New Century Cyclopedia of Names

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The New
CENTURY CYCLOPEDIA
OF
Names

EDITED BY

Clarence L. Barnhart

with the assistance of

William D. Halsey

and a staff of more than 350 consulting scholars, special editors, and other contributors

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VOLUME TWO

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PREFACE

The *New Century Cyclopedia of Names* is a unique reference work consisting solely of information about proper names having importance in the English-speaking world. We give the most frequently used English and native spellings and pronunciations, as well as the essential facts, about more than 100,000 proper names of every description—persons, places, historical events, plays and operas, works of fiction, literary characters, works of art, mythological and legendary persons and places, and any other class of proper names of interest or importance today. The only condition of insertion has been that the name should be one about which information would be likely to be sought.

The original *Century Cyclopedia of Names* was for over fifty years the chief English-language source of information about all kinds of proper names. Benjamin E. Smith, the editor of the original work, wrote on September 1, 1894, that "it is entirely independent in subject and use, . . . primarily a dictionary of proper names, giving their orthography and pronunciation and such explanation of them as is necessary for their identification; and, secondarily, a condensed encyclopedia in its . . . treatment of several thousands of the more important articles." So well were the high editorial standards of the original book maintained that the original cyclopedia was still used fifty-eight years after its original publication, to obtain information about proper names entered in no other generally available reference work. For many years there has been a persistent demand by librarians and scholars that the original *Century Cyclopedia of Names* be brought up to date. In 1947 the publisher acceded to this demand, and work was begun on the modernization and revision of the *Century Cyclopedia of Names.*

Because of the wide extent of modern knowledge the editor formed an Editorial Advisory Committee (see page xv) of eminent scholars in various fields of knowledge or in the making and use of reference books to assist in the framing of basic policies. The scope of the original cyclopedia was unchanged but its size was greatly enlarged so that all useful names might be included. Two world wars and the closer linking together of distant parts of the world have greatly expanded the range of human interests and knowledge, and hence the number of names with which everyone comes in contact. In order to include the proper names important to the modern reader, we made the present work over twice as large as the original one. Even so the selection of names to be included was one of the first and most important problems before the Committee. In order to evaluate properly names for inclusion we decided, on the advice of this Editorial Advisory Committee, to enlist the help of additional scholars in a wide range of special fields. Before we could know where our chief problems lay, and in which fields we would be likely to encounter the greatest amount of difficulty, we analyzed the names in the original *Century Cyclopedia of Names* against a variety of special and general sources, and undertook a classification of all the names being considered for entry in the new work. We divided our master list of over 500,000 proper

names into 1,248 categories, and the terms contained within each of these categories were subjected to further analysis against standard textbooks in each field, and other special works. On the recommendation of members of the Committee or of the Consulting Editors immediately responsible, systematic checks were made against a wide range of authoritative sources to ensure completeness and accuracy of the facts included. As a result, many important facts which have not hitherto been available in any general reference work have been added.

At the same time we turned to scholars recommended by members of the Editorial Advisory Committee for help in writing articles on the names in all the most difficult categories (see list of Consulting Editors beginning on page xvi). In still other cases, there were single names which were in themselves of such great importance as virtually to comprise separate categories; for these we obtained the help of nearly 200 Special Consultants (see list beginning on page xix).

In the *New Century Cyclopedia of Names* the reader will, so to speak, "find each name where it belongs"—which is simply to say that he will find it where experience has taught him to expect it. We use a system of entry based on those found in the two reference books which are probably most familiar to the greatest possible number of people, the telephone book and the dictionary. By combining the conventions of entry used in these two reference works we believe we have been able to produce an order-of-entry system with which most readers will already be completely familiar.

We have given precise and detailed facts instead of general information as a matter of policy. All dates have been carefully checked. In addition, exact places and dates of birth and death are given wherever they could be ascertained. Population, area, height and other comparable statistics are cited and dated from official sources; where no adequate official source could be obtained, the reader is clearly informed that the information given is an approximation, even though many of these approximations have been derived from documents of considerable authority. Readers interested in a fuller discussion of this highly technical matter are referred to the section "How to Use the New Century Cyclopedia of Names," beginning on page xi.

The bulk of the names in this work are entered as we believe they are most likely to be spelled by the greatest number of American readers. Such items as "Washington, D.C.," or "John Adams" present no problems. The more obscure American place names or those that have been changed (as "Governors Island," now written without an apostrophe) are entered according to the decisions of the U.S. Board on Geographic Names or the spellings used by the Bureau of the Census; personal names now in some doubt follow the spellings in the *Dictionary of American Biography* or the *Dictionary of National Biography*.

Entries on people or places of foreign countries using Roman alphabets are given in native spellings except where American usage is overwhelmingly against this practice, and the accents or diacritics of these alphabets are used. Thus we give as a main entry "Braşov," a city in Rumania, not "Brashov" as it was formerly often spelled to approximate the pronunciation, nor yet "Stalin," now its official designation but not well known. However, we prefer "Bucharest" to "Bucureşti," "Prague" to "Praha," and "Rome" to "Roma," all these first-named being manifestly the more familiar forms in the United States.

Names transliterated from non-Roman alphabets are presented as simply as possible, with almost no use of accented letters or diacritical marks, since most such marks (largely used to indicate pronunciation, which we give following the entry word) are puzzling in ordinary texts. So far as we could ascertain it, we have thus endeavored to follow the mandate of usage by literate Americans.

The letters of the alphabet are directions to say sounds, but the directions are often confusing since one letter or a combination of letters may represent more than one sound. Therefore, we use a system of diacritics to make the directions more precise. We use the pronunciation key of the *New Century Dictionary*, which is known to the hundreds of thousands of the users of that book. Such a pronunciation key, based upon the usual English sound-values of the letters, is one to which most of us are most accustomed and is therefore one which enables English-speaking consulters of a reference work to reproduce with a fair degree of accuracy the sounds indicated.

We provide the educated speaker of American English with standard pronunciations of names drawn from nearly every known language and every period of history. English names, of course, present no special difficulty. Moreover, many familiar American names are of non-English origin. Names of this latter type are "foreign" in origin only; they are anything but foreign in their application to present-day American people or places. Furthermore, many unquestionably "foreign" names (for instance, *Caesar*, *Nineveh*, *Balboa*, *Tokyo*, *Pravda*) are established words in our speech and have an established pronunciation among us. This established pronunciation may fall entirely within patterns of speech that are normal for English words, thus: (sē′zạr, nin′ḛ.vẹ, bal.bō′ạ, tō′ki.ō, präv′dạ). In some details, however, we often imitate the native pronunciation of a foreign name; thus, educated speakers usually pronounce *Bach*, the name of the German composer, as (bäċh), employing a sound which does not occur in English. It is possible, too, for the English pronunciation of a foreign name to vary from rather complete imitation, as in *Versailles* (ver.säy', approximating the French pronunciation), through Anglicization partially imitating the foreign pronunciation (in our example, vėr.sī'), to a complete Anglicization suggested by the written form (here, vėr.sālz', which is, of course, the regular pronunciation of this name when applied to places in America).

There remain many foreign names for which there is no established English pronunciation, but which nevertheless occur frequently in atlases, histories, translated literature, current news dispatches, and the like. In the absence of a traditional English pronunciation of these names, a work such as this must supply pronunciations according to some general principle, either respelling them with sounds suggested to Americans by the written forms, or imitating, so far as the resources of the English sound-system permit, the pronunciation of the original. The former practice was very commonly followed until recent times and unfamiliar names were freely Anglicized according to the spelling. At the present time, however, the tendency to approximate the native pronunciation is very strong, particularly in the United States, and the respellings in this volume reflect that fact. The closeness of the approximation naturally depends to some extent on the certainty (for Americans) of the pronunciation represented by the written form; this is quite exact in case of languages such as French and German, written in our Latin alphabet, rather less so for names trans-

literated from less familiar languages employing other alphabets or other forms of writing, and still less so for names recorded by European observers from native speech in remote parts of the world; in the less certain instances, the indicated pronunciation is what may be considered a reasonable spoken equivalent of the written form in which the name reaches us. The closeness of approximation varies, of course, with the degree of difference between American English speech patterns and those of the language imitated; thus, it is relatively easier for us to imitate most German names than it is to imitate most French names.

This work has been, in the truest possible sense, a coöperative effort by scholars, editors, and publisher. Without the invaluable policy-making advice of the nine members of the Editorial Advisory Committee many of the most valuable features of the work would never have come into being. Equally important, but with reference to particular fields of knowledge or particular individuals in history, was the work of the many consulting editors and consultants who gave so generously of their time for a period of several years in order to be sure that the information we gave would be the very best we could possibly obtain. Two persons on the staff deserve special mention: Mr. W. D. Halsey, the managing editor, who has devoted many long hours to detailed editing and has also participated in planning the cyclopedia, and Mr. R. A. Goodwin, who has spent much time on problems of transliteration and pronunciation. Invaluable assistance was also obtained from Mr. George Sarton, who generously made available to us all of the authoritative materials contained in his monumental *Introduction to the History of Science*. Finally, great thanks are due to Mr. W. Morgan Shuster and Mr. Dana Ferrin, of Appleton-Century-Crofts, without whose patience and understanding this work would certainly never have been possible. Much credit is due also to Mr. Joseph Giebel, of Appleton-Century-Crofts, and to the many people at the H. Wolff Book Manufacturing Company who were involved in work on the book, for solutions to a vast number of very difficult problems of composition and manufacture.

Clarence L. Barnhart

HOW TO USE THE NEW CENTURY CYCLOPEDIA OF NAMES

It is the belief of the editors of this work that the mechanics of its use—where and how to find particular entries, and the like—will be, for all practical purposes, self-explanatory. However, to those users who may be interested in knowing the technical details of its organization, the following sections may be of some interest.

Order of Entries

Perhaps the first thing to bear in mind in a discussion of this matter is that the term "strict alphabetical order," in the sense in which it is understood by most people, cannot be applied in any work as complex as this one. By their nature, dictionaries have been able to come somewhat closer to applying it than encyclopedias, and the result is that dictionaries are somewhat easier for many people to use than most encyclopedias. Realizing the great difficulties involved, we have nevertheless done our utmost in this work to achieve a blending of dictionary techniques with others desirable in such a work as this. A few examples may make it easier for the user of the book to understand what is meant by this. The sequence

Albert
Alberta
Albertville

is simple, and there are no two ways of alphabetizing it; if this work were a simple glossary there would be no problem. But where in that sequence would one look for the entry "Albert the Bear"? In a telephone book it would be second in the sequence, in a dictionary third; in an encyclopedia or the index to a historical text it might be either place according to the convention adopted by the editors of the book. This question of arrangement can become complex indeed where the editor is faced with such a long list, for example, as that under *Charles* in this work: first, how to arrange the many kings, princes, and literary characters known only as "Charles"; second, how to arrange the many names containing the element "Charles," whether they are single words (*Charleston*) or phrases (*Charles the Bold*). In a biographical dictionary or a gazetteer the kinds of names are relatively few. Yet even in biographical works the ways of distinguishing among the persons known as Charles may be various and intricate (as for example emperors before kings, kings before dukes, dukes before earls, and so on—helpful provided the reader remembers that dukes rank higher than earls). And even in the indexes to two different atlases one may find *Charles Town* and *Charlestown* next to each other or separated by a column or two.

We have kept the system of placement simple and easy to use by combining the conventions of those reference books which are probably most familiar to most readers, the telephone book and the dictionary. The primary principle of arrangement in the telephone book is what is called "directory style," i.e., that people's names are entered in reverse, surname followed by prename. The comma between these two elements, though not printed in many directories, is strictly taken into account, and the user will not find *Alberts, Andrew* before *Albert, William*. It might be said that the primary system of ordering is based on what precedes the comma (assumed or actual): the *Albert* group comes before the *Alberts* group; and secondary ordering goes by what follows the comma: within the *Albert* group *Albert, Charles* precedes *Albert, Daniel*. This is also our principle. The comma between the elements of a reversed or "directory-style" name is rigidly observed, and primary and secondary ordering go according to what precedes and what follows the comma:

Andersen, Hans Christian
Andersen, Karl
Andersen Nexø, Martin
Anderson
Anderson, Adam

Finally, for the user of this work, which contains many multiple-word entries, it is important to have a convention that enables him easily to find an item (as *Charles Town* or *Charlestown*) even if he does not know whether it is written with or without a space. In this we follow dictionary style, which is familiar to most readers and easily used by them, though they may not be aware that the spaces between words are ignored. In a dictionary

alphabet
alphabetize
alphabet noodles

would be found in that order. To return to the simple "glossary" sequence cited above and add to it the troublesome phrase, we have

Albert
Alberta
"Albert the Bear" (placed the same as if it were written "*Albertthebear*")
Albertville

These three simple principles of the glossary, the directory, and the dictionary cover the ordering of the great majority of entries in this work, and the treatment of any sequence of items involving the same name may be summarized as follows:

I.	the name alone:	Albert
before		
II.	the name as a surname:	Albert, Heinrich
	or as other main element of a reversed or directory-style name:	Albert, Lake
before		
III.	the name as part of a longer name, whether several words:	Albert Avogadro "Albert the Bear"
	or one word:	Albertville

Under these classes of entry there are sometimes enough cases otherwise identical as to need ways of distinguishing. Given several items the names of which are all simply "Albert," the arrangement is:

(1) people (biographical entries):

Albert (ăl.ber). [Called **"l'ouvrier Albert,"** meaning "Albert the Worker"; original name, **Alexandre Martin.**] b. at Bury, Oise, France, April 27, 1815; d. at Mello, Oise, France, May 28, 1895. French politician. . . .

Albert (al'bėrt), Prince. [Full name, **Albert Francis Charles Augustus Emmanuel of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.**] b. at the Rosenau, near Coburg, Germany, 1819; d. at Windsor Castle, 1861. Husband of Queen Victoria and prince consort of England. . . .

before

(2) places (geographical entries):

Albert (ăl.ber). [Former name, **Ancre.**] Town in N France. . . .

before

(3) things (entries neither biographical nor geographical):

Albert (al'bėrt). In Goethe's *Sorrows of Werther*, a young farmer. . . .

Albert. [Title, **Count of Geierstein.**] Character in Sir Walter Scott's novel *Anne of Geierstein*. . . .

(*It will be noted that neither the lightface title, in this case "Prince," nor the boldface variant names given in brackets have any bearing on order of main entry.*)

Within categories 1 and 3 (people and things) the order is chronological: Albert born in 1815 precedes Albert born in 1819; because of earlier publication date the character from Goethe's work precedes the one from Scott's.

Within category 2 (places) the order is:

(a) alphabetical by place of location, which is the largest meaningful and well-known unit. (By "meaningful" is meant that we do not locate by the units United States, Canada, or Europe, since these are too large to make any distinction, in many cases, among places of the same name.) We use states of the United States, provinces of Canada, and countries elsewhere (further distinguishing, where there are two or more places of the same name in one country, by the name of the next unit in size thereunder, such as a county or department). The name of the locating unit appears close to the beginning of the entry, where it may be easily spotted:

Paris. City in W Arkansas.
Paris. City in N France.
Paris. City in E Illinois.
Paris. City in N Kentucky.
Paris. Town in SW Maine.
Paris. Town in Ontario, Canada.

(b) by size, when the difference is specifically known and the reader may be expected to use this as a guide:

Quebec. . . . Largest province of the Dominion of Canada.
Quebec. . . . City in SE Quebec.

(c) chronological:

Israel. Kingdom of the northern tribes of the Israelites who seceded during the 10th century B.C. from the southern tribes. . . .
Israel. Independent Jewish state in W Asia, formed from the N, W, and S parts of the former mandated territory of Palestine on May 14, 1948. . . .

In a small proportion of entries there are enough identical names to need still further means of distinction and thus of ordering. Probably most numerous is the list of Charleses, many of them kings, who cannot be spotted quickly even by the numerals that accompany many of the names. To arrange these simply in order of date would be to make a hopeless jumble as to numbers and to lead the reader interested in a dynasty, for instance, through many pages in his effort to trace the monarchs of one country. Therefore we have introduced, where it is needed, a phrase in parentheses designating the country or empire (in italic type) most familiarly associated with the ruler in question:

Charles I (of *England*).

This name, used as a secondary element in alphabetical order just as the prename is in common directory style, keeps the rulers of one country together and makes possible chronological order within each such group:

Charles I (of *England*).
Charles II (of *England*).
Charles I (of *France*).
. . .
Charles X (of *France*).
Charles I (of the *Holy Roman Empire*).

The numeral is regarded only as a plus element, in that name-plus-numeral (in the absence of country-designation) follows name alone:

Charles.
Charles (of *Anjou*).
Charles (of *England*), Prince.
Charles I.
Charles I (of *England*).

(Since the order of numerals parallels chronological order, they need not be considered as affecting sequence in themselves.)

Variant Names

All variant forms are given that have considerable usage, either in current reading matter or in historical sources. These are divisible generally into other spellings and other names. Where another spelling is virtually interchangeable with the one preferred it is presented in this style:

Manicheans or **Manichaeans.**

Most other spellings and other names now (or until recently) current are entered, however, in brackets after the main entry, preceded by the word "also":

Mahanadi. [Also, **Mahanuddy.**]
Magyars. [Also, **Hungarians.**]

There are other names of various special kinds, chief of which are the following (note that all are labeled as to kind):

1. Former names, whether:

(a) recent:

Malaya, Federation of. [Former name, **Union of Malaya.**]

(b) or ancient:

Málaga. [Ancient name, **Malaca.**]

(c) original names of persons or places whose names have been changed:

Mackenzie, Alexander Slidell. [Original name, **Alexander Slidell.**]
Mansfield, Katherine. [Maiden name, **Beauchamp. . . .**]

(d) or of persons better known by their titles:

Marlborough, 1st Duke of. [Title of **John Churchill.**]

(e) or of persons or places whose names are now commonly shortened:

Malraux, André. [Full name, **Georges André Malraux.**]

(Full names are also indicated by parentheses in the main entry where alphabetical order is not affected, thus: **Markham, Edwin (Charles).**)

2. Names current in modern languages other than that of the entry, including:

(a) Native forms where the English or Anglicized form has been used as main entry:

Magellan, Strait of. [Spanish, **Estrecho de Magallanes.**]

(b) Names in the languages of adjoining countries or countries of which a place has been part or with which a person was associated:

Mariánské Lázně. [German, **Marienbad.**]

(c) Names in other languages official or widely used in the same country, as are French, German, Italian, and Romansh in Switzerland, French and Flemish in Belgium, English and Irish in Ireland, and English and French in parts of Canada:

Matterhorn. [French, **Mont Cervin**; Italian, **Monte Cervino.**]

(d) Titles in other languages, if they have current or contemporary usage, of operas, books, and the like:

Nozze di Figaro, Le. [English title, **The Marriage of Figaro.**]

3. Additional names, assumed or conferred, as:

(a) Pseudonyms:

Marston, John. [Pseudonym, **W. Kinsayder.**]

(b) Nicknames or epithets:

Magnus I (of *Denmark* and *Norway*). [Called **Magnus the Good.**]

(c) Titles:

Mancini, Hortense. [Title, Duchesse **de Mazarin.**]

Cross References

The user of this work will find that a great deal of space has been given to cross references. This has been done in recognition of the number of names by which a person or place may be known (or have been known), and of the great variety of forms or spellings under which a name may be encountered by a reader whose range includes old works as well as new or the publications of regions and countries other than his own.

A suggestion of the kinds of variants included has been given in the section on Form of Entry. All of these are cross-referred if there is a reasonable possibility of their being looked up. Exceptions are: (1) spellings so close to that of the main entry that there is no likelihood of the desired article being overlooked (as *Bilolj* for *Bitola*), and (2) names or forms given as useful or interesting information but unlikely to be found in most reading (as *Bermingham*, the Middle English form of *Birmingham*).

Cross references are pronounced, like main entries, unless they are proper names derived from common words (such as *White Mountain*). Noncross-referred forms under category (1) of the preceding paragraph are pronounced unless pronunciation is identical with that of the preferred spelling or easily ascertainable from it. Most "information" variants are not pronounced.

In addition to cross references for variant forms the reader will find placement cross references, especially for:

(1) Middle names which may be confused with surnames:

Acuña de Figueroa, Francisco. See **Figueroa, Francisco Acuña de.**

(2) Multiple surnames:

Alexis, Pierre Nord. See **Nord Alexis, Pierre.**

(3) Surnames unconventionally used:

Brooke-Popham, Sir **Henry Robert Moore.** See **Popham,** Sir **Henry Robert Moore Brooke-.**

(4) "Switches," i.e., entries which might reasonably be looked for under more than one element:

East Africa, British. See **British East Africa.**

(5) Unfamiliar geographical generic words (such names being usually entered straight, not reversed as the more familiar "Lake" or "Mount" names are):

More, Ben. See **Ben More.**

Generic terms, particles, and other subordinate elements in foreign languages, which may appear only in variants or be treated as secondary parts of entries, are in many cases covered by general cross references explaining their uses and how to find names containing them. Among these are the particles *Abd* and *Al*, the geographical terms *Cabo, Laguna, Wadi*, and many others.

Entry of Pronunciations

1. Ordinarily, only the part of a name preceding the comma is pronounced. Thus:

Smith (smith), **Adam.**

Prenames are pronounced in a separate list in the back of the book. However, such elements as *l'*, *d'*, and *dell'*, pronounced as part of the name, are included in the pronunciation. Thus:

Abbadie (dȧ.bȧ.dē), **Antoine Thomson d'.**
Abbate (del.läb.bä'tā), **Niccolò dell'.**

2. Generic geographical terms (in English) and other unequivocally generic words used in a literal sense are not pronounced. Thus:

Andaman Islands (an'dạ.mạn).
Brother Jonathan (jon'ạ.thạn).
Good Hope, Cape of.

Otherwise, all names are pronounced. Thus:

Roan Mountain (rōn).
White (hwīt), **Alma.**

3. When a name occurs with identical pronunciation in two or more successive entries, it is pronounced only at the point of first entry. Thus:

Cumberland (kum'bėr.lạnd).
Cumberland, Richard.
Cumberland Gap.

When successive entries have the same spelling but different pronunciations, as in **Adam** (English, ad'ạm; as a German surname, ä'däm; as a French surname, ȧ.däṅ), the pronunciation is given at every point of change from one pronunciation to another, and omission of any pronunciation indicates that the name is pronounced the same as the closest preceding entry where pronunciation was given.

4. When a name which has been pronounced is repeated (without change of pronunciation) as part of a successive entry, unhyphenated, only the new part of the compound entry is pronounced. Thus:

López (lō'pes), **Carlos Antonio.**
López Contreras (kōn.trā'räs), **Eleázar.**

For hyphenated names, the full pronunciation is given, except that if each part of the compound has a primary accent, the repetition of the first element may be indicated by a hyphen. Thus:

Åbenrå (ô'bẹn.rô).
Åbenrå-Sönderborg (-sėn'nėr.bôrg).

Handling of Statistics

Figures for populations, areas, elevations above sea level, and the like, have been obtained from official sources wherever possible, and elsewhere from the most reliable unofficial ones available to us. Populations are dated in all cases where official sources have been used. A general prefatory statement, to the effect that latest census figures are cited, has not been considered sufficient; if no census has been held since 1930 on a certain South Pacific island, the reader should be so informed as he reads the entry. Therefore, the great majority of our population statistics are dated, even though they must occasionally bear old dates.

Every plain date, such as "(1951)" or "(1948)," means that an official census figure for that year is given. An official estimate is indicated by the abbreviation "est." preceding the date. For example:

Aerschot. Town in C Belgium. . . . 10,589 (1947).
Afghanistan . . . . Pop. ab. 12,000,000 (est. 1946).

In cases where the unit may be expected to have a focal point (or capital) and area, as well as population, all of this information is ordinarily supplied:

Ağri. *Il* (province or vilayet) in E Turkey. . . . Capital, Doğubayazit; area, 5,142 sq. mi.; pop. 155,545 (1950).

In cases where the name applies to two legally different units, one of which may entirely encompass the other, an effort has been made to provide exact statistics for each:

East Hampton. Town (in New York the equivalent of township in many other states) and village in SE New York. . . . Pop. of town, 6,325 (1950); of village, 1,737 (1950).

In certain other cases, where a significant population change may have taken place in recent years, two dated figures are often given in order that this important fact may be made adequately clear to the reader:

Mexico City. City in S central Mexico. . . . 1,448,422 (1940), 2,113,451 (1950).

Consistent use is made of the abbreviation "ab." (for "about") with all statistics not confirmable in detail (for example, round numbers for populations, areas computed from the metric or some other system of measurement, or elevations of mountain peaks where two or more equally reliable surveys have produced different figures or where no exact measurement is known to have been made).

Distances between places are given only as rough guides, chiefly for the location of points on the map. There are too many variables (such as changes in the routes of connecting roads or railroads and relocation of city lines or even of the "center of town") for accurate reporting of these mileages. Therefore such figures are frankly labeled "ab." and exactness is not implied where it cannot be established.

The lengths of rivers are among the most debatable of statistics, since all change their courses more or less, many are unnavigable and not yet reached by aerial surveys, and some even have never been accurately mapped. Here also the qualification "ab." is freely used wherever the reader should be informed that figures are open to any doubt.

In the case of biographical entries, a comparable effort has been made to provide the reader with vital statistics which are both detailed and precise:

Ahlwardt, Christian Wilhelm. b. at Greifswald, Prussia, Nov. 23, 1760; d. there, April 12, 1830.

Exceptions occur in all cases where such precise information could not be adequately confirmed or was not available in the sources at our disposal:

Ahumada y Villalon, Agustín de. b. c1700; d. at Mexico City, Feb. 6, 1760.

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ABBREVIATIONS USED GENERALLY IN THESE VOLUMES

ab.	about
A.D.	year of our Lord (*anno domini*)
A.M.	before noon (*ante meridiem*)
b.	born
B.A.	Bachelor of Arts
B.C.	before Christ
B.S.	Bachelor of Science
C	central
c	about (*circa, circiter,* or *circum*)
ch.	chapter
d.	died
E	east, eastern
E.	east longitude
ed.	edition
Eng. trans.	English translation
est.	estimated
etc.	and so forth (*et cetera*)
et seq.	and afterward (*et sequens*)
F.	French
fl.	flourished (*floruit*)
ft.	feet
i.e.	that is (*id est*)
kw.	kilowatt
M.A.	Master of Arts
M.D.	Doctor of Medicine
mi.	miles
M.S.	Master of Science
N	north, northern
N.	north latitude
NE	northeast, northeastern
NW	northwest, northwestern
Ph.D.	Doctor of Philosophy
P.M.	after noon (*post meridiem*)
pop.	population
S	south, southern
S.	south latitude
Sc.	Scottish
SE	southeast, southeastern
sq.	square
SW	southwest, southwestern
UN	United Nations
U.S.	United States
U.S.S.R.	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
v.	verse
vol.	volume
vols.	volumes
W	west, western
W.	west longitude

ABBREVIATIONS FOR STATES

Ala.	Alabama
Ariz.	Arizona
Ark.	Arkansas
Calif.	California
Colo.	Colorado
Conn.	Connecticut
D.C.	District of Columbia
Del.	Delaware
Fla.	Florida
Ga.	Georgia
Ill.	Illinois
Ind.	Indiana
Kan.	Kansas
Ky.	Kentucky
La.	Louisiana
Mass.	Massachusetts
Md.	Maryland
Me.	Maine
Mich.	Michigan
Minn.	Minnesota
Miss.	Mississippi
Mo.	Missouri
Mont.	Montana
N.C.	North Carolina
N.D.	North Dakota
Neb.	Nebraska
Nev.	Nevada
N.H.	New Hampshire
N.J.	New Jersey
N.M.	New Mexico
N.Y.	New York
Okla.	Oklahoma
Ore.	Oregon
Pa.	Pennsylvania
R.I.	Rhode Island
S.C.	South Carolina
S.D.	South Dakota
Tenn.	Tennessee
Tex.	Texas
Va.	Virginia
Vt.	Vermont
Wash.	Washington
Wis.	Wisconsin
W.Va.	West Virginia
Wyo.	Wyoming

ABBREVIATIONS FOR BOOKS OF THE BIBLE

Gen.	Genesis
Ex.	Exodus
Lev.	Leviticus
Num.	Numbers
Deut.	Deuteronomy
Josh.	Joshua
1 Sam.	I. Samuel
2 Sam.	II. Samuel
1 Chron.	I. Chronicles
2 Chron.	II. Chronicles
Neh.	Nehemiah
Ps.	Psalms
Prov.	Proverbs
Eccl.	Ecclesiastes
Cant.	Canticles (Song of Solomon)
Isa.	Isaiah
Jer.	Jeremiah
Lam.	Lamentations
Ezek.	Ezekiel
Dan.	Daniel
Hos.	Hosea
Obad.	Obadiah
Hab.	Habakkuk
Zeph.	Zephaniah
Hag.	Haggai
Zech.	Zechariah
Mal.	Malachi
Mat.	Matthew
Rom.	Romans
1 Cor.	I. Corinthians
2 Cor.	II. Corinthians
Gal.	Galatians
Eph.	Ephesians
Phil.	Philippians
Col.	Colossians
1 Thes.	I. Thessalonians
2 Thes.	II. Thessalonians
1 Tim.	I. Timothy
2 Tim.	II. Timothy
Phile.	Philemon
Heb.	Hebrews
Jas.	James
1 Pet.	I. Peter
2 Pet.	II. Peter
Rev.	Revelation

Ecclus.	Ecclesiasticus
Bar.	Baruch
1 Mac.	I. Maccabees
2 Mac.	II. Maccabees

The New
CENTURY CYCLOPEDIA
OF
Names

KEY TO PRONUNCIATION

a as in fat, man, pang, parrot.

ā as in fate, mane, dale.

ä as in far, father, palm, guard.

å as in ask, fast, ant

ã as in fare, hair, bear

e as in net, pen, bless.

ē as in me, meet, meat.

é as in her, fern, herd, hurt.

i as in pin, it, biscuit.

ī as in pine, fight, file.

o as in not, on, gloss, forest, dog, god (a variable sound: in the speech of some, or in some words, approaching ä; in other cases, approaching ô).

ō as in note, poke, floor.

ö as in move, spoon, room.

ô as in nor, song, off.

u as in up, son, blood.

ū as in mute, few, lute, tube (in many words, after l, t, etc., replaced in common speech by ö).

u̇ as in pull, book, could.

oi as in oil, joint, boy.

ou as in out, proud, now.

A single dot under a vowel in an unaccented syllable indicates shortening and lightening, without absolute loss of the distinctive quality. Thus:

ạ as in aviary, prelate, captain.

ẹ as in elect, ablegate, episcopal.

ọ as in agony, abrogate, democrat.

ọ̇ as in into, injury.

ụ as in unite, singular, educate.

Two dots under a vowel in an unaccented syllable indicate that its sound is obscured. Thus:

a̤ as in errant, publican, rural.

e̤ as in ardent, prudence, towel.

o̤ as in actor, valor, idiot.

ṳ̄ as in nature, feature, natural.

ch as in chip, much.

g as in go, bag.

s as in say, yes, vice.

th as in thin.

TH as in then.

y as in you, yet.

A mark (⏑) under the consonants d, s, t, z, indicates that they are variable to j, sh, ch, zh. Thus:

d̰ as in arduous, educate.

s̰ as in nausea, appreciation.

t̰ as in nature, adventure.

z̰ as in aphasia, usury.

o as in French cloche, German schloss (a short or medium open o-sound, intermediate in character between ō and ô: not an English sound).

ü as in French menu, German kümmel, Müller.

ċh as in Scotch loch, German ach.

ṅ nasal n, as in French bonbon.

B as in Spanish Habana, Córdoba (sounded almost like v).

H as in Spanish jacal, gitana (a strongly aspirated, guttural h-sound).

' as in French faille, Swedish Strindberg (to indicate an obscure vowel-sound following a consonantal y-sound).

ˈ denotes a primary accent, ˌ a secondary accent. (A secondary accent is not ordinarily marked if it occurs at its regular interval of two syllables from the primary, or from another secondary.)

In the pronunciation of French words (except such as are regarded as at least partially Anglicized) no accents are indicated. This is the usage of French dictionaries, and is better suited to the light, nearly uniform accentuation of French words than the use of marks customarily denoting the heavier tonic accent of English words.

"Em'ly (em'li), Little." See **Emily.**

Emma (em'ä). [Title, Princess of **Waldeck-Pyrmont**; full name, **Emma Adelheid Wilhelmina Theresia.**] b. at Waldeck-Pyrmont, Germany, Aug. 2, 1858; d. at The Hague, Netherlands, March 20, 1934. Queen mother of the Netherlands; married (Jan. 7, 1879) King William III of the Netherlands (1817–90). She served (1890–98) as regent for her only daughter, Queen Wilhelmina (1880—).

Emma (em'ą). Novel by Jane Austen, published in 1816.

Emma Brierley (brī'ėr.li). See **Brierley, Emma.**

Emmanuel (ē.man'ū.ęl). See also **Immanuel.**

Emmanuel I (of *Portugal*). See **Emanuel I** (of *Portugal*).

Emmanuel College. One of the colleges of Cambridge University, England. It was founded in 1584, on the site of a convent of the Black Friars, by Sir Walter Mildmay, chancellor of the exchequer and privy councilor under Queen Elizabeth. It is the college of John Harvard, Richard Knight (Gresham professor of music), Samuel Foster (Gresham professor of astronomy), the poet William Basse, Edward Hulse, William Staine, William Croone, William Barrowby, Anthony Askew (all distinguished physicians), John Wallis (Oxford professor of geometry), William Law (author of the *Serious Call*), Richard Farmer (author of the famous *Essay on the Learning of Shakespeare*), Robert Potter (translator of Aeschylus, Euripides, and Sophocles), Richard Hurd (of the *Letters on Chivalry and Romance*), Bishop Percy (of the Ballads), and Thomas Young (who first described astigmatism). Its chapel was designed by Christopher Wren. The college was long regarded as a stronghold of Puritanism. Soon after he founded Emmanuel, Mildmay came to court to visit Queen Elizabeth, who greeted him with "Sir Walter, I hear you have erected a Puritan foundation." "No, Madam," he replied, "far be it from me to countenance anything contrary to your established laws, but I have set an acorn, which, when it becomes an oak, God alone knows what will be the fruit thereof." The first head of the college was Laurence Chaderton, one of the translators of the King James Version of the Bible. The library contains manuscripts of the Old Testament in Hebrew, the New Testament in Greek, Herodotus, two 14th-century English translations of the New Testament, and, among its rare books, a 1498 Aristophanes, printed by Aldus, and a 1465 Cicero.

Emmanuel Philibert (fil'i.bėrt; French, e.mą.nü.el fē.lē.ber). [Title, Duke of **Savoy.**] b. at Chambéry, in Savoy, July 8, 1528; d. Aug. 30, 1580. Italian general; son of Charles III of Savoy. He entered the service of the emperor Charles V in 1548, and in 1553 obtained command of the imperial army in the war against the French, whom he defeated at St.-Quentin in 1557. He recovered by the treaty of Câteau-Cambrésis (Le Cateau), concluded April 3, 1559, the duchy of Savoy, which had been taken by Francis I of France from Charles III.

Emmaus (em'ā.us, e.mā'us). In Biblical geography, a village in Palestine not far from Jerusalem. Its exact position is unknown. It was long identified with another city (Emmaus, later Nicopolis, modern 'Amwas) ab. 20 mi. from Jerusalem.

Emmaus. [Former spelling, **Emaus**; former names, **Maguntchi, Salzburg.**] Borough in E Pennsylvania, in Lehigh County. Manufactures include pipe, tubing, rubber products, and textiles. It was founded c1740. Pop. 7,780 (1950).

Emmen (em'ęn). Commune and city in NE Netherlands, in the province of Drenthe, situated near the German border, ab. 28 mi. SE of Groningen. The commune forms a large but poor agricultural district, containing many villages and moor colonies. 57,601 (est. 1951).

Emmen. Town in C Switzerland, in the canton of Lucerne immediately N of the city of Lucerne: an industrial center. Pop. ab. 9,000.

Emmendingen (em'ęn.ding.ęn). Town in S Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Baden, French Zone, formerly in the free state of Baden, situated near the Elz River ab. 10 mi. N of Freiburg im Breisgau. It has wine trade, cigar, paper, leather, and machine industries, and cotton spinning and weaving mills. It became a town in 1509. Here, on Oct. 19, 1796, the Austrians under Archduke Charles defeated the French under Moreau. 10,317 (1950).

Emmenthal (em'ęn.täl). Valley in the canton of Bern, Switzerland, E of Bern, noted for its fertility and beauty, and for Emmenthaler cheese. It is traversed by a tributary of the Aare, the Emme River. The chief town is Langnau.

Emmerich (em'ę.riċh). [Ancient name, **Embrica.**] City in W Germany, in the *Land* (state) of North Rhine-Westphalia, British Zone, formerly in the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated on the Rhine River near the Dutch border, ab. 61 mi. W of Münster. It is a river port and has cement works, metallurgical, paper, and leather industries, and butter and cheese markets. Its architectural character, until recently, was reminiscent of Dutch cities; however, almost the entire city was destroyed in World War II, including the Romanesque Minster or Church of Saint Martin (partly built in the 11th and 12th centuries) and the Aldegundis Church (15th century). Emmerich was a member of the Hanseatic League, became part of Cleve in 1402 and of Brandenburg in 1609. It was bombed many times in World War II; the Rhine River was crossed here by Allied troops in 1945. Pop. 7,311 (1946).

Emmerich, Anna Katharina. [Also: **Catherine Emmerick**; called the **Nun of Dülmen.**] b. at Flamsche, Westphalia, Germany, Sept. 8, 1774; d. at Dülmen, Prussia, Germany, Feb. 9, 1824. German nun and visionary. The daughter of poor and religious peasants, in her youth she worked for a farmer and as a seamstress. In 1802, at the age of 28, she entered the Augustinian convent at Dülmen, where she became known for her piety, devotion to duty, and ecstasies. When Jerome Bonaparte closed the convent in 1812 she went to live in a widow's house, and in 1813 became bedridden. She was thereafter known as a stigmatic, a condition examined into by ecclesiastical and civil authorities without evidence of fraud. The German poet Klemens Brentano visited her and took down what she had to say; *The Dolorous Passion of Our Lord according to the Meditations of Catherine Emmerick* (1833) is the result.

Emmet (em'ęt), **Lydia Field.** b. Jan. 23, 1866; d. Aug. 16, 1952. American artist. She studied under Bouguereau and Robert-Fleury at Paris, and under W. M. Chase and Kenyon Cox at New York. She was awarded medals at the Chicago Exposition (1893) and the Atlanta Exposition (1895), won the Shaw prize at the exhibition of the Society of American Artists in 1906, and was elected an associate of the National Academy of Design in 1909. She is best known for her pictures of children.

Emmet, Robert. b. at Dublin, 1778; hanged there, Sept. 20, 1803. Irish patriot. Born of a wealthy and highly connected Protestant family, son of a liberal-minded physician, Robert, while a student at Trinity College in his own city, joined his older brother, Thomas Addis Emmet (1764–1827), in espousing the cause of the United Irishmen who sought chiefly (and often violently) to improve the lot of the huge number of Irish Catholics whose families had been deprived of their lands at the time of Cromwell. He traveled abroad in 1800, meeting and laying plans with various exiled Irish patriots, and was in touch with Napoleon concerning the possibility of French assistance toward the end of a successful Irish uprising. Nothing important came of these tentative schemes, and Emmet returned in 1802 to Ireland, to plunge again into anti-English activities. In 1803 an insurrection involving this group was successfully countered by the English and Robert with some of his followers fled to the Wicklow mountains. While able then to flee from the country he chose rather to return to Dublin to protect others of his followers and his sweetheart, Sarah Curran. There he was apprehended and tried for treason, and at the end of a day-long trial, near ten o'clock at night, he made a speech against tyranny which has reverberated over the years. He was executed in his home city at the age of 25 by hanging and decapitation, on Sept. 20, 1803. Where his remains were deposited has never been established with certainty. The romance of Robert Emmet and Sarah Curran was commemorated in verse by Thomas Moore, a boyhood friend of Robert.

Emmet, Thomas Addis. b. at Cork, Ireland, April 24, 1764; d. at New York, Nov. 14, 1827. Irish lawyer and

politician; brother of Robert Emmet. He was admitted to the Irish bar in 1790, was elected secretary of the Society of United Irishmen in 1795, and became one of the directors of the society in 1797. He was implicated in the rebellion of 1798, in which year he was arrested, together with the other directors. He was imprisoned until 1802, and in 1804 emigrated to New York, where he practiced law and in 1812 became attorney general of the state.

Emmet, Thomas Addis. b. near Charlottesville, Va., May 29, 1828; d. March 1, 1919. American gynecologist; grandson of Thomas Addis Emmet (1764–1827). Graduated (1850) from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, he was assistant (1855–61) and surgeon in chief (1861–72) at Woman's Hospital, New York. He was the author of *The Principles and Practice of Gynaecology* (1879) and, as an ardent advocate of Irish home rule, *Ireland Under English Rule* (2 vols., 1903).

Emmetsburg (em'ẹts.bėrg). City in NW Iowa, county seat of Palo Alto County. 3,760 (1950).

Emmett (em'ẹt). City in SW Idaho, county seat of Gem County; trading center of a fruit-producing area. 3,067 (1950).

Emmett, Daniel Decatur. b. at Mt. Vernon, Ohio, 1815; d. there, in June, 1904. American song composer and minstrel. He was an organizer (c1842) of the first touring minstrel show; composer of such songs as *Dixie*, *Old Dan Tucker*, *The Road to Richmond*, and *Walk Along, John*.

Emmich (em'ich), **Otto von.** b. at Minden, Germany, Aug. 4, 1848; d. at Hanover, Germany, Dec. 22, 1915. German general. He commanded the forces which took the fortress at Liége, Belgium, on Aug. 7, 1914, and played an important part in the German victory at Lemberg (Lvov), in June, 1915.

Emmitsburg (em'its.bėrg). Town in NW Maryland, in Frederick County, ab. 48 mi. NW of Baltimore. It is the seat of Mount St. Mary's College and St. Joseph's College, both Roman Catholic educational institutions. 1,261 (1950).

Emmons (em'ọnz), **Delos Carleton.** b. at Huntington, W.Va., Jan. 17, 1888—. American air-force officer. Graduate (1909) of U.S. Military Academy; appointed brigadier general (1936), major general (1939), and lieutenant general (1940); commander (1941–43) of Hawaiian department; appointed (September, 1943) commander of western theater of operations; commandant (1946 *et seq.*) of Armed Forces Staff College.

Emmons, Nathanael. b. at East Haddam, Conn., April 20, 1745; d. at Franklin, Mass., Sept. 23, 1840. American Congregational clergyman and theologian. His collected works were published in 1842.

Emmons, Samuel Franklin. b. at Boston, March 29, 1841; d. at Washington, D.C., March 28, 1911. American geologist and mining engineer, geologist of the U.S. Geological Survey (1867–77 and 1879–1911). He wrote *Descriptive Geology of the 40th Parallel Region* (1877; with Hague), *Orographic Movements in the Rocky Mountains* (1879), *Geology and Mining Industry of Leadville, Colorado* (1886), *Geology of Lower California* (1890), and *Geological Guide-book of the Rocky Mountains* (1894).

Emmons, William Harvey. b. at Mexico, Mo., Feb. 1, 1876—. American geologist. He was associate professor of economic geology at the University of Chicago (1909–11) and professor of geology at the University of Minnesota (1911–44). He has been an assistant geologist of the U.S. Geological Survey since 1906.

Emodus (ē.mō'dus). An ancient name of the **Himalayas.**

Emona (ē.mō'na). Latin name of **Ljubljana.**

Emory (em'ọ.ri). Unincorporated community in NW Georgia, in De Kalb County; suburb of Atlanta. Under the new urban definition established for use in the 1950 census it was counted with adjoining urban areas. The last official enumeration was 4,605 (1940).

Emory, William Hemsley. b. in Maryland, Sept. 7, 1811; d. at Washington, D.C., Dec. 1, 1887. American soldier. He graduated at West Point in 1831; became lieutenant of topographical engineers in 1838; served on the staff of General Kearny during the Mexican War; appointed brigadier general of volunteers (March 17, 1862); commanded a division under General Banks in Louisiana in 1863; commanded the 19th army corps in the Red River expedition in 1864; fought with distinction at Opequan Creek (Sept. 19, 1864) and at Fisher's Hill (Sept. 22, 1864). He wrote *Notes of a Military Reconnaissance from Fort Leavenworth in Missouri, to San Diego in California* (1848), and *Report on the United States and Mexican Boundary Survey* (1858–59).

Empedocles (em.ped'ọ.klēz). b. at Agrigentum (modern Agrigento), Sicily; fl. c490–430 B.C. Greek philosopher, poet, and statesman. He was a supporter of the democratic party in his native city against the aristocracy, and possessed great influence through his wealth, eloquence, and knowledge. He followed Pythagoras and Parmenides in his teachings. He professed magic powers, prophecy, and a miraculous power of healing, and came to have, in popular belief, a superhuman character. He was said to have thrown himself into the crater of Etna in order that, from his sudden disappearance, the people might believe him to be a god.

Empedocles on Etna (et'na). Classical drama by Matthew Arnold, published in 1853 and 1867.

Emperor Concerto, The. Name commonly applied to the fifth piano concerto, in E flat (Opus 73), by Ludwig van Beethoven.

Emperor Jones, The. Expressionistic play by Eugene O'Neill, produced in 1920 and published in 1921. A Negro, Brutus Jones, an ex-Pullman porter, establishes himself as potentate of a West Indian island. Eventually he is trapped by his own extravagances and killed by the silver bullets which the intimidated natives believe to be the only instrument by which he can be destroyed.

Empire of the Moguls (mō'gulz, mō.gulz') or **Mughals** (mö.gulz'). See **Moguls, Empire of the.**

Empire of the Mongols (mong'gọlz, -gōlz). See **Mongols, Empire of the.**

Empire of Trebizond (treb'i.zond). See **Trebizond, Empire of.**

"Empire State." Nickname of **New York.**

Empire State Building. Business building at New York, between 33rd and 34th streets, on Fifth Avenue. It was begun in March, 1930, and was completed in May, 1931. The tallest building in the world, on the site of the original Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, it is 1,250 ft. high, has 102 stories, office space for some 25,000 tenants, and 67 elevators. On the 86th floor, and on the top floor, there are observatories from which, on a clear day, it is possible to obtain upwards of a 50-mile view. During the latter part of World War II, on a day when visibility was reduced virtually to zero, it was hit by a medium bomber of the U.S. Air Force (and may thus claim to be one of the few buildings in the world so tall as to make possible a freak accident involving a plane flying at an altitude well above any ordinary structure built by man). In its original design a mooring mast for dirigibles was called for to surmount its observation tower, but the disaster to the German transatlantic lighter-than-air craft *Hindenburg* put an end to U.S. consideration of passenger travel by such means, and the tower was never used. In more recent years (1950 *et seq.*) the tower has provided a point of broadcast for several of New York's largest television stations.

"Empire State of the South." A nickname of **Georgia.**

Employers' Liability Cases. Two decisions of the U.S. Supreme Court: **1.** First Employers' Liability Cases, 207 U.S. 463 (1908). Decision declaring unconstitutional the federal Employers' Liability Act of 1906 on the ground that the statute, while applying to the employees of interstate railroads, infringed upon the area of intrastate commerce. The decision was instrumental in bringing about the passage of another act whose revisions corrected the deficiencies of the earlier one. **2.** Second Employers' Liability Cases, 223 U.S. 1 (1912). Decision upholding the federal Employers' Liability Act of 1908, a statute providing for carrier liability for injuries sustained by railroad employees engaged in interstate commerce. The decision extended the principle of federal police powers.

Employment Act of 1946. In U.S. history, a measure creating a President's Council of Economic Advisers charged with submitting to the U.S. Congress at regular intervals reports setting forth the general economic condition and prospects of the nation. The Council also advises on policy for maintaining full employment levels in keep-

ing with the declaration of the act that it is the responsibility of the national government to promote "maximum employment, production, and purchasing power."

Empoli (em′pō.lē). Town and commune in C Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Tuscany, in the province of Florence, situated on the Arno River ab. 15 mi. W of Florence. It has flour mills and manufactures of textiles, straw hats, and macaroni; the manufacture of art glass is a specialty. The 11th-century cathedral, rebuilt in 1738 and restored in 1912, contains a picture gallery. The town was much contested in the local feuds of the Middle Ages and the Renaissance period. Considerable damage was suffered during World War II by some buildings of tourist interest, but repairs have been completed or are being carried out, wherever possible. Pop. of commune, 26,212 (1936); of town, 12,534 (1936).

Emporia (em.pōr′i.ą). City in E Kansas, county seat of Lyon County, on the Neosho River ab. 52 mi. SW of Topeka. Products include cheese, candy, and cattle fodder. It is the seat of a state teachers college and the College of Emporia, and was the birthplace and home of William Allen White, former publisher of the Emporia *Gazette*. 15,669 (1950).

Emporia. Town in S Virginia, county seat of Greensville County, on the Meherrin River. Manufactures include lumber, tapestries, cotton textiles, veneer, and candy. It has machine shops and is a shipping point for candy, tobacco, and peanuts. The town was formed by the consolidation of North Emporia and South Emporia. In the decade between the last two U.S. censuses its population more than doubled. 2,735 (1940), 5,664 (1950).

Emporium (em.pōr′i.um). Borough in N Pennsylvania, county seat of Cameron County: manufactures of radios and leather. It was settled in 1810. Pop. 3,646 (1950).

Emporium Saracenum (sar.ą.sē′num). See under **Mercato Saraceno.**

Empson (emp′sǫn) or **Emson, Sir Richard.** Executed at London, Aug. 17, 1510. English politician. He was associated with Edmund Dudley in the execution of the obnoxious financial policy of Henry VII, and became the object of popular hatred by the rigor with which he collected the taxes and penalties due to the crown.

Empusae (em.pū′sē). In Greek mythology, cannibal monsters sent by Hecate (under various forms) to frighten travelers. The Lamiae were reckoned among the Empusae, who were believed eventually to devour their human lovers.

Emrys (em′ris). Welsh name of **Ambrosius Aurelianus.**

Ems (emz; German, ems). See also **Ems River.**

Ems. [Also, **Bad Ems.**] Town in W Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Rhineland-Palatinate, French Zone, formerly in the province of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, situated on the Lahn River ab. 7 mi. SE of Koblenz. It is a popular health resort, with alkaline-muratic thermal springs, which are visited by people suffering from digestive and related diseases, asthma, and others. Many kinds of treatments are applied; tablets and mineral water are exported. There are numerous hotels, parks, and bathing establishments. Already known to the Romans, t came into use as a watering place again in the 14th century. It was under the rule of Hesse-Darmstadt and Nassau, and became part of Prussia in 1866. Here occurred the famous interview, on July 13, 1870, between William I of Prussia and the French ambassador, Count Vincente Benedetti, which precipitated the Franco-Prussian War. 8,454 (1946).

Emsdetten (ems′det.ęn). Town in W Germany, in the *Land* (state) of North Rhine-Westphalia, British Zone, formerly in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, situated on the Ems River ab. 16 mi. NW of Münster. It is a marketing center for a butter and cheese producing district, and has linen, lace, garment, ribbon, furniture, and metallurgical manufactures. The population increased between 1939 and 1946 by 26.1 percent. 21,735 (1946), 23,287 (1950).

Emser (em′zėr), **Hieronymus.** b. at Ulm, Germany, March 26, 1477; d. at Dresden, Germany, Nov. 8, 1527. German theologian. He became in 1504 secretary to Duke George of Saxony, who gave him a benefice at Dresden. An account of the disputation at Leipzig (1519), which he gave in an open letter addressed to John Zack of Prague, occasioned a violent controversy with Luther. He attacked Luther's translation of the Bible, and published in 1527 a translation of the New Testament after the Vulgate.

Emson (em′sǫn), Sir **Richard.** See **Empson** or **Emson,** Sir **Richard.**

Ems River (emz; German, ems). [Latin, **Amisia.**] River in W Germany which rises in Westphalia near Paderborn, and flows through the Dollart into the North Sea at the Dutch frontier. Length, ab. 200 mi.

Emsworth (emz′wėrth). [Former name, **Courtneyville.**] Borough in SW Pennsylvania, in Allegheny County: residential community near Pittsburgh. 3,128 (1950).

Énambuc or **Esnambuc** (dā.näṅ.bük), **Pierre Vandrosque Diel d'.** [Also: **Esnambuc; Pierre Belain.**] b. probably at Dieppe, France, c1570; d. on the island of St. Christopher (St. Kitts), West Indies, in December, 1636. Founder of the French West Indian colonies. He engaged in privateering cruises, and in 1625 established a colony on St. Christopher, at the same time that the crew of an English vessel settled there. Énambuc was aided by Richelieu, and though his colony was driven out for a time by the Spaniards (1629), and passed through many vicissitudes, it ultimately prospered. He founded others in various islands.

Enamorado (e.nä.mō.rä′ᴛʜō), **Macias el.** See **Macias el Enamorado.**

Enanthe (ē.nan′thē). In Fletcher's *Humorous Lieutenant*, the name under which Celia disguises herself.

Enarchus (e.när′kus). In Sir Philip Sidney's *Arcadia*, the king of Macedon. He is the father of Pyrocles and uncle of Musidorus.

Enarea (e.nä′rā.ä). Region of the Galla country, E Africa, S of Addis Ababa, C Ethiopia.

Enareträsk (ā′nä.rę.tresk″). See **Inari, Lake.**

Encalada (eng.kä.lä′ᴛʜä), **Manuel Blanco.** See **Blanco Encalada, Manuel.**

Encantada (eng.kän.tä′ᴛʜä), **Mesa.** Spanish name of **Katzimo.**

Encantadas or Enchanted Isles (en.kän.tä′dąz), **The.** Sketches by Herman Melville, published in 1854 under the pseudonym Salvator R. Tarnmoor and included in his collection *The Piazza Tales* (1856).

Encarnación (eng″kär.nä.syōn′). City in S Paraguay, capital of Itapúa department, on the Alto Paraná River, opposite Posadas, Argentina: river port and railway center for agricultural products. 16,078 (est. 1945).

Encarnación. Former name of **Itapúa.**

Enceladus (en.sel′ą.dus). In Greek mythology, one of the giants who waged war against the gods; a son of Uranus and Ge. He was killed by Athena, and buried with the other giants beneath Mount Etna in Sicily. When Enceladus stirs, the mountain shakes and when he breathes there is an eruption.

Enceladus. The second satellite of Saturn, discovered by Sir William Herschel, on Aug. 28, 1789.

Enchanted Horse, The. Fabulous horse in *The Arabian Nights' Entertainments.* Firuz Shah, the Prince of Persia, is carried by the enchanted horse to the palace of the Princess of Bengal, and persuades her to return with him. The Indian who owns the horse abducts her. The Sultan of Kashmir rescues her. Firuz Shah follows them, disguised as a dervish, and by a clever ruse gains possession of princess and horse.

Enchanted Island, The. Dryden's alteration (1667) of Shakespeare's *The Tempest.*

Enchanted Mesa. English name of **Katzimo.**

Enchanted Village, The. Novel by Edward Shanks, published in 1933.

Encina or **Enzina** (en.thē′nä), **Juan de la** (or **del**). b. at or near Salamanca, Spain, c1469; d. at Salamanca, 1534. Spanish poet, often considered the founder of the modern Spanish drama. He was for a time in the household of the first Duke of Alba; went to Rome, entered the church, and became chapel-master to Pope Leo X; visited the Holy Land; and became prior of León. He published a collection of his dramatic and lyric poems, *Cancionero* (1496; enlarged 1509). His several dramatic pieces are transitional between the church dramas and the secular theater.

Enciso (en.thē′sō), **Martín Fernández de.** b. at Seville, Spain, c1470; d. after 1528. Spanish lawyer. He went to America with Bastidas in 1500, and settled as a lawyer at

Santo Domingo. In 1509 he joined the enterprise of Ojeda for colonizing Tierra Firme (the NW coast of South America). Ojeda sailed in November, 1509, and Enciso followed with another ship in May, 1510. Ojeda having left the colony, Enciso took command of the survivors and founded another settlement in Darien on the Isthmus of Panama, but he was soon deposed and banished by Balboa and others. He went to Spain and in 1514 returned to Darien as alguacil mayor of Pedrarias's expedition. Late in 1514 he led an expedition against the Indians of Cenú, and probably soon returned to Spain. In 1519 he published there his *Suma de geografía* which gives the first account in Spanish of the New World.

Encke (eng'kę), **Johann Franz.** b. at Hamburg, Germany, Sept. 23, 1791; d. at Spandau, near Berlin, Aug. 26, 1865. German astronomer. He became (1825) secretary of the Academy of Sciences and director of the Observatory at Berlin. He is best known for his investigation of the comet named after him, which had been discovered in 1818 by Jean Louis Pons. He determined a more accurate solar parallax (the angle formed at the apex of a triangle formed by the sun and two points on the earth half the earth's diameter apart).

Enckell (eng'kel), **Rabbe Arnfinn.** b. at Tammela, Finland, 1903—. Finnish poet, critic, and painter.

Encke's Comet (eng'kęz). Comet discovered by Jean Louis Pons at Marseilles, France, on Nov. 26, 1818, and more fully investigated by Johann Franz Encke, for whom it was named. It has an almost circular orbit around the sun and returns in the remarkably short period of $3\frac{1}{3}$ years.

Enclos (läṅ.klō), **Anne L'.** See **Lenclos** or **L'Enclos, Anne.**

Encomium Moriae (en.kō'mi.um mọ̄.rī'ē). Latin name of **Praise of Folly.**

Encounter Rock. Reef off NE China between the Po Hai and Korea Bay, ab. 20 mi. SE of Port Arthur.

Encratites (en'kra.tīts). [Also, **Continents.**] In the early history of the Christian church, especially among the Gnostics, those ascetics who refrained from marriage and from the use of meat and wine. They were members of various heretical sects, although sometimes spoken of as a distinct body founded by the apologist Tatian of the 2nd century.

Encyclopædia Britannica (bri.tan'i.ka). English "dictionary of arts, sciences, and general literature," first published in parts (1768–71) at Edinburgh. The 10th edition comprised 11 supplementary volumes to the 24 of the 9th edition (1875–89), including an atlas and an index to the whole work (35 vols., 1902–03). The 11th edition (29 vols., 1910–11) was sponsored by Cambridge University. The 14th edition, edited by J. L. Garwin and Franklin Hooper, was published (24 vols., 1929) at London and New York.

Encyclopaedia of the Social Sciences, The. Fifteen-volume work (1930–35) edited by Edwin R. A. Seligman and Alvin Johnson.

Encyclopédie (äṅ.sē.klo.pā.dē). [Full title, **Dictionnaire raisonné des sciences, des arts et des métiers,** meaning in English, *"Methodical Dictionary of the Sciences, Arts, and Trades."*] French encyclopedia which had as its basis a French translation (1743–45), by John Mills, of Ephraim Chambers's *Cyclopaedia* (1728). As developed by D'Alembert and Diderot, it became the organ of the most advanced and revolutionary opinions of the time, was the object of the most violent persecution by the conservative party in church and state, and was subjected to considerable editing not only by hostile censors but by fearful printers. So thoroughly was it identified with the philosophic movement of the time that the term Encyclopedist (in French, *Encyclopédiste*) became the recognized designation of all attached to a certain form of skeptical, rationalist philosophy. It appeared at Paris in 28 volumes between 1751 and 1772; it was followed by a supplement in five volumes (Amsterdam, 1776–77), and an analytical index in two volumes (Paris, 1780). Voltaire's *Questions sur l'Encyclopédie* (1770) formed a kind of critical appendix. La Porte's *Esprit de l'Encyclopédie* (Paris, 1768) gave a résumé of the more important articles. Hennequin compiled (Paris, 1822–23) a similar epitome under the same title.

Encyclopedists (en.sī.klọ̄.pē'dists). [Also, **Encyclopaedists.**] Collaborators in the *Encyclopédie* of Diderot and D'Alembert (1751–72). The Encyclopedists as a body were among the most influential exponents of the French rationalist philosophy of the 18th century.

Ende (en'dę). See **Flores,** Indonesia.

Endeavour (en.dev'ọr). British ship commanded by Captain James Cook, then lieutenant. It was sent out in 1768 by the Royal Society to the Pacific to observe the transit of Venus. Captain Cook returned in 1771, having made important explorations and discoveries.

Endeavour Strait. Strait in N Australia, E of the Gulf of Carpentaria, between Cape York and Prince of Wales Island. It was named for the *Endeavour,* Captain James Cook's ship.

Endecott (en'dę.kọt) or **Endicott** (en'di.kọt), **John.** b. at Chagford, Devonshire, England, c1589; d. at Boston, March 15, 1665. American colonial governor, known as the first governor of Massachusetts. In 1629 he was one of the incorporators to whom a royal charter was granted for the territory patent, purchased from the Plymouth Council in 1628, covering an area on Massachusetts Bay. Already, on June 20, 1628, Endecott had set out for the colony aboard the *Abigail* to make preparations for future settlers. Although it is not known what his precise title was at the time, a later meeting (April 30, 1629) of the company in England chose him as governor for one year. Landing with his colonists at Naumkeag (now Salem), Endecott proceeded against Thomas Morton, cutting down the Maypole at Merry Mount. Upon the arrival of John Winthrop, who had been chosen governor on Oct. 20, 1629. Endecott became (1630) assistant to the governor. He served as such in 1630–34, 1636–40, and 1645–48; as deputy governor in 1641–43, 1650, 1654; and as governor in 1644, 1649, 1651–53, and in 1655–64. He was a Harvard overseer and served on the committee appointed by the Massachusetts general court to consider the founding of a college. In his policy toward the Quakers, he blundered; and his unsuccessful expedition (1636) against the Indians helped bring on the Pequot War.

Ender (en'dėr), **Johann.** b. at Vienna, Nov. 3, 1793; d. there, March 16, 1854. Austrian historical and portrait painter.

Enderbury (en'dėr.ber.i, -bėr.i). See **Canton and Enderbury.**

Enderby Land (en'dėr.bi). Section of the continent of Antarctica facing the S tip of Africa. It was discovered (1831) by John Biscoe and named for the owners of the English whaler *Tula.*

Endicott (en'di.kọt). Village in S New York, in Broome County: notable for the manufacture of shoes. 20,050 (1950).

Endicott, John. See **Endecott, John.**

Endicott, William Crowninshield. b. at Salem, Mass., Nov. 19, 1826; d. at Boston, May 6, 1900. American politician and jurist. He was judge of the Massachusetts supreme court (1873–82), and U.S. secretary of war (1885–89).

Endicott and the Red Cross. Story by Nathaniel Hawthorne, published in *Twice-Told Tales* (1837).

Endimion (en.dim'i.ọn). Prose play (c1588) by John Lyly. It is an extended allegory based on the contemporary court of Elizabeth.

Endimium (en.dim'i.um). Latin name of **Coimbra,** Portugal.

Endlicher (ent'liċh.ėr), **Stephan Ladislaus.** b. at Pressburg (now Bratislava, Czechoslovakia), June 24, 1804; d. at Vienna, March 28, 1849. Hungarian botanist and linguist, professor of botany (1840 *et seq.*) at the University of Vienna. He published *Genera plantarum* (1831–41) and *Synopsis coniferarum* (1847).

End of a Childhood, The. Collected short stories by Henry Handel Richardson (Mrs. Henrietta Robertson), published in 1934.

End of a War, The. Volume of poetry by Herbert Read, published in 1933.

Endor (en'dọr). [Eng. trans., *"Spring of Dor."*] In Biblical geography, a village in Palestine, near Tabor, ab. 13 mi. SW of the Sea of Galilee. Here Saul consulted a female soothsayer ("witch of Endor") on the eve of his last engagement with the Philistines. 1 Sam. xxviii. 7-25.

End Poverty in California. See **EPIC.**

Endrőd (en'dréd). Town in E Hungary, in the county of Békés, situated on the Kőrös River between Szarvas and Gyoma, SE of the town of Mezőtúr. 11,140 (1941).

Endwell (end'wel). Unincorporated community in S New York, in Broome County. Under the new urban definition established for use in the 1950 census it was counted with adjoining urban areas. The last official enumeration was 3,436 (1940).

Endymion (en.dim'i.ọn). In Greek legend, a beautiful youth loved by Selene (the moon). The legends about him vary greatly. He is described as a king, as a shepherd on Mount Latmos, and as a hunter, and various accounts of his parentage are given. According to one, he had asked Zeus for immortality, eternal slumber, and undying youth, and had fallen asleep on Latmus, never to awake. The best-known story says that Selene herself put him to sleep so that her visits to him might be untroubled.

Endymion. Poem by John Keats, published in 1818.

Endymion. Novel by Benjamin Disraeli, Lord Beaconsfield, published in 1880.

Endymion, Sleeping. Classical statue in Parian marble, found in Hadrian's villa at Tivoli, Italy, and acquired by the National Museum at Stockholm, Sweden.

Endzelins (en'dze.lēns), **Janis.** [Also, **Endzelin** (en'dze.lēn).] b. in Latvia, Feb. 22, 1873—. Latvian linguist, noted for his *Lettische Grammatik*, a study of Latvian in the context of other Baltic tongues.

Ené (ā.nā'). See under **Apurímac River.**

Enesco (e.nes'kō) or **Enescu** (-kō), **Georges.** b. at Liveni, in Moldavia, Aug. 19, 1881—. Rumanian violinist, composer, and conductor. He studied at the Vienna Conservatory, where he won the Gesellschafts-medal, the highest award, and at the Paris Conservatory, where he was a pupil of Massenet and Fauré. At the age of 16, his *Poéma Romaña* was performed at the Concerts Colonne, Paris. He is a member of the Rumanian Academy. Best known of all his compositions are the two *Rumanian Rhapsodies*, Opus 11.

Enez (e.nez'). [Also, **Enos**; ancient names, **Aenus, Aenos.**] Seaport in NW Turkey, in the *il* (province or vilayet) of Edirne, situated on the Aegean Sea, ab. 1 mi. from the Greek border. It has a poor harbor and is no longer visited by important shipping. Pop. ab. 6,000.

Enfant (läń.fäń), **Pierre L'.** See **L'Enfant, Pierre Charles.**

Enfantin (äń.fäń.tań), **Barthélemy Prosper.** [Called **Le Père Enfantin.**] b. at Paris, Feb. 8, 1796; d. there, Aug. 31, 1864. French socialist, one of the leaders of Saint-Simonism. He differed with Saint-Amand Bazard, who emphasized the political nature of Saint-Simon's doctrines; Enfantin believed in application of the principles to the end of bringing individuals closer. His doctrines, approaching the absolute in free love, brought him and his followers into court and he spent a year in prison. Later he became a farmer and a railroad administrator. He published *Traité d'économie politique* (1830) and *La Religion saint-simonienne* (1831).

Enfant Prodigue (läń.fäń pro.dēg), **L'.** Cantata by Claude Debussy, first performed at the Paris Conservatory on June 27, 1844, as the winner of the Prix de Rome. The work is best known for its *Air de Lia.*

Enfant Prodigue, L'. [Eng. trans., *"The Prodigal Son."*] Opera by Auber, libretto by Scribe, produced at Paris in 1850.

Enfants terribles (äń.fäń te.rēbl), **Les.** Novel (1929; Eng. trans., 1930), about the disturbances of adolescence, by the French writer Jean Cocteau (1891—), frequently mentioned as that versatile author's most successful work.

Enfield (en'fēld). Town in N Connecticut, in Hartford County, on the Connecticut River ab. 14 mi. NE of Hartford. It has noted manufactures of carpets and powder. It formerly contained a community of Shakers. A plaque marks the site of a church where Jonathan Edwards preached in 1741. Pop. 15,464 (1950).

Enfield. Urban district and market town in SE England, in Middlesex, situated on the New River ab. 9 mi. N of King's Cross station, London. It still lies beyond the area of continuous urban development surrounding London and is part of the London "Green Belt Scheme." The government small-arms factory is here. Enfield contains the ruins of a royal palace. 110,458 (1951).

Enfield, William. b. at Sudbury, England, March 29, 1741; d. at Norwich, England, Nov. 3, 1797. English dissenting divine. He published *Preacher's Directory* (1771), *The Speaker* (1774), and other compilations.

Enfuro (en.fō.rō). See **Hima.**

Engadine (eng'ga.dēn). [German, **Engadin** (eng'gä.dēn); Romansh, **Engiadina** (en.jä.dē'nä).] Valley in SE Switzerland, in the canton of Graubünden, traversed by the Inn River, noted for its health resorts and high elevation. It is divided into the Upper and Lower Engadine, stretching from Maloja in the SW to the Tyrolese frontier in the NW, and is surrounded by mountains. It contains Sils, Silvaplana, St.-Moritz, Samaden, Pontresina, Tarasp, and other settlements. The prevailing language is Romansh. Length, ab. 60 mi.

Engagement, the. In English history, an agreement between Charles I and the Scottish commissioners, made at Newport, Isle of Wight, on Dec. 26, 1647. The Scottish army was to restore Charles, who consented to an establishment of Presbyterianism in England.

Engaño (eng.gä'nyō), **Battle of Cape.** See **Cape Engaño, Battle of.**

En-gedi (en.gē'dī, en'gē.dī). [Arabic name, **Ain Jidy, 'Ain Jidi**; Eng. trans., *"Spring of the Goat."*] In Biblical geography, a place abounding in caverns, situated on the W shore of the Dead Sea, ab. 26 mi. SE of Jerusalem. In the desert of En-gedi David hid from Saul. 1 Sam. xxiii. 29.

Engel (eng'ẹl), **Johann Jakob.** b. at Parchim, Germany, Sept. 11, 1741; d. there, June 28, 1802. German philosopher, theater director, and playwright. In philosophy he was a rationalist (*Philosoph für die Welt*, 1775–1800). He wrote a book on acting, *Ideen zu einer Mimik* (1785–86), which brought him the directorship (shared with Ramler) of the Berlin National Theater in 1786. The king also made him tutor of his son, who was to rule as Frederick William III, from which experience dates his *Fürstenspiegel* (1798).

Engelberg (eng'ẹl.berk). Health resort in C Switzerland, in the canton of Unterwalden, in the half-canton of Oberwalden: one of the most popular winter sports centers in Switzerland. It is the seat of a Benedictine abbey with buildings in 18th-century baroque style and a valuable library. 2,409 (1941).

Engelbert (eng'ẹl.bert), Saint. b. at Berg, Germany, c1185; d. near Schwelm, Germany, Nov. 7, 1225. Archbishop of Cologne. Son of Count Engelbert of Berg, he studied in the cathedral school of Cologne, was made provost of various churches while yet a youth, and in 1199 was elected provost of the cathedral. Excommunicated and deposed (1206) by the Pope because with his cousin Archbishop Adolf he waged war on Archbishop Bruno, he was reinstated in 1208. He joined a crusade against the Albigenses in 1212 and in 1216 was elected archbishop of Cologne. In 1221 he was appointed administrator of the Empire by Frederick II and guardian of Henry VII, whom he crowned at Aachen in 1222 at the age of 12. Engelbert was attacked and killed by his cousin Count Frederick of Isenberg, who was secular administrator of the convent of Essen and whose maladministration Engelbert planned to curb. He was venerated as a martyr from 1226.

Engelhardt (eng'ẹl.härt), **Johann Georg Veit.** b. at Neustadt an der Aisch, Germany, Nov. 12, 1791; d. at Erlangen, Germany, Sept. 13, 1855. German church historian. He became professor of theology at Erlangen in 1822. He published *Die angeblichen Schriften des Areopagiten Dionysius, übersetzt und mit Abhandlungen begleitet* (1823), *Handbuch der Kirchengeschichte* (1838), and *Dogmengeschichte* (1839).

Engelman (eng'ẹl.män), **Jan.** b. 1900—. Dutch poet, essayist, and journalist. A modern baroque artist, his interests are equally divided between physical and spiritual realms. His melodious and joyful verses on erotic and devotional subjects include *Sine Nomine* (1930), *Tuin van Eros* (Garden of Eden, 1932), and *Het bezegeld Hart* (The Sealed Heart, 1937). After the German invasion of Holland he wrote *Noodweer* (Self-defense, 1941) and anonymous resistance verses. In 1945 he wrote *Vrijheid* (Liberty). As an art expert he has published many essays, especially on ecclesiastical art; these were

collected in *Tympanon* (1936). Among his dramatic works are *Turandot* (1938) and *Jan Klaassen* (1939). English translations of his work may be found in *Coming After*, by A. J. Barnouw.

Engelmann (eng'ĕl.män), **George.** b. at Frankfort on the Main, Germany, Feb. 2, 1809; d. at St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 4, 1884. German-American botanist and physician.

Engels (en'gils). [Former name, **Pokrovsk.**] City in the U.S.S.R., in the Sartov *oblast* (region) of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, on the Volga River opposite Sartov. Lumbering and food and meat processing are important here. 73,279 (1939).

Engels (eng'els), **Friedrich.** b. at Barmen, Germany, Sept. 28, 1820; d. at London, Aug. 5, 1895. German Socialist leader, theorist, and author. With his friend and collaborator, Karl Marx, whom he first met at Paris in 1844, he was one of the founders of modern scientific socialism. The son of a wealthy cotton-spinner, he went to Manchester, England, in 1842, where his father had an interest in a Manchester factory. He became interested at this time in the radical Owenite and Chartist movements, wrote for their organs, the *New Moral World* and the *Northern Star*, and met German communists living in England. He was active, in Baden, in the Revolution of 1848, and when it was put down he again went to England, this time to escape arrest. From 1850 to 1869 he was in charge of his father's Manchester factory, but from 1870 until his death he lived at London, writing and lecturing. In 1864 he married an Irishwoman, Elizabeth Burns. His works are *The Condition of the Working-Class in England in 1844* (1845; Eng. trans., 1887), the famous *Communist Manifesto* (1848), which he wrote with Marx, *Landmarks of Scientific Socialism* (1878; Eng. trans., 1907), *The Origin of the Family, Private Property, and the State* (1884; Eng. trans., 1920), notable for its influence on Lenin, and *The Peasant War in Germany* (Eng. trans., 1926). He played a dominating part in both the First International (1864) and the Second (1889), and he edited volumes 2 and 3 of Marx's *Capital*, after the death of its author.

Engerau (eng'ę.rou). German name of **Petržalka.**

Enghien (äṅ.gaṅ). Former name of **Montmorency.**

Enghien (däṅ.gaṅ), **Louis Antoine Henri de Bourbon-Condé, Duc d'.** b. at Chantilly, Oise, France, Aug. 2, 1772; executed at Vincennes, near Paris, March 21, 1804. French prince; son of Louis Henri Joseph, Prince de Condé and Duc de Bourbon, and the last of the house of Condé. He emigrated from France in 1789, and fought (1792–1801) under his grandfather, the Prince de Condé, afterward retiring to private life at Ettenheim in Baden. Here, though on neutral territory, he was arrested (March 15, 1804) by French troops under orders from Napoleon. He was tried before a military tribunal during the night of March 20–21, on the charge of complicity in the conspiracy of Georges Cadoudal against the life of Napoleon, and, although no evidence was taken and appeal was legally permissible, was sentenced and shot at Vincennes at daybreak (March 21, 1804). This affair excited general indignation throughout Europe, and, aside from its moral aspect, is considered one of the gravest political blunders committed by Napoleon.

Enghien-les-Bains (äṅ.gaṅ.lā.baṅ). Town in N France, in the department of Seine-et-Oise, situated near the Seine River between St.-Denis and Pontoise. It is a resort, with thermal springs, frequented by Parisians. The forest of Montmorency is in the vicinity. 11,192 (1946).

Engiadina (en.jä.dē'nä). Romansh name of the **Engadine.**

Engidu (en'gē.dö). See **Enkidu.**

England (ing'gland). [Middle English, **Englond** (eng'glôṅd), **Inglond**; Old English, **Engla-land** (eng'gläländ); Danish, **Engeland**; French, **Angleterre**; German, **England** (eng'länt); Italian, **Inghilterra**; Spanish and Portuguese, **Inglaterra**; Latin, **Anglia.**] Constitutional hereditary monarchy, forming part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. It forms (with Wales) the S portion of the island of Great Britain. England is bounded on the N by Scotland, on the E by the North Sea, on the S by the Strait of Dover and the English Channel, and on the W by the Atlantic Ocean, Bristol Channel, Wales, and the Irish Sea. England includes the Isle of Wight and a few smaller islands. The surface is generally level or undulating in the E, S, and center, and mountainous in the NW (the English Lake District), near the Welsh border, and in the SW. The highest mountain is Scafell Pike (3,210 ft.). The chief river systems are those of the Thames, Humber, and Severn. England has important agriculture, but its chief interests are commercial, manufacturing, and mining. It is a very important maritime nation. The largest commercial cities are London, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Sheffield, Bristol, and Bradford. The chief manufactures are cotton and woolen goods, iron and steel, hardware, and leather. Its mineral products include iron and coal, tin (now greatly declined in output), and copper. England has 40 geographical counties divided into 50 administrative counties. The administrative counties are: Bedfordshire, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Cambridgeshire, Cheshire, Cornwall, Cumberland, Derbyshire, Devonshire, Dorsetshire, Durham, East Suffolk, East Sussex, Essex, Gloucestershire, Herefordshire, Hertfordshire, Huntingdonshire, Isle of Ely, Isle of Wight, Kent, Lancashire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire (Parts of Holland), Lincolnshire (Parts of Kesteven), Lincolnshire (Parts of Lindsey), County of London, Middlesex, Monmoutshire, Norfolk, Northamptonshire, Northumberland, Nottinghamshire, Oxfordshire, Rutlandshire, Shropshire, Soke of Peterborough, Somersetshire, Southampton, Staffordshire, Surrey, Warwickshire, Westmorland, West Suffolk, West Sussex, Wiltshire, Worcestershire, Yorkshire (East Riding), Yorkshire (North Riding), and Yorkshire (West Riding). The geographical counties are for the most part identical with the above, with the following exceptions: the County of London is not a geographical county; the Isle of Ely is a part of Cambridgeshire; the Isle of Wight and Southampton together form Hampshire; Lincolnshire is made up of the Parts of Holland, Parts of Kesteven, and Parts of Lindsey; the Soke of Peterborough is a part of Northamptonshire; East Suffolk and West Suffolk together form Suffolk; East Sussex and West Sussex together form Sussex; and Yorkshire consists of the East Riding, North Riding, and West Riding. (For foreign possessions, see the entry on British Commonwealth of Nations.) There are some monuments of its primeval inhabitants before the Celts, of whom, however, but little is known. England was invaded by Julius Caesar, 55 and 54 B.C., and the Celtic Britons were subjugated by the Romans, 43 A.D. and succeeding years (Agricola's campaigns, 78–84). The Romans abandoned England in 410. The invasions by the Jutes, Angles, and Saxons, traditionally, began in 449 and extended through the 6th century. Christianity was introduced from Rome in 597, and from Scotland soon after. The early English kingdoms of Kent, Northumbria, Mercia, Wessex, East Anglia, Essex, and Sussex (the Heptarchy) merged under Egbert of Wessex as "king of the English" in 829. The division of England between Alfred and the Danes was accomplished by the treaty of Wedmore, 878. In the 10th century consolidation of the country occurred under Edward (the Elder), Athelstan, and others. The second Danish invasion under Sweyn took place c1000, and was followed by the rule of Canute the Dane and his sons, 1016–42. The Norman conquest was begun by William I, 1066. The commencement of the Plantagenet line under Henry II occurred in 1154. Normandy and other French provinces were separated c1204. King John granted the Magna Charta, 1215, and parliamentary government began, c1264–65. The Hundred Years' War raged, c1337–1453, during which reigned kings of the house of Lancaster (1399–1461). The kings of the house of York (1461–85) took the crown during the Wars of the Roses, 1455–85. The Tudor dynasty (beginning with Henry VII in 1485) united in one house the York and Lancaster claims. The introduction of the Reformation occurred under Henry VIII and Edward VI, but Roman Catholic worship was restored by Mary, and the Church of England was restored by Elizabeth (1558–1603). The Elizabethan period saw the culmination of English (and Tudor) power in the Renaissance. The accession of the Stuart line and personal union with Scotland under James I took place in 1603. The beginnings of the colonial empire, 17th century, followed the growth of English power during the Tudor period. The civil war between Charles I and Parliament was waged from 1642–48, and was fol-

lowed by the period of the Commonwealth and Protectorate, 1649–59. The monarchy under Charles II was restored in 1660, but in the revolution of 1688 the Stuarts were ejected, and William of Orange and Mary acceded in 1689. The Act of Settlement was put in force, 1700–01; union with Scotland occurred in 1707. Accession of the Hanoverian dynasty (with George I) came in 1714. Large territorial acquisitions in America and India resulted (1763) from the French and Indian Wars. The U.S. was lost to the crown 1783. Union with Ireland was accomplished, 1801. Wars with France under the republic and Napoleon's empire, were waged, 1793–1802, 1803–14, and 1815. The Catholic Emancipation Act was passed in 1829, the Electoral Reform Acts in 1832, 1867–68, and 1884–85. Slavery was abolished, 1833. The accession of Victoria, and the separation of Hanover opened a new era in 1837. The Afghan war (1838–42), the Chinese war (1840–42), the Crimean War (1854–56), Chinese wars (1856–58 and 1860), the Indian Mutiny (1857–58), the Ashanti War (1873–74), the Afghan War (1878–80), the Zulu War (1879), the Transvaal War (1881), wars in Egypt and the Sudan (1882–85), and the Boer War (1899–1902) kept the English military power active all over the world. Chartist agitation, Irish agitation (c1845), the repeal of the English Corn Laws (1846) were elements of internal politics. The act for disestablishment of the Irish Church was passed in 1869, and in 1870 the Irish Land Act, and the Elementary Education Act. The Irish Land Act of 1881 attempted a revision of the act of 1870. In World War I (1914–18) and World War II (1939–45) English and Commonwealth troops fought the German challenge to European hegemony. Capital, London; area, ab. 50,327 sq. mi.; pop. (not including Wales), 41,147,938 (1951).

England, Bank of. See **Bank of England.**

England, Church of. [Sometimes also called the **Anglican Church.**] Name given to the established church of England. Its titular head is the king (or queen) of England, and it is guided in all major ecclesiastical matters by two archbishops (the archbishop of Canterbury, who is the "Primate of All England," and the archbishop of York, who is the "Primate of England") and by 31 bishops. Canterbury, alone, has the power to crown the monarch. The bishops have the power to ordain, to confirm, to dedicate churches, and to consecrate their fellow bishops. The lower orders of the church consist of deacons and priests. The creeds employed are the Apostles' Creed (c200), the Nicene (325), and the Athanasian (c420–430). Its doctrines are expressed in the Book of Common Prayer, the Thirty-Nine Articles, the Catechism, and the Books of Homilies. Divisions of thought and practice within the church are represented by the High Church party, which emphasizes ritual observances, the Low Church, or Evangelical party, which advocates simplicity, and the Broad Church party, which attempts to steer a path between these two extremes. Points on which all branches agree are justification by faith, predestination, and original sin. About 70 percent of the church-going population in England belongs to the established church, but less than 4 percent in Scotland, which favors Presbyterianism. The position of the monarch as head of the Church of England goes back to the time of Henry VIII.

England, John. b. at Cork, Ireland, Sept. 23, 1786; d. at Charleston, S.C., April 11, 1842. Irish-American prelate of the Roman Catholic Church, appointed first bishop of Charleston in 1820.

England, S. Pseudonym under which **Richard Porson** published some of his more ephemeral articles.

Engländer (eng'len.dėr), **Richard.** See **Altenberg, Peter.**

England's Helicon (hel'i.kon, -kọn). Anthology of poetry published in 1600. It contains about 150 poems from other similar anthologies, written by such poets as Spenser, Sidney, Greene, Lodge, and Shakespeare. Critical appraisal often maintains it as the best of the period.

Engle (eng'gl), **Paul Hamilton.** b. at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Oct. 12, 1908—. American poet. Received B.A. (1931) from Coe College, Iowa; attended Oxford as Rhodes scholar (1936); professor of English (1937 *et seq.*) at University of Iowa. Author of *Worn Earth* (1932), *American Song* (1934), *Break the Heart's Anger* (1936), *Corn* (1939), *West of Midnight* (1941), *American Child* (1945), and other volumes of verse; author of the novel *Always the Land* (1941).

Englefield (eng'gl.fēld), **Battle of.** Battle at Englefield, Berkshire, England, in 871, in which the English under ealdorman Ethelwulf defeated the Danes. Sidroc, one of the Danish jarls, was slain.

Englefield, Sir Francis. b. c1520; d. at Valladolid, Spain, 1596. English politician. He at first accepted Protestantism, and in 1547 was knighted by Edward VI, but on the accession of Mary became a Roman Catholic, and advocated persecution for heresy. He was made a privy councilor in 1553, and was a member of every Parliament but one during Mary's reign. After the accession of Elizabeth he fled to the Continent, where he took an active part in the many schemes for the restoration of Catholicism in England. In 1564 he was outlawed, and in 1585 convicted of high treason, his estates being declared to be forfeited, but he received a pension from Philip II of Spain. He lived for some time at Rome and at Brussels, but retired finally to Valladolid.

Engler (eng'lėr), **Adolf.** [Full name, **Heinrich Gustav Adolf Engler.**] b. at Sagan (Żagań), in Silesia, March 25, 1844; d. Oct. 10, 1930. German botanist, appointed (1889) professor at the University of Berlin and director of the Berlin botanical garden. From 1878 to 1884 he was professor at Kiel, and from 1888 to 1889 at Breslau. Among his published works are *Versuch einer Entwickelungsgeschichte der Pflanzenwelt* (1872–82) and *Die natürlichen Pflanzenfamilien* (1888–1909; with Prantl and others).

Englewood (eng'gl.wụd). City in C Colorado, in Arapahoe County; suburb of Denver. 16,869 (1950).

Englewood. City in NE New Jersey, in Bergen County, near the Hudson River, ab. 14 mi. N of New York; residential community. 23,145 (1950).

English (ing'glish). See **Churchill River.**

English. A member of the West Germanic subgroup of the Indo-European linguistic stock and hence genetically related in varying degrees of closeness to Dutch, Low German, and High German; to the languages of Scandinavia and Iceland; and to other Indo-European languages outside the Germanic group, like Spanish, Latin, Greek, Russian, and Hindustani. Despite alterations which have occurred over many centuries this relationship is still visible in such correspondences of form and meaning as are exhibited in English *mother*, German *Mutter*, Swedish *moder*, Latin *mater*, Greek *meter*, and Sanskrit *matar-*, or in English *three*, German *drei*, Swedish *tre*, Latin *tres*, Greek *treis*, and Sanskrit *tri*. English has not always been spoken in the British Isles, which at the beginning of the Christian era were inhabited by tribes speaking various Celtic languages, of which Welsh, Scotch Gaelic, and Irish are modern descendants. Furthermore, for more than 300 years almost all of what is today England was a Roman province, where Latin was regularly employed not only by the Romans themselves, but by a certain number of Romanized Celts. In the 5th century, however, the withdrawal of the legions laid the islands open to attack by Germanic invaders, Jutes and later Angles and Saxons according to the traditional account, who came from the Danish peninsula and the regions to the southwest of it on the North Sea coast. Within a few generations they had seized and occupied all of the largest island except for the highlands of the west and north. The slightly divergent dialects which they spoke are the basis of all forms of modern English. It is customary to divide the history of the language into three main periods: *Old English* (or *Anglo-Saxon*) from the time of the settlement until about 1100, *Middle English* from 1100 to 1450, and *Modern English* from 1450 to the present day. It should of course be realized that the development of the language has been an uninterrupted one and that these divisions are in a sense merely convenient and quite arbitrary. The grammatical structure of Old English was very different from that of the modern language. Nouns were inflected for four cases in the singular and in the plural and there were furthermore a number of noun-classes, each of which had a fairly distinct set of endings. Every noun also fell into one of three gender categories (masculine, feminine, and neuter), which determined the inflectional form of accompanying articles and adjectives. As in the other Germanic languages, there were two

patterns for the declension of adjectives, "strong" and "weak," both having different endings to indicate gender, number, and case. The verb, although its inflectional system had already undergone a considerable simplification, was also much more elaborately inflected than it is today. In a general way, in respect to these matters Old English resembled Modern German far more than it does Modern English. In its store of words, English in this early period was still almost entirely Germanic: the markedly hybrid character of the modern vocabulary did not develop until long afterwards. Whereas in later centuries speakers and writers of English would have recourse to French and the classical languages to express new concepts, particularly in the realm of abstract ideas, Old English made much greater use of the process of compounding native elements. The introduction of Roman Christianity as a consequence of missionary activities beginning at the end of the 6th century did in time add an appreciable new element to the vocabulary, Latin words relating to the service of the church and theology, to the sciences and the domestic arts. But viewed against the whole body of the language, these additions do not really bulk very large. A further foreign addition to the vocabulary was not reflected in written records until somewhat later, but was nevertheless the result of historical events which occurred during Old English times. Before 800 A.D. raiders out of Scandinavia had begun descending upon the British Isles and in the 9th and 10th centuries invaded and established themselves in large numbers, particularly in the north and east. After a long period of conflict and turmoil, the Norse newcomers and the English settled down peaceably side by side. The long-continued and intimate contact which ensued and the eventual fusion of the two peoples had the linguistic result of adding thousands of Norse words to the dialects of certain parts of England, for example the county of Lincoln. In the course of time quite a number of these words made their way into London English and hence into the later standard language. This Norse element in the English vocabulary has the distinctive character of having no distinctive character. The earlier loan-words from Latin and the later ones from French in large part reflect cultural borrowing by a relatively primitive society from other societies of a more elaborated sort. Consequently a large proportion of such loans fall into clearly marked cultural realms. But the Norse loans, for example, *awkward*, *birth*, *egg*, *fellow*, *leg*, *low*, *raise*, *steak*, *thrive*, and *window*, are everyday words that might be taken over whenever languages spoken by two peoples very similar in culture are thoroughly mixed and mingled.

Norman Influence. The conquest of Anglo-Saxon England by the Norman French in the 11th century had a very considerable effect on the later development of the English language, although it did not in any major respect alter its fundamentally Germanic structure. Within a short time the French-speaking conquerors had taken over all positions of power in church and state, and England had become a country in which linguistic divisions corresponded closely to those of class. The upper classes (landed nobles, officers of the royal government, the clergy, particularly on the higher levels) and many members of the developing middle class of merchants spoke French, the common people English. From the very beginning a certain amount of bilingualism must have existed, but it is nevertheless true that many upper-class Englishmen in the 12th century could not have framed a single English sentence. In the next century, as a result of a whole complex of historical causes, the situation changed and by 1300 English had again become the mother tongue of all classes. Because of the weight of tradition, however, and because of the cultural preeminence of France in the western world, French continued in many uses for a long time. As a literary language it was frequently employed throughout the 14th century; English did not supplant it as the language of the law courts until 1362; and for many documentary purposes (town and guild records, wills, records of Parliamentary petitions and enactments) French continued to be used well into the 15th century. But much of this is highly artificial, some of it, indeed, on a par with a modern physician's use of Latin in writing prescriptions. It is quite clear that even before the birth of Chaucer everyone born and reared in England, if he spoke French at all, spoke it as a second tongue, often imperfectly mastered. When English reëmerged as the language of all classes in society, it had undergone a sea-change. The complicated system of inflections that characterized the old English noun and adjective, while not entirely swept away, was vastly simplified. The *-s* plural suffix of nouns, for example, was already firmly established in most of England as the regular type and there were not many more exceptions to this pattern than are to be found at the present time. Grammatical gender, according to which in old English *bough*, *moon*, and *stone* were masculine, *book*, *soul*, and *sun* feminine, and *head*, *word*, and *wife* neuter, was completely gone. A certain simplification in the verbal inflections had occurred and in addition many verbs once "strong" had already become "weak" (that is, vocalic alternation of the *sing-sang-sung* type had been replaced by the employment of a suffix as in *flow-flowed*). In respect to all of these features, Chaucer's English is far closer to our own than it is to the English of the 11th century. It would be quite wrong to suppose that the Norman Conquest and the influence of French were in any real sense the major causes of these extensive grammatical alterations. There is abundant evidence that the old English inflectional system was already beginning to break down some time before William of Normandy ever set foot on English soil. What the Normans did do was to eliminate, within a short space of years and quite thoroughly, the Anglo-Saxon upper classes. In so doing, they also destroyed many of the forces which make for conservatism in the use of language and which tend to slow down the rate of linguistic change. For more than 250 years English was a language spoken almost exclusively by an unlettered peasantry, and so free to develop unchecked. Briefly, the effect of the Conquest was not to initiate changes, but to accelerate changes that would presumably have occurred in any case. On the vocabulary, however, the influence of French was all-pervading. (One should not make the mistake of equating the lexical "content" of a language with the language itself, which is a complicated set of grammatical and phonetic patterns.) The Normans possessed a culture which was in many ways far more elaborated than that of the English and which largely replaced the latter. As an inevitable consequence French words were adopted in every field: in law and government, theology and ecclesiastical affairs, art and literature, medicine and the sciences, cooking and gardening, dress and deportment, architecture and domestic arrangements, to name only some. Nor was the borrowing confined by any means to those words for which the English had not possessed equivalents and which therefore met a real need. In many cases the French word merely supplanted an English one of similar meaning; in others both the French and the English word survived as a pair of synonyms. In any event, the number of borrowed words was tremendous and was the chief factor in giving to the vocabulary of the later language that mixed character which distinguishes it so sharply from the vocabularies of other Germanic languages. During the whole of the Middle English period nothing like a standard form of the language existed, no one way of speaking and writing, that is, which was recognized throughout the whole land as possessing superior prestige. There were only the local dialects. And these dialects varied so much from place to place as to be in some instances mutually unintelligible. Examples have survived of Middle English works which exist in two versions, northern and southern, one of which represents a translation made because the original could not be understood in some parts of England.

Emergence of Modern English. At the beginning of the 15th century, however, the English of London began to rise to a position of ascendancy over the other dialects. In earlier centuries it had had a markedly southern cast but in the course of time had been assimilated more and more to the East Midland dialects of the counties lying just to the north. The English of the East Midlands possessed the inherent advantage of being in a sense a compromise between the extremes of north and south. But more important in the rise of London English was a combination of social forces. London was the seat of the king's court and of the royal government, it was already becoming an important cultural center, and it was the

chief commercial and trading city in the land. Not unnaturally the English of the capital came increasingly to be imitated by the privileged and more educated classes in other parts of England. The standard form which thus began to spread was essentially a written one: in Tudor England it was no longer possible to tell where an educated man came from from the way he wrote, but the cultivated pronunciation of the spoken language still varied strikingly from place to place. Indeed, even today there is far more uniformity in cultivated written English than in the corresponding spoken form. The transition from Middle to Early Modern English was marked by a series of extensive phonetic changes. For one thing, all the long vowels began to shift in a regular and systematic fashion, long "ee" and "oo," for instance, moving towards long "i" and "ou," so that what had been pronounced "meen" and "hoos" have become modern *mine* and *house*. The weak final vowel of such words as *name* and *ride*, pronounced like the *a* of *sofa*, was lost and as a consequence thousands of words which once had had two syllables now became monosyllabic. The consonants in general were more stable, but were not untouched. To illustrate with an example, Middle English, like Old English, had possessed a consonant like the *ch* of German, which appeared in many words such as *right* and *through*. Early in the Modern period this sound was either lost entirely, as in these words, or shifted to *f*, as in *rough*. Many other changes would still occur in later centuries but by 1500 English pronunciation had already moved appreciably closer to its present state. In the 16th century the vocabulary of English was again enriched by wholesale borrowing from other languages. This time it was the classical tongues, and especially Latin, which furnished the bulk of the new words. Renaissance scholars, thoroughly at home in these languages, often had recourse to them to eke out what they considered to be the poverty of their own. In extreme cases, this tendency ran riot and provoked a very natural reaction. Critics charged that these words were not English words at all, but "ink-horn terms" which constituted a barbarous, outlandish jargon. But the net result was to add thousands of words to the learned and literary vocabulary of English, words which soon lost their look of strangeness and which today we could ill do without. Other languages also contributed their share: French continued to be drawn upon, and many words were borrowed from Spanish and from Italian. The modern student of Elizabethan England is likely to be a little bit surprised when he finds that the Elizabethans, although they wrote books on almost every conceivable subject, did not write English grammars and did not compile English dictionaries. Their linguistic interests were largely confined to two problems: the borrowing of foreign words, referred to above, and the spelling of English, which was still rather haphazard and in addition almost as unphonetic as it is today. Grammar they left to custom to determine and made no attempts to regulate it. And custom was in many respects unsettled. So it is that by the standards of a later day (which do not of course apply) the language of Shakespeare and his contemporaries is often very "ungrammatical" indeed. The double negative was still in common cultivated use, pronouns were gloriously confused, and the agreement between sentence elements much less rigorous than it was to become. It was not until the next century that attitudes characteristic of a later time really made their appearance. The first English dictionary, a very faint foreshadowing of the massive volumes of our century, was issued in 1604. (Actually this little work was written with no normative, regulatory purpose, but merely to explain a certain number of difficult words.) Grammars began to appear and when the works of Elizabethan writers were reissued they had often been subjected to extensive grammatical amendment. Cultivated English was already moving in the direction of that well-pruned orderliness which was the ideal of the 18th century. This ideal was part and parcel of a more general climate of opinion. "Reason and orderliness": in these words a great deal of the 18th century may be summed up, whether we look at literature and philosophy, art and music, or architecture and landscape gardening. So also, when the men of this century approached the problems of language, they believed it possible, under the rule of reason, to legislate usage, to rid the language of all "corruptions" and irrationalities, and then to fix it once and for all. To this great end they devoted themselves with enthusiasm, proposing academies on the model of France and Italy to regulate the language, producing dictionaries which culminated in Johnson's great work of 1755, and writing prescriptive grammars by the score. They were very deficient in historical knowledge, they often took a rather cavalier attitude towards the actual facts of cultivated usage, and they had a fatal tendency to reason from "universal grammar," which they imagined to lie behind the several forms of different languages. The net result of all their labors was consequently less than they had hoped and a surprising number of the usages which they condemned have continued to flourish, even though the condemnations have been reiterated in later grammars written in the same tradition. Only in relatively recent years has this tradition begun to give way, as grammarians have come to realize that, so far as the standard language is concerned, their proper task is to describe cultivated usage as it actually is and not to make arbitrary statements about what it should be. In the past two centuries, even though the language has continued to evolve, there have been no major alterations in the English grammatical system. Minor changes have occurred, for example the development of the progressive passive (*the book is being written*) which established itself in the course of the 19th century, but there has been nothing comparable to the grammatical refashioning that was going on in the 12th and 13th centuries. On the phonetic side there is more to record, of both disuse and innovation. Many common 18th-century pronunciations, such as are reflected in rhymes like *seat-state, join-line, warm-harm*, and *sermon-arming*, have either disappeared entirely or survive only in rather isolated dialects. As an instance of innovation we may cite the loss of *r* before consonants and at the end of the word in some varieties of English, making rhymes of *short* and *caught* and *fear* and *idea*. The English vocabulary has grown enormously in this period as a reflection of the growth of knowledge in many fields. The development of technology and of the physical sciences alone has produced such a vast number of new technical terms that even the largest of our general dictionaries record no more than a selection of them. At the same time, the contacts of men of English speech with other peoples in every corner of the earth have continued to enrich the vocabulary from the most diverse sources. The Indian languages of the Americas, the languages of Asia and Africa, have all contributed so generously to Modern English that no other form of human speech has so varied a store of words.

Development Outside the British Isles. So far, for the sake of clarity, this sketch has proceeded as though English were exclusively the language of the British Isles. Actually, in the 20th century the inhabitants of these islands form only a relatively small minority among those for whom English is the mother tongue. It is spoken in the U.S., in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa, and in a number of British colonies. In all of these countries, a longer or shorter period of independent existence has caused the language to diverge somewhat from the English of England. This differentiation has occurred everywhere in roughly similar fashion, but has gone farthest in the U.S. Since this is so, a brief account of American developments will suffice to indicate the nature of the changes which have also occurred in the Dominions. When British settlers in the 17th and early 18th centuries came to the eastern coast of North America, they brought with them various forms of contemporary British English. Many spoke dialects of the different counties of England; a small but important number of educated men, some of them graduates of the universities, spoke and wrote the standard English of their day. In the colonies none of the provincial dialects were able to maintain themselves intact and an accommodation among them occurred, resulting in new mixtures which varied somewhat from colony to colony. Hence it is that no local form of American speech resembles in all or most of its characteristic details any particular dialect of the British Isles. At the same time that these new dialects were being shaped, some of the port cities were developing as centers of wealth and a certain refinement. Between

them and the mother country trade was lively and through them the influence of the developing British standard continued for some generations to be exercised on American English. From the very beginning the colonists found that the resources of their inherited vocabulary were not fully adequate for the conditions of life in a new world. Here they looked out upon a very different landscape, filled with different birds and animals and plants. Domestic arrangements (the building of houses, the tilling of land, the preparation of foods) were not the same as those of England. Social and political institutions similarly came to differ from those of the land they had left. In response to the needs thus created, the vocabulary was expanded in various ways. Old words were extended in meaning: the name *robin*, for example, was applied to a bird which was not the same as the English robin, and *lot*, because of the device of casting lots in the partitioning of new townships, came to mean a parcel of land. Furthermore, new terms like *bullfrog*, *live oak*, and *backwoods* were created by the combination of old elements. And a few hundred words (for instance, *hickory*, *squash*, *skunk*, and *wampum*) were borrowed, often in very garbled form, from the Indians, along with thousands of place names. Other causes also operated to give the vocabulary of American English a distinctive quality. For one thing, the colonists continued to use a number of older British words which now went out of use in England or were altered in meaning there. Some usages which strike the modern Englishman as very definitely American, for instance certain meanings of *sick* and *bug* and *guess*, are actually survivals of this sort. Second, the vocabulary of British English was itself developing and not all of these new words and meanings were exported to the colonies. Third, in the new land, men of English speech mingled with settlers from other European countries, who made their contributions to the colonial vocabulary. From the New York Dutch, for example, words like *cookie*, *cruller*, *scow*, *sleigh*, and *waffle* were borrowed, only some of which passed over into British English. By the time of the Revolutionary War, the differences in vocabulary that thus resulted were already considerable enough to command attention. And since then the process has continued. American English has borrowed words from French as the result of contacts on the old Northwest Frontier and in the valleys of the Mississippi and Missouri, from Spanish in the Southwest, and, in much smaller numbers, from the languages of the 19th-century immigrants. The westward expansion of the country and the conditions of frontier life caused further additions, often rather gaudy. The political conflicts of the 19th century gave rise to many new words, some of which soon died out again along with the movements which produced them, while others survive in use today. Industrial expansion and the growth of cities also played a part in causing differentiation between the vocabularies of British and American English. For example, many modern trades, like those of the auto mechanic and the radio repairman, which have developed in recent generations, use very different technical terms in the two countries. So far, indeed, has the process of differentiation gone that a recent dictionary of Americanisms filled two large volumes. More than 300 years of largely independent existence have caused American and British English to differ noticeably in pronunciation and to some extent in grammar, as well as in vocabulary. In certain cases, the American pronunciation represents an innovation, or at least the general adoption of some features which occurred only in a small area in England. The very common tendency to pronounce *t* more or less like *d* in certain positions (*better*, *petal*) is an example of this sort. On the other hand, when we Americans pronounce *ask* and *dance* with the "flat *a*," while many Englishmen say "ahsk" and "dahnce," we are merely preserving the fashion of an older time. In this instance, it is the English who have made the innovation. So far as grammar is concerned, while the popular dialects of the U.S. have often developed features which probably cannot be found in any form of British speech, the educated usage of the two countries is identical, except for minor details. When an Englishman writes "the Cabinet have not yet been named," we are struck by the plural verb, which we would hardly use. But a list of all such instances would not be very long and would include nothing of any great importance. Impressed particularly by the many differences in the vocabulary of everyday life, some have argued that the divergent development of the language in the two countries has now gone so far that two separate languages have resulted. It is unreasonable, they say, to speak of "British English" and "American English"; "English" and "American" would be more accurate terms. Such views as these have found little support among competent scholars in either country. In basic matters of grammatical structure (the plural formation of nouns, the conjugational system of verbs, the comparison of adjectives) differences either do not exist at all or are very slight. Differences in pronunciation, though instantly apparent, are for the most part more a matter of "shading" and nuance than of anything very fundamental. And even the differences in vocabulary need to be viewed in true perspective, that is, against the much larger body of words which are our common possession. What the future will bring, we cannot say: if that future is one of chaos and disorder, marked by a widespread breakdown of communication, American and British English may drift so far apart as to be mutually unintelligible, like English and Dutch, or Italian and Rumanian. But that state of affairs has not yet been reached.

English, George Bethune. b. at Cambridge, Mass., March 7, 1787; d. at Washington, D.C., Sept. 20, 1828. American adventurer and writer. He joined Ismail Pasha in an expedition against Sennar in 1820, and gained distinction as an officer of artillery. He published a *Narrative of the Expedition to Dongola and Sennaar* (1822).

English, Thomas Dunn. b. at Philadelphia, June 29, 1819; d. at Newark, N.J., April 1, 1902. American poet and novelist. After having been a lawyer and a journalist he took up the practice of medicine in 1859. He published *Poems* (1855), *American Ballads* (1879), and *Boys' Book of Battle Lyrics* (1885), and was the author of the poems *Ben Bolt* and *The Gallows-Goers*.

English Bards and Scotch Reviewers. Satirical poem by Byron, directed against those who had put him, as he imagined, on the defensive after reviews in the *Edinburgh Review* of his *Hours of Idleness* (1807). It was published in 1809, and was said by himself, in the edition of 1816, to be a "miserable record of misplaced anger and indiscriminate acrimony."

English Channel. [French, **La Manche**; German, **Armelkanal, Der Kanal.**] Arm of the Atlantic Ocean which separates England from France, and communicates with the North Sea through the Strait of Dover. The Channel Islands are the principal islands. The English Channel has played a very important part in English and French history. It was the scene of the fight with the Spanish Armada, of the battle of La Hogue, and others. Greatest width, ab. 140 mi.; width at Strait of Dover, 21 mi.

English Civil War. See **Civil War, English.**

English Harbour. City of Antigua, British West Indies: seaport.

"English Hippocrates" (hi.pok'rą.tēz). Epithet of **Sydenham, Thomas.**

English Madrigal School. First complete and authoritative publication (36 vols., 1913–24) of the English madrigals from the period 1588 to 1624.

Englishman in Paris, The. Comedy by Samuel Foote, produced in 1753 and printed in 1756. Both Macklin and Foote played Buck in this play.

Englishman Returned from Paris, The. Comedy by Samuel Foote, produced in 1756.

English Merchant, The. Comedy by George Colman the elder. It was founded on Voltaire's *L'Écossaise*, and was produced at the Drury Lane Theatre, London, on Feb. 21, 1767.

English Monsieur (mę.syė'), **The.** Play by James Howard, produced in 1666 and printed in 1674. The principal character, Frenchlove, admires everything French, even to the "French step" with which a French lady scornfully walks away after rejecting him.

English Pale. See **Pale, English.**

English Poesy, The Beauties of. See **Beauties of English Poesy, The.**

English Revolution. Series of political movements that forced James II off the throne of England. See **Glorious Revolution.**

English River. See also **Churchill River.**

English River. Name sometimes given to an estuary in Delagoa Bay, Mozambique, E Africa.

English School of Lutenist Songwriters. Two series of comprehensive publications (1920 *et seq.*) of the lute and solo voice compositions of the period of John Dowland (c1600–c1625).

English Singers. Ensemble of six voices established (1920) for the purpose of performing English madrigals. The group has given concerts in Great Britain, on the Continent, and in the U.S.

English String Quartet. Ensemble established (1909) with Tom Morris and Herbert Kinze, violinists, Frank Bridge, violist, and Ivor James, cellist; active until 1925.

Englishtown (ing'glish.toun). Former name of **Nelsonville.**

English Traits. Lectures delivered by Ralph Waldo Emerson in 1848. They were published in 1856. A discerning analysis of the English mind and national character, the series praises England for its contributions to government, literature, and commerce, but criticizes the nation for its lack of social vitality and spiritual fervor.

Engstligenthal (enkst'lē.gẹn.tāl). See **Adelboden.**

Engstrand (eng'strạnd), **Stuart David.** b. at Chicago, March 13, 1905—. American novelist. He attended the state teachers college at De Kalb, Ill. Among his novels are *The Invaders* (1937), *They Sought for Paradise* (1939), *Spring 1940* (1941), *The Sling and the Arrow* (1947), and *Beyong the Forest* (1948), and *Son of the Giant* (1950).

Engström (eng'strėm), **Albert Laurentius Johannes.** b. at Lönneberga, in Småland, Sweden, 1869; d. at Stockholm, 1940. Swedish prose writer, artist, and editor. He went to college at Norrköping, and studied at the University of Uppsala and the Valand school of painting at Göteborg. He became famous as the chief artist of *Söndags-Nisse Strix*, a Swedish humorous magazine. Engström was made professor of art at the Academy of Art, and was elected to the Swedish Academy in 1922. Engström's drawings of Småland peasants, tramps, and down-and-out Stockholmers (*"Kolingen"*), with accompanying anecdotes, are so characteristic of these aspects of Swedish life that they have become classics all over Scandinavia. His humor was usually directed against revivalist preachers, army officers, and the decadent nobility. Among the best known of his many works are *Mitt liv och leverne* (My Life and Times, 1907), *Genom mina guldbågade glasögon* (Through My Gold-Rimmed Glasses, 1911), *Hemma och på luffen* (At Home and on the Road, 1916), and *Anders Zorn* (1928).

Enguium (eng'gwi.um). Ancient name of **Gangi.**

Engüri (eng.gü.rē'). See **Ankara.**

Engyum (en'ji.um). Ancient name of **Gangi.**

Enid (ē'nid). City in N Oklahoma, county seat of Garfield County, ab. 44 mi. NW of Guthrie, in a wheat-producing area: fourth largest city in the state. A marketing center for mules and wheat, it has flour mills, petroleum refineries, machine shops, railroad repair shops, and packing plants for meat, butter, canned eggs, dried buttermilk, and cheese. It is the seat of Phillips University. It was a stopping point on the Chisholm Trail. 36,017 (1950).

Enid. Character originally appearing in the romance of *Erec et Énide* by Chrétien de Troyes. This was probably his first poem. She reappears in the *Geraint* of the *Mabinogion*, and Tennyson has used her story in *Geraint and Enid*, one of his *Idylls of the King*.

Enid. Novel by Marmaduke Pickthall, published in 1904.

Enif (en'if). The third-magnitude star ϵ Pegasi, in the nose of the winged horse.

Enigma Variations, The. Orchestral composition (Opus 36), consisting of 14 variations on a stated original theme, by Sir Edward Elgar, composed in 1899 and first performed at London in the same year. Each of the variations musically describes one of the composer's friends, the latter being indicated by initials heading the movements.

Enikale Strait (e''nē.kä.le'). See **Kerch Strait.**

Enimaga (ā.nē.mä'gä). See under **Maca.**

Enisei (yen.i.sā'). See **Yenisei.**

Eniseisk (yen.i.sāsk'). See **Yeniseisk.**

Eniwetok (en.i.wē'tok, e.nē'we.tôk). Atoll at the N end of the Ralik group, in the NW Marshall Islands, W Pacific Ocean. In World War II it was the scene of an attack by a combined marine and infantry force in February, 1944, aimed at knocking out the Japanese air base at Engebi. Boldly and quickly executed, the attack secured the island with little loss of life. After the war the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission set Eniwetok aside as a closed area for atomic tests and experimentation.

Enjamusi (en.jä.mō'sē). See **Njamus.**

Enkhuizen (engk'hoi.zẹn). Commune and town in N central Netherlands, in the province of North Holland, on the Ijsselmeer (Zuider Zee) ab. 35 mi. by rail NE of Amsterdam. It has an active trade in seed, a paper products industry, and is a transport center. The town received its privileges in 1355 and was the first to throw off the Spanish yoke in 1572. In the 17th century it was an important fishing and trade center with some 30,000 inhabitants, and had a naval base and offices of the East India and West India companies. During the 18th century trade concentrated in Amsterdam, and Enkhuizen declined to a population of ab. 5,000 in 1840. In the 19th century herring fishing caused new development, but this has stopped since the damming of the old Zuider Zee in 1932. The town has a distinctive 17th-century character with many picturesque historic buildings and old fortifications. Pop. of commune, 10,638 (1949).

Enkidu (en'kē.dö). [Also: **Engidu, Eabani, Ea-bani.**] In the Babylonian-Assyrian myth of Gilgamesh, a wild man of the desert, created by Aruru to combat Gilgamesh, king of Erech. He learns of civilization's charms from a harlot and enters the city, where he fights Gilgamesh. The latter wins and the two become friends. Together they defeat the bull-monster Humbaba. Enkidu insults the goddess Ishtar, who has attempted to seduce Gilgamesh, and for this he must die. To recover his friend, Gilgamesh embarks on a long voyage to find out from Utnapishtim the secret of life and after many adventures reaches the ancestral sage who survived the Flood, hears from him the story of the deluge, and then travels to the underworld to talk to Enkidu. Gilgamesh, however, has lost the plant of immortality after finding it, and Enkidu must remain among the dead. He does not enter the underworld but hears its description from Enkidu.

Enlightenment. As a proper name, the term used in literature and history to indicate a period of intense artistic and intellectual productivity in 18th-century Europe. It was a phase of rationalism and, as such, emphasized man as a rational being who could be appealed to and made to do the right thing, and desire to do it, when he was called upon to use his reasoning power. In Germany it is associated with Lessing, Moses Mendelssohn, and Reimarus, a rational theologian who examined Gospel history critically. In France the term, or movement, includes Voltaire, Diderot (whose *Encyclopédie* was a powerful impetus to the Enlightenment), Rousseau, Condillac, and Montesquieu. In England it applies to Locke and Newton, and to Johnson.

Enlil (en.lil'). In Sumerian mythology, the god of earth, air, and storm. He was one of the great triad (with Anu and Ea).

Enna (en'ạ; Italian, en'nä). Province in SW Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) and island of Sicily. Capital, Enna; area, ab. 1,000 sq. mi.; pop. 218,294 (1936), 238,000 (est. 1946).

Enna. [Former name, **Castrogiovanni**; ancient names, **Enna, Henna.**] City and commune in SW Italy, on the island of Sicily, the capital of the province of Enna, situated in a mountainous region in the center of the island. The city is a trade center for sulfur, rock salt, and the agricultural products of the district, and a climatic health resort. Buildings of interest include a 14th-century cathedral with baroque façade, an art museum, a medieval castle, a tower erected by Frederick II of Aragon, and feudal palaces. In ancient times, Enna was the seat of the cult of the goddess Demeter, whose temple was here; Enna, more specifically the nearby Lake of Pergusa, was supposed to be the location at which the rape of Persephone, Demeter's daughter, occurred. The city was called the navel of Sicily, because of its position

in the center of the island. It belonged to the Carthaginians, and fell into the hands of the Romans in the first Punic War. It was a headquarters of the slaves in the first Servile War, resisting the Roman armies for two years. It was captured by the Saracens in 859 and by the Normans in 1080. It was the residence of Frederick II of Aragon. The Chiesa Madre suffered damage during World War II, but repairs have been completed. Pop. of commune, 23,817 (1936); of city, 21,261 (1936).

Enna (en'ä), **August.** b. at Nakskov, Denmark, May 13, 1860; d. at Copenhagen, Aug. 3, 1939. Danish composer. He joined a traveling orchestra at the age of 20, and obtained a scholarship for study (1888–89) in Germany. His compositions include the operas *Lamia* (1897), *Aucassin et Nicolette* (1896), and *The Little Matchseller* (1897).

En Nasira (en nä'si.rą). Arabic name of **Nazareth,** Palestine.

Ennell (en'ęl), **Lough.** [Also, **Belvedere Lake.**] Lake in Leinster province, Irish Republic, in County Westmeath, ab. 2 mi. SW of Mullingar. Length, ab. 5 mi.; width, ab. 2 mi.

Ennemoser (en'ę.mō.zėr), **Joseph.** b. at Hintersee, Tyrol, Austria, Nov. 15, 1787; d. at Egern by the Tegernsee, in Upper Bavaria, Germany, Sept. 19, 1854. Austrian writer on medicine and philosophy. He published *Der Magnetismus* (1819).

Ennepetal (en'ę.pę.täl''). City in W Germany, in the *Land* (state) of North Rhine-Westphalia, British Zone, in the Ruhr region NE of Wuppertal. It has foundries, machinery factories, and other metalworking industries. The city was formed (1949) from formerly separate communities, chief of which was Milspe. 25,083 (1950).

Ennery (den.rē), **Adolphe Philippe d'.** [Original name, **Dennery.**] b. at Paris, June 17, 1811; d. there, Jan. 26, 1899. French dramatist and librettist. In 1858 he changed his name from Dennery by legal process to d'Ennery. He was a prolific writer and produced, independently or in collaboration, a large number of pieces. He wrote, with Desnoyer, *Émile, ou le fils d'un pair de France* (1831); with Dumas, *Halifax* (1842); with Dumanoir, *Don César de Bazan* (1844); with Jules Verne, *Le Tour du monde en quatre-vingts jours* (1874); with Cormon, *Les Deux Orphelines* (1875); and with Paul Ferrier, *Le Trésor des Radjahs* (1894).

Ennever (en'ę.vėr), **William Joseph.** b. at London, 1869; d. there, 1947. English journalist who originated the mnemonic training system known as Pelmanism. He founded (1896) the first Pelman Institute at London, and opened branches in India, South Africa, Canada, France, and the U.S. He published a pamphlet series entitled *Your Mind and How to Use It.*

Ennis (en'is). [Irish, **Inis.**] Urban district in Munster province, Irish Republic, county seat of County Clare, situated on the river Fergus ab. 20 mi. NW of Limerick. The town has the remains of an abbey. 6,099 (1951).

Ennis. City in C Texas, in Ellis County, ab. 34 mi. SE of Dallas; railroad center. 7,815 (1950).

Ennis, George Pearse. b. at St. Louis, Mo., July 21, 1884; d. at Utica, N.Y., Aug. 28, 1936. American painter, water-colorist, writer, and stained-glass window designer, most noted for his water colors. He was educated at Washington University, the Holmes Art School at Chicago, and the Chase School at New York, and exhibited widely in the U.S., winning many prizes. He was president of the American Water Color Society and a founder of the Grand Central Painters' and Sculptors' Gallery at New York. Among his better-known works are stained-glass windows in the New York Athletic Club, the Church of All Nations at New York, and the chapel of the U.S. Military Academy at West Point; the water colors *Towing Barges, Winding Nets, Gossip, Salting Pier, A Mirrored Sea, Incoming Fog, The Watch, Study of Horatio Walker;* and the paintings *Lifting Fog, South End, Eastbound, St. Andrews Light,* and *Labor in the Fields.*

Enniscorthy (en.is.kôr'thi). [Irish, **Inis Córtha.**] Urban district in Leinster province, Irish Republic, in County Wexford, situated on the river Slaney ab. 13 mi. NW of Wexford. It is at the tidal head of navigation on the river. Enniscorthy was taken by Cromwell in 1649, and by the insurgents in 1798. Pop. 5,947 (1951).

Enniskillen (en.is.kil'ęn). [Also, **Inniskilling.**] Municipal borough and customs station in Ulster province, Northern Ireland, county seat of County Fermanagh, situated on an island between Upper and Lower Lough Erne, ab. 72 mi. W of Belfast. The town has a royal school, founded in 1618 under a royal charter. Oscar Wilde was a pupil here. Enniskillen is famous for having provided the British army with two regiments, the 5th Inniskilling Dragoon Guards and the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. 6,762 (1947).

Ennius (en'i.us), **Quintus.** b. at Rudiae, in Calabria, 239 B.C.; d. probably at Rome, 169 B.C. Roman epic poet, one of the founders of Latin literature. He served in the Roman army in Sardinia (204 B.C.), and there met Marcus Porcius Cato (Cato the Censor), who brought him to Rome, where he taught Greek and translated Greek plays. He gained Roman citizenship in 184. He was the author of *Annales* (in 18 books, only fragments of which survive), an epic poem on the early history of Rome, designed as a pendant to the Homeric poems; of tragedies; and of miscellaneous poems in various meters.

Ennodius (e.nō'di.us), **Magnus Felix.** b. at Arles, France, or at Milan, Italy, c473; d. at Pavia, Italy, July 17, 521. Bishop of Pavia (ancient Ticinum). He was chosen bishop c513, and was sent by the Pope to Constantinople in 515 and in 517 for the purpose of negotiating a union between the Eastern and Western churches, in which he failed. His works include some poems and letters, a panegyric on Theodoric, a defense of Pope Symmachus, and a life of Saint Epiphanius of Pavia.

Enns (ens; Anglicized, enz). [Latin, **Lauriacum.**] Town in C Austria, in the province of Upper Austria, situated on the Enns River near its influx into the Danube River, ab. 9 mi. SE of Linz. It is a station on the railroad line from Vienna to Linz and has breweries, sugar refineries, and a factory for agricultural machinery. The town hall dates from 1565. The municipal museum contains Roman finds from Lauriacum. 7,796 (1946)

Enns River. [Also: **Ens;** Latin, **Anesus, Anisius.**] River of Austria which joins the Danube near the town of Enns. It separates, in part, Upper Austria (sometimes described in German as "ob der Enns") from Lower Austria ("unter der Enns"). Length, ab. 150 mi.

Enobarbus (en.ō.bär'bus, ē.nō-). In Shakespeare's *Antony and Cleopatra,* a friend of Antony. He is a blunt, rough-spoken man, with a sort of humorous sagacity.

Enoch (ē'nok, -nǫk). In the Bible, the eldest son of Cain. A city which Cain built was named for him. Gen. iv. 17, 18.

Enoch. In the Bible, one of the patriarchs; the son of Jared and father of Methuselah. He lived 365 years, and "was translated that he should not see death." (Heb. xi. 5, Gen. v. 18-24).

Enoch Arden (ē'nǫk är'dęn). Poem by Alfred Tennyson, published in 1864, named from its hero, a sailor who returns from an enforced absence of years to find that his wife, thinking him dead, has married his friend. For her sake he does not reveal himself, and dies broken-hearted.

Enola (ē.nō'lą). Unincorporated community in S Pennsylvania, in Cumberland County, on the Susquehanna River near Harrisburg. Under the new urban definition established for use in the 1950 census it was counted with adjoining urban areas. The last official enumeration (including South Enola) was 3,005 (1940).

Enomoto (e.no.mō.tō), Viscount **Buyo.** b. c1839; d. at Tokyo, 1909. Japanese vice-admiral, remembered chiefly as the first Japanese to study naval science in Europe, and as the naval commander (1867) who refused to submit to the Meiji restoration. He proclaimed a republic at Hakodate, but was compelled to surrender, and was imprisoned for this revolt. Appointed (1871) to an important post at the scene of his revolt, he was responsible for concluding an agreement (1874) with Russia by which Japan exchanged the southern half of Sakhalin for the Kurile Islands.

Enormous Room, The. Autobiographical narrative by E. E. Cummings, published in 1922. The author and a friend, mistakenly accused of correspondence with the enemy during World War I, are imprisoned by French authorities.

Enos (ē'nos). In the Bible, the son of Seth and grandson of Adam. Gen. v. 6.

Enos (ē.nôs'). See **Enez.**

Enotah (ē.nō'tą), **Mount.** See **Brasstown Bald.**

Enrique (en.rē'kā). Spanish form of **Henry.**

Enriques (en.rē'kās); **Federigo.** b. at Leghorn, Italy, Jan. 5, 1871; d. June 14, 1946. Italian mathematician, scientist, and philosopher, contributor to projective geometry, birational transformations, and the invariants of algebraic forms, best known for his work on the history and philosophy of science. He took his doctorate in mathematics at Pisa in 1891 and taught at Bologna (1896) and Rome (1922). His works include *Lezioni di geometria proiettiva* (1898, and many other editions and translations), *Problema della scienza* (1906), and *Scienza e razonalismo* (1912).

Enríquez (en.rē'kās), **G. Alberto.** Ecuadorian statesman, president of Ecuador (Oct. 24, 1937–Aug. 10, 1938). He was war minister under Federico Páez. During his presidency, a minimum-wage law was enacted, properties of an American gold-mining company were confiscated, and the Central Bank was reorganized.

Ens (ens). See **Enns River.**

Enschedé (en.sċhe.dā'). Dutch family of printers and typefounders. Isaac Enschedé, its founder, established a press at Haarlem in 1703. His son Johannes (July 10, 1708–Nov. 21, 1780) succeeded him in the business and was the most noted member of the family. His collection of dies and matrices (of the 15th–17th centuries), only part of which is preserved, was famous.

Enschede (en.sċhe.dā'). Town in E Netherlands, in the province of Overijssel, situated near the German border, SE of Zwolle. It is the center of the cotton textile industry of the Twente district and manufactures textile machinery; there are also rayon, plastics, furniture, foodstuff, and construction industries. The town has parks, workers' settlements, an industrial museum, and a school for the textile industry. Enschede is connected with the neighboring community of Lonneker. 109,326 (est. 1951).

Ense (en'zę), **Karl August Varnhagen von.** See **Varnhagen von Ense, Karl August.**

Ensenada (ān.sā.nä'ŦHä), **Zenón de Somodevilla,** Marquis **de la.** b. at Alesanco, near Logroño, Spain, June 2, 1702; d. in banishment at Medina del Campo, Spain, Dec. 6, 1781. Spanish statesman. In 1736, Charles of Bourbon, (later Charles III of Spain) made him the Marquis de la Ensenada in recognition of his diplomatic services in placing him on the throne. In 1742 he was secretary of state and war to Duke Philip of Parma, and in 1743 he was selected by Philip's father, King Philip V, to be minister of finance, war, the navy, and the Indies which meant that he was, in fact if not in name, prime minister.

Ensign Beverley (bev'ėr.li). See **Beverley, Ensign.**

Ensign Northerton (nôr'ŦHėr.tọn). See **Northerton, Ensign.**

Ensisheim (en'zis.hīm). Town in E France, in the department of Haut-Rhin (formerly Upper Alsace), situated on the Ill River ab. 16 mi. S of Colmar. The Hôtel de Ville (1525), in beautiful Renaissance style, was severely damaged in World War II. 3,694 (1946).

Ensor (en'sôr), **James.** b. at Ostend, Belgium, April 13, 1860; d. Nov. 19, 1949. Belgian surrealist painter, etcher, water-colorist, writer, and composer, whose Rabelaisian, neotraditionalist work contributed something unique to the surrealist movement. He studied in the academy at Brussels (1877–81) and lived at Ostend most of his life.

Entebbe (en.teb'ę). Town in E Africa, the administrative center of the British protectorate of Uganda, on the N shore of Lake Victoria, ab. 25 mi. SW of Kampala. It was founded in 1893, and in 1894 became the seat of the British administration. It is the site of an airfield, but has little commercial importance. Pop. 290 Europeans (1947).

Entente, Anglo-French. See **Anglo-French Entente.**

Entente, Anglo-Russian. See **Anglo-Russian Entente.**

Entente, Balkan. See **Balkan Entente.**

Entente, Little. See **Little Entente.**

Enterprise (en'tėr.prīz). City in SE Alabama, a county seat (with Elba) of Coffee County, ab. 75 mi. SE of Montgomery: important as a peanut-processing center and for the manufacture of peanut butter. At one time the area was important for cotton production, but the boll weevil's repeated destruction of the crop caused the farmers to plant principally peanuts. To commemorate this profitable transition a monument to the boll weevil was erected in the public square. 7,288 (1950).

Enterprise. American aircraft carrier which saw extensive action in World War II during U.S. operations on Guadalcanal in October and November, 1942. On Oct. 26, 1942, planes from the carriers helped destroy two Japanese carriers and two destroyers and damage two battleships and four carriers in action off Santa Cruz island. Again planes from the ship played a vital role from November 12 to 15 in damaging and turning back the heavy Japanese task force which attempted to retrieve Guadalcanal from U.S. hands.

Enters (en'tėrz), **Angna.** b. at New York, April 28, 1907—. American theatrical performer and self-styled "dance mime" who combines the arts of playwriting, dance, pantomime, music, painting, and costume in a new form of presentation. Awarded Guggenheim fellowship (1934–35); presented *Pagan Greece* at New York's Metropolitan Museum of Art (1943); exhibited painting and sculpture at New York and London. Author of *First Person Plural* (1937), *Love Possessed Juana* (1939), *Silly Girl* (1944), and other books.

Entezam (en.tę.zām'), **Nasrollah.** b. at Tehran, Iran, Feb. 16, 1900—. Iranian diplomat. He entered the diplomatic service in 1918, serving as secretary to the legations at Paris, Warsaw, and London. He represented Iran at the London Economic Conference (1933) and at the League of Nations, acting as chargé d'affaires at Bern (1934–38). He returned to Tehran to take charge (1938–40) of the political department of the foreign office, served as minister of health, commerce, posts and telegraph, and transportation, and in 1944 became minister of state for foreign affairs. He participated (1945) in the organization at San Francisco of the United Nations and subsequently was the chief Iranian delegate to the United Nations. After heading important committees of the UN, he was elected (1950) president of the general assembly. He served (1950 *et seq.*) as Iranian ambassador to the U.S.

Entführung aus dem Serail (ent.fü'rùng ous dęm se.rīl'), **Die.** German title of **Abduction from the Seraglio, The.**

Enthusiasts. See **Euchites.**

Entlebuch (ent'lę.bo͝och). Pastoral valley in Switzerland, W of Lucerne.

Entombment, The. Painting (1507) by Raphael, in the Borghese Gallery at Rome. The body of Christ is borne by two men, attended by Saint John, Saint Joseph of Arimathea, and the holy women. The composition is considered remarkably skillful, and the expression of emotion dramatic.

Entombment of Christ. See **Christ, Entombment of.**

Entomological Society of America. Organization founded in 1906 for the purpose of promoting the science of entomology in its various branches and advancing professional interests and association. It publishes *Annals* (quarterly).

Entragues (däⁿ.tràg), **Catherine Henriette de Balzac d'.** [Title, Marquise **de Verneuil.**] b. at Orléans, France, 1579; d. at Paris, 1633. Mistress of Henry IV. She was the daughter of a mistress of Charles IX and obtained from Henry a promise that he would marry her after the death of Gabrielle d'Estrées, his mistress. However, when the latter died (1599) he married Marie de Médicis in 1600. She seems to have been implicated in Biron's plot (1606) against the king, but she escaped serious punishment. She was accused of having been an accomplice in his assassination, but nothing was proved against her.

Entrecasteaux (däⁿ.trę.kàs.tō), **Joseph Antoine Bruni d'.** b. at Aix, France, 1739; d. at sea, July 20, 1793. French navigator. He entered the naval service in 1754, became commander of the French fleet in the East Indies in 1785, and was appointed governor of Mauritius and the island of Bourbon (now Réunion) in 1787. In 1791 he was sent, with the rank of rear admiral, in search of the lost navigator La Pérouse. He failed in the main object of his expedition, but made important explorations along the east coast of New Caledonia, the west and southwest coast of New Holland (now Australia), and the coast of Tasmania. Accounts of his voyage were published by

De la Billardière (1800), De Rossel (1808), and De Frémenville (1838).

Entre Ríos (en'trā rē'ōs). Province in NE Argentina, lying W of Uruguay and E of the Paraná River. It is important for its grain, particularly wheat and oats, and for fruit and livestock, and has also a considerable industrial development, most notably in the processing of meat and other foods. Capital, Paraná; area, 28,487 sq. mi.; pop. 787,362 (1947).

Entre Rios (ān'trē rē'ös). City in E Brazil, in the state of Rio de Janeiro. 10,600 (1940).

Enugu (e.nö'gö). Town in W Africa, capital of the Eastern Provinces, Nigeria, on the rail line from Port Harcourt. It also derives importance from the nearby tin mines at Udi, where many of the town's inhabitants work. 40,000 (est. 1950).

Enumclaw (en'um.klô). Town in W Washington, in King County, in a coal and lumber area: processing center for dairy products. 2,789 (1950).

Envermeu (äñ.ver.mė). Small town in NE France, in the department of Seine-Inférieure, ab. 10 mi. E of Dieppe. It contains many antiquities. Pop. ab. 850.

Enver Pasha (en.ver' pä.shä'). [Known during early career as **Enver Bey.**] b. c1881; d. Aug. 4, 1922. Turkish army officer, leader of the Young Turks. Born of Turkish and Albanian parents, he entered the Turkish army as a subaltern and formed ties with the Young Turk movement at Salonika; together with Niazi Bey, he initiated (1908) a revolt in Macedonia, compelling Sultan Abdul Hamid II to restore the constitution of 1876. After pursuing military studies (1909–11) at Berlin, he served in North Africa during the Italo-Turkish war; in 1913, after the conclusion of the Balkan war, he participated in the assassination of the Turkish war minister, Nazim Pasha, and was instrumental in filling all government posts with Young Turks. Upon the assassination (June, 1913) of the Young Turk grand vizier, Mahmud Shevket Pasha, he conducted a purge which resulted in the dismissal of more than 1,200 army officers; on Jan. 3, 1914, he named himself minister of war. During World War I he led (1914–15) an unsuccessful offensive against the Russians. He gradually rose to become absolute ruler of Turkey, fleeing after the Allied victory. He subsequently lived in Germany and Russia, and was killed while leading a revolt against the Soviet authorities.

Enzeli Lake (en.ze.lē'). Arm of the Caspian Sea, near Pahlevi, Iran.

Enzina (en.thē'nä), **Juan de la** (or **del**). See **Encina** or **Enzina, Juan de la** (or **del**).

Enzio (en'tsyō). [Also, **Enzo** (en'tsō).] b. at Palermo, Sicily, c1225; d. in prison at Bologna, Italy, March 14, 1272. Illegitimate son of the emperor Frederick II of Germany, and titular king of Sardinia. He defeated the Genoese near Meloria, on May 3, 1241, and was defeated and imprisoned by the Bolognese in 1249.

Eocene Period (ē'ō.sēn). See table at end of Vol. III.

Eóchaill (yô'ċhil). Irish name of **Youghal.**

Eoiae (ē.oi'ē). Poem, attributed to Hesiod, celebrating Boeotian and Thessalian heroines who wedded gods. It formed a fourth book of the *Catalogue of Women*, an epic history of Dorian and Aeolian women. The name is sometimes used as being synonymous with the *Catalogue of Women.*

Eolie (ā.ô'lyā), **Isole.** An Italian name of the **Lipari Islands.**

Éon de Beaumont (dā.ôñ dẹ bō.môñ), **Charles Geneviève Louis Auguste André Timothée d'.** [Called the Chevalier **d'Éon.**] b. at Tonnerre, Yonne, France, Oct. 5, 1728; d. at London, May 21, 1810. French diplomat, secret agent of Louis XV. He served (1755–60) the king at the court of the empress Elizabeth of Russia, and later at London. He was particularly noted for his success in assuming a female disguise. When in 1763 the intrigues of Madame Pompadour caused his recall from England, he refused either to leave England or to surrender certain state papers. Not until 1774, after the death of Louis XV, would he give in, and on his return to France was forced by the agreement he had reached to wear women's clothes. He fled to England in 1784 and lived out his life there, giving fencing exhibitions. The mystery of his sex continued, for he persisted in wearing women's clothes, and only a conclusive post-mortem examination proved that he was a man and not a woman.

Eos (ē'os). [Latin, **Aurora.**] In Greek mythology, the goddess of the dawn; daughter of Hyperion, and sister of Helios and Selene. Her husband was Astraeus, but among her lovers were Orion, Cephalus, and Tithonus. She is identified with the Latin Aurora.

Eostra (e.ōs'trä). [Also, **Eostre.**] Goddess of spring (the dawn of the year). Her cult was probably common to the West Germanic tribes, although no specific mention is made of her except among the Anglo-Saxons. The name has been perpetuated in *Easter*, which is supposed to have been originally applied to the spring festival held in her honor.

Eothen (ē.ō'then). Book of travels in the East, by Alexander William Kinglake, published 1844.

Eötvös (ét'vėsh), Baron **József.** b. at Budapest, Hungary, Sept. 13, 1813; d. there, Feb. 2, 1871. Hungarian novelist, publicist, statesman, and orator. He served (1867–71) as minister of worship and public instruction. He wrote the novels *Karthausi* (The Carthusian, 1838), *A falu jegyzője* (The Village Notary, 1844), and *Magyarország 1514-ben* (Hungary in 1514, 1847).

Epaminondas (ẹ.pam.i.non'dạs). b. c418 B.C.; d. at Mantinea, Arcadia, Greece, 362 B.C. Theban general and statesman. He defeated the Spartans at Leuctra in 371, ending the Spartan superiority in Greece that they had obtained 30 years before in the Peloponnesian War. He several times invaded the Peloponnesus. Megalopolis (in Arcadia) was founded on his advice. He was victorious but was mortally wounded at Mantinea in 362, in his last invasion of the Peloponnesus. During his career Thebes was supreme in Greece; after his death the position of Thebes became much less strong.

Epanomeria (e.pä''nô.me.rē'ä). Town on the island of Santorin (Thera), in the Aegean Islands. It is remarkable for its position on precipitous rocks.

Epaphroditus (ẹ.paf.rọ.dī'tus). In the Bible, the messenger or delegate sent by the apostle Paul to the church at Philippi. He visited Paul during his imprisonment at Rome. Paul characterizes him as "my brother, and companion in labour, and fellow soldier."

Epaphroditus. Freedman of Nero, and his secretary. He assisted Nero in his attempt at suicide. The philosopher Epictetus was his freedman.

Epe (ā'pẹ). Town in E Netherlands, in the province of Gelderland, ab. 9 mi. N of Apeldoorn: egg markets; margarine, chocolate, and aluminum factories. 15,133 (1939).

Épée (lā.pā), Abbé **Charles Michel de l'.** b. at Paris, Nov. 25, 1712; d. there, Dec. 23, 1789. French Jansenist, teacher, and humanitarian. He was, for a short time, a canon of Troyes, a position that he soon lost when his Jansenist sympathies became known. Impelled by humane motives he began to teach two deaf-mute girls he met at Paris. The manual alphabet that he used, a one-hand sign alphabet, has been attributed in some quarters to a Spanish teacher, Jacob Rodrigue Pereira, who was at Paris at the time, and the claim has been made that Épée obtained the alphabet from his Spanish colleague. Regardless of who deserves the honor of priority, it is accepted as a fact that Épée was the most successful worker in the field and that he secured the best results from his students. If he did not invent this pioneer alphabet for the deaf and dumb he nevertheless made improvements on it and brought it to a high state of perfection. In 1755 he founded, and maintained at his own expense, a school which in 1791 became the Institution Nationale des Sourds-Muets à Paris, under the sponsorship of the National Assembly. He was the author of *La Véritable Manière d'instruire les sourds et muets, confirmée par une longue expérience* (1784), and of an unfinished *Dictionnaire général des signes*, which was later completed by Sicard, who succeeded him.

Epeiros (ancient, ẹ.pī'rọs; modern, ē'pē.rôs). See **Epirus.**

Eperies (ā'pe.rēs). German name of **Prešov.**

Eperjes (e'per.yesh). Hungarian name of **Prešov.**

Épernay (ā.per.nā). [Ancient name, **Sparnacum.**] Town in NE France, in the department of Marne, situated on the Marne River ab. 19 mi. NW of Châlons-sur-Marne. It is one of the principal trade centers for champagne wines, the wine being stored in vaults in the chalk

rock. There are chemical industries and others supporting the wine trade. Henry IV of France conquered the town (1592) after a bloody siege. It was severely damaged in World War I. 19,703 (1946).

Épernon (dā.per.nôṅ), **Jean Louis de Nogaret, Duc d'.** b. 1554; d. 1642. French noble, politician, and favorite of Henry III, who made him a colonel-general in the infantry and admiral of France. Henry IV (Henry of Navarre) made him governor of Limousin in 1596, and of Guienne in 1622, a post of which he was deprived in 1641, when Richelieu, whom he opposed, came to power. In 1610 he played a large part in having Marie de Médicis appointed regent, and he was influential in the government until 1617, but he began to decline as Richelieu rose. The town of Épernon, in N France, in Eure-et-Loir, was sold in the 16th century by Henry IV to Épernon in whose honor, in 1581, it was made the seat of a duchy.

Ephesians (e.fē′zhạnz). Epistle ascribed to Saint Paul, forming one of the books of the New Testament. Both the authorship of the epistle and the church to which it was really addressed are in dispute.

Ephesian Stories. See **Abrocomes and Atheia.**

Ephesus (ef′ẹ.sus). In ancient geography, one of the 12 Ionian cities in Asia Minor, in Lydia, situated on the Caÿster River near its mouth, S of what is now Izmir, Turkey. It was conquered by Lydia, Persia, Alexander the Great, and the Romans. It was celebrated for its temple of Artemis, and as a great commercial city, but was unimportant in the Middle Ages. It was a place of residence of Paul, and the seat of the third ecumenical council in 431, and of the Robber Council in 449. On its site are Ayasaluk and other small villages. Among its ruins are a theater, an odeum, a stadium, and the temple of Artemis. The great theater is mentioned in Acts, xix. 23. It is Greek in plan, with Roman modifications. The *cavea* (auditorium), 495 ft. in diameter, has two precinctions (landings between tiers of seats), with 11 *cunei* (blocks of seats) in the two lower ranges, and 22 in the highest, which is skirted by a colonnaded gallery. The orchestra is 110 ft. in diameter, and the proscenium 22 ft. wide. The odeum (a type of small theater) is ascribed to the 2nd century A.D. In plan it is a half circle 153 ft. in diameter. There is one precinction, with five cunei below and ten above it, and a rich Corinthian gallery around the top. The orchestra is 30 ft. in diameter; the stage has five doors and Corinthian columns. The stadium, ascribed to the time of Augustus, is 850 ft. long and ab. 200 ft. wide. The N side and semicircular E end are supported on vaulted substructions, the S side on the rock of the hillside. A double colonnade was carried along its entire length, and communicated with the upper gallery of the stadium by a series of stairways. The temple of Artemis (Diana of the Ephesians) was a famous sanctuary founded in the 6th century B.C., and rebuilt in the 4th. The temple was Ionic, dipteral, octastyle, with 21 columns on the flanks, and measured 164 by 342 ft. The base-diameter of the columns was 6 ft., their height 55 ft. The base-drums of 36 columns of the front and rear were beautifully sculptured with figures in relief; there are examples in the British Museum. The cella had interior ranges of columns, Ionic in the lower tier, Corinthian above.

Ephesus, Council of. Third ecumenical council, called by Theodosius II in connection with Valentinian III, held at Ephesus under the direction of Cyril of Alexandria in 431 A.D. It opened with 160 bishops (increased to 198), and included for the first time papal delegates from Rome, who were instructed not to participate in the debates, but to sit as judges over the opinions of the rest. It condemned the heresy of Nestorius without stating clearly the correct doctrine.

Ephesus, Council of. [Called the **"Robber Council."**] Council convoked by Theodosius, held at Ephesus under the presidency of Dioscurus of Alexandria in 449 A.D. It included 135 bishops. It reinstated Eutyches in the office of priest and archimandrite, from which he had been expelled by the Synod of Constantinople (448), and deposed Flavian, patriarch of Constantinople, who was so roughly handled that he died of his injuries shortly thereafter.

Ephialtes (ef.i.al′tēz). d. 456 B.C. Athenian statesman and general. He was the friend and partisan of Pericles, and was the principal author of a law which abridged the power of the Areopagus and changed the government of Athens into a pure democracy (i.e., for citizens). He was, according to Aristotle, assassinated by Aristodicus of Tanagra, at the instance of the oligarchs.

Ephialtes. In ancient Greek mythology, a blind giant who was deprived of his left eye by Apollo, and of his right by Hercules. He and his brother Otus, called the Aloidae, piled Ossa on Olympus, and Pelion on Ossa, to attack the gods. Luckily they were only nine years old at the time and the gods were able to defeat them. Ephialtes was also the name of the nightmare demon of ancient Greece, and the name is given as that of the traitorous guide who led the Persians to the Spartan rear at Thermopylae.

Ephorus (ef′ọ.rus). b. at Cyme; in Aeolis; fl. in the first half of the 4th century B.C. Greek writer, author of a universal history, fragments of which have been preserved.

Ephraem (ē′frā.ẹm), Saint. [Also: **Ephrem, Ephraim;** surnamed **Syrus,** meaning "the Syrian."] b. probably at Nisibis, in Mesopotamia, c308 A.D.; d. at Edessa, in Mesopotamia, c373. Theologian and sacred poet of the Syrian Church. The chief edition of his works was published at Rome (1732–43).

Ephraim (ē′frā.im, ē′frạm). In Old Testament history, the younger son of Joseph, and founder of the tribe of Ephraim. Gen. xlviii. 1, etc.

Ephraim. One of the 12 tribes of Israel: so called from its founder, Ephraim, the son of Joseph. It occupied a central position in Palestine, being bounded on the E by the Jordan, on the W by the Mediterranean and the tribe by Dan, on the S by the tribe of Benjamin, and on the N by that of Manasseh. After the death of Saul the tribe of Ephraim, together with all the other tribes except Judah, recognized Eshbaal (Ishbosheth) as legitimate king in opposition to David, but on the murder of Eshbaal submitted in common with the other tribes to the hegemony of Judah under David. On the death of Solomon it revolted (probably c975 B.C.) under Jeroboam against Rehoboam, the son of Solomon, and formed, in conjunction with all the tribes except Judah, Simeon, part of Benjamin, and the Levites, a separate kingdom, which retained the name of Israel, and adopted Shechem as its capital. This kingdom was destroyed (722 B.C.) by the Assyrians. Gen. xlviii. 1, etc.

Ephraim Jenkinson (jeng′kin.sọn). See **Jenkinson, Ephraim.**

Ephrata (ef′rạ.tạ). Borough in SE Pennsylvania, in Lancaster County, ab. 13 mi. NE of Lancaster: trading center for an agricultural area; manufactures of textiles, shoes, and furniture. It is noteworthy as having been the seat of the monastic community of Seventh-day German Baptists, or Dunkers, founded there by Johann Konrad Beissel c1738. The name was derived from Ephratah, an Old Testament name for Bethlehem. The community produced fine music manuscripts and some of the first printing done in America, and was known for its choral group and music school. The order was disbanded in 1934, but a group of its buildings is preserved as a historical monument. 7,027 (1950).

Ephrata (e.frā′tạ). Town in C Washington, county seat of Grant County, near the Columbia River and the Grand Coulee, ab. 100 mi. SW of Spokane. In the decade between the last two U.S. censuses its population grew from 951 (1940) to 4,589 (1950).

Ephrem (ef.rām′), Saint. See Saint **Ephraem.**

Ephrussi (e.frü.sē), **Charles.** b. at Odessa, Russia, Dec. 24, 1844; d. at Paris, Sept. 30, 1905. French art critic and editor. He was educated at Odessa and Vienna and went to Paris in 1871. In 1885 he became a proprietor of the *Gazette des Beaux-Arts* and in 1894 its director.

Ephyra (ef′i.rạ). See **Crannon.**

Ephyre (ef′i.rē). See under **Corinth,** Greece.

EPIC. [In full, **End Poverty in California.**] Slogan used by Upton Sinclair in his 1934 campaign as Democratic gubernatorial candidate in California. Although his program for economic relief and reform in the midst of the depression made a great appeal to Californians, he lost the governorship by a small margin, and with his defeat the movement spent its force.

Epicaste (ep.i.kas′tē). Name used in Homer for **Jocasta.**

Epic Cycle. Cycle of legends and songs about Troy, produced as a chronological narrative by later compilers

from material by various epic poets of the Ionian school, between 776 B.C. and 550 B.C.

Epicharmus (ep.i.kär'mus). b. on the island of Kos, c540 B.C.; d. at Syracuse at an advanced age (90 or 97). Greek comic poet, the leading writer of Dorian (Sicilian) comedy. At an early age he was carried to Megara, in Sicily, and thence, when Megara was sacked by Gelon, to Syracuse. Thirty-five titles of his comedies are extant, and he is said to have written 52 plays.

Epicoene, or The Silent Woman (ep'i.sēn). Comedy by Ben Jonson, produced in 1609.

Epic of the Wheat. Unfinished trilogy by Frank Norris embracing the novels *The Octopus* (1901) and *The Pit* (1903).

Epictetus (ep.ik.tē'tus). [Also, **Epictetus of Hierapolis.**] fl. c100 A.D. Greek Stoic philosopher. He was a native of Hierapolis in Phrygia, was a freedman of Epaphroditus (the freedman and favorite of Nero), was a pupil of Musonius Rufus, and taught philosophy at Rome until c94 A.D., when he removed to Nicopolis in Epirus, in consequence of an edict of Domitian banishing the philosophers from Rome. Although he left no written works, his essential doctrines are preserved in a manual compiled by his pupil Arrian. He taught that the sum of wisdom is to desire nothing but freedom and contentment, and to bear and forbear; that all unavoidable evil in the world is only apparent and external; and that our happiness depends upon our own will, which even Zeus cannot break.

Epicurus (ep.i.kū'rus). b. on the island of Samos, 342 or 341 B.C.; d. at Athens, 271 or 270 B.C. Greek philosopher, the founder of the Epicurean school of philosophy. He was the son of Neocles, an Athenian cleruch (colonist) settled on Samos, and belonged to the Attic *deme* of Gargettus (whence he is sometimes called the Gargettian). He revealed an early aptitude for philosophy, which he studied as a youth at Athens and subsequently taught as a young man at Mytilene and Lampsacus. In 306 B.C. he returned to Athens, where he established a school in a garden outside the city walls. There, in an atmosphere of quiet withdrawal, he devoted the rest of his life to teaching. We owe most of our information about him to a biography by Diogenes Laërtius. Of the approximately 300 volumes which he is said to have written only fragments remain. Fortunately, however, his biographer gives us the texts of three of his rather lengthy epistles, a transcript of his will, and some 40 propositions known as "Principal Doctrines," all of which contain the substance of his views on "physics" and ethics. As Epicurus developed his system of hedonism, he was influenced by Plato's views on pleasure as well as by the Cyrenaic doctrine of Aristippus. With the ethical principle of pleasure as the highest good, Epicurus blended the physics of Democritus and the other atomists of the 5th century B.C. This materialistic physics asserted such principles as "nothing can come from nothing," and "all that exists is atoms and void." As such it could be supported by empirical evidence, and was easily made to integrate on rational grounds with a hedonistic ethic. Adhering to an enlightened view of pleasure, Epicurus primarily desired that his system should free mankind from religious superstition and fear of death. He argued that the view of the universe as consisting only of atoms and void would rid man of his besetting anxieties and hence would enable him to achieve that best of pleasures, inner calm and security. He advocated the principle of moderation, and urged men to seek the pleasures of friendship, of simple living, even to the extent of recommending withdrawal from active life. Only by these and like means, Epicurus insisted, could real freedom and its attendant peace be attained. So carefully articulated was his philosophy that it endured without any significant change for centuries after his death.

Epidamnos (ep.i.dam'nos) or **Epidamnus** (-nus). Ancient names of **Durrës,** city.

Epidaurum (ep.i.dô'rum). In ancient geography, a maritime town in Illyricum. It was destroyed sometime after the reign of Justinian, and was replaced by Ragusa, now Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia. It was a Roman colony.

Epidaurus (ep.i.dô'rus). Ancient town on the E coast of the Peloponessus, in the district called Argolis under the Romans. Throughout the flourishing period of Greek history it was an independent state, possessing a small territory, bounded on the W by the Argeia, on the N by Corinthia, on the S by Troezenia, and on the E by the Saronic Gulf. It was the most celebrated seat of the ancient cult of Aesculapius. The sanctuary occupied a valley among hills, at some distance from the city. An inner enclosure contained a temple to Aesculpaius, the architecturally important *tholos* (round building) of Polycletus, extensive porticoes which served as hospitals to the sick who came to seek the aid of the god and his priests, and many votive offerings. Outside of this enclosure were the stadium, one of the most important of ancient theaters, a gymnasium, propylaea, and other buildings, the arrangements for the collection and distribution of water being especially noteworthy. Almost all our knowledge of this sanctuary comes from the extensive excavations conducted by the Archaeological Society of Athens (1881 *et seq.*).

Epidaurus Limera (lī.mē'rạ). In ancient geography, a town on the E coast of Laconia, Greece, ab. 22 mi. NW of Cape Malea.

Epigoni (ẹ.pig'ọ.nī). In Greek mythology, the seven sons of the seven Argive chiefs who had unsuccessfully attacked Thebes. The Epigoni, ten years after the first attempt, defeated the Thebans and avenged their fathers. This victory was supposed to have occurred shortly before the Trojan war.

Epigoni. Greek epic poem of the Theban cycle, by Antimachus of Claros, relating to the renewal of the mythical war between Argos and Thebes by the descendants (*epigoni*) of its heroes.

Epimenides (ep.i.men'i.dēz). fl. in the 7th and 6th centuries B.C. Cretan poet and prophet. He was said to have gone into a cave to rest while looking for a lost sheep, to have fallen asleep, and to have awakened 57 years later. He came home to find his younger brother now an old man. He became a well-known sage and was called (596 B.C.) to Athens to determine the reason and cure for a plague. This was due to the murder of Cylon (640 B.C.) who had been killed by Megacles despite a promise of safe-conduct. He performed the proper rites and freed the city of its impurity.

Epimetheus (ep.i.mē'thūs, -thē.us). In Greek mythology, the brother of Prometheus and husband of Pandora. Although warned by his brother, he accepted Pandora as a gift from Zeus, with the result that through her curiosity she liberated the evils peculiar to man, which the gods had concealed in a box she had been forbidden to open.

Épinac-les-Mines (ā.pē.nak.lā.mēn). [Also, **Épinac.**] Town in E France, in the department of Saône-et-Loire, ab. 11 mi. NE of Autun. It is a coal-mining town, belonging to the basin known as Épinac-Autun. 3,325 (1946).

Épinal (ā.pē.nàl). [Latin, **Spinalium.**] Town in NE France, the capital of the department of Vosges, situated on the Moselle River S of Nancy. It has cotton manufactures and produces brushes, hats, handmade embroidery, and metalware. It has a departmental museum and a number of architecturally interesting buildings, such as the Church of Saint Maurice, in Romanesque and Gothic style, and the chateau. During the Middle Ages, under the domain of the bishop of Metz, the town was united with the crown of France (1444) but was later given to the duke of Lorraine (1466). It suffered some damage in World War II. 23,395 (1946).

Épinal Glossary. Anglo-Saxon and Old-Saxon glossary preserved at Épinal, France. It was originally from the Abbey of Moyen Moutier, near Lenones. It was believed to date from the 7th century. A facsimile of this glossary was published at London in 1883.

Épinay (dā.pē.nā), **Louise Florence Pétronille de la Live d'.** [Maiden name, **Tardieu d'Esclavelles.**] b. at Valenciennes, France, March 11, 1726; d. April 17, 1783. French author, an intimate friend of Grimm and Jean Jacques Rousseau. For the latter she erected a cottage, the Hermitage, in the garden of her chateau, La Chevrette, near Montmorency. Her *Mémoires et correspondance* was published in 1818, and her collected works in 1869.

Épinay-sur-Seine (ā.pē.nā.sür.sen). Town in N France, in the department of Seine, situated on the right bank of the Seine River, between St.-Denis and Argenteuil. It is a suburb of Paris and a river port. 16,269 (1946).

Epiphania (ep.i.fā'ni.ạ). Ancient Greek name of **Hama.**

Epiphanius (ep.i.fā′ni.us), Saint. b. near Eleutheropolis, Palestine, c315 A.D.; d. at sea near Cyprus, 403. Father of the Eastern Church. He became in 368 bishop of Constantia (the ancient Salamis) in Cyprus. He took a prominent part in the theological controversies of his day, and was present at the synods of Antioch (376) and Rome (382), where questions pertaining to the Trinity were debated. He died on the return voyage from Constantinople, whither he had gone to oppose the heresy of Origen. He wrote a treatise against heresies entitled *Panarion*, a dogmatical work entitled *Ancoratus*, and others.

Epiphany (ē.pif′ạ.ni). [Also, **Twelfth Day**.] Christian religious and secular holiday falling on January 6. It commemorates the revelation of Jesus as divine on the occasions of his baptism, the visit of the Magi, and the marriage feast at Cana. In Romance countries, the day is celebrated by the distribution of presents to children.

Epipsychidion (ep″i.psi.kid′i.ọn). Poem by Shelley, published in 1821.

Epirus or **Epeiros** (ē.pī′rus). In ancient geography, that part of N Greece lying between Illyria on the N, Macedonia and Thessaly on the E, Aetolia, Acarnania, and the Ambracian Gulf on the S, and the Ionian Sea on the W (to the Acroceraunian promontory). In earlier times the name was given to the entire W coast S to the Corinthian Gulf. The kingdom of Epirus was at its height under Pyrrhus (295–272 B.C.). It was ravaged by Aemilius Paulus in 167 B.C., and was a part of the Roman Empire from 146 B.C. to 1204 A.D. Overrun by Albanians in the 14th century, it was conquered by the Turks in the 15th century. The N part is now in Albania, the remainder in Greece.

Epirus. [Also: **Epeiros, Ipiros.**] District in NW Greece. It includes the departments of Arta, Preveza, Thesprotia, and Ioannina. Area, 3,688 sq. mi.; pop. 367,695 (1940).

Episcopal Church, Protestant. Name of a leading Protestant religious group in the U.S. Toward the end of the Revolutionary War, when the colonies were already confirmed in their conception of themselves as free and independent, the Church of England, as such, had no existence in America. The need of a church, and the absolute necessity of organizing one along Episcopal lines was seen, in 1780, by William Smith, a Maryland minister. In that year he sent out a call for a conference, to be attended by clergyman and laymen, for the purpose of bringing together the now scattered American followers of the Church of England into a single body, which he called the Protestant Episcopal Church. Three years later a convention was held at Annapolis, Md. It was attended by 18 ministers who organized a group which named itself the Protestant Episcopal Church in Maryland, and announced that it was the only true and legal American successor of the Church of England. This movement was followed in the same year by a similar one in Connecticut. A year before the Annapolis meeting, William White, of Philadelphia, wrote an anonymous pamphlet, *The Case of the Episcopal Churches in the United States Considered*, in which he made a plea for unity and outlined a plan of action. His views were endorsed by the 1783 convention, and again by a general convention in 1789 (July 28–October 16), which met at Philadelphia. This meeting marks the birth of the Protestant Episcopal Church as an independent American church body. It adopted its own constitution and the Book of Common Prayer, rejected the Athanasian Creed, and proclaimed the freedom of the American church to have its own liturgy, and to modify it to meet the new conditions imposed by a new political status. It accepted, also with necessary modifications, the Thirty-nine Articles, and the Nicene and the Apostles' Creed. All these significant steps had been prepared for by previous events, of which the most important were the consecration of Samuel Seabury of Connecticut as bishop, on Nov. 14, 1784, by three nonjuring Scottish bishops, Kilgour, Petrie, and Skinner, after the archbishop of Canterbury had refused, and the first general convention, which met on Sept. 27, 1785, with 16 ministers and 24 laymen from seven states. This convention drew up a church constitution, began a liturgy, and entered into correspondence with Canterbury. The passing of a Parliamentary act allowing the English episcopate to consecrate American bishops paved the way for the Lambeth Palace consecration, on Feb. 4, 1787, of the bishops of Pennsylvania and New York. The second general convention of 1789 completed the work begun by the first convention. For three decades before the Civil War, there was conflict between two groups, the Low Churchmen, or the Evangelical Party, and the High Churchmen. During the Civil War the Southern branch of the church set up its own organization, but with the passing of the Confederacy it returned to the national parent body.

Episcopius (ep.is.kō′pi.us), **Simon.** [Latinized name of **Simon Bisschop** (or **Bischop**).] b. at Amsterdam, Netherlands, Jan. 1, 1583; d. there, April 4, 1643. Dutch theologian, one of the leaders of Arminianism. He published *Confessio* (1621), *Apologia* (1629), *Institutiones Theologicae*, and others.

Epistle or **Epistles.** For books of the Bible whose titles contain this word, see under the specific name (as Corinthians, Galatians, etc.).

Epistolae Obscurorum Virorum (e.pis′tō.lē ob.skū.rō′rum vi.rō′rum). [Eng. trans., *"Letters of Obscure Men."*] Collection of 41 anonymous letters, first published in 1515, satirizing the ignorance, hypocrisy, and licentiousness of the Roman Catholic monastics at the time of the Reformation, and addressed to Johann von Reuchlin, the German humanist. It was occasioned by the controversy between Reuchlin and Johannes Pfefferkorn, a converted Jew, who advocated the destruction, as heretical, of the whole Jewish literature, except the Bible, and who was supported by the Dominicans of Cologne. The authorship of the letters is attributed by some to Ulrich von Hutten, Crotus Rubianus, and Buschius.

Epithalamium (ep″i.thạ.lā′mi.um). Poem by Spenser, published in 1595. It is thought that the song celebrates Spenser's marriage (1594) with Elizabeth Boyle.

Epomeo (ā.pō.me′ō), **Monte.** See under **Ischia.**

Eponym Canon (ep′ọ.nim kan′ọn). Name given by Assyriologists to the list of archons or chief magistrates in Assyria. This office of archon, called in Assyrian *limmu*, passed in rotation every year to different high dignitaries. Each king was limmu in the second year of his reign, and he was followed by the general of the army, or *tartan*. The limmu gave the name to the year in which he held this office (hence the term *eponymus*, in Greek meaning "one from whom somebody or something is named"). Documents and events were dated with these names (as in Rome with the names of the consuls of each year). The lists were carefully and accurately kept. The custom probably goes back to a remote date, but the four lists found which are known by the name of Eponym Canon cover the years 911–666 B.C. As each king was limmu in the second year of his reign, the Eponym Canon became of the greatest importance for the chronology of the Assyrian kings. Further and still more interesting information has been derived from these tables, which contain alongside of the name of the limmu a short notice of the principal events of his year.

Epora (ep′ọ.rạ). Ancient name of **Montoro.**

Eporedia (ep.ọ.rē′di.ạ). Ancient name of **Ivrea.**

Epp (ep), **Franz Xaver von.** b. at Munich, Oct. 16, 1868; d. 1947. German general. He served in the China expedition (1900) and in the colonies; commanded a Bavarian regiment in World War I; crushed the Bavarian communists (1919); became (1928) a Nazi member of the Reichstag; attended (1932) the Geneva and Lausanne conferences as an observer for the Nazi party; governor of Bavaria (1933 *et seq.*).

Epping (ep′ing). Urban district and market town in SE England, in Essex, situated in Epping Forest, ab. 16 mi. NE of London. The town has tree and shrub nurseries nearby. 6,934 (1951).

Eppinger (ep′ing.ėr), **Hans.** b. at Prague, Dec. 26, 1879; d. by suicide, 1946. Austrian clinician. He was assistant (1903) at the medical clinic at Graz and assistant to C. H. von Noorden and K. F. Wenckebach at Vienna; became privatdocent of internal medicine (1909), professor (1918), and full professor (1926) at the University of Freiburg; professor (1930) at Cologne, and later at Vienna. He studied liver diseases and the pathology of circulation. He introduced phenylhydrazine hydrochloride in the treatment of increase in the number of red blood cells, and interpreted heart failure as essentially resulting

from a metabolic disorder of the peripheral tissues (1927). He was implicated in experiments on concentration camp inmates during World War II.

Epping Forest (ep'ing). Royal forest in SW Essex, England, formerly called Waltham Forest. Its area formerly was ab. 60,000 acres; it now contains 5,600 acres, preserved by London, and opened to the public as a pleasure spot in 1882.

Éprémésnil (dā.prā.mā.nēl), **Jean Jacques Duval d'.** See **Esprémesnil** or **Éprémesnil, Jean Jacques Duval d'.**

Epsom (ep'sǫm). Former urban district (until 1933), parish, and market town in SE England, in Surrey, situated at the foot of Banstead Downs, ab. 14 mi. SW of London by rail. Epsom is famous for its horse racing, at the race course on Epsom Downs. 27,089 (1931). See also **Epsom and Ewell.**

Epsom and Ewell (ū'ęl). Municipal borough and market town in SE England, in Surrey, ab. 14 mi. SW of London by rail. Epsom and Ewell municipal borough was formed by the enlargement of the former Epsom urban district in 1933, and it is still beyond the area of continuous urban development surrounding London. In 1618 the mineral spring from which Epsom salts were first made was discovered, and in the latter part of the 17th century Epsom became a fashionable resort, and remained so until 1736, when the tide of popularity turned to Bath and Cheltenham. It was especially liked by Charles II. Races were run on the downs a mile and a half S of the town probably as early as the reign of James I, but its importance as a race course begins with the establishment of the Oaks and the Derby in 1779 and 1780. The spring meeting occurs yearly about the middle of April, and the Derby and Oaks are run about the end of May. 68,049 (1951).

Epsom Wells. Comedy by Thomas Shadwell, produced in 1675.

Epstein (ep'stīn), **Jacob.** b. at New York City, 1880—. American sculptor and author, best known for his portraits and abstract sculptures. He studied at the Art Students League of New York and at the École des Beaux-Arts and the Julian Academy, Paris. His work has been exhibited many times in Europe and the U.S. Some of his better-known works are the portraits *Winston Churchill, G. B. Shaw, John Dewey, Joseph Conrad,* and *Duchess of Hamilton;* the memorial to *W. H. Hudson,* the tomb of *Oscar Wilde; Day, Night, Adam, Genesis, Mother and Child,* and 18 figures for the British Medical Association Building, London. He also wrote the autobiography *Let There Be Sculpture.*

Epworth (ep'wėrth). Civil parish and market town in E England, in Lincolnshire, in the Parts of Lindsey, situated in the Isle of Axholme, ab. 24 mi. NW of Lincoln, ab. 153 mi. N of London by rail. It was the birthplace of John Wesley (1703–91). 1,795 (1931).

Epworth League. Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, organized at Cleveland, Ohio, in May, 1889, from five young people's societies: named for Epworth Rectory, the English church of John Wesley. Its object was to develop Christian fellowship and promote social activities under church guidance. Its organ was the *Epworth Herald* and its membership numbered more than two million. In 1941 the organization became a part of the Methodist Youth Fellowship.

Equality. Novel by Edward Bellamy, published in 1897.

"Equality State." Nickname of **Wyoming.**

Equal Rights Party. Minor U.S. political organization which stressed the demand for women's suffrage and also supported prohibition and civil service reform. In 1884 and 1888, on the two occasions when the party entered national electoral contests, its candidate was Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood.

Equator (ē.kwā'tọr). [Former name, **Coquilhatville.**] Province of the Belgian Congo, in C Africa, bounded on the W and N by French Equatorial Africa, from which it is separated by the Ubangi River, on the E by Eastern Province, and on the S by Kasai and Léopoldville provinces. Much of the land is low and in some places swampy. Capital, Coquilhatville; area, 158,003 sq. mi.; pop. (native), 1,557,972 (1938).

Equatoria (ē.kwą.tōr'i.ą, ek.wą-). Southernmost of the provinces of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, in NE Africa, bounded on the N by Bahr el Ghazal and Upper Nile provinces, on the W by French Equatorial Africa, on the S by the Belgian Congo, Uganda, and Kenya, and on the E by Ethiopia. It is traversed by many of the large headstreams of the Nile River system, and a large part of the extreme southern part is occupied by the Sudd, a large swampy area. Capital, Juba; area, 76,495 sq. mi.; pop. 629,623 (est. 1949).

Equatorial Africa, French. See **French Equatorial Africa.**

Equeurdreville (ā.kėr.drę.vēl). Town in NW France, in the department of Manche, ab. 1 mi. NW of Cherbourg. A suburb of Cherbourg, it suffered damage in World War II. 8,058 (1946).

Er (ėr). A Pamphylian, the son of Armenius, a character introduced by Plato into the tenth book of *The Republic.* He was slain in battle, and on the 12th day after his death, as he was lying on the funeral pile, returned to life and told what he had seen in the other world.

Era of Good Feeling. In U.S. history, a name given to the period from 1817 to c1824, which was marked by internal development and the apparent absence of strong party feeling. However, the party and factional differences which culminated in and characterized the election of 1824 indicate the largely superficial nature of the traditional designation for the period. See Frederick Jackson Turner, *The Rise of the New West* (1906).

Era of Nabonassar (nab.ọ.nas'ąr). See **Nabonassar, Era of.**

Era of Spain (spān). See **Spain, Era of.**

Érard (ā.rär), **Pierre.** b. 1796; d. in France, 1855. French harp and piano manufacturer; successor to his uncle, Sébastien Érard, as head of the Paris firm.

Érard, Sébastien. b. at Strasbourg, April 5, 1752; d. at Passy, France, Aug. 5, 1831. French manufacturer of pianofortes, harps, and organs. He invented the double-action harp in 1808, and made improvements in pianos and organs.

Erasistratus (er.ą.sis'trą.tus). b. probably on the island of Keos; fl. c300 B.C. Greek physician and anatomist.

Erasmus (ę.raz'mus), **Desiderius.** [Original name, **Gerhard Gerhards** ("Gerhard's son"), Dutch, **Geert Geerts.**] b. at Rotterdam, Netherlands, probably Oct. 28, 1465; d. at Basel, Switzerland, July 12, 1536. Dutch classical and theological scholar and satirist. He was the illegitimate son of Gerhard de Praet, was left an orphan at the age of 13, and was defrauded of his inheritance by his guardians, who compelled him to enter the monastery of Stein. He was ordained as a priest in 1492. He entered in 1494 the service of the bishop of Cambrai, under whose patronage he was enabled to study at the University of Paris. He subsequently visited the chief European countries, including England (1498–99, 1505–06, 1510–14), where he met John Colet, Thomas More, and other English humanists. His *Moriae encomium* (*Praise of Folly*) was written in England. His travels and writing brought him into contact with most of the scholars of Europe. In 1521 he settled at Basel, whence he removed to Freiburg im Breisgau in 1529. At Basel he was editor of the press of Johann Froben, which under Erasmus's lead became the first press of the Continent. But Froben died in 1527 and Erasmus moved on. In this period were published a number of Erasmus's series on the Church Fathers. Refusing all offers of ecclesiastical preferment, he devoted himself wholly to study and literary composition. He aimed to reform without dismembering the Roman Catholic Church, and at first favored, but subsequently opposed, the Reformation, and engaged in a controversy with Luther. A well-known saying is that Erasmus laid the egg that Luther hatched, but where Luther's reform spread to a fanatical evangelism, Erasmus's desired reform was within the Church, an attempt to bring his high intellectualism to bear to wipe out the superstition he found fostered by the clerics, to limit their power. His method, however, appealed only to his own level of humanistic learning; his satirical and humorous pen never reached the lower clergy with its message, and his friendship with the Pope or Henry VIII of England was of no avail in such a struggle. His chief performance was an edition of the New Testament in Greek with a Latin translation, published in 1516. Besides this

edition of the New Testament his most notable publications are *Colloquies*, the *Moriae encomium*, the *Adagia*, and the *Institutio principis christiani*. A collective edition of his works was published (1703–06) by Le Clerc.

Éraste (ā.rast). Lover of Lucille in Molière's comedy *Le Dépit amoureux*, usually called *Lovers' Quarrels* in English.

Éraste. Exasperated lover in Molière's comedy *Les Fâcheux* (The Bores). He has an appointment with Orphise whom he loves, and every person in the play comes in and prevents it.

Éraste. Lover of Julie in Molière's *M. de Pourceaugnac*.

Erastians (ē.ras'chanz, -ti.anz). Those who maintain the doctrines held by or attributed to Thomas Erastus.

Erastus (ē.ras'tus), **Thomas.** [Original name, **Thomas Lieber** (or **Liebler**).] b. at Auggen, near Badenweiler, Germany, 1524; d. at Basel, Switzerland, 1583. German physician and Protestant controversialist. His chief work, a collection of theses on excommunication, was published in 1589. In it he holds that excommunication of sin is not a divine ordinance. A doctrine known as Erastianism, based on the theory of state supremacy in ecclesiastical affairs, makes use of his name but was not directly expressed by him.

Erato (er'a.tō). In Greek mythology, the Muse of erotic poetry. In art she is often represented with the lyre.

Eratosthenes (er.a.tos'the.nēz). b. at Cyrene, in Africa, c276 B.C.; d. c196 B.C. Alexandrian astronomer, geometer, geographer, grammarian, and philosopher, who has been called "the founder of astronomical geography and of scientific chronology." He measured the obliquity of the ecliptic, and introduced a method of computing the earth's magnitude. Fragments of his *Geographica* are extant.

Erb (erb), **Joseph Marie.** b. at Strasbourg, Oct. 23, 1860—. French organist and composer. He was organist (1880 *et seq.*) at the Church of Saint Jean, Strasbourg, and professor of organ and composition at the Strasbourg conservatory. His compositions include the operas *Der Letzte Ruf* (1895) and *Der Heimweh* (1907) in addition to a symphony, orchestral suites, and organ music.

Erb (erp), **Wilhelm Heinrich.** b. at Winneweiler, Germany, Nov. 30, 1840; d. at Heidelberg, Germany, Oct. 29, 1921. German physician. He was assistant to N. Friedreich at the University of Heidelberg, where he became privatdocent of internal medicine in 1865 and professor in 1869. He went (1880) to Leipzig as professor of special pathology and therapy and returned (1883) to the University of Heidelberg. He made notable contributions to the doctrine of synapses of the reflex arc and developed methods of electrodiagnosis and electrotherapy. He advanced the knowledge of the muscular dystrophies (1891), introduced (1875) the term "tendon reflex" for the so-called patellar reflex, described (1878) myasthenia gravis, and explored the relation of syphilis to myelitis, the nature of tabes, brachial palsy, and spastic spinal paralysis. Author of *Über die Anwendung der Elektrizität in der inneren Medizin* (1872), *Krankheiten des Rückenmarks und seiner Hüllen* (1876), *Krankheiten der peripheren cerebrospinalen Nerven* (1876), *Elektrotherapie* (1882), *Über Dystrophia muscularis progressiva* (1890), *Die Aetiologie der Tabes* (1892), *Tabes dorsalis* (1906), *Paralysis agitans* (1906), and *Gesammelte Abhandlungen 1864–1910* (1910).

Erbach (er'bäch). Town in W Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Hessen, American Zone, formerly in the province of Starkenburg, Hesse, situated in the Odenwald, ab. 21 mi. SE of Darmstadt. It trades in wine and manufactures chemicals, ceramics, and musical instruments. The castle of the counts of Erbach, built in the 16th century, contains valuable collections of arms, stained glass, and Greek and Etruscan artefacts. 5,099 (1946).

Erbil (er'bil). [Also, **Arbil.**] *Liwa* (province) in N Iraq, bordered by Syria, Turkey, and Iran: a dry semi-desert area traversed by the Tigris River. In this region much of Iraq's present supply of oil is found; pipe lines lead from here to Lebanon and Israel. Capital, Erbil; pop. 240,273 (1947).

Erbil. Modern name of **Arbela.**

Ercegnovi (er.tseg.nô'vē). See **Hercegnovi.**

Erceldoune (ėr'sel.dön). Former name of **Earlston.**

Erceldoune, Thomas of. See **Thomas the Rhymer.**

Ercildoune (ėr'sil.dön). Former name of **Earlston.**

Ercilla y Zúñiga (er.thē'lyä ē thö'nyē.gä), **Alonso de.** b. at Madrid, Aug. 7, 1533; d. there, Nov. 29, 1594. Spanish soldier and poet. In 1554 he took service with Jeronymo de Alderete, who had been appointed governor of Chile. He led an adventurous life in South America until 1562, when he returned to Spain. In 1569 he published the first part of *La Araucana* (followed later by the second and third parts), one of the finest epic poems in the Spanish language.

Erciş Lake (er.jēsh'). [Also, formerly, **Arjish Lake.**] Northeastern arm of Lake Van, Turkey. Length, ab. 25 mi.; width, ab. 12 mi.

Erciyas Dağı (er.jē.yäs' däg.ı'). [Also: **Arjish Dagh, Erçies Dagh** (er.jē.es' däg'); ancient name, **Argaeus.**] Extinct volcano in C Turkey, the highest mountain in Asia Minor, situated in the *il* (province or vilayet) of Ankara, ab. 105 mi. N of the city of Adana. 12,848 ft.

Erckmann-Chatrian (erk.mán.shá.trē.án). Signature of the literary collaborators Émile Erckmann (b. at Phalsbourg, Meurthe-et-Moselle, France, May 20, 1822; d. March 14, 1899) and Louis Gratien Charles Alexandre Chatrian (b. at Soldatenthal, Meurthe-et-Moselle, France, Dec. 18, 1826; d. at Raincy, Seine, France, Sept. 3, 1890). In 1847 these two men became associated in literary labors, the former writing chiefly and the latter editing and adapting for the stage. Among their first publications were *Science et génie* and *Schinderhannes* (1850), and many short stories. The series of novels to which Erckmann-Chatrian owe, in great part, their reputation includes *Le Fou Yégof* (1862), *Madame Thérèse, ou les volontaires de 1792* (1863), *Histoire d'un conscrit de 1813* and *L'Ami Fritz* (1864), *Waterloo* and *Histoire d'un homme du peuple* (1865), *La Guerre* and *La Maison forestière* (1866), and many others. Their dramatic compositions and adaptations are *Georges, ou le chasseur des ruines* (1848), *L'Alsace en 1814* (1850), *Le Juif polonais* (1869), *L'Ami Fritz* (1876), *Madame Thérèse* (1882), *Les Rantzau* (1882), and others. Erckmann claimed sole authorship of the novel *Les Brigands des Vosges il y a soixante ans* (1850), a totally different version of which was published by him in *La Revue de Paris* under the title "L'Illustre docteur Mathéus" (1857). After Chatrian's death, Erckmann contributed to *Le Temps* two publications, "Kaleb et Khora" and "La Première Campagne du grand-père Jacques," the latter being the first in a series of stories dealing with the wars of the empire.

Ercles (ėr'klēz). Variant of Hercules. The term is used by Bottom in Shakespeare's *Midsummer Night's Dream.*

Ercta (ėrk'tạ) or **Ercte** (ėrk'tē). Ancient name of **Pellegrino, Monte.**

Érd (ārd). Town in C Hungary, situated on the W bank of the Danube River opposite the Csepel island, S of Budafok. 16,532 (1948).

Erdély (er'dāy'). Hungarian name of **Transylvania.**

Erdélyi (er'dā.yē), **János.** b. at Kapos, Hungary, 1814; d. at Sárospatak, Hungary, Jan. 23, 1868. Hungarian writer. His chief works are collections of Hungarian folk songs (1846–48) and folk tales (1855).

Erdélyi, József. b. at Ujbátorpuszta, Hungary, 1896—. Hungarian poet, leader of the peasant romantic movement in modern Hungarian poetry. He is known for the simplicity with which he expresses his feelings.

Erdeni Dzuu (er.de.nē' dzö'). Mongolian name of **Karakorum,** Mongolia.

Erdheim (ert'hīm), **Jacob.** b. at Borislav, in Galicia, May 24, 1874; d. at Lainz, Austria, April 18, 1937, Austrian pathologist. He was assistant in pathological anatomy at Vienna, became (1913) privatdocent of pathological anatomy at the University of Vienna, and was named (1916) professor and director of the Pathological Anatomy Institute at the Hospital of Vienna. He worked on the pathology of the hemal glands and of the bones, and made well-known studies on parathyroid tetany and craniopharyngioma (the so-called Erdheim's tumors). He established (1914) the calcioprotective law, described (1903) parathyroid adenoma, and noted (1907) its relation to osteomalacia. He described (1909) the "pregnancy cells" in the anterior lobe, the dwarfism produced by deficiency of the pituitary gland, named by him nanosomia pituitaria; also described aortic medionecrosis (1929).

Erdmann (erd'män), **Axel Joachim.** b. at Stockholm, Aug. 12, 1814; d. there, Dec. 1, 1869. Swedish geologist and mineralogist.

Erdmann (ert'män), **Benno.** b. at Guhrau, in Silesia, May 30, 1851; d. at Berlin, Jan. 7, 1921. German philosopher and psychologist remembered for his work in the field of Kantian philosophy. He served (1878 *et seq.*) as professor at the universities of Kiel, Breslau, Halle, Bonn, and Berlin. Author of *Kants Kritizismus* (1878), *Logik* (1892), *Erkennen und Verstehen* (1912), and *Grundzüge der Reproduktionspsychologie* (1920).

Erdmann, Johann Eduard. b. at Wolmar (Valmera), in Livonia, June 13, 1805; d. at Halle, Germany, June 12, 1892. German philosopher, professor at Halle. He published *Versuch einer wissenschaftlichen Darstellung der Geschichte der neuern Philosophie* (1834–53), and others.

Erdmann, Otto Linné. b. at Dresden, Germany, April 11, 1804; d. at Leipzig, Germany, Oct. 9, 1869. German chemist. He published *Lehrbuch der Chemie* (Manual of Chemistry, 1828), and founded the *Journal für Praktische Chemie* in 1834.

Erdmannsdörfer (ert'mäns.dėr.fėr), **Max von.** b. 1848; d. 1905. German conductor at Sondershausen (1871–80), Moscow (1882–89), Bremen (1889 *et seq.*), and Munich (1897–98). He composed chamber and choral music.

Erdös (er'dėsh), **Renée.** b. at Érsekléle, Hungary, 1879—. Hungarian novelist.

Erebus (er'ē.bus). [Also, **Erebos** (-bos).] In Greek mythology, the son of Chaos and brother of Nyx (Night). He was also the husband of Nyx, and by her the father of Day.

Erebus. [Also, **Erebos.**] In Greek mythology, in addition to the entry immediately foregoing, a place or region, and a state or condition. As the first, it is that part or section of the underworld through which the souls of the dead must pass in order to reach Hades. As the second, it is "darkness" itself, and, in particular, the darkness of the west.

Erebus, Mount. Active volcano in Victoria Land, Antarctica. It was named by Sir James Clark Ross in 1841. Elevation, ab. 13,200 ft.

Erebus Bay. Bay in Antarctica, lying between Cape Evans and Hut Point Peninsula of Ross Island, in ab. 77°44′ S., 166°35′ E. This area was first explored by the National Antarctic Expedition (1901–04), under the leadership of Captain Robert F. Scott, and the name was first applied by Scott's second expedition (1910–13), which built its headquarters on Cape Evans. The bay is dominated by Mount Erebus. Width, ab. 12 mi.

Erech (ē'rek). [Also: **Uruk**; Greek, **Orchoë**; modern name, **Warka.**] One of the four cities of the kingdom of Nimrod, in Shinar or Babylonia. It was identical with Uruk of the inscriptions, and is now represented by the mound of ruins of Warka, situated on the left bank of the Euphrates SE of the site of Babylon. It was one of the oldest seats of Babylonian civilization, and had a college of learned priests and a large library. It was also the chief seat of the worship of Ishtar as the evening star, and of Nana. According to an inscription of Ashurbanipal (668–626 B.C.) Erech was, in 2280 B.C., invaded by the Elamite king Kudurnachundi, who carried off the image of Nana to Elam, where it remained for 1,635 years, till he (Ashurbanipal), in 645 at the conquest of Susa, returned it to its ancient seat. Around the ruins of Erech are found many tombs, so that it would seem that it served as a kind of necropolis.

Erechtheum (ē.rek'thē.um). Ionic temple at Athens dating from the end of the 5th century B.C., remarkable for its complex plan and architectural variety, as well as for its technical perfection. It included a shrine to Athena Polias (as guardian of the city), altars to several other divinities, the tomb of Erechtheus (whence its name), the salt spring evoked by Poseidon, and several other peculiarly sacred memorials. The shrine of Athena faced the east, and had the form of a prostyle hexastyle cella. On the north side, at a lower level, there is a portico of four by two delicately sculptured columns, with access by a monumental doorway to a hall traversing the building behind the cella of Athena. The west wall of this hall was formed of a high basement-wall, upon which stood four piers having on their outer face the form of Ionic and semi-columns. The wall is usually restored as having windows in the intercolumniations. At the west end of the south side is the famous Porch of Caryatids, whose rich entablature rests on the heads of six female figures, four in front, ranking as the finest of architectural sculptures. On the west side of the temple was the enclosure in which grew the miraculous olive tree of Athena, and in which lived the priestesses and the high-born maidens who were selected every year to serve the goddess.

Erechtheus (ē.rek'thūs, -thē.us). In Greek legend, a king of Athens, protégé of Athena. He is remembered for his three daughters, one of whom he sacrificed to save Attica from invaders. The other two killed themselves. He is sometimes confused with Erichthonius.

Ereğli (e.reg.lē'). [Also: **Erekli** (-rek-); ancient names, **Heraclea, Heraclea Pontica.**] Town in NW Turkey, in the *il* (province or vilayet) of Zonguldak, situated on the Black Sea, ab. 100 mi. E of Istanbul. The center of a coal-mining region, it has become important in recent years for its exports of coal. Pop. ab. 6,000.

Eremita (er.ē.mī'tạ), **Johannes.** See **Cassianus, Johannes.**

Eretria (e.rē'tri.ạ). In ancient geography, a city on the island of Euboea, Greece, ab. 29 mi. N of Athens. It was a rival of Chalcis, was destroyed (490 B.C.) by the Persians, and was afterward rebuilt. An ancient theater has been excavated on its site by the American School at Athens. The *cavea* (auditorium) is supported on an artificial embankment. It was divided by radial stairways into 11 *cunei* (blocks of seats), and is 266 ft. in diameter. The orchestra, 81½ ft. in diameter, presents a highly important feature, here first recognized, in an underground passage leading from its center to the interior of the stage structure.

Erfurt (er'fůrt). City in E Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Saxony, Russian Zone, formerly in the province of Saxony, Prussia, situated on the Gera River, ab. 64 mi. SW of Leipzig. The commerical center of a fertile horticultural and market-gardening district, it is the seat of a number of firms engaged in the seed trade; seeds are widely exported. There are also metallurgical, machine, garment, and shoe industries. The city has a municipal museum, containing medieval Thuringian art objects and modern paintings, and also folklore and natural history collections, a municipal library, and a number of educational institutions and vocational schools. Erfurt has numerous Catholic and Protestant churches from former centuries, including, in the Gothic style, the Catholic cathedral (1154–1450) and the Catholic Severikirche (1280–1300); Martin Luther stayed (1505–08) in the Church of the Augustines. Secular buildings are mostly in the Renaissance and baroque styles. The old university (no longer in operation) was important in the development of humanism. It was founded in 1392 and dissolved in 1806; Luther was among its students. Charlemagne founded here a commercial depot for the trade with the Slavic tribes, and the city had become an important commercial center by the 13th century. It was under the sovereignty of the archbishop of Mayence (Mainz), but gained privileges of self-government without attaining to the status of a free imperial city. A number of diets assembled here. Erfurt came under the rule of the house of Wettin in 1483, was a stronghold of the Swedes in the Thirty Years' War, was occupied by the archbishop of Mayence, with French aid, in 1664, became in 1802 part of Prussia, and in 1806 was an exclave of Napoleon's French empire. The Congress of Erfurt took place here in 1800, bringing together Napoleon I, Czar Alexander of Russia, and a number of German princes; in 1814 the city was again Prussian. The Erfurt Parliament assembled here in 1850, adopting a Little-German (Prussian) solution of the German question. The population is predominantly Protestant, with Roman Catholic minority. The city was occupied by American troops on April 12, 1945, in World War II. 174,633 (1946).

Ergeri (er.ge.rē'). Turkish name of **Gjinokastër.**

Erġheimer (erk'hī.mėr), **Nicholas.** See **Herkimer, Nicholas.**

Eric IX (er'ik), Saint. [Swedish, **Erik.**] d. near Uppsala, Sweden, May 18, 1160. King of Sweden, elected to the throne of Upper Sweden in 1150. He undertook (1157) a crusade against the heathen Finns, part of whom he

conquered and baptized. Soon after his return to Uppsala he was attacked by the Danish prince Magnus Hendrikson, and fell in battle.

Eric XIV (of *Sweden*). b. Dec. 13, 1533; d. Feb. 26, 1577. King of Sweden; son of Gustavus Vasa, whom he succeeded in 1560. He elevated his mistress, Katrina Månsdotter, to the throne, after having made unsuccessful overtures of marriage to Queen Elizabeth of England and Mary, Queen of Scots. His violence and misgovernment caused (1568) his deposition by a conspiracy of the nobles headed by his brothers John and Charles. He was, according to the traditional story, put to death in prison by poison.

Erice (ā′rē.chā). [Former name, **Monte San Giuliano;** ancient name, **Eryx.**] Town and commune in SW Italy, on the island of Sicily, in the province of Trapani, the central town situated on a mountain 2,465 ft. high, overlooking the Tyrrhenian Sea, NE of Trapani. It was colonized by Phoenicians, later occupied by Greeks, captured (278 B.C.) by Pyrrhus, and was the base of the Carthaginian army under Hamilcar Barca in the first Punic War. The central seat of the cult of the goddess Venus (Greek, Aphrodite), it had a temple of which the ruins may still be seen. Cyclopic walls, some having Phoenician inscriptions, are also preserved. The town was occupied by Saracens in early Middle Ages and later conquered by Normans; a large medieval castle in Norman style still stands. Buildings of interest to tourists were undamaged in World War II. Pop. of commune, 32,933 (1936); of town, 1,770 (1936).

Ericht (er′ićht), **Loch.** Lake in C and N Scotland, on the Inverness-shire-Perthshire boundary, extending NE into Inverness-shire, ab. 22 mi. SE of Fort-Augustus. It drains E to the river Tay by the river Ericht, Loch Rannoch, Loch Tummel, and the river Tummel. Length, ab. 15 mi.; greatest width, ab. 1 mi.

Erichthonius (er.ik.thō′ni.us). In Greek mythology, a child of the spilled seed of Hephaestus, reared by Athena. He became king of Athens, founded a cult of Athena, invented the chariot, and later was identified with the constellation Auriga, the charioteer. He is sometimes confused with Erechtheus.

Ericson or **Ericsson** (er′ik.sọn), **Leif.** Norse adventurer; son of Eric the Red. According to the Icelandic sagas, he sailed (c1000 A.D.) from Greenland with 35 companions in quest of a strange land to the west which had been sighted in 986 by an earlier Norse seafarer. He discovered the country which he named Vinland from the grape vines he found growing in it, and spent a winter there. Historians think more likely, however, the story told in another Icelandic saga. Leif Ericson had visited Norway after spending his youth in Greenland, and in Norway became a Christian. He set out again for Greenland as a missionary but was blown off his course and landed on the North American continent. He explored the area casually and then resumed his voyage to Greenland. The coast on which he landed has been identified by some as that of Labrador, Nova Scotia, or Newfoundland, and by others as that of New England.

Ericsson (er′ik.sọn), **John.** b. in the parish of Fernebo, Värmland, Sweden, July 31, 1803; d. at New York, March 8, 1889. American engineer and inventor; brother of Nils Ericsson. He went to England in 1826, and to the U.S. in 1839. In England in 1829 he entered the competition to build a locomotive for the Liverpool and Manchester railway but his *Novelty* was beaten by George Stephenson's famous *Rocket.* Soon afterwards an engine located entirely below the waterline was installed by him on Sir John Ross's *Victory* and, though the engine proved unsatisfactory on Ross's arctic voyage, Ericsson gained experience for further similar use. He built a caloric engine (1833) and a screw propeller for ships (1836). This latter he installed on an iron ship and, after coming to the U.S., began constructing such vessels. He early planned an ironclad warship with a revolving gun-turret, but the design was turned down by the French, to whom he offered it. When, during the Civil War, it was learned that the Confederates were putting heavy armor plate on a warship (the *Merrimac*), Ericsson's design was approved by the navy and the ship was built and launched (January, 1862). In March, Ericsson's *Monitor* defeated the *Merrimac* and he became a popular hero. His later developments include a solar engine and the torpedo-boat *Destroyer.*

Ericsson, Nils. b. Jan. 31, 1802; d. at Stockholm, Sept. 8, 1870. Swedish engineer; brother of John Ericsson. He became a second lieutenant in the engineer corps of the Swedish army in 1823, was promoted to the rank of lieutenant in 1828, captain in 1830, and major in 1832, and in 1850 was appointed colonel in the mechanical corps of the navy. He was director in chief of the state railways (1855–62), and was knighted in 1854.

Eric the Red. fl. 10th century. Founder of the first Norse settlement in Greenland. According to the Icelandic sagas, he killed a man in Norway and fled to Iceland, whence he was sent into temporary banishment for a similar outrage. Consequently, in 982, he set sail toward the west in quest of a strange land sighted in 876 by the Norse sea rover Gunnibjorn. He discovered the country which he named Greenland (to attract settlers), and lived there three years, later returning to Iceland for colonists and supplies for a permanent settlement, which he founded apparently in 985 near what is now the community of Julianehaab.

Eridanus (ē.rid′a.nus). In Greek legend, the name of a large river in northern Europe, later identified with the Rhone, or, usually, with the Po. It was connected with the myth of Phaethon, the youth supposedly having fallen here when Zeus killed him with a thunderbolt. The Eridanus was famous as a source of amber, hence its identification with the Po, at whose mouth amber used to be gathered.

Eridu (ā′ri.dö). [Modern name, **Abu Shahrein.**] Ancient city in Babylonia, situated on the left bank of the Euphrates, not far from Mugheir (the site of Ur), nearly opposite to the Iraqi city of Suq ash Shuyukh (Suk es-Sheyuh). It was the principal seat of Ea, the Assyro-Babylonian god of the waters, and was a seaport on the Persian Gulf, the shore of which is now over 100 mi. away.

Erie (ir′i). North American Indian tribe, now extinct, formerly inhabiting the area S of Lake Erie in the region now comprised in W New York and E Ohio. The language was of the Iroquoian family.

Erie. City in NW Pennsylvania, county seat of Erie County, on Lake Erie: third largest city in the state. It is a major lake port trading in coal, oil, iron ore, and wood pulp, and a fishing port; manufactures include metal products, locomotives, oil-well equipment, stoves, paper, and refrigerators. It is the seat of the Villa Maria College and Academy and Mercyhurst College. Platted in 1795 on the site of the French fort called Presque Isle, it was incorporated (1805) as a borough, and became a city in 1851. The fleet used on Lake Erie by Oliver Hazard Perry in the War of 1812 was built at Erie, and Horace Greeley worked for a time on the Erie *Gazette.* 130,803 (1950).

Erie, Battle of Lake. Naval victory won near Put-in-Bay, Lake Erie, on Sept. 10, 1813, by the American fleet (9 vessels, 54 guns, 490 men) under Oliver Hazard Perry over the British fleet (6 vessels, 63 guns, 502 men) under Robert H. Barclay.

Erie, Lake. Southernmost and shallowest of the Great Lakes, lying between Ontario on the N, New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio on the S and SE, and Michigan on the W. It communicates with Lake St. Clair by the Detroit River at its upper end, and discharges its waters into Lake Ontario by the Niagara River. It receives the Maumee River. On its banks are Buffalo, Erie, Cleveland, Sandusky, and Toledo. Length, ab. 250 mi.; average breadth, ab. 40 mi.; area, ab. 10,000 sq. mi.; height above sea level, ab. 564 ft.

Erie Canal. In U.S. history, one of the nation's chief canals, in New York, extending from the Hudson River at Albany to Lake Erie at Buffalo. Its construction (1817–25) was due mainly to the efforts of De Witt Clinton. Its completion in 1825 gave the West its first easy commercial access to the eastern seaboard, and contributed directly to the development of New York as the chief U.S. seaport. It has been several times enlarged and is now part of the New York State Barge Canal System. Its present length is ab. 350 mi.; width at surface, 150 ft.; depth, 12 ft.

Eriels (ā′rē.els). German name of **Airolo.**

Erie Railroad (ir'i). Corporation originally known as the New York and Erie Railroad Company, which was incorporated by a special act of the New York state legislature, on April 24, 1832. It was succeeded by the Erie Railway Company in 1861, which in 1878 became the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company. After a final reorganization it was incorporated as the Erie Railroad Company, at New York, in 1895. It operates in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Its main terminal is at Jersey City, N.J. Its total mileage is 2,305. In addition to New York and Chicago, it serves Buffalo, Rochester, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis. It owns a large share of stock in the New York, Susquehanna and Western, and the New Jersey and New York railroads, as well as all the stock in several Pennsylvania coal mines.

Erigena (e.rij'ẹ.nạ), **Johannes Scotus.** [Original name, **Johannes Scotus.**] b. probably in Ireland, between 800 and 815; d. probably c891. Scholar of the Carlovingian period. He came to the court of Charles the Bald before 847, and became director of the palatial school; it was while he held this office that his chief literary work was done. He is said by William of Malmesbury and others to have been invited to England by Alfred the Great (c883), to have been appointed teacher at the school of Oxford and abbot of Malmesbury, and to have been killed by his own pupils: the story seems baseless. His chief work was the translation of Dionysius the Areopagite, and the consequent introduction of Neoplatonism into western Europe. His orthodoxy was several times called into question. He identified philosophy and religion and maintained the freedom of the will over the officially accepted doctrine of predestination. His systematic picture of the universe making a unity of all, identifying God with intellect, was condemned by Pope Honorius III. Erigena is a precursor of the later scholastics but maintains strong ties with the earlier Platonism. The most notable of his original productions is *De Divisione Naturae* (edited by Gale 1681, Schlüter 1838, and Floss 1853).

Erigone (ẹ.rig'ọ.nē). In Greek mythology, the daughter of Icarius. Icarius was taught the cultivation of the vine by Dionysus, but when his wine made people drunk they suspected him of poisoning them and killed him. Erigone, perhaps the mistress of Dionysus, searched for and found her father's body and, grief-stricken, hanged herself. She was changed to a constellation (the Latin Virgo). She and her father were probably minor fertility deities absorbed into the Dionysian myth; they were celebrated in a country festival in Attica.

Eriha (e.rē'hä). Arabic name of **Jericho.**

Erik (er'ik), Saint. See Saint **Eric.**

Erik Dorn (dôrn). Novel by Ben Hecht, published in 1921. Dorn, a Chicago journalist, leaves his wife to live with Rachel Laskin, an artist who deserts him. After becoming a famous author, Dorn engages in political activities in Germany after World War I. In the course of his search for a meaningful existence, Dorn commits murder in self-defense and finally returns to his wife, Anna, only to learn that she is about to remarry.

Eriksson (ā'rik.sôn), **Christian.** b. at Arvika, Värmland, Sweden, June 30, 1858; d. at Stockholm, Nov. 7, 1935. Swedish sculptor. After initial training at Stockholm, Hamburg, and Paris he settled (1897) at Stockholm. His work, including reliefs, busts, and altar compositions, is characterized by delicate, refined execution and variety of forms. His monumental marble relief (1894) of the Swedish botanist Linnaeus is at the Stockholm National Museum.

Eriksson, Gustavus. See **Gustavus Vasa.**

Erin (er'in, ir'-). A literary name of **Ireland.**

Erinna (ẹ.rin'ạ). b. at Rhodes or Telos; fl. c600 B.C., dying at the age of 19. Greek poetess, a friend of Sappho and her companion in Mytilene. Fragments of a poem entitled *The Spindle* and some epigrams are all that remain of her work.

Erinyes (ẹ.rin'i.ēz). In Greek mythology, female divinities, avengers of iniquity. According to Hesiod, they are daughters of Ge (earth), sprung from the blood of the mutilated Uranus; according to others, they are the children of night and darkness. They hunted down offenders, made them mad, and punished them in the afterworld. They were also called the Eumenides (a euphemism meaning "the kind ones") and, by the Romans, Furiae or Dirae. In later times their number was limited to three, Alecto ("the unresting"), Megaera ("the jealous"), and Tisiphone ("the avenger"). The Erinyes are not vindictive; their punishments are impartial and impersonal. Orestes, who slew his mother Clytemnestra because she killed his father Agamemnon, is hounded by the Erinyes even though his act was fully in consonance with what he was required to do: he had killed his mother and the Erinyes demanded payment for the crime.

Eriphyle (er.i.fī'lē). In Greek mythology, the wife of Amphiaraus and sister of Adrastus. She was slain by her son Alcmaeon for persuading his father to join the expedition against Thebes, in which he met his death. Her story is part of the tragic tale of the necklace of Harmonia, which brought disaster to its owners and which she coveted. She was given the necklace as the reward for getting Amphiaraus to join the Seven against Thebes.

Eris (ē'ris, er'is). [Latin, **Discordia.**] In Greek mythology, the goddess of discord, sister of Ares and, according to Hesiod, daughter of Nyx (night). In revenge for not having been invited to the nuptials of Peleus and Thetis, she threw among the guests a golden apple bearing the inscription "To the Fairest." A dispute arose among Aphrodite, Hera, and Athena concerning the apple, whereupon Zeus ordered Hermes to take the goddesses to Mount Gargarus, to the shepherd Paris, who should decide the dispute. He awarded the apple to Aphrodite, who in return assisted him in carrying off the beautiful Helen from Sparta, thus giving rise to the Trojan War. In Vergil Discordia takes the place of Eris.

Erith (er'ith, ir'-). Municipal borough, manufacturing town, and residential center in SE England, in Kent, situated on the S bank of the river Thames ab. 5 mi. E of Woolwich metropolitan borough (of London), ab. 14 mi. E of Charing Cross station, London. The N portion is an industrial district with 4 mi. frontage on the river Thames. It has a nonferrous metals industry. There is a gunpowder factory on the marshes W of the town. The S portion of the borough is a rapidly developing residential district built on the heights ab. 200 ft. above sea level. 42,263 (1951).

Eritrea (er.i.trē'ạ). Region and former Italian colony in NW Africa, on the W coast of the Red Sea; it extended for ab. 670 mi. from Cape Kasar, on the Red Sea coast at the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan border, to Cape Dumeirah on the Bab el Mandeb strait. Following World War II the region was administered by Great Britain for the United Nations; in 1952 Eritrea, considered an independent state, with its own legislature and officers, was joined in an East African union with Ethiopia. Italy had acquired the colony in several steps beginning in 1880 with the annexation of Assab. As a result of the defeat of the Italians at Aduwa in 1896 the extent of the colony toward the interior was considerably restricted. The inland boundary was defined by the treaty of 1891 and the protocols of 1898, 1899, and 1901 when final agreement was reached. In 1902 a treaty between Ethiopia, Italy, and Great Britain fixed the boundaries with the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. Asmara was the seat of the government and Massawa the chief port. In 1936, after the defeat of Ethiopia by Italy, Eritrea was incorporated as a province in the new empire of Italian East Africa. The most important products were pearls, salt, and gold. Area of the former colony, 45,754 sq. mi.; pop. ab. 700,000.

Erivan (er.i.vän'). Former district of Transcaucasia, Russia, N of Iran and Turkey. It is now included in the U.S.S.R. as a part of the Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic. It occupies a mountainous plateau and is drained by the Aras River. With Kars, which was part of Russia from 1878 to 1921, it was known as Russian Armenia. Erivan was ceded to Russia by Persia in 1828.

Erivan. [Also, **Yerevan.**] City in the U.S.S.R., capital of the Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic, near the Turkish border, on the Zanga River. Textiles, food, and machinery are produced here. It was stormed by the Russian general Paskevich in 1827 and ceded to Russia with the surrounding district in 1828. It is the seat of a university, and also contains the palace of the Persian viceroys, now appropriated to the needs of the Russian authorities, a

large building with several courts. One of the halls has been restored in the original style, and is decorated with paintings of Persian heroes, as Abbas Mirza and Nadir Shah, and with inlaid work in colored glass. In one of the courts stand two mosques. The larger dates from the 17th century, and is incrusted within and without with brilliantly enameled tiles, those covering the dome being blue. 200,000 (1939).

Erk (erk), **Ludwig Christian.** b. at Wetzlar, Germany, Jan. 6, 1807; d. at Berlin, Nov. 25, 1883. German music teacher. His interest in folk music led him to found a male choral group (1843) and a chorus for mixed voices (1852) at Berlin and to edit many collections of native vocal music, the most notable being *Deutscher Liederhort.*

Erkel (er'kel), **Ferencz.** b. at Békés, Hungary, Nov. 7, 1810; d. at Budapest, June 15, 1893. Hungarian conductor and composer of national operas, such as *Hunyady László.* He composed (1845) the Hungarian national anthem.

Erkelenz (er'kẹ.lentz). Town in W Germany, in the *Land* (state) of North Rhine-Westphalia, British Zone, formerly in the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated on the Roer River ab. 24 mi. NE of Aachen. There are machine, furniture, and leatherware manufactures. It became a town in 1326, was under the rule of Jülich and Berg in 1579, and became part of Prussia in 1815. Much damage was done in World War II: the *Rathaus* (town hall), the Martinikirche, and the Aldegundiskirche, all in the Gothic style, were damaged. 6,402 (1946).

Erkko (erk'kō), **Eljas.** [Full name, **Juho Eljas Erkko.**] b. at Helsinki, Finland, June 1, 1895—. Finnish diplomat and journalist, foreign minister (1938–39) in the period preceding the war (1939–40) between Finland and the U.S.S.R. During the war he was Finnish chargé d'affaires in Sweden. He served (1919–27) in the diplomatic corps at Paris, at Tallinn, Estonia, and at London; edited (1927–38) the newspaper *Helsingin Sanomat* as well as periodicals; held (1931–37) a parliamentary seat as a Progressive; was (1932) minister without portfolio; served (1932–33) as minister of interior.

Erlach (er'läċh), **Johann Bernard Fischer von.** See **Fischer von Erlach, Johann Bernhard.**

Erlach, Joseph Emanuel Fischer von. See **Fischer von Erlach, Joseph Emanuel.**

Erlander (er'län.der), **Tage Fritiof.** b. at Ransäter, Sweden, June 13, 1901—. Swedish political leader and editor, who succeeded (1946) P. A. Hansson as premier of Sweden and leader of the Social-Democratic Labor Party. An active journalist since 1928, he was (1932–38) managing coeditor of the Swedish encyclopedia *Svensk Upplagsbok.* He joined (1931) the Social-Democratic movement; served (1931–38) as city councilor of Lund; held (1933 *et seq.*) a *Riksdag* (parliament) seat; was (1938–44) undersecretary for social questions in the cabinet, drafting a highly praised report on population questions. During World War II, he directed clandestine courier traffic and movement of refugees from Norway to Sweden and aided the Danish underground movement. He became (1944) minister without portfolio; introduced, as minister of education and church affairs (1945–46) free lunches and textbooks; was elected (October, 1946) to the Swedish premiership and also to leadership of the Swedish Social-Democratic Party.

Erlanga or **Erlangga** (er'läng.gä). See **Airlanga.**

Erlangen (er'läng.ẹn). City in S Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Bavaria, American Zone, in the *Regierungsbezirk* (government district) of Middle and Upper Franconia, situated on the Regnitz River ab. 11 mi. N of Nuremberg. Industries include breweries, cement works, manufactures of machinery, scientific instruments, paper, paperware, shoes, leather articles (especially gloves), and musical instruments, and canneries. It is the seat of a university, which includes a Protestant theological faculty and a good library. There are other educational institutions and vocational schools, and also an art museum, a local museum, and a botanical garden. The *Rathaus* (city hall) dates from 1731; the former castle, also built in the 18th century, serves as university building. The city came in 1400 under the rule of the burgraves of Nuremberg, in 1541 under the margraves of Bayreuth, in 1791 to Prussia, and in 1810 to Bavaria. Throughout the 19th century, the theological faculty was the protagonist of a romantic reinterpretation of Lutheran fundamentalism, directed against the liberal views of the Enlightenment philosophy. The industries of Erlangen were for the most part established by French Huguenots who were given refuge here at the close of the 17th century. The city, untouched by World War II, has in recent years attracted numerous Sudeten German refugees; the population increased between 1939 and 1946 by 36 percent. 45,536 (1946), 50,011 (1950).

Erlanger (ėr'lang"ėr). Town in N Kentucky, in Kenton County; residential suburb of Covington, Ky., and Cincinnati, Ohio. 3,694 (1950).

Erlanger, Abraham Lincoln. b. at Buffalo, N.Y., May 4, 1860; d. March 7, 1930. American booking agent and theater manager and producer. With a partner, Marc Klaw, he opened a booking agency (1886) which modernized and increased the efficiency of the booking system for national actors and performers. With other associates, he formed (1896) the Theatrical Syndicate. With Klaw, he also produced and managed vaudeville shows.

Erlanger (er.läṅ.zhā), **Camille.** b. at Paris, May 25, 1863; d. there, April 24, 1919. French composer. He was educated at the Paris Conservatory, where he took the Prix de Rome in 1888. His principal works are *Le Juif Polonais,* produced at the Paris Opéra-Comique in 1900, and *Aphrodite,* produced there in 1906. He wrote other lyric dramas, an oratorio, a cantata, several orchestral suites, and songs.

Erlanger (der.läṅ.zhā), **Frédéric,** Baron **d'.** b. at Paris, May 29, 1868; d. 1943. French composer. His works include three operas, among them *Tess of the d'Urbervilles,* and orchestral and chamber music.

Erlanger (ėr'lang"ėr), **Joseph.** b. at San Francisco, Jan. 5, 1874—. American physiologist and pathologist. He was educated at the University of California (B.S., 1895) and the Johns Hopkins University (M.D., 1899). From 1899 to 1906 he was with Johns Hopkins, both hospital and university, as resident house officer, pathology fellow, assistant, instructor, associate, and associate professor, all in physiology. From 1906 to 1910 he was physiology professor and chairman of the department at the University of Wisconsin, and he occupied the same post at Washington University from 1910 to 1946. In 1944 he was cowinner (with Herbert Spencer Gasser) of the Nobel prize for physiology and medicine. He is the author, with others, of *A Symposium on the Synapse* (1936), and, with Gasser, of *Signs of Nervous Activity* (1937).

Erlau (er'lou). German name of **Eger,** Hungary.

Erleigh (ėr'li), Viscount. Additional title of **Reading** 1st Marquis of.

Erlenmeyer (er'lẹn.mī.ėr), **Richard August Carl Emil.** b. at Wehen, near Wiesbaden, Germany, 1825; d. at Aschaffenburg, Germany, 1909. German organic chemist. He first stated the correct structure of naphthalene, recognized the triple linkage in acetylene, and did extensive early work on the structures of aliphatic alcohols and acids. He was a pupil of Kekulé and served as professor at Heidelberg (1863–68) and Munich (1868–83).

Erl-King (ėrl'king). [German, **Erl-König** (erl'ké"niċh).] In German legend, a goblin who haunts the forests and lures people to destruction. He is particularly addicted to destroying children. The creation of the figure of a giant wearing a crown who carries children off to his kingdom is recent and is due to a mistranslation by Johann Gottfried van Herder of the Danish *ellerkonge,* "elf king." The older German myth and legend has no such being among its characters. The Erl-King is the subject of a well-known poem by Goethe, which has been set to music by Franz Schubert.

Erlon (der.lôṅ), **Jean Baptiste Drouet,** Comte **d'.** See **Drouet, Jean Baptiste,** Comte **d'Erlon.**

Erman (er'män), **Adolf.** b. at Berlin, Oct. 31, 1854; d. there, June 26, 1937. German Egyptologist, professor (1883 *et seq.*) at the University of Berlin, and director (1885 *et seq.*) of the Egyptian department of the Royal Museum. Among his works are *Die Pluralbildung des Ägyptischen* (1878), *Neuägyptische Grammatik* (1880), *Ägypten und ägyptisches Leben im Altertum* (1885–87), *Ägyptische Grammatik* (2nd ed., 1902), *Zaubersprüche für Mutter und Kind* (1901), *Die Literatur der Ägypter* (1923), and *Die Welt am Nil* (1936).

Erman, Georg Adolf. b. at Berlin, May 12, 1806; d. July 12, 1877. German physicist; son of Paul Erman. He became (1834) professor of physics at Berlin. He conducted magnetic observations in a journey round the earth, described in *Reise um die Erde* (1833–42).

Erman, Paul. b. at Berlin, Feb. 29, 1764; d. there, Oct. 11, 1851. German physicist, professor of physics at Berlin from the founding of the university (1810).

Ermanaric (ėr.man'ạ.rik). d. c375. King of the Ostrogoths (East Goths). He was the son of Achiulf, and the uncle of Theodoric. He built up a vast empire in east Europe from the Danube to the Baltic and from the Don to the Theiss, but he was finally conquered by the West Goths, and is believed to have committed suicide after the Huns invaded his kingdom. He is one of the most terrible figures in legend, literature, and history. He killed his only son, and had his wife torn to pieces.

Ermatinger (ėr'mät.ing.ėr), **Emil.** b. at Schaffhausen, Switzerland, 1873—. Swiss critic and historian of literature, writing in German, professor emeritus of the University of Zurich, considered an outstanding representative of the philosophical interpretation of literature. He has written books on Grimmelshausen, Wieland, Gottfried Keller, and other German and Swiss writers, and gave a monumental account of German-Swiss literature in *Dichtung und Geistesleben der deutschen Schweiz* (1933). His autobiographical volumes *Richte des Lebens* (1943) and *Jahre des Wirkens* (1945) have great value as a record of contemporary academic and cultural life in Europe, with sidelights on North America, which he visited as guest professor at Columbia University.

Ermeland (er'mẹ.länt). [Also: **Ermland, Warmia**; Latin, **Varmia.**] District and former diocese in W central East Prussia. The region was colonized mainly by Silesians, and ruled by the Teutonic Knights. In 1250 it became a bishopric; its bishop was independent of the Knights and under the archbishop of Riga until 1354, and thereafter directly under Rome. At the peace of Thorn (Toruń) in 1466 Ermeland was assigned to Poland. It was recovered by Prussia in 1772, and in 1919 was included in East Prussia. The population in 1925 was predominantly German, with a Polish minority of ab. 30 percent in the S district of Ermeland. In 1945 Ermeland went to Poland in the partition of East Prussia. Area, ab. 1,650 sq. mi.

Ermelo (er'mẹ.lō). [Also, **Ermeloo.**] Town in E Netherlands, in the province of Gelderland, situated near the Ijsselmeer (Zuider Zee), ab. 14 mi. NE of Amersfoort. It is a summer resort, and has agricultural trade, and notable egg markets. 22,256 (est. 1951).

Ermenegild (ėr.men'ẹ.gild, ėr'mẹn-), Saint. See Saint **Hermenegild** or **Hermengild.**

Erment (er.ment'). Modern name of **Hermonthis.**

Ermine Street (ėr'min). [Also, **Ermyn Street.**] Roman road from London N to Lincoln and York. It left London at Bishopsgate, where a branch, the Vicinal Way, was thrown off to Essex; or (according to some historians) it started at Pevensey, in East Sussex. The first stopping place on the N road was Adfines, in what is now Hertfordshire; thence it went to Durolipons, now Godmanchester, in Huntingdonshire on the Ouse; thence to Durobrivae, near what is now the village of Castor, in Northamptonshire; thence due N to Causennae, now Ancaster, in Lincolnshire; thence to Lindum, now Lincoln; thence to Segelocum, now Littleborough; thence to Danum, now Doncaster; thence to Calcaria, the modern Tadcaster, in Yorkshire; and thence to Eboracum, now York. From York there was a branch which went N to the wall of Hadrian.

Erminia (er.mē'nyä). Principal female character in Torquato Tasso's *Jerusalem Delivered.* She loved Tancred, and cured him of his wounds.

Ermland (erm'länt). See **Ermeland.**

Ermont (er.môṅ). Town in N France, in the department of Seine-et-Oise, between Pontoise and Argenteuil, NW of Paris. Vegetables for the markets of Paris are grown in the vicinity. It is adjacent to the community of Eubonne. 8,812 (1946).

Ermoupolis (er.mö'pô.lēs). See **Hermoupolis.**

Ermyn Street (ėr'min). See **Ermine Street.**

Ernani (er.nä'nē). Opera in four acts by Verdi, first produced at Venice in March. 1844. It was founded on Victor Hugo's *Hernani.* When it was produced in France in 1846, the title was altered to *Il Proscritto* and the characters were made Italian at Victor Hugo's request.

Erne (ėrn). River in Ulster province, partly in the Irish Republic and partly in Northern Ireland. It rises in Lough Gowna, in County Longford (Irish Republic), and flows N across County Cavan, through Lough Oughter. The river enters Northern Ireland (County Fermanagh) at the head of Upper Lough Erne, ab. 3 mi. SW of Newtown-Butler. It flows through Upper and Lower Lough Erne, reëntering the Irish Republic (County Donegal) ab. 4 mi. E of Ballyshannon, and empties into Donegal Bay at Ballyshannon. Length, ab. 72 mi.

Erne, Lough. Lake in Ulster province, Northern Ireland, in County Fermanagh. It consists of Upper Lough Erne (the southern lake), connected with Lower Lough Erne (the northern lake) by a narrow and winding passage. The lakes are traversed by the river Erne (of which they are an expansion). Both lakes contain many small islands. Enniskillen is situated on the river Erne between them. Length of Upper Lough Erne, ab. 10 mi.; of Lower Lough Erne, ab. 18 mi.

Ernest I (ėr'nẹst). b. Jan. 2, 1784; d. Jan. 29, 1844. Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. He was a son of Francis Frederick, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld, a title which he did not inherit until July, 1807, seven months after his father's death, at which time the Coburg duchy was in the hands of Napoleon. From 1807 to 1826 he was known as Ernest III of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld, but from 1826, when he was given the duchy of Gotha, until his death, he was called Ernest I of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. He fought against Napoleon in 1806, losing his estates, temporarily, and he fought with the Allies against France in 1813. As commander of the 5th Army Corps he subdued Mainz by blockading it, and he was at the head of the Saxon troops in 1815. As a result of the Congress of Vienna, he was granted (1816) the principality of Lichtenberg, which he sold to Prussia in 1834. He married twice, in 1817 Louise, daughter of Duke Augustus, whom he divorced in 1826 and by whom he had two sons, Ernest, who succeeded him, and Albert, prince consort to Queen Victoria, and in 1831 Maria, daughter of Alexander, Duke of Württemberg. He was Queen Victoria's uncle, as well as her father-in-law, his sister, Victoria Mary Louisa, wife of Edward Augustus, Duke of Kent, being Victoria's mother.

Ernest Augustus (ėr'nẹst ô.gus'tus). [German, **Ernst August**; title, Duke of **Cumberland.**] b. at Kew, near London, June 5, 1771; d. Nov. 18, 1851. King of Hanover (1837–51); fifth son of George III of England. He was created Duke of Cumberland in 1799; commanded the Hanoverian army in the campaigns of 1813 and 1814 against Napoleon; was made field marshal in the British army in 1815; married Frederica Caroline Sophia Alexandrina, daughter of the duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, in 1815; and on the accession of Queen Victoria to the throne of England succeeded under the Salic law to the throne of Hanover. He immediately revoked the liberal constitution granted by William IV in 1833, but granted another, based on popular representation, in 1840.

Ernesti (er.nes'tē), **Johann August.** b. at Tennstedt, Thuringia, Germany, Aug. 4, 1707; d. at Leipzig, Germany, Sept. 11, 1781. German philologist and theologian, professor (1742 *et seq.*) at the University of Leipzig. He edited various classical authors, including Cicero (1737–39), and wrote *Institutio Interpretis Novi Testamenti* (1761).

Ernesti, Johann Christian Gottlieb. b. at Arnstadt, Thuringia, Germany, 1756; d. at Kahnsdorf, near Leipzig, Germany, June 5, 1802. German classical scholar; nephew of Johann August Ernesti.

Ernestine Line (ėr'nẹs.tin, -tēn). [Also, **Lauenburg Line.**] Older of the two lines of the house of Saxony. It was founded by Ernest, elector of Saxony (d. 1486), and held possession of electoral Saxony until 1547, when the bulk of the Ernestine dominions and the electoral dignity were transferred to the Albertine line. Its remaining dominions were divided into the duchies of Saxe-Weimar, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Saxe-Meiningen, and Saxe-Altenburg.

Ernest Maltravers (ėr'nẹst mal.trav'ėrz). Novel by Edward Bulwer-Lytton, published in 1837.

Ernle (ėrn'l), 1st Baron. Title of **Prothero, Rowland Edmund.**

Ernst (ernst), **Adolf.** Original name of **Stern, Adolf.**

Ernst (ėrnst), **Edwin Charles.** b. at St. Louis, Mo., June 26, 1885—. American radiologist, noted for diagnosis and treatment by means of x-ray and radium applications. In charge of x-ray Department of Barnard Free Skin and Cancer Hospital at St. Louis, Mo.; radiologist at DePaul Hospital at St. Louis. He was awarded (1936) the gold medal of the Radiological Society of North America for his researches in x-ray unit measurement.

Ernst, Harold Clarence. b. at Cincinnati, Ohio, July 31, 1856; d. Sept. 7, 1922. American bacteriologist. A graduate (1880) of the Harvard Medical School, he studied under Koch, and was a lecturer (1885 *et seq.*) and professor (1895–1927) in bacteriology at Harvard. He developed sterilizing apparatus at the Massachusetts General Hospital and established a diphtheria antitoxin laboratory at Boston.

Ernst (ernst), **Heinrich Wilhelm.** b. at Brünn (now Brno, Czechoslovakia), 1814; d. at Nice, France, Oct. 8, 1865. German violinist and composer.

Ernst, Herzog. See **Herzog Ernst.**

Ernst, Max. b. at Brühl, Germany, 1891—. German surrealist painter and writer, one of the leaders of this movement and an organizer of the earlier Dada movement. He attended the universities of Cologne and Bonn, where he studied philosophy; he had no formal training in art, although he associated with many artists and was influenced by them. He went to Berlin and became a member (1916) of the group called der Sturm, and in 1918 he founded the dada movement at Cologne, with Baargeld. In 1921, he became friendly with A. Breton and L. Aragon, and participated in the surrealist movement. He has written for surrealist publications, such as *Literature and the Surrealist Revolution.* Among his best-known works are *Monument to Birds, The Chaste Joseph, Revolution in the Night, Dream Paris, Women Crossing a River Crying, Max Ernst showing a Girl his Father's Head, Fiat Modes* (lithographs), *Self-Constructed Little Machine,* and *Trophy, Hypertrophied.*

Ernst, Otto. [Original name, **Otto Ernst Schmidt.**] b. at Ottensen, near Hamburg, Germany, Oct. 7, 1862; d. at Gross-Flotbek, Germany, March 5, 1926. German playwright and story writer. He is known today chiefly for his comedy *Flachsmann als Erzieher* (1901), which deals with school conditions. The three volumes of his autobiography appeared under the title *Asmus Semper* (1905–16).

Ernst, Paul. b. at Elbingerode, Germany, March 7, 1866; d. at St. Georgens, Austria, May 13, 1933. German short-story writer and dramatist.

Ernst August (ernst ou'güst). [Title, Duke of **Cumberland.**] b. at Hanover, Germany, Sept. 21, 1845; d. at Gmunden, Austria, Nov. 14, 1923. Last Duke of Brunswick; only son of George V, last king of Hanover. He lived in exile after the annexation of Hanover by Prussia in 1866. He became reconciled to the Hohenzollerns, however, when his son, Ernst August (1887—), married (1913) the only daughter of Wilhelm II, and returned to the duchy of Brunswick as reigning duke, holding this title until 1918, when, like all the other German princes, he abdicated.

Ernst August. German name of **Ernest Augustus.**

Ernulf (er'nůlf) or **Arnulf** (är'nůlf). b. in France, 1040; d. March 15, 1124. English prelate, abbot of Peterborough (1107–14) and bishop of Rochester (1114–24). He was educated at the famous monastery of Bec, and was a close friend of Lanfranc and Anselm. He was an authority on canon law, and left a large number of documents bearing on English ecclesiastical and legal history (*Textus Roffensis,* preserved in Rochester cathedral).

Ero (ē'rō). Roman name of **Pithom.**

Eroica (e.rō'i.ka). [In full, **Sinfonia Eroica,** meaning "Heroic Symphony."] Symphony No. 3, in E flat (Opus 55), by Beethoven, composed in 1804 and first performed in public at Vienna (1805) with Beethoven conducting. It is usually believed to have been written in honor of Napoleon (and originally to have been entitled *Bonaparte*), but the composer, who had admired Napoleon's republicanism, changed the title page when the latter declared himself emperor, and dedicated the work to Prince von Lobkowitz. It is generally considered to be one of Beethoven's three greatest symphonic works (the Fifth and Ninth Symphonies are the other two).

Eros (ē'ros, er'os). In Greek mythology, the god of love. According to Hesiod he is the offspring of Chaos, coeval with Earth and Tartarus, and the companion of Aphrodite; in later myths he is the youngest of the gods, son of Aphrodite and Ares, Hermes, or Zeus, represented as a beautiful winged boy, armed by Zeus with bow and arrows or flaming torch. In the older view he was regarded as one of the creative powers of nature, the principle of union among the diverse elements of the world, more especially as the power of sensuous love, and also of devoted friendship. He was worshiped at Thespiae in Boeotia, where a festival, the Erotidia or Erotia, was celebrated every five years in his honor. His brother is Anteros, the avenging god who punishes those who do not return love. The Romans identified Eros with Cupid or Amor, and the later Greeks adopted the Roman concept of a plural Eros.

Eros. In Shakespeare's *Antony and Cleopatra,* the freed slave of Antony. He is devoted to Antony, and kills himself with his own sword when ordered by Antony to slay him in fulfilment of an oath.

Eros. Asteroid discovered in 1898, remarkable from the fact that the greater part of its orbit lies within that of Mars. It approached to within 16,200,000 mi. of the earth in 1931 and was used by astronomers at that time to determine the distance of the earth to the sun with new accuracy.

ERP. See under **Marshall Plan.**

Erpenius (ėr.pē'ni.us), **Thomas.** [Latinized name of **Thomas van Erpe** (er'pę).] b. at Gorkum, Netherlands, Sept. 11, 1584; d. at Leiden, Netherlands, Nov. 13, 1624. Dutch Orientalist and traveler, a friend of Scaliger and Casaubon. He was professor of Arabic and later of Hebrew at Leiden, and was the author of an Arabic grammar (1613), a Hebrew grammar (1621), and others.

Errai (er.rä'ē). The third-magnitude star γ Cephei, in the king's right foot.

Errázuriz (er.rä'sō.rēs), **Federico.** b. at Santiago, Chile, March 27, 1825; d. there, July 20, 1877. Chilean statesman and historian, president (1871–76) of Chile. Under President Pérez he was minister (1861) of justice, religion, and public instruction, and later of war and marine. In the latter position he directed the war with Spain in 1865. He published *La Constitución de 1828* and *Los Pincheiras,* historical studies.

Errera Channel (e.rer'a). Channel in Antarctica, between Danco Coast on the E, and De Rongé Island and Cuverville Island on the W, in ab. 64°42′ S., 62°32′ W.

Errett (er'ęt), **Isaac.** b. at New York, Jan. 2, 1820; d. at Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 19, 1888. American minister, missionary, editor, and author. On Sept. 19, 1881, he delivered the chief address at the funeral services for President Garfield.

Er Rif or **Er Riff** (er rif'). See **Rif.**

Errigal (er.i.gôl', er'i.gôl), **Mount.** [Also, **Mount Arrigal.**] Mountain in Ulster province, Irish Republic, in County Donegal ab. 27 mi. N of Donegal city. It is the highest mountain in Ulster province. Elevation, ab. 2,466 ft.

Erris Head (er'is). Promontory in Connacht province, Irish Republic, in County Mayo. It is situated at the N extremity of the Mullet Peninsula, which projects into the Atlantic Ocean off the W coast of County Mayo. Elevation, ab. 285 ft.

Errors. See **Comedy of Errors, The.**

Ersch (ersh), **Johann Samuel.** b. at Grossglogau, Prussia, June 23, 1766; d. at Halle, Prussia, Jan. 16, 1828. German bibliographer and encyclopedist, the founder of German bibliography. In association with J. G. Gruber, he originated the *Allgemeine Encyklopädie der Wissenschaften und Künste* (1818–90).

Erse (ėrs). See **Irish.**

Érsekújvár (ār'shek.ö'i.vär). Hungarian name of **Nové Zámky.**

Erskine (ėr'skin), **David Steuart.** [Title, 11th Earl of **Buchan.**] b. June 1, 1742; d. 1829. British antiquary; brother of Henry Erskine. He is said to have declined a nomination (1766) as secretary to the British embassy to Spain because the ambassador was inferior to him in

birth. A founder (1780) of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland and a friend of Sir Walter Scott, he instituted (1791) an annual festival in honor of James Thomson (to the first of which Robert Burns declined an invitation). He presented (1792) to George Washington a snuffbox made from the tree which had sheltered Wallace. He was the author of numerous articles on Scottish writers and on antiquarian subjects.

Erskine, Ebenezer. b. at Dryburgh, Berwickshire, Scotland, June 22, 1680; d. at Stirling, Scotland, June 2, 1754. Scottish clergyman; brother of Ralph Erskine.

Erskine, Henry. b. at Edinburgh, Nov. 1, 1746; d. in Linlithgowshire, Scotland, Oct. 8, 1817. Scottish lawyer, wit, orator, poet, and classical translator; brother of David Steuart Erskine. He was lord advocate (1783, 1806–07) and dean of the faculty of advocates (1785–95); his opposition (Nov. 28, 1795) to the government's "Seditious Writings Bill" cost him reëlection to that post in 1796. He was the author of *Love Elegies dedicated to Amanda* (1770), *The Emigrant, an Eclogue Occasioned by the Late Numerous Emigrations from the Highlands of Scotland* (1773), verse fables, and metrical versions and imitations of classical authors. *The Nettle and the Sensitive Plant* is considered one of his best poems.

Erskine, John. [Titles: 6th Baron **Erskine**; 1st or 6th Earl of **Mar** (in the Erskine line).] d. Oct. 29, 1572. Scottish nobleman. He was guardian of the young King James VI of Scotland (who was later to become also James I of England). Never a partisan in the religious strife of the time, Erskine was put in charge (1554) of Edinburgh castle, and, although sympathetic to Knox's teachings, he refused (1560) to subscribe to the *Book of Discipline*. In 1561 he became a privy councilor, and in 1565 he was created Earl of Mar. He fought (1568) at Langside and became (1571) regent on the death of Lennox. As regent he was little more than a tool of Morton, and in 1572 he turned against Mary and Bothwell.

Erskine, John. [Called **Erskine of Dun.**] b. at Dun, near Montrose, Scotland, 1509; d. March 12, or June 17, 1591. Scottish religious reformer and one of the leaders of the Reformation in Scotland. He was educated at King's College, at Aberdeen, and is supposed to have studied at a foreign university. In the year 1530 or 1531 he was the cause, by accident, of the death of a priest, Sir William Froster, in the Montrose Bell Tower. In 1534 when he returned to Scotland he brought with him Petrus de Marsiliers, a Frenchman, to teach Greek, "nocht heard of before" in Scotland. The importance of Erskine's act in bringing his French friend home can not be overestimated. It entitles him to be regarded as the first to encourage Greek learning and a knowledge of the Greek language in his country. Through his step, Andrew Melville, George Wishart, and David Stratoun were able to read Greek, and to teach it. In 1566, on March 10, Erskine openly invited John Knox, then at Geneva, Switzerland, to return to Scotland and to promote the cause of the Protestant Reformation. When Knox came to Edinburgh, Erskine went to hear him preach, and it was in Erskine's own house that Knox advised all those present to cease attending Mass. In 1560 he was made one of the superintendents of the Reformed Church of Scotland for the districts of Angus and Mearns. Although he was a layman, not a clergyman, he supervised the work of the lower members of the clergy and himself performed various clerical duties. He acted as moderator at several of the general assemblies held at Edinburgh, at the ninth (Dec. 25, 1564), the 11th (Dec. 25, 1565), the 12th (June 25, 1566), and the 13th (Dec. 25, 1566). When Mary, Queen of Scots was asked to indicate a preference for a Protestant preacher, she replied that "above all others, she would gladly hear the superintendent of Angus, Sir John Erskine, for he was a mild and sweet-natured man, and of true honesty and uprightness." In 1578 he helped to compile the *Second Book of Discipline*, and from 1579 until his death he was a member of the King's Council. Spottiswood's description of him is generally accepted as a just estimate: "A baron he was of good rank, wise, learned, liberal, and of singular courage, who for diverse resemblances may well be said to have been another Ambrose. . . . He left behind him a memory that shall never be forgotten."

Erskine, John. [Titles: 2nd or 7th Earl of **Mar** (in the Erskine line); Baron **Cardross.**] b. 1558; d. at Stirling, Scotland, Dec. 14, 1634. Scottish nobleman; son of John Erskine (d. 1572). Like his father, he was a guardian (1578) of the young King James VI (later to become also James I of England) and subsequently (1616–30) lord high treasurer of Scotland. Erskine foiled (1580) Lennox's plot to carry off the king, but actually (like his father) a willing tool of Morton, he later took part in the seizure (1582) of the king in the raid of Ruthven. On the king's escape he fled England. He captured (1584) the castle at Stirling, but again had to flee. Finally, with Elizabeth's assistance, he became (1585) privy councilor of Scotland. As councilor, he prevented (1600) the success of Gowrie's conspiracy.

Erskine, John. [Title, 6th or 11th Earl of **Mar** (in the Erskine line).] b. at Alloa, Scotland, in February, 1675; d. at Aix-la-Chapelle (now Aachen), in May, 1732. Scottish Jacobite leader.

Erskine, John. b. 1695; d. at Cardross, near Dumbarton, Scotland, March 1, 1768. Scottish jurist. His chief works are *Principles of the Law of Scotland* (1754) and *Institute of the Law of Scotland* (1773).

Erskine, John. b. at Edinburgh, June 2, 1721; d. there, Jan. 19, 1803. Scottish clergyman and theological writer; son of John Erskine (1695–1768). He was the leader of the evangelical party of his time, and edited for publication in Scotland the works of Jonathan Edwards and other Americans.

Erskine, John. b. Oct. 5, 1879; d. June 2, 1951. American educator and writer. He taught (1909–37) in the English department at Columbia University (as a professor from 1916); was president (1928–37) of the Juilliard School of Music, New York; a director (1935 *et seq.*) of Metropolitan Opera Association. He is the author of *The Elizabethan Lyric* (1903), *Actaeon and Other Poems* (1906), *Leading American Novelists* (1909), *The Private Life of Helen of Troy* (1925), *Tristan and Isolde* (1932), *Galahad* (1926), *Adam and Eve* (1927), *Penelope's Man* (1928), *Solomon, My Son* (1935), *Brief Hour of François Villon* (1937), *Human Life of Jesus* (1945), *The Memory of Certain Persons* (1947), *Venus, the Lonely Goddess* (1949), and other books.

Erskine, Ralph. b. March 15, 1685; d. at Dunfermline, Scotland, Nov. 6, 1752. Scottish clergyman; brother of Ebenezer Erskine. He was the author of *Gospel Sonnets*, which reached the 25th edition in 1795.

Erskine, Thomas. [Title, 1st Baron **Erskine of Restormel.**] b. at Edinburgh, Jan. 10, 1750; d. at Almondell, near Edinburgh, Nov. 17, 1823. Scottish jurist and forensic orator. He attained celebrity as a pleader in supporting charges of corruption advanced against Lord Sandwich, and subsequently distinguished himself especially in his defense of Stockdale (1789), Thomas Paine (1792), and Hardy, Horne Tooke, and others (1794). He represented Portsmouth in the House of Commons from 1790 till raised to the peerage on his being made lord chancellor in Lord Grenville's administration (February, 1806–April, 1807).

Erskine of Linlathen, **Thomas.** b. at Edinburgh, Oct. 13, 1788; d. there, March 20, 1870. Scottish theological writer. He wrote *Internal Evidence for the Truth of Revealed Religion* (1820).

Erstein (er'shtīn). Town in E France, in the department of Bas-Rhin (formerly Lower Alsace), situated on the Ill River, ab. 13 mi. SW of Strasbourg. It is an old fortified town. It has textile industries. The town suffered damage in World War II. 5,539 (1946).

Erste Walpurgisnacht (ers'tę väl.půr'gis.näċht), **Die.** See **Walpurgis Night.**

Ertang (er'täng). Gospel said to have been composed by Manes or Mani (Manichaeus), one of the basic works of the Manichaean heresy. Nothing that can be called an authoritative copy of it is now extant.

Ertel (er'tęl), **Jean Paul.** b. at Posen (Poznań), Jan. 22, 1865; d. at Berlin, Feb. 11, 1933. German composer and critic. Among his works are symphonic poems, a fugue, a string quartet, and pieces for the violin, piano, organ, and voice.

Ertl (er'tl), **Emil.** b. at Vienna, March 11, 1860; d. there, May 8, 1935. Austrian novelist. He was a representative of the Austrian *Heimatroman*, especially with his major

achievement, *Ein Volk an der Arbeit, 100 Jahre Österreichs im Roman*, which describes the life of a Viennese family of silk weavers through four generations. He was also successful as a short-story writer.

Ertoghrul (ert.ōg.röl′). [Also, **Ertogrul.**] d. in 1288. Turkish chief; father of Osman, the founder of the Ottoman Empire. He was the chief of a band of Oghuz Turks which had left Khurasan under his father, and which under the leadership of Ertoghrul entered the service of Ala ed-Din, sultan of Iconium (Konya). He defeated a mixed army of Greeks and Mongols in a great battle between Bursa and Yenişehir.

Ertz (ėrts), **Susan.** b. in England, c1894—. English novelist, of American parentage. Her books include *Madame Claire* (1922), *Nina* (1924), *Afternoon* (1926), *The Galaxy* (1929), *Woman Alive* (1935), *Black, White, and Caroline* (1938), *One Fight More* (1940), and *Two Names Upon the Shore* (1947); author of *Face to Face* and other collections of stories.

Eruli (ā′rö.lē). See **Heruli.**

Ervine (ėr′vin), **St. John.** [Full name, **St. John Greer Ervine.**] b. at Belfast, Ireland, 1883—. Irish novelist and playwright. He was named (1915) manager of the Abbey Theatre at Dublin, and was professor of dramatic literature (1933–36) for the Royal Society of Literature. Among his plays are *The Magnanimous Lover* (1907), *Mixed Marriage* (1910), *Jane Clegg* (1911), *John Ferguson* (1914), *The Lady of Belmont* (1925), *Anthony and Anna* (1925), *The First Mrs. Fraser* (1928), *People of Our Class* (1934), *Boyd's Shop* (1936; American production, 1940, as *Boyd's Daughter*), *Robert's Wife* (1938), *The Christies* (1939), *Friends and Relations* (1940), and *Private Enterprise* (1947). His novels include *Mrs. Martin's Man* (1914), *Alice and a Family* (1915), *Changing Winds* (1917), and *The Wayward Man* (1927). His other prose writings include *The Theatre in My Time* (1934), *A Journey to Jerusalem* (1936), *Some Impressions of My Elders* (1923), and *If I Were Dictator.*

Erwin (ėr′win). Unincorporated community in C North Carolina, in Harnett County: manufactures of cotton textiles. Nearby is the Averasboro battleground, site of a Civil War battle (March 15, 1865). 3,344 (1950).

Erwin. Town in E Tennessee, county seat of Unicoi County: potteries. Cherokee National Forest and Pinnacle Mountain are nearby. 3,387 (1950).

Erycina (er.i.sī′nạ). Surname of Aphrodite or Venus. It comes from Mount Eryx in Sicily where her cult was established, according to various sources, by a legendary king named Eryx, by Aeneas, or by the Phoenicians. It was as Aphrodite Erycina that her worship was introduced to Rome c220 B.C.

Erymanthus (er.i.man′thus) or **Erymanthos** (-thos). [Also, **Olonos.**] Mountain peak on the border of Arcadia and Achaea, Greece. It was the haunt of the fabled Erymanthian boar, killed by Hercules as one of his tasks.

Erymanthus or **Erymandrus** (-drus). Ancient names of the **Helmand.**

Eryri (e.ru′ri). Welsh name of **Snowdon.**

Erythrae (er′i.thrē). In ancient geography, an Ionian city in Asia Minor, situated opposite Chios, ab. 35 mi. W of Izmir (Smyrna).

Erythraean Sea (er.i.thrē′ạn). [Latin, **Mare Erythraeum,** also **Mare Rubrum,** meaning "Red Sea."] In ancient geography, a name given to the Arabian Sea, or to the Indian Ocean including the Red Sea and Persian Gulf.

Eryx (ē′riks). Ancient name of **Erice** and of **San Giuliano, Monte.**

Erzberg (erts′berk). See under **Eisenerz.**

Erzberger (erts′ber.gėr), **Matthias.** b. at Buttenhausen, Germany, Sept. 20, 1875; assassinated at Kniebis, Baden, Germany, Aug. 26, 1921. German statesman. A Centre Party member of the Reichstag (1903 *et seq.*), he vigorously attacked the government's colonial policies, thereby causing the dissolution (1906) of the Reichstag over the question of parliamentary responsibility for colonial affairs. Leader of the left wing of his party, he brought about the resolution of the Reichstag of July 19, 1917, calling for a peace without annexations, and thus forced the resignation of Reichschancellor Bethmann-Hollweg, who himself probably was in agreement but did not have the necessary backing. In Prince Max von Baden's cabinet he served as secretary of state without portfolio, and led the armistice delegation at Compiègne, on Nov. 11, 1918. In Scheidemann's cabinet as minister without portfolio, he insisted on the acceptance of the Allied peace terms. He was attacked severely for not obtaining terms more in consonance with Wilson's Fourteen Points. He became chancellor of the exchequer in the Bauer cabinet which signed the peace, and succeeded in bringing about tax reforms as well as a central railway administration. By means of exaggerated criticisms and accusations Karl Helfferich, his chief enemy, forced Erzberger to sue him for libel; Erzberger resigned while not completely cleared on the accusation of financial misdemeanors, but it was clear that he would soon be rehabilitated and return to public life. However, he was soon afterward assassinated by two members of a secret terroristic group.

Erzerum (er.zẹ.röm′, er′zẹ.röm). See **Erzurum.**

Erzgebirge or **Erz Gebirge** (erts′gẹ.bir.gẹ). [Czech, **Krušné Hory;** English, **Ore Mountains.**] Range of mountains on the border between Saxony, in Germany, and Bohemia, in Czechoslovakia, extending from the Elbe River to the Fichtelgebirge. They are celebrated for their mineral deposits. Highest summit, the Keilberg (4,080 ft.); length, ab. 90 mi.

Erzincan (er.zin.jän′). [Also, **Erzinjan.**] *Il* (province or vilayet in E central Turkey: a hilly area with wide, flat river valleys. Farming and grazing are the most important occupations, with wheat, tobacco, and fruit the chief crops. Woolen goods and silk products are exported. Capital, Erzincan; area, 5,078 sq. mi.; pop. 197,460 (1950).

Erzurum (er.zu.röm′, er′zu.röm). [Also: **Erzerum;** Armenian, **Karin.**] *Il* (province or vilayet) in NE Turkey: a dry, mountainous area where subsistence farming and grazing are the principal occupations. Crops include barley, corn, and fruit. Money goods include woolen goods and opium. The region is crossed by several caravan routes and a railway line to the U.S.S.R. Capital, Erzurum; area, 11,182 sq. mi.; pop. 461,673 (1950).

Erzurum. [Also: **Erzerum;** Armenian, **Karin;** ancient name, **Theodosiopolis.**] City in NE Turkey, the capital of the *il* (province or vilayet) of Erzurum, situated on the Kara-Su River (the N branch of the Euphrates), over 6,000 ft. above sea level, ab. 100 mi. NW of Lake Van. It is an important trading center and fortress, noted for its metal work. It belonged in the Middle Ages to the Byzantine Empire, the Arabs, the Seljuks, and the Mongols in turn. In 1829 it was taken by the Russian general Paskevich, but was restored to the Turks. It was surrendered to the Russians in February, 1878, but was again restored to the Turks. The first Turkish nationalist congress met here on July 23, 1919. Pop. 50,875 (1950).

Esa (ā′sä). [Also, **Ishan.**] Subgroup of the Sudanic Edo of W Africa, inhabiting an area in SW Nigeria on the W bank of the Niger River E of Benin. Their population is estimated at ab. 100,000 (based on P. A. Talbot, *The Peoples of Southern Nigeria*, 1926).

Esagila (es.ạ.jī′lạ). See under **Babylon,** Mesopotamia.

Esaias (ē.zā′ạs, -zī′ạs). See **Isaiah.**

Esarhaddon (ē.sär.had′ọn). King of Assyria (c680–c668 B.C.); the son and successor of Sennacherib. The reign of this king marks the highest glory and power of the Assyrian empire. He first had to quell the disturbance caused by the assassination of his father at the hands of his sons Adrammelech and Sharezer (2 Kings, xix. 37; Isa. xxxvii. 38). Then he restored the city of Babylon, which had been destroyed by his father. His expeditions extended from Media to Cilicia, and from the frontier of Elam to Arabia, and reached even to Egypt. Among the kings subject to him he enumerates, among others, in his prism inscription of 673, Baal, king of Tyre, Manasseh of Judah, Kausgabri of Edom, and Muzuri of Moab. Three years before this he destroyed Sidon. His most significant conquest was that of Egypt. After several campaigns he defeated Tarku (in the Bible, Tirhakah), the third of the XXVth or Ethiopian dynasty, in the battle of Memphis (671), and practically converted Egypt and Ethiopia into an Assyrian province. He drove the Ethiopians out of Egypt, divided the country into districts, and placed over them submissive though mostly native rulers, chief among whom was Necho, who was put over Saïs and Memphis. He added then to his many

titles that of "King of Kings of Lower and Upper Egypt and Ethiopia." Like all the Sargonids, Esarhaddon was a great builder. Besides the restoration of Babylon he is notable for the construction of his great palace at Nineveh, for which 22 subject kings had to provide the material, and which, as the excavations in the mounds of Kuyunjik and Nebi Yunus have shown, was adorned with winged lions and bulls and sphinxes. Esarhaddon died (668) while on his way to put down an Egyptian rebellion, and was succeeded by his son Assurbanipal.

Esau (ē'sô). [Also, **Edom.**] Eldest son of Isaac and Rebekah, and twin brother of Jacob. He was the ancestor of the Edomites. Two stories in Genesis tell how he sold his birthright to Jacob for a mess of pottage; the better-known story is that Jacob put on a hairy animal-skin so that his blind father might think that it was Esau he was blessing. Traditional stories, based on the conflict between the Israelites and the Edomites, relate of the conflict of the twins in the womb and fall within the world-wide folk-tale type of the enemy twins, one good and one bad. Gen. xxv. 21–34, etc.

Esbjærg. [Also, **Esbjerg.**] Town in SW Jutland, Denmark, in the *amt* (county) of Ribe, situated on the North Sea, opposite the island of Fanø. It is a seaport, the only good harbor on the coast of Jutland, has fisheries, and exports large quantities of meats and dairy products to England. 48,205 (1950).

Esbjörn (es'byėrn), **Lars Paul.** b. at Delsbo, in Halsingland, Sweden, Oct. 16, 1808; d. July 2, 1870. Swedish Lutheran clergyman. He was ordained (1832) to the ministry of the Church of Sweden, but growing opposition to the formalism of the established Swedish church led him to sail (1849) for America. His parish at Andover, Ill., was part (1851–60) of the Northern Illinois Lutheran Synod, until his resignation and the secession of his Scandinavian followers occasioned the organization (1860) of the independent Augustana Synod at Jefferson Prairie, Wis. He served as president (1860–63) of the Augustana Seminary until his return to Sweden.

Escalante (es.kä.län'tā), **Silvestre Vélez de.** fl. 1768–79. Spanish Franciscan friar and explorer, particularly remembered for an extended expedition (July 29, 1776, to Jan. 2, 1777) that covered a route of some 2,000 miles through what are now the states of New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado, and Utah. Some authorities believe that the members of his expedition were the first white men to penetrate the area now included in the state of Utah.

Escalera (es.kä.lā'rä), **Antonio de.** b. at Toledo, Spain, 1506; d. at Ciudad Real de Guayra, Sept. 6, 1575. Spanish priest who went to Paraguay with Cabeza de Vaca in 1540, and was active there as a leader of explorations and conquests. He founded Ciudad Real de Guayra, and after 1570 resided there. He wrote several memoirs relating to the Spanish conquest, which have been published by the Madrid Academy of History.

Escalibor (es.kal'i.bọr). See **Excalibur.**

Escalona (es.kä.lō'nä), Duke of. See **López Pacheco Cabrera y Bobadilla, Diego.**

Escalus (es'kạ.lus). In Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet,* the Prince of Verona.

Escalus. In Shakespeare's *Measure for Measure,* an old lord.

Escambia (es.kam'bi.ạ). River in S Alabama and NW Florida, flowing generally S to an arm of Pensacola Bay ab. 10 mi. N of Pensacola, Fla. It was an important trade route before the development of railroads and highways. The Conecuh River, in Alabama, is its chief tributary. Length, ab. 79 mi.

Escanaba (es.kạ.nä'bạ). City in the C part of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, county seat of Delta County, on Green Bay ab. 58 mi. SE of Marquette: a major shipping point for iron ore; manufactures include chemicals, veneer, paper, and iron. It is an active vacation and hunting resort, with varied sport programs and festivals. 15,170 (1950).

Escanaba River. River in NW Michigan, in the Upper Peninsula, flowing generally SE to the Little Bay de Noc, an arm of Green Bay, at Escanaba, Mich. It was an important lumbering stream for the pine timber of this region. A state game reserve is set apart in this region and named for the river. Length, ab. 90 mi.

Escanes (es'kạ.nēz). Lord of Tyre, in Shakespeare's *Pericles.*

Escaudain (es.kō.daṅ). [Also, **Escaudin.**] Town in N France, in the department of Nord, between Valenciennes and Douai. Lignite is mined in the vicinity. 10,486 (1946).

Escaut (es.kō). French name of the **Schelde.**

Esch (esh). [Also, **Esch-sur-Alzette** (esh.sür.ȧl.zet).] Town in Luxembourg, situated in the "Red Earth" district, near the French border, ab. 10 mi. SW of the city of Luxembourg. It is an industrial town of the "Minette" mining region, with iron mines, blast furnaces, iron foundries, and metallurgical, cement, and other manufactures. 26,851 (1948).

Esch, John Jacob. b. at Norwalk, Wis., March 20, 1861; d. April 27, 1941. American lawyer and politician. Admitted (1887) to the bar, he was a member (until 1938) of the firm of Esch, Kerr, Taylor and Shipe at Washington; while serving (1899–1921) in Congress he collaborated (1920) with Senator Cummins of Iowa on the Esch-Cummins Transportation Act; member (1921–28) of the U.S. Interstate Commerce Commission.

Eschenbach (esh'ẹn.bäch), Baroness **Marie von Ebner-.** See **Ebner-Eschenbach,** Baroness **Marie von.**

Eschenbach, Wolfram von. See **Wolfram von Eschenbach.**

Eschenburg (esh'ẹn.bůrk), **Johann Joachim.** b. at Hamburg, Germany, Dec. 7, 1743; d. at Brunswick, Germany, Feb. 29, 1820. German literary historian, professor at the Carolinum at Brunswick; a friend of Lessing. His translation of Shakespeare's plays (1775–82, 1798–1806) was a reworking and completion of the earlier translation by Wieland.

Eschenmayer (esh'ẹn.mī.ėr), **Adam Karl August von.** b. at Neuenburg, Württemberg, Germany, July 4, 1768; d. at Kirchheim unter Teck, Württemberg, Germany, Nov. 17, 1852. German metaphysician, professor of philosophy and medicine, and later of practical philosophy, at Tübingen (1811–36). He wrote *Religionsphilosophie* (1814–24) and others.

Escherich (esh'ẹ.riċh), **Karl.** b. c1871—. German entomologist. He studied at German universities, including Munich and Heidelberg, traveled (1892 *et seq.*) in Africa, the Near East, Ceylon, and the U.S., and was named (1906) professor at the Tharandt Forestry Academy. Among his works are *Der Ameise* (1906) and *Die angewandte Entomologie in den Vereinigten Staaten* (1913).

Escherich, Theodor. b. at Ansbach, Germany, Nov. 29, 1857; d. at Vienna, Feb. 15, 1911. German pediatrician.

Escholzmatt (esh'olts.mät). Village in C Switzerland, in the canton of Lucerne, SW of the city of Lucerne. 3,518 (1941).

Eschscholtz (esh'sholts), **Johann Friedrich.** b. at Tartu, Russia, Nov. 12, 1793; d. there, May 19, 1834. German traveler and naturalist, professor of anatomy at Tartu (Dorpat). He accompanied, as physician and naturalist, Kotzebue's expeditions (1815–18, 1823). He published *Zoologischer Atlas* (1829–33), *System der Acalephen* (1829), and others. Eschscholtz Bay was named for him.

Eschscholtz Bay. Part of Kotzebue Sound, on the W shore of Alaska. It was named for Johann Friedrich Eschscholtz.

Eschwege (esh'vā.gẹ). City in W Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Hessen, American Zone, formerly in the province of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, situated on the Werra River ab. 26 mi. SE of Kassel. It has metallurgical, electrical, cotton textile, leatherware, and tobacco manufactures, canneries, and agricultural markets. Buildings of interest include medieval and baroque structures, such as the castle (14th century) and *Rathaus* (city hall; 17th century), and several old churches. The city became part of Hesse in 1264. Pop. 23,544 (1950).

Eschwege, Wilhelm Ludwig von. b. near Eschwege, Hesse, Germany, Nov. 15, 1777; d. at Wolfsanger, near Kassel, Germany, Feb. 1, 1855. German mineralogist. In 1803 he was put in charge of government ironworks in Portugal, and in 1809 followed the court to Brazil, where he was made director of gold mines and curator of the government mineralogical cabinet. From 1829 to 1834 he resided in Germany; subsequently (to 1850) he was again in the employ of Portugal as a mining engineer, attaining the rank of lieutenant-field-marshal. His prin-

cipal works are *Journal von Brasilien* (1818–19), *Beiträge zur Gebirgskunde Brasiliens* (1832), and *Pluto Brasiliensis* (1833).

Eschweiler (esh'vī.lẽr). City in W Germany, in the *Land* (state) of North Rhine-Westphalia, British Zone, formerly in the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated on the Inde River ab. 8 mi. NE of Aachen. It has iron foundries, cement works, lumber mills, paperware, leatherware, and tool manufactures; coal mines are in the vicinity. Fighting occurred here during World War II in the fall of 1944; many buildings were gravely damaged. 35,500 (1950).

Escobar (es.kō.bär'), **Patricio.** Paraguayan politician, minister of war (1874), and president of the republic (Nov. 25, 1886–Nov. 25, 1890).

Escobar y Mendoza (es.kō.bär' ē men.dō'thä), **Antonio.** b. at Valladolid, Spain, 1589; d. July 4, 1669. Spanish Jesuit, celebrated as a casuist, especially for his doctrine that purity of intention justifies actions in themselves immoral and even criminal. He wrote *San Ignacio de Loyola* (1613; a heroic poem) and *Liber theologiae moralis* (1644).

Escobedo (es.kō.bā'ᴛʜō), **Mariano.** b. in Nuevo León, Mexico, Jan. 12, 1827; d. May 22, 1902. Mexican general, conqueror of Maximilian. He joined the army during the Mexican war (1847), and distinguished himself as a brigadier general in resisting the French invasion (1861–63). Early in 1865 he entered northern Mexico from the U.S. and took Monterrey. Advancing against Maximilian's forces, he defeated Miramón at San Jacinto, on Feb. 1, 1867, and, being made commander in chief of the republican armies, defeated and captured the Emperor Maximilian at Querétaro, on May 15, 1867. He signed the order for Maximilian's execution, on June 16. From August to November, 1876, he was minister of war under Lerdo, and he went with him into exile. In 1880 he again accepted office under the government, but retired in 1884

Escoceses (es.kō.sā'sās). [Eng. trans., *"Scotchmen."*] Political party in Mexico which was prominent from 1826 to 1829. It was so called because its principal leaders were members of the Scottish Rite Lodge of freemasons. The Escoceses were centralists, and were accused of favoring a foreign dynasty. Nicolas Bravo became the leader of the party.

Escoffier (es.ko.fyā), **Auguste.** b. at Villeneuve-Loubet, France, Oct. 28, 1847; d. at Nice, France, Feb. 12, 1935. French chef and writer on cookery. His theories on food and recipes for his original concoctions were published in *Le Guide culinaire* (1903), *Le Livre des menus* (1912), and *Ma cuisine* (1934). He was given (1920) the cross of the French Legion of Honor by Poincaré.

Escondido (es.kon.dē'dō). City in S California, in San Diego County, SE of Los Angeles: center for a grape-growing area. 6,544 (1950).

Escondido River (es.kōn.dē'ᴛʜō). [Also, **Bluefields River.**] River in SE Nicaragua. It flows E into the Atlantic Ocean.

Escorial (es.kōr'i.ạl; Spanish, es.kō.ryäl'). [Also, **Escurial.**] Group of buildings in Spain, situated at the town of El Escorial, ab. 27 mi. NW of Madrid, containing the monastery of San Lorenzo del Escorial, and a palace, church, and mausoleum of the Spanish sovereigns. The edifice originated in a vow to Saint Lawrence made by Philip II at the battle of St.-Quentin (1557), and was erected in the period 1563–84. Its general form is that of a gridiron (in memory of Saint Lawrence's martyrdom), the length being ab. 780 ft. and the breadth ab. 620 ft. It is celebrated for its paintings and library.

Escorial or Escorial de Arriba, El. See **El Escorial.**

Escosura (es.kō.sö'rä), **Patricio de la.** b. at Madrid, Nov. 5, 1807; d. Jan. 22, 1878. Spanish statesman and writer.

Escragnolle (des.krạ.nyôl), **Alfredo d'.** See **Taunay, Alfredo de.**

Escuintla (es.kwēn'tlä). Department in S Guatemala: cacao, coffee, and sugar. Capital, Escuintla; area, 1,693 sq. mi.; pop. 124,761 (1950).

Escuintla. Town in S Guatemala, capital of Escuintla department: winter resort; also famous for its fruit. 9,822 (1950).

Escurial (es.kū'ri.ạl). See **Escorial.**

Escury (des.kü.rē'), Baron **Cornelis Johannes Collot d'.** See **Collot d'Escury,** Baron **Cornelis Johannes.**

Esdraelon (ez.drạ.ē'lọn). [Also, **Plain of Jezreel.**] Biblical name for a valley in Palestine extending from Mount Gilboa W to Mount Carmel. It has been a noted battlefield in ancient and modern times, from Gideon's victory over the Midianites (Judges, vii) to Napoleon's over the Turks (1799).

Esdras (ez'drạs), **Books of.** First two books of the Apocrypha. The first book consists, to a large extent, of matter compiled or transcribed from the books of Chronicles, Ezra, and Nehemiah. The second is mainly of an apocalyptic character.

Esdras Barnivelt, Apothecary (bär'ni.velt). See **Barnivelt, Esdras, Apothecary.**

Esdud (es.död'). Modern name of **Ashdod.**

Esenbeck (ā'zẹn.bek), **Christian Gottfried Nees von.** See **Nees von Esenbeck, Christian Gottfried.**

Esens (ā'zẹns). Chief place in Harlingerland, former province of Hanover, Prussia, ab. 15 mi. NE of Aurich.

Eshcol (esh'kol). In Biblical geography, a valley near Hebron, in Palestine, from which the spies sent by Moses to search out the land (Num. xiii) brought back fine grapes and other fruits.

Esher (ē'shẽr). Urban district in SE England, in Surrey, ab. 15 mi. SW of London by rail. Esher is in one of the finest scenic parts of Surrey and is developing as a residential area. Claremont Palace is in the vicinity. 51,217 (1951).

Esher, 1st Viscount. [Title of **William Baliol Brett.**] b. at Lenham, Kent, England, 1817; d. at London, 1899. English judge who as solicitor general partook in the prosecution of the Fenians implicated in the Clerkenwell Plot (1868). Elected (1866) to Parliament, he was appointed (1868) justice of the Court of Common Pleas. As lord justice of appeal (1877–83) and master of the rolls (1883), he was known as a quick-tempered but efficient judge.

Esher, 2nd Viscount. [Title of **Reginald Baliol Brett.**] b. at London, June 30, 1852; d. there, Jan. 22, 1930. English statesman, government official, historian, and friend of Victoria and Edward VII; son of the 1st Viscount Esher.

Eshkalon (esh'kạ.lon). See **Ashkelon.**

Eshmun (esh'mön). A modern name of **Hermopolis Magna.**

Eshmun. [Also: **Asmun, Ashmun, Esmun.**] Phoenician divinity, companion of the mother goddess Astarte (Ashtoreth) and identifiable with Tammuz and Adonis.

Eshref (esh.ref'). See **Ashraf.**

Esh Sham (esh shäm'). An Arabic name of **Damascus;** also of **Syria.**

Esk (esk). River in S Scotland and NW England, formed by the confluence of the rivers Black Esk and White Esk, ab. 8 mi. NW of Langholm, in Dumfriesshire, Scotland. It flows generally S and SW, entering England (Cumberland) ab. 11 mi. N of Carlisle and emptying into the Solway Firth ab. 7 mi. NW of Carlisle. Length, ab. 28 mi.

Esk. Small river in S Scotland, in Midlothian. It is formed by the confluence of the rivers North Esk and South Esk (not to be confused with the North and South Esk in Angus) ab. 1 mi. N of Dalkeith, flowing thence to the Firth of Forth at Musselburgh. Length, ab. 4 mi.

Esk, North. River in E Scotland, in Angus and Kincardineshire, formed by the confluence of the rivers Lee and Mark, ab. 15 mi. NW of Brechin. It forms ab. 15 mi. of the Angus-Kincardineshire boundary, and flows to the North Sea ab. 4 mi. NE of Montrose. It has important fisheries at its mouth. This is not the same as the North Esk in Midlothian, a small branch of the Esk. Length, ab. 29 mi.

Esk, South. River in E Scotland, in Angus. It rises near the Aberdeenshire-Angus boundary, ab. 24 mi. NW of Forfar, and flows SE to the North Sea at Montrose. This is not the same as the South Esk which is a branch of the Esk in Midlothian. Length, ab. 49 mi.

Eski Ereğli (es.kē' e.reg.lē'). Modern town on site of ancient **Perinthus.**

Eskije (es.kē.ye'). Turkish name of **Xanthi,** Greece.

Eskikarahisar (es.kē''kä.rä.hi.sär'). [Ancient name, **Synnada.**] Town in W central Turkey, near Afyonkarahisar, ab. 120 mi. N of Antalya: an archaeological site, famous for its ruins of old palaces. The ancient city, then in Phrygia, was known for its marble quarries.

Eskilstuna (ā'shil.stö.nä). City in S Sweden, in the *län* (county) of Södermanland, situated on the Eskilstuna River, S of Lake Mälaren, ab. 45 mi. W of Stockholm. It is a river port, railroad junction, and the center of the Swedish iron and steel industry, with steelworks, engineering plants, cutlery and sword manufactures, and a royal arms factory which was founded in 1814. It is sometimes called the "Swedish Sheffield." Eskilstuna was known as early as the 12th century; the name derived from a missionary named Eskil, called the "Apostle of Södermanland." 53,577 (1950).

Eskimo (es'ki.mō). [French, **Esquimaux.**] Ethnic group of circumpolar people, comprising, with the Aleuts, the linguistic stock known as the Eskimo-Aleut family. They inhabit the American arctic coasts from Greenland to Labrador to the western Aleutians. Classified as Eskimo also are certain small groups of the eastern Siberian peninsula, called Yuit. The Eskimo number about 30,000 in the world today, of which some 15,000 are in Greenland, 13,000 or 14,000 are in North America, and 1000 or 1200 are in Asia. Anthropologists have classified them into nine ethnic groups: (1) Greenland Eskimo, (2) South Baffinland and Labrador Eskimo, (3) Melville Peninsula, North Devon, North Baffinland, and northwest shore of Hudson's Bay Eskimo, (4) Southhampton Island Eskimo (now extinct), (5) Boothia Felix, King Williamland, and neighboring mainland Eskimo, (6) Victoria Land and Coronation Gulf Eskimo, (7) Eskimo residing between Cape Bathhurst and Herschel Island and around the mouth of the Mackenzie River, (8) Alaskan Eskimo, (9) Yuit of Siberia (four separate linguistic groups). The Eskimo of Alaska call themselves Innuit, which means men, people, and distinguishes them from the Siberian Eskimo called Yuit (also meaning men, people). The term Innuit is further selective in that it applies to the Arctic Eskimo to distinguish them from the Aleuts whose contact with Russians and other white men has dispersed and Christianized the groups and modified and diluted their culture. The word Eskimo comes from *Excomminquois,* which was an early 17th-century French Jesuit version of the Abenaki Indian *Eskimantzik* or Chippewa *Ashkimeq,* both meaning "eaters of raw flesh" (the familiar Hudson Bay term, *Husky,* is merely a corruption of Eskimo). Physically the Eskimo are a short, yellow-skinned, black-haired, beardless people with Mongoloid features. They have remarkable strength but seldom have long lives. Where they came from originally is still not known. Franz Boas was convinced that they originated in the Hudson Bay region and spread out gradually, establishing themselves along the coasts eastward as far as Greenland, westward to Alaska, and across Bering Strait into eastern Siberia. Others have held the reverse: that they are descendants of certain Asiatic arctic people who migrated to North America across Bering Strait. They were not known to the Norse in Greenland before the 13th century.

Culture. Anthropologists point to the culture of the Eskimo as a marvel of man's adaptation to his environment in the world. They are fishers and hunters, depending on seals, walrus, whales, and caribou for meat. Eight things especially they have devised which enable them to cope successfully with the severest of all physical environments: (1) the igloo or snow-vault (a perfect functional shelter made of materials such as stone, turf, or snow, which are immediately to hand); (2) sledge runners made of walrus ivory; (3) the sledges themselves and the dogs bred and trained to pull them; (4) the kayaks (one-man boats of light wood covered with impervious skins, waterproof, and so constructed that they can turn over and the man still survive); (5) eyeshields (also of walrus ivory) which protect their eyes from the needling blizzard winds as well as from snow glare; (6) spear heads which detach from the wooden shaft when an animal is struck, and prevent the loss of this almost irreplaceable piece of wooden gear; (7) inflated walrus bladders, which hunters attach to spear heads to exhaust the seals and other water mammals in their struggles with them; (8) "snow-beaters" with which Eskimo whack the snow out of their fur garments, thus preventing their getting wet as the snow melts. A ninth item should be mentioned, i.e., the lamp. Eskimo are the only American aborigines to have discovered the lamp and to have used oil for fuel. Their lamps are usually made of soapstone and are used not only for light, but for cooking, heating, melting ice for water, drying garments, and bending wood for artifacts. Eskimo love music, singing, and games. They are a truthful, hospitably generous, gay, and high-spirited people with a conspicuous sense of humor. Their sexual code does not conform to Christian standards and shocked the early missionaries into many exaggerated reports. The village is the typical social unit, but there is no chief or any specific group organization. The rigors of their environment impose a communal system of living which involves the sharing of food with some or all if anyone lacks. The language (Eskimo-Aleut) is one language, but of many dialects so different as to be unintelligible from group to group yet basically identical. The Eskimo in Siberia, however, have a very different culture. They do not use the igloo; they build light wooden framework shelters which they cover with skins, and which can be dismantled and carried with them as they follow the reindeer. They are reindeer herders, rather than hunters, and therefore nomads insofar as the herds must be moved to new feeding grounds as they eat bare the tundras. Their religion is shamanistic, however, as is the American Eskimo religion, and scholars have derived one from the other, in both directions.

The Eskimo have been called the "engravers of the Arctic" from the intricate designs on bone and ivory which characterize their art. These are usually realistic engravings of scenes of Eskimo life, sometimes very tiny. Observers invariably cite one ivory whip handle on which twelve scenes are engraved recording the events of a whole voyage. Carved wooden masks of extraordinary vitality and animation representing supernatural beings are among their best-known creations. Tiny bone and ivory figurines, made for no special purpose but for the beauty of the product, distinguish the art of these people. These are little human figures, bears, sleds, dogs, and seals. Eskimo religion is animistic in that everything, living or inanimate, has its inner being called *inua,* which means owner or indweller. These *inue* (in the plural form) can become guardian spirits and benefactors; when this happens they are called *tornait.* The people believe in magic and in revelation and power through spirit-possession (i.e. trance). The shaman (*angakok*) is the most influential individual of a village, his function being to discover the causes of disease and evil and eradicate them (all misfortune, in their belief, comes usually from broken tabus; and when a transgressor is discovered the shaman procures a public confession, whereupon both the transgressor and the group (victims of his wrong-doing) can be purified). There are two chief deities. One is a vague being called Tornassuk, a beneficent spirit who is chief of the guardian spirits or *tornait.* The other is the old woman in the bottom of the ocean who can cause or calm storms, give or withhold food animals. H. Rink, who was the first to study Eskimo religion, refers to her as Old Woman. Eskimo religion might be summed up as basically a code of living aimed at preventing starvation and disease and at controlling nature sufficiently to survive. It is gradually becoming extinct under white impact; missionaries have opposed it in Greenland and Labrador, and Alaskan Eskimos were assiduously Christianized by the Russians. Only in some of the most northerly and central groups has the religion survived untampered with.

Eskişehir (es.kē.she.hēr'). [Also: **Eskishehir, Eski-Shehr** (es.kē.sher').] *Il* (province or vilayet) in W central Turkey, between Ankara and Bursa: a rich farming area producing wheat, cattle, and sheep. Minerals include meerschaum, which is used in the manufacture of pipes and cigar holders. Capital, Eskişehir; area, 5,147 sq. mi.; pop. 274,571 (1950).

Eskişehir. [Also: **Eskishehir, Eski-Shehr;** Latin, **Dorylaeum.**] Town in W Turkey, capital of the *il* (province or vilayet) of Eskişehir, situated on the Porsuk River, ab. 125 mi. W of Ankara: noted for hot springs; an ancient city of Phrygia. It exports meerschaum and rugs. Here, on July 1, 1097, the Crusaders under Bohemond, Tancred, Robert of Normandy, Godfrey of Bouillon, and others, defeated the Turkish sultan of Iconium (Konya). 80,030 (1950).

Eskuara (es'kwä.rä). [Also, **Euskara, Uskara.**] Name sometimes applied to the Basque language.

Esla (es'lä). River in NW Spain which joins the Douro (Spanish, Duero) a few miles W of Zamora. Length, ab. 150 mi.

Eslaba (es.lä'bä), **Sebastián de.** b. in February, 1698; d. at Madrid, in January, 1759. Spanish soldier. He distinguished himself in the service of Philip V, became lieutenant general in 1738, and from 1740 to 1744 was viceroy of New Granada. He fortified the port of Cartagena in that country (now in Colombia), and from March to June, 1741, defended it brilliantly against the English. Returning to Spain in 1744, he was made captain-general, and was for several years minister of war.

Eslamiyah (es.lä'mi.yạ), **Jebel.** Arabic name of **Ebal, Mount.**

Eslava (es.lä'bä), **Fernán González de.** See **González de Eslava, Fernán.**

Eslava, Miguel Hilarión. b. near Burlada, Spain, Oct. 21, 1807; d. at Madrid, July 23, 1878. Spanish musician and composer. His principal work is *Lira Sacro-Hispaña*, a ten-volume collection published at Madrid in 1869. He wrote, among other operas, *Il Solitario* (1841) and *Pedro el Cruel* (1843).

Esmarch (es'märch), **Johannes Friedrich August von.** b. at Tönning, Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, Jan. 9, 1823; d. at Kiel, Germany, Feb. 23, 1908. German military surgeon. He was an authority especially on gunshot wounds.

Esmeralda (ez.mėr.al'dạ, es-). Extinct Indian tribe that once occupied the N coastal area of Ecuador, and spoke a language belonging to the Chibchan stock. The tribal name here given is Spanish, referring to the emeralds found in this area; the indigenous name remains still unknown.

Esmeralda. In Victor Hugo's novel *Notre Dame de Paris*, a dancing girl whose friend is the goat Capriella. Quasimodo loves her and tries to protect her, but she is executed as a witch.

Esmeralda. Opera in four acts by A. Goring Thomas, with a libretto by Theodore Marzials and Albert Randegger based upon *Notre Dame de Paris*, by Victor Hugo. It was produced at London on March 26, 1883.

Esmeraldas (ez.mā.räl'däs). Province in NW Ecuador. Capital, Esmeraldas; area, 6,134 sq. mi.; pop. 59,246 (est. 1944).

Esmeraldas. Town in NW Ecuador, capital of Esmeraldas province, at the mouth of the Esmeraldas River on the Pacific: seaport for agricultural produce and gold. 13,881 (est. 1944).

Esmeraldas River. River of N Ecuador which flows NW into the Pacific ab. 120 mi. NW of Quito.

Esmond (ez'mọnd), **Beatrix.** In Thackeray's novel *Henry Esmond*, a capricious, heartless, and brilliant beauty.

Esmond, Colonel Francis. See **Castlewood, Colonel Francis Esmond, Lord.**

Esmond, Henry. See **Henry Esmond.**

Esmun (es'mön). See **Eshmun.**

Esmunazar (es.mön.ä'zär). fl. in the second half of the 4th century B.C. Phoenician king. His sarcophagus, discovered in 1855, furnished the longest extant Phoenician inscription. He describes himself as king of the two Sidons, son of King Tabnit and grandson of King Esmunazar. The inscription contains principally a warning against the desecration of the tomb, and describes the construction of several temples to Ashtoreth, Eshmun, and other Sidonian deities. Possibly Esmunazar ruled between the destruction of Sidon by the Persians in 352 and the downfall of the Persian Empire in 330.

Esna (es'nạ). See **Isna.**

Esnambuc (dā.näṅ.bük), **Pierre Vandrosque Diel d'.** See **Énambuc** or **Esnambuc, Pierre Vandrosque Diel d'.**

Esne or **Esneh** (es'ne). See **Isna.**

Esop (ē'sop, -sọp). See **Aesop.**

Esopus (ē.sō'pus). Town in SE New York, in Ulster County, on the W side of the Hudson River ab. 8 mi. S of Kingston. The country home of John Burroughs was nearby at West Park. 4,738 (1950).

Esopus Creek. River in SE New York, rising in the Catskills, and flowing N, SE, and NE to join the Hudson at Saugerties. Ashokan Dam was completed in Esopus Creek in 1912, to supply water to New York City. Length, ab. 61 mi.

Espagnat (des.pä.nyä), **Georges d'.** b. at Melun, France, Aug. 14, 1870—. French neoimpressionist and fauve painter, who combines these two schools in his work.

Espagne (es.pàny'). French name of **Spain.**

Espaillat (es.pä.yá). Province in N Dominican Republic. Capital, Moca; area, 433 sq. mi.; pop. 152,308 (1950).

Espalier, The. Poem by Sylvia Townsend Warner, published in 1925.

España (es.pä'nyä). Spanish name of **Spain.**

Española (es.pä.nyō'lä). Spanish name of **Hispaniola.**

Espartero (es.pär.tā'rō), **Baldomero.** [Titles: Prince of **Vergara,** Duke of **Vittoria,** Count of **Luchana.**] b. at Granatula, Ciudad Real, Spain, Feb. 27, 1792; d. at Logroño, Spain, Jan. 9, 1879. Spanish general and statesman, distinguished in the war against the Carlists (1833–39). He was regent (1841–43), and premier (1854–56).

Espejo (es.pe'hō), **Antonio de.** fl. 1582. Spanish explorer and trader who went to New Mexico (1582–83) with several Franciscan friars. At the close of 1582 he was on the Rio Grande near what is now El Paso, Texas. He went up the river, passing native settlements, and arrived at Tiguex. Six leagues further up the river was Quires; thence 14 leagues, Cunames; thence five or six leagues northwest, Ameies; thence 15 leagues west, Acoma; and 24 leagues west, Zuñi. He continued to the San Francisco Mountains. Returning via Zuñi, he again visited the Rio Grande pueblos, whence he went east to Hubates, north to Tamos, and then east to the Pecos River, which he followed out of the country, naming it "Río de las Vacas" because of the many buffalo he saw.

Esperance (es'pėr.ạns), **Battle of Cape.** See **Cape Esperance, Battle of.**

Esperanza (es.pā.rän'sä). City in E Argentina, in Santa Fé province, ab. 256 mi. NW of Buenos Aires. 10,035 (1947).

Esperey (des.prā), **Louis Félix Marie François Franchet d'.** See **Franchet d'Esperey, Louis Félix Marie François.**

Espiet (es.pyā'). In the Charlemagne romances, a dwarf. Though over a hundred years old, he seems to be a child. He is a deceitful enchanter.

Espina de la Serna (es.pē'nä dā la ser'nä), **Concha.** b. at Santander, Spain, 1877—. Spanish author of many novels.

Espine (des.pēn), **Adolphe D'.** See **D'Espine, Adolphe.**

Espinel (es.pē.nel'), **Vicente Martínez.** b. at Ronda, Spain, in December, 1551; d. at Madrid, 1634. Spanish poet and novelist. He wrote *Vida del Escudero Marcos de Obregon* (1618), which served in a measure as the foundation of Le Sage's *Gil Blas.*

Espinhaço (es.pē.nyä'sō), **Serra.** Range of mountains of E Brazil, a branch of the Mantiqueira chain, running N on the E side of the valley of the São Francisco River. Its highest peak is Caraça (6,414 ft.).

Espinho (ęsh.pē'nyö). Town and *concelho* (commune) in NW Portugal, in the province of Douro Litoral, in the district of Pôrto, situated on the Atlantic Ocean, S of Oporto: sardine fisheries. Pop. of concelho, 17,284 (1940); of town, 8,013 (1940).

Espinosa (es.pē.nō'sä), **Gaspar de.** b. at Medina del Campo, Spain, c1475; d. at Cusco, Peru, in August or September, 1537. Spanish lawyer and soldier. He went to Darien with Pedrarias's expedition in 1514 as *alguazil mayor*, or chief justice. Balboa was tried before him in 1514, and later, in 1517 or 1519, when he was condemned to death at the governor's order. Espinosa led many expeditions against the Indians, and in 1518, acting for Pedrarias, founded Panama. After visiting Spain he was a crown officer at Santo Domingo, but was frequently at Panama.

Espinosa, Javier. b. at Quito, Ecuador, 1815; d. 1870. Ecuadorian statesman. On the overthrow of Carrión he was made president (1868), but the revolt of Moreno and the conservatives forced him to resign in 1869.

Espinoza (es.pē.nō'sä), **Carlos Guillermo Dávila.** Full name of **Dávila, Carlos Guillermo.**

Espionage Act. Measure passed by the U.S. Congress in 1917 placing heavy penalties upon persons engaged in the peacetime or wartime pursuit of certain activities defined as spying and interference with national defense. It was complemented by the Sedition Act of 1918, which

imposed severe punishments upon persons making disloyal or profane statements in regard to the U.S. Constitution, the American form of government, and the U.S. armed forces.

Espírito Santo (ĕs.pē′rē.tö sun′tö). State in E Brazil, bounded on the E by the Atlantic Ocean. Capital, Vitória; area, 15,785 sq. mi.; pop. 870,987 (1950).

Espíritu Santo (es.pē′rē.tö sän′tō). Small island in the Gulf of California, near the southern extremity of Lower (Baja) California.

Espiritu Santo. [Also: **Marina, Santo.**] Largest island of the New Hebrides group, in the Pacific. Length, 75 mi.; width, 45 mi.; area, ab. 1,555 sq. mi.; pop. ab. 4,000.

Espíritu Santo, Cape. [Spanish, **Cabo Espíritu Santo.**] Cape at the N extremity of Tierra del Fuego, South America.

Esplandián (es.plän.dē.än′). Son of Amadis of Gaul and Oriana, in the old romances. He is called the Black Knight, because of the color of his armor. The story of his exploits, by Montalvo, is the first sequel to the four books of *Amadis of Gaul*, or the fifth book.

Espoir (les.pwȧr), **L'.** Novel (1937; Eng. trans., *Man's Hope*, 1938) by the French writer André Malraux, on the formation and early battles of the Republican Army during the Spanish Civil War, in which the author participated. It is also the title of a motion picture made from the book under the author's supervision.

Esprémesnil or **Éprémesnil** (dā.prā.mā.nēl), **Jean Jacques Duval d'.** b. at Pondichéry, India, 1746; d. at Paris, April 23, 1794. French politician. As a prominent member of the Parliament of Paris he defended (1788) the privileges of that body against royal encroachment, and as a result was committed to custody. Having been deputed to the States-General by the *noblesse* (noble class) of Paris in 1789, he supported the royal cause; and in 1791, at the close of the National Assembly, of which he was a member, he formally protested against the new constitution. He was sent to the guillotine by the Revolutionary tribunal.

Esprit (des.prē), **Pierre d'.** See **Radisson, Sieur Pierre Esprit.**

Esprit des lois (les.prē dā lwȧ), **L'.** [Eng. trans., *"The Spirit of the Laws."*] Philosophical work by Montesquieu, published at Geneva in 1748. In it the author examines the relationship between human laws and customs and the laws of nature. It was one of the most influential works to be produced by any French writer of the Enlightenment, and was eagerly read not only by its author's own compatriots but by Englishmen and American colonials (and may thus be said to have had an influence in shaping the impulse which finally produced American independence and the French Revolution).

Esprit nouveau (les.prē nö.vō), **L'.** Manifesto, published as an article in the *Mercure de France* (December, 1918), by the French poet Guillaume Apollinaire (1880–1918), announcing the necessity of bringing French poetry into step with modern times. Poets of the dadaist and surrealist schools adopted its thesis as a program.

Espronceda (es.prôn.thā′ᴛʜä), **José de.** [Called the **"Spanish Byron."**] b. near Almendralejo, Badajoz, Spain, c1810; d. at Madrid, May 23, 1842. Spanish poet and revolutionary politician. He wrote the poems *El Estudiante de Salamanca* and *El Diablo mundo*, the historical romance *Don Sancho Saldana*, and other works.

Espy (es′pi), **James Pollard.** b. in Washington County, Pa., May 9, 1785; d. at Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 24, 1860. American meteorologist. He published *Philosophy of Storms* (1841).

Esquerdo (es.ker′dō), **José Maria.** b. 1834; d. 1912. Spanish psychiatrist. He played a gallant part in the cholera epidemics (1865, 1885) and the Carlist wars (1874). He founded (1877) the famous Esquerdo mental institute (Manicomio) at Carabanchel, and was a member (1893–1900) of the Cortes.

Esquerra de Cataluña (es.ker′rä dā kä.tä.lö′nyä). Leftist party of Catalonia, in Spain. It was formed from various small leftist groups which helped win the municipal elections of 1931 for a republican regime in Spain. It was a workers' and peasants' party which superseded the Lliga Regionalista in popular appeal and which finally in September, 1932, achieved the status of autonomy for Catalonia. The *Estatuto* (statute) which guaranteed this Catalonian autonomy was withdrawn by Franco on April 5, 1938.

Esquiline Hill (es′kwi.līn, -lin). [Latin, **Mons Esquilinus.**] Central hill of the three which form the E side of the group of Seven Hills of ancient Rome. It lies between the Viminal on the N and the Caelian on the S, and E of the Palatine. It is divided from E to W by a depression. On the part to the N, called the Mons Cespius, stands the Church of Santa Maria Maggiore; on that to the S, the Mons Oppius, rise the Church of San Pietro in Vincoli and the Baths of Titus. Here, too, were the houses of Horace, Vergil, and Propertius. Between the Esquiline and the Palatine stands the Colosseum.

Esquimalt (es.kwī′môlt). Town in British Columbia, ab. 3 mi. NW of Victoria, on the S tip of Vancouver Island. The town is the major Canadian naval base on the Pacific Coast: site of one of the largest drydocks in the world. 10,153 (1951).

Esquimaux (es′ki.mō). See **Eskimo.**

Esquipulas (es.kē.pö′läs). Town in SE Guatemala, ab. 137 mi. by road E of Guatemala City. It is in a region producing sugar, coffee, maize, plantain, and tobacco, but is noted for its religious shrine. In 1595 the wooden image of Christ crucified was placed here; it was made of dark wood and became known as the "Black Christ." Numerous miracles were attributed to it, and in 1758 it was placed in a great church. Pilgrims are attracted from as far as Mexico and Costa Rica, and they come in great numbers, especially in January. 1,876 (1940).

Esquirol (es.kē.rol), **Jean Étienne Dominique.** b. at Toulouse, France, Jan. 4, 1772; d. Dec. 12, 1840. French physician, noted for his reforms in the treatment of the insane. He published *Des maladies mentales* (1838) and other works.

Esquiros (es.kwē.ros), **Alphonse.** [Full name, **Henri Alphonse Esquiros.**] b. at Paris, May 23, 1812; d. at Versailles, France, May 12, 1876. French poet, historian, and politician. He wrote *Les Hirondelles* (1834), *Charlotte Corday* (1840), *L'Évangile du peuple* (1840), *Histoire des Montagnards* (1847), *Histoire des martyrs de la liberté* (1851), *L'Angleterre et la vie anglaise* (1859–70), and others.

Esquivel or **Esquibel** (es.kē.ʙel′), **Juan de.** b. in the last half of the 15th century. Spanish soldier. He is said to have been with Columbus on the second or third voyage. In 1502 he went to Hispaniola with Ovando, and in 1504 was sent against the revolted Indians in the province of Higuay. In 1509, by order of Diego Columbus, he conquered and colonized Jamaica, ruling there for some years.

Essad Pasha (e.säd′ pä.shä′). b. in Albania, c1863; assassinated at Paris, June 13, 1920. Turkish army officer and politician in Albania. He served in the Turkish forces during the Greco-Turkish war (1897), was a supporter of the Young Turks in the revolt of 1908, and until 1912 was a deputy for Albania in the Turkish parliament. In 1912 he was placed in command of Scutari (Shkodër); following a siege (1912–13) by the Montenegrins, he entered into secret negotiations with them and delivered (April 25, 1913) the fortress to Montenegro. Upon the establishment of the princedom of Albania under Prince William of Wied, Essad Pasha held the ministries of war and the interior in the Albanian cabinet. During World War I, he established with Italian support a dictatorship in Albania, maintaining it until Austrian forces invaded the country. He was president of the Albanian delegation at Paris during the war, and at its conclusion was proclaimed king of Albania by the so-called national assembly.

Essay of Dramatic Poesy. See **Dramatic Poesy, Essay of.**

Essay on Criticism, An. Poetical essay by Alexander Pope, published in 1711.

Essay on Man, An. Didactic poem by Alexander Pope, published in 1732–34.

Essay upon Projects, An. Book by Daniel Defoe, published in 1697, offering proposals for public improvements. Benjamin Franklin said that it influenced his own thought and life.

Esseg (es′ek). German name of **Osijek.**

Esselen (es.ę.len′). North American Indian tribe, now extinct, formerly inhabiting a narrow strip of the coastal area in S California. The language formed an independent family.

Essen (es'ẹn). City in W Germany, in the *Land* (state) of North Rhine-Westphalia, British Zone, formerly in the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated on both banks of the Ruhr River and between the Ruhr and Emscher rivers, ab. 20 mi. NE of Düsseldorf. The original core of the city is N of the Ruhr River, which was reached after the incorporation in 1910 and 1915 of the suburbs of Rellinghausen and Bredeney; the river was crossed with the incorporation in 1929 of Werden, Heisingen, Kupferdreh Überruhr, and Steele, while to the N the incorporation of the former communities of Borbeck, Altenessen, Stoppenberg, Katernberg, and Karnap brought the city area up to the banks of the Emscher River. The phenomenal growth of the city indicates its economic importance. The foremost industry is coal mining; numerous shafts are within the city limits, many more in the surrounding area. On the basis of this mineral wealth have developed the iron and steel industry, which includes blast furnaces, iron foundries, rolling and casting mills, bridge-building and engineering firms, and machine and tool industries. The Krupp works, including many enterprises both at Essen and elsewhere, have become a symbol of Germany's heavy industry. Their production covers a wide range; in the 19th and 20th centuries, until the end of World War II, Krupp was the chief producer in the world of heavy armaments, particularly of cannons; since the war some of the works have been dismantled, others reorganized. Essen also has coke furnaces (from which coking-gas is piped to many cities in W Germany), chemical, glass, rubber, cloth, shoe, leather, and foodstuff industries, and brick and cement works. It has port facilities on the Rhine-Herne Canal, extensive wholesale markets, a stock exchange, and iron and scrap, lumber, and grain exchanges. The city was, and to a large extent still is, the seat of a number of industrial syndicates, such as the Rheinisch-Westfälisches Kohlensyndikat, the Vereinigte Stahlwerke, and others. It has mining and engineering schools, as well as other vocational schools and educational institutions. There are a number of libraries, the Folkwang Art Museum, with good collections, a museum of natural history and ethnology, a theater, and an opera house. The city contains few old buildings; however, the Catholic cathedral is one of the oldest Christian monuments in Germany; founded in 852, it was frequently altered, and restored in the period 1881–86; it contains valuable art treasures. There is also the parish church of Saint John (1471), in the Gothic style. Essen, originally a convent of Benedictine nuns, is recorded as a town as early as 1003. It was under various rulers until it finally became part of Prussia in 1815. In 1811, Friedrich Krupp began to produce steel, to replace English steel which Napoleon I had excluded from the European continent. The modern city literally grew around the Krupp factory. After World War I, Essen was occupied by French troops. It was frequently bombed during World War II, and the resulting damage was extremely heavy. The cathedral was badly hit and the Folkwang Museum buildings were destroyed. The majority of the inhabitants are Roman Catholic. The population decreased in the period 1939–46 by 25.2 percent. 524,728 (1946), 605,411 (1950).

Essen, Count **Hans Henrik.** b. at Kafvelås, in West Gotland, Sweden, Sept. 26, 1755; d. at Uddevalla, Sweden, June 28, 1824. Swedish field marshal. He defended (1807) Stralsund against the French, and was governor of Norway from 1814 to 1816.

Essenes (es'ēnz, e.sēnz'). Jewish sect appearing in and after the 2nd century B.C., supposed to have sprung from the Hasidim (Chasidim), the zealous religio-political party that originated during the struggles of the Maccabean period against Hellenistic invasions. The Essenes, however, stood aloof from political and public affairs, forming a kind of monastic order. Their ideal was to attain the highest sanctity of priestly consecration. To this end they separated themselves from the world, and lived in settlements in the desert west of the Dead Sea. Most of them lived there in celibacy and practicing a community of goods. Other peculiarities were disapproval of oaths and war, strict observance of the Sabbath, and, especially, scrupulous attention to the Levitical laws of cleanliness. Their name is said to be derived from their frequent bathing. Their asceticism evolved a theoretical mysticism, and miraculous cures and exorcisms were ascribed to them. Their external symbols were the white garment, apron, and shovel. They never gained any hold on Judaism, and their number never exceeded 4,000. Their relation to Christianity, and their influence on it, are much discussed points, as is the source of the sect.

Essequibo (es.ẹ.kwē'bō). [Also, **Essequebo** (-kwā'-).] County in NE British Guiana, formerly a separate colony. Area, 68,140 sq. mi.; pop. 49,830 (1931).

Essequibo River. [Also, **Essequebo River.**] River in C British Guiana, flowing N into the Atlantic. Length, ab. 600 mi.; navigable ab. 50 mi.

Esser (es'ėr), **Heinrich.** b. at Mannheim, Germany, July 15, 1818; d. at Salzburg, Austria, June 3, 1872. German composer and conductor. His works include three operas, two symphonies, lieder, and a string quartet.

Esser, Hermann. b. at Röhrmoos, Germany, July 29, 1900—. German politician. He became (1920) coeditor of the Nazi party paper *Völkischer Beobachter;* member (1932 *et seq.*) of the Bavarian diet; and member (1933 *et seq.*) of the Reichstag. After 1945 he was again active as a journalist in Germany. Author of *Die Jüdische Weltpest* (1928).

Essex (es'iks). Town in S Connecticut, in Middlesex County, on the Connecticut River: witch-hazel distilleries. It was formerly important for shipbuilding; warships for the War of 1812 were constructed here. 3,491 (1950).

Essex. Kingdom of Anglo-Saxon England, in SE England, including the area of present-day Essex, London, Middlesex, and most of Hertfordshire. It was settled by the East Saxons in the 6th century, though first mentioned in 604. In 653 the king accepted Christianity, and was sent a bishop, Cedd. During the 8th century Essex was under the influence of Mercia, but in 825 it joined Wessex, under King Egbert, and became an earldom. In 870 the Danes conquered Essex, but it was reconquered by Edward the Elder in the early 10th century.

Essex. [Middle English, **Essexe, Estsexe, Eastsexe;** Old English, **Ēást-Seaxe.**] Maritime county in SE England, lying between Cambridgeshire and Suffolk on the N, the North Sea on the E, Kent and the City of London on the S, and Hertfordshire and Middlesex on the W. Essex is one of the six "Home Counties." It has little manufacturing except for an agricultural implement industry, local in extent. There are also some minor textiles and straw-plait industries and some flour milling. The county forms part of East Anglia, an intensely agricultural region. Essex is an important dairying county because of its proximity to London. The soils are generally fertile and rank high in crop productivity. The surface is mostly a wide plain (undulating and hilly towards the NW) sloping gently down to the North Sea between the estuary of the river Thames and the Wash. Some of the river estuaries in Essex have oyster beds which are important. Chelmsford is the county seat; area, ab. 1,506 sq. mi.; pop. 2,043,574 (1951).

Essex. Unincorporated community in NE Maryland, in Baltimore County, near Chesapeake Bay. Under the new urban definition established for use in the 1950 census it was counted with adjoining urban areas. The last official enumeration was 4,999 (1940).

Essex. Frigate of 860 tons, built at Salem, Mass., in 1799. She was of 32 guns rating (actual armament, 46 guns). She left New York on July 3, 1812, commanded by Captain David Porter. Among her midshipmen was David Glasgow Farragut, then 11 years old. On August 13 she fought and captured the *Alert.* She doubled Cape Horn, and on March 13, 1813, entered the harbor of Valparaíso. From this time until Jan. 12, 1814, she operated entirely in the Pacific, where she was the first American warship to appear. On Feb. 8, 1814, she was blockaded in Valparaíso harbor by the *Phoebe* (36 guns rating), commanded by Captain Hillyar, and the *Cherub* (18 guns rating), commanded by Captain T. T. Tucker. She fought these ships in a storm, on March 28, 1814. The battle lasted from 4 to 7:20 P.M., when she surrendered.

Essex, Earls of. See **Devereux.**

Essex, Earl of. A title of **Capel, Arthur** (1631–83).

Essex, Earl of. Title of **Cromwell, Thomas.**

Essex, Earl of. Title of **Fitzpeter, Geoffrey.**

Essex, 1st Earl of. A title of **Bohun, Humphrey V de.**

Essex, 1st Earl of. Title of **Mandeville, Geoffrey de.**

Essex, 2nd Earl of. A title of **Bohun, Humphrey VII de.**

Essex, 3rd Earl of. A title of **Bohun, Humphrey VIII de.**

Essex, 3rd Earl of. A title of **Mandeville, William de.**

Essex, James. b. at Cambridge, England, in August, 1722; d. there, Sept. 14, 1784. English architect. He restored and altered many public buildings, including the cathedrals of Ely and Lincoln, and designed the Ramsden building at St. Catherine's College (1757), the stone bridge at Trinity College (1766), and the chapel of Sidney Sussex College (1784), all at Cambridge.

Essex, Timothy. b. at Coventry, England, c1705; d. at London, Sept. 27, 1847. English composer and teacher of music.

Essex, William. b. c1784; d. at Brighton, England, Dec. 29, 1869. English enamel painter.

Essex Junction. Village in NW Vermont, in Chittenden County near Burlington, on the Winooski River: railroad and industrial center. 2,741 (1950).

Essex Junto. In U.S. history, a name (first used c1781) which was chiefly applied to a group of extreme Federalist leaders, mostly connected with mercantile interests in Essex County, Mass., toward the end of the 18th and beginning of the 19th century. During the presidency of John Adams they were adherents of Hamilton rather than of the president. Among them were Theophilus Parsons, Timothy Pickering, George Cabot, and Fisher Ames. The power and reputation of the Junto diminished after the Hartford Convention (1814–15).

Essexville (es'iks.vil). City in E Lower Michigan, in Bay County, on the Saginaw River near Saginaw Bay: northern suburb of Bay City. 3,167 (1950).

Essipoff (e.sē.pôf'), **Annette.** b. at St. Petersburg, Feb. 1, 1851; d. there, Aug. 18, 1914. Russian pianist. She appeared at London in 1874, and in America in 1876. She was (1880–92) the wife of Theodore Leschetizky.

Essling (es'ling). Village in E Austria, in the territory of Vienna, on the N bank of the Danube River: with Aspern, site of the battle of May 21 and 22, 1809, in which the Austrians, under Archduke Charles, forced the French army under Napoleon to retreat behind the Danube. Essling now has an airplane factory. 3,777 (1946).

Essling (des'ling), Prince **d'.** A title of **Masséna, André.**

Esslingen (es'ling.ẹn). City in S Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Württemberg-Baden, American Zone, formerly in Württemberg, situated on the Neckar River ab. 9 mi. SE of Stuttgart. It has numerous manufactures, particularly of liquors, textiles, gloves and other leather articles, and machinery, a large brewery, and also metallurgical and paperware manufactures. There are vocational schools, a library, and archives. Esslingen is an old city, with remains of its medieval castle and walls still standing. Other buildings of interest include the Gothic *Rathaus* (town hall; 1430), the new town hall (1746), and a number of churches dating from the 13th and 14th centuries. Esslingen was made a town by Emperor Frederick II of the Hohenstaufen dynasty. The Protestant Reformation was introduced here in 1531. The city became part of Württemberg in 1803. The population increased between 1939 and 1946 by 31.4 percent. 64,923 (1946), 70,633 (1950).

Essonnes (e.son). Town in N France, in the department of Seine-et-Oise, situated on the Essonnes and Seine rivers, S of Corbeil. It has metallurgical and other industries. The town suffered damage in World War II. 10,032 (1946).

Es-Sunt (es.sụnt'), **Wadi.** See under **Elah.**

Es Sur (es sör). Arabic name of **Tyre.**

Est (est), **Cap.** French name of **East Cape,** Madagascar.

Estacado (es.tạ.kä'dō), **Llano.** See **Llano Estacado.**

Estado Español (es.tä'ᴛʜō es.pä.nyōl'). Official Spanish name of **Spain.**

Estados (es.tä'ᴛʜōs), **Isla de los.** See **Staten Island,** Argentina.

Estados Federados de Centro-América (es.tä'ᴛʜōs fā.ᴛʜā.rā'ᴛʜōs dā sen'trō.ä.mā'rē.kä). See under **Provincias Unidas del Centro de América.**

Estados Unidos de Colombia (es.tä'ᴛʜōs ö.nē'ᴛʜōs dā kō.lōm'byä). Former Spanish name of **Colombia.**

Estados Unidos do Brasil (ẹs.tä'dös ö.nē'dös dö brạ.zēl') Official name of **Brazil.**

Estados Unidos Mexicanos (es.tä'ᴛʜōs ö.nē'ᴛʜōs me.ʜē.kä'nōs). Official name of **Mexico.**

Estaing (es.tañ), **Charles Hector,** Comte **d'.** [Full name, **Jean Baptiste Charles Hector,** Comte **d'Estaing.**] b. in Auvergne, France, 1729; d. at Paris, April 28, 1794. French military and naval commander. He was a brigadier general under Lally Tollendal in the expedition to India in 1758, and was wounded and taken prisoner at the siege of Madras. Returning to France, he became lieutenant general of naval forces in 1763. In 1778 he commanded a squadron sent to aid the North American colonies against the English, and in August of that year made an unsuccessful attempt to recover Rhode Island from the English. Later he went to the West Indies, failed in an attempt to take St. Lucia, but conquered Grenada, and St. Vincent was taken by his orders. Byron's fleet, which attempted to recover Grenada, was driven back to St. Kitts (St. Christopher). In October, 1779, in conjunction with the American general Lincoln, he made an unsuccessful attack on Savannah. He was put to death by the Revolutionary tribunal in 1794.

Estala (es.tä'lä), **Petro.** See **Fernandez, Ramon.**

Estância (ēs.tän'syạ). City in E Brazil, in the state of Sergipe. 14,215 (1950).

Estaunié (es.tō.nyā), **Édouard.** [Full name, **Louis Marie Édouard Estaunié.**] b. at Dijon, France, Feb. 4, 1862; d. 1942. French novelist. He was the author of quiet, reflective, psychological novels including *Un Simple* (1891), *L'Empreinte* (1896), *Le Ferment* (1897), *L'Épave* (1902), *La Vie secrète* (1909), *Les Choses voient* (1913), and *L'Ascension de M. Baslevre* (1919). A graduate of the École Polytechnique, he was a talented engineer, head of the government telegraphy school at Paris, and was decorated for engineering achievements in World War I; his writing was always a spare-time activity. He was elected to the French Academy in 1923.

Estcourt (est'kōrt), **Richard.** b. at Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire, England, 1668; d. in August, 1712. English actor. The history of his early life is obscure. About 1695 he was playing in Dublin. In 1704 he first appeared on the English stage, where he played many important characters, such as Falstaff, Sir Joslin Jolly, and Old Bellair.

Este (es'tā). One of the oldest and most celebrated of the princely houses of Italy; according to modern genealogists, a branch of the house of the Guelphs. It traces its origin to Alberto II, margrave of Casalmaggiore, the youngest son of the margrave Alberto I, imperial count palatine in Italy under the emperor Otto I. Alberto's grandson, Alberto Azzo II (996–1097), was invested by the emperor Henry III, with Este and other Italian fiefs, was created Duke of Milan, and adopted the name of Este. His two sons Guelph IV (d. 1101) and Folco I (1060–1135) became the founders, respectively, of a German and an Italian branch of the house of Este, the German branch being in modern times represented by the houses of Brunswick and Hanover. The Italian branch continued with Obizzo I (d. 1194), son of Folco I, who became powerful in Italian politics. His successor and grandson, Azzo VI (1170–1212) became overlord of Ferrara and head of the Guelph party. Under Aldobrandino (d. 1215) and Azzo VII (1205–64) the family lost its power in Ferrara to the Torellis, but with the help of Pope Gregory IX Azzo and the Guelphs regained the rule of the city. Obizzo II (1240–93) proved to be a tyrant and after his death his sons and grandsons fought for control of Ferrara and finally were forced to accept papal direction. Niccolo III (1384–1441) was a soldier in the papal army and ruled over Ferrara, Parma, Modena, and Reggio. His sons, Lionello (1407–50) and Borso (1413–71) were able rulers who established courts where the arts and literature were patronized and who aided the prosperity of Ferrara. Borso received the title of Duke of Modena and Reggio from the emperor Frederick III, and that of Duke of Ferrara from Pope Paul II. Ercole I (1431–1505), another brother, succeeded Borso and continued the patronage of letters, Boiardo being one of his ministers and Ariosto receiving his aid. Ercole's daughter, Beatrice (1475–97), was a noted noblewoman whose diplomatic talents served the cause of her husband, Lodovico Sforza, Duke of Milan, but who died in childbirth. Her sister Isabella (1474–1539) was the wife of Francesco Gonzaga, Marquis of Mantua, and one of the

great Renaissance diplomats and patrons of art; Raphael and Andrea Mantegna were among those residing at her court and Baldassare Castiglione was one of her advisers. The heir of Ercole was his son Alfonso I (1486–1534), a famous commander of artillery. He at first sided with the Pope against the Venetians, but after the treaty between Venice and the Pope found himself fighting against the papal forces. He lost and regained Modena and Reggio and received the aid of the emperor Charles V in retaining them against papal wishes. His brother Ippolito I, Cardinal d'Este, was Ariosto's patron. Ercole II (1508–59) succeeded to the dukedom; his wife was Renée, daughter of Louis XII of France; his brother, Ippolito II, Cardinal d'Este, was archbishop of Milan and built the Tivoli palace known as the Villa d'Este. Alfonso II (1533–97), patron of Tasso, attempted reforms in the Ferraran army and in agriculture, but when he named as his successor his cousin Cesare (1533–1628), Pope Clement VIII effectively achieved the elimination of the house of Este as an Italian power by declaring Cesare illegitimate and obtaining cession of the Este possessions to the papal dominions through treaty with Alfonso's sister Lucrezia. Mary Beatrice, wife of James II of England, was a member of the family, her father being Alfonso IV (1634–62), but the family was in eclipse and the male line died out with Ercole III Rinaldo (1727–1803). Ercole's only daughter, Maria Beatrice, married Archduke Ferdinand of Austria, third son of the emperor Francis I, who became the founder of the Austrian branch of the house of Este, the male line of which became extinct in 1875.

Este. [Ancient name, **Ateste.**] Town and commune in NE Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Veneto, in the province of Padova, SW of Padua. It has flour mills and manufactures of building materials and matches. Among its notable buildings is a castle of the counts of Este, built mainly in the 14th century, with walls, battlements, and watch towers still standing. The oldest church is San Martino; the medieval cathedral, with a beautiful bell tower, was reconstructed, after damage by an earthquake, in the period 1690–1732. There are palaces and villas of the Renaissance period. The museum (Museo Atestino), one of the largest in N Italy, contains remains from pre-Roman and Roman ancient times. A Roman military colony, the site was later deserted, and was resettled when the German emperor Otto I gave it in fief to a Lombard family, later known (as a branch of the Guelphs) under the name of Este. Incorporated into the republic of Venice in 1405, the city became the favorite seat of a number of Venetian families. Buildings of interest to tourists were undamaged in World War II. Pop. of commune, 13,631 (1936); of town, 7,413 (1936).

Estébanez Calderón (es.tā'bä.neth käl.dā.rōn'), **Serafín.** See **Calderón, Serafín Estébanez.**

Estelí (es.tā.lē'). Department in W Nicaragua. Capital, Estelí; area, 772 sq. mi.; pop. 43,506 (1950).

Estelí. Town in W Nicaragua, capital of Estelí department. 5,525 (1950).

Estella (es.tel'ą). Heroine of Charles Dickens's *Great Expectations;* adopted daughter of Miss Havisham and actual daughter of Magwitch.

Estella (es.tā'lyä), Marqués **de.** Title of **Rivera y Orbaneja, Miguel Primo de.**

Esterhazy (es.ter.ą.zē), **Marie Charles Ferdinand Walsin.** [Pseudonym, Comte **de Voilemont.**] b. in Austria, 1847; d. at Harpenden, England, May 21, 1923. French army officer, forger, gambler, and anti-Semite. He is now remembered chiefly for his notorious connection with the sensational Dreyfus case, in which Captain Alfred Dreyfus, a French Jew, was accused and found guilty of selling important military secrets to Germany. In 1899 Esterhazy not only confessed that the evidence against Dreyfus had been forged and manufactured by him, but also that he was himself the German spy. He left France in 1898. He returned to France in 1899, under a safe-conduct, confessed that his forged material had sent an innocent man to prison, and then left his country for the last time. He settled in England, married a Frenchwoman 30 years his junior, and led a hand-to-mouth existence by translating French, German, and Italian. He later managed to secure an interest in a grocery business at Harpenden and lived under better circumstances (sometimes under the name of Comte de Voilemont, a name he also used when he wrote occasionally for periodicals).

Esterházy von Galantha (es'ter.hä.zē fon gô'län.tô, gä.län'tä), **Nikolaus Joseph,** Prince **von.** b. Dec. 18, 1714; d. at Vienna, Sept. 28, 1790. Hungarian general, diplomat, and patron of letters and the arts, especially music; grandson of Paul IV, Prince von Esterházy von Galantha (1635–1713).

Esterházy von Galantha, Nikolaus, Prince **von.** b. 1765; d. at Como, Italy, Nov. 24, 1833. Hungarian magnate, noted as a patron of the arts and sciences; grandson of Nikolaus Joseph, Prince von Esterházy von Galantha (1714–90).

Esterházy von Galantha, Paul Anton, Prince **von.** b. March 11, 1786; d. at Regensburg, Bavaria, May 21, 1866. Austrian diplomat; son of Nikolaus, Prince von Esterházy von Galantha (1765–1833). He was appointed minister at Dresden in 1810, and ambassador at Rome in 1814, was ambassador at London (1815–18, 1830–1838), and for a short time in 1848 was Hungarian minister of foreign affairs in the Batthyany ministry.

Esterházy von Galantha, Paul IV, Prince **von.** b. at Eisenstadt, Hungary, Sept. 7, 1635; d. March 26, 1713. Hungarian general. He served with distinction in the wars against the Turks (1663–86), became a cavalry general in 1667, was created a prince of the Holy Roman Empire in 1687, and was palatine of Hungary (1687–97).

Esterzili (es.ter.dzē'lē). Town and commune in W Italy, on the island of Sardinia, in the province of Nuoro, situated in the S part of the Barbagia district, S of Nuoro. Much livestock is raised in the commune. Pop. of commune, 14,438 (1936); of town, 1,258 (1936).

Estevan (es'tę.van). Town in the province of Saskatchewan, Canada, situated in the extreme SW corner of the province, ab. 30 mi. N of the Canadian-U.S. border and ab. 147 mi. SW of Moose Jaw. The town is the center of Saskatchewan's lignite mining. 3,935 (1951).

Esther (es'tėr). [Hebrew, **Hadassah** or **Edissa.**] Persian name of the queen from whom one of the Old Testament books takes its name. She is represented in that book as the daughter of Abihail, cousin and adopted daughter of Mordecai, of the tribe of Benjamin. She was made queen in place of Vashti by King Ahasuerus (Xerxes I, c519–465 B.C., and in this position was able to protect her people against the hostile contrivances of Haman; in memory of this deliverance the feast of Purim is still celebrated by orthodox Jews.

Esther (es.ter). Play by Jean Baptiste Racine, with music by Moreau, written for the pupils of St.-Cyr at the request of Madame de Maintenon. It was acted with great pomp and ceremony by the school girls before the king.

Esther (es'tėr). Oratorio by Handel, with English words by S. Humphreys from Racine's *Esther.* It was written for the duke of Chandos, and was first performed at Cannons, near London, on Aug. 29, 1720.

Esther. Novel by Henry Adams, published in 1884 under the pseudonym Frances Snow Compton.

Esther Summerson (sum'ėr.sọn). See **Summerson, Esther.**

Estherville (es'tėr.vil). City in NW Iowa, county seat of Emmet County; shipping and trading center for an agricultural area. 6,719 (1950).

Esther Waters (wô'tėrz, wot'ėrz). Novel by George Moore, published in 1894. It deals with an English servant-girl and the hardships she endures in the struggle to rear her illegitimate child.

Esthonia (es.thō'ni.ą, -tō'-). See **Estonia.**

Estienne (es.tyen) or **Étienne** (ā.tyen), **Charles.** [Latinized, **Stephanus.**] b. at Paris, c1504; d. 1564. French printer, bookseller, physician, and scholar. He was the third son of Henri Estienne (c1460–1520), and the brother of François and Robert. He studied medicine at Paris, where he took his degree, and he taught Jean Antoine de Baïf, who later became a distinguished poet and a member of the Pleiade. In 1551, Robert having left Paris for Geneva, he took full charge of the printing business, and was made king's printer. Ten years later he was bankrupt, and it is believed that he died in a debtor's prison. His works have been praised as models of typography and correctness. He published *De dissectione*

partium corporis humani libri tres (1548), an important work on anatomy with valuable woodcuts, *Dictionarium historicum ac poëticum* (1553), the first French encyclopedia, *Praedium rusticum* (1554), a volume of pamphlets on agriculture by ancient authors, and an edition of Cicero (1557). In 1543 he translated an Italian comedy, *Gli ingannati* (under the title *Le Sacrifice*), important for its influence on French comedy, and ten years later he brought out *Paradoxes*, an imitation of the "scandalous" *Paradossi*, by the Italian wit Ortensio Landi.

Estienne or **Étienne, François.** [Latinized, **Stephanus.**] b. 1502; d. 1550 or 1553. French printer and bookseller. He was the first son of Henri Estienne (c1460–1520), founder of the family and the firm. After his father's death in 1520, he continued the business in partnership with his stepfather, Simon de Collines.

Estienne or **Étienne, Henri.** [Latinized, **Stephanus.**] b. at Paris, c1460 or 1470; d. there, 1520. French printer, bookseller, and founder of a family of scholars and printers. Between 1501 and 1503 he opened a printing establishment in the Rue St.-Jean de Beauvais, near the University of Paris. He did much to promote learning by bringing out at least 120 works in the fields of science, theology, and the classics, his first publication being an edition of the *Ethics* of Aristotle. His device, on his title pages, was *Plus olei quam vini* ("more oil than wine"). He had three sons, François, Robert, and Charles, and his second son, Robert, also had three sons, all printers. After his death, his business was continued by his foreman, Simon de Collines, who married his widow a year later. His name frequently appears in its English form, Stephens, and he is so listed in some works of reference. He is sometimes called Henri I, in order to distinguish him from his grandson, Henri II.

Estienne or **Étienne, Henri.** [Latinized, **Stephanus.**] b. at Paris, 1528; d. at Lyons, France, in March, 1598. French printer and scholar; son of Robert Estienne. He established (c1556) a press at Paris and on his father's death in 1559 appears to have removed to Geneva and to have taken charge of his father's establishment. He edited and printed numerous editions of the Greek and Latin classics, compiled the *Thesaurus linguae Graecae* (1572), and wrote *Apologie pour Hérodote* (1566), *Traité de la conformité du Français avec le Grec, Précellence de la langue française*, and *Nouveaux dialogues de langue française italianisé.*

Estienne or **Étienne, Robert.** [Latinized, **Stephanus.**] b. at Paris, 1503; d. at Geneva, Switzerland, Sept. 7, 1559. French printer and scholar; son of Henri Estienne (c1460–1520). He became head (c1526) of a printing establishment at Paris, was appointed (1530) royal printer t Francis I, and settled (c1552) at Geneva. He published numerous editions of the Greek and Latin classics, many of which were enriched with notes by himself, various editions of the Bible (especially of the New Testament, 1550), and a Latin-French dictionary (the first of the kind) compiled by himself, entitled *Thesaurus linguae Latinae* (1532).

Estimé (es.tē.mā), **Dumarsais.** b. at Verelles, Haiti, April 21, 1900; d. at New York, July 20, 1953. Haitian politician, president of Haiti (1946–50). He served as a deputy in the national legislature from 1930 to 1946, presiding over the chamber of deputies and holding the portfolios of agriculture and education. Early in 1946 President Élie Lescot was overthrown by a military coup and, in the election which followed, control of the legislature passed to the Democrats; Estimé, who had been Lescot's principal opponent for some five years preceding the revolution, was chosen president. In 1949 a tense situation arose over what Haiti claimed, before the Council of the Organization of American States, was the "moral aggression" of her neighbor, the Dominican Republic, which had given shelter to a Haitian diplomat accused of attempting a revolution. This, combined with an expensive international exposition (1949), made serious demands on the national budget, and in May, 1950, the same military junta which had overthrown Lescot demanded, and received, Estimé's resignation.

Estmere (est'mir), **King.** See **King Estmere.**

Eston (es'tọn). Urban district and industrial center in NE England, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, ab. 5 mi. SE of Middlesbrough. It has no direct rail connections, being reached by rail to Middlesbrough, ab. 239 mi. N of London. Its industries include steelworks, shipyards, and chemical works. Ironstone is extensively mined nearby. 33,315 (1951).

Estonia (es.tō'ni.ạ). [Also: **Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic, Esthonia;** Estonian, **Eesti, Eestimaa;** Finnish, **Vironmaa;** Lettish, **Igaunija;** Russian, **Estoniya.**] Constituent Republic of the U.S.S.R., in N Europe, formerly the country of Estonia, on the Baltic Sea and the Gulf of Finland. The capital is at Tallin; area, 17,400 sq. mi.; pop. 1,117,300 (1940).

Estonians (es.tō'ni.ạnz). Finno-Ugrian people, closely allied to the Finns, who live largely in Estonia and numbered nearly a million in 1930. The term "Aestii" in Tacitus may be the first reference to the Estonians. They came under heavy German influence in the 13th century; in 1562 they passed under Swedish rule. From the 18th century on, the Estonians, except for an interval of freedom between World Wars I and II, have been governed by the Russians. The Estonians are nearly all Lutherans. They are town dwellers, with a long history of industrialization, commerce, and cultural development.

Estotiland (es.tot'il.ạnd). Legendary region supposed, several centuries ago, to lie in the N part of North America, near the Arctic Circle.

Estournelles de Constant (des.tör.nel dẹ kôńs.täń), **Paul Henri Benjamin Belluat,** Baron **de Constant de Rebecque d'.** b. at La Fleche, Sarthe, France, Nov. 22, 1852; d. at Créans, Sarthe, France, May 15, 1924. French political leader and diplomat, awarded (1909) the Nobel peace prize for his support of international conciliation.

Estrada (es.trä'ᴛʜä) or **Strada** (strä'ᴛʜä), **Alonso de.** d. in Mexico, c1530. Spanish officer, said to have been a natural son of Ferdinand V of Castile (as king of Aragon, Ferdinand II). In 1524 he went to Mexico as royal treasurer, and he was one of those left in charge of the government when Cortés went to Honduras (1524–26). In 1527 he was acting governor, and exiled Cortés from the city, besides opposing him in many ways.

Estrada, José Dolores. b. at Matagalpa, Nicaragua, 1787; d. near Granada, Nicaragua, Aug. 12, 1869. Nicaraguan general. He served under Chamorro from 1851 to 1854, and participated in the defense of Granada in the latter year. He fought against Walker, and defeated him at San Jacinto, on Sept. 14, 1856. In 1869, notwithstanding his great age, he was appointed commander in chief against the revolutionists; he defeated them several times, but died before the campaign was ended.

Estrada, La. See **La Estrada.**

Estrada Cabrera (kä.ʙrä'rä), **Manuel.** b. 1857; d. 1924. Guatemalan politician, president (1898–1920) of Guatemala. He became president after the assassination (February, 1898) of Reyna Barrios and remained in power through unopposed reëlections until deposed (1920) by revolt of Carlos Herrera.

Estrada Palma (päl'mä), **Tomás.** See **Palma, Tomás Estrada.**

Estrades (des.trâd), **Godefroi** (or **Godefroy**), Comte **d'.** b. at Agen, France, 1607; d. 1686. French diplomat and soldier, marshal of France. In 1646 he went to the Netherlands as ambassador extraordinary and participated in the conferences at Münster. In 1661 he was in England, and in the following year he was successful in securing the restitution of Dunkerque to France.

Estrange (les.trānj'), Sir **Roger L'.** See **L'Estrange,** Sir **Roger.**

Estrecho (es.trā'chō). Spanish word for "strait": for Spanish place names containing this element, see under the specific element of the name.

Estrées (des.trā), **Gabrielle d'.** [Titles: Marquise **de Monceaux,** Duchesse **de Beaufort.**] b. 1571; d. at Paris, April 10, 1599. Mistress of Henry IV of France, celebrated for her beauty. At the wish of the king (or because her father attempted to forestall a liaison with the king) she married Nicholas d'Amerval, Sieur de Liancourt, but soon separated from him. Later she acquired the titles Marquise de Monceaux and Duchesse de Beaufort. Henry legitimized their children and both

he and Gabrielle were planning divorces, in order that they might marry, when she died of fever.

Estrées, Gabrielle d', ou les Amours de Henri IV. See **Gabrielle d'Estrées, ou les Amours de Henri IV.**

Estrêla or **Estrella** (esh.trā'lą), **Serra da.** See **Serra da Estrêla.**

Estremadura (es''trę.mą.dör'ą; Portuguese, ēsh.trę.mą.dö'rą). Province of Portugal, bounded by Beira Litoral on the N, Ribatejo on the E, Alto Alentejo on the SE, and the Atlantic Ocean on the SW and W. It falls into two districts: Lisboa N of the Tejo River, Setúbal S of the Tejo; formerly it included what is now Ribatejo province. It is densely settled in the N, cultivates grain, wine, citrus fruit, and cork oaks, and has marble quarries and mineral springs; it is steppe country with more intermittent cultivation in the S. The rocky coast near Cabo da Roca marks the westernmost extension of the European continent. Commercial and industrial activities are concentrated in the city of Lisbon. Capital, Lisbon; area, 2,064 sq. mi.; pop. 1,379,533 (1940).

Estremadura (es''trę.mą.dör'ą; Spanish, es.trā.mä.ᵺö'-rä). [Also, **Extremadura.**] Region and former province of Spain, corresponding to the modern provinces of Badajoz and Cáceres. It lies between León on the N, New Castile and La Mancha on the E, Andalusia on the S, and Portugal on the W.

Estremoz (ēsh.trę.môsh'). [Latin, **Extrema, Stremontium.**] City and *concelho* (commune) in C Portugal, in the province of Alto Alentejo, in the district of Évora, ab. 25 mi. NE of Évora. In its neighborhood are celebrated marble quarries and groves of cork trees. The town produces terra-cotta articles known as *bilha de Estremoz* and has woolen manufactures. The castle (Torre de Menagem), built in the 13th century, was temporarily a royal residence. The Church of Saint Francis and Church of the Martyrs are in Gothic style. The nearby village of Santa Victoria do Ameixial was the scene of a victory of the Portuguese over the Spaniards in 1663; the battle confirmed the independence of Portugal. Pop. of concelho, 23,372 (1940); of city, 10,015 (1940).

Estrildis (es.tril'dis). [Also, **Estrild.**] Daughter of a legendary German king. She was loved by King Locrine, and was the mother by him of Sabrina. The story is narrated by Geoffrey of Monmouth.

Estrup (es'tröp), **Jacob Brønnum Scavenius.** b. at Sorø, Denmark, April 16, 1825; d. at Kongsdal, Denmark, Dec. 24, 1913. Danish statesman, conservative premier known for his successful defense of his policy against the opposition of the radical *Folketing* (lower house of Parliament). In particular, he obtained passage of legislation to enable the fortification of Copenhagen. He served (1854–55) in the *Folketing*, then was (1864–98, 1900–13) a member of the *Landsting* (upper house). He was a large landowner in his own right, and took the leading position in the Landowners' Party. He served (1865–69) as minister of the interior, held (1875–94) the posts of premier and finance minister, and became (1894) the leader of the conservative majority in the *Landsting*.

Esyllt (e.silt'). See under **Tristan.**

Eszék (e'sāk). Hungarian name of **Osijek.**

Esztergom (es'ter.gōm). [German, **Gran**; Latin, **Strigonia.**] City in N Hungary, situated opposite the junction of the Hron and Danube rivers, ab. 25 mi. NW of Budapest. Formerly in the center of the Hungarian domain, it is now located in the immediate vicinity of the Czechoslovak border. It was the residence of the Hungarian kings in the 12th and 13th centuries. The basilica, or cathedral, rising on a hill above the Danube, dates from the period 1822–56; the palace of the primate of Hungary was completed in 1882 and contains an art museum. The diocesan library has over 120,000 books, manuscripts, incunabula, and engravings. 20,134 (1948).

Eta (ā'tä). See also **Aeta.**

Eta (e.tä). [Also, **Suiheisha.**] Formerly a pariah group in Japan (Eta is considered derogatory; Suiheisha is the term which the people themselves prefer). The lowest class in the officially recognized social hierarchy during the Tokugawa shogunate (1615–1867), the Eta, who were chiefly leather-workers and animal-slaughterers, were confined to ghettos or special villages and prohibited from marrying members of other classes. Although in the Meiji era (1868–1912) all legal restrictions upon them were abolished, they continue to suffer discrimination. They number about a million. Half of them are farmers; many of the others are tanners, shoemakers, and butchers.

Établissements Français de l'Inde (ā.tà.blēs.mäñ fräñ.se dę laṅd). See **French India.**

Établissements Français de l'Océanie (lo.sā.à.nē). See **French Oceania.**

Etah (ē'tą). Settlement in NW Greenland, on the N shore of a small fjord ab. 2,600 mi. N of New York. The Eskimos in this region had long been out of contact with the outside world until discovered by John Ross in 1818, and were called the "Polar Eskimo." The American explorer Peary used Etah as his winter base and starting point for his explorations of NW Greenland. It is the northernmost permanent settlement in Greenland, though there are remains of Eskimo winter houses farther north.

Etah. District in the Agra division, Uttar Pradesh (United Provinces), Union of India, ab. 130 mi. NW of Cawnpore: rice, wheat, and sugar. Area, 1,737 sq. mi.; pop. 984,760 (1941).

Etamin (et'ą.min) or **Etanin** (-nin). The second-magnitude star γ Draconis. It is sometimes called Rastaben. Bradley's observations of this star led to his discovery of the aberration of light and of the rotation of the earth on its axis.

Étampes (ā.täñp). Town in N France, in the department of Seine-et-Oise, situated on the Juine River, ab. 29 mi. SW of Paris. It is an industrial town, with an automobile and bicycle factory and a flour mill. It has various old churches and buildings from the medieval and Renaissance periods. Part of the town was destroyed in World War II. 10,245 (1946).

Étampes (dā.täñp), Duchesse **d'.** [Title of **Anne de Pisseleu d'Heilly.**] b. c1508; d. c1580. Mistress of Francis I of France.

Étang (lā.täṅ), Comte **Pierre Dupont de l'.** See **Dupont de l'Étang,** Comte **Pierre.**

Étang de Thau (ā.täṅg dę tō). See **Thau, Étang de.**

Etanin (et'ą.nin). See **Etamin.**

Étaples (ā.tàpl). Town in N France, in the department of Pas-de-Calais, situated at the mouth of the Canche River, near the English Channel, W of Montreuil. It is a picturesque town and an important fishing port. Part of the town, including the 15th-century church, was destroyed during World War II. 6,634 (1946).

Étaples (dā.tàpl), **Jacques Lefèvre d'.** See **Lefèvre d'Étaples, Jacques.**

Etawah (ē.tä'wą). District in the Agra division, Uttar Pradesh (United Provinces), Union of India, ab. 140 mi. SE of Delhi: rice, sugar, wheat, barley, and cotton. Capital, Etawah; area, 1,691 sq. mi.; pop. 883,264 (1941).

Etawah. Capital of the Etawah district, Uttar Pradesh (United Provinces), Union of India, near the Jumna River, ab. 70 mi. SE of Agra: trading center and a major road junction. 53,114 (1941).

Eteocles (ē.tē'ō.klēz). In Greek legend, a king of Thebes, son of Oedipus and Jocasta, and brother of Polynices and Antigone. He had agreed to surrender the throne to his brother in alternate years, but broke his promise. This led to the expedition of the Seven against Thebes to seat Polynices on the throne. The brothers fought and killed each other.

Étex (ā.teks), **Antoine.** b. at Paris, March 20, 1808; d. there, July 14, 1888. French sculptor and painter, a pupil of Ingres in drawing and of Pradier in sculpture. In 1828 he won the second grand prix in sculpture. Among his statues are *Cain* (a colossal group), *Leda*, *Charlemagne*, *Saint Augustine*, and the groups *1814* and *1815* for the Arc de l'Étoile at Paris.

Ethan Brand: A Chapter from an Abortive Romance (ē'thąn brand). Story by Nathaniel Hawthorne, published in *The Snow-Image and Other Twice-Told Tales* (1851).

Ethandun (eth.an.dön'). Scene of a victory of Alfred the Great over the Danes in 878. It is identified with Edington, in Wiltshire.

Ethan Frome (ē'thąn frōm). Novelette by Edith Wharton, published in 1911.

Ethbaal (eth.bā'ąl). [Assyrian, **Tuba'lu**; Greek, **Ithobalus.**] King of Tyre. He was the father of Jezebel, the wife of Ahab, king of Israel. In the Assyrian inscriptions

he is called Tuba'lu. Ethbaal II is mentioned in the annals of Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylonia. Josephus represents him as king of Sidon as well as of Tyre. 1 Kings, xvi. 31.

Ethelbald (eth'ęl.bôld). [Also, **Æthelbald.**] d. at Seccandune (now* Seckington), England, 757. King of Mercia (716–757) and successor to Ceolred. He took the town of Somerton in Wessex (now Somersetshire) in 733, and ravaged Northumbria (740). His control stretched over all of England north to the Humber. He was defeated at Burford by his underking, Cuthred of Wessex (752). He was murdered, possibly by his ealdormen, in 757.

Ethelbald. [Also, **Æthelbald.**] fl. 9th century. King of the West Saxons (858–860). He was ruler during his father Ethelwulf's absence (855–856) at Rome and forced Ethelwulf to grant him the rule of Wessex before he would permit his return. He married (858) his father's widow, Judith of France, who on his death returned to France and married Baldwin, afterward count of Flanders. From this latter union was descended Matilda, wife of William the Conqueror.

Ethelbert (eth'ęl.bėrt). [Also: **Ædilberct, Æthelbert.**] b. c552; d. 616. King of Kent (560–616). He was defeated by the West Saxons under Ceawlin and Cutha at the battle of Wimbledon (568). He married Bertha or Bercia, a Christian princess, daughter of Charibert, king of the Franks, and later (597) received Saint Augustine at the Isle of Thanet and was converted to Christianity. He issued the first Anglo-Saxon legal code (600).

Ethelbert. [Also: **Æthelberht, Æthelbert.**] d. c866. King of the West Saxons (860–866); son of Ethelwulf. He was the brother of Alfred the Great and took the throne of Kent in 855, uniting that with Wessex when he succeeded to the latter kingdom on the death of his brother Ethelbald.

Ethelburga (eth.ęl.bėr'gą), Saint. [Also, Saint **Æthelburh.**] d. c676. Abbess of Barking, Essex. She is commemorated on Oct. 11.

Ethelfleda (eth.ęl.flē'dą). [Also: **Ælfled, Æthelflaed;** known as **Lady of the Mercians.**] d. c918. Eldest daughter of King Alfred and wife of Ethelred of Mercia, with whom she shared the rule until his death (c911); she was sole ruler from that time to her own death (c918). She built fortifications against the Norwegians and Danes (912–915), fought the Welsh at Brecknock (916), and took Derby from the Danes (917). She extended her rule to Leicester and York (918).

Ethelfrid (eth'ęl.frid). [Also: **Aedilfrid, Æthilfrith.**] d. 617. King of the Northumbrians (Bernicia and Deira) from 593 to 617; son of Ethelric, whom he succeeded. He defeated Aidan (Aedhan) at the battle of Daegsastan (probably Dawstone), in 603, defeated the Welsh at the battle of Chester (613), and was defeated and killed by the East Anglian king Raedwald, the ally of Ethelfrid's brother-in-law Edwin, at the battle of the Idle (near Nottingham) in 617.

Ethelmar de Valence (eth'ęl.mär dę vą.läńs'). See **Aymer de Valence** (or **de Lusignan**).

Ethelred (eth'ęl.red), Saint. [Also: **Æthelred, Ailred, Aelred.**] b. 1109; d. June 12, 1166. English ecclesiastical writer. He was educated at the Scottish court, entered the Cistercian order, and became abbot of Revesby in Lincolnshire, and afterward of Rievaulx in Yorkshire. His works include *Historia de Vita et Miraculis S. Edwardi, Genealogia Regum Anglorum, De Bello Standardi,* and *Historia de Sanctimoniali de Watton,* which have been published in Sir Roger Twysden's *Historiae Anglicanae Scriptores decem* (1652). His theological works were collected by Richard Gibbons. The *Margaritae Vita* attributed to him is not his work.

Ethelred I. [Also, **Æthelred I.**] d. 871. King of the West Saxons (866–871); son of Ethelwulf; successor to Ethelbert. He was aided by his brother, Alfred, against the Danes (868) and in the victory over them at Aescesdun or Ashdown (871). Alfred succeeded him.

Ethelred II. [Also: **Æthelred II;** called **"Ethelred the Unready."**] b. c968; d. at London, 1016. King of England; son of Edgar and Elfrida. He succeeded to the throne upon the murder (978) of his half-brother, Edward the Martyr. He instituted (991) payment of the "danegeld," a tax to pay tribute to the invading Danes. He ordered a general massacre of the Danes (c1002), and made strenuous but futile efforts to raise the weak English power to match the strength of the Danes. He was deposed (1013) when the Danish king Sweyn virtually subjugated England. Ethelred fled to Normandy and was restored after Sweyn's death (1014).

Ethelwerd (eth'ęl.wėrd) or **Æthelweard** (ath'ęl.werd). d. c998. English chronicler; said to be the great-great-grandson of King Ethelred I, elder brother of Alfred. Possibly he was the ealdorman who accompanied Bishop Ælfheah on the embassy to Olaf of Norway to persuade him to treat with King Ethelred II at Andover. His chronicle extends from the creation to 973 and was first edited by Savile (1596).

Ethelwulf (eth'ęl.wůlf). [Also: **Adelwlf, Æthelwulf, Athulf.**] d. 858. King (839–858) of Wessex, Sussex, Kent, and Essex. He was the father of Alfred the Great, who accompanied him to Rome (855), and of Ethelbald, Ethelbert, and Ethelred I. He was defeated by the Danes at Charmouth (842), and revenged himself with a victory at Ockley (in what is now Surrey) in 851. He married (856) Judith, daughter of the emperor Charles II (Charles the Bald), a union which is believed by some scholars to have contributed to the revolt (856) of his son Ethelbald, which lost Ethelwulf the sovereignty of Wessex. He was a generous contributor to the church.

Etherege (eth'ėr.ĕj), **George.** b. in Oxfordshire, England; fl. c1588. English classical scholar. He studied at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and was licensed to practice medicine in 1545. He was regius professor of Greek at Christ Church, Oxford (1547–50 and 1554–59). His health was seriously impaired by frequent imprisonments during a period of 30 years on account of his adherence to the Roman Catholic faith. He was living in 1588, but his death is not recorded. His works include a Latin translation of Justin Martyr, various poems in Greek and Latin, the Psalms of David in Hebrew verse set to music, and a manuscript copy of musical compositions.

Etherege, Sir George. [Also, **Etheredge.**] b. c1635; d. 1691. English dramatist. The facts of his early life are obscure. In 1676 he was obliged to leave the country with John Wilmot, Earl of Rochester, on account of a disgraceful brawl, but before 1685 had obtained diplomatic employment. He was sent to The Hague by Charles II, and in 1685 to Ratisbon (Regensburg) by James II. He disgusted the Germans by his habits of debauchery and breaches of etiquette. In 1688 he retired hastily to Paris, where Luttrell reports that he died. He wrote *The Comical Revenge or Love in a Tub* (1664), *She Would if She Could* (1668), and *The Man of Mode, or Sir Fopling Flutter* (1676). He was the inventor of the witty comedy of intrigue.

Ethical Culture Movement. Movement or society founded at New York on May 15, 1876, by Felix Adler. As its name indicates, the movement was established to promote the growth, or culture, of morality based on ethics and completely independent of and apart from any sectarian theology. As such it is nonsectarian in nature, emphasizes simplicity in living and in services, breaking away from rites, rituals, and ceremonies, and promotes education in general and the intellectual development of its members. The society does not endorse any religious creed, its supporters being Jews, Catholics, and Protestants, but neither does it oppose any. The movement spread through the U.S., and ethical societies, or societies for ethical culture, as they are called, were founded at Chicago (1883), Philadelphia (1885), St. Louis (1886), Brooklyn, N.Y. (1906), and Boston (1920). The movement reached England in 1888, its first leaders being Stanton Coit and Moncure Daniel Conway, both Americans. The English branch of the movement, which stems from Adler's New York society, has included Leslie Stephen, J. H. Muirhead, Bosanquet (the Hegelian), John Stuart Mackenzie, Gilbert Murray, Bury (the historian), and Hobhouse (the philosopher) among its followers. In Europe the movement is represented in Germany, Austria, and Switzerland where, as in all other countries, its membership, although enthusiastic, is small.

Ethiopia (ē.thi.ō'pi.ą). [Also: **Aethiopia, Axumite Kingdom.**] In ancient geography, a country S of Egypt, corresponding to the kingdom of Meroë, from the neighborhood of Khartoum N to Egypt. In a more extended

sense it comprised Nubia, the N part of modern Ethiopia, Sennar, and Kordofan. It was closely connected with Egypt. Conquered by Egyptian kings of the XIIth dynasty, lost in the period of the Hyksos, and reconquered under the XVIIIth dynasty, it remained with Egypt until after the XXth dynasty. An Ethiopian founded the XXVth Egyptian dynasty.

Ethiopia. [Also: **Abyssinia**; in old sources sometimes **Habassin**; Amharic, **Ityopya**; Arabic, **El Habesha.**] Independent empire occupying the major portion of the "horn" of E Africa, bounded on the W by the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, on the S by Kenya, on the SE by the former Italian colony of Somaliland, and on the E and NE by British and French Somaliland and the former Italian colony of Eritrea. The ruling emperor is Haile Selassie I. He is assisted by a crown council and a parliament of two houses, of which all the members are appointed. The country is divided into 12 provinces, each ruled by a governor appointed by the emperor. Ethiopia has been isolated from the world for centuries and is primitive in many ways. It has twice been invaded by Italian troops. In 1896 they were repulsed at Aduwa but in 1936 they conquered the country and set up the empire of Italian East Africa, which included not only the conquered kingdom but the Italian colonies of Eritrea and Somaliland. With the defeat of Italy in World War II, Haile Selassie I was restored to his throne and the country was once more independent. In 1952 Ethiopia and Eritrea, under the sponsorship of the United Nations, joined in a political union, giving Ethiopia an outlet to the sea. Previously its only contact with the outside world had been via the Addis Ababa-Djibouti railroad. Ethiopia has little industry or commerce, and there is a severe lack of good roads. Much of the country is highland area and therefore suitable for comfortable living and agriculture. Lake Tana in the NW part of the country is important as one of the sources of the Nile River. Addis Ababa is the capital and the only city of any size. Other centers include Harar and Diredawa. Area, ab. 350,000 sq. mi.; pop. estimates range from 8,000,000 to 15,000,000 (a census has never been taken).

Ethiopian War (ē.thi.ō'pi.ạn), **Italo-.** See **Italo-Ethiopian War.**

Ethiopic (ē.thi.ō'pik, -op'ik). See **Geez.**

Ethnogenesis (eth.nō.jen'ẹ.sis). Ode by Henry Timrod (sometimes called the "laureate of the Confederacy"), written in 1861 for the first Confederate Congress and reprinted in his volume *Poems* (1873). The poem praises the South and celebrates the birth of the new nation.

Étienne (ā.tyen). See also **Estienne.**

Étienne, Charles Guillaume. b. at Chamouilly, Haute-Marne, France, Jan. 6, 1778; d. at Paris, March 13, 1845. French dramatist, poet, and journalist. His first important work was *Le Rêve*, an opera, with music by Gresnick (1799), which had such success as to induce him to devote himself to the drama; he produced a great number of plays, among which is the comedy *Brueys et Palaprat* (1807). In 1810 his best play, *Les Deux Gendres*, appeared. He was also the author of a number of political pamphlets and of *Histoire du théâtre français* (1802).

Étienne Aubert (ō.ber). Original name of Pope **Innocent VI.**

Étienne de la Boétie (dẹ lå bo.ā.sē). See **La Boétie, Étienne de.**

Étienne-du-Mont (ā.tyen.dü.môñ), **Saint.** [Eng. trans., *"Saint Stephen of the Mount."*] Church at Paris in the florid-Pointed, or Flamboyant (or Late) Gothic, style, begun in 1517. The west front was added by Henry IV. The church is famous for its graceful *jubé* (rood screen) in carved stone, which spans the nave in a low arch from opposite pillars around which wind its two spiral stairs; in this feature and in other elements of its decoration the church exemplifies a transition from pure Gothic style to the early Renaissance. It possesses some beautiful glass, and the rich 13th-century shrine of Sainte Geneviève.

Étioles (dā.tyol), **Jeanne Antoinette Poisson le Normant d'.** See **Pompadour,** Marquise **de.**

Etive (et'iv), **Loch.** Sea inlet in W Scotland, in Argyllshire, ab. 4 mi. NE of Oban. Length, ab. 19 mi.; greatest width, ab. 2 mi.

Etna (et'nạ). [Former names, **Stewartsville, Centerville.**] Borough in SW Pennsylvania, in Allegheny County, just above Pittsburgh: manufactures of iron and steel. Incorporated in 1868, it was named for Mount Etna, in Sicily. 6,750 (1950).

Etna. [Italian, **Monte Etna,** (Sicilian) **Mongibello**; Latin, **Aetna.**] Chief mountain in Sicily, and the highest volcano in Europe, situated in the E part of the island, N of Catania. It figured in Greek mythology in the stories of Enceladus and Hephaestus. Among the most important of the eruptions, more than 80 of which have been recorded, are those of 1169, 1669, 1693, 1755, 1792, 1832, 1852, 1865, 1879, 1886, and 1892; the most recent was in 1950. Elevation, ab. 10,758 ft.

ETO. See **European Theater of Operations.**

Etocessa (ē.tō.ses'ạ). Latin name of **Tewkesbury,** England.

Étoges (ā.tozh). Village in NE France, in the department of Marne, ab. 16 mi. S by SW of Épernay. An indecisive battle between Napoleon and the Allies was fought here Feb. 14, 1814.

Étoile du Nord (lā.twål dü nôr), **L'.** [Eng. trans., *"The Star of the North."*] Opera in three acts by Meyerbeer, with a libretto by Scribe, first produced at Paris on Feb. 16, 1854. It was called *La Stella del Norte* when produced in England in 1855.

Eton (ē'tọn). Urban district in S central England, in Buckinghamshire, on the left bank of the river Thames, opposite Windsor, ab. 22 mi. W of London by rail. It is known chiefly for Eton College, a famous English public school, founded in 1440 by Henry VI. The low and picturesque battlemented and towered brick buildings enclose two courts, which communicate by a vaulted passage. The large chapel, in Perpendicular style, forms the S side of the outer quadrangle. The new quadrangle was finished in 1889. Pop. 3,250 (1951).

Eton (ā'tōn). [Also: **Etun, Toni.**] Subgroup of the Bantu-speaking Pangwe of C Africa, inhabiting SW Cameroun, N of Yaoundé. Their population is estimated at ab. 112,000 (by I. Dugast, *Inventaire ethnique du Sud-Cameroun*, 1949).

Étourdi (lā.tör.dē), **L'.** [Eng. trans., *"The Scatterbrain."*] Comedy by Molière, presented at Lyons in 1653.

Etowah (et'ō.wä). Large mound site near Cartersville, NW of Atlanta, Ga. The culture here is a variant of Lamar, dates from the Temple Mound II period (about c1400–1700 A.D.), and has been influenced by Middle Mississippi culture. The site was one of the centers of the Southern Cult.

Etowah. Town in SE Tennessee, in McMinn County: trading point for an agricultural area. 3,261 (1950).

Etowah River. River in N and NW Georgia, flowing generally W to its confluence with the Oostanaula River at Rome, Ga. In 1950 the Allatoona power station in the Etowah E of Cartersville began operation with two 36,000-kw. power units. One more unit is to be installed. Length, ab. 150 mi.

Étranger (lā.träñ.zhā), **L'.** Novel (1942; Eng. trans., *The Stranger*, 1946), by the French writer Albert Camus (1913—), exploiting the themes of estrangement and of the absurdity of man's place in the universe.

Étretat (ā.trẹ.tà). Resort in N France, in the department of Seine-Inférieure, on the English Channel ab. 14 mi. NE of Le Havre.

Etruria (ẹ.trö'ri.ạ). Ecclesiastical district and village in C England, in Staffordshire, ab. 147 mi. NW of London by rail. It was amalgamated (1910) in Stoke-on-Trent county borough. Etruria is noted as the seat of the Wedgwood potteries, founded by Josiah Wedgwood.

Etruria. [Latin also **Hetruria.**] In ancient geography, a division of Italy which extended along the Mediterranean, and was separated from Umbria, the Sabine territory, and Latium by the Tiber, and from Liguria by the Apennines. It nearly corresponds to modern Tuscany. It contained a confederation of 12 cities. The Etruscans developed as a great naval power, influential in N and C Italy, and had possessions on the Po and in Campania. Etruscan kings ruled at an early time at Rome (probably until c500 B.C.). The Etruscans were defeated by Syracuse in a naval battle in 474 B.C., and suffered from the invasion of the Gauls c400. Veii was lost to Rome in 396. Defeat by Rome at

the Vadimonian Lake in 283 was followed by the fall of Tarquinii and the other Etrurian cities.

Etruria, Kingdom of. Kingdom in Italy formed by Napoleon from the grand duchy of Tuscany in 1801, and bestowed upon the crown prince of Parma. It was annexed to France in 1808.

Etrurians (ē.trō'ri.ąnz). See **Etruscans.**

Etruscans (ē.trus'kąnz). [Also, **Etrurians.**] The people of ancient Etruria, a region in Italy corresponding to what is now Tuscany and part of Umbria. Exactly who or what these people were has never been satisfactorily determined. Their inscriptions have never been completely deciphered; only the proper names emerge with certainty; and their language still defies sure classification. It was entirely different from the language of their predecessors in the region. That it is not Indo-European is the consensus to date; the alphabet resembles the Greek and Phoenician. Several theories as to the origin of the Etruscans have been advanced: (1) the Greek historian Dionysius of Halicarnassus thought that they were the original inhabitants of Italy; (2) Herodotus said that during a famine in Lydia the current king divided his people into two groups, one group to remain in Lydia, the other to emigrate under the leadership of his son Tyrsenus. The emigrants went first to Smyrna to build ships, and from there to the land of the Umbrians, where they settled, built towns, and called themselves Tyrrhenians; (3) Livy proposed that they came from invading Alpine peoples, probably the Rhaetians. The most recent specialists in Etruscan ethnology and archeology corroborate Herodotus, insofar as it is now believed that the Etruscans entered Italy in the 9th century B.C. from the sea, were probably from Asia Minor, subdued the Umbrians, and built a number of fortified towns which were eventually unified into a powerful state. That they came from the north is now a discredited theory, because archeologists are satisfied that they entered Italy from the sea and that the northernmost of their settlements were the latest to be founded. Flinders Petrie believed in their Asiatic origin because their weights were unlike those throughout the Mediterranean region, but seemed related to those of India.

Culture. A new era of culture began with them, the most advanced in Italy before Roman arms overwhelmed it. The Etruscans were skilled ironworkers and bronzeworkers, active traders, and their products were sought and bought not only by the Greeks, but even trickled into the area of what is now Germany, France, and Spain through the trade routes and passes. The Etruscans imported as assiduously as they exported, and many an "Etruscan" objet d'art has since been proved to be an imported piece of Greek workmanship. The greatest similarity between Etruscan and Greek art, however, lies in the fact that both arts derived from the same Eastern sources. The Etruscan peculiarity of style, reflecting both Asiatic and Egyptian influence, distinguishes their early productions; later, Greek influence predominates and finally supersedes their own. The Etruscans are especially noted for their characteristic polygonal town walls (sometimes called Cyclopean) and their cupolaed sepulchers (also called tower-tombs). The sepulcher paintings depict a high level of life: banquets, dancers, musicians, races, wrestling matches, hunting scenes. Silver and gold objects and carved gems were found in the tombs, where the findings also reveal that these people were advanced in dentistry (artificial teeth, gold crowns, etc., bear testimony to this). They are much noted also for their black *bochero* pottery and terra cotta vases and figurines. Of their twelve cities Tarquinii (modern Tarquinia) is noted for its tombs and tomb paintings. Caere (modern Cervetri) is noted for its necropolis; Veii (modern Veio) for its sculptures. Vetulonia is famous as one of the oldest Etruscan settlements. Clusium (modern Chiusi) was the stronghold of the king Lars Porsena, and is noted for its tombs. Cosa, Volteria, Perugia were among the other cities. By the 6th century B.C. the Etruscans had crossed the Apennines and founded Felsina (now Bologna). By the 5th century B.C. their expansion, power, and civilization was at its height. The Greeks repeatedly tried to curb Etruscan expansion and power, but it was the Romans who finally first halted them in the 5th century B.C. They became weakened by Gallic invasions, and after the Romans captured Veii (396 B.C.) the rest of the cities succumbed. Etruscan culture made its mark on Roman culture during the first two centuries of the Roman hold, throughout Latium especially. But as the Roman powers strengthened, Etruscan civilization weakened, and by the 1st century B.C. had disappeared.

Etsch (ech). German name of the **Adige.**

Etsi (āt'sē). One of the Sudanic-speaking Akan peoples of W Africa, inhabiting the S Gold Coast, between Cape Coast and Saltpond.

Ett (et), **Kaspar.** b. 1788; d. 1847. German composer of church music patterned after that of the 16th and 17th centuries.

Etten en Leur (et'ęn en lėr'). [Also, **Etten.**] Town in S Netherlands, in the province of North Brabant, W of Breda. In an agricultural community, it has a brewery and a cigar factory. The painter Vincent van Gogh lived here in the parish house in 1881. Pop. 10,438 (1939).

Etterbeek (et'ėr.bāk). Town in C Belgium, in the province of Brabant, W of Brussels, of which it is a suburb. It has beautiful parks. 50,040 (1947).

Ettlingen (et'ling.ęn). Town in S Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Württemberg-Baden, American Zone, formerly in the free state of Baden, ab. 4 mi. S of Karlsruhe. It has garment, knitwear, metallurgical, and paper industries. Buildings of interest include a beautiful *Rathaus* (town hall) in the baroque style (1728), the former castle of the margraves of Baden (1728–33), and a local museum. Originally a Roman settlement, the town became part of Baden in 1227. The fortifications of Ettlingen, reaching from here toward the Rhine River, were used during the War of the Spanish Succession. The French under Moreau defeated the Austrians under Archduke Charles here on July 9 and 10, 1796. Pop. 16,451 (1950).

Ettmüller (et'mül.ėr), **Ernst Moritz Ludwig.** b. at Gersdorf, near Löbau, Saxony, Oct. 5, 1802; d. near Zurich, Switzerland, April 15, 1877. German philologist. He was professor of the German language and literature in the *Gymnasium* (advanced secondary school) at Zurich. He edited Middle High German and Old Low German texts, and published works on Norse, an Anglo-Saxon chrestomathy (1850), and an Anglo-Saxon lexicon (1851).

Ettrick (et'rik). Unincorporated community in E Virginia, in Chesterfield County ab. 20 mi. S of Richmond, on the Appomattox River: northern suburb (across the river) of Petersburg. In the decade between the last two U.S. censuses its population more than doubled. 1,370 (1940), 3,030 (1950).

Ettrick, 1st Baron. A title of **Napier,** Sir **Francis.**

Ettrick Forest. Former forested region in SE Scotland, along Ettrick Water, which occupied most of what is now Selkirkshire. It was the royal hunting ground of the Stuarts, but in the 16th century was largely converted to pasture land.

"Ettrick Shepherd." See **Hogg, James.**

Ettrick Water. [Also, **Ettrick.**] Stream in S Scotland, in Selkirkshire. It rises ab. 6 mi. E of Moffat, and flows NE to a confluence with the river Tweed ab. 3 mi. NE of Selkirk. The tract of woodland on and adjoining it was formerly known as the Ettrick Forest. Length, ab. 33 mi.

Etty (et'i), **William.** b. at York, England, March 10, 1787; d. there, Nov. 13, 1849. English painter of historical subjects.

Étude (ā'tūd, ā.tūd'), **The.** Music magazine established (1883) by Theodore Presser, its first editor; now issued monthly at Philadelphia.

Etun (ē'ton). See **Eton.**

Etymander (et.i.man'dėr). An ancient name of the **Helmand.**

Etymologicum Magnum (et"i.mō.loj'i.kum mag'num). The remaining great lexicon of the Byzantine age, of unknown authorship.

Etzel (et'sęl). In German heroic legend, the name of Attila, king of the Huns; he is the Atli of Icelandic saga.

Eu (ė). Town in NW France, in the department of Seine-Inférieure, situated on the Bresle River, near its mouth, ab. 17 mi. NE of Dieppe. The church of Saint Laurent, built in the period 1186–1230, is one of the most beautiful examples of the flamboyant Gothic style in Normandy. The 16th-century castle was one of the favorite residences

of Louis Philippe. The chapel of the Collège is a historical monument. The town suffered damage in World War II. 5,540 (1946).

Eu (dė), **Louis Philippe Marie Ferdinand Gaston d'Orléans, Comte d'.** b. at Neuilly, France, April 28, 1842; d. 1922. Eldest son of the Duc de Nemours, and grandson of Louis Philippe. He married the princess imperial of Brazil on Oct. 15, 1864. In 1869 and 1870 he commanded the Brazilian forces in Paraguay, bringing the war to a successful termination.

Euboea (ū.bē'ą). [Modern Greek, **Evvoia**; Italian, **Negroponte**; Turkish, **Egripo**; sometimes in English, **Negropont.**] Largest island belonging to Greece, in the Aegean Sea. It lies E of Phocis, Boeotia, and Attica, from which it is separated by the strait of Evripus. It is traversed by mountains, Delphi reaching the height of 5,725 ft. The chief towns in ancient times were Chalcis and Eretria. It was subdued by Athens after the Persian wars. The Turks took it from the Venetians in 1470. Euboea and some adjoining islands form a *nomos* (department) of Greece, including the provinces of Istiea, Karystia, Scopelos, and Chalcis. Length, ab. 98 mi.; greatest width, ab. 30 mi. Capital, Chalcis; area of dept., 1,586 sq. mi.; pop. 163,720 (1951).

Eubonia (ū.bō'ni.ą). An ancient name of **Man, Isle of.**

Eubonne (ė.bon). Town in N France, in the department of Seine-et-Oise, between Pontoise and Argenteuil, NW of Paris. It manufactures lace and perfumes. It is adjacent to the community of Ermont. 8,797 (1946).

Eubulides (ū.bū'li.dēz). b. in Miletus; fl. in the 4th century B.C. Greek philosopher of the Megarian school.

Eucharis (ė.kā.rēs). In Fénelon's *Télémaque*, one of Calypso's nymphs with whom Télémaque falls in love. Mentor removes him from the island to get him out of her way. She is said to represent Mademoiselle de Fontanges, a favorite, for a short time, of Louis XIV.

Eucharist (ū'ką.rist). Sacrament, observed in Christian churches, of partaking of the body and blood of Christ which become bread and wine. The rite is called by different names in different churches: it is the Lord's Supper in most Protestant churches, Mass in the Roman Catholic Church (from the Latin *missa* or *missio*, from the "dismissal" with which the divine services are brought to an end), and Communion or Holy Communion in the Church of England and the Protestant Episcopal Church, referring to fellowship with Christ and all Christian followers. The Greek term *eucharistia* means "thanksgiving" or "blessing," and as such may be taken as the Greek equivalent of Berakhah, the Hebrew blessing offered to God for, and over, the food and drink on the table.

Euchites (ū'kīts). [Also: **Adelphians, Enthusiasts, Messalians.**] Sect which arose in the 4th century A.D. in the East, particularly in Mesopotamia and Syria. Its members attached supreme importance to prayer and the presence of the Holy Spirit, led an ascetic life, and rejected sacraments and the moral law. The sect continued until the 7th century, and was for a short time revived a few centuries later. See also **Palamites.**

Eucken (oi'kęn), **Rudolf Christoph.** b. in Aurich, Germany, Jan. 5, 1846; d. 1926. German philosopher and winner of a Nobel prize in literature (1908), professor of philosophy at Jena (1874 *et seq.*). He expounded a philosophy of activism based on ethics and idealism. In 1912–13 he delivered a series of lectures at Harvard. He published *Geschichte und Kritik der Grundbegriffe der Gegenwart* (1878, 1892), *Geschichte der philosophischen Terminologie* (1879), *Gesammelte Aufsätze zur Philosophie und Lebensanschauung* (1903), and others. Many of his works have been translated into English.

Euclid (ū'klid). fl. at Alexandria, c323–285 B.C. Greek mathematician and physicist whose systematization of the mathematical knowledge of his time remains to this day a basis for the teaching of elementary geometry. Despite the tremendous importance of this contribution, very little is definitely known about the man himself. He was probably trained in the Academy, at Athens, after the time of Plato, but several decades before the time of Archimedes. An Alexandrian scholar of the period has written that he was unassuming and of a notably mild temper, although by no means servile (according to one account, when he was asked by the reigning Egyptian king if there was not some easier way than his to learn geometry, he replied: "There is no royal road to geometry"). The type of man suggested by this fragmentary information is surely no humble slave, but a true scientist, and this conjecture is supported by the fact that much of the material in the 13 books of *The Elements* was probably original with him, and that the work as a whole is a synthesis of the highest order in the elaboration of which there is clear evidence of a considerable genius. The formulation of the postulates (and more particularly, of the fifth postulate) was due to Euclid alone (and the many attempts since to prove the fifth postulate is an indirect tribute, surely, to his wisdom). In addition to this, Euclid discovered the earliest theorems of the theory of numbers (leaving aside some undatable Pythagorean knowledge) and fundamental principles of geometrical optics (including laws of reflection and propagation of light in straight lines).

Works. Euclid's best-known work is, of course, *The Elements*, in 13 books (of which the first six are the ones chiefly used in introductory geometry). The translation of this, with commentary, by Thomas L. Heath (3 vols., 1908) is generally considered by historians of science to be not only the best one now existing in English, but one of the best ever to be made in any language. Among Euclid's other works are *The Pseudaria* (which are now lost, but are known to have been exercises in elementary geometry), *The Data* (also exercises, but in its modern form showing some deviation from that with which Euclid's contemporaries were familiar), *The Porisms* (three books which are now, and very unfortunately, no longer extant, but are known to have dealt with higher geometry), *The Phaenomena* (a treatise on astronomy or, more precisely, on spherical geometry), *The Optics* (although attribution of this to Euclid has been disputed by some authorities), and probably also various writings on musical theory.

Euclid. City in NE Ohio, in Cuyahoga County: suburb of Cleveland. It was settled in 1798. In the decade between the last two U.S. censuses its population more than doubled. 17,866 (1940), 41,396 (1950).

Euclid, Elements of. See **Elements** (of **Euclid**).

Euclid of Megara (meg'ą.rą). b. probably in Megara, in the middle of the 5th century B.C. Greek philosopher, a disciple of Socrates and the founder of the Megarian school.

Eudemus of Rhodes (ū.dē'mus; rōdz). fl. 4th century B.C. Greek philosopher, a friend and student of Aristotle. He wrote on astronomy and mathematics, but only fragments of his works have come down to us. He edited the *Metaphysics* of Aristotle and his *Physics*, and is believed to have edited *Eudemian Ethics*, which is intended to be a summary of Aristotle's lectures on ethics rather than an original work. Eudemus interprets his master's doctrines theologically, making reason a divine element in man's nature. Some of his lost works, quoted by later writers, are histories of arithmetic, geometry, and astronomy, and treatises on logic and rhetoric.

Eudes (ėd; Anglicized, ūdz). [Also: **Eudon, Odo.**] b. 665; d. 735. Duke of Aquitaine and Vasconie (Gascony). His dominions were invaded by the Saracens under Abd-er-Rahman, who were repulsed with the aid of Charles Martel at Poitiers in 732.

Eudes. [Also: **Odo**; title, Count of **Paris.**] d. 898. King of France (888–898). He defended Paris against the Northmen under Rollo in 885–886, and following the deposition of Charles the Fat, in 887, was elected king of France by a party among the nobles. In 893 Charles the Simple, son of Louis II, "the Stammerer," was set up as rival king, and Eudes was compelled to cede to him the country between the Seine and the Rhine.

Eudes. [Also, **Odo I of Blois.**] d. 1037. Count of Champagne. He was defeated and killed in an attempt to make himself master of Lorraine.

Eudes I. [Also, **Odo.**] d. in Cilicia, March 23, 1103. Duke of Burgundy. He fought under the standard of Alfonso VI, king of Castile and León, against the Saracens in 1087. He afterward departed on a crusade to the Holy Land.

Eudes II. [Also, **Odo.**] d. 1162. Duke of Burgundy. He compelled Thibaut of Champagne to do homage for the county of Troyes in 1143.

Mother Butler Memorial
High School Library

Eudes III. [Also, **Odo.**] d. at Lyons, France, July 6, 1218. Duke of Burgundy. He took part in 1209 in the crusade against the Albigensians, and in 1214 commanded the right wing of the French army at the battle of Bouvines.

Eudes IV. [Also, **Odo.**] d. at Sens, France, 1350. Duke of Burgundy. He married the daughter of Philip, king of France, in 1318.

Eudes, Saint Jean. b. at Ri, France, Nov. 14, 1601; d. at Caen, France, Aug. 19, 1680. French priest, founder of the Society of Jesus and Mary. He entered the Oratory in 1623 and was ordained priest in 1625, devoting himself to missionary work. In 1641 he founded the Congregation of Our Lady of Charity of the Refuge for wayward women, and in 1643 left the Oratory to found the Society of Jesus and Mary (called Eudists) for education of priests and missionary work. He wrote a number of devotional works.

Eudes de Mézeray (ėd dẹ māz.rā), **François.** See **Mézeray, François Eudes de.**

Eudes de Montreuil (ėd dẹ môn.trėy'). d. 1289. French sculptor, architect, and engineer. He went to the Holy Land in 1248, and in 1250–51 constructed the fortifications of Jaffa. In 1254 he returned to Paris. In 1262 he built the Church of the Cordeliers, and that of the Chartreux in 1276. In the Church of the Cordeliers he was accorded sepulture, and erected his own tomb with life-size statues of himself and his two wives. This monument was described in the reign of Henry II. It was destroyed in 1580.

Eudes of Bayeux (bā.yė). See **Odo.**

Eudists (ū'dists). See under **Eudes, Saint Jean.**

Eudocia (ū.dō'shi.ạ, -shạ). [Original name, **Athenaïs.**] b. at Athens, c393; d. at Jerusalem, c460. Roman empress. She was the daughter of the sophist Leontius, or, as he is also called, Heraclitus of Athens, who gave her a careful education. She married the emperor Theodosius II in 421, having previously exchanged her original name Athenaïs for Eudocia at baptism. Having supplanted the emperor's sister, Pulcheria, in the administration of the government, she effected the convention of the so-called Robber Council of Ephesus in 449, at which Flavian, the patriarch of Constantinople, was deposed by the Eutychians. Shortly after this the emperor took up the cause of the orthodox party, in consequence of which, as well as of his jealousy, she was banished to Jerusalem. She wrote a number of poems, including a paraphrase of the Octateuch.

Eudocia Macrembolitissa. fl. in the 11th century. Byzantine empress; wife of Constantine X, and afterward of Romanus IV. At his death in 1067 Constantine bequeathed the empire to her and their three young sons, Michael VII, Andronicus I, and Constantine XII. Although bound by oath not to marry again, she became (1068) the wife of Romanus, and made him a colleague in the empire with herself and her sons, whereupon Joannes Ducas, brother of Constantine X, made Michael VII sole emperor, and banished Eudocia to a convent. A dictionary of history and mythology ascribed to her is actually of much later origin.

Eudon (ė.dôn). See **Eudes.**

Eudora (ū.dōr'a). Town in SE Arkansas, in Chicot County, near the Mississippi River and the Louisiana and Mississippi boundaries, ab. 125 mi. SE of Little Rock. It has cotton gins and sawmills and is a railroad junction. 3,072 (1950).

Eudoxia (ū.dok'si.ạ). d. 404. Byzantine empress; daughter of the Frankish general Bauto. She married (395) Arcadius, by whom she became the mother of Theodosius II, called "Theodosius the Younger." She acquired a complete ascendancy over her husband, and procured the exile of Chrysostom, patriarch of Constantinople, who had inveighed against the avarice and luxury of the court.

Eudoxia. b. at Constantinople, 422; date of death not known. Roman empress; daughter of Theodosius II. She married (436 or 437) Valentinian III, who was murdered by Petronius Maximus in 455. Compelled to marry the usurper, she called in Genseric, king of the Vandals, who took Rome and carried off Eudoxia and her two daughters, Eudocia and Placidia, to Carthage. Maximus was killed in the flight. Eudoxia was after some years sent to Constantinople with an honorable escort.

Eudoxians (ū.dok'si.ạnz). See **Anomoeans.**

Eudoxius (ū.dok'si.us). d. 370. Patriarch of Constantinople. He became bishop of Antioch in 347, and patriarch of Constantinople in 360. He was an Arian and the leader of the Anomoeans (or Eudoxians).

Eudoxus of Cnidus (ū.dok'sus; nī'dus). b. c409 B.C.; d. c356 B.C. Greek astronomer, geometer, and physician. He is said to have been the first to introduce the use of the celestial globe into Greece, to have corrected the length of the year, and to have adduced the fact that the altitude of the stars changes with the latitude as a proof of the sphericity of the earth.

Eudoxus of Cyzicus (siz'i.kus). b. at Cyzicus, in Asia Minor; fl. late 2nd century B.C. Greek navigator in the service of Ptolemy Euergetes II of Egypt, for whom, after 146 B.C., he made two voyages to explore the Arabian Sea. He later went to Cádiz, after leaving the Egyptian king, to lead an expedition to Africa. According to Strabo, he traveled southward along the west African coast, after which all trace of him is lost.

Euemerus (ū.ē'mėr.us, ū.em'ėr.us). See **Euhemerus.**

Euergetes (ū.ėr'jẹ.tēz). Greek title of honor assumed by several kings of Syria and Egypt. See under **Demetrius** and under **Ptolemy.**

Eufaula (ū.fô'lạ). [Former name, **Irwinton.**] City in SE Alabama, a county seat (with Clayton town) of Barbour County, on the Chattahoochee River opposite Georgetown, Ga. Cotton textiles are the principal manufactures. 6,906 (1950).

Eufaula. City in E Oklahoma, county seat of McIntosh County, near the junction of the Canadian and North Canadian rivers, ab. 115 mi. E of Oklahoma City: trading center in an agricultural region. 2,540 (1950).

Eugamon (ū'gạ.mon). fl. c566 B.C. Greek cyclic poet of Cyrene, author of the *Telegonia.*

Euganean Hills (ū.gā'nē.ạn). [Italian, **Colli Euganei** (kôl'lē ā.ū.gā.nā'ē).] Chain of volcanic hills in NE Italy, SW of Padua. Highest point, 1,890 ft.

Eugene (ū.jēn', ū'jēn). See also **Eugenius.**

Eugene (ū.jēn', ū'jēn) or **Eugène** (French, ė.zhen). [Title, Prince of **Savoy**; full name, **François Eugène de Savoie-Carignan.**] b. at Paris, Oct. 18, 1663; d. at Vienna, April 21, 1736. Austrian general. He was the son of Prince Eugène Maurice de Savoie-Carignan, Comte de Soissons, by Olympia Mancini, a niece of Cardinal Mazarin. He was intended for the church, and when about ten was created abbé of Carignan. Being refused a commission in the French army by Louis XIV, he entered the service of Austria, with the rank of colonel, in 1683. Banished by Louis XIV for his service with a foreign army, he served brilliantly against the Turks and the French. He was in 1696 appointed commander in chief of the imperial army against the Turks, whom he defeated at Senta (Zenta) in 1697, and compelled to accept the peace of Carlowitz (Sremski Karlovci) in 1699. At the outbreak of the War of the Spanish Succession, he invaded Italy, defeated Nicolas de Catinat at Carpi and the duke of Villeroi at Chiari in 1701, and fought a drawn battle with Louis Joseph, Duke of Vendôme, at Luzzara in 1702. After suppressing an insurrection under the younger Rákóczy in Hungary, he joined Marlborough in Germany, where their allied forces defeated the French and Bavarians at Blenheim (Aug. 13, 1704). He returned in 1705 to Italy, where, by a victory over Marsin and the duke of Orléans at Turin, on Sept. 7, 1706, he expelled the French from Italy. In coöperation with Marlborough in the Netherlands and in northern France, he won the battle of Oudenarde in 1708, and gained the victory of Malplaquet in 1709. He negotiated the peace of Rastatt with France in 1714. The war with the Turks having broken out anew, he defeated the latter at Peterwardein (Petrovaradin) in 1716 and at Belgrade in 1717, and forced them to accept the peace of Passarowitz (Požarevac) in 1718.

Eugene (ū.jēn'). [Former names: **Skinner's Butte, Eugene City.**] City in W Oregon, county seat of Lane County, on the Willamette River ab. 105 mi. SW of Portland, in a lumbering, mining, fruit and flower growing, and dairying area: processing center for lumber; manufactures include boxes, flour, canned foods, and dairy products. It is the seat of the University of Oregon and of Northwest Christian College. Settled in 1846 and

platted in 1852, it was made county seat in 1853. It was at one time the residence of Joaquin Miller. 35,879 (1950)

Eugene Aram (ār'ạm). Novel by Edward Bulwer-Lytton, published in 1832. Hood's poem on the same subject is called *The Dream of Eugene Aram.*

Eugene Gant (gant). See **Gant, Eugene.**

Eugene Onegin (o.nye'gin). Opera by Tchaikovsky. It was composed in the period 1877–78 and first performed at the Moscow conservatory on March 29, 1879 The work, taken from the verse narrative by Pushkin, deals with the rashness of young passion, which in this case leads to much unhappiness. The waltz from the second act has become well known.

Eugene Wrayburn (rā'bėrn). See **Wrayburn, Eugene.**

Eugenia (ū.jē'ni.ạ). An asteroid (No. 45) discovered by Goldschmidt at Paris, June 26, 1857.

Eugénie (ė.zhā.nē; Anglicized, ū.jē'ni). [Full name, **Eugénie Marie de Montijo de Guzmán, Comtesse de Teba.**] b. at Granada, Spain, May 5, 1826; d. at Madrid, July 11, 1920. Empress of France; second daughter of Cyprien, Count of Montijo and Duke of Peneranda, and Maria Fitzpatrick, daughter of the Scottish-American U.S. consul at Málaga; wife of Napoleon III, whom she married on Jan. 30, 1853, soon after the proclamation of the empire. After the fall of the empire she lived at Chislehurst, Kent, England, and later (1880 *et seq.*) at Farnborough Hill. Her son, known as the Prince Imperial, was born in 1856 and was killed in the Zulu War in 1879.

Eugénie Grandet (ė.zhā.nē grän.de). Novel by Honoré de Balzac, written in 1833, published in 1834. The heroine, Eugénie, is sacrificed to the cold-blooded avariciousness of her father. This is considered one of Balzac's best novels.

Eugenius (ū.jē'ni.us, ū.jēn'yus). In Laurence Sterne's *Tristram Shandy,* the friend and mentor of Yorick.

Eugenius I, Saint. [Also, **Eugene.**] b. at Rome; d. there, June 2, 657. Pope from 654 to 657. He opposed Monothelitism, and sought to bring about better relations with the Byzantine court.

Eugenius II. [Also, **Eugene.**] b. at Rome; d. there, Aug. 27, 827. Pope from 824 to 827. He endeavored to improve ecclesiastical learning.

Eugenius III. [Also: **Eugene;** original name, **Bernardo Pignatelli.**] b. near Pisa, Italy; d. at Tivoli, Italy, July 8, 1153. Pope from 1145 to 1153. He was expelled from Rome by the populace, which, incited by the preaching of Arnold of Brescia, sought to restore the ancient republic, and was enabled by the aid of Roger of Sicily to return in 1149. Compelled in the following year to abandon Rome once more, he afterward lived mostly at Segni. During his reign the second Crusade took place (1147–49), chiefly through the instrumentality of his teacher, Saint Bernard of Clairvaux.

Eugenius IV. [Also: **Eugene;** original name, **Gabriele Condolmieri** or **Gabriel Condulmer.**] b. at Venice, 1383; d. at Rome, Feb. 23, 1447. Pope from 1431 to 1447. He became involved in a contest with the Council of Basel (opened March 12, 1431). Having ordered the dissolution of this body and the convening of another council at Ferrara in 1437, he was deposed in 1439 by the Council of Basel, which set up an antipope in the person of Felix V, the schism thus produced continuing till the death of Eugenius. He signed with the emperor John Palæologus a convention for the reunion of the Greek and Latin churches in 1439.

Eugippius or **Eugyppius** (ū.jip'i.us). fl. late 5th century and early 6th century. Italian monk. He was a pupil of Saint Severinus of Noricum, whose remains were brought c488 to Castrum Lucullanum, near Naples, there to form the nucleus of an abbey of which Eugippius became the second abbot. He wrote a life of Saint Severinus (511), which is an important source of early German history.

Eugster (oik'stėr), **Jacob.** b. at Hundwil, Appenzell, Switzerland, Aug. 20, 1891—. Swiss physician. He became (1907) privatdocent of geographical medicine at the University of Zurich. He is known for his epidemiological and genetic studies on the frequency of struma independent of the locality, and on heredity of endemic goiter and cretinism, the biology of cosmic rays, and military hygiene. Author of *Zur Erblichkeitsfrage der endemischen Struma.*

Eugubium (ū.gū'bi.um). An ancient name of **Gubbio.**

Eugyppius (ū.jip'i.us). See **Eugippius.**

Euhemerus (ū.hē'mėr.us, ū.hem'ėr.us). [Also: **Euemerus, Evemerus.**] fl. in the second half of the 4th century B.C. Greek mythographer. He wrote a *Sacred History,* in which he gave an anthropomorphic explanation of current mythology. Euhemerus claimed that mythology was simply human history distorted, that the gods were originally men whose exploits had been twisted and magnified with time, and that the events of mythology could be explained as historical occurrences. Euhemerism, as this approach to mythology is still called, still finds its occasional supporters; at the time Euhemerus propounded his theory he was simply extending the then current skeptical-scientific approach to matters until then accepted without question.

Euhippa (ū.hip'ạ). See **Thyatira.**

Eulaeus (ū.lē'us) or **Eulaios** (ū.lā'os). See **Karun.**

Eulalia of Barcelona (ū.lā'li.ạ; bär.sẹ.lō'nạ), Saint. d. Feb. 12, 304. Virgin martyr, tortured to death during the persecution of Diocletian in 304. She is the patron saint of the city of Barcelona, Spain.

Eulalius (ū.lā'li.us). fl. 5th century. Antipope from 418 to 419, chosen on the death of Saint Zosimus by a faction of deacons on the day before Boniface I was lawfully elected by the higher clergy. The emperor Honorius at first recognized him, but after two synods at Ravenna decided to favor Boniface.

Eulenberg (oi'lẹn.berk), **Herbert.** b. at Mülheim am Rhein, Germany, Feb. 25, 1876—. German dramatist and story writer. He was for some time dramaturgist at Berlin and at Düsseldorf. His works include *Anna Walewski* (1899), *Münchhausen* (1900), *Ritter Blaubart* (1905), *Belinde* (1912), *Sonderbare Geschichten* (1910), and *Die Hohenzollern* (1928; Eng. trans., *The Hohenzollerns,* 1929).

Eulenburg (oi'lẹn.bürk), **Albert.** b. at Berlin, Aug. 10, 1840; d. there, July 3, 1917. German physician. He became (1874) professor of neurology at the University of Greifswald and founded a polyclinic at Berlin. He experimented on the vasomotor centers of the cerebral cortex and described a spasm of the muscles of the neck, face, and throat of heredofamilial origin (the paramyotonia congenita, called Eulenburg's disease).

Eulenburg, Franz. b. at Berlin, Jan. 29, 1867—. German economist, who served (1905 *et seq.*) at Leipzig, Aachen, Kiel, and Berlin. Author of *Aussenhandel und Aussenhandelspolitik* (Foreign Trade and Foreign Trade Policy, 1928).

Eulenburg und Hertefeld (ünt her'tẹ.felt), Prince **Philipp zu.** b. at Königsberg, in East Prussia, Feb. 12, 1847; d. at Schloss Liebenberg, Germany, Sept. 17, 1921. German diplomat who served as ambassador at Vienna (1893–1902), afterward holding some less important assignments. During the first half of the reign of Wilhelm II, Eulenburg was Wilhelm's most intimate friend and closest adviser, the most brilliant person at the Imperial court, a gifted writer and musician. He was forced into retirement by the attacks of the journalist Maximilian Harden. His memoirs were published after his death as *Aus 50 Jahren* (1923).

Eulengebirge or **Eulen Gebirge** (oi'lẹn.gẹ.bir''gẹ). Mountain group of the Sudetic chain, SW of Breslau. Its chief point is the Hohe Eule (3,325 ft.).

Eulenspiegel (oi'lẹn.shpē.gẹl), **Till** (or **Tyll**). [Also: **Ulenspiegel;** English, **Owlglass.**] Name of a German of the 14th century who was probably born at Kneitlingen, near Brunswick, and buried at Mölln (according to a history of his life written in North Germany in 1515 and translated into High German and printed c1550). Only a small part of the deeds attributed to him are possibly his own. The name is merely the center about which have been grouped popular tales describing the mischievous, rascally pranks of a vagabond of peasant origin, just as tall tales have been attracted to the name of Baron Munchausen. The stories have been widely translated; in English Howleglass is mentioned by Ben Jonson and in French *espièglerie* has come to mean a sharp prank. In the Leipzig edition (1854), by J. M. Lappenberg, the editor erroneously assumed Thomas Murner (1475–1537) to have been the author of the book. Among the several treatments Eulenspiegel has received is that of the musical tone-poem (1895) of Richard Strauss.

Euler (oi'lėr), **Leonhard.** b. at Basel, Switzerland, April 15, 1707; d. at St. Petersburg, Sept. 7 (Old Style; Sept. 18, New Style), 1783. Swiss mathematician. He was a pupil, at Basel, of Jean Bernoulli. On the invitation of the empress Catherine he went to St. Petersburg, where he became (1730) professor of physics, and later succeeded (1733) Daniel Bernoulli in the Academy of Sciences. He later (1741) went to Berlin and after 25 years as professor at the Berlin Academy of Sciences, returned (1766) to Russia. In addition to his contributions to mathematics he also added greatly to the knowledge of optics, astronomy, and hydrodynamics, among other branches of science. During the later years of his life he was partly, and in the end, wholly blind, but conducted his elaborate calculations mentally. He published *Mechanica* (1736–42), *Theoria motuum planetarum et cometarum* (1744), *Introductio in analysin infinitorum* (1748), *Institutiones calculi differentialis* (1755), *Dioptrica* (1767–71), *Institutiones calculi integralis* (1768–70), *Lettres à une princesse d'Allemagne sur quelques sujets de physique et de philosophie* (1768–72), *Anleitung zur Algebra* (1770), *Opuscula analytica* (1783–85), and others.

Euler-Chelpin (oi'lėr.kel'pin), **Hans Karl August Simon von.** b. at Augsburg, Bavaria, 1873—. German chemist, Nobellist with Arthur Harden (1929). His important work on enzyme and fermentation chemistry includes the isolation of coenzyme I. He became professor of physical chemistry at Stockholm in 1898.

Eumaeus (ū.mē'us). Faithful swineherd of Ulysses, a character in the *Odyssey*.

Eumenes (ū'mę.nēz). b. at Cardia, Thrace, c361 B.C.; put to death in Gabiene, Elymaïs (Elam), 316 B.C. One of the successors of Alexander the Great. He controlled Cappadocia, Pontus, and Paphlagonia and in the struggle for power among the Diadochi, or successors, he sided with Perdiccas against Antipater, Antigonus I, Ptolemy I, and Craterus. He defeated Craterus in 321, was defeated by Antigonus, and was betrayed by his soldiers to Antigonus.

Eumenes II. d. c159 B.C. King of Pergamum 197–c159 B.C. He was the son of Attalus I, whom he succeeded. He cultivated the friendship of the Romans, whom he assisted in the war against Antiochus the Great. He was present in person at the decisive battle of Magnesia, and, on the restoration of peace, was rewarded by the addition of Mysia, Lydia, and Phrygia to his kingdom. He was a patron of learning, and founded at Pergamum one of the famous libraries of antiquity.

Eumenides (ū.men'i.dēz). Euphemistic name, meaning "the gracious or kindly ones," for the Erinyes in Greek mythology.

Eumenides, The. Tragedy of Aeschylus, forming the third of the great trilogy (*Agamemnon, Choephori, Eumenides*) exhibited at Athens in 458 B.C.

Eumolpias (ū.mol'pi.ąs). Ancient name of **Plovdiv.**

Eumolpus (ū.mol'pus). In Greek mythology, a priestly bard, reputed founder of the Eleusinian mysteries. He was the son of Poseidon and Chione, abandoned to the sea by his mother soon after his birth. Poseidon preserved him and he grew up to settle at Eleusis, where he became the first priest of the rites of Dionysus and Demeter. The family of the Eumolpidae were hereditary priests of Demeter at Eleusis.

Eunapius (ū.nā'pi.us). b. at Sardis, Lydia, 347 A.D.; date of death not known. Greek sophist. He was a pupil of Proäeresius of Athens, where he lived during the later part of his life. He was a Neoplatonist and a violent opponent of Christianity. He appears to have lived till the reign of the emperor Theodosius the younger. He wrote *Lives of Philosophers and Sophists*, still extant.

Eunice (ū'nis). Town in S Louisiana, in St. Landry Parish: marketing point for cotton and rice. 8,184 (1950).

Eunice. In the Bible, the mother of Timothy (2 Tim. i. 5).

Eunomia (ū.nō'mi.ą). In Greek mythology, Order, one of the Horae, goddesses of the seasons and of nature.

Eunomia. Asteroid (No. 15) discovered by De Gasparis at Naples, on July 29, 1851.

Eunomians (ū.nō'mi.ąnz). See **Anomoeans.**

Eunomius (ū.nō'mi.us). b. at Dacora, Cappadocia; d. there, c392. Bishop of Cyzicus and leader of the Anomoeans (or Eunomians). He was a pupil of Aëtius, and an extreme Arian. His chief work is an *Apology* controverting the Nicaean teachings.

Euonymus (ū.on'i.mus). A Latin name of **Panaria** or **Panarea.**

Eupator (ū'pą.tôr). Surname of **Antiochus V** (of *Syria*), and of **Mithridates** (or **Mithradates**) **VI.**

Eupatoria (ū.pą.tōr'i.ą). See **Yevpatoriya.**

Eupatridae (ū.pat'ri.dē). The landowning aristocracy in ancient Athens (Attica), as distinguished from the Geomori or peasants, and the Demiurgi or artisans. On the abolition of royalty they found themselves in exclusive possession of political rights. Their privilege was gradually curtailed, notably by Solon (594 B.C.) and Cleisthenes (509 B.C.), until in the time of Pericles Athens was transformed into a pure democracy.

Eupen (oi'pęn). [French, **Néau.**] Town in E Belgium, in the province of Liége, situated near the German border, E of Liége. It is a summer resort, and has woolen textile, rubber, and furniture manufactures, tanneries and dyeworks, and an iron foundry. The town and its surroundings (called Eupen-Malmédy), with a largely German-speaking population, were transferred to Belgium by the Treaty of Versailles (1919). In 1940 the territory was reincorporated into Germany and in 1945 returned to Belgium. Allied troops occupied it on Sept. 12, 1944, in World War II. 14,545 (1947).

Eupen-Malmédy (oi'pęn.mál.mā.dē'; French, ė.pen.mál.mā.dē). [Also, **Eupen-et-Malmédy** (ė.pen.ā.mál.mā.dē).] Formerly German, now Belgian territory, forming part of the Belgian province of Liége. It was ceded to Belgium by Germany, together with the neutral enclave of Moresnet, by the Treaty of Versailles, in 1919; the validity of the plebiscite which was held on July 24, 1920, was questioned by the Germans. It was reincorporated into Germany in 1940 and returned to Belgium in 1945. About two thirds of the population (ab. 60,000) are Germans, the rest Walloons. Area, ab. 382 sq. mi.

Euphemia Deans (ū.fē'mi.ą dēnz'). See **Deans, Effie** or **Euphemia.**

Euphorbus (ū.fôr'bus). In Greek mythology, a brave Trojan; son of Panthous and brother of Hyperenor. He was slain by Menelaus, who dedicated Euphorbus's shield in the temple of Hera, near Mycenae. Pythagoras, who expounded the theory of metempsychosis, professed to be animated by his soul.

Euphorion (ū.fō'ri.ọn). b. at Chalcis, Euboea, 274 B.C.; d. in Syria, probably c200 B.C. Greek grammarian and poet. Fragments of his work were edited (1823) by Meineke.

Euphranor (ū.frā'nôr). b. near Corinth, Greece; fl. in the middle of the 4th century B.C. Greek sculptor and painter. His treatises on symmetry and color were much used by Pliny in the compilation of his 35th book. Lucian ranks his sculpture with that of Phidias, Alcamenes, and Myron, and his painting with that of Apelles, Parrhasius, and Aëtion.

Euphrasia (ū.frā'zhą). Heroine of Murphy's tragedy *The Grecian Daughter*. She is the daughter of Evander, a king of Sicily, who is imprisoned and starved by the tyrant Dionysius. She succors him with milk from her own breast, and finally stabs the tyrant and restores her father to his throne.

Euphrates (ū.frā'tēz). [Arabic, **Al Furat;** Armenian, **Yeprad;** Assyrian, **Purattu;** Hebrew, **Perath;** Turkish, **Frat;** Old Persian, **Ufrates.**] Great Mesopotamian river which has its origin in the Armenian mountains in NE Turkey. It is formed from the East Euphrates (Murad-Su), which rises NE of Erzurum, and a branch rising NW of Lake Van. The united river then makes a wide circuit W, breaks through the mountain chain of the Taurus, enters the terrace region at Birecik, and turns in a meandering course toward the Tigris. In the neighborhood of Baghdad these two rivers approach one another, and there the Babylonian canal system begins. In its lower course, below the site of Babylon, the Euphrates has changed its bed, shifting more and more westward. According to notices in classical authors, confirmed by the inscriptions, it came in ancient times nearer Sippara (Sepharvaim, modern Abu-Habba) and Erech (modern Warka) than now; and it did not empty into the sea, united with the Tigris, through the Shatt el-Arab, as at present. As late as the time of Sennacherib (705–681 B.C.)

and his successors, the twin rivers flowed separately into the Persian Gulf, which extended then at least as far as the ancient city of Eridu, known to have been a seaport. Babylon has been rightly termed "the gift of Euphrates and Tigris." The soil is formed from the alluvial deposits of these rivers, and this formation still continues. During the winter months the Euphrates has but little water in its bed; but in the spring, and especially toward the summer solstice, it swells by the melting of the snow of the mountains, which often causes disastrous floods. In Gen. ii. 14 the Euphrates is mentioned as one of the four rivers of paradise. Length, ab. 1,700 mi.

Euphronius (ū.frō′ni.us). In Shakespeare's *Antony and Cleopatra*, an ambassador from Antony to Caesar.

Euphrosyne (ū.fros′i.nē). In Greek mythology, one of the three Charites or Graces.

Euphrosyne. Asteroid (No. 31) discovered by Ferguson at Washington, on Sept. 2, 1854.

Euphues (ū′fū.ēz). [Full title, **Euphues, or the Anatomy of Wit.**] Work by John Lyly, published in 1578–79. This book and its successor, *Euphues and his England* (1580–81), brought into prominence and into further use the affected jargon, full of conceits and extravagances, used by the gallants of Elizabeth's court. Euphues is an Athenian youth who embodies the qualities implied in his name. He is elegant, handsome, amorous, and roving. *Rosalynde or Euphues' Golden Legacy* is a similar novel by Thomas Lodge.

Euphues, his Censure to Philautus (fi.lô′tus). Pamphlet by Robert Greene, published in 1587, and intended as a continuation of Lyly's *Euphues*.

Euphues Shadow, the Battaile of the Senses. Pamphlet by Thomas Lodge, edited by Robert Greene and published in 1592.

Eupolis (ū′pō.lis). b. 449 B.C.; lost in the battle of Cynossema (near what is now Gallipoli Peninsula), 411 B.C. Athenian comic poet, a contemporary and rival of Aristophanes. He is said to have been drowned in the battle of Cynossema.

Eupompus (ū.pom′pus). b. at Sicyon, Greece; fl. in the 4th century B.C. Greek painter, founder of the so-called Sicyonian school of painting. The work of Eupompus and his successor Pamphilus was to introduce the characteristics of Doric sculpture into painting.

Eurasia (ū.rā′zhą, -shą). Continental mass made up of Europe and Asia; not generally recognized as a geographical designation.

Eure (èr). See also **Eure River.**

Eure. Department in N France, bounded by the department of Seine-Inférieure on the N, the departments of Oise and Seine-et-Oise on the E, the department of Eure-et-Loir on the S, the department of Orne on the SW, and the department of Calvados on the W. It is part of the region of Normandy, and belonged to the duchy of Bouillon prior to the French Revolution. There are many historic monuments in the department. The N region lay in the main path of the Anglo-American invasion armies when they advanced from Caen toward Rouen in the summer of 1944. Eure has a temperate climate and is one of the richest agricultural departments in France, producing all kinds of grains, apples, and other fruits, and maintaining a large livestock and dairy industry. There are also metallurgical, textile, and various other industries of importance. Capital, Évreux; area, 2,330 sq. mi.; pop. 603,748 (1946).

Eure (lèr), **Jacques Charles Dupont de l'.** See **Dupont or Dupont de l'Eure, Jacques Charles.**

Eure-et-Loir (èr.ā.lwàr). Department in N France, bounded by the department of Eure on the N, the department of Seine-et-Oise on the E, the department of Loiret on the SE, the departments of Loir-et-Cher and Sarthe on the S, and the department of Orne on the W. It consists of parts of the regions of Orléanais, Perche, and Normandy. The department saw fighting in the summer of 1944, and some of its medieval monuments were destroyed, but most of them, particularly the famous cathedral of Chartres, remained intact. Eure-et-Loir is one of the richest agricultural departments in France, producing grains, sugar, fruits, and fodder for the large herds of Normandy cattle which it maintains. The dairy industry is highly developed. Milk, butter, and cheese, together with poultry and eggs, are shipped to the Paris markets. The grain trade is of importance and there are numerous flour mills and other industries. Capital, Chartres; area, 2,291 sq. mi.; pop. 258,110 (1946).

Eureka (ū.rē′ką). City in NW California, county seat of Humboldt County, on Humboldt Bay, NW of San Francisco: redwood mills. 23,058 (1950).

Eureka. City in SE Kansas, county seat of Greenwood County, in oil and cattle country. 3,958 (1950).

Eureka. Township in C Nevada, county seat of Eureka County: formerly important for its silver, lead, and gold mines. In the 1880's it was a boom town of ab. 10,000 inhabitants, and for a time dominated world lead markets. Diamond drilling and cattle raising are now carried on. 553 (1950).

Eurelius (ā.ö.rā′lē.ùs), **Gunno.** Original name of **Dahlstjerna, Gunno.**

Eure River (èr). [Ancient names, **Ebura, Antura.**] River in N France which joins the Seine ab. 10 mi. S of Rouen. Length, ab. 130 mi.

Euric (ū′rik). [Also: **Evaric;** Latin, **Evaricus.**] d. 484 or 485 A.D. King of the West Goths (Visigoths). He was a younger son of Theodoric I, and obtained the government in 466 by the murder of his brother Theodoric II. He conquered the whole of the Spanish peninsula, with the exception of the northwestern corner, which he allowed the Suevic kings to hold as his vassals. He destroyed the small remnant of Roman dominion in Gaul, extending his domain north to the Loire and east to the Rhone, thereby raising the West Gothic kingdom to its highest point of power. During his reign the West Gothic law was first codified.

Eurico, o presbítero (ā.ö.rē′kö ö prązh.bē′tę.rö). Novel (1844) by Alexandre Herculano (1810–77), Portuguese romantic writer. It has been generally acclaimed as the most important historical novel written in Portugal.

Euridice (ā.ö.rē′dē.chā). Opera by Caccini and Peri, with words by Rinuccini, first produced at Florence in 1600. This, with *Dafne* by the same composers, was the beginning of modern opera.

Euripides (ū.rip′i.dēz). b. on the Greek island of Salamis, probably Sept. 23, 480 B.C.; d. 406 B.C. Athenian dramatic poet; with Aeschylus and Sophocles one of the great triad of Greek tragic writers. He was the son of Mnesarchus and Cleito, who appear to have fled from Athens to Salamis on the invasion of Xerxes, and was, according to popular tradition, born on that island on the day of the battle of Salamis. He studied physics under Anaxagoras and rhetoric under Prodicus, and at about the age of 25 produced the *Peliades*, the first of his plays which was acted. He is said to have gained the first prize in five dramatic contests, the first of which occurred in 441. He left Athens (c408) for the court of Archelaus, king of Macedonia, owing, it is said, to the ridicule thrown upon him by the populace in consequence of the attacks of Sophocles and Aristophanes. He died at the Macedonian court (according to doubtful tradition being torn to pieces by a pack of hounds set upon him by two rival poets, Arrhidaeus and Crateuas), and was buried with great pomp by Archelaus, who refused a request of the Athenians for his remains. He wrote 75 plays, of which the following 18 are extant: *Alcestis, Electra, Medea, Hippolytus, Hecuba, Andromache, Ion, Suppliants, Orestes, Heracleidae, Heracles Mainomenos, Iphigenia among the Tauri, Iphigenia in Aulis, Troades, Helena, Phoenissae, Bacchae,* and *Cyclops; Rhesus* is probably not his. His style is realistic and he tends to be more experimental and less traditional than Sophocles, his great rival in competitions. His dramas, based though they are on myth and having gods and heroes as characters, are appealing because the personages come alive. The *Cyclops* is the only complete satyr play surviving. He was one of the skeptics of his day and his presentation of problems and his ridiculing of popular religion marked him as the recipient of popular obloquy and the satirical or broad humor of Aristophanes.

Euripus (ū.rī′pus). See **Evripos.**

Europa (ū.rō′pą). Small island off SE Africa, in S Mozambique Channel, W of Madagascar. It is a dependency of the French colony of Madagascar.

Europa (ū.rō′pą) or **Europe** (-pē). In Greek mythology, a daughter of Phoenix or of Agenor; sister of Cadmus, and mother by Zeus of Minos and Rhadamanthus. She

was borne over the sea to Crete by Zeus, who assumed the form of a white bull and induced her to mount his back.

Europa and the Bull. See **Rape of Europa, The.**

Europe (ū'rōp). [German, Italian, Spanish, and Latin. **Europa.**] Europe, generally considered a continent, is in geographical reality only a subcontinent, or a peninsula of Asia. Its frontiers are sharply defined as far as the coastlines are concerned but only vaguely so in regard to its land base on the E. The 19th-century conception of Europe drew a line from the Arctic Sea, E of Novaya Zemlya, along the Ural Mountains down to the Caspian Sea; it was even then not quite decided whether from there the line would run W immediately S of Astrakhan and Rostov, along the ridge of the Caucasian Mountains, or S of the ridge, coinciding with the political boundary line of czarist Russia. Since the Russian Revolution of 1917 and the establishment of the U.S.S.R., this line belongs to the past. The U.S.S.R. does not recognize the conventional differentiation between European and Asiatic Russia; Asiatic and European peoples mingle all over the Soviet Union. Neither is this development new; numerous invasions of the West by Asiatic peoples took place in the past; "Asiatic" languages are spoken in Finland and Hungary; even Russia's embracement of the Eastern form of Christianity separated it from rather than united it with the West. Where a new line should be drawn, however, is impossible to decide; there is no geographical frontier between the Urals and the Atlantic Ocean. If river systems were the arbiter of decision and the Black Sea as well as the Baltic Sea were to be counted among European waters, the dividing line would run right through Moscow; if the Danube, for good reasons, were treated differently from the Dnieper River, the geographical frontier would largely coincide with the cultural frontier between the Roman Catholic and Protestant forms of Christianity on the one hand and the Eastern Christian churches on the other.

Europe. Province of the later Roman Empire, immediately about Constantinople.

Europe, Council of. International agency created at London in 1949. Its original members were Great Britain, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Ireland, and Italy. Greece and Turkey became members the following year. Its objective was to take the first steps to bring about a federation of European states. Because of its central location, Strasbourg was made the seat of the Council. Provisions have been made in its statute for a commission of ministers, and for a consultative assembly, made up of representatives of all the member countries.

European Advisory Commission (ū.rō.pē'ạn). Quadripartite commission of the U.S., U.S.S.R., Great Britain, and (later) France during World War II. Its establishment was announced at the conclusion of the Moscow Conference on Nov. 1, 1943. Sitting (January, 1944, *et seq.*) at London, it bent its chief efforts toward the formulation of surrender terms for Germany and the organization of Allied military government for Germany and Austria. The commission was dissolved by the Potsdam Conference.

European Economic Coöperation, Organization for. See **Organization for European Economic Coöperation.**

European Recovery Program. See **Marshall Plan.**

Europeans, The. [Full title: **The Europeans: A Sketch.**] Novel by Henry James, published in 1878. Eugenia and Felix decide to visit their cousins in America and, if possible, to find a husband for Eugenia, who is about to be abandoned by her German husband. Felix marries his cousin, Gertrude, and Eugenia, after unsuccessfully trying her wiles on a young man recently expelled from Harvard and on the sophisticated Mr. Acton, returns to Europe feeling that Americans are immune to her charms. The theme of the novel is the contrast between the dreary, complacent New England family and the casual European relatives.

European Theater of Operations. [Abbreviation, **ETO.**] Name commonly used during World War II for the NW European theater of operations as distinct from the Mediterranean, SE Asian, and Pacific theaters of war.

European Union, Commission of Inquiry for. See **Commission of Inquiry for European Union.**

European War. See **World War I.**

Eurotas (ū.rō'tạs). [Modern name, **Iri, Iris.**] In ancient geography, a river in Laconia, Greece, flowing into the Mediterranean ab. 25 mi. SE of Sparta. Length, ab. 45 mi.

Eurus (ū'rus). The east wind.

Euryanthe (ū.ri.an'thē). Opera in three acts by Carl Maria von Weber, with a libretto by Helmine von Chézy, first produced at Vienna on Oct. 25, 1823.

Eurybiades (ū.ri.bī'ạ.dēz). fl. 5th century B.C. Leader of the Spartan naval contingent, and nominal commander of the united fleet of the allied Greek states, in the defensive campaign in 480 B.C. against the Persians, whom he defeated in the battles of Artemisium and Salamis.

Eurydice (ū.rid'i.sē). See also **Euridice.**

Eurydice. Wife of Amyntas II, king of Macedonia, and mother of Philip.

Eurydice. Macedonian princess; granddaughter of Perdiccas III of Macedonia.

Eurydice. In Greek mythology, the wife of Orpheus. She died from the bite of a serpent, whereupon Orpheus descended into Hades, and by the charms of his lyre persuaded Pluto to restore her to life. He did this on condition that she should walk behind her husband, who should not look back until both had arrived in the upper world. Orpheus, overcome by anxiety, looked round only to behold her carried back into the infernal regions. The Japanese myth of Izanami and Izanagi is only one example of many found all over the world using this same theme of the narrow missing of victory over death.

Eurydice. Tragedy by Mallet, produced on Feb. 22, 1731, at the Drury Lane Theatre, London, and revived in 1759.

Eurymedon (ū.rim'ẹ.don). Killed near Syracuse, 413 B.C. Athenian general in the Peloponnesian War.

Eurymedon. [Modern Turkish name, **Köprü,** formerly also **Capri-Su.**] In ancient geography, a river in Pisidia and Pamphylia, Asia Minor, flowing from the Taurus Mountains generally S into the Mediterranean ab. 25 mi. E of what is now Antalya, Turkey. Near its mouth, in 466 or 465 B.C., the Greeks under the Athenian general Cimon defeated the Persian fleet and army. Length, ab. 120 mi.

Eurynome (ū.rin'ọ.mē). In Greek mythology, a daughter of Oceanus. According to Hesiod she was the mother, by Zeus, of the Charites or Graces.

Eusden (ūz'dẹn), **Laurence.** b. at Spofforth, Yorkshire, England, 1688; d. at Coningsby, Lincolnshire, England, Sept. 27, 1730. English poet. Appointed (1718) poet laureate by the duke of Newcastle as a reward for having celebrated (1717) the duke's marriage in a flattering poem, Eusden is remembered because of the satire and ridicule of which Pope and Swift made him the victim.

Euse (dėz), **Jacques d'.** Original name of Pope **John XXII.**

Eusebians (ū.sē'bi.ạnz). Name given to the followers of Eusebius of Nicomedia, an Arian bishop of Constantinople in the 4th century A.D.

Eusebius (ū.sē'bi.us), Saint. b. in Greece; d. Aug. 17, 309. Pope for several months in 309. He insisted that those Christians who had lapsed from their faith under persecution be readmitted to the sacraments only after a period of penance. For this he was opposed by a faction of such *lapsi* under Heraclius, who demanded immediate reinstatement, and was banished from Rome together with Heraclius by the emperor Maxentius.

Eusebius Hieronymus (hī.ėr.on'i.mus). Original name of Saint **Jerome.**

Eusebius of Caesarea (sē.zạ.rē'ạ, ses.ạ-, sez.ạ-). [Surnamed **Pamphili.**] b. probably at Caesarea, Palestine, c264 A.D.; d. there, c340. Theologian and historian, sometimes called the "Father of Church History." He was consecrated bishop of Caesarea c315, and in 325 attended the Council of Nicaea, where he was appointed to receive the emperor Constantine with a panegyrical oration, and to sit at his right hand. His best-known work is the *Historia Ecclesiastica.*

Eusebius of Dorylaeum (dor.i.lē'um). fl. 5th century. Greek theologian. He held some office about the imperial court at Constantinople when he took holy orders, in consequence, it is said, of a controversy with Nestorius, bishop of Constantinople. He subsequently became bishop

of Dorylaeum, and distinguished himself by his zeal against the Eutychians. He participated in the Council of Chalcedon (451), and was unjustly condemned by the so-called Robber Council of Ephesus.

Eusebius of Emesa (em'ē.sə). d. at Antioch, c360 A.D. Ecclesiastic of the Greek Church. He was a native of Edessa in Mesopotamia, and became bishop of Emesa in Syria. He wrote several books enumerated by Jerome, which are now lost. A number of homilies commonly attributed to him are probably spurious.

Eusebius of Nicomedia (nik.ō.mē'di.ə). d. at Constantinople, 341 A.D. Arian bishop who held in succession the sees of Berytus, Nicomedia, and Constantinople. He was banished from Nicomedia in consequence of a refusal to sign the condemnation of Arius pronounced by the Council of Nicaea in 325, but was restored through the influence of Constantia, sister of Constantine. He procured the convening of the Council of Tyre which condemned Athanasius in 334, and effected the restoration of Arius. His followers were called Eusebians.

Eusebius of Samosata (sə.mos'ə.tə), Saint. d. c379. Anti-Arian prelate and martyr. He became bishop of Samosata, his native place, probably before 361 A.D. He refused, contrary to the emperor's command, to give up some documents entrusted to him proving the election of Meletius as bishop of Antioch, which were demanded by the Arians for the purpose of annulling the election. He was banished c371, but was restored in 378. He was killed by an Arian who threw a tile at him from the roof of a house.

Eusebius of Vercelli (ver.chel'lē), Saint. b. on the island of Sardinia, c283; d. at Vercelli, Italy, Aug. 1, 371. Italian bishop and martyr. Consecrated bishop of Vercelli in 340, he introduced community life for the clergy. After the synod of Milan (355) he was banished to Syria by Constantius, and then to Cappadocia and Upper Egypt. He was restored in 362, visited the churches of Antioch and other places of the East, and returned to Vercelli (363), where with Saint Hilary of Poitiers he opposed Arianism. Though he was not killed for the faith, he is regarded as a martyr because of his sufferings.

Euskara (ūs'kə.rə). See **Eskuara.**

Euskirchen (ois'kir.ċhən). City in W Germany, in the *Land* (state) of North Rhine-Westphalia, British Zone, formerly in the Rhine Province, Prussia, near the Erft River, ab. 22 mi. S of Cologne. It has cement works, and metallurgical, textile, woodenware, and foodstuff industries. Remains of its medieval fortifications are still standing. The Church of Saint Martin and the *Rathaus* (town hall), both dating from the 14th century, were damaged in World War II. 16,805 (1950.)

Eustace (ūs'təs). See also **Wace.**

Eustace II. d. 1093. Count of Boulogne; great-grandfather of Eustace IV. He married Goda, daughter of Ethelred II (Ethelred the Unready), king of England, and the aunt of Edward the Confessor. He visited England in 1051 and was received at the court with honor. In 1066 he came to England for the second time, in the company of William the Conqueror, and he was at the famous battle of Hastings. He tried to take possession of Dover Castle, in 1067, probably because he was not pleased with his share of the spoils, but the attempt, which he made with the aid of Kentishmen, failed. As a result he was deprived of his estates, but he was later reconciled to William, who restored part of his confiscated property. His son, Eustace, succeeded him, took part in the Crusade in 1096, and died c1125; his granddaughter, Matilda, married Stephen, who became king of England.

Eustace IV. d. 1153. Count of Boulogne; great-grandson of Eustace II. He married Constance, sister of Louis VII of France.

Eustace the Monk. fl. 13th century. French freebooter. He was for a time seneschal of the count of Boulogne, and eventually became the leader of a band of pirates who fought in turn for France and for England, according as their interest was best served. He was captured in the battle of Dover (Aug. 21, 1217) while bringing a squadron to the support of Louis, son of Philip Augustus, who had been proclaimed king of England; and was executed as a pirate and traitor. He was long remembered on the coasts of France and England for his cruelty and daring exploits, and is the hero of ballads which attribute to him the power of magic and an association with the devil.

Eustache (ės.tăsh), **Saint.** Large church at Paris, of unique architecture, begun in 1532 upon the constructive principles of the late Gothic style, but with the exterior forms and decoration of the Renaissance. The arches are semicircular, the buttresses are classical pilasters, and the piers are superposed combinations of columns of different orders. The interior is well proportioned and impressive; it has double aisles, and is 348 ft. long and 144 ft. wide. The nave is 108 ft. high. There are excellent frescoes in the chapels.

Eustachio (ā.ö.stä'kyō), **Bartolommeo.** [Also: **Eustachi;** Latinized, **Eustachius.**] b. at San Severino, Ancona, Italy; d. in August, 1574. Italian anatomist, professor of anatomy at Rome, and physician to the Pope. He described the Eustachian tube and Eustachian valve. His *Tabulae anatomicae* was published in 1714.

Eustachius (ū.stā'ki.us), Saint. [Also, **Eustathius.**] d. 118. Roman martyr, patron of the chase. He is said to have been converted from paganism when he saw a stag coming toward him with a cross between its horns.

Eustathians (ū.stā'thi.ənz). Orthodox faction in Antioch in the 4th century A.D., who objected to the replacing of Saint Eustathius, patriarch of Antioch, by an Arian.

Eustathians. Extreme ascetic sect of the 4th century A.D., probably so called after Eustathius of Sebaste.

Eustathius (ū.stā'thi.us). See also **Eustachius.**

Eustathius, Saint. [Called **Eustathius of Antioch** or **Eustathius the Great.**] b. at Side, in Pamphylia, Asia Minor, c280; fl. c320–325 (the date of his death is variously given, all approximations, as 335, 337, 340, and even as late as 360). Bishop of Beroea (now Aleppo) c320 and patriarch of Antioch before the Council of Nicaea (325). Noted for his opposition to the Arians at the Council, he was deposed in 330 or 331, and banished to Trajanopolis in Thrace, where he died. His followers called themselves Eustathians, and the schism caused by his sentence was not healed until 413.

Eustathius of Sebaste (sē.bas'tē). b. c300; d. c380. Semi-Arian bishop of Sebaste. He studied under Arius, was ordained priest, and founded a community of monks known for their exaggerated asceticism and tendencies toward Encratism and Montanism. About 356 he became bishop of Sebaste (Sivas), in Armenia, and was for a while befriended by Saint Basil. He was deposed by a synod at Metilene, and was abandoned by Basil in 372 or 373.

Eustathius of Thessalonica (thes.ə.lon'i.kə). b. at Constantinople in the early part of the 12th century; d. at Salonika (Thessalonica), Greece, c1194. Greek classical scholar and religious reformer, archbishop of Thessalonica. His chief work was a commentary on Homer. He also wrote a number of theological works.

Eustis (ūs'tis). City in C Florida, in Lake County, S of Jacksonville, in a watermelon and citrus producing region: tourist resort. 4,005 (1950).

Eustis, William. b. at Cambridge, Mass., June 10, 1753; d. Feb. 6, 1825. American politician, secretary of war, noted as a New England supporter of Jefferson. Graduated (1772) from Harvard, he served in the Revolutionary army as a surgeon and after the war established his practice at Boston. He took part in the expedition against Shays's Rebellion (1786–87) and, leaving medicine for politics, was active as an Anti-Federalist and was a member (1788–94) of the Massachusetts General Court. He was elected to Congress in 1800, and served until 1805. Appointed (1807) secretary of war by Jefferson, he held the post under Madison, resigning under fire in December, 1812, after his indifferent administration aroused criticism. He was (1814 *et seq.*) minister to the Netherlands and again served (1820–23) in Congress. He was elected governor of Massachusetts in 1823 and held the post until his death.

Eutaw (ū'tô). Novel by William Gilmore Simms, published in 1856 as a sequel to *The Forayers* (1855). It is one of his series of romances based on the American Revolution.

Eutaw Springs. Place in South Carolina, near the Santee River ab. 50 mi. NW of Charleston. It was the scene of a battle (Sept. 8, 1781) between ab. 2,000 Americans under Greene and ab. 2,300 British under Stewart.

The American loss was 535, the British ab. 630. It is described as a technical British victory.

Euterpe (ū.tėr'pē). In classical mythology, one of the Muses, a divinity of joy and pleasure, the patroness of flute-players. She invented the double flute, and favored rather the wild and simple melodies of primitive peoples than the more finished art of music, and was thus associated more with Bacchus than with Apollo. She is usually represented as a maiden crowned with flowers, having a flute in her hand, or with various musical instruments about her.

Euterpe. Asteroid (No. 27) discovered by Hind at London on Nov. 8, 1853.

Euthydemus (ū.thi.dē'mus). Dialogue of Plato, the narration by Socrates of a conversation which took place at the Lyceum between himself, the sophists Euthydemus and Dionysodorus, Crito, Cleinias, and Ctesippus. Its theme is virtue and instruction in virtue, and it is a satire upon the sophists and the older philosophy.

Eutin (oi.tēn'). [Former name, **Utin.**] Town in NW Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Schleswig-Holstein, British Zone, formerly in an exclave of Oldenburg, situated between two lakes in the midst of the hill country of "Holstein Switzerland," ab. 19 mi. N of Lübeck. It has livestock, grain, and lumber markets, cement works, metallurgical, woodenware, and other industries. 19,100 (1950).

Euting (oi'ting), **Julius.** b. 1839; d. 1913. German Semitic scholar, librarian, and epigraphist. He attended the universities of Tübingen, Paris, and Oxford, and became chief librarian of the imperial university and government library at Strasbourg, of which he served as director from 1900 to 1909. He was known for his collection of Semitic inscriptions, and as the author of *Sechs Phonikische Inschriften aus Idalion* (1875), *Nabatäische Inschriften aus Arabien* (1885), and *Sinaitische Inschriften* (1891).

Eutropius (ū.trō'pi.us). [Also, **Flavius Eutropius.**] d. c370 A.D. Roman historian, author of a concise history of Rome (*Breviarium ab urbe condita*) from the founding of the city to the death of Jovian (364 A.D.), long in popular use.

Eutropius. [Called **Eutropius the Eunuch.**] fl. in the 4th century A.D. Byzantine statesman. He was a chamberlain in the household of Arcadius on the latter's accession to the throne as emperor of the East in 395 A.D. In the same year he persuaded the young emperor to marry Eudoxia, daughter of the Frankish General Bauto, instead of the daughter of the minister Rufinus. After the murder of Rufinus in 395 by Gainas, in which he was probably an accomplice, Eutropius obtained control of the government. He was elevated to the rank of a patrician in 398, and was made consul in 399. At the instance of Eudoxia and Gainas he was surrendered in 399 to the rebellious Goths in Asia Minor.

Eutyches (ū'ti.kēz). fl. in the 5th century A.D. Heresiarch of the Eastern Church, whose name was given to the sect of the Eutychians, an extreme form of monophysitism. The heresy was condemned at the Council of Chalcedon in 451.

Eutychian (ū.tik'i.ạn), Saint. [Also, **Eutychianus** (ū.tik.i.ā'nus).] b. in Etruria or Tuscany; d. Dec. 7, 283. Pope from 275 to 283. The blessing of fruits attributed to him is probably of a later date.

Eutychians (ū.tik'i.ạnz). Followers of, or those holding the doctrine of, Eutyches. He taught that Christ had but one nature, the divine, so that it was proper to say that God had been crucified for mankind. He was an opponent of Nestorius, and the founder of the sect of Monophysites.

Euwe (ā'wẹ), **Machgielis.** b. at Watergraafsmeer, Netherlands, May 20, 1901—. Dutch chess master and mathematician, world chess champion (1935–37). In addition to holding the Dutch championship for many years, he was world amateur champion in 1928. His principal international tournament successes have been first prize at Hastings (1930 and 1934), second prize at Bern (1932), Zurich (1934), and Groningen (1946). He won the world championship from Alexander Alekhine in a match in 1935 and lost it to him in 1937. He has written extensively on the theory of chess openings and combinations. He was educated at Amsterdam, where he received (*cum laude*, 1926) the doctorate in mathematical and physical sciences, and taught mathematics and physics at Winterswijk, Rotterdam, and Amsterdam. He directed (1940–45) the handling of foodstuffs at Amsterdam.

Euxine Sea (ūk'sin). See **Black Sea.**

Euzkadi (ā.ös.kä'dē). Name of the Basque area composed of three Spanish provinces: Guipúzcoa, Álava, and Viscaya (or Biscaya). The Basque nationalist party founded in 1895 worked to gain a status of autonomy for the area based on the historic *fueros* (rights) of the region. After World War I moderate concessions were made to the Basques, but independence was achieved only in 1936, when Spain recognized the independent republic of Euzkadi in order to win support in the fight against Franco. The region was one of the first conquered by the nationalist air forces and the new republic ceased to exist. The Basques were thereupon subjected to punitive measures and a centralized regime.

Eva (ē'vạ). **Little.** See **Little Eva.**

Evagoras (ẹ.vag'ọ.ras). Killed 374 B.C. King of Salamis, in Cyprus, from c410 to 374 B.C.

Evagrius (ẹ.vag'ri.us). [Surnamed **Scholasticus.**] b. at Epiphania, in Coele-Syria, c536; d. after 594. Syrian church historian, author of an *Ecclesiastical History* in six books, which sought to continue the work of Eusebius of Caesaria, and of other works.

Evald (ā'väl), **Johannes.** See **Ewald, Johannes.**

Evale (ā.vä'lā). Subgroup of the Bantu-speaking Mbo, of C Africa, inhabiting S Angola.

Evan (ev'ạn). Mythical British king whose feudal law apportioning to himself the wives of all his underlings presumably was followed to the letter for many years until the wife of King Malcolm managed to have it commuted to a token tribute of money.

Evander (ẹ.van'dėr). In classical legend, a son of Hermes (Mercury), and the leader of an Arcadian colony into Latium 60 years before the Trojan War. He is said to have introduced the worship of Pan (Faunus) and may be identical with Faunus. Many scholars believe that he is a native Italian deity to whom the Italians attached Greek attributes in order to have a link with the admired Greek world.

Evangelical Alliance. Name of an association of Christians belonging to the Protestant evangelical denominations. It was organized by a world's convention at London in 1846, and its object is to promote Christian intercourse between the different orthodox Protestant denominations.

Evangeline (ẹ.van'jẹ.lin). Idyllic poem by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, published in 1847 and named from its heroine. It is founded on the removal of the Acadians by the British in 1755. Evangeline is accidentally parted from her lover, Gabriel, whom she seeks hopelessly but faithfully all her life, as he seeks her. They pass near each other many times, but never meet until he is dying in a hospital many years after.

Evangelischer Verein der Gustav-Adolf-Stiftung (ā.väng.gā'li.shėr fėr.īn' dėr gús"täf.ā'dolf.shtif"tùng). German name of the **Gustavus Adolphus Union.**

Evan Harrington (ev'ạn har'ing.tọn). Novel by George Meredith, published in 1860.

Evans (ev'ạnz), **Arthur Benoni.** b. at Compton-Beauchamp, England, March 25, 1781; d. at Market Bosworth, England, Nov. 8, 1854. English teacher and writer; father of Sir John Evans (1823–1908). Educated at Oxford, he was professor of classics and history at the Royal Military College (1805–22) and headmaster of the grammar school at Market Bosworth (1829–54). Among his published works are many sermons and *Leicester Words, Phrases, and Proverbs* (1848) which was reprinted (1881) by the English Dialect Society.

Evans, Sir Arthur John. b. at Nash Mills, Hertfordshire, England, 1851; d. 1941. English archaeologist, keeper of the Ashmolean Museum 1884–1908 (honorary), and fellow of Brasenose College, Oxford. He was especially known for his explorations in Crete, which were begun in 1893 and resulted in the important discovery of a pre-Phoenician script and the excavating (1900–08) of a prehistoric palace at Cnossus (palace of Minos) containing many remains of Minoan civilization. He published *Cretan Pictographs* (1896), *Further Discoveries of Cretan and Ægean Script* (1898), *The Mycenaean Tree* (1901), reports

on the excavations at Cnossus, and others. He was knighted in 1911.

Evans, Augusta Jane. [Married name, **Wilson.**] b. at Columbus, Ga., May 8, 1835; d. at Mobile, Ala., May 9, 1909. American novelist and Confederate supporter whose *Macaria, or Altars of Sacrifice* (1864) so undermined morale in the Union armies that copies were confiscated and burned. Her romances, all pompous and moralistic, included *St. Elmo* (1867), which was promptly parodied in the New York *Times* as "St. Twelmo." She was the author also of *Beulah* (1859), *Vashti* (1869), *Infelice* (1875), and *Devota* (1907), in which she voiced her opposition to the growing role played by women in public life.

Evans, Cape. [Former name, **Skuary.**] Low promontory in Antarctica, on the W coast of Ross Island, forming the N entrance to Erebus Bay, in ab. 77°38′ S., 166°24′ E. It was discovered by the National Antarctic Expedition (1901–04), under the command of Captain Robert F. Scott, who named it the Skuary. Scott's last expedition, the British Antarctic Expedition (1910–13), built its headquarters here, renaming the cape for Lieutenant (later Admiral) Edward R. G. R. Evans, who was second in command.

Evans, Caradoc. b. at Pantycroy, Llanandyssul, Wales, 1883; d. at Aberystwyth, Wales, Jan. 11, 1945. Welsh editor, novelist, dramatist, and short-story writer. Educated at a Welsh school, he knew no English until he reached his early teens. He wrote stories for the *English Review*, and was on the editorial staff of the *Daily Mirror*, *T. P.'s Weekly*, and *Everybody's Weekly*. He was the author of *My People*, *Stories of the Peasantry of West Wales* (1915), *Capel Sion* (1916), and *My Neighbors* (1919), short stories; *Nothing to Pay* (1930), *Wasps* (1933), and *This Way to Heaven* (1934), novels; and *Taffy* (1924), a three-act play of Welsh village life. Because of their savage treatment of Welsh life, his works and lectures caused riots and demonstrations, and he was himself stoned, and burned in effigy.

Evans, David. b. at Resolven, Glamorganshire, Wales, Feb. 6, 1874—. Welsh musician and composer. Graduated (1895) from Oxford, he was organist (1900–03) at the New Jewin Presbyterian Church, London, head (1903) of the music department at the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire, and professor (1909) of music at the University College of Cardiff. His compositions include *Rejoice in the Lord* and *The Coming of Arthur*.

Evans, Sir Edward Ratcliffe Garth Russell. b. at London, Oct. 28, 1881—. British naval officer and explorer. Graduated (1902) from the Royal Naval college; promoted to commander (1912), rear admiral (1929), and admiral; second in command (1909) of the British Antarctic Expedition of 1910–13. Commanded (1914) the *Mohawk* in the bombardment of the German army at the Belgian coast; in charge (1917) of H.M.S. *Broke* in its engagement with and defeat of six German destroyers; commanded (1929–31) the Royal Australian Navy; commander in chief of the African station (1933–35) and the Nore (1935–39); London regional commissioner (1939–45) for civil defense. Author of *Keeping the Seas* (1920), *South with Scott* (1921), and *British Polar Explorers* (1942), and of books for boys.

Evans, Franklin. See **Franklin Evans; or, The Inebriate; A Tale of the Times.**

Evans, Frederick William. b. at Leominster, England, June 9, 1808; d. at Mount Lebanon, N.Y., March 6, 1893. One of the best known of all Shaker elders and long considered the chief spokesman of the sect. As a young man he was an ardent socialist and freethinker, and for a period after he came to America (1820) was associated with his brother, George H. Evans, in advocating land reform, the rights of labor, and the destruction of such "monopolies" as the Bank of the United States. Hoping to find, or found, an ideal community, he heard of the Shakers, and at Mount Lebanon was surprised to discover many of his social and humanitarian ideals already in actual practice. His conversion (1830) was followed by productive service in many capacities: as practical farmer and horticulturist, elder, public preacher, missionary, and author of numerous books, articles, tracts, and pamphlets on Shakerism, spiritualism, hygiene, vegetarianism, and economic and political reform.

Evans, Sir George De Lacy. b. at Moig, County Limerick, Ireland, Oct. 7, 1787; d. at London, Jan. 9, 1870. British general. He served against the French in the Spanish peninsula (1812–14) and against the Americans at Baltimore, Washington, and New Orleans (1814–15), commanded the British legion sent to suppress the Carlist rebellion in Spain (1835–37), commanded a division of the British army in the Crimea (1854–55), and was promoted general in 1861.

Evans, George Henry. b. at Bromyard, Herefordshire, England, March 25, 1805; d. at Granville, N.J., Feb. 2, 1856. American land reformer, champion of workingmen's causes, and editor of the first American labor papers. Brought to the U.S. by his father in 1820, he was apprenticed to a printer at Ithaca, N.Y., where his studies led him to espouse atheism. He edited (c1822) *The Man* at Ithaca, was editor (at broken intervals from 1829 to 1845) of the *Working Man's Advocate* at New York and on various occasions from 1837 to 1853 also edited the *Daily Sentinel* and *Young America*. In the *Working Man's Advocate* he supported the parties organized during the period 1827–37 by the workingmen of the Northeast. He also expounded agrarian views resembling those later advocated by Henry George. His demand for "free homesteads" became a rallying cry for many reformers in the decades before the Civil War. He also favored equal rights for women, the elimination of all laws for the collection of debts and for jailing for debt, and called for the abolition of chattel and wage slavery. His agrarian views were set forth in his *History of the Origin and Progress of the Working Men's Party* (1840).

Evans, Herbert McLean. b. at Modesto, Calif., Sept. 23, 1882—. American anatomist and embryologist. Professor of anatomy (1915 *et seq.*) and biology (1930 *et seq.*) at University of California and director (1930 *et seq.*) of Institute for Experimental Biology. Demonstrated (1909) origin of body vascular trunks from capillaries; explained (1915) behavior of vital stains of benzidine series; first used (1917) certain azo dyes to determine blood volume; discovered 48 chromosomes in man (1918) and vitamin E (1922); produced (1922) gigantism and other endocrine effects from anterior hypophyseal hormone administered parenterally; first specified (1922) criterion of vitamin A deficiency in continuous vaginal cornification. Author of scientific papers on physiology of reproduction, fertility and nutrition, and other subjects.

Evans, John. fl. 1703–31. Colonial deputy governor (1704–09) of Pennsylvania under William Penn. He was not a Quaker, and quarreled continually with the Assembly, which refused to raise troops against the French and Indians.

Evans, Sir John. b. at Britwell Court, Berkhamstead, Buckinghamshire, England, Nov. 17, 1823; d. there, May 31, 1908. English archaeologist; son of Arthur Benoni Evans. His works include *The Coins of the Ancient Britons* (1864; supplement, 1890), *The Ancient Stone Implements of Great Britain* (1872), *The Ancient Bronze Implements of Great Britain and Ireland* (1881), and others.

Evans, Luther Harris. b. near Sayersville, Bastrop County, Tex., Oct. 13, 1902—. American librarian, librarian of congress, and professor. He was educated at Cedar Grove School, where he spent 12 years (studying for six months of the year and working on the farm and helping to bring up eight younger children at the same time), at Bastrop High School, at the University of Texas (B.A., 1923; M.A., 1924), and at Stanford University (Ph.D., 1927). He taught civics at Stanford while he was studying there, government at New York University, political science at Dartmouth, and politics at Princeton, where he was assistant professor from 1930 to 1935. In 1939–40 he was director of the legislative reference service of the Library of Congress, a position he was invited to fill by Archibald MacLeish, whom he succeeded. In 1940 he was promoted to the rank of chief assistant librarian, and in June, 1945, President Truman appointed him (tenth) Librarian of Congress, an appointment that was approved by Congress on June 29. On two occasions before this he had been acting librarian, in 1942–43, when MacLeish was on a leave of absence, and from December, 1944, when MacLeish resigned, until

June, 1945. Before coming to the Library of Congress Evans was director (1935–39) of the WPA Historical Records Society, a project involving a countrywide survey of historical source materials, both in print and manuscript form. The amount of work he did, the way he did it, and got others to help him, and its great value, all were praised without reservation by librarians, historians, scholars, and research workers. He is the author of articles, book reviews, and professional papers, written for library journals, and of *The Virgin Islands from Naval Base to New Deal* (1945), a study of the American administration of the Virgin Islands.

Evans, Mrs. **Marguerite Florence Hélène.** See **Sandys, Oliver.**

Evans, Mary Ann (or **Marian**). See **Eliot, George.**

Evans, Maurice. b. at Dorchester, England, June 3, 1901—. English actor and theater manager. He was first successful in John Van Druten's *Diversion* and as Second Lieutenant Raleigh in R. C. Sheriff's *Journey's End* (1929); as leading man (1934–35) at the Old Vic at London, he played Hamlet, Richard II, and Petruchio in repertory; arrived (1935) in America to appear as Romeo to Katharine Cornell's Juliet; played the Dauphin in Shaw's *St. Joan* (1936–37) and Napoleon in *St. Helena.* His own productions in which he has appeared include *Richard II* (1937), *Henry IV*, part I (1937–38) in which he was Falstaff, *Hamlet* (1938–39), and *Macbeth* (1941–42).

Evans, Mount. Peak in N central Colorado, ab. 55 mi. by road W of Denver. On its summit is the Inter-University High Altitude Laboratory, built in 1936 by the University of Denver. It is the highest point in the U.S. accessible by automobile road. Elevation, ab. 14,260 ft.

Evans, Oliver. b. at Newport, Del., 1755; d. at New York, April 15, 1819. American mechanic and inventor. He invented machinery used in milling, the application of which to mills worked by water power effected a revolution in the manufacture of flour, and is said to have invented the first steam engine constructed on the high-pressure system, the drawings and specifications of which he sent to England about 1795. He wrote *Young Millwright's and Miller's Guide* (1795), and others.

Evans, Robley Dunglison. b. in Floyd County, Va., Aug. 18, 1846; d. at Washington, D.C., Jan. 3, 1912. American naval officer. He was graduated at the U.S. Naval Academy in 1863 and served in the Union navy during the last years of the Civil War, at Fort Fisher. The *Yorktown* was sent under his command to Valparaíso, Chile, in 1891, when trouble occurred between that country and the U.S. and sailors from the *Baltimore* were attacked in the streets of Valparaíso. Promoted captain in 1893, he commanded the battleship *Iowa* in Admiral Sampson's squadron during the Spanish-American War, taking part in the battle of Santiago (July 3, 1898). He was appointed rear admiral in 1901, and retired in August, 1908.

Evans, Rudulph. b. at Washington, D.C., Feb. 1, 1878—. American sculptor, known for his portraits of many internationally famous American statesmen and scholars. He was educated at the Corcoran Art School at Washington, D.C., the Art Students League of New York, and the Julian Academy and École des Beaux-Arts at Paris. His work has been exhibited at most of the major cities in the U.S., and at Paris. He received the French Cross of the Legion of Honor (1934); he has also received other awards. Among his better-known works are *The Golden Hour;* busts of *Bernard Baruch, Owen D. Young, Longfellow, Grover Cleveland, John G. Whittier, John D. Rockefeller, Thomas F. Ryan;* statues of *Thomas Jefferson, William Jennings Bryan,* and others.

Evans, Sebastian. b. in Leicestershire, England, March 2, 1830; d. Dec. 19, 1909. English poet, editor, translator, and artist. Educated at the Market Bosworth Free Grammar School and at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, he designed (1857–67) stained-glass windows for churches, served (1867–70) as editor of the Birmingham *Daily Gazette,* a Conservative newspaper, and was elected (1868) a member of Parliament. He was founder and first editor (1878–81) of *The People,* a Conservative weekly. His oil paintings and sketches were exhibited at the Royal Academy. He was the author of *Brother Fabian's Manuscripts and Other Poems* (1865), *Songs and Etchings* (1871), *In the Studio* (1875), and *In Quest of the Holy Grail* (1898), and also published a translation from the Old French of *The High History of the Holy Grail* (1898–1903, 1910).

Evans, Sir Hugh. In Shakespeare's *Merry Wives of Windsor,* a ludicrous, officious, and simple-minded Welsh parson.

Evans, Thomas. b. at Philadelphia, Feb. 23, 1798; d. there, May 25, 1868. American Quaker minister. In an effort to acquaint Quakers with their history and principles after the 1827 schism, he published *An Exposition of the Faith of the Religious Society of Friends* (1828), *A Concise Account of the Religious Society of Friends* (1856), and, with his brother William, *The New Friends' Library* (1837–50) and *Piety Promoted, in a Collection of the Dying Sayings of Many of the People Called Quakers* (4 vols., 1854).

Evans, Thomas Wiltberger. b. at Philadelphia, Dec. 23, 1823; d. at Paris, Nov. 14, 1897. American dentist. He went to Paris and became the official dentist of Napoleon III and the empress Eugénie. He was prominent in the organization of the Red Cross Society, and founded the *American Register* at Paris, one of the first English-language newspapers published in that city. It was through his efforts that the empress Eugénie was rescued from the Commune in 1870, and was enabled to reach England in safety.

Evans, T. Hopkin. b. at Resolven, Glamorganshire, Wales, 1879; d. at Neath, March 24, 1940. Welsh conductor and composer. He was conductor of the Neath Choral Society, the Welsh Choral Union at Liverpool, the American Song Festival (1934) at Cleveland, Ohio, and the International Eisteddfod at the New York World's Fair in 1939. His compositions include the cantatas *Cynon* and *Ode to the Passions;* he also wrote the songs *Fleur-de-lys* and *Ingeborg.*

Evans, William. d. 1632. English giant, a porter of Charles I. He was nearly 8 feet tall, and is introduced in Fuller's *Worthies* and in Scott's *Peveril of the Peak.*

Evans Cove. [Also: **Evans Bay, Evans Coves.**] Cove in Antarctica, lying between Inexpressible Island and Northern Foothills along the coast of Victoria Land, in ab. 74°59′ S., 163°47′ E. Width, ab. 2½ mi.

Evansdale (ev′ąnz.dāl). Town in E central Iowa, in Black Hawk County, near Waterloo. 3,571 (1950).

Evanson (ev′ąn.sǫn), **Edward.** b. at Warrington, Lancashire, England, April 21, 1731; d. at Colford, Devonshire, England, Sept. 25, 1805. English clergyman and controversialist. He became vicar of South Mimms in 1768, and rector of Tewkesbury in 1769. In 1778 he resigned his living, and opened a school at Mitcham. He wrote *Dissonance of the Four Generally Received Evangelists* (1792) and others.

Evanston (ev′ąn.stǫn). City in NE Illinois, in Cook County, on Lake Michigan, ab. 12 mi. N of Chicago: residential and retail shopping center for the North Shore. It is the seat of Northwestern University, the National College of Education, Seabury-Western Theological Seminary, and Garrett Biblical Institute. 73,641 (1950).

Evanston. Town in SW Wyoming, county seat of Uinta County: trading center for a dairying, cattle-ranching, oil-producing, and agricultural area. It was settled in 1868 and was made county seat in 1870. Pop. 3,863 (1950).

Evans v. Gore, 253 U.S. 245 (1920) (gōr). Decision of the U.S. Supreme Court holding that a tax on the salary of a judge diminished his salary and hence was unconstitutional under the first section of the Third Article of the Constitution. In delivering the majority opinion, Justice Willis Van Devanter held that the 16th Amendment's reference to income "from whatever source derived" did not extend federal taxing powers and indicated his belief that a tax on the salaries of judges affected judicial independence. Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, with the concurrence of Justice Louis D. Brandeis, declared in a dissenting opinion: "To require a man to pay the taxes that all other men have to pay cannot possibly be made an instrument to attack his independence as a judge."

Evansville (ev′ąnz.vil). City in SW Indiana, county seat of Vanderburgh County, situated on the Ohio River: an important regional shipping point with a large trade in tobacco, grain, and coal, and extensive manufactures including textiles, plastics, auto bodies, steam shovels,

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refrigerators, and glass. It is the seat of Evansville College. 128,636 (1950).

Evansville. City in S Wisconsin, in Rock County, ab. 20 mi. S of Madison, in a farming region: manufactures farm machinery. 2,531 (1950).

Eva Perón (ā'vä pā.rōn'). City. See **Quilmes.**

Eva Perón Province. See **La Pampa.**

Evaric (ev'ạ.rik) or **Evaricus** (ẹ.var'i.kus). See **Euric.**

Evaristus (ev.ạ.ris'tus), Saint. [Also, **Aristus.**] b. in Greece; d. 105. Pope from 97 to 105. Little is known of his reign, and he supposedly died a martyr. It is said of him that he divided Rome into seven deaconries.

Evarts (ev'ạrts), **Hal G.** b. at Topeka, Kan., Aug. 24, 1887; d. Oct. 18, 1934. American author of adventure stories. His works include *The Cross Pull* (1920), *Passing of the Old West* (1921), *The Yellow Horde* (1921), *The Settling of the Sage* (1922), *Tumbleweeds* (1923), *The Painted Stallion* (1926), *Fur Brigade* (1928), *Tomahawk Rights* (1929), *The Shaggy Legion* (1930), and *Shortgrass* (1932).

Evarts, Jeremiah. b. at Sunderland, Vt., Feb. 3, 1781; d. at Charleston, S.C., May 10, 1831. American editor and missionary secretary. He became editor of the *Panoplist* (1810) and of the *Missionary Herald* (1820) at Boston, and was corresponding secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions (1821–31).

Evarts, William Maxwell. b. at Boston, Feb. 6, 1818; d. at New York, Feb. 28, 1901. American lawyer and legislator, attorney general of the U.S. (1868–69) under President Johnson and secretary of state (1877–81) under President Hayes. He was graduated (1837) from Yale, studied law privately and at the Dane Law School of Harvard College, and was admitted to the bar (1841) at New York. He served (1849–53) as assistant U.S. attorney for the southern district of New York and after 1863 was occupied with missions to Europe on behalf of the Union government, for the purpose of terminating the construction and fitting of Confederate war vessels. Shortly before becoming attorney general of the U.S., he led the defense of President Johnson during the impeachment trial (March 30–May 26, 1868). He was (1870 *et seq.*) president of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, participating in local civic reform movements, and was among the counsel to the American delegation which arbitrated the U.S. claims against Great Britain under the treaty of Washington. During the Hayes-Tilden dispute after the election of 1876, Evarts was chief counsel for the Republican Party. He was elected (1885) to the U.S. Senate.

Evatt (ev'ạt), **Herbert Vere.** b. at East Maitland, New South Wales, Australia, April 30, 1894—. Australian jurist, historian, and political leader. He was educated at the University of Sydney (B.A., M.A., LL.B., LL.D., D.Litt). He became a lawyer (king's counsel, 1929), served as a Labour member (1925–30) of the New South Wales legislative assembly, and was justice of the high court of Australia (1930–40). He was elected to the federal house of representatives in 1940. He later served as attorney general and minister of external affairs. He led the Australian delegations to war and postwar conferences, including the San Francisco conference, where he won a reputation as a fearless advocate of his ideas. He officiated as president of the United Nations General Assembly from 1948 to 1949. His principal books are *The King and His Dominion Governors* (1936), *Rum Rebellion* (1938), *Australian Labor Leader* (1940), and *The United Nations* (1948).

Eve (ēv). In the Bible, the first woman, the mother of the human race. According to the account of the creation in Gen. iii, she was created from one of Adam's ribs. After being lured by the serpent into eating forbidden fruit from the tree of knowledge of good and evil, she tempted Adam to eat the fruit also, and as a result, the Lord sent them out of the Garden of Eden. Eve was the mother of Cain and Abel. According to certain legendary additions to this story, based on the earlier statement in the Bible that God created male and female, Eve is said to be Adam's second wife, being preceded by Lilith, who would not accept man's mastery of woman.

Eve, Arthur Stewart. b. at Silsoe, Bedfordshire, England, Nov. 22, 1862—. British physicist, noted for ionization and radioactivity research. He was appointed lecturer (1903), assistant professor (1905), associate professor (1909), professor (1910), and director (1919) of physics at McGill University at Montreal, where he served until 1935. Author of *Physics* (1934).

Eve, Paul Fitzsimons. b. at Forest Hill, Ga., June 27, 1806; d. Nov. 3, 1877. American surgeon. M.D. (1828), University of Pennsylvania; practiced (1831 *et seq.*) at Augusta, Ga.; cofounder (1832) and professor of surgery (1832–50), Medical College of Georgia; professor of surgery (1851–61), University of Nashville and (1877), Nashville Medical College. Credited with being first American surgeon to perform a hysterectomy, and with the perfection of an operation for vesical calculus, he was author of *A Collection of Remarkable Cases in Surgery* (1857).

Eve Effingham (ef'ing.ham, -ạm). English title of *Home as Found* (1838), novel by James Fenimore Cooper.

Eveleth (ev'e.leth). City in NE Minnesota, in St. Louis County, ab. 50 mi. NW of Duluth, in an iron-mining, dairying, and tourist resort area. 5,872 (1950).

Evelina (ev.ẹ.lī'nạ). Novel by Fanny Burney, published in 1778, named from its principal character.

Eveline Berenger (ev.ẹ.lin ber'ẹn.jėr), **Lady.** See **Berenger, Lady Eveline.**

Evelyn (ev'ẹ.lin, ēv'lin, ev'lin), **John.** b. at Wotton, Surrey, England, Oct. 31, 1620; d. there, Feb. 27, 1706. English author and Royalist; second son of Richard Evelyn. He was admitted to study at the Middle Temple in 1637 and received the honorary degree of D.C.L. in 1669. He passed the years from 1641 to 1647 principally in travel, with occasional returns to England. For a short time he joined the king's army. A strong Royalist, he published (1649) a translation of La Mothe le Vayer's *Of Liberty and Servitude*, with a Royalist preface. In 1652, thinking the cause of the Royalists hopeless, he settled at Sayes Court, Deptford, the estate of his wife's father, Sir Richard Browne, ambassador at Paris. He lived here till 1694, when he went to Wotton to live with his elder brother; upon the death (1699) of the latter, the estate became his, and he passed the rest of his life here. At both places he devoted himself to gardening. He was in favor at court after the Restoration, and held some minor offices. He was deeply interested in the Royal Society, of which he was a fellow in 1661, one of the council in 1662, and in 1672 secretary. He obtained for it the Arundelian library in 1678, and for the University of Oxford the Arundelian marbles in 1667, both from the duke of Norfolk. He was treasurer (1695–1703) of Greenwich Hospital. Among his works are *The State of France* (1652), *A Character of England* (1659), *Apology for the Royal Party* (1659), *Fumifugium* (1661), *Sculptura* (1662), *Sylva* (1664), *Kalendarium Hortense* (1664), *Numismata* (1697), and *The Complete Gardener* (translated from the French of Quintinie, 1698). His memoirs, first published in 1818–19 and edited by William Bray, contain his letters and diary. The latter covers the years from 1620 to 1706 and, along with the diary of Samuel Pepys, is an important source of information about the period.

Evelyn Innes (in'ẹs). Novel by George Moore, published in 1898. It depicts the career of an opera singer and the development of her spiritual life. Its sequel is *Sister Teresa* (1901).

Evemerus (ẹ.vē'mėr.us, ẹ.vem'ėr.us). See **Euhemerus.**

Evening's Love, or The Mock-Astrologer, An. Comedy by Dryden, acted in 1668. It was taken in part from Thomas Corneille's *Le Feint Astrologue*, a version of *El Astrólogo fingido* (by Calderón), and from Molière's *Le Dépit amoureux.*

Evenki (e.veng'kē). National *okrug* (district) in N central U.S.S.R., in N central Krasnoyarsk *oblast* (region) of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, in W central Siberia. The region was organized in 1930. In 1932 ab. 93 percent of the population of 9,000 were Evenki (a Tungus-speaking Mongol people). The region is largely hilly or mountainous, with some forestry and fur production in the W portions. There are vast coal reserves, but production of coal and graphite is very small. Capital, Tura; area, ab. 285,900 sq. mi.; pop. ab. 25,000 (1947).

Evensmo (ā'vens.mō), **Sigurd.** b. at Hamar, Norway, Feb. 14, 1912—. Norwegian author, noted for his story of the resistance movement, *Englandsfarere* (Boat for England, 1945).

Evenus (ē.vē'nus). [Modern name, **Fidaris, Fidhari.**] In ancient geography, a river in Aetolia, Greece, flowing into the Gulf of Patras (or Calydon) ab. 7 mi. SE of what is now Missolonghi. Length, 50–60 mi.

Evenus. In ancient Greek mythology, the father of Marpessa. He was the son of Ares and Demonice. Suitors for his daughter's hand were forced to race against Evenus with chariots, and the losers' heads were displayed in Evenus's house. However, Idas came in a winged chariot he had been given by Poseidon and carried Marpessa off. Evenus chased the eloping pair, but at the river Lycormas he realized the hopelessness of the pursuit, killed his horses, and threw himself into the river, which was thereafter called by his name.

Eve of Saint Agnes (ag'nēs), **The.** See **Agnes, The Eve of Saint.**

Everaerts (ā'vėr.ärts), **Jan Nicolai.** Original name of **Johannes Secundus.**

Everard Webley (ev'ėr.ärd web'li). See **Webley, Everard.**

Everdingen (ā'vėr.ding.ẹn), **Aldert** (or **Allart**) **van.** b. at Alkmaar, Netherlands, 1621; d. at Amsterdam, Netherlands, 1675. Dutch marine and landscape painter and etcher.

Evere (ā'vẹ.rẹ). Town in C Belgium, in the province of Brabant, NE of Brussels, of which it is a suburb. 15,277 (1947).

Everest (ev'ėr.ẹst), Sir **George.** b. at Gwernvale, Brecknockshire, Wales, July 4, 1790; d. at Greenwich (now part of London), Dec. 1, 1866. British surveyor, superintendent of the trigonometrical survey of India in 1823, and surveyor general of India in 1830. Mount Everest was named in his honor.

Everest, Mount. [Tibetan, **Chomo-lungma.**] Highest known mountain of the globe, situated in the Himalayas, on the border between Nepal and Tibet: named for the English engineer, Sir George Everest, who surveyed it in 1841. Unsuccessful attempts to reach the summit were made in 1921, 1922, 1924, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1938, and 1952. The feat was finally performed on May 29, 1953, by Sir E. P. Hillary of New Zealand and Tensing Bhutia of Nepal, members of a British expedition under Col. H. C. J. Hunt. Tensing and Raymond Lambert, on a Swiss expedition, had reached (1952) 28,215 ft. Elevation, ab. 29,002 ft.

Everett (ev'ėr.ẹt). City in E Massachusetts, in Middlesex County, ab. 3 mi. N of Boston. Manufactures include coke, petroleum, and iron products. 45,982 (1950).

Everett. City in NW Washington, county seat of Snohomish County, on Puget Sound and the Snohomish River, ab. 28 mi. NE of Seattle. It is a seaport, lumbering and pulpwood center, and distributing point for agricultural and dairy products. 33,849 (1950).

Everett, Alexander Hill. b. at Boston, March 19, 1790; d. at Canton, China, June 29, 1847. American diplomat and author; brother of Edward Everett. He was chargé d'affaires in the Netherlands (1818–24), minister to Spain (1825–29), and commissioner to China (1846–47). From 1829 to 1835, he edited the *North American Review.* He published *Europe, or a General Survey of the Political Situation of the Principal Powers, with Conjectures on their Future Prospects* (1822), *New Ideas on Population* (1822), and *America, or a General Survey of the Political Situation of the Several Powers of the Western Continent, with Conjectures on their Future Prospects* (1827).

Everett, Charles Carroll. b. at Brunswick, Me., June 19, 1829; d. at Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 16, 1900. American Unitarian minister and educator. He was graduated at Bowdoin College in 1850, was minister of the Independent Congregational (Unitarian) Church at Bangor, Me. (1859–69), and was appointed professor of theology at Harvard University in 1869 and dean of the Harvard Divinity School in 1878. He wrote *The Science of Thought* (1869), *Religions before Christianity* (1883), *Fichte's Science of Knowledge* (1884), *The Gospel of Paul* (1893), *Essays Theological and Literary* (1901), and others.

Everett, Edward. b. at Dorchester, Mass., April 11, 1794; d. Jan. 15, 1865. American Unitarian clergyman, teacher, orator, politician, and diplomat, U.S. secretary of state (1852–53) under President Fillmore. He was graduated (1811; M.A., 1814) from Harvard, where he was a divinity student, became (1814) pastor of the Brattle Street Church (Unitarian) at Boston, and in 1815 accepted the newly established chair of Greek literature at Harvard. In preparation for his teaching duties, he studied abroad; the degree of Ph.D. he received at Göttingen was the first ever awarded to an American. He actively assumed his Harvard post in 1819 and became editor of the *North American Review.* He was (1825–35) a member of Congress and was elected (1835) governor of Massachusetts, serving until 1839. He was (1841–45) minister to the Court of St. James's, and later served for four months as secretary of state, leaving that post in March, 1853, when he took his seat in the Senate. From 1846 to 1849 he was president of Harvard College. He served but 15 months of his Senate term, resigning under fire from antislavery elements in Massachusetts who disapproved of his conservative stand. Thereafter he was active as a lecturer, delivering his address on George Washington 129 times in various sections of the country, helping thereby to raise money for the purchase of Washington's Mount Vernon home. In 1860 he was vice-presidential candidate of the Constitutional Union Party, sharing the ticket with John Bell. At the outbreak of the Civil War he became an ardent supporter of the Union cause, employing his oratorical ability to rouse sentiment for the prosecution of the war. His speech at Gettysburg (Nov. 19, 1863) preceded the famous address delivered by Lincoln. His last speech, at Faneuil Hall, Boston, was a humanitarian plea for the restoration of the Union. See his *Orations and Speeches on Various Occasions* (4 vols., 1853–68) and *Edward Everett, Orator and Statesman,* by P. R. Frothingham (1925).

Everett, Mount. One of the highest summits of the Taconic Mountains, in SW Massachusetts. Elevation, ab. 2,624 ft.

Everett, William. b. at Watertown, Mass., Oct. 10, 1839; d. Feb. 16, 1910. American educator and author; son of Edward Everett. He was graduated at Harvard University in 1859 and at Trinity College, Cambridge, England, in 1863. He was admitted to the bar at Boston in 1866, but never practiced, and in 1872 was licensed to preach in the Unitarian Church. He was tutor and later assistant professor of Latin in Harvard University (1870–77), master of Adams Academy, Quincy, Mass. (1877–93), and Democratic member of Congress (1893–95). In 1897 he was recalled to the mastership of Adams Academy. Among his publications are *On the Cam* (1865), *School Sermons* (1882), *Thine, not Mine* (1890), and *The Italian Poets since Dante* (1904).

Evergem (ā'vėr.ċhem). [Also, **Everghem.**] Town in NW Belgium, in the province of East Flanders, N of Ghent. It is situated immediately outside the city limits of Ghent near the Ghent-Terneuzen Canal: an industrial suburb, with lace, linen, cotton, and soap manufactures. 10,476 (1947).

Everglades (ev'ėr.glādz). Large swampy region in SE and S Florida, uninhabited except at its outer edges, occupying large parts of Dade, Monroe, Collier, Broward, and Palm Beach counties, S and E of Lake Okeechobee. It lies in a saucer-shaped depression with limestone base which receives heavy rainfall and into which most of the overflow passed from Lake Okeechobee (one of the largest fresh-water lakes in the U.S.) until construction of canals was begun in the early part of the 20th century in an effort to drain the swamps to make farming land. The characteristic vegetation is saw grass with clumps (called "hammocks") of mangroves, palms, cypress, and other tropical and subtropical trees and shrubs, and with an intricate network of streams, which for the most part have no natural outlet because of the higher ground along the sea and gulf coasts. The drainage project was carried forward with the building of a series of canals between Lake Okeechobee and the Atlantic, and the rich black earth was at first considered ideal for farming and grazing land. Winter vegetables and flowers are produced in the area immediately S of Lake Okeechobee, and many experiments with tropical and subtropical plants and with dairying are carried on, particularly at the Everglades Experiment Station, ab. 40 mi. W of Palm Beach; but reclamation of the whole region has been found less practical than at first was supposed, and a series of extensive grass fires in the 1930's pointed up the danger of overdraining. Two Seminole Indian reservations are located on the outskirts of the Everglades, one in the Big Cypress

Swamp region and one on the NW shore of Lake Okeechobee. It was the refusal of some groups of these Indians to leave this region that led to the Seminole War of 1835. The Everglades National Park (ab. 271,000 acres set aside in 1947) occupies the SW part, is maintained chiefly as a refuge for tropical and subtropical wildlife, and includes the 4,000-acre Royal Palm State Park, where some of the finest royal palms are to be seen, Area of the region, ab. 5,000 sq. mi.

"Everglade State." A nickname of **Florida.**

Evergreen (ev'ėr.grēn). City in S Alabama, county seat of Conecuh County, ab. 80 mi. NE of Mobile. Holly, smilax, and other greens are raised in the vicinity. 3,454 (1950).

Evergreen Park. Village in NE Illinois, in Cook County: suburb of Chicago. In the decade between the last two U.S. censuses its population more than tripled. 3,313 (1940), 10,531 (1950).

"Evergreen State." Nickname of **Washington** state.

Everlasting Mercy, The. Narrative poem by John Masefield, published in 1911. It portrays the reformation of a drunkard, Saul Kane.

Evermann (ev'ėr.mạn), **Barton Warren.** b. at Albia, Monroe County, Iowa, Oct. 24, 1853; d. at Berkeley, Calif., Sept. 27, 1932. American biologist. He was ichthyologist and assistant in charge of the scientific work of the U.S. Bureau of Fisheries from 1903, and curator of the division of fishes in the U.S. National Museum from 1905. He published *The Fishes of North and Middle America* (1896–1900, with David Starr Jordan), *Food and Game Fishes of North America* (1902, also with Jordan), *Fishes of Hawaii* (1905), *Fishes of Alaska* (1907), and others.

Eversley (ev'ėrz.li). Civil parish and village in S England, in Southampton (an administrative county of the geographical county of Hampshire), ab. 8 mi. SE of Reading. Charles Kingsley was rector there for over 30 years. 891 (1931).

Eversley, Viscount. Title of **Shaw-Lefevre, Charles.**

Ever the Twain. Three-act comedy (1930) by Lennox Robinson.

Everybody's. Magazine (1899–1928) originally founded as a house organ for Wanamaker's Department Store. It became an independent publication in 1903.

Everyman (ev'ri.man). English morality play of the late 15th century. It is a sermon in dramatic form, dealing with a favorite theme of the medieval period: the struggle between the forces of good and evil for the possession of man's soul. The characters are personified abstractions, and Everyman, the name of both the character and the play, is a symbol of all humanity.

Every Man in His Humour. Comedy by Ben Jonson, first acted in 1598, and published in quarto in 1601 and in folio in 1616. In its earlier form, its scene was Italy and the characters had Italian names, but Jonson soon changed locale and names to English.

Every Man Out of His Humour. Comedy by Ben Jonson, first produced in 1599, and published in quarto in 1600 and in folio in 1606. He called it "a comical satire."

Every Saturday. Weekly magazine (1865–74), published at Boston and specializing in original photographic subject matter. Its editor was Thomas Bailey Aldrich.

Evesham (ēv'shạm, ē'shạm, ē'sạm). Municipal borough, market town, and holiday resort in W England, in Worcestershire, situated on the river Avon ab. 14 mi. SE of Worcester, ab. 107 mi. NW of London by rail. Farm implements are made here. It is in the center of an orchard and berry-raising district. Here the Royalists under Prince Edward (afterward Edward I) defeated the baronial forces under Simon de Montfort, on Aug. 4, 1265. Simon and his son Henry were killed, and the barons' party was broken up. 12,066 (1951).

Evhe (ā've). See **Ewe.**

Évian-les-Bains (ā.vyäṅ.lā.baṅ). [Also, **Évian.**] Town in E France, in the department of Haute-Savoie, situated on the S shore of the Lake of Geneva, opposite Lausanne. It is a fashionable health resort and tourist center, with beautiful bathing establishments, hotels, and promenades. A conference on refugees from the Nazis, called by F. D. Roosevelt, took place (1938) here. 3,591 (1946).

Evill (ev'il), Sir **Douglas Claude Strathern.** b. in Australia, 1892—. British air officer. He joined (1914) the Royal Naval Air Service, and commanded (1928) the air squadron in Iraq. He was senior staff officer (1936–39) of the bomber command, senior staff officer (1940–41) of the fighter command, and chief of staff (1939–40) to the Royal Air Force commander in chief in France. He was appointed (1943), with the rank of air marshal, vice-chief of the air staff and member of the air council. He was head of the Royal Air Force delegation at Washington, D.C.

Evil Merodach (ē'vil mer'ọ.dak, mē.rō'dak). [Babylonian, **Amel Marduk, Avel Marduk,** meaning "Servant of the God Merodach."] King of Babylon (c561–c559 B.C.); son of Nebuchadnezzar II. He released the Judean king Jehoiachin from prison, after 37 years' confinement, and honored him above all the vassal kings. He was killed in a rebellion led by his sister's husband, Neriglissar (Nergalsharezer), who then seized the Babylonian crown. According to Berossus he made himself unpopular by his arbitrary and unwise rule.

Evoe (ē'vē). Pseudonym of **Knox, Edmund George Valpy.**

Évora (e'vö.rạ). District in C Portugal, in the province of Alto Alentejo. Capital, Évora; area, 2,853 sq. mi.; pop. 221,690 (1950).

Évora. [Latin, **Ebora Cerealis, Liberalitas Julia.**] City and *concelho* (commune) in C Portugal, the capital of the province of Alto Alentejo and of the district of Évora, ab. 77 mi. E of Lisbon. It has cotton textile and leather manufactures and is marketing center for a livestock-raising district; copper and iron ore are mined in the vicinity. The city is the seat of an archbishopric and was the seat of a Jesuit university from 1559 to 1759. There are considerable remains of Roman structures, particularly fortifications and the so-called Temple of Diana. The cathedral is a celebrated building in the Romanesque style of the 13th century. The Church of Grace is of the Renaissance period. There are a number of other ecclesiastical and secular buildings of interest, numerous architectural vestiges of Arabic rule, an archaeological museum, a library, and a theater, and an aqueduct dating from the 16th century in the vicinity. An important city under the Romans, it was later conquered by the Arabs, and was taken from them by Giraldes in 1165. It was temporarily a royal residence. Pop. of concelho, 42,683 (1940); of city, 26,416 (1940).

Évreux (ā.vrė). [Latin, **Civitas Eburovicum.**] Town in NW France, the capital of the department of Eure, situated on the Iton River, S of Rouen. It has textile and metallurgical industries and is a center for the local grain trade. The Cathedral of Notre-Dame, built and rebuilt over many centuries, was again gravely damaged in World War II, when about one-third of the town was destroyed. 20,436 (1946).

Évreux (dā.vrė), **Yves d'.** See **Yves d'Évreux.**

Evripos (ev'rē.pôs). See also **Chalcis.**

Evripos. [Also: **Egripos, Euripos, Euripus.**] Narrowest portion of the channel between the island of Euboea and the mainland of Greece. It is remarkable for its changes of current. Width at the narrowest part (opposite Chalcis), ab. 120 ft.

Evros (ev'rôs). [Also, **Hevros.**] *Nomos* (department) in NE Greece, situated in Thrace. It includes the districts of Alexandroúpolis, Didymoteikhon, Orestias, Samothrace, and Souili. Capital, Alexandroúpolis; area, 1,643 sq. mi.; pop. 153,071 (1940).

Evros. Greek name of the **Maritsa.**

Evvoia (ev'vyä). Modern Greek name of **Euboea.**

Ewa (ā'wä, ē'wä). Town in S Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, ab. 12 mi. W of Honolulu. It is the refining center of a fertile plain specialized in sugar-cane growing. 3,570 (1940).

Ewald (ā'vält), **Carl Anton.** b. at Berlin, Oct. 30, 1845; d. there, Sept. 20, 1915. German physician. He was assistant (1871) to F. T. Frerichs, and became privatdocent of clinical medicine (1874), professor (1883), and full professor (1909) at the University of Berlin. He was the successor (1888) to H. Senator. He is known for his work on the disorders of digestion (1879–88) and of gastric secretion, for his use of intubation by means of a flexible rubber tube in exploring the contents of the stomach (1875), and his "test-breakfast" for motility of the stomach which he introduced (1885) together with his pupil, I. Boas. Author of *Die Lehre von der Verdauung*

(1879), *Klinik der Verdauungskrankheiten* (1886), *Über die habituelle Obstipation und ihre Behandlung* (1897), *Über Myxoedem. Organotherapeutisches* (1903), *Magengeschwür und Magenblutung* (1905), *Leberkrankheiten* (1913), *Über Altern und Sterben* (1913), and *Stoffwechsel und Diät von Gesunden und Kranken* (1914).

Ewald, Georg Heinrich August von. b. at Göttingen, Germany, Nov. 16, 1803; d. there, May 4, 1875. German Orientalist and Biblical critic. He was professor of philology at Göttingen (1827–37), at Tübingen (1838–48), and again at Göttingen (1848–67). Both in 1837 and in 1867 he was removed from his position at Göttingen for political reasons, the first time for protesting the revocation of the liberal Hanoverian constitution of 1833, the second for refusing to swear allegiance to the king of Prussia. He published *Kritische Grammatik der hebraische Sprache* (1827), *Geschichte des Volkes Israel* (1843–59), *Alterthümer des Volkes Israel* (1848), and works of scriptural exegesis and criticism.

Ewald (ā'väl), **Herman Frederik.** b. at Copenhagen, Dec. 13, 1821; d. at Fredensborg, Denmark, April 29, 1908. Danish historical novelist.

Ewald, Johannes. [Also, **Evald.**] b. at Copenhagen, Nov. 18, 1743; d. there, March 17, 1781. Danish lyric poet. He studied theology at the University of Copenhagen, but left suddenly to enter the Prussian military service. He soon, however, deserted to the Austrians, and after a year and a half again deserted and returned to Copenhagen and resumed his studies. His first success, *Lykkens Temple* (The Temple of Fortune), an allegorical narrative in prose, appeared in 1764. A poem on the death of King Frederick V (1766) established his fame as a lyric poet. A lyrical drama, *Adam og Eva* (Adam and Eve) appeared in 1769; a prose tragedy, *Rolf Krage*, in 1770. In 1774 appeared the tragedy *Balders Død* (Balder's Death), the first Danish drama written in iambic pentameter. His greatest work, *Fiskerne* (The Fishermen), written in 1778, is a dramatized description of fisher life. It contains some of his best lyrics, among them "Kong Kristian stod ved høien Mast" ("King Christian stood by the lofty mast"), which has become the national song. He left an uncompleted autobiography, *Johannes Ewalds Levnet og Meninger* (Johannes Ewald's Life and Opinions). His complete works, *Samtlige Skrifter*, appeared in Copenhagen (1850–55).

Ewald, Karl. b. Oct. 15, 1856; d. at Copenhagen, Feb. 26, 1908. Danish novelist; son of Herman Frederik Ewald. His works include stories of modern life, historical romances, fairy tales, and others.

Ewbank (ū'bangk), **Thomas.** b. at Barnard Castle, Durham, England, March 11, 1792; d. at New York, Sept. 16, 1870. American manufacturer and writer on mechanics. He published *An Account of Hydraulic and other Machines* (1842) and other works.

Ewe (ā'wā). [Also: **Ehoue, Evhe.**] Sudanic-speaking people of W Africa, inhabiting SE Gold Coast, S British Togo, and S French Togo, between the Bolta and Mono rivers. Their population is estimated at more than a million, and they are divided into more than a hundred independent subgroups ruled by hereditary kings. They have exogamous patrilineal clans. They practice hoe agriculture, and their principal crops are yams and maize. Linguistically they are related to the Dahomeans, but culturally they are more closely related to the Ashanti and the Ga.

Ewell (ū'ęl), **Arthur Woolsey.** b. at Bradford, Mass., Oct. 20, 1873—. American physicist. Head of the physics department at Worcester Polytechnic Institute, he was chief of the American Expeditionary Forces Air Corps bomb unit during World War I.

Ewell, Benjamin Stoddert. b. at Georgetown, D.C., June 10, 1810; d. June 19, 1894. American educator, president (1854–61, 1869–81) of William and Mary College at Williamsburg, Va.; brother of Richard Stoddert Ewell. He was a graduate (1832) of the U.S. Military Academy, West Point, where he served as assistant professor (1832–35) of mathematics and later of natural philosophy. He was principal assistant engineer (1836–39) of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad. He served as professor (1839–46) of mathematics and natural philosophy at Hampden-Sidney College, Va., and professor of mathematics and acting president (1848–54) of William and Mary College, becoming president in 1854. During the Civil War, the college closed and Ewell served as Joseph E. Johnston's chief of staff. He returned to William and Mary and reopened it in 1869. He was the author of the *Historical Catalogue* of the college (1859).

Ewell, Richard Stoddert. b. in the District of Columbia, Feb. 8, 1817; d. near Spring Hill, Tenn., Jan. 25, 1872. American general in the Confederate service during the Civil War; brother of Benjamin Stoddert Ewell. A graduate (1840) of West Point, he saw service as a cavalry officer in the Mexican War and fought against the Indians. He resigned his commission to enter the Confederate army when the Civil War broke out, commanded a brigade at the first battle of Bull Run (Manassas), and was second in command to Stonewall Jackson (Thomas Jonathan Jackson) in the Shenandoah Valley in 1862. He remained with Jackson during the Seven Days campaign but at the second battle of Bull Run he lost a leg. He returned to service after Jackson's death, taking over command of the 2nd Corps from J. E. B. Stuart, and led Lee's advance into Pennsylvania in 1863. He commanded the Confederate left at Gettysburg. Afterwards he served in the Wilderness and Petersburg campaigns before being captured by Sheridan at Sailor's Creek shortly before Lee's surrender in 1865.

Ewers (ā'vèrs), **Hanns Heinz.** b. at Düsseldorf, Germany, Nov. 3, 1871—. German writer of exotic tales. The influence of Poe, on whom he wrote an essay in 1905, vastly increased his natural taste for the horrible. Bloody orgies, perverse and Satanistic motifs make up his stories, whose titles themselves are indicative: *Das Grauen, seltsame Geschichten* (1907), *Die Besessenen* (1909), *Der Zauberlehrling oder die Teufelsjäger* (a novel, 1910), *Die Alraune* (1911), *Der Vampyr* (1920).

Ewes (dūz), Sir **Simonds d'.** See **D'Ewes, Sir Simonds.**

Ewing (ū'ing), **Finis.** b. in Virginia, July 10, 1773; d. July 4, 1841. American clergyman. He was cofounder (1810) of the Presbytery of Cumberland, Ky., which later became the Cumberland Presbyterian Church upon the adoption (1814) of a revised Westminster Confession. In 1820 he established another church and ministers' training school at New Lebanon, Mo., where he agitated against slavery and for temperance. He was the author of *Lectures on Theological Subjects* (1872).

Ewing, James. b. at Pittsburgh, Pa., Dec. 25, 1866; d. at New York, May 16, 1943. American pathologist, internationally famous as an authority on cancer. He was professor (1899–1932) at Cornell University Medical College, and director (1913–39) of New York's Memorial Hospital. He experimented for cure of cancer with x-ray and radium. Author of *Neoplastic Diseases* (1919).

Ewing, Sir **James Alfred.** b. at Dundee, Angus, Scotland, March 27, 1855; d. at Cambridge, England, Jan. 7, 1935. Scottish engineer, physicist, and professor. He was educated at the West End Academy, Dundee High School, and the University of Edinburgh, to which he won an engineering scholarship in 1871. In 1878 he was appointed professor of mechanical engineering and physics at the Imperial University of Tokyo; from 1883 to 1890 he was professor of engineering at Dundee University College, and from 1890 to 1903 professor of mechanism and applied mechanics at King's College, Cambridge. In this post his success was so great and the reputation of the school so high that it grew "at almost an embarrassing rate." From 1903 to 1916 he was director of naval education to the British Admiralty, and from 1916 to 1929, when he retired, he was principal and vice-chancellor of Edinburgh University.

Ewing, James Caruthers Rhea. b. at Rural Valley, Pa., June 23, 1854; d. at Princeton, N.J., Aug. 20, 1925. American Presbyterian missionary. He was a graduate (1879) of Western Theological Seminary. After service (1879–87) in various parts of India, he became principal (1888–1918) of Forman Christian College at Lahore. He also served as dean of the faculty of arts (1890–1907) and vice-chancellor (1910–17) of Punjab University and India representative (1920) at the Inter-Church World Movement, and returned (1922) to America, where he lectured at Princeton Theological Seminary.

Ewing, John. b. at Nottingham, Md., July 22, 1732; d. at Philadelphia, Sept. 8, 1802. American Presbyterian

clergyman, provost of the University of Pennsylvania (1779–1802).

Ewing, Juliana Horatia. [Maiden name, **Gatty.**] b. at Ecclesfield, Yorkshire, England, 1841; d. at Bath, England, May 13, 1885. English writer of stories for juveniles. Her works include *Melchior's Dream* (1862), *The Brownies* (1870), *A Flat-iron for a Farthing* (1872), *Lob-lie-by-the-Fire* (1873), *We and the World* (1873), *Six to Sixteen* (1875), *Jan of the Windmill* (1876), *Jackanapes* (1883), and *The Story of a Short Life* (1885).

Ewing, Oscar Ross. b. at Greensburg, Ind., March 8, 1889—. American lawyer and administrator. A prominent official of the Democratic national committee (vice-chairman, 1942 *et seq.*), he was appointed (1942) special assistant to the attorney general for the prosecution of William Dudley Pelley, leader of the Silver Shirts, a nativist organization; in 1947 he was prosecuting attorney in the case against Douglas Chandler, and in that same year was appointed administrator of the Federal Security Agency, a post he held until 1953.

Ewing, Thomas. b. near West Liberty, Va., Dec. 28, 1789; d. at Lancaster, Ohio, Oct. 26, 1871. American politician, secretary of the treasury (1841) under Presidents W. H. Harrison and John Tyler and secretary of the newly created interior department (1849–50) under President Zachary Taylor. He was graduated (1815) from Ohio University, where he was one of the first to receive the B.A. granted by that school, studied law privately, and was admitted to the bar in 1816. He was prosecuting attorney of Fairfield County and was elected (1830) to the U.S. Senate. A Whig, he opposed most of Jackson's policies and was defeated for reëlection in 1836. He was appointed (1841) secretary of the treasury by President Harrison, but retired after Tyler's two vetoes of a bill for the recharter of a national bank. He resumed his law practice and in 1849 returned to the cabinet under Taylor as secretary of the interior. In 1850 he left the cabinet, going to the Senate to fill an unexpired term. He left the Senate in 1851. During the Civil War he was a loyal conservative and later acted as one of Johnson's advisers.

Ewondo (ā.wōn'dō). [Also: **Yaunde**; French, **Yaoundé**; German, **Jaunde.**] Subgroup of the Bantu-speaking Pangwe of C Africa, inhabiting an area in the neighborhood of Yaoundé and to the SW in SW Cameroun. Their population is estimated at ab. 93,000 (by I. Dugast, *Inventaire ethnique du Sud-Cameroun*, 1949).

Exarchate of Ravenna (eks'ärk.āt, eks.ärk'āt; ra.ven'a). See **Ravenna, Exarchate of.**

Excalibur (eks.kal'i.bėr) or **Excalibar.** [Also: **Caliburn, Escalibor.**] Sword of King Arthur. Arthur received it from the hands of the Lady of the Lake, to whom it was returned after Arthur was mortally wounded in the last battle against Mordred. It had a scabbard whose wearer could lose no blood. Some versions of the romance call it "Mirandoise." There seems, however, to have been also another sword called Excalibur in the early part of the story. This was the sword, plunged deep into a stone, which could be drawn forth only by the man who was to be king. After 200 knights had failed, Arthur drew it out without difficulty.

Excelsior (ek.sel'si.ôr, ik-). Poem by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, published in *Ballads and Other Poems* (1842). The central figure symbolizes the man of genius who resists worldly seductions while pursuing his own career.

Excelsior, the (Jagersfontein). Second largest known uncut diamond in the world (the Cullinan Diamond was, before cutting, the largest). It was found in the mine of the De Beers Company, Jagersfontein, Orange Free State, South Africa, on June 30, 1893. Its weight was 971 carats; its color blue-white, and almost perfect. In 1904 it was cut into ten stones.

Excelsior Springs (ek.sel'si.ǫr, ik-). City in NW Missouri, in Clay and Ray counties: mineral-spring health resort. 5,888 (1950).

"Excelsior State." Occasional nickname of **New York** state.

Exclusion Acts. See under **Chinese Exclusion Acts.**

Excursion, The. Didactic poem by William Wordsworth, forming the middle part of the projected but never finished *Recluse*, published in 1814.

Excursions. Essays by Henry David Thoreau, posthumously published in 1863.

Exe (eks). [Old English, **Exa.**] River in SW England, in Somersetshire and Devonshire, rising in Exmoor and flowing S through Devonshire past Tiverton and Exeter to the English Channel, ab. 10 mi. SE of Exeter. Length, ab. 55 mi.; it has a navigable estuary.

Exeter (ek'se.tęr). City in C California, in Tulare County, in the San Joaquin valley NW of Los Angeles: agriculture. 4,078 (1950).

Exeter. [Middle English, **Excetre, Excester, Excestre**; Old English, **Exanceaster, Eaxeceaster**; Latin, **Isca Damnoniorum.**] County borough and cathedral city in SW England, the county seat of Devonshire. It is situated at the head of the estuary of the river Exe, ab. 174 mi. SW of London by rail. It is a seaport and has large railway yards to handle the freight. Exeter was engaged in trade with the Americans in the 16th century. It was the great market for the woolen serge trade in the 18th century. Exeter marked the W limit of the Saxon kingdom until c815. It is said to be the oldest English city having continuous existence, and is said to have withstood more sieges than any other English town. It was much bombed in World War II, but the cathedral survived. The cathedral, which is 408 ft. in length by 76 ft. in breadth, was founded in the 12th century, but in its present form dates, except the two Norman transept towers (with one exception the only example of transept towers in England), from between 1280 and 1394. The W front presents an unusual design, its lower portion being an imitation in stone of a wooden screen, with three tiers of statues in niches; above is a large window with good tracery. The interior is rich and effective, with fine arches, vaulting with central rib and very numerous radiating ribs, and interesting medieval tombs and bishop's thrones. 75,479 (1951).

Exeter. Town (in New England the equivalent of township in many other states) and unincorporated village in SE New Hampshire, county seat of Rockingham County, on the Exeter River ab. 13 mi. SW of Portsmouth: seat of Phillips Exeter Academy. Settled in 1638, it was a shipbuilding center in the 18th century and Revolutionary capital of New Hampshire. Pop. of town, 5,664 (1950); of village, 4,977 (1950).

Exeter. Borough in E Pennsylvania, in Luzerne County, in an anthracite coal area. 5,130 (1950).

Exeter, Duke of. Title of **Beaufort,** Sir **Thomas.**

Exeter, Duke of. A title of **Holland, John** (c1352–1400), and of **Holland, John** (1395–1447).

Exeter, 1st Earl of. A title of **Cecil, Thomas.**

Exeter, Marquis of. Title of **Courtenay, Henry.**

Exeter Book, The. [Latin, **Codex Exoniensis.**] Collection of Anglo-Saxon poems given by Bishop Leofric to the library of the cathedral at Exeter, England, between 1046 and 1073. It contained pieces, apparently detached, which are now regarded as forming a connected poem by Cynewulf upon Christ.

Exeter College. One of the colleges of Oxford University. It was founded in 1314 by Walter de Stapledon, bishop of Exeter, and was first known as Stapledon Hall, and later as Exeter Hall. It was considerably enlarged in 1565 by gifts of Sir William Petre. It is the college of Archbishop Temple, of Blackmore (author of *Lorna Doone*), and of William Morris and Burne-Jones, both of whom made decorations for its 19th-century chapel. In the 17th century, Exeter was known as a great home of Puritanism.

Exiguus (eg.zig'ū.us, ek.sig'-), **Dionysius.** See **Dionysius Exiguus.**

Exile. Novel by Warwick Deeping, published in 1930.

Exile. See **Babylonian Captivity.**

Exiles. Three-act play (1918) by James Joyce. The characters are Richard Rowan, an Irish author; his wife, Bertha; Robert Hand, a journalist, in love with Bertha; and Beatrice Justice, a teacher of music, loved by Richard in his younger days. The play, which shows the influence of Ibsen, has a special interest in the character of Richard, believed to be a self-portrait.

Exiles (dāg.zēl), Abbé **Antoine François Prévost d'.** See **Prévost d'Exiles,** Abbé **Antoine François.**

Exmoor (eks'mūr, -mōr, -mōr). Hilly moorland and marshy region in SW England, in W Somersetshire and N Devonshire. It is noted for its breed of ponies and for

wild red deer. The scene of Blackmore's novel *Lorna Doone* is laid in it. Highest point, Dunkery Beacon (1,707 ft.). Area, ab. 30 sq. mi.

Exmouth (eks'mouth). Urban district, market town, seaport, and seaside resort in SW England, in Devonshire, situated on the E bank of the mouth of the river Exe, ab. 10 mi. SE of Exeter, ab. 176 mi. SW of London by rail. 17,232 (1951).

Exmouth, 1st Viscount. Title of **Pellew, Sir Edward.**

Exmouth Gulf. Arm of the Indian Ocean on the W coast of Western Australia.

Exner (eks'nėr), **Siegmund.** b. at Vienna, April 5, 1846; d. 1926. Austrian physiologist, professor (1874 *et seq.*) at the University of Vienna. His works include *Untersuchungen über die Lokalisation der Funktionen in der Grosshirnrinde des Menschen* (1881) and *Die Physiologie des Fliegens und Schwebens in den bildenden Künsten* (1882).

Exodus (ek'sō.dus). Second book of the Old Testament. It takes its name from the deliverance (which it describes) of the Israelites from their bondage under the Pharaohs, and their departure from Egypt, the word "exodus" meaning literally "a going out." In addition to the story of Moses and his leading of the Israelites from Egypt across the Red Sea and through the wilderness to Mount Sinai, the book contains the giving of the law and a description of the building of the Tabernacle.

Expedition of Humphry Clinker (hum'fri kling'kėr), **The.** See **Humphry Clinker, The Expedition of.**

Expedition of the Seven against Thebes (thēbz). See **Seven against Thebes, Expedition of the.**

Experiment (eks.per'i.mẹnt). Unincorporated community in W Georgia, in Spalding County, ab. 35 mi. S of Atlanta and adjoining Griffin: seat of the Georgia Experiment Station. 4,265 (1950).

Expert (eks.per), **Henry.** [Full name, **Norbert Isidore Henry Expert.**] b. at Bordeaux, France, May 12, 1863—. French musicologist. He was a founder (1903) of the Société d'Études Musicales and of a choral society, second librarian (1909–20) and head librarian (1920 *et seq.*) of the Paris Conservatory, and professor at the École des Hautes Études Sociales. He edited *Monuments de la musique française au temps de la Renaissance* and collections of French and Flemish folk songs.

Exploits (eks'ploits). Largest river in Newfoundland. It has a northeasterly course, and drains into the Bay of Exploits, in Notre Dame Bay. Length, ab. 200 mi.

Explorata (eks.plō.rā'tạ). See under **Discoveries Made Upon Men and Matters.**

Export Debenture Plan. Plan drafted in behalf of American agricultural interests which was first introduced in Congress in 1926 and again in 1928 and 1929. Designed as a farm relief measure, its basic feature called for a payment of a bounty (debenture) on exported farm products equal to half the prevailing tariff. Its object was to sustain the domestic price of agricultural items above the export level. This plan was never embodied in law.

Export-Import Bank. U.S. agency set up on Feb. 2, 1934, for the purpose of furnishing government financial aid for "financing and facilitating exports and imports and the exchange of commodities between the United States or any of its Territories or insular possessions and any foreign country as the agencies or nationals thereof." An act of the U.S. Congress on July 31, 1945, made the unit a permanent independent agency.

Exquisite Perdita (pėr.dē'tạ), **The.** Historical novel by Lily Adams Beck under the pseudonym E. Barrington, published in 1926.

Exton (eks'tọn), 1st Baron **Harington of.** See **Harington, John.**

Exton, Sir Pierce of. Minor character in Shakespeare's *Richard II.*

Extrema (eks.trē'mạ). A Latin name of **Estremoz.**

Extremadura (eks''trā.mä.тнō'rä, es'-). See **Estremadura,** Spain.

Exuma (ek.sö'mạ, eg.zö'mạ). [Also, **Exuma and Cays.**] Group of islands and cays in the Atlantic Ocean, N of Cuba, comprising an administrative district of the Bahamas. The major industries are fishing and vegetable farming. Chief islands are Great Exuma, which has a good harbor, and Little Exuma. Area, ab. 100 sq. mi.; pop. 3,784 (1943).

Eyak (ē'ak, ī'ak). American Indian language, of uncertain affiliations, spoken by ab. 200 people on the Copper River delta in Alaska. It was discovered only recently.

Eyam (ē'ạm, ī'ạm). Civil parish and village in C England, in Derbyshire, ab. 5 mi. N of Bakewell. It has a small boot and shoe industry, making low-priced women's shoes. There are some ancient earthworks nearby. Eyam's population was nearly exterminated in the plague of 1665–66. Pop. 1,065 (1931).

Eyb (īp) or **Eybe** (ī'bẹ), **Albrecht von.** See **Albrecht von Eyb** (or **Eybe**).

Eybler or **Eibler** (ī'blėr), **Joseph Edler von.** b. at Schwechat, Austria, Feb. 8, 1765; d. at Vienna, July 24, 1846. Austrian composer. His works include the opera *L'Epée enchantée* (1790), the oratorio *Die vier letzten Dinge* (1810), various church works, symphonies, chamber music, and piano works.

Eyck (īk), **Hubert van.** b. at Maaseyck, near Liége, in Flanders, 1366; d. at Ghent, in Flanders, Sept. 18, 1426. Flemish painter; brother of Jan van Eyck.

Eyck, Jan van. b. at Maaseyck, near Liége, in Flanders, c1386; d. at Bruges, in Flanders, July 9, 1440. Flemish painter, court painter of Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy; brother of Hubert van Eyck.

Eyck, Margarete van. fl. in Flanders, in the first part of the 15th century. Flemish painter; sister of Hubert and Jan van Eyck.

Eyck, Pieter N. van. b. 1887—. Dutch poet and essayist. He served (1935 *et seq.*) as professor of Dutch and Flemish literature at Leiden University.

Eye (ī). Municipal borough and market town in E England in East Suffolk. It is ab. 18 mi. N of Ipswich and ab. 151 mi. NE of London by rail. 1,631 (1951).

Eye (ī'ẹ), **Johann Ludolf August von.** b. at Fürstenau, Hanover, Germany, May 24, 1825; d. at Nordhausen, Germany, Jan. 13, 1896. German art historian. His chief work is *Leben und Wirken Albrecht Dürers* (1860).

Eyemouth (ī'mouth). Police burgh and fishing port in SE Scotland, in Berwickshire, situated on Eyemouth Bay (an inlet of the North Sea) ab. 8 mi. NW of Berwick-upon-Tweed, Northumberland, England, and ab. 344 mi. N of London by rail. 2,275 (est. 1948).

"Eye of the Baltic" (bôl'tik). See **Gotland.**

Eyja Fjord (ā'yä). Large fjord in N Iceland, ab. 160 mi. NE of Reykjavik. It is walled by high mountains, and is considered the most beautiful fjord on the N coast of Iceland. There are important herring fisheries. Length, ab. 40 mi.

Eyke von Repgow (ī'kẹ fon rep'gō) or **Repkow** (rep'kō). See **Eike von Repgow** or **Repkow.**

Eylau (ī'lou). Former name of **Bagrationovsk.**

Eyo (ā'ō). See **Oyo.**

Eyquem de Montaigne (e.kem dẹ môn.teny'), **Michel.** See **Montaigne, Michel Eyquem de.**

Eyre (ār), **Edward John.** b. Aug. 5, 1815; d. Nov. 30, 1901. English colonial governor. He explored Australia (1840–41), was lieutenant governor of New Zealand (1846–53), governor of St. Vincent (1854–60) and Antigua (1860–62), and was governor of Jamaica (1864–66).

Eyre, Jane. See **Jane Eyre.**

Eyre, Lake. Salt Lake in South Australia, N of Spencer Gulf and Lake Torrens: named for Edward John Eyre, English explorer in Australia. Length, ab. 95 mi.

Eyre, Simon. See **Simon Eyre.**

Eyre, Wilson. b. at Florence, Italy, Oct. 30, 1858; d. 1944. American architect. He was educated at schools in Italy and America, and acquired his professional training in the office of James P. Sims at Philadelphia. He was especially successful in domestic architecture. He was elected to the National Academy of Design in 1910.

Eyre Peninsula. [Also: **Eyre's Peninsula** (ārz), **Eyria Peninsula** (ār'i.ạ).] Peninsula in South Australia, NW of Spencer Gulf.

Eysinga (ī'sing.ä), **Willem Jan Mari van.** b. at Noordwijkerhout, Netherlands, Jan. 31, 1878—. Dutch jurist.

Eyskens (īs'kẹns; French, es.käńs), **Gaston F.** b. at Lierre, Belgium, April 1, 1905—. Belgian economist and statesman, governor (1947 *et seq.*) of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. He was deputy prime minister in the last cabinet of Paul-Henri

Spaak and served as premier (1949–50). He was minister of economic affairs (1950 *et seq.*).

Eyth (īt), **Max.** b. at Kirchheim unter Teck, Germany, May 6, 1836; d. at Ulm, Germany, Aug. 25, 1906. German mechanical engineer and writer. As representative of a steam-plow concern at Leeds, England, he traveled throughout the world and wrote about it in *Wanderbuch eines Ingenieurs* (1871–84).

Eyzaguirre (ā.sä.gēr'rā), **Agustín.** b. at Santiago, Chile, 1766; d. there, July 19, 1837. Chilean statesman, acting president (1826–27) of Chile. He was a member of the government junta in 1813. From 1814 to 1817 he was imprisoned by the Spaniards at Juan Fernández, Chile. After the overthrow of Bernardo O'Higgins (January, 1823), Eyzaguirre was a member of the temporary junta.

Ezechias or **Ezekias** (ez.ē.kī'ąs). See **Hezekiah.**

Ezekiel (ē.zēk'yęl, ē.zē'ki.ęl). b. in Palestine, c620 B.C.; d. after 572 B.C. Hebrew prophet, author of the Book of Ezekiel. He was carried captive to Babylonia in 597, and commenced his career as a prophet in 597.

Ezekiel, Book of. [Vulgate, **Ezechiel.**] One of the prophetic books of the Old Testament, the third book of the major prophets. The book falls into three divisions: a denunciation of Jerusalem and prediction of its doom (ch. i.–xxiv.); a polemic against enemies from outside Israel (xxv.–xxxii.); and a picture of the hopeful future (xxxiii.–xlviii.), the latter including a picture (xl.–xlviii.) of the rebuilt temple. The language is vivid and symbolic; parts of the book resemble the later apocalyptic literature. Ezekiel holds Israel strictly to account for its misfortune (the captivity in Babylon); any attempt to blame the troubles on any but the present generation is scouted; hope lies in political and moral resurrection.

Ezekiel, Mordecai Joseph Brill. b. at Richmond, Va., May 10, 1899—. American agricultural economist and statistician.

Ezekiel, Moses Jacob. b. at Richmond, Va., Oct. 28, 1844; d. at Rome, March 27, 1917. American sculptor, musician, and friend and pupil of Liszt. He was educated at the Virginia Military Institute, graduating with honors in 1866 after having fought as a Confederate in the battle of New Market, and at the Medical College of Virginia, where he studied anatomy and dissection. He had twice tried a business career but found that it did not appeal to him. In 1869 he went to Berlin, where he studied at the Royal Academy for three years under Albert Wolff. His bust of Washington (now in the Cincinnati Museum of Fine Arts) secured him admission into the Berlin Society of Artists. In 1873 he won the Michael-Beer Roman prize, the first foreigner to be so honored, which ended his period of poverty and entitled him to a two-year scholarship at Rome. His works include *Religious Liberty* (1893), *Virginia Mourning her Dead* (at Virginia Military Institute), *Eve*, *David*, *Judith*, *Christ*, *The Madonna*, *Columbus*, *Robert E. Lee* (whom he knew as a friend and at whose home he was welcome), *Stonewall Jackson*, *Thomas Jefferson* (for the Louisville, Ky., court house, and a replica at the University of Virginia), *Farragut*, *Longfellow*, *Poe* (1917, at Baltimore), a bust of Alfonso Sella (for the University of Rome), *Neptune* (a fountain at Nettuno, Italy), *Faith* (for a Roman cemetery), *Homer* (a group for the University of Virginia), and *The Outlook* (a bronze monument for the Confederate Cemetery at Johnson's Island, Ohio). Some of his other works are *The Prisoner's Wife* (a picture he painted for Mrs. Lee), *Industry* (a statuette), 11 statues of painters and sculptors for the Corcoran Gallery at Washington, *Napoleon*, *Lord Sherbrooke*, and *Mrs. Andrew D. White.*

Ezida (ā'zi.dą). Chief sanctuary of Nebo (Nabu), the Assyro-Babylonian god of wisdom and literature (mentioned in Isa. xlvi. 1), at Borsippa, the modern mound of Birs Nimrud, not far from the site of Babylon. The temple was constructed of seven platforms piled one on another, each square in shape and somewhat smaller than the preceding one. The top one served as an observatory. It is supposed that this towerlike structure, called in the inscriptions *ziggurat*, is alluded to in the story of the tower of Babel in Genesis. Herodotus gives a description of it, but considered it to be a sanctuary of Bel.

Ezion-geber (ē'zi.on.gē'bėr). [Also: **Ezion-gaber**; modern name, **Tell el Khalifa.**] In Biblical geography, a port on the Elanitic Gulf of the Red Sea. It was a rendezvous of the fleets of Solomon and Jehoshaphat.

Ezo (e.zō). See **Hokkaido.**

Ezra (ez'rą). fl. in the middle of the 5th century B.C. Hebrew scribe and priest. He conducted an expedition from Babylon to Palestine c458, and carried out important reforms at Jerusalem. To him have been ascribed the revision and editing of the earlier books of Scripture, the determination of the canon, and the authorship not only of the books that bear his name and that of Nehemiah, but also of the books of Chronicles and Esther.

Ezra and Nehemiah, Books of. Prophetic books in the Authorized Version of the Old Testament, corresponding to books of the same title in the Hebrew text, to *1* and *2 Esdras* in the Vulgate, and to *2 Esdras* in the Septuagint. In the Septuagint, *1 Esdras* corresponds to the apocryphal *Third Book of Ezra*, excluded from the Western canon. The books of Ezra and Nehemiah cover the period between the return of the exiles from Babylon to Jerusalem to the second visit of Nehemiah to Jerusalem some 100 years later; the work was written later than the events it describes and is probably contemporaneous with *Chronicles*, if it was not at one time part of the latter

Ezzelino da Romano (āt.tsā.lē'nō dä rō.mä'nō). b. at Onaro, near Treviso, Italy, April 26, 1194; d. in September, 1259. Italian Ghibelline leader, enemy of the papacy and of the Guelphs, and loyal supporter of the emperor Frederick II, whose illegitimate daughter he married.

Ezzolied (et'tsō.lēt). Early (c1060) Middle High German poem, a crusaders' song telling of the creation, fall, and redemption of man. Bishop Günther of Bamberg ordered the song, which was written by Ezzo, a canon of Bamberg.

F

Fabbroni (fäb.brō'nē), **Angelo.** See **Fabroni** or **Fabbroni, Angelo.**

Fabel (fā'bęl), **Peter.** Englishman buried at Edmonton in the reign of Henry VII, around whom the tradition grew that he had sold his soul to the devil and then cheated him out of it. He was made the hero of the anonymous play *The Merry Devil of Edmonton* (c1603).

Fabens (fā'bęnz). Unincorporated community in W Texas, in El Paso County, near the Mexican border. 3,089 (1950).

Faber (fā'bėr), **Basilius.** b. at Sorau, Prussia, 1520; d. at Erfurt, Germany, probably in 1576. German classical scholar, author of *Thesaurus eruditionis scholasticae* (1571) and other works, especially of Lutheran theological viewpoint.

Faber, Cecilia Böhl von. See **Caballero, Fernán.**

Faber (fā'bėr), **Frederick William.** b. at Calverley, Yorkshire, England, June 28, 1814; d. Sept. 26, 1863. English hymn-writer; nephew of George Stanley Faber. He was a clergyman of the Church of England until 1845, and afterward became a priest (1847) of the Roman Catholic Church. He was a friend and follower of John Henry Newman and was an intimate of many well-known people of his day; a book of his in 1842 was dedicated to his friend Wordsworth. A complete edition of his hymns was published in 1861.

Faber, Geoffrey Cust. b. at Great Malvern, England, Aug. 23, 1889—. English publisher and writer. He has been chairman (1924 *et seq.*) of Faber and Faber, Ltd. He is the author of *Interflow* (1915), *The Valley of Vision* (1917), *Oxford Apostles* (1933), *A Publisher Speaking* (1934), and *The Buried Stream* (1941), a volume of verse.

Faber, George Stanley. b. at Calverley, Yorkshire, England, Oct. 25, 1773; d. near Durham, England, Jan. 27, 1854. English divine and controversialist; uncle of

Frederick William Faber. He graduated at Oxford, and became a fellow and tutor of Lincoln College in 1793.

Faber, Jacobus. See **Lefèvre d'Étaples, Jacques.**

Faber (fā'bėr), **Johann.** [Called **Malleus Haereticorum,** meaning "Hammer of Heretics"; original surname, **Heigerlin.**] b. at Leutkirch, Württemberg, Germany, 1478; d. at Vienna, 1541. German controversialist and opponent of the Reformation. He was appointed canon of Basel and, in 1518, papal prothonotary. He did not oppose reform and sided with Erasmus and corresponded with Zwingli, but he refused to go as far as Luther's reforms went. In 1524 he published an attack on Luther, *Malleus in haeresin Lutheranam.* He became (1526) court preacher to Ferdinand I and was the emperor's envoy to Spain and England in the following years. In 1531 he became bishop of Vienna.

Faber (fā'bėr), **John.** b. at The Hague, Netherlands, c1660; d. at Bristol, England, May, 1721. Dutch mezzotint engraver, resident in England after c1687.

Faber, John. b. c1695; d. at London, May 2, 1756. English mezzotint engraver; son of John Faber (1660–1721).

Faber (fā'bėr), **Knud Helge.** b. at Odense, Denmark, Aug. 29, 1862—. Danish physician. He became (1896) professor of clinical medicine at the Frederiks Hospitalet at Copenhagen. He worked on the bacteriology of tetanus and demonstrated that the pathological effect of the bacillus tetani consists in the formation of a specific tetanus toxin; also described hypochromic anemia in middle-aged women, and worked on the role of the giant cells as phagocytes, and the pathogenesis of pernicious anemia, glycemia, glycosuria, and tuberculosis.

Faber (fā'bėr), **Martin.** See **Martin Faber.**

Faber, Petrus. See **Favre, Pierre.**

Fabia gens (fā'bi.ạ). In ancient Rome, a patrician clan or house, probably of Sabine origin, which traced its descent from Hercules and the Arcadian Evander. Its family names under the republic were Ambustus, Buteo, Dorso, Labeo, Licinus, Maximus, Pictor, and Vibulanus.

Fabian (fā'bi.ạn), Saint. [Also, **Fabianus.**] d. Jan. 20, 250. Pope from 236 to 250. It is said of him that he was chosen Pope because a dove descended upon him, a stranger, amidst a crowd deliberating on a successor to Anterus. Under him work was done in the catacombs and the acts of the martyrs were collected.

Fabian. In Shakespeare's *Twelfth Night,* a servant to Olivia.

Fabian dei Franchi (dā.ẹ̄ fräng'kē). See **Franchi, Fabian** and **Louis dei.**

Fabian Society. Organization for the advancement of socialism, formed by Edward R. Pease and Frank Podmore as a result of informal conferences for the discussion of social questions held by Thomas Davidson in London in 1883. The society (named for the Roman Quintus Fabius Maximus Verrucosus, named Cunctator because of his cautious waiting tactics) held its first public meetings in 1888 and supported the establishment of socialism by evolutionary rather than revolutionary means. The society, joined by George Bernard Shaw in 1884 and by Sidney Webb in 1885, also attracted Graham Wallas and Annie Besant. Their contributions appeared in *Fabian Essays* (1889). The society also issued a noted series of *Tracts.* In 1900 the members of the group became indentified with the British Labour Party.

Fabius (fā'bi.us), **Caius Pictor.** fl. c300 B.C. Early Roman painter. He was of the Fabian gens, and to judge by a passage in Cicero, the cognomen Pictor ("the painter") was given him not in admiration, but in disapprobation of a man of such lineage engaging in such an occupation as painting. There is a record of only one of his works, the decoration, c304 B.C., of the temple of Salus on the Quirinal, which probably depicted a Roman victory over the Samnites. There is no record of any Roman painting prior to this. Fabius Pictor's decorations perished with the temple of Salus when it was destroyed by fire in the time of the emperor Claudius.

Fabius Maximus (fā'bi.us mak'si.mus), **Quintus.** [Surnamed **Rullianus.**] d. c290 B.C. Roman general. He was consul six times, the first time in 322 and the last in 295, and was dictator in 315. He distinguished himself in the third war against the Samnites, over whom and their allies he gained the decisive victory of Sentinum in 295.

Fabius Maximus Verrucosus (ver.ū.kō'sus, ver.ö-), **Quintus.** [Surnamed **Cunctator,** meaning "the Delayer."] d. 203 B.C. Roman general. He was consul for the first time in 233, when by a victory over the Ligurians he obtained the honor of a triumph. In 218 he was at the head of the legation sent by the Roman senate to demand reparation from Carthage for the attack on Saguntum. After the defeat of the consul Flaminius by Hannibal at Trasimenus, he was, in 217, appointed dictator. Avoiding pitched battles (whence his surname Cunctator, "delayer"), he weakened the Carthaginians by numerous skirmishes which hit at stragglers and scouts, while at the same time keeping clear of the main body of Hannibal's troops. Dissatisfaction having arisen at Rome with this method of carrying on the war, a bill was passed in the senate dividing the command between the dictator and his master of the horse, Minucius, who engaged with Hannibal, and would have been destroyed if Fabius had not hastened to his assistance. Fabius was succeeded in command by the consuls Paulus Aemilius and Terentius Varro, who, adopting a more aggressive policy, were totally defeated at the battle of Cannae in 216. He was consul for the fifth time in 209, when he inflicted a severe loss on Hannibal by the recapture of Tarentum in southern Italy.

Fabius Pictor (fā'bi.us pik'tọr, -tôr), **Quintus.** Roman historian. He served in the Gallic war in 225 B.C., as also in the second Punic war, and was sent to Delphi, after the battle of Cannae in 216, to consult the oracle as to how the Roman state could propitiate the gods. He was the author of a history of Rome including the period of the second Punic War. This history, which is now lost, was written in Greek, and was highly esteemed by the ancients.

Fable for Critics, A. Poem by James Russell Lowell, published in 1848. It satirically reviews the writers and critics of America.

Fables, Fantastic. See **Fantastic Fables.**

Fables in Slang. Humorous sketches by George Ade, published in 1899.

Fables of Pilpay (pil'pī). See **Kalilah and Dimnah.**

Fabre (fäbr), **Émile.** b. at Metz, Germany (now in France), 1870—. French playwright. He was the author of *La Rabouilleuse* (1904), *Les Ventres dorés* (1905), *Les Sauterelles* (1912), and others. His collected dramatic works were published in five volumes (1920–25).

Fabre, Ferdinand. b. at Bédarieux, Hérault, France, 1830; d. at Paris, Feb. 11, 1898. French novelist. He was appointed (1883) conservator of the Mazarin Library.

Fabre, François Xavier Pascal. b. at Montpellier, France, April 1, 1766; d. there, March 16, 1837. French historical painter.

Fabre, Jean Henri. b. at St.-Léons, France, Dec. 21, 1823; d. at Sérignan, in Provence, France, Oct. 11, 1915. French entomologist. After teaching at Carpentras, France, Ajaccio, Corsica, and Avignon (to 1870), he retired, eventually settling at Sérignan, where he carried on intensive study of various orders of insects. He published many elementary and popular scientific works, including *Science élémentaire* (1862–65), *Astronomie élémentaire* (1872), *La Plante* (1875), and *Souvenirs entomologiques* (1879–1907). This last work was crowned by the Institute of France. Many of his works have been translated into English, including *The Life and Love of the Insect* (1911), *Social Life in the Insect World* (1912), *The Life of the Fly* (1913), and *Bumble Bees* (1915).

Fabre, Lucien. b. 1889—. French novelist, and writer on scientific subjects. He is the author of *Les Théories d'Einstein* (1921) and *Essai sur le génie de Copernic* (1927), and of novels including *Rabevel ou le mal des ardents* (1923).

Fabre d'Églantine (fäbr dā.gläṅ.tēn), **Philippe François Nazaire.** [Original surname, **Fabre.**] b. at Carcassonne, France, Dec. 28, 1755; guillotined at Paris, April 5, 1794. French dramatist and revolutionist. He wrote numerous comedies, among them *Le Philinte de Molière, ou la suite du Misanthrope* (1790), which insured him high rank as a dramatic writer, *L'Intrigue épistolaire* (1791), *Le Convalescent de qualité* (1791), and others. In the revolutionary movement he joined the party of Danton, whose private secretary he was, and perished with it. The name d'Eglan-

tine he assumed from a golden eglantine (wild rose) which he received as a prize in his youth from the Academy of the Floral Games at Toulouse. He was instrumental in the adoption of the month and day names of the Revolutionary calendar; such names as Germinal and Floréal show his poetical touch.

Fabretti (fä.brät'tē), **Ariodante.** b. Oct. 1, 1816; d. Sept. 16, 1894. Italian archaeologist and historian, professor of archaeology and director of the museum of antiquities at Turin. He became a senator in 1889.

Fabretti, Raffaelle. b. at Urbino, Italy, 1618; d. at Rome, Jan. 7, 1700. Italian antiquary, custodian of the archives of the Castle of Sant' Angelo. He wrote *De aquis et aquaeductibus veteris Romae* (1680) and *Inscriptionum antiquarum explicatio* (1699).

Fabriano (fä.brē.ä'nō). Town and commune in C Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Marches, in the province of Ancona, situated in the Apennines ab. 36 mi. SW of Ancona. It has large paper manufactures and also manufactures of ceramics, building materials and hats, most of which were known as early as the Middle Ages; the paper manufacture dates back to the 11th and 12th centuries. It is the seat of a bishopric, has medieval palaces and churches, and also churches of the baroque period. The town belonged to the States of the Church until the 19th century. Some damage was suffered during World War II by buildings of tourist interest, but repairs have been completed or are being carried out. Pop. of commune, 26,473 (1936); of town, 10,356 (1936).

Fabriano, Gentile da. See **Gentile da Fabriano.**

Fabrice (fä.brēs'), Count **Georg Friedrich Alfred von.** b. at Quesnoy, France, 1818; d. at Dresden, Germany, March 25, 1891. German statesman, minister of war to the king of Saxony. He became prime minister in 1876 and minister of foreign affairs in 1882, and was created count in 1884.

Fabricius (fą.brish'us). In Alain René Le Sage's *Gil Blas*, a verbose and inexplicable writer. His object was to reduce the simple to the unintelligible.

Fabricius (fä.brē'tsē.ùs), **David.** [Original surname, **Goldschmidt.**] b. at Esens, in East Friesland, 1564; murdered by one of his parishioners at Osteel, in East Friesland, May 7, 1617. German Protestant clergyman and astronomer. His calculations and observations were of great assistance to Tycho Brahe and to Kepler. He discovered the long-period variable star *o* Ceti (Mira) on Aug. 13, 1596.

Fabricius, Ernst. b. at Darmstadt, Germany, Sept. 6, 1857—. German archaeologist who served as professor (1888 *et seq.*) at the University of Freiburg. He discovered, at Crete, the numerous inscriptions known as the Law of Gortyn (with Halbherr). Coauthor of *Inschriften von Pergamon* (Pergamon Inscriptions, 1890–95).

Fabricius, Georg. [Original surname, **Goldschmid.**] b. at Chemnitz, Saxony, April, 1516; d. at Meissen, Saxony, 1571. German scholar, poet, and archaeologist.

Fabricius, Johann Albert. b. at Leipzig, Germany, Nov. 11, 1668; d. at Hamburg, Germany, April 30, 1736. German scholar, noted for the universality of his knowledge. He wrote *Bibliotheca latina* (1697), *Bibliotheca graeca* (1705–28), *Bibliographia antiquaria* (1713), *Bibliotheca ecclesiastica* (1718), *Bibliotheca mediae et infimae aetatis* (1734), and others.

Fabricius, Johann Christian. b. at Tønder, Denmark, Jan. 7, 1745; d. at Kiel, Germany, March 3, 1808. Danish entomologist. His chief work is *Systema entomologiae* (1775; enlarged ed., 1792–94; with a supplement, 1798).

Fabricius ab Aquapendente (fą.brish'us ab ak"wą.pen.den'tē), **Hieronymus.** [Italian, **Geronimo** (or **Girolamo**) **Fabrizio.**] b. at Aquapendente, Papal States, Italy, 1537; d. at Padua, Italy, in May, 1619. Italian anatomist, surgeon, and embryologist. His works were edited by Albinus (1737). He studied under Fallopius and succeeded the latter as teacher of anatomy in the University at Padua, having William Harvey as one of his pupils.

Fabricius Luscinus (fą.brish'us lu.sī'nus), **Gaius.** d. c250 B.C. Roman consul and general, noted for his incorruptibility. He was ambassador to Pyrrhus in 280.

Fabritius (fä.brē'tsē.ùs), **Carel.** b. at Delft, Netherlands, c1624; d. there, 1654. Dutch painter. He was a pupil of Rembrandt, and so talented that his picture *Head of a Man*, in the Rotterdam Museum, was long ascribed to his master. He was in turn the instructor of Jan Vermeer of Delft.

Fabroni (fä.brō'nē) or **Fabbroni** (fäb.brō'nē), **Angelo.** b. at Marradi, Tuscany, Italy, Sept. 25, 1732; d. at Florence or at Pisa, Italy, Sept. 22, 1803. Italian biographer. His chief work is *Vitae Italorum doctrina excellentium* (1778–1805).

Fabrot (fä.brō), **Charles Annibal.** b. at Aix, France, Sept. 15, 1580; d. at Paris, Jan. 16, 1659. French jurisconsult and writer on the civil law. He published *Basilicon libri LX, Car. Ann. Fabriotus latine vertit et Graece edidit* (1647) and *Theophili institutiones* (1683).

Fabry (fä.brē), **Charles.** b. at Marseilles, France, June 11, 1867—. French physicist. He was educated at the École Polytechnique at Paris; served as professor of physics at the University of Marseilles (1895–1921) and the University of Paris (1921 *et seq.*); director of the Institut d'Optique at Paris; awarded (1918) the Rumford medal; member of the French Academy of Sciences. Author of *Les Applications des interférences lumineuses* (1923) and *Introduction générale à la photométrie* (1928).

Fabvier (fä.vyā), **Charles Nicolas,** Baron. b. at Pont-a-Mousson, France, Dec. 15, 1783; d. at Paris, Sept. 15, 1855. French general. He entered the army in 1804, and served with distinction in the Napoleonic wars. In 1823 he went to the assistance of the Greeks, rendering essential service in the organization of their army. He resigned from the Greek service in 1828. He wrote *Journal des opérations du 6ème corps pendant la campagne de 1814 en France* (1819).

Fabyan (fā'bi.ąn), **Robert.** d. probably Feb. 28, 1513. English chronicler. He appears to have followed the trade of a clothier at London, where he became a member of the Drapers' Company and alderman of the ward of Farringdon Without, besides holding in 1493 the office of sheriff. He wrote a chronicle of England from the arrival of Brutus to his own day, entitled *The Concordance of Histories*, which was first printed by Richard Pynson in 1516 under the title *The New Chronicles of England and France*, but ending with Richard III. Subsequent editions, with additions and alterations, were published by John Rastell (1533), John Reynes (1542), and Kingston (1559).

Fabyan House. [Also, **Fabyans.**] Summer resort in the White Mountains, in N New Hampshire, ab. 9 mi. W of Mount Washington.

Facchinetti (fäk.kē.nāt'tē), **Giovanni Antonio.** Original name of Pope **Innocent IX.**

Faccio (fät'chō), **Franco.** b. at Verona, Italy, March 8, 1840; d. at Monza, Italy, July 23, 1891. Italian composer and conductor. After the death of Mariani, he was considered the best orchestra leader in Italy.

Faccio, Nicolas. b. at Basel, Switzerland, Feb. 16, 1664; d. April 28, or May 12, 1753. Swiss mathematician of Italian descent. He went to London, where, after having obtained a 14-year patent for the sole use in England of an invention for piercing rubies to receive the pivots of the balance-wheels of watches, he entered into partnership with the French watchmakers Peter and Jacob de Beaufré. He was a protégé of Newton, and wrote a number of learned treatises, including *Lettre à M. Cassini . . . touchant une lumière extraordinaire qui paroît dans le ciel depuis quelques années* (1686).

Facciolati (fät.chō.lä'tē) or **Facciolato** (fät.chō.lä'tō), **Jacopo.** b. at Torreglia, near Padua, Italy, Jan. 4, 1682; d. at Padua, Aug. 26, 1769. Italian philologist, professor of philosophy at Padua. He coöperated with Forcellini in the compilation of the Latin dictionary *Totius latinitatis lexicon*, which appeared under their names (1771, and later editions).

Face (fās). In Ben Jonson's play *The Alchemist*, a servant of Lovewit. He is left in charge of his house, where all the deviltries of the play take place. He becomes the confederate of Subtle, the pretended alchemist, and of Dol Common, his mistress.

Fachan (fä'chän'). A former name of **Namhoi.**

Faches-Thumesnil (fäsh.tēṁs.nēl). Town in N France, in the department of Nord, ab. 3 mi. SE of Lille. It is an industrial suburb of Lille. 7,648 (1946).

Fâcheux (fä.shė), **Les.** [Eng. trans., "*The Bores.*"] Comedy by Molière, first acted (1661) at Vau, before the king.

Facing West from California's Shores. Poem by Walt Whitman, published in *Leaves of Grass* (1860) as part of the section called "Children of Adam." It was published under its present title in the 1867 edition.

Facino Cane (fä.chē'nō kä'nā). Story by Honoré de Balzac. Written in 1836, it describes his struggles with poverty.

Facta (fäk'tä), **Luigi.** b. at Pinerolo, Italy, Nov. 16, 1861; d. there, Nov. 5, 1930. Italian politician, notable as the last non-Fascist prime minister (February-October, 1922) before Mussolini. Elected (1892) to the chamber of deputies, he became undersecretary of state for justice (1903) and for the interior (1906), served (1910–14, 1919) as minister of finance, and was appointed (1924) senator.

Faddeevski (fä.dyā'yif.ski). [Also, **Thaddeus.**] One of the New Siberian islands, in the U.S.S.R., in the E Siberian Sea. Length, ab. 70 mi.; width, ab. 45 mi.

Fadden (fad'ẹn), **Arthur William.** b. at Ingham, Queensland, Australia, April 13, 1895—. Australian political leader, prime minister (1941) of Australia. An accountant, he served as the town clerk of Mackay, Queensland, before entering the federal house of representatives in 1936. He became the leader of the Country Party in 1941. During the confusion of the last days of Robert Gordon Menzies's ministry, in which Fadden was treasurer, Fadden rose to power; he won the leadership of the combined opposition parties, and succeeded Menzies as prime minister; he held office only from August, 1941, to October, 1941, when his cabinet fell on the budget question to make way for the Labour government of John Curtin. He remained the leader of the combined opposition until 1943, when he reverted to leadership of the Country Party only. In 1949 he became treasurer of the Menzies coalition government.

Faddiley (fad'i.li). Place near Nantwich, Cheshire, England, regarded as identical with Fethan-Seag, the scene of a battle (584) in which Ceawlin was defeated by the Britons.

Faddle (fad'l). In Edward Moore's play *The Foundling*, a knavish fop, intended to satirize Russell, a well-known social favorite of the day.

Fadeyev (fä.dyā'yif), **Aleksandr Aleksandrovich.** b. at Kimry, Tver, Russia, Dec. 24, 1901—. Russian novelist. An active Communist, he was (1946 *et seq.*) general secretary of the Union of Soviet Writers, and visited the U.S. as delegate from the U.S.S.R. to the Scientific Conference for World Peace held at New York on March 25–27, 1949. His best-known tale is *Rout* (1927), dealing with an incident in the guerrilla warfare which preceded the establishment of the Soviet regime in the Russian Far East. It has been translated into some 50 languages, including English (*The Nineteen*, 1929). His most ambitious novel, *The Last of Udegheans*, which began to appear in 1929 and is still unfinished, is also laid in the Far East. In his latest novel, *The Young Guard* (1946), he celebrates the patriotism of Soviet youth in World War II. Over 1,800,000 copies of this book were printed in the U.S.S.R.

Fadeyev, Helena Andreyevna. See **Hahn,** Madame.

Fadladeen (fad.lạ.dēn'). In Moore's metrical romance *Lalla Rookh*, the grand chamberlain of the harem. He is an infallible judge of everything, from the penciling of a Circassian's eyelids to the deepest questions of science and literature.

Fadladinida (fad.lạ.din'i.dạ). In Henry Carey's burlesque *Chrononhotonthologos*, the Queen of Queerummania and wife of King Chrononhotonthologos. Her conduct is easy in the extreme.

Faed (fād), **John.** b. at Burley Mill, Kirkcudbrightshire, Scotland, 1819; d. at Gatehouse of Fleet, Scotland, Oct. 22, 1902. Scottish genre and landscape painter; brother of Thomas Faed.

Faed, Thomas. b. at Burley Mill, Kirkcudbrightshire, Scotland, June 8, 1826; d. at London, Aug. 17, 1900. Scottish painter; brother of John Faed. Among his paintings, which are mostly delineations of Scottish life, are *Sir Walter Scott and his Friends* (1849), *The Mitherless Bairn* (1855), *Jeanie Deans and the Duke of Argyll* (1868), and *School Board in the North* (1881).

Faemund (fā'mụn). See **Femund.**

Faenza (fä.en'zạ; Italian, fä.en'dzä). [Ancient name, **Faventia.**] City and commune in N Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Emilia-Romagna, in the province of Ravenna, situated on the Lamone River. The town has silk mills, metallurgical, furniture, and ceramics manufactures; the latter were famous in the 15th and 16th centuries, giving the name to faience. The cathedral was constructed in the 15th century according to plans by Giuliano da Maiano on early medieval foundations; the shrine of San Salvino is by Benedetto da Maiano. Other buildings of interest include churches and palaces of various periods, an art museum, the Risorgimento museum, an international museum of ceramics, a school of ceramics, and a library. Ancient Faventia was the scene of a victory of Sulla over the followers of Marius in 82 B.C.; the Ostrogoths under Totila defeated the Byzantines here in 542 A.D. The town came in 1509 under the jurisdiction of the States of the Church. In World War II, it was the center of fighting, in December, 1944, in the course of which considerable damage was suffered by some buildings of tourist interest. Pop. of commune, 47,199 (1936); of city, 23,823 (1936).

Faerie Queene (fār'i kwēn'), **The.** Allegorical poem of chivalry by Edmund Spenser. The original plan comprised 12 books, each representing a moral virtue, but only six books (each containing 12 cantos) and fragments of a seventh were completed. Each canto has from 50 to 60 stanzas, and the entire poem consists of some 4,000 stanzas. The work is based in part upon the Arthurian romance and Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso*. Books I to III were published in 1590, IV to VI in 1596, and the fragments in 1611. The six finished books portray the legends of the knights at the court of Gloriana, the Faerie Queene, who typifies Glory and frequently represents Queen Elizabeth. The legends include those of the knights of Holiness (the Red Cross Knight), Temperance (Sir Guyon), Chastity (Britomartis and Belphoebe), Fidelity (Triamond and Cambel), Justice (Sir Artegal), and Courtesy (Sir Calidore). The fragments depict the virtue of Mutability (Constance).

Faeroe Islands (fār'ō). [Also: **Faeroes, Faroes;** Danish, **Færøerne** (fer'ė"ėr.nẹ); Faeroese, **Føroyar.**] Group of 18 islands belonging to Denmark, situated in the Atlantic Ocean N of the British Isles, between the Shetlands and Iceland, ab. 310 mi. SE of Iceland and ab. 190 mi. NW of the Shetlands. They constitute the *amt* (county) of Færø. Only 17 of the islands are inhabited. The largest islands are Strømo, Østero, Sandø, Suderø, and Vaagø. The coasts are high and steep; the climate mild, humid, and oceanic. Horses and sheep are raised and there are fisheries. Many sea birds are found in the islands. The inhabitants are chiefly Lutheran Protestants, Scandinavian of descent, immigrants from Norway in the 9th century. Politically, the islands have been connected with Denmark since 1380; they have had their own parliament (*Lagthing*) since 1851. Opinion is divided among the inhabitants as to the feasibility of continued union with Denmark. Great Britain took temporary control of the islands during World War II (April 11, 1940). Capital, Thorshavn; area, 540 sq. mi.; pop. 31,664 (1951).

Faeroese (fār.ọ̄.ēz'). [Also, **Faroese.**] The people of the Faeroe Islands. As an ethnic group, they are classified as descendants of the Norse settlers of the 9th century.

Faeroese. [Also, **Faroeish, Faroese.**] Language of the Faeroe Islands. It is a Scandinavian dialect related to Icelandic and the Norse of the medieval period.

Faes (fäs), **Pieter Van der.** See **Lely,** Sir **Peter.**

Faesi (fā'zē), **Robert.** b. at Zurich, Switzerland, 1883—. Swiss poet and literary critic writing in German, professor of German literature at the University of Zurich. In addition to books on such literary figures as C. F. Meyer, Rilke, Paul Ernst, and Spitteler, he wrote a number of dramatic, lyrical, and narrative works. *Füsilier Wipf* (1916), a story dealing with the repercussions of World War I on Switzerland, became very popular both in its literary form and as a film production. For his novel *Die Stadt der Väter* (1941) he was awarded the prize for art and literature of the city of Zurich.

Faesulae (fē'zụ̄.lē). Ancient name of **Fiesole.**

Fafnir (fäf'nir). [Also: **Fafner;** Old Norse, **Fáfnir.**] In Old Norse mythology, the giant son of Hreidmar, a king of the dwarfs. Fafnir killed his father to obtain the fa-

mous gold which was originally owned by the dwarf Andvari, and from his perpetual lying and brooding upon it, became transformed into a venomous dragon. The hero Sigurd killed Fafnir by digging a pit and hiding in it until the monster crawled across it, when he thrust his sword into the dragon's heart from below. Thus Sigurd became owner of the fatal gold, cursed by Andvari, and victim of the curse that ill would befall every unlawful taker of it. Fafnir figures in the *Eddas*, the *Volsunga Saga*, and in the medieval German *Nibelungenlied*, and is slain by Sigurd (German, Siegfried) in all versions. In the Old Norse versions, Sigurd eats Fafnir's heart, and thus receives the gift of understanding bird and animal speech; in the *Nibelungenlied*, Siegfried bathes in the dragon's blood, and thus becomes invulnerable, except in the one spot where a leaf fell on his shoulder.

Fag (fag). In Richard Brinsley Sheridan's comedy *The Rivals*, the lying and ingenious servant of Captain Absolute.

Făgăraş (fu.gu.räsh'). [Also, **Fogaras.**] Town in NW Rumania, in the province of Transylvania, situated on the Olt River, ab. 29 mi. E of Sibiu. It has grain markets, mills, and a tobacco industry. In the vicinity is the biggest factory for weapons in Rumania. There is a castle. The region is also known for Arabian and mountain horses. 9,296 (1948).

Fagerholm (fä'gėr.hôlm), **Karl-August.** b. at Sjundeå, Finland, Dec. 31, 1901—. Finnish political and trade-union leader, prime minister (1948–50) of a government under Social-Democratic leadership. He joined (1923) the staff of the newspaper *Arbetarbladet*, of which he was later (1934–42) editor in chief. He was (1923 *et seq.*) leader of the Finnish-Swedish Workers League, served (1930–42) as chairman of the Shopworkers' Union, becoming (1943) its honorary chairman, was (1930–46) leader of the Social-Democratic Party at Helsinki, and became (1946) leader of the Finnish Social-Democratic Party. He was first elected to the parliament in 1930, served (1937–43) as minister of social welfare, and held (1945–48) the post of president of the parliament.

Fagersta (fä'gėr.stä). Town in S Sweden, in the *län* (county) of Västmanland, ab. 37 mi. N of Västerås, NW of Stockholm. It has iron and steel works, and manufactures steel tools. 11,201 (1949).

Fagibini (fä.gē.bē'nē), **Lake.** See **Faguibine, Lake.**

Fagin (fā'gin). In Charles Dickens's *Oliver Twist*, a villainous old man, an employer of thieves and pickpockets, a receiver of stolen goods, and the abductor of Oliver Twist. He is finally sentenced to death for complicity in a murder.

Fagnani (fä.nyä'nē), **Joseph.** b. at Naples, Italy, Dec. 24, 1819; d. at New York, May 22, 1873. American portrait painter.

Fagnano (fä.nyä'nō), **Giulio Carlo de'Toschi di.** b. at Senigallia, Italy, Sept. 26 (or Dec. 6), 1682; d. May 18 (or Sept. 26), 1766. Italian mathematician, philosopher, and poet, noted especially for work in the solution of cubic and quartic equations and in the rectification of curves, particularly the lemniscate. He studied at Rome and was an associate of the Academy of Berlin. In philosophy he was strongly influenced by Malebranche. His *Produzioni matematiche*, dedicated to Pope Benedict XIV (who encouraged its publication), appeared in two volumes in 1750. This was republished in the first two volumes of his *Opere matematiche* (3 vols., 1911–12).

Fagniez (fä.nyē.ā), **Gustave.** b. at Paris, 1842; d. at Meudon, France, 1927. French historian, notable in the field of the history of French economy. He was the author of books on Cardinal Richelieu, also of *Études sur l'industrie et sur la classe industrielle à Paris au XIIIe et au XIVe siècle* (Studies of the Industry and the Industrial Class at Paris During the Thirteenth and the Fourteenth Centuries, 1877).

Fagotin (fä.go.tañ). Very clever monkey, well known at Paris in Molière's time, and often alluded to in the literature of that period.

Faguet (fä.ge), **Émile.** b. at La Roche-sur-Yon, France, Dec. 17, 1847; d. at Paris, June 7, 1916. French teacher, critic, and literary historian. He was the author of innumerable books and essays on French literature. He succeeded Jules Lemaître as drama critic of the *Journal des Débats* (1896) and was elected to the French Academy in 1901. Most durable of his works is perhaps his *Jean-Jacques Rousseau* (5 vols., 1911–13). He also wrote *Corneille* (1885), *La Fontaine* (1889), *Histoire de la littérature française* (1900), *Le Pacifisme* (1908), and *Les Préjugés nécessaires* (1911).

Faguibine (fä.gē.bēn), **Lake.** [Also, **Lake Fagibini.**] Lake in W Africa, in French Sudan, French West Africa, N of the Niger River and a little W of Tombouctou (Timbuktu). Length, ab. 70 mi.

Fagus (fä.güs). [Pseudonym of **Georges Eugène Faillet.**] b. at Brussels, Belgium, Jan. 22, 1872; d. in an accident at Paris, Nov. 8, 1933. French reactionary poet. He was the author of *Colloque sentimental entre Émile Zola et Fagus* (1898), *Fagus: Testament de sa vie* (1898), *Ixion* (1903), and *La Danse macabre* (1920). Born in exile and the son of a radical, he early joined the Catholic Royalists. His poetry is classified as symbolist.

Fahey (fā'hi), **James.** b. at Paddington, London, April 16, 1804; d. at London, Dec. 11, 1885. English water-color painter, chiefly of landscapes.

Fahie (fā'hi), Sir **William Charles.** b. 1763; d. in Bermuda, Jan. 11, 1833. British vice-admiral. He was descended from an Irish family settled on the island of St. Christopher's (St. Kitts); joined the navy in 1777; participated as commander in the capture of the Danish West India Islands (Virgin Islands) in December, 1807, and in the reduction of Martinique in February, 1809; and served as commodore in the reduction of Guadeloupe in February, 1810. He was appointed vice-admiral on July 22, 1830.

Fahien (fä'hyen'). Chinese Buddhist monk who made a pilgrimage to India, c399 A.D., to carry back to China complete copies of the *Vinaya*, or rules of discipline, for the order. He wrote a valuable account of his travels, which lasted 14 years. It has been translated by Herbert Allen Giles, James Legge, and others.

Fahlcrantz (fäl'kränts), **Christian Erik.** b. at Stora-Tuna, in Dalecarlia, Sweden, Aug. 30, 1790; d. at Westerås, Sweden, Aug. 6, 1866. Swedish poet and polemical writer; brother of Karl Johan Fahlcrantz. He was the author of *Noach's Ark*, a poem (1825–26), and others.

Fahlcrantz, Karl Johann. b. at Stora-Tuna, in Dalecarlia, Sweden, Nov. 29, 1774; d. at Stockholm, Jan. 1, 1861. Swedish landscape painter; brother of Christian Erik Fahlcrantz.

Fahlun (fä'lun''). See **Falun.**

Fahrenheit (far'ẹn.hīt; German, fä'rẹn.hīt), **Gabriel Daniel.** b. at Danzig, May 14, 1686; d. in the Netherlands, Sept. 16, 1736. German physicist. He introduced (c1714) the use of mercury in the thermometer, and devised the Fahrenheit thermometer scale. The Fahrenheit scale (suggested by him in 1714) set 0° as the temperature of a freezing mixture of ice and salt, and divided the difference between that and the temperature of the human body into 12 degrees, which was increased to 96 degrees for ease in reading the thermometer. The temperature of boiling water at sea-level atmospheric pressure is 212° on this scale.

Faial (fä.yäl'). See **Fayal.**

Faidherbe (fā.derb), **Louis Léon César.** b. at Lille, France, June 3, 1818; d. at Paris, Sept. 28, 1889. French general and writer. He became governor of Senegal in 1854. In 1863, while serving in Algeria, he was made brigadier general, and soon after was again governor of Senegal. He returned to Algeria in 1865. In the Franco-Prussian War he was entrusted by Gambetta with the command of the army of the north, but was defeated by Von Goeben at Bapaume (Jan. 3, 1871), and St.-Quentin (Jan. 19, 1871). He was elected senator in 1879. He published a series of important works on the geography, anthropology, and philology of Senegal and Algeria.

Faido (fī'dō). Village in S Switzerland, in the canton of Ticino, situated on the Ticino River and the St. Gotthard Railway, SE of Airolo. It is the chief place of the Leventina valley. 1,065 (1941).

Faillet (fä.ye), **Georges Eugène.** See **Fagus.**

Faillon (fä.yôṅ), **Michel Étienne.** b. at Tarascon, France, 1799; d. at Paris, Oct. 25, 1870. French Sulpician, a writer on Canadian history and biography.

Failly (fä.yē), **Pierre Louis Charles Achille de.** b. at Rozoy-sur-Serre, Aisne, France, Jan. 21, 1810; d. at Compiègne, France, Nov. 15, 1892. French general. He

entered the army in 1828, served with distinction, first as brigadier general, then as general of division, in the Crimean War, fought at the battle of Solferino in 1859, and was commander of the French troops sent to the relief of the Pope in 1867, but was not present at the defeat of Garibaldi at Mentana. He was appointed to the command of the 5th army corps at the beginning of the Franco-Prussian War. During the battles of Spicheren and Wörth (Aug. 6, 1870), he remained inactive at Bitche, and was defeated near Beaumont (Aug. 30, 1870), in consequence of which the Germans were enabled to cut off MacMahon's retreat. He was superseded in his command by General Wimpffen on the day of the battle of Sedan (Sept. 1, 1870) immediately before the action. He was the author of *Campagne de 1870: opérations et marches du 5ème corps* (1871).

Failsworth (fālz'wėrth). Urban district in NW England, in Lancashire, ab. 4 mi. NE of Manchester, ab. 187 mi. NW of London by rail. It is a suburb of Manchester, known for its cotton manufactures. 18,033 (1951).

Fainall (fān'ôl). In Congreve's comedy *The Way of the World*, a scoundrel in love with Mrs. Marwood.

Fainéant (fā.nā.äṅ'), **Le Noir.** In Scott's *Ivanhoe*, the name given to the Black Knight (Richard Cœur de Lion) on account of his behavior during a tournament, in which, however, he finally conquers.

Fainwell (fān'wel), **Colonel.** [Also, **Colonel Feignwell.**] In Susannah Centlivre's comedy *A Bold Stroke for a Wife*, an ingenious gallant who is in love with Mrs. Lovely's person and fortune. By means of various disguises he wins her from her several guardians, among them Simon Pure.

Fair (fār), **A. A.** A pseudonym of **Gardner, Erle Stanley.**

Fairbairn (fār'bārn), **Andrew Martin.** b. near Edinburgh, Scotland, Nov. 4, 1838; d. at London, Feb. 9, 1912. Scottish theologian and metaphysician. He was principal of Airedale College, Bradford, England (1877), and in 1886 was appointed the first principal of the extra-university Mansfield College at Oxford (emeritus, 1909). He was the author of *Studies in the Philosophy of Religion and History* (1876), *The City of God* (1882), and other works.

Fairbairn, Patrick. b. at Greenlaw, Berwickshire, Scotland, Jan. 28, 1805; d. at Glasgow, Aug. 6, 1874. Scottish clergyman and theological writer. He was professor and ultimately principal of the Free Church College at Glasgow, and published *Typology of Scripture* (1845), *Hermeneutical Manual* (1858), and other works.

Fairbairn, Sir **Peter.** b. at Kelso, Roxburghshire, Scotland, in September, 1799; d. Jan. 4, 1861. Scottish engineer, inventor, and manufacturer. He invented machines used in spinning wool and flax, and founded an extensive establishment at Leeds for the manufacture of these and other machines and tools.

Fairbairn, Sir **William.** b. at Kelso, Roxburghshire, Scotland, Feb. 19, 1789; d. at Moor Park, Surrey, England, Aug. 18, 1874. Scottish engineer. Commencing life as a day-laborer, he was apprenticed to a millwright in 1804, and in 1817 started an engineering business at Manchester. He had shipbuilding works at Millwall, London (1835–49). As a practical engineer he is best known as the designer of the rectangular tube, unsupported by chains, which is the distinctive feature of the Britannia Bridge built across the Menai Strait. He was made a baronet in 1869.

Fairbanks (fār'bangks). [Called the **"Golden Heart."**] City in E Alaska, on a branch of the Yukon River. It is the N terminus of the Alaska Railroad, the Richardson Highway, and the Alaska Highway, and the center of a gold-mining and lumbering district. A large U.S. army air base is at Fairbanks and the University of Alaska is nearby. It was settled at the turn of the century. 5,771 (1950).

Fairbanks, Charles Warren. b. near Unionville Center, Ohio, May 11, 1852; d. June 4, 1918. American lawyer and statesman, Vice-President of the United States (1905–09). He was graduated from Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, in 1872, and was admitted to the Ohio bar in 1874. In 1898 he was appointed a member of the Joint High British-American Commission and chairman of the American commissioners. He was elected U.S. senator from Indiana in 1897 and in 1903, and Vice-President in 1904.

Fairbanks, Douglas. b. at Denver, Colo., May 23, 1883, d. at Santa Monica, Calif., Dec. 11, 1939. American stage and motion-picture actor. On the stage (1901 *et seq.*) he appeared in *Hawthorne of the U.S.A.*, *Frenzied Finance*, *All for a Girl*, *A Gentleman from Mississippi*, *The Cub*, *Gentleman of Leisure*, *Comes up Smiling*, *Henrietta*, *Show Shop*, and others. He headed (1916 *et seq.*) his own film company in *The Mollycoddle*, *The Mark of Zorro*, *The Nut*, *The Three Musketeers*, *Robin Hood*, *The Thief of Bagdad*, *The Black Pirate*, *The Iron Mask*, and *The Taming of the Shrew*, in which he won acclaim for his swashbuckling feats and physical agility.

Fairbanks, Douglas Elton, Jr. b. at New York, Dec. 9, 1909—. American actor and naval officer; son of Douglas Fairbanks (1883–1939). Film debut (1923) in *Stephen Steps Out;* appeared in such other films as *Outward Bound*, *Dawn Patrol*, *Little Caesar*, *Gunga Din*, and *The Exiles;* appointed (1941) presidential envoy on special mission to South America; served in U.S. Navy during World War II; promoted (1945) to commander.

Fairbanks, Erastus. b. at Brimfield, Mass., Oct. 28, 1792; d. at St. Johnsbury, Vt., Nov. 20, 1864. American manufacturer and politician; brother of Thaddeus Fairbanks (1796–1886). He took part with his brother in development of the Fairbanks platform scale patented in 1831. He was governor of Vermont (1852–53, 1860–61).

Fairbanks, Henry. b. at St. Johnsbury, Vt., May 6, 1830; d. July 7, 1918. American inventor and scale manufacturer, one-time (1857–60) Congregational clergyman; son of Thaddeus Fairbanks (1796–1886). Graduated from Dartmouth (1853) and from Andover Theological Seminary (1857), he was professor (1860–69) of natural philosophy, and later of natural history, at Dartmouth. He entered his father's scale-manufacturing business in 1869, and invented and patented an automatic grain scale, pulp-manufacturing machines, and an alternating-current electric generator (1897).

Fairbanks, Thaddeus. b. at Brimfield, Mass., Jan. 17, 1796; d. at St. Johnsbury, Vt., April 12, 1886. American inventor and scale manufacturer. He established (1823) in partnership with his brother Erastus Fairbanks (1792–1864) an iron foundry, E. and T. Fairbanks Company. He invented and patented a plow with a cast-iron mold board (1826), a parlor stove, a flax and hemp dressing machine (1830), and a platform scale (1831). The company thereafter manufactured scales (of which 32 varieties were patented) and became (1874) the Fairbanks Scale Company.

Fairborn (fār'bôrn). Town in SW Ohio, in Greene County near Dayton. 7,847 (1950).

Fairbury (fār'ber''i, -bėr.i). City in SE Nebraska, county seat of Jefferson County, ab. 53 mi. SW of Lincoln. Manufactures include windmills, pumps, pipes, fittings, and cylinders. It is a processing center for dairy products. 6,395 (1950).

Fairchild (fār'chīld), **Charles Stebbins.** b. at Cazenovia, N.Y., April 30, 1842; d. there, Nov. 24, 1924. American lawyer, banker, and cabinet officer. He was graduated from Harvard in 1863, practiced law at Albany and New York (1865–85), serving as deputy attorney general of the state (1874–75) and attorney general (1876–77), and was assistant secretary of the U.S. treasury (1885–87) and secretary (1887–89).

Fairchild, David Grandison. b. at East Lansing, Mich., April 7, 1869—. American botanist. Appointed botanist (1889) and agricultural explorer (1898) of U.S. Department of Agriculture and head of Division of Foreign Plant Exploration; conducted (1895 *et seq.*) researches for economic plants in the Netherlands East Indies, South Sea Islands, Australia, South America, Egypt, Japan, China, and Persian Gulf; distributed (1906–07) 800 tung-oil trees to pioneer growers in U.S.; retired in 1935. His collection of tropical trees and plants is assembled in the Fairchild Tropical Garden at Coral Gables, Fla. Author of *The World Was My Garden* (1938).

Fairchild, George Thompson. b. at Brownhelm, Ohio, Oct. 6, 1838; d. at Columbus, Ohio, March 16, 1901. American educator; brother of James Harris Fairchild. Graduated (1862 in arts and 1865 in theology), Oberlin College; professor of English literature, French, and moral philosophy (1865–79), Michigan Agricultural College; president (1879–97), Kansas Agricultural College until

his opposition to Populism forced his resignation; organized (1898 *et seq.*) the industrial and agricultural departments of Berea College, serving as vice-president. Author of *Rural Wealth and Welfare* (1900).

Fairchild, Henry Pratt. b. at Dundee, Ill., Aug. 18, 1880—. American social scientist. He received a B.A. (1900) from Doane College, Nebraska, and a Ph.D. (1909) from Yale, where he served as assistant professor of economics (1910–12) and of the science of society (1912–18). He was professor of social economy (1919–24) and of sociology (1924 *et seq.*) at New York University, retiring with the rank of professor emeritus in 1945. Among his books are *Immigration* (1913), *Outline of Applied Sociology* (1916), *Elements of Social Science* (1924), *The Foundations of Social Life* (1927), *Economics for the Millions* (1940), *Main Street: The American Town, Past and Present* (1941).

Fairchild, Herman Le Roy. b. at Montrose, Pa., April 29, 1850; d. at Rochester, N.Y., Nov. 29, 1943. American geologist, professor at the University of Rochester from 1888. He published numerous technical papers relating especially to the glacial geology of New York.

Fairchild, James Harris. b. at Stockbridge, Mass., Nov. 25, 1817; d. March 19, 1902. American educator; brother of George Thompson Fairchild. He was graduated in 1838 from Oberlin College, Ohio, where he was tutor (1838–42), professor of languages (1842–47), professor of mathematics (1847–58), professor of moral philosophy and theology (1858–66), and president (1866–89). He wrote *Moral Philosophy, or A Science of Obligation* (1869), *Needed Phases of Christianity* (1875), and others, and edited *Memoirs of Charles G. Finney* (1876).

Fairchild, Lucius. b. at Franklin Mills (now Kent), Portage County, Ohio, Dec. 27, 1831; d. May 23, 1896. American general and politician. He was admitted to the bar in 1860, and at the beginning of the Civil War became a captain of volunteers in the Union army. He led, as colonel of the 2nd Wisconsin, a charge on Seminary Hill at the battle of Gettysburg, in which he lost his left arm, and was promoted brigadier general on Oct. 19, 1863. He was governor of Wisconsin (1866–72), U.S. consul at Liverpool (1872–78), consul general at Paris (1878–80), and minister to Spain (1880–82). He was elected commander in chief of the Grand Army of the Republic in 1886.

Fairchild Tropical Garden. See under **Coral Gables.**

Fairclough (fãr'kluf), **Daniel.** See **Featley** or **Fairclough, Daniel.**

Fair Deal. Name applied by President Harry S. Truman to his program as enunciated in his State of the Union message to Congress Jan. 5, 1949. The legislation envisaged as forming part of this program included measures to limit or prevent inflation, laws to aid agriculture and to alleviate the housing shortage, measures to protect civil rights, to establish a national medical plan, and to give federal aid to schools, and the repeal of the Taft-Hartley labor act. Truman's choice of the name indicated that though he was following the spirit of the New Deal of Franklin D. Roosevelt, his own election in 1948, after three and one-half years as president to fill out Roosevelt's uncompleted term, permitted him to step out of the shadow of his predecessor and to present a program of his own making.

Fair Em (fãr' em'). Play printed in 1631. It was formerly ascribed to Shakespeare for the single reason that in Garrick's collection was a volume, which once belonged to Charles II, containing this and other doubtful plays, and marked on the back "Shakspeare, Vol. I."

Fair Employment Practices Committee. [Called the **FEPC.**] U.S. agency established in 1941 for the purpose of promoting the maximum employment of wartime manpower resources by eliminating discriminatory employment practices based upon prejudices concerning race, color, creed, or national origin. Initially administered by the Office of Production Management, it was placed under the War Manpower Commission in 1942, and dissolved in 1946.

Fair Example, or The Modish Citizens, The. Play by Estcourt, taken from the same source as Vanbrugh's *Confederacy.* It was performed at the Drury Lane Theatre, London, in 1703.

Fairfax (fãr'faks). Unincorporated community in E Alabama, in Chambers County: textiles. 2,717 (1950).

Fairfax. Town in W California, in Marin County, ab. 15 mi. NW of San Francisco: residential community. 4,078 (1950).

Fairfax, Edward. b. at Denton, Yorkshire, England; d. in January, 1635. English poet. He wrote a translation of Tasso's *Gerusalemme Liberata* (1600), and 12 eclogues.

Fairfax, Ferdinando. [Title, 2nd Baron **Fairfax of Cameron.**] b. March 29, 1584; d. March 14, 1648. Parliamentary leader in the English Civil War. He represented the county of Yorkshire in the Long Parliament, in which he acted with the popular party; and at the beginning of the Civil War was appointed to the command of the Parliamentary forces in Yorkshire. He was defeated by William Cavendish (later Duke of Newcastle) on Adwalton Moor, near Bradford, June 30, 1643, and was besieged by the same general at Hull, Sept. 2–Oct. 11, 1643, when he raised the siege by a successful sally. He defeated Colonel John Bellasis at Selby, April 11, 1644, and joining forces with the Scots, was stationed with his army on the right of the Parliamentary line at Marston Moor, July 2, 1644, where he gave way before the onslaught of Prince Rupert, who was in turn defeated by Cromwell.

Fairfax, Robert. b. in February, 1666; d. Oct. 17, 1725. British rear admiral. He commanded a vessel in the English fleet at the reduction of Gibraltar, on July 23, and in the battle of Málaga, on Aug. 13, 1704. He was made rear admiral in 1708.

Fairfax, Thomas. [Title, 1st Baron **Fairfax of Cameron.**] b. at Bilbrough, near York, England, 1560; d. May 1, 1640. English diplomat. He was used by Elizabeth for diplomatic liaison with James VI of Scotland. He was knighted (1591) before Rouen, and created (1627) Baron Fairfax of Cameron in the Scottish peerage.

Fairfax, Thomas. [Title, 3rd Baron **Fairfax of Cameron.**] b. at Denton, Yorkshire, England, Jan. 17, 1612; d. at Nunappleton, Yorkshire, England, Nov. 12, 1671. Parliamentary leader in the Civil War in England; son of Ferdinando Fairfax, 2nd Baron Fairfax. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, and learned the art of war under Sir Horace Vere in the Low Countries. At the outbreak of the Civil War he was appointed second in command, under his father, of the Parliamentary forces in Yorkshire, captured Wakefield, May 21, 1643, and commanded the horse of the right wing at the battle of Marston Moor. He was appointed commander in chief of the Parliamentary army, Jan. 21, 1645, succeeding Robert Devereux, 3rd Earl of Essex, and in April of the same year organized the "New Model," as the Parliamentary force, reorganized after the wholesale resignations because of the Self-Denying Ordinance, was called. He defeated Charles I at Naseby on June 14, 1645, defeated George, Baron Goring, at Langport, Somersetshire, on July 10, 1645, reduced Bristol, Sept. 10, 1645, and took Oxford, June 20, 1646. He disapproved of the seizure of the king by George Joyce, but was forced by the attitude of the army to acquiesce in this measure as well as in "Pride's Purge" and in the execution of the king. On the establishment of the Commonwealth, he was reappointed commander in chief of all the forces in England and Ireland (March 30, 1649), but resigned (June 25, 1650) on account of conscientious scruples about invading Scotland. During the rest of the Commonwealth period, and during the Protectorate, he lived in retirement at Nunappleton, Yorkshire. He represented Yorkshire in Richard Cromwell's Parliament, in which he acted with the opposition. Having in November, 1659, entered into negotiations with Monk for the restoration of Charles II, he placed himself at the head of an army, and took possession (Jan. 1, 1660) of York, and later in the same year was chosen to head the commissioners of the two houses sent to the king at The Hague. He left two autobiographical works, *A Short Memorial of the Northern Actions during the War there, from the Year 1642 till 1644* and *Short Memorials of some Things to be cleared during my Command in the Army.* His only daughter, Mary, married (1657) George Villiers, 2nd Duke of Buckingham.

Fairfax, Thomas. [Title, 6th Baron **Fairfax.**] b. at Leeds Castle, Kent, England, Oct. 22, 1693; d. near Winchester, Va., Dec. 9, 1781. American colonist. His paternal estates in Yorkshire having been sold to satisfy the creditors of his father, Thomas, 5th Baron Fairfax, he

emigrated in 1747 to America, where he had inherited from his grandfather Thomas, 2nd Baron Culpepper, through his mother, the northern neck of Virginia between the Potomac and Rappahannock rivers, and where he eventually built a residence, called Greenway Court, near Winchester. He was a friend of George Washington to whom (then a youth of little over 16) he entrusted the surveying and mapping of his property in the Shenandoah Valley. He was a firm Loyalist.

Fairfield (fâr'fēld). [Former name, **Corey.**] City in C Alabama, in Jefferson County, near Birmingham: steel mills. 13,177 (1950).

Fairfield. Municipality in New South Wales, SE Australia, on the outskirts of the city of Sydney. Pop. ab. 9,000.

Fairfield. City in N central California, county seat of Solano County, ab. 40 mi. SW of Sacramento, in a farming and livestock-raising region: site of a U.S. army air base. In the decade between the last two U.S. censuses its population more than doubled. 1,312 (1940), 3,118 (1950).

Fairfield. Town in SW Connecticut, in Fairfield County, on Long Island Sound ab. 21 mi. SW of New Haven and adjoining Bridgeport. It contains the villages of Southport, Greenfield Hill, and Black Rock. Industries include chemical factories, gold and silver smelters, and structural steel plants. It was burned (1779) by Tryon in the Revolutionary War. 30,489 (1950).

Fairfield. City in SE Illinois, county seat of Wayne County: a center for the manufacture of clothing and automobile parts. 5,576 (1950).

Fairfield. City in SE Iowa, county seat of Jefferson County. Manufactures include iron, washers, gloves, mittens, wagons, glass, brushes, and electric woodworking machines. It is the seat of Parsons College. 7,299 (1950).

Fairfield. Town (in New England the equivalent of township in many other states) and unincorporated village in SW Maine, in Somerset County: manufactures include woolens, paper pulp, and pulp products. Pop. of town, 5,811 (1950); of village, 3,776 (1950).

Fairfield. Former name of **Hamilton,** Ohio.

Fairfield, Cicily Isabel. See **West, Rebecca.**

Fairford (fâr'fōrd, -fȯrd), **Alan.** In Sir Walter Scott's novel *Redgauntlet,* the devoted friend and correspondent of Darsie Latimer.

"Fair Geraldine" (jer'ạl.dēn). See **Fitzgerald,** Lady **Elizabeth.**

Fair God, The. [Full title, **The Fair God; or, The Last of the Tzins** (tsinz).] Romance by Lew Wallace, published in 1873. It depicts Córtes's invasion of the Aztec empire, his defeat at the hands of prince Guatamozin, and the death of the well-intentioned but indecisive Montezuma.

Fairhaven (fâr'hā.vẹn). [Original name, **Sconticut.**] Town in SE Massachusetts, in Bristol County, on the Acushnet River and Buzzards Bay opposite New Bedford. It is a summer resort and ship repairing and overhauling center, formerly an important whaling port. It is connected with New Bedford by ferry, bridge, and electric railway. 12,764 (1950).

Fair Haven. Borough in E New Jersey, in Monmouth County, on the Navesink River ab. 25 mi. SE of New Brunswick: resort center. 3,560 (1950).

Fair Head. [Also, **Benmore Head.**] Headland in Ulster province, Northern Ireland, in County Antrim, situated on the North Channel at the NE extremity of Ireland, ab. 4 mi. NE of Ballycastle. Elevation, 636 ft.

Fair Helen of Kirkconnell. Scottish ballad. It is founded on the story that a lady, Helen Bell or Helen Irving (the name is variously shown), the daughter of the Laird of Kirkconnell in Dumfriesshire, while meeting her lover clandestinely in the churchyard of Kirkconnell, saw another and rejected lover taking aim at him. She threw herself before him, was shot, and died in his arms. A mortal combat between the two lovers followed, and the murderer was killed. The ballad is in two parts: an address by the lover to his lady, and the lament of the lover over her grave. There are several versions. Sir Walter Scott included this ballad in his *Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border* (1802). It occurs also in Francis James Child's *English and Scottish Ballads* (1st ed., 1856–58); but Child dropped it from later editions on the grounds that it was more lyrical than narrative in type, and therefore not a true traditional ballad.

Fairholt (fâr'hōlt), **Frederick William.** b. at London, 1814; d. at Brompton, London, April 3, 1866. English artist and antiquary. He illustrated a number of works, including Chatto's *Treatise on Wood Engraving* and Halliwell's *Life of Shakespere,* and published *Costume in England* (1846), *The Home of Shakespeare* (1847), *Tobacco: its History and Associations* (1859), and others, and edited *A Dictionary of Terms in Art* (1854).

Fairhope (fâr'hōp). Town in SW Alabama, in Baldwin County, on Mobile Bay ab. 12 mi. SE of Mobile: winter and summer resort; seat of the School of Organic Education. The economy of the community was based (1893–1937) upon the single-tax philosophy of Henry George. 3,354 (1950).

Fairies, The. Operatic adaptation of Shakespeare's *Midsummer Night's Dream,* produced in 1755. It was attributed to Garrick, but he denied his authorship.

Fair Isle. Small island in the Shetland Islands, in N Scotland, included in Shetland county. It lies between the Orkney Islands and the main body of the Shetland Islands, ab. 27 mi. SW of Mainland island in the Shetland group. Length, ab. 3 mi.; greatest width, ab. 2 mi.

Fair Labor Standards Act. [Called the **Wages and Hours Act.**] Act of Congress approved on June 25, 1938, which set up a minimum standard wage of 40 cents per hour and a maximum 40-hour work week in industries engaged in interstate commerce. The act requires the payment of time-and-one-half rates in instances where hourly ceilings are exceeded. It forbids the employment in interstate industries of children under 16 years of age, and raised the limit to 18 years of age in cases where occupations are considered as hazardous. The law is administered by the Department of Labor's Wage and Hour Division, which was created under the act.

Fair Lawn or **Fairlawn** (fâr'lôn). Borough in NE New Jersey, in Bergen County near Paterson: residential and manufacturing suburb. In the decade between the last two U.S. censuses its population more than doubled. 9,017 (1940), 23,885 (1950).

Fairleigh (fâr'li), **Frank.** Pseudonym used by F. E. Smedley in the publication of *Frank Fairleigh* and *Lewis Arundel,* two novels which appeared originally in *Sharpe's London Magazine,* of which Smedley was the editor (1848–49).

Fairless (fâr'lẹs), **Benjamin F.** b. at Pigeon Run, Ohio, May 3, 1890—. American business executive. He worked (1913) as a civil engineer with a railroad before joining an Ohio steel company, in which he made his way up to the vice-presidency in charge of operations. In 1930 he became an officer of Republic Steel and in 1935 joined the so-called Big Steel companies when he became president of Carnegie-Illinois Steel Company. In 1938 he became president of U.S. Steel Corporation, and in 1952, leaving the presidency and assuming the chairmanship of that company, he headed, as president, the newly formed U.S. Steel Company, a merger of five large companies in the steel industry.

"Fair Maid of Kent." Epithet of **Joan,** a 14th-century English noblewoman. She was probably the granddaughter of Edward I, and was the wife of Edward (the Black Prince). By Edward, she was the mother of Richard (who was to become Richard II).

Fair Maid of Perth (pêrth), **The.** Historical novel by Sir Walter Scott, published in 1828.

Fair Maid of the Exchange, The. Play attributed to Thomas Heywood, printed in 1607. The second title is *The Pleasant Humours of the Cripple of Fenchurch.*

Fair Maid of the Inn, The. Posthumous comedy by John Fletcher, finished by Philip Massinger and perhaps William Rowley, licensed in 1626, and printed in 1647.

Fairmont (fâr'mont). City in S Minnesota, county seat of Martin County, in a resort and farming region: creameries, vegetable canneries, and chicken hatcheries. 8,193 (1950).

Fairmont. City in N West Virginia, county seat of Marion County, on the Monongahela River ab. 52 mi. SE of Wheeling: coal mining. Manufactures include aluminum, glassware, coke, and fluorescent tubes. It was incorporated in 1843 and is the seat of Fairmont State College. 29,346 (1950).

Fairmount (fâr'mount). Town in N central Indiana, in Grant County, ab. 50 mi. NE of Indianapolis: food-processing center. 2,646 (1950).

Fairmount Park. Park at Philadelphia, covering 3,845 acres. The Schuylkill River and Wissahickon Creek run through it. In 1876 the Centennial Exhibition was held within its limits. It contains a number of historic houses, an art gallery, a zoölogical garden, and Robin Hood Dell, where outdoor concerts are held.

Fair Oaks. Unincorporated community in NW Georgia, in Cobb County near Atlanta. 3,131 (1950).

Fair Oaks. [Also called, in connection with the battle, **Seven Pines.**] Place ab. 7 mi. E of Richmond, Va. Here, on May 31 and June 1, 1862, the Union forces under McClellan defeated the Confederates under J. E. Johnston. The Union loss was 5,031; that of the Confederates, 6,134.

Fair of Lincoln (ling'kọn). See **Lincoln, Fair of.**

Fair Penitent, The. Tragedy by Rowe, produced in 1703. It was founded on Massinger's *Fatal Dowry*, and was a "wholesale felony." Mrs. Barry was the original representative of Calista, the "fair penitent," a part which she created in her 45th year, and which was one of her greatest tragic triumphs.

Fair Plain. Unincorporated community in SW Lower Michigan, in Berrien County near Benton Harbor. 4,134 (1950).

Fairport (fâr'pōrt). Village in W New York, in Monroe County ab. 6 mi. SE of Rochester on the Erie Canal. 5,267 (1950).

Fairport. [Also, **Fairport Harbor.**] Village in NE Ohio, in Lake County: fishing, and salt manufactures; transshipping point for iron. 4,519 (1950).

Fair Quaker of Deal, or The Humors of the Navy, The. Comedy by Charles Shadwell, published in 1710.

"Fair Rosamond (rō'zą.mọnd), **the."** Epithet of **Clifford, Rosamond.**

Fairscribe (fâr'skrīb). Imaginary legal friend who with his daughter Kate was of assistance to Chrystal Croftangry in writing *Chronicles of the Canongate* (the actual author, of course, was Sir Walter Scott). Chrystal Croftangry, Fairscribe, and various others were invented by Scott as the "real" people who had recounted the "true" tales which he recorded.

Fairservice (fâr'sėr''vis), **Andrew.** In Sir Walter Scott's novel *Rob Roy*, a gardener. He is shrewd but cowardly, and, though discharged as a nuisance, will not go.

Fair Sidea (sī.dē'ą), **The.** Play composed or compiled by Jacob Ayrer, a German. It was supposed by Tieck to be the source of Shakespeare's *Tempest*, but was probably published later.

Fairview (fâr'vū). Borough in NE New Jersey, in Bergen County: manufactures of fireworks and bleaches. 8,661 (1950).

Fairview. Village in NE Ohio, in Cuyahoga County, formerly known as a distilling center for the medicinal herb pennyroyal. Coal is mined in the vicinity. 9,311 (1950).

Fairview. Unincorporated community in S Washington, in Yakima County near Yakima. 3,309 (1950).

Fairweather (fâr'weтн.ėr), **Cape.** Cape on the SE coast of Alaska.

Fairweather, Mount. Peak in the St. Elias Mountains, in the province of British Columbia, Canada, and in Alaska, situated on the Alaska-Canada border. 15,399 ft.

Fairyland. Opera in three acts by Horatio Parker, with a libretto by Brian Hooker, first performed at the Los Angeles Temple Auditorium on July 1, 1915. It was awarded the 10,000-dollar prize of the National Federation of Music Clubs.

Faisal I (of *Iraq*) (fī'sąl). [Full name: **Faisal al-Husain** (äl hō.sīn'); also, **Feisal, Feisul.**] b. at Mecca, Arabia, 1885; d. 1933. King of Syria (1920) and king of Iraq (1921–33); son of Husein ibn-Ali. Educated at Constantinople, he became (1913) deputy for Jidda, and took a leading role in the Arab nationalist movement which was the forerunner of the Arab League. He served (1915) with the Turks against the Allies in Syria, but escaped (1916) to Hejaz and helped lead the Arab revolt (1916) in collaboration with General Allenby and T. E. Lawrence (Lawrence of Arabia). He was chief of the Arab forces under Allied command, and became head of the administration of the newly constituted political unit of Syria, of which he was proclaimed (February, 1920) king. He reigned under a French mandate until his resignation in July, 1920, under pressure from the French. In 1921, with support from the British, he became king of mandated Iraq (formerly Mesopotamia) after being chosen almost unanimously by a plebiscite. Iraq became an independent state in 1932; upon his death, Faisal I was succeeded by his son, Ghazi I.

Faisal II (of *Iraq*). [Also: **Feisal, Feisul.**] b. 1935—. King of Iraq. He succeeded his father, Ghazi I, upon the latter's death in 1939, affairs of state being managed by a regent during his minority.

Faiseur (fe.zėr), **Le.** [Eng. trans., *"The Speculator."*] Play by Honoré de Balzac. It was not acted during his lifetime. After his death it was shortened and produced as *Mercadet.*

Faith Doctor, The. Novel by Edward Eggleston, published in 1891.

Faithful (fāth'fụl). Character in the first part of Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress.* He is put to death at Vanity Fair.

Faithful, Jacob. See **Jacob Faithful.**

Faithfull (fāth'fụl), **Emily.** b. at Headley, near Guildford, England, 1835; d. at Manchester, England, May 31, 1895. English philanthropist. She was an advocate of the claims of women to remunerative employment, and did much to secure it for them. She founded (c1860) a printing establishment for their employment as compositors, and started the *Victoria Magazine* in 1863. She was also a successful lecturer, and published *Three Visits to America* (1884).

Faithful Shepherdess, The. Pastoral drama by John Fletcher, published probably in 1609. It was somewhat influenced by the Italian pastorals, especially by Guarini's *Pastor Fido.* Milton obtained some hints for *Comus* from it.

Faith Healer, The. Play (1909) by William Vaughn Moody.

Faithorne (fā'thôrn), **William.** b. at London, 1616; d. there, in May, 1691. English engraver, noted especially for his portraits.

Faithorne, William. b. at London, 1656; d. after 1700. English engraver; son of William Faithorne (1616–91).

Faiyum (fī.yöm'). See **Fayum.**

Faizabad (fī'zą.bad, fī.zä.bäd'). See also **Fyzabad.**

Faizabad. [Also, **Fyzabad.**] Capital of Badakshan province, in NE Afghanistan, on a tributary of the Amu Darya. Pop. ab. 60,000.

Faizabad. [Also, **Kiashi.**] Town in NW China, in Sinkiang province, on a caravan route ab. 60 mi. E of Kashgar: trading center.

Fajans (fā'yăns), **Kasimir.** b. at Warsaw, Poland, May 27, 1887—. American chemist. He was educated at the universities of Leipzig, Heidelberg, and Manchester, and served as extraordinary professor (1917–25) and ordinary professor (1925–35) at the University of Munich, and professor of chemistry (1936 *et seq.*) at University of Michigan. Independently with Soddy, he formulated the theory of isotopes (1913). His other work includes the discovery of the proactinum isotope, brevium (with O. H. Gohring), and a demonstration of how ion hydration energies can be gotten from lattice energies. He is the author of *Radioactivity and Latest Developments in the Study of Chemical Elements* (1919; Eng. trans., 1922). His other works include *Radioelements and Isotopes—Chemical Forces and Optical Properties of Substances* (1931) and *Adsorptionsindikatoren für Fällunstitrationen* (1935).

Fajardo (fä.нär'тнō). Town in E Puerto Rico. 7,108 (1940).

Fakahotu (fä.kä.hō'tö). See under **Papa.**

Fako (fä'kō). See **Cameroon Mountain.**

Faku (fä'kö'). Small town in NE China, in the province of Liaopei, Manchuria, located ab. 50 mi. N of Mukden at one of the gates in the Willow Wall. An important caravan trail passes through the town.

Fala (fal'ą). b. c1941; d. at Hyde Park, N.Y., April 5, 1952. Scottish terrier belonging to Franklin D. Roosevelt. A familiar companion of the president, the black Scottie was the focal point of one of Roosevelt's bitterest and most brilliant speeches in the election campaign of 1944, when Roosevelt claimed that Fala was the only member of the household who objected to the personal

attacks on the Roosevelts being made during the campaign.

Falaba (fă.lä′bä). Native town in W Africa, in Sierra Leone, ab. 180 mi. NE of Freetown, in the NE corner of the country.

Falaise (fa.lez). Town in NW France, in the department of Calvados, situated on the Ante River, ab. 22 mi. SE of Caen. The town, dominated by a medieval castle, has in the Cathedral of Notre-Dame one of the most beautiful examples of 13th-century Norman architecture. Falaise has many historical associations. William the Conqueror was born here. It was at various times contested between the English and the French, taken and retaken in 1417, 1450, and 1590. During the Normandy invasion in 1944 it gave its name to the Falaise-Argentan Pocket, wherein the Germans lost large numbers of their forces before they succeeded in escaping with the rest of their armies toward the valley of the Seine. Almost the entire town was destroyed in the course of the fighting. Among the ruined buildings are the churches of Saint Gervais and La Trinité, and the Talbot tower. The town has knitwear and leather industries. 5,634 (1946).

Falange (fā′lanj, fạ.lanj′; Spanish, fä.läng′ʜā). [Original name, **Falange Española.**] Movement and party of Spanish fascism. It was founded by José Antonio Primo de Rivera who, in October, 1933, took over editorship of the *Revista* (Review) of the JONS (Juntas Ofensivas Nacional Sindicalistas) and in 1934 joined its adherents to the members of his own party, the Falange Española (founded in 1932), to form the Falange Española y de las JONS. This party worked to establish "the national syndicalist state, corporative and totalitarian, (which) is of the Spanish type." On July 17, 1936, an insurrection of the Falange against the government of the republic was joined by the reactionary Carlist party calling themselves Tradicionalistas and organized in military bands, the Requetés. Thus the final official name of the fascist movement in Spain is Falange Española Tradicionalista y de las JONS. The official paper of the Falange is *FE*, which spells the Spanish word for faith. At the end of the Spanish Civil War in March, 1939, the 26-point program of the Falange became the basic law of the Spanish state under Generalissimo Franco.

Falashas (fă.lä′shạz). Tribe of Ethiopia which professes the Jewish religion and claims descent from Hebrew immigrants who followed the Queen of Sheba. They number ab. 50,000. Their sacred books are written in Geez; their dialects are identical with those of their surrounding peoples. In the Middle Ages they formed a conquering kingdom, but finally were overcome by the Christian Abyssinians, and now they live scattered in small colonies. Their name is an Ethiopian word meaning "strangers" or "immigrants."

Falcón (fäl.kōn′). State in NW Venezuela, bounded by the Gulf of Venezuela and the Caribbean Sea on the N and E, Zulia on the W, and Lara, Yaracuy, and Carabobo on the S. Zulia has been several times united with it. Capital, Coro; area, 9,575 sq. mi.; pop. 258,197 (1950).

Falcon. Ship commanded by Sir Walter Raleigh in Sir Humphrey Gilbert's expedition to America in 1578. The other ships were soon obliged to return, but Raleigh reached the Cape Verde Islands. Owing to scarcity of provisions, he was obliged to turn back, and reached England in May, 1579.

Falcón (fäl.kōn′), **Juan Crisóstomo.** b. on the peninsula of Paràguaná, Coro (now Falcón), Venezuela, 1820; d. on the island of Martinique, April 29, 1870. Venezuelan general and president (1863–67). In 1858 he headed the federalist revolution, which, after a desultory war of five years, was successful. He was made president of Venezuela in 1863, and in 1864 sanctioned a federal constitution. Ousted from office by the Azul revolution, in July, 1867, he went to Europe; he was recalled after the counterrevolution of 1869, but died while en route back to Venezuela.

Falcon, The. London tavern, on the Bankside. It is said to have been patronized by Shakespeare and his company. It was taken down in 1808.

Falconare (fäl.kō.nä′rā). An Italian name of the **Asinarus.**

Falconberg (fô′kọn.bėrg), **Thomas.** See **Fauconberg** or **Falconberg, Thomas.**

Falcone (fäl.kō′nā), **Aniello.** b. at Naples, Italy, 1600; d. there, 1665. Italian painter, chiefly of battle scenes.

Falconer (fôl′kọn.ėr). Village in SW New York, in Chautauqua County. 3,292 (1950).

Falconer (fôk′nėr; fô′kọn.ėr, fôl′-), **Hugh.** b. at Forres, Elginshire, Scotland, Feb. 29, 1808; d. at London, July 31, 1865. Scottish paleontologist and botanist. A graduate of Aberdeen (M.A., 1826) and Edinburgh (M.D., 1829), he went out to India as assistant surgeon in the Bengal establishment of the East India Company in 1830; obtained charge of the botanic garden at Saharanpur in 1832; visited England (1842–47); superintended the work of preparing for exhibition the Indian fossils in the British Museum (1844–47); returned to India as superintendent of the Calcutta Botanical Garden and professor of botany in the Calcutta Medical College in 1847; and retired from the Indian service in 1855. The genus *Falconeria* is named after him.

Falconer, Lance. Pseudonym of **Hawker, Mary Elizabeth.**

Falconer, Sir **Robert Alexander.** b. at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Canada, 1867; d. at Toronto, Canada, Nov. 4, 1943. Canadian Presbyterian clergyman and educator who served (1907–32) as president of University of Toronto. Ordained in 1892; lecturer (1892–95) in New Testament Greek at Pinehall College, Halifax, Nova Scotia, and later professor (1895–1907) and principal (1904–07); lectured (1925) in England on American history.

Falconer, William. b. Feb. 11, 1732; d. at sea, 1769. Scottish poet. He was the son of a barber at Edinburgh, became a servant to Archibald Campbell, who discovered and encouraged his literary tastes, and was lost at sea in the frigate *Aurora*, of which he was purser. His chief poem is the *Shipwreck*, published in 1762. He also published *The Universal Marine Dictionary* (1769; revised and enlarged by William Burney).

Falconer, William. b. at Chester, England, Feb. 23, 1744; d. at Bath, England, Aug. 23, 1824. English physician and miscellaneous writer. In 1770 he began to practice medicine at Bath, where he was physician to the Bath General Hospital (1784–1819). He published *Remarks on the Influence of Climate, . . . Nature of Food, and Way of Life on . . . Mankind* (1781), *A Dissertation on the Influence of Passions upon Disorders of the Body* (1788), and others.

Falconer of Balmawhapple (bal′mạ.hwap.l). See **Balmawhapple.**

Falconet (fäl.ko.ne), **Étienne Maurice.** b. at Vevay, France, 1716; d. at Paris, Jan. 4, 1791. French sculptor and writer, a pupil of Lemoine. In 1766 he was called by Catherine II to St. Petersburg to execute a colossal equestrian statue of Peter the Great.

Falcon Heights. Town in E Minnesota, in Ramsey County: suburb of Minneapolis and St. Paul. 3,884 (1950).

Falcon Island. [Native name, **Fonua Foo.**] Small volcanic island in the SW Pacific Ocean ab. 50 mi. NW of Tongatabu, Tonga islands. It has several times disappeared, only to reappear in a different shape. It has been recorded in 1781, 1865, 1896, 1927, and 1929. On two of the island's recent reappearances the Tongan government has annexed it.

Falczi (fôl′tsē), **Treaty of.** See **Prut, Peace of the.**

Falder (fôl′dėr), **William.** Junior clerk in the office of James and Walter How, lawyers, in John Galsworthy's four-act tragedy *Justice* (1910). After serving a sentence for forgery, committed to help the woman he loved, he jumps to his death rather than return to prison walls for having violated a technicality.

Falémé (fä.lā′mā). River in French West Africa, forming the boundary between Senegal and French Sudan. It rises in the Fouta Djallon highlands to the S, flows N, and joins the Sénégal River at the corner of Senegal, Mauritania, and French Sudan. Length, ab. 200 mi.

Falerian (fạ.lir′i.ạn). See **Faliscan.**

Falerii (fạ.lir′i.ī). Ancient name of **Civita Castellana.**

Falernus Ager (fạ.lėr′nus ā′jėr). In ancient geography, a fertile territory in Campania, Italy, situated N of the Vulturnus, from 20 to 25 mi. N of Naples. It was celebrated for its wines.

Falfurrias (fal.fū′ri.ạs). Town in S Texas, county seat of Brooks County, SW of Corpus Christi: processing center for cotton, gypsum, and dairy products. It is notable for

its average annual production of a million pounds of butter. 6,712 (1950).

Falguière (fäl.gyer), **Jean Alexandre Joseph.** b. at Toulouse, France, Sept. 7, 1831; d. at Paris, April 19, 1900. French genre painter and sculptor, a pupil of Jouffroy. He became a member of the Institute in 1882. Among his works are *The Wrestlers* (1874), *Slaughter of a Bull* (1881), *Fan and Poignard* (1882), and *Acis and Galatea* (1885), as well as a number of portrait busts and monumental figure groups.

Falieri (fä.lyā'rē), **Marino.** [Also: **Faliero, Falier.**] b. at Venice, 1278 (or 1274); executed there, April 17, 1355. Doge of Venice. He commanded in 1346 the victorious Venetian troops at the siege of Zara in Dalmatia, and was elected doge in 1354. He conspired with the plebeians against the patricians, with a view to usurping the supreme power in the state, and was executed for treason by the Council of Ten. In the Hall of the Grand Council in the Palace of the Doges, Venice, where the portraits of the doges are displayed, the place of his portrait is occupied by a tablet. He has been made the subject of tragedies by Byron (1820) and Casimir Delavigne (1829), and of a novel by Ernst Theodor Hoffmann, *Doge und Dogaressa.*

Faliscan (fą.lis'kąn). [Also, **Falerian.**] Ancient Italic language of the Falisci or Faliscans. It is a dialect related to Latin, and now known only from inscriptions, glosses, and proper names.

Falisci (fą.lis'ī). [Also, **Faliscans.**] Italic people, inhabitants of Falerii in ancient Etruria. They spoke a dialect closely akin to Latin. Falerii (modern Civita Castellana) was considered a member of the Etruscan League from the 5th century B.C. on; it was subjugated by the Romans in 241 B.C. Some older authorities have thought that the group might have been of Sabine origin.

Faliscus (fą.lis'kus), **Gratius.** See **Gratius Faliscus.**

Falk (fälk), **Adalbert.** [Full name, **Paul Ludwig Adalbert Falk.**] b. at Metschkau, in Silesia, Prussia, Aug. 10, 1827; d. at Hamm, Westphalia, Prussia, July 7, 1900. Prussian statesman and jurist. He was Prussian minister of public worship and instruction (1872–79); in this capacity he was instrumental in carrying out the so-called May laws (1873–75) of Bismarck's administration, aimed at the Roman Catholic hierarchy.

Falk, Johannes Daniel. b. at Danzig, Oct. 28, 1768; d. at Weimar, Germany, Feb. 14, 1826. German philanthropist and writer, founder of the Falksches Institut for abandoned and neglected children at Weimar in 1813.

Falk (fôlk), **Max.** b. at Budapest, Oct. 7, 1828; d. there, Sept. 10, 1908. Hungarian politician and journalist. He was editor (1868–1906) of *Pester Lloyd*, and served (1869–1906) as a Liberal member of parliament. He wrote *Graf Szechenyi und seine Zeit* (1868), *Erinnerungen an Königin Elisabeth* (1898), and *Zeit- und Charakterbilder* (1901).

Falkberget (fälk'ber.gę), **Johan Petter.** b. at Nordre Rugeldalen, Norway, Sept. 30, 1879—. Norwegian novelist and short-story writer. He started life as a mine worker, became a journalist and writer, and took over his ancestral farm in 1922. He is noted for his intense, epic descriptions of the mine worker's life, particularly the series *Christianus Sextus* (1927–35).

Falke (fäl'kę), **Gustav.** b. at Lübeck, Germany, Jan. 11, 1853; d. at Hamburg, Germany, Feb. 8, 1916. German poet, close friend of Richard Dehmel, and a disciple of Detlev von Liliencron; nephew of the historian Johannes F. G. Falke. Although overshadowed by Dehmel and Liliencron, he developed a style of his own which was sensitive, elegiac, yet not without humor. His poems and tales for children were particularly successful (*En Handvull Appeln*, 1906; *Katzenbuch*, 1901). His first poems were *Mynheer der Tod* (1892). Other collections were *Tanz und Andacht* (1893) and *Neue Fahrt* (1897). In the opinion of most critics, his novels (*Aus dem Durchschnitt*, 1892; *Der Mann im Nebel*, 1899) were not, compared to his other works, of any particular significance.

Falke, Jakob. b. June 21, 1825; d. June 12, 1897. German historian of art and civilization; brother of J. F. G. Falke. His works include *Die ritterliche Gesellschaft im Zeitalter des Frauenkultus* (1863), *Geschichte des fürstlichen Hauses Lichtenstein* (1863–83), *Geschichte des modernen Geschmacks* (1866), *Hellas und Rom* (1880), and *Geschichte des Geschmacks im Mittelalter* (1893).

Falke, Johannes Friedrich Gottlieb. b. at Ratzeburg, Prussia, April 20, 1823; d. at Dresden, Germany, March 1, 1876. German historian; brother of Jakob Falke. His works include *Geschichte des deutschen Handels* (1859–60), *Die Hansa* (1862), and *Geschichte des deutschen Zollwesens* (1869).

Falkenau (fäl'kę.nou). German name of **Sokolov,** Czechoslovakia.

Falkenhausen (fäl'kęn.hou.zęn), Baron **Ludwig von.** b. at Guben, Germany, Sept. 13, 1844; d. at Görlitz, Germany, May 4, 1936. German general and military writer. He served as an army commander in World War I; as governor general of Belgium (1917–18), he supported the Flemish separatist movement. He wrote *Ausbildung für den Krieg* (1902–04), *Der grosse Krieg der Jetztzeit* (1909), and *Flankenbewegung und Massenheere* (1909).

Falkenhayn (fäl'kęn.hīn), **Erich von.** b. at Belchau, Germany, Nov. 11, 1861; d. at Lindstedt, near Potsdam, Germany, April 8, 1922. Prussian general. He served (1900–03) in the China campaign and occupation, and was Prussian war minister (1913–15). Succeeding (1914) General von Moltke as chief of the general staff, he planned the summer offensive on the Russian front (1915), and the conquest of Serbia; also planned (1916) the attack on Verdun. Hindenberg succeeded Falkenhayn as chief of the General Staff in August, 1916. Falkenhayn was then placed in command on the Rumanian front; later he commanded in the Caucasus, and finally in Lithuania. He resigned in June, 1919.

Falkenhorst (fäl'kęn.hôrst), **Nikolaus von.** b. at Breslau, Jan. 17, 1885—. German general. He served in World War I, was chief (1938) of German espionage at Prague, commanded the attack on Norway (1940), and was military governor of Norway.

Falkensee (fäl'kęn.zā). Town in NE Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Brandenburg, Russian Zone, formerly in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, ab. 5 mi. W of Berlin. It belongs to the metropolitan region of Berlin. Before World War II it had machine industries. 28,275 (1946).

Falkenstein (fäl'kęn.shtīn). City in E Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Saxony, Russian Zone, situated on the Göltzsch River, SW of Chemnitz. Before World War II it had manufactures of lingerie, lace, curtains, and embroidery, and a school of embroidery. The population is predominantly Protestant. 13,888 (1946).

Falkirk (fôl'kėrk). Parliamentary burgh, market town, and industrial center in C Scotland, in Stirlingshire, situated on an elevation overlooking the Carse of Falkirk, ab. 22 mi. W of Edinburgh, ab. 412 mi. N of London by rail. The town is situated on the Lanarkshire coal field, and is an important center of the iron and steel industry and of machinery manufactures. Other industries are chemical works, coal mines, brick and tile works, and distilleries. Falkirk was formerly noted for its "trysts," or cattle fairs. The Scots under Wallace were defeated here on July 22, 1298, and Charles Edward Stuart, the "Young Pretender," defeated the English under General Hawley on Falkirk Moor, Jan. 17, 1746. Pop. 37,528 (1951).

Falkirk, Carse of. Lowland in C Scotland, in Stirlingshire and West Lothian. It extends along the S bank of the estuary of the river Forth in the vicinity of Grangemouth. Length, ab. 9 mi.; width, ab. 5 mi.

Falkland (fôk'land, fôlk'-), 1st Viscount. See **Cary,** Sir **Henry.**

Falkland, 2nd Viscount. [Title of **Lucius, Cary.**] b. at Burford, Oxfordshire, England, c1610; killed at the battle of Newbury, Sept. 20, 1643. English poet, scholar, soldier, and secretary of state; son of Sir Henry Cary, 1st Viscount Falkland. Educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and successor (1633) to his father's title, he was a member of Parliament for Newport, on the Isle of Wight, in the Short Parliament (April, 1640) and in the Long Parliament (November, 1640). Appointed (January, 1642) secretary of state by Charles I, he was with him at the battles of Edgehill (Oct. 23, 1642) and Gloucester (August, 1643). An idealist, disgusted with civil war, seeing the faults of both sides, and pessimistic about the possibilities of peace, he is thought to have virtually committed suicide at Newbury. He was the author of poems, parliamentary speeches, philosophical essays, A

Discourse on the Infallibility of the Church of Rome, and other works, most of them published after his death.

Falkland. Royal burgh in E Scotland, in Fifeshire, situated at the N base of the Lomond Hills ab. 9 mi. SW of Cupar, ab. 429 mi. N of London by rail. Falkland is noted for its ancient royal palace. 854 (est. 1948).

Falkland. [Also, **Faulkland.**] In Richard Brinsley Sheridan's comedy *The Rivals*, the lover of Julia.

Falkland. Romance by Edward Bulwer-Lytton, published anonymously in 1827.

Falkland, Samuel. Pseudonym of **Heijermans, Herman.**

Falkland Islands. [Spanish, **Islas Malvinas**; French, **Îles Malouines.**] Group of islands in the South Atlantic, administered by Great Britain, off the coast of SE Argentina, comprising East and West Falkland and about 100 smaller islands. The islands were discovered by John Davis in 1592, were settled by the French in 1763, and were seized by the English in 1765, and later by the Spanish. The British claim, disputed by Argentina, dates from 1833. Dependencies of the colony are South Georgia, South Shetlands, the South Orkneys, Graham's Land, and the Sandwich group. Capital, Stanley; area, 4,618 sq. mi.; pop. 2,231 (est. 1950).

Falkner (fôk'nėr, fôlk'-), **Thomas.** b. at Manchester, England, Oct. 6, 1707; d. at Plowden Hall, Shropshire, England, Jan. 30, 1784. English Jesuit missionary. He was surgeon on a slave ship, and sailed to Africa and thence to Buenos Aires, where he fell sick and was cared for by the Jesuits. He joined their order in 1732, and was a missionary in Paraguay and Tucumán, and from 1740 among the Indians of Patagonia. After 1767 he lived in England.

Falkner, William (Harrison). See **Faulkner, William.**

Falkner Island. [Formerly also **Falkner's** (or **Fawkner's** or **Falkland's**) **Island**; old Dutch name, **Valcken Eylandt,** meaning "Falcon Island."] Small island in Long Island Sound, in New Haven County, near Guilford, Conn.: discovered and named (1614) by the Dutch navigator Adriaen Block.

Falknov (fälk'nôf). Former name of **Sokolov,** Czechoslovakia.

Falköping (fäl'chė''ping). Town in S Sweden, in the *län* (county) of Skaraborg, situated W of Lake Vättern, ab. 50 mi. NE of Göteborg. It is a railroad junction and has agricultural markets. Its 13th-century church is of interest. Here in 1389 Albert II, king of Sweden, was defeated by Margaret, queen of Denmark and Norway, who by this victory united the three Scandinavian kingdoms under one ruler. 10,898 (1949).

Fall (fôl), **Albert Bacon.** b. at Frankfort, Ky., Nov. 26, 1861; d. at El Paso, Tex., Nov. 30, 1944. American lawyer and politician who served as U.S. senator from New Mexico (1912–21) and U.S. secretary of the interior (1921–23). Practiced law (1889 *et seq.*) in New Mexico; served in Spanish-American War; appointed attorney general of New Mexico Territory; leased (1922) government-owned Teapot Dome oil reserves to Mammoth Oil Company (controlled by Harry Ford Sinclair) and Elk Hills oil reserves to Pan-American Petroleum Company (controlled by Edward Laurence Doheny); convicted (1929) of accepting 100,000 dollars from Doheny and important position with Sinclair company in return for transactions; served (1931–32) prison term.

Fall (fäl), **Leo.** b. at Olmütz (now Olomouc, Czechoslovakia), Feb. 2, 1873; d. at Vienna, in September, 1925. Austrian composer of light opera, a follower of Johann Strauss and Franz von Suppé. His works include *Irrlicht* (1905), *Der Rebell* (1905), *Der fidele Bauer* (1907), *Die Dollar Prinzessin* (1907), *Die geschiedene Frau*, and *Die schöne Risette*. Many of these works have been heard at London and New York under English titles, the most successful being *The Dollar Princess* and *The Girl in the Train* (*Die geschiedene Frau*).

Falla (fä'lyä), **Manuel de.** [Full name, **Manuel de Falla y Mateau.**] b. at Cádiz, Spain, Nov. 23, 1876; d. at Buenos Aires, Nov. 14, 1946. Spanish impressionistic composer. He counted among his friends Debussy, Dukas, and Ravel. He left Spain in 1939 and settled in Argentina. His compositions include the opera *Life is Short* (*La Vida Breve*, 1905), which won a prize at the Academy of Fine Arts, Madrid; the ballets *Love the Magician* (*El Amor brujo*) (1915) and *The Three-Cornered Hat* (1919); the marionette play *Master Peter's Puppet Show* (1923); and pieces for orchestra and piano.

Fallada (fä'lä.dä), **Hans.** [Original name, **Rudolf Ditzen.**] b. at Greifswald, Germany, July 21, 1893—. German novelist, known chiefly for his *Kleiner Mann, was nun?* (1932; Eng. trans., *Little Man, What now?*, 1932), a story dealing with the hand-to-mouth existence which was the fate of many Germans after World War I. *Wolf unter Wölfen* (1937; Eng. trans., *Wolf Among Wolves*, 1937) is a story based on the German currency inflation of the early 1920's. He is the author also of stories dealing with children which are, in the opinion of many critics, marked by real charm.

Fallen Timbers. Place in NW Ohio, on the Maumee River W of Defiance: scene of the Battle of Fallen Timbers (Aug. 20, 1794) between an American force under General Anthony Wayne and some 750 Indians allied with the British. It is a state historic site (area, 4 acres).

Fallen Timbers, Battle of. [Also, **Battle of Maumee Rapids.**] Engagement (Aug. 20, 1794) between a U.S. force of regulars and volunteers under General Anthony Wayne and some 750 Indians, fought at the rapids of the Maumee River, in NW Ohio. The Indians, who were acting in concert with British policy to keep the Northwest Territory out of American hands, were defeated by Wayne, whose victory brought to an end all significant Indian resistance in that area and was instrumental in securing the British evacuation of the frontier posts.

Fallières (fä.lyer), **Armand.** [Full name, **Clément Armand Fallières.**] b. at Mézin, Lot-et-Garonne, France, Nov. 6, 1841; d. there, Jan. 21, 1931. French political leader and president (1906–13) of the Third Republic, whose administration was marked by conflict between church and state and heightened tension with Germany. A strong republican in politics, he was a deputy (1876–90) and a senator (1890–1906), holding the following ministerial posts: premier (1883), interior (1882–83, 1887), public instruction (1883–85, 1889–90), and justice (1887–88, 1890–92). He was elected (1899) president of the senate.

Fallmerayer (fäl'mę.rī.ėr), **Jakob Philipp.** b. at Tschötsch, near Brixen (now Bressanone, Italy), in the Tyrol, Dec. 10, 1790; d. at Munich, April 26, 1861. German historian and traveler in the East. His works include *Geschichte des Kaisertums Trapezunt* (1831), *Geschichte der Halbinsel Morea im Mittelalter* (1830–36), and *Fragmente aus dem Orient* (1845).

Fall of British Tyranny, or, American Liberty Triumphant, The. Unproduced tragicomedy published in 1776 and attributed to John or Joseph Leacock.

Fall of Mortimer (môr'ti.mėr), **The.** Fragment of a tragedy by Ben Jonson.

Fall of the City, The. Radio play by Archibald MacLeish, produced in 1937.

Fall of the House of Usher (ush'ėr), **The.** Story by Edgar Allan Poe, published in 1839 and included in *Tales of the Grotesque and Arabesque* (1840). Roderick Usher and his twin sister Madeline are the only surviving heirs of the house of Usher, which stands at the edge of a small mountain lake. Madeline falls into a trance, and, believed to be dead, is buried. Roderick becomes deeply disturbed when a friend reads a medieval story to him. As the story reaches a climax of horror, the enshrouded Madeline appears, she and her brother fall dead. The friend dashes from the house shortly before it crumbles into the lake.

Fallopius (fą.lō'pi.us), **Gabriel.** [Latinized name of **Gabriello Fallopio** (or **Fallopia**).] b. at Modena, Italy, 1523; d. at Padua, Italy, Oct. 9, 1562. Italian anatomist, professor of anatomy successively at Ferrara, Pisa, and Padua. His collected works were published at Venice in 1584 (3 vols.). The Fallopian tube was named for him.

Falloux (fą.lō), **Alfred Frédéric Pierre,** Comte **de.** b. at Angers, France, May 11, 1811; d. there, Jan. 7, 1886. French politician and author; minister of public instruction (1848–49). He published *Mme. Swetchine, sa vie et ses œuvres* (1859).

Fallows (fal'ōz), **Fearon.** b. at Cockermouth, Cumberland, England, July 4, 1789; d. at Simonstown, South Africa, July 25, 1831. English astronomer. He was educated at Cambridge, and in 1820 was made director of an astronomical observatory at the Cape of Good Hope, a

position which he retained until his death. He wrote *A Catalogue of nearly all the Principal Fixed Stars between the Zenith of Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, and the South Pole, reduced to the 1st of Jan. 1824*, which was presented to the Royal Society in 1824.

Fall River (fôl). City in SE Massachusetts, a county seat (with New Bedford) of Bristol County, on Mount Hope Bay at the mouth of the Taunton River, ab. 45 mi. SW of Boston: manufactures of cotton textiles, plastics, and rubber. Steamers formerly ran between Fall River and New York. 111,963 (1950).

Falls (fôlz), **Cyril Bentham.** b. at Dublin, Ireland, March 2, 1888—. British military historian. He served in World War I, was engaged (1923–39) in work with the historical section of the government-supported Committee of Imperial Defence, and was professor (1946 *et seq.*) of military history at Oxford. Author of *The Nature of Modern Warfare* (1941) and *Ordeal by Battle* (1943); prepared official military histories of British campaigns during World War I in Egypt and Palestine, in Macedonia, and in France.

Falls Church. Town in N Virginia, in Fairfax County near Alexandria: residential community. In the decade between the last two U.S. censuses its population more than doubled. 2,576 (1940), 7,535 (1950).

Falls City. City in SE Nebraska, county seat of Richardson County, in an agricultural area. 6,203 (1950).

Falls of Minnehaha (min.ē.hä'hä). See **Minnehaha, Falls of.**

Falls of Schaffhausen (shäf.hou'zẹn). See **Schaffhausen, Falls of.**

Falls of St. Anthony (sānt an'thō.ni). See **St. Anthony, Falls of.**

Falls of Terni (ter'nē). English name of **Marmore, Cascate delle.**

Falls of the Delaware (del'ạ.wār). Former name of **Morrisville,** Pa.

Falls of the Ohio (ō.hī'ō). Former name of **Louisville,** Ky.

Falls of the Rhine (rīn). See **Schaffhausen, Falls of.**

Falluja (fäl.lō'jạ), **Al.** See **Al Falluja.**

Falmouth (fal'muth). Municipal borough, fishing port, and resort in SW England, in Cornwall, ab. 9 mi. SW of Truro, and ab. 291 mi. SW of London by rail. Falmouth is situated on Falmouth Bay, a long, winding, branched estuary, commanded by Pendennis and St. Mawes castles on opposite sides of the harbor. It has a good harbor, and was of considerable importance during the 17th century for mail packets from the West Indies, from North America, and from Portugal. There are granite quarries nearby which yield a fine building stone, but foreign competition has forced many of the quarrymen to migrate elsewhere, many to America. 17,036 (1951).

Falmouth. Town in SW Maine, in Cumberland County near Portland: residential community. 4,342 (1950).

Falmouth. Town (in Massachusetts the equivalent of township in many other states) and unincorporated village in SE Massachusetts, in Barnstable County, on Cape Cod near Buzzards Bay: formerly important for whaling, fishing, and shipbuilding. The village of Woods Hole, seat of a marine biological laboratory, U.S. fisheries station, and oceanographic institute, is also included in Falmouth town. Pop. of town, 8,662 (1950); of village, 2,713 (1950).

Falmouth. Early English name of **Portland,** Me.

False Bay. Arm of the South Atlantic Ocean on the SW coast of Cape of Good Hope province, Union of South Africa, E of the Cape of Good Hope, and S of Capetown.

False Decretals. [Also: **Decretals of the Pseudo-Isidore,** and **Pseudo-Isidorian Decretals.**] Certain spurious papal letters, published in France between 847 and 852, included in a compilation of canon laws by an ecclesiastic whose identity remains unknown, but who used the name Isidore Mercator. The term is sometimes applied to the entire compilation, but this in fact contains much authentic material, including a dissertation by the Pseudo-Isidore on early church history and the Council of Nicaea, the canons of 54 church councils, and a number of verified letters of popes from the 1st to the 8th centuries. The false material consists of 58 letters or decrees supposedly written by popes from Clement I (88–97 A.D.) to Melchiades (311–314), one purported canon of an early council, and a number of forged letters attributed to various popes between the reigns of Silvester (314–335) and Gregory II (715–731). The apocryphal character of these documents is now universally acknowledged. The Pseudo-Isidore's method was simple: in old records he found references to papal letters and decrees, the texts of which had disappeared, and he proceeded to write his own versions of these lost documents. The compilation as a whole had great authority in the Middle Ages, being much quoted in textbooks and much cited by teachers of canon law. However, during the Renaissance, when scholarly study of medieval writings became increasingly possible, anachronisms began to be noted in the Pseudo-Isidorian text. Time and again the forged letters quote from or cite documents which were not written until long after the dates assigned to these letters. Cunning as was the scholarship that went to the making of this great forgery, it gradually fell apart under the examination of later scholars, Catholic and Protestant, beginning in the mid-15th century. By the early 19th century the False Decretals had been definitely distinguished from the genuine components of the compilation, and the approximate date of their publication had been established, together with the strong probability that they were written in northern France, most likely either at Reims or at Le Mans. The purpose behind the work, moreover, became clear. In the early centuries the Church in Western Europe, and nowhere more than in France, was constantly harassed by the secular power, which intervened in ecclesiastical appointments, convened and dominated councils, subjected churchmen to the secular courts, and occasionally seized coveted church property. The Pseudo-Isidore wrote at a time when the empire of Charlemagne was falling apart, and resistance which would have been futile while he lived could now be attempted against the lesser kings and dukes who followed him. The true purpose of the compilation of which the False Decretals were a part was thus simply to support, by the authority of ancient papal writings, the bishops in their struggle against secular interference.

False Friend, The. Comedy by Vanbrugh, printed in 1702.

Falsen (fäl'sẹn), **Christian Magnus.** b. at Opslo, near Christiania (now Oslo), Norway, Sept. 17, 1782; d. at Christiania, Jan. 13, 1830. Norwegian jurist, politician, and historian. He published *History of Norway to 1319* (1823–24), a biography of Washington (1821), and others.

False One, The. Play by Fletcher and Massinger, written c1620, and printed in 1647. It is an indirect imitation of Shakespeare's *Antony and Cleopatra*, dealing with the fortunes of Julius Caesar in Egypt. Cleopatra is represented as in her youth.

False Point. Cape, harbor, and lighthouse on the Bay of Bengal, in the state of Orissa, E Union of India.

False Smerdis (smėr'dis). See **Smerdis, Pseudo-.**

False Spring. Novel by Beatrice Kean Seymour, published in 1929.

Falstaff (fôl'stäf). Comic opera by Balfe, produced at London on July 19, 1838. The words are by Maggione.

Falstaff. Opera in three acts by Verdi, produced at Milan on Feb. 9, 1893. The libretto, by Boito, is taken from Shakespeare's *The Merry Wives of Windsor* and *King Henry IV*.

Falstaff, Sir John. Celebrated character in Shakespeare's historical plays *Henry IV*, parts I and II, and also in his comedy *The Merry Wives of Windsor*. He is a very fat, sensual, and witty old knight; a swindler, drunkard, and good-tempered liar; and something of a coward. Falstaff was originally called Sir John Oldcastle. The first actor of the part is said to have been John Heming.

Falster (fäl'stėr). Island in the Baltic Sea, belonging to Denmark, situated S of Zealand (Sjælland). It is noted for its fertility. The chief town is Nykøbing. 45,665 (1945).

Fălticeni (ful.tē.chā'nē). City in NE Rumania, in the province of Moldavia, ab. 48 mi. SE of Siret. 10,563 (1948).

Falun (fä'lun''). See also **Kopparberg.**

Falun. [Also, **Fahlun.**] City in C Sweden, the capital of the *län* (county) of Kopparberg, situated between Runn and Varpan lakes, ab. 130 mi. NW of Stockholm.

It has copper, iron, and pyrite mines. Copper mining was started in the 13th century and was flourishing by the 16th century; in Falun are the home offices of the Stora Kopparbergs Bergslags Aktiebolag, ironworks and wood-processing plants since 1280. There are also linen, cotton, and woolen textile manufactures and a machine industry. The Kopparberg Church dates from the 15th century, the Kristina Church from the 17th century. Other buildings include a theater and a museum with historical and prehistoric collections. 16,157 (1949).

Famagusta (fä.mä.gös'tä). [Also: **Famagosta**; Latin, **Fama Augusta**; ancient name, **Arsinoë**.] City on the E coast of Cyprus: seaport and terminus of the only railroad on the island. It was important in the Middle Ages, and was taken by the Turks in 1571. It was a British naval base in World War II and after the war was the site of an internment camp maintained by British authorities for illegal immigrants into Palestine. The ancient town of Arsinoë was built by Ptolemy II of Egypt. The ruins of Salamis are nearby. 18,693 (1950).

Famars (fä.mär). Village in N France, near Valenciennes, noted for remains of an old Roman colony.

Famieh (fä'mi.e). See under **Apamea,** Syria.

Familists. [Also, **Family of Love.**] Christian religious group (c1540–c1645). Heinrich or Hendrick Niclaes (c1502–c1580), a merchant in the city of Münster in Westphalia, and a Roman Catholic, in 1540 claimed to have been divinely ordained a prophet, and directed to go to Emden in Friesland to spread certain divinely inspired teachings. With three others whom he recognized by supernatural inspiration as his assistants, he established the Family of Love, which in 20 years of quiet proselytizing acquired a fairly numerous following. Some Familists remained communicants of the Roman Catholic Church, for Niclaes prescribed no creed nor ritual, but taught that true worship was the practice of love in the spirit of Christ in everyday life. Obedience to the promptings of the Light of Christ within the soul would make perfect or "godded" men. Growth of the group brought persecution, and in 1560 the prophet fled to England, where he presently achieved a larger following than the one he had left in Germany. At his death in 1570 Niclaes left no designated successor and there seems to have been thereafter no claimant to the prophetic mantle, but the Family for a time continued to grow, even in the face of measures taken against them under Elizabeth and under James I.

Famille Benoîton (fä.mēy' bẹ.nwä.tôṅ), **La.** See **Benoîton, La Famille.**

Family Compact. Name given to three treaties in the 18th century between the French and Spanish Bourbon dynasties, especially to the last of the three, in 1761, in consequence of which Spain joined with France in the war against Great Britain. The branch house of Bourbon which then ruled in Italy was also included in this alliance.

Family Compact or **Family Party.** Names popularly applied to a small, highly influential political faction which dominated affairs in Upper Canada from the last years of the 18th century to about the middle of the 19th.

Family Cruise. Novel by Helen Ashton, published in 1934.

Family History. Novel by V. Sackville-West, published in 1932.

Family of Love. See **Familists.**

Family of Love, The. Comedy by Thomas Middleton, produced in 1608. It was a satire on the sect of the same name.

Family Party. See **Family Compact.**

Family Portrait, A. English (as opposed to American) title of *The Grandmothers,* a novel by Glenway Wescott published in 1927.

Family Reunion, The. Verse play by T. S. Eliot, produced and published in 1939. Harry, returning to his English estate on the occasion of his mother's birthday, is obsessed by fears stemming from the murder of his young wife. In his search for peace he confesses the crime and learns from his aunt that his father suppressed the inclination to kill Harry's domineering mother. Harry leaves to continue the agony of his atonement; the shock of his departure causes the death of his mother.

Famintsyn (fä.mēn'tsin), **Andrei Sergeevich.** b. at Sikolnik, Russia, 1835; d. 1921. Russian botanist. He was educated at the University of St. Petersburg, where he was named (1872) professor of botany, and pioneered in studies of seed-plant embryos. Author of *Embryologische Studien* (1879).

Famous History of Friar Bacon (bā'kọn), **The.** See **Friar Bacon, The Famous History of.**

Fämund (fā'mụn). See **Femund.**

Fan (fän). See **Fang.**

Fan. See **Pangwe.**

Fanariots (fạ.nar'i.ọts). See **Phanariots.**

Fanciful (fan'si.ful), **Lady.** Vain and malicious fine lady in Vanbrugh's comedy *The Provoked Wife.* She is impertinent, capricious, and open to flattery, and is the villain of the plot.

Fane (fān), **John.** [Title, 11th Earl of **Westmorland.**] b. at London, Feb. 3, 1784; d. in Northamptonshire, Oct. 16, 1859. English soldier, diplomat, and musician. He served (1808–10) in the Peninsular War, and as privy councilor (1822), resident minister (1841–51) at Berlin, and commissioner general (1854), and founded (March 24, 1823) the Royal Academy of Music.

Fane, Violet. Pseudonym of **Currie,** Lady **Mary Montgomerie.**

Faneuil (fan'ẹl, -yẹl, fun'ẹl), **Peter.** b. at New Rochelle, N.Y., June 20, 1700; d. at Boston, March 3, 1743. American merchant who built (and gave to the city of Boston) the building known as Faneuil Hall.

Faneuil Hall. [Called, the **"Cradle of Liberty."**] Market house, containing a hall for public assemblies, at Boston, built (1740–42) by Peter Faneuil after plans by John Smibert. It was burned in 1761, rebuilt by the town in 1763, and enlarged (1805–06) by Charles Bulfinch. It was a meeting place of American patriots during the Revolutionary period.

Fanfani (fän.fä'nē), **Pietro.** b. at Pistoia, Italy, April 21, 1815; d. at Florence, March 4, 1879. Italian philologist and lexicographer. He published *Vocabolario della lingua italiana* (1856), *Vocabolario dell'uso toscano* (1863), and others.

Fang (fäng). See also **Pangwe.**

Fang. [Also: **Fan, Mfan.**] Largest of the subgroups of the Bantu-speaking Pangwe of C Africa, inhabiting the N part of the province of Gabon in French Equatorial Africa, and the S part of Río Muni.

Fang (fang). Sheriff's officer in Shakespeare's *Henry IV,* part II.

Fang, Mr. Police magistrate in Charles Dickens's *Oliver Twist.* He is an outrageous and brutal man, so fair a likeness to Justice Laing, a London police magistrate in office at the time of publication, that the latter was removed from his position by the Home Office.

Fangen (fäng'ẹn), **Ronald August.** b. at Kragerø, Norway, April 29, 1895; d. in a plane crash at Oslo, May 22, 1946. Norwegian author, noted for psychological novels of modern life, such as *Duel* (1932) and *Mannen som eloket rettferdigheten* (The Man Who Loved Justice, 1934). He was best known for his sponsorship of the Oxford Movement, a religious group.

Fannich (fan'ich), **Loch.** Lake in N Scotland, in the county of Ross and Cromarty, ab. 18 mi. W of Dingwall. Length, ab. 7 mi.; width, ab. 1 mi.

Fannin (fan'in), **James Walker.** b. in Georgia, c Jan. 1, 1804; d. at Goliad, Tex., March 27, 1836. American soldier. He was a student for two years (1819–21) at West Point, but left the academy after a quarrel with another student. In 1834 he moved to Texas, where he seems to have engaged to some extent in the slave trade with Cuba. He was one of the organizers of the Texas revolution against Mexico and fought brilliantly in several minor early engagements. On March 19, 1836, he found himself in the line of advance of Mexican troops under Urrea; his force of less than 500 was too small to hold his position at Goliad, on the San Antonio River, and he attempted to retreat, only to be trapped in an untenable position in the open. The Texan force surrendered. On orders from the Mexican military leader and president Santa Anna, the Texans, who thought that they were to be treated as prisoners of war, were adjudged pirates and, a week after their surrender, on March 27, were shot, Fannin being the last of 330 thus executed.

Fanning (fan'ing), **David.** b. in Wake County, N.C., c1755; d. at Digby, Nova Scotia, March 14, 1825. Tory partisan leader in the Revolutionary War.

Fanning, Edmund. b. on Long Island, N.Y., April 24, 1739; d. at London, Feb. 28, 1818. Colonial politician and Tory leader in the Revolutionary War. He graduated at Yale College in 1757, and afterward practiced law at Hillsborough, N.C. He accompanied Governor Tryon to New York as his private secretary in 1771, was appointed by the crown surveyor general in 1774, and in 1777 raised and commanded a corps of 460 Loyalists. He became lieutenant governor of the island of St. John, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, in 1787, was lieutenant governor of Prince Edward Island (1799–1804), and was made a general of the British army in 1808.

Fanning, Edmund. b. at Stonington, Conn., July 16, 1769; d. at New York, April 23, 1841. American sea captain, explorer, and trader; nephew of Edmund Fanning (1739–1818). He went to sea as a cabin boy in his 15th year, and by 1793 was in command of a brig in the West Indies trade. He was several times intercepted by the British, who dealt with him indulgently because of his uncle (who was by that time a figure of some importance in British affairs), but he declined offers of a commission in the Royal Navy. (Some years later he also declined to command an American frigate; his interest was not in war but in trade.) He sailed (1797) from New York with a cargo of trinkets with which he purchased, from natives of islands off the Chilean coast, sealskins which in turn he exchanged at Canton for Chinese merchandise that yielded a prodigious profit when he returned (1798) to America. It was during this voyage that he discovered the island now known by his name, located some 1,200 miles south of Hawaii. As a result of the success of this venture, Fanning devoted the remainder of his life chiefly to promoting trade with the Pacific islands and China. Winning the interest of New York investors, he organized and managed more than 70 trading voyages, on some of which he sailed. Fanning, who has been called the "Pathfinder of the Pacific," never tired of urging government-backed exploring expeditions in the South Seas, and the voyage of Lieutenant Charles Wilkes (1838–42) was partly a result of his agitation. His book *Voyages Around the World* (1833) proved of wide interest to Americans in that time of expanding commerce, and had a large sale.

Fanning, John Thomas. b. at Norwich, Conn., Dec. 31, 1837; d. Feb. 6, 1911. American hydraulic engineer. He supervised the construction of a water-supply system for Manchester, N.H., reported (1885) on a project for power development through St. Anthony's Falls, near Minneapolis, and made reports on the water-supply systems of Des Moines, Iowa, Omaha, Neb., and Birmingham, Ala. He was the author of *A Practical Treatise on Water Supply Engineering* (1877), *Report on a Water Supply for New York and Other Cities of the Hudson Valley* (1881), and *Homestead and Suburban Sewerage* (1884).

Fanning, Nathaniel. b. at Stonington, Conn., May 31, 1755; d. at Charleston, S.C., Sept. 30, 1805. American privateersman and naval officer. As a midshipman under and private secretary to John Paul Jones on the *Bonhomme Richard*, he distinguished himself in the battle with the *Serapis* (Sept. 22, 1779). He served later as a privateersman for the French, and became a French citizen and finally a lieutenant in the French navy. In 1804 he returned to the U.S. to become a lieutenant in the navy. He was the author of *Narrative of the Adventures of an American Naval Officer* (1806), also known as *Memoirs of the Life of Captain Nathaniel Fanning* (1808 edition).

Fanning Island. Island ab. 1,200 mi. S of Honolulu in the Pacific: named for the American trader and explorer Edmund Fanning (1769–1841), who discovered it in 1798. It was annexed by Great Britain in 1888, and subsequently became part of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands colony. It is the connecting link of the Pacific cable between Canada and Fiji. Area, 15 sq. mi.; pop. 196 (1944).

Fannius (fan'i.us), **Demetrius.** See **Demetrius Fannius.**

Fanny (fan'i). Heroine of Henry Fielding's novel *Joseph Andrews.*

Fanny. Satirical poem by Fitz-Greene Halleck, published in 1819.

Fanny, Aunt. Pseudonym of **Barrow, Frances Elizabeth.**

Fanny Cleaver (klē'vėr). See **Cleaver, Fanny.**

Fanny Price (prīs). See **Price, Fanny.**

Fano (fä'nō). [Ancient names, **Fanum Fortunae, Colonia Julia Fanestris.**] City and commune in C Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Marches, in the province of Pesaro e Urbino, situated on the Adriatic Sea near the mouth of the Metauro River, between Pesaro and Senigallia. It is a seaside resort, seaport, fishing port, and silk-manufacturing center. Structures of interest include a triumphal arch dedicated to the emperor Augustus, and other Roman remains, medieval walls, the Gothic palace, the ruins of the castle of the Malatesta family, and palaces and churches of various periods. The Collegio Nolfi was formerly a university. An important military colony in ancient times, Fano was in the Middle Ages ruled by the Malatesta family until it became part of the States of the Church in 1463. The first printing press with Arabic type was set up here by Pope Julius II in 1513. The principal damage suffered during World War II by buildings of tourist interest resulted from the destruction by German mines of a number of campaniles and towers, which in falling hit adjoining buildings. In most cases repairs have been completed or are being carried out. Pop. of commune, 31,617 (1936); of city, 13,348 (1936).

Fanshawe (fan'shô). Early tale by Nathaniel Hawthorne, published anonymously in 1828.

Fanshawe, Catherine Maria. b. at Shabden, England, July 6, 1765; d. at Putney Heath, England, April 17, 1834. English poet. Her home was much frequented by the literary men of the day. Limited editions of her *Memorials* (which contained most of her poems) and of her *Literary Remains* appeared in 1865 and 1876, respectively.

Fanshawe, Sir Richard. b. at Ware Park, Hertfordshire, England, in June, 1608; d. at Madrid, June 26, 1666. English diplomat and author. He was appointed (1635) secretary to Lord Aston, ambassador to Spain; joined Charles I in Oxford at the beginning of the English Civil War; was made (c1644) secretary of war to Prince Charles; was captured at the battle of Worcester, Sept. 3, 1651; was made master of requests and secretary of the Latin tongue to Charles II at the Restoration; was appointed ambassador to Portugal in 1661; was made a privy councilor in 1663; and was sent as ambassador to Spain in 1664. His chief work is *The Lusiad, or Portugal's Historical Poem, written in the Portugall Language by Luis de Camoens and now newly put into English by Richard Fanshawe, Esq.* (1655).

Fantasia on a Theme of Thomas Tallis (tom'ąs tal'is). Composition for string orchestra by Ralph Vaughan Williams, composed in 1910 and first performed in the same year at the Three Choirs Festival at Gloucester.

Fantastic Fables. Stories by Ambrose Bierce, published in 1899.

Fanti (fän'tē). [Also, **Fante.**] One of the Sudanic-speaking Akan peoples of W Africa, inhabiting an area near the coast and approximately between Accra and Takoradi in S Gold Coast.

Fanti, Manfredo. b. at Carpi, Modena, Italy, Feb. 24, 1808; d. at Florence, Italy, April 5, 1865. Italian general. He joined the revolutionary movement of 1848–49, served in the Crimean War, and was minister of war and marine (1860–61).

Fantine (fäṅ.tēn; Anglicized, fan'tēn). In Victor Hugo's *Les Misérables*, the unfortunate mother of Cosette. Her name is given to the first section of the book.

Fantin-Latour (fäṅ.taṅ.lă.tör), **Ignace Henri Jean Théodore.** b. Jan. 14, 1836; d. Aug. 25, 1904. French designer of lithographs and painter of portraits, allegorical subjects, and flowers.

Fanu (lef'ą.nū), **Joseph Sheridan Le.** See **Le Fanu, Joseph Sheridan.**

Fanum Fortunae (fā'num fôr.tū'nē). An ancient name of **Fano.**

Fanwood (fan'wůd). Borough in NE New Jersey, in Union County near Newark and Elizabeth. It was settled c1780. Pop. 3,228 (1950).

FAO. See **United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization.**

Farabee (far'ạ.bē), **William Curtis.** b. in Washington County, Pa., Feb. 2, 1865; d. June 24, 1925. American anthropologist and ethnologist. He received his master's degree in anthropology at Harvard University in 1903, became an instructor there in that subject, and in 1905 was named leader of an expedition to Peru, under the auspices of Harvard's Peabody Museum, for the purpose of ethnological studies. In 1913 he became curator of American anthropology in the museum of the University of Pennsylvania, and in that same year led an expedition, sponsored by that institution, to explore and map the Amazon basin and to study the native tribes and collect examples of their handicrafts, of which he accumulated the most extensive collection ever made up to that time. Following World War I he was ethnographic consultant of the U.S. delegation to the peace conference at Versailles, and he represented the U.S. at ceremonies celebrating the centennial of Peruvian independence, at Lima, in 1921. In 1922 he went to South America for the last time to study Inca and other Andean Indian cultures. He contributed many papers to publications of the Peabody Museum, the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania, to the *American Journal of Physical Anthropology* and other learned periodicals, and was the author of *A Pioneer in Amazonia.*

Farabi (fä.rä'bē), **Abu Nasr Mohammed ibn-Tarkhan al-.** [Latin, **Alfarabius.**] b. at Farab, in Turkistan, c870; d. at Damascus, 950. Arab philosopher of the Baghdad school. He wrote an encyclopedia of the sciences, and numerous treatises on the works of Aristotle and Plato.

Far Above Rubies. Three-act comedy (1924) by Alfred Sutro.

Faraday (far'ạ.dā), **Michael.** b. at Newington, Surrey, England, Sept. 22, 1791; d. at Hampton Court, near London, Aug. 25, 1867. English physicist and chemist. He began adult life as a journeyman bookbinder, but was persuaded, through hearing some of Sir Humphry Davy's lectures, to devote himself to the study of chemistry, and in 1813 was appointed Davy's assistant in the laboratory of the Royal Institution. He was made director of the laboratory in 1825, and professor of chemistry for life in the institution in 1833. His researches and discoveries in chemistry are noteworthy, but the great additions made by him to the range of human knowledge were mostly in the related sciences of electricity and magnetism. Especially notable are his discoveries of electromagnetic induction in 1831 and the magnetization of light in 1845. In 1846 he discovered diamagnetism. Faraday is also responsible for advances in the study of electrolysis, liquefaction of gases, catalysis, the vacuum tube, and in other areas of physics and chemistry. However, his successful demonstration of electromagnetic induction (which he described to a meeting of fellow scientists on Nov. 24, 1831) has come to be the achievement most often associated with his name, and with good reason: it established the principle which made possible both the modern dynamo and electric motor, and hence may surely be considered one of the principles basic to the industrial development of our day. Working first with magnets, which he passed through coils of wire, and then by passing a current of electricity through another coil of wire (which had been insulated from and arranged spirally next to still another coil of wire), he was able clearly to establish the momentary existence of an induced current of electricity (the method of this experiment is now, of course, familiar to virtually every schoolboy). Even Faraday did not fully understand the enormous implications of electromagnetic induction, and it was not until some 30 years later, when his ideas were given mathematical expression by Clerk Maxwell, that their true importance began to be understood. He published *Chemical Manipulation* (1827), *Experimental Researches in Electricity* (1844–55), *Experimental Researches in Chemistry and Physics* (1859), *Lectures on the Chemical History of a Candle* (1861, edited by W. Crookes), *Various Forces in Nature* (also edited by W. Crookes), and others.

Farah (fä.rä'). [Also, **Farah-Chakhansur.**] Minor province of Afghanistan, in the W part of the country. It is in an extremely dry desert area and is inhabited chiefly by herders.

Farah. Town in W Afghanistan, in Farah province, ab. 230 mi. by road W of Kandahar. It was the flourishing capital of the region of Drangiana (Seistan) until devastated by the Mongols in the 13th century. The remains of the old walled city with its 40 ft. high walls are just N of the modern town. Elevation, ab. 2,420 ft.; pop. ab. 9,000.

Farallon Islands (far'ạ.lon). [Also, **Farallones** (far.ạ.lō'nēz).] Group of small islands in the Pacific, situated ab. 35 mi. W of San Francisco.

Farasan Islands (fä.rä.sän'). [Also, **Farsan Islands.**] Group consisting of two islands and several islets in the Red Sea, on the Arabian side ab. 180 mi. NW of the British island of Perim.

Fardiun (fär'dē.ụn). Saxon name of **Verden,** Germany.

Far East. Term sometimes used to designate generally the countries of China, the Mongolian People's Republic, Japan, Korea, Thailand, Burma, Malaya, Indochina, Indonesia, and the Philippines; equivalent to the Orient.

Far Eastern Commission. Commission established at Moscow on Dec. 27, 1945, during World War II, to formulate general policies and principles under which Japan could fulfill the terms of surrender. Its membership included all Allied nations with interests in the Pacific area. With headquarters at Washington, its delegates represented the U.S., Great Britain, the U.S.S.R., Australia, Canada, New Zealand, the Netherlands, the Philippines, China, India, and France. Pakistan and Burma joined in 1949. In 1952, after the conclusion of the peace treaties with Japan, the commission ceased to function.

Far Eastern Territory. Former administrative territory of E U.S.S.R., occupying the entire Pacific coastal region from the Korean border to the Arctic Ocean, and including Kamchatka and the N part of Sakhalin. The Far Eastern Republic, an independent Soviet republic, was set up at Chita in 1920. In November, 1922, this republic formally joined the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, and became the Far Eastern Region (*oblast*). In 1926 its name was changed to Far Eastern Territory (*krai*). In 1938 it was subdivided. Area, ab. 1,005,000 sq. mi.; pop. 2,099,700 (est. 1929).

Far East Military Tribunal. See **International Military Tribunal for the Far East.**

Farebrother (fār'bruᴛʜ.ėr), **Rev. Camden.** In George Eliot's novel *Middlemarch,* an unpopular rector.

Fareham (fār'ạm). Urban district, small seaport, and market town in S England, in Southampton (an administrative county of the geographical county of Hampshire), situated at the NW extremity of Portsmouth harbor ab. 5 mi. NW of Portsmouth, ab. 73 mi. SW of London by rail. 42,470 (1951).

Farel (fä.rel'), **Guillaume.** b. near Gap, in Dauphiné, France, 1489; d. at Neuchâtel, Switzerland, Sept. 13, 1565. French reformer and itinerant preacher in Switzerland. He was a pupil of Faber Stapulensis. He published (1523) anonymously a French translation of the New Testament. He introduced (1530) the Reformation into Neuchâtel, and settled (1532) at Geneva. In spite of bitter and protracted opposition, he procured (Aug. 27, 1535) the establishment of the Reformation by the Genevan Great Council of Two Hundred. He induced John Calvin to settle (1536) at Geneva, and was banished with him in 1538. In 1538 he became pastor at Neuchâtel.

Farewell (fār'wel), **Cape.** Southernmost extremity of Greenland.

Farewell, Cape. Hilly cape at the extreme N tip of South Island, New Zealand. The lighthouse of the same name is at the end of a long sand spit ab. 17 mi. E of the cape.

Farewell Address. In early U.S. history: **1.** Address delivered by George Washington to his officers at Fraunces' Tavern, New York, on Dec. 4, 1783. **2.** Address delivered by George Washington to the American people before his retirement from the presidency. It was originally published (Sept. 17, 1796) in *Claypoole's American Daily Advertiser.* This classic address, drafted with the aid of Alexander Hamilton and James Madison, sets forth the reasons for Washington's decision to retire from the post and gives his views on the federal union and foreign affairs. The term "entangling alliances," often specifically attributed to the Farewell Address, was not used by Washington on this occasion; it was employed by Jefferson in his first inaugural address (March 4, 1801). On this

theme, Washington's words were: "It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world. . . ."

Farewell Symphony. [German title, **Abschiedssymphonie.**] Symphony by Franz Joseph Haydn, composed in 1772 and first performed at the summer residence of Prince Esterhazy. The last movement of the work allows the musicians, one by one, to leave the ensemble until only two violins remain. This device was used by the composer as a broad hint to the prince that his musicians were anxious to return to Vienna.

Farewell to Arms, A. Novel by Ernest Hemingway, published in 1929. Frederic Henry, an American, serves as an ambulance service officer in the Italian army during World War I. Wounded, he is nursed by his English sweetheart, Catherine Barkley; after she becomes pregnant, he deserts and flees with her to Switzerland. Catherine and the baby die, and Henry is left to face his loneliness and confusion. The novel is notable for, among other things, its depiction of the Italian retreat from Caporetto.

Far from the Madding Crowd. Novel by Thomas Hardy, published in 1874. The title, taken from a line in Thomas Gray's *Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard*, is an appropriate designation of the group of rustics in "Wessex," Hardy's fictional English county, who provide an amusing background for the lively pursuit of a fascinating heroine, Bathsheba Everdene, by three men: Farmer Boldwood, Sergeant Troy, and Gabriel Oak, a shepherd.

Fargas y Roca (fär'gäs ē rō'kä), **Miguel Angel.** b. at Castelltersol, Spain, 1858; d. in Spain, 1916. Spanish gynecologist. He became (1893) professor at the University of Barcelona, and was the first in Spain to perform ovariotomy for cyst (1882) and gastro-enterostomy (1895). He wrote an excellent treatise on gynecology. Author of *Primera serie de diez ovariotomias* (1886), *Cirugia conservadora de las lesiones anexiales* (1903), and *Tratado de ginecologia* (1903–05).

Fargo (fär'gō). City in SE North Dakota, county seat of Cass County, on the Red River: shipping center for grain, potatoes, dairy and poultry products, and sweet clover. Largest city in the state, it is known as a wholesale distribution center, especially of farm implements. It is the seat of the North Dakota Agricultural College Settled in 1871, it was named for William George Fargo 38,256 (1950).

Fargo, William George. b. at Pompey, N.Y., May 20 1818; d. Aug. 3, 1881. American transportation pioneer one of the founders (1850) of the American Express Company. Beginning as a freight agent and messenger, he became (1844) a part owner of Wells and Company, the first express firm operating west of Buffalo, N.Y. In 1850, when his company joined two other firms in forming the American Express Company, Fargo became secretary of the latter. He helped organize (1852) Wells, Fargo and Company in response to the demand for transportation to the California gold fields and took part in expanding the line's activities. In 1868 he became president of the American Merchants Union Express Company (changed in 1873 to the American Express Company, which had been absorbed by it in 1868). In 1869 Wells, Fargo and Company was merged with the Pacific Express Company. Fargo served (1862–66) as mayor of Buffalo. Fargo, N.D., was named for him.

Fargue (färg), **Léon Paul.** b. at Paris, 1878; d. 1947. French symbolist poet. He was the author of *Poèmes* (1912), *Espaces* (1921), *D'Après Paris* (1932), and others. A tireless experimenter with words, he is credited with representing an important link between the surrealists and the earlier symbolists.

Fargus (fär'gus), **Frederick John.** [Pseudonym, **Hugh Conway.**] b. at Bristol, England, Dec. 26, 1847; d. at Monte Carlo, May 15, 1885. British novelist. He was for a time a student on board the school frigate *Conway*. He studied subsequently in a private school at Bristol, and in 1868, on the death of his father, succeeded to the latter's business as an auctioneer at Bristol. He wrote *Called Back* (1883), *Dark Days* (1884), and others.

Faria e Sousa (fą.rē'ą ē sō'zą), **Manuel** (or **Manoel**) **de.** b. near Pombeiro, Portugal, March 18, 1590; d. at Madrid, June 3, 1649. Portuguese-Spanish historian and poet. His chief works are *Epitome de las historias portuguesas* (1628), commentaries on the *Lusiad* (1639), works on Portuguese Asia, Europe, and Africa, and poems.

Farias Brito (brē'tō), **Raimundo de.** See **Brito, (Raimundo de) Farias.**

Faribault (fär'i.bō). City in SE Minnesota, county seat of Rice County, at the confluence of the Straight and Cannon rivers, ab. 46 mi. S of St. Paul: seat of a military academy and of the state schools for the blind, deaf, and feeble-minded. It was named for a fur trader who established a post here in 1826, son of Jean Baptiste Faribault. 16,028 (1950).

Faribault (far'i.bō; French, fa.rē.bō), **Jean Baptiste.** b. at Berthier, Quebec, Canada, Oct. 29, 1775; d. at St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 20, 1860. American pioneer and fur trader. He was apprenticed (1796) to the North West Fur Company post in Illinois and lived (1800) among the Sioux on the Des Moines River; settled at Prairie du Chien with Julien Dubuque; moved (1819) to a point near Fort Snelling on the Minnesota River. Faribault County, Minn., is named for him, and the city of Faribault for his son Alexander.

Faridkot (fą.rēd'kōt). Former native state in East Punjab, Union of India, ab. 80 mi. SE of Lahore; since 1948 merged with the Patiala and East Punjab States Union. The region produces sugar, wheat, and cotton. Area, 638 sq. mi.; pop. 199,283 (1941).

Faridpur (fą.rēd'pör). [Also: **Dacca Jelalpur, Fureedpore, Furidpur.**] District in the Dacca division, East Bengal, Pakistan. The chief product is rice; sugar and jute are also important. Area, 2,821 sq. mi.; pop. 2,888,803 (1941).

Faridun (fä.ri.dön'). [Also, **Feridun.**] In Persian legend, one of the chief hero kings of the *Shahnamah* (Book of Kings). Learning that a child had been born who was destined to dethrone him, the ruling king sought his death, but his mother escaped with the infant Faridun and reared him on Mount Alburz, the sacred mountain of ancient Persia. Eventually Faridun overthrew the king and reigned long and prosperously. He had three sons, Salm, Tur, and Iraj. To Salm he awarded his western dominions, and to Tur the eastern, while he chose Iraj, the youngest, to succeed him. The elder brother conspired against Iraj, and Tur slew him. The son of Iraj, Minuchihr, afterward avenged his father by slaying Salm and Tur.

Farigoule (fa.rē.göl), **Louis.** See **Romains, Jules.**

Farina (fä.rē'nä), **Salvatore.** b. at Sorso, Italy, Jan. 10, 1846; d. 1918. Italian novelist and journalist. Among his works are *Fiamma Vagabonda* (1872), *Il Tesoro di Donnina* (1873), *Amore bendato* (1875), *Oro nascosto* (1878), *Mio figlio* (1879–81), *Il Signor Io*, his best-known book (1882), *Amore ha cent'occhi* (1882), *Pe' begli occhi della gloria* (1887), *Più forte dell' amore* (1890), *Il Numero 13* (1895), *Madonnina Bianca* (*Vanitas*) (1897), and *Fino alla morte* (1902).

Farinacci (fä.rē.nät'chē), **Roberto.** b. at Isernia, Italy, Oct. 16, 1892; killed at Vimercate, Italy, April 28, 1945. Italian journalist and Fascist politician. A member of Bissolati's Reformist Socialists, he joined (1914) the interventionists and was one of the founders (1919) of the Fasci di Combattimento, earliest of Mussolini's organizations. After being elected (1921) deputy, he founded (1921) the daily *Cremona Nuova*, lated called *Regime Fascista*, and became (1925) secretary of the Fascist party. Turning to ultranationalism he returned to Cremona in the late 1930's in protest against the Lateran Treaty. He was one of the first exponents in Italy of the imperialist and racial theories of the National Socialists of Germany. He served (1938) as minister of state. His defense (July, 1943) of Mussolini made it necessary for him to flee to Germany when Mussolini was arrested; led (1943–45) the extreme groups in the Salò Fascist Socialist Republic; was executed (April 28, 1945) by Partisans at Vimercate.

Farinata Degli Uberti (fä.rē.nä'tä dā.lyē ö.ber'tē). Leader of the Ghibelline faction at Florence in the 13th century. Having been exiled with other chiefs of his party from Florence, he recovered the city in 1260 with the assistance of Manfred, king of Sicily, who lent him a considerable body of German cavalry. He rejected the proposition of his own party to raze Florence to the

ground, and is immortalized by Dante as the savior of his country.

Farinato (fä.rē.nä'tō) or **Farinati** (fä.rē.nä'tē), **Paolo.** b. at Verona, Italy, c1525; d. there, 1606. Italian painter. One of his best-known works is the *Miracle of the Loaves*, at Verona.

Farinelli (fä.rē.nel'lē), **Carlo.** [Called in Italy **"Il Ragazzo,"** meaning "the boy"; original name, **Carlo Broschi.**] b. probably at Naples, Italy, Jan. 24, 1705; d. July 15, 1782. Italian castrato singer, foremost in his day for the range and brilliance of voice. After singing in Italy, and at Vienna, London, and Paris, he went to Spain where he remained, as a court favorite, for almost 25 years, having much political influence and contributing greatly to the popularization of Italian opera in Spain.

Faringdon (far'ing.dọn). Rural district and market town in S England, in Berkshire, ab. 17 mi. SW of Oxford, and ab. 70 mi. NW of London by rail. It was a royal Saxon residence. 12,866 (1951).

Farini (fä.rē'nē), **Luigi Carlo.** b. at Russi, near Ravenna, Italy, Oct. 22, 1812; d. at Quarto, near Genoa, Italy, Aug. 1, 1866. Italian statesman and historian, president of the cabinet (1862–63). His chief work is *Storia dello stato Romano dall' anno 1814 al 1850* (1850).

Faris (far'is), **John Thomson.** b. at Cape Girardeau, Mo., 1871; d. April 13, 1949. American Presbyterian clergyman. He was graduated from Princeton (B.A., 1895) and in 1898 from the McCormick Theological Seminary (later the Presbyterian Theological Seminary) at Chicago, was ordained a Presbyterian minister in 1898, and was associate editor (1908–14) and editor (1914–23) of the Presbyterian Board of Publications and Sabbath School Work at Philadelphia. From 1923 to 1937 he was director of the editorial division of the Board of Christian Education of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S. Among his numerous published works are *The Sunday School and The Pastor* (1906), *Reapers of His Harvest* (1915), *Men Who Conquered* (1922), *The Romance of The Rivers* (1927), and *Against Head Winds* (1935).

Farjeon (fär'jọn), **Benjamin Leopold.** b. at London, May 12, 1838; d. at Hampstead, London, July 23, 1903 English editor, novelist, and dramatist; husband (married 1877) of Margaret Jefferson, daughter of the American actor Joseph Jefferson (1829–1905). He lived (1855 *et seq.*) in Australia and New Zealand, was editor, at Dunedin, New Zealand, of the *Otago Daily Times*, then the only daily newspaper in New Zealand, and author of many novels in the style of his two favorites, Charles Dickens and Wilkie Collins. His novels include *Grif* (1866; also a play, *London's Heart*, 1873), *Blade o' Grass* (1874), *The Duchess of Rosemary Lane* (1876), *House of White Shadows* and *Great Porter Square* (both 1884), *Toilers of Babylon* (1888), *Aaron the Jew* (1894), and *The Mesmerists* (1903); he also wrote the drama, *Home, Sweet Home* (1876).

Farjeon, Eleanor. b. at London, 1881—. English novelist, poet, dramatist, and author of works for juveniles; daughter of Benjamin Leopold Farjeon. She is the author of *Martin Pippin in the Apple Orchard* (1922), *Mighty Men* (1925), *Faithful Jenny Dove and Other Tales* (1929), *The King's Daughter Cries for the Moon* (1929), *Katy Kruse at the Seaside* (1932), *Jim at the Corner and Other Stories* (1934), *Jim and the Pirates* (1936), and *Martin Pippin in the Daisy Field* (1938); and also wrote *Poems* (1929) and *Over the Garden Wall* (1933), poetry; *Granny Gray* (1939), a play for children; *A Nursery in the '90's* (1935; American title, *Portrait of a Family*), autobiography; and *Love Affair* (1949), a novel of life at Paris in the 1870's.

Farjeon, Harry. b. at Hohokus, N.J., May 6, 1878—. English composer and music critic; son of Benjamin Leopold Farjeon. He studied (1895–1901) at the Royal Academy of Music, and was appointed (1903) professor there; won (1897) the Goring Thomas scholarship, the Lucas medal, and the Burns prize. Included among his works are the opera *Floretta* (1899), *Ballet of the Trees* (1915), and the *Hans Andersen Suite.*

Farjeon, Herbert. d. at London, May 3, 1945. English journalist and playwright; son of Benjamin Leopold Farjeon. Staff member of London *Daily Mail* and *Answers;* drama critic for *World.* Author of such plays and revues as *Friends* (1917), *Picnic, Diversion No. 1, Diversion No. 2,* and *Light and Shade;* collaborated with his sister Eleanor Farjeon on *Kings and Queens* (1932), *An Elephant in Arcady* (1938), *The Two Bouquets* (1938), and other productions.

Farjeon, Joseph Jefferson. b. at London, June 4, 1883—. English playwright; son of Benjamin Leopold Farjeon. He is the author of *No. 17* (1925), *After Dark* (1926), *The Green Dragon* (1929), and *Philomel* (1932), as well as some 60 novels, including *The Master Criminal* (1924).

Farley (fär'li), **Charles.** b. at London, 1771; d. there, Jan. 28, 1859. English actor and dramatist. He made his appearance as a page at Covent Garden Theatre, London, in 1782, and subsequently played with much success the characters of Sanguinback in *Cherry and Fair Star*, Grindoff in *The Miller and his Men*, Jeremy in *Love for Love*, and Lord Trinket in *The Jealous Wife.* He is said to have been without a rival in his day as a theatrical machinist. He retired from the stage in 1834. He wrote *The Magic Oak: a Christmas Pantomime* (1799), *Aggression, or the Heroine of Yucatan* (1805), and others.

Farley, James Aloysius. b. at Grassy Point, N.Y., May 30, 1888—. American politician and business executive; U.S. postmaster general (1933–40). He was graduated (1906) from the Packard Commercial School and entered (1906) the business world as a bookkeeper for the Merlin, Keilholtz Paper Company at New York. He later became sales manager for the Universal Gypsum Company and in 1926 founded James A. Farley and Company, which was a key unit in the merger that produced (1929) the General Building Supply Corporation, of which Farley was president until his appointment to President F. D. Roosevelt's cabinet in 1933. He took an early interest in Democratic politics, serving (1919–29) as chairman of the Rockland County Democratic committee, as secretary (1928–30) and chairman (1930 *et seq.*) of the New York State Democratic committee and as chairman (1932–40) of the Democratic national committee. He also held public posts, acting as town clerk (1912–19) of Stony Point, N.Y., as supervisor (1920–23) of Rockland County, N.Y., as port warden (1918–19) for the port of New York and as a member (1923) of the New York state legislature. He was also a member (1924–33) of the New York State Athletic Commission, serving as its chairman beginning in 1925. He is credited with having laid the groundwork that brought Franklin D. Roosevelt the support of the Democratic machine in 1932 and 1936. His astute management of political campaigns, and his ability to amass support from diverse elements, is revealed in his book *Behind the Ballots* (1940). In March, 1933, he became U.S. postmaster general, holding that post until August, 1940, when he withdrew as Roosevelt's campaign manager. This phase of his career is told of in his book *Jim Farley's Story* (1948). He became (September, 1940) a director and chairman of the board of the Coca Cola Export Corporation, and holds other posts in Coca Cola affiliates.

Farley, James Lewis. b. at Dublin, Ireland, Sept. 9, 1823; d. at London, Nov. 12, 1885. Irish author. He was for a time chief accountant of the Beirut branch of the Ottoman Bank, and in 1860 was appointed accountant-general of the state bank of Turkey at Constantinople (Istanbul), which subsequently became merged in the Imperial Ottoman Bank. He wrote *Banking in Turkey* (1863), *Turkey: a Sketch of its Rise, Progress, and Present Position* (1866), *Modern Turkey* (1872), *Turks and Christians: a Solution of the Eastern Question* (1876), *Egypt, Cyprus, and Asiatic Turkey* (1878), and others.

Farley, John Murphy. b. at Newtown Hamilton, County Armagh, Ireland, April 20, 1842; d. Sept. 17, 1918. American Roman Catholic prelate. He was ordained priest at Rome in 1870. He was secretary to Archbishop McCloskey of New York (1872–84), vicar-general of New York (1891), auxiliary bishop of New York (1895–1902), archbishop of New York (1902–18), and cardinal (Nov. 27, 1911–1918).

Farlow (fär'lō), **William Gilson.** b. at Boston, Dec. 17, 1844; d. June 3, 1919. American botanist. He served as Asa Gray's assistant and worked under De Bary at Strasbourg; studied marine Algae, destructive parasites, and cryptogamic botany; taught cryptogamic botany at the Bussey Institute and at Harvard.

Farman (fär'mạn), **Elbert Eli.** b. at New Haven, N.Y., April 23, 1831; d. Dec. 30, 1911. American diplomat.

Admitted (1858) to bar; appointed (1876) diplomatic agent and consul general at Cairo, Egypt, and judge (1881) of the mixed tribunal; member of international commissions (1880) to revise tribunal judicial codes and (1883) to determine damages in Alexandria riots; received (1879) as a gift from the khedive, the obelisk known as "Cleopatra's Needle," now in Central Park, at New York. Author of *Along the Nile with General Grant* (1904) and *Egypt and Its Betrayal; an Account of the Country during the Periods of Ismail and Tewfik Pashas and of How England Acquired a New Empire* (1908). His collection of Egyptian curios is now in the Metropolitan Museum of Art at New York.

Farman, Eliza Anna. Maiden name of **Pratt, Eliza Anna.**

Farman, Henri. b. at Paris (of an English father and French mother), 1873; d. 1934. English aviator. He began experiments with a Voisin biplane in August, 1907; on Jan. 13, 1908, he won the Deutsch-Archdeacon prize for the first machine to fly one kilometer in a complete circle; on July 6, 1908, he won the Armengaud prize offered for the first machine to remain over 15 minutes in the air. He came to the U.S. in August, 1908; and on Oct. 30, 1908 (after returning to Europe), made the first flight from city to city (Bouy to Reims). On Aug. 27, 1909, he won the Grand Prix de la Champagne at Reims by a record flight of 180 kilometers (111.848 mi.) in 3 hrs. 4 min. 56⅘ sec. He continued his flight beyond the official time-limit until he had covered 190 kilometers (118.06 mi.). On Nov. 9, 1910, he carried six passengers (including the aviator) for two circuits, at Châlons, France.

Farm Credit Administration. [Called the **FCA.**] U.S. government agency established under the Farm Credit Act of 1933 as a part of the New Deal's agrarian assistance program. Its operations were initially aimed at relieving the credit situation by providing a permanent apparatus for farm credit financing. The FCA administers crop and feed loans and also administers or supervises other agencies including the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, the Federal Land Banks, the Federal Credit Unions, the Regional Banks for Conservation, and the Production Credit Corporation.

Farmer (fär'mėr), **Fannie Merritt.** [Called the **"Mother of Level Measurements."**] b. at Boston, March 23, 1857; d. Jan. 15, 1915. American cooking teacher and author of cookbooks. She attended the Boston Cooking School and served (1889–1902) as its director. In 1902 she opened her own school, Miss Farmer's School of Cookery, where she gave courses designed particularly for housewives and also lectured on cookery for invalids. She was one of the first cooking teachers to stress the importance of following recipes exactly and of using standard, level measurement. She was the author of the much reprinted *Boston Cooking School Cook Book* (1896), and also of *Chafing Dish Possibilities* (1898), *Food and Cookery for the Sick and Convalescent* (1904), *What to Have for Dinner* (1905), *Catering for Special Occasions, With Menus and Recipes* (1911), *A New Book of Cookery* (1912), and a cooking page in *The Woman's Home Companion.*

Farmer, Hugh. b. near Shrewsbury, England, 1714; d. at London, in February, 1787. English dissenting clergyman and scholar. He published *Christ's Temptation in the Wilderness* (1761), *Dissertation on Miracles* (1771), *Demoniacs of the New Testament* (1775), and others.

Farmer, John. fl. 1591–1601. English composer of madrigals whose works are preserved in the third volume of the *English Madrigal School.*

Farmer, John. b. at Chelmsford, Mass., June 12, 1789; died at Concord, N.H., Aug. 13, 1838. American genealogist. He published *Genealogical Register of the First Settlers of New England* (1829) and others.

Farmer, Moses Gerrish. b. at Boscawen, N.H., Feb. 9, 1820; d. at Chicago, May 25, 1893. American inventor and electrician. He invented (1848) an electric striking device for a fire-alarm system which was developed in association with William F. Channing and installed (1851) at Boston as the first electric fire-alarm system in the U.S.; discovered (1855) a means of attaining duplex and quadruple telegraphy; devised (1856) a means of depositing aluminum by electrolysis, thus facilitating electroplating; developed (1858–59) an incandescent lamp with a platinum wire filament and wet-cell battery current, supplanting the latter (1866) with a "self-exciting" dynamo. Using his dynamo as current supply, he lighted (1868) a Cambridge, Mass., home with 40 of his incandescent lamps arranged in multiple series. He was appointed (1872) electrician of the U.S. torpedo station, Newport, R.I.

Farmer, Richard. b. at Leicester, England, Aug. 28, 1735; d. at Cambridge, England, Sept. 8, 1797. English scholar. He was educated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, of which college he was appointed master in 1775. In 1778 he became chief librarian at the university. His only published work is a scholarly paper entitled *Essay on the Learning of Shakespeare* (Cambridge, 1767), showing that Shakespeare's knowledge of foreign literature, including the classical, came from translations and not from originals.

"Farmer George" (jôrj). Nickname of **George III** (of *England*).

Farmer-Labor Party. In U.S. political history: **1.** Third party originally formed in 1919 as the National Labor Party with the aim of conferring the direction of government upon farmers and workers. Its designation was changed to the Farmer-Labor Party in 1920, when it secured more than 250,000 votes for its independent presidential candidate, Parley P. Christensen. The party's leaders withdrew in 1923 when the Chicago convention came under radical control, and in 1924 threw their support to the LaFollette Progressive Party. **2.** State-wide third party in Minnesota which arose from the political activities of the Nonpartisan League, attained a place on the state primary in 1922, and has appeared regularly on the Minnesota ballot since 1923. While its original policy stressed state ownership, the party has in practice supported social security and agrarian relief measures. The party's first important victory was achieved in 1930 when Floyd B. Olson, its candidate for governor, was elected to office.

Farmers' Alliance. In U.S. history, a name usually given to the National Farmers' Alliance (the Northern or Northwestern Alliance) and the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union (the Southern Alliance). The former was set up in 1880 by Milton George and soon incorporated the local organizations in the Northwest. The Southern Alliance originated in the 1870's in Texas, and after 1886 under the leadership of C. W. Macune became the major organization of Southern farmers. It absorbed the Farmers' Union and the Agricultural Wheel, and developed rapidly (c1885–90). In 1890 it elected several governors and other state officers, as well as congressmen. In May, 1891, it united at Cincinnati with several industrial organizations, and formed the People's Party.

Farmer's Almanack. Annual publication founded (1792) by Robert Bailey Thomas. It was initially called *The Farmer's Almanack* and was later issued as *The Old Farmer's Almanack.* It is still published.

Farmer's Boy, The. Poem by Robert Bloomfield, published in 1800.

Farmer's Weekly Museum. Newspaper published (1793–1810) at Walpole, N.H.

Farmingdale (fär'ming.dāl). Village in SE New York, in Nassau County, on Long Island: manufactures of airplanes. 4,492 (1950).

Farmington (fär'ming.tọn). Town (including the borough of Farmington) in C Connecticut, in Hartford County, ab. 9 mi. SW of Hartford: a residential community and trading point for dairy and agricultural products. Settled in the early 17th century, it was formerly a manufacturing center, and has many particularly fine old houses. It is the seat of Miss Porter's School, a finishing school for girls (established 1844). The borough of Unionville is also part of Farmington town. Pop. of town, 7,026 (1950).

Farmington. City in W central Illinois, in Fulton County ab. 20 mi. W of Peoria, in a coal-mining section. 2,651 (1950).

Farmington. Town in SW Maine, county seat of Franklin County, ab. 30 mi. NW of Augusta: resort center and trading center for an agricultural community. It is the seat of a state teachers college. 4,677 (1950).

Farmington. City in SE Missouri, county seat of St. Francois County: trading center for an agricultural and

lead-mining region. It is the seat of a state mental hospital. 4,490 (1950).

Farmington. Town in C New Hampshire, in Strafford County: shoe manufactures. 3,454 (1950).

Farmington. Town in NW New Mexico, in San Juan County, on the San Juan River ab. 140 mi. NW of Santa Fe: commercial center for a farming, oil-producing, and livestock-raising region. The Aztec Ruins National Monument and the Navajo Indian Reservation are nearby. 3,637 (1950).

Farm Mortgage Moratorium Act. Act passed by the U.S. Congress in 1935 in place of the Federal Farm Bankruptcy Act of 1934, which was declared unconstitutional in 1935. It provided for the securing of a three-year moratorium against seizure for distressed farmers acting under court authorization.

Farm Security Administration. [Called the **FSA.**] U.S. government agency set up in 1937 as the successor to the Resettlement Administration (RA), which had been created in 1935. The FSA encouraged homesteading and utilized the principle of coöperative settlement in an effort to further the family farm on the basis of modern techniques. The first community established under FSA auspices was opened at Lake Dick, Ark., in 1938.

Farmville (färm'vil). Town in E North Carolina, in Pitt County: marketing center for a farming and tobacco-raising area. 2,942 (1950).

Farmville. Town in C Virginia, county seat of Prince Edward County, on the Appomattox River: marketing point for tobacco. It is the seat of a state teachers college. Nearby is the battle-site of an encounter between Union and Confederate troops on April 6, 1865. Pop. 4,375 (1950).

Farnaby (fär'nạ.bi), **Thomas.** b. c1575; d. at Sevenoaks, Kent, England, June 12, 1647. English classical scholar. He matriculated at Merton College, Oxford, in 1590, but left the university and studied at a Jesuit college in Spain. He wrote, at the request of Charles I, a Latin grammar entitled *Systema Grammaticum*, in 1641, to replace the one in use in the public schools.

Farnborough (färn'bur.ō). Urban district in S England, in Southampton county, situated on the right bank of the river Thames ab. 33 mi. SW of London by rail, and ab. 4 mi. N of Aldershot, containing part of the Aldershot military establishment. Farnborough is still beyond the area of continuous urban development surrounding London. 27,702 (1951).

Farnborough, Baron. Title of **Long, Charles.**

Farnborough, Baron. Title of **May,** Sir **Thomas Erskine.**

Farne Islands (färn). [Also: **Farn** (or **Fern** or **Fearne**) **Islands.**] Group of small islands and rocks off the NE coast of England, in the North Sea. They lie ab. 2 mi. off Bamborough in Northumberland. They were the scene of Grace Darling's heroic rescue in 1838.

Farnese (fär.nā'zā), **Alessandro.** b. at Rome, 1545; d. at Arras, France, Dec. 3, 1592. Duke of Parma and Piacenza, and soldier of Philip II, king of Spain. He was a nephew of the Spanish monarch and of Don John of Austria, under whom he served with distinction at Lepanto (1571). One of the ablest generals of his time, he was appointed Spanish governor of the Netherlands in 1578, consolidated the Spanish hold on the southern provinces, and captured Antwerp and other cities. In 1590, at the head of a Spanish army sent to support the Catholic League in France, he forced Henry of Navarre to raise the siege of Paris. Two years later he relieved besieged Rouen, but in doing so received the wound that brought his death.

Farnese, Alessandro. Original name of Pope **Paul III.**

Farnese, Antonio. b. 1679; d. 1731. Duke of Parma and Piacenza, last of his line. His niece Elizabeth Farnese, wife of Philip V, king of Spain, secured the agreement of England and France to the succession of her son Charles to the duchy upon Antonio Farnese's death, in 1731, but in 1738 Charles relinquished title to Parma and Piacenza upon receiving the crown of the Two Sicilies, and in 1748 Philip, younger brother of Charles, became duke of Parma and Piacenza.

Farnese, Elizabeth. See **Elizabeth Farnese.**

Farnese, Ottavio. b. 1520; d. 1586. Duke of Parma and Piacenza; son of Pier Luigi Farnese, whom he succeeded in 1547.

Farnese, Pier Luigi. Killed Sept. 10, 1547. Duke of Parma and Piacenza; son of Pope Paul III (Alessandro Farnese). He was created duke in 1545.

Farnese Bacchus (bak'us). Greek torso of the 4th century B.C., in the Museo Nazionale at Naples. It is of the school of Praxiteles.

Farnese Bull. Large group of Greek sculpture of the Trallian school (3rd century B.C.), in the Museo Nazionale at Naples. It represents the chastisement of Dirce by her stepsons for her treatment of their mother, Antiope, by binding her to the horns of a bull. It is much restored, but is considered very remarkable for its composition and execution. It was discovered in the Baths of Caracalla in 1546.

Farnese Flora (flō'rạ). Ancient statue in the Museo Nazionale at Naples. The goddess holds her Ionian tunic with her right hand as she steps forward, the motif being a familiar one in archaic statues of Venus. The figure is considered remarkable for its grace, despite its height of 11½ ft.

Farnese Hercules (hėr'kụ.lēz). Greek statue in the Museo Nazionale at Naples. The demigod is represented undraped, leaning on his club. The bearded head is somewhat small, and the muscular development prodigious. It dates from the early empire (1st century B.C.).

Farnese Homer (hō'mėr). Ancient bust in the Museo Nazionale at Naples. Admirable in execution and remarkable for the profound intellectuality of its expression, it is perhaps the finest example of its familiar type, which is that universally associated with Homer.

Farnese Juno (jö'nō). Colossal antique bust of Juno (Hera), in the Museo Nazionale at Naples. The expression is one of calm repose, high and unbending. The hair is bound with a simple fillet. It has been demonstrated that this bust is a copy of the type of Polycletus (420 B.C.).

Farnese Minerva (mi.nėr'vạ). Greek statue of Pallas (Athena Parthenos), found at Velletri, Italy, and now in the Museo Nazionale at Naples. The type is that of the great statue of the Parthenon. The goddess wears the Attic helmet with a sphinx and two figures of Pegasus, and the aegis on her breast. The arms are restored; the right is extended to hold the Victory, and the left raised to sustain the spear.

Farnese Palace. Palace of the Farnese family at Rome, founded in the first part of the reign of Pope Leo X. It was begun by San Gallo the younger, was continued by Michelangelo, and was completed by Giacomo della Porta. It is adorned with frescoes by Annibale Caracci.

Farnesina (fär.nā.zē'nä). Villa in Rome, on the W bank of the Tiber River, built in the period 1508–11. The salon was decorated with frescoes by Raphael and his pupils. It belonged to the Farnese family from 1580 until 1927, when it passed to the Italian government.

Farnham (fär'nạm). Urban district and market town in SE England, in Surrey, situated on the river Wey ab. 3 mi. SW of Aldershot, ab. 38 mi. SW of London by rail. It is known for its castle. A ridge of chalk hills, known as the Hog's Back, runs from Farnham to Guildford. 23,911 (1951).

Farnham. Town on the Yamaska River, SW Quebec, Canada, ab. 29 mi. SE of Montreal. 4,926 (1951).

Farnham, Eliza Woodson. [Maiden name, **Burhans.**] b. at Rensselaerville, N.Y., Nov. 17, 1815; d. at New York, Dec. 15, 1864. American philanthropist and authoress; wife of T. J. Farnham (1804–48). She was matron in the state prison at Sing Sing (now Ossining), N.Y., from 1844 to 1848. She was the author of *Life in Prairie Land* (1846) and others.

Farnham, Thomas Jefferson. b. in Vermont, 1804; d. in California, Sept. 13, 1848. American traveler on the Pacific coast of North America; husband of Eliza Woodson Farnham. He was the author of *Travels in the Great Western Prairies* (1841).

Farnol (fär'nọl), **Jeffery.** [Full name, **John Jeffery Farnol.**] b. Feb. 10, 1878; d. at Eastbourne, Sussex, England, Aug. 9, 1952. English novelist, noted as a writer of popular historical romances. His books include *The Broad Highway* (1910), *The Amateur Gentleman*, *Beltane the Smith* (1915), *Peregrine's Progress* (1922), *The*

Quest of Youth (1927), *The Way Beyond* (1933), *The Lonely Road* (1938), *Murder by Nail* (1942), *The King Liveth* (1944), and *Heritage Perilous* (1947).

Farnsworth (färnz'wėrth), **Jerry.** b. at Dalton, Ga., Dec. 31, 1895—. American painter and teacher, director of the Farnsworth School of Art at Truro, Mass., and Sarasota, Fla. He was educated at the Corcoran School of Art at Washington, D.C., and later exhibited widely in the U.S., winning many prizes. He was made an associate of the National Academy of Design in 1933 and an academician in 1935. The Metropolitan Museum and the Whitney Museum at New York, the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, the National Academy of Design, the Cranbrook Museum, and other institutions own representative works, among which are *Annabella, My Neighbor, Miss Williams, Truro Child, Girl in Straw Hat, Helen,* and *Three Churches.*

Farnsworth, Philo Taylor. b. at Beaver, Utah, Aug. 19, 1906—. American radio research engineer and inventor who pioneered in the development of electronic television. He is vice-president and director of research at Farnsworth Television and Radio Corporation (organized 1938).

Farnum (fär'num), **Dustin Lancy.** b. at Hampton Beach, N.H., May 27, 1874; d. July 3, 1929. American actor, noted for his roles as the romantic hero of various melodramas; brother of William Farnum. After his success in *Arizona* (1901), he appeared in *The Virginian, The Ranger, Rector's Garden, The Squaw Man, Cameo Kirby,* and *The Littlest Rebel* (1911). He also acted (1913–25) on the screen.

Farnum, William. b. at Boston, 1876; d. at Hollywood, Calif., June 4, 1953. American actor; brother of Dustin Lancy Farnum. He made his first professional appearance in a production of *Julius Caesar* at Richmond, Va., played throughout the U.S., and gave notable performances in *Ben Hur* and *The Prince of India,* both produced in 1907. He also appeared in *Society and the Bulldog* (1908) and in *The Littlest Rebel* (1911). He later appeared in motion pictures.

Farnworth (färn'wėrth). Municipal borough and manufacturing town in NW England, in Lancashire ab. 3 mi. SE of Bolton, ab. 187 mi. NW of London by rail. 28,614 (1951).

Faro (fä'rō). District in S Portugal, coextensive with the province of Algarve. Capital, Faro; area, 1,958 sq. mi.; pop. 329,524 (1950).

Faro. Town and *concelho* (commune) in S Portugal, the capital of the province of Algarve and of the district of Faro, situated near Cabo de Santa Maria on the S coast of Portugal, ab. 71 mi. SE of Lisbon. It has a wide, shallow harbor protected by sand dunes, which serves coastwise shipping and fishing fleets, and carries on export trade in olive oil, fruit, and salt. It is the seat of a bishopric; the cathedral, originally a Gothic structure of the 13th century, was reconstructed in the 16th and 17th centuries; there is a medieval castle and the ruins of a Capuchin convent. The town arch (c1800) is by the Italian architect Fabri. There is a nautical school and nautical and archaeological museum. The town was conquered by the Moors in 1249, but reconquered in 1260 by Don Alfonso III. Pop. of concelho, 32,021 (1940); of town, 17,719 (1940).

Fårö (fôr'e''). Island in SE Sweden, in the *län* (county) of Gotland, in the Baltic Sea NE of the island of Gotland, separated from it by a sound 1 mi. in width. Fårö is low and flat with extensive forest and marshes. There are numerous small lakes, and dunes along the shore. Area, ab. 43 sq. mi.

Faro (fä'rō), **Cape.** [Italian, **Capo del Faro;** Latin, **Pelorum Promontorium, Peloris.**] Promontory forming the NE extremity of Sicily, ab. 8 mi. NE of Messina.

Farochon (fä.ro.shôṅ), **Jean Baptiste Eugène.** b. at Paris, 1807; d. there, July 1, 1871. French sculptor and medalist.

Faro di Messina (fä'rō dē mās.sē'nä). An Italian name for **Messina, Strait of.**

Faroeish (fār'ō.ish). See **Faeroese.**

Faroes (fār'ōz). See **Faeroe Islands.**

Faroese (fār.ō.ēz'). See **Faeroese.**

Far-Off Hills, The. Three-act comedy (1931) by Lennox Robinson.

Farouk I (of *Egypt*) (fą.rök'). See **Faruk I** (of *Egypt*).

Farquhar (fär'kwąr, -kąr), **George.** b. at Londonderry, Ireland, 1678; d. April, 1707. Irish dramatist. He studied at Trinity College, Dublin (1694–95), became a corrector of the press, or proofreader, and appeared on the stage at Dublin, apparently without success. He removed to London in 1697 or 1698, and in 1699 his first play, *Love in a Bottle,* was successfully produced at the Drury Lane Theatre. He obtained a lieutenant's commission from the earl of Orrery, possibly in 1702, and saw some service, which enabled him to write the *Recruiting Officer,* produced in 1706, one of his most successful plays. He married in 1703, and died in great poverty, leaving a widow and two daughters. Besides the plays already mentioned, he wrote *A Constant Couple* (1699), *Sir Harry Wildair* (1701), *The Inconstant, or the Way to Win Him* (1702), *The Twin Rivals* (1702), *The Stage Coach* (1704), and *The Beaux' Stratagem* (1707).

Farquharson (fär'kwąr.sọn, -kąr-), **Martha.** See **Finley, Martha Farquharson.**

Farr (fär), **William.** b. at Kenley, Shropshire, England, Nov. 30, 1807; d. April 14, 1883. English statistician.

Farrago (far'ą.gō), **Captain John.** Hero of *Modern Chivalry* (1792–1815), a novel by Hugh Henry Brackenridge.

Farragut (far'ą.gut), **David Glasgow.** [Original name, **James Glasgow Farragut.**] b. at Campbell's Station, near Knoxville, Tenn., July 5, 1801; d. at Portsmouth, N.H., Aug. 14, 1870. American naval officer, Civil War hero of the battles of New Orleans (1862) and Mobile Bay (1864); son of George Farragut. As a boy he was adopted by Commander (later Commodore) David Porter, who was instrumental in securing Farragut's appointment (1810) as midshipman. Farragut, who assumed the given name of David in 1814, first went to sea in 1811 aboard the Essex, under the command of his guardian. At the age of 12 he was made a prize master of the *Alexander Barclay,* taking the captured British ship to Valparaíso. He was taken prisoner in March, 1814, exchanged in November of that year, and during the period 1815–20 saw most of his service in the Mediterranean, where he acted as aide to Commodore Bainbridge, Commodore Chauncey, and Captain Gallagher. In 1821 he became acting lieutenant of the brig *Spark* and later received his first command aboard the *Ferret.* He became a lieutenant in 1825 and filled the next 25 years with various tours of duty, becoming a commander in 1841. He was engaged in ordnance duties (1850–52) and became a captain in 1855. In April, 1861, he left Norfolk, Va., for the North, having decided to support the Union. After being assigned to an inconspicuous task, he was appointed (Jan. 9, 1862) to the command of the west Gulf blockading squadron and was directed (Jan. 20, 1862) to go up the Mississippi River and seize New Orleans. In April of that year, having failed to reduce by gunfire the Confederate forts above New Orleans, he performed the daring and hazardous feat of leading all but three of his 17 vessels past the forts. He defeated (April 24, 1862) the Confederate flotilla and on the following day reached New Orleans, the investment of which opened the Mississippi. He became a popular hero, won the thanks of Congress, and was commissioned (July 30, 1862) rear admiral. After an unsuccessful attempt to take Vicksburg, he captured Galveston, Corpus Christi, and Sabine Pass. On Aug. 5, 1864, while leading the attack against the Confederate defenses in Mobile Bay, he uttered his famous cry from his flagship, the *Hartford:* "Damn the torpedoes!" His victory at Mobile Bay ranks as his greatest achievement. He became successively vice-admiral (1864) and admiral (1866), both ranks being created for him. In April, 1867, he took command of the European squadron and led it on a good-will tour that ended in November, 1868. See *Life and Letters of David Glasgow Farragut,* by Loyall Farragut (1879), and *Admiral Farragut,* by A. T. Mahan (1892).

Farragut, George. b. at Ciudadela, Minorca, Sept. 29, 1755; d. at Point Plaquet, Miss., June 4, 1817. American naval officer in the Revolutionary War; father of David Glasgow Farragut. He joined (1776) the American colonists, serving as a lieutenant on a privateer and (1778) as a lieutenant in the South Carolina navy. He assisted in

the defense (1779) of Savannah and in the siege (1780) of Charleston. Wounded, he left the navy and joined General Francis Marion as a volunteer, then raised volunteer cavalry in North Carolina which he led against Cornwallis. He returned (1807) to the navy and served until 1814.

Farrand (far′ənd), **Livingston.** b. at Newark, N.J., June 14, 1867; d. at New York, Nov. 8, 1939. American anthropologist and psychologist, professor of anthropology at Columbia University from 1903. He was adjunct professor there (1901–03), and president of the University of Colorado (1914–19) and of Cornell (1921–37). His studies relate chiefly to the American Indians.

Farrant (far′ənt), **Richard.** d. Nov. 30, 1580. English composer. He was organist and master of the choristers at Saint George's Chapel, Windsor, from 1564 to 1569, when he was reinstated as a gentleman of the chapel royal, a position which he had previously held. He subsequently returned, however, to Windsor. He has been erroneously credited with the authorship of the anthem *Lord, for thy tender mercies' sake.* Among his genuine works are a service given by Tudway in G minor, called *Farrant's High Service,* and two anthems *Call to remembrance* and *Hide not thou thy face.*

Farrar (far′ər), **Eliza Ware.** [Maiden name, **Rotch.**] b. c1792; d. at Springfield, Mass., April 22, 1870. American writer, best known for *The Young Lady's Friend* (1837).

Farrar, Frederic William. b. at Bombay, India, Aug. 7, 1831; d. at Canterbury, England, March 22, 1903. English clergyman, educator, theologian, and philological writer. He was educated at the University of London and at Cambridge, was ordained in 1854, and served as headmaster (1871–76) of Marlborough College and select preacher (1868, 1874–75) to Cambridge University. He was appointed a canon of Westminster Abbey and rector of Saint Margaret's in 1876 and became archdeacon of Westminster in 1883 and dean of Canterbury in 1895. He published the works of fiction *Eric* (1858), *Julian Home* (1859), and *St. Winifred's* (1863). His theological works include *Witness of History to Christ* (1871), *Life of Christ* (1874), *Life and Work of St. Paul* (1879), *Early Days of Christianity* (1882), and others.

Farrar (fə.rär′), **Geraldine.** b. at Melrose, Mass., Feb. 28, 1882—. American operatic soprano. She studied under Lorenz at Boston, Trabadello at Paris, and Lilli Lehmann in Germany. She made her operatic debut at Berlin in 1901 as Marguerite in *Faust,* became a member of the court opera, and sang later at Paris and in Russia. She joined the Metropolitan Opera Company in 1906, and made her first American appearance as Juliet in Gounod's opera. Her roles include Madame Butterfly, the Goose Girl (in *Königskinder*), which she created, Ariane (in *Ariane et Barbe-Bleue*), Elizabeth (in *Tannhäuser*), Nedda (in *Pagliacci*), Mimi (in *La Bohème*), and Tosca. She also appeared (1915–20) in various motion pictures, and retired from the stage in 1922. She married (1916) the actor Lou Tellegen, from whom she was divorced in 1923.

Farrar (far′ər), **John Chipman.** b. at Burlington, Vt., Feb. 25, 1896—. American editor, publisher, and poet. He received a B.A. (1918) from Yale, and was thereafter an editor (1921–27) of *The Bookman,* an editor (1925 *et seq.*) for George H. Doran Company, a director (1927 *et seq.*) of Doubleday Doran and Company, a vice-president of Farrar and Rinehart, Inc., and chairman of board (1946 *et seq.*) of Farrar, Straus. He is the author of *Forgotten Shrines* (1919), *Songs for Parents* (1921), *The Magic Sea Shell* (1923), *The Middle Twenties* (1924), *Songs for Johnny Jump-Up* (1930), *Indoor and Outdoor Plays for Children* (1933), *For the Record* (1943), and other books.

Farrell (far′əl). [Former name, **South Sharon.**] City in W Pennsylvania, in Mercer County: manufactures of steel. It was renamed in 1911 and incorporated as a city in 1932. Pop. 13,644 (1950).

Farrell (fär.rel′), **Edelmiro Julián.** b. at Barracas al Sud, Argentina, Aug. 12, 1887—. Argentine soldier and politician whose administration as president (March 9, 1944–Feb. 24, 1946) was marked by a declaration of war against the Axis on March 27, 1945, and by the growth of Juan Perón as an important political figure in Argentina. Although elevated to the presidency by the "GOU," a highly nationalistic military clique, with the alleged purpose of avoiding a break with the Axis, Farrell was compelled by growing diplomatic and domestic pressure to align Argentina with the other nations of Latin America in opposing the Axis. Perón, who had served as his vice-president, was his successor as president.

Farrell (far′əl), **James Augustine.** b. at New Haven, Conn., Feb. 16, 1863; d. at New York, March 28, 1943. American steel manufacturer. He began work as a day laborer in a steel mill at the age of 15. He was president (1911–32) and a member of board of directors (until 1943) of U.S. Steel Corporation, and also a founder (1914) of the National Foreign Trade Council.

Farrell, James Thomas. b. at Chicago, Feb. 27, 1904—. American novelist. At various times he has worked as an express clerk, cigar-store clerk, filling-station attendant, and newspaper reporter. Awarded (1936) a Guggenheim fellowship, he is best known as the author of the Studs Lonigan trilogy, embracing the novels *Young Lonigan* (1932), *The Young Manhood of Studs Lonigan* (1934), and *Judgment Day* (1935). Other works by him include *Gas House McGinty* (1933), *A Note on Literary Criticism* (1936), *No Star is Lost* (1938), *Father and Son* (1940), *Ellen Rogers* (1941), *$1,000 a Week, and Other Stories* (1942), *My Days of Anger* (1943), *Bernard Clare* (1946), *Literature and Morality* (1947), *The Road Between* (1949), and *This Man and This Woman* (1951).

Farren (far′ən), **Elizabeth** (or **Eliza**). [Title, Countess of **Derby.**] b. c1759; d. at Knowlsey Park, England, 1829. English actress. She went on the stage very early, and played with success until April 8, 1797, when she retired from the stage. On May 1, 1797, she married Edward Stanley, 12th Earl of Derby. She was a rival of Frances (Fanny) Abington.

Farren, Ellen (or **Nelly**). b. 1848; d. April 28, 1904. English actress; daughter of Henry Farren.

Farren, Henry. b. c1826; d. 1860. English actor; son of William Farren. He played in England and America, and at the time of his death was the manager of a theater at St. Louis.

Farren, William. b. May 13, 1786; d. at London, Sept. 24, 1861. English actor. He first appeared (c1806) at the Theatre Royal at Plymouth, played subsequently at Dublin, and in 1818 appeared as Sir Peter Teazle at Covent Garden Theatre, London, where he played at one or another of the principal theaters until his retirement in 1855.

Farrer (far′ər), **Henry.** b. at London, March 23, 1843; d. Feb. 24, 1903. American landscape and marine painter and etcher. He came to America in 1861. He was best known for his etchings.

Farrer, Thomas Henry. [Title, 1st Baron **Farrer.**] b. at London, June 24, 1819; d. at Dorking, England, Oct. 12, 1899. English lawyer and government official, author of works on economics. Educated at Eton and Oxford; called to bar (1844) but did little practice; joined Board of Trade (1850) and served as permanent secretary (1865–86); helped frame Merchant Shipping Law Consolidation Bill and Merchant Shipping Code (1870); member of the London County Council (1889–98). Published *Free Trade versus Fair Trade* (1886), *Studies in Currency* (1898), and other works on economics.

Farrer, William James. b. near Kendal, Westmorland, England, April 3, 1845; d. near Queanbeyan, New South Wales, Australia, April 16, 1906. Australian wheat breeder who put wheat growing in the Commonwealth on firm foundations. He was educated at Cambridge (B.A., 1868). He went to Australia for his health in 1870. He was with the lands department of New South Wales as a surveyor (1875–86), and resigned to devote full time to wheat breeding. He sought wheats resistant to rusts, bunt, and drought, and having high milling qualities, and achieved great success.

Farrère (fä.rer), **Claude.** b. at Lyons, France, 1875—. French novelist. He is the author of *L'Homme qui assassina* (1907) and numerous other exotic tales of adventure. He has exploited the vein discovered by Pierre Loti, in a series of novels which in the late 1920's averaged three a year.

Far Rockaway (fär′ rok′ə.wā). Summer resort in SE New York, E of Rockaway Beach, on the S coast of Long Island, in the borough of Queens, New York City.

Farrukhabad (fa.rŏch'ä.bäd). [Also: **Farrakhabad** (fa.ruch'ä.bäd), **Furruckabad** (fu.ruk'ä.bäd).] District in the Agra division, Uttar Pradesh (United Provinces), Union of India, ab. 160 mi. SE of Delhi: rice, wheat, sugar, barley, and cotton. Capital, Farrukhabad; area, 1,718 sq. mi.; pop. 955,377 (1941).

Farrukhabad. [Also: **Farrakhabad, Furruckabad.**] Capital of the district of Farrukhabad, Uttar Pradesh (United Provinces), Union of India, on the Ganges River ab. 160 mi. SE of Delhi: trading center and minor road junction. The Mahrattas were defeated here by Lake in 1804, and the place was held by Sepoy mutineers from 1857 to 1858. Pop. 59,580 (1941).

Fars (färs). [Also: **Farsistan;** ancient name, **Persis.**] Region and former province in S Iran, bounded by Irak-Ajemi on the N, Kerman on the E, Laristan on the SE, the Persian Gulf on the SW, and Khuzistan on the NW. The area is mostly mountainous and the chief occupation is herding; oil reserves are believed to exist here. As an administrative unit its place has been taken by the *Ustan Haftum* (Seventh Province), with approximately the same boundaries. Capital, Shiraz; chief port, Bushire; area, 68,319 sq. mi.; pop. ab. 750,000.

Farsan Islands (fär.sän'). See **Farasan Islands.**

Farsistan (fär.sē.stän'). See **Fars.**

Farson (fär'son), (**James**) **Negley.** b. at Plainfield, N.J., May 14, 1890—. American writer. He was a foreign correspondent (1924–35) for the Chicago *Daily News*, and is the author of *Sailing Across Europe* (1926), *Daphne's in Love* (1927), *There's No End to It* (1929), *Seeing Red* (1930), *The Way of a Transgressor* (1936), *Behind God's Back* (1940), *Going Fishing* (1942), *Last Chance in Africa* (1950), and other books.

Farther India (in'di.ą). See **India, Further.**

Faruk I (of *Egypt*) (fą.rök'). [Also, **Farouk I.**] b. at Cairo, Egypt, Feb. 11, 1920—. King of Egypt. Educated in Egypt and England, he succeeded (April, 1936) his father, King Fuad I, under a regency, and on July 29, 1937, became reigning king of Egypt. He was forced to abdicate on July 26, 1952, going into European exile.

Farwell (fär'wel, -węl), **Arthur.** b. April 23, 1872; d. Jan. 20, 1952. American composer. He studied under Humperdinck in Germany and under Guilmant at Paris (after graduating from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology), and founded the Wa-Wan Press for the use of American composers. A teacher of musical theory (1927 *et seq.*) in the music division of the Michigan State College, he is notable for his American Indian songs and melodies. His compositions include incidental music for *The Gods of the Mountain;* he also wrote *Dance of Idleness* (1914) for a chamber orchestra and *Mountain Song* (1931), a symphonic song suite.

Farwell, Charles Benjamin. b. at Mead Creek, N.Y., July 1, 1823; d. at Lake Forest, Ill., Sept. 23, 1903. American businessman; brother of John Villiers Farwell. He was a clerk (1844 *et seq.*) in a mercantile establishment at Chicago, engaged in profitable speculation in real estate, and was a member (1865 *et seq.*) of his brother's dry-goods firm, John V. Farwell and Company. He was a U.S. congressman (1870–76) from Illinois, and a U.S. senator (1887–91). During his later years he was active in the establishment of Lake Forest University.

Farwell, John Villiers. b. in Steuben County, N.Y., July 29, 1825; d. at Chicago, Aug. 20, 1908. American dry-goods merchant; brother of Charles Benjamin Farwell. He moved (1844) to Chicago, where he became a clerk and later a salesman and bookkeeper for various dry-goods firms. In 1849 he joined the firm of Wadsworth and Phelps, became a partner in it, and changed its name (1865) to John V. Farwell and Company when he took his brothers into the firm. His store was the leading wholesale dry-goods firm in Chicago until displaced by Marshall Field and Company. A friend of Dwight Moody, he was interested in Moody's mission work in the U.S. and England, and gave land for the first Y.M.C.A. building at Chicago.

Fas (fäs). Arabic name of **Fez.**

Fasa (fä'sä). [Also, **Fessa.**] Town in SW Iran, in Fars, ab. 85 mi. SE of Shiraz. It is located in the mountains and has important exports of wool. Pop. ab. 5,000.

Fasano (fä.sä'nō). Town and commune in SE Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Apulia, in the province of Brindisi, ab. 36 mi. NW of Brindisi. It is an agricultural market town. Pop. of commune, 21,923 (1936); of town, 13,024 (1936).

Fasanus (fą.zā'nus). Original name of Pope **John XVIII.**

Fasch (fäsh), **Johann Friedrich.** b. at Buttelstedt, Germany, April 15, 1688; d. at Zerbst, Germany, Dec. 5, 1758. German composer and conductor. He was named (1722) *Kapellmeister* (choir leader) at Zerbst and was the founder of a "Collegium musicum," forerunner of the Gewandhaus concerts. His works consist mainly of church music.

Fasch, Karl Friedrich Christian. b. at Zerbst, Germany, Nov. 18, 1736; d. at Berlin, Aug. 3, 1800. German composer; son of Johann Friedrich Fasch. He was named (1756) accompanist to Frederick the Great, and established (1790) the Berlin Singakademie. His compositions include a mass, an oratorio, and various canons.

Fascinating Mr. Vanderveldt (van'dėr.velt), **The.** Four-act comedy (1907) by Alfred Sutro.

Fascism (fas'iz.ęm, fash'iz.ęm). Political philosophy, developed as a reaction to Communism, espoused by Benito Mussolini and his followers in Italy, and officially the ruling policy in Italy from 1922, when Mussolini became dictator, until 1943, when he was overthrown. Fascism is totalitarian, that is, according to its concept the state is supreme over the individual, whose duty is upward to the directors of the state. From this arises a stratification by classes, the corporative state, in which representation in government follows the economic position of the person in the state; essentially this means that the capitalist and landowner, receiving equally with the worker the protection of the state, is confirmed in his conduct of his affairs; labor, being an arm of the state, loses its power to act independently. The distinguishing dress of the Black Shirts, the Fascist Party troops, and the symbolism of mass meetings addressed by the leader (Duce) from above and the *fasces*, the party insignia, are part of the pageantry appealing to mass emotion; the secret police, and torture or assassination of opponents, bring the further obstacle of fear to possible criticism. War, hence the necessity for fostering a vigorous youth, is looked upon as a necessity for the vital continuance of the state.

Fasher (fäsh'er), **El.** See **El Fasher.**

Fashion (fash'ọn), **Sir Novelty.** In Colley Cibber's *Love's Last Shift*, "a coxcomb that loves to be the first in all foppery." Vanbrugh adapted as him Lord Foppington in *The Relapse.*

Fashion, Tom. In Vanbrugh's comedy *The Relapse*, the younger brother of Lord Foppington (formerly Sir Novelty Fashion). He impersonates his brother to get possession of Miss Hoyden and her fortune.

Fashionable Lover, The. Play by Cumberland, produced in 1772.

Fashionable Tales, or Tales of Fashionable Life. Tales by Maria Edgeworth. The first instalment appeared in 1809, and the last in 1812. They comprise "Ennui," "The Dun," "Manœuvring," "Almeria," "Vivian," "The Absentee," "Madame de Fleury," and "Émilie de Coulanges."

Fashion; or, Life in New York. Comedy of manners by Anna Cora Mowatt, produced in 1845 and published in 1850.

Fashoda (fą.shō'dą). Former name of **Kodok.**

Fashoda Affair. [Also, **Fashoda Incident.**] Dispute (1898) between Great Britain and France. During the campaign of Kitchener against the Mahdists, a French expedition from the Congo, led by J. B. Marchand, occupied (July, 1898) Fashoda (renamed Kodok in 1904) on the Nile, in territory claimed by both British and French, the British ostensibly in Egypt's behalf. After his victory at Omdurman (September 2), Kitchener advanced up the Nile, reaching Fashoda in about two weeks. Marchand was told to withdraw; the British adopted an intransigent attitude, refusing to discuss the dispute as long as the French remained in possession. Rather than provoke possible fighting, the French government, at that time faced by a split of the country into two camps by the Dreyfus crisis, ordered (November 3) Marchand to withdraw. The dispute, however, left feelings of hostility towards England in France, making extremely difficult the orientation

of French foreign policy towards England advocated by Théophile Delcassé, the foreign minister. In the following year, England recompensed the French for their abandonment of claims to the upper Nile by granting them certain desert areas in the Sahara.

Fassogl (fa.sō'gl). See **Fazogl.**

Fast (fâst), **Howard.** b. at New York, Nov. 11, 1914—. American novelist. During World War II he was attached to the Office of War Information and was an overseas correspondent for *Esquire* and *Coronet.* He has been an outspoken supporter of various causes endorsed by the American Communist Party, and has long been a writer much esteemed by members of this group (who are perhaps more greatly influenced by his personal willingness to support their cause than by the content of his books, which are, for the most part, historical fiction aimed at a mass market. Several of them, including some which were selected by book clubs, have been best sellers which reached a general audience comprised, in large part, of people who were anything but sympathizers with Communism.) In 1947, with other members of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee (an organization which had been linked by the U.S. attorney general's office to the Communist Party), he was convicted of contempt of Congress (he served a three-month jail sentence in 1950, after several appeals). His novels, most of which are based upon American historical themes, include *Two Valleys* (1932), *Strange Yesterday* (1933), *Place in the City* (1937), *Conceived in Liberty* (1939), *The Last Frontier* (1941), *The Unvanquished* (1942), *Citizen Tom Paine* (1943), *Freedom Road* (1944), *The American* (1946), *Clarkton* (1947), *My Glorious Brothers* (1948), and *Departure and Other Stories* (1949).

Fastenrath (fäs'tẹn.rät), **Johannes.** b. at Remscheid, Germany, May 3, 1839; d. at Cologne, Germany, March 16, 1908. German translator of Spanish literature (*Spanischer Romanzenstrauss,* 1866; *Klänge aus Andalusien,* 1867; *Hispanische Blüten,* 1869). His own poetry (*Von Hochzeit zu Hochzeit,* 1883; *Granadische Elegien,* 1885) has never received recognition.

Fasti (fas'tī). Roman calendars listing for each month those days which were feast days, market days, administrative days, and others.

Fasti. Poetical Roman calendar by Ovid.

Fasti Capitolini (kap''i.tō.lī'nī). Marble tablets containing a register of the Roman consuls and other chief magistrates, excavated at Rome in 1546 or 1547, and preserved in the Capitol.

Fastidious Brisk (brisk). See **Brisk, Fastidious.**

Fastnet Light (fâst'nẹt). Lighthouse off Cape Clear, County Cork, Ireland.

Fastnet Rock. Rock islet in SW Irish Republic, ab. 4 mi. SW of Cape Clear. It is the southernmost point in Eire, and the site of Fastnet Light, 160 ft. above high tide. Pop. 4 (1936).

Fast of Ab (ab, äb). See **Ab, Ninth of.**

Fast of Gedaliah (ged.ạ.lī'ạ). See **Gedaliah, Fast of.**

Fast of Tebet (tē'bet). See **Tebet, Tenth of.**

Fastolf (fas'tolf), Sir **John.** b. c1378; d. at Caister, England, Nov. 5, 1459. English soldier and benefactor of Magdalen College, Oxford. He was a page of Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, and afterward entered the service of Thomas of Lancaster (Duke of Clarence), Henry IV's second son, who became lord deputy of Ireland in 1401. He was appointed by Henry V custodian of the castle of Veires in Gascony in 1413, became lieutenant of Normandy and governor of Maine and Anjou in 1423, took John II, Duke of Alençon, prisoner at the battle of Verneuil in 1424, and was created a Knight of the Garter in 1426. On Feb. 12, 1429, during Lent, while convoying provisions, consisting chiefly of herrings, to the English before Orléans, he repulsed an attack of a largely superior French force under the Comte de Clermont at Rouvray ("the Battle of the Herrings"), and on June 18, 1429, was defeated with Talbot at Patay. He retired from military service in 1440. He left a legacy for the founding of a college at Caister, which was diverted by papal authority to Magdalen College, Oxford. He is supposed by some to be the original of Shakespeare's Sir John Falstaff, the evidence being slight but definite: Fastolf was accused of cowardice for his flight (although this did not take place until after Talbot had lost the battle) at Patay; Fastolf was connected with Lollardry; also, he served under Mowbray.

Fatal Curiosity. Episode in Cervantes's *Don Quixote.* It relates to the excessive trial of a wife's faithfulness.

Fatal Curiosity. Tragedy by Lillo, published in 1737. It has been imitated in *The Shipwreck,* and was altered and reproduced by Colman the elder in 1782.

Fatal Discovery, The. Play by John Home, produced by Garrick in 1769.

Fatal Dowry, The. Tragedy by Philip Massinger and Nathaniel Field. It was produced in 1632, and was pillaged by Rowe in his *Fair Penitent.*

Fatal Interview. Sonnet cycle by Edna St. Vincent Millay, published in 1931.

Fatal Marriage, or The Innocent Adultery, The. Tragedy by Southerne, acted in 1694. On its revival in 1757 the comic subplot was omitted, and the play was afterward renamed *Isabella.*

Fata Morgana (fä'tä môr.gä'nä). Sister of King Arthur, in the medieval Charlemagne romances, better known as Morgan le Fay. The name Fata Morgana is given to mirages seen in the Strait of Messina, which are said to be magically caused by her.

Fat Boy, the. [Prename, **Joe.**] In Charles Dickens's *Pickwick Papers,* a servant of Mr. Wardle. He is able to fall asleep in almost any position or place, and does so constantly. His constant thought, when awake, is of food.

Fatehgarh (fu.tẹ.gär', -gur'). [Also: **Fathigarh, Futtigarh.**] Town and station in the division of Agra, Uttar Pradesh (United Provinces), Union of India, on the Ganges River ab. 3 mi. E of Farrukhabad, with which it is united for administrative and census purposes.

Fatehpur (fut'ẹ.pör). [Also: **Fathipur, Futtehpur.**] District in the Allahabad division, Uttar Pradesh (United Provinces), Union of India, SE of Cawnpore: rice, sugar, and wheat. Capital, Fatehpur; area, 1,618 sq. mi.; pop. 806,944 (1941).

Fatehpur. [Also: **Fathipur, Futtehpur.**] Capital of the district of Fatehpur, Uttar Pradesh (United Provinces), Union of India, ab. 45 mi. SE of the city of Cawnpore: trading center, served by one railroad and three major roads. Pop. ab. 16,000.

Fatehpur Sikri (fut'ẹ.pör sē'krē). Town in N central Union of India, in SW Uttar Pradesh state (United Provinces) ab. 23 mi. by road W of Agra. It was founded by the Mogul emperor Akbar in 1569 as his capital, but was abandoned 15 years later because of the difficulty of obtaining water supplies. There are monumental ruins, in well-preserved condition. 6,998 (1941).

Fates (fāts). In Roman mythology, the three goddesses of destiny who preordained the course and outcome of every human life. Their Latin name, Fata, is the plural of *fatum,* meaning an unalterable decree of the gods, hence, fate. Because they functioned at every human birth, they became identified with the Moirae, the three birth goddesses of Greek religion, who are also called Fates. This identification gave rise to the development of the three Roman Parcae, or Fates, from the original Roman birth goddess, Parca. The Fates of Teutonic mythology are the three Norns.

Fath Ali (fäth' ä'lē, ä.lē'). [Also: **Feth Ali, Futteh Ali.**] b. c1762 or 1765; d. at Isfahan, Persia, Oct. 20, 1834. Shah of Persia (1797–1834). He became involved in a war with Russia in 1803 concerning the sovereignty of Georgia, whose ruler had transferred his allegiance from Persia to Russia. He purchased peace in 1813 by abandoning his claim. In 1826 he took advantage of the recent death of the czar Alexander I to renew the war, but was compelled by the peace of 1828 to make an additional cession of territory (Persian Armenia).

Father, The. [Full title, **The Father: or, American Shandyism** (shan'di.iz.ẹm).] Comedy by William Dunlap, produced in 1789.

Father Christmas. Name sometimes given to Santa Claus (Saint Nicholas), especially in his benignant role of gift-bringer to children.

Father Hubberd's Tales, or The Ant and the Nightingale (hub'ẻrdz). Coarse but humorous attack on the vices and follies of the times, partly in prose and partly in verse, by Thomas Middleton. It was suggested by Spenser's *Prosopopoia, or Mother Hubberd's Tale.* It was published in 1604.

Father Neptune (nep'tūn). Popular and literary personification of the ocean, in allusion to Neptune, the early Roman god of the sea.

Father of Lies. Satan; the Devil, as the originator of evil and falseness. The term derives from John, viii. 44 (". . . when he speaketh a lie, he speaketh of his own, for he is a liar and the father of it")

"Father of Medicine." Epithet of **Hippocrates.**

"Father of the Marshalsea" (mär'shal.sē). See under **Dorrit, William.**

"Father of the People," the. See **Louis XII** (of *France*).

"Father of Waters." See **Mississippi River.**

Father Prout (prout). Pseudonym of **Mahony, Francis.**

Fathers, Apostolic. See **Apostolic Fathers.**

Fathers, The. [Full title, **The Fathers, or The Good-natured Man.**] Play by Henry Fielding, brought to light 24 years after his death.

Fathers and Sons. Novel by Ivan Turgenev, published in 1862. In it theoretic nihilism is presented and defined.

Fathers of the Church. fl. c100–750. Those Christian ecclesiastical writers of the early centuries whose authority is especially recognized in matters of Christian doctrine and Scriptural interpretation. Foremost among them are six who were during some part of their lives contemporary with the Apostles, and are styled Apostolic Fathers: these are Barnabas (fl. c70–100 A.D.), Clement of Rome (d. c100), Hermes (fl. c100), Ignatius (d. c107), Papias (fl. c130), and Polycarp (d. 155). The further list of Church Fathers is not so definitely fixed, but is generally considered to include, from the Greek church, Saints Athanasius, Basil the Great, Gregory Nazianzen, and John Chrysostom; and from the Latin church, Saints Jerome, Ambrose, Augustine, and Gregory the Great.

Fathigarh (fut.i.gär', -gur'). See **Fatehgarh.**

Fathipur (fut'i.pör). See **Fatehpur.**

Fatima (fä'ti.mą, fat'i.mą, fą.tē'mą). b. at Mecca, Arabia, c606; d. at Medina, Arabia, 632. Daughter of Mohammed by his first wife, Kadijah; wife of Ali.

Fatima. In "Aladdin and the Wonderful Lamp," in the *Arabian Nights' Entertainments*, an enchantress who is killed by a magician, and disguised in whose garments the evil magician thereupon enters the house of Aladdin to destroy him and steal the wonderful lamp. Aladdin, however, sees through the disguise and kills the magician.

Fatima (fą.tē'mą). In the folk tale *Bluebeard*, the last and seventh wife of Bluebeard. Her curiosity and disobedience in opening the forbidden door reveals the murder of the six previous wives; and her cleverness results in the death of Bluebeard and her own escape.

Fatimites (fat'i.mīts). [Also, **Fatimides.**] Arabian dynasty of caliphs which ruled (909–1171) over N Africa and Syria. They professed to trace their descent from Fatima, the daughter of Mohammed. Their reign in Egypt began in 969.

Fatshan (fät'shän'). A former name of **Namhoi.**

Fattore (fät.tō'rā), **Il.** See **Penni, Gianfrancesco.**

Fattorino (fät.tō.rē'nō), **Bartolommeo di Pagholo del.** Original name of **Bartolommeo, Fra.**

Fatyanovo (fä.tyä'nọ.vọ). Late Stone Age culture (c2200–1300 B.C.) of central Russia named after the village of Fatyanovo, near Yaroslavl, U.S.S.R., where it was first discovered. It marks the transition from hunting and fishing to agriculture and herding. It includes polished stone axes, pottery, decorated bonework, and mortuaries.

Fauchard (fō.shär), **Pierre.** b. in Brittany, c1678; d. at Paris, 1761. French dentist. He was a pioneer in modern dental practice and dental education, and his book *The Surgeon-Dentist; or, Treatise on the Teeth* (1728), as it was translated into English, was long a respected and influential work in its field.

Faucher (fō.shā), **Léon.** b. at Limoges, France, Sept. 8, 1803; d. at Marseilles, France, Dec. 14, 1854. French economist and politician, a leading advocate of free trade. He was minister of public works and of the interior (1848–49), and minister of the interior in 1851. His chief works are *Recherches sur l'or et sur l'argent* (1843) and *Études sur l'Angleterre* (1845).

Fauchet (fō.she), **Claude.** b. at Paris, July 3, 1530; d. there, 1601. French antiquary and historian. He wrote *Les Antiquitez gauloises et françoises* (1579) and *Recueil de l'origine de la langue et poésie françoise* (1581). His collected works were published at Paris in 1610.

Fauchet, Claude. b. at Dornes, Nièvre, France, Sept. 22, 1744; guillotined at Paris, Oct. 31, 1793. French bishop (of Calvados), journalist, and revolutionist. He was deputy to the Legislative Assembly in 1791, and to the Convention in 1792. He edited *La Bouche de Fer* and the *Journal des Amis.* His support of the church and his alliance with the Girondins led to his death.

Fauchois (fō.shwä), **René.** b. at Rouen, France, Aug. 31, 1882—. French playwright and biographer. He is the author of plays including *L'Exode* (1905), *Beethoven* (1909), *Rivoli* (1919), and *La Mort de Patrocle* (1926), as well as of *La Vie d'amour de Beethoven* (1928) and *Le Tombeau de Verhaeren* (1928).

Faucigny (fō.sē.nyē). District in the department of Haute-Savoie, France, S of Chablais and W of the Swiss canton of Valais. It was a medieval lordship, and passed in 1355 to the house of Savoy.

Faucilles (fō.sēy'), **Monts.** Range of hills in E France, connecting the Vosges Mountains with the plateau of Langres. Highest point, ab. 1,600 ft.

Faucit (fô'sit), **Helen.** [Title, Lady **Martin.**] b. 1817; d. Oct. 31, 1898. English actress. She made her first appearance at London, in 1836, as Julia in *The Hunchback.* She afterward gained success as Juliet, Portia, Desdemona, and in other Shakespearian roles, and created the leading female characters in *The Lady of Lyons, Money, Richelieu,* and many other plays. Her last appearance was in 1879, at the opening of the Memorial Theatre at Stratford-on-Avon. She wrote a work *On Some of the Female Characters of Shakspere.*

Fauconberg or **Falconberg** (fô'kọn.bėrg), **Thomas.** [Sometimes called **Thomas the Bastard.**] Beheaded at the Castle of Middlehan, Yorkshire, England, Sept. 22, 1471. English rebel soldier; natural son of Sir William Nevill (d. 1463).

Faujas de Saint-Fond (fō.zhäs dę saṅ.fôṅ), **Barthélemy.** b. at Montélimart, Drôme, France, May 17, 1741; d. at Paris, July 19, 1819. French geologist and traveler. He published *Les Volcans éteints du Vivarais et du Velay* (1778) and other works.

Faulconbridge (fô'kọn.brij), **Lady.** Character in Shakespeare's *King John.*

Faulconbridge, Philip. Half-brother to Robert Faulconbridge in Shakespeare's *King John.*

Faulconbridge, Robert. Character in Shakespeare's *King John.*

Faulhaber (foul'hä.bėr), **Michael** Cardinal **von.** b. at Klosterheidenfeld, Bavaria, Germany, March 5, 1869; d. at Munich, June 12, 1952. German Roman Catholic cardinal, an opponent of Hitlerism. Ordained a Roman Catholic priest in 1892, he was for some years engaged in scholarly studies, in Germany, at the Vatican, and elsewhere in Italy, and in teaching at the University of Würzburg and at the University of Strasbourg. In 1911 he was made bishop of Speyer, in 1917 archbishop of Munich and Freising, and in 1921 a member of the College of Cardinals. Forceful and courageous, he denounced the government of Adolf Hitler for its disregard of the Concordat of 1933, and stood firm against Nazi attacks upon Christianity, even in the face of violence and attempts upon his life.

Faulhorn (foul'hôrn). Peak of the Bernese Oberland, in the canton of Bern, Switzerland, S of the Lake of Brienz. Elevation, ab. 8,803 ft.

Faulkland (fôk'land, fôlk'-). See **Falkland.**

Faulkner (fôk'nėr, fôlk'-), **Barry.** b. at Keene, N.H., July 12, 1881—. American painter and teacher, best known for murals in Radio City (Rockefeller Center) at New York, the Eastman School of Music at Rochester, N.Y., and the National Archives building at Washington. He studied at Harvard, the American Academy at Rome (of which he later became a trustee), and under G. deForest Brush and Abbott H. Thayer. In 1926 he was made an associate of the National Academy of Design, and in 1931 an academician; he is also a member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters and the American Academy of Arts and Letters. The state capitol at Salem, Ore., state house at Concord, N.H., University of Illinois, Cunard Building at New York, and American cemeteries in France contain his works. He also teaches at the National Academy of Design School at New York.

Faulkner, William. [Also, **Falkner.**] b. at New Albany, near Oxford, Miss., Sept. 25, 1897—. American novelist, winner of the 1949 Nobel prize for literature (the award was actually made in November, 1950) and considered by many critics in the U.S. and abroad to be one of the major American writers of the first half of the 20th century. He served in France during World War I with the Canadian air force (according to one account, he enlisted with the Canadians because he could thereby join the Allied effort against Germany without being compelled to serve with "Yankees") and was later (1919–21) intermittently a student at the University of Mississippi, which he left without obtaining a degree. His first published book was a collection of poems entitled *The Marble Faun* (1924); his later works, all in prose except one, include *Soldiers' Pay* (1926), *Mosquitoes* (1927), *Sartoris* (1929), *The Sound and the Fury* (1929), *As I Lay Dying* (1930), *Sanctuary* (1931), *These Thirteen* (short stories, 1931), *Idyll in the Desert* (1931), *Light in August* (1932), *A Green Bough* (poems, 1933), *Pylon* (1935), *Absalom, Absalom!* (1936), *The Unvanquished* (1938), *The Wild Palms* (1939), *The Hamlet* (1940), *Go Down Moses and Other Stories* (1942), *Intruder in the Dust* (1948), and *Requiem for a Nun* (1951). Although he established his name as a writer of extraordinary power with *The Sound and the Fury* and *As I Lay Dying*, he first achieved financial success with *Sanctuary* (which he openly avows to have been written primarily to secure an audience large enough to provide a worthwhile royalty). Through all three of these books, and in most of his others, there is a continuing use of the same locale (the region around "Jefferson," which has its real-life counterpart in Oxford, Miss., where Faulkner has lived since childhood) and of certain family names (of which the most notable is perhaps "Sartoris," the name by which Faulkner refers to his own family). For this reason, it has been said of Faulkner that he is a writer whose work cannot be completely understood unless it is read in its entirety; some readers have found the lapping references to families and places in various of his books to be fully meaningful only when all the books involving them have been read more or less as a unit. The spelling of his name as "Falkner" is one which he has occasionally used (it is, by his own account, the original family spelling), but current editions of his works are all published under the form indicated as more usual by the entry at the beginning of this article.

Fauna (fôn'ạ). See under **Bona Dea.**

Faunce (fôns), **William Herbert Perry.** b. at Worcester, Mass., Jan. 15, 1859; d. Jan. 31, 1930. American clergyman and educator, president of Brown University from 1899. He was graduated at Brown University in 1880, and was pastor of the State Street Baptist Church, Springfield, Mass. (1884–89), and of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, New York (1889–99).

Faun of Praxiteles (prak.sit'ẹl.ēz). Ancient Greek statue by Praxiteles, the finest surviving copy of which is in the Capitoline Museum at Rome. The youth leans on a tree stump, nude except for a panther skin over the shoulder. The face betrays his rude kinship by little except the unusual hollow in the nose and the slightly pointed ears.

Fauntleroy (fônt'lẹ.roi), **Little Lord.** See **Little Lord Fauntleroy.**

Faunus (fôn'us). Ancient Italian god of forests and wild life, an agricultural and pastoral fertility deity who later became identified with the Greek Pan. He had two annual festivals, in December and February, called Faunalia, accompanied by libations of milk and wine, sacrifice of goats, and the performance of games. In Roman mythology, he figures as the brother, father, or consort of Bona Dea. In ancient legend, Faunus was a Latin king, father of Latinus, and taught the Latin peoples their agriculture and religion.

Fauquier (fô'kir"), **Francis.** b. c1704; d. at Williamsburg, Va., March 3, 1768. English colonial administrator in Virginia. A director (1751 *et seq.*) of the South Sea Company, he was appointed (1758) lieutenant governor of Virginia, and acted as governor in the absence of the governor in chief, Jeffrey Amherst (in which capacity he sought to abate the growing antagonism felt by the members of the House of Burgesses for British rule and endeavored generally to keep Anglo-Colonial relations on an amicable basis). He was the author of *An Essay on Ways and Means of Raising Money for the Support of the Present War without Increasing the Public Debt* (1756).

Faure (fōr), Madame **Constance Caroline.** [Maiden name, **Lefebvre.**] b. at Paris, Dec. 21, 1828; d. 1905. French vocalist; wife of Jean Baptiste Faure (1830–1914).

Faure, Élie. b. at Ste.-Foy-la-Grande, France, 1873; d. 1937. French art critic and essayist. He was the author of *Histoire de l'art* (5 vols., 1909–30; Eng. trans., *History of Art*, 1921–30).

Faure, François Félix. b. at Paris, Jan. 30, 1841; d. there, Feb. 16, 1899. French statesman. He was president of the chamber of commerce at Le Havre, and during the Franco-Prussian War served in the garde mobile against the Commune. He was elected (1881) to the chamber as a republican, was in the ministry of commerce under Gambetta and Jules Ferry and minister of marine under Dupuy, and was elected (Jan. 17, 1895) president of France.

Fauré (fō.rā), **Gabriel.** b. at Pamiers, France, May 13, 1845; d. at Paris, Nov. 4, 1924. French composer. He composed an opera, *L'Organiste* (1885), a symphony, incidental music to several plays (including *Pelléas et Mélisande*), a number of highly esteemed songs, a violin sonata, piano pieces, and chamber music. He wielded a powerful influence over contemporary French music and numbered among his pupils Maurice Ravel, Georges Enesco, and Roger-Ducasse.

Faure (fōr), **Jean Baptiste.** b. at Moulins, France, Jan. 15, 1830; d. at Paris, Nov. 9, 1914. French baritone singer and composer; husband of Constance Caroline Faure. He made his debut at the Opéra-Comique on Oct. 20, 1852. In 1857 he was for a short time professor of singing at the Paris Conservatory. In 1859 he married Constance Caroline Lefebvre, an actress at the Opéra-Comique. As a composer he is best known for his song *Les Rameaux*.

Faure, Paul. b. at Périgueux, Dordogne, France, Feb. 3, 1878—. French politician, a leader of the French Socialist Party, known for his criticism of Léon Blum in the period before World War II. He supported the Vichy regime after the defeat of France. He was (1920 *et seq.*) general secretary of the French Socialist Party and editor in chief of *Le Populaire*. He was a member (1924–32) of the Chamber of Deputies.

Fauriel (fō.ryel), **Claude Charles.** b. at St.-Étienne, France, Oct. 21, 1772; d. at Paris, July 15, 1844. French philologist, historian, critic, and politician. He published *Histoire de la Gaule méridionale sous la domination des conquérants germains* (1836), *Histoire de la croisade contre les hérétiques albigeois* (translated from the Provençal, 1837), *Histoire de la littérature provençale* (1846), and *Dante et les origines de la langue et de la littérature italienne* (1854).

Fausset (fô'sẹt), **Hugh I'Anson.** b. at Sedbergh, Yorkshire, England, June 16, 1895—. English poet and literary critic. He has been a reviewer (1919 *et seq.*) for the *Times Literary Supplement* and the Manchester *Guardian*. His works include *The Spirit of Love: a Sonnet Sequence* (1921), *Keats* (1922), *Tennyson: A Modern Portrait* (1923), *Before the Dawn: Poems* (1924), *John Donne: A Study in Discord* (1924), *Samuel Taylor Coleridge* (1926), *The Modern Dilemma* (1930), *A Modern Prelude* (1933), *Whitman, A Study* (1942), and *Poets and Pundits* (1947).

Faust (foust). Tragedy by Goethe, commenced in 1772, and first published as *Faust, ein Fragment* in 1790. Part I, complete, was published as *Faust, eine Tragödie* in 1808; Part II, finished in 1831, was published in 1833. It has been translated into English by Bayard Taylor, Blackie, Anster, Hayward, Martin, and others (nearly 40 in all).

Faust. Opera by Spohr, first produced at Frankfort on the Main in 1818. The words, which do not follow Goethe's play, are by Bernhard.

Faust. Opera in five acts by Charles Gounod, with a libretto by Carré and Barbier based on Goethe's drama, produced at the Théâtre Lyrique, Paris, on March 19, 1859.

Faust, Albert Bernhardt. b. at Baltimore, April 20, 1870; d. at Ithaca, N.Y., Feb. 8, 1951. American Germanic scholar. He was professor of German literature (1910–46) at Cornell University, and received (1933) the Austrian Great Gold Cross of Merit for his work at

the University of Vienna as an exchange professor. He published *Charles Sealsfield* (1897), *The German Element in the United States* (1909), and an edition, with introduction and notes of John Quincy Adams' verse translation, of Wieland's poetical romance *Oberon* (1940).

Faust (fōst), **Camille.** See **Mauclair, Camille.**

Faust (foust), **Doktor.** See **Doktor Faust.**

Faust (foust), Doctor **Johann.** [Latinized, **Faustus.**] Person born at Kundling (Knittlingen), Württemberg, or at Roda, near Weimar, Germany, and said to have lived c1480–c1538. He was known as an elderly scholar, a magician, astrologer, and soothsayer, who boasted of performing wonders. His legend is that he made a pact with the Devil. In return for 24 years of youth, love, pleasure, and magic power he sold his soul to the Devil, and was carried off to Hell when the time was up. The legends of Faust were gathered, from the still current traditions concerning him, in a book which appeared at the book fair at Frankfort on the Main in 1587. This was the *Historia von Dr. Johann Fausten.* Soon after its appearance it became known in England. A metrical version of it in English was licensed by Aylmer, bishop of London, before the end of the same year. In 1588 a rhymed version of it was translated into German; a translation into Low German, and a new edition of the original with some slight changes were also made. In 1589 there appeared a version of the first German Faust book, translated into French, by Victor Palma Cayet. The English prose version was made from the second edition of the original, that of 1588, and is undated, but probably was made at once. There was a revised edition of it in 1592. In 1592 there was a Dutch translation from the second German edition. This gives the time of the carrying off of Faustus by the Devil as the night between the 23rd and 24th of October, 1538. The English version also gives 1538 as the year, and it is a date consistent with trustworthy references to his actual life. Christopher Marlowe's play (*Doctor Faustus*) was probably written soon after the original story had found its way to England. This play was brought to Germany at about the beginning of the 17th century, and, after passing through various developments on the stage, finally became a puppet play, which is still in existence. Lessing wrote parts of two versions of the story. Friedrich Müller, the painter, published (1776–78) two fragments of his dramatized life of Faust. Goethe's tragedy on the Faust theme was not published till 1808. Friedrich Maximilian von Klinger published a romance *Faust's Leben, Thaten, und Höllenfahrt* (1791); George Borrow translated it in 1826. Klingemann published a tragedy on the subject (1815), Heine a ballet, *Der Doctor Faust, ein Tanzpoem* (1851), and Nikolaus Lenau an epic poem, *Faust* (1836). W. G. Wills adapted a play from Goethe's *Faust,* which Henry Irving produced in 1885. Calderon's play *El Magico Prodigioso* strongly resembles Goethe's and Marlowe's plays, although it is based on a legend of Saint Cyprian. Thomas Mann's novel *Doctor Faustus* (Eng. trans., 1948) is a modern treatment. The Faust story, especially through the medium of Goethe's *Faust,* has also inspired the musical world. Operas based on the Faust legend include *La Damnation de Faust* (Berlioz, 1846), *Faust* (Gounod, 1859), *Mefistofele* (Boito, 1868), and the *Mephisto Waltz* and *Faust Symphony* (1853–61) by Franz Liszt.

Faust, Johann. See **Fust** or **Faust, Johann.**

Faust (fōst), **La Damnation de.** See **Damnation de Faust, La.**

Faust (foust), **Mr.** See **Mr. Faust.**

Fausta (fôs'tạ), **Cornelia.** b. c88 B.C. Daughter of the Roman dictator L. Cornelius Sulla by his fourth wife, Caecilia Metella. She married at an early age C. Memmius, by whom she was divorced. In 55 B.C., she married T. Annius Milo. She was notorious for her conjugal infidelity. The historian Sallust is said to have been one of her paramours.

Fausta, Flavia Maximiana. d. probably in 326. Roman empress; daughter of the emperor Maximianus Herculius. She married in 307 Constantine I (Constantine the Great), by whom she was the mother of Constantinus, Constantius, and Constans. She is said to have induced Constantine by false accusations to put Crispus, his eldest son by a former marriage, to death, and to have been suffocated in a heated bath by order of her husband, in consequence of the discovery of the innocence of Crispus.

Faustin I (of *Haiti*) (fōs.taṅ). See **Soulouque, Faustin Élie.**

Faustina (fôs.tī'nạ), **Annia Galeria.** [Called **Faustina Senior.**] b. c104 A.D.; d. 141. Roman empress. She married Antoninus Pius before his elevation to the throne in 138, and died in the third year of his reign. She was noted for her profligacy. A temple dedicated to her memory in the Via Sacra may still be seen in a perfect state of preservation. There is a colossal bust of her in the Vatican, Rome. It is a well-characterized piece of portrait sculpture, and a good example of the best works of Roman art.

Faustina, Annia Galeria. [Called **Faustina Junior.**] d. near Mount Taurus, in Asia Minor, 175 A.D. Roman empress; daughter of Antoninus Pius by Annia Galeria Faustina (c104–141). She married Marcus Aurelius in 145 or 146. She surpassed her mother in profligacy, and is said to have incited by her intrigues the unsuccessful rebellion of Avidius Cassius.

Fausto (fous'tō). Extended work in verse by the Argentine poet Estanislao del Campo (1834–80), which portrays a gaucho's reaction to Gounod's opera. One of the greatest and most vivid of 19th-century Latin American literary achievements, it was translated (c1945) into English.

Faust Overture (foust). Orchestral composition by Richard Wagner, composed in 1839–40 but revised in 1855, when it was performed at Zurich.

Faust Symphony. Set of three symphonic poems by Franz Liszt, completed in its present form in 1857; the three movements represent the characters Gretchen, Faust, and Mephistopheles.

Faustulus (fôs'tụ.lus). In Roman mythology, the shepherd who found the abandoned twin infants Romulus and Remus, took them home, and with his wife fostered them until they reached manhood.

Faustus (fous'tus, fôs'tus). See **Faust,** Doctor **Johann.**

Faustus, Doctor. See **Doctor Faustus.**

Faux-Monnayeurs (fō.mo.ne.yėr), **Les.** Novel (1926; Eng. trans., *The Counterfeiters,* 1927), by the French writer André Gide (1869–51), on the triple themes of troubled adolescence, the decadence of the affluent bourgeoisie, and the vicissitudes of the literary artist. It is invariably cited as typical of the modern "novel of ideas."

Favara (fä.vä'rä). [Arabic, **Fawwarah.**] Town and commune in SW Italy, on the island of Sicily, in the province of Agrigento, ab. 4 mi. SE of Agrigento. It has stone quarries and sulfur mines and is an agricultural market town. A castle dating from the 13th century is of interest. Pop. of commune. 21,878 (1936); of town, 21,496 (1936).

Favaro (fä.vä'rō), **Antonio.** b. at Padua, Italy, May 21, 1847; d. there, Sept. 30, 1922. Italian mathematician and historian, author of some 400 papers and books, and leading authority on the life and work of Galileo. From 1872 he was professor of graphical statics and the history of mathematics at the University of Padua. His works include *Lezioni di statica grafica* (1877), and he edited the national edition of the works of Galileo (20 vols., Florence, 1890–1909).

Favart (fä.vär), Madame. [Maiden name, **Marie Justine Benoîte Duronceray.**] b. at Avignon, France, June 15, 1727; d. at Paris, April 22, 1772. French actress and writer; wife of Charles Simon Favart (1710–92).

Favart, Charles Simon. b. at Paris, Nov. 13, 1710; d. at Belleville, near Paris, May 12, 1792. French dramatist and writer of comic operas.

Favart, Marie. [Original name, **Pierrette Ignace Pinaud.**] b. at Beaune, France, Feb. 16, 1833; d. at Paris, Nov. 11, 1908. French actress. She made her debut (1848) at the Comédie Française, of which she was made a member in 1854. She resigned in 1881. In 1883 she made a tour in Russia with Coquelin, and played in classic comedy, notably in *Tartuffe.* She created many original parts.

Faventia (fạ.ven'shạ, -shi.ạ). Ancient name of **Faenza.**

Faversham (fav'ėr.shạm). [Also, **Feversham.**] Market town and river port in SE England, in Kent, ab. 50 mi. E by SE of London by rail. It is one of the Cinque Ports, being considered a "limb" of Dover, which is ab. 22 mi.

SE of Faversham. Pop. of municipal borough, 12,294 (1951).

Faversham, William. b. in England, Feb. 12, 1868; d. at Bay Shore, N.Y., April 7, 1940. American actor. He made his debut (1887) in England, arrived (1888) in America, and joined (1893) Charles Frohman's Empire Theater company (from 1896 to 1901 he was its leading man). As his own manager he originated (1905–06) the part of Jim Carson in *The Squaw Man;* appeared (1908) in *The World and His Wife;* took (1909) the title part in Stephen Phillip's *Herod;* starred as Antony in *Julius Caesar* (1912) and Iago in *Othello* (1914).

Favignana (fä.vē.nyä'nä). [Latin, **Aegusa, Aethusa.**] Largest of the Egadi Islands, W of Sicily.

Favonius (fạ.vō'ni.us). In Roman mythology, the gentle west wind, bringer of spring and the rebirth of vegetation, hence regarded as auspicious: identified with Zephyr.

Favorinus (fav.ọ.rī'nus, fā'vọ̄-). b. at Arelate (modern Arles), in Gaul; fl. c125 A.D. Rhetorician and sophist; a friend of the emperor Hadrian. He adopted the skepticism of the Academy.

Favorita (fä.vō.rē'tä), **La.** [Eng. trans., *"The Favorite."*] Opera in four acts by Donizetti, with a libretto by Scribe, first produced at Paris on Dec. 2, 1840.

Favory (fà.vo.rē), **André.** b. at Paris, March 29, 1889—. French painter, especially of landscapes and nudes, and illustrator. Among his better-known paintings are *View of Nevers, Bathers, Nude in an Interior, Siesta,* and *The Arbor.* He has also illustrated books by G. Flaubert (*Sentimental Education*), R. Toscan (*The Shepherd*), P. Morand (*Open at Night*), and others.

Favras (fà.vràs), Marquis **de.** [Title of **Thomas de Mahy.**] b. at Blois, France, March 26, 1744; d. at Paris, Feb. 19, 1790. French conspirator. At the outbreak of the French Revolution he was an officer in the Swiss bodyguard of the Count of Provence, afterward Louis XVIII. He was suspected of organizing a counterrevolution to place the count on the French throne, and was hanged.

Favre (fàvr), **Gabriel Claude Jules.** b. at Lyons, France, March 21, 1809; d. at Versailles, France, Jan. 19, 1880. French statesman and orator. He was the leader (1863–68) of the democratic opposition to the Second Empire, and minister of foreign affairs (1870–71). He wrote *Rome et la république française* (1871) and *Le gouvernement de la défense nationale* (1871–75).

Favre, Pierre. [Also: **Pierre Lefèvre, Petrus Faber.**] b. at Vilardet, in Savoy, 1506; d. at Rome, Aug. 1, 1546. French Jesuit theologian and first priest member of the Society of Jesus. He studied at Paris, where he met Saint Ignatius, and with the other first companions took the vows of religion at Montmartre, Paris, on Aug. 15, 1534. After approbation of the Society (1540), he preached in Italy, Spain, Portugal, and mostly in Germany, where he founded the Jesuit college of Cologne. He died when about to leave for the Council of Trent as consultant theologian.

Fawcett (fô'sẹt), **Edgar.** b. at New York, May 26, 1847; d. at London, May 2, 1904. American novelist, dramatist, and poet, author of novels satirizing New York high society, such as *Tinkling Cymbals* (1884) and *An Ambitious Woman* (1884). He also published satirical plays including *The Buntling Ball* (1884) and *The New King Arthur* (1885), as well as the collections of poetry *Fantasy and Passion* (1878) and *Songs of Doubt and Dream* (1891).

Fawcett, Henry. b. at Salisbury, England, Aug. 26, 1833; d. at Cambridge, England, Nov. 6, 1884. English statesman and political economist; husband of Millicent Fawcett. He was a Liberal member of Parliament for Brighton (1865–74) and for Hackney (1874–84). In 1880 he became postmaster general in Gladstone's government, and introduced numerous reforms in the postal service, of which the most important was the parcel post of 1882.

Fawcett, John. b. Aug. 29, 1768; d. 1837. English actor and dramatist. He appeared at Covent Garden, London, in 1791, and maintained his connection with that theater until his retirement from the stage in 1830. A number of plays were written especially for him by Colman the younger, the most notable of which was the *Heir-at-Law,* in which he appeared as Dr. Pangloss. He wrote *Obi, or Three-fingered Jack* (produced at the Haymarket in 1800), *Pérouse* (1801), *Fairies Revel* (produced at the Haymarket in 1802), *The Enchanted Island* (produced at the Haymarket in 1804), and others.

Fawcett, Millicent. [Maiden name, **Garrett.**] b. at Aldeburgh, Suffolk, England, June 11, 1847; d. at London, Aug. 5, 1929. English feminist; wife of Henry Fawcett, the noted blind economist at Cambridge. She is remembered chiefly as a leader of the woman suffrage movement (as distinct from the militant suffragettes led by members of the Pankhurst family). She was president of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies (1897–1918) and a founder of Newnham College at Cambridge University. Author of *Political Economy for Beginners* (1870), *Some Eminent Women of Our Time* (1889), *Women's Suffrage* (1912), *Women's Victory* (1919), and *What I Remembered* (1924).

Fawcett's Town. A former name of **East Liverpool.**

Fawkes (fôks), **Francis.** b. at Warmsworth, England, 1720; d. Aug. 26, 1777. English clergyman, poet, and translator. Educated at Cambridge, he gained the post of vicar of Orpington (1755) by flattering Archbishop Herring with an ode; later he was curate of Downe (1774–77). Among his works are *Works of Anacreon, Sappho, Bion, Moschus, and Musaeus Translated into English by a Gentleman of Cambridge* (1760), *Original Poems and Translations* (1761), *The Poetical Calendar* (1763), and a song, *The Brown Jug.*

Fawkes, Guy. b. at York, England, 1570; d. Jan. 31, 1606. English conspirator. He was the son of Edward Fawkes, a notary of the ecclesiastical courts. After his father's death (1579) and his mother's remarriage, he became an ardent Roman Catholic. Guy left England in 1593 for Flanders, where he became a soldier in the Spanish army. He returned to England on the accession of James I, and in 1604 became associated with Robert Catesby, Thomas Percy, Thomas Winter, John Wright, and others in the so-called Gunpowder Plot, the object of which was to kill the king and the members of Parliament. The conspirators managed to fill a cellar under the Parliament house with barrels of gunpowder, which was to be exploded by Fawkes at the opening of Parliament on Nov. 5, 1605. He was arrested as he was entering the cellar on the night of November 4–5, and after torture and trial was hanged, drawn, and quartered with several of his accomplices.

Fawkner (fôk'nėr), **John Pasco.** b. Oct. 20, 1792; d. Sept. 4, 1869. Australian journalist. He went from England to Van Diemen's Land in 1804 with his father, a convict. In 1835 he settled with others on the site of the present city of Melbourne, and in 1838 started the Melbourne *Advertiser,* which was suppressed by the government in consequence of failure to comply with the press laws. In 1839 he began the Port Philip *Patriot,* which, after changing its name to the *Daily News,* was amalgamated with the *Argus* in 1852. He became a member of the council of Victoria.

Fawkner's Island. A former name of **Falkner Island.**

Fawnia (fô'ni.ạ). In Greene's *Dorastus and Fawnia* (afterward called *Pandosto*), the lady loved by Dorastus. She is the original of Shakespeare's *Perdita.*

Fawwarah (fou.wä'rạ). Arabic name of **Favara.**

Fáy (fä'ē), **András.** b. at Kohány, in the county of Zemplin, Hungary, May 30, 1786; d. at Pest, July 26, 1864. Hungarian poet and general writer, author of *Mesék* (Fables, 1820).

Faÿ (fà.ē), **Bernard.** b. at Paris, 1893—. French historian and biographer. He was formerly (1932 *et seq.*) professor of American civilization at the Collège de France. His works include *L'Empire Américain et sa démocratie* (The American Empire and its Democracy, 1926), *The American Experiment* (1927), and *Franklin, Citizen of the World* (1927).

Fay (fā), **Charles Alexandre.** b. at St.-Jean Pied de Port, Basses-Pyrénées, France, Sept. 23, 1827; d. 1903. French general. He entered the army in 1847, served as aide-de-camp to General Bosquet in the Crimean War and as lieutenant colonel on the staff of Marshal Bazaine in the Franco-Prussian War, and was captured at the capitulation of Metz. He became general of division in 1885. He wrote *Souvenirs de la guerre de Crimée* (1867), *Étude sur la guerre d'Allemagne en 1866* (1867), *De la loi militaire* (1870), and *Journal d'un officier de l'armée du Rhin* (1871).

Fay, Charles Ernest. b. at Roxbury, Mass., March 10, 1846; d. Jan. 25, 1931. American educator and mountain climber. He was associated with Tufts College from 1868 to 1923, first as an instructor in mathematics and later (during most of his academic career) as a professor of modern languages (he was a founder of the Modern Language Association). As a mountain climber, he was a founder of the Appalachian Mountain Club and of the American Alpine Club, serving the latter as its first president (1902–08). He was a pioneer in directing the attention of mountain climbers to the Canadian Rockies.

Fay, Edward Allen. b. at Morristown, N.J., Nov. 22, 1843; d. July 14, 1923. American teacher of the deaf. He was an instructor (1863–66) at the New York Institution for the Deaf, a professor (1866 *et seq.*) and vice-president (1885 *et seq.*) of the National Deaf-Mute College (later Gallaudet College), Washington, D.C., and editor (1870–1920) of the *American Annals of the Deaf.* He was the author of *Concordance of the Divina Commedia* (1888) and *Marriages of the Deaf in America* (1898) which latter, through case-history study, proved that deafness was not usually an inherited tendency.

Fay (fī), **Joseph.** b. at Cologne, Germany, Aug. 10, 1813; d. at Düsseldorf, Germany, July 27, 1875. German painter.

Fay (fā), **Sidney Bradshaw.** b. at Washington, D.C., April 13, 1876—. American historian. He received a B.A. (1896) and Ph.D. (1900) from Harvard, was professor of history at Dartmouth (1902–14) and Harvard (1929–46), and professor of European history (1914–29) at Smith. Translator of Fueter's *World History, 1815–1920* (1922); author of *The Origins of the World War* (2 vols., 1928), *Guide to Historical Literature* (1931), *Rise of Brandenburg-Prussia to 1786* (1937), and other works.

Fay, Theodore Sedgwick. b. at New York, Feb. 10, 1807; d. at Berlin, Nov. 24, 1898. American miscellaneous writer and diplomat. He became associate editor of the New York *Mirror* in 1828, was secretary of the American legation at Berlin (1837–53), and was minister resident at Bern, Switzerland (1853–61), when he retired to private life. Author of *Great Outlines of Geography* (1867).

Fayal (fą.yäl'). [Also, **Faial.**] One of the Azores islands, forming part of the Portuguese district of Horta: exports oranges. Capital, Horta; area, 63 sq. mi.

Faye (fā), **Hervé Auguste Étienne Alban.** b. at St.-Benoît-du-Sault, Indre, France, Oct. 5, 1814; d. at Paris, July 4, 1902. French astronomer. On Nov. 22, 1843, he discovered a new comet, which was named for him.

Fayette (fā.et', fā'ęt). City in NW Alabama, county seat of Fayette County, on the Sipsey River ab. 59 mi. W of Birmingham: textile mills; it formerly produced natural gas. 3,707 (1950).

Fayette. City in N Missouri, county seat of Howard County: trading center. It is the seat of Central College. 3,144 (1950).

Fayette (fā.yet), Marquis **de La.** See **Lafayette** or **La Fayette,** Marquis **de.**

Fayetteville (fā'ęt.vil). City in NW Arkansas, county seat of Washington County. Industries include canneries, woodworking shops, and clothing factories. It is the seat of the University of Arkansas. The city was a strategic point and scene of much fighting in the Civil War. In the decade between the last two U.S. censuses its population more than doubled. 8,212 (1940), 17,071 (1950).

Fayetteville. Village in C New York, in Onondaga County, ab. 10 mi. E of Syracuse: paper, furniture, and chemicals are manufactured. It was the home, in his boyhood, of Grover Cleveland. 2,624 (1950).

Fayetteville. City in C North Carolina, county seat of Cumberland County, on the Cape Fear River ab. 50 mi. SW of Raleigh: textile manufacturing and tobacco-marketing center. It is the seat of a state teachers college. Settled c1739, it was occupied (1781) by Cornwallis, served (1789–93) as state capital, was destroyed (1831) by fire, and was occupied (1865) by Union troops under General Sherman. 34,715 (1950).

Fayetteville. Town in C Tennessee, county seat of Lincoln County, on the Elk River: shipping center for agricultural products; manufactures include hosiery and condensed and powdered milk. 5,447 (1950).

Fayolle (fā.yol), **Émile.** [Full name, **Marie Émile Fayolle.**] b. at Le Puy, Haute-Loire, France, May 14, 1852; d. at Paris, Aug. 27, 1928. French army commander, in charge of French forces sent (1917) to Italy after the battle of Caporetto. He was a retired officer at the beginning of World War I, returned to service in 1914, and commanded (1918) the reserve army group. He was promoted (1921) marshal of France, and was briefly a delegate to the disarmament commission of the League of Nations.

Fayoum (fī.öm'). See **Fayum.**

Fayrer (fār'ėr), Sir **Joseph.** b. at Plymouth, England, Dec. 6, 1824; d. May 21, 1907. English surgeon-general in the Indian army. He wrote a work on the poisonous snakes of India, which was published by the Indian government in 1872, and was also the author of other works and of numerous papers on medical subjects in special relation to India.

Fay's Circus (fāz). See **Haxby's Circus.**

Fayum (fī.öm'). [Also: **Faiyum, Fayoum.**] Province of Egypt, NE Africa, W of the Nile and SW of Cairo. It is well-watered and very fertile. In the NW part is the large lake Birket el Kurun; the ancient Lake Moeris was located in this area. Important archaeological specimens, consisting of ancient inscriptions and earthenware, have been found here. Capital, Fayum; area, 670 sq. mi.; pop. 671,885 (1947).

Fayum. [Also: **El Faiyum, Faiyum, Medinet-el-Fayum.**] Capital of the province of Fayum, Egypt, in NE Africa, ab. 54 mi. SW of Cairo, to which it is linked by rail via Wasta and Beni Suef. It is ab. 25 mi. W of the Nile, to which it is connected by the Yusef River, which carries the flood waters of the Nile to the oasis around the city, thus enabling the area to remain a rich agricultural region. The oasis is ab. 670 sq. mi. in extent and is densely populated. It is situated on the ruins of the ancient Arsinoë or Crocodilopolis. 72,465 (1947).

Fazio (fät'si.ō). Tragedy by Henry Hart Milman, first produced, without his knowledge, as *The Italian Wife.* In 1818 it was brought out with great success at Covent Garden Theatre, London. The plot is from a story in the *Annual Register* for 1795.

Fazl-ul-Huq (fäz'löl.hök'), **Abul Kasem.** [Also, **Abul Kasem Fuzlul Huq.**] b. at Chakhara, Barisal district, Bengal, 1873—. Indian Moslem politician and publicist, chief minister of the Bengal coalition government (1937–43). Editor of *Balak* (1901–06), he later became president (1916–21) of the Moslem League and served as general secretary of the Indian National Congress in 1918. As a government administrator, he served as an elected member (1920–35) of the Reformed Council, as mayor of Calcutta (1935–36), and as a member (1941) of the Indian Defense Council. He was founder, leader, and president, (1927 *et seq.*) of the Krishak Proja party.

Fazogl (fą.zôg'l). [Also: **Fassogl, Fazogli.**] Territory of E Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, in NE Africa, on the Blue Nile, in Gezira province.

Fazy (fā.zē), **Henri.** b. at Bern, Switzerland, Jan. 31, 1842; d. at Geneva, Switzerland, Dec. 22, 1920. Swiss statesman, teacher, and historian. He was active (1868 *et seq.*) in the political affairs of Geneva and proposed (c1880) separation of church and state, which was adopted in 1907. A member of the Radical Party, he served (1896–99, 1902 *et seq.*) on the National Council and as professor of Swiss history at the University of Geneva.

Fazy, James. b. at Geneva, Switzerland, May 12, 1794; d. there, Nov. 5, 1878. Swiss statesman and journalist. He was the head of the provisional government at Geneva in 1846, and author of *Essai d'un précis de l'histoire de la république de Genève* (1838) and others.

FBI. See **Federal Bureau of Investigation.**

FCA. See **Farm Credit Administration.**

FCC. See **Federal Communications Commission.**

FCIC. See **Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.**

FDIC. See **Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.**

Fea (fā'ä), **Carlo.** b. at Pigna, near Nice, France, Feb. 2, 1753; d. at Rome, March 18, 1836. Italian ecclesiastic and archaeologist. He published *Miscellanea filologica, critica ed antiquaria* (1790) and others.

Fear (fir), **Cape.** Promontory on the Atlantic coast, forming the S point of Smith's Island, in the S part of

North Carolina. The Cape Fear River enters the ocean here by two channels separated by Smith's Island.

Fearing (fir'ing), **Kenneth.** b. at Chicago, July 28, 1902—. American novelist and poet. He was graduated from the University of Wisconsin, and was thereafter for a time a reporter for the Chicago City News Bureau. His books of poems include *Angel Arms* (1929), *Poems* (1935), *Dead Reckoning* (1938), *The Agency* (1940), *Afternoon of a Pawnbroker* (1943), and *Stranger at Coney Island* (1948); his novels include *The Hospital* (1939), *The Big Clock* (1946), and *The Loneliest Girl in the World* (1951). He has twice (1936, 1938) been awarded a Guggenheim fellowship.

Fearne (fârn, fêrn), **Charles.** b. at London, 1742; d. at Chelmsford, England, Feb. 25, 1794. English jurist. His chief work was *An Essay on Contingent Remainders* (1772).

Fearne Islands. See **Farne Islands.**

Feast of Banners or **Flags.** [Japanese, **Tango no sekku.**] Japanese boys' festival celebrated on May 5 for all little boys less than seven years old. It is one of the five chief festivals of the Japanese year. In addition to the colorful banners flying before each house, the feature of the day is a huge paper fish (a carp) which flies at the end of a long bamboo pole in front of every house that contains a little boy. If there is more than one little boy in the house, there is a paper carp for each. The carp symbolizes strength and virility in Japan, and is therefore dedicated to small boys that they may grow up strong and virile. Inside the house dolls representing legendary heroes are displayed to foster hero worship in the young.

Feast of Corpus Christi (kôr'pus kris'ti, -tī). See **Corpus Christi, Feast of.**

Feast of Dolls. [Japanese, **Hinamatsuri.**] Japanese girls' festival, celebrated on March 3. It is one of the five chief festivals of the Japanese year. The feature of the celebration is the bringing out and formal arrangement and display of the heirloom dolls in every family in which there are young daughters. The dolls range in magnificence and importance from representations of the emperor and empress and their courtiers, representations of ideal Japanese women of history and legend, and ancestral family dolls, to the daily toys of the children. A feast is prepared and served to the dolls on tiny festival dishes, and the young girls hear and repeat stories of Japanese legendary heroines.

Feast of Fools. [Also, **Fools' Festival.**] Medieval European festival, celebrated usually on Jan. 1, the Roman Catholic Feast of the Circumcision. It was a day of burlesqued ritual, mummery and masked processions, and bawdy songs. Gambling took place inside the church, hearty food was eaten at the altar, rags and old shoes were burned as incense, and a bishop of fools was elected and ordained, who took charge of the revelries. The Feast of Fools was a complete reversal and mockery of all that was regarded as holy every other day of the year. Its observance was abandoned in the 16th century, after many earlier attempts to prohibit it. It has sometimes been confused with April Fools' Day, with the Feast of the Ass (Jan. 14), and other European burlesque observances.

Feast of Lanterns. [Also, **Lantern Festival.**] Chinese festival celebrated on the 15th day of the first month of the Chinese calendar. At night lanterns are hung at every door and also placed on graves. It concludes the New Year's festivities and is associated with observances to insure good luck and long life.

Feast of Lanterns. See **Bon.**

Feast of Rose Garlands, The. Painting (1506) by Albrecht Dürer, in the museum at Prague. It was painted at Venice. The Virgin, with the Child on her knee, is enthroned beneath a green canopy upheld by angels.

Feast of the Annunciation. See **Annunciation, Feast of the.**

Feast of the Ascension. See **Ascension Day.**

Feast of the Ass. Medieval French festival observed on Jan. 14, celebrating the flight of the Holy Family into Egypt. Originally it was a solemn observance in which an ass, bearing a young girl with an infant in her arms, was led to church and Mass was said. It developed into so complete a burlesque of the original concept, however, that it became habitually celebrated by the leading of the ass to the altar, where it was fed, and a farcical ceremony performed. The celebration was banned in the 15th century.

Feast of the Assumption. See **Assumption, Feast of the.**

Feast of the Holy Innocents. See **Childermas Day.**

Feast of the Immaculate Conception. See **Immaculate Conception, Feast of the.**

Feast of the Tabernacles. See **Tabernacles, Feast of the.**

Feast of Unleavened Bread. Ancient Hebrew seven-day festival beginning immediately after the Passover. It was an agricultural observance characterized by the offering of a first sheaf of grain to God. It became merged as one with the Passover and a continuation of it.

Feast of Weeks. See **Shabuoth.**

Feather (feтн'ėr). River in N California, formed by its North and Middle forks, flowing S, and joining the Sacramento River ab. 18 mi. above Sacramento. Length, over 225 mi.

Featherstone (feтн'ėr.stọn, -stōn). Urban district and coal-mining town in C England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, ab. 2 mi. W of Pontefract, ab. 183 mi. N of London by rail. 13,925 (1951).

Featherstone, Peter. In George Eliot's novel *Middlemarch*, an old miser who delights in tormenting his expectant relatives.

Featley (fēt'li) or **Fairclough** (fār'kluf), **Daniel.** b. at Charlton-upon-Otmoor, Oxfordshire, England, March 15, 1582; d. at Chelsea College, in England, April 17, 1645. English controversialist and devotional writer. He was chaplain (1610–13) to Sir Thomas Edmondes, English ambassador at Paris, and acted subsequently as domestic chaplain to Abbot, archbishop of Canterbury, by whom he was appointed rector of Lambeth in 1619. He became rector of Acton, Middlesex, in 1627. During the English Civil War he was suspected of acting as a spy for Charles I.

Febold Feboldson (fē'bōld fē'bọld.sọn). American folk hero of the Plains, an old Swedish pioneer (invented by Nebraska newspapers c1928) to whose name has accrued a body of typical tall tales and tongue-in-cheek anecdotes.

February. Second month of the year, containing 28 days in ordinary years and 29 in leap years. It takes its name from the Latin word *februare*, to cleanse, from the ancient Roman fertility and purification festival, the Lupercalia, which took place annually on the 15th of the month. When introduced into the Roman calendar, it was made the last month, preceding January; but c450 B.C. it was placed after January and made the second month. In later reckonings which began the year with March, it was again the last month. The birthstone, or lucky stone, for February is the amethyst. February 2 is the traditional day in the U.S. for the groundhog to come out of his hole and predict an early or late spring. If he sees his shadow he runs back in, and there will be six more weeks of cold weather.

February Revolution. In French history, the revolution of 1848 which established the Second Republic. The monarchy of Louis Philippe (the "Citizen King"), especially in the period 1840–48 under the ministry of Guizot, had established many grievances in the minds of the French people. The electorate was small (only some 200,000) and based on property qualifications; members of parliament were often administrative officials; the Orleanist regime had been brought to a considerable extent under the control of big business through bribery and other less direct means. In 1847 a depression struck the country, being especially severe in the industrial centers. At this point, the opposition forces, led by Thiers and Odilon Barrot among others, instituted a series of banquets, held throughout France, to muster support behind the movement for electoral reform. The climax of the campaign was to be a banquet at Paris on Feb. 22, 1848, but the government prohibited it. The crowds coming to take part and demonstrating when the ban was made known were fired upon in the Boulevard des Capucines; soon barricades were being erected in the streets. Guizot had agreed to a compromise in the matter, but he was forced by the turn of events to resign on the 23rd. The next day Louis Philippe abdicated in favor of his grandson, the Count of Paris, but that evening the republic was declared by the poet Alphonse de Lamartine, who was one of the leaders of the moderate republican

group. Two groups were prominent in the days that followed: the moderates, who wished simply to extend the suffrage and who might have been content even with the monarchy; and the socialists, who wanted a thoroughgoing reform, both political and economic. The mob that invaded the Chamber of Deputies on the 24th was content to have the republic and the moderate cabinet elected by the Chamber. The socialist group, under Louis Blanc, had its own slate. The resulting government was a compromise, but was preponderantly moderate. One of the first things forced by the socialists from the moderates was a declaration of the people's right to work; establishments known as national workshops were set up, a form of work relief for the unemployed. Concurrently, the socialists set up at the Hôtel de Luxembourg a bureau to organize the workers. An election was held, but instead of the majority the socialists expected the new Constituent Assembly was antisocialist and republican. Within a short time it became apparent that the national workshops were badly planned; they became crowded with men who actually did not wish employment (lest they might thus lose the dole); the system, without any real support from the moderate republican group, bogged down. A clash had occurred between the socialists and the National Guard in May and when, on June 21, the national workshops were ordered dissolved, serious fighting broke out in Paris. In these so-called June Days the socialists were defeated and suppressed. In November a new constitution was adopted and in December, Louis Napoleon was elected president with the support of the peasants and the imperial party. However, within less than four years he had made himself emperor (as Napoleon III), and the French Second Republic was ended.

Fécamp (fā.käⁿ). [Ancient name, **Fiscamnum.**] Town in NW France, in the department of Seine-Inférieure, situated between high cliffs on the English Channel, ab. 22 mi. NE of Le Havre. It is a fishing port, with excellent facilities for the preparation of fish, particularly herring and cod, and has naval construction works and a good bathing beach; known for the production of Benedictine liqueurs. The Church of the Trinity, started in 1082 and finished in 1225, is a magnificent example of Norman Gothic architecture. The town and harbor suffered damage in World War II. 16,876 (1946).

Fechner (feċh'nėr), **Gustav Theodor.** b. at Gross-Särchen, near Muskau, Prussia, April 19, 1801; d. at Leipzig, Germany, Nov. 18, 1887. German physician, philosopher, and psychologist, known for his psychophysics. He was professor of physics at the University of Leipzig from 1834 until 1839, when he was compelled to resign on account of increasing trouble with his eyes. He subsequently taught natural philosophy, anthropology, and aesthetics. His double-aspect philosophy of life led him to the problem of how to study mind; he realized (1850) that mind could be studied by considering the relative increase of physical energy to be the measure of the corresponding mental intensity. Later he recognized that this was similar to E. H. Weber's observation that a just noticeably different sensation (a jnd) was obtainable with a constant increment of the relative amount of stimulation $\left(\text{i.e., } \frac{\Delta R}{R} = k \text{ for the jnd}\right)$. Fechner set this expression equal to an increment in the sensation $\left(S = k\frac{\Delta R}{R}\right)$ and by integrating and substituting arrived at the expression S = k log. R (the magnitude of the sensation is equal to a constant times the logarithm of the intensity of the stimulus). This latter expression is now known as the Weber-Fechner Law. Fechner's claim that he had measured sensation precipitated a controversy that raged for years, and opened the still-flourishing field of psychophysics. This important work was published in his *Elemente der Psychophysik* (1860). Among his other works are *Nanna, oder über das Seelenleben der Pflanzen* (1848), *Zend-Avesta, oder über die Dinge des Himmels und des Jenseits* (1851), *Über die Seelenfrage* (1861), *Vorschule der Aesthetik* (1876), *Die Tagesansicht gegenüber der Nachtansicht* (1879), and *In Sachen der Psychophysik* (1877).

Fechner (fek'nėr), **Robert.** b. at Chattanooga, Tenn., March 22, 1876; d. at Washington, D.C., Dec. 31, 1939. American labor leader. He was employed (1896–1912) as machinist, foreman, and master mechanic, and became executive officer (1913–33) of the International Association of Machinists. He served as director (1933–39) of the U.S. Civilian Conservation Corps.

Fechteler (fek'tę.lėr), **William Morrow.** b. at San Rafael, Calif., March 6, 1896—. American naval officer. From Aug. 16, 1951, until the summer of 1953 he was U.S. chief of naval operations. Graduated (1916) from U.S. Naval Academy; served in World War I; instructor in electrical engineering and physics at U.S. Naval Academy; director of officer personnel (1942–43) in navy's personnel bureau; amphibious force commander in Pacific during latter part of World War II. He was appointed (1947) chief of navy personnel and deputy chief of naval operations for personnel. In 1950 he became commander in chief of the Atlantic fleet.

Fechter (fek'tėr), **Charles Albert.** b. at London, Oct. 23, 1824; d. at Quakerstown, Pa., Aug. 5, 1879. Actor, a notable figure on the European stage during the middle years of the 19th century. His father was a native of France, though of German lineage; his mother was born in Flanders, of Italian descent. From 1848 till 1860 he played on the French stage, where he was very successful as Armand Duval in *La Dame aux camélias*, a part which he created. In 1860 he appeared at London as Ruy Blas, and afterward in melodrama. In 1870 he came to America. After various vicissitudes he retired to a farm in Pennsylvania, where he died. He excelled in melodrama.

Fechter (feċh'tėr), **Paul.** b. at Elbing, Germany, Sept. 14, 1880—. German author and critic who made a name for himself through a series of interpretive monographs on *Frank Wedekind* (1920), *Gerhart Hauptmann* (1922), *Agnes Miegel* (1933), and *Moeller van den Bruck* (1934). His more comprehensive studies include *Expressionismus* (1914), *Deutsche Dichtung der Gegenwart* (1929), and *Dichtung der Deutschen* (1932). The subject matter of his novels is always contemporary and during the Third Reich was not completely free of political opportunism (*Die Kletterstange*, 1924; *Der Ruck im Fahrstuhl*, 1926; *Die Rückkehr zur Natur*, 1929; *Die Fahrt nach der Ahnfrau*, 1936).

Feckenham (fek'ęn.ąm) or **Fecknam** (fek'nąm), **John de.** b. in Feckenham Forest, Worcestershire, England, c1518; d. at Wisbeach, Cambridgeshire, England, 1585. English Roman Catholic divine, last abbot of Westminster (1556). He was private chaplain and confessor to Queen Mary. During the persecution of the Protestants he was much occupied with striving to convert them.

Fedele (fā.dā'lā), **Pietro.** b. at Minturno, Italy, April 15, 1873—. Italian historian, educator, and statesman. He served (1905 *et seq.*) as professor at the universities of Turin and Rome, also as Mussolini's minister of education (1925 *et seq.*).

"Federal Blue Sky Laws." Name sometimes applied to the **Publicity Acts.**

Federal Bureau of Investigation. [Called the **FBI.**] Permanent unit of the U.S. Department of Justice created in 1908 and reorganized in 1924. It is an investigative agency empowered to deal with violations of the federal statutes except those embracing internal revenue, postal laws, customs, and currency. The FBI maintains headquarters at Washington, D.C., and over 50 field divisions throughout the U.S. Its agents are sometimes called "G-Men."

Federal Capital Territory. A former name of **Australian Capital Territory.**

Federal Communications Commission. [Called the **FCC.**] Independent seven-man regulatory agency, with members appointed by the U.S. president, created in 1934 to carry out the provisions of the Federal Communications Act passed that year. The commission enforces federal regulatory powers over U.S. wire and radio communications operated on an interstate or foreign basis. Its field of authority covers radio, television, telephone, cable, and telegraph facilities. The FCC licenses radio and television stations and allocates wave lengths for broadcasting operations.

Federal Constitution. See **Constitution of the United States.**

Federal Convention. See **Constitutional Convention of 1787.**

Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. Interdenominational federation established in

1908 which is composed of 23 Protestant religious organizations and has a membership of more than 27,500,000.

Federal Court of Claims. U.S. court established (1855) by act of Congress for conducting investigations into contractual claims brought against the U.S. by private persons, or referred to the court by Congress or one of the executive departments. Some decisions are subject to appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court, and in some cases the court does not go beyond reporting its findings to the legislative or executive arm.

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation. [Called the **FCIC.**] U.S. agency set up under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 which provided for insuring wheat growers against crop losses from insects, plant diseases, flood, and drought.

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. [Called the **FDIC.**] U.S. agency established under the Banking Act of June 16, 1933, and created as a permanent body under the Banking Act of 1935. Bank deposits in national and state banking institutions are guaranteed for depositors in each bank up to a limit of 5,000 dollars. Bank members of the corporation are required to become members of the Federal Reserve System. The stock of the FDIC is subscribed to by the federal government, each Federal Reserve Bank, and all member banks of the insurance scheme.

Federal District. See **Distrito Federal,** in Brazil, Mexico, and Venezuela.

Federal Emergency Relief Administration. [Called the **FERA.**] U.S. agency authorized (May, 1933) by the U.S. Congress to provide economic relief for 15 million unemployed suffering from the depression. Under the direction of Harry L. Hopkins, FERA appropriated about 1,500,000 dollars to states and local communities which matched these funds and distributed them as cash assistance or as wages on local work projects. The Civil Works Administration (CWA) and relief to drought areas were also activities of this agency, which continued in operation until July, 1935, when its functions were distributed and taken over by the Works Progress Administration (WPA), the Resettlement Administration (RA), and the National Youth Administration (NYA).

Federal Farm Board. U.S. board consisting of eight members which was created by the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1929 for administering its marketing control provisions. The board helped encourage coöperative marketing associations and made loans to them from a revolving fund of 500 million dollars. Its three years of operation were terminated when it was absorbed by the Farm Credit Administration (FCA) in 1933.

Federal Farm Loan Act of 1916. Act of the U.S. Congress setting up a federal farm loan system with long-term credit facilities for purchasing farms and agricultural equipment and supplies. Its financing was based on the issuance of tax-exempt bonds. Under it were established a federal farm loan board consisting of seven members with offices at Washington, D. C., and one federal land bank in each of 12 districts. One of its primary objects was the organization of the National Farm Loan Association.

Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation. [Called the **FFMC.**] U.S. agency established under the Farm Mortgage Refinancing Act of 1934 and administered under the direction of the Farm Credit Administration (FCA). As part of the New Deal farm relief program, the FFMC was authorized to issue up to two billion dollars in government-guaranteed bonds as an aid to the operations of the 12 federal land banks established under the Federal Farm Loan Act of 1916. Its credit operations during the early years of its existence succeeded in reducing interest rates and the total of farm debt.

Federal Highway Act. Act of the U.S. Congress passed in 1921 in amendment of the Federal Aid Road Act of 1916. Both acts established the fundamental laws providing for federal and state coöperation in planning, building, and improving the federal-aid highway system.

Federal Home Loan Bank Administration. U.S. agency established under the Federal Home Loan Bank Act of 1932 designed for the relief of home-owners' indebtedness. Under its direction is the Federal Home Loan Bank System consisting of 12 regional banks set up to grant aid to building and loan associations and similar organizations. The Federal Home Loan Bank Administration also supervises the activities of the Federal Savings and Loan Associations, the Home Owners Loan Corporation, and the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation.

Federal Housing Administration. [Called the **FHA.**] U.S. unit operating under the National Housing Agency which was established by executive order in 1934 for the purpose of insuring loans made by approved private financial organizations for the construction, repair, or improvement of houses meeting FHA requirements. It also insures mortgages on newly built multiple-dwelling projects.

Federalist, The. Collection of 85 essays explaining, and favoring the ratification of, the U.S. Constitution. They were first issued (October, 1787–April, 1788) in serial form in *The Independent Journal* of New York and were collected and issued (May 28, 1788) in book form with the title *The Federalist* following the appearance of the first 78 essays. The remainder were published in *The Independent Journal* between June 14 and Aug. 16, 1788. The essays were to some extent a partisan argument evoked by attacks on the Constitution by George Clinton and Robert Yates in the New York press, but remain as the outstanding political writing of the era. They were influential in securing the adoption of the U.S. Constitution by New York State. They were written by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay shortly after the Constitution was published. The joint signature of the authors was at first "A Citizen of New York"; a little later it was changed to "Publius." Although the precise attribution of authorship regarding some of the papers is still a subject of some controversy, it is generally agreed that Hamilton wrote 51 of the essays, with 14 being credited to Madison and five to Jay. Three are thought to have been written by Madison and Hamilton together, and 12 have been attributed to either one. *The Federalist* is in the front rank of American contributions to political theory and is a primary source on the principles of U.S. government.

Federalist Party. One of the two political parties which were early prominent in Argentina. Emerging c1820, the Federalists were mainly representative of the people of the provinces, as opposed to the residents of Buenos Aires, and originally advocated local autonomy. The struggle between Federalists and Unitarists ended with the federalization (1880) of Buenos Aires.

Federalists. In U.S. history, a political party prominent from c1792 to 1820. The party's major support came originally from those elements which had supported the Federal Constitution and had led in the movement for its ratification: the landed gentry and the commercial class of the Eastern seaboard. *The Federalist,* a series of essays written by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay in 1788, embodied their belief in a strong central government (as opposed to the weak union of sovereign states that existed under the Articles of Confederation), a government perhaps verging on monarchy, at any rate a government based on the underlying assumption that the people, as a whole, would have to be "protected," so to speak, from their excesses by those comparatively few members of the national community who were, in Hamilton's view, equipped by training and background to govern. During Washington's presidency (1789–97) the split between the Federalist group, headed by the secretary of the treasury (1789–97), Alexander Hamilton, and the Anti-Federalist party, led by the secretary of state (1790–93), Thomas Jefferson, grew apparent. The Federalists, among whose number was the vice-president, John Adams, held to a strict construction of the Constitution: broad Federal powers limited only by the specific grants to the states and the people. The election of Adams as Washington's successor and the relegation of Jefferson to second place in the national administration in the campaign of 1796 was a Federalist victory. In 1798 the Federalist government brought the country to the point of open warfare with the France of the revolutionary era. Though war was not declared, the Federalists strongly supported the moves of the English government to obtain an effective counterrevolution in France. The series of laws passed during this crisis with France, especially the Sedition Act, caused an increasing number of Americans to look upon the Federalists with a degree of caution, if

not suspicion, and to examine their policies in the light of the new American democracy. The Sedition Act, making it possible for the government to punish political critics of its policies, called forth the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions of 1798–99, by Jefferson and Madison, detailing the rights of the several states, as they saw it, to nullify the acts of the Federal Congress within their own borders. John Jay and John Marshall, the influential chief justices of the Supreme Court, were Federalists, and their decisions helped to establish in American law many of the principles of the Federalists in regard to the construction to be placed on the Constitution. Hamilton and Adams split over several matters of policy; the two became enemies and injured the chances of their party's success. Jefferson, the chief spokesman for their opponents, was a more astute politician than either; the Federalists had a natural repugnance for appeals to the people. Through the Republican (later to become the Democratic) party, Jefferson built up a following that elected him president in 1800. Jefferson emphasized that the strength of the Federalists lay in the financial and commercial worlds, and he espoused the cause of the agricultural class. Beaten in 1800, the Federalists never regained national control, Jefferson being followed by Madison and Monroe. In 1803–04 there was a short-lived attempt on the part of some northeastern Federalists to lead New York and New England out of the Union, but this was scotched by Hamilton. In 1808, when Jefferson's Embargo Act caused great hardship in industrial New England, the Federalists recovered to some extent and made gains in the election of that year. In 1812 they campaigned on an antiwar platform and just failed to win the election. Then, in 1814, when shipping was again paralyzed as the result of the War of 1812, the Federalists made the mistake of backing the Hartford Convention, an open attempt to determine whether states rights sentiment in New England was strong enough to bring secession of that section from the Union. The Convention was inconclusive, but the Federalists had marked themselves by adhering to a position contrary to their traditional one of maintaining a strong federal government. Though they maintained support in New England for a time, they failed to nominate a national slate in 1820 and had disappeared by 1824.

Federal Orrery (ôr′ér.i). Federalist semiweekly journal published at Boston from 1794 to 1796.

Federal Power Commission. U.S. five-man body set up in 1930 to replace the commission originally established under the Federal Water Power Act of 1920. In addition to aiding the states in exercising regulatory powers over public utilities, the commission regulates the sale of interstate electric power and the interstate transportation and sale of natural gas, licenses power projects, and wields a measure of control over the securities and assets of power companies under its jurisdiction. The scope of the commission's activities has been widened by legislation including the Public Utility Act of 1935 and the Flood Control Act of 1938.

Federal Power Commission v. Natural Gas Pipeline Co., 315 U.S. 575 (1942). Decision of the U.S. Supreme Court upholding a rate ruling of the Federal Power Commission. It is notable for the concurring opinion of Justices Hugo Black, Frank Murphy, and William O. Douglas, which in part declared that the broad and flexible "limit of judicial power to declare legislative acts unconstitutional . . . is historically unjustified and . . . transfers to courts power which, under the Constitution, belong to the legislative branch of government."

Federal Reserve Act of 1913. Act of the U.S. Congress (Dec. 23, 1913) creating the Federal Reserve System. The act culminated the demand for reform in the national banking system which arose after the financial panic of 1907. Its chief provisions were originally embodied in the Aldrich Bill of 1912 drawn up by Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, chairman of the National Monetary Commission created under the emergency Aldrich-Vreeland Act of 1908. The Commission's extensive study of foreign fiscal and banking systems laid the groundwork for the Federal Reserve Act.

Federal Reserve System. U.S. regional system of 12 banks in as many districts set up under the Federal Reserve Act of 1913, which provided for a series of not less than eight and not more than 12 such banks. The system is under the general supervision of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. The primary object of the system was a more elastic deposit currency responding to expansion and contraction as warranted by prevailing economic conditions. Under the act of 1913, membership in the system became mandatory for national banks and optional for state banks and trust companies meeting certain requirements. The reserve banks maintain reserves for member banks, issue notes, rediscount commercial paper, and hold government funds on deposit. The stock of each bank is subscribed to by the district's member banks, which elect six of the nine-man board of directors of each reserve bank. The minority members are named by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. The regional banks are located at Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Dallas, Kansas City, Minneaoplis, New York, Philadelphia, Richmond, St. Louis, and San Francisco.

Federal Reserve System, Board of Governors of the. [Former name, **Federal Reserve Board.**] U.S. seven-man body which controls and supervises the operations of the Federal Reserve System. Of its seven members, five were originally appointed by the president for ten-year terms, while the remaining two posts were filled by the secretary of the treasury and the comptroller of the currency as *ex officio* members. The latter were dropped and the Board became a fully appointive body when it was reorganized under the Banking Act of 1935, which changed its title to the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. Among its duties are the determination of the Federal Reserve Bank rediscount rate in each district and the level of reserves which member banks maintain against deposits.

Federal Security Agency. U.S. independent agency set up in 1939 for the purpose of coördinating the activities of various federal agencies, including the Public Health Service, the Food and Drug Administration, the Civilian Conservation Corps, and the Office of Education.

Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation. U.S. agency established in 1933 as the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation for the purpose of distributing farm products to the needy. In 1935 it began operating as a commodities corporation to stabilize the market for agricultural output. It was absorbed by the Agricultural Marketing Administration in 1942.

Federal Trade Commission. Five-man body created by an act of the U.S. Congress in 1914 for the purpose of promoting fair trade practices. It investigates and reports upon the activities of business organizations engaged in interstate commerce to determine the existence of illegal combinations in restraint of trade whose unfair practices violate the Federal Trade Commission Act of 1914 and subsequent anti-monopoly legislation. The commissioners, who are appointed for seven-year terms, have the power to enjoin false advertising methods by taking action in a federal district court and in instances of unfair trade practices may issue a "cease-and-desist" order which is subject to review by a U.S. circuit court of appeals.

Federal Trade Commission v. Gratz, 253 U.S. 421 (1920) (grats). Decision of the U.S. Supreme Court overruling the Federal Trade Commission's finding of an unfair trade practice on the part of several manufacturers of cotton ties. The decision asserted the judicial power as the ultimate source for defining an unfair trade practice and effectively limited one of the agency's vital administrative functions.

Federal Works Agency. U.S. unit established by executive order in 1939 for the purpose of combining federal agencies including the Public Works Administration (PWA) and the Works Progress Administration (WPA). It administers federal grants-in-aid and loans for public works construction.

Federated Malay States (mā′lā, mą.lā′). See **Malay States, Federated.**

Federation of American Scientists. Organization founded in 1945 as the Federation of Atomic Scientists, which has been known by its present title since 1946. It is devoted to promoting the establishment of effective world control of atomic energy, to the fostering of international coöperation among scientists, and to the study and diffusion of knowledge concerning the social implica-

tions of new scientific developments. It maintains headquarters at Washington, D.C., and publishes the *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists* (monthly).

Federation of Malaya (mą.lā'ą). See **Malaya, Federation of.**

Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions of the United States of America and Canada. Progenitor of the American Federation of Labor, founded (Aug. 2, 1881) at Terre Haute, Ind., at a convention called by the Knights of Industry and the Amalgamated Labor Union. In 1884 its Chicago convention proposed the eight-hour day. The organization joined with 25 independent labor units to form the American Federation of Labor at Columbus, Ohio, in 1886.

Federation of Trade Unions, International. See **International Secretariat of National Trade Union Centers.**

Fédération Républicaine de France (fā.dā.rā.syôn rā.pü.blē.ken dę fräns). [Eng. trans., "*Republican Federation of France.*"] French political party, founded (Nov. 18, 1903) at Paris by representatives of three earlier conservative republican political groups. Its program favored maintenance of a bicameral legislature, support of capitalism and opposition to socialism, and relaxation of laws limiting the activity of Roman Catholic congregations. After the liberation of France in 1944, its members divided into two groups, one joining the Parti Républicain de la Liberté and the other continuing its support of its president, Louis Marin.

Federativna Narodna Republika Jugoslavija (fe"de-rä.tēv'nä nä'rôd.nä re.pö'blē.kä yö.gô.slä'vē.yä). Official Serbo-Croatian name of **Yugoslavia.**

Federer (fā'dę.rėr), **Heinrich.** b. at Brienz, Switzerland, 1866; d. at Zurich, Switzerland, 1928. Swiss novelist writing in German.

Federici (fā.dā.rē'chē), **Camillo.** b. at Turin, Italy, April, 1749; d. at Padua, Italy, Dec. 23, 1802. Italian dramatist.

Federmann (fā'dėr.män), **Nicholas.** [Old spellings, **Fredeman, Frideman.**] b. at Ulm, in Swabia, Germany, 1501; d. either in a shipwreck or at Madrid, Spain, c1543. German traveler in South America. From 1529 to 1532 he was in Venezuela in the employ of the mercantile organization known as the Welsers of Augsburg, and made an extended exploration in the interior, of which he wrote an account, first published in 1557. He was again in Venezuela in 1534, and began independent explorations, wandered for several years north of the Orinoco River, and finally reached the country of the Chibchas of New Granada. This region had already been partly conquered by Gonzalo Quesada, and it is said that Federmann was bribed by Quesada to relinquish his claim to the conquest. He returned to Europe, where the Welsers accused him of having betrayed their interests (as, indeed, he probably had).

Federzoni (fā.der.dzō'nē), **Luigi.** b. at Bologna, Italy, Sept. 27, 1878—. Italian journalist and politician. One of the founders (1910) of the modern Italian nationalist movement (which preceded Mussolini's Fascism), he established (1911) the periodical *Idea Nazionale* as the organ of the Nationalist Party, and was instrumental (1911–13) in obtaining a degree of popular support for the Libyan war. After his election (1913) to the chamber of deputies he favored (1914) intervention in World War I and advocated (1919–20) imperialist annexations. In 1920 he became a Fascist, turning editorially at that time against parliamentary democracy. He served (1922–24) as minister for the colonies in the first Mussolini cabinet and held (1926–28) the post again after a term (1924–26) as minister of the interior. After being named (1928) senator he headed (1929–39) the senate. He founded and edited (1931 *et seq.*) the *Nuova Antologia*, a political publication. Having voted (1943) against Mussolini he fled to Portugal, where he joined the faculty of the University of Coimbra.

Fedin (fā'dyin), **Konstantin Aleksandrovich.** b. at Saratov, Russia, 1892—. Russian novelist and short-story writer. One of the more thoughtful Soviet authors, he often chooses his protagonists from among the intellectuals, and while he draws his themes from the life around him, sometimes the action of his novels is laid beyond the borders of the U.S.S.R. His novel *Early Joys* was published at Moscow in 1948. The only one of his books now available in English, it seeks to convey the impression that the underground revolutionary movement was the decisive factor in prerevolutionary Russia. Of considerable interest are his reminiscences of Gorky, published during World War II.

Fédora (fā.do.rà). Play by Victorien Sardou, produced at Paris in 1882. It was translated by Herman Merivale, and produced in English in 1883.

Fedora (fā.dō'rä). Opera in three acts by Umberto Giordano, with a libretto by Arturo Colantti based on the play of the same name by Victorien Sardou, first produced at Milan on Nov. 17, 1898.

Fedra (fā'drä). See **Inghirami, Tommaso.**

Fee (fē), **John Gregg.** b. in Bracken County, Ky., Sept. 9, 1816; d. at Berea, Ky., Jan. 11, 1901. American clergyman, Abolitionist, and a founder of Berea College. In 1844 he dedicated himself to the cause of Abolitionism, and was disinherited by his slave-owning parents. In 1853 he established the Berea Union Church, where he agitated for Abolition despite the disapproval of his church superiors, and in 1855 he opened a school (which was to grow into Berea College), in which the same cause was advocated. He was several times assaulted and threatened by mobs, and in 1859, when Southern sentiment was inflamed by John Brown's raid, he left Kentucky. In 1863 he returned to the state to work with Negro soldiers, and after the Civil War he resumed the pastorate of the Berea church, which he held until 1895, and as a trustee of Berea College worked assiduously for its further growth.

Feeble (fē'bl). In Shakespeare's *Henry IV*, part II, one of Falstaff's recruits, characterized by Falstaff as "most forcible feeble."

Feehan (fē'ąn), **Patrick Augustine.** b. at Killenaule, County Tipperary, Ireland, Aug. 28, 1829; d. July 12, 1902. American Roman Catholic prelate, first archbishop of Chicago.

Fejee (fē'jē). See **Fiji.**

Feen (fā'ęn), **Die.** [Eng. trans., "*The Fairies.*"] Opera in three acts by Richard Wagner, taken from Gozzi's *La Donna Serpente*, first performed in its entirety at Munich in 1888, after the composer's death, and some 54 years after it was written.

Feenix (fē'niks), **Cousin.** In Charles Dickens's *Dombey and Son*, a well-preserved society man, very youthful in appearance; a bachelor, and the cousin of Edith Granger.

Feer (fār), **Emil.** b. at Aarau, Switzerland, March 5, 1864—. Swiss pediatrician. He became privatdocent of pediatrics at the University of Basel in 1895 and professor of pediatrics and director of the clinic of pediatrics at the University of Heidelberg in 1907. In 1911 he became full professor at the University of Zurich. He described changes of the nails after scarlet fever and measles (1904) and a neurosis of the vegetative system of babies, called Feer's disease (1923). Author of *Über angeborene spastische Gliederstarre* (1890), *Aetiologische und klinische Beiträge zur Diphtherie* (1894), *Lehrbuch der Kinderheilkunde* (1911), *Diagnostik der Kinderkrankheiten* (1921), *Die Feer'sche Krankheit* (1931), and *Die Erkrankungen des Wurmfortsatzes* (1931).

Fehling (fā'ling), **Hermann von.** b. at Lübeck, Germany, June 9, 1811; d. at Stuttgart, Germany, July 1, 1885. German industrial chemist. From 1839 to his death he was professor of chemistry at the technical institute at Stuttgart, and did important work in relating chemistry to the needs of industry. He is known particularly as the originator of Fehling's solution (a testing solution of blue vitriol and Rochelle salts).

Fehling, Jürgen. b. at Lübeck, Germany, c1890—. German theater director, actor, and manager. He first served as an actor at the Volksbühne under Kayssler, becoming a director there in September, 1921, and staging as his first effort Toller's *Masse Mensch*, a landmark in expressionist production style. A notable feature of the production was Fehling's use of a platform towering at a slant into the void and the terrifying shadows Fehling's groupings created on the stage. Thereafter, Fehling revealed exceptional virtuosity and imagination in staging a great variety of plays (among them, *A Comedy of Errors*, *Richard II*, *King Lear*, *The Three Sisters*, Scribe's *Verre d'eau*, and Sartre's *The Flies*), suiting the production style to the dramatic text. He was for a time director of the

State Theatre during the Third Reich, but was considered politically acceptable after the defeat of Germany in 1945 and returned to the theater to stage Sartre's *The Flies* under the auspices of the occupation authorities.

Fehmarn (fā'märn). Island in NW Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Schleswig-Holstein, British Zone, formerly in the province of Schleswig-Holstein, situated in the Baltic Sea between the bays of Kiel and of Mecklenburg, N of Lübeck. It is separated from the mainland by the Fehmarn Sund (Sound). The surface is flat, the soil fertile, suited for grain cultivation and pastures. The largest town is Burg. The island was much contested in the past between Denmark, Sweden, and Holstein; it was incorporated into Prussia in 1864. Area, ab. 70 sq. mi.; pop. ab. 12,000.

Fehme (fā'mę). See **Vehmgerichte.**

Fehrbellin (fār.be.lēn'). Small town in E Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Brandenburg, Russian Zone, ab. 33 mi. NW of Berlin. Here the Prussians under Frederick William, the Great Elector, defeated the Swedes under Wrangel, on June 18, 1675. Pop. ab. 2,000.

Fehrenbach (fā'rẹn.bäċh), **Konstantin.** b. at Wellendingen, Germany, Jan. 11, 1852; d. at Freiburg im Breisgau, Baden, Germany, March 26, 1926. German politician. A leader of the German Centre Party, Fehrenbach first served in the Baden diet; a member of the Reichstag (1903 *et seq.*), he became its president (1918), and later presided over the Weimar assembly. In June, 1920, he succeeded Hermann Müller as Reichschancellor and in this capacity maintained good relations with the Social Democrats.

Fehrmann (fār'män), **Minny.** Original name of **Brema, Marie.**

Feignwell (fān'wel), **Colonel.** See **Fainwell, Colonel.**

Feijó or **Feijoo** (fā.zhô'), **Diogo Antonio.** [Called **Padre** ("Father") **Feijó.**] b. at São Paulo, Brazil, in August, 1784; d. there, Nov. 10, 1843. Brazilian priest and statesman. He was minister of justice (July 4, 1831–July 20, 1832), senator from 1833, and from Oct. 12, 1835, to Sept. 18, 1837, regent of Brazil during the minority of Pedro II. He was a pronounced liberal, even advocating the abolition of the celibacy of the clergy, and was forced by conservative opposition to relinquish the regency to Araujo Lima.

Feijóo y Montenegro (fā.ʜō'ō ē mōn.tā.nā'grō), Fray **Benito Jeronimo.** See **Feyjoó** (or **Feijóo**) **y Montenegro,** Fray **Benito Jeronimo.**

Feikema (fī'kẹ.mą), **Feike (Frederick).** b. at Rock Rapids, Iowa, Jan. 6, 1912—. American novelist. He was graduated (B.A., 1934) from Calvin College at Grand Rapids, Mich., was a reporter on the Minneapolis *Journal*, and a member of the staff of *Modern Medicine*. Among his novels are *The Golden Bowl* (1944), *Boy Almighty* (1945), *This is the Year* (1947), and *The Chokecherry Tree* (1948). *The Primitive* (1949), *The Brother* (1950), and *The Giant* (1951) form a trilogy, *World's Wanderer*.

Feilding (fēl'ding), **Basil.** [Title, 2nd Earl of **Denbigh.**] b. c1608; d. Nov. 28, 1675. English politician and, until he turned Royalist, commander in chief of the Parliamentary forces during the English Civil War; eldest son of William Feilding, 1st Earl of Denbigh. Knight of the Bath (Feb. 1, 1626); member (1628) of the House of Lords as Baron Feilding of Newnham Paddox; volunteer (1629) at the siege of Bois-le-Duc ('s Hertogenbosch); ambassador (1634–39) to the Venetian republic. He was commander in chief (1643) of the Parliamentary forces in the Midlands until he became (1644) unwilling vigorously to support the Parliamentary cause, and was superseded. Subsequently (1648) he refused to aid in the prosecution of Charles I and gradually became a Royalist. He was created (1664) Baron St. Liz.

Feilding, Robert. [Called **Beau Feilding.**] b. c1651; d. May 12, 1712. English rake of the period of the Restoration. He became notorious for his amours at the court of Charles II, where he was known as "handsome Feilding." He afterward became a Roman Catholic, and was given a regiment by James II, whom he accompanied to Ireland. He sat for Gowran in the Irish Parliament of 1689, was in Paris in 1692, and in 1696 returned to England, where he was for a time committed to Newgate. He married (Nov. 9, 1705) Mary Wadsworth, supposing her to be a wealthy lady (Mrs. Deleau), whose hairdresser he had bribed to bring about a marriage. On Nov. 25, 1705, he married the duchess of Cleveland, the former mistress of Charles II, and was in consequence convicted of bigamy. He was described by Steele as Orlando in the *Tatler* (Nos. 50 and 51, 1709).

Feilding, William. [Title, 1st Earl of **Denbigh.**] d. April 8, 1643. English naval and military officer; father of Basil Feilding, and a relative of Robert Feilding. Educated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge; married Susan Villiers (while she was still poor), the daughter of George Villiers of Brookesby, Leicestershire, and sister of the future duke of Buckingham, a match insuring his future; commanded (April, 1628) in the attempt to relieve La Rochelle, where he failed to break the blockade; appointed (1633) member of the council of Wales; died of wounds received during the attack on Birmingham (April 3, 1643) while serving as a volunteer in Prince Rupert's regiment.

Feininger (fī'ning.ėr), **Lyonel Charles Adrian.** b. at New York, July 17, 1871—. American-born painter, graphic artist, and musician, resident chiefly in Germany where, as professor (until 1933) at the Bauhaus at Weimar and Dessau, he figured as a leader of the nonrepresentational movement in German painting.

Feira de Santana (fā'rą dę sun.tu'ną). [Also: **Feira, Feira de Sant' Ana.**] City in E Brazil, in the state of Bahia. 27,285 (1950).

Feisal or **Feisul** (fī'sąl). See **Faisal.**

Feitama (fī'tä.mä), **Sybrand.** b. at Amsterdam, Netherlands, in December, 1694; d. there, in June, 1758. Dutch poet and translator from the French.

Feith (fīt), **Rhijnvis.** b. at Zwolle, Netherlands, Feb. 7, 1753; d. there, Feb. 8, 1824. Dutch poet and general writer. His works include *Het Graf* (1792), *Oden en Gedichten* (1796), the tragedies *Thirza, Johanna Gray, Ines de Castro*, and other works.

Fejér (fe'yār), **György.** b. at Keszthely, in the county of Zala, Hungary, April 23, 1766; d. at Pest, July 2, 1851. Hungarian historian and general writer. His chief work is *Codex diplomaticus Hungariae ecclesiasticus ac civilis* (1829–44).

Feke (fēk), **Robert.** b. at Oyster Bay, N.Y., c1705; d. in Bermuda, c1750. American portrait painter. He is known to have executed portraits at New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Newport, R.I. He died while in Bermuda in quest of better health. One of his best-known pictures, portraying James Bowdoin, William Bowdoin, and their wives, hangs at Bowdoin College, in Brunswick, Me. Other known examples of his work are to be seen at Harvard University, in the Redwood Library at Newport, R.I., in the Rhode Island School of Design at Providence, and in the Cleveland (Ohio) Museum. Feke's simple realism has commanded considerable respect in later times, and his pictures also have documentary value for their meticulous depiction of male and female dress in the America of his day.

Felanitx (fā.lä.nēch'). [Also, **Felaniche** (fā.lä.nē'chā).] Town in the Balearic Islands, in the Spanish province of Baleares, on the island of Majorca ab. 27 mi. SE of Palma. It has ancient pottery manufactures dating back to the 3rd century B.C. An old castle and church of pilgrimage are on the nearby Mount San Salvator. 11,759 (1940).

Feldberg (felt'berk). Highest summit in the Black Forest, Baden, Germany. It commands a fine prospect. Elevation, ab. 4,900 ft.

Feldberg, Great (or **Grosser**). See **Grosser Feldberg.**

Feldkirch (felt'kirċh). [Latin, **Clunia.**] City in W Austria, in Vorarlberg province, situated on the Ill River near its influx into the Rhine, immediately N of the Liechtenstein boundary, between Schaan and Dornbirn. The old city has many medieval buildings. Feldkirch is the seat of a Roman Catholic bishopric and of a chamber of commerce. There are a number of educational institutions, among them a teachers' seminary and the Jesuit school of Stella Matutina. The Schattenburg castle is now a museum. There are a number of cotton mills. The city belonged to the counts of Montfort, who in 1375 sold the territory to Austria. 15,045 (1951).

Félegyháza (fā'ledy'.hä'zô). See **Kiskunfélegyháza.**

Félibien (fā.lē.byaṅ), **André.** [Title, Sieur **des Avaux et de Javercy.**] b. at Chartres, France, May 8, 1619; d. at Paris, June 11, 1695. French architect, poet, and writer (especially on art). A friend of Nicolas Poussin and a

protégé of both Nicolas Fouquet and Jean Baptiste Colbert, he was appointed (1666) historiographer to Louis XIV of France. He was a member (1663) of the Academy of Inscriptions and secretary (1671) of the Academy of Architecture. His chief written work is *Entretiens sur les vies et sur les ouvrages des plus excellents peintres anciens et modernes* (1666–88).

Félibien, Michel. b. at Chartres, France, Sept. 14, 1666; d. at Paris, Sept. 25, 1719. French historian; son of André Félibien. He was the author of *Histoire de l'abbaye royale de Saint-Denis* (1706).

Félibres (fā.lēbr), **Les.** Members of a brotherhood of modern Provençal poets. The movement was originated by Joseph Roumanille, who revived (c1835) Provençal as a literary language. He was followed by Frédéric Mistral and five other poets, all living at or near Avignon. In time this brotherhood came to be a great literary society, with affiliated organizations in other parts of France and in Spain. Among the members have been Aubanel, Brunet, Camille Raybaud, Mathieu, and Félix Gras. The brotherhood of the Félibrige was formally founded on May 21, 1854.

Felice (fā.lē'chā), **Fortunato Bartolommeo.** b. at Rome, Aug. 24, 1723; d. at Yverdon, Switzerland, Feb. 7, 1789. Italian writer, author of an encyclopedia (1770–80) and other works.

Felicitas Julia (fē.lis'i.tas jōl'yą, jō'li.ą). An ancient name of **Lisbon,** Portugal.

Felisbravo (fē.lis.brä'vō). Prince of Persia in Sir Richard Fanshawe's translation of *Querer Por Solo Querer* (*To Love for Love's Sake*), a romantic drama written in Spanish by Mendoza in 1649.

Felix (fē'liks). Surname of **Sulla, Lucius Cornelius.**

Felix I, Saint. d. 274. Pope from 269 to 274. He was martyred in the persecutions under Aurelian.

Felix II. d. Nov. 22, 365. Antipope from 355 to 358. He was chosen by the Arian party to succeed Liberius, who had been banished. On the return of Liberius he was expelled from Rome.

Felix III, Saint. d. 492. Pope from 483 to 492. He excommunicated the patriarch of Constantinople in 484 or 485, which act produced the first (Acacian) schism between the Eastern and the Western Church.

Felix IV, Saint. d. 530. Pope from 526 to 530. He was elevated to the papal see through the influence of Theodoric, king of the East Goths, but ruled with prudence and in the interests of religion rather than secular politics.

Felix V. [Original name, **Amadeus of Savoy.**] b. at Chambéry, in Savoy, Dec. 4, 1383; d. at Ripaille, on the Lake of Geneva, Jan. 7, 1451. Antipope from 1440 to 1449. He was the son of Amadeus VII, Count of Savoy, succeeded as count (Amadeus VIII) in 1391, was created duke in 1416, and abdicated in 1434. He was elected (1439) by the Council of Basel.

Felix, Antonius. Roman procurator of Judea. He was a freedman of Antonia, mother of the emperor Claudius I, and was the brother of the latter's favorite, the freedman Pallas. He was appointed procurator of Judea c55, and governed his province from Caesarea, whither Saint Paul was sent to him for trial after his arrest at Jerusalem (Acts, xxiii. 23, 24). He married Drusilla, daughter of Agrippa I and wife of Azizus, king of Emesa, whom he induced her to desert, and procured the assassination of the high priest Jonathan, who had offended him by unpalatable advice. He was recalled c60 A.D., and was saved from the consequences of his tyranny and extortion by the intercession of his brother with the emperor Nero.

Félix (fā.lēks), **Célestin Joseph.** b. at Neuville-sur-Escaut, near Valenciennes, France, June 28, 1810; d. at Lille, France, July 6, 1891. French Jesuit preacher.

Felix (fē'liks), **Don.** In Susannah Centlivre's comedy *The Wonder, or a Woman keeps a Secret,* a Portuguese gentleman in love with Violante. His lively jealousy is roused by Violante's unusual accomplishment of keeping another's secret. Garrick played this part on his last appearance.

Félix (fā.lēks), **Élisa** or **Élisabeth.** See **Rachel.**

Felix Holt, the Radical (fē'liks hōlt'). Novel by George Eliot, published in 1866.

Felixmarte of Hyrcania (fē'liks.märt; hėr.kā'ni.ą). Old Spanish romance. It was one of those said to be in the library of Don Quixote, Cervantes's hero.

Felix of Urgel (fē'liks, ör.gel'; Spanish, fā'liks, ör.нel'). d. early in the 9th century. Bishop of Urgel (Spain), a champion of the adoption heresy.

Felix of Valois (fē'liks, val'wä; French, fā.lēks, vȧ.lwȧ). b. in Valois, France, April 19, 1127; d. at the monastery of Cerfroi, on the border of Brie and Valois, France, Nov. 4, 1212. French monk; one of the founders of the Trinitarians.

Felixstowe (fē'lik.stō). Urban district and seaside resort in E England, in East Suffolk, situated on the North Sea between the estuaries of the rivers Deben and Orwell ab. 11 mi. SE of Ipswich, ab. 85 mi. NE of London by rail. It was formerly a fishing village, but has become a seaside resort since the building of the railroad. 15,080 (1951).

Felkin (fel'kin), **Ellen Thorneycroft.** [Maiden name, **Fowler.**] b. at Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, England, April 9, 1860; d. at Bournemouth, Hampshire, England, June 22, 1929. English novelist and poet; daughter of Sir Henry Hartley Fowler (1830–1911). She was the author of *Songs and Sonnets* (1888), *Verses, Grave and Gay* (1891), *Verses, Wise or Otherwise* (1895), and of once-popular moral, religious, and didactic novels such as *Concerning Isabel Carnaby* (1898), *A Double Thread* (1899), *The Farringdons* (1900), *Fuel of Fire* (1902), *Place and Power* (1903), *Kate of Kate Hall* (1904), *In Subjection* (1906), *Miss Fallowfield's Fortune* (1908), *The Wisdom of Folly* (1910), *The Lower Pool* (1923), and *Signs and Wonders* (1926).

Fell (fel), **John.** b. probably at Longworth, Berkshire, England, June 23, 1625; d. July 10, 1686. English scholar and prelate. He was educated at Oxford, served under the standard of Charles I in the English Civil War, and was made dean of Christ Church, Oxford, in 1660, and bishop of Oxford in 1675. His chief work is *The Interest of England Stated . . .* (1659). He is said to have edited *A Paraphrase and Annotations upon the Epistles of St. Paul* (1675), often quoted as Fell's Paraphrase. He was satirized by Tom Brown in the epigram beginning "I do not like thee, Dr. Fell," said to have been paraphrased extempore from Martial's "Non amo te, Sabidi," on penalty of expulsion from Oxford if he failed.

Fellahs (fel'ąz). [Arabic plural, **Fellahin, Fellaheen** (fel.ą.hēn').] Term applied to the farmers and, by extension, the peasant class (which is virtually the same thing) in all Arabic-speaking countries. The Egyptian fellahin are largely the descendants of the ancient Egyptians. They have given up their own language, Coptic, for Arabic, and have for the most part adopted Islam. In physical appearance they have preserved the old Egyptian type. They are medium-sized, and have a reddish brown complexion and standard Mediterranean racial features.

Fellata (fe.lä'tä). See **Fulani.**

Fellbach (fel'bäch). Town in S Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Württemberg-Baden, American Zone, formerly in the free state of Württemberg, situated between the Neckar and Rems rivers W of Stuttgart. It has important manufactures of electrical and precision instruments, and also metallurgical, paper and leather goods, and toy manufactures, and canneries. The surrounding district specializes in market gardening. 19,314 (1950).

Fellenberg (fel'ęn.berk), **Philipp Emanuel von.** b. at Bern, Switzerland, June 27, 1771; d. there, Nov. 21, 1844. Swiss philanthropist and educator. Interested in the improvement of Swiss agriculture and education, he established agricultural and other schools at Hofwyl, near Bern.

Fellenius (fe.lā'nē.ůs), **Wolmar Knut Axel.** b. in Sweden, Sept. 10, 1876—. Swedish hydraulic engineer. He was graduated (1898) from the Royal Technical University at Stockholm, was city architect and engineer (1903–05) at Härnösand (1903–05), was chief engineer (1905–11) of the new harbor works at Göteborg, and served as professor of hydraulic works (1911–43) at the Royal Technical University. He became (1935) president of the International Association for Hydraulic Structures Research.

Feller (fe.ler), **François Xavier de.** b. at Brussels, Belgium, Aug. 18, 1735; d. at Regensburg, Bavaria, May 23, 1802. Belgian writer. He published *Biographie universelle, ou dictionnaire historique et littéraire* (1781) and others.

Feller (fel'ėr), **Robert William Andrew.** [Called **Bob Feller.**] b. at Van Meter, Iowa, 1918—. American

baseball player. A right-handed pitcher commanding an impressively fast ball, his entire career in major baseball has been as a member of the Cleveland Indians of the American League. His strikeout of 18 batters of the Detroit Tigers in one game (1938), and his total of 348 strikeouts in one season (1946) were major league records. In his first eight seasons of major league play (with time out to serve in the U.S. navy, 1941–45), he pitched ten one-hit and two no-hit games and in 1951 set a modern record by adding another no-hit game.

Felling (fel'ing). Urban district in NE England, in Durham, ab. 271 mi. N of London by rail. 25,286 (1951).

Fellowes (fel'ōz), **Edmund Horace.** b. at London, Nov. 11, 1870—. English musicologist, noted for his research in the field of English madrigals. He is the editor of *English Madrigal School* (1913–24) and *English School of Lutenist Song-Writers*, and author of *The English Madrigal Composers* (1921) and *English Madrigal Verse.*

Fellows (fel'ōz), Sir **Charles.** b. at Nottingham, England, in August, 1799; d. at London, Nov. 8, 1860. English traveler and archaeologist. In 1838 and subsequent years he explored parts of Asia Minor, discovering, among other ancient sites, the ruins of Xanthus in Lycia. His collection illustrating Lycian archaeology is now in the British Museum. He published several works on the Lycian explorations.

Felltham or **Feltham** (fel'thąm), **Owen.** b. at Mutford, Suffolk, England, c1602; d. at Great Billing, Northamptonshire, England, 1668. English author. He was either secretary or chaplain in the family of the earl of Thomond, in Northamptonshire. He was an ardent Royalist, and in a poem entitled *Epitaph to the Eternal Memory of Charles the First . . . Inhumanly murthered by a perfidious Party of His prevalent Subjects*, refers to Charles as "Christ the Second."

Felsenthal (fel'zẹn.täl), **Bernhard.** b. at Münchweiler, in Rhenish Bavaria, 1822; d. at Chicago, 1908. American rabbi and author. He came (1854) to the U.S., and in 1861 became the first rabbi of the Sinai Congregation at Chicago, where he served (1864–87) as rabbi of Zion Congregation. He was one of the founders of the Jewish Publication Society of America and the American Jewish Historical Society, and served as vice-president of the Federation of American Zionists. Author of *Jüdisches Schulwesen in America* (1866) and *The Beginnings of the Chicago Sinai Congregation* (1899).

Felsina (fel'si.nạ). Ancient name of **Bologna,** city.

Felsing (fel'zing), **Georg Jakob.** b. at Darmstadt, Germany, July 22, 1802; d. there, June 9, 1883. German engraver.

Felsőgalla (fel'shė.gôl'lô). Town in NW Hungary, in the Vertes Hegység mountains, between Budapest and Győr. 17,110 (1941).

Felt (felt), **Dorr Eugene.** b. at Beloit, Wis., March 18, 1862; d. Aug. 7, 1930. American inventor and manufacturer of calculating machines, notably a comptometer for which he received a patent in 1887, three years after he devised it. He was founder (1887) and president (1887 *et seq.*) of the Felt and Tarrant Manufacturing Company.

Feltham (fel'tąm). Urban district in SE England, in Middlesex, ab. 15 mi. W of Waterloo station, London. The district is both industrial and residential in character. 44,830 (1951).

Feltham, Owen. See **Felltham** or **Feltham, Owen.**

Feltman (felt'mąn), **John.** Original name of **Archibald, Jules François.**

Felton (fel'tọn), **Alfred.** b. at Maldon, Essex, England, Dec. 8, 1831; d. at St. Kilda, Victoria, Australia, Jan. 8, 1934. Australian wholesale and manufacturing druggist and public benefactor. He went to Australia in 1853; eventually in association with F. S. Grimwade he developed an extensive drug business, and had many other business interests. A bachelor, he early began contributing liberally to charity and collecting works of art. On his death he willed his residuary estate of 378,033 pounds to the state, with half of the income going to charity, and half going to the National Gallery at Victoria for the purchase of articles of artistic and educational value, calculated "to raise and improve public taste." The capital fund has grown to more than a million pounds; the fund has given the Victoria gallery the richest art collection in Australia and one which is considered the best in the British Commonwealth outside the United Kingdom.

Felton, Cornelius Conway. b. at West Newbury, Mass., Nov. 6, 1807; d. at Chester, Pa., Feb. 26, 1862. American classical scholar, president of Harvard University (1860–62). His chief work is *Greece, Ancient and Modern* (1867).

Felton, John. b. c1595; hanged at Tyburn, London, Nov. 28, 1628. English assassin. He entered the army at an early age, and served as a lieutenant under Sir Edward Cecil at Cádiz in 1625. Made reckless by poverty, and inflamed by the reading of the remonstrance of Parliament against the collection of tonnage and poundage (a tax on wine, wool, etc., imported and exported) by Charles I, he assassinated (Aug. 23, 1628) George Villiers, 1st Duke of Buckingham, who had refused him the command of a company.

Felton, Rebecca. [Maiden name, **Latimer.**] b. near Decatur, Ga., June 10, 1835; d. at Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 24, 1930. American author, first U.S. woman senator (1922); wife (married 1853) of William Harrell Felton. She was a regular contributor of comment on public affairs to the Atlanta *Journal*, advocating equal political rights for women, prohibition, and penal reform in Georgia. She was appointed (Oct. 3, 1922) U.S. senator, and served until her successor, Senator Walter F. George, was sworn in on Nov. 22, 1922. Her written works include *My Memoirs of Georgia Politics* (1911) and *Country Life in Georgia* (1919).

Felton, William Harrell. b. in Oglethorpe County, Ga., June 19, 1823; d. at Cartersville, Ga., Sept. 24, 1909. American political leader; husband of Rebecca Felton.

Feltonville (fel'tọn.vil). A former name of **Hudson,** Mass.

Feltre (fel'trā). [Ancient name, **Feltria.**] Town and commune in NE Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Veneto, in the province of Belluno, ab. 45 mi. NW of Venice. It has electromechanical industries and grain and cattle markets. There are a castle, palaces, and a theater partly designed by Palladio; in the cathedral is a Renaissance tomb by Tullio Lombardi. The town, strategically located, was in the early Middle Ages sacked by Alaric and by Attila, and occupied successively by Franks, Hungarians, bishop-counts under the German emperors, the Scaligers, and the Austrians before it submitted to Venetian rule in 1404. Buildings of interest to tourists were undamaged in World War II. Pop. of commune, 17,777 (1936); of town, 6,098 (1936).

Feltre (feltr), Duc **de.** A title of **Clarke, Henri Jacques Guillaume.**

Female Patriotism. Tragedy by John D. Burk, published in 1798.

Female Quixote (kē.hō'tẹ̄), **The.** Novel by Charlotte Lennox, published in 1752. It was intended to ridicule the novels of the romantic school of Gomberville and Scudéry.

Female Quixotism: Exhibited in the Romantic Opinions and Extravagant Adventures of Dorcasina Sheldon (dôr.kạ.sī'nạ shel'dọn). Satirical novel by Tabitha Tenney, published in 1801.

Feme (fā'mẹ). See **Vehmgerichte.**

Feminee (fem.i.nē'). See **Femynye.**

Femme de Trente Ans (fąm dẹ träṅt äṅ), **La.** [Eng. trans., *"The Woman of Thirty."*] Novel by Honoré de Balzac, published in 1831.

Femmes Savantes (fąm sȧ.väṅt), **Les.** [Eng. trans., *"The Learned Women."*] Comedy by Molière, first played in 1672. It developed the theme of his earlier success, *Les Précieuses Ridicules*, and satirized female pedantry.

Femund (fā'mün). [Also: **Faemund, Fämund.**] Lake in E Norway, in the *län* (county) of Hedmark, ab. 85 mi. SE of Trondheim. Length, ab. 37 mi.

Femynye (fem.i.nē'). [Also: **Feminee, Feminie.**] In medieval romance, the kingdom of the Amazons. Gower and Chaucer refer to it.

Fen (fun). See **Fen Ho.**

Fenchurch (fen'chêrch), **the Cripple of.** Cripple, in Thomas Heywood's *Fair Maid of the Exchange*, who performs feats of valor, and with whom the "fair maid" is in love. She is persuaded by him to transfer her affections to a younger and uncrippled man.

Fen Country (fen). See **Fens, the.**

Fénelon (fān.lôṅ, fā.ne.lôṅ), **Bertrand de Salignac,** Marquis **de La Mothe-.** b. 1523; d. 1599. French diplomat at the English court (c1568–75). He wrote *Le Siège de Metz en 1552* (1553), *Lettres au Cardinal de Ferrare sur le voyage du roi aux Pays-Bas de l'empereur en l'an 1554* (1554), and *Mémoires touchant l'Angleterre et la Suisse* (1659).

Fénelon, François de Salignac de La Mothe-. b. at Château de Fénelon, Dordogne, France, Aug. 6, 1651; d. at Cambrai, France, Jan. 7, 1715. French prelate, orator, and author. He studied at the college of Saint Sulpice after 1669, and in 1679 was put in charge of a convent for converted Huguenot women. Probably from this experience he wrote *Traité de l'éducation des filles* (1688), which brought him to the attention of the court through Madame de Maintenon. He was appointed (1689) tutor to the duke of Burgundy, son of the Dauphin, and who later was to be heir apparent to the throne. For the duke he wrote a series of *Fables*, *Dialogues des morts* (imaginary conversations between the shades of heroes of bygone days), and his most famous work, *Télémaque* (published in 1699; a utopian novel, outlining the ideal state, framed on the search of Telemachus for his father, Ulysses).

Fénelon, Gabriel Jacques de Salignac, Marquis **de La Mothe-.** b. 1688; killed at the battle of Raucoux, Belgium, Oct. 11, 1746. French general and diplomat; nephew of François de Salignac de La Mothe-Fénelon.

Fengcheng (fung'chung'). [Also: **Fenghwangcheng, Feng-huang-cheng** (fung'hwäng'chung').] Town in NE China, in the province of Antung, in S Manchuria, situated ab. 40 mi. NW of the mouth of the Yalu River, on the Mukden-Antung railroad. It was captured from the Russians by the Japanese under Kuroki on May 6, 1904. In 1907 it was opened to international trade. Pop. ab. 25,000.

Fenger (feng'ėr), **Christian.** b. in Denmark, Nov. 3, 1840; d. March 7, 1902. American surgeon and pathologist. A graduate (1867) of the University of Copenhagen, he practiced at first in Denmark and later (1875) at Alexandria, Egypt. He settled (1877) at Chicago, where he served (1878–93) as chief pathologist of the Cook County Hospital. He was professor of surgery at the College of Physicians and Surgeons (1884 *et seq.*), at Northwestern University (1893 *et seq.*), and at Rush Medical College (1899 *et seq.*). His medical articles were published (1912) as *Collected Works of Christian Fenger*.

Fengkieh (fung'jye'). [Former name, **Kweichow**; ancient name, **Kulingchun.**] City in C China, in E Szechwan province, on the N bank of the Yangtze ab. 120 mi. by river W of Ichang. It has a strategic location at the head of the gorges. 50,000 (1922).

Feng-shui (fung'shwē'). [Eng. trans., *"wind and water."*] Chinese term for the topographical features of a landscape that make for good or ill fortune in the erection of buildings, tombs, and so forth. There are Chinese books dealing with the art of such prediction of fortune, and the system of geomancy based on these features is likewise called Feng-shui; practitioners of the art are a well-known group of diviners.

Fengtien (fung'tyen'). See **Mukden**; see also **Liaoning.**

Fêng Yü-hsiang (fung' yü'shyäng'). [Called the **"Christian General."**] b. at Chinghsien, Anhwei, China, 1880; d. in a shipboard fire while crossing the Black Sea, in August, 1948. Chinese military leader with a wide following among Kuomintang officers. In the struggle for North China (1920–28), he changed sides repeatedly. He was elected (1929) to the Kuomintang central executive committee but increasingly criticized the government, advocating (1933) resistance to Japan and urging (1937) a return to Sun Yat-sen's policy of coöperating with Chinese Communists and the U.S.S.R. After Japan's surrender (1945) he continued criticism and supported Li Chi-sen in establishing (1948) the anti-Chiang revolutionary committee of the Kuomintang. Sent (1946) to America, he died (1948) while en route to join the about-to-be-established People's Republic of China, in which his wife, Li Te-ch'üan, subsequently received (October, 1949) the post of minister of public health.

Fen Ho (fun' hō'). [Also, **Fen** (*ho* = "river").] River in N central China, in C and SW Shansi province, flowing generally S and SW to join the Hwang Ho. It flows through a region of loess hills, where the hillsides are terraced for agriculture. The Fen valley was one of the early centers of Chinese culture. Length, ab. 430 mi.

Fenian Cycle (fē'ni.an). [Also, **Finn Cycle.**] Group of heroic and romantic Irish legends of which the 3rd-century Fionn mac Cumhail (Finn MacCool) is the central figure. The exploits of Fionn and his famous warriors, the Fenians or Fianna, are told in detail along with stories of Oisin, his son, and Oscar, his grandson. Among the most famous stories included in the cycle are *The Boyhood Deeds of Fionn*, *Oisin in the Land of Youth*, *The Pursuit of Diarmuid and Grainne*, and the *Colloquy of the Old Men*, which in itself is a collection of tales about Fionn, presented as being told by Oisin to Saint Patrick. Middle and Modern Irish manuscripts dating from the 11th to the 17th century contain the material.

Fenians (fē'ni.anz). [Irish, **Fianna** or **Fianna Éireann.**] Modern English form of the Irish name applied to the bands of professional warriors who formed a militia around the high kings of Ireland up to and during the time of Fionn mac Cumhail. They are frequently called Fianna Éireann, meaning "the champions of Ireland." The central figure in the Fenian legends is Fionn mac Cumhail, who figures as Fingal in the spurious Ossianic poems of James Macpherson. The Fenians, while based on historical organized warrior bands of the 2nd and 3rd centuries, have become, with their hero Fionn, the center of a great mass of legends known as the Fenian Cycle.

Fenians (fē'ni.anz). [Full name, **Fenian Brotherhood.**] Association of Irish nationalists, founded in New York in 1857 with a view to securing the independence of Ireland. The movement soon spread over the U.S. and Ireland (where it absorbed the previously existing Phoenix Society), and among the Irish population of Great Britain, and several attempts were made at insurrection in Ireland, and at invasion of Canada from the U.S. The association was organized in district clubs called "circles," presided over by "centers," with a "head center" as chief president, and a general "senate": an organization afterward modified in some respects. Between 1863 and 1872 eleven "national congresses" were held by the Fenian Brotherhood in the U.S. after which it continued in existence as a secret society. It was forerunner of the Irish Republican Brotherhood.

Fenlands (fen'landz), **the.** See **Fens, the.**

Fenn (fen), **George Manville.** b. at Westminster, London, Jan. 3, 1831; d. Aug. 26, 1909. English author. He contributed numerous sketches and short stories to various magazines, published more than 100 books for boys, and many novels, was editor of *Cassell's Magazine*, and editor and proprietor of *Once a Week*. Among his books are *The Parson o' Dumford* (1879), *Double Cunning* (1886), *This Man's Wife* (1887), *A Crimson Crime* (1899), and *The Cankerworm* (1901).

Fennell (fen'ęl), **James.** b. Dec. 11, 1766; d. June 14, 1816. English actor and dramatist. He studied at Trinity College, Cambridge, and at Lincoln's Inn, London, and in 1787 appeared at the Theatre Royal, Edinburgh. He subsequently played at London, and about 1793 emigrated to America. He published *Linda and Clara, or the British Officer* (1791), and an *Apology* for his life (1814).

Fenno (fen'ō), **John.** b. at Boston, Aug. 12, 1751; d. at Philadelphia, Sept. 14, 1798. American editor, noted for his editorship of the Federalist organ, the *Gazette of the United States*. He served for a time in the Revolutionary War and in 1789, after suffering business reverses at Boston, moved to New York, where he established (April 11, 1789) the *Gazette of the United States*. Beginning in April, 1790, the paper was published at Philadelphia, where Fenno died during the yellow-fever epidemic that swept the city eight years later. The organ, which was subsidized by leading Federalists, particularly Alexander Hamilton, was continued by his son John Ward Fenno until 1800, when it was sold.

Fenollosa (fen.ọ.lō'sạ), **Ernest Francisco.** b. at Salem, Mass., Feb. 18, 1853; d. in September, 1908. American educator. Graduated from Harvard University in 1874, he served as professor of political economy and philosophy (1878–80) and of philosophy and logic (1880–86) at Tokyo University. He was manâger of the art department of the Imperial Museum at Tokyo (1887–90) and curator

of the department of Oriental art in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts (1890–96). He published poems, monographs on art, and other works. It was with the help of material in notes left by Fenollosa that Ezra Pound (who was Fenollosa's literary executor) produced *Cathay* (1915), *Certain Noble Plays of Japan* (1916), and *Noh, or Accomplishment* (1917).

Fenris (fen'ris). [Also: **Fenrir** (fen'rir), **Fenris-wolf**; Old Norse, **Fenrisūlfr.**] In Old Norse mythology, a gigantic wolf, offspring of Loki and the giantess Angurboda (Old Norse, *Angrbodha*), and the brother of the Midgard serpent and the goddess Hel. He was fettered by the gods with a magic cord, but freed himself at Ragnarök and swallowed Odin. He was, in his turn, slain by Vidar, Odin's son.

Fens (fenz), **the.** [Also: **the Fenlands, Fen Country.**] That part of C and E England, in parts of Lincolnshire, Northamptonshire, Huntingdonshire, Cambridgeshire, and Norfolk, which formerly abounded in fens, or marshes. It is now in great part drained and comprises a large proportion of the rich farming and grazing region known as Bedford Level.

Fentener van Vlissingen (fen'tẹ.nėr vän vlis'ing.ẹn), **Frederik Hendrik.** b. at Amsterdam, Netherlands, July 20, 1882—. Dutch economist and industrialist.

Fenton (fen'ton). Village in S Lower Michigan, in Genesee County; manufactures of cement. It is also a summer resort. 4,226 (1950).

Fenton. In Shakespeare's *Merry Wives of Windsor*, a gentleman in love with Anne Page. He intends to marry her for her money alone, but her charms subdue him.

Fenton, Edward. d. 1603. English navigator. He accompanied Sir Martin Frobisher on his second and third northwest voyages in 1577 and 1578 respectively, commanding first the *Gabriel* and then the *Judith*. In 1582–83 he commanded an expedition to China and the Moluccas by way of the Cape of Good Hope, his orders being to discover what he could of the North-West passage. He was accompanied by William Hawkins (junior) and John Drake; the expedition was a failure, reaching Brazil and then turning back.

Fenton, Elijah. b. at Shelton, Staffordshire, England, May 20, 1683; d. in August, 1730. English poet. He graduated with the degree of B.A. at Jesus College, Cambridge, in 1704, and subsequently was for a time headmaster of the grammar school at Sevenoaks. He assisted Pope in the translation of the *Odyssey*. He wrote a tragedy, *Mariamne* (acted in 1723), in which he was assisted by Southerne.

Fenton, Sir Geoffrey. d. at Dublin, Ireland, Oct. 19, 1608. English translator and politician. He was for many years principal secretary of state in Ireland, being knighted for his services in this capacity by Queen Elizabeth in 1589. His chief work is a translation of a number of novels from Boaisteau and Belleforest's *Histoires tragiques, extraictes des œuvres italiennes de Bandel* [*Bandello*], published under the title of *Certaine Tragicall Discourses written oute of French and Latine by Geffraie Fenton* (1567).

Fenton, Lavinia. [Title, Duchess of **Bolton.**] b. 1708; d. 1760. English actress. She was the daughter of a naval officer named Beswick; her mother afterward married a man named Fenton. She made her first appearance in 1726, and was successful especially as Polly Peacham in *The Beggar's Opera*.

Fenton, Reuben Eaton. b. at Carroll, N.Y., July 4, 1819; d. at Jamestown, N.Y., Aug. 25, 1885. American politician, governor of New York (1865–69) and U.S. senator from New York (1869–75).

Fentress (fen'trẹs). Former name of **Holdenville.**

Fenwick (fen'wik, fen'ik), **Benedict Joseph.** b. near Leonardtown, Md., Sept. 3, 1782; d. Aug. 11, 1846. American Roman Catholic prelate, president (1822–25) of Georgetown College (now Georgetown University).

Fenwick, Edward Dominic. b. Aug. 19, 1768; d. Sept. 26, 1832. American Roman Catholic prelate.

Fenwick, George. d. March 15, 1657. English colonial official. He settled at the mouth of the Connecticut River as agent for the patentees and governor of the fort of Saybrook in 1639. The fort having been sold to the colony of Connecticut in 1644, he returned to England in 1645. He served in the Parliamentary army during the English Civil War, was made governor of Leith and Edinburgh Castle in 1650, and was one of the eight commissioners appointed in 1651 for the government of Scotland. He was also appointed one of the commissioners for the trial of Charles I, but did not act.

Fenwick or **Fenwicke, John.** b. at Bynfield, Berkshire, England, 1618; d. in December, 1683. English settler in America and one-time officer in Cromwell's cavalry. Becoming a Quaker, he was one of those to plan a Friends' colony in America, and co-purchaser of land in western New Jersey. He arrived (1675) in America and established a colony at Salem on the Delaware River.

Fenwick, Sir John. Beheaded on Tower Hill, London, Jan. 28, 1697. English conspirator. He was descended from a Northumberland family, served in the army, in which he obtained the rank of major general (1688), and entered Parliament in 1677. He was arrested in 1696 for complicity in a plot against the life of William III, and caused a sensation by accusing Marlborough, Godolphin, Russell, Shrewsbury, and other leaders of the Whig party of treasonable negotiations with the Jacobites.

Feodor (fi.ō'dor). See **Fyodor.**

Feodosiya (fi.ọ.dô'si.yạ). [Also: **Feodosia** (-si.ạ); Tartar, **Kefé**; medieval name, **Kaffa,** Italian, **Caffa**; ancient name, **Theodosia.**] Seaport in S U.S.S.R., in the Crimean Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, ab. 58 mi. W of Kerch: a rail terminus. The Greek colony of Theodosia was founded here by Milesians. The place was the seat of an extensive trade in the Middle Ages, its population reaching 150,000. It was held by the Genoese from the 13th to the 15th century, and by the Turks from 1475 until 1774, when it was ceded to Russia. 28,400 (1936).

FEPC. See **Fair Employment Practices Committee.**

Fer (fer), **Île de.** French name of **Hierro.**

FERA. See **Federal Emergency Relief Administration.**

Feramorz (fer'ạ.mōrz). In Moore's *Lalla Rookh*, a young poet. He is Aliris, the sultan of Lower Bucharia, who is betrothed to Lalla Rookh. He wins her heart in his disguise, and reveals himself only when she is led into his presence as a bride.

Ferber (fėr'bėr), **Edna.** b. at Kalamazoo, Mich., 1887—. American novelist and short-story writer. She is the author of *Dawn O'Hara* (1911), *Buttered Side Down* (1912), *Roast Beef Medium* (1913), *Emma McChesney & Co.* (1915), *Gigolo* (1922), *Show Boat* (1926), *Cimarron* (1929), *American Beauty* (1931), *Come and Get It* (1935), *Saratoga Trunk* (1941), *Great Son* (1945), *Giant* (1952), and other books. *So Big* (1924) received a Pulitzer prize. She has also published an autobiography, *Peculiar Treasure* (1939), and is coauthor of such plays as *Our Mrs. McChesney* and *Minick*.

Ferchault de Réaumur (fer.shō dẹ rā.ō.mür), **René Antoine.** See **Réaumur, René Antoine Ferchault de.**

Ferdiad (fär'dē.ad). [Also, **Fer Diad.**] In Old Irish legend, one of the great heroes of Ulster in the time of Conchobar; friend and comrade of the hero Cuchulain. He was tricked by Medb (queen of Connacht) to fight against Cuchulain in the famous Cattle Raid of Cooley (also known as the War for the Brown Bull) and was killed by him. The story of this fight, which neither wanted, is one of the most tragic and celebrated stories in world literature.

Ferdinand (fėr'di.nand). In Shakespeare's comedy *Love's Labour's Lost*, the king of Navarre.

Ferdinand. In Shakespeare's *The Tempest*, the son of the king of Naples, and lover of Miranda.

Ferdinand. In John Webster's *Duchess of Malfi*, the count of Calabria and brother of the duchess. He is a cynical villain, who murders his sister after she has injured his family pride.

Ferdinand. In Richard Brinsley Sheridan's *Duenna*, the lover of Clara.

Ferdinand I (of *Aragon*). [Called **Ferdinand the Just**; Spanish, **Fernando.**] b. c1379; d. 1416. King of Aragon (1412–16). He served as coregent with his sister-in-law, Catherine, widow of Henry III of Castile, daughter of John of Gaunt, and mother of John II, the infant king of Castile. Ferdinand having refused the throne on the invitation of the Cortes. He was a prominent supporter of the antipope Benedict XIII at the beginning of the

Council of Constance (1414–18), but after the deposition of John XXIII and the abdication of Gregory XII he was in 1415 induced by the emperor Sigismund to withdraw his support in the interest of the unity of the church.

Ferdinand II (of *Aragon and Sicily*). See **Ferdinand V** (of *Castile*).

Ferdinand I (of *Austria*). b. at Vienna, April 19, 1793; d. at Prague, June 29, 1875. Emperor of Austria; son of Francis I, whom he succeeded on March 2, 1835. He inherited a weak constitution, mentally and physically, which compelled him to abandon the administration of the government to others, especially to the imperial chancellor Metternich, whose absolute and reactionary policy provoked the revolution of 1848. He abdicated in favor of his nephew, Francis Joseph, on Dec. 2, 1848.

Ferdinand (of *Brunswick*). b. at Brunswick, Germany, Jan. 12, 1721; d. July 3, 1792. Duke of Brunswick. He was a field marshal in the Prussian service during the Seven Years' War, and defeated the French at Krefeld in June, 1758, and at Minden on Aug. 1, 1759.

Ferdinand I (of *Bulgaria*). [Also, Prince **Maximilian Karl Leopold Maria of Saxe-Coburg.**] b. at Vienna, Feb. 26, 1861; d. at Coburg, Germany, Sept. 10, 1948. Prince (1887–1908) and king (1908–18) of Bulgaria, noted for personal ambition and expansionist policies. After his election as prince in 1887, he sought the support within the autonomous Bulgarian principality (a part of the Ottoman Empire) of militarists and extreme nationalists as the basis for a regime of personal rule. He broke the last ties (1908) with the Ottoman sultan, declaring Bulgaria an independent kingdom during a crisis between Turkey and Austria-Hungary, and with the assurance of Russia's friendship. He took the initiative in organizing the Balkan alliance (1912) against the Turkish Empire, and, with Serbia, Greece, and Montenegro, beat the Turkish power in the first Balkan War (1912–13). But Serbia, Greece, Rumania, and Turkey allied in the second Balkan War (1913) to defeat Bulgaria and to annex Macedonia to Greece and Serbia. In hope of recouping his fortunes, Ferdinand pursued a policy favorable to the Central Powers during World War I, declaring war on the Allies in 1915. He abdicated in favor of his son Boris III upon the defeat of Bulgaria in 1918, and retired to live in Germany.

Ferdinand I (of *Castile and León*). [Called **Ferdinand the Great**; Spanish, **Fernando.**] d. at León, Spain, Dec. 27 (or, according to some authorities, June 24), 1065 King of Castile and León; second son of Sancho III of Navarre, who acquired possession of Castile in 1028. He was invested by his father in 1033 with the sovereignty of Castile, which was created an independent kingdom. He defeated Bermudo III of León at Lantada, near Rio Carrion, in 1037, whereupon he became king of León also; his claim was by right of marriage, he having married Sancha, sister of Bermudo. He fought with success against the Moors, extending the Christian frontiers from the Duero (or Douro) to the Mondego, and reducing to vassalage the rulers of Toledo, Saragossa, and Seville. He assumed the title of emperor of Spain in 1056.

Ferdinand II (of *Castile and León*). See **Ferdinand II** (of *León*). Alfonso VII, who was king of both Castile and León, left Castile to Sancho III, and León to Ferdinand II. The latter attempted to seize the regency of Castile during the minority of Sancho's son Alfonso VIII.

Ferdinand III (of *Castile and León*). [Called **Ferdinand the Saint**; Spanish, **Fernando.**] b. c1200; d. 1252. King of Castile and León; son of Alfonso IX of León by Berengaria (Berenguela), sister of Henry I of Castile; his parents' marriage was declared null by the Pope on the grounds of consanguinity but the children were recognized as legitimate. He became king of Castile on the death of Henry in 1217, and succeeded his father as king of León in 1230. He captured Úbeda from the Moors in 1234, Córdoba in 1236, Jaén in 1246, and Seville in 1248. A crusader against the Albigenses and a strong supporter of the church, he was canonized by Pope Clement X in 1671, and is commemorated on May 30. He caused to be collected and to be translated into the popular tongue the *Forum Judicum*, or code of Visigothic laws, which forms one of the oldest specimens of Castilian prose. During his reign a law was passed (1230) which made of León and Castile a single inseparable kingdom. He married twice: Beatrice, his first wife was a daughter of the Hohenstaufen emperor Philip, and mother of Alfonso X; Juana, his second wife, daughter of Simon, Count of Ponthieu, was the mother of Eleanor of Castile, who married Edward I of England.

Ferdinand IV (of *Castile and León*). [Called **Ferdinand the Summoned**; Spanish, **Fernando.**] b. 1285; d. at Jaén, Spain, Sept. 7, 1312. King of Castile and León; son of Sancho IV, whom he succeeded in 1295.

Ferdinand V (of *Castile*). [Called **Ferdinand the Catholic**; additional titles, **Ferdinand II** (of *Aragon and Sicily*), **Ferdinand III** (of *Naples*).] b. at Sos, in Aragon, Spain, March 10, 1452; d. at Madrigalejo, in Estremadura, Spain, Jan. 23 (or, according to some authorities, Feb. 23), 1516. King of Castile. He was the son of John II of Navarre and Aragon, who associated him with himself in the government of Aragon in 1466, and in 1468 declared him king of Sicily. In October, 1469, he married Isabella, sister of Henry IV of Castile, and heiress of that throne. Ferdinand and Isabella were, on the death of Henry in 1474, recognized as joint sovereigns of Castile by the nobles and the junta of Segovia; but a strong party, including the marquis of Villena, the grand master of Calatrava, and the archbishop of Toledo, supported by Alfonso V of Portugal and Louis XI of France, declared in favor of Juana "la Beltraneja" (i.e., daughter of Beltran), whom Henry had in his will acknowledged as his legitimate child and designated as his successor. Ferdinand defeated Alfonso at Toro, with the result that the whole of Castile submitted to Isabella and her consort in 1479. He succeeded his father in Aragon in the same year (Navarre going to his sister Leonora de Foix). In 1482 he resumed the war against the Moors, which resulted in the conquest of Granada in 1492. He joined in 1495 the emperor, the Pope, and the states of Milan and Venice against Charles VIII of France, who was expelled from Naples, and Ferdinand ascended the Neapolitan throne in 1504. After the death of Isabella, Nov. 26, 1504, and the death of Philip I, husband of their daughter Juana, he was proclaimed regent of Castile, Juana going mad when her husband died in 1506. In an attempt to circumvent the claims of Philip's line (the Hapsburgs), he married (1505) Germaine de Foix, but their only son died in infancy, and Philip's son inherited as Charles I (Charles V of the Holy Roman Empire). In 1511 he formed an alliance with Venice and Pope Julius II for the expulsion of the French from Italy. Navarre, on the other hand, entered into an alliance with France. This gave him a pretext for invading Navarre, which was conquered in 1512, and incorporated with Castile in 1515. He thus united under his sway the four kingdoms into which Spain was at this time divided (Aragon, Castile, Granada, and Navarre), besides Sicily and Naples. The chief events of his reign, besides those already mentioned, were the establishment of the Inquisition at Seville (1480), the annexation to the crown of the grand-mastership of the military orders of Calatrava (1487), Alcantara (1494), and San Jago (1499), the expulsion of the Jews (1492) and of the Moors (1502), and the discovery of America by Columbus.

Ferdinand VI and **Ferdinand VII** (of *Castile and León*). See **Ferdinand VI** and **Ferdinand VII** (of *Spain*).

Ferdinand I (of the *Holy Roman Empire*). b. at Alcalá de Henares, Spain, March 10, 1503; d. at Vienna, July 25, 1564. Emperor (1558–64) of the Holy Roman Empire; younger brother of the emperor Charles V. He married in 1521 the princess Anna of Hungary, on the death of whose brother, Louis II, at Mohács in 1526, he was elected king of Bohemia and Hungary. His title to the throne of Hungary was disputed by John I (John Zápolya), who, supported by the Turks, obtained possession of a part of the country. The struggle continued under Zápolya's successor John II (John Sigismund), truce following uneasy truce; Ferdinand retained only a small part of Hungary and paid tribute to the Turks for that. He became in 1521 president of the council of regency appointed to govern Germany during the emperor's absence in Spain, was elected king of the Romans in 1531, and became emperor on the abdication of Charles in 1558. He exerted himself, but with little success, to settle the religious disputes between the Protestants and the Roman Catholics in Germany. He fought in the war of the Schmalkaldic

League (1546–47), but after that maintained a more neutral position. He negotiated the treaty between the emperor and the elector Maurice of Saxony in 1552, and was responsible for the peace of Augsburg (1555). In 1591 Charles and Ferdinand succeeded Maximilian I in the Austrian dominions, and in 1521–22 Charles relinquished his share in this sovereignty to his brother.

Ferdinand II (of the *Holy Roman Empire*). b. at Graz, Styria, Austria, July 9, 1578; d. at Vienna, Feb. 15, 1637. Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire. He was the son of Charles, Duke of Styria, by Maria of Bavaria, and cousin of the emperor Matthias, whom he succeeded as king of Bohemia in 1617, as king of Hungary in 1618, and as emperor in 1619. In 1619 he was deposed from the throne of Bohemia by the Protestant estates of that kingdom, who were irritated by infringements of the *Majestätsbrief* of 1609, and who chose as his successor the elector palatine Frederick V, head of the Protestant Union and of the German Calvinists. He allied himself with Maximilian I, Duke of Bavaria, head of the Catholic League, and with Spain, and with the Lutheran elector of Saxony, thereby setting into motion the Thirty Years' War. Frederick having been overthrown in the battle on the White Mountain, near Prague (Nov. 8, 1620), Ferdinand destroyed the *Majestätsbrief* and extirpated Protestantism in Bohemia. His entire reign was occupied with the war against the Protestants (Mansfeld, Christian of Brunswick, Christian IV of Denmark, and Gustavus II (Gustavus Adolphus) of Sweden); but before his death, owing to the murder of his general Wallenstein (undoubtedly with his complicity), the opposition of Richelieu, and the ability of the Swedish generals, he lost all hope of crushing Protestantism.

Ferdinand III (of the *Holy Roman Empire*). b. at Graz, Styria, Austria, July 11 (or 13), 1608; d. at Vienna, April 2, 1657. Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire; son of Ferdinand II. On the assassination of Wallenstein in 1634, he was invested with the nominal command of the imperial army (the real command being exercised by Gallas) and took part in the victory over the Swedes at Nördlingen (Sept. 6, 1634). He succeeded his father in Hungary (1625), Bohemia (1627), Germany (1636), and elsewhere, and in the empire in 1637. Soon after Ferdinand's accession to the empire, however, the war began to go against the imperial forces, and as defeat followed defeat, Ferdinand entered into negotiations for an end to the fighting. In 1648, the peace of Westphalia ended the Thirty Years' War and stripped the empire of all but the Hapsburg lands. The remainder of Ferdinand's reign was devoted to reconstruction, although he sent an army to Italy in 1656 to fight with the Spanish against the French, and allied himself with the Poles to resist Swedish aggression.

Ferdinand I (of *León*). See **Ferdinand I** (of *Castile and León*).

Ferdinand II (of *León*). [Spanish, **Fernando.**] d. 1188. King of León (1157–88); son of Alfonso VII. His repudiation of Urraca, his wife, involved him in a war with his father-in-law, Alfonso I of Portugal, whom he defeated and captured at Badajoz in 1167. An attempt to gain the regency of Castile during the minority of Alfonso VIII, his nephew, failed. He gained a brilliant victory over the Moors at Santarém (c1181). During his reign the great military order of Alcantara was chartered (1177) by Pope Alexander III.

Ferdinand I (of *Naples*). b. 1423; d. Jan. 25, 1494. King of Naples; illegitimate son of Alfonso V of Aragon (Alfonso I of Sicily and Naples). Pope Calixtus III refused to recognize his title to the kingdom, which his father had bequeathed him in 1458; and John of Anjou, son of René I of Naples, thinking to regain the throne of his ancestors, attacked and defeated him on July 7, 1460. He made his peace with the successor of Calixtus, Pope Pius II, and with the aid of the Albanian chief Scanderbeg inflicted a decisive defeat on John of Anjou at Troja (Aug. 18, 1462). He lost Otranto to the Turks in 1480, but his son Alfonso recaptured it in 1481. In 1485 the nobles, backed by Pope Innocent VIII, revolted, but Ferdinand put down the uprising and killed many of the leaders.

Ferdinand II (of *Naples*). b. July 26, 1469; d. Oct. 7 (or, according to some authorities, Sept. 7), 1496. King of Naples (1495–96); son of Alfonso II and grandson of Ferdinand I. His father abdicated in his favor on the invasion of his dominions by Charles VIII of France. Naples was occupied by the French, and Ferdinand had to flee, but regained his throne by the aid of Gonzalo de Córdoba, the general of Ferdinand V of Castile.

Ferdinand III (of *Naples*). See **Ferdinand V** (of *Castile*).

Ferdinand IV (of *Naples*). See **Ferdinand I** (of the *Two Sicilies*).

Ferdinand I (of *Portugal*). b. c1345; d. 1383. King of Portugal (1367–83); son of Pedro I of Portugal. On the death of Pedro el Cruel, king of Castile and León, in 1369, he claimed the throne of Castile, which was seized by Henry II (Henry of Trastamara), illegitimate brother of Pedro. He renounced his claim in 1371, after some indecisive fighting, agreeing to marry Henry's sister. But he fell in love with the wife of one of his courtiers, dissolved her marriage, and made her queen. He then allied himself with John of Gaunt to unseat Henry, but their campaign failed. He backed the Englishman again after Henry's death in 1379, then made a separate peace, the heir to the Portuguese throne marrying John I of Castile. But the Portuguese had had enough of his intrigues and on his death a revolution placed on the throne his natural brother, John, grand master of the order of Aviz. Ferdinand was the last of the direct Burgundian line, which had reigned in Portugal from c1112.

Ferdinand II (of *Portugal*). b. at Vienna, Oct. 29, 1816; d. Dec. 15, 1885. Titular king of Portugal; son of the duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. He married Maria II of Portugal in 1836, and was regent (1853–55) on the accession of his son Pedro V, and again on the accession (1861) of his son Louis. In 1862, after the deposition of King Otto I of Greece, he was offered the Greek crown; in 1869, when the Spanish succession was suspended after the abdication of Isabella II, he refused the crown of that country.

Ferdinand I (of *Rumania*). [Also, Prince **Ferdinand** of **Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen.**] b. at Sigmaringen, Prussia, Aug. 24, 1865; d. in Rumania, 1927. King of Rumania (1914–27), who guided his country's destinies through World War I, a period which brought great territorial gains for the nation. He was recognized (1889) as heir presumptive to the childless Carol I, his uncle. During the period when he was crown prince, he reorganized the Rumanian army and led it against Bulgaria in the second Balkan War (1913). In 1893 he married Marie, daughter of the duke of Edinburgh, second son of Queen Victoria of England. Despite the fact that he was a member of the Hohenzollern family, Ferdinand sided with the neutral party in Rumania when World War I broke out; after he became king, he found it necessary to enter the war on the side of the Allies and soon found almost all his country overrun by the Central Powers. However, as the result of the war, Rumania gained Bessarabia, Bukovina, Transylvania, and the Banat.

Ferdinand (of *Spain*). Title sometimes given to kings who ruled only parts of Spain, such as Aragon, Castile, and León. For kings of Spain named Ferdinand see also under **Ferdinand** (of *Aragon*), **Ferdinand** (of *Castile and León*), **Ferdinand** (of *León*). **Ferdinand V** (of *Castile*), who was the husband of Isabella of Castile, was the patron of Columbus. Strictly speaking, until Ferdinand VI, there may be said to have been no "Ferdinand of Spain," but the chronology of Spanish kings actually (and quite properly) includes various of the Ferdinands mentioned above.

Ferdinand VI (of *Spain*). [Called **Ferdinand the Wise**; Spanish, **Fernando.**] b. at Madrid, Sept. 23, 1712; d. at Villaviciosa, Spain, Aug. 10, 1759. King of Spain; son of Philip V, whom he succeeded in 1746. He was a party to the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle (October, 1748), which terminated the War of the Austrian Succession (1740–48). He maintained a strict neutrality on the outbreak of the Seven Years' War in 1756, notwithstanding the overtures both of England and of France, the former of which offered Gibraltar and the latter Minorca as the price of his assistance. Of a weak constitution and a melancholy temperament, he withdrew as far as practicable from European politics, abandoning the government to his ministers Ensenada, Carvajal, and Wall, who took into their counsels the queen, Maria Magdalena Barbara de Braganza, daughter of John V of Portugal, the royal

confessor Rabago, and the singer Farinelli, who acquired an extraordinary influence over the king. On the death of the queen in 1758, he fell into an extreme melancholy, which developed into insanity.

Ferdinand VII (of *Spain*). [Spanish, **Fernando.**] b. at San Ildefonso, near Madrid, Oct. 14, 1784; d. at Madrid, Sept. 29, 1833. King of Spain; son of Charles IV. He ascended the throne on March 19, 1808, a popular revolution at Aranjuez having compelled his father to abdicate. On May 6, 1808, he was forced by Napoleon to renounce his throne, and was interned, during Joseph Bonaparte's rule in Spain, at Valençay, France. At the instigation of his fourth wife, Maria Christina of Naples, he abolished the Salic law by the pragmatic sanction of March 20, 1830, making his daughter Isabella his heir in place of his brother Don Carlos, and setting the stage for the Carlist wars. During Ferdinand's reign the American possessions of Spain revolted and were lost.

Ferdinand I (of *Tuscany*). See **Medici, Ferdinand de'** (1549–1609).

Ferdinand II (of *Tuscany*). See **Medici, Ferdinand de'** (1610–70).

Ferdinand III (of *Tuscany*). b. at Florence, May 6, 1769; d. there, June 18, 1824. Grand duke of Tuscany and archduke of Austria; younger son of the emperor Leopold II, whom he succeeded as grand duke in 1790. He reigned until 1799, and from 1814 to 1824.

Ferdinand IV (of *Tuscany*). b. June 10, 1835; d. at Salzburg, Austria, Jan. 17, 1908. Grand duke of Tuscany; son of Leopold II, whom he succeeded in 1859. He was deposed in 1860 when the Tuscans voted to consolidate with Sardinia.

Ferdinand I (of the *Two Sicilies*). [Additional title, **Ferdinand IV** (of *Naples*).] b. at Naples, Italy, Jan. 12, 1751; d. there, Jan. 4, 1825. King of the Two Sicilies; son of Don Carlos de Bourbon (afterwards Charles III of Spain). He reigned in Naples (1759–1806 and 1815–25, the interval being occupied by the French domination), and in Sicily (1759–1825). He consolidated his states as the Two Sicilies in 1816. He succeeded to the thrones of Naples and Sicily when his father became king of Spain in 1759. During his minority Bernardo Tanucci was regent and maintained a comparatively liberal regime, but the king's marriage (1768) to Marie Caroline, sister of Marie Antoinette of France, instituted a reactionary period. Tanucci was dismissed and the Englishman John Acton became prime minister. When Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette were beheaded in 1794, Ferdinand joined the coalition against France; the defeat of his troops caused him to flee to Sicily, while the French established the Parthenopean Republic (1799). The withdrawal of the French led to the collapse of the republic and Ferdinand saw to it that the rebels were severely punished. He signed (1805) a treaty of neutrality with France, but immediately afterwards made an alliance with Austria and permitted Austrian troops to land at Naples. After the French victory at Austerlitz (1805), he fled again to Sicily, where he maintained himself under the protection of the English. Because of English insistence, he granted a liberal constitution and made his son (later his successor as Francis I) regent. When he was restored in 1815, he repudiated the constitution and began a campaign of suppression of liberal elements. A revolt in 1820 forced a new liberal constitution from him, but Austrian troops aided him in reëstablishing himself and he spent the last years of his reign persecuting the liberal and popular movements in the kingdom.

Ferdinand II (of the *Two Sicilies*). [Called **"King Bomba."**] b. at Palermo, Sicily, Jan. 12, 1810; d. at Naples, Italy, May 22, 1859. King of the Two Sicilies (1830–59); son of Francis I, whom he succeeded. His oppressive and despotic reign provoked numerous political disturbances, which culminated in 1848 in a popular rising in Sicily, the first of the revolts that swept Europe that year. This rising was quelled in 1849 by the bombardment of the principal cities of Sicily, an expedient which acquired for him his epithet Bomba. His treatment of political suspects was made the subject of two letters addressed to the earl of Aberdeen by Gladstone, who visited Naples in 1850.

Ferdinand, Count Fathom (fa*th*'o͝m), **Adventures of.** Novel by Tobias Smollett, published in 1753; so called from the name of its hero, who is a repulsive scoundrel.

Ferdinandea (fer.dē.nän.dā'ä). See **Graham Island,** in the Mediterranean.

Ferdinand Maximilian Joseph (mak.si.mil'yan jō'zef). Full name of **Maximilian** (of *Mexico*).

Ferdinand the Catholic. See **Ferdinand V** (of *Castile*).

Ferdinand the Great. See **Ferdinand I** (of *Castile and León*).

Ferdinand the Just. See **Ferdinand I** (of *Aragon*).

Ferdinand the Saint. See **Ferdinand III** (of *Castile and León*).

Ferdinand the Wise. See **Ferdinand VI** (of *Spain*).

Ferdus (fėr'dös). See **Firdausi.**

Fère (fer), **La.** See **La Fère.**

Fère-Champenoise (fer.shäṅ.pę.nwäz). [Also, **La Fère Champenoise.**] Town in NE France, in the department of Marne, ab. 22 mi. SW of Châlons-sur-Marne. Here on March 25, 1814, the coalition of anti-Napoleonic powers defeated the French. Pop. ab. 2,000.

Ferentino (fe.ren.tē'nō). [Ancient name, **Ferentinum.**] Town and commune in C Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Latium, in the province of Frosinone, ab. 42 mi. SE of Rome. It has thermal springs, which are visited by people suffering from skin ailments and certain other diseases. Structures of interest include walls and gates of the Roman period, a Romanesque cathedral, and various medieval churches. A very old town, it early became an ally of Rome. It accepted Christianity at an early date and remained under papal rule. Considerable damage was suffered during World War II by the churches of San Francesco and San Valentino, but repairs have been completed or are being carried out. Pop. of commune, 15,516 (1936); of town, 7,405 (1936).

Ferento (fe.ren'tō). [Ancient name, **Ferentum.**] Ruined city in C Italy, ab. 5½ mi. N of Viterbo. It contains extensive Etruscan, Roman, and medieval remains, which have been excavated. The ancient theater is of particular interest. Ferento was the birthplace of the emperor Otho.

Fergana (fer.gä'na). [Also: **Ferghana, Fergana** (or **Ferghana**) **Valley.**] Region and former province of the Russian general government of Turkistan, in C Asia, in the upper valley of the Syr Darya. It corresponded to part of the ancient Sogdiana, and was formed from the khanate of Kokand by Russia in 1876. It is now partly incorporated in the Fergana *oblast* (region) of the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic, partly in the Tadzhik and Kirghiz republics, of the U.S.S.R.

Fergana. [Also: **Ferghana;** former names, **Skobelev, Novy Margelan.**] City in S U.S.S.R., in NE Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic, in the Fergana basin ab. 10 mi. SE of Margelan. It was founded by the Russians in 1876 as an administrative center. It is now an important center for the manufacture of cotton and silk textiles, and clothing. 34,700 (1933).

Fergus (fėr'gus). Industrial village in Ontario, Canada, in the S part of the province, ab. 43 mi. NW of Hamilton: manufactures of household appliances, notably washing machines. 3,387 (1951).

Fergus Falls. City in W Minnesota, county seat of Otter Tail County, on the Red River: center for coöperative creameries. It has an electric power station and is a shipping point for poultry. 12,917 (1950).

Fergus mac Erc (mak ārk'). [Also, **Fergus I.**] Legendary king of Scotland; brother of a king of Ireland in the 5th century. Fergus is said to be the first Irish king of Scotland. His legend is that early in the 6th century he begged the loan of the coronation stone of Ireland (the Lia Fail, a stone which in pagan times always cried out under every lawful king of Ireland who was crowned upon it, but has not cried out since the birth of Christ). His brother sent the stone, and Fergus was crowned. It is said that he never returned it, but that it is the very Stone of Scone which was taken to England by Edward I in 1297, the coronation stone which is now in Westminster Abbey.

Fergus MacIvor (mak.ē'vor). See **MacIvor, Fergus.**

Ferguson (fėr'gu.son). City in E Missouri, in St. Louis County, near St. Louis. In the decade between the last two U.S. censuses its population more than doubled. 5,724 (1940), 11,573 (1950).

Ferguson, Adam. b. at Logierait, Perthshire, Scotland, June 20, 1723; d. at St. Andrews, Scotland, Feb. 22, 1816. Scottish philosopher and historian. He graduated with the degree of M.A. from the University of St. Andrews in 1742, served as a military chaplain (1745–54), became professor of natural philosophy at Edinburgh University in 1759, and was professor of mental and moral philosophy at the same university (1764–85). In the latter year he became professor of mathematics. He published *Essay on Civil Government* (1766), *Institutes of Moral Philosophy* (1772), *History of the Progress and Termination of the Roman Republic* (1782), and *Principles of Moral and Political Science* (1792).

Ferguson, Elsie. b. at New York, Aug. 19, 1883—. American actress. She made her first professional appearance (1901) in *The Liberty Belles* at New York, later played in *The Earl of Pawtucket* (1907) at London, and subsequently played leading roles in *Such a Little Queen*, *Dolly Madison*, and *Sacred and Profane Love*. She later appeared in motion pictures.

Ferguson, James. b. at the Core of Mayen, near Rothiemay, Banffshire, Scotland, April 25, 1710; d. probably at London, Nov. 16, 1776. Scottish astronomer. In 1743 he settled at London, where he followed the profession of a portrait painter and that of a popular lecturer on scientific subjects, chiefly astronomy. He wrote *Astronomy explained on Sir Isaac Newton's Principles* (1756) and others.

Ferguson, James Edward. b. in Bell County, Tex., Aug. 31, 1871; d. at Austin, Tex., Sept. 21, 1944. American politician; husband of Miriam A. Ferguson. He became (1897) a member of the Texas bar, married (1899) Miriam A. Wallace, who later served as governor of Texas, and was elected (1914) governor of Texas. Impeached and removed (1917) from this post, he was granted amnesty (1925) by the Texas legislature.

Ferguson, John. See **John Ferguson.**

Ferguson, John Calvin. b. in Ontario, Canada, 1866; d. at Clifton Springs, N.Y., Aug. 3, 1945. Canadian publisher, in China, an authority on Chinese affairs and an expert on Eastern art. He received a B.A. (1886) and Ph.D. (1902) from Boston University, established (1888) Nanking University and served (1888–97) as its president. He was president (1897–1902) of Nanyang College at Shanghai, adviser to viceroys of Nanking (1898–1911) and Wuchang (1900–10), and to the president of the Chinese republic (1917–28). Owner and publisher of newspapers *Sin Wan Pao* (1899–1929) and Shanghai *Times* (1907–11), he was appointed (1902) secretary to the Chinese ministry of commerce, was chief secretary (1903–07) of the Imperial Chinese Railway Administration, and the only non-Chinese member of a committee appointed by the Chinese republic to examine imperial art treasures.

Ferguson, Miriam A. [Maiden name, **Wallace**; popularly called **"Ma Ferguson."**] b. in Bell County, Tex., June 13, 1875—. American politician; wife of James Edward Ferguson (1877–1944). She attended Salado College and the Baylor College for Women, was married (1899) to James E. Ferguson, later governor of Texas, and in 1924 was elected to that post, serving a second term from 1933 to 1935.

Ferguson, Patrick. b. at Pitfour, Scotland, 1744; d. on Kings Mountain, in South Carolina, Oct. 7, 1780. British army officer and inventor. At the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, he was impressed by the superior marksmanship of American riflemen and, studying the problem of improving the British rifle, devised, in 1776, a breechloader which could be fired much more rapidly than a muzzleloader. Armed with such weapons, a company of Tories under Ferguson's command played a part in the British victory at the Brandywine. During that battle, according to one account, he could have shot an American officer whose back was turned to him, but ("disgusted" by the thought) refrained, and later learned that he had spared George Washington. At the Battle of Kings Mountain in 1780, where Ferguson commanded the British forces, the worth of the breechloader was demonstrated, but he was defeated and lost his life in the engagement.

Ferguson, Robert. [Called **"the Plotter."**] d. 1714. Scottish conspirator and political pamphleteer. He removed to England c1655, and was appointed to the living of Godmersham, Kent, from which he was expelled by the Act of Uniformity in 1662. He was concerned in the Rye House plot to assassinate Charles II in 1683, and in 1696 was implicated in a similar conspiracy against William III. He wrote *History of the Revolution* (1706), *Qualifications requisite in a Minister of State* (1710), and others.

Ferguson, Sir Samuel. b. at Belfast, Ireland, March 10, 1810; d. at Howth, County Dublin, Ireland, Aug. 9, 1886. Irish poet and antiquary. He graduated (B.A., 1826) from Trinity College, Dublin, was admitted to the Irish bar in 1838, served as queen's counsel (1859–67), and was appointed (1867) deputy keeper of public records of Ireland. He was knighted in 1878. He collected all the known Ogham inscriptions of Ireland, and wrote *Lays of the Western Gael* (1865), *Congal, an Epic Poem in Five Books* (1872), *Poems* (1880), and others.

Ferguson, William Jason. b. at Baltimore, June 8, 1844; d. May 4, 1930. American actor. As a callboy at Ford's Theatre, Washington, D.C., he was the sole eyewitness (except for Booth himself) to the assassination (April 14, 1865) of Lincoln (although the theater was filled with people, no one was aware of what had happened until Booth leaped from Lincoln's box to the stage after committing the deed). His account appeared in book form, *I Saw Booth Shoot Lincoln* (1930). He played character and comedy roles on the stage, appearing in *Master and Man* (1890), *Don Juan* (1891), *Ten Thousand a Year* (1892), *Beau Brummel*, and *Charley's Aunt* (1895). He also played in 15 motion pictures, beginning with *The Deep Purple* (1915).

Ferguson Park. Unincorporated community in SE Virginia, in Warwick County, near Williamsburg and Newport News. 5,203 (1950).

Fergusson (fėr'gu.sŏn), **Harvey.** b. at Alberquerque, N.M., Jan. 28, 1890—. American novelist. His novels deal with the life and history of the American Southwest. Among them are *The Blood of the Conquerors* (1921), *Wolf Song* (1927), and *In Those Days* (1929). Among his other works are *Capitol Hill* (1923), *Modern Man* (1936), and *Home in the West* (1945).

Fergusson, James. b. at Ayr, Scotland, Jan. 22, 1808; d. Jan. 9, 1886. Scottish writer on architecture. He acquired a fortune as a manufacturer of indigo in India, and retired from business to devote himself to archaeological studies. He was general manager of the Crystal Palace Company (1856–58). His chief works are *The Illustrated Handbook of Architecture . . .* (1855), *A History of the Modern Styles of Architecture* (1862), and *Fire- and Serpent-Worship, or Illustrations of Mythology and Art in India in the First and Fourth Centuries after Christ . . .* (1868).

Fergusson, Robert. b. at Edinburgh, Sept. 5, 1750; d. Oct. 16, 1774. Scottish poet. He studied at St. Andrews University, and became an extracting clerk in the commissary clerk's office at Edinburgh. He published *Poems by R. Fergusson* (1773).

Fergusson, Sir William. b. at Prestonpans, Scotland, March 20, 1808; d. at London, Feb. 10, 1877. Scottish surgeon, elected president of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1870. He was educated at Edinburgh. In 1843 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society. He published *Practical Surgery* (1842) and others.

Feridun (fer.i.dön'). See **Faridun.**

Ferland (fer.länd), **Jean Baptiste Antoine.** b. at Montreal, Dec. 25, 1805; d. at Quebec, Jan. 8, 1864. Canadian historian. He was ordained priest in 1828, became professor of history in Laval University at Quebec in 1855, and was elected dean of the faculty of arts in 1864. He wrote *Cours d'histoire du Canada* (Vol. I, 1861; Vol. II by Laverdière, 1865).

Ferland, Joseph Auge Albert. b. at Montreal, 1872—. Canadian poet.

Ferlin (fer.lēn'), **Nils Johan Einer.** b. at Karlstad, Värmland, Sweden, 1898—. Swedish lyric poet. A growing body of opinion regards Ferlin as one of the major Swedish poets of all time. A native of the traditionally literary province of Värmland, where his father was a newspaper editor, Ferlin received his schooling at Filipstad; he later worked as a sailor, actor, song writer, and circus entertainer.

Fermanagh (fėr.man'a). [Irish, **Conndae Fhear Monach.**] Inland county in Ulster province, Northern

Ireland. It is bounded on the NW by County Donegal (Irish Republic), on the NE by County Tyrone, on the E by County Monaghan (Irish Republic), on the S by County Cavan (Irish Republic), and on the SW by County Leitrim (Irish Republic). The surface consists mostly of hummocky lowlands with numerous shallow lakes. County Fermanagh is divided from end to end by Upper and Lower Lough Erne, whose combined length is ab. 35 mi. The two lakes have many islands on which are the ruins of old castles, monasteries, and the like. Dairy cattle are numerous within the county. The principal crops raised are oats and potatoes (potatoes lead in importance). Enniskillen is the county seat; area, ab. 653 sq. mi.; pop. 53,547 (1947).

Fermat (fer.mȧ), **Pierre de.** b. at Beaumont-de-Lomagne, near Montauban, France, Aug. 17, 1601; d. at Toulouse, France, Jan. 12, 1665. French mathematician. He studied law at Toulouse, and practiced his profession there. Priority in the discovery of the principle of the differential calculus, as against both Newton and Leibnitz, was claimed for him by D'Alembert, Lagrange, and others. He is credited with being the founder of the modern theory of numbers. His collected works were published in 1679.

Fermi (fer'mē), **Enrico.** b. at Rome, Sept. 29, 1901—. Italian physicist, noted for his studies in nuclear physics and for his role in the creation of the atomic bomb; awarded (1938) the Nobel prize in physics for his studies of radioactive substances. His investigations have embraced the quantum theory of radiation, the magnetic movements of nuclei, and the structure of the atom; in his slow neutron bombardment of nuclei and his studies of induced radioactivity he was the first to bombard uranium, discovering element 93 (neptunium) in the process. He received the Ph.D. (1922) at the University of Pisa, studied at the universities of Göttingen, Leiden, and Rome, and taught theoretical physics at the University of Florence (1924) and the University of Rome (1926–38). He taught (1939–45) at Columbia University and during World War II was among the leading scientists engaged in the Manhattan District (atomic bomb) project, toward whose success his earlier researches contributed much. He became (1945) professor of physics in the Institute of Nuclear Studies at the University of Chicago, and was a member of the scientific advisory council of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission. Author of *I raggi Roentgen* (1922), *Sul peso dei corpi elastici* (1923), *Introduzione alla fisica atomica* (1928), *Fisica* (1929), and *Thermodynamics* (1937).

Fermo (fer'mō). [Ancient name, **Firmum.**] Town and commune in C Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Marches, in the province of Ascoli Piceno, situated near the Adriatic Sea between Ancona and Ascoli Piceno. It has grain and cattle markets and a bronze foundry. There are a number of educational institutions, such as the National Industrial Institute and the Agrarian Academy, and a library. Structures of interest include remains of Roman buildings, a number of Romanesque and Gothic churches, among them the cathedral, and palaces of the Renaissance period. After the downfall of the Roman Empire, the town was conquered by Totila (545), belonged to the Byzantine Empire, and was included in the donation of the Frankish King Pepin the Short to the Roman Church, confirmed by Charlemagne in 774. Buildings of interest to tourists were undamaged in World War II. Pop. of commune, 25,203 (1936); of town, 9,295 (1936).

Fermor (fėr'mọr), **Arabella.** d. 1738. Lady the theft of whose curl was the subject of Pope's *Rape of the Lock.* She was the daughter of James Fermor of Tusmore, and married Francis Perkins of Ufton Court, near Reading. The adventurous nobleman who stole the lock was Lord Petre.

Fermor, Henrietta Louisa. [Title, Countess of **Pomfret.**] d. Dec. 15, 1761. English letter writer. She was the daughter of John, 2nd Baron Jeffreys of Wem, Shropshire, and married Thomas Fermor, 2nd Baron Leominster (later Earl of Pomfret), in 1720. Her letters were published in *Correspondence between Frances, Countess of Hartford (afterward Duchess of Somerset), and Henrietta Louisa, Countess of Pomfret, between . . . 1738 and 1741* (1805).

Fermor, Una Mary Ellis-. See **Ellis-Fermor, Una Mary.**

Fermoy (fėr.moi'). [Irish, **Mainistir Fheara Muighe.**] Urban district and market town in Munster province, Irish Republic, in County Cork, situated on the river Blackwater ab. 19 mi. NE of Cork city. 4,014 (1951).

Fern (fėrn), **Fanny.** Pseudonym of **Willis, Sara Payson.**

Fernald (fėr'nąld), **Charles Henry.** b. at Fernald's Point, Mount Desert Island, Me., March 16, 1838; d. Feb. 22, 1921. American entomologist. A graduate of Bowdoin College, he was professor of natural history (1871 *et seq.*) at Maine State College and professor of zoölogy (1886–1910) at Massachusetts Agricultural College, at Amherst. He gained a reputation for his study of *Tortricidae,* and for his pioneer teaching of systematic entomology.

Fernald, James Champlin. b. at Portland, Me., Aug. 18, 1838; d. at Upper Montclair, N.J., Nov. 10, 1918. American Baptist clergyman and dictionary editor. He was an assistant to Isaac K. Funk on the *Standard Dictionary* (1893–94), the *New Standard Dictionary* (1913), and various abridgments. Author of *Economics of Prohibition* (1890), *English Synonyms and Antonyms* (1896), and *Connectives of English Speech* (1904).

Fernald, Merritt Lyndon. b. Oct. 5, 1873; d. Sept. 22, 1950. American botanist. He received a B.S. (1907) from Harvard, and was curator (1915–36) and director (1937 *et seq.*) of the Gray Herbarium at Harvard, as well as professor of natural history (1915 *et seq.*) at Harvard. He is the author, with Alfred C. Kinsey, of *Edible Wild Plants of Eastern North America,* and editor, with Benjamin L. Robinson, of *Gray's Manual of Botany.*

Fernand Cortez (fer.näñ kor.tez). [Full title, **Fernand Cortez, ou la Conquête du Mexique;** Eng. trans., *"Fernand Cortez, or the Conquest of Mexico."*] Opera in three acts by Spontini, with a libretto by Étienne Jouy (supplemented by Esménard), first performed at Paris on Nov. 28, 1809.

Fernandes (fer.nun'dėsh), **Alvaro.** Portuguese navigator, who explored the western coast of Africa (c1446).

Fernandes, João. Portuguese navigator who explored (c1446) the northwestern coast of Africa, and penetrated into the interior of the continent by way of the Río de Oro (Rio do Ouro).

Fernandes, João Batista Ribeiro de Andrade. See **Ribeiro, João Batista.**

Fernandes Coutinho (kō.tē'nyö), **Vasco.** b. at Alenquer, Portugal, c1490; d. at Espírito Santo (modern Vitória), Brazil, 1561. Portuguese soldier. He served until 1522 in India, and in June, 1534, received the grant in perpetuity of a portion of the Brazilian coast corresponding to the present state of Espírito Santo. Leaving Portugal with about 70 colonists, he founded the town of Espírito Santo, near what is now Vitória, in May, 1535. The colony suffered greatly from the wars with the Indians and from quarrels. Vasco Fernandes gave himself up to drunkenness and vice and finally, in 1560, renounced all his rights. He died in complete poverty.

Fernandes Pinheiro (pē.nyā'rō), **José Feliciano.** [Title (created 1827), Visconde **de São Leopoldo.**] b. at Santos, Brazil, May 9, 1774; d. at Pôrto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, June 6, 1847. Brazilian statesman and author. He was first president (1823–25) of the state of Rio Grande do Sul, where he established the German colony of São Leopoldo, and was minister of justice (October, 1825–November, 1827). In 1827 he entered the senate. His most important writings are *Annaes da provincia de São Pedro do Rio Grande do Sul* (2 vols., 1819, 1822; revised 1839) and *Memoria sobre os limites do Brazil,* with various historical papers in the *Revista do Instituto Historico,* of which society he was one of the founders. In politics he was a conservative.

Fernandes Vieira (vyā'rą), **João.** b. on the island of Madeira, 1613; d. at Olinda, Pernambuco, Brazil, Jan. 10, 1681. Portuguese soldier. From 1630 he lived in Pernambuco, and in June, 1645, he headed a revolt against the Dutch, joined the other Portuguese leaders, and carried on war with the Dutch until January, 1654, when they were driven out. Subsequently he was governor of Paraíba, and from 1658 to 1661 governor of Angola in Africa.

Fernández (fer.nän'deth), **Juan.** b. probably at Cartagena, Spain, c1538; d. in the district of Ligna, Chile, c1602. Spanish navigator. For many years (c1550–c1590) he sailed vessels between Panama, Peru, and Chile, and found that by keeping far out on the ocean he could shorten the time required for his cruises. He discovered several islands, among others the ones which bear his name: these he reached c1563.

Fernández (fer.nän'des), **Juan** (or **Manuel**) **Félix.** Original name of **Victoria, Guadalupe.**

Fernández, Prospero. b. at San José, Costa Rica, July 18, 1834; d. there, March 12, 1885. Costa Rican soldier, president (1882–85) of Costa Rica. He served against Walker in Nicaragua (1855–57), attained the rank of general, and in 1881 was made general in chief. Made president on Aug. 10, 1882, he died in office.

Fernandez (fer.nän.dez), **Ramon.** [Pseudonym of **Petro Estala.**] b. 1894; d. during the German occupation of France, c1944. French critic and editor. He was the author of *Repertoire des personnages d'À la recherche du temps perdu* (1929, with Charles Daudet), *André Gide* (1931), *Autour de Paul Valéry* (1932), and other studies. He continued on the staff of the *Nouvelle Revue Française* after its reorganization under German sponsorship.

Fernández de Avellaneda (fer.nän'deth dā ä.bā.lyä-nā'ᴛʜä), **Alonso.** See **Avellaneda, Alonso Fernández de.**

Fernández de Castro (käs'trō), **Manuel.** b. at Madrid, Dec. 25, 1825; d. there, May 7, 1895. Spanish geologist. From 1859 to 1869 he was engaged in mining and geological work in Cuba and Hispaniola. In the latter year he was made professor at the Madrid School of Mines, and after 1873 he was the director of the commission on the geological map of Spain. An extended series of works was issued under his direction by the geological commission.

Fernández de Castro Andrade y Portugal (än.drä'ᴛʜā ē pōr.tö.gäl'), **Pedro.** [Title, 10th Count of **Lemos.**] b. 1634; d. at Lima, Peru, Dec. 6, 1672. Spanish nobleman, grandee of Spain; a descendant of King Sancho IV. He was viceroy of Peru from November, 1667, until his death.

Fernández de Córdoba or **Córdova** (kôr'ᴛʜō.bä). See **Córdoba** or **Córdova, Francisco Hernández** (or **Fernández**) **de.**

Fernández de Córdova, Diego. [Titles: Count of **Posadas** and Marquis of **Guadalcázar.**] Viceroy of New Spain (Mexico) from October, 1612 to March, 1621, and viceroy of Peru from July, 1622, to January, 1629. In both countries he had much trouble with French and Dutch corsairs, and in Peru his term was marked by a bloody war of miners at Potosí. After his return to Spain (1629) he resided near Córdoba.

Fernández de Enciso (en.thē'sō), **Martín.** See **Enciso, Martín Fernández de.**

Fernández de la Cueva (lä kwā'bä), **Francisco.** [Title, Duke of **Albuquerque.**] Spanish governor; grandfather of Francisco Fernández de la Cueva Henríquez. From August, 1653, to September, 1660, he was viceroy of New Spain (Mexico), and subsequently viceroy of Sicily.

Fernández de la Cueva Henríquez (en.rē'keth), **Francisco.** [Title, Duke of **Albuquerque.**] fl. 1702–11. Spanish colonial official, viceroy of Mexico from Nov. 27, 1702, to Jan. 15, 1711; grandson of Francisco Fernández de la Cueva. The town of Albuquerque, N.M., founded at that time, was named in his honor.

Fernández de Lizardi (fer.nän'des dā lē.sär'ᴛʜē), **José Joaquín.** [Pseudonym, **El Pensador Mexicano.**] b. at Mexico City, 1776; d. 1827. Mexican pamphleteer, novelist, and patriot. Founder (1812) of the revolutionary journal *El Pensador Mexicano* (from which his pseudonym is taken). Author of *El Periquillo sarniento* (1816), which was translated (1941) into English as *The Itching Parrot* and is still one of the most widely read works in Mexico. It is often called "the first American novel."

Fernández de Navarrete (fer.nän'deᴛʜ dā nä.bär.rā'tā), **Martín.** See **Navarrete, Martín Fernández de.**

Fernández de Palencia (fer.nän'deth dā pä.len'thyä), **Diego.** b. at Palencia, Spain, c1520; d. at Seville, Spain, c1581. Spanish soldier and historian. He served in Peru from c1545 to 1560 or later, and was a personal witness of many events, especially during the revolt of Girón.

Fernández Madrid (fer.nän'des mä.drēᴛʜ'), **José.** b. at Cartagena, Colombia, Feb. 9, 1789; d. near London, June 28, 1830. New Granadan physician, author, and statesman. He received his schooling at Bogotá, joined the revolutionists in 1810, was elected to Congress, and after the resignation of Torres was made president of New Granada, on March 14, 1816. He was forced to resign by the victories of the Spaniards, who captured and interned him (1816–25) at Havana, Cuba. He further served (1825 *et seq.*) Colombia as minister to England. Besides the poems which have been called his best work, he published two tragedies, *Atala* (1822) and *Guatimozín* (1827), and medical and other works.

Fernández Navarrete (fer.nän'deᴛʜ nä.bär.rā'tā). See **Navarrete** or **Navarete.**

Fernandina (fėr.nan.dē'nạ). City in NE Florida, county seat of Nassau County, on Amelia Island ab. 26 mi. NE of Jacksonville. It has a rayon, paper, pulp, and fertilizer mills, and shrimp, oyster, and menhaden fisheries. Fort Clinch State Park, with ruins of a fort that figured in the Civil War and Spanish-American War, is nearby. The first settlement was made on the island in the 16th century by Spaniards, and it changed hands many times before it became part of the U.S. in 1817. It was a refuge for Tories and also for pirates and other adventures, and is said to have buried treasure. 4,420 (1950).

Fernandina (fer.nän.dē'nä). Name officially given to the island of Cuba c1508. Columbus had called it Juana, and the name was changed in accordance with the desire of Ferdinand V of Castile. It appears on some old maps and in Spanish authors of the period, but was soon supplanted by the Indian name Cuba.

Fernando (fėr.nan'dō). In Cervantes's *Don Quixote*, the faithless friend of Cardenio.

Fernando. In Massinger and Fletcher's comedy *The Laws of Candy*, the lover of Annophel.

Fernando. In Southerne's *Fatal Marriage*, a character who for his own good is made to believe he has been dead and buried and in purgatory.

Fernando. In J. Sheridan Knowles's *John of Procida*, the son of John of Procida. He was killed in the Sicilian Vespers.

Fernando (fer.nän'dō). Spanish form of **Ferdinand.**

Fernando de Noronha (fẹr.nun'dö dẹ nö.rō'nyạ). Territory in NE Brazil, an island in the Atlantic Ocean, ab. 125 mi. from the mainland; former penal colony. Area, ab. 10 sq. mi.; pop. 648 (1950).

Fernando Po (fėr.nan'dō pō'; Spanish, fer.nän'dō pō'). [Also, **Fernando Póo.**] Island in the Bight of Biafra, off West Africa, forming a district of the colony of Spanish Guinea. The surface is mountainous. The chief products are cocoa and coffee. Santa Isabel, the chief center on the island, is the capital of the entire colony. The island was discovered by the Portuguese in 1471, and was ceded in 1778 to Spain, which now occupies it. There was an English settlement here in the period 1827–34. Area, ab. 799 sq. mi.; pop. 26,405 (1940).

Fernandyne (fėr'nạn.dēn). In Thomas Lodge's *Rosalynde*, the character from which Jaques de Boys in Shakespeare's *As You Like It* is taken.

Fernán Núñez (fer.nän' nö'nyeth). Town and commune in S Spain, in the province of Córdoba, known for its medieval castle. It has wine and olive-oil markets. 11,436 (1940).

Ferndale (fėrn'dāl). City in S Lower Michigan, in Oakland County near Detroit: a suburban community. 29,675 (1950).

Ferndale. Borough in SW Pennsylvania, in Cambria County: industrial and residential suburb of Johnstown. 2,619 (1950).

Fernel (fer.nel), **Jean.** [Sometimes called **"the modern Galen."**] b. at Clermont-en-Beauvoisis, France, c1497; d. there, April 26, 1558. French astronomer, physician, and medical writer, professor of medicine at Paris.

Ferney-Voltaire (fer.nā.vol.ter; Anglicized, fėr.nā'vol-tār'). [Also: **Ferney, Fernex.**] Village in E France, in the department of Ain, ab. 4 mi. NW of Geneva, Switzerland. Voltaire resided here from 1758 to 1778. There are a statue of the famous author and numerous documents relating to his life in the chateau. 991 (1946).

Fernie (fėr'ni). City in the SE corner of British Columbia, Canada, on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, just W of the Alberta boundary: important coal fields in the vicinity. 2,551 (1951).

Fernig (fer.nēg), **Félicité de.** [Married name, Madame **Van der Walen.**] b. at Mortagne, Nord, France, c1776; d. after 1831; and **Fernig, Théophile de.** b. at Mortagne, Nord, France, c1779; d. at Brussels, Belgium, c1818. Two French sisters who, assuming male garb, enlisted (1792) in a company of the national guards commanded by their father, and distinguished themselves by their bravery in battle. Félicité married a Belgian officer whose life she had saved.

Fern Islands (fėrn). See **Farne Islands.**

Fernkorn (fern'kôrn), **Anton Dominik.** b. at Erfurt, Prussia, March 17, 1813; d. at Brünnlfeld, near Vienna, Nov. 16, 1878. German sculptor and bronze founder. His best-known work is a statue of the archduke Charles, at Vienna.

Fernow (fėr'nō), **Bernhard Eduard.** b. at Inowrazlaw (now Inowrocław), then in Posen, Prussia, Jan. 7, 1851; d. Feb. 6, 1923. American forester, dean of the faculty of forestry of Toronto University from 1907. He was chief of the forestry division of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (1886–98) and director and dean of the New York State College of Forestry of Cornell University (1898–1903). He was honorary curator of the U.S. National Museum from 1887. His works include *The White Pine* (1899), *Economics of Forestry* (1902), and *History of Forestry* (1907).

Fernow (fer'nō), **Karl Ludwig.** b. at Blumenhagen, Brandenburg, Prussia, Nov. 19, 1763; d. at Weimar, Germany, Dec. 4, 1808. German writer on art. He became professor extraordinary at Jena (1802) and librarian to the duchess Amalie at Weimar (1804).

Féron (fā.rôṅ), **Firmin Éloi.** b. at Paris, Dec. 1, 1802; d. at Conflans, Seine-et-Oise, France, April 24, 1876. French painter.

Feronia (fẹ.rō'ni.ạ). Ancient Italian goddess, in later Roman mythology regarded especially as the patroness of freedmen. Her most celebrated shrine was at the foot of Mount Soracte in Etruria.

Ferozabad (fẹ.rōz'ạ.bad). See **Firozabad.**

Ferozepore (fẹ.rōz'pōr). [Also, **Firozpur.**] District in the Jullundur division of Punjab state (East Punjab), Union of India, SE of the city of Lahore. Wheat is the most important crop in the area. Capital, Ferozepore; area, 4,085 sq. mi.; pop. 1,423,076 (1941).

Ferozepore. [Also, **Firozpur.**] Capital of the district of Ferozepore, Punjab state (East Punjab) Union of India, on the Sutlej River ab. 48 mi. SE of Lahore: an important rail junction, with five lines radiating from the city, and a large trading center; it has an important arsenal. 64,634 (1941).

Ferozeshah (fẹ.rōzh'shä). [Also, **Ferozshah.**] Village in Punjab state (East Punjab), Union of India, ab. 52 mi. SE of Lahore, near Ferozepore. It is served by one railroad and one major road. Here on Dec. 21, 1845, the British under Sir Hugh Gough defeated the Sikhs.

Ferrabosco (fer.rä.bōs'kō), **Alfonso.** d. at Turin, Italy, 1588. Italian composer. He appears to have settled in England, perhaps at Greenwich, before 1567. He subsequently returned to Italy. He published at Venice a book of madrigals in 1542 (a second in 1587) and a book of motets in 1544.

Ferrabosco, Alfonso. b. at Greenwich (now part of London), c1578; d. in March, c1628. Italian lutenist and musical composer; son of Alfonso Ferrabosco (d. 1588). He received his musical education at Bologna, became musical instructor to Prince Henry in 1605, and in 1626 was appointed composer in ordinary to Charles I. He published *Ayres* (1609) and *Lessons* (for viols, 1609).

Ferrabosco, Alfonso. fl. c1650. Italian composer at the court of Charles I of England. He was the son of Alfonso Ferrabosco (c1578–c1628).

Ferracute (fer'ạ.kūt). [French, **Ferragus** (fe.rạ.güs), Italian **Ferraù** (fer.rä.ö').] Giant celebrated in medieval romance. He appears with various attributes, in the story of *Valentine and Orson*, as Ferracute. He has in his castle an enormous brazen head which answers any question put to it. In some romances he is a Portuguese giant, in others a Spanish knight, in others a Saracen.

Ferragus (fe.rạ.güs). Extraordinary beggar in a novel of the same name in Honoré de Balzac's *Scènes de la vie parisienne*. He is the captain of a mysterious association called "Les Treize," appears in society as a diplomat, and murders a young gentleman, who is obnoxious to the Treize, by causing a slow poison to be put on his hair.

Ferrand (fe.räṅ), **Antoine François Claude,** Comte. b. at Paris, July 4, 1751; d. there, Jan. 17, 1825. French royalist politician, publicist, and historian. He emigrated in September, 1789. Author of *De l'esprit de l'histoire* (1802).

Ferrand, Marie Louis, Baron and Comte **de.** b. at Besançon, France, Oct. 12, 1753; d. at Palo Fincado, Santo Domingo (now Hispaniola), Nov. 7, 1808. French general. He served in the American Revolution and in the French army of the West, and in 1802 joined Leclerc in the Santo Domingo expedition. The disasters of 1802 and 1803 left him in command of the remnants of the French army. He retreated to Santo Domingo city (now Ciudad Trujillo), where he withstood a siege by Dessalines, and succeeded in holding the eastern end of the island for several years. Napoleon I made him captain general of Santo Domingo. In 1808 a Spanish force from Puerto Rico invaded the island. Ferrand was defeated, and shot himself on the battlefield.

Ferrandina (fer.rän.dē'nä). Town and commune in S Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Calabria, in the province of Matera, situated ab. 35 mi. SE of Potenza: an agricultural market town. Pop. of commune, 8,068 (1936); of town, 7,625 (1936).

Ferrán y Clua (fer.rän' ē klö'ä), **Jaime.** b. at Corbera, Spain, Feb. 2, 1852; d. at Barcelona, Spain, Nov. 22, 1929. Spanish bacteriologist. He prepared (1894) an effective vaccine against tetanus, and later made others for use against typhoid, typhus, rabies, plague, and diptheria. He saved hundreds of lives during an epidemic of cholera in Valencia (1884) and of plague at Oporto (1899). He discovered the pleomorphism of the tubercle bacillus.

Ferrar (fer'ạr), **Nicholas.** d. at Little Gidding, Huntingdonshire, England, Dec. 4, 1637. English theologian.

Ferrara (fer.rä'rä). Province in N Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Emilia-Romagna. It was formerly the main part of the duchy of Ferrara, under the house of Este. It was annexed to the States of the Church in 1598 and to Sardinia in 1860. Capital, Ferrara; area, ab. 1,000 sq. mi.; pop. 381,209 (1936).

Ferrara. City and commune in N Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Emilia-Romagna, the capital of the province of Ferrara, situated on the Po di Volano River between Bologna and Venice. The center of a rich agricultural region, it has hemp and flour mills, sugar refineries, and distilleries. It is the seat of a university, founded by a member of the d'Este family in 1391, has a communal library, containing numerous old manuscripts, among them a famous copy of *Orlando Furioso* by Tasso; a civic museum, and an art gallery (*Pinacoteca*). Notable buildings include a huge battlemented castle of the 14th and 16th centuries, a cathedral, an admirable example of the Lombard style of the 12th century, with a bell tower in Renaissance style, the Church of San Francesco (15th century), and numerous beautiful palaces of the Renaissance period (Schifanoia, Costabili, Diamanti, Palazzo Communale, and others). They recall the golden period of Ferrara when it was a center of commerce and the arts, under the celebrated court of the house of d'Este. The d'Este family, of Germanic origin and originally endowed by the emperor Otto I, rose to power as chief proponents of the Guelphic cause in medieval Italy; they made Ferrara their official residence in the 13th century. Under Alfonso I (1505–34), whose wife was Lucrezia Borgia, Ferrara entered into its period of greatest splendor. The greatest Italian poets of the 16th century, Lodovico Ariosto, Torquato Tasso, and Guarini, were resident at the court. Ferrara was brought under papal rule in 1598 and, with the exception of a brief interval during the Napoleonic era, remained under the States of the Church until 1859. In World War II, it was the scene of severe fighting before it was occupied by the Allies in April, 1945. Considerable damage was suffered by Ferrara as a whole, and many buildings of tourist interest received hits or were shaken by the bombings, but the best of its architectural monuments are considered to have come off

lightly compared to the destruction in many other cities. Pop. of commune, 134,719 (1951); of city, 58,187 (1936).

Ferrara, Duchess of. Title of **Borgia, Lucrezia.**

Ferrara-Florence (-flor'ẹns), **Council of.** Church council which, opening at Ferrara in 1438, was transferred to Florence in 1439 on account of a plague at Ferrara. It proclaimed (1439) the union of the Greek and Roman churches. The last sitting was at Rome in 1445.

Ferrar Glacier (fer'ạr). [Also: **East Fork, Lower Ferrar Glacier, New Harbour Glacier, South Arm** (in part).] Glacier in Antarctica, flowing from the plateau of Victoria Land W of the Royal Society Range to New Harbor in McMurdo Sound. Length, ab. 35 mi.; width, from 3 to 6 mi.

Ferrari (fer.rä'rē), **Carlotta.** b. at Lodi, Italy, Jan. 27, 1837; d. at Bologna, Italy, Nov. 23, 1907. Italian poet and composer. She studied music at the Milan Conservatory. Her compositions include a well-known mass, several operas, and many songs, of which she wrote both words and music. Her long poem, *Dante Alighieri,* ran into several editions.

Ferrari, Gaudenzio. b. at Valduggia, near Novara, Italy, c1484; d. at Milan, 1546. Italian painter. His works are principally at Varallo and elsewhere in northern Italy.

Ferrari, Giuseppe. b. at Milan, 1812; d. at Rome, July 1, 1876. Italian philosophical writer and historian.

Ferrari, Lodovico. b. at Bologna, Italy, 1522; d. c1560. Italian mathematician and amanuensis to Cardan. He was the first to solve the biquadratic equation, using a device now known as "Ferrari's method." He left no written works on mathematics, but his results were published by Cardan in *Ars magna* (1545).

Ferrari, Luigi. b. at Venice, 1810; d. there, May 12, 1894. Italian sculptor.

Ferrari-Fontana (fer.rä'rē.fōn.tä'nä), **Edoardo.** b. at Rome, July 8, 1878; d. at Toronto, Canada, July 4, 1936. Italian operatic tenor. He made his operatic debut (1910) as Tristan at the Teatro Regio, Turin; married (1912) Margarete Matzenauer; joined (1913) the Boston Opera Company; made his U.S. debut (1913) at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York; created (1913) the role of Avito in Montemezzi's *Amore dei tre Re.* Operas in which he starred include *Tannhäuser, Lohengrin, Tristan and Isolde,* and *Cavalleria Rusticana.*

Ferraris (fer.rä'rēs), **Galileo.** b. at Leghorn, Italy, Oct. 31, 1847; d. at Turin, Italy, Feb. 7, 1897. Italian physicist, noted for his researches in electricity, and especially for his discovery of the principle of the rotary field. From 1879 he was professor of physics at the Royal Industrial Museum and instructor of physics at the Superior Military Academy at Turin. Among his works are *Sulla illuminazione elettrica* (1879) and *Lezioni di elettrotecnica* (1898).

Ferrata (fer.rä'tä), **Adolfo.** b. at Brescia, Italy, April 26, 1880—. Italian clinician. He studied at the universities of Parma, Naples, and Berlin, was assistant at Parma, and became (1925) professor at the general medical clinic at Pavia. He worked on nephropathy, Basedow, granuloma malignum, on immunity, complements, and the morphology and pathology of the blood. He described the hypothetical stem-cell of all blood cells, the so-called hemohistioblast (called Ferrata's cell).

Ferrazzi (fer.rät'tsē), **Ferruccio.** b. at Rome, March 15, 1891—. Italian painter, instructor at the Royal Academy of Fine Arts at Rome. He started as a pupil of his father, and first exhibited at the age of 17. Three years later he sold a painting to the Italian government. He has won many prizes, including a first prize in the Carnegie Institute International Exhibition, and others in Italy. His work has been exhibited widely in Europe, South America, and the U.S. *The Dream, Swimming, The Bull, Homesickness, Tragic Journey,* and *Members of My Family* are among his better-known works.

Ferré (fe.rā), **Charles Théophile.** b. at Paris, 1845; executed near Paris, Nov. 28, 1871. One of the leaders of the French Commune, at Paris, in 1871.

Ferreira (fẹr.rā'rạ), **António.** b. at Lisbon, Portugal, 1528; d. there, in November, 1569. Portuguese poet, who wrote the first original and complete tragedy in Portuguese, *Inês de Castro* (1587), the best work of its kind in the 16th century. He also wrote two comedies, *Bristo* and *O Cioso.* All his works were printed posthumously. His poems were published by his son in 1598 under the title *Poemas lusitanos.*

Ferreira, Tomaz António Ribeiro. See **Ribeiro Ferreira, Tomaz António.**

Ferrel (fer'ẹl), **William.** b. in Bedford (now Fulton) County, Pa., Jan. 29, 1817; d. at Maywood, Kan., Sept. 18, 1891. American meteorologist. He graduated from Bethany College in 1844, and held an appointment on the Coast Survey (1867–82), when he was appointed professor of meteorology in the Signal Office at Washington, a position which he held four years. He invented a maxima and minima tidal predicting machine, and wrote *Converging Series expressing the Ratio between the Diameter and the Circumference of a Circle* (1871), *Popular Essays on the Movements of the Atmosphere* (1882), *The Motions of Fluids and Solids on the Earth's Surface* (1882), *Temperature of the Atmosphere and Earth's Surface* (1884), and others.

Ferrelo (fer.rā'lō), **Bartolomeo.** [Also, **Ferrer** (fer.rer').] Spanish navigator. He accompanied Gabrillo as pilot on his expedition to the western coast of California (1542–43).

Ferrer (fer.rer'), **José (Vicente).** b. at Santurce, Puerto Rico, Jan. 8, 1912—. American actor, producer, and director. He first appeared on the stage in 1935. In 1943 he scored a tremendous success at New York playing Iago to Paul Robeson's Othello. He produced (1946) and acted the title role in Rostand's *Cyrano de Bergerac.* He has appeared in several motion pictures, notably as the Dauphin in *Joan of Arc* (1948) and as Cyrano (1950), winning (1951) for the latter the "Oscar" of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences as the actor giving the best performance.

Ferrer, Saint **Vincent.** See Saint **Vincent Ferrer.**

Ferrer Guardia (fer.rer' gwär'ʜуä), **Francisco.** b. at Barcelona, Spain, 1859; executed there, Oct. 13, 1909. Spanish anarchist, freethinker, and pacifist. His early career as agitator during the revolution of 1886 brought him years of exile and established him as a teacher, first at Paris, then, after his return to Spain, at Barcelona. There he founded in 1901 the Escuela Moderna, in which anarchism, pacifism, and free thought were advocated. In 1906 the school was suppressed and Ferrer traveled widely, proclaiming doctrines which profoundly influenced European thinkers. He was involved in the antimonarchist plot of the *semana trágica* (tragic week) of July 26–31, 1906, was tried and acquitted. Returning from England upon receiving news of an uprising at Barcelona in July, 1909, he was declared guilty of complicity in that revolt, condemned to death by a military court, and executed the same day. His trial brought about the fall of the Maura government and was the cause of much criticism of Spain throughout Europe.

Ferrero (fer.rā'rō), **Alfonso.** See **La Marmora** or **Lamarmora, Alfonso Ferrero,** Marchese **di.**

Ferrero (fẹ.rā'rō), **Edward.** b. at Granada, Spain, Jan. 18, 1831; d. Dec. 11, 1899. American officer in the Union army during the Civil War. He was colonel in command (1861 *et seq.*) of the 51st New York infantry, fighting at Roanoke Island and New Berne; brigade commander at the second battle of Bull Run, and at Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam, and Fredericksburg. Appointed (1863) brigadier general, he commanded divisions at Knoxville and at Petersburg; on both occasions he was censured for his inability to command his troops successfully. After the war he was proprietor of a number of ballrooms at New York.

Ferrero (fer.rā'rō), **Guglielmo.** b. at Turin, Italy, 1872; d. at Geneva, Switzerland, Aug. 3, 1942. Italian author. His translated works include *Militarism: a Contribution to the Peace Crusade* (1903), *Characters and Events of Roman History from Caesar to Nero* (Lowell lectures, 1908), *The Greatness and Decline of Rome* (5 vols., 1907–09), *The Women of the Caesars* (serially, 1911); author also of *La Democrazia in Italia* (1925), *Aventure* (1936), and *Pouvoir* (1942).

Ferrers (fer'ẹrz), 3rd Baron. A title of **Devereux, Walter.**

Ferrers, 4th Earl. Title of **Shirley, Laurence.**

Ferrers, George. b. at St. Albans, Hertfordshire, England, c1500; d. in January, 1579. English poet and politician. He was educated at Cambridge, was a member

of Lincoln's Inn, and represented (1542 *et seq.*) Plymouth in Parliament. Upon his arrest (1542) as surety for a debt, the House of Commons demanded his release by virtue of the constitutional right of its members to freedom from arrest (except for treason, felony, or breach of the peace). When the sheriffs and jailers resisted the demand, the House of Commons sent them to the Tower, this being the first occasion on which the house acted independently in vindication of its privilege. Ferrers took part with W. Baldwin in the production of the series of historical poems entitled *Mirrour for Magistrates.*

Ferrers of Groby (grō'bi), 8th Baron. Title of **Grey, John.**

Ferret (fer'ęt). In Ben Jonson's comedy *The New Inn*, the servant of Lovel: a quick, nimble, and insinuating fellow, with a perceptive knowledge of human nature.

Ferret. In Tobias Smollett's *Sir Launcelot Greaves*, a character who never smiles, never speaks in praise of anyone, and never gives a direct answer.

Ferri (fer'rē), **Ciro.** b. at Rome, 1634; d. 1689. Italian painter and architect. He studied under Pietro da Cortona, collaborated with that master on many of his paintings, and conformed to his style so closely that it is sometimes difficult to distinguish the work of the one from the other. In fact, Ferri completed frescoes in the Pitti Palace, Florence, left unfinished at Cortona's death, with such fidelity to the latter's style that all seems to be the work of one man. Ferri was patronized by Pope Alexander VII, and examples of his work are to be seen in the Vatican and in several churches at Rome, his retable in the church of Sant' Ambrogio in that city being especially notable. He is also represented in the Pitti Palace and the Uffizi Gallery, Florence, and, among other repositories of art, in the galleries at Vienna, Munich, Dresden, and Hampton Court, in the Amsterdam Museum, and in the Hermitage at Leningrad.

Ferri, Enrico. b. at San Benedetto Po, Mantua, Italy, Feb. 25, 1856; d. at Rome, April 12, 1929. Italian socialist and criminologist. He studied at Bologna, Pisa, and Paris, was a pupil of Lombroso, and served as professor at Bologna, Siena, Pisa, Brussels, and the College of Social Science at Paris. He was a member of the Italian Chamber of Deputies from 1886 and was a leader of the Socialist Party. He was the author of various works on sociological and criminological subjects.

Ferri, Luigi. b. at Bologna, Italy, June 15, 1826; d. 1895. Italian philosopher. He was educated in France, and lectured in both French and Italian colleges before becoming professor of philosophy at the University of Rome in 1871. Both in his philosophical writings as such, and in his studies of the history of philosophy, he was an eclectic.

Ferriday (fer'i.dā). Town in C Louisiana, in Concordia Parish: cotton gins, railroad shops, and lumber yards. 3,847 (1950).

Ferrié (fe.ryā), **Gustave Auguste.** b. at St.-Michel, Savoie, France, 1868; d. at Paris, Feb. 17, 1932. French general and scientist, one of the leading early experimenters with radio telegraphy. He aided greatly in its development for military use in France and in the French colonies, and is generally credited with establishing (1903) the French radio station on the Eiffel Tower. After doing work on Hertzian waves, he took part (1899) in experiments with Marconi; invented (1900) an electrolytic detector; was named (1911) to the Bureau of Longitudes; and was elected (1922) to the Academy of Sciences.

Ferrier (fer'i.ėr), Sir **David.** b. at Aberdeen, Scotland, Jan. 13, 1843; d. at London, March 19, 1928. Scottish neurologist. He was a student of philosophy at Heidelberg when he decided to become a physician, and, returning to Scotland, took (1868) his medical degree at Edinburgh, going thereafter to London, where for many years he was professor of medicine and of neuropathology at King's College, and from 1872 to 1928 physician at King's College Hospital and at other institutions. His researches in the fields of the anatomy and the physiology of the brain greatly enlarged medical knowledge of cerebral control of bodily functions. His first influential book was *Functions of the Brain* (1876). His *Croonian Lectures on Cerebral Localization* (1890) and his *Regional Diagnosis of Cerebral Disease* (1910) further developed his discoveries and theories.

Ferrier (fe.ryā), **Gabriel Joseph Marie Augustin.** b. at Nîmes, France, Sept. 28, 1847; d. at Paris, June 6, 1914. French genre and historical painter who won the Prix de Rome in 1872, was a member of the Institute, and was professor at the École des Beaux-Arts from 1903 to his death. He exhibited at the Paris Salon in 1869, and thereafter was awarded many of the outstanding honors in the art world. His better-known works are *Salute, King of the Jews, Salammbo, Spring, Scenes of the Spanish Inquisition, Portrait of General André*, and many battle scenes.

Ferrier (fer'i.ėr), **James Frederick.** b. at Edinburgh, June 16, 1808; d. at St. Andrews, Scotland, June 11, 1864. Scottish metaphysician. He studied at Edinburgh and Oxford, and was professor of civil history at Edinburgh (1842 *et seq.*) and of moral philosophy and political economy at St. Andrews (1845 *et seq.*). He wrote *Institutes of Metaphysic* (1854) and others. His *Lectures on Greek Philosophy* were published posthumously (1866).

Ferrier, Susan Edmonstone. b. at Edinburgh, Sept. 7, 1782; d. there, Nov. 5, 1854. Scottish novelist. She was the friend of Sir Walter Scott, whom she visited in 1811, 1829, and 1831. Her chief works are *Marriage* (1818), to which Miss Clavering, niece of the duke of Argyll, contribued a few pages, *The Inheritance* (1824), and *Destiny* (1831).

Ferrières (fe.ryer). Village in N France, in the department of Seine-et-Marne, ab. 13 mi. E of Paris. It contains a chateau of the Rothschilds, the scene of an interview between Bismarck and Jules Favre in September, 1870.

Ferris (fer'is), **George Washington Gale.** b. at Galesburg, Ill., Feb. 14, 1859; d. Nov. 22, 1896. American civil engineer, perhaps now best known as the inventor of the Ferris wheel. A graduate (1881) of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, he was a railroad and bridge engineer, building a coal trestle on the Kanawha River and bridges over the Ohio River at Wheeling, Cincinnati, and Pittsburgh. He organized the firm of G. W. G. Ferris and Company at Pittsburgh to study and utilize the new developments in structural steel. Although hardly the most useful over a period of time, the most spectacular result of this interest was the design and construction of the original Ferris wheel for the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago (1893).

Ferris, Jean Léon Gérôme. b. at Philadelphia, Aug. 8, 1863; d. there, March 18, 1930. American painter, best known for his paintings on colonial subjects. He was a pupil of Schuessele and others at Philadelphia, and of Bouguereau and Gérôme (for whom he was named) at Paris. He did a series of 70 canvases on American history, now hanging in a special gallery built specifically for them in Congress Hall, Philadelphia. Other works include studies of American ships and vehicles, some of which are in the National Museum at Washington, D.C., and the New York Historical Society.

Ferris, Woodbridge Nathan. [Called the **"Good Gray Governor."**] b. near Spencer, N.Y., Jan. 6, 1853; d. March 23, 1928. American politician and educator. He was founder and principal of the Dixon Business College and Academy, Dixon, Ill. (1877–79), and also (1884 *et seq.*) of the Ferris Institute, Big Rapids, Mich. He was governor (1912 *et seq.*) of Michigan and a U.S. senator (1922 *et seq.*) from Michigan.

Ferriter Islands (fer'i.tėr). See **Blasket Islands.**

Ferro (fer'rō). Former name of **Hierro.**

Ferrol (fer.rōl') or **Ferrol del Caudillo** (del kou.ᴛʜē'lyō), **El.** See **El Ferrol del Caudillo.**

Ferry (fe.rē), **Jules.** [Full name, **Jules François Camille Ferry.**] b. at St.-Dié, Vosges, France, April 5, 1832; d. at Paris, March 17, 1893. French statesman. He was a deputy in 1869, and under the Commune at Paris (1870–71) was in charge of administration during the siege of Paris. He was minister of public instruction (1879–80, 1882) and premier (1880–81, 1883–85), and was elected president of the Senate in 1893. The education bill of 1882 was the result of Ferry's work. It established free, universal education in France and eliminiated clerical influence from the school system, taking away from some religious orders the right to teach. His name is also associated with the French colonial expansion that followed the Franco-Prussian War. Ferry's aim was exploitation of the colonies for their wealth, and to this end he extended French influence in Tunisia, Madagascar, the Congo and

Niger regions, and Indochina. He fought the Boulanger movement and was a leading liberal of the early period of the Third Republic. He died from the results of an assassination attempt by a maniac.

Ferryville (fer'i.vil). Town in N Africa, in Tunisia, in the extreme N part of the country, a few miles S of Bizerte. It is on the railroad connecting the naval base at the latter port with the city of Tunis. Pop. 29,353, including 11,814 Europeans (1946).

Fersen (fer'sẹn), **Fredrik Axel, Comte de.** b. 1719; d. 1794. Swedish soldier and politician; father of Hans Axel, Comte de Fersen (1755–1810). He was a descendant of the Scottish clan MacPherson. His first military service was in the French army (1743–48), where he attained the rank of brigadier general. Subsequently his services in the Swedish army, especially in the Seven Years' War, earned him the baton of a marshal. In the factional struggles which distracted Sweden during the later decades of the 18th century, he was a leader among the defenders of the prerogatives of the nobility against the absolutist trend of the monarchy. After the first coup d'état of Gustavus III he became that sovereign's adviser, but for his opposition to the king's policies in 1798 he was arrested, and after his release took no further part in politics. His *Historiska Skrifter* is a chronicle of Swedish affairs in the 18th century as seen (far from impartially) by himself.

Fersen, Hans Axel, Comte de. b. at Stockholm, Sept. 4, 1755; murdered there, June 20, 1810. Swedish marshal; son of Fredrik Axel, Comte de Fersen. He was in the French military service from 1779, acting as adjutant to Rochambeau and fighting at Yorktown. He accompanied Louis XVI to Varennes in 1791, after that several times going on secret missions from Brussels to Marie Antoinette, whose admirer he was, in an attempt to arrange a further flight. He supported the unpopular Gustavus IV and was appointed by the king marshal of the realm. As the result of military reverses, the king was deposed in 1809 and Prince Christian Augustus of Holstein-Augustenburg became elective successor. When in May, 1810, the prince died suddenly, rumor connected Fersen with the death, reportedly by poison, and when Fersen, in his official marshal's role, received the body at Stockholm, he was followed by a mob and beaten and trampled to death.

Fersman (fers'mạn), **Aleksandr Evgenievich.** b. at St. Petersburg, Nov. 8, 1883; d. at Sochi, on the Black Sea, U.S.S.R., May 20, 1945. Russian mineralogist and academician, one of the most prominent mineralogical scholars of his country, best known for his work on geochemistry. His books deal with such topics as the diamond, pegmatites, geochemistry, chemical elements of the earth and the cosmos, precious and colored stones of the U.S.S.R. His *Twenty-five Years of Soviet Natural Science* (1944) and *The March of Soviet Science* (1945) have been translated into English.

Ferstel (fer'stẹl), **Heinrich von.** b. at Vienna, July 7, 1828; d. at Grinzing, near Vienna, July 14, 1883. Austrian architect.

Ferté-sous-Jouarre (fer.tā.sö.zhwär), **La.** See **La Ferté-sous-Jouarre.**

Fertit (fer.tēt'), **Dar.** See **Dar Fertit.**

Fertő tó (fer'tė tō). Hungarian name of **Neusiedler Lake.**

Ferumbras (fẹr.um'brạs), **Sir.** See **Fierabras.**

Fès (fes). See **Fez.**

Fesca (fes'kä), **Alexander Ernst.** b. at Karlsruhe, Germany, May 22, 1820; d. at Brunswick, Germany, Feb. 22, 1849. German composer; son of Friedrich Ernst Fesca. He composed four operas and much popular chamber music.

Fesca, Friedrich Ernst. b. at Magdeburg, Germany, Feb. 15, 1789; d. at Karlsruhe, Germany, May 24, 1826. German composer and violinist. He wrote two operas, *Cantemir* and *Leila*, and a number of quintets, quartets, overtures, and chorales and other sacred music.

Fescennine Verses or **Songs** (fes'ẹ.nīn, -nin). Ancient Roman popular verses or songs: so named from Fescennia in southern Etruria. They were recited or sung at rustic merrymakings, and especially at popular harvest festivals.

Fesch (fesh), **Joseph.** b. at Ajaccio, Corsica, Jan. 3, 1763; d. at Rome, May 13, 1839. French ecclesiastic: half brother of the mother of Napoleon I. He became archbishop of Lyons in 1802 and cardinal in 1803.

Fess (fes), **Simeon D.** b. in Allen County, Ohio, Dec. 11, 1861; d. Dec. 23, 1936. American educator and politician. He was professor (1889–96) of American history, head (1896–1900) of the College of Law, and vice-president (1900–02) of Ohio Northern University, and later (1907–17) president of Antioch College at Yellow Springs, Ohio. As a member of Congress (1913–23), he headed (1918, 1920, 1922) the House Committee on Education; he was later (1923–35) a U.S. senator.

Fessa (fes'ạ). See **Fasa.**

Fessenden (fes'ẹn.dẹn), **Reginald Aubrey.** b. at East Bolton, Quebec, Canada, Oct. 6, 1866; d. in Bermuda, July 22, 1932. American electrical physicist. He was chief chemist (1887–90) for the Edison Laboratory, professor (1893–1900) of electrical engineering at the Western University of Pennsylvania (now the University of Pittsburgh), general manager (1902–10) of the National Electric Signaling Company, and consulting engineer (1910 *et seq.*) for the Submarine Signal Company.

Fessenden, Thomas Green. b. at Walpole, N.H., April 22, 1771; d. at Boston, Nov. 11, 1837. American journalist and poet. He was the author of the satire *Terrible Tractoration* (1803).

Fessenden, William Pitt. b. at Boscawen, N.H., Oct. 16, 1806; d. at Portland, Me., Sept. 8, 1869. American lawyer, politician and public financier, secretary of the treasury (1864–65) under Lincoln. He was graduated (1823) from Bowdoin College, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1827. After residing at Bridgton, Me., he moved to Portland and was elected (1831) to the state legislature, to which he was again elected in 1839. A Whig, he was chosen (1840) for Congress, where he served a single term, and again sat in the Maine legislature (1845–46, 1853–54). He was elected (1854) to the U.S. Senate, where he aligned himself with the anti-slavery element. He became (1857) a member of the Senate Finance Committee, of which he later became (1861) chairman. He performed valuable work in drawing up and securing the passage of revenue and appropriation measures for the prosecution of the war by the Union government. He supported most of Salmon P. Chase's financial policies and upon the resignation of Chase (June 29, 1864) was appointed secretary of the treasury, serving until March 3, 1865, when he returned to the Senate. He gradually veered toward the conservative wing and voted against the impeachment of President Johnson. He died before completing his term of office in the Senate. See *Life and Public Services of William Pitt Fessenden*, by Francis Fessenden (2 vols., 1907).

Fessler (fes'lẹr), **Ignaz Aurelius.** b. at Czurendorf, Hungary, May 18, 1756; d. at St. Petersburg, Dec. 15, 1839. Hungarian historian and ecclesiastic, professor of Oriental languages and hermeneutics at the University of Lemberg (Lvov). At first a member of the Capuchin order, he was later converted to Lutheranism. He wrote *Geschichte der Ungarn* (1815–25).

Fessler, Joseph. b. at Lochau, Vorarlberg, Austria, Dec. 2, 1813; d. at St. Pölten, Austria, April 25, 1872. Austrian prelate and scholar. He published *Institutiones patrologicae* (1850–52).

Festa (fe'stä), **Costanzo.** b. c1500; d. April 10, 1545. Italian composer of the Roman school. His works, consisting of various forms of liturgical music, include a number of madrigals.

Feste (fes'te). In Shakespeare's *Twelfth Night*, Olivia's clown.

Feste Burg (fes'tẹ bůrk'), **Ein.** See **Ein Feste Burg.**

Feste Romane (fes'tā rō.mä'nā). Italian title of **Roman Festivals.**

Festiniog (fes.tin'i.og). See **Ffestiniog.**

Festival of Wartburg (wôrt'bėrg, värt'bůrk). See **Wartburg, Festival of.**

Festus (fes'tus). City in E Missouri, in Jefferson County: residential suburb of Crystal City. 5,199 (1950).

Festus. Poem by Philip James Bailey, published in 1839.

Festus, Porcius. fl. 1st century A.D. Roman procurator in Palestine c60–62 A.D. He refused to put the apostle Paul in the power of the Jews, and, after a hearing in which Paul in the presence of Herod Agrippa II stood

on his rights as a Roman citizen, sent him to Caesar at Rome.

Festus, Sextus Pompeius. fl. perhaps in the middle of the 2nd century A.D. Latin lexicographer. He epitomized a glossary of Latin words and phrases entitled *De Verborum Significatu*, by Marcus Verrius Flaccus, which is now lost.

Feth Ali (feth ä'lē, ä.lē'). See **Fath Ali.**

Fethan-Seag (feth'an.shā'). See under **Faddiley.**

Fethiye (fe.tē'ye). [Also, **Fetige.**] Town in SW Turkey, in the *il* (province or vilayet) of Muğla, on the Mediterranean Sea ab. 85 mi. W of Antalya: a small port and trading center served by two important roads. The surrounding area is rich in minerals, particularly chromium, emery, antimony, and boracite.

Fétis (fā.tēs), **Adolphe Louis Eugène.** b. at Paris, Aug. 20, 1820; d. there, March 20, 1873. Belgian composer and pianist; son of François Joseph Fétis. His works include operettas and works for the piano.

Fétis, Édouard Louis François. b. at Bouvignes, Belgium, May 16, 1812; d. at Brussels, Jan. 31, 1909. Belgian art critic, son of François Joseph Fétis. He was librarian of the Bibliothèque Royale at Brussels, professor of esthetics at the Académie des Beaux-Arts, art critic of the *Indépendance Belge*, and published and edited a number of works on art.

Fétis, François Joseph. b. at Mons, Belgium, March 25, 1784; d. at Brussels, March 26, 1871. Belgian composer and writer on music. His written works include *Méthode élémentaire* (1824), *Traité du contrepoint et de la fugue* (1824), *Biographie universelle des musiciens* (1835–44), *Traité complet de la théorie et de la pratique de l'harmonie* (1844), and *Histoire générale de la musique* (1869–76). He published the *Revue Musicale* (1827–35). He composed four or five operas, much sacred music, and a good deal of pianoforte music.

Fetou (fā'tō). See **Efutu.**

Fetter Lane (fet'ėr). Street in London running from Fleet Street to Holborn. It became known as the spot where Edmund Waller's plot (1643) to seize London for Charles I terminated disastrously. Dryden and Otway, it is said, lived opposite each other in Fetter Lane.

Fetterman (fet'ėr.mąn), **William Judd.** b. c1833; killed in Wyoming, Dec. 21, 1866. American soldier, with the Union army in the Civil War (distinguished himself in the battles of Murfreesboro and Jonesboro). A colonel in the regular army after the war, he was stationed at Fort Phil Kearny, in Wyoming. When an Indian alarm was sounded (Dec. 21, 1866), he demanded that he be given command of a relief troop. Disobeying instructions, he led his 80 men beyond the point of safety in the Indian territory, where they were ambushed and killed in what has gone down in history as the "Fetterman massacre."

Feu (fė), **Le.** Novel (1916; Eng. trans., *Under Fire*, 1917), by the French writer Henri Barbusse (1873–1935). The story of a French infantry squad in World War I, it is noted for violent realism and a tone of extreme disillusionment.

Feuchères (fė.sher), Baronne **de.** [Maiden name, **Sophie Dawes** or **Daws.**] b. on the Isle of Wight, c1795; d. in England, Jan. 2, 1841. Englishwoman of humble birth, mistress of Louis Henri Joseph de Bourbon, Prince de Condé (1756–1830). She married the baron de Feuchères in 1818, and was separated from him in 1822.

Feuchtersleben (foiċh'tėrs.lā.bęn), Baron **Ernst von.** b. at Vienna, April 29, 1806; d. there, Sept. 3, 1849. Austrian physician, poet, and philosopher. He became dean of the medical faculty at Vienna in 1844, and in 1848 was undersecretary of state in the ministry of public instruction. His works include *Gedichte* (1836), *Zur Diätetik der Seele* (1838), and *Lehrbuch der ärztlichen Seelenkunde* (1845).

Feuchtwanger (foiċht'väng.ėr), **Lion.** b. at Munich, July 7, 1884—. German novelist and dramatist, versatile and prolific in his output of plays, novels, and other works. He has been an expatriate at London, Paris, and (from 1940) Hollywood. His books, most of which have been markedly more successful in English than in the original German (and some of the most recent of which have appeared only in English), include *Die hässliche Herzogin* (1923; *The Ugly Duchess*, 1928), *Jud Süss* (1925; *Jew Süss*, in another edition *Power*, 1926), *Erfolg* (1930; *Success*, 1930), *Josephus* (1932), *Die Geschwister Oppenheim* (1933; *The Oppermanns*, 1934), *Pep, J. L. Wetcheeks amerikanisches Liederbuch* (translated by Dorothy Thompson as *Pep, American Songbook*), *Simone* (1944), *Proud Destiny* (1945), and *This Is the Hour* (1951), a novel about Goya.

Feuerbach (foi'ėr.bäċh), **Anselm von.** b. at Speyer, Germany, Sept. 12, 1829; d. at Venice, Jan. 4, 1880. German historical painter; grandson of P. J. A. von Feuerbach. He was a pupil of F. W. von Schadow, and held a professorship in the Academy of Vienna (1873–77).

Feuerbach, Ludwig Andreas von. b. at Landshut, Bavaria, July 28, 1804; d. near Nuremberg, Bavaria, Sept. 13, 1872. German philosopher; son of P. J. A. von Feuerbach. He served as privatdocent at Erlangen in 1828, but abandoned teaching in 1832. At first a Hegelian, he later turned to naturalistic materialism. He held that man's idea of God is the result of self-projection. His chief works are *Das Wesen des Christentums* (1841), *Das Wesen der Religion* (1845), and *Theogonie nach den Quellen des klassischen, hebraischen, und christlichen Altertums* (1875).

Feuerbach, Paul Johann Anselm von. b. at Hainichen, near Jena, Germany, Nov. 14, 1775; d. at Frankfort on the Main, Prussia, May 29, 1833. German jurist. He became professor at Jena in 1801, professor at Kiel in 1802, and professor at Landshut in 1804; removed to Munich to accept a position in the department of justice there in 1805; was ennobled and made privy councilor in 1808; became second president of the Court of Appeal at Bamberg in 1814; and became president of the Court of Appeal at Anspach in 1817. He drew up the Bavarian criminal code which was introduced in 1813.

Feuermann (foi'ėr.män), **Emanuel.** b. at Kolomyya, in Galicia, Nov. 22, 1902; d. 1942. Cello virtuoso. Coming of a musical family and receiving his first instruction from his father, he made his first public appearance as a soloist at the age of 11, playing with the Vienna Symphony Orchestra under the baton of Felix von Weingartner. At the age of 17 he was professor of the cello at the Conservatory at Cologne, but in 1923 put aside teaching to resume his career as a soloist. In 1929 he accepted a professorship at the Staatliche Hochschule für Musik at Berlin, but in 1934, following the rise of Hitler to power, he moved to Vienna, and in 1938, upon the Nazi seizure of Austria, he came to the U.S., where in 1941 he became associated with the Curtis Institute at Philadelphia.

Feuersnot (foi'ėrs.nōt). [Eng. trans., *"Fire Famine."*] Opera in one act by Richard Strauss, with a libretto by Ernst von Wolzogen, first performed at Dresden on Nov. 21, 1901.

Feuillants (fė.yäń), **Les.** Political club established at Paris during the Revolution. It was at first called the Club of 1789, receiving its later name from the convent of the Feuillants, where it held its meetings.

Feuilles d'Automne (fėy' dō.ton). [Eng. trans., *"Autumn Leaves."*] Collection of lyric poems by Victor Hugo, published in 1831.

Feuillet (fė.ye), **Louis.** b. at Mane, in Provence, France, 1660; d. at Marseilles, France, April 18, 1732. French scientist and traveler. Aided by royal support, he made two extended expeditions to the West Indies and the northern and western coasts of South America (1703–11), taking careful observations to rectify the existing maps, and studying plants and antiquities. The results were published in several large works. In 1724 the French Academy of Sciences employed him to determine the exact longitude of the island of Hierro.

Feuillet, Octave. b. at St.-Lô, Manche, France, Aug. 11, 1821; d. at Paris, Dec. 29, 1890. French novelist and dramatist. After graduating from the Collège Louis-le-Grand at Paris, he studied law and engaged in literary work. In collaboration with Paul Bocage he wrote for the stage *Un Bourgeois de Paris* (1845), *Échec et mat* (1846), *Palma, ou la nuit du Vendredi-Saint* (1847), *La Viellesse de Richelieu* (1848), *York* (1852), *Scènes et proverbes* (1851), *Scènes et comédies* (1845), *La Grise* (1854), *Le Roman d'un jeune homme pauvre* (1858), *Rédemption* (1860), *Les Portraits de la marquise* (1862), *Montjoye* (1863), *La Belle au bois dormant* (1865), *Le Case de conscience* (1867), *Julie* (1869), *L'Acrobate* (1873), *Le Sphinx*

(1874), *La Clef d'or* (1878), *Un Roman parisien* (1883), and *Chamillac* (1886). His novels are *Bellah* (1852), *Le Roman d'un jeune homme pauvre* (1858), *Histoire de Sibylle* (1862), *Monsieur de Camors* (1867), *Julia de Trécœur* (1872), *Un Mariage dans le monde* (1875), *Les Amours de Philippe* and *Le Journal d'une femme* (both 1877), *Histoire d'une parisienne* (1882), *La Veuve*, *Le Voyageur*, *Le Divorce de Juliette*, *Charybde et Scylla*, and *Le Curé de Bourron* (all 1884), *La Morte* (1886), and *Honneur d'artiste* (1890). The French newspaper term *feuilleton* was first used for his serial writings in newspapers.

Feurs (fėr). [Latin, **Forum Segusiavorum.**] Town in E central France, in the department of Loire, situated on the Loire River, ab. 31 mi. W of Lyons. It is an industrial town. 5,194 (1946).

Féval (fā.vàl), **Paul Henri Corentin.** b. at Rennes, France, Sept. 27, 1817; d. at Paris, March 8, 1887. French novelist. He was the author of *Les Mystères de Londres* (1844), *Le Fils du diable* (1846), *Le Bossu* (1858), *Le Chevalier de Keramour* (1874), *Les Merveilles du Mont St. Michel* (1879), and others.

Feversham (fā'vėr.shąm). See **Faversham.**

Février (fā.vrē.ā), **Henri.** b. at Paris, c1875—. French composer. He has written chamber music and two operas, *Le Roi aveugle* and *Monna Vanna* (after Maeterlinck's drama). The latter was produced at the Paris Opéra on Jan. 23, 1909.

Few (fū), **William.** b. near Baltimore, June 8, 1748; d. at Fishkill-on-the-Hudson, N.Y., July 16, 1828. American Revolutionary statesman. Taking up arms in the Revolutionary War, he rose to the rank of lieutenant colonel in the patriot forces, serving also as a member of the general assembly and of the executive council of Georgia, and being twice sent as a delegate to the Continental Congress. He was one of his state's representatives in the convention that drafted the Constitution of the United States, and was a signer of that document, and helped bring about its ratification by Georgia. He became one of that state's first U.S. senators (1789–93), but did not seek reëlection. Named a federal judge in Georgia (1796), he resigned (1799) and moved to New York City, where he at once took a prominent place in political and business affairs, serving as an alderman of the city, a member of the state legislature, and inspector of state prisons.

Few, William Preston. b. at Greenville, S.C., Dec. 29, 1867; d. Oct. 16, 1940. American educator, first president (1924–40) of Duke University. He was earlier professor (1896–1910) of English, dean (1902–10), and president (1910–24) of Trinity College (from which Duke was formed) at Durham, N.C.

Few Figs from Thistles, A. Satirical poems by Edna St. Vincent Millay, published in 1920.

Fewkes (fūks), **Jesse Walter.** b. at Newton, Mass., Nov. 14, 1850; d. at Forest Glen, Md., May 31, 1930. American ethnologist and archaeologist. A graduate (1875) of Harvard, where he also obtained (1877) a Ph.D., he was trained as a zoölogist and later as an anthropologist with the Hemenway Southwestern archaeological expedition. He founded (with others) the *Journal of American Ethnology and Archaeology*, in which many of his articles appeared, and was a member (1895–1928) of the Bureau of American Ethnology (its chief after 1918). He investigated the Sikyatki pueblo in the Hopi Reserve, Arizona, ruins in Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, and Utah, and eastern ruins in Tennessee, Georgia, and Florida. His researches and associations with Southwestern Indians enabled him to make great contributions to the understanding of American Indian history and culture.

Fey (fī), **Emil.** b. at Vienna, March 23, 1886; d. there, March 16, 1938. Austrian politician. He organized the Heimwehr (local defense forces) after World War I; was made state secretary in 1932; served as vice-chancellor in Dollfuss's cabinet in 1933; as minister of police, crushed the uprising (February, 1934) of the Vienna socialists. Opposed to the Austrian Nazis, he was minister of interior in Schuschnigg's cabinet, and was in charge of the police (1934–35). He committed suicide when the Nazis annexed Austria to Germany.

Feydeau (fā.dō), **Ernest Aimé.** b. at Paris, March 16, 1821; d. there, Oct. 29, 1873. French novelist and miscellaneous writer. Among his novels are *Fanny* (1858), *Sylvie* (1861), *Un Début à l'opéra* (1863), and *La Comtesse de Chalis* (1868). He wrote several comedies, and *Du luxe des femmes* (1866), *Histoire des usages funèbres* (1857–61), *L'Allemagne en 1871* (1872), and other works.

Feydeau, Georges. b. at Paris, Dec. 8, 1862; d. at Reuil, France, June 6, 1921. French playwright; son of the novelist Ernest Aimé Feydeau. He was the author of some 40 comedies, many of which had great popular success; he is best known for his gay *La Dame de chez Maxim's* (1899).

Feyjoó (or **Feijóo**) **y Montenegro** (fā.hō.ō', fā.hō'ō, ē mōn.tā.nā'grō), Fray **Benito Jeronimo.** b. at Cardamiro, near Orense, Spain, Oct. 18, 1676; d. at Oviedo, Spain, Sept. 26, 1764. Spanish critic and scholar, a Benedictine monk. He published *Teatro crítico universal* (1726–60), and *Cartas eruditas y curiosas* (1760), in which he advocated wider and more scientific education.

Fez (fez). [Also: **Fès**; Arabic, **Fas.**] Former sultanate in NW Africa, in the N part of Morocco, annexed to Morocco in the middle of the 16th century. The sultanate reached its height in the 13th century.

Fez. [Also: **Fès**; Arabic, **Fas.**] City in NW Africa, one of the capitals of the sultanate of Morocco, situated in the French zone of Morocco, ab. 100 mi. S of the Mediterranean Sea. It is an important commercial center, is celebrated as a holy city, and was formerly noted as a seat of learning. Supposedly founded by the Idrissids in the 9th century, it has always been one of the centers of religious and political importance in Morocco. 221,000 (1946).

Fezzan (fe.zan'). [Ancient name, **Phazania.**] Region in Libya, N Africa, the southernmost division of the former Turkish vilayet of Tripoli. From 1912 to 1945 it was the SW section of the Italian colony of Libya; after World War II a United Nations trust territory administered by France, it became (1950) part of the independent kingdom of Libya. During World War II it was captured by a French force which worked its way up from the Guinea coast of French Equatorial Africa. It was the site of the ancient Phazania, or land of the Garamantes. It consists of a desert enclosing many oases. It became subject to Tripoli in 1842. Capital, Murzuk; area, ab. 156,000 sq. mi.; pop. 49,950 (1950).

Fezzan. People of Fezzan a region of the Sahara in Libya. They are descended from a Negroid group, but now mixed with Arabian stock.

Fezziwig (fez'i.wig). Name of a family in Charles Dickens's *Christmas Carol.* It comprises a jolly old father, a mother ("one vast substantial smile"), and three fair daughters.

Ffestiniog (fes.tin'i.og). [Also, **Festiniog.**] Urban district in N Wales, in Merionethshire, ab. 11 mi. SW of Bettws-y-Coed, ab. 228 mi. NW of London by rail. 6,923 (1951).

FFMC. See **Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation.**

ffoulkes (fouks), **Charles, John.** b. at London, June 26, 1868—. English antiquary, notable as an expert on medieval and Renaissance arms and armor. The lower case "ff" found in his surname is a modern adaptation, still found in some English names, of an older method of writing capital F. He is the author of *Armour and Weapons* (1909), *The Armourer and His Craft* (1912), *Iron Work* (1913), and *Arms and Armaments* (1944).

Ffrangcon-Davies (frang'kon.dā'vēz, -vis), **David Thomas.** b. at Bethesda, Caernarvonshire, Wales, Dec. 11, 1856; d. at Hampstead, London, April 5, 1918. Welsh baritone. He was educated at Jesus College, Oxford, and took orders, but withdrew to become a singer. He made his debut in opera in 1890, but devoted himself (1893 *et seq.*) to concert work, appearing in Europe and America. He became a teacher in the Royal Academy of Music at London, and published *The Singing of the Future* (1906).

Ffrangcon-Davies, Gwen. Welsh actress; daughter of David Thomas Ffrangcon-Davies. She starred in *The Immortal Hour* (1922), created the role of Eve in Shaw's *Back to Methuselah*, and appeared in such other plays as *Tess of the Durbervilles*, *The Barretts of Wimpole Street*, and *Richard of Bordeaux.*

FHA. See **Federal Housing Administration.**

Fhear Monach (fer' mun'ą), **Conndae.** Irish name of County **Fermanagh.**

Fi (fē). See **Efik.**

Fiacre (fē.ä'kėr; French, fyȧkr) or **Fiachrach** (fē'ą.ċhrą), Saint. b. in Ireland, in the latter part of the 6th century; d. at Breuil, near Paris, 670. Patron saint of gardeners. He was a native of "Ireland, the country of the Scots," and lived many years at Breuil (near Paris), where he erected an oratory to the Virgin Mary. An inn at Paris, the Hôtel de Saint Fiacre, is said to have been (c1650) the first station for the hire of carriages; hence the origin of the word "fiacre" for a hackney coach.

Fiala (fē.ä'lą), **Anthony.** b. at Jersey City, N.J., Sept. 19, 1869; d. at Brooklyn, N.Y., April 7, 1950. American explorer in the arctic regions. He was a member of the Baldwin-Ziegler expedition (1901–02) and commanded the Ziegler expedition which sailed from Tromsø, Norway, in July, 1903, and attained lat. 82°13′ N., returning in 1905. Member (1913–14) of Theodore Roosevelt's trip through the Brazilian jungle; explored the Papagaio River and descended the Tapajoz and Juruena rivers of Brazil. Author of *Fighting the Polar Ice* (1906).

Fiammeta (fyäm.mät'tä). Fictitious name given by Giovanni Boccaccio in some of his works (*Elegy of Madonna Fiammetta*, and others) to Maria d'Aquino, natural daughter of King Robert of Naples, a lady courted by the Italian novelist in early years (c1335–40) spent in that city.

Fiammingo (fyäm.mēng'gō), **Dionisio.** See **Calvaert** or **Calvart, Denis.**

Fianarantsoa (fyą.nä.rąn.tsō'ą). Important inland town, an administrative and commercial center, situated in the S central part of the island of Madagascar, off SE Africa. It is connected by rail with Manakara on the E coast, and by road with Tananarive, the capital, in the middle of the island. 23,936 (1946).

Fianna (fē'ą.ną) or **Fianna Éireann** (fē'ą.ną ār'in). See **Fenians.**

Fianna Fáil (fē'ą.ną fäl'). [Eng. trans., *"Army of Destiny."*] Irish political party, established under the leadership of Eamon de Valera in 1926. De Valera and other intransigents, who since 1921 had refused to recognize the Irish Free State or to accept membership in its parliament, in 1926 judged that a situation was ripening which could give them victory at the polls, and worked out a formula which would permit them to enter the parliament despite the objectionable oath required of members. Accordingly they established a new party and named it Fianna Fáil. Beginning in 1927 members of Fianna Fáil were elected to the Dáil Éireann, and in the general election of 1932 won control of the government. Under De Valera's leadership the remaining ties binding to Great Britain the 26 counties comprised in the Irish Free State were gradually severed, the steps being marked by the setting up in 1937 of the state of Eire, and by the formal establishment anew of the Irish Republic in 1949, this final achievement, however, taking place after De Valera's long ascendancy had come to an end with the defeat of Fianna Fáil in the general election of 1948.

Fibich (fē'bēʜ), **Zdeněk.** b. at Šebořice, in Bohemia, 1850; d. at Prague, in October, 1900. Czech composer, notably of operas such as the trilogy *Hippodameia* (1889–91), *Bukovín* (1870–71), *Blaník* (1881), and *Sárka* (1898), as well as of symphonies and chamber music.

Fibiger (fē'bē.gėr), **Johannes Andreas Grib.** b. at Silkeborg, Denmark, April 23, 1867; d. at Copenhagen, Jan. 30, 1928. Danish pathologist. He was an assistant at the institute of bacteriology and at the Blegdam hospital of epidemic diseases at Copenhagen, and later worked under Koch and von Behring at Berlin. He was prosector (1897) at the institute of pathology at Copenhagen, and became (1900) professor of pathology. He caused carcinoma in the stomach of rats by feeding them with the parasitic spiroptera of infected cockroaches (1913), an experiment proving that cancer could be produced at will in experimental animals under appropriate conditions. He was awarded (1926) the Nobel prize in medicine for his achievement, which opened an entirely new field for the experimental study of cancer. Author of *Researches of a Worm, Nematode, and its Power of Provoking the Formation of Papillary and Carcinomatous New-Growths in the Stomach of a Rat* (1913), *Investigations on the Spiroptera Cancer* (1918–19), and on *Spiroptera Carcinomata and their Relation to True Malignant Tumors; with some Remarks on Cancer Age* (1919); cofounder of the *Acta pathologica et microbiologica scandinavica* and coeditor of *Ziegler's Beiträge zur pathologischen Anatomie und allgemeinen Pathologie.*

Fibonacci (fē.bō.nät'chē), **Leonardo.** See **Leonardo da Pisa.**

Fichel (fē.shel), **Benjamin Eugène.** b. at Paris, Aug. 30, 1826; d. there, Feb. 1, 1895. French genre painter, pupil of Paul Delaroche.

Fichev (fē'chef), **Ivan Ivanov.** b. at Veliko Tirnovo (Trnovo), Bulgaria, 1860; d. 1931. Bulgarian general, prominent during Balkan wars and World War I; served as chief of staff (1912–13), as minister of war (1914–15), and as minister at Bucharest (1921–23).

Fichte (fiċh'tę), **Immanuel Hermann von.** b. at Jena, Germany, July 18, 1797; d. at Stuttgart, Germany, Aug. 8, 1879. German philosopher; son of Johann Gottlieb Fichte. He was professor of philosophy at Bonn (1836–42) and at Tübingen (1842–67). He published *System der Ethik* (1850–53), *Anthropologie* (1856), *Psychologie* (1864), and others.

Fichte, Johann Gottlieb. b. at Rammenau, near Kamenz, Germany, May 19, 1762; d. at Berlin, Jan. 27, 1814. German metaphysical philosopher. The son of a poor weaver, he nevertheless secured a good education at the universities of Jena and Leipzig. Supporting himself by tutoring, he continued his studies in philosophy, especially the works and theories of Immanuel Kant. His first published philosophical work, *Kritik aller Offenbarung* (Critique of All Revelation, 1792), which was at first thought by some readers to be from the pen of Kant himself, and which was praised by Kant, established his reputation and led to his taking the chair of philosophy at Jena in 1793. In the following year appeared his principal work, *Grundlage der gesammten Wissenschaftslehre* (Fundamental Principles of the Whole Theory of Science). Under charges of atheism he left Jena in 1799, going to Berlin where he remained, except for two short periods, the rest of his days, being in his last years (1810–12) rector of the University of Berlin. The turmoils, divisions, and hardships of the German people at that time turned his thoughts chiefly to political and patriotic issues, and his celebrated *Reden an die deutsche Nation* (Addresses to the German Nation), delivered in the winter of 1807–08, made him a leader of the nationalist and liberal causes and one of the great voices of their hopes and purposes. Later generations indeed have tended to think of Fichte more as a patriot and a political liberal than as a philosopher. Fichte, rejecting Kant's concept of things-in-themselves, beyond human cognition, made the conscious ego the starting point of knowledge of the nature of the universe, and by idealistic dialectic arrived at the concept of God as an absolute ego originating and embracing all knowledge. His works, edited by his son, Immanuel Hermann von Fichte, were published in eight volumes (1845–46).

Fichtelgebirge (fiċh'tęl.gę.bir''gę). Mountain group in Upper Franconia, Bavaria, situated NE of Bayreuth. Highest peak, the Schneeberg (3,447 ft.).

Ficino (fē.chē'nō), **Marsilio.** b. at Florence, Oct. 19, 1433; d. near Florence, Oct. 1, 1499. Italian physician and Platonic philosopher. He wrote *Theologia Platonica* (1482) and others.

Fick (fik), **Adolf Eugen.** b. at Kassel, Prussia, Sept. 3, 1829; d. Aug. 21, 1901. German physiologist. He became professor of physiology at Zurich (1856) and at Würzburg (1868). His works include *Die medizinische Physik* (1857), *Kompendium der Physiologie* (1860), and *Anatomie und Physiologie der Sinne* (1862).

Fick, August. b. at Petershagen, near Minden, Prussia, May 5, 1844; d. March 24, 1916. German philologist, professor of comparative philology at Göttingen (1876–88) and at Breslau (1887). He published *Vergleichendes, Wörterbuch der indogermanischen Sprachen* (4th ed., 1890, 1894), and others.

Ficke (fik), **Arthur Davison.** b. at Davenport, Iowa, Nov. 10, 1883; d. 1945. American poet. He attended Harvard, took up the practice of law, and served as an officer in the AEF in World War I. His some 20 volumes of verse include *From the Isles* (1907), *The Happy Princess* (1907), *The Breaking of Bonds* (1910), *Sonnets of a Portrait Painter* (1914), *The Man on the Hilltop* (1915), *Spectra* (1916), *Out of Silence and Other Poems* (1924), *Mountain*

Against Mountain (1929), *The Blue Jade Sceptre* (1941), and *Tumultuous Shore and Other Poems* (1942). He was also the author of a novel, *Mrs. Morton of Mexico* (1939).

Ficker (fik'ẹr), **Heinrich von.** b. at Munich, Nov. 22, 1881—. German meteorologist. He was professor of meteorology and cosmic physics at Graz University from 1911 to 1923, and was professor (1923–37) at the University of Berlin, where he was also director of the Prussian Meteorological Institute. He became (1937) professor at the University of Vienna and director of the Vienna Central Institute for Meteorology and Geodynamics. He led meteorological expeditions to the Caucasus and Turkistan.

Ficker, Julius von. b. at Paderborn, Germany, April 30, 1826; d. at Innsbruck, Austria, July 10, 1902. German jurist and historian. He served as professor (1852 *et seq.*) at the University of Innsbruck. Among his works are *Deutsches Königstum und Kaisertum* (German Kingdom and Empire, 1862), *Beiträge zur Urkundenlehre* (Contributions to Paleography, 1877, 1878), and *Untersuchungen zur Rechtsgeschichte* (Studies in the History of Law, 1891–1904).

Ficoroni Cist (fē.kō.rō'nē). Cylindrical bronze box found near Palestine and acquired by the Museo Kircheriano at Rome. It is important because its incised decoration, representing the victory of Polydeuces (Pollux) over Amycus, is perhaps the finest surviving production of Greek graphic art. The box is over 1½ ft. high, and rests on three feet; the handle of the cover is formed by a group consisting of Bacchus and two satyrs.

Ficquelmont (fē.kel.môn'), Count **Karl Ludwig von.** b. at Dieuze, in Lorraine, March 23, 1777; d. at Venice, April 7, 1857. Austrian general and diplomat. He was minister of foreign affairs in 1839 and in 1848.

Fidanza (fē.dän'tsä), **Giovanni di.** Original name of Saint **Bonaventure** or **Bonaventura.**

Fidaris (fi.dâr'is). Modern name of the **Evenus.**

Fiddlers' Green. Former name of **Springville,** N.Y.

Fidele (fi.dē'lē, fi.dāl'). Name assumed by Imogen, in Shakespeare's *Cymbeline,* when disguised as a boy.

Fidelia (fi.dē'li.ạ). In Wycherley's *Plain Dealer,* a young girl disguised as a boy, Fidelio, who follows Manly. She is a sort of imitation of Shakespeare's Viola.

Fidelia. Foundling in Edward Moore's play *The Foundling*

Fidelio (fē.dā'lē.ō, fi.dā'li.ō). [Full title, **Fidelio oder die eheliche Liebe;** Eng. trans., *"Fidelio, or Conjugal Love."*] Opera in two acts by Beethoven, with a libretto by Sonnleitbner and Treitschke, first produced at Vienna on Nov 20, 1805. It was Beethoven's only opera, and was several times altered by him. The words were adapted from Jean Nicolas Bouilly's comic opera *Léonore, ou l'amour conjugal.*

Fidenae (fi.dē'nē). In ancient geography, a city in Latium, situated on the Tiber River ab. 5 mi. NE of Rome.

Fidenza (fē.den'tsä). [Former name, **Borgo San Donnino;** ancient name, **Fidentia.**] Town and commune in N Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Emilia-Romagna, in the province of Parma, situated on the Stivone River ab. 14 mi. NW of Parma. The cathedral, built at the end of the 11th century, is a rich Romanesque structure, with Gothic additions of the 13th century. There are chemical and other industries. Ancient Fidentia was the site of a victory of Metellius Pius over Carbo in 82 B.C.; Saint Domninus is said to have been beheaded here in 304 A.D. The town was part of the duchy of Parma from 1545 to 1859. Some damage was suffered during World War II by buildings of tourist interest, but they were repairable. Pop. of commune, 17,352 (1936); of town, 8,000 (1936).

Fides (fi'dēz). Asteroid (No. 37) discovered by K. T. R. Luther at Düsseldorf, Oct. 5, 1855.

Fidhari (fē.ᴛʜä'rē). Modern name of the **Evenus.**

Fiebeger (fē'bẹ.gẹr), **Gustave Joseph.** b. at Akron, Ohio, May 9, 1858; d. Oct. 18, 1939. American officer of engineers and educator, professor of engineering and the art of war in the U.S. Military Academy. He was graduated from the Academy in 1879, and was assistant professor there (1883–88). His publications include *Field Fortification* (1901), *Civil Engineering* (1904), and others.

Fiebres (fyā'ʙrās). [Eng. trans., *"Fevers."*] Nickname given in Guatamala, and to some extent in other Central American countries, to the liberal party. It was in common use from the period of independence until 1850 or later. The liberals were sometimes called Anarquistas by their opponents. The term is opposed to Aristocratas or Serviles.

Fiedler (fē'dlẽr), **Arthur.** b. at Boston, Mass., Dec. 17, 1894—. American orchestra conductor. He studied (1911–15) at the Royal Academy of Music at Berlin. He is best known in the U.S. as the conductor of the Boston Symphony Pop Concerts; he also is conductor (and founder, 1929) of the Boston Esplanade Concerts. He conducts the Boston Sinfonietta, the Cecilia Choral Society, the MacDowell Club Orchestra, and the Boston University Orchestra, as well as the Providence University Glee Club. He is a member of the faculty of Boston University.

Fiedler, August Max. b. at Zittau, Germany, Dec. 31, 1859; d. 1939. German conductor and composer. He studied (1877–80) at the Leipzig Conservatory, became a teacher at the Hamburg Conservatory in 1882, and its director in 1903. He also conducted the philharmonic concerts there. He was conductor (1908–12) of the Boston Symphony Orchestra and was musical director (1916 *et seq.*) at Essen. He composed symphonies, songs, piano pieces, and chamber music.

Fiedler, Hermann Georg. b. 1862—. Professor of Germanics at Oxford University. Editor of *The Oxford Book of German Verse* (1911), *A Book of German Verse from Luther to Liliencron* (1916), and *The Oxford Book of German Prose* (1943).

Field (fēld), **Ben.** American short-story writer and novelist. Author of *The Cock's Funeral* (1937), *The Outside Leaf* (1943), *Piper Tompkins* (1946), and *The Last Freshet* (1948).

Field, Cyrus West. b. at Stockbridge, Mass., Nov. 30, 1819; d. at New York, July 12, 1892. American merchant and capitalist, noted as the promoter of the first transatlantic cable; son of David Dudley Field (1781–1867). After a varied early business career in New York and Massachusetts, he became a partner in the wholesale paper firm of E. Root and Company at New York, which he reorganized (c1841) as Cyrus W. Field and Company after a financial debacle placed upon him the responsibility of paying the debts of the Root enterprise. Within nine years he discharged all of his obligations and made enough to retire at the age of 33. In 1854, becoming associated with the Canadian engineer Frederick N. Gisborne, he developed an interest in laying a submarine cable between Newfoundland and Ireland. With Field as chief promoter, two companies were organized in the U.S. and England to support the venture, which was undertaken in 1857 and completed after much difficulty and disappointment in August, 1858. After initial practical success, the operation of the cable became impaired, and in 1859 Field again sought funds to back the laying of a new cable. The installation made in 1865 was a failure, but he finally achieved success with the cable laid in the summer of 1866. In recognition of his achievement, Congress voted him a gold medal in 1867. He was later active in connection with developing a cable line to Hawaii and to Asia and Australia, and was associated with the development of the Wabash Railroad and the ownership of the New York *Mail and Express.* Toward the end of his life he was burdened by financial difficulties resulting from the depreciation of his investments, especially those in the New York Elevated Railway Company. See *Cyrus W. Field, His Life and Work,* by Isabella Field Judson (1896).

Field, David Dudley. b. at East Guilford, Conn., May 20, 1781; d. at Stockbridge, Mass., April 15, 1867. American clergyman and historical writer; father of David Dudley Field (1805–94), Cyrus W. Field, Henry M. Field, and Stephen Johnson Field. He wrote *A History of the Town of Pittsfield, in Berkshire County, Massachusetts* (1844) and *Genealogy of the Brainerd Family* (1857).

Field, David Dudley. b. at Haddam, Conn., Feb. 13, 1805; d. at New York, April 13, 1894. American jurist; son of David Dudley Field (1781–1867). He graduated from Williams College in 1825, and was admitted to the bar at New York in 1828. Field came to the early belief that a codification of law was needed in New York, and after spending some time in Europe studying the law systems there he began a pamphlet and article campaign to this end. In 1847 he was appointed head of a commis-

sion of revision; their suggested code on civil and criminal procedure was passed by the legislature, but failed of adoption; Field's work was principally in the civil section of the report. In 1857 he served as head of a commission to prepare a political, penal, and civil code for New York State; only the penal code was adopted. As a result of his reform, cases which previously had required separate suits in law and equity were now combined into one action. However, Field's codes formed the basis on which most of the states and parts of the British Empire have modeled their law codes. His *Draft Outlines of an International Code* (1872) was an attempt to obtain a world-wide acceptance of some sort of uniformity of law; he served as president of the Association for the Reform and Codification of the Laws of Nations, which later became the International Law Association. He retired from the practice of law in 1885.

Field, Eugene. b. at St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 2, 1850; d. at Chicago, Nov. 4, 1895. American journalist and poet. He was connected with the press in Missouri and Colorado (1873–83). In 1883 he became a member of the staff of the Chicago *Daily News*, to which he contributed (1883–95) a column, "Sharps and Flats." His works include *The Denver Tribune Primer* (1882), *Culture's Garland* (1887), *A Little Book of Profitable Tales* (1889), *A Little Book of Western Verse* (1890), *With Trumpet and Drum* (1892), *Echoes from the Sabine Farm* (1893), *The Holy Cross, and Other Tales* (1893), *A Second Book of Verse* (1893), *Love-songs of Childhood* (1894), *The House* (1896), *Second Book of Tales* (1896), *Songs, and Other Verse* (1896), *Eugene Field, an Auto-analysis* (1896), *Love-affairs of a Bibliomaniac* (1896), and *Lullaby-land* (1897). His children's poems, such as *Little Boy Blue* and *Wynken, Blynken, and Nod*, remain favorites to this day.

Field, Henry Martyn. b. April 3, 1822; d. Jan. 26, 1907. American clergyman, journalist (editor of *The Evangelist*), and writer; son of David Dudley Field (1781–1867). He wrote *From Egypt to Japan* (1877), *Among the Holy Hills* (1882), and other books of travel.

Field, Inspector. Shrewd detective officer in Charles Dickens's *On Duty with Inspector Field*, taken from life.

Field, John. b. at Dublin, Ireland, July 26, 1782; d. at Moscow, Jan. 11, 1837. British composer and pianist. He was a pupil of Clementi, whom he accompanied to Russia in 1802, and subsequently taught music at St. Petersburg and at Moscow, where he settled between 1824 and 1828. He is chiefly remembered for his *Nocturnes*, to which those of Chopin are said to owe much both in form and spirit.

Field, Joseph M. b. probably at Dublin, Ireland, 1810; d. at Mobile, Ala., Jan. 28, 1856. American actor and journalist. Appeared as a tragedian and later as a comedian under Sol Smith's management in the South and Middle West; contributor of poems to New Orleans *Picayune*, which sent him (1840) to Europe as a correspondent; cofounder (1845) of the St. Louis *Reveille*.

Field, Marshall. b. near Conway, Mass., Aug. 18, 1834; d. at New York, Jan. 16, 1906. American merchant and civic benefactor, founder of the Chicago merchandising concern which bears his name. At the age of 17 he became a clerk in a dry-goods store at Pittsfield, Mass., leaving it in 1856 to go to Chicago, where he became a clerk in the wholesale dry-goods firm of Cooley, Wadsworth and Company. He became (1861) the company's general manager and in 1862 was named a partner. The firm, which became (1864) Farwell, Field and Company, was reëstablished as Field, Palmer and Leiter in 1865 and in 1881 became Marshall Field and Company, with Field holding the chief interest. Despite loss by fire in 1871 and 1877, and the panic of 1873, the retail concern flourished. Among his contributions to department store merchandising were the one-price system, the creation of public demand for stocks already purchased, the establishment of manufacturing agencies for supplying the store, and the development of extensive buying operations. As a civic benefactor, he aided in founding the Chicago Manual Training School, gave a tract of land and 100,000 dollars to the University of Chicago, and donated (1893) one million dollars to the Chicago World's Fair Columbian Museum (later the Field Museum of Natural History).

Field, Marshall. [Called **Marshall Field III.**] b. at Chicago, Sept. 8, 1893—. Grandson of Marshall Field (1834–1906). He was educated in England, enlisted as a private in World War I, attained the rank of captain, and thereafter engaged in business and banking until 1936, when he so arranged his affairs as to be able to devote his attention mainly to social interests, in the broad sense. He subsidized the tabloid paper *PM*, published at New York, from its first appearance in 1940 until it was sold in 1948; in 1941 he established the Chicago *Sun*, and in 1948 acquired the *Times* of the same city, and merged the two papers, in the publication of which he has taken an active part. He acquired control of station WJJD, Chicago, and several other radio stations, and became associated with several book-publishing ventures, including Pocket Books. In 1945 he published *Freedom is More than a Word*, in which he set forth his social creed and political beliefs.

Field, Mary Katherine Keemle. [Called **Kate Field.**] b. at St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 1, 1838; d. at Honolulu, Hawaii, May 19, 1896. American actress, journalist, and lecturer; daughter of Joseph M. Field. She established a periodical, *Kate Field's Washington*, in 1890, discontinued shortly before her death.

Field, Michael. Joint pseudonym of **Bradley, Katherine Harris,** and **Cooper, Edith Emma.**

Field, Mount. Mountain peak in Antarctica, rising ab. 25 mi. W of Cape Douglas, between Mount Egerton and Mount Wharton, on the W side of the Ross Shelf Ice, in ab. 80°58′ S., 158°00′ E. Elevation, ab. 9,390 ft.

Field, Nathaniel. b. in the parish of St. Giles, Cripplegate, London, 1587; d. Feb. 20, 1633. English actor and dramatist. He is chiefly remembered as the author of *A Woman is a Weathercock* (1612) and *Amends for Ladies* (1618), and as the joint author with Massinger of *The Fatal Dowry* (1632). He was probably a protégé of Ben Jonson, and was a leading Shakespearian actor, his name appearing as such in the folio of 1623.

Field, Rachel (Lyman). b. at New York, Sept. 19, 1894; d. at Los Angeles, March 15, 1942. American writer. She was the author of one-act plays including *Three Pills in a Bottle* and *The Sentimental Scarecrow*. Her juvenile books include *Taxis and Toadstools* and *Hitty—Her First Hundred Years*. She wrote *Branches Green* and other books of verse. Her best-known work is the novel *All This and Heaven Too* (1938); her other adult novels include *Time Out of Mind* (1935) and *And Now Tomorrow* (1942).

Field, Robert. b. c1769; d. 1819. English portrait painter, miniaturist, and engraver. Little is now remembered of his career in England, but after his arrival in the U.S. in 1794 he executed many portraits in oils and miniatures, among his sitters being Martha Washington. In 1808 he went to Nova Scotia, where he passed the rest of his life, maintaining a studio at Halifax and painting the portraits of many people of prominence in that province.

Field, Stephen Dudley. b. at Stockbridge, Mass., Jan. 31, 1846; d. there, May 18, 1913. American electrical engineer and inventor. He devised a multiple-cell district telegraph box, a dynamo for the generation of electric current for the quadruplex telegraph (a system which he sold to the Western Union Telegraph Company), an improved-speed stock ticker, a direct-connected, side-bar electric locomotive (with Rudolf Eickemeyer, 1887), and the first submarine quadruplex telegraph (between Key West and Havana).

Field, Stephen Johnson. b. at Haddam, Conn., Nov. 4, 1816; d. April 9, 1899. American jurist, associate justice (1863–97) of the U.S. Supreme Court; son of David Dudley Field (1781–1867). He was graduated (1837) from Williams College and studied law under his brother David Dudley Field (1805–94) at New York and under John Van Buren at Albany. Admitted to the bar in 1841, he became a partner of his brother, continuing this professional association until 1848. He went to California in 1849 and was elected (1850) to the state legislature, where he was instrumental in framing civil and criminal practice acts for California. He was elected (1857) to the state supreme court and was appointed to an associate justiceship on the U.S. Supreme Court in 1863. On the bench he was an exponent of the separation of national and state powers. Among the outstanding cases in which he handed down majority opinions are: the Test Oath Cases, State Tax on Foreign-held Bonds, *Barbier v. Connelly* and *Chae Chan Ping v. U.S.* During his long service on the

Supreme Court bench he prepared 620 judicial opinions. He resigned in 1897.

Fielding (fēl'ding), **Anthony Vandyke Copley.** b. c1787; d. at Worthing, Sussex, England, March 3, 1855. English painter in water colors, noted chiefly for his marines and landscapes. He became a full member of the Society of Painters in Water-colours in 1813, and was president from 1831 until his death.

Fielding, Henry. b. at Sharpham Park, Glastonbury, Somersetshire, England, April 22, 1707; d. at Lisbon, Portugal, Oct. 8, 1754. English novelist, dramatist, essayist, and barrister. He was educated at Eton, at the University of Leiden, and at the Middle Temple, in London. He was called to the bar in 1740, and was appointed justice of the peace for Westminster in 1748. In 1734, on November 28, he married Charlotte Cradock, who appears as Sophia in *Tom Jones* and as Amelia in the novel of that name, a story that Johnson "read through without stopping." Her death in 1743 was such a shock to him that his friends were afraid he might lose his mind, but on Nov. 27, 1747, he married Mary Daniel (or MacDaniel or MacDonald), who had been his wife's maid. She bore him two sons and three daughters, and died at Canterbury, on March 11, 1802. In March, 1753, if not earlier, it was clear that he was a sick man and that he could not live long. In 1749 he was attacked by gout and fever, both of which troubled him intermittently for the rest of his life. The keenness he showed as a novelist in portraying character and on the bench in punishing wrongdoers seems to have deserted him when he came to consider his own physical condition, which was caused, partially, by the careless living not uncommon among members of the English upper middle class in his day. He was constantly taking pills, powders, drops, and waters for his illnesses, and he seems to have had a weakness for consulting men who were quacks rather than reliable, scientific physicians. In March, 1754, he was dangerously ill, suffering from the cold of winter, and it was thought that a warmer climate might help, if not save, him. Three months later he left England for Lisbon on the *Queen of Portugal*. He arrived in August, but it was too late. His spirit was strong, and he kept until the end the humor he shows in his works, but his body was weak, and he died after a stay of two months. Fielding is regarded as one of the great novelists of the 18th century, and as a master of narrative in any century. With Richardson, Smollett, and Sterne, he is one of "the Big Four" in the history of the 18th-century English novel. His four main works, on which his reputation chiefly rests, are *The History of the Adventures of Joseph Andrews and his Friend, Mr. Abraham Adams* (Feb. 22, 1742), generally called by the short title of *Joseph Andrews*, which began as a parody on Richardson's *Pamela*; *The History of the Life and Adventures of the Late Mr. Jonathan Wild the Great* (1743), a satirical treatment of the life and character of a criminal; plus *Tom Jones, The History of a Foundling* (February, 1749, and two other editions in the same year on April 13, one in six, the other in four volumes), considered by some to be the greatest novel ever written; and *Amelia* (Dec. 18, 1751), in which the character of Captain Booth is a portrait of the author. Fielding is rarely thought of as a dramatist, and his work in that field is usually disregarded, not being included in collections that are called his "Complete Works," but three large volumes are needed for his plays. They include *Love in Several Masques* (1728), *The Temple Beau* (1730), *Rape Upon Rape, or the Justice Caught in His Own Trap* (1730), and *The Tragedy of Tragedies, or the Life and Death of Tom Thumb the Great* (1730), with such characters as King Arthur, a passionate sort of king, Lord Grizzle, Noodle, Doodle, and Foodle, courtiers, Queen Dollallolla, Arthur's wife, in love with Tom, her daughter Princess Huncamunca, in love with Tom and Grizzle and anxious to marry both, Glumdalca, a captive queen, loved by King Arthur but in love with Tom, and the title character Tom Thumb, a little hero with a great soul. This burlesque of the dramatists of his day is remembered chiefly, if not solely, for its famous line, "O Huncamunca, Huncamunca O!," a parody of James Thomson's "O Sophonisba Sophonisba O!" Other plays are *The Letter Writers, or a New Way to Keep a Wife at Home* (1731), a three-act farce, *The Lottery* (1731), *The Grub Street Opera*, *The Modern Husband* (1731), *The Covent Garden Tragedy* (1731), which is not a tragedy, *The Debauchees, or the Jesuit Caught* (1732), *The Mock Doctor, or the Dumb Lady Cured* (1732), derived from Molière, *The Miser* (1732), derived from Plautus and Molière, *The Intriguing Chambermaid* (1733), in two acts, *Don Quixote in England* (1733), dedicated to Chesterfield, *An Old Man Taught Wisdom, or the Virgin Unmasked* (1734), *Pasquin* (1736), *a dramatic satire on the times, being the Rehearsal of Two Plays, a Comedy, called The Election, and a Tragedy, called The Life and Death of Common-Sense* (1736), *The Historical Register for the Year 1736* (acted at the London Haymarket in May, 1737), *Eurydice*, a farce, *Eurydice Hissed, or a Word to the Wise, Miss Lucy in Town*, a sequel to *An Old Man Taught Wisdom, The Wedding-Day*, and *The Fathers, or the Good-Natured Man*. As a prose essayist he wrote *The Covent-Garden Journal* (Jan. 4–Nov. 11, 1752), 70 periodical essays, *The True Patriot* (Nov. 5, 1745–April 15, 1746), 24 essays, *Of the Remedy of Affliction for the Loss of Our Friends, A Dialogue between Alexander the Great and Diogenes the Cynic, On Conversation, An Essay on the Knowledge of the Characters of Men, An Essay on Nothing, A Clear State of the Case of Elizabeth Canning* (1753), one of his best-known pieces in this field, dealing with a sensational mystery of the day, in which all London was divided into two camps, those for and those against Elizabeth Canning, and another paper on a controversial affair, *A True State of the Case of Bosavern Penlez, Who Suffered on Account of the Late Riot in the Strand, in which the Law Regarding these Offences and the Statute of George I, commonly called the Riot Act, are Fully Considered* (1749). *The Journal of a Voyage to Lisbon* (published 1755) is an autobiographical record. *A Charge Delivered to the Grand Jury at the Sessions of the Peace Held for the City and Liberty of Westminster* (June 29, 1749) and *An Inquiry into the Causes of the Late Increase of Robbers, &c. with Some Proposals for Remedying this Growing Evil* (1751), in 11 sections, are legal papers. *A Fragment of a Comment on Lord Bolingbroke's Essays* (published 1755) is an unfinished work as the title indicates. His prefaces to his novels are of value to students of this type of fiction, revealing as they do the critical principles and standards he followed. His verse is not now generally regarded as worthy of serious critical study. Some of his poems are *Of True Greatness* (to George Dodington), *Of Good-Nature* (to the duke of Richmond), *Liberty* (to Lyttelton), *To a Friend on the Choice of a Wife*, *The Beggar*, a song, epigrams, epitaphs, and several short pieces to a Celia. He also translated part of Juvenal's *Sixth Satire* into burlesque verse. His novels are known all over the world, *Tom Jones* having been translated into French, German, Russian, Spanish, Swedish, and Dutch, and having been made into a motion picture, a play, and a comic opera. As *Sophia* it was dramatized in 1886 by Robert Buchanan, and *Joseph Andrews* appeared on the stage as *Joseph's Sweetheart* (1888).

Fielding, Sir **John.** d. at London, 1780. English jurist; half brother of Henry Fielding, whom he succeeded as magistrate in 1754. He published pamphlets on crime prevention, schemes to aid "distressed" children, and extracts of penal laws. With his brother, he established (1752) a "Universal Register Office," designed to serve as a general agency for houses, servants, and advertising.

Fielding, Sarah. b. at East Stour, Dorsetshire, England, Nov. 8, 1710; d. at Bath, England, 1768. English author; sister of Henry Fielding. Among her works are *The Adventures of David Simple in Search of a Faithful Friend* (1744) and a translation of Xenophon's *Memoirs of Socrates: with the Defense of Socrates before his Judges* (1772).

Fielding, William Stevens. b. at Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada, Nov. 24, 1848; d. at Ottawa, June 23, 1929. Canadian journalist and statesman. He was elected to the provincial assembly, and in 1884 became prime minister of Nova Scotia, holding that office until 1896, when he accepted the portfolio of minister of finance in the Dominion government and in the cabinet of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. As finance minister he inaugurated, for Canada, the system of imperial preference for British manufactures, and negotiated commercial agreements between Canada and France. In 1911 he was instrumental in drafting a treaty providing for reciprocity in trade with the U. S., which brought Laurier's long ascendancy to an

end. During World War I he rejected Laurier's opposition to conscription and supported the Borden coalition government. After the war he bid for leadership of the Liberal Party, but, defeated by Mackenzie King, he became the latter's minister of finance (1921–25). He was one of Canada's representatives in the Assembly of the League of Nations in 1922, and was named a privy councilor in 1923.

"Field of Blood." See under **Cannae.**

Field of the Cloth of Gold. Plain near Ardres, in the department of Pas-de-Calais, N France, the scene of an inconclusive diplomatic meeting between Francis I of France and Henry VIII of England, in June, 1520. It was so called from the magnificence of the display.

Field of the Forty Footsteps. Fields which formerly lay behind Montagu House, London. From c1680 until toward the end of the 18th century they were the scenes of robbery, murder, and every species of depravity.

Fields (fēldz), **Gracie.** [Maiden name, **Grace Stansfield.**] b. at Rochdale, Lancashire, England, Jan. 9, 1898—. English comedienne. Known for comedy songs, she played over 4,000 performances in *Mr. Tower of London* (1918–25), starred in *By Request* (1925–27), and has appeared on stage, radio, television, and in motion pictures at London and New York.

Fields, James Thomas. b. at Portsmouth, N.H., Dec. 31, 1817; d. at Boston, April 24, 1881. American publisher and author. He was successively a partner in several book firms at Boston, and edited (1862–70) the *Atlantic Monthly.* He wrote *Yesterdays with Authors* (1872), and edited, in conjunction with E. P. Whipple, *The Family Library of British Poetry, from Chaucer to the Present Time, 1350–1878* (1878).

Fields, Lew. [Full name, **Lewis Maurice Fields.**] b. at New York, Jan. 1, 1867; d. July 20, 1941. American comedian. He was first teamed (1877) with Joseph M. Weber as a juvenile in comedy sketches, and together they organized (1885) the Weber and Fields theatrical company, through which they became managers of various theater enterprises, including the Broadway Music Hall (1895–1904). After having acquired the Lew Fields' Theater (1904) and the Herald Square Theatre (1906) at New York, he again toured (1914) with Weber.

Fields, W. C. [Stage name of **William Claude Dukenfield.**] b. at Philadelphia, c1880; d. in California, Dec. 25, 1946. American actor. After running away from home at the age of 11, Fields worked as a newsboy and at other similar jobs to provide for himself while he taught himself to juggle, an art at which he soon became proficient and to which he added touches of comic relief that later brought him to stardom, notably in his appearances (1915–21) in the *Ziegfeld Follies* on Broadway. Fields's representation of the seedy, genteel but irascible, sharp-tongued drunkard was drawn from personal experience, and his bulbous nose served to sharpen the characterization. His comedy routines, such as the exasperating pool-table sketch, were hilarious caricatures. In 1925 he made his first motion picture, *Sally of the Sawdust,* a version of his stage success *Poppy.* Among his other films were *If I Had a Million, Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch, Alice in Wonderland, David Copperfield, Poppy,* and *Never Give a Sucker an Even Break.* He appeared on the stage in *George White's Scandals* and *Earl Carroll's Vanities,* and on radio with Edgar Bergen and his ventriloquist's dummy Charlie McCarthy.

Fielitz (fē'lits), **Alexander von.** b. at Leipzig, Germany, 1860; d. at Salzungen, Germany, July 29, 1930. German composer, conductor, and teacher. He studied under Kretschmer and Schulhoff; taught (1897–1905) at the Stern Conservatory, Berlin, of which he became (1916) director; taught (1905–08) at the Chicago Musical College. His compositions include the *Elīland* and the *Mädchenlieder* cycles; among his operas are *Vendetta,* first presented at Lübeck in 1891, and *Das Stille Dorf,* performed (1900) at Hamburg with subsequent productions at Ulm, Lübeck, and Bremen.

Fiene (fē'nę), **Ernest.** b. at Elberfeld, Germany, Nov. 2, 1894—. German-born American painter and lithographer, resident in the U.S. since 1911. Among his works are illustrations for *Philida and Coridon* (1927), and *Phaeton, Son of Apollo* (1929); mural commissions include the Department of Interior building at Washington, D.C., and the Needle Trades High School at New York. He is represented in the Metropolitan Museum of Art and Whitney Museum of American Art at New York, Art Institute of Chicago, Fogg Art Museum, Mia collection in Japan, and others.

Fiennes (fi.enz', fīnz), **James.** [Title, Baron **Saye and Sele.**] d. July 4, 1450. English nobleman.

Fiennes, Nathaniel. b. at Broughton, Oxfordshire, England, c1608; d. at Newton Tony, Wiltshire, England, Dec. 16, 1669. English politician; son of William Fiennes, 1st Viscount Saye and Sele (1582–1662). Excluded (1648) from the Commons by Pride's Purge, he did sit (1658) in Cromwell's House of Lords and was one of those who urged Cromwell to accept the crown.

Fiennes, Thomas. [Title, 9th Baron **Dacre.**] b. 1517; executed at Tyburn, London, June 29, 1541. English nobleman. He was one of a party of youths who engaged in a poaching frolic in the park of Mr. Nicholas Pelham at Laughton on April 30, 1541, and one of the park keepers was mortally wounded in a scuffle. The whole poaching party was, apparently under pressure from the king, prosecuted for murder, and Lord Dacre and three of his companions were condemned to death.

Fiennes, William. [Title, 1st Viscount **Saye and Sele**; called **"Old Subtlety."**] b. May 28, 1582; d. April 14, 1662. English parliamentary leader, an outspoken critic of certain privileges of the peerage. He urged (1621) Francis Bacon's removal from the peerage, and (as a friend of the Duke of Buckingham) he was created (1624) viscount. He received (1632) a land grant on the Connecticut River and bought (1633) a plantation in New Hampshire; intending to settle in New England, he demanded the establishment of a hereditary aristocracy there. A leading opponent of Charles I, he refused (1639) to take the military oath demanded by Charles. He was a privy councilor and commissioner of the treasury (1641), sat (1643) in the Westminster Assembly, twice cast the deciding vote in favor of Self-Denying ordinance, and was again (1660) privy councilor and lord privy seal.

Fiennes de Clinton (dę klin'tọn), **Edward.** See **Clinton, Edward Fiennes de.**

Fierabras (fye.rȧ.brȧ). [English, Sir **Ferumbras.**] One of the paladins of Charlemagne. He gave his name to the most popular of the French Charlemagne romances.

Fierrabras (fyer.ȧ.bräs'). Opera in three acts by Franz Schubert, with a libretto by Kupelwieser, composed in 1823, but never produced.

Fiesch (fēsh). See **Viesch.**

Fieschi (fyes'kē), **Caterina.** Original name of Saint **Catherine of Genoa.**

Fieschi, Joseph Marie. b. at Murato, Corsica, Dec. 3, 1790; executed at Paris, Feb. 19, 1836. Corsican adventurer who made an attempt on the life of Louis Philippe of France on July 28, 1835.

Fieschi, Sinibaldo de'. Original name of Pope **Innocent IV.**

Fiesco (fyes'kō). Tragedy by Schiller, published in 1783.

Fiesco, Giovanni Luigi. [Title, Count of **Lavagna.**] b. at Genoa, Italy, c1524; drowned there, Jan. 2, 1547. Genoese noble, a leading conspirator against Andrea Doria in January, 1547. He is the subject of the tragedy *Fiesco* (1783), by Schiller.

Fiesco, Ottoboni. Original name of Pope **Adrian V.**

Fiesole (fye'zō.lā). [Ancient name, **Faesulae.**] Town and commune in C Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Tuscany, in the province of Firenze, ab. 3 mi. NE of Florence. Beautifully located on a hill above Florence (to whose metropolitan region it belongs), it is one of the oldest bishoprics in Tuscany, rich in monuments from ancient times, the Middle Ages, and the Renaissance period; the seat of a large foreign colony. It has Etruscan and Roman remains, among them baths and an amphitheater. The cathedral, founded in 1028 and modified in the 13th century, contains a relief and bust by Mino da Fiesole (1466). La Badia, a monastery, designed by Brunelleschi, finished in 1466, is one of the most beautiful monastic buildings of the Renaissance period; the Romanesque church of San Francesco and the episcopal palace are also of interest. An ancient Etruscan town, it became an ally of Rome, to which it adhered during the campaigns of Hannibal; Stilicho defeated an army of Gothic invaders here in 406 A.D. Fiesole was eclipsed by

the rise of Florence from the 11th century onward. The painter Fra Angelico (Giovanni Angelico da Fiesole) lived here. Except for the Church of Sant' Alessandro Vescovo, which lost part of its apse and roof, no serious damage was suffered during World War II by buildings of tourist interest. Pop. of commune, 11,153 (1936); of town, 2,647 (1936).

Fiesole, Giovanni Angelico da. [Generally called Fra **Angelico**; original name, **Guido** (or **Guidolino**) **da Pietro**; called **Giovanni** on taking orders.] b. at Vecchio, in the province of Mugello, Italy, 1387; d. near Rome, March 18, 1455. Italian painter of religious subjects. He seems to have been early impressed by the miniaturists. In 1407 he entered, with his brother Benedetto, a miniaturist, the Dominican convent at Fiesole. From 1409 to 1418 he lived at Foligno and Cortona, from 1418 to 1436 at Fiesole, from 1436 to 1445 at Florence (in the convent of San Marco), and from 1445 to 1455 at Rome. His most important works are the frescoes at Orvieto (1447), and the decoration of the Chapel of the Saint-Sacrement in the Vatican. The Florentine period was most productive of easel pictures, which include the *Coronation of the Virgin* now in the Louvre, the same subject (a favorite one) now in the Uffizi, and a *Last Judgment*. He is especially celebrated for the spirituality and mystical charm of his saints and angels. The monastery of San Marco, now the Museo di San Marco, was decorated by Fra Angelico and his pupils, and some of his best frescoes are there.

Fiesta. Title (used for the edition published in England) of *The Sun Also Rises* (1926), novel by Ernest Hemingway.

Fiévée (fyā.vā), **Joseph.** b. at Paris, April 8, 1767; d. there, May 7, 1839. French journalist, novelist, and political writer. He wrote the romances *La Dot de Suzette* (1798) and *Frédéric* (1799).

Fife (fīf) or **Fifeshire** (fīf'shir). Maritime county in E Scotland. It is bounded on the N by the Firth of Tay, on the E by the North Sea, on the S by the Firth of Forth and the river Forth, and on the W by Clackmannanshire, Kinross-shire, and Perthshire. The surface is generally undulating. A spur of the Ochil Hills extends E immediately S of the Firth of Tay. Between the Ochil Hills and the Lomond Hills (another range of low hills trending from W to E) lies the valley of the river Eden (Strath Eden, or the Howe of Fife), one of the most fertile portions of Fife. Another fertile section is the coastal plain of the Firth of Forth. Crops raised are wheat, barley, oats, and sugar beets, the latter recently introduced and now becoming important. The county has a large coal field and produces nearly one-fourth of the annual Scottish coal production. The coal-exporting ports are Burntisland and Methil. Iron ore is worked to some extent at Lochgelly and at Cowdenbeath. The leading manufacture is linen. Fife became an important linen-manufacturing county c1830. Dunfermline, famous for its damasks, is the principal center of the trade. The leading industrial towns of the county are Dunfermline and Kirkcaldy. Cupar is the county seat; area, ab. 504 sq. mi.; pop. 306,855 (1951).

Fife, Robert Herndon. b. at Charlottesville, Va., Nov. 18, 1871—. American scholar, professor of German at Wesleyan University (1902–20) and at Columbia University (1920–47). He was editor in chief (1928–31) of the publications of the Committee on Modern Languages of the American Council on Education, wrote (1931) *Summary of Reports on the Modern Foreign Languages*, and prepared an *Analytical Bibliography of Modern Language Teaching* (1948). He founded (1926) and edited (1926–47) the *Germanic Review* and prepared (in collaboration with Edwin Zeydel and Percy Matenko) *Letters by Ludwig Tieck, Hitherto Unpublished* (1937).

Fife Ness (nes). Promontory in E Scotland, in Fife, projecting into the North Sea at the entrance to the Firth of Forth, ab. 2 mi. NE of Crail. It is the easternmost extremity of Fife.

Fifine at the Fair (fē.fēn'). Poem by Robert Browning, published in 1872.

Fifth Avenue. Street in New York City, long known for its fine residences and numerous shops, now in its lower part largely devoted to business, extending from Washington Square to the Harlem River, a distance of ab. 6½ mi.

Fifth Column, The. Play by Ernest Hemingway, produced in 1940.

Fifth Monarchy Men. Sect of millenarians of the time of Cromwell, differing from other Second-Adventists in believing not only in a literal second coming of Christ, but also that it was their duty to inaugurate this kingdom by force. This kingdom was to be the fifth and last in the series of which those of Assyria, Persia, Greece, and Rome were the preceding four; hence their self-assumed title. They unsuccessfully attempted risings against the government in 1657 and 1661.

Fifty Grand. Short story by Ernest Hemingway, included in his collection *Men Without Women* (1927). It is a story of double dealing and distorted heroism in the boxing profession.

Figaro (fē'gą.rō). Character introduced by Beaumarchais in his plays *Le Barbier de Seville*, *Le Mariage de Figaro*, and *La Mère coupable;* used later by Mozart, Paisiello, and Rossini in operas. In the *Barbier* he is a barber; in the *Mariage* he is a valet. In both he is gay, lively, and courageous; his stratagems are always original, his lies witty, and his shrewdness proverbial. He typifies intrigue, adroitness, and versatility. In the *Mère coupable* he has become virtuous and has lost his verve. He also appears in Holcroft's *Follies of a Day*, taken from Beaumarchais's *Mariage de Figaro*.

Figaro. Pseudonym of **Larra, Mariano José de.**

Figaro (fē.gą.rō), **Le.** Satirical Parisian journal, founded in 1826, discontinued in 1833, and refounded by Villemessant in 1854.

Figaro (fē'gä.rō), **Le Nozze di.** See **Nozze di Figaro, Le.**

Figeac (fē.zhąk). Town in S France, in the department of Lot, situated on the Célé River, NE of Cahors. It is a tourist center and a picturesque old town, rich in houses of the 13th and 14th centuries. The churches of Saint Sauveur and Notre-Dame-du-Puy date from the 12th and 14th centuries. 5,889 (1946).

Fig for Momus (mō'mus), **A.** Satires by Thomas Lodge, printed in 1595.

Figgis (fig'is), **Darrell.** [Pseudonym, **Michael Ireland.**] b. 1882; d. 1925. Irish poet.

Fighting Gladiator. See **Borghese Gladiator.**

"Fighting Parson." See **Brownlow, William Gannaway.**

Fighting Téméraire (tā.mā.rār'), **The.** See **Téméraire.**

Figl (fē'gl), **Leopold.** b. at Rust, Lower Austria, Oct. 2, 1902—. Austrian politician. He became director (1933) of the Austrian Peasants Union, after serving as its secretary from 1927, and rose to a prominent position in Austrian politics. In 1938, however, when the Nazis took over Austria, Figl was put into a concentration camp, where he remained until the end of World War II. He became governor of Lower Austria in 1945 and chairman of the *Volkspartei* (Austrian Peoples Party), the successor of the prewar Christian Socialists, a strongly Roman Catholic agrarian party opposed to the Social Democrats. After serving briefly as political secretary of state in the provisional government, he became (1945) chancellor of Austria when his party won a plurality of seats in the legislature. He was acting president of Austria (1950–51) from the death of President Karl Renner to the election of Theodor Koerner.

Figlia del Reggimento (fē'lyä del rād.jē.men'tō), **La.** Italian title of **Fille du Régiment, La.**

Figline Valdarno (fē.lyē'nä väl.där'nō). Town and commune in C Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Tuscany, in the province of Firenze, situated on the Arno River, SE of Florence. An agricultural trade center, the town also manufactures glassware. It has churches and palaces of the 14th and 16th centuries. Slight damage was suffered during World War II by some buildings of tourist interest. Pop. of commune, 12,621 (1936); of town, 5,007 (1936).

Figs and Thistles. Novel by Albion W. Tourgée, published in 1879.

Figs from Thistles, A Few. See **Few Figs from Thistles, A.**

Figueira (fē.gā'rą), **Luiz.** b. at Almodóvar, Alentejo, Portugal, 1574; d. on the island of Marajó, at the mouth of the Amazon, July 3, 1643. Jesuit missionary. Most of his life was spent among the Indians of northern Brazil, and he was rector of the college at Pernambuco (Recife)

for four years. He published a grammar of the Tupí language.

Figueira da Foz (dą fôsh). [Also, **Figueira.**] Town and *concelho* (commune) in W central Portugal, in the province of Beira Litoral, in the district of Coimbra, situated at the mouth of the Mondego River, ab. 27 mi. W of Coimbra. A popular seaside resort with a large bathing beach, it also has a port and exports salt, wine, and olive oil. Pop. of concelho, 52,732 (1940); of town, 10,039 (1940).

Figueiredo (fē.gā.rā'dö), **Afonso Celso de Assís.** See **Celso, Afonso.**

Figueras (fē.gā'räs). City in NE Spain, in the province of Gerona, situated in the plain of Ampurdán, at the foot of the Pyrenees mountains, ab. 24 mi. N of Gerona, near the French border. It has agricultural markets, and leather, cork, glass, and metallurgical industries. The castle of San Fernando was built (1746–59) by Ferdinand VI; it was occupied by the French in 1794, 1808, 1811, and 1823. During the Spanish Civil War the Republican *Cortes* (parliament) met in Figueras after the fall (Jan. 26, 1939) of Barcelona. 16,337 (1940).

Figueras y Moracas (ē mō.rä'käs), **Estanislao.** b. at Barcelona, Spain, Nov. 13, 1819; d. at Madrid, Nov. 11, 1882. Spanish republican statesman.

Figueroa (fē.gā.rō'ä), **Cristóval Suárez de.** b. at Valladolid, Spain, near the end of the 16th century; d. c1650. Spanish writer, author of a pastoral romance, *La Constante Amarilis* (1609).

Figueroa, Francisco Acuña de. b. at Montevideo, Uruguay, 1791; d. there, Oct. 6, 1862. Uruguayan poet. He was a treasury official under the Spanish government of his native city during its siege by the republicans (1812–14), and wrote a diary in verse of the events of the time. When the city was taken (June, 1814) he emigrated to Rio de Janeiro, returning in 1818 and resuming his place in the treasury. In 1840 he was made director of the library and museum. He wrote numerous poems and epigrams of a political character in favor of the legitimate government, which are still widely read. In 1857 they were collected under the title *Mosáico poético.*

Figueroa, Francisco de. b. at Alcalá de Henares, Spain, c1540; d. there, c1620. Spanish poet and soldier.

Figueroa, Pedro Pablo. b. at Copiapó, Chile, Dec. 25, 1857—. Chilean journalist and author of numerous biographical works, romances, and sketches of Chilean country life.

Figueroa y Torres (ē tôr'räs), **Álvaro de.** See **Romanones,** Conde **de.**

Figuier (fē.gyā), **Guillaume Louis.** b. Feb. 15, 1819; d. Nov. 9, 1894. French naturalist, best known as a popularizer of science. His works include *Exposition et histoire des principales découvertes scientifiques moderne* (1851–57), *Histoire du merveilleux dans les temps modernes* (1859–62), *Tableau de la nature* (10 vols., 1862–71, in various departments of science), and *Les Nouvelles conquêtes de la science* (1883–85).

Figure in the Carpet, The. Tale by Henry James, published in the collection *Embarrassments* (1895).

Figures of Earth, A Comedy of Appearances. Romance by James Branch Cabell, published in 1921.

Fiji (fē'jē). [Also: **Fiji Islands, Feejee, Viti.**] Archipelago in the South Pacific, a crown colony of Great Britain. The islands number ab. 250, of which the largest are Viti Levu and Vanua Levu. The surface is generally mountainous. The inhabitants, formerly cannibals, were converted to Christianity by Wesleyan missionaries. The leading export is sugar. The islands were discovered by Tasman in 1643, became a British possession in 1874, and in 1937 were given a constitution which provided for an executive council and a legislative council with some elected members. Rotuma was added to the colony in 1880. Area of the group, 4,053 sq. mi. (7,083 sq. mi. including Rotuma); pop. 259,638, including 4,594 Europeans (1946).

Fiji. Language of the people of the Fiji islands, belonging to the Central Melanesian branch of the Melanesian group of Malayo-Polynesian languages.

Fijis (fē'jēz). Melanesian people of the Fiji islands, characterized by dark skin and black, frizzy hair, showing however, some Polynesian admixture, especially Samoan and Tongan. Polynesian culture contact is also apparent in the mythology.

Filane (fē.lä'nā). See **Fulani.**

Filangieri (fē.län.jā'rē), **Carlo.** b. at La Cava, near Salerno, Italy, May 10, 1784; d. at Portici, near Naples, Italy, Oct. 14, 1867. Italian general, premier of the Two Sicilies (1859–60); son of Gaetano Filangieri.

Filangieri, Gaetano. b. at Naples, Italy, Aug. 18, 1752; d. there, July 21, 1788. Italian publicist. He published *La Scienza della legislazione* (6 vols., 1780–88) and others.

Filarete (fē.lä.rā'tā). [Nickname of **Antonio di Pietro Averulino** (or **Avellino** or **Averlino**).] b. at Florence, c1410; d. at Rome, c1470. Florentine architect and sculptor. Among his earlier works were the bronze doors at St. Peter's at Rome. In 1451 he went to Milan, where he designed the great hospital. The cathedral of Bergamo was begun by him and finished by Fontana. His curious work on architecture, written in the form of a Utopian romance and dedicated to Piero di Medici, dates from 1464 or 1465. The MS. is in the Magliabecchian Library at Florence.

Filatov (fē.lä'tof), **Vladimir Petrovich.** b. at Mikhailovka, Penza province, Russia, Feb. 15, 1875—. Russian ophthalmologist. He has developed many new surgical techniques in operations on the eyes and surrounding tissues, among them the "round pedicle method," a method of plastic surgery (for the first time) on the eyelid (1917). Most famous is his operation (1931) of grafting of cadaver corneas which he stored at a temperature between +2°C. and +4°C., in this way maintaining them viable. He also made the first successful experiment in transplanting cadaver skin for the treatment of lupus.

Filch (filch). Pickpocket in John Gay's *Beggars' Opera.*

Filchner (filch'nėr), **Wilhelm.** b. at Munich, Sept. 13, 1877—. German writer and explorer of Asia and the arctic and antarctic regions. He led expeditions to China and Tibet (1903) and to the antarctic (1910–12), and again traveled in Tibet (1925–28). He is the author of *Wissenschaftliche Ergebnisse der Expedition Filchner nach China und Tibet* (11 vols., 1907–14) and other works.

Fildes (fildz), Sir **Luke.** [Full name, Sir **Samuel Luke Fildes.**] b. at Liverpool, England, Oct. 18, 1844; d. at London, Feb. 27, 1927. English genre painter and illustrator, noted for his sentimental subjects.

Filelfo (fē.lel'fō), **Francesco.** [Latinized surname, **Philelphus.**] b. at Tolentino, near Ancona, Italy, July 25, 1398; d. at Florence, July 31, 1481. Italian humanist. At the age of 18 he was appointed professor of eloquence at Padua. He went to Constantinople to perfect himself in the Greek language in 1420, with a diplomatic mission from the Venetians, and was afterward employed on others to Murad II and the emperor Sigismund.

Filene (fi.lēn', fī-), **Edward Albert.** b. at Salem, Mass., 1860; d. Sept. 26, 1937. American merchant; brother of Lincoln Filene. He entered his father's dry-goods and clothing store at Boston, of which he was subsequently (until 1937) president. He pioneered in the application of scientific management theories to business and in the promotion of employees' welfare; organized (1921) the Credit Union National Extension Bureau; founded (1934) and headed the Consumer Distribution Corporation. Author of *The Way Out* (1924), *More Profits from Merchandising* (1925), *The Model Stock Plan* (1930), and *Successful Living in the Machine Age* (1931).

Filene, Lincoln. [Original name, **Abraham Lincoln Filene.**] b. at Boston, April 5, 1865—. American merchant; brother of Edward Albert Filene. Founded (1916) Associated Merchandising Corporation; established Retail Research Association; succeeded (1937) brother as president of Wm. Filene and Sons at Boston; chairman of Federated Department Stores, Inc. Awarded (1945) gold medal of American Arbitration Association for distinguished service in commercial arbitration.

Filiatra (fē.lyä.trä'). See **Philiatra.**

Filicaia (fē.lē.kä'yä), **Vincenzo da.** [Also, **Filicaja.**] b. at Florence, Dec. 30, 1642; d. there, Sept. 24, 1707. Italian lyric poet and jurist, especially noted for his odes and sonnets. His works were published in 1707.

Fílida (fē'lē.ᴛʜä). Spanish romance published in 1582 by Luis Galvez de Montalvo. It passed through a number of editions, and is still popular.

Filipepi (fē.lē.pe′pē), **Alessandro di Mariano dei.** Original name of **Botticelli, Sandro.**

Filipescu (fē.lē.pes′kō), **Nicolas.** b. 1862; d. 1916. Rumanian political leader.

Filipinas (fē.lē.pē′näs), **Islas.** Spanish name of the **Philippine Islands.**

Filipino (fil.i.pē′nō). [Feminine form, **Filipina** (-nạ).] Inhabitant of the Philippine Islands. The term is generally restricted to persons of the Christian faith, in contrast to the Moslem and pagan peoples of the Philippines. The Christian (mostly Roman Catholic) nationalities, the largest of which are the Bisaya, Tagalog, Iloko, and Bikol, make up 91 percent of the population, numbering 14,500,000 (1939).

Fillan (fil′ạn), Saint. fl. in the 8th century. Irish missionary to Argyllshire and Perthshire in Scotland. Alleged relics of the saint are preserved at Edinburgh.

Fil'an Water. See under **Tay.**

Fille du Régiment (fēy' dü rā.zhē.mäṅ), **La.** [Italian title, **La Figla del Reggimento**; English title, **The Daughter of the Regiment.**] Opera in two acts by Donizetti, with a libretto by St. Georges and Bayard, first produced at Paris on Feb. 11, 1840. The story concerns the foundling Marie who, although recognized as her niece by a marchioness, prefers to spend her life with the troops among whom she has been reared.

Filleul (fē.yœl), **Adélaïde Marie Émilie.** See **Souza-Botelho,** Marquise **de.**

Fillmore (fil′mōr). City in S California, in Ventura County, NW of Los Angeles; notable as the locale of Helen Hunt Jackson's novel *Ramona.* It is a resort center in a fruit and oil producing region. 3,884 (1950).

Fillmore, John Comfort. b. at Franklin, Conn., Feb. 4, 1843; d. there, Aug. 15, 1898. American musicologist.

Fillmore, Millard. b. at Locke, N.Y., Jan. 7, 1800; d. at Buffalo, N.Y., March 8, 1874. American politician, 13th President (1850–53) of the United States. He studied law privately, was admitted to the bar in 1823, and established his practice at East Aurora, N.Y., moving to Buffalo in 1830. He was elected (1828) to the New York legislature and in 1832 was elected to Congress. In 1834 he identified himself with the Whigs. He was (1848–49) comptroller of New York State, resigning from that post in February, 1849, to become vice-president of the U.S. under Zachary Taylor. Becoming president upon Taylor's death (July 9, 1850), he adopted a conservative position which drew the hostility of Northern antislavery elements. The Compromise of 1850 was the chief contribution of his administration. He was not renominated by the Whig Party in 1852; in 1856 he was the presidential candidate of the American (Know-Nothing) Party. The first chancellor of the University of Buffalo, he was also the first president of the Buffalo Historical Society, of which he was a founder. See *Millard Fillmore,* by W. E. Griffis (1915).

Filmer (fil′mėr), Sir **Robert.** d. May 26, 1653. English Royalist political writer. He was knighted by Charles I. His *Patriarcha, or the Natural Power of Kings Asserted* (1680) was criticized sharply by Locke, as were Filmer's writings on witchcraft and usury.

Filocopo (fē.lô′kō.pō), **Il.** Prose romance by Boccaccio.

Filomena (fil.ọ.mē′nạ), Saint. See Saint **Filumena.**

Filon (fē.lôṅ), **Pierre Marie Augustin.** b. at Paris, 1841; d. at Croydon, England, 1916. French author and critic. His work includes numerous studies of English literary and political figures.

Filostrato (fē.lôs′trä.tō), **Il.** Narrative poem by Boccaccio. It was written in 1344, and is the original of Chaucer's *Troilus and Cressida,* some of which is a literal translation.

Filottrano (fē.lōt.trä′nō). Town and commune in C Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Marches, in the province of Ancona, situated between the Musone and Fiumicello rivers SW of Ancona. It produces large quantities of cheese, fowl, and grapes. Pop. of commune, 10,145 (1936); of town, 1,874 (1936).

Filov (fē′lůf), **Bogdan Dimitrov.** b. at Stara Zagora, Bulgaria, 1883; executed at Sofia, Bulgaria, 1945. Bulgarian archaeologist and statesman. As prime minister (1940–43) and member of the Council of Regents (1943–44), he was the leader of the pro-German faction in Bulgaria during World War II. Educated in Germany, he was director of the Bulgarian National Museum, and professor of archaeology at the University of Sofia. He was the author of *Geschichte der altbulgarischen Kunst* (1932) and numerous other works.

Filumena (fil.ọ.mē′nạ) or **Filomena** (fil.ọ̄-), Saint. Saint whose cult dates from 1802. In that year a grave was discovered with the inscription "Lumena paxte cymfi," which was deciphered to spell "Pax tecum, Filumena." The occupant of the grave was received as a saint, and was noted for her miraculous powers of healing the sick.

Finale Emilia (fē.nä′lā ā.mē′lyä). [Former name, **Finale nell'Emilia** (nel.lā.mē′lyä).] Town and commune in N Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Emilia-Romagna, in the province of Modena, situated on the Panaro River ab. 22 mi. NE of Modena; agricultural trade center. Its medieval castle was undamaged in World War II. Pop. of commune, 16,691 (1936); of town, 5,397 (1936).

Finale Ligure (lē′gō.rā). Town and commune in NW Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Liguria, in the province of Savona, situated on the Riviera di Ponente between Savona and Albenga. It consists of the former communities of Finale Borgo, Finale Marina, and Finale Pia. Beautifully located, it is a climatic and seaside resort. It has large stone quarries, and exports fruit. There are remains of Roman structures, and various medieval churches. The nearby Castel Gavone is a notable example of Renaissance architecture. From 1193 to 1598 the town was the capital of the independent marquisate of Finale, an enclave in the territory of the Republic of Genoa; it was sold to Spain. In World War II some buildings of tourist interest were slightly damaged. Pop. of commune, 10,487 (1936); of town, 4,077 (1936).

"Finality John." Nickname of **Russell,** Lord **John.**

Financier, The. Novel by Theodore Dreiser, published in 1912 and revised in 1927. Frank Cowperwood, a shrewd and ruthless businessman, accumulates a fortune through his financial dealings, but goes to prison for the illegal manipulation of civic funds in Philadelphia. After serving a brief sentence, Cowperwood divorces his wife to marry his mistress, Aileen, and goes on to Chicago to amass more wealth. This novel and its companion-pieces, *The Titan* (1914) and *The Stoic* (1947), are said to be based on the life of the traction magnate Charles T. Yerkes.

Finch (finch), **Anne.** [Title, Countess of **Winchilsea.**] d. Aug. 5, 1720. English poet. She was celebrated by Pope under the name of Ardelia. She wrote a poem, *Spleen* (1701, republished, 1709, as *The Spleen, a Pindarique Ode*), and *Miscellany Poems* (1713).

Finch, Daniel. [Titles: 2nd Earl of **Nottingham,** 6th Earl of **Winchilsea.**] b. 1647; d. Jan. 1, 1730. English politician. He entered Parliament as a Tory in 1673; was first lord of the admiralty February-May, 1684; supported the plan for a regency on the flight of James II; was secretary of state 1688–93 and (for the second time) March, 1702–04; and later came to the support of the Whigs.

Finch, Francis Miles. b. at Ithaca, N.Y., June 9, 1827; d. July 31, 1907. American jurist, educator, and poet. Graduated (1849) from Yale; associate justice (1880–95), New York court of appeals; active in founding of Cornell University; lecturer (1887 *et seq.*) and dean (1892 *et seq.*), Cornell Law School. His best-known poems are "Nathan Hale" (1853) and "The Blue and the Gray" (1867).

Finch, Sir **Heneage.** d. Dec. 5, 1631. English politician, speaker of the House of Commons. Member (1607) Parliament; defended (1610) royal prerogative in debate on impositions; knighted (1623); speaker (1626) of the House of Commons.

Finch, Heneage. [Title, 1st Earl of **Nottingham.**] b. at Eastwell, Kent, England, Dec. 23, 1621; d. Dec. 18, 1682. English statesman and jurist, created Earl of Nottingham in 1681. He became solicitor-general in June, 1660, was one of the prosecuting counsel in the trial of the regicides, was made lord keeper of the seals in November, 1673, and became lord chancellor in 1674.

Finch, Heneage. [Titles: 1st Earl of **Aylesford,** Baron **Guernsey.**] b. c1647; d. July 22, 1719. English politician and writer; second son of Heneage Finch, 1st Earl of Nottingham (1621–82). King's counsel (1677); solicitor-general (1679–86); several times member of Parliament for Oxford University; created (1703) Baron Guernsey and privy councilor; created (1714) Earl of Aylesford.

Finch, Sir **Henry.** b. 1558; d. 1625. English legal writer. Author of important treatise in French on common law (1613), published (1627) in English as *Law, or a Discourse thereof in Four Books;* treatment of common law superseded only by Blackstone, jurisprudence only by Austin. With Bacon, Noy, and others, sought unsuccessfully to codify statute laws. *The World's Great Restauration* (1621) brought him the charge of libel and subsequent arrest by King James I; to obtain liberty, Finch disavowed much of the work.

Finch, Sir **Henry.** d. Dec. 5, 1631. English politician, elected speaker of the House of Commons in February, 1626.

Finch, Sir **John.** [Title, Baron **Finch of Fordwich.**] b. Sept. 17, 1584; d. Nov. 27, 1660. English politician. He was elected speaker of the House of Commons in March, 1628, and was appointed chief justice of the Court of Common Pleas in October, 1634, and lord keeper in January, 1640. He was chiefly responsible, in the trial of Hampden, for the decision of the judges that the king's course in the matter of ship money was constitutional.

Finch-Hatton (-hat'ən), **Edward.** d. 1771. English diplomat; fifth son of Daniel Finch, 2nd Earl of Nottingham and 6th Earl of Winchilsea (1647–1730).

Finch-Hatton, George William. [Titles: 9th Earl of **Winchilsea,** 5th Earl of **Nottingham.**] b. at Kirby, Northamptonshire, England, May 19, 1791; d. at Haverholme Priory, Lincolnshire, England, Jan. 8, 1858. English politician, noted for his opposition to liberal measures in the House of Lords.

Finchley (finch'li). Municipal borough and residential center in SE England, in Middlesex, ab. 7 mi. NW of King's Cross station, London. 69,990 (1951).

Finck or **Fink** (fingk), **Friedrich August von.** b. at Strelitz, Germany, Nov. 25, 1718; d. at Copenhagen, Feb. 22, 1766. Prussian general. He surrendered to the Austrians at Maxen on Nov. 21, 1759.

Finck, Heinrich. b. 1445; d. at Vienna, June 9, 1527. German composer of motets and songs. He was a member of the Warsaw court chapel and subsequently (c1507 *et seq.*) *Kapellmeister* (choir leader) at Stuttgart.

Finck, Henry Theophilus. b. at Bethel, Mo., Sept. 22, 1854; d. 1926. American critic and writer on musical and other subjects. He was graduated at Harvard in 1876 and served as music critic (1881–1924) on the New York *Evening Post.* He published *Romantic Love and Personal Beauty* (1887), *Chopin, and Other Musical Essays* (1889), *Wagner and his Works* (1893), *Primitive Love and Love Stories* (1899), *Songs and Song Writers* (1900), *Edvard Grieg* (1906), *Grieg and his Music* (1909), and *Richard Strauss* (1917).

Finck, Hermann. b. at Pirna, Saxony, Germany, March 21, 1527; d. Dec. 28, 1558. German organist and composer, noted for the treatise *Practica Musica* (1556). He was organist (1557 *et seq.*) at Wittenberg, and composed part-songs and motets.

Finckenstein (fingk'ən.shtīn), Count **Ottfried.** b. at Schönberg, in East Prussia, 1901—. German author of stories and novels. World War I and life abroad (including the U.S.) were stages in his slow maturing, and he did not seriously take up writing until he was 32 years old. The novel *Fünfkirchen* (1936) established his reputation. Other works are *Männer am Brunnen* (1936), *Der Kranichschrei* (1937), *Die Mutter,* a novel (1938), and the radio play *Der Jäger und sein Reh* (1937).

Finckh (fingk), **Ludwig.** b. at Reutlingen, Germany, March 21, 1876—. German physician and writer of stories and verse. His poems (*Fraue du, du Süsse,* 1900; *Rosen,* 1906), stories (*Der Rosendoktor,* 1906; *Rapunzel,* 1909), and his novel *Die Reise nach Tripstrill* (1911) are generally considered to be humorous and pleasant, although hardly distinguished.

Finden (fin'dən), **William.** b. 1787; d. at London, Sept. 20, 1852. English engraver.

Findhorn (find'hôrn). River in N Scotland, in Inverness-shire, Nairnshire, and Moray. It rises in Inverness-shire, in the Monadhliath Mountains ab. 18 mi. E of Fort-Augustus, and flows generally NE across Inverness-shire and Nairnshire, entering Moray ab. 7 mi. S of Forres and continuing to the Moray Firth at Findhorn Bay, ab. 2 mi. NW of Forres. Length, ab. 62 mi.

Findlater (fin'lą.tėr), **Andrew.** b. at Aberdour, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, in December, 1810; d. at Edinburgh, Jan. 1, 1885. Scottish literary writer. He was the editor of the earlier editions of *Chambers's Encyclopædia.*

Findlater, Jane Helen. b. at Edinburgh, 1866—. Scottish novelist and short-story writer. She is the author of *The Green Graves of Balgowrie* (1896), *A Daughter of Strife* (1897), *Rachel* (1899), *The Story of a Mother* (1902), *Stones from a Glass House* (1904), and *The Ladder to the Stars* (1904). With her sister, Mary (1865—), also a novelist of Scottish life, she wrote *Tales that are Told* (1901), short stories, *Crossriggs* (1908), and *Penny Moneypenny* (1911).

Findlay (find'li, fin'li). City in NW Ohio, county seat of Hancock County, on Blanchard's Fork of the Auglaise River; manufactures of tires, clay and machine products, iron, and refined petroleum. It is the seat of Findlay College. It was notable for its natural gas and petroleum production from 1836 to 1900, and for such secondary industries as glass factories, potteries, brick and tile kilns, and rolling mills. It was platted in 1821 and made county seat in 1828. Pop. 23,845 (1950).

Findlay, Alexander George. b. at London, Jan. 6, 1812; d. at Dover, England, May 3, 1875. English geographer, hydrographer, and meteorologist. He published atlases of *Ancient and Comparative Geography, Coasts and Islands of the Pacific Ocean,* various nautical directories, charts, and others.

Findlay, John Ritchie. b. at Arbroath, Scotland, Oct. 21, 1824; d. at Aberlour, Banffshire, Scotland, Oct. 16, 1898. Scottish newspaper publisher and philanthropist. Educated at Edinburgh University, he was associated (1842 *et seq.*) with *The Scotsman,* a newspaper, as employee, editor, partner, and owner. He is remembered chiefly for his gift of 70 thousand pounds establishing the Scottish National Portrait Gallery, which was opened at Edinburgh on July 15, 1889. Interested in health, education, and social and economic problems, Findlay helped many worthy causes.

Findley (find'li), **William.** b. in Ireland, 1741; d. April 5, 1821. American soldier, patriot, and politician.

Fine (fīn), **Henry Burchard.** b. at Chambersburg, Pa., Sept. 14, 1858; d. Dec. 22, 1928. American mathematician. He was a professor of mathematics (1891–1928), dean of the faculty (1903–12), and dean of the scientific departments (1909–28) at Princeton University. Author of *The Number System of Algebra* (1891), *College Algebra* (1905), *Coördinate Geometry* (1909, with Henry Dallas Thompson), and *Calculus* (1927).

Fine, Reuben. b. at New York, Oct. 11, 1914—. American chess master and author, and contender for the world championship. His principal works are *Modern Chess Openings* (6th ed., 1939), *Basic Chess Endings* (1941), *Chess the Easy Way* (1942), *The Ideas Behind the Chess Openings* (1943), *Chess Marches On!* (1945), *Practical Chess Openings* (1948), and *The World's a Chessboard* (1948). His chief tournament victories have been first prize at Milwaukee (1935), Amsterdam (1936), Margate (1937; equal first with Keres), Ostend (1937; equal first with Grob and Keres), Amsterdam, the AVRO tournament (1938; equal first with Keres), and New York (1939 and 1948–49).

Fine Arts, Academy of. See **Academy of Fine Arts.**

Fine-ear (fīn'ir''). One of Fortunio's attendants in the fairy tale of that name. He could hear the grass grow.

Fine Gael (fē'nę gāl'). See **United Ireland Party.**

Fineman (fīn'mąn), **Irving.** b. at New York, April 9, 1893—. American novelist. Educated at Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Harvard; teacher at University of Illinois; taught (1932–38) English literature at Bennington College. His books include *This Pure Young Man* (1930), *Lovers Must Learn* (1932), *Hear, Ye Sons* (1933), *Dr. Addams* (1939), and *Ruth* (1949).

Finetta (fi.net'ą). Fairy tale by the Comtesse d'Aulnoy. It is a version of Cinderella.

Fingal (fing'gąl). Hero of the poems "Fingal" and "Temora" in the spurious *Poems of Ossian,* in six books, by James Macpherson, published in 1760 and 1762. Fingal is based on the legendary Irish hero, Fionn mac Cumhail. Macpherson claimed the poems to be authentic translations of poems by Ossian, Fingal's son, who in

turn was based on Oisin, the son of Fionn mac Cumhail, but they are not translations of any text.

Fingal's Cave (fing'gal). Basaltic grotto in the island of Staffa, in the Inner Hebrides, W Scotland, in Argyllshire ab. 33 mi. W of Oban, and ab. 8 mi. W of the island of Mull. The cave may be entered at low tide by an arch 65 ft. in height. Length of the cave, ab. 200 ft.

Fingal's Cave. See also **Hebrides, The.**

Finger (fing'gėr), **Charles Joseph.** b. at Willesden, England, Dec. 25, 1869; d. Jan. 8, 1941. American writer of children's books. He won the Newbery medal (1924) for *Tales from Silver Lands* and the Longmans Green juvenile fiction prize (1929) for *Courageous Companions.* Author also of *In Lawless Lands* (1923), *Highwaymen* (1923), *Bushrangers* (1924), *Life of David Livingstone* (1927), *Guns Thundered at Tripoli* (1937), *Cape Horn Snorter* (1939), *Golden Tales from Far and Near* (1939), and *Fighting Fur* (1940); editor (1920 *et seq.*) and owner of the magazine *All's Well.*

Finger (fing'ėr), **Ernest Anton Franz.** b. at Prague, July 8, 1856; d. at Vienna, April 17, 1939. Austrian dermatologist. Widely known in the field of genitourinary and venereal diseases, he introduced urea agar for the cultivation of gonococci (1894), worked (with K. Landsteiner) on syphilis of apes, on the side-effects of Salvarsan, on heredity of syphilis, on social aspects of venereal diseases, and on the transmission of gonococci.

Finger Lakes. Group of 11 lakes in W central New York, extending from SW of Syracuse to just E of Geneseo. They are beautifully located in a hilly region, with numerous vineyards and orchards on the slopes. The two largest are Cayuga Lake and Seneca Lake. The lakes are generally elongated in shape, and occupy old river valleys which were blocked by deposits of the continental glaciation.

Fingo (fing'gō). [Also: **Amafingo, Mfengo.**] One of several regroupings of heterogeneous Nguni refugees from King Chaka's Zulu wars (19th century) in S Africa, inhabiting the E part of Cape Province in the Union of South Africa.

Finiguerra (fē.nē.gwer'rä), **Maso.** fl. in the middle of the 15th century. Florentine goldsmith and worker in niello, the reputed inventor of copperplate engraving.

Finistère (fin.is.tār'; French, fē.nēs.ter). Westernmost department of France, bounded by the English Channel on the N, the departments of Côtes-du-Nord and Morbihan on the E, and the Atlantic Ocean on the S and W. It is part of the region of Brittany. The name comes from Latin *finis terrae*, meaning "end of the land." The department is particularly rich in ancient Celtic monuments and has picturesque towns and villages. The population speaks a Celtic dialect in addition to French, preserves numerous folk customs, and is deeply religious. A large part of the French naval personnel is recruited from here and from the neighboring department of Côtes-du-Nord. The foremost port is Brest, which is at the same time the principal station for the French naval forces, but there are many small fishing ports, beaches, and resorts. A large part of the coast is rocky. The climate is humid but mild, owing to the influence of the Gulf Stream. The swampy region between Roscoff and St.-Pol-de-Léon produces rich harvests of vegetables and flowers. The raising of cattle and pigs is widespread. There are stone quarries, and a number of industries, among which canning, particularly of fish, is outstanding, with dairies, flour mills, paper and linen manufactures, and the renowned potteries of Quimper following in importance. Capital, Quimper; area, 2,729 sq. mi.; pop. 712,366 (1946).

Finisterre (fin.is.tār'), **Cape.** [Spanish, **Cabo Finisterre;** Latin, **Nerium Promontorium.**] Westernmost headland of Spain, projecting into the Atlantic Ocean. English naval victories were gained off this cape by Anson over the French in 1747 and by Calder and Strahan over the French and Spaniards in 1805.

Fink (fingk), **Albert.** b. at Lauterbach, Germany, Oct. 27, 1827; d. April 3, 1897. American railroad engineer. He invented an improved bridge truss first used (1852) in an iron railroad bridge across the Monongahela River, and was construction engineer (1857 *et seq.*), vice-president and general superintendent (1869 *et seq.*), of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, for which he constructed bridges across the Green and Ohio rivers.

Fink, Colin Garfield. b. at Hoboken, N.J., Dec. 31, 1881—. American electrochemist. After graduating from Columbia University (1903) he went abroad and was an assistant in electrochemistry at the University of Leipzig (1906–07) before returning to the U.S. to become a research engineer with the General Electric Company (1907–10) and with the Edison Lamp Works (1910–17). He was in charge of the research laboratory of the Chile Exploration Company at New York (1917–21), and after 1922 was head of the division of electrochemistry at Columbia University, maintaining at the same time a consulting practice. He became associated with the U.S. Munitions Board in 1939, and during and after World War II was a government consultant on metals. He was the inventor of a drawn tungsten filament and of many devices and methods in the fields of alloys, smelting, refining, and electroplating. As a consultant of the Metropolitan Museum of Art at New York, he devised techniques for the preservation and restoration of metal *objets d'art.* He has been the recipient of the Perkin medal for eminence in applied chemistry, and of a number of other awards.

Fink, Friedrich August von. See **Finck or Fink, Friedrich August von.**

Fink, Mike. b. at Fort Pitt (now Pittsburgh), Pa., c1770; d. 1822. American frontiersman. As a historical person, little is known of him; in the field of American legendry, he is the hero of many a tall tale. It is certain that he was a keelboatman on the Ohio and the Mississippi, that he was a notable marksman with the rifle, and that in 1822 he joined a party which ascended the Missouri River to its uppermost reaches to open up trade with the Indians of the Northwest, and that in the course of this expedition he became involved in a quarrel during which he killed another member of the party, and was himself killed.

Finke (fing'kę), **Fidelio.** b. at Josefsthal, in what is now Czechoslovakia, Oct. 22, 1891—. Czech composer. He taught (1915 *et seq.*) at the Czech Conservatory at Prague, which he had attended (1910–11), and was named director (1927) of the New German Musical Academy at Prague. Among his compositions are the symphony *Pan* (1919), *Mein Trinklied* (1920), a vocal work, and the opera *Die Jakobsfahrt* (1935).

Finke, Heinrich. b. at Krechting, Germany, June 13, 1855; d. at Freiburg im Breisgau, Germany, Dec. 19, 1938. German historian, notable in the field of medieval ecclesiastical history. He served as professor at the universities of Münster and Freiburg.

Finkelstein (fing'kęl.shtīn), **Heinrich.** b. at Leipzig, Germany, July 31, 1865; d. at Santiago de Chile, Feb. 7, 1942. German pediatrician. He suggested the use of an "albumin milk" (*Eiweissmilch*), a preparation known as Finkelstein's milk, in the treatment of diarrhoea.

Finkelstein (fing'kęl.stīn), **Louis.** b. at Cincinnati, Ohio, June 14, 1895—. American rabbi, theologian, and educator. Rabbi (1919–31) of Kehilath Israel, at New York, he was appointed a faculty member (1920), professor of theology (1931), assistant to president (1934), and provost (1937) of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, and succeeded (1940) Cyrus Adler as its president. He is the author of *Jewish Self-Government in the Middle Ages* (1924), *The Development of the Amidah* (1925), *The Pharisees, their Origin and their Philosophy* (1929), *Beliefs and Practices of Judaism* (1941), *Pre-Maccabean Documents in the Passover Haggadah* (1943), and other works.

Finlaison (fin'lā.sọn), **John.** b. at Thurso, Caithness, Scotland, Aug. 27, 1783; d. at London, April 30, 1860. English statistician and actuary.

Finland (fin'land). [Finnish, **Suomi,** official name, **Suomen Tasavalta;** French, **Finlande;** German, **Finnland.**] Republic in N Europe, bounded by the Gulf of Finland on the S, the Baltic Sea and the Gulf of Bothnia on the SW and W, Sweden and Norway on the NW, and the U.S.S.R. on the E and SE.

Population, Area, and Political Divisions. Finland is divided for administrative purposes into ten departments. Capital, Helsinki; land area, 117,914 sq. mi.; pop. 4,076,624 (1951).

Terrain and Climate. Prior to World War II, it extended farther to the E, including the Vyborg (Vijpuri) district in the SE and the region along the NW shore of

Lake Ladoga; also a somewhat larger area in Karelia. The Petsamo district, representing Finland's former access to the Arctic Ocean, was formally ceded to Russia in 1947. Finland's land boundaries can hardly be called natural; but, apart from the SW sector, they can still be called defensible because they run through sparsely inhabited forest and tundra lands. The surface of the country is flat and hilly, lacking higher elevations, but the soil is often rocky; there are innumerable lakes, giving Finland natural beauty and the name of the "country of the thousand lakes"; most of the surface is covered by immense coniferous forests. The climate is continental; summers are short, winters are long and severe.

Agriculture, Industry, and Trade. Agriculture is highly developed but covers only 7.7 percent of the total area of the country; hay, oats, rye, barley, and potatoes are produced. Cattle, pigs, sheep, and poultry are raised. There is a dairy industry. By far the most important industry in the country is forestry and the allied wood, furniture, paper, pulp, and cellulose manufactures. There are also textile, metallurgical, chemical, and other industries. Finland has good railroads. The system of waterways, consisting of lakes connected by canals among each other and with the Gulf of Finland, is most serviceable.

History. Finland shared Sweden's history from the 12th and 13th centuries, but was long considered an outlying area of little importance. Swedish peasants, burghers, and noblemen settled among the Finns, who are a Mongoloid people with an Asiatic language, the westernmost splinter of what was once a solid population of Finnish stock, settling all across the C and N Russian plains. In Finland proper, Swedish became the official language while Finnish continued to be spoken by the peasantry, but friction between the two linguistically widely different groups remained at a minimum while cultural similarities grew, particularly on account of the commonly confessed Lutheran faith. Finland was united to Russia as an autonomous grand duchy in 1809. During the 19th century, the Finns never resorted to revolt, as did the Poles; they succeeded in retaining some semblance of autonomy, but attempts at Russification were ever-present and bitterly resented. During World War I, Finland took advantage of the Russian revolution; it was proclaimed an independent republic by the Finnish house of representatives on Dec. 6, 1917. During the next two decades the country won a considerable body of friends in the U.S. through meticulous payments of interest and principal on a loan which had been granted by the U.S. after World War I. At the beginning of World War II, the U.S.S.R. demanded territorial concessions from Finland; when they were rejected, Russian troops invaded the country on Nov. 30, 1939. An area of 16,170 sq. mi., including the Karelian isthmus, Vijpuri, and the NW shore of Lake Ladoga, were ceded in the peace treaty of March 12, 1940. After the German attack on Russia, on June 22, 1941, the Finns took part in the campaign against Russia, declaring war on June 25, 1941. On Sept. 19, 1944, an armistice was signed between Finland on the one hand and Russia and Great Britain on the other. Finland ceded Petsamo and agreed to lease the Porkkala headland to Russia as a military base. It also undertook to pay reparations. The peace was signed at Paris on Feb. 10, 1947. Finland fought against the Germans in the period 1944–45; during this period great damage to property was done by the retreating German troops. The total damage is estimated to amount to about 120 million dollars.

Government. Finland is a representative republic. The house of representatives consists of one chamber. Every Finnish citizen, man or woman, over 21 years, has the vote. The president is elected for six years by an electoral college which is chosen by general vote. The council of state, or cabinet, is responsible to the house of representatives. Social security and welfare legislation is well developed.

Culture. The Lutheran Church is the national church; there is one archbishop and six bishops. There is also a Greek Catholic bishop; other religions are insignificant. There are three universities: two, using the Finnish language, at Helsinki and Turku, and a Swedish-language university at Turku. There are technical, commercial, and other schools. Elementary education is compulsory. Of the total population in 1940, 90 percent spoke Finnish, 10 percent Swedish as their mother tongue; Russian, German, and Lapp were spoken by very small groups. In spite of the fact that Finland's ethnic basis is Mongoloid rather than Germanic, Finland's culture is a Scandinavian peasant culture.

Finland, Allied Control Commission for. See **Allied Control Commission for Finland.**

Finland, Gulf of. Arm of the Baltic Sea, extending E ab. 250 mi. between Finland on the N and Estonia on the S.

Finlandia (fin.lan'di.a). Tone poem (Opus 27) for orchestra by Jan Sibelius, composed in 1894.

Finlay (fin'lā). River in N British Columbia, Canada, flowing generally SE and E to its confluence with the Parsnip River, forming the Peace River, at Finlay Forks. It flows through a wild mountainous region. Length, ab. 250 mi.

Finlay, Carlos Juan. b. at Puerto Príncipe (now Camagüey), Cuba, Dec. 3, 1833; d. Aug. 20, 1915. American physician, chief sanitary officer of Cuba (1902–08). He was graduated from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1855. He originated (1881) the theory, since demonstrated, that yellow fever is transmitted by a species of mosquito.

Finlay, George. b. at Faversham, Kent, England, Dec. 21, 1799; d. at Athens, Greece, Jan. 26, 1875. English historian. He joined Byron in Cephalonia, and for a time devoted himself to the Greek cause. He resided long in Greece, and his life was spent in the study of Greek history. He published *Greece under the Romans* (1844), *Greece to its Conquest by the Turks* (1851), *Greece under Ottoman and Venetian Domination* (1856), and *The Greek Revolution* (1861), which were combined (1877) under the title *A History of Greece from its Conquest by the Romans to the Present Time* (edited by H. F. Tozer).

Finlay, John. b. at Glasgow, in December, 1782; d. at Moffat, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, Dec. 8, 1810. Scottish poet and prose writer. He published *Scottish Historical and Romantic Ballads* (1808), a life of Cervantes, and an edition of Adam Smith's *Wealth of Nations.*

Finlayson (fin'lā.sọn), **George.** b. at Thurso, Caithness, Scotland, 1790; d. at sea, 1823. British army surgeon and naturalist. He accompanied, as naturalist, a mission to Siam (Thailand) and Cochin-China in 1821–22.

Finletter (fin'let"ẽr), **Thomas Knight.** b. at Philadelphia, Nov. 11, 1893—. American lawyer and administrator, U.S. secretary of the air force (1950–53). He lectured on law at the University of Pennsylvania before becoming (1941) an adviser on international economics to the U.S. secretary of state. He attended the San Francisco conference to organize the United Nations in 1945 as counsel to the U.S. delegation. In 1947 he was appointed chairman of a presidential commission to investigate the nation's needs in air defense; the commission's report, *Survival in the Air Age,* often called the Finletter Report, advocated a 70-group air force. When a mission was sent to the United Kingdom in 1948 to study problems of production and distribution arising under the Economic Coöperation Administration, Finletter was named minister in charge. He was appointed (1950) air force secretary.

Finley (fin'li), **James Bradley.** b. in North Carolina, July 1, 1781; d. at Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 6, 1856. American itinerant clergyman of the Methodist Church. He was a missionary to the Wyandotte Indians (1821–27) and retained the superintendency of the Wyandotte mission until 1829. He wrote a *History of the Wyandot Mission* (1840) and *Personal Reminiscences Illustrative of Indian Life* (1857).

Finley, John Huston. b. at Grand Ridge, Ill., Oct. 19, 1863; d. at New York, March 7, 1940. American educator. He was graduated from Knox College in 1887, and studied (1887–89) at the Johns Hopkins University. He was president of Knox College (1892–99), professor of politics at Princeton University (1900–03), president of the College of the City of New York (1903–13), and commissioner of education (1913–21) for the state of New York. He was on the staff of the New York *Times* as associate editor (1921–37) and editor in chief (1937–38).

Finley, Martha Farquharson. [On the title pages of her books, commonly shortened to **Martha Farquhar-**

son.] b. at Chillicothe, Ohio, April 26, 1828; d. at Elkton, Md., Jan. 30, 1909. American author of juvenile books, chiefly remembered for her Elsie Dinsmore series which included 26 volumes (1868–1905). Her other works include the Mildred series (7 vols., 1878–94) and the Pewit's Nest series.

Finley, Robert. b. at Princeton, N.J., Feb. 15, 1772; d. in Georgia, Oct. 3, 1817. American Presbyterian clergyman. He was a coörganizer (1816) of the American Colonization Society, which promoted the founding of an African colony for American Negro slaves as a means of solving the slavery problem. He was president (1817 *et seq.*) of the University of Georgia, and author of *Thoughts on the Colonization of Free Blacks.*

Finley, Samuel. b. in County Armagh, Ireland, 1715; d. at Philadelphia, July 17, 1766. American Presbyterian clergyman, president of Princeton College from 1761 to 1766.

Finmarken (fin'märk.ẹn). See **Finnmark.**

Finn (fin). See **Fionn.**

Finn, Francis James. b. at St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 4, 1859; d. at Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 2, 1928. American Jesuit educator and writer of juveniles. He was director of the parish school of Saint Xavier's Church, Cincinnati, the first free Catholic school in the U.S. His boys' stories include *Percy Wynn* (1889), *Tom Playfair* (1892), *Harry Dee* (1893), and *Candles' Beams* (1927).

Finn, Henry James William. b. at Sydney, Cape Breton Island, Canada, June 17, 1787; lost in Long Island Sound, Jan. 13, 1840. American comedian.

Finn, Huckleberry. See under **Huckleberry Finn, The Adventures of;** also under **Tom Sawyer, The Adventures of.**

Finn Cycle. See **Fenian Cycle.**

Finnegans Wake (fin'ẹ.gạnz). Novel by James Joyce, published in 1939. It is set in Dublin and depicts the dream-world of H. C. Earwicker and his family, residents of the city. *Finnegans Wake* draws upon a wide range of erudite knowledge to represent the history of mankind and the growth of civilization.

Finney (fin'i), **Charles Grandison.** b. at Warren, Conn., Aug. 29, 1792; d. at Oberlin, Ohio, Aug. 16, 1875. American religious revivalist and educator. After an early career as a teacher, he undertook the study of law, was admitted to the bar, and in 1823 became a candidate for the ministry. He was licensed (March, 1824) by the St. Lawrence Presbytery and was ordained in July, 1824. He was (1832) pastor of the Second Free Presbyterian Church at New York, assumed the leadership of the Broadway Tabernacle, which he led (1836) from the Presbyterian into the Congregational fold, and beginning in 1835 became associated with Oberlin College in Ohio, of which he served as president (1851–66). He was also pastor (1835–72) of the First Congregational Church at Berlin. He preached in Great Britain in 1849–50 and 1859–60. In doctrinal matters, he belonged to the ranks of the New School Calvinists. Among his works are *Sermons on Important Subjects* (3rd ed., 1836), *Lectures to Professing Christians* (1837), *Lectures on Systematic Theology* (2 vols., 1846–47), *The Character, Claims, and Practical Workings of Freemasonry* (1869), *Memoirs of Rev. Charles G. Finney, Written by Himself* (1876), *Sermons on Gospel Themes* (1876), and *Sermons on the Way of Salvation* (1891). See *Charles Grandison Finney,* by G. Frederick Wright (1891).

Finney, John Miller Turpin. b. in Mississippi, June 20, 1863; d. at Baltimore, May 30, 1942. American surgeon. A graduate (1889) of Harvard Medical School, he practiced at Baltimore (and was professor of clinical surgery at Johns Hopkins). He made notable contributions to military medicine while surgical director with U.S. forces in France during World War I. He was the author of *A Surgeon's Life* (1940).

Finnic (fin'ik). See under **Finno-Ugric.**

Finnish (fin'ish). Language of the Finns, belonging to the Finno-Ugric family of languages. By the 16th century Swedish had become the official language of the Finns of Finland, but with the surge of nationalism in the 19th century, the publication of the *Kalevala* and of other nationalistic folklore studies, came the renaissance of Finnish culture and the Finnish language.

Finnish War. See **Russo-Finnish War.**

Finnland (fin'länt). German name of **Finland.**

Finn mac Cumhail or **MacCool** (fin mạ.köl'). See **Fionn mac Cumhail.**

Finnmark (fin'märk). [Also, **Finmarken.**] *Fylke* (county) in N Norway, the northernmost portion of Europe, bordering on the Arctic Ocean in the N, on Sweden and Finland in the S. Capital, Vadsø; area, 18,581 sq. mi.; pop. 58,790 (1946).

Finno-Ugric (fin'ọ.ö'grik, -ū'-). [Also: **Ugro-Finnic, Finno-Ugrian.**] Linguistic subfamily of northwestern Asia and Europe. It is divided into two groups, Finnic and Ugric. Finnic is in turn subdivided into Balto-Finnic (Finnish, Karelian, Votic, Estonian, Veps, and Livonian), Lapp, Mordvin, Mari, and Permian (Udmurt and Komi). These are spoken in N Europe between the Urals and the Baltic Sea. Ugric, or Ugrian, comprises Vogul (Mansi), Ostyak, and Magyar or Hungarian. The Finno-Ugric languages are related to Samoyedic, together with which they belong to the Uralic language family.

Finns (finz). [Also, **Suomi.**] Inhabitants of Finland, numbering about three million. The earliest mention of them is in Tacitus, in the 1st century A.D. In general, they have moved slowly from the Baltic toward the Arctic through historic times. Conquered by the Swedes in the 12th and 13th centuries, they remained under Swedish rule until 1809 and were under Russian rule from 1809 to 1917. The Finnish national epic, the *Kalevala,* was first printed in 1835.

Finnsburg (finz'bėrg). English poem of uncertain but early date, surviving in fragmentary form: 47 lines out of a presumed 300 or thereabouts. It is the only surviving example of a genre which flourished in English courtly circles from the 6th to the 11th century: short narrative poems dealing with events of the Germanic heroic age, the great migration period which came to an end in the 6th century. The extant fragment tells of the successful defense which a group of Danes made of a hall they had got possession of (we know not how) in the *burg* or stronghold of King Finn of the Frisians. From the "Finn episode" of *Beowulf* we can, after a fashion, reconstruct the rest of the story.

Finsbury (finz'bėr.i). Metropolitan borough in C London, in the County of London, situated immediately N of the City of London, ab. 3 mi. N of King's Cross station. The areas of the borough on the S boundary adjoining the City of London suffered severely from aerial bombardment during World War II. The district was once the great prebendal manor of Holywell, and was leased by its incumbent in 1315 to the mayor and commonalty of the city for an annual rent of 20 shillings; this lease ran out in 1867. It became a shooting field in 1498. In Jonson's time it had become a resort of the common people and was avoided by people of fashion. Both Jonson and Shakespeare made reference to it in their writings. Finsbury has in recent years been losing its population to the suburbs. 35,347 (1951).

Finsbury Park. London park of ab. 120 acres, laid out on the old grounds of Hornsey Wood House.

Finsch (finsh), (**Friedrich Hermann**) **Otto.** b. at Warmbrunn, Germany, Aug. 8, 1839; d. at Brunswick, Germany, Jan. 31, 1917. German ethnologist, ornithologist, and traveler to Turkistan, Siberia, and the South Seas.

Finschhafen (finsh'hä.fẹn). Harbor in E New Guinea, in the Territory of New Guinea, on the E coast of the Huon peninsula. It was the first German colony in New Guinea, established in 1885. Later abandoned, a mission was established in 1903, and a trading post in 1913. In March, 1942, the Japanese occupied Finschhafen, and it was captured by Australian troops in October, 1943.

Finsen (fin'sẹn), **Niels Ryberg.** b. at Thorshavn, Faeroe Islands, Dec. 15, 1860; d. at Copenhagen, Sept. 24, 1904. Danish physician, noted for his application of solar and electric light to the cure of diseases of the skin, especially of lupus. He was prosector at Copenhagen (1890–93), and thereafter devoted himself to the development of the light cure. He published a number of works on this subject. In 1903 he received the Nobel prize in medicine.

Finspång (fin'spông), Baron **Louis Gerard de Geer af.** See **Geer,** Baron **Louis de.**

Finsteraarhorn (fin.stėr.är'hôrn). Highest peak of the Bernese Oberland, ab. 40 mi. SE of Bern, Switzerland. Elevation, ab. 14,026 ft.

Finsterer (fin'stėr.ėr), **Hans.** b. at Weng, Upper Austria, June 24, 1877—. Austrian surgeon. He was assistant (1907–09) to V. von Haeker at Innsbruck and to J. Hochenegg at Vienna (1910–18). He became privatdocent of surgery (1913) at the University of Vienna, and professor in 1920. He is known for his partial resection (1918) of the stomach with gastroenterostomy (called Hofmeister-Finsterer's operation), and for his operation (1924) for recurrent dislocation of the shoulder. Author of *Die Methoden der Lokalanaesthesie in der Bauchchirurgie und ihre Erfolge* (1923; Eng. trans., *Local Anesthesia Methods and Results in Abdominal Surgery*, 1923).

Finsterwalde (fin'stėr.väl.dę). City in NE Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Brandenburg, Russian Zone, formerly in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, between Berlin and Dresden. A manufacturing town, before World War II it had machine, cloth, furniture, and other industries, and livestock markets. Colonized in the 12th century by the counts of Wettin, it came under the rule of Bohemia in 1373, of Saxony in 1635, and of Prussia in 1815. The population is predominantly Protestant. 20,766 (1946).

Finta Giardiniera (fēn'tä jär.dē.nyā'rä), **La.** [Eng. trans., *"The Pretended Lady Gardener."*] Opera buffa in three acts by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, with a libretto by Calzabigi, first performed at Munich on Jan. 14, 1774.

Fionn mac Cumhail (fin mą.kōl'). [Also: **Finn mac Cumhail, Finn MacCool.**] Legendary hero of Ireland, hero of the Fenian Cycle, chief of the Fenians, and now believed to have an actual historical 3rd-century basis. Both Fionn and his warriors were famous for their great stature, prodigious strength, fearlessness, generosity, and remarkable deeds. The boy Fionn was educated in the forest by a learned poet. His great wisdom came from his unwittingly tasting the salmon of knowledge which fed on the hazelnuts of wisdom. His story consists of a series of adventures with giants and hags as well as exploits in the service of the high king at Tara, for whom he organized the Fenians or Fianna. Fionn had two great love stories: his first wife was Sadb, mother of his son Oisin, who was born in the forest while Sadb was under enchantment as a deer; his second wife was Grainne, who seduced and eloped with Fionn's kinsman, Diarmuid. *The Pursuit of Diarmuid and Grainne* is the longest and most famous of all the stories about Fionn mac Cumhail.

Fiordiligi (fyōr.dē.lē'jē). [English, **Flordelise** or **Flordelis.**] Wife of Brandimarte, in both Boiardo's and Ariosto's *Orlando* romances. She searches long for him, and after his death takes up her abode in his tomb, where she lives till her own death, which occurs shortly thereafter.

Fiordispina (fyōr.dē.spē'nä). [English, **Flordespina, Flordespine.**] Princess in both Boiardo's and Ariosto's *Orlando* romances. She loves Bradamante, being deceived by her armor and taking her for a knight.

Fiorelli (fyō.rel'lē), **Giuseppe.** b. June 8, 1823; d. Jan. 29, 1896. Italian archaeologist. He had charge of the excavations at Pompeii (1845–49), and was made superintendent of the antiquities and the explorations in lower Italy in 1860. In that year also he became professor of archaeology at Naples, and in 1862 director of the National Museum there.

Fiorentino (fyō.ren.tē'nō), **Pier Angelo.** b. at Naples, Italy, 1806; d. at Paris, May 31, 1864. Italian author, a collaborator of Dumas père.

Fiorenza (fyō.ren'dzä). Former Italian name of **Florence,** city, Italy.

Fiorenzuola d'Arda (fyō.ren.dzwô'lä där'dä). [Also: **Fiorenzuola;** ancient name, **Florentiola.**] Town and commune in N Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Emilia-Romagna, in the province of Piacenza, situated on the Arda River ab. 13 mi. SE of Piacenza; petroleum refinery. Slight damage was suffered by the Chiesa Maggiore during World War II. Pop. of commune, 10,261 (1936); of town, 5,671 (1936).

Fiorillo (fē.o.ril'ō), **Johann Dominicus.** b. at Hamburg, Germany, Oct. 13, 1748; d. at Göttingen, Germany, Sept. 10, 1821. German painter and historian of art. He wrote *Geschichte der zeichnenden Künste* (1798–1808), *Geschichte der zeichnenden Künste in Deutschland und der vereinigten Niederlanden* (1815–17), and others.

Fiote (fē.ō'tā). See **Vili.**

Firbank (fėr'bangk), **Ronald.** [Full name, **Arthur Annesley Ronald Firbank.**] b. at London, 1886; d. at Rome, May 21, 1926. English novelist, dramatist, and essayist. He studied at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and traveled in Cuba, France, Spain, Egypt, and Italy. His works include *Odette D'Antrevernes* and *A Study in Temperament* (both 1905), *Odette, a Fairy Tale for Weary People* (1916), *Valmouth* (1919), *The Princess Zoubaroff* (1920), *The Flower Beneath the Foot* (1923), and *Prancing Nigger* (1924; published in England as *Sorrow in Sunlight*).

Firbolgs (fir'bōlgz). Mythical prehistoric people of Ireland. One story is that they were defeated and expelled by the Fomorians, but the more common story is that they were driven out by the Tuatha De Danann (the gods or divine race of Ireland), who were the fourth of the five invading hosts of Ireland. After their defeat the Firbolgs took refuge with the Fomorians in the Isle of Man, Islay, and Rathlin. The short, dark people of these islands are thought to be their descendants.

Firdausi (fir.dou'sē). [Also: **Ferdus, Firdousi, Firdusi;** pseudonym of **Abul Kasim** (or **Qasim**) **Mansur** (or **Hasan**).] b. near Tus, Kurasan (now in Iran), c941 A.D.; d. at Tus, 1020 A.D. Persian poet; author of the *Shahnamah* (*Book of Kings*), the Persian national epic, narrating the history and legends of Persia down to the fall (641) of the Sassanids. According to the usual version of his life story (much of it probably legendary), he was born to a family settled on the land for many years and early dedicated himself to compose a historical poem on his country's great past. He obtained a copy of such a work begun under the Sassanids before 650 and rendered some of it into verse. His historical and poetical knowledge brought him to the attention of the sultan of Ghazi, who assigned the work of compiling and writing the history to the poet, to whom he gave the name Firdausi (from Firdus, "paradise," in honor of his metrical skill). Jealousy, especially that of the court treasurer, made life miserable for Firdausi, despite the sultan's offer of one thousand gold pieces for every one thousand verses; the poet preferred to let the money accumulate so that he might eventually use it for irrigation work near his home city. Only gifts from other princes in honor of his work saved him from living in absolute penury. In 1011, after 35 years of composition, he completed his epic, in 60,000 couplets. He sent it to the sultan and received (thanks to the treasurer's machinations) only 60,000 silver pieces. Firdausi, in anger and scorn, gave one third to the messenger, one third to the keeper of the bath he was enjoying when the reward arrived, and spent the other third on a glass of beer. When the sultan heard of this he was enraged and threatened to have the poet's life, but Firdausi calmed him next morning. Then he quit the court, leaving for the sultan's perusal a bitter satirical poem (which still appears at the front of copies of the *Shahnamah*). During his remaining years, Firdausi constantly fled before the anger of the sultan; at Baghdad, he wrote a 9,000-couplet version of the Joseph and Zuleika story from the Koran (the story of Joseph and Potiphar's wife) to show that his interests were orthodox as well as secular. Eventually, through the mediation of a friendly prince, peace was made between the sultan and Firdausi and the poet returned home to die. It is said that the 60,000 gold pieces were sent to Firdausi, but the messenger carrying them met the poet's funeral train; his daughter, at first inclined to refuse the much belated reward, at last accepted them to carry out the poet's wishes in the matter of irrigation at Tus. The *Shahnamah* is unique in Persian literature, large sections having been taken over as popular folklore and transmitted orally by the tribesmen.

Firdousi (fir.dō'sē). See **Firdausi.**

Firdusi (fir.dō'sē). See **Firdausi.**

Fire Bringer, The. Poetic drama by William Vaughn Moody, published in 1904.

Fire Island. Island and summer resort off the S coast of Long Island, N.Y., ab. 40 mi. E of New York.

Firenze (fē.ren'dzä). [English, **Florence.**] Province in C Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Tuscany. Capital, Florence; area, ab. 1,500 sq. mi.; pop. 853,032 (1936).

Firenze. Italian name of **Florence,** city, Italy.

Firenzuola (fē.ren.tswô'lä), **Agnolo.** b. at Florence, Sept. 28, 1493; d. c1545. Italian poet and miscellaneous writer.

Fireside Travels. Essays by James Russell Lowell, published in 1864.

Firestone (fīr'stōn), **Harvey Samuel.** b. in Columbiana County, Ohio, Dec. 20, 1868; d. Feb. 7, 1938. American industrialist and manufacturer of rubber. President (1896–1900) of the Firestone Rubber Company at Chicago; founder (1900) of the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company at Akron, Ohio; its president (1903–32) and chairman (1932 *et seq.*) of the company now called Firestone Tire and Rubber Company of U.S.A. An instigator of investigations into rubber-growing possibilities in the Philippines and South America, and of financial investments in rubber-growing countries; after obtaining (1926) a lease for a million acres in Liberia, he opened up a hundred thousand of them and had planted sixty thousand acres of rubber trees by 1936. Author of *Rubber, Its History and Development* (1922).

Firestone, Harvey Samuel. b. at Chicago, April 20, 1898—. American industrialist and manufacturer of rubber; son of Harvey Samuel Firestone (1868–1938). President of Firestone Plantations Company (1932 *et seq.*) and Firestone Tire and Rubber Company (1941 *et seq.*); director of Firestone Steel Products Company.

Firework Music. Series of compositions (overture, allegro, lentement, bourrée, largo, allegro, and two minuets) in D by G. F. Handel, performed (1749) at a fireworks display at London to celebrate the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle.

Fireworks. Composition for orchestra (Opus 4) by Igor Stravinsky, composed in 1908 on the occasion of the marriage of Rimsky-Korsakov's daughter.

Fireworks Station. Unincorporated community in SW Illinois, in St. Clair County, near East St. Louis. Under the new urban definition established for use in the 1950 census it was counted with adjoining urban areas. The last official enumeration was 3,774 (1940).

Firishtah (fē.rēsh'tä). [Full name, **Mohammed Kasim Hindushah.**] b. at Asterabad, in what is now Iran, c1550; fl. 16th century. Persian historian who was commissioned by Ibrahim Adil Shah (1585–1628) to write a history of the Mohammedan dynasties of India. He is one of the most trustworthy of Oriental historians.

Firkins (fėr'kinz), **Oscar W.** b. at Minneapolis, Minn., 1864; d. 1932. American literary and drama critic, and educator.

Firmianus Lactantius (fėr.mi.ā'nus lak.tan'shus, -shius), **Lucius Caelius** (or **Caecilius**). See **Lactantius Firmianus, Lucius Caelius** (or **Caecilius**).

Firmicus Maternus (fėr'mi.kus ma.ter'nus), **Julius** (or **Villius**). fl. 4th century. Christian controversialist. He wrote, c346, a refutation of paganism, entitled *De errore profanarum religionum*, the first printed edition of which was published at Strasbourg by Matthias Flaccius in 1562.

Firmicus Maternus, Julius (or **Villius**). fl. 4th century. Latin author. He wrote, c354 A.D., an introduction to judicial astrology, according to the discipline of the Egyptians and Babylonians, entitled *Mathesis*, the first printed edition of which was published at Venice by Bivilacqua in 1497.

Firmilian (fėr.mil'i.ạn). "Spasmodic tragedy" by W. E. Aytoun.

Firminy (fēr.mē.nē). Town in C France, in the department of Loire. It is an industrial town, with coal mines and iron, steel, machine, and construction works. 20,362 (1946).

Firm Island (fėrm). Enchanted island in the romance of *Amadis of Gaul.* Amadis took Oriana there after the defeat of his enemies, and there their nuptials were celebrated.

Firmum (fėr'mum). Ancient name of **Fermo.**

Firouz Schah (fē'röz shä'). [Also, **Firuz Shah.**] In "The Enchanted Horse" in *The Arabian Nights' Entertainments*, the son of the king of Persia. He wins his bride by means of the enchanted horse, which could carry its rider in a second to any desired spot.

Firozabad (fi.rōz'ạ.bad, -ä.bäd). [Also, **Ferozabad.**] Town in Uttar Pradesh (United Provinces), Union of India, ab. 25 mi. E of Agra, on the Jumna River: trading center, served by one railroad and one major road. 23,154 (1941).

Firozpur (fi.rōz'pör). See **Ferozepore.**

First Allied Airborne Army. See **Allied Airborne Army, First.**

First Balkan War (bôl'kạn). See **Balkan War (1912–13).**

First Book of the American Chronicles of the Times, The. Anonymous burlesque published serially from 1774 to 1775.

First Church of Christ, Scientist. The first Christian Science church was organized in 1879, "designed to commemorate the words and works of our Master, which should reinstate primitive Christianity and its lost element of healing" (Church Manual, page 17). A charter was obtained, and Mary Baker Eddy became its first pastor. This church was dissolved, and in 1892 the "First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston" was organized. It is also known as The Mother Church. Tenets, rules, and by-laws were adopted, and in keeping with the original purpose, in 1879 it was stated: "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, is designed to be built on the Rock, Christ; even the understanding and demonstration of divine Truth, Life, and Love, healing and saving the world from sin and death; thus to reflect in some degree the Church Universal and Triumphant" (Church Manual, page 19). The Church is therefore definitely devoted to a reinstatement of the redemptive works of primitive Christianity and healing through prayer and spiritual means alone, without material or medical aids of any kind. A substantial church edifice, seating approximately 1,000 persons, was erected at Boston in 1894. In less than a decade this edifice became inadequate to provide for the congregation, and accordingly an imposing structure, seating nearly 5,000, was added and dedicated in 1906. Branches of The Mother Church were formed in various countries, and today they may be found in every continent and in practically every civilized country in the world. In addition to the branch churches and societies, there are more than 100 college organizations established in accordance with the Church Manual. Through a deed of trust dated Sept. 1, 1892, Mrs. Eddy established the Christian Science Board of Directors. This governing board of The Mother Church is subject to the provisions of the Church Manual which is the supreme authority of the Church of Christ, Scientist. A First and Second Reader conduct the Sunday services in all Christian Science churches, the former reading citations in the lesson-sermon from *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* by Mary Baker Eddy, and the latter reading from the Bible. Wednesday evening meetings, at which testimonies of healing are given, are conducted by the First Reader, who reads selections of his own choosing from the Bible and *Science and Health.* The Mother Church and each of its branches conduct a sunday school for pupils under 20 years of age. Reading rooms, where the Bible and all authorized Christian Science literature may be obtained, are maintained by all Christian Science churches.

First Connecticut Lake. See under **Connecticut Lakes.**

First Hague Peace Conference (hāg). See **Hague Peace Conferences.**

First Helvetic Confession (hel.vet'ik). See **Basel, Confession of** (1536).

First International. See **International.**

First Love. Comedy by Richard Cumberland, produced in 1796.

First Love. American title of Charles Morgan's novel *Portrait in a Mirror* (1929), winner of the Femina-Vie Heureuse prize.

First part of Jeronimo (jẹ.ron'i.mō) or **Hieronimo** (hī.ẹ.ron'i.mō), **The.** See **Jeronimo, The first part of.**

"First State." A nickname of **Delaware.**

First Triumvirate. See **Triumvirate, First.**

First World War. See **World War I.**

Firth (fėrth), **Charles Harding.** b. at Sheffield, England, March 16, 1857; d. Feb. 19, 1936. English historian. He was the author of *Scotland and the Protectorate* (1899), *Oliver Cromwell and the Rule of the Puritans in England* (1900), *Cromwell's Army* (1902), *The House of Lords during the Civil War* (1910), and others, and edited numerous biographical and historical volumes.

Firth of Clyde (klīd). See **Clyde, Firth of.**
Firth of Forth (fōrth). See under **Forth.**
Firth of Tay (tā). See **Tay, Firth of.**
Firuzabad (fi.röz'ä.bäd). Former city in S Iran, ab. 55 mi. S of Shiraz, at an elevation of ab. 3,900 ft. It was the first capital of the Sassanids, and the ruins of the palace and fire temple built by Ardashir I are NW of the present-day village.
Fiscamnum (fis.kam'num). Ancient name of **Fécamp.**
Fisch (fish), **George.** b. at Nyon, Switzerland, July 6, 1814; d. at Vallorbes, Switzerland, July 3, 1881. French Protestant clergyman.
Fischart (fish'ärt), **Johann.** b. at Mainz, Germany, in the middle of the 16th century; d. at Forbach, Germany, c1590. German satirist and reformer. He was educated at Worms, and subsequently traveled extensively. In 1574 he was made doctor of law at Basel, and afterward lived at Strasbourg, Speyer, and Forbach. He was a voluminous writer and, after Luther, the most prominent and powerful advocate of Protestantism. In 1572 appeared a versified history of *Till Eulenspiegel, Aller Praktik Grossmutter* (The Grandmother of all Prognostication), a satire on the prophetic calendars of the day, and *Claus Narr.* In 1573 appeared *Flöhatz* (Flea-hunt), a comic poem. In 1575 appeared his principal work, an imitation of Rabelais's *Gargantua,* entitled *Affentheurliche, Naupengeheurliche Geschichtklitterungr.* The following year appeared the narrative poem *Glückhaft Schiff* (Fortunate Ship). His *Podagrammische Trostbüchlein* (Book of Comfort in Gout) dates from 1577, *Ehzuchtbüchlein* (Marriage Book) from 1578. His polemic writings were written both in Latin and in German. In the vernacular are *Bienenkorb* (Beehive, 1579), directed against the Church of Rome, and *Jesuiterhütlein* (Jesuit Hat, 1580), against the Jesuits. He also wrote a number of psalms and hymns.
Fischbach (fish'bäch), **Johann.** b. at Gravenegg, Austria, April 5, 1797; d. at Munich, June 19, 1871. Austrian painter.
Fischer (fish'ėr). See also **Fisher.**
Fischer, Aloys. b. at Furth, Germany, April 10, 1880—. German educator and philosopher. He served as professor of pedagogy (1914 *et seq.*) at Munich. His works include *Erziehung als Beruf* (Education as Profession, 1921), and *Psychologie der Gesellschaft* (Psychology of Society, 1922).
Fischer, Emil. b. at Brunswick, Germany, June 13, 1838; d. at Hamburg, Germany, Aug. 11, 1914. Operatic bass singer. He was director (1863–70) of the Danzig opera and became (1885) a member of the New York Metropolitan Opera Company. Noted especially for his Wagnerian roles, such as Hans Sachs in *Die Meistersinger,* he originated many such parts in their first American performances.
Fischer, Emil. b. at Euskirchen, in Rhenish Prussia, Oct. 9, 1852; d. at Berlin, July 15, 1919. German chemist, called the "master of organic chemistry," winner of a Nobel prize in 1902. His achievements include much of the work of determining the structures of sugars, proteins, and purines. In sugars, particularly using his discoveries of phenylhydrazine and the osazones, he determined the optical isomerism of most of the aldohexoses. He also synthesized most of them. In proteins, independently with Hofmeister, he presented the fundamental peptide theory of protein structure. In addition he discovered the first methods for polypeptide synthesis, and his esterification method was the first successful tool for determining amino acid titres in proteins. In purines, he determined the structures of and first synthesized nearly all of the biological purines, and established the modern purine nomenclature. He was professor at Munich (1879–82), Erlangen (1882–85), Würzburg (1885–92), and Berlin (1892–1919). He wrote *Anleitung zur Darstellung organischer Präparate* (6th ed., 1901), among others.
Fischer, Eugen. b. at Karlsruhe, Germany, June 5, 1874—. German anthropologist. He served as professor (1912 *et seq.*) at the universities of Würzburg, Freiburg, and Berlin, also as director of the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute for Anthropology at Berlin. His main work is *Die Rehobother Bastards und das Bastardierungs-problem beim Menschen* (The Rehoboth Bastards and the Human Bastardization Problem, 1913); he also wrote *Anthropologie* (Anthropology, 1923, with Gustav Schwalbe).
Fischer, Franz. b. at Freiburg im Breisgau, Germany, 1877—. German chemist. With Hans Tropsch, he developed an important process for converting coal into "oil" via water gas (1924). He did much subsequent work on the origin, structure, and use of coal. He has been professor of electrochemistry at Berlin (1911–13) and director of the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute for coal research at Mülheim (1913 *et seq.*).
Fischer, Hans. b. at Höchst, Prussia, 1881; d. 1931. German organic chemist, winner of a Nobel prize in 1930. He was one of the chief investigators of porphyrin structure, particularly the blood and bile pigments, and also chlorophyll. This work was climaxed by the synthesis of hemin. His pyrolle studies were also important. He was professor at Munich (1915), Innsbruck (1916 *et seq.*), Vienna (1919 *et seq.*), and again at Munich (1921 *et seq.*).
Fischer, Johann Georg von. b. at Gross-Sussen, Germany, Oct. 25, 1816; d. at Stuttgart, Germany, May 6, 1897. German schoolteacher and writer of verse and plays. The latter, including one on Florian Geyer (1866) and one on Maximilian of Mexico (1868), are generally considered to be of little importance, but his poetry, in the style of the Swabian school, has been well received (*Aus frischer Luft,* 1870).
Fischer, Kuno. [Full name, **Ernst Kuno Berthold Fischer.**] b. at Sandewalde, in Silesia, July 23, 1824; d. at Heidelberg, Germany, July 4, 1907. German historian of philosophy, professor at Jena and (1872) at Heidelberg. His chief work is *Geschichte der neueren Philosophie* (1852–77). He also wrote studies of various philosophers and writers, including Shakespeare, Goethe, Schiller, Spinoza, Kant, Fichte, and Descartes.
Fischer, Louis. b. at Philadelphia, Feb. 29, 1896—. American political journalist. European correspondent (1922 *et seq.*) of the New York weekly, *The Nation;* stationed in Russia and Spain. Author of *Oil Imperialism* (1926), *The Soviets in World Affairs* (1930), *Soviet Journey* (1935), *The War in Spain* (1937), *Why Spain Fights On* (1937), *Dawn of Victory* (1941), *The Great Challenge* (1946), *Gandhi and Stalin* (1947), *The Life of Mahatma Gandhi* (1950), *The Life and Death of Stalin* (1952); published an autobiography, *Men and Politics* (1940).
Fischer, Ludwig. b. at Mayence (Mainz), Germany, Aug. 18, 1745; d. at Berlin, July 10, 1825. German basso, the original Osmin in Mozart's *Abduction from the Seraglio.*
Fischer, Otokar. b. 1883; d. March 12, 1938. Czech literary critic and poet. He studied at Prague and Berlin, became professor at Charles University, and was later dramatic director of the Czech National Theater. His poetry includes *Hořící Keř* (1912), *Léto* (1920), *Hlasy* (1926), *Kruhy* (1927), and *Host* (1930). He was a distinguished translator of Goethe (15 vols.) and of works by Shakespeare, Kleist, Nietzsche, and Heine, writing monographs on the latter three in 1912, 1913, and 1924, respectively, as well as other and briefer works. He died of a heart attack on reading of Hitler's occupation of Austria.
Fischer, Samuel. b. 1859—. German publisher, founder of S. Fischer Verlag (1886), a house which is inseparably associated in the annals of German letters with the naturalistic revolt. He brought out Hauptmann, Ibsen, Thomas Mann, and other notables. He published the periodical *Freie Bühne* (first issue, January, 1890), later (1904) called *Die neue Rundschau.* During the period of the Third Reich Fischer's successors continued to operate from Stockholm and New York. After World War II, the Berlin imprint of Suhrkamp appeared with the qualifying phrase "formerly S. Fischer."
Fischer, Theobald. b. at Kirchsteitz, Thuringia, Germany, Oct. 31, 1846; d. Sept. 17, 1910. German geographer. He was educated at the universities of Heidelberg and Halle, served as professor of geography (1879–83) at Kiel, and held (1883–1910) a similar post at Marburg. He explored the Mediterranean region and was an authority on the subject.
Fischer, Theodor. b. at Schweinfurt, Germany, May 28, 1862; d. 1938. German architect and city planner. He was a pupil of von Thiersch and Wallot at Dresden (1889–92) and later worked with Gabriel Seidl at Munich, where he taught at the Technische Hochschule. Among his works are the Wittelsbacher Brücke (1905) at Munich, the University of Jena (1908), the main hall for the Werkbund Exposition (1914) at Cologne, and several churches.

Fischer von Erlach (fon er'läċh), **Johann Bernhard.** b. at Graz, Austria, March 15, 1656; d. at Vienna, April 5, 1723. Austrian architect. Among his chief works are the palace of Schönbrunn and the Karlskirche at Vienna.

Fischer von Erlach, Joseph Emanuel. b. at Vienna, 1695; d. there, June 29, 1742. Austrian architect; son of Johann Bernhard Fischer von Erlach.

Fischer von Waldheim (vält'hīm), **Gotthelf.** b. at Waldheim, Saxony, Oct. 15, 1771; d. at Moscow, Oct. 18, 1853. German-Russian zoölogist and geologist, director of the museum of natural history at Moscow.

Fiset (fē.ze), Sir **Eugene.** [Full name, Sir **Joseph Eugene Fiset.**] b. in Canada, March 15, 1874; d. June 8, 1951. Canadian physician and statesman. Served (1899–1900) in the Boer War; director-general (1903–06) of medical services of Canada; surgeon-general (1915). Deputy minister of militia and defense (1906) and of national defense (1923–24); member (1924 *et seq.*) of Parliament; lieutenant governor (1939–50) of the province of Quebec.

Fish (fish), **Carl Russell.** b. at Central Falls, R.I., Oct. 17, 1876; d. July 10, 1932. American historian. Taught (1900 *et seq.*) American history at the University of Wisconsin; wrote *The Civil Service and the Patronage* (1904), *Guide to Materials for American History in Roman and Other Italian Archives* (1911), *Development of American Nationality* (1913), *American Diplomacy* (1915), *The Path of Empire* (1919), *Guide to the Study of American Diplomacy* (1919), *History of America* (1925), and *Rise of the Common Man* (1927).

Fish, Hamilton. b. at New York, Aug. 3, 1808; d. Sept. 6, 1893. American politician, secretary of state (1869–77) under President Grant; son of Nicholas Fish. He was graduated (1827) from Columbia, studied law privately and was admitted to the bar, forming a partnership with William B. Lawrence. He was elected (1842) to Congress on the Whig ticket, was elected (1847) lieutenant governor of New York state and in 1848 was chosen governor, serving for one term. He went to the Senate in 1851, sitting there for a single term; he emerged a Republican and during the Civil War served as a commissioner of the federal government for the relief of prisoners and was a member of the Union defense committee of New York state. He became secretary of state in Grant's cabinet on March 11, 1869, and held that post until the end of Grant's second administration. His greatest contribution was his role in bringing about the settlement of issues with Great Britain dating from the Civil War years. The agreement (Treaty of Washington, 1871) provided *inter alia* for the arbitration of the *Alabama* claims. He also handled the Cuban problem vis-à-vis Spain, protected and extended American interests in the Pacific and Far East, and made two attempts to obtain agreements for the building of a canal joining the Atlantic and Pacific.

Fish, Hamilton. b. at Albany, N.Y., 1849; d. 1926. American lawyer and politician; son of Hamilton Fish (1808–93). A Republican leader in New York state, he served in the assembly, was assistant treasurer (1903 *et seq.*) of the U.S., and served (1909 *et seq.*) in the U.S. House of Representatives.

Fish, Hamilton. b. at Garrison, N.Y., Dec. 7, 1888—. American legislator; grandson of Hamilton Fish (1808–93), and son of Hamilton Fish (1849–1926). He was graduated *cum laude* (1910) from Harvard, where he also studied law; served (1914–16) in the New York State assembly; and was a member (1919–45) of the U.S. House of Representatives. He served as an infantry officer in the U.S. army in World War I.

Fish, Nicholas. b. at New York, Aug. 28, 1758; d. June 20, 1833. American revolutionary officer; father of Hamilton Fish (1808-93). He served during the Revolutionary War in the Long Island campaign and the battles of Bemis Heights, Monmouth, and Yorktown, and was brevetted lieutenant colonel at the close of the war. A friend of Alexander Hamilton and a prominent New York citizen, he served on many civic committees.

Fish, Stuyvesant. b. at New York, June 24, 1851; d. April 10, 1923. American railroad executive and banker; son of Hamilton Fish (1808-93). He was a director (1877 *et seq.*) and president (1887 *et seq.*) of the Illinois Central Railroad, which he greatly expanded.

Fishbein (fish'bīn), **Morris.** b. at St. Louis, Mo., July 22, 1889—. American physician, medical writer, and editor. Received B.Sc. (1910) from Chicago and M.D. (1912) from Rush Medical College; assistant editor (1913–24) and editor (1924–49) of the *Journal of the American Medical Association;* editor of the health magazine, *Hygeia.* Author of *Medical Follies* (1925), *The Human Body and Its Care* (1929), *An Hour on Health* (1929), *Shattering Health Superstitions* (1930), *Fads and Quackery in Healing* (1933), *Frontiers of Medicine* (1933), *Do You Want to Become a Doctor?* (1939), *The National Nutrition* (1942), *Popular Medical Encyclopedia* (1946), and other books.

Fisher (fish'ėr). See also **Fischer.**

Fisher, Albert Kendrick. b. at Ossining, N.Y., March 21, 1856; d. at Washington, D.C., June 13, 1948. American biologist who founded the U.S. Biological Survey and American Ornithologists' Union. Active (1885–1931) in government service, he was a member of biological survey expeditions in the American West, in Alaska, and in the South Seas.

Fisher, Alvan. b. at Needham, Mass., Aug. 9, 1792; d. at Dedham, Mass., in February, 1863. American painter; brother of John Dix Fisher.

Fisher, Andrew. b. at Crosshouse, Ayrshire, Scotland, Aug. 29, 1862; d. at London, Oct. 22, 1928. Australian political leader, three times prime minister of the Commonwealth. He went to Australia in 1885, worked as a miner at Queensland, and became a union leader. He was a member of the Queensland legislative assembly (1893–1901), a member (1899) of the first Labour government in Australian colonies; he was sent to the federal house of representatives in 1901, holding his seat until 1916. He was also a member of the first Labour government of Australia (1904); became Labour parliamentary leader in 1907; prime minister (1908–09); again prime minister (1910–13) in the most important Labour ministry before World War I. He served again as prime minister from 1914 to 1915, when he resigned. He was Australian high commissioner at London (1916–21) and spent the years of his retirement at London.

Fisher, Charles. b. in Suffolk, England, 1816; d. at New York, June 10, 1891. English actor. He made his first appearance at London in 1844, and at New York in 1852. He was successful in the old comedies, particularly in such parts as Falstaff, Sir Peter Teazle, Old Adam, Laroque in *The Romance of a Poor Young Man,* and Triplet in Reade's *Masks and Faces.*

Fisher, Clara. b. at London, July 14, 1811; d. at Metuchen, N.J., Nov. 12, 1898. American actress. After success on the London stage as a child prodigy playing mature roles, she came (1827) to America, where she achieved similar recognition. After her marriage (1834) to James G. Maeder, she ceased to play her juvenile roles and became a leading figure on the American stage, her best remembered roles being Ophelia, Viola, Lady Teazle, and Lady Gay Spanker.

Fisher, Dorothy Canfield. [Maiden name, **Dorothea Frances Canfield.**] b. at Lawrence, Kan., Feb. 17, 1879—. American author. Her novels include *The Squirrel Cage* (1912), *The Bent Twig* (1915), *Rough-Hewn* (1922), *Raw Material* (1923), *Her Son's Wife* (1926), *The Deepening Stream* (1930), *Bonfire* (1933), and *Seasoned Timber* (1939). She translated Giovanni Papini's *Life of Christ* from the Italian (Eng. trans., 1923); her collections of short stories include *Hillsboro People* (1915), *Home Fires in France* (1918; written with her husband), *The Day of Glory* (1919), and *Basque People* (1931).

Fisher, Fort. Fortification between Cape Fear River and the Atlantic, situated ab. 18 mi. S of Wilmington, N.C. It was attacked by Union forces under Terry on Jan. 13 and was carried by storm on Jan. 15, 1865. The Union loss (Jan. 13–15) was 955; the Confederate, 2,483.

Fisher, Frederick Bohn. b. at Greencastle, Pa., Feb. 14, 1882; d. April 15, 1938. American Methodist Episcopal clergyman. Missionary (1904–06) in India; bishop (1920–30) in residence at Calcutta, India; pastorates at Ann Arbor, Mich. (1930–34) and Detroit (1934 *et seq.*). Author of *Gifts from the Desert* (1916), *Garments of Power* (1920),

Which Road Shall We Take? (1923), *Personology* (1930), *That Strange Little Brown Man Gandhi* (1932), and *Can I Know God?* (1934).

Fisher, Geoffrey Francis. b. at Higham-on-the-Hill, Leicestershire, England, May 5, 1887—. English clergyman, archbishop of Canterbury from 1945. He was educated at Exeter College, Oxford, and at Wells Theological College. After ordination in 1912 he became headmaster of Repton School. He was bishop of Chester (1932–39) and bishop of London (1939–45).

Fisher, George. b. at Sunbury, Middlesex, England, July 31, 1794; d. May 14, 1873. English astronomer. He accompanied a polar expedition (in the ships *Dorothea* and *Trent*) in 1818, during which he made important pendulum experiments at Spitsbergen, and went as chaplain and astronomer with Parry to explore the Northwest Passage (1821–23), obtaining important scientific results.

Fisher, George Park. b. at Wrentham, Mass., Aug. 10, 1827; d. at Litchfield, Conn., Dec. 20, 1909. American clergyman and ecclesiastical scholar. He was appointed professor of ecclesiastical history in the Divinity School at Yale University in 1861.

Fisher, Harrison. b. at Brooklyn, N.Y., July 27, 1877; d. at New York, Jan. 19, 1934. American illustrator, painter, and water-colorist, who was the creator of the *Harrison Fisher Girl* and was noted for his magazine covers. He was a pupil of Amedée Julian, and worked first as a commercial artist for the San Francisco *Call* and *Examiner*. In New York he did illustrations for *Puck* and many other periodicals. Among the books he illustrated are *Beverly of Graustark*, Jerome K. Jerome's *Men on Wheels*, and *The Market Place* by Harold Frederic.

Fisher, Herbert Albert Laurens. b. at London, 1865; d. there, April 17, 1940. English historian. He served (1916–26) as a member of Parliament; author of the Fisher Act (1918), which reorganized the public education system in England; delegate (1920–22) to League of Nations Assembly; appointed (1925) warden of New College, Oxford; a governor (1935–39) of British Broadcasting Corporation. His works include *The Mediaeval Empire* (1898), *Bonapartism* (1908), *Napoleon Bonaparte* (1913), *Life of Lord Bryce* (1926), *A History of Europe* (3 vols., 1935), *England and Europe* (1936), *O. M.* (1937), *A Political History of England, Pages From the Past* (1940), and *An Unfinished Autobiography* (1941).

Fisher, Irving. b. at Saugerties, N.Y., Feb. 27, 1867; d. 1947. American mathematical economist and teacher. He was graduated (B.A., 1888; Ph.D., 1891) from Yale, where he served as professor of political economy (1893–1935). Among his works are *Mathematical Investigations in the Theory of Value and Prices* (1892), *The Nature of Capital and Income* (1906), *The Rate of Interest* (1907), *The Purchasing Power of Money* (1911), *Why is the Dollar Shrinking?* (1914), *Stabilizing the Dollar* (1920), *The Making of Index Numbers* (1922), *Prohibition at Its Worst* (1926), *Money Illusion* (1928), *The Theory of Interest* (1930), *The Stock Market Crash* (1930), *Booms and Depressions* (1932), *Inflation* (1933), and *100% Money* (1935).

Fisher, Saint **John.** b. at Beverley, Yorkshire, England, c1459; beheaded on Tower Hill, London, June 22, 1535. English prelate and scholar, bishop of Rochester, and a leader of the papal party. He graduated at Cambridge (B.A., 1487), and became vice-chancellor of the university in 1501, and professor of divinity in 1503. He was elected chancellor of the university in 1504 (and repeatedly reëlected), and became bishop of Rochester in October of the same year. From 1505 to 1508 he was president of Queen's College. He was one of the most prominent supporters of the new learning, and a friend of Erasmus (who visited Cambridge at his invitation), but was hostile to the Reformation. He opposed the doctrine of royal supremacy and the divorce of Henry VIII, and was the confessor and chief adviser of Queen Catherine of Aragon. He was duped by the Nun of Kent, Elizabeth Barton, and was condemned to imprisonment and forfeiture of goods, but escaped with a fine of 300 pounds. During his imprisonment, Pope Paul III made him a cardinal. His refusal to comply with the Act of Succession and the Act of Supremacy, by which Henry VIII became head of the church in England and by which Catherine's offspring were declared illegitimate, led to his conviction of treason and his execution. He was beatified in 1886 and canonized in 1935.

Fisher, John. b. at Hampton, England, 1748; d. at London, May 8, 1825. English divine, appointed bishop of Exeter in 1803 and of Salisbury in 1807.

Fisher, John Arbuthnot. [Title, 1st Baron **Fisher of Kilverstone.**] b. Jan. 25, 1841; d. July 10, 1920. British naval officer, first sea-lord of the Admiralty (1904–10 and 1914–15) and admiral of the fleet (1905–11). He served in the Crimean (1855), Chinese (1859–60), and Egyptian (1882) wars, became vice-admiral in 1890, and was lord of the admiralty (1892–97), a delegate to the peace conference at The Hague in 1899, commander in chief of the Mediterranean station (1899–1902), second naval lord of the admiralty (1902–03), and commander in chief at Portsmouth (1903–04). In 1905, he was made a member of the Order of Merit. He was knighted in 1894, and raised to the peerage in 1909.

Fisher, John Dix. b. at Needham, Mass., March 27, 1797; d. March 3, 1850. American physician; brother of Alvan Fisher. A graduate (1825) of Harvard Medical School, he studied (1825–27) at Paris, where he became interested in the education of blind children. In arousing support for the New England Asylum, later the Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind (incorporated 1928), he inaugurated the movement in the U.S.

Fisher, Mahlon Leonard. b. at Williamsport, Pa., July 20, 1874—. American poet and editor. He founded (1917) and edited *The Sonnet* and was associate editor (1924 *et seq.*) of *The Golden Galleon*. He is the author of *Sonnets—A First Series* (1917), *Lyrics Between the Years* (1928), and *River's Gift* (1928).

Fisher, Mark. [Full name, **William Mark Fisher.**] b. at Boston, 1841; d. at London, 1923. Anglo-American landscape and genre painter. He was elected an associate of the Royal Academy in 1911. He is represented in museums at Aberdeen, Birmingham, Bradford, Dublin, Leeds, Manchester, Norwich, Melbourne, and Sydney. Among his principal works are *Early Summer*, *Normandy Orchard*, and *Low Tide*.

Fisher, Ronald Aylmer. b. at St. James, England, Feb. 17, 1890—. English statistician and geneticist. He is the author of numerous works, including *Statistical Methods for Research Workers* (1925; 10th ed., 1946), *The Genetical Theory of Natural Selection* (1930), *The Design of Experiments* (1935), and *Statistical Theory of Estimation* (1938).

Fisher, Sydney Arthur. b. at Montreal, June 12, 1850; d. at Ottawa, April 9, 1921. Canadian statesman and agriculturist. His absorbing interest was scientific farming in all its branches. A Liberal in Canadian politics, he became a member of the Dominion Parliament in 1882, and was several times reëlected. In 1896 he entered the cabinet of Sir Wilfrid Laurier as minister of agriculture, and held that portfolio until the fall of the Laurier government in 1911. In 1909 he represented Canada in conferences held at Washington in the interest of conservation of natural resources on a continental scale. He was the author of *Conservation of Our Natural Resources* and of *Canada and its Position in the British Empire*.

Fisher, Sydney George. b. Sept. 11, 1856; d. at Essington, Pa., Feb. 22, 1927. American lawyer and historian.

Fisher, Theodore Willis. b. at Westboro, Mass., May 29, 1837; d. Oct. 10, 1914. American psychiatrist. Graduate (M.D., 1861), Harvard Medical School; practiced at Boston; assistant superintendent (1863–69) and superintendent (1881–95), Boston Lunatic Hospital; teacher (1884–98), Harvard Medical School. Author of *Plain Talk about Insanity* (1872) and *Cerebral Localization* (1889).

Fisher, Vardis (Alvero). b. at Annis, Ida., March 31, 1895—. American novelist and poet. He is the author of *Sonnets to an Imaginary Madonna* (1927), *Toilers of the Hills* (1928), *Dark Bridwell* (1931), *The Neurotic Nightingale* (1935), *Odyssey of a Hero* (1937), *Darkness and the Deep* (1943), *The Golden Rooms* (1944), *Intimations of Eve* (1946), *Adam and the Serpent* (1947), and other books; his *Children of God* (1939) is a fictional account of the Mormons. His best-known work is the Vridar Hunter tetralogy, *In Tragic Life* (1932; published in England under the title *I See No Sin*, 1934), *Passions Spin the Plot* (1934), *We Are Betrayed* (1935), and *No Villain Need Be* (1936).

Fisher, Walter Kenrick. b. at Ossining, N.Y., Feb. 1, 1878—. American zoölogist, professor of zoölogy (1925–43) at Stanford University.

Fisher, Walter Lowrie. b. at Wheeling, W.Va., July 4, 1862; d. at Winnetka, Ill., Nov. 9, 1935. American lawyer, U.S. secretary of the interior (1911–13). He was admitted to the bar in 1888, and practiced law at Chicago. He was special counsel (1906 *et seq.*) for the city of Chicago in traction affairs and was a member of the commission appointed in 1910 to investigate the control of stock and bond issues by railroad companies. He served as special adviser (1930–32) to the mayor of Chicago with reference to traction problems, and was named (1933) leader of a plan to merge surface and elevated transportation systems at Chicago.

Fisher, William Mark. See **Fisher, Mark.**

Fisher Bay. Bay in Antarctica, lying NE of Cape Hurley between Penguin Point and the Mertz Glacier Tongue, along the George V Coast, in ab. 67°30′ S., 145°40′ E.

Fisherrow Harbor (fish'ėr.ō). See under **Musselburgh.**

Fisher's Hill (fish'ėrz). Place near Winchester, Frederick County, Va. Here on Sept. 22, 1864, the Union troops under Sheridan defeated the Confederates under Early. The loss of the former was ab. 1,300; of the latter, 528.

Fishers Island. Island in extreme E New York, located in Long Island Sound off the SE coast of Connecticut, ab. 8 mi. SE of New London. There is a ferry service to New London. The island is a summer resort and has a U.S. Coast Guard station. Area, ab. 6 sq. mi.

Fishguard (fish'gärd). Seaport, market town, and former urban district in S Wales, in Pembrokeshire, situated at the mouth of the river Gwaen on Fishguard Bay (an inlet of Cardigan Bay), ab. 13 mi. N of Haverfordwest, ab. 261 mi. W of London by rail. It is now a packet-steamer station for ports in Ireland. Formerly, the Cunard steamers from New York landed passengers at Fishguard before going on to Liverpool. Most passengers are now landed at Southampton. 2,926 (1931).

Fishguard and Goodwick (gŭd'wik). Urban district and packet station in S Wales, in Pembrokeshire. It is partially comprised by the former urban district of Fishguard (*q.v.*). The town is chiefly a port for daily steamer service to Rosslare, Ireland. 4,840 (1951).

Fishguard Bay. Bay in S Wales, in Pembrokeshire, an inlet of Cardigan Bay. Fishguard is at its head. Width at entrance, ab. 3 mi.

Fishkill (fish'kil). Town in SE New York, in Dutchess County, on the Hudson River ab. 54 mi. N of New York. 3,863 (1950).

Fishkill Landing. See under **Beacon.**

Fish River (fish), **Great.** Former name of the **Back River.**

Fishtown (fish'toun). Former name of **Beaufort,** N.C.

Fisk (fisk), **Clinton Bowen.** b. in western New York, Dec. 8, 1828; d. at New York, July 9, 1890. American soldier, with the Union army in the Civil War, founder of Fisk University. After service in the Civil War, at the close of which he was brevetted major general, he became (1865) assistant commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for Kentucky and Tennessee. He opened (1866) in Nashville, Tenn., a school for Negroes which was chartered (1867) as Fisk University. He served as member (1874 *et seq.*) and president (1881–90), of the Board of Indian Commissioners, and was prohibitionist candidate for governor of New Jersey (1886) and for president (1888).

Fisk, James. [Called **"Jubilee Jim."**] b. at Bennington, Vt., April 1, 1834; d. at New York, Jan. 7, 1872. American railroad capitalist and speculator, noted for his role in the so-called Erie War (1866–68). After a varied early career as waiter, ticket-seller, and salesman, he became connected with a Boston mercantile firm and made a fortune during the Civil War by handling contracts for cotton from Union-occupied areas in the South. Although his post-war business ventures failed, he restored his losses by acting in association with the financier Daniel Drew, who helped Fisk establish (1866) the New York brokerage firm of Fisk and Belden. Together with Drew and Jay Gould, he took part in the notorious "Erie War" (1866–68), when the three operators pitted their forces against Cornelius Vanderbilt in a struggle for the control of the Erie Railroad, of which Fisk later became comptroller. The operations of Drew, Fisk, and Gould, archetypical of the piratical individualism of the time, finally led to the stock-market disaster (called "Black Friday") of Sept. 24, 1869, brought about by the trio's attempt to corner the gold market. A gay and extravagant prince of America's "gilded age," Fisk made his ostentatious headquarters at Pike's Opera House at 23rd Street and Eighth Avenue, New York. He was fatally shot (Jan. 6, 1872) by Edward Stokes at the Grand Central Hotel as the result of a quarrel caused partly by their competition for the affections of Josie Mansfield, the last and most favored of the many mistresses kept by Fisk. See *Jubilee Jim: The Life of Col. James Fisk, Jr.*, by R. H. Fuller (1928).

Fisk, Wilbur. b. at Brattleboro, Vt., Aug. 31, 1792; d. at Middletown, Conn., Feb. 22, 1839. American clergyman and educator, first president of Wesleyan University (Middletown, Conn.) from 1831 to 1839.

Fiske (fisk), **Amos Kidder.** b. at Whitefield, N.H., May 12, 1842; d. Sept. 18, 1921. American journalist, notable for his books on economics and Hebrew folklore.

Fiske, Bradley Allen. b. at Lyons, N.Y., June 13, 1854; d. at New York, April 6, 1942. American naval officer, inventor, and author. Graduate (1874) of U.S. Naval Academy; navigator of gunboat *Petrel* in battle of Manila Bay (1898); appointed (1911) rear admiral; commanded (1912–13) three divisions of Atlantic fleet; appointed (1913) aide for naval operations; retired in 1916. Inventor of electrical range finder (c1893), stadimeter (1894), radio-guided torpedoplane, electric system of interior communication for warships, electric ammunition hoist, battle-order telegraph, naval telescope sight, wireless control system of moving vessels, and other devices. Author of *Electricity in Theory and Practice* (1883), *The Art of Fighting* (1919), the autobiography *From Midshipman to Rear Admiral* (1919), and other books.

Fiske, Haley. b. at New Brunswick, N.J., March 18, 1852; d. March 3, 1929. American lawyer and life insurance executive; brother of Stephen R. Fiske. As a vice-president (1891–1919) and president (1919–29) of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company he took a leading part in the national health campaigns which between 1909 and 1918 reduced the mortality rate of Metropolitan's policy holders by one fifth.

Fiske, Harrison Grey. b. at Harrison, N.Y., July 30, 1861; d. at New York, Sept. 2, 1942. American theater manager, director, and playwright; husband (married 1890) of Minnie Maddern Fiske.

Fiske, John. [Original name, **Edmund Fiske Green.**] b. at Hartford, Conn., March 30, 1842; d. at Gloucester, Mass., July 4, 1901. American historical writer. He graduated from Harvard College in 1863 and from the Harvard Law School in 1865, was university lecturer on philosophy (1869–71) and assistant librarian (1872–79) at Harvard, and lectured on American history at Washington University, St. Louis, at University College, London, and at the Royal Institution. Among his works are *Myths and Myth-makers* (1872), *Outlines of Cosmic Philosophy, based on the Doctrine of Evolution* (2 vols., 1874), *The Unseen World* (1876), *Excursions of an Evolutionist* (1883), *The Idea of God as affected by Modern Knowledge* (1885), *The Critical Period of American History, 1783–89* (1888), *The Beginnings of New England* (1889), *The American Revolution* (2 vols., 1891), *The Discovery of America* (2 vols., 1892), and others.

Fiske, Minnie Maddern. [Maiden name, **Davey.**] b. at New Orleans, Dec. 19, 1865; d. Feb. 15, 1932. American actress; wife (married 1890) of Harrison Grey Fiske. She took her mother's maiden name of Maddern. She went on the stage at the age of three and was starred from the age of 16. Her principal successes were made in *Tess of the D'Urbervilles, Becky Sharp, Leah Kleschna,* and *Salvation Nell.*

Fiske, Stephen Ryder. b. at New Brunswick, N.J., Nov. 22, 1840; d. April 27, 1916. American drama critic and theater manager; brother of Haley Fiske. He was an editorial writer and special correspondent during the Civil War for the New York *Herald,* acting also as drama critic (1862–66). He later managed St. James's Theatre and the Royal English Opera Company at London, where he produced (1873) his version of Sardou's *Rabagas.* He succeeded (1877) Augustin Daly as manager of the Fifth

Avenue Theatre, where Mary Anderson and Madame Modjeska made their New York debuts, and Edwin Booth and Joseph Jefferson appeared under his management. Founder (1879) of the New York *Dramatic Mirror*.

Fiske, Thomas Scott. b. at New York, May 12, 1865; d. Jan. 10, 1944. American mathematician, professor of mathematics in Columbia University from 1897. He was adjunct professor there 1894–97.

Fitch (fich), **Clarke.** See **Sinclair, Upton Beall.**

Fitch, Clyde. [Full name, **William Clyde Fitch.**] b. at Elmira, N.Y., May 2, 1865; d. at Paris, Sept. 4, 1909. American playwright. He graduated at Amherst College in 1886, and from 1889 produced plays for the stage. Among them are *Barbara Frietchie, Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines, Beau Brummel, The Climbers, The Girl and the Judge, The Girl with the Green Eyes,* and *The Woman in the Case.*

Fitch, Ebenezer. b. at Norwich, Conn., Sept. 26, 1756; d. at West Bloomfield, N.Y., March 21, 1833. American clergyman and educator, first president of Williams College (Williamstown, Mass.) from 1793 to 1815.

Fitch, John. b. in Windsor town, Hartford County, Conn., Jan. 21, 1743; d. at Bardstown, Ky., July 2, 1798. American inventor, a pioneer in development of the steamboat. After serving his apprenticeship, he established a brass shop at East Windsor, Conn. Following several business reverses, he left Connecticut in 1769 and settled at Trenton, N.J., where he established himself as the owner of a brass and silversmith business. He served for a brief time in the Revolutionary army, leaving military service to assume direction of the Trenton gun factory. Between 1780 and 1785, he made several land-claim and surveying expeditions to the Ohio Valley and Northwest Territory, being captured (1782) while on one of them and held prisoner by the British until late 1782. Settling in Bucks County after that date, he became interested (1785) in the invention of a steamboat, operating his first one on the Delaware River on Aug. 22, 1787. His second boat, launched in July, 1788, had a steam-powered paddle wheel and was used in carrying passengers from Philadelphia to Burlington, N.J. He secured (Aug. 26, 1791) a U.S. patent and obtained a French patent later in the same year, having already built his third boat in 1790 His fourth one, the *Perseverence,* was wrecked by a storm. Fitch, who had always been burdened by financial difficulties, now saw all the sources of his financial support vanish. Before settling in Kentucky to take up his land claims, he operated a steam-powered yawl in Collect Pond, near what is now Foley Square, in New York City. This last attempt failed to draw financial support, even though Fitch still enjoyed his steam-boat monopoly at the time.

Fitch, Ralph. fl. in the second half of the 16th century. English traveler in India and the East (1583–91). He made an overland journey down the Euphrates valley toward India. An account of his travels was published by Hakluyt.

Fitch, William Clyde. See **Fitch, Clyde.**

Fitchburg (fich'bėrg). City in N Massachusetts, a county seat (with Worcester) of Worcester County, on a branch of the Nashua River, ab. 41 mi. NW of Boston: manufactures include textiles, rayon, saws, armaments, bicycles, machine tools, and paper. It is the seat of a state teachers college. 42,691 (1950).

Fitelberg (fē'tęl.berk), **Grzegorz.** b. at Dynaburg, Latvia, Oct. 18, 1879; d. June 10, 1953. Polish musician. He was awarded (1901) the Paderewski prize for a violin sonata, was a founder (1905) of a group of composers called *Młoda Polska* (meaning "Young Poland"), and conducted the Warsaw Philharmonic Orchestra (1907 *et seq.*), the Vienna Opera (1911–14), and at St. Petersburg (1919–21). His compositions include a *Polish Rhapsody* and the symphonic poem *Das Lied vom Falken* (1906).

Fitger (fit'gėr), **Arthur.** b. at Delmenhorst, Germany, Oct. 4, 1840; d. at Bremen, Germany, June 28, 1909. German painter and poet. He was trained at Munich, Paris, and Rome, then settled at Bremen, where he devoted himself to mural painting. His work (often somewhat fantastic in its subjects) adorned the walls of churches and other public buildings at Bremen and Hamburg. His literary work was mostly plays, of which *Die Hexe* (1875), a religious play, is generally considered to be the strongest. His poems include an epic, *Roland und die Rose* (1871), and lyrics in *Fahrendes Volk* (1875) and *Requiem* (1894).

Fitri (fē'trē). **Lake.** See under **Batha.**

Fittig (fit'ich), **Rudolf.** b. at Hamburg, Germany, 1835; d. at Strasbourg, 1910. German organic chemist. He discovered lactones, pinacol formation from aldehydes or ketones, the pinacol rearrangement, the Wurtz-Fittig reaction (aromatic hydrocarbon), the constitution of coumarin and of phenanthrene (with Erdman), and amassed important evidence on the structure of naphthalene. He was a professor at Göttingen (1870), Tübingen (1870–76), and Strasbourg)1876 *et seq.*). He was awarded the Davy medal in 1906.

Fitting (fit'ing), **Hans.** b. at Halle, Germany, April 23, 1877—. German botanist. He served (1908 *et seq.*) as professor of botany at the University of Strasbourg, became (1910) professor at the University of Halle, was appointed (1911) director of the Strasbourg botanical institute, and in 1912 took a similar post at Bonn. He is best known for his studies of rubber-yielding plants, orchids, plant metabolism, and osmotic pressure in desert flora.

Fitz (fits), **Reginald Heber.** b. at Chelsea, Mass., May 5, 1813); d. Sept. 30, 1913. American pathologist. He obtained (1868) his M.D. at the Harvard Medical School, studied pathology at Berlin, and taught pathology (1870 *et seq.*) at Harvard Medical School, becoming (1892) Hersey professor of the theory and practice of physic. He published (1886) a medical paper, *Perforating Inflammation of the Vermiform Appendix. With Special Reference to its Early Diagnosis and Treatment,* which named the disease now known as appendicitis and prescribed radical surgery as the cure. He also described (1889) pancreatitis, another abdominal disease.

Fitzalen (fits.al'ąn), **Edmund.** [Title, 2nd Earl of **Arundel.**] b. 1285; d. 1326. English nobleman; son of Richard Fitzalan, 1st Earl of Arundel.

Fitzalan, Henry. [Title, 12th Earl of **Arundel.**] d. 1580. English statesman and soldier. He became deputy of Calais in 1540, stormed Boulogne on Sept. 11, 1544, and became lord chamberlain in 1545. On the fall of Somerset, in 1549, he was appointed one of the guardians of King Edward VI, and filled important offices (though several times in disgrace) under Elizabeth, to whose hand he at one time aspired.

Fitzalan, John. [Title, 7th Earl of **Arundel.**] b. 1408; d. June 12, 1435. English soldier. He served Henry VI in the French wars, participating in the siege of Compiègne, where he distinguished himself, and headed (1433) a separate army operating along the southern Norman frontier. He helped (1434) put down a revolt against English rule by the peasants of Normandy.

Fitzalan, Richard. [Title, 1st Earl of **Arundel.**] b. cFeb. 3, 1267; d. March 9, 1302. English soldier; father of Edmund Fitzalan (1285–1326).

Fitzalan, Richard. [Title, Earl of **Arundel** and **Warenne.** d. 1376. English soldier and statesman. He played a conspicuous part in the wars of Edward III, and in the politics of that reign. At Crécy he commanded the second division of the English army.

Fitzalan, Richard. [Titles: 4th Earl of **Arundel,** Earl of **Surrey.**] b. 1346; d. at London, 1397. English naval and military commander. On March 24, 1387, he, with Nottingham, defeated a Spanish, Flemish, and French fleet off Margate, and captured nearly 100 vessels laden with wine. He was one of the most prominent of the enemies of Richard II, and conspired against him. He was arrested by the king, was convicted of treason, and was decapitated on Tower Hill, London. He was revered by the people as a martyr.

Fitzalan, Thomas. [Titles: Earl of **Arundel,** Earl of **Surrey.**] b. 1381; d. Oct. 13, 1415. English soldier and statesman. He was conspicuous as a supporter of the throne in the wars and the politics of the reigns of Henry IV and Henry V.

Fitzalan, Thomas. Family name of **Arundel, Thomas.**

Fitzalan-Howard (hou'ąrd). See **Howard.**

Fitzalan of Derwent (dėr'węnt), 1st Viscount. Title of **Howard, Edmund Bernard Fitzalan-.**

Fitz-Boodle (fits.bödl), **George Savage.** A pseudonym of **Thackeray, William Makepeace.**

Fitzdottrel (fits.dot'rel). In Ben Jonson's *The Devil is an Ass*, a simple but conceited Norfolk squire.

Fitzgerald (fits.jer'ald). City in S Georgia, county seat of Ben Hill County, ab. 135 mi. SW of Savannah. 8,130 (1950).

Fitzgerald, Barry. b. at Dublin, March 10, 1888—. Irish actor long associated with the Abbey Theatre. His first speaking part was in Sheridan's *The Critic;* acted (1929) at London in Sean O'Casey's *The Silver Tassie;* originated the part of Jack Boyle, "the Paycock," in *Juno and the Paycock* and that of Fluther Good in *The Plough and the Stars,* both also by O'Casey. At Hollywood (1937 *et seq.*), he has played in the motion pictures *Ebb Tide, Dawn Patrol, How Green Was My Valley, Long Voyage Home, Going My Way,* and others.

Fitzgerald, Lord Edward. b. at Carton Castle, near Dublin, Oct. 15, 1763; d. in prison at Dublin, June 4, 1798. Irish politician and revolutionist, fifth son of the 1st Duke of Leinster. He served in the British army in Ireland and in 1781 in America, and was wounded at the battle of Eutaw Springs. Later he served in New Brunswick, went to Detroit (where he was admitted into the Bear tribe), and descended the Mississippi to New Orleans. He returned to England, was removed from the army for attending a revolutionary banquet, and joined the United Irishmen, in whose anti-British activities he took a leading part. He was arrested, and died from a wound inflicted by one of his captors.

FitzGerald, Edward. b. at Bredfield House, near Woodbridge, Suffolk, England, March 31, 1809; d. at Merton, Norfolk, England, June 14, 1883. English poet and translator. His father's name was Purcell, but he adopted his wife's family name and arms in 1818. He published *Euphranor: a Dialogue on Youth* (1851), *Polonius: a Collection of Wise Saws and Modern Instances* (1852), a translation of six dramas of Calderon (1853), a translation (actually a free adaptation) of the quatrains of the *Rubáiyát of Omar Khayyám* (1859; revised ed., 1868), and other translations. FitzGerald's work, admired publicly by Rossetti and Swinburne, became popular and extremely influential with the poets of the latter part of the 19th century.

Fitzgerald, Lady Elizabeth. [Called **"the Fair Geraldine."**] b. at Maynooth, Ireland, c1528; d. 1589. Youngest daughter of the 9th Earl of Kildare. To her Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey, addressed a series of songs and sonnets, first published in Tottel's *Miscellany* in 1557.

Fitzgerald, F. Scott. [Full name, **Francis Scott Key Fitzgerald.**] b. at St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 24, 1896; d. at Hollywood, Calif., Dec. 21, 1940. American novelist and short-story writer whose works (and own life) have been said to epitomize the American "lost generation" of the period after World War I. After attending (1913–17) Princeton University, he served (1917–19) in World War I (he was on the staff (1918–19) of Brigadier General J. A Ryan). He was the author of the novels *This Side of Paradise* (1920), *The Beautiful and the Damned* (1922), *The Great Gatsby* (1925), *Tender is the Night* (1934), *Taps at Reveille* (1935), and the unfinished *The Last Tycoon* (1941); his short stories have been collected in *Flappers and Philosophers* (1920), *Tales of the Jazz Age* (1922), and *All the Sad Young Men* (1926). *The Crack-up* (1945), containing fragments of his prose, letters, and notebooks, was edited by Edmund Wilson.

Fitzgerald, Gerald. [Title, 15th Earl of **Desmond.**] d. at Glenageenty, County Kerry, Ireland, Nov. 11, 1583. Irish nobleman. Lacking the force and ability of some of the other Geraldines, he was caught in the protracted struggle arising from the determination of the English to force the Irish and Anglo-Irish chiefs to surrender their lands to the crown and receive them back under feudal tenure, and to abandon Irish speech and manners. The situation was complicated by the active resistance being offered the English by the other branch of the Fitzgeralds, the earls of Kildare, and by the O'Neills in the north; by the efforts of Fitzmaurice to secure Spanish and papal aid for the Irish; and by the perpetual feud between the Fitzgeralds and the Butlers, the earls of Ormonde, who were related to Queen Elizabeth. In 1562 he obeyed a summons to London, was detained two years, upon his return to Ireland renewed the struggle, was taken prisoner to England, surrendered his lands to the queen, took up arms again in Ireland in 1573, submitted the following year, rose again when a small Spanish force landed in Ireland in 1579, was proclaimed a traitor, and in the end, a lone fugitive in the woods, was done to death by a party of English soldiery.

Fitzgerald, James. [Titles: 20th Earl of **Kildare,** 1st Duke of **Leinster.**] b. 1722; d. 1773. Irish nobleman and parliamentary leader. In Ireland he sat in the House of Commons, and in England in the House of Lords. In 1753 he joined the "Patriot party" in the Irish parliament in opposing the appropriation of Irish surplus revenues by the British crown. It was perhaps as a measure of appeasement that he was created Duke of Leinster. This parliamentary revolt, of which he was one of the leaders, strengthened Irish control over Irish finances, and helped lay the ground for the notable victories of Grattan's parliament 30 years later. He built as his Dublin residence the beautiful Leinster House (which was James Hoban's model for the design of the original White House at Washington).

Fitzgerald, Katherine. [Title, Countess of **Desmond.**] d. 1604. Second wife of one of the earls of Desmond, noted for her great age. According to tradition she lived to be about 140 years old (and she was certainly upward of 104 when she died).

Fitzgerald, Maurice. d. 1176. Norman-Welsh invader of Ireland. He was one of those who at the invitation of Diarmuid MacMurrough, king of Leinster, and by license of Henry II of England, undertook the conquest of Ireland, under the leadership of Richard, Earl of Pembroke (Richard Strongbow). He participated in the capture of Waterford and of Dublin, and led the sortie which repelled the forces of the Irish high king when he attempted to recapture the latter city.

Fitzgerald, Lady Pamela. b. on Fogo Island, Newfoundland, c1776; d. at Paris, in November, 1831. Wife of Lord Edward Fitzgerald (1763–98), whom she married in 1792. Though, according to general repute, she was the daughter of Madame de Genlis and the Duke of Orléans ("Philippe Egalité"), it has been suggested by some that her parents' name was Sims, and that she was sent to Paris in 1782 as a child-companion to the children of the duke. She was married under the name of Anne Stéphanie Caroline Sims, but is best known by the name Pamela.

Fitzgerald, Thomas. [Titles: 10th Earl of **Kildare,** Baron **Offaly.**] b. 1513; executed at Tyburn, London, Feb. 3, 1537. Irish nobleman, put to death for treason. On the report that his father had been executed in the Tower of London, he renounced his allegiance to the English crown and headed an unsuccessful Irish rebellion.

Fitzgerald, William. b. at Lifford, County Limerick, Ireland, Dec. 3, 1814; d. at Killaloe, County Clare, Ireland, Nov. 24, 1883. Irish divine, professor at Trinity College, Dublin (1847–57), bishop of Cork (1857–62), and bishop of Killaloe (1862–83). He published numerous works, including an edition of Butler's *Analogy* (1849).

Fitzgerald, William Thomas. b. in England, c1759; d. at Paddington (now part of London), July 9, 1829. British poet, of Irish parentage; now known chiefly from a reference to him in Byron's *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.*

Fitzgibbon (fits.gib'ǫn), **Catherine.** Original name of Sister **Irene.**

Fitzgibbon, James. b. in Ireland, c1780; d. 1863. Canadian soldier. Emigrating to Canada after having seen service in the British army, he became an officer in the Canadian forces, and won fame by defeating a more numerous American force in the battle at the Beaver Dams during the War of 1812. During the Mackenzie rebellion in 1837 Fitzgibbon was adjutant general of the government forces which held Toronto against the insurgents.

Fitzgibbon, John. [Titles: 1st Earl of **Clare,** Baron **Fitzgibbon.**] b. near Donnybrook, Ireland, 1749; d. Jan. 28, 1802. British jurist, appointed lord chancellor of Ireland in 1789, and created Earl of Clare in 1795. He was also made (1799) a peer of Great Britain as Baron Fitzgibbon. He played an important part in Irish politics.

Fitzherbert (fits.hėr'bėrt), Sir **Anthony.** b. at Norbury, Derbyshire, England, 1470; d. there, May 27, 1538, English jurist and legal writer. His most important work

is *La Graunde Abridgement* (1514), first noteworthy attempt to systematize the whole body of law.

Fitzherbert, Maria Anne. [Maiden name, **Smythe.**] b. at Bambridge, Hampshire, England, in July, 1756; d. at Brighton, England, March 29, 1837. Wife of George IV of England. She married Edward Weld in 1775, and was left a widow in the same year; married Thomas Fitzherbert (d. 1781) in 1778; and became the wife of the Prince of Wales (later George IV) on Dec. 21, 1785. The marriage to the prince was invalid; but she maintained her connection with him, with the consent of her church (Roman Catholic), even after his marriage with Caroline of Brunswick.

Fitzherbert, Thomas. b. at Swynnerton, Staffordshire, England, 1552; d. at Rome, Aug. 7, 1640. English Jesuit, rector of the English College at Rome (1618–39). He published a number of controversial works.

Fitzherbert, William. d. 1154. English prelate, elected archbishop of York in 1142. He was canonized by Pope Honorius in 1227.

Fitzjames (fits.jāmz'), **James.** [Title, Duke of **Berwick.**] b. at Moulins, France, Aug. 21, 1670; d. at Philippsburg, Germany, June 12, 1734. English soldier; illegitimate son of James, Duke of York (James II), and Arabella Churchill, sister of the duke of Marlborough. He was educated in France. In 1687 he was created Duke of Berwick; later he served under the duke of Lorraine in Hungary, was made governor of Portsmouth, and in 1688 fled with his father to France. He promoted the attempt to replace James on the throne by a descent on Ireland, was present at the battle of the Boyne, and became commander in chief of the king's forces in Ireland. In 1691 he joined the French army, in which he rose to the rank of marshal, becoming a French subject in order to secure this promotion. He fought in Flanders, under Boufflers, in 1702, commanded the French army in Spain in 1704, captured Nice in 1706, and defeated the allied English and Portuguese at Almanza in 1707. He was killed at the siege of Philippsburg.

Fitz Marshall (fits mär'shạl), **Charles.** See **Jingle, Alfred.**

Fitzmaurice (fits.mor'is). Original family name of the marquises of **Lansdowne.**

Fitzneale (fits.nēl') or **Fitznigel** (fits.nī'jẹl), **Richard.** [Also, **Richard of Ely.**] d. Sept. 10, 1198. English cleric, statesman, and author; son of Nigel, bishop of Ely. He was treasurer (1169) of England, dean (1184) of Lincoln, bishop (1189) of London. Author of *Dialogus de Scaccario* and *The Acts of King Henry and King Richard.*

Fitzosbern (fits.oz'bėrn), **William.** [Title, Earl of **Hereford.**] d. 1071. Norman noble, a friend and prominent supporter of William the Conqueror, created by him Earl of Hereford. He was one of the chief promoters of the Conquest, fought at the battle of Hastings, and acted as viceroy during the absence of William.

Fitzpatrick (fits.pat'rik), Sir **Charles.** b. at Quebec, Dec. 19, 1851; d. there, June 17, 1942. Canadian jurist and statesman. An able attorney, he came into national notice by his able defense of Louis Riel after the latter's second rebellion (1885). Fitzpatrick sat in the Quebec provincial legislature (1890–96) and the Dominion House of Commons (1896–1906), being also minister of justice in Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Liberal government (1901–06) before accepting appointment as chief justice of the Canadian Supreme Court, a post which he held from 1906 to 1918. He was knighted in 1907. By appointment of the British government he became (1908) a member of the Court of International Justice at The Hague. After his retirement from the Supreme Court in 1918 he was lieutenant governor of Quebec until 1923.

Fitzpatrick, Daniel Robert. b. at Superior, Wis., March 5, 1891—. American cartoonist who won the Pulitzer cartoon prize in 1926 and the J. F. Lewis prize for caricature of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts in 1924. He studied at the Art Institute of Chicago and first worked for the Chicago *Evening News* (1911). Later he worked for the St. Louis *Post Dispatch*, and has contributed cartoons regularly to *Collier's.*

Fitzpatrick, Sir **James Percy.** b. at Kingwilliamstown, South Africa, July 24, 1862; d. Jan. 25, 1931. South African businessman and author. Educated at St. Gregory's College, Downside, near Bath, he went (1884) to the Transvaal and in 1891 accompanied Randolph Churchill, father of Winston Churchill, on an expedition through Mashonaland. He was in business (1892–1907) and a member (1910–20) for Pretoria East in the Union Parliament. Author of *The Transvaal From Within, The Outspan, Through Mashonaland with Pick and Pen, Jock of the Bushveld* (1907), and *South African Memories* (1932).

Fitzpatrick, Mrs. Character in Henry Fielding's *Tom Jones.*

Fitzpatrick, Richard. b. in January, 1747; d. at London, April 25, 1813. British soldier, politician, and wit. He is best known as an intimate friend of Charles James Fox. He became a member of Parliament in 1774, served (1777–78) in the war of the American Revolution, became chief secretary for Ireland in 1782, and was appointed secretary at war 1783. He was one of the authors of the *Rolliad.*

Fitzpatrick, Thomas. b. in County Cavan, Ireland, c1799; d. Feb. 7, 1854. American fur trapper, guide, and Indian agent. He engaged (1823–30) under William Ashley in trapping expeditions in the Northwest, was a founder (1830) of the Rocky Mountain Fur Company, and was employed (1834 *et seq.*) by the American Fur Company.

Fitzpeter (fits.pē'tėr), **Geoffrey.** [Title, Earl of **Essex.**] d. Oct. 2, 1213. English politician, an outspoken critic of the church's land policies and of aid to John of Gaunt. He became (1189) Earl of Essex through marriage, and, in a dispute over the title, seized certain lands of the priory of Walden. When William Longchamps came to the aid of the monks, Fitzpeter angrily removed Longchamps's authority. He was later excommunicated for seizure of lands. As chief justiciar at the death of Richard I (1199), he aided John in securing the succession at the council of Northampton.

Fitzroy (fits.roi', fits'roi). Municipality in SE Australia, in Victoria state, a part of Greater Melbourne, ab. 2½ mi. N of the city center of Melbourne. It is a manufacturing community. 32,423 (1947).

Fitzroy, Augustus Henry. [Title, 3rd Duke of **Grafton.**] b. Oct. 1, 1735; d. at Euston Hall, Suffolk, England, March 14, 1811. English statesman. He was secretary of state for the northern department from July, 1765 to May, 1766, and became first lord of the treasury in the administration of Pitt in July, 1766. As a result of Pitt's illness, Grafton was the head of the ministry after September, 1767. He resigned in January, 1770.

Fitzroy, Henry. [Title, 1st Duke of **Grafton.**] b. Sept. 20, 1663; d. Oct. 9, 1690. Illegitimate son of Charles II of England by Barbara Villiers, Countess of Castlemain. He obtained considerable distinction as a soldier, and was mortally wounded in the attack on Cork under Marlborough.

Fitzroy, James. See **Monmouth,** Duke of.

Fitzroy, Robert. b. at Ampton Hall, Suffolk, England, July 5, 1805; d. at London, April 30, 1865. British naval officer. From 1828 to 1830, and again from 1831 to 1836, he commanded the *Beagle* in extended surveys to the South American coast and in the circumnavigation of the globe. During the second trip Charles Robert Darwin accompanied him as naturalist. The Geographical Society awarded its gold medal to Fitzroy in 1837. In 1839 he published *Narrative of the Surveying Voyages of H. M. ships Adventure and Beagle,* in three volumes (the third by Darwin). He was governor of New Zealand (1843–45) and superintendent of the Woolwich dockyard (1848–49) and held other important posts. Several well-known works on navigation and meteorology were published by him, and he is regarded as the founder of the modern meteorological service. Pressure of work connected with his duties as chief of the meteorological service of the Board of Trade caused his mind to give way, and he committed suicide.

Fitzroy River. River in E Australia, in E Queensland, formed by the confluence of the Mackenzie and Dawson rivers and flowing generally in a great arc N and SE to the Pacific Ocean near Rockhampton. Length, ab. 180 mi.; to headwaters, ab. 520 mi.

Fitzroy River. River in NW Australia, in N Western Australia state, flowing from the Kimberley plateau generally W to King Sound, an arm of the Indian Ocean. In the winter season it is dry, but there are waterholes in its bed. Length, ab. 350 mi.

Fitzsimmons (fit.sim'ǫnz, fits-), **Robert Prometheus.** [Called **"the Cornishman," "the Antipodean," "Fighting Bob," "Freckled Bob," "Ruby Robert,"** and **"the Village Blacksmith."**] b. at Helston, Cornwall, England, June 4, 1862; d. at Chicago, Oct. 22, 1917. American prize fighter, world's heavyweight champion (1897–99). Brought up in New Zealand, he arrived in 1890 at San Francisco. He won (1891) the world's middleweight championship from Jack Dempsey, the "Nonpareil," at New Orleans. He defeated (1897) James J. Corbett in a 14-round fight at Carson City, Nev., for the world's heavyweight championship. He lost the title (1899) to James J. Jeffries, who defeated him again in 1902.

Fitzstephen (fits.stē'vẹn), **William.** d. c1190. English clerk, friend, and biographer of Thomas à Becket. His *Vita Sancti Thomae* was first printed in 1723 (in Sparkes's *Historiae Anglicanae Scriptores*).

Fitzurse (fits.ėrs'), **Reginald.** fl. in the second half of the 12th century. One of the murderers of Thomas à Becket. He took the leading part in the assault. The murderers were finally banished to the Holy Land, and are said to have died there, near Jerusalem, and to have been buried at Jerusalem before the door of the Church of the Templars. Fitzurse is also said to have gone to Ireland, founding there the McMahon family.

Fitzurse, Waldemar. In Sir Walter Scott's novel *Ivanhoe*, a follower of Prince John.

Fitzwalter (fits.wôl'tėr), **Robert.** d. 1235. English noble, a leader of the barons in their struggle with King John.

Fitzwilliam (fits.wil'yạm), **Edward Francis.** b. at Deal, Kent, England, Aug. 1, 1824; d. at London, Jan. 20, 1857. English composer, best known as a writer of songs.

Fitzwilliam, Fanny Elizabeth. b. at Dover, England, 1801; d. at London, Nov. 11, 1854. English actress. She visited the U.S. in 1837, and again a few years later.

Fitzwilliam, William Wentworth. [Title, 2nd Earl **Fitzwilliam.**] b. May 30, 1748; d. Feb. 8, 1833. English Whig statesman. He was lord lieutenant of Ireland for a short time (January–March 25) in 1795.

Fitzwilliam House. One of the colleges of Cambridge University. It was established in 1887 as a center for noncollegiate students, who are not members of any of the recognized colleges, or societies of students. It was known as Fitzwilliam Hall until 1924, when the word House was substituted. It is generally referred to as Fitz, or Fitzwilliam.

Fitzwilliam Museum. Museum at Cambridge University, founded by Richard, 7th and last Viscount Fitzwilliam, who bequeathed (1816) to the university his collection of books, paintings, illuminated manuscripts, engravings, and the like, with the dividends of 100,000-pound South Sea annuities for the erection of a building, which was begun in 1837. The collection of ancient prints is one of the most valuable in existence. A museum of classical archaeology (containing a notable collection of casts) is connected with the museum.

Fiume (fyö'mā). Italian word for "river": see the specific element of the name.

Fiume. Italian name of **Rijeka.**

Fiume Question. International dispute which arose between Italy and Yugoslavia at the Paris Peace Conference after World War I over possession of the Dalmatian port of Fiume (now Rieka, Yugoslavia). The city, which had a population about half Slav and half Italian, had been a part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire until 1918. The question remained unsettled at Paris, and in September, 1919, the city was taken for Italy by Gabriele d'Annunzio's Black Shirts. Under the Treaty of Rapallo (Nov. 12, 1920) Fiume became a free city. This arrangement worked to the satisfaction of no one, and negotiations beginning in 1922 finally resulted in the Treaty of Rome (Jan. 27, 1924) by which Fiume became an Italian city while Yugoslavia was granted certain leasing rights and the neighboring harbor of Sušak.

Five Boroughs. In early English history, name given collectively to Derby, Leicester, Lincoln, Stamford, and Nottingham. They were under Danish rule until their conquest by Edward (Edward the Elder) and Ethelfleda, completed in 922.

Five Dynasties. The period, following the collapse of T'ang, when north China was controlled successively by Later Liang (907–923), Later T'ang (923–936), Later Chin (936–947), Later Han (947–950), and Later Chou (947–960), all with capitals near what is now Kaifeng, in Honan province.

Five Forks. Place in Dinwiddie County, Va., ab. 11 mi. SW of Petersburg. Here on April 1, 1865, Union troops under Sheridan defeated part of Lee's army. The Union loss was 884; that of the Confederates, ab. 8,500.

Five Gallants, The. [Also, **Five Witty Gallants.**] Comedy by Thomas Middleton, licensed and produced in 1607.

Five Hundred, Council of. See **Council of Five Hundred.**

Five Little Peppers and How They Grew. Story by Harriett Lothrop, published in book form in 1881. It has long since been a favorite for children.

Five Members. In English history, the five members of Parliament (Hampden, Pym, Holles, Haselrig, and Strode) who were leaders in the opposition to Charles I in the Long Parliament, and whom he attempted to arrest on Jan. 4, 1642.

Five Nations. See **Iroquois, League of the.**

Five Points. Locality in New York, NE of the City Hall, at the intersection of Baxter, Park, and Worth streets, formerly noted as a center of vice and crime.

Five-Power Naval Treaty. Treaty negotiated (1922) at the Washington Conference on the Limitation of Armaments. The agreement placed restrictions on capital ships and limited construction of new battleships within the following ten years to a proportionate tonnage ratio for the signatory powers. The U.S. and Great Britain were each permitted 525,000 tons, Japan 315,000, and France and Italy 175,000 each.

Fives (fēv). Village of France, in the suburbs of Lille, now annexed to that city.

Five Towns. The towns of Burslem, Hanley, Longton, Stoke-on-Trent, and Tunstall in the industrial area in northern Staffordshire, England, which appear, respectively, as Bursley, Hambridge, Longshaw, Knype, and Turnhill in many of the realistic novels and stories by Arnold Bennett. Among them are *The Old Wives' Tale* (1908) and the first "Five Towns" trilogy, including *Anna of the Five Towns* (1902), *Leonora* (1903), and *Sacred and Profane Love* (1905; revised ed., 1911, *The Book of Carlotta*). The Five Towns, situated in the area known as the Potteries, now comprise the borough of Stoke-on-Trent.

Five Variations on a Theme. Volume of poems by Edith Sitwell, published in 1933.

Five Witty Gallants. See **Five Gallants, The.**

Five Year Plan. [Russian, **Pyatiletka.**] Name given to a program of intensive concentration on achieving certain economic aims, instituted in the U.S.S.R. in 1928. The NEP (New Economic Policy) adopted by the Communists in 1921 had not succeeded in bringing the desired advances in production to the country and, in 1927, the 15th All-Union Congress decided to set a limit of five years within which to achieve certain goals in industrial production and expansion, in collectivization on the farms, and in various cultural and educational areas. Some success was achieved in heavy defense industries, though most consumer goods did not meet the predetermined quotas; the kulaks (peasant farm-owners) were wiped out and collective farmers became a majority on the soil of the U.S.S.R. In 1934 a second Five Year Plan was begun; this was superseded by a third, which began in 1938. World War II brought a halt to this third Plan, but in 1946 another such short-term expansion program was undertaken.

Fivizzano (fē.vēd.dzä'nō). Town and commune in NW Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Tuscany, in the province of Massa, NE of Spezia: stone quarries. Pop. of commune, 17,818 (1936); of town, 1,394 (1936).

Fix (fiks, fēks), **Théodore.** b. at Soleure, Switzerland, 1800; d. at Paris, July 31, 1846. Swiss political economist, of French (Huguenot) descent. He wrote, among others, *Observations sur l'état des classes ouvrières* (1846) and *Revue mensuelle d'économie politique* (1833–36), and contributed to the *Journal des Économistes* and other journals.

Fizeau (fē.zō), **Armand Hippolyte Louis.** b. at Paris, Sept. 23, 1819; d. at Venteuil, France, Sept. 18, 1896. French physicist. His work and achievements were largely in the field of optics, and were of major importance, as he was the first to measure the speed of light. He also solved the problem of "Doppler's effect" (the distortion of light and of sound as the distance between the source and the perceiver increases or decreases). He made notable discoveries in the fields of polarization, heat, expansion, and the ether drift.

Fjort (fyōrt). See **Vili.**

Flaccus (flak'us). Name assumed by Alcuin in the learned academy established at the court of Charlemagne.

Flaccus, Gaius Valerius. Roman poet of the time of Vespasian, author of a heroic poem, *Argonautica* (8 books), a free imitation of Apollonius of Rhodes.

Flaccus, Quintus Fulvius. fl. 3rd century B.C. Roman soldier and statesman. He was consul in 237, 224, 212, and 209, censor in 231, pontifex maximus in 216, and urban praetor in 215 B.C. During his third consulship he won an important victory over the Carthaginians under Hanno at Beneventum, and, after a siege, freed Capua from the invaders.

Flacius Illyricus (flā'shi.us i.lir'i.kus), **Matthias.** [Original name, **Matthias Vlacich.**] b. at Albona (now Labin), in Istria, March 3, 1520; d. at Frankfort on the Main, Germany, March 11, 1575. German Protestant scholar and controversialist. He was a pupil of Luther at Wittenberg, and was professor of Hebrew there from 1544 to 1549, when he withdrew on account of his opposition to the Augsburg and Leipzig interims. In 1557 he was appointed to a professorship at Jena, but was deprived (1561) of his office on a charge of Manicheism. He was the principal collaborator on the *Centuriae Magdeburgenses* (Basel, 1559–74), the first history of the church written from the Protestant point of view. Its plan was conceived by him. He also wrote the *Clavis scripturae sacrae* (1567), which forms the basis of Biblical hermeneutics.

Flacourt (flà.kör), **Étienne de.** b. at Orléans, France, 1607; d. at sea, June 10, 1660. French governor of Madagascar (1648–55). He published *Histoire de la grande isle Madagascar* (1658; 2nd and enlarged ed., 1661), and *Dictionnaire de la langue de Madagascar* (1658).

Flad (flad), **Henry.** b. near Heidelberg, Baden, Germany, July 30, 1824; d. at Pittsburgh, Pa., June 20, 1893. American engineer and inventor. A graduate (1846) of the University of Munich, he left Germany (1848) for the U.S. after the collapse of the German revolutionary movement of that year. He was a railroad engineer (1847–60) and during the Civil War an assistant to James B. Eads in construction of Eads's famous bridge over the Mississippi River. He was president (1877–90) of the St. Louis Board of Public Improvements, a member (1890–98) of the Mississippi River Commission, and invented water filters, water meters, electromagnetic and straight air brakes, a recording velocimeter, a street sprinkling system, and (with Eads) a hydrostatic and hydraulic elevator, a deep-sea sounding apparatus, pressure gauges, and a pile driver.

Flag Day. American national observance of the anniversary of the adoption of the Stars and Stripes as the national banner on June 14, 1777. The act is commemorated throughout the U.S., but is not a legal holiday.

Flaget (flà.zhā'), **Benedict Joseph.** b. at Contournat, in Auvergne, France, Nov. 7, 1763; d. at Nazareth, Ky., Feb. 11, 1850. French-American bishop of the Roman Catholic Church. He emigrated to America in 1792, and was consecrated bishop of Bardstown, Ky., in 1810. The seat of his diocese was removed from Bardstown to Louisville in 1841.

Flagg (flag), **Ernest.** b. at Brooklyn, N.Y., Feb. 6, 1857; d. 1947. American architect. After studying at the École des Beaux-Arts at Paris, he set up as an architect at New York, where his great monument is the Singer Building, completed in 1908. Rising to a height of 612 feet, it was at that time the most spectacular of American skyscrapers and the tallest building in the world. Others among his creations are buildings of the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., the Corcoran Arts Gallery at Washington, and St. Luke's Hospital at New York. He designed many apartment houses, and was particularly interested in small residences, publishing his book *Small Houses: Their Economic Design and Construction* (1922) especially to advance proposals aimed at economies in their construction. In *La Vaos du Parthenon* (published in French and in English, 1928), he examined some of the principles underlying the beauty of classical Greek architecture.

Flagg, George Whiting. b. at New Haven, Conn., June 26, 1811; d. at Nantucket, Mass., Jan. 5, 1897. American historical and genre painter; nephew of Washington Allston and brother of Jared Bradley Flagg. He studied under Allston and in Europe, where he spent nine years. He first opened a studio at New Haven, but before long moved to New York. He became a member of the National Academy of Design in 1851. Engravings made from some of his paintings, such as *The Landing of the Pilgrims* and *Washington Receiving His Mother's Blessing*, achieved wide popularity and were to be seen in many American homes. A number of his paintings are to be seen at the New York Historical Society.

Flagg, James Montgomery. b. at Pelham Manor, N.Y., June 18, 1877—. American painter, illustrator, and author, best known for his magazine illustrations. He studied at the Art Students League of New York, at Paris, and in England. *Liberty, Cosmopolitan, College Humor*, and many other magazines published his illustrations; he illustrated books of satire and travel (*City People, Kitty Cobb*, and *Boulevards All the Way—Maybe*), published *The Well-Knowns*, a collection of drawings, and did 46 World War I posters for the state of New York. *Roses and Buckshot* (1946) was his autobiography.

Flagg, Jared Bradley. b. at New Haven, Conn., 1820; d. 1899. American portrait painter and clergyman; nephew of Washington Allston and brother of George Whiting Flagg. From 1849, the year of his election as a member of the National Academy of Design, he maintained a studio at New York. He was a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal denomination, and was pastor of Grace Church on Brooklyn Heights in the years 1855–63.

Flagg, Thomas Wilson. b. at Beverley, Mass., Nov. 5, 1805; d. at North Cambridge, Mass., May 6, 1884. American naturalist. He wrote *Birds and Seasons of New England* (1874) and others.

Flagler (flag'lėr), **Harry Harkness.** b. at Cleveland, Ohio, Dec. 2, 1870; d. June 30, 1952. American music patron; son of Henry Morrison Flagler. He was reorganizer, financial backer, and president of the Symphony Society of New York, and president (until 1934) of the Philharmonic-Symphony Society of New York.

Flagler, Henry Morrison. b. at Hopewell, N.Y., Jan. 2, 1830; d. at West Palm Beach, Fla., May 20, 1913. American oil magnate and promoter, associated with John D. Rockefeller. A grain merchant at Cleveland, he profited greatly by his connection (1867 *et seq.*) with Rockefeller's Standard Oil Company, and organized (1868) the progenitor of what is now the Florida East Coast Railway, extending his line to Miami (1896) and finally to Key West (finished 1912). He built large hotels along the Florida coast and in Nassau, in a pioneer effort to develop the area as a resort center.

Flagon (flag'ọn), **Moll.** In Burgovne's comic opera *The Lord of the Manor*, a low camp follower.

Flags, Feast of. See **Feast of Banners or Flags.**

Flag Salute Cases. Number of U.S. Supreme Court decisions affecting the precise definition of the civil liberties of individuals or dissident minorities. In the case of *Minersville School District v. Gobitis, 310 U.S. 586 (1940)*, the court rendered its first decision on the flag salute issue. The majority opinion of Justice Felix Frankfurter upheld a Pennsylvania statute excluding from public schools children who declined to salute the national flag during regular school exercises. Declaring that the state law did not violate the due process clause of the 14th Amendment, Justice Frankfurter said: "The ultimate foundation of a free society is the binding tie of cohesive sentiment. Such a sentiment is fostered by all those agencies of the mind and spirit which may serve to gather up the traditions of a people, transmit them from generation to generation, and thereby create that continuity of a treasured common life which constitutes a civilization." However, in the decision in the case of *West Virginia State Board of Education v. Barnette, 319 U.S. 624 (1943)*, the majority opinion invoked the "clear and present danger" doctrine and formally reversed the Gobitis

precedent. This doctrine was again introduced in the unanimous court opinion in *Taylor v. Mississippi, 319 U.S. 583 (1943)*, in which the court declared unconstitutional several convictions under a Mississippi law of 1942 which made it a crime to foster disloyalty to the government or to encourage refusal to salute the flag.

Flagstad (flag'stad; Norwegian, fläg'stä), **Kirsten.** [Full name, **Kirsten Marie Flagstad.**] b. at Oslo, Norway, July 12, 1895—. Norwegian operatic soprano. She made her New York debut (1935) as Sieglinde in *Die Walküre*, appearing in this same season also as Brünnehilde, Elizabeth, Elsa, and Kundry.

Flagstaff (flag'staf). City in C Arizona, county seat of Coconino County: known for its annual Indian ceremonials in July. The income of the town is derived from tourists, lumber mills, and the manufacture of fire brick. It is the seat of Arizona State College. Elevation, 6,895 ft.; pop. 6,771 (1950).

Flagy (flȧ.zhē), Vicomte **de.** See **Mirabeau,** Comtesse **de.**

Flahaut (flȧ.ō), Comtesse **de.** See **Souza-Botelho,** Marquise **de.**

Flahaut de la Billarderie (flȧ.ō dẹ lȧ bē.yȧr.drē), **Auguste Charles,** Comte **de.** b. at Paris, April 21, 1785; d. there, Sept. 1, 1870. French general and diplomat. He was made general of brigade and aide-de-camp to Napoleon I in 1813, and served with distinction at the battles of Leipzig, Hanau, and Waterloo. He was appointed minister plenipotentiary to Berlin in 1831, and was ambassador to Vienna (1841–48). He was made senator in 1853.

Flaherty (fla'ėr.ti), **Margaret.** Romantic Irish girl, called "Pegeen Mike," daughter of a public-house keeper, in *The Playboy of the Western World* (1907), one-act play by John Millington Synge.

Flaherty, Michael James. Keeper of a public house, Margaret's father, in *The Playboy of the Western World.*

Flaherty, Robert Joseph. b. Feb. 16, 1884; d. at Dummerston, Vt., July 23, 1951. Explorer, motion-picture director, and writer. Educated at Upper Canada College, Toronto, he explored (1910–16) considerable areas in the subarctic portions of eastern Canada. He directed *Nanook of the North* (1920–22, and considered still one of the greatest of all motion pictures), *Moana* (1923–25), *Tabu* (1929–31), *Man of Aran* (1932–34), *Elephant Boy* (1935), *Louisiana Story* (1948), and other documentary films. Author of the novels *The Captain's Chair* (1938) and *White Master* (1939); published *A Film-Maker's Odyssey* (1939); coauthor of *My Eskimo Friends* (1932).

Flaischlen (flīsh'lẹn), **Cäsar.** b. at Stuttgart, Germany, May 12, 1864; d. at Gundelsheim, Germany, Oct. 16, 1920. German poet and novelist.

Flake (flā'kẹ), **Otto.** b. at Metz, in Lorraine, Oct. 29, 1880—. German novelist.

Flamand (flȧ.mäṅ), **François.** See **Duqesnoy, François.**

Flambard (flam'bärd), **Rannulf** (or **Ranulf**). d. Sept. 5, 1128. Norman bishop of Durham and justiciar, the chief minister of William II of England (William Rufus). He was held to be responsible for most of the financial iniquities of that reign.

Flambeau (flam'bō). River in NW Wisconsin, flowing generally SW to join the Chippewa River ab. 28 mi. N of Chippewa Falls. It has numerous rapids and lakes in its course. Length, ab. 150 mi.

Flambeau Falls. A former name of **Ladysmith,** Wis.

Flamborough (flam'bur''ō). In Oliver Goldsmith's *Vicar of Wakefield*, the name of a farmer and his family.

Flamborough Head. Headland in NE England, on the coast of Yorkshire, in the East Riding, ab. 5 mi. NE of Bridlington. It has several caves. There is a lighthouse visible 21 mi. Elevation of headland, 450 ft.

Flameng (flȧ.maṅ), **François.** b. at Paris, Dec. 6, 1856; d. 1923. French historical and portrait painter; son of Léopold Joseph Flameng, the engraver. He was a pupil of Cabanel, E. Hédouin, and Jean Paul Laurens. His picture *The Girondins Summoned* took a prize in the Paris Salon of 1879.

Flameng, Léopold Joseph. b. at Brussels, Belgium, Nov. 22, 1831; d. at Courgent, France, Sept. 4, 1911. French engraver. He was born of French parents, and went to France in 1853. He exhibited at the Paris Salon from 1859, and engraved or etched many of the best pictures of Rembrandt, Murillo, Rubens, Leonardo da Vinci, Scheffer, Bida, Cabanel, Gainsborough, Toulmouche, Munkaczy, Ingres, and others.

Flameng, Marie Auguste. b. at Metz, in Lorraine, July 17, 1843; d. at Paris, 1893. French painter. He was a pupil of Dubufe, Mazerolle, Puvis de Chavannes, E. Delaunay, and others.

Flamineo (flą.min'ẹ.ō). In John Webster's tragedy *The White Devil*, the brother of Vittoria Corombona.

Flaminian Way (flą.min'i.ąn). [Latin, **Via Flaminia.**] One of the oldest and most famous highways of ancient Rome. It extended in a direct line from Rome to Ariminum (Rimini), and was built by the censor Gaius Flaminius in 220 B.C. Its superintendence was held to be so honorable an office that Augustus himself assumed it in 27 B.C., as Julius Caesar had been curator of the Appian Way. Augustus restored it through its entire extent, in commemoration of which triumphal arches were erected to him over the road at Ariminum and at Rome; the arch at the former place still exists. Much of the old pavement survives, together with many tombs by the roadside.

Flamininus (flam.i.nī'nus), **Titus Quintius** (or **Quinctius**). b. c230 B.C.; d. c174 B.C. Roman general and statesman. He was consul in 198, defeated Philip V of Macedon at Cynoscephalae in 197, and proclaimed at the Isthmian games at Corinth the freedom of Greece from Macedonian rule in 196. In 195 he defeated Nabis, tyrant of Sparta, and returned (194) to Rome in triumph. He was sent (192) on a diplomatic mission to Greece and succeeded in rallying the wavering Greek states to the Roman side against Antiochus III of Syria. He negotiated with Bithynia for the surrender of Hannibal, who had sought asylum there, but Hannibal committed suicide (183) before any conclusion was reached.

Flaminius (flą.min'i.us). Servant to Timon in Shakespeare's *Timon of Athens.*

Flaminius, Gaius (or **Caius**). d. 217 B.C. Roman general and politician. He was tribune of the people in 232, in which year he procured the passage of a law distributing the *Ager Gallicus Picenus* (an area along the coast of the Adriatic) among the plebeians. He pacified the Insubres (near modern Milan) while consul in 223, and while censor in 220 constructed two celebrated public works which bore his name: the Circus Flaminius and the Flaminian Way. During his second consulate he was totally defeated by Hannibal at Lake Trasimene in 217, and fell in the battle.

Flaminius, Gaius (or **Caius**). fl. 2nd century B.C. Roman general; son of Gaius Flaminius (d. 217 B.C.). He was elected praetor in 193 B.C., and obtained Hispania Citerior as his province.

Flammarion (flȧ.mȧ.ryôṅ), **Camille.** b. at Montigny-le-Roi, Haute-Marne, France, Feb. 26, 1842; d. at or near Paris, June 3, 1925. French astronomer and popular writer on astronomy and mysticism. He was associated with the Paris Observatory for some years. In 1882 he took charge of an observatory at Juvisy, near Paris, where he made studies of the Moon, Mars, and double stars. He founded (1883) the monthly *L'Astronomie* and edited (1887–1925) the bulletin of the French astronomical society. He wrote *La Pluralité des mondes habités* (1862), *Les Mondes imaginaires et les mondes réels* (1864), *Les Merveilles célestes* (1865), *Catalogue des étoiles doubles et multiples en mouvement* (1878), *Astronomie populaire* (1880), *Les Étoiles* (1881), *Le Monde avant la création de l'homme* (1886), *Uranie* (1889), *La Fin du monde* (1893), *L'Inconnu et ses problèmes psychiques* (1900), *Les Éruptions volcaniques et les tremblements de terre* (1902), and *La Planète Mars et ses conditions d'habitabilité* (1909).

Flammonde (flą.mond'). Poem by Edwin Arlington Robinson, included in *The Man Against the Sky* (1916).

Flamsteed (flam'stēd), **John.** b. at Denby, near Derby, England, Aug. 19, 1646; d. at Greenwich (now part of London), Dec. 31, 1719. English astronomer, appointed the first astronomer royal on March 4, 1675. He is especially noted for the importance of his observations, many of which were turned to account by Newton. He became a bitter enemy of Newton. He was author of *Historia Cælestis* (1712, edited by Edmund Halley). This work was published despite his protests that it was incomplete.

Flanagan (flan'ą.gąn), **John.** b. Aug. 4, 1865; d. March 28, 1952. American sculptor and medalist, made an associate of the National Academy of Design in 1911 and an academician in 1928. He studied at Cooper Union, later under Augustus Saint-Gaudens, and at Paris. His work has been exhibited at Paris and in Belgium and the U.S., winning many medals and honors.

Flanders (flan'dėrz). [Dutch, **Vlaanderen**; Flemish, **Vlaenderen**; French, **Flandre**; medieval Latin, **Flandria.**] Medieval country of Europe, extending along the North Sea from the Strait of Dover to the mouth of the Schelde, and corresponding to parts of what are now the departments of Nord and Pas-de-Calais, France, the provinces of East and West Flanders, Belgium, and the S part of the province of Zealand, Netherlands. It formed part of Neustria by the peace of Verdun (843). Baldwin I (called Bras de fer) became the first count (margrave) of Flanders in 862. Baldwin V was the father of Matilda, wife of William I of England. Flemish cities became very important in the Middle Ages, and the citizens maintained a long struggle against French influence. The country was united to Burgundy in 1384 through the marriage of Philip the Bold of Burgundy to Margaret of Flanders. It passed in 1477 to Austria through the marriage of the emperor Maximilian I to Mary of Burgundy. In 1529 it was freed from homage to France. Part of it passed to the United Provinces (Holland) in 1648, and parts were acquired by France in 1659, 1668, 1678, and 1713. The remainder followed the fortunes of the Austrian Netherlands, and in the modern kingdom of Belgium forms the provinces of East and West Flanders.

Flanders, Count of. A title of **Charles Théodore Henri Antoine Meinrad.**

Flanders, East. See **East Flanders.**

Flanders, French. Former province of France, corresponding generally to the modern department of Nord.

Flanders, Henry. b. at Plainfield, N.H., Feb. 13, 1824; d. April 3, 1911. American legal writer. He was admitted (1853) to the bar at Philadelphia, where he subsequently practiced. His works include *A Treatise on Maritime Law* (1852), *The Lives and Times of the Chief Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States from Jay to Marshall* (2 vols., 1855, 1858), *An Exposition of the Constitution of the United States* (1860), and *A Treatise on the Law of Fire Insurance* (1871).

Flanders, Moll. See **Moll Flanders.**

Flanders, West. See **West Flanders.**

Flanders Field American Cemetery. American World War I military cemetery, the only one of its kind in Belgium, situated near Waereghem, ab. 39 mi. W of Brussels and 17 mi. SW of Ghent. Most of the 368 Americans buried there served with the 27th, 30th, 37th, and 91st divisions.

Flandin (flän.dañ), **Eugène Napoléon.** b. at Naples, Italy, Aug. 15, 1809; d. 1876. French archaeologist and painter. He wrote *Études sur la sculpture perse*, *Relation du voyage en Perse* (1843–54), *Monuments de Ninive* (1846–50) and others.

Flandin, Pierre Étienne. b. at Paris, April 12, 1889—. French politician, whose policy of collaboration with Nazi Germany was followed by service (1940–41) as foreign minister of the Vichy regime. A leader of the Alliance Démocratique, a centrist political party, he held various ministries between 1924 and 1936: commerce (1924, 1929–30), public works (1934), minister of state (1935–36), and foreign minister (1936). He was premier (November, 1934–May, 1935). After the Popular Front election victory (1936), he turned sharply in favor of coöperation with Nazi Germany, sent Hitler a telegram of congratulations after the Munich pact (1938), favored the armistice (1940) with Germany, and was Vichy minister of foreign affairs (December, 1940–February, 1941) until Pierre Laval's return to power. He reached North Africa after the Allied invasion (November, 1942), but was not accepted by the Free French authorities. Charges of treason against him were dismissed in February, 1945.

Flandre Occidentale (flän̈dr ok.sē.dän̈.tal). French name of **West Flanders.**

Flandre Orientale (o.ryän̈.tal). French name of **East Flanders.**

Flandrin (flän̈.dran̈), **(Jean) Hippolyte.** b. at Lyons, France, March 23, 1809; d. at Rome, March 21, 1864. French historical painter, a pupil of Ingres; brother of Jean Paul Flandrin. He is best known for his decorative paintings in the churches of Saint-Germain-des-Prés and Saint-Vincent-de-Paul at Paris.

Flandrin, Jean Paul. b. at Lyons, France, May 8, 1811; d. at Paris, March 9, 1902. French landscape painter; brother of Hippolyte Flandrin. He was a representative of the school of French classical landscape painting.

Flandrin, Paul Hippolyte. b. at Paris, 1856; d. 1921. French religious and portrait painter; son of the painter Hippolyte Flandrin. He was schooled at the École des Beaux-Arts and the atelier of Lehmann. He exhibited at the Paris Salon between 1882 and 1921.

Flannan Islands (flan'an). [Also: **Flannen Islands** (or **Isles**), **Seven Hunters.**] Group of seven virtually uninhabited islets in the Outer Hebrides, N Scotland, in the county of Ross and Cromarty, lying ab. 20 mi. W of Lewis island.

Flash (flash), **Captain.** In David Garrick's play *Miss in her Teens*, a cowardly braggart.

Flash, Sir Petronel. In George Chapman, John Marston, and Ben Jonson's comedy *Eastward Hoe*, a knight adventurer. He is eager to escape from London to the untried land of Virginia.

Flashing Stream, The. Play (1938) by Charles Morgan.

Flatbush (flat'bŭsh). [Original Dutch name, **Midwout**, meaning "Middle Woods."] Residential community in SE New York, in the W part of Long Island, forming a section of the C part of the borough of Brooklyn, New York City. Here are located Brooklyn College, one of the city's municipal colleges, and Erasmus Hall High School, believed to be the first New York State-chartered secondary school, also several homes dating from Dutch colonial days. Formerly a separate township, Flatbush was founded in 1634, and was annexed by Brooklyn in 1894.

Flateyjarbok (flät.ā.yär'bōk). Icelandic manuscript, named from an island off the N coast of Iceland, where it was owned in the 17th century. It contains a collection of sagas bearing upon the lives and times of the Norwegian kings Olaf Tryggvason (Olaf I) and Olaf the Saint (Olaf II); at the end are annals down to the year 1394. It is the most extensive of Icelandic manuscripts, and one of the principal sources of information concerning the discovery of America by the Norsemen. It was written between the years 1380 and 1395 by two Icelandic priests. In 1662 it came as a present from Bishop Brynjulf of Iceland to King Frederick III of Denmark. It is preserved in the Royal Library at Copenhagen.

Flathead (flat'hed). North American Indian tribe of the Salishan language family, formerly inhabiting W Montana. These people did not practice the custom of head flattening, as has sometimes been assumed, but were so named by neighboring tribes (especially the Chinook, who did) because their heads were naturally flat and not slanted upwards toward the back, as were the heads of those who practiced head flattening. The term is also applied to any former North American Indian group characterized by the practice of head flattening, especially the Chinook and the Choctaw Indians.

Flathead Lake. [Also, **Selish Lake.**] Lake in NW Montana, in Missoula County. The Flathead River flows into it and is its outlet into Clark Fork. Length, ab. 30 mi.

Flathead River. River in NW Montana, formed by the junction of its North Fork and South Fork ab. 18 mi. NE of Kalispell, and flowing S and W through Flathead Lake to Clark Fork. Length (including the lake), ab. 200 mi.

Flatman (flat'man), **Thomas.** b. at London, 1637; d. there, Dec. 8, 1688. English painter, poet, and lawyer, remembered chiefly as a miniaturist. He was educated at Oxford and Cambridge. Of his portraits, two of himself and one of Charles II are considered among his best.

Flat River. City in SE Missouri, in St. Francois County: important for lead mining. It was incorporated in 1908. It is the seat of Flat River Junior College. 5,308 (1950).

Flattery (flat'ėr.i), **Cape.** Cape in the NW part of Washington, projecting into the Pacific Ocean.

Flaubert (flō.ber), **Gustave.** b. at Rouen, France, Dec. 12, 1821; d. at Croisset, near Rouen, May 8, 1880. French writer and novelist, often regarded as the master of naturalism. He traveled in Brittany, Greece, Syria, Egypt, and elsewhere, and undertook to relate his travels,

but went no further than an opening paper entitled *À bord de la Cange*. In 1857 he published in *La Revue de Paris* the novel *Madame Bovary*, and in *L'Artiste* published parts of *La Tentation de Saint Antoine*, though the work was not completed until 1874. The former gave rise to considerable litigation, Flaubert being ultimately cleared of a charge of immorality in literature. In 1858 he visited the site of ancient Carthage, and in 1862 published *Salammbô*. This was followed in 1869 by *L'Éducation sentimentale, roman d'un jeune homme*, and in 1877 by *Trois contes*, containing "Un Cœur simple," "La Légende de Saint-Julien-l'Hospitalier," and "Hérodias." Flaubert's plays, *Le Candidat* and *Le Château des cœurs*, were failures; they were published after his death in *La Vie moderne* (1885). His other posthumous publications are the satirical novel *Bouvard et Pécuchet* (in *La Revue Politique et Littéraire*), *Lettres à George Sand* (1884), *Par les champs et par les grèves*, reminiscences of Brittany in *Le Gaulois*, an essay on Rabelais, and a voluminous correspondence. Flaubert's influence on the history of the novel can hardly be overestimated. Writing for him was very difficult and he strove unceasingly for the exact phrasing (*le mot juste*) of what he wanted to say; he took four years and seven months to write *Madame Bovary*, seven to write *L'Éducation sentimentale; Bouvard et Pécuchet* he never finished. His influence over his friends, among them Zola, Daudet, the Goncourts, and Turgeniev, was great; his naturalistic approach to the novel, analyzing fact, describing it in terms of forces, maintaining the neutral attitude as author, was systematized by Zola. Essentially a romantic, Flaubert treated the exotic with great detail (*Salammbô*); when he turned nearer home, he permitted his scorn for bourgeois pretension to become apparent, but despite his essential misanthropy his psychological portraits are true.

Flavel (flav'ęl), **John.** b. at Bromsgrove, Worcestershire, England, c1630; d. at Exeter, England, June 26, 1691. English Presbyterian clergyman and devotional writer. His best-known work is *Husbandry Spiritualized* (1669).

Flavia Caesariensis (flā'vi.ą sę.zar.i.en'sis). See under **Britannia.**

Flavia Maximiana Fausta (flā'vi.ą mak.sim.i.ā'ną fôs'tą). See **Fausta, Flavia Maximiana.**

Flavian I (flā'vi.ąn). [Latinized, **Flavianus**; called **Flavian the Great.**] b. at Antioch; d. there, 404. Patriarch of Antioch. While still a layman he opposed the Arian patriarch Leontius (344–357), sided with Saint Meletius against the Eustathians, and after ordination to the priesthood administered the community of Saint Meletius during the latter's exile. He was elected patriarch of Antioch in 381 by the Meletian faction, and was confirmed by the Council of Constantinople (381), but was not recognized by the Western Church until 398. He is venerated as a saint in the East.

Flavian II. [Latinized, **Flavianus.**] d. at Petra, in what is now Jordan, July 18, 518. Patriarch of Antioch (499–512). At first a monk in Coele-Syria, as a priest of Antioch he accepted the *Henoticon* of the emperor Zeno, but would not renounce the Council of Chalcedon. He was therefore deposed by the Monophysites and exiled to Petra in Arabia in 512. He apparently died under the anathema placed on all who accepted the heretical *Henoticon*.

Flavian Amphitheater. See **Colosseum.**

Flavian Emperors or **Flavian Caesars.** The Roman emperors Vespasian and his sons Titus and Domitian, who belonged to the Flavia gens.

Flavian of Constantinople (kon''stan.ti.nō'pl), Saint. d. at Hypepe, in Lydia, Aug. 11, 449. Bishop of Constantinople from c447 to 449. He procured the excommunication of the heretic Eutyches at a synod held at Constantinople in 448, but was himself deposed and excommunicated by the Eutychian party at the synod known as the "Robber Council," held at Ephesus in 449. He died a few days after, in consequence, it is said, of bodily injuries sustained at the synod. He was canonized by the Council of Chalcedon in 451.

Flavigny (flà.vē.nyē'), **Valérien.** b. near Laon, France; d. at Paris, April 29, 1674. French Orientalist, professor of Hebrew in the Collège de France.

Flavin (flā'vin), **Martin.** b. at San Francisco, Nov. 2, 1883—. American playwright and author who was awarded (1944) the Pulitzer prize for his novel *Journey in the Dark* (1943). He graduated from the University of Chicago. Among his plays are *Children of the Moon* (1923), *Service for Two* (1926), *Crossroads* (1929), *Spindrift* (1930), *Sunday* (1933), *Blue Jeans* (1936), *Around the Corner* (1937), *The Last Mile*, and *The Criminal Code*, which was awarded (1930) the New York Theatre Club Medal. His novels include *Mr. Littlejohn* (1940), *Corporal Cat* (1941), and *The Enchanted* (1947).

Flavius (flā'vi.us). In Shakespeare's *Julius Caesar*, a Roman tribune.

Flavius. In Shakespeare's *Timon of Athens*, the faithful steward of Timon.

Flavius, Gneius (or **Cneius**). fl. 4th century B.C. Early writer on Roman law. He was the son of a freedman, and became secretary to Appius Claudius Caecus. He obtained possession of the forms and technicalities pertaining to the law of practice, the knowledge of which was confined to the patricians and pontiffs, and published them in a collection known as the *Jus Flavianum*. He was afterward made a senator by Appius Claudius, and was elected curule edile in 303 B.C.

Flavius Anicius Justinianus (ą.nish'us, -i.us, jus.tin.i.ā'nus). Full Latin name of **Justinian I.**

Flavius Claudius Constantinus (klô'di.us kon.stąn.tī'nus). Full Latin name of **Constantine II** (of *Rome*).

Flavius Claudius Jovianus (jō.vi.ā'nus). Full Latin name of **Jovian.**

Flavius Claudius Julianus (jö.li.ā'nus). Full Latin name of **Julian.**

Flavius Constantinus (kon.stąn.tī'nus). Full Latin name of **Constantine IV** and **Constantine VI.**

Flavius Eutropius (ū.trō'pi.us). See **Eutropius.**

Flavius Gratianus (grā.shi.ā'nus). Full Latin name of **Gratian.**

Flavius Heraclius Constans (hę.rak'li.us kon'stąns). Full name of **Constans II.**

Flavius Honorius (hǫ.nō'ri.us). See **Honorius, Flavius.**

Flavius Julius Constans (jöl'yus kon'stąns). Full name of **Constans I.**

Flavius Julius Constantius (kǫn.stan'shus, -shi.us). Full name of **Constantius II.**

Flavius Valerius Aurelius Constantinus (vą.lir'i.us ô.rē'li.us, -rēl'yus, kon.stąn.tī'nus). Full Latin name of **Constantine I** (of *Rome*).

Flavius Valerius Constantius (kǫn.stan'shus, -shi.us). Full name of **Constantius I.**

Flaw (flô). In Samuel Foote's comedy *The Cozeners*, one of the cozeners or cheats.

Flaw in the Crystal, The. Novel by May Sinclair, published in 1912.

Flaxman (flaks'mąn), **John.** b. at York, England, July 6, 1755; d. at London, Dec. 7, 1826. English sculptor and draftsman. He was elected associate of the Royal Academy in 1797, and full member in 1800. From this time until the end of his life he executed many works, among which one of the most celebrated is the shield of Achilles from the description of Homer. He was appointed professor of sculpture at the Royal Academy in 1810.

Flax of Dream, The. Collective title given to four autobiographical novels by Henry Williamson: *The Beautiful Years* (1921), *Dandelion Days* (1922), *The Dream of Fair Women* (1924), and *The Pathway* (1928).

Fleance (flē'ąns). In Shakespeare's *Macbeth*, the son of Banquo. He escaped when his father was murdered. According to tradition, he is one of the ancestors of the Stuart kings.

Fleay (flā), **Frederick Gard.** b. 1831; d. at Upper Tooting, London, March 10, 1909. British Shakespearian scholar. He graduated from King's College, London, in 1849, and from Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1853. Among his well-known works are *A Chronicle History of the Life and Work of William Shakespeare* (1886), *Chronicle History of the London Stage, 1559–1642* (1890), and *Biographical Chronicle of the English Drama, 1559–1642* (1891).

Flebbe (fleb'ę, -ę), **Beulah Marie.** [Maiden name, **Dix.**] b. at Kingston, Mass., Dec. 25, 1876—. American novelist. She received a B.A. (1897) and an M.A. from Radcliffe College. Her books include *Hugh Gwyeth* (1899), *Fighting Blade* (1912), and *Pity of God* (1932).

Flèche (flesh), **La.** See **La Flèche.**

Fléchère (flā.sher), **John William de la.** Original name of **Fletcher, John William.**

Fléchier (flā.shyā), **Esprit.** b. at Pernes, Vaucluse, France, June 10, 1632; d. at Montpellier, France, Feb. 16, 1710. French pulpit orator, made bishop of Nîmes in 1687. He is noted especially for his funeral orations. His complete works were published in 1782.

Fleck (flek), **Konrad.** fl. 13th century. Swiss author, writing in German. He was influenced by Hartmann von Aue. He wrote in 1220 an epic, *Floire und Blanscheflur*, in which he draws heavily on French sources.

Flecker (flek'ėr), **James Elroy.** [Full name, **Herman James Elroy Flecker.**] b. at Lewisham, London, Nov. 5, 1884; d. at Davos, Switzerland, Jan. 3, 1915. English poet, dramatist, and translator. He was educated at Uppingham School at Rutland, at Trinity College, Oxford, and at Caius College, Cambridge, studying languages at the latter in preparation for a diplomatic career. After serving (1910 *et seq.*) in the consular service, he was compelled to leave because of tuberculosis and spent his remaining years at Paris, Beirut, and Athens, and in Switzerland. He was author of *The Bridge of Fire* (1908), *The Last Generation* (1908), *36 Poems* (1910), *42 Poems* (1911), *The Golden Journey to Samarkand* (1913), *The Old Ships* (1915), *God Save the King* (1915), *Collected Poems* (1916), and *Selected Poems* (1918). He also wrote two dramas, *Hassan* (1922) and *Don Juan* (1925), *The Grecians a Dialog on Education* (1910), *The Scholar's Italian Book* (1911), and a novel, *The King of Alsander* (1913). His *Collected Prose* appeared in 1920 and *Some Letters from Abroad* was published in 1930. Some of his best poems are *The Old Ships, Stillness, War Song of the Saracens, The Town Without a Market*, and *To a Poet a Thousand Years Hence*. Flecker's work shows the influence of his models, the French Parnassian school.

Flecknoe (flek'nō), **Richard.** b. apparently in Ireland, c1600; d. c1678. British poet and playwright. He furnished Dryden with the name "MacFlecknoe," under which he satirized Shadwell.

Fleece'em (flēs'ęm), **Mrs.** In Samuel Foote's play *The Cozeners*, a cheat and confederate of Flaw.

Flee from the Press. Short poem by Chaucer, printed before the folio of 1532. It is sometimes known as *Truth, Balade de bone Consyl, Good Counsel of Chaucer* (Shirley), and *Balade that Chaucer made on his Deeth-bedde* ("probably a mere bad guess," Skeat).

Fleet (flēt). Tidal stream which flowed by the W wall of old London City. The creek took its rise in the clay beds E of the Hampstead Hills. At Battle Bridge, near King's Cross, it entered a deep valley between high clay banks, from which it did not emerge until it reached the river Thames. In Roman times the only road from the city westward crossed the Fleet by a bridge from Snow Hill, Newgate, to Holborn Hill (High Holborn). Later another was made opposite Ludgate, and this crossing was called Fleet Bridge. The road which led to it was called Fleet Street. The tidal portion of the Fleet was navigable in the reign of Edward I. The brook later became a main sewer of London emptying into the Thames at Blackfriars Bridge. The allusion to the Fleet ditch in the literature of the 16th and 17th centuries is accounted for by the fact that the water from the bed of the brook or river having been diverted from its course, the refuse thrown into it was not carried off, and became a nuisance.

Fleet. Urban district in S England, in Southampton (an administrative county of the geographical county of Hampshire), ab. 4 mi. W of Farnborough, ab. 37 mi. SW of London by rail. 9,018 (1951).

Fleet Prison. Old London prison, formerly standing on the east side of the Fleet brook. It was nearly 800 years old when it was destroyed in 1846. It was called the "gaol of the Fleet" in the time of Richard I, and was a debtors' prison as early as 1290. It was used also as a state prison for religious and political offenders till 1641, when it was reserved entirely for debtors. It was burned by Wat Tyler's men in 1381. In 1666 it was burned in the Great Fire, and again in 1780 by the rioters. In the 17th and early part of the 18th century persons wishing to be married secretly came within the rules of the Fleet, where degraded clergymen were easily found, among the debtors, to perform the ceremony. This custom was stopped by act of Parliament in 1754. Attention was called to the outrageous treatment of the prisoners in 1726, when the warden was tried for murder.

Fleet Street. London street running from Ludgate Circus to the Strand and the West End. It is named from the Fleet brook. In the early chronicles of London many allusions are made to the deeds of violence done in this street. The London apprentices waged war against young students in the Inns of Court, and elsewhere. By the time of Elizabeth the street had become a favorite spot for shows of all descriptions; "puppet-shows and monsters" are frequently alluded to. It is now one of the busiest streets of London, being the site of many newspaper offices.

Fleetwood (flēt'wůd). Municipal borough, seaport, and seaside resort in NW England, in Lancashire, situated on Lancaster Bay at the mouth of the river Wyre, ab. 20 mi. NW of Preston, ab. 230 mi. NW of London by rail. It is the only fishing port on the W coast of Britain and supplies the markets of Liverpool and Manchester. Fleetwood is a passenger port for traffic to the Isle of Man (3 hours by steamer) and to Belfast. It exports coal, and has a chemical industry. 27,525 (1951).

Fleetwood, Charles. d. Oct. 4, 1692. English Parliamentary general, lord deputy of Ireland (1654–55). He married Bridget Ireton, daughter of Oliver Cromwell and widow of Henry Ireton, in 1652. He was a strong adherent of Cromwell and the Cromwellian policies, being regarded by some as a possible successor. He supported Cromwell's son Richard and in 1659 was named commander in chief of the army. Under the Restoration, he was deprived of the right to hold office.

Fleetwood, William. b. at London, Jan. 1, 1656; d. at Tottenham, near London, Aug. 4, 1723. English bishop (of St. Asaph in 1708, and of Ely in 1714) and pulpit orator.

Flegel (flā'gęl), **Robert.** b. at Vilna, in what is now Lithuania, in October, 1855; d. at Brass, in West Africa, Sept. 11, 1886. German explorer of Africa. In 1875 he went to Lagos as clerk in a German trading factory. When an English expedition went up the Niger and Benue rivers, he accompanied it and took a survey of both rivers. The German-African Association commissioned him to explore Sokoto and Nupe in 1880. He proceeded overland to Lokoja, on the Benue, reached Yola, the capital of Adamawa, in 1882, and discovered the Ngaundere source of the Benue. In 1883 he revisited Adamawa, but failed in his attempt to reach the Congo by that route. On his return to Germany in 1884, he urged the occupation of the Benue basin by German commerce and authority. With imperial support he undertook a third expedition to Adamawa, but the Royal Niger Company frustrated his efforts. He was recalled, and died at Brass, in 1886. He wrote various accounts of his travels.

Flégère (flā.zher). Height in the Alps of the Mont Blanc group, NE of Chamonix, celebrated for its view. Elevation, ab. 5,925 ft.

Flegrei (flā.grā'), **Campi.** Italian name of the **Phlegraean Fields** or **Plain.**

Fleischer (flī'shėr), **Heinrich Leberecht.** b. at Schandau, Saxony, Germany, Feb. 21, 1801; d. at Leipzig, Germany, Feb. 10, 1888. German Orientalist, professor of Oriental languages (1836 *et seq.*) at Leipzig.

Fleischer, Oskar. b. 1856; d. 1933. German music historian. He was professor (1895 *et seq.*) at Berlin University. As president (1899–1904) of the Internationale Musik-Gesellschaft, he coedited its publications.

Fleischmann (flīsh'mąn), **Charles Louis.** b. near Budapest, Hungary, Nov. 3, 1834; d. Dec. 10, 1897. American yeast manufacturer. After establishing himself in the U.S. as a distiller, he formed a partnership at Cincinnati with James W. Gaff to make yeast by a Hungarian method. The yeast became popular after an elaborate exhibition (1876) at the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition, and became increasingly profitable with improvements in manufacturing and marketing methods.

Flémal (flā.mâl), **Bertholet.** [Also: **Flamael, Flameel, Flémall, Flémalle.**] b. at Liége, Belgium, May 23' 1614; d. 1675. Flemish historical and portrait painter.

Fleming (flem'ing), Sir **Alexander.** b. at Lochfield, near Darvel, Scotland. 1881—. Scottish scientist and physician, famous as the codiscoverer of penicillin. He was educated at Kilmarnock Academy, at St. Mary's Hospital

Medical School, London, and at London University, where he won honors in physiology, pharmacology, pathology, medicine, forensic medicine, and hygiene. In 1906 he was made a licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians and of the Royal College of Surgeons. During World War I he was a captain in the British army medical corps. When the war was over he returned to London and to his scientific research, becoming professor of bacteriology at St. Mary's Hospital. Always interested in antiseptics, which he had begun to investigate in his student days, he discovered (1929) a powerful antiseptic known as lysozyme, which occurs in the whites of eggs and in human tears. The great discovery which has made him world famous, that of penicillin, he made in 1928, working with his collaborator, Sir Howard W. Florey. It has been used on a grand scale in both war and peace, and its results in curing disease and in saving lives have caused its discoverers to be hailed as humanitarians of the highest order. In June, 1944, Fleming was knighted. He holds honorary degrees from the universities of Durham, Dublin, Belfast, Brazil, Brussels, Liége, Louvain, Paris, Graz, Rome, and Athens, and in the U.S. from Harvard, Princeton, and the University of Pennsylvania. He belongs to scientific societies in New York, New Zealand, Edinburgh, Paris, Brussels, and Brazil, and is a Commander of the Legion of Honor. He has written articles on bacteriology, immunology, and chemotherapy.

Fleming, John. b. near Bathgate, England, Jan. 10, 1785; d. at Edinburgh, Nov. 18, 1857. Scottish clergyman and naturalist. He was professor of natural philosophy in Aberdeen University (1834–43) and of natural science in the Free Church College, Edinburgh, from 1845. He wrote *Philosophy of Zoology* (1822), *The Temperature of the Seasons* (1851), and many scientific papers.

Fleming, Sir **John Ambrose.** b. at Lancaster, England, 1849; d. April 18, 1945. English electrical engineer, closely associated with the development of the telephone, electric lighting, and wireless telegraphy, and inventor of the thermionic valve (electron tube), which revolutionized wireless telegraphy. He was the author of *Short Lectures to Electrical Artisans* (1885), *Treatise on the Alternate Current Transformer* (1889–92), *Electric Lamp and Electric Lighting* (1894), *The Principles of Electric Wave Telegraphy and Telephony* (1906), *The Thermionic Valve in Radiotelegraphy* (1913), *Fifty Years of Electricity* (1921), *The Interaction of Scientific Research and Electrical Engineering* (1927), and *Memories of a Scientific Life* (1934).

Fleming, Lady May. In Sir Walter Scott's novel *The Abbot*, a maid of honor to Mary, Queen of Scotland, imprisoned with her at Lochleven.

Fleming, Margaret (or **Marjorie**). b. Jan. 15, 1803; d. Dec. 19, 1811. Daughter of James Fleming of Kirkcaldy, Scotland. A precocious child, she was the pet of Sir Walter Scott. Her life was written by John Brown, *Pet Marjorie: a Story of Child Life Fifty Years Ago* (1858).

Fleming, Margaret. See **Margaret Fleming.**

Fleming, Paul. b. at Hartenstein, Saxony, Germany, Oct. 5, 1609; d. at Hamburg, Germany, April 2, 1640. German poet. He studied medicine at Leipzig. The Thirty Years' War drove him to Holstein, where he soon joined an embassy of the duke of Schleswig-Holstein to Moscow, and afterward (1635) another to Isfahan. He was above all a lyric poet, and wrote both in German and in Latin. Among his poems is the well-known hymn *In allen meinen Thaten*. His collected works, which are both secular and religious in character, were published after his death under the title *Teutsche Poëmata* (1642).

Fleming, Paul. Principal character in *Hyperion* (1839), prose romance by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

Fleming, Peter. b. May 31, 1907—. English writer; married (1935) Celia Johnson. He has been a special correspondent for the London *Times* in eastern and central Asia. His books include *Brazilian Adventure* (1933), *News From Tartary* (1936), and *The Flying Visit* (1940).

Fleming, Philip Bracken. b. at Burlington, Iowa, Oct. 15, 1887—. American soldier and administrator. Graduate (1911) of U.S. Military Academy; colonel during World War I; executive officer and deputy administrator of Public Works Administration (1933–35); coördinator (1936–37) of Resettlement Administration; administrator (1939–41) of U.S. Department of Labor wages and hours division; promoted (1942) to major general. He was federal works administrator (1941–49), head of the U.S. Maritime Commission (1949–50), until that agency was abolished, undersecretary of commerce for transportation (1950–51), and ambassador to Costa Rica (1951 *et seq.*).

Fleming or **Flemmynge, Richard.** b. at Crofton, Yorkshire, England; d. at Sleaford, Lincolnshire, England, in January, 1431. English prelate. He was bishop of Lincoln in 1419, and founder of Lincoln College, Oxford, in 1427.

Fleming, Rose. In Charles Dickens's *Oliver Twist*, a gentle girl who marries Henry Maylie.

Fleming, Sir **Sandford.** b. at Kirkcaldy, Scotland, Jan. 7, 1827; d. at Halifax, Nova Scotia, July 22, 1915. Canadian engineer and publicist. He went to Canada in 1845 after having studied surveying in the town of his birth. From 1855 to 1863 he served as chief engineer of the Northern Railway. In 1864 the Nova Scotia government made him chief railway engineer and commissioned him to build a railway line from Truro to Pictou, an assignment that he finished in 1867. Thereafter he was chief engineer for the Inter-Colonial Railway (1867–76) and for the Canadian Pacific Railway (1871–80). In 1872 he was in charge of the "Ocean-to-Ocean Expedition" undertaken to find a route for the Canadian Pacific through the Yellow Head Pass. He was one of the engineers responsible for the completion (1902) of the Pacific cable between Canada and Australia. From 1880 until he died he was chancellor of Queen's University at Kingston.

Fleming, Walter Lynwood. b. at Brundidge, Ala., April 8, 1874; d. at Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 3, 1932. American historian, author, and editor.

Fleming, Mrs. **Williamina Paton Stevens.** b. at Dundee, Scotland, May 15, 1857; d. at Boston, May 21, 1911. Scottish-American astronomer, curator of astronomical photographs in the Harvard Observatory from 1898 to 1911. She was assistant in the observatory from 1879 to 1898, and discovered new stars and the spectra of meteors.

Flemings (flem'ingz). Natives of Flanders, an ancient countship now divided among Belgium, France, and the Netherlands. Linguistically, they are closely related to the Dutch.

Flemington (flem'ing.tŏn). Borough in C New Jersey, county seat of Hunterdon County; ceramics manufactures; poultry and livestock markets. The trial of Bruno Richard Hauptmann for the murder of Charles A. Lindbergh, Jr., was held here in 1935. Pop. 3,058 (1950).

Flemish (flem'ish). Language spoken by the Flemings. It is a dialect of that Low German of which Dutch is a type. The chief external difference between Dutch and Flemish is in the spelling, the spelling of Dutch having been reformed and simplified, while Flemish retains in great part the archaic features of 16th-century spelling.

Flemming (flem'ing), Countess of. Title of **Czartoryski,** Princess **Isabella.**

Flemming, Countess. See **Forbes-Mosse, Irene.**

Flemming, Willi. b. 1888—. German historian of literature, especially of the baroque period. Author of *Epik und Dramatik* (1925), *Das deutsche Barockdrama* (1931–34), and *Deutsche Kultur im Zeitalter des Barock* (1937–39).

Flemmynge (flem'ing), **Richard.** See **Fleming** or **Flemmynge, Richard.**

Flensburg (flens'bŭrk). [Danish, **Flensborg.**] City in NW Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Schleswig-Holstein, British Zone, formerly in the province of Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, situated on the Flensburg Förde (Fjord), a bay of the Baltic Sea, near the Danish border, ab. 20 mi. N of Schleswig. It is a seaport, trading chiefly in grain, lumber, and coal, and also has shipyards, large distilleries and breweries, chemical, soap, oil, glass, machine, paperware, cigar, and foodstuff industries. It has nautical, agricultural, and commercial schools. The former school of the German navy at Mürwick is now closed. Flensburg has a number of medieval churches: the *Johanniskirche* (Church of Saint John), built in the 12th century, is in the Romanesque style; the *Marienkirche* (Church of Mary), *Nikolaikirche* (Church of Saint Nicholas), and Church of the Holy Spirit are in the Gothic style of the 13th and 14th centuries. There are a number of old houses and gates in the brick architecture characteristic of the towns on the Baltic coast. Flensburg received town privileges in 1284. During the Thirty Years' War it was conquered by the Imperialists in 1627 and

by the Swedes in 1643. In 1920 it voted for remaining within Germany with a large minority, but the territory immediately N of the city was ceded to Denmark. Flensburg contained a naval station prior to the end of World War II which was frequently bombed in the period 1943–45. It was the seat of the German government during the last days of the German phase of World War II. From here surrender negotiations were started with General Montgomery by the government of Admiral von Doenitz. The population is predominantly Protestant; the increase between 1939 and 1946 was 43.3 percent. 101,577 (1946), 102,832 (1950).

Flers (fler). [Also, **Flers-de-l'Orne** (fler.dẹ.lôrn).] Town in NW France, in the department of Orne, situated on a tributary of the Noireau River, W of Argentan. It is an industrial town, with cotton-textile factories, table linen and rubber manufactures, and flour mills. The castle dates from the 15th-18th centuries. The town suffered severe damage in World War II. 12,336 (1946).

Flers, Robert Pellevé de la Motte-Ango, Marquis de. b. at Pont l'Evêque, France, Nov. 25, 1872; d. at Vittel, France, July 30, 1927. French playwright, author of gay comedies, most frequently in collaboration (1901–15) with Arman de Caillavet and Francis de Croisset. Entrusted with important diplomatic and military missions during World War I; elected to the Academy (1920), and subsequently literary and dramatic critic on *Figaro*.

Flers-lez-Lille (fler.lā.lēl). Town in N France, in the department of Nord, situated on the Marque River, ab. 4 mi. E of Lille. It is an industrial suburb of Lille. 7,265 (1946).

Flesch (flesh), **Karl.** b. at Moson, Hungary, Oct. 9, 1873; d. at Lucerne, Switzerland, Nov. 14, 1944. Hungarian violinist and teacher. He studied (1886–89) at Vienna; was professor (1897–1902) at the Bucharest Conservatory; taught at Amsterdam (1903–08) and at Philadelphia (1924–28), where he was head of the violin department of the Curtis Institute and founder (1925) of the Curtis String Quartet; teacher (1929–34) at the Berlin Hochschule. His works include *Urstudien* for violin (1911), and *Die Kunst des Violinspiels* (2 vols., 1923–28).

Flesche (flesh), **Susette La.** See **Bright Eyes.**

Fleshly School. Name given to a number of English poets (Swinburne, Morris, Rossetti, and others) by R. W. Buchanan in the *Contemporary Review*, October, 1871.

Flessingue (fle.saṅg). French name of **Vlissingen.**

Flestrin (fles'trin), **Quinbus.** The Man-Mountain; the name which the Lilliputians gave to Lemuel Gulliver in Swift's *Gulliver's Travels*.

Fleta (flē'tạ). Anonymous Latin book on English law, written c1290. From a statement in the one extant manuscript, that "this book may well be called Fleta because it is written in Fleta," is inferred that it was written by a prisoner in the Fleet Prison.

Fletcher (flech'ẽr), **Alice Cunningham.** b. in Cuba, March 15, 1838; d. April 6, 1923. American ethnologist and authority on American Indian music. She lived for some time among the Plains Indians, acting as a special agent to secure land allotments for them; associated (1882 *et seq.*) with the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology at Harvard; studied the culture and music of many Indian tribes, among them the Sioux, Omaha, Winnebago, and Pawnee tribes. Her most important monograph is "The Omaha Tribe," in the *Twenty-seventh Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology* (1911).

Fletcher, Andrew. [Called **Fletcher of Saltoun.**] b. at Saltoun, Haddingtonshire (now East Lothian), Scotland, 1655; d. at London, in September, 1716. Scottish politician and political writer. He was a prominent member of the Scottish Parliament under Charles II and William III.

Fletcher, Banister. b. 1833; d. at Hampstead, London, July 5, 1899. English architect. He was trained in architecture in the office of Charles James Richardson (author of several books on Elizabethan architecture), and was professor of architecture and building construction in King's College, London, where he created an excellent school with a fine museum. His best-known publication is the *History of Architecture* (1896; 5th ed., 1905), written with the assistance of his son Banister F. Fletcher.

Fletcher, Giles. [Called **"Fletcher the Elder."**] b. at Watford, Hertfordshire, England, c1549; d. at London, in March, 1611. English diplomat and poet; uncle of John Fletcher and father of Giles ("Fletcher the Younger") and Phineas Fletcher. He was graduated from King's College, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow in 1568. In 1588 he was sent as ambassador to Russia, and published an account of that country in 1591, which was suppressed because the Russia Company feared some of it would offend the Russians and injure trade. It was called *Of the Russe Common Wealth*. It was abridged, and passages were suppressed by Hakluyt and Purchas, and reprinted as *The History of Russia* (1643), and also, with the original title, for the Hakluyt Society (1856). He also wrote *Licia: Poems of Love* (1593) and others.

Fletcher, Giles. [Called **"Fletcher the Younger."**] b. c1588; d. 1623. English poet; younger son of Giles Fletcher (c1549–1611).

Fletcher, Henry Prather. b. at Green Castle, Pa., April 10, 1873–. American diplomat. He was admitted to the bar in 1894, and served (1898) with the Rough Riders in the Spanish-American War and, in 1899–1901, with the U.S. volunteer infantry in the Philippine Islands. He was second secretary of the American legation to Cuba (1902–03) and to China (1903–05), secretary of the legation to Portugal (1905–07), and first secretary of the legation to China (1907–09). He was appointed minister to Chile in 1909, to Mexico in 1916, to Belgium in 1922, and to Italy in 1924. He later headed the U.S. tariff commission (1930–31) and the Republican national committee (1934–36).

Fletcher, Horace. b. at Lawrence, Mass., Aug. 10, 1849; d. at Copenhagen, Jan. 13, 1919. American writer on dietetics and vital economics. He is best known as the founder of *Fletcherism*, a dietetic system which emphasizes especially the thorough mastication of food. His works include *Menticulture, What Sense? or Economic Nutrition, Glutton or Epicure*, and *Optimism*.

Fletcher, Inglis. [Maiden name, **Clark.**] b. at Alton, Ill., 1888—. American novelist. She is the author of *The White Leopard* (1931) and *Red Jasmine* (1932), both based upon her experiences in the African bush, but is best known for her historical novels dealing with colonial America, including *Raleigh's Eden* (1940), *Men of Albemarle* (1942), *Lusty Wind for Carolina* (1944), *Toil of the Brave* (1946), *Roanoke Hundred* (1948), *Bennett's Welcome* (1950), and *Queen's Gift* (1952).

Fletcher, James Cooley. b. at Indianapolis, Ind., April 15, 1823; d. at Los Angeles, Calif., April 23, 1901. American missionary and author. From 1851 to 1865 he made several extended journeys in Brazil as a missionary, and for a time he acted as secretary of the U.S. legation at Rio de Janeiro. His *Brazil and the Brazilians* was first published with the joint names of D. P. Kidder and J. C. Fletcher, and was founded on the *Sketches of Brazil* of the former author; later editions bear only Fletcher's name. He was U.S. consul at Oporto, Portugal, from 1869 to 1873, and subsequently missionary to Naples.

Fletcher, John. b. at Rye, Sussex, England, in December, 1579; d. at London, in August, 1625. English dramatist. He was the son of Richard Fletcher, afterwards bishop of London, a nephew of Giles Fletcher (c1549–1611), and a cousin of Phineas and Giles Fletcher (c1588–1623). He is best known as the collaborator in several plays with Francis Beaumont, with whom he wrote from c1606 to 1616. The two playwrights were friends and lived together for part of the time. After Shakespeare's retirement, Fletcher seems to have been the principal writer for the King's Men; his collaboration with Beaumont was succeeded by a similar partnership with Philip Massinger, and he wrote a number of plays with various other playwrights of the day. His name is linked with those of Ben Jonson, Nathan Field, Cyril Tourneur, William Rowley, and others. Fletcher is thought to have had a hand in two plays in the Shakespearian canon: *The Two Noble Kinsmen* (printed 1634) and *Henry VIII* (1613); some critics assign the latter to Fletcher and Massinger, with Shakespeare writing only a few scenes or speeches. The solution to the problem of Fletcher's part in plays assigned to him in whole or in part is mainly conjectural; scholars disagree not only about who wrote given parts of plays but also about whose hand actually appears in the writing.

Fletcher Alone. The following plays are usually assigned to Fletcher alone, without collaborators: *The Faithful Shepherdess* (printed c1609), *Wit Without Money* (c1614, printed 1639), *Bonduca* (written before 1619, printed 1647), *Valentinian* (c1614, printed 1647), *The Loyal Subject* (1618, printed 1647), *The Mad Lover* (c1616, printed 1647), *The Humorous Lieutenant* (1619, printed 1647), *Women Pleased* (c1620, printed 1647), *The Pilgrim* (1621, printed 1647), *The Wild-Goose Chase* (1621, printed 1652), *The Island Princess* (c1622, printed 1647), *Monsieur Thomas* (printed 1639), *The Woman's Prize, or The Tamer Tamed* (a reversal of *The Taming of the Shrew*, which may be very early; played before 1633, printed 1647), *A Wife for a Month* (1624, printed 1647), *Rule a Wife and Have a Wife* (1624, printed 1640), *The Chances* (c1620–25, printed 1647).

With Beaumont. Although his collaboration with Beaumont was not the first such teaming (*Gorboduc*, the first English blank-verse tragedy, was written, c1561, by Thomas Norton and Thomas Sackville), Fletcher's partnership with the younger poet was by far the most successful. The earliest result of the combination of talents, *The Knight of the Burning Pestle* (1607–08, printed 1613), is often assigned to Beaumont alone. Usually assigned to both are *A King and No King* (1611, printed 1619), *The Maid's Tragedy* (c1611, printed 1619), *Philaster, or Love Lies a-Bleeding* (c1608–11, printed 1620), *The Scornful Lady* (c1616, printed 1619), *The Coxcomb* (c1609, printed 1647; perhaps by Fletcher alone).

With Others. After Beaumont's death in 1616, Massinger became Fletcher's principal partner. To them are ascribed *Sir John Van Olden Barnavelt* (1619, printed by Bullen in his *Collection of Old English Plays* in 1882), *The Little French Lawyer* (c1620, printed 1647), *The Custom of the Country* (c1622, printed 1647), *The Spanish Curate* (1622, printed 1647), *The Beggar's Bush* (c1622, printed 1647), *The Elder Brother* (printed 1637), *The Honest Man's Fortune* (1613, printed 1647; Field may have had a hand in this), *A Very Woman* (c1621, licensed 1634, printed 1655), *Cupid's Revenge* (printed 1615; probably by Beaumont and Fletcher, though a third writer is suspected, perhaps Field), *Four Plays in One* (perhaps as early as 1608; printed in 1647; the first two plays are probably by Field), *Love's Cure* (c1623, printed 1647; perhaps by Massinger and Middleton, or by Beaumont and Fletcher revised by Massinger), *Love's Pilgrimage* (printed 1647; with Massinger, but it may be entirely by Fletcher), *The Lover's Progress* (printed 1647; with Massinger), *The Double Marriage* (c1620, printed 1647; with Massinger), *The Prophetess* (licensed 1622, printed 1647; with Massinger), *Thierry and Theodoret* (c1616; probably with Massinger and Field), *The False One* (c1620, printed 1647; with Massinger), *The Sea-Voyage* (licensed 1622, printed 1647), *The Queen of Corinth* (c1616, printed 1647; with Massinger and Field or Middleton and Rowley), *The Nice Valour, or The Passionate Mad-Man* (c1624, printed 1647; with Massinger, but Fleay thinks Middleton rewrote much of it), *The Maid in the Mill* (1623; with Rowley or Massinger), *The Laws of Candy* (printed 1647; largely by Massinger), *The Night-Walker, or The Little Thief* (1634, printed 1640 as by Fletcher; probably a revision by Shirley of a Fletcher play). *The Bloody Brother, or Rollo, Duke of Normandy* (c1616, printed probably 1639) was probably written in collaboration with Jonson and revised by Massinger; it is sometimes assigned entirely to Massinger. This play is one of an extremely difficult group: *The Knight of Malta* (c1616, printed before 1647; perhaps by Fletcher, Massinger, and Field), *The Fair Maid of the Inn* (licensed 1626, printed 1647; perhaps with Rowley), *The Captain* (c1613, printed 1647; with either Jonson or Middleton). Both *The Noble Gentleman* (licensed 1626, printed 1647) and *Faithful Friends* are sometimes assigned to Fletcher, but he apparently had no hand in them. *The Coronation* was printed in 1640 as being Fletcher's, but it was written by Shirley, who licensed it in 1635. *The Widow* was printed in 1652 as the joint work of Middleton, Jonson, and Fletcher, but it seems to be an early (c1616) play by Middleton alone.

Fletcher, John Gould. b. at Little Rock, Ark., Jan. 3, 1886; d. there, May 10, 1950. American poet and critic, 1939 Pulitzer poetry prize winner. He was educated (1903–07) at Harvard. He identified himself with the Imagist school of poets after 1914. He was author of *Fire and Wine* (1913), *Irradiations—Sand and Spray* (1915), *Goblins and Pagodas* (1916), *Japanese Prints* (1918), *The Tree of Life* (1918), *Breakers and Granite* (1921), *Parables* (1925), *Branches of Adam* (1926), *The Black Rock* (1928), *XXIV Elegies* (1935), *The Epic of Arkansas* (1936), *Selected Poems* (1938), *South Star* (1941), *The Burning Mountain* (1946), and other books. His critical works include *Paul Gauguin, His Life and Art* (1921), *John Smith—Also Pocahontas* (1928), and *The Two Frontiers* (1930). He published an autobiography, *Life Is My Song* (1937).

Fletcher, John William. [Original surname, **de la Fléchère.**] b. at Nyon, Switzerland, Sept. 12, 1729; d. at Madeley, England, Aug. 14, 1785. English clergyman and writer. Fletcher of Madeley was a contemporary and fellow laborer of John Wesley, and was a man of remarkable personal influence from his saintly life, his earnest preaching, and his devoted pastoral work.

Fletcher, Joseph Smith. [Pseudonym, **A Son of the Soil.**] b. at Halifax, Yorkshire, [illegible] 1863; d. at Dorking, Surrey, England, Jan. 31, 1935. English essayist, historian, journalist, and novelist.

Fletcher, Phineas. b. at Cranbrook, Kent, England, in April, 1582; d. c1650. English poet; son of Giles Fletcher (c1549–1611). His chief works are *Sicelides*, a pastoral play (1614, printed 1631) and *The Purple Island, or the Isle of Man, together with Piscatory Eclogs and other Poetical Miscellanies* (1633).

Fletcher, Robert. b. at Bristol, England, March 6, 1823; d. Nov. 8, 1912. American surgeon. He settled (1847) at Cincinnati, Ohio, where he opened a practice; served as army surgeon during the Civil War; associated (1876 *et seq.*) with John Shaw Billings in the preparation of the *Index-Catalogue of the Library of the Surgeon General's Office* (1st vol., 1880), and the *Index Medicus* (21 vols., 1879–99); editor (1903–11) of a new series of the *Index Medicus;* author of the monograph *On Prehistoric Trephining and Cranial Amulets* (1881).

Fletcher v. Peck, 6 Cranch 87 (1810). U.S. Supreme Court decision handed down by Chief Justice John Marshall, in which for the first time a state law was declared by the high court to be void on the ground that it was in conflict with the federal Constitution. The case arose over the Yazoo land scandal. In 1795 some 35 million acres of land claimed by the state of Georgia were sold by the legislators of that state for a half-million dollars. The following year a new legislature annulled the act on the ground that it was passed fraudulently. The case involved two major constitutional questions: the interpretation of the contract clause of the federal Constitution, and the power of the court to inquire into the motives and circumstances attending the passage of a legislative act. Marshall held that courts could not inquire into the motives of legislators, that the land grant in question was a contract, and that the Constitution did not distinguish between public and private contracts.

Flettner (flet'nėr), **Anton.** b. 1885—. German engineer and inventor. He is noted as the inventor of the rotor ship and the Flettner rudder, both utilizing wind propulsion. After experiments (1922) at the University of Göttingen, the first test of a rotor ship was carried out in the schooner *Buckau*. Flettner served in the German air force in World War I. He is also known for his experiments in remote radio control of vehicles.

Fleuranges (flė.räñzh), Seigneur **de.** [Original name, **Robert III de la Marck.**] b. at Sedan, France, 1491; d. at Longjumeau, near Paris, in December, 1537. French marshal and historian. Author of *Histoire des choses mémorables depuis 1499 jusqu'en l'an 1521.*

Fleur et Blanchefleur (flėr ā blänsh.flėr). See **Flore et Blanchefleur.**

Fleurus (flė.rüs). Town in S central Belgium, in the province of Hainaut, ab. 15 mi. W of Namur. It is noted for three battles: Duke Christian of Brunswick and Count Mansfeld defeated the Spaniards here on Aug. 29, 1622. The French under Luxembourg defeated the Allies under the Prince of Waldeck on July 1, 1690. The French under Jourdan defeated the Austrians under Coburg on June 26, 1794. The battle of Ligny (June 16, 1815) was also fought in the neighborhood. Pop. ab. 7,000.

Fleury (flė.rē), **André Hercule de.** b. at Lodève, Hérault, France, June 22, 1653; d. at Issy, near Paris, Jan. 29, 1743. French statesman and prelate. He became a member of the council in 1723 and cardinal in 1726, and was prime minister (1726–43).

Fleury, Claude. b. at Paris, Dec. 6, 1640; d. there, July 14, 1723. French ecclesiastic and historian. His chief work is *Histoire ecclésiastique* (1691–1720).

Fleury, Émile Félix. b. at Paris, Dec. 23, 1815; d. there, Dec. 11, 1884. French general and diplomat.

Fleury-Husson (flė.rē.ü.sôṅ), **Jules.** See **Champfleury.**

Fleuve (flėv). French word for "river": see the specific element of the name.

Flevo Lacus (flē'vō lā'kus). Latin name of **Zuider Zee.**

Flex (fleks), **Walter.** b. at Eisenach, Germany, July 6, 1881; killed in battle on the island of Saaremaa, in the Baltic Sea, in October, 1917. German story writer, poet, and dramatist.

Flexner (fleks'nėr), **Abraham.** b. at Louisville, Ky., Nov. 13, 1866—. American educator; brother of Simon Flexner, and husband (married 1898) of Anne Flexner. Received B.A. (1886) from Johns Hopkins and M.A. (1906) from Harvard; staff member (1908–12) of Carnegie Foundation for Advancement of Teaching; associated with General Education Board as assistant secretary (1913–17), secretary (1917–25), and director (1925–28) of division of studies and medical education; director (1930–39) of Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton. Author of *The American College* (1908), *Medical Education in the United States and Canada* (1910), *Medical Education in Europe* (1912), *Prostitution in Europe* (1913), *A Modern College* (1923), *Universities—American, English, German* (1930); he also published the biographies *Henry S. Pritchett* (1943) and *Daniel Coit Gilman: Founder of the American Type of University* (1946).

Flexner, Anne. [Maiden name, **Crawford.**] b. at Georgetown, Ky., ——. American playwright; wife (married 1898) of Abraham Flexner. She received (1895) a B.A. from Vassar. Her plays include *Miranda of the Balcony* (1901), a dramatization of Alice Hegan Rice's novel *Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch* (1903), *The Marriage Game* (1913), *The Blue Pearl* (1918), *All Soul's Eve* (1919), and *Aged 26* (1936).

Flexner, Simon. b. at Louisville, Ky., March 25, 1863; d. May 2, 1946. American pathologist and bacteriologist; brother of Abraham Flexner. He was director of the laboratories of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research at New York from 1903. He published various technical papers and monographs.

Flibbertigibbet (flib''ėr.ti.jib'et). Fiend named by Edgar in Shakespeare's *King Lear.*

Flibbertigibbet. Name given to Dickon Sludge, a character in Sir Walter Scott's novel *Kenilworth.*

"Flickertail State." Nickname of **North Dakota.**

Fliedner (flēd'nėr), **Theodor.** b. at Epstein, Nassau, Prussia, Jan. 21, 1800; d. at Kaiserswerth, near Düsseldorf, Prussia, Oct. 4, 1864. German Protestant clergyman and philanthropist. He founded the institution of deaconesses at Kaiserswerth in 1836.

Fliegende Blätter (flē'gẹn.dẹ blet'ėr). German comic weekly, the most popular and the best one of its kind in Germany. It was founded in 1844 by Kaspar Braun and Friedrich Schneider at Munich.

Fliegende Holländer (flē'gẹn.dẹ hol'en.dėr), **Der.** [Eng. title, **The Flying Dutchman.**] Opera in three acts by Richard Wagner, with libretto by the composer, produced at Dresden on Jan. 2, 1843.

Flight into Egypt, The. Painting (c1648) by Murillo. The Virgin, mounted on an ass and facing the spectator, looks down at the sleeping Child, whom she holds in her lap.

Flimnap (flim'nap). The Lilliputian premier in Swift's *Voyage to Lilliput.* He was designed as a satire on Sir Robert Walpole.

Flinck (flingk), **Govaert.** b. at Cleve, Germany, Jan. 25, 1615; d. at Amsterdam, Netherlands, Feb. 2, 1660. Dutch painter, a pupil of Rembrandt.

Flinders (flin'dėrz), **Matthew.** b. at Donington, Lincolnshire, England, March 16, 1774; d. at London, July 19, 1814. English navigator. He explored the coast of Australia (1801–03), and published *Voyage to Terra Australis* (1814).

Flinders Island. Large island in SE Australia, in Bass Strait ab. 225 mi. SE of Melbourne. With adjacent small islands, it forms a district in the state of Tasmania. The principal activities are stock raising and dairying. Area, ab. 802 sq. mi.; pop. of district, 853 (1947).

Flinders Range. Range of mountains in South Australia, N of Spencer Gulf and E of Lake Torrens. It was named for the English navigator Matthew Flinders.

Flin Flon (flin' flon''). Important mining town in N Manitoba, Canada, almost on the Saskatchewan boundary. It is connected by a railway line with The Pas and points further S but its main connection with the rest of Canada is maintained by air. It is the site of one of the principal gold mines in Canada, and also produces copper, zinc, and silver. 9,899 (1951).

Flint (flint). City in C Lower Michigan, county seat of Genesee County, ab. 56 mi. NW of Detroit; third largest city in Michigan, seat of large manufactures of automobiles and automobile parts. Other industries include manufactures of automobile accessories, furniture, and rubber stamps. Settled in the 1830's, Flint was a lumbering and carriage-building center before it produced its first motor car in 1902. It was here that the first large-scale sitdown strike in Michigan occurred (1937). 163,143 (1950).

Flint. Municipal borough, seaport, and market town in N Wales, county seat of Flintshire, situated on the estuary of the river Dee ab. 6 mi. N of Mold, ab. 192 mi. NW of London by rail. It is known for its ruined castle. 14,257 (1951).

Flint, Albert Stowell. b. at Salem, Mass., Sept. 12, 1853; d. Feb. 22, 1923. American scientist, astronomer of the Washburn Observatory of the University of Wisconsin from 1904. He was computer in the U.S. Naval Observatory (1881–83, 1888–89), assistant with the U.S. Transit of Venus Commission (1883–88), and assistant astronomer of the Washburn Observatory (1889–1904). His publications relate chiefly to meridian observations for stellar parallax and star positions.

Flint, Austin. b. at Petersham, Mass., Oct. 20, 1812; d. at New York, March 13, 1886. American physician and medical writer. He was graduated in the medical department of Harvard College in 1833, settled at New York in 1859, and was president of the New York Academy of Medicine (1872–85) and of the American Medical Association (1884). Among his works are *A Practical Treatise on the Diagnosis, Pathology, and Treatment of Diseases of the Heart* (1859), *A Treatise on the Principles and Practice of Medicine* (1866), and *Manual of Auscultation and Percussion* (1876).

Flint, Austin. b. at Northampton, Mass., March 28, 1836; d. Sept. 22, 1915. American physician and physiologist; son of Austin Flint (1812–86). He was graduated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1857, was appointed professor at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1861, and was surgeon general of the state of New York (1874–78) and professor of physiology at Cornell University Medical College (1898 *et seq.*). He published *A Text-Book of Human Physiology* (1876).

Flint, Charles Wesley. b. at Stouffville, Ontario, Canada, Nov. 14, 1878—. American educator and clergyman. Graduated (1900) from the University of Toronto; admitted (1900) to the ministry; granted (1906) the Bachelor of Divinity degree from Drew Theological Seminary. After holding pastorates in Iowa (1900–04), Long Island (1904–06), Brooklyn (1906–08, 1913–15), and Middletown, Conn. (1908–13), he served as president (1915–22) of Cornell College in Iowa and chancellor (1922–36) of Syracuse University. He was consecrated (1936) a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Flint, Francis Stewart. b. at London, Dec. 19, 1885—. English poet, essayist, translator, and civil servant. Although he possessed only an elementary education, he mastered ten languages and translated works on Lenin, Gandhi, Beethoven, Madame de Pompadour, and Rasputin, and French and Latin poetry. He served in the British army in World War I, and after 1919 was employed in the labor ministry, where he became head of the statistics division. He is an advocate of what he calls "unrhymed cadence," and claims that rhyme and meter are "artificial and external additions to poetry." His poetical works include *In the Net of the Stars* (1909),

Cadences (1915), and *Otherworld* (1915, 1920). He has contributed to issues of *Poetry* (1913, 1916, 1918) and to *Some Imagist Poets* (1915, 1916, 1917). *London, The Swan, In the Garden, Plane-Tree, Sadness, Beggar,* and *Chrysanthemums* are typical poems.

Flint, Robert. b. at Dumfries, Scotland, March 14, 1838; d. at Edinburgh, Nov. 25, 1910. Scottish philosophical and religious writer. Educated at Glasgow University, he served as minister (1858–64) in Aberdeen and Fife churches, traveled extensively in Germany, was professor of moral philosophy (1864–76) at St. Andrews University and of divinity (1876–80) at Glasgow, and lectured at Princeton University in 1880. Author of *The Philosophy of History in France and Germany* (1874), *Theism* (1877), *Antitheistic Theories* (1879), *Vico* (1883), *Socialism* (1894), *Hindu Pantheism* (1897), *Agnosticism* (1903), and *Philosophy as Scientia Scientarum* (1904).

Flint, Sir Clement. Cynical but kind-hearted old bachelor in Burgoyne's play *The Heiress.*

Flint, Solomon. In Samuel Foote's play *The Maid of Bath,* a rich, miserly old man. He is described as an "old, fusty, shabby, shuffling, money-loving, water-drinking, mirth-marring, amorous old hunks." He is intended to satirize Walter Long for his ungallant treatment of Miss Linley (Mrs. R. B. Sheridan).

Flint, Timothy. b. at Reading, Mass., Jan. 11, 1780; d. at Salem, Mass., Aug. 16, 1840. American Congregational clergyman and author. He published *Recollections of Ten Years passed in the Mississippi Valley* (1826), *Geography and History of the Western States* (1828), and others.

Flint Community Music Association. Society at Flint, Mich., originally organized (1913) as a choral group but active, after its reorganization in 1917, as a unit for the promotion of community singing.

Flint River. River in W Georgia, uniting at the SW extremity of the state with the Chattahoochee to form the Appalachicola. Length, ab. 275 mi.; navigable to Albany.

Flintshire (flint'shir). [Also, **Flint.**] Maritime County in N Wales. It is the smallest county in Wales and is unusual in that it possesses two detached portions, one of very small area forming an enclave almost wholly within Denbighshire. The main portion of Flintshire is bounded on the N by the Irish Sea, on the NE by the estuary of the river Dee, on the E by Cheshire (England), and on the S and W by Denbighshire. The southern, detached portion is bounded on the NE by Cheshire, on the E and S by Shropshire (England), and on the W and NW by Denbighshire. The coastline is generally low and sandy. A range of low hills, not exceeding 1,800 ft. elevation, skirts the W boundary of the main portion. The southern, detached part lies on the plain of Lancastria and provides rich pasture for dairy cattle. The surface here is generally low and undulating. Flintshire is situated on the North Wales coal field and formerly had much coal mining which now, however, has declined. Lead mining has been carried on here since Roman times, and the district around Mold is productive of zinc ore. Other minerals worked are copper, iron, cobalt, nickel, and limestone. The estuary of the river Dee is industrialized, with lead smelters at Bagillt. Shipyards, chemical works, and other industrial plants are also found along the banks of the estuary. Mold is a center of the tinplate industry. Flint is the county seat; area of administrative county, ab. 257 sq. mi.; pop. of administrative county, 145,108 (1951).

Flintwinch (flint'winch), **Jeremiah.** In Charles Dickens's *Little Dorrit,* the sinister and intriguing servant of Mrs. Clennam.

Flip (flip). In Charles Shadwell's comedy *The Fair Quaker of Deal,* an illiterate commodore. He is a drunken "sea-brute," contrasted with Mizen the "sea-fop."

Flippant (flip'ant), **Lady.** In Wycherley's comedy *Love in a Wood,* an affected widow. She is on the lookout for a husband, but declaims against marriage.

Flippanta (fli.pan'ta). In Vanbrugh's *Confederacy,* a shameless and witty lady's-maid.

Flite (flīt), **Miss.** In Charles Dickens's *Bleak House,* "a curious little old woman," deranged by long waiting for the settlement of her suit in chancery.

Flô (flō), **Adolphe Emmanuel Charles Le.** See **Le Flô, Adolphe Emmanuel Charles.**

Floberge (flō.berzh). In medieval romance, the sword of Renaud de Montauban.

Flodden (flod'en). Hill in Northumberland, England, ab. 12 mi. SW of Berwick. At its base on Sept. 9, 1513, the English (32,000) under Thomas Howard, Earl of Surrey, defeated the Scots (30,000) under James IV. The loss of the English was from 3,000 to 4,000; that of the Scots is variously given as from 5,000 to 12,000. The king and many of the nobles were among the slain.

Flodoard (flo.do.ar). [Also, **Frodoard.**] b. at Épernay, France, 894; d. March 28, 966. French chronicler who was for a time keeper of the episcopal archives at Reims. He wrote a history of the church of Reims, and a chronicle of France from 919 to 966.

Floirac (flwa.rak). Town in SW France, in the department of Gironde, situated on the right bank of the Gironde River, opposite Bordeaux. It is an industrial suburb of Bordeaux, with metallurgical and chemical factories and petroleum refineries. 7,024 (1946).

Flood (flud). [Also, the **Deluge.**] World cataclysm during which the earth was submerged under water; specifically, the Biblical deluge described in Gen. vi–ix. Because of the wickedness of man, God sent rain upon the earth for 40 days and 40 nights. Only Noah was forewarned to build a vessel that would survive and to take into it his family and one male and female of all living creatures. Almost all mythologies contain a Flood or Deluge story, except those of ancient Egypt, Japan, and parts of Africa. In nearly all (but not all) instances the waters are sent as punishment to man for disobedience or cruelty, certain individuals are forewarned, escape by building a vessel, climbing a mountain or gigantic tree, finding a floating island, or the like, and survive to repeople the earth.

Flood, Henry. b. 1732; d. at Farmley, County Kilkenny, Ireland, Dec. 2, 1791. Irish orator and politician. He entered the Irish Parliament in 1759, and was soon recognized as the leader of the opposition. He joined the government forces in 1775, when he was made vice-treasurer of Ireland and given a seat in the Irish privy council. Removed from these posts in 1781, he returned to the opposition, which now followed the lead of his rival Grattan. He subsequently became a member of the English Parliament.

Flood, James Clair. b. at New York, 1826; d. in California, 1889. American banker, capitalist, and silver king. After finishing his apprenticeship to a carriage maker, he left New York in 1849 to join the California gold rush. In 1850 he was again at New York for a short time, then purchased a farm in Illinois (of which there is no further mention), and was again in California in 1851. There, at Poor Man's Gulch on the Feather River, in San Francisco, he met William Shoney O'Brien (1826–78), with whom, as a partner, he opened the Auction Lunch Saloon, on Washington Street near Sansome. Until 1865 they ran it with great success, their customers being miners and stockbrokers who not only spent money freely on food and drink, but also gave them valuable advice on mines and mining. In 1865 he and O'Brien joined with John William Mackay and James Graham Fair to exploit and operate the richest of all silver deposits, the famous Comstock Lode, so called after "Old Pancake" (Henry T. P.) Comstock, who laid claim to it. They later became interested in some mines in the Grass Valley region and sold their saloon-restaurant in 1866, so as to be able to devote all their time and energy to the mines. In that year Flood and his associates secured control of the Hale and Norcross mine on the Comstock Lode, and in 1868 all of them purchased the Consolidated Virginia and California Mines. By 1875, all of them millionaires, Flood and his partners opened the Nevada Bank of San Francisco, with a capital of five (later ten) million dollars.

Flood, William Henry Grattan. b. at Lismore, County Waterford, Ireland, Nov. 1, 1859; d. 1928. Irish organist and musicologist. He was appointed (1895) organist at Enniscorthy Cathedral. A prolific composer of liturgical music, he was also the author of *History of Irish Music* (3rd ed., 1913).

Floquet (flo.ke), **Charles Thomas.** b. at St.-Jean-Pied-de-Port, Basses-Pyrénées, France, Oct. 5, 1828; d. at Paris, Jan. 18, 1896. French political leader who severely

wounded General Boulanger in a duel (1888). A vigorous opponent of Napoleon III, he sought to conciliate the opposing sides during the Paris Commune (1871). He was a deputy (1871 *et seq*). and president (1885–88) of the Chamber of Deputies before becoming (1888) premier. An outspoken foe of Boulanger, he fought (July 13, 1888) a duel with him. In 1893 he was elected to the Senate.

Flor (flōr), **Roger di** (or **de**). [Original surname, **Blum.**] d. at Adrianople (now Edirne, Turkey), 1306 or 1307. Military adventurer. He was the second son of a German falconer in the service of the emp[illegible]r Frederick II, named Robert Blum, who adopted the Italian name of Flor and married an heiress of Brindisi. He entered the order of the Temple, but was degraded from his rank for misconduct at the siege of Acre. He entered the pay of Frederick of Aragon, king of Sicily, who made him vice-admiral of Sicily, and in whose service he gained great distinction. In 1302, at the close of the long war which Frederick waged against the house of Anjou at Naples for the possession of Sicily, he induced the discharged mercenaries, mostly Catalans and Aragonese, to enter the service of the Byzantine emperor Andronicus II against the Turks. These troops, which constituted an army of 6,000 men known as the Catalan Grand Company, arrived at Constantinople under his leadership in 1303, and in 1304 relieved Philadelphia (modern Alaşehir, Turkey), which was invested by the Turks.

Flora (flōr'ą). City in S Illinois, in Clay County, in an agricultural region specializing in beets and clover. 5,255 (1950).

Flora. Ancient Italian goddess of flowers and spring, and perhaps of love. Her cult in later Roman religion was definitely a vegetation cult; her festival, the Floralia, was celebrated from April 28 to May 1 with mummery and games and the type of license associated with all fertility festivals.

Flora. Asteroid (No. 8) discovered by John Russell Hind at London on Oct. 18, 1847.

Flora. Painting by Titian, in the Uffizi at Florence. It is a portrait of a woman, half undraped, with loosened hair, and flowers in her hand.

Florala (flǫ.ral'ą, flor.al'ą). City in S Alabama, in Covington County, at the Alabama-Florida border, ab. 92 mi. S of Montgomery. 2,713 (1950).

Floral Park. Village in SE New York, in Nassau County: residential community. 14,582 (1950).

Flora MacIvor (mak.ī'vǫr). See **MacIvor, Flora.**

Flora McFlimsey (mąk.flim'zi). See **McFlimsey, Flora.**

Flordelis (flôr'dę.lis) or **Flordelise** (-lēz). See **Fiordiligi.**

Flordespina (flôr.des.pē'ną) or **Flordespine** (-pēn'). See **Fiordispina.**

Floréal (flô.rā.ál). Name adopted by the National Convention of the first French republic for the eighth month of the year. In the years 1 to 7 it extended from April 20 to May 19th inclusive, and in the years 8 to 13 from April 21 to May 20.

Flore et Blanchefleur (flôr ā blänsh.flêr). [Also, **Fleur et Blanchefleur.**] Early French metrical romance of which the theme is the love of a young Christian prince for a Saracen slavegirl who has been brought up with him.

Florence (flor'ęns). City in NW Alabama, county seat of Lauderdale County, on the Tennessee River near Wilson Dam, in an area producing hydroelectric power, cotton, coal, iron, and bauxite. It is the seat of a state teachers college. The town was laid out in 1818 next to the rapids in the Tennessee River known as Muscle (perhaps originally Mussel) Shoals. 23,879 (1950).

Florence. City in C Colorado, in Fremont County, in a region formerly important for the production of coal, which now produces chiefly fruit and petroleum. 2,773 (1950).

Florence. [Italian, **Firenze,** formerly **Fiorenza**; ancient name, **Florentia.**] City and commune in C Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Tuscany, the capital of the province of Firenze, situated on both sides of the Arno River at the foot of spurs of the Apennines, between Rome and Bologna. It is famous for its art collections and the beauty of its location; it has been celebrated for centuries as the leading center of Italian literature and art. It is also a center of the agricultural trade of Tuscany and has a number of banking institutions. Apart from some chemical and pharmaceutical establishments, it has little industry; but there are a great many art and craft shops, producing lace, embroidery, leatherware, china, terra cotta, mosaic, straw fabrics, and typographical materials. Florence is the seat of an archbishopric. It has a university, founded in 1321 and recreated in 1859, an academy of art, music conservatory, schools of arts and crafts, agriculture, forestry, and social science, and an archiepiscopal seminary; there are also astrophysical, meteorological, and geographical institutes, and a number of learned societies. Musical culture has a long history, and there are a number of theaters engaged in dramatic and operatic performances. The art collections of Florence are world-renowned. The Uffizi gallery contains mainly Greek and Roman sculptures, and Florentine and other paintings; the Pitti gallery has luxurious interior decorations, and paintings by Raphael, Titian, Rubens, and other masters of the 16th and 17th centuries. Many other artists lived at Florence between the 13th and 16th centuries, including Cimabue, Giotto, Aretino, Brunelleschi, Ghiberti, Donatello, Luca and Andrea Della Robbia, Ghirlandaio, Lippi, Andrea del Sarto, and the two universal geniuses, Leonardo da Vinci and Michelangelo. It was the residence of Boccaccio and numerous humanistic scholars; the birthplace of Dante and, chiefly through his work, the cradle of the Italian language and literature. Architecturally, the city shows chiefly the character of the Gothic and Renaissance periods, not so much the baroque. The cathedral of Santa Maria del Fiore, started in 1296 by Arnolfo di Cambio, represents in its exterior both Romanesque and Gothic styles; the octagonal cupola erected (1420–34) by Brunelleschi is a very familiar landmark. The campanile was started by Giotto in 1334, finished in 1387; the Baptistery has bronze gates by Andrea Pisano and Lorenzo Ghiberti, sculptures by Donatello, murals by Giotto, and a pulpit by Benedetto da Maiano. Other buildings of interest include the Capella Pazzi by Brunelleschi, the Santissima Annunziata (1250), with murals by Andrea del Sarto, San Lorenzo (founded in the 4th century and rebuilt in the 15th century by Brunelleschi), which contains in the Capella Medici the famous statues of Day, Night, Morning, and Evening, with other sculptures by Michelangelo; the Capella dei Principi, containing the tombs of the grand dukes of Tuscany and the Church of Or San Michele (1284–1412), with works by Ghiberti, Donatello, and Verrocchio. Other art treasures are in Santa Trinità, erected in 1250 (Niccolò Pisano), San Marco (Fra Angelico), Santa Maria del Carmine (Masaccio, Lippi), and San Miniato al Monte, built in the 11th century. Among the secular buildings, the outstanding is the Palazzo Vecchio (1298–1314), with battlements and high tower, containing interesting pieces of art; the Loggia dei Lanzi (1376–82), with beautiful sculptures, is nearby. There are many impressive palaces of the Gothic and Renaissance periods, such as the Uffizi, Pitti, Podestà (Bargello), Strozzi, Medici-Riccardi, Pandolfini, and Davanzati. The beautiful bridges of Florence (Ponte Vecchio, Ponte Santa Trinità), together with rows of houses along the Arno River, were destroyed during the latter stages of World War II, laying bare medieval walls and towers. Other buildings of tourist interest suffered heavy damage, but repairs are being carried out, wherever possible; the bridges are being rebuilt according to the old designs. In ancient times a Roman town, on the site of an older settlement, it twice escaped capture by the Goths in the early Middle Ages. It belonged to the Byzantine part of Italy in the 6th century, afterward to the marquisate of Tuscany. The city became independent in the 11th century; a free constitution, with a *capitano del popolo* at the head, was adopted in 1250. During the 13th century Florence was torn by bitter civic strife between Guelphs and Ghibellines, with the former prevailing in spite of a defeat at Montaperti (1260) by Pisa and Siena; members of the White party of Guelphs, including Dante, were banished in 1301. In the 14th century the internal strife was between social classes represented by various guilds, while the expansion of the republic proceeded to include Pistoia (1306), Arezzo, Pisa, Volterra (1406), and also Livorno and other territories in Tuscany. After 1434 rule of the city fell to the Medici family, famous as bankers and as patrons of the arts and sciences; Florence had

become the leading center of European banking and the seat of numerous arts and crafts, the products of which were widely exported. It was one of the birthplaces of European capitalism, and the center of the movements of humanism and the Renaissance that transformed Europe. Florence was occupied by the troops of King Charles VIII of France in 1494 and the house of Medici expelled. Savonarola's theocratic republic lasted from 1494 to 1498. Return of Medici in 1512 with assistance of Pope Julius II; second expulsion in 1527; second return in 1530 with assistance of Pope Clement VII and the emperor Charles V; Cosimo de Medici became grand duke in 1569; afterward the history of Florence and Tuscany are identical; the Tuscan dialect became the standard language of Italy. The house of Medici died out in 1737; Florence and the grand duchy became fief of the family Hapsburg-Lorraine, remained under this rule, with brief interruption in the Napoleonic era, until 1860; 1864–71 temporary capital of the United Kingdom of Italy. In World War II abandoned by Germans on July 29, 1944, who held, however, the suburbs across the Arno River and destroyed the bridges. British troops entered August 4–10, 1944. Pop. of city, 271,975 (1936); of commune, 390,832 (1951).

Florence. Former post-village of Hampshire County, in W Massachusetts, now a part of the city of Northampton. It is situated on the Mill River and has various manufactures.

Florence. City in NE South Carolina, county seat of Florence County, ab. 97 mi. NE of Charleston: largest rail center in the state; shipping point for paprika, peppers, pecans, sweet and Irish potatoes, poultry, peaches, and furniture. There are manufactures of veneer, concrete, steel products, fertilizer, and others. 22,513 (1950).

Florence, Duke of. Title held by various members of the **Medici** family.

Florence. English name of **Firenze,** province.

Florence, William Jermyn. b. at Albany, N.Y., July 26, 1831; d. at Philadelphia, Nov. 19, 1891. American comedian. He wrote several Irish and Yankee plays, and he and his wife began to appear as stars in such plays, he as an Irishman and she as a Yankee girl. Among his best characters were Bob Brierly in *The Ticket-of-Leave Man,* Obenreizer in *No Thoroughfare,* and the Hon. Bardwell Slote in *The Mighty Dollar.* For a time before his death he played with Joseph Jefferson, acting Sir Lucius O'Trigger in *The Rivals* and Zekiel Homespun in *The Heir-at-Law.*

Florence of Worcester (wûs'tėr). d. July 7, 1118. English chronicler, a monk of Worcester. His (Latin) *Chronicle* (first printed in 1592) is founded on a chronicle of Marianus, an Irish monk, and ends with the year 1117.

Florencia (flō.ren'syä). City in SW Colombia, capital of Caquetá commissary. Pop. under 5,000 (1938).

Florencia, Francisco de. b. in Florida, 1620; d. in Mexico, 1695. Jesuit author. He was a well-known teacher and preacher in Mexico, and from 1688 was employed in Europe on important business connected with his order. His most important work is *Historia de la provincia de la Compañia de Jesús de Nueva España* (first volume only published in Mexico, 1694). He also published numerous biographical and historical works.

Florent et Lyon (flo.răń ā lyôń). See under **Octavian.**

Florentine Diamond. Diamond weighing more than 137 metric carats, of a yellowish hue.

Florentiola (flǫ.ren.shi.ō'lą). Ancient name of **Fiorenzuola d'Arda.**

Florentius (flǫ.ren'shus, -shi.us), **Georgius.** Original name of Saint **Gregory of Tours.**

Florenz (flo.rents'), **Karl.** b. at Erfurt, Germany, Jan. 10, 1865—. German scholar of Japanese life and culture.

Flores (flōr'ęs, -ēz; Portuguese, flō'rēsh). Westernmost of the Azores Islands, belonging to Portugal. Its port is Santa Cruz.

Flores (flōr'ęs, -ēz). [Also: **Floris;** native name of W part, **Mangerai;** of E part, **Ende.**] Island in Indonesia, one of the smaller islands of the East Indies, in the Lesser Sunda group, lying S of Celebes and E of Soembawa; now part of the Republic of Indonesia, of which the Lesser Sunda islands comprise a province. The chief crops here are rubber, rice, coconuts, and hemp. Chief towns, Ende and Larantoeka; area ab. 6,000 sq. mi.; pop. ab. 600,000.

Flores (flō'rās). Department in SW Uruguay. Capital, Trinidad; area, 1,745 sq. mi.; pop. 36,766 (est. 1947).

Flores (flōr'ēz). In *The Beggar's Bush,* by John Fletcher and others, the son of the King of the Beggars. He becomes a rich merchant at Bruges. He appears also in *The Merchant of Bruges,* an adaptation of *The Beggar's Bush.*

Flores (flō'rās), **Cirilo.** b. 1779; killed at Quezaltenango, Guatemala, Oct. 13, 1826. Guatemalan politician. He was a liberal leader, president of the constituent assembly (1823), and vice-president under Juan Barrundia (September, 1824). By the imprisonment (Sept. 6, 1826) of Barrundia he became acting president of Guatemala, but was soon after murdered by a mob of religious fanatics.

Flores, Isabel. Original name of Saint **Rosa.**

Flores, Juan José. b. at Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, July 19, 1800; d. in Ecuador, 1864. Ecuadorian general and statesman, first president (1830–35) of Ecuador, reëlected twice (1839, 1843) thereafter. He fought in the war of independence from Spain, with Bolívar, and was elected president upon the declaration (1830) of independence of Greater Colombia. In 1835 he was succeeded by Rocafuerte, but continued virtually to rule as commander of the army, and was reëlected president in 1839 and again in 1843. In 1840 and 1841 he assisted the government of New Granada against the revolutionists, taking the field at Pasto, Colombia, and he suppressed many revolts in Ecuador during his different terms. In 1845 fresh revolts broke out, and, though the insurgents were beaten, General Flores found it prudent to resign. He left the country, and only returned in 1863 to take part in the war against the dictator Franco. After Franco's overthrow Flores accepted the office of vice-president, and in 1864 commanded the army for the suppression of a rebellion incited by Franco.

Flores, Laguna de. A Spanish name of **Petén, Lake.**

Flores, Venancio. b. in Paysandú, Uruguay, 1809; assassinated at Montevideo, Uruguay, Feb. 19, 1868. Uruguayan general and politician, president (1854–55, 1866–68). He was a leader of the party called *Colorados* in the revolt against Oribe in 1853. He was elected president in March, 1854, but Oribe commenced a counter revolt in September, 1855, and in the end both Oribe and Flores resigned their claims to prevent further war. Flores retired to Buenos Aires, where he was an officer under Mitre. Returning in April, 1863, he led the Colorados in a revolt against President Berro and his successor, Aguirre. Brazil, having declared war against Aguirre, supported Flores, and in 1865 Aguirre was forced to resign. Flores was made provisional governor, and in 1866 was elected president of Uruguay. He joined Brazil and the Argentine Republic in the war against Paraguay, taking personal command of his troops in the campaigns of 1865 and 1866. His death occurred only a few days after he resigned as president.

Flores Sea (flōr'ęs, -ēz). That part of the S Pacific Ocean lying S of Celebes and N of the chain of islands from Flores to Timor inclusive. It connects with the Banda Sea on the E and with the Java Sea on the W. Length, ab. 600 mi.; width, ab. 200 mi.

Florestan (flōr'ęs.tan), **Fernando.** In Beethoven's opera *Fidelio,* the husband of Leonora. He is a state prisoner.

Florestine (flo.res.tēn). Goddaughter of Count Almaviva in Beaumarchais's comedy *La Mère coupable.*

Florey (flōr'i, Sir **Howard Walter.** b. in Australia, Sept. 24, 1898—. English pathologist, codiscoverer (with Sir Alexander Fleming) of penicillin. He was educated at St. Peter's Collegiate School, at Adelaide University in Australia, at Oxford (Magdalen College), and at Cambridge. He was a Rhodes scholar in 1921, a John Walker Lucas student in 1924 at Cambridge, and a Rockefeller traveling fellow in the U.S. in 1925. In June, 1944, he was knighted, along with Fleming, for his share in discovering penicillin, and in 1945, with Fleming and E. B. Chain, he was one of the winners of the Nobel prize for physiology and medicine.

Flórez (flō'reth), **Enrique.** b. at Valladolid, Spain, Feb. 14, 1701; d. at Madrid, Aug. 20, 1773. Spanish historian and antiquary. His chief work is *España sagrada, teatro geográfico-histórico de la iglesia de España* (1747–73).

Floriacensis (flō''ri.ą sen'sis), **Abbo.** Latinized name of **Abbon of Fleury.**

Florian (flō'ri.ạn), Saint. b. in what is now Austria; drowned in the Enns River, near what is now Lorch, Austria, c304. Christian martyr who became (c1183) a patron saint of Poland and of certain localities in central Europe. He was at one time a Roman soldier. His martyrdom took place during the persecution of the Christians by Diocletian.

Florian (flo.ryän), **Jean Pierre Claris de.** b. at the Château de Florian, near Anduze, Gard, France, March 6, 1755; d. at Sceaux, near Paris, Sept. 13, 1794. French romancer, dramatist, and writer of fables. His works include *Fables* (1792), and the romances *Galatée* (1783) and *Numa Pompilius* (1786).

Florianópolis (flô.rya.nô'pō.lēs). [Former names: **Nossa Senhora do Desterro, Destêrro, Santa Catarina** (or **Catharina** or **Catherina**).] Capital of the state of Santa Catarina, in SE Brazil, on the island of Santa Catarina: a seaport for a coffee-producing region. 49,290 (1950).

Florian's (flō'ri.ạnz). Café in Venice. It is on the piazza of San Marco, and is named from its founder, Floriano. It is more than 200 years old. It is now the rendezvous chiefly of strangers in Venice, but was formerly the headquarters of the most illustrious men of the city and of Italy.

Florida (flor'i.dạ). [Called the **"Peninsula State"**; also, the **"Everglade State."**] Southeasternmost state of the U.S., bounded by Alabama and Georgia on the N, the Atlantic on the E, the Straits of Florida and the Gulf of Mexico on the S, and the Gulf of Mexico and Alabama on the W: a Gulf State and one of the South Atlantic States.

Population, Area, and Political Divisions. Florida is divided for administrative purposes into 67 counties. It sends six representatives to Congress and has eight electoral votes. Among the leading cities are Jacksonville, Miami, St. Petersburg, Orlando, Pensacola, and Tampa. Capital, Tallahassee; area, 54,262 sq. mi. (58,560 sq. mi., including water); pop. 2,771,305 (1950), an increase of 46.1 percent over the 1940 figure. The state ranks 21st in area, and 20th (on the basis of the 1950 census) in population.

Terrain and Climate. Florida is a peninsula consisting of low, flat land in almost all sections, its highest point being Iron Mountain (325 ft.). At its tip is Key West, one of a series of coral and limestone islands below the mainland; it is connected with the mainland by the Overseas Highway (since 1938). Along the coast lie many beautiful beaches. In the S part of the peninsula are vast areas known as the Everglades, many of which have been drained for agriculture, and ab. 271,000 acres in the S part composing Everglades National Park (established 1947). In this region are two Seminole Indian reservations. Vegetation along the coast is tropical. Florida's rivers include the St. Johns, which flows N into the Atlantic slightly NE of Jacksonville; the Kissimmee, rising in Lake Kissimmee in the S and C part of the state and flowing S into Lake Okeechobee. This lake, comprising 733 sq. mi., is the largest lake in the Southern U.S.; it drains into the ocean by several canals through the Everglades and by the Caloosahatchee River. Other rivers are the Perdido, forming the NW boundary between Alabama and Florida, and the St. Mary, forming the NE boundary between Georgia and Florida; the Withlacoochee in the W, the Apalachicola in the N, and the Suwannee in the N.

Industry, Agriculture, and Trade. The state's chief industry is fruit growing (particularly citrus fruits, of which it is a leading producer). Vegetables, tobacco, cattle, and corn are other major agricultural products. Fisheries are also important. The nation's largest phosphate producer, the state also has resources of kaolin, limestone, fullers earth, sand and gravel, and cement. Owing to its warm and in some places tropical climate, the state derives a sizable income from the tourist industry and is a famous winter playground. Palm Beach, Miami, Jacksonville, and St. Petersburg are among the nation's leading resorts. The annual income in the state from agriculture ranges as high as 359 million dollars; from mineral output, as high as 22 million dollars; from manufactures, as high as 782 million dollars.

History. The Spanish explorer Ponce de León discovered (1513) Florida in his search for the Fountain of Youth. It is believed that he named it Florida either because he discovered it on Easter Day, which in Spanish is *Pascua florida* or *Pascua flores*, or because of the abundance of flowers he saw growing there. It was settled (1562) by Huguenots; permanently settled (1565) by Spaniards at St. Augustine, today the oldest existing city of European colonization in the U.S. Florida was ceded (1763) to Great Britain, which divided it into the provinces of East Florida and West Florida; returned (1783) to Spain. West Florida was declared to be under U.S. jurisdiction as the result of the Louisiana Purchase. The remainder of the territory was acquired by the U.S. in 1819 after payment of five million dollars to satisfy claims against Spain by U.S. citizens. Florida was the theater of the Seminole Wars (1818) in which Andrew Jackson, then a general, took part. It was organized first as a territory, in 1822; entered the Union (as the 27th state) on March 3, 1845; seceded on Jan. 10, 1861; was the scene of several Civil War engagements, although Tallahassee was the only Southern capital not captured by Union forces; readmitted to the Union in 1868. The state's present constitution dates from 1885. Considerable land development got under way in the late 1800's, climaxed by a great boom and crash in the late 1920's.

Culture. Until recent years the larger part of Florida's population was rural in character, and Negroes made up a sizable proportion of the total. By the census of 1950, 65.5 of the state's total population was urban. Each winter the state has a tremendous transient population consisting of visitors from the North and from the Middle West. The influence of its early Spanish culture can still be found in much of Florida's architecture, although many of the original specimens have disappeared. Many of the hotels and houses, however, are in Spanish or Moorish style. Fort Marion or Castillo de San Marcos, at St. Augustine, a national monument, is the oldest masonry fort in the U.S. At Sarasota is the Ringling Museum possessing a collection of fine European paintings; Sarasota is also known as the winter home of the Ringling Brothers-Barnum and Bailey Circus. Among Florida's institutions of higher learning are the state-supported University of Florida, at Gainesville, Florida State University, at Tallahassee, and Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College for Negroes, at Tallahassee; the University of Miami, at Coral Gables and South Miami; Rollins College, at Winter Park. The state motto is "In God We Trust." The state flower is the orange blossom.

Florida (flō.rē'ᴛʜä). Department in S Uruguay. Capital, Florida; area, 4,675 sq. mi.; pop. 107,872 (est. 1947).

Florida. City in S Uruguay, capital of Florida department: grain trade. It was founded in the early 19th century. Pop. ab. 16,000.

Florida (flor'i.dạ). First of the commerce destroyers built in England for the Confederate government. She left Liverpool on March 22, 1862, and received her armament at the Bahamas on Aug. 7. Her battery consisted of two seven-inch and six six-inch guns. She ran the blockade into Mobile on Sept. 4, 1862, and out on Jan. 16, 1863.

Florida, Gulf of. See **Bahama Channel, Old.**

Florida, Straits of. [Also: **Florida Strait, Straits of Bemini.**] Sea passage separating the SE Florida coast from Cuba and the Bahama Islands, and connecting the Gulf of Mexico with the Atlantic Ocean. It is traversed by the Gulf Stream.

Florida-Blanca (flō.rē'ᴛʜä.bläng'kä), Count of. [Title of **José Moñino.**] b. at Murcia, Spain, 1728; d. at Seville, Spain, Nov. 20, 1808. Spanish statesman. He was premier from 1777 to 1792.

Florida Keys (flor'i.dạ). Group of small islands and reefs S of Florida, extending in a crescent-shaped chain from a point off the SE coast generally SW to the Dry Tortugas. They belong to Monroe and Dade counties, Florida.

Floridia (flō.rē'dyä). Town and commune in SW Italy, on the island of Sicily, in the province of Siracusa, situated near the Anapo River ab. 7 mi. W of Syracuse: a large agricultural commune, with population almost entirely concentrated in the town. Pop. of commune, 14,473 (1936); of town, 14,365 (1936).

Florimel (flor'i.mel). In Edmund Spenser's *Faerie Queene*, a chaste and "goodly" lady, representing the complete charm of womanhood. A counterfeit Florimel was made

of snow, mixed with "fine mercury and virgin wax," by a witch. It was impossible to tell the real from the false Florimel. The latter created much mischief till the enchantment was dissolved and she melted into nothingness.

Florimel. Principal character in Fletcher and Rowley's *The Maid in the Mill.*

Florimel. In John Dryden's play *The Maiden Queen,* a maid of honor and a saucy flirt. This was one of Nell Gwyn's best characters.

Florimo (flô'rē.mō), **Francesco.** b. at San Giorgio Morgeto, Calabria, Italy, Oct. 12, 1800; d. at Naples, Italy, Dec. 18, 1888. Italian composer. He was librarian (1826–51) at the Naples College of Music. His works include a funeral symphony on the death of his friend Bellini, church music, and songs; he wrote *Bellini, memorie e lettere* (1885) and *Riccardo Wagner ed i Wagneristi* (1876).

Florina (flô'rē.nä). [Also, **Phlorina.**] *Nomos* (department) in N Greece, situated in Macedonia. It includes the provinces of Kastoria and Florina. Capital, Florina; area, 1,412 sq. mi.; pop. 69,367 (1951).

Florina. [Also: **Phlorina;** Serbo-Croatian, **Lerin.**] Town in N Greece, the capital of the *nomos* (department) of Florina, situated in W Macedonia near the Yugoslavian border, ab. 80 mi. NW of Salonika: railroad station on the line from Salonika to Monastir. It is the seat of a bishopric. In World War II it was occupied by the Germans in April, 1941. Among the population are many Bulgarians. 12,278 (1951).

Florinda (flō.rēn'dä). In Spanish tradition, the daughter of Count Julián, the governor of Ceuta. Southey used the story of her violation in his *Roderick, the Last of the Goths;* as the result of the crime, her father called on the Moors, who drove Roderick from the throne and established themselves in Spain.

Florinda (flō.rin'da). Principal female character in Richard Lalor Sheil's tragedy *The Apostate.*

Florio (flō'ri.ō, flôr'i.ō), **John.** b. at London, c1553; d. at Fulham (now part of London), 1625. English lexicographer and author; son of an Italian Protestant refugee who settled in England. He published *First Fruits, which yield Familiar Speech, Merry Proverbs, Witty Sentences, and Golden Sayings* (dialogues in English and Italian, 1578), *Second Fruits, to be gathered of Twelve Trees, of divers but delightsome Tastes to the Tongues of Italian and English men* (mainly dialogues, 1591), and an Italian-English dictionary called *A Worlde of Wordes* (1598), which was issued again, revised and enlarged, under the title *Queen Anna's New World of Words* (1611). Florio translated Montaigne's *Essays* (1603) in three books, still considered the standard translation. He had several patrons, among them Henry Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton, who was also Shakespeare's patron. Florio was tutor to James I's son, Prince Henry, and reader in Italian to Queen Anne. He married a sister of Samuel Daniel.

Floripes (flo.rē.pes). In the Charlemagne romances, the sister of Sir Fierabras, and wife of Guy, the nephew of Charlemagne.

Floris (flōr'is). See **Flores,** Indonesia.

Floris (flō'ris), **Frans.** [Original surname, **de Vriendt.**] b. at Antwerp, c1520; d. there, Oct. 1, 1570. Flemish painter.

Florisel (flō.rē.sel') or **Florizel de Niquea** (flō.rē.zel' dā nē.kā'ä). One of the supplemental parts of the romance *Amadis of Gaul,* by Feliciano de Silva. Florisel is the son of Amadis of Greece and Niquea.

Florismart (flor'is.märt). One of Charlemagne's peers, the friend of Roland.

Florissant (flôr'is.ant). City in E Missouri, in St. Louis County, on the Missouri River near St. Louis. Founded by French settlers in 1785, it has old buildings of both French and Spanish origin, and the convent where the Society of the Sacred Heart was first established (1821) in the U.S. In the decade between the last two U.S. censuses the city's population more than doubled. 1,369 (1940), 3,737 (1950).

Florizel (flor'i.zel). Prince of Bohemia, in love with Perdita, in Shakespeare's *The Winter's Tale.*

Florizel and Perdita (pėr.dē'ta). Stage adaptation, by Garrick, of Shakespeare's *The Winter's Tale.* It was produced on Jan. 21, 1756. Garrick played Leontes.

Florus (flō'rus). [Full name, **Lucius Annaeus Florus.**] fl. at the beginning of the 2nd century A.D. Roman historian, author of an abridgment of Roman history to the time of Augustus (*Epitome de gestis Romanorum*), founded chiefly on Livy. He has been by some scholars identified with the rhetorician and poet P. Annius Florus.

Florus. [Surnamed **Magister** and **Diaconus.**] d. c860. Theologian and head of the cathedral school at Lyons.

Florus, Gessius. fl. 1st century A.D. Roman procurator of Judea. He was a native of Clazomenae, and was appointed in 64 or 65 A.D. through the influence of his wife Cleopatra with the empress Poppaea. His rapacity and cruelty provoked the last rebellion of the Jews, which resulted in the destruction of Jerusalem by Titus in the year 70.

Flotow (flō'tō), Baron **Friedrich von.** b. at Teutendorf, Germany, April 26, 1812; d. at Darmstadt, Germany, Jan. 24, 1883. German composer of operas. His works include *Alessandro Stradella* (1837; rewritten 1844), *Le Naufrage de la Méduse* (1839), *Martha, oder der Markt zu Richmond* (1847), *Indra* (1853), and *L'Ombre* (1869; presented at London as *The Phantom*).

Flourens (flö.räⁿs), **Gustave.** b. at Paris, Aug. 4, 1838; killed at Rueil, near Paris, April 3, 1871. French social democrat and political writer; son of Pierre Jean Marie Flourens. He was a member of the Paris Commune in 1871.

Flourens, Léopold Émile. b. at Paris, April 27, 1841; d. 1920. French politician; son of Pierre Jean Marie Flourens. He was director of public worship (1879–81, 1882–85), and was minister of foreign affairs (1886–88).

Flourens, Pierre Jean Marie. b. at Maureilhan, Hérault, France, April 15, 1794; d. at Montgeron, near Paris, Dec. 6, 1867. French physiologist. He became professor of comparative anatomy at the Royal Botanical Garden in Paris in 1830, and in 1832 at the museum. In 1833 he became life secretary of the Academy of Sciences, and in 1840 was elected a member of the French Academy. His works include *Expériences sur le système nerveux* (1825) and *De la longévité* (1854).

Flournoy (flör.nwà), **Théodore.** b. at Geneva, Switzerland, Aug. 15, 1854; d. there, Nov. 5, 1920. Swiss psychologist. He became professor of physiological psychology (1908) and professor of the history and philosophy of the natural sciences (1915) at the University of Geneva.

Flower (flou'ėr), **Benjamin Orange.** b. at Albion, Ill., Oct. 19, 1858; d. at Boston, Dec. 24, 1918. American editor and social reformer. He founded the Boston *American Spectator* (1886), combining it with the *Arena,* which he founded in 1889; edited (1897–98) the Chicago *New Time;* founded the *Twentieth Century Magazine* and served as its editor (1909–11). He wrote *Lessons Learned from Other Lives* (1891), *Civilization's Inferno, or Studies in the Social Cellar* (1893), *Gerald Massey: Poet, Prophet, and Mystic* (1895), *Whittier: Prophet, Seer, and Man* (1896), *Persons, Places and Ideas* (1896), and *The Patriot's Manual* (1915).

Flower, Roswell Pettibone. b. at Theresa, Jefferson County, N.Y., Aug. 7, 1835; d. at Eastport, Long Island, N.Y., May 12, 1899. American politician. He was a Democratic member of Congress from New York (1881–83 and 1889–91) and was governor of New York (1891–94).

Flower, Sir William Henry. b. at Stratford-on-Avon, England, Nov. 30, 1831; d. at London, July 1, 1899. English zoölogist. He studied medicine at University College, London, served as an army assistant surgeon in the Crimean War, and, returning to London, held various official positions till, in 1884, he was appointed director of the natural history department of the British Museum. He was knighted in 1892. He wrote *Osteology of the Mammalia,* and many scientific memoirs.

Flower and the Leaf, The. Poem added by Speght to his edition of Chaucer (1598). It professes to be written by a gentlewoman who pays homage to the "worth that wears the laurel." It is believed from internal evidence not to be Chaucer's.

Flowering Judas (jö'däs). Collection of short stories by Katharine Anne Porter, published in 1930.

Flowering of New England, The. Literary history by Van Wyck Brooks, published in 1936 and awarded the Pulitzer prize in 1937. It embraces the period from 1815 to 1865.

Flower of Courtesy, The. Poem attributed to Chaucer by Thynne, assigned by Stow to Lydgate.

"Flower of Strathearn" (strath.ėrn'). Epithet of **Nairne, Carolina.**

Floyd (fl id), **John Buchanan.** b. in Pulaski County, Va., June 1, 1806; d. at Abingdon, Va., Aug. 26, 1863. American politician, and Confederate general in the Civil War. He was governor of Virginia (1850–53), was appointed secretary of war in 1857 and resigned in December, 1860, commanded at Fort Donelson, escaped on Feb. 16, 1862, and was relieved of his command.

Floyd, William. b. in Suffolk County, N.Y., Dec. 17, 1734; d. at Western, Oneida County, N.Y., Aug. 4, 1821. American politician, a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Floydada (floi.dā'dą). Town in W Texas, county seat of Floyd County, ab. 50 mi. by road NE of Lubbock: distributing and trading center for an agricultural area producing wheat, livestock, cotton, poultry, and dairy products. 3,210 (1950).

Floyer (floi'ėr), Sir **John.** b. at Hintes, Staffordshire, England, 1649; d. at Lichfield, Staffordshire, England, Feb. 1, 1734. English physician and author. He wrote *Treatise on the Asthma* (1698) and other works, several of which were "printed for" the father of Samuel Johnson.

Fludd or **Flud** (flud), **Robert.** b. at Bearsted, Kent, England, 1574; d. at London, Sept. 8, 1637. English physician and mystical philosopher. He wrote several treatises in defense of the fraternity of the Rosy Cross (Rosicrucians).

Flüelen (flü'ę.lęn). Lake port in C Switzerland, in the canton of Uri, at the S extremity of Lake Lucerne, on the St. Gotthard Railway. The Axenstrasse is nearby. 1,608 (1941).

Fluellen (flö.el'ęn). In Shakespeare's *Henry V*, a pedantic but courageous Welsh captain.

Flügel (flü'gęl), **Gustav Lebrecht.** b. at Bautzen, Germany, Feb. 18, 1802; d. at Dresden, Germany, July 5, 1870. German Orientalist. He catalogued the Oriental manuscripts in the Vienna library.

Flügel, Johann Gottfried. b. at Barby, near Magdeburg, Germany, Nov. 22, 1788; d. at Leipzig, Germany, June 24, 1855. German lexicographer. He was lector of English at the University of Leipzig, and U.S. consul at that city. His chief work is a *Complete English-German and German-English Dictionary* (1830).

Flügel, Otto. b. at Lützen, Germany, June 16, 1842; d. at Dölau, near Halle, Germany, July 9, 1914. German Herbartian philosopher and theologian. His main work is *Das Ich und die sittlichen Ideen im Leben der Völker* (1885). Among his other books are *Die Bedeutung der Metaphysik Herbarts für die Gegenwart* (1902) and *Herbarts Leben und Lehre* (1907).

Flügge (flüg'ę), **Karl.** b. at Hanover, Germany, Dec. 9, 1847; d. at Berlin, Oct. 18, 1923. German hygienist and and bacteriologist. He worked on epidemiological and prophylactic problems and made extensive experiments on the importance of droplet infection through the air in connection with the spread of tuberculosis by coughing.

Flüggen (flüg'ęn), **Gisbert.** b. at Cologne, Germany, Feb. 9, 1811; d. at Munich, Sept. 3, 1859. German genre painter and portraitist who was a professor of the academy at Munich. He studied at Düsseldorf and Munich, and first exhibited his work in 1840. Among his better-known works are *The Players*, *Antichamber of a Prince*, *An Unhappy Player*, and *Portrait of King Friedrich August of Saxony.*

Flume, the. Gorge in the Franconia Mountains, in the town of Lincoln, Grafton County, New Hampshire, noted for its picturesqueness. At one point it is only ab. 10 ft. in width.

Flürscheim (flür'shīm), **Michael.** b. at Frankfort on the Main, Germany, Jan. 27, 1844; d. at Berlin, April 24, 1912. German economist, a champion of agrarian reform.

Flush—A Biography (flush). Work by Virginia Woolf, published in 1933, dealing with the life at London and Florence of "Flush," the pet cocker spaniel of Elizabeth Barrett Browning.

Flushing (flush'ing). Residential community in SE New York, on Long Island, forming a section of the N part of the borough of Queens, New York City, and situated on Flushing Bay. It is the seat of Queens College, one of the city's municipal colleges, and the site of Bowne House (1661), where George Fox organized the Society of Friends in America; also the site of an old Quaker meeting house (1719) used during the Revolutionary War by the British as a stable, barracks, and hospital. The section has long been known for commercial horticulture and was the site of the first large nursery in the U.S., the Linnaean Gardens, established (1737) by William Prince and visited by George Washington. The New York World's Fair was held (1939–40) here on the area now called Flushing Meadow Park, the fair's administration building subsequently serving (1946–49) as the temporary headquarters of the United Nations General Assembly. Formerly a separate village settled (1643) by the Dutch, Flushing was absorbed by the borough of Queens in 1898.

Flushing. English name of **Vlissingen.**

Flushing Meadow. Section of land, originally an unused swamp at the tip of Long Island, in the borough of Queens, New York City. The area was built up for use by the New York World's Fair (1939–40). After World War II the permanent building there was put to use as the meeting hall for the United Nations General Assembly pending construction of permanent United Nations headquarters in Manhattan. Flushing Meadow Park is now situated in this area.

Flush Times of Alabama and Mississippi, The. Series of 26 sketches by Joseph Glover Baldwin, published in 1853, depicting frontier life in the lower South.

Flute (flöt). In Shakespeare's *Midsummer Night's Dream*, a bellows-mender. He plays the part of Thisbe in the interpolated play.

Flute and Violin. Short stories by James Lane Allen, published in 1891.

Flûte enchantée (flüt ăn.shăn.tā), **La.** French title of **Zauberflöte, Die.**

Flutter (flut'ėr). In Hannah Cowley's comedy *The Belle's Stratagem*, a good-natured, irresponsible beau, devoted to telling gossiping stories about which he remembers correctly everything except the facts.

Flutter, Sir Fopling. In Etherege's comedy *The Man of Mode, or Sir Fopling Flutter*, an affected and fashionable fop. He is intended to imitate Hewit, the reigning exquisite of the hour. According to his own account, a complete gentleman "ought to dress well, dance well, fence well, have a genius for love-letters, an agreeable voice for a chamber, be very amorous, something discreet, but not over-constant."

Fly (flī). Large river in the S part of New Guinea, which empties into the Gulf of Papua. It rises in the Victor Emmanuel Mountains, and is navigable for upward of 500 mi. Length, ab. 650 mi.

Fly. In Ben Jonson's comedy *The New Inn*, a parasite of the inn. He had been a strolling gypsy, but was promoted to be "inflamer of reckonings" for the landlord (a euphemism for making out the bills).

Flygare Carlén (flü'gä.re kär.lān'), **Emilie Smith.** See **Carlén, Emilie Smith Flygare.**

Flying Cloud. Clipper ship, perhaps the most notable of the famed Yankee clippers, built (1850) at East Boston by Donald McKay. She was 1,780 tons, and was 229 ft. long. The craft set a record (89 days) for the journey from New York to San Francisco by way of Cape Horn.

Flying Dutchman. Phantom full-rigged ship said to appear to mariners trying to round the Cape of Good Hope in a storm. The story is known to seamen in various versions. In all tellings the spectral ship is doomed never to enter port, but the reasons differ: the captain is doomed to sail forever because he said he would round the Cape or be damned, because he was cruel, or because of a pact with the Devil. Sight of the ship is still occasionally reported, and she is usually seen as the typical phantom ship: she sails full-rigged against the wind, and captain and crew remain silent when hailed or else they seem to perform their duties as if dead. Wagner's opera *Der Fliegende Holländer* is based on the story.

"Flying Dutchman." Nickname of **Wagner, John Peter.**

Flying Dutchman, The. English title of **Fliegende Holländer, Der.**

Flying Tigers. American volunteer air group of World War II, under the command of General Claire Chennault. This air service provided the only potent Allied air

strength in SE Asia during the first months of the war with Japan. Although it operated before U.S. entry into the Japanese war and continued long after, its greatest service was in the protection of the Burma Road before the Japanese seizure of all Burma. In 1943 the Flying Tigers were assimilated with the U.S. 14th Air Force under Chennault.

Flynn (flin), **Edward Joseph.** b. at New York, 1892; d. at Dublin, Ireland, Aug. 17, 1953. American politician. A lawyer, he was elected to the New York state assembly in 1918, and was sheriff of Bronx County from 1921 to 1925, being appointed city chamberlain of New York in the latter year. He was later made secretary of state by Governor F. D. Roosevelt. In 1933 he was appointed regional director of public works for New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. In 1940 he became chairman of the Democratic national committee. From 1939 to August, 1941, he was U.S. commissioner general of the World's Fair at New York.

Flynn, John Thomas. b. at Bladensburgh, Md., Oct. 25, 1882—. American journalist and economist. Educated at Georgetown; managing editor of New York *Globe;* columnist (1931–40) for the *New Republic.* His books include *Investment Trusts Gone Wrong* (1930), *Graft in Business* (1931), *God's Gold* (1932), *The Fifteen Decisive Fortunes of the World* (1940), *Country Squire in the White House* (1940), *Men of Wealth* (1941), *As We Go Marching* (1944), *The Roosevelt Myth* (1948), and *While You Slept* (1951).

Flynn, William James. b. at New York, Nov. 18, 1867; d. Oct. 13, 1928. American detective associated (1897 *et seq.*) with the U.S. Secret Service. Reorganized (1910–11) the New York detective service; head (1912–17) of the U.S. Secret Service; director (1919–21) of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Flynt (flint), **Josiah.** Pseudonym of **Willard, Josiah Flynt.**

Foà (fō.ä'), **Pio.** b. at Sabbionetta, Mantua province, Italy, Jan. 26, 1848; d. at Turin, Italy, Oct. 6, 1923. Italian pathologist. A pupil of G. Bizzozero, he became professor of pathological anatomy (1876) at the University of Modena and (1884) at the University of Turin. He made (1886) important studies on the pneumococcus and of cytotoxic sera. He described a monocyte or lymphocyte found in the guinea pig, called the Foà-Kurlov cell. He was a leader in the fight against tuberculosis and an advocate of sex education.

Foch (fōsh, fosh), **Ferdinand.** b. at Tarbes, Hautes-Pyrénées, France, Oct. 2, 1851; d. at Paris, March 20, 1929. French army commander, commander in chief of the Allied armies during the last year of World War I. Before the war, Foch was known principally as a professor in army schools. At the outbreak of the war, he commanded the 20th army corps at Nancy, took part in the first battle of the Marne (September, 1914), and directed French, British, and Belgian troops in the so-called Race to the Sea (1914), when the Allied and German armies tried to outflank each other. By the following year, he was commander of the Northern army group and began to urge immense expansion of munitions production. He directed (1916) the battle of the Somme, was relegated (1917) to minor posts before becoming (May, 1917) technical advisor to the government, and was named president of the interallied committee of coördination at Versailles. He negotiated (October, 1917) closer collaboration with Italy, was named (May, 1918) commander in chief of the Allied armies on the Western front, and subsequently took command of all Allied armies. As Allied generalissimo, he halted the German spring and summer offensives of 1918, directed the Allied victory offensive (1918), and received the German surrender (November, 1918). He was named (August, 1918) a marshal of France, and received similar honorary ranks from Great Britain and Poland. He was elected (1919) to the French Academy. As chairman (1919 *et seq.*) of the supreme war council, he advocated permanent occupation of the Rhineland and the Rhine river bridgeheads, visited (1921) the U.S., and reported (1925) on the growth of German armaments.

Fochabers (foch'ą.bėrz). Village and tourist center in N Scotland, in Moray, situated on the river Spey ab. 8 mi. SE of Elgin. It has an important educational institution, and Gordon Castle, the seat of the dukes of Richmond and Gordon, is in the neighborhood. Pop. of electoral division, 998 (1931).

Fock (fok), **Gorch.** [Original name, **Johann Kinau.**] b. near Hamburg, Germany, Aug. 22, 1880; killed in the battle of Jutland, June 1, 1916. German poet and story writer, best known for his posthumously published poems and diaries, *Sterne überm Meere* (1917). He wrote entertainingly and authentically of sailor folk (*Fahrensleute,* 1915; *Schiff ahoi,* 1918), making liberal use of Low German.

Focke (fok'e), **Henrich.** b. 1890—. German aeronautical designer and industrialist. He became active in aircraft construction in 1908; organized (1923) the Focke-Wulf Flugzeubau A.G.; developed the first practical helicopter (which attained an altitude of 10,000 ft.); supplied combat aircraft to the German air forces during World War II.

Focşani (fōk.shän', -shä'nē). [Also, **Fokshani.**] City in NE Rumania, in the province of Moldavia, situated on the Milkov River ab. 50 mi. NW of Galaţi, on the railroad line between Bucharest and Chernovtsy. Commercial center for a wine-growing and agricultural district, it has grain and cattle markets. Here the Austrians and Russians under Coburg and Suvarov defeated the Turks, on July 31, 1789. On Jan. 8, 1917, the town was captured by the Austro-German army. 27,960 (1948).

Focşani, Truce of. Agreement (Dec. 6, 1917) by which the hostilities between Rumania and the Central Powers during World War I were brought to a finish after Rumanian troops had been unable to halt the sweep of attacking armies. After the truce there was considerable temporizing in setting up peace negotiations, which finally began in March, 1918.

Fodor (fô.dôr'), **Anton.** b. 1759; d. 1849. Dutch pianist and composer; brother of Joseph Fodor.

Fodor, Joseph. b. at Venloo, Netherlands, 1752; d. at St. Petersburg, Oct. 3, 1828. Dutch composer and violinist; brother of Anton Fodor. His work includes concertos and solos for his instrument as well as chamber music.

Fodor-Mainvielle (fo.dôr.mañ.vyel), **Joséphine.** b. at Paris, Oct. 13, 1789; d. at St.-Genis, France, Aug. 14, 1870. French dramatic soprano; daughter of Joseph Fodor. As the wife of Mainvielle, an actor, she traveled and appeared at London, Vienna, Paris, and Naples; retired in 1833. Author of *Réflexions et conseils sur l'art du chant* (1857).

Foedera (fed'ėr.ą). Work, edited by Thomas Rymer, intended to contain all the existing documents relating to alliances and state transactions between England and other countries from 1101 to the time of publication. He died after having issued 15 volumes (1704–13), but left material down to the end of the reign of James I. This was edited by his assistant, Robert Sanderson, who issued two volumes in 1715–17, and the last three in 1726–35. This brought it down to 1654.

Foerster (fėr'stėr), **Norman.** b. at Pittsburgh, Pa., April 14, 1887—. American professor and author. Graduated (1910) from Harvard; professor of English at universities of North Carolina (1919–30) and Iowa (1930–44). He edited *Humanism and America* (1930); his other works include *Nature in American Literature* (1923), *The American Scholar* (1929), *Toward Standards* (1931), and *The American State University* (1937).

Foerster, Otfried. b. at Breslau, Nov. 9, 1873; d. there, June 15, 1941. German neurologist. He is known for his resection of the posterior spinal nerve-roots in cases of spastic paralysis and tabetic crisis (1908), called Foerster's operation. He devised (with W. Penfield) an operation for traumatic epilepsy, called the Foerster-Penfield operation, and a test of topognastic sensibility named after him.

Fogaras (fō'gô.rôsh). See **Făgăraş.**

Fogazzaro (fō.gät.tsä'rō), **Antonio.** b. at Vicenza, Italy, March 25, 1842; d. near there, March 7, 1911. Italian poet and novelist. Among the best known of his works are *Miranda* (1874), *Valsolda,* a volume of poems (1876, expanded 1886), *Malombra* (1882), *Daniele Cortis* (1887), *Il Mistero del poeta* (1888), *Piccolo mondo antico* (1896), *Piccolo mondo moderno* (1900); two volumes of essays,

Discorsi (1898), and *Ascensioni umane* (1899); a book of plays, *Scene* (1903); and his last story, *Leila* (1910).

Fogelberg (fō'gel.bery'), **Bengt Erland.** b. at Göteborg, Sweden, Aug. 8, 1786; d. at Trieste, Dec. 22, 1854. Swedish sculptor. His subjects were taken chiefly from Scandinavian and Greek mythology.

Fogg (fog). See **Dodson and Fogg.**

Foggia (fôd'jä). [Former name, **Capitanata.**] Province in SE Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Apulia. Capital, Foggia; area, ab. 2,700 sq. mi.; pop. 523,612 (1936).

Foggia. City and commune in SE Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Apulia, the capital of the province of Foggia, situated in the Apulian plain NW of Bari. Center of the subdistrict called Capitanata, it is a railway and road junction, and the most important grain market in SE Italy; it has important flour mills, macaroni manufactures, and considerable olive oil, wine, and cattle trade. There are extensive airfields. The cathedral, built in the 12th century, was rebuilt in baroque style after the earthquake of 1731; a gate of the palace of Emperor Frederick II, otherwise a ruin, remains. One of the places most bitterly fought for in the struggle between the house of Hohenstaufen and the popes, Foggia rebelled twice against Hohenstaufen rule; Manfred of Hohenstaufen was crowned here. The city was perhaps the primary target in the Allied invasion of Italy in 1943. Lying near the Adriatic coast, it provided a superior air base. Captured (Sept. 27, 1943) by the British Eighth Army, its massive airfield almost immediately secured for the Allies a major air base from which to strike N Italy, Rumania, Austria, and Germany. Considerable bomb damage was suffered by the city and the arch of Frederick II was destroyed, but the cathedral lost only part of its roof. Pop. of commune, 62,340 (1936); of city, 57,243 (1936).

Foggo (fog'ō), **James.** b. at London, June 11, 1789; d. there, Sept. 14, 1860. British historical painter.

Fogo (fō'gō). Volcanic island of the Cape Verde group.

Fohnsdorf (fōns'dôrf). Town in S central Austria, in the province of Styria, situated in the valley of the upper Mur River, N of Judenburg. It is the center of a coal-mining district; iron foundries are nearby. 11,190 (1951).

Föhr (fėr). Island in NW Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Schleswig-Holstein, British Zone, formerly in the province of Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, situated in the Wattenmeer, a shallow part of the North Sea, off the Schleswig coast and S of the island of Sylt. The population is engaged in livestock-raising, oyster-fishing, and shipping activities. Föhr is a popular seaside resort. The chief place is Wyk. Area, 32 sq. mi.; pop. ab. 8,000.

Foible (foi'bl). In Congreve's comedy *The Way of the World*, the intriguing waiting-woman of Lady Wishfort.

Foigard (fwä.gär'). In Farquhar's *The Beaux' Stratagem*, a vulgar Irishman who pretends to be a French priest to further his villainies. He is discovered by his brogue.

Foix (fwà). Former government of S France, corresponding nearly to the modern department of Ariège. It formed a countship in the Middle Ages, and was ruled by the Foix family from the 11th century. It was annexed to Navarre in 1484, and passed to France with Navarre in 1589.

Foix. Town in SW France, the capital of the department of Ariège situated at the junction of the Ariège and Arget rivers, ab. 44 mi. S of Toulouse. The town, founded by Charlemagne, is dominated by the medieval castle of the counts of Foix, situated on a high rock. It has other interesting old monuments and an archaeological museum. Beautiful Romanesque churches are found in the surrounding countryside. There are woolen manufactures; known also for steel mills and tanning establishments. 7,798 (1946).

Foix, Françoise de. See **Châteaubriant,** Comtesse **de.**

Foix, Gaston, Comte **de.** [Surnamed **Phoebus.**] b. 1331; d. 1391. Count of Foix (1343–91). He derived his surname either from the beauty of his person or from a golden sun which he bore in his escutcheon. He fought against the English in 1345, and assisted in the rescue of the royal princesses from the Jacquerie at Maux in 1358. He maintained a splendid court, which has been described by Froissart, and was passionately fond of the chase, on the subject of which he wrote a treatise known as *Miroir de Phébus des déduicts de la chasse.*

Foix, Gaston de. See **Nemours, Duc de.**

Foix, Germaine de. b. 1488; d. 1538. Queen of Aragon and Naples; second wife of Ferdinand V of Castile. She was the niece of Louis XII of France, and after the death of Ferdinand's wife Isabella a marriage was arranged. Louis ceded to her all his claims to the kingdom of Naples as a wedding gift and as her dowry. The marriage (1505) was intended to produce an heir to the throne of Castile, but the only child, Juan, died in infancy, leaving as heir the son of Juana and Philip I, who later reigned as Charles I of Spain (the emperor Charles V).

Foix, Paul de. b. 1528; d. at Rome, May 15, 1584. French diplomat and prelate, made archbishop of Toulouse in 1576. He was ambassador (1561–65) at the court of Queen Elizabeth of England, negotiating the treaty of Troyes. Later he attempted to negotiate a marriage between Elizabeth and the Duke of Anjou. From 1579 until his death he was ambassador at Rome. Some of his diplomatic letters have been published.

Foix, Raymond Roger, Comte **de.** He ruled 1188–1223. He accompanied Philip Augustus to the Holy Land in 1190, and afterward supported Raymond of Toulouse and the Albigenses against the Crusaders under Simon de Montfort.

Foix, Roger Bernard, Comte **de.** [Called **"the Great."**] Ruled 1223–41; son of Raymond Roger. He continued the alliance of his father with the house of Toulouse against the Crusaders in the wars of the Albigenses. He was in 1229 forced to make his submission to the crown, which had taken up the cause of the Crusaders. He eventually assumed the monastic habit, and died in the abbey of Bolbone.

Foix, Roger Bernard, Comte **de.** Ruled 1265–1303. He was noted as a troubadour. He carried on unsuccessful wars against Philip III of France and Peter III of Aragon, and became involved in a feud with the house of Armagnac.

Foker (fō'kėr), **Harry.** In Thackeray's novel *Pendennis*, a school friend of Arthur Pendennis.

Fokien (fō'kyen'). See **Fukien.**

Fokine (fô.kēn'; Russian, fô'kin), **Michel.** b. at St. Petersburg, April 26, 1880; d. at New York, Aug. 22, 1942. American choreographer, considered by some the "father of modern ballet"; married Vera Antonova. He directed (1909–14) Diaghilev's ballet company, then appeared on the stage (1919) and directed his own ballet company (1925 *et seq.*) in the U.S. He was naturalized (1932) as a U.S. citizen. He is notable for creating the modern style of emotional movement in ballet. His works include *Schéhérazade, Acis et Galatée, Le Cygne* (composed for Pavlova), *Petrouchka, Les Sylphides, L'Oiseau de Feu, Cleopâtre, Papillons, Le Coq d'Or, Paganini, Blue Beard, Le Spectre de la Rose,* and *La Belle Hélène.*

Fokker (fok'ėr, fok'ėr), **Anthony Herman Gerard.** b. at Kediri, Java, April 6, 1890; d. at New York, Dec. 23, 1939. Dutch aeronautical designer and manufacturer. After schooling at Haarlem and study of aviation in Germany, he secured his international pilot's certificate in 1911, established (1912) an airplane works at Johannesthal, Germany, and in 1913 built another plant at Schwerin, Mecklenburg, Germany. During World War I he supplied combat aircraft, particularly the Fokker biplane and triplane, to the German forces, and devised a mechanism synchronizing machine-gun fire with propeller revolutions. After the war he founded the Fokker Aircraft Works in the Netherlands for the development of commercial aircraft, notably monoplanes. Arriving in the U.S. in 1922, he became a citizen and headed the Fokker Aircraft Corporation at Hasbrouck Heights, N.J. His demonstration of the welded steel air-frame helped widen the use of metal for fuselage construction in the U.S.

Fokshani (fōk.shä'nē). See **Focşani**

Folard (fo.lår), **Jean Charles,** Chevalier **de.** b. at Avignon, France, Feb. 13, 1669; d. there, March 23, 1752. French soldier and military writer. He wrote *Nouvelles découvertes sur la guerre* (1724) and *Histoire de Polybe avec commentaires* (1727–30).

Folda Island (fol'dą). [Former name, **Fold Island** (fōld).] Large island in Antarctica, lying off the Kemp Coast, NW of the entrance to William Scoresby Bay, in ab. 67°20′ S., 59°28′ E.

Földes (fēl'desh), **Jolán.** b. at Kenderes, Hungary, 1903—. Hungarian novelist. Her novel *A halászó macska utcája* (1936, Eng. trans., *The Street of the Fishing Cat*) became an international best seller.

Folengo (fō.leng'gō), **Teofilo.** [Pseudonym, **Merlino Coccaio.**] b. at Cipada, a former village near Mantua, Italy, Nov. 8, 1491; d. at Santa Croce di Campese, near Bassano, Italy, Dec. 9, 1544. Italian poet, especially noted as an early and successful cultivator of macaronic verse. He became a Benedictine at 16 years of age, but abandoned the order for a wandering and licentious life in 1515, returning to it later.

Foley (fō'li), **John Henry.** b. at Dublin, May 24, 1818; d. at Hampstead (now part of London), Aug. 27, 1874. Irish sculptor. Among his more notable statues are those of Egeria and Caractacus, and the equestrian statues of Canning, Hardinge, and Outram.

Foley, Martha. b. at Boston,—. American journalist and editor; wife (1930–42) of Whit Burnett. She founded (1931) with her husband (at Vienna) the magazine *Story*, later (1933 *et seq.*) published in the U.S. She resigned (1941) from the coeditorship of *Story* to succeed Edward J. O'Brien as editor of the annual anthology, *Best Short Stories*.

Folgefond (fôl'gę.fún) or **Folgefunden-Fjeld** (fôl'gę.fún.ęn.fyel'). Plateau of ice and snow in SW Norway, near the Hardanger Fjord. Elevation, 3,000–5,000 ft.

Folger (fō'jėr), **Charles James.** b. at Nantucket, Mass., April 16, 1818; d. at Geneva, N.Y., Sept. 4, 1884. American jurist and politician. He was judge of the New York Court of Appeals (1871–81) and was secretary of the U.S. treasury (1881–84), under President Arthur. He was defeated for the governorship of New York in 1882 (by Cleveland) by a majority of nearly 200,000.

Folger, Henry Clay. b. at New York, June 18, 1857; d. at Brooklyn, N.Y., June 11, 1930. American lawyer, president (1911–23) and chairman of the board (1923–28) of the Standard Oil Company of New York, perhaps best known as the collector and donator of Washington's Folger Shakespeare Memorial, a collection of over 70,000 volumes, including many rare Shakespeare quartos and folios.

Foligno (fō.lē'nyō). [Also: **Fuligno;** ancient name, **Fulginiae** or **Fulginium.**] City and commune in C Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Umbria, in the province of Perugia, ab. 20 mi. SE of Perugia. It has a sugar refinery, metallurgical and printing establishments, and paper and leather manufactures. The city is rich in art treasures. The cathedral is a basilica dating from 1133, with additions from the 15th and 16th centuries; other medieval churches include Santa Maria Infra Portas, San Giovanni Profiammi, San Giovanni dell'Aqua; other churches, such as San Niccolò, and various palaces, among them the town hall (*palazzo communale*), are of the Renaissance period. Many buildings were badly damaged during World War II, including the cathedral and the Trinci palace, but in most cases repairs were possible. The churches of Santa Maria Infra Portas and San Niccolò were unharmed. The Oratorio dell'Annunziatella was destroyed, however, and with it a *Baptism of Christ* by Perugino; a picture in the cathedral by Gaetano Gandolfi was also lost. Pop. of commune, 39,483 (1936); of city, 10,694 (1936).

Folinsbee (fol'inz.bē), **John Fulton.** b. at Buffalo, N.Y., March 14, 1892—. American landscape and portrait painter, muralist, and teacher.

Folio (fō'li.ō), **Tom.** Name in *The Tatler*, No. 158, under which Addison is said to have introduced Thomas Rawlinson.

Foliot (fol'i.ọt), **Gilbert.** d. 1187. English prelate. After having been prior of Cluny and abbot of Gloucester, he was appointed bishop of Hereford in 1147, and in 1163 was appointed to the see of London. He was a favorite of Henry II and a bitter opponent of Thomas à Becket, by whom he was twice excommunicated.

Foljambe (fůl'jąm), **Arthur William de Brito Savile.** [Title, 2nd Earl of **Liverpool.**] b. 1870; d. near Lincoln, England, May 16, 1941. English government administrator. Aide-de-camp (1898–1900), and state steward and lord chamberlain (1906–08) to lord lieutenant of Ireland; served (1901–02) in Boer War; governor (1912–17) and governor general (1917–20) of New Zealand.

Folk (fōk), **Joseph Wingate.** b. at Brownsville, Tenn., Oct. 28, 1869; d. at New York, May 28, 1923. American lawyer, politician, and one-time (1905–09) governor of Missouri. As circuit attorney (1901 *et seq.*) of St. Louis, he secured 39 indictments of municipal officials and local businessmen involved in manipulation of public-utility franchises. He subsequently engaged in legal work for the U.S. Department of State (1913–14) and for the Interstate Commerce Commission (1914–18), and practiced law (1918–23) at Washington, D.C.

Folkes (fōks), **Martin.** b. at London, Oct. 29, 1690; d. June 28, 1754. English antiquary and writer on numismatics.

Folkestone (fōk'stọn). [Also, **Folkstone.**] Municipal borough, seaport, and seaside resort in SE England, in Kent, ab. 70 mi. SE of London by rail. It is an auxiliary port of London for some cross-Channel shipping, mostly imports. Folkestone is a packet station for fast steamers making the run from Boulogne, France, to Folkestone in two hours. The coast of France may be seen from here on a clear day. It was the birthplace of William Harvey. 45,200 (1951).

Folketing or **Folkething** (fōl'kę.ting). Lower house of the Danish parliament or *Rigsdag*. It consists (1949) of 150 members elected for four years by universal suffrage. All matters regarding the budget and taxation must first be introduced into the Folketing and discussed by it before being taken up by the *Landsting*, or upper house.

Folkmar (folk'mär), **Daniel.** b. at Roxbury, Wis., Oct. 28, 1861; d. 1932. American statistician and anthropologist. He was graduated (B.A., 1884; M.A., 1888) from Leander Clark College (Iowa); was professor of anthropology at New University, Brussels, from 1898 to 1901; served as anthropologist and lieutenant governor (1903–07) with the Philippine Civil Commission; and was a statistician (1918–19) with the U.S. war department. He wrote *Dictionary of Races* (1911).

Folks (fōks), **Homer.** b. at Hanover, Mich., Feb. 18, 1867—. American social worker. He has been secretary of the State Charities Aid Association of New York since 1893 (except when he was commissioner of public charities of New York City, 1902–03); is associate editor of *The Survey;* and has been president of the State Probation Commission since its establishment in 1907. He has written *History of the Care of Destitute, Neglected and Delinquent Children in the United States* (1902) and *The Human Cost of the War* (1920).

Folks, The. Novel by Ruth Suckow, published in 1934.

Follansbee (fol'ąnz.bē). Town in N West Virginia, in Brooke County: steel manufactures. 4,435 (1950).

Folle de Chaillot (fol dę shâ.yō), **La.** Play (1946; Eng. trans., *The Mad Woman of Chaillot*, 1948) by the French writer Jean Giraudoux (1882–1944), diversely interpreted but generally admired in New York as well as Paris. It is the author's last play.

Follen (fol'ęn, fol'ęn), **August** (or **Ludwig**). [Latinized surname, **Follenius** (fo.lē'ni.us).] b. at Giessen, Germany, Jan. 21, 1794; d. at Bern, Switzerland, Dec. 26, 1855. German poet; brother of Karl Follen. He edited *Bildersaal deutscher Dichtung* (1828–29).

Follen, Karl. b. at Romrod, Germany, Sept. 5, 1795; d. at sea, Jan. 13 or 14, 1840. German patriot and American liberal. After his student and army days, he settled at Giessen as instructor at the university and became the center of a group of "ethical radicals" who held that devotion to a high ideal can justify a civil or political crime. After the murder of Kotzebue, his elder brother (and fellow radical) August Follen (1794–1855), was imprisoned for two years. Karl himself fled to France and thence to Switzerland, where his brother joined him in 1821. August (who now called himself Ludwig) stayed in Switzerland and gathered the modest laurels of a minor poet by publishing *Haufengrüsse aus Deutschland und der Schweiz* (1823), *An die gottlosen Nichts-Wüteriche* (sonnets), and the anthology *Bildersaal deutscher Dichtung* (1827). Karl fled again, this time to America, when the Prussian authorities demanded his extradition. He taught German at Harvard (1825 *et seq.*), as a professor after 1830, but was ousted in 1836 because of his antislavery agitation. He continued, however, to serve his ideals as

Unitarian minister at Lexington, Mass. His best poetic work is included in the early collection *Freye Stimmen frischer Jugend* (Giessen, 1819). His more mature lectures and sermons were published in five volumes (Boston, 1846) by his wife Elisa Lee (1787–1860), who also contributed a biography of her late husband.

Follett (fol'ęt), Sir **William Webb.** b. at Topsham, near Exeter, England, Dec. 2, 1798; d. at London, June 28, 1845. English jurist. He was solicitor general (1834–35, 1841–44) and attorney general (1844–45).

Follette (fol'ęt), **La.** See **La Follette.**

Folliott (fol'i.ọt), **Dr.** One of the principal characters in Thomas Peacock's *Crotchet Castle.*

Following the Equator. Autobiographical narrative (1897) by Samuel Langhorne Clemens under the pseudonym Mark Twain. This work may be considered a sequel to *A Tramp Abroad;* in fact, it has always been published in England under the title *More Tramps Abroad.*

Follywit (fol'i.wit). Gay young prodigal whose tricks upon his grandfather, Sir Bounteous Progress, form the plot of Thomas Middleton's comedy *A Mad World, My Masters.*

Folo (fō'lō). Subgroup of the Sudanic-speaking Senufo of W Africa, inhabiting N Ivory Coast. Their population is estimated at ab. 25,000 (by M. Delafosse, *Haut-Sénégal-Niger,* 1912).

Folquet de Marseille (fol.ke dę mȧr.sey'). [Also, **Foulques.**] b. at Marseilles, France, c1150 or 1160; d. 1231. French (Provençal) troubadour and churchman. As bishop of Toulouse, which he became in 1205, he was notorious for his cruelty to the Albigenses. As a troubadour, he was noted for his poems and songs of love and bravery. When he came to power, he forgot his fellow poets and persecuted them with the same vindictiveness that he showed to all heretics (which makes it seem strange that Dante gave him a place in his Paradise).

Folsom (fōl'sọm). An archaeologically known North American Indian culture found at a number of sites E of the Rocky Mountains from Alberta, Canada, to S New Mexico. The remains consist mainly of stone implements, of which the most characteristic are fluted stone spear-points, some of which have been found in association with extinct animal bones, especially those of the bison and mastodon. No human remains have yet come to light. The date was put at from 10,000 to 13,000 years ago by the first investigators, but it is now thought to be possibly as much as 15,000 to 25,000 years ago, making the Folsom peoples among the earliest (and therefore probably the ancestors of the modern Indians) in the New World.

Folsom, Charles. b. at Exeter, N.H., Dec. 24, 1794; d. Nov. 8, 1872. American teacher, editor, and librarian. A graduate (1813) of Harvard, he was consul (1817–19) at Tunis, taught (1821–26) at Harvard, acting also (1823–26) as librarian; librarian (1846–56) of the Boston Athenaeum. He was coeditor (1826–27) with W. C. Bryant of the *United States Review and Literary Gazette* and, with Andrews Norton, of the *Select Journal of Foreign Periodical Literature* (4 vols., 1833–34).

Folsom, Nathaniel. b. at Exeter, N.H., Sept. 18, 1726; d. May 26, 1790. American Revolutionary leader. He served (1755) in the Crown Point expedition during the French and Indian Wars, and commanded the New Hampshire militia as a major general during the Revolutionary War, participating in the siege of Boston. He was a member (1777–78, 1779–80) of the Continental Congress.

Folz (folts), **Hans.** b. at Worms, Germany, c1450; d. at Nuremberg, Germany, c1515. German Meistersinger, forerunner of Hans Sachs. He is known for his Shrovetide plays, his *Schwänke* and *Spruchdichtung.* He was a barber and surgeon at Nuremberg.

Fomalhaut (fō'mal.ō). Name in general use for the 1.3-magnitude star α Piscis Australis.

Fombona (fōm.bō'nä), **Rufino Blanco.** See **Blanco Fombona, Rufino.**

Fomento (fō.men'tō). City in C Cuba, in Las Villas province. 6,038 (1943).

Fomorians (fọ.môr'i.ạnz). [Also: **Fomors** (fō'môrz); incorrectly, **Formorians.**] In Old Irish mythology and legend, a prehistoric people who raided the coasts of Ireland from the sea. They were so named from the Irish word *fomor,* meaning giant or pirate. They were defeated and driven away by the Tuatha De Danann (the gods or divine race of ancient Ireland).

Fonblanque (fon.blangk'), **Albany.** b. at London, 1793; d. there, Oct. 13, 1872. English journalist; brother of J. S. M. de G. Fonblanque. He was editor of the London *Examiner,* and his *England under Seven Administrations* (1837) is a collection of the best of his articles published originally in that newspaper.

Fonblanque, John Samuel Martin de Grenier. b. at London, March, 1787; d. there, Nov. 3, 1865. English soldier and lawyer; brother of Albany Fonblanque. He took part in the War of 1812, was present at the capture of Washington, and was taken prisoner at New Orleans. He wrote, with J. A. Paris, *Medical Jurisprudence* (1823).

Foncin (fôn.saṅ), **Pierre.** b. at Limoges, France, 1841; d. 1916. French geographer. He taught at Bordeaux and later (1882) was appointed to the government department of education. He founded the *Alliance française* for the propagation of the French language, and was the author of *Géographie générale* (General Geography, 1887).

Fonck (fôṅk), **René.** b. at Saules-sur-Meurthe, Vosges, France, March 26, 1894; d. at Paris, June 18, 1953. French aviator, leading French ace of World War I. He was credited with 75 victories, a record second only to that of the German ace Manfred von Richthofen. He was a deputy (1919–24), became minister of aviation in the Vichy government, and was later reported to have become a monk at Mechelen (Malines), Belgium.

Fonctions mentales dans les sociétés inferieures (fôṅk.syôṅ mäṅ.tȧl däṅ lā so.syā.tā äṅ.fā.ryêr), **Les.** Work (1910) by the French social psychologist Lucién Lévy-Bruhl (1857–1939), which marked a departure from classical anthropology's theory of the primitive mind. The writer correlated primitive mentality with social milieu. He pointed out that primitive social milieu differs from the white man's and, consequently, primitive logic is qualitatively different, based on participation rather than contradiction and unity.

Fond du Lac (fon' du lak). City in E Wisconsin, county seat of Fond du Lac County, at the S end of Lake Winnebago, ab. 60 mi. NW of Milwaukee. Manufactures include precision tools, leather, burial caskets, and refrigerators. Settled in 1836 on the site of a trading post, it was a lumber-milling center in the mid-19th century. 29,936 (1950).

Fondi (fôn'dē). [Ancient name, **Fundi.**] Town and commune in C Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Latium, in the province of Latina (formerly Littoria), situated near the Gulf of Terracina, between Rome and Naples: commerce in agricultural products, especially grain, wine, citrus fruits, cattle, and hogs. There are churches of the 13th and 14th centuries, and the ruins of a feudal castle. In ancient times and in the Middle Ages important because of its strategic location on the Appian Way, the town was twice sacked by Saracen pirates (1534 and 1594). Considerable damage was suffered during World War II by some buildings of tourist interest, but in most cases repairs were possible; the churches lost many valuable art objects by looting. Pop. of commune, 15,456 (1936); of town, 11,480 (1936).

Fondlewife (fon'dl.wif). In Congreve's comedy *The Old Bachelor,* a doting old man, deceived by his outwardly quiet and submissive wife.

Fondlove (fond'luv), **Sir William.** Amorous, garrulous old gentleman in J. Sheridan Knowles's comedy *The Love Chase.* He is pursued by the widow Green.

Fønhus (fėn'hös), **Mikkjel Arnesen.** b. at Sør-Aurdal, Norway, March 14, 1894—. Norwegian writer, chiefly of novels and stories depicting animal and forest life.

Fonsagrada (fōn.sä.grä'ŦHä). Town in NW Spain, in the province of Lugo, situated in the Cantabrian Mountains, ab. 25 mi. E of Lugo: an agricultural trade center. 14,832 (1940).

Fonseca (fōn.sā'kä), Marchesa **di.** [Maiden name, **Eleonora Pimentel.**] b. at Naples, Italy, c1768; d. there, July 20, 1799. Neapolitan patriot. She married the Marquis of Fonseca in 1784. She sympathized with the French republicans, and was an active adherent of the popular party in Naples. During the ascendancy of the latter (1798–99) she founded and edited the antiroyalist *Monitore Napoletano.* She was executed on the restoration of the Neapolitan monarchy.

Fonseca, Gulf of. [Also: **Fonseca Bay, Gulf of Amapala**; former name, **Gulf** (or **Bay**) **of Conchagua**; Spanish, **Golfo de Fonseca.**] Inlet of the Pacific Ocean, bordering on El Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua. Length, ab. 45 mi.

Fonseca, Juan Rodríguez de. b. at Toro, near Seville, Spain, 1441; d. at Burgos, Spain, Nov. 4, 1524. Spanish ecclesiastic and administrator. He was successively archdeacon of Seville, bishop of Badajoz, Palencia, and Conde, archbishop of Rosario in Italy, and bishop of Burgos, besides being head chaplain to Queen Isabella and afterward to Ferdinand. He is known principally for the control which he exercised over all business relating to the New World. This began with the preparations for the second voyage of Columbus in 1493, and, except during the regency of Ximenes, was continued until his death. The Council of the Indies was organized by him in 1511, and he was its first chief. Bishop Fonseca opposed Columbus (whose administration he ordered Bobadilla to investigate), Cortés, and Las Casas in many matters, and he used his position unscrupulously for the benefit of himself and his friends.

Fonseca (fôn.sā'kạ), **Manuel** (or **Manoel**) **Deodoro da.** b. in Alagoas, Brazil, Aug. 5, 1827; d. at Rio de Janeiro, Aug. 23, 1892. Brazilian general and revolutionist, president (February-November, 1891) of Brazil. He participated in the Paraguayan war (1868–70) and later (1887–89) served as president of Rio Grande do Sul. In 1889, having been lightly punished for alleged insubordination, he joined other military malcontents under the influence of Benjamin Constant Botelho de Magelhães, in a plot against the government. The emperor, Pedro II, was deposed (Nov. 15, 1889) and a republic proclaimed, Fonseca being placed at the head of the provisional government. A constitutional assembly met on Jan. 20, 1891, adopted a federal constitution, and on February 25, elected Fonseca president for four years. He opened the first legislative congress on June 15, 1891, but a violent opposition to the government, which had been a virtual dictatorship, was soon manifested, and congress was dissolved by the president (November 4). Opposition and disorder continued, and on November 23 Fonseca was forced to resign, the vice-president, Peixoto, taking his place.

Fontainas (fôn.tā.nàs), **André.** b. at Brussels, Belgium, 1865; d. 1948. Naturalized French dramatist, novelist, and poet, of symbolist leanings. He was author of the informative *Mes souvenirs sur le symbolisme* (1929).

Fontaine (fôn.ten). Town in SE France, in the department of Isère, situated near the Isère River, 1 mi. NW of Grenoble. It is a suburb of Grenoble. 7,073 (1946).

Fontaine, Jean de La. See **La Fontaine, Jean de.**

Fontaine, Pierre François Léonard. b. at Pontoise, near Paris, Sept. 20, 1782; d. at Paris, Oct. 10, 1853. French architect, a collaborator of Percier. He executed the Arch of the Carrousel at Paris, worked on the Louvre and other buildings as court architect, and wrote several books in his field.

Fontainebleau (fôn.ten.blō). Town in N France, in the department of Seine-et-Marne, ab. 37 mi. SE of Paris. The palace of Fontainebleau, first mentioned in the 12th century, became, under Francis I and Henry IV and, later, under Napoleon I and Louis Philippe, one of the foremost residences of the kings and rulers of France. The architecture is mainly in the Renaissance style; the buildings contain many historical documents. The gardens were designed by Le Nôtre. The huge Forest of Fontainebleau, surrounding the town, has become famous as the birthplace of a French school of landscape painting, called the Barbizon or Fontainebleau School, marked by such names as Théodore Rousseau, Corot, Daubigny, Diaz, Troyon, Millet, and Courbet. The revocation of the Edict of Nantes was signed at Fontainebleau in 1685; the peace preliminaries between Great Britain, France, Spain, and Portugal in 1762 and the abdication of Napoleon I in 1814 also took place here. 15,008 (1946).

Fontainebleau, Peace of. Treaty concluded at Fontainebleau on Nov. 8, 1785, between the Holy Roman emperor and the Dutch. The former renounced his claim to the right of free navigation of the Scheldt beyond his own dominion, as well as his pretension to Maastricht and the adjacent territories, receiving ten million guilders as compensation.

Fontainebleau School. See **Barbizon School.**

Fontaines (fôn.ten), **Marie Louise Charlotte de Pelard de Givry,** Comtesse **de.** d. 1730. French novelist. She wrote *Histoire d'Aménophys, prince de Lydie* (1725) and *Histoire de la comtesse de Savoie* (1726). Her complete works were published in 1812.

Fontana (fon.tan'ạ). Unincorporated community in S California, in San Bernardino County, near San Bernardino and E of Los Angeles, in a grape, walnut, citrus, poultry, and rabbit producing area. It has a steel plant. Under the new urban definition established for use in the 1950 census it was counted with adjoining urban areas. The last official enumeration was 4,523 (1940).

Fontana (fōn.tä'nä), **Carlo.** b. at Bruciato, near Como, Italy, c1634; d. at Rome, 1714. Italian architect. A pupil of Bernini, he worked chiefly at Rome.

Fontana, Domenico. b. at Mili, near Como, Italy, 1543; d. at Naples, Italy, 1607. Italian architect. Under the sponsorship of Pope Sixtus V, he erected the obelisk near Saint Peter's in 1586, worked on the completion of the dome of Saint Peter's, and built the Lateran Palace, Vatican Library, the aqueduct of Aqua Felice, and other important structures. He left Rome soon after the death of his patron and designed the royal palace at Naples for the king of the Two Sicilies.

Fontana, Lavinia. b. at Bologna, Italy, c1552; d. there, 1614. Italian portrait painter; daughter of Prospeor Fontana.

Fontana, Nicolò. Original name of **Tartaglia, Nicolò.**

Fontana, Prospero. b. at Bologna, Italy, c1512; d. at Rome, 1597. Italian painter. His work, after the style of Raphael, was done chiefly at Bologna, Rome, and Genoa and in France, in the decoration of the palace of Fontainebleau.

Fontane (fon.tä'nẹ), **Theodor.** b. at Neuruppin, Prussia, Dec. 30, 1819; d. at Berlin, Sept. 20, 1898. German poet, novelist, and essayist. He was educated at the Industrial School at Berlin, and was editor of the English department of the *Neue Preussische Zeitung* (1860–70), and dramatic critic of the *Vossische Zeitung* (1870–90). Among his works are *Balladen* (1861), *Wanderungen durch die Mark Brandenburg* (1862–81), *Vor dem Sturm* (1878), *L'Adultera* (1882), *Graf Petöfy* (1884), *Irrungen, Wirrungen* (1888), *Effi Briest* (1895), and *Der Stechlin* (1899).

Fontane di Roma (fôn.tä'nā dē rō'mä). Italian title of **Fountains of Rome.**

Fontanes (fôn.tàn), **Louis,** Marquis **de.** b. at Niort, France, March 6, 1757; d. at Paris, March 17, 1821. French politician and poet, made president of the Corps Législatif in 1804. His collected works were published in 1839.

Fontanges (fôn.tàñzh), Duchesse **de.** [Title of **Marie Angélique de Scoraille de Roussille.**] b. 1661; d. at Paris, June 28, 1681. Mistress of Louis XIV.

Fontanne (fon.tan'), **Lynn.** b. at London, c1887—. American actress; wife (married 1922) of Alfred Lunt. First stage appearance as a child in Drury Lane pantomime; acted at London with Beerbohm Tree and others; during World War II performed for American soldiers overseas. Starred or costarred with husband in the U.S. productions *The Guardsman, Strange Interlude, Pygmalion, Design for Living, Taming of the Shrew, Elizabeth and Essex, Idiot's Delight, Amphitrion 38, The Sea Gull, There Shall Be No Night, O Mistress Mine,* and other plays.

Fontarabie (fôn.tà.rà.bē). French name of **Fuenterrabia.**

Font-de-Gaume (fôn.dẹ.gōm). Cave in the Dordogne, France, famous for its paintings by men of the Magdalenian period. The paintings are mostly of animals, are in a state of exceptional preservation, and are considered examples of a fairly advanced representational art.

Fontenay-le-Comte (fôn.tẹ.nā.lẹ.kôñt). Town in W France, in the department of Vendée, situated on the Vendée River (which here becomes navigable), ab. 27 mi. NE of La Rochelle. The town has preserved a number of monuments from the Middle Ages and the Renaissance, such as the churches of Notre-Dame and Saint Jean, and the castles of Fontenay and Terre-Neuve. It originally belonged to the counts of Poitiers, was taken by the English in 1361, and suffered many sieges during the wars

of religion. In the 15th and 16th centuries it was the artistic and literary center of Poitou. 9,838 (1946).

Fontenelle (fôn.tẹ.nel), **Bernard le Bovier de.** b. at Rouen, France, Feb. 11, 1657; d. at Paris, Jan. 9, 1757. French philosopher, and writer. He was the nephew of Corneille, and was one of the last of the "Précieux." He wrote *Dialogues des morts* (1683), *Entretiens sur la pluralité des mondes* (1686), *Histoire des oracles* (1687), *Poésies pastorales* (1688), and *Éloges des académiciens* (delivered 1699–1740).

Fontenelle, Henri de Peyerimhoff de. Full name of **Peyerimhoff, Henri de.**

Fontenoy (fôn.tẹ.nwȧ). Village in W Belgium, in the province of Hainaut, ab. 5 mi. SE of Tournai. Here on May 11, 1745, the French under Marshal Saxe defeated the allied English, Dutch, Hanoverians, and Austrians under the Duke of Cumberland. The loss on both sides was very great. Pop. ab. 800.

Fontenoy. [Also: **Fontanet, Fontenailles, Fontenay**; ancient name, **Fontanetum.**] Village in N central France, in the department of Yonne, near Auxerre. Here, in 841, Charles the Bald and Louis the German defeated the emperor Lothaire.

Fontes Mattiaci (fon'tēz ma.tī'ạ.sē). A Latin name of **Wiesbaden.**

Fontestorbe (fōn.tes.tôr'bā). See under **Belesta.**

Fontevrault (fôn.tẹ.vrō). [Also, **Fontevrault-l'Abbaye** (-lā.bā).] Place in the department of Maine-et-Loire, France, ab. 9 mi. SE of Saumur. The abbey church, consecrated in 1119, is an important example of the domical church. In the S transept are fine tombs, with portrait-effigies, of the first Plantagenet sovereigns of England.

Fonthill Abbey (font'hil). Magnificent residence built (1790) on Lansdowne Hill, near Bath, England, by William Beckford, the author of *Vathek.* Its designer was James Wyatt.

Fonua Foo (fō.nö'ä fō'ō). Native name of **Falcon Island.**

Foochow (fō'chou, fö'jō'). [Also: **Fu-chau, Minhow.**] City in SE China, capital of the province of Fukien, situated near the mouth of the river Min-Kiang: a former treaty port. It has a very large trade, especially in tea, is a noted mission station, and contains an arsenal. The port was opened to foreign trade in 1842, although the harbor here is poor and is used only because the Min-Kiang (river) offers a natural gateway to the interior. 300,337 (1947).

Food Administration. Federal agency organized (May, 1917) and given U.S. congressional sanction by the Lever Fuel and Food Control Act (Aug. 10, 1917). Under the direction of Herbert Hoover the agency controlled the supply and distribution of food, coördinated purchases, and supervised transportation priorities through a licensing system and a series of voluntary agreements. A Grain Corporation (April, 1917), a Sugar Equalization Board (July, 1918), and a Sugar Distribution Committee as subsidiary organizations assumed power over two of the most important commodities. A widespread publicity campaign was launched to stimulate food conservation and the use of substitutes; "wheatless days" and "beefless days" were inaugurated. The agency continued its operations until 1919, when its functions were either transferred or terminated.

Food and Agricultural Organization, United Nations. See **United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization.**

Fool, The. Historical novel by Henry Christopher Bailey, published in 1921. It is set in France and England during the period 1140–89.

Fool Errant: Memoirs of Francis-Anthony Strelley, Esq., Citizen of Luca (strel'ī; lō'kạ), **The.** Historical novel by Maurice Hewlett, published in 1905. It deals with the adventures of an English gentleman traveling in Italy in the third and fourth decades of the 18th century.

Foolish Virgins. Play (1904) by Alfred Sutro.

Fool of Quality, The. Novel published by Henry Brooke in 1766. It was republished by Charles Kingsley in 1859.

Fool of the World, The. Volume of poetry by Arthur Symons, published in 1906.

Fools, Feast of. See **Feast of Fools.**

Fool's Errand, A. Novel by Albion W. Tourgée, published in 1879.

Fools' Festival. See **Feast of Fools.**

Fool's Revenge, The. Tragedy by Tom Taylor, founded on Victor Hugo's play *Le Roi s'amuse.* It was produced in 1857. The opera *Rigoletto* is taken from the same source.

Foot (fůt), **Samuel Augustus.** b. at Cheshire, Conn., Nov. 8, 1780; d. there, Sept. 15, 1846. American politician. Elected (1817) to the Connecticut legislature, to which he was reëlected in 1818, and in which he again served in 1822, 1823, and 1825, he was a member of Congress (1819 *et seq.*) and in 1826 was chosen for the U.S. Senate. It was there that, on Dec. 29, 1829, he offered the resolution on public lands which resulted in the noted Webster-Hayne debate (1830). Leaving the Senate in 1833, he was elected to Congress but resigned in 1834 to assume the governorship of Connecticut.

Foot, Solomon. b. at Cornwall, Vt., Nov. 19, 1802; d. at Washington, D.C., March 28, 1866. American lawyer and politician. From the year 1850 until his death, he was a U.S. senator. He was not a great orator, his chief claim to distinction lying in his ability as a presiding officer. Charles Sumner expressed his colleagues' opinion of Foot when he said, "in parliamentary law he excelled and was master of us all."

Foote (fůt), **Andrew Hull.** b. at New Haven, Conn., Sept. 12, 1806; d. at New York, June 26, 1863. American admiral; son of Samuel Augustus Foot. He captured the Canton forts (1856) and Fort Henry (Feb. 6, 1862), and commanded the naval force at Fort Donelson (Feb. 14, 1862) and at the reduction of Island No. 10, (March–April, 1862).

Foote, Arthur William. b. at Salem, Mass., March 5, 1853; d. 1937. American composer and organist, a pupil of B. J. Lang and J. K. Paine. He composed an overture, *In the Mountains;* a symphonic prologue, *Francesca da Rimini;* a suite for orchestra in D minor, a suite in E major for strings, a piano quintet, quartet, and trio, two string quartets, and other chamber music; an organ suite and other organ music; and many piano pieces and songs.

Foote, Henry Stuart. b. in Fauquier County, Va., Feb. 28, 1804; d. at Nashville, Tenn., May 20, 1880. American politician. In spite of his Unionist sympathies, he became a member of the Confederate Congress, resigning only after Davis refused to accept Lincoln's peace proposals. After brief imprisonment, he crossed the Union lines, tried unsuccessfully to discuss peace terms with Lincoln and Seward, and then sailed for Europe. After his return, he was superintendent of the U.S. Mint at New Orleans. Author of *The War of Rebellion* (1866) in which he denounced the "Irrepressible Conflict" interpretation of the Civil War, *Casket of Reminiscences* (1874), and *Bench and Bar of the South and Southwest* (1876).

Foote, Lucius Harwood. b. at Winfield, N.Y., April 10, 1826; d. at San Francisco, June 4, 1913. American lawyer, diplomat, and poet. From 1872 to 1876 he was adjutant general of California, going in the latter year as a delegate to the Republican national convention. From 1878 to 1881 he was consul at Valparaíso, Chile. In 1882 he was in Central America on a special diplomatic mission. In that year, which saw the signing of a treaty between the U.S. and Korea, he was appointed by President Arthur envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Korea. As such he was the first minister from a Western country to be sent to Korea. He discharged his duties in such a way in protecting the Japanese and other foreigners in the nationalist revolt at Seoul in 1883 that he received the thanks of the Japanese government for his "brave and humane conduct," the thanks of the Chinese government, and a letter of gratitude from the emperor of Korea. In short, he was thanked and praised by all the governments concerned, except his own. When he was informed, on July 14, 1884, that his rank in Korea had been reduced by Congress, he resigned his post on the ground that "to these people, proud that the U.S. should have sent to them a Minister of the first rank, it would be impossible to explain the reasons for the change without leaving the most unfortunate impressions." Ordered to return "on leave," he left Korea on Jan. 19, 1885, and returned to America.

Foote, Maria. [Title, 4th Countess of **Harrington.**] b. 1797; d. Dec. 27, 1867. English actress; the daughter of a Samuel Foote who claimed descent from the famous

actor. She retired from the stage in 1831, on her marriage with Charles Stanhope, Earl of Harrington.

Foote, Mary. [Maiden name, **Hallock.**] b. at Milton, N.Y., Nov. 19, 1847; d. June 25, 1938. American novelist and artist. She lived for a number of years in California, Idaho, and Colorado. Her novels, illustrated by herself, deal with Western life and scenery. Among them are *The Led-Horse Claim* (1883), *John Bodewin's Testimony*, *The Chosen Valley* (1892), *Coeur d'Alène* (1894), *The Desert and the Sown*, and *The Royal Americans* (1910), *Edith Bonham* (1917), and *Ground-swell* (1919).

Foote, Samuel. b. at Truro, England, 1720; d. at Dover, England, Oct. 21, 1777. English dramatist and actor. He first appeared on the stage in 1744. In 1747 he opened the Haymarket Theatre with a mixed entertainment, in which he played Fondlewife in *The Careless Husband* (a farce taken from Congreve's *Old Bachelor*), and other parts, principally in *Diversions of the Morning*, which he wrote and acted himself. His talent for mimicry was his chief gift, and he employed it upon prominent personages of the day in his satirical entertainments *Tea at 6:30*, *Chocolate in Ireland*, *An Auction of Pictures*, and others. In 1776 he caricatured the notorious Duchess of Kingston in the *Trip to Calais*, an act which subjected him to much criticism and to an indictment. Among his plays are *The Knights* (1749), *Taste* (1752), *The Englishman in Paris* (1753), *The Englishman Returned from Paris* (1756), *The Author* (1757), *The Minor* (1760), *The Orators* (1762), *The Mayor of Garratt* (1763), *The Patron* (1764), *The Commissary* (1765), *The Devil upon Two Sticks* (1768), *The Lame Lover* (1770), *The Maid of Bath* (1771), *The Nabob* (1772), *The Bankrupt* (1773), *The Cozeners* (1774), *The Capuchin* (1776; an alteration of the *Trip to Calais*). He also wrote a number of witty prose tracts. From his scathing wit he was known as "the English Aristophanes."

Foote, Will Howe. b. at Grand Rapids, Mich., June 29, 1874—. American landscape and portrait painter, who was made an associate of the National Academy of Design (1910) and taught at the Art Students League of New York. He studied at the Art Institute of Chicago, the Art Students League, and under Laurens, Whistler, and Constant at the Julian Academy, Paris, later exhibiting widely in the U.S. Prizes were awarded him by the National Academy of Design, the St. Louis Exposition (1904), Panama-Pacific Exposition (1915), and the Lyme Art Association.

Foot Indians. Collective term for the Indian tribes of Patagonia and Tierra del Fuego, in South America, who pursued a hunting and gathering existence and lacked canoes.

Footscray (fůts'krā). Municipality in SE Australia, a part of Greater Melbourne, ab. 3 mi. W of the city center of Melbourne. It has an industrial port, and is a center of both heavy and light manufacturing. Building stone (bluestone) is also quarried in Footscray. 53,484 (1947).

Foot's Resolution. Resolution introduced into the U.S. Senate by Samuel A. Foot on Dec. 29, 1829. It instructed the committee on public lands to inquire into the expediency of limiting the sale of public lands for a certain period to those which had already been offered for sale. It occasioned the famous debate in the Senate between Webster and Hayne in January, 1830.

Fopling Flutter (fop'ling flut'ėr), **Sir.** See **Flutter, Sir Fopling.**

Foppa (fôp'pä), **Vincenzo.** b. at Brescia, Italy, early in the 15th century; d. there, c1515. Italian painter, founder of the Lombard school of painting. He worked chiefly at Pavia, Genoa, and Milan; the Milanese rulers of the house of Sforza were his patrons.

Foppington (fop'ing.tǫn), **Lord.** In Vanbrugh's comedy *The Relapse*, a foolish fine gentleman, a further development of Colley Cibber's Sir Novelty Fashion in *Love's Last Shift*. He also appears (as Lord Foppington) in Cibber's *Careless Husband*, and in Sheridan's *Trip to Scarborough*, an alteration of *The Relapse*.

Föppl (fėp'l), **August.** b. at Gross-Umstadt, Hesse, Germany, Jan. 25, 1854; d. at Ammerland, Germany, Aug. 12, 1924. German engineer, known for his investigations in mechanics and elasticity. He was professor (1892–94) at the University of Leipzig and taught (1894–1920) at the Technische Hochschule at Munich. Author of *Theorie des Fachwerks und der Gewölbe* (1880), *Das Fachwerk im Raume* (1892), and *Drang und Zwang* (1920).

Forain (fo.raṅ), **Jean Louis.** b. at Reims, France, Oct. 23, 1852; d. at Paris, July 11, 1931. French impressionist painter and illustrator. He studied at the studio of Gérôme and the École des Beaux-Arts, and began to exhibit his works with the impressionists in 1879; at the same time, he started to contribute sketches to the *Journal Amusant*, *Vie Parisienne*, *Figaro*, and other papers. He first established his reputation as an etcher and lithographer. Degas and Manet were important influences on him. He was president of the Société Nationale des Beaux-Arts and the Société des Humoristes, commandeur of the Legion of Honor, and member of the French Institute. His works include *The Bedroom*, *Maternity*, *Still Life*, *The Tribunal*, *War Scene*, and illustrations for many books, among them *Parisian Comedy* and *War Sketches*.

Foraker (for'ą.kėr), **Joseph Benson.** b. near Rainsboro, Ohio, July 5, 1846; d. May 10, 1917. American soldier, lawyer, and politician. Enlisting as a private in the Union army, he took part in the Chattanooga and Atlantic campaigns of the Civil War and emerged as a brevet captain. He was graduated (1869) as a member of the first class from Cornell and was admitted to the bar in 1869, setting up his practice at Cincinnati, Ohio. He was (1879–82) judge of the superior court of Cincinnati and was elected (1885) governor of Ohio on the Republican ticket, serving for two terms. He achieved national repute by refusing to comply with President Cleveland's order (1887) requesting the return of captured Confederate battle flags to the Southern states. After leaving the governor's office, he returned to his law practice. He was elected (1896) to the U.S. Senate and was reëlected in 1902. Disclosures made in 1908 indicating that Foraker had received a retainer from the Standard Oil Company forced him to quit political life. See his *Notes of a Busy Life* (2 vols., 1916).

Foraker Act. Act of the U.S. Congress passed in 1900 which provided for the government of Puerto Rico. The executive department was to be an 11-member council (six heads of administrative departments and five other members) appointed by the U.S. president. The council was to have also legislative powers held in concert with an elected house of delegates. The laws of the island were to be those of the U.S., unless inapplicable. A special tariff provision was included which reduced the duty on goods imported to or exported from the U.S. to 15 percent of the Dingley rates. The inhabitants of Puerto Rico were given legal status as "citizens of Puerto Rico," although entitled to U.S. protection.

Forayers, The. [Full title, **The Forayers; or, The Raid of the Dog Days.**] Novel by William Gilmore Simms, published in 1855. It is one of his series of romances based on the American Revolution. The sequel to *The Forayers* is *Eutaw* (1856).

Forbach (for.bäk; German, for'bäċh). Town in E France, in the department of Moselle, situated immediately S of Saarbrücken, ab. 33 mi. NE of Metz. It belongs to the coal-mining region of the Sarre (German, Saar) and has metallurgical and other industries; known also for pottery and glass. The population speaks a German dialect. The town suffered considerable damage in World War II. 9,599 (1946).

Forbes (fôrbz), **Alexander Penrose.** b. at Edinburgh, June 6, 1817; d. at Dundee, Scotland, Oct. 8, 1875. Scottish clergyman and theological writer. He was the son of Lord Medwyn, a Scottish judge, and spent several years of his youth in the Indian civil service. Returning to England, he studied theology and took orders, and in 1848 was elected bishop of Brechin in the Scottish Episcopal Church. His advocacy of High-Church views led to much controversy and incurred ecclesiastical censure.

Forbes, Archibald. b. in Moray, Scotland, 1838; d. at London, March 30, 1900. Scottish soldier, war correspondent, and biographer. Educated at Aberdeen and Edinburgh universities; served (1857–67) with the Royal Dragoons; wrote for the *Cornhill Magazine*, and founded and edited (1867–71) a weekly, the *London Scotsman*; war correspondent (1870–80) for the *Morning Advertiser* and the *Daily News*, covering the Franco-Prussian War, one of the Spanish Carlist wars, the Russo-Turkish War,

disturbances in Afghanistan and Serbia, and the Zulu War; made a reputation by frequently being the first to convey vital news to England, as he did during the Zulu War in reporting the battle of Ulundi (July 4, 1879); lectured in England, Australia, and America. Author of *Drawn from Life* (1870), *Glimpses Through the Cannon Smoke* (1880), *Chinese Gordon* (1884), *Barracks, Bivouacs, and Battles* (1891), *Memories and Studies of War and Peace* (1895), and *Life of Napoleon III* (1898).

Forbes, Bertie Charles. b. at New Deer, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, May 14, 1880—. American journalist and editor. Arrived (1904) in U.S., he has been a financial writer and columnist for Hearst newspaper chain, and is the founder and editor of *Forbes Magazine*. Author of *Little Bits about Big Men* and other popular books on business and finance.

Forbes, Duncan. [Called **Forbes of Culloden.**] b. near Inverness, Scotland, Nov. 10, 1685; d. Dec. 10, 1747. Scottish judge and patriot. He was made lord advocate in 1725, and lord president of the Court of Session in 1737. He rendered efficient service to the government in the risings of 1715 and 1745–46, while exercising and advocating humanity in dealing with the rebels.

Forbes, Edward. b. at Douglas, Isle of Man, Feb. 12, 1815; d. at Wardie, near Edinburgh, Nov. 18, 1854. English naturalist and paleontologist, professor (1853–54) of natural philosophy in Edinburgh University. He wrote a *History of British Star-Fishes* (1841), *History of British Mollusca* (conjointly with Hanley, 1852), and many valuable biological memoirs.

Forbes, Edwin. b. at New York, 1839; d. at Flatbush, Long Island, March 6, 1895. American landscape and genre painter, best known for his drawings made during the Civil War.

Forbes, Elizabeth Adela. [Maiden name, **Armstrong.**] b. at Ottawa, Canada, Dec. 29, 1859; d. at Newlyn, near Penzance, England, March 22, 1912. British painter and etcher, noted particularly for her genre scenes and landscapes in oil and water color; wife of Stanhope Alexander Forbes.

Forbes, Esther. b. at Westborough, Mass., c1894—. American novelist. She is the author of *O Genteel Lady!* (1926), *A Mirror for Witches* (1928), *Miss Marvel* (1935), *Paradise* (1937), *The General's Daughter* (1939), *Johnny Tremain* (1943), and *The Running of the Tide* (1948); received Pulitzer prize in American history for *Paul Revere and the World He Lived in* (1942).

Forbes, George William. b. at Lyttelton, New Zealand, 1869; d. at Wellington, New Zealand, May 18, 1947. New Zealand politician and prime minister (1930–35) of New Zealand. Elected (1908) to New Zealand parliament; served as minister of lands and agriculture, and minister of finance, customs, and stamp duties; leader of United Party.

Forbes, James. b. at Salem, Ontario, Canada, 1871; d. May 26, 1938. American playwright. Arrived (1884) in the U.S., and was naturalized in 1892; organized during World War I the James Forbes Stock Company, the first such group to play in France. Author of *The Chorus Lady* (1906), *The Traveling Salesman* (1908), *The Commuters* (1910), *A Rich Man's Son* (1912), *The Show Shop* (1914), and *The Famous Mrs. Fair* (1919).

Forbes, James David. b. at Edinburgh, April 20, 1809; d. at Clifton, England, Dec. 31, 1868. Scottish scientist. He was professor of natural philosophy (1833–60) and later principal of the United College of St. Andrews. He is noted for discoveries in regard to the movement of glaciers and the polarization of heat. He wrote *Travels through the Alps of Savoy* (1843), *Norway and its Glaciers* (1853), and a "Dissertation on the Progress of Mathematical and Physical Science" for the eighth edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*.

Forbes, John. b. at Dunfermline, Scotland, 1710; d. March 11, 1759. British army officer in America who gave the name Pittsburgh to Fort Duquesne. Joined (1735) the Scots Greys Regiment of the Second Royal North British Dragoons, serving in War of the Austrian Succession; as colonel, he accompanied (1757) the regiment to Halifax; commanded (1757) as brigadier general the expedition against Fort Duquesne, building forts along the way to preserve eastern communication lines and finally taking the fort with no resistance from the French.

Forbes, Sir John. b. at Cuttlebrae, Banffshire, Scotland, Dec. 18, 1787; d. Nov. 13, 1861. British physician and medical writer. He was editor, in conjunction with Tweedie and Conolly, of the *Cyclopaedia of Practical Medicine* (1832–35).

Forbes, John Colin. b. at Toronto, Canada, Jan. 3, 1846; d. Oct. 30, 1925. Canadian portrait and landscape painter, who maintained his studio (1911 *et seq.*) at London. He was educated in Canada and at South Kensington Art School and the Royal Academy, England.

Forbes, Robert Bennet. b. at Jamaica Plain, near Boston, Sept. 18, 1804; d. at Boston, Nov. 23, 1889. American sea captain, China merchant, inventor, shipbuilder, and author. By 1845 he was owner, part owner, or builder of almost 70 ships, among them the *Midas* and the *Edith*, sailing in Chinese and Indian waters, the *Massachusetts*, a transatlantic packet, and a tugboat bearing his name, which boasted the first iron hull constructed in New England. In 1847 he was in command of the U.S.S. *Jamestown*, carrying help from Boston to the victims of the Irish famine. During the Civil War he built warships for the Union navy on his own account, losing a small fortune in doing so. He also built some gunboats which saw service with Farragut. As an inventor he is remembered by the "Forbes rig," a device for sailing vessels.

Forbes, Rosita. [Full name, **Joan Rosita Forbes;** maiden name, **Torr.**] b. in Lincolnshire, England, Jan. 16, 1901—. English writer, traveler, and lecturer. She accompanied expeditions to Kufara (or Cufra), in Libya (1920), and Asir, in Arabia (1922–23); author of *Quest* (1922), *Conflict* (1931), *India of the Princes* (1939), *A Unicorn in the Bahamas* (1939), and *Appointment with Destiny* (1946).

Forbes, Stanhope Alexander. b. at Dublin, Nov. 18, 1857—. Irish genre painter; husband of Elizabeth Adela Forbes. He is probably best known for his decoration for the Stock Exchange at London, *The Burning of London*.

Forbes, Stephen Alfred. b. at Silver Creek, Ill., May 29, 1844; d. March 13, 1930. American zoölogist, state entomologist of Illinois from 1882. He was professor in the University of Illinois from 1884. His publications relate chiefly to the zoölogy and especially to the economic entomology of Illinois.

Forbes, William Cameron. b. at Milton, Mass., May 21, 1870—. American diplomat and author. He was ambassador (1930–32) to Japan. Author of *As to Polo* (1911), *Romance of Business* (1921), *The Philippine Islands* (1928), and other books.

Forbes-Mosse (-mos'ę), **Irene.** [Title, Countess **Flemming.**] b. at Baden-Baden, Germany, Aug. 5, 1864—. German lyric poet; granddaughter of Bettina von Arnim.

Forbes-Robertson (-rob'ért.sŏn), **Diana.** English journalist and writer; daughter of Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson, and wife (married 1935) of Vincent Sheean. She collaborated with Robert Capa on *The Battle of Waterloo Road* (1941). Author of *A Cat and A King* (1949).

Forbes-Robertson, Jean. b. March 16, 1905—. English actress; daughter of Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson. Toured (1921–24) South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand; London debut in *Dancing Mothers* (1925); appeared (1934–35) under own management in such plays as *The Lady of the Camellias, Mary Rose, The Sea Nymph,* and *As You Desire Me;* produced (1940–42) under joint management and acted in *Berkeley Square, Twelfth Night, The Long Mirror,* and other plays; her other appearances include *Romeo and Juliet, Peter Pan, The Constant Nymph, St. Joan, The Dybbuk,* and *Hedda Gabler*.

Forbes-Robertson, Sir Johnston. b. at London, Jan. 16, 1853; d. Nov. 6, 1937. English actor. He was educated at the Charterhouse, London, at Rouen, and at the Royal Academy of Arts. He went on the stage at the age of 21 and was actor-manager from 1896. His principal roles were in *The Profligate, Hamlet, For the Crown, Pelléas and Mélisande, The Light that Failed, Caesar and Cleopatra,* and *Passing of the Third Floor Back*. He was knighted in 1913.

"Forbidden City." See **Lhasa.**

Forbin (fôr.baṅ), **Claude de.** b. at Gardanne, near Aix, France, Aug. 6, 1656; d. near Marseilles, France, March 4, 1733. French naval commander.

Forbonius and Prisceria (fôr.bō'ni.us; pri.sē'ri.ą), **Delectable History of.** Romance in prose and verse by Thomas Lodge (1584).

Forbush (fôr'bŭsh), **Edward Howe.** b. at Quincy, Mass., April 24, 1858; d. May 8, 1929. American ornithologist. Early interested in taxidermy and the collection of natural history specimens, he was made curator of the Worcester, Mass., Natural History Society, made director (1891) of campaign against the gypsy-moth which threatened Massachusetts trees, and appointed as ornithologist to the Board of Agriculture of Massachusetts. Author of *The Gipsy Moth* (1896), *Useful Birds and Their Protection* (1907), *A History of the Game Birds, Wild-Fowl and Shore Birds* (1912), and, most importantly, of *Birds of Massachusetts and Other New England States* (2 vols., 1925, 1927), illustrated by Louis Agassiz Fuertes and Allan Brooks.

Forcados (fôr.sä'dọs). Town in W Africa, an important port in the Western Provinces, Nigeria, at a mouth of the Niger River. This is the mouth most used by the river traffic, and Forcados is the port from which the produce that comes down the Niger and Benue rivers is exported.

Force (fōrs), **Manning Ferguson.** b. at Washington, D.C., Dec. 17, 1824; d. near Sandusky, Ohio, May 8, 1899. American soldier and writer; son of Peter Force. He studied law, enlisted in the Union army in the Civil War, and at its close received the brevet rank of major general of volunteers. He was judge of the superior court of Cincinnati (1877–87). His works include *From Fort Henry to Corinth* (1881), *Marching across Carolina* (1883), *Personal Recollections of the Vicksburg Campaign* (1885), and others.

Force, Peter. b. at Passaic Falls, N.J., Nov. 26, 1790; d. at Washington, D.C., Jan. 23, 1868. American antiquary. He was editor (1823–30) of the *National Journal* at Washington, D.C., and was mayor of Washington from 1836 to 1840. His chief work is *American Archives, a Documentary History of the English Colonies in North America* (1833–63), compiled and published by order of Congress. A collection of 22,000 books and 40,000 pamphlets, most of them rare, which he made in connection with this work, was purchased by Congress in 1867.

Force Act. In U.S. legislative history: **1.** Act passed by the U.S. Congress to maintain national sovereignty by the enforcement of legislation defied by South Carolina in 1832. It was occasioned by the ordinance passed by South Carolina on Nov. 24, 1832, nullifying the tariff acts of 1828 and 1832, and became law on March 2, 1833. These differences in federal-state relations were composed by the compromise tariff of 1833. **2.** Legislation providing for the protection of political and civil rights in the South, passed in 1870. It restored the Civil Rights Act of 1866 and authorized presidential use of the armed forces to enforce this and other provisions. **3.** Legislation enacted by the U.S. Congress in 1871 which extended the Force Act of 1870 and empowered the president to make summary arrests. It was designed to restrict and reduce the activities of the Klu Klux Klan. **4.** Supplementary Civil Rights Act passed by the U.S. Congress in 1875 for the purpose of providing equal social treatment of Negroes in specified public places and conveyances. It was designed to enforce the Fourteenth Amendment. Most of the provisions were subsequently declared unconstitutional.

Force Bill. Popular name in U.S. history for the Lodge election bill, which passed the Republican House of Representatives in 1890, but failed to pass the Senate in 1891. It was designed "to provide for the more efficient enforcement of the national election laws."

Forced Marriage, The. Tragicomedy (1671) by Aphra Behn.

Forced Marriage, The. Tragedy (1754) by John Armstrong.

Forcellini (fōr.chel.lē'nē), **Egidio.** b. near Feltre, Belluno, Italy, Aug. 26, 1688; d. at Padua, Italy, April 4, 1768. Italian lexicographer, a pupil and collaborator of Facciolati. He began the *Totius latinitatis lexicon* in 1718, and completed it with Facciolati's aid in 1753. It was published at Padua in 1771.

Force Ouvrière (fôrs ö.vrē.er). See **Confédération Générale du Travail-Force Ouvrière.**

Forchhammer (fôrch'häm.ėr), **Johann Georg.** b. at Husum, near Schleswig, Germany, July 26, 1794; d. at Copenhagen, Dec. 14, 1865. Danish mineralogist, chemist, and geologist, professor of mineralogy at the University of Copenhagen. He published *Denmarks geognostiske Forhold* (1835), and other works.

Forchhammer, Peter Wilhelm. b. Oct. 23, 1801; d. Jan. 9, 1894. German classical archaeologist and mythologist; brother of Johann Georg Forchhammer. He became professor at Kiel in 1837.

Forchheim (fôrch'hīm). Town in S Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Bavaria, American Zone, in the *Regierungsbezirk* (government district) of Middle and Upper Franconia, situated at the junction of the Wiesent and Regnitz rivers, ab. 18 mi. N of Nuremberg. It is the trading center of a market-gardening and hops-producing district and has textile (including nylon and rayon), metallurgical, paper, and leatherware industries. There is an archaeological museum. Forchheim is an old town; among its interesting buildings are a former episcopal castle (erected 1353–83), the Gothic Church of Saint Martin, and the *Rathaus* (town hall), which dates from the 16th century. A Carolingian palatinate in the 8th century, it served as a commercial post trading with the Slavic and Avaric tribes in the vicinity. A number of diets and assemblies took place here in the early Middle Ages. The town belonged to the bishopric of Bamberg from 1007 to 1802. Pop. 16,599 (1950).

Forciglioni (fōr.chē.lyō'nē), **Antonio de'.** See **Saint Antoninus.**

Forckenbeck (fôr'kẹn.bek), **Max von.** b. at Münster, Germany, Oct. 21, 1821; d. at Berlin, May 26, 1892. Prussian politician. He became a member of the Prussian chamber of deputies in 1858, and of the house of peers in 1873. In 1867 he entered the Reichstag, of which he was president (1874–79). He was one of the founders of the National Liberal Party (1866) and in 1884 joined the Freisinnige Party. He was chief mayor of Berlin from 1878 until his death.

Ford (fôrd), **Edsel Bryant.** b. at Detroit, Mich., Nov. 6, 1893; d. 1943. American automobile manufacturer; son of Henry Ford (1863–1947). He attended the Detroit University School, and in 1918 became president of the Ford Motor Company, a post he held until his death. He served as president of the arts commission of the Detroit Institute of Fine Arts.

Ford, Edward Onslow. b. at Islington, London, July 27, 1852; d. at London, Dec. 23, 1901. English sculptor. He was one of the first English sculptors, if not the first, to issue small replicas of his statues.

Ford, Ford Madox. [Original name, **Ford Madox Hueffer.**] b. at Merton, England, 1873; d. at Deauville, France, June 26, 1939. English novelist, poet, critic, and editor; grandson of Ford Madox Brown (1821–93) and son of Francis Hueffer (1845–89). He changed his name to Ford in 1919. He was educated at London, and in France and Germany. He founded and edited (1908 *et seq.*) the *English Review*, and established the *Transatlantic Review* at Paris after World War I. He was author of *The Fifth Queen* (1906), *The Half Moon* (1909), *The Good Soldier* (1915), and many other novels, including a cycle of four, published (1950) as *Parade's End* and including *Some Do Not* (1924), *No More Parades* (1925), *A Man Could Stand Up* (1926), and *The Last Post* (1928). He also wrote *Collected Poems* (1913), *On Heaven* and *Poems Written in Active Service* (1918), and *New Poems* (1927); *Ford Madox Brown* (1896), *Rossetti* (1902), *Hans Holbein, the Younger* (1905), *Henry James* (1913), *Joseph Conrad* (1924), and *The English Novel* (1929), critical studies; *Memories and Impressions* (1911), *Thus to Revisit* (1921), *It Was the Nightingale* (1933), and *Mightier than the Sword* (1938), autobiographical works. With Joseph Conrad he was coauthor of *The Inheritors* (1901) and *Romance* (1903). *Gray Matter, There Shall Be More Joy, Winter-Night Song, On Heaven*, and the dialogue *A House* are some of his best poems.

Ford, Guy Stanton. b. at Salem, Wis., May 9, 1873—. American historian, professor, editor, and author. From 1906 to 1913 he was professor of modern history at the University of Illinois, and from 1913 to 1938 he was both

professor of history and dean of the graduate school at the University of Minnesota, where he also served as chairman (1925–41) of the University Press and acting president (1931–32, 1937–38). From 1938 to 1941 he was president. He is the author of *Hanover and Prussia* (1903), *Stein and the Era of Reform in Prussia* (1922), *Science and Civilization* (1933), *Dictatorship in the Modern World* (1935), and *On and Off the Campus* (1938).

Ford, Henry. b. at Greenfield, Mich., July 30, 1863; d. at Dearborn, Mich., April 7, 1947. American automobile manufacturer. After learning the machinist's trade, he settled (1887) at Detroit, where he served as chief engineer of the Edison Illuminating Company and organized (1903) the Ford Motor Company, of which he became president. The company, the largest single auto-manufacturing unit in the world, produced a total of 29 million autos before World War II. He introduced a profit-sharing plan for his employees in 1914, chartered (1915) the noted Ford "peace ship" in an effort to bring World War I belligerents to a peaceful settlement, and was the benefactor of the Henry Ford Hospital (for which he provided seven-and-a-half million dollars) and a museum at Dearborn. In 1918 he relinquished the presidency of the Ford Motor Company to his son, Edsel, but resumed the position upon the death of his son in 1943. Among his works are *My Life and Work* (1925), *Today and Tomorrow* (1926), and *Moving Forward* (1931).

Ford, Henry. b. at Detroit, Mich., Sept. 4, 1917—. American automobile manufacturer; son of Edsel Ford, and grandson of Henry Ford (1863–1947). He was educated at the Detroit University School, at the Hotchkiss School in Lakeville, Conn., and at Yale University, which he left in June, 1940, without taking a degree. He has been with the Ford Motor Company since 1941. He joined the River Rouge plant at Dearborn, Mich., in 1943, and became vice-president in charge of sales and promotion on December 15 of that year. Since September, 1945, he has been president of the company. In World War II he served, from 1941, as a lieutenant (j. g.) in the U.S. navy, until Aug. 1, 1943, when he was released by order of Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, who felt that he could help the war effort more in the Ford motor plants than in the navy.

Ford, Henry Jones. b. at Baltimore, Aug. 25, 1851; d. at Blue Ridge Summit, Pa., Aug. 29, 1925. American political scientist. He was a newspaper editorial writer and editor (1879–1905), a lecturer (1906) at the Johns Hopkins University and the University of Pennsylvania, professor of politics (1908 *et seq.*) at Princeton University, and New Jersey commissioner of banking and insurance (1912). He was a member (1913–21) of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Author of *The Rise and Growth of American Politics; a Sketch of Constitutional Development* (1898), *The Cost of Our National Government; a Study in Political Pathology* (1910), *The Scotch-Irish in America* (1915), *The Natural History of the State; an Introduction to Political Science* (1915), *Woodrow Wilson, the Man and His Work; a Biography* (1916), *Washington and His Colleagues* (1918), *The Cleveland Era* (1919), *Alexander Hamilton* (1920), and *Representative Government* (1924).

Ford, Jeremiah Denis Mathias. b. at Cambridge, Mass., July 2, 1873—. American professor. Received B.A. (1894) and Ph.D. (1897) from Harvard; professor of French and Spanish (1907–43) at Harvard and Radcliffe; head of department of Romance languages (1911–43) at Harvard. Author of *Main Currents of Spanish Literature* (1919), *Portuguese Grammar* (1925), *Spanish Grammar for College* (1928), and other books; editor of *Chivalric Romances in Italian Verse* (1904), *Spanish Fables in Verse* (1918), and other books; contributor to *Encyclopedia Americana* and *Catholic Encyclopedia*.

Ford, John. b. at Ilsington, Devonshire, England, 1586 (baptized April 17); d. after 1639. English dramatist. Little is known of his life except that he was a member of the Middle Temple and not dependent on his pen for his living, and that he was popular with playgoers. He apparently retired to Ilsington to end his days. His principal plays are *The Lovers' Melancholy* (1628, printed 1629), *'Tis Pity She's a Whore* (c1626, printed 1633), *The Broken Heart* (1632–33, printed 1633), *Love's Sacrifice* (c1630, printed 1633), *The Chronicle Historie of Perkin Warbeck* (printed 1634), *The Fancies Chaste and Noble* (printed 1638), *The Lady's Trial* (1638, printed 1639), *The Sun's Darling* (1624, with Dekker; printed 1657), *The Witch of Edmonton* (c1621 with Dekker and Rowley; printed 1658). A number of other works, either never printed or now lost, are licensed in Ford's name. Attributed to him on internal evidence is *The Queen, or the Excellency of the Sea* (privately printed 1653). Some of the lost plays are believed to have been destroyed by John Warburton's cook in the 18th century, when she used what she considered worthless old paper for various kitchen chores. His works were collected by Weber in 1811, by Gifford in 1827, and by Gifford with Dyce's notes in 1869.

Ford, John. [Original name, **Sean O'Feeney.**] b. at Cape Elizabeth, Me., Feb. 1, 1895—. American motion-picture director. He has received awards from the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences for his direction of *The Informer* (1935), *The Grapes of Wrath* (1940), and *How Green Was My Valley* (1941). He also received (1939) New York Film Critics Award for his direction of *Stagecoach* (1939). He served with a U.S. naval photographic unit during World War II. Among the films which he has directed are *Tobacco Road* (1941), *The Long Voyage Home* (1940), *Fort Apache* (1948), and *Three Godfathers* (1949).

Ford, John Thomson. b. at Baltimore, April 16, 1829; d. March 14, 1894. American theater manager. Business manager of the minstrel company, the Nightingale Serenaders; manager (1854 *et seq.*) of Holliday Street Theatre, Baltimore; built Grand Opera House, Baltimore, and Ford's Theatre, Washington, where Lincoln was assassinated (1865) by John Wilkes Booth. Ford and his brother were jailed after the shooting, but freed when no evidence could be found of their participation in the crime. He was manager at various times of Edwin Booth, Joseph Jefferson, and the Gilbert and Sullivan productions in America.

Ford, Leslie. A pseudonym of **Brown, Zenith.**

Ford, Master. Well-to-do gentleman in Shakespeare's *Merry Wives of Windsor*. He assumes the name of Master Brook, and induces Falstaff to confide to him his passion for Mistress Ford and his success in duping Ford, her husband.

Ford, Paul Leicester. b. at Brooklyn, N.Y., March 23, 1865; d. at New York, May 8, 1902. American author and historical writer. He wrote *The Honorable Peter Stirling* (1894), *The True George Washington* (1896), *The Story of an Untold Love* (1897), *The Many-sided Franklin* (1899), *Janice Meredith* (1899), *Wanted: a Matchmaker* (1900), *A House Party* (1901), *Wanted: a Chaperon* (1902), *Love Finds the Way* (1904), *Thomas Jefferson* (1904), *His Version of It* (1905), and *A Warning to Lovers* (1906). He edited *The Writings of Thomas Jefferson* (10 vols., 1892–94).

Ford, Richard. b. at London, 1796; d. at Heavitree, near Exeter, England, 1858. English traveler and author. He wrote *Handbook for Travelers in Spain* (1845), one of the first and best (and in its original form the fullest) of Murray's Handbooks.

Ford, Stanley Hamer. b. at Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 30, 1877—. American army officer who served (1927–30) as U.S. army assistant chief of staff.

Ford, The. Novel by Mary Austin, published in 1917, depicting the struggle for survival in the Tierra Longa Valley in California and the economic and social consequences of an oil boom.

Ford, Worthington Chauncey. b. at Brooklyn, N.Y., Feb. 16, 1858; d. at Lisbon, Portugal, March 7, 1941. American historian, economist, and statistician. He was chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of State (1885–89) and of the Treasury Department (1893–98), was on the staff of the Boston Public Library (1897–1902), was chief of the division of manuscripts in the Library of Congress (1902–09), and was editor for the Massachusetts Historical Society from 1909. He was the author of *The American Citizen's Manual* (1882–83), *The Standard Silver Dollar* (1884), *George Washington* (1900), *John Quincy Adams* (1902), *The Case of Samuel Shrimpton* (1905), and others; and edited *The Writings of George Washington* (1889–91) and others.

Ford City. Unincorporated community in S California, in Kern County near Los Angeles, in a petroleum-producing area. 4,347 (1950).

Ford City. Borough in W Pennsylvania, in Armstrong County, on the Allegheny River: manufactures of plate glass, optical glass, mirrors, and "Carrara glass." 5,352 (1950).

Forde (fōrd), **Francis Michael.** b. at Mitchell, Queensland, Australia, July 18, 1890—. Australian politician, teacher, and electrical engineer. Member (1917–22) of the Queensland state parliament; member (1922 *et seq.*) of the house of representatives; acting minister of trade and customs (1929–31) and of markets and transport (1930–31); minister (1931, 1932) for trade and customs. Deputy leader (1932–46) of the opposition; deputy prime minister (1941–46) and minister for the army; member of the advisory war council; high commissioner (1946 *et seq.*) in Canada.

Fordham (fōr'dạm). Section of New York City, in the W part of the borough of the Bronx. It is the seat of Fordham University, a Roman Catholic university for men.

Ford Island. Island in Pearl Harbor, S central Oahu, ab. 7 mi. W of Honolulu. It has important military installations, part of the Pearl Harbor base.

Fordney (fōrd'ni), **Joseph Warren.** b. near Hartford City, Blackford County, Ind., Nov. 5, 1853; d. Jan. 8, 1932. American legislator. During his term (1899–1923) in the U.S. Congress he was chairman (1921) of the Ways and Means Committee and cosponsor (1922) of the Fordney McCumber Tariff act.

Fordney McCumber Tariff (mạ.kum'bėr). Measure passed by the U.S. Congress in 1922 in response to the business recession of 1921. It inaugurated the declared principle of the flexible tariff enabling the president to revise schedules in order to equalize differences in production costs between U.S. and foreign commodities, and provided for the assessment of ad valorem duties on the basis of the highest value of foreign goods. The chief object of this act was the protection of American agricultural interests and of U.S. industries built up during World War I. Its schedules attained new tariff levels higher than all predecessors in U.S. history.

Ford's Theatre. Theater at Washington, D.C., where President Lincoln was assassinated by John Wilkes Booth on the evening of April 14, 1865, during a performance of *Our American Cousin.* An official order forbade its further use as a place of public entertainment. It was afterward used by the government for the record division of the War Department. It collapsed on June 9, 1893, causing the death of 28 persons. It was rebuilt, and now houses the Lincoln Museum.

Fordun (fôr.dun'), **John of.** d. after 1384. Scottish chronicler who wrote a history of Scotland down to his own time, entitled *Chronica gentis Scotorum,* which was continued by Walter Bower under the title of *Scotichronicon.*

Fordyce (fôr'dīs). City in S Arkansas, county seat of Dallas County: lumber mill, casket factory, and cotton gins. 3,754 (1950).

Forefathers' Day. Anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers at Plymouth, Mass., in 1620. The event is commemorated chiefly in the New England states and is observed on December 21, or (as the result of an error in adapting the Gregorian to the Julian calendar) on December 22.

Foregone Conclusion, A. Novel by William Dean Howells, published in 1875.

Foreign Affairs. Quarterly publication (1922 *et seq.*) concerned with questions of international interest in the realm of politics, diplomacy, economics, history, and social developments.

Foreign Economic Administration. U.S. agency established on Sept. 23, 1943, during World War II, for the purpose of aiding the State Department in shaping and unifying economic foreign policy, administering the Lend-Lease program, directing economic warfare, and procuring vital materials from overseas sources.

Foreign Legion. [French, **Légion Étrangère.**] Unit of the French army which allows non-Frenchmen to enlist. Before World War I it accepted Alsatians and Lorrainers who were born under German rule. Its headquarters are generally at Algiers, where its two regiments are stationed. It was established in 1831 by Louis Philippe. In the popular mind, encouraged by romantic tales and by Hollywood, it is associated with adventure and excitement, with men who have a past and who "want to forget." It has, however, always had a first-class reputation as a body of fighting men.

Foreign Ministers, Council of. See **Council of Foreign Ministers.**

Foreign Ministers' Conference. Specially summoned meeting of the foreign secretaries of the American republics in the summer of 1940 to assess the dangers of the European conflict to Pan-American nations. The chief decision taken at the conference was the adoption of a plan whereby European colonies in the Western Hemisphere which might be transferred to Germany would come under a kind of joint trusteeship of the American states.

Foreign Policy Association. Organization founded in 1918 for the purpose of undertaking research and educational activities for promoting the understanding and development of U.S. foreign policy. It maintains headquarters at New York.

Forel (fo.rel), **Auguste Henri.** b. at Morges, Vaud, Switzerland, Sept. 1, 1848; d. at Yvorne, Switzerland, July 27, 1931. Swiss psychiatrist and entomologist; brother of François Alphonse Forel. By his studies of the principles of experimental nerve degeneration he displaced old ideas concerning a diffuse nerve reticulum. He was a principal proponent of the psychiatric use of hypnotism in Switzerland and made important studies (1905) of sexual problems and alcoholism. As a biologist, he made notable studies of ants.

Forel, François Alphonse. b. at Morges, Vaud, Switzerland, Feb. 2, 1841; d. there, Aug. 7, 1912. Swiss geographer and physician; brother of Auguste Henri Forel. He studied and practiced medicine, but devoted most of his time and energy to a study of the region where he was born and where he died. He made the Swiss lakes and glaciers the subject of life-long investigation, and was a founder of the Seismological Institute of Switzerland. His works are *Le Léman* (1892–1902), a three-volume study of the Lake of Geneva, and a *Handbook of Limnology* (*Handbuch der Seenkunde,* 1901), long accepted as an authority in its field.

Foreland (fōr'lạnd), **North.** [Latin, **Promontorium Acantium.**] Headland in SE England, in Kent, ab. 3 mi. SE of Margate, ab. 66 mi. E of London, projecting into the North Sea. It has a lighthouse visible 20 mi. Near North Foreland occurred (1666) the naval drawn battle between the English under George Monck, Duke of Albemarle, and the Dutch under De Ruyter.

Foreland, South. Headland in SE England, in Kent, projecting into the Strait of Dover, ab. 4 mi. NE of Dover. It has a lighthouse visible 26 mi.

Forepaugh (fōr'pô), **Adam.** b. 1831; d. Jan. 22, 1890. American circus proprietor. He supplied horses for circuses, taking in payment (1862) an interest in Johnny O'Brien's Circus. The show was split in 1864; Forepaugh's share, including the clown Dan Rice, his trick horse and trained Burmese cattle, made its first road tour in 1867. His rivalry with Barnum's "Greatest Show on Earth" reached such proportions that the competitors signed (1882) a route division contract.

Foresight (fōr'sīt). In Congreve's comedy *Love for Love,* an old man with a fondness for judicial astrology. He is made up of dreams, nativities, and superstitions of all kinds, and is always searching for omens. He has a hypocritical, vicious wife.

Forest (fo.re). [Flemish, **Vorst.**] Town in C Belgium, in the province of Brabant, situated on the Senne River, SW of Brussels, of which it is a suburb. 47,370 (1947).

Forest (for'ėst). Town in C Mississippi, county seat of Scott County: seat of the headquarters of Bienville National Forest, which includes 200 acres of virgin loblolly pine. 2,874 (1950).

Forest Acres. Town in C South Carolina, in Richland County near Columbia. In the decade between the last two U.S. censuses its population grew from 323 (1940) to 3,240 (1950).

Forest Cantons, Four. See **Four Forest Cantons.**

Forest City. City in N Iowa, county seat of Winnebago County, on Lime Creek: trading center for a flax-producing area. It is the seat of Waldorf Junior College. The city was platted in 1856. Pop. 2,766 (1950).

Forest City. [Former name, **Burnt Chimney.**] Town in W North Carolina, in Rutherford County: textile manufactures. 4,971 (1950).

Forest City. Borough in NE Pennsylvania, in Susquehanna County, on the Lackawanna River, ab. 19 mi. NE of Scranton: coal mining; manufactures of textiles. 3,122 (1950).

Forester (for'ẹs.tėr), **C. S.** [Full name, **Cecil Scott Forester.**] b. at Cairo, Egypt, Aug. 27, 1899—. English writer. He is the author of biographies of *Napoleon* (1924), *Josephine* (1925), *Victor Emmanuel* (1927), *Louis XIV* (1928), *Nelson* (1929), and others. His novels include *The Gun* (1933), *The General* (1936), *To the Indies* (1940), *The Captain from Connecticut* (1941), *The Ship* (1943), and *The Sky and the Forest* (1948). He dramatized and scenarized *Payment Deferred* (1924), his first novel, a study of murder. Forester is known especially for his Horatio Hornblower stories, including *Beat to Quarters* (1927), *Ship of the Line* (1938; awarded James Tait Black memorial prize), and *Flying Colours* (1939), comprising the *Captain Horatio Hornblower* trilogy (1939). His later Hornblower stories include *Commodore Hornblower* (1945), *Lord Hornblower* (1946), and *Lieutenant Hornblower* (1952).

Forester, Frank. Pseudonym of **Herbert, Henry William.**

Foresters, The. Allegory by Jeremy Belknap, published in 1792.

Forest Grove. City in NW Oregon, in Washington County, ab. 20 mi. W of Portland: seat of Pacific University. 4,343 (1950).

Forest Hill. Village in S Canada, in Ontario, which forms the NW residential suburb of the city of Toronto. It is almost surrounded by the city and is not separated by open fields from the urban area of its neighbors. Restrictive zoning ordinances have prevented the growth of industry in the town. 15,305 (1951).

Forest Hills. Residential section of New York City, on Long Island and in the borough of Queens. It is the site of the West Side Tennis Club, where national and international tennis tournaments are held.

Forest Hills. Borough in SW Pennsylvania, in Allegheny County, near Pittsburgh. 6,301 (1950).

Forest Hymn, A. Poem in blank verse by William Cullen Bryant, published in 1825.

Foresti (fō.res'tē), **E. Felice.** b. near Ferrara, Italy, c1793; d. at Genoa, Italy, Sept. 14, 1858. Italian patriot. He was thrown into prison in 1819 for conspiring against the Austrian government, and was detained in captivity until 1835, when he was exiled to America. He became professor of the Italian language and literature at Columbia College (now Columbia University), and in 1858 was appointed U.S. consul to Genoa. He wrote *Crestomazia italiana* (1847) and others.

Forest of Arden (är'dẹn). See **Arden, Forest of.**

Forest of Argonne (är'gon, är.gon'). See **Argonne Forest.**

Forest of Dean. See **Dean, Forest of.**

Forest of Fontainebleau. See under **Fontainebleau.**

Forest Park. Town in NW Georgia, in Clayton County: railroad junction and southern suburb of Atlanta. In the decade between the last two U.S. censuses its population grew from 577 (1940) to 2,653 (1950).

Forest Park. Village in NE Illinois, in Cook County: seat of the Forest Park Baseball Museum. About 50 percent of the village's area is devoted to cemeteries. 14,969 (1950).

Forest Park. Unincorporated community in NE Illinois, in Will County, SW of Chicago. 3,117 (1950).

Forest Rose, or, American Farmers, The. Melodrama by Samuel Woodworth, produced and published in 1825.

Forêt (fo.re), **La.** See **La Forêt.**

Forey (fo.rā), **Élie Frédéric.** b. at Paris, Jan. 10, 1804; d. there, June 20, 1872. French marshal. He took an active part in the coup d'état of Dec. 2, 1851, that made Napoleon III (then known as Louis Napoleon) dictator of France. He was prominent in the Crimean and Italian wars, and from July, 1862, to October, 1863, commanded the French expedition against Mexico. During this period he captured Puebla (May 17, 1863), occupied Mexico City, and formed a provisional government.

Forez (fo.rez). Region in E central France, in the former government of Lyonnais, corresponding in large part to the modern department of Loire. It was a county in the Middle Ages, and was united to the crown under Francis I in 1532.

Forfar (fôr'fạr). Royal burgh in E Scotland, in Angus, situated in the valley of Strathmore, ab. 13 mi. NE of Dundee, ab. 473 mi. N of London by rail. It has manufactures of linen. Forfar was an ancient royal residence, and is now the county seat of Angus. 10,206 (est. 1948).

Forfarshire (fôr'fạr.shir). Former name of **Angus.**

Forgan (fôr'gạn), **James Berwick.** b. at St. Andrews, Scotland, April 11, 1852; d. Oct. 28, 1924. American banker, notable for his part in establishing (1906) the system of clearing-house bank examination for member banks. A vice-president (1892–1900) and president (1900–24) of the First National Bank of Chicago, he participated in currency reform and served (1914–20) as director of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago.

Forge (fôrzh), **Anatole de la.** b. at Paris, 1821; d. there, June 6, 1892. French historian. He became a journalist in 1848, and established himself as an opposition leader, was prefect (1870) of the Aisne, and was wounded at St.-Quentin in the Franco-Prussian War. He was made director of the press in the interim ministry (1877), was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1881, and sat till 1889. He wrote *History of the Republic of Venice* and *Public Instruction in Spain.*

Forgeron (fôr.zhẹ.rôn), **Charles.** Pseudonym of **Kovařovic, Karel.**

Forges-les-Eaux (fôrzh.lā.zō). Town in N France, in the department of Seine-Inférieure, ab. 24 mi. NE of Rouen. It was formerly noted for its cold chalybeate springs. Pop. ab. 2,000.

Forkel (fôr'kẹl), **Johann Nikolaus.** b. at Meeder, near Coburg, Germany, Feb. 22, 1749; d. at Göttingen, Germany, March 17, 1818. German writer on music, noted for writing the first biography (1802) of J. S. Bach. He was director of music (1778 *et seq.*) at the University of Göttingen. His chief work is *Allgemeine Literatur der Musik* (1792).

For Lancelot Andrewes (lan'sẹ.lọt an'dröz). Critical essays by T. S. Eliot, published in 1928. The author asserts the need for a central core of belief under recognized religious authority. The work is in part a criticism of the New Humanism.

Forlanini (fōr.lā.nē'nē), **Carlo.** b. at Milan, Italy, June 11, 1847; d. at Nervi, Italy, May 26, 1918. Italian clinician. His investigations (1882) led to the induction of artificial pneumothorax (1894) in the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis.

Forlì (fōr.lē'). Province in N Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Emilia-Romagna. Capital, Forlì; area, ab 1,100 sq. mi.; pop. 444,528 (1936).

Forlì. [Ancient name, **Forum Livii.**] City and commune in N Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Emilia-Romagna, the capital of the province of Forlì, situated on the old Aemilian Way and the Montone River, between Frenza and Rimini. It has agricultural markets and industries, textile manufactures, and a rayon factory. It is the seat of a bishopric, and has an art museum. Medieval walls of the old city are still standing; other structures of interest include a castle (14th and 15th centuries), the 14th-century town hall (*palazzo communale*), the Palazzo della Podestà, the Church of San Mercuriale, with a large campanile, and the cathedral. Forlì belonged to the exarchate of Ravenna in the early Middle Ages; from the 11th century on it was an independent republic, until it fell to the States of the Church in 1504. In the 19th century it participated vigorously in the movement of the Risorgimento. Many buildings of tourist interest were damaged during World War II, but most were not beyond repair. The Church of San Biagio was destroyed, however, and with it some frescoes by Melozzo da Forlì. Pop. of commune, 65,683 (1936); of city, 33,484 (1936).

Forlì, Melozzo da. See **Melozzo da Forlì.**

Formal (fôr'mạl), **James.** In Wycherley's comedy *The Gentleman Dancing Master,* an old, rich merchant, also known as Don Diego.

Forman (fôr'mạn), **H. Buxton.** [Full name, **Harry Buxton Forman.**] b. at Camberwell, South London, July 11, 1842; d. at St. John's Wood, London, June 15, 1917. English scholar, critic, and editor. From 1860 to 1907 he was in the civil service, as clerk, secretary, and controller of the packet services in the post office. He contributed articles (1869 *et seq.*) to *Tinsley's Magazine* and the London *Quarterly Review.* His works include *Our Living Poets* (1871), *Elizabeth Barrett Browning and Her Scarcer Books* (1896), *The Books of William Morris* (1907), *George Meredith* (1909), biography and criticism; he also edited the poetical works of Shelley (1876), the letters (1878) of Keats to Fanny Brawne, Shelley's *Note Books* (1911), and *Hitherto Unpublished Poems and Stories of Elizabeth Barrett Browning* (1914); for the Temple Classics he edited Browning's *Sordello* and Mrs. Browning's *Aurora Leigh.*

Forman, Justus Miles. b. at Le Roy, N.Y., Nov. 1, 1875; d. May 7, 1915 (missing after the sinking of the *Lusitania*). American novelist and playwright. He was author of the novel *The Garden of Lies* (1902) and the play *The Hyphen* (produced 1915).

Forman, Simon. b. at Quidhampton, Wiltshire, England, Dec. 30, 1552; d. at London, Sept. 12, 1611. English astrologer and quack. He practiced medicine and astrology with some success, though several times imprisoned. Among his many clients of rank was Frances Howard, Countess of Essex, who was later found guilty of poisoning Sir Thomas Overbury; the connection of Forman with this event is presumptive. Jonson alludes to his love-philters in his *Epicene.* He wrote a book, *The Grounds of the Longitude* (1591), and left several diaries and *The Booke of Plaies,* with accounts of early performances.

Formby (fôrm'bi). Urban district in NW England, in Lancashire, ab. 7 mi. SW of Southport, ab. 205 mi. NW of London by rail. 10,429 (1951).

Formentera (fôr.men.tā'rä). See under **Baleares.**

Former Age, The. Poem by Chaucer, discovered by Bradshaw. It was first printed by Morris in 1866. It is a metrical portion of Chaucer's translation of Boethius, probably written after the prose translation was finished.

Formes (fôr'mẹs), **Karl Johann.** b. at Mülheim am Rhein, Germany, Aug. 7, 1816; d. at San Francisco, Dec. 15, 1889. German bass singer; brother of Theodor Formes.

Formes, Theodor (or **Theodore**). b. 1826; d. 1874. German dramatic tenor, active in opera at Berlin and in the U.S.; brother of Karl Johann Formes.

Formes élémentaires de la vie religieuse (form ā.lā.mäṅ.ter dẹ lä vē rẹ.lē.zhyëz), **Les.** Sociological monograph by the French sociologist and philosopher Émile Durkheim (1858–1917), published in 1912, and translated (1915) into English as *The Elementary Forms of Religious Life.* It seeks to explain religion as a social product, the source of which is found in experiences of group life itself. Religion, whose symbols reflect paramount social values, is held to play an integrating force in maintaining social solidarity.

Formey (fôr'mī), **Johann Heinrich Samuel.** b. at Berlin, May 31, 1711; d. there, March 7, 1797. German philosophical and miscellaneous writer, of French (Huguenot) descent. He became professor of oratory (1736) and philosophy (1739) at the French College at Berlin, and perpetual secretary of the Berlin Academy in 1748.

Formia (fôr'myä). [Former name, **Mola di Gaeta;** ancient name, **Formiae.**] Town and commune in C Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Latium, in the province of Latina (formerly Littoria), situated on the Gulf of Gaeta, ab. 44 mi. NW of Naples. It is a port, a seaside resort, and a tourist center, and has fisheries, dairies, and macaroni factories. An ancient town of the Volsci, on the Appian Way, it became a Roman city with limited rights of citizenship in 322 B.C., and with full rights in 188 B.C. It was a summer resort of rich Romans from the time of the late republic; Cicero had a villa here. In the 9th century it was destroyed by the Saracens; it rose slowly during the Middle Ages. Charles II of Anjou erected the castle known as the Torre della Mola. Considerable damage was suffered during World War II by some buildings of tourist interest. The churches of San Domenico and Santa Teresa were all but destroyed. Remains of the ancient Roman structures are still standing. Pop. of commune, 16,905 (1936); of town, 11,918 (1936).

Formigé (fôr.mē.zhā), **Jean Camille.** b. at Bouscat, France, July 24, 1845; d. at Paris, Aug. 28, 1926. French architect. He is best known for his restoration of the old Roman theater at Orange, France, and for the construction of the hothouses in the Bois de Boulogne at Paris. He also designed the Palais des Beaux-Arts at the Paris World Exposition (1889).

Formigine (fôr.mē'jē.nā). Town and commune in N Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Emilia-Romagna, in the province of Modena, ab. 7 mi. SW of Modena: an agricultural commune. Pop. of commune, 10,985 (1936); of town, 1,924 (1936).

Formigny (fôr.mē.nyē). [Also, **Fourmigni.**] Village in NW France, in the department of Calvados, near Bayeux. Here, in 1450, the English were defeated by the French with a loss of ab. 4,000.

Formorians (fôr.mō'ri.ạnz). See **Fomorians.**

Formosa (fôr.mō'sä). Territory in N Argentina, lying W of Paraguay. Quebracho is its best-known product, since floods and drought are a drawback to agriculture and cattle raising. Capital, Formosa; area, 28,778 sq. mi.; pop. 113,790 (1947).

Formosa. City in E Argentina, capital of Formosa territory, ab. 580 mi. N of Buenos Aires. 16,506 (1947).

Formosa (fôr.mō'sạ). [Chinese, **Taiwan.**] Island E of China, between the East China Sea and the South China Sea, forming (until ceded to Japan in 1895, and becoming again after 1945) a province of the same name in China. It is traversed by mountains. Its products include tea, sugar, and coal. Gold, silver, and copper are mined; industries produce flour, tobacco, iron, glass, and other items. The chief towns are Taipei, Kirun, Shoka, Kaohsiung (Takao), and Tainan. It is inhabited by Chinese and aborigines (Malayan, Negrito). The name Formosa (meaning "the beautiful") dates from Portuguese exploration in the 16th century. A Dutch military and trading post was founded here in the 17th century. The W part of the island was colonized by the Chinese about 300 years ago. It was the principal scene of warfare in the war of France with China in 1884–85, was blockaded by the French fleet, and in part occupied by the French, and was the theater of several combats (the French being led by Admiral Courbet) in 1885. It was to this island that the leaders of the Chinese Nationalist government fled in 1949, when the Chinese Communist armies threatened to capture Nanking. Capital, Taipei; length, 235 mi.; area, 13,890 sq. mi.; pop. 6,084,000 (1947).

Formosa Bay. [Also, **Ungama Bay.**] Indentation on the E coast of Africa, in Kenya, S of the boundary between Kenya and Somaliland. The Tana River flows into it.

Formosan (fôr.mō'sạn). [Also: **Taiwanese;** in sense 2, **Formosan Chinese.**] **1.** An inhabitant of Formosa, whether a member of one of the Malayo-Polynesian-speaking tribes or of the immigrant Chinese group. **2.** One of the Chinese (mostly Fukienese, Cantonese, and Hakka by origin) who inhabit the coastal regions of N and W Formosa. 5,682,233 (1940).

Formosan. Language of the indigenous people of Formosa, belonging to the Malagasay branch of the Indonesian group of Malayo-Polynesian languages.

Formosa Strait. Channel which separates Formosa from the mainland of SE China. It connects the East China Sea with the South China Sea. Breadth at the narrowest part, ab. 90 mi.; length, ab. 200 mi.

Formosus (fôr.mō'sus). b. c816; d. April 4, 896. Pope from 891 to 896. He was a missionary among the Bulgarians c866. He crowned Arnulf of Carinthia emperor in 896.

Fornarina (fôr.nä.rē'nä), **La.** Picture by Raphael, painted c1509, now in the Palazzo Barberini at Rome. It represents a half-nude woman seated in a wood. On her bracelet is written "Raphael Urbinas." It is commonly called "Raphael's Mistress," the name "Fornarina" having been given to it c1750.

Fornax (fôr'naks). In Roman mythology, the goddess of corn and ovens; specifically, the goddess of the baking of corn in ovens. Her festival, the Fornacalia, was celebrated

in February on different days, one day for the state, and one each for the *curiae* (tribal divisions) of Rome.

Fornax. Southern constellation, named by Lacaille in the 18th century. It lies S of the W part of Eridanus, and, as its boundaries are at present drawn, contains no star of greater magnitude than the fifth.

Forney (fôr'ni), **John Wien.** b. at Lancaster, Pa., Sept. 30, 1817; d. at Philadelphia, Dec. 9, 1881. American journalist and politician. He was editor (1857–77) of the Philadelphia *Press*, clerk of the U.S. House of Representatives (1851–55, 1859–61), and secretary of the U.S. Senate (1861–68).

Fornovo di Taro (fôr.nō'vō dē tä'rō). Small town in Italy, in the province of Parma, situated on the Taro River, ab. 10 mi. SW of Parma. Here on July 6, 1495, the French under Charles VIII defeated the Italians under Gonzaga, and secured the retreat of the French army. The parish church was slightly damaged during World War II, but could be repaired.

Forobosco (fō.rō.bos'kō). Cheating mountebank in *The Fair Maid of the Inn*, by John Fletcher and others.

Føroyar (fėr'ō'yär). Faeroese name of the **Faeroe Islands.**

Forres (for'ęs, -ęz). Royal burgh and market town in N Scotland, in Moray, situated on the river Findhorn ab. 12 mi. W of Elgin, ab. 560 mi. N of London by rail. It forms the scene of part of Shakespeare's *Macbeth*. 4,865 (est. 1948).

Forrest (for'ęst), **Edwin.** b. at Philadelphia, March 9, 1806; d. there, Dec. 12, 1872. American actor. He first appeared on the regular stage in 1820 as Douglas in Hone's play of that name. His first notable success was at New York, where he played Othello in 1826. In 1836 he appeared at London as Spartacus in *The Gladiator*. After this he played with success in both England and America, until in 1845 at London he was hissed in *Macbeth*. He attributed this to Macready's influence, and shortly after, when the latter was playing Hamlet at Edinburgh, Forrest stood up in his box and hissed violently. It is believed that this was the original cause of the Astor Place riot in 1849, of which the immediate occasion was the attempt of Forrest's admirers to prevent Macready from appearing in the Astor Place Opera House. His last appearance at New York was in February, 1871, and in March of that year he appeared for the last time as an actor at Boston.

Forrest, Sir John. [Title, 1st Baron **Forrest.**] b. in Western Australia, Aug. 22, 1847; d. at sea, Sept. 3, 1918. Australian explorer and statesman. He led an expedition into central Australia in search of Friedrich Leichhardt (lost since 1848) in 1869, conducted explorations along the coast from Perth to Adelaide in 1870, and through the center of Australia from Champion Bay to the telegraph line between Adelaide and Darwin in 1874. He was engaged for several years in the trigonometrical survey of Western Australia, was first premier and treasurer of Western Australia (1890–1901), and was minister of defense (1901–03) for the Commonwealth of Australia, minister of home affairs (1903–04), treasurer (1905–07), and acting prime minister (March–June, 1907). He was treasurer (1917–18) in the Hughes cabinet. In 1918 he became the first Australian to be raised to the peerage.

Forrest, Nathan Bedford. b. at Chapel Hill, Tenn., July 13, 1821; d. at Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 29, 1877. American cavalry commander in the Confederate service during the Civil War. Starting life in the greatest poverty as the principal support of a widowed mother and younger children, he accumulated a considerable fortune through trading in land, livestock, cotton, and slaves. At the age of 40, soon after the outbreak of the Civil War, he enlisted as a private in a Tennessee cavalry command. Though wholly without military education, and with limited formal education of any sort, he rose to the rank of lieutenant general before the war ended. He led his regiment out of Fort Donelson, refusing to be included in the surrender (Feb. 15–16, 1862) of that garrison. He commanded a regiment at Shiloh (April 6–7, 1862), a brigade at Chickamauga (Sept. 19–20, 1863), and Hood's cavalry in the Tennessee Campaign of 1864. His principal fame rests, however, upon his record in independent command on long raids behind the Union lines in Tennessee, Kentucky, Alabama, and Mississippi in the years 1862–64, and in such engagements as Okolona, Miss. (Feb. 21–22, 1864), Brice's Cross Roads, also known as Tishomingo Creek or Guntown (June 10, 1864), and Fort Pillow, Tenn. (April 12, 1864). The charge that in the last-named battle he ordered a massacre of the Negro troops forming part of the Union garrison is now generally recognized as an "atrocity" story. Perhaps Forrest's widest fame now rests upon his unique recipe for victory, which was to "get there first with the most men," usually misquoted as "fustest with the mostest." He was an early and highly successful exponent of the idea of using the horse to "get there first" but of doing most of the actual fighting dismounted. At Gainesville, Ala., on May 9, 1865, he surrendered the last Confederate command in arms east of the Mississippi. After the war he engaged without success in railroad building, and in all probability was the first and only head of the original Ku Klux Klan formed during the period of the Reconstruction.

Forrest, Thomas. d. in India, c1802. English navigator. He entered the service of the East India Company probably c1748, and made several voyages of exploration. He wrote *A Voyage to New Guinea and the Moluccas from Balambangan . . . during the years 1774–5–6* (1779), *A Journal of the Esther Brig, Capt. Thomas Forrest, from Bengal to Quedah, in 1783* (1789), *A Treatise on the Monsoons in East India* (1782), and *A Voyage from Calcutta to the Mergui Archipelago* (1792).

Forrestal (for'ęs.tôl), **James Vincent.** b. at Beacon, N.Y., Feb. 15, 1892; committed suicide at Bethesda, Md., May 22, 1949. American investment banker and public official, U.S. secretary of the navy (1944–47) and first U.S. secretary of defense (1947–49) under the act establishing the unification of the armed forces. He attended Dartmouth and Princeton and, after an early business career with the New Jersey Zinc Company and the Tobacco Products Corporation, he joined (1916) the New York investment house of Dillon, Read and Company, of which he was president from 1937 to 1940. During World War I he served as a lieutenant in the U.S. Naval Air Service. From 1940 until May, 1944, he served as undersecretary of the navy.

Forrest City (for'ęst). City in E Arkansas, county seat of St. Francis County: marketing center for peaches; cottonseed oil manufacture. 7,607 (1950).

Forrester (for'ęs.tėr), **Alfred Henry.** [Pseudonym (with Charles Robert Forrester), **Alfred Crowquill.**] b. at London, Sept. 10, 1804; d. there, May 26, 1872. English author and artist; younger brother of Charles Robert Forrester. He contributed sketches to Volumes II, III, and IV of *Punch*, and illustrated numerous works.

Forrester, Charles Robert. [Pseudonyms: **Hal Willis,** (with Alfred Henry Forrester) **Alfred Crowquill.**] b. at London, 1803; d. there, Jan. 15, 1850. English author; elder brother of Alfred Henry Forrester. Among his works are *Absurdities in Prose and Verse, written and illustrated by Alfred Crowquill* (1827) and *Phantasmagoria of Fun* (1843), both of which were illustrated by his brother.

Forrester, Fanny. See **Judson, Emily.**

Forseti (for.set'i). [Also, **Forsete.**] In Norse mythology, the son of Balder. He was noted for his wisdom and became a god of justice. This is a development perhaps of an ancient Frisian culture deity who gave the Frisians their laws.

Forskål (för'skōl), **Peter.** b. at Kalmar, Sweden, Jan. 11, 1736; d. at Yerim, Arabia, July 11, 1763. Swedish naturalist and traveler. He was a pupil of Linnaeus, on whose recommendation he was appointed (1761) by Frederick V of Denmark to the post of naturalist to a scientific expedition to Egypt and Arabia, which was fitted out by the Danish government and placed under the conduct of Karsten Niebuhr. He died while engaged in this enterprise, and his works, edited by Niebuhr, appeared posthumously; they were *Fauna orientalis* (1775) and *Flora aegyptiaco-arabica* (1775).

Forsman (fôrs'män), **Georg Zachris.** [Called **Yrjö Sakari Yrjö-Koskinen.**] b. at Vaasa, Finland, Dec. 10, 1830; d. at Helsingfors, Finland, Nov. 13, 1903. Finnish historian. He served as professor (1863 *et seq.*) at the University of Helsingfors, also (1890 *et seq.*) as president of the Finnish government. His works (in Finnish) in-

clude *Knowledge of Prehistoric Finnish Times* (1862), and *The Leading Ideas in the History of Mankind* (1879).

Forssell (fôr.sel'), **Hans Ludvig.** b. at Gävle, Sweden, Jan. 14, 1843; d. at San Bernardino, Switzerland, July 31, 1901. Swedish historian and statesman. He served as minister of finance and was, as president of the treasury board, instrumental in introducing the gold standard in Sweden. Author of *Sveriges inre historia från Gustav I* (History of Sweden after Gustavus I; 1869, 1875) and *Gustav II Adolf* (1894).

Forst (fôrst). [Also: **Forst in der Lausitz** (in dėr lou'zits); former names, **Forsta, Forste.**] Town in NE Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Brandenburg, Russian Zone, formerly in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, situated on the Neisse River and the Polish border, ab. 62 mi. NE of Dresden. Before World War II it was the center of a flourishing textile industry, specializing in the manufacture of woolen cloth; also machines for the textile and garment industries, furniture, and chemicals were produced. The town has declined in size because of the political changes after World War II; the population, predominantly Protestant, decreased between 1939 and 1946 by 33.2 percent. 29,829 (1946).

Forster (fôr'stėr), **Edward Morgan.** b. at London, Jan. 1, 1879—. English novelist. His works include *Where Angels Fear to Tread* (1905), *The Longest Journey* (1907), *A Room with a View* (1908), *Howards End* (1910), *The Celestial Omnibus and Other Stories* (1911). *A Passage to India* (1924; Prix Femina Vie Heureuse and James Tait Black prize, 1925), *Aspects of the Novel* (Clark lecture, 1927), *Abinger Harvest* (1936), *What I Believe* (1939), *Virginia Woolf* (Rede lecture, 1942), *The Development of English Prose between 1918 and 1939*, and *Two Cheers for Democracy* (1951). He served as Rede lecturer at Cambridge (1941), and W. P. Ker lecturer at Glasgow (1944), and was a member of the committee appointed (1947) by the lord chancellor to examine the law of defamatory libel.

Förster (fėr'stėr), **Ernst.** b. at Münchengosserstädt, on the Saale, Germany, April 8, 1800; d. April 29, 1885. German painter and writer on art; brother of Friedrich Förster.

Forster (fôr.ster), **François.** b. at Le Locle, Switzerland, Aug. 22, 1790; d. at Paris, June 27, 1872. French engraver of portraits and historical pictures.

Förster (fėr'stėr), **Friedrich.** b. at Münchengosserstädt, on the Saale, Germany, Sept. 24, 1791; d. at Berlin, Nov. 8, 1868. German historian, soldier, poet, and journalist; brother of Ernst Förster. He published works on Wallenstein, Frederick the Great, and Prussian history.

Förster, Friedrich Wilhelm. b. at Berlin, June 2, 1869—. German philosopher, pedagogue, and pacifist. He served (1914 *et seq.*) as professor at the University of Munich, resigned because of attacks against his pacifism, and went to Switzerland, later to the U.S. He is the author of *Jugendlehre* (1904), *Wellpolitik und Weltgewissen* (1919), *Pazifist: Mein Kampf gegen das militaristische und nationalistische Deutschland* (1920), *Christus und das menschliche Leben* (1923), *Angewandte politische Ethik* (1925), and *Europa und die deutsche Frage* (1937).

Forster (fôr'stėr), **Georg.** [Full name, **Johann Georg Adam Forster.**] b. at Nassenhuben, near Danzig, Nov. 27, 1754; d. at Paris, Jan. 10, 1794. German naturalist, translator, and traveler; son of Johann Reinhold Forster. He was professor of natural history at Kassel (1778–84) and later at Vilna. In 1788 he was appointed librarian to the elector of Mainz. At Kassel he found a friend in the anatomist Sömmerring, and in the philosopher Jacobi. The great event in his life came in 1772, when he (with his father) was invited by Captain Cook to join him in his second trip around the world. Forster's work, a record of his experiences on this voyage, *A Voyage Round the World* (London, 1777; Berlin, 1777–80), is regarded as "almost the first," if not the first, example of a strictly scientific travel book, as distinct from a popular, gossipy account. Another work, *Ansichten vom Niederrhein, von Brabant, Flandern, Holland, England und Frankreich* (1791–94) has been called "one of the ablest travel books of the 18th century."

Förster (fėr'stėr), **Heinrich.** b. at Grossglogau, in Prussia, Nov. 24, 1800; d. at Johannisberg, in Austrian Silesia, Oct. 20, 1881. German Roman Catholic prelate and pulpit orator, bishop of Breslau.

Forster (fôr'stėr), **Johann Reinhold.** b. at Dirschau, Poland (formerly in the German province of West Prussia), 1729; d. 1798. German naturalist and traveler; father of Georg Forster. He went to England in 1766, taught natural history and modern languages at the nonconformist academy at Warrington, Lancashire, did translating at London after losing this post, and in 1772 sailed as a naturalist with Cook on his second voyage, his son also being with him. In 1780 he was appointed professor of natural history at the University of Halle. His chief works are *Flora Americae Septentrionalis* (1771), *South Sea Plants* (1776), *Observations Made During a Voyage Round the World* (1778), *Zoologiae Rarioris Specilegium* (1781), and *History of Voyages in the Far North* (1784).

Forster, John. b. at Newcastle, England, April 2, 1812; d. Feb. 2, 1876. English historian and biographer. He studied at University College, London, was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1843, became editor of the *Examiner* in 1847, was appointed secretary to the commissioners of lunacy in 1855, and was made a commissioner of lunacy in 1861, a position which he resigned in 1872. He bequeathed "the Forster Collection" to the nation. It is now at South Kensington. It consists of 18,000 books, many manuscripts (including nearly all the original manuscripts of Dickens's novels), 48 oil paintings, and a large number of drawings, engravings, and other items. His works include *Historical and Biographical Essays* (collected in 1858), *Life of Sir John Eliot* (expanded 1864), *Life of Landor* (1869), and *Life of Dickens* (1872–74). He wrote a number of other biographies, and contributed masterly articles to the leading periodicals.

Förster (fėr'stėr), **Josef Bohuslav.** b. near Prague, Dec. 30, 1859; d. May 29, 1951. Czech composer. He was professor of composition at the conservatory at Prague, where he became (1922) director, taught at the Hamburg Conservatory for ten years, and at the New Vienna Conservatory.

Förster, Max. b. at Danzig, March 8, 1869—. German Anglicist, notable in the field of old and modern English language and literature. He served as professor (1897 *et seq.*) at the universities of Bonn, Würzburg, Halle, Leipzig, and Munich.

Förster, Wilhelm. b. at Grünberg (Zielona Góra), in Silesia, Dec. 16, 1832; d. at Potsdam, Germany, Jan. 18, 1921. German astronomer. He succeeded Encke as director of the Berlin Observatory (1865–1904).

Forster (fôr'stėr), **William.** b. at Tottenham, near London, March 23, 1783; d. in Blount County, Tenn., Jan. 27, 1854. English philanthropist and minister of the Society of Friends; father of William Edward Forster.

Forster, William Edward. b. at Bradpole, Dorset, July 11, 1818; d. at London, April 5, 1886. English politician; son of William Forster. He followed, in partnership with William Fison, the business of a woolen manufacturer at Bradford from 1842 until his death. He served as Liberal member of Parliament for Bradford (1861–85), and for the central division of Bradford from 1885 until his death, and as undersecretary of state for the colonies (1865–66) in the government of Lord Russell, vice-president of the committee of the Council on Education (1868–74) in the government of Gladstone, and chief secretary for Ireland (1880–82) in the government of Gladstone.

Förster-Nietzsche (fėr'stėr.nē'chę), **Elisabeth.** b. at Röckew, Germany, July 10, 1846; d. 1935. German biographical writer; sister of Friedrich Nietzsche (1844–1900), whose biography she wrote.

Forsyte Saga (fôr'sīt), **The.** Trilogy by John Galsworthy, including the novels *The Man of Property* (1906), *In Chancery* (1920), and *To Let* (1921). With the addition of two "interludes," *The Indian Summer of a Forsyte* (1920) and *The Awakening* (1921), the entire work was published under the collective title *The Forsyte Saga* (1922). It depicts the development of an English upper-middle-class family in the later Victorian era. The main character is Soames Forsyte, the "man of property" who represents the chief theme of the work, the proprietary instinct. Another collective volume dealing with the Forsytes is *A Modern Comedy* (1929), consisting of *The White Monkey* (1924), *The Silver Spoon* (1926), and *Swan Song* (1928),

and two "interludes," *The Silent Wooing* (1925) and *Passersby* (1927).

Forsyth (fôr.sīth', fôr'sīth). City in C Georgia, county seat of Monroe County, ab. 20 mi. NW of Macon; seat of Bessie Tift College. Textiles are manufactured. It was settled in 1822. Pop. 3,125 (1950).

Forsyth (fôr.sīth'), **Andrew Russell.** b. at Glasgow, June 18, 1858; d. 1942. Scottish mathematician. He was educated at Liverpool and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was a lecturer in mathematics (1884–95) and Sadlerian professor (1895–1910). During the period of his lectureship he edited the *Quarterly Journal of Mathematics*. He taught mathematics for a year (1882–83) at Liverpool University College, and was professor of mathematics at the Imperial College of Science and Technology, London, from 1913 to 1923, being made emeritus professor in the latter year. His works are *A Treatise on Differential Equations* (1885), *Treatise on the Theory of Functions* (1893), in which he discusses the contributions of the French and German mathematicians A. L. Cauchy, G. F. B. Riemann, and K. T. Weierstrass, *Lectures on Differential Geometry* (1912), *Lectures Introductory to the Theory of Functions of Two Complex Variables* and *Calculus of Variations* (both 1927), and *Intrinsic Geometry of Ideal Space* (1935). During the period 1890–1906 he published a four-volume *Theory of Differential Equations*. He edited volumes 8 to 13 of *Cayley's Collected Mathematical Papers*.

Forsyth, John. b. at Fredericksburg, Va., Oct. 22, 1780; d. at Washington, D.C., Oct. 21, 1841. American politician. He was U.S. senator from Georgia (1818–19, 1829–34), governor of Georgia (1827–29), and secretary of state (1834–41) under Presidents Jackson and Van Buren.

Forsyth, Sir Thomas Douglas. b. at Birkenhead, Cheshire, England, Oct. 7, 1827; d. at Eastbourne, East Sussex, England, Dec. 17, 1886. English official in India.

Forsyth, William. b. at Greenock, Scotland, Oct. 25, 1812; d. at London, Dec. 26, 1899. English lawyer and historian. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple, London, in 1839, became queen's counsel in 1857, and was a member of Parliament (1874–80) for Marylebone.

Fort (fôr), **Gertrud von Le.** See **Le Fort, Gertrud von.**

Fort (fôr), **Paul.** b. at Reims, France, 1872—. French poet of the symbolist school who made an important contribution to modern dramatic art when he founded the Théâtre d'Art in 1890 to lead the theater away from naturalistic styles of stage production. He made his theater available to the new poetic drama developed at this time by Maurice Maeterlinck and other symbolist playwrights. Fort introduced Lugné-Poe as a stage director by assigning to him the direction of Maeterlinck's *Pelléas and Mélissande* (1893). He is the author of *Ballades françaises* (1897) and 38 other volumes of verse. He founded (1905) the important literary review *Vers et Prose* and was the moving spirit of the group which attempted to turn French poetry back to traditional, almost medieval, forms and themes.

Fortaleza (fôr.tạ.lā'zạ). [Also, **Ceará.**] Capital of the state of Ceará, in NE Brazil: seaport for cotton, hides, and wax. 213,604 (1950).

Fort Ancient (ān'shẹnt). Large earthworks on the E bank of the Little Miami River, NE of Cincinnati, Ohio; now a state park administered by the Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society. This was originally considered to be the type site for the Fort Ancient Culture, but it is now recognized that the earthworks were built by Hopewell Indians.

Fort Ancient Culture. Culture of the late prehistoric (i.e., pre-white-settlement) period (c1400–1650 A.D.) in the central Ohio Valley. The Indians of this culture built burial mounds but not great earthworks like those at the Fort Ancient site, which is Hopewell rather than Fort Ancient in culture. They also lacked temple mounds and were therefore representative of the Upper, rather than Middle, Mississippi pattern of culture.

Fort Anne National Park (an). Park in W Nova Scotia, Canada, at Annapolis Royal. There is a restoration of the early Acadian settlement, a museum, and well-preserved earthworks. The fort changed hands numerous times in battles between French and English, and was finally captured by a force from New England in 1710. It was established as a national park in 1917. Area, ab. 31 acres.

Fort Atkinson (at'kin.sọn). City in SE Wisconsin, in Jefferson County, on the Rock River: shipping and trading point for dairy products; manufactures include canned sausages, dairy equipment, hose, and musical saws. It was settled in 1836. The fort for which the city is named was founded in 1832 by Henry Atkinson, commander in the Black Hawk war. 6,280 (1950).

Fort-Augustus or **Fort Augustus** (ô.gus'tus). Village and former military station in N Scotland, in Inverness-shire, situated at the S extremity of Loch Ness, ab. 29 mi. SW of Inverness. It has no direct rail connections for passengers, being reached by rail to Spean Bridge, ab. 517 mi. N of London, thence ab. 21 mi. NE by auto-bus. The town has a Benedictine monastery. Pop. of registration district, 1,218 (1931).

Fort Beauséjour National Park (bō.sā.zhör'). See under **Beauséjour, Fort.**

Fort Benton (ben'tọn). City in C Montana, county seat of Chouteau County, on the Missouri River. In its early days it was an important fur-trading post at the head of navigation on the Missouri. 1,522 (1950).

Fort Bragg (brag). City in N California, in Mendocino County, on the Pacific Coast NW of San Francisco: trading center for lumber. 3,826 (1950).

Fort Bridger State Park (brij'ẹr). Park in SW Wyoming, in Uinta County on Black's Fork, ab. 36 mi. E of Evanston. A trading post was established here in 1843 by James Bridger, and became an important station on the Oregon trail. In 1857 it was occupied by federal troops, and remained a post until 1890. Area, 31 acres.

Fort Collins (kol'inz). City in N Colorado, county seat of Larimer County, on the Cache la Poudre River, in a fine agricultural region ab. 58 mi. N of Denver. Manufactures include beet sugar, bricks, tile, and cement. It is the seat of the Colorado Agricultural and Mechanical College. 14,937 (1950).

Fort Craig (krāg), **Battle of.** Battle at Fort Craig, New Mexico, Feb. 21, 1862, during the Civil War, in which a Union force of 3,810 men under Colonel E. R. S. Canby was defeated and driven within the fort by the Confederate general H. H. Sibley.

Fort Dalles (dalz). A former name of **The Dalles,** Ore.

Fort-Dauphin (fōrt'dô'fin; French, fôr.dō.faṅ). Port on the island of Madagascar, off SE Africa, situated on the SE corner of the island and connected by road with other centers in the N part of the island. 12,342 (1946).

Fort-de-France (fôr.dẹ.frāṅs). [Former name, **Fort-Royal.**] City in W Martinique, French West Indies, on the Caribbean Sea: capital, and seaport for rum and sugar. 66,006 (est. 1947).

Fort de Joux (fôr dẹ zhö). See **Joux, Fort de.**

Fort Dodge (fōrt doj). City in C Iowa, county seat of Webster County, on the Des Moines River, ab. 70 mi. NW of Des Moines, in an agricultural and gypsum-producing area. Its industries consist of meat-packing plants, gypsum mills, serum factories, hatcheries, and a tile factory. It was established c1850. Gypsum from here was used to carve the figure (supposedly a prehistoric man) in the "Cardiff Giant" hoax. 25,115 (1950).

Fort Donelson National Military Park (don'ẹl.sọn). Park in NW Tennessee on the Cumberland River at Dover, Tenn. The fort fell to Union forces under General Grant after four days of fighting on Feb. 16, 1862. A national cemetery was established here in 1867, and in 1928 it was made a national military park. Area, ab. 0.2 sq. mi.

Fort Edward (ed'wạrd). Village in E New York, in Washington County, on the Hudson River ab. 39 mi. N of Albany: paper manufactures. It was an important post during the French and Indian Wars and was captured (1777) by Burgoyne. 3,797 (1950).

Fort Erie (ir'i). Industrial town and port of entry in Ontario, Canada, situated on the W bank of the Niagara River, at the point where that river leaves Lake Erie, across from the city of Buffalo, N.Y. It is connected with Buffalo by the Peace Bridge. It is the site of an aircraft factory. 7,572 (1951).

Fortescue (fôr'tẹs.kū), **Chichester Samuel.** [Surname (from 1862), **Parkinson-Fortescue**; titles: Baron **Carlingford,** Baron **Clermont.**] b. in Ireland, Jan. 18, 1823; d. at Marseilles, France, Jan. 30, 1898. British politician. He became (1864) privy councilor, served (1865–66, 1868–

70) as chief secretary for Ireland, and was president (1871–74) of the Board of Trade. As lord privy seal (1881–85) he helped frame Gladstone's second Irish Land Act, but refused (1886) to support Gladstone's home rule policy.

Fortescue, Sir Faithful. d. near Carisbrooke, England, in May, 1666. Royalist commander in the civil war in England. He served as a major in the Parliamentary army at the battle of Edgehill, during which engagement he deserted with his troop to the royal standard. He subsequently commanded a regiment of royal infantry.

Fortescue, George. b. at London, c1578; d. 1659. English essayist and poet. He was the son of Roman Catholic parents, and was educated at the English College at Douai and at the English College at Rome. His chief work is *Feriae Academicae, auctore Georgio de Forti Scuto Nobili Anglo* (1630). He is also credited with the authorship of the anonymous poem *The Sovles Pilgrimage to Heavenly Hierusalem* (1650).

Fortescue, Sir John. b. c1394; d. c1476. English jurist. He was made chief justice of the King's Bench in 1442. As a Lancastrian he followed Queen Margaret to Flanders in 1463, returned to England in 1471, was captured at the battle of Tewkesbury, and accepted a pardon from Edward IV. His most notable works are *De laudibus legum Angliæ*, first printed in 1537, and *On the Governance of the Kingdom of England* (also entitled *The Difference between an Absolute and Limited Monarchy* and *De dominio regali et politico*), first printed in 1714.

Fortescue, Sir John. b. c1531; d. Dec. 23, 1607. English politician; a cousin of Queen Elizabeth. He was appointed to superintend the studies of Elizabeth c1553, and was made keeper of the great wardrobe on her accession in 1558, chancellor of the exchequer in 1589, and chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster in 1601. On the accession of James I in 1603 he was deprived of the chancellorship of the exchequer, but retained in his other offices. In 1604 he was defeated by Sir Francis Goodwin in a parliamentary election for Buckingham. The clerk of the crown refused to receive the return of Goodwin on the ground that he was an outlaw, whereupon Fortescue was elected by virtue of a second writ. The House of Commons recognized the election of Goodwin as legal. A dispute between the king and the Commons in reference to the election resulted, under the guise of a compromise, in a victory for the Commons, who have since regularly exercised the right to decide on the legality of returns.

Forteviot (fôr.tē'vi.ọt). Former town near Perth, Scotland, noted as the old capital of the Picts.

Fort Fairfield (fâr'fēld). Town (in Maine the equivalent of township in many other states) and unincorporated village in NE Maine, in Aroostook County, on the St. John River near Canada. Pop. of town, 5,791 (1950); of village, 2,521 (1950).

Fort Frances (frăn'sẹs). Capital of Rainy River County, Ontario, Canada, situated on the Rainy River at the point where the river enters Rainy Lake in the SW part of the province. It is connected by rail with the twin cities of Duluth and Superior in Minnesota, and with Port Arthur and Fort William in Ontario. 8,038 (1951).

Fort Frederica National Monument (fred.ėr.ē'kạ, fred-rē'kạ). National monument in SE Georgia, on St. Simons Island ab. 8 mi. NE of Brunswick. The fort was built in 1736 by James Oglethorpe as an English outpost against the Spanish, and was made a national monument in 1945. Area, ab. 75 acres.

Fort Garry (gar'i). Former name of **Winnipeg,** Canada.

Fort George (jôrj). Former name of **Astoria,** Ore.

Fort George River. [Also: **La Grande River, Big River.**] River in C and W Quebec, rising in several lakes on the plateau, and flowing generally W to James Bay. Length (from Nichicun Lake), ab. 480 mi.

Fort Gibson (gib'sọn). Town in E Oklahoma, in Muskogee County, on the Grand River ab. 10 mi. NE of Muskogee. The fort was established in 1824 as a defense against the Osage, and was the chief military center in Indian Territory until abandoned in 1857. It was reoccupied by Union troops during the Civil War, and remained a post until 1890. It is now a rural trade center, with cotton gins and a sawmill. Ab. 5 mi. N of the town is Fort Gibson Dam, a U.S. flood-control project. 1,496 (1950).

Forth (fōrth). River in C Scotland, in Perthshire and Stirlingshire. It is formed by the confluence of two small streams, the Avondhu and the Duchray Water, ab. 9 mi. SW of Callander. The river flows E (forming much of the Perthshire-Stirlingshire boundary) to the Firth of Forth at Alloa. The estuary of the river Forth (the Firth of Forth), an inlet of the North Sea, extends E from Alloa ab. 51 mi. Length of river, ab. 65 mi.

Forth, Carse of. See under **Perthshire.**

Forth and Brentford (fōrth; brent'fọrd), Earl of. Title of **Ruthven, Patrick.**

Forth and Clyde Canal (klīd). Canal in S Scotland, in Stirlingshire, Lanarkshire, and Dunbartonshire. It extends from Grangemouth, on the river Forth, to the river Clyde, ab. 11 mi. NW of Glasgow. Length, ab. 38 mi.

Forth Bridge. Bridge erected (1882–89) by the North British Railway across the Firth of Forth at Queensferry, Scotland. The two main spans are each 1,710 ft. long, and are formed of two cantilevers each 680 ft. long, united by a girder of 350 ft. span in the clear. Each of these spans is 114½ ft. longer than that of the Brooklyn Bridge. The steel towers which support the cantilevers are 360 ft. high, and the clear height above high water is 151 ft. The total length (including the approaches) is 8,295 ft., and the cost was 16 million dollars.

Fort Henry (hen'ri). A former name of **Wheeling,** W.Va.

Fortier (fôr.tyā'), **Alcée.** b. in St. James Parish, La., June 5, 1856; d. Feb. 14, 1914. American Romance languages scholar and Creole historian. He was professor of French (1880 *et seq.*), professor of Romance languages (1894 *et seq.*), and dean of the graduate department (1913 *et seq.*) at Tulane University, New Orleans.

Fortinbras (fôr'tin.bras). In Shakespeare's *Hamlet*, the Prince of Norway. He aspires to recover the lands and power lost by his father. He is sometimes left out of the acted play.

Fortitude. Novel by Hugh Walpole, published in 1913.

Fort Jameson (jām'sọn). Town in SE Africa, in Northern Rhodesia, in the extreme E part of the colony near the Nyasaland boundary. It is in the heart of the tobacco-growing area of Northern Rhodesia; cotton has also been introduced. The town is connected by road with points in Nyasaland and is ab. 400 mi. NE of Lusaka, with which it is also connected by road. It was the headquarters of the administrator of North-Eastern Rhodesia (amalgamated with North-Western Rhodesia in 1911). Pop. ab. 2,000.

Fort Jefferson National Monument (jef'ėr.sọn). National monument in S Florida, on Garden Key in the Dry Tortugas, ab. 60 mi. W of Key West. The colossal unfinished masonry fortress is the largest in the New World, and was built in the period 1846–65 for control of the Straits of Florida. During the Civil War it remained in Union hands, and was used as a prison. It was garrisoned again in the period 1898–1906, but was abandoned after the hurricane of 1906. In 1935 Fort Jefferson became a national monument. Area, ab. 87 acres.

Fort Kent (kent). Town (in Maine the equivalent of township in many other states) and unincorporated village in N Maine, in Aroostook County: port of entry from Canada. The fort, which still stands, was built in 1841. Pop. of town, 5,343 (1950); of village, 3,001 (1950).

Fort-Lamy (fôr.lȧ.mē). Capital of Chad territory, French Equatorial Africa, on the Shari River just above the point where that river enters Lake Chad in the SW part of the territory. Pop. ab. 7,000.

Fort La Présentation (lȧ·prā.zān.tȧ.syôn). Original French name of **Ogdensburg,** N.Y.

Fort Laramie National Monument (lar'ạ.mi). National monument in E Wyoming, ab. 3 mi. W of the town of Fort Laramie, on the Laramie River. A trading post established here in 1834 grew into a fort, which was garrisoned by federal troops in 1849. It was a major post on the Overland Trail, and remained a military post until 1890. In 1938 it was made a national monument. Area, ab. 0.3 sq. mi.

Fort Lauderdale (lô'dėr.dāl). City in S Florida, county seat of Broward County, on the New River, the Intracoastal Waterway, and the Atlantic coast, N of Miami. With some 90 mi. of canals and a deep harbor (called Port Everglades), it is both a shipping center for the

adjacent citrus-growing region and a resort for tourists, sportsmen, and yachtsmen. A car ferry runs from Port Everglades to Havana, and trips start at various points in the city for the Everglades, which are nearby. The fort for which the city is named was built (1838) during the second Seminole War. In the decade between the last two U.S. censuses the population more than doubled. 17,996 (1940), 36,328 (1950).

Fort Lee (lē). Borough in NE New Jersey, in Bergen County, on the Hudson River: residential community, at the W end of the George Washington Bridge. It was one of the earliest sites of the motion-picture industry. The fort, with Fort Washington on the opposite shore, was a defense point in the Revolutionary War. 11,648 (1950).

Fort Madison (mad'i.sən). City in SE Iowa, county seat of Lee County, on the Mississippi River ab. 17 mi. SW of Burlington. Manufactures include plows, paper, pearl buttons, fountain pens, and wax-paper. The trading post on whose site the city was settled was named (1808) for President James Madison. It was established as county seat in 1838. Pop. 14,954 (1950).

Fort Marion National Monument (mar'i.ən). See **Castillo de San Marcos National Monument.**

Fort Matanzas National Monument (mą.tan'ząs). National monument in NE Florida, ab. 14 mi. S of St. Augustine. It was built by the Spanish in 1737 to guard the Matanzas River approach to the city, and was made a national monument in 1924. Area, ab. 0.4 sq. mi.

Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine (mąk.hen'ri). National monument at Baltimore, established as a national park in 1925 and as a national monument in 1939. The fort was originally built during the 1790's and was bombarded by a British fleet on Sept. 13–14, 1814, during the War of 1812. The successful resistance of the fort inspired Francis Scott Key to write *The Star-Spangled Banner.* During the Civil War it was used as a federal prison, and was an infantry post from 1861 to 1900. Area, ab. 48 acres.

Fort McMurray (mąk.mur'i). See **McMurray.**

Fort Meade (mēd). City in S central Florida, in Polk County, on the Peace River ab. 40 mi. SE of Tampa. It was named for a military post which figured in the Seminole wars. 2,803 (1950).

Fort Mill (mil). Town in N South Carolina, in York County: manufactures of textile products. 3,204 (1950).

Fort Morgan (môr'gąn). City in NE Colorado, county seat of Morgan County: center for the refining of sugar beets. It was settled on the site of a military post on the Overland Trail. 5,315 (1950).

Fort Myers (mī'ėrz). City in S Florida, county seat of Lee County, NW of Miami, on the Caloosahatchee River: shipping center for citrus fruits, vegetables, flowers, fish, and cattle. It is the western terminus of the Cross-State Canal, and served as the winter home of Thomas Edison and Henry Ford. The fort for which it is named figured in the Seminole wars and the Civil War. 13,195 (1950).

Fort Necessity Battlefield Site. National battlefield site in SW Pennsylvania, ab. 10 mi. SE of Uniontown. On July 3, 1754, there was a battle here between English colonial troops under George Washington, and French and Indian forces. This was the first battle in the French and Indian Wars, and led to the withdrawal of both forces. The original stockade has been reconstructed. The site was set aside by the U.S. government in 1931. Area, ab. 2 acres.

Fort Nelson (nel'sən). Trading post in NE British Columbia, Canada, on the E bank of the Fort Nelson River ab. 100 mi. above its mouth. It is ab. 300 mi. N of Dawson Creek via the Alaska Highway. The fort was built by the Hudson's Bay Company in 1800, destroyed by Indians in 1825, and reoccupied since 1865.

Fort Nelson River. River in NE British Columbia, Canada, flowing generally N to join the Liard River at Nelson Forks. Length, ab. 260 mi.

Fort Patrick Henry (pat'rik hen'ri). A former name of **Kingsport,** Tenn.

Fort Payne (pān). City in NE Alabama, county seat of De Kalb County, ab. 90 mi. NE of Birmingham: trading center. Nearby was an important colonial Cherokee community. 6,226 (1950).

Fort Peck Dam (pek). See under **Glasgow,** Mont.

Fort Pierce (pirs). City in E Florida, county seat of St. Lucie County, N of Miami, on the Indian River and the Atlantic Ocean: shipping center for vegetables and citrus fruits; formerly important for pineapples. 13,502 (1950).

Fort Plain (plān). Village in C New York, in Montgomery County, at the confluence of Otsquago Creek and the Mohawk River. There is a bird sanctuary here. 2,935 (1950).

Fort Pulaski National Monument (pù.las'ki). National monument in E Georgia, on Cockspur Island in the Savannah River, ab. 13 mi. E of Savannah. The earliest fort on this site, Fort George, was a block structure built in 1751. The massive Fort Pulaski was built in the period 1829–47. On Jan. 3, 1861, it was occupied by Confederate forces. On April 10–11, 1862, it was devastatingly bombarded by Union forces on Tybee Island, and surrendered. The area was made a national monument in 1924. Area, ab. 8½ sq. mi.

Fortress Europa. [German, **Festung Europa.**] In World War II, a name given to the German-controlled continent of Europe prior to the Normandy invasion.

Fort Robinson (rob'in.sən). A former name of **Kingsport,** Tenn.

Fortrose (fôrt.rōz'). Royal burgh in NE Scotland, in the county of Ross and Cromarty, on the Moray Firth ab. 8 mi. NE of Inverness. It is a historic settlement, having had a monastery in the 6th century. In 1124 it was made the seat of the bishop of Ross, and a cathedral was built in the 14th and 15th centuries, which was destroyed by Cromwell. It is now a small trade center, resort, and fishing port. 875 (1931).

Fort-Royal (fōrt'roi'ąl; French, fôr.rwà.yàl). Former name of **Fort-de-France.**

Fort Rutland (rut'lạnd). Former name of **Rutland,** Vt.

Fort Salisbury (sôlz'ber''i, -bėr.i). Former name of **Salisbury,** Southern Rhodesia.

Fort Scott (skot). City in SE Kansas, county seat of Bourbon County, on the Marmaton River, in a dairying and coal-mining district. It has creameries, ice-cream plants, railroad shops, brickyards, and cement-manufacturing plants. The fort for which it is named was founded in 1842, abandoned in 1855, and again made a military post in the Civil War. 10,335 (1950).

Fort Smith (smith). City in W Arkansas, on the Arkansas River, a county seat (with Greenwood) of Sebastian County: largest industrial city of the state. Manufactures include glass, bricks, furniture, and scissors. It is in a corn, livestock, and truck-garden agricultural area. The fort, founded in 1817, was important in the development of the Indian Territory; it was maintained until 1871. 47,942 (1950).

Fort Smith. Most important settlement in the upper Mackenzie basin of the Mackenzie district, Northwest Territories, Canada. It is situated on the Slave River just inside the boundary of the Northwest Territories. It is the commercial center and supply depot for the mining towns further N. It is connected by river with Waterways in N Alberta, and with Edmonton by the rail line from that city to Waterways. Today, however, most connections in the region are made by airplane.

Fort Stockton (stok'tọn). City in W Texas, county seat of Pecos County, SW of Lubbock: shipping point for livestock. The city occupies the site of Old Fort Stockton, established in 1859. Pop. 4,444 (1950).

Fort Sumter National Monument (sum'tėr). National monument in SE South Carolina, on an island in Charleston Harbor ab. 4 mi. SE of the city. The fort was begun in 1829, but was unfinished when occupied by federal troops under Major Robert Anderson on Dec. 26, 1860. On April 12–13, 1861, Fort Sumter was bombarded by Confederate forces under General G. T. Beauregard, and surrendered. This was the first action of the Civil War. The fort was held by the Confederates until 1865. It became a national monument in 1948. Area, ab. 2.4 acres.

Fort Thomas (tom'ąs). City in N Kentucky, in Campbell County: residential community. It is the site of a military reservation. 10,870 (1950).

Fortuna (fôr.tū'nạ). In Roman religion, the goddess of fortune and good luck, corresponding to the Greek Tyche. She was worshiped in Rome in many aspects: as goddess of chance or luck she was called Fors Fortuna; as goddess

of women, Fortuna muliebris; as patron of newly wedded girls, Fortuna virginensis; as goddess of virility in men, Fortuna virilis. She was also famous as Fortuna Redux whose festival, the Augustalia, was celebrated Oct. 3–12. She had oracular shrines at Antium and Praeneste. At Praeneste she was called Primigenia, and regarded as the eldest daughter of Jupiter.

Fortuna. Asteroid (No. 19) discovered by Hind at London on Aug. 22, 1852.

Fortunate Islands. [Also, **Isles of the Blest.**] The happy otherworld of Greek and Roman mythology where the souls of the blessed dead live in pleasure and rejoicing. They were regarded as situated in the Western Ocean. In later Greek mythology, Elysium was said to be located in the Fortunate Islands. With the discovery of the Canary and Madeira Islands the name became attached to them. All Celtic mythologies have their Isles of the Blest, a paradise of feasts, music, and generous women, where there is no age and no death. Saint Brendan's Island, which he found in the western Atlantic in the 6th century, is called the Isle of the Blest, and was believed by him to be the Christian paradise. Later Irish seekers of it said Brendan had found America.

Fortunate Mistress, The. Title often applied to *Roxana*, a novel (1724) by Defoe. It was Defoe's own name for the book.

Fortunatus (fôr.ṭū.nā'tus). Hero of a popular European tale. When in great straits he receives from Fortune a purse which can never be emptied. He afterward takes from the treasure chamber of a sultan a hat which will transport its wearer wherever he desires. These enable him to indulge his every whim. The earliest known version was published at Augsburg in 1509.

Fortunatus, Venantius Honorius Clementianus. b. at Ceneda, near what is now Treviso, Italy, c530; d. after 600. Latin poet, bishop of Poitiers. He was the author of 300 hymns, among them *Vexilla regis prodeunt*, and probably *Pange lingua*.

Fortune (fôr'chun). Painting by Guido Reni, in the Accademia di San Luca at Rome.

Fortune. Short poem, erroneously attributed to Chaucer by Shirley. Its subtitle is *Ballade de Visage* [sometimes written *Village*] *sauns Peynture* ("The Face of the World as it really is, not Painted"). It is based partly on Boethius and partly on a portion of the *Roman de la Rose*.

Fortune. Ship which arrived at Plymouth, Mass., Nov. 11, 1621, from London, bringing out 35 colonists and a patent, granted June 1, 1611, by the president and council of New England to John Pierce and his associates, allowing a hundred acres to be taken up for every emigrant, and empowering the grantees to make laws and set up a government.

Fortune, Robert. b. at Kelloe, Edrom Parish, Berwickshire, England, Sept. 16, 1813; d. at Gilston Road, South Kensington, London, April 13, 1880. English traveler and botanist. In 1842 he visited China for the Royal Horticultural Society in order to collect specimens. A man of resource he gained entrance to the city of Luchow, which at the time was barred to white men, by disguising himself as a Chinese. He was made curator of the Chelsea Botanical Garden upon his return to England, a position that he was compelled to resign in 1848 when the East India Company sent him to China to collect tea plants and seeds. In 1847 he published his first work, *Three Years' Wanderings in the Northern Provinces of China, Including a Visit to the Tea, Silk, and Cotton Countries, with an Account of the Agriculture and Horticulture of the Chinese*. In 1851 he brought out his *Report upon the Tea Plantations in the North-West Provinces*, in which he describes how he managed to introduce 2,000 plants and 17,000 sprouting tea seeds into the northwest Indian provinces. In the next two years he published *A Journey to the Tea Countries of China*, and *Two Visits to the Tea Countries of China and the British Plantations in the Himalayas*. In 1853 he also visited Formosa, where he described methods of manufacturing rice paper, and Japan, for the purpose of introducing various types of rose and larch. He gave a thorough description of the silk worm in *A Residence among the Chinese* (1857), in which year the U.S. government sent him to Japan and China to collect tea shrubs and other plants. This assignment is described in his last work, *Yeddo and Peking* (1863). Among the many plants that he sent back to England are the North China peonies, the kumquat, chrysanthemums, azaleas, the double yellow rose, the Japanese anemone, and the fan palm, whose scientific name, *Chamacrops Fortunei*, is derived from his.

Fortune, The. London theater built in 1599 for Philip Henslowe (theater manager and moneylender) and Edward Alleyn (the actor). It stood in the parish of St. Giles Cripplegate. It was a wooden tenement, which was burned down in 1621, and was replaced by a circular brick edifice. In 1649 a party of soldiers broke into the edifice and pulled down the building.

Fortune, Timothy Thomas. b. at Marianna, Fla., 1856; d. 1928. American printer, journalist, author, and editor. His father (who had been born a slave) was elected to the Florida legislature in the Reconstruction period following the Civil War. He received his early training in printing shops and in Howard University, at Washington, D.C. He went (c1882) to New York to edit a Negro daily paper, the *Globe*, which appeared under many other names, and which he edited until his death.

Fortune Bay. Inlet of the Atlantic Ocean on the S coast of Newfoundland, separated from Placentia Bay by a long neck of land.

Fortune Heights. Play by John Dos Passos, published in 1933.

Fortunes of Nigel (nī'jęl), **The.** Historical novel by Sir Walter Scott, published in 1822. The scene is laid at London during the reign of James I.

Fortunes of Richard Mahony (rich'ạrd mạ.hō'ni), **The.** Trilogy by Henry Handel Richardson (Mrs. Henrietta Robertson), published in 1930. It consists of *Australia Felix* (1917), *The Way Home* (1925), and *Ultima Thule* (1929).

Fortunio (fôr.tū'ni.ō). Folk tale of ancient but unknown origin. Fortunio is the daughter of an aged nobleman, in whose stead she offers her services to the king, disguised as a cavalier. A magic horse named Comrade, and seven servants, Strongback, Lightfoot, Marksman, Fine-ear, Boisterer, Gormand, and Tippler, aid her to slay a dragon and regain the treasures for the king.

Fortuny y Carbo (fôr.tö'nē ē kär'bō), **Mariano José Maria Bernardo.** b. at Reus, in Catalonia, June 11, 1838; d. at Rome, Nov. 21, 1874. Spanish genre painter.

Fort Utah (ū'tô). A former name of **Provo,** Utah.

Fort Valley. City in C Georgia, county seat of Peach County, in a peach-raising region. 6,820 (1950).

Fort Wayne (wān). City in NE Indiana, county seat of Allen County, at the head of the Maumee River. It is a leading business center of N Indiana and the third largest city in the state; manufactures include electrical and filling-station equipment, motor trucks, washing machines, and hosiery. The city claims to have initiated night baseball on June 2, 1883, when arc lights were employed. A U.S. fort was built here by General Anthony Wayne in 1794. Pop. 133,607 (1950).

Fort William (wil'yạm). Important lake port and rail center in Ontario, Canada, situated at the NW corner of Lake Superior. The city is an important grain-shipping port, being the terminus of the railroad lines from the prairies and the port for the boats which ply the lakes. Some industry has also grown up here and at Port Arthur, which is 3 mi. away. 34,947 (1951).

Fort William. Burgh in NW Scotland, in Inverness-shire, near the head of Loch Eil and the foot of Ben Nevis, and the entrance to the Caledonian Canal: tourist resort. At one time it was regarded as the key of the Highlands. It was unsuccessfully attacked (1746) by the Highlanders. Pop. ab. 3,000.

Fort Worth (wėrth). [Called the **"Panther City."**] City in C Texas, county seat of Tarrant County, on the Trinity River ab. 32 mi. W of Dallas, in the Cotton Belt: railroad center. Industries include meat packing, petroleum refining, cottonseed oil mills, flour mills, cement plants, and airplane manufactures. It is the seat of Texas Christian University, Southwestern Theological Seminary, and Texas Wesleyan College. Established as an Indian-fighters' camp (not officially a fort) in 1849, it was incorporated as a city in 1873. Pop. 177,662 (1940), 278,778 (1950).

Forty-Eighters. Term applied to the many Germans who emigrated to the U.S. after the revolution of 1848

in Germany. They settled chiefly in the upper Ohio and Mississippi valleys and played an important role in the politics of the Civil War era. Among them were Carl Schurz, Henry Villard, Franz Sigel, and Henry Engelhard Steinway.

Forty Footsteps, Field of the. See **Field of the Forty Footsteps.**

Forty Fort (fôr'ti). Borough in E Pennsylvania, in Luzerne County, in an anthracite coal area: residential suburb of Wilkes Barre. It occupies the site of a former fort, said to have been named for a group of 40 settlers, which was a base for operations in the Wyoming Valley during the Revolutionary War. 6,173 (1950).

Forty-Niners. Term applied to the many emigrants who poured into California after gold had been discovered there in 1848. Most of them reached California by land, using prairie schooners or pack animals; others arrived by the sea voyage around the Horn, or employed a combination of land and sea travel (involving an overland journey through various parts of Central America). Disease and the vagaries of weather accounted for many fatalities during the journeys.

42nd Parallel, The. Novel by John Dos Passos, published in 1930. It is the first panel in the trilogy *U.S.A.* (1938), which also embraces *1919* (1932) and *The Big Money* (1936).

Forty Thieves, The. One of the tales of the *Arabian Nights' Entertainments.*

Forty Thieves, The. Play by George Colman the younger, produced in 1805.

Fort Yukon (ū'kon). Village and fur-trading post in E Alaska, on the Yukon Flats at the confluence of the Porcupine and Yukon rivers, ab. 1 mi. N of the Arctic Circle. It is the oldest English settlement in Alaska, and for 20 years after its establishment in 1847 it was a major trading post of the Hudson's Bay Company. In 1869 the post was taken over by the Alaska Commercial Company. There is an air service to Fairbanks. 475 (1950).

Forum, The. Monthly magazine founded in 1886 to present and discuss current affairs. It was merged (1930) with *The Century* and in 1940 became *Current History and Forum.*

Forum Boarium (fō'rum bō.ā'ri.um). Early cattle market of ancient Rome. It was bounded on the N by the area called the Velabrum, on the E by the Palatine Hill, on the S by the Aventine Hill at the extremity of the Circus Maximus, and on the W by the Tiber River. It is said that at an early date gladiatorial shows were given here, and that human sacrifices were made by burial alive.

Forum Cornelii (kôr'nē'li.ī). Latin name of **Imola.**

Forum Julii (jö'li.ī). Latin name of **Cividale del Friuli,** of **Draguignan,** and of **Fréius.**

Forum Julium (jö'li.um, jöl'yum). Earliest of the imperial forums of ancient Rome, designed to relieve the crowding of the Forum Romanum. It was begun by Julius Caesar, and practically adjoined the northern side of the Forum Romanum at its eastern end. It was surrounded with porticoes, and its central area was occupied by a richly adorned peripteral temple of Venus Genitrix. Some finely arcaded and vaulted chambers of the enclosure exist near the southwest angle; they were probably offices for legal business.

Forum Lepidi (lep'i.dī). A Latin name of **Reggio nell'Emilia,** Italy.

Forum Livii (liv'i.ī). Latin name of **Forlì,** city.

Forum of Augustus (ô.gus'tus). Second of the imperial forums of ancient Rome. The existing remains include very impressive stretches of the enclosing wall, one of the entrance arches now called Arco de' Pantani, and some columns and walls of the temple.

Forum of Nerva (nėr'vạ). [Also: **Forum Palladium, Forum Transitorium.**] Fourth of the imperial forums of ancient Rome.

Forum of Trajan (trā'jạn). Largest and the furthest north of the imperial forums of ancient Rome, adjoining the northwest side of the Forum of Augustus, and lying between the northeastern declivity of the Capitoline Hill and the Quirinal. It consisted of three parts: the forum proper, the huge Basilica Ulpia, and the temple of Trajan, with its colonnaded enclosure. Between the temple of Trajan and the Basilica Ulpia rises the column of Trajan, beneath which was the emperor's mausoleum. To create an area for this lavish monumental display, Trajan cut away a large ridge of tufa which extended from the Capitoline to the Quirinal.

Forum Olitorium (ō.li.tō'ri.um). Vegetable market of ancient Rome. It occupied the southern extremity of the Campus Martius, beneath the Capitoline Hill, stretching into the Velabrum, and separated from the Forum Boarium only by the Servian Wall. In the Forum Olitorium stood three temples side by side, two of which are identified as the temples of Spes and Juno Sospita, whose remains are built into the Church of San Niccolo in Carcere.

Forum Pacis (pā'sis) or **Forum of Vespasian** (ves.pā'zhạn). Third of the imperial forums of ancient Rome. It was the furthest south of the imperial forums, and lay behind the Basilica Aemilia, which fronted on the Forum Romanum. It was built to enclose the temple of peace which was dedicated by Vespasian in 75 A.D. in honor of the taking of Jerusalem, and is described by Pliny as one of the four finest buildings of Rome. In it were dedicated the spoils of the Jewish temple, represented on the Arch of Titus; and here too Vespasian placed the works of art taken by Nero from Delphi and other Greek cities. A massive stretch of the exterior wall of this forum still stands, near the western end of the basilica of Constantine, with a fine flat-arched doorway of travertine.

Forum Palladium (pạ.lā'di.um). See **Forum of Nerva.**

Forum Romanum (rō.mā'num). Famous Roman forum which from the time of the kings formed the political center of ancient Rome. Beginning in a hollow on the eastern slope of the Capitoline Hill, its long and comparatively narrow area stretched in a direction south of east beneath the northern declivity of the Palatine Hill. Its western end was occupied by the *tabularium,* or office of the archives, in front of which stood the temples of Concord and of Vespasian. On its southern side were the temple of Saturn, the Basilica Julia, the temples of Castor and Pollux and of Vesta, and on its northern side the arch of Septimius Severus, the Curia, the Basilica Aemilia, and the temples of Antoninus and Faustina and of Romulus. In the middle of the eastern part rose the temple and rostra of Julius Caesar. The more ancient and famous rostra from which Cicero spoke were at the western end. The remains of all these buildings are considerable, and the area has been excavated and restored as far as possible to its ancient aspect.

Forum Segusiavorum (sē.gū''si.ạ.vōr'um). Latin name of **Feurs.**

Forum Sempronii (sem.prō'ni.ī). Latin name of **Fossombrone.**

Forum Transitorium (tran.si.tō'ri.um). See **Forum of Nerva.**

Forward (fôr'wạrd), **Walter.** b. in Connecticut, Jan. 24, 1786; d. at Pittsburgh, Pa., Nov. 24, 1852. American politician, secretary of the treasury from 1841 to 1843.

Forward Bloc. Radical political party of India, organized in 1938 by Subhas Bose in his effort to rally leftists against the more moderate program of the Congress Party. It favored a program of direct political action, and advocated fundamental and far-reaching social reforms. The party suffered a severe setback upon the death (1945) of its founder and has not recovered its earlier importance.

For Whom the Bell Tolls. Novel by Ernest Hemingway, published in 1940. The title is taken from a passage by John Donne: "No man is an Island . . . ; any man's death diminishes me, because I am involved in Mankind; And therefore never send to know for whom the bell tolls, It tolls for thee." The point of this passage provides the basic theme of the book: that the struggle in Spain, and the deaths caused by it, could not be separated from the context of the world as a whole; the issues were, in Hemingway's view, of a universal nature.

Forza del Destino (fôr'tsä del des.tē'nō), **La.** [Eng. trans., *"The Force of Destiny."*] Opera in four acts by Verdi, first produced at St. Petersburg in 1862, with a libretto by Francesco Piave based on a Spanish drama.

Fosberry (foz'ber''i), **Ernest George.** b. Dec. 29, 1874—. Canadian painter and etcher who has exhibited widely in North America.

Fosbroke (foz'brŭk), **Thomas Dudley.** b. at London, May 27, 1770; d. at Walford, Herefordshire, England, Jan. 1, 1842. English antiquary. His chief works are *British Monachism* (1802) and *Encyclopaedia of Antiquities* (1824).

Foscari (fōs'kä.rē), **Francesco.** d. 1457. Doge of Venice (1423–57). He began in 1426 a war against Filippo Maria Visconti, Duke of Milan, which resulted in the acquisition of Brescia, Bergamo, and Cremona in 1427. A second war, which lasted from 1431 to 1433, fixed the Adda River as the boundary of the Venetian dominion. A war against Bologna, Milan, and Mantua, in which he was supported by Francisco Sforza and Cosimo de' Medici, resulted in 1441 in the conquest of Lonato, Velaggio, and Peschiera. He was with his son the subject of Byron's tragedy *The Two Foscari.*

Foscarini (fōs.kä.rē'nē), **Marco.** b. at Venice, Jan. 30, 1696; d. there, March 30, 1763. Doge of Venice (1762–63). He wrote *Della letteratura veneziana* (1752).

Foscarini, Michele. b. at Venice, March 29, 1632; d. there, May 31, 1692. Venetian historian, appointed governor of Corfu on Sept. 1, 1664, and historiographer of Venice in 1678. He wrote *Istoria della republica Veneta* (1696) and other works.

Fosco (fos'kō), **Count.** In Wilkie Collins's novel *The Woman in White,* a fat, insidious, and agreeable villain.

Foscolo (fōs'kō.lō), **Niccolò Ugo.** b. on the island of Zante, Jan. 26, 1778; d. at Turnham Green, near London, Oct. 10, 1827. Italian poet and littérateur. He wrote *Ultime lettere di Jacopo Ortis* (a novel, 1798), *I sepolcri* (lyrics, 1807), and others.

Fosdick (foz'dik), **Charles Austin.** [Pseudonym, **Harry Castlemon.**] b. at Randolph, N.Y., Sept. 16, 1842; d. Aug. 22, 1915. American writer of juvenile adventure stories which (in their day) rivaled in popularity those by Horatio Alger and G. A. Henty. These include *Frank, the Young Naturalist* (1864), *Frank on the Lower Mississippi* (1869), *The Buried Treasure* (1877), *The Boy Trapper* (1878), *Oscar in Africa* (1894), *Carl the Trailer* (1900), *The Floating Treasure* (1901), and *Frank Nelson in the Forecastle* (1904). His books were in some demand as late as 1926.

Fosdick, Harry Emerson. b. at Buffalo, N.Y., May 24, 1878—. American Baptist clergyman and religious writer; brother of Raymond Blaine Fosdick. He received a B.A. (1900) from Colgate and a B.D. (1904) from Union Theological Seminary, was ordained in 1903, and served as pastor (1904–15) of the First Baptist Church, Montclair, N.J. He is best known, however, for his pastorate (1926–46) at the Riverside Church at New York. He is the author of *The Second Mile* (1908), *The Manhood of the Master* (1913), *The Assurance of Immortality* (1913), *The Meaning of Prayer* (1915), *Twelve Tests of Character* (1923), *As I See Religion* (1932), *A Guide to Understanding the Bible* (1938), *On Being a Real Person* (1943), *A Great Time to Be Alive* (1944), *On Being Fit to Live With* (1946), *The Man from Nazareth as His Contemporaries Saw Him* (1949), and other books.

Fosdick, Raymond Blaine. b. at Buffalo, N.Y., June 9, 1883—. American lawyer, diplomat, and author; brother of Harry Emerson Fosdick. He received a B.A. (1905) from Princeton and a law degree (1908) from New York Law School. He was subsequently New York City commissioner of accounts (1910–13), a special representative of the U.S. War Department on the Mexican border (1916) and in France (1918–19), undersecretary general (1919–20) of League of Nations, and president (1936 *et seq.*) of the Rockefeller Foundation. Author of *European Police Systems* (1915), *American Police Systems* (1920), *The Old Savage in the New Civilization* (1928), and other books; coauthor, with Albert L. Scott, of *Toward Liquor Control* (1933).

Foss (fos), **Corporal.** In *The Poor Gentleman,* by George Colman the younger, the faithful servant and former soldier of Worthington. He is modeled on Sterne's Corporal Trim.

Foss, Cyrus David. b. Jan. 17, 1834; d. Jan. 29, 1910. American clergyman, a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church from 1880. He was graduated at Wesleyan University in 1854, entered the itinerant ministry in 1857, and was president of Wesleyan University (1875–80).

Foss, Edward. b. at London, Oct. 16, 1787; d. July 27, 1870. English lawyer. He wrote *The Judges of England* (1848–64), *Biographia juridica: a Biographical Dictionary of the Judges of England from the Conquest to the Present Time, 1066–1870* (1870), and other works.

Foss, Eugene Noble. b. at West Berkshire, Vt., Sept. 24, 1858; d. at Boston, Sept. 13, 1939. American politician.

Foss, Sam Walter. b. at Candia, N.H., June 19, 1858; d. Feb. 26, 1911. American poet, journalist, and librarian. He was owner and editor (1884 *et seq.*) of the Lynn (Mass.) *Saturday Union,* editor (1887) of the Boston *Yankee Blade,* and a writer (1887–94) on the Boston *Globe.* He wrote (1909–11) the "Library Alcove" for the *Christian Science Monitor.* His collections of humorous verse include *Back Country Poems* (1892), *Whiffs from Wild Meadows* (1895), *Dreams in Homespun* (1897), *Songs of War and Peace* (1899), *The Song of the Library Staff* (1906), and *Songs of the Average Man* (1907).

Fossalta (fos.äl'tą), **Battle of.** Battle fought at Fossalta, near Bologna in central Italy, on May 26, 1249, between Enzio, titular king of Sardinia, and the Bolognese, in which the former was defeated and captured.

Fossano (fōs.sä'nō). Town and commune in NW Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Piedmont, in the province of Cuneo, situated on the Stura River ab. 35 mi. S of Turin. It is a station on the railroad from Turin to Nice and has textile, metallurgical, and chemical industries, and distilleries. It is the seat of a bishopric. The town came under the rule of Savoy in 1314 and remained with the house of Savoy until the 20th century, except for brief periods of French occupation in the 16th and 18th centuries. Buildings of interest to tourists were undamaged in World War II. Pop. of commune, 19,627 (1936); of town, 9,099 (1936).

Fossano, Ambrogio Stefani (or **di Stefano**) **da.** See **Borgognone, Ambrogio.**

Fosse (fos), **Charles de La.** See **Lafosse** or **La Fosse, Charles de.**

Fosse Way (fos' wā). [Also: **Foss Way, the Fosse.**] Ancient British and Roman road in England, running from the English Channel coast of Devonshire NE through Bath, Cirencester, Leicester, and Lincoln to the river Humber, in the vicinity of Grimsby, in N Lincolnshire.

Fossil Cycad National Monument (sī'kad). National monument in SW South Dakota, ab. 16 mi. by road W of Hot Springs. It is the site of the discovery, in 1892, of remarkable fossil cycads (tree-ferns) dating from the age of dinosaurs, which were later removed to Yale University. Area, ab. 0.5 sq. mi.

Fossombrone (fōs.sōm.brō'nā). [Ancient name, **Forum Sempronii.**] Town and commune in C Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Marches, in the province of Pesaro e Urbino, situated on the Metauro River W of Ancona. The town has silk, woolen, and paper manufactures; there are vineyards, silkworm plantations, and livestock farms in the district. Fossombrone is the seat of a bishopric. Buildings of interest include a museum of Roman antiquities and several Renaissance palaces. It was incorporated into the States of the Church in 1631. Considerable damage was suffered by the town during World War II. Chief losses among its architectural monuments were a Roman bridge, which was destroyed, and the Palazzo delle Scuole, about half destroyed. The cathedral and several other churches were hit or shaken but could be repaired. Pop. of commune, 10,650 (1936); of town, 3,862 (1936).

Foster (fos'tėr), **Abigail.** [Called **Abby Foster;** maiden name, **Kelley.**] b. at Pelham, Mass., Jan. 15, 1810; d. Jan. 14, 1887. American abolitionist and suffragist; wife of Stephen Symonds Foster (1809–81). An anti-slavery lecturer (1837 *et seq.*), associated in Massachusetts with Angelina Grimké, her membership in the American Anti-Slavery Society caused a split in its ranks between those favoring and those opposing women lecturers. She was prominent (after 1850) as a leader of the woman's rights movement.

Foster, Anthony. In Sir Walter Scott's novel *Kenilworth,* a sullen hypocrite, the warder of Amy Robsart at Cumnor Place. Overcome by his love for gold, he assists in her murder. He accidentally shuts himself in a cell with a springlock, and perishes with his ill-gotten gold.

Foster, Benjamin. [Called **Ben Foster.**] b. at North Anson, Me., July 31, 1852; d. Jan. 28, 1926. American landscape painter. He studied at New York and Paris, received numerous medals, and became a member of the National Academy of Design in 1904. For several years he was art critic for the New York *Evening Post* and for the *Nation.*

Foster, Birket. See **Foster, Myles Birket.**

Foster, Charles. b. near Tiffin, Ohio, April 12, 1828; d. at Springfield, Ohio, Jan. 9, 1904. American politician. He was Republican member of Congress from Ohio (1871–79), governor of Ohio (1880–84), and secretary of the U.S. treasury (1891–93).

Foster, Fay. b. at Leavenworth, Kan., c1885—. American pianist and composer.

Foster, Frank Pierce. b. at Concord, N.H., Nov. 26, 1841; d. Aug. 13, 1911. American physician. He specialized in immunology, advocating the use of animal lymph, and established a vaccine farm at Cos Cob, N.Y.

Foster, George Burman. b. at Alderson, W.Va., April 2, 1858; d. Dec. 22, 1918. American Baptist theologian. He debated publicly (1917–18) with Clarence Darrow on the subjects "Is Life Worth Living?" and "Resolved: that the Human Will is Free." Author of *The Finality of the Christian Religion* (1906), *The Function of Religion in Man's Struggle for Existence* (1909), *The Function of Death in Human Experience* (1915), and *Christianity in its Modern Expression* (1921).

Foster, Sir **George Eulas.** b. in New Brunswick, Canada, Sept. 3, 1847; d. at Ottawa, Dec. 30, 1931. Canadian statesman and temperance advocate. He represented Canada at the Paris Peace Conference, as he did at the first assembly of the League of Nations in 1921, when he served as vice-president, and in the seventh assembly (1926) and the ninth (1929).

Foster, Hannah Webster. b. 1759; d. at Montreal, April 17, 1840. American novelist. She owes her place in American literature to an epistolary novel, in the style of Richardson, *The Coquette, or the History of Eliza Wharton* (1797), which tells what is supposed to be the "true story" of an illicit love affair. The unfortunate heroine of the novel, Eliza Wharton, who is the typical "betrayed woman" of 18th-century fiction, was in reality Elizabeth Whitman, a distant relative of Mrs. Foster. Immensely popular in its own day, it ran through 13 editions by 1837. Mrs. Foster also wrote *The Boarding School, or Lessons of a Preceptress to her Pupils* (1798), a title that speaks for itself.

Foster, Henry. b. in August, 1796; d. Feb. 5, 1831. English navigator. He entered the navy in 1812, was promoted lieutenant in 1824, and accompanied Sir Edward Parry's exploring expeditions of 1824–25 and 1827. With Parry and others he made magnetic and other observations which were published in the *Philosophical Transactions* for 1826. He sailed from Spithead, off Portsmouth, England, on April 27, 1828, in command of the *Chanticleer,* a sloop sent out by the government to the South Seas to determine the ellipticity of the earth by pendulum experiments, and to make observations on magnetism, meteorology, and the direction of the principal ocean currents. During this expedition he was drowned in the river Chagres, in Panama.

Foster, John. [Title, Baron **Oriel of Ferrard.**] b. in September, 1740; d. at Collon, County Louth, Ireland, Aug. 23, 1828. Last speaker of the Irish House of Commons. He was the eldest son of Anthony Foster of Collon, Louth, lord chief baron of the exchequer in Ireland. He entered the Irish Parliament in 1761, was called to the Irish bar in 1766, and was chancellor of the exchequer in Ireland (1784–85), when he was elected speaker of the House of Commons, a place to which he was reëlected in 1790 and in 1798. On June 7, 1800, he put the final question from the chair on the third reading of the bill for the legislative union of Ireland with Great Britain. Although an antiunionist, he obtained a seat in the united Parliament, was chancellor of the exchequer in Ireland (1804–06, 1807–11), and was created Baron Oriel of Ferrard in the county of Louth in 1821.

Foster, John. b. Sept. 17, 1770; d. Oct. 15, 1843. English essayist.

Foster, John Gray. b. at Whitefield, N.H., May 27, 1823; d. at Nashua, N.H., Sept. 2, 1874. American engineer and general. He graduated from West Point in 1846, became captain in 1860, and was one of the garrison at Fort Sumter when it was bombarded by the Confederates in April, 1861. He commanded a brigade under General Burnside at Roanoke Island in February, and at Newbern in March, 1862, and commanded in various departments during the remainder of the Civil War. He was brevetted major general at the close of the war (1865), and was subsequently employed as superintending engineer of various river and harbor improvements.

Foster, John Watson. b. in Pike County, Ind., March 2, 1836; d. Nov. 15, 1917. American lawyer and diplomat. He was graduated from Indiana State University in 1855 and was admitted to the Indiana bar. He served in the Union army in the Civil War, was minister to Mexico (1873–80), to Russia (1880–81), and to Spain (1883–85), was secretary of state (1892–93), and was U.S. agent in the Bering Sea Arbitration at Paris in 1893. He participated (by the invitation of the emperor of China) in the peace negotiations between China and Japan in 1895, was a member of the Anglo-Canadian Commission in 1898, was U.S. agent before the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal at London in 1903, and was the representative of China at the second Hague conference in 1907. He published *A Century of American Diplomacy* (1900), *American Diplomacy in the Orient* (1903), *Arbitration and the Hague Court* (1904), *The Practice of Diplomacy* (1906), *Diplomatic Memoirs* (1909), and others.

Foster, John Wells. b. at Brimfield, Mass., March 4, 1815; d. at Chicago, June 29, 1873. American geologist. He was admitted to the bar in Ohio in 1835, but shortly abandoned the practice of law in order to devote himself to geology and civil engineering. Between 1845 and 1849 he was connected with a geological survey of the Lake Superior region, executed under the direction of the U.S. government. Among his works are *The Mississippi Valley: Its Physical Geography, including Sketches of the Topography, Botany, and Mineral Resources* (1869) and *Prehistoric Races of the United States of America* (1873).

Foster, Sir **Michael.** b. at Marlborough, Wiltshire, England, Dec. 16, 1689; d. Nov. 7, 1763. English jurist. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1713, was chosen recorder of Bristol in 1735, was appointed sergeant-at-law in 1736, and became puisne judge of the King's Bench and was knighted in 1745. He wrote *An Examination of the Scheme of Church Power laid down in the Codex Juris Ecclesiastici Anglicani* (1735).

Foster, Sir **Michael.** b. at Huntingdon, England, March 8, 1836; d. at London, Jan. 29, 1907. English physiologist. He was appointed professor of physiology at University College, London, in 1869 and lecturer in physiology at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1870, was professor of physiology at Cambridge University from 1883 to 1903, and was member of Parliament for London University from 1900. He was secretary of the Royal Society (1881–1903) and was knighted in 1899.

Foster, Myles Birket. b. at North Shields, Northumberland, England, Feb. 4, 1825; d. at Weybridge, Surrey, England, March 27, 1899. English painter, wood and copper engraver, and illustrator. In 1858 he began to give up illustrating, and after 1861, which marks the beginning of his painting phase, he returned to it only on special occasions. In 1860 he was elected an Associate of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours, and a full member two years later. He displayed 14 oil paintings at the Royal Academy during the period 1869–77; in the latter year he definitely gave up oils. From 1876 on he was a member of the Berlin Royal Academy.

Foster, Randolph Sinks. b. at Williamsburg, Ohio, Feb. 22, 1820; d. May 1, 1903. American Methodist clergyman. He was elected a bishop in 1872, and was president of Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill. (1856–59) and of Drew Theological Seminary at Madison, N.J. (1870–72).

Foster, Robert Frederick. b. at Edinburgh, May 31, 1853; d. 1945. Authority on indoor games, especially cards. He was educated as a civil engineer and architect, retiring from practice in 1893. From 1895 he was card editor of the New York *Sun.* He published 26 handbooks on games, including the *Whist Manual* (1890), *Foster's Hoyle* (1897), and *Foster's Complete Bridge* (1906).

Foster, Stephen Collins. b. at Pittsburgh, Pa., July 4, 1826; d. at New York, Jan. 13, 1864. American song writer and popular composer. He was the author of *Old Folks at Home, My Old Kentucky Home, Massa's in de Cold Ground, Old Black Joe, Oh! Susanna, Camptown Races, Jeanie with the Light Brown Hair, Come Where My Love Lies Dreaming, Beautiful Dreamer, Nelly was a Lady,* and *Old Dog Tray.* He wrote more than 200 songs, of which about 40 were still sung in the middle of the 20th century. In creating his best works, he wrote both verses and music, although he occasionally set the words of other poets to his own melodies. His songs were popularized by black-face minstrel bands in both the U.S. and Europe. Foster wrote songs of genuine worth for the minstrels to sing, and was largely responsible for raising the standards of minstrelsy. Some of the songs of Stephen Foster are among the world's most loved, with the power to move the hearts of men in all countries. The themes of home, family, love, joy, and sorrow predominate in his music. He combines the qualities of simplicity and sincerity, poetry and melody, to a remarkable degree. Foster's songs have a particularly nostalgic significance for Americans in that they reflect the romance, sentiment, and color of pre-Civil War America.

Foster, Stephen Symonds. b. at Canterbury, N.H., Nov. 17, 1809; d. Sept. 8, 1881. American abolitionist and reformer; husband of Abigail Foster (1810–87). An antislavery lecturer, associated with William Lloyd Garrison and Parker Pillsbury, he was a member of the extremist abolitionist group (he denounced the Constitution and favored the dissolution of the Union). He advocated (somewhat less violently) woman suffrage, temperance, world peace, and increased rights for labor.

Foster, William Trufant. b. Jan. 18, 1879; d. Oct. 8, 1950. American economist, first president (1911–20) of Reed College at Portland, Ore. He was director (1920 *et seq.*) of the Pollak Foundation for Economic Research, and president (1938 *et seq.*) of Consumers Foundation, and also taught at Tufts, Harvard, and Columbia. He collaborated with Waddill Catchings in writing *The Road to Plenty* (1928), *Money* (1923), *Profits* (1925), and *Progress and Plenty* (1930).

Foster, William Zebulon. b. at Taunton, Mass., Feb. 25, 1881—. American labor leader, Communist candidate (1924, 1928, 1932) for president. He joined the Socialist Party (1900), International Workers of the World (1909), and Communist Party (c1921); American Federation of Labor organizer (1916–21) in steel, meat packing, and railroad industries; a leader of steel strike of 1919; Communist Party candidate (1930) for governor of New York; national chairman (1932 *et seq.*) of Communist Party. Author of *The Great Steel Strike* (1920), *The Russian Revolution* (1921), *Misleaders of Labor* (1924), *Towards Soviet America* (1932), *From Bryan to Stalin* (1937), *Pages From a Worker's Life* (1934), *History of the Communist Party of the United States* (1952), and other books.

Fostoria (fos.tōr'i.ą). City in NW Ohio, in Hancock and Seneca counties, ab. 35 mi. SE of Toledo: shipping and trading center for livestock; manufactures include electrodes, illuminating carbons, and electric motor brushes. It was established in 1854 by the union of the towns of Rome and Risdon, and named for a local merchant. 14,351 (1950).

Fothergill (foтн'ėr.gil), **Jessie.** b. at Manchester, England, 1856; d. at London, July 30, 1891. English novelist. She wrote *The First Violin* (1878) and other works.

Fothergill, John. b. at Carr End, Wensleydale, Yorkshire, England, March 8, 1712; d. at London, Dec. 26, 1780. English physician, philanthropist, and author. From 1736 to 1738 he was on the staff of St. Thomas's Hospital, at London, working under the supervision of Sir Edward Wilmot, physician to George II and George III. In 1740 he began his own practice at London, and in 1744, on October 1, he was admitted as a licentiate of the London Royal College of Physicians, an honor which he was the first Edinburgh graduate to receive. In 1754, on August 6, the Edinburgh College of Physicians made him a fellow; he became a fellow of the London Royal Society in 1763, and a fellow of the Paris Royal Society of Medicine in 1776. He was also interested in general science, botany, and in philanthropic activity. He collected and cultivated rare plants and set up a large botanical garden at Upton, near Stratford. He corresponded with botanists and collectors in all parts of the world who sent him rare plants and flowers for his garden. He also employed a group of artists to make drawings of the various specimens (the value of these drawings, 1,200 of them, may be gathered from the fact that they were purchased, after his death, by Catherine II of Russia). His collection of shells and insects later became a part of William Hunter's London Museum. As a philanthropist, Fothergill helped the Society of Friends and supported a Quaker school at Ackworth but he did not limit his charities to his own group. He did not concern himself with politics, but when there was bad feeling between the American colonies and the mother country, he did what he could in his public and private capacities to encourage a peaceful and friendly approach to the problem. In 1765 he published *Considerations Relative to the North American Colonies,* in which he urged that the Stamp Act be repealed, and in 1774 he was working with Benjamin Franklin on plans aimed at settling the dispute without resorting to arms. His medical works are *An Account of the Sore Throat Attended with Ulcers* (1748; 6th ed., 1777, and several European translations), historically important as being the first description in English of diphtheria, dealing with the 1747–48 London epidemic and giving a description of the disease throughout Europe; *Of a Painful Affection of the Face* (1773), describing what is now known as tic-douloureux, or facial neuralgia; and *On the Epidemic Disease of 1775,* an account of influenza. *Rules for the Preservation of Health,* a work not by him, seeking to trade on his high reputation, carried his name (wrongly spelled) on the title-page and ran through 14 editions, in spite of his repeated protests. There is no reason to dispute Franklin's opinion of him: "I can hardly conceive that a better man has ever existed."

Fotheringhay (foтн'ėr.ing.gā''). [Also, **Fotheringay.**] Civil parish and village in C England, in Northamptonshire, situated on the river Nen ab. 9 mi. SW of Peterborough. In its castle (of which scarcely any traces now remain) Richard III was born and Mary, Queen of Scots was imprisoned, tried, and executed. 213 (1931).

Foucault (fö.kō), **Jean Bernard Léon.** b. at Paris, Sept. 18, 1819; d. there, Feb. 11, 1868. French physicist, noted for his investigations in optics and mechanics. From an interest in the new invention of the daguerreotype, he became interested in light and optics. He worked with Fizeau on the sun's light intensity. In 1850 and in 1862 he made measurements of the speed of light, using a rotating mirror. He preceded Kirchhoff to some extent by identifying (1849) some of the dark Fraunhofer lines in the spectrum with the lines in metallic spectra. He demonstrated (1851) the rotation of the earth by means of a graduated disk which was seen to turn while a pendulum freely suspended maintained its plane of oscillation. The gyroscope was his invention (1852).

Fouché (fö.shā), **Joseph.** [Title, Duc **d'Otrante.**] b. near Nantes, France, May 29, 1763; d. at Trieste, Dec. 25, 1820. French revolutionist; minister of police under Napoleon. A teacher at the Oratorian college at Nantes, he joined (1791) the Jacobin Club there and was elected (1792) to the Convention. At Paris, he at first associated with the Girondins, but because of their moderation on the question of the execution of the king he left them and became an ardent Jacobin, one of the most radical in the Convention. He helped crush (1793) the peasant revolts in Brittany and the Vendée, then moved on to Lyons where, with Collot d'Herbois, he suppressed (1793–94) the revolt in that city. Fouché was a leader of the atheist movement and clashed with Robespierre, who was a deist, over the matter of the extirpation of Christianity. Robespierre had him expelled (1794) from the Jacobin Club, but Fouché helped overthrow Robespierre in the coup d'état of 10th Thermidor (July 28, 1794). He made himself useful to Barras during the Directory and in 1798 was appointed ambassador to the Cisalpine Republic. He was recalled, served briefly at The Hague, and in 1799 was made minister of police at Paris. He sided with Sieyès in suppressing antigovernmental propagandists and joined in the coup d'état of 18th Brumaire which overthrew the Directory and established Napoleon as consul. Despite his vigorous

efforts to maintain order, he was removed by Napoleon in 1802 because of a divergence of views. In 1804 he was again minister of police and established a spy system that, after the Cadoudal plot of 1804, prevented any further serious threat to Napoleon. In 1810 the bad feeling between him and Napoleon broke out again and he was dismissed. He managed to reinstate himself as the emperor's adviser, and during the hectic days of 1814–15 stayed in the good graces of both Napoleon (who made him police minister during the Hundred Days) and Louis XVIII. When Napoleon abdicated (June, 1815), Fouché became head of the provisional government and as such aided in Louis XVIII's return. He was dismissed as an old revolutionary and spent the rest of his life in exile.

Foucher (fö.shā), **Simon.** b. at Dijon, France, March 1, 1644; d. at Paris, April 27, 1696. French ecclesiastic and philosophical writer, called "the restorer of the academic philosophy." Among his works are *Dissertation sur la recherche de la vérité* and *De la sagesse des anciens* (1682).

Foucher de Careil (fö.shā dẹ kȧ.rey'), **Louis Alexandre,** Comte. b. at Paris, March 1, 1826; d. there, Jan. 10, 1891. French diplomat and author. He was elected to the senate in 1876, and was ambassador at Vienna (1883–86). Author of *Hegel et Schopenhauer* (1862), *Leibniz, Descartes, et Spinoza* (1863), and *Goethe et son œuvre* (1865).

Foucquet (fö.ke). See **Fouquet.**

Fougères (fö.zher). City in W France, in the department of Ille-et-Vilaine, situated on a hill overlooking the Nançon River, ab. 27 mi. NE of Rennes. It is a center for the shoe industry (women's and children's shoes) and also has important glass manufactures; known for granite. It is one of the most picturesque Breton cities, with a remarkable feudal castle (dating from the 12th to 15th centuries) and a number of old churches and houses. A large part of the city was severely damaged in World War II. 19,281 (1946).

Fougerolles (fözh.rol). Town in E France, in the department of Haute-Saône, ab. 22 mi. NE of Vesoul. It is a tourist center and is noted for its distilleries producing cherry brandy (kirsch). 4,524 (1946).

Foughard (fö'ȟärd). Place near Dundalk, Ireland, where the Scots under Edward Bruce were defeated (Oct. 5, 1318) by John Bermingham. Bruce was killed.

Fouillée (fö.yā), **Alfred Jules Emile.** b. Oct. 18, 1838; d. at Lyons, France, July 16, 1912. French philosophical and sociological writer.

Foujita (fö.zhē.tä), **Tsugouharu.** b. at Tokyo, Nov. 27, 1886—. Japanese figure, animal, and landscape painter and water-colorist, who has spent much of his life in Europe, especially at Paris, and has combined Eastern and Western techniques to evolve an original art style.

Foula (fö'lä). Small island in the Shetland Islands, in N Scotland. It lies ab. 15 mi. W of Mainland island. Length, ab. 3 mi.; width, ab. 2 mi.

Foulbe (föl'bā). See **Fulani.**

Fould (föld), **Achille.** b. at Paris, Nov. 17, 1800; d. at Tarbes, France, Oct. 5, 1867. French financier and statesman. He was minister of finance (1849–52), minister of state (1852–60), and again minister of finance (1861–67).

Fou-liang (fō'lyäng'). See **Fowliang.**

Foulis (foulz), **Andrew.** b. at Glasgow, Nov. 23, 1712; d. Sept. 18, 1775. Scottish printer; brother of Robert Foulis. Together they were known for their editions of the classics.

Foulis, Robert. b. at Glasgow, April 20, 1707; d. at Edinburgh, June 2, 1776. Scottish printer, noted for his editions of Horace, Homer, Herodotus, and other classics; brother of Andrew Foulis.

Foulke (fōlk), **William Dudley.** b. at New York, Nov. 20, 1848; d. May 30, 1935. American lawyer and writer.

Foulkes (fōlks), **Charles John.** b. at London, June 26, 1868—. English antiquary and armor expert. Curator (1913–35) and master (1935–37) of armories at the Tower of London; adviser (1918–36) on heraldry to the Admiralty; lecturer (1909) on armor at Oxford; founder (1917) and principal officer (1917–33) of the Imperial War Museum. Author of *Armour and Weapons* (1909), *The Armourer and His Craft* (1912), *Iron Work* (1913), and *Arms and Armaments* (1944).

Foulness Island (foul.nes'). Island in SE England, in SE Essex, at the mouth of the river Crouch in the Thames estuary. The island is accessible at low tide by a road across the sands. Area, ab. 10 sq. mi.; pop. 460 (1931).

Foulness Point. Low sandy cape in SE England, in SE Essex, at the NE tip of Foulness Island.

Foul Play. Novel by Charles Reade, dramatized with Dion Boucicault in 1879.

Foulques (fölk), **Guy.** See Pope **Clement IV.**

Foulques de Neuilly (dẹ né.yē). [Also: **Fulc, Fulk.**] d. in March, 1202. French ecclesiastic, known for his eloquence in the pulpit.

Foulques le Jeune (lẹ zhėn). See **Fulc V the Young.**

Foul Raid. In English history, the name given to a raid by the Duke of Albany on Roxburgh Castle and the town of Berwick in 1417, while Henry V of England was absent in France. He was compelled by the dukes of Exeter and Bedford to retire.

Foundling, The. Play by Edward Moore, produced in 1748.

Fountain, The. Play by Eugene O'Neill, produced in 1925 and published in 1926.

Fountain, The. Novel by Charles Morgan, published in 1932 and awarded the Hawthornden prize in 1933. It is a love story dealing with the conflict between the passionate and the spiritual elements in character.

Fountain City. Unincorporated community in E Tennessee, in Knox County near Knoxville. Under the new urban definition established for use in the 1950 census it was counted with adjoining urban areas. The last official enumeration was 6,494 (1940).

Fountain Hill. Borough in E Pennsylvania, in Lehigh County near Allentown. 5,456 (1950).

Fountain of Trevi (trā'vē). See **Trevi, Fountain of.**

Fountain of Youth. [Also, **Fountain of Life.**] A fabulous fountain or spring whose waters would restore or preserve youth, heal the sick, and resuscitate the dead. The concept and the universal human hope reflected in it are very ancient and almost worldwide. The Fountain of Youth is one of the well-known and frequent quests of European folk tale. The Koran tells the story of Alexander the Great's search for the Fountain of Life, for instance. Certain Central American Indians located it on one of the Bimini islands of the Bahamas. Spaniards under Ponce de León, Narvaez, De Soto, and others penetrated far into the interior of America, seeking it. Tales of a youth- and life-giving fountain are found also among the peoples of the Pacific and among various North American Indians; the story is also told in French Canada.

Fountains Abbey. Cistercian monastery of the 14th century, near Ripon, England, the largest and most picturesque of English ecclesiastical ruins. The great church, well preserved except for its roof, is in large part in the style of transition from the Norman to the Early English.

Fountains of Rome (rōm). [Italian title, **Fontane di Roma.**] Tone poem by Ottorino Respighi, composed in 1916 and first performed at Rome in 1918.

Fouqué (fö.kā), **Ferdinand André.** b. at Mortain, France, 1828; d. at Paris, 1904. French geologist and petrologist, who served as professor at the Collège de France. His work deals with the formation of volcanic craters and the emission of lava. He introduced in France the use of the microscope for petrographic studies. Author of *Introduction à l'étude des roches éruptives françaises* (with Michel Lévy).

Fouqué (fö.kā'), Baron **Friedrich Heinrich Karl de la Motte-.** [Pseudonym, **Pellegrin.**] b. at Brandenburg, Germany, Feb. 12, 1777; d. at Berlin, Jan. 23, 1843. German writer of the romantic period. He served in the War of Liberation (1813), and later lived at Paris, Halle (where he lectured on modern history and poetry), and Berlin. In 1808 appeared the drama *Sigurd der Schlangentödter.* His *Der Zauberring* is a romance of the age of chivalry. His principal work is the romantic story *Undine,* which appeared in 1811. He was the author of numerous lyrics, among them the patriotic song beginning "Frisch auf zum fröhlichen Jagen" (1813).

Fouquet (fö.ke), **Charles Louis Auguste.** See **Belle-Isle, Charles Louis Auguste Fouquet, Duc de.**

Fouquet or **Foucquet, Jean** (or **Jehan**). b. at Tours, France, c1415 or 1420; d. c1480. One of the earliest painters of the French school, court painter to Louis XI. In 1461 he painted the portrait of Charles VII. He made a new departure toward naturalism from the Gothic tradition, and was acclaimed for his rendering of the peculiar light effects of the region around Paris. His work shows signs also of the influence of a trip (c1445) to Italy, particularly in the decorative use of perspective and architectural details. Fouquet had been all but forgotten until some of his paintings were exhibited early in the 20th century.

Fouquet, Nicolas. [Also: **Foucquet**; title, Marquis **de Belle-Isle.**] b. at Paris, 1615; d. in prison at Pignerol, Piedmont, March 23, 1680. French official, superintendent of finance (1653–61) of Louis XIV. After holding several official posts which brought him into prominence, he was appointed superintendent of finance by Mazarin, to whom he remained loyal during the cardinal's absence after the Fronde disturbances. Fouquet, who had great personal wealth, soon managed to confuse his own and the public accounts to the extent that illegal financial operations (in which he paralleled many other of the members of the court) could not be traced. The death of Mazarin brought Colbert to the fore, and Colbert kept Fouquet under constant attack in his advices to the king. Fouquet had expected to be Mazarin's successor and spent millions of francs on a palace at Vaux and on Belle Isle, which he made a personal fortress. The king, determined to destroy the minister's growing power, was angered by a magnificent feast given for him by Fouquet at Vaux in August, 1661. He very shortly had Fouquet arrested and put on trial for embezzlement. The long and involved trial, lasting three years, found Fouquet with many sympathizers, among them the queen, Anne of Austria, La Fontaine, Madame de Sévigné, Mademoiselle de Scudéry, and through them a large section of public opinion. The verdict of banishment delivered by the court in 1664 was overridden by the king, who changed the sentence to life imprisonment. Fouquet is sometimes identified as the "Man in the Iron Mask," but the identification is groundless.

Fouquières-lès-Lens (fö.kyer.le.läńs). Town in N France, in the department of Pas-de-Calais, between Lens and Douai. It is a coal-mining center. 7,391 (1946).

Fouquier-Tinville (fö.kyā.tań.vēl), **Antoine Quentin.** b. at Hérouel, Aisne, France, 1747; guillotined at Paris, May 7, 1795. French revolutionist. He acted as a public accuser before the Revolutionary tribunal from March, 1793, to July, 1794.

Fourberies de Scapin (för.bę.rē dę skȧ.pań), **Les.** [Eng. trans., *"The Cheats of Scapin."*] Comedy by Molière, produced in 1671. The subject is taken from Terence's *Phormio,* with various scenes from other authors.

Fourchambault (för.shäń.bō). Town in C France, in the department of Nièvre, situated on the Loire River ab. 5 mi. NW of Nevers. It has iron and steel wire-drawing mills. 5,152 (1946).

Fourcroy (för.krwȧ), **Antoine François, Comte de.** b. at Paris, June 15, 1755; d. there, Dec. 16, 1809. French physiologist and chemist. He was elected a deputy to the National Convention from Paris in 1792; worked for 18 months on the use of saltpeter in the manufacture of gunpowder for the Revolutionary armies; took his seat in the Assembly in 1793; was an influential member of the Committee of Public Instruction; prevented the execution of Darcet; and on the 9th Thermidor was made a member of the Committee of Public Safety. He was instrumental in the organization of the École Polytechnique (then l'École des Travaux Publiques), the École Normale, the Institut, and the Musée d'Histoire Naturelle. He was a friend and collaborator of Lavoisier (whose death in the Reign of Terror he was unjustly accused of countenancing) and other distinguished chemists. He published *Leçons d'histoire naturelle et de chimie* (1781; reissued under the title *Système des connaissances chimiques,* 1801), and *Philosophie chimique* (1792).

Four Days' Wonder. Novel by A. A. Milne, published in 1933.

"Four Doctors." Name usually given to a group of four outstanding legal scholars of the 12th century, at the University of Bologna. They often acted almost as a committee to give legal advice to the rulers of that day, and all died within the period c1165–1178. See under *Bulgarus.*

Fourdrinier (fůr.drin'i.ėr), **Henry.** b. at London, Feb. 11, 1766; d. at Mavesyn Ridware, near Rugely, England, Sept. 3, 1854. English papermaker and inventor.

Foureau (fö.rō), **Fernand.** b. Oct. 17, 1850; d. at Paris, Jan. 17, 1914. French engineer and explorer in Africa.

Four Forest Cantons. [German, **die Vier Waldstätter.**] Four cantons in C Switzerland which formed the nucleus of the Swiss Confederation. Uri, Schwyz, and Unterwalden formed their league in 1291. Lucerne, the fourth canton, joined in 1332.

Four Forest Cantons, Lake of the. See **Lucerne, Lake of.**

Four Freedoms. Phrase first coined by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in his State of the Union address on Jan. 6, 1941, to describe the goals of the freedom-loving countries in World War II. These goals he outlined as (1) freedom of speech and expression, (2) freedom of every person to worship God in his own way, (3) freedom from want, and (4) freedom from fear.

Four H Clubs. [Often written **4-H.**] Clubs for young people, both boys and girls, who live in rural areas. In the U.S. they are under the direction of the Extension Service of the Department of Agriculture, but they are not limited to the U.S., the movement having spread to Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and Alaska, as well as to various countries in north Europe. The four h's represent the head, the heart, the hands, and health, and the club motto is "Learn by Doing." The members, who range in age from 10 to 20, pledge themselves to clearer thinking, greater loyalty, greater service to country, county, community, and club, and to better and more sensible living. The movement began in Wright County, Iowa, in 1910 under the inspiration of Theodore Roosevelt and his Country Life Commission. The emblem of the clubs is the four-leaf clover. In 1936, when they held their 15th national congress they had a million members; in 1950 they had 1,759,911, and over 14 million ex-members.

Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse. Allegorical figures in the Bible (Rev. vi. 1–8), four horses, each of a different color and each with a rider. There are many interpretations of their significance, one of the most familiar being that the white horse represents Christ, who is its rider, the red horse War or Slaughter, the black horse Famine, and the pale horse Death, who rides it, or Pestilence. Another interpretation is that the white horse symbolizes Conquest. *The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse* is also a highly successful novel (1916) and motion picture by the Spanish author Blasco-Ibañez.

Fourichon (fö.rē.shôń), **Martin.** b. at Viviers, Dordogne, France, Feb. 9, 1809; d. at Paris, Nov. 24, 1884. French naval officer and politician. He became vice-admiral in 1859, and president of the council for naval affairs in 1864. At the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian War he was appointed to the command of the fleet destined for the North Sea. He sailed from Cherbourg on Aug. 9, 1870, but, having no vessels fitted to operate in shallow waters, he was unable to accomplish anything, and returned to Cherbourg on Sept. 12, 1870. He subsequently became minister of naval and colonial affairs, was elected to the National Assembly in 1871, and became a senator in 1876.

Fourier (fö.ryā), **François Marie Charles.** b. at Besançon, France, April 7, 1772; d. at Paris, Oct. 10, 1837. French socialist and writer. He entered the army as a chasseur in 1793, but was discharged because of ill health after two years of service. He was subsequently connected, in subordinate positions, with various commercial houses at Marseilles, Lyons, and elsewhere. He resided at Paris after 1826. He published (1808) *Théorie des quatre mouvements et des destinées générales,* in which he propounded the coöperative social system subsequently known as Fourierism. This system contemplated the organization of society into phalanxes or associations, each large enough for all industrial and social requirements, arranged in groups according to occupation, capacities, and attractions, living in phalansteries or common dwellings. He

also wrote *Traité de l'association domestique et agricole* (1822; published later as *Théorie de l'unité universelle*) and *Le Nouveau Monde* (1829–30).

Fourier, Baron **Jean Baptiste Joseph.** b. at Auxerre, France, March 21, 1768; d. at Paris, May 16, 1830. French mathematician and physicist, known for his research on the theory of heat and in the field of numerical equations. In 1786 he became professor at the military school at Auxerre; later he taught at Paris. He accompanied Napoleon in the Egyptian expedition, was secretary of the Institut d'Égypte, and was a compiler of the *Description de l'Égypte*. On his return to France he was appointed prefect of Isère and later of Rhône. His chief works are *Théorie analytique de la chaleur* (1822) and *Analyse des équations déterminées* (1831).

Fourier, Pierre. [Called **Pierre de Mataincourt.**] b. at Mirecourt, Vosges, France, Nov. 30, 1565; d. at Gray, Haute-Saône, France, Dec. 9, 1640. French religious reformer, general of the order of the Prémontrés.

Four Lakes. Chain of lakes (Mendota, Monona, Waukesha, and Kegonsa) in Dane County, S Wisconsin.

Fourmies (fōr.mē). Town in N France, in the department of Nord, ab. 36 mi. SE of Valenciennes. It has a number of industries, particularly woolen manufactures. 12,694 (1946).

Fourmigni (fōr.mē.nyē). See **Formigny.**

Four Million, The. Collection of 25 short stories by William Sydney Porter under the pseudonym O. Henry, published in 1906. Among the stories included are "The Gift of the Magi," "The Furnished Room," and "An Unfinished Story."

Fourmont (fōr.môṅ), **Étienne.** b. at Herbelay, near St.-Denis, France, June 23, 1683; d. at Paris, Dec. 19, 1745. French Orientalist and Sinologist.

Fourneau (fōr.nō), **Ernest François Auguste.** b. at Biarritz, France, 1872—. French pharmaceutical chemist. His work has been on chemotherapeutic agents (particularly antispirochetic arsines), local anesthetics (particularly amino alcohols), and other organic chemical and pharmaceutical problems. He wrote *Préparation des médicaments organiques* (1921), which has been translated into English, German, and Russian. He served as director of scientific research at the pharmaceutical firm of Poulenc Brothers (1901–10), and as secretary-general of the Chemical Society of France (1911–33).

Fourneyron (fōr.nā.rôṅ), **Benoît.** b. at St.-Étienne, France, Oct. 31, 1802; d. at Paris, July, 1867. French engineer, known chiefly for his improvements in the construction of turbine water wheels.

Fournier (fōr.nyā), **Alain.** [Pseudonym of **Henri Fournier.**] b. at La Chapelle-d'Angillon, near Bourges, France, 1886; d. in action in World War I, 1914. French novelist. He was the author of *Le Grand Meaulnes* (1912), regarded as a masterpiece which fuses the symbolist and realist traditions. A collection of his poems and stories, *Miracles*, was published in 1924.

Fournier, Édouard. b. at Orléans, France, June 15, 1819; d. at Paris, May 10, 1880. French littérateur and journalist. He wrote *Le Vieux-neuf* (1859) and other works.

Fournier, Jacques. Original name of Pope **Benedict XII.**

Fournier, Pierre. b. at Lyons, France, Aug. 25, 1892—. French banker, governor (1937 *et seq.*) of the Bank of France. He became (1919) a financial inspector for the finance ministry, was director of the budget (1925 *et seq.*), was named (1929) subgovernor of the Bank of France, and was president of the board of directors of the French national railway company and manager of the Crédit National and the Suez Canal Company.

Fournier, Pierre Simon. b. at Paris, Sept. 15, 1712; d. there, Oct. 8, 1768. French type founder. He wrote *Table des proportions qu'il faut observer entre les caractères* (1737), *Manuel typographique* (1764–66), and others.

Fournier d'Albe (fōr'nyā dalb'), **Edmund Edward.** b. at London, 1868; d. at St. Albans, England, July 7, 1933. English physicist. He invented (1912) an optophone based upon the use of selenium for conversion of light into sound energy and improved it (1914) to enable the blind to read by ear, produced (1923) the first photographic radio broadcast from London, and invented (1925) a wireless telewriting and telephotography system based on acoustic resonance. He was a lecturer in physics at Birmingham University (1910–14) and Punjab University, India (1914–15). His books include an English-Irish dictionary (1903), *The Electron Theory* (1906), *Contemporary Chemistry* (1916), *The Moon-Element* (1924), *Hephaestus, or the Soul of the Machine* (1925), *Wonders of Physical Science*, and a biography of Sir William Crookes.

Four Peaks. Mountains on Palawan island, in Palawan province, Philippine Islands. Cleopatra's Needle (5,225 ft.) is the highest; the others are 4,730, 4,840, and 4,900 ft.

Four Peaks. See under **Bataan.**

Four-Power Agreement on Crimes Against Humanity. Agreement signed at London on Aug. 8, 1945, by the U.S., the U.S.S.R., Great Britain, and France, providing for an International Military Tribunal to prosecute and punish individuals guilty of committing crimes against humanity. It marked an important extension in the concept of war crimes, which were taken by it to include such "crimes against humanity" as deportation, enslavement, and racial persecution.

Four Prentices of London. Play (1600) by Thomas Heywood. This play was ridiculed in *The Knight of the Burning Pestle* by Beaumont and Fletcher.

Four P's, The. "Merry interlude" by John Heywood. The four P's were a "Palmer, a Pardoner, a Poticary, and a Pedlar." It was probably written c1540, and was printed some time before 1547.

Fourquet (fōr.ke), **Jeanne.** See **Hachette, Jeanne.**

Four Sons of Aymon (ā'mọn). Old play relicensed by Herbert in 1624. Balfe wrote an opera with the same title in 1843.

Fourteen Points. Program for peace outlined by President Wilson in his address (Jan. 8, 1918) to Congress. The Fourteen Points were the result of the researches of the Inquiry, a government-sponsored organization of scholars. Wilson considered these points the only basis for peace negotiations which the U.S. would support. Briefly, they were as follows: 1. "Open covenants of peace openly arrived at, after which there shall be no private international understandings of any kind. . . ." 2. "Absolute freedom of navigation upon the seas" in peace and war. 3. "The removal . . . of all economic barriers and the establishment of an equality of trade conditions among all nations." 4. "Guarantees . . . that national armaments will be reduced to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety." 5. "Impartial adjustment of all colonial claims." 6. "The evacuation of all Russian territory" and the friendly and coöperative settlement of Russian problems. 7. The evacuation and restoration of Belgium. 8. The evacuation and restoration of France and the return of Alsace-Lorraine to France. 9. "A readjustment of the frontiers of Italy . . . along clearly recognizable lines of nationality." 10. Freedom of autonomous development for the peoples of Austria-Hungary. 11. The evacuation of Rumania, Serbia, and Montenegro, the restoration of occupied Balkan territories, Serbian access to the sea, and the determination of Balkan states along "historically established lines of allegiance and nationality." 12. The autonomous development of non-Turkish peoples in the Ottoman Empire and free international passage through the Dardanelles. 13. The establishment of "an independent Polish state" with access to the sea to include "territory inhabited by indisputably Polish populations." 14. "A general association of nations . . . under specific covenants for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike." The Fourteen Points followed soon after the publication by the Russian revolutionists of the secret treaties among the Allies and had the effect of reviving the idealistic spirit that had motivated the populations of many of the Allied nations. They were the basis on which Prince Max of Baden, the German chancellor, began peace negotiations in October, 1918. However, the Fourteen Points were a unilateral declaration by the U.S. and were only tacitly accepted by the other countries fighting the Central Powers. Several modifications were made by the time the peace treaties were signed: Italy, for example, held to the territorial gains promised her in the treaty that brought her into the war on the Allied side; the British and French insisted on modification of the "freedom of the seas" point; it was specifically understood that Germany was to be held accountable for reparations for war damage.

Wilson did succeed in having the provision for the League of Nations written into the Treaty of Versailles, but even this triumph was vitiated by the failure of the U.S. to join the League.

Fourth Connecticut Lake. See under **Connecticut Lakes.**

Fourth Creek. Former name of **Statesville,** N.C.

Fourth Intercolonial War. See **French and Indian Wars.**

Fourth of July. See **Independence Day.**

Fourth Party. Name given (c1880) to a group of English Conservatives, of whom Lord Randolph Churchill was the leading spirit. It frequently opposed the Conservative Party.

Fouta Djallon (fō'tä jä.lôn'). [Also, **Futa Jallon.**] Highland region in the N part of French Guinea, French West Africa, midway between Sierra Leone and Portuguese Guinea. Labé is the chief center of the region. Great numbers of cattle are raised, and provide one of the chief exports of the country. Fouta Djallon has been under French rule since 1881.

Foutanke (fō.täng'ke). See **Tukulor.**

Fouta Toro (fō'tä tō'rō). [Also, **Futa Toro.**] Highland region in the N part of Senegal, French West Africa, S of the Sénégal River, ab. 100 mi. in from the coast. It was annexed in part by France in 1860, and is now completely within French territory.

Foveaux Strait (fō'vō). Sea passage at the S end of the South Island, New Zealand, separating that island from Stewart Island.

Fowey (foi, fō'i). Municipal borough, small seaport and fishing village in SW England, in Cornwall, ab. 261 mi. SW of London by rail. Fowey is situated on the English Channel, ab. 22 mi. W of Plymouth, on a long, winding, branched estuary of the river Fowey. Kaolin, or china-clay, dug near St. Austell, is shipped from here to the Mersey district, the Potteries, and to the U.S. Fowey was one of the foremost seaports of the kingdom of Cornwall in ancient times. 2,344 (1951).

Fowler (fou'lėr). In James Shirley's *Witty Fair One,* a brilliant libertine, reformed by being persuaded that he is dead, and suffering for his vices as a disembodied spirit.

Fowler, Alfred. b. 1868; d. at Ealing, England, June 24, 1940. English astrophysicist, chiefly known for his researches in analysis of spectra. A member (1893 *et seq.*) of numerous British government eclipse expeditions, he was the first Yarrow research professor (1923–34) of the Royal Society, and a member of the advisory council to the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. He proved the presence of magnesium hydride in the sun, and reproduced the spectra of hydrogen and helium in the laboratory.

Fowler, Charles Henry. b. at Burford, Ontario, Canada, Aug. 11, 1837; d. at New York, March 20, 1908. American clergyman, a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church from 1884. He entered the ministry in 1861, and was president of Northwestern University from 1872 to 1876. In 1885 he visited the missions of his church in South America, and in 1888 went on a tour of visitation around the world. He organized the Peking (Peiping) and Nanking universities, established the first Methodist Episcopal church at St. Petersburg, established McClay College of Theology in southern California, and assisted in founding Nebraska Wesleyan University. He published *Colenso's Fallacies* (1863), *Missions and World Movements* (1904), *Addresses on Notable Occasions* (1908), and others.

Fowler, Edward. b. at Westerleigh, Gloucestershire, England, 1632; d. at Chelsea, London, Aug. 26, 1714. English prelate and theological writer, bishop of Gloucester in 1691. He wrote *Design of Christianity* (1671), which was attacked by Bunyan and Baxter, *Dirt wip'd off: or a manifest discovery of the wicked spirit of one John Bunyan* (1672), and others.

Fowler, Ellen Thorneycroft. Maiden name of **Felkin, Ellen Thorneycroft.**

Fowler, Frank. b. at Brooklyn, N.Y., July 12, 1852; d. at New Canaan, Conn., Aug. 18, 1910. American painter.

Fowler, Gene. b. at Denver, Colo., March 8, 1890—. American journalist, playwright, and scenarist. Appointed (1925) managing editor of New York *American;* associated as scenarist with RKO, Twentieth Century-Fox, and other film companies. Author of *Trumpet in the Dust* (1930), *Shoe the Wild Mare* (1931), *The Great Mouthpiece* (1931), *Timberline* (1933), and other books; coauthor with Bess Meredyth of *Mighty Barnum* (1935); coauthor with Ben Hecht of the play *The Great McGoo* (1931); published a biography of John Barrymore, *Good Night, Sweet Prince* (1943), a biography of Mayor James J. Walker of New York, *Beau James* (1949), and one of Jimmy Durante, *Schnozzola* (1951).

Fowler, Harold North. b. at Westfield, Mass., Feb. 25, 1859—. American professor of classical languages. He was professor of Greek at the University of Texas (1892–93) and Western Reserve College for Women (1893–1929), and editor in chief (1906–16) of the *American Journal of Archaeology.*

Fowler, Henry Hartley. [Title, 1st Viscount **Wolverhampton.**] b. at Sunderland, England, May 16, 1830; d. at London, Feb. 25, 1911. British politician.

Fowler, Henry Watson. b. 1858; d. at London, Dec. 27, 1933. English lexicographer and author. Educated at Oxford, he was a schoolmaster for 17 years at Sedbergh School, Yorkshire. He produced two abridgments of the *Oxford English Dictionary; The Concise Oxford Dictionary* (1911), and *The Pocket Ofoxrd Dictionary* (1924); coauthor with his brother of *The King's English* (1906); compiled *A Dictionary of Modern English Usage* (1926), considered one of the standard works of reference on the English language; his other books include *On Grammatical Inversions* (1922), *Some Comparative Values* (1929), *Between Boy and Man, If Wishes Were Horses* (1929), *Rhymes of Darby to Joan* (1931), and a translation of Lucian.

Fowler, Sir John. b. near Sheffield, England, July 15, 1817; d. at Bournemouth, England, 1898. English civil engineer. Designer of the Pimlico railway bridge (1860), the first railway bridge across the Thames in the metropolis, and of the Metropolitan Railway (1853 *et seq.*), he was consulted (1869) by the khedive of Egypt on a possible railroad to Khartoum. The Forth bridge (1882–90) was largely the result of his and his partner's, Benjamin Baker's, design.

Fowler, John. b. at Melksham, Wiltshire, England, July 11, 1826; d. at Ackworth, England, Dec. 4, 1864. English inventor. He invented a steam plow (in which the plow is moved by traction of a stationary engine) and other improved machines.

Fowler, Orson Squire. b. Oct. 11, 1809; d. Aug. 18, 1887. American phrenologist. He graduated from Amherst College in 1834, and devoted himself to lecturing and writing on phrenology, as well as to various projects for the promotion of health and social reform. He founded the *American Phrenological Journal* in 1838 and published a number of works, including *Human Science, or Phrenology* (1873).

Fowliang (fō'lyäng', fō'lyäng'). [Also: **Fou-liang; former name, Ching-te Chen, Kingtehchen, King-teh-chin.**] City in SE China, in the province of Kiangsi, situated on the Chang-Kiang ab. 300 mi. SW of Shanghai: celebrated for its porcelain manufactures. It was a ceramic center in T'ang times, and in Sung times (when it got its name) it supplied orders for the court. In 1369 the Ming emperor ordered the establishment of the imperial porcelain factories there, and from that time on Ching-tê Chên produced the finest porcelain the world has known. 140,274 (1934).

Fownes (founz), **George.** b. at London, May 14, 1815; d. there, Jan. 31, 1849. English chemist. He was professor of chemistry to the Pharmaceutical Society (1842–46), lecturer on chemistry at Middlesex Hospital (1842–45), professor of practical chemistry in the Birkbeck Laboratory of University College (1846–49), and secretary of the Royal Chemical Society.

Fox (foks). North American Indian tribe formerly inhabiting E central Wisconsin. They were nearly exterminated in wars with the French, and in 1730 joined forces with the Sauk. About 1,000 of them are now settled in NE Iowa along with the Sauk. The language belongs to the Algonquian family.

Fox. [Also, **Neenah.**] River in C and NE Wisconsin. It flows through Lake Winnebago, and falls into Green Bay, an arm of Lake Michigan. Length, ab. 180 mi.

Fox. [Also, **Pishtaka.**] River in SE Wisconsin and NE Illinois, joining the Illinois at Ottawa, ab. 70 mi. SW of Chicago. Length, ab. 210 mi.

Fox, Caroline. b. at Falmouth, England, May 24, 1819; d. there, Jan. 12, 1871. English diarist. She was the daughter of Robert Were Fox (a physicist and mineralogist), and the friend of John Sterling, J. S. Mill, Carlyle, and other noted persons. Extracts from her diary covering the period 1835–71 were published in 1881 (3rd ed., 1882).

Fox, Sir Charles. b. at Derby, England, March 11, 1810; d. at Blackheath, London, June 14, 1874. English engineer, contractor, and manufacturer. He was chiefly engaged in the construction of railway works such as narrow-gauge roads, and also tunnels, bridges, and the like, and the manufacturing of railway supplies. He erected the building known as the Crystal Palace (designed by James Paxton) in Hyde Park, London, for the exhibition of 1851.

Fox, Charles James. b. at Westminster, London, Jan. 24, 1749; d. at Chiswick, Middlesex, England, Sept. 13, 1806. English politician and orator. He was the third son of Henry Fox, later 1st Baron Holland. He was educated (entirely by his own choice, his father carrying to the extreme limit the idea of allowing his children complete freedom) at Wandsworth (a school run by a French refugee, Monsieur Pampellone), at Eton (1758–64), and at Hertford College, Oxford, where, unlike most of his fellows, he studied so hard that his father took him away before he could secure a degree. In 1763 and later, during vacation periods, he went with his father to Paris and to Spa, famous as a health resort since the 16th century, enjoying himself to the full (with his father's approval) in wild living and gambling. In 1768 he was elected member of Parliament for Midhurst, Sussex, and he made a name for himself in the following year by attacking Wilkes, for which he was rewarded by being made lord of the admiralty in 1770, in North's administration. He resigned two years later in order to oppose the Royal Marriage Bill, an act for which George III, who considered him "as contemptible as he is odious," never forgave him. In 1774 and later, he was a vigorous opponent of North's policy in dealing with the American Colonies. He believed in the justice of the American cause, predicted that it would triumph, and voted for the repeal of the tea tax. From 1780 until his death he represented Westminster in Parliament. In 1782 he was secretary of state in Lord Rockingham's government; in February, 1783, he joined North's short-lived coalition ministry, which was unpopular and which George dismissed before the year was out. In the general election of 1784 his party suffered a crushing defeat and from then until his death Fox was a member of the opposition. He was against Hastings and for his impeachment, for Canadian self-government, for parliamentary reform, for helping the Irish people, and for repealing the Test Acts. He hated slavery and the slave trade, advocated abolition, and defended the French Revolution to such an extent that he lost the friendship of Burke, which he had enjoyed since 1775. During the decade of 1790–1800 his personal popularity and his political power reached their lowest point. He hailed the fall of the Bastille as "the greatest event that ever happened in the world and the best." For this, for his insistence that the Revolution must be judged by its principles and theories rather than by its excesses, and for his attack on what he considered the despotism of Pitt's foreign policy, he was openly called an enemy of his country. In 1792 his own party deserted him, and in 1797 he withdrew from Parliament and stopped attending its sessions. He retired to St. Anne's Hill, near Chertsey in Surrey, and made no appearance in public life until 1800 (February 3), when he cast a vote of censure against the ministers who had refused to consider Napoleon's peace proposals. In May, 1798, he shocked many people by giving the toast "Our sovereign, the people," a toast that in January of the same year had cost the Duke of Norfolk his post as lord lieutenant. In 1802 he made a grand tour of the Netherlands and France, where he had several meetings with Napoleon, whom he described as "a young man considerably intoxicated with success." The next year (on May 24) after a declaration of war had been passed, he spoke for three hours in favor of peace in a speech that was praised by all sides. In 1806, as foreign secretary in Grenville's "All-the-Talents" cabinet, he informed Talleyrand of a plot to assassinate Napoleon, and in the same year he voted against the motion to accord public honors to Pitt (by whose side he was to be buried in Westminster Abbey less than eight months later). His last public act, a few days before his health forced him to end his political career, was to call for the abolition of the slave trade. Fox had a complex, many-sided character: he loved his friends and hated his enemies, and he has been praised and blamed, without restraint, by both. He was a good student, in spite of his father, and he was thoroughly familiar with the classics, as well as French, Italian, and Spanish. His knowledge of these languages and of their literatures gave him pleasure until the end of his life. He read Homer, both the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*, every year of his adult life; he preferred Euripides to Sophocles, declaring that "I should never finish, if I let myself go upon Euripides," and he read the *Aeneid* over and over again. As a critic of his own century, he thought that the four masterpieces were the *Isacco* of the Italian Metastasio, Pope's *Eloisa*, Voltaire's *Zaire*, and Gray's *Elegy*. He enjoyed Burnet the historian, but he could not stand Milton as a prose writer. He loved Dryden and played with the idea of editing his works, but Wordsworth's poetry meant nothing to him. His own venture in authorship, the unfinished *History of the Early Part of the Reign of James II*, was published two years after his death.

Fox, Dixon Ryan. b. at Potsdam, N.Y., Dec. 7, 1887; d. at Schenectady, N.Y., Jan. 30, 1945. American historian and educator. He was graduated (B.A., 1911; M.A., 1912; Ph.D., 1917) from Columbia, where he served as lecturer and instructor in history (1912–19), and as assistant professor (1919–22), associate professor (1922–27), and professor (1927–34) of history. He became (1934) president of Union College and chancellor of Union University. With Arthur M. Schlesinger, he was coeditor of the History of American Life series, for which he wrote (with John A. Krout) *The Completion of Independence* (1944). His works include *The Decline of Aristocracy in the Politics of New York* (1919), *Caleb Heathcote, Gentleman Colonist* (1926), and *Ideas in Motion* (1935). He was editor (1932 *et seq.*) of Croft's American History series.

Fox, Fontaine Talbot, Jr. b. at Louisville, Ky., June 4, 1884—. American cartoonist and creator of the *Toonerville Trolley* series. He is best known for his Toonerville cartoons which ran in the New York *Sun* and now appear in the New York *World Telegram and the Sun*, and in all Scripps-Howard papers. His drawings have appeared in book form as *Fontaine Fox's Funny Folk* (1917), *Fontaine Fox's Cartoons* (1918), and *Toonerville Trolley and Other Cartoons* (1921). He studied (1905–06) at, but was not graduated from, Indiana University.

Fox, George. b. at Fenny Drayton (Drayton-in-the-Clay), Leicestershire, England, in July, 1624; d. Jan. 13, 1691. Founder of the Society of Friends (Quakers). He was the son of Christopher Fox, a Puritan weaver, and in his youth was apprenticed to a shoemaker at Nottingham. About the age of 25 he began to disseminate as an itinerant lay preacher the doctrines peculiar to the Society of Friends, the organization of which he completed c1669. He made missionary journeys to Scotland in 1657, to Ireland in 1669, to the West Indies and North America in the years 1671–72, and to Holland in 1677 and 1684, and was frequently imprisoned for infraction of the laws against conventicles, as at Lancaster and Scarborough (1663–66) and at Worcester (1673–74). He married in 1669 Margaret Fell, a widow, who was a woman of superior intellect and gave him much assistance in the founding of his sect.

Fox, Gustavus Vasa. b. at Saugus, Mass., June 13, 1821; d. at New York, Oct. 29, 1883. American naval officer. He was appointed midshipman in the U.S. navy in 1838, served in the Mexican War, and retired in 1856 with the rank of lieutenant. He was assistant secretary of the navy (1861–66).

Fox, Henry. [Title, 1st Baron **Holland.**] b. at Chiswick, England, Sept. 28, 1705; d. at Holland House, near Kensington (now part of London), July 1, 1774. Colorful English statesman, who, by various intrigues, secured the posts of secretary of state and paymaster general; son of

Sir Stephen Fox, and father of Charles James Fox. Ruined by gambling as a youth, he went abroad, but returned to become (1738) member of Parliament for Hindon, surveyor-general of works (1737–42), lord of the treasury (1743), secretary at war (1746–54), secretary of state (1755), and paymaster general (1757 *et seq.*). As a leader in the House of Commons, he assured Bute that Parliament would approve the peace of Paris (1763), and by bribery and intimidation he brought it about. He was created Baron Holland of Foxley, Wiltshire, on April 16, 1763.

Fox, Henry Edward. b. March 4, 1755; d. at Portsmouth, England, July 18, 1811. English general; son of Henry Fox (1705–74) and brother of Charles James Fox. He was commander in chief of the forces in Ireland during the revolution of Robert Emmet in 1803, and commanded the British army in Sicily (1806–07).

Fox, Henry Richard Vassall. [Title, 3rd Baron **Holland.**] b. at Winterslow House, Wiltshire, England, Nov. 21, 1773; d. at Holland House, London, Oct. 22, 1840. English politician; nephew of Charles James Fox. He was named with Lord Auckland in 1806 to negotiate a treaty with the American plenipotentiaries Monroe and Pinckney; was taken into the privy council in 1806; was lord privy seal (1806–07); and was chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster (Nov. 25, 1830–May 10, 1832; May 18, 1832–Nov. 14, 1834; and April 23, 1835, until his death).

Fox, John (William), Jr. b. at Stony Point, Ky., Dec. 16, 1863; d. July 8, 1919. American author. He served with the Rough Riders in the Spanish-American War and was a correspondent (1898) for *Harper's Weekly*. He married (1908) the singer Fritzi Scheff, from whom he was later divorced. Most of his novels deal with the life of mountaineers in the Cumberland region. Author of *A Mountain Europa* (1894), *A Cumberland Vendetta* (1895), *The Kentuckians* (1897), *The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come* (1902), *Following the Sun Flag* (1905), *A Knight of the Cumberland* (1906), *The Trail of the Lonesome Pine* (1908), *The Heart of the Hills* (1913), and *Erskine Dale, Pioneer* (1920).

Fox, Luke. b. at Hull, England, Oct. 20, 1586; d. at Whitby, Yorkshire, England, in July, 1635. English navigator. He commanded an expedition in search of the Northwest Passage in 1631.

Fox, Margaret. b. at Bath, Canada, Oct. 7, 1833; d. at Brooklyn, N.Y., March 8, 1893. American spiritualistic medium. Taken (1847) as a child to Wayne County, N.Y.; with her sisters, Kate and Leah, she worked out a system of "Rochester rappings" to communicate with the spirit world, and gave séances at New York and throughout the country; revealed (1888) at New York that her method was a fraud, but later recanted. Claimed common-law marriage to Dr. Elisha Kent Kane, who had tried to take her away from spiritualism; assumed his name and published his letters to her, *The Love Letters of Dr. Kane* (1866).

Fox, Richard. See **Foxe** or **Fox, Richard.**

Fox, Sir Stephen. b. March 27, 1627; d. at Chiswick, Middlesex, England, Oct. 28, 1716. English politician. He sided with Charles I in the English Civil War, took part in assisting Prince Charles (later to be Charles II) to escape to Normandy, was made steward of the prince's household in 1654, received at the Restoration a number of lucrative offices, including that of paymaster general, and entered Parliament in 1661.

Fox, The. Novelette by D. H. Lawrence, published in 1923.

Fox, Williams Calton. b. at St. Louis, Mo., May 20, 1855; d. at New York, Jan. 20, 1924. American diplomat.

Foxboro (foks'bur.ō). [Also, **Foxborough.**] Town (in Massachusetts the equivalent of township in many other states) and unincorporated village in SE Massachusetts, in Norfolk County. It has manufactures of recording and directional instruments. Pop. of town, 7,030 (1950); of village, 2,774 (1950).

Foxe (foks), **John.** b. at Boston, Lincolnshire, England, 1516; d. at London, April 18, 1587. English martyrologist. He studied at Magdalen College, Oxford, where he took a B.A. in 1537, became a fellow in 1539, and obtained an M.A. in 1543. He resigned his fellowship in 1545, became in 1548 tutor to the orphan children of Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey (a post which he retained five years), and in 1550 was ordained a deacon. At the accession of Queen Mary he fled to the Continent to avoid persecution as a Protestant, and lived during her reign chiefly at Frankfort on the Main and at Basel, where he was employed as a reader of the press (proofreader) in the printing office of Johann Herbst (Oporinus). He returned to England in 1559, was ordained a priest in 1560, and in 1563 was made a prebendary in Salisbury Cathedral and given the lease of the vicarage of Shipton. His chief work is *Actes and Monuments*, of which four editions appeared during his lifetime (1563, 1570, 1576, and 1583), and which is popularly known as Foxe's *Book of Martyrs;* a Latin version preceded (1559) the English edition. The book was attacked by the Roman Catholics almost immediately, among them Robert Parsons, but despite its many inaccuracies remains a monument to Foxe's energy.

Foxe or **Fox, Richard.** b. at Ropesley, near Grantham, Lincolnshire, England, 1447 or 1448; d. probably at Winchester, England, Oct. 5, 1528. English prelate. He studied at Oxford, Cambridge, and Paris. While at Paris he entered the service of Henry, Earl of Richmond, soon after whose accession in 1485 as Henry VII he was appointed lord privy seal. He became suffragan bishop of Exeter in 1487, being translated to the see of Bath and Wells in 1492, to that of Durham in 1494, and to that of Winchester in 1501. He founded Corpus Christi College, Oxford.

Foxe Channel. Arm of the sea N of Hudson Bay and Southampton Island and NW of Hudson Strait.

Foxe Peninsula. [Former name, **Foxe** (or **Fox**) **Land.**] Peninsula on the SW end of Baffin Island, Canada, N of Hudson Strait and E of Foxe Channel.

Fox Islands. One of the groups of Aleutian Islands.

Fox Land. A former name of **Foxe Peninsula.**

Fox Point. Village in SE Wisconsin, in Milwaukee County, on Lake Michigan: northern residential suburb of Milwaukee. 2,585 (1950).

Foxville (foks'vil). Former name of **Burlington,** Wis.

Foy (fwä), **Maximilien Sébastien.** b. at Ham, Somme, France, Feb. 3, 1775; d. at Paris, Nov. 28, 1825. French general and orator. He served with distinction in the Peninsular War, and was a member (1819–25) of the Chamber of Deputies. He was the author of an unfinished work, *Histoire de la guerre de la Péninsule* (1827).

Foyers (foi'ërz), **Falls of.** Two waterfalls in N Scotland, in Inverness-shire, near the mouth of the river Foyers, ab. 1 mi. E of Loch Ness, ab. 19 mi. SW of Inverness. The upper falls has a drop of 40 ft., and the lower, 165 ft. Very little water now passes over them, as they have been utilized since 1895 for the development of hydroelectric power for the electrolysis of bauxite.

Foyle (foil). River in N Irish Republic and NW Northern Ireland, formed at Lifford by the confluence of the Finn and the Mourne, and flowing NE past Londonderry to Lough Foyle. Length, ab. 16 mi.

Foyle, Lough. Inlet of the Atlantic Ocean and estuary of the river Foyle, in Ulster province, forming part of the Irish Republic-Northern Ireland border, lying between County Donegal (Irish Republic) and County Londonderry (Northern Ireland). Length, ab. 15 mi.; width, ab. 8 mi. (at widest point).

F. P. A. See **Adams, Franklin Pierce.**

Fra Angelico (frä an.jel'i.kō). See **Fiesole, Giovanni Angelico da.**

Fracastoro (frä.käs.tō'rō), **Girolamo.** b. at Verona, Italy, 1483; d. near there, Aug. 8, 1553. Italian physician and poet. His collected works were published at Venice in 1555.

Frachon (frà.shôn), **Benoît.** b. at Le Chambon-Feuger Iles, Loire, France, May 13, 1893—. French trade-union and Communist leader. He succeeded Léon Jouhaux as leader of the French Confederation of Labor (CGT) after World War II. Co-general secretary with Jouhaux (September, 1945–December, 1947), he became sole general secretary when the latter withdrew to form the Force Ouvrière (November, 1947). Frachon was secretary (1933–36) of the Unitary General Confederation of Labor (CGTU).

Frackville (frak'vil). Borough in E Pennsylvania, in Schuylkill County near Pottsville: coal mining. 6,541 (1951).

Fra Diavolo (frä dyä'vō.lō; Anglicized, di.ä'vō.lō). [Epithet of **Michele Pezza.**] b. in Calabria, Italy, c1760; hanged at Naples, Italy, Nov. 10, 1806. Italian robber. He was a Bourbon partisan leader (1799–1806).

Fra Diavolo, ou L'Hôtellerie de Terracine (frä dyä.vo.lō ö lō.tel rē dę te.rä.sēn). Comic opera in three acts by Auber, with a libretto by Scribe, first produced at Paris, on Jan. 28, 1830. The real Fra Diavolo was a Calabrian bandit named Michele Pezza.

Fraenkel (freng'kęl), **Karl.** [Surname after 1912, **Fraenken.**] b. at Berlin-Charlottenburg, Germany, May 2, 1861; d. at Hamburg, Germany, Dec. 29, 1915. German bacteriologist.

Fraenkel, Ludwig. b. at Leobschütz (Głubczyce), in Upper Silesia, April 30, 1870; d. 1930. German gynecologist. He became privatdocent of gynecology and obstetrics (1905) at the University of Breslau, professor in 1909, and full professor in 1922. He is known for his studies on tumors of the endocrine glands, on the corpus luteum, placenta praevia, and menstruation. He devised a new technique of surgical incision of the vagina (1924).

Fragmenta Vaticana (frag.men'tą vat.i.kā'ną). Latin title of **Vatican Fragments.**

Fragonard (frą.go.när), **Jean Honoré.** b. at Grasse, France, April 5, 1732; d. at Paris, Aug. 22, 1806. French painter and engraver. He was a pupil first of Chardin and later of Boucher, with whose style he was more in sympathy. Like other French painters of his day, he was much influenced by the works of Tiepolo. He was much in demand for his light-hearted and exquisite paintings of fashionable youths in amorous play with their mistresses, and other subjects glorifying love and beauty, notably a series painted for Madame Du Barry which is now in the Frick collection at New York. *Bathers,* in the Louvre, is considered one of the finest examples of his work.

Fragoso Carmona (frą.gō'zō kąr.mō'ną), **Antônio Óscar de.** See **Carmona, Antônio Óscar de Fragoso.**

Frähn (frän), **Christian Martin.** b. at Rostock, Germany, June 4, 1782; d. at St. Petersburg, Aug. 28, 1851. German-Russian numismatist, Orientalist, and historian.

Frail (frāl), **Mrs.** In Congreve's comedy *Love for Love,* a woman whose character is indicated by her name. This was one of Anne Bracegirdle's most successful parts.

Fraknói (frôk'nō.ē), **Vilmos.** [Original name, **Wilhelm Frankl.**] b. at Ürmény, Hungary, Feb. 23, 1843; d. at Budapest, Nov. 20, 1924. Hungarian historian and prelate. He served as chief supervisor of Hungary's museums and libraries, also as general secretary of the Hungarian Academy.

Fram (främ). Specially constructed steam schooner in which Fridtjof Nansen attempted to reach the North Pole. She was 113 ft. long on the water-line, and was built at Raekvik, near Laurvig, Norway. She sailed from Christiania (now Oslo) on June 24, 1893. Nansen left her to continue his journey on sledges on March 14, 1895 (at lat. 84°4′ N., long. 102° E.). Under command of Captain Otto Neumann Sverdrup she reached lat. 85°55.5′ N., long. 66°31′ E. on Nov. 15, 1895, and, returning, passed Spitsbergen in August, 1896, having circumnavigated Novaya Zemlya and the Franz Josef and Spitsbergen archipelagoes. Amundsen sailed in her for the Antarctic trip of 1910–12.

Frameries (frâm.rē). Town in S Belgium, in the province of Hainaut, ab. 5 mi. SW of Mons: coal mines; manufactures of ropes and cords and other industries. 12,049 (1947).

Framingham (frā'ming.ham). Town in E Massachusetts, in Middlesex County, ab. 20 mi. W of Boston. It contains the villages of Framingham Center (seat of a state teachers college), South Framingham, and Saxonville. Manufactures include paper and paper products, shoes, and carpets. 28,086 (1950).

Framingham Center. See under **Framingham.**

Framlingham (fram'ling.ąm). Civil parish and market town in E England, in East Suffolk, ab. 13 mi. NE of Ipswich, ab. 91 mi. NE of London by rail. It is known for its ruined castle. 2,101 (1931).

Framnes (fram'nes), **Cape.** [Also: **Cape Framnæs;** former name (German), **Kap Framnäs.**] Bold promontory in Antarctica, at the E extremity of Jason Island in the NW part of the Weddell Sea, in 66°C6′ S., 60°48′ W.

Framnes Mountains. Group of mountains in the MacRobertson Coast in Antarctica, between 67°41′ S. and 68°10′ S., and between 62°20′ E. and 63°15′ E., consisting of the Casey Range, the Masson Range, the David Range, and adjacent peaks and mountains. The three major ranges and other lesser features were sighted and named by Sir Douglas Mawson and the British-Australian-New Zealand Antarctic Research Expedition in February, 1931.

Frampton (framp'tọn), Sir **George James.** b. at London, 1860; d. there, May 21, 1928. English sculptor and craftsman. He studied at the Royal Academy Schools (1881–87) and at Paris (1888–90) under Marius J. A. Mercié. His statue of Barrie's character *Peter Pan* (1912, in Kensington Gardens) is one of his best-known works. He wrote frequently for the London art periodical *The Studio.* He became an associate of the Royal Academy in 1894, and was made a full Royal Academician in 1902. He was knighted in 1908 by Edward VII.

Franca (frung'ką). City in SE Brazil, in the state of São Paulo. 27,715 (1950).

Français (fräṅ.sā), Comte **Antoine.** [Called **Français de Nantes.**] b. at Beaurepaire, Isère, France, Jan. 17, 1756; d. at Paris, March 7, 1836. French revolutionary politician and writer. He became a member of the Assembly for the department of Loire-Inférieure in 1791, a member and one of the secretaries of the Council of Five Hundred in 1798, director-general of taxes in 1804, and peer of France in 1831. He wrote *Le Manuscrit de feu M. Jérôme* (1825) and others.

Français, François Louis. b. at Plombières, Vosges, France, Nov. 17, 1814; d. May 28, 1897. French landscape painter, a pupil of Gigoux and Corot, elected member of the Académie des Beaux-Arts in 1890.

Francavilla Fontana (fräṅ.kā.vēl'lä fōn.tä'nä). Town and commune in SE Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Apulia, in the province of Brindisi, ab. 22 mi. SW of Brindisi. It is an agricultural commune. Pop. of commune, 22,140 (1936).

France (frans). [French, **La France,** officially **République Française;** German, **Frankreich;** Italian, Spanish, and late Latin **Francia;** early Latin, **Gallia.**] Country in W Europe, bounded on the N by the English Channel, on the NE by Belgium, Luxembourg, W Germany and the Saar, on the E by Germany (Baden), Switzerland, and Italy, on the S by the Mediterranean Sea, Spain, and Andorra, and on the W by the Atlantic Ocean.

Population, Area, and Political Divisions. European France including Corsica, generally called metropolitan France, is divided for administrative purposes into 90 departments. The three departments of Algeria have in most respects the same status as those of France proper, and since 1947 the islands of Martinique, Guadeloupe, and Réunion and the former mainland colony of French Guiana have the status of overseas departments. Capital, Paris; area of metropolitan France, 212,659 sq. mi.; pop. 40,518,884 (1946).

Terrain and Climate. France has natural frontiers, the English Channel and the Atlantic Ocean, the Pyrenees mountains, the Mediterranean Sea, the Alps, the Jura mountains, and the Rhine River. Only in the NE the country is open and it is here that most of the invasions of France, except the seaborne ones by the British in the Middle Ages and by the Allies in World War II, took place. All of the highlands of France are located SE of a line drawn from Bayonne to Givet. The highest peaks in the Alps (Mont Blanc, 15,782 ft.) are on French soil and the Pyrenees rise to ab. 10,000 ft. Lesser bastions are the forested ranges of the Jura, the Vosges, and the Ardennes, near the E border, and the central plateau W of the Rhone and upper Loire rivers. The entire NW part of the country is either flat or gently undulating hilly country. Most of the river systems drain into the Atlantic Ocean and the English Channel, mainly the Garonne, the Loire, and the Seine systems. The Rhone and its main tributary, the Saône, are the only large rivers to flow southward into the Mediterranean Sea. In the E of France, the Meurthe, Meuse, and Moselle rivers empty into the Rhine which, however, is not a French river, but forms her E border from Basel to Wissembourg. Most of the French river systems are joined by canals, so that smaller barges can

traverse the country. Intensive river traffic, however, is restricted to the N and NE, connecting Paris with Rouen and Le Havre, with Dunkerque, with the Belgian industrial region, and with Nancy and Strasbourg. The climate of France, apart from some stretches of mountainous country, is oceanic, with mild winters, warm summers, and sufficient precipitation. Only the Mediterranean coast and the valley of the Rhone have a dry climate.

Industry, Agriculture, and Trade. Small family holdings and crop diversification prevail in French agriculture. Cereal production is widespread, with wheat taking the first place, oats the second. Potatoes are grown everywhere, sugar beets mainly in the NE. Vegetables are grown near the big cities and in regions with exceptionally mild climate, such as Brittany; of fruit there is great variety, ranging from cider apples in the NW to olives in the SE. France holds first place as a wine-growing country, producing over 1,900,000 gallons per year, representing almost one third of the total wine production of the world. Southern France has silk culture. Cattle and fowl are raised in large quantities, and the dairy industry is highly developed. Sheep, pigs, and horses rank second. There are coastal and deep-sea fisheries. The principal fishing ports are Boulogne, Fécamp, Lorient, and La Rochelle. Gastronomy is a highly developed art in France. There are many regional dishes and local specialties. French coal production is not sufficient and the larger part of it is located near the extremely vulnerable NE border. Electric power is being developed as a main source of energy. However, France is very rich in iron ore, holding third place in ore production, after the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. The chief iron-ore producing area is Lorraine. Potassium is mined in Alsace. There is a very small petroleum production in Alsace. Bauxite is found in S France. France has numerous and most diversified industries. Heavy metallurgical industries are dispersed all over the country and so are textile manufactures of various sorts, with concentration in the N, in Alsace, in the C region around Lyons, Clermont-Ferrand, and St.-Étienne, in the Paris region and, for certain textiles, also in the SW. There are important chemical industries, and glass and rubber manufactures. France is exceptionally rich in small finishing industries, requiring highly skilled workers, long tradition and experience, and artistic sense. Notable products include watches, optical and precision instruments, fine paperware, earthenware, knitwear, hosiery, lingerie, lace and embroidery, pottery, faience, china and porcelain, high quality perfumes, and liqueurs. There are numerous food industries. Imports exceed exports.

History. The territory now called France was inhabited by Gallic tribes in antiquity, then came under Roman rule, and was finally overrun by the Germanic invasions of the Franks, Burgundians, Visigoths, and others. France proper emerged when the three sons of Charlemagne, after his death, divided the Carolingian Empire into three parts. In the Middle Ages France became the cultural leader of Europe, initiating such movements as the Crusades and Gothic architecture, foremost in the arts, in poetry, and in scholarship. At the same time, the country was striving for national unity, mainly achieved in the Hundred Years' War between England and France. Under Francis I France began to participate in colonial exploration and exploitation. From the turmoil of the religious wars, French national unity emerged absolute, the dominant power in Europe, with feudal lords tamed into courtiers and the king a ruler at first limited only by court intrigues, but finally undermined by the growth of the commercial classes and the critique of the philosophers. Again, Europe looked to France, and was guided by French taste; French became the language of diplomacy and of educated men everywhere. The French Revolution toppled the social structure and proclaimed the Rights of Man, a far-reaching event which, together with the American Revolution, has changed the course of world events. The slogan of "*liberté, égalité, fraternité*" has since, in acceptance or rejection, dominated political thought everywhere. For a while it seemed as if France, through the genius of Napoleon, would make herself the arbiter of the world, but he was crushed by an overwhelming coalition. In the 19th century France, declining in population, lost commercial and political leadership to Great Britain and later to Germany, but retained a conspicuous place in political and social thought, in literature, and in the arts. French governments were unstable, with republic and monarchy succeeding each other. The attempt of Napoleon III to reëstablish France's former powerful position in Europe failed with the Franco-Prussian War of 1870–71, and the establishment of the Third Republic followed the military collapse. France compensated herself by colonial expansion in spite of the fact that some of her most ambitious schemes were foiled by British intervention. The end of the 19th century saw the desperate struggle between the Dreyfusards and the anti-Dreyfusards. In the 20th century France was overrun twice by German armies, in 1914–18 and, still more catastrophically, in 1940–45. She liberated herself only after a great sacrifice of youth and of material wealth. Many art treasures and industrial installations were destroyed or damaged. The country is now in the process of reconstruction.

Government. The Fourth Republic is based on the constitution which was passed by the second Constituent National Assembly on Sept. 29, 1946, adopted by a referendum held on Oct. 13, 1946, and put into force on Dec. 24, 1946. Sovereignty is vested in the French people and exercised by parliament and through referendum. Parliament consists of the National Assembly and the Council of the Republic. The National Assembly is elected by equal, direct, and secret universal suffrage, the Council of the Republic by communal and departmental bodies; in case of an equal split, the National Assembly has the final decision. There is also an advisory economic council. The president of the republic is elected by parliament, with seven years tenure in office. He designates the president of the council of ministers at the beginning to each legislature, but the program and the policy of the cabinet must be approved by the National Assembly, of which it remains responsible.

Culture and Education. The majority of the population is Roman Catholic, but political Catholicism is a minority party. No religion is officially recognized by the state. There are 17 archbishops and 68 bishops of the Roman Catholic Church. About one million of the total population are Protestants. The state maintains elementary, secondary, and higher schools under a supreme council. There are 17 universities and a number of institutions providing professional and technical instruction. In spite of the strong unification of general as well as cultural administration in France, regional differentiations persist, particularly between the S and the N parts of the country. There are minority languages, notably Italian along the Alpine border and on the island of Corsica, German in Alsace and in parts of the department of Moselle, Flemish in the NE, Breton in Brittany, Basque and Spanish speech in the SW. France is also outstanding among European countries because of its considerable recent immigration. However, the assimilative power of French language and culture remains strong. France, where the concept of the modern nation-state was born, still remains distinguished by an all-pervading sense of patriotism.

France (fräns), **Anatole.** [Pseudonym of **Jacques Anatole Thibault.**] b. at Paris, April 16, 1844; d. at La Bechellerie, near Tours, France, Oct. 12, 1924. French novelist, short-fiction writer, critic, historian, essayist, and poet. He won the Nobel prize for literature in 1921. Among his works are *Les Poèmes dorés* (1872), *Le Crime de Silvestre Bonnard* (1881), *Le Livre de mon ami* (1885), *Thaïs* (1890), *L'Étui de nacre* (1892), *Les Opinions de Jérôme Coignard* (1893), *La Rôtisserie de la Reine Pédauque* (1893), *Le Jardin d'Epicure* (1894), *Histoire contemporaine* (4 vols., 1896–1901), *L'Orme du mail* (1897), *M. Bergeret à Paris* (1901), *L'Île des Pinguoins* (1908), *La Vie de Jeanne d'Arc* (1908), *Les Dieux ont soif* (1912), and *La Révolte des Anges* (1914). Many of his works have been translated. Son of a Parisian bookseller, he grew up on books, and failed ingloriously in school; he entered literature as a critic with a study of Alfred de Vigny (1868). His marriage (1877) ended in divorce (1892), but was followed by his long liaison with Mme. Arman de Caillavet, who was responsible for much of his later success. He was literary critic for *Le Temps* (1888–92) and a member of the French Academy (1896). He joined Émile Zola and others in defense of Alfred Dreyfus (1898–99), and from that time on developed a new social seriousness in his work, although

no party ever gained his complete support. His funeral was the first "national" funeral given a writer since that of Victor Hugo. His limpid, easy prose combined the traditional French virtues of precision and smoothness, with a skeptical sensuousness learned from such masters as Renan.

France (frans), **Bank of.** See **Bank of France.**

France (fräns), **Collège de.** See **Collège de France.**

France, Diane de. See **Diane de France.**

France, Madame **Élisabeth de.** See **Élisabeth de France,** Madame.

France, Île-de- (or **Isle of**). See **Île-de-France.**

France, Île de. Former name of **Mauritius.**

France (frans), **Isabella of.** See **Isabella of France.**

France, Julia. See **Julia France and Her Times.**

France (fräns), **Marie de.** See **Marie de France.**

France Antarctique (fräns än.tärk.tēk). Name given by the French Huguenots to the short-lived colony (1555–67) on the bay of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Thevet and other authors extended the title to the whole of Brazil, and even to all South America.

France Équinoxiale (ā.kē.nok.syäl). See **French Guiana.**

Francesca (frän.chās'kä), **Piero della.** [Also: **Piero dei Franceschi;** surnamed **di San-Sepolcro,** from his place of birth.] b. at Borgo San Sepolcro, Italy, c1410 or 1420; d. 1492. Italian painter of the Umbrian school. He is first noted as having assisted Domenico Veneziano with a series of frescoes in 1439. He did much work in his native town and worked also at Florence, Urbino, Arezzo, Rimini, Rome, and elsewhere. His work, with its masterful handling of space and atmosphere and monumental figures, owes something to that of Masaccio and something to his own study of geometry, mathematics, and perspective. Both his paintings (chiefly frescoes) and his treatise on perspective, *De prospectiva pingendi* (c1478), were tremendously influential on his contemporaries and followers. Probably his best-known work is the series of frescoes known as *The Story of the True Cross* (1452–66), in the Church of San Francesco at Arezzo. Also well known are the portraits of Federigo da Montefeltre, Duke of Urbino (who was Piero's patron) and his wife, Battista Sforza, painted in the years 1465–66 and now in the Uffizi at Florence.

Francesca da Rimini (dä rē'mē.nē). fl. 13th century. Italian lady; daughter of Guido da Polenta, lord of Rimini, and wife of Giovanni Malatesta. The story of her love for Paolo, the young brother of her husband, and their subsequent death (c1288) at the hand of the latter, has been told by Dante in a famous episode in the *Inferno.* Silvio Pellico wrote a tragedy on the subject, and Leigh Hunt a poem. George Henry Boker, Gabriele d'Annunzio, and Francis Marion Crawford wrote tragedies with the same title. Pictures illustrating the story have been painted by Ingres, Cabanel, Ary Scheffer, George Frederic Watts, and others, and it is the subject of a tone poem by Tchaikovsky and an opera by Riccardo Zandonai.

Francesca da Rimini. Title of plays by George Henry Boker (1855) and Francis Marion Crawford (1902).

Francesca da Rimini. Tone poem (Opus 32) for orchestra by P. I. Tchaikovsky, composed in 1876 and first performed at Moscow in 1877. The work is based on Dante's story.

Francesca da Rimini. Opera in four acts by Riccardo Zandonai, with a libretto by Tito Riccordi, first performed at Turin on Feb. 1, 1914. The libretto, taken from the play by Gabriele d'Annunzio, treats the classic story.

Franceschina (frän.ches.kē'nạ). Principal character in John Marston's *Dutch Courtezan.*

Franceschini (frän.ches.kē'nē), **Baldassare.** b. at Volterra, Italy, 1611; d. at Florence, 1689. Italian painter of the Florentine school.

Franceschini, Marcantonio. b. at Bologna, Italy, April 5, 1648; d. there, Dec. 24, 1729. Italian painter of the Bolognese school. He did a series of frescoes (now lost) for the council hall at Genoa, and decorated the cupola of the Church of Corpus Domini at Bologna, which was heavily damaged in World War II.

Francesco (frän.chās'kō). Italian form of **Francis.**

Francesco della Rovere (del.lä rō'vā.rā). Original name of Pope **Sixtus IV.**

Frances of Rome (fran'sęs), Saint. [Original name, **Francesca Bussa di Leoni.**] b. 1384; d. March 9, 1440. Italian religious leader. She married at the age of 12, and became known for her charity and piety. She formed an association of women, affiliated with the monastery of Santa Maria Nuova, and this later became the Benedictine Oblate Congregation of Tor di Specchi (1433). Its members led religious lives outside the cloister. On the death (1436) of her husband she became superior of the congregation.

Franceville (frans'vil; French, fräṅs.vēl). Inland trading center in Middle Congo territory, French Equatorial Africa, in the S central part of the territory ab. 200 mi. N of Brazzaville. It is an important commercial center for the entire surrounding area.

Francfort-sur-le-Mein (fräṅk.fôr.sür.lę.maṅ), French name of **Frankfort on the Main.**

Franche-Comté (fräṅsh.kôṅ.tā). [Eng. trans., *"Free County."*] Region and former government in E France. It was bounded by Champagne on the NW, Lorraine on the N, Montbéliard and Switzerland on the E, Gex, Bugey, and Bresse on the S, and Burgundy on the W. It was called in its earlier history Upper Burgundy, and often later was known as the county of Burgundy. Besançon and Dôle are the chief towns. The modern departments of Doubs, Jura, and Haute-Saône correspond to it. It was part of the old kingdom of Burgundy.

Franchet d'Esperey (fräṅ.she des.prā), **Louis Félix Marie François.** b. at Mostaganem, Algeria, May 25, 1856; d. at Albi, Tarn, France, July 8, 1942. French military leader, best known as the Allied commander of the Salonika expedition (September–November, 1918). He was elected to the French Academy in 1937.

Franchetti (fräng.kät'tē), **Alberto.** b. at Turin, Italy, Sept. 18, 1860—. Italian composer, who has been called the Meyerbeer of modern Italy. Included among his works are the operas *Cristoforo Colombo* (1892) and *Giove a Pompei* (1921); he also composed overtures, chamber music and a symphony in E minor.

Franchi (fräng'kē), **Ausonio.** [Pseudonym of **Cristoforo Bonavino.**] b. at Pegli, near Genoa, Italy, Feb. 24, 1821; d. at Castelletto, Italy, Sept. 12, 1895. Italian philosophical writer. He became a priest, but in 1849 abandoned the church on account of heterodox opinions, returning to it, however, in 1890. He became professor of philosophy at the University of Pavia in 1860, and professor at the Academy in Milan in 1863. Among his works is *La Filosofia delle scuole italiane* (1852).

Franchi, Fabian and **Louis dei.** Twin brothers, characters in Boucicault's play *The Corsican Brothers.*

Franci (fran'sī). Designation made as early as the reign of Louis the Pious, son of Charlemagne (9th century), for the people of the Western Kingdom, as differentiated from those of Germania. He was styled Emperor of the West and King of France.

Francia (fräṅ'chä). [Original name, **Francesco (di Marco di Giacomo) Raibolini.**] b. at Bologna, Italy, c1450; d. Jan. 5, 1517. Italian painter. The name Francia is probably an abbreviation of the full name Francesco. In his own day he was better known as a goldsmith than as a painter, and one of the most successful medallists of the time. In 1508 he came under the influence of Raphael. Of his frescoes only a few remain, including a series, much retouched, on the life of Saint Cecilia in the Oratory of Santa Cecilia at Bologna, and the *Madonna del Terremoto* in the Palazzo Communale at Bologna. These survived the bomb damage of World War II.

Francia (fran'shi.ạ). Land of the Franks. The name varied in meaning with the extent of the Frankish power. Western Francia was Neustria, which grew into France. Eastern Francia became Franconia.

Francia (fran'shi.ạ; Italian, fräṅ'chä; Spanish, fräṅ'thyä). Italian, Spanish, and Late Latin name of **France.**

Francia (fräṅ'syä), **José Gaspar Rodríguez.** [Called **Dr. Francia** and **El Supremo.**] b. at Asunción, Paraguay, 1757; d. there, Sept. 20, 1840. Dictator of Paraguay; uncle of Carlos Antonio López. He was a lawyer, and in May, 1811, was made a member of the governmental junta which was formed after the expulsion of the Spanish governor. He quickly took the lead in affairs, and was made one of two governing consuls in October, 1813, dictator for three years in 1814, and dictator for life in

1816. From the first he governed with absolute power, and his orders became the only law of the country. Aiming to cut off Paraguay from intercourse with the rest of the world, he restricted foreign commerce to a few absolutely necessary articles. Except in rare instances nobody was allowed to leave the country, and this rule was enforced with the few foreigners who entered it. He regulated agriculture as he pleased, and would not permit the accumulation of wealth. His real or supposed enemies were imprisoned and executed, often secretly and always without any real trial. Primary education was somewhat encouraged, and quarrels with the surrounding powers were avoided, so that during his rule Paraguay had no wars.

Franciabigio (frän.chä.bē'jō. [Original name, **Francesco di Cristofano Bigi** (or **Giudini** or **Giudici**).] b. at Florence, c1480; d. there, c1525. Italian painter, an imitator of Andrea del Sarto, with whom he worked on many commissions. He is probably best known for his portraits, some of which are in the Uffizi at Florence.

Franciade (fräⁿ.syàd). Former name of **St.-Denis**, France.

Francis (fran'sis), Saint. See Saints **Francis of Assisi, Francis of Paula,** and **Francis of Sales.**

Francis. In Shakespeare's *Much Ado About Nothing*, a friar.

Francis I (of *Austria*). See **Francis II** (of the *Holy Roman Empire*).

Francis I (of *France*). [Also: **Francis Stephen**; French, **François.**] b. at Cognac, France, Sept. 12, 1494; d. at Rambouillet, France, March 31, 1547. King of France (1515–47); son of Charles, count of Angoulême, and cousin-german of Louis XII. His mother was Louise of Savoy, an extremely able diplomat, who was widowed two years after Francis was born. When Louis XII became king in 1498, Francis became heir presumptive, and his education and that of his sister, Marguerite d'Angoulême (who reigned as Margaret of Navarre and who is credited with writing the collection known as the Heptameron), was well looked after by both mother and cousin. In 1514 Francis married Claude de France (Claudia of France), the daughter of Louis XII; within the year he himself was king. In the same year (1515) he conquered Milan by the victory of Marignano (Sept. 13–14), and claimed its sovereignty by inheritance through his great-grandmother Valentina Visconti. In 1516 he concluded a concordat with the Pope which rescinded the pragmatic sanction of 1438, and vested in the crown the right of nomination to fill vacant benefices. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the imperial dignity in 1519, attempted (1520) at the Field of the Cloth of Gold to make an alliance with Henry VIII of England against Charles V, the successful candidate, but failed to get a definite commitment from England. The remainder of his reign was chiefly occupied by four wars against the emperor Charles V, who advanced claims to Milan and the duchy of Burgundy. During the first war, which broke out in 1521, Francis was taken captive at Pavia in 1525, and kept prisoner until the peace of Madrid in 1526, by which he ceded Burgundy and renounced his claims to Milan, Genoa, and Naples. It was during his captivity that he wrote to his mother, "nothing remains to me but honor and life," often misquoted as "all is lost save honor." During the second war, which broke out in 1527, he was supported by the Pope, Venice, and Francesco Maria Sforza, Duke of Milan. It was concluded by the peace of Cambrai in 1529, the so-called Paix des Dames, or "Ladies' Peace," signed for Francis by his mother, Louise of Savoy, and for Charles by his aunt, Margaret of Austria. The third war broke out in 1536, and was ended by the truce of Nice in 1538. The fourth war, which broke out in 1542, was terminated with the peace of Crespy in 1544, which left him in possession of Burgundy while the emperor retained Milan. During the last two wars his principal ally was Suleiman the Magnificent, sultan of Turkey. Francis has been called the typical Renaissance ruler. He built up about him a brilliant court and thus brought the nobility within the circle of the crown, where he could control them; he made the clergy subservient to his wishes by his power of appointment, granted by the Concordat of 1516; he ruled by a council of favorites, and not once during his reign were the estates called into session. Women played an important part in his reign; besides his sister Margaret and his mother, Francis was influenced by several mistresses. Among the luminaries in the arts attracted to him were the poet Clement Marot, the Italian artist Benvenuto Cellini (Andrea del Sarto and Leonardo da Vinci also were present at Francis's court), and the satirist François Rabelais. He instituted the royal readers in the classics, mathematics, and the like who formed the nucleus from which the Collège de France was founded. The palace at Fontainebleau and the buildings at St.-Germain, Chambord, and Villers-Cotterets were products of his era. Among the statesmen who handled affairs for Francis were Anne de Montmorency and Philippe de Chabot. During his reign the exploration of Canada was begun by Jacques Cartier; French orientation towards Canada was thus established. Francis married twice: his first wife, Claude de France, was the mother of Francis's successor, Henry II, of Madeleine, first wife of James V of Scotland, and of Margaret, wife of Emmanuel Philibert, Duke of Savoy; in 1530, during the period of peace (1529–36) that followed the treaty of Cambrai, Francis married Eleanor, sister of the emperor Charles V.

Francis II (of *France*). [French, **François.**] b. at Fontainebleau, France, Jan. 19, 1544; d. at Paris, Dec. 5, 1560. King of France; eldest son of Henry II and Catherine de Médicis, whom he succeeded in 1559. He married Mary, Queen of Scots in 1558. Francis was sickly and rule was in the hands of Francis, Duke of Guise, and Charles, Cardinal of Lorraine, his uncles. The resentment of the nobility and of the Protestants to their arbitrary methods led to the Amboise conspiracy. The plot to remove Francis from his uncles' power was discovered and a ruthless persecution followed. It was stopped briefly by Catherine de Médicis's statesmanship, but the Protestant power was growing and broke out two years after Francis's death in the Religious Wars.

Francis I (of the *Holy Roman Empire*). [Original name, **Francis Stephen**; German, **Franz.**] b. Dec. 8, 1708; d. at Innsbruck, Austria, Aug. 18, 1765. Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire; son of Leopold, Duke of Lorraine. On his father's death (1729), he became duke of Lorraine, but in 1735 surrendered the duchy at the insistence of the emperor Charles VI, following the war of the Polish Succession, for the right to the duchy of Tuscany (to which he succeeded in 1737 when the last of the Medici dukes died). He had been brought up with Maria Theresa as her prospective husband, and in 1736 they were married. When she became empress in 1740, he was made her coregent in the hereditary dominions of the house of Austria. However, the pragmatic sanction by which she claimed the Austrian throne was challenged by a coalition and from 1740 to 1748 the war of the Austrian Succession was fought. Frederick II of Prussia, leader in the coalition, signed a separate peace with Maria Theresa in 1745, and on the death of Charles VII Francis was elected Holy Roman Emperor, the first emperor of the house of Hapsburg-Lorraine.

Francis II (of the *Holy Roman Empire*). [Also: **Francis I** (of *Austria*); German, **Franz.**] b. at Florence, Feb. 12, 1768; d. at Vienna, March 2, 1835. First emperor of Austria and last of the Holy Roman emperors; son of the emperor Leopold II, whom he succeeded in 1792. He joined (1793) the first coalition against France, but was forced by the successes of Napoleon in Italy to conclude (Oct. 17, 1797) the peace of Campo Formio. In 1799 he joined the second coalition against France, but in consequence of the victories of Napoleon at Marengo (June 14, 1800), and Moreau at Hohenlinden (Dec. 3, 1800), he accepted (Feb. 9, 1801) the peace of Lunéville, which in the main confirmed the peace of Campo Formio. He joined the third coalition against France in 1805, but was forced by the victory of Napoleon at Austerlitz (Dec. 2, 1805) to conclude (Dec. 26, 1805) the peace of Pressburg (Bratislava), by which Austria was deprived of Venetia and the Tyrol. Having already proclaimed himself hereditary emperor of Austria in 1804, he formally abdicated the crown of the Holy Roman Empire in 1806. He declared war against France in 1809, but was forced by the victory of Napoleon over the archduke Charles at Wagram (July 5–6, 1809) to conclude (Oct. 14, 1809) the peace of

Vienna, by which Austria lost 32,000 square miles of territory. His daughter Maria Louisa married Napoleon in 1810. He sided with France against Russia in 1812, joined the anti-Napoleonic coalition in 1813, and acquired by the Congress of Vienna more territory than he had lots in his previous wars with France. He joined the Holy Alliance in 1815, and the remainder of his reign was devoted to a policy of reaction under the guidance of Metternich.

Francis I (of the *Two Sicilies*). [Italian, **Francesco.**] b. at Naples, Italy, Aug. 19, 1777; d. there, Nov. 8, 1830. King of the Two Sicilies; son of Ferdinand I, whom he succeeded in 1825. He was regent from 1812 to 1815 and again after the revolution of 1820 drove his father from the throne. His seeming liberalism, however, changed after he became king and he continued his father's repressive policies while maintaining a dissolute and wasteful court.

Francis II (of the *Two Sicilies*). [Italian, **Francesco.**] b. Jan. 16, 1836; d. at Arco, in the Italian Tyrol, Dec. 27, 1894. King of the Two Sicilies; son of Ferdinand II, whom he succeeded in 1859. He was driven by Garibaldi from his dominions (which were annexed to those of Victor Emmanuel) in 1861.

Francis, Cape. See **St. Francis, Cape,** in Newfoundland.

Francis, Convers. b. at West Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 9, 1795; d. at Cambridge, Mass., April 7, 1863. American Unitarian clergyman and biographer. He became professor of pulpit eloquence at Harvard in 1842, a position which he retained until his death.

Francis, David Rowland. b. at Richmond, Ky., Oct. 1, 1850; d. Jan. 15, 1927. American politician. He was appointed (1916) U.S. ambassador to Russia (and served until 1918).

Francis, Edward. b. at Shandon, Ohio, March 27, 1872—. American bacteriologist, notable for researches on tularemia in rabbits and men.

Francis, James Bicheno. b. at Southleigh, England, May 18, 1815; d. at Lowell, Mass., Sept. 18, 1892. American hydraulic engineer. He became (1837) chief engineer for the "Proprietors of the Locks and Canals on the Merrimack River" at Lowell, Mass., and for that firm he worked on locomotive construction and on water-power development (1845 *et seq.*) at Lowell; designed mixed-flow turbine and hydraulic lifts for Pawtucket Canal guard gates. Author of *The Lowell Hydraulic Experiments* (1855).

Francis, James Goodall. b. at London, 1819; d. at Queenscliff, Victoria, Australia, June 25, 1884. Australian politician. He emigrated to Tasmania in 1834, removed subsequently to Melbourne, became a member of the lower house of the Victorian legislative assembly in 1859, and was commissioner of trade and customs (1863–68), treasurer of Victoria (1870–71), and prime minister (1872–74).

Francis, John. b. at London, July 18, 1811; d. there, April 6, 1882. English publisher. He was prominently connected with the agitation for the repeal of the duty on newspaper advertisements (1853), of the stamp duty on newspapers (1855), and of the paper duty (1861).

Francis, John Wakefield. b. at New York, Nov. 17, 1789; d. there, Feb. 8, 1861. American physician and medical and biographical writer. He published *Old New York* (1857) and others.

Francis, Joseph. b. at Boston, March 12, 1801; d. at Cooperstown, N.Y., May 10, 1893. American inventor. In 1829 he constructed lifeboats for the U.S. vessels *Santee* and *Alabama*, and by 1841 all government ships had been equipped with boats of his invention. He was the first to make life-cars and boats of metal.

Francis, Lydia Maria. Maiden name of **Child, Lydia Maria.**

Francis, Mary E. Pseudonym of **Blundell,** Mrs. **Francis.**

Francis, Philip. b. c1708; d. at Bath, England, March 5, 1773. Irish author. He took the degree of B.A. at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1728, and after having been for a time curate of St. Peter's, Dublin, went to England, where he obtained the rectory of Skeyton in Norfolk in 1744. He was afterward tutor to Charles James Fox, whom he accompanied to Eton in 1757, and was rector of Barrow in Suffolk from 1762 until his death.

Francis, Sir Philip. b. at Dublin, Oct. 22, 1740; d. Dec. 23, 1818. British administrator and writer; son of Philip Francis (1708–73). He was educated at St. Paul's school, became a junior clerk in the secretary of state's office in 1756, was amanuensis (1761–62) to Pitt; was first clerk (1762–72) at the War Office; went to India in 1774 as one of the council of four appointed to advise the governor general of India; returned to England in 1781 (having left India in 1780); entered Parliament in 1784; and was made (c1806) Knight Commander of the Bath. He wrote numerous papers, under various pseudonyms, in support of the Whig Party, and has been credited with the authorship of the *Letters of Junius*, chiefly on the evidence adduced by Charles Chabot, who compared the handwriting of Junius with that of Francis.

Francis Borgia (bôr'jạ), Saint. See **Borgia,** Saint **Francesco.**

Francisca (fran.sis'kạ). Nun in Shakespeare's *Measure for Measure.*

Franciscans (fran.sis'kạnz). Order of mendicant friars founded (1209) by Saint Francis of Assisi, Italy, confirmed by Pope Innocent III in 1210, and more formally approved in 1223 by Honorius III. In addition to the usual vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience, special stress is laid upon preaching and ministry to the body and soul. Under various names, such as Minorites, Barefooted Friars, and Grey Friars, the order spread rapidly throughout Europe. Among its members were Alexander of Hales, Duns Scotus, Roger Bacon, Occam, Popes Sixtus V and Clement XIV, and other eminent men; the order was long noted for its rivalry with the Dominicans. Differences early arose in regard to the severity of the rule, culminating in the 16th century in the division of the order into two great classes, the Observantines or Observants and the Conventuals; the former follow a more rigorous, the latter a milder rule. The order has been noted for missionary zeal, but suffered considerably in the Reformation and the French Revolution. The usual distinguishing features of the garb are a gray or dark-brown cowl, a girdle, and sandals.

Francisco (fran.sis'kō). Soldier in Shakespeare's *Hamlet.*

Francisco. Lord in Shakespeare's *The Tempest.*

Francisco. In Philip Massinger's play *The Duke of Milan,* the duke's favorite, a cold, vindictive hypocrite.

Francisco (frän.thēs'kō). Spanish form of **Francis.**

Francisco de Asís (frän.thēs'kō dā ä.sēs'), **María Fernando.** [Title, Duke of **Cádiz;** nickname, **Paquita.**] b. at Aranjuez, Spain, 1822; d. 1902. Nephew of Ferdinand VII of Spain. An unprepossessing weakling nicknamed Paquita, he married his first cousin, Isabella II of Spain, in 1846. Allowed no part in public affairs and ill-suited to the court of Isabella, he was granted separation from her in 1870, two years after she had been driven from the Spanish throne.

Francisco Morazán (frän.sēs'kō mō.rä.sän'). [Former name, **Tegucigalpa.**] Department in C Honduras. Capital, Tegucigalpa; area, 3,131 sq. mi.; pop. 190,359 (1950).

Franciscus Vieta (fran.sis'kus vī.ē'tạ). Latinized name of **Viète, François.**

Francis Ferdinand (fėr'di.nand). [German, **Franz Ferdinand.**] b. at Graz, Austria, Dec. 18, 1863; assassinated at Sarajevo, Bosnia, June 28, 1914. Archduke of Austria, heir to the Austrian throne after the death (1889) of Crown Prince Rudolph; son of Archduke Charles Louis, younger brother of Francis Joseph I. Though there were disagreements between the two men, Francis Ferdinand was given greater and greater responsibility by Francis Joseph. He became (1898) second in command of the army. He planned a trial solution to the minority problem in the Austro-Hungarian Empire to give the Austrian Slavs a position similar to that which the Germans and Hungarians held in the dualist empire. Together with his morganatic consort (their children were excluded from the succession by special laws in 1900), Countess Sophie Chotek, the Duchess of Hohenberg, he was assassinated (June 28, 1914) by Gavrilo Princip, one of a group of Austrian citizens of Serb nationality who had plotted his death. The assassination started a chain of events that led to the outbreak of World War I.

Francis Joseph I (jō'zęf). [German, **Franz Josef.**] b. at Vienna, Aug. 18, 1830; d. Nov. 21, 1916. Emperor of Austria. He succeeded to the throne (Dec. 2, 1848) on the abdication of his uncle Ferdinand I. He found at his accession wide-spread revolutions in progress in Italy and Hungary. The pacification of Italy was accomplished by the decisive victory of Radetzky over Charles Albert of Sardinia, at Novara, March 23, 1849. The emperor took part in person in the campaign in Hungary, which was subjugated with the assistance of the Russians, whose general, Rüdiger, received the surrender of the Hungarian general Görgey at Világos, Aug. 13, 1849. In 1859 Victor Emmanuel, the successor of Charles Albert, having secured the alliance of France, resumed the struggle for the liberation of Italy. The Austrian forces were overthrown by the French and Sardinians at Magenta (June 4) and Solferino (June 24), and Austria was forced to give up Lombardy in the preliminary peace of Villafranca (July 11, 1859), which was ratified by the peace of Zurich (Nov. 10, 1859). In 1864, in alliance with Prussia, he waged a war against Denmark, which resulted in the severance of Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenburg from that kingdom. Disagreement over the disposition of these duchies brought about the Austro-Prussian War (also called the Seven Weeks' War), in which Austria received the feeble support of a number of German states, while Prussia secured the alliance of Italy. The Prussians, on July 3, 1866, overwhelmed the Austrian army at Königgrätz (now Hradec Králové; also called the battle of Sadowa). In Italy the Austrians were victorious at Custozza, and the Austrian fleet achieved a triumph at Lissa (now Vis). The emperor concluded peace with Prussia at Prague (August 23) and with Italy at Vienna (Oct. 3, 1866). Austria was ejected from the German Confederation, and was compelled to give up Venetia. The unsuccessful issue of this war forced upon the emperor a liberal internal policy. The Hungarians were conciliated by the so-called *Ausgleich* (compromise), effected by Beust and Deák in 1867, by which the Austrian empire was reconstituted on a dualistic basis. In September, 1872, during the ministry of Count Andrássy, he concluded with the German Empire and Russia the Dreikaiserbund for the preservation of the European peace. The Dreikaiserbund was practically dissolved at the Congress of Berlin (June 13–July 13, 1878), which permitted Austria to occupy the provinces of Bosnia and Hercegovina in opposition to the wishes of Russia. In 1883 he concluded the Triple Alliance with the German Empire and Italy. Francis Joseph married (1854) the princess Elisabeth, daugher of Duke Maximilian of the house of Bavaria; she was assassinated at Geneva in 1898. His only son, the crown prince Rudolph, was alleged to have committed suicide (Jan. 30, 1889) at Mayerling, near Vienna. The archduke Charles Louis, brother of Francis Joseph, who became heir to the throne, died in 1896; the assassination (June 28, 1914) of Charles Louis's son, the archduke Francis Ferdinand, was one of the immediate causes of World War I.

Francis of Assisi (ą.sē'zē), Saint. [Original name, **Giovanni Francesco Bernardone.**] b. at Assisi, Umbria, Italy, c1182; d. there, Oct. 3, 1226. Italian monk and preacher; founder of the Roman Catholic order of Franciscans. He was the son of a well-to-do merchant who, at the time of his son's birth, was traveling in France; the name Francesco (Francis), attached to the son as a memento of this absence, was then a rare one and its popularity since is due to the growth of the Franciscan order. After a serious illness in his youth, Francis turned, at the age of 26, to a life of ascetic devotion. He gathered about him a small group of disciples, drew up a set of rules for a new monastic order (Friars Minor) which would renounce the acquisition of worldly goods and devote itself to extolling the glory of God, and traveled (1210) to Rome to obtain the sanction of the pope. Though he might easily have denounced the pantheism of Francis's religious approach (Francis preached to the birds as his little brethren, he composed a canticle to the sun, and he would not put out fire lest he injure it), Innocent III saw in Francis and his doctrine a great religious force and recognized the order (in 1226 the rule, modified, was confirmed by Honorius III). In 1212, the Second Order of Franciscans, nuns under Saint Clare, was established, in 1221, the Third Order, the secular Tertiaries, was founded to spread the Franciscan message in the world. Francis made (1219–20) a pilgrimage to Palestine during the Fifth Crusade, preaching the gospel even before the sultan, and establishing the Franciscans as guardians of the tomb of Jesus Christ. Because of a struggle within the order during his absence, he returned and gave up his post as administrative head of the order and retired to revise the rule of the order and to aid in the organization of the Tertiaries. In 1224, after 40 days of fasting at Mount Alverno in the Apennines, Francis received a vision from heaven and at the same time was marked with the stigmata, marks similar to those of the wounds received by Jesus on the Cross: there exists much eyewitness testimony concerning the actuality of the stigmata received by Francis. He was canonized by Pope Gregory IX in 1228, two years after his death, having been recognized as a saint even during his lifetime. The *Fioretti di S. Francesco d'Assisi* (known in English as the *Little Flowers of St. Francis*) was gathered about 100 years afterwards (c1328); this is a collection of anecdotes and legends concerning the faith of Francis, his sermons, and his sayings.

Francis of Paula (pou'lä), Saint. b. at Paola (Paula), Cosenza, Italy, 1416; d. at Plessis-lez-Tours, Indre-et-Loire, France, April 2, 1507. Italian hermit, the founder of the order of Minims (first called Hermits of Saint Francis) in 1436. The statutes of the order were confirmed, and Francis was appointed its superior-general, by Pope Sixtus IV in 1474.

Francis of Sales (sālz), Saint. b. at Sales, near Annecy, France, 1567; d. at Lyons, France, Dec. 28, 1622. Coadjutor-bishop (1599) and later (1602) bishop of Geneva, instrumental in the founding (1610) of the Order of the Visitation. His best-known works are *Introduction to a Devout Life* and *Treatise on the Love of God.* He is commemorated on Jan. 29.

Francis Osbaldistone (oz.bą.l.dis'tọn). See **Osbaldistone, Francis.**

Francisque (fräṅ.sēsk). See **Millet, Jean François** (1642–79).

Francis Xavier (zav'i.ėr, zā'vi.ėr), Saint. See **Xavier, Saint Francis.**

Franck (frängk, frangk). See also **Frank.**

Franck (fräṅk), **Adolphe.** b. at Liocourt, France, Oct. 9, 1809; d. April 10, 1893. French philosopher. He became professor of international law at the Collège de France in 1856, and founded the *Paix Sociale* in 1888.

Franck, César Auguste. b. at Liége, Belgium, Dec. 10, 1822; d. at Paris, Nov. 8, 1890. French composer, generally regarded as the founder of the modern French instrumental school. In 1872 he became professor of the organ at the Paris conservatory, and organist at Sainte Clotilde. Among his compositions are the opera *Hulda* (produced 1894), the unfinished opera *Ghisele*, the oratorios *Ruth*, *La Redemption*, and *Les Béatitudes*, a symphonic poem, *Le Chasseur maudit*, a sonata for piano and violin, a string quartet, a piano quintet, piano music, and songs. His only symphony (in D Minor, composed 1886–88) has become a concert favorite.

Franck (frängk), **Hans.** b. at Wittenburg, Germany, July 30, 1879—. German dramatist, novelist, story writer, sonneteer, public-school teacher, and (until the French occupied the Rhineland after World War I) dramaturgist at Düsseldorf.

Franck (frangk), **Harry Alverson.** b. at Munger, Mich., June 29, 1881—. American writer of travel books. Author of *A Vagabond Journey Around the World* (1910), *Four Months Afoot in Spain* (1911), *Tramping Through Mexico, Guatemala and Honduras* (1916), *Vagabonding Down the Andes* (1917), *A Vagabond in Sovietland* (1935), *The Pan American Highway* (1940), *Rediscovering South America* (1943), and other books.

Franck (frängk), **James.** b. at Hamburg, Germany, Aug. 26, 1882—. German physicist, noted for his investigations of the structure of matter. He shared (with Gustav Hertz) the 1925 Nobel prize in physics for his studies of the kineties of electrons. He was educated at the University of Heidelberg, was chairman (1918–20) of the department of physics at the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute, and from 1920 to 1933 was professor of experimental physics at the University of Gottingen and director of the Gottingen Physical Institute. Leaving Nazi

Germany for political reasons, he served (1935–38) as professor of physics at the Johns Hopkins University, and as professor of physical chemistry (1938 *et seq.*) at the University of Chicago. During World War II he was connected with the Manhattan District (atomic bomb) project.

Franck (fräṅk), **Louis.** b. 1868—. Belgian lawyer and statesman. He served as a member of the chamber of representatives and as minister of colonies, governor of the national bank, and minister of state; specialist in commercial law and international questions. A considerable part of his activity was devoted to the Comité Maritime International.

Franck (frängk), **Melchior.** b. at Zittau, Germany, 1573; d. June 1, 1639. German composer of sacred music and songs. He was (1603–39) *kapellmeister* (choir leader) to the Duke of Coburg.

Franck, Philipp. b. at Frankfort on the Main, Germany, April 9, 1860—. German landscape and portrait painter and etcher, a follower of Max Liebermann and the German impressionists.

Franck, Sebastian. [Also: **Frank**; called **Sebastian Franck of Wörd.**] b. at Donauwörth, Bavaria, Germany, c1499; d. probably at Basel, Switzerland, c1542. German popular writer and mystical theologian, an adherent of the Reformation. He wrote *Chronika* (1531), *Weltbuch* (1534; a cosmography), *Sprichwörtersammlung* (1541), and others.

Francke (fräng'kę), **August Hermann.** b. at Lübeck, Germany, March 22, 1663; d. at Halle, Germany, June 8, 1727. German pietistic preacher, philanthropist, and educator. He founded (1695) a school for children of the poor at Halle; an orphan asylum, a printing press, and various other schools were later added. These enterprises became known as the Francke Institutions.

Francke, Kuno. b. at Kiel, Germany, Sept. 27, 1855; d. 1930. German-American educator and historian. He taught at Harvard (from 1884), where he held the first American chair for the history of German culture (1896–1917). He was founder and curator of the Germanic Museum at Harvard (1897). He also conceived and promoted the plan of international exchange professorships.

Francken (fräng'kęn), **Frans.** [Called **Frans I.**] b. probably at Antwerp, between 1542 and 1544; d. at Antwerp, 1616. Flemish portrait and religious painter, one of a family of 11, all painters, who flourished during the 16th and 17th centuries; brother of Hieronymus Francken and father of Frans Francken (called Frans II). He is best known for his altarpiece in the Antwerp Cathedral, for his *Christ on the Road to Golgotha* (1597, Dresden Museum), and the triptych *Christ Among the Doctors* (Antwerp Cathedral).

Francken, Frans. [Called **Frans II.**] b. 1581; d. 1642. Flemish religious painter; son of Frans Francken (called Frans I). He is represented in European galleries and museums by his *Prodigal Son* (Louvre), *Woman Taken in Adultery* (Dresden), *Adoration of the Virgin* (Amsterdam), *Solon and Croesus* (Brussels), and the *Seven Works of Mercy*, or *Charity* (Antwerp and Munich).

Francken, Hieronymus. [Also, **Jerom.**] b. at Antwerp, c1540; d. 1610. Flemish fresco and portrait painter; eldest son of Nicolaes of Herenthals (c1535–96). He did most of his work at Paris and Fontainebleau, decorated the palaces at Fontainebleau and Versailles, and made portraits for Henry III. Two of his works, *Portrait of a Falconer* and the *Beheading of John the Baptist*, are in the Brunswick and Dresden galleries.

Franckenstein (fräng'kęn.shtīn), Baron **Clemens von.** b. at Wiesentheid, July 14, 1875; d. 1942. German composer and conductor. Conductor (1902–07) at London and in America; director of opera at Wiesbaden (1907 *et seq.*), Berlin (1907 *et seq.*), and Munich (1912 *et seq.*).

Franckenstein, Baron **Georg Arbogast von und zu.** b. at Würzburg, Germany, July 2, 1825; d. at Berlin, Jan. 22, 1890. Bavarian statesman. He led the Bavarian group opposed to Bavarian participation in the Franco-Prussian War (1870–71) and in the German Reich. He served as a member of the Reichstag (1872 *et seq.*), and was the leader of the Centre Party in the parliament.

Franco (frung'kō), **Afonso Arinos de Melo.** See **Arinos, Afonso.**

Franco (fräng'kō), **Boniface.** See Antipope **Boniface VII.**

Franco, Francisco. [Title, **El Caudillo,** meaning "the Leader"; full name, **Francisco Paulino Hermenegildo Teódulo Franco Bahamonde.**] b. at El Ferrol (now El Ferrol del Caudillo), in Galicia, Spain, 1892—. Spanish soldier and dictator. Son of a naval officer, he was educated in the military academy of the Alcázar at Toledo. He served during the 1920's in Morocco against Abd-el-Krim, so successfully that he rose to the rank of general at the age of 32. He was director (1928–31) of the military academy at Saragossa. The republican government abolished this monarchical institution and Franco retired in semibanishment to the Balearic Islands. A decisive victory of the right in the elections of 1933 brought him back, and he was responsible for the suppression by Moroccan troops of a strike in Oviedo in October, 1934. In 1935 he was appointed army chief of staff by Gil Robles and in 1936 transported and organized Moroccan troops in the nationalist rebellion against the established republic. He succeeded Sanjurjo (killed in an airplane crash) as military and civil leader of the nationalists in July, 1936, and on Jan. 21, 1938, proclaimed himself Caudillo and prime minister. He became on Jan. 30, 1938, generalissimo and head of state. With the surrender of Madrid and Valencia in March, 1939, the Franco victory was complete; in May and June the German and Italian troops which had aided him left for home. In 1941 he occupied internationalized Tangier (restored to international control in 1945). During World War II he negotiated with Hitler and Mussolini, kept Spain profitably out of the war as "nonbelligerent," and in violation of strict neutrality dispatched the Spanish "volunteers" of the Blue Division to aid the Germans on the Russian front. When it became evident that the Axis would lose the war Franco declared that his government was not a dictatorship and in 1945 issued a "Bill of Rights" good as long as such rights did not interfere with the fundamental law of state. In June, 1946, Spain was excluded from the United Nations. In March, 1947, the Cortes passed a law of succession which gave Franco the right to appoint his successor. This law was approved by plebiscite in July, 1947. In 1949 the council of Hispanidad restated Spain's ambitions in foreign policy and in 1950 Franco threatened to fight the economic and diplomatic isolation of Spain by an economic agreement with the U.S.S.R. However, with the development of the anti-U.S.S.R. coalition, ministers and ambassadors soon were exchanged between Franco and the Western powers.

Franco, Giovanni Battista. [Surnamed **Semolei.**] b. at Udine, Italy, 1510; d. at Venice, 1561. Italian painter. His most noted work is a *Baptism of Christ* in the Church of San Francesco della Vigna at Venice.

Franco, Modesto Châvez. See **Châvez Franco, Modesto.**

Francofonte (fräng.kō.fōn'tā). Town and commune in SW Italy, on the island of Sicily, in the province of Siracusa, situated on the Barbajanni River, NW of Syracuse. It is an agricultural commune; oranges are plentiful. Pop. of commune, 12,089 (1936); of town, 11,800 (1936).

Franco-German War (frang'kǫ.jėr'mąn). See **Franco-Prussian War.**

François (fräṅ.swä). French form of **Francis.**

François, Duc **d'Anjou.** b. 1554; d. 1584. Son of Henry II of France, a suitor for the hand of Queen Elizabeth of England.

François (fräṅ.swä'), **Hermann von.** b. at Luxembourg, Jan. 31, 1856; d. at Berlin, May 15, 1933. German general; brother of Kurt von François. He fought with distinction in 1914, in the battle of Tannenberg and in the battle of the Masurian lakes.

François, Kurt von. b. at Luxembourg, Oct. 2, 1853; d. 1931. German explorer of Africa; brother of Hermann von François. In 1885 he explored the Lulonga and Tshuapa rivers in company with Grenfell. Promoted to captain while in Germany, he was sent to Togoland in 1887, and penetrated beyond Salaga (in what is now Gold Coast territory) to the country of the Mossi. In 1889 he was placed at the head of the German troops in Damaraland, and in 1891 became acting imperial commissioner. He published *Die Erforschung des Lulongo und Tschuapa* (Leipzig, 1888).

François, Marie Luise von. b. at Herzberg, Germany, June 27, 1817; d. at Weissenfels, Germany, Sept. 24,

1893. German writer of novels and short stories. Hindered by the conventions of an age when it was by no means usual in her country for a person of her rank and sex to write professionally, she was more than 40 years old before her first work appeared (and even then anonymously) in Cotta's *Morgenblatt*. Her best work is usually considered to be the novel *Die letzte Reckenburgerin* (1871).

François (frän.swä), **Nicolas Louis.** [Known as **François de Neufchâteau.**] b. at Saffais, Meurthe, France, April 17, 1750; d. at Paris, Jan. 10, 1828. French statesman, poet, and author. He was a member (1797–98) of the Directory, minister of the interior (1797, 1798–99), and president of the senate (1804–06).

François (frän.swä'), **The Adventures of.** See **Adventures of François, The.**

François-Marsal (frän.swä.mär.sal), **Frédéric.** [Also, **Frédéric François Marsal.**] b. at Paris, March 15, 1874—. French political leader and financier. He served as a senator (1919–29), and was finance minister (January, 1920; March–June, 1924) and premier (June 8–13, 1924). Going over to the opposition, he was one of those chiefly responsible for the fall (1925) of the Herriot cabinet.

François-Poncet (-pôn.se), **André.** b. at Provins, Seine-et-Marne, France, June 13, 1887—. French diplomat, ambassador to Germany (1931–38). A moderate republican deputy (1924–31), he held subordinate cabinet posts till named to the Berlin post. After Munich, he served as ambassador to Rome (October, 1938–June, 1940), held a post in the Vichy regime, and was arrested and interned (1943–45) by the Germans. In 1949 he was appointed high commissioner for Germany by the French.

Franco-Italian Agreements of 1900–02 (frang'kō.i.tal'yan). Name applied to agreements arrived at between France and Italy in December, 1900, and November, 1902, concerning their interests in North Africa. In December, 1900, France acknowledged Tripolitania as lying outside her sphere, while Italy disavowed interest in Morocco, but reserved the right to take action in Tripolitania if France were to change the territorial or political status of Morocco. On Nov. 1, 1902, the two powers reached an accord by which they gave each other a free hand in their respective spheres. They also assured each other of neutrality in case either was attacked by one or more other powers. Though these agreements were not incompatible with the Triple Alliance, they nevertheless indicated a developing Italian skepticism about the treaty relationships which linked Italy to Germany and Austria.

Franconia (frang.kō'ni.a). [Also: **Francia;** German, **Franken.**] One of the four great duchies of the old German kingdom. It lay chiefly in the valley of the Main, but extended W of the Rhine, being bounded by Saxony on the N and Alamannia or Swabia on the S. It broke up into various small districts (the Palatinate, Würzburg, Bamberg, and others). In the division of the empire under Maximilian, it was made a *Kreis* (district or "circle"). It now denotes a region whose center is further to the east than that of the ancient duchy. This is divided into Upper, Middle, and Lower Franconia; under four-power administration after World War II Upper and Middle Franconia were combined into one *Regierungsbezirk* (government district). The words *France* and *Franconia* have the same derivation, from the Franks, whose empire in the early medieval period included most of W and C Europe.

Franconia, Lower. See **Lower Franconia.**

Franconia, Middle and **Upper.** See **Middle and Upper Franconia.**

Franconia Mountains. Group of mountains in Grafton County, New Hampshire, W of the Presidential Range. Highest point, Mount Lafayette (5,249 ft.).

Franconian (frang.kō'ni.an). German dialect of old Franconian territory in middle and western Germany, Belgium, and Holland. See **Frankish.**

Franconian Emperors. [Also, **Salian Emperors.**] Line of German emperors from 1024 to 1125, comprising Conrad II, Henry III, Henry IV, and Henry V.

Franconian Jura (jö'ra). [Also: **Franconian Alps;** German, **Frankenjura, Fränkischer Jura.**] Mountain range in S Germany, the continuation in Bavaria of the Swabian Jura. The mountains extend from the neighborhood of Donauwörth and Regensburg on the Danube to the bend of the Main at Lichtenfels. Highest points, over 2,000 ft.

Franconia Notch. Defile in the White Mountains of New Hampshire, W of the Franconia Mountains, traversed by the Pemigewasset River.

Franconian Rezat (rē'zat). See **Rezat, Franconian.**

Franconian Saale (zä'le). See **Saale, Franconian.**

Franconian Switzerland (swit'sėr.land). Hilly district in Bavaria, S Germany, NE of Nuremberg, noted for its stalactite caverns and rock formations. Elevation, ab. 1,600 ft.

Franconville (frän.kôn.vēl). Town in N France, in the department of Seine-et-Oise, between Pontoise and Argenteuil, NW of Paris. It is a summer resort for Parisians. 6,151 (1946).

Franco-Prussian War (frang'kō.prush'an). [Also, **Franco-German War.**] The war of 1870–71 between France and Prussia. Following the Prussian victory over Austria in the Seven Weeks' War of 1866, Prussia emerged as the principal power in central Europe, the chief state of the North German Confederation. The attempts by Napoleon III of France to gain Luxembourg as a French territory were adroitly handled by the German chancellor, Bismarck, so that on the one hand Napoleon was defeated in his aims and yet not provoked to open warfare before Bismarck was ready for him, and on the other hand so that Bismarck could assure himself of allies among the German states and of England's neutrality when the eventual war broke out. The Luxembourg crisis reached its climax in 1867 and forced Napoleon to recognize the the inevitability of war with Prussia, which, by smashing Austria, had disturbed the 50-year-old balance of power in Europe. In 1868, Isabella II of Spain was overthrown by a revolution and the subsequent search for a king by the Spaniards led towards the choice of Prince Leopold, a member of the Hohenzollern family. His cause was espoused by William I of Prussia but the French, fearing a German prince to the south, protested and forced the withdrawal of the candidacy after Leopold had accepted the Spanish throne. Not content with this victory, the French ordered their ambassador, Vincente Benedetti, to demand from William a formal letter explicitly removing his backing of Leopold and apologizing for the incident. On July 13, Benedetti interviewed William and received a general rejection of his demands. Bismarck, recognizing his opportunity, saw to it that a carefully edited version of the conversation (the Ems dispatch) was released, one calculated to enrage the French people in that it was made to appear that William had deliberately insulted the ambassador and the French. France thereupon declared war on July 19. She faced a Prussia at the head of the North German Confederation, supported by the states of South Germany. Russia was friendly to the Prussians; Austria would act, against Prussia, only if it seemed that Prussia were to be defeated; England was neutral and interested principally in Belgium's neutrality. The Prussian crown prince, Frederick William (later Frederick III), headed with his army for Strasbourg, and at Weissenburg on August 4 and at Wörth on August 6 defeated MacMahon, driving the French from Alsace and opening the road to Nancy. The French, advancing into the Saar, had taken Saarbrücken, but on August 6 the Prussians drove them out in the battle of Spicheren. The French fell back on Metz, where under Marshal Bazaine, now in command of the Rhine Army, they fought a series of battles: Colombey-Nouilly, August 14; Vionville, August 16; Gravelotte, August 18. The result of this campaign was that Bazaine was held at Metz; the Prussians left a strong holding force and, detaching what troops they could, advanced on Paris. MacMahon came north to relieve Bazaine and was met by the Prussians in a group of engagements culminating in the battle of Sedan on September 1. MacMahon, surrounded, was forced to surrender; the emperor, who had joined the French army at Sedan, was captured with his troops. The war now seemed to resolve itself into a series of sieges: Strasbourg fell on September 28, Metz and Bazaine's army gave up on the 27th; Toul, Verdun, Belfort, Mézières, all were besieged and eventually surrendered. With the capture of the emperor at Sedan, the Parisians set up (Sept. 4, 1870) a republican government, the provisional leaders including Léon Gambetta. Paris was

soon surrounded (September 19) by the Prussians and a siege begun. But the republican government was attempting to organize resistance and carry on the fight. Gambetta escaped from Paris by balloon; under Gambetta and Charles de Freycinet, several French forces were raised outside Paris to make the seemingly easy task of the Prussians more difficult. Also, the Prussians began to have supply troubles; the quick field campaign had changed into the more wearing one of investment, and their lines of communication back to Germany were vulnerable to determined pressure. D'Aurelle de Paladines, marching from Tours on Orléans, inflicted a serious defeat (November 9) on the Bavarians at Coulmiers. But German victories at Beaune-la-Rolande (November 28) and Loigny-Poupry (December 2) set the stage for the fall of Orléans on December 4. This victory split the French armies in the field. Frederick Charles (the "Red Prince") harried the French forces under Chanzy northward and at Le Mans (Jan. 10–12, 1871) the French were forced to give ground; they were not destroyed, however, and reformed further north. Faidherbe's army in the north also, despite defeats near Amiens (December 23) and Saint Quentin (January 19), was intact. Bourbaki, in the east, was defeated at the Lisaine (January 15–17) in an attempt to relieve Belfort. Thus the French armies were not beaten decisively in the field, but they were unable, despite some successes, to relieve the German pressure on Paris by drawing off troops; the Parisian siege, accompanied by terrible privations for the inhabitants of the city, was successful. Paris surrendered on January 28; an armistice was signed that day and the real fighting ended, though Belfort and other areas (some of them specifically excluded from the armistice) continued to hold out for several weeks. The Germans occupied Paris March 1–3, which, added to the humiliating terms of the preliminary peace agreement of Versailles (February 28), caused the uprising known as the Paris Commune. The treaty of peace, signed at Frankfort on May 10, ceded to Germany (an empire under William I since Jan. 18, 1871) the province of Alsace and part of Lorraine, granted a large money indemnity to be paid within three years (it was), and provided for a German occupation of France until the sum was paid. As a result of these negotiations, not only was the Commune established (it was suppressed bloodily the next May), but the dream of "revanche," of recovering the lost territories and of humiliating Germany in turn, was born, to become an important factor in French politics for the next 40 years. In addition to German unification (declared at Versailles on January 18), the French defeat made possible the final Italian unification; French troops were recalled from Rome soon after the outbreak of the war and the Italians took the city in September and annexed the Papal States in October, 1870. The war's outcome also marked the emergence of German military power as the decisive factor in European political alignment.

Franco-Soviet Treaty of Mutual Assistance. Five-year treaty signed at Paris on May 2, 1935, by France and the U.S.S.R. It reflected the mutual uneasiness of those two governments over the aggressive intentions of Nazi Germany, which had in March denounced the disarmament clauses of the Versailles treaty and stated its intention to rearm. At the Stresa conference in April, Germany refused to give guarantees or enter into agreements, with the result that France turned to the U.S.S.R. as an ally. Hitler protested that the treaty abused France's obligations under the Locarno Pact and used it as a basis for justification of his occupation of the Rhineland in March, 1936.

Francucci (fräng.köt'chē), **Innocenzo.** Original name of **Imola, Innocenzo da.**

Frangipani (frän.jē.pä'nē). Noble Roman family which came into prominence early in the 11th century, and for several centuries played an important part in Italian history as leaders of the Ghibelline party.

Frank (frangk, frängk). See also **Franck.**

Frank (frängk), **Adolf.** b. at Klötze, Altmark, Prussia, 1834; d. at Charlottenburg, Germany, 1916. German industrialist and industrial chemist. He established the first potash factory (1861), and developed the cyanamide process (with N. Caro). He was general director of the Vereinigte Chemische Fabrik at Leopoldshall (until 1876), director of a glass factory at Charlottenburg (1876–83), and active in cellulose and paper industries (1885–1900) and cyanamide work (1895 *et seq.*).

Frank, Bruno. b. at Stuttgart, Germany, June 13, 1887; d. in the U.S., 1945. German novelist and playwright.

Frank, Ernst. b. at Munich, Feb. 7, 1847; d. at Oberdöbling, Austria, Aug. 17, 1889. German orchestra conductor and composer. He was leader of the chorus (1869 *et seq.*) at the Vienna opera, conductor (1872–77) at Mannheim, and associate intendant (1877–79) at the opera at Frankfort on the Main. His works include three operas, *Adam de la Halle* (1880), *Hero* (1884), and *Der Sturm* (1887); he also completed Hermann Goetz's opera *Francesca da Rimini.*

Frank, Fritz. b. at Darmstadt, Germany, Aug. 17, 1856; d. at Cologne, Germany, Oct. 30, 1923. German gynecologist. He was assistant to F. A. Kehrer at Giessen and to B. Bardenheuer at Cologne, became director of the provincial Hebammenlehranstalt at Cologne, and full professor at the university there. He is known for the introduction of the extraperitoneal caesarean section called Frank's operation (1906). Author of *Die supra-symphysäre Entbindung und ihr Verhältnis zu den anderen Operationen bei engem Becken* (1907).

Frank (frangk), **Glenn.** b. at Queen City, Mo., Oct. 1, 1887; d. Sept. 15, 1940. American editor and educator. He was president (1925–37) of the University of Wisconsin. He was earlier an associate editor (1919–21) and editor in chief (1921–25) of the *Century Magazine;* editor (1937 *et seq.*) of *Rural Progress Magazine.* Author of *The Politics of Industry* (1919), *An American Looks at His World* (1923) *Thunder and Dawn—Studies in the Outlook for Western Civilization* (1932), and *America's Hour of Decision* (1934).

Frank, Jack. A pseudonym of **Mirabeau,** Comtesse **de.**

Frank (frängk, frangk), **Jacob.** b. at Korolowka, Poland, c1726; d. at Offenbach, Germany, 1791. Polish theologian and mystic, founder of a religious group violently opposed to rabbinical Judaism and to the Talmud. His whole life was one of controversy and recrimination. His changes of "belief" included conversion to Mohammedanism and to Roman Catholicism, which he adopted (or pretended to adopt), along with his large army of followers, and he was baptized in 1759. In 1766 the church began to suspect that he was not a good or sincere Catholic but was, rather, a rank impostor, and he was imprisoned as a heretic in the monastery of the fortress of Chenstochov, where he remained until 1772, when he was released by the Russians. He succeeded in deceiving the empress Maria Theresa of Austria, as he had others, into believing that he was a Christian, and enjoyed her friendship and favor until she found out that she had been victimized. He fled for safety to Offenbach, where he lived in luxury and comfort, aided and supported by those of his Polish followers who believed in him. He announced that his daughter, Eve or Eva (d. 1816), noted for her great beauty, was the godhead incarnate, and she became the "Holy Mistress" of the movement after her father's death. His movement thinned out after Frank's death, and gradually disappeared, many of its adherents joining the Catholic Church.

Frank (frangk), **Jerome New.** b. at New York, Sept. 10, 1889—. American lawyer, jurist, and administrator. Admitted (1912) to the bar, he practiced at Chicago (1912–29) and New York (1930–33, 1936–37), was general counsel (1933–35) to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and the Federal Surplus Relief Administration, and a member (1937–41) and chairman (1939–41) of the Securities and Exchange Commission; appointed (1941) U.S. circuit court judge. Author of *Law and the Modern Mind* (1930), *Save America First* (1938), *If Men Were Angels* (1942), *Fate and Freedom* (1945), and other works.

Frank (frängk), **Johann Peter.** b. at Rothalben, Baden, Germany, March 19, 1745; d. at Vienna, April 24, 1821. German physician, noted especially for his contributions to sanitary science. He became professor at Göttingen in 1784, at Pavia in 1785, and at Vilna in 1804, and was physician (1805–08) to the emperor Alexander of Russia.

Frank, Josef. b. at Baden, near Vienna, 1885—. Austrian architect and city planner.

Frank, Joseph. b. at Rastatt, Baden, Germany, Dec. 23, 1771; d. at Como, Italy, Dec. 18, 1842. German physician, a supporter of the Brownian system; son of Johann Peter Frank. He published *Grundriss der Pathologie* (1803) and others.

Frank, Leonard. b. at Würzburg, Germany, Sept. 4, 1882—. German novelist, best known for his *Karl und Anna*, a work with an up-to-date Enoch Arden plot. It appeared first as a short story (1927), and was then recast as a play (1929).

Frank, Sebastian. See **Franck, Sebastian.**

Frank (frangk), **Tenney.** b. at Clay Center, Kan., May 19, 1876; d. April 3, 1939. American Latinist and authority on Roman civilization. Associate and professor (1904–19) of Latin at Bryn Mawr; professor (1919 *et seq.*) of Latin at the Johns Hopkins University. Author of *Roman Imperialism* (1914), *Economic History of Rome* (1920), *Vergil, a Biography* (1922), *Catullus and Horace* (1928), *Life and Literature of the Roman Republic* (1930), and *Aspects of Social Behavior in Ancient Rome* (1931); editor and author of two volumes of the five-volume *Economic Survey of Ancient Rome* (1933–40).

Frank, Waldo (David). b. at Long Branch, N.J., Aug. 25, 1889—. American journalist and writer. Received B.A. (1911) from Yale; staff member (1911–13) of the New York *Times* and New York *Evening Post;* a founder and editor of *The Seven Arts* (1916–17); American correspondent of *La Nouvelle Revue Française* and of the Parisian publication *Europe.* Author of *The Unwelcome Man* (1917), *The Art of the Vieux Colombier* (1918), *Our America* (1919), *Rahab* (1922), *Salvos* (1924), *The Re-Discovery of America* (1928), *Dawn in Russia* (1932), *The Death and Birth of David Markand* (1934), *In the American Jungle* (1937), *The Bridegroom Cometh* (1939), *Chart for Rough Water* (1940), *Summer Never Ends* (1941), *Island in the Atlantic* (1946), *Birth of a World* (1951), and other works; collaborated on such books as *The Novel of Tomorrow* (1922), *The American Caravan* (1928 *et seq.*), *Man and His World* (1929), and *Sex in Civilization* (1929).

Frank, Walter Hale. b. at Humphrey, N.Y., April 23, 1886—. American air-force officer who commanded (1942) the 8th Air Force Service Command in World War II.

Frank Alleyne (frangk' al'in), **Reverend.** See **Alleyne, Reverend Frank.**

Frankau (frang'kou), **Gilbert.** b. at London, April 21, 1884; d. Nov. 4, 1952. English writer. He was the author of *One of Us* (1912), *Tid'apa* (1914), *The City of Fear* (1917), *Peter Jackson, Cigar Merchant* (1919), *The Love-Story of Aliette Brunton* (1922), *Men, Maids, and Mustard-Pots* (1923), *Life—and Erica* (1925), *Wine, Women, and Waiters* (1932), *Farewell Romance* (1936), *The Dangerous Years* (1937), *Self-Portrait* (1939), *World Without End* (1943), *Selected Verses* (1943), and *This Side of God* (1947).

Frank Cheeryble (frangk chir'i.bl). See **Cheeryble, Frank.**

Frank Churchill (chêrch'il). See **Churchill, Frank.**

Frank Cowperwood (kō'pėr.wůd). See **Cowperwood, Frank.**

Franke (fräng'kę), **Otto.** b. at Gernrode, Germany, Sept. 27, 1863—. German scholar of Chinese history and culture. He served as professor (1910 *et seq.*) at the universities of Hamburg and Berlin.

Fränkel (freng'kęl), **Gustav Bernhard.** b. at Elberfeld, Germany, Nov. 17, 1836; d. at Berlin, Nov. 12, 1911. German laryngologist. He became lecturer (1872) and professor (1884) at the University of Berlin, founded the polyclinic of throat and nose diseases at the University of Berlin, and became director of the newly founded clinic of throat and nose diseases at the Charité at Berlin. He wrote on tuberculosis, anthrax in man, mycosis pharyngis (1873), and was the first to remove a malignant growth intralaryngeally (1887). He was one of the founders of the Deutscher Ärzte-Vereinsbund. Author of *Allgemeine Diagnostik und Therapie der Krankheiten der Nase, des Nasenrachenraumes, des Rachens und des Kehlkopfes* (in Ziemssen's *Handbuch der speciellen Pathologie*, 1876; Eng. trans., *General Diagnosis of Diseases of Nose, Pharynx, and Larynx*, 1876), *Über die Färbung des Koch'schen Bacillus und seine semiotische Bedeutung für die Krankheiten der Respirationsorgane* (1884), *Der Kehlkopfkrebs, seine Diagnose und Behandlung* (1889), and *Gefrierdurchschnitte zur Anatomie der Nasenhöhle* (1890).

Frankel (fräng'kęl), **Zacharias.** b. at Prague, 1801; d. at Breslau, Feb. 13, 1875. Jewish theologian and scholar. From 1836 to 1854 he was the chief rabbi at Dresden and Leipzig; in the latter year he founded, and was the principal of, the Breslau Jewish Theological Seminary, the purpose of which was to train rabbis who combined secular historical scholarship with religious tradition. Frankel's seminary was a pioneer in the field, and it was the first to require its students to study secular subjects along with their theological program. He is recognized as "the Founder of Historical Judaism." His works are *Introduction to the Mishna* (1859), *Introduction to the Palestinian Talmud* (1870), and contributions to the *Monatschrift*, which he edited.

Franken (fräng'kęn). German name of **Franconia.**

Franken (frang'kęn), **Rose.** b. at Gainesville, Tex., Dec. 18, 1898—. American writer. She is the author of *Claudia*, a series of short stories, which became the basis for such novels as *Claudia* (1939), *Claudia and David* (1940), *Another Claudia* (1943), and *Young Claudia* (1946). Included among her other novels are *Pattern* (1925) and *Twice Born* (1935). Among her plays are *Another Language* (1932), *Claudia* (1941), *Soldier's Wife* (1944), and *The Hallams* (1948).

Frankenberg (fräng'kęn.berk). Town in E Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Saxony, Russian Zone, formerly in the free state of Saxony, situated on the Zschopau River, ab. 32 mi. SW of Dresden. Before World War II it had cotton textile, metallurgical, and cigar manufactures. It is the seat of a school for the textile industry and a local museum. 15,103 (1946).

Frankenhausen (fräng'kęn.hou.zęn). [Also, **Bad Frankenhausen.**] Town in C Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Thuringia, Russian Zone, formerly in the free state of Thuringia, ab. 55 mi. W of Leipzig: a climatic and health resort, with saline thermal springs, which are visited by people suffering from rheumatism and heart and skin diseases. There are saltworks. The place belonged formerly to the counts of Schwarzburg. Here on May 15, 1525, the insurgent peasantry under Thomas Münzer were signally defeated by Philip, landgrave of Hesse, at the head of an allied army. 9,094 (1946).

Frankenjura (fräng'kęn.yō'rä). A German name of the **Franconian Jura.**

Frankenstein (frangk'ęn.stīn). Romance by Mary W. Shelley, published in 1818, named from the hero of the tale, who created a monster.

Frankenstein (fräng'kęn.shtīn). German name of **Ząbkowice.**

Frankenthal (fräng'kęn.täl). City in W Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Rhineland-Palatinate, French Zone, formerly in the Bavarian Palatinate, situated on the Isenach River and a canal of the Rhine River, ab. 6 mi. NW of Mannheim: the center of a fertile agricultural district. It has a sugar refinery, a brewery, canneries, metallurgical and chemical industries, and is the seat of vocational schools. The Erckenbert Museum contains Palatinate historical collections. The city's industries flourished after the admission of Calvinist refugees from the Netherlands in the 17th century. It was rebuilt in the 18th century, after the destruction by the French in 1689; it flourished once more as capital of the Palatinate under Prince-Elector Carl Theodor. The porcelain manufacture, founded in 1755, was taken over by the prince-elector in 1762, and was dissolved in 1800; its products enjoyed great reputation. The city belonged to France from 1796 to 1815. Pop. 25,417 (1950).

Frankenwald (fräng'kęn.vält). Mountainous region on the borders of N Bavaria and the Thuringian states, connecting the Fichtelgebirge with the Thuringian Forest.

Frankfort (frangk'fȯrt). City in C Indiana, county seat of Clinton County, ab. 41 mi. NW of Indianapolis: center for a diversified farming region. It has railroad repair shops; manufactures include brass fittings, meat products, and enameled sheet metal. 15,028 (1950).

Frankfort. City in N Kentucky, capital of Kentucky and county seat of Franklin County, on the Kentucky River: known for the manufacture of bourbon whiskey; formerly an important tobacco and lumber market. It is the seat of Kentucky State College for Negroes. It was settled in the

late 1700's and occupied (1862) briefly by Confederate forces in the Civil War. Daniel Boone is buried here. 11,916 (1950).

Frankfort. City in N Lower Michigan, on Lake Michigan, in Benzie County, ab. 29 mi. N of Manistee: port for one of the largest commercial fishing fleets on the Great Lakes. 1,858 (1950).

Frankfort. Village in C New York, in Herkimer County: manufactures include tools, machinery, balloons, and matches. 3,844 (1950).

Frankfort. See also **Frankfort on the Main** and **Frankfort on the Oder.**

Frankfort, Council of. Ecclesiastical council held (794) at Frankfort on the Main. It was called by Charlemagne for the purpose of considering the question of adopting the acts of the second Council of Nicaea (787), which had been sent by the Pope to the French bishops for approval, and which were rejected on the ground that they sanctioned the worship of images. This council, which was attended by bishops from Germany, Gaul, Spain, Italy, and England, including delegates from the Pope, is regarded by some as an ecumenical council.

Frankfort, Grand Duchy of. Short-lived monarchy formed by Napoleon in 1810, consisting of the territories around Frankfort on the Main, Hanau, Fulda, Wetzlar, and Aschaffenburg. It was dissolved by the Congress of Vienna.

Frankfort, Peace of. Definitive treaty of peace concluded between the German Empire and France at Frankfort on the Main on May 10, 1871, which ratified the preliminaries of peace adopted at Versailles on Feb. 26, 1871.

Frankfort on the Main (mān). [Often called **Frankfort**; German, **Frankfurt, Frankfurt am Main**; French, **Francfort-sur-le-Mein.**] City in W Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Hessen, American Zone, formerly in the province of Hesse–Nassau, Prussia, situated on both banks of the Main River, between the Nidda and Kinzig rivers, ab. 22 mi. above the junction of the Main and Rhine rivers and 15 mi. N of Darmstadt. 532,037 (1950).

Commerce and Industry. Located at the junction of various river valleys, it commands the trade routes between NW and SW Germany on the one hand, the cities of the Rhineland and those of Franconia and Bohemia on the other. Throughout its history it has been a commercial center of the first order. It was the financial center of Germany until it was surpassed by Berlin at the close of the 19th century; had a stock exchange and leading banking institutions the decline of which was sealed only in 1933. It has international fairs, livestock markets, wholesale trade in chemicals, metals, wine, grain, lumber, hides and skins, leather articles, and a number of foodstuffs. It was formerly noted for its book trade and its trade in jewelry. Frankfort is a railroad junction and a river port; has a wide range of industries. There are a number of enterprises in the chemical, pharmaceutical, and cosmetic industries; the huge dyeworks of the I.G. Farbenindustrie are in the suburb of Höchst. The Adler Works produce automobiles, bicycles, typewriters; the Opel Works are in nearby Rüsselsheim. There are electrotechnical, typographical, metallurgical, and machine industries. There are manufactures of precision instruments, costume jewelry, leatherware, and shoes. The central administration of the I.G. Farbenindustrie is in Frankfort.

Culture and Architecture. It is the seat of a municipal university, founded in 1912; of a pedagogical academy, arts and crafts academy, music conservatory, and numerous other schools and vocational institutions. The municipal library contains over 400,000 volumes; there is also the Städel Library (art), the Senckenberg Library (natural science), the Goethe Library, and others; the former Rothschild Library and the Library of the Jewish Community are dispersed. Looted Jewish libraries from all over Europe were assembled here during the Hitler period to create a central institute for the study of Judaism by National-Socialist scholars and propagandists. The Städel Institute and the Municipal Gallery contain valuable collections of paintings and sculptures: the Senckenberg Museum contains paleontological, zoölogical, mineralogical, and geological collections; there is a historical, an ethnological, a musical, and an arts and crafts museum; numismatical and other collections; an opera house, various orchestras, theaters, scholarly societies; botanical and zoölogical gardens. Frankfort was terrifically battered during World War II, with the result that almost all monuments of historical importance were either completely destroyed or gravely damaged. The Römerberg, a large square in the middle of the old town, the scene of medieval pageantry, is no more; this includes the Römer, the old *Rathaus* (town hall) of Frankfort, with its market halls and its great hall in which the electoral princes of the medieval Reich served the banquet to the newly elected emperor, and many other halls and houses. The Alter Markt was a curved street leading from the Römerberg to the cathedral (*Dom*); along this way the new king and emperor returned to the city hall after his election. The Catholic cathedral, a Gothic structure of the 13th century, is still standing, as is also the Protestant Church of Saint Paul, a simple classical building of the early 19th century, famed as the meeting place of the German national assembly of 1848–49. The Goethe House, where the poet Johann Wolfgang von Goethe was born, is among the destroyed buildings, but the furnishings and collections were saved and the house is being rebuilt. The ancient Jewish cemetery and the Rothschild House and Museum were destroyed in 1938. There were many other old churches and houses, and also numerous monuments of the 19th and 20th centuries, that are lost. The city outside the medieval core has fine residential suburbs, parks, and promenades.

History. Frankfort was a Roman military station; Charlemagne held an assembly here in 794; his successor, Louis the Pious, erected the Imperial Palatinate in 822. The town became a free imperial city under Emperor Frederick II, of the Hohenstaufen dynasty, in 1240. From the 12th century it was customary to elect here the German king and prospective emperor of the Holy Roman Empire; the custom was legalized after 1356. From 1562 to 1806 (Maximilian II to Francis I) all German emperors were crowned here. The Lutheran reformation was introduced in 1533; but the city has now a large Roman Catholic minority. The Jewish community existed here, with brief interruptions, throughout the centuries until 1938; the reconstituted community consists of only a few hundred persons. Frankfort was frequently occupied by foreign troops: in the Thirty Years' War by the Swedes; in the Seven Years' War by the Prussians; at various times between 1792 and 1806 by the armies of France. The prince primate of the Napoleonic Rheinbund, Karl von Dalberg, resided here under the title of grand duke of Frankfort. In 1815 Frankfort was declared a free city once more and became in 1816 the seat of the German Bund. The revolutionary German national assembly convened here in 1848–49, attempting vainly to unite Germany, including Austria and Prussia, under a liberal constitution. A congress of German princes convened here in 1863; the peace of Frankfort, ending the Franco-Prussian War, was concluded here on May 10, 1871. Throughout the 19th century, Frankfort was an international financial center of the first order, marked by the rapid rise to prominence of the house of Rothschild; it owed its modern development entirely to the munificence of its wealthy citizens. The internationally much esteemed German newspaper, the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, was published here. After World War I, French troops occupied Frankfort from April 6 to May 17, 1920. At the end of World War II, American troops marched in on March 30, 1945; Frankfort became the headquarters of the American occupation forces in Germany and is now the seat of the high commissioner's office. In a close vote, it lost out against Bonn as the capital of the newly created West German Federal Republic. Frankfort was always considered the second capital of Germany and is likely to retain this place. However, the population decreased 22.5 percent between 1939 and 1946, and is only slowly recovering.

Frankfort on the Oder (ō'dėr). [Also: **Frankfort**; German, **Frankfurt, Frankfurt an der Oder.**] City in NE Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Brandenburg, Russian Zone, formerly in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, situated on the Oder River, ab. 50 mi. E of Berlin. Before World War II it had livestock markets, canneries, sugar refineries, machine, shoe, and textile

industries, was a river port, and had important commercial activities. It had preserved much of its medieval character in the older parts of the city; there were various medieval churches in the Gothic style; the *Rathaus* (town hall), built in 1400, was likewise a Gothic building. The city originated as a German settlement in the early Middle Ages; received town privileges in 1253; was a member of the Hanseatic League after 1368; was frequently contested as a military and commercial key to Poland as well as Brandenburg. The university, founded by Prince-Elector Joachim I of Brandenburg in 1506, was in 1811 transferred to Breslau. Nearby, at Kunersdorf, Frederick II of Prussia was defeated by the Russians in the Seven Years' War; the Russians occupied the city in 1759; the French in 1806 and 1812. In World War II, it was taken by the Russians on April 24, 1945; great damage was done to the city. The suburbs on the E bank of the Oder River belong now to Poland. The population, predominantly Protestant, declined 40.8 percent between 1939 and 1946. Pop. 51,577 (1946).

Frankfort Parliament. National assembly that met at Frankfort on the Main. It held its deliberations from May 18, 1848, to May 30, 1849. Six hundred delegates were present at the opening session, the president being Heinrich von Gagern, a liberal German statesman, who had also presided at the preliminary parliament (the *Vorparlament*), which met at Frankfort on March 31, after being invited to do so by a group of republicans and liberals who assembled at Heidelberg on March 5. The purpose of the parliament was to draw up a constitution for a new and unified Germany that was intended to take the place of the confederation of 1815. Jealousy between Prussia and Austria, and the conflict between the Large German Party, which wanted to include Austria, and the Small German Party, which wanted to exclude her, served to make this aim difficult indeed to achieve. With regard to satisfactory power for the central government, the Prussian princes were suspicious and jealous. Finally, after the failure of the Vienna revolution and the withdrawal of the Austrian delegates, both of which weakened the revolutionary spirit, the parliament drew up a constitution for a proposed hereditary empire and a national government. In April, 1849, it offered Frederick William IV of Prussia the hereditary title of Emperor of Germany. When he declined the intended honor, partly because he was afraid of the possibility of war with Austria, and partly because he did not relish the implication that commoners could offer a crown, it meant, for all practical purposes, that the parliament had failed.

Frankfurt am Main (frängk'fůrt äm mīn'). German name of **Frankfort on the Main.**

Frankfurt an der Oder (frängk'fůrt än dėr ō'dėr). German name of **Frankfort on the Oder.**

Frankfurter (frangk'fėr''tėr), **Felix.** b. at Vienna, Nov. 15, 1882—. American professor of law and jurist. Arrived (1894) in U.S.; received B.A. (1902) from College of the City of New York and LL.B. (1906) from Harvard; professor (1914–39) at Harvard Law School; appointed (1918) chairman of war policies board; appointed (1939) associate justice of U.S. Supreme Court. Author of *The Case of Sacco and Vanzetti* (1927), *The Public and its Government* (1930), *Mr. Justice Holmes and the Supreme Court* (1939), and other books.

Frankfurter Attentat (frängk'fůr.tėr ä.ten.tät'). Revolutionary outbreak by students in Frankfort on the Main, assisted by peasants, on April 3, 1833. Its occasion was the hostile attitude of the Bundestag toward the press.

Frankfurter Gelehrte Anzeigen (frängk'fůr.tėr gė-lār'tę än'tsī.gen). German critical journal published (1772 *et seq.*) at Frankfort on the Main. An organ of the "Storm and Stress" writers, it is interesting largely because of the many contributions made to it by Goethe.

Frankie and Johnnie. [Also, **Frankie and Albert.**] American ballad of the 19th century, known in many versions. Frankie and Johnnie were lovers, but Frankie shot Johnnie because "he done her wrong." Frankie occurs variously as Sadie or Josie, and Johnnie is often Albert.

Frank Illidge (frangk il'ij). See **Illidge, Frank.**

Fränkischer Jura (freng'ki.shėr yö'rä). A German name of the **Franconian Jura.**

Fränkische Saale (freng'ki.shę zä'lę). German name of the **Saale, Franconian.**

Frankish (frang'kish). [Also, **Franconian.**] Language of the Franks, belonging to the western branch of the Germanic family of languages. Specifically, Frankish falls partly within the Old High German group of languages and dialects. Old Low Frankish (also called Lower Franconian) belongs to the Low German group.

Frankl (fräng'kl), **Ludwig August von.** b. in Bohemia, Feb. 3, 1810; d. at Vienna, March 14, 1894. Austrian poet. His chief poems are *Cristoforo Colombo* (1836), *Don Juan d'Austria* (1846), *Der Primator* (1862), and *Tragische Könige* (1876). Collective editions of his works have been published under the titles *Gesammelte poetische Werke* (1880) and *Lyrische Gedichte* (5th ed., 1881).

Frankl, Wilhelm. Original name of **Fraknói, Vilmos.**

Frankland (frangk'lạnd), Sir **Edward.** b. at Churchtown, Lancashire, England, Jan. 18, 1825; d. at Golå, in the Gudbrandsdal, Norway, Aug. 9, 1899. English chemist. He became professor of chemistry in Owens College, Manchester, in 1851, in St. Bartholomew's Hospital in 1857, in the Royal Institution in 1863, in the Royal School of Mines in 1865, and in the School of Science, South Kensington, in 1881.

Frankland, Edward Percy. b. at London, Jan. 5, 1884—. English writer. His novels, set in the dales of Westmorland, include *Swarthmoor Tragedy* (1922), *Retreat* (1926), *Power* (1927), *Huge as Sin* (1932), *The Bear of Britain* (1944), *England Growing* (1946), and *The Half Brothers* (1947).

Frankland, Percy Faraday. b. at London, Oct. 3, 1858; d. 1946. English chemist, professor, and 1919 winner of the Royal Society Davy medal; son of Sir Edward Frankland. He was educated in England at the Royal School of Mines (1880–88), and at Wurzburg. He was professor of chemistry at Dundee University College (1888–93), and from 1893 until 1918 at Mason College, Birmingham. He specialized in optical activity, stereochemistry, the purification of water, sewage treatment, and allied problems.

Frankland, Sir **Thomas.** d. Nov. 21, 1784. English admiral.

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper (frangk' les'liz). Publication founded by Frank Leslie in 1855. It was noted for its pictorial coverage of the Civil War.

Franklin (frangk'lin). City in C Indiana, county seat of Johnson County: seat of Franklin College of Indiana. It is a shipping point for grain and tomatoes. 7,316 (1950).

Franklin. City in SW Kentucky, county seat of Simpson County: marketing center for tobacco. It was established in 1820, and named for Benjamin Franklin. 4,343 (1950).

Franklin. Town in S Louisiana, parish seat of St. Mary Parish. Settled in 1800, it was named for Benjamin Franklin. 6,144 (1950).

Franklin. Town (in Massachusetts the equivalent of township in many other states) and unincorporated village in SE Massachusetts, in Norfolk County, ab. 27 mi. SW of Boston: sawmills. It is the birthplace of Horace Mann (1796–1859) and seat of Dean Academy. Pop. of town, 8,037 (1950); of village, 5,348 (1950).

Franklin. [Former name, **Salisbury.**] City in C New Hampshire, in Merrimack County, on the Merrimack River, ab. 17 mi. NW of Concord: manufactures of needles, paper, woolen goods, and tools. It is the birthplace (being then known as Salisbury) of Daniel Webster. 6,552 (1950).

Franklin. Borough in N New Jersey, in Sussex County: notable as one of the principal zinc-mining communities of the U.S. Franklinite and native copper are also mined. 3,864 (1950).

Franklin. District of the Northwest Territories of Canada. It comprises Melville Peninsula, Boothia Peninsula, Bathurst Island, Banks Island, Victoria Island, Prince of Wales Island, Baffin Island, and the other islands of the Arctic Archipelago. It is bounded by Arctic waters on the N, and is separated on the E from Greenland by Baffin Bay and Davis Strait. Most of the district lies N of the Arctic Circle. Area, 549,253 sq. mi. (including 7,500 sq. mi. of open water); pop. 3,424 (1951).

Franklin. Village in SW Ohio, in Warren County, on the Great Miami River: manufactures of paper. It was

. founded in 1796, and was an important shipping port on the Miami and Erie Canal. 5,388 (1950).

Franklin. City in W Pennsylvania, county seat of Venango County, near the confluence of the Venango and Allegheny rivers, ab. 65 mi. N of Pittsburgh: manufactures of oil-well equipment, railroad supplies, machinery, boilers, and dairy products; petroleum refineries. It occupies the former sites of the Indian town of Venango and of Fort Machault, built by the French in 1753. Washington visited the fort on his mission for Dinwiddie. It was captured by the British, who built Fort Venango nearby. 10,006 (1950).

Franklin. Town in C Tennessee, county seat of Williamson County, on the Harpeth River ab. 17 mi. SW of Nashville, in an agricultural area. Here, on Nov. 30, 1864, Union forces under Schofield defeated the Confederates under Hood in one of the costliest battles of the Civil War. The Union loss was 2,326; that of the Confederates, 6,252. Pop. 5,475 (1950).

Franklin. Town in SE Virginia, in Southampton County, on the Blackwater River: lumber yards. 4,670 (1950).

Franklin. Former name of **El Paso.**

Franklin. Former name of **Puyallup.**

Franklin, Benjamin. [Pseudonyms: **The Busybody** and **Richard Saunders.**] b. at Boston, Jan. 17, 1706; d. at Philadelphia, April 17, 1790. American printer, author, inventor, scientist, statesman, philanthropist, and diplomat, signer of the Declaration of Independence and America's first world citizen. Given some education by his father, he worked in the latter's Boston tallow and soap business until apprenticed to his half brother James, publisher of the *New England Courant*. In this paper appeared Franklin's first writings, anonymously submitted. He edited the paper briefly when his brother was jailed after attacking local authorities. A quarrel with James saw him leave for Philadelphia and, later, London, where he worked as a master craftsman in the printing trade. Throughout his life he continued a careful plan of self-education. In 1730 he headed his own Philadelphia print shop, publishing the *Pennsylvania Gazette* and *Poor Richard's Almanack* (1732–57). The latter, a colonial best seller, made his name known also abroad (a part of it was translated into many languages). Witty and packed with homely wisdom, it reflects Franklin's characteristic skeptical pragmatism and, with some of the writings of Roger Williams, shares the distinction of being the first American literary production to attain international renown. Franklin's other writings reflect his doctrines of civic betterment and self-improvement. These he translated into reality by initiating or participating in the establishment at Philadelphia of the first Anglo-American colonial circulating library (1731), the founding of the American Philosophical Society (1741), an early hospital (1751), and in this same year the Academy for the Education of Youth (later the University of Pennsylvania), as well as inaugurating city police and a fire company. His earnest interest in science was first displayed at meetings of the "Junto," a club for mutual improvement made up of his friends and organized in 1727. His interests and researches extended through a very wide range of natural phenomena, bringing him international recognition and the friendship of the greatest scientists of his day. He invented (c1744) the "Pennsylvania Fireplace," a form of stove (as the "Franklin Stove," still being manufactured and used), and devised a timepiece later known as Ferguson's clock. By 1748 his business was so successful that a partnership arrangement permitted him to devote much of his time to scientific investigation. During these years he made his famous experiments with electricity, including the kite experiment with lightning in 1752.

Entry into Politics. Political activity ended this more leisurely period, however. He had already served (1736–51) as clerk of the Pennsylvania Assembly, of which he was a member (1751–64), had been deputy postmaster (1737–53) at Philadelphia, a position offering particular advantages to the editor of a newspaper, and in 1753 had become deputy postmaster general for the colonies, a position held jointly with William Hunter and retained until 1774. In 1754 he represented Pennsylvania at the Albany Congress, to which conclave he submitted his "Plan of Union" which, although not adopted by the colonial assemblies, was later to play a significant part in the drafting of the Articles of Confederation and the federal Constitution. In 1757 he was sent to England as political agent of the Pennsylvania Assembly in a quarrel with the Penn family, proprietors of the colony. He returned to America in 1762, but subsequently went back to England, becoming also the agent of Georgia (1768), New Jersey (1769), and Massachusetts (1770). He was accepted by the English as "unofficial ambassador" of the American colonies, and became the respected consultant of many English leaders, including William Pitt. His "Examination before the House of Commons" (in the matter of the Stamp Act) made him a world figure.

Activity for American Independence. On the eve of the Revolution he returned to America, becoming (1775) a member of the second Continental Congress, first colonial postmaster general, a commissioner to arrange a union with Canada, and a member of the committee to draft the Declaration of Independence, which he signed. In 1776 he was sent to France to arrange a treaty and later became American plenipotentiary. He became the focal point of a "Franklin cult" which swept all France, and was taken to be the exemplification of the "natural man" of Rousseau. As commissioner, he helped negotiate the final peace treaty with England in 1783, his old friendships there contributing to the smoothness of proceedings. He left France in 1785, becoming president of the executive council of Pennsylvania, and was later a member of the Constitutional Convention (1787). He took as his common-law wife Deborah Read in 1730, having two children by her, Francis Folger and Sarah (who became the wife of Richard Bache). He had one illegitimate son William Franklin, who became royal governor of New Jersey and was a Loyalist during the Revolution. See *The Writings of Benjamin Franklin, Collected and Edited with a Life and Introduction*, by Albert Henry Smyth (10 vols., 1905–07); for the best edition of Franklin's *Autobiography*, see *Benjamin Franklin's Memoirs*, parallel text edition, edited by Max Farrand (1949).

Franklin, Christine Ladd. See **Ladd-Franklin, Christine.**

Franklin, Edward Curtis. b. at Geary City, Kan., March 1, 1862; d. at Palo Alto, Calif., Feb. 13, 1937. American chemist; brother of William Suddards Franklin.

Franklin, Eleanor Ann. [Maiden name, **Porden.**] b. in July, 1795; d. Feb. 22, 1825. English poet; the first wife of Sir John Franklin, whom she married in 1823.

Franklin, Fabian. b. at Eger, Hungary, Jan. 18, 1853; d. at New York, Jan. 9, 1939. American editor and mathematician. He was associate professor and professor (1879–95) of mathematics at the Johns Hopkins University. Editor of the Baltimore *News* (1895–1908) and *The Weekly Review* (1919–23); associate editor (1909–17) of the New York *Evening Post*. Author of *People and Problems* (1908), *Cost of Living* (1915), and *Plain Talks on Economics* (1924).

Franklin, James. b. at Boston, Feb. 4, 1697; d. in February, 1735. American printer; brother of Benjamin Franklin. He published the *New England Courant* (1721–26), to which his brother contributed, and the *Rhode Island Gazette* (1732). He introduced (c1727) the first press at Newport.

Franklin, Lady **Jane.** [Maiden name, **Griffin.**] b. 1792; d. at London, July 18, 1875. Second wife of Sir John Franklin, whom she married on Nov. 5, 1828. She fitted out five ships between 1850 and 1857 to search for the missing arctic expedition commanded by her husband. One of them, the *Fox*, brought back intelligence of its fate. She was awarded the gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society in 1860, in recognition of her services in the search for the missing explorers.

Franklin, Sir **John.** b. April 16, 1786; d. June 11, 1847. English arctic explorer. He entered the Royal Navy in his youth and served at the battle of Trafalgar in 1805, and in the expedition against New Orleans in 1814. He commanded the brig *Trent* in the arctic expedition under Captain Buchan in 1818, commanded an exploring expedition to the northern coast of North America 1819–22; commanded a similar expedition 1825–27; was knighted in 1829; and was lieutenant governor of Van Diemen's Land 1836–43. In 1845 he was appointed to the command of an expedition, consisting of the *Erebus* and the *Terror*, sent out by the British admiralty in search of the North-

west Passage. The expedition sailed from Greenhithe, Kent, on May 18, 1845, and was last spoken off the entrance of Lancaster Sound, between Baffin and Devon islands in the Arctic Archipelago, on July 26, 1845. Thirty-nine relief expeditions, public and private, were sent out from England and America in search of the missing explorers between 1847 and 1857. In the last-mentioned year the yacht *Fox*, under Captain Leopold McClintock, was sent by Lady Franklin. McClintock found traces of the missing expedition in 1859, which confirmed previous rumors of its total destruction. From a paper containing an entry by Captain Fitzjames of the missing expedition, it was learned that Franklin died on June 11, 1847, having in the previous year penetrated to within 12 miles of the northern extremity of King William Island.

Franklin, State of. [Also, **Frankland.**] In American history, a self-constituted government established in December, 1784. It was formed by citizens of the W part of North Carolina (Washington, Sullivan, and Greene counties), an area which is now in the E part of Tennessee. The move was a protest at the action of North Carolina in turning the area over to the federal government, which neglected it, making no provisions for its constitution or proper functioning. The settlers proceeded to organize a government of their own (naming it Franklin in the vain hope that Benjamin Franklin would support it), drew up a preliminary constitution in November, 1784, a permanent one a year later, and elected as their governor John Sevier, a Revolutionary soldier and Indian fighter. In 1785 the first assembly held a meeting at which laws were passed, taxes levied, courts set up, and judges appointed. The "state" came to an end in 1788, when North Carolina suppressed it, and Congress refused to grant it recognition. In 1790 North Carolina again gave the territory to the federal government. Its story was told (1924) by S. C. Williams in his *History of the Lost State of Franklin.*

Franklin, William. b. at Philadelphia, 1731; d. in England, Nov. 16, 1813. Illegitimate son of Benjamin Franklin; royal governor of New Jersey (1762–76). As comptroller of the post office (1754–56) he served under his father before accompanying the latter to England in 1757. There he became a member of the bar and secured an appointment as governor of New Jersey. He was a Loyalist and quarreled with the older Franklin over adherence to the crown. He was captured and imprisoned after the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, and went to England as an exchanged prisoner. After the war the son and father became reconciled.

Franklin, William Buel. b. at York, Pa., Feb. 27, 1823; d. March 8, 1903. American general. He was graduated at West Point in 1843, served in the Mexican War, and became a captain in the regular army in 1857 and a colonel in 1861. He commanded a brigade in Heintzleman's division at the battle of Bull Run on July 21, 1861, and commanded a corps at Malvern Hill (July 1) and at Antietam (Sept. 17, 1862). He led a grand division of Burnside's army at Fredericksburg (Dec. 13, 1862) and commanded a division of Banks's army in the Red River campaign of 1864. He resigned in 1866.

Franklin, William Suddards. b. at Geary City, Kan., Oct. 27, 1863; d. at Wilmington, N.C., June 6, 1930. American physicist; brother of Edward Curtis Franklin (1862–1937). Received the degrees of B.S. (1887) from the University of Kansas and D.Sc. (1901) from Cornell University; was successively assistant professor (1887–90) of physics at the University of Kansas, professor of physics and electrical engineering at Iowa State College (1892–97) and Lehigh University (1897–1903), and professor of physics at Lehigh (1903–15), Massachusetts Institute of Technology (1917–29), and Rollins College in Florida (1929 *et seq.*).

Franklin-Bouillon (frăṅk.laṅ.bö.yôṅ), **Henry.** b. on the island of Jersey, Channel Islands, Sept. 3, 1872; d. at Paris, 1937. French political leader and journalist, active in French propaganda activity in the Near East and the U.S. during World War I. A Radical-Socialist deputy (1910–27), he quit his party because he considered its policy too leftist, and formed (1928) a moderate rightist group, the Gauche Unioniste et Sociale. He signed (1921) the peace treaty with Kemal Pasha at Ankara, Turkey.

Franklin Evans; or, The Inebriate: A Tale of the Times (frangk'lin ev'ąnz). Temperance tract by Walt Whitman published in 1842.

Franklin Institute of the State of Pennsylvania for the Promotion of the Mechanic Arts. Institute at Philadelphia founded in 1824 for the purpose of disseminating scientific knowledge and promoting the mechanic arts. Among its sections are the Bartol Research Foundation at Swarthmore, Pa., and the Franklin Institute, Museum, Library, Fels Planetarium, and Laboratories for Research and Development at Philadelphia. It has a library containing some 130,000 volumes and 44,000 pamphlets, awards medals and research funds, and issues the *Journal of the Franklin Institute* (monthly) and *The Institute News* (monthly).

Franklin Park. Village in NE Illinois, in Cook County suburb of Chicago. In the decade between the last two U.S. censuses its population more than doubled. 3,007 (1940), 8,899 (1950).

Franklin Square. Unincorporated community in SE New York, in Nassau County, on Long Island. Under the new urban definition established for use in the 1950 census it was counted with adjoining urban areas. The last official enumeration was 5.765 (1940).

Franklin's Tale, The. One of Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales.* It is said in the prologue to be from a Breton lay. The story is that of Boccaccio's fifth novel of the tenth day in the *Decameron,* and is introduced also in the fifth book of his *Filocopo.*

Franklinville (frangk'lin.vil). Town (in New York the equivalent of township in many other states) and village in S New York, in Cattaraugus County. Manufactures include kitchenware, dairy products, and cans. Pop. of town, 3,055 (1950); of village, 2,092 (1950).

Frankly (frangk'li). Character in Colley Cibber's comedy *The Refusal, or The Ladies' Philosophy.*

Frank Newnes Glacier (frangk' nūnz'). Glacier in Antarctica, descending steeply from the high plateau of N Victoria Land into the S part of Pressure Bay, in the Robertson Bay area, in ab. 71°27′ S., 169°17′ E.

Frankreich (frängk'rīch). German name of **France.**

Franks (frangks). Name assumed in the 3rd century A.D. by a confederation of German tribes (Sicambri, Bructeri, Chamavi, and others). It was divided by the 4th century into the three groups the Catti, the Ripuarian Franks (dwelling near Cologne), and the Salian Franks (dwelling along the lower Rhine). The Merovingian monarchy of the Salian Franks was established in northern Gaul under Clovis (481–511), and gave origin to the name France. The accession of the Carolingians under Pepin occurred in 751.

Franks. Name given to Europeans of the western nations by the Turks, Arabs, and other Oriental peoples. The appellation originated at the time of the Crusades, when the Franks (the French), and by extension the other nations of western Europe, became familiar to the Orientals.

Franks, Sir Oliver (Shewell). b. at Birmingham, England, Feb. 16, 1905—. English statesman. He was educated at the Bristol grammar school (his father then being principal of the Bristol Western College) and at Queen's College, Oxford, where from 1927 to 1937 he taught philosophy, as fellow, tutor, and university lecturer. In 1935 he was a professor at the University of Chicago. From 1937 to 1945 he taught moral philosophy at Glasgow University, interrupting his academic duties during World War II to work at London for the Ministry of Supply. In 1942 he was appointed second secretary to the Ministry of Supply, and two years later he was made secretary of the combined ministries of Supply and Aircraft Production, resigning in April, 1946, to accept the provostship of Queen's College. He was knighted in 1945, and in 1947 his country selected him to head its delegation at Paris, when the Committee on European Economic Coöperation met there on July 12. He served (1948–52) as ambassador of Great Britain to the U.S. He is the author of *The Experience of a University Teacher in the Civil Service,* originally delivered at Oxford (May 9, 1947), and *Central Planning and Control in War and Peace* (1947).

Franqui (frăṅ.kē), **Émile.** b. 1863; d. Nov. 16, 1935. Belgian soldier, capitalist, and philanthropist.

Fransecky (fräns'kē), **Eduard Friedrich von.** [Original surname, **Franscky.**] b. at Gedern, Hesse, Germany, Nov. 16, 1807; d. at Wiesbaden, Germany, May 22, 1890. Prussian army officer.

Františkovy Lázně (frän'tēsh.kô.vē läz'nye). [German: **Franzensbad, Kaiser-Franzensbrunn, Egerbrunnen.**] Town and spa in Czechoslovakia, in NW Bohemia, situated on a tributary of the Ohře River, ab. 3 mi. N of Cheb. It was founded in 1793 under the emperor Francis I of Austria. The spa possesses 27 mineral springs (alkaline-saline, alkaline, chalybeate-saline, and chalybeate), used for bathing and drinking, and has also peat, carbonic acid, and radioactive gas baths. 2,283 (1947).

Franz (fränts). German form of **Francis.**

Franz, J. H. Pseudonym of **Hochberg vom Fürstenstein,** Count **Volko von.**

Franz, Robert. b. at Halle, Germany, June 28, 1815; d. there, Oct. 24, 1892. German musician, especially noted as a composer of songs. His first published composition (songs) appeared in 1843. He gave his entire attention in his later years to editing the works of Bach and Handel, and to composition. His songs number over 300.

Franz August Xaver (fränts' ou'güst ksä'vėr). Full name of **Xaver,** Prince.

Franzén (frän.sān'), **Franz Michael.** b. at Uleåborg (now Oulu), Finland, Feb. 9, 1772; d. at Härnösand, Sweden, 1847. Swedish poet.

Franzensbad (frän'tsęns.bät). A German name of **Františkovy Lázně.**

Franz Ferdinand (fränts' fer'dē.nänt). German form of **Francis Ferdinand.**

Franz Josef (fränts' yō'zęf). German form of **Francis Joseph.**

Franz Josef Fjord (frants' jō'zęf). Inlet on the E coast of Greenland.

Franz Josef Land. [Also: **Fridtjof Nansen Land; Russian, Zemlya Frantsa Iosifa.**] Archipelago in the Arctic Ocean, N of Novaya Zemlya, first explored (1873) by Julius von Payer. It belongs to the U.S.S.R. The principal islands are Aleksandra Land, George Land, Wilczek Land, and Graham Bell Island.

Franz Josef Spitze (fränts yō.zef' shpit'sę). A German name of **Stalin Peak,** in Czechoslovakia.

Franzos (frän'tsōs), **Karl Emil.** b. Oct. 25, 1848; d. Jan. 28, 1904. Austrian novelist. He was editor (1884–86) of the *Neue illustrierte Zeitung* at Vienna and founder (1887) of the review *Deutsche Dichtung* at Berlin. Among his works are *Aus Halb-Asien, Land und Lente des östlichen Europas* (1876), *Die Juden von Barnow* (1877), *Junge Liebe* (1878), and *Der Wahrheitsucher* (1894).

Frapié (frä.pyā), **Léon.** b. at Paris, Jan. 27, 1863; d. there, Sept. 29, 1949. French novelist. He was the author of *L'Institutrice de Province* (1897), *La Maternelle* (1904), *La Proscrite* (1907), *Les Filles à marier* (1927), and others.

Frary (frār'i), **Francis Cowles.** b. at Minneapolis, Minn., July 9, 1884—. American chemist who directed the development of the electrolytic process of refining aluminum. Director of research for Aluminum Corporation of America, he received (1939) the Edward Goodrich Acheson medal for contributions to metallurgy, and was awarded (1946) the Perkins medal for research in the chemistry of aluminum.

Frascati (fräs.kä'tē). Town and commune in C Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Latium, in the province of Roma, ab. 12 mi. SE of Rome. It has a number of palaces and villas of the Roman aristocracy, of the Renaissance and baroque periods, such as the Villas Torlonia, Aldobrandini, Mondragone, Falconieri, Lancellotti, and Piccolomini, which are surrounded by beautiful gardens and contain valuable art treasures. The cathedral dates from the 17th century. The ruins of ancient Tusculum are nearby. Considerable damage was suffered during World War II by buildings of tourist interest, including all those mentioned except the Villas Mandragone and Piccolomini; the worst hit was the Villa Torlonia, which was Kesselring's headquarters. The Church of San Rocco was destroyed and the interior of the cathedral was largely ruined. Pop. of commune, 11,703 (1936); of town, 10,660 (1936).

Frasch (frash), **Herman.** b. at Gaildorf, Württemberg, Germany, Dec. 25, 1851; d. at Paris, May 1, 1914. American chemist and inventor. Arrived (1868) in America, he opened (1877) a laboratory at Cleveland, Ohio, where he did research in the chemistry of petroleum refining; moved (1885) to London, Ontario, Canada, to organize the Empire Oil Company; patented processes for desulfurizing crude petroleum oils (thus making Canadian and Ohio oils as valuable as Pennsylvania oils for illuminating purposes); patents and Empire Oil Company purchased by Standard Oil Company; patented process for the production of white lead from galena and of soldium carbonate from salt. After he devised a double-pipe and hot water method of melting sulfur and extracting it from the mines, he organized the Union Sulphur Company.

Fraschini (fräs.kē'nē), **Gaetano.** b. at Pavia, Italy, 1815; d. at Naples, Italy, May 24, 1887. Italian tenor singer.

Fraser (frā'zėr). See also **Frazer.**

Fraser. River in British Columbia, Canada, formed by two branches united near Prince George, and flowing into the Gulf of Georgia, S of the city of Vancouver. Its basin is noted for gold deposits. Length, ab. 850 mi., of which ab. 100 mi. are navigable.

Fraser, Alexander Campbell. b. at Ardchattan, Argyllshire, Scotland, Sept. 3, 1819; d. at Edinburgh, Dec. 2, 1914. Scottish professor, philosopher, and editor. He was editor (1850–57) of the *North British Review,* and edited Berkeley's philosophical works. He was the author of *Essays in Philosophy* (1856), *Life and Letters of Berkeley* (1871, 1901), *Locke* (1890), *Philosophy of Theism* (1895–96), *Biographica Philosophica* (1904), and *Berkeley and Spiritual Realism* (1908).

Fraser, Sir **Bruce Austin.** b. Feb. 5, 1888—. British naval officer. He served (1939–42) as third sea lord and controller in the Admiralty at London; appointed vice-admiral (May, 1940) and admiral (1944); appointed commander in chief of home fleet (March, 1943) and first sea lord and chief of naval staff (1948).

Fraser, Charles. b. at Charleston, S.C., Aug. 20, 1782; d. there, Oct. 5, 1860. American painter, chiefly of miniatures.

Fraser, James Baillie. b. at Reelick, Inverness-shire, Scotland, June 11, 1783; d. there, in January, 1856. Scottish traveler and author. He wrote travels and tales of Eastern life, many of them dealing with Persia.

Fraser, James Earle. b. at Winona, Minn., Nov. 4, 1876—. American sculptor, noted for his portraits and Indian themes; husband (married 1913) of Laura Gardin Fraser. Some of his best-known works are portrait busts of Theodore Roosevelt (Washington Senate Chamber) St. Gaudens (New York University Hall of Fame), Alexander Hamilton (Washington Treasury Building), a monument to Bishop Potter (Cathedral of Saint John the Divine), the *Journey Through Life* (Rock Creek Cemetery, at Washington), the Harriman Fountain (Arden, N.Y.), the John Ericsson Monument (Washington), the John Hay Memorial (Cleveland), *Pioneers and Discoverers* (Chicago Memorial Bridge), *Victory* (Bank of Montreal), *Lewis and Clark* and Thomas Jefferson Monument (Jefferson City, Mo.), the *Canadian Officer* (Winnipeg), and the portrait relief of Morris K. Jessup (American Museum of Natural History at New York). One of his most popular pieces is *The End of the Trail* (exhibited in 1915 at the San Francisco Panama-Pacific International Exposition), portraying an exhausted Indian on a tired horse, on the top of a mountain. Perhaps his most familiar work, although it may not be his best known, is the Indian head and the buffalo on the American nickel (1919). He was elected a member of the National Academy of Design in 1917.

Fraser, Laura Gardin. b. at Chicago, Sept. 14, 1889—. American sculptor; wife of James Earle Fraser. Some of her works are a double equestrian statue of Stonewall Jackson and Robert E. Lee (Wyman Park, Baltimore), *Reclining Elks* (Chicago Elks Memorial Building), *Fair Play* (Lexington, Ky., for J. E. Widener), a portrait of the famous racing horse, *Pegasus with Figure* (Brookgreen Gardens, S. C.), a heroic group, and *Grape Baby* (Delaware Park, Buffalo, N.Y.). She also designed the American Geographical Society Medal, the Lindbergh Congressional Medal (an assignment she won in competition), the George Washington Bicentennial Medal, and the Congressional Medal for General George C. Marshall,

as well as the fifty-cent pieces for the centennials of Alabama and Fort Vancouver, and the Grant Memorial piece. She was made an associate National Academician in 1924, and a full member of the Academy seven years later.

Fraser, Mary. [Maiden name, **Crawford.**] b. at Rome; d. 1922. American novelist; daughter of Thomas Crawford and sister of F. Marion Crawford. Her works include the novels *Palladia* (1896), *The Looms of Time* and *The Brown Ambassador* (both 1898), *Custom of the Country* (1899), *The Splendid Porsenna* (1899), *A Little Grey Sheep* and *Marna's Mutiny* (both 1901), *The Stolen Emperor* (1904), *A Maid of Japan* (1905), *The Heart of a Geisha* (1908), and *The Queen's Peril* (1912; with her husband). She also wrote *The Slaking of the Sword* (1904), five stories of the Far East; *A Diplomatist's Wife in Japan, Letters from Home to Home* and *Letters from Japan* (both 1899), *A Diplomatist's Wife in Many Lands* (1910), *Further Reminiscences* (1912), *Italian Yesterdays* (1913), *Seven Years on the Pacific Slope* (1914; with her husband), and *More Italian Yesterdays* (1915).

Fraser, Peter. b. at Fearn, Ross-shire (now Ross and Cromarty), Scotland, Aug. 28, 1884; d. at Wellington, New Zealand, Dec. 12, 1950. British statesman in New Zealand. He became (1908) a member of the Independent Labour Party at London; moved (1910) to New Zealand to work for the labor movement. Minister (1935–40) of education, health, marine, and police; member (1918 *et seq.*) of the house of representatives; prime minister (1940–49); minister (1943 *et seq.*) of island territories.

Fraser, Simon. [Title, 12th Baron **Lovat.**] b. c1667; beheaded at London, April 9, 1747. Scottish nobleman.

Fraser, Simon. b. Oct. 19, 1726; d. at London, Feb. 8, 1782. Scottish soldier and politician; son of Simon Fraser, 12th Baron Lovat. He participated in the Jacobite rebellion in 1746, but received a pardon in 1750. At the beginning of the Seven Years' War he raised a regiment of Highlanders, known as the 78th or Fraser Highlanders, of which he was commissioned colonel. He was present at the siege of Louisburg, Cape Breton, in 1758, served under Wolfe in the expedition against Quebec in 1759, was a brigadier general in the British force sent to Portugal in 1762, and represented Inverness-shire in Parliament from 1761 until his death.

Fraser, Simon. b. at Bennington, Vt., c1776; d. 1862. Canadian explorer, fur trader, and founder of trading posts. He went to Canada as a young boy, and entered into the employ of the North West Fur Company when he was 16, becoming a partner in it ten years later. In 1805 the company selected him to begin operations beyond the Rocky Mountains. After an exploring trip he set up several trading posts on the upper reaches of the Fraser River (so called, although it was discovered in 1793 by Alexander Mackenzie, because Fraser built the first trading post in its valley, and because he explored and followed it to tidewater in 1808).

Fraserburgh (frā'zėr.bur.ō). Police burgh and seaport in E Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, situated on Fraserburgh Bay (an inlet of the North Sea) ab. 15 mi. NW of Peterhead, ab. 571 mi. N of London by rail. The town is the chief port for the Scottish herring fisheries and has grown rapidly in the last 50 years. 10,877 (est. 1948).

Fraser Island (frā'zėr). [Also, **Great Sandy Island.**] Island off the coast of Queensland, Australia.

Frasheri (frä'shę.rē), **Mehdi.** b. at Ragib, Albania (then part of Turkey), 1872—. Albanian political leader, associated with regime of Zog I. Member of Ottoman civil service under Turkey before World War I; represented Albania at international conferences after 1918, and at League of Nations (1926–30); served in numerous cabinets.

Frasheri, Midhat. b. in Albania (then part of Turkey), 1880; d. at New York, 1949. Albanian national leader, active as head of the Balli Kombetar (National Union) resistance movement during World War II and as chairman (1949) of the Committee for Free Albania. Active in the Albanian nationalist movement after 1908, he served as a member of the Albanian delegation to the Paris peace conference (1919).

Frašták (frä'shtäk). [German, **Freistadtl**; Hungarian, **Galgócz.**] Town in Czechoslovakia, in W Slovakia, between Bratislava and Nitra, situated on the Váh River N of Komárno. Embroidery is made in the region. There are various food and woodenware industries, and also lumber and horse markets. On a hill is the castle formerly belonging to the counts Erdődy. Pop. ab. 9,000.

Frat (frät). Turkish name of the **Euphrates.**

Frateretto (frat.ėr.et'ō). Fiend mentioned by Edgar in Shakespeare's *King Lear.*

Fraternity. Novel by John Galsworthy, published in 1909.

Fratricelli (frat.ri.sel'ī). [Also: **Fraticelli, Poor Hermits.**] Body of reformed Franciscans, authorized by Pope Celestine V (1294), under the name of Poor Hermits. It continued as a distinct sect until the 15th century.

Frattamaggiore (frät.tä.mäd.jō'rā). Town and commune in S Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Campania, in the province of Napoli, N of Naples. It has a textile industry and specializes in the manufacture of hemp products, cords, and twines. Pop. of commune, 19,168 (1936); of town, 19,071 (1936).

Frauenburg (frou'ęn.bŭrk). German name of **Frombork.**

Frauenfeld (frou'ęn.felt). City in N Switzerland, the capital of the canton of Thurgau, situated on the Murg River. It is known for its castle and for the Thurgau Museum, which houses prehistoric, historical, and natural history collections. There are a number of industries, particularly cotton manufactures. 9,581 (1941).

Frauenlob (frou'ęn.lōp). See **Heinrich von Meissen.**

Frauenstädt (frou'ęn.shtet), **Christian Martin Julius.** b. at Bojanowo, Posen, Prussia, April 17, 1813; d. at Berlin, Jan. 13, 1879. German writer, known chiefly as a disciple and expounder of Schopenhauer.

Frau Holle (hōl'ę). See **Holda.**

Fraunce (frôns, fräns), **Abraham.** b. at Shrewsbury, Shropshire, England, c1558; d. 1633. English Elizabethan poet, scholar, and lawyer. He wrote translations from Latin and Italian, *The Lawiers Logike, Exemplifying the Praecepts of Logike by the Practice of the Common Lawe* (1588), *Victoria,* a Latin comedy, and a considerable amount of poetry in English hexameter verse. Fraunce is the "Corydon" of Spenser's *Colin Clout's Come Home Again,* and Peele called him "a peerless sweet translator of our time," while Nashe termed him "Sweete Master Fraunce."

Fraunces (frôn'sęs, frän'-), **Samuel.** [Sometimes called **"Black Sam."**] b. c1722; d. Oct. 10, 1795. West Indian Negro, manager of Fraunces Tavern, New York City's most prominent inn in late colonial times and scene of General George Washington's farewell to his officers.

Fraunces Tavern. Historic building on the southeast corner of Broad and Pearl streets in downtown Manhattan, New York City. It was built for a private residence by Étienne De Lancey c1700 and was purchased by Samuel Fraunces, a West Indian Negro, for use as an inn in 1762. It was a meeting place for the Sons of Liberty prior to the Revolution, was Washington's headquarters after the evacuation of New York, and was the place where he bid farewell to his officers on Dec. 4, 1783. The New York Chamber of Commerce was organized in the building in 1768. The Society of the Sons of the Revolution was organized in the long room of the tavern on Dec. 4, 1883, and in 1904 it purchased the property for use as its headquarters. The tavern is at present operated as a restaurant.

Fraunhofer (froun'hō"fėr), **Joseph von.** b. at Straubing, Bavaria, Germany, March 6, 1787; d. at Munich, June 7, 1826. German optician. He is noted for improvements in telescopes and other optical instruments, and especially for his investigation of the lines in the spectrum named after him "Fraunhofer's lines."

Frau Ohne Schatten (frou' ō.nę shät'ęn), **Die.** [Eng. trans., *"The Woman Without a Shadow."*] Opera in three acts by Richard Strauss, with a libretto by Hugo von Hofmannsthal, first performed at Vienna in October, 1919.

Fraustadt (frou'shtät). German name of **Wschowa.**

Fray Bentos (frī' ben'tōs). City in SW Uruguay, capital of Río Negro department, on the Uruguay River: livestock products. Pop. ab. 9,500.

Fray Gerundio (frī' hä.rōn'dyō). A pseudonym of **Lafuente** or **La Fuente, Modesto.**

Fray Gerundio de Campazas (frī' hä.rōn'dyō dā kämpä'thäs). Satirical romance by José Francisco de Isla, published in 1758. It was directed against itinerant preachers in Spain.

Fray Marcos (frī' mär'kōs). See **Niza, Marcos de.**

Frayser's Farm (frā'zėrz). [Also called, in connection with the battle, **Glendale, Charles City Cross Roads.**] Locality in Virginia ab. 12 mi. SE of Richmond, the scene of a battle in the Civil War between part of McClellan's army and part of Lee's, on June 30, 1862: one of the Seven Days' Battles.

Frayssinous (frā.sē.nös), **Denis,** Comte **de.** b. at Curières, Aveyron, France, May 9, 1765; d. at St.-Geniez, Aveyron, France, Dec. 12, 1841. French prelate and politician.

Frazee (frā.zē'), **John.** b. at Rahway, N.J., July 18, 1790; d. at Compton Mills, R.I., Feb. 24, 1852. American stonecarver and sculptor. After working only on headstones, curbstones, and milestones he made, in 1815, his first human figure, *Grief*, a statue for the grave of an infant son. In 1818, with his brother William as a partner, he opened a marble shop at New York. From 1834 to 1841 he was working on plans for the Customs House at New York, where he was also engaged in a highly successful partnership with Robert E. Launitz. His busts of Nathaniel Bowditch and of Daniel Webster (in an oratorical pose) are in the Boston Athenaeum. His memorial bust of John Wells (Saint Paul's Church, New York), for which he was paid a thousand dollars, is the first marble bust carved in America by an American.

Frazer (frā'zėr). See also **Fraser.**

Frazer, Sir James George. b. at Glasgow, Jan. 1, 1854; d. at Cambridge, England, May 7, 1941. Scottish anthropologist, probably now best known as the author of *The Golden Bough* (1890). Educated at Glasgow and Cambridge; professor (1907–19) of social anthropology at University of Liverpool. His work *The Golden Bough* was revised (1900) and expanded into a series of 12 volumes including bibliography and index (1915); there is also an abridgment (1922) and a supplementary volume, *Aftermath* (1936). The work leads from a study of the priesthood of Diana at Lake Nemi to a comparison of primitive cults, rites, myths, and customs, in terms of their origin and significance in the history of the world's religions. His other books include *Questions on the Customs, Beliefs, and Languages of Savages* (1907), *The Belief in Immortality and the Worship of the Dead* (3 vols., 1913, 1922, 1924), *Folklore in the Old Testament* (1918; abridged ed., 1923), *Man, God, and Immortality* (1927), *Myths of the Origin of Fire* (1930), *The Fear of the Dead in Primitive Religion* (3 vols., 1933, 1934, 1936), *Creation and Evolution in Primitive Cosmogonies* (1935), *Anthologia Anthropologica* (vol. I, 1938; vols. II-IV, 1939); his *Totemism and Exogamy* (1910) was reissued (1935) and supplemented by *Totemica* (1937); his other books include *Garnered Sheaves, The Worship of Nature,* and an edition of Ovid's *Fasti.*

Frazer, John Fries. b. at Philadelphia, July 8, 1812; d. Oct. 12, 1872. American teacher, editor, and scientist. He was graduated (1830) from the University of Pennsylvania, where he also received his M.A. (1833) after serving as a laboratory assistant to Alexander Dallas Bache. In 1844 he became Bache's successor in the chair of chemistry and natural philosophy at the university, holding that post until 1872. A lecturer at Franklin Institute, he was the editor (1850–66) of its journal and was a founder of the National Academy of Sciences (1863 *et seq.*).

Frazer, Persifor. b. at Philadelphia, July 24, 1844; d. April 9, 1909. American scientist, teacher, writer, and handwriting expert; son of John Fries Frazer.

Frea (frā'ą). See **Freya.**

Frear (frir), **Walter Francis.** b. at Grass Valley, Calif., Oct. 29, 1863—. American jurist and politician. He served as second associate justice (1893–96) of the supreme court of the Hawaiian provisional government, and was appointed first associate justice of the supreme court (1896) and chief justice (1900) of the Hawaiian Republic; served (1907–13) as Governor of Territory of Hawaii; appointed (1930) vice-chairman of Hawaiian crime commission; member (1931 *et seq.*) of commission on the illegal practice of law.

Freas (frēs), **Thomas Bruce.** b. near Newark, Ohio, Nov. 2, 1868; d. at New York, March 15, 1928. American chemist and inventor. He invented the Freas ovens, thermostats, incubators, ventilating apparatus, laboratory desks, and liquid-air machinery.

Frechen (freċh'ęn). Commune in W Germany, in the *Land* (state) of North Rhine-Westphalia, British Zone, formerly in the Rhine Province, Prussia, SW of Cologne. It is an industrial section of the metropolitan region of Cologne, with lignite mines, and chemical, metallurgical, and ceramics industries. 20,490 (1950).

Fréchet (frā.she), **René Maurice.** b. at Maligny, France, Sept. 2, 1878—. French mathematician, author of papers and books on arithmetic, probability, and combinatorial topology, best known for his work on abstract spaces. He was professor of mechanics at the University of Poitiers and a collaborator in *L'Encyclopédie des sciences mathématiques pures et appliquées.* His books include *Sur quelques points du calcul fonctionnel* (1906), *Esquisse d'une théorie des ensembles abstraits* (1922), *Le Calcul des probabilités* (1924), *Les Espaces abstraits et leur théorie* (1928), *Nomographie* (with H. Roullet, 1930), *L'Arithmétique de l'infini* (1934), *Recherches théoriques modernes sur la théorie des probabilités* (2 vols., 1937–38), and *Introduction à la topologie combinatoire* (with Ky Fan, 1946).

Fréchette (frā.shet), **Louis Honoré.** b. at Levis, near Quebec, Nov. 16, 1839; d. May 31, 1908. French-Canadian poet. He went to Chicago in 1866, but in 1871 returned to Quebec. He was elected member of the Canadian Parliament in 1874. His volume of poems *Les Fleurs boréales* was crowned by the French Academy in 1880. Among his other works are *La Voix d'un exilé* (1867), *La Légende d'un peuple* (1887), and *Papineau* and *Félix Poutré,* historical dramas (1880).

Fredegar (fred'ę.gär). [Latin, **Fredegarius** (fred.ę.gār'ī-us).] Name assigned to the unknown compiler (there were really three) of an important work on general and early French history, coming down to the year 642. Two of the compilers were Burgundians, one writing in 613 and the other in 658. The work was continued in the early 8th century as the *Gesta Francorum.*

Fredegund (fred'ę.gund). [Also: **Fredegunde** (fred'ę-gund, fred.ę.gun'dę), **Fredegonda** (fred.ę.gon'dą); French, **Frédégonde** (frā.dā.gôńd).] d. 597. Frankish queen. She was originally the mistress of Chilperic I of Neustria, whom she married after having procured the assassination of his wife Galeswintha, sister of Brunhilde, wife of Sigebert of Austrasia. This assassination brought on a war between Chilperic and Sigebert. The latter was victorious in battle, but was murdered in 575 by emissaries of Fredegund. She became regent for her son Clotaire II in 593, and attacked and defeated Brunhilde in 596.

Fredeman (frā'dę.män), **Nicholas.** An old spelling of **Federmann, Nicholas.**

Fredenholm (frā'dęn.hôlm), **Axel.** b. at Anderstorp, in Småland, Sweden, 1881—. Swedish-American poet and lecturer.

Frederic (fred'ėr.ik), **Harold.** b. at Utica, N.Y., Aug. 19, 1856; d. at Henley-on-Thames, England, Oct. 19, 1898. American journalist and novelist. He was London correspondent (1884–98) of the New York *Times.* His works include *Seth's Brother's Wife* (1887), *In the Valley* (1890), *The New Exodus: a Study of Israel in Russia* (1892), *The Copperhead* (1894), *The Damnation of Theron Ware* (1896; published in England as *Illumination*), *March Hares* (1896), *Gloria Mundi* (1898), and *In the Marketplace* (1899).

Frédéric (frā.dā.rēk), **Léon.** b. at Brussels, Aug. 17, 1856; d. 1940. Belgian historical and genre painter.

Frederica (fred.ėr.ē'ką, fred.rē'ką), **Fort.** See under **Fort Frederica National Monument.**

Fredericia (fred.ėr.ish'ą). [Also, **Friedericia.**] City in Denmark, in S Jutland, in the *amt* (county) of Vejle, situated at the N entrance to the Little Belt opposite the island of Fyn. A railroad center and seaport, it exports agricultural products and has metallurgical and chemical industries. Near here is the bridge spanning the Little Belt between Jutland and Fyn. Fredericia was founded as a fort during the Thirty Years' War. It was occupied by the Swedes in 1657 and by Brandenburg in 1659 and was fought over by the Danes and Germans in 1848–49; the Danes defeated the Schleswig-Holstein troops here on July 6, 1849. Pop. 22,963 (1945).

Frederick (fred'rik, -ėr.ik). [Former name, **Frederick Town.**] City in NW Maryland, county seat of Frederick County, ab. 41 mi. NW of Baltimore: canning and ship-

ping center. Manufactures include hosiery, stokers, brushes, clothing, and cooking utensils. It is the seat of Hood College. It was the home of Barbara Frietchie, heroine of Whittier's poem about an incident in the Civil War. Frederick was twice occupied by Confederate troops in the course of the war. 18,142 (1950).

Frederick. City in SW Oklahoma, county seat of Tillman County, in a durum-wheat and cotton producing area: processing center for cotton and cottonseed. 5,467 (1950).

Frederick. In Shakespeare's *As You Like It*, the usurping brother of the exiled duke.

Frederick I (of *Baden*). [German, **Friedrich Wilhelm Ludwig.**] b. at Karlsruhe, Baden, Germany, Sept. 9, 1826; d. on Mainau island, in Lake Constance, Sept. 28, 1907. Grand duke of Baden. He became regent for his imbecile brother Louis (d. 1858) in 1852, and succeeded as grand duke in 1856. He married (1856) Louise, only daughter of William I of Prussia.

Frederick II (of *Baden*). b. 1857; d. 1928. Grand duke of Baden; son of Frederick I of Baden. He succeeded his father in 1907 and abdicated on Nov. 22, 1918, following the German defeat in World War I.

Frederick I (of *Brandenburg*). [Family name, **Hohenzollern.**] b. at Nuremberg, Germany, c1372; d. Sept. 21, 1440. Margrave of Brandenburg. He first appears in history in 1396, when he saved the life of King Sigismund of Hungary, at the battle of Nicopolis. In 1397 he became burgrave of Nuremberg, a position formerly held by his father. By his father's death he came into possession of Ansbach, Bayreuth, and other territories, which he shared with his brother, John, whose death in 1420 made him the sole ruler. In 1409, again serving under Sigismund, he supported his candidacy for the German crown and helped him against the Hungarian rebels. In 1417, on April 18, Sigismund made him both elector and margrave of Brandenburg at the Council of Constance. These positions made the Hohenzollerns the ruling family in Prussia and made Frederick the founder of the Prussian line.

Frederick III (of *Brandenburg*). See **Frederick I** (of *Prussia*).

Frederick I (of *Denmark and Norway*). [Danish, **Frederik**; Norwegian, **Fredrik.**] b. c1471; d. 1533. King of Denmark and Norway (1523–33). The son of Christian I and uncle of Christian II, he was chosen by the nobility to succeed the latter, who had been driven out because of his cruelty. During his reign Lutheranism was declared (1527) the state religion. He captured (1532) Christian II, who attempted to regain the Danish throne.

Frederick II (of *Denmark and Norway*). [Danish, **Frederik**; Norwegian, **Fredrik.**] b. at Haderslev, Denmark, July 1, 1534; d. at Antvorskov, April 4, 1588. King of Denmark and Norway (1559–88); son of Christian III, and one of Denmark's most popular kings. He conquered (1559) the centuries-old republic of the Dithmarschen, dividing the territory with his uncles, the dukes of Holstein. From 1563 to 1570 he fought against Sweden in the bitter Scandinavian Seven Years' War, which ended with the peace of Stettin (1570). He reigned thereafter in peace, built up the Danish navy, wiped out the pirates along the Danish coast, restored the financial stability of the kingdom, and encouraged industry and science. He was the patron of the astronomer Tycho Brahe, giving him an allowance and deeding an island off the coast to him. Frederick established a profession of faith, adherence to the 25 articles being required under pain of death. He was, at the beginning of his reign, a suitor for the hands of both Elizabeth of England and Mary, Queen of Scots, but married (1572) Sophia of Mecklenburg.

Frederick III (of *Denmark and Norway*). [Danish, **Frederik**; Norwegian, **Fredrik.**] b. at Haderslev, Denmark, March 18, 1609; d. at Copenhagen, Feb. 9, 1670. King of Denmark and Norway (1648–70). He entered into an alliance with Holland, Poland, and Brandenburg (1657) against Charles X Gustavus of Sweden. He was totally defeated by Charles Gustavus, who crossed the Little Belt (between Fyn island and the mainland) on the ice in January, 1658, and was forced (Feb. 28, 1658) to make important territorial cessions at the peace of Roskilde. The war being renewed in the same year by Charles Gustavus, with a view to annihilating the monarchy of Denmark, he defended himself vigorously until relieved by an allied army under the elector Frederick William of Brandenburg and by a Dutch fleet. He signed (May 27, 1660) the peace of Copenhagen, which in the main confirmed the provisions of the peace of Roskilde.

Frederick IV (of *Denmark and Norway*). [Danish, **Frederik**; Norwegian, **Fredrik.**] b. at Copenhagen, Oct. 11, 1671; d. there, Oct. 12, 1730. King of Denmark and Norway; son of Christian V, whom he succeeded in 1699. Shortly after his accession he formed an alliance with Peter I of Russia (Peter the Great) and Augustus II, king of Poland and elector of Saxony, against Charles XII of Sweden, who invaded Zealand and dictated (Aug. 18, 1700) the peace of Travendal. On the defeat of Charles at Poltava in 1709, he renewed the alliance with Peter the Great and Augustus against Charles, and this alliance was subsequently joined by Saxony and Hanover. After the death of Charles before Fredrikshald (now Halden), he concluded (July 3, 1720) with Sweden a separate treaty at Frederiksborg, in which Sweden renounced its right of exemption from customs duties in the Øresund (the Sound) and abandoned its ally, the Duke of Holstein-Gottorp, who was in the following year deprived of his territories in Schleswig.

Frederick V (of *Denmark and Norway*). [Danish, **Frederik**; Norwegian, **Fredrik.**] b. at Copenhagen, March 31, 1723; d. Jan. 14, 1766. King of Denmark and Norway (1746–66); son of Christian VI, whom he succeeded in 1746. He encouraged the arts and sciences with a liberality which attracted numerous distinguished foreigners to Denmark, including the pedagogue Basedow and the poet Klopstock. He sent (1761) Niebuhr and others on a scientific expedition to Egypt and Arabia. He married (1744) Louisa, daughter of George II of England.

Frederick VI (of *Denmark and Norway*). [Danish, **Frederik**; Norwegian, **Fredrik.**] b. at Copenhagen, Jan. 28, 1768; d. there, Dec. 3, 1839. King of Denmark and Norway. He became (1784) regent for his imbecile father, Christian VII, whom he succeeded in 1808.

Frederick VII (of *Denmark*). [Danish, **Frederik.**] b. at Copenhagen, Oct. 6, 1808; d. at Glücksburg, in Schleswig, Nov. 15, 1863. King of Denmark (1848–63); son of Christian VIII, whom he succeeded in 1848. During his reign the monarchy was made (by the constitution of 1849) one of limited powers. This constitutional limitation was not applied in Schleswig and Holstein because of the friction over those duchies with Germany and Austria.

Frederick VIII (of *Denmark*). [Danish, **Frederik**; full name, **Christian Frederick William Charles.**] b. at Copenhagen, June 3, 1843; d. at Hamburg, Germany, May 14, 1912. King of Denmark; eldest son of Christian IX, whom he succeeded on Jan. 30, 1906. He married (July 28, 1869) Louise, daughter of Charles XV of Sweden. Two of his four sons became kings: Christian succeeded his father as Christian X of Denmark; Charles became Haakon VII of Norway.

Frederick IX (of *Denmark*). [Danish, **Frederik**; full name, **Christian Frederick Franz Michael Carl Valdemar Georg.**] b. at Sorgenfri, Denmark, March 11, 1899—. King of Denmark; son of Christian X. He came to the throne on April 20, 1947. He married (1935) Princess Ingrid Victoria Sofia Louise Margareta of Sweden.

Frederick I and II (of *Germany*). See **Frederick I and II** (of the *Holy Roman Empire*).

Frederick III (of *Germany*). [Called **Frederick the Handsome.**] b. 1286; d. at Gutenstein, Germany, Jan. 13, 1330. King of Germany; son of Albert I, whom he succeeded as duke of Austria in 1308. He was chosen king in 1314 in opposition to Louis IV (later Holy Roman Emperor), by whom he was defeated and captured at Mühldorf in 1322. He was released in 1325, renouncing the kingship and promising either to obtain the consent of his brother Leopold to Louis's kingship or to return to his captivity. Leopold refused and Frederick returned voluntarily to his captor in Bavaria.

Frederick IV (of *Germany*). See **Frederick III** (of the *Holy Roman Empire*).

Frederick I (of the *Holy Roman Empire*). [Also: **Frederick I** (of *Germany*); called **Frederick Barbarossa,** meaning "Frederick Redbeard."] b. c1123; d. in Cilicia, Asia Minor, June 10, 1190. Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, the most noted of the Hohenstaufen line; son of

Frederick II, Duke of Swabia, and nephew of Conrad III, whom he succeeded as king of Germany in 1152. He was crowned emperor at Rome by Pope Adrian IV in 1155. His reign was chiefly occupied by wars against the turbulent German nobility and by six expeditions to Italy for the purpose of restoring the imperial authority in the republican cities of Lombardy (1154–55, 1158–62, 1163, 1166–68, 1174–77, and 1184–86). In 1176 he was, in consequence of the defection of the powerful feudatory Henry the Lion, Duke of Saxony, defeated by the Lombards at the battle of Legnano, and was compelled to accept the definitive peace of Constance in 1183, by which he renounced all regalian rights in the cities. In 1180 he punished Henry the Lion by putting him under the ban of the empire and depriving him of his fiefs. In 1189 he joined the third Crusade; in the course of it he was drowned in the Calycadnus (modern Göksu) River in Asia Minor.

Frederick II (of the *Holy Roman Empire*). [Also, **Frederick II** (of *Germany*).] b. at Jesi, near Ancona, Italy, Dec. 26, 1194; d. at Fiorentino (Firenzuola), Dec. 13, 1250. Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire; son of Henry VI and Constance, heiress of the Two Sicilies. Left an orphan in 1198, he was brought up under the wardship of the Pope as feudal superior of the Two Sicilies. He assumed the government of the Two Sicilies in 1208. In 1212 he was brought forward by the Pope as an aspirant to the crown of Germany in opposition to King Otto IV, with whom the Pope had quarreled. Frederick was elected by the Ghibelline party, the traditional supporters of the house of Hohenstaufen, which he represented. He was crowned at Aachen in 1215, Otto having been totally defeated at Bouvines in the previous year. He was crowned emperor at Rome by Pope Honorius III in 1220. He continued the policy of his house of attempting to perfect the union of Italy and Germany into one empire; in this he was opposed by the Pope and the Lombard League. He conducted (1228–29) a crusade to the Holy Land, and procured the cession of Jerusalem, Bethlehem, and Nazareth from the Saracens.

Frederick III (of the *Holy Roman Empire*). [Also, **Frederick IV** (of *Germany*).] b. at Innsbruck, Austria, Sept. 21, 1415; d. at Linz, Austria, Aug. 19, 1493. Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire. He was elected emperor in 1440, and was the last German emperor crowned at Rome (1452).

Frederick I (of the *Palatinate*). [Called **Frederick the Victorious.**] b. Aug. 1, 1425; d. at Heidelberg, Germany, Dec. 12, 1476. Elector palatine (1451–76). He was regent for his nephew Philip after Louis IV's death in 1449, and in 1451 was accorded recognition as elector, with the understanding that Philip would succeed him.

Frederick II (of the *Palatinate*). [Called **Frederick the Wise.**] b. Dec. 9, 1482; d. Feb. 26, 1556. Elector palatine (1544–56). He commanded the imperial army for Charles V against the Turks in 1529 and 1532, married (1535) Dorothea, daughter of the deposed Christian II of Denmark, and made an attempt to gain the throne of that country. He succeeded his brother Louis V as elector. He joined (1545) the Schmalkaldic League, but soon submitted to Charles V.

Frederick III (of the *Palatinate*). [Called **Frederick the Pious.**] b. at Simmern, Germany, Feb. 14, 1515; d. at Heidelberg, Germany, Oct. 26, 1576. Elector palatine (1559–76). He was originally an adherent of the Lutheran faith, but eventually joined the Reformed (Calvinist) communion, and in 1563 published the Heidelberg Cathechism throughout his dominions.

Frederick IV (of the *Palatinate*). [Called **Frederick the Upright.**] b. at Amberg, Germany, March 5, 1574; d. Sept. 19, 1610. Elector palatine (1592–1610). He joined (1608) the Protestant Union of Evangelical Estates, of which he was chosen leader.

Frederick V (of the *Palatinate*). [Called **Frederick the Winter King.**] b. at Amberg, Germany, in August, 1596; d. at Mainz, Germany, Nov. 29, 1632. Elector palatine (1610–23); son of Frederick IV, whom he succeeded in 1610. He married (1613) Elizabeth Stuart, daughter of James I of England; through this marriage the Hanoverian kings of England obtained their claim to the throne. In 1619, as the head of the German Protestant Union, he accepted the crown of Bohemia, whose estates were in rebellion against Ferdinand of Austria (later the emperor Ferdinand II). He lost both Bohemia and his hereditary dominions in consequence of the defeat of his general Christian of Anhalt by the Imperialists at the battle on the White Mountain, Nov. 8, 1620. As a result of his short reign over Bohemia, he won the epithet "Winter King." Frederick was forced to flee to the Netherlands and was deposed by the emperor, the electorship going to Maximilian I of Bavaria.

Frederick I (of *Prussia*). [Also, **Frederick III** (of *Brandenburg*).] b. at Königsberg, in East Prussia, July 11 or 21, 1657; d. at Berlin, Feb. 25, 1713. King of Prussia; son of Frederick William of Brandenburg, the Great Elector, whom he succeeded (as Frederick III of Brandenburg) in 1688. He was crowned as the first king of Prussia (1701), after promising the emperor Leopold I military aid in the coming War of the Spanish Succession. A patron of the arts and learning, he founded the University of Halle and the Academy of Sciences.

Frederick II (of *Prussia*). [Called **Frederick the Great**; also familiarly, by his soldiers, **Der Alte Fritz.**] b. at Berlin, Jan. 24, 1712; d. at Sans Souci, near Potsdam, Germany, Aug. 17, 1786. King of Prussia (1740–86); son of Frederick William I of Prussia and Sophia Dorothea, daughter of George I of England. As a young boy, he rebelled against his father's authority, and planned to escape (1730) from the country; the plan was discovered, however, and Frederick was severely disciplined. A friend who was helping him, Lieutenant Katte, was, on the king's orders, beheaded just outside Frederick's prison window, and the king threatened a similar punishment for the crown prince (stripped of that title for his disobedience) unless he reformed. In the year in which Frederick ascended the throne, the emperor Charles VI died without male issue. He was succeeded by his daughter Maria Theresa by virtue of the pragmatic sanction of 1713, the validity of which was disputed by the elector of Bavaria (who was after 1742 the emperor Charles VII) and other claimants. Frederick embraced the opportunity presented by the insecurity of Maria Theresa's title to invade (1740) Silesia, to part of which he laid claim as a Hohenzollern inheritance. He defeated the Austrians at Mollwitz (Małujowice) in 1741, and at Chotusitz (Chotusice) in 1742, and in 1742 concluded the treaty of Breslau and Berlin, by which in return for the cession of Silesia he withdrew from the alliance which he had in the meantime entered into with France and Bavaria against Austria. In 1744, alarmed by the successes of Austria against France and Bavaria, he entered into a second alliance with those powers, defeated the Austrians and Saxons at Hohenfriedberg in 1745, defeated the Austrians at Soor in 1745, and, after the victory at Kesseldorf by Leopold of Dessau, in 1745 concluded the peace of Dresden, which confirmed the treaty of Breslau and Berlin. To regain Silesia, Maria Theresa formed an alliance with France (1756), joined by Russia, Sweden, and Saxony. Frederick, anticipating the allies, invaded Saxony in 1756. In the ensuing war, called the Seven Years' War, he was supported by England, chiefly in the form of subsidies. He made himself master of Saxony by the defeat of the Austrians at Lobositz (Lovosice) in 1756. In 1757 he invaded Bohemia and defeated the Austrians at Prague, but was defeated at Kolín by Marshal Daun, who drove him out of Bohemia. He defeated the French and Austrians at Rossbach and the Austrians alone at Leuthen (Lutynia) in the same year. In 1758 he defeated the Russians at Zorndorf. In 1759 he was defeated by the Austrians and Russians at Kunersdorf (Kunowice). After Prussian victories at Liegnitz (Legnica) and Torgau, Berlin was taken by the Russians in 1760, England withdrew her subsidies in 1761, and Frederick was reduced to desperation. In 1762, however, Elizabeth of Russia died, and Frederick's fortunes changed. Peter III, Elizabeth's successor, concluded peace in 1762, and the defection of France in that year caused Maria Theresa to sign in 1763 the treaty of Hubertusburg, which confirmed the treaty of Breslau and Berlin, including that of Dresden. In 1772 Frederick joined with Russia and Austria in the partition of Poland, by which he added Polish Prussia to his dominions. In 1778–79 he took part in the War of the Bavarian Succession. He was the organizer of the *Fürstenbund*, or league of princes, to resist what he considered the dangerous

ambitions of the emperor Joseph II. Through his military genius and administrative abilities, he raised Prussia to the rank of a powerful state. He had, before he became king, written *Considérations sur l'état présent du corps politique de l'Europe*, in which he showed the need for a third power in Europe to balance the growing power of France and Austria; this gap he filled with the Prussian state. He left a well-trained army of 200,000 men backed by a country much larger than that he had inherited and a treasury enriched by strict economy and even stricter tax collection. His own military talents were supplemented by his generals, among them Friedrich Wilhelm von Seydlitz, Ferdinand of Brunswick, Leopold of Dessau, James Keith, and Hans Joachim von Zieten. He sponsored internal improvements, extending the canal system, sponsoring the planting of orchards, encouraging such manufactures as silk. His heroic efforts to rehabilitate the Prussian economy after the Seven Years' War (remittance of taxes, distribution of seed, rebuilding of destroyed houses, and the like) brought an amazingly quick return of prosperity. From the beginning of his reign he acted for codification of the Prussian laws; the compilations made by Samuel von Cocceji and Johann von Carmer were made effective in 1794, after Frederick's death. He promoted educational activity, especially on the elementary level. Despite the rigidity in which he approached matters in the name of efficiency, Frederick's reign was a tolerant one; he permitted men to worship as they pleased, though he himself was a confirmed atheist. Frederick disliked the German language. He had learned French in his early schooling and, even before he became king, corresponded with Voltaire. The latter came to Frederick's court in 1750; the two eventually quarreled, and Voltaire left the court in 1753, though later the friendship was resumed, by correspondence. Frederick's writing was in French, his poetry inconsequential, his prose of forceful style. Many anecdotes survive of his wit; in them the figure of Frederick becomes almost a folk hero, short, wiry, dressed in an old blue and red uniform with crumbs of snuff visible on it, a spry and sparkling old man. He left a number of written works, published in 30 volumes (1846–45), among them *Mémoires pour servir à l'histoire de Brandebourg* and *Anti-Macchiavel*, the latter, written in 1740, containing Frederick's credo, that the prince is the first servant, not the master, of his people.

Frederick III (of *Prussia*). [Also: **Frederick William** (as crown prince of Prussia and Germany); called **Unser Fritz,** meaning "Our Fritz."] b. at Potsdam, Germany, Oct. 18, 1831; d. there, June 15, 1888. German emperor and king of Prussia (March 9–June 15, 1888); son of William I of Prussia (afterward German emperor). He married Victoria, daughter of Queen Victoria of England, in 1858. He commanded the second Prussian army in 1866 against Austria, and the third army in the Franco-Prussian War, in which he took part in the victories of Weissenburg, Wörth, and Sedan. He died of cancer soon after he ascended the throne. Frederick was a liberal who opposed much of Bismarck's internal and foreign policy.

Frederick I (of *Saxony*). [Called **Frederick the Warlike.**] b. at Altenburg, Germany, March 29, 1369; d. there, Jan. 4, 1428. Elector and duke of Saxony; margrave of Meissen. He was the son of the Landgrave of Thuringia, and was made elector and duke of Saxony in 1423 as a reward for his services to the emperor Sigismund in the Hussite war. His army was defeated by the Hussites at Aussig in 1426. He founded the University of Leipzig in 1409.

Frederick II (of *Saxony*). [Called **Frederick the Meek.**] b. Aug. 22, 1411; d. at Leipzig, Germany, Sept. 7, 1464. Elector and duke of Saxony; son of Frederick I, whom he succeeded in 1428. His reign was marked by struggles with the Hussites and with neighboring rulers, especially a war (1446–51) with his brother William over the division of Thuringia and other territories. In 1455 a famous attempt was made to kidnap Frederick's two sons, but the knight carrying them off was halted on his way to Bohemia.

Frederick III (of *Saxony*). [Called **Frederick the Wise.**] b. at Torgau, Prussia, Jan. 17, 1463; d. at Annaburg, near Torgau, May 5, 1525. Elector of Saxony. He succeeded to the electorate in 1486; founded (1502) the University of Wittenberg; and appointed as professors there Luther and Melanchthon; declined the imperial crown and advocated the election of Charles V in 1519. He protected Luther, who was seized by his order when returning from Worms (where he had been proscribed) and secreted (1521–22) in the castle of Wartburg.

Frederick I (of *Württemberg*). b. at Treptow (now Trzebiatów, Poland; then in Pomerania), Nov. 6, 1754; d. Oct. 30, 1816. King of Württemberg. He succeeded his father, Frederick Eugene, as duke of Württemberg in 1797. Having taken part in the second coalition against France, he was deprived by the peace of Lunéville (Feb. 9, 1801) of his possessions on the left bank of the Rhine, for which he was indemnified by a number of monasteries, abbeys, and imperial cities (including Reutlingen, Esslingen, and Heilbronn), and the title of elector. He sided with Napoleon against the third coalition, with the result that his dominions were increased by cessions from Austria and recognized as a kingdom by the peace of Pressburg (Dec. 26, 1805). He joined the Confederation of the Rhine on July 12, 1806. After the defeat of Napoleon at the battle of Leipzig, he joined the Allies (Nov. 6, 1813). The treaty of Vienna left him in undisturbed possession of his acquisitions.

Frederick, John Towner. b. at Corning, Iowa, Feb. 1, 1893—. American novelist, anthologist, and professor. He is the author of *Druida* (1923) and *Green Bush* (1925), novels, and of *A Handbook of Short Story Writing* (1925), and is the editor or coeditor of several anthologies, including *Good Writing* (1932), *Reading for Writing* (1935), *Out of the Midwest* (1944), and *An Anthology of American Literature* (1947). In 1915 he founded a literary review, *The Midland*, designed to encourage new authors. From 1937 to 1944 he was in charge of a radio program, *Of Men and Books*.

Frederick, Pauline. [Original surname, **Libby.**] b. at Boston, Aug. 12, 1885; d. at Beverly Hills, Calif., Sept. 19, 1938. American actress.

Frederick Augustus (ô.gus'tus). [Title, Duke of **York and Albany.**] b. at St. James's Palace, London, Aug. 16, 1763; d. Jan. 5, 1827. Duke of York and Albany; second son of George III of England.

Frederick Augustus I. [Called **Frederick Augustus the Just.**] b. at Dresden, Germany, Dec. 23, 1750; d. there, May 5, 1827. King of Saxony. He succeeded his father, Frederick Christian, as elector in 1763; with the title of Frederick Augustus III; sided with Prussia and Bavaria against Austria in the War of the Bavarian Succession (1778–79); and allied himself with Prussia and Russia against France in 1806. He concluded a separate treaty of peace with Napoleon at Posen (Poznań) on Dec. 11, 1806, and in accordance with this treaty he entered the Confederation of the Rhine with the title of king; Napoleon made him nominal duke (1807) of Warsaw. He supported, and lost with, Napoleon at the battle of Leipzig in 1813; and was compelled to cede a large part of Saxony to Prussia at the Congress of Vienna in 1815.

Frederick Augustus II. b. May 18, 1797; d. in the Tyrol, Aug. 9, 1854. King of Saxony. He became coregent in 1830 with his uncle Anton, whom he succeeded in 1836. He suppressed a revolutionary outbreak in 1849 by means of Prussian troops.

Frederick Augustus III. b. at Dresden, Germany, May 25, 1865; d. at Sibyllenort, Germany, Feb. 18, 1932. King of Saxony. He succeeded to the throne upon the death of his father, King George, on Oct. 15, 1904. He married Princess Louise of Tuscany in 1891; the marriage was dissolved in 1903. He abdicated (1918) as a result of the German revolution.

Frederick Augustus I (of *Saxony*). Name of **Augustus II** (of *Poland*) as Saxon elector.

Frederick Augustus II (of *Saxony*). Name of **Augustus III** (of *Poland*) as Saxon elector.

Frederick Augustus III (of *Saxony*). Name of **Frederick Augustus I,** king of Saxony, as Saxon elector.

Frederick Augustus the Just. See **Frederick Augustus I.**

Frederick Barbarossa (bär.ba.ros'a). See **Frederick I** (of the *Holy Roman Empire*).

Frederick Blount (blunt), **Sir.** See **Blount, Sir Frederick.**

Frederick Bramble (bram'bl). See **Bramble, Frederick.**

Frederick Charles (chärlz). [Full name, **Frederick Charles Nicholas**; called the **"Red Prince."**] b. at Berlin, March 20, 1828; d. near Potsdam, Prussia, June 15, 1885. Prince of Prussia and Prussian general; nephew of William I of Prussia. He fought under Wrangel and then as commander in chief in the war of Prussia and Austria against Denmark in 1864, commanded the first army in the war against Austria in 1866, and commanded the second army in the Franco-Prussian War (1870–71), entering Metz and Orléans in 1870 and Le Mans in 1871. His epithet, the Red Prince, came from his habitual uniform, the red one of a hussar.

Frederick Francis II (fran'sis). b. Feb. 28, 1823; d. at Schwerin, Germany, April 15, 1883. Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. He succeeded to the grand duchy in 1842, became a general in the Prussian military service in the same year, fought under Baron von Wrangel in the war of Prussia and Austria against Denmark in 1864, commanded a reserve army corps in the war against Austria in 1866, joined the North German Confederation in 1866, and played an important part in the Franco-Prussian War (1870–71). His grand duchy became a member of the German Empire in 1871.

Frederick Frolic (frol'ik), **Sir.** See **Frolic, Sir Frederick.**

Frederick Henry. b. at Delft, Netherlands, Jan. 29, 1584; d. there, March 14, 1647. Dutch soldier and statesman. His parents were William the Silent and his fourth wife, Louise de Coligny. His brother, Maurice of Nassau, taught him the art and science of warfare. When Maurice died in 1625, Frederick succeeded him as Prince of Orange, and as stadtholder of the five provinces of the Dutch republic (Holland, Zeeland, Utrecht, Overijssel, Gelderland), and as captain and admiral-general of the Netherlands Union. As a military man he distinguished himself at the battles of 's Hertogenbosch (1629), Maastricht (1632), Breda (1637), Sas van Ghent (1644), and Hulst (1645). As a statesman he made it his policy to be friendly with France, and he entered into treaties with France and Sweden against the Hapsburgs. At Münster, in the last year of his life, he agreed to a separate peace with Spain, an act that brought to his country various advantages for which it had been fighting for over three-quarters of a century. He left four daughters and a son, William II (who married Mary, daughter of Charles I of England, and was the father by her of the William who was to rule England as William III). It is the verdict of history that he was almost as great a soldier as his brother, and a much better statesman.

Frederick Louis (lō'is). [Title, Prince of **Wales.**] b. at Hanover, Germany, Jan. 6, 1707; d. at Leicester House, London, March 20, 1751. Prince of Wales (1729–51); eldest son of George II of England. He married Augusta, daughter of Frederick II, Duke of Saxe-Gotha, in 1736, and was father of George III. He was the leader of the opposition against Walpole and the king.

Fredericksburg (fred'riks.bėrg). Town in C Texas, county seat of Gillespie County, W of Austin: shipping center for wool, mohair, and cattle. It was settled by Germans in 1846 and named for Frederick II of Prussia (Frederick the Great). 3,854 (1950).

Fredericksburg. Independent city in N Virginia, on the Rappahannock River, geographically in Spotsylvania County, ab. 50 mi. SW of Washington, D.C.: residential community, and trading center for an agricultural area. Manufactures include flour, textiles, clothing, shoes, crates, and boxes. It is the seat of Mary Washington College. Settled c1671, it was an important 18th-century river port. It was the home of James Monroe, Mary Washington, and John Paul Jones. Here on Dec. 13, 1862, was fought one of the severest battles of the Civil War. Confederate forces under General Lee, occupying a strong position on the heights, repulsed an attack made on them by the Union troops under General Burnside. 12,158 (1950).

Frederickstown (fred'riks.toun). Former name of **Hummelstown.**

Frederick the Great. See **Frederick II** (of *Prussia*).

Frederick the Handsome. See **Frederick III** (of *Germany*).

Frederick the Meek. See **Frederick II** (of *Saxony*).

Frederick the Pious. See **Frederick III** (of the *Palatinate*).

Frederick the Upright. See **Frederick IV** (of the *Palatinate*).

Frederick the Victorious. See **Frederick I** (of the *Palatinate*).

Frederick the Warlike. See **Frederick I** (of *Saxony*).

Frederick the Winter King. See **Frederick V** (of the *Palatinate*).

Frederick the Wise. See **Frederick II** (of the *Palatinate*), and **Frederick III** (of *Saxony*).

Fredericktown (fred'rik.toun). City in SE Missouri, county seat of Madison County: shipping point for dairy and farm products, lead, zinc, copper, and manganese. 3,696 (1950).

Fredericktown. Former name of **Winchester,** Va.

Frederick William (of *Brandenburg*) (wil'yam). [Called the **Great Elector.**] b. at Berlin, Feb. 16, 1620; d. at Potsdam, Germany, May 9, 1688. Elector of Brandenburg (1640–88); son of the elector George William. At his accession he found his dominions wasted by the Thirty Years' War, which was then still in progress. By skillful diplomacy and great economy in domestic affairs, he succeeded in ridding his country of foreign soldiery and in raising an army of 30,000 men; these achievements secured for him respectful treatment at the peace of Westphalia (1648). In 1655, on the outbreak of war between Sweden and Poland, he took the side of Sweden. The Poles were defeated at Warsaw in 1656, and were forced in 1657 to purchase his assistance by recognizing the independence of the duchy of Prussia, which he held as a fief of Poland. He joined an alliance with Holland (1672), with a view to frustrating the designs of Louis XIV against that country; the alliance was subsequently joined by the emperor and Spain.

Frederick William (of *Brunswick*). See **Brunswick, Friedrich Wilhelm,** Duke of.

Frederick William (of *Hesse*). b. near Hanau, Prussia, Aug. 20, 1802; d. at Horzowitz, near Prague, Jan. 6, 1875. Elector of Hesse (1847–66). He succeeded to the electorate in 1847, and sided with Austria in the Austro-Prussian War (1866), with the result that his electorate was incorporated with Prussia by the peace of Prague (Aug. 23, 1866).

Frederick William I (of *Prussia*). b. Aug. 14, 1688; d. May 31, 1740. King of Prussia (1713–40); son of Frederick I and father of Frederick the Great (Frederick II of Prussia). He acquired Stettin and part of Pomerania by the peace of Stockholm (1720), at the close of the Northern War, in which he had taken part against Sweden; and by the establishment of a formidable army (more than doubled during his reign) laid the foundation of Prussia's military power. His internal policy was more successful than his foreign adventures. He stabilized the financial system and built up a large state income. He established a foreign-trade policy that helped build and protect industry. Despite his dislike of "impractical" study, he made it compulsory (after 1717) for all children to go to school. Frederick William made a hobby of collecting giants from all of Europe for his Potsdam guard.

Frederick William II (of *Prussia*). b. at Berlin, Sept. 25, 1744; d. Nov. 16, 1797. King of Prussia (1786–97); nephew of and successor to Frederick the Great (Frederick II of Prussia). He formed an alliance with Austria in 1792 for the purpose of restoring Louis XVI of France, but concluded the separate peace of Basel with the revolutionary government of France in 1795. He took part in the second and third partitions of Poland in 1793 and 1795 respectively. He was a patron of Beethoven and Mozart.

Frederick William III (of *Prussia*). b. at Potsdam, Germany, Aug. 3, 1770; d. June 7, 1840. King of Prussia (1797–1840); son of Frederick William II. He refused to join the third coalition against France in 1805, declared war against France in 1806, signed the treaty of Tilsit in 1807 and thereby lost half of the Prussian lands, joined France against Russia in 1812, and joined in the War of Liberation in 1813. He was present at the Congress of Vienna in 1815, and joined the Holy Alliance in 1815. Despite his own incompetence, he chose excellent lieutenants: Stein and Hardenberg as ministers, Scharnhorst and Gneisenau as military chiefs.

Frederick William IV (of *Prussia*). b. Oct. 15, 1795; d. at Sans Souci, near Potsdam, Germany, Jan. 2, 1861. King of Prussia (1840–61); son of Frederick William III. He was compelled by a revolutionary movement in 1848 to grant a constitution, and in 1849 declined the imperial crown offered him by the German National Assembly at Frankfort on the Main. Because a serious malady rendered him incompetent to reign, his brother (afterward William I) became regent in 1858.

Frederick William (crown prince of *Prussia and Germany*). See **Frederick III** (*of Prussia*)

Fredericq (frā.de.rēk'), **Paul.** b. at Ghent, Belgium, Aug. 12, 1850; d. there, March 31, 1920. Flemish historian and politician, one of the leaders of the Flemish movement. He served as professor (1879 *et seq.*) at the universities of Liége and Ghent. Author of *Geschiedenis der Inquisite in de Nederlanden 1025–1520* (History of the Inquisition in the Netherlands, 1892–97) and *Schets eener geschiedenis der Vlaamsche Beweging* (Outline of the History of the Flemish Movement, 1906–09).

Fredericton (fred'ér.ik.tọn). Capital of New Brunswick, Canada, ab. 94 mi. upstream from St. John on the St. John River: port of entry. It is also a lumber trade center, minor manufacturing center, and the seat of the provincial university. 16,018 (1951).

Frederik (friтн'rik). Danish form of **Frederick.**

Frederiksberg (fred'riks.bèrg; Danish, friтн'riks.berg). Town in Denmark, on the island of Zealand: a southwestern suburb of Copenhagen. Here are the castle and park of Frederiksberg. 113,584 (1945).

Frederiksborg (friтн'riks.bôrg). *Amt* (county) of Denmark, in N Zealand, bounded by Copenhagen amt, the Isé Fjord, the Kattegat, and the Øresund (the Sound). Capital, Hillerød; area, 519 sq. mi.; pop. 132,750 (1945).

Frederikshaab (friтн'riks.hôp). District in SW Greenland, extending ab. 120 mi. along the W coast. It comprises nine settlements. In the S part of the district practically all of the world's supply of cryolite is mined along Arsuk Fjord. 1,432 (1945).

Frederikshavn (friтн'riks.houn). City in Denmark, in N Jutland, in the *amt* (county) of Hjørring, situated on the Kattegat ab. 37 mi. NE of Aalborg. A seaport, it has herring fisheries and shipyards, and also a machine factory; chief exports are meats, dairy products (particularly butter), and fish. It is connected by rail with Skagen, at the northernmost point of the Jutland peninsula. 16,827 (1945).

Frederikstad (fred'rik.stä). See **Fredrikstad.**

Frederiksted (fred'rik.sted). Port in the U.S. Virgin Islands, on the W coast of St. Croix Island ab. 16 mi. by road W of Christiansted. Although lacking a protected harbor, it is an important port. The population is chiefly Negro. 1,961 (1950).

Fredeswitha (fred'ẹ.swē.тнą). See **Frideswide.**

Fredholm (frād'hôlm), **Erik Ivar.** b. at Stockholm, April 7, 1866; d. at Mörby, near Stockholm, Aug. 17, 1927. Swedish mathematician, a contributor to graphical and mechanical methods of integration, boundary value problems, and elasticity, but best known as a founder of the theory of integral equations, certain types of which are known by his name. He took his doctorate at Uppsala in 1898, and from 1906 he was professor of mathematical physics and mechanics at the University of Stockholm. In 1908 he became laureate of the Académie des Sciences at Paris.

Fredonia (frẹ.dōn'yą). City in SE Kansas, county seat of Wilson County, in an oil-producing region. 3,257 (1950).

Fredonia. Village in SW New York, in Chautauqua County: processing center for grape juice and wine. 7,095 (1950).

Fredonian Rebellion (frẹ.dō'ni.ąn). In American history, the name given to an uprising (1826–27) against Mexico by a small group of Anglo-Americans in what is now the state of Texas. Its leaders were the brothers Hayden and Benjamin Edwards. The movement goes back to April, 1825, when Hayden obtained a concession to colonize an area in Nagadoches, in the E part of Texas. Trouble arose when both brothers became involved in disputes with Mexican officials concerning previous grants of the area, and the collection of fees owed by the settlers or claimed by the authorities. The withdrawal of the concession followed as a natural result. On Dec. 15, 1826, Benjamin and a party of 15 followers entered Nagadoches and proclaimed the birth of a new and independent republic, Fredonia. They established a government and drew up peace treaties with 23 Indian tribes (on whose help they mistakenly counted). However, Stephen F. Austin, founder of the first American settlement in Texas, refused to join the rebellion or to aid it in any way, and on Jan. 4, 1827, Samuel Norris, who was also opposed to the uprising, marched into Nagadoches with a party of 60 men, mostly Mexicans. Although Norris was decisively defeated by a group one-third the size of his (consisting of nine Indians and 11 white Fredonians), the "republic" was already tottering and by the time regular Mexican troops arrived at Nagadoches, it had ceased to exist.

Fredrik (fred'rik). Norwegian form of **Frederick.**

Fredrikshald or **Frederikshall** (fred'riks.häl). Former names of **Halden.**

Fredrikshamn (frā'driks.hämn). Swedish name of **Hamina.**

Fredrikstad (fred'rik.stä). [Also, **Frederikstad.**] City in S Norway, in the *fylke* (county) of Østfold, situated on the E shore of Oslo Fjord, at the mouth of the Glomma River, S of Oslo. It is a seaport, has pulp and paper factories, oil refineries, and lumber markets, and is a station on the Oslo-Göteborg railroad line. The island of Hanke, a seaside resort, is in the vicinity. 14,369 (1946).

Fredro (fre'drô), **Aleksander.** b. at Beńkowa Wisznia, in Eastern Galicia, 1793; d. 1876. Polish playwright, called the "Polish Molière." He became acquainted with the drama when as a demobilized soldier from Napoleon's Grand Army he visited Paris. He was the author of numerous plays of provincial life written in the classical manner, among these the still popular *Ladies and Hussars* (produced 1833), *Maidens' Vows* (produced 1834), and *Vengeance* (produced 1845). English translations of the two former are available.

Freeborn Johnston Glacier (frē'bôrn jon'stọn). See **Johnston Glacier.**

Freedman's Bureau. U.S. government agency, established (March 3, 1865) for the purpose of caring for the former Negro slaves and the abandoned lands in the South. Originally designed to continue for one year after the close of the Civil War, it was extended by an act of Congress (July 16, 1866) passed over the veto of President Andrew Johnson. General Oliver O. Howard headed the bureau, which furnished food, clothing, medical services, and education to the Negro freedmen, settled them on homestead tracts (not exceeding 40 acres) on public lands, and protected them against unfair labor contracts. The bureau's operations embraced ten districts, each under the charge of a commissioner. The bureau was in existence until June 30, 1872.

Freedom. Unincorporated community in W California, in Santa Cruz County, ab. 12 mi. SE of Santa Cruz. 2,765 (1950).

Freedom. Borough in W Pennsylvania, in Beaver County: manufactures of supplies for undertakers. It was settled in 1832. Pop. 3,000 (1950).

Freedom Forge. A former name of **Burnham,** Pa.

Freedom of Information and the Press, United Nations Subcommission on. See **United Nations Subcommission on Freedom of Information and the Press.**

Freedom of Will. [Full original title, **Careful and Strict Enquiry into the Modern Prevailing Notions of that Freedom of Will, Which is Supposed to be Essential to Moral Agency, Vertue and Vice, Reward and Punishment, Praise and Blame.**] Philosophical and theological treatise (1754) by Jonathan Edwards. It is a powerful refutation of the Arminian doctrine of freedom of the will, and an equally powerful statement of the doctrine of determinism that is an essential element of orthodox Calvinism. Edwards defines the will as "that by which the mind chooses anything," and freedom as "the power, opportunity, or advantage, that any one has to do as he pleases." Critics declare that "for solid reasoning power the work has hardly a peer in the English language." It has gone through countless editions and has been translated into many European languages.

Freedom Party (of *The Netherlands*). Dutch political party formed by the merger of the Liberal and Liberal Democratic parties. It supports free trade, opposes

nationalization and restrictions on free enterprise, and favors cooperation with the United Nations.

Free French Movement. World War II movement, established (June 23, 1940) at London by General Charles de Gaulle, consisting of a group of French leaders who had escaped from their country, and who refused to accept the legality of the Vichy government. It gradually became a kind of free provisional government known as the French Committee of National Liberation, which established itself at Algiers after the invasion of North Africa. The Free French were able to gather some military strength, they staged the abortive attack on Dakar and took the small islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon in December, 1941. Later they lent assistance in the invasions of North Africa (1942) and of France (1944). After the liberation of Paris in 1944 DeGaulle gained recognition as leader of the provisional French government.

Freehold (frē'hōld). [Former name, **Monmouth Courthouse.**] Borough in C New Jersey, county seat of Monmouth County, ab. 26 mi. E of Trenton: trading center for an agricultural community; manufactures carpets. It is the site of a race track. The first settlement was made c1650. Nearby is the site of the battle (1778) of Monmouth. 7,550 (1950).

Freeland (frē'lạnd). Borough in E Pennsylvania, in Luzerne County, ab. 15 mi. S of Wilkes Barre, in an anthracite coal area: coal mining; manufactures of textiles. It was platted in 1868. Pop. 5,909 (1950).

Freelands (frē'lạndz), **The.** Novel by John Galsworthy, published in 1915.

Freelove (frē'luv), **Lady.** Character in Colman's *Jealous Wife.*

Freeman (frē'mạn). In Wycherley's comedy *The Plain Dealer,* Manly's lieutenant and friend.

Freeman. In Farquhar's *The Beaux' Stratagem,* the friend of Aimwell.

Freeman, Douglas Southall. b. at Lynchburg, Va., May 16, 1886; d. at Richmond, Va., June 13, 1953. American editor and historian, awarded (1934) a Pulitzer prize for *R. E. Lee* (4 vols., 1934–35). He was editor (1915–49) of the Richmond (Va.) *News Leader.* His works include *Virginia—A Gentle Dominion* (1924), *The South to Posterity* (1939), *Lee's Lieutenants* (3 vols., 1942, 1943, 1944), and *George Washington* (a projected 8-volume work of which the first two volumes were published in 1948, two more in 1951, and a fifth in 1952).

Freeman, Edward Augustus. b. at Harborne, Staffordshire, England, 1823; d. at Alicante, Spain, March 16, 1892. English historian.

Freeman, James. b. at Charlestown, Mass., April 22, 1759; d. at Newton, Mass., Nov. 14, 1835. American Unitarian clergyman, the first in the U.S. who assumed that name. He was pastor of King's Chapel at Boston from 1787 to 1835.

Freeman, James Edward. b. in Nova Scotia, 1808; d. at Rome, Nov. 21, 1884. American figure painter.

Freeman, John. b. at Dalston, East London, Jan. 29, 1880; d. at Anerley, Kent, England, Sept. 23, 1929. English poet, critic, essayist, and novelist.

Freeman, John Ripley. b. at West Bridgeton, Me., July 27, 1855; d. at Providence, R.I., Oct. 6, 1932. American civil and mechanical engineer. He was consultant to the Chinese government on a 19th-century Grand Canal project, and later served as an advisor on the Panama Canal (1907, 1909). He was the author of *Earthquake Damage and Earthquake Insurance* (1932).

Freeman, Joseph. b. in the Ukraine, Russia, Oct. 7, 1897—. American journalist and editor. Arrived (1904) in U.S. and naturalized (1920); staff member (1922–23) of *The Liberator;* cofounder (1926) of *New Masses* and its editor (1931–33, 1936–37). Author of *The Soviet Worker* (1932), *An American Testament* (1936), *Never Call Retreat* (1943), *The Long Pursuit* (1947), and other books; coauthor of *Voices of October* (1930), a study of Soviet literature and art.

Freeman, Mary Eleanor. [Maiden name, **Wilkins.**] b. at Randolph, Mass., Oct. 31, 1852; d. March 13, 1930. American writer, notable for her novels and tales of New England character and country life. She attended (1870–71) Mt. Holyoke Female Seminary. Among her works are *A Humble Romance* (1887), *A New England Nun* (1891), *The Pot of Gold and Other Stories* (1892), *Young Lucretia and Other Stories* (1892), *Jane Field* (1893), *Giles Corey, Yeoman,* a play (1893), *Pembroke* (1894), *Madelon* (1896), *Jerome, a Poor Man* (1897), *Silence, and Other Stories* (1898), *The Jamesons* (1899), *The Love of Parson Lord, and Other Stories* (1900), *The Heart's Highway* (1900), *Understudies* (1901), *The Portion of Labor* (1901), *Six Trees* (1903), *The Wind in the Rose Bush* (1903), *The Givers* (1904), *The Debtor* (1905), *Doc' Gordon* (1906), *By the Light of the Soul* (1907), *Fair Lavinia and Others* (1907), *The Shoulders of Atlas* (1908), and *Butterfly House* (1912).

Freeman, Mrs. Name under which Sarah Jennings, Duchess of Marlborough, carried on a correspondence with her friend Queen Anne (who signed herself Mrs. Morley).

Freeman, Richard Austin. b. at London, 1862; d. at Gravesend, Kent, England, Sept. 30, 1943. English surgeon and health official, author of detective stories; creator of the detective novel character Dr. John Thorndyke. After pursuing private medical practice and serving as medical superintendent for Holloway prison and the port of London, he took up writing and produced several volumes of detective novels and tales of which Dr. John Thorndyke is the hero. (Thorndyke was based on Alfred Swaine Taylor (1806–80), medical jurist and authority on poisons.)

Freeman, The. Weekly magazine of political and literary criticism, published from 1920 to 1924, and for a brief period during 1930–31 under the title *The New Freeman.*

Freeman-Mitford (-mit'fọrd), **Algernon Bertram.** [Title, 1st Baron **Redesdale** (of the 2nd creation).] b. at London, Feb. 24, 1837; d. at Batsford, England, Aug. 17, 1916. English diplomat and author; great-grandson of William Mitford (1744–1827). An embassy attaché at St. Petersburg (1863) and in Japan (1866–70), Mitford's travels included visits to Garibaldi, and to Brigham Young at Salt Lake City. As heir to a cousin's estates, he assumed the surname Freeman in 1866. His writings include *Tales of Old Japan* (1871) and *Memoirs* (1915).

Freeman-Mitford, John. [Title, 1st Baron **Redesdale.**] b. in the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, England, Aug. 18, 1748; d. at Batsford Park, near Moreton-in-the-Marsh, Gloucestershire, England, Jan. 16, 1830. English barrister; brother of William Mitford (1744–1827).

Freemasonry. Body of doctrines, teaching, practices, and customs, and the societies who accept those doctrines. The claim that Freemasonry goes back to very ancient times, to Hiram of Tyre and to the Temple of Solomon, is not now generally accepted, but certain Greek and Roman rites and ceremonies, and also of the Druids and various Indian tribes, are similar to Masonic initiatory and ceremonial forms. Modern Freemasonry seems to go back in England to the 17th century, when Sir Robert Moray, a founder and first president of the Royal Society, was initiated as a Freemason on May 20, 1641, at Newcastle. The first grand lodge of the order was established at London, on June 24, 1717, Anthony Sayer being the first grand master. The first American lodge, St. John's of Boston, was founded on July 30, 1733, by Henry Price, provincial grand master of North America. The secrets of Freemasonry are connected with its various signs, passwords, grips, and rituals, which stem from those practiced in England in the Middle Ages by the stonemasons whose work took them from town to town.

Freeport (frē'pōrt). City in N Illinois, county seat of Stephenson County, on the Pecatonica River, ab. 108 mi. NW of Chicago, in an agricultural area. Cheese and toys are among its products. It was the site of the second Lincoln-Douglas debate (Aug. 27, 1858), when Douglas enunciated his noted "Freeport doctrine" relating to slavery in the U.S. territories. 22,467 (1950).

Freeport. Town in SW Maine, in Cumberland County, on Casco Bay N of Portland: packing center for crabmeat; manufactures of shoes. The agreement (1820) separating Maine from Massachusetts is said to have been signed here in a tavern. 3,280 (1950).

Freeport. Village in SE New York, in Nassau County, on Long Island near Great South Bay: residential and resort community. 24,680 (1950).

Freeport. Borough in W Pennsylvania, in Armstrong County, at the confluence of the Allegheny and Kis-

kiminetas rivers and Buffalo Creek, in a fruit and dairy-farming area: coal mining; brickmaking. It was platted in 1796. Pop. 2 685 (1950).

Freeport. Town in E Texas, in Brazoria County, S of Houston, at the confluence of the Brazos River and the Intracoastal Canal: shipping center for sulfur; manufactures of metallic magnesium from sea water. In the decade between the last two U.S. censuses its population more than doubled. 2,579 (1940), 6,012 (1950).

Freeport, Sir Andrew. London merchant, one of the members of the fictitious club which issued *The Spectator*.

Freer (frir), **Charles Lang.** b. at Kingston, N.Y., Feb. 25, 1856; d. Sept. 25, 1919. American industrialist and art collector, notable as the donor of the Freer Gallery of Art at Washington, D.C. He was one of the organizers of the Peninsular Car Works at Detroit, Mich., and became a managing director of the Michigan Car Company; a year after participating (1899) in the establishment of the American Car and Foundry Company, he retired from business and gave much of his time to collecting art works, traveling in Europe and Asia to amass more than 8,000 items of Oriental art. He was also responsible for bringing together the first comprehensive collection of works by James McNeill Whistler. Noteworthy in his collections (donated in 1906 and now housed in the Freer Gallery) are Chinese and Japanese paintings and a number of glazed pottery items dating from ancient Oriental times.

Freer Gallery of Art. Art gallery at Washington, D.C., donated by Charles L. Freer of Detroit and under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution.

Free-Soil Party. In U.S. politics, a party which opposed the extension of slavery into the territories. It was formed in 1848 by a union of the Liberty Party with the Barnburners. It nominated Van Buren for the presidency in 1848, and under the name of the Free Democratic Party it nominated John P. Hale in 1852. It was one of the principal elements in the formation of the Republican Party in 1854.

"Free State." A nickname of **Maryland.**

"Freestone State" (frē'stōn). Former nickname of **Connecticut.**

Free Territory of Trieste (tri.est'). See **Trieste, Free Territory of.**

Freetown (frē'toun). Capital of the British colony of Sierra Leone, W Africa, situated on the Sierra Leone River, ab. 4 mi. from its mouth. It was founded in the 18th century by former Negro slaves sent back from England. It has one of the finest natural harbors in W Africa and could accommodate a large fleet. It is the terminus of a railway leading into the interior and is the site of a cathedral, a college, and several other institutions. 64,576 (1947).

Frege (frā'gę), **Friedrich Ludwig Gottlob.** b. at Wismar, Germany, Nov. 8, 1848; d. at Bad Kleinen, Germany, July 26, 1925. German mathematician, best known for his work on the logical foundations of arithmetical concepts. His most famous work is *Die Grundlagen der Arithmetik* (1884), and he wrote also *Grundgesetze der Arithmetik* (2 vols., 1893–1903).

Fregenal de la Sierra (fre.hā.näl' dā lä syer'rä). Town in W Spain, in the province of Badajoz, situated in the Sierra Morena, ab. 47 mi. S of Badajoz: known for its castle of the Templars. The town has cattle and sheep markets. 10,806 (1940).

Frei (frī), **Wilhelm Siegmund.** b. at Neustadt (now Prudnik), in Upper Silesia, Sept. 5, 1885; d. at New York, in January, 1943. German dermatologist. He served at the Robert Koch Institute at Berlin, at the Institute of Hygiene at Göttingen, and at the dermatological clinic of the University of Breslau. He became privatdocent of dermatology (1923), professor (1926), and chief physician (1929) of the dermatological department of the Municipal Hospital of Berlin-Spandau. He was resident physician in dermatology (1937–38) at the Montefiore Hospital at New York. He made studies of allergic diseases of the skin and experimental syphilis, and described venereal lymphogranulomatosis inguinalis, for which he introduced a specific cutaneous diagnostic test, called Frei's test (1925).

Freia (frā'yä). See **Freya.**

Freiberg (frī'berk; Anglicized, frī'bėrg). City in E Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Saxony, Russian Zone, formerly in the free state of Saxony, situated on the Münzbach, near the N slope of the Erzgebirge, ab. 20 mi. SW of Dresden. It was in former centuries the center of the Saxon silver-mining district; the city owes its existence to the discovery of silver deposits in the 12th century. The mines declined in the 14th and 15th centuries and were definitely abandoned in 1913; but it remained the seat of the Saxon mining department and of the mining academy, founded in 1765. Prior to World War II, it had manufactures of gold, silver, lead, and tin articles, machinery, precision instruments, china, and textiles. The *Dom* (cathedral) is a Gothic building, erected in the period 1484–1501; it contains a famous organ and the tombs of various prince-electors of Saxony. The *Rathaus* (town hall) dates from 1410–16. The municipal law of Freiberg, of the 13th century, and the mining law of the 15th century, were considered model codifications at their time. The Luthern Reformation was introduced in 1536. Pop. 42,303 (1946).

Freiberg, Heinrich von. See **Heinrich von Freiberg.**

Freiburg (frī'bůrk). German name of **Fribourg,** Switzerland, and of **Świebodzice,** Poland.

Freiburg an der Unstrut (frī'bůrk, Anglicized -bėrg, än dėr ůn'ström). [Also, **Freyburg an der Unstrut.**] Town in E Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Saxony, Russian Zone, formerly in the province of Saxony, Prussia, situated on the Unstrut River, ab. 28 mi. SW of Leipzig. Marketing center for a fruit-producing district, it has a horticultural school; there are stone quarries in the vicinity. The Protestant Stadtkirche is a Romanesque basilica structure of the 12th century. There is a Jahn Museum, commemorating the initiator of the physical education movement (*Turnverein*) in Germany, who died here. 3,899 (1947).

Freiburg im Breisgau (im brīs'gou). [Often called **Freiburg.**] City in S Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Baden, French Zone, formerly in the free state of Baden, situated on the Dreisam River and the slopes of the Black Forest, ab. 80 mi. SW of Stuttgart. It has wine and lumber markets, distilleries, and tobacco factories, and manufactures of electrical, musical, and precision instruments; furniture, lace, leather, shoes, and textiles are also produced. Freiburg is the seat of a university, founded in 1457, and of an archbishopric; it has a famous university library and various other libraries, and also archives, a theater, and opera house; there are mineralogical, geological, and art collections, and a wine museum. The Gothic cathedral, one of the most beautiful buildings in this style in Germany, was started in 1200; the choir dates from the 14th century; the high altar, by Hans Baldung, from the 16th century. The Church of Saint Martin was built in the 13th and 14th centuries, the university church in the 17th century. The old and the new *Rathaus* (town hall) date from 1559 and 1543–82, respectively. There are various other public buildings of the 15th and 16th centuries, and medieval gates; the modern city grew in the 19th century. Freiburg was founded in 1120 by the counts of Zähringen; it joined the Hapsburg domain voluntarily in 1368. In the Thirty Years' War it was conquered by the Swedes; it was ceded to France in 1679, returned to Austria in 1697, and became part of Baden in 1805. The archbishopric was created in 1821. Freiburg was the center of the insurrection in Baden during the revolutionary years of 1848–49. It was repeatedly bombed during World War II, but the damage done was not as great as in other German cities; however, the Basler Hof (16th century) and other monuments were damaged. The majority of the population is Roman Catholic. 109,717 (1950).

Freiburg im Üchtlande (im üċht'län.dę). A German name of **Fribourg,** city.

Freidank (frī'dängk). fl. in the 13th century. Real or assumed name of a German didactic poet, author of the very popular *Bescheidenheit*, a didactic poem filled with homely sayings. It has been printed many times: by Sebastian Brant (1508), by Wilhelm Grimm (1834), and others. Simrock translated it into modern German in 1867.

Freie Bühne (frī'ę bü'nę). German stage society organized in 1889 at Berlin by Otto Brahm after the model of

Antoine's Théâtre Libre of Paris, which had toured Germany two years previously. Its organization as a private club protected it from interference by the censor. It was short-lived but of great importance in the naturalistic movement through its German premières of Ibsen, Hauptmann, Holz, Schlaf, Tolstoy, and others. The Freie Volksbühne is the most important of several organizations modeled after its pattern.

Freienwalde (frī'ən.väl.də). Town in NE Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Brandenburg, Russian Zone, formerly in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, situated near the Oder River ab. 33 mi. NE of Berlin. A health resort, it has ferruginous thermal springs, and also small industries. The grounds of the castle, formerly belonging to Walther Rathenau, are now a public park. 10,667 (1946).

Freies Deutsches Hochstift (frī'əs doich'əs hōch'shtift). German cultural association founded in 1859 and located in the house of Goethe's birth at Frankfort on the Main.

Freie Volksbühne (frī'ə folks'bü.nə). See under **Volksbühne.**

Freiligrath (frī'liċh.rät), **Ferdinand.** b. at Detmold, Germany, June 17, 1810; d. at Cannstatt, Württemberg, Germany, March 18, 1876. German lyric poet and democratic partisan, resident in England from 1846 to 1848, and from 1851 to 1868. He was the author of numerous translations from recent French and English poetry, among them a version of Longfellow's *Hiawatha.*

Freimütige (frī'mü'ti.gə), **Der.** One of A. F. F. von Kotzebue's journals, founded (1803) at Berlin and edited (until 1807) by him as a magazine of entertainment to compete with the *Zeitung für die elegante Welt* (1801–59). Under various names and editors (among them Willibald Alexis), it lived to 1857.

Freind (frīnd), **John.** b. at Croton (Croughton), near Brackley, Northamptonshire, England, 1675; d. July 26, 1728. English physician. He entered Parliament as a member for Launceston in 1722, and in 1727 was appointed physician in ordinary to Queen Caroline. He wrote *The History of Physick from the time of Galen to the beginning of the Sixteenth Century, chiefly with Regard to Practice* (1725–26), and others.

Freire (frā'rē), **Francisco de Brito.** See **Brito Freire, Francisco de.**

Freire, Francisco José. [Pseudonym, **Candido Lusitano.**] b. at Lisbon, 1713; d. 1773. Portuguese historian and scholar, a leading member of the Academy of Arcadians, in which he assumed the name of Candido Lusitano, by which he is often known. He wrote *Vida do Infante D. Henrique* (1758) and others.

Freire, Laudelino (de Oliveira). b. at Lagarto, Sergipe, Brazil, Jan. 26, 1873; d. at Rio de Janeiro, June 18, 1937. Brazilian essayist, philologist, and lexicographer, who for many years edited the *Revista de Língua Portuguesa.* Among his works are *Escritos diversos* (1895), *Os Próceres da crítica* (1911), *Estudos de filosofia e moral* (1912), and *Notas e perfis* (10 vols., 1925–30), besides various anthologies. In collaboration with J. L. de Campos he organized the *Grande e Novíssimo Dictionário da Língua Portuguesa* (5 vols.).

Freire, Luís José Junqueira. b. at Salvador, Brazil, Dec. 31, 1832; d. there, June 24, 1855. Brazilian romantic poet.

Freire (frā'rā), **Ramón.** b. at Santiago, Chile, Nov. 29, 1787; d. there, Dec. 9, 1851. Chilean general; grandson of Gomes Freire de Andrade. He distinguished himself (1811–20) in the war for independence, held important commands, and became chief of the liberal party. The liberals having deposed O'Higgins in 1823, General Freire was made supreme director. He drove the last Spaniards from Chiloé, Chile, in 1826. In 1827 he was reëlected supreme director, but soon after resigned, and the conservatives came into power. In 1830 he headed a revolt, was defeated by Prieto at the battle of Lircai (April 17, 1830), and banished to Peru. He was allowed to return in 1842.

Freire, Romulo Gallegos. See **Gallegos** or **Gallegos Freire, Romulo.**

Freire de Andrada (frā'rē dē un.drä'də), **Gomes.** See **Andrada, Gomes Freire de.**

Freischütz (frī'shüts), **Der.** In German folklore, a marksman celebrated for his compact with the Devil, from whom he obtained seven *Freikugeln* (free bullets), six of which always hit the mark. The agreement was, however, that the Devil might direct the seventh at his pleasure.

Freischütz, Der. [Eng. trans., *"The Freeshooter."*] Opera in three acts by Carl Maria von Weber, with a libretto by Friedrich Kind, first performed at Berlin on June 18, 1821.

Freising (frī'zing). [Also, **Freysing.**] City in S Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Bavaria, American Zone, in the *Regierungsbezirk* (government district) of Upper Bavaria, situated on the Isar River ab. 20 mi. N of Munich. It has agricultural markets, lumber mills, canneries, and manufactures of cloth (*loden*), metallurgical articles, and brewery machines. The former Benedictine Abbey of Weihenstephan contains the Bavarian state institute of agriculture and brewery. There is also a Catholic theological academy, and a municipal museum and archives. The *Dom* (cathedral), located on a hill above the city, is a Romanesque basilica church, erected in 1140 and altered in the period 1480–82. There are a number of other churches, built between the 14th and 17th centuries; the episcopal residence dates from 1519. Freising was founded in 724; the first bishop was Saint Korbinian. The city was rebuilt after its destruction by the Hungarians in 955. Freising remained the seat of a clerical principality until 1803, when the city and most of its territory were incorporated into Bavaria. The titular head of the bishopric is identical with the cardinal-archbishop of Munich-Freising, who resides at Munich. The population, almost entirely Roman Catholic, increased 32.2 percent in the period 1939–46. Pop. 24,482 (1946), 25,491 (1950).

Freistadtl (frī'shtät.l). German name of **Frašták.**

Freital (frī'täl). City in E Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Saxony, Russian Zone, situated on the Weisseritz River ab. 6 mi. SW of Dresden: part of the metropolitan region of Dresden. It has coal mines; before World War II it had glass, metallurgical, and leather manufactures. There is a local museum. 39,159 (1946).

Fréjus (frā.zhüs). [Latin, **Forum Julii.**] Town in SE France, in the department of Var, situated near the Mediterranean Sea and the mouth of the Argens River, between Cannes and St.-Tropez, ab. 32 mi. SW of Nice. It is a summer and winter resort on the French Riviera, known for its mild climate, with a fine bathing beach. There are numerous remnants of Roman antiquity, such as a large amphitheater, an aqueduct, and a bridge. The Cathedral of Notre-Dame-et-Saint-Étienne is an example of the Provençal Gothic style. Napoleon disembarked near here when coming from Egypt in 1799, and embarked here for Elba in 1814. The town suffered damage in World War II. 12,907 (1946).

Fréjus, Col de. Pass in the Alps under which the Mont Cenis tunnel passes.

Frelinghuysen (frē'ling.hī.zən), **Frederick.** b. in New Jersey, April 13, 1753; d. April 13, 1804. American politician, a member of the Continental Congress, and U.S. senator from New Jersey (1793–96).

Frelinghuysen, Frederick Theodore. b. at Millstone, Somerset County, N.J., Aug. 4, 1817; d. at Newark, N.J., May 20, 1885. American statesman and jurist; nephew of Theodore Frelinghuysen. He was U.S. senator from New Jersey (1866–69, 1871–77), a member of the Electoral Commission (1877), and secretary of state (December, 1881, to 1885).

Frelinghuysen, Theodore. b. at Millstone, Somerset County, N.J., March 28, 1787; d. at New Brunswick, N.J., April 12, 1862. American statesman; son of Frederick Frelinghuysen. He was U.S. senator from New Jersey (1829–35), chancellor of the University of New York (1838–50), Whig candidate for the vice-presidency (1844), and president of Rutgers College (1850–62).

Fremantle (frē'man.tl). Seaport in SW Australia, the outer port of Perth, Western Australia state, situated at the mouth of the Swan River. 27,926 (1947).

Fremantle, William Henry. b. 1831; d. Dec. 24, 1916. English theologian, dean of Ripon from 1895. He was canon of Canterbury from 1882 to 1895.

Frémiet (frā.mye), **Emmanuel.** b. at Paris, in December, 1824; d. there, Sept. 10, 1910. French sculptor. In 1873 his equestrian statue of Joan of Arc was erected on the Place des Pyramides; this is generally considered his masterpiece. In 1875 he succeeded Barye as professor of drawing at the Jardin des Plantes. In 1887 he exhibited

at the Salon his *Gorilla Abducting a Woman,* and at Munich in 1892 three bronzes, *Saint Michael, Faun and Young Bear,* and *Dachshund.*

Fréminet (frā.mē.ne) or **Fréminel** (frā.mē.nel), **Martin.** b. at Paris, Sept. 24, 1567; d. there, June 18, 1619. French painter. In 1591 he went to Rome and studied the works of Parmigianino and Michelangelo. He returned to France after 16 years, and became court painter to Henry IV. He had nearly completed the decoration of the chapel at Fontainebleau at the time of his death. Some of his paintings are at the royal palace at Turin. He was sometimes called "the French Michelangelo."

Frémiot (frā.myō), **Jeanne Françoise.** See Saint **Chantal.**

Fremont (frē'mont). City in C Lower Michigan, in Newaygo County, in a resort region: it has a baby-food factory. 3,056 (1950).

Fremont. City in E Nebraska, county seat of Dodge County, on the Platte River: seat of Midland College. Railroad and shipping center for a farming region, it has processing plants and cattle markets; soybeans and hybrid corn are specialties. Settled c1856, it was named for John C. Frémont. 14,762 (1950).

Fremont. [Former name, **Lower Sandusky.**] City in N Ohio, county seat of Sandusky County, on the Sandusky River ab. 30 mi. SE of Toledo. Manufactures include refined beet sugar, dry cells, razor blades, cutlery, automobile fabric accessories, dyes, castings, and hunting and trapping equipment. It was the scene of the defense (1813) of Fort Stephenson by George Croghan (1791–1849), who led 160 men against some 1,000 Indians and British soldiers. It was renamed (1849) for John C. Frémont. 16,537 (1950).

Fremont. A former name of **Vinton,** Iowa.

Frémont (frē'mont), **Jessie.** [Maiden name, **Benton.**] b. near Lexington, Va., May 31, 1824; d. Dec. 27, 1902. American writer of travel and historical sketches, and juvenile stories. She was the daughter of Senator Thomas Hart Benton and married (1841) John Charles Frémont. She collaborated with him on reports of his first important expeditions (1842–43). Her writings include *The Story of the Guard: A Chronicle of the War* (1863), *A Year of American Travel* (1878), *Far West Sketches* (1890), and *The Will and the Way Stories* (1891).

Frémont, John Charles. [Called **"the Pathfinder."**] b. at Savannah, Ga., Jan. 21, 1813; d. at New York, July 13, 1890. American soldier, explorer, and politician, noted for his expeditions to the American West. He attended Charleston College and served in the navy, resigning to become an officer with the U.S. Topographical Corps. He helped make surveys in the Carolina mountains and in Georgia, and accompanied the expedition of J. N. Nicollet to the plateau between the upper Mississippi and Missouri rivers. In 1841, when he headed a surveying expedition into the Iowa Territory, he married Jessie Benton, daughter of U.S. Senator Thomas Hart Benton. He led (1842) an expedition to the Wind River Range of the Rockies, setting forth his findings in the *Report of the Exploring Expedition to the Rocky Mountains* (1843), and followed it with a second report based on his expedition (1843–44) to the Oregon and California country. In 1845 he set out with an expedition through the Great Salt Lake region to California, and after the outbreak of war with Mexico took part in the conquest of California, helping in the capture of Los Angeles and accepting the surrender of the Mexicans in California. His involvement in a political quarrel between American authorities in California led to his court-martial (1847–48), in which he was found guilty of mutiny and other charges. He resigned from the army to lead an expedition (1848–49) subsidized by private interests; his winter explorations in the mountains of the Southwest were not successful, but after proceeding to California he made a fortune digging for gold. He served (1850–51) as U.S. senator from California and led an expedition (1853–54) in quest of a southern route for a Pacific railroad. In 1856 he was the Republican and National American (Know-Nothing) presidential candidate; after his defeat by Buchanan, he devoted his efforts to his mining interests in California. In 1861 Lincoln appointed him major general in charge of the department of the West. Basing his headquarters at St. Louis, he contributed to the strengthening of the Union defenses in his command, but was removed from this post after he had proclaimed the emancipation of slaves and the confiscation of property held by Missouri rebels. For a short time in 1862 he commanded the mountain department in western Virginia and was relieved at his own request after his corps was placed under Pope. He was a presidential candidate in 1864, having been nominated by a western convention, but withdrew from the contest in September of that year. His ventures in business after he left the army were unsuccessful. He served (1878–83) as territorial governor of Arizona. See *Frémont, the West's Greatest Adventurer,* by Allan Nevins (2 vols., 1928).

Fremont Peak. Second highest peak of the Wind River Range, situated in Wyoming. 13,730 ft.

Fremstad (frem'städ), **Olive.** b. at Stockholm, c1870; d. April 21, 1951. American soprano. In 1903 she sang at New York, having joined the Metropolitan Opera Company; she also appeared with the Chicago Opera. She sang almost all the women's parts in the Wagner music dramas, and her répertoire also included Salome, Carmen, Armide, and Tosca. She retired in 1920.

Frémy (frā.mē), **Edmond.** b. at Versailles, France, Feb. 28, 1814; d. at Paris, Feb. 3, 1894. French chemist. He did research on the manufacture of steel and iron, sulfuric acid, glass, and paper, the coloring matter of leaves and flowers, the composition of bone, candlemaking, and the saponification of fats. On the subject of fermentation, his conclusions were in conflict with those of his fellow-Frenchman Pasteur. He discovered a method of making artificial rubies that were chemically and physically identical with the original. His works were a six-volume *Traité de Chimie Générale* (1854–57) and the ten-volume *Encyclopédie Chimique* (1881–94).

French (french). The people of France, regarded as one of the great ethnic admixtures of the European continent, with, however, the Latin strain predominating, especially in the south of France. The German strain and cultural contact is strong, especially in Alsace; Flemish, Breton, and Basque are strong in their own specific regions.

French. Language of France and the French people, belonging to the Latin and Romanic group of the Italic subfamily of Indo-European languages. The language of the 9th to 14th centuries (i.e., Old French) included two main dialects: the *langue d'oil* of N France, and Provençal, or the *langue d'oc* of S France. The language spoken from the 14th to 16th centuries is called Middle French. The French spoken today is descended from the Old French of N France.

French. River in Ontario, Canada, the outlet of Lake Nipissing into the Georgian Bay of Lake Huron: known for its abundance of fish. Length, ab. 180 mi.

French, Aaron. b. at Wadsworth, Ohio, March 23, 1823; d. March 24, 1902. American inventor, noted for his pioneering efforts in the manufacture of the first steel springs used in railroad cars. After working as a railroad blacksmith in Ohio and Wisconsin, he went (1862) to Pittsburgh, where he became a partner in a firm manufacturing railroad springs made of steel. It was here that he subsequently invented and shaped for practical use the coiled and elliptic springs which were stronger and weighed less than previous models French had produced under the Hazen patents.

French, Alice. [Pseudonym, **Octave Thanet.**] b. at Andover, Mass., March 18, 1850; d. at Davenport, Iowa, Jan. 9, 1934. American novelist and writer of short stories. She was educated at the Abbot Academy, Andover, and lived west of the Mississippi, the locale of much of her fiction. Her works include *The Bishop's Vagabond* (1884), *Knitters in the Sun* (1887), *Expiation* (1890), *Stories of a Western Town* (1893), *A Book of True Lovers* (1898), *Man of the Hour* (1905), *By Inheritance* (1910), *Stories That End Well* (1911), *A Step on the Stair* (1913), and *And the Captain Answered* (1917).

French, Mrs. **Anne Warner.** See **Warner, Anne Richmond.**

French, Daniel Chester. b. at Exeter, N.H., 1850; d. Oct. 7, 1931. American sculptor. Among his best-known works are *The Minute Man* (modeled in 1874), *John Hancock* (1883), *Dr. Gallaudet and his first Deaf-mute Pupil* (1888), *Lewis Cass* (1887; now in the Capitol at Washington), *Thomas Starr King, Death and the Young*

Sculptor (the Milmore Memorial, 1891), for which he gained a medal of the third class in the Paris Salon, his colossal *Statue of the Republic* for the World's Columbian Exposition (1893) at Chicago, and the bronze doors for the Boston Public Library.

French, Edwin Davis. b. at North Attleboro, Mass., June 19, 1851; d. Dec. 8, 1906. American engraver. He studied with William Sartain, and for many years made a specialty of the art of bookplate engraving.

French, Frank. b. at Loudon, N.H., May 22, 1850; d. Feb. 19, 1933. American artist and wood engraver. His work appeared in the leading magazines.

French, John Denton Pinkstone. [Title, 1st Earl of **Ypres.**] b. at Ripple, Kent, England, Sept. 28, 1852; d. at Deal, Kent, England, May 22, 1925. English soldier. He was appointed a lieutenant general in 1900, a general in 1907, and field marshal in 1913. He saw service in the Sudan and the Boer War and distinguished himself at Kimberly (Feb. 15, 1900), at Paardeberg (February 27), and at the battle of Diamond Hill (June 11–12). He was commander of the southern Transvaal after Kitchener, and he was in command of the 1st Army Corps at Aldershot in the period 1901–07. During World War I he was commander of the British Expeditionary Forces in France, retiring after the battle of Loos (September, 1915) in favor of Haig. During his World War command he participated in the Mons retreat and the battles of the Marne, Ypres, and Neuve Chapelle. From 1918 to 1921 he was lord lieutenant of Ireland.

French Academy. [French, **Académie Française.**] Association originating c1629 in the informal weekly meetings of eight men of letters at Paris, and formally established (Jan. 2, 1635) by Cardinal Richelieu for the purpose of controlling the French language and regulating literary taste. It consisted of 40 members, the "forty immortals," the officers being a director and a chancellor, both chosen by lot, and a permanent secretary, chosen by votes. Among the objects provided for in the constitution was the preparation of a dictionary, a grammar, a treatise on rhetoric, and one on poetry. In 1694 the first edition of the celebrated *Dictionnaire de l'Académie* appeared, while the seventh appeared in 1878. The Academy was suppressed by the Convention in 1793, but was reconstructed in 1795, under the name of the Class of French Language and Literature, as part of the National Institute. Its original organization was restored by Louis XVIII in 1816.

French and Indian Wars (in'di.ạn). [Also: **Old French War, Fourth Intercolonial War, American Revolution: First Phase.**] Name given to the American sector of the widespread Anglo-French conflict of the years 1754 to 1763, inclusive, which has been called the Great War for the Empire, and which involved the issue of naval supremacy on three oceans, large-scale amphibious operations along the coasts of France and of Portugal, in the Mediterranean, the West Indies, India, the Philippines, and Newfoundland, as well as in North America. In this last-named area great emphasis was placed by both sides on the capture of certain strategic strongholds located in the interior. The war as a whole grew out of conflicting territorial claims in the New World and was made inevitable when France sent troops to construct a fort not only within the peninsula of the new British colony of Nova Scotia (the right to which had been ceded by France to the British in the Treaty of Utrecht) but another at the forks of the Ohio River, in face of the warning of the government of Virginia that this region was embraced within the boundaries of that province under its early 17th-century charter and that the French therefore were aggressors in entering it. The beginning of hostilities in 1754 brought Washington into prominence as a leader of the Virginia forces, in spite of his defeat at Fort Necessity. Upon the dispatch of Braddock to America in 1755 with two regiments to assist Virginia in repelling the French threats, and of Admiral Boscawen into the North Atlantic with a fleet to prevent French reinforcements from reaching Canada, hostilities rapidly spread, with the seizure of French ships on the high seas and the French reply by an invasion of British Minorca. This all led in 1756 to an open declaration of war between the two powers. As a result, the west coast of Africa and the subcontinent of India, as well as the West Indies, became involved inevitably by reason of the large interest that both France and England had in these areas. The scope of this war was again broadened in 1762, when Spain came to the aid of France, and Portugal decided to honor her old treaty of friendship with England and was thereupon invaded by a Spanish army. The Great War for the Empire was, moreover, to a considerable extent fused after 1756 with the Prussian-Austrian-Russian-Swedish Seven Years' War, the beginning and conclusion of which were, however, quite distinct from the former. Although the government of Great Britain (in order to protect Hanover against the French allied to Austria-Hungary, Russia, Sweden, and most of the states of the Holy Roman German Empire) entered into formal subsidy treaties with Hanover, Prussia, Hesse, and Brunswick, it neither supported nor approved the war objectives of Frederick II (Frederick the Great) in starting the Seven Years' War nor gave him aid against his Austrian, Russian, and Swedish enemies. In fact, British diplomatic representatives remained at St. Petersburg and Stockholm throughout the course of the two wars, while Empress Maria Theresa of Austria-Hungary was emphatic in her position that the war in which she was engaged against Prussia had nothing in common with the Anglo-French transoceanic, maritime war. The latter was brought to conclusion in the treaty of Paris of 1763, while the Seven Years' War was ended that same year by the treaty of Hubertusburg. In the French and Indian Wars, the American phase of the Great War for the Empire, during the first four years of conflict the French held the upper hand. Much of the previously settled region east of the Appalachians was devastated by the French and their Indian allies, with the British colonial refugees retreating in panic eastward to seek the protection of a long line of defensive forts. These forts extended for hundreds of miles from Esopus, N.Y., through W New Jersey and C Pennsylvania, E of the Susquehanna River, and on through C Maryland and Virginia into North Carolina. However, the elder William Pitt (1708–78), who had been recalled by George II as effective head of the British government, began in 1757 mobilizing the resources of the empire to reverse the situation in North America. In the course of the next three years the British navy brought about the destruction or dispersion of French naval power and sealed up the approaches to Canada so that the French forces there would not be reinforced or supplied. Moreover, the British regulars and American colonials at last learned the art of wilderness campaigning. The destruction of Fort Duquesne by the French upon the advance of General Forbes against it and the capture of Louisburg by General Amherst, both in 1758; the reduction of Fort Niagara by Sir William Johnson, of the forts at Ticonderoga and Crown Point by General Amherst, and of Quebec by General Wolfe, all in 1759; and, finally, the capitulation of Montreal to General Amherst in 1760, led to the collapse of the French empire in North America and the termination of this phase of the Great War for the Empire. Perhaps the most important outcome of this war was to fix physical control of a great part of what were subsequently to be the U.S. and the Dominion of Canada firmly in British hands and thus to determine that the dominant cultural patterns and political traditions of North America would be British in their origin.

French Broad River. River in North Carolina and E Tennessee which joins the Holston ab. 4 mi. E of Knoxville. It is remarkable for its picturesque scenery. Length, ab. 250 mi.

French Cameroons (kam.ẹ.rönz'). See **Cameroun.**

French Cochin China (kō'chin chī'nạ). See **Cochin China, French.**

French Committee of National Liberation. In World War II, a committee formed late in 1943 as a kind of provisional government to formalize the Free French Movement, with headquarters at Algiers. Its two chief agencies were the Committee on State Reform under André Philip and the Consultative Assembly of about 100 members which dealt with constitutional planning and reform for France. The Assembly had membership both from the Gaullists in exile and the French Resistance movement.

French Congo or Kongo (kong'gō). Former name of **French Equatorial Africa.**

French Creek. See under **Allegheny River.**

"French Defoe" (dē.fō'). See **Restif, Nicolas Edmé.**

French Equatorial Africa (af'ri.ka). [Former name, **French Congo** (or **Kongo**); French, **Afrique Équatoriale Française,** formerly **Congo Française.**] Name, since 1910, of the French possessions in W central Africa between the Belgian Congo on the SE and S, the Atlantic Ocean, Cameroun, and the Niger territory of French West Africa on the W, Libya on the N, and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan on the NE. Capital, Brazzaville; area, 959,256 sq. mi.; pop. 4,003,733 (including 8,333 Europeans, 1946).

History. The coast was discovered by the Portuguese in the 15th century, and held by them for a long period. In 1842 the French established their first trading post on the Gabon River, and extended their authority, in 1862, to Cape Lopez and the Ogooué River. When Stanley revealed the course of the Congo River, de Brazza connected the colony of Gabon with Stanley Pool and annexed large tracts of country. The claims of France were recognized by the Berlin Conference in 1885. By an agreement made with Germany in 1894, French Congo extended behind the Cameroons northward to Lake Chad. French Equatorial Africa came into being in 1910 and at first comprised separate colonies, but the economic depression of the 1930's forced the abandonment of the expensive experiment and the federation became (1946) a centralized union of four divisions. By the Morocco Agreement of November, 1911, France ceded ab. 10,400 sq. mi. of this colony to Germany and received ab. 6,450 sq. mi. of the Cameroons and recognition of the French protectorate in Morocco. After the close of World War I France received a mandate over most of the Cameroons and reincorporated the 1911 cession into French Equatorial Africa, where it has remained.

Government. Various administrative changes have been made from time to time: the latest occurred in 1946 when French Equatorial Africa was reorganized under a governor general at Brazzaville, with four territories, each under a governor. The governor general is assisted by a government council of officials and a general assembly composed of Europeans and Africans chosen by electoral colleges. Each governor is assisted by a privy council and a representative council. French Equatorial Africa is represented in the National Assembly by six members, in the Council of the Republic by eight delegates, and in the Assembly of the French Union by five delegates. The four component territories are Gabon, the Middle Congo, Ubangi-Shari, and Chad.

Economic Geography. The land is fertile, but the climate mostly unhealthful. The country as a whole is undeveloped and there is only one short railway, of 318 mi., connecting Brazzaville with Pointe Noire on the coast. There are several thousand square miles of valuable timber land, and large areas suitable for grazing. Copper, zinc, lead, and diamonds are found. The chief exports are coconuts and palm products, cotton, and ivory.

French Flanders (flan'dėrz). See **Flanders, French.**

French Fury. Name given to a treacherous attack on Antwerp by 4,000 French soldiers under the Duc d'Anjou on Jan. 17, 1583. The attack was repelled by the citizens; about one half of the French were killed, and the remainder were made prisoners.

French Guiana (gi.an'a, gi.ä'na). [French, **Guyane Française;** formerly also called **Cayenne,** and **France Équinoxiale.**] French territory, governed as an overseas department of the republic, in N South America, bounded by the Atlantic on the NE, Brazil on the E and S, and Surinam (Dutch Guiana) on the W. It was settled by the French in 1626, was several times taken by the English and Dutch, and was held by the Portuguese from 1809 to 1817. Political prisoners were sent there during the French Revolution, and regular penal colonies were established in 1853. The climate of the coast region is very unhealthy. The most important industry is gold mining. Capital, Cayenne; area, ab. 34,740 sq. mi.; pop. 28,537 (1946).

French Guinea (gin'i). [French, **Guinée Française;** former name, **Rivières du Sud.**] French territory on the W coast of Africa, part of the federation of French West Africa. It is bounded on the W by Portuguese Guinea, on the N by Sénégal territory, on the E by French Sudan and Ivory Coast, and on the S by Liberia, Sierra Leeon, and the Atlantic Ocean: formerly a protectorate. Much of the country is highland area such as the Minba Mountains. The coasts are covered by thick forests but the highland regions are suitable for cattle and sheep grazing. Chief products are rubber, palm products, gum, and sesame. Administration is in the hands of a governor assisted by a privy and general council. The territory is represented in the National Assembly and the Council of the Republic by two deputies respectively, and in the Assembly of the French Union by four delegates. There is a considerable road network, and a 336-mi. railway connects Conakry on the coast with Kankan far in the interior. Capital, Conakry; area, 96,886 sq. mi.; pop. 2,262,000 (est. 1951).

French India (in'di.a). [French, **Établissements Français de l'Inde.**] French possessions in India, comprising Pondichéry, Karikal, and Yanaon on the Coromandel coast, Mahé, on the Malabar coast, and formerly Chandernagor, in Bengal. Chandernagor was united with India in 1950, following a referendum held the previous year. Total area, 196 sq. mi.; pop. 323,295 (1941).

French Indochina (in.dō.chi'na). See **Indochina.**

Frenchman Bay. Inlet on the Atlantic Ocean, S of Maine and NE of Mount Desert.

French Morocco (mō.rok'ō). See **Morocco, French.**

French North Africa. General name for the French colonies and protectorates of Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia, bordering on the Mediterranean Sea. A high commission has been appointed since 1935 to assist in the establishment of economic and political coöperation between these areas. Algeria, with its larger French population and its membership in the National Assembly, is much more closely linked to France, however, than Morocco and Tunisia.

French Oceania (ō.shē.an'i.a). [French, **Établissements Français de l'Océanie.**] Administrative colony including all French island possessions in the Pacific Ocean excepting New Caledonia and its subsidiary islands. Ten scattered groups of atolls and volcanic islands are included in the colony, which was established in 1903. The principal commercial products are copra, sugar cane, vanilla, and phosphates. The capital is Papeete, on the island of Tahiti. Area, ab. 1,554 sq. mi.; pop. 55,734 (1946).

French Revolution. Name specifically given to the revolution which occurred in France at the close of the 18th century. The meeting of the States-General on May 5, 1789, marks the beginning; the end is variously taken either as 1795 (the end of the Convention), 1799 (the end of the Directory), or 1804 (the end of the Consulate), and sometimes the whole Napoleonic period (through 1815) is included in the treatment of the French Revolution. However, the beginning of the Napoleonic era is most often said to mark the end of the Revolution, and Napoleon's assumption of the Consulate (Nov. 9, 1799), though preserving the Republic outwardly, was symptomatic of reversion to one-man rule.

The Background. The France of 1789 was not poverty-stricken, nor was its peasant class very badly off. The great majority, perhaps as many as 90 percent, were free and many were landowners; such certainly was not true elsewhere on the Continent. But some attempt was being made by the nobility to reëstablish its rights to certain feudal dues, and this, combined with the desire of the agrarian class to better its lot, caused unrest throughout the country. The bourgeoisie had grown enormously, due to the spread of French trade, yet this middle class of merchants and city-dwellers, versed in the writings of the French 18th-century philosophers, found itself unable to obtain a voice in politics. The States-General, in which at least they had an equal voice with the clergy and nobility, had not met for 175 years, and whereas their wealth was taxed to the limit, that of the other classes was for the greater part tax-exempt. The spirit of critical inquiry found in the writings of Rousseau, and Voltaire and Montesquieu before him, affected not only the bourgeoisie but made converts from the privileged classes of nobility and clergy as well. Moreover, despite the coun-

try's wealth, which made it the most prosperous on the Continent at the time, the government was in serious financial difficulties. Taxes fell most heavily on the unrepresented class, and the taxes were used most ostentatiously to build the glorious court of Louis XVI and his queen, Marie Antoinette (called Madame Deficit by her critics). A growing tide of complaint was met by rigid government censorship. French participation in the American Revolutionary War, while it saw England's defeat and France's triumph, was financially disastrous. With clergy and nobility still exempt from most taxes, loans had to be resorted to more than ever, and eventually the borrowing power of the French government was strained to the limit. In this crisis, Louis XVI gave in to popular demand and called for the first meeting of the States-General since 1614.

The Constituent Assembly. The States-General, which met on May 5, 1789, was composed of 300 representatives each of the nobility and clergy, and 600 representatives of the third estate, the commons, two thirds of them lawyers. Sitting with the latter group were several noblemen and members of the clergy, among them the Abbé Siéyès, author of the pamphlet *What Is the Third Estate?* When a dispute arose over voting procedure, the question being whether the estates were to vote separately and cast their votes as units, thus giving the two upper estates the voting majority, or whether the entire group was to be polled, Siéyès moved that the third estate meet separately. On June 17 its members did so, setting up a Constituent Assembly (National Assembly) and inviting the other estates to join them. When on June 20, their meeting place was closed to them by troops under the orders of the king, the members adjourned to a nearby tennis court (a building housing a court for the old game of *jeu de paume*, not the modern lawn tennis) and took an oath not to separate before a constitution for France had been written. They were joined by many members of the lesser clergy and by some of the nobility, including Lafayette. The king then deferred to them and ordered the National Assembly to meet as a group. But almost at once rumors began to circulate: the Assembly was to be dissolved, troops were being concentrated near the city. On July 11, Jacques Necker, the minister of finance and a proponent of government economy, was dismissed; this set off a series of riots in Paris, which had their culmination on July 14, a day still commemorated as the French national holiday. The Bastille, the great fortress prison that symbolized the arbitrary powers of arrest of the king and the nobility, was stormed and captured by the rioting crowd. Only seven prisoners were in the Bastille at the time, but the enraged mob killed de Launay, governor of the prison. Paris was in control of the rioters; soon similar uprisings were occurring in the provinces; local prisons, and local record offices, were assaulted and destroyed. The nobility began its exodus from France. The establishment of a National Guard in Paris was matched by the setting up of provincial bodies of defense. All France was aflame with the spirit of revolt against the *ancien régime*. The National Assembly set up a provisional government at the Hôtel de Ville and adopted the tricolor as the national flag. On August 4 the nobility announced acceptance of a *fait accompli:* they renounced all feudal rights and privileges, accepted equality of representation, and gave up their titles. On August 27, the basic document of the Revolution, the Declaration of the Rights of Man, later prefixed to the Constitution of 1791, was adopted. This declaration was a bill of rights, modeled after the English Declaration of Rights (1689) and the American Declaration of Independence (1776) as molded by and modified by the doctrines of the French philosophers. But a general instability was felt; on October 5–6 a mob of women marched from Paris to Versailles to demand food from the king. Only with difficulty was the royal family extricated from the clutches of the mob by Lafayette, but henceforth they were to stay at the Tuileries in Paris. Thither the National Assembly followed, and during the next two years worked out a system of limited monarchy. The constitution they wrote set up a one-chamber legislature, but the Assembly, dominated by the upper middle class, restricted the voting to taxpayers and office-holding to landowners. France was reorganized into 83 departments of approximately equal population, instead of the ancient provinces; the church lands were nationalized, the clergy were to be salaried and appointed by the government. But the émigrés, the nobility that had fled the country, were gathering on the northeast borders and the lower clergy, which had supported the government until now, refused to accept the constitution and carried the support of their parishes with them. Things looked propitious for the royal cause and on June 20, 1791, the king fled from Paris to join his friends. He was quickly recaptured and returned to Paris, but now he was forced to accept the constitution, and in September it was officially adopted.

The Legislative Assembly. The new Assembly, elected under the Constitution, met on Oct. 1, 1791. Here the political parties which were to be so active in the course of the Revolution first made themselves felt as major national forces. During the period of the Constituent Assembly certain political clubs had become powerful in Paris: the Jacobins (with many branch organizations throughout the country) led by Robespierre; the Cordeliers led by Danton, Marat, Hébert, Desmoulins; the Feuillants led by Lafayette and Bailly. The latter was a royalist group, seeking a moderate, limited monarchy, and sat as the right in the new Assembly. Opposing them on the left was a group led at different times by the Girondists, a bloc led by politicians from the department of Gironde who were interested in preserving some provincial autonomy and desired to see a federal republic established, and the Mountain (a group taking its strength from the Jacobins and the Cordeliers and getting its name from the seats of its leaders high in the legislative chamber) desirous of seeing a strongly centralized republic. The struggle between the right and the left was decided early; even before the Assembly met in October the king of Prussia and the emperor Leopold II had issued (Aug. 27, 1791) the declaration of Pillnitz, asserting their interest in France's internal affairs. Pressure from the émigrés pushed Austria close to the point of war; the Girondist ministry of Roland, which succeeded the moderate ministry that fell immediately after the Pillnitz declaration, saw in that rather neutral statement a threat to France. On April 20, 1792, France declared war on Austria. Immediate defeats in the field led to the rise of an extreme radical sentiment in Paris, and the flame was fanned by the manifesto of the commander of the Prussian-Austrian forces, the duke of Brunswick, that Paris would pay if the royal family was harmed. On August 10 the Tuileries was stormed, the Swiss Guard was massacred, and the king, arrested and imprisoned, was suspended from his duties. The Paris coalition of clubs and commune now took over the actual government from the Assembly. A call went out for elections to a national convention to write a new constitution. In the early part of September, with Danton's outspoken encouragement (also suspected in the march on the Tuileries), mobs at Paris, and in various other parts of France, gave summary trials to as many royalists as they could find, and executed them.

The National Convention and the Reign of Terror. On Sept. 21, 1792, the Convention, elected by universal manhood suffrage, met at Paris. On the preceding day the French army had won a victory over the Prussians at Valmy and the convention convened in an atmosphere of optimism. Now the right was composed of the Girondists, while the left was led by the Mountain. The Convention immediately declared the monarchy abolished and proclaimed the republic (September 21). A new calendar was established; the year I began on Sept. 22, 1792 (1st Vendémiaire); the old polite forms of address were dropped for the more familiar *tu* and *toi;* people addressed each other as Citizen (*citoyen*) and Citizeness (*citoyenne*). Everywhere French arms were triumphant; Belgium was occupied after the victory at Jemappes (November 6); Nice and Savoy were annexed (November 27). In December, Louis XVI went on trial before the Convention for treason and on January 15 was found guilty. On January 16, by a one-vote majority in the 721 votes cast, he was condemned to death, and on Jan. 21, 1793, he was executed. England, Holland, Spain, Austria, Prussia, and Sardinia now joined in a coalition to defeat the regicide government, and on February 1 France declared war against them. In March, royalists in the Vendée revolted and on the 18th of that

month the Austrians won a victory over General Dumouriez at Neerwinden (for which defeat the Convention severely criticized the general, one of the early bulwarks of the republic, who thereupon deserted to the Austrians. The execution of General Custine for negligence in 1793, although he had won brilliant victories the year before, makes Dumouriez's action understandable). Uneasy, the Convention now found itself torn between the Girondists and the Mountain. To concentrate effective power it established (April 6, 1793) the Committee of Public Safety, which at first was led by Danton. The committee soon made itself an extreme revolutionary power under the control of the Mountain. On June 2 the Girondists were effectively suppressed when 31 of their representatives were arrested. In July Robespierre became a member of the Committee of Public Safety. On July 13, Marat, one of the Jacobin leaders, who had helped in the overthrow of the Girondists, was assassinated by Charlotte Corday. Robespierre forced himself upward and now became the great power in the government. Under him, partly as the result of the frightening military successes of the anti-French coalition, the Reign of Terror flourished; the defeats of the republican armies aroused the hopes of the Girondists and the royalists and their resulting agitation led to revolts which in turn were cruelly suppressed. All former aristocrats, all officials of the monarchy, anyone tainted by contact with the government under the Bourbons was suspect; trials were hurried, farcical; sentences of death were the rule for anyone who might even remotely be a danger to the republic; the guillotines were busy all over France. Paris's Terror was matched by those at Lyons, Nantes, Bordeaux, and Arras; it is said that over 17,000 executions were legally decreed in the little over a year that the Reign of Terror lasted, but many more were killed without even the semblance of a trial. At its height the Terror was responsible for as many as 354 executions in a single month in Paris. Marie Antoinette was executed (October 20); the Girondist leaders (October 31), the Hebertists (March 24, 1794), Danton himself (April 6), and finally Robespierre (July 28) all found their way to the guillotine in the Place de la Révolution. A universal military draft (beginning Aug. 23, 1793) raised a republican army that by December had driven the coalition's armies across the Rhine. Toulon was captured in that month; in April Pichegru won a victory at Turcoing; on June 26 the French took Belgium with a victory at Fleurus. With the fall of Robespierre (9–10 Thermidor) the motive force of the Terror began to fail; the conspiracy of the radicals of the Mountain and the more moderate elements was directed principally against Robespierre's personal power, and the grouping did not last long. Slowly the moderate bourgeois group eliminated the Jacobins, and the Reign of Terror died away. By the beginning of December, 1794, Girondists were filtering back into the Convention. Now economic difficulties in the form of inflation began to cause trouble. The issue of *assignats*, paper money originally backed by the value of the confiscated church lands, got out of hand, and in April and May, 1795, bread riots, directed against the Convention and backed by the Jacobins, occurred and were suppressed only with difficulty. The war against the coalition was going well for the republicans. Holland was invaded and in 1795 the Batavian Republic was established there under French protection. Prussia quit the war on March 5, signing a treaty at Basel, and in June Spain also withdrew. An attempted invasion of Brittany by émigrés from England was defeated in July, large numbers of prisoners on both sides being killed without mercy. On August 22 the Convention promulgated a new constitution. The Convention was to go out of existence; in its place were to be two houses, a Council of Ancients, of 250 members, and a Council of Five Hundred. The executive body was to be a Directory of five members. However, provision was made that two thirds of the membership of the new Chambers would be chosen from the roster of the Convention. The Parisians objected to this and, spurred on by royalist elements, revolted on Oct. 5, 1795. The army of the republic, led by the 26-year-old Napoleon Bonaparte, did not hesitate to use cannon against the rioters (Napoleon's "whiff of grapeshot" was most effective) and the revolt was quickly put down.

The Directory. The new government, which lasted for a little more than four years, ruled in a period of reaction to the excesses of the Reign of Terror. The natural lessening of the revolutionary ardor was reflected in the corruption of some of the Directory's own members (one of the five was replaced each year, the new member to serve five years before being replaced) and in the internal struggle between the republicans and the reactionaries, resolved eventually on Sept. 4, 1797 (18th Fructidor), when the republican group threw out of the Directory the rightist members (Carnot and Barthélemy) and purged the two Councils of their followers. The long-lived revolt in the Vendée was ended in 1796 and a determined campaign was undertaken to end the war with the coalition. Moreau and Jourdan were not successful in Germany, but Napoleon entered Italy and won a series of brilliant victories (Lodi, May 10, 1796; Arcola, November 15–19; Rivoli, Jan. 14, 1797). Then he crossed the Alps to meet the Austrians but instead of fighting them (under the handicap of having his supply lines stretched too long) he signed a peace treaty at Leoben (April 18). The war against the first coalition ended with the treaty of Campo Formio (Oct. 17, 1797), by the terms of which France lost nothing she really desired. These campaigns and Napoleon's further campaigns during the struggle with the second coalition (1798–1802) were accompanied by the announced French aim of establishing republican governments wherever the people of Europe desired them. The Batavian Republic of 1795 was followed by the Lombard Republic (May, 1796), the Cisalpine Republic (July, 1797), the Ligurian Republic (July, 1797), the Roman Republic (February, 1798), the Helvetian Republic (April, 1798), and the Parthenopean Republic (January, 1799). Napoleon's campaigns in Egypt (1798–99) and Syria (1799) were failures; the Egyptian campaign, despite successes on land, was ruined by Nelson's victory on the Nile (Aug. 1, 1798). However, Napoleon stood out, in the period of the Directory's venality and the second coalition's successes against the republic's European armies, as a man of great executive ability. On Nov. 9, 1799 (18 Brumaire), Napoleon, aided by Siéyès, now a member of the Directory, overthrew the rule of the Directory and, the following day, by using military force, prevented the meeting of the Council of Five Hundred. The revolution was ended and France again was to be ruled by one man, in practice if not in theory. The Consulate, with Napoleon as first consul, lasted less than five years; on May 18, 1804, he was proclaimed emperor.

French Riviera (riv.i.ār'ą). See under **Riviera.**

French Shore. Portions of the W and N coasts of Newfoundland where the French have the privilege of catching and drying fish (secured by the treaty of Utrecht, 1713).

French Somaliland (sō.mä'lē.land). [Also: **Somalis; French, Côte Française des Somalis.**] French colony in E Africa, on the Gulf of Aden, between the British Somaliland protectorate and the former Italian colony of Eritrea, and E of Ethiopia. It includes the ports of Obock and Djibouti. The native inhabitants are the Danakil and Somali. The colony is administered by a governor and an administrative council, and is represented in the National Assembly, Council of the Republic, and the Assembly of the French Union by one deputy respectively. Salt production is the only industry in the colony, but Djibouti is important as a port, an administrative center, and the terminus of the Addis Ababa-Djibouti railroad (496 mi.). Capital, Djibouti; area, 9,071 sq. mi.; pop. 58,209, including 2,439 Europeans (1951).

French Sudan (sö.dan'). [French, **Soudan, Soudan Français.**] Territory of French West Africa, part of the federation of French West Africa, bounded on the W by Sénégal and Mauritania, on the N by Algeria, on the E by Niger territory, and on the S by the reconstituted territory of Upper Volta, the Ivory Coast, and French Guinea. The territory is traversed by the Niger River, on which most of its towns are situated. The S part is extremely fertile, and various crops are grown. Cotton is becoming increasingly important, especially in certain spots along the upper Niger. The Sudan is also the site of important irrigation projects. Bamako, the capital, is connected by rail with Dakar and the W coast ports; in the late 1940's a further extension of this railway was planned, and parts of it were under construction. Eventually, the line was to link the colony with the Guinea

coast at Abidjan, and with Niamey on the Niger River in Niger territory, the latter route paralleling the great bend of the Niger around to Tombouctou (Timbuktu) and Gao and connecting with the proposed trans-Saharan route at In Tassit. Administration is in the hands of a governor and an advisory council. The French Sudan is represented in the National Assembly by three delegates, in the Council of the Republic by four councilors, and in the Assembly of the French Union by five delegates. Capital, Bamako; area, before recreation of Upper Volta, 590,966 sq. mi.; pop. 3,350,000 (est. 1951).

French Togo (tō'gō). See **Togo, French.**

French Union. [French, **Union Française.**] Political organization established by the French constitution of 1946. It is composed of the French Republic (which is made up of the 90 departments of continental France and Corsica), the three departments of Algeria, the overseas departments of Martinique, Guadeloupe, Réunion, and French Guiana; the overseas territories of French West Africa, French Equatorial Africa, Madagascar, the Comoro Islands, French Somaliland, French India, New Caledonia, French Oceania, and the French North American colony of St.-Pierre and Miquelon, the associated states of Viet-Nam, Cambodia, and Laos; the protectorates of Tunisia and French Morocco; the trust territories of Togo and Cameroun; and the Anglo-French condominium of New Hebrides. The Assembly of the French Union is a branch of the French government; half of the members represent metropolitan France, the other half representing the overseas departments, territories, and associated states. The overseas departments were represented (1950) by 75 deputies in the National Assembly, and by 65 members in the Council of the Republic. The High Council of the Union is presided over by the president of the French Republic, who is also president of the Union itself.

French War, Old. See **French and Indian Wars.**

French West Africa (af'ri.kạ). [French, **Afrique Occidentale Française;** officially **Le Grand Conseil de l'Afrique Occidentale Française.**] Name applied in general to the French territories occupying the greater portion of W Africa. Specifically, it refers to the federation of French West Africa which is under a governor general, and which is composed of all the eight separate territories. Capital, Dakar; area, 1,815,768 sq. mi.; pop. 15,937,000 (1945).

Government. The federation came into being in 1904 and provided for a governor general assisted by a secretary-general and a government council. The government council has been reorganized several times since 1904. In 1946 a decree provided for the creation of an assembly representing all the peoples of French West Africa. Officially it is called Le Grand Conseil de l'Afrique Occidentale Française; it is patterned after the general councils of the various territories. The governmental machinery is still in the process of development. The colony of Upper Volta, which had been dissolved in 1935, was reconstituted in September, 1947, bringing the number of territories in French West Africa to eight: Mauritania, Sénégal, French Guinea, Ivory Coast, French Sudan, Dahomey, Niger, and Upper Volta. The trust territory of Togo is administered in conjunction with French West Africa.

French West Indies (in'diz). Group of French islands in the Caribbean Sea, SE of the U.S., part of the Lesser Antilles. It is comprised of St. Barthélemy, Guadeloupe, Désirade, Marie Galante, Les Saintes, Martinique, and the E two thirds of St. Martin; these are administered as the two overseas departments of Guadeloupe and Martinique. Total area, 1,073 sq. mi.; pop. 570,547 (est. 1938).

French Zone. See under **German Federal Republic.**

Frend (frend), **William.** b. at Canterbury, England, Nov. 22, 1757; d. at London, Feb. 21, 1841. English author. He graduated (1780) from Christ's College, Cambridge, and in 1781 became a fellow and tutor in Jesus College at the same university. In 1793 he published *Peace and Union recommended to the Associated Bodies of Republicans and Anti-Republicans,* a tract in which, among other things, he attacked the liturgy of the Church of England, and was in consequence deprived of his residence at the college.

Freneau (fre.nō'), **Philip (Morin).** [Called the **"Poet of the American Revolution."**] b. at New York, Jan. 2, 1752; d. near Freehold, N.J., during the night of Dec. 18–19, 1832. American poet. He was graduated at Princeton in 1771 and supported the Colonies during the Revolution as propagandist, as editor of the *Freeman's Journal* at Philadelphia, and as militiaman and privateer. After the war, he sailed as master of merchant vessels plying between New York and Charleston, until he returned to journalism in 1789, and shortly afterwards was appointed by the secretary of state, Thomas Jefferson, translator to the State Department. Almost immediately thereafter he established the *National Gazette* (Philadelphia, 1791–93), in which he violently opposed Alexander Hamilton and the Federalists. In 1797 he established *The Time-Piece, and Literary Companion* at New York; withdrawing from that in 1798, he continued to contribute partisan articles to the strongly republican Philadelphia *Aurora.* After 1800 he lived principally in retirement in New Jersey, but contributed patriotic verses during the War of 1812 and occasional miscellaneous verse to periodicals through his seventieth year. His most significant writings include *The American Village* (1772), *The Rising Glory of America* (1772; with H. H. Brackenridge), *The British Prison-Ship* (1781), *Poems* (1786; revised and expanded in 1795, 1809, and 1815), *A Journey from Philadelphia to New York by Robert Slender, Stockingweaver* (1787), *Miscellaneous Works* (1788), *Letters on Various Interesting and Important Subjects* (1799), and *The Last Poems of Philip Freneau* (1945). Among his better-known poems are *The Indian Burying Ground, The Wild Honeysuckle, Eutaw Springs,* and *The Jamaica Funeral.*

Frênes (fren), **Rudolf Hirth du.** See **Hirth du Frênes, Rudolf.**

Frenssen (fren'sẹn), **Gustav.** b. at Barlt, Germany, Oct. 19, 1863; d. there, 1945. German novelist. Except for *Peter Moors Fahrt nach Südwest* (1907), a colonial story, he concerned himself in his works chiefly with life on the North Sea coast. *Jörn Uhl* (1901), constructed on the pattern of Sudermann's *Frau Sorge* (1887), has been his most popular novel. Frenssen's ideas on race, religion, and sex, as expressed in the novel *Hilligenlei* (1906), put him high on the roster of writers acceptable to the Nazis.

Frentani (fren.tā'nī). Ancient Italian people related to the Samnites, dwelling along the Adriatic coast northwest of Apulia. They were subjugated by the Romans in 304 B.C.

Frenzel (fren'tsẹl), **Karl.** b. at Berlin, Dec. 6, 1827; d. there, 1914. German journalist and literary critic.

Frère (frer), **Charles (Édouard).** b. at Paris, July 10, 1837; d. there, Nov. 3, 1894. French genre, landscape, and portrait painter; son and pupil of Pierre Édouard Frère and pupil of Couture.

Frère, Charles Théodore. b. at Paris, June 24, 1815; d. there, March 24, 1888. French genre and landscape painter, principally of Oriental subjects; brother of Pierre Édouard Frère.

Frere (frir), Sir **Henry Bartle Edward.** [Called Sir **Bartle Frere.**] b. at Clydach, Brecknockshire, Wales, March 29, 1815; d. at Wimbledon, England, May 29, 1884. British colonial official; nephew of John Hookham Frere. He entered the Indian service in 1834, and became resident at Satara in 1847, commissioner to Sind in 1850, and a member of the council at Calcutta in 1859. He was governor of Bombay 1862–67, became a member of the Council of India in 1866, was created a baronet in 1876, and was governor of the Cape of Good Hope 1877–80. During his governorship of the Cape occurred the war against the Zulus under Cettiwayo.

Frere, John Hookham. [Pseudonym, **William and Robert Whistlecraft.**] b. at London, May 21, 1769; d. at the Pietà Valetta, Malta, Jan. 7, 1846. English diplomat and author. He was named envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary at Lisbon in 1800; held the same position at Madrid 1802–04; was sworn on the privy council in 1805; and was plenipotentiary to the central junta of Spain 1808–09. He published *Aristophanes,* a metrical version of the *Acharnians,* the *Knights,* and the *Birds.* He wrote a *Prospectus and Specimen of an intended National Work, by William and Robert Whistlecraft, of Stowmarket, in Suffolk, Harness and Collar Makers, intended to comprise the most interesting Particulars relating to King Arthur and his Round Table.* In this work he introduced the bernesque style into the English language.

Byron, when sending *Beppo* to his publisher, writes: "I have written a poem humorous, in or after the excellent manner of Mr. Whistlecraft, and founded on a Venetian anecdote which amused me . . . Whistlecraft is my immediate model, but Berni is the father of that kind of writing; which, I think, suits our language, too, very well."

Frère (frer), **Pierre Édouard.** b. at Paris, Jan. 10, 1819; d. at Écouen, France, May 21, 1886. French genre painter; brother of Charles Théodore Frère.

Frère-Orban (frer.ôr.bäṅ), **Hubert Joseph Walther.** b. at Liége, Belgium, April 24, 1812; d. Jan. 2, 1896. Belgian liberal statesman. He was premier (1868–70, 1878–84), minister of finance (July, 1848–September, 1852, 1857–70), and minister of foreign affairs (1878–84).

Fréret (frā.re), **Nicolas.** b. at Paris, Feb. 15, 1688; d. there, March 8, 1749. French historian, archaeologist, chronologist, and philologist. An incomplete and inaccurate collection of his works was published (1796–99) at Paris.

Fréron (frā.rôṅ), **Élie Catherine.** b. at Quimper, France, 1719; d. at Paris, March 10, 1776. French journalist and critic, best known for his journalistic attacks on Voltaire and the Encyclopedists.

Fréron, Louis Marie Stanislas. b. at Paris, c1765; d. in Haiti, 1802. French revolutionist; son of Élie Catherine Fréron. He was elected a deputy to the Convention in 1792, and in 1793 was commissioned together with Barras to establish the authority of the Convention at Marseilles. He subsequently became subprefect of Haiti.

Frescobaldi (frās.kō.bäl'dē), **Girolamo.** b. at Ferrara, Italy, 1583; d. March 1, 1643. Italian organist, singer and composer for the organ; organist at Saint Peter's (1608–28, 1633–43). The teacher of Froberger, he composed hymns, five-part madrigals, caprices, and toccatas.

Frescoes for Mr. Rockefeller's City (rok'ę.fel.ėrz). Poems in free verse by Archibald MacLeish, published in 1933.

Fresenius (frā.zā'nē.ůs), **Karl Remigius.** b. Dec. 28, 1818; d. June 11, 1897. German chemist. He founded a chemical laboratory at Wiesbaden in 1848. His works include *Anleitung zur qualitativen chemischen Analyse* (1841), *Anleitung zur quantitativen chemischen Analyse* (1846), and others.

Freshfield (fresh'fēld), **Douglas William.** b. 1845; d. at Forest Row, Sussex, England, Feb. 9, 1934. English mountain-climber and explorer. Educated at Oxford, he had scaled all the notable peaks of the Caucasus by the age of 22. He toured the Apennines, most of the Alpine region, and Kanchenjunga in the Himalayas, and the chief mountains of Japan, Uganda, Syria, Algeria, Armenia, and Corsica.

Freshwater (fresh'wô.tėr, -wot.ėr). Village and parish in S England, near the W end of the Isle of Wight, ab. 2 mi. S of Yarmouth. The village is the rail terminus for Freshwater Bay, a seashore resort 1 mi. S on the S coast of the island. Ab. 1 mi. SW of the village is Farringford, the residence of Alfred Tennyson after 1853. Pop. of parish, 3,439 (1931).

Fresnay (frā.nā), **Pierre.** [Original surname, **Laudenbach.**] b. at Paris, April 4, 1897—. French stage and screen actor. After study at the Paris Conservatory, he made his debut at the Comédie Française in January, 1915, and was made a *pensionnaire*. He served in the French army from 1916 to 1919, returned to the Comédie, and in 1923 was elected a *sociétaire*. He played over 80 roles here in classic and modern plays, and distinguished himself particularly in the plays of de Musset. His first English-speaking role was in Noel Coward's *Conversation Piece* at London (1934), and he made an appearance at New York in Obey's *Noah* (1935). He has also appeared in many French motion pictures.

Fresnaye (frā.nā), **Roger de La.** See **La Fresnaye, Roger de.**

Fresne (fren), **Gaston du.** See **Beaucourt, Marquis de.**

Fresnel (frā.nel), **Augustin Jean.** b. at Broglie, Eure, France, May 10, 1788; d. at Ville-d'Avray, near Paris, July 14, 1827. French physicist, noted for his researches in optics, particularly in polarization and the wave theory of light.

Fresnillo (frez.nē'yō). [Full name, **Fresnillo de Gonzáles Echeverría.**] Town in C Mexico, in Zacatecas state, ab. 35 mi. NW of Zacatecas: silver mines. 24,614 (1940).

Fresno (frez'nō). City in C California, county seat of Fresno County, NW of Los Angeles: approximately the geographic center of the state. Fresno, the "raisin capital of the world," is a major agricultural center and the fifth-ranking industrial city of the state, producing 60 percent of the country's raisin crop, and an important supply of cotton, figs, and winery grapes. 91,669 (1950).

Fresnoy (frā.nwä), **Charles Alphonse du.** See **Dufresnoy, Charles Alphonse.**

Freston (fres'tọn). Necromancer in *Belianis of Greece*. He was suspected by Cervantes's Don Quixote of having stolen his books, and transformed giants into windmills.

Fretful Plagiary (fret'ful plā'ji.ạ.ri), **Sir.** See **Plagiary, Sir Fretful.**

Fretum (frē'tum). Latin word for "strait": see the specific element of the name.

Freud (froid; German, froit), **Sigmund.** b. at Freiberg, in Moravia, May 6, 1856; d. at London, Sept. 9, 1939. Austrian physician and psychoanalyst, founder of psychoanalysis. He studied neuroanatomy and neuropathology, and became (1885) a lecturer in neuropathology at the University of Vienna, where he was named professor in 1902. He studied under Josef Breuer, who introduced him to hypnosis; and worked with J. M. Charcot at Paris (1885), where he was introduced to the problems of hysteria. Unsatisfied with the results of hypnotic treatment of hysterical patients, Freud noticed that while he was attempting hypnosis patients occasionally fell into a reverie, talked their problems out, and seemed greatly improved afterwards. He developed this to the method of free association, and was able to get the coöperation of the patients in attempting to cure themselves. From this he developed the psychoanalytic method: the recall of emotional episodes that precipitated conflicts, and the recognition and release of pent-up emotion (catharsis). Freud fostered the concepts of unconscious motives and the importance of sex in our life. He postulated three governing forces of mental life: (1) the id, the instinctual force of life, the original libidinal or love force; (2) the ego, the executive force that has commerce with the external world of reality; and (3) the super-ego, the disciplinary force, the conscience, that is superior to, and capable of coercing, the ego. A principal key to the unconscious is the dream; analysis of the dream material in depth by the patient with the aid of the analyst tends to bring to the conscious area of the mind things which have been repressed because they do not fit the personality picture of the ego; the dream is analyzed by free association, one idea leading to another, the psychoanalyst directing rather than controlling the associations. Another method found useful was that of analyzing certain symbolic material in the dream; it was found that certain occurrences, artifacts, animals, and the like had an underlying symbolic common meaning for almost everyone brought up in a given cultural milieu (in Freud's practice, principally the Viennese environment). Related to this symbolism in the dream-work was a more or less punning treatment of things: a young woman in a white dress, otherwise not recognized, is a close friend, Miss White; three dollars and sixty-five cents in a given dream context may prove to be a symbolization of the 365 days of the year. Closely allied to this is the error occurring in ordinary life, otherwise unexplained, but according to Freud meaningful: spelling the name Ethel inadvertently as Ethyl because the girl in question was fond of drinking (ethyl alcohol is in the mind of the writer). According to Freud's theories, repression is never efficient; the energy inherent in the situation must find an outlet, and some outlets lead to neurotic behavior, some to more acceptable behavior. The defense mechanisms that prevent the conscious mind from recognizing unwanted thoughts include repression, projection (attribution of undesirable qualities being denied by the person to another person), sublimation (changing the method of expression of the libido energy from a socially unacceptable one to one that is socially acceptable). The latter is looked upon as a desirable result of psychic stricture on the libido; possibly destructive sexual energy, for example, may be turned to creating works of art. Freud recognized distinct stages in the expression of the libido. In the development of the

individual the cathexis (attachment of the libido to some object) went through oral, anal, urethral, phallic, and genital stages, pleasure being sought successively from those areas of the body. Connected with this were the narcissistic, or selfish, state; the period when the energies were directed towards the parents as the first loved objects in the external world, the Oedipus and Electra complexes; and the sexual stage, when the libido is directed still further outward to some loved person or object. Also forming part of Freud's theories was the concept of duality: two opposing forces, a life or love force (positive) and a death force (negative), are in a constant tug-of-war; the one is conducive to hostility and destruction, the other to attachment and constructive behavior. Freud's theories, under attack as being unscientific since they were first propounded, have nevertheless been of tremendous influence in other fields than medicine. In the arts and literature the exposition of the unconscious, as for example in surrealist painting or stream-of-consciousness writing, has added new dimensions to expression. In anthropology customs and beliefs have been interpreted in the light of Freud's theories and seemingly basic human drives have been uncovered. In 1906 Freud became associated with Eugen Bleuler, C. G. Jung, and Alfred Adler and in 1908, with the former two, founded the *Jahrbuch für psychoanalytische und psychopathologische Forschungen*. The International Psychoanalytical Association was founded, but Jung and Adler soon resigned in protest against Freud's insistence on the universal influence of sexuality. Among Freud's books are *Klinische Studie über die halbseitige Cerebrallähmung der Kinder* (1891), *Zur Affassung der Aphasien* (1891), *Studien über Hysterie* (with Breuer, 1895), *Die Traumdeutung* (1900; Eng. trans., *The Interpretation of Dreams*), *Zur Psychopathologie des Alltagslebens* (1904; Eng. trans., *The Psychopathology of Everyday Life*), *Drei Abhandlungen zur Sexualtheorie* (1905; Eng. trans., *Three Contributions to the Theory of Sex*), *Der Witz und seine Beziehung zum Unbewussten* (1905; Eng. trans., *Wit and Its Relation to the Unconscious*), *Totem und Tabu* (1913), *Vorlesungen zur Einfuhrung in die Psychoanalyse* (1916–18; Eng. trans., *A General Introduction to Psychoanalysis*, 1920), *Massenpsychologie und Ich-Analyse* (1921), *Das Ich und das Es* (1923; Eng. trans., *The Ego and the Id*, 1927), *Neue Folge der Vorlesungen zur Einfuhrung* (1932; Eng. trans., *New Introductory Lectures in Psychoanalysis*, 1933), *Der Mann Moses und die monotheistische Religion* (1939; Eng. trans., *Moses and Monotheism*). Freud went into exile in England in 1938 and died there a year later after completing his last book, *An Outline of Psychoanalysis* (1949).

Freudenstadt (froi'dẹn.shtät). Town in S Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Württemberg-Hohenzollern, French Zone, formerly in the free state of Württemberg, in the Schwarzwald *Kreis* (district), situated above the Forbach valley on the E slope of the Black Forest, SW of Stuttgart. It is a climatic health resort and a center for winter sports, and also has lumber mills and manufactures furniture, ceramics, paperware, precision instruments, and pine extracts. There is a Black Forest Museum and a theater. The town was founded in 1599 under the name of Friedrichstadt, to accommodate Protestant refugees from Austria and Styria; the Protestant church was built in the period 1604–08. Pop. 10,689 (1950).

Freuer (froi'ẽr), **Gustav.** A pseudonym of **Lafontaine, August Heinrich Julius.**

Freund (froint), **Ernst.** b. at Vienna, Dec. 15, 1863; d. at London, June 2, 1946. Austrian chemist. He was a pupil of E. Ludwig, did research in medical chemistry, and became (1891) director of the chemical laboratory of the Rudolfstift at Vienna; appointed professor in 1914. He made important studies on the chemistry of urine and of blood, of carcinoma, and of the function of the intestines. He is best known for his reaction (called the Freund-Kaminer reaction) for cancer (1910) and his test for peptone in the urine (1898; Freund's test).

Freund, Leopold. b. at Miskowitz, in Bohemia, April 5, 1868; d. in Belgium, Jan. 7, 1943. Austrian roentgenologist and dermatologist. He was assistant (1899–1913) at the laboratory of the E. Finger Clinic and served as its director (1913–20). He became (1904) privatdocent of medical radiology, and professor in 1914. He was the first to use roentgen radiation therapeutically in cases of dermatoses (1897). He obtained a complete epilation in a case of a hairy nevus and thus was led to the use of x-rays in the cure of sycosis. He later used x-rays for the deep irradiation therapy of tuberculosis of bones, sciatica, and rhinoscleroma.

Freund, Wilhelm. b. Jan. 27, 1806; d. at Breslau, June 4, 1894. German philologist. He was teacher in the *Gymnasium* (advanced secondary school) at Breslau (1828–29), rector of the Gymnasium at Hirschberg (1848–51), and director of a school at Gleiwitz (1855–70). He completed a well-known Latin lexicon, *Wörterbuch der lateinischen Sprache* (1834–45).

Freundlich (froint'liċh), **Emmy.** b. at Aussig, Austria, June 25, 1878—. Austrian socialist and economist. She became (1919) a member of parliament, was the only woman delegate to the world economic conference at Geneva (1927), and was a member (1928 *et seq.*) of the economic department of the League of Nations.

Freut euch des Lebens (froit'oiċh des lā'bẹns). German title of **Life Let us Cherish.**

Frévent (frā.väṅ). Town in N France, in the department of Pas-de-Calais, situated on the Canche River, ab. 21 mi. W of Arras. It is an industrial town, having linen, flax, and hemp manufactures. The churches of Saint Vaast and Saint Hilaire date from the 15th century. 3,759 (1946).

Frey (frā). [Old Norse, **Freyr** (frār).] In Old Norse mythology, the god of love, marriage, and fruitfulness, presiding over rain, sunshine, and all the fruits of the earth, and dispensing wealth among men; the son of Njord and Nerthus. He was especially worshiped in the temple at Uppsala in Sweden. In ancient Danish legend he was believed to be reborn incarnate in the Danish kings.

Frey (frī), **Adolf.** b. at Aarau, Switzerland, 1855; d. at Zurich, Switzerland, 1920. Swiss poet and historian of literature writing in German, professor of German literature at the University of Zurich.

Frey, Emil. b. at Arlsheim, near Basel, Switzerland, Oct. 24, 1838; d. there, Dec. 24, 1922. Swiss politician. While temporarily in the U.S. in 1861 he enlisted as a sergeant in the Union army and fought in the Civil War. He was taken prisoner at Gettysburg, and suffered many privations in Libby prison. He returned to Switzerland at the end of the war, and was sent back to the U.S. as minister in 1882, serving five years. He served (1894–97) as president of the Swiss Confederation.

Frey, Friedrich Hermann. Original name of **Greif, Martin.**

Freya (frā'ạ). [Also: **Frea, Freia, Fria**; Old Norse, **Freyja.**] In Old Norse mythology, the goddess of love and fertility; the daughter of Njord, and sister (and sometimes wife) of Frey. Her dwelling was Folkvang (Old Norse, *Folkvangr*). Her chariot was drawn by two cats. To her, with Odin (whose wife she is in late German mythology), belonged those slain in battle.

Frey and His Wife (frā). Historical novel by Maurice Hewlett, published in 1916.

Freyberg (frī'bėrg), Sir **Bernard Cyril.** b. at London, March 21, 1890—. New Zealand army officer, governor general (1946–52) of New Zealand. He was a student at Wellington College in New Zealand, served (1914–18) in World War I (at Gallipoli and in the Dardanelles), and was awarded (1916) the Victoria Cross. In World War II, he was general officer in command (1939–45) of the 2nd New Zealand Expeditionary Force. He was also commander in chief (1941) of the Allied forces in Crete, and subsequently commanded units in Greece, North Africa, and Italy. He was promoted (1943) to lieutenant general.

Freyburg an der Unstrut (frī'bůrk än dėr ůn'strōt). See **Freiburg an der Unstrut.**

Freycinet (frā.sē.ne), **Charles Louis de Saulces de.** b. at Foix, Ariège, France, Nov. 14, 1828; d. at Paris, May 14, 1923. French political leader and engineer, best known for his program of railway expansion in France. After the fall of the Second Empire (Sept. 4, 1870), he was the chief collaborator of Léon Gambetta in organizing French resistance against the German invasion. He was a senator (1876–1920) and four times premier (1879–80, 1882, 1886, 1890–92). While minister of public works (1877–79), he drew up the plans for developing the French railroad network to which his

name was given. He was minister of war (1888–93, 1898–99), obtaining three-year military service and reorganizing the army. During World War I, he was minister of state (1915–16). He was elected (1890) to the French Academy, and was the author of many scientific works.

Freycinet, Louis Claude Desaulses de. b. at Montélimart, Drôme, France, Aug. 7, 1779; d. near Loriel, Drôme, France, Aug. 18, 1842. French navigator. He published *Voyage de découvertes aux terres australes pendant les années 1800–4* (1807–16), *Voyage autour du monde pendant les années 1817–20* (1824–44), and other works.

Freyer (frī'ĕr), **Hans.** b. 1887—. German sociologist, political scientist, and philosopher. Characteristic of the later phase of the German Romantic Movement which culminated in National Socialism, his social theories were avowedly philosophies of social reconstruction in which the state becomes the highest instrument of reform and control. His important works are *Theorie der objektiven Geistes* (1922), *Soziologie als Wirklichkeitswissenschaft* (1930), *Revolution von Rechts* (1931), and *Herschaft und Planung* (1933).

Freyja (frā'yä). See **Freya.**

Freyre (frā'rĕ), **Gilberto (de Melo).** b. at Recife (now Pernambuco), Brazil, March 15, 1900—. Brazilian sociologist, essayist, social historian, and journalist, who acquired a nation-wide reputation in Brazil with his chief work, *Casa grande e senzala* (1933; Eng. trans., 1946).

Freyre, Ricardo Jaimes. See **Jaimes Freyre, Ricardo.**

Freysing (frī'zing). See **Freising.**

Freytag (frī'täk), **Georg Wilhelm Friedrich.** b. at Lüneburg, Prussia, Sept. 19, 1788; d. at Bonn, Prussia, Nov. 16, 1861. German Orientalist, author of a *Lexicon Arabico-Latinum* (1830–37).

Freytag, Gustav. b. at Kreuzburg (Kluczbork), in Silesia, July 13, 1816; d. at Wiesbaden, Germany, April 30, 1895. German novelist, playwright, and historian, one of the most beloved writers of his time. He studied Germanics under Hoffmann von Fallersleben at Breslau, and under Lachmann at Berlin, where he took his degree in 1838. For the next five years he was an instructor at Breslau; later (1848–61, 1867–70) he edited, with Julian Schmidt, *Die Grenzboten* at Leipzig. He accompanied the German army as an observer in the Franco-Prussian War, and was at one time a member of the Reichstag. Among his several plays, the comedy *Die Journalisten* (1854) attained renown. In the novel *Soll und Haben* (1855) he paid his tribute to the age of commercialism by making a merchant family the center of interest. His cycle of seven novels, *Die Ahnen* (1872–80), aims to reconstruct pictures of German life from the beginning to the date of writing. His excellent *Bilder aus deutscher Vergangenheit* (1859–67) is historiography at its most vivid.

Freytag-Loringhoven (frī'täk.lō'ring.hō.fĕn), Baron **Hugo von.** b. at Copenhagen, May 20, 1855; d. at Weimar, Germany, Oct. 19, 1924. German military writer and assistant chief of the general staff. He wrote *Studien über die Kriegsführung im Sezessionskriege, Heerführung Moltkes und Napoléons* (1897), *G. F. M. Graf Schlieffen* (1910), *Führung und Politik* (1918), and *Menschen und Dinge* (1923).

Fria (frī'ą). See **Freya.**

Friant Dam (frī'ănt). Irrigation and flood-control dam in C California, in the San Joaquin River ab. 17 mi. N of Fresno. It is a part of an extensive project for irrigation and flood control in the central valley of California (chiefly on the San Joaquin and Sacramento rivers), and was completed in 1944. The dam is 320 ft. high and ab. 3,488 ft. long.

Friar Bacon (bā'kŏn), **The Famous History of.** Popular legend concerning Roger Bacon. It was published in a prose tract at London in 1627 (reprinted in Thom's *Early Prose Romances*). No earlier edition is known, but that it is much older is evident from the fact that Robert Greene's play *Honorable History of Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay*, which was founded on it, was played at Devonshire House in 1591. It was first printed in 1594.

Friar Laurence (lô'rĕns). See **Laurence, Friar.**

Friar Rush (rush). See **Rush, Friar.**

Friar's Tale, The. One of Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales.* It is the story of a summoner who, when he was riding to oppress a poor widow, met a foul fiend and entered into a compact with him. The fiend finally carried him off. Hubert, the friar who tells the tale, is a "limitour," that is, one licensed to hear confessions and perform offices of the church within a certain district. He is "wanton and merry, a full festive man."

Friar Tuck (tuk). See **Tuck, Friar.**

Frías (frē'äs), **Tomás.** b. in Potosí, Bolivia, Jan. 14, c1805; d. at La Paz, Bolivia, in August, 1884. Bolivian politician, president (1874–76) of Bolivia. He was repeatedly secretary of state, held various important diplomatic posts, and was acting president (November, 1872–May, 1873), vice-president (1873), and, after the death of Ballivián, president. He was overthrown by a coup d'état by Hilarión Daza, his secretary of war and a rival candidate in the impending election.

Fribble (frib'l). Haberdasher in Thomas Shadwell's comedy *Epsom Wells.*

Fribble. In David Garrick's play *Miss in her Teens*, a weak-minded fop. Garrick played the character himself. In the reign of George II any one who affected the extreme of fashionable folly was called a "fribble."

Fribourg (frī'bĕrg; French, frē.bör). [German, **Freiburg.**] Canton of Switzerland, bounded by Bern on the NE and E, Vaud on the S and W, and the Lake of Neuchâtel on the NW. The chief occupation is agriculture, the prevailing religion Roman Catholic, the prevailing language French, with a minority of about 30 percent using the German language. Fribourg sends seven representatives to the Swiss national council. It was admitted to the Swiss Confederation in 1481. A liberal constitution was adopted in 1831. Capital, Fribourg; area, 645 sq. mi.; pop. 157,919 (1950).

Fribourg. [German, **Freiburg, Freiburg im Üchtlande.**] City in W Switzerland, the capital of the canton of Fribourg, situated on the Sarine (Saane) River, between Bern and Lausanne. It is on the linguistic frontier of German and French speaking Switzerland, with the French element prevailing in the city proper. It consists of a lower and an upper town. The Gothic cathedral of Saint Nicholas has a portal with 15th-century sculpture and octagonal tower, and is known for its fine organ, built in the period 1824–34. Fribourg was founded in the 12th century, was a Hapsburg possession from 1277 to 1447, and joined the Swiss Confederation in 1481. It is the seat of the Roman Catholic bishop of Lausanne and Geneva, and of a university. 26,045 (1941).

Frick (frik), **Ford Christopher.** b. at Wawaka, Ind., Dec. 19, 1894—. American journalist and baseball executive. He was graduated (B.A., 1915) from De Pauw University, served (1919–21) on the staff of the Colorado Springs *Telegraph* and with the New York *Journal* from 1921 to 1934, becoming a radio commentator in 1930. In 1934 he was named president of the National League of Professional Baseball Clubs, and became in 1951 commissioner for both the American and National leagues.

Frick, Henry Clay. b. at West Overton, Pa., Dec. 19, 1849; d. at New York, Dec. 2, 1919. American coke and steel magnate, and art collector. He was one of the organizers (at 21) of Frick and Company, which operated coke ovens in the Connellsville coal area in Pennsylvania, and was a millionaire by the time he reached the age of 30. His association with Andrew Carnegie began in 1881; in 1889 he took part in the reorganization of Carnegie Brothers and Company, of which he became the chairman, and was chiefly responsible for the improvements and consolidation which eventually made that company the world's largest manufacturer of steel and coke. In Carnegie's absence in 1892, Frick assumed charge of the company's affairs during the strike at the Homestead, Pa., plant, one of the most violent labor disputes of the time. Frick himself was wounded by the Russian anarchist Alexander Berkman. He later played a leading role in the transactions which led to the organization (1901) of the United States Steel Corporation, of which he subsequently became a director. He was also active in railroad affairs, especially as a director of the Pennsylvania Railroad. His outstanding collection of the art works of noted European masters was later given to the public together with a museum (the former Frick residence on Fifth Avenue) and a 15-million-dollar endowment. He was also a benefactor of Princeton University and the city of

Pittsburgh. See *Henry Clay Frick, the Man*, by George Harvey (1928).

Frick, Wilhelm. b. at Alsenz, Saar, Germany, March 12, 1877; executed at Nuremberg, Germany, Oct. 16, 1946. German Nazi politician. He took part in Hitler's Munich putsch (November, 1923). As minister of interior (1930–33) of Thuringia, he made Hitler a German citizen. In 1933 he became German minister of interior and drafted (1935) the racial laws. He was sentenced to death by the international war crimes tribunal in October, 1946.

Frickthal (frik'täl). Territory in N Switzerland, in the N part of the canton of Aargau, into which it was incorporated in 1803.

Friday (frī'dā). Sixth day of the week, named for the Old Norse goddess, Frigg: i.e., "Frigg's day." Friday is the Mohammedan "day of assembly," when the people gather in the mosques. It is said in the Mohammedan traditions to have been established by divine command as a day of worship for Jew and Christian alike, as being the day on which Adam was created and received into paradise, the day on which he was expelled from it, the day on which he repented, and the day on which he died. It will, according to the same traditions, be the day of the resurrection. In the Roman and Eastern and Anglican churches, except when dispensation is granted because a religious or civil holiday falls on Friday, the day is generally observed as one of abstinence, in memory of the crucifixion of Christ, an event commemorated annually on Good Friday. In Europe and America generally, Friday is popularly regarded as an unlucky day for beginning any enterprise. To spill salt on Friday is considered an especially bad omen. At one time it was common for criminals under sentence of capital punishment to be executed on Friday; hence Friday is sometimes called "hangman's day."

Friday. Native attendant of Robinson Crusoe, in Defoe's novel of that name. He was so named by his master because the latter had saved him from death on that day.

Friday Club. Club instituted at Edinburgh by Sir Walter Scott in June, 1803.

Friday Harbor. Town in NW Washington, on San Juan Island, county seat of San Juan County: salmon and pea canneries. It is the seat of the University of Washington Oceanographic Laboratories. It was incorporated in 1909. Pop. 783 (1950).

Fridegård (frē'dẹ.gōrd), **Johan Fridolf.** [Called **Jan.**] b. at Enköpings-Näs, in Uppland, Sweden, 1897—. Swedish novelist.

Frideman (frē'dẹ.mān), **Nicholas.** An old spelling of **Federmann, Nicholas.**

Fridericia (frē.ᴛʜẹ.rē'shä), **Julius Albert.** b. at Copenhagen, June 10, 1849; d. there, Oct. 28, 1912. Danish historian, who served as professor (1899 *et seq.*) at the University of Copenhagen. Author of *Danmarks ydre politiske Historie 1629–60* (1876–81).

Frideswide (frid.ẹ.swē'dẹ) or **Fritheswith** (fri'ᴛʜẹ.swith) or **Fredeswitha** (fred.ẹ.swē'ᴛʜą), Saint. d. possibly in 735. English saint. She was a royal princess, according to the legend, and fled from the importunities of her lover to Oxford, where she founded the monastery of Saint Frideswide. She is commemorated on Oct. 19.

Fridigern (frid'i.gėrn). See **Fritigern.**

Fridland (frēd'länt). See **Frýdlant.**

Fridley (frid'li). Town in SE Minnesota, in Anoka County: northern suburb of Minneapolis and St. Paul. 3,796 (1950).

Fridolin (frē'dō.lin), Saint. fl. 6th century. Christian missionary. He presumably belonged to a noble family of Ireland, became a missionary there and later in France, finally laboring on the Upper Rhine, where he founded a monastery at Säckingen.

Frid Stool (frid' stōl'). See under **Beverley,** England.

Fridthiof's Saga (friᴛʜ'yofs). See **Frithjof's Saga.**

Fridtjof Nansen Land (frit'yôf nän'sẹn). See **Franz Josef Land.**

Fried (frēt), **Alfred Hermann.** b. at Vienna, Nov. 11, 1864; d. there, May 5, 1921. Austrian pacifist. He founded the Austrian peace society in 1892, and *Friedenswarte*, a pacifist publication, in 1899. In 1911 he was awarded the Nobel prize for peace. Among his works are *Haager Konferenzen* (1900), *Grundlagen des ursächlichen Pazifismus* (1916), and *Kriegstagebuch* (4 vols., 1918–20).

Fried, Oskar. b. at Berlin, Aug. 10, 1871—. German composer and director. He was conductor of the Stern Gesangverein, Berlin (1904–10), the Gesellschaft der Musikfreunde (1907 *et seq.*), the Berlin Symphony Orchestra (1925–26), and of opera (1934 *et seq.*) at Tiflis.

Friedberg (frēd'bėrg; German, frēt'berk). Town in S Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Bavaria, American Zone, in the *Regierungsbezirk* (government district) of Upper Bavaria, situated on the Ach River ab. 5 mi. SE of Augsburg. It has metallurgical, electrical, chemical, and furniture manufactures. The castle dates from the 16th, the *Rathaus* (town hall) from the 17th century. Here on Aug. 24, 1796, the French under Moreau defeated the Austrians under Latour. 8,697 (1946).

Friedberg. City in W Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Hessen, American Zone, formerly in the province of Upper Hesse, free state of Hesse, on the Usa River between Taunus and Vogelsberg, ab. 16 mi. N of Frankfort on the Main. It has agricultural markets and manufactures liquors, apple cider, chemicals, and leather goods; seat of an institute for agriculture and fruit culture. It is a medieval city; the Church of Our Lady dates from the 13th century. The castle contains a museum, and there is a library and archives. Originally a Roman settlement, Friedberg became a free imperial city in the 13th century. The city came in 1802 and the castle in 1806 under the rule of Hesse-Darmstadt. Here on July 10, 1796, the French under Jourdan defeated the Austrians under Wartensleben. 15,175 (1950).

Friedeck (frē'dek) or **Friedeck-Misteck** (-mis'tek). German names of **Frýdek-Místek.**

Friedel (frē.del), **Charles.** b. at Strasbourg, March 12, 1832; d. at Montauban, Tarn-et-Garonne, France, April 20, 1899. French chemist and mineralogist.

Friedell (frē.del'), **Egon.** b. at Vienna, Jan. 21, 1878; committed suicide there, March 16, 1938. Austrian historian, satirist, essayist, and translator. He is best known for his philosophical and cultural treatises, especially for his *Kulturgeschichte der Neuzeit* (1927–32; Eng. trans., *Cultural History of the Modern Age*, 1930–32). He was also the author of the successful play *Die Judastragödie* (1921).

Friedenstein (frē'dẹn.shtīn). See under **Gotha.**

Friederici (frē.dẹ.rē'tsē), **Georg.** b. at Stettin, Germany, 1866—. German ethnologist, who traveled in the South Seas and New Guinea. He was the author of *Indianer und Anglo-Amerikaner* (Indians and Anglo-Americans, 1900), *Das Puritanische Neu-England* (Puritan New England, 1924), and *Der Charakter Amerikas Entdeckung und Eroberung durch die Europäer* (The Character of America's Discovery and Conquest by the Europeans, 1925).

Friedericia (frē.dėr.ish'ą). See **Fredericia.**

Friedewald (frē'dẹ.vält). Small town in W Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Hessen, American Zone, formerly in the province of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, ab. 33 mi. SE of Kassel.

Friedewald, Treaty of. Treaty concluded at Friedewald, Prussia, on Oct. 5, 1551, between France and the League of Schmalkalden (a coalition of German Protestant states), for the immediate purpose of liberating Philip, the landgrave of Hesse, who was one of the chief Schmalkaldic leaders and who was being held as a prisoner of state by the Holy Roman Emperor, Charles V. However, Philip's actual freedom (and that of several other Protestant rulers) was not finally secured until the Peace of Passau on July 16, 1552.

Friedheim (frēt'hīm), **Arthur.** b. at St. Petersburg, Oct. 26, 1859; d. at New York, Oct. 19, 1932. German pianist and composer. He was graduated from the University of St. Petersburg and studied under Rubinstein and Liszt, becoming notable as an interpreter of the latter's works. He served as professor of piano at the Royal College of Music at Manchester and at the Canadian Academy of Music at Toronto. Among his compositions are the operas *The Last Days of Pompei* and *Die Tänzerin* (Cologne, 1904); he also wrote a march, a piano concerto, and an overture.

Friedjung (frēt'yųng), **Heinrich.** b. at Rostschin, in Moravia, Jan. 8, 1851; d. at Vienna, July 14, 1920. Austrian historian and political writer.

Friedland (frēd'lạnd; German, frēt'länt). Town in NE Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Mecklenburg, Russian Zone, formerly in the free state of Mecklenburg, situated

on the Datze River ab. 43 mi. NW of Stettin: sugar refinery; agricultural trade. The town contains architecturally interesting churches and gates of the 14th and 15th centuries. 8,357 (1946).

Friedland. See **Eighteen Hundred and Seven.**

Friedland. German name of **Frýdlant.**

Friedland, Duke of. See **Wallenstein, Albrecht Wenzel Eusebius von.**

Friedländer (frēt'len.dĕr), **Friedrich.** b. Jan. 10, 1825; d. June 14, 1901. Austrian genre painter, a pupil of Waldmüller.

Friedländer, Julius. b. at Berlin, June 25, 1813; d. there, April 4, 1884. German numismatist, keeper of the royal collection of ancient coins.

Friedländer, Ludwig. b. at Königsberg, in East Prussia, July 16, 1824; d. at Strasbourg, in Alsace, in December, 1909. German scholar, professor of classical philology and archaeology (1858–92) at Königsberg. He published works on Homer and the Homeric question, and on Roman antiquities.

Friedländer, Max. b. at Brieg (now Brzeg), in Silesia, Oct. 12, 1852; d. 1934. German musicologist and singer. He was engaged (1883 *et seq.*) in musical research, with emphasis on the German *Lied* (song), under the direction of Spitta at Berlin. He also taught (1903 *et seq.*) at Berlin University and as exchange professor (1911) at Harvard University and lecturer at 20 American universities. He discovered and published more than 100 Schubert songs and edited songs by Schumann; published *Das deutsche Lied im 18. Jahrhundert* (3 vols., 1902).

Friedlingen (frēt'ling.ĕn). Hamlet in extreme SW Germany, on the Rhine River in SW Baden, ab. 2 mi. N of Basel, Switzerland. On Oct. 14, 1702, the French armies under Villars crossed the Rhine here and attacked the forces of Prince Louis of Baden, completely defeating them and driving the prince into the mountains.

Friedman (frēt'män), **Ignaz.** b. at Podgórze (now part of Kraków), Poland, Feb. 14, 1882—. Polish pianist and composer, notable as an interpreter of Chopin. He studied under Riemann, Adler, and Leschetizky, and toured in America and Europe. He has composed piano and cello selections and songs.

Friedmann (frēt'män), **Meir ben Jeremiah.** [Pseudonym, **Ish Shalom.**] b. at Kraszna, Hungary, 1831; d. at Vienna, 1909. Jewish scholar and teacher. He attended the yeshiva at Ungvár (now Uzhgorod), taught at the Beth Hamidrash at Vienna, and was a teacher (1893 *et seq.*) at the Israelitisch-Theologische Lehranstalt in the same city. He was known chiefly for his editing of old Midrashim (interpretations of Biblical texts), among them *Sifre* (1864), *Mechilta* (1870), and *Derech Eretz* (1904).

Friedrich (frē'driċh). German form of **Frederick.**

Friedrichroda (frē'driċh.rō.dä). Town in C Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Thuringia, Russian Zone, formerly in the free state of Thuringia, situated in the Thuringian Forest ab. 9 mi. SW of Gotha. A popular summer and winter resort, it has numerous hotels and a theater. Nearby is the park and castle of Reinhardsbrunn, erected (1827–35) for the dukes of Coburg on the site of a ruined medieval abbey. 7,254 (1946).

Friedrichshafen (frē'driċhs.hä.fĕn). [Former name, **Buchhorn.**] City in S Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Württemberg-Hohenzollern, French Zone, formerly in the Danube *Kreis* (district) of the free state of Württemberg, situated on Lake Constance ab. 14 mi. E of Konstanz; lake port. It was formerly the seat of the Zeppelin yards (building dirigible airliners) and the Maybach Motor Works, both of which were frequently bombed during World Wars I and II. There are also cement works, metallurgical, leather-goods, and furniture factories, canneries, and dairies. The old Benedictine monastery was altered in the period 1824–30 to serve as a castle for Duke Albert of Württemberg; the castle church (1695–1700) is in the baroque style. The town became a free imperial city in 1275, came under Bavaria in 1802 and under Württemberg in 1810. Pop. 20,501 (1950).

Friedrichsruh (frē.driċhs.rö'). Residence of the Prussian statesman Otto Bismarck, ab. 15 mi. SE of Hamburg, Germany.

Friedrichstadt (frē'driċh.shtät). See under **Freudenstadt.**

Friedrichsthal (frē'driċhs.täl). Town in the Saar, formerly Saarland (Germany), ab. 8 mi. N of Saarbrücken. It has coal mines, an iron foundry, and glass manufactures. Prior to 1919 it belonged to the Rhine Province, Prussia. The population is about half Roman Catholic and half Protestant. 13,600 (1939).

Friedrich von Hausen (frē'driċh fon hou'zĕn). d. 1190. German minnesinger from the Palatinate who died on a crusade in 1190. Together with Heinrich von Veldeke he is credited with introducing the Provençal minnesong into Germany.

Friedrich Wilhelm (of *Brunswick*) (vil'helm). See **Brunswick,** Duke **Friedrich Wilhelm of.**

Friedrich Wilhelm Ludwig (löt'viċh). German name of **Frederick I** (of *Baden*).

Friedrich Wilhelm University. See **Berlin, University of.**

Friedsam (frēt'zäm), **Father.** Religious name of **Beissel, Johann Konrad.**

Friendly (frend'li), **Sir John.** In Vanbrugh's play *The Relapse,* a country gentleman. Sheridan metamorphosed him into his Colonel Townly in the *Trip to Scarborough.*

Friendly Islands. See **Tonga Islands.**

Friends, Society of. See **Society of Friends.**

Friendship in Fashion. Comedy by Thomas Otway, produced in 1678.

Friendship Village. Collection of 20 stories by Zona Gale, published in 1908.

Friends Service Committee. [Full name, **International Service of the Society of Friends.**] International welfare organization that has developed from a group established at Philadelphia in 1917 (and known initially simply as the Friends Service). It came into being largely through the efforts of Rufus Jones, who was its leader and then its honorary president for many years. A sister committee was founded at London in 1918. Under the general direction of the Society of Friends (Quakers), the organization has actively engaged in relief work for war victims during and after both World Wars I and II, and has also maintained service centers all over the world. In 1948 the Friends Service Committee at Philadelphia and London received the Nobel peace prize.

Friern Barnet (frī'ĕrn bär'nĕt). Urban district and rapidly developing residential center in SE England, in Middlesex, ab. 2 mi. N of Finchley, ab. 7 mi. NW of King's Cross station, London. 29,164 (1951).

Fries (frēs), **Bernhard.** b. at Heidelberg, Germany, May 16, 1820; d. at Munich, May 21, 1879. German landscape painter; younger brother of Ernst Fries.

Fries, Elias Magnus. b. at Femsjö, near Växjö, Sweden, Aug. 15, 1794; d. at Uppsala, Sweden, Feb. 8, 1878. Swedish botanist. He was professor of practical economy (1834) and of botany (1851) and director of the botanical museum and garden at Uppsala. The genus *Freesia* is named after him. His works include *Observationes mycologicae* (1815–18), *Systema orbis vegetabilis* (1825), and *Summa vegetabilium Scandinaviae* (1846–49).

Fries, Ernst. b. at Heidelberg, Germany, June 22, 1801; d. at Karlsruhe, Germany, Oct. 11, 1833. German landscape painter; brother of Bernhard Fries.

Fries, Jakob Friedrich. b. at Barby, in Prussian Saxony, Aug. 23, 1773; d. at Jena, Germany, Aug. 10, 1843. German philosophical writer, professor at Heidelberg and later (of philosophy) at Jena. He was deprived of his office for political reasons in 1819, but was appointed to the chair of physics and mathematics in 1824. He wrote *Neue Kritik der Vernunft* (1807) and other works.

Fries, John. b. in Montgomery County, Pa., c1750; d. in February, 1818. American insurgent, noted as the leader of the Pennsylvania opposition to the collection of a direct federal property tax levied in 1798.

Friese (frē'zĕ), **Richard Bernhard Louis.** b. at Gumbinnen (Gusev), in East Prussia, Dec. 15, 1854; d. 1918. German lithographer and painter of animals, landscapes, and battle scenes.

Frieseke (frē'zĕ.kĕ), **Frederick Carl.** b. at Owosso, Mich., April 7, 1874; d. Aug. 28, 1939. American figure painter. He studied at the Art Institute of Chicago and the Art Students League of New York, and under Constant, Laurens, and Whistler at Paris. He exhibited widely in Europe and the U.S., won many prizes, and is represented at the Luxembourg Museum at Paris, Metropoli-

tan Museum at New York, Art Institute of Chicago, Modern Gallery at Venice, museum of Odessa, Toledo Museum, Corcoran Gallery of Art at Washington, D.C., and elsewhere. His works include *The Open Window, On the Bank, Garden in June, Girl Sewing, The Sun Bath, Torn Lingerie, The Blue Gown,* and *The Bird Cage.*

Friesian (frē'zhạn). See **Frisian.**

Friesians. See **Frisians.**

Friesic (frē'zik). See **Frisian.**

Friesische Wehde (frē'zi.shę vā'dę). Former name of **Bockhorn.**

Friesland (frēz'land). [Also, **Vriesland.**] Province in NE Netherlands, bounded by the North Sea on the N, Groningen and Drenthe on the E, Overijssel on the S, and the Ijsselmeer (Zuider Zee) on the SW and W. It includes the islands of Terschelling and Ameland. The intervening Wadden Zee is very shallow, representing a former land-bridge. The land is flat, low-lying, and very fertile along the coast, but sandy in the E part of the province. Livestock raising and dairy farming are highly developed. The predominant religion is Protestant. The Frisian dialect is still widely spoken. Friesland included formerly a much larger territory stretching toward the E. The independent tribes were subjected by the Franks in the 7th and 8th centuries. It came later under the counts of Holland; in 1515 it was incorporated into the Hapsburg dominions and became afterward one of the Seven United Provinces of the Netherlands. It is sometimes called West Friesland, in contradistinction to the German district of East Friesland. Capital, Leeuwarden; area, 1,431 sq. mi.; pop. 467,731 (est. 1950).

Friesz (frē.es), **Émile Othon.** b. at Le Havre, France, Feb. 6, 1879; d. 1949. French fauve painter. He was a pupil of C. Lhuillier at Le Havre, and then of Bonnat at Paris, and was influenced by Matisse, Dufy, Derain, Picasso, and Braque. He first started to paint in the impressionist manner, but after his arrival at Paris began to evolve his own style. He traveled throughout western Europe, and exhibited at the Salon des Indépendants in 1903 and the Salon d'Automne the next year. After that he exhibited widely in Europe and the U.S. Among his better-known works are *The Card Party, Portrait of Fleuret, Bathers, Cathedral at Rouen, Cassis, Fisherman, Village under Snow, The Terrace,* and *Port of Toulon.* He also illustrated André Maurois's *Rouen* and did the décor for G. Duhamel's play *The Light.*

Frietchie (frich'i), **Barbara.** [Also, **Fritchie.**] Woman residing at Frederick, Md., who at 96 supposedly defied Confederate troops under "Stonewall" Jackson by raising a Union flag when Southern forces occupied the town in September, 1862. Her name is the title of the poem *Barbara Frietchie* (1864) by John Greenleaf Whittier, which commemorates her patriotic spirit in the familiar lines " 'Shoot if you must, this old gray head, But spare your country's flag,' she said." The alleged incident also provided the theme for a play (1899) by Clyde Fitch. Whittier later admitted that another woman (Mrs. Mary A. Quantrell) had been the original heroine.

Frigg (frig). [Also, **Frigga** (frig'ạ).] In Old Norse mythology, the principal wife of Odin, and the queen of the gods. She is a sky goddess, the goddess of married love, and patroness of housewives. She was the mother of Balder, Hermod, Hoder, and in some legends of Tyr. In later German mythology, Frigg became confused with Freya, but they are originally two distinct goddesses.

Frigidus (frij'i.dus). [Also, **Frigidus Fluvius** (flō'vi.us).] In ancient geography, a small river in what is now NW Yugoslavia: noted for its coldness. In its valley Theodosius defeated the forces of Eugenius and Arbogast in 394.

Frignano (frē.nyä'nō). Town and commune in S Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Campania, in the province of Caserta, between Naples and Caserta. It is composed of the former communities of Frignano Maggiore and Frignano Minore. It is an agricultural commune and a traffic junction. Pop. of commune, 10,055 (1936); of town, 5,573 (1936).

Friis (frēs), **Aage.** b. at Korsør, Denmark, Aug. 16, 1870—. Danish historian.

Frimaire (frē.mer). Name adopted in 1793 by the National Convention of the first French republic for the third month of the year. It consisted of 30 days, commencing with November 21 in the years 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, with November 22 in the years 4, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, and with November 23 in the year 12.

Friml (frim'l), **Rudolf.** [Full name, **Charles Rudolf Friml.**] b. in Bohemia, 1881—. American pianist and composer. He studied at the Prague Conservatory, and accompanied (1901, 1906) the violinist Jan Kubelik on U.S. tours, appearing in solo recitals at the close of the last tour; resident (1906 *et seq.*) at New York. His compositions include the light operas *The Firefly* (1912), *High Jinks* (1913), *Katinka* (1915), *You're in Love* (1916), and *Rose Marie* (1916); he also wrote *Concert-waltz* (Opus 12), *Bohemian Suite* (Opus 60), and *Dumka* (Opus 63).

Frimley and Camberley (frim'li; kam'bėr.li). [Also, **Frimley.**] Urban district in SE England, in Surrey, situated on the river Blackwater ab. 36 mi. SW of London by rail. 20,376 (1951).

Frimont (frē.môn'), **Johann Maria Philipp,** Count of. [Additional title, Prince of **Antrodocco.**] b. at Finstingen, in Lorraine, Jan. 3, 1759; d. at Vienna, Dec. 26, 1831. Austrian general. He entered the Austrian army in 1776, and was commander in chief of the Austrian troops in Upper Italy when he invaded France in 1815. He quelled, in accordance with the decrees of the Congress of Laibach, the liberal insurrection at Naples in 1821, and was made president of the council of war at Vienna in November, 1831.

Frinton and Walton (frin'tọn; wôl'tọn). Urban district and seaside resort in SE England, in Essex, situated on the North Sea ab. 18 mi. SE of Colchester, ab. 70 mi. NE of London by rail. The urban district comprises Frinton, and Walton, or Walton-on-the-Naze. Frinton is a seaside resort 1½ mi. S of Walton, which was formerly a fishing village, but has become a seaside resort since the building of the railroad. 8,448 (1951).

Frio (frē'ō), **Cape.** [Portuguese, **Cabo Frio.**] Promontory in SE Brazil, ab. 80 mi. E of Rio de Janeiro: lighthouse.

Friol (frē.ōl'). Town in NW Spain, in the province of Lugo, ab. 11 mi. W of Lugo. 10,667 (1940).

Frisch (frish), **Ragnar.** b. at Oslo, Norway, March 3, 1895—. Norwegian economist, a founder (1931) of the Econometric Society and editor in chief (1933 *et seq.*) of *Econometrica.* He was graduated (Ph.D., 1926) from the University of Oslo, where he became (1931) professor of economics. During World War II he was confined by the Nazis to a concentration camp. In 1947 he was elected chairman of the first session of the Economic and Employment Commission of the United Nations.

Frisches Haff (frish'ęs häf'). Body of water extending from near Kaliningrad (German, Königsberg) SW ab. 53 mi. Its average width is ab. 5 mi. It is separated by a tongue of land (Frische Nehrung) from the Baltic Sea, with which it communicates by the Pillauer Tief.

Frischlin (frish'lin), **Nikodemus.** b. at Balingen, Württemberg, Germany, Sept. 22, 1547; d. near the fortress of Hohenurach, Württemberg, Germany, Nov. 29 or 30, 1590. German philologist and Latin poet.

Friscobaldo (fris.kō.bal'dō). In Dekker and Middleton's *Honest Whore,* the father of Bellafront.

Frisi (frē'zē), **Paolo.** b. at Milan, Italy, in April, 1728; d. 1784. Italian priest, philosopher, mathematician, and astronomer. He was professor of philosophy at the College of Casale and later at the Barnabite College of St. Alexander, Milan. From 1756 to 1764 he was professor of mathematics at Pisa and from 1764 to 1777 at Milan. He was recognized in Europe as an authority on hydraulics, and he was the first to introduce the lightning rod, invented by Franklin in 1749, into Italy. His works, published at Lugano, Lucca, and Pisa, are *On the Figure of Earth* (1750–51), which secured him his Milan professorship, *Moral Philosophy* (1753), *New Theories of Electricity* (1755), *On the Diurnal Motion of the Earth* (1758), a prize essay, *Collected Dissertations* (1759 and 1761), *Universal Gravity,* and other treatises on mechanics, architecture, statics, hydraulics, and geometry. His two-volume Latin work *Physical and Mathematical Cosmography* (1774) is regarded as his masterpiece.

Frisian (frizh'ạn). [Also: **Friesian, Friesic.**] Language of Friesland, belonging to the Low German group of the West branch of the Germanic subfamily of languages,

and closest relative of English. It is still the current language of most of the population.

Frisian Islands. [Also, **Friesian Islands.**] Chain of islands extending ab. 300 mi. along the North Sea coast of the Netherlands, NW Germany, and SW Denmark. The West Frisian Islands (which belong to the Netherlands) and the East Frisian Islands (to Germany) form a continuous chain extending to the mouth of the Weser River. Here the chain is broken by the Helgoland Bight and reappears in the North Frisian Islands (which belong to Germany and Denmark). The islands are largely sandy or low-lying, and are the remnants of a former coastal barrier which has been much eroded and broken by the sea. There has been an extensive development of bathing resorts in the North Frisian group, but elsewhere the chief activities are sheep raising and fishing. Chief islands are: in the West Frisians, Ameland, Terschelling, Texel, and Vlieland; in the East Frisians, Norderney and Borkum; in the North Frisians, Helgoland, Föhr, and Sylt, which are German, and Rømø, which is Danish.

Frisians. [Also, **Friesians.**] Natives of Friesland, who still preserve a considerable cultural independence and distinctiveness. The ancient Frisians are first mentioned by Tacitus as Frisii. There is some speculation that the Frisians may have participated in the Angle and Saxon invasions of Britain, but the evidence is not incontrovertible. The Franks overcame them in the 8th century.

Fritchie (frich'i), **Barbara.** See **Frietchie, Barbara.**

Frith (frith), **John.** b. at Westerham, Kent, England, 1503; executed at London, July 4, 1533. English Reformer and martyr. He went abroad in 1528 to avoid religious persecution, resided for a time at the University of Marburg, and was associated with Tyndale in his literary work. He returned to England in 1532, was arrested for hersey by order of Sir Thomas More, and was burned at the stake in Smithfield, London. During his imprisonment he wrote *A Boke made by John Fryth, prysoner in the Tower of London, answerynge to M. More's Letter . . .* (1533).

Frith, Mary. [Known as **Moll Cutpurse.**] b. at London, c1585; d. c1660. Notorious woman known as a riotous "thief, pickpocket, bully, prostitute, procuress, fortune-teller, receiver of stolen goods, and forger of writings," and who nearly always wore a man's dress. She is said to have been the first woman who used tobacco. She was introduced by Middleton and Dekker as the chief personage (but in reformed character) in their play *The Roaring Girle.* Field also introduces her in his play *Amends for Ladies.* Her life was published anonymously at London in 1662.

Frith, William Powell. b. at Studley, near Ripon, England, 1819; d. at London, Nov. 2, 1909. English painter. In 1839 he exhibited a portrait at the British Institution, which was followed in 1840 by *Othello and Desdemona* and *Malvolio before the Countess Olivia* at the Academy. He was elected a royal academician in 1852. Among his paintings are *The Village Pastor, The Derby Day,* and *The Railway Station.* He published *My Autobiography and Reminiscences* (1887) and *Further Reminiscences* (1888).

Fritheswith (fri'ᵺę.swith). See **Frideswide.**

Frithjof's Saga (frēt'yôfs). [Also, **Fridthiof's Saga.**] Icelandic saga, assigned to the 14th century, relating the adventures of the 8th-century hero Frithjof (or Fridthiof). He is also the hero of a poem by Tegner, *Frithiof's Saga,* published in 1825. The saga recounts the pirate adventures of Frithjof, and his eventual finding and winning of his beloved after she was married off to an aging king by her two brothers.

Fritigern (frit'i.gėrn). [Also, **Fridigern.**] d. c380 or (according to some sources) after 382 or c392. King of the Visigoths. An Arian Christian, he crossed the Danube in 376, with a large following of Visigothic Christians, settled in Moesia, which was Roman territory, led a revolt against the emperor Valens in 377, and won the battle of Adrianople (Aug. 9, 378), in which Valens was killed. He has been called "the predecessor and the master of Alaric."

Fritsch (frich), **Gustav Theodor.** b. at Cottbus, Germany, March 5, 1838; d. at Berlin, June 12, 1927. German naturalist and traveler.

Fritsch, Werner von. b. at Benrath, Germany, Aug. 4, 1880; killed in Poland, Sept. 22, 1939. German general. He served on the German general staff in World War I, and was chief of staff (1935–38) of the German army during a period of its greatest growth before World War II. As a Junker and a trained soldier, there was never any question as to his support of German rearmament; but he was one of the group of aristocratic Prussian staff officers whose contempt for Adolf Hitler was never very well concealed. Partly for this reason (Hitler was acutely conscious throughout the 1930's of the danger of an anti-Nazi *putsch* under the leadership of the Prussian military aristocracy) von Fritsch was forced into retirement in 1938. He met his death a few days after the outbreak of World War II, on the Polish front, before Warsaw. According to official German accounts, he was killed by a Polish bullet during the course of a reconnaissance. However, most authorities now believe that he was probably assassinated on Hitler's order (or, at the very least, placed in a position from which he could not possibly hope to emerge alive).

"Fritz (frits), **Der Alte."** [Eng. trans., *"Old Fritz."*] Name given by his soldiers to Frederick II (Frederick the Great).

Fritz, John. b. in Londonderry township, Chester County, Pa., Aug. 21, 1822; d. Feb. 13, 1913. American mechanical engineer and authority on iron and steel manufacture, noted as one of the pioneers in the application of the Bessemer process to the making of American steel. An experienced ironmaster, he came (1854) to Johnstown, Pa., where he became the general superintendent of the Cambria ironworks, and in 1860 went to the Bethlehem Iron Company as its chief engineer and general superintendent. It was here that he made notable innovations, including the Bessemer process, open-hearth furnaces, the Whitworth forging press, and a variety of automatic installations. The plant led in the manufacture of American armor plate. Fritz retired from active business in 1892.

Fritz, Samuel. b. in Bohemia, 1653; d. at the Jeberos Mission, on the Upper Amazon, March 20, 1728. Jesuit missionary. The greater part of his life was spent among the Amazonian Indians, and he established the Omaguas and other missions. He repeatedly traversed the whole length of the river. His map of the Amazon was first published (1707) at Quito, and it long remained the authority for this region.

Fritzlar (frits'lär). Town in W Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Hessen, American Zone, formerly in the province of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, situated on the Eder River ab. 16 mi. SW of Kassel. It has agricultural markets, lumber mills, and metallurgical and chemical industries. The town has preserved the walls and towers of its medieval fortifications. Notable buildings include the Catholic Church of Saint Peter, built in the 12th and 13th centuries, the evangelical Church of the Minorites (14th century), and the Hochzeitshaus (16th century). A monastery and church dedicated to Saint Peter were founded here by the Irish apostle to the Germans, Saint Boniface, in 732; the bishopric, later transferred to Fulda, was founded in 740. Henry I was here elected German king by the representatives of the Franks and Saxons. The town belonged for centuries to the archbishopric of Mayence (Mainz) and still is a Catholic enclave in Protestant surroundings; it became part of Hesse-Cassel in 1802 and of Prussia in 1866. Pop. 6,654 (1946).

Fritzlar, Herbort von. See **Herbort von Fritzlar.**

Friuli (frē.ö'lē). Historic region in NE Italy and NW Yugoslavia, bounded on the N by the Carinthian Alps, on the S by the Adriatic Sea and the Timavo River, on the W by the Livenza River, and on the E by the Julian Alps. The early Illyrian and Celtic inhabitants came under Roman rule in the 2nd century B.C. After the 4th century A.D. its crossroads location at the head of the Adriatic made it subject to many invasions, after which it became a Lombard duchy in the 6th century A.D. Later it passed to the Franks, and was a part of the Holy Roman Empire until acquired by Venice in 1420. Austrian dominion encroached on the area from the east, and finally in 1797 it went to Austria; though briefly recovered by Napoleonic Italy, it went again to Austria in 1815.

In 1866 the W portion went to Italy, in 1918 the remainder was attached to Italy, and in 1945 the E portion went to Yugoslavia. The population of the region is largely Italian, excepting in the E part where Slovenians dominate. Numerous dialects are spoken, including a Rhaeto-Romanic dialect, Ladin.

Friuli. Former name of **Udine** province.

Friuli, Duc de. Title of **Duroc, Géraud Christophe Michel.**

Friuli-Venezia-Giulia (frē.ō'lē.ve.ne'tsyä.jō'lyä). *Compartimento* (region) in NE Italy, containing the province of Udine and the territories of Gorizia and Monfalcone, the latter being the only parts of the former region of Venezia Giulia still remaining Italian after the peace treaty of Feb. 10, 1947. It is bounded by Veneto on the W, by Austria on the N, by Yugoslavia and the free territory of Trieste on the E, by the Adriatic Sea on the S. It comprises alpine terrain on the N, the easternmost extension of the Venetian plain in the center, swamplands along the coast. Agriculture and livestock raising are the main occupations. A Lombard duchy in the early Middle Ages, it was later ruled by independent margraves. Part of the territory fell to Venice in the 14th century, another part to the house of Hapsburg; the entire territory came under the rule of Austria in 1814; the larger W part became Italian in 1866, the E part in 1919. The region has autonomous status. Capital, Udine; area, 2,948 sq. mi.; pop. 926,792 (1951).

Fröbel (frė'bęl), **Friedrich.** See **Froebel, Friedrich.**]

Fröbel, Julius. See **Froebel, Julius.**

Froben (frō'bęn), **Johann.** [Latinized, **Frobenius** (frō-bē'ni.us).] b. at Hammelburg, Bavaria, Germany, 1460; d. at Basel, Switzerland, 1527. German printer, scholar, and friend of Erasmus. He was educated at the University of Basel, and in that city in 1491 he established a printing establishment which soon became known all over Europe for the accuracy and good taste of its work. In 1500 he entered into partnership with Wolfgang Lachner, a bookseller, and married his daughter. He brought out a Latin Bible, a Greek New Testament (1516) with an introduction and a Latin translation by Erasmus, and scholarly editions of the works of Saint Jerome, Saint Cyprian, Saint Ambrose, Tertullian, and Hilary of Poitiers, all of them carefully supervised by Erasmus, and illustrated by Hans Holbein. Froben printed all the works of Erasmus, and he planned to issue editions of the Greek and Latin Fathers of the Church, but he did not live to do so. He was the first to introduce Roman letters into Germany. The Froben Press, named in his honor and devoted exclusively to texts in the history of medicine, was founded at New York in 1912, by Victor Robinson, professor of medical history at Temple University.

Frobenius (frō.bā'nē.ůs), **Ferdinand Georg.** b. at Berlin, Oct. 26, 1849; d. at Charlottenburg, Germany, Aug. 3, 1917. German mathematician who contributed to the theory of algebraic forms, matrices, elliptic functions, theta functions, and Pfaff's problem, and whose name has been attached to the "series of Frobenius." He received his Ph.D. degree at Berlin in 1870 and taught there and at Zurich. Besides numerous papers contributed to Crelle's *Journal*, his works include *De functionum analyticarum unius variabilis per series infinitas repraesentatione* (1870) and *Über unitäre Matrizen* (1911).

Frobenius, Leo. b. at Berlin, 1873; d. 1938. German archaeologist, anthropologist, ethnologist, and explorer. He is remembered chiefly for his theory that every society which reaches the level of civilization does so through a series of stages similar to the organic development observable in man, animals, and plants. He also made a study of primitive African art, a field in which he became recognized as an authority. Between 1904 and 1937 he personally organized 12 expeditions to Africa, and in 1922 he founded the Frankfort Institute for Cultural Morphology, which became famous all over the world for its collection of prehistoric paintings and engravings in facsimile form.

Froberger (frō'ber.gėr), **Johann Jacob.** b. at Halle, Germany; d. at Héricourt, France, May 7, 1667. German composer and organist, a pioneer in instrumental composition.

Frobisher (frō'bi.shėr), Sir **Martin.** b. c1535; d. at Plymouth, England, Nov. 22, 1594. English navigator. He was of a family of Welsh origin settled at Altofts in the West Riding of Yorkshire. He commanded an expedition, consisting of two ships of less than 25 tons each, a pinnace of 10 tons, and a total crew of 35, in search of the Northwest Passage in 1576, on which he discovered, in the *Gabriel*, the only ship remaining, the bay since known as Frobisher Bay. One of his sailors having brought home a piece of ore supposed to contain gold, he was sent out again in command of two expeditions in search of gold, in 1577 and 1578. These were larger and better equipped expeditions, the queen herself taking an interest and lending a ship of the royal navy. On both occasions, however, the ore which he brought home proved to be worthless. He fought with distinction with Drake in the West Indies in 1585 and against the Spanish Armada in 1588. He was in Raleigh's expedition to raid Spain in 1592 and received a mortal wound at the relief of Brest in 1594.

Frobisher Bay. [Former name, **Frobisher Strait.**] Arm of the Atlantic Ocean extending ab. 200 mi. into Baffin Island, between Hudson Strait and Cumberland Sound.

Fröding (frė'ding), **Gustaf.** b. at Alsäter, Värmland, Sweden, 1860; d. at Stockholm, 1911. Swedish lyric poet. His early work consisted of humorous folk poetry in the dialect of his native province, but in his later verse a serious tone becomes evident. His poetry, always highly musical, reveals a remarkable virtuosity of technique. His best-known poetical works are *Gitarr och dragharmonika* (Guitar and Accordion, 1891), *Nya dikter* (New Poems, 1894), *Stänk och flikar* (Spots and Rags, 1896), and *Gralstänk* (Drops of the Grail, 1898).

Frodoard (frō.dō.ȧr). See **Flodoard.**

Froebel (frė'bęl), **Friedrich.** [Also: **Fröbel**; full name, **Friedrich Wilhelm August Froebel.**] b. at Oberweissbach, Germany, April 21, 1782; d. at Marienthal, near Liebenstein, Germany, June 21, 1852. German educator, founder of the kindergarten system of instruction. After a lonely childhood during which he showed no great interest in studies, he was apprenticed (1797–99) to a woodcutter. He began to study nature and to seek for a unifying principle in natural phenomena. Impressed with the need for a scientific education, he attended briefly the university of Jena. Leaving there, he worked at various jobs, finally settling on the career of teaching in a model school at Frankfort on the Main. He obtained the position of private tutor and took his pupils to Yverdon, where he worked under Pestalozzi and obtained insight into his profession. Returning to Prussia after two years, he began university studies again, at Berlin and Göttingen, giving this up to enter the Prussian army in the 1813 campaign against Napoleon. During his service in the army, he met Heinrich Langethal and Wilhelm Middendorf, both younger than he was, and they became his disciples. With his two friends, he founded (1816) at Griesheim an educational institution, which in 1817 they moved to Keilhau, near Rudolstadt, establishing there an educational community that in the course of the years worked out Froebel's system of an educational process based on nature, that is, the nature of the pupil and the best natural way to teach him. In 1831 he opened a school at Lucerne, Switzerland, and though the school never prospered he met many teachers there (elementary school teachers of the canton were required to study there three months in every two years) and developed the concept that instruction must begin even before the child reached school age. He planned an educational method that would make use of the games and play that younger children took to naturally and in 1837 opened at Blankenburg, Thuringia, the first *Kindergarten* (children's garden). This failed because of money trouble and Froebel concentrated on his school at Keilau and a training school for young women teachers at Liebenstein. However, his published ideas became associated in the administrative minds of the government, frightened by the events of 1848, with those of a nephew who advocated socialism and in 1851 a decree forbade the establishment in Prussia of schools following his teachings. He died the year after. His chief work is *Die Menschenerziehung* (1826; Eng. trans., *The Education of Man*). Several other of his works have been translated into English.

Froebel, Julius. [Also, **Fröbel.**] b. at Griesheim, near Stadt-Ilm, Germany, July 16, 1805; d. at Zurich, Switzerland, Nov. 6, 1893. German politician, traveler, and author; nephew of Friedrich Froebel.

Froehlich (frē'liċh), **Alfred.** b. at Vienna, Aug. 15, 1871—. Austrian neurologist and pharmacologist. He was assistant to the neurologist von Frankl-Hochwart, to H. H. Meyer, and to E. P. Pick at the Pharmacological Institute of Vienna. He became privatdocent of experimental pathology (1906) and of pharmacology (1908), and professor in 1912. After Hitler came to power in Austria he went to the U.S. He described (1901) a specific type of obesity combined with symptoms pointing to dystrophy of the sex glands and found that this was due to a tumor, cyst, or other causes at the base of the skull, leading to a hypofunction of the hypophysis (Froehlich's syndrome).

Frog (frog), **Nicholas** or **Nic.** Nickname for the Dutch in John Arbuthnot's "Law is a Bottomless Pit," in *The History of John Bull.*

Frogmore Lodge (frog'mōr). Mansion near Windsor Castle, England. It was the residence of Queen Victoria's mother, and on the grounds is the mausoleum erected by the queen to her husband.

Frog Prince. Title of a German folk tale as presented by Grimm, typifying the beast-marriage and faithful-servant motifs. A little princess playing with her ball beside a well loses it in the well. A frog restores it to her, on being promised that he may eat and sleep with her and be her constant companion. The princess easily promises, but forgets the frog and runs home as soon as the ball is returned to her. That night while the royal family is eating dinner, the frog comes to the castle and demands fulfilment of the promise. The princess is dismayed but the old king insists that his daughter keep her word. In the bedroom, however, she flings the frog in disgust against the wall, whereupon he is transformed into the traditional handsome prince and freed from his traditional terrible frog enchantment. In the morning the prince's own coach arrives to take the bridal pair to the prince's own domain. En route they hear the noise of the breaking of three iron bands. These are the iron bands which the prince's faithful servant, Henry, had bound around his heart to keep it from breaking over the sad plight of his master.

Frogs, The. Comedy by Aristophanes. It was exhibited in 405 B.C., and obtained the first prize. The story deals with Dionysus's search in Hades for a good poet after the deaths of Sophocles and Euripides. In a dispute between Euripides and Aeschylus, he chooses the latter as the better poet.

Fröhlich (frē'liċh), **Abraham Emanuel.** b. at Brugg, Aargau, Switzerland, Feb. 1, 1796; d. at Baden, Aargau, Switzerland, Dec. 1, 1865. Swiss poet, best known as a writer of fables (published 1825). He wrote an epic each on Hutten and Zwingli (1845).

Frohman (frō'mąn), **Charles.** b. at Sandusky, Ohio, June 17, 1860; d. aboard the *Lusitania*, May 7, 1915. American theater manager, noted as a pioneer in the development of the star system in the American theater; brother of Daniel Frohman. From childhood years onward, he was associated with the theater in various capacities, and in 1883 made his first independent venture when he managed the tour of the Wallack Theatre Company. He later established a booking office at New York which subsequently became the influential Theatrical Syndicate that played so large a part in the fashioning of the organized booking system. His theatrical productions included the works of such playwrights as W. Somerset Maugham, Sir James M. Barrie, Henry Arthur Jones, David Belasco, and Arthur Wing Pinero, and among his stars were Maude Adams, Ethel Barrymore, Arnold Daly, and Arthur Byron. In 1892 Frohman became associated with John Drew and developed the Empire Stock Company, noted as a nursery of stars. Among the milestones in Frohman's career were *The Girl I Left Behind Me*, *The Little Minister*, and *Peter Pan*. Aboard the British passenger liner *Lusitania* when it was torpedoed by a German submarine, Frohman went down with the ship. It was reported that his last words were: "Why fear death? It is the most beautiful adventure of life."

Frohman, Daniel. b. at Sandusky, Ohio, Aug. 22, 1851; d. Dec. 26, 1940. American theater manager; brother of Charles Frohman.

Frohman, Philip Hubert. b. at New York, Nov. 16, 1887—. American architect who helped design the National Episcopal Cathedral at Washington, the Maryland Cathedral at Baltimore, and other monumental churches. He studied at Throop Polytechnic Institute and the California Institute of Technology, began practicing in California, then at Boston and Washington. He is an authority on Romanesque and Gothic architecture and stained-glass windows, inventor of electric organs, and a writer on ecclesiastical art and architecture. Among the buildings he designed are Trinity College chapel at Hartford, Conn., the Catholic cathedral at Los Angeles, the Kent School chapel, and several buildings for the Rock Island Arsenal and Aberdeen Proving Grounds.

Frohsdorf (frōz'dôrf). Village and castle in E Austria, in the province of Lower Austria, ab. 30 mi. S of Vienna. It was the headquarters of the French Legitimist (Royalist) party from 1844 until the death of the Comte de Chambord in 1883.

Froissart (froi'särt; French, frwȧ.sȧr), **Jean.** b. at Valenciennes, France, 1338; d. at Chimay, Belgium, c1410. French chronicler. Nothing is known of his family or early life beyond the few facts to be gleaned from his own writings. In 1360 he was welcomed to England by his countrywoman Queen Philippa of Hainaut, wife of Edward III. In 1365 he visited Scotland, and in May, 1368, he was at Milan in the company of Petrarch and Chaucer. After several years spent in travel, Froissart decided to enter the church (c1372). The period of his activity as a chronicler extends from 1367 to 1400. His great work is the *Chronique de France, d'Angleterre, d'Écosse et d'Espagne*, relating the events of history from 1325 till 1400. It was published before the close of the 15th century, and was thus among the first books to be printed. One of the six editions of the 16th century was by Denis Sauvaye, historian to Henry II of France. The best editions in modern times are by Kervyn de Lettenhove (25 vols., 1867–77) and by Siméon Luce (incomplete; 8 vols., 1869–88). The standard English translations are those by John Bourchier, 2nd Baron Berners (1523–25) and by Thomas Johnes (1803–05).

Frolic (frol'ik). British sloop of war taken in 1812 by Captain Jacob Jones in the American sloop of war *Wasp.*

Frolic, Sir Frederick. Character in Etherege's comedy *The Comical Revenge.*

Frollo (frol'ō). In Arthurian legend and romance of the first half of the 15th century, a French knight. Arthur kills him in single combat.

Frollo (French, fro.lō), **Claude.** Archdeacon, one of the leading characters in *Notre Dame de Paris*, by Victor Hugo.

Frollo, Jehan. Scholar in *Notre Dame de Paris*, by Victor Hugo.

Frombork (frôm'bôrk). [German, **Frauenburg.**] Town in N Poland, in the *województwo* (province) of Olsztyn, formerly in East Prussia, Germany, situated on the Frisches Haff ab. 41 mi. SW of Kaliningrad (Königsberg): sawmills. The seat of a bishopric, it has an episcopal palace and a cathedral, in the brick-Gothic style of the 14th century, which contains the tomb of the astronomer Copernicus, who died here. The town was founded in 1284; it came under Polish administration in 1945. Pop. 2,931 (1939).

Frome (frōm). [Also, **Frome Selwood** (sel'wůd).] Urban district and market town in SW England, in Somersetshire, situated on the river Frome ab. 11 mi. S of Bath, ab. 101 mi. SW of London by rail. It formerly had manufactures of clothing, but now produces chiefly woolen textiles. 11,116 (1951).

Frome (frōm), **David.** A pseudonym of **Brown, Zenith.**

Frome, Ethan. See **Ethan Frome.**

Fromentin (fro.mäṅ.taṅ), **Eugène.** b. at St.-Maurice, near La Rochelle, France, Oct. 24, 1820; d. there, Aug. 27, 1876. French genre painter, a pupil of Rémond and Cabat. He visited Algiers (1846–48, 1852–53), and brought home many sketches from which he painted his characteristic pictures of Oriental life. He was also the author of *Dominique*, a successful romance, and of works

on art and travel. He became a member of the Legion of Honor in 1859.

From the New World. [Called **New World Symphony.**] Composer's title for the symphony No. 5 in E minor (Opus 95) by Antonin Dvorak, written during a sojourn in the U.S., and first performed at Carnegie Hall, New York, on Dec. 15, 1893.

Fronde (frôńd). In French history, a civil war (1648–53) during the minority of Louis XIV, waged against the royal power as exemplified in the king's chief minister Mazarin, by the Parliament of Paris and the high nobility. The movement began (1648) with the resistance of the Parliament of Paris (the administrative court of justice) to several financial measures resuscitated by Mazarin to obtain more money, which was not otherwise available to the royal treasury. Ignoring a direct command from the queen mother, Anne of Austria, the Parliament took the entire court group about Mazarin and its extravagance to task and demanded that certain rights remain to it and not be usurped by the crown. This resistance to arbitrary rule had its echoes elsewhere (for example, in the arrest that year in England of Charles I), and the queen bowed to the Parliamentary will. But with the victory of the Prince of Condé over the Spaniards at Lens, she attempted to suppress the revolt and arrested (Aug. 26, 1648) several leading members of the Parliament. The Parisians rioted in the streets, and from the smashing of the windows of Mazarin's adherents the revolt took its name, *fronde* meaning "sling," a toy weapon then highly popular with boys. Anne once more gave way but when Condé appeared before Paris the court fled to Saint Germain (Jan. 15, 1649). From there Mazarin ordered Condé to crush the Parliamentary group and their allies, the nobility and the mob, led by the vehement Paul de Gondi (later Cardinal de Retz). The fighting was inconclusive and light and ended with the agreement of Rueil (March 11, 1649). But by January, 1650, Condé had become obnoxiously overbearing and was arrested on Mazarin's orders. A group of the nobility, led by Condé's sister, Madame de Longueville, demanded his release. This New Fronde or Fronde of the Nobility (or Princes) met an initial setback when Turenne was defeated (Dec. 15, 1650), but when Mazarin forgot his promises to Gondi for the latter's neutrality in the struggle, the Parliamentary group joined forces with the nobles. Mazarin fled to Germany in February, 1651. However, Condé and Gondi soon fell out, and in December Mazarin returned. Condé allied himself with Spain, but Turenne now was on the side of the king, who had attained his majority, and Turenne met and defeated (July 2, 1651) Condé just outside Paris. Condé escaped into the city through the intervention of Mlle. de Montpensier and was saved from capture, but he set up a government in the city that soon alienated the Parisian populace. Mazarin having diplomatically withdrawn from France, Louis XIV entered Paris in October and was accepted without protest. Mazarin followed in February. Condé fled to Spain, where he continued fighting in an extension of the Fronde until he was defeated in 1658 in the battle of the Dunes. The result of the Fronde rebellion was a further weakening of the French financial structure and a strengthening of the absolute power of the king at the expense of both nobility and commons.

Front de Boeuf (frôń′ dẹ bef′), **Sir Reginald.** In Sir Walter Scott's novel *Ivanhoe*, a brutal and fierce Norman baron who uses his castle of Torquilstone to imprison and torture his enemies, and finally perishes in its flames.

Frontenac (frôńt.nak; Anglicized, fron′tẹn.ak), Comte **Louis de Buade de.** b. at Paris, 1622; d. at Quebec, Nov. 28, 1698. French colonial officer, governor of Canada (1672–82, 1689–98). His emphasis upon a vigorous expansionist policy in New France brought him into conflict with church officials and the home government, and led to his recall. He was sent to Canada again to cope with Indian disturbances and succeeded in suppressing the Iroquois in 1696. He also defended Quebec against the British.

Frontiers, Battle of the. [Also, **Battle of Lorraine.**] Military operation on the Western Front during the early period of World War I. At its height, between Aug. 20 and 23, 1914, this battle (which began on August 18 with the French capture of Saarburg) was a French attempt to launch an offensive into Germany. However, attacked on three sides, the French forces under General Castelnau were forced to extricate themselves and withdraw to the line of strong French fortresses in order to avoid disaster.

Frontignan (frôń.tē.nyäń). Town in S France, in the department of Hérault, situated on the Étang d'Ingril and the canal from the Rhone to Sète (Canal du Rhône à Sète), near the Mediterranean Sea between Montpellier and Sète. It has a port. The town is famous for its muscatel wines. 6,096 (1946).

Frontino (frōn.tē′nō). Name of the horse which Brunello stole from Sacripante and gave to Ruggiero, and on which the latter overthrew all his opponents. He is mentioned both by Boiardo and Ariosto in the *Orlando* poems.

Frontinus (fron.tī′nus), **Sextus Julius.** d. c103 A.D. Roman military officer, engineer, and tactician. He wrote *Strategematica* (a work on strategy, in four books), *De aquis urbis Romae*, and others.

Front National (frôń nȧ.syo.nȧl). [Eng. trans., *"National Front."*] French Resistance organization during World War II. It had broad representation, including leaders of the Fédération Républicaine and the Communist Party. Founded in May, 1941, it continued to be active after the liberation (1944) of France, but was weakened (1945 *et seq.*) by a split marked by the withdrawal of prominent non-Communists, including Louis Marin, François Mauriac, and Monsignor Chevrot. It was headed by Frédéric Joliot-Curie.

Fronto (fron′tō), **Marcus Cornelius.** b. at Cirta, in Numidia; d. c175 A.D. Roman rhetorician and orator, appointed consul in 143. He taught Marcus Aurelius, with whom he later corresponded; a collection of his letters still exists. He was an advocate of a return to the more classic style of earlier Roman letters.

Front Page, The. Play (1928) by Ben Hecht and Charles MacArthur.

Front Populaire (frôń po.pü.ler). [Eng. trans., *"Popular Front."*] French political movement, active (1934 *et seq.*) during the final years of the French third republic. Its formation followed Rightist rioting (Feb. 6, 1934) against the republican government at Paris set off by the Stavisky scandal revelations. The Socialist Party appealed (February 7) for antifascist unity, and a huge mass meeting was held (February 12) at which Socialist and Communist political trade-union leaders were present. Some Radical-Socialist leaders joined the movement, which obtained a majority in the Chamber of Deputies in the elections of April–May, 1936. Under the Popular Front governments of Léon Blum, social reforms were enacted into law, including a 40-hour working week, vacations with pay, and collective bargaining. The movement disintegrated (1938–39) following disagreement between Communists and other elements over foreign and domestic policy.

Front Range (frunt). Easternmost range of the Rocky Mountains in Colorado and Wyoming. According to the U.S. Board on Geographic Names (1932), it includes on the N the Laramie Range as far as the crossing of the North Platte River, and on the S the Pikes Peak group.

Front Royal (roi′ạl). [Former name, **Hell Town.**] Town in N Virginia, county seat of Warren County, on a branch of the Shenandoah River: manufactures of textiles, wood products and canned and preserved foods. It is the seat of Randolph-Macon Academy. A Union defeat at the hands of Confederate forces under "Stonewall" Jackson here in May, 1862, is said to have been made possible by a trap laid for the Union officers by the Confederate spy Belle Boyd. In the decade between the last two U.S. censuses the population of Front Royal more than doubled. 3,831 (1940), 8,115 (1950).

Fröschweiler (frėsh′vī.lėr), **Battle of.** See **Wörth, Battle of.**

Frosinone (frō.sē.nō′nā). Province in C Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Latium. Capital, Frosinone; area, ab. 1,200 sq. mi.; pop. 445,607 (1936).

Frosinone. [Ancient name, **Frusino.**] Town and commune in C Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Latium, the capital of the province of Frosinone, ab. 48 mi. SE of Rome. It has building industries, and is the trading center of a livestock-raising and grain, wine, and olive growing district. A part of the Roman wall remains in good repair even to this day. Pop. of commune, 18,447 (1936); of town, 7,568 (1936).

Frossard (frȯ.sȧr), **Charles Auguste.** b. at Versailles, France, April 26, 1807; d. at Château-Villain, Haute-Marne, France, Aug. 25, 1875. French general. He served (1833–40) in Algeria, was engaged in the Crimean War, particularly before Sevastopol, and was promoted to the rank of general. He commanded the second corps of the army of the Rhine in the Franco-Prussian War, was defeated at Spicheren (Aug. 6, 1870), and was captured at the fall of Metz.

Frossard, Ludovic Oscar. b. at Belfort, France, 1889; d. at Paris, Feb. 11, 1946. French politician and journalist, a minister in the Pétain government. A Socialist till 1920, then a Communist, and once again a Socialist (1928–35), he served (1935–40) in various ministerial posts.

Frost (frȯst), **Arthur Burdett.** b. at Philadelphia, Jan. 17, 1851; d. June 22, 1928. American artist, best known as an illustrator. Besides illustrations for Joel Chandler Harris's *Uncle Remus* and for several magazines, he produced humorous story-telling sketches published as *Stuff and Nonsense*, and others.

Frost, Edwin Brant. b. at Brattleboro, Vt., July 14, 1866; d. at Chicago, May 14, 1935. American astronomer, professor of astrophysics at the University of Chicago from 1898, and director of the Yerkes Observatory from 1905. He served as professor of astronomy (1895–98) at Dartmouth College and editor (1902 *et seq.*) of the *Astrophysical Journal.*

Frost, Frances. b. at St. Albans, Vt., Aug. 3, 1905—. American novelist and poet. Her collections of poems include *These Acres* (1932), *Woman of This Earth* (1934), and *Road to America* (1937); among her novels are *Innocent Summer* (1936), *Spy Meets Spy* (1937), *Yoke of Stars* (1939), *Kate Trimingham* (1940), and *Village of Glass* (194?).

Frost, Jack. In English nursery folklore, a personification of frost or cold.

Frost, Robert (Lee). b. at San Francisco, March 26, 1875—. American poet. Educated at Dartmouth (1892) and Harvard (1897–99), he was a farmer (1900–05) at Derry, N.H., a teacher of English (1905–11) at Pinkerton Academy, and teacher of psychology (1911–12) at New Hampshire State Normal School, at Plymouth. He lived in England during the period 1912–15. He was professor of English (1916–20, 1923–25, 1926–38) and Simpson lecturer in literature (1949 *et seq.*) at Amherst; special lecturer, Bread Loaf School of English (1921 *et seq.*) and Bread Loaf Writers' Conference (1928 *et seq.*); poet-in-residence (1921–23) University of Michigan; Charles Eliot Norton professor of poetry (1936), Ralph Waldo Emerson professor of poetry (1939 *et seq.*) at Harvard; fellow in humanities (1943 *et seq.*) at Dartmouth. He has four times (1924, 1931, 1937, 1943) been awarded the Pulitzer prize in poetry. He was elected to the National Institute of Arts and Letters (1916) and to the American Academy of Arts and Letters (1930), is a member of the International P.E.N. Club, and winner of the gold medal award of the Limited Editions Club for *Complete Poems* (1949). He is the author of *A Boy's Will* (1913), *North of Boston* (1914), *Mountain Interval* (1916), *New Hampshire* (1923), *West-Running Brook* (1928), *A Further Range* (1936), *A Witness Tree* (1942), *A Masque of Reason* (1945), *A Masque of Mercy* (1947), *Steeple Bush* (1947), and *Complete Poems* (1949).

Frost, Sarah Frances. Original name of **Marlowe, Julia.**

Frostburg (frȯst'bėrg). Town in NW Maryland, in Allegany County, in a mountainous region ab. 8 mi. W of Cumberland: brickyards; trading center of a coal-mining region. 6,876 (1950).

Froth (frȯth). Foolish gentleman in Shakespeare's comedy *Measure for Measure.*

Froth, Lord. Solemn, foolish fop with a coquettish wife, in Congreve's comedy *The Double Dealer.*

Frothingham (frȯᴛʜ'ing.ham, -ạm), **Arthur Lincoln.** b. at Boston, June 21, 1859; d. July 28, 1923. American archaeologist, teacher, scholar, and writer, professor of archaeology (1886–1905) at Princeton University. He served as the secretary (1884) of the Archaeological Institute of America, established (1885) the *American Journal of Archaeology*, serving as its managing editor until 1896, and was associate director (1895–96) of the American School of Classical Studies at Rome.

Frothingham, Nathaniel Langdon. b. at Boston, July 23, 1793; d. there, April 4, 1870. American clergyman and writer.

Frothingham, Octavius Brooks. b. at Boston, Nov. 26, 1822; d. Nov. 27, 1895. American Unitarian clergyman (until 1880) and author; son of Nathaniel Langdon Frothingham. Among his works are *Religion of Humanity* (1873), *Transcendentalism in New England* (1876), a life of Theodore Parker (1874), *Creed and Conduct* (1877), and *Life of George Ripley* (1883).

Frothingham, Richard. b. Jan. 31, 1812; d. Jan. 29, 1880. American historian, journalist, and politician. His works include *History of the Siege of Boston* (1849) and other books on American history.

Froude (frȯd), **James Anthony.** b. at Dartington, Devonshire, England, April 23, 1818; d. Oct. 20, 1894. English historian. He was educated at Westminster School, London, and at Oriel College, Oxford. There he came under the influence of the Tractarian movement, his brother Richard Hurrell Froude being one of its leaders. He became a fellow of Exeter in 1842, and took deacon's orders in 1844. For some time he was connected with the High-Church party under Newman. A change in his views caused him to abandon his fellowship and his profession, and he devoted himself entirely to literature, formally resigning his deacon's orders in 1872. In the same year he lectured in the U.S. on the relations between England and Ireland. In 1874 he was sent on a mission to the Cape of Good Hope. He afterward went to Australia and the West Indies. In 1892 he was elected regius professor of modern history at Oriel College, Oxford, as successor to Freeman. He wrote *History of England from the Fall of Wolsey to the Defeat of the Spanish Armada* (1856–70), *Short Studies on Great Subjects* (1867–77), *The English in Ireland in the Eighteenth Century* (1872–74), *Caesar* (1879), *Oceana* (1886), *The Two Chiefs of Dunboy*, a romance (1889), *Life of Lord Beaconsfield* (1890), and others. As executor of Carlyle he published *Reminiscences of Carlyle* (1881) and *Life of Thomas Carlyle* (1882).

Froude, William. b. at Dartington, Devonshire, England, Nov. 28, 1810; d. at Simonstown, South Africa, May 4, 1879. English engineer and naval architect; brother of James Anthony Froude. As a civil engineer on the Bristol and Exeter railway he set forth the "curve of adjustment." More noted for his work as naval architect, he recommended deep bilge keels to reduce rolling of ships; at naval establishment at Torquay he conducted experiments (1870 *et seq.*) on the resistance and propulsion of ships; his dynamometer to determine marine engine power was successfully tested after his death.

Froufrou (frö.frö). Play by Henri Meilhac and Ludovic Halévy, produced in 1869.

Frowde (froud), **Henry.** b. at Southsea, Hampshire, England, Feb. 8, 1841; d. at Croydon, Surrey, England, March 3, 1927. English publisher. In February, 1874, he began his long connection with the Oxford University Press, as manager of its London branch, and was publisher (1883–1914) to the University of Oxford. His period of service was distinguished by the discovery and use of Oxford India paper, on which the first book printed (August, 1875) was a Bible, and by the publication (May 17, 1881) of the Revised New Testament.

Frozen Strait. Strait in the Northwest Territories, Canada, between Melville Peninsula and Southampton Island.

Fruchtbringende Gesellschaft (frücht'bring''ẹn.dẹ gẹ-zel'shäft). See **Palmenorden.**

Fructidor (frük.tē.dôr). Name adopted in 1793 by the National Convention of the first French republic for the 12th month of the year. It consisted of 30 days, commencing with August 19 in the years 1 to 8, and with August 20 in the years 9 to 13. It was followed by 5 (in the years 3 and 11, corresponding to 1795 and 1803, by 6) complementary or intercalary days, called *sans-culottides*, completing the year.

Fructidor, 18th. In French history, Sept. 4, 1797, when the majority of the Directory executed a coup d'état against the royalist reaction. Two of the Directors were ejected and more than 50 members expelled from the

Council of Five Hundred, where the royalists had succeeded in obtaining a majority.

Frug (frök), **Semion Grigoryevich.** b. at Bobrovy-Kut, a Jewish agricultural colony in Kherson, Russia, 1860; d. at Odessa, Russia, Sept. 20, 1916. Russian poet, and author of short stories, essays, and sketches. He first attracted attention in 1880 by a poem in the *Razsvyet*, and he settled at St. Petersburg in 1881. Using many pseudonyms, he wrote for Russian and Jewish periodicals, and was popular for his poems in which he sang of the sorrows of his people, and his Zionist songs, many of which have been set to music. His works include short lyrics, longer narrative poems, some of them approaching epic length, *Palma*, a fable, ballads based on the Bible and the Talmud, and Ghetto and work songs. He wrote with equal ease in Russian, Hebrew, and Yiddish.

Frugal (frö'gal), **Luke.** Principal character in Philip Massinger's *City Madam:* a vindictive, hypocritical villain. He is the brother of the charitable Sir John.

Fruges (früzh). Town in N France, in the department of Pas-de-Calais, ab. 33 mi. SE of Calais. Pop. ab. 2,000.

Frugoni (frö.gō'nē), **Cesare.** b. at Brescia, Italy, May 4, 1881—. Italian clinician. He described (1911) the spots under a tourniquet in purpura, called Frugoni's test or sign. He devoted himself chiefly to the subject of allergy, acute edema, and focal infections.

Fruitvale (frōt'vāl). Unincorporated community in S Washington, in Yakima County. 3,654 (1950).

Frumentius (frö.men'shus), Saint. fl. in the 4th century; d. c383. Christian missionary and first bishop of Aksum, celebrated as the father of the Ethiopian Church, under the title of Abba Salama ("Father of Peace").

Frundsberg (frunts'berk), **Georg von.** b. at Mindelheim, in Swabia, Germany, Sept. 29, 1473; d. there, Aug. 20, 1528. German general noted for his military services to the Holy Roman emperors Maximilian I and Charles V. At Pavia, in Italy, on Feb. 24, 1525, he achieved one of his greatest exploits by storming a difficult mountain position and capturing some 10,000 men with a force of 1,800. When he returned to Germany he helped to put down the Peasants' Revolt (1522–25), but it said that he employed diplomacy in this case as well as military might.

Frunze (frön'ze). [Former name, **Pishpek.**] City in the U.S.S.R., capital of the Kirgiz Soviet Socialist Republic. It is a food-processing center for an irrigated agricultural area, and an important road junction. It was named for Mikhail Frunze. 92,659 (1939).

Frunze (frön'ze), **Mikhail Vasilyevich.** b. at Pishpek (later renamed Frunze, in his honor), Russia, 1885; d. in Russia, Oct. 31, 1925. Russian soldier. A Bolshevik, he was exiled and imprisoned in Siberia for his subversive political activities; he escaped and was at Minsk at the time of the March, 1917, revolution as the organizer of an illegal army group. He rose quickly in the Soviet government, becoming president of a soviet republic. In 1924 he was vice-president (later president) of the revolutionary military council, and after Trotsky's fall head of the Soviet army. He was made council president and people's commissar for military and naval affairs, his last appointments, in January, 1925; he died before the year was out.

Frusino (frö'sē.nō). Ancient name of **Frosinone,** town.

Frutigen (frö'tē.gẹn). Village in W Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, on the road to Kandersteg and the Lötschberg, S of the Lake of Thun. It is known for its beautiful view of the mountains of the Bernese Oberland. 5,115 (1941).

Fry (frī), Sir **Edward.** b. at Bristol, England, Nov. 4, 1827; d. at Failand, Clifton, England, Oct. 18, 1918. English lawyer. He was knighted in 1877, and was raised to the bench as a judge in the court of chancery (he was the first chancery judge to be called "Mr. Justice"). In 1883 he was made a lord justice of the court of appeal (after the death of Sir George Jessel), a post he resigned in 1892. In 1897 he presided over the royal commission on the question of the Irish Land Acts, and the next year saw him acting as conciliator in the South Wales and Monmouth colliery strike. In 1901 he acted in the same capacity in the Grimsby fishery dispute. He was appointed a judge on the Hague Tribunal in November, 1900, and he was arbitrator in the first case on the court calendar, the "Pious Foundations" (or "Funds") case between Mexico and the U.S. In October, 1904, he was the British legal assessor for the North Sea (Dogger Bank) incident which, involving a Russian attack on the British herring fleet, had the possibility of war in it. In 1908 he was arbitrator in the quarrel between France and Germany over the Casablanca incident.

Fry, Elizabeth. [Maiden name, **Gurney.**] b. at Earlham, Norfolk, England, May 21, 1780; d. at Ramsgate, England, Oct. 12, 1845. English philanthropist, a minister of the Society of Friends. She was especially noted as a promoter of prison reform.

Fry, Francis. b. at Westbury-on-Trym, near Bristol, England, Oct. 28, 1803; d. at Bristol, England, Nov. 12, 1886. English bibliographer. He was a partner in the firm of J. S. Fry and Sons, cocoa and chocolate manufacturers at Bristol. He published *The First New Testament printed in the English Language (1525 or 1526), translated from the Greek by William Tyndale, reproduced in facsimile, with an Introduction* (1862), *The Souldiers Pocket Bible, printed at London by G. B. and R. W. for G. C. 1643, reproduced in facsimile, with an Introduction* (1862), *The Christian Soldiers Penny Bible: London, printed by R. Smith for Sam. Wade, 1693, reproduced in facsimile, with an Introductory Note* (1862), and others.

Fry, Roger Eliot. b. at Highgate, North London, Dec. 14, 1866; d. at London, Sept. 9, 1934. English artist and art critic; son of Sir Edward Fry. He studied art under Francis Bate, and at Paris at the Julian Academy. From 1905 to 1910 he was at New York, as director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, a position he was invited to fill by J. P. Morgan, whom he had previously advised as a collector and whom he frequently helped to buy pictures in Europe. He had hoped for the directorship of the London National Gallery, but when a vacancy occurred early in 1905 and he was offered the position he did not feel free to take it after having accepted Morgan's invitation. His works on art and criticism are *Giovanni Bellini* (1899), his edition of *Sir Joshua Reynold's Discourses* (1905), considered by authorities one of his most valuable contributions to the study of art, *Vision and Design* (1920), a collection of essays originally published in the *Burlington Magazine* (of which he was a founder), *A Sampler of Castile* (1923), *Transformations* (1926), *Cézanne* and *Flemish Art* (both 1927), *Henri Matisse* (1930), *Characteristics of French Art* (1932), and *Reflections on British Painting* (1934), both, with *Flemish Art*, the lectures he delivered in London at Queen's Hall. He created a sensation in November, 1910, when he arranged an exhibition in London's Grafton Galleries of modern French painting, for which he was attacked verbally as a charlatan, a fraud, and a maniac, and was informed by Sir William Blake Richmond, who represented the "correct" view, that he must expect to be "boycotted by decent society."

Fry, Sherry Edmundson. b. at Creston, Iowa, Sept. 29, 1879—. American sculptor, known for his fountains and architectural sculpture. He studied at the Art Institute of Chicago, at Paris, and in the American Academy at Rome (scholarship, 1908–11). He was made an associate of the National Academy of Design (1914) and an academician (1931). His work has been exhibited and honored in France and the U.S. Some of his better-known works are the fountains *Au Soleil* at the Toledo Museum of Art, *The Dolphin* at Mt. Kisco, N.Y., and *The Turtle* at Worcester, Mass.; the pediment of the Frick Mansion, New York, the Clark mausoleum at Los Angeles, and the statutes of *Ira Allen* and *Indian Chief*.

Fry, William Henry. b. at Philadelphia, Aug. 10, 1813; d. in the West Indies, Sept. 21, 1864. American composer and journalist. He wrote *Leonora* (1845), usually credited as being the first grand opera composed by a native of the U.S. He served as music critic for the New York *Tribune*, and wrote symphonies including *A Day in the Country*, *Childe Harolde*, and *The Breaking Heart*.

Frýdek-Místek (frē'dek.mē'stek). [Also: **Frýdek;** German, **Friedeck-Misteck, Friedeck.**] Town in Czechoslovakia, in Moravia-Silesia, situated on the Ostravice River, S of Ostrava. It is a railroad junction, and has cotton and linen industries and iron and steel works. Pop., including suburbs, 26,573 (1947).

Frýdlant (frēd'länt). [Also: **Fridland; German, Friedland.**] Town in Czechoslovakia, in the extreme NE corner of Bohemia, near the German and Polish borders, situated on the Smeda River N of Liberec and of the Jizerské Mountains. The town has various textile, machine, and ceramics (porcelain) industries. There is a Gothic deanery church and a castle situated on a rock above the town. It was in the possession of the Austrian general Wallenstein, who was made Duke of Friedland in 1623 by the emperor Ferdinand II. 4,308 (1947).

Frye (frī), **Alexis Everett.** b. at North Haven, Me., Nov. 2, 1859; d. July 1, 1936. American educator. He taught (1883–86) the methods and practice of teaching at the Chicago Normal School, and was superintendent of schools at San Bernardino, Calif. (1891–93) and in Cuba (1899–1901). He was the author of *Child and Nature* (1888), *Brooks and Brook Basins* (1891), *Grammar School Geography* (1901), *First Steps in Geography* (1903), *Home Geography* (1911), and *The Brooklet's Story* (1927).

Frye, William Pierce. b. at Lewiston, Me., Sept. 2, 1831; d. there, Aug. 8, 1911. American lawyer and statesman, U.S. senator (Republican) from Maine (1881–1911). He was graduated at Bowdoin College in 1850, was attorney general of Maine (1867–69), and was a member of Congress (1871–81). He was president pro tempore of the Senate after the death of Vice-President Hobart and also after the death of President McKinley.

Fryken (frü'kẹn). Series of lakes in Sweden, N of Lake Wener, into which their waters flow.

Fryxell (frük.sel'), **Anders.** b. at Hesselskog, Sweden, Feb. 7, 1795; d. at Stockholm, March 21, 1881. Swedish historian. He wrote *Berättelser ur Svenska Historien* (Narratives from Swedish History, 1823–79) and others.

FSA. See **Farm Security Administration.**

F.'s Aunt, Mr. See **Mr. F.'s Aunt.**

Fthiotis (fthē.ô'tēs). See **Phthiotis.**

Fuad I (of *Egypt*) (fö.äd'). [Original name, **Ahmed Fuad Pasha.**] b. at Cairo, Egypt, 1868; d. 1936. First king (1922–36) of modern Egypt; 12th and youngest son of Ismail Pasha. Reared in Italy, he returned to Egypt before 1900 and became prominent in advancing cultural and charitable works. He was the chief founder (1908) of the Egyptian University (later called Fuad I University) and served as its president. Upon the death (1917) of his brother, Sultan Hussein Kamil Pasha, he became sultan, and after the withdrawal (Feb. 28, 1922) of the British protectorate he was proclaimed (March 16, 1922) king of Egypt. Following the Anglo-Egyptian crisis of 1927, he visited Great Britain in an attempt to reach a settlement. He dissolved the Egyptian parliament on two occasions (1928, 1930) and assumed autocratic powers with the aid of obliging ministries. He was succeeded by his son, Faruk I.

Fuad Pasha (fö.äd' pä.shä'), **Mehemmed.** [Also, **Mehmed Fuad Pasha.**] b. at Constantinople, Jan. 17, 1814; d. at Nice, France, Feb. 12, 1869. Turkish statesman. He abandoned (1835) the practice of medicine for a diplomatic career. In 1848 he was appointed Ottoman commissioner to settle the revolutionary disputes in the principalities of Moldavia and Walachia. He became (1852) minister of foreign affairs. Owing to the attitude of Russia, whose ill will he is said to have excited by a publication on the question of the holy sepulchers, he resigned in the spring of 1853, but resumed office on the outbreak of the Crimean War later in the same year. He became grand vizier in 1861, a post which he retained until 1866. He introduced European improvements for the sake of the material advantages to be gained from them, but in doing so increased the financial difficulties of the Porte (the Turkish government) by the adoption of a wasteful and unsound financial policy.

Fucecchio (fö.chäk'kyō). Town and commune in C Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Tuscany, in the province of Firenze, situated near the Arno River, between Florence and Pisa. It is an agricultural commune, largely on former swampland which was reclaimed during the 19th century. Pop. of commune, 12,830 (1930); of town, 3,337 (1930).

Fu-chau (fö'chou'). See **Foochow.**

Fuchs (fūks; German, fůks), **Emil.** b. at Vienna, Aug. 9, 1866; d. at New York, Jan. 13, 1929. American painter, sculptor, medalist, designer, and writer. He studied at the Imperial Academy of Fine Arts, Vienna, and at Berlin, later exhibiting in Europe and the U.S., and taught at London, Paris, Berlin, Munich, Vienna, and Rome. He arrived in the U.S. in 1905, later becoming a citizen. The Metropolitan Museum at New York, Library of Congress at Washington, D.C., Cleveland Museum of Art, Victoria and Albert Museum at London, Walker Art Gallery at Liverpool, and many other large institutions have collected his works. Among his better-known works are a Memorial to Prince Christian Victor and the Ashley Memorial; he also designed the postage stamp and medal for the coronation of King Edward VII and the Hudson-Fulton commemorative medal, and did many paintings. He was the author of *With Pencil, Brush, and Chisel.*

Fuchs (fůks), **Ernst.** b. at Vienna, June 14, 1851; d. there, Nov. 21, 1930. Austrian ophthalmologist. He studied under Billroth and Arlt at Vienna, was professor of ophthalmology (1880–85) at the University of Liége, and held a similar post (1885–1915) at the University of Vienna. He published several monographs on clinical ophthalmology, and on the anatomy, physiology, and pathological histology of the eye; also introduced new methods of surgery of the eye. The peripheral atrophy of the optic nerve is named Fuchs's optic atrophy and the small, crescent-shaped defect of the choroid at the lower edge of the optic disk is called Fuchs's coloboma; also named for him is a protective bandage for the eye, Fuchs's Gitter (lattice). Author of *Das Sarcom des Uvealtraktus* (1882), *Die Ursachen und die Verhütung der Blindheit* (1885), and *Lehrbuch der Augenheilkunde* (1889; Eng. trans., *Textbook of Ophthalmology*, 1892).

Fuchs, Immanuel Lazarus. b. at Meschin, Posen (in what is now Poland), May 5, 1832; d. at Berlin, April 26, 1902. German mathematician whose early work was in geometry and the theory of numbers, but who is best known for contributions to differential equations and the theory of functions of a complex variable. He studied at Berlin under Dirichlet, Kummer, and Weierstrass, receiving his doctorate at the University of Berlin in 1858. He taught at the universities of Greifswald, Göttingen, Heidelberg, and Berlin, and became rector of Kaiser Wilhelm University in 1899. His name has been applied to an important class of functions known as Fuchsian functions. His *Gesammelte mathematische Werke* appeared in three volumes in 1904–09.

Fuchs, Johann Nepomuk. b. at Frauenthal, Austria, May 5, 1842; d. at Böslau, Austria, Oct. 5, 1899. Austrian conductor and composer; brother of Robert Fuchs. His best-known work is the opera *Zingara* (1872). He was associated (1880 *et seq.*) with the Vienna Opera and head (1894 *et seq.*) of the Vienna Conservatory.

Fuchs, Johann Nepomuk von. b. at Mattenzell, near Brennberg, Bavaria, May 15, 1774; d. at Munich, March 5, 1856. German chemist and mineralogist, professor of mineralogy (1826–52) at the University of Landshut; noted for his discovery (1823) of soluble glass and its application to stereochromy.

Fuchs, Karl Dorius Johannes. b. at Potsdam, Germany, Oct. 22, 1838; d. at Danzig, Aug. 27, 1922. German musician, conductor, and composer. He studied piano under von Bülow at the University of Berlin, was organist (1869) at Stralsund, and taught at Berlin (1871–75), at Hirschberg (1875–79), and at Danzig (1879 *et seq.*). He wrote *Takt und Rhythmus in Choral* (1911).

Fuchs (fūks; German, fůks), **Klaus Emil.** b. at Russelheim, Germany, 1911—. English atomic scientist. A member of a Quaker family persecuted by the Nazis for the political beliefs of Fuchs's father, Klaus Fuchs emigrated to Great Britain, where he was educated and where, in 1941, he obtained a teaching position at Glasgow University. When, during World War II, scientists began investigating the possibility of the release of atomic energy, he joined (1942) a group working at Birmingham and later went (1943) to the U.S., where he did research at Columbia University and subsequently at Los Alamos. He returned to England in 1946 and was appointed (1949) head of the theoretical physics division at Harwell, the principal British atomic laboratory. In investigating a serious leakage of information about atomic energy to the U.S.S.R., American agents traced much of the information back to a source high in the British atomic project, and eventually suspicion pointed

directly to Fuchs, who in 1950 openly admitted his guilt and stated that until 1947 he had been transmitting information to the Russians; this, it was claimed by other scientists, had probably saved the Russians as much as a year's investigation in their own atomic research. Fuchs was found guilty of espionage and sentenced (1950) to 14 years' imprisonment.

Fuchs (fůks), **Konrad Heinrich.** b. at Bamberg, Germany, 1803; d. at Göttingen, Germany, Dec. 2, 1855. German physician, professor of pathology (1838–55) at Göttingen. He wrote *Die krankhaften Veränderungen der Haut* (1840–41), *Lehrbuch der speziellen Nosologie und Therapie* (1845–48), and others.

Fuchs, Leonhard. b. at Wembdingen, Bavaria, Germany, Jan. 17, 1501; d. at Tübingen, Germany, May 10, 1566. German physician and botanist, author of *De historia stirpium* (1542) and others. The genus *Fuchsia* is named for him.

Fuchs, Robert. b. at Frauenthal, Austria, Feb. 15, 1847; d. at Vienna, Feb. 19, 1927. Austrian composer; brother of Johann Nepomuk Fuchs. He was professor (1875–1912) at the Vienna Conservatory, where he had studied. His compositions include the operas *Die Königsbraut* (1889) and *Die Teufelsglocken* (1892); he also composed an overture, *Andante* and *Capriccio* for orchestra, as well as five serenades, a Mass, two cantatas, piano pieces, choruses, songs, and chamber music.

Fucino (fō'chē.nō). [Also: **Celano;** Italian, **Lago di Fucino** (or **di Celano**); Latin, **Lacus Fucinus.**] Former lake in C Italy, near the towns of Avezzano and Celano. It was drained by Prince Torlonia, who began the work in 1852. It had been partly drained in the reign of Claudius. It had no outlet, and measured ab. 37 mi. in circumference.

Fudge Family in Paris (fuj; par'is), **The.** Satire by Thomas Moore, published in 1818. Its sequel is *The Fudge Family in England.*

Fuegians (fů.ē'ji.ạnz, fwā'ji.ạnz). South American Indian people of Tierra del Fuego and nearby islands, including the Alacaluf and Yahgan tribes, and the Onas. Each group speaks a different, unrelated language. The Ona and Yahgan cultures have been fairly well studied.

Fuego (fwā'gō). [Spanish, **Volcán de Fuego,** meaning "Fire Volcano."] Active volcano in S Guatemala, ab. 10 mi. SW of the city of Guatemala. Elevation, ab. 12,580 ft.

Fuencarral (fweng.kär.räl'). Town in C Spain, in the province of Madrid, ab. 8 mi. N of Madrid. 12,865 (1940).

Fuenclara (fweng.klä'rä), Count of. Title of **Cebrián y Agustín, Pedro de.**

Fuenleal (fwen.lā.äl'), **Sebastián Ramírez de.** b. in the province of Cuenca, Spain, c1480; d. at Valladolid, Spain, Jan. 22, 1547. Spanish ecclesiastic and administrator. He was successively inquisitor of Seville, member of the audience of Granada, bishop of Santo Domingo (now Hispaniola) in the West Indies (1524), and president of the audience of that island (1527). From 1531 to 1536 he ruled Mexico as president of the audience of New Spain. He was friendly to Cortés. Returning to Spain, he was successively bishop of Túy and León, and in 1542 was made bishop of Cuenca and president of the audience of Valladolid.

Fuente (fwen'tā), **Modesto La.** See **Lafuente** or **La Fuente, Modesto.**

Fuente de Cantos (fwen'tā dā kän'tōs). Town in W Spain, in the province of Badajoz, situated on the N edge of the Sierra Morena, ab. 53 mi. SE of Badajoz: agricultural trade. 10,982 (1940).

Fuente Obejuna (fwen'tā ō.be.hō'nä). [Also, **Fuenteovejuna.**] Town in S Spain, in the province of Córdoba, ab. 46 mi. NW of Córdoba: coal, lead, and mica mines; the district produces olive oil, wine, wheat, and honey; leather manufacture. The parish church occupied the site of the palace of the Knights of Calatrava, originally a Moorish castle. 17,639 (1949).

Fuenterrabia (fwen.ter.rā'byä). [Basque, **Ondarrabia;** French, **Fontarabie.**] City in N Spain, in the province of Guipúzcoa, situated near the Bay of Biscay and the French frontier, at the mouth of the Bidassoa River. The old town has a fishing harbor, a castle, and a Gothic church; the new town is a popular summer resort; there are a number of hotels and villas. Because of its strategic importance, Fuenterrabia in the past was frequently contested between France and Spain; it was sacked in 1794 by the French. In 1813 the Duke of Wellington forced a passage here into France. Fighting took place here in the Carlist war of 1837 and in the civil war of 1936–39. Pop. 6,181 (1940).

Fuentes de Andalucía (fwen'tās dā än"dä.lö.thē'ä). Town in S Spain, in the province of Sevilla, ab. 35 mi. E of Seville. 10,058 (1940).

Fuentes de Oñoro (fwen'tās dā ō.nyō'rō). Border village in W Spain, ab. 46 mi. by rail W of Salamanca. It was the scene of battles in May, 1811, between the forces of Massena and Wellington, after which the French retired to Ciudad Rodrigo.

Fuerte (fwer'tā). See **El Fuerte.**

Fuertes (fū.er'tēz), **Louis Agassiz.** b. at Ithaca, N.Y., Feb. 7, 1874; d. Aug. 22, 1927. American naturalist-illustrator, noted for his sketches and paintings of birds. He was graduated (1897) from Cornell University, went on an ornithological expedition to Florida in 1898, and in 1899 accompanied the Harriman expedition to Alaska. He subsequently was a member of a U.S. Biological Survey party in western Texas and New Mexico, and also accompanied expeditions in Canada, Mexico, Colombia, and Abyssinia. His paintings are to be found in many prominent bird books which appeared between 1896 and 1927. He served (1923–27) as lecturer in ornithology at Cornell University.

Fuess (fēs), **Claude Moore.** b. at Waterville, N.Y., Jan. 12, 1885—. American biographer and educator. He was graduated from Amherst (B.A., 1905) and from Columbia (M.A., 1906; Ph.D., 1912), and was instructor and professor of English (1908–33) at Phillips Andover Academy, of which he was headmaster from 1933 to 1947. His works include *Byron as a Satirist in Verse* (1912), *An Old New England School* (1917), *The Life of Caleb Cushing* (1923), *Rufus Choate* (1927), *Daniel Webster* (1930), *Carl Schurz* (1932), and *Calvin Coolidge, The Man from Vermont* (1940). He wrote the autobiography *Independent Schoolmaster* (1952).

Fueter (fü'tėr), **Eduard.** b. at Basel, Switzerland, Nov. 13, 1876; d. there, Nov. 28, 1928. Swiss historian. He served (1903 *et seq.*) as a professor at Zurich, also as political writer on the staff of the newspaper *Neue Zürcher Zeitung.* Author of *Religion und Kirche in England im 15. Jahrhundert* (Religion and Church in England in the Fifteenth Century, 1904), *Die Schweiz seit 1848* (Switzerland Since 1848), and *Geschichte, Politik, Wissenschaft* (History, Politics, Science, 1928).

Fugère (fü.zher), **Lucien.** b. at Paris, 1848; d. 1935. French baritone singer. He was a member (1877 *et seq.*) of the company of the Paris Opéra-Comique. Two of his best-known roles were the father in *Louise* and Boniface in *Le Jongleur de Notre Dame.* He was a chevalier of the Legion of Honor.

Fugger (fůg'ėr). Swabian family of ennobled merchants, famous in the 16th century. It traces its descent from Johann Fugger, a weaver who lived at Graben, near Augsburg, in the first half of the 14th century. His son Johann became a citizen of Augsburg. After his death in 1408, his sons Andreas (d. 1457) and Jakob (d. 1469) carried on the family business. Lukas, Andreas's son, was a well-known Augsburg politician and moneylender, rich enough to be ruined by the default of Louvain on a note held by him. His brother Jakob obtained the right to display family arms. Ulrich (1441–1510), Georg (1453–1506), and Jakob (1459–1525), sons of Jakob (d. 1469), widened the scope of the family's business. Ulrich became banker to the Hapsburgs and obtained control of several lands in Germany through his mortgage holdings; Jakob obtained mines in the Tirol and in Hungary and traded in spices and textiles with India and Europe. The Fuggers reached their greatest influence and wealth under Raymund (1489–1535) and Anton (1493–1560), sons of Georg. Before his death Jakob had backed with his great wealth the successful candidacy (1519) of Charles V as Holy Roman emperor. To Jakob's heirs and nephews, Charles granted many concessions in mining and in rents; he raised them to the nobility in 1530 and in 1534 they obtained the right to coin money. They further expanded the family's business horizon to the New World

and extended the family's land holdings. Both brothers were patrons of the arts and supporters of the charities and other works of the Roman Catholic Church. Among later descendants of the Fuggers were several scholars and writers, art patrons, and soldiers, but the wealth of the three surviving branches of the family has shrunk in the 20th century to small land holdings.

Fugitive, The. Bimonthly little magazine of literary criticism and poetry, published at Nashville, Tenn., from 1922 to 1925. Among the contributors were Allen Tate, Robert Penn Warren, John Crowe Ransom, and Donald Davidson. *The Fugitive Anthology* was published in 1928.

Fugitive Slave Act of 1850. In U.S. history, an act included in the Compromise of 1850, securing to slaveholders additional facilities in the recovery of runaway slaves.

Fuhkien (fō'kyen'). See **Fukien.**

Führich (fü'riċh), **Joseph von.** b. at Kratzau, in Bohemia, Feb. 9, 1800; d. at Vienna, March 13, 1876. Austrian historical painter and engraver. He was much occupied with scriptural subjects.

Fu Hsi (fō' shē'). First of the three great legendary emperors of China, often called Adam of China. He gave the people their marriage rites and laws.

Fujiyama (fō''jē.yä'mą). [Also: **Fuji** (fō'jē), **Fuji-no-Yama** (fō''jē.nō.yä'mą), **Fujisan** (fō'jē.sän'), **Fusiyama** fō''shē.yä'mą).] Extinct volcano and the highest mountain of Japan, situated ab. 70 mi. SW of Tokyo. There has been no eruption since 1707. It is a resort of pilgrims, and figures largely in Japanese art. 12,394 ft.

Fukien (fō'kyen'). [Also: **Fokien, Fuhkien.**] Maritime province of China, bounded by Chekiang on the N, Formosa Strait on the E, Kwangtung on the SW, and Kiangsi on the W and NW. Rice, tea, tobacco, sweet potatoes, and rapeseed are important crops. Capital, Foochow (or Minhow); area, ab. 45,845 sq. mi.; pop. 11,990,000 (1947).

Fukui (fō.kō.ē). City in W central Honshu, Japan, ab. 75 mi. NE of Kyoto. It is a historic city, silk-weaving traditions dating back to the 10th century. It was also the seat of a daimyo. Today it has important manufactures of silk fabrics, rayon, and paper. It was bombed in 1945 and suffered a severe earthquake in 1948. Pop. 100,691 (1950).

Fukuoka (fō.kō.ō.kä). [Also, **Hukuoka.**] City in Japan, on the NW coast of Kyushu. It has a well-protected harbor but it is very shallow and can accommodate only small ships. It exports rubber-soled tennis shoes. Most of its exports go to the U.S. Its chief imports are petroleum and its products. The city underwent heavy bombing in World War II. 392,649 (1950).

Fukushima (fō.kō.shē.mä). City in N central Honshu, Japan, ab. 150 mi. N of Tokyo. It is a prosperous commerical center noted for the manufacture of silk yarn and silk textiles. 93,435 (1950).

Fukushima, Baron **Yasumasa.** b. at Matsumoto, Japan, in September, 1853; d. 1919. Japanese soldier, promoted major general in 1900 and lieutenant general in 1906. He was military attaché of the Japanese legation at Peiping in 1883 and held a similar position at Berlin (1887–92). Returning to Japan, he made the journey through Siberia on horseback in 1893. He served with distinction as chief of the second section of the general staff in the Russo-Japanese War (1904–05) and became vice-chief of the general staff of the army in 1906, succeeding General Kodama. He was knighted (K.C.B.), and in 1907 was created baron.

Fukuyama (fō.kō.yä.mä). Former name of **Matsumae.**

Fukuzawa (fō.kō.zä.wä), **Ichitaro.** b. in December, 1863—. Japanese educator, chancellor of Keio University; son of Yukichi Fukuzawa. Educated in Japan and the U.S., he was a writer for the daily paper *Jiji Shimpo* and professor at Keio University.

Fukuzawa, Sutejiro. b. at Tokyo, 1863; d. 1926. Japanese journalist; second son of Yukichi Fukuzawa. He came to the U.S. with his brother Ichitaro in 1883, and entered Yale University, and on his return in 1890 took up the management of the *Jiji* newspaper, founded by his father.

Fukuzawa, Yukichi. b. in Buzen province, Japan, 1834; d. Feb. 3, 1901. Japanese author and journalist, one of the most noted 19th-century proponents of Japanese Westernization. In 1858 he went to the U.S. and in 1862 to Europe to study Occidental institutions. The results of his observations were published in 1866 in a voluminous work on Western manners and customs which had a great influence upon the modernization of Japan. Later he established the *Jiji* newspaper.

Fulani (fō.lä'nē). [Also: **Fellata, Filane, Foulbe, Fulfulde, Ful** (fōl), **Fulbe, Peuhl, Poul.**] Sudanic-speaking people of W Africa, scattered through the W Sudan from the mouth of the Sénégal River to Lake Chad. Their population is estimated at ab. 4,000,000 (by Y. Urvoy, *Petit atlas ethno-démographique du Soudan,* 1942). They established powerful Mohammedan states in the Fouta-Djallon region of French Guinea and the Macina region of French Sudan. In the early 19th century they conquered the Hausa, Nupe, and other peoples of N Nigeria and established an eastern Mohammedan empire, with capitals at Sokoto and Gando in NW Nigeria, which extended E to the Adamawa region in E Nigeria and British Cameroons, and S to the Yoruba city of Ilorin. Until the beginning of the 20th century, when their states were conquered by the Royal Niger Company and the British government troops, the Fulani ruled as an elite class over their conquered vassals. Originally a nomadic cattle-herding people distinguished by a lighter "reddish" skin and less Negroid features, many Fulani have adopted a sedentary life on farms or in the cities, and have interbred with their more Negroid subjects. Some, known as the "cattle Fulani" or Bororo or Abore, have continued their nomadic life. More than 99 percent are Mohammedans.

Fulanke (fō.läng'kā). Mande-speaking people of W Africa, inhabiting SE French Sudan. Their population is estimated at more than 100,000 (by M. Delafosse, *Haut-Sénégal-Niger,* 1912). Culturally they are related to the Bambara. Only about eight percent have been Mohammedanized.

Fulbe (fōl'bā). See **Fulani.**

Fulbert (fül.ber). b. c960; d. 1028 or 1029. Bishop of Chartres who laid the foundations of the famous cathedral in that French city in 1020, and is supposed to have been its architect.

Fulbright (fůl'brīt), **James William.** b. at Sumner, Mo., April 9, 1905—. American legislator. A graduate of Oxford (B.A., 1928; M.A., 1931), he became a member of the bar in the U.S. and, after serving with the antitrust division of the U.S. Department of Justice (1934–35), taught law at George Washington University (1935–36). He became (1936) professor of law at the University of Arkansas, and served as president of the university (1939–41). He was elected to Congress in 1942, and to the Senate in 1944, where he served on the committee on foreign relations. He sponsored the bill (1946) establishing scholarships for U.S. students abroad and for foreign students in the U.S., to be paid for from funds realized from the sale of U.S. surplus property abroad.

Fulc III Nerra (fůlk; ne.rä'). See **Fulk III Nerra.**

Fulc of Neuilly (nē.yē'). See **Foulques de Neuilly.**

Fulc V the Young. [French, **Foulques le Jeune.**] b. 1090; d. Nov. 13, 1142. Count of Anjou (1109–42). He married a daughter of Baldwin II of Jerusalem in 1129, and on the death of Baldwin in 1131 succeeded to the throne of Jerusalem.

Fulda (fůl'dä). Bishopric and state of the old German Empire. It grew up around the abbey of Fulda (founded in 744). The abbacy became a bishopric in 1752. It was secularized in 1803, and given to Nassau-Orange as a principality. After various changes it was, in 1815, divided between Hesse-Cassel and Bavaria, the Hesse-Cassel part passing to Prussia in 1866.

Fulda. City in S Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Hessen, American Zone, formerly in the province of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, situated on the Fulda River ab. 53 mi. NE of Frankfort on the Main. Manufactures include wooden articles, church utensils, chemicals, and textiles; there are agricultural markets. It is the seat of a Roman Catholic bishopric, and has a library, museum, and agricultural school. Most of the more remarkable buildings of the town are of the baroque period. The *Dom* (cathedral), consecrated in 751, was rebuilt in the period 1704–12 but retains the original crypt with the tomb of Saint Boniface. The parish church and the former prince-

episcopal castle also date from the 18th century; only the Church of Saint Michael (820–22) remains from the earlier period. The abbey of Fulda was founded in 744 by Saint Boniface; it was under direct papal supervision, and its abbots were long considered to be at the head of all the abbots of France and Germany. The bishopric was established in 1752. The city had a university from 1734 to 1803. The territory became part of Kur-Hesse in 1815 and of Prussia in 1866. Pop. 42,213 (1950).

Fulda, Adam von. b. c1450; date of death not known. German music theorist, composer, and monk, author of *Tract on Music* (1490) and composer of motets.

Fulda, Ludwig. b. at Frankfort on the Main, Germany, July 15, 1862; d. 1939. German playwright. He was a clever versifier and contriver of plots, gifted in languages, and an excellent translator. He translated Molière (1897), Beaumarchais's *Figaro* (1894), Rostand's *Cyrano* (1898), Shakespeare's sonnets (1913), and comedies from the Spanish (1926). Of the more than 50 plays which he wrote himself, the best known is *Der Talisman* (1893), whose plot is taken from Andersen's fairy tale *The Emperor's Clothes*. Fulda came to America in 1906 on the invitation of the Germanistic Society.

Fulda River. River in Germany, flowing N and uniting at Münden with the Werra to form the Weser. Length, ab. 100 mi.

Fulford (fůl'fȯrd). See **Water Fulford.**

Fulfulde (föl.föl'dā). Language of the Fulani, basically of Hamitic linguistic stock, but now having several dialectic admixtures, especially Bantu and Sudanic.

Fulfulde. See **Fulani.**

Fulgens and Lucrece (ful'jẹns; lö.krēs'). 15th-century play by Henry Medwall (fl. 1486). English author and chaplain to Archbishop John Morton, of whom little else is known. The importance of the play in literary history is that it is the first secular play in English. It was produced sometime between 1490 and 1501, probably in 1497.

Fulgentius of Ruspe (ful.jen'shi.us; rus'pē), Saint. [Full name, **Fabius Claudius Gordianus Fulgentius.**] b. in Telepte, Africa, 468; d. Jan. 1, 533. Early Christian bishop. He entered a monastery in North Africa, and became co-abbot of another nearby. He later traveled to Syracuse and Rome, and on return to Africa was ordained priest by his bishop, Faustus. He was subsequently elected bishop of a small diocese whose see was vacant because of the persecutions of the Arian king Thrasimund, and was then exiled to Sardinia with other African bishops. He returned to his monastery and then to his diocese in Africa under King Hilderic. Fulgentius wrote against the Arians and semipelagianism. His extant letters treat of the various virtues.

Fulginiae (fůl.jin'i.ē) or **Fulginium** (fůl.jin'i.um). Ancient name of **Foligno.**

Fulham (fůl'ạm). Metropolitan borough in SW London, in the County of London, situated on the N bank of the river Thames, ab. 6 mi. SW of Saint Paul's. It has a brick making industry. Fulham contains Fulham Palace, the summer residence of the bishops of London. 122,047 (1951).

Fuligno (fö.lē'nyō). See **Foligno.**

Fulke (fůlk), **William.** b. at London, 1538; d. Aug. 28, 1589. English Puritan divine. He studied at Cambridge, where he subsequently lectured on the Hebrew language. He became master of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, in 1578. His most notable publication is *A Defense of the sincere and true Translations of the Holie Scriptures into the English Tong* (1583).

Fulkerson (fůl'kėr.sọn). Former name of **Drumright.**

Fulk III Nerra (fůlk; ne.rä'). [Also: **Fulc**; French, **Foulques.**] b. 972; d. at Metz, France, May 22, 1040. Count of Anjou (987–1040). He carried on wars against the Duke of Brittany and the Count of Blois.

Fulk of Neuilly (nė.yē'). See **Foulques de Neuilly.**

Fuller (fůl'ėr), **Andrew.** b. at Wicken, Cambridgeshire, England, Feb. 6, 1754; d. at Kettering, Northamptonshire, England, May 7, 1815. English Baptist preacher and theologian. He wrote *The Calvinistic and Socinian Systems Compared* (1794), *The Gospels its own Witness* (1799–1800), and others.

Fuller, Andrew S. b. at Utica, N.Y., Aug. 3, 1828; d. May 4, 1896. American horticulturist, editor, and writer, noted for his pioneering work in the improvement of the strawberry. He began the independent practice of horticulture at Brooklyn, where he cultivated small fruits, particularly the strawberry, and also wrote on horticulture for publications including the New York *Tribune* and *Life Illustrated*. Moving to Ridgewood, N.J., in 1860, he served (1868–94) as agricultural editor of the New York *Weekly Sun* and was associated (1871 *et seq.*) as editor and part proprietor with *Moore's Rural New-Yorker* (later the *Rural New-Yorker*). He helped found (1875) the New Jersey State Horticultural Society, and was a staff contributor for the *American Agriculturist*, the *Florists' Exchange*, and the *American Gardener*. Among his works are *The Illustrated Strawberry Culturist* (1862), *The Grape Culturist* (1864), *The Forest Tree Culturist* (1866), *The Small Fruit Culturist* (1867), *Practical Forestry* (1884), *The Propagation of Plants* (1887), and *The Nut Culturist* (1896).

Fuller, George. b. at Deerfield, Mass., 1822; d. at Boston, March 21, 1884. American figure and portrait painter. In 1842 he studied with the sculptor Brown at Albany, after which he studied painting at Boston, New York, and London and on the Continent. His first public success was attained in 1857, when he was elected associate of the National Academy of Design. From 1860 to 1879 he devoted himself to farming at Deerfield, but in 1876 he exhibited some 15 pictures at Boston, which gained him fame and patronage. In 1879 he exhibited at the National Academy *The Romany Girl* and *And She Was a Witch;* in 1880 *The Quadroon* and a boy's portrait; in 1881 *Maidenhood* and *Winifred Dysart;* other paintings include *Loretti* (1882), *Priscilla Fauntleroy* (1882), *Fagot-Gatherers* (1883), and *Fedalma* (1884).

Fuller, Henry Blake. [Pseudonym, **Stanton Page.**] b. at Chicago, Jan. 9, 1857; d. July 28, 1929. American novelist. He served (1912–29) on the advisory committee of *Poetry: A Magazine of Verse*, and is the author of *The Chevalier of Pensieri-Vani* (1890; written under his pseudonym), *The Chatelaine of La Trinité* (1892), *The Cliff Dwellers* (1893), *With the Procession* (1895), *Under the Skylights* (1901), and *Gardens of This World* (1929); *The Puppet-Booth; Twelve Plays* (1896); *Waldo Trench, and Others; Stories of Americans in Italy* (1908); and a satire in the form of a scenario, *Not on the Screen* (1930).

Fuller, John Frederick Charles. b. 1878—. British soldier and military analyst. He served in the Boer War (1899–1902) and in World War I. His books include *Tanks in the Great War, 1914–1918* (1920), *War and Western Civilization 1832–1932* (1932), *The Last of the Gentlemen's Wars* (1937), *Decisive Battles: Their Influence Upon History and Civilization* (1940), and *Decisive Battles of the U.S.A.* (1942).

Fuller, John Wallace. b. at Cambridge, England, July 28, 1827; d. at Toledo, Ohio, March 12, 1891. American publisher, and Union officer in the Civil War. He commanded a brigade at the battle of Iuka (Sept. 19–20, 1862), defeated Forrest's cavalry at Parker's Cross Roads (Dec. 31, 1862), captured Decatur in March, 1864, took part in the Atlanta campaign, marched with Sherman to the sea, and at the close of the war was brevetted major general of volunteers.

Fuller, Loie. b. at Fullersburg, Ill., Jan. 15, 1862; d. Jan. 1, 1928. American dancer, noted for her serpentine dance. She spent her early career in the theater as an actress, turning to the dance when she became aware of the possibilities of her serpentine routine, discovered in an idle moment of play with a piece of colorful material, which she twirled under changing lights when she brought her immediately successful innovation to the stage. She subsequently produced and appeared in ballets at New York, London, Berlin, and Paris, making her debut (1892) in the latter city with the *Fire Dance* at the Folies-Bergères. Her autobiography, *Quinze Ans de ma Vie* (1908), was published in English as *Fifteen Years of a Dancer's Life, with some account of her Distinguished Friends* (1913).

Fuller, Margaret. [Full name, **Sarah Margaret Fuller;** title, Marchioness **Ossoli.**] b. at Cambridgeport, Mass., May 23, 1810; d. in shipwreck off Fire Island, N.Y., July 16, 1850. American writer and critic, member of the Transcendental school. Her father was a Jeffersonian democrat who himself taught his daughter; not only did her study of Jefferson lead on to Rousseau and the French romantics and to Goethe and the German

philosophers, whose writings helped influence her approach to the world, but it forced the young girl to suppress a naturally affectionate nature and to become an intellectual whose personality was considered vain, selfish, and repellent by many. She taught for a period at Boston (1835–37) and at Providence (1837–39). Returning to Boston, she became a member of the Transcendentalist circle that included Ralph Waldo Emerson, Bronson Alcott, Orestes Brownson, Convers Francis, Henry David Thoreau, W. H. Channing, Elizabeth and Sarah Peabody, and other literary notables of the period. She did not take part in the Brook Farm experiment, though she gave it her moral support and visited it several times. She is sometimes identified with Zenobia, a principal character in Hawthorne's *Blithedale Romance*, a novel about Brook Farm. She was the editor (1840–42) of the quarterly *Dial*, the Transcendentalist magazine, before giving up the editorship to Emerson. During this period (c1839–44) she held conversational meetings with other Boston ladies on intellectual subjects as part of an effort to establish the educational rights of women. She went to New York in 1844 as literary critic for Horace Greeley's *Tribune*, living with the Greeley family. In 1846 she traveled to Europe as the *Tribune's* correspondent, going from England and France to Italy. There she became interested in Mazzini and, during the revolution of 1848–49, was in charge of one of Rome's hospitals. She married (December, 1847) Marquis Giovanni Angelo Ossoli, one of Mazzini's friends. As with many other of her actions, some scandal was rumored in connection with the marriage. She, her husband, and their son died in a shipwreck on their way from Italy to the U.S. Margaret Fuller's influence was more a personal than a literary one; she was one of the leading figures of the Transcendentalist movement, but apart from a number of able critical essays that helped in forming the Transcendentalist attitude, her writings are minor. Among her works are *Summer on the Lakes in 1843* (1844), *Woman in the Nineteenth Century* (1845), and *Papers on Literature and Art* (1846).

Fuller, Melville Weston. b. at Augusta, Me., Feb. 11, 1833; d. at Sorrento, Me., July 4, 1910. American jurist, chief justice of the U.S. Supreme Court (1888–1910); grandson of Nathan Weston, chief justice of the supreme court of Maine. Fuller received his B.A. from Bowdoin College in 1853, and attended Harvard Law School (1854–55). He practiced law at Chicago (1856–88), where, although he had no national reputation, he was a leading trial lawyer and argued many cases in the U.S. Supreme Court. His administration as chief justice (longer than that of any other except Marshall and Taney) was very successful. His most important cases were income tax cases of 1895 and insular cases. He secured the passage of the Circuit Court of Appeals Act, thus relieving the clogged dockets of the U.S. Supreme Court. He served as arbitrator in the Venezuelan boundary arbitration. His dignity, modesty, humor, courage, scholarship, independence, impartiality, and, most of all, his rare skill as an administrator give him high rank among chief justices. His colleagues Samuel Freeman Miller (who served under his three predecessors) and Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr. (who served under his three successors) stated that Fuller was the best chief justice in their times.

Fuller, Richard. b. at Beaufort, S.C., April 22, 1804; d. at Baltimore, Oct. 20, 1876. American Baptist clergyman. He was graduated (1824) from Harvard; abandoning his law practice, he entered (1832) the Baptist ministry at Beaufort, where he held a pastorate for 15 years. He served (1847–71) as pastor of the Seventh Baptist Church at Baltimore and was pastor (1871–76) of the Eutaw Place Church in the same city. His supporting views on the divine sanction of slavery appeared, together with the opposing arguments of Francis Wayland, in *Domestic Slavery Considered as a Scriptural Institution* (1845). His plea for moderation of the slavery issue, made in an address before the American Colonization Society, is set forth in *Our Duty to the African Race* (1851).

Fuller, Thomas. b. in June, 1608; d. at London, Aug. 16, 1661. English divine. He was educated at Cambridge, and was curate of the Savoy at London at the beginning of the English Civil War. In 1643 he joined the king at Oxford, and after the Restoration was appointed chaplain to Charles II. Among his works are *The History of the Holy Warre* (1639), *The Holy State and the Profane State* (1642), *A Pisgah-sight of Palestine* (1650), *History of the University of Cambridge* (1655), and *History of the Worthies of England* (1662).

Fuller-Maitland (-māt'lạnd), **John Alexander.** b. at London, April 7, 1856; d. at Carnforth, Lancashire, England, March 30, 1936. English music critic and writer. He was music critic for the *Pall Mall Gazette* (1882–84), the *Guardian* (1884–89), and the London *Times* (1889–1911); author of *Schumann* (1884), *English Music of the Nineteenth Century* (1902), *Brahms* (1911), and *The Suites of Bach* (1924).

Fuller's Field (fůl'ẽrz). In Biblical geography, a field near Jerusalem, apparently to the north, the locality of which cannot be identified.

Fullerton (fůl'ẽr.tọn). City in S California, in Orange County: important oil-producing center. It maintains packing and shipping facilities for the citrus and field crop of the area. 13,958 (1950).

Fullerton. Unincorporated community in E Pennsylvania, in Lehigh County near Allentown. Under the new urban definition established for use in the 1950 census it was counted with adjoining urban areas. The last official enumeration was 2,738 (1940).

Fullerton, Lady Georgiana Charlotte. See **Leveson-Gower, Lady Georgiana Charlotte.**

Full Report of the First and Second Meeting of the Mudfog Association for the Advancement of Every Thing. See **Mudfog Association.**

Fulse (fŏl'se). See **Kuruma.**

Fulton (fůl'tọn). City in NW Illinois, in Whiteside County on the Mississippi River opposite Clinton, Iowa: center of a farming district. 2,706 (1950).

Fulton. City in SW Kentucky, in Fulton County, on the border of Tennessee: railroad yards; poultry and milk plants. It is a twin city of South Fulton, Tenn. 3,224 (1950).

Fulton. City in C Missouri, county seat of Callaway County, ab. 25 mi. NE of Jefferson City: manufactures of shoes and clay products. It is the seat of Westminster College, William Woods College, and a state school for the deaf. 10,052 (1950).

Fulton. City in W New York, in Oswego County, on the Oswego River ab. 23 mi. NW of Syracuse. Manufactures include woolen goods and food products. 13,922 (1950).

Fulton, Robert. b. at Little Britain (later Fulton Township), Lancaster County, Pa., Nov. 14, 1765; d. at New York, Feb. 24, 1815. American artist, civil engineer, and inventor, noted for his development of the steamboat. He early showed a talent for drawing and mechanical invention; leaving his birthplace at the age of 17, he went to Philadelphia, where he worked as an artist and draftsman until 1786, when he went abroad. In England he occupied himself with a variety of engineering ventures connected with the development of inland waterways and wrote *A Treatise on the Improvement of Canal Navigation* (1796), which included a description of the double inclined plane invented by him in 1794. He also designed cast-iron aqueducts and was active in developing mechanical equipment. In 1797 he began work on the submarine mine and torpedo, continuing his developments in France, where he received financial assistance from Joel Barlow. In 1800–01 he made successful experiments at Le Havre with the *Nautilus*, a "diving boat" of his own invention which saw active sea duty in the summer of 1801. The boat was later utilized by the British against the French, but its inconclusive performance in battle caused them to abandon it. As early as 1794 Fulton had been in touch with Boulton and Watt in connection with a steam engine for powering boats; in 1802 he concluded an agreement with Robert R. Livingston, then minister to France, to build a steamboat for use on the Hudson River between New York and Albany. After an unsuccessful test on the Seine in the spring of 1803, a revamped model was successfully operated in August of the same year. He left (October, 1806) for New York, where the steam-powered *Clermont* was being constructed by Charles Brown. Seven feet deep, 133 feet long, and 18 feet broad, it made its first voyage on the Hudson route in August, 1807, going from New York to Albany and back in five days, and reaching a speed of almost five miles an hour.

In 1814 construction was begun on what was at that time a huge vessel; designed by him, it was later called *Fulton the First* and was used for New York harbor defense. He died before the vessel was actually employed in the War of 1812. After the *Clermont's* first voyage, he was concerned with the founding and management of steamboat lines and was active in steamboat construction. See *Robert Fulton—Engineer and Artist—His Life and Works*, by H. W. Dickinson (1913) and *Robert Fulton and the Submarine*, by W. B. Parsons (1922).

Fulton the First. American warship of 38 tons rating, built at New York in 1815. She was designed by Robert Fulton, and was the first warship to be propelled by steam. She was 156 ft. long and 56 ft. wide and had central paddle wheels protected by a double hull, and relied for effective attack not on her broadside of small caliber but upon a pivoted 100-pounder columbiad. Her bow was strengthened into a ram. She was the prototype of the later ironclad with its few heavy guns and ram.

Fulvia (ful'vi.ą). d. at Sicyon, Greece, 40 B.C. Roman lady; wife of Clodius, then of Curio, and later of Mark Antony. She fomented a rising (the Perusine war) against Octavius, in 41 B.C., in order to draw Antony away from Egypt and Cleopatra.

Fulvia. In Ben Jonson's *Catiline*, a voluptuous wanton: a satire on the causes of Rome's degeneration.

Fulvia gens. In ancient Rome, a distinguished plebeian clan or house, supposed to have come from Tusculum. Its cognomens under the republic were Bambalio, Centumalus, Curvus, Flaccus, Gillo, Nacca, Nobilior, Paetinus, and Veratius or Neratius.

Fulwood (fůl'wůd). Urban district in NW England, in Lancashire. It has no direct rail service for passengers, being reached by rail to Ribbleton, ab. 212 mi. NW of London. The town contains a military barracks. 13,087 (1951).

Fumay (fü.mā). Town in N France, in the department of Ardennes, situated on the Meuse River, near the Belgian border, ab. 14 mi. N of Mézières. It has iron foundries and other metallurgical industries, and is one of the centers of the slate industry in the Meuse valley. 4,013 (1946).

Fumbina (fum.bī'nạ). Ancient name of the region of **Adamawa.**

Funafuti (fö.nạ.fö'ti). Principal atoll of the Ellice Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean ab. 650 mi. N of Suva, in the Fiji Islands. The lagoon of the atoll is 10 mi. in diameter. Copra is the main export. Funafuti was occupied by U.S. Marines in April, 1943. Area, ab. 1 sq. mi.; pop. 528 (1945).

Funchal (föñ.shäl'). District of Portugal comprising the island of Madeira. Capital, Funchal; area, 505 sq. mi.; pop. 269,179 (1950).

Funchal. City and *concelho* (commune) in Portugal, the capital of the province and island of Madeira, and of Funchal district, situated on the S coast of the island. It is the seat of a Portuguese governor and of a bishopric. A trade center for Madeira wine and other agricultural products, it is also a health resort, particularly for tubercular patients, and a tourist center. It has an old Portuguese castle, a medical school, and a 15th-century cathedral in which is the tomb of Zarco, discoverer of the island. Pop. of concelho, 87,228 (1940); of city, 31,352 (1940).

Funck-Brentano (fėñk.braṅ.tą.nō), **Frantz.** b. at Schloss Munsbach, Luxembourg, June 15, 1862—. French historian; son of Théodore Funck-Brentano. He served as professor (1900 *et seq.*) at the Collège de France. Author of *L'Affair de collier* (1901) and *L'Ancien Régime* (1926).

Funck-Brentano, Théodore. b. at Munsbach, Luxembourg, 1830; d. at Montfermeil, France, 1906. French philosopher and sociologist. He served (1873 *et seq.*) as professor at l'École des Sciences Politiques. Author of *Les Sciences humaines: la philosophie* (1868), *La Pensée exacte en philosophie* (1869), *Précis du droit des gens* (1877, with A. Sorel), and *La Science sociale, morale, politique* (1897).

Fundamental Orders of Connecticut (kọ.net'i.kut). See **Connecticut, Fundamental Orders of.**

Fundatissimus (fun.dą.tis'i.mus), **Doctor.** See **Aegidius a Columnis.**

Fundi (fun'dī). Ancient name of **Fondi.**

Fundy (fun'di), **Bay of.** Inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, lying between New Brunswick on the NW and Nova Scotia on the SE. It is divided near the E extremity into Chignecto Bay and Minas Channel and Basin. Its tides reach a height of from 60 to 70 ft. It receives the St. John and St. Croix rivers. Length, ab. 140 mi.; width, 30 to 50 mi.

Fundy National Park. National park in SE New Brunswick, Canada, ab. 75 mi. by road E of St. John. It occupies a rugged forested region on the N shore of the Bay of Fundy, and was established in 1948 as a recreational area and wildlife sanctuary. Area, ab. 80 sq. mi.

Fünen (fü'nęn). German name of **Fyn.**

Funeral of Atahualpa (ä.tä.wäl'pä). Painting by the Peruvian artist Luis Montero. It represents the obsequies of the Inca sovereign at the moment when his wives rushed in lamenting his fate. The figures, both of Spaniards and Indians, are conceived and executed with great force. This painting was purchased by the Peruvian government for 20,000 dollars and deposited in the national library, but was seized and sent to Santiago by the Chileans during the invasion of 1881.

Funeral, or Grief a-la-Mode, The. Comedy by Steele, produced in 1701 and printed in 1702.

Funes (fö'nās), **Gregorio.** [Called **El Deán Funes.**] b. at Córdoba, Argentina, 1749; d. at Buenos Aires, 1830. Argentine historian, orator, and patriot. He was rector of the University of Córdoba and dean of the cathedral. His most important historical work is *Ensayo de la historia civil del Paraguay, Buenos Aires y Tucumán* (3 vols., 1816).

Fünfhaus (fünf'hous). Suburb of Vienna, Austria, on the SW. 54,440 (1934).

Fünfkirchen (fünf'kir.ċhen). German name of **Pécs.**

Fung (fůng) or **Fungha** (fůng'hä). [Also: **Funj, Funniyeh.**] African tribe occupying the hilly and well-watered country south of Sennar, in E Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, between the White Nile and Blue Nile. In the 15th century they became dominant in Sennar, and by the 19th were one of the most powerful African peoples in the eastern Sudan. In the meantime they had adopted the speech, religion, and customs of the Arabs living in the same region.

Fungoso (fung.gō'sō). In Ben Jonson's *Every Man Out of His Humour*, the extravagant son of Sordido. He spends all he can wring out of his avaricious father in imitating the foppish Brisk.

Fungus (fung'gus), **Zachary.** Principal character in Samuel Foote's *Commissary.* Foote played it himself.

Funj (fůnj). See **Fung** or **Fungha.**

Funk (fůngk), **Casimir.** b. at Warsaw, Poland, Feb. 23, 1884—. Polish biochemist who discovered (1911) and named the substance known as vitamin. He received a Ph.D. (1904) at Bern University and a D.Sc. in biochemistry at the University of London in 1913; research worker (1904–06) at the Pasteur Institute; assistant (1906–07, 1909–10) to Abderhalden at Berlin; research scholar (1911–12) at the Lister Institute, London; and chief (1913–15) of the biochemical department of the Cancer Hospital Research Institute at London. He was head (1918–23) of the research laboratory of Metz and Company at New York; associate in biochemistry (1921–23) at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University; head (1923–27) of the biochemical department in the state school of hygiene at Warsaw; and established his own laboratory, Casa Boichemica, at Rueil-Malmaison, France, operating it from 1928 to 1939. In 1936 he became consultant to the U.S. Vitamin Corporation at New York.

Funk, Franz Xaver von. b. at Abtsgemünd, Württemberg, Germany, Oct. 12, 1840; d. at Tübingen, Germany, Feb. 24, 1907. German Roman Catholic theologian. He studied at the University of Tübingen, was ordained priest at Rottenburg (1864), and in 1865 did further study at Paris. In 1866 he became tutor at Wilhelmstiff, the theological house of Tübingen, and in 1870 professor of church history at the University, succeeding Hefele. Funk twice revised Hefele's edition of the Apostolic Fathers (1878–81 and 1887–1901). He also wrote on early Chris-

tian literature and on the Apostolic Constitutions. He is considered an authority on early Christian history.

Funk (fungk), **Isaac Kauffman.** b. at Clifton, Ohio, Sept. 10, 1839; d. April 4, 1912. American Lutheran clergyman, editor, and publisher, noted as a founder and first editor (1890 *et seq.*) of the *Literary Digest.* A graduate (1861) of the theological department at Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio, he held several pastorates until 1872. In 1876 he established a ministerial supply business at New York which eventually became (1891) the publishing house of Funk and Wagnalls Company. One of his outstanding achievements was *A Standard Dictionary of the English Language,* of which he was the originator and editor in chief. He was chairman of the editorial board of *The Jewish Encyclopedia* (12 vols., 1901–06) and was active as a supporter of the Simplified Spelling Board. Among his books are *The Next Step in Evolution* (1902) and *The Psychic Riddle* (1907).

Funk, Peter. Name given to a bogus bidder at auctions. He is employed to bid against an intending purchaser to raise the price.

Funk's Mill (fungks). A former name of **Strasburg,** Va.

Funkstown (fungks'toun). A former name of **Strasburg,** Va.

Funniyeh (fůn.nē'ye). See **Fung** or **Fungha.**

Funston (fun'stọn), **Frederick.** b. at New Carlisle, Ohio, Nov. 9, 1865; d. at San Antonio, Tex., Feb. 19, 1917. American botanist, explorer, and soldier. In 1891 he was botanist to the Death Valley Expedition, and in 1893, for the U.S. Department of Agriculture, in Alaska. The Alaska assignment required him to paddle a canoe alone for 1,500 miles down the Yukon River, and enabled him to produce a scientific paper, *The Botany of Yakutat Bay* (1896). He began his army career in 1896 when he entered the Cuban insurgent army of General Gómez y Báez; he took part in 22 battles, served for 18 months, was wounded, and went through the grades of captain, major, and lieutenant colonel. He returned to his own country on a leave of absence and was in the U.S. when the Spanish-American War broke out. He was immediately made a colonel in the 20th Kansas volunteers by Governor J. W. Leedy, and was sent to the Philippines, where he served under General Arthur MacArthur in the Northern Luzon campaign. For his part in the battle of Calumpit (April 26, 1899), in which he crossed the Rio Grande on a small bamboo raft under heavy fire and set up a rope ferry which enabled the American forces to cross and win the battle, he was made a brigadier general of the U.S. volunteers (May 2, 1899) and awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor (Feb. 14, 1900). Another exploit that added to his fame was his capture, without bloodshed, of Aguinaldo, the rebel chieftain, on March 23, 1901.

Furat (fö.rät'), **Al.** Arabic name of the **Euphrates.**

Furca Pass (fůr'kä). See **Furka Pass.**

Furculae Caudinae (fėr'kū.lē kô.dī'nē). Latin name of the **Caudine Forks.**

Füred (fü'red). See **Balatonfüred.**

Fureedpore (fu.rēd'pōr). See **Faridpur.**

Furetière (fü.rę.tyer), **Antoine.** b. at Paris, c1620; d. there, May 14, 1688. French lexicographer and man of letters. He wrote a dictionary of the French language (1694), *Poésies* (1666), and *Fables* (1673).

Furiae (fū'ri.ē). In Roman mythology, goddesses adopted from the Erinyes of Greek mythology.

Furia gens (fū'ri.ạ). [Original name, **Fusia.**] In ancient Rome, a patrician clan or house, supposed to have come from Tusculum. Its cognomens were Aculeo, Bibaculus, Brocchus, Camillus, Crassipes, Fusus, Luscus, Medullinus, Pacilus, Philus, and Purpureo.

Furidpur (fu.rēd'pör). See **Faridpur.**

Furioso (fū.ri.ō'sō), **Bombastes.** See **Bombastes Furioso.**

Furka Pass (fůr'kä). [Also, **Furca Pass.**] One of the highest practicable Alpine passes in Switzerland, situated between Uri and Valais cantons. Highest point, ab. 7,992 ft.

Fürkelen (für'kę.lęn). A German name of **Cevedale, Monte.**

Furman (fėr'mạn), **James Clement.** b. at Charleston, S.C., Dec. 5, 1809; d. near Greenville, S.C., March 3, 1891. American Baptist clergyman and university president; son of Richard Furman. He was graduated (1826) from the College of Charleston, was licensed (1828) as a Baptist minister, and was ordained in 1832. After holding several pulpits, he became connected with the Furman Theological Institution and served (1852–79) as president of Furman University, a Baptist institution at Greenville. He was active as a member of regional and state Baptist boards, and after his resignation from Furman University resumed preaching.

Furmanov (för'ma.nọf), **Dmitry Andreyevich.** b. at Sereda, Ivanovo Voznesensk, Russia, Nov. 6, 1891; d. at Moscow, March 15, 1926. Russian Bolshevik activist and novelist. His main works are *Revolt* (1925), picturing the civil war in the Kazakh Republic, and *Chapayev* (first published in 1923 and issued in an English version in 1934), a fictional account of the career of Vasily Ivanovich Chapayev (1887–1919), a hero of the Russian civil war who led a division against the White forces. Both novels were dramatized, and *Chapayev* was made into a film.

Furneaux Islands (fėr'nō). Group of islands between Australia and Tasmania, in Bass Strait. The most important islands are Flinders and Cape Barren islands.

Furnes (fürn). [Flemish, **Veurne.**] Town in NW Belgium, in the province of West Flanders, ab. 16 mi. SW of Ostend. It has several interesting old buildings. Pop. ab. 8,000.

Furness (fėr'nęs). Peninsula in NW England, in Lancashire, situated between the Irish Sea and Morecambe Bay. The extensive ruins of Furness Abbey, built in the 12th century, are among the most picturesque of English medieval remains. A large part of the fine church survives almost complete except the vaulting, and there is a beautiful chapter house in Early English style. The entrance to the ivy-draped cloisters is by three superb deeply recessed Norman arches.

Furness, Horace Howard. b. at Philadelphia, Nov. 2, 1833; d. at Wallingford, Pa., Aug. 13, 1912. American Shakespearian scholar and legal writer; son of William Henry Furness (1802–96). He edited a Variorum of Shakespeare's plays, which includes *Romeo and Juliet* (1871), *Macbeth* (1873), *Hamlet* (1877), *King Lear* (1880), *Othello* (1886), *The Merchant of Venice* (1888), *As You Like It* (1890), *The Tempest* (1892), *Midsummer-Night's Dream* (1895), *The Winter's Tale* (1898), *Much Ado About Nothing* (1899), *Twelfth Night* (1901), *Love's Labor Lost* (1904), *Antony and Cleopatra* (1907), *Richard III* (1908), and others.

Furness, Horace Howard. b. at Philadelphia, Jan. 24, 1865; d. April 15, 1930. American Shakespearian scholar, noted as coeditor of the New Variorum Shakespeare; son of Horace Howard Furness (1833–1912) and brother of William Henry Furness (1866–1920). After graduating (1888) from Harvard College, he spent three years at the University of Pennsylvania and entered upon a teaching career which he abandoned in 1901 to assist his father in the editing of the New Variorum. Upon his death he willed a comprehensive Shakespearian collection and an endowment to the University of Pennsylvania.

Furness, William Henry. b. at Boston, April 20, 1802; d. Jan. 30, 1896. American Unitarian clergyman, abolitionist, and translator; father of Horace Howard Furness (1833–1912). He was graduated (1820) from Harvard College and in 1823 was graduated from the Harvard Divinity School. He became pastor of the Unitarian Church at Philadelphia in 1824, serving there until he became pastor emeritus in 1875; after his nominal retirement he continued to be active as a preacher. He became (c1824) an exponent of the antislavery movement and was active in its behalf until the end of the Civil War. He was a student of the life of Jesus, publishing such works as *Remarks on the Four Gospels* (1836), *Jesus and His Biographers* (1838), *A History of Jesus* (1850), *Thoughts on the Life and Character of Jesus of Nazareth* (1859), and *The Veil Partly Lifted* (1864). He also was among the pioneer American students in the translation of German literature; his leading work in this field was his translation and annotation of Daniel Schenkel's *Character of Jesus Portrayed* (1866), and he helped Frederic H. Hedge in bringing out *Prose Writers of Germany* (1849).

Furness, William Henry. b. at Wallingford, Pa., Aug. 18, 1866; d. Aug. 11, 1920. American ethnologist; son of Horace Howard Furness (1833–1912) and brother of Horace Howard Furness (1865–1930). He was secretary

and curator (1904–20) of the Free Museum of Science and Arts of the University of Pennsylvania. Widely traveled, he wrote *Folklore in Borneo* (1899), *Life in the Fuchu Islands* (1899), *Home Life of Borneo Head Hunters, Its Festival and Folklore* (1902), and *Uap, The Island of Stone Money* (1910).

Furness Abbey. See under **Furness** peninsula.

Furnished Room, The. Short story in *The Four Million* (1906), collection of short stories by William Sydney Porter under the pseudonym O. Henry.

Furniss (fėr'nis), **Harry.** b. at Wexford, Ireland, March 26, 1854; d. Jan. 16, 1925. Irish caricaturist and illustrator who contributed to numerous publications. He was educated at Dublin and went to London at the age of 19. He began as a contributor to the *Illustrated London News;* in 1880 he joined the staff of *Punch;* in 1894 he founded a weekly comic paper, *Lika Joko,* and began a humorous monthly, *Fair Game.* Among the books he illustrated are *Talk of the Town, Sylvie and Bruno, The Wallypug Book,* and a centenary edition of Thackeray's works; among his books of cartoons are *Royal Academy Antics* (1890) and *Our Joe, his Great Flight;* his reminiscences include *Confessions of a Caricaturist* (1901) and *Harry Furniss at Home* (1904).

Furnivall (fėr'ni.vąl), **Frederick James.** b. at Egham, Surrey, England, Feb. 4, 1825; d. July 2, 1910. English scholar and editor. He was educated at University College, London, and Trinity College, Cambridge; called to the bar in 1849, he soon gave up law for his literary and linguistic interests. He was one of the founders (1854) of the London Workingmen's College. A member (1847 *et seq.*) and secretary (1862–1910) of the Philological Society, he was an editor of its contemplated dictionary, which was to emerge in published form as the *New English Dictionary* (*Oxford English Dictionary*). He founded, between 1864 and 1886, the Chaucer, Ballad, New Shakespeare, Browning, Shelley, Wycliffe, and Early English Text societies, and edited during his lifetime over a hundred works in English literature, including the *Canterbury Tales* (1868–77), the *Leopold Shakespeare,* the *Century Shakespeare,* the *Percy Ballads, Political, Religious, and Love Poems,* works on the Holy Grail, Thomas Hoccleve's works, *The English Conquest of Ireland: A.D. 1165–85* of Giraldus Cambrensis, William Harrison's *Description of England,* and Philip Stubb's *Anatomie of Abuses.*

Furor (fū'rôr). In Spenser's *Faerie Queene,* a madman, typifying wrath. He is the son of a wretched hag, Occasion. To tame the son the mother had to be subdued.

Furphy (fėr'fi), **Joseph.** Original name of **Collins, Tom.**

Furruckabad (fur.ruk.ą.bäd'). See **Farrukhabad.**

Fursch-Madi (fėrsh'mä'dē), **Emmy.** b. near Bayonne, France, 1847; d. at Warrenville, N.J., Sept. 20, 1894. French mezzo-soprano singer. She first appeared in opera at Paris in 1870, and came to the U.S. in 1882. She directed (1891 *et seq.*) the vocal classes at the New York College of Music. Her last appearance was at New York, Feb. 6, 1894.

Furse (fėrz), Dame **Katharine.** [Maiden name, **Symonds.**] b. at Bristol, England, Nov. 23, 1875; d. at London, Nov. 25, 1952. English nurse; daughter of John Addington Symonds. She went (1914) to France with nurses to organize the branch of the British Red Cross known as the Volunteer Aid Detachment, and organized (1915–17) branches of the same service in England; director (1917–19) of the Women's Royal Naval Service.

Fürst (fürst), **Julius.** b. at Zerkowo, Posen (in what is now Poland), May 12, 1805; d. at Leipzig, Germany, Feb. 9, 1873. German Orientalist, a professor at Leipzig (1864 *et seq.*). His works include *Concordantiae librorum sacrorum Veteris Testamenti* (1837–40), *Hebräisches und chaldäisches Handwörterbuch* (1857–61), and *Kultur- und Litteraturgeschichte der Juden in Asien* (1849).

Fürstenau (für'stęn.ou), **Anton Bernard.** b. at Münster, Germany, Oct. 20, 1792; d. at Dresden, Germany, Nov. 18, 1852. German flutist; son of Caspar Fürstenau.

Fürstenau, Caspar. b. at Münster, Germany, Feb. 26, 1772; d. at Oldenburg, Germany, May 11, 1819. German flutist associated (1794–1811) with the Oldenburg court. He composed flute pieces and concertos.

Fürstenau, Moritz. b. at Dresden, Germany, July 26, 1824; d. there, March 25, 1889. German flutist; son of Anton Bernard Fürstenau. He was a member (1842 *et seq.*) of the court orchestra at Dresden and keeper (1852 *et seq.*) of the royal collection of music, and taught (1858 *et seq.*) at the Dresden conservatory. Author of *Zur Geschichte des Theaters und der Musik in Dresden* (1861) and *Die Fabrication musikalischer Instrumente im Voigtlande* (1876).

Fürstenberg (für'stęn.berk). German noble family in Westphalia and the Rhineland; so called from the castle of Fürstenberg on the Ruhr.

Fürstenbund (für'stęn.bunt). See **League of the German Princes.**

Fürstenfeld (für'stęn.felt). Town in SE Austria, in the province of Styria, situated on the Feistritz River, in the fertile east-Styrian hill country, E of Graz. It has a tobacco factory. 6,538 (1946).

Fürstenfeldbruck (für'stęn.felt.brůk''). [Former name, **Bruck.**] Town in S Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Bavaria, American Zone, in the *Regierungsbezirk* (government district) of Upper Bavaria, situated on the Amper River SW of Munich. It has cement works, lumber mills, furniture and metallurgical manufactures, and is a weekend resort for the residents of Munich. The former Cistercian abbey of Fürstenfeld, rebuilt in the period 1718–36, is now a police institute. 11,620 (1950).

Fürstenstein (für'stęn.shtīn), Count **Volko von Hochberg vom.** See **Hochberg vom Fürstenstein,** Count **Volko von.**

Fürstenwalde (für'stęn.väl.dę). City in NE Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Brandenburg, Russian Zone, formerly in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, situated on the Spree River and the Oder-Spree Canal, ab. 24 mi. SE of Berlin. Before World War II it had important metallurgical industries, and also lumber, grain, and livestock markets and knitwear and shoe manufactures. It received town privileges in 1285, belonged to the bishops of Leubus from 1385 to 1571, and afterward to Brandenburg. The city was frequently bombed in World War II. The population is predominantly Protestant; the decrease in the period 1939–46 was 22.4 percent. 21,782 (1946).

Furstner (fėrst'nėr), **Johannes Theodorus.** b. at Amsterdam, Netherlands, Jan. 16, 1887—. Dutch naval officer. In 1936 he became chief of staff of the navy, and was later (1941–45) minister of marine.

Furtado (fôr.tä'dō), **Francisco José.** b. at Oeiras, Piauí, Brazil, Aug. 13, 1818; d. at Rio de Janeiro, June 23, 1870. Brazilian statesman. He distinguished himself as an advocate and judge, was elected deputy in 1847, and repeatedly reëlected, becoming one of the leaders of the liberal party. From 1857 to 1859 he was president of the new province of Amazonas; he served as minister of justice (1862), senator (1864 *et seq.*), and premier (August, 1864–May, 1865). During this period the dispute with Uruguay was adjusted, and the war with Paraguay commenced.

Fürth (fürt). City in S Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Bavaria, American Zone, in the *Regierungsbezirk* (government district) of Upper and Middle Franconia, situated at the point where the Rednitz and Pegnitz rivers unite to form the Regnitz, ab. 4 mi. NW of Nuremberg. It is an industrial section of the Nuremberg metropolitan area, formerly a center for the manufacture of mirrors, plate glass, and gold-leaf. During World War II military aircraft were manufactured here, and the city was frequently bombed, with resultant widespread damage. However, some of the prewar industries remain and new industries have been established. The most important ones are breweries, and manufactures of metallurgical products, electrical, musical, and precision instruments, shoes, leather goods, paperware, toys, and textiles. There are a number of vocational institutions, a library, and a theater. From an architectural standpoint, Fürth is essentially a 19th-century city; the Church of Saint Michael, a Gothic building of the 14th century, is one of the few buildings remaining from earlier periods. The old synagogue, built in 1616, and the Jewish cemetery were destroyed in 1938. Fürth was founded in the 10th century but long remained a small place outside the Nuremberg city limits. Possession of the town was disputed between Bamberg, Nuremberg, and the margraves of Ansbach; it became part of Prussia in 1792 and of Bavaria in 1806. The industrial growth of the place dates back to the latter half of the 19th century. Fürth contained in the 17th,

18th, and 19th centuries one of the largest (after Frankfort on the Main) Jewish communities in South Germany. The population, predominantly Protestant, increased by 21 percent in the period 1939–46, partly because of the depopulation of Nuremberg, partly because of the influx of Volksdeutsche refugees. 95,369 (1946), 99,890 (1950).

Fürth, Otto von. b. at Strakonitz, in Bohemia, Nov. 18, 1867; d. at Vienna, June 7, 1938. Austrian biochemist. He published important works on the chemistry of muscles, isolated myosin and myogen from muscles, and worked on the problem of contraction of muscles and rigor mortis. He introduced a reagent (called Fürth's reagent) for forensic-chemical identification of blood stains. Author of *Vergleichende chemische physiologie der niederen Tiere* (1903), *Probleme der physiologischen und pathologischen Chemie* (1912–13), *Colloidchemie des Muskels, ihre Beziehungen zu den Problemen der Kontraktion und der Starre* (1919), *Chemie des Muskelgewebes* (1925), and *Chemie der Hormonorgane und ihrer Hormone* (1930).

Further India (in'di.ạ). See **India, Further.**

Further Pomerania (pom.ẹ.rā'ni.ạ). See under **Pomerania.**

Further Range, A. Collection of poems by Robert Frost, published in 1936 and awarded the Pulitzer prize in 1937.

Furtwangen (fůrt'väng.ẹn). Town in S Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Baden, French Zone, formerly in the free state of Baden, ab. 17 mi. E of Freiburg im Breisgau. A center of the watchmaking industry, it also manufactures electrical and precision instruments, medical instruments, and radios, and has schools of carving and of watchmaking. It is a summer and winter resort. 5,036 (1946).

Furtwängler (fůrt'veng.lẽr), **Adolf.** b. at Freiburg im Breisgau, Germany, June 30, 1853; d. at Athens, Greece, Oct. 10, 1907. German classical archaeologist, professor (1894 *et seq.*) at the University of Munich, and director of the Glyptothek. He was educated at the universities of Freiburg, Leipzig, and Munich, held a traveling stipendium of the German Archaeological Institute (1876–78), and was attached to the expedition to Olympia (1878–79). Among his many works on ancient art and archaeology are *Mykenische Tongefässe* (1879), *Die Sammlung Sabouroff* (1883–87), *Mykenische Vasen* (1886), *Die Bronzen und die übrigen kleineren Funde von Olympia* (1890), *Die Sammlung Somzée* (1897), *Neuere Fälschungen von Antiken* (1899), *Die Antiken Gemmen, Geschichte der Steinschneidekunst im klassischen Altertum* (1900), and others.

Furtwängler, Wilhelm. b. at Berlin, Jan. 25, 1886—. German opera conductor; son of Adolf Furtwängler. He conducted at Lübeck (1911–15) and at Mannheim (1915), where he succeeded Bodanzky, at Vienna (1919) with the Tonkünstler Orchestra and at Leipzig during the Gewandhaus concerts (1922–28), succeeding Nikisch. He directed (1925–27) New York Philharmonic concerts, and the Berlin Philharmonic at Paris in 1928; subsequently he served as opera conductor at Vienna, Berlin, and Mannheim, and was chief conductor (1935 *et seq.*) of the Bayreuth Festival. He was elected (1937) to the German Academy, having been municipal music director (1929–34) and first director of the state opera at Berlin. His compositions include a sonata and a concerto.

Furuseth (fū'rů.seth), **Andrew.** b. in Norway, March 12, 1854; d. Jan. 22, 1938. American labor leader and authority on the American merchant marine. Arrived (1880) in U.S.; president (1908 *et seq.*) of the International Seamen's Union of America and official secretary of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific.

Fury and Hecla Strait (fū'ri; hek'lạ). Sea passage in the Arctic Archipelago. It connects Boothia Gulf on the W with Foxe Basin on the E, and separates Cockburn Land, Baffin Island, on the N from Melville Peninsula on the S. It was named (c1823) by Parry for his ships *Fury* and *Hecla*.

"Fury of the Gironde" (ji.rond', zhē.rôńd'). See **Théroigne de Méricourt.**

Fusan (fö.sän). A Japanese name of **Pusan.**

Fusaro Lake (fö.sä'rō). [Italian, **Lago del Fusaro;** ancient names, **Acheron, Acherusia Palus.**] Small lake near the ancient Cumae, in Italy, ab. 11 mi. W of what is now Naples. It is noted for its oysters.

Fusberta (föz.ber'tä). Name of Rinaldo's sword in Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso.*

Fusbos (fus'bos). In Rhodes's burlesque opera *Bombastes Furioso,* the minister of state. He kills Bombastes, who has killed all the other characters.

Fuscaldo (fös.käl'dō). Town and commune in S Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Calabria, in the province of Cosenza, ab. 16 mi. NW of Cosenza: an agricultural commune. Pop. of commune, 9,159 (1936); of town, 2,636 (1936).

Fuseli (fū'zẹ.li), **(John) Henry.** [Original name, **Johann Heinrich Füssli.**] b. at Zurich, Switzerland, Feb. 7, 1741; d. at Putney, near London, April 16, 1825. Swiss-English painter and art critic.

Fushih (fö'shir'). See **Yenan.**

Fushimi (fö.shē.mē), Prince **Sadanara.** b. April 28, 1858; d. Feb. 4, 1923. Japanese general, remembered as one of the leading figures in the modernization of Japan; uncle of the emperor Yoshihito. He served as a corps commander (1894–95) in the war with China, commander of the imperial guard in the Russo-Japanese War (1904–05), and as lord keeper of the privy seal until his death.

Fushun (fö'shön'). City in S Manchuria, China, in E Liaoning province, ab. 30 mi. E of Mukden. It is the chief coal-mining center in China, and has probably the greatest open-pit coal mine in the world. 279,604 (1941).

Fusia gens (fū'si.ạ, fū'zhạ). Original name of **Furia gens.**

Fusiyama (fö''shē.yä'mạ). See **Fujiyama.**

Füssen (fü'sẹn). Town in S Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Bavaria, American Zone, in the *Regierungsbezirk* (government district) of Swabia, situated on the Lech River at the foot of the Alps, ab. 58 mi. SW of Munich. It has cement works, lumber mills, woodenware manufactures, and dairies, and is a summer and winter resort. The 15th-century castle of the former prince-bishops of Augsburg is above the town. The former Benedictine abbey and Church of Saint Mary dates from the 18th century. In the vicinity are the Albsee and the former Bavarian royal castles of Hohenschwangau and Neuschwanstein, which attract numerous tourists. Füssen was formerly important because of its location on the road which leads from Italy and the Inn valley to Augsburg. In the 12th century part of the Hohenstaufen domain, it came in 1313 under the rule of the bishops of Augsburg and in 1802 to Bavaria. The peace of Füssen between Bavaria and Austria was concluded here in 1745. Pop. 10,182 (1950).

Füssli (füs'lē), **Johann Heinrich.** Original name of **Fuseli, (John) Henry.**

Fust (föst) or **Faust** (foust), **Johann.** d. probably at Paris, 1466 or 1467. German printer. He was the partner of Gutenberg from c1450 to 1455. In the latter year the partnership was dissolved, and Fust obtained possession of the printing press constructed by Gutenberg. He continued the business with his son-in-law Peter Schöffer.

Fustel de Coulanges (füs.tel dẹ kö.läńzh), **Numa Denis.** b. at Paris, March 18, 1830; d. 1889. French historical writer, noted for his contributions to methods of historiography. His works include *La Cité antique* (1864) and *Histoire des institutions politiques de l'ancienne France* (1875).

Futa Jallon (fö'tä jạ.lôń'). See **Fouta Djallon.**

Futa Toro (fö'tä tō'rō). See **Fouta Toro.**

Fu Tso-yi (fö' tsō'yē'). b. at Jungho, Shansi, China, 1895—. Chinese general, long closely identified with Yen Hsi-shan. He achieved (1931) virtually independent control of Suiyuan, and gained popularity from his resistance (1936) to Japanese encroachment. Following the outbreak (1937) of war with Japan, he aligned himself with Chiang Kai-shek. After the close (1945) of World War II he joined in fighting the Communists, but was besieged by them at Peiping and forced (January, 1949) to surrender; later that year he was appointed to a cabinet post in the Chinese People's Republic.

Futteh Ali (fut'te ä'lē). See **Fath Ali.**

Futtehpur (fut'ẹ.pör). See **Fatehpur.**

Futtigarh (fut.i.gär', -gur'). See **Fatehgarh.**

Futuna Islands (fö.tö'nạ). [Also: **Hoor Islands, Hoorn Islands.**] Two islands, Futuna and Alofi, between Fiji and the Samoan islands, in the Pacific Ocean. They are grouped with the Wallis Islands to form a French colony

which is a dependency of New Caledonia. Area, ab. 34 sq. mi.; pop. ab. 2,000.

Fux (fůks), **Johann Joseph.** b. at Hirtenfeld, near Graz, Austria, 1660; d. at Vienna, Feb. 13, 1741. Austrian composer and writer on music. The greater part of his compositions, 405 of which are still in existence, are in copy or autograph in the Imperial Library at Vienna. He published *Concentus musico-instrumentalis* (1701), *Missa canonica* (1718), *Gradus ad Parnassum* (1725), and others.

Fuzuli (fö.zö.li'). fl. in the 16th century. Turkish poet, active during the reign of Suleiman I (1520–66). His works, which imitate the Persian style, are marked by earnestness and sincerity; they include the collection of *gazels* (lyrics) known as the *Divan*, a poem dealing with the loves of Leyli and Mejnun, and several pieces in prose.

"Fuzzywuzzies" (fuz'i.wuz.iz). See under **Baggara.**

Fuzzy Wuzzies (fuz'i wuz''iz). See **Hadendowa.**

Fyen (fün). Swedish name of **Fyn.**

Fyfe (fīf), **H. Hamilton.** [Full name, **Henry Hamilton Fyfe.**] b. at London, Sept. 28, 1869; d. June 19, 1951. English writer and editor; brother of W. H. Fyfe. Editor (1902–03) of the *Morning Advertiser*, of the *Daily Mirror* from 1903 to 1907, and of the London *Daily Herald* from 1922 to 1926. Author of *A Player's Tragedy* (1894), *A Trick of Fame* (1897), *Prague* (1910), *The Widow's Cruise* (1920), *And Have Not Love* (1922), *Religion of an Optimist* (1927), *Revolt of Women* (1933), *What Communism Means To-day* (1937), *The Illusion of National Character* (1940), and *Britain's War-time Revolution* (1944); wrote the plays *A Modern Aspasia* (1909), *The Borstal Boy* (1913), and *The Kingdom, The Power, and the Glory* (1920).

Fyfe, William Hamilton. b. at London, July 9, 1878—. English educator; brother of Henry Hamilton Fyfe.

Fyffe (fīf), **Charles Alan.** b. at Blackheath, Kent, England, in December, 1845; d. Feb. 19, 1892. English lawyer and historian. His most important work is *History of Modern Europe* (1880–90).

Fylde (fīld). Lowland area in NW England, in Lancashire. It lies between the estuaries of the rivers Ribble and Wyre. The region is an important dairying district. Blackpool is the largest town. Length, ab. 13 mi.; width, ab. 5 mi.

Fyn (fün). [German, **Fünen**; Swedish, **Fyen.**] Island of Denmark, lying between the Great Belt on the E and the Little Belt on the W, and forming, with Langeland, Ærø, and other islands, the *amter* (counties) of Odense and Svendborg. The chief city is Odense; area, 1,125 sq. mi.; pop. 338,013 (1945).

Fyne (fīn), **Loch.** [Also, **Lochfyne.**] Inlet of the Atlantic Ocean in W Scotland, in Argyllshire. It extends N and NE from the Sound of Bute. Loch Fyne is famous for its herrings. Length, ab. 41 mi.; width, 1 to 5 mi.

Fyodor I (fyô'dọr). [Also: **Fëdor, Feodor, Fyodor I Ivanovich** (ę.vä'nọ.vich).] b. May 11, 1557; d. Jan. 7, 1598. Czar of Russia from March 18, 1584 to Jan. 7, 1598. During his reign the church of Russia was declared independent of the patriarch of Constantinople, and a separate Russian patriarchate established. He was the last of the house of Rurik.

Fyodor II. [Also: **Fëdor, Feodor.**] b. 1589; murdered June 10, 1605. Czar of Russia from April 5 to June 10, 1605; son of Boris Godunov.

Fyodor III. [Also: **Fëdor, Feodor, Fyodor III Alekseyevich** (ä.lik.sā'yi.vich).] b. June 8, 1656; d. at Moscow, April 27, 1682. Emperor of Russia; eldest son of the emperor Aleksey Mikhailovich, whom he succeeded in 1676.

Fyt (fīt), **Jan.** b. at Antwerp, 1611; d. there, Sept. 11, 1661. Flemish painter, known for his pictures of animals and game, hunting scenes, and still-lifes.

Fyzabad (fī.zä.bäd'). See also **Faizabad.**

Fyzabad. [Also, **Faizabad.**] Division of Uttar Pradesh (United Provinces), Union of India, ab. 120 mi. NW of Benares: rice, sugar, wheat, barley, and linseed. Area, 7,311 sq. mi.; pop. 7,583,538 (1941).

Fyzabad. [Also, **Faizabad.**] District in the Fyzabad division, Uttar Pradesh (United Provinces), Union of India, S of the Gogra River, ab. 120 mi. NW of Benares. Area, 1,728 sq. mi.; pop. 1,319,425 (1941).

Fyzabad. [Also, **Faizabad.**] Capital of the Fyzabad district, Uttar Pradesh (United Provinces), Union of India, on the Gogra River, ab. 120 mi. NW of Benares. Once an important river port, but now overshadowed by Gorakhpur, it is a trading center and a rather important road and rail junction. It was the capital of Oudh in the middle of the 18th century, and was one of the centers of the Sepoy mutiny of 1857. The Indian government has established a carpentry school here as part of its program of technical education. 55,215 (1941).

G

Ga (gä). [Also: **Accra, Gan.**] Sudanic-speaking people of W Africa, inhabiting SE Gold Coast. They are divided into a number of independent towns and cities, each with its own government, including Accra, Labadi, Nungwa, Osu, Temma, and Teshi. They have exogamous patrilineal clans. They practice hoe agriculture and ocean fishing, and their principal foods are cassava and maize. They are not to be confused with the Gan of E Ivory Coast.

Gaal (gäl), **Jozsef.** b. at Nagy-Károly (then in Hungary; now Carei, Rumania), Dec. 12, 1811; d. at Budapest, Feb. 28, 1866. Hungarian dramatist and novelist.

Gabb (gab), **William More.** b. at Philadelphia, Jan. 20, 1839; d. there, May 30, 1878. American geologist and paleontologist. From 1862 to 1865 he was paleontologist of the California Geological Survey. He explored Santo Domingo (Hispaniola) (1869–72) in the interests of a mining company, and subsequently made an extended geographical and topographical survey of Costa Rica for the government of that republic. He published various papers on Cretaceous and Tertiary invertebrates.

Gabbatha (gab'ą.thą). Name given (John, xix. 13) to the place (also called the Pavement) where was placed the bema or judgment seat of Pilate.

Gabblerachet (gab'l.rach.ęt). See **Gabriel Hounds.**

Gabelentz (gä'bę.lents), **Hans Conon von der.** b. at Altenburg, Germany, Oct. 13, 1807; d. near Triptis, in Saxe-Weimar, Germany, Sept. 3, 1874. German philologist and politician. He wrote *Éléments de la grammaire mandchoue* (1833), *Die melanesischen Sprachen* (1860), and other works on Oriental languages.

Gabelentz, Hans Georg Conon von der. b. at Poschwitz, near Altenburg, Germany, March 15, 1840; d. at Berlin, Dec. 12, 1893. German philologist; son of Hans Conon von der Gabelentz. He was appointed professor of East-Asiatic languages at Leipzig in 1878 and at Berlin in 1889. He wrote *Chinesische Grammatik* (1881) and others.

Gabelsberger (gä'bęls.ber.gėr), **Franz Xaver.** b. at Munich, Germany, Feb. 9, 1789; d. 1849. German stenographer, inventor of a system of stenography and of an adding machine. His system of stenography, which was tested in 1819 at the first session of the Bavarian estates, is set forth in his books *Anleitung zur deutschen Redezeichenkunst oder Stenographie* (1834) and *Neuen Vervollkommnungen der deutschen Redezeichenkunst* (1843), both of which were reprinted as late as 1900 and 1904.

Gaberlunzie Man (gab.ėr.lun'zi), **The.** Scottish ballad traditionally ascribed, though without evidence, to James V. The gaberlunzie (or gaberlunyie) was a wallet or bag, and the gaberlunzie man was a wandering beggar or tinker who carried the wallet.

Gabès (gä'bes). [Also: **Cabes**; ancient name, **Tacape.**] Seaport in N Africa, in Tunisia, on the W side of the Gulf of Gabès, on the E coast of the protectorate. It exports oil, hides, dates, and wool. It is connected by rail with Tunis and other towns in the N, and is the terminus of the coast railroad from Sousse and Sfax. Pop. 22,512, including 1,548 Europeans (1946).

Gabès, Gulf of. [Also: **Gulf of Cabes**; French, **Golfe de Gabès**; ancient name, **Syrtis Minor.**] Arm of the Mediterranean Sea, in N Africa, S of Tunisia.

Gabhra (gä′vrạ), **Battle of.** In Irish legend, the battle between the Fenians under Fionn MacCumhail (Finn MacCool) and the forces of the high king of Ireland, who had turned against him. At this battle Oscar, the grandson of Fionn, was killed and Fionn and the Finians overcome. It is conjectured to have taken place in the 3rd century.

Gabii (gā′bi.ī). In ancient geography, a city in Latium, Italy, situated about halfway between Rome and Praeneste; one of the oldest of the cities belonging to the Latin federation. According to Roman legend it was conquered by Tarquinius Superbus in the following manner: His youngest son, Sextus, presented himself before Gabii in the guise of a fugitive from his father's tyranny, and was received by the Gabines as their leader, whereupon Sextus sent to Rome for further instructions. The messenger found Tarquin in his garden. Without saying a word, the king knocked off the heads of the tallest poppies. The messenger returned to Sextus, who saw the meaning of the parable, and cut off the chief men of Gabii, which was then surrendered to Tarquin.

Gabinia (gạ.bin′i.ạ) or **Gabiniopolis** (gạ.bin.i.op′ọ̄.lis). See under **Samaria.**

Gabinian Law (gạ.bin′i.ạn). [Latin, **Lex Gabinia.**] In Roman history: **1.** Law passed in 67 B.C., by which Cn. Pompeius was invested for three years with unlimited command over the whole Mediterranean and its coasts for 50 miles inland, and received unconditional control of the public treasuries of the provinces, for the purpose of conducting the war against the pirates. **2.** Law passed in 58 B.C., which forbade loans of money at Rome to legations from foreign countries, the object of which was to prevent such legations from borrowing money to bribe the senators.

Gabinius (gạ.bin′i.us), **Aulus.** d. at Salona, in Dalmatia, c47 B.C. Roman tribune (67 B.C.). He proposed a law giving Pompey command against the pirates.

Gable (gā′bl), **Clark.** [Full name, **William Clark Gable.**] b. at Cadiz, Ohio, Feb. 1, 1901—. American actor. He took a premedical course at Akron University, but is said to have abandoned all thought of a career in medicine when he made his first appearance on the stage. In the next few years he was successively a factory worker, an oil-well driller, a lumberjack, a telephone company timekeeper, a rodman, a newspaper want-ad clerk, and a stock-company actor. On the stage, he has appeared in *Machinal* (1928), as Killer Mears in John Wexley's *The Last Mile* (1931), as Sergeant Quirt in *What Price Glory*, and, most recently, in *Command Decision* (1950). On the screen he has appeared in *The Painted Desert* (his first talking picture), *Dance, Fools, Dance* (his first leading role, with Joan Crawford), *Hell Divers, Possessed, Susan Lenox*, with Greta Garbo (all 1931), *Polly of the Circus*, with Marion Davies, and *No Man of Her Own* (both 1932), *The White Sister, Night Flight, Dancing Lady* (all 1933), *It Happened One Night* (1934), in which he was starred with Claudette Colbert and won the Academy Award, *Mutiny on the Bounty* (1934), with Charles Laughton, and *Somewhere I'll Find You* (1942), his last picture before he entered (August, 1942) the army. Other pictures in which he has appeared are *A Free Soul* (1931), *Strange Interlude* (1932), and *Idiot's Delight* (1939), all with Norma Shearer, *China Seas* (1935), *San Francisco* (1936), *Saratoga* (1937), *Test Pilot* (1938), *Gone with the Wind* (1939), in which he made a great success as Rhett Butler, *Boom Town* (1940), with Claudette Colbert, *They Met in Bombay* (1941), *Red Dust, The Easiest Way, Men in White, Parnell, Comrade X, Honky Tonk, Hold Your Man, Manhattan Melodrama, Chained, Forsaking All Others, After Office Hours, The Call of the Wild, Wife vs. Secretary, Cain and Mabel, Love on the Run*, and *Strange Cargo.* As an air officer in World War II he was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross and the Air Medal.

Gablenz (gä′blents), Baron **Ludwig Karl Wilhelm von.** b. at Jena, Germany, July 19, 1814; d. at Zurich, Switzerland, Jan. 28, 1874. Austrian general. He entered the Austrian army in 1833; served (1848–49) under Windischgrätz and Schlick in Hungary; became major general in the army of occupation in the Danubian principalities in 1854; commanded a brigade at the battle of Solferino in 1859; commanded the Austrians in the war of Austria and Prussia against Denmark in 1864; became governor of Holstein in 1865; and in 1866 commanded an army corps at Trautenau (June 27 and 28), and at Königgrätz on July 3, during the Austro-Prussian War. He committed suicide in a fit of despondency brought on by financial difficulties.

Gabler (gä′blėr), **Georg Andreas.** b. at Altdorf, Bavaria, Germany, July 30, 1786; d. at Teplitz (Teplice-Šanov), in Bohemia, Sept. 13, 1853. German philosopher; son of Johann Philipp Gabler. He was a disciple of Hegel, and his successor at Berlin.

Gabler, Hedda. See **Hedda Gabler.**

Gabler, Johann Philipp. b. at Frankfort on the Main, Germany, June 4, 1753; d. at Jena, Germany, Feb. 17, 1826. German rationalistic theologian, professor of theology (1804 *et seq.*) at Jena. He edited Eichhorn's *Urgeschichte* (1790–93), and others.

Gablonz an der Neisse (gä′blonts än dėr nī′sẹ) or **Gablonz.** German name of **Jablonec nad Nisou.**

Gabo (gä′bọ), **Nahum.** b. at Bryansk, Russia, 1890—. Russian constructivist and designer; brother of Antoine Pevsner. He attended the University at Munich, where he studied model construction and mathematics. His first constructions were made at Oslo, in 1915, and in 1917 he returned to Russia, with Pevsner, where they wrote the *Realistic Manifesto of Constructivism* (1920). He has exhibited at Paris, Berlin, and New York, and designed, with Pevsner, the ballet *La Chatte* (1927). His works include *Column, Monument for an Airport*, and *The Red Cavern* (all space constructions) and the drawings *Still Life with Lamp, Still Life with Table*, and *Head.*

Gabon (gȧ.bôṅ′). [Also: **Gaboon, Gabun** (gä.bön′).] One of the four territories making up French Equatorial Africa. It is the SW territory in this group, bounded on the E by Middle Congo territory, on the N by Cameroun and Río Muni, and on the S and W by the Atlantic Ocean; it comprises mainly the basin of the Ogooué River. The climate is hot and moist, and the soil is fertile with a thick forest cover. Chief products are rubber, palm oil, mahogany, ebony, coffee, and cocoa. The chief town is Libreville, a port situated at the mouth of the Gabon River just S of the border of Río Muni, the small Spanish possession which forms a square indentation in the NW corner of the territory. Franceville is the only other town of importance. Capital, Libreville; area, 92,218 sq. mi.; pop. 383,715 (382,000 natives and 1,715 Europeans; 1946).

Gabon. [Also: **Gaboon, Gabun.**] River in W Africa, in Gabon territory, French Equatorial Africa, N of Cape Lopez. The estuary of the river is extremely wide as well as long, and extends inland for a considerable distance. Libreville, the capital of Gabon, is situated on the N side of the estuary at its mouth.

Gaboriau (gȧ.bo.ryō), **Émile.** b. at Saujon, Charente-Maritime, France, Nov. 9, 1835; d. at Paris, Sept. 28, 1873. French novelist, creator of the fictional detectives M. Lecoq and Père Tabaret, and author of *L'Affaire Lerouge* (1866), *Le Dossier No. 113* (1867), *Le Crime d'Orcival* (1867), *M. Lecoq* (1869), *La Dégringolade* (1871), *La Corde au cou* (1873), and other detective stories.

Gaboto (gä.bō′tō). Spanish surname of **Cabot, John.**

Gabrias (gā′bri.ạs). See **Babrius.**

Gabriel (gā′bri.ẹl). In Jewish and Christian tradition, one of the seven archangels. He usually appears as God's messenger or interpreter. He interprets to Daniel his visions (Dan. viii. 16, ix. 21), announces the birth of John the Baptist and Jesus (Luke, i. 19, 26), and is the angel who appears to Mary at the Annunciation. In the Koran he is represented as the medium of revelation to Mohammed. In Christian tradition, Gabriel is the angel of mercy. He will blow the trumpet announcing the arrival of the judgment day.

Gabriel. One of the ships of Frobisher's first expedition in 1576, the only one to complete the voyage.

Gabriel, Gilbert Wolf. b. at Brooklyn, N.Y., Jan. 18, 1890; d. Sept. 3, 1952. American novelist. He was graduated (B.A., 1912) from Williams College, served in the U.S. army in World War I, and during World War II was on overseas duty (Alaska and London) with the Office of War Information and the Psychological Warfare Division. He served as a dramatic critic on the New York *Telegram-Mail* (1924–25), New York *Sun* (1925–29), New York *American* (1929–37), and *Theatre Arts* magazine (1948

et seq.). His novels include *Jiminy* (1922), *Brownstone Front* (1924), *I, James Lewis* (1932), *Great Fortune* (1933), *I Got a Country* (1944), *Love from London* (1946), and *I Thee Wed* (1948).

Gabriel (gā'brē.el), **Jacques Ange.** b. at Paris, Oct. 23, 1698; d. there, Jan. 4, 1782. French architect. He built the École Militaire at Paris and the Salle de l'Opéra at Versailles, and in 1749 he was awarded a commission to build the Hermitage at Fontainebleau and the Petit Trianon at Versailles. He was also responsible, after 1755, for the restoration of the Louvre and for building the Hotel Crillon. In 1748 he designed the theater of the Palace of Versailles, and in 1753 the Place de la Concorde (then called Place Louis XV), as a background for the king's statue. He is considered by many authorities to have been the greatest French architect of the 18th century.

Gabriel Channel (gā'bri.ęl). Sea passage in SE Chile, between Tierra del Fuego and Dawson Island.

Gabriel Conroy. Novel by Bret Harte, published in 1876. A company of immigrants becomes lost in a snowstorm in the California Sierras. Among those rescued are Grace Conroy and Arthur Poinsett, who is traveling under the pseudonym of Philip Ashley. A scientist, Dr. Devarges, gives Grace possession of a silver mine before he dies. Complications related to the mine are interwoven with the love story of Grace and Philip.

Gabriel Hounds. [Also: **Gabblerachet, Gabriel-rache** (gā'bri.ęl.rach''), **Gabriel's Hounds.**] In English folklore, a cry heard in the upper air at night, called also the Wild Hunt. It is said to be the lost souls of unbaptized infants wandering through space in the form of spectral hounds (the noise is actually attributed to the gabble of migrating wild geese). To hear the Gabriel Hounds is popularly regarded as an omen of evil or death.

Gabrieli (gä.brē.ā'lē), **Andrea.** b. at Venice, c1510; d. there, 1586. Italian composer, organist at Saint Mark's, Venice. Noted for his mastery of counterpoint, he wrote madrigals, psalms, motets, and other works.

Gabrieli, Giovanni. b. at Venice, 1557; d. c1612. Italian organist and composer; nephew and pupil of Andrea Gabrieli. He was organist (1585 *et seq.*) at Saint Mark's, Venice, and a composer of motets.

Gabrielle d'Estrées, ou les Amours de Henri IV (gä.brē.el des.trā, ö lā zä.mör dę äṅ.rē kätr). Opera by Méhul, words by Saint-Just, produced in 1806.

Gabrielli (gä.brē.el'lē), **Caterina.** b. at Rome, Nov. 12, 1730; d. there, in April, 1796. Italian singer. Her style was a most brilliant bravura, but she is probably now chiefly remembered for her capriciousness (which brought her a notoriety which she would probably never have been able to obtain through her talents as a singer).

Gabrilowitsch (gä.bri.lô'vich), **Ossip Salomonovich.** b. at St. Petersburg, Feb. 7, 1878; d. 1936. Russian pianist. He studied at the St. Petersburg Conservatory (1888–94) and then at Vienna with Leschetitzky. He made his first appearance in 1896 at Berlin, and later made American and European tours. He married Clara, daughter of Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain), on Oct. 8, 1909. He published pieces for the piano. He led the Konzertverein Orchestra at Munich (1911–12).

Gabrovo (gä'brō.vō). Town in NW Bulgaria, in the department of Pleven, situated on the Yantra River ab. 51 mi. SE of Pleven, at the N end of the Shipka Pass: railroad junction. Manufactures include textiles, especially Shajak cloth, cord, yarn, trimmings, weaving and knitting equipment, leather, and steel. The first Bulgarian national school was opened here in 1835. Pop. 21,268 (1946).

Gabun (gä.bön'). See **Gabon.**

Gachard (gä.shär), **Louis Prosper.** b. at Paris, March 12, 1800; d. at Brussels, Dec. 24, 1885. Belgian historian, keeper of the archives of the kingdom of Belgium. He edited the correspondence of William the Silent, of Philip II on affairs in the Low Countries, and of Margaret of Austria, Duchess of Parma, with Philip II. He wrote *Retraite et mort de Charles V* (1854–55) and others.

Gach Saran (gäch' sä.rän'). Region in SW Iran, in Khuzistan, ab. 145 mi. SE of Ahwaz, at the foot of the western slopes of the Zagros Mountains and on the Zuhreh River. It is an important oil-field area, from which a pipe line runs to Khorramshahr.

Gad (gad). In the Bible, a son of the patriarch Jacob by Zilpah. Gen. xxx. 11, etc.

Gad. In the Bible, a Hebrew prophet and chronicler at the court of David. 2 Sam. xxiv. 11–19.

Gad. One of the 12 tribes of Israel, occupying the region E of the Jordan, N of Reuben, and S of Manasseh.

Gad. Ancient Phoenician and Canaanite god of fortune. The word means "fortune" or "chance," and Gad is so referred to in Isa. lxv. 14.

Gadabout (gad'ą.bout), **Mrs.** Character in David Garrick's play *The Lying Valet.*

Gadames (gä.dä'mes). [Also: **Ghadames;** Latin, **Cydamus.**] Town in N Africa, trading center in an oasis of W Tripolitania, Libya, situated almost at the junction of Tripolitania, Algeria, and Tunisia. It is linked by caravan and motor route with the city of Tripoli. Pop. ab. 7,500.

Gadara (gad'ą.rą). In ancient geography, a city of the Decapolis in Syria, situated ab. 7 mi. SE of the Sea of Galilee, probably the capital of Peraea; the modern village of Umm Qeis (Um Keis). It was rebuilt by Pompey. There are remains of a large Roman theater, not excavated in a hill but entirely built up of masonry on vaulted substructions and in good preservation, and of a smaller theater on the same site. Orthography has led the place to be associated with the parable of the Gadarene swine (the herd of swine into which demons were cast from two men and which then perished. Matt. viii. 28; Mark, v. 1; Luke, viii. 26.). The textual variants (Gadarenes, Gerasenes, Gergesenes) in the several books have led some to believe that the miracle occurred either at Gadara or at Gerasa (modern Jerash, in Jordan), but modern scholarship identifies the scene with Kersa, a town on the E shore of the Sea of Galilee on the Wadi Samak, where the physical setting is more in consonance with the Biblical description than it is at either Gadara or Gerasa.

Gaddi (gäd'dē), **Agnolo** or **Angelo.** b. 1333; d. 1396. Florentine painter; son of Taddeo Gaddi. His best-known works are the frescoes (scenes from the life of Mary) in the parish church of Prato.

Gaddi, Gaddo. b. c1260; d. c1333. Florentine painter and mosaicist. He executed notable works in mosaic at Rome (on the façade of the Church of Santa Maria Maggiore) and at Florence (over the chief portal of the *Duomo,* or cathedral).

Gaddi, Taddeo. b. c1300; d. at Florence, c1366. Florentine painter and architect; son of Gaddo Gaddi, and pupil of Giotto. Among his chief works are frescoes (scenes from the life of Mary) in the Church of Santa Croce at Florence.

Gade (gä'ŦHę), **Niels Wilhelm.** b. at Copenhagen, Feb. 22, 1817; d. there, Dec. 21, 1890. Danish composer and conductor. After 1848 he occupied various official positions, among them court organist, at Copenhagen. Among his works are seven symphonies, five overtures (the *Ossian Overture* was crowned in 1841), as well as many choral and solo songs, and a number of solo pieces for the piano, such as *Aquarellen,* a series of musical sketches, and *Volkstänze.*

Gades (gā'dēz). [Phoenician, **Gadir;** Greek, **Gadeira** (gą.dī'rą).] In ancient geography, the remotest colony of the Phoenicians in the west. It was founded c1100 B.C. beyond Gibraltar at the NW extremity of an island, ab. 12 mi. long, which lies off the W coast of Spain, and occupied almost exactly the same site as the modern city of Cádiz. It was the headquarters of the western commerce of the Phoenicians, and contained various temples of the Phoenician gods.

Gadhealic or **Gadhelic** (gą.del'ik). See **Goidelic.**

Gadhels (gą.delz'). See **Goidels.**

Gadiatch (gä'dyäch). See **Gadyach.**

Gadir (gā'dir). Phoenician name of the city of **Cádiz,** Spain; see also **Gades.**

Gaditanum (gad.i.tā'num), **Fretum.** A Latin name of **Gibraltar, Strait of.**

Gadow (gä'dō), **Hans Friedrich.** b. in Pomerania, March 8, 1855; d. Oct. 15, 1924. German-English naturalist, curator of and lecturer on zoölogy at the University of Cambridge from 1884. He published *A Classification of Vertebrata* (1898), the volumes on birds in Brown's *Animal Kingdom,* those on amphibia and reptiles in the *Cambridge Natural History,* and also *Through Southern Mexico* (1908) and others.

Gadsden (gadz'dẹn). City in NE Alabama, county seat of Etowah County, on the Coosa River ab. 59 mi. NE of Birmingham. It has lumber mills, blast furnaces, steel plants, textile mills, and rubber, furniture, stove, and other factories. It was laid out in 1840 and named for James Gadsden. 55,725 (1950).

Gadsden, Christopher. b. at Charleston, S.C., Feb. 16, 1724; d. there, Aug. 28, 1805. American patriot and Revolutionary officer. He was a delegate to the Colonial Congress which met at New York in 1765, was a member of the Continental Congress which met at Philadelphia in 1774, was made a colonel in the militia of South Carolina in 1775, and became brigadier general in 1776, a post which he resigned in 1779. As lieutenant governor of South Carolina he signed the articles of capitulation at the surrender of Charleston to Sir Henry Clinton in 1780.

Gadsden, James. b. at Charleston, S.C., May 15, 1788; d. there, Dec. 26, 1858. American politician and diplomat; grandson of Christopher Gadsden. As minister to Mexico he negotiated the Gadsden Purchase in 1853.

Gadsden Purchase. Treaty negotiated on Dec. 30, 1853, by James Gadsden, U.S. minister to Mexico, by which the U.S. acquired from Mexico a tract of 45,000 square miles, now included in the southern part of Arizona and New Mexico, for ten million dollars.

Gadshill (gadz'hil). Hill ab. 3 mi. NW of Rochester, England, on the road to Gravesend. It commands a fine view, and is noted as the place, in Shakespeare's *Henry IV* where Falstaff had his encounter with the "men in buckram." Gadshill, one of the thieves, is a character in the play. There is an inn there called the Falstaff Inn. Opposite stands Gadshill Place, the residence of Charles Dickens, who died there.

Gadski (gät'skē), **Johanna.** [Full name, **Johanna Emilia Agnes Gadski.**] b. at Auclam, in Pomerania, June 15, 1872; d. 1932. German soprano singer. She made her first appearance at Berlin in May, 1891, as Pamina in *Die Zauberflöte.* In 1894 she came to America as a member of the Damrosch German Opera Company. She first appeared as Elsa in *Lohengrin,* later creating the part of Hester Prynne in Walter Damrosch's opera *The Scarlet Letter* (Feb. 10, 1896). She was a member of the Metropolitan Opera Company during several seasons, and made extensive concert tours in America. Her repertoire embraced roles in German, Italian, and English, including Brunhild and Sieglinde in Wagner's Nibelungen tetralogy, Aïda, Santuzza in *Cavalleria Rusticana,* and Leonora in *Il Trovatore.*

Gadyach (gä'dyäch). [Also, **Gadiatch.**] Town in the U.S.S.R., in the NE part of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, on a northern tributary of the Dnieper River ab. 100 mi. NW of Kharkov.

Gaea (jē'ạ). [Also: **Gaia, Ge.**] In Greek mythology, the earth goddess; first-born of Chaos, and mother of Uranus (the sky god) and Pontus (a sea god). As consort of Uranus she was the mother of the Cyclopes, the Hecatoncheires, and the Titans; as consort of Pontus she was the mother of five sea gods. As earth goddess, and thus as mother goddess, she was also regarded as an underworld deity. Her cults were very numerous. The earliest oracle at Olympia was hers, as was also the first oracle at Delphi. The Romans identified Gaea with their Tellus.

Gaedeal (gāl). See **Gaels.**

Gaedealac (gā'lic). See **Gaelic.**

Gaedhealic (gạ.del'ik). See **Goidelic.**

Gaedheals (gạ.delz'). See **Goidels.**

Gaelic (gā'lik). [Irish, **Gaedealac.**] Language spoken by the people of Ireland, of the Scottish Highlands, and of the Isle of Man. It belongs, with Old Irish and Middle Irish, to the Goidelic branch of the Celtic languages.

Gaels (gālz). [Irish, **Gaedeal.**] Celtic people of Ireland, of the Scottish Highlands, and of the Isle of Man.

Gaertner (gert'nėr), **Joseph.** See **Gärtner, Joseph.**

Gaesbeeck (gäs'bāk), **Adriaan van.** b. at Leiden, Netherlands; d. there, 1650. Dutch genre and portrait painter, a follower of Gerard Douw.

Gaeta (gä.ā'tä). [Ancient names, **Caieta, Portus Caietae.**] City and commune in C Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Latium, in the province of Latina (formerly Littoria), situated on a promontory on the Gulf of Gaeta, between Rome and Naples. It has glass manufacture, fisheries, a small fishing harbor, and shipyards for sailing vessels, and is a seaside resort. It is the seat of an archbishopric. The cathedral, consecrated in 1106, has additions of the 18th century and a beautiful bell tower. The large castle dates from the Anjou and Aragon periods; medieval walls and numerous medieval houses are still standing. A Greek colony and a Roman town in ancient times, it was an independent republic in the early Middle Ages, then under dukes who were confirmed by the Pope; it was conquered by Alfonso V of Aragon in 1435 and united with the kingdom of Naples. Considered the key to the possession of Naples, it was frequently besieged; occupied by the Austrians in 1707, the French and Spaniards in 1734, the French in 1799 and 1806, the Austrians in 1815, it served as refuge (1848–49) to Pope Pius IX, and saw the last resistance of Francis II of Naples against the Piedmontese army in 1861; the surrender on Feb. 13, 1861, sealed the fate of the Bourbon dynasty. Considerable damage was suffered during World War II by the cathedral and a number of other buildings of tourist interest, but the chief artistic monuments of Gaeta survived or were repairable; many small art objects were stolen from the churches. Pop. of commune, 18,332 (1936); of city, 4,967 (1936).

Gaeta, Duke of. Title of **Cialdini, Enrico.**

Gaeta, Gulf of. Indentation of the Mediterranean Sea N of Naples, Italy.

Gaetani (gä.ā.tä'nē), **Benedetto.** Original name of Pope **Boniface VIII.**

Gaetano (gä.ā.tä'nō), Saint. See Saint **Cajetan of Thiene.**

Gaetano, Aleardo. Original name of **Aleardi,** Count **Aleardo.**

Gaetano, Giovanni. fl. c1542. Italian navigator in the service of Spain. He was sent on the expedition from Mexico to the Philippines commanded by Lopéz de Villalobos. To this expedition the discovery of the Hawaiian Islands is attributed.

Gaetano, Tommaso de Vio. See Cardinal **Cajetan.**

Gaetulia (jē.tū'li.ạ). In ancient geography, the land of the Gaetuli, a region in N Africa, S of Mauretania and Numidia, extending from the land of the Garamantes W to the Atlantic. The Gaetulians were subjected to Roman rule about the time of Christ.

Gafencu (gä.feng'kō), **Grigore.** b. at Bucharest, Rumania, 1892—. Rumanian political leader, prominent as minister of foreign affairs (1938–40) and ambassador to Moscow (1940–41). He was a member of parliament and author of *Prelude to the Russian Campaign* (1947) and *The Last Days of Europe* (1947).

Gaffky (gäf'kē), **Georg Theodor August.** b. at Hanover, Germany, Feb. 17, 1850; d. there, Sept. 23, 1918. German bacteriologist. He took part under Robert Koch in a study of cholera in Egypt and the Far East (1883–84), was called (1888) to the chair of hygiene at the University of Giessen, was chief of the German government commission sent to India for the study of plague (1897), and was Koch's successor as director (1904–13) of the Institute of Hygiene at Berlin. To him we owe important studies on rabbit septicemia, cholera, and anthrax, and the first cultivation of the typhoid bacillus (1884). Koch and Gaffky discovered (1883) the micrococcus tetragenus and the vibrio cholerae (and demonstrated the transmission of the latter by food, but especially by drinking water). Gaffky devised a formula for the prognostic classification of specimens of sputum in tuberculosis (Gaffky's scale). Author of *On the Etiology of Enteric Fever* (1884), *Bericht über die Tätigkeit der zur Erforschung der Pest im Jahre 1897 nach Indien entsandten Kommission, erstattet von . . .* (1899), and *Über die Gefahren der Serumkrankheit bei der Schutzimpfung mit Diphtherieserum* (1913).

Gaffney (gaf'ni). [Former name, **Gaffney's Old Field.**] City in N South Carolina, county seat of Cherokee County: textile and glove manufactures; marketing center for agricultural products. It is the seat of Limestone College. The city was formerly a health resort. 8,123 (1950).

Gafori (gä.fô'rē), **Franchino.** [Latinized, **Franchinus Gaforius.**] b. at Ospitaletto, Italy, Jan. 14, 1451; d. at Milan, Italy, June 24, 1522. Italian priest and musicologist. He was the author of *Practica Musicae* (1496) and *Apologia* (1520).

Gafsa (gaf'sa). [Ancient name, **Capsa.**] Town in N Africa, in Tunisia, in the S part of the country N of the Chott Djerid. It is the chief town in a rich phosphate-mining region and is connected by rail with the port of Sfax. Pop. ab. 4,500.

Gág (gäg), **Wanda.** [Full name, **Wanda Hazel Gág.**] b. at New Ulm, Minn., March 11, 1893; d. June 27, 1946. American painter, lithographer, author, and illustrator, best known for her illustrations of children's books. She studied at St. Paul Art School, Minneapolis Art School, and the Art Students League of New York, later exhibiting widely in the U.S. Her work is in the collections of the Metropolitan Museum, Whitney Museum, New York Public Library, Art Institute of Chicago, Library of Congress, Honolulu Academy of Fine Arts, San Francisco Museum, British Museum and South Kensington Museum at London, Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris, Kupferstich Kabinett at Berlin, and many others. She translated and illustrated *Tales from Grimm, Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs, Three Gay Tales from Grimm;* wrote and illustrated *Millions of Cats, Snippy and Snappy, The A.B.C. Bunny, Gone Is Gone, Growing Pains,* and others.

Gagarin (gä.gä'rin), **Aleksandr Ivanovich.** d. at Kutais, Transcaucasia, Russia, Nov. 6, 1857. Russian general, distinguished in the Caucasus and in the Crimean War. He was governor of Kutais at the time of his death.

Gagarin, Ivan Sergeyevich. b. at Moscow, Aug. 1, 1814; d. at Paris, July 19, 1882. Russian Jesuit writer. He was originally a foreign service officer, and in 1837 was secretary of the embassy at Vienna and at Paris. In 1843 he embraced Catholicism and entered the order of Jesuits. He was one of the founders of *Études de Théologie . . .* (1857; a journal merged in *Études Religieuses,* 1862). He wrote *Les Starovères, l'église russe, et le pape* (1857), *La Russie sera-t-elle catholique?* (1857), and *Les Hymnes de l'église grecque* (1868).

Gagarino (gä.gä'ri.nọ). Upper Paleolithic site situated in the Tambov *oblast* (region) of the U.S.S.R., first discovered in 1928 by S. N. Zamiatnin. Possible remains of a dwelling are seen in a shallow pit with walls strengthened by stones. The fauna consisted of numerous mammoths and polar foxes, some woolly rhinoceros, and others. Stone industry is represented by numerous flint tools, the points bearing a lateral notch characteristic of the Solutrean period. Bone industry consisted of dart points, awls, needles, needle cases, pendants carved out of mammoth tusk, perforated teeth of polar fox, and figurines made of mammoth tusk. These figurines, representing nude females, have a great deal in common with the famous Willendorf statuettes, except for the treatment of the arms. It is interesting that all the Gagarino statuettes were found along the walls of the hut, while other cultural remains were scattered over the floor.

Gage (gāj), **Henry Tifft.** b. near Geneva, N.Y., Nov. 25, 1852; d. Aug. 28, 1924. American diplomat, minister to Portugal (1909–11). He was also governor of California (1899–1903).

Gage, Lyman Judson. b. at DeRuyter, N.Y., June 28, 1836; d. at San Diego, Calif., Jan. 26, 1927. American financier. He was president of the Civic Federation of Chicago and of the Chicago Exposition Company, was three times president of the American Bankers' Association, and in 1891 became president of the First National Bank of Chicago. He was U.S. secretary of the treasury (1897–1902). He headed the United States Trust Company of New York from 1902 until his retirement.

Gage, Simon Henry. b. in Otsego County, N.Y., May 20, 1851; d. 1944. American biologist, histologist, and embryologist. He wrote *The Microscope and Microscopic Methods* (1908; 15th ed., 1932) and was coauthor, with Burt G. Wilder, of *Anatomical Technology.*

Gage, Thomas. b. probably in Surrey, England, c1596; d. in Jamaica, 1656. English missionary and author. He joined the Dominicans in Spain, and from 1625 to 1637 was a missionary in Mexico and Guatemala. Returning, he renounced Roman Catholicism in 1640, and became a Protestant preacher in England. In 1648 he published his *English American, or New Survey of the West Indies,* describing his travels in America. He pointed out that the rich Spanish colonies were nearly defenseless, and his account soon led to privateering expeditions against them. Gage was appointed chaplain to the squadron sent under Venables and Penn to the West Indies, where he died.

Gage, Thomas. b. 1721; d. April 2, 1787. British general. He entered the army in 1741 and served in the expeditions under Braddock against Fort Duquesne in 1755, under Abercrombie against Ticonderoga in 1758, and under Amherst against Montreal in 1760. He succeeded Amherst as commander in chief (1763–72) in North America, with headquarters at New York. In 1774 he was appointed governor in chief and captain-general of the province of Massachusetts Bay, with headquarters at Boston, and was made commander in chief in North America in 1775. After the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, he was superseded by Sir William Howe and returned to England in 1775. He was promoted to general in 1782. During his governorship Gage attempted to suppress colonial resistance to the parliamentary acts that irked the colonists, but his efforts, such as the expedition to Concord to seize colonial arms, resulted in open fighting and the eventual war. While he was governor the battles of Lexington and Bunker Hill took place.

Gager (gā'jėr), **Charles Stuart.** b. at Norwich, N.Y., Dec. 23, 1872; d. Aug. 8, 1943. American botanist, director (1910 *et seq.*) of the Brooklyn Botanic Garden. He wrote *Errors in Science Teaching* (1901), *Effects of the Rays of Radium on Plants* (1908), *Fundamentals of Botany* (1916), *Heredity and Evolution in Plants* (1920), *The Relation Between Science and Theology* (1925), and *General Botany, with Special Reference to its Economical Aspects* (1926).

Gagern (gä'gėrn), Baron **Friedrich von.** b. at Mokritz, Austria, 1882—. Austrian novelist; grandson of Hans Christoph Ernst von Gagern. Themes involving huntsmen, game, and forests are found in such works as *Wundfährten* (1910) and *Birschen und Böcke* (1925). *Ein Volk* (1924) and *Die Strasse* (1929) are marked by broader themes in the historical and political realms. *Das Grenzerbuch* (1927) draws from the experiences of a trip to America. Shorter pieces are collected in *Geister, Gänger, Gesichte, Gewalten* (1932). American readers are, perhaps, most familiar with his *Iron Crown* (1932).

Gagern, Baron **Hans Christoph Ernst von.** b. at Kleinniedesheim, near Worms, Germany, Jan. 25, 1766; d. at Hornau, near Höchst, Germany, Oct. 22, 1852. German politician and diplomat (in the service of the king of the Netherlands), and political writer. His works include *Die Resultate der Sittengeschichte* (1808–22) and *Die Nationalgeschichte der Deutschen* (1825–26).

Gagern, Baron **Heinrich Wilhelm August von.** b. at Bayreuth, Germany, Aug. 20, 1799; d. at Darmstadt, Germany, May 22, 1880. German statesman; son of Hans Christoph Ernst von Gagern. He fought against Napoleon at Waterloo, and was president of the Frankfort Parliament in 1848 and president of the imperial ministry (December, 1848–May, 1849).

Gagliano (gä.lyä'nō), **Alessandro.** fl. c1700. Italian violinmaker.

Gagliano, Ferdinando. b. c1742; d. c1795. Italian violinmaker; son of Nicolò Gagliano.

Gagliano, Gennaro. b. c1715; d. c1779. Italian violinmaker; son of Alessandro Gagliano.

Gagliano, Giuseppe. b. 1725; d. 1793. Italian violinmaker; son of Nicolò Gagliano.

Gagliano, Marco da. b. at Gagliano, Italy, c1575; d. at Florence, Feb. 24, 1642. Italian composer, chiefly remembered for his opera *Dafne* (c1607). Maestro di capella at San Lorenzò (1608 *et seq.*) and to the Grand Duke of Tuscany (1611 *et seq.*); named (1609) a canon of San Lorenzo; founded (1607) the Accademia degl'Elevati. His works (in addition to *Dafne*) include a considerable body of sacred music as well as six books of madrigals.

Gagliano, Nicolò. b. c1620; d. c1782. Italian violinmaker; son of Alessandro Gagliano.

Gagliardi (gä.lyär'dē), **Ernst.** b. at Zurich, Switzerland, Jan. 7, 1882; d. there, Jan. 22, 1940. Swiss historian. He served as professor (1919 *et seq.*) at Zurich, and was the author of *Die Entstehung der Schweizer Neutralität* (The Origin of the Swiss Neutrality, 1915), *Geschichte der Schweiz* (History of Switzerland, 1920–27), and *Bismarcks Entlassung* (The Dismissal of Bismarck, 1927).

Gagny (gä.nyē). Town in N France, in the department of Seine-et-Oise, situated E of Paris in the direction of

Château-Thierry. It is an industrial town belonging to the metropolitan region of Paris. 13,783 (1946).

Gagra (gä'grä). [Also, **Gagry** (-grē).] Town in SW U.S.S.R., in NE Abkhaz Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, on the Black Sea coast ab. 65 mi. by rail NW of Sukhum. It is a subtropical resort extending over 3 mi. along the coast at the foot of the high Caucasus Mountains. 12,000 (1940).

Gagu (gä.gö'). Mande-speaking people of W Africa, inhabiting S Ivory Coast.

Gaguin (gà.gañ), **Robert.** b. at Calonne-sur-le-Lys, France, c1425; d. near Nieppe, France, July 22, 1502. French chronicler. He became (1463) professor of rhetoric at the University of Paris, and was employed in diplomatic missions by Louis XI, Charles VIII, and Louis XII. Author of *Compendium supra Francorum Gestis, a Pharamundo usque ad annum 1491* (Paris, 1497).

Gahagan (gą.hā'gąn), Major **Goliah.** A pseudonym of **Thackeray, William Makepeace.**

Gahanbar (gä.hän.bär'). One of the six season festivals held on the 45th, 105th, 180th, 210th, 290th, and 365th days of the Parsee year, which commences now on Sept. 20 according to Indian Parsee reckoning, on Aug. 21 according to Persian reckoning, but retrogrades one day every leap year. These periods, originally the six seasons of the year, came to represent in later times the six periods of creation.

Gaheris (gā'hėr.is). In Arthurian romance, the son of King Lot and Morgawse, Queen of Orkney (sister of King Arthur); nephew of Arthur, and brother of Gawain and Gareth. He killed his mother for adultery.

Gahets (gà.e). See **Colliberts.**

Gahs (gäz). Prayers (five in number) of the Parsee liturgy which are offered to the several angels who preside over the five watches into which the day and night are divided (6 to 10 A.M., 10 A.M. to 3 P.M., 3 to 6 P.M., 6 to midnight, midnight to 6 A.M.). These prayers must be recited every day at their respective times.

Gaia (gā'ą). See **Gaea.**

Gaiam (gī'ąm). [Also, **Guiam.**] The fifth-magnitude star ω Herculis, in the club of the giant.

Gaidheal (gāl). See **Goidels.**

Gaiety Theatre. London theater situated on the north side of the Strand. It was opened in 1868, and in it *opéra bouffe* was given its first regular performances in England.

Gail (gāy'), Madame **Edmée Sophie.** [Maiden name, **Garre.**] b. in France, Aug. 28, 1775; d. at Paris, July 24, 1819. French composer of comic operas; wife of Jean Baptiste Gail. She wrote *Mademoiselle de Launay à la Bastille* (1813), *Angéla* (1814; in collaboration with Boieldieu), *La Serénade* (1818), and others.

Gail, Jean Baptiste. b. at Paris, July 4, 1755; d. there, Feb. 5, 1829. French Hellenist; husband of Edmée Sophie Gail. He was a prolific writer of translations from the Greek and of grammatical and critical works.

Gailenreuther Höhle (gī'len.roi.tėr hė'lę). Cavern in S Germany, near Muggendorf, in Upper Franconia, Bavaria, containing fossil bones of various wild animals; human bones and potsherds have also been found there.

Gaillac (gà.yàk). Town in S France, in the department of Tarn, situated on the Tarn River, W of Albi. It is a picturesque old town, which sprang up about an abbey of the 7th century. The Church of Saint Michel dates from the 13th century. The town owes its prosperity to the surrounding vineyards which produce delicious white wines. 8,494 (1946).

Gaillard (gà.yär), **Château.** Ruin of a fortress near Les Andelys, Eure, France, on a cliff 300 ft. above the Seine. It was built c1197 by Richard the Lionhearted, and was taken by Philip II of France in 1204. The castle proper represents in plan a circle of waved outline, of very massive masonry. Outside rise flanking towers, and on the river side of the circle stands the huge cylindrical donjon, with walls ab. 15 ft. thick.

Gaillard (gil.yärd', gā'lą̈rd), **David Du Bose.** b. at Fulton, S.C., Sept. 4, 1859; d. at Baltimore, Dec. 5, 1913. American army officer and engineer, noted for his work on the Panama Canal. Graduated (1884) from West Point, he served in the Spanish-American War and in 1907 was appointed head of the department of dredging and excavation by General Goethals, chief engineer of the Panama Canal project. In 1908 he was given responsibility for the central division, which included such difficult engineering tasks as the well-known Culebra Cut (since renamed the Gaillard Cut). His efforts in the face of landslides and other obstacles led to his physical breakdown and death. He wrote the authoritative work *Wave Action in Relation to Engineering Structures* (1904), and in 1903 became a member of the first U.S. general staff corps.

Gaillard (gà.yär), **Gabriel Henri.** b. at Ostel, near Soissons, France, March 26, 1726; d. at St.-Firmin, near Chantilly, France, Feb. 13, 1806. French historian. His works include *Histoire de François Ier* (1766), *Histoire de la rivalité de la France et de l'Angleterre* (1771–77), *Histoire de Charlemagne* (1782), and *Histoire de la rivalité de la France et de l'Espagne* (1801).

Gaillard Cut (gā'lą̈rd, gil.yärd'). See under **Culebra.**

Gaillimh (gôl'iv). Irish name of **Galway.**

Gaillon (gà.yôṅ). Small town in N France, in the department of Eure, situated on the Seine River ab. 22 mi. SE of Rouen. A chateau here was a favorite residence of Francis I.

Gainas (gā'nąs, gī'-). d. 400 A.D. Chief of the Visigoths (West Goths), a general in the Roman service. He acquired distinction in the war against Arbogast in 394. He was a partisan of Stilicho, who, on the death of Theodosius the Great and the division of the empire between Arcadius and Honorius, became regent for the Western Empire, while Rufinus became regent for the Eastern. He procured the murder of the latter at Constantinople on Nov. 27, 395. Having been sent to subdue a rebellion of the Ostrogoths (East Goths) whom Theodosius had colonized in Asia Minor, he formed a coalition with their leader, Tribigild, and marched against Constantinople in 399. He was admitted into the capital; but, as his demand for freedom of worship for the Arian Goths provoked a massacre by the Catholics, he was obliged to withdraw to Thrace. He was defeated and killed by the Huns in 400.

Gaines (gānz), **Edmund Pendleton.** b. in Culpeper County, Va., March 20, 1777; d. at New Orleans, June 6, 1849. American general in the War of 1812. He participated as colonel in the engagement at Chrysler's Field on Nov. 11, 1813, and as brigadier general successfully defended Fort Erie against a superior force in August, 1814.

Gaines's Mill. Locality in Virginia, ab. 8 mi. NE of Richmond. Here on June 27, 1862, a bloody battle was fought between part of Lee's army and part of McClellan's. The Union loss was reported as 6,837; that of the Confederates was reported as 3,284. It was one of the Seven Days' Battles.

Gainesville (gānz'vil). City in N Florida, county eats of Alachua County, ab. 60 mi. SW of Jacksonville. Naval stores, cattle, lumber, and vegetables are produced; there are tung-oil plants and sawmills. It is a well-known winter resort, and is the seat of the University of Florida. 26,861 (1950).

Gainesville. City in N Georgia, county seat of Hall County, ab. 52 mi. NE of Atlanta. Manufactures include textiles, hosiery, furniture, and surgical supplies. It is the seat of Brenau College. 11,936 (1950).

Gainesville. City in C Texas, county seat of Cooke County, ab. 65 mi. NW of Dallas: trading, processing, and shipping center for flour, cotton textiles, cottonseed products, dairy products, and refined petroleum. 11,246 (1950).

Gainsborough (gānz'bur.ō). Urban district, market town, and river port in E England, in Lincolnshire, in the Parts of Lindsey, situated on the river Trent, ab. 15 mi. NW of Lincoln, ab. 146 mi. N of London by rail. It is a sub-port of Grimsby. Gainsborough has manufactures of machinery, producing agricultural implements and dredging equipment. It is popularly supposed that the wedding of Alfred the Great (871–901) was celebrated here. Gainsborough is the town called St. Ogg's in George Eliot's novel *The Mill on the Floss.* 17,509 (1951).

Gainsborough, Thomas. b. at Sudbury, Suffolk, England, 1727; d. at London, Aug. 2, 1788. English painter, best known for his portraits but also one of the foremost English landscape painters. The son of a wool manufacturer, he went to London in his fifteenth year, and studied with Gravelot, a French engraver and teacher of drawing, and also at St. Martin's Lane Academy with Francis

Hayman. In 1745 he returned to Sudbury, where he set up a studio as portrait painter. He soon removed to Ipswich, remaining there till 1760, when he went to Bath. At the foundation of the Royal Academy in 1768 Gainsborough was one of the original 36 members. In 1774 he left Bath for London. In 1779 he was at the height of his fame. From 1769 to 1783 (except 1772–76) he was a constant exhibitor at the Royal Academy. He sent nothing to the exhibitions after that year, owing to a disagreement with the council. He painted over 300 pictures, more than 220 being portraits. In the National Gallery at London are his *Musidora*, *The Market Cart*, *The Watering Place*, *Gainsborough's Forest*, and five portraits, one of them being Mrs. Siddons. There are five of his portraits in the Dulwich Gallery, and others also in the National Portrait Gallery, at Hampton Court, at Buckingham Palace, and at Grosvenor House. The Huntington Art Gallery at San Marino, Calif., has the *Blue Boy*, a portrait of Master Buttall, probably the most famous of several to which the same title has been given. He painted George III eight times. The famous portrait of the Duchess of Devonshire was painted in 1783. The *Girl with Pigs* (1782) was purchased by Sir Joshua Reynolds. There are also pictures of his in galleries at Dublin, Glasgow, and Edinburgh, in the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the Frick Art Gallery at New York, and elsewhere.

Gairdner (gārd'nėr, gärd'-), **James.** b. at Edinburgh, March 22, 1828; d. at Pinner, Middlesex, England, Nov. 4, 1912. Scottish historian, biographer, and editor. From 1846 until March, 1893, when he retired, he was in the Public Records Office, after 1859 as assistant keeper of the records. He wrote *Life of Richard III* (1878), *Henry VII* (1889), *The Early Tudors* (1902), *Lollardry and the Reformation in England* (4 vols., 1908–13), and many essays for historical reviews; he edited *Calendar of Letters and Papers of the Reign of Henry VIII* (21 vols.), a digest of 100,000 documents; for the Rolls Series of Chronicles and Memorials and the Camden Society, he edited *Memorials of King Henry VII* (1858), *Letters and Papers of Richard III and Henry VII* (1861–63), *Historical Collections of a Citizen of London in the 15th Century* (1876), *Three Fifteenth-Century Chronicles* (1880), *The Spousells of Princess Mary* (1893); his final edition of *The Paston Letters* (6 vols.) appeared in 1904.

Gairdner, Lake. Large salt lake in S Australia, in S central South Australia ab. 275 mi. NW of Adelaide. It is an enormous low-lying desert salt flat, rarely covered to any great extent by water. Area, ab. 1,839 sq. mi.

Gair Loch or **Gairloch** (gār'loch). Small arm of the sea (of the Minch), in N Scotland, in the county of Ross and Cromarty, situated on the W coast between Loch Ewe and Loch Torridon, ab. 47 mi. W of Dingwall. Length, ab. 5 mi.; width at entrance, ab. 3 mi.

Gairloch. Village and parish in NW Scotland, on the W coast of Gair Loch. It is a summer resort. 2,376 (1931).

Gais (gīs). Health resort in NE Switzerland, in the canton of Appenzell, SE of St. Gallen, in a region noted as good pasture country. 2,254 (1941).

Gaisford (gāz'fȯrd), **Thomas.** b. at Iford, Wiltshire, England, Dec. 22, 1779; d. at Oxford, England, June 2, 1855. English scholar. He studied at Christ Church, Oxford, where he was appointed regius professor of Greek in 1812 and dean in 1831. He edited *Hephaestionis Enchiridion de Metris*, with *Procli Chrestomathia* (1810), *Herodotus cum notis variorum* (1824), *Suidae Lexicon* (1834), and others.

Gaisin (gī'sin). [Also: **Gaissin, Haissin.**] Town in the U.S.S.R., in the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, situated on the river Sob. Pop. ab. 16,000.

Gaius (gā'us, gī'us). See also **Caius.**

Gaius. [Also, **Caius.**] b. c110 A.D.; d. c180. Roman jurist, a native, probably, of the eastern part of the empire. He was, for the greater part of his life, a teacher and writer in Rome. He wrote numerous works on the civil law, the most noted being seven books of *Aurea* (*Rerum Quotidianarum Libri VII*) and four books of *Institutiones*, a favorite manual and the foundation of Justinian's *Institutes*. A manuscript (palimpsest on which the *Letters* of Saint Jerome had been written; in some parts the parchment had been twice used, after the original writing had been erased) of the *Institutiones* was found by Niebuhr at Verona in 1816. It was edited (1820) by Göschen.

Gaius. [Also, **Caius.**] fl. in the first part of the 3rd century. Christian controversialist.

Gaius, Saint. See Saint **Caius.**

Gaius Aurelius Valerius Diocletianus (ô.rē'li.us, -lyus, vạ.lir'i.us dī.ō.klē.shi.ā'nus). See **Diocletian.**

Gaius Caesar (sē'zạr). See **Caligula.**

Gal (gäl), Saint. [Also, Saint **Gall.**] b. in Auvergne, France, 487; d. 551. French ecclesiastic. He embraced the monastic life and later became councilor to Saint Quintianus, bishop of Clermont, whom he succeeded at bishop in 527. He defended the church against Thierry I, king of Austrasia, who invaded Auvergne, and participated in the council of Clermont (535), and the fourth and fifth councils of Orléans (541 and 549).

Gal, Saint. [Also, Saint **Gall.**] fl. 7th century. Bishop of Clermont (640–650), successor to Saint Caesarius.

Gál (gäl), **Hans.** b. at Brünn (now Brno, Czechoslovakia), July 7, 1890—. Austrian composer. He was director of the conservatory at Mainz until 1933. Among his compositions are the operas *Der Arzt der Sobeide* (1923), *Die Heilige Ente* (1923), and *Das Lied der Nacht.*

Gala (gä'lä). [Also, **Wagala.**] Western subgroup of the Bantu-speaking Nyamwezi of E Africa, living in W Tanganyika, in an area E of the C part of Lake Tanganyika.

Gala (gä'lạ). See **Gala Water.**

Galabat (gal'ạ.bat). See **Gallabat.**

Galacz (gô'lôts). See **Galaţi.**

Galaganze (gä.lä.gän'zā). [Also, **Wagalagansa.**] Northwestern subgroup of the Bantu-speaking Nyamwezi of E Africa, inhabiting W Tanganyika.

Galagina (gạ.laj'i.nạ). Original name of **Boudinot, Elias.**

Galahad (gal'ạ.had), **Sir.** In Arthurian romance, the noblest and purest knight of the Round Table; son of Sir Lancelot and Elaine. In some versions of the Grail story, as a result of his purity he is the only knight completely successful in the quest of the Holy Grail.

Galaor (gal'ạ.ôr). Brother of Amadis de Gaul.

Galápagos Islands (gä.lä'pä.gōs). Group of islands in the Pacific Ocean, ab. 600 mi. W of Ecuador. They were formerly noted for tortoises (Spanish, *galápagos*), and are remarkable for peculiarities of the fauna and flora. In possession of Ecuador since 1832, they constitute the province of Archipiélago de Colón. They were investigated by Darwin in his voyage in the *Beagle*. Area ab. 2,400 sq. mi.; pop. ab. 500.

Galapas (gal'ạ.pạs). In Arthurian romance, a giant slain by King Arthur. Arthur first cut his legs off in order to reach his head, and then smote that off too.

Galashiels (gal.ạ.shēlz'). Municipal burgh and manufacturing town in S Scotland, in Selkirkshire, situated on Gala Water near its confluence with the river Tweed, ab. 5 mi. N of Selkirk, ab. 364 mi. N of London by rail. It is the principal center of Scottish woolen manufactures, especially of tweeds. "Galashiels greys," an imitation of Yorkshire kerseys, were made here in the 18th century. The Scottish Woolen Technical College is located here. Abbotsford, the home of Sir Walter Scott from 1812 to 1832, is across the river from the town. 13,069 (est. 1948).

Galata (gal'ạ.tạ). Section of Istanbul, European Turkey, situated on the N side of the Golden Horn, opposite Seraglio Point. It is the seat of important commercial and shipping establishments, and was founded by the Genoese in 1216.

Galatea (gal.ạ.tē'ạ). In Greek mythology, a sea nymph, the daughter of Nereus and Doris, loved by the one-eyed Cyclops, Polyphemus. However, she loved Acis, and Polyphemus, in a fit of jealousy, crushed Acis under a huge rock, whereupon Galatea wept until she was transformed into a fountain.

Galatea. In Greek legend, mother of a daughter (called Leucippus) who brought the girl up disguised in boy's garments in order to deceive her husband, who had ordered that the child be killed at birth if it were a girl. Eventually Galatea and Leucippus took refuge in the temple of Leto. Galatea prayed that her daughter might be changed into a boy and the transformation took place.

Galatea. According to modern versions of an ancient Greek legend, a statue that was animated by Aphrodite in

answer to the prayer of Pygmalion. This name for the woman of the statue does not appear in any ancient version of the legend, but more modern writers say that the statue Pygmalion made was one of Galatea, the sea nymph. Apart from this, she has nothing to do with the legend of Acis and Galatea.

Galatea. Character in Vergil's third eclogue. She hid herself among the willows in order to be followed. In literature, she is symbolic of coquetry.

Galatea (gä.lä.tā'ä). Prose pastoral with lyrics, by Cervantes, said to have been inspired by the lady who afterward became his wife. It was written c1583. A second part was promised, but was not written.

Galatea (gal.ạ.tē'ạ). Play by John Lyly, printed in 1592.

Galatea (gä.lä.tā'ä). Romantic pastoral by Florian, imitating Cervantes, published in 1783.

Galatea (gal.ạ.tē'ạ), **Triumph of.** See **Triumph of Galatea.**

Galatée (gà.là.tā). Opera by Massé, first produced at Paris in 1852, based upon the story of Pygmalion and Galatea.

Galaţi (gä.läts', gä.lä'tsē). [Also: **Galacz**; French and German, **Galatz** (gä.läts').] City in NE Rumania, in the province of Moldavia, situated on the Danube ab. 120 mi. NE of Bucharest. The biggest port of transshipment on the lower Danube, it has shipyards, oil refineries, canneries, and breweries; manufactures include textiles, metal goods, leather and wood products, furniture, soap, chemicals, and rope. It is an important trade center, especially for agricultural products, Rumania's chief market for fish and its main export point for lumber, and also a major importing port. There are many churches and foreign consulates. Galaţi was the seat of the Danubian Commission in 1856 and the scene of various conflicts between the Turks and the Russians. It was a free port until 1883. Pop. 80,411 (1948).

Galatia (gạ.lā'shạ). In ancient geography, a division of Asia Minor, lying between Bithynia and Paphlagonia on the N, Pontus on the E, Cappadocia and Lycaonia on the S, and Phrygia on the W; originally a part of Phrygia. It was conquered and settled by a confederation of Gallic tribes in the 3rd century B.C., and was made a Roman province in 25 B.C. Theodosius subdivided it into Galatia Prima and Galatia Secunda. See also under **Gaul.**

Galatians (gạ.lā'shạnz), **Epistle to the.** One of the epistles of the apostle Paul, written to the Galatian churches probably c56 A.D. Its chief contents are a vindication of Paul's authority as an apostle, a plea for the principle of justification by faith, and a concluding exhortation.

Galatina (gä.lä.tē'nä). Town and commune in SE Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Apulia, in the province of Lecce, situated in the center of the Salentina peninsula, ab. 14 mi. S of Lecce. It has wine cellars and tanneries. The Church of Santa Caterina dates from the 14th and 15th centuries. Pop. of commune, 20,794 (1936); of town, 16,081 (1936).

Galatone (gä.lä.tō'nā). Town and commune in SE Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Apulia, in the province of Lecce, situated on the Salentina peninsula between Lecce and Gallipoli: an agricultural commune. Pop. of commune, 11,595 (1936); of town, 10,998 (1936).

Gala Water (gä'lạ). [Also, **Gala.**] Small river in S Scotland, in Midlothian, Roxburghshire, and Selkirkshire. It rises in the Moorfoot Hills, in Midlothian, ab. 15 mi. SE of Edinburgh, and flows SE through Midlothian, Selkirkshire, and Roxburghshire to a confluence with the river Tweed ab. 2 mi. W of Melrose. Length, ab. 21 mi.

Galax (gā'laks). [Former name, **Bonaparte.**] Town in SW Virginia, in Carroll and Grayson counties: manufactures of furniture, hosiery, and mirrors; shipping point for galax, a native evergreen tree for which the town is named. 5,248 (1950).

Galaxy. See **Milky Way.**

Galaxy, The. Monthly literary magazine published (1866–78) at New York. Among the contributors were Walt Whitman, Samuel Langhorne Clemens (Mark Twain), and Henry James.

Galba (gal'bạ, gôl'bạ), **Servius Sulpicius.** b. Dec. 24, 5 B.C.; d. at Rome, Jan. 15, 69 A.D. Roman emperor (68–69). He became praetor in 20 and consul in 33, carried on a war in Gaul against the Germans in 39, and became governor of Africa in 45 and governor of Hispania Tarraconensis in 61. In 68, learning that Nero had given secret orders for his assassination, he joined the insurrection of Gaius Julius Vindex, and was proclaimed emperor. Vindex was defeated, and killed himself, but Galba ascended the throne in consequence of a revolt in his favor of the praetorians at Rome. His refusal of the donatives which had been promised in his name, and his adoption of Piso Licinianus as his successor instead of Marcus Salvius Otho who had hoped to be appointed, provoked a revolt among the praetorians which resulted in his assassination and the elevation of Otho.

Galdar (gäl.där'). [Also, **Galdas** (gäl'däs).] Town and commune in the Canary Islands, in the Spanish province of Las Palmas, situated on the N coast of the island of Gran Canaria, NW of Palmas. 11,816 (1940).

Galdhøpiggen (gäl'hė.pig.ẹn). Mountain in C Norway, situated in Jotunheim. Elevation, ab. 8,100 ft.

Galdikas (gäl.dē'kās), **Adomas.** b. at Giršinai, Mosėdis township, Lithuania, Oct. 30, 1893—. Lithuanian painter. He taught (1923–44) graphic art at the Lithuanian Art School at Kaunas, was leader of the Lithuanian art group known as *Ars*, and received (1937) the grand prix at Paris for his triptych *Lietuvoje* ("In Lithuania"). Since 1944 he has resided at Paris.

Gale (gāl), **Henry Gordon.** b. at Aurora, Ill., Sept. 12, 1874; d. at Chicago, Nov. 16, 1942. American physicist and educator. He was appointed professor (1916), dean of the Ogden Graduate School of Science (1922), chairman of the physics department (1925), and dean of the division of physical sciences (1931) at Chicago. He is known for his collaboration with A. A. Michelson in measuring the velocity of light, testing the rigidity of the earth, and testing Einstein's ether-drift theory. Author of *Practical Physics* (1920) and other textbooks.

Gale, Norman. [Full name, **Norman Rowland Gale.**] b. at Kew, Surrey, England, 1862; d. 1942. English nature poet and short-story writer. He was the author of prose works including *A June Romance* (1894), *All Expenses Paid* (1895), *Barty's Star* (1902), and *Solitude* (1913); his books of poetry include *A Country Muse* (1892; 2nd series, 1895), *Orchard Songs* (1893), *Cricket Songs* (1894), *Songs for Little People* (1896), *More Cricket Songs* (1905), *A Book of Quatrains* (1909), *Song in September* (1912), *The Candid Cuckoo* (1918), *Merry-Go-Round of Song* (1919), *Verse in Bloom* (1925), *Flight of Fancies* (1927), *Messrs. Bat and Ball* (1930), and *Love-in-a-Mist* (1939).

Gale, Roger. b. 1672; d. June 25, 1744. English antiquary; son of Thomas Gale, dean of York.

Gale, Theophilus. b. at Kingsteignton, Devonshire, England, 1628; d. at Newington, London, in February or March, 1678. English nonconformist divine. He was appointed preacher in Winchester cathedral in 1657, was deprived of this preferment on the Restoration in 1660, and in 1677 became pastor of an Independent congregation at Holborn. His chief work is *The Court of the Gentiles, or a Discourse teaching the Original of Humane Literature* (1669–77).

Gale, Thomas. b. at Scruton, Yorkshire, England, 1635 or 1636; d. at York, England, April 7 or 8, 1702. English classical scholar and antiquary. He was regius professor of Greek at Cambridge (1666–72), high master of St. Paul's School (1672–97), and dean of York from 1697 until his death. He edited *Opuscula mythologica, ethica et physica* (1671?) and *Historiae anglicanae scriptores quinque ex vetustis codicibus MSS. nunc primun in lucem editi* (1687).

Gale, Zona. b. at Portage, Wis., Aug. 26, 1874; d. Dec. 27, 1938. American novelist and playwright. Her works include *Romance Island* (1906), *The Loves of Pelleas and Etarre* (1907), *Friendship Village* (1908), *Mothers to Men* (1911), *Heart's Kindred* (1915), *Birth* (1918), *Miss Lulu Bett* (1920), *Faint Perfume* (1923), *Bridal Pond* (1930), *Papa La Fleur* (1933), and *Light Woman* (1937); for her dramatization (1921) of *Miss Lulu Bett* she was awarded the Pulitzer prize; her other plays include a stage treatment of *Birth* under the title *Mr. Pitt* (1924).

Galen (gā'lẹn). [Latin, **Claudius Galenus.**] b. at Pergamum, in Mysia, Asia Minor, c130 A.D.; d. c200 A.D.

Greek physician and philosophical writer. Her father, Nicon, was a mathematician and an architect, who saw to it that his son was well educated. Galen began studying medicine at about the age of 16, traveling and furthering his studies at Smyrna, Corinth, and Alexandria. He returned (c158) to Pergamum and took the post of surgeon to the gladiators there. He went (c164) to Rome, where he became a much-sought-after physician, but after four years returned to Pergamum. From there he was summoned by the emperor Marcus Aurelius. The emperor wanted Galen to accompany him on his expedition against the Germans, but Galen did not go, remaining in Rome as the attending physician to the emperor's son Commodus. He worked at Rome for some time, and apparently eventually returned to Pergamum. Galen was a prolific writer and is credited with some 500 works, on medicine, logic, grammar, ethics, philosophy, and literature; he wrote on comedy and prepared commentaries on Plato and Aristotle. So extensive were his writings, and so widely imitated, or rather so often were works falsely attributed to him, that Galen himself wrote a descriptive catalogue of his writings, *De propriis libris*. Some 100 treatises known to be, or considered, genuine are extant; the edition of Kuhn (1821–33) is the only complete modern one. Galen's work in medicine and physiology remained the standard for more than 1,000 years until it was upset, in the 16th century and after, by the work of such men as Harvey. The reason for its long life was Galen's method of accurate observation; his facts, derived from experimental data, were accurate, but since his experiments were not performed on human beings, some inaccuracies were present. The facts as he found them, however, and as he fitted them into a system of natural philosophy seemed so precisely what was to be expected that only the skeptical mind of the Renaissance could upset them.

Galen, General. An assumed name of **Blücher, Vasily Konstantinovich.**

Galen (gā'lẹn), **Christoph Bernhard von.** b. at Bispink, Westphalia, Germany, Oct. 12, 1606; d. at Ahaus, Westphalia, Germany, Sept. 19, 1678. German prelate and commander, elected prince-bishop of Münster in 1650.

Galena (gạ.lē'nạ). City in NW Illinois, county seat of Jo Daviess County, on the Galena River ab. 14 mi. SE of Dubuque: the center of a lead-mining region. 4,648 (1950).

Galena. City in SE Kansas, in Cherokee County: lead and zinc mines and smelters. 4,029 (1950).

Galena Park. City in SE Texas, in Harris County: eastern suburb of Houston. In the decade between the last two U.S. censuses its population grew from 1,562 (1940) to 7,186 (1950).

Galenists (gā'lẹn.ists). In the history of medicine, the followers of Galen.

Galenists. Mennonite sect founded (1664) by Galen Abraham de Haan, a physician and preacher of Amsterdam, constituting, the Arminian division of the Waterlanders.

Galerie du Palais (gȧl.rē dü pȧ.le). Comedy by Pierre Corneille, produced in 1632.

Galerius (gạ.lir'i.us). [Full name, **Gaius Galerius Valerius Maximianus.**] b. near Sardica, in Dacia; d. 311 A.D. Roman emperor. He was created Caesar in 293, was defeated by the Persians in 296, and defeated them in 297, and succeeded Diocletian with the title of Augustus in the East in 305. He is said to have induced Diocletian to order the persecution of the Christians which began in his reign, but joined with Constantine and Licinius in publishing an edict of toleration from Nicomedia in 311.

Gales (gālz), **Joseph.** b. at Eckington, England, Feb. 4, 1761; d. at Raleigh, N.C., Aug. 24, 1841. American printer and journalist. He founded (1787) the Sheffield *Register* in England; after coming to America in 1795, he established the Raleigh (N.C.) *Register* in 1799. A supporter of the French Revolution, he helped sell Thomas Paine's *Rights of Man*, and befriended the author. He compiled the first two volumes (1834) of the Annals of Congress.

Gales, Joseph. b. at Eckington, England, April 10, 1786; d. July 21, 1860. American journalist; son of Joseph Gales (1761–1841). He was owner (1810 *et seq.*) and chief editorial writer of the *National Intelligencer*, whose files comprise what is perhaps the most important source of Congressional debates until 1833. With William W. Seaton, he published *Register of Debates in Congress* (1825–37).

Galesburg (gālz'bėrg). City in NW Illinois, county seat of Knox County, in a rich agricultural area: railroad division point, livestock markets, and the seat of Knox College. It was the site of the fifth Lincoln-Douglas debate (Oct. 7, 1858). Carl Sandburg was born here. 31,425 (1950).

Galgócz (gôl'gōts). Hungarian name of **Frašták.**

Gali (gä'lē), **Francisco.** b. at Seville, Spain, 1539; d. at Mexico City, 1591. Spanish navigator. Employed by the viceroy of Mexico to find a harbor where ships might take shelter in coming from the Philippines, he explored the coast of California and entered the Bay of San Francisco in 1584.

Galia (gä'lyä). Spanish name of **Gaul.**

Galiani (gä.lyä'nē), **Fernando.** b. at Chieti, Italy, Dec. 2, 1728; d. at Naples, Italy, Oct. 30, 1787. Italian political economist, author of *Dialogues sur le commerce des blés* (1770), *Traité sur les monnaies* (1750), and others.

Galibi (gä'lē.bē). Variant form of Carib, especially in reference to the Carib tribes of British, French, and Dutch Guiana.

Galich (gä'lich). See also **Halicz.**

Galich. [Also, **Galitch.**] Town in the U.S.S.R., in the Yaroslavl *oblast* (region) of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, situated on a lake of the same name: textile town. Pop. ab. 8,000.

Galicia (gạ.lish'ạ). [German, **Galizien;** Polish, **Galicja** (gä.lēt'syä); Russian, **Galitsiya.**] Region and former Austrian crownland in C Europe, now in SE Poland and W Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Galicia was inhabited by Slavs from prehistoric times, but first emerged as a small principality in the 12th century. Hungary, Poland, and Kiev attempted to control the region, but in 1386 Galicia became a part of Poland. In the first partition of Poland in 1772 most of Galicia went to Austria. It was later enlarged by the annexation of Kraków. After several uprisings, Galicia was granted a greater degree of autonomy than existed in any other Austrian province, by the constitution of 1861. At the end of World War I the W part of Galicia, which was predominantly Polish-speaking and Roman Catholic, joined Poland, while the E part, which was predominantly Ukrainian-speaking and Greek Orthodox, joined the ephemeral West Ukrainian Republic. In the spring of 1919 the Polish army occupied this E part and annexed the area to Poland. In 1945 the E portion of former Galicia was transferred to the U.S.S.R. Area, ab. 30,299 sq. mi.; pop. 8,025,675 (1910).

Galicia (gạ.lish'ạ; Spanish, gä.lē'thyä). Region in NW Spain, a former province and captaincy-general. It is bounded by the Atlantic Ocean on the N and W, Asturias and León on the E, and Portugal on the S, and comprises the modern provinces of La Coruña, Lugo, Orense, and Pontevedra. It belonged to the Suevi in the 5th and 6th centuries; later it was part of the Gothic kingdom, and then it fell to the Moors. It became a dependency of León, and thenceforward followed the fortunes of León and Castile, except from c1065 to 1673, when it was an independent kingdom.

Galignani (gä.lē.nyä'nē). Publishing family in France and England, including John Anthony Galignani (b. at London, Oct. 13, 1796; d. at Paris, Dec. 31, 1873) and William Galignani (b. at London, March 10, 1798; d. at Paris, Dec. 12, 1882). Their father, Giovanni Antonio Galignani, settled at Paris shortly after 1798, and in 1801 he started a monthly which soon became a weekly paper. In 1814 he began to issue guidebooks and started *Galignani's Messenger*, which circulated widely among English residents on the Continent. The sons carried on the publishing business after their father's death in 1821, and issued reprints of many English books. In 1832 William was naturalized, Anthony remaining a British subject. In 1852 their reprints were stopped by the copyright treaty. They were liberal contributors to British charities, and built a hospital at Neuilly for indigent English. William left money and a site at Neuilly to build the

Retraite Galignani Frères for a hundred printers, booksellers, or their families.

Galikwe (gä.lēk′wā). [Also, **Madennassena.**] Central Bushman group of S Africa, inhabiting a marshy area in NE Bechuanaland.

Galilee (gal′i.lē). Region in N Palestine, in the Roman period the northernmost division of Palestine. It was bounded by Phœnicia and Coele-Syria on the N, the Jordan valley on the E, Samaria on the S, and the Mediterranean and Phoenicia on the W. It comprised Upper Galilee (in the N) and Lower Galilee (in the S), and corresponded to the ancient territories of Asher, Naphtali, Zebulon, and part of Issachar. Most of Christ's life was spent in Galilee. It is a hilly upland area, now divided between Arab Palestine and Israel. The chief occupations are farming and herding, the chief crops wheat, olives, and dates. Principal towns: Safed, Tiberias, and Nazareth.

Galilee, Sea of. [Also: **Lake** (or **Sea**) **of Gennesaret** or **Tiberias, Sea of Chinnereth** or **Chinneroth;** modern Arabic, **Bahr Tabariya.**] Lake in Palestine, ab. 35 mi. E of Haifa, traversed by the Jordan River. Its shores were thickly peopled in the time of Christ, and are associated with many events in New Testament history. Length, ab. 13 mi.; greatest width, ab. 8 mi.; elevation, ab. 680 ft. below sea level.

Galilee and Acre (ā′kėr, ä′kėr). District in N Palestine, including the Biblical Galilee and extending to the Mediterranean Sea: now divided between Arab Palestine and Israel.

Galilei (gä.lē.lā′ē), **Vincenzo.** b. at Florence, c1533; d. 1591. Italian nobleman, mathematician, and musical theorist; father of Galileo. He is recognized as one of the first to compose recitative works.

Galileo (gal.i.lē′ō; Italian, gä.lē.lā′ō). [Full name, **Galileo Galilei.**] b. at Pisa, Italy, in February, 1564; d. at Arcetri, near Florence, Jan. 8, 1642. Italian physicist and astronomer. He was descended from a noble but impoverished Florentine family. After studying (1581–86) at the University of Pisa without taking a degree, he became professor of mathematics there (1589–91), later serving at Padua (1592–1610) and Florence. He discovered (1583), while watching a lamp swing in the cathedral of Pisa, that its oscillations could be used to time his pulse; from this he deduced the isochronic nature of the swing of the pendulum, which he later demonstrated might be used to measure time. In 1586 he invented the hydrostatic balance, an instrument for determining the specific gravities of substances by comparing their weights in and out of water. He also developed an experiment to determine the speed of light; a flash was to be timed from two points, but the timing mechanisms then in use were too inaccurate to measure the extremely small time intervals involved, and the experiment came to nothing. According to a famous story, he dropped bodies of various weights from the Leaning Tower of Pisa and thus showed that all bodies would fall with equal velocities in a vacuum. He continued his experiments with falling bodies with the use of the inclined plane, from which experiments he developed theories relative to motion that were later to be demonstrated as laws by Isaac Newton. He showed also that the parabola of a projectile's flight was made up of a horizontal and a vertical component, and that the latter was ruled by the same forces that governed falling bodies. He invented the first thermometer in 1597, and the first telescope in 1609. With this instrument, magnifying to about 30 diameters, Galileo discovered (1610) that Jupiter had satellites (he saw four of them), that Saturn was surrounded by rings, that the Moon's surface was mountainous and not smooth, that Venus went through phases like the Moon's (due to its position between Earth and Sun). He noted (c1610) the existence of sunspots and developed thence the idea that the sun rotated on its axis; and he stated that given a better telescope, an observer might resolve the Milky Way into individual stars. His publication of *Letters on the Solar Spots* (1613) embodied his acceptance of the Copernican system of the universe, which made of the earth a mere planet circling about the sun instead of the fixed center of the universe (which it was according to the Ptolemaic theory). He was summoned to Rome where, in 1616, his doctrines, which he had attempted to justify by Biblical quotation, were condemned as heretical by the Pope. An essay on comets, *Saggiatore*, which he published in 1623, was well received, however, despite several oblique defenses of the Copernican system. But his publication of *Dialogo dei due massimi sistemi del mondo* (*Dialogue on the two chief systems of the universe*, 1632) caused a storm. It was acclaimed all over Europe, but its advocacy of Copernicanism, despite the papal injunction of 1616, brought down the wrath of the Church on his head. The book was banned by Rome and Galileo was called (1633) before the Inquisition. There, under the threat of torture, he was forced to abjure his belief in the Copernican theory; the familiar legend states that as he arose after his recantation he murmured: "Eppur si muove" (And yet it does move). As a result of his quarrel with the Church, he was removed from his academic posts and retired to his home at Arcetri. There, despite almost total blindness, he discovered (1637) the moon's libration (presentation of more than half its surface to the view of observers on Earth). Galileo's *Dialoghi delle nuove scienzi* (1638) summed up his experiments and theories on mechanics. Galileo established the method of modern science, a deductive-inductive method that verifies theory by practical experiment and surrenders the rationalized, universal "proofs" of scholasticism for the amassing of data, later to be systematized by theory, in limited fields.

Galimard (gä.lē.mär), **Nicolas Auguste.** b. at Paris, March 25, 1813; d. there, in January, 1880. French painter.

Galin (gä′lyin), General. An assumed name of **Blücher, Vasily Konstantinovich.**

Galin (gä.laṅ), **Pierre.** b. at Samatan, France, 1786; d. at Paris, 1821. French musician, teacher of mathematics at Bordeaux. He was the inventor of a system of musical instruction named by him the *méloplaste*, developed later by Aimé Paris and Émile Chevé, and now called the Galin-Paris-Chevé system. He wrote *Exposition d'une nouvelle méthode pour l'enseignement de la musique* (Bordeaux, 1818).

Galion (gal′yọn, -i.ọn). City in C Ohio, in Crawford County, ab. 55 mi. N of Columbus: manufactures of road-building machinery, metal burial vaults, electrical machinery, and clothing. It was settled in 1831. Pop. 9,952 (1950).

Galitsiya (gạ.lyē′tsi.yạ). Russian form of **Galicia.**

Galitzin (gä.lyē′tsin). See **Golitsyn.**

Galizien (gä.lē′tsē.ẹn). German form of **Galicia.**

Gall (gâl), Saint. See also Saint **Gal.**

Gall (gôl), Saint. [Original name, **Cellach** or **Caillech.**] b. in Ireland, c550; d. at St.-Gall, Switzerland, c645. Irish missionary, apostle to the Suevi and the Alamanni, a pupil of Columban. He accompanied Columban to Gaul probably in 585, labored at Arbon, and founded the monastery of St.-Gall c613.

Gall. [American Indian name, **Pizi.**] b. in what is now South Dakota, c1840; d. at Oak Creek, S.D., Dec. 5, 1894. American Indian chief of the Hunkpapa Sioux. His nickname above was derived from the occasion when, as a boy, he tried to fill out his slim diet by consuming the gall of an animal slaughtered by another Indian. An outstanding warrior, he became chief military assistant to Sitting Bull and was in virtual charge at the battle of the Little Big Horn (June 25, 1876), when he helped Crazy Horse exterminate Custer and his men. His hostility to the U.S. government ended in 1881, when he made a formal surrender at the Poplar River agency in Montana, and became a farmer on the Standing Rock reservation.

Gall (gäl), **Franz Joseph.** b. at Tiefenbrunn, near Pforzheim, Baden, Germany, March 9, 1758; d. at Montrouge, near Paris, Aug. 22, 1828. German physician, the founder of phrenology. He studied and practiced (1785 *et seq.*) medicine at Vienna and in 1796, following studies in the relationship between cranial forms and personal abilities, began lecturing on phrenology. In 1802 the government banned the lectures and publications on the subject as atheistic, thereby arousing interest in the study. He embarked on a lecture tour (1805–07), creating a sensation. In 1807 he settled at Paris, where he continued his work as physician, lecturer, and writer, often with the assistance of his disciple Johann Kaspar Spurzheim. Gall's theories, based on the idea that certain regions of the brain are responsible for certain recognizable faculties, that the activity or lack of activity of these

regions may be inferred from an examination of the skull by a trained observer, have been attacked from the very beginning and are given little credence today. His chief work is *Anatomie et physiologie du système nerveux* (1810–20).

Galla (gal'ą). [Also: **Ilm Orma, Oromo.**] Cushitic-speaking people of NE and E Africa, inhabiting SE Ethiopia and N Kenya. Their population is estimated at about six million. They practice plow agriculture, and their principal crop is sorghum. Some have become Mohammedans and Christians, but most have retained their traditional religious beliefs and practices. They are predominantly Caucasoid in physical type.

Gallabat (gal'ą.bat). [Also, **Galabat.**] Region in NE Africa, near the border of Ethiopia and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, NW of Lake Tana.

Gallagher (gal'ą.gėr), **Michael James.** b. at Auburn, Mich., Nov. 18, 1866; d. Jan. 20, 1937. American Roman Catholic clergyman. Ordained (1893); chancellor (1900–12) and vicar-general (1912–16) of the diocese of Grand Rapids; consecrated (1915) coadjutor bishop and succeeded (1916) to the bishopric of Grand Rapids; transferred (1918) to the bishopric of Detroit.

Gallagher, William Davis. b. Aug. 21, 1808; d. June 27, 1894. American poet and journalist. He was associate editor of the Cincinnati *Gazette* from 1839 to 1850. He published *The Wreck of the Hornet, Errato* (1835–37), and *A Golden Wedding, and Other Poems* (1881).

Gallait (gą.le), **Louis.** b. at Tournai, Belgium, May 9, 1810; d. at Brussels, Nov. 20, 1887. Belgian historical painter. Among his paintings are *Abdication of Charles V, Tasso in Prison, Temptation of Saint Anthony,* and *Last Moments of Egmont.*

Galland (gą.läṅ), **Antoine.** b. at Rollot, near Montdidier, France, April 4, 1646; d. at Paris, Feb. 17, 1715. French Orientalist and numismatist, professor of Arabic at the Collège de France. A prolific writer, he was known chiefly for his translation of the *Arabian Nights' Entertainments* (1704–17).

Galland, Pierre Victor. b. at Geneva, Switzerland, 1822; d. at Paris, Dec. 1, 1892. French decorative artist. In 1873 he became professor of decorative art in the École des Beaux-Arts, Paris, and in 1877 director of the Gobelins tapestry factories.

Gallants, The. Volume of historical tales by Lily Adams Beck under the pseudonym E. Barrington, published in 1927. It contains *The King and the Lady, Her Majesty's Godson, The Prince's Pawns, The Pious Coquette,* and *The Beau and the Lady.* The historical settings range from the 12th to the 19th centuries.

Galla Placidia (gal'ą pla.sid'i.ą). b. 388; d. 450. Roman Empress of the West. She was a daughter of Theodosius I by Galla, his second wife. She was captured by Alaric I, who sacked Rome in 410, and she was kept as a hostage for four years. She married Ataulfus in 414, a year before he was murdered at Barcelona, and in 417 she became the wife of Constantius III. She was the mother of Valentinian III, who ascended the throne in 425. She acted as regent for her son during his minority, and influenced him a great deal as long as she lived.

Gallarate (gäl.lä.rä'tā). Town and commune in NW Italy, in the province of Varese, between Milan and Arona, ab. 24 mi. NW of Milan. A major traffic junction, it has important cotton textile industries. The Church of San Pietro dates from the 12th century; the town has a small archaeological museum. Pop. of commune, 24,505 (1936); of town, 12,546 (1936).

Gallas (gäl'äs), **Matthias von.** [Titles: Count of **Campo,** Duke of **Lucera.**] b. at Trent, in the Tyrol, Sept. 16, 1584; d. at Vienna, April 25, 1647. Austrian general, distinguished in the Thirty Years' War, especially at Nördlingen in 1634.

Gallatin (gal'ą.tin). City in C Tennessee, county seat of Sumner County: marketing center for livestock, burley tobacco, and agricultural products; manufactures of tobacco products, shoes, and cheese. Founded in 1802, it was named for Albert Gallatin. 5,107 (1950).

Gallatin, (Abraham Alfonse) Albert. b. at Geneva, Switzerland, Jan. 29, 1761; d. at Astoria, Long Island, N.Y., Aug. 12, 1849. American secretary of the treasury and diplomat. He was graduated (1779) from the Academy at Geneva, came to America in 1780 and later settled at Boston, where he became associated with M. Savary, agent of a French land development firm with holdings west of the Alleghenies. A shareholder in the company, he established (1784) his home at "Friendship Hill," in Fayette County along the Monongahela River in Pennsylvania. He entered politics as a member of the Harrisburg conference (1788) to consider revision of the federal Constitution, was a member of the convention (1789–90) which revised the Pennsylvania constitution, and was elected (1790) to the state legislature. In the latter body he was instrumental in securing the reform of the penal code and the abolition of slavery and in establishing a state system of public education. He also displayed his ability in the province of public finance. An adherent of the Republicans, he was elected (1793) to the U.S. Senate by a Federalist state legislature, but was deprived of his seat a year later on the ground that he had been a citizen for an insufficient length of time. In the Whiskey Rebellion of 1794, his leadership of the moderates effectively subdued the rebels even before the military expedition sent by Washington reached the troubled area in western Pennsylvania. He served (1795–1801) in the House of Representatives, becoming (1797) the leader of the Republican minority, and as part of his contribution to the management of federal finances was instrumental in establishing the body that later became the committee of ways and means. As Jefferson's secretary of the treasury (1801–09), he was the exponent of Republican principles of public finance, but saw his policies defeated by U.S. involvement in foreign troubles after 1807. He also served as secretary of the treasury (1809–14) under Madison, but before the completion of his duties in that office went (May, 1813) to Russia to handle that country's offer of mediation. He served on the peace commission (1814) which negotiated the treaty of peace at Ghent, served (1816–23) as minister to France, and was (1826–27) minister to England. He was president (1831–39) of the National (later Gallatin) Bank, was a founder and the first president (1831 *et seq.*) of the council of the University of the City of New York, founded (1842) the American Ethnological Society, and became (1843) president of the New York Historical Society. His work for the Ethnological Society and his writings for its *Transactions* have led him to be called "the father of American ethnology." See *The Life of Albert Gallatin,* by Henry Adams (1879).

Gallatin, Albert Eugene. b. July 23, 1881; d. June 15, 1952. American abstract painter, art collector, and writer on art, founder and director of the New York University Museum of Living Art (1927–42); great-grandson of Albert Gallatin (1761–1849). He studied at private schools and New York Law School, then began to paint and collect works of other modern artists. With this collection, he founded the Museum of Living Art. His work has been exhibited at New York, Paris, London, and other major cities, and his writings were first published in 1903. He belongs to many clubs and organizations in the U.S. and France. Some of his better-known books are *Modern Art at Venice, Certain Contemporaries, Vermeer of Delft, Portraits of Whistler, Art and the Great War, American Water-colorists, Gaston Lachaise, Georges Braque,* and *Plato to Picasso.*

Gallatin River. River in NW Wyoming and S Montana, rising in Yellowstone National Park, flowing N, and uniting with the Jefferson and Madison to form the Missouri in Gallatin County, Mont. It was named for Albert Gallatin by Lewis and Clark. Length, ab. 120 mi.

Gallaudet (gal.ô.det'), **Edward Miner.** b. at Hartford, Conn., Feb. 5, 1837; d. Sept. 26, 1917. American instructor; son of Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet and brother of Thomas Gallaudet. He founded and was president (1864–1910) of the Gallaudet College for the Deaf at Washington, D.C. Author of *A Manual of International Law* (1879) and *Life of Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, Founder of Deaf-Mute Instruction in America* (1888).

Gallaudet, Thomas. b. at Hartford, Conn., June 3, 1822; d. at New York, Aug. 27, 1902. American clergyman; son of Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet and brother of Edward Miner Gallaudet. He taught in the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb (1843–58), founded Saint Ann's Church for Deaf-Mutes

in 1852, and became manager of the Church Mission to Deaf-Mutes in 1872.

Gallaudet, Thomas Hopkins. b. at Philadelphia, Dec. 10, 1787; d. at Hartford, Conn., Sept. 10, 1851. American educator. He founded in 1817 at Hartford the first deaf-mute institution in America. He resigned from the presidency of this institution in 1830, and was chaplain of the Connecticut retreat for the insane at Hartford from 1838 until his death. He wrote *Bible Stories for the Young* (1838) and *The Child's Book of the Soul* (3rd. ed., 1850).

Galle (gäl). [Also, **Point de Galle.**] Seaport on the SW shore of Ceylon, in Southern Province, ab. 65 mi. S of Colombo. It is an important commercial place, and before the building of a new harbor at Colombo was Ceylon's chief port. It was occupied by the Portuguese early in the 16th century, passed to the Dutch in the middle of the 17th century, and to Great Britain in 1796. Pop. 49,000 (1946).

Galle (gäl'ę), **Johann Gottfried.** b. June 9, 1812; d. July 10, 1910. German astronomer. He studied mathematics and the natural sciences at Berlin (1830–33), and was the first observer of the planet Neptune (Sept. 23, 1846), guided by Le Verrier's calculations. In 1851 he was made director of the observatory at Breslau and professor of astronomy. In the period 1839–40 he discovered three comets.

Gallegher: A Newspaper Story (gal'ę.gėr). Story in a collection by Richard Harding Davis, published in 1891. Gallegher, a young Irish-American newsboy, displays unusual talent as an amateur detective. Through important clues which he uncovers in connection with the slaying of Richard F. Burrbank, the murderer is arrested, and Gallegher rushes his exclusive scoop to the newspaper office.

Gallegos (gä.yā'gōs) or **Gallegos Freire** (frā'rā), **Rómulo.** b. at Caracas, Venezuela, Aug. 2, 1884—. Venezuelan novelist and dramatist, noted for his poetic but realistic description of life on the plains. He entered politics on his return from self-imposed political exile (1931–c1936) in Spain. Among his novels are *Doña Bárbara* (1929), *Cantaclaro* (1931), and *Canaima* (1935).

Gallén-Kallela (gäl.lān'käl'le.lä), **Aksel Valdemar.** b. at Pori, Finland, May 26, 1865; d. 1931. Finnish folk artist and landscape painter who has played an important role in the development of art in his country. He studied at Helsingfors (Helsinki) and at Paris under Bouguereau, Robert-Fleury, and F. Corman, and first exhibited at Paris in 1888; he took part (1891–92) in the Secession Salon of the Société des Beaux-Arts at Paris. He painted a *Portrait of J. Sibelius* and many landscapes, and also did lithographs, and illustrations for books.

Galletti (gä.let'ē), **Johann Georg August.** b. at Altenburg, Germany, Aug. 19, 1750; d. at Gotha, Germany, March 26, 1828. German historical writer, professor of history (1783–1819) in the *Gymnasium* (advanced secondary school) at Gotha. He wrote *Geschichte und Beschreibung des Herzogtums Gotha* (1779–81), *Geschichte Thüringens* (1782–85), *Allgemeine Weltkunde* (1807), and others.

Galli (gäl'lē), **Filippo.** b. at Rome, 1783; d. June 3, 1853. Italian singer. His voice was at first a tenor, and he sang with great success from 1806 to 1812. About this time, owing to a serious illness, his voice changed completely, and he became a bass, singing with equal success in parts for that voice.

Gallia. Italian (gäl'lyä), Latin (gal'i.ą), and Portuguese (gäl'lya) name of **Gaul.**

Gallia. Early Latin name of **France.**

Gallia Belgica (gal'i.ą bel'ji.ką). See **Belgica.**

Gallia Cisalpina (sis.al.pī'ną) or **Citerior** (si.tir'i.ôr; sī-; -ọr). Latin names of **Gaul, Cisalpine.**

Gallia Cispadana (sis.pa.dā'ną). Latin name of **Gaul, Cispadane.**

Gallia Lugdunensis (lug.dū.nen'sis). See **Lugdunensis.**

Galliano (gäl.lyä'nō). See under **Cantù.**

Galliard (gäl.yär'), **John Ernest.** b. at Zell, Germany, c1687; d. 1749. German composer and musician. He went to England in 1706. He composed several operas, music for Rich's pantomimes, a Te Deum, a Jubilate, and several anthems, and wrote a number of works on musical subjects. In 1728 he arranged Milton's *Morning Hymn of Adam and Eve* for two voices as a cantata; this was afterward enlarged by Benjamin Cook.

Galliate (gäl.lyä'tā). Town and commune in NW Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Piedmont, in the province of Novara, situated on the Cavour canal, between Milan and Turin. It has textile industries, and is known for its castle of the Sforzas. Pop. of commune, 10,284 (1936); of town, 10,147 (1936).

Gallia Transalpina (gal'i.ą trans.al.pī'ną). Latin name of **Gaul, Transalpine.**

Gallia Transpadana (trans.pa.dā'ną). Latin name of **Gaul, Transpadane.**

Gallicanism (gal'i.kąn.iz.ęm). Name usually applied to the theory formerly held in France that the Roman Catholic Church in France was independent of the power of the Pope. Those who supported these beliefs were called Gallicans, and their section of the Catholic Church in France was known as the Gallican Church. Those who opposed the Gallican party were called the Roman, the Papal, or the Ultramontane party. In 1682 Bossuet, at the command of Louis XIV, drew up what may be called the Declaration of Independence of the Gallican party. It is regarded as the most important event in the whole history of Gallicanism, and contains four articles to the effect that (1) in all temporal matters kings and princes are not subject to any spiritual power, and that such power does not have the right to absolve subjects from the oath of obedience they take to their monarch, (2) the Pope is bound to accept the decisions of general church councils, (3) the power of the Pope is restricted or limited, in France at least, by the rules, customs, and practices of the Gallican church, and (4) in questions of faith the Pope is not infallible unless his decisions are accepted and ratified by the Catholic Church as a whole. These propositions were proclaimed by royal decree and the schools of theology were commanded to follow them in their teaching and instruction. In Rome they were regarded as heresy, the Pope maintaining that the dispute was a conflict between tyrannical rulers and corrupt churchmen for property and patronage. Louis himself soon revoked the "Declarations of the French Clergy" in an effort to make peace with the Pope, but his revocation was not accepted by French church and state authorities, and the articles continued to be the theoretical and legal platform of the movement. The Gallican church and Gallicanism were abolished in 1789 at the beginning of the French Revolution. It was restored in 1801 by Napoleon, who made it a state church in an agreement with Pope Pius VII, and in April, 1802, he added three organic articles to the original articles in which he set forth that (1) the publication of papal decrees is to be determined by the government at its discretion, (2) there must always be a right to appeal to state councils against any misuse of ecclesiastical power, and (3) the professors of theology must follow the four propositions of the 1682 declaration. During the Third Republic (1870) Gallicanism finally divorced from the state, and its existence as a national church came to an end.

Gallico (gal'i.kō), **Paul.** [Full name, **Paul William Gallico.**] b. at New York, July 26, 1897—. American journalist and writer. Graduated (1921) from Columbia; on editorial staff of New York *Daily News* as motion-picture critic (1922), sports editor and columnist (1923–36). Established (1927) annual Golden Gloves boxing tournament; staff correspondent for International News Service. Decried professionalism in supposedly amateur sports in his *Farewell to Sport* (1938). Author of *The Snow Goose* (1941), *Confessions of a Story Writer* (1946), *The Lonely* (1949), and *Trial by Terror* (1952).

Gallicum (gal'i.kum), **Fretum.** A Latin name of **Dover, Strait of.**

Galli-Curci (gäl'lē.kör'chē, gal.i.kėr'chi), **Amelita.** [Maiden name, **Galli.**] b. at Milan, Italy, Nov. 18, 1889—. Italian operatic soprano. She made her debut (1909) at the Costanzi Theatre, Rome; joined (1919) the Metropolitan Opera Company at New York; married (1910) Marquis Luigi Curci, whom she divorced in 1920; married (1921) her accompanist, Homer Samuels. Her most notable roles include Lakmé, Gilda in *Rigoletto*, Violetta in *La Traviata*, Juliette in *Roméo et Juliette*, Lucia in *Lucia di Lammermoor*, Mimi in *La Bohème*, Elvira in *I Puritani*, and Rosina in *The Barber of Seville*.

Gallicus (gal'i.kus), **Sinus.** Latin name of **Lion, Gulf of.**

Gallic Wars (gal'ik). Name usually applied to Julius Caesar's military campaigns while he was proconsul (58–49 B.C.) of Cisalpine and Transalpine Gaul. He repulsed the Helvetii as they came over the Alps, pursued them to Bibracte, where he defeated them, and then routed their king, Ariovistus. In 57 he subdued the Belgic tribes, and in 56 he defeated the Veneti. In 55 he threw back a German invasion and crossed the Rhine by erecting a bridge near Cologne. In 54 he invaded Britain for the second time, having previously landed in Kent, and in 53 he crushed a Belgian revolt, crossed the Alps in the dead of winter (regarded as one of his most brilliant exploits), and put down a dangerous revolt in Gaul, led by Vercingetorix. The campaigns are described fully in Caesar's *Commentaries* (*Commentarii de bello Gallico*), one of the great classics of Latin literature, published in 51, in seven books (the eighth book being by Aulus Hirtius, one of Caesar's lieutenants).

Gallien (gäl'ē.ẹn). German name of **Gaul.**

Galliéni (gȧ.lyā.nē), **Joseph Simon.** b. at St.-Béat, Haute-Garonne, France, April 24, 1849; d. at Versailles, France, May 27, 1916. French army commander and colonial administrator, best known for his contribution to the victory of the first battle of the Marne (1914) while military governor of Paris. Called back from retirement to take command (August, 1914) of Paris, he turned the French capital into an armed camp and rushed reinforcements (the "taxicab army") to the front. He was minister of war (October, 1915–March, 1916), but retired because of ill health; posthumously promoted (1921) to the rank of marshal. He served before World War I as a colonial officer (1879–96), governor general of Madagascar (1896–1905), and as a member (1908–13) of the superior war council. In his Niger expedition (1880–81) he succeeded in establishing diplomatic and commercial relations with the sultan of Segu-Sikoro. The scientific results of the expedition were set forth in his *Voyage d'exploration au Haut Niger* (1885).

Gallienus (gal.i.ē'nus), **Publius Licinius Valerianus Egnatius.** d. at Milan, Italy, 268. Roman emperor; son of Valerian. He was admitted to a share in the government on the elevation of his father in 253, and became sole emperor on the capture of the latter by the Persians c259. He made no effort to secure the release of his father, but devoted himself to a life of indolence and profligacy, while the frontiers of the empire were everywhere invaded by the barbarians, especially by the Goths and the Persians. He appears to have made an expedition against the former in 267, when he was recalled by the insurrection of Aureolus, whom he shut up at Milan. He was murdered there by his soldiers.

Gallifet (gȧ.lē.fe), **Gaston Alexandre Auguste, Marquis de.** b. at Paris, Jan. 23, 1830; d. there, July 8, 1909. French general. He entered the army in 1848, was commissioned colonel in 1867, and promoted to general of division in 1875. He served in the Crimea, Mexico (1863), Algeria (1860, 1864, 1865, 1868), and with the Army of the Rhine through the Franco-Prussian War. He was taken prisoner at Sedan, and on his release was placed in command of a brigade of the Army of Versailles during the second siege of Paris, where he meted out severe treatment to Communard prisoners. He commanded the expedition (1872–73) against El Goléa, Africa. On the reorganization of the French army he became commander of a brigade of infantry in the Eighth army corps, and held various other commands until his retirement in 1894. He was minister of war (June, 1899–May, 1900).

Galli-Marié (gȧ.lē.mȧ.ryā), **Marie Célestine Laurence.** b. at Paris, in November, 1840; d. at Vence, France, Sept. 22, 1905. French singer. She made her debut in 1859 at Strasbourg. She sang principally at the Opéra-Comique, Paris, and was particularly successful as Mignon and Carmen and in the operas of Offenbach, Gevaert, Massé, Massenet, and others.

Gallinas (gäl.lē'näs). River in W Africa, on the Grain Coast (Sierra Leone and Liberia). In 1832 the slaver Pedro Blanco made the area notorious.

Gallinas (gä.yē'näs), **Point.** Cape in NE Colombia, in Guajira, ab. 129 mi. N of Maracaibo, Venezuela. It is the northernmost point on the mainland of South America.

Gallio (gal'i.ō). [Full name, **Lucius Junius Gallio;** original name, **Marcus Annaeus Novatus.**] d. c65 A.D. Roman proconsul of Achaea (53); brother of Seneca. When he had dismissed the Jews' complaint against Paul at Corinth, and the synagogue ruler was beaten, we read (Acts, xviii. 17) that he "cared for none of these things," not from indifference about religion, but because such matters did not concern him.

Gallions Reach (gal'i.ọnz). Novel of the London docks, by H. M. Tomlinson, published in 1927. It won the Femina-Vie Heureuse prize.

Gallipoli (gȧ.lip'ō.li). See also **Gelibolu.**

Gallipoli (gȧ.lip'ō.li; Italian, gäl.lē'pō.lē). [Ancient name, **Callipolis.**] Town and commune in SE Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Apulia, in the province of Lecce, situated on an island in the Gulf of Taranto, ab. 21 mi. SW of Lecce. It has wine cellars and fisheries, and exports wine and olive oil. The seat of a bishopric, it has a 17th-century cathedral in baroque style; the castle was erected by Charles of Anjou. A Greek city in ancient times, it submitted to Rome in 266 B.C., but supported the Carthaginians in 214; passed finally to the Romans in 213. In the early Middle Ages under Byzantine rule, it adhered to Frederick II, fell to Charles of Anjou but rebelled in 1284; resisted Turkish invasion in 1481, that of the Venetians in 1484, and British bombardment in 1809. The population spoke Greek throughout the Middle Ages; the Latin rite replaced the Greek as late as 1513. Pop. of commune, 13,048 (1936); of town, 8,828 (1936).

Gallipoli Campaign (gȧ.lip'ō.li). Military operation by which the Allies sought in World War I to dislodge the Turks from their positions on the Gallipoli Peninsula and thus to secure control of the Dardanelles and make it easy to get supplies to Russia. The plan was advocated by Winston Churchill, who was backed by Lloyd George and Kitchener. The campaign, which began on Feb. 19, 1915, with naval assaults on Turkish fortresses, became one of the most calamitous Allied efforts of the war. After initial successes in bombarding Turkish coastal fortresses, the British and French flotilla lost several ships to coastal artillery and mines. At the end of April, landings were made on Gallipoli, but by June the campaign had cost the Allies 55,000 men and its main objectives had still not been attained, due to poor liaison between the several forces on the peninsula and to the strong resistance of the Turks, among whom Mustafa Kemal was most distinguished. The British troops were finally evacuated in December, 1915, and January, 1916.

Gallipoli Peninsula. [Ancient name, **Chersonesus Thracica.**] Peninsula in the S part of European Turkey, lying between the Dardanelles and the Gulf of Saros: scene of the Gallipoli Campaign in World War I. Length, ab. 50 mi.; greatest width, ab. 12 mi.; narrowest point, ab. 5½ mi.

Gallipolis (gal''i.pō.lēs'). City in S Ohio, county seat of Gallia County, on the Ohio River. The third oldest city in the state, it was settled (1790) by French refugees from the revolution. 7,871 (1950).

Gallissonnière (gȧ.lē.so.nyer), Marquis **de la.** [Title of **Roland Michel Barrin.**] b. at Rochefort, France, Nov. 11, 1693; d. at Nemours, France, Oct. 26, 1756. French admiral, governor of Canada. He defeated Byng near Minorca in 1756.

Gallitzin (gä.lyē'tsin). See also **Golitsyn.**

Gallitzin (ga.lit'sin). Borough in S Pennsylvania, in Cambria County: coal mining; manufactures of shirts. It was named for Demetrius Augustine Gallitzin. 3,102 (1950).

Gallitzin, Demetrius Augustine. b. at The Hague, Netherlands, Dec. 22, 1770; d. at Loretto, Pa., May 6, 1840. Russian prince, priest, missionary, and controversialist. He was the son of Prince Dmitry Alekseyevich Golitsyn. In 1786, following a serious illness, his mother became a Roman Catholic, and he joined the Catholic Church in 1787, at which time he added the baptismal name of Augustine to his own, his mother having been born (1748), married (1768), and confirmed (1786) on Saint Augustine's day, August 28. With a companion, Father Felix Brosius, he sailed for America, arriving at Baltimore on Oct. 28, 1792. There he met Bishop (later

Archbishop) John Carroll, to whom he had a letter of introduction, and there he came in contact with a group of exiles from Paris who had just opened St. Mary's Seminary, at Baltimore. He thereupon decided to devote himself and his talents (he spoke French, German, Dutch, Polish, Italian, and English, as well as his mother tongue) to the cause of religion. He entered the seminary without delay, and was graduated on March 18, 1795, being ordained by his friend Carroll. As Father Smith (or Schmet), he became a traveling missionary in Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, working with Indians, Germans, Swiss, and Irish Catholics. He never accepted a salary for his work, and what money came to him in one way or another he used for charity. In 1796 he made a 150-mile trip to Captain Michael McGuire's settlement in the Alleghenies to take care of the sick, and when McGuire in 1799 left 400 acres to help support a priest who would stay there Carroll gave him the appointment. Gallitzin cleared away the land, built a log cabin for himself and a log chapel in which he held Christmas services, and founded the town of Loretto, named after Loreto, in Italy. In 1802 he became a naturalized U.S. citizen at Huntington, Pa. In 1803 his father died, and in 1812 the Pennsylvania legislature authorized him to use again his family name. Until 1817 he continued to receive sums of money from members of his family, but he turned all of it over to his religious charities. In 1827 he made a public appeal for funds to maintain his colony; Pope Gregory XVI, Charles Carroll of Carrollton (one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence), and many Philadelphia and Baltimore Protestants and Quakers responded. At Loretto, where he is buried, he is honored by a bronze statue erected to his memory, donated by Charles M. Schwab, who also built a large stone church, dedicated in his honor, Oct. 2, 1901. The town of Gallitzin, Pa., is named after him.

Galloway (gal'ō.wā). District in SW Scotland, corresponding nearly to the counties of Wigtownshire (West Galloway) and Kirkcudbrightshire (East Galloway), and now forming a parliamentary constituency. It is a pastoral region, dairy cattle being especially important in the vicinity of the Rhinns of Galloway and in Wigtownshire. It is essentially a country of high moorland and twisting valleys. Galloway was independent in very early times, and, having become an earldom, was united to Scotland in 1124. The Galwegians kept their language (a variety of the Gaelic) until the 16th century.

Galloway, Joseph. b. near West River, Anne Arundel County, Md., c1731; d. at Watford, Hertfordshire, England, Aug. 29, 1803. Loyalist in the Revolutionary War. He was a member of the First Continental Congress in 1774; joined the British army under Howe in 1776; on the capture of Philadelphia in 1777 was made a police magistrate there and superintendent of the port; and after the evacuation of the city in 1778 went to England.

Galloway, Mull of. Promontory in S Scotland, in Wigtownshire. It lies at the S extremity of the peninsula known as the Rhinns of Galloway. Elevation, ab. 325 ft.

Galloway, Rhinns of. [Also, **Rinns of Galloway.**] Peninsula in S Scotland, in Wigtownshire. It is situated in the W portion of that county, between Loch Ryan on the N, Luce Bay on the S, and the North Channel on the W. It terminates in the Mull of Galloway in the S. The peninsula is an important dairying region. Length, ab. 29 mi.; average width, ab. 5 mi.

Galloway, Thomas. b. at Symington, Lanarkshire, Scotland, Feb. 26, 1796; d. at London, Nov. 1, 1851. Scottish writer on mathematical and astronomical subjects.

Gallo y Goyenechea (gä'yō ē gō''yā.nā.chā'ä), **Pedro León.** b. at Copiapó, Chile, Feb. 12, 1830; d. at Santiago, Chile, Dec. 16, 1877. Chilean politician. He was a wealthy proprietor, became a leader of the liberals, and in January, 1859, headed a revolt at Copiapó. Defeated at the battle of Cerro Grande (April 29), he was banished until 1861. Subsequently he was a prominent deputy and senator. He was an author and poet of some repute.

Gallup (gal'up). Town in W New Mexico, county seat of McKinley County: trading center of a nut-growing and coal-mining area; wool packing and livestock shipping. It is a tourist center and the site of an annual intertribal Indian ceremonial. 9,133 (1950).

Gallup, George Horace. b. at Jefferson, Iowa, Nov. 18, 1901—. American public opinion analyst and statistician, founder (1935) of the American Institute of Public Opinion (commonly known as the "Gallup Poll"). He was graduated (B.A., 1923; M.A., 1925; Ph.D., 1928) from the State University of Iowa, was head (1929–31) of the department of journalism at Drake University, professor of journalism and advertising (1931–32) at Northwestern University, and director of research (1932 *et seq.*) for the Young and Rubicam advertising agency at New York. In 1939 he founded and became president of the Audience Research Institute, Inc. He is notable for having originated a method of measuring reader and radio audience interest and opinion.

Galluppi (gäl.löp'pē) or **Galuppi** (gä.löp'pē), **Pasquale.** b. at Tropea, Calabria, Italy, April 2, 1770; d. at Naples, Italy, Dec. 13, 1846. Italian philosopher, professor of philosophy at the University of Naples. His works include *Saggio filosofico sulla critica della conoscenza* (1819–32), *Elementi di filosofia* (1820–27), and *Lettere filosofiche* (1827).

Gallus (gal'us). In Shakespeare's *Antony and Cleopatra*, a friend of Caesar.

Gallus, Gaius Asinius. Roman politician and writer, consul with C. Marcius Censorianus in 8 B.C. He married Vipsania, formerly wife of Tiberius. He was condemned to death by the senate, at the instigation of Tiberius, and died of starvation after an imprisonment of three years. He was a son of C. Asinius Pollio. His works, all of which are lost, included *De comparatione patris et Ciceronis*, to which the emperor Claudius replied in his defense of Cicero.

Gallus, Gaius Cornelius. b. at Forum Julii (modern Fréjus), in Gaul, 69 or 66 B.C.; committed suicide 26 B.C. Roman poet, orator, general, and politician. He supported Octavius, commanded a part of his army at the battle of Actium in 31 B.C., pursued Antony to Egypt, and was made first prefect of Egypt in 30 B.C. He incurred the enmity of Augustus, was deprived of his post, and was exiled by the senate.

Gallus, Gaius Vibius Trebonianus. d. 253 or 254 A.D. Roman emperor. He held a high command in the expedition of the emperor Decius against the Goths in 251, and after the defeat and death of the latter was elected emperor by the senate and the soldiers, with Hostilianus, Decius's son, as his colleague. He concluded a humiliating peace with the Goths, who were allowed to retire with their plunder and their captives, and were promised an annual tribute. He is said to have caused the death of Hostilianus. He was slain by his own soldiers while advancing to meet the insurgent Aemilianus, who succeeded to the throne.

Gallwitz (gäl'vits), **Max von.** b. at Breslau, May 2, 1852; d. 1937. German general who took an important part in the conquest of Liége, Belgium (1914), the battle at the Narew (1915), and the conquest of Serbia (1915). He was a representative (1920–24) of the German National People's Party in the Reichstag.

Galois (gä.lwä), **Évariste.** b. at Paris, Oct. 25, 1811; killed in a duel at Paris, May 30 or 31, 1832. French mathematician. He was one of the first to apply groups of substitutions to the question of the reducibility of algebraic equations, a subject which has since been known as "Galois theory." His work was not appreciated until published by Liouville in his *Journal* (1846). His papers were published again in German, together with some contributions by Abel, in *Abhandlungen über die algebraische Auflösung der Gleichungen* (1889).

Galoshio (gą.lō'shi.ō). In *The Nice Valor*, by John Fletcher and another, a clown.

Galsworthy (gôls'wėr''ᴛHi), **John.** [Pseudonym, **John Sinjohn.**] b. at Kingston, Surrey, England, Aug. 14, 1867; d. Jan. 31, 1933. English novelist, short-story writer, and playwright. His first novels, which appeared under the pseudonym John Sinjohn, were *From the Four Winds* (1897), *Jocelyn* (1898), *Villa Rubein* (1900), and *A Man of Devon* (1901). He wrote *The Island Pharisees* (1904), *The Country House* (1907), *Fraternity* (1909), *A Motley* (1910), *The Patrician* (1911), *The Inn of Tranquility* (1912), *The Dark Flower* (1913), *The Freelands* (1915), *Beyond* (1917; revised ed., 1923), *Saint's Progress* (1919), *The Burning Spear* (1921), and *One More River* (1933); and the plays *The Silver Box* (1906), *Joy* (1907), *Strife* (1909),

Justice (1910), *The Pigeon* (1912), *The Eldest Son* (1912), and *The Fugitive* (1913). In 1922 he published his trilogy, *The Forsyte Saga;* the work, which embraces *The Man of Property* (1906), *In Chancery* (1920), and *To Let* (1921), delineates the lives of the members of one family centering about Soames Forsyte. This collective work also includes two "interludes," *The Indian Summer of a Forsyte* (1920) and *The Awakening* (1921). In *A Modern Comedy* (1929), another trilogy, he carried the family history into the 20th century and to the death of Soames. This group includes *The White Monkey* (1924), *The Silver Spoon* (1926), and *Swan Song* (1928), and two "interludes," *The Silent Wooing* (1925) and *Passersby* (1927). Among his later plays are *The Skin Game* (1920), *Loyalties* (1922), and *Escape* (1926). He became (1929) a member of the Order of Merit and was awarded (1932) the Nobel prize for literature.

Galt (gôlt). City in the S part of Waterloo County, Ontario, Canada, situated on the Grand River ab. 54 mi. SW of Toronto. 19,207 (1951).

Galt, Sir **Alexander Tilloch.** b. Sept. 6, 1817; d. Sept. 19, 1893. Canadian statesman; son of John Galt. He was minister of finance (1858–62, 1864–66, and 1867), and was high commissioner for Canada in England (1880–83). He wrote *Canada from 1849 to 1859* (1860) and others.

Galt, John. b. at Irvine, Ayrshire, Scotland, May 2, 1779; d. at Greenock, Scotland, April 11, 1839. Scottish novelist. His writings are noted for their delineations of Scottish life and character. His best novels are *The Ayrshire Legatees* (1820–21), *Annals of the Parish* (1821), *Sir Andrew Wylie* (1822), *The Provost* (1822), *The Entail* (1823), and *Lawrie Todd* (1830).

Galton (gôl'tọn), Sir **Francis.** b. near Birmingham, England, Feb. 16, 1822; d. at Haslemere, Surrey, England, Jan. 17, 1911. English scientist, founder of the science of eugenics; grandson of Erasmus Darwin. He was educated at the Birmingham General Hospital, where he secured his first scientific training, at King's College, London, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, and traveled in Germany, Egypt, and Africa. He founded (1904) a eugenics laboratory at London University, endowing it with 45,000 pounds, and was knighted in 1909. After 1860 he did much work in meteorology, and was a member of the Meteorological Council for more than 30 years. He first described the theory of anticyclones and his investigations led to the modern weather map. His work in anthropometry is no less important. He published several volumes on fingerprints and their use as a means of identification, methods of making them clear, and a demonstration of their invariability. He invented the method of composite portraiture. A man of many interests, he exerted a great influence on British and American psychology. He pioneered the field of individual differences. In 1869, in his *Hereditary Genius* (2nd ed., 1892), he advanced the theory that genius tended to run in families. Investigations begun here led him into the fields of mental testing and statistics. To accomplish investigations he developed the questionnaire method of collecting data, many tests of mental capacities, and the apparatus (now standard laboratory equipment) with which to make the tests (e.g., the Galton whistle with which to measure the range of audibility, and the Galton bar with which to measure a person's ability to judge visual distances). He was the first person to work out the method of statistical correlation which, with the aid of J. D. H. Dickson, he developed as the "index of co-relation." This came about when he noticed that the intelligence of the sons tended to be nearer the average intelligence (regressed toward the mean) than the intelligence of their fathers, but that there still seemed to be some relation between the intelligence of father and son. Galton also made many anthropological contributions, principally in the field of measurement. He was the author of *Narrative of an Explorer in Tropical South Africa* (1853), *The Art of Travel* (1855), *Meteorigraphica, or Methods of Mapping the Weather* (1863), *Experiments in Pangenesis* (1871), *The Life-History Album* (1884), *Natural Inheritance* (1889), *Noteworthy Families* (1906), and *Memories of My Life* (1908). He is best known for his *Hereditary Genius* (1869), *English Men of Science, Their Nature and Nurture* (1874), and *Inquiries into Human Faculty and Its Development* (1883).

Galty Mountains (gôl'ti). [Also, **Galtee Mountains.**] Small range of mountains in Munster province, in the Irish Republic, extending from W to E in County Limerick and County Tipperary. The length of the range is ab. 15 mi. The summit is Galtymore (3,015 ft.).

Galuppi (gä.lōp'pē), **Baldassare.** b. on the island of Burano, near Venice, Oct. 18, 1706; d. at Venice, Jan. 3, 1785. Italian composer, particularly noted for his comic operas. He also wrote sonatas and sacred music.

Galuppi, Pasquale. See **Galluppi** or **Galuppi, Pasquale.**

Galva (gal'vạ). City in NW Illinois, in Henry County, near Rock Island. It was settled by Swedes. 2,886 (1950).

Galvanauskas (gäl.vä.nous'käs), **Ernestas.** b. at Zizonys, Vabalninkas township, Lithuania, Nov. 19, 1882—. Lithuanian statesman. As a student he was active in 1905 in the Lithuanian revolutionary movement against the Russian government. Because of this he was forced to flee Lithuania, and completed his education in Belgium, being graduated from the University of Liége as an engineer. In 1919 he was a Lithuanian delegate at the Paris Peace Conference. He headed the Lithuanian government as prime minister several times (1919–24) and served as minister of finance and foreign affairs; Lithuanian envoy to London (1924–27); chairman (1927–28) of the Klaipėda (Memel) port authority; organizer (1934) and principal of the Klaipėda Institute of Commerce.

Galvani (gäl.vä'nē), **Luigi** (or **Aloisio**). b. at Bologna, Italy, Sept. 9, 1737; d. there, Dec. 4, 1798. Italian physician and physicist, professor of anatomy at Bologna. His investigations of the contractions produced in the muscles of frogs by contact with metals marked the beginning of the discovery of galvanic or voltaic electricity. He published *De viribus electricitatis in motu musculari commentarius* (1791) and others.

Galvarino (gäl.vä.rē'nō). Executed 1557. Chief of the Araucanian Indians of Chile, whose bravery has been celebrated in Ercilla's *Araucana.* He was captured at the battle of Lagunillas, Bolivia, Nov. 7, 1557, and freed after both his hands had been cut off. On Nov. 30 he was again captured while urging on the Indians at the battle of Millarapue, and was hanged.

Galveston (gal'vẹs.tọn). [Called the **"Oleander City."**] City in E Texas, county seat of Galveston County, on Galveston Island, SE of Houston: a leading shipping port for sulfur, cotton, and grain; manufactures include wires, nails, bags, beer, and milled rice. On April 21, 1836, after the Battle of San Jacinto, it became the temporary capital of the Texas Republic. It was settled in 1837 and incorporated in 1839. The name was taken from that of Bernardo de Gálvez y Gallardo. In the Civil War it was taken by Union forces on Oct. 8, 1862, and retaken by the Confederates on Jan. 1, 1863. It was devastated by fire in November, 1885, and by a gale and flood in September, 1900, in which 6,000 persons are estimated to have perished. 66,586 (1950).

Galveston Bay. Inlet of the Gulf of Mexico, extending N from Galveston ab. 35 mi.

Galveston Island. Island off the coast of Texas, on the NE end of which is the city of Galveston. Length, ab. 28 mi.

Gálvez (gäl'ʙes), **Delfina Bunge de.** See **Bunge de Gálvez, Defina.**

Gálvez (gäl'ʙeth), **José de.** [Title, created c1775, Marquis of **Sonora.**] b. at Vélez-Málaga, Spain, c1729; d. at Madrid, 1787. Spanish statesman, regarded as the greatest of his country's colonial administrators; brother of Matías de Gálvez. He was one of the ministers of Charles III, and a member of the Indian Council. From 1761 to 1774 he was in Mexico and the West Indies as vistador-general, with high powers: for some time he was acting viceroy. He was vistador-general (1767) in Sonora and responsible (1769) for the first Californian settlements.

Gálvez (gäl'ʙes), **Manuel.** b. at Paraná, Argentina, July 18, 1882—. Argentine novelist. After Hugo Wast, he is probably the most popular of Spanish-American writers; and he is possibly the most widely translated (his works have appeared in 12 languages). A discerning realist, he writes of urban society in his homeland. Besides the novel, he also writes verse, criticism, biography, plays, short stories, and historical works. Author of *El General Quiroga*

(1932; awarded a national prize), *Nacha Regules* (1919; winner of a municipal prize), *La Maestra normal* (1914), *La Sombra del convento* (1917), *La Tragedia de un hombre fuerte* (1922), the trilogy *Escenas de la guerra Paraguay* (1928–29), *Miércoles santo* (1930), *Hombres en soledad* (1938), and others.

Gálvez, Mariano. b. in Guatemala, c1795; d. after 1855. Central American politician, a leader of the Liberal, or *Fiebres* party; president (1831–38) of Guatemala under the Central American Federation. He was one of the authors of the constitution of 1824, and was president of the first Central American congress in 1825, was president of Guatemala (Aug. 28, 1831) and was again elected in 1835, but was overthrown by Carrera in February, 1838, and banished in 1839. Subsequently he practiced law in Mexico and Peru.

Gálvez (gäl'ʙeth), **Matías de.** b. at Vélez-Málaga, Spain, 1731; d. at Mexico City, Nov. 3, 1784. Spanish soldier and politician; brother of José de Gálvez. He attained the rank of lieutenant general, and in 1779 was made captain-general of Guatemala. In 1780 and 1781 he recovered from the English some posts which they had seized in Honduras and Nicaragua. From April, 1783, until his death he was viceroy of Mexico.

Gálvez y Gallardo (gäl'ʙeth ē gä.lyär'dō), **Bernardo.** [Also: **Bernardo de Gálvez**; title, created 1783, Count of **Gálvez.**] b. at Macharavieja, July 23, 1746; d. at Tacubaya, near Mexico City, Nov. 30, 1786. Spanish soldier and administrator; son of Matías de Gálvez. He distinguished himself in America, attaining the rank of lieutenant-general; was governor of Louisiana (1779), and commander in chief in the West Indies; his peace pact (1783) permitted Spain's annexation of Florida; he took (1779) Baton Rouge and Natchez, Mobile (March 14, 1780), and Pensacola (May 8, 1781). In the war (1779 *et seq.*) with England, he was captain-general of Florida and Louisiana. He was captain-general (1784) of Cuba. From June 16, 1785, until his death he was viceroy of Mexico.

Galway (gôl'wā), 8th Viscount. [Title of **George Vere Arundell Monckton-Arundell.**] b. 1882; d. at Worksop, Nottinghamshire, England, March 27, 1943. British soldier and colonial governor. Received B.A. and M.A. from Oxford; served in World War I; served (1917–19) as quartermaster general; governor general (1935–41) of New Zealand.

Galway. [Irish, **Gaillimh.**] Maritime county in Connacht province, in the Irish Republic. It is bounded on the N by counties Mayo and Roscommon, on the E by County Offaly, on the SE by County Tipperary and Lough Derg, on the S by County Clare and Galway Bay, and on the W by the Atlantic Ocean. The coastline is very irregular and deeply indented, with many small islands offshore. The county is divided into a W and an E portion by Lough Corrib, the W portion being generally mountainous, and the E portion being generally flat, except in the SE where the mountains of Slieve Aughty rise to an elevation of 1,207 ft. Fishing and the processing of fish are the most important industries along the coast. The county has manufactures of coarse linens and woolens. Sheep are pastured on the uplands and in the central region. Potatoes and oats are the chief crops raised. Galway City is the county seat; area, ab. 2,293 sq. mi.; pop. 160,124 (1951).

Galway. [Also: **Galway City**; Irish, **Gaillimh.**] Urban district and seaport in Connacht province, Irish Republic, county seat of County Galway, situated on the river Corrib at its influx to Galway Bay, ab. 47 mi. NW of Limerick. Fishing is the principal industry of the town. The port, formerly noted for its extensive trade, particularly with Spain, is difficult of access. It now exports limited amounts of oats, kelp, and timber. Imports consist of coal and general cargo. The city is the seat of a university college and a Roman Catholic bishopric. Galway city surrendered to Ginkel in 1691. Pop. 21,271 (1951).

Galway Bay. Inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, lying partly between Connacht and Munster provinces, in the Irish Republic, and forming part of the County Clare-County Galway boundary. The Aran Islands lie at its entrance. Length, ab. 30 mi.; width at entrance, ab. 23 mi.

Gama (gä'mä), **Antonio León de.** [Also, **Antonio de León y Gama.**] b. at Mexico City, 1735; d. there, Sept. 12, 1802. Mexican scientist. He was for many years secretary to the supreme court; later he was professor at the school of mines. He is best known for his study of the celebrated Aztec calendar-stone which was discovered in his time.

Gama (gu'mą), **(José) Basilio da.** b. at São José do Rio das Mortes (now Tiradentes), Brazil, 1740; d. at Lisbon, Portugal, July 31, 1795. Brazilian poet, chiefly remembered for his *Uruguai* (1769), an epic poem in blank verse that has been translated into English. A novice of the Jesuits, he left the order when it was driven from Brazil. He studied at Coimbra, and lived at various times in Portugal, Italy, and Brazil.

Gama, Vasco da. b. at Sines, Alentejo, Portugal, c1469; d. in Cochin, India, Dec. 24, 1524. Portuguese navigator; the first European explorer to make a sea voyage to India and the founder of the Portuguese empire in the East. Having been appointed to the command of an expedition fitted out by Emanuel of Portugal with a view to discovering an ocean route to the East Indies, he sailed from Lisbon, probably on July 8, 1497, doubled the Cape of Good Hope on Nov. 20 or 22, 1497, arrived at Calicut, on the Malabar coast of India, on May 20, 1498, and returned to Lisbon in September, 1499. He commanded a second expedition to India in 1502–03, primarily to punish the Indians for wiping out a factory at Calicut established by Cabral. Da Gama was named admiral of India and, after bombarding Calicut, he raided shipping along the coast and collected much booty. During this voyage he established a factory in Mozambique. He was made viceroy of India in 1524. His voyage is celebrated in the *Lusiad* of Camoens.

Gamala (gam'ą.lą). In ancient geography, a city in Galilee, opposite Tiberias, on the E shore of the Sea of Galilee. It stood on a hill which was compared to the back of a camel, from which possibly its name is derived (Hebrew, *gamal*, meaning "camel"). It was fortified, and formed one of the centers of insurrection during the war of Judea with Rome. It is identified with the modern Qal'at el-Hoçn.

Gamaleya (gä.mä.lā'yą), **Nicolai Fedorovich.** b. at Odessa, Russia, Feb. 18, 1859; d. in Russia, March 29, 1949. Russian epidemiologist. A pupil and collaborator of Louis Pasteur, he was the founder of medical microbiology in Russia. He studied (1884) in the military medical academy of St. Petersburg, was in charge (1910–29) of the Jenner Institute at Leningrad, and held the chair of microbiology (1938 *et seq.*) at the Second Medical Institute, at Moscow. He was the first in Russia to inoculate against rabies (1885), made important researches on the etiology, epidemiology, and prophylaxis of grippe and tuberculosis (1940–44), studied methods of protecting the country from outbreaks of cholera by controlling its water supply, contributed to the study of the plague and was the first in Russia to introduce practical means for exterminating rats, and introduced vaccination against smallpox. Author of *The Bacterial Poisons* (1893), *Principles of Immunology; Study of Immunization and of Vaccination* (1928), *Filtrable Viruses* (1930), *Biological Processes in the Destruction of Bacteria* (1934), *Infections and Immunity* (1939), *Grippe and How to Combat It* (1941), *Textbook of Medical Microbiology* (1943), and *Recent Progress in the Study of Malignant Tumors* (1946).

Gamaliel (gą.mā'li.ęl). There are several Gamaliels mentioned in the Talmud as descendants of Hillel, who held the dignity of president of the Sanhedrim and of patriarch (*nasi*) of the Jewish community in Palestine after the fall of Jerusalem. **1.** Gamaliel "the elder" was the grandson of Hillel. The laws emanating from him breathe a mild and liberal spirit. He dissuaded the Jews from taking strict measures against the apostles (Acts, v. 34), and is described as "a doctor of the law, had in honor of all the people." He was a teacher of the apostle Paul. **2.** Another Gamaliel (called Gamaliel of Jabneh), grandson of the preceding, president of the Sanhedrim from 80 to 118 A.D., was the first to assume the title of patriarch. He maintained his authority with great energy and even severity, was a good mathematician, and was favorable to the study of Greek.

Gamarra (gä.mär'rä), **Agustín.** b. at Cusco, Peru, Aug. 27, 1785; killed at the battle of Ingavi, in northern Bolivia, Nov. 20, 1841. Peruvian general, president (1839–

41) of Peru. He served first against the patriots, joined them in 1821, and was prominent during the remainder of the war for independence. In 1828 he invaded Bolivia by order of Lamar, forced upon Sucre the treaty of Piquiza, and was made grand marshal. In June, 1829, he aided in the deposition of Lamar, and was made provisional president, holding the office until Dec. 20, 1833. In the complicated turmoils of 1834–35 Gamarra took a prominent part in opposition to Luis José Orbegoso, who succeeded him, and was finally driven from the country. In 1837 he joined the Chileans against the Peruvian-Bolivian confederation, invaded Peru, took part in the defeat of Santa Cruz at Yungay (January, 1839), and in August of that year was elected constitutional president of Peru. In 1841 he declared war on Bolivia, was defeated, and was killed.

Gamba (gäm'bä), **Bartolommeo.** b. at Bassano, Italy, May 16, 1776; d. at Venice, May 3, 1841. Italian bibliographer and biographer. His chief work is *Serie dell' edizioni dei testi di lingua italiana* (1812–28).

Gambela (gam.bā'lạ). [Also: **Gambeila, Gambela Post.**] Town in E Africa, in W Ethiopia, on the Baro River, a tributary of the Sobat River. Since 1902 the town has been leased by the Ethiopian government to the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan government as a trading station. It is connected by caravan route with Addis Ababa. Pop. ab. 15,000.

Gambetta (gam.bet'ạ; French, gäṅ.be.tȧ), **Léon.** b. at Cahors, France, April 3, 1838; d. near Sèvres, France, Dec. 31, 1882. French statesman. He was admitted to the Paris bar in 1859, and in 1869 was elected to the corps législatif, where he acted with the Irreconcilables in the opposition group. On the surrender of Napoleon III at Sedan, he joined in the proclamation of the republic, on Sept. 4, 1870, and on September 5 he became minister of the interior in the Government of National Defense. Having been appointed member of a delegation, consisting of Crémieux, Glais-Bizoin, and Fourichon, previously commissioned by the central government at Paris to organize the national defense outside the capital, he escaped from Paris in a balloon on Oct. 7, 1871 (the city being completely invested by the Germans), and joined his colleagues at Tours on the following day. Assuming a virtual dictatorship, he negotiated a loan of 250 million francs with English capitalists, and organized the two armies of the Loire under Generals Aurelle de Paladines and Chanzy, and the army of the north, commanded in turn by Generals Bourbaki and Faidherbe. He was, however, unable to prevent the capitulation of Paris (Jan. 28, 1871), and on Feb. 6, 1871, withdrew from office in consequence of a disagreement with the central government. He then became a member of the National Assembly, and in 1876 of the new Chamber of Deputies, of which he was president (1879–81). He helped in the formation of a real republican government in France by his strong opposition (1877–78) to the attempts of the royalists under MacMahon to modify the republican government; MacMahon was forced to accept a moderate ministry. He was premier from November, 1881, to January, 1882.

Gambia (gam'bi.ạ). British crown colony and protectorate in NW Africa, consisting of a strip of land on each bank of the Gambia River, including St. Mary's island, and extending inland for ab. 190 mi. The colony consists of St. Mary's island only; the protectorate includes all the mainland section and is divided for administrative purposes into four provinces. It is administered by a governor assisted by an executive council, and a legislative council. Capital of colony and protectorate, Bathurst; area of colony proper, 69 sq. mi.; pop. 22,000 (est. 1949); area of protectorate, 3,960 sq. mi.; pop. 276,000 (est. 1949).

Gambia River. [Former names, **Gambra** (gam'brạ), **Ba-Dimma.**] River in W Africa, rising in the Fouta Djallon highlands of French Guinea, and then turning W and flowing through Gambia to the Atlantic Ocean. Length, ab. 700 mi.; navigable to Kunataur.

Gambier (gam'bir). Village in C Ohio, in Knox County, on the Kokosing River ab. 43 mi. NE of Columbus. It is the seat of Kenyon College. 1,037 (1950).

Gambier, James. [Title, 1st Baron **Gambier.**] b. at New Providence, Bahama Islands, Oct. 13, 1756: d. near Uxbridge, England, April 19, 1833. English admiral. His father was lieutenant governor of the Bahamas. He became rear admiral and vice-admiral in 1799, and admiral in 1805. In 1807 he commanded the fleet which bombarded Copenhagen, and was raised to the peerage as a reward. He commanded the Channel fleet from 1808 to 1811. In 1814 he served on the commission for negotiating a treaty of peace with the U.S.

Gambier Islands. Group of small islands in the South Pacific, at the S end of the Tuamotu Group. They are part of the colony of French Oceania. The main island is Mangareva. They were named (Feb. 24, 1802) by the English captain Matthew Flinders for Admiral James Gambier.

Gamboa (gäm.bō'ä), **Federico.** b. at Mexico City, 1864; d. 1939. Mexican novelist, playwright, and statesman. His works include *Suprema ley* (1896), *Metamorfosis* (1899), *Santa* (1903), *Reconquista* (1908), and *La Llaga* (1912).

Gambrinus (gam.bri'nus). Legendary Flemish king, the reputed inventor of beer. Attempts to associate his story with the historical John I (Dutch-Latin Jan Primus) of Brabant are unsubstantiated.

Game, The. Novel by Jack London, published in 1905.

Game at Chess, A. Comedy or satirical drama by Thomas Middleton, produced before or by 1624.

Gamelin (gäm.laṅ), **Maurice Gustave.** b. at Paris, Sept. 20, 1872—. French army officer, commander in chief of the French army at the outbreak of World War II. During World War I he served on Joffre's staff at the battle of the Marne (1914), took a field command (1916), and was promoted (1916) to brigadier general. After the war, he headed a military mission to Brazil (1918–25); put down the rebellion (1925) of the Druses in Syria; was called to duty on the general staff in 1930, and named chief of the general staff the following year; became (January, 1935) vice-president of the superior war council; and was named chief of the general staff of national defense in January, 1938. He was then appointed (1939) commander in chief of the French army, serving until he was replaced by General Weygand during the German invasion of France (May, 1940). During the Riom trial (February, 1942), he refused to conduct a defense, and was interned (1942–45) in Germany. After the war, he declared that the French army could have continued resistance in 1940 and that he would not have signed the surrender if he had still been commander in chief.

Gamelyn (gam'ẹ.lin), **Tale of.** Poem added to the list of Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales* by Urry. It is supposed that Chaucer had it in hand to use as material for some poem of his own, and that it was reproduced as his by scribes who found it among his papers. Similar material was used by Lodge in *Rosalynde*, and by Shakespeare in *As You Like It.*

Gamester, The. Play by James Shirley, licensed in 1633. Garrick brought out an alteration of this play in 1757, called *The Gamesters*, in which he played Wilding.

Gamester, The. Comedy by Susannah Centlivre, printed first in 1705. It was adapted from Regnard's *Le Joueur. Le Dissipateur*, by Destouches, was partly taken from Mrs. Centlivre's play.

Gamester, The. Tragedy by Edward Moore, produced in 1753.

Gamesters or, Ruins of Innocence, The. Novel by Caroline Matilda Warren published in 1805.

Gamil-Sin (gä'mil.sin'). fl. c2500 B.C. One of the early Babylonian kings. He resided at Ur.

Gamlakarleby (gäm'lä.kär'le.bü). Swedish name of **Kokkola.**

Gammell (gam'ẹl), **William.** b. at Medfield, Mass., Feb. 10, 1812; d. at Providence, R.I., April 3, 1889. American educator and author. He graduated in 1831 from Brown University, in which institution he was tutor (1831–35), professor of rhetoric and English literature (1835–51), and professor of history and political economy (1851–64), resigning in 1864. He wrote a life of Roger Williams (1846).

Gammer Grethel (gam'ẹr gret'ẹl). Frau Katherina Viehmannin, a German peasant woman of Hesse-Cassel, famous as the narrator of many of the German märchen and legends recorded by Jakob and Wilhelm Grimm, and immortalized in their *Kinder- und Housmärchen* (2 vols.,

1812, 1815). These are best known in English as *Grimm's Fairy Tales.*

Gammer Gurton's Needle (gam'ėr gėr'tonz). Comedy by William Stevenson. It was acted at Christ's College, Cambridge, in 1566, and printed in 1575. Owing to Warton's mistake in supposing that it was printed in 1551, it was for some time thought to be the first English comedy. *Ralph Roister Doister* preceded it. *Gammer Gurton's Needle* is a rustic play whose plot revolves about the loss of a needle, the confusion caused by the search for it, and the eventual recovery when Gammer Gurton's servant Hodge puts on the breeches she had been mending. The play includes the drinking song "Back and side go bare."

Gammon (gam'ọn), **Oily.** In Warren's novel *Ten Thousand a Year,* a scheming, hypocritical solicitor.

Gamow (gā'mov, -mou), **George.** b. at Odessa, Russia, March 4, 1904—. American physicist. He was educated at Odessa (1914–20) and at the University of Leningrad (1922–26). He has held fellowships at the universities of Göttingen, Copenhagen, and Cambridge. He has taught at the Leningrad Academy of Sciences, and at the universities of Copenhagen, Paris, London, and Michigan. Since September, 1934, he has been professor of physics at George Washington University. He participated in the Nuclear Physics Convention (Rome, 1931), the Solvay Congress (Brussels, 1933), and the International Physics Congress (London, 1934, and Warsaw, 1938). He is the author of *Structure of Atomic Nuclei* (1931), *Nuclear Transformations* (1937), *Mr. Tompkins in Wonderland* (1939), *Mr. Tompkins Explores the Atom* (1943), and also of *The Birth of the Sun* (1940), *Biography of the Earth* (1941), *Atomic Energy in Cosmic and Human Life* (1946), and *One, Two, Three . . . Infinity* (1947), as well as many papers on physics and astronomy. He is a member of the American Physics Association, the Washington Philosophical Society, the International Astronomical Union, and the American Astronomical Society.

Gamp (gamp), **Mrs. Sairey.** In Charles Dickens's *Martin Chuzzlewit,* a fat old woman "with a husky voice and a moist eye," engaged in the profession of nursing. She is always quoting her mythical friend Mrs. Harris, and her affection for the bottle is proverbial. She is often called Dickens's greatest piece of characterization, in the tradition which includes Falstaff and the Wife of Bath. From a part of her varied belongings, a very stumpy umbrella is called a "gamp."

Gamti (gäm'tē). See **Gumti.**

Gan (gän). Sudanic-speaking people of W Africa, inhabiting E Ivory Coast W of the Lobi people. Their population is estimated at ab. 10,000 (by H. Labouret, *Les Tribus du Rameau Lobi,* 1931). They have exogamous matrilineal clans, and chiefs were lacking before the establishment of French rule. They practice hoe agriculture, and their principal food is millet. They have adopted Mohammedanism. They are not to be confused with the Ga of SE Gold Coast, who are also known as Gan.

Gana (gä'nä), **Alberto Blest.** See **Blest Gana, Alberto.**

Gananoque (gan.ạ.nok'wē). Town in S Ontario, Canada, on the N shore of the St. Lawrence River in the Thousand Islands region. It is a small lake port and a tourist town of some note. The farming area surrounding the town is not highly productive. 4,572 (1951).

Ganapati (gä.nä.pä'tē). See **Ganesh.**

Gand (gäñ). French name of **Ghent.**

Ganda (gän'dä). [Also: **Baganda, Waganda.**] Bantu-speaking people of E Africa, occupying the NW shores of Lake Victoria in S Uganda. They call themselves *Baganda* (plural) or *Muganda* (singular); their country, *Buganda;* and their language, *Luganda.* In Swahili they are called *Waganda;* their country, *Uganda;* and their language, *Kiganda.* Their population is estimated at 870,000 (by L. P. Mair, *An African People in the Twentieth Century,* 1934), having declined greatly since their discovery. They are ruled by an autocratic king, whose burial was formerly marked by the sacrifice of hundreds of his subjects. The king rules through his appointed chiefs and subchiefs of ten districts, and his court officials at the capital. Levies of servants for the royal court, based on an official census, and property taxes are imposed on the district chiefs. The Ganda have no age grades and do not practice circumcision. They practice agriculture, and their principal food is the banana; cattle are owned by the chiefs, but are tended by nomadic Hima.

Gandak (gun.dak'). [Also: **Great Gandak, Gunduk, Salgrami.**] River in Nepal and NE Union of India, rising in the Himalayas and flowing toward the SE, uniting with the Ganges near Patna. Length, ab. 250 mi.

Gandak, Little. [Also: **Bur Gandak, Gandak.**] River in NE Union of India, in Uttar Pradesh (United Provinces), a northern tributary of the Ganges, W of the Gandak or Salgrami. Length, ab. 150 mi.

Gandamak (gun.dạ.muk'). Village in E Afghanistan, situated on the Khyber route E of Kabul. It was the scene of a massacre of British by Afghans in 1842. Here in 1879 a treaty was made between Yakub Khan and the British. For 60,000 pounds a year the amir agreed to receive an English envoy at Kabul and to surrender the Kurum, Pishin, and Sibi valleys.

Gándara y Navarro (gän'dä.rä ē nä.bär'rō), **José de la.** b. at Bilbao, Spain, Oct. 15, 1820; d. 1885. Spanish general. He served against the Carlists, and was governor of Fernando Po in 1857, and of Santiago de Cuba in 1862. In September, 1863, he went with reinforcements to the aid of the Spanish in Santo Domingo (Hispaniola), gained several victories over the revolutionists, and in 1864 and 1865 was captain-general of the island, with the rank of lieutenant general. Subsequently (1865 *et seq.*) he was governor general of the Philippines. He published *Historia de la anexion de Santo Domingo.*

Gandarewa (gän.dä're.wä). In the *Avesta,* a demon of enormous size dwelling by or in the sea. His head reached the sky; his body was submerged in the water. He was guardian of the haoma (the plant of life from which was made the sacred drink) and keeper of a destroying dragon. He was killed in a nine-day water battle by Keresaspa. In the *Shahnamah* he becomes Kandarv. His Hindu parallel is the Sanskrit Gandharva.

Gander (gan'dėr). Airport and town in NE Newfoundland, ab. 215 mi. by rail NW of St. John's, located on a wooded plateau at an elevation of ab. 493 ft. During World War II the airport and town were greatly expanded, and it is now a major service stop for airlines between North America and Europe. 3,956 (1951).

Gandercleugh (gan'dėr.klūch). Residence of Jedediah Cleishbotham, whom Sir Walter Scott named as the editor of his *Tales of My Landlord.*

Ganderkesee (gän'dėr.kẹ.zā'). Commune in NW Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Lower Saxony, British Zone, formerly in Oldenburg, ab. 8 mi. W of Bremen: agricultural commune. 15,214 (1950).

Gandersheim (gän'dėrs.hīm). Town in NW Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Lower Saxony, British Zone, formerly in the free state of Brunswick, situated on the Gande River ab. 34 mi. SW of Brunswick: metallurgical and cigar factories. The 11th-century *Münster* (cathedral) is a Romanesque basilica church; the abbey, once famous, was founded in the 9th century. After the Reformation, the abbey was administered by the dukes of Brunswick-Lüneburg. The cathedral suffered minor damage during World War II; the surrounding buildings are unharmed. 5,350 (1946).

Gandhari (gän.dä'rē). In Hindu legend, "Princess of Gandhara"; wife of Dhritarashtra. Because her husband was blind, she always wore a bandage over her eyes to be like him.

Gandharva (gan.där'vạ). In Hindu mythology, a superior being, regarded as a dweller in space, or sometimes identified with the rainbow. Though in later times the Gandharvas were regarded as a class of fertility deities, the *Rig-Veda* mentions only one, commonly designated as the "heavenly Gandharva." He guarded the soma (the plant of life from which the Hindu sacred drink was made) which the gods obtained through him. The heavenly Gandharva was a good physician, skilled in medicine, because soma was the life-giving medicine. He was thought to regulate the course of the sun's horses, and to make known the secrets of heaven. He had a peculiar power over women, whence he was invoked in marriage ceremonies. In epic poetry the Gandharvas as a class are the heavenly singers at the banquets of the gods.

Gandhi (gan'di, gän'dē), **Mohandas Karamchand.** [Called **Mahatma Gandhi.**] b. at Porbandar, India,

Oct. 2, 1869; d. by assassination at New Delhi, India, Jan. 30, 1948. Hindu nationalist leader, popularly regarded as the architect of Indian freedom. His social and ethical principles constituted (1919–47) the dominant political creed of India and were formulated into national slogans and directives for mass action. Head of the nationalist movement in the period between the two world wars, except for brief interludes of imprisonment and dedication to nonpolitical causes, he based his ideology on the demand for *Swaraj* (self-rule). In the political sense, this implied political independence for India, preferably within the British Commonwealth. As an ethical objective, it implied conquest of the individual self and individual fears and willingness to subscribe to nonviolence in the conduct of life. Gandhi rejected much of Western civilization, especially extreme mechanization and complex governmental institutions and the quest for material values, and sought to reconstruct Indian society on the basis of ancient Hindu ethical and social ideals. He gave up the practice of law to champion the rights of Indian settlers in South Africa, and made the first application of the technique of nonviolent agitation, later formulated in the movement known as Satyagraha. He aided the British cause in the Boer War and again in World War I, but became a severe critic of British rule in 1919 after the passage of the Rowlatt Act, and made common cause with the Moslems during the Caliphate agitation. His great hold on India was due to a combination of factors: his own example of asceticism and devotion to Hindu ideals; his economic program to harness national energy by employing the spinning wheel in the manufacture of cloth in Indian homes; his efforts to overcome the social and economic distress of the Indian peasantry; and his campaign to eliminate untouchability from Hindu society. Gandhi also captured the Western imagination as no other Eastern leader of the period was able to do; the simple costume of white worn by the wizened man with spectacles, the symbolism of the spinning wheel, the concept behind his making of salt from sea water in violation of a government monopoly, and the several fasts of protest he undertook, all were readily understandable. A delegate to the second Round Table Conference in 1931, he also acted as president (1924–34, 1940–41) of the National Congress. He was assassinated in 1948 by a Hindu nationalist enraged at the partition of India. Gandhi's works include *Indian Home Rule, Universal Dawn, Young India* (1922, 1924), *Story of My Experiments with Truth, Self-Restraint vs. Self-Indulgence, Hindu Swaraj,* and *Autobiography* (1949).

Gandía (gän.dē'ä). City in E Spain, in the province of Valencia, situated on the left bank of the Alcoy, or Serpis, River, near the Mediterranean Sea, ab. 40 mi. SE of Valencia. A seaport and marketing center for an irrigated agricultural district, it manufactures leather and silk articles, exports fruit, and imports coal, timber, and flour. There is a Gothic church, a college founded by the director-general of the Jesuit order in the 16th century, and a palace of the dukes of Gandía. 19,975 (1940).

Gandía, Duke of. See **Borgia,** Saint **Francesco.**

Gando (gän'dō). [Also, **Gwandu.**] Kingdom or emirate in W Africa, in the NW part of Sokoto province, Northern Provinces, Nigeria. It was formerly a much larger kingdom, spreading W into what is now Niger territory of French West Africa. Capital, Gando; area, 6,200 sq. mi.; pop. ab. 280,000.

Gando. [Also, **Gwandu.**] Town in W Africa, capital of the kingdom of Gando, in Sokoto province, Northern Provinces, Nigeria, near the Sokoto River, S of the city of Sokoto.

Gandolfo (gän.dol'fō), **Castel.** See **Castel Gandolfo.**

Gandzha (gän'jä). A former name of **Kirovabad.**

Ganelon (gan'ẹ.lọn; French, gän.lôṅ). [Also: **Gan, Gano.**] Paladin in the Carolingian cycle of romance. By his treachery as an officer of Charlemagne he caused the death of Roland and the loss of the battle of Roncesvalles. He was torn in pieces by wild horses, and his name became a synonym of treason. Chaucer introduces him in his *Nun's Priest's Tale,* and Dante places him in the *Inferno.*

Ganesh (gạ.nesh'). [Also: **Ganapati, Ganesa, Ganesha** (gạ.nä'shạ).] Important god of the Hindu pantheon, the god of wisdom and remover of obstacles. He is propitiated at the beginning of any important undertaking, and is invoked at the beginning of orthodox Hindu books. Ganesh is variously said to be the son of Siva and Parvati or of Parvati only. He is represented as a short fat man having an elephant head with only one tusk. He has four hands which hold a shell, a discus, a club, and a water lily. He is the lord of the Ganas (troops of inferior deities who are servants of the gods), especially those attendant on Siva. He is depicted as accompanied by a rat, sometimes riding on one. The elephant head symbolizes his power in the jungle; the rat symbolizes his power to enter anywhere.

Ganesh Chaturthi (gạ.nesh' chä.tör'tē). Hindu festival of August–September in honor of the elephant-headed god Ganesh. The image of the god may be worshiped in the household. There are public processions, accompanied by music and dancing, in which the image of Ganesh is carried to a body of water, worshiped, then submerged in the water.

Ganev (gä.nef), **Venelin.** b. at Ruse, Bulgaria, 1880—. Bulgarian legal scholar and statesman, president of the Council of Regents (1944–46). Professor of law (1908–47) at the University of Sofia; member of Bulgarian delegation to peace conference and minister at Paris (1919–20); author of numerous works on the philosophy of law; deprived (1947) of property and civil rights by Communist regime.

Gang (gäng). See **Acholi.**

Gangadwara (gung.gạ.dwä'rạ). See **Hardwar.**

Ganganelli (gäng.gä.nel'lē), **Giovanni Vincenzo Antonio.** Original name of Pope **Clement XIV.**

Gang Canal (gung). See under **Bikaner.**

Ganges (gäñzh). Town in S France, in the department of Hérault, situated at the junction of the Hérault and Sumène rivers, ab. 26 mi. NW of Montpellier. It is an industrial town with numerous hosiery mills. 4,073 (1946).

Ganges (gan'jēz). [Hindi, **Ganga;** also, in its upper course, **Bhagirathi.**] Sacred, and greatest, river of India. It rises (under the name of the Bhagirathi) in the Himalayas, near the Tibetan border, and is called the Ganges after its junction with the Alakanada. In its upper course it flows through gorges and mountain valleys, emerging onto its extensive plain at Hardwar. It flows SE across the largest and most densely peopled plain of India, finally emerging upon its great delta of 17,000 sq. mi. where the main stream now enters the Meghna estuary of the Bay of Bengal. At various times it has followed numerous different courses in the delta region, which is traversed by many branching distributaries. Its chief tributaries are the Jumna, Ramganga, Gumti, Gogra, Gandak, Kosi, Atrai, Son, and Jamuna (the main stream of the Brahmaputra). The length of the main stream is 1,557 mi. It was formerly navigable from Hardwar, and from Allahabad for larger vessels. It is no longer navigable because of the large amounts of water taken out for irrigation. On it are situated Calcutta, Patna, and many holy places, such as Benares, Allahabad, Hardwar, and Gangotri.

Gangeticus Sinus (gan.jē'ti.kus sī'nus). Latin name of **Bengal, Bay of.**

Ganghofer (gäng'hō.fẻr), **Ludwig.** b. at Kaufbeuren, Germany, July 7, 1855; d. at Tegernsee, Germany, July 24, 1920. German writer of stories and plays about the rural scene of his native Bavaria. His play *Der Herrgottschnitzer von Ammergau* (1880) was his first success, and continued on the boards at Munich for decades. Among his numerous stories those that following stand out are *Bergluft* (1883), *Der Jäger vom Fall* (1883), *Die Sünden der Väter* (1885), which draws material from the tragic fate of the Swiss poet Heinrich Leuthold, and *Das Schweigen im Walde* (1899).

Gangi (gän'jē). [Ancient name, **Enguium** or **Engyum.**] Town and commune in SW Italy, on the island of Sicily, in the province of Palermo, situated in the Nebrodi mountains, N of Enna: supposed to be near the site of the ancient Enguium or Engyum. The cathedral dates from the 16th century. The region is predominantly agricultural; cheese production is a specialty. Large-scale emigration from here took place in the 19th and 20th centuries. Pop. of commune, 11,022 (1936); of town, 9,890 (1936).

Gangotri (gung.gō'trē). Locality in the Punjab state, Union of India, ab. 200 mi. NE of Delhi, at the base of Mount Kedarnath (22,770 ft.): summer resort; celebrated as a Hindu shrine because of its proximity to the source of the Ganges River.

Gangpur (gung'pör). Former tributary state of Orissa, E Union of India, ab. 150 mi. NW of Cuttack, merged with Orissa in 1949. There is a little iron and some coal found in the area; the chief crops are rice, barley, and wheat. Area, 2,492 sq. mi.; pop. 398,171 (1941).

Ganja (gän'jä). A former name of **Kirovabad.**

Ganjam (gän.jäm'). District in the state of Orissa, E Union of India, SW of Cuttack: rice, forest products, wheat, and millet. Area, 8,372 sq. mi.; pop. 2,227,283 (1941).

Ganjam. Small town in the district of Ganjam, Orissa, E Union of India, on the Bay of Bengal ab. 90 mi. SW of Cuttack. Pop. ab. 4,000.

Gann (gan), **Thomas William Francis.** b. 1868; d. at London, Feb. 24, 1938. English archaeologist and authority on tropical medicine.

Gannal (gȧ.nȧl), **Jean Nicolas.** b. at Saarlautern, Germany, July 28, 1791; d. at Paris, in January, 1852. French chemist, the inventor of a system of embalming by injection.

Gannat (gȧ.nȧ). Town in C France, in the department of Allier, situated on the Andelot River, ab. 34 mi. S of Moulins. It has a 15th-century castle. The Church of Ste.-Croix is partly from the 12th, partly from the 13th and 14th centuries. 5,418 (1946).

Ganne (gän), **Louis Gaston.** b. at Buxières-les-Mines, France, April 5, 1862; d. 1923. French composer. He was a pupil of Dubois and César Franck at the Paris Conservatory. He wrote several ballets and operettas, including *Les Saltimbanques* (1899) and *Hans le Joueur de Flute* (1906), and many small pieces for orchestra, voice, and piano. For some time he was director of an orchestra at Monte Carlo.

Gannett (gan'ẹt), **Ezra Stiles.** b. at Cambridge, Mass., May 4, 1801; killed in a railway accident at Revere, Mass., Aug. 26, 1871. American Unitarian clergyman.

Gannett (ga.net'), **Frank Ernest.** b. at Bristol, N.Y., Sept. 15, 1876—. American newspaper publisher. Managing editor (1900–05) of the Ithaca (N.Y.) *Daily News;* editor (1905–06) of the Pittsburgh (Pa.) *Index;* sole or controlling owner of the Rochester *Times-Union,* Utica *Press,* Elmira *Star-Gazette,* Newburgh *News,* and other New York state papers; his other sole or controlling interests include the Hartford (Conn.) *Times,* Plainfield (N.J.) *Courier-News,* and the Danville (Ill.) *Commercial-News.*

Gannett (gan'ẹt), **Henry.** b. at Bath, Me., Aug. 24, 1846; d. Nov. 5, 1914. American statistician, geographer of the U.S. Geological Survey from 1882 and a founder of the U.S. Board on Geographic Names. He was geographer of the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth censuses and was assistant director of the census of the Philippine Islands (1902–03) and of the census of Cuba (1907–08). He published *A Manual of Topographic Methods,* statistical atlases of the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth censuses, *Commercial Geography, Building of a Nation,* and numerous other geographical and statistical works.

Gannett Peak. Highest peak of the Wind River Range, situated in Wyoming, ab. 9 mi. N of Fremont Peak. 13,785 ft.

Gannon (gan'ọn), **Mary.** b. at New York, Oct. 8, 1829; d. there, Feb. 22, 1868. American actress. She went on the stage when six years old. She was a versatile actress, excelling in comedy.

Gans (gäns), **Eduard.** b. at Berlin, March 22, 1797; d. there, May 5, 1839. German jurist, professor at the University of Berlin. He wrote *Das Erbrecht in weltgeschichtlicher Entwickelung* (1824–35), *System des römischen Civilrechts* (1827), and others.

Gänsbacher (gens'bä.ċhėr), **Johann Baptist.** b. at Sterzing (now Vipiteno), in the Tyrol, May 8, 1778; d. at Vienna, July 13, 1844. Austrian composer, chiefly of church music.

Gansevoort (gans'vört, -vōrt), **Peter.** b. at Albany, N.Y., in July, 1749; d. July 2, 1812. American general. He successfully defended Fort Stanwix, N.Y., against the British and Indians under St. Leger in 1777, a service for which he received the thanks of Congress. He became brigadier general in the U.S. army in 1809.

Gans Martínez (gäns mär.tē'nes), **Oscar.** b. at Havana, Cuba, May 12, 1903—. Cuban statesman. He was Cuban minister to a number of countries in South and Central America (1940–44), held the ministry of labor (1941–42), and was head of the Cuban commission in charge of production during World War II. He served as ambassador to Argentina (1945–47) and to the U.S. (1947–48) and became foreign minister in 1951. He assumed the premiership in 1951, but resigned his post in March, 1952, a few days before Fulgencio Batista overthrew the government of Carlos Prío Socarrás.

Gant (gant), **Eugene.** Hero of *Look Homeward Angel* (1929) and *Of Time and the River* (1935), autobiographical novels by Thomas Wolfe.

Gantt (gant), **Henry Laurence.** b. in Calvert County, Md., May 20, 1861; d. Nov. 23, 1919. American engineer and leader in scientific industrial management, best known for originating the "Gantt Chart," a method of visual control of industrial work. He was associated (1887–90, 1897–1902) with Frederick W. Taylor at the Midvale Steel Company and the Bethlehem Steel Company; author of the paper "Training Workmen in Habits of Industry and Cooperation" (1908), of the book *Industrial Leadership* (1916), and similar works.

Ganymede (gan'i.mēd). In Greek mythology, the cupbearer of Zeus or of the Olympian gods; originally a beautiful Trojan youth, transferred to Olympus (according to Homer, by the gods; according to others, by the eagle of Zeus, or by Zeus himself in the form of an eagle) and made immortal. He supplanted Hebe in her function as cupbearer. Later he was regarded as the genius of water, especially of the Nile, and is represented by the constellation Aquarius in the zodiac.

Ganymede. In Shakespeare's *As You Like It,* the name assumed by Rosalind when disguised as a man.

Ganz (gânz, gänts), **Rudolf.** b. in Switzerland, 1877—. Composer and conductor in America. He made his debut (1899) with the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra; head (1901–05) of the piano department at the Chicago Musical College, succeeding Friedheim; toured (1905 *et seq.*) in the U.S., Canada, and Europe; conducted (1921–27) the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra; president and artistic director (1927 *et seq.*) of the Chicago Musical College. His compositions include 40 piano pieces, some 200 songs, and numerous choral compositions, as well as a symphony and orchestral work.

Gao (gä'ō). Town on the N bank of the Niger River, in the territory of French Sudan, French West Africa. It is just past the big bend of the Niger and is important as the S terminus of the trans-Saharan bus line and as the proposed terminus for the railway line from Dakar, Kayes, Bamako, Tombouctou, and other large centers. It is a main stop and starting point on caravan trips across the Sahara, and has steamship connections with Koulikoro and Tombouctou. It is a historic old town dating from the 8th century and has been the center of several native African empires. 9,107 (1946).

Gap (gȧp). [Latin, **Vapincum.**] Town in SE France, the capital of the department of Hautes-Alpes, situated in mountainous surroundings on the Luye River, a tributary of the Druance River. It is a center for trade in lumber and various agricultural products, and a point of departure for excursions into the French Alps. The town was burned down by troops of the Duke of Savoy in 1692. Pop. 16,371 (1946).

Gap of Dunloe (dun.lō'). See **Dunloe, Gap of.**

G. A. R. See **Grand Army of the Republic.**

Gara (gar'ą), **Lough.** Lake in Connacht province, in the Irish Republic, on the County Roscommon-County Sligo boundary, ab. 4 mi. W of Boyle. It is drained northeastward by the river Boyle to Lough Key. Length, ab. 4 mi.; width, ab. 3 mi.

Garabit Viaduct (gȧ.rȧ.bē'). Viaduct on the railway ab. 90 mi. S of Clermont-Ferrand, in S France. Its span measures 542 ft.

Garamantes (gar.ą.man'tēz). In ancient history, a nomadic people dwelling in the Sahara, east of the Gaetuli.

Garamond (gar'ą.mond; French, gȧ.rȧ.môn), **Claude.** b. at Paris; d. 1561. French engraver and type designer. He was commissioned by King Francis I to design and

cut the Greek characters for the great Estienne editions of the Greek classical authors. These types, and others made by him, were used also by Colines, Christophe Plantin, and the Italian Giambattista Bodoni. He was responsible for bringing roman type into general use, to replace Gothic (or black-letter) type. His name is still used to describe several popular type faces.

Garand (gar'ạnd), **John C.** b. at St. Remi, near Montreal, Canada, Jan. 1, 1888—. American gun designer, best known for his connection with the Garand semiautomatic rifle adopted (1936) by the U.S. Army as a standard shoulder weapon. He was employed as a toolmaker at Providence, R.I. (1907–16) and at New York, and became a U.S. citizen in 1920. First ordnance design was for a machine gun; worked (1917–19) as gun designer in U.S. Bureau of Standards at Washington, D.C.; transferred (1919) as ordnance engineer to U.S. Armory, Springfield, Mass., where he completed (1930) the original designs for his semiautomatic rifle.

Garanhuns (gä.ra.nyõõs'). City in NE Brazil, in the state of Pernambuco. 20,718 (1950).

Garashanin (gä.rä.shä'nēn), **Ilia.** b. at Garashi, in Serbia, Jan. 28, 1812; d. at Belgrade, June 22, 1874. Serbian statesman, prime minister from 1852 to 1853 and from 1862 to 1867.

Garat (gä.rä), **Dominique Joseph.** b. near Bayonne, France, Sept. 8, 1749; d. near Bayonne, Dec. 9, 1833. French politician and political writer. He was minister of justice (1792) and of the interior (1793).

Garat, Pierre Jean. b. at Ustarites, near Bayonne, France, April 25, 1764; d. at Paris, March 1, 1823. French singer; nephew of Dominique Joseph Garat. His voice was of unusual compass, including both baritone and tenor registers. He was appointed (1799) professor at the Paris Conservatory.

Garay (gä.rī'), **Francisco de.** d. in Mexico, 1524. Spanish administrator. In 1509 he went with Diego Columbus to Española (Hispaniola) as procurador; subsequently he was governor of Jamaica, and acquired great wealth. In 1519 he sent out an expedition under Alonzo de Pineda, which explored much of the northern shore of the Gulf of Mexico, discovering the mouth of the Mississippi. Garay was authorized to conquer and colonize the new region, and in 1523 sailed to the Pánuco River, in Mexico, to establish a colony; but he lost several ships, and had a dispute with Cortés who claimed the territory. He went to Mexico City to meet Cortés, and died there.

Garay (gô'rô.yē), **János.** b. at Szegszárd, Hungary, Oct. 10, 1812; d. at Pest, Nov. 5, 1853. Hungarian poet. He wrote the tragedies *Arbocz* (1837) and *Bátori Erzsébet* (1840), and the collections *Az Arpádok* (1847), *Balatoni Kagylók* (Shells from the Balaton Lake, 1843), and *Szent László* (1850).

Garay (gä.rī'), **Juan de.** b. in Biscay, Spain, 1541; killed near the Paraná River, in Argentina or Paraguay, 1582. Spanish soldier. He went to Paraguay c1565, was prominent in various conquests and explorations, and from 1576 until his death was acting governor as the lieutenant of Juan Torres. He founded Santa Fe de la Vera Cruz (1573) and refounded a community on the site of what is now the city of Buenos Aires (the first settlement, Mendoza's, having been abandoned in 1541) on June 11, 1580. While returning from that place to Asunción he died, either in a shipwreck or at the hands of the Indians.

Garbage Man: A Parade with Shouting, The. Play by John Dos Passos, published in 1926. It was produced in 1925 under the title *The Moon is a Gong.*

Garbe (gär.bẹ), **Richard von.** b. at Bredow, Germany, March 9, 1857; d. at Tübingen, Germany, Sept. 22, 1927. German scholar of Sanskrit. He served as professor (1880 *et seq.*) at the universities of Königsberg and Tübingen. He was the author of *Indische Reiseskizzen* (Indian Travel Sketches, 1889) and *Indien und Christentum* (India and Christianity, 1914), and also editor and translator of Indian texts.

Garber (gär'bẽr), **Daniel.** b. at Manchester, Ind., April 11, 1880—. American landscape and figure painter. He studied at the Cincinnati Art Academy, then at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, where he has taught since 1909. His work, which has been widely exhibited in the U.S. and in Argentina, has won such prizes as the first Clark award of the Corcoran Gallery of Art, the first Altman prize of the National Academy of Design (1917, 1922, and 1927), the first prize of the Art Institute of Chicago (1911), the Corcoran silver medal (1912), and many others. He is an academician of the National Academy and a member of the National Arts Club. The Carnegie Institute, Art Institute of Chicago, Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, National Gallery at Washington, D.C., Metropolitan Museum at New York, and other institutions have collected his works, among which are *Wilderness, Lathrop September Fields, Hills of Byram,* and *Towering Trees.*

Garbett (gär'bẹt), **Cyril Forster.** b. at Tongham, Surrey, England, Feb. 6, 1875—. English clergyman, archbishop of York from 1942. He was educated at Keble and Cuddesdon Colleges, Oxford. Following his ordination, he became vicar of Portsea, and was later bishop of Southwark (1919–32) and bishop of Winchester (1932–42). He has written *A Call to Christians* (1935), *The Church and Social Problems* (1939), *Physician, Heal Thyself* (1945), *The Claims of the Church of England* (1947), and others.

Garbieh (gär.bē'ẹ). See **Gharbiya.**

Garbo (gär'bō), **Greta.** [Original surname, **Gustafson.**] b. at Stockholm, Sept. 18, 1906—. Motion picture actress. Acquired international recognition through her performance in the Swedish film *Gösta Berling;* starred in American films after 1926, including *The Torrent, Flesh and the Devil, Anna Christie, Mata Hari, Camille, Anna Karenina, Ninotchka,* and *Two Faced Woman.*

Garborg (gär'bôrg), **Arne.** b. at Time, Norway, Jan. 25, 1851; d. at Asker, Norway, Jan. 14, 1924. Norwegian poet, and writer of novels and dramas, who is ranked by many as one of the classic writers of Norway. He is best known for his poetic cycle *Haugtussa* (1895), his novel *Fred* (Peace, 1892), and his essays *Kolbotnbrev* (The Teacher, 1896). His themes are derived usually from problems of national culture, man's relation to the soil, and religious faith.

Garção (gạr.souñ'), **Pedro Antônio Corrêa.** b. at Lisbon, Portugal, April 29, 1724; d. Nov. 10, 1772. Portuguese poet, the most distinguished member of the Arcádia Ulissiponense, a literary academy which fought Gongorism and contributed to the restoration of classical taste in Portugal. He never gave permission for printing his poems in book form during his lifetime. Part of his poetical production was published in 1778. His complete works did not appear until 1888.

Garches (gärsh). Town in N France, in the department of Seine-et-Oise, between Versailles and St.-Cloud. A suburb of Paris, it has chemical and other industries, and is the site of a World War I monument. 7,472 (1946).

García (gär.thē'ä) or **Garcías** (gär.thē'äs). [Also: **Garzía**; called **"García the Trembler."**] b. at Tudela, Spain, 958; d. 1001. King of Navarre (995–1001). He was surnamed "the Trembler" on account of his nervousness before battle, and was the author of the saying "My body trembles at the dangers to which my courage is about to expose it." He defeated the Moors under Al-Mansur in the battle of Calatañazor in 998.

Garcia (gạr.sē'ạ), **Aleixo** (or **Alejo**). d. in Paraguay, c1526. Portuguese or possibly a Spaniard, who early in the 16th century was left on the coast of southern Brazil, near Santa Catarina, by one of the exploring ships which touched there. He lived for years among the Indians; accompanied by several hundred of them, he made (c1524) an expedition westward or northwestward, penetrating beyond the Paraguay and perhaps reaching the confines of Peru. Returning with a large amount of gold, he was murdered by his companions. The accounts of this expedition are very vague, and have been discredited by some historians.

Garcia, Diogo. [Spanish, **Diego García.**] b. at Lisbon, Portugal, c1471; d. in Spain, c1535. Portuguese pilot. He entered the service of Spain, and there are indications that he was on the coast of South America as early as 1512, possibly as far south as the Plata River. In 1526 he commanded an expedition to the coast of Brazil and the Plata. Ascending the Paraná River, he met Sebastian Cabot, quarreled with him, and in 1528 returned to Spain. It is conjectured that he was subsequently in the Indian Ocean, and that he discovered there the island now known as Diego Garcia, in the Chagos Archipelago.

García (gär.thē'ä), **Gregorio.** b. at Cozar, Spain, c1560; d. at Baeza, Spain, 1627. Spanish Dominican author. He traveled for 12 years in Spanish America, part of the time as a missionary among the Indians. He published *Origen de los Indios del Nuevo Mundo* (Valencia, 1607; Madrid, 1727) and *Predicación del Evangelio en el Nuevo Mundo viviendo los Apostoles* (Baeza, 1625). His *Monarquia de los Incas del Perú* was never published, and is probably lost.

García, Julio Acosta. See **Acosta, Julio.**

García, Manuel. b. at Zafra, Spain, March 17, 1805; d. at London, July 1, 1906. Spanish singing teacher; son of Manuel del Pópolo Vicente García. His invention of the laryngoscope and his *Mémoire sur la voix humaine* (1840) served as a basis for all subsequent investigations of the voice. He went to London in 1848, and was professor at the Royal Academy of Music until 1895.

García, Manuel del Pópolo Vicente. b. at Seville, Spain, Jan. 22, 1775; d. at Paris, June 2, 1832. Spanish singer, composer, and musical instructor. He founded a school of singing at London in 1823. He wrote 19 Italian, 17 Spanish, and 7 French operas.

García Calderón (gär.sē'ä käl.dā.rōn'), **Francisco.** b. at Lima, Peru, April 8, 1883—. Peruvian diplomat and essayist; son of the Peruvian president Francisco García Calderón (1834–1905). Minister to France since 1930, his written work reflects his ardent admiration for that nation. Minister to Belgium (1918); delegate (1918–19) to the Versailles Peace Conference; three times (1920, 1932, 1933) delegate to the League of Nations. Author of *Les Démocraties latines de l'Amérique* (1912; Eng. trans., *Latin America: Its Rise and Progress*, 1913).

García Calderón, Francisco. See **Calderón, Francisco García.**

García Calderón, Ventura. b. 1884—. Peruvian literary critic, fiction writer, and diplomat; son of the Peruvian president Francisco García Calderón (1834–1905). Minister (since 1940) to Switzerland; his written works (some of which have been translated into as many as nine languages) include *Vale un Perú* (1939), and others.

García de Palacio (gär.thē'ä dā pā.lä'thyō), **Diego.** b. at Santander, Spain, c1520; d. probably in Mexico, after 1587. Spanish lawyer and author. He was auditor of Guatemala, and in 1576 wrote a report on that country which is of great historical importance. It was first published in the Muñoz collection, and there are modern editions in various languages.

García Gutiérrez (gär.thē'ä gö.tyer'reth), **Antonio.** b. at Chiclana de la Frontera, Cádiz, Spain, 1813; d. 1884. Spanish dramatist, poet, and scientist. He was educated at Cádiz, went to Madrid in 1833, and lived in Cuba and at Mérida, Yucatán (1844–50), in England (1854–57), and in France. From 1872 on he was director of the Madrid Archaeological Museum. As a dramatist he is best known for his first tragedy, *El Trovador* (1836), which Verdi made into his famous opera *Il Trovatore* (1852). Other works are *Simon Bocanegra* (1843), also used by Verdi, *Venganza Catalana* (1864), and *Juan Lorenzo* (1865), which is regarded as a masterpiece of Spanish drama, and two volumes of lyric poetry, *Luz y Tinieblas* (1842, 1861).

García Lorca (gär.thē'ä lôr'kä), **Federico.** b. at Granada, Spain, 1899; d. 1936. Spanish poet, dramatist, essayist, and theatrical director. He found his inspiration mainly in folk themes which he presented in a style of poetry that was a mixture of Spanish balladry and dramatic 20th-century metaphors. In his dramas he added elements of Greek tragedy and carried on the tradition of the great dramatists of Spain's golden age. He has enjoyed outside his own country the widest acclaim of any contemporary Spanish writer. Many translations and critical evaluations of his works have appeared in the U.S., England, and France. He has had a profound influence on the poetry of Latin America. He directed a theatrical company which brought the best Spanish dramas of the poets to the outlying corners of Spain. During the early days of the Spanish Civil War he was executed by a firing squad of Falangists who, despite Lorca's nonpolitical life, resented his having identified himself with the Spanish Republic. Among his best works are *Canciones*, *Romancero gitano*, *El Poema del cante jondo*, and the dramas *Bodas de sangre*, *Yerma*, and *La Casa de Bernarda Alba*.

García Moreno (gär.sē'ä mō.rā'nō), **Gabriel.** b. at Guayaquil, Ecuador, 1821; assassinated at Quito, Ecuador, Aug. 6, 1875. Ecuadorian politician, three times (1861, 1869, 1875) elected president. He was chief of the provisional government at Quito in 1859, as head of the church party, and president (1861–65) during a period of great disorder, including war with New Granada. He decreed (1861) a conservative constitution, another in 1869, and the Roman Catholic Church as official in the country. In 1869 he was again elected president for six years, and had been reëlected in 1875 when he was killed.

García Pelaez (gär.sē'ä pā.lä'es), **Francisco de Paula.** b. c1800; d. at Guatemala City, Jan. 25, 1867. Guatemalan prelate and historian, archbishop of Guatemala (Feb. 11, 1844 *et seq.*). His principal work was *Memorias para la historia del antiguo reino de Guatemala* (3 vols., 1851–53).

Garcias (gär.thē'äs), **Pedro.** Licentiate, referred to in the preface to Alain René le Sage's *Gil Blas*, whose soul was buried in a leathern purse which held his ducats.

García Sarmiento (gär.sē'ä sär.myen'tō), **Félix Rubén.** Original name of **Darío, Rubén.**

García y Íñiguez (gär.sē'ä ē ē'nyē.ges), **Calixto.** b. at Holguín, Cuba, Oct. 14, 1836; d. at Washington, D.C., Dec. 11, 1898. Cuban soldier and patriot. With Céspedes and Marmol he planned the rebellion of 1868, and on the retirement of Gómez was made commander in chief of the forces of Cuba. He was captured in 1873 and imprisoned in Spain until 1878. He returned to Cuba in August, 1879, led an unsuccessful uprising, and was again carried to Spain. He lived at Madrid under police surveillance, but escaped in September, 1895, reached New York, and finally landed with a large expedition near Baracoa, Cuba. The provisional government immediately placed him in command of an army, with which he gained several important victories before uniting with the U.S. forces in the capture of Santiago, Cuba (June 21–July 17, 1898).

Garcilaso de la Vega (gär.sē.lä'sō dā lä bā'gä). [Called **"el Inca,"** meaning "the Inca."] b. at Cusco, Peru, c1539; d. at Córdoba, Spain, 1616. Peruvian soldier, historian, and translator. He was the son of Sebastián Garcilaso de la Vega y Vargas, who served under Cortes and Pizarro, and an Inca princess (whence his epithet "el Inca"). He went (c1560) to Spain, was given a pension by Philip II, and was a captain in the Spanish army fighting the Moors. He later settled at Córdoba and devoted himself to literature. His works are *La Florida del Inca: historia del adelantado Hernando de Soto* (1605) and his history of Peru, *Commentarios reales que tratan del origen de los Incas* (part 1, 1609; part 2, 1617, both parts being translated into English, 1688 and 1869–71, and into French, German and Italian). In 1590 he translated the *Dialoghi di amore* of Leon Hebro. His account of De Soto's conquest of Florida was for a long time regarded as more fiction than fact, but it was used to advantage by historians such as Robertson and Prescott, by Marmontel for his historical novel *Les Incas*, and by Sheridan for his *Pizarro*. He has been called "the first South American in Spanish Literature." His birth date is variously given as about 1530, 1536, 1539, and 1540 the same uncertainty existing about his death, which is placed as early as 1568, and as late as 1620, with 1616 being given some preference.

Garcilaso de la Vega y Vargas (ē bär'gäs), **Sebastián.** b. c1500; d. 1559. Spanish soldier; father of Garcilaso de la Vega (c1539–1616).

Garcin de Tassy (gär.saṅ dė tä.sē), **Joseph Héliodore Sagesse Vertu.** b. at Marseilles, France, Jan. 20, 1794; d. at Paris, Sept. 2, 1878. French Orientalist, author of works on Hindustani.

Gard (gär). Department in S France, bounded by the departments of Lozère and Ardèche on the N, the Rhone (separating it from the departments of Vaucluse and Bouches-du-Rhône) on the E, the Mediterranean and the department of Hérault on the S, and the departments of Hérault and Aveyron on the W. It is part of the region of Languedoc. One of the most important links in the chain of Roman territories in the W Mediterranean region, it was occupied, in the early medieval period, by the Visigoths and was invaded by the Saracens, but it

recovered quickly in the more peaceful period which followed. It is rich in Roman antiquities, particularly at Nîmes, and in medieval monuments. It has a hot, dry climate; its agriculture produces grains, vegetables, fruits, and wines; its livestock industry centers on cattle, sheep, and goats. The milk production supports the cheese manufacturing industry at Roquefort in Aveyron. There is a considerable amount of coal mining; copper, lead, and antimony are also found. There are construction, metallurgical, textile (silk and woolen), shoe, and other industries. There are numerous establishments producing olive oil and canned olives. Capital, Nîmes; area, 2,270 sq. mi.; pop. 393,279 (1946).

Gard, Pont du. Modern name of a bridge in S France forming part of a celebrated Roman aqueduct, situated ab. 14 mi. NE of Nîmes.

Garda (gär'dä), **Lake.** [Also: **Lake Benaco**; Italian, **Lago di Garda, Lago Benaco**; Latin, **Lacus Benacus.**] Largest lake in N Italy, bordering on the Tyrol on the N and the provinces of Verona on the E and Brescia on the W. The Mincio River carries its waters into the Po. The lake is noted for storms. Peschiera and Riva are situated on it. Length, ab. 33 mi.; breadth, ab. 10 mi.

Gardafui (gär.dạ.fwē'), **Cape.** See **Guardafui, Cape.**

Gardaia (gär.dä'yạ). See **Ghardaïa,** town.

Gardanne (gȧr.dȧn). Town in SE France, in the department of Bouches-du-Rhône, between Marseilles and Aix-en-Provence. Lignite is mined in the vicinity. 7,979 (1946).

Garde Joyeuse (gȧrd zhwȧ.yėz), **La.** See **Joyeuse Garde, La.**

Gardelegen (gär'dẹ.lā.gẹn). [Formerly also, **Gardeleben** (-lā.bẹn), **Garleben.**] Town in C Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Saxony-Anhalt, Russian Zone, formerly in the province of Saxony, Prussia, situated on the Milde River ab. 28 mi. NW of Magdeburg. It is the center of a hops and asparagus producing district, and before World War II was also known for button manufactures. Medieval walls are still standing, and there are churches dating from the 12th and 15th centuries. The town became part of Brandenburg in 1300, and was a member of the Hanseatic League in the 15th century. 12,322 (1946).

Garden (gär'dẹn), **Alexander.** b. in Birse parish, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, c1730; d. at London, April 15, 1791. Naturalist and physician, after whom the flower gardenia is named; resident in South Carolina (c1754–83). He was graduated (M.D., 1753) from Marischal College, Aberdeen, and emigrated to South Carolina, where he established a medical practice. He discovered the Congo snake and mud eel, and also that pink-root (*Spigelia marilandica*) could be used as a vermifuge. He corresponded with European scientists, including Linnaeus, who was instrumental in securing Garden's election (1763) to the Royal Society of Uppsala. A Loyalist during the Revolutionary War, he left America for Europe in 1783.

Garden, Alexander. b. at Charleston, S.C., Dec. 4, 1757; d. there, Feb. 24, 1829. American Revolutionary officer, known chiefly as the author of *Anecdotes of the Revolutionary War* (1822); son of Alexander Garden (c1730–91).

Garden, Mary. b. at Aberdeen, Scotland, Feb. 20, 1877—. American operatic soprano. She was brought to Chicago at six years of age and lived in the U.S. until she was 19, when she went to Paris. She first appeared there in the Opéra-Comique, and has sung with the Manhattan Opera Company at New York and the Chicago Opera Company (1910–11). Among her principal roles are Mélisande in *Pelléas et Mélisande*, Louise, Thaïs, and Salome.

Garden, The. Novel by L. A. G. Strong, published in 1931.

Gardena (gär.dē'nạ). City in S California, in Los Angeles County, S of Los Angeles. In the decade between the last two U.S. censuses its population more than doubled. 5,909 (1940), 14,405 (1950).

Gardena Valley (gär.dā'nä). [Italian, **Val** (or **Val di**) **Gardena**; German, **Gröden, Grödnertal.**] Valley in Trentino-Alto Adige, N Italy. Length, ab. 18 mi.

Garden City. City in W Kansas, county seat of Finney County, on the Arkansas River: agricultural experiment station. Beet sugar, processed alfalfa, and synthetic gasoline are produced. 10,905 (1950).

Garden City. City in S Lower Michigan, in Wayne County: western suburb of Detroit. In the decade between the last two U.S. censuses its population more than doubled. 4,096 (1940), 9,012 (1950).

Garden City. Village in SE New York, in Nassau County, on Long Island: residential suburb of New York City, and a leading center for the printing of books and magazines. It is the seat of Adelphi College; Mitchell and Roosevelt Fields and Roosevelt Raceway are nearby. 14,486 (1950).

Gardener (gärd'nėr, gär'dẹn.ėr), **Helen Hamilton.** [Original name, **Alice Chenoweth.**] b. at Winchester, Va., Jan. 21, 1853; d. at Washington, D.C., July 26, 1925. American suffragette and feminist writer. For many years an associate of Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton, she read (1888) before the International Council of Women a paper, *Sex in Brain*, to prove the similarity in weight and complexity of the brains of males and females. She was appointed (1920) first woman civil service commissioner by President Wilson. In addition to writing stories and essays, she wrote novels, of which *An Unofficial Patriot* (1894) is considered her best.

Garden Grove. Unincorporated community in S California, in Orange County, SE of Los Angeles. 3,762 (1950).

Garden of the Gods. Region near Colorado Springs, Colo., comprising ab. 500 acres, covered with extraordinary rock formations.

Garden Party, The. Title story of a collection of short stories by Katherine Mansfield, published in 1922.

"Garden State." Nickname of **New Jersey.**

"Garden State" or **"Garden of the West."** Occasional nicknames of **Kansas.**

Gardinas (gär.dē'näs). Lithuanian name of **Grodno,** town.

Gardiner (gard'nėr, gar'dẹn.ėr). City in SW Maine, in Kennebec County, on the Kennebec River ab. 8 mi. S of Augusta: paper mills and other manufactures. It was the boyhood home of Edwin Arlington Robinson and is the Tilbury Town of his poems. 6,649 (1950).

Gardiner, Alfred George. [Pseudonym, **Alpha of the Plough.**] b. at Chelmsford, Essex, England, 1865; d. 1946. English journalist, essayist, and biographer. On the staff of the *Essex County Chronicle* and the *Northern Daily Telegraph* for 15 years, he later edited (1902–19) the London *Daily News*, and was president (1915–16) of the Institute of Journalists; he contributed essays to the London *Star* under the pseudonym Alpha of the Plough. He was the author of *Prophets, Priests, and Kings* (1908), *Pillars of Society* (1913), *The War Lords* (1915), *Pebbles on the Shore* (1917), *Leaves in the Wind* (1918), and *Windfalls* (1920), the last three being volumes of essays and character sketches.

Gardiner, James. b. at Carriden, near Linlithgow, Scotland, Jan. 11, 1688; killed at the battle of Prestonpans, Sept. 21, 1745. Scottish colonel of dragoons, now remembered chiefly for his services (1719 *et seq.*) to the English against their enemies on the Continent and in his native Scotland.

Gardiner, John Sylvester John. b. at Haverfordwest, Wales, in June, 1765; d. at Harrowgate, England, July 29, 1830. American Episcopalian clergyman. In 1782 he came to Boston; after studying law, he devoted himself to religion and was ordained as a priest in 1791. He became (1792) assistant at Trinity Church, Boston, of which he became the rector in 1805. A founder of the Boston Athenaeum, he was the first president (1805–10) of the well-known Anthology Club at Boston and helped bring out the *Monthly Anthology and Boston Review*, predecessor of the *North American Review*. He was instrumental in reviving classical learning in Boston.

Gardiner, Lion. b. 1599; d. at what is now Easthampton, Long Island, N.Y., 1663. English colonist and military engineer in America. After service with the Dutch forces in the Low Countries, he emigrated (1635) to America and built a fortification for the Massachusetts Bay colony. In 1636 he went to the Saybrook colony (Connecticut), where he played a leading role in defense against the Indians. His son, David, was the first white child born in the Saybrook colony. Gardiner later purchased an island (now Gardiners Island) off the NE coast of Long Island, and land on the nearby coast, and in 1653 established his home there.

Gardiner, Samuel Rawson. b. at Ropley, Hampshire, England, March 4, 1829; d. at Sevenoaks, Kent, England, Feb. 23, 1902. English historian, teacher, and editor. Educated at Winchester School and at Christ Church, Oxford; lecturer (1872–77) and professor of modern history (1877–75) at King's College, London; taught (1863–81) at Bedford College for Women, and at Toynbee Hall, both in London; in 1894 was offered, but declined, history professorship at Oxford. He edited *Constitutional Documents of the Puritan Revolution* (1899), a dozen volumes for the Camden Society, of which he was director (1869–97), and was editor (1891–1901) of the *English Historical Review*. Author of *History of England from the Accession of James I to the Outbreak of the Civil War: 1603–42* (10 vols., 1863–84), *Prince Charles and the Spanish Marriage* (1869), *History of the Great Civil War: 1642–49* (4 vols., 1886), *Student's History of England* (2 vols., 1890–91), *History of the Commonwealth and Protectorate: 1649–60* (3 vols., 1894–1903), *What the Gunpowder Plot Was* (1897), *Oliver Cromwell* (1901), and other works.

Gardiner, Stephen. b. at Bury St. Edmunds, England, between 1483 and 1490; d. at London, Nov. 12, 1555. English prelate and politician. He studied at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, of which society he was elected master in 1525. In 1528 he was sent by Henry VIII on a mission to the Pope in reference to the proposed divorce between the king and Catharine of Aragon. He was made secretary of state in 1529, was appointed bishop of Winchester in 1531, and was elected chancellor of the University of Cambridge c1540. Although constantly employed on diplomatic missions to the courts of Rome, France, and the emperor, his chief service to Henry consisted in a learned defense of the Act of Supremacy, published in 1535 under the title *De vera obedientia oratio*. In the reign of Edward VI he resisted the ecclesiastical policy of Cranmer, in consequence of which he was committed to the Tower of London and, in 1552, deprived of his bishopric. He was restored to liberty at the accession of Queen Mary, who appointed him lord high chancellor of the realm in 1553. In conjunction with Bonner he was the chief instrument in bringing about the persecution of the Protestants in the early part of Mary's reign.

Gardiners Bay. Inlet on the NE coast of Long Island, in Suffolk County, N.Y., lying between Gardiners Island on the E and Shelter Island on the W.

Gardiners Island. Small island lying off the NE coast of Long Island, in Suffolk County, N.Y. It belongs to the township of Easthampton.

Gardner (gärd'nėr). City in N Massachusetts, in Worcester County, ab. 23 mi. NW of Worcester: manufactures of chairs. 19,581 (1950).

Gardner, Erle Stanley. b. at Malden, Mass., July 17, 1889—. American lawyer and writer of detective stories; originator of Perry Mason, lawyer-detective. He was admitted (1911) to the California bar, began the practice of law at Oxnard, Calif., was president (1918–21) of the Consolidated Sales Company, and in 1934 began devoting his full time to writing. Among his works are *The Case of the Velvet Claws* (1932), *The Case of the Sulky Girl* (1933), *The Case of the Stuttering Bishop* (1936), *The Case of the Dangerous Dowager* (1937), *The D.A. Calls It Murder* (1937), *The D.A. Cooks a Goose* (1942), and *The Case of the Borrowed Brunette* (1946). He has also written works under the pseudonyms of A. A. Fair, Charles J. Kenny, and Carleton Kendrake.

Gardner, Ernest Arthur. b. at London, 1862; d. Nov. 27, 1939. English classical archaeologist, professor of archaeology at University College, London; brother of Percy Gardner. He was director of the British School of Archaeology at Athens (1887–95). Among the explorations which he conducted are those at Naucratis, Egypt (1885–86), and at Paphos, Megalopolis, and other sites in Greece. He wrote *Chapters on Inscriptions in Naucratis* (1886–88), *Handbook of Greek Sculpture* (1896–97), *Six Greek Sculptors* (1910), and others.

Gardner, George. b. at Glasgow, May, 1812; d. at Neura Ellia, Ceylon, March 10, 1849. Scottish botanist and traveler. From 1836 to 1841 he traveled in Brazil, collecting and studying plants. In 1844 he was appointed superintendent of the botanical garden of Ceylon, and he afterward traveled extensively in India. Besides numerous botanical monographs, he published *Travels in the Interior of Brazil* (1846; 2nd ed., 1849).

Gardner, Percy. b. at Hackney, London, Nov. 24, 1846; d. July 17, 1937. English archaeologist, professor of classical archaeology in the University of Oxford from 1887; brother of Ernest Arthur Gardner. He was editor of the *Journal of Hellenic Studies* (1880–96), and an editor of the coin catalogues of the British Museum (1873–86). Among his works are *The Parthian Coinage* (1877), *Samos and Samian Coins* (1882), *Types of Greek Coins* (1883), *New Chapters in Greek History* (1892), *Manual of Greek Antiquities* (1895; with Jevons), *Sculptured Tombs of Hellas* (1896), *Grammar of Greek Art* (1905), *The Growth of Christianity* (1907), and *New Chapters in Greek Art* (1926).

Gardner Bay. [Also, **American Geographical Society Bay.**] Bay in Antarctica, lying at the S end of the Richard Black Coast, in ab. 75°00′ S., 62°30′ W. The ice filling this bay is contiguous with the Lassiter Shelf Ice. Length, ab. 35 mi.

Gardoni (gär.dō'nē), **Italo.** b. at Parma, Italy, 1821; d. March 30, 1882. Italian tenor singer. He made his debut at Viadana in 1840. His repertoire was large, and he sang much at Paris and London. He retired from the stage in 1874.

Gárdonyi (gär'dō.nyē), **Géza.** b. at Agárd, Hungary, Aug. 3, 1863; d. at Eger, Hungary, Oct. 30, 1922. Hungarian novelist. His early work is notable for descriptions of Hungarian country life, which he knew well from his life as a country schoolteacher. His historical novels continue the same trend in description of the Hungarian past. His last works are critical of Hungarian society. Author of *Egri csillagok* (Stars of Eger, 1908), *Én falum* (My Village, 1898), *Isten rabjai* (The Prisoners of God, 1908), and *Ábel és Eszter* (Abel and Ester, 1907).

Gardthausen (gärt'hou.zęn), **Viktor.** b. at Copenhagen, Aug. 26, 1843; d. at Leipzig, Germany, Dec. 27, 1925. German historian; he served as professor (1877 *et seq.*) at the University of Leipzig. Author of *Griechische Paläographie* (Greek Paleography, 1879) and *Augustus und seine Zeit* (Augustus and his Age, 1891–1904).

Gare Loch (gär' loch'). [Also, **Gareloch.**] Inlet of the Firth of Clyde, in W Scotland, in Dunbartonshire. It provides a good anchorage for ships and is often used for the calibration of compasses of newly launched ships. Length, ab. 6 mi.; width, ab. 1 mi.

Garenganze (gar'ęn.gänz). See **Katanga.**

Garenne-Colombes (gȧ.ren.ko.lôṅb), **La.** See **La Garenne-Colombes.**

Garessio (gä.res'syō). Town and commune in NW Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Piedmont, in the province of Cuneo, situated on the Tanaro River ab. 28 mi. SE of Cuneo. The district has chemical and lumber industries, and livestock farms. Pop. of commune, 6,409 (1936); of town, 694 (1936).

Gareth (gar'ęth). In Arthurian romance, the nephew of King Arthur. He was introduced to Arthur's court as a scullion, and concealed his name for a year at his mother's request. He was nicknamed "Beaumains" by Sir Kay on account of the size of his hands. Tennyson used his story, with some alterations, in *Gareth and Lynette*.

Garey (gär'i), **Thomas Andrew.** b. at Cincinnati, Ohio, July 7, 1830; d. Aug. 20, 1909. American horticulturist, after whom the town of Garey, in Santa Barbara County, Calif., was named in 1887. He is noted for his contribution to the growth of the citrus-fruit industry. He went to California in 1852 and in the years after the Civil War cultivated orange and lemon trees on a large and profitable scale. He was the first to bring several varieties of citrus trees into the state and wrote *Orange Culture in California* (1882), the first book of its kind in California. His name is associated with the Eureka lemon, one of the chief varieties cultivated in the state. He was president of the Los Angeles Pomological Society and was among the founders of the towns of Artesia and Pomona.

Garfield (gär'fēld). City in NE New Jersey, in Bergen County, on the Passaic River opposite Passaic. 27,550 (1950).

Garfield, Harry Augustus. b. at Hiram, Ohio, Oct. 11, 1863; d. at Williamstown, Mass., Dec. 12, 1942. American educator; son of President James A. Garfield.

He was graduated from Williams College in 1885, studied and practiced law, and was professor of politics at Princeton University (1903–08) and president (1908–34) of Williams College.

Garfield, James Abram. b. in Cuyahoga County, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1831; d. at Elberon, N.J., Sept. 19, 1881. American soldier and legislator, 20th President of the United States. Born in a log cabin, he was the son of pioneer parents, Abram and Eliza (Ballou) Garfield, who migrated to Ohio from New England. His father died in 1833 and his mother and her four children made a living under frontier conditions. At one time he worked on the Ohio canal. He gained an education first at the Western Reserve Eclectic Institute (later Hiram College) and then at Williams College under President Mark Hopkins, whom he always held up as the ideal educator. He was graduated in 1856 and returned to the Eclectic Institute as principal. In 1859 he entered political life by election to the Ohio state senate. In the Civil War he helped to organize the 42nd Ohio volunteer infantry, of which he was appointed colonel. His victory at Middle Creek (Jan. 10, 1862) won him the rank of brigadier general. He next joined the army under Buell and took part in the Shiloh and Corinth campaigns. In 1863 he became chief of staff in Rosecrans's Army of the Cumberland, serving until after Chickamauga (Sept. 19–20, 1863). His conduct in that battle gained him promotion to the rank of major general of volunteers. In 1862 he was elected to Congress and took his seat in December, 1863. During his nine successive terms in the House he made a reputation as an orator and as a defender of sound finance against greenback or silver inflation. In 1873 he was charged with having received a gift of stock in the Crédit Mobilier, the corporation constructing the Union Pacific Railroad. He was also assailed for not having prevented, while chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, the passage of the "Salary Grab," by which members of Congress raised their own salaries. He defended himself strongly against both charges, appealed to his constituents, and was vindicated in the Congressional election of 1874. By 1876 he had become the recognized Republican leader in the House. In the disputed election of that year, he was a member of the Electoral Commission which awarded the contested vote to Hayes by eight to seven. In 1880 he was elected to the Senate, but did not take his seat since he was sent as an Ohio delegate to the Republican national convention, to uphold the candidacy of Sherman, and was himself nominated for the presidency by a dramatic "stampede" which broke a deadlock between Blaine and Grant. Sharing the Republican ticket with Arthur, he was elected over General Winfield Scott Hancock, but even before the inauguration he became involved in a controversy with the New York "Stalwarts," led by Roscoe Conkling, over their claim to control the appointment of a cabinet member from New York and all federal appointments in the state. His presidential authority was upheld by the Senate, but on July 2, 1881, he was shot by Charles J. Guiteau, a disappointed office-seeker of the "Stalwart" faction, at the Washington railroad station, and died after 11 weeks. See *The Life and Letters of James Abram Garfield*, by Theodore Clarke Smith (2 vols., 1925) and *James A. Garfield*, by R. G. Caldwell (1931).

Garfield, James Rudolph. b. at Hiram, Ohio, Oct. 17, 1865; d. 1950. American lawyer and public official; son of James Abram Garfield. He was graduated (B.A., 1885) from Williams College, studied at the Columbia Law School, and was admitted to the bar in 1888. He was a member (1896–99) of the Ohio state senate, a member (1902–03) of the U.S. Civil Service Commission, and commissioner of corporations (1903–07) in the U.S. Department of Commerce and Labor. As U.S. secretary of the interior (March 4, 1907–March 4, 1909), he was a member of Theodore Roosevelt's so-called "Tennis Cabinet." He practiced law at Cleveland (1909 *et seq.*).

Garfield Heights. City in NE Ohio, in Cuyahoga County, near Cleveland. 21,662 (1950).

Garforth (gär'fōrth, -fŏrth). Urban district in N central England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, ab. 7 mi. E of Leeds, ab. 193 mi. N of London by rail: coal mining. 12,357 (1951).

Gargamelle (gär.gȧ.mel). Mother of Gargantua, in François Rabelais's romance *Gargantua*.

Gargano (gär.gä'nō), **Monte.** [Latin, **Garganus Mons.**] Mountainous peninsula in the province of Foggia, Italy, projecting into the Adriatic Sea. Highest point, Monte Calvo (3,460 ft.).

Gargantua (gär.gan'ţū.ą; French, gȧr.gäṅ.tü.ȧ) **and Pantagruel** (pan.tag'rō.el; French, päṅ.tȧ.grü.el), **The Life of.** Satirical work in prose and verse by François Rabelais. Rabelais edited and perhaps in part rewrote a prose romance, *Les Grandes et Inestimables Chronicques du Grant et Énorme Géant Gargantua*. This work, the author of which is unknown, and no earlier copies of which exist, probably gave him the idea of his own famous book. The next year (1532) followed the first instalment of this, *Pantagruel Roi des Dipsodes Restitué en Son naturel avec ses Faicts et Proueses Espouvantables*. Three years afterwards came *Gargantua* proper, the first book of the entire work as we now have it. Eleven years, however, passed before the work was continued, the second book of *Pantagruel* not being published until 1546, and the third six years later, in 1552, just before the author's death. The fourth or last book did not appear as a whole until 1564, although the first 16 chapters had been given to the world two years before. This fourth book, the fifth of the entire work, has, from the length of time which elapsed before its publication and from certain variations which exist in the manuscript and the first printed editions, been suspected of spuriousness. Gargantua is a giant with an enormous appetite, and his name has become proverbial for an insatiable eater. The misspelling *Garagantua*, originated by Pope in his edition of Shakespeare's plays (*As You Like It*, iii. 2), has been followed by some other editors. There was a chapbook, popular in England in the 16th century, giving the history of the giant Gargantua, who accidentally swallows five pilgrims, staves and all, in his salad.

Garganwahgah (gär.gan.wä'gä). Iroquois name of **Cornplanter.**

Gargaphia (gär.gā'fi.ą), **Vale of.** In Greek mythology, the vale where Actaeon was torn to pieces by his own hounds, after being transformed into a stag in punishment for having seen Artemis bathing. It was used by Jonson as the scene of *Cynthia's Revels*.

Gargaron (gär'gą.ron), **Mount.** [Also, **Mount Gargarus.**] In ancient geography, the highest summit of Mount Ida, Mysia, in what is now NW Turkey.

Gargery (gar'jėr.i), **Joe.** In Charles Dickens's *Great Expectations*, a good-natured blacksmith with a shrewish wife; Pip's brother-in-law.

Garhwal (gur.wäl'). [Also, **Gurhwal.**] District in the Kumaun division, Uttar Pradesh (United Provinces), Union of India, ab. 200 mi. NE of Delhi. Its surface is exceedingly mountainous, the highest peaks (in the N) having an altitude of from 23,000 to nearly 26,000 ft. Area, 5,629 sq. mi.; pop. 602,115 (1941).

Garibaldi (gar.i.bôl'di; Italian, gä.rē.bäl'dē), **Giuseppe.** b. at Nice, France, July 4, 1807; d. on the island of Caprera, near Sardinia, June 2, 1882. Italian patriot and soldier. Exiled from Italy for political reasons in 1834, he went to South America, where he was employed in the service of the republic of Rio Grande do Sul and afterward in that of Uruguay (1836–48). In 1849 he entered the service of the Roman Republic, which was abolished in the same year. In 1850 he went as an exile to the U.S., where he was naturalized as a citizen, and where for a time he followed the occupation of a candlemaker on Staten Island. He returned to Italy in 1854 and settled as a farmer on the island of Caprera. He commanded an independent corps, known as the "Hunters of the Alps," in the Sardinian service during the war of Sardinia and France against Austria in 1859. Secretly encouraged by the Sardinian government, he organized, after the conclusion of peace, an expedition against the Two Sicilies for the purpose of bringing about the union of Italy. He descended upon Sicily with 1,000 volunteers in May, 1860, and after having made himself dictator of Sicily crossed to the mainland, where he expelled Francis II from Naples and entered the capital on Sept. 7, 1860. He retired to Caprera on the union of the Two Sicilies with Sardinia and the proclamation (March 17, 1861) of Victor Emmanuel of Sardinia as king of Italy. Striving

for the complete unification of Italy, he organized an expedition against Rome in 1862, but was defeated and captured by the Sardinians at Aspromonte in August. He was again in arms against the Pope in 1867, and was defeated by the French and papal forces at Mentana in November. In 1870–71 he commanded a French force in the Franco-Prussian War.

Garibaldi, Giuseppe. [Known as **"Peppino."**] b. at Melbourne, Australia, July 29, 1879; d. 1950. Italian soldier; son of Ricciotti Garibaldi and grandson of Giuseppe Garibaldi (1807–82). He took part as a volunteer in campaigns in Greece (1897), South Africa (1901–03), Venezuela (1904) against Castro, the Balkans (1912), and the Argonne (1915); as a member of the Italian army he fought (1915–18) in World War I, and thereafter became envoy extraordinary to various countries. He attempted in 1924 to arouse popular resistance to Fascism, but was unsuccessful.

Garibaldi, Menotti. b. at Mustardo, Brazil, Sept. 16, 1840; d. at Rome, Aug. 22, 1903. Italian soldier and statesman; son of Giuseppe Garibaldi (1807–82). He joined (1860) "the Thousand" and was wounded at Calatafimi; took part (1870–71) in the Franco-Prussian War on the side of the French. He served (1876–1900) as a deputy, sitting on the extreme left.

Garibaldi, Ricciotti. b. at Montevideo, Uruguay, 1847; d. at Rome, July 17, 1924. Italian patriot, soldier, and statesman; youngest son of Giuseppe Garibaldi (1807–82). In 1869 he was the leader of a rebellion in Calabria, and when it was suppressed he was forced to flee to Corfu, where he remained until he was pardoned by King Victor Emmanuel. In the Franco-Prussian War he fought with his father for France. He went to Australia in 1874 and remained there until 1881, when his father's illness caused him to return home. In 1897 and in 1912–13 he fought for Greece against Turkey. In 1915 he was in France and England raising money to send 30,000 Italian "Red Shirts" to help France in World War I.

Gariboldi (gä.rē.bōl'dē), **Italo.** b. at Lodi, Italy, April 20, 1879—. Italian soldier. He was sent (1936) to Italian East Africa, where he became military commander of Addis Ababa and commander in chief of Italian troops in East Africa. He replaced (1941) Graziani as head of the Italian forces in Libya, but was returned to Italy later in the same year. In World War II, he headed (1942) the Italian 8th army in Russia, where he took part in the Don battle. Imprisoned (1943) by the Germans after the Italian armistice, he was turned over (1944) to the Fascists, who sentenced him to 10 years imprisonment, but he regained his freedom within a few months.

Garigliano (gä.rē.lyä'nō). River in W Italy, formed by the junction of the Liri and the Rapido and flowing into the Gulf of Gaeta ab. 10 mi. E of Gaeta. Near it on Dec. 27, 1503, Gonsalvo de Córdoba defeated the French under the Marquis of Saluzzo. Length, ab. 95 mi.

Garland (gär'lạnd). Town in NE Texas, in Dallas County, ab. 14 mi. NE of Dallas: aircraft plants and other factories. In the decade between the last two U.S. censuses its population grew from 2,233 (1940) to 10,571 (1950).

Garland, Augustus Hill. b. near Covington, Tenn., June 11, 1832; d. at Washington, D.C., Jan. 26, 1899. American politician. He was a member of the Confederate congress, governor of Arkansas (1875–77), U.S. senator from Arkansas (1877–85), and attorney general (1885–89).

Garland, (Hannibal) Hamlin. b. at West Salem, Wis., Sept. 14, 1860; d. at Hollywood, Calif., March 4, 1940. American novelist and short-story writer, important in the development of American literary realism. He was also an interpreter of the American Indian, investigator of psychic phenomena, and exponent of the "Strenuous Life," influenced by Walt Whitman and W. D. Howells, whom he knew personally. Garland befriended Stephen Crane, Booth Tarkington, Vachel Lindsay, and others at the beginnings of their careers. His writings also had a direct influence on Zona Gale, Ruth Suckow, William Allen White, and Sinclair Lewis. He was a friend of such notables as Theodore Roosevelt, John Burroughs, Sir James M. Barrie, Israel Zangwill, and George Bernard Shaw. His best-known fiction and autobiography deal mainly with the harshness and heroism of farming life in the 1870's and 1880's in Wisconsin, Iowa, and the Dakotas, a region to which he gave the name "Middle Border." Chief among his books are *Main-Travelled Roads* (1891), *Rose of Dutcher's Coolly* (1895), *A Son of the Middle Border* (1917), *A Daughter of the Middle Border* (1921), which was awarded the Pulitzer prize in 1922, and *The Book of the American Indian* (1923). His other works include *Prairie Folks* (1892), *A Little Norsk* (1892), *Prairie Songs* (1893), *Crumbling Idols* (1894), *Wayside Courtships* (1897), *Ulysses S. Grant: His Life and Character* (1898), *The Captain of the Gray-Horse Troop* (1902), *Hesper* (1903), *The Tyranny of the Dark* (1905), *Witch's Gold* (1906), *The Shadow World* (1908), *Other Main-Travelled Roads* (1910), *Trail-Makers of the Middle Border* (1926), *Back-Trailers of the Middle Border* (1928), *Roadside Meetings* (1930), *Companions on the Trail* (1931), *My Friendly Contemporaries* (1932), *Afternoon Neighbors* (1934), *Forty Years of Psychic Research* (1936), and *The Mystery of the Buried Crosses* (1939).

Garleben (gär'lā.bẹn). A former name of **Gardelegen.**

Garm (gärm). [Old Norse, **Garmr.**] In Old Norse mythology, the monstrous watchdog of Hel. Only those who had given bread to the poor could get past him. At Ragnarök he and the god Tyr slew each other.

Garmail (gär.mä.ēl') and **Armail** (är.mä.ēl'). In Firdausi's *Shahnamah*, two noble Persians who became cooks to King Tohak in order to save each day one of the two men whose brains were daily devoured by the serpents that grew on Tohak's back. Substituting the brains of a sheep for those of one, they saved him. From the men thus saved Firdausi derives the Kurds.

Garman (gär'mạn), **Samuel.** b. in Indiana County, Pa., June 5, 1843; d. Sept. 30, 1927. American zoölogist, known for his contributions to the study of fishes. He abandoned teaching in 1872 and through his association with Louis Agassiz, whom he met in California, became linked with the Harvard Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, where he eventually became curator of fishes. His special field of study was deep-sea fishes, particularly sharks. Among his outstanding works was *The Plagiostomia (Sharks, Skates and Rays)* (1913). He was named (1921) a member of the Linnaean Society of London and was awarded two Harvard degrees (B.S., 1898; M.A., 1899) in recognition of his achievements.

Garmisch-Partenkirchen (gär'mish.pär'tẹn.kir.ċhẹn). Town in S Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Bavaria, American Zone, situated in the foothills of the Bavarian Alps near Oberammergau, ab. 42 mi. S of Munich: summer and winter resort. Manufactures include electrical, chemical, metal, and leather goods, jewelry, textiles, toys, and shoes; there are also canneries. The Winter Olympics took place here from Feb. 7–16, 1936. The town was a favorite resort of Adolf Hitler and other leaders of the Nazis; it was occupied by Allied troops on April 4, 1945. The population increased 51.6 percent in the period 1939–46 with the influx of refugees from the E part of Germany. 24,624 (1946), 25,142 (1950).

Garmo Peak (gär.mō'). Former name of **Stalin Peak,** in U.S.S.R.

Garneau (gär.nō), **François Xavier.** b. at Quebec, June 15, 1809; d. Feb. 3, 1866. Canadian historian. He wrote *Histoire du Canada* (1845–46).

Garner (gär'nẹr), **James Wilford.** b. in Pike County, Miss., Nov. 22, 1871; d. Dec. 9, 1938. American political scientist. Instructor (1903–04) and professor (1904 *et seq.*) of political science at the University of Illinois; editor in chief (1910–11) of the *American Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology;* associate editor (1924 *et seq.*) of the *American Journal of International Law.* Author of *Introduction to Political Science* (1910), *American Government* (1911), *International Law and the World War* (1920), *American Foreign Policies* (1927), *Political Science and Government* (1927), and *Law of Treaties* (1935).

Garner, John Nance. b. in Red River County, Tex., Nov. 22, 1868—. American politician, Vice-president (1933–41) of the United States under the first two administrations of President F. D. Roosevelt. He was admitted to the bar (1890) and served as a Democratic member of the Texas legislature from 1898 to 1902. From 1903 to 1933, when he became vice-president, he served in Congress as a representative from the 15th Texas district and was elected speaker of the House in 1931.

Garnet (gär'nẹt), **Henry Highland.** b. in Kent County, Md., 1815; d. at Monrovia, Liberia, Feb. 13, 1882. American Negro clergyman and orator.

Garnett (gär.net', gär'nẹt). City in E Kansas, county seat of Anderson County, in an oil-producing region. 2,693 (1950).

Garnett (gär'nẹt), **Constance.** [Maiden name, **Black.**] b. 1862; d. at Edenbridge, England, Dec. 17, 1946. English translator of Russian literature; wife of Edward Garnett and mother of David Garnett. Her translations of Chekhov, Gogol, Dostoievsky, Turgenev, and Tolstoy were influential in spreading a knowledge of Russian literature throughout England and America.

Garnett, David. b. 1892—. English writer; son of Edward Garnett and Constance Garnett. His works include *Lady into Fox* (1923), which won the Hawthornden and James Tait Black memorial prizes, *The Old Dovecote* (1928), *No Love* (1929), *The Grass-hoppers Come* (1931), *A Rabbit in the Air* (1932), *Pocahontas* (1933), *Beany-Eye* (1935), and *War in the Air* (1941); edited *The Letters of T. E. Lawrence* (1938).

Garnett, Edward. [Full name, **Edward William Garnett.**] b. at London, 1868; d. there, Feb. 21, 1937. English essayist, dramatist, critic, biographer, editor, and student of Russian literature; son of Richard Garnett (1835–1906), husband of Constance Garnett, and father of David Garnett. Author of *The Breaking Point* (1907), *The Feud* (1909), and *The Trial of Jeanne d'Arc* (1931), plays; *Hogarth* (1910), *Tolstoy* (1914), and *Turgenev* (1917), biographical and critical studies; *An Imaged World* (1894) and *Friday Nights: Literary Criticisms and Appreciations* (1922), essays; also wrote *Papa's War and Other Satires* (1919). He edited Doughty's *Arabia Deserta* (1888) as *Wanderings in Arabia* (1908). As a publisher's reader for various London houses he was instrumental in introducing Conrad, Doughty, Galsworthy, and D. H. Lawrence to the reading public.

Garnett, Henry. b. at Heanor, Derbyshire, England, 1555; executed at Saint Paul's Churchyard, London, May 3, 1606. English Jesuit leader, arrested and put to death for alleged connection with the Gunpowder Plot.

Garnett, James Mercer. b. at Aldie, Loudown County, Va., April 24, 1840; d. Feb. 18, 1916. American teacher and philologist. He studied (1869–70) classical philology at the universities of Berlin and Leipzig and until 1880 was principal of St. John's College, Annapolis, Md., where he was simultaneously professor of history and of English language and literature. He became (1882) professor of English language and literature in the University of Virginia and beginning in 1893 held the chair in English language only; after three years, he devoted himself to private teaching and writing. He was the first American translator of *Beowulf* and translated other works from the Anglo-Saxon; he edited *Selections in English Prose from Elizabeth to Victoria* (1891) and *Burke's Speech on Conciliation with America* (1901).

Garnett, Porter. b. at San Francisco, March 12, 1871; d. March 21, 1951. American writer and printer. He was book editor of the San Francisco *Call*, and associate professor of graphic arts (1922–35) at the Carnegie Institute of Technology, where he established the Laboratory Press. In 1932 he was awarded the gold medal of the American Institute of Graphic Arts. Author of *The Bohemian Jinks* (1908), *A Pageant of May* (1914), and *A Documentary Account of the Beginnings of the Laboratory Press* (1927).

Garnett, Richard. b. at Otley, Yorkshire, England, July 25, 1789; d. Sept. 27, 1850. English clergyman and philologist, assistant keeper of printed books at the British Museum from 1838. His philological essays were collected and published in 1859.

Garnett, Richard. b. at Litchfield, Staffordshire, England, Feb. 27, 1835; d. at Hampstead, London, April 13, 1906. English librarian, literary historian, poet, critic, and biographer; son of Richard Garnett (1789–1850) and father of Edward Garnett (1868–1937). He was with the British Museum as clerk (1851–75), assistant keeper of printed books (1875–90), and chief keeper (1890–99). He edited *Relics of Shelley* (1862) and contributed to the *Encyclopædia Britannica* and the *Dictionary of National Biography*. Author of *Primula* (1858), *Io in Egypt* (1859), *Iphigenia in Delphi* (1891), *The Queen and other Poems* and *W. Shakespeare: Pedagog and Poacher* (both 1904), poetry; *The Twilight of the Gods* (1888), prose fables; *Milton, Carlyle* (1887), *Emerson* (1888), *Edward Gibbon Wakefield* (1898), and other biographies; *Poems from the German* (1862), *Idylls and Epigrams* (1869), *Sonnets from Dante, Petrarch, and Camoens* (1896), translations; *Shelley and Lord Beaconsfield* (1887), *Age of Dryden* and *William Blake* (both 1895), *History of Italian Literature* (1897), *Essays in Librarianship and Bibliography* (1898), and *Essays of an Ex-Librarian* (1901).

Garnham (gär'nạm), Doctor. See **Gaynham** or **Garnham,** Doctor.

Garnier (gär.nyā), **Adolphe.** b. at Paris, March 27, 1801; d. at Jouy-en-Josas, France, May 4, 1864. French philosopher. He was professor of philosophy at the University of Paris from 1845 until his death. He wrote *Traité des facultés de l'âme* (1852).

Garnier, Saint **Charles.** b. at Paris, 1606; d. Dec. 7, 1649. French Jesuit missionary in North America. He studied at the College of Clermont, became a Jesuit (1624), and went to Canada as a missionary (1626). He labored for 14 years among the Hurons, and in 1649 was killed by the Iroquois when they attacked the Christian Hurons of St. John's village. He was canonized by Pope Pius XI in 1930.

Garnier, Charles Georges Thomas. b. at Auxerre, France, Sept. 21, 1746; d. there, Jan. 24, 1795. French writer. He was Revolutionary commissioner at Auxerre (1793–95). His chief work is *Nouveaux proverbes dramatiques* (1874).

Garnier, Germain. b. at Auxerre, France, Nov. 9, 1754; d. at Paris, Oct. 4, 1821. French political economist. He emigrated with the royalists in 1793, returned in 1795, and became prefect of the department of Seine-et-Oise in 1800. He became a senator in 1804, and president of the senate in 1809. At the restoration of 1814 he became a member of the Chamber of Peers, and was appointed minister of state by Louis XVIII after the Hundred Days. He translated Adam Smith's *Wealth of Nations* (1805), and wrote a number of politico-economic treatises, including *Histoire de la monnaie* (1819).

Garnier, Jean Louis Charles. [Known also as **Charles Garnier.**] b. at Paris, Nov. 6, 1825; d. Aug. 3, 1898. French architect. He entered the École des Beaux-Arts in 1842, and became a pupil of Lebas and Leveil. He subsequently traveled in Italy and Greece, and began business as an architect at Paris in 1854. He designed the Opéra at Paris, which was erected under his supervision in the period 1863–74, and the Casino at Monte Carlo.

Garnier, Joseph Clément. b. at Breuil, Alpes-Maritimes, France, Oct. 3, 1813; d. at Paris, Sept. 25, 1881. French political economist. He was made senator in 1876. His works include *Traité d'économie politique* (9th ed., 1889) and *Traité de finance* (1882).

Garnier, Marie Joseph François. [Known also as **Francis Garnier.**] b. at St.-Étienne, France, July 25, 1839; d. in Tonkin, Dec. 21, 1873. French explorer. He accompanied the expedition of Admiral Charner to China and Cochin-China as ensign (1860–62), was placed in charge of the exploration of the Mekong River in 1866, participated in the defense of Paris (1870–71), and commanded a military expedition to Tonkin, whose capital, Hanoi, he took on Nov. 20, 1873. He was killed in an engagement with Chinese pirates. Author of *Voyage d'exploration en Indo-Chine* (1873).

Garnier, Robert. b. at La Ferté-Bernard, France, 1534; d. at Le Mans, France, Aug. 15, 1590. French dramatist, considered the most important French writer of tragedy before Corneille. He was a member of the Paris bar, became lieutenant criminel at Le Mans, and was finally appointed councilor of state. He was a disciple of Ronsard and a member of the group of poets known as the Pléiade. His works, which were composed between the years 1568 and 1580, consist of eight plays: *Porcié, Cornélie, Marc Antoine, Hippolyte, La Troade, Antigone, Les Juives,* and *Bradamante.*

Garnier-Pagès (gär.nyā.pà.zhes), **Étienne Joseph Louis.** b. 1801; d. 1841. French politician and orator; half brother of Louis Antoine Garnier-Pagès. He sat in the Chamber of Deputies as member for Isère (1831–34) and for Le Mans, from 1835 until his death.

Garnier-Pagès, Louis Antoine. b. at Marseilles, France, Feb. 16, 1803; d. at Paris, Oct. 31, 1878. French lawyer

and politician; half brother of E. J. L. Garnier-Pagès. He became (March 5, 1848) minister of finance in the provisional government established by the February revolution. Subsequently, on Sept. 4, 1870, he was elected a member of the provisional government which succeeded the second empire. Author of *Histoire de la révolution de 1848* (1861–72).

Garnsey (gärn'zi), **Elmer Ellsworth.** b. at Holmdel, N.J., Jan. 24, 1862; d. Oct. 26, 1946. American mural painter, whose decorative murals are in the Library of Congress at Washington, D.C., St. Louis City Art Museum and Public Library, the library of Columbia University, and the U.S. Custom House at New York. He was a pupil of Maynard and Lathrop at New York and exhibited in the U.S. and France, winning prizes at Chicago and Paris. Other works include murals in the state capitol at St. Paul, Minn., Memorial Hall at Yale University, and state capitols at Des Moines, Iowa, and Madison, Wis.

Garofalo (gä.rô'fä.lō), **Il.** [Also: **Benvenuto (Tisi) da Garofalo**; original name, **Benvenuto Tisi** (or **Tisio**).] b. at Garofalo, near Ferrara, Italy, 1481; d. 1559. Italian painter. He was at Rome about 1500, studying under Giovanni Baldini, and he later studied with Raphael. Some of his paintings are *Massacre of the Innocents*, *Adoration of the Magi*, and *Raising of Lazarus* (Ferrara Museum), *Neptune and Pallas, Sacrifice to Ceres* (London National Gallery), *Madonna Enthroned* and the Saint Peter and Saint Paul frescoes (Ferrara Cathedral), *The Kiss of Judas*, *Triumph of Bacchus* (Dresden Gallery), *Saint Nicholas Reviving the Birds* and *Saint Nicholas Asked to Revive a Dead Child* (Metropolitan Museum). He also made a copy of Raphael's *Transfiguration*, in oil. Other examples of his art are in the Louvre, the Vatican, the Borghesi Palace, the Capitol at Rome, and the Uffizi and Pitti galleries at Florence. He is regarded as one of the leading representatives of the Ferrarese school.

Garofalo, Raffaele. b. 1852; d. 1934. Italian lawyer, statesman, criminologist, and philosopher. He was educated at the University of Naples, where he was later professor of law and criminal science. With Enrico Ferri, Fascist and Socialist politician, and Cesare Lombroso, physician, criminologist, and professor, he was one of the founders of the Italian school of positivistic philosophy. His work *Criminologia* (1885; Eng. trans. by Millar, 1914) has gone through several editions.

Garo Hills (gä'rō). [Also: **Garro** (or **Garrow**) **Hills.**] Mountainous district in W Assam, Union of India, ab. 250 mi. NE of Calcutta: forest products and a few undeveloped coal fields are found here. Area, 3,140 sq. mi.; pop. 223,569 (1941).

Garonne (gȧ.ron). [Latin, **Garumna, Garunna.**] River in SW France. It rises in the Spanish Pyrenees, flows generally N and NW, and empties into the Bay of Biscay. It is called the Gironde after its union with the Dordogne. At Toulouse it is connected by the Canal du Midi with the Mediterranean. Length, ab. 350 mi.

Garrard (gȧ.rärd'), **George.** b. May 31, 1760; d. at London, Oct. 8, 1827. English animal painter and sculptor.

Garratt (gar'ȧt). Village situated between Tooting and Wandsworth, Surrey, England. The practice of electing a mayor (really a chairman appointed to defend the rights of the commons) at every general election, adopted (c1780) by the inhabitants, gave rise to a series of satirical *Addresses by the Mayors of Garratt.* Foote wrote a play on the subject, *The Mayor of Garratt.*

Garraud (gȧ.rō), **Gabriel Joseph.** b. at Dijon, France, March 25, 1807; d. there, 1880. French sculptor.

Garraway's Coffee House (gar'ȧ.wāz). London coffee house which stood for two centuries in Exchange Alley, Cornhill. Tea was first sold here; the promoters of the South Sea Bubble met here; and sales of drugs, mahogany, and timber were held here periodically.

Garretson (gar'ȩt.sọn), **James Edmund.** b. at Wilmington, Del., Oct. 18, 1828; d. at Lancaster, Pa., Oct. 26, 1895. American dentist and surgeon. He was a demonstrator in the Philadelphia School of Anatomy for some years, becoming a regular member of the faculty in 1862. He was affiliated with the Philadelphia Dental College from 1874 until he died, first as clinical surgery instructor, then as anatomy and surgery professor (from 1878), and finally as dean of the faculty (from 1880). In the same city he also served as professor of clinical surgery at the Medico-Chirurgical College. A specialist in diseases of the mouth and in oral surgery, he wrote over a hundred papers for dental periodicals, and was the author of *A Treatise on the Diseases and Surgery of the Mouth, Jaws, and Associated Parts* (1869), later published in revised form as *A System of Oral Surgery* (1873, 1881, 1884, 1890, 1895, and a Japanese edition, 1887). It was the first systematic and complete work of its kind and was long a standard text in American schools. He was noted for his emphasis, both in theory and practice, on avoiding, to the extent that it was possible to do so, all external cutting that marred the face of the patient.

Garrett (gar'ȩt). City in NE Indiana, in De Kalb County: farming and industrial center. 4,291 (1950).

Garrett, Garet. [Original prenames, **Edward Peter.**] b. at Pana, Ill., Feb. 19, 1878—. American journalist and economist. Assistant editor (1912–14) of New York *Times Annalist;* assistant editor (1916–19) of New York *Tribune;* chief editorial writer for *Saturday Evening Post;* editor of quarterly publication *American Affairs.* Author of *Where the Money Grows* (1911) and other popular books on economics.

Garrett (gạr.ret'), **João Batista da Silva Leitão de Almeida.** b. at Oporto, Portugal, Feb. 4, 1799; d. at Lisbon, Dec. 9, 1854. Portuguese poet, dramatist, orator, and novelist, who introduced romanticism in Portugal with his poem *Camões* (1825), which gave him fame. In 1838 he published *Um auto de Gil Vicente*, his first drama and also the first modern drama in Portuguese literature. Among his other well-known works were the poem *Dona Branca* (1826), the drama *Frei Luiz de Sousa* (1843), his masterpiece, and the historical novel *O Arco de Sant'Ana* (1845). He lived in exile in England and France for some time. Years later, he represented Portugal abroad. In 1851 he was awarded the title of viscount.

Garrett (gar'ȩt), **John Work.** b. at Baltimore, May 19, 1872; d. there, June 26, 1942. American banker and diplomat. He was a secretary (1905–08) in the U.S. embassy at Berlin, first secretary (1908–11) in the U.S. embassy at Rome, U.S. minister to Venezuela (1910–11), Argentina (1911–14), and the Netherlands and Luxembourg (1917–19), and U.S. ambassador (1929–33) to Italy.

Garrett, Thomas. b. at Upper Darby, Pa., Aug. 21, 1789; d. at Wilmington, Del., Jan. 25, 1871. American Abolitionist. His home at Wilmington, Del., became known as one of the stations on the Underground Railroad, and Maryland offered a reward of 10,000 dollars for his arrest, which finally took place in 1848, 30 years after he had joined the Pennsylvania Abolition Society. At the time of the Emancipation Proclamation it was estimated that he had personally helped 2,700 slaves to escape to freedom. In April, 1870, Wilmington Negroes, celebrating the 15th Amendment, drew him through the streets in an open carriage with a picture on which was inscribed "Our Moses," and ten months later, when he died, Negro friends carried him on their shoulders to his last resting place in a Quaker cemetery.

Garrettson (gar'ȩt.sọn), **Freeborn.** b. in Maryland, near the mouth of the Susquehanna River, Aug. 15, 1752; d. at Rhinebeck, N.Y., Sept. 26, 1827. American Methodist minister and Abolitionist. For ten years (1775–84) he traveled through the Southern states as a preacher and he sent out the call for the "Christmas Conference" (1784), at which the Methodist Church of the U.S. was organized, and he himself ordained. In the period 1785–87 he was doing missionary work and establishing Methodist congregations in Nova Scotia. His works are *The Experience and Travels of Mr. Freeborn Garrettson* (1791), which he wrote at the request of John Wesley, who did not live to receive it, *A Letter to the Rev. Lyman Beecher, Containing Strictures and Animadversions on a Pamphlet entitled an Address . . . for the Education of Indigent Pious Young Men for the Ministry* (1816), *A Dialogue Between Do-Justice and Professing-Christian* (1820), a plea for Negro colonization and gradual emancipation by legal means, and pamphlets and sermons. His devotion to duty as he saw it is indicated by Bishop Francis Asbury's remark, "Brother Garretts in will let no man escape a religious lecture that comes in his way," and by the name given to his Rhinebeck home,

"Traveler's Rest," which became famous for the hospitality it offered to traveling Methodist ministers. In his will he left to the Missionary and Bible Society, of which he was a founder, a sum "to support a single missionary until the millennium."

Garrick (gar'ik), **David.** b. at Hereford, England, Feb. 19, 1717; d. at London, Jan. 20, 1779. English actor, manager, and author. Educated at Lichfield Grammar School and under Samuel Johnson at Edial, he accompanied Johnson to London in 1737. He entered for law at Lincoln's Inn, but soon undertook partnership in the wine trade with his brother; however, the stage overcame his interest in retailing wine. After playing minor parts in amateur performances and with Giffard's company at Ipswich, he made stage history on Oct. 19, 1741, as Richard III, wherein he introduced a new style of natural, vivacious acting opposed to the prevailing statuesque, declamatory style. Twice (1742, 1745) he appeared for profitable sessions in Dublin. In 1747 he became joint manager of the Drury Lane Theatre with Lacy. Ruling that partnership for the next 29 years he made the Drury Lane, by his own acting together with that of the excellent companies he trained, the outstanding theater in Europe. In his 35 years on stage he acted 98 different roles, including 18 from Shakespeare in which he considerably influenced a change in Shakespearian criticism. His versatility extended from the aged Lear to youthful Romeo; from sophisticate Archer to simpleton Abel Drugger; from rake Lothario to sentimentalist Aboan. He brought out 27 Shakespearian plays, adapting some, but restoring quantities of the original text to the stage. He wrote or adapted, individually or in collaboration, 29 other comedies, tragedies, farces, interludes, musicals, and pantomimes, of which *The Clandestine Marriage*, with Colman, is outstanding. He wrote over 450 items of verse (prologues, epilogues, occasional pieces, songs, and satires). Some 1,300 letters record his association with prominent contemporaries. On his death his large dramatic library went to the British Museum for the use of scholars. Twice (1751, 1763) he journeyed abroad and was feted by literary circles in France and Italy. He retired (June 10, 1776) from the stage at the height of his powers, having helped found a theatrical fund for decayed actors. Intimate acquaintance with nobility and politicians enabled him to help deserving friends to government positions, and in one instance to save a fellow actor's son from hanging. He died with a fortune of 100,000 pounds and was the last actor to be buried in Westminster Abbey. Burke proposed as an epitaph: "He raised the character of his profession to a liberal art," and Johnson said his "death eclipsed the gaiety of nations." Garrick married (1749) a Viennese dancer, Eva Maria Veigel (Mlle. Violette); his earlier infatuation with Peg Woffington is notorious. Among Garrick's supporting players were Mrs. Cibber and Kitty Clive.

Garrick Club. London club instituted in 1831 for the patronage of the drama, and as a rendezvous for men of letters. After 1864 it occupied a house in Garrick Street.

Garrison (gar'i.sọn), **Lindley Miller.** b. at Camden, N.J., Nov. 28, 1864; d. at Sea Bright, N.J., Oct. 18, 1932. American lawyer, secretary of war under Woodrow Wilson. He was vice-chancellor of New Jersey from 1904 (June 15) to 1913 (March 5), resigning on the latter date in order to enter President Wilson's cabinet as secretary of war. He held that post until 1916 (February 10), when he resigned because he could not persuade Wilson to adopt his program of military preparedness.

Garrison, Mabel. b. at Baltimore, April 24, 1886—. American operatic soprano. She made her debut (1912) as Philine in *Mignon* at the Boston Opera House; member (1914 *et seq.*) of the Metropolitan Opera Company, New York; conducted (1921) world concert tour; became (1933) professor of singing at Smith College. Some of her roles include the Queen of Shemaka, Gilda, Martha, Lucia, and Oscar.

Garrison, Wendell Phillips. b. at Cambridgeport, Mass., June 4, 1840; d. at South Orange, N.J., Feb. 27, 1907. American editor; son of William Lloyd Garrison (1805–79). In 1865 he was associated with Edwin Lawrence Godkin in founding the New York *Nation*, of which he was literary editor until his retirement in 1906. He was also literary editor (1881 *et seq.*) of the *Evening Post*. He was the author of a *Life of William Lloyd Garrison* (1885; with F.J. Garrison).

Garrison, William Lloyd. b. at Newburyport, Mass., Dec. 10, 1805; d. at New York, May 24, 1879. American abolitionist. He learned the trade of a printer, and early emerged as a journalist and reformer. In January, 1831, he began at Boston the publication of the *Liberator*, a journal which primarily advocated the abolition of slavery in the South, and which he conducted until its discontinuance in 1865. In 1832 he founded at Boston the first antislavery society based on "immediate" abolition principles, as opposed to the lesss urgent and uncompromising "gradualist" philosophy. The following year the American Anti-Slavery Society was formed, the constitution of which he helped to write. In 1835 he was the target of an attempted lynching by an anti-abolitionist Boston mob, a highpoint in what Harriet Martineau called the "Martyr Age." Five years later Garrison led his radical New England faction (demanding, among other things, equal rights for women in the antislavery ranks) against the moderates in the American Anti-Slavery Society, and seized control of its apparatus. He served as its president during the years 1843–65, during which time, however, it became, organizationally, increasingly more insignificant, as the antislavery issue became politicalized. The *Liberator* always had a small circulation, and Garrison's violent speeches offended more people than they convinced. Such acts as his public burning of the Constitution of the United States (at Framingham, Mass., July 4, 1854) as a "covenant with death and an agreement with hell" (he contended that the Constitution sanctioned slavery) offered programmatic difficulties. Similarly, his nonresistant and pacifist principles, coupled with his demand that the North sever its relations with the slaveholding South, were open to criticism. However, Garrison did help to maintain the purity of the antislavery principle, and he did inspire a small but brilliant faction which included Wendell Phillips, Parker Pillsbury, Maria Weston Chapman, Henry C. Wright, and Abby Kelley, among others. His opening statement in the *Liberator* is immortal: "I will be as harsh as truth and as uncompromising as justice . . . I will not retreat a single inch—AND I WILL BE HEARD." As a critic of his times, he was one of the many reformers who made the 1840's in particular notable for ardor and experiment. As an abolitionist he became the symbol of intransigent opposition to slavery as an institution; and though notorious in the pre-Civil War period, he afterwards reaped a fame which left many other effective workers in the field far behind.

Garrison, William Lloyd. b. at Boston, Jan. 21, 1838; d. at Lexington, Mass., Sept. 12, 1909. American publicist; son of William Lloyd Garrison (1805–79), the abolitionist. He was a wool merchant at Boston for many years, with various other business interests, but retired from active life in 1900. He took a warm interest in questions of public policy, speaking and writing in behalf of free trade, the enfranchisement of women, and the single-tax theory. He was for some time president of the Massachusetts Single Tax League and of the American Free Trade League.

Garrod (gar'ọd), **Alfred Henry.** b. at London, May 18, 1846; d. Oct. 17, 1879. English zoölogist. He studied at Cambridge, where he became a fellow of St. John's College in 1873, became prosecutor to the Zoölogical Society in 1871, was appointed professor of comparative anatomy at King's College, London, in 1874, and became professor of physiology at the Royal Institution in 1875. He is best known from his studies in the anatomy of birds. His papers were edited by W.A. Fortescue in 1881.

Garrod, Dorothy Annie Elizabeth. b. 1892—. English archaeologist and anthropologist, first woman to be appointed (1939) a professor at Cambridge; niece of Alfred Henry Garrod. Student and later director of studies in anthropology and archaeology at Newnham College, Cambridge; Disney professor of archaeology (1939 *et seq.*) at Cambridge.

Garrod, Heathcote William. b. at Wells, Somersetshire, England, Jan. 21, 1878—. English poetry scholar and essayist. Professor of poetry at Oxford (1923–28) and Harvard (1929). Author of *Religion of all Good Men*

(1905), *A Book of Latin Verse* (1915), *The Profession of Poetry* (1923), *Poetry and Life* (1930), and *Epigrams* (1946).

Garro (or **Garrow**) **Hills** (gär'ō). See **Garo Hills.**

Garros (gȧ.ros), **Roland.** b. at St.-Denis, Réunion, Oct. 6, 1888; d. 1918. French aviator. He first attracted attention as a skillful operator of the Demoiselle monoplane, making one over-water flight of eight miles. He was one of the entrants at the international races at Belmont Park, Long Island, in October, 1910; subsequently he flew the Blériot monoplane, and reached an altitude of 6,495 ft. at New Orleans, on Dec. 26, 1910. Returning to Europe, he participated in numerous cross-country races, and finished second to Lieutenant Conneau (A. Beaumont) in the European circuit race (Paris, Utrecht, London, Paris), a course of 948 mi. (June 18–July 7, 1911). In 1913 he successfully accomplished the first trans-Mediterranean flight, from St.-Raphaël to Bizerte. He was killed in action during World War I.

Garrotteurs (gȧ.ro.tėr). See **Chauffeurs.**

Garrulous (gar'ọ.lus), **George.** A pseudonym of **Arnold, George.**

Garry (gar'i), **Fort.** Fort and trading post established on the site of Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, by the Hudson's Bay Company in 1822. It occupied a site at the confluence of the Red and Assiniboine rivers which had been a location of French fur traders and earlier forts since the 18th century. In 1835 a new and larger fort was built, and Fort Garry was razed in 1852.

Garshin (gär'shin), **Vsevolod Mikhailovich.** b. in the government of Ekaterinoslav, Russia, in February, 1855; d. at St. Petersburg, March 24, 1888. Russian novelist and short-story writer. He matriculated at the St. Petersburg high school of mines, but he did not complete his course, giving up his studies in 1876 to become a private when the Russo-Turkish War broke out. He was wounded in August, 1878, and was sent home. His hatred of war, which is reflected in his stories, was increased by his experiences at the front and by the execution of a dear friend. His works are *The Signal, The Coward, Mad Love, or an Artist's Dream, The Red Flower* (1883), considered his masterpiece, the story of a lunatic, *Attalea Princeps, That Which was Not*, and the *Journal of Private Ivanov. Four Days* (1877), his first story, written while he was in a Kharkov hospital recovering from his wounds, created a sensation and established him as a writer. He was influenced by Tolstoy, and his work has been compared to that of Hawthorne.

Garstang (gär'stang), **John.** b. at Blackburn, Lancashire, England, May 5, 1876—. English archaeologist. He was professor (1907–41) of the methods and practice of archaeology at the University of Liverpool; led excavations of Roman sites at various locations in Britain; engaged in excavations in Egypt, Asia Minor, and northern Syria (1900–08), in the Sudan (1909–14), and at Ashkelon (1920–21) and Jericho (1930–36) in Palestine; and directed (1936 *et seq.*) the Neilson expedition to the Near East.

Garston (gär'stọn). Ward of Liverpool, in NW England, in Lancashire, situated on the estuary of the river Mersey ab. 5 mi. SE of Liverpool proper, ab. 195 mi. NW of London by rail. It is a seaport and manufacturing suburb of Liverpool. Industries include copper manufactures from imported copper, and the largest bobbin mill in Britain, making bobbins for the textile industry. Garston handles banana imports from the West Indies. 17,262 (1931).

Gartenlaube (gär'tẹn.lou.bẹ), **Die.** German liberal family weekly, founded in 1853 by Ernst Keil (1816–78) as a supplement to his periodical *Der illustrierte Dorfbarbier.* The dual publication was intended as a protection against the censor who had suspended the *Dorfbarbier* and imposed a jail sentence on its publisher. *Die Gartenlaube* stood for mildly leftist views in politics and did much to popularize the natural sciences. Its taste and standards in fiction are typically represented by the novels of E. Marlitt. It began with an edition of 5,000 and reached 378,000 subscribers by 1881. Its banning (1863) in Prussia made room for the competitive *Daheim.*

Garter, Order of the. [Full name, **Most Noble Order of the Garter.**] British order of knighthood. It was founded (c1344) by Edward III. A popular legend of its origin is that it is connected with the Countess of Salisbury whose garter slipped from her leg while she was dancing with the king, who restored it to her with the famous remark, *Honi Soit Qui Mal Y Pense* (variously translated as "Evil be to him who thinks evil," "May he be shamed who thinks ill of it," or "Dishonored be he who evil thinks"). The remark became the motto of the order, and is inscribed in gold on the dark-blue garter. It is worn on the left leg, below the knee. Original membership was limited to 26, the king himself, the prince of Wales, and 24 knights companions, but both George III and William IV expanded the list by not limiting membership to British princes and by admitting princes and nobles of foreign countries. The officials of the order are the prelate (who is the bishop of Winchester), the chancellor (originally the bishop of Salisbury, but now of Oxford), the registrar (the dean of Windsor), the garter king of arms, the gentleman usher of the black rod, and the secretary. The habits and insignia of the order consist of the garter (originally light blue silk), the mantle, the surcoat, the hood, the star, the gold collar of 26 Tudor roses, alternately red and white, the George, representing Saint George and the dragon, which is suspended from the collar, and the lesser George, with the same device, which is passed over the left shoulder and under the right arm. The Order is dedicated to Saint George, and the original regulations provided for a special service to be held on his day, April 23, at Saint George's Chapel in Windsor. The insignia of the order belong to the knight during his life, but when he dies they are returned to the king (or queen). When the ruler is a queen, she wears the garter on her left arm below the elbow. Members sign K.G. after their name.

Garth (gärth). Novel (1877) by Julian Hawthorne, first published in serial form in 1875. Garth Urmson, the last member of a New England family, inherits the full force of a curse which his ancestors bore for violating an Indian grave. This curse is so pervasive a factor in Garth's life that it even destroys his emotional relationships.

Garth, Caleb. Character in George Eliot's novel *Middlemarch.*

Garth, Sir **Samuel.** b. in Bowland Forest, Yorkshire, England, 1661; d. at London, Jan. 18, 1719. English physician and poet. He studied at Cambridge (Peterhouse) and Leiden, and established himself at London in the practice of medicine. Among his works is *The Dispensary* (1699), a poem which ridicules apothecaries, and records the first attempt to establish dispensaries for outdoor patients. It passed through many editions.

Gärtner (gert'nėr), **August.** b. at Ochtrup, Germany, April 18, 1848; d. at Jena, Germany, Dec. 21, 1934. German hygienist and bacteriologist. He conducted researches (1884–86) at the Kaiserliches Gesundheitsamt at Berlin and collaborated with Robert Koch in the field of the communicable diseases. He was professor of hygiene (1886–1915) and also of forensic medicine (1886–90) at the University of Jena, discovered (1888) the bacillus enteritides, cause of food poisoning, and contributed extensively through his findings to the sanitary conditions of the water supply. Author of *Die chemische und mikroskopischbakteriologische Untersuchung des Wassers* (1889), *Die Hygiene des Trinkwassers* (1896), *Die Quellen in ihren Beziehungen zum Grundwasser und zum Typhus* (1902), and *Die Hygiene des Wassers* (1915).

Gärtner, Joseph. [Also, **Gaertner.**] b. at Calw, Württemberg, Germany, March 22, 1732; d. there, July 13, 1791. German botanist. He was professor of anatomy at Göttingen from 1761 to 1768, going in the latter year to St. Petersburg, where he was professor of botany (or natural history) at the university and director of the botanical gardens. Unable to stand the Russian climate, he returned to his native town two years later, and spent the rest of his life there, leaving it only to travel for the purpose of collecting or studying specimens. His chief contribution to botany is in the branch of carpology, and he is remembered for his authoritative work in that field, *Carpologia, seu de fructibus et seminibus plantarum* (*Carpology a Treatise on the Fruits and Seeds of Plants*), published at Stuttgart (1789–91) in two large volumes with over a thousand species listed and described, and a hundred and eighty copperplate engravings.

Garuda (gär'ö.dạ). In Hindu mythology, the celestial, golden-winged sun bird, half bird, half man, both vehicle and symbol of Vishnu, and held by some scholars to be the most ancient form of Vishnu. Garuda was born in the beginning of time; and from the same egg that produced Garuda, the creator brought forth the elephants. Garuda was the archenemy of all serpents.

Garumna (gạ.rum'nạ) or **Garunna** (gạ.run'ạ). Latin name of the **Garonne.**

Garvan (gär'vạn), **Francis Patrick.** b. at East Hartford, Conn., June 13, 1875; d. Nov. 7, 1937. American lawyer and government official. Director (1917–19) of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, he was named (1919) alien property custodian. His purchase, as founder (1919) and head of Chemical Foundation, Inc., of around 4,500 German patents from the office of the alien property custodian was sanctioned (1926) by the Supreme Court.

Garve (gär'vẹ), **Christian.** b. at Breslau, Jan. 7, 1742; d. there, Dec. 1, 1798. German philosopher, moralist, and translator. He was professor extraordinary of philosophy (1770–72) at Leipzig.

Garvey (gär'vi), **Marcus.** b. in Jamaica, British West Indies, 1887; d. at London, June 10, 1940. American Negro nationalist leader, advocate of the "Back to Africa" program for the Negro people. An editor in Jamaica, where he founded (1914) the Universal Negro Improvement Association, he settled (1917) at New York, publishing (1918–23) the weekly *Negro World* in which he supported Negro unity and nationalism and the resettlement of his people in independent communities in Africa. He organized the Black Star Steamship Line and the Black Star Steamship Company, a project to be manned exclusively by Negroes and to sail between Africa, the West Indies, and the U.S., but despite a large subscribed fund, nothing ever was accomplished. Convicted (1925) on a charge of fraud, he was imprisoned in the federal penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., for more than two years and was subsequently deported to Jamaica, where he led a political movement (People's Party) and served in the Kingston council.

Garvice (gär'vis), **Charles.** b. 1833; d. at Richmond, Surrey, England, March 1, 1920. English poet, novelist, and dramatist. His works include *Eve*, a volume of poetry, *Maurice Durant* (3 vols., 1875), *Just a Girl* (1899), *Nance* (1900), *Her Heart's Desire* (1900), *The Outcast of the Family* (1901), *In Cupid's Chains* (1903), *Love Decides* (1904), *Love the Tyrant* (1905), *Diana and Destiny* (1906), *Gold in the Gutter* (1907), *Kyra's Fate* (1908), *Barriers Between* and *The Heart of a Maid* (both 1910), *Lady of Darcourt* (1911), *Adrian Leroy* and *Two Maids and a Man* (both 1912), and *The One Girl in the World* (1916). The author of more than 100 novels and plays, he was exceedingly popular in the U.S. before he achieved literary success in his own country.

Garvin (gär'vin), **J. L.** [Full name, **James Louis Garvin.**] b. 1868; d. 1947. English journalist, editor, and lecturer. He received degrees from Edinburgh and Durham universities, and in 1941 was made a Companion of Honor. He was on the staff of the Hull *Eastern Morning News*, correspondent (1890) for *United Ireland*, editorial writer (1891–99) for the *Newcastle Chronicle* and a staff-member (1899–1905) of the *Daily Telegraph;* editor of *The Outlook* (1905–06), *Observer* (1908–42), and *Pall Mall Gazette* (1912–15); president (1917–18) of the Institute of Journalists. He contributed to the *Encyclopædia Britannica, Fortnightly Review, National Review, Quarterly Review*, and wrote *Economic Foundations of Peace* and *Life of Joseph Chamberlain* (3 vols., 1932–34).

Garwood (gär'wụd). Borough in N New Jersey, in Union County: manufactures of asbestos packing, electric motors, rubber goods, and aluminum products. 4,622 (1950).

Gary (gãr'i). Unincorporated community in C Florida, in Hillsborough County, near Tampa. Under the new urban definition established for use in the 1950 census it was counted with adjoining urban areas. The last official enumeration was 3,527 (1940).

Gary. City in NW Indiana, in Lake County, on Lake Michigan, founded in 1906 by the United States Steel Corporation expressly for the production of steel. It was named for Elbert Henry Gary. Its steel-producing facilities are among the largest in the world. 111,719 (1940), 133,911 (1950).

Gary, Elbert Henry. b. at Wheaton, Ill., Oct. 8, 1846; d. Aug. 15, 1927. American jurist and financier. He was admitted to the Illinois bar in 1867, and to the bar of the U.S. Supreme Court in 1878; served for two terms as county judge in Du Page County, Ill.; subsequently practiced law at Chicago, acting chiefly for corporations. In 1898 he retired from the practice of law to become president of the Federal Steel Company. He took part in the organization of the United States Steel Corporation in 1901, serving as chairman (1903–27) of its board of directors and of its finance committee. He supervised the huge expansion program of the company, building the cities of Fairfield, Ala., and Gary, Ind. (the latter being named for him). He was a determined advocate of the open shop, but granted his employees many of the reforms the unions asked for; it took the great steel strike of 1919–20, however, to get him to give the steel workers an eight-hour day. Gary and Henry C. Frick were J. P. Morgan's lieutenants in the celebrated acquisition (1908) of Tennessee Coal and Iron Company by U.S. Steel; the two convinced Theodore Roosevelt that purchase of the company was the only way to avoid further bankruptcies and deepening of depression; the company was sold at a fraction of its value, with a presidential guarantee of protection from the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.

Gary, James Albert. b. at Uncasville, Conn., Oct. 22, 1833; d. at Baltimore, Oct. 31, 1920. American manufacturer and politician. Active in banking and textile-manufacturing in Maryland, he was a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1872, 1876, 1880, 1884, 1892, and 1896, and was U.S. postmaster general (March, 1897–May, 1898).

Gasca (gäs'kä), **Pedro de la.** b. at Barco de Avila, in Castile, Spain, 1485; d. at Valladolid, Spain, in November, 1567. Spanish lawyer. In 1546 he was sent to Peru as president of the audience, with extraordinary powers, to put down the rebellion of Gonzalo Pizarro. He managed by peaceful means to win over many of the rebels. Centeno, Valdivia, and Benalcazar joined him; and Pizarro's forces finally deserted on the field of Sacsahuana, near Cusco, on April 9, 1548. Pizarro and his lieutenant, Carbajal, were captured and executed, and Gasca treated the rebels with great severity. While the country was still in a state of confusion he slipped away (January, 1550), leaving the government in the hands of the audience. On his return to Spain he was made bishop of Valencia, and in 1561 was promoted to the see of Siguenza, which he occupied until his death.

Gas City. City in C Indiana, in Grant County: glass manufacture; important (1887–91) for the production of natural gas. 3,787 (1950).

Gascoigne (gas'koin), Sir **Bernard.** [Original name, **Bernardo** (or **Bernardino**) **Guasconi.**] b. at Florence, 1614; d. at London, Jan. 10, 1687. Military adventurer and diplomat, of Italian parentage. He came to England and fought for Charles I, returned after the Restoration, and was appointed English envoy to Vienna in 1672 to negotiate a marriage between the Duke of York and the Archduchess Claudia Felicitas. He wrote *A Description of Germany* and others.

Gascoigne, George. b. probably in Bedfordshire, England, c1535; d. at Stamford, England, Oct. 7, 1577. English poet. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, studied law at Gray's Inn, and was member of Parliament (1557–59) for Bedford. His *Posies of G. Gascoigne* (1575) included *Jocasta*, a tragedy in blank verse which is supposedly the second of its kind in English, and *Certayne Notes of Instruction concerning the making of verse or ryme in English*, held by some to be the first English critical essay. Other works by him include *The Steele Glas* (1576) and *The Droomme of Doomesday* (1576).

Gascoigne, Sir **William.** b. c1350; d. 1419. English judge. He was made chief justice of the King's Bench by Henry IV c1400. According to a tradition, followed by Shakespeare in *Henry IV*, he committed Prince Henry to prison when the latter struck him for venturing to punish one of the prince's riotous companions.

Gascoigne, William. b. c1612; d. in the battle of Marston Moor, July 2, 1644. English astronomer, inventor of the micrometer and of glass-grinding methods.

Gasconade (gas.kō.nād'). River in Missouri which flows N and joins the Missouri below Jefferson City. Length, ab. 250 mi.

Gascony (gas'kō.ni). [French, **Gascogne** (gȧs.kony'); Spanish, **Gascuña** (gäs.kö'nyä); Latin, **Vasconia.**] Region and medieval duchy of France, forming part of the old government of Guienne and Gascony. It was bounded by Guienne on the N, Languedoc and Foix on the E, Béarn and Navarre on the S, and the Bay of Biscay on the W. It comprises the modern departments of Landes, Gers, and Hautes-Pyrénées, and parts of Haute-Garonne, Lot-et-Garonne, and Tarn-et-Garonne. It formed the Roman province of Aquitania Tertia or Novempopulania, was a duchy in the Middle Ages, and was united in 1052 to Guienne, the fortunes of which it generally followed. Its capital was Auch.

Gascony, Prince of. A title of **Edward,** the Black Prince (1330–76).

Gascony, Gulf of. [French, **Golfe de Gascogne.**] Southeastern part of the Bay of Biscay, adjacent to the region of Gascony.

Gascoyne-Cecil (gas'koin.ses'il, -sis'il), **James Edward Hubert.** See **Cecil, James Edward Hubert Gascoyne,** and **Robert Arthur Talbot Gascoyne-.**

Gas-House McGinty (ma.gin'ti). Novel by James T. Farrell, published in 1933.

Gaskell (gas'kęl, -kel), **Elizabeth Cleghorn.** [Maiden name, **Stevenson.**] b. at Chelsea, London, Sept. 29, 1810; d. at Alton, Hampshire, England, Nov. 12, 1865. English novelist. She moved (1832) to Manchester, where she obtained material for those of her novels which describe the life of the industrial population. Her best novels include *Mary Barton* (1848), *Ruth* and *Cranford* (1853), *North and South* (1855), *Cousin Phillis* (1865), and *Wives and Daughters* (1866). She also published *Life of Charlotte Brontë* (1857).

Gaspar (gas'pär). [Also: **Caspar, Kaspar.**] Legendary name of one of the three Magi, or Wise Men of the East, who came from the East to Bethlehem to worship the infant Jesus.

Gasparin (gȧs.pȧ.raṅ), **Adrien Étienne Pierre,** Comte **de.** b. at Orange, France, June 29, 1783; d. there, Sept. 7, 1862. French politician and agriculturist.

Gasparin, Agénor Étienne, Comte **de.** b. at Orange, France, July 10, 1810; d. at Geneva, Switzerland, May 4, 1871. French political writer and politician; son of Adrien Étienne Pierre de Gasparin. His works include *Les États-Unis en 1861* (1861), *L'Amérique devant l'Europe* (1862), and *La France, nos fautes, nos périls, notre avenir* (1872).

Gasparin, Valérie Boissier, Comtesse **de.** b. at Geneva, Switzerland, 1813; d. there, June 29, 1894. The French writer of travel books and religious works; wife of Agénor Étienne de Gasparin.

Gasparri (gäs.pär'rē), **Pietro.** b. at Capovalazzde Ussita, Italy, May 5, 1852; d. 1934. Italian cardinal, statesman, and professor. He studied at the pontifical seminary, Rome, which awarded him the triple degree of doctor of philosophy, theology, and canonical law, which latter subject he taught (1880–98) at Paris, in the Catholic Institute. He was made a cardinal in 1907 by Pope Pius X as a reward for the way in which he had carried out the task of codifying the canonical law, a task assigned to him by Pius in 1904. During and after World War I he was papal secretary of state to Pope Benedict XV. Under Pope Pius XI he entered into negotiations in 1926 which led, three years later, to the Lateran or Vatican Treaty, which he signed for the Pope (Mussolini signing it for Victor Emmanuel III). He retired in January, 1930, was elected to the Order of the Annunziata, and was made a member of the Italian Academy.

Gaspé (gȧs.pā'). District in Quebec, Canada, forming a peninsula between the estuary of the St. Lawrence River on the N and the Baie de Chaleur on the S. It comprises Gaspé and Bonaventure counties, and is noted for its beautiful scenery. It was on the tip of this peninsula that Jacques Cartier, the French explorer, landed in 1534.

Gaspé Bay. Arm of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, indenting the E end of the Gaspé peninsula.

Gasperi (gäs'pä.rē), **Alcide De.** See **De Gasperi, Alcide.**

Gasquet (gȧs.ke), **Amédée.** b. at Clermont-Ferrand, France, 1852; d. there, 1914. French author of books on Byzantine history. His works include *Henri IV* (1884), *Colbert* (1885), and *L'Empire byzantin et la monarchie franque* (The Byzantine Empire and the Frankish Monarchy, 1888).

Gasquet (gas.kā'), **Francis Aidan.** b. at London, Oct. 5, 1846; d. at Rome, April 5, 1929. English Roman Catholic prelate, a leading authority on the ecclesiastical history of England during the later Middle Ages and the Tudor period. He was created a cardinal in 1914. His works include *Henry VIII and the English Monasteries* (1888–89), *Eve of the Reformation* (1900), *English Monastic Life* (1903), *Henry III and the Church* (1905), *Parish Life in Medieval England* (1906), and *Monastic Life in the Middle Ages* (1922).

Gass (gäs), **Wilhelm.** b. at Breslau, Nov. 28, 1813; d. at Heidelberg, Germany, Feb. 21, 1889. German Protestant theologian. He was professor successively at Breslau, Greifswald, Giessen, and (1868) Heidelberg. He was the author of *Geschichte der protestantischen Dogmatik in ihrem Zusammenhange mit der Theologie überhaupt* (1854–67).

Gassendi (gȧ.saṅ.dē) or **Gassend** (gȧ.säṅ), **Pierre.** b. at Champtercier, Basses-Alpes, France, Jan. 22, 1592; d. at Paris, Oct. 24, 1655. French philosopher, physicist, and astronomer. He studied theology, and became professor of theology at Digne in 1613, and of philosophy at Aix in 1616. In 1645 he became professor of mathematics at the Collège Royal at Paris. He sought to link the philosophy of Epicurus with Christian theology and modern science. Among his works are *Disquisitiones anticartesianae* (1643), *De vita, moribus, et placitis Epicuri* (1647), and *Syntagma philosophicum.*

Gasser (gäs'ėr), **Hans.** b. at Eisentratten, Carinthia, Austria, Oct. 2, 1817; d. at Pest, Hungary, April 24, 1868. Austrian sculptor.

Gasser (gas'ėr), **Herbert Spencer.** b. at Platteville, Wis., July 5, 1888—. American physician and physiologist, cowinner of the 1944 Nobel prize in physiology and medicine. He was educated at the University of Wisconsin (B.A., 1910; M.A., 1911) and at the Johns Hopkins University (M.D., 1915). At Washington University, he was instructor in physiology (1916–18), associate for the next two years, associate professor (1920–21), and professor of pharmacology for ten years. From 1931 to 1935 he was physiology professor at the Medical College of Cornell University. Since 1935 he has been a director of the Rockefeller Institute.

Gasser von Valhorn (gäs'ėr fon fäl'hôrn), **Joseph.** b. at Prägraten, in the Tyrol, Nov. 22, 1816; d. there, Oct. 28, 1901. Austrian sculptor.

Gassner (gäs'nėr), **Johann Joseph.** b. at Graz, Austria, Aug. 22, 1727; d. at Pondolf, on the Danube, April 4, 1779. German Catholic priest, and celebrated exorcist. Ordained in 1750, he became parish priest of Pondolf in 1776. He was appointed to Klösterle, Switzerland, in 1758, when his health began to fail without apparent reason. Conceiving that his illness might be due to the evil spirit, he had recourse to spiritual means and became better. He used this method with others who came to him, first determining whether their illness was from natural causes or from the Devil. If the latter, he resorted to exorcism and is said to have cured many. Investigations of his procedure were made by ecclesiastical authorities, by a commission of the University of Ingolstadt, and the Imperial government. His procedure was approved by them as proper.

Gastein (gä'stīn). Valley in Austria, S of Salzburg. It is famous for its picturesque scenery. At Bad Gastein there are hot springs.

Gastein, Bad. See **Bad Gastein.**

Gaster (gäs'tėr), **Moses.** b. at Bucharest, 1856; d. near Abingdon, England, 1939. Jewish scholar, rabbi, and Zionist. He was educated at the theological seminary at Breslau, devoted himself to the comparative study of native and Jewish folklore, becoming an authority in the field, lectured (1886, 1891) on Greco-Slavonic literature at Oxford, and became *Haham* (chief rabbi) of the Sephardic communities of England. Author of *Literatura Populara Romana* (1883) and *Crestomatia Romana* (1890 *et seq.*).

Gasteren Valley (gäs'tėr.en). [German, **Gasterental.**] Valley in the Bernese Oberland, Switzerland, S of Kandersteg.

Gaston (gas'tọn), **William.** b. at New Berne, N.C., Sept. 19, 1778; d. at Raleigh, N.C., Jan. 23, 1844. American

jurist and politician. He was a Federalist member of Congress from North Carolina (1813–17), judge of the supreme court of North Carolina (1834–44), and a prominent member of the constitutional convention of 1835.

Gastonia (gas.tō'ni.ą). City in W North Carolina, county seat of Gaston County, in an agricultural area: one of the principal textile-manufacturing centers in the state. It was the scene (1929) of a noted mill strike. 23,069 (1950).

Gastonia Strike. Violent labor dispute at Gastonia, N.C., which occurred in 1929, when the National Textile Workers Union attempted to organize mill workers and obtain union recognition. In the fighting which broke out between police and strikers on June 7, 1929, O. F. Aderholt, chief of the Gastonia police, was killed. Fred E. Beal, a union organizer, and six others were tried and convicted for murder. Beal subsequently fled to the U.S.S.R. while out on bail, but upon his return to the U.S. went to jail to serve his sentence.

Gata (gä'tä), **Sierra de.** Mountain range in W Spain, ab. 65 mi. SW of Salamanca. It is composed of Silurian sedimentary rocks in the E and granites in the W portion near the Portuguese boundary. The mountains have a growth of oaks, pines, and chestnuts, and the valleys are well watered. They formed part of the series of ranges separating León from Estremadura.

Gatacre (gat'ą.kėr), Sir **William Forbes.** b. Dec. 3, 1843; d. at Gambela, Africa, March 4, 1906. British major general. He served in Burma (1889–90) and Chitral (1895), commanded the British troops in the Sudan, in the first advance on Atbara (1898), and led a division in the attack on Khartoum and Omdurman (1899). He commanded the third division of the South African field force (1899–1900) in the Boer War, was defeated in an attack on Stormberg (Dec. 11, 1899), occupied Burghersdorp in March, 1900, and was ordered home in April. In June, 1900, he was appointed major general in command of the East District, and retired on March 19, 1904.

Gatchina (gät'chē.nạ). [Former name, **Krasnogvardeisk, Krasnogvardeysk.**] City in the U.S.S.R., in the Leningrad *oblast* (region) of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, ab. 28 mi. SW of Leningrad: the former private property of the czar. It has metalworking industries and a phonograph factory. The palace, a favorite residence of Alexander III, built in 1779 and now a museum, is of great size, in a simple Renaissance style. The main building, of three stories, is connected by colonnaded galleries with one-story buildings surrounding a court. There are ab. 600 rooms, including ample state apartments, and a theater. 42,000 (1936).

Gate House Prison. London prison at Westminster, from which Sir Walter Raleigh was taken to execution.

Gate of Italy (it'ą.li). Gorge in the Italian Tyrol, in the valley of the Adige River near Rovereto, N Italy.

Gate of Tears or **Gate of Mourning.** Translation of the Arabic Bab el Mandeb, between the Gulf of Aden and the Red Sea: so called from the danger in navigating it.

Gate of the Mountains. Gorge in which the Missouri River breaks through the Rocky Mountains, ab. 40 mi. above Great Falls, Mont.

Gates (gāts), **Caleb Frank.** b. at Chicago, Oct. 18, 1857; d. at Denver, Colo., April 9, 1946. American Congregational clergyman who served (1903–32) as president of Robert College at Istanbul, Turkey. Received (1877) B.A. from Beloit College; graduated (1881) from Chicago Theological Seminary. Missionary (1881–94) in Turkey; president (1894–1902) of Euphrates College at Harput, Turkey. Served (1917–19) as chairman of Near East Relief Commission to Constantinople (later Istanbul). He was the author of the autobiographical *Not to Me Only* (1940).

Gates, Frederick Taylor. b. at Maine, N.Y., July 2, 1853; d. at Phoenix, Ariz., Feb. 6, 1929. American Baptist clergyman, noted for his role in education and philanthropic undertakings, particularly the University of Chicago, the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, and the Rockefeller Foundation. He was graduated (1880) from the Rochester Theological Seminary, and was ordained as a Baptist minister in the same year; after holding a pastorate at the Central Church, Minneapolis, Minn., he undertook (1888) a fund-raising venture for the Pillsbury Academy and was named (1888) corresponding secretary of the American Baptist Education Society and took a leading part in the establishment of the University of Chicago. His association with John D. Rockefeller, a donor of the university, led to Taylor's participation in the development of several Rockefeller industrial properties. He played a prominent role in the General Education Board, the initial Rockefeller philanthropic foundation, and was for many years connected with it as president and trustee. He conceived the plan for the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research and was the chief guiding spirit behind the setting up of the Rockefeller Foundation.

Gates, George Augustus. b. at Topsham, Vt., Jan. 24, 1851; d. by his own hand at Winter Park, Fla., Nov. 20, 1912. American educator and clergyman. He was graduated from Dartmouth College (B.A., 1873) and from Andover Seminary (1880); after holding a pastorate in a union church at Upper Montclair, N.J., he became (1887) president of Iowa (later Grinnell) College, remaining there until 1900, when he resigned and became pastor of the First Congregational Church at Cheyenne, Wyo. In 1901 he became president of Pomona College, Claremont, Calif., leaving that post after seven years, and in 1909 assumed the presidency of Fisk University at Nashville, Tenn. A breakdown following his injury (1912) in a railroad accident culminated in his suicide.

Gates, Horatio. b. at Maldon, Essex, England, c1728; d. at New York, April 10, 1806. American Revolutionary soldier. Joining the British army at an early age, he served as a captain with Braddock's army at Fort Duquesne in 1755, when he was wounded, and in 1758 was with General Nicholas Herkimer during the defense of Fort Herkimer against the French and Indians. He was with General Monckton in the expedition that took Martinique and in 1762 was commissioned a major, serving the greater part of his time in England. He retired from the army in 1765 and in 1772 settled in Berkeley County (in what is now West Virginia). At the outbreak of the Revolution he threw his support to the American cause and in 1775 was commissioned as adjutant general of the Continental army, with the rank of brigadier general. Commissioned a major general in 1776 he was, after much deliberation, assigned (1777) to the command of the northern department. He was in charge of the Continental forces during the Saratoga campaign which brought about the defeat of Burgoyne's army. There is evidence indicating that Gates was implicated in the congressional conspiracy, known as the "Conway Cabal," to replace Washington with Gates. He was elected to and appointed president (1777) of the Board of War, and in 1778 again took over the command of the northern department. Later in the same year he assumed command of the eastern department, with headquarters at Boston, and joined Washington on the Hudson River in 1779. Retiring to his Virginia home in 1780, he was ordered in June of that year to take command of the southern department, and while occupying this post led the Revolutionary forces in the disastrous battle of Camden (Aug. 16, 1780). He was relieved of his command in December, 1780, having been singled out by Congress for an inquiry; however, after several postponements, and renewals at Gates's request, in 1782 this congressional move was repealed and Gates spent the rest of the war with Washington at Newburgh. He returned to Virginia in 1783, becoming president of the state Society of the Cincinnati in the same year. In 1790 he moved to New York, where he served (1800–01) in the state legislature.

Gates, John Warne. [Called **"Bet-you-a-million" Gates.**] b. near Turner Junction (now West Chicago), Ill., May 8, 1855; d. at Paris, Aug. 9, 1911. American stock speculator, business promoter, and wire manufacturer. His early feats as a salesman of barbed wire in Texas were crowned (1898) by formation of the 90-million-dollar American Steel and Wire Company of New Jersey; secret purchase of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and resale at great profit to J. P. Morgan led to stock-market trap by Morgan which ended Gates's spectacular career of Wall Street forays; retired to Port Arthur, Tex., where he promoted wells in the Spindletop oil field and founded the Texas Company.

Gates, Sir Thomas. d. 1621. Colonial governor of Virginia. He held the office of governor from 1611 to 1614.

On his first colonizing attempt (1609) his ship had been wrecked at Bermuda by a hurricane; the passengers completed the voyage the next year in ships built by themselves, and Gates returned to England. A new venture, with 300 additional colonists, reached Virginia without mishap. Associated with him were Captain Newport and Sir George Somers.

Gates Ajar, The. Novel by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward.

Gateshead (gāts'hed). County borough, seaport, and market town in NE England, in Durham, situated on the river Tyne opposite Newcastle, ab. 268 mi. N of London by rail. It is one of a closely packed group of towns along the banks of the river Tyne near its mouth, and is in effect a part of Newcastle. Industries here are similar to those of Newcastle. Gateshead exports coal, and it formerly had locomotive-building shops, but now is limited to repairs. 115,017 (1951).

"Gates of Lombardy" (lom'bar.di, -bär-; lum'-). See under **Chiusa San Michele.**

Gatesville (gāts'vil). City in C Texas, county seat of Coryell County, on the Leon River N of Austin: processing and distributing center for cotton, grain, and feed. It was named for Fort Gates, established in 1849. Pop. 3,856 (1950).

Gath (gath). In Biblical geography, one of the five confederate cities of the Philistines, the birthplace of the giant Goliath. It was conquered by David, turned by Rehoboam into a fortress, taken by Hazael, king of Damascus, and destroyed by Uzziah, and then vanishes from history. Its position is uncertain, but it may possibly have been on the site of the modern town of Tell es Safi, Palestine. 1 Sam. v. 8, 9.

Gatha (gä'tä, gä'thä). [Eng. trans., *"Song."*] In Sanskrit, a religious verse, but one not taken from the Vedas. Such verses are interspersed in the Sanskrit Buddhist work called *Lalitavistara*, composed in a dialect between the Sanskrit and Prakrit, and have given their name to this the Gatha dialect. The oldest portion of the *Avesta* contains Gathas, or hymns believed to go back, at least in part, to Zoroaster himself.

Gathorne-Hardy (gā'thôrn.här'di), **Gathorne.** [Title, 1st Earl of **Cranbrook.**] b. at Bradford, England, Oct. 1, 1814; d. Oct. 30, 1906. British politician. He entered Parliament as Conservative member for Leominster in 1847, and was returned for the University of Oxford in 1865, defeating Gladstone. He was home secretary (1867–68), secretary for war (1874–78), secretary for India (1878–80), and lord president of the council (1885–86, 1886–92). He was raised to the peerage as Viscount Cranbrook in 1878, and was created Earl of Cranbrook in 1892.

Gathrimmon (gath.rim'ọn). See under **Dan,** Hebrew tribe.

Gatico (gä.tē'kō). See **Cobija,** Chile.

Gâtinais (gä.tē.ne) or **Gâtinois** (gä.tē.nwȧ). Region and former territory of France. It lay S of Paris, partly in Île-de-France, partly in Orléanais, and is comprised in the modern departments of Loiret, Nièvre, Yonne, and Seine-et-Marne. It was united to the French crown under Philip I in 1068. Capital, Nemours.

Gatineau (gat'in.ō; French, gȧ.tē.nō). Village in Quebec, Canada, situated on the left bank of the Gatineau River at the point where it joins the Ottawa River at Hull, Quebec. 5,771 (1951).

Gatineau River. River in the province of Quebec, Canada which, flowing S, joins the Ottawa River nearly opposite Ottawa. Length, ab. 240 mi.

Gatley (gat'li), **Alfred.** b. at Kerridge, Cheshire, England, 1816; d. at Rome, June 28, 1863. English sculptor.

Gatling (gat'ling), **Richard Jordan.** b. in Hertford County, N.C., Sept. 12, 1818; d. Feb. 26, 1903. American inventor. He took the degree of M.D. in about 1849, but never practiced his profession. He is chiefly known as the inventor of the Gatling gun, the first model of which was constructed in 1862.

Gatooma (gạ.tō'mạ). Town in Southern Rhodesia, S central Africa, situated on the railroad line between Bulawayo and Salisbury, in the center of the richest gold-mining area in the territory. It is ab. 202 mi. NE of Bulawayo and ab. 97 mi. SW of Salisbury. It is a commercial and administrative center for the surrounding area and possesses several small industries. Pop., with suburbs, 1,679 (1951).

Gatschet (gach'ẹt), **Albert Samuel.** b. at St. Beatenberg, Switzerland, Oct. 3, 1832; d. March 16, 1907. American anthropologist, philologist in the Bureau of American Ethnology from 1879. He was ethnologist of the U.S. Geological Survey (1877–79). His investigations were concerned chiefly with the languages of the North American Indians.

Gattam (gät.täm'). Town in the S Arabian peninsula, on the borders of Saudi Arabia and the Aden Protectorate, in the arid mountains of the Hadhramaut. It was unknown until recent years but has a decidedly modern appearance, with four- and five-story buildings made of sun-dried brick. It is a small trading center.

Gatti (gät'tē), **Bernardino.** [Called **Il Sojaro** (or **Soiaro** or **Sogliaro**), meaning "the Cooper."] b. c1495. d. 1575. Italian artist of the Lombard school, student of Correggio, whose work he imitated. His nickname is an allusion to his father's trade. Some of his famous paintings are the *Miracle of the Loaves and Fishes* (Cremona), *Assumption of the Virgin* (Parma), *Ecce Homo* and *Crucifixion* (Naples), *Madonna and Donors* (Pavia Cathedral), *Pietà* (Church of La Maddalena, Parma), and *Nativity* (Cremona). He finished Giovanni Pordenone's fresco, the *Life of the Madonna* (Piacenza).

Gatti-Casazza (gät'tē.kä.zät'tsä), **Giulio.** b. at Udine, Italy, Feb. 3, 1869; d. at Ferrara, Italy, Sept. 2, 1940. Italian operatic manager. He was director (1898–1908) of La Scala, Milan, where he popularized Wagnerian opera, and manager (1908–35) of the Metropolitan Opera House at New York, where he introduced the works of Wagner, Richard Strauss, and Debussy, as well as some by American composers.

Gatty (gat'i), **Harold.** b. in Australia, 1903—. American flyer. He was navigator for Wiley Post. With Post, he made a flight around the world, leaving Roosevelt Field, Long Island, in a monoplane, the *Winnie Mae*, on June 23, 1931, and with him he wrote *Around the World in Eight Days.* His exact flying time was eight days, 15 hours, and 51 minutes. In 1943 he published *The Raft Book: Lore of Sea and Sky.*

Gatty, Juliana Horatia. Maiden name of **Ewing, Juliana Horatia.**

Gatty, Margaret Scott. b. at Burnham, Essex, England, June 3, 1809; d. at Ecclesfield, Yorkshire, England, Oct. 4, 1873. English writer. Her best-known works are stories for children, such as *Aunt Judy's Tales* (1859). She edited (1866–73) *Aunt Judy's Magazine.*

Gatty, Nicholas Comyn. b. at Bradfield, England, Sept. 13, 1874—. English composer. He was graduated (1896) from Downing College, Cambridge, and studied at the Royal College of Music. He served as music critic (1907–14) for the *Pall Mall Gazette* and as assistant editor of Grove's *Dictionary of Music and Musicians.* His compositions include the operas *Greysteel* (1906), *Prince Ferelon* (1919), and *The Tempest* (1920); he also wrote choral and orchestral works and piano pieces.

Gatun (gä.tön'). Town in C Panama, in the Canal Zone, near Colón, on the Panama Railroad. Pop. under 5,000 (1940).

Gatun Lake. Artificial lake in N central Canal Zone, formed by Gatun Dam in the Chagres River, completed in 1912. The Panama Canal traverses the lake, which was created to form a waterway for the canal. Elevation, ab. 85 ft.; area, ab. 164 sq. mi.

"Gauches (gōsh), **Cartel des."** See **"Cartel des Gauches."**

Gaudeamus Igitur (gou.dā.ā'mus ig'i.tûr). Title and opening words of a famous Latin student song of German origin. The original version goes back to 1267; the one now sung dates from 1781. The meaning of the Latin title is "let us rejoice therefore." The "rejoice" element suggests the possibility that the song may be a burlesque and an imitation of a religious song, or a group of songs.

Gauden (gô'dẹn), **John.** b. at Mayland, Essex, England, 1605; d. Sept. 20, 1662. English prelate, appointed bishop of Exeter in 1660, and translated to the see of Worcester in May, 1662. He studied at Cambridge, became vicar of Chippenham in 1640, was chaplain to the Earl of Warwick, was appointed dean of Bocking, Essex, in 1641, and was chosen a member of the Assembly of

Divines in 1643, but was not allowed to take his seat. He wrote *Cromwell's Bloody Slaughter House . . .* (1660), *Tears of the Church* (1659), *Ecclesiae Anglicanae Suspiria, or the Tears, Sighs, Complaints, and Prayers of the Church of England,* and others.

Gaudichaud-Beaupré (gō.dē.shō.bō.prā), **Charles.** b. at Angoulême, France, Sept. 4, 1789; d. at Paris, Jan. 16, 1854. French botanist and traveler in South America. He wrote *Flore des îles Malouines* (1824), *Botanique du voyage autour du monde, exécuté pendant les années 1836–1837,* and other works.

Gaudier-Brzeska (gō.dyā.bėr.zes.kȧ), **Henri.** b. at St.-Jean-de-Braye, France, Oct. 4, 1891; killed in action at Neuville-St.-Vaast, France, June 5, 1915. French sculptor. The chief exponent of the vorticist movement in sculpture, he was educated in England and Germany, returning to France in 1910. His animal sculptures and figure groups include *The Dance, The Embracers,* and *Fawn.*

Gaudry (gō.drē), **Albert.** b. at St.-Germain-en-Laye, France, Sept. 15, 1827; d. at Paris, Nov. 27, 1908. French paleontologist. He was assistant professor (1853 *et seq.*) and professor (1872 *et seq.*) at the Museum of Natural History at Paris. He published numerous reports, monographs, and papers on paleontological and geological topics, of which the best known is *Animaux fossiles et géologie de l'Attique* (1862–67). In 1882 he was elected a member of the French Academy of Science.

Gauermann (gou'ėr.män), **Friedrich.** b. at Miesenbach, near Guttenstein, Austria, Sept. 20, 1807; d. at Vienna, July 7, 1862. Austrian painter of animals.

Gaugamela (gô.gą.mē'lą). In ancient geography, a place in Assyria, near the modern Mosul: the scene of Alexander's victory (331 B.C.) over Darius (called the battle of Arbela).

Gauguin (gō.gaṅ), **Paul.** [Full name, **Eugène Henri Paul Gauguin.**] b. at Paris, June 7, 1848; d. in the Marquesas islands, May 6, 1903. French postimpressionist landscape and figure painter and sculptor, who exerted a profound influence on 20th-century art. He spent his early years in Peru, but returned to France to be educated in a Jesuit school at Orléans. At 17 he left school to join the merchant marine and the navy, and in 1871 he became a bank clerk. He married in 1873, after he had started a successful banking career; soon after his marriage he started to draw, and in 1875 exhibited his first painting. Shortly afterwards he bought a large collection of impressionist paintings. He exhibited his works with the impressionists, and in 1883 gave up banking for painting. Two years later he deserted his family, and the following year met Vincent Van Gogh. He had spent time in Normandy, Denmark, and Martinique, and in 1891 went to Tahiti to paint. He returned to Paris in 1893, and two years later went back to the South Pacific, where he died embittered and alone. His brilliant use of color, and distortion for the sake of design, were revolutionary achievements. Among his best-known works are *Landscape in Brittany, The Three Dogs, Riders by the Sea, Ta Matete, An Interior in Tahiti, Arii Matamoe, Portrait of a Breton Woman, Self-Portrait, Tehamana's Farewell, Bust of Clovis Gauguin, The Seine in Paris, Winter, Tahitian Landscape, Hina Tefatu,* and many others.

Gauhati (gou.hä'tē). Town in Assam, Union of India, ab. 230 mi. NE of Calcutta, on the left bank of the Brahmaputra River: the largest and most important town in Assam; it is a commercial center and handles, as a river port and railroad center, silk, tea, and timber. 21,797 (1941).

Gauja (gou'yä). [Also: **Gauya**; former name, **Aa.**] River in Latvia, flowing SW into the Gulf of Riga.

Gaul (gôl). [French, **Gaule** (gōl); German, **Gallien**; Italian, Latin, and Portuguese, **Gallia**; Spanish, **Galia.**] In ancient geography, the country of the Gauls; in an inexact use, France. It was divided into Cisalpine Gaul and Transalpine Gaul, and is often taken as equivalent to Transalpine Gaul. The name Galatia was also sometimes used, specifically Celtic or Roman Galatia.

Gaul. One of the four prefectures of the later Roman Empire. It comprised the dioceses of Spain, Gaul, and Britain, and corresponded to Spain, Portugal, a small strip of Morocco, France, Belgium, Switzerland, the Netherlands and Germany to the Rhine, England, Wales, and the S part of Scotland.

Gaul. Diocese of the later Roman prefecture of Gaul. It was included between the Atlantic Ocean, the English Channel, the North Sea, the Rhine, the Alps, the Mediterranean Sea, and the Pyrenees.

Gaul, Cisalpine. [Latin, **Gallia Cisalpina, Gallia Citerior.**] In ancient history, that part of Gaul lying on the S side of the Alps. It extended from the Alps S and E. A Roman colony was founded (282 B.C.) at Sena Gallica. Part of the country was reduced between the first and second Punic Wars, Milan and Como being captured, and the conquest was completed in 201–191 B.C. It was made a Roman province, and was incorporated (43 B.C.) with Italy.

Gaul, Cispadane. [Latin, **Gallia Cispadana.**] In ancient geography, the part of Cisalpine Gaul S of the Po River.

Gaul, Gilbert. b. at Jersey City, N.J., 1855; d. Dec. 21, 1919. American artist, known as a painter of battle scenes.

Gaul, Harvey Bartlett. b. at New York, April 11, 1881; d. 1945. American organist and composer. He was organist (1910 *et seq.*) of Calvary Church at Pittsburgh, music critic of the Pittsburgh *Post-Gazette,* and conductor of the Pittsburgh Civic String Orchestra and Chamber of Commerce Male Chorus. His compositions include the orchestral works *Père Marquette, New England Prelude,* and *From an Indian Log House;* he also composed cantatas and anthems.

Gaul, Transalpine. [Latin, **Gallia Transalpina.**] In ancient geography, that part of Gaul which lay beyond the Alps (that is, N and NW of the Alps from Rome). It comprised in the Roman period Narbonensis, Aquitania, Lugdunensis, and Belgica. Its ancient inhabitants were Gauls, Iberians, and Germans. Many remains of early inhabitants have been discovered, especially in the center of Gaul (Auvergne, and elsewhere). The Gallic antiquities are especially numerous in the N (Brittany). Some Greek colonies were planted in early times in the S. The Roman settlements were made first in the SE in the end of the 2nd century B.C. Gaul was thoroughly conquered (58–51 B.C.) by Julius Caesar. Augustus divided it into four provinces. Christianity was introduced in the 2nd century. A division of the diocese of Gaul into 17 provinces was made in the 4th century. It was invaded by the Suevi, Alans, Vandals, West Goths, Burgundians, and Franks in the 5th century.

Gaul, Transpadane. [Latin, **Gallia Transpadana.**] In ancient geography, the part of Cisalpine Gaul N of the Po River.

Gaulish (gôl'ish). [Also: **Continental Celtic, Old Celtic.**] Language of the ancient Gauls, belonging to the continental group of the Celtic subfamily of Indo-European languages. It was spoken through the whole territory formerly designated as Gaul, but has been a dead language since the 5th or 6th century. It is known only from a few inscriptions and a few proper names surviving in classical records.

Gaulle (gōl), **Charles André Joseph Marie de.** See **de Gaulle, Charles André Joseph Marie.**

Gaulle, Pierre Julien Joseph Marie de. b. at Paris, 1897—. French banking official and political leader; brother of General Charles de Gaulle. He was an official (1921–47) of the Banque de l'Union Parisienne, was active in the Resistance during World War II, and was arrested and interned (1943–45) in a German camp in Czechoslovakia. He was a leading spirit in the organization (1947) of the Rassemblement du Peuple Français, and was elected (October, 1947) mayor of Paris by the Paris municipal council, of which he was a member.

Gaulonitis or **Gaulanitis** (gôl'o.nī.tis). See under **Bashan.**

Gaulos (gôl'os). Ancient name of **Gozo.**

Gauls (gôlz). The people of ancient Gaul, described as tall and blond, and classified as Continental Celts. They included not only the Celtic Belgae, but numerous named tribes inhabiting Gaul and extending even into Galatia, Asia Minor, which was settled by them in the 3rd century B.C.

Gauntlet (gônt'lẹt, gänt'-), **Emilia.** Virtuous heroine of Tobias Smollett's *Peregrine Pickle.* Peregrine falls in love with her.

Gauntlett (gänt'let), **Henry John.** b. at Wellington, Shropshire, England, July 9, 1805; d. Feb. 21, 1876. English organist, composer, and musical editor. He composed and edited psalm and hymn tunes.

Gaupp (goup), **Robert Eugen.** b. at Neuenbürg, Württemberg, Germany, Oct. 3, 1870—. German psychiatrist. He became (1901) lecturer in psychiatry and neurology at the University of Heidelberg, and was professor (1906–36) at the University of Tübingen and director of the psychiatric clinic. Author of *Die Dipsomanie* (1901), *Über die spinalen Symptome der progressiven Paralyse* (1898), *Ursachen und Verhütung der Nervosität der Frau* (1900), *Die Psychologie des Kindes* (1908), *Über den Selbstmord* (1905), *Zur Psychologie des Massenmords* (1914), *Über Wesen und Behandlung der Schlaflosigkeit* (1914), *Wahn und Irrtum im Leben der Völker* (1916), *Das sexuelle Problem vom psychiatrischen Standpunkt* (1920), and *Die Wandlungen des Hysteriebegriffes* (1938); editor of *Centralblatt für Nervenheilkunde und Psychiatrie* (1899–1910) and of *Zeitschrift für die gesamte Neurologie und Psychiatrie* (1916).

Gaur (gôr). See also **Ghor.**

Gaur (gour). [Also, **Gour.**] Ruined city in the Malda district, West Bengal, Union of India, near the Ganges. From the 13th century it was the usual capital of the Mohammedan viceroys of Bengal and kings of Bengal. It fell into ruin from c1575.

Gauri Sankar or **Gaurisankar** (gou.ri.sung'kạr). Mountain in the Himalayas, on the Nepal-Tibet border, ab. 30 mi. W of Mount Everest. Elevation, ab. 23,450 ft.

Gaurus (gô'rus). [Modern name, **Monte Barbaro.**] In ancient geography, a mountain in Italy, ab. 7 mi. W of Naples. Here, c342 B.C., the Romans under Valerius Corvus defeated the Samnites.

Gauss (gous), **Christian.** b. at Ann Arbor, Mich., Feb. 2, 1878; d. at New York, Nov. 1, 1951. American educator and writer who served (1925–45) as dean of Princeton. He was graduated (1898) and received M.A. (1899) from the University of Michigan. After teaching at the University of Michigan and Lehigh University, he was appointed (1905) a member of Princeton faculty; professor (1907–25, 1945–46) of modern languages at Princeton. He was the author of such books as *Life at College* and *A Primer for Tomorrow* (1934).

Gauss, Karl Friedrich. b. at Brunswick, Germany, April 30, 1777; d. at Göttingen, Germany, Feb. 23, 1855. German mathematician and astronomer, appointed professor of mathematics at Göttingen in 1807. His works include *Disquisitiones arithmeticae* (1801), *Theoria motus corporum coelestium* (1809), *Atlas des Erdmagnetismus* (1840), and *Dioptrische Untersuchungen* (1843).

Gauss, Mount. Massif with a cap of black rock in Antarctica, lying ab. 3 mi. NE of Mount Chetwynd on the S side of the Mawson Glacier, in the Prince Albert Mountains of Victoria Land, in ab. 76°19′ S., 162°20′ E. It was discovered by the National Antarctic Expedition (1901–04) under the command of Captain Robert F. Scott, who named this mountain for Karl Friedrich Gauss, German mathematician and astronomer.

Gaussberg (gous'bèrg; German, -berk). [Also: **Mount Gauss, Mount Gaussberg.**] Extinct volcano in Antarctica, on the Wilhelm II Coast, in 66°48′ S., 89°19′ E. Elevation, ab. 1,150 ft.

Gaussen (gō.sän), **François Samuel Robert Louis.** b. at Geneva, Switzerland, Aug. 25, 1790; d. there, June 18, 1863. Swiss Protestant theologian. His chief work is *La Théopneustie* (1840).

Gausta (gou'stä). Highest mountain in S Norway. 6,180 ft.

Gautae (gô'tē) or **Gauti** (gô'tī). See **Geatas.**

Gautama (gô'tạ.mạ) or **Gautama Buddha** (bùd'ạ, bö'dạ). See **Buddha.**

Gauti (gô'tī). See **Geatas.**

Gautier (gō.tyā), **Émile Félix.** b. 1864; d. 1940. French geographer and explorer, an expert on the Sahara. His works are *Madagascar* (1903), *Sahara algérien* (1908), *La Conquête du Sahara* (1910), *L'Algérie et la Métropole* (1920), *Le Sahara* (1923), *L'Islamisation de l'Afrique du Nord* (1927), and *Un siècle de colonisation* (1930). He crossed the Sahara several times in different directions, and he explored the western part of Madagascar (1892–94). *Le Sahara* was translated (1935) into English as *Sahara, the Great Desert.*

Gautier, Judith. b. at Paris, Aug. 25, 1850; d. at Dinard, France, Dec. 26, 1917. French poet and novelist; daughter of Théophile Gautier and wife of Catulle Mendès. She was the author of *Le Livre de Jade* (1867), *Poèmes de la libellule* (1885), and others. Although her works are now rarely read, she figured in her time as an influential literary personage.

Gautier, Marguerite. Principal character in *La Dame aux camélias,* by Alexandre Dumas père.

Gautier, Théophile. b. at Tarbes, France, Aug. 31, 1811; d. at Neuilly, France, Oct. 23, 1872. French poet, critic, and novelist. He graduated from the Lycée Charlemagne at Paris, studied painting for a time, and then entered into the Romantic Movement in French literature. His first book, *Poésies* (1830), was followed by *Albertus* (1833), *Jeune France* (1833), and *Mademoiselle de Maupin* (1835). From 1837 to 1845 he was art and dramatic critic for *La Presse.* A series of 12 papers, *Exhumations littéraires,* appeared in *La France Littéraire* (1834–35) and in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* (1844). This work and the *Rapport sur les progrès de la poésie française depuis 1830,* published in *L'Histoire du romantisme* (1854), show Gautier at his best as a critic. His papers on Lamartine and Charles Baudelaire were considered masterpieces of literary criticism. In 1845 he joined the editorial staff of the *Moniteur Universel* (later the *Journal Officiel*) and was identified with that paper until his death. As a result of his travels in Spain (1840), Belgium, Holland, Algeria (1845), Italy (1850), Constantinople and Athens (1852), and Russia (1858), he wrote his *Voyage en Espagne* (1843), *Zigzags* (1845), *Italia* (1852), *Constantinople* (1854), *L'Orient, Trésors d'art de la Russie ancienne et moderne* (1860–63), *Loin de Paris* (1864), *Quand on voyage* (1865), and *Voyage en Russie* (1866). During his travels he found materials for such novels as *Militona* (1847), *Arria Marcella* (1852), and *Le Roman de la momie* (1856). He wrote *Fortunio* for the *Figaro* (1837), and *Le Capitaine Fracasse* for *La Revue Nationale* (December, 1861–June, 1863). Other stories of his are *La Toison d'or, Omphale, Le Petit Chien de la marquise, Le Nid de rossignols* (1833), *La Morte amoureuse* (1836), *La Chaine d'or, Une Nuit de Cléopâtre* (1845), *Jean et Jeannette* (1846), *Les Roués innocents, Le Roi Candaule* (1847), *La Belle Jenny, La Peau de tigre* (1864–65), *Spirite* (1866), *Ménagerie intime* (1869), *Partie carée, Mademoiselle Dafné, Tableaux de siège,* and others. For the stage Gautier wrote *Le Tricorne enchanté, Pierrot posthume* (1845), *La Juive de Constantine* (1846), *Regardez mais n'y touchez pas* (1847), *L'Amour souffle où il veut,* and others. His works of pure fantasy are *Une Larme du diable* (1839), and themes for ballets including those for *Giselle* (1841), *Lapéri* (1843), *Gemma* (1854), and *Sakountala* (1858). Gautier's poems from 1833 to 1838 were gathered under the title *La Comédie de la mort.* His later poetry appeared as *Émaux et camées* (1852). Besides collaborating on *L'Histoire des peintres* (1847), Gautier wrote independently *Le Salon de peinture de 1847, L'Art moderne* (1852), *Les Beaux-arts en Europe* (1852), and *Histoire de l'art théâtral en France depuis vingt-cinq ans* (1860). Scattered sketches by Gautier appeared after the author's death, under the collective titles *Fusains et eaux-fortes, Tableaux à la plume,* and *Portraits contemporains.*

Gauya (gou'yä). See **Gauja.**

Gavarni (gà.vàr.nē), **Paul.** [Pseudonym of **Sulpice Guillaume Chevalier.**] b. at Paris, Jan. 13, 1804; d. there, Nov. 23, 1866. French caricaturist, noted for delineations of Parisian life; artist of the *Charivari, L'Illustration,* and a number of other publications.

Gavarnie (gà.vàr.nē). Village in SW France, in the department of Hautes-Pyrénées, ab. 44 mi. by road S of Tarbes. It is a resort and mountain-climbing center in the high Pyrenees, located at the source of the river Pau in a mountain valley at an elevation of 4,176 ft. The cirque of Gavarnie is a great natural amphitheater with walls rising nearly vertically over 3,000 ft. There is also a waterfall 1,469 ft. high. 258 (1946).

Gavarnie, Cirque de. Amphitheater-shaped valley in the Pyrenees, ab. 14 mi. SE of Cauterets, containing

the Gavarnie Cascade. Width, ab 2¼ mi.; height, ab. 5,380 ft.

Gavarnie Cascade (gȧ.vȧr.nē'). Waterfall in the Cirque de Gavarnie, Pyrenees. It is the second highest in Europe (1,385 ft.).

Gavazzi (gä.vät'tsē), **Alessandro.** b. at Bologna, Italy, March 21, 1809; d. at Rome, Jan. 9, 1889. Italian patriot and religious reformer. In 1849 he was chaplain-general to the Republican Army and was present at the siege of Rome. In the same year, after the French captured Rome, he went to England as an exile, and stayed there until 1860, when he returned to Italy and became Garibaldi's army chaplain, being with him at Palermo. In 1850 he gave up Roman Catholicism, joined the English Evangelical Church, began to preach at London, and organized and became the head of a group of Italian Protestants in London called the Italian Free Church (*Chiesa Libera*). In 1870 he organized a similar body in Italy, bringing all the scattered elements into a "Union of the Free Churches in Italy," and in 1875 he founded at Rome the Free Church Theological College, in which he was professor of dogmatics, apologetics, and polemics. He was in Canada and the U.S. after the fall of Rome, and again in 1873 and 1881, speaking at New York and other cities. His works are *My Recollections of the Last Four Popes* (1858), an answer to Cardinal Wiseman, *No Union with Rome* (1871), *The Priest in Absolution* (1877), and a volume of *Orations* (1851).

Gaveston (gav'ẹs.tọn), **Piers.** [Title, Earl of **Cornwall.**] Executed June 19, 1312. Favorite of Edward II of England. He was the son of a Gascon knight in the service of Edward I, and was brought up in the royal household as the foster brother and playmate of Prince Edward, over whom he acquired a complete ascendancy. He incurred the enmity of the barons by his insolent and supercilious bearing, and, under their pressure, was banished by Edward I in 1307, but was recalled on the accession of Edward II in the same year. He was created Earl of Cornwall in 1307, and in 1308 acted as regent of the kingdom during the king's absence in France. His conduct, however, so irritated the barons that, in spite of the protection of Edward, he was again forced into exile in 1308–09 and 1311–12. His recall in 1312 provoked a rising of the barons, in the course of which he was captured and executed.

Gavin Dishart (gav'in dish'ȧrt). See **Dishart, Gavin.**

Gaviniés (gä.vē.nyā), **Pierre.** b. at Bordeaux, France, in May, 1726; d. at Paris, Sept. 9, 1800. French composer and popular violin virtuoso. He was director (1773–77) of the Concerts Spirituels and was named first violin professor at the new conservatory. In addition to works for his own instrument, he composed a comic opera.

Gävle (yev'lẹ). [Also, **Gefle.**] City in E central Sweden, the capital of the *län* (county) of Gävleborg, situated at the mouth of the Gävleå (river), near the Gulf of Bothnia, NW of Stockholm. It is a seaport, exporting iron ore and wood pulp, and has textile and lumber mills, chemical and porcelain factories, breweries, and shipyards. There is an old castle and a museum. The city is of ancient origin, but received town privileges only in 1446. It has been several times destroyed by fire, and now has wide streets and beautiful parks. 46,894 (1950).

Gävleborg (yev'lẹ.bôry'). [Also, **Gefleborg.**] *Län* (county) in E central Sweden, lying along the Gulf of Bothnia. Capital, Gävle; area, 7,610 sq. mi.; pop. 283,409 (1950).

Gavorrano (gä.vôr.rä'nō). Town and commune in C Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Tuscany, in the province of Grosseto, situated near the Gulf of Follonica, between Livorno and Grosseto: an agricultural commune. Pop. of commune, 13,994 (1936); of town, 154 (1936).

Gavroche (gȧ.vrosh). In Victor Hugo's *Les Misérables*, a street Arab. He has become a type.

Gawain or **Gawayne** (gä'wān), **Sir.** One of the principal knights of the Round Table, in the Arthurian cycle of legend and romance; nephew of King Arthur; brother of Gaheris and Gareth. He appears first in Geoffrey of Monmouth's *History of the Kings of Britain* as Walwain or Walwanius, and then in nearly every one of the romances. He is known as "the courteous," also as "the perfect knight." Chrestien of Troyes gives him the first place among the knights. There was another knight of this name who served under Amadis of Gaul and achieved great deeds.

Gawain and the Green Knight, Sir. Title of a 14th-century (Middle English) Arthurian romance, a long alliterative narrative poem ascribed to the unknown author of *The Pearl.* It is the best-known of the stories about Gawain, presenting the famous beheading bargain between Gawain and the mysterious Green Knight. A Green Knight arrived at Arthur's court and challenged the knights: who would behead him tonight on condition that he give the beheader a like blow one year from tonight? Only Gawain took the challenge and beheaded the Green Knight. The Green Knight then picked up his head, told Gawain to meet him at his castle in a year, and departed. Gawain in due time arrived at the Green Knight's castle, was warmly entertained, but did not realize that his host was the Green Knight himself. The lady of the castle tried to seduce him, but Gawain was loyal to his host, except for one kiss from the lady (which he delivered to his host) and a magic protecting girdle which he accepted from her (but concealed from his host). When the beheading time came, Gawain did not flinch. The Green Knight, however, gave Gawain only a slight wound, and this only because he had concealed the girdle. The whole thing was merely a plot to test the honor and courage of Arthur's knights.

Gay (gā), **Claude.** b. at Draguignan, France, March 18, 1800; d. at Paris, Nov. 29, 1872. French naturalist. From 1830 to 1842 he was employed by the Chilean government in making a detailed topographical and scientific survey of that country. Besides studying and collecting plants, animals, and minerals, he amassed rich historical material. The results were published in the *Historia fisica y politica de Chile* (Paris and Santiago, 26 vols., 1843–51), and in a large map of Chile. Gay returned to Paris in 1843. He subsequently traveled in Russia and Asia, and studied the mines of the U.S.

Gay, Delphine. See **Girardin, Delphine de.**

Gay, Ebenezer. b. at Dedham, Mass., Aug. 15, 1696; d. at Hingham, Mass., March 18, 1787. American clergyman. He graduated from Harvard in 1714, and in 1718 became pastor at Hingham, Mass., where he remained until his death. He entertained liberal theological views, and is regarded by some as the father of American Unitarianism.

Gay, Francisque. b. at Roanne, Loire, France, May 8, 1885—. French journalist, political leader, and diplomat. A leader of the Mouvement Républicain Populaire (MRP), he founded (1932) the Catholic organ *L'Aube*, and was its editor until 1940; joined the Resistance in 1941; was a member of the Consultative and Constituent assemblies; became (November, 1945) minister without portfolio, and was named ambassador to Canada in March, 1948.

Gay, Frederick Parker. b. at Boston, July 22, 1874; d. July 14, 1939. American pathologist and bacteriologist, noted as an expert in immunology. Professor (1910–21) of pathology and professor (1921–23) of bacteriology at the University of California; professor (1923 *et seq.*) of bacteriology at Columbia University. Author of *Studies in Immunity* (1909) and *Typhoid Fever* (1918).

Gay, John. b. at Barnstaple, England (baptized Sept. 16, 1685); d. at London, Dec. 4, 1732. English poet. Among his chief works are *The Fan* and *The Shepherd's Week*, a series of eclogues depicting rustic life "with the gilt off" (1714), *The What-d'ye-call-it*, a farce (1715), *Trivia, or the art of Walking the Streets of London* (1716), *Poems* (1720; including "Black-ey'd Susan"), *The Captives*, a tragedy (1724), *Fables* (1727), *Acis and Galatea* (1732), and *The Beggar's Opera* (1728). This last "Newgate pastoral" made his great reputation. However, Sir Robert Walpole was clearly satirized in it and the representation of *Polly*, a sequel, was forbidden by the lord chamberlain. The sale of the book was great.

Gay, Joseph. Pseudonym of **Breval, John Durant.**

Gay, Marie Françoise Sophie. [Maiden name, **Nichault de Lavalette.**] b. at Paris, July 1, 1776; d. in March, 1852. French novelist; mother of Delphine de Girardin. Her chief novels are *Léonie de Montbreuse* (1813), *Anatole* (1815), and *Les Malheurs d'un amant heureux* (1818).

Gay, Sydney Howard. b. at Hingham, Mass., May 22, 1814; d. at New Brighton, Staten Island, N.Y., June 25,

1888. American journalist and author; great-grandson of Ebenezer Gay and brother of Winckworth Allan Gay. In 1844 he was editor of the *Anti-slavery Standard;* in 1857 he became connected with the New York *Tribune,* and from 1862 to 1866 was its managing editor. From 1867 to 1871 he was the managing editor of the Chicago *Tribune,* and for two years after that was on the editorial staff of the New York *Evening Post.* He wrote Bryant and Gay's *History of the United States* (1876–80; William Cullen Bryant wrote the preface only) and *James Madison* (1884).

Gay, Walter. b. at Hingham, Mass., Jan. 22, 1856; d. July 14, 1937. American genre and figure painter, a pupil of Léon Bonnat.

Gay, Winckworth Allan. b. at Hingham, Mass., Aug. 18, 1821; d. at West Hingham, Mass., Feb. 23, 1910. American landscape and marine painter; great-grandson of Ebenezer Gay and brother of Sydney Howard Gay.

Gaya (gī'ạ). District in the Patna division, Bihar, Union of India, S of the city of Patna: jute, rice, wheat, and sugar. Chief city, Gaya; area, 4,712 sq. mi.; pop. 2,775,361 (1941).

Gaya. Chief city of the district of Gaya, Bihar, Union of India, on the Phalgu River ab. 55 mi. S of the city of Patna: important road and railroad junction and trading center. Near it is Buddh Gaya, a place of pilgrimage. 105,223 (1941).

Gaya Maretan (gā'yä mä're.tän). [Also: **Gayomaretan, Gayumart, Gayumureth, Kayumarth;** Pahlavi, **Gayomart.**] In the *Avesta,* the first man, created from the sweat of Ahura Mazda. He lived for 30 years and was then poisoned by Angra Mainyu. From his seed was born the first human pair. In Firdausi's *Shahnamah,* Gaya Maretan was the first Iranian king, who ruled for 30 years, was killed in a battle against a king named Angra Mainyu, and was succeeded by his grandson Hoshang, who gave mankind its first laws.

Gayangos (gä.yäng'gōs), **Pascual de.** b. in Spain, June 21, 1809; d. at London, Oct. 4, 1897. Spanish scholar, professor of Arabic at the University of Madrid. He translated Ticknor's *Spanish Literature* (1851), and published *Historia de los reyes de Granada* (1842).

Gayarré (gä.yä.rā'), **Charles Étienne Arthur.** b. Jan. 9, 1805; d. Feb. 11, 1895. American historian. He was admitted to the bar at Philadelphia in 1829, began the practice of law at New Orleans in 1830, and held a number of state and municipal offices, including that of reporter of the state supreme court. Among his works are *Histoire de la Louisiane* (1847), *Louisiana: its History as a French Colony* (1851–52), and *History of the Spanish Domination in Louisiana from 1769 to December, 1803* (1854).

Gayatri (gä'yạ.trē). Ancient meter of 24 syllables, generally arranged as a triplet of three divisions of eight syllables each; also, a hymn in the Gayatri meter and then the Gayatri *par excellence,* i.e., *Rig-Veda* III. lxii. 10. This is *"Tat savitur varenyam bhargo devasya dhimahi Dhiyo yo nah prachodayat"* ("Let us meditate on the excellent radiance of the heavenly quickener, and may he stimulate our understandings"). This is a very sacred verse, repeated by every Brahman at his morning and evening devotions. From being addressed to Savitri or the Sun as generator, it is also called Savitri. Originally a simple invocation of the sun, in later times it has acquired deep mystical import. It is so holy that copyists often refrain from transcribing it.

Gay-Dombeys (gā'dom'biz), **The.** Novel by Sir Harry Hamilton Johnston, published in 1919. It continues the story of Dickens's *Dombey and Son* (1846).

Gay Head (gā). Promontory at the W extremity of Martha's Vineyard, in E Massachusetts.

Gayless (gā'lęs), **Charles.** Impecunious master of the "lying valet," in David Garrick's play of that name.

Gayley (gā'li), **Charles Mills.** b. at Shanghai, China, Feb. 22, 1858; d. July 26, 1932. American authority on English literature; assistant professor (1887–89) of English at the University of Michigan; professor (1889–1923) of English and dean (1918–20) of faculties at the University of California. Author of *Classic Myths in English Literature* (1893) and *Plays of Our Forefathers* (1907); collaborated with F. N. Scott on *A Guide to the Literature of Aesthetics* (1890) and *Methods and Materials of Literary Criticism* (1899), and with C. C. Young on *The Principles and Progress of English Poetry* (1904).

Gayley, James. b. at Lock Haven, Pa., Oct. 11, 1855; d. at New York, Feb. 25, 1920. American inventor and metallurgic engineer, noted for his improvements in blast-furnace operations. He was graduated (E.M., 1876) from Lafayette College at Easton, Pa., and became (1885) blast-furnace superintendent at the Edgar Thomson Steel Works, Braddock, Pa., a Carnegie enterprise later known as the Carnegie Steel Works. In 1897 he was named managing director of the Carnegie Steel Company and in 1901 became first vice-president of the United States Steel Corporation. His chief contributions related to the structure and operation of blast furnaces, and included a casting apparatus patented in 1896 and the dry-air blast developed from 1894 to 1911. He was president (1904) of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, of which he was (1905–13) a director and president of the board. He wrote numerous technical papers, most of which were published in the *Transactions of the American Institute of Mining Engineers.*

Gay-Lussac (gā.lü.sȧk), **Joseph Louis.** b. at St.-Léonard-le-Noblat, Haute-Vienne, France, Dec. 6, 1778; d. at Paris, May 9, 1850. French chemist and physicist. He made (1804) the first balloon ascensions for scientific purposes, and is noted also for his researches on chemical combination, iodine, and cyanogen. He enunciated the law (Gay-Lussac's law) that gases combine with each other in very simple definite proportions.

Gaymar (gā'mär), **Geoffrey.** English chronicler who translated Geoffrey of Monmouth into Anglo-Norman verse c1146. He continued it by adding a metrical *History of Anglo-Saxon Kings.*

Gaynham (gā'nạm) or **Garnham** (gär'nạm), Doctor. [Called the **"Bishop of Hell."**] fl. 18th century. English parson of Fleet Street, London, a notorious infringer of marriage laws.

Gaynor (gā'nọr), **William Jay.** b. near Oriskany, N.Y., Feb. 23, 1849; d. at sea aboard the *Baltic,* Sept. 10, 1913. American jurist and politician, mayor of New York City from 1909 to 1913. Originally destined for the priesthood, he abandoned Catholicism in 1869 and subsequently settled at Flatbush, Long Island, where he won notice as a political reformer and served as police commissioner for a year. He moved (1885) to Brooklyn, where he continued his activities in civic reform and was elected (1893) a judge of the New York supreme court, to which he was reëlected in 1907. A Tammany nominee, he was elected mayor of New York in 1909.

Gayomaretan (gā.yō.mā're.tän). See **Gaya Maretan.**

Gayomart (gä.yō.märt'). Pahlavi form of **Gaya Maretan.**

Gay Pay Oo (gā' pā' ō'; Russian, ge.pe.ō'). See **OGPU.**

Gay Saber (gī' sä.ber'). Guild formed by the magistrates of Toulouse in 1323, with the purpose of restoring the Provençal language and culture, which had nearly died out. The name means "gay science" in Provençal. It was called originally Sobrègaya Companhia dels Sept Trobadours de Tolosa ("the very gay company of the seven troubadours of Toulouse"). The first meeting was held on May 1, 1324.

Gayumart (gä.yö.märt') or **Gayumureth** (-murt'). See **Gaya Maretan.**

Gaza (gā'zạ). District in S Palestine, now divided between Arab Palestine and Israel. Capital, Gaza; area, 5,284 sq. mi.; pop. 169,607 (est. 1942).

Gaza. Subdistrict of the district of Gaza, in S Palestine: at the present time not divided but still in Arab Palestine. Capital, Gaza; area, 429 sq. mi.; pop. 105,596 (est. 1938).

Gaza. [Also: **Ghazze, Ghazzeh.**] Seaport and important trading place in SW Palestine, near the Mediterranean coast, ab. 50 mi. SW of Jerusalem: one of the five chief cities of the ancient Philistines. The great mosque is an old 12th-century church having pointed arches and windows, with picturesque façade and a lofty octagonal minaret. The town was taken by Tiglath-pileser II, by Alexander the Great in 332 B.C., and in 1799 by the French. Battles between British and Turkish forces took place (1917) in and near Gaza in World War I. 37,820 (est. 1946).

Gaza, Battles of. Three battles between British and Turkish forces in 1917, in World War I. They took place

in and near the city of Gaza, in SW Palestine. In the first two (March 26 and April 17) the British failed to attain their objectives, being hampered by faulty communications, water shortages, and the powerful Turkish fortifications. The third attack, led by General Allenby on October 31, through a feint which bore suddenly against the southern Turkish flank, succeeded in bypassing Gaza to strike at Jerusalem.

Gaza (gä′dzä; Anglicized, gā′zə), **Theodorus.** [Also: **Teodoro Gaza**; English, **Theodore Gaza**; Greek, **Theodoros Gazes.**] b. at Salonika, in Macedonia, c1400; d. in Italy, 1478. Greek scholar, resident in Italy after the capture of his native town by the Turks, and professor of Greek at Ferrara (1447–50). He was the author of a Greek grammar (first published by Aldus Manutius, Venice, 1495), of translations from the Greek into Latin, and other works.

Gazaland (gä′zə.land). [Also, **Gaza** (gä′zə).] Region in SE Africa, that portion of Mozambique which is situated N of the Limpopo River, and between Southern Rhodesia and the sea. It includes Gorongoza, Kiteve, Sofala, and Inhambane, corresponding to the old kingdom of Umzila. Umzila's successor, Gungunhana, maintained his independence until 1895, when he was captured by the Portuguese and exiled. Since that time the Portuguese rule has not met with effective opposition. In 1890–91 there was a clash on the border with the British South Africa Company. The region is more arid than the rest of the colony because a large limestone plateau underlying it causes all moisture to drain away quickly.

Gazali (gä.zä′lē), **Abu Hamid Mohammed al-.** [Also, **Algazel.**] b. at Tus, Persia, 1058 or 1059; d. 1111. Arab philosopher and theologian, for a time professor of theology and director of the school at Baghdad, later a mystical ascetic. He wrote *The Destruction of the Philosophers* and other works in defense of Moslem orthodoxy against the followers of Aristotle and other Greek philosophers.

Gazes (gä.zēs′), **Theodoros.** See **Gaza, Theodorus.**

Gazette (gə.zet′), **Sir Gregory.** In Samuel Foote's comedy *The Knights*, a gullible provincial politician. He has an inordinate appetite for news, but is incapable of making sense out of the most ordinary paragraph of a newspaper.

Gazette of the United States. Weekly newspaper founded at New York as a Federalist journal. It was published from 1789 to 1847.

Gaziantep (gä″zē.än.tep′). *Il* (province or vilayet) in S Turkey, bordering on Syria: a dry, flat to hilly area where migratory herding, farming, and hunting are practiced. It is crossed by a railway line and three caravan routes to Syria. Capital, Gaziantep; area, 4,584 sq. mi.; pop. 328,082 (1950).

Gaziantep. [Former name, **Aintab.**] City in S Turkey, capital of the *il* (province or vilayet) of Gaziantep, ab. 110 mi. E of Adana. Wheat, barley, cotton, figs, olives, and opium are grown in the area; also much wool is raised. The city is a trading center, known for its rugs, served by three major highways. 72,743 (1950).

Gazna (gäz′nä). See **Ghazni.**

Gazza Ladra (gäd′dzä lä′drä), **La.** [English title, **The Thieving Magpie.**] Comic opera in two acts by Rossini, with a libretto by Gherardini, first presented at Milan in 1817. Bishop produced it in English at the Covent Garden Theatre in 1830 as *Ninetta, or the Maid of Palaiseau.* Its overture has become a standard work at band concerts.

Gazzaniga (gät.tsä.nē′gä), **Giuseppe.** b. at Verona, Italy, in October, 1743; d. at Crema, Italy, c1817. Italian composer. He wrote many operas, among which was *Il Convitato di Pietro* (1787), on the same theme as *Don Giovanni.*

Gbande (gẹ.bän′dā). Mande-speaking people of W Africa, inhabiting NE Liberia. Culturally they resemble the Kpelle.

Gbasa (gẹ.bä′sä). See **Bassa.**

Gbaya (gẹ.bä′yä). [Also: **Baya, Gbaja.**] Sudanic-speaking people of C Africa, inhabiting E Cameroun, and W Middle Congo and Ubangi-Shari territories of French Equatorial Africa. Their population is estimated at ab. 66,000 (by I. Dugast, *Inventaire ethnique du Sud-Cameroun*, 1949). They practice agriculture and their principal crop is cassava.

Gbe (gẹ.bā′). [Also: **Bakwe, Sikon.**] Sudanic-speaking people of W Africa, inhabiting C Liberia. Culturally and linguistically they are related to the Kru.

Gbunde (gẹ.bön′de). Mande-speaking people of W Africa, inhabiting NW Liberia and SE French Guinea. Culturally they resemble the Kpelle.

Gcaleka (gä.lā′kä). [Also: **Amagcaleka, Galeka.**] Subgroup of the Bantu-speaking Xhosa people of S Africa.

Gdańsk (Polish, gdiñsk; Anglicized, gẹ.dänsk′). [German, **Danzig.**] *Województwo* (province or voivodship) in N Poland, bounded by the Baltic Sea on the N, Olsztyn on the E, Pomorze on the S, and Szczecin on the W: formed (1945) from the former free state of Danzig plus parts of the Polish province of Pomorze and the German provinces of Posen-Westpreussen and Ostpreussen (East Prussia). Capital, Danzig; area, 4,141 sq. mi.; pop. ab. 600,000.

Gdańsk. Polish name of **Danzig,** city.

Gdynia (Polish, gdi′nyä; Anglicized, gẹ.din′yə). [German, **Gdingen** (gẹ.ding′ẹn); by the Nazis named **Gotenhafen.**] Town in N Poland, in the *województwo* (province) of Gdańsk (Danzig), formerly in Germany, situated on the Bay of Danzig, NW of the city of Danzig. Prior to 1920 only a fishing village, it now has modern harbor installations erected by Poland after 1926, with which it quickly became one of the chief ports on the Baltic Sea, competing with Danzig and Stettin. It has shipyards, warehouses, a metallurgical industry, coal and lumber markets, and fisheries. It is the terminus of a number of coastal and transoceanic shipping lines. The town was occupied by the Germans in 1939, and was taken by the Russians on March 28, 1945. It became part of Poland in 1919. Pop. 77,829 (1946), 111,147 (est. 1950).

Ge (jē). See also **Gaea.**

Ge (zhā). [Also: **Ges, Tapuya.**] Large group of Indian tribes, forming one of the major language stocks of South America, and inhabiting the eastern two-fifths of Brazil, except for the northern and eastern coasts. The Ge tribes were mainly hunting and gathering peoples, with only secondary dependence on agriculture; they had no pottery and little use of water craft, and rather complex forms of social organization with which are associated elaborate ceremonies and rituals.

Geary (gir′i), **John White.** b. at Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland County, Pa., Dec. 30, 1819; d. at Harrisburg, Pa., Feb. 8, 1873. American general and politician, He served as lieutenant colonel in the Mexican War, was appointed first postmaster of San Francisco in 1849, became first mayor of that city in 1850, and was appointed territorial governor of Kansas in 1856. He entered the Union army in the Civil War, became brigadier general of volunteers (April 25, 1862), took part in the battle of Cedar Mountain (Aug. 9, 1862), and commanded a division at Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Lookout Mountain, and in Sherman's march to the sea. He was governor of Pennsylvania from 1867 until two weeks before his death.

Geatas (ye′ä.täs). [Also: **Gautae, Gauti, Gutae.**] Ancient Germanic people of the southern part of the Scandinavian peninsula (nearly coincident with the present Swedish division of Götaland), where they are mentioned by Ptolemy. They are the Geátas of the Anglo-Saxon *Beowulf*, of whom Beowulf was prince, and are not to be confounded with the Goths. They were conquered by the Swedes in the 6th century, and ultimately formed a constituent part of the Swedes.

Geb (geb). [Also: **Keb, Seb.**] In Egyptian mythology, the god of the earth, husband of Nut (the sky), and father of Osiris, Horus, Isis, and others. The goose is his symbol, and he is usually depicted in bearded human form with a goose on his head.

Gebaert (gẹ.bärt′), **François-Auguste.** b. at Buysse, near Oudenarde, Belgium, July 31, 1828; d. at Brussels, Dec. 24, 1908. Belgian musician. He studied at the Ghent conservatory, and composed operas and operettas, of which the most successful were *Le Billet de Marguerite*, *Le Diable au Moulin*, and *Le Capitaine Henriot.* He was musical director (1867–70) at the Paris Opéra, returned to Brussels and became director of the Brussels conservatory in 1871, and founded the Society of Conservatory

Concerts. He wrote many books on the history and theory of music.

Gebal (gē′bạl). Biblical name of **Byblos.**

Gebel (jeb′ẹl). See note under **Jebel.**

Gebel Aulia (jeb′ẹl ou′li.ạ). [Also, **Jebel Aulia.**] Village in N central Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, ab. 28 mi. by rail S of Khartoum. Below the village is a great control dam across the White Nile. Gravel is quarried nearby for building in Khartoum.

Geber (jē′bėr, gā′bėr). [Also: **Jabir;** probable original name, **Abu Musa Jabir ben Haijan.**] d. c776. Arab alchemist. He occupies a position in the history of chemistry analogous to that held by Hippocrates in that of medicine. The theory that the metals are composed of the same elements, and that by proper treatment the base metals can be developed into the noble, which was the leading theory in chemistry down to the 16th century, is clearly defined in his writings. Roger Bacon was greatly influenced by his theories. The titles of 500 works reputed to be from his pen are known; of these, the following have appeared in print: *Summa perfectionis, Liber investigationis,* or *De investigatione perfectionis, De inventione veritatis, Liber Fornacum,* and *Testamentum.*

Gebhard (gep′härt), **Heinrich.** b. at Sobernheim, Germany, July 25, 1878—. American pianist and composer. He came to the U.S. as a child, made his debut (1900) at Boston, where he had studied piano under Clayton Johns, and settled there. His compositions include a string quartet, waltzes, piano pieces, and a sonata.

Gebhardt (gep′härt), **Eduard von.** b. at St. Johannis, Estonia, June 13, 1838; d. 1925. Russian religious, genre, and historical painter. He studied at St. Petersburg (1855–58) and later at Strasbourg and Düsseldorf. In 1875, he was made a professor at the Düsseldorf Academy, and member of the academies at Berlin, Munich, and Vienna. He won several prizes for his work. His most popular paintings include *Crucifixion, The Last Supper, Ascension of Christ, Christ before Pilate, Peasant,* and *Woman.*

Gebhart (ge.bär), **Émile Nicolas.** b. at Nancy, France, July 19, 1839; d. at Paris, April 21, 1908. French scholar, best known as a historian of art. He became professor of foreign literature at Nancy in 1860, and of Romance literature at the Sorbonne, Paris, in 1880. He was elected a member of the French Academy in 1904. His works include *Praxitèle* (1864), *Essai sur la peinture de genre dans l'antiquité* (1868), *Histoire du sentiment poétique de la nature dans l'antiquité grecque et romaine* (1875), *Les Historiens florentins de la Renaissance* (1875), *Rabelais* (1876), *De l'Italie* (1876), *La Renaissance italienne et la philosophie de l'histoire* (1887), *L'Italie mystique* (1890), *Conteurs florentins du moyen-âge* (1901), *D'Ulysse à Panurge* (1902), and *Sandro Botticelli* (1907).

Gebir (jē′bėr, gā′bir). Legendary invader of Africa, a prince from the East who became the eponymous hero of Gibraltar.

Gebir. Poem by Walter Savage Landor, published in 1798.

Gebler (gā′blėr), **Friedrich Otto.** b. at Dresden, Germany, Sept. 18, 1838; d. 1917. German animal painter, a pupil of Piloty.

Gebweiler (gāp′vī.lėr). German name of **Guebwiller.**

Gebweiler Belchen (gāp′vī.lėr bel′ċhęn). A German name of **Ballon de Guebwiller.**

Ged (ged), **William.** b. at Edinburgh, 1690; d. Oct. 19, 1749. Scottish goldsmith and jeweler, one of the inventors of stereotyping.

Gédalge (zhā.dȧlzh), **André.** b. at Paris, Dec. 27, 1856; d. there, Feb. 6, 1926. French composer. He studied at the Paris Conservatory, where he became (1905) professor of counterpoint and fugue; Ravel and Milhaud were among his pupils. He composed symphonies, orchestral suites, songs, chamber music, and concertos.

Gedaliah (ged.ạ.lī′ạ), **Fast of.** Jewish fast day commemorating the treacherous slaughter of Gedaliah, protector of the Jews. It is observed chiefly by Orthodox Jews and falls on the third day of Tishri, which occurs variously in September or early October.

Gedda (jed′ạ). See **Jidda.**

Gedda (yed′ä), **Bertil.** b. at Göteborg, Sweden, 1912—. Swedish poet and critic. His poetry is remarkable for its aesthetic sensitivity and mastery of form, both traditional and modernistic. The son of an Estonian father and Swedish mother, Gedda was adopted by his mother's family and became a Swedish citizen. He went to college at Göteborg, and settled there. Among his works are *Daggryning* (Dawn, 1937), *Spegelbilder* (Mirrored Images, 1938), *Skuggspel* (Shadow Play, 1939), *Över djupet* (Over the Deep, 1941), *Blad ur sömnen* (Leaves from Sleep, 1942), and *Gräset och vinden* (The Grass and the Wind, 1944).

Geddes (ged′ęs), **Alexander.** b. at Rathven, Banffshire, Scotland, in September, 1737; d. at London, Feb. 26, 1802. Scottish Roman Catholic clergyman, a Biblical critic and miscellaneous writer. He published a translation of part of the Bible (1792–99), *Critical Remarks on the Hebrew Scriptures* (1800), a translation of part of the *Iliad,* some clever macaronic verses, and others.

Geddes, Andrew. b. at Edinburgh, April 5, 1783; d. at London, May 5, 1844. Scottish painter and etcher. He became an associate of the Royal Academy in 1832. Among his works are *Discovery of the Regalia of Scotland in 1818* (1821), *Christ and the Woman of Samaria* (1841), various portraits, and others.

Geddes, Sir **Auckland.** b. June 21, 1879—. British scientist, public official, and industrialist, who served (1920–24) as British ambassador to the U.S.; brother of Sir Eric Campbell Geddes. Educated at Edinburgh University; assistant professor of anatomy at Edinburgh University; director of recruiting (1916–17) in War Office; minister (1917–19) of national service; minister (1919) of reconstruction. Headed (1919–20) Board of Trade; chairman (1924–25) of royal commission on food prices.

Geddes, Sir **Eric Campbell.** b. in India, 1875; d. at Hassock, England, June 22, 1937. English industrialist and politician; brother of Sir Auckland Geddes. Served as director-general of transportation (1916–17), first lord of the admiralty (1917–18), member of imperial war cabinet (1918), minister without portfolio (1919), and minister of transport (1919–21); elected chairman of board of Dunlop Tire and Rubber Company (1923) and Imperial Airways (1924); pioneered commercial aviation between England and Far East.

Geddes, James. b. at Carlisle, Pa., July 22, 1763; d. at Geddes, N.Y., Aug. 19, 1838. American civil engineer and lawyer. He was admitted to the bar and was made a justice of the peace in 1800, and an associate justice of the county court and a judge of the court of common pleas in 1809. At Albany he met the New York surveyor-general Simeon De Witt, who discussed with him the possibility of building a canal from the Great Lakes to the Hudson River. Interested in the idea, Geddes traveled to various parts of the state, secured all the information available, and began to arouse interest and enthusiasm in others. In 1808, acting under an appointment by De Witt, he ran the first survey himself (although he had only once before used a level). In 1809 (January 20), he gave a report to the legislature that such a canal as had been proposed could be built. The route he outlined was practically the same as the one later followed for the Erie Canal. In his 1809 report he also indicated canal routes from Oneida Lake down the Oswego to Lake Ontario, and from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario around Niagara Falls. During the years 1816–22 he was, with three other engineers, commissioned by the New York canal commissioners to build the Erie and Champlain canals. In 1822 he was chief engineer of the Ohio Canal for the state of Ohio, and five years later, for the federal government, he was engineer on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal; in 1828 he was tracing routes in Pennsylvania, and in 1829 he prepared a report on a canal in Maine, extending from Sebago Lake to Westbrook. The township of Geddes, where he died, was named in his honor.

Geddes, Janet (or **Jenny**). fl. 17th century. Reputed originator of a riot in Saint Giles's Church, Edinburgh, July 23, 1637. She is said to have emphasized her protest against the introduction of the English liturgy into Scotland by throwing her folding stool at the head of the officiating bishop.

Geddes, Norman Bel. b. at Adrian, Mich., April 27, 1893—. American architect, stage and industrial designer, and author. First engagement (1916) for *Nju* at Los Angeles Little Theatre; stage designer (1918 *et seq.*) for

Metropolitan Opera Company; designed sets for many theatrical productions, including *Pélléas et Mélisande*, *The Miracle* (1923), *Jeanne d'Arc* (1925), *Hamlet* (1931), and *Dead End* (1935); active as industrial designer (1927 *et seq.*) of modeled furniture, airplane interiors, radio cabinets, and other products; associated (1929) with architectural commission of Chicago World's Fair; designed (1931) first streamlined ocean liner and influenced popularization of streamlining; designed (1938) "Futurama" exhibit at New York World's Fair; originated technique of model construction and photography used by U.S. Navy during World War II; drew up (1945) master city plan for Toledo, Ohio. Author of *Horizons* (1932), *Magic Motorways* (1940), and other books.

Geddes, Sir **Patrick.** b. Oct. 2, 1854; d. April 17, 1932. Scottish biologist and town planner, professor of botany at University College, Dundee. He wrote *Evolution of Sex* (1889; with J. A. Thomson), and many scientific and educational papers.

Geddington (ged'ing.ton). Village in C England, in Northamptonshire, ab. 18 mi. by road NE of Northampton. It is an old village of stone houses, and has an Eleanor cross erected in 1290. Pop. of parish, 958 (1931).

Gediz (gę.dēz'). [Also: **Sarabat;** ancient name, **Hermus.**] River in W Turkey, flowing into the Gulf of Izmir ab. 10 mi. NW of Izmir (Smyrna). The ruins of ancient Sardis are on it. Length, ab. 180 mi.

Gedrosia (jē.drō'zha). In ancient geography, a country in Asia corresponding nearly to the modern Baluchistan and SE Iran.

Gedser (ges'sėr). [Also, **Gjedser.**] Village in Denmark, at the S extremity of the island of Falster: terminus of the Copenhagen-Gedser railroad, since 1903 connected with Warnemünde, Mecklenburg, Germany, by railroad ferry. 2,000 (est. 1950).

Geechee (gē'chē). American Negro dialect, originally localized among Negro slaves in the region of the Ogeechee River, Georgia. It is a mixture of certain African words with English.

Geefs (ċhāfs), **Joseph.** b. at Antwerp, Dec. 25, 1808; d. there, Oct. 10, 1885. Belgian sculptor; brother of Willem Geefs. He was appointed professor of sculpture at the Academy of Antwerp in 1841.

Geefs, Willem. b. at Antwerp, Sept. 10, 1806; d. at Brussels, Jan. 19, 1883. Belgian sculptor, appointed professor at the Academy of Antwerp in 1834; brother of Joseph Geefs.

Geel (ċhāl). [Also, **Gheel.**] Town in N Belgium, in the province of Antwerp, situated on the Nethe River ab. 26 mi. E of Antwerp: cloth, lace, and leather manufactures, dairy industry, and cattle trade. There are two churches in the Gothic style. The town has been renowned since the 13th century for its insane asylum. 22,295 (1947).

Geelong (gē.lông'). City in SE Australia, the second largest city and port of Victoria state, situated on Corio Bay, an arm of Port Phillip Bay, ab. 50 mi. SW of Melbourne. 44,641 (1947).

Geelvink Bay (gāl'vingk). Large inlet of the Pacific Ocean on the NW coast of New Guinea. It reaches the S coast of the island. Width, ab. 150 mi.

Geer (yār), Baron **Karl de.** [Also, **Degeer.**] b. at Finspång, near Norrkjöping, Sweden, 1720; d. at Stockholm, March 8, 1778. Swedish entomologist, author of *Mémoires pour servir à l'histoire des insectes* (Stockholm, 1752–78), and others.

Geer, Baron **Louis de.** [Full name, Baron **Louis Gerard de Geer** (or **de Geer af Finspång**).] b. in Östergötland, Sweden, July 18, 1811; d. at Hanaskog, Sweden, Sept. 24, 1896. Swedish statesman, known for his strong defense of free trade principles. His principal reforms included liberalization of the penal code, improvement of the legal position of single women, and introduction of a bicameral legislature. He entered (1851) the *Riksdag* (parliament), served (1858–70, 1875–76) as minister of justice, and was (1876–79) premier until failure to solve the problem of armaments brought about his resignation.

Geeraardsbergen (ċhā'rärts.ber.ċhęn) or **Geertsbergen** (ċhārts'ber.ċhęn). Flemish names of **Grammont.**

Geerarts (ċhā'rärts), **Marcus.** b. at Bruges, early in the 16th century; d. at London, before 1604. Flemish painter. He was court painter to Queen Elizabeth in 1571.

Geerarts, Marcus. b. at Bruges, 1561; d. at London, 1635. Painter of the Flemish school; son of Marcus Geerarts. He was court painter to Queen Elizabeth after 1580.

Geertgen van Haarlem (gārt'gęn vän här'lęm). [Also, **Geertgen tot Sint Jans** (tôt sint yäns').] b. at Leiden, Netherlands, c1463 or 1465; d. at Haarlem, Netherlands, c1493 or 1495 (all dates are conjectures; according to different accounts he was 28, or 30, when he died). Dutch painter. Some of his works (and some believed to be by him because of resemblance to his known paintings) are *Legend of the Bones of Saint John the Baptist* (Vienna Gallery), *View of Haarlem Cathedral, Crucifixion, Adoration of the Magi, The Virgin's Kindred* (the two latter at Amsterdam), *The Raising of Lazarus* (Louvre), *Christ in the Tomb, Nativity* (London National Gallery), a night scene, *The Man of Sorrows* (Utrecht), *Saint John the Baptist* and *Virgin and Child* (both Berlin); the last three are doubtful. The artist is also called Geertgen tot Sint Jans because he lived with the Knights of Saint John at Haarlem, although he was not a member of their order.

Geerts (ċhārts), **Karel Hendrik.** b. at Antwerp; d. at Louvain, Belgium, 1855. Belgian sculptor.

Geestemünde (gās'tę.mün.dę). Town in NW Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Bremen, American Zone, formerly in the province of Hanover, Prussia, situated at the junction of the Geeste and Weser rivers ab. 33 mi. N of Bremen. A port, with shipyards, important fisheries, and fish-smoking plants, it was founded by Hanover to rival Bremerhaven. In 1924 it was combined with Lehe to form the community of Wesermünde.

Geesthacht (gāst'äċht). Town in NW Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Schleswig-Holstein, British Zone, formerly belonging to the free state of Hamburg, situated on the N bank of the Elbe River ab. 14 mi. SE of Hamburg. A river port, it has cement works, lumber mills, canneries, and metallurgical and chemical (cellulose and explosives) industries. 20,812 (1950).

Geez (gēz). [Also, **Ethiopic.**] Ancient language of Ethiopia, belonging to the Semitic family. After the beginning of the 10th century it ceased to be spoken in everyday life, but it is still used in religious services of the Coptic Church in Ethiopia and Eritrea. Its place as the official language of the Ethiopian state has been taken by a related derivative language, Amharic. Tigre, Tigrinya, Gurage, Harari, and other derivative languages are still spoken in N Ethiopia.

Geffrard (zhe.frär), **Fabre.** [Full name, **Nicholas Fabre Geffrard.**] b. at Anse Veau, Haiti, Sept. 18, 1806; d. at Kingston, Jamaica, Feb. 11, 1879. Haitian general and politician, president (1859–67). He was prominent as a military leader under Rivière, Riché, and Soulouque (1843–58). He headed a revolt against Soulouque in December, 1858, and drove him from the island on Jan. 15, 1859, declaring a republic and assuming the presidency. Notwithstanding various rebellions, he held the position until March, 1867, when he was deposed by Salnave and fled to Jamaica.

Gefjon (gev'yon). In Old Norse mythology, an agricultural goddess and giver of fruitfulness, an attendant of Frigg and patroness of virgins. Her four sons, as oxen, helped her plow up a region which they dragged into the sea and which is now the island of Zealand, in Denmark. Later Gefjon married Skiold, a son of Odin, and became ancestress of the royal Danish Skioldings.

Gefle (yev'lę). See **Gävle.**

Gefleborg (yev'lę.bôry'). See **Gävleborg.**

Gegania gens (jē.gā'ni.ą). In the history of ancient Rome, a patrician house or clan which traced its origin to the mythical Gyas, one of the companions of Aeneas. It was transplanted to Rome from Alba on the destruction of that city by Tullus Hostilius, and rose to considerable distinction in the early period of the republic. Its only family name was Macerinus.

Gegenbaur (gā'gęn.bour), **Josef Anton von.** b. at Wangen, Württemberg, Germany, March 6, 1800; d. at Rome, Jan. 31, 1876. German painter. He was made court painter to the king of Württemberg in 1826, and decorated the palace at Stuttgart (1836–54) with historical frescoes.

Gegenbaur, Karl. b. at Würzburg, Germany, Aug. 21, 1826; d. at Heidelberg, Germany, June 14, 1903. German

specialist in human and comparative anatomy. He was privatdocent in anatomy at the University of Würzburg (1854–55), professor of anatomy at the University of Jena (1855) and director of the anatomical institute (1858–73), and professor of anatomy at the University of Heidelberg (1873–1903). He made numerous original contributions to the study of comparative anatomy. Author of *Grundzüge der vergleichenden Anatomie* (Leipzig, 1870) and *Lehrbuch der Anatomie des Menschen* (Leipzig, 1883; 7th ed., 2 vols., 1899).

Gegs (gegz). See **Ghegs.**

Gehenna (gē.hen'ą). [Hebrew, **Gehinnom, Ge Hinnom** (ge.hin'ǫm).] Valley of Hinnom, situated S of Jerusalem. The name of the valley occurs first in the description of the boundaries of Judah and Benjamin (Josh. xviii. 16). Traditionally certain Israelites sacrificed children to Moloch in this place, for which reason it was called *Topheth*, or abomination. Hence it became a refuse dump, where fires were kept constantly burning to prevent pestilence. Later it was regarded as the prototype of the place of punishment, hell, and hell fire, and was so referred to in the New Testament.

Gehrcke (gār'kę), **Ernst.** b. 1878—. German physicist, noted for his discovery (in collaboration with Reichenheim) of anode rays, and for his invention of interference spectroscopes and ray oscillographs. He was educated at the University of Berlin, where he became a lecturer in physics in 1901 and a professor in 1921, and was director of the Physikalisch-Technische Reichanstalt at Berlin. Author of *Anwendung der Interferenzen in der Spektroskopie* (1904), *Strahlen der positiven Elektrizität* (1922), and *Massensuggestion der Relativitätstheorie* (1924).

Gehrig (ger'ig), **Henry Louis.** [Called **"the Iron Man"** and **"Lou" Gehrig.**] b. at New York, June 19, 1903; d. at the Bronx, N.Y., June 2, 1941. American baseball player. Educated at Columbia; first baseman (1923–39) for New York Yankees; established world series batting average of .361 and general average of .340; played in record number of 2,130 consecutive games; retired in 1939; elected (1939) to baseball's Hall of Fame; member (Jan. 2, 1939–1941) of New York City Parole Commission.

Gehrkens (gār'kęns), **Karl Wilson.** b. at Kelleys Island, Ohio, April 19, 1882—. American music teacher. Head (1907 *et seq.*) of the department of school music at Oberlin College, he was the author of *Essentials in Conducting* (1919) and *Introduction to School Music-Teaching* (1919).

Geibel (gī'bęl), **Emanuel von.** b. at Lübeck, Germany, Oct. 17, 1815; d. there, April 6, 1884. German lyric poet, most outstanding member of the Munich school. As a young man (1835–39) he went to Athens as tutor in the household of the Russian ambassador. In 1852, at the invitation of the king, he became honorary professor in the faculty of philosophy at Munich. After the death of Maximilian II, he was obliged to resign (1868) his position and to return to Lübeck. His first poem appeared in 1840. Other collections were *Zeitstimmen* (1841), *Zwölf Sonette für Schleswig-Holstein* (1846), *Neue Gedichte* (1856), *Gedichte und Gedenkblätter* (1864), *Heroldsrufe* (1871), and *Spätherbstblätter* (1877). Among his several dramas *Sophonisbe* (1868) may be mentioned. An epic, *König Sigurds Brautfahrt*, dates from 1846.

Geierstein (gī'ėr.stīn; German, -shtīn), **Anne of.** Principal character in Sir Walter Scott's novel of that name. She is the daughter of Count Albert, and inherits the title of Baroness of Arnheim.

Geierstein, Count of. See under **Albert.**

Geiger (gī'gėr), **Abraham.** b. at Frankfort on the Main, Germany, May 24, 1810; d. at Berlin, Oct. 23, 1874. German rabbi and Oriental scholar, a leader of reform Judaism in Germany.

Geiger, Hans. b. at Neustadt, Germany, Sept. 30, 1882; d. 1947. German physicist; son of Ludwig Wilhelm Geiger. He is noted for his investigations in atomic theory, radioactivity, and cosmic rays; the Geiger-Müller counter (often called simply the Geiger counter) for detecting radioactivity is named for him and his colleague W. Müller. He was assistant (1906–12) to Sir Ernest Rutherford at the University of Manchester, became (1912) a member of the staff at the Physikalische-Technische Reichanstalt at Berlin, and served as professor at the University of Kiel (1925 *et seq.*), the University of Tübingen (1929 *et seq.*) and the Berlin Technical University (1936 *et seq.*).

Geiger, Ludwig. b. 1848; d. 1919. German historian of literature, professor (1880 *et seq.*) at Berlin; son of Abraham Geiger. His *Die deutsche Literatur und die Juden* is a pioneering study in the history of German-Jewish relations.

Geiger, Ludwig Wilhelm. b. at Nuremberg, Germany, July 21, 1856—. German Orientalist. He served as professor at the universities of Erlangen and Munich. Author of *Literatur und Sprache der Singhalesen* (Literature and Language of the Singhalese, 1900), and *Elementarbuch des Sanskrit* (Sanskrit Primer).

Geiger, Moritz. b. at Frankfort on the Main, Germany, June 26, 1880; d. at Poughkeepsie, N.Y., 1937. German philosopher who served (1915 *et seq.*) as professor at the universities of Munich and Göttingen and at Vassar College. Author of *Beiträge zur Phänomenologie des ästhetischen Genusses* (1913), *Fragment über das Unbewusste und die psychische Realität* (1921), *Die philosophische Bedeutung der Relativitätstheorie* (1921), *Zugänge zur Aesthetik* (1928), and *Die Wirklichkeit der Wissenschaften und die Metaphysik* (1930).

Geiger, Nikolaus. b. at Lauingen, Bavaria, Germany, Dec. 6, 1849; d. at Wilmersdorf, near Berlin, Nov. 28, 1897. German sculptor and painter.

Geiger, Peter Johann Nepomuk. b. at Vienna, Jan. 11, 1805; d. there, Oct. 30, 1880. Austrian historical painter and draftsman. He became professor at the Academy of Vienna in 1853. In 1850 he accompanied the archduke Ferdinand Max on his journey to the East.

Geiger, Roy Stanley. b. at Middleburg, Fla., Jan. 25, 1885; d. at Pensacola, Fla., Jan. 23, 1947. American military leader. In 1941 (May–June) he was assistant naval attaché for air at the American embassy in London, and in October, 1942, he was in charge of all Allied aviation activity at Guadalcanal (the first Allied offensive in the Pacific in World War II). He commanded the 1st Marine Amphibious Corps, which seized Bougainville (1943), the 3rd Marine Amphibious Corps, which captured Guam and Palau (1944) and Okinawa (1945). At Okinawa he took over the 10th Army, in June, 1945, following the death of its commander, General Simon Bolivar Buckner. He was the U.S. Marine representative at the Japanese surrender in Tokyo Bay and commander of the Pacific Fleet Marine Force in the same year, and the senior Marine representative at the Bikini atom-bomb tests in 1946.

Geijer (yā'yėr), **Erik Gustaf.** b. at Ransäter, Värmland, Sweden, Jan. 12, 1783; d. at Stockholm, April 23, 1847. Swedish historian and poet. He occupied a position in the royal archives at Stockholm, where he established the so-called Gotische Bund, which issued the journal *Iduna*. He wrote *Svenska folkets historie* (History of the Swedish People, 1832–36) and other works.

Geijerstam (yā'yėr.stām), **Gøsta af.** b. Aug. 22, 1888—. Norwegian novelist. Several of his idylls of Norwegian rural life have been translated into English.

Geikie (gē'ki), Sir **Archibald.** b. at Edinburgh, Dec. 28, 1835; d. at Haslemere, Surrey, England, Nov. 10, 1924. Scottish geologist; brother of James Geikie. He was appointed director of the geological survey of Scotland in 1867, professor of geology at Edinburgh University in 1871, and was director-general of the geological survey of the United Kingdom (1881–1901). He was knighted in 1891. He wrote numerous works on geology and related subjects, including a *Students' Manual* (1871), a *Text-book* (1882), a *Class-book* (1886), *Memoir of Sir Roderick I. Murchison* (1874), *Field Geology* (5th ed., 1900), *Memoir of Sir Andrew Crombie Ramsay* (1895), *The Ancient Volcanoes of Britain* (1897), *The Founders of Geology* (1897), *Geological Map of England and Wales* (1897), *Types of Scenery, and their Influence on Literature* (1898), *The Geology of Central and Western Fife and Kinross* (1901), *The Geology of Eastern Fife* (1902), *Scottish Reminiscences* (1904), *Landscape in History* (1905), and *Charles Darwin as Geologist* (1909). He was made secretary to the Royal Society in 1903, and president in 1908.

Geikie, James. b. at Edinburgh, Aug. 23, 1839; d. March 1, 1915. Scottish geologist; brother of Sir Archibald Geikie, and his successor in the chair of geology in Edinburgh University. He published *The Great Ice Age*

(1874), *Prehistoric Europe* (1881), *Outlines of Geology* (1886), and others.

Geikie, John Cunningham. b. at Edinburgh, Oct. 26, 1824; d. April 1, 1906. British clergyman and writer. He was the son of a Presbyterian minister of Toronto, Canada, entered the Presbyterian ministry in 1848, and took orders in the Church of England in 1876. Until 1860 he lived in Canada and Nova Scotia, and after that in England, except from 1879 to 1881, when he was rector of a church at Paris. His works include *The Life and Words of Christ* (1876), *The English Reformation* (1884), *Hours with the Bible* (1894–96), *Landmarks of Old Testament History* (1894), and *The Vicar and his Friends* (1901).

Geikie Inlet. Inlet in Antarctica, in Victoria Land, in ab. 75°33′ S., 163°00′ E. It was discovered by the National Antarctic Expedition (1901–04), commanded by Captain Robert F. Scott, who named it for Sir Archibald Geikie, geologist. Width at entrance, ab. 7 mi.

Geikie Ridge. [Also, **Geikie Land.**] Massive ridge in Antarctica, terminating as a divide between Murray and Dugdale Glaciers, in the Robertson Bay area of N Victoria Land, in ab. 71°36′ S., 169°58′ E. A conspicuous medial moraine extends from the end of the ridge. The landward extent of the feature remains to be determined. It was first charted in 1899 by the British Antarctic Expedition (1898–1900) under the command of C. E. Borchgrevink, who named the high land between these glaciers Geikie Land, in honor of Sir Archibald Geikie, eminent Scottish geologist.

Geiler von Kaisersberg (gī'lėr fon kī'zėrs.berk), **Johannes.** b. at Schaffhausen, Switzerland, 1445; d. at Strasbourg, in Alsace, 1510. German preacher, famous for his sermons (1478 *et seq.*) at the cathedral of Strasbourg. An outstanding mystic of his time, he was also a merciless satirist of ecclesiastical corruption. His name is often connected with Sebastian Brant, on whose *Narrenschiff* (1494) he delivered a series of sermons. Most of the writings attributed to him were set down by others.

Geilinger (gī'ling.ėr), **Max.** b. at Zurich, Switzerland, 1884; d. there, 1948. Swiss poet writing in German. He became a high-ranking lyricist with his *Sonette der goldenen Rose* (1932) and *Vom grossen Einklang* (1946). His translations did much to acquaint German-speaking countries with English poetry.

Geinitz (gī'nits), **Hans Bruno.** b. at Altenburg, Germany, Oct. 16, 1814; d. at Dresden, Germany, Jan. 28, 1900. German geologist and paleontologist, professor of mineralogy and geognosy at the polytechnic school at Dresden. He published numerous technical works.

Geisel (gī'zęl), **Theodor Seuss.** [Pseudonym, **Doctor Seuss.**] b. at Springfield, Mass., March 2, 1904—. American writer, illustrator, and cartoonist. Many of his humorous books have been dramatized on the radio and screen. He was educated at Dartmouth College and Oxford University, and first did humorous illustrations for *Vanity Fair*, *Life*, *Judge*, and *Liberty* magazines; he also did humorous advertising campaigns ("Quick Henry, the Flit," and others); later he painted murals, wrote and illustrated children's books, did editorial cartoons for the newspaper *PM*, and worked with many government agencies doing war publicization work. He served with the information and education division of the U.S. army. Among his better-known books are *And to Think I Saw It on Mulberry Street*, *The King's Stilts*, *The Seven Lady Godivas*, and *Horton Hatches the Egg*.

Geisenheim (gī'zęn.hīm). Town in W Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Hessen, American Zone, formerly in the province of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, situated on the Rhine River in the Rheingau, NE of Bingen. The Schloss Johannisberg is near the town. It is famous for its excellent wines (Rotenberg, Johannisberg), is the seat of a horticultural and viticultural institute, and has metallurgical, electrical, and pharmaceutical manufactures. 6,420 (1946).

Geislingen (gīs'ling.ęn). [Also, **Geislingen an der Steige, Geislingen Steige.**] City in S Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Württemberg-Baden, American Zone, formerly in the Danube *Kreis* (district or "circle") of Württemberg, situated in the Rohrach valley at the foot of the Swabian Alb Mountains, between Stuttgart and Ulm. It has important factories making metallurgical products (Württembergische Metallwarenfabrik), and also cotton, textile, knitwear, machine, and chemical industries, and agricultural markets. The Gothic town church dates from the 15th century. 22,535 (1950).

Geissel (gī'sęl), **Johannes von.** b. at Gimmeldingen, Germany, Feb. 5, 1796; d. at Cologne, Germany, Sept. 8, 1864. German Roman Catholic prelate. He studied at Mainz and was ordained priest there in 1818. He became bishop of Speyer in 1837 and in 1841 coadjutor to Archbishop von Droste-Vischering of Cologne, the administration of whose diocese he was assigned in 1842 by Pope Gregory XVI, after the agreement between Frederick William IV and the Pope. He became archbishop of Cologne in 1845, and was created cardinal in 1850.

Geissler (gīs'lėr), **Heinrich.** b. at Igelshieb, in Saxe-Meiningen, Germany, May 26, 1814; d. at Bonn, Prussia, Germany, Jan. 24, 1879. German mechanician, maker of physical and chemical apparatus at Bonn, and the inventor of Geissler's tubes, an apparatus in which light is produced by an electric discharge through rarefied gases. It is used with the induction coil, and consists of a sealed tube with platinum connections at each end, through which the electric spark is transmitted. The color and intensity of the light depend upon the nature of the gas with which the tube is charged.

Geistingen (gīs'ting.ęn). Former name of **Hennef.**

Geitner (gīt'nėr), **Ernst August.** b. 1783; d. 1852. German industrial chemist, chemical author, technologist, and discoverer of German silver. He did valuable research work on salts as dyeing agents and wrote nontechnical works on chemistry and science. His German silver (also called nickel silver) is an alloy of copper, zinc, and nickel.

Gela (je'lä). [Former name, **Terranova di Sicilia.**] City and commune in SW Italy, on the S coast of the island of Sicily, in the province of Caltanisetta SE of Agrigento: fishing port. There are churches dating from the 17th and 18th centuries. The site of ancient Gela is nearby. Founded in 689 B.C. by Greek colonists from Crete and Rhodes, it flourished under the tyrant Hippocrates, who also ruled over Syracuse. The poet Aeschylus died here in 456 B.C. The town was destroyed by the Carthaginians, rebuilt by Timoleon in 340 B.C. and again destroyed in 282 B.C. by the rival Mamertines. In World War II, American invasion forces landed here on July 11, 1943. During the war the Church of Sant'Agostino was lightly damaged, but could be repaired. Pop. of commune, 32,885 (1936); of city, 31,919 (1936).

Gelasius I (ję.lā'si.us, -zi.us, -zhus), Saint. d. at Rome, Nov. 19, 496. Pope from 492 to 496. A native of Africa, he was the first Pope to claim for his office complete independence of emperors and councils in matters of faith, and sought in vain to heal the schism between the Eastern and Western churches. He wrote *De duabus in Christo naturis adversus Eutychen et Nestorium*, and other works.

Gelasius II. [Original name, **Giovanni da Gaeta.**] b. at Gaeta, Italy; d. at Cluny, France, Jan. 28, 1119. Pope from 1118 to 1119. He refused to yield to the demands of the emperor Henry V in the matter of investiture, whereupon the emperor elevated Gregory VIII and expelled Gelasius, who died in the convent of Cluny.

Gelder (ċhel'dėr), **Aart de.** b. at Dordrecht, Netherlands, 1645; d. there, 1727. Dutch painter, a pupil of Rembrandt.

Gelderland (gel'dėr.land; Dutch, ċhel'dėr.länt). [Also: **Guelderland, Guelders;** German, **Geldern** (gel'dėrn); French, **Gueldre.**] Province in E Netherlands, bounded by the Ijsselmeer (Zuyder Zee) on the NW, Overijssel on the NE, Germany on the SE and S, North Brabant on the S, and South Holland and Utrecht on the W. The valleys of the Waal, Rhine, and Ijssel rivers are fertile; agriculture and livestock raising prevail, but industrial activities are not lacking. The population is partly Protestant and partly Catholic. It became a countship in the 11th century and a duchy in the 14th century, and was incorporated by the emperor Charles V in the realm of the Netherlands in 1543. It joined the Union of Utrecht in 1579, except Upper Gelderland, which was in 1713 ceded to Prussia. Capital, Arnhem; area, 1,965 sq. mi.; pop. 1,066,851 (1949).

Geldern (gel'dėrn). Town in W Germany, in the *Land* (state) of North Rhine-Westphalia, British Zone, formerly in the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated on the Niers River near the Dutch border, ab. 28 mi. NW of Düsseldorf: metallurgical, textile, tobacco, and foodstuff in-

dustries. In the Middle Ages the capital of the countship (later the duchy) of Gelderland, it was ceded to Prussia in 1713. The monastery of the Capuchins, the evangelical church, and the *Rathaus* (town hall), all buildings of the 18th century, were destroyed in World War II; a large part of the town was in ruins. The population is predominantly Roman Catholic. 5,776 (1946).

Geldern, Egmont Colerus von. Full name of **Colerus, Egmont.**

Geldner (gelt'nėr), **Karl Friedrich.** b. at Saalfeld, Germany, Dec. 17, 1852; d. at Marburg, Germany, Feb. 5, 1929. German Orientalist, notable in the field of old Indian and Iranian texts. He served as professor (1890 *et seq.*) at the universities of Halle, Berlin, and Marburg. Author of *Siebenzig Lieder des Rigveda* (Seventy Songs of the Rig-Veda, 1875; with Kaegi) and of *Der Rigveda, übersetzt und erläutert* (The Rig-Veda, Translated and Explained, 1923).

Geldrop (ċhel'drôp). Town in S Netherlands, in the province of North Brabant, ab. 4 mi. S of Eindhoven: woolen, linen, and cotton textile manufactures. 10,537 (1939).

Gelée (zhẹ.lā), **Claude.** See **Claude Lorrain.**

Geleen (ċhẹ.lān'). Town in SE Netherlands, in the province of Limburg, NE of Maastricht: chemical and textile industries. 22,074 (est. 1951).

Gelert (gē'lėrt), **Johannes Sophus.** b. in Schleswig, Denmark, 1852; d. 1923. American sculptor. He came to the U.S. in 1887, and became a citizen in 1892. Some of his works are those of Grant (Galena, Ill.), Napoleon (for the St. Louis Exposition), a symbolic figure of Denmark (for the New York Custom House), a group of statues representing phases of Roman civilization (for the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences), and the Haymarket Monument and the Hans Christian Andersen statue (both at Chicago).

Gelibolu (ge''lē.bō.lö'). [Also: **Gallipoli;** ancient name **Callipolis, Kallipolis.**] Seaport in NW Turkey, in the *il* (province or vilayet) of Çanakkale, situated on the Dardanelles, on the Gallipoli Peninsula: exports fruit and tobacco. In the Middle Ages it was a commercial center and the key of the Hellespont. It was captured by the Turks in 1354. Pop. ab. 15,000.

Gelimer (gel'i.mėr). [Also, **Gilimer.**] fl. 6th century. Last king of the Vandals in Africa. He usurped the throne of Hilderic in 530 A.D. and was himself defeated and taken prisoner by the Byzantine general Belisarius in 534. He graced the triumph of Belisarius at Constantinople in the same year, and spent the rest of his life on an estate in Galatia, which was given him by the emperor Justinian. The date of his death is unknown.

Gell (gel), Sir **William.** b. at Hopton, Derbyshire, England, 1777; d. at Naples, Italy, Feb. 4, 1836. English archaeologist and traveler. In 1801 he visited and explored the Troad in Asia Minor. He became a chamberlain of Queen Caroline of England in 1814. He published *Topography of Troy* (1804), *Pompeiana* (an account of the discoveries at Pompeii), *The Topography of Rome and its Vicinity,* and others. He lived at Naples and Rome.

Gellatley (gel'ạt.li), **David.** Half-witted servant, a character in the novel *Waverley* by Sir Walter Scott.

Gellée (zhe.lā), **Claude.** See **Claude Lorrain.**

Gellert (gel'ėrt). In Welsh legend, the faithful hound of Llewelyn. He was killed by his master, who, seeing him come toward him covered with blood, thought that the dog had killed the child he was set to guard. The child was found sleeping safely under the overturned cradle, and a huge wolf beside it, slain by the dog. Llewelyn was overcome with remorse, buried Gellert honorably, and erected a monument to his memory. The place, Bethgelert in North Wales, is still shown. This story, with variations, has been current from ancient times in Persia, India, China, and all over Europe. The misjudged loyal animal differs according to the locality. In Greece it is a huge snake which saves the child from a wolf; in India it is often a pet mongoose that saves the child from a snake.

Gellert, Christian Fürchtegott. b. at Hainichen, near Freiberg, Saxony, July 4, 1715; d. at Leipzig, Saxony, Dec. 13, 1769. German poet; son of a clergyman. He studied theology at Leipzig, where he was professor of poetry, eloquence, and morals. He was the author of *Das Leben der schwedischen Gräfin von G.* (1746) and of several comedies, among them *Die Betschwester* (1745) and *Das Los in der Lotterie* (1746). His fame, however, rests upon his sacred songs and his fables, which have become classics. *Fabeln und Erzählungen* appeared in 1746, *Geistliche Oden und Lieder* in 1757. His lectures at Leipzig, where he may be said to have set the literary tone and to have fashioned the taste of the time, attracted attention throughout Germany. His works were published in 1839 in 10 volumes, his letters in 1861, and his diary in 1862.

Gellhorn (gel'hôrn), **Martha.** b. at St. Louis, Mo., 1908—. American journalist and writer; wife (1940–45) of Ernest Hemingway. Educated at Bryn Mawr; reporter for Albany *Times-Union;* staff writer for *Collier's* magazine. Her novels include *A Stricken Field* (1940), *Liana* (1944), and *The Wine of Astonishment* (1948); among her collections of short stories are *The Trouble I've Seen* (1936) and *The Heart of Another* (1941). She also wrote, in collaboration with Virginia Cowles, the play *Love Goes to Press* (1947).

Gelligaer (gel.i.gīr'). [Also, **Gellygaer.**] Urban district in S Wales, in Glamorganshire, ab. 5 mi. NE of Pontypridd. 36,159 (1951).

Gellius (jel'i.us), **Aulus.** b. perhaps c130 A.D.; fl. in the 2nd century. Roman grammarian, author of *Noctes Atticae,* in 20 books (first printed 1469). Of the eighth book only the table of contents survives. His work is valuable as a conscientious account of all that he could learn about archaic literature and language, laws, philosophy, and natural science.

Gelnhausen (geln'hou.zẹn). Town in W Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Hessen, American Zone, formerly in the province of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, situated on the Kinzig River ab. 23 mi. E of Frankfort on the Main. It has machine industries and manufactures of brushes, shoes, leather goods, and rubber articles. Structures of interest include medieval fortifications, the Church of Mary and *Rathaus* (town hall), in the Romanesque and Gothic styles, and the ruins of an imperial palace. The town received privileges from the emperor Frederick I (Frederick Barbarossa) in 1170; it was later a free imperial city and a commercial center. After 1349 it was under various sovereignties until it became part of Kur-Hesse in 1814, and of Prussia in 1866. The population is predominantly Protestant. Gelnhausen suffered severe damage during World War II. 6,918 (1946).

Gelnica (gel'nē.tsä). [German, **Gölnitz, Göllnitz;** Hungarian, **Gőllnabanya.**] Town in Czechoslovakia, in E Slovakia, situated on the Gelnica River NW of Košice. It is an old mining town in the region of Zips, which was settled by German miners in the late Middle Ages. Iron mining and the iron industry are now replaced by mercury mining, lumbering, and woodenware industries. The German and Hungarian population has emigrated and town and region are now entirely Slovak in character. 3,240 (1947).

Gelon (jē'lon) or **Gelo** (jē'lō). d. c478 B.C. Sicilian ruler, tyrant of Gela (491) and later of Syracuse (485). He defeated the Carthaginians at Himera in the autumn of 480.

Gelsenkirchen (gel.zẹn.kir'ċhẹn). City in W Germany, in the *Land* (state) of North Rhine-Westphalia, British Zone, formerly in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, situated on the Emscher River and the Rhine-Herne Canal, in the Ruhr district, ab. 17 mi. W of Dortmund. The city covers a wide area, since 1928 also including the formerly independent towns of Buer and Horst. Coal mining is the most important industry; numerous mines and coke furnaces are within the town area. In addition there are great enterprises in the iron and steel industry, such as Vereinigte Stahlwerke, Mannesmann Werke, Gute Hoffnungshütte, and others, with blast furnaces, rolling and casting mills, and also stove and oven works, chemical and cement works, manufactures of motors, tin cans, transmission belts, rubber goods, fountain pens, and other articles. There are a number of educational institutions, museums, and a municipal library. Gelsenkirchen was only a village with 600 inhabitants in 1847 when its phenomenal industrial growth started; thus there are no old architectural monuments, but the city is known for its garden suburbs and parks. The city area was frequently bombed in the period 1943-45; the damage was

severe, but reconstruction has proceeded rapidly. 315,460 (1950).

Gelves (нel'вās), Marquis of. A title of **Carrillo de Mendoza y Pimentel, Diego.**

Gemara (ge.mä'rą). Part of the Talmud, the complement or commentary to the Mishnah, being its dialectical analysis, discussion, and explanation. Its relation to the Mishnah is that of expcsition to thesis. The two together constitute the Talmud.

Gembloux (zhäṅ.blö). Town in C Belgium, in the province of Namur, ab. 25 mi. SE of Brussels. Here in 1578 Don John of Austria defeated the Dutch. Pop. ab. 5,000.

Gémier (zhā.myā), **Firmin.** b. 1865; d. 1933. French actor and theatrical designer. He was director of the Odéon (1921–30) and of the Théâtre National Populaire, at the Trocadero, from 1930 until his death. He acted with great success at the Odéon and at the Théâtre Antoine, playing Shakespeare, Shaw, Hauptmann, Ibsen, and Brieux. In 1911 he founded the Théâtre Ambulant as part of his program to bring the theater to the people and the people to the theater. He toured the U.S. in 1924.

Gemini (jem'i.nī). Zodiacal constellation, giving its name to a sign of the zodiac, lying E of Taurus, on the other side of the Milky Way. It represents the two youths Castor and Pollux sitting side by side. In the heads of the twins respectively are situated the two bright stars which go by their names. The sun is in Gemini from about May 21 till about June 21 (the longest day).

Geminiani (jā.mē.nyä'nē), **Francesco.** b. at Lucca, Italy, c1680; d. at Dublin, Sept. 17, 1762. Italian violinist, resident in England (except 1748–55, when he lived at Paris) from 1714 until his death. He published *Art of Playing the Violin* (1740).

Gemistus (jē.mis'tus), **Georgius.** [Also: **Gemistus Plethon, Georgius Plethon,** meaning "George the Full."] fl. in the first half of the 15th century. Byzantine Platonic philosopher and scholar, probably a native of Constantinople. He was present at the council of Florence (1438) as a deputy of the Greek Church, and was influential in spreading the knowledge of the Platonic philosophy in the West. His great learning won him the epithet "George the Full."

Gemlik (gem.lēk'). [Former name, **Kiye.**] Town in NW Turkey, in the *il* (province or vilayet) of Bursa, on the shore of Gemlik Bay, an arm of the Sea of Marmara, ab. 42 mi. S of Istanbul. The surrounding low hills are covered with olive trees, the largest groves in Turkey. In the city are several olive-pressing plants. Pop. ab. 6,000.

Gemma (jem'ą). [Also: **Alfeta, Alphecca, Alphacca.**] Usual name of the second-magnitude star α Coronae Borealis.

Gemmi Pass (gem'ē). [German, **Die Gemmi.**] Pass in the Bernese Oberland, Switzerland, S of the Lake of Thun, leading from Kandersteg, Bern, to Bad Leuk, Valais. Highest point, ab. 7,640 ft.

Gemona (jā.mō'nä). [Also, **Gemona del Friuli.**] Town and commune in NE Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Veneto, in the province of Udine, situated near the Tagliamento River, where it leaves the Alps and enters into the plain of Friuli, N of Udine. Livestock is raised in the district, and there are lumber and textile mills. The town has a medieval castle and a 13th and 14th century cathedral in Romanesque style. Gemona played an early role in regard to communications across the Alps; belonged to Aquileia and later to Venice. Buildings of interest to tourists were undamaged in World War II. Pop. of commune, 11,570 (1936); of town, 3,036 (1936).

"Gem State" or **"Gem of the Mountains."** Nicknames of **Idaho.**

Gemünder (gę.mün'dėr), **George** (or **Georg**). b. at Ingelfingen, Württemberg, Germany, April 13, 1816; d. Jan. 15, 1899. German-American violinmaker.

Genadiev (ge.nä'dyef), **Nikola.** b. at Monastir (then part of Turkey; now Bitolj, Yugoslavia), 1866; assassinated at Sofia, Bulgaria, 1923. Bulgarian statesman and publicist, noted for his opposition to the participation of Bulgaria in World War I on the side of the Central Powers. Served (1903–08) as minister of justice, commerce, and agriculture; minister of foreign affairs (1913–15); imprisoned (1916–18) for opposition to pro-German policy; assassinated (1923) by extreme nationalists.

Genala (jā.nä'lä), **Francesco.** b. at Soresina, Cremona, Italy, Jan. 6, 1843; d. Nov. 8, 1893. Italian politician, minister of public works under Depretis in 1883.

Genappe (zhę.nąp). [Also, **Genepiën.**] Village in W central Belgium, ab. 18 mi. S of Brussels: figured in the Waterloo campaign. Pop. ab. 2,000.

Genazzano (jā.nät.tsä'nō). Town and commune in C Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Latium, in the province of Roma, ab. 26 mi. E of Rome. It contains a castle of the Colonna family (which suffered slight damage during World War II), and medieval walls and gates. Nearby is the Church of the Madonna del buon Consiglio, a famous place of pilgrimage. Pop. of commune, 4,836 (1936); of town, 4,225 (1936).

Genck (ċhengk). See **Genk.**

Gendebien (zhäṅ.dę.byaṅ), **Alexandre Joseph Célestin.** b. at Mons, Belgium, May 4, 1789; d. Dec. 6, 1869. Belgian statesman. He settled at Brussels as a lawyer in 1811, and on Sept. 25, 1830, became a member of the provisional government which brought about the separation of Belgium from Holland.

Gendringen (ċhen'dring.ęn). Town in E Netherlands, in the province of Gelderland, situated on the German border ab. 20 mi. SE of Arnhem: metallurgical products and *Klompen* (wooden shoes) are manufactured. 10,954.

Gendron (zhäṅ.drôṅ), **Auguste.** b. at Paris, 1818; d. there, July 12, 1881. French painter, a pupil of Paul Delaroche.

Genée (zhę.nā'), **Adeline.** b. at Aarhus, Jutland, Denmark, c1882—. Danish dancer. She learned her first steps at the age of three, her aunt, Antonia Zimmermann, being a famous danseuse. At eight she began regular dancing lessons with her uncle at Copenhagen. She made her first success at Berlin, and after dancing at Copenhagen and Munich went to London, where for many seasons she was the première danseuse of the Empire Theatre ballet, appearing in *Coppélia* and other ballets. She made (1908) her American debut at Philadelphia, appearing in the U.S. for three successive seasons, and again in 1912–13.

Genée, (Franz Friedrich) Richard. b. at Danzig, Feb. 7, 1823; d. at Baden, Austria, June 15, 1895. German composer of operettas, piano works, and songs; brother of Rudolf Genée. He was conductor (1868–78) at Vienna.

Genée, Rudolf. b. 1824; d. 1914. German writer on music; brother of Richard Genée. He was the author of *Hans Sachs und seine Zeit* (1894) and *Der Tod eines Unsterblichen* (1895).

Genelli (jā.nel'lē), **Bonaventura.** b. at Berlin, Sept. 28, 1798; d. at Weimar, Germany, Nov. 13, 1868. German painter.

Genepiën (ċhe.nā'pē.ęn). See **Genappe.**

General Education Board. Philanthropic organization, established by John D. Rockefeller in 1902 and incorporated by the U.S. Congress in 1903, devoted to "the promotion of education within the United States of America, without distinction of race, sex, or creed." The original endowment of a million dollars was increased by a total of 52 million dollars given in separate amounts in 1905, 1907, and 1909. The organization aids and encourages elementary, secondary, technical, and college and university education, coöperates with federal and state units in the improvement of secondary education, makes educational and informational surveys, and aids rural and Negro education.

General Grant Grove. Part of Kings Canyon National Park, in the San Joaquin Valley, California, ab. 1½ mi. S of Millwood. It contains 125 mammoth trees, among them "General Grant," one of the largest sequoias known, measuring 106 ft. in circumference at its base.

Generalitat (je.ne.rä.lē.tät'). Catalan term meaning "commonwealth." Of medieval origin, it was applied to the government of Catalonia when it achieved autonomy under the *Estatuto* (Statute) of 1932. The statute recognized Catalan together with Castilian as official languages of the new state.

General Land Office. Bureau in the Department of the Interior, in the U.S. government. Organized in 1812, it controls the management and disposal of all public lands, and it has a complete record of the first owner of every piece of ground that has come from the public domain. Since 1900 the office has concerned itself chiefly with

problems of conservation. It publishes a series of maps and circulars and an annual report.

Generall Historie of Virginia, New-England, and the Summer Isles. Narrative by Captain John Smith (1580–1631) and others, published in 1624.

General Magazine, The. Second magazine published in the American colonies. It was edited by Benjamin Franklin and issued from January to June, 1741.

General Orders No. 100. Military code containing 157 articles, drawn up by Francis Lieber at the request of U.S. Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton. Originally called *A Code for the Government of Armies* (1863), it was later revised, and issued by the U.S. War Department as *Instructions for the Government of Armies in the Field, General Orders No. 100.* It was the first work of its kind in any language, was accepted as standard by experts on military law, was adopted by Germany during the Franco-Prussian War, and formed the basis of international conventions on warfare.

General Pico (hā.nā.räl′ pē′kō). City in C Argentina, in La Pampa territory (Eva Perón province since 1952). 11,121 (1947).

General Repository and Review, The. Boston quarterly journal (1812–13) affiliated with Harvard University. It was an organ of Unitarianism.

General Staff Corps, U.S. Army. Body established by act of the U.S. Congress in 1903 at the recommendation of U.S. Secretary of War Elihu Root. The measure was occasioned by the need for military reorganization demonstrated by American experience during the war (1898) with Spain. The act provided for a chief of staff in place of the abolished office of commanding general, made the chief of staff responsible to the secretary of war, and charged the corps with the duty of coördinating the activities of all army service branches.

General William Booth Enters into Heaven (wil′yąm bōth′). Title poem of a volume (1913) by Vachel Lindsay, intended to be sung to the music of *Washed in the Blood of the Lamb.* The poem describes the martial entry into Paradise of William Booth, founder of the Salvation Army.

Generoso (jā.nā.rō′zō), **Monte.** Mountain SE of Lake Lugano, on the border of Switzerland and Italy. It commands a fine prospect, and is ascended by a rack-and-pinion railway. Elevation, ab. 5,560 ft.

Gênes (zhen). French name of **Genoa.**

Genesee (jen′ę.sē, jen.ę.sē′). River in W New York, which rises in Potter County, Pa., and flows into Lake Ontario ab. 7 mi. N of Rochester. It is noted for its falls (at Rochester, 95 ft.; Portage Falls, 110 ft.; and several others). It gives its name to a geological epoch. Length, ab. 150 mi.

Geneseo (jen.ę.sē′ō). City in NW Illinois, in Henry County: trading and canning center for farm products. 4,325 (1950).

Geneseo. Village in W New York, county seat of Livingston County: trading center for the Genesee valley; seat of a state teachers college. 2,838 (1950).

Genesis (jen′ę.sis). [Hebrew, **Breshith, Bereshith.**] First book of the Old Testament. It records the creation of the world, the Flood, and the ensuing dispersion of races, and gives a detailed history of the patriarchs Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob. The traditional view ascribes the authorship to Moses. Most modern scholars, however, find in it various periods of authorship, and particularly two chief sources, the so-called Jehovistic and Elohistic, named for their different use of the name of the Deity, Yahweh in the first, Elohim in the second. According to the latter (modern) view, the dates of composition fall chiefly within the periods of Judah and Israel (about the 8th century B.C.), the last redaction occurring perhaps after the return from Babylon. In Hebrew the book is designated by its first word, *Breshith,* "In the beginning"; the title *Genesis* was supplied in the early Greek translation.

Genesius (je.nē′si.us, -zi.us, -zhus), **Josephus.** [Also, **Josephus Byzantinus.**] fl. c950. Byzantine historian. He wrote, by order of the emperor Constantine VII Porphyrogenitus, a history of the Byzantine Empire from 813 to 886. This work, which is written in Greek, was discovered in manuscript at Leipzig in the 16th century and, although an indifferent compilation, attracted much attention because it covers a period for which there are few other sources. The first printed edition appeared (1733) at Venice in the Venetian Collection of the Byzantines.

Genêt (zhę.nā′; French, zhę.ne), **Edmond Charles Édouard.** [Called **Citizen Genêt.**] b. at Versailles, France, Jan. 8, 1763; d. at Schodack, N.Y., July 14, 1834. French diplomat. He was appointed minister of the first French republic to the U.S. in December, 1792, and arrived at Charleston, S.C., in April, 1793. On the refusal of Washington to join France in the war of the revolutionary government against England, he sought to compel the president to change his attitude by popular agitation, commissioned privateers, and ordered that prizes should be condemned by the French consuls in the U.S. He was superseded at the request of Washington, but remained in the U.S. and settled in New York State.

Genetics Society of America. Organization originally founded in 1922 and organized under its present name in 1932 for the purpose of fostering association among students of heredity and close relationships between workers in genetics and those in allied sciences. It maintains headquarters at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis., and issues its *Records* annually.

Genetyllis (jen.ę.til′is). [Also, **Gennaides.**] In Greek mythology, a goddess, protectress of births, a companion of Aphrodite. The name is also used as an epithet of Aphrodite and of Artemis. In the plural, Genetyllides, it is applied to a body of divinities presiding over childbirth, and attached to the cortège of Aphrodite.

Geneva (ję.nē′vą). Town in SE Alabama, county seat of Geneva County, on the Choctawhatchee River near the Alabama-Florida border, ab. 95 mi. SE of Montgomery. 3,579 (1950).

Geneva. City in NE Illinois, county seat of Kane County, W of Chicago. 5,139 (1950).

Geneva. City in W New York, in Ontario County, at the N extremity of Seneca Lake, ab. 38 mi. SE of Rochester: horticultural nurseries. It is the seat of Hobart College, of William Smith College for Women, and of a state agricultural experiment station. 17,144 (1950).

Geneva. Village in NE Ohio, in Ashtabula County near Lake Erie: manufactures of agricultural equipment; greenhouses and apiaries. It was established in 1805. The resort Geneva on the Lake is nearby. 4,718 (1950).

Geneva. [French, **Genève** (zhę.nev); German, **Genf;** Italian, **Ginerva.**] Canton in W Switzerland, lying between the Lake of Geneva and the canton of Vaud on the N and France on the E, S, and W. It sends eight representatives to the Swiss national council. About one half of the population is Roman Catholic, the other being Reformed Protestant. The language of 90 percent of the population is French. It was admitted into the Swiss Confederation in 1815. Capital, Geneva; area, 109 sq. mi.; pop. 201,505 (1950).

Geneva. [French, **Genève** (zhę.nev); German, **Genf;** Italian, **Ginerva.**] City in W Switzerland, the capital of the canton of Geneva, situated at the SW end of the Lake of Geneva (Lac Léman), where the Rhone River issues from the lake. The Rhone divides the city in two parts; on the left bank lies the old town, the seat of government and of commerce, on the right bank are the suburbs of Quartier St. Gervais and Les Plaquis. Geneva is an important commercial and financial center. Watchmaking, introduced by Cusin in 1587, is the principal industry, but there are also manufactures of jewelry, gold and silver ware, and motors and electrical locomotives (Sécheron). It is the site of the palace used by the League of Nations, which was created in Geneva on Jan. 10, 1920. Geneva is the seat of the International Red Cross and of the International Labor Office. It has a university which developed out of Calvin's academy, famous for the teaching of natural science, with an important library, the Institute Jean-Jacques Rousseau (educational science), the Institute of International Studies (Institut des Hautes Études Internationales), theater and conservatory of music, numerous training schools, and other educational institutions. Museum of art and history; Ariana Museum; natural history museum; the *hotel de ville* (town hall) is a Renaissance building from the 16th century; the Cathedral of Saint Pierre is from the 12–14th centuries. Various monuments, beautiful parks and botanic gardens.

Geneva was a Helvetian and Roman town, part of the Burgundian and Frankish kingdoms, later under the influence of the bishops of Geneva and the dukes of Savoy. It became a center of the Reformation under the leadership of Calvin, was incorporated into France in 1798, and entered the Swiss Confederation in 1815. It was the birthplace of Jean-Jacques Rousseau. 144,422 (1950).

Geneva, Lake of. [Also: **Lake Leman**; French, **Lac de Genève, Lac Léman**; German, **Genfer See**; Latin, **Lacus Lemanus** (or **Lemannus**).] Largest lake in Switzerland, bordering on Haute-Savoie (France) and the cantons of Geneva, Vaud, and Valais. Length, 45 mi.; greatest width, ab. 9 mi.; area, 225 sq. mi.; elevation, ab. 1,230 ft.

Geneva Agreement. Joint statement on tariffs and trade made by 23 nations on Oct. 30, 1947. It followed a series of international tariff concessions covering products which accounted for almost two thirds of the combined import trade of the nations involved. Tariff preferences were lowered or eliminated, and the signatories agreed not to increase existing tariffs or to add new ones.

Geneva Bible. [Also, **Breeches Bible.**] English translation of the Bible issued from Geneva, Switzerland, in 1560 by several English divines who had fled there to escape persecution during the reign of Mary. It was the first complete Bible to appear in Roman type, the first to omit the Apocrypha, and the first to recognize the division into verses. This translation was in common use in England until the Authorized Version made by order of King James was introduced in 1611. The Geneva Bible has also been called the "Breeches Bible," because Gen. iii. 7 is translated, "Then the eyes of them both were opened, and they knew that they were naked, and they sewed fig leaves together and made themselves breeches." "Breeches" occurs in previous translations, although the name is given especially to this one.

Geneva Convention (of *1864*). International convention of various European states held at Geneva, Switzerland, in August, 1864, designed to lessen the needless suffering of soldiers in war. It provided for the neutrality of the members and buildings of the medical departments on battlefields.

Geneva Convention (of *1922*). Document signed (May 15, 1922) by Germany and Poland, signalizing German-Polish agreement on the boundaries of Upper Silesia, which the League of Nations Council had divided between the two nations.

Geneva Protocol. Protocol unanimously passed (Oct. 2, 1924) by the Assembly of the League of Nations in an attempt to strengthen the League Covenant by making arbitration mandatory in cases of disagreement within the League Council. It further urged that disputes of domestic jurisdiction be brought under conciliation procedures, that a disarmament conference be called in 1925, and that all legal disputes between nations be submitted to the Permanent Court for decisions which would be binding upon the disputants. The protocol was never ratified by the nations belonging to the League. The British Dominions looked upon it with considerable misgivings, and after the fall of the English Labour government in November, 1924, the British cabinet under Baldwin rejected the protocol.

Geneva Tribunal. Tribunal of arbitration provided for by the treaty of Washington (1871) for the settlement of the *Alabama* claims.

Geneviève (jen'ę.vēv, jen.ę.vēv'; French, zhən.vyev), Saint. [Latinized, **Genovefa.**] b. at Nanterre, near Paris, c422; d. at Paris, Jan. 3, 512. Patron saint of Paris, reputed to have saved the city from the Huns under Attila by her prayers in 451.

Genevieve (jen'ę.vēv, jen.ę.vēv'). Heroine of a poem by Coleridge, entitled *Love*. The poem is sometimes called by her name.

Geneviève of Brabant (brą.bant'), Saint. [German, **Genoveva**; Latinized, **Genovefa.**] Wife of Count Siegfried of Treves (Trier). She is the subject of a popular medieval legend, according to which she lived about the middle of the 8th century, and was the wife of the palatine Siegfried. She was falsely accused by the major domo Golo of adultery, and was sentenced to be put to death. Abandoned in a forest by the executioner, she lived six years in a cave in the Ardennes, together with her son, who during infancy was nourished by a roe. The roe, being pursued in the chase by Siegfried, took refuge in the cave, and led to the reunion of Geneviève and her husband, who had in the meantime discovered the treachery of Golo.

Genèvre (zhę.nevr), **Col de.** [Also: **Colle du Montgenèvre, Mont Genèvre.**] Pass in the Cottian Alps, in the department of Hautes-Alpes, France, ab. 7 mi. NE of Briançon, on the Italian border. It has frequently been crossed by armies. Elevation, ab. 6,100 ft.

Genf (genf). German name of **Geneva,** Switzerland.

Genfer See (gen'fėr zā''). German name of **Geneva, Lake of.**

Genga (jeng'gä), **Girolamo.** b. at Urbino, Italy, c1476; d. July 11, 1551. Italian architect, painter, and art critic. He studied under Luca Signorelli and Pietro Perugino, imitated the style of Pintoricchio, and was a friend of Raphael.

Gengenbach (geng'ęn.bäċh). Town in S Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Baden, French Zone, formerly in the free state of Baden, situated on the Kinzig River in the Black Forest, ab. 17 mi. SE of Strasbourg: wire and lumber trade; metallurgical, chemical, and paperware manufactures. It is a summer resort; medieval gates and remains of town walls, and churches dating from the 12th and 13th centuries are of interest. Formerly a free imperial city, it became part of Baden in 1803. Pop. 3,692 (1946).

Gengenbach, Pamphilus. b. at Basel, Switzerland, c1480; d. there, 1525. Swiss printer and author, writing in German. A colorful figure of the Renaissance, he joined the Reformation and wrote didactic and satirical poems such as *Der welsch Fluss* (1513) and *Der alt Eidgenoss* (1514), and a number of moralizing plays, of which *Die zehn Alter der Welt* (1515) and *Die Gauchmatt* (1521) were very popular in their day.

Genghis Khan (jen'gis kän''). [Also: **Jenghiz Khan, Jinghis Khan,** original name, **Temuchin.**] b. near the river Onon, in Mongolia, 1162; d. in Mongolia, 1227. Mongol conqueror; son of Yesukai, a petty tribal chieftain; grandfather of Kublai Khan. He proclaimed himself khan of the Mongol nation in 1206, completed the conquest of northern China with the capture of Peking (Peiping) in 1215, and conquered central Asia (1218–21), ruling from northern China to Azerbaijan and Georgia. In 1223 the Mongols defeated the Russians at the Kalka River (modern Kalmius), and swept on to Bulgaria, which they sacked before returning to Asia. Genghiz was a hard ruler; when Herat deposed his governor, he sent a force against the city, besieged it for six months, took it, and for a week permitted his Mongols to kill and burn; it is said that more than a million and a half people died in the city.

Genil (нā.nēl'). [Also, **Jenil.**] River in Andalusia, Spain, joining the Guadalquiver ab. 30 mi. W and SW of Córdoba. Length, ab. 150 mi.

Génissiat Dam (zhā.nē.syȧ'). See under **Bellegarde-sur-Valserine.**

Genius, The. Novel by Theodore Dreiser, published in 1915. The plot involves the career and love affairs of Eugene Witla, an essentially amoral individual. He finally becomes remorseful at the death of his wife, Angela, and decides to dedicate himself to the care of their child and to the cultivation of his artistic talent. At the conclusion of the book he seeks a philosophic orientation in a medley of mysticism, the evolutionary concept, and Christian Science.

Genius of Christianity. [French, **Génie du Christianisme** (zhā.nē dü krēs.tyȧ.nēsm).] Work in defense of Christianity, by F. R. A. de Chateaubriand, published in 1802.

Genk (ċhengk). [Also, **Genck.**] Town in NE Belgium, in the province of Limburg, situated N of the Albert Canal, ab. 11 mi. N of Liége. It is an agricultural market town and has a number of industries; there are coal mines in the vicinity. 33,858 (1947).

Genlis (zhäń.lēs), **Stéphanie Félicité Ducrest de Saint-Aubin,** Comtesse **de.** b. near Autun, France, Jan. 25, 1746; d. at Paris, Dec. 31, 1830. French writer. She was canoness of Alix in her sixth year under the title Comtesse

de Lancy; wife of the Comte de Genlis (1762); and governess in the family of the Duc de Chartres. Author of *Adèle et Théodore, ou lettres sur l'éducation* (1782), *Mademoiselle de Clermont* (1802), and *Mémoires* (1825).

Gennadius (jẹ.nā'di.us). [Original name, **Georgios Scholarios.**] b. c1400; d. c1468. Greek scholar and prelate. He became patriarch of Constantinople in 1454, the first under the Turks, but resigned in 1459 (some say 1456), spending his remaining days as a monk. At first friendly to the scheme, he later became a bitter opponent of union with Rome.

Gennaro (jen.nä'rō), **Monte.** One of the chief peaks of the Sabine Mountains, Italy, ab. 7 mi. N of Tivoli. 4,160 ft.

Gennesaret (jẹ.nes'ạ.ret), **Lake** or **Sea of.** See **Galilee, Sea of.**

Gennevilliers (zhen.vē.lyā). Town in N France, in the department of Seine, situated within the bend of the Seine River between St.-Denis and Argenteuil, NW of Paris. It is a suburb of Paris. 25,169 (1946).

Genoa (jen'ọ.ạ). [Italian, **Genova**; Latin and German, **Genua**; French, **Gênes.**] City and commune in NW Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Liguria, the capital of the province of Genova, situated on the Gulf of Genoa, in the center of the Italian Riviera. It is one of the chief modern ports of Italy and of the entire W Mediterranean area, rivaling Marseilles, with the original port on the inner bay and the modern additions behind huge new moles along the steep coast, numerous piers, docks, shipyards, and warehouses. Coal, grain, cotton, petroleum, and other items are imported; wine, olive oil, silk goods, automobiles, paper, and marble are exported, the harbor serving not only N and C Italy, but also Switzerland. Most Italian shipping lines have their headquarters here. Outstanding among the industries are the metallurgical plants, producing iron and steel products, machines, locomotives, automobiles, airplanes, commercial vessels, and armaments; there are also cotton textile, soap, and chemical factories, food industries (macaroni, sugar, canned goods), and manufactures of jewelry, paper, and leather goods. Genoa is the seat of an archbishopric and a university with a valuable library; in addition the Civica Bibliotheca Berio; there is an academy of arts, a commercial academy, a marine academy and numerous other educational institutions; two art galleries, a museum of Chinese and Japanese art, an archaeological, natural history, naval historical museum, and a number of smaller collections. Genoa plays a role in the musical culture of Italy, has a number of theaters and opera houses. The conservatory of music bears the name of Niccolò Paganini who lived here; there are also private music schools, such as the Verdi institute of music, and concert societies. The Teatro Carlo Felice was erected in 1828. Genoa has over 70 churches and many palaces. The Cathedral of San Lorenzo was consecrated in 1118, is in Romanesque style, with Gothic and Renaissance additions. The churches of Santissima Annunziata, of Sant'Ambrogio, and of Santa Maria Assunta di Carignano date from the 16th and 17th centuries. The *campo santo* (cemetery) of Genoa is famous. Testimony to the former grandeur of the city are the numerous palaces; because of the narrow and steep streets, the emphasis is more on courtyards and staircases than on façades. Notable are the Palazzo Doria, the Palazzo dell'Università, the former Jesuit College, the Palazzo Municipale, Palazzo Rosso, and many others. In the valleys and on the hills are industrial and residential suburbs. Its Bank of St. George made it the earliest banking center in Europe. Genoa was the birthplace of Christopher Columbus and of Giuseppe Mazzini. Pop. of commune, 683,023 (1951); of city, 335,343 (1936).

History. An ancient Ligurian settlement, the town was first mentioned by Roman sources in 218 B.C., destroyed by Hannibal's brother Mago in 205 B.C.; in 539 A.D. captured by Burgundians, in 670 by Lombards, Genoa developed as an independent republic in the 10th century and began to be the leading commercial emporium of the W Mediterranean after the sea victory at Meloria over the rival Pisa in 1284, taking over Corsica, Sardinia, and Elba. In the E Mediterranean, Genoa clashed with the power of Venice; assisted the Greek Palaeologues of Constantinople against the "Latin" (Venetian) rule and was rewarded with commercial privileges in Constantinople itself as well as with colonies on the islands of Chios, Lesbos, Samos, and other places on the coasts of the E Mediterranean and Black Sea, including Feodosiya and Azov. Further protracted warfare with Venice ended disastrously for Genoa (battle of Chioggia, 1378) which lost hegemony in Near East to Venice. In the Guelph-Ghibelline controversy, the city was on the papal side, but not without bloody internal strife; French rule 1396–1409; in the 15th century rule by the Visconti and Sforza families of Milan. After the conquest of Constantinople by the Turks (1453), Genoa lost its colonies in the Near East; the last was Chios, which was abandoned in 1566. Another French domination was ended by Andrea Doria in 1528, but the French fleet bombarded Genoa in 1684. The city participated in the new colonial commerce as an ally of the crown of Spain, with a number of Genoese being conspicuous in American discovery and early commerce, but without being able to replace the losses sustained in the East. Corsica was sold to France in 1768. Napoleon I proclaimed the Ligurian Republic in 1797, incorporated the territory into France in 1805; in 1815 it came to the kingdom of Sardinia (Piedmont); its modern development started after the opening of the Suez Canal; the harbor was enlarged and improved from 1876 onward. In 1922, Genoa was the seat of the Conference of Genoa, which sought to settle the Russian debt and ended with the agreement of Rapallo between Russia and Germany. In World War II the city was badly damaged by aerial and naval bombardment (1942–44); many historical buildings were laid in ruins; reconstruction has proceeded slowly.

Genoa, Conference of. General European conference of 29 Continental states and the British dominions. It met at Genoa from April 10 to May 19, 1922. Although its avowed purpose was to discuss the renewal of trade relations with Russia, the conference early became snarled in general reparations discussions. Its ends were further defeated by the conclusion (April 16, 1922) of the Rapallo pact between Russia and Germany.

Genoa, Gulf of. Gulf of the Mediterranean Sea off NW Italy, S of Genoa.

Genocide, Convention on Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of. Prepared at the direction of the second General Assembly of the United Nations by a committee of the Economic and Social Council, this convention declares genocide to be a crime against mankind, and defines it as either deliberate acts aiming at the destruction of national, racial, or political groups, or oppressions which destroy the linguistic, religious, and cultural traits of a national, racial, or religious group. The Convention was passed at the third General Assembly in December, 1948.

Genova (je'nō.vä). [English, **Genoa.**] Province in N Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Liguria. Capital, Genoa; area, ab. 680 sq. mi.; pop. 867,162 (1936).

Genova. Italian name of **Genoa,** city.

Genovefa (jen.ọ.vē'fạ). Latinized form of **Geneviève.**

Genovesi (jā.nō.vā'sē), **Antonio.** b. at Castiglione, near Salerno, Italy, Nov. 1, 1712; d. at Naples, Italy, Sept. 22, 1769. Italian philosopher and political economist, professor of metaphysics and later of political economy at Naples. His works include *De arte logica* (1742), *Elementa scientiarum metaphysicarum* (1743–45), and *Lezioni di commercio* (1768).

Genoveva (gā.nō.fā'fä). German form of **Geneviève.**

Genoveva. Opera in four acts by Robert Schumann, with a libretto by the composer and Robert Reinick based on a work by Tieck and Hebbel, first performed at Leipzig on June 25, 1850.

Genseric (jen'sẹ.rik, gen'sẹ.rik). [Also, **Gaiseric.**] d. 477 A.D. King of the Vandals. He was the natural son of Godigisdus or Modigisdus, king of the Vandals in Spain, whom he succeeded in conjunction with a brother Gontharis or Gonderic. Invited, it is said, by Bonifacius, the Roman governor, he invaded Africa in May, 429, and in October, 439, captured Carthage, which he made the capital of a Vandal kingdom in Africa. In June, 455, in answer to the supplications of the empress Eudocia for assistance against the usurper Maximus, he invaded Italy, sacked Rome for 14 days, and carried off numerous captives, including the empress and her daughters. He professed the Arian creed, and persecuted his subjects of the orthodox faith with great cruelty.

Gensonné (zhäṅ.so.nā), **Armand.** b. at Bordeaux, France, Aug. 10, 1758; guillotined at Paris, Oct. 31, 1793. French revolutionist. He was a Girondist deputy (1791–92) to the Legislative Assembly, and a deputy (1792–93) to the Convention.

Gent (ċhent). Flemish name of **Ghent.**

Gentbrugge (ċhent'brüg.ę). Town in NW Belgium, in the province of East Flanders, SE of Ghent, of which it is a suburb. 17,728 (1947).

Genteel Tradition at Bay, The. Essay by George Santayana, published in 1931. The author criticizes the New Humanist movement from the viewpoint of naturalism and analyzes the decay of Calvinism and Transcendentalism.

Genth (gent), **Frederick Augustus.** [Original name, **Friedrich August Ludwig Karl Wilhelm Genth.**] b. at Wächtersbach, near Hanau, in Hesse-Cassel, Germany, May 17, 1820; d. Feb. 2, 1893. American analytical chemist. He was graduated (Ph.D., 1845) from the University of Marburg and came (1848) to the U.S. where, except for a period (1872–88) as professor of chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania, he devoted most of his time to the operation of a private analytical laboratory at Philadelphia. His specialty was mineral chemistry, in which field he published 102 papers between 1842 and 1893. His most valuable contribution was a study of the ammonia-cobalt bases, originally published by the Smithsonian Institution in 1856.

Genth (genth), **Lillian (Mathilde).** b. at Philadelphia, 1876; d. at New York, March 28, 1953. American painter. She studied at Philadelphia and won (1900) a fellowship to study at Paris. Her work has been exhibited in the U.S., Argentina, France, and England. She was an associate of the National Academy of Design and a member of the Union Internationale des Beaux-Arts et des Lettres (Paris), Royal Society of Arts (London), and the National Arts Club. Her better-known works include *Adagio, Depths of the Wood* (National Gallery, Washington, D.C.), *Springtime* (Metropolitan Museum, New York), *The Bird Song* (Carnegie Institute), *Pastoral* (Brooklyn Institute), *Venice,* and *In Normandy* (Philadelphia Arts Club).

Genthin (gen.tēn'). Town in C Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Saxony-Anhalt, Russian Zone, formerly in the province of Saxony, Prussia, situated on the Stremme River and the Plauer Canal, ab. 28 mi. NE of Madgeburg. Before World War II it had sugar refineries, chemical, paper, and lumber industries, and agricultural markets. The population is predominantly Protestant. 17,776 (1946).

Gentil (zhäṅ.tē), **Émile.** b. 1866; d. 1914. French explorer in Africa. In 1897 he led a government mission to the Chad area and signed a treaty with the sultan of Baguirmi placing the latter under the protection of the French.

Gentile (jen.tē'lā), **Giovanni.** b. at Castelvetrano, Italy, May 30, 1875; assassinated at Florence, April 15, 1944. Italian philosopher and politician, champion of modern Italian *Idealismo attuale* (present-day idealism) and founder of the *Giornale critico della filosofia italiana.* He served (1906 *et seq.*) as professor at the universities of Palermo, Pisa, and Rome and was also, as minister of education (1922 *et seq.*), responsible for the Fascist Riforma Gentile, a reformation of the Italian system of education. He was shot by political enemies. Among his works are *Teoria generale dello spirito come atto puro* (1916), *La Riforma della dialettica italiana* (1916), *I problemi della scolastica* (1922), and *Introducione alla filosofia* (1933); he was editor in chief of the *Enciclopedia Italiana.*

Gentile da Fabriano (dä fä.brē.ä'nō). b. at Fabriano, Italy, c1370; d. c1427. Italian painter of the Umbrian school, who studied under Fra Angelico. He worked at Rome, where he made a painting of the *History of Saint John,* and at Venice. He was at Florence in 1420, and there, three years later, he painted what is regarded as his masterpiece (*The Adoration of the Magi*) for the Church of Santa Trinità (now in the Uffizi, Florence). Other works by him are *Madonna and Child* (Berlin Museum), *Madonna with Angels* (1425, London National Gallery), *Madonna in Glory* (Brera, Milan), *Coronation of the Virgin with Saints, The Virgin Adoring the Infant Christ,* and the *Presentation in the Temple* (Louvre, Paris). He is considered the first great Umbrian master.

Gentileschi (jān.tē.lās'kē), **Artemisia.** b. at Pisa, Italy, c1590; d. at Naples, Italy, or at London, between 1642 and 1651. Italian painter and beauty; daughter of Orazio de' Gentileschi. She studied under him and under Guido Reni. Her paintings include *Judith and Holofernes* (Uffizi, Florence), regarded as her masterpiece, *Mary Magdalen* (Pitti Gallery, Florence), *Christ Among the Doctors* (New York Historical Society), three pictures for the Pozzuoli cathedral, and a *Self-Portrait* (at Hampton Court, England).

Gentileschi, Orazio de'. [Original name, **Orazio Lomi.**] b. at Pisa, Italy, c1562; d. in England, c1647. Italian painter; brother of Aurelio Lomi, "one of the chiefs of the school of Pisa," and the father and teacher of Artemisia Gentileschi. He studied under his brother and later went to Rome, where he worked with Agostino Tassi and did frescoes for the church of Santa Maria Maggiore, the Lateran, and San Niccolò in Carcere. Much of his best work was done for Popes Clement VIII and Paul V. After living and painting at Genoa and in France, he went to England in 1626 and was taken under the protection of Charles I.

Gentili (jen.tē'lē), **Alberico.** b. at Sanginesio, Ancona, Italy, Jan. 14, 1552; d. at London, June 19, 1608. Italian jurist, one of the earliest authorities on international law. He lived in England from 1580, and taught law at Oxford, settling (c1590) at London. Among his works are *De legationibus, De jure belli,* and *Advocatio Hispanica.*

Gentilly (zhäṅ.tē.yē). Town in N France, in the department of Seine, situated immediately S of the former fortifications of Paris. It is a suburb of Paris. 16,649 (1946).

Gentle Grafter, The. Volume of short stories by William Sydney Porter under the pseudonym O. Henry, published in 1908.

Gentleman (jen'tl.mąn), **Francis.** b. at Dublin, Oct. 13, 1728; d. there, in December, 1784. Irish actor and dramatist. Among his plays are *The Modish Wife* (1773) and *The Tobacconist* (1771), founded on Jonson's *Alchemist.* In 1770 he published a series of criticisms called *The Dramatic Censor,* and he afterward edited Bell's acting edition of Shakespeare.

Gentleman Adventurer, The. Historical novel by Henry Christopher Bailey, published in 1914. Set in England and the West Indies during the period of William III and Queen Anne, the story concerns Jacobite plots and adventures on both land and sea.

Gentleman: A Romance of the Sea, The. Novel by Alfred Ollivant, published in 1908. A historical novel of England at the opening of the 19th century, it tells the story of a plan by agents of Napoleon to kidnap Nelson, just a few weeks before Trafalgar.

Gentleman Dancing-Master, The. Comedy (1672) by Wycherley.

Gentleman from Indiana, The. Novel by Booth Tarkington, published in 1899.

Gentleman's Magazine, The. Monthly publication issued at Philadelphia from 1837 to 1840.

Gentleman Usher, The. Comedy by George Chapman, printed in 1606.

Gentleman With a Duster, A. Pseudonym of **Begbie, Harold.**

Gentlemen Prefer Blondes. Novel by Anita Loos, published in 1925.

Gentle People, The. [Full title, **The Gentle People: A Brooklyn Fable.**] Play by Irwin Shaw, produced and published in 1939. It was adapted for the films under the title *Out of the Fog.*

Gentle Shepherd, The. Pastoral drama by Allan Ramsay, published in 1725.

Gentoo (jen.tö'). A Hindu, especially a Telugu of Hyderabad, India. Their language is also called Gentoo, and belongs to the Dravidian family of languages.

Gentry (jen'tri), **Sir Threadbare** and **Lady.** Two characters in Colley Cibber's comedy *The Rival Fools,* which was an alteration of Beaumont and Fletcher's *Wit at Several Weapons.* In the latter play they appear as Sir Ruinous and Lady Gentry.

Gentz (gents), **Friedrich von.** b. at Breslau, May 2 (or Sept. 8), 1764; d. near Vienna, June 9, 1832. German publicist and diplomat in the Prussian, and later in the Austrian, service. He was chief secretary at the congresses

of Vienna (1814–15), Aix-la-Chapelle (1818), Carlsbad and Vienna (1819), Troppau (1820), Laibach (1821), and Verona (1822). Many of his writings contained violent attacks on Napoleon. His chief work is *Fragmente aus der neuesten Geschichte des politischen Gleichgewichts* (1804).

Gentz, Wilhelm. b. at Neuruppin, Germany, Dec. 9, 1822; d. at Berlin, Aug. 23, 1890. German painter, chiefly of historical and religious works. He was a pupil at Paris of Gleyre and Couture. He traveled extensively in Spain, Morocco, Egypt, Asia Minor, and elsewhere in the East. Among his works are *Funeral near Cairo, Entry of the German Crown Prince into Jerusalem in 1869, Christ among the Pharisees and Publicans,* and *Halt of Caravan.*

Genua. Latin (jen'ū.ą) and German (gā'nö.ä) name of **Genoa.**

Genung (je.nung'), **John Franklin.** b. at Willseyville, Tioga County, N.Y., Jan. 27, 1850; d. Oct. 1, 1919. American Baptist clergyman, teacher, and Biblical scholar. He was graduated from Union College (1870) and from the Rochester Theological Seminary (1875). Ordained as a Baptist minister, he held pastorates at Baldwinsville and Westport, N.Y., before going (1882) to Amherst College, where he was instructor of English language until 1884, when he became an associate professor. In 1889 he was named professor of rhetoric, in 1906 professor of literary and Biblical interpretation, and in 1917 professor emeritus. He wrote *The Working Principles of Rhetoric* (1901) and was the first editor (1911–18) of the *Amherst Graduates' Quarterly.* His works in the field of Biblical scholarship include *The Epic of the Inner Life* (1891), *The Hebrew Literature of Wisdom in the Light of Today* (1906), and *A Guidebook to the Biblical Literature* (1919). His literary studies include *Tennyson's In Memoriam* (1884), *Stevenson's Attitude to Life* (1901), and *The Idylls and the Ages* (1907).

Genzano di Lucania (jen.tsä'nō dē lö.kä'nyä). Town and commune in S Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Lucania, in the province of Potenza, NE of Potenza: an agricultural commune. Pop. of commune, 7,582 (1936); of town, 7,153 (1936).

Genzano di Roma (rō'mä). Town and commune in C Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Latium, in the province of Roma, situated in the Albanian mountains (Colli Laziali), ab. 17 mi. SE of Rome. It is a famous resort, with fine palaces and villas of the Roman aristocracy, such as the 18th-century Palazzo Sforza-Cesarini. Formerly held by various Roman families, it was established as a town by Pope Pius XII in 1828. Some damage was suffered during World War II by buildings of tourist interest, but repairs have been completed or are being carried out. Pop. of commune, 9,154 (1936); of town, 8,541 (1936).

Geoffrey (jef'ri). [French, **Geoffroi** (zho.frwà).] d. at Coutances, France, Feb. 3, 1093. Norman prelate, bishop of Coutances, one of the chief supporters of William the Conqueror.

Geoffrey. [French, **Geoffroi**; title, Count of **Brittany.**] b. Sept. 23, 1158; d. Aug. 19, 1186. Fourth son of Henry II of England and Eleanor. He joined his brothers in their revolt against their father. He married Constance of Brittany, by whom he was the father of Prince Arthur.

Geoffrey. b. 1212. Archbishop of York; natural son of Henry II of England and a woman named Ykenai or Hikenai. He was appointed bishop of Lincoln in 1173, a post which he exchanged in 1182 for that of chancellor of England. He aided his father against his rebellious half brothers (1173–74), fought with distinction in the war against France (1187–89), and was the only one of Henry's children present at his deathbed (1189). He was nominated archbishop of York by Richard I in 1189, and in 1207 was banished by John for opposing the latter's oppressive taxation.

Geoffrey of Monmouth (mon'muth). b. probably at Monmouth, England, c1100; d. at Llandaff, Wales, 1152 or 1154. English chronicler. He may have been a monk at the Benedictine monastery at Monmouth. He was in Oxford in 1129, where he met Archdeacon Walter (not Walter Map), from whom he professed to have obtained the foundation of his *Historia regum Britanniae.* In 1152 he was consecrated bishop of St. Asaph, having been ordained priest in the same year. It does not appear that he visited his see. The *Historia regum Britanniae* was issued in some form in Latin from the British or Cymric manuscript by 1139; the final edition, as we now possess it, was finished in 1147. The first critical printed edition is *Gulfredi Monemutensis Historia Britonum, nunc primum in Anglia novem codd. MSS. collatis, ed. J. A. Giles* (1844). The publication of this book marks an epoch in the literary history of Europe; in less than 50 years the Arthurian and Round Table romances based upon it were naturalized in Germany and Italy, as well as in France and England. It is thought that Geoffrey compiled it from the Latin of Nennius and a book of Breton legends now perished. It was abridged by Alfred of Beverley, and Geoffrey Gaimar and Wace translated it into Anglo-Norman about the middle of the 12th century. Layamon and Robert of Gloucester translated Wace into semi-Saxon or transition English, and later chroniclers used it as sober history. Shakespeare knew the legends through Holinshed. As history, the book is impossible; as a source of legend and tradition it is justly famous. Geoffrey also wrote a Latin translation of the prophecies of Merlin. A life of Merlin has also been ascribed to him, perhaps incorrectly.

Geoffrey the Grammarian. [Also known as **Geoffrey Starkey.**] fl. about the middle of the 15th century. Norfolk preaching friar, compiler of the *Promptorium Parvulorum.* Other works also are attributed to him.

Geoffrey IV the Handsome. [Also: **Geoffrey of Anjou, Geoffrey Plantagenet;** French, **Geoffroi.**] b. Aug. 24, 1113; d. Sept. 7, 1151. Count of Anjou; son of Fulk V. He married (1129) Matilda, daughter of Henry I of England and widow of the emperor Henry V. He waged war successfully against Stephen of Blois for the possession of Normandy, which he claimed through his wife, and accompanied Louis VII to the Holy Land in 1147. He derived his surname Plantagenet from the plant named *genêt,* a species of broom, which he wore as a plume on his helmet.

Geoffrin (zho.frañ), **Marie Thérèse.** [Maiden name, **Rodet.**] b. at Paris, June 2, 1699; d. there, Oct. 6, 1777. A leader of Parisian literary society. She was not a highly educated woman, but possessed an extraordinary power of reading character, and was equally a favorite with royalty and with the fashionable, literary, and artistic circles of France and Germany.

Geoffroy (zho.frwà), **Henry Jules Jean.** b. at Marennes, France, March 1, 1853; d. at Paris, Dec. 16, 1924. French genre painter, water-colorist, and sculptor, especially renowned for his paintings of children and poor folk. He was a pupil of A. Levasseur, and first exhibited at the Paris Salon in 1874. He became a member of the Société des Artistes Français and chevalier of the Legion of Honor, and won several prizes at Paris, including a gold medal at the Exposition Universelle of 1900. A list of his better-known works includes *Poor Child, The Outdoor Class, The Unfortunates, The Prayer,* and *Drudgery.*

Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire (saň.tē.ler), **Étienne.** b. at Étampes, France, April 15, 1772; d. at Paris, June 19, 1844. French zoölogist and comparative anatomist. He became professor of zoölogy at the Jardin des Plantes, at Paris, in 1793, joined Napoleon's Egyptian expedition in 1798, was one of the founders of the Institute of Cairo, and made important scientific investigations and collections, and in 1809 was appointed professor of zoölogy in the Faculty of Sciences at Paris. His view that a single plan of structure exists throughout the animal system led to a famous dispute with Cuvier, who maintained that there existed four types of structure. Saint-Hilaire published many works in his field.

Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, Isidore. b. at Paris, Dec. 16, 1805; d. there, Nov. 10, 1861. French zoölogist; son of Étienne Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire. He became professor at the Jardin des Plantes at Paris in 1841, and in the Faculty of Sciences in 1850.

Geographic Names, U. S. Board on. Government unit originally established (1890) as a voluntary association of government officials for the purpose of defining and revising geographic nomenclature in the interest of evolving uniform usage. After several changes in title and functions, the unit was placed (1934) under the Department of the Interior and received its present designation in 1935.

Geok-Tepe or **Gök-Tépé** (gėk'tā.pā'). Former stronghold of the Tekke Turkomans, situated in the U.S.S.R., in the Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic near the border of Iran. It was captured by the Russians under Skobelev in January, 1881.

Geological Society of America, Inc. Organization founded in 1888 for the purpose of advancing the science of geology in North America. It maintains headquarters at New York and issues a monthly *Bulletin* and annual *Proceedings*.

Geological Survey, U. S. Government bureau established (1879) for the purpose of examining and classifying the geological structure and mineral resources of the national domain. It issues many publications, including bulletins, monographs, annual reports, and base and contour maps. The bureau is under the Department of the Interior.

Géologie (zhā.o.lo.zhē', jē.ol'ō.ji), **Point.** [Also, **Geologie Point.**] Point in Antarctica, lying W of Piner Bay, on the Adélie Coast, in ab. 66°37′ S., 140°12′ E. It was discovered by Admiral J. S. C. Dumont D'Urville on Jan. 21, 1840, and so named because geological samples were obtained here.

George (jôrj), Saint. d. c303. Christian martyr, a native of Cappadocia and military tribune under Diocletian, said to have been put to death at Nicomedia in 303. The details of his life and death are unknown, and even his existence has been doubted. He was honored in the Oriental churches, and in the 14th century, under Edward III, was adopted as the patron saint of England, where he had been popular from the time of the early Crusades (he was said to have come to the aid of the Crusaders against the Saracens under the walls of Antioch in 1089, and was then chosen by many Normans under Robert, son of William the Conqueror, as their patron). Many legends were connected with his name during the Middle Ages, the most notable of which is the legend of his conquest of the dragon (the Devil) and the delivery from it of the king's daughter Sabra (the Church). He was the "Christian hero" of the Middle Ages. April 23 is Saint George's day.

George. [Title, Prince of **Denmark.**] b. April 23 (or 21), 1653; d. Oct. 28, 1708. Husband of Queen Anne of England, whom he married on July 28, 1683. He was the second son of Frederick III of Denmark and Sophia Amalia, daughter of the Duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg, grandfather of George I of England.

George. Town in S Africa, in Cape of Good Hope province, Union of South Africa, ab. 10 mi. inland from the shore of Mossel Bay and ab. 280 mi. E of Capetown. It is known for its exceptional beauty, and as an educational center and resort. 19,302 (1946).

George I (of *England*). [Full name, **George Louis.**] b. at Hanover, Germany, March 28, 1660; d. at Osnabrück, Germany, June 11, 1727. King of Great Britain and Ireland (1714–27); son of Ernest Augustus, elector of Hanover, and Sophia, granddaughter of James I of England through Elizabeth Stuart, queen of Bohemia. He married his cousin Sophia Dorothea, daughter of the Duke of Zelle, in 1682; they were divorced in 1694 after her lover, Count Königsmark, had been killed. George succeeded his father as elector of Hanover in 1698. His mother died on May 28, 1714. On the death (Aug. 1, 1714) of Queen Anne, he succeeded to the English throne by virtue of the Act of Settlement, passed by Parliament in 1701, which, in default of issue from Anne and William, entailed the crown on the electress Sophia and her heirs, they being Protestant. Crowned at Westminster on Oct. 20, 1714, he was the first of the Hanoverian kings. George spoke no English and was not interested in English politics; the result was a strengthening of the cabinet's power in English administration. He nominated at his accession a Whig ministry, with Townshend as prime minister, to the exclusion of the Tory Party, which he regarded with suspicion as the stronghold of the Jacobites and of the Roman Catholics. In January, 1715, he dissolved the Tory Parliament left by Queen Anne, and by a liberal use of the crown patronage secured a large Whig majority in the new Parliament, which convened in March following. In September, 1715, a Jacobite rising took place in Scotland under the Earl of Mar, who was subsequently joined by the Pretender. The rebellion was speedily put down by the Duke of Argyll, but the excitement which it produced was taken advantage of to pass the Septennial Act, providing for septennial instead of triennial parliaments, thus enabling the new dynasty to become firmly settled on the throne before a new election of Parliament. In 1717 he further strengthened his position by concluding the Triple Alliance with France and Holland, which guaranteed the Hanoverian succession, and which was joined by the emperor in the following year. In 1717 Stanhope was appointed prime minister; he was succeeded in 1721 by Walpole, who held office during the remainder of the reign.

George II (of *England*). [Full name, **George Augustus.**] b. at Hanover, Germany, Nov. 10, 1683; d. at London, Oct. 25, 1760. King of Great Britain and Ireland (1727–60); son of George I and Sophia Dorothea. He married Wilhelmina Charlotte Caroline of Ansbach on Sept. 2, 1705, was declared Prince of Wales on Sept. 27, 1714, and succeeded to the throne of Great Britain and Ireland and to the electorate of Hanover on the death of his father, on June 11, 1727. He continued his father's domestic policy of favoring the Whigs, and retained Walpole as prime minister until 1742. His foreign policy was chiefly dictated by his anxiety for the safety of Hanover amid the contending powers on the Continent. He maintained an alliance with Maria Theresa of Austria in the first and second Silesian wars (1740–42 and 1744–45), and commanded the Pragmatic army in person at the victory of Dettingen over the French, on June 27, 1743. In 1745 a Jacobite rising took place in Scotland under Charles Edward Stuart, the Young Pretender, who was totally defeated by William Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, second son of George II, at the battle of Culloden (April 27, 1746). In June, 1754, hostilities (French and Indian Wars) broke out between England and France in America. The probability of a French attack on Hanover induced George II to conclude a treaty for the mutual guarantee of the integrity of Germany with Frederick II of Prussia at Westminster, on Jan. 17, 1756. In the same year Frederick commenced the third Silesian or Seven Years' War, in which England sided with Prussia. The Duke of Cumberland was defeated by the French at Hastenbeck (July 26, 1757) and driven out of Hanover. The accession to power of the coalition ministry under Pitt and Newcastle (June 29, 1757) gave, however, a new aspect to the war. The Duke of Cumberland was replaced by Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, who regained Hanover in 1758; and the last years of the king's reign saw the British armies victorious in India and in Canada, and the British fleet in control of the seas.

George III (of *England*). [Full name, **George William Frederick**; nickname, **Farmer George.**] b. at London, June 4, 1738; d. at Windsor, England, Jan. 29, 1820. King of Great Britain and Ireland (1760–1820); son of Frederick Louis, Prince of Wales, and Augusta, daughter of Duke Frederick II of Saxe-Gotha. His father having died in 1751, he succeeded to the throne of Great Britain and Ireland and to the electorate of Hanover on the death of his grandfather, George II, on Oct. 25, 1760, and married Charlotte Sophia of Mecklenburg-Strelitz on Sept. 8, 1761. His domestic policy was characterized by a prolonged and partly successful effort to break the power of the Whig Party, which had maintained control of the government under his two predecessors, and to restore the royal prerogative to the position which it had occupied under the Stuarts. He was involved in the war of the American Revolution and the Napoleonic wars. His most notable prime ministers were Lord North (1770–82) and the younger Pitt (1783–1801 and 1804–06), both of whom consented to shape their policy in the main in accordance with the demands of the king. At his accession he found the Seven Years' War in progress, of which the French and Indian Wars in America formed a part. He concluded (Feb. 10, 1763) the peace of Paris with France, Spain, and Portugal, by which England acquired Canada from France and Florida from Spain. The arbitrary and oppressive financial policy which he adopted toward the American colonies after the return of peace caused the outbreak of the American Revolutionary War in 1775. The war which ensued was practically ended by the capitulation at Yorktown of Cornwallis on Oct. 19, 1781; and the independence of the colonies was acknowledged

by the peace of Versailles, Sept. 3, 1783. The legislative union of Great Britain and Ireland was effected on Jan. 1, 1801. In 1793 war broke out between England and the revolutionary government in France, which, with a short interruption (1802–03), was continued until the downfall of Napoleon and the restoration of the Bourbons. During the period 1812–15 a war was also carried on against the U.S. After several temporary attacks of mental derangement, the king became hopelessly insane in 1811, and during the rest of his reign the government was conducted under the regency of the Prince of Wales (afterward George IV).

George IV (of *England*). [Full name, **George Augustus Frederick.**] b. at London, Aug. 12, 1762; d. at Windsor, England, June 26, 1830. King of Great Britain and Ireland (1820–30); son of George III and Charlotte Sophia of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. He contracted an illegal (because made without the king's consent) marriage with Mrs. Maria Anne Fitzherbert on Dec. 21, 1785, and on April 8, 1795, married his cousin Caroline Amelia Elizabeth of Brunswick. While Prince of Wales he cultivated the friendship of the opposition leaders, including Fox and Sheridan, and gained the ill will of his father by his extravagance and dissolute habits. He was appointed regent when his father became insane in 1811, and succeeded him on the throne of Great Britain and in the kingdom of Hanover on Jan. 29, 1820. On his appointment to the regency he abandoned his former Whig associates and allied himself with the Tories. He refused (1821) to permit his queen to be present at the coronation and on June 6, 1820, he instituted proceedings in the House of Lords for a divorce on the ground of infidelity. The proceedings were subsequently abandoned for want of evidence. The queen died in August, 1821. The chief event of his reign was the passage of the Catholic Emancipation Act during the ministry of the Duke of Wellington, on April 13, 1829.

George V (of *England*). [Full name, **George Frederick Ernest Albert.**] b. at Marlborough House, London, June 3, 1865; d. at Sandringham, England, Jan. 20, 1936. King of Great Britain and Ireland and emperor of India (1910–36); second son of Edward VII. In 1892 by the death of his elder brother, the Duke of Clarence, he became the heir to the throne of Great Britain and Ireland. He was created Duke of York in 1892, married Princess Victoria Mary (May) of Teck, daughter of Queen Victoria's first cousin, on July 6, 1893, succeeded his father as Duke of Cornwall in 1901, and on Nov. 9, 1901, was given the title of Prince of Wales. He was crowned in Westminster Abbey on June 22, 1911. During World War I he changed (1916) the name of the ruling house from the German Saxe-Coburg-Gotha to that of Windsor. He was succeeded by his son, the Prince of Wales, as Edward VIII. His second son also reigned, as George VI.

George VI (of *England*). [Full name, **Albert Frederick Arthur George.**] b. Dec. 14, 1895; d. at Sandringham, Norfolk, England, Feb. 6, 1952. King of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (1936–52); second son of George V, and brother of Edward VIII, whom he succeeded on Dec. 11, 1936. He married (1923) Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon. The beginning of his reign was marked by the parliamentary crisis resulting from his brother's abdication. During World War II he worked closely with Winston Churchill. He was succeeded by his daughter Elizabeth II.

George I (of *Greece*). [Full name, **Christian William Ferdinand Adolphus George.**] b. at Copenhagen, Dec. 24, 1845; assassinated at Salonika, in Macedonia, March 18, 1913. King of Greece (or the Hellenes); second son of Christian IX of Denmark and Louise, daughter of Prince William of Hesse-Cassel; brother of Alexandra, wife of Edward VII of England. He was elected king in 1862 by the Greek National Assembly, after Otto I had been deposed, and he ascended the throne on Jan. 6, 1863.

George II (of *Greece*). b. at Athens, Greece, July 7, 1890; d. there, April 1, 1947. King of Greece (1922–23, 1935–47); eldest son of Constantine I and grandson of George I. He served in the Germany army and attended the British Naval College, being later an officer of both the Greek army (1912–21) and navy (1915–21). He was excluded from succession to the throne by the Allies in 1917 on the grounds that he was pro-German. He married (1921) Princess Elizabeth of Rumania, and succeeded to the throne when Constantine was deposed by Plastiras in 1922. Between 1923 and 1934 he was in exile (at Bucharest, Copenhagen, Paris, and London), but refused to abdicate, though he was deposed by parliament and by plebiscite in 1924 and a republic proclaimed. He was divorced (1935) by Elizabeth. He was restored to the throne (after the revolution of George Kondylis) by parliament and plebiscite in 1935, and adopted a policy of amnesty. He supported the fascistic and antiliberal rule (1936–41) of Metaxas and fled with his government to Crete, Egypt, South Africa and, finally, London in 1941. He negotiated (1942) a lend-lease agreement with the U.S., and refused to agree to a plebiscite but promised free elections (1943). Strongly supported by the British, he won a plebiscite (from which the Greek left wing abstained) in 1946, and returned to Greece. He was succeeded by his brother, Paul I.

George V (of *Hanover*). b. at Berlin, May 27, 1819; d. at Paris, June 12, 1878. King of Hanover; son of Ernest Augustus, whom he succeeded in 1851. He had been totally blind since 1833 and was influenced by his inefficient ministers. In the Austro-Prussian War (1866) he sided with Austria, with the result that his dominions were annexed by Prussia in the same year.

George II (of *Saxe-Meiningen*). [German, **Georg.**] b. at Meiningen, Germany, April 2, 1826; d. at Bad Wildungen, Germany, June 25, 1914. Duke of Saxe-Meiningen (succeeding his father, who resigned in 1866) who established the first modern theatrical troupe and introduced realistic staging and ensemble acting in Europe. His productions, at first staged at his court by his director Ludwig Chronegk (1837–91), were presented at Berlin in 1874. Thereafter the duke took his company to Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Brussels, Copenhagen, Stockholm, London, Warsaw, St. Petersburg, Moscow, and other European cities. André Antoine saw the Meiningen company at Brussels in 1888 and was influenced by its technique to perfect ensemble acting at the Théâtre Libre. Later, Stanislavsky derived a lesson in meticulous realistic stage production from the company's productions at Moscow. The duke considered his work ended in 1890, refusing to give a final season at Berlin that year because he felt that the German theater had learned everything that he could teach it; but his pioneering in theatrical realism continued to be an influence in the 20th century. His third wife was the actress Ellen Franz, Baroness von Heldburg, who shared his interests.

George (of *Saxony*). [Called **"George the Bearded."**] b. Aug. 27, 1471; d. April 17, 1539. Duke of Saxony, son of Albert the Brave, whom he succeeded in 1500. He was educated for the priesthood, and is chiefly noted for his opposition to the Reformation, which was favored by his uncle, the elector of Saxony. He attended the disputation between Eck and Luther at Leipzig (July 4–14, 1519) and subsequently himself engaged in debate with Luther. He sought in vain to prevent, by imprisonment and execution, the spread in his dominions of the principles of the Reformation, which were adopted by his brother Henry, who succeeded him in the duchy.

George (of *Saxony*). [German, **Georg.**] b. at Pillnitz, near Dresden, Germany, Aug. 8, 1832; d. there, Oct. 15, 1904. King of Saxony. He fought in the war of 1866, and led with distinction the Saxon (12th) army corps in the Franco-Prussian War (1870–71). He succeeded his brother Albert as king in 1902. He was succeeded by his son Frederick Augustus III (1865–1932), the last king of Saxony.

George, Cape. [Also, **Cape St. George.**] Cape in the NE part of Nova Scotia, at the entrance to George Bay.

George, Fort. See also under **Fort Pulaski National Monument.**

George, Fort. Fortress in Inverness-shire, Scotland, situated on the Moray Firth, ab. 12 mi. NE of Inverness. It was built in 1718.

George, Fort. Former name of **Astoria,** Ore.

George, Harold Lee. b. at Somerville, Mass., July 19, 1895 —. American air-force officer, commanding general of air transport command in World War II. Graduate of National University (LL.B., 1917) and air and military technical schools (1932, 1937, 1943). Air officer in France

during World War I; served (1942) as brigadier general in charge of U.S. army air-force ferry command; chief (1942–46) of air transport command; promoted to major general (1942) and lieutenant general (August, 1944); president and chairman of board (1946 *et seq.*) of Peruvian International Airways.

George, Henry. b. at Philadelphia, Sept. 2, 1839; d. at New York, Oct. 29, 1897. American economist and reformer, noted as the founder of the single-tax movement and the author of *Progress and Poverty* (author's ed., 1879; regular ed., 1880). He left school at the age of 14, later making a voyage to Australia and India as foremast boy in the *Hindoo*. Upon his return in 1856, he became a typesetter, returned to the sea, and in 1857 went to San Francisco, where he prospected for gold, was a store clerk, and finally a typesetter. After his marriage in 1861, he struggled against privation at Sacramento and San Francisco, finally entering newspaper work with the San Francisco *Times*, with which he served from 1866 to 1868, finally becoming managing editor. He became (c1869) editor of the Oakland *Transcript*, meanwhile developing his economic philosophy centered around land values. His ideas appeared in *Our Land and Land Policy* (1871). The single-tax theory is based on land values; since the land belongs to all, according to this theory, the benefit of the land should accrue to all. Therefore, a tax on land (otherwise paid as rent), if intelligently applied, should supply all needed revenue and result in the abolition of all other taxes. He was (1871 *et seq.*) editor and part proprietor of the *Daily Evening Post* and in 1876 became state inspector of gas meters. His memorable work, *Progress and Poverty*, expounding his ideas on social wealth, was begun in 1877 and brought out in a trade edition by the Appleton firm in 1880. Afterwards he became a lecturer and newspaper correspondent and wrote magazine articles. He appeared on the platform in Ireland and Great Britain. In 1886 he ran for mayor of New York City on a reform platform in a three-way contest which included Abram Hewitt and Theodore Roosevelt. George was defeated, though he polled more votes than Roosevelt; and subsequently devoted his time to the organization of the single-tax movement and the publication of a weekly organ, the *Standard*, which appeared until 1892. In 1897 he was again a candidate for mayor of New York, but died of apoplexy before the election was held. Among his other writings are *The Irish Land Question* (1881), *Social Problems* (1883), *Protection or Free Trade* (1886), *An Open Letter to the Pope* (1891), *A Perplexed Philosopher* (1892), and *The Science of Political Economy* (1897). See *The Life of Henry George*, by Henry George, Jr. (1900).

George, Henry. b. at Sacramento, Calif., Nov. 3, 1862; d. Nov. 14, 1916. American journalist and congressman; son of Henry George (1839–97). He was a correspondent (1887) and managing editor (1888) of the New York *Standard;* elected to Congress in 1910 and 1912. He published the *Life of Henry George* (1900), a study of the single-tax theory entitled *The Menace of Privilege* (1905), and a novel about his father, *The Romance of John Bainbridge* (1906).

George, Lake. Lake in the E part of New York. Its waters are carried by Ticonderoga Creek into Lake Champlain. It is enclosed by mountains, and is noted for its picturesque scenery. It was the scene of military operations in the French and Indian and Revolutionary wars. A series of engagements was fought here on Sept. 8, 1755: in the morning the French force under Dieskau defeated the English under Williams and others; and in the afternoon the English under Lyman (nominally under Johnson) defeated Dieskau at the head of the lake. The Indians called it Horicon, the French St. Sacrement or Lac du Sacrement. Length, ab. 33 mi.; width, 1 to 3 mi.

George (gā.ôr'ge), **Stefan.** b. at Büdesheim, Germany, July 12, 1868; d. at Locarno, Switzerland, 1933. German lyric poet, chief representative of the symbolist movement in Germany. He was gifted in languages, which he perfected by the residence abroad which also enabled him to become acquainted with such literary figures as Mallarmé. When he returned to Germany George not only took the literary tack of Mallarmé, but also formed a group of devoted followers about himself called the *Georgekreis* ("George Circle") and started a review, *Blätter für die Kunst* (1892–1919), on the model of the symbolist *Écrits pour l'art*. Although he developed other interests, George never lost the symbolist orientation. There developed about him (with his help) a myth of poet-priest, inexorable dictator in the realm of aesthetics, with utmost contempt for the vulgar herd. A poet with a brilliant command of form, language, and imagery, as inexorable with himself as with others, he wrote poetry which is considered by many to be unequaled in its sustained high level of technical excellence and esoteric beauty, although generally admitted to be devoid of human warmth and sympathy. Volumes typical of his work at various stages are *Algabal* (1892), *Das Jahr der Seele* (1897), *Der Stern des Bundes* (1914), and *Das neue Reich* (1928). He also translated Baudelaire's *Fleurs du mal* (1901), much of Dante's *Divine Comedy* (1909), Shakespeare's *Sonnets* (1912), and others.

George (jôrj), **William Reuben.** b. at West Dryden, N.Y., June 4, 1866; d. April 25, 1936. American social worker and educator, founder (1895) of the "George Junior Republic" at Freeville, N.Y., the first self-governing and self-supporting children's village in the U.S., giving underprivileged and delinquent children the opportunity to manage their own community.

George, W. L. [Full name, **Walter Lionel George.**] b. at Paris, March 20, 1882; d. at London, Jan. 30, 1926. English novelist, short-story writer, journalist, and critic. Educated in France (where he lived until 1905) and in Germany, he later served in the French army; he subsequently lived in England and America, writing for the press and lecturing. Among his novels are *A Bed of Roses* (1911), *The Second Blooming* (1914), *Blind Alley* (1919), *Caliban* (1920), a novel of newspaper life, *The Confessions of Ursula Trent* (1921), *One of the Guilty* and *The Triumph of Gallio* (both 1923), *Gifts of Sheba* and *Children of the Morning* (both 1927). He also wrote *Olga Nazimov* (1915), short stories, and *Engines of Social Progress* (1907), *France in the 20th Century* (1908), *Dramatic Actualities* (1914), *Anatole France* (1915), and *A Novelist on Novels* (1915), literary and social criticism. A confirmed feminist, he wrote *Woman and Tomorrow* (1913), *The Intelligence of Woman* (1917), and *The Story of Woman* (1925).

George-a-Greene, the Pinner of Wakefield (jôrj.ą-grēn'; wāk'fēld). "Pleasant conceyted comedie" attributed to Robert Greene, licensed in 1595 and printed in 1599. It is thought to be founded on an early prose romance, "The History of George-a-Green," preserved in Thom's *Early Prose Romances*. It also owes something to the ballad *The Jolly Pinder of Wakefield with Robin Hood Scarlet and John*. George a Green, a "Huisher of the Bower," is introduced by Jonson in *The Sad Shepherd*.

George Airy (ār'i), **Sir.** See **Airy, Sir George.**

George and the Dragon, Saint. Painting (1506) by Raphael, in the Louvre at Paris. The saint, clad in armor and riding a white horse, charges the monster and transfixes him with his spear as he turns to flee. Saint George wears the insignia of the Order of the Garter.

George Barnwell, or The London Merchant (bärn'wel; lun'dọn). Tragedy by George Lillo, produced in 1731. It is founded on an old ballad preserved by Ritson and Percy.

George Bay. [Also, **St. George Bay.**] Inlet of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between Nova Scotia and Cape Breton.

George V Coast. [Also, **King George V Land.**] Part of the mainland of Antarctica, extending between ab. long. 142°20′ E. and 153° E. Length, along coast, ab. 350 mi.

George Dandin (zhôrzh däṅ.daṅ). [Full title, **George Dandin, ou le mari confondu.**] Comedy by Molière, first played on July 19, 1660. George Dandin is a man of humble origin whose money procures him the doubtful honor of a marriage with Angélique, a woman of noble birth. She and her lover turn the tables upon him whenever he seeks to convict them of their guilt, and even force him to apologize. He addresses to himself the well-known reproach *"Vous l'avez voulu, vous l'avez voulu, George Dandin, vous l'avez voulu"* ("You would have it so"). His name is a synonym for a weak husband.

George Douglas (dug'lạs). See **Douglas, George.**

George F. Babbitt (bab'it). See **Babbitt, George Folansbee.**

George of Cappadocia (kap.a.dō'sha, -shi.a). b. probably at Epiphania, in Cilicia, c300 A.D.; martyred at Alexandria, 361. Arian bishop of Alexandria from 356 to 361.

George of Cyprus (sī'prus). [Religious name, **Gregory.**] d. 1290. Learned Byzantine writer. Though a layman, he was elevated to the patriarchate of Constantinople in 1283; he resigned in 1289. He adopted the name of Gregory at his elevation. He is the author of a number of works, mostly theological.

George of Laodicea (lā.od.i.sē'a, lā''ō.di-). fl. 330–361. Semi-Arian bishop of Laodicea. Concerning his age little is known, except that he was an occupant of the episcopal chair in 330, and that he was still an occupant of it in 361. He headed the semi-Arian party at the Council of Seleucia, in Isauria, in 359.

George of Poděbrad. [Czech, **Jiří z Poděbrad** (or **Podiebrad**).] b. at Poděbrad, in Bohemia, April 6, 1420; d. March 22, 1471. Bohemian soldier and political leader. He was a leader in 1444 of the conservative or moderate Hussites, known as the Utraquists or Calixtines, as opposed to the radical wing, known as the Taborites. He distinguished himself in the Hussite Wars against the Austrians and was responsible for the election of Ladislas Posthumus (Ladislas V, Duke of Austria and King of Hungary) as king of Bohemia. During Ladislas's minority, George was made regent (1451) by Emperor Frederick III, and when Ladislas died of the plague in 1457 he was elected king, on Feb. 27, 1458, to succeed him. In 1466 he was deposed and excommunicated by Pope Paul II. A year later, he was in conflict with Frederick III and with Matthias Corvinus, king of Hungary, both his former allies. George succeeded in expelling Matthias after he had been elected king of Bohemia and margrave of Moravia, on May 3, 1469, and compelled him to sue for peace at Wilamow. In this contest he received Polish aid in return for his promise to name Ladislas, son of Casimir IV, king of Poland, as his successor to the Bohemian throne. George was the only native Bohemian ever to become king of his country, and the only non-Roman Catholic.

George of Trebizond (treb'i.zond). b. in Crete, April 4, 1396; d. at Rome, c1486. Byzantine scholar and humanist. He became professor of Greek at Venice (c1428), and subsequently removed to Rome, where he became (c1450) a papal secretary. He was an ardent advocate of the Aristotelian system of philosophy, in opposition to his contemporary, the Platonic philosopher Gemistus Plethon. He translated many of the Greek classics into Latin, and wrote *Rhetorica* (1470), *Comparationes philosophorum Platonis et Aristotelis* (1523), and others.

George River. River in NE Quebec, Canada, flowing generally N to Ungava Bay. Length, ab. 365 mi.

Georges (zhôrzh), Mademoiselle. [Original name, **Marguerite Georges Wemmer.**] b. at Bayeux, France, c1786; d. at Paris, in January, 1867. French actress, especially famous in tragedy.

Georges, Alphonse Joseph. b. at Montluçon, Allier, France, Aug. 9, 1875; d. April 24, 1951. French army officer, a rival of Gamelin for the military leadership of France during the final years of the Third Republic. He was badly wounded at the scene of the assassination (Oct. 9, 1934) of Alexander I of Yugoslavia and Louis Barthou. He was deputy commander in chief (1939–40) until the fall of France. He escaped (May, 1945) from France to North Africa.

George Silverman's Explanation (sil'vėr.mạnz). Story by Charles Dickens, written especially for the *Atlantic Monthly*, and published serially in that magazine during the months of January, February, and March, 1868. In it Dickens used a technique very close to what is now called "stream-of-consciousness" writing.

George's Mother. Novelette (1896) by Stephen Crane.

George the Pisidian (pi.sid'i.ạn). [Latin, **Georgius Pisides, Georgius Pisida.**] fl. about the middle of the 7th century. Byzantine poet. He is described in the manuscripts of his writings as a deacon, record keeper, and keeper of the sacred vessels in the Church of Saint Sophia at Constantinople, and appears to have accompanied (622) the emperor Heraclius on his first expedition against the Persians. Among his extant works are an epic poem describing this expedition.

Georgetown (jôrj'toun). Cable station and only settlement on Ascension Island in the South Atlantic Ocean. It is on the W side of the island, and has only a shallow open bay usable by lighters, for its port. 162 (1949).

Georgetown. [Former Dutch name, **Stabroek.**] City in N British Guiana, South America, on the Demerara River, near its mouth: capital of British Guiana; export center for bauxite and rice. Pop. ab. 73,500.

Georgetown. Town on Grand Cayman Island, British West Indies, NW of Jamaica, on the Caribbean Sea: capital of the Cayman Islands; exports tortoise shells and turtles. Pop. ab. 1,470.

Georgetown. Section of the city of Washington, D.C., situated on the Potomac River, ab. 2½ mi. NW of the capitol: formerly a separate town and a port of entry in the District of Columbia. Georgetown was settled in the 17th century, founded as a town in 1751, and incorporated as a city in 1789. Its charter was repealed in 1871, and it was incorporated with Washington in 1878. In Georgetown are located Georgetown University, the oldest Catholic college in the U.S., known for its foreign service school; and Dumbarton Oaks, the mansion in which representatives of the U.S., the U.S.S.R., China, and the United Kingdom met (1944) for the discussion which resulted in the United Nations organization created (1945) at San Francisco.

Georgetown. River port in Gambia, W Africa, on McCarthy Island ab. 230 mi. upstream in the Gambia River. It is the second largest town of the colony.

Georgetown. City in W Illinois, in Vermilion County, in a farming and coal-mining region. 3,294 (1950).

Georgetown. City in N Kentucky, county seat of Scott County, ab. 18 mi. E of Frankfort. It is the seat of Georgetown College. It was incorporated in 1790 by the Virginia legislature, and named for George Washington. 5,516 (1950).

Georgetown. Town in SW Ontario, Canada, situated on the main highway ab. 23 mi. E of Guelph: several small industries. 3,452 (1951).

Georgetown. Unincorporated community in E Pennsylvania, in Luzerne County, in an anthracite coal area. Under the new urban definition established for use in the 1950 census it was counted with adjoining urban areas. The last official enumeration was 5,085 (1950).

Georgetown. County seat of Kings County, Prince Edward Island, Canada, situated on Cardigan Bay, on the E side of the island. It is connected by road with other points on the island. Pop. ab. 800.

Georgetown. City in E South Carolina, county seat of Georgetown County, on Winyah Bay ab. 54 mi. NE of Charleston: pulp manufactures; shipping center for lumber and lumber products. Settled c1730 and named for George III of England (then Prince of Wales), it was formerly an important rice and indigo port. 6,004 (1950).

Georgetown. City in C Texas, county seat of Williamson County, N of Austin: cotton gins and grain mills. It is the seat of Southwestern University. 4,951 (1950).

George Washington Birthplace National Monument. National monument in NE Virginia, on the S shore of the Potomac estuary ab. 36 mi. by road E of Fredericksburg. The 1½ story brick house in which Washington was born has been reconstructed. The original house was built in 1720. The Washington family cemetery is here. The area was made a national monument in 1930. Area, ab. 394 acres.

George Washington Bridge. Highway suspension bridge across the Hudson River between Fort Lee, N.J., and New York City. It was completed in 1931, and is the second longest single span in the world. Length of main span, ab. 3,500 ft.

George William Frederick Charles (jôrj' wil'yạm fred'rik, -ėr.ik, chärlz'). [Title, 2nd Duke of **Cambridge.**] b. March 26, 1819; d. March 17, 1904. English general; son of Adolphus Frederick, Duke of Cambridge, who was the son of George III. He served during the Crimean War at Alma and Inkerman in 1854, and was commander in chief of the army from 1856 to 1895.

Georgia (jôr'jạ). See also **Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic.**

Georgia. [Called the **"Empire State of the South"**; also, the **"Cracker State."**] State of the S United States, bounded by Tennessee and North Carolina on the

N, South Carolina (from which it is separated by the Savannah River) and the Atlantic Ocean on the E, Florida on the S, and Alabama (from which it is separated in part by the Chattahoochee River) on the W: one of the 13 original states of the Union.

Population, Area, and Political Divisions. Georgia is divided for administrative purposes into 159 counties. It sends ten representatives to Congress, and has 12 electoral votes. Leading cities are Atlanta, Augusta, Columbus, Macon, and Savannah. Capital, Atlanta; area, 58,518 sq. mi. (58,876 sq. mi., including water); pop. 3,444,578 (1950), an increase of 10.3 percent over the 1940 figure. The state ranks 20th in area, and 13th (on the basis of the 1950 census) in population.

Terrain and Climate. Georgia has a seacoast bordered by a number of low islands. Inward from the coast the land rises to a plateau. Stretching across the northernmost part of the state is a portion of the Appalachians, including the Blue Ridge Mountains in the NE. Brasstown Bald (4,784 ft.) is the highest point in the state. Among the mountains lie numerous fertile valleys. In the southeasternmost corner of the state is Okefenokee Swamp (ab. 600 sq. mi.) extending into NE Florida. Fort Pulaski (ab. 5,428 acres), a national monument (established 1924), stands on an island in the Savannah River. The Savannah runs SE into the Atlantic at the city of Savannah. The Chattahoochee River, on the Alabama boundary, and the Flint River, E of it, unite to form the Apalachicola. The Ocmulgee and the Oconee join in the E, forming the Altamaha which drains into Altamaha Sound on the Atlantic. Warm Springs in Meriwether County is a health resort, the site of the Warm Springs Foundation established (1927) by President Franklin D. Roosevelt to treat victims of infantile paralysis. The state's climate ranges from cold in the mountains to hot along the coast.

Industry, Agriculture, and Trade. Agriculture is Georgia's principal occupation, cotton its leading crop. Peanuts, peaches, tobacco, poultry and poultry products, corn, rice, sugar-cane syrup, and sweet potatoes are also grown. Much livestock is raised. Textile manufacturing is the chief industrial occupation, and the state's heavy forests (Georgia has the largest eastern timber-land area) foster large lumbering and timber products industries. Atlanta is the state's chief industrial city. Naval stores, food products (including Coca Cola), chemical products, apparel, pulp, and paper are among the manufactures of the state. Clays, marble, barite, granite, agricultural lime, Portland cement, talc, bauxite, coal, iron ore, manganese, and some gold and silver are found. Savannah is a busy import and export center. The state is traversed by numerous railroad lines. Annual income in the state from agriculture ranges as high as 417 million dollars; from mineral output, 20 million dollars; from manufacturing, two million dollars.

History. Georgia was first explored by the Spanish including (1540) De Soto. Last of the 13 colonies to be established, it was named Georgia after George II of England who chartered it (1732) as a land grant for English debtors and persecuted Protestants as well as a protection against attack on South Carolina by the Spanish through Florida or Louisiana. The first permanent settlement was made (1733) by James Oglethorpe; slavery and the sale of rum were outlawed. When the original charter expired, Georgia became a province. During the Revolutionary War Savannah was seized (1778) by the British and held until 1782; Sunbury and Augusta were captured by the British in 1779. Georgia was the fourth state to ratify (Jan. 2, 1788) the federal Constitution. In 1802 it ceded claims to its western lands (in Mississippi and Alabama) to the U.S. It seceded from the Union on Jan. 19, 1861. In the Civil War it was the scene of much fighting, including the hard-fought battle of Chickamauga (Sept. 19–20, 1863), and Sherman's seizure (Sept. 1, 1864) of Atlanta, the point from which he began his famous "march to the sea" (to Savannah), leaving devastation in the towns along his path. Kennesaw Mountain, near Atlanta, the scene of a previous and unsuccessful attack on the city, is now part of Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park. Columbus was seized on April 16, 1865, and at Irwinville Jefferson Davis, leader of the Confederacy, was captured on May 10, 1865. Secession was nullified and slavery was abolished in 1865, and the state was readmitted to the Union on July 15, 1870. Its present constitution was adopted in 1945. A revival of the Ku Klux Klan was organized at Atlanta in 1915.

Culture. As do the other Southern states, Georgia has a large proportion of rural dwellers; urban population in the 1950 census was 45.3 percent of the total. Negroes make up a large part of the total population. Atlanta is one of the South's leading cities and of national importance as a financial, industrial, distributing, and educational center. Among its institutions of higher learning are the world's largest Negro educational organization, the Atlanta University System containing Atlanta University, Atlanta University School of Social Work, Clark College, Morehouse College, and Spelman College; the state-supported University of Georgia, at Athens, the first state university to be chartered (1785), and the Georgia School of Technology at Atlanta; Emory University, at Emory University and Atlanta; Oglethorpe University, at Oglethorpe University; Agnes Scott College, at Decatur. The Georgia Female College, now Wesleyan College, at Macon, was the first college in the world chartered to grant degrees to women, 1836. The state motto is "Wisdom, Justice, Moderation." The state flower is the Cherokee rose.

Georgia, Strait of. [Former name, **Gulf of Georgia.**] Inlet of the Pacific Ocean, separating Vancouver Island from the British Columbia mainland and Whatcom County, Wash. It is connected with Queen Charlotte Sound on the N and the Strait of Juan de Fuca on the S. Length, ab. 250 mi.; greatest width, ab. 30 mi.

Georgian (jôr'jan). [Also, **Grusinian.**] Language of the inhabitants of the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic, in S European U.S.S.R. It belongs to the South Caucasian group of Caucasian languages, and is spoken by about two thirds of the population.

Georgian Bay. Northeastern arm or embayment of Lake Huron, from the main body of which it is separated by the Manitoulin group of islands and Cabot's Head. Length, ab. 120 mi.; width, ab. 50 mi.

Georgian Bay Islands National Park. National Park in S central Ontario, Canada, established in 1929. It includes ab. 30 islands at the E end of Georgian Bay; they may be reached only by boat. The area is a recreational and camping ground. Area, ab. 5.4 sq. mi.

Georgian House, The. Novel by Frank Swinnerton, published in 1932.

Georgian Military Road. Highway in SW U.S.S.R., between Dzaudzhikau and Tiflis (Tbilisi), capital of the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic. The first road was constructed in 1814, and a modern paved road now follows the route, traversing the high Caucasus Mountains via Krestovii pass at an elevation of ab. 7,850 ft. Length, ab. 132 mi.

Georgians (jôr'janz). [Also: **Gruzinians, Kartvely, Meshek, Moskhi.**] Inhabitants of the western Transcaucasus (chiefly in the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic of the U.S.S.R.), numbering 2,248,000 (1939). The Georgians, originally comprised within the Vannic kingdom (Urartu) of Asia Minor, migrated to their present home not earlier than the 4th century B.C. Except for a brief period of unification in the 12th and 13th centuries, when Georgia ruled the entire Transcaucasus, the Georgian people have always been under foreign domination (Roman, Persian, Arab, Mongol, Turkish, and Russian).

Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic. [Also: **Georgia**; Georgian, **Sakartvelo**; Russian, **Gruziya**; Persian and Turkish, **Gurjistan.**] Republic of the U.S.S.R., in the S part, located on the E shore of the Black Sea, S of the Caucasus Mountains. Turkey and the Armenian and Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republics adjoin it on the S and SE, and the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic on the NE and N. Its E part corresponds to the ancient country of Iberia, its W part to Colchis. It was conquered by Alexander the Great, but soon after his death became an independent kingdom. It was at its height c1200, and had a flourishing literature. It was subdivided at the beginning of the 15th century, and was annexed by Russia in 1801. In 1922 it became a separate

republic of the U.S.S.R. Capital, Tbilisi (Tiflis); area, 37,570 sq. mi.; pop. 3,542,289 (1939).

Georgia Scenes, Characters, Incidents, Etc. in the First Half Century of the Republic. Series of 18 humorous sketches by Augustus Baldwin Longstreet, published in 1835.

Georgics (jôr'jiks). Poem by Vergil, in four books, dealing with agriculture, the cultivation of trees, domestic animals, and bees.

Georgiev (ge.ôr'gyef), **Kimon.** b. at Pazardjik, Bulgaria, 1882—. Bulgarian military and political leader, noted for antimonarchical and anti-Western views. Served as officer in Balkan wars and World War I; participated in nationalist conspiracy (1923) to overthrow agrarian regime of Stambolisky; as member of conspiratorial Reserve Officers' League, overthrew liberal-agrarian coalition government and served as prime minister (1934–35); served again as prime minister (1944–46) of Communist-sponsored Fatherland Front government, and after 1946 as minister of communications.

Georgievsk (gi.ôr'gi.yifsk). City in SW U.S.S.R., in S Stavropol Territory, in the foothills of the Caucasus Mountains. It is a railway junction, and an agricultural trade center, with flour milling, a vegetable-oil mill, canning, and butter production. There is a small machine industry and a brickyard. 22,163 (1926).

Géorgiques chrétiennes (zhā.ôr.zhēk krā.tyen), **Les.** Elegiac poems (3 vols., 1911–12) by the French writer Francis Jammes (1868–1938), treating rural and Catholic themes.

Georgium Sidus (jôr'ji.um sī'dus). Name for the planet now called Uranus, given it by its discoverer, William Herschel, in honor of George III, but not accepted by astronomers.

Georgslied (gā'ôrks.lēt). Old High German fragmentary poem (c900). The earliest saints' legend in German, it tells of the conversion, miracles, and martyrdom of George.

Georgswalde (gā'ôrks.väl.dę). German name of **Jiříkov.**

Gepidae (jep'i.dē) or **Gepids** (jep'idz). German tribe, a branch of the Goths, which first appears in history in the reign of Probus, in the 3rd century. The original home of the Gepidae was apparently on the Baltic Sea, on the islands at the mouth of the Vistula River, whence they joined the general Gothic movement southward and into the plain west of the Danube. They were conquered by Attila, but later they conquered Dacia, where they were, however, practically annihilated shortly after the middle of the 6th century by the allied Lombards and Avars.

Gera (gā'rä). City in C Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Thuringia, Russian Zone, formerly in the free state of Thuringia and prior to 1918 the capital of the principality of Reuss (younger line); situated on the White Elster River ab. 34 mi. SW of Leipzig. It is the seat of important woolen-textile, iron, steel, metallurgical, and machine industries; manufactures include bicycles, tools, and instruments. There are various educational institutions, a theater, library, municipal museum, and archaeological and geological collections. The city burned down in 1780; only few buildings remain from earlier periods, such as the 16th-century *Rathaus* (town hall), the Gothic *Trinitatiskirche* (Church of the Trinity; 13th–16th centuries), and the Church of the Saviour (1717–20); the Oberstein Castle retains some 12th-century features, though it was rebuilt in the 19th century. Gera was founded in the 10th century as a German settlement in what was then Slavic territory; it was under various sovereignties until it came under the house of Wettin in the 13th century. The Reuss dynasty took over in 1563. The manufacture of woolen cloth has been carried on for several centuries. 89,212 (1946).

Geraint (ge.rānt'). One of the knights of the Round Table. He appears in the *Mabinogion*, in the romance *Geraint the Son of Erbin*, which is a Welsh version of Chrestien de Troyes's *Erec et Énide*. Tennyson has used the story in "Geraint and Enid," one of the *Idylls of the King*.

Geraldine The Fair (jer'ạl.dēn, -din). Lady celebrated in the sonnets of Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey, identified with Lady Elizabeth Fitzgerald, daughter of Gerald Fitzgerald (1487–1534), 9th Earl of Kildare. She was nine years old when the poet met her, but later writers, like Thomas Nash, invented a love affair between the two.

Geraldini (je.räl.dē'nē), **Alessandro.** b. in Italy, 1455; d. in Santo Domingo (Hispaniola), 1525. Italian prelate and scholar. He served as a soldier, subsequently took orders, and was made (c1485) tutor to various younger members of the Spanish royal family. He met Columbus at court, and is said to have favored his schemes. In 1520 he was appointed bishop of Santo Domingo. He wrote a Latin description of his journey thither, and of the island, published after his death with the title *Itinerarium ad regiones sub æquinoctiali plaga constitutas* (Rome, 1631).

Geraldton (jer'ạl.tọn). Town in N Ontario, Canada, situated N of Lake Superior, and E of Lake Nipigon, ab. 180 mi. NE of Fort William. It is on the trans-Canadian highway and on the branch line of the Canadian National Railway to Fort William. 3,227 (1951).

Géraldy (zhā.räl.dē), **Paul.** [Pseudonym of **Paul Le Fevre.**] b. at Paris, 1885—. French playwright and poet. He is the author of plays including *Les Noces d'argent* (1917; Eng. trans., *The Nest*, 1922), *Aimer* (1921), and *Christine* (1932), but known especially for his collection of love poems *Toi et Moi* (1913; Eng. trans., *You and Me*, 1923).

Géramb (zhā.räṁ), Baron **Ferdinand de.** b. at Lyons, France, April 17, 1772; d. at Rome, March 15, 1848. French Trappist, procurator general of the order. He published *Pèlerinage à Jérusalem et au mont Sinaï* (1836).

Gérando (zhā.räṅ.dō), Baron **Joseph Marie de.** b. at Lyons, France, Feb. 29, 1772; d. at Paris, Nov. 9, 1842. French philosopher and politician. He was the author of *Histoire comparée des systèmes de philosophie relativement aux principes des connaissances humaines* (1804; revised, 1822), and *Du perfectionnement moral et de l'éducation de soi-même* (1824).

Gerard (jẹ.rärd'; British, jer'ärd). [Surnamed **the Blessed**; original name, **Gerard Tenque.**] b. c1040; d. c1120. Founder of the order of Hospitallers of Saint John of Jerusalem (1080), and guardian of a hospital at Jerusalem (c1100).

Gerard, Alexander. b. at Aberdeen, Scotland, Feb. 17, 1792; d. there, Feb. 22, 1836. Scottish soldier and explorer. He served in India as an engineer, making extended surveys. He ascended several peaks and passes of the Himalayas, reaching the height of 19,411 ft.

Gérard (zhā.rär), **Cécile Jules Basile.** b. at Pignans, Var, France, June 14, 1817; drowned in West Africa, 1864. French officer, lion hunter, and traveler in Africa. He was the author of *La Chasse au lion* (1855) and *Le Tueur de lions* (1856).

Gerard (jẹ.rärd'; British, jer'ärd), **Charles.** [Titles: 1st Baron **Gerard of Brandon,** 1st Earl of **Macclesfield.**] b. c1618; d. Jan. 7, c1693. English military commander; father of Charles Gerard (c1659–1701). A Royalist, he commanded a brigade of infantry at Edgehill (Oct. 23, 1642) where he was wounded. He distinguished himself (Sept. 20, 1643) in the first battle of Newbury, and participated (March, 1644) in the relief of Newark, where he was taken prisoner. As lieutenant general of the king's horse and commander of the royal bodyguard, he escorted (Aug. 4, 1645) Charles from Cardiff to Brecknock, from there to Ludlow and to Oxford (Aug. 28, 1645), returning to Hereford and going from there to Chester. He returned (1660) with Charles II from Breda, acting as head of the life guards, had his estates restored, and was granted a pension. He served as envoy extraordinary (1662) to Paris, but was dismissed (1681) from the king's bed-chamber as an adherent of the claimant to the throne, James Scott, Duke of Monmouth. He was presented (Sept. 17, 1684) as disloyal by the grand jury of Cheshire, and escaped (1685) to the Continent. He returned (1688) to England, commanding the Prince of Orange's (William III's) bodyguard from Torbay to London.

Gerard, Charles. [Title, 2nd Earl of **Macclesfield.**] b. at Paris, c1659; d. Nov. 5, 1701. English politician and military officer; son of Charles Gerard, 1st Baron Gerard of Brandon (c1618–94).

Gérard (zhā.rär), **Étienne Maurice,** Comte. b. at Damvillers, Meuse, France, April 4, 1773; d. at Paris, April 17, 1852. French marshal, distinguished during the Napoleonic campaigns. He served as minister of war

(1830, 1834), and compelled the surrender of Antwerp in 1832.

Gérard, François Pascal, Baron. b. at Rome, 1770; d. at Paris, Jan. 11, 1837. French historical and portrait painter. Among his works are the *Battle of Austerlitz* and portraits of the Bonapartes.

Gerard (jẹ.rärd′), **James Watson.** b. at Geneseo, N.Y., 1867; d. Sept. 6, 1951. American diplomat. He was graduated (B.A., 1890; M.A., 1891) from Columbia, was admitted (1892) to the bar, and practiced at New York, where he served (1908–13) as associate justice of the state supreme court until he resigned to become U.S. ambassador to Germany. He held that post until 1917, when diplomatic relations between the U.S. and Germany were broken off. He became (1950) a member of the planning board for the Point Four program. He was the author of *My Four Years in Germany* (1917), *Face to Face with Kaiserism* (1918), and *My First Eighty-Three Years in America* (1951).

Gérard (zhā.rär), **Jean Ignace Isidore.** See **Grandville, Jean Ignace Isidore.**

Gerard (jẹ.rärd′; British, jer′ärd), **John.** b. at Nantwich, Cheshire, England, 1545; d. at London, in February, 1612. English surgeon and botanist. He published in 1597 his *Herball*, based on Rembert Dodoens's *Pemptades*, of which it is nearly a translation. The genus *Gerardia* was named for him by Linnaeus.

Gerardine (jẹ.rär′dēn). In Thomas Middleton's *Family of Love*, the passionate lover of Maria.

Gérardmer (zhā.rär.mā). Town in NE France, in the department of Vosges, situated in the Vosges Mountains near a lake of the same name, ab. 22 mi. SE of Épinal. A tourist center and health resort, it has many hotels; notable also for textile and paper industries, and a considerable cheese production. The town was partly destroyed in World War II. 5,748 (1946).

Gerard of Cremona (jẹ.rärd′; krē.mō′nạ). b. at Cremona, Italy, c1114; d. there, 1187. Italian scholar and translator. He spent the greater part of his life working at the College of Translators, founded at Toledo, Spain, by Archbishop Raymond. From Greek and Arabic he translated the following authors into Latin: Aristotle (*Prior and Posterior Analytics*, *Physics*, *De caelo*, *De generatione et corruptione*, *Meteorologica*), Ptolemy (*Liber de causis*, *Almagest*), Alkindi (*De somne et visione*, *De intellectu*, *De quinque essentiis*), Alfarabi (*De syllogismo*), Alhazen (*De crepusculis*), Thabit (*De motu accessionis et recessionis*), Theodosius (*De sphaeris*), and Isaac Israeli (*De diffinitionibus*, *De elementiis*). He also translated Avicenna's *Canon medicinae*, Al-Khowarizimi's *Algebra*, Euclid's *Elements* and *Data*, and medical works by Hippocrates and Galen. Through his translations he introduced Arabic scholarship into Western Europe. He is credited with having translated at least 76 different works.

Gerardy (zhẹ.rär.dē), **Jean.** b. at Spa, Belgium, Dec. 7, 1877; d. 1929. Belgian cellist. After studying with Bellman, he entered the Verviers Conservatory, from which he graduated at the age of 11. He then toured extensively in Europe and America, giving recitals, and playing in concerts with Paderewski, Ysaye, Marteau, Kreisler, and Josef Hofmann.

Gerasa (jer′ạ.sạ). [Modern name, **Jerash.**] In ancient geography, a city of the Decapolis, in Palestine, ab. 56 mi. NE of Jerusalem. The site contains many antiquities. The forum, which is oval and 300 ft. long, is surrounded by a range of Ionic columns, many of which still stand with their entablature. From it extends a great colonnaded street, intersecting the entire city, and crossed at right angles by another. More than 100 columns still stand along the street. They seem to have formed a series of porticoes with galleries above. Among the remains are those of a great temple, the cella of which (66 by 78 ft.) is in great part standing, together with many columns of the peristyle. A theater has 28 tiers of seats still remaining above ground, with one precinction (landing), to which vaulted passage give access. In the back wall of the precinction there are small chambers, perhaps boxes. A gallery surrounds the top of the cavea. A smaller theater on the same site is equally perfect and interesting.

Gerasimovich (gi.rä′sē.mọ.vich), **Boris Petrovich.** b. at Kremenchug, in the Ukraine, March 19, 1889—. Russian astronomer, from 1931 head astrophysicist at the Pulkovo (national) observatory. He showed that the albedo and phase variations of Venus can be accounted for by a hazy atmosphere.

Géraud (zhā.rō), **André.** [Full name, **Charles Joseph André Géraud**; pseudonym, **Pertinax.**] b. at St.-Louis-de-Montferrand, Gironde, France, Oct. 18, 1882—. French journalist, best known as a writer on international affairs. A trained historian, he joined the staff of *L'Écho de Paris*, becoming (1917) its foreign editor under the name of Pertinax. He became (1938) editor of *L'Europe Nouvelle*, adopting a strongly nationalist attitude. An opponent of the Vichy regime, he resided (1940–45) in the U.S. before returning (1945) to France. He is the author of *Le Partage de Rome* (1929) and *Les Fossoyeurs de la France* (1943; Eng. trans., *The Gravediggers of France*, 1944).

Gerber (ger′bėr), **Ernst Ludwig.** b. at Sondershausen, Germany, Sept. 29, 1746; d. there, June 30, 1819. German writer on the history of music. He published *Historisch-biographisches Lexikon der Tonkünstler* (1790–92; completed 1812–14), and other works.

Gerber, (Johann Gottfried) Heinrich. b. at Hof, Bavaria, 1832; d. 1912. German engineer. Noted as a designer of bridges, he devised and patented the cantilever method of bridge construction, and built his first cantilever bridge at Regnitz. Author of *Das Paulische Trägersystem* (1859) and *Die Rheinbrücke bei Mainz* (1863).

Gerberon (zher.bẹ.rôṅ), **Gabriel.** b. at St.-Calais, Sarthe, France, Aug. 12, 1628; d. at St.-Denis, near Paris, March 29, 1711. French Jansenist.

Gerbert von Hornau (ger′bėrt *fon* hôr′nou), **Martin.** b. at Horb, Württemberg, Germany, Aug. 12, 1720; d. at St. Blaise, Switzerland, May 13, 1793. German Roman Catholic prelate and writer on church music. He published *De cantu et musica sacra* (1774) and *Scriptores ecclesiastici de musica sacra potissimum* (1784).

Gerdil (zher.dēl), **Hyacinthe Sigismond.** b. at Samoëns, Haute-Savoie, France, June 23, 1718; d. at Rome, Aug. 12, 1802. French (Savoyard) cardinal and philosophical writer.

Gerdy (zher.dē), **Pierre Nicolas.** b. at Loches-sur-Ource, Aube, France, 1797; d. at Paris, 1856. French surgeon and physiologist.

Gergonne (zher.gon), **Joseph Diez.** b. at Nancy, France, June 19, 1771; d. at Montpellier, France, May 4, 1859. French mathematician and prolific writer on topics in geometry. The terms "polar" (1810) and "class of a curve" (1827) are due to him. Most of his work was published in *Annales de mathématiques pures et appliquées*, a journal which he founded and edited (1810–31).

Gergovia (jėr.gō′vi.ạ). In ancient geography, a Gallic town, situated in the region known today as the Plateau de Gergovie, S of what is now Clermont-Ferrand, France. Caesar besieged it (52 B.C.), and was defeated here by Vercingetorix. There are some relics on the site.

Gerhard (ger′härt), **Friedrich Wilhelm Eduard.** b. at Posen (then in Prussia; now Poznań, Poland), Nov. 29, 1795; d. at Berlin, May 12, 1867. German archaeologist. His works include *Antike Bildwerke* (1827–44), *Auserlesene griechische Vasenbilder* (1839–58), and *Etruskische Spiegel* (1839–65).

Gerhard, Johann. b. at Quedlinburg, Germany, Oct. 17, 1582; d. at Jena, Germany, Aug. 20, 1637. German Lutheran theologian. He wrote *Meditationes sacrae* (1606), *Loci theologici* (1610–22), *Confessio catholica* (1634), and commentaries.

Gerhard (ger′härd), **William Wood.** b. at Philadelphia, July 23, 1809; d. April 28, 1872. American physician. He was graduated (B.A., 1826) from Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., and received his M.D. (1830) from the University of Pennsylvania. After two years of study at Paris, he served as a resident physician (1834–68) at the Pennsylvania General Hospital and taught (1838–72) physiology at the University of Pennsylvania. His two outstanding contributions to medicine were his paper (1837) on typhus, in which it was for the first time differentiated from typhoid fever, and his study (1863) of epidemic meningitis. He was the author of *On the Diagnosis of Diseases of the Chest* (1836) and *Lectures on the Diagnosis, Pathology, and Treatment of the Diseases of the Chest* (1842; 4th ed., 1860).

Gerhardi (jer.här'di), **William Alexander.** b. at St. Petersburg, Nov. 21, 1895—. English fiction writer. He served as military attaché (1917–18) at the British embassy at Petrograd, and was a member (1918–20) of the British military mission to Siberia. His novels include *Futility* (1922), *The Polyglots* (1925), *My Sinful Earth* (1928), *Resurrection* (1934), *Of Mortal Love* (1936), and *My Wife's the Least of It* (1938). He is the author also of *Anton Chekhov: A Critical Study* (1923), *Pretty Creatures* (1927), *Memoirs of a Polyglot* (1931), *The Romanoffs* (1940), and *Highlights of Russian History* (1947).

Gerhardsen (ger'härt.sən), **Einar Henry.** b. at Oslo, Norway, May 10, 1897—. Norwegian political leader, first premier after the liberation (1945) of Norway in World War II. A roadworker (1913–22) by trade, he became (1919) chairman of the Road Repairmen's Union, served (1922–23) as secretary of the Norwegian Labor Municipal Association, and became (1923) secretary of the Oslo Labor Party, holding this post until 1935, when he was elected secretary of the Norwegian Labor Party. He remained in this post until 1945, when he was elected chairman. He also served (1932–45) as an Oslo town councilor. He was dismissed (July, 1940) as mayor of Oslo by the German occupation authorities, organized, while working as a road repairman again, a Resistance central committee, was arrested (1941) and deported (1942) to Germany, and held (1944) as a hostage in Gestapo headquarters at Oslo against British air raids. Resuming (May, 1945) his duties as mayor after the defeat of the Germans, he became (June, 1945) premier of the interim government. He resigned in 1951.

Gerhardt (zhā.rär), **Charles Frédéric.** b. at Strasbourg, in Alsace, in August, 1816; d. there, Aug. 19, 1856. French chemist, professor in the Faculty of Sciences at Montpellier (1844–48). He wrote *Traité de chimie organique* (1853–56) and other works.

Gerhardt (ger'härt), **Dagobert von.** [Pseudonym, **Gerhard von Amyntor.**] b. at Liegnitz, Germany, July 12, 1831; d. at Potsdam, Germany, Feb. 24, 1910. German soldier and author. He served as major in the campaigns of 1864 and 1870 and from 1872 lived in retirement at Potsdam. He published poems and numerous novels and tales.

Gerhardt, Elena. [Married name, **Kohl.**] b. 1885—. German concert singer. She studied under Nikisch at the Leipzig Conservatory and made her debut in 1903. She first appeared in America in 1912. She was notable as an interpreter of Schubert, Schumann, and Brahms.

Gerhardt, Paul. b. at Gräfenhainichen, near Wittenberg, Saxony, in March, 1607; d. at Lübben, Prussia, June 7, 1676. German poet and hymn writer. He studied at Wittenberg, and lived subsequently at Berlin as a tutor until 1651, when he went as a clergyman to Wittenwalde. In 1657 he was made deacon of the Church of Saint Nicholas at Berlin, a position which he was compelled to renounce in 1666 because he refused to comply with the command of the elector to refrain from teaching from the pulpit the dogmas of Lutheranism as against Calvinism. In 1668, nevertheless, he was called as archdeacon to Lübben, a post which he occupied from the spring of 1669 until his death. His first church hymns were published in 1648. In 1667 appeared the first complete edition of 120 hymns. A historical and critical edition was published at Berlin in 1866. Many of his songs are in the Protestant hymnals of Germany today.

Géricault (zhā.rē.kō), **Jean Louis André Théodore.** b. at Rouen, France, Sept. 26, 1791; d. at Paris, Jan. 26, 1824. French painter, one of the forerunners of the break with classicism and the development of romanticism in French painting. He studied at Paris with Guérin (who did not encourage him), with Carle Vernet, and by himself from the paintings in the Louvre. The works of Rubens inspired him, and he shared with this master, as with Vernet, a love of horses; he was also influenced by Michelangelo, whose frescoes in the Sistine Chapel he studied on a trip (1817) to Rome. He had exhibited his *Wounded Cuirassier* (now in the Louvre) at the Paris Salon of 1814, and in 1819 presented *The Raft of the Medusa*, a large painting of survivors of a shipwreck. The general reaction in classical-minded Paris was that the colors of this work (now in the Louvre) were barbarous and its realistic depiction of suffering offensive; he won acclaim with it, however, at London the next year. On his stay in England also he added race horses to his many studies of horses of all kinds, inaugurating what became one of the favorite subjects of French painters, and sustained the injury (in a riding accident) that resulted in his death a few years later.

Gericke (gā'ri.kę), **Wilhelm.** b. at Graz, Styria, Austria, April 18, 1845; d. in October, 1925. Orchestra conductor. He was conductor (1880, 1889–95) of the Gesellschaftskonzerte at Vienna, succeeding Brahms, before coming to the U.S. to lead (1884–89, 1898–1906) the Boston Symphony Orchestra. His compositions include an operetta, chamber music, piano pieces, songs, and choruses.

Gering (gir'ing). City in W Nebraska, county seat of Scotts Bluff County, near the North Platte River: beet-sugar refining and meat packing. An early camping point on a trail to the West, it was laid out in 1887, and is now a railroad division point. Scotts Bluff National Monument is nearby. 3,842 (1950).

Gérin-Lajoie (zhā.raṅ.là.jwä), **Antoine.** b. at Yamachiche, Quebec, Canada, 1824; d. at Ottawa, Aug. 4, 1882. Canadian editor, novelist, and poet. With Octave Crémazie, he was (1859) one of the founders of *Soirées Canadiennes*, a French-Canadian folklore magazine, and also of the *Foyer Canadien*. A man of varied talents, he wrote a novel, *Jean Rivard* (1862–64), first published serially, a history, *Dix ans d'histoire du Canada* (1888), and poetry. Like Crémazie he was intensely patriotic and he is best known for his national poem, *Un Canadien*, written partly as a protest against the action of many Canadians who were leaving their country for the U.S.

Gerizim (ger'i.zim, gę.rī'-). In Biblical geography, a mountain in Samaria, Palestine situated opposite Mount Ebal, ab. 27 mi. N of Jerusalem. 2,848 ft.

Gerlach (ger'läċh), **Franz Dorotheus.** b. at Wolfsbehringen, in Gotha, Germany, July 18, 1793; d. at Basel, Switzerland, Oct. 31, 1876. German philologist and historian, editor of Latin classics and other works.

Gerlach, Helmut von. b. at Monchmotschelnitz, Germany, Feb. 2, 1866; d. at Paris, Aug. 1, 1935. German journalist and politician. He began his career as an anti-Semite; with Friedrich Naumann (1860–1919) he founded the National Socialist association (1896), but as a member of the Reichstag (1903–06) he was affiliated with the Progressive Party. He was cofounder (1908) of the Democratic Association. From November, 1918, to March, 1919, he served as undersecretary in the Prussian ministry of the interior. He seceded (1922), as a pacifist, from the Democratic Party. An early and energetic opponent of Hitler, in his weekly *Welt am Montag*, he went to France in 1933 and died in exile.

Gerlach, Otto von. b. at Berlin, April 12, 1801; d. there, Oct. 24, 1849. German Protestant clergyman and theological writer.

Gerlach, Walther. b. at Biebrich, Germany, Aug. 1, 1889—. German physicist, noted for his researches in atomic structure and magnetism. He studied at the University of Tübingen, where he became a member of the faculty in 1916 and again in 1925, was named professor at Frankfort on the Main in 1920, and served (1929 *et seq.*) as professor of physics at the University of Munich. Author of *Grundlagen der Quantentheorie* (1921), *Atombau und Atomabbau* (1923), *Materie, Elektrizität, Energie* (1923), and *Spectrochimica acta* (1939).

Gerlache (zher.läsh'), **Cape.** Northeastern extremity of Davis Peninsula in Antarctica, on the Queen Mary Coast, in ab. 66°32′ S., 98°58′ E. It was discovered in November, 1912, by the eastern sledge party from the western base of the Australasian Antarctic Expedition (1911–14) and named for Adrien de Gerlache de Gomery, Belgian antarctic explorer.

Gerlache, Mount. Huge tabular massif in Antarctica, S by SE of Mount Larsen, in Victoria Land, in ab. 74°58′ S., 162°25′ E. It was discovered by the National Antarctic Expedition (1901–04) under the command of Captain Robert F. Scott, who named this peak for Adrien de Gerlache de Gomery, leader of the *Belgica* Antarctic Expedition (1897–99). Elevation, ab. 4,000 ft.

Gerlache de Gomery (zher.läsh dę gom.rē), Baron **Adrien de.** b. at Hasselt, Belgium, Aug. 2, 1866; d. 1934. Belgian explorer of the arctic and antarctic regions. He

was the promoter and leader of the first modern antarctic scientific expedition, and the first to winter (in the *Belgica*) in the antarctic ice pack. On the *Belgica* expedition (1897–99) he also discovered De Gerlache Strait (Graham Coast), and reached lat. 71°30′ S. On his arctic trips he explored (1905) the Greenland Sea, and also the Kara Sea (1907) and the Greenland and Barents seas (1909). He led a scientific expedition to the Persian Gulf in 1901. He was honorary director of the Belgian Marine Administration, honorary president of the Royal Belgian Marine College, and president of the national geographical committee. His publications include *Quinze mois dans l'Antarctique* and *Carte bathymétrique de la mer du Grönland*.

Gerlachovka (ger.lä.chôf'kä). Former name of **Stalin Peak,** in Czechoslovakia.

Gerloff (ger'lof), **Wilhelm.** b. at Krefeld, Germany, July 24, 1880—. German economist, who served (1922 *et seq.*) as professor at Frankfort on the Main. He is the author of *Die Finanz- und Zollpolitik des deutschen Reiches von der Gründung des norddeutschen Bundes bis zur Gegenwart* (The Financial and Tariff Policy of the German Reich from the Origin of the North German Confederation Until the Present Time, 1913).

Gerlsdorfer Spitze (gerls'dôrf.ėr shpit'sę). A German name of **Stalin Peak,** in Czechoslovakia.

Germain (jėr.mān'; French, zher.mañ), Saint. [Also: Saint **Germain l'Auxerrois** (lō.se.rwȧ); Latinized, **Germanus.**] b. at Auxerre, France, c378; d. at Ravenna, Italy, July 31, 448. French ecclesiastic. Educated at Arles and Lyons, he studied law at Rome and was appointed one of six dukes governing Gaul. He lived at Auxerre. Singled out by the aged bishop Saint Amator to be his successor, Germain received the tonsure against his will. Converted to a better life, he received major orders and succeeded Amator as bishop in 418. He twice visited Britain on ecclesiastical missions, and died at Ravenna after interceding with the emperor on behalf of the rebellious Armoricans (in Brittany).

Germain (jėr.mān'), **George Sackville.** [Title: 1st Viscount **Sackville**; known as Lord **George Sackville,** 1720–70, and as Lord **George Germain,** 1770–82.] b. Jan. 26, 1716; d. Aug. 26, 1785. English soldier; third son of the 1st Duke of Dorset. He served (as colonel) in Flanders (1743–45), was first secretary to the lord lieutenant and secretary of war for Ireland (1751–56), was appointed major general in 1755, and lieutenant general in 1757. He joined in the attack on the French coast in 1758, and served as second in command under Marlborough in Hanover in the same year. He succeeded to the chief command on Marlborough's death. He fell into disgrace on account of blunders committed at the battle of Minden (Aug. 1, 1759), and was dismissed from the army. He was created Viscount Sackville in 1782.

Germain (zher.mañ), **Sophie.** b. at Paris, France, 1776; d. June 26, 1831. French mathematician. As a child she read Montucla's *History of Mathematics*, which aroused in her a desire to become a mathematician, and although her family did its best to discourage her, she soon became a master of calculus by reading such books on the subject as she could secure. Chladni, the German physicist, showed her his experiments with the figures produced by sand on vibrating plates ("Chladni's figures"), and she immediately set about the difficult task of establishing equations for the vibrations. She was aided in this work by Lagrange and J. B. J. Fourier, but the major share of the credit belongs to her. She won the French Institute prize in 1815 for her *Researches on the Vibrations of Elastic Plates* (1820). She also wrote *Researches on the Theory of Elastic Surfaces* (1821), and began, but did not finish, the *State of the Sciences and the Arts at Different Epochs*, the theme of which is that the original thinker, be he a worker in art or science, follows the same fundamental method.

Germain of Paris (par'is), Saint. [Latinized, **Germanus.**] b. at Autun, France, c496; d. c576. French prelate, bishop of Paris, and architect of the church which Childebert constructed in honor of Saint Vincent in 550 A.D. It became afterward the chapel of the Abbey of Saint-Germain-des-Prés. He is also supposed to have built for Childebert a church to Saint Germain (l'Auxerrois) at Angers, and the monastery at Mans.

German (jėr'mąn). Language of Germany, including two specific groups, High and Low German. High German is the standard language of Germany and predominates in most of Germany and in Austria, Alsace, and parts of Switzerland. Low German comprises modern Dutch, Flemish, Frisian, Plattdeutsch, and Afrikaans. Middle High German was the language of Germany from c1100 to 1350. Old High German comprised the languages written and spoken from c800 to 1100.

German, Sir **Edward.** [Original name, **Edward German Jones.**] b. at Whitchurch, Shropshire, England, Feb. 17, 1862; d. at London, Nov. 11, 1936. English conductor and composer. He attended the Royal Academy of Music at London, became (1888) musical director of the Globe Theatre, and was chosen (1901) a member of the Philharmonic Society. He composed incidental music for Shakespeare's *Richard III* and *Henry VIII*. Among his light operas are *Merrie England* (1902), *Tom Jones* (1907), and *Fallen Fairies* (1909); his symphonic work includes *Gypsy Suite* and *Fantasia*.

German (gyer'mąn), **Yury Pavlovich.** b. 1910—. Russian novelist. An English translation of his *Antonina*, a novel of Soviet life, appeared in 1937.

German Academy of Sciences at Berlin (jėr'mąn; bėr.lin'). See **Academy of Sciences at Berlin, German.**

German Alliance Insurance Co. v. Kansas, 233 U.S. 389 (1914). U.S. Supreme Court decision notable for its broad application of the public interest doctrine to the regulation of business enterprises. In delivering the majority opinion, Justice Joseph McKenna stressed the position that a "broad and definite public interest," rather than the existence of a legal or actual monopoly, justified regulatory legislation.

German-American Bund (bůnd; German, bůnt). Pro-Nazi organization established in the U.S. during the 1930's by sympathizers with the Hitler regime in Germany. Its following was composed chiefly of persons of German origin or descent and its leader was Fritz Kuhn, who was jailed after the Bund was suppressed following U.S. entry into World War II.

German Confederation. [German, **Deutscher Bund.**] Confederation of German states constituted by the Congress of Vienna in 1815, replacing the ancient empire, each state remaining independent in internal affairs. Austria (which entered the confederation for her German dominions, Upper and Lower Austria, Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, Salzburg, Tyrol, Vorarlberg, Styria, Carinthia and Carniola, Görz, and Trieste) had the lead. Other members were Prussia, Bavaria, Württemberg, Saxony, Hanover, Baden, Hesse-Cassel, Saxe-Weimar, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Oldenburg, Brunswick, Nassau, Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe-Meiningen, Saxe-Hildburghausen, Saxe-Coburg, Saxe-Gotha, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, the Hohenzollerns, Liechtenstein, Anhalt-Dessau, Anhalt-Köthen, Waldeck, Reuss (elder line), Reuss (younger line), Lippe, Schaumburg-Lippe, Hesse-Homburg, Lübeck, Frankfort, Bremen, and Hamburg. Several minor changes took place in the composition of the confederation. The Diet met at Frankfort on the Main. The king of the Netherlands entered the confederation for Luxembourg, and the king of Denmark for Holstein and Lauenburg. The Prussian provinces of East and West Prussia and Posen were not included. The confederation was dissolved as one result of the Austro-Prussian War (1866), and was replaced by the North German Confederation.

German Democratic Republic. [German, **Deutsche Demokratische Republik**; often called **East Germany** or the **Eastern Zone.**] One of the two post-World War II divisions of Germany, in C Europe, bounded on the W by the German Federal Republic, on the N by the Baltic Sea, on the E by Poland (former German provinces, since 1945 administered by Poland), on the S by Czechoslovakia, and on the SW by the German Federal Republic.

Population, Area, and Political Divisions. The republic, coextensive with the Russian Zone (or Soviet Zone), comprises the *Länder* (states) of Brandenburg, Mecklenburg, Saxony-Anhalt, Saxony, and Thuringia. Capital, Berlin; area, 41,368 sq. mi.; pop. 17,313,734 (1946).

Terrain and Climate. East Germany comprises largely the basin of the Elbe River, with the Saale, Havel, and

Spree rivers and other tributaries, but neither the source of the Elbe River, which is in Czechoslovakia, nor its mouth, which is in the territory of the German Federal Republic. It occupies only part of the basin of the Oder (Odra) River; the lower Oder and the Neisse rivers now form the boundary between the German Democratic Republic and the republic of Poland. The Erzgebirge and the Thuringian Forest (Thüringerwald) form a natural frontier toward the S, as does the Baltic Sea on the N; the frontiers toward the E and W are entirely artificial. Most of the territory, apart from the hilly districts of the Erzgebirge and the Thuringian Forest, is level country belonging to the north German plain which, toward the E, fades imperceptibly into the plains of Poland. The climate is continental, with long, cold winters and short summers, but more central European than east European in character.

Agriculture, Industry, Commerce. Agriculture produces foodstuffs both for home consumption and for export; rich and poor soils alternate. Rye and oats are foremost among the grains; potatoes are the basis for distilleries and large-scale pig raising. The richest areas are around the Elbe and Saale rivers; they abound in the production of sugar beets and vegetables; centers of market gardening are around Erfurt, Quedlinburg, Halberstadt, and Leipzig. Tobacco is grown on the lower Oder River. Livestock raising is widespread, with pigs more numerous than cattle. There are fisheries on the coast. Large forests, chiefly of pine, occupy primarily the hilly districts and Brandenburg; however, excessive cutting during the war years and particularly in the years 1945–46 has done considerable damage. Scientific forestry practices are now being resumed. Saxony-Anhalt has large deposits of potash; the potash-bearing area extends from Halle and Magdeburg in the E across the frontier between the two German republics toward Brunswick and Hanover. The lignite-mining area extends from Saxony-Anhalt through Saxony toward the Lusatian parts of Brandenburg and continues across the Polish border, but coal deposits are found only in the Zwickau district in Saxony. Silver mining in the Erzgebirge has come to a standstill; it is reported that uranium is now mined in this region. The most highly industrialized parts of the area, apart from Berlin, are Saxony-Anhalt, Saxony, and Thuringia; the former has an important chemical industry, based on potash, metallurgical industries, and sugar refineries; the two latter are the seat of the cotton-textile, glass, earthenware, paper, woodenware, and toy industries; there are also important manufactures of musical, optical, and precision instruments. A considerable shifting and regrouping of industries has taken place since World War II, however, the extent of which is not known. There is a dense net of railroads and highways; the rivers are navigable; there is a network of canals, centered around the city of Berlin, connecting the Rhine, Weser, and Elbe river systems with the Oder River and its tributaries and also linking Berlin with Hamburg on the one hand and with Stettin on the other. The commercial importance of Berlin and Leipzig has declined since World War II.

History. See under the entry on Germany.

Government. In the Eastern Zone, on Aug. 3, 1948, a People's Council (*Volksrat*) approved directives concerning the constitution of the German Democratic Republic, providing for a lower house, or a directly elected People's Chamber (*Volkskammer*) and an upper house, or *Länderkammer* (States Chamber) consisting of representatives of the *Länder* (states) of the Eastern Zone. On Oct. 7, 1949, the People's Chamber was constituted. On Oct. 10, 1949, the *Landtage* (diets) of the states designated representatives to the States Chamber; on Oct. 11, 1949, both chambers elected the Staatspresident, Wilhelm Pieck; on Oct. 12, 1949, the cabinet of the German Democratic Republic was formed. The German Democratic Republic includes the E sector of Berlin.

Culture. See under the entry on Germany.

German East Africa. Former German dependency in Africa, acquired in the period 1885–90, most of which is now under British trusteeship as Tanganyika territory. Southward it was bordered by Portuguese East Africa (now Mozambique; line settled by agreements of 1886 and 1890), and by Rhodesia (settled by treaty with Great Britain, 1890); westward it bordered on the Belgian Congo. The possessions of the sultan of Zanzibar on the coast were purchased by the Germans in 1890. Area, ab. 384,180 sq. mi.

German East Africa Company. German company founded in 1885 for the exploitation of the German sphere of influence in Africa.

German Empire. See under **Germany**; see also **Holy Roman Empire.**

German Federal Republic. [German, **Bundesrepublik Deutschland**; frequently called **West German Federal Republic** or **West Germany.**] One of the two post-World War II divisions of Germany, in C Europe, bounded on the W by France (Alsace and Lorraine), the Saar, Luxembourg, Belgium, and the Netherlands, on the NW by the North Sea, on the N and NE by Denmark and the Baltic Sea, on the E by the German Democratic Republic and Czechoslovakia, on the SE and S by Austria and Switzerland.

Population, Area, and Political Divisions. American Zone (or U.S. Zone), comprising the *Länder* (states) of Bavaria, Württemberg-Baden, Hessen, and Bremen: area, 41,478 sq. mi.; pop. 17,865,138 (1950). British Zone, comprising the *Länder* (states) of North Rhine-Westphalia, Lower Saxony, Hamburg, and Schleswig-Holstein: area, 37,711 sq. mi.; pop. 24,140,411 (1950). French Zone, comprising the *Länder* (states) of Baden, Württemberg-Hohenzollern, and Rhineland-Palatinate: area, 15,136 sq. mi.; pop. 5,570,109 (1950). Capital of the republic, Bonn; area, 94,707 sq. mi.; pop. 47,575,658 (1950).

Terrain and Climate. West Germany comprises large parts of the basin of the Rhine River, with its chief tributaries, the Moselle, Nahe, Neckar, Main, Lahn, Sieg, Wupper, Ruhr, and Lippe rivers, but neither the source of the Rhine River nor its mouth; the basins of the Ems and Weser rivers and their tributaries and the mouth of the Elbe River; also the basin of the upper Danube River, up to the influx of the Inn and Ilz rivers. All the aforementioned German river systems flow into the North Sea; the course of the Danube is toward the countries of SE Europe and the Black Sea. Hilly sections adjoin both banks of the Rhine River and fill the center of the country; but S of Mainz and N of Bonn they recede, to make place for the plain of the upper Rhine (*Oberrheinische Tiefebene*) on the one hand, the lowlands of Cologne (*Kölner Tieflandsbucht*) on the other. The former region includes Alsace (the French departments of Bas-Rhin and Haut-Rhin); the latter merges with the level country of the Lowlands (Belgium and the Netherlands). North of the middle German hill region stretches the north German plain. The SE is hilly, with the exception of the region between the Danube River and the Alps, which is filled by the high plateau of the Bavarian-Swabian Plain (*Bayrisch-Schwäbische Hochebene*). Natural frontiers exist only in the N (North Sea and Baltic Sea), along the Bavarian-Austrian border in the S (Alps), and along the border between Bavaria and Czechoslovakia in the E (Bohemian Forest). The other frontiers are open: the entire SW and W frontier, toward Switzerland, France, Saar, and the Benelux countries; the NE and E frontier, toward the German Democratic Republic and, beyond, toward Poland; the SE frontier toward Austria and further toward Hungary. Thus cultural and political pulls toward the west, northeast, and southeast are delineated by geographic realities. The climate is oceanic, with mild winters and cool summers, in the NW, with warmer summers in the Rhine River basin; it becomes more continental, with colder winters, E of the Weser River and in Bavaria.

Agriculture, Industry, Commerce. Agriculture is intensive and widely diversified but does not produce enough foodstuff for the dense population. Among the grains, wheat is predominant only in the Rhine basin while rye, barley, and oats are more important toward the E. Wine grapes and fruit are cultivated chiefly in the valleys of the Rhine, Nahe, Moselle, Neckar, Main, and Lahn; vegetables in the plains along the upper and the lower Rhine and in the district around Brunswick and Hanover; sugar beets largely in those parts of the north German plain, from Münster to Helmstedt, that are nearest the middle German hill country, but also in Schleswig-Holstein and along the upper Rhine; potatoes are grown

everywhere on the poorer soils. There are more limited districts specializing in tobacco culture (chiefly around Mannheim), hops culture (chiefly around Ingolstadt and Nuremberg), and other commercial crops. Cattle raising prevails in the region between the Danube and the Alps (in Bavaria and Württemberg-Hohenzollern) on the one hand, along the North Sea coast (in Lower Saxony and Schleswig-Holstein) on the other; milk cattle prevail in the former region. Pigs and fowl are raised everywhere, while sheep and horse raising is restricted to some districts. On the North Sea coast are important fisheries, particularly for herring. The forest area is large and has been conserved by scientific forestry of long standing. Excessive cutting of trees took place, however, in part during the war years, in part during the period 1945–46. Particularly densely forested are the Black Forest, Bavarian and Bohemian Forest districts, parts of S Bavaria, the Odenwald and Spessart, and the entire middle German hill country from the Hunsrück to the Harz Mountains. The German Federal Republic has huge deposits of coal in the Ruhr basin, smaller ones, intermingled with lignite, around Aachen (North Rhine-Westphalia); small deposits of iron in the Westerwald, S of the Ruhr district; iron and copper ore and also mined in the area around the Harz Mountains; lignite deposits are found in C Germany; inconsiderable oil deposits N of Hanover. A rich potash-mining district extends between the Weser and Elbe rivers. South Germany has few mineral deposits of any kind. The Federal Republic is one of the most highly industrialized countries in Europe; in particular, it leads in the metallurgical and chemical industries and in the manufacture of optical and precision instruments. The iron and steel industry is concentrated in the Ruhr district, which is an industrial workshop of the first order; the heavy chemical industry is chiefly located in the Mannheim-Ludwigshafen, Frankfort-Wiesbaden, and Cologne-Düsseldorf areas. Finishing industries are widely dispersed. The cotton-textile industry has its chief centers in Bavaria, Württemberg, and Westphalia; the silk, woolen, and linen industries in North Rhine-Westphalia; glass, porcelain, and earthenware are produced in Bavaria; clocks and woodenware in Württemberg, Baden, and Bavaria; beer in Bavaria and in Westphalia. Berlin is the seat of the electrical and garment industries. The shipyards in the port cities have not fully resumed their activities since World War II; no airplanes can be produced. There are localities specializing in the manufacture of shoes, leather and rubber goods, paper, plastics, toys, musical instruments, and numerous other articles. An effort was made by the Allied administrations after World War II to cut down the excessive growth of the heavy industries through the dismantling program; the program has since been suspended. On the other hand, many industries of finished products have been newly introduced in numerous localities, particularly in Bavaria, Württemberg, Lower Saxony, and Schleswig-Holstein, by means of industrial migration; many highly specialized manufactures formerly located in the Sudetenland (Czechoslovakia), in the now Polish Silesia, and in the Russian-occupied zone of Germany have been transferred to the territory of the Federal Republic. Germany has a dense net of railroads and highways. Most of the large rivers have been made navigable. Artificial waterways are most numerous in the NW; outstanding are the Rhine-Herne Canal, the Dortmund-Weser-Ems Canal, and the Mittelland Canal; also the Nord-Ostsee Canal, connecting the North Sea and the Baltic Sea. The Ludwig-Canal, connecting the Main and Danube rivers. is antiquated.

History. See under the entry on Germany.

Government. On Feb. 6, 1948, a charter was promulgated by the American and British governments, providing for an economic council and a *Länderrat*. On July 1, 1948, the American, British, and French military governors presented to the minister-presidents of the 11 western states the conditions for convening a German constituent assembly, reserving to the occupation authorities the control of foreign relations, of the Ruhr industry, of reparations, decartelization, disarmament, certain aspects of foreign trade and scientific research, and the security of the occupation forces. On May 8, 1949, the constituent assembly approved the provisional basic law of the new Federal Republic, establishing a presidency, a lower house (*Bundestag*), with delegates to be elected by universal suffrage, and an upper house (*Bundesrat*), consisting of representatives of the *Länder* (states). The elections to the Bundestag took place on Aug. 14, 1949; the Bundespresident, Theodore Heuss, was elected by the Bundesversammlung, consisting of the Bundestag and the Bundesrat, on Sept. 12, 1949. Meanwhile, further steps toward the attainment of sovereignty have been taken. The German Federal Republic is about to enter the council of Europe.

Culture. See under the entry on Germany.

Germania (jėr.mā'ni.ą). In ancient geography, the region included between the North Sea, Baltic Sea, Vistula River, Danube River, and Rhine River (from near Mainz to near Emmerich); often extended to include certain territories W of the Rhine. In the first sense it was never a part of the Roman Empire.

Germania. Work (98 A.D.) by Tacitus, relating to the Germans.

Germania (jer.mä'nyä). Opera by Alberto Franchetti, with a libretto by Luigi Illica, first performed at the La Scala, Milan, on March 11, 1902.

Germania. Italian and Latin name of **Germany.**

Germania Inferior (jėr.mā'ni.ą in.fir'i.ọr). Province of the Roman Empire, west of the lower course of the Rhine, in the lower and middle basins of the Meuse.

Germania Superior (sö.pir'i.ọr). Province of the Roman Empire, west of the middle Rhine, roughly approximating the modern region of Alsace-Lorraine.

Germanic (jėr.man'ik). Large subfamily of Indo-European languages of which the East branch contains only extinct Gothic; the North, or Scandinavian, branch contains Old Norse, Icelandic, Old Swedish, Swedish, Danish, Norwegian, and Faeroese; and the West branch contains all the languages and dialects embraced by High and Low German.

Germanicum (jėr.man'i.kum) or **Germanicus** (-kus), **Mare.** Latin names of the **North Sea.**

Germanicus (jėr.man'i.kus). See **Claudius I.**

Germanicus. See **Drusus, Nero Claudius.**

Germanicus, Claudius Tiberius. Original name of **Britannicus.**

Germanicus Caesar (sē'zạr). b. 15 B.C.; d. near Antioch, in what is now Turkey, Oct. 9, 19 A.D. Roman general; son of Nero Claudius Drusus and nephew of the emperor Tiberius. He conducted three campaigns against the Germans (14–16 A.D.), and in the latter year defeated Arminius in a great battle on the Campus Idistavisus between what are now Minden and Hameln, Germany. He was recalled through the jealousy of the emperor, received a triumph at Rome in 17, and in 18 was appointed to the command of the eastern provinces. He is said to have been poisoned at the instance of the emperor. He married Agrippina, daughter of Julia and granddaughter of Augustus, by whom he was father of the emperor Caligula and of Agrippina, mother of the emperor Nero.

German-Japanese Anti-Communist Pact. Pact between Germany and Japan which was signed on Nov. 25, 1936. It proclaimed the peril of the Communist International and affirmed the desire of the signatory powers to aid each other in resistance to that peril. It also forged the first link between the expansionist powers of Europe and the Far East, and laid the foundation of what was to be the Axis of World War II. Italy subscribed to the pact on Nov. 6, 1937, and Hungary became a signatory on Feb. 24, 1939.

German Jura (jö'rą). See under **Jura,** mountains.

German Prisoner, The. Collection of short stories by James Hanley, published in 1931.

German Requiem. Choral composition (Opus 45) by Johannes Brahms, first performed in its entirety at Leipzig in 1869. The work, which consists of seven movements, is set to appropriate texts taken by Brahms from the German Bible, and is to be distinguished from the conventional Latin requiem mass.

German-Roman Empire. See **Holy Roman Empire.**

German-Russian Pact. Agreement signed (Aug. 23, 1939) at Moscow by German foreign minister von Ribbentrop and Russian foreign minister Molotov in the

presence of Stalin. Each signatory promised not to attack the other, pledged neutrality in the event either was attacked by a third power, and promised to avoid alignment with any group of powers "directly or indirectly aimed at the other." At the time the pact was signed the U.S.S.R. was still negotiating with representatives of England and France. The pact, which stunned the world, assured Germany against attack from the east and preceded by a few days the attack on Poland which started World War II. The German attack on Russia in June, 1941, brought this pact to an end.

Germans (jėr'mąnz). Nationals of Germany, racially heterogeneous, having incorporated over the ages a major number of those strains which are present in Europe. Linguistically, they are relatively uniform, speaking German, though with several local dialects distinguishing various subareas of the nation. At the beginning of the Christian era the Germans occupied central Europe eastward to the Vistula River, southward to the Carpathians and Danube, and westward to beyond the Rhine. Among their chief tribes were the ancient Ostrogoths and Vandals, the Suevi, Alemanni, Cimbri, Heruli, Gepīdae, Chatti, Quadi, Ubii, and Cherusci. After the epoch of migrations in the 3rd and 4th centuries many tribes, such as the Franks, Burgundians, Lombards, and Vandals, settled permanently in other regions, and became merged in the new French, Italian, and Spanish nations. In the east the Germans were displaced by Slavs, although important parts of this region have since been Germanized. Since about the 12th century the Germans have called themselves *die Deutschen.* In medieval and modern times they have occupied a region which has had many political changes, but which has remained of substantially the same extent for centuries. The former Roman-German Empire contained various lands not inhabited by Germans. Germany in its present geographical form has never been a unit in the racial sense.

German Southwest Africa. [German, **Deutsch-Südwestafrika.**] Former German dependency in S Africa. Taken by forces of the Union of South Africa in 1915, it was from 1920 to 1949 a mandate of the League of Nations administered by the Union of South Africa; it is now South-West Africa, a trust territory of the United Nations administered by the Union of South Africa. The colony began when F. A. E. Lüderitz, a German merchant, purchased some land around Angra Pequena (now Lüderitz). Over this Germany hoisted her flag in 1884, claiming at the same time all the coast between the Orange River and Cape Frio. Hereroland (Damaraland) was annexed by treaty in 1885, was lost in 1888, and was regained by force in 1889. Portugal (1886) and England (1890) recognized the boundaries of what became German Southwest Africa. Henric Witboy, a civilized chief of the Nama Hottentots who had never submitted to the German authorities, was defeated in 1893. After that date Germany consolidated her territory and tried to develop its resources. Union of South Africa troops invaded the area in 1914 and received the surrender of the German forces on July 9, 1915.

Germantown (jėr'mąn.toun). Part of the city of Philadelphia, in SE Pennsylvania; an independent borough before 1854. Here on Oct. 3–4, 1777, the Americans under Washington were repulsed by the British, the loss of the Americans being about 700, that of the British over 500.

German Volga Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic. [Also, **German Volga Republic.**] Former autonomous republic in SE European U.S.S.R., on both sides of the Volga below Saratov. In the years 1760–61 ab. 27,000 German colonists settled here at the invitation of Catherine II, who desired to fill the empty borderlands of the Russian Empire. There were later immigrations from Germany, notably of the Mennonites from the Danzig area in the period 1853–74. Conditions in the semiarid region were always difficult and drouth years often resulted in near-famine conditions. After 1880 there was considerable emigration to America, Siberia, and Central Asia. During World War I the Volga Germans were ordered deported to Siberia, but the decree was never carried out. In 1921 the acute famine caused a great loss in population by death and emigration. Under the Soviet regime the region was made an autonomous Soviet republic in 1923, with its capital at Engels (Pokrovsk). A German university was established, and German was recognized as an official language, being spoken by about two-thirds of the inhabitants. In September, 1941, after the German attack on the U.S.S.R., the Volga German republic was abolished, and its population scattered, chiefly to W Siberia and Central Asia. Area, ab. 10,885 sq. mi.; pop. 605,542 (1939).

Germany (jėr'mą.ni). [German, **Deutschland** or **Deutsches Reich**; Dutch, **Duitschland**; French, **Allemagne**; Italian and Latin, **Germania**; early English, **Allemaine, Almain.**] Country in C Europe, with frontiers and political organization widely varying in history, with present borders only *de facto* definable since fixation of *de jure* borders must await the German peace treaty. In the widest sense, from the point of view of *grossdeutsche* aspirations, it includes even the German-speaking independent republic of Austria. It is entirely uncertain whether or not it includes the territory of the Saar in the W and the formerly German territories E of the Oder and Neisse rivers, since 1945 under Polish administration. It must be assumed that both are not included in Germany, as presently constituted. Besides, the undisputably German territory of today is divided into two semisovereign states, both of them presumably representing Germany as a whole, namely the German Federal Republic, with its capital at Bonn, and the German Democratic Republic, with its seat of government in the Russian sector of Berlin. These two German states are entered separately. For statistics on the zones of occupation within the two republics, see under the separate entries on the republics. Total area of Germany as constituted after World War II, 136,037 sq. mi.; pop. 65,150,932 (1946).

Terrain and Climate. See under the separate entries on the republics.

Agriculture, Industry, Commerce. See under the separate entries on the republics.

Government. After Hitler Germany's unconditional surrender on June 5, 1945, and the Potsdam agreements on July 17, 1945, governmental power was exercised by the commanders in chief of the armed forces of the U.S., the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union, and France, each in its own zone of occupation and jointly as members of the Allied Control Council. The N part of the province of East Prussia was ceded to Russia; the region E of the Oder and Neisse rivers was to be administered by Poland; subsequently, small territories on the W border of Germany were ceded to Belgium and the Netherlands. The Saar was administered by France under a separate statute. The remainder of Germany was divided into 16 states, or *Länder* (singular, *Land*), with local governments and parliaments. Of these, Bavaria (Bayern), Württemberg-Baden, Hessen, and Bremen comprise the American (or U.S.) Zone of occupation; Schleswig-Holstein, Hamburg, Lower Saxony (Niedersachsen), and North Rhine-Westphalia (Nordrhein-Westfalen) the British Zone of occupation; Baden, Württemberg-Hohenzollern, and Rhineland-Palatinate (Rheinland-Pfalz) the French Zone of occupation; Brandenburg, Mecklenburg, Saxony-Anhalt (Sachsen-Anhalt), and Saxony (Sachsen) the Russian Zone of occupation. The city of Berlin was to be jointly administered, but divided into American, British, French, and Russian sectors. Subsequently, the W and E zones of occupation developed differently (see under the separate entries for the two republics).

History. The medieval German Empire came into existence when, after the death of Charlemagne and his son Louis the Pious, the sons of the latter divided the Carolingian domain into three parts (Treaty of Verdun, 843 A.D.). The E part and subsequently also most of the C part developed into what became known as the Holy Roman Empire of the German Nation. This was a loose confederation of tribal and territorial sovereigns one of whom was elected and crowned German king; he then proceeded to Rome to be crowned Roman emperor by the Pope. Thus a universal title was added to a national one; the unity of Christendom was sought in addition to the unity of the German tribes. This became obvious after the German kings of the Carolingian dynasty had been superseded by those of the Saxon dynasty, particularly Otto I. The Saxon house ruled from 919 to 1024; the Salian or Franconian house from 1024 to 1125. During

the reign of Henry III and Henry IV it appeared that the Pope did not mean to be the subordinate of the German king as Roman emperor; he aspired to be the undisputed leader of occidental Christendom in his own right, merely appointing the emperor to be his executor. Particularly, the Pope contested the right of the emperor to appoint bishops, in both their capacities as church superiors and territorial sovereigns. Both Italian and German nationalism were mixed into the controversy while, on the other hand, both countries became divided in themselves as German partisans of the Pope arose as well as Italian partisans of the emperor. When the emperor-to-be traversed the Alps at the head of a military band to force the coronation ceremony upon a reluctant Pope, he counted on his Italian adherents as well as upon his power to crush Italian resistance, while, behind him, German princes, in alliance with the Pope, revolted against his overlordship in his absence. The struggle reached its height during the reign of the Swabian, or Hohenstaufen, dynasty from 1125 to 1250. The emperors Conrad III and Frederick I (Frederick Barbarossa) were leaders of Crusades to deliver the Holy Land from the hands of the Moslems, but were at the same time involved in crushing the insurrections of the Lombard towns in Italy and of Duke Henry the Lion (of Bavaria and Saxony) in Germany. The Hohenstaufen and Sicilian (Norman) houses were united in marriage when Frederick's son Henry VI was wed to Constance, the heiress of Sicily; when she died, Italy seemed united as an imperial domain; her son, later Emperor Frederick II, seemed to be in a position to unite the Germanic and the Latin halves of the Christian world in the Occident. However, in a prolonged fight which lasted until his death in 1250, and even longer, his goal was defeated by the papal party in Germany and Italy. Meanwhile, he had conceded to the German princes almost complete sovereignty independent of the imperial overlordship, delivering to them markets, customs, mint, and juridical and military privileges (*privilegium in favorem principum*, 1232); similar privileges were given to many free imperial cities, strengthening local and territorial self-government against the central authority at the same time that the reverse process took place in England, France, and Spain, leading to the formation of the national state. In the later Middle Ages, particularly under the Luxembourg and Hapsburg houses, the power of the Empire progressively diminished while the power of the territorial sovereigns grew. Territorial power, however, was curbed by constant territorial subdivisions so that a checkerboard of sovereignties appeared which prevented efficient government except on the local level. The exceptions were the sovereignties of the E, particularly Brandenburg (later Prussia), Saxony, Bohemia, and Austria. They had formed themselves on colonial soil, in consequence of a movement which accompanied and in many ways counteracted the movement southward toward Rome, namely the colonization of the Slavic tribal lands adjacent to Germany in an easterly direction. The movement started with Charlemagne and his sons, became accentuated under the Saxon emperors, continued throughout the centuries, was resumed after reversals, and led to the formation of all the German territorial sovereignties of a larger size, except Bavaria, that played a role in modern times. From the election (1273) of Rudolf I of Hapsburg as Roman emperor until the extinction (1805) of the Holy Roman Empire by Napoleon, the Hapsburg family and with this dynasty their territorial stronghold, Austria (later united with Bohemia and even Hungary), was the dominant power; interruptions were brief. In the period of the Reformation Austria, Bavaria, and the ecclesiastical principalities kept allegiance to the Roman Catholic Church while the Lutheran opposition was upheld by Saxony, Brandenburg, Hesse, most of the smaller principalities, and the free imperial cities. The wars of religion in the 16th and 17th centuries, particularly the Thirty Years' War (1608–48), brought final decay to whatever central authority still existed. Making Germany the battlefield of the Spanish, Swedish, French, in addition to the Imperialist (Austrian) and other German armies, it also destroyed commercial prosperity and decimated the population. At the same time, however, a new German nationalism crystallized around Lutheranism; the new German literature, philosophy, and music arose first in Saxony and Prussia in the 17th and 18th centuries. Prussia arose as a power challenging the Austrian power; this became apparent when Frederick II (Frederick the Great) of Prussia defeated the armies of Maria Theresa of Austria and her French and Russian allies. Nonetheless, the emperor, chiefly because of his rule over Austria, had been able to ward off the threat which came from the Turks in the 17th century; yet he was unable to defend the for him more remote Rhine frontier against Louis XIV of France. Finally, Napoleon I, in crushing blows, defeated both Austria and Prussia; the medieval empire came to an end when, after the battle of Austerlitz, Emperor Francis II put down the crown of the Reich and accepted, as Francis I, the title of emperor of Austria instead. Out of the German territories, excepting Austria and Prussia, Napoleon fashioned the *Rheinbund* (Confederation of the Rhine) as an adjunct to the power of France. After Napoleon's downfall, the Congress of Vienna (1815) did not reconstitute another empire. The German Bund, which lasted from 1815 to 1866, was a loose confederation of German sovereignties, under Austrian chairmanship but impaired by the Austrian-Prussian struggle for hegemony in Germany as well as by the attempt of the Bund to crush the awakening popular movement in favor of the unification of Germany, partly liberal-constitutional, partly nationalistic in character. The attempt to unify Germany on liberal terms failed in 1848–49; a German National Assembly, convened in the Paulskirche at Frankfort on the Main, debated a bill of rights and conferred upon Archduke John of Austria the title of *Reichsverweser;* but the conservative and the radical elements could no more get together than could the *grossdeutsche* faction aiming at the inclusion of Austria and the *kleindeutsche* faction aiming at unification under Prussian leadership and the exclusion of Austria reach common ground; when the latter prevailed, offering King Frederick William IV of Prussia the new imperial crown of Germany, the governments in Berlin and Vienna had decided to rid themselves of liberal influence altogether; the king of Prussia was disinclined to accept the crown from a popular assembly; an attempt of the radicals at an armed insurrection in favor of a German republic which took place at Dresden, in the Palatinate, and in Baden, was suppressed by Prussian troops; many of the leaders of the movement emigrated to the U.S. The unification was achieved two decades later by the armed might of Prussia under the leadership of Bismarck, first Prussian minister-president, later the first chancellor of the new Reich. Three wars were necessary to achieve the end: in 1864, Schleswig-Holstein was wrested from Denmark; in 1866 Austria was excluded; Schleswig-Holstein, Hanover, Hesse-Cassel, Nassau, and Frankfort annexed to Prussia and the S German states induced to conclude treaties with Prussia, tying them to the North German Confederation and the German Zollverein which were under Prussian leadership; in 1870–71, the Franco-Prussian War led to the downfall of Napoleon III and to the creation of the new empire; King Wilhelm I of Prussia was proclaimed German emperor at Versailles on Jan. 18, 1871. The new Hohenzollern empire was in appearance a federation of German states, in reality dominated by Prussia; only Bavaria retained a separate army which, however, was to be put under the command of the king of Prussia in the event of war; the sole democratic element which was introduced was the fact that the Reichstag, or central parliament, was to be elected by means of universal suffrage. Under the chancellorship of Bismarck the liberal opposition was split by the introduction of high tariffs; an attempt was made to weaken the Catholics and the socialists through oppressive legislation. On the other hand, Germany was the first industrial nation to introduce social security legislation; between 1881 and 1889 sickness, accident, disability, and old age insurance for workers was enacted. The antagonism between the administration and the Reichstag persisted after Bismarck's resignation in 1890 under the leadership of Emperor Wilhelm II, while the influence of the general staff and the military cliques grew. In the field of foreign policy, the alliance with Austria-Hungary and Italy (Dreibund) was continued but the contact with Russia

weakened while Great Britain was antagonized because of the vigorous colonial expansion of Germany in West and East Africa and in the South Sea, because of the aggressive interest which Germany took in the problems of the Ottoman Empire, and because of the increasing strength of the German navy; at the same time, it was not possible to reconcile France to the loss of Alsace-Lorraine which she had sustained in 1871. The Morocco crisis in 1904 and the Bosnian crisis in 1908 made the danger of a European war appear imminent. The war became inevitable when Germany supported the Austrian ultimatum to Serbia in 1914; it broke out when Germany invaded Belgium on Aug. 4, 1914. World War I, in spite of initial German victories, ended with the defeat of Germany and the collapse of the empire chiefly by the efforts of England, France and, after 1917, of the U.S.; Wilhelm II abdicated and the republic was proclaimed in 1918. In the treaty of Versailles (1919) Germany lost Alsace-Lorraine, part of Schleswig, large territories in the E, and all the colonies; it agreed to the payment of reparations and the occupation of the Rhineland by foreign troops. Internally, a national assembly was convened at Weimar and a new constitution adopted by a coalition of Catholics, Right-Socialists, and Left-Liberals; the first Reichspresident was the Socialist Ebert. Communist-led revolts in Berlin, Saxony, the Ruhr, and Munich were suppressed, but the nationalist opposition grew, particularly under the presidency of Hindenburg; the National-Socialist Party emerged as the most powerful group in the Reichstag in 1930. Adolf Hitler was appointed chancellor on Feb. 1, 1933. The elections of 1933 failed to produce a clear majority for the National Socialists, but a majority was achieved after the elimination of the Communist deputies following the Reichstag fire and the intimidation of the moderate parties by threats of violence. Concentration camps for alleged enemies of the regime were established, labor unions dissolved, and stringent racial legislation was introduced aiming at the elimination of Jews from the political, cultural, social, and economic life of the nation. Aggressiveness soon dominated the foreign policy of the "fourth Reich" as well; the Rhineland was occupied in 1937, Austria in the spring of 1938, the Sudentenland in the fall of 1938, following the Four Power Conference (Sept. 29, 1938) at Munich, the rest of Czechoslovakia in the spring of 1939. World War II broke out on Sept. 1, 1939, when the German armies invaded Poland. Again, after initial victories on an even larger scale than in 1914, Germany was defeated by a world coalition led by the U.S., Great Britain, and the Soviet Union. Germany's unconditional surrender came into force on June 5, 1945, when the Allied Control Committee assumed control.

Culture. Elementary education is general and compulsory throughout Germany; there are various kinds of college and vocational education. There are 21 universities, nine institutes of technology, and various philosophical, theological, veterinary, agricultural, mining, and commercial institutions of academic rank. There exists a council of the Evangelical Church in Germany, embracing chiefly the Lutheran and Reformed churches, also various small Protestant bodies, five Roman Catholic archbishoprics, and 17 suffragan bishoprics. The majority of the population in the four zones of occupation is Protestant (overwhelmingly Lutheran); however, in the three western zones, Protestants and Roman Catholics are of approximately equal strength. Industrialization and internal migration are mixing Roman Catholic and Protestant populations more and more; nonetheless, the division lines are by and large still the same as they were at the time of the Peace of Westphalia (1648), resulting in Roman Catholic and Protestant regional blocs on the one hand, and a crazy-quilt pattern of territorial division where formerly small sovereignties prevailed, on the other. Only 15,000 out of the former 500,000 Jews remain, the rest having been either forced to emigrate or killed in concentration camps. Immediately after the conclusion of World War II, a huge population of displaced persons was found in Germany, consisting of prisoners of war, slave laborers, deported people, and surviving inmates of concentration camps; many of them were repatriated, others (largely of Jewish and Slavic origin) emigrated to Israel and to overseas countries; however, the camps are not entirely liquidated. About 10 million Germans expelled from the Polish-administered provinces, Sudetenland, the rest of Poland and Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, and Yugoslavia, lately also from the Russian-occupied zone in Germany, have migrated to the territory of the German Federal Republic, particularly to Schleswig-Holstein, Hanover, Bavaria, and Württemberg-Baden, creating a serious problem of employment and integration. There is little place for new agrarian settlement; medium and small-sized property prevails in the farming regions throughout the Reich; in the territory of the German Democratic Republic (Russian Zone) where formerly large-scale property prevailed, such property was partitioned after World War II. Regional patterns have always been strong in Germany and continue to be so; this is particularly true of Bavaria and of the territories on the left (west) bank of the Rhine River; such patterns are reinforced by the different development which is at present taking place in the Russian Zone as against the three western zones of occupation. On the other hand, the unity of German culture is indisputable in spite of these divisions and is being reasserted by a strong nationalitsic movement. The contribution of German culture to European and world civilization is of the greatest importance in the fields of religion, philosophy, music, philology, technical sciences, industrial organization, and public administration. However, this contribution oscillates between the extremes of anarchic mysticism and rigorous regimentation, creating periodically devastating eruptions of one kind or another; the definite pattern of German cultural as well as political organization has not yet been found. The middle position of Germany between East and West in Europe stimulated German culture and has made it a great meeting ground; but the question whether Germany is part of the East or West has been kept in abeyance for centuries. The question has been posed again in our time and has led to a deeper division of Germany than ever before while unity is being postulated both on terms of the East and the West. No solution is in sight which would be applicable to the whole of Germany, territorially or culturally.

Germany, Allied Control Commission for. See **Allied Control Commission for Germany.**

Germany, Allied Control Council for. See **Allied Control Council for Germany.**

Germany, Lower. See **Lower Germany.**

Germersheim (ger'mėrs.hīm). [Latin, **Vicus Julii.**] Town in W Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Rhineland-Palatinate, French Zone, formerly in the Bavarian Palatinate, situated at the junction of the Queich and Rhine rivers, ab. 8 mi. SW of Speyer: metallurgical, tobacco, and furniture manufactures, and agricultural markets. The town was founded by Rudolf I in 1276 on the site of a Roman settlement. Later it became part of the Palatinate, and was fought over by Imperialists, Swedes, and French. In 1674 it was conquered by the French marshal Turenne; in 1715 it was annexed to France as part of the Alsatian domain; it came under Bavaria in 1815. It was a stronghold of the German Bund from 1816 to 1866. The population is predominantly Protestant. 4,848 (1946).

Germinal (zher.mē.nal). Name adopted in 1793 by the National Convention of the first French republic for the seventh month of the year. It consisted of 30 days, beginning in the years 1 to 7 with March 21, and in the years 8 to 13 with March 22.

Germinal. Novel (1883) by the French writer Émile Zola, considered by many critics an outstanding example of French naturalist fiction. It studies the life of coal miners in northern France under the empire of Napoleon III.

Germinal Insurrection. Insurrection ("bread riots") at Paris against the Convention, on 12th Germinal, year 3 (April 1, 1795).

Germiston (jėr'mis.tọn). City in S Africa, the third largest city in the Transvaal, Union of South Africa, situated ab. 9 mi. E of Johannesburg: an important railroad and highway junction and one of the main stops on the air lines. It has gold mines and also several local industries; the largest gold refinery in the world is located

here. It is a packing center and a power-generating center for the surrounding region. 128,971 (1946).

Gernez (zher.nā), **Désiré Jean Baptiste.** b. at Valenciennes, France, 1834; d. at Paris, 1910. French physical chemist. His researches on supersaturated solutions and superheated liquids shed light on the mechanisms of boiling and sudden crystallization. He was professor of physics at Agen (1858–60), Dijon (1864–66), Versailles (1866), St.-Louis (1867), Louis-le-Grand, Paris (1868–73), and the Central School of Arts and Sciences, Paris (1881 *et seq.*).

Gero (gā'rō). d. May 20, 965. German hero. He was made margrave of the Ostmark in 939, and compelled the Slavic tribes between the Elbe and the Oder to acknowledge his suzerainty. He is referred to in the *Niebelungenlied.*

Gerok (gā'rok), **Karl.** b. at Vaihingen, Germany, Jan. 30, 1815; d. at Stuttgart, Germany, Jan. 14, 1890. German pastor and author of religious lyrics, of which the collection *Palmenblätter* (1857) is best known.

Gérôme (zhā.rōm), **Jean Léon.** b. May 11, 1824; d. Jan. 10, 1904. French painter, especially of historical subjects and romantic Eastern scenes. He became professor of painting at the Academy of Fine Arts (Académie des Beaux-Arts) in 1863. His first appearance at the Paris Salon was in 1847. His works include *Madonna and Saint John* (1848), *Anacreon with Bacchus and Cupid* (1848), *Bacchus and Cupid Intoxicated* (1850), *Greek Interior, Souvenir of Italy* (1851), *View of Paestum* (1852), *An Idyl* (1853), *Russian Concert, Age of Augustus* (1855), *Egyptian Recruits Crossing the Desert, Memnon and Sesostris, Camels at a Watering-place* (1857), *Gladiators Saluting Caesar, King Candaules* (1859), *Phryne before the Tribunal, Alcibiades in the House of Aspasia, Rembrandt Etching* (1861), *Prisoner* (1863), *Reception of Siamese Ambassadors at Fontainebleau, Prayer* (1865), *Cleopatra and Caesar, Door of Mosque of El-Hacamyn* (1866), *Slave Market, Clothing Merchant, Death of Caesar* (1867), *Seventh of December, 1815* (1868), *Jerusalem, Cairo Peddler, Promenade of the Harem* (1869), *Rex Tibicen, Santon at the Door of a Mosque, Women at the Bath, Bashi-Bazouks Dancing, Return from the Chase* (1878), *Slave Market in Rome, Night in the Desert, Danse du bâton* (1884), and *Great Bath at Brusa* (1885).

Gerona (hā.rō'nä). Province in NE Spain, bounded by France on the N, the Mediterranean Sea on the E and SE, and Barcelona and Lérida on the SW and W: part of the region of Catalonia. The interior of the province is mountainous, comprising part of the E Pyrenees, while the coastal region is fertile, with a Mediterranean type of agriculture and some industries. Capital, Gerona; area, 2,264 sq. mi.; pop. 332,402 (1950).

Gerona. [Catalan, **Girona**; ancient name, **Gerunda.**] City in NE Spain, the capital of the province of Gerona, situated on the Ter River ab. 55 mi. NE of Barcelona. It has agricultural markets and manufactures cotton and woolen textiles, paper, and cork. Gerona is a picturesque medieval town, with remains of old walls and towers, and the seat of a bishopric. Buildings of interest include a 13th-century collegiate church and a remarkable 14th-century Gothic cathedral with 18th-century additions; the cathedral was formerly used as a mosque. The roof is remarkable in that it covers in a single span, with a vault of 73 ft., the entire width of nave and aisles of the sanctuary. There is a 14th-century cloister, with beautiful capitals. The Benedictine Church of San Pedro de Galligans, a Romanesque building, contains a provincial museum. A Roman town in ancient times, it was contested between Franks and Moors in the early Middle Ages, and taken over by Aragon in 1015. The town was under siege at various times in its history, and was famous for the resistance it put up against the French in 1808 and 1809, during the Peninsular War. 29,632 (1940).

Geronimo (jẹ.ron'i.mō). b. in June, 1829; d. at Fort Sill, Okla., Feb. 17, 1909. American Indian chief of the Chiricahua band of the Apache tribe. He opposed the policy of placing the Indians on reservations and escaped with a group to Mexico, raiding settlements in Arizona for several years. He surrendered, escaped from the reservation in 1885, and commanded a party which was pursued first by General George Crook and afterward by General Nelson A. Miles in 1886. He was captured in the summer of that year.

Géronte (zhā.rônt). In French comedy, a common name for a credulous and ridiculous old man. Originally, as in Corneille's *Le Menteur,* he was old and not ridiculous, but the Gérontes in Molière's *Le Médecin malgré lui* and *Les Fourberies de Scapin* became a type. Regnard introduces a Géronte in *Le Joueur, Le Retour imprévu,* and *Le Légataire universel.*

Gerontius (jẹ.ron'shus). British general in the army of the usurper Constantine. He rebelled against his master in 409, and proclaimed Maximus emperor. He drove Constantine's son, Constans, out of Spain, and, when Constans was captured by the insurgents at Vienne, ordered him to be put to death. He was eventually abandoned by his troops, and, being surrounded by a superior enemy, put himself to death.

Gerould (jer'uld), **Gordon Hall.** b. at Goffstown, N.H., Oct. 4, 1877; d. at Asheville, N.C., April 10, 1953. American philologist and novelist. He served as assistant professor of English (1905–16), professor (1916–46), and head of the department (1942–46) at Princeton. He was the author of *The North English Homily Collection* (1902), *The Grateful Dead, the History of a Folk-Story* (1908), *The Ballad of Tradition* (1932), *How to Read Fiction* (1938), *The Patterns of English and American Fiction* (1942), and other books. His novels include *Peter Sanders, Retired* (1917), *Youth in Harley* (1920), and *A Midsummer Mystery* (1925). He was the translator of *Beowulf and Sir Gawain* (1933).

Gerould, Katharine. [Maiden name, **Fullerton.**] b. at Brockton, Mass., Feb. 6, 1879; d. 1944. American novelist, essayist, and writer of short stories; wife (married 1910) of Gordon Hall Gerould. She was graduated (B.A., 1900) from Radcliffe. Her works include *Vain Oblations* (1914), *The Great Tradition* (1915), *A Change of Air* (1917), *Modes and Morals* (1919), *Lost Valley* (1922), *Valiant Dust* (1922), *Conquistador* (1923), *The Light That Never Was* (1931), and *Ringside Seats* (1937).

Gerrard (je.rärd'). Real name of the King of Beggars in Beaumont and Fletcher's *The Beggar's Bush.* He goes under the name of Clause.

Gerrard. The "gentleman dancing-master" in Wycherley's comedy of that name. He is a perfumed coxcomb who, to conduct an intrigue with Hippolita under the nose of her father and duenna, is induced to assume the role of a dancing-master.

Gerretson (ċher'ẹt.sôn), **Frederik Carel.** b. at Kralingen (Rotterdam) Feb. 9, 1884—. Dutch teacher. He was graduated (Ph.D.) from the University of Heidelberg, and served as an official in the ministry of colonies. Following a journey around the world he became associated with the Royal Petroleum Company of London. At the University of Utrecht he has taught courses in the history of the Netherlands East Indies, comparative colonial history, ethnology, and the constitutional history of the Netherlands.

Gerrha (jer'ạ). [Also, **Gerra.**] In ancient geography, a city of Arabia Felix, situated on the Persian Gulf. It was important in the 7th and 6th centuries B.C., under the Assyrians, Babylonians, and Persians.

Gerry (ger'i), **Elbridge.** b. at Marblehead, Mass., July 17, 1744; d. at Washington, D.C., Nov. 23, 1814. American Revolutionary patriot, signer of the Declaration of Independence, legislator and diplomat, Vice-president of the United States, noted for his part in the "X.Y.Z." mission. He was graduated (1762) from Harvard, joined his family's mercantile business, and was elected (1772) as representative to the Massachusetts General Court, where he became associated with Samuel Adams. He became (1772) a member of the Marblehead committee of correspondence and in 1774 was elected to the first Provincial Congress, which named him a member of the executive Committee of Safety. He continued to serve in these posts, and as chairman of the Committee of Supply, until 1776, when he left for Philadelphia as a delegate to the second Continental Congress. He served (1776–79) on the Treasury Board and devoted much time to securing army supplies. He was a signer of the Articles of Confederation. Except for a three-year absence, he served actively in Congress until 1785, and in the following year went to the Massachusetts house of representatives. He was a member of the Federal Convention of 1787, where his ultimate opposition to the Constitution on the ground

that it was not republican in principle made him for a time the candidate of the Anti-Federalists. His objections to the Constitution were embodied in a report outlining a necessary bill of rights, a matter corrected by the first ten amendments. He was elected (1789) to Congress, where he supported Hamilton's program and served until 1793. In 1797 he was appointed by President Adams as a member of the "X.Y.Z." mission; anxious to avoid a break with France in the belief that it would give the Federalists an opportunity to form an alliance with the British, he remained at Paris after the other commissioners, John Marshall and Charles C. Pinckney, had left. Although he refused to enter into negotiations without further authorization, Gerry's sojourn at Paris led to confusion and enabled the French to continue their privateering. Adams recalled him in 1798; upon his return he found himself the object of Federalist hostility and was thereafter regarded as a "Jacobin" by conservative elements in Massachusetts. In 1810 he was elected Republican governor of the state, serving until 1812. His administration is remembered for his Thanksgiving Day proclamation (1811) and for the Gerrymander Bill (1812) which limited the Federalist power in the state by concentrating the Federalist vote into a few voting districts by a redistricting of the state. Sharing the Republican ticket in 1812, he was elected vice-president under Madison.

Gerry, Elbridge Thomas. b. at New York, Dec. 25, 1837; d. Feb. 18, 1927. American lawyer and philanthropist, noted for his achievements in social reform; grandson of Elbridge Gerry (1744–1814). He was graduated (1857) from Columbia College, admitted to the New York bar in 1860, and became (1870) legal adviser to the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. He played a leading role in the founding and incorporation (1875) of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, the world's first such organization, of which he became president in 1879. His various activities on its behalf led to the popular usage of the term "Gerry's Society" as a sobriquet for the organization. He was (1886) chairman of the New York State commission which recommended the electric chair in place of hanging and served (1892) as chairman of a New York City commission on the care of the insane.

Gers (zher). Department in SW France, bounded by the department of Lot-et-Garonne on the N, the departments of Tarn-et-Garonne and Haute-Garonne on the E, the departments of Haute-Garonne, Hautes-Pyrénées, and Basses-Pyrénées on the S, and the department of Landes on the W. It is part of the region of Gascony, which saw many bloody contests in the Middle Ages. The department contains numerous medieval monuments of great beauty. Of particular interest is the line of fortified castles constructed by the kings of France and England on the frontier during the Middle Ages. There are numerous spas and thermal baths. The department is mainly agricultural in nature. Part of the wine production is used in the distillery industry of Armagnac, the products of which are internationally known and widely exported. Other industries are of little importance. Capital, Auch; area, 2,428 sq. mi.; pop. 190,431 (1946).

Gersau (ger'zou). Village in C Switzerland, in the canton of Schwyz, situated on Lake Lucerne, near the Righi mountain. It is an old health resort and has silk-spinning mills. 1,878 (1941).

Gershom ben Judah (gėr'shom ben jō'dą). b. at Metz, France, 960; d. at Mainz (Mayence), Germany, 1040. French rabbi, religious poet, and Biblical scholar. He lived the greater part of his life at Mainz, where he founded an academy for the study of the Talmud. He brought out revised texts of the Mishnah, a codification of Jewish oral laws, the Masorah, a critical study of Scriptural texts, and the Talmud. He summoned (c1000) a synod which denounced polygamy, and took up the questions of forced or compulsory divorce and apostasy.

Gershwin (gėrsh'win), **George.** b. at New York, Sept. 26, 1898; d. at Hollywood, Calif., July 11, 1937. American composer, known principally as a writer of musical comedy and orchestral works. He began his career as a pianist and "song plugger." He was an honorary member of the Saint Cecilia Academy of Music at Rome, and was awarded the Bispham medal for his serious opera, *Porgy and Bess* (1935). Among his compositions are *Rhapsody in Blue* (1923), *Piano Concerto in F* (1925), and the tone poem *An American in Paris* (1928). Among his musical comedies are *Lady Be Good* (1924), *Funny Face* (1927), *Girl Crazy* (1930), *Of Thee I Sing* (1931), for which he was awarded the Pulitzer prize, and *Let 'Em Eat Cake* (1933). He also wrote the scores for *George White's Scandals* (1920–24). Gershwin's symphonic treatment of the jazz idiom is considered the most successful of the many attempts at the genre; the *Rhapsody in Blue*, for piano and orchestra, was a success from its first performance by Paul Whiteman's orchestra at Aeolian Hall, New York.

Gerson (zher.sôn), **Jean Charlier de.** b. at Gerson, Ardennes, France, Dec. 14, 1363; d. at Lyons, France, July 12, 1429. French theologian. He was chancellor of the University of Paris, and was prominent in the councils of Pisa and Constance, striving for the unity of the church and for ecclesiastical reforms. In 1419 he went to Lyons. The authorship of the *De imitatione Christi*, though more frequently credited to Thomas à Kempis, has also been attributed to him.

Gersonides (gėr.son'i.dēz). See **Levi ben Gershon.**

Gersoppa (gėr.sop'ą), **Falls of.** Series of four waterfalls in S Union of India, on the border between SE Bombay state and NW Mysore state, ab. 340 mi. SE of Bombay and ab. 62 mi. by road NW of Shimoga. The Shiravati River plunges into a deep gorge carved in the face of the Western Ghats, and flows W to the Arabian Sea. The highest fall is the Raja, or Horseshoe Falls (829 ft).

Gerstäcker (ger'stek.ėr), **Friedrich.** b. at Hamburg, Germany, May 10, 1816; d. at Brunswick, Germany, May 31, 1872. German writer and traveler. In 1837 he went to America, where he traveled extensively until 1843, when he returned to Germany and adopted literature as a profession. During the period 1849–52 he made a journey around the world. In 1860–61 he traveled in South America. In 1862 he accompanied the Duke of Coburg-Gotha to Egypt and Abyssinia. In 1867 he was in the U.S., Mexico, and Venezuela, returning to Germany in 1868. His last years were spent in Brunswick. He was a voluminous writer of novels, tales, and stories of adventure in all parts of the world. Bearing upon America are, among others, *Streif- und Jagdzüge durch die Vereinigten Staaten von Nordamerika* (1844), *Die Regulatoren in Arkansas* (1845), *Mississippibilder* (1847–48), *Die Flusspiraten des Mississippi* (1848), *Amerikanische Wald- und Strombilder* (1849), *Wie ist es denn nun eigentlich in Amerika?* (1853), and *Kalifornische Skizzen* (1856). His collected works appeared after his death in 44 volumes (1872–79).

Gerstenberg (gėr'stęn.bėrg), **Alice.** b. at Chicago— American playwright. She was educated at Bryn Mawr College. Among her plays are *Overtones* (1915), *The Opera Matinee* (1925), *Comedies All* (1930), *When Chicago was Young* (with Herma Clark, 1932), *Within the Hour* (1934), *Time for Romance* (1941), and *Port of Chicago* (1943).

Gerstenberg (ger'stęn.berk), **Heinrich Wilhelm von.** b. at Tønder, Denmark, Jan. 3, 1737; d. at Altona, Germany, Nov. 1, 1823. German poet and critic, a forerunner of the *Sturm und Drang* ("Storm and Stress") writers. His first publication, *Tändeleyen* (1759), was light verse in the manner of the then fading Anacreontic school; he struck a new note when in *Gedicht eines Skalden* (1766) he brought bardic poetry in the manner of Ossian to the Germans. At the same time (1766–70) he pioneered with articles (in *Briefe über Merkwürdigkeiten der Litteratur*) on Ossian, and on the genius of Shakespeare, whom he greatly admired. With his tragedy *Ugolino* (1768), he foreshadowed the drama of the revolutionary generation which was to follow.

Gerster (gėr'stėr), **Arpad Geyza Charles.** b. at Kassa, Hungary (now Košice, Czechoslovakia), Dec. 22, 1848; d. at New York, March 11, 1923. American surgeon; brother of Etelka Gerster. He studied medicine at the University of Vienna, receiving his M.D. degree in 1872. After his arrival (March 9, 1873) at New York he practiced general medicine at Brooklyn for a few years and then moved to New York. From 1882 to 1894 he was at the Polyclinic Hospital at New York, as surgeon and professor of surgery. From 1916 he was a professor of clinical surgery at the Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons. Author of several papers on historical and clinical medicine, a textbook, *Rules of*

Aseptic and Antiseptic Surgery (1888), the first work of its kind in America, and a highly popular autobiography, *Recollections of a New York Surgeon* (1917). The famous Mayo brothers, William James and Charles Horace, studied under him.

Gerster (ger'stėr), **Etelka.** b. at Kassa, Hungary (now Košice, Czechoslovakia), June 17, 1855; d. Aug. 20, 1920. Hungarian soprano singer; sister of A. G. C. Gerster. She was a pupil of Madame Marchesi at Vienna, and made her first appearance in 1876 at Venice as Gilda in *Rigoletto*. She sang with success in all the principal cities of Europe. She came to America in 1878, 1880, and 1887. In 1877 she married Pietro Gardini, her director. She conducted a singing school at Berlin from 1897 to 1917.

Gersuny (ger'sö.nē), **Robert.** b. at Teplitz-Schönau Teplice-Šanov), in Bohemia, Jan. 15, 1844; d. at Vienna, Oct. 31, 1924. Austrian surgeon. He was assistant to Theodor Billroth at Vienna, director of the Rudolfinerhaus there, and director of the surgical department of the Karolinen-Hospital for children. He is known for his gynecological and plastic surgery, and for an operation for fecal incontinence (called Gersuny's operation). Author of *Arzt und Patient* (1884), *Bodensatz des Lebens* (1906), and *Theodor Billroth* (1922).

Gertrude (gėr'tröd). See also **Bertha.**

Gertrude, Saint. [Called **Gertrude the Great.**] b. in Germany, Jan. 6, 1256; d. 1311. German mystic. She was placed in the convent of Helfta at the age of five, and studied the liberal arts with great zeal until her 25th year, when, in consequence of supernatural visions, she began to devote herself to the study of the Scriptures and the writings of the fathers. Her visions are recorded in her *Insinuationes divinae pietatis*, the first printed edition of which appeared in 1662. She is commemorated on Nov. 15.

Gertrude. In Shakespeare's *Hamlet*, the mother of Hamlet, and queen of Denmark. She is a weak woman whose share in her second husband's crime is doubtful. She dies accidentally of poison prepared for Hamlet.

Gertrude. Ambitious, extravagant daughter of the goldsmith in Marston, Chapman, and Jonson's *Eastward Hoe*.

Gertrude of Nivelles (nē.vel'), Saint. d. March 17, 659. Abbess of Nivelles in Brabant. She was the daughter of Pepin of Landen, majordomo to Clotaire II and Itta. On the death of Pepin, Itta built a cloister at Nivelles, which included both a monastery and a convent for nuns, and Gertrude became abbess of the latter. She was a popular saint of the Middle Ages.

Gertrude of Wyoming (wī.ō'ming). Poem by Thomas Campbell, published in 1809.

Gerunda (jē.run'dą). Ancient name of **Gerona,** city.

Gervais (zher.ve), **Paul.** b. at Paris, Sept. 26, 1816; d. there, Feb. 10, 1879. French zoölogist and paleontologist. He was at first assistant to Blaineville at the Jardin des Plantes, Paris. He became professor and dean of the faculty of natural sciences at Montpellier in 1846, professor at the Sorbonne in 1865, and professor of comparative anatomy at the Jardin des Plantes in 1868.

Gervase of Canterbury (jėr'vąs; kan'tėr.ber.i, -bėr.i). [Also: **Gervaise;** Latin, **Gervasius Dorobornensis** (jėr.vā'zhus dō.rō.bôr.nen'sis).] b. c1140; d. early in the 13th century. English monk and chronicler. He wrote a history of the archbishops of Canterbury to the accession of Hubert Walter; a chronicle of the reigns of Stephen, Henry II, and Richard I; a *Mappa Mundi*, showing the bishops' sees, monasteries, and the like, in each county of England, and other works.

Gervase of Tilbury (til'ber.i, -bėr.i). [Also, **Gervaise.**] b. probably at Tilbury, Essex, England; d. probably c1235. English historical writer. He was called, without foundation, a grandson of Henry II. He became a favorite of the emperor Otho IV, and wrote for his amusement *Otia imperialia* (c1211), a valuable medley of the tales and folklore of the Middle Ages.

Gervex (zher.veks), **Henri.** b. at Paris, 1852; d. 1929. French painter, a pupil of Cabanel, Fromentin, and Brisset, and a member of the impressionist school. Among his paintings are *Diane et Endymion* (1875), *Retour du bal* (1879), *Le Mariage civil* (1881; a decorative panel for the mairie of the 19th arrondissement at Paris), *Bassin de La Villett* (1882; for the same building), *La Femme au masque* (1886), and *À la République française* (1890; at the Salon of the Champ-de-Mars).

Gervinus (ger.vē'nus), **Georg Gottfried.** b. at Darmstadt, Germany, May 20, 1805; d. at Heidelberg, Germany, March 18, 1871. German historian and critic. He became professor extraordinary at Heidelberg in 1835, and professor of history and literature at Göttingen in 1836. One of the seven professors driven from the latter university in 1837 for protesting against the suspension of the constitution of Hanover, he became honorary professor at Heidelberg in 1844. His works include *Geschichte der poetischen National-litteratur der Deutschen* (5th ed., *Geschichte der deutschen Dichtung*, History of German Poetry, 1871–74), *Shakespeare* (4 vols., 1849–50), and *Geschichte des neunzehnten Jahrhunderts* (History of the Nineteenth Century, 1856–66).

Geryon (jē'ri.ọn, ger'i.ọn) or **Geryones** (ję.rī'ọ.nēz). In Greek mythology, a monster with three heads or three bodies and powerful wings dwelling in the island of Erytheia in the far west; son of Chrysaor and Callirrhoe. He possessed a large herd of red cattle guarded by Eurytion (his shepherd) and the two-headed dog Orthros. To carry away these cattle was the tenth labor of Hercules, which he successfully performed, after killing the shepherd, the dog, and Geryon himself.

Ges (zhāz). See **Ge.**

Geschöpfe des Prometheus (gę.shėp'fę des prō.mā.tā'ụs), **Die.** Full title of Beethoven's **Prometheus.**

Gesell (gę.zel'), **Arnold Lucius.** b. at Alma, Wis., June 21, 1880—. American psychologist and pediatrician. He was assistant professor of education (1911–15) and professor of child hygiene (1915 *et seq.*) at Yale; founder (1911) and director (1911 *et seq.*) of what is now the Yale Clinic of Child Development. He received an M.D. (1915) from Yale. Author of *Manual on Defective Children* (1918), *School Provisions for Exceptional Children* (1919), *Wolf Child and Human Child* (1941), *The Embryology of Behavior* (1945), and other works; collaborator on *An Atlas of Infant Behavior* (2 vols., 1934), *The First Five Years* (1940), *The Child from Five to Ten* (1946), and other works.

Gesell, Silvio. b. at St.-Vith, Belgium, 1862; d. at Eden, near Oranienburg, Germany, March 11, 1930. German merchant and economist, who lived in Argentina and Switzerland. Author of *Die Reformation in Münzwesen als Brücke zum sozialen Staat* (The Reformation of Coinage as a Bridge for the Social State, 1891) and *Die Verstaatlichung des Geldes* (The Nationalization of Money, 1891).

Gesellius (gę.sel'lē.ụs), **Herman.** b. Jan. 16, 1874; d. March 24, 1916. Finnish architect. He was a member of the architectural firm of Gesellius-Lindgren-Saarinen, which at the outset of the 20th century pioneered in the shaping of a national Finnish architecture.

Gesellschaft (gę.zel'shäft), **Die.** German magazine published at Munich from 1885 to 1902. Founded by Michael Georg Conrad, it was edited by him for many years with the announced policy of a realistic approach to literature, art, and public affairs. Although Conrad was a devoted follower of Zola, he did not allow his magazine to become merely a mouthpiece of naturalism; it became one of the most generally representative periodicals in Germany, with contributions from practically every ranking writer of the time. It began as a weekly but after a few issues became a monthly.

Geselschap (ċhę.sel'sċhäp), **Eduard.** b. at Amsterdam, Netherlands, March 22, 1814; d. at Düsseldorf, Germany, Jan. 5, 1878. Dutch historical and genre painter, a pupil of the Düsseldorf Academy. His works, of which the earlier are of a romantic character, include *Götz von Berlichingen before the Council of Heilbronn* (1842), *Finding of the Body of Gustavus Adolphus* (1848), and *Night Camp of Wallenstein's Soldiers in an Old Church* (1849).

Gesenius (gā.zā'nę.ụs), **Friedrich Heinrich Wilhelm.** b. at Nordhausen, Prussia, Feb. 3, 1786; d. at Halle, Prussia, Oct. 23, 1842. German Orientalist and Biblical critic, professor at Halle from 1810. His works include *Hebräisches und chaldäisches Handwörterbuch* (Hebrew and Chaldaic Lexicon, 1810–12; translated by Edward Robinson), *Hebräische Grammatik* (1813), translation of and commentary on Isaiah (1820–21), a Hebrew *Thesaurus* (1829–58), and *Phœniciæ monumenta* (1837).

Geshov (ge'shụf), **Ivan Evstatiev.** b. at Plovdiv, Bulgaria, 1849; d. 1924. Bulgarian statesman, head of the

Populist Party. He was educated in England, and served as minister of finance (1894) and prime minister (1911–12). He was president of the Bulgarian Academy of Science and author of numerous works, including *The Balkan League* (1915).

Geshur (gē'shur). In Biblical geography, a small kingdom adjoining ancient Palestine on the NE, located E and NE of the Sea of Galilee in the dry hill country. It is known to have existed at least from the 11th century B.C. to c800 B.C., and was never conquered by the Jews. A princess of Geshur married David and was the mother of Absalom.

Gesner (ges'nėr), **Abraham.** b. at Cornwallis, Nova Scotia, May 3, 1797; d. at Halifax, Nova Scotia, April 29, 1864. Canadian physician, geologist, and discoverer of kerosene. He was descended from the Swiss scientist Konrad von Gesner. In 1852 he discovered kerosene and originated the name, which he derived from the Greek word for wax. He introduced it into the U.S. in 1853 and established two New York factories for its manufacture.

Gesner, Johann Matthias. b. at Roth, near Nuremberg, Germany, April 9, 1691; d. at Göttingen, Germany, Aug. 3, 1761. German classical scholar. He became professor of rhetoric at the University of Göttingen in 1734. He edited a number of Latin classics, including Quintilian (1738), Pliny the Younger (1739), Horace (1752), and Claudian (1759).

Gesner, Konrad von. [Also, incorrectly, **Gessner.**] b. at Zurich, Switzerland, March 26, 1516; d. there, Dec. 13, 1565. Swiss naturalist and scholar. He became (1537) professor of Greek at Lausanne, and was afterward professor of physics at Zurich. Among his works are *Bibliotheca universalis* (1545–55), *Historia animalium* (1550–87), and *Opera botanica* (published by Schmiedel 1753–59).

Gesoriacum (jes.ō.rī'ą.kum). A Latin name of **Boulogne.**

Gessart (ges'ärt), **Jan.** See **Mabuse.**

Gessi (jes'sē), **Romolo.** b. at Ravenna, Italy, April 30, 1831; d. at Suez, Egypt, May 1, 1881. Italian traveler in Africa. In the Egyptian service and under Gordon Pasha, he surveyed the Nile above Dufile (in what is now N Uganda), and established the fact that Lake Albert belongs to the river system of the Nile. Later he became governor of Bahr-el-Ghazal. In 1880 he returned with his troops to Khartoum, but floating vegetation prevented the progress of his steamer until Marno came to his relief in 1881. His notes were published by his son in *Sette anni nel Sudan egiziano* (Milan, 1891).

Gessler (ges'lėr), **Hermann.** In Swiss legend and ballad, an imperial magistrate in Uri and Schwyz, shot by William Tell in 1307, according to the *Chronicon Helveticum.* It was Gessler who sentenced Tell to shoot an apple from the head of his own son, and it was for Gessler that Tell intended the second arrow in his belt, in case he had killed the child.

Gessler, Otto. b. at Ludwigsburg, Germany, Feb. 6, 1875—. German politician. He was mayor of Regensburg (1911–14) and mayor of Nuremberg (1914–19); minister of reconstruction (1919–20) after World War I; member (1920–24) of the Reichstag as a representative of the German Democratic Party. As minister of defense (1920–28) he was, with von Seeckt, active in the reorganization of the Reichswehr. He seceded from the German Democratic Party in 1927, and became president (1931–33) of the League for Germans Abroad. He withdrew from political activities in 1933 but was again active after 1945.

Gessner (ges'nėr), **Salomon.** b. at Zurich, Switzerland, April 1, 1730; d. there, March 2, 1788. Swiss idyllic poet, landscape painter, and engraver. His written works include *Idyls* (1756), *Death of Abel* (a prose idyl, 1758), and *The First Boatman* (1762).

Gest (gest), **Morris.** [Original name, **Moses Gershonovitch.**] b. at Vilna, Lithuania, Jan. 17, 1881; d. at New York, May 16, 1942. American theater producer. His productions include *The Miracle* (1924) and *Lady Precious Stream* (1936).

Gestalt (gę.shtält'). Psychological term and the name of a school of psychology. The word derives from the German, meaning figure, form, or shape. Its main idea is that we see an object or hear a melody not as a collection of parts or lines or separate sounds or tones, but as a whole, as a unit, as one thing. The term was first introduced into psychology in 1890 by the German philosopher Baron Christian von Ehrenfels. As a school, it began in 1912 with the experimental work of Wertheimer on the visual perception of movement, and it was developed in 1915 by Koffka, in the field of perception, and by Köhler, who made a study of the psychology of apes and later (1920) presented the viewpoint that the Gestalt principle is as true and vital in biology and physics as in psychology.

Gestapo (gę.stä'pō; German, -shtä'-). [Acronym of **Geheime Staatspolizei.**] Nazi state police of Germany, organized by Hermann Goering in March, 1933.

Gesta Romanorum (jes'tą rō.mą.nō'rum). [Eng. trans., *"Deeds of the Romans."*] Popular collection of stories in Latin, compiled, perhaps in England, at the end of the 13th or the beginning of the 14th century. Many of the stories are Eastern in origin. This compilation long retained its popularity; it was printed as early as 1473, reprinted at Louvain a few months later and again in 1480, translated into Dutch in 1484, printed again in 1488, and went through six or seven editions in England during the succeeding century. The earliest printed Latin texts contained 150 or 151 sections. In the next following editions the number quickly rose to 181, and these 181 tales form the commonly received text. There was a German edition at Augsburg in 1489 containing only 95 tales, of which some are not in the accepted Latin version. In like manner, including tales not in the Latin anonymous text, there is an English series of 43 or 44 sections. The name of the work, *Gesta Romanorum,* commonly applied to any records of the history of Rome, is justified by little more than the arbitrary, but not invariable, reference of tale after tale to the life or reign of Roman emperors, ancient or then modern, as Conrad, or Frederick, or Henry II. Some scholars have thought that a first collection of these tales was in accordance with the title, and gave only illustrations out of Roman history, each with its ready-made moral or "application" added for the use of preachers, but that by the addition of more striking marvels and much livelier matter, with omission of familiar bits of ancient history, the work itself was developed to its later shape. Chaucer, Shakespeare, and other English poets have used material from it as a basis for various of their own works.

Gesu (gā'sō). [Also: **Bagesu, Bagisho, Gishu.**] Small Bantu subgroup of the Kavirondo peoples of E Kenya in East Africa, inhabiting the higher eastern slopes of Mount Elgon, where formerly, in time of attack, they sought refuge in natural caves. Political authority is divided among the headmen of small, scattered villages which seldom number more than 40 huts, and the heads of their exogamous patrilineal clans. Bananas are their principal food, and agriculture was practiced with wooden hoes and digging sticks before the introduction of iron hoes through trade.

Geta (jē'tą), **Publius Septimius.** b. at Milan, Italy, in May, 189 A.D.; assassinated by order of Caracalla, in February, 212 A.D. Roman emperor (211–212 A.D.); second son of Septimius Severus and Julia Domna, brother of Caracalla, and joint emperor with him.

Getae (jē'tē). Ancient tribal people formerly inhabiting Dacia, which corresponds approximately to what is now Rumania. They were so called by the Greeks; the Romans called them Daci. Their language, Getic, was probably of basic Thracian origin.

Gethsemane (geth.sem'ą.nē). In New Testament history, a garden or orchard E of Jerusalem, near the brook Kedron. It was the scene of Christ's agony and his betrayal. Mat. xxvi. 36–47.

Getting of Wisdom, The. Novel by Henry Handel Richardson (Mrs. Henrietta Robertson), published in 1910.

Getty (get'i), **George Washington.** b. Oct. 2, 1819; d. at Forest Glen, Md., Oct. 1, 1901. American general with the Union army in the Civil War. He graduated from West Point in 1840; fought with distinction in the Mexican War; served in the artillery at Yorktown, Gaines's Mill, Malvern Hill, South Mountain, and Antietam; became brigadier general of volunteers (Sept. 25, 1862); participated in the Rappahannock campaign (1862–63), being engaged at Fredericksburg and in the defense of Suffolk, Va.; served in the defense of Washington in July,

1864, and in the Shenandoah campaign; present at Lee's surrender (April 9, 1865). He became colonel in the regular army (July 28, 1866), and commanded the troops along the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad during the riots of 1877.

Gettysburg (get'iz.bėrg). [Former name, **Marsh Creek Settlement.**] Borough in S Pennsylvania, county seat of Adams County, ab. 36 mi. SW of Harrisburg. It is the seat of the Lutheran Theological Seminary and Gettysburg College. It is the site of a national military park and has a national cemetery on the field of the battle fought here on July 1–3, 1863, between Union forces under Meade and Confederate forces under Lee. 7,046 (1950).

Gettysburg, Battle of. Civil War victory of the Union forces under Meade over the Confederates under Lee at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1–3, 1863. General Lee, while invading Pennsylvania, was compelled to retreat by the Army of the Potomac under General Meade, which was threatening his rear. He decided to venture a battle, expecting in case of victory to march on Washington, and in case of defeat to secure a direct line of retreat to Virginia. He gave orders for his army to concentrate at Gettysburg. On July 1 the Union advance under Major General J. F. Reynolds met the Confederate advance at Gettysburg. An engagement ensued, in which both sides were reinforced. Reynolds was killed, and was succeeded by General O. O. Howard, who maintained his position on Cemetery Hill, south of the town. General Meade arrived during the afternoon. On July 2 the Union army occupied a strong position in the form of a semicircle with its convex center toward Gettysburg, and including the elevations of Cemetery Hill and Round Top. About noon Lee began a general attack on the Union center and left, which was followed by an attack on the right. He gained only a slight advantage. The battle on the 2nd demonstrated that the key to General Meade's position was Cemetery Hill, which was defended by a battery of about 80 guns. Accordingly, on the 3rd, General Lee massed upward of 100 guns on Seminary Ridge, with which he opened on Cemetery Hill about 1 P.M. The bombardment, which lasted an hour and a half, was followed by two grand assaults, including the charge of G. E. Pickett's division across 1,800 yards of ground under heavy fire, which were repulsed. Pickett's charge of 4,500 men actually carried the first Union line, but support could not be maintained and Hancock's counterattack broke the Confederate back. General Lee retired on the 4th. The forces engaged during this three days' battle numbered between 70,000 and 80,000 on each side. The Union loss was 3,072 killed, 14,497 wounded, and 5,434 missing; that of the Confederates, 2,592 killed, 12,709 wounded, and 5,150 missing. The battle is generally regarded as the turning point of the Civil War, marking the decline of Confederate military fortunes.

Gettysburg Address. Address (Nov. 19, 1863) made by President Abraham Lincoln in dedicating the national cemetery at Gettysburg, Pa., on the site of the Civil War battle fought there July 1–3, 1863. Contrary to legend, the address was not composed on the train. It was written at Washington, and Lincoln made slight changes after reaching Gettysburg. The address (consisting of 267 words in ten sentences) was read by Lincoln from the manuscript. The text follows:

> Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But in a larger sense we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

Geulincx (gė'lingks), **Arnold.** b. at Antwerp, Belgium, 1624; d. at Leiden, Netherlands, 1669. Cartesian philosopher, the founder of the metaphysical theory of occasionalism. He studied at Louvain, and became a teacher of philosophy there in 1646, but was deprived of his position in 1652 on account of his attacks upon scholasticism. He then went over to Protestantism, and in 1665 became professor of philosophy at Leiden.

Gevaert (gā'värt), **François Auguste.** b. near Oudenarde, Belgium, July 31, 1828; d. at Brussels, Dec. 24, 1908. Belgian musician. He studied at the Ghent Conservatory. He composed operas and operettas, among the most successful being *Le Billet de Marguerite*, *Le Diable au Moulin*, and *Le Capitaine Henriot*. He was musical director (1867–70) at the Paris Opéra, returned to Brussels and became director of the Brussels Conservatory in 1871, succeeding Fétis. He founded the Society of Conservatory Concerts. His compositions include *Vers l'Avenir* and *Jacob van Artevelde*, a cantata. His principal literary works are his *Traité générale d'instrumentation* (1863; revised as *Nouveau traité d'instrumentation*, 1886), *Les Origines du chant liturgique de l'église latine* (1890), and *La Mélopée antique dans l'église latine* (1895).

Gévaudan (zhā.vō.däṅ). Historical district in Languedoc, France, nearly corresponding to the modern department of Lozère. It was a viscountship in the Middle Ages, and was acquired by France in the reign of Saint Louis (1258). Its capital was Mende.

Gevelsberg (gā'fęls.berk). Town in W Germany, in the *Land* (state) of North Rhine-Westphalia, British Zone, formerly in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, near Hagen. It has electrical and metallurgical industries and iron foundries; manufactures include tools, keys, stoves, transmission belts, and other articles. 27,918 (1950).

Gex (zheks). Town in E France, in the department of Ain, ab. 10 mi. NW of Geneva, Switzerland. Pop. ab. 1,300.

Gex, Pays de. Small district in E France, included in the department of Ain, and in the former general government of Burgundy. It was acquired by Savoy in 1355, followed the fortunes of Savoy, and at different times of Geneva and the Swiss, and was annexed to France in 1601.

Geyer (gī'ėr), **Friedrich.** b. at Grossenhayn, Germany, Dec. 3, 1853—. German politician. Originally a cigar maker, he became a Social Democratic journalist, was a member (1885–97) of the diet of Saxony and a member (1886–87, 1890–1924) of the Reichstag, and finance minister of Saxony (1918–19).

Geyer, Kurt. b. at Leipzig, Germany, Nov. 19, 1891—. German journalist; son of Friedrich Geyer. He was a member (1919–24) of the Reichstag, was coeditor (1925 *et seq.*) of the Social Democratic organ *Vorwärts*, and after 1933 edited in exile the newspaper *Neuer Vorwärts*.

Geyl (ċhīl), **Pieter.** b. at Dordrecht, Netherlands, Dec. 15, 1887—. Dutch historian. He received (1913) the degree of doctor of Netherlands literature (*cum laude*) from the University of Leiden; professor (1919–33) of the history of the Netherlands at the University of London; professor of history (1936 *et seq.*) at the University of Utrecht, and professor at the Netherlands Commercial University of Rotterdam; member of the Royal Historical Society; former editor of the *Historiebladen;* in a German concentration camp during World War II. Author of *Napoleon: For and Against* (1949).

Geyser (gī'zėr), **Josef.** b. at Erkelenz, near Aachen, Germany, March 16, 1869—. German neoscholastic philosopher, who served (1904 *et seq.*) as professor at the universities of Münster, Freiburg, and Munich. Author of *Lehrbuch der allgemeinen Psychologie* (1908), *Grundlegung der Logik und der Erkenntnistheorie* (1919), and *Das Prinzip vom zureichenden Grunde* (1930).

Geysir (gī'zėr; Icelandic, gyā'sir). Locality in SW Iceland, ab. 51 mi. E of Reykjavik, on the E side of the

Laugarfjell. There is a group of ab. 50 hot springs, of which the greatest, Store Geysir, is a periodically erupting geyser known from early times. In 1746 it was described as erupting quite regularly three times daily, but during the 19th century it began to vary in frequency. The water column reaches a height of ab. 150 ft. during eruption.

Gezelle (ċhę.zel'ę), **Guido.** b. 1830; d. 1899. Flemish poet and pioneer of modern Flemish literature. His poetry stimulated the young Flemish generation, which was attracted to the monthly *Van Nu en Straks* (From Now and Soon) in 1893. He compiled a dictionary of all the Flemish dialects, *Lognela.* Among his translations was Longfellow's *Song of Hiawatha.* His *Collected Works* (18 vols.) were published in the period 1930–39. English translations of his work may be found in *Coming After,* by A. J. Barnouw.

Gezer (gē'zėr). In Biblical geography, a Canaanite city within the territory of Ephraim, Palestine. Its site is the modern Tel Jezar.

Gezira (je.zē'rą). See **Blue Nile,** province.

Geziret (je.zē'rę). Arabic word for "island": see the specific element of the name.

Gfeller (gę.fel'ėr), **Simon.** b. at Trachselwald, Switzerland, 1868; d. at Lützelflüh, Switzerland, 1943. Swiss author writing in German.

Gfrörer (gę.frē'rėr), **August Friedrich.** b. at Calw, Württemberg, Germany, March 5, 1803; d. at Karlsbad (now Karlovy Vary), in Bohemia, July 6, 1861. German historian. He became (1846) professor at the Catholic University of Freiburg. Among his works are *Allegemeine Kirchengeschichte* (1841–46), *Geschichte der ost- und westfränkischen Karolinger* (1848), *Papst Gregor VII. und sein Zeitalter* (1859–61), and *Byzantinische Geschichte* (1872–74).

Ghadames (gä.dä'mes). See **Gadames.**

Ghaisne (gen), Comte **de.** See **Bourmont, Louis Auguste Victor de.**

Ghalib (gä.lēb'). fl. in the 18th century. Turkish poet, author of *Husn-u-Ashk* (Beauty and Love), a romantic allegory in verse.

Ghana (gä'nä). One of the greatest of the former Sudanese empires in W Africa. Established by the Sarakole people of W French Sudan, it controlled a vast area in the W Sudan during the 9th, 10th, and 11th centuries, and its fame for great wealth in gold attracted many of the explorers of W Africa. Ghana was defeated by the Almoravides in the latter part of the 11th century and was converted to Islam; it was defeated again in the 13th century by Soso, another Sarakole empire, and by the Malinke. The Malinke destroyed the capital of Ghana, Kumbi-Kumbi, which had been located in the now-arid region of the Hodh or Wagadu, some 300 mi. W of Tombouctou (Timbuktu), and which was never rebuilt or reoccupied.

Ghara (gä'rą). See **Sutlej.**

Gharapuri (gä.rą.pō'rē). Hindustani name of **Elephanta.**

Gharbiya (gär.bē'yą). [Also: **Garbieh, Gharbieh.**] Maritime province of Egypt, in NE Africa, situated in the Nile River between the Damietta mouth on the E and the Rosetta mouth on the W. Capital, Tanta; settled area, 2,818 sq. mi.; pop. 2,338,896 (1947).

Ghardaïa (gär.dä'yą). [Official name, **Territoire de Ghardaïa.**] One of the Territoires du Sud of Algeria, in NW Africa. It belongs to France. It is bounded by Aïn-Sefra territory on the W, by Algiers department on the N, by Touggourt territory on the E, and by Oasis Sahariennes on the SE and S. The chief towns are Laghouat, the administrative center, and Ghardaïa. Area, 32,206 sq. mi.; pop. 166,366 (1936).

Ghardaïa. [Also: **Gardaia, Ghardaya.**] Chief town of the Mzab area of Ghardaïa territory, Algeria, in NW Africa, on the main road from El Goléa to Algiers. The surrounding oasis is important for its date production. 17,537 (1948).

Gharib (gä'rib), **Gebel.** [Also: **Gebel** (or **Jebel**) **Agreeb, Agarrib, Agrib, Ghareb, Khareeb.**] Mountain in NE Africa, in middle Egypt, E of the Nile River near the Gulf of Suez. 5,745 ft.

Ghassanids (gą.san'idz), **Kingdom of the.** In ancient geography, a Realm in Hauran, Syria, which was flourishing under the suzerainty of the Byzantine Empire c450–560.

Ghats (gôts). [Also, **Ghauts.**] Two mountain systems in S central and S Union of India, paralleling the coasts of S India, enclosing the Deccan on the E and W and uniting near Cape Comorin. They are not properly mountain ranges, but rather the rugged mountainous dissected fringes of the high southern plateau of India. The name means "pass" or "landing stairs." The Western Ghats extend for ab. 800 mi. from the Tapti valley S to Travancore. They rise abruptly from the coastal plain, and are largely covered by a dense monsoon forest. The highest peaks are in the S, where Doda Betta reaches 8,640 ft. The Eastern Ghats are a series of fragmentary broken ranges and mountain spurs, paralleling the Coromandel Coast for ab. 700 mi. They are lower than the Western Ghats (average elevation, ab. 2,000 ft.), and the vegetation is much less luxuriant and in some areas semidesert in character. Numerous broad river valleys interrupt the Eastern Ghats.

Ghavam (gä.väm'), **Ahmed.** [Also **Qavam-es-Sultaneh.**] b. in Azerbaijan—. Iranian statesman, premier (1921–22, 1922–23, 1942–43, 1946–47, 1952) of Persia (and Iran). He was a cabinet member in 1910, and in 1918 served as governor general of the province of Khurasan. Iranian politics, especially since World War I, have been primarily a reflection of the struggle of Russia and England for control of the rich oil lands of the country and Ghavam, comparatively a moderate in his outlook, has been accused in turn of playing both the Russian and the British games. As a result of the coup of Riza Khan (Riza Shah Pahlavi), he was in exile from 1923 to 1928, returning to politics only in 1929. His premiership of 1946–47 was marked by a great crisis in Iranian national life, a period when it seemed that the country might fall to the Communists, but an appeal to the United Nations which publicized the country's plight and vigorous action by Ghavam in putting down an autonomist revolt in Azerbaijan lessened the tension. During the period of stress incident on the nationalization of the British-owned oil industry, Ghavam was called upon to head the government once again, but despite his statement that he could settle the question amicably his premiership lasted only from Aug. 17 to Aug. 22, 1952, and the less flexible Mohammed Mossadegh resumed office.

Ghazal (gä.zäl'), **Bahr-el-.** See **Bahr-el-Ghazal.**

Ghazan Khan (gä.zän' kän'). b. Nov. 30, 1271; d. May 17, 1304. Mongol sovereign of Persia (1295–1304). He extended his dominions from the Amu Darya on the NE to the Persian Gulf on the S and Syria on the W, and made Mohammedanism the established religion of Persia.

Ghaziabad (gä''zē.ä.bäd'). Town in the Meerut district, Uttar Pradesh (United Provinces), Union of India, ab. 14 mi. E of Delhi: minor rail junction and trading center. Pop. ab. 24,000.

Ghazipur (gä'zē.pör). District in the Benares division, Uttar Pradesh (United Provinces), Union of India, NE of the city of Benares: silk, oilseeds, cotton, and rice. Capital, Ghazipur; area, 1,389 sq. mi.; pop. 985,380 (1941).

Ghazipur. Capital of the district of Ghazipur, Uttar Pradesh (United Provinces), Union of India, on the Ganges River ab. 40 mi. NE of the city of Benares: formerly, with Patna, a government agency for the distribution of opium, long a major commodity of the East India Company. It is the seat of a government agricultural college, and is a transportation center, served by five major roads and by two railroad lines. 27,498 (1941).

Ghaznevids (gaz'nę.vidz). Asiatic dynasty founded in the latter part of the 10th century, and having its seat at Ghazni, in Afghanistan. Its most famous sultan was Mahmud (998–1030). Its later capital was Lahore, in India. It was overthrown by the ruler of Ghur in 1186.

Ghazni (gäz'nē). [Also: **Gazna, Ghizni, Ghuzni.**] City in E Afghanistan, situated ab. 80 mi. SW of Kabul. It was important in the Middle Ages, especially as the capital of the empire of Mahmud (998–1030). It was stormed by the British in 1839, and retaken by the Afghans in 1842 and by the British in the same year. The so-called Gates of Somnath were removed from the city when the British retired from Afghanistan in 1842.

Today it is a trading center served by two major trails. Pop. ab. 15,000.

Ghazze or **Ghazzeh** (gäz'ze). See **Gaza.**

Gheel (ċhāl). See **Geel.**

Ghegs (gegz). [Also, **Gegs.**] Group of people of northern Albania, speaking a dialect called Ghegish, which belongs to the Albanian subfamily of Indo-European languages.

Ghent (gent). [Flemish, **Gent**; French, **Gand.**] City in NW Belgium, the capital of the province of East Flanders, situated at the junction of the Lys and Schelde rivers and of several canals, SW of Antwerp. It is connected with the sea by the Ghent-Terneuzen Canal. 166,096 (1947).

Industry and Commerce. In the Middle Ages Ghent was a center of the woolen and cloth industry, in the 16th and 17th centuries of the linen industry; the cotton industry became dominant in the 19th century. There are numerous spinning and weaving mills (Ghent is called "the Manchester of Belgium"); there are jute, linen, hemp, lace manufactures, breweries, and some metal manufactures. Ghent is also the horticultural center of Belgium. The port, the second largest in Belgium, imports coal, timber, raw materials for the textile industry; exports various products.

Cultural Institutions. Ghent is the seat of a bishopric and of a university, has a number of Flemish institutions, such as the people's university, the Flemish Academy of Language and Literature, an academy of art, a theater, and others; the university itself was "flemicized" after a protracted struggle in 1930. The university and town libraries contain valuable manuscripts.

Art and Architecture. The old town, traversed by canals, has preserved some of its medieval buildings. The Cathedral of Saint Bavon, dating from the 13th century with later additions, contains *The Adoration of the Lamb,* the famous altar painting by the brothers van Eyck, a masterpiece of the Flemish school of the 15th century. The painting was taken to Germany during World War II, but was recovered after the war. The Church of Saint Nicholas is in the Romanesque style, the Church of Saint Michael in the Gothic style. There are a number of medieval arsenals and warehouses; the castle 's Gravensteen belonged originally to the counts of Flanders. The great court and the small court of the Beguines are in the suburbs. There is an art museum.

History. Ghent, mentioned in records as early as the 7th century, was protected by the counts of Flanders against the Normans in the 9th century; it became one of the leading commercial and industrial centers of Europe in the 14th century. It rose against the counts of Flanders in the 14th century under Jacob and Philip van Artevelde. From 1385 it belonged to Burgundy but revolted frequently; the revolt against Philip the Good took place in the years 1448–53. Charles V was born at Ghent in 1500; the city revolted against him in 1539 and was deprived of its liberties in 1540. It suffered subsequently in the period of the religious and dynastic wars; was taken by the Spaniards in 1584, by the French in 1678, 1708, and 1745; decline was inevitable. The peace between England and the U.S. was concluded here in 1814. Ghent became part of Belgium in 1830 although it was the center of Orangist propaganda. It was occupied by the Germans in World War I and suffered greatly through bombings in World War II. It was a stronghold of Leopoldist sentiment in 1950.

Ghent, Treaty of. Treaty between the U.S. and Great Britain, concluded at Ghent, Belgium, on Dec. 24, 1814, terminating the War of 1812. It was ratified by the U.S. Senate on Feb. 17, 1815. It provided for mutual restitution of conquered territory and the appointment of three commissions to settle the titles to the islands in Passamaquoddy Bay, and to establish the northern boundary of the U.S. as far as the St. Lawrence River, and thence through the Great Lakes to the Lake of the Woods. The American commissioners were John Quincy Adams, James Bayard, Henry Clay, Jonathan Russell, and Albert Gallatin; the British commissioners were Lord Gambier, Henry Goulburn, and William Adams.

Ghent Altarpiece. See **Adoration of the Lamb.**

Ghéon (gā.ôṅ), **Henri.** [Pseudonym of **Henri Vanglon.**] b. at Bray-sur-Marne, France, 1875; d. 1944. French poet and playwright. He was the author of collections of poems, including *Chansons d'aube* (1897), *Solitude d'été* (1898), and *Foi en la France* (1916); of conventional dramas such as *Le Pain* (1911) and *L'Eau de vie* (1914); and of religious plays like *Les Trois Miracles de Sainte-Cécile* and *Le Martyre de Saint-Valérien* (1922). Educated to be a physician, he entered literature as a reviewer in 1897, was cofounder of the *Nouvelle Revue Française* (1909), was converted to Catholicism during World War I, and founded (1924) the Compagnons de Notre Dame, a theatrical company for production of religious plays.

Gheorgheni (gā.ôr.gā'nē). Town in NW Rumania, in the province of Transylvania, ab. 101 mi. E of Cluj: wood industry. It has a technical school. 10,031 (1948).

Gheorghiu-Dej (gā.ôr'gyö.dezh'), **Gheorghe.** b. at Bârlad, Rumania, 1901—. Rumanian political leader. He served after World War II as vice-premier and as secretary-general of the Communist Party. Formerly head of the union of railroad workers, he served (1933–44) several prison terms before and during World War II for Communist activity. He became premier of Rumania in June, 1952.

Gherardesca (gā.rär.dās'kä), **Ugolino della.** d. 1289. Italian partisan leader at Pisa. He conspired to obtain the supreme power, and was imprisoned in 1274, but escaped and joined the Florentines who were then at war with Pisa, and effected his return by force. He subsequently led the Pisans unsuccessfully against the Genoese and the Florentines. He was forced to abandon his own party, the Ghibellines, and seek aid from the Guelphs. He was finally overthrown, and with his two sons, Gaddo and Uguccione, and two nephews was starved to death in prison. His story forms a celebrated episode (called the *Ugolino*) in the *Inferno* of Dante.

Gherardi (ge.rär'di), **Bancroft.** b. at Jackson, La., Nov. 10, 1832; d. at Stratford, Conn., Dec. 10, 1903. American naval officer, appointed rear admiral in 1887. He entered the navy as midshipman in 1846, and served through the Civil War. He retired in 1894.

Gherardi del Testa (gā.rär'dē del tes'tä), Count **Tommaso.** b. at Terriciuola, near Pisa, Italy, 1818; d. near Pistoia, Italy, Oct. 13, 1881. Italian dramatist. Several of his plays were produced by Ristori at Paris.

Ghibellines (gib'ẹ.linz, -lēnz, -līnz). Imperial and aristocratic party of Italy in the Middle Ages, opposed to the Guelphs, the papal and popular party. The name was derived from the German *Waiblingen,* the name of an estate in the part of the ancient *Kreis* (district or circle) of Franconia (later included in Württemberg) belonging to the house of Hohenstaufen (to which the then reigning emperor Conrad III belonged), when war broke out (c1140) between this house and the Welfs or Guelphs. It is said to have been first employed as the rallying cry of the emperor's party at the battle of Weinsberg.

Ghiberti (gē.ber'tē), **Lorenzo.** b. at Florence, c1378; d. there, 1455. Italian sculptor. He learned the goldsmith's craft from his stepfather, Bartolo Michele, who called himself Lorenzo de' Bartoli. He first made himself known as a painter by his work on the frescoes of the palace of Pandolfo Malatesta at Rimini. He was recalled from Rimini in 1401 to compete for the doors of the baptistery at Florence. The trial of skill lay between Ghiberti and Brunelleschi of Florence, Quercia and Valdambrini of Siena, and Niccolo d'Arezzo and Simone from Colle di Val d'Elsa. Ghiberti won, and the first door was begun in 1403 and finished in 1424. During these 21 years 20 artists, among whom were Donatello and Piero Niello, assisted in modeling and casting the work. Its completion was immediately followed by an order to make the remaining door of the baptistery. This, the great work of his life, was begun in 1424 and finished in 1447. The subjects were selected, at the request of the deputies, by Leonardo Bruni (Aretino). When Ghiberti finished these doors he was about 70 years old. In the meantime he had received and executed many commissions for statues, bas-reliefs, and goldsmith's work, and had also spent some time at Rome. As a goldsmith he made the miters of Popes Martin V (1419) and Eugenius IV (1434).

Ghica (gē'kä), **Helene.** See **Dora d'Istria.**

Ghika (gē'kä). Princely family of Albanian origin, which furnished many rulers to Walachia and Moldavia in the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries.

Ghil (gēl), **René.** [Pseudonym of **René Guilbert.**] b. at Tourcoing, in French Flanders, Sept. 27, 1862; d. at Niort, France, Sept. 15, 1926. French poet of the symbolist school. He was the author of several collections of verse, now collected in *Œuvre* (1889–1909), and of several treatises on the theory of poetry. He believed that poets could discover the specific musical values of speech sounds and thus write an "orchestrated" poetry.

Ghilan (gē.län'). See **Gilan.**

Ghiraybah (gē.rī'bạ), **Al.** See **Al Ghiraybah.**

Ghirlandajo (gēr.län.dä'yō), **Domenico.** [Also: **Ghirlandaio, Girlandaio**; original name, **Domenico Bigordi.**] b. at Florence, 1449; d. there, Jan. 11, 1494. Florentine painter, also noted as a mosaicist. He was the founder of a famous school of painting, and the teacher of Michelangelo. His frescoes at Florence are in the Palazzo Vecchio (1481) and the church and refectory of Ognissanti (1480), the Sassetti Chapel in Santa Trinità (1485), the choir of Santa Maria Novella (his masterpiece, c1485–88), and the Church of the Innocenti (1488). In 1483 he was called to Rome to aid in decorating the Sistine Chapel. Among his pictures are two *Holy Families, Adoration of the Shepherds, Madonna and Saints, Madonna and Child with Saints, Saint Catharine of Siena,* and *Saint Lawrence.* His brothers Davide and Benedetto are also noted as assisting him.

Ghirlandajo, Ridolfo. [Also: **Ghirlandaio, Girlandaio.**] b. at Florence, Feb. 4, 1483; d. there, June 6, 1561. Florentine painter; son of Domenico Ghirlandajo.

Ghislain (gē.laṅ), **Henri Victor Marie.** See **Carton de Wiart, Henri Victor Marie Ghislain,** Comte.

Ghislanzoni (gēz.län.tsō'nē), **Antonio.** b. 1824; d. in July, 1893. Italian writer and journalist. Until he lost his voice in 1854, he was a singer on the Italian stage. He founded the comic paper *L'Uomo di Pietra* in 1857.

Ghislieri (gēz.lye'rē), **Michele.** Original name of Pope **Pius V.**

Ghizeh (gē'ze). See **Giza.**

Ghizni (gēz'nē). See **Ghazni.**

Ghon (gōn), **Anton.** b. at Villach, Carinthia, Austria, Jan. 1, 1866; d. at Prague, April 23, 1936. Austrian pathologist. He was demonstrator at the Institute of Pathological Histology and Bacteriology at Vienna, and assistant (1894–1910) at the Pathological Institute there. He became (1899) privatdocent of pathological anatomy at the University of Vienna, professor in 1902, and was called to the chair of pathological anatomy at the German University of Prague. He made studies on gonorrhoea, on cerebrospinal meningitis (1901), on influenza, plague, anaerobic bacteria, and tuberculosis. He recognized (1912) the importance of differentiation between lesions found in first infection of tuberculosis and that resulting from reinfection (called Ghon's lesion or tubercle), and discovered a Gram-positive bacillus (called Ghon's-Sachs's bacillus). He was a member of the plague expedition of the Vienna Academy of Sciences. Author of *Der primäre Lungenherd bei der Tuberkulose der Kinder* (1912; Eng. trans., *The Primary Lung Focus of Tuberculosis in Children,* 1916), *Einiges zum primären Komplex bei der Tuberkulose* (1921), *Klinik der Tuberkulose* (1924), *Über cavernöse Säuglingstuberkulose* (1925), *Leber, Gallenblase und Gallenwege, Pankreas* (1928), and *Ein Beitrag zur Aetiologie der primären eitrigen meningitis* (1932).

Ghor (gôr). [Also: **Gaur, Ghore, Ghur, Gour.**] Ruined city in Afghanistan, ab. 120 mi. SE of Herat. It was the capital of an ancient kingdom of the same name.

Ghorband (gôr.bänd'). Town in E Afghanistan, ab. 40 mi. NW of Kabul. It is on a tributary of the Kabul River and is served by a major road to the U.S.S.R. It is famous for the sheepskin coats made there.

Ghormley (gôrm'li), **Robert Lee.** b. at Portland, Ore., Oct. 15, 1883—. American naval officer. Graduate (1906) of U.S. Naval Academy; served (1936–37) as U.S. fleet operations officer; chief (1938–39) of war plans division of Navy Department; assistant (1939–40) to chief of naval operations; special naval observer (1940–42) at London; appointed (1941) vice-admiral; in command (1942) of Allied naval forces in South Pacific, directing assault (August, 1942) on Solomon Islands; appointed (1944) commander of U.S. naval forces in Germany; retired (1946) from active duty.

Ghose (gōs), **Sri Aurobindo.** b. 1872—. Indian Yoga philosopher, founder of a religious and philosophical school at Pondichéry. A former Indian revolutionist, he was editor of *Bande Mataram,* one of the earliest revolutionary journals of India. Leader of the Bengal revolutionary movement (1905–10), he abandoned politics and dedicated himself to the quest of the knowledge of God. His influence has spread from India to the West through his well-known religious and philosophical writings. Author of *The Yoga and Its Objects, The Ideal of Karma-Yoga, The Life Divine* (2 vols.), *Collected Poems and Plays,* and *The Significance of Modern Art.*

Ghosh (gōsh), **Jnan Chandra.** b. 1894—. Indian scientist and research director, director general of industries in India (1947 *et seq.*). He is a contributor to science in the fields of electrochemistry, the theory of salt solutions, and the mechanism of chemical reaction under the influence of radiation. Educated in England, he was a professor (1921–39) at Dacca University and became (1943) president of the National Institute of Science in India.

Ghosh, Rash Behari. [Also, Sir **Rashbehary Ghose.**] b. in Burdwan district, West Bengal, India, 1845; d. 1921. Indian moderate leader, lawyer, and patron of national education. A member (1889) of the Bengal legislative council and member (1891–94) of the imperial council, he served (1906) as chairman of the reception committee of the National Congress and as president in 1909; president of the faculty of law in Calcutta University (1893–95).

Ghost of the Buffaloes, The. Poem by Vachel Lindsay, published in *The Chinese Nightingale and Other Poems* (1917).

Ghulam Mohammed (gül'ạm mō.ham'ẹd), Sir. b. Aug. 29, 1895—. Pakistani statesman. He served (1920 *et seq.*) in various posts in auditing and finance in the Indian and Hyderabad governments, and in 1947 became minister of finance and economic affairs of the new nation of Pakistan. He handled, in the succeeding years, the difficult problems inherent in the establishment of a new nation without extensive industrial resources (industry in India before partition had been centered in areas which had gone to the Union of India) and one in which exchange and monetary problems were complicated by a pre-existent financial system now split in two. On the death of Liaquat Ali Khan, he replaced Khwaja Nazimuddin as governor general of Pakistan when Nazimuddin became premier.

Ghur (gör). See **Ghor.**

Ghuri (gö'rē). Mohammedan Asiatic dynasty whose seat was at Ghor, in Afghanistan. They became prominent in the 12th century, put an end to the Ghaznevid power at Lahore in 1186, and overran a large part of India. They were reduced in power in the 13th century, and confined to the neighborhood of Herat, which was taken by Tamerlane in 1383.

Ghuzni (göz'nē). See **Ghazni.**

Giacobbi (zhyȧ.ko.bē), **Paul.** b. in Corsica, March 8, 1896; d. April 4, 1951. French politician, active in the organization of resistance to the Vichy regime in Corsica during World War II. As a senator, he voted (1940) against the Pétain government; took part in the liberation (1943) of Corsica from Italian occupation; became (November, 1944) minister of colonies; was elected (October, 1945) to the Constituent Assembly, and to the National Assembly in 1946; was minister of education (November, 1945–June, 1946); and was minister without portfolio (1950) in the Pleven cabinet.

Giacomo (jä'kō.mō), **Salvatore di.** See **Di Giacomo, Salvatore.**

Giacosa (jä.kō'sä), **Giuseppe.** b. at Colleretto-Parella, Piedmont, Italy, Oct. 21, 1847; d. there, Sept. 2, 1906. Italian dramatist. His *Impressioni d'America* (1898) set forth his views of America. With Luigi Illica he collaborated on the libretti for three famous operas, *La Bohème* (1896), *Tosca* (1899), and *Madama Butterfly* (1898).

Giafar (jä'fär). In the *Arabian Nights' Entertainments,* the grand vizier of Harun-al-Rashid, who accompanies his master in his nightly wanderings.

Giambelli (jäm.bel'lē) or **Gianibelli** (jä.nē.bel'lē), **Federigo.** b. at Mantua, Italy; fl. in the second half of the 16th century; d. at London. Italian military engineer

in the service of Queen Elizabeth at Antwerp (1584–85) and later in England.

Gianicolo (jä.nē′kō.lō), **Monte.** Italian name of the **Janiculum.**

Giannini (ja̱.nē′nē̱; Italian, jän.nē′nē), **Amadeo Peter.** b. at San Jose, Calif., May 6, 1870; d. at San Mateo, Calif., June 3, 1949. American banker. In 1904 he founded the bank of Italy and served as its chairman of the board. He bought (1929) the Bank of America and merged all his financial holdings in the Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association. This organization was the largest commercial bank in the world.

Giannini (jän.nē′nē), **Guglielmo.** b. at Pozzuoli, Italy, Oct. 14, 1891—. Italian dramatist, journalist, and rightist party leader. With his founding (1945) of the weekly *L'Uomo Qualunque* he inaugurated a neo-Fascist group which won several seats in the 1946 election to the chamber of deputies. The most powerful Italian totalitarian group after World War II, the "Qualunquists" failed nevertheless to secure seats in the 1948 elections.

Gianni Schicchi (jän′nē skēk′kē). Opera in one act by Giacomo Puccini, with a libretto by Gioachino Forzano, first performed at the New York Metropolitan Opera House on Dec. 14, 1918. The work is based on the exploits of a historical figure in medieval Florence. It is one of the composer's set of three one-act operas known as *Trittico.*

Giannone (jän.nō′nā), **Pietro.** b. at Ischitella, Foggia, Italy, May 7, 1676; d. in prison at Turin, Italy, March 7, 1748. Italian historian. He published *Storia civile del regno di Napoli* (1723) and others.

Giant Despair. Owner of Doubting Castle, in Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress.*

Giant's Causeway. Rocky promontory of unusual formation, in Ulster province, Northern Ireland, in County Antrim ab. 12 mi. W of Ballycastle. The promontory appears on three levels, extending seaward from the base of a cliff. The rock of which the Giant's Causeway is formed is basalt, of volcanic origin. It is noteworthy here in that it stands in perfectly formed polygonal columns, one of the most perfect examples of this formation in the world.

Giants in the Earth: A Saga of the Prairie. Novel by O. E. Rölvaag, published in Norway in 1924–25 and in English translation in the U.S. in 1927. It deals with four Norwegian farm families who face the vicissitudes of life in Minnesota and pit their energies against the rigors of the climate and the unyielding land.

Giao-chi (jou′chē′). Viet-Namese (Annamese) representation of Chinese *Chiao-chih* ("crossed toes"), a name anciently given by the Chinese to Tonkin, Indochina, and its people because of an anomalous configuration of the foot, common among the inhabitants, in which the great toe forms an acute angle with the other toes instead of growing parallel to them. This anomaly, to which the term *giao-chi* is also applied, is still found in some Tonkinese.

Giaour (jour), **The.** Narrative poem by Byron, published in 1813.

Giard (zhyär), **Alfred Mathieu.** b. at Valenciennes, France, Aug. 8, 1846; d. Aug. 8, 1908. French zoölogist, professor at the Sorbonne (1892–1908). He was the author of *Principes de biologie générale* (1877), *Recherches sur la castration parasitaire* (1887), *Controverses transformistes* (1900), and other works.

Giardini (jär.dē′nē), **Felice de.** b. at Turin, Italy, April 12, 1716; d. at Moscow, Dec. 17, 1796. Italian violinist.

Giardino (jär.dē′nō), **Gaetano.** b. at Montemagno, Alessandria, Jan. 24, 1864; d. at Turin, Italy, Nov. 21, 1935. Italian soldier and politician. Headed (1911) the Italian occupation troops in Tripolitania; headed various corps during World War I before becoming (1916) major general in command of the 48th division, which took part in the battle of Gorizia; while continuing in the army as lieutenant general (1917) he was also named (1917) minister of war; his attack was responsible for the retreat (Oct. 24–Nov. 3) of the Austrians; headed (1918) the 4th corps in the Piave and Vittorio Veneto campaigns after having sat (February, 1918) on the Allied military council at Versailles; became (1919) general; in charge (1923–24) of the military government of Fiume until that city's annexation to Italy. He was appointed senator (1917) and marshal (1926).

Giarre (jär′rā). [Also: **Giarre-Riposto** (-rē.pôs′tō); former name, **Ionia.**] Town and commune in SW Italy, on the island of Sicily, in the province of Catania, situated between the Mediterranean Sea and the slopes of Mount Etna, ab. 16 mi. NE of Catania. An agricultural commune, it produces excellent wines. Pop. of commune, 18,051 (1936); of town, 9,194 (1936).

Giauque (jē.ōk′), **William Francis.** b. at Niagara Falls, Ontario, Canada, May 12, 1895—. American chemist. He was educated at the University of California (B.S., 1920; Ph.D., 1922), with which his entire teaching career has been associated, as instructor (1922–27), assistant professor (1927–30), associate professor (1930–34), and full professor (1934 *et seq.*). In 1929, as codiscoverer of oxygen isotypes with Herrick Lee Johnston, he won the Pacific division prize of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and in 1937 he was awarded the Franklin Institute Elliott Cresson medal for his discovery of the adiabatic demagnetization method of producing temperatures below absolute zero. In 1949 he won the Nobel prize in chemistry for his low-temperature researches.

Giaveno (jä.ve′nō). Town and commune in NW Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Piedmont, in the province of Torino, ab. 16 mi. W of Turin. It is an agricultural center and has textile manufactures. Buildings of interest to tourists were undamaged in World War II. Pop. of commune, 9,441 (1936); of town, 3,414 (1936).

Gib (gib), **Adam.** b. at Muckhart, Perthshire, Scotland, April 14, 1714; d. at Edinburgh, June 18, 1788. Scottish clergyman, leader of the "Antiburgher" section in the "breach" of the Scottish Secession Church in 1747.

Gibb (gib), **Hamilton Alexander Rosskeen.** b. at Alexandria, Egypt, Jan. 2, 1895—. British Orientalist. Served (1914–19) in the Royal Field Artillery during World War I; professor (1937 *et seq.*) of Arabic at Oxford. Author of *The Arab Conquests in Central Asia* (1926), *Studies in Contemporary Arabic Literature* (1928–33), *Ibn Battuta* (1929), and *The Damascus Chronicle of the Crusades* (1932).

Gibbet (jib′ẹt). In Farquhar's comedy *The Beaux' Stratagem,* a highwayman and convict. He remarks that it is "for the good of my country that I should be abroad," and prides himself on being the "best behaved man on the road."

Gibbet Island. A former name of **Ellis Island.**

Gibbie (gib′i), **Goose.** Half-witted lad in *Old Mortality,* by Sir Walter Scott.

Gibbon (gib′ọn), **Edward.** b. at Putney, Surrey, England, April 27, 1737; d. at London, Jan. 16, 1794. English historian. His health in childhood was poor, and his instruction was notably irregular. He entered Oxford (Magdalen College) in April, 1752, but left the university after a residence of 14 months. At this time he became a Roman Catholic, a creed which he soon afterward renounced. In June, 1753, he was placed under the care and instruction of Pavilliard, a Calvinist minister, at Lausanne, in Switzerland, where he remained until August, 1758, when he returned to England. At Lausanne he fell in love with Susanne Curchod (afterward Madame Necker and mother of Madame de Staël), but on his return to England the affair was broken off by his father. He served (1759–70) in the militia, attaining the rank of colonel. From January, 1763, to June, 1765, he traveled in France, Switzerland, and Italy. In 1774 he was elected to Parliament. In September, 1783, he established himself at Lausanne, where he resided for the remainder of his life. His great work is *The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire* (1776–88), still the chief authority for the period which it covers, and acclaimed as one of the greatest histories ever written. The first volume appeared in 1776 and the last in 1788. He also wrote *Memoirs of My Life and Writings.*

Gibbon, John. b. near Holmesburg, Pa., April 20, 1827; d. Feb. 6, 1896. American general. He was graduated from West Point in 1847, was promoted to captain in 1859, commanded a brigade at Antietam (1862) and Gettysburg (1863), was made major general of volunteers (June 7, 1864), and took part in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, and Cold Harbor (1864). He commanded a column in the Yellowstone expedition against Sitting Bull in 1876, and was made brigadier

general in the regular army on July 10, 1885. He published *The Artillerist's Manual* (1859).

Gibbon, John Murray. b. in Ceylon, April 12, 1875; d. July 2, 1952. Canadian writer. Author of *Canadian Folksongs Old and New* (1927), *A Canadian Chapbook* (1929), and *Canadian Mosaic* (1938).

Gibbon, Perceval. b. at Trelech, Carmarthenshire, Wales, Nov. 4, 1879; d. 1926. English novelist, short-story writer, poet, and war correspondent. He was the author of *African Items* (1904), poetry, and of the novels *Souls in Bondage* (1905), *Vrouw Grobelaar's Leading Cases* (1906), *Adventures of Miss Gregory* (1911), *Margaret Harding* (1912), and *Those Who Smiled* (1920).

Gibbons (gib'ǫnz), **Abigail.** [Maiden name, **Hopper.**] b. at Philadelphia, Dec. 7, 1801; d. Jan. 16, 1893. American abolitionist and social reformer: wife of James Sloane Gibbons. Born and reared a Quaker, she was married to James Sloane Gibbons in 1833 and with him moved (1835) to New York City, where both devoted themselves to the abolitionist movement.

Gibbons, Christopher. b. at Westminster (now part of London), 1615; d. Oct. 20, 1676. English composer; son of Orlando Gibbons. He was organist (1638–61) of Winchester cathedral, and at the Restoration became an organist of the chapel royal, organist of Westminster Abbey, and organist to the king. He was buried in Westminster Abbey.

Gibbons, Edward. b. c1570; d. c1650. English composer and organist; brother of Ellis Gibbons and Orlando Gibbons.

Gibbons, Ellis. b. at Cambridge, England, 1573; d. in May, 1603. English organist and composer; brother of Edward Gibbons and Orlando Gibbons.

Gibbons, Floyd. [Full name, **Floyd Phillips Gibbons.**] b. at Washington, D.C., July 16, 1887; d. Sept. 24, 1939. American journalist. He was on the staff (1912 *et seq.*) of the Chicago *Tribune*, and was foreign director and editor (1918–27) of its European edition; as a war correspondent (1914–18) he reported on the battle of Naco (1914) on the Arizona-Sonora frontier, Villa's Mexican revolution (1915), General Pershing's punitive expedition (1916) into Mexico, the sinking of the torpedoed liner *Laconia* (1917), and World War I in France, where he lost the sight of one eye at the battle of Château-Thierry.

Gibbons, Grinling. b. at Rotterdam, Netherlands, April 4, 1648; d. at London, Aug. 3, 1720. English wood carver and sculptor. Among his notable works in wood were a copy of Tintoretto's *Crucifixion* (Venice), containing over 100 figures, and *The Stoning of Stephen*. He excelled especially in carving flowers, fruit, and game, and in decorative work. He did bronze statues of Charles II, who was his patron, and James II.

Gibbons, Herbert Adams. b. at Annapolis, Md., April 9, 1880; d. at Grunslee, Austria, Aug. 7, 1934. American historian and journalist. Correspondent (1908–18) for the New York *Herald* in Turkey, Egypt, the Balkan states, and France; correspondent (1914–19) in Europe for *Harper's* and *Century;* European correspondent (1922) for the *Christian Science Monitor*. Author of *The New Map of Europe* (1914), *The Foundation of the Ottoman Empire* (1915), *The New Map of Africa* (1916), *An Introduction to World Politics* (1922), *Europe Since 1918* (1923), *Europe of Today* (1927), *Nationalism and Internationalism* (1929), and *Contemporary World History* (1934).

Gibbons, James. b. at Baltimore, July 23, 1834; d. March 24, 1921. American Roman Catholic prelate. He was ordained priest at Saint Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, in 1861, and became archbishop of Baltimore in 1877, and cardinal in 1886. He defended the Knights of Labor against their critics and encouraged the growing labor movement generally. He published *The Faith of Our Fathers* (1876) and *Our Christian Heritage* (1889).

Gibbons, James Sloane. b. at Wilmington, Del., July 1, 1810; d. at New York, Oct. 17, 1892. American banker and author; husband of Abigail Gibbons. He was identified with the abolition movement, and in 1863 his house was sacked by the New York mob during the draft riots, on account of its being illuminated in honor of Lincoln's emancipation proclamation. He has been credited with writing the war song "We are coming, Father Abraham, three hundred thousand more."

Gibbons, Orlando. [Called **the English Palestrina.**] b. in England, 1583; d. at Canterbury, England, June 5, 1625. English composer and organist, best known by his church music; brother of Edward Gibbons and Ellis Gibbons. His works have been mostly printed in Barnard's *Church Music* (1641), and in 1873 in a volume edited by Sir F. A. Gore Ouseley. His madrigals are considered among the best of the English school.

Gibbons, Stella (Dorothea). b. at London, Jan. 5, 1902—. English poet and novelist. She is the author of the volumes of verse *The Mountain Beast* (1930), *The Priestess* (1934), and *The Lowland Venus* (1938). Her novels include *Cold Comfort Farm* (1932), *Bassett* (1934), *Enbury Heath* (1935), *Miss Linsey and Pa* (1936), *Nightingale Wood* (1938), *The Rich House* (1941), *The Bachelor* (1944), and *Westwood* (1946). She is author also of the collected short stories *Roaring Tower* (1937) and *Christmas at Cold Comfort Farm* (1940).

Gibbons v. Ogden, 9 Wheaton 1 (1824) (og'den). Decision of the U.S. Supreme Court, rendered in an opinion (March 2, 1824) by Chief Justice John Marshall, notable for its broad interpretation of the commerce clause of the federal Constitution. The case arose over the suit of one Aaron Ogden to restrain Gibbons from operating steamboats on the Hudson River between New Jersey and New York. The right held by Ogden had originally been granted by the New York legislature to Robert Livingston and Robert Fulton as an exclusive right to navigate the waters of New York State by steamboat. In an opinion holding the New York grant unconstitutional, Marshall gave the commerce clause a broad construction which assured general and national control of interstate commerce when later conditions made such control and regulation desirable. Sweeping aside all narrow definitions of commerce, Marshall said: "Commerce, undoubtedly, is traffic, but it is something more; it is intercourse." While the completely internal commerce of a state is subject to state regulation, interstate and foreign commerce is within the control of Congress, Marshall held; the power to regulate it does not stop with the boundaries of states.

Gibbs (gibz), **Arthur Hamilton.** b. at London, March 9, 1888—. English author, resident in the U.S.; brother of Sir Philip Gibbs. He arrived in the U.S. in 1912, served with the British forces in World War I, and and returned to the U.S. in 1919. Among his works are *The Complete Oxford Man* (1910), *The Persistent Lovers* (1914), *Gunfodder* (1919), *Chances* (1930), *Undertow* (1932), and *Way of Life* (1947).

Gibbs, George. b. at Newport, R.I., Jan. 7, 1776; d. near Astoria, Long Island, N.Y., Aug. 5, 1833. American encourager of science, noted for his early efforts in behalf of mineralogy; father of George Gibbs (1815–73). While still in his twenties, he gathered abroad a collection of well over 12,000 items of minerals, the largest of its kind in the U.S. when he brought it to Newport in 1805. The collection was sold (1825) to Yale for 20,000 dollars. He was instrumental in the founding of the *American Journal of Science* and was vice-president (1822) of the New York Lyceum of Natural History, to which he donated the "Gibbs meteorite" now at Yale.

Gibbs, George. b. near Astoria, Long Island, N.Y., July 17, 1815; d. at New Haven, Conn., April 9, 1873. American historian and ethnologist; son of George Gibbs (1776–1833) and grandson of Oliver Wolcott. He studied law at Harvard, from which he was graduated in 1838, established his practice at New York, and wrote *Memoirs of the Administrations of Washington and John Adams* (2 vols., 1846), based largely upon his grandfather's correspondence. With the coming of the California gold rush, Gibbs abandoned the law profession (1848) and settled at Columbia, Ore., serving for a brief period as collector of the port of Astoria; subsequently he moved to a ranch near Fort Steilacoom, in Washington Territory, and studied the ethnological features of the Northwest Indians. For many years he was a geologist with the U.S. Northwest boundary survey and wrote a study of that region's geology and natural history. Among his works are *Alphabetical Vocabularies of the Clallam and the Lummi*, *Alphabetical Vocabulary of the Chinook Language*, *A Dictionary of the Chinook Jargon, or Trade Language of Oregon*

(all three published in 1863), and *Notes on the Tinneh or Chepewyen Indians of British and Russian America* (1867).

Gibbs, George. b. at New Orleans, La., March 8, 1870; d. at Philadelphia, Oct. 10, 1942. American fiction writer and illustrator. He illustrated and wrote *Pike and Cutlass* (1900), *The Splendid Outcast* (1920), *The Joyous Conspirator* (1927), *The Isle of Illusion* (1929), and *The Vanishing Idol* (1936).

Gibbs, Henry Hucks. See **Aldenham,** 1st Baron.

Gibbs, James. b. at Footdeesmire, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, Dec. 23, 1862; d. at Aberdeen, Scotland, Aug. 5, 1754. Scottish architect, now chiefly remembered for his church designs. He was appointed a member of a group commissioned to build 50 new churches in London; of the ten that were completed, Gibbs built Saint Mary-le-Strand (1714–22), and Saint Martin's-in-the-Fields (1722–26), which is considered his masterpiece. In 1719 he added a steeple and other parts to Christopher Wren's church in the Strand, Saint Clement Danes.

Gibbs, James Ethan Allen. b. in Rockbridge County, Va., Aug. 1, 1829; d. at Raphine, Va., Nov. 25, 1902. American inventor of improvements in sewing machines. Soon after 1850 Gibbs's mechanical bent was attracted by the sewing machine, of which he had seen only illustrations. Working on his own, he made two innovations which he patented in 1856 and in 1857 invented the twisted-loop rotary-hook sewing machine. Going into partnership with James Willcox, he produced the Willcox and Gibbs sewing machine which first appeared for sale in 1858; subsequently the making of the device was taken over by the Browne and Sharpe Manufacturing Company of Providence, R.I. Gibbs devoted his efforts to improving the machine, adding a total of 25 innovations. He retired in 1890.

Gibbs, Josiah Willard. b. at Salem, Mass., April 30, 1790; d. at New Haven, Conn., March 25, 1861. American philologist. He translated Gesenius's *Hebrew Lexicon* (1824), and published *Philological Studies* (1857) and other works.

Gibbs, Josiah Willard. b. at New Haven, Conn., Feb. 11, 1839; d. there, April 28, 1903. American physicist and mathematician; son of Josiah Willard Gibbs (1790–1861). He was graduated from Yale College in 1858 and became professor of mathematical physics there in 1871. The series of important papers in which the results of his investigations were embodied began with two, published in 1873, entitled *Graphical Methods in the Thermodynamics of Fluids* and *A Method of Geometrical Representation of the Thermodynamic Properties of Substances by Means of Surfaces.* These were followed by a paper on the *Equilibrium of Heterogeneous Substances* (two parts, 1876 and 1878), one on *Multiple Algebra* (1886), and others. His work was most fruitful for the physicist, the chemist, and the mathematician. In 1906 his *Scientific Papers* were published in two volumes.

Gibbs, Oliver Wolcott. b. at New York, Feb. 21, 1822; d. at Newport, R.I., Dec. 9, 1908. American chemist, professor of applied science at Harvard University from 1863 (emeritus 1887). He was professor of physics and chemistry at the College of the City of New York from 1847 to 1863. His publications include numerous important papers on chemical topics. In 1884 he was elected an honorary member of the German Chemical Society, and was the first American who received this honor.

Gibbs, Sir **Philip.** b. at London, May 1, 1877—. English novelist, journalist, and editor; brother of Arthur Hamilton Gibbs. War correspondent (1912) with the Bulgarian army, French and Belgian troops (1914), and with British forces in the field (1915–18); editor (1921–22) of the *Review of Reviews.* Author of *The Individualist, Back to Life* (1920), *Venetian Lovers* (1922), *The Unchanging Quest* (1925), *The Golden Years* (1931), *The Cross of Peace* (1933), *Cities of Refuge* (1936), *The Battle Within* (1944), *Through the Storm* (1945), and *The Hopeful Heart* (1947); his historical works include *The Battles of the Somme* (1916), *Now It Can Be Told* (1920), *Ordeal in England* (1937), *Across the Frontiers* (1938), *The Pageant of the Years* (1946); author also of the essays *Ten Years After* (1924) and *The Day After To-morrow* (1938).

Gibbstown (gibz'toun). Unincorporated community in SW New Jersey, in Gloucester County, near the Delaware River ab. 12 mi. SW of Camden. 2,546 (1950).

Gibby (gib'i). In Susannah Centlivre's comedy *The Wonder,* the Highland servant of Colonel Briton. He is an undaunted and incorrigible blunderer.

Gibeah (gib'ē.ȧ). In Biblical geography, a town in Palestine, probably ab. 4 mi. N of Jerusalem. It was the scene of the destruction of the Benjamites (Judges, xx). There were several other places of the same name in Palestine.

Gibeon (gib'ē.ọn). [Arabic name, **El Jib.**] In Biblical geography, a town in Palestine, ab. 6 mi. NW of Jerusalem. The Gibeonites succeeded by a stratagem in making a treaty with the Israelites under Joshua; because of this they were condemned to be hewers of wood and drawers of water. The town was taken by Shishak. Josh. ix. 3, etc.

Gibil (gē'bil). In Assyro-Babylonian mythology, the fire god. He is invoked in hymns on account of the many beneficial functions of fire, especially its purifying power, and as one who wards off all dangers and who decides the fate of men. Thus, as intermediary between gods and men, he came to be regarded as a messenger of the gods. He is identified with Girru.

Gibraltar (ji.brôl'tạr; Spanish, нē.brär̈l.tär'). Town and fortified promontory (often called the Rock of Gibraltar) on the S coast of Spain, a crown colony of Great Britain. It is an important coaling station. The rock was the classical Calpe, and one of the Pillars of Hercules, was the landing-place of the Saracen leader Tarik (hence called in Arabic *Jebel-al-Tarik,* meaning "Hill of Tarik"), was taken finally from the Moors by the Spaniards in 1462, was fortified by Charles V, was taken by an English and Dutch force under Rooke in 1704, and was unsuccessfully besieged by the Spaniards and French in 1704–05, by the Spaniards in 1726, and by the Spaniards and French (1779–83). In the last siege, commencing on June 21, 1779, the defenders were commanded by Lord Heathfield. The chief attack was made on Sept. 13, 1782, when the floating batteries devised by the Chevalier d'Arcon were used. Greatest height of the rock, ab. 1,400 ft.; area, 2¼ sq. mi.; pop. of colony, 23,232 (1951).

Gibraltar, Strait of. [Spanish, **Estrecho de Gibraltar;** Latin, **Fretum Gaditanum,** meaning "Strait of Gades," also **Fretum Herculeum** or **Tartessium.**] Sea passage connecting the Mediterranean Sea with the Atlantic Ocean, and separating Spain from Morocco. Its width in the narrowest part is 8 mi.; between Ceuta and Gibraltar it is 13 mi.

Gibraltar American Naval Memorial. Memorial archway erected at Gibraltar by the U.S. government in commemoration of the convoy and antisubmarine operations of the American navy in Atlantic and Mediterranean waters during World War I.

Gibran (ji.brän'), **Kahlil.** b. at Bechari, Lebanon, 1883; d. at New York, April 10, 1931. Syrian-American mystic, poet, and artist. His first journey to the U.S. was made in 1894; returning after studying in Syria and at Paris, he was active as a painter and a writer of prose poems. His best-known work is *The Prophet* (1923). Among his other books are *The Forerunner: His Parables and Poems* (1920), *Sand and Foam: A Book of Aphorisms* (1926), *Jesus the Son of Man* (1928), and *The Garden of the Prophet* (1933).

Gibson (gib'sọn), **Charles Dana.** b. at Roxbury, Mass., Sept. 14, 1867; d. 1944. American illustrator, creator of the "Gibson Girl." He received his artistic education at the Art Students League of New York and the Julian Academy, Paris. He produced a large number of illustrations for the old *Life* and other pictorial magazines, his subjects being taken chiefly from American social life. He also illustrated books, including Hope's *Prisoner of Zenda,* Richard Harding Davis's *Soldiers of Fortune* and his original works, *The Education of Mr. Pipp, A Widow and her Friends, The Social Ladder,* and others.

Gibson, Edmund. b. at Bampton, Westmorland, England, 1669; d. at Bath, England, Sept. 6, 1748. English prelate and author. He became bishop of Lincoln in 1713, and in 1720 was translated to the see of London. His chief work is *Codex juris ecclesiastici Anglicani* (1713).

Gibson, Edward. See **Ashbourne,** 1st Baron.

Gibson, Hugh. b. at Los Angeles, Calif., Aug. 16, 1883—. American diplomat and author. Secretary of legation at

Havana, Cuba (1911–13) and Brussels, Belgium (1914–16); first U.S. minister (1919–24) to Poland; U.S. minister to Switzerland (1924–27), Belgium (1927–33, 1937–38), and Brazil (1953–37). Author of *A Journal from Our Legation in Belgium* (1917), *Rio* (1937), *Belgium* (1939), and *The Road to Foreign Policy* (1944); coauthor, with Herbert Hoover, of *The Problems of Lasting Peace* (1942) and *The Basis of Lasting Peace* (1945).

Gibson, John. b. at Lancaster, Pa., May 23, 1740; d. at Braddock's Field, Pa., April 16, 1822. American frontiersman and Revolutionary officer. He took part (1758) in the Forbes expedition which wrested Fort Duquesne from the French, was captured (1763) by the Indians during Pontiac's War, and participated (1774) in Lord Dunmore's War. He became (1775) western agent for Virginia, entered the Continental ranks and became (1777) a colonel, taking command of Fort Laurens (Bolivar, Ohio) in 1779 and of Fort Pitt in 1781. After the Revolution he was a major general of militia and judge of the court of common pleas in Allegheny County, Pa. He served (1800–16) as secretary of the Indiana Territory.

Gibson, John. b. near Conway, Wales, 1790; d. at Rome, Jan. 27, 1866. English sculptor. He went to Rome in 1817, and became a pupil of Canova and Thorvaldsen. His works include *Sleeping Shepherd* (1818), *Mars and Cupid* (1819), *Psyche and Zephyrs* (1822), *Paris* (1824), *Nymph untying her Sandal* (1831), *Hunter and Dog*, a statue of the queen for the houses of Parliament (1850–55), and the so-called tinted Venus, in which he introduced the use of color after the Greek manner.

Gibson, John Bannister. b. at Westover Mills, Pa., Nov. 8, 1780; d. at Philadelphia, May 3, 1853. American jurist. He attended Dickinson College at Carlisle, Pa., studied law privately, was admitted to the bar (1803), and in 1810 was elected to the state legislature as Democratic representative from Cumberland County. Serving in that body until 1812, he became (1813) president judge of the 11th judicial district of the court of common pleas and was named (1816) associate justice of the state supreme court. His appointment as chief justice in 1827 was confirmed in the following year; after his compulsory retirement in 1851, he was returned as an associate justice. A leading figure in the judicial affairs of the state, some of his important opinions are found in *De Chastellux v. Fairchild*, *The Commonwealth v. Green and Others*, and *Donoghue v. the County*.

Gibson, Paris. b. at Brownfield, Oxford County, Me., July 1, 1830; d. at Great Falls, Mont., Dec. 16, 1920. American pioneer in Montana, founder of the city of Great Falls.

Gibson, Randall Lee. b. at Spring Hill, Ky., Sept. 10, 1832; d. at Hot Springs, Ark., Dec. 15, 1892. American lawyer, Civil War officer, and politician. He was graduated from Yale in 1853 and from the law department of the University of Louisiana (now Tulane University) in 1855. He subsequently studied at Berlin, and was for some months an attaché of the American legation at Madrid. He joined the Confederate army as a private, commanded a brigade at Shiloh, and also under General Bragg in Kentucky, and fought with distinction in all the engagements which took place during Johnston's retreat from Dalton to Atlanta. He covered the retreat after General Hood's defeat at Nashville, and in General Canby's campaign was charged with the defense of Spanish Fort. At the close of the war he held the rank of major general. He was U.S. senator (Democratic) from Louisiana from 1883 until his death.

Gibson, Wilfrid (Wilson). b. at Hexham, Northumberland, England, Oct. 2, 1878—. English poet. He is the author of *Stonefolds* (1907), *Daily Bread* (1910), *Fires* (1912), *Thoroughfares* (1914), *Borderlands* (1914), *Battle* (1915), *Friends* (1916), *Whin* (1918), *Home* (1920), *Neighbours* (1920), *I Heard a Sailor* (1925), *The Golden Room* (1928), *Hazards* (1930), *Islands* (1932), *Fuel* (1934), *The Alert* (1941), *Challenge* (1942), *The Outpost* (1944), *Coldknuckles* (1947), and *The Island Stag* (1947).

Gibson, William. b. at Baltimore, March 14, 1788; d. at Savannah, Ga., March 2, 1868. American surgeon. He was graduated in medicine from the University of Edinburgh in 1809, and in 1819 succeeded to the chair of surgery at the University of Pennsylvania, where he remained until 1855. He was one of the first American surgeons to perform the Caesarean operation successfully. He wrote *Principles and Practice of Surgery* (1824).

Gibson, William Hamilton. b. Oct. 5, 1850; d. July 16, 1896. American painter and writer. He was a specialist in botanical drawing, and was known as an illustrator and painter in water colors. He wrote and illustrated *Camp Life . . .*, *Tricks of Trapping . . .* (1876), *Highways and Byways . . .* (1883), *Happy Hunting Grounds* (1886), and others.

Gibson City. City in E central Illinois, in Ford County, ab. 30 mi. E of Bloomington; railroad junction; processing and shipping point for an agricultural region. 3,029 (1950).

Gibson Desert. [Also, **Gibson's Desert.**] Desert region in C Western Australia, lying between the great Victoria Desert and the Great Sandy Desert.

Gichtel (giĉh'tẹl), **Johann Georg.** b. at Regensburg, Bavaria, Germany, March 14, 1638; d. at Amsterdam, Netherlands, Jan. 21, 1710. German mystic, founder of the sect of Angelic Brethren, or Gichtelians.

Giddings (gid'ingz). City in S central Texas, county seat of Lee County, ab. 40 mi. E of Austin, in a farming region; railroad junction and shipping point for vegetables and dairy and poultry products. It was founded (1872) by Wendish settlers. 2,532 (1950).

Giddings, Franklin Henry. b. at Sherman, Conn., March 23, 1855; d. at Scarsdale, N.Y., June 11, 1931. American sociologist. He was graduated from Union College in 1877, worked as a journalist until 1888, and was lecturer on political science at Bryn Mawr (1888–91) and professor (1891–94), professor of sociology at Columbia University (1894–1906), and professor of sociology and the history of civilization there from 1906. He wrote *Principles of Sociology* (1896), *Elements of Sociology* (1898), *Democracy and Empire* (1900), *Inductive Sociology* (1901), *Descriptive and Historical Sociology* (1907), and *The Mighty Medicine* (1929).

Giddings, Joshua Reed. b. at Athens, Bradford County, Pa., Oct. 6, 1795; d. at Montreal, May 27, 1864. American antislavery leader. He went to Ohio at the age of ten, was a soldier in the War of 1812, became a schoolteacher and then a lawyer, served in the state legislature, and was elected to the House of Representatives in 1838 as a Whig. He immediately took an active part in the fight against the antislavery "gag-rule," in force in the House from 1836 to 1844, which sought to prevent discussion of antislavery proposals. In one of his efforts to circumvent this rule, he introduced resolutions on the "Creole case." The brig *Creole*, en route from Hampton Roads, Va., to New Orleans, carried 135 slaves who rebelled and took the ship to Nassau. The U.S. was trying to obtain from Great Britain compensation for the escaped slaves, most of whom had been liberated by the English. Giddings's resolutions held that the slaves were beyond the state laws which held them in slavery, and hence had merely resumed "their natural right of personal liberty." For introducing his resolutions he was censured by a House vote of 125–69, and he resigned. Reëlected by his constituents, he served until 1859, always taking a vigorous antislavery position. He was active in forming the Republican Party. From 1861 until his death he was consul general at Montreal. Author of *Exiles of Florida* (1858) and *The Rebellion: its Authors and Causes* (1864).

Gide (zhēd), **André.** [Full name, **André Paul Guillaume Gide.**] b. at Paris, Nov. 22, 1869; d. at Paris, Feb. 19, 1951. French poet, essayist, novelist, and critic. He was awarded (1947) the Nobel prize for literature. He was the author of *Les Cahiers d'André Walter* (1891), *Les Poésies d'André Walter* (1892), *Traité du Narcisse* (1892), *Voyage d'Urien* (1893), all of which are symbolist in inspiration; of *Paludes* (1895), in which he renounces his earlier life and works; of *Les Nourritures terrestres* (1897; Eng. trans., *Fruits of the Earth*, 1948), in which he advocates departure from traditional morality in the name of freedom; of two verse dramas, *Le Roi Candaule* (1901) and *Saul* (1903); a short novel, *L'Immoraliste* (1902; Eng. trans., 1930), in which departure from tradition brings on tragedy; of *La Porte étroite* (1909; Eng. trans., *Strait is the Gate*, 1924), which illustrates the dangers of the opposite moral attitude; of *Les Caves du Vatican* (1914; Eng. trans., *The Vatican Swindle*, 1925), *Les Faux-Monnayeurs* (1926; Eng. trans., *The Counterfeiters*, 1927), and others. His critical writings are collected in *Prétextes*

(1903), *Nouveaux prétextes* (1911), *Dostoievski* (1923), *Incidences* (1924), and in his *Journal* (1939 and later supplements; Eng. trans., 3 vols., 1946–49). Other works of special significance are his *Voyage au Congo* (1927) and *Retour du Tchad* (1928), in which he reopened the vexed French colonial question; *Corydon* (1924), a dialogue on the subject of homosexuality; *Si le grain ne meurt* (1926; Eng. trans., *Lest it Die*, 1935); and *Retour de l'U.R.S.S.* (1936; Eng. trans., *Return from The U.S.S.R.*, 1937), in which he announced the termination of his short-lived sympathy for Communism. After a delicate childhood and an education at the École Alsatienne at Paris, interrupted by much travel, he began writing as a follower of Mallarmé, succeeded Léon Blum as literary critic of the *Revue Blanche*, and founded (1909) the important *Nouvelle Revue Française*. Relatively obscure before 1914, he emerged as a leader of the postwar generation. Critics disagree about the value of his work but not about the extent of his great influence. A Protestant preoccupied by moral problems, his ethical libertarianism precluded his receiving many of the honors which French writers of his stature generally receive.

Gide, Charles. b. at Uzès, France, June 29, 1847; d. at Paris, March 13, 1932. French economist; uncle of André Gide. He served as professor at Bordeaux, Montpellier, and Paris (Collège de France). His main works were *Histoire des doctrines économiques* (History of Economic Doctrines, 1909; with Charles Rist) and *Principes d'économie politique* (Principles of Political Economy).

Gideon (gid'ē.ọn). [Surnamed **Jerubbaal.**] fl. probably in the 13th century B.C. Hebrew liberator and religious reformer. He defeated the Midianites, and was judge in Israel for 40 years.

Gideonse (gid'ē.ọnz), **Harry David.** b. at Rotterdam, Netherlands, May 17, 1901—. American economist, educator, and author. Arrived (1904) in U.S.; professor of economics (1938–39) at Columbia University; chairman (1938–39) of department of economics and sociology at Barnard College; president (1939 *et seq.*) of Brooklyn College. Author of *Transfert des Réparations et Plan Dawes* (1928), *The International Bank* (1930), *The Higher Learning in a Democracy* (1937), *Organized Scarcity and Public Policy* (1939), and other books.

Giebel (gē'bẹl), **Christoph Gottfried Andreas.** b. at Quedlinburg, Germany, Sept. 13, 1820; d. at Halle, Germany, Nov. 14, 1881. German zoölogist and paleontologist. He was the author of *Allgemeine Paläontologie* (1852) and others.

Gielgud (gil'gụd), Sir **John.** [Full name, **Arthur John Gielgud.**] b. at London, April 14, 1904—. English actor and director. First appeared (1921) on the stage with the Old Vic company; his outstanding roles include Lewis Dodd in *The Constant Nymph*, Richard II in *Richard of Bordeaux*, Romeo, Hamlet, Macbeth, and King Lear; appeared (1947) at New York as Valentine in Congreve's *Love for Love* and Ernest Worthing in Wilde's *The Importance of Being Ernest*; directed (1948) the New York productions of Jeffers's *Medea* and the stage adaptation by Rodney Ackland of Dostoevsky's *Crime and Punishment*. He was knighted (1953) by Elizabeth II.

Gielli (gē.ä'lē). [Also, **Gyelli.**] One of the western pygmy groups of C Africa, inhabiting S Cameroun.

Gien (zhyaṅ). Town in C France, in the department of Loiret, situated on the Loire River, ab. 38 mi. SE of Orléans. It has a castle, built in 1494 for Anne de Beaujeu, and is known for the manufacture of faïence earthenware and pottery. The town suffered considerable damage in World War II. 7,697 (1946).

Giers (gērs), **Nikolai Karlovich de.** [Also, **Girs.**] b. May 21, 1820; d. Jan. 26, 1895. Russian diplomat. He was appointed minister to Stockholm in 1872, adjunct to the minister of foreign affairs in 1875, and minister of foreign affairs 1882–95.

Giesberts (gēs'bėrts), **Johann.** b. at Straelen, Germany, Feb. 3, 1865—. German trade-union organizer. Originally a metalworker, he became a journalist, and was a Centrist Party member of the Reichstag (1905–18, 1920–33) member (1919–20) of the Weimar constitutional assembly state undersecretary (1918) in the ministry of economics and minister of postal services (1919–22).

Giesebrecht (gē'zẹ.brecht), **Friedrich Wilhelm Benjamin von.** b. at Berlin, March 5, 1814; d. at Munich, Dec. 17, 1889. German historian. He became professor of history at Königsberg in 1857, and at Munich in 1862. He was raised to the nobility in 1865. He was the author of *Geschichte der deutschen Kaiserzeit* (History of the German Imperial Period, 1855–80) and others.

Gieseking (gē'zẹ.king), **Walter Wilhelm.** b. at Lyons, France, Nov. 5, 1895—. German pianist. He studied under Karl Leimer at the conservatory at Hanover; notable as an interpreter of Debussy; composer of a quintet, songs, and piano pieces; toured in Europe (1920 *et seq.*) and the U.S. (1926 *et seq.*).

Giesel (gē'zẹl), **Friedrich Oscar.** b. at Winzig, Germany, 1852; d. at Brunswick, Germany, 1927. German inorganic chemist, who first brought relatively cheap radium into commerce. With T. Godlewski he discovered actinium X (a radon isotope) in 1904.

Gieseler (gē'zẹ.lėr), **Johann Karl Ludwig.** b. at Petershagen, Westphalia, Germany, March 3, 1792; d. at Göttingen, Germany, July 8, 1854. German ecclesiastical historian. He became (1831) professor at Göttingen. He wrote *Lehrbuch der Kirchengeschichte* (Manual of Church History, 1824–56; Eng. trans. edited by H. B. Smith, 1857–81) and others.

Giessbach (gēs'bäch). Series of cascades in the Bernese Oberland, Switzerland, S of the Lake of Brienz.

Giessen (gē'sẹn). City in W Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Hessen, American Zone, formerly in the free state of Hesse, situated at the junction of the Wieseck and Lahn rivers ab. 33 mi. N of Frankfort on the Main. It has metallurgical, leather, paper, and tobacco manufactures, cement works, and lumber mills. The university, founded in 1607, is known for its medical institutes and large university library. In World War II, the city was occupied by American troops on March 3, 1945. The population is predominantly Protestant. The decrease of the population in the period 1939–46 was 14.8 percent. 39,709 (1946), 46,712 (1950).

Giesshübl (gēs'hü.bl). German name of **Kysibl.**

Giffard (zhē'fär). Town in Quebec, Canada, a few miles E of the city of Quebec. It is a suburban town and has several industries. 8,097 (1951).

Giffard (jif'ạrd), Sir **Hardinge Stanley.** [Title, 1st Earl of **Halsbury.**] b. 1823; d. 1921. English statesman. He was educated at Merton College, Oxford, was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1850, and was appointed queen's counsel in 1865. In 1875 he was created a knight, in 1885 a baron, and in 1898 an earl (Viscount Tiverton and Earl of Halsbury). He was Conservative member of Parliament for Launceston (1877–85) and lord high chancellor (1885–86, 1886–92, and 1895–December, 1905).

Gifford (gif'ọrd), **Adam.** [Title, Lord **Gifford.**] b. at Edinburgh, Feb. 28, 1820; d. there, Jan. 20, 1887. Scottish jurist and founder of Gifford lectureships on natural theology, for which he bequeathed 80,000 pounds.

Gifford, Robert Swain. b. on the island of Naushon, Mass., Dec. 23, 1840; d. at New York, Jan. 15, 1905. American landscape painter. He went to New York in 1866 and was elected a member of the National Academy of Design in 1878. He was also a prominent member of the Water-Color Society. Among his works are *Mount Hood, Oregon* (1870), *Entrance to Moorish House, Tangier* (1873), *Border of the Desert* (1877), and *Salt Mills at Dartmouth* (1885).

Gifford, Sandford Robinson. b. at Greenfield, Saratoga County, N.Y., July 10, 1823; d. at New York, Aug. 29, 1880. American landscape painter. He went to New York in 1844 and was elected a member of the National Academy of Design in 1854. He studied (1855–57) at Paris and Rome. Among his works are *Kaaterskill Clove* (1859), *Shrewsbury River* (1868), *Venice, Lago Maggiore, Fishing-boats on the Adriatic, Golden Horn* (1872), *October in the Catskills*, and *Ruins of the Parthenon* (1880; in the Corcoran Gallery).

Gifford, Walter Sherman. b. at Salem, Mass., Jan. 10, 1885—. American business executive. Beginning (1911) as a statistician, he worked his way up to the presidency (1925–48) of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, and became known as one of the most powerful figures in American economic life. He served as a director and executive of numerous other business organizations

and headed a number of public commissions and councils, notably the U.S. Council of National Defense (1916–18) and the President's Organization on Unemployment Relief (1931–32). He served (1950–53) as U.S. ambassador to Great Britain.

Gifford, William. b. in Hampshire, England, 1554; d. April 11, 1629. Archbishop of Reims. He studied at the universities of Oxford, Louvain (under Bellarmine), and Paris, and at the English colleges at Reims and Rome, and in 1582 was appointed lecturer on Saint Thomas Aquinas in the English college at Reims. He became dean of the Church of Saint Peter at Lille (c1596), took the Benedictine habit in 1608, was prior of a Benedictine house at Dieulewart (1609–10) and in 1611 founded a community of his order at St.-Malo, Brittany, which he afterward moved to Paris. He was appointed archbishop of Reims in 1622. He completed and edited William Reynolds's *Calvino-Turcismus* (1597–1603).

Gifford, William. b. at Ashburton, Devonshire, England, in April, 1756; d. at London, Dec. 31, 1826. English critic and satirical poet. He first became known by his satires *The Baviad* (1794) and *The Maeviad* (1795), published together in 1797. He was the first editor (1809–24) of the *Quarterly Review*.

Gift from the Grave, A. Title in England of the novelette by Edith Wharton published in the U.S. as *The Touchstone* (1900).

Gift of the Magi (mā'jī), **The.** Short story in *The Four Million* (1906), a volume by William Sydney Porter under the pseudonym O. Henry.

Gifu (gē.fö). City in C Honshu, Japan, on the edge of the plain ab. 20 mi. N of Nagoya. It is a railroad junction and an industrial center noted for cotton and silk spinning, textiles, paper products, lanterns, and fans. There is also cormorant fishing on the Nagara River in the city. Gifu is a historic center, and has a medieval castle and two important temples. It was destroyed by an earthquake and fire in 1891, and rebuilt. 211,845 (1950).

Gigli (jē'lyē), **Beniamino.** b. at Recanati, Italy, March 20, 1890—. Italian operatic tenor. He made his debut (1914) as Enzo in *La Gioconda;* created (1917) the role of Ruggero in Puccini's *Rondine;* member (1920–32) of the Metropolitan Opera Company, New York, making his debut there as Faust; appeared (1932) in Europe, South America, and Havana.

Gignoux (zhē.nyö), **Claude Joseph.** b. at Lyons, France, Nov. 29, 1890—. French economist, a leader of French employers' organizations. At the Versailles peace conference (1919), he was secretary of the economic commission. Before World War II he was president of the Confédération Générale du Patronat Français and was honorary president of the Fédération des Industriels et des Commerçants Français. A deputy (1928–32), he served (1931–32) as a subordinate minister in the Laval cabinets. He was director of the newspaper *La Journée Industrielle.*

Gigon (zhē.gôn), **Alfred.** b. at Delsberg, Switzerland, Sept. 24, 1883—. Swiss physician, known for his studies on nutrition and vegetative physiology. He became privatdocent (1911) of internal medicine at the University of Basel and professor (1921) at the Medical Polyclinic at Basel, and was the founder (1943) of the Swiss Academy of Medical Sciences. Author of *Aus der Geschichte der Respiration und der Ernährung* (1912), *Die Arbeiterkost* (1914), *Einige neuere Betrachtungsweisen in der Ernährungstherapie* (1922), *Die Krankheiten der Speicheldrüsen* (1926), and *Syphilis des Intestinaltractus und des Peritoneum* (1931); editor of *Schweizerische Medizinische Wochenschrift.*

Gigout (zhē.gö), **Eugène.** b. at Nancy, France, March 23, 1844; d. at Paris, Dec. 9, 1925. French organist, composer, and teacher. He was for many years professor in the Niedermeyer School at Paris, and served (1863 *et seq.*) as organist at the Church of Saint-Augustin. In 1885 he founded an organ school at Paris. He published many organ works and choruses in the Gregorian style.

Gigoux (zhē.gö), **Jean François.** b. Jan. 8, 1809; d. Dec. 14, 1894. French historical, genre, and portrait painter.

Gihon (gī'hon). In Biblical geography, one of the four rivers in Eden (Gen. ii), variously identified with the Amu Darya (ancient Oxus), the Aras, an arm of the Euphrates-Tigris system, and others.

Gihon (jē.hön'). Arabic name of the **Amu Darya.**

Gijón (hē.hōn'). City in NW Spain, in the province of Oviedo, situated on a rocky peninsula on the Bay of Biscay, ab. 16 mi. NE of Oviedo. It has an excellent harbor and bathing beach, commercial fisheries, iron, copper, and bronze foundries, petroleum and sugar refineries, tobacco, chemical, glass, porcelain, paper, and other manufactures. Gijón is the chief place of export for Asturian coal and iron, zinc, and copper ores, and also for agricultural products and fish; petroleum, timber, and other raw materials are imported. It is the seat of industrial and nautical schools. There is a castle and a number of old palaces; the Church of San Pedro dates from the 15th century. A Roman town in ancient times, Gijón was occupied by the Moors in the 8th century, but it was one of the first towns retaken by the Christians. The construction of a commercial port was begun in 1480; an arsenal was added in the reign of Philip II (1556–98); to this the remains of the Spanish Armada returned for repairs in 1588. Modern prosperity dates from 1884, when railroad communication was established with the Asturian mining districts. Gijón was captured by the Nationalist forces in 1937 in the Spanish Civil War. 110,935 (1950).

Gijsen (ċhī.sęn), **Marnix.** [Pseudonym of **J. A. Goris.**] b. 1899—. Flemish poet, novelist, and essayist; professor at New York University and at the University at Ghent. His verses, collected in *Het Huis* (1928), display a spectacular graphic power and an ethical-symbolic tendency. The same qualities are displayed in his moving symbolic novel *Joachim van Babylon* (1948). A sharp and bitter account of his youth is given in *Telemachus in het Dorp* (Telemachus in the Village, 1948). His essays are collected in *Peripatetisch Onderzoek* (Peripatetic Research, 1940), *Ontdek Amerika* (Discover America, 1929), and *Odusseus Achterna* (Following Odysseus, 1930). He has also made studies in economics and art.

Gil (hēl), **Juan Bautista.** Assassinated April 12, 1877. Paraguayan politician of the Colorados party. He was elected president of the republic, Nov. 25, 1874, and still held the office when he was assassinated by a personal enemy.

Gila (hē'la). River in the W part of New Mexico and in Arizona. It is the chief tributary of the Colorado, which it joins at Yuma, Ariz., near the SE extremity of California. Length, ab. 575 mi.

Gila Apache (a.pach'ē). Former group of North American Apache Indians including four subtribes, among them the Gilenos, inhabiting in the 17th century the region around the source of the Gila River.

Gila Cliff Dwellings National Monument. National monument in SW New Mexico, ab. 32 mi. N of Silver City. It was established in 1907 to preserve a group of cliff dwellings of prehistoric Indians in the canyon of the West Fork of the Gila River. The area is accessible only on horseback or by foot, as there are no roads to the site. Area, ab. 160 acres.

Gilaki (gē.läk'i). Language of the Gilaki, a people of N Iran, one of the Caspian dialects belonging to the Iranian group of Indo-Iranian languages.

Gilan (gē.län'). [Also, **Ghilan.**] Region and former province in N Iran, bordering on the SW coast of the Caspian Sea. The area is mostly mountainous but in the strip along the Caspian, fruit, cotton, and opium are raised. Capital, Resht; area, 5,473 sq. mi.; pop. ab. 5 million.

Gilbart (gil'bart), **James William.** b. at London, March 21, 1794; d. there, Aug. 8, 1863. English banker. He was manager of the London and Westminster Bank from its opening in 1834 to 1859. Among his works are *A Practical Treatise on Banking* (1827), *History and Principles of Banking* (1834), and *Logic for the Million* (1851).

Gilbert (gil'bėrt), Sir **Alfred.** b. at London, Aug. 12, 1854; d. there, Nov. 4, 1934. English sculptor. He was made an associate of the Royal Academy in 1887, for his *Icarus,* and a full member five years later. During World War I he lived at Bruges, his only contact with England being in the visits of friends who came to see him and in assignments that he carried out, while abroad, for English clients. In 1926 he returned to England at the invitation of George V, who asked him to finish the memorial to the Duke of Clarence (begun in 1892 when Clarence died). In the same year the Royal Society of British Sculptors

awarded him a gold medal, and King George commissioned him to do a memorial to Queen Alexandra (Marlborough Gate). It was completed in 1932.

Gilbert, Anne Hartley. b. at Rochdale, England, Oct. 21, 1821; d. at Chicago, Dec. 2, 1904. American actress. She first appeared on the stage in 1846, and came to America in 1849.

Gilbert, Cass. b. at Zanesville, Ohio, Nov. 24, 1859; d. March 17, 1934. American architect. He was educated at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Among the buildings designed by him are the Capitol at St. Paul, the Central Public Library at St. Louis, and the Custom House and the Woolworth Building at New York. He was a member of the National Academy of Design, and was president (1908–09) of the American Institute of Architects.

Gilbert, Charles Henry. b. at Rockford, Ill., Dec. 5, 1859; d. April 20, 1928. American zoölogist and teacher. He received his B.S. (1879) at Butler University and was graduated (M.S., 1882; Ph.D., 1883) from Indiana University, where he served (1880–84) as assistant in natural sciences and modern languages; he was (1884–89) professor of natural history at the University of Cincinnati; and after serving as professor of zoölogy at Indiana University, became (1891) professor in the same subject at Stanford University, holding that post until he became professor emeritus in 1925. He was active in researches concerning fishes in U.S. and Pacific waters, serving (1880 *et seq.*) as an assistant to the U.S. Fish Commission and leading a Commission party in Pacific deep-water investigations from 1889 to 1906. Together with David Starr Jordan he wrote *Synopsis of the Fishes of North America* (1882). He was active (1909–27) in the study of salmon fisheries in Alaska and British Columbia.

Gilbert, Grove Karl. b. at Rochester, N.Y., May 6, 1843; d. May 1, 1918. American man of science, geologist of the U.S. Geological Survey from 1879. He was engaged on the Ohio Geological Survey (1869–71), in the Wheeler survey (1871–74), and in the Powell survey of a portion of the Rocky Mountains (1874–79). His publications include many reports and papers on geology and physiography.

Gilbert, Henry Franklin Belknap. b. at Somerville, Mass., Sept. 26, 1868; d. at Cambridge, Mass., May 19, 1928. American composer, noted for his use of Negro folk material in his music. A founder of the Wa-Wan press, he was also a contributor to musical magazines. His compositions include the *Comedy Overture* (1905), performed by the Boston Symphony Orchestra in 1911; *Negro Rhapsody* (1912), presented at the Norfolk Musical Festival in 1913; *Dance in Place Congo* (1906), performed (1918) at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York; *Nocturne, from Whitman* (1925), presented (1928) by the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra; and *Riders to the Sea* (1915).

Gilbert, Sir **Humphrey.** b. at Compton, near Dartmouth, England, c1539; drowned off the Azores, Sept. 9, 1583. English soldier and navigator; a half brother of Sir Walter Raleigh. He served (1566–70) in Ireland, where he defeated McCarthy More in 1569, and was made governor of the province of Munster, and in the Netherlands in 1572, where he unsuccessfully besieged Goes. In 1578, in accordance with designs which he had long entertained to discover the Northwest Passage to the Far East, he obtained the royal permission to set out on a voyage of discovery and colonization; but the expedition, which started in September of that year, was a failure. On June 11, 1583, he again set out with five ships (*Delight, Golden Hind, Ark Raleigh,* which soon returned, *Swallow,* and *Squirrel*), and on July 30 sighted the northern shore of Newfoundland. On August 5 he landed at the site of the present city of St. John's, where he established the first English colony in North America. On the return voyage the *Squirrel,* in which he sailed, foundered in a storm. His last words were the famous "We are as near to heaven by sea as by land." He wrote a *Discourse of a Discovery for a New Passage to Cataia,* and sponsored a scheme for the founding of an academy and library at London (published by Furnivall, 1869, as *Queen Elizabethes Achademy*).

Gilbert, Sir **John.** b. at Blackheath, England, 1817; d. there, Oct. 5, 1897. English historical painter. Among his principal works are *Don Quixote giving Advice to Sancho* (1839), *Wolsey and Buckingham* (1878), *The Murder of Thomas Becket* (1878), *Ego et rex meus* (1889), and *En avant* (1890). He also illustrated Shakespeare and many standard works.

Gilbert, John. b. at Logan, Utah, July 10, 1897; d. Jan. 9, 1936. American motion-picture actor. He was married three times: to Leatrice Joy, to Ina Claire, and to Virginia Bruce. Gilbert was noted for his romantic roles, his most famous being opposite Greta Garbo in *Love* (a version of *Anna Karenina*). Among his other pictures were *He Who Gets Slapped,* with Lon Chaney and Norma Shearer, *The Big Parade,* with Renée Adorée, and *The Merry Widow,* with Mae Murray.

Gilbert, John Gibbs. b. at Boston, Feb. 27, 1810; d. there, June 17, 1889. American comedian. He first appeared at Boston on Nov. 28, 1828, as Jaffier in *Venice Preserved.* He had a wide range of characters; perhaps the best were Sir Peter Teazle, Sir Anthony Absolute, Old Dornton, and Job Thornberry. He played with success in London, and in all the prominent cities of the U.S.

Gilbert, Sir **John Thomas.** b. at Dublin, Jan. 23, 1829; d. May 23, 1898. Irish historian and antiquary, noted chiefly for his studies of Irish history and antiquity.

Gilbert, Linda. [Called **"the Prisoner's Friend."**] b. at Rochester, N.Y., May 13, 1847; d. at Mt. Vernon, N.Y., Oct. 24, 1895. American philanthropist. She founded and incorporated (1876) the Gilbert Library and Prisoner's Aid Society, which was active until 1883. She wrote *Sketch of the Life and Work of Linda Gilbert* (1876).

Gilbert (zhēl.ber'), **Nicolas Joseph Laurent.** b. at Fontenoy-le-Château, in Lorraine, 1751; d. at Paris, Nov. 12, 1780. French poet, noted chiefly for his satires.

Gilbert (gil'bėrt), **Rufus Henry.** b. at Guilford, N.Y., Jan. 26, 1832; d. July 10, 1885. American physician, inventor, and transportation promoter, noted for his organization of the New York City elevated railway. After working as a machinist, he studied medicine privately at Corning, N.Y., attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons at New York, where he served as assistant to Willard Parker, and after a period of practice at Corning studied hospital management at London and Paris. During the Civil War he served with the Union forces, as medical inspector of Fortress Monroe and subsequently medical director of the XIV Army Corps. After the war he devoted his attention to transportation and to the invention of devices in connection with this field. In 1870 he secured two patents on a pneumatic-tube installation. His plans for a New York City rapid transit system saw partial realization with the incorporation (1872) of the Gilbert Elevated Railway Company; after interruptions caused by financial difficulties following the panic of 1873, construction on the system began in 1876 and it was opened in 1878. Gilbert, however, was excluded from the company soon after the completion of the elevated railway and died in poverty.

Gilbert, Seymour Parker. b. at Bloomfield, N.J., Oct. 13, 1892; d. Feb. 23, 1938. American financial expert and lawyer.

Gilbert, William. b. at Colchester, England, 1540; d. Nov. 30, 1603. English physician and natural philosopher. He studied at Cambridge, took up the practice of medicine at London in 1573, became president of the College of Physicians in 1600, and was physician in ordinary to Queen Elizabeth and James I. His chief work is *De magnete, magneticisque corporibus, et de magno magnete tellure, physiologia nova* (1600).

Gilbert, Sir **William Schwenck.** b. at London, Nov. 18, 1836; d. at Harrow, England, May 29, 1911. English dramatist and writer of the texts of the Gilbert and Sullivan comic operas. He wrote *Dulcamara* (1866), *The Palace of Truth* (1870), *Pygmalion and Galatea* (1871), *Engaged* (1877), *The Mountebanks* (music by Cellier, 1891), and other dramatic pieces. He collaborated with Sir Arthur Sullivan, who wrote the music, in *Thespis; or The Gods Grown Old* (1871), *Trial By Jury* (1875), *The Sorcerer* (1877), *H.M.S. Pinafore* (1878), *The Pirates of Penzance; or The Slave of Duty* (1880), *Patience; or Bunthorne's Bride* (1881), *Iolanthe; or The Peer and the Peri* (1882), *Princess Ida; or Castle Adamant* (1884), *The Mikado; or The Town of Titipu* (1885), *Ruddigore* (1887), *The Yeomen of the Guard* (1888), *The Gondoliers* (1889), *Utopia, Limited* (1893), and *The Grand Duke* (1896). He also published *The*

Fairy's Dilemma, the *Bab Ballads* (1869), and other works. He was knighted in 1907. The Gilbert and Sullivan operas, produced after 1881 by Richard D'Oyly Carte at the Savoy Theatre in London, a theater built especially for the popular productions, are considered by many the outstanding achievement of musical collaboration. Gilbert's lyrics are often highly satirical; he pokes fun at his Victorian contemporaries and their foibles. It is said that his character of Admiral Sir Joseph Porter, K.C.B., in *Pinafore* so angered the queen that she refused to have him knighted. The Gilbert and Sullivan following, called Savoyards after the name of the theater, is still numerous. The first of their operas, and the last two, written after a serious quarrel between the partners in 1896, are seldom performed.

Gilbert and Ellice Islands (el'is). Crown colony of Great Britain situated in the Pacific Ocean E of the Solomons and N of Fiji. It is made up of several groups of islands, the principal groups being the Gilbert Islands, Ellice Islands, Phoenix group, and individual islands such as Ocean, Christmas, Fanning, and Washington. The headquarters of the administration are on Tarawa, formerly on Ocean Island; the resident commissioner is subject to the high commissioner for the Western Pacific at Suva. Most of the Gilberts were occupied (1941–43) by the Japanese in World War II; the battles (November, 1943) of Tarawa and Makin were part of the U.S. campaign to drive the enemy from these and the Marshall Islands to the NW. Total area of colony, ab. 200 sq. mi. (excluding Christmas Island); pop. 34,443 (1936).

Gilbert de la Porée (zhēl.ber dẹ lȧ po.rā). [Latin, **Gilbertus Porretanus** (or **Pictaviensis**).] b. at Poitiers, France, c1070; d. Sept. 4, 1154. French schoolman, chosen bishop of Poitiers in 1142. He was the author of a commentary on the treatise *De trinitate* of Boethius and a treatise *De sex principiis*.

Gilbertese (gil'bėrt.ēz). Language of the indigenous people of the Gilbert Islands, belonging to the Micronesian group of the Malayo-Polynesian family of languages.

Gilbertines (gil'bėr.tins). Religious order founded in England in the first half of the 12th century by Saint Gilbert of Sempringham. The monks of this order observed the rule of Saint Augustine, and the nuns that of Saint Benedict. The Gilbertines were confined to England, and their houses were suppressed by Henry VIII.

Gilbert Islands (gil'bėrt). Archipelago of Micronesia in the Pacific Ocean, situated E of the Solomons and New Guinea, and N of the Ellice Islands. The group was discovered by Byron in 1765, and consists of 16 coral atolls; it forms part of the British Gilbert and Ellice Islands crown colony. It was named by Cook for the master of the ship *Resolution*. Area, 166 sq. mi.; pop. 28,124 (1945).

Gilbert of Sempringham (sem'pring.ạm), Saint. b. at Sempringham, Lincolnshire, England, c1083; d. in February, 1189. English priest, founder of the order of the Gilbertines.

Gilberton (gil'bėr.tọn). Borough in E Pennsylvania, in Schuylkill County: coal mining. 2,641 (1950).

Gil Blas de Santillane (zhēl blȧs dẹ sän.tē.yán), **Histoire de.** Romance by Alain René le Sage, published in 1715, but not entirely completed until 1735. It is named after its hero, who tells the story of his life. Many of the incidents are modeled on Espinel's picaresque romance *Marcos de Obregón*. Smollett translated it in 1761, and in 1809 another translation was brought out in his name.

Gilboa (gil.bō'ạ). In Biblical geography, a mountain range in Palestine, in the territory of Issachar, ab. 25 mi. SW of the Sea of Galilee, which bounds the lower plain of Galilee on the E, running from SE to NW. Here Saul and his three sons fell in a battle against the Philistines. The present name of the mountain is Jebel Faku'a but its old name survives in the village Jelbon on the S part of the range. Elevation, ab. 1,700 ft.

Gilbreth (gil'breth), **Frank Bunker.** b. at Fairfield, Me., July 7, 1868; d. June 14, 1924. American construction engineer and efficiency expert. He developed the chronocyclegraph and micro-motion processes to measure and increase individual rates of work in industry. With his wife, he became widely known to American readers through *Cheaper by the Dozen*, a humorous book written about the family more than two decades after his death.

Gilchrist (gil'krist), **John Borthwick.** b. at Edinburgh, 1759; d. at Paris, Jan. 9, 1841. English physician and Orientalist. He published *A Hindustani Grammar* (1796), *Dialogues, English and Hindustani* (1804), *The British Indian Monitor* (1806–08), and Persian textbooks.

Gilchrist, William Wallace. b. at Jersey City, N.J., Jan. 8, 1846; d. at Easton, Pa., Dec. 20, 1916. American composer. He studied at the University of Pennsylvania and was conductor of the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra, and teacher of singing (1882 *et seq.*) at the Philadelphia Music Academy. His compositions include *Christmas Oratorio*, *Song of Thanksgiving*, and *Easter Idyl*.

Gildas (gil'dạs). [Called **"Saint Gildas the Wise."**] b. probably in 516; d. probably in 570. British historian. He appears to have been born in the North Welsh valley of the Clwyd, to have been a monk, to have left Britain for Armorica in 546, and to have founded the monastery of Saint Gildas at Ruys. He was the author of *De Excidio Britanniae*, probably compiled c556 or 560, and first printed by Polydore Vergil at London in 1525.

Gilded Age: A Tale of To-day, The. Novel by Samuel Langhorne Clemens (under the pseudonym Mark Twain) and Charles Dudley Warner, published in 1873. The book presents the false optimism of an era dedicated to feverish speculation and brash individualism. Its central character, Colonel Beriah Sellers, famous for his phrase "There's millions in it," promotes various speculative undertakings, including railroad land deals and a Missouri settlement project. His unrestrained optimism and persuasive visions of wealth lead to the financial ruin of "Squire" Si Hawkins and his family. The plot involves political intrigues set against the background of Washington, D.C. "The Gilded Age" has become an epithet for the boom period in the U.S. following the Civil War.

Gildemeister (gil'dẹ.mī.stėr), **Johann.** b. at Klein-Siemen, in Mecklenburg, Germany, July 20, 1812; d. at Bonn, Germany, March 11, 1890. German Orientalist, professor of Oriental languages at Bonn.

Gildemeister, Otto. b. at Bremen, Germany, March 13, 1823; d. Aug. 26, 1902. German politician and man of letters, noted as a translator from the English, particularly of Byron's works (1864) and of various plays of Shakespeare.

Gilder (gil'dėr), **Jeannette Leonard.** b. at Flushing, Long Island, N.Y., Oct. 3, 1849; d. at New York, Jan. 17, 1916. American journalist, editor, and critic; sister of Richard Watson Gilder and William Henry Gilder. Shortly after R. W. Gilder became (1870) associate editor of *Scribner's Monthly*, on which she assisted him, she conducted literary, dramatic, and musical columns in the New York *Herald*, and in 1881 helped found the weekly *Critic* (1881–1906) at New York, of which she was the copublisher. Her writings include a play, *Quits*, produced in 1876, *The Autobiography of a Tomboy* (1900), and *The Tomboy at Work* (1904).

Gilder, Richard Watson. b. at Bordentown, N.J., Feb. 8, 1844; d. at New York, Nov. 18, 1909. American poet and editor; brother of Jeannette Leonard Gilder and William Henry Gilder. He became connected with *Scribner's Monthly* in 1870, and was editor in chief (1881–1909) of *The Century Magazine*. His volumes of poetry include *The New Day* (1875), *The Celestial Passion* (1887), *Lyrics* (1885 and 1887), *Two Worlds, and Other Poems* (1891), and *The Great Remembrance, and Other Poems* (1893). A "household edition" of his poems was issued in 1908 and *Grover Cleveland* in 1910.

Gilder, Robert Fletcher. b. at Flushing, Long Island, N.Y., Oct. 6, 1856; d. March 7, 1940. American journalist and archaeologist.

Gilder, William Henry. b. at Philadelphia, Aug. 16, 1838; d. at Morristown, N.J., Feb. 5, 1900. American journalist and arctic traveler; brother of Richard Watson Gilder and Jeannette Leonard Gilder. He accompanied Schwatka on his arctic expedition (1878–80), and later explored the delta of the Lena River. He published *Schwatka's Search* (1881) and *Ice-Pack and Tundra* (1883).

Gilderoy (gil'dẹ.roi). Hanged in July, 1638. Notorious Scottish freebooter of Perthshire. His execution, with five of his gang, terminated a career of barbarous harrying and outrage. Many stories of his crimes were current

among the common people. Among other performances he is said to have "picked the pocket of Cardinal Richelieu in the king's presence, robbed Oliver Cromwell, and hanged a judge." The ballad concerning him is preserved in Ritson and Percy.

Gildersleeve (gil'dėr.slēv), **Basil Lanneau.** b. at Charleston, S.C., Oct. 23, 1831; d. Jan. 9, 1924. American classical scholar He was professor of Greek at the University of Virginia from 1856 to 1876, when he accepted a corresponding position at the Johns Hopkins University. He conducted the *American Journal of Philology* from its foundation in 1880.

Gildersleeve, Virginia Crocheron. b. at New York, Oct. 3, 1877—. American educator. Member of English faculty (1900–47) and professor and dean (1911–47) at Barnard College; member (1946) of U.S. educational mission to Japan. Author of *Government Regulation of the Elizabethan Drama* (1908).

Gildo (jil'dō). [Also, **Gildon.**] d. 398 A.D. Moorish chieftain. He was appointed (c386) count of the province of Africa. In 397 he transferred his allegiance from the Western to the Eastern Empire, and was in the following year defeated by a Roman army under his brother Mascezel. He was captured in the flight, and committed suicide soon afterward.

Gildun (gil.dön'). [Also, **Yildun.**] Rarely used name for the fourth-magnitude star δ Ursae Minoris.

Gilead (gil'ē.ad). [Also, **Mount Gilead.**] In Biblical geography, a part of Palestine E of the Jordan, extending E to ab. 36° E., and lying between the Hieromax on the N and the Arnon on the S. In an extended sense it included Bashan.

Giles (jīlz), Saint. [Also, **Aegydius.**] fl. 7th century. Anchorite, believed to have been a Greek who emigrated to France, and fabled to have been nourished by a hind. Gradually a monastic establishment grew around him, of which he became the head. The better to mortify the flesh, he is said to have refused to be cured of lameness, and hence became the patron saint of cripples. Saint Giles's Church, Cripplegate, London, is a memorial of him. His festival is celebrated in the Roman and Anglican churches on Sept. 1.

Giles, Blessed. See **Aegidius of Assisi.**

Giles, Henry. b. at Cranford, County Wexford, Ireland, Nov. 1, 1809; d. at Hyde Park, near Boston, July 10, 1882. Irish-American lecturer and essayist. He was for some years a Unitarian minister at Greenock and Liverpool. In 1840 he came to the U.S. He wrote *Lectures and Essays* (1850), *Christian Thought on Life* (1850), and *Human Life in Shakespeare* (1868).

Giles, Herbert Allen. b. Dec. 8, 1845; d. Feb. 13, 1935. British Orientalist. He was a member of the consular service in China (1867–93). He published *Glossary of Reference* (1878), *Historic China* (1882), *Chinese Biographical Dictionary* (1897), *A History of Chinese Literature* (1901), *The Religions of Ancient China* (1906), and *Chaos in China* (1924).

Giles, Howard Everett. b. at Brooklyn, N.Y., Feb. 10, 1876—. American landscape painter and water-colorist. He is an academician of the National Academy and a member of the National Arts Club. His paintings include *MacMahon's Maine, Fog Roll, Light Keeper's House, Young Girl, Strange Country, Citadel, Rain, Monhegan Light, P.N., Mariner,* and *Arcadia.*

Giles, William Branch. b. in Amelia County, Va., Aug. 12, 1762; d. there, Dec. 4, 1830. American politician. He was a member of Congress from Virginia (1790–99, 1801–03), U.S. senator (1804–15), and governor of Virginia (1827–30).

Giles Amaury (ą.mô'ri). See **Amaury, Giles.**

Gilesboro (jīlz'bur.ō). Former name of **Marion,** S.C.

Gilfil (gil'fil), **Rev. Maynard.** Somewhat unspiritual but conscientious clergyman in George Eliot's *Mr. Gilfil's Love-Story.*

Gilfillan (gil.fil'ąn), **George.** b. at Comrie, Perthshire, Scotland, Jan. 30, 1813; d. at Dundee, Scotland, Aug. 13, 1878. Scottish Presbyterian clergyman and writer. Among his works are *Gallery of Literary Portraits* (three series, 1845–55), *Bards of the Bible* (1851), and *Night: a Poem* (1867).

Gilfillan, Robert. b. at Dunfermline, Scotland, July 7, 1798; d. at Leith, Scotland, Dec. 4, 1850. Scottish poet. He was the son of a weaver, and was a merchant's clerk and collector at Leith for many years. He wrote *Peter McCraw* (1828), a humorous satire, and other poems.

Gilflory (gil.flō'ri), **Mrs. General.** Good-natured widow, with a lively temper, who speaks atrocious French in the play *The Mighty Dollar* (1875), by Benjamin Edward Woolf.

Gilgal (gil'gal). In Biblical geography, the name of various places in Palestine. The most important was situated in the plain of Jordan, ab. 3 mi. E of the ancient Jericho. Josh. iv. 19–24.

Gilgamesh (gil'gą.mesh). [Also, **Gilgames.**] In Assyrian and Babylonian mythology, the hero of the Gilgamesh Epic, known also in fragmentary Sumerian and Hittite versions. The exploits of Gilgamesh are briefly as follows: Erech (Orchoe of the Greeks, modern Warka), the capital of Shinar (Sumer), was governed by him with such unrelenting severity that the gods fashioned a savage man, named Enkidu, to punish him. In the ensuing fight Gilgamesh won, and the two thereupon became friends. Enamored of his prowess, the goddess Ishtar offered Gilgamesh her love and hand, but was roughly rejected. The insulted goddess cried to her father Anu for revenge. Anu created a monstrous bull and sent it against Erech, but the animal was easily killed by Gilgamesh and Enkidu, who threw its phallus in her face. Ishtar then decreed the death of Enkidu and smote Gilgamesh with a loathsome disease, a kind of leprosy. To get rid of his disease and to bring back his friend to life, Gilgamesh sought the great Babylonian sage Utnapishtim, who knew the secret of immortality. After many adventures he reached him. Utnapishtim described to him the deluge which once took place, and how he with his friends was saved in a ship that he had built at the advice of the god Ea. He then showed Gilgamesh the plant of life at the bottom of the ocean. Gilgamesh dove for it, but a sea serpent devoured it. Gilgamesh, despairing, thereupon returned to Erech; and upon his lamentation for Enkidu the gods granted him the privilege of visiting him in the underworld.

Gilgit (gil'git). Small territory in the valley of the lower Gilgit River, under the rule of Kashmir. The name is sometimes extended to the entire valley of the Gilgit. It is a strategic point of great importance to the Union of India.

Gilgit. Town in Kashmir, in the Gilgit territory, N India, ab. 300 mi. N of the city of Lahore: important trading center on the trail through the Kilik Pass to the U.S.S.R. and China.

Gilgit River. River in Asia, in Kashmir and N Pakistan, rising in the Karakoram Mountains and flowing SW and SE: a tributary of the Indus. Length, ab. 100 mi.

Gilibert (zhē.lē.ber), **Charles.** b. at Paris, 1866; d. at New York, in October, 1910. French baritone. He played the buffo parts in the old Italian operas as well as baritone parts in the French works, his Massetto in *Don Giovanni* being notable. He also scored a success as the father in *Louise.*

Gilij (jē'lē), **Filipe Salvatore.** [Also: **Gilli, Gilii.**] b. at Legogne, near Spoleto, Italy, 1721; d. at Rome, 1789. Italian Jesuit missionary and author. He labored among the Indians of the Orinoco valley from 1742 to 1760, and subsequently resided at Bogotá until the expulsion of his order in 1767. His *Saggio di storia americana* (Rome, 4 vols., 1780–84) relates mainly to the Orinoco, and is particularly valuable in its descriptions of the Indian tribes.

Gilkin (zhēl.kaṅ), **Iwan.** b. at Brussels, 1858; d. 1923. Belgian poet and playwright. He was a law student at the University of Louvain, but afterwards gave his full time to writing. His books of poetry include *La Damnation de l'artiste* (1890), *Ténèbres* (1892; also published as *La Nuit,* 1897), *Le Cerisier fleuri* (1899), and *Prométhée* (1899). He wrote the prose dramas *Savonarole* (1906) and *Les Etudiants russes* (1906).

Gill (zhēl), **André.** [Pseudonym of **Louis Alexandre Gosset de Guinnes.**] b. at Paris, Oct. 17, 1840; d. at Charenton, France, May 2, 1888. French caricaturist. He died in an insane asylum. His last picture was exhibited at the exposition of 1882.

Gill (gil), **Colin Unwin.** b. at Bexley Heath, England, May 16, 1892—. English mural and genre painter, noted

particularly for his decorative panels in London public buildings.

Gill, Sir David. b. at Aberdeen, Scotland, June 12, 1843; d. Jan. 24, 1914. Scottish astronomer, astronomer royal at the Cape of Good Hope from 1879 to 1907. He was associated with Lord Lindsay (later Earl of Crawford and Balcarres) in organizing and superintending the observatory at Dunecht, Aberdeenshire, in 1870. He took a leading part in the investigations connected with the transit of Venus in 1882, especially for the determination of the distance of the sun from the earth. He was also engaged in important geodetic surveys. He was knighted in 1900.

Gill, John. b. at Kettering, England, Nov. 23, 1697; d. at Camberwell, London, Oct. 14, 1771. English Baptist clergyman and rabbinical scholar. His chief work is *Exposition of the Holy Scriptures* (1746–66).

Gill, Theodore Nicholas. b. at New York, March 21, 1837; d. at Washington, D.C., Sept. 25, 1914. American naturalist, professor of zoölogy at George Washington University (1884 *et seq.*). He was librarian of the Smithsonian Institution (1863–66) and chief assistant librarian of Congress (1866–75). He published *Arrangement of the Families of Mollusks* (1871), *Arrangement of the Families of Fishes* (1872), *Arrangement of the Families of Mammals* (1872), *Catalogue of the Fishes of the East Coast of North America* (1875), and others.

Gill, William John. b. at Bangalore, India; killed by Bedouins in North Africa, Aug. 11, 1882. English soldier and explorer.

Gille (zhēl), **Philippe.** b. at Paris, Dec. 18, 1831; d. there, March 20, 1901. French journalist and playwright, secretary of the Théâtre Lyrique (1861 *et seq.*).

Gille, Valère. b. at Brussels, 1867—. Belgian poet and critic. He attended the University of Louvain and subsequently served as editor of the *Jeune Belgique* and as librarian of the Royal Library at Brussels. Among his works are *Le Château des merveilles* (1893), *La Cithare* (1897), *Le Collier d'opales* (1899), *Le Coffret d'ébène* (1900), *La Corbeille d'octobre* (1902), and *Joli Mai* (1905). His critical articles were a weekly feature in the newspaper *Dernière Heure.*

Gillem (gil'ẹm), **Alvan Cullem.** b. in Tennessee, July 29, 1830; d. Dec. 2, 1875. American general. He was graduated from West Point in 1851, served against the Seminoles in Florida (1851–52), was promoted captain in the U.S. army (May 14, 1861), was in command of the siege artillery, and was chief quartermaster of the Army of the Ohio during the campaign in Tennessee. He was adjutant general of Tennessee from 1863 until the close of the war, and commanded the troops guarding the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad from June, 1863, until August, 1864. He was brevetted major general in the regular army for his gallantry at the capture of Salisbury. He became colonel in the regular army (July 28, 1866), and commanded the troops in the engagement with the Modoc Indians at the Lava Beds (April 15, 1873).

Gillen (gil'ẹn), **Francis James.** b. at Clare, South Australia, Oct. 28, 1855; d. at Port Pirie, South Australia, June 5, 1912. Australian anthropologist. He entered (1867) the post and telegraph service of South Australia and continued in it until his death. He was stationed at Alice Springs in 1892, became interested in the aborigines, and began to study them. He met W. B. Spencer in 1894 and began a long collaboration resulting in a series of anthropological classics.

Gilles de la Tourette (zhēl dẹ lȧ tö.ret), **Georges.** b. at St.-Gervais-les-Trois-Clochers, France, Oct. 30, 1857; d. at Lausanne, Switzerland, May 26, 1904. French physician. He first described (1884) the "maladie des tics convulsifs," a nervous disease marked by motor incoördination, speech disorders, and convulsions. He expounded the ideas of J. M. Charcot on hysteria and hystero-epilepsy in his clinical studies (1891).

Gilles de Laval (lȧ.vȧl). See **Retz,** Baron **de.**

Gillespie (gi.les'pi). City in C Illinois, in Macoupin County, in a coal-mining region. 4,105 (1950).

Gillespie, George. b. at Kirkcaldy, Scotland, Jan. 21, 1613; d. there, Dec. 17, 1648. Scottish Presbyterian clergyman member of the Westminster Assembly. He wrote *Aaron's Rod Blossoming* (1646) and other controversial works.

Gillespie, Mabel. b. at St. Paul, Minn., March 4, 1867; d. at Boston, Sept. 24, 1923. American Quaker labor leader and social worker. She associated herself with the work of the Women's Trade Union League, the first of its kind, when it was organized at Boston in 1903. At Boston from 1909 on she was a leading figure in the movement to organize women workers into unions, working with garment, laundry, and textile workers, clerks, teachers, professors, and building employees and cleaners. She played a prominent part in organizing the telephone girls in 1912, and she was the labor member, appointed by Governor E. N. Foss, on the Massachusetts Minimum Wage Commission, the first one in the U.S.

Gillespie, Thomas. b. at Duddingston, near Edinburgh, 1708; d. at Dunfermline, Scotland, Jan. 19, 1774. Scottish Presbyterian clergyman, founder of the Relief Church in Scotland (Oct. 22, 1761). The secession of which Gillespie was the leader originated in his deposition (May, 1752) by the established church, on account of his refusal to take part in a settlement of a minister which was opposed by the people.

Gillespie, William Mitchell. b. at New York, 1816; d. there, Jan. 1, 1858. American civil engineer, teacher, and writer. He was graduated (1834) from Columbia College, traveled and studied abroad, and wrote *Rome: As Seen by a New-Yorker in 1843–44* (1845). He served (1845–68) as the first professor of civil engineering in Union College, Schenectady, N.Y. His technical works include *A Manual of the Principles and Practice of Road-Making* (1847), *A Treatise on Land-Surveying* (1855), and *A Treatise on Leveling, Topography, and Higher Surveying* (1870). His translation of part of Comte's work on positivism appeared as *The Philosophy of Mathematics* (1851).

Gillett (ji.let'), **Ezra Hall.** b. at Colchester, Conn., July 15, 1823; d. at New York, Sept. 2, 1875. American Presbyterian clergyman and ecclesiastical historian. His chief work is a *History of the Presbyterian Church in the United States* (1864).

Gillett, Frederick Huntington. b. at Westfield, Mass., Oct. 16, 1851; d. July 31, 1935. American politician and lawyer. He practiced (1877 *et seq.*) law at Springfield, Mass., and was assistant attorney general (1879–82) of Massachusetts. He served in the Massachusetts legislature (1890, 1891) and in the U.S. Congress (1893–1931), where he was speaker (1919–25) of the House of Representatives and senator (1925–31) from Massachusetts.

Gillette (ji.let'), **King Camp.** b. at Fond du Lac, Wis., Jan. 5, 1855; d. July 9, 1932. American manufacturer, notable as the inventor of a safety razor. He was the founder (1901) and president (1901–31) of the Gillette Safety Razor Company.

Gillette, William Hooker. b. at Hartford, Conn., July 24, 1855; d. there, April 29, 1937. American actor and playwright. He appeared for a number of years in various stock companies, and played leading roles in many of his own dramas. Among these are *The Professor* (1881), *The Private Secretary* (1884), *Held by the Enemy* (1886), *Too Much Johnson* (1894), *Secret Service* (1895), and *Sherlock Holmes* (1899). Though his *Secret Service,* following Bronson Howard's *Shenandoah,* established the genre of Civil War plays popular in the period, Gillette is best remembered as an actor. His characterization of Sherlock Holmes, which he played for 30 years, became established in the public mind as identical with Conan Doyle's detective, though Gillette's play has little to do with the Holmes tales; Gillette's costume, of hunting cap, burberry, and pipe, was adopted by artists illustrating the later tales.

Gilliam (gil'yạm), **David Tod.** b. at Hebron, Ohio, April 3, 1844; d. at Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 2, 1923. American gynecologist. In 1879 he was made professor of physiology at Starling Medical College, and in 1885, at the same school, professor of gynecology and obstetrics, those being the subjects in which he had specialized for some time. He was on the gynecology staff of several Columbus (Ohio) hospitals, and was elected professor emeritus of gynecology when the Medical Department of Ohio State University was created. In 1899 he invented the "Gilliam operation" or technique for relieving backward displacement of the uterus by shortening the round

ligaments. The method was adopted internationally and earned him an international reputation. He also invented the "Gilliam operating table" and several surgical instruments, and developed new techniques for cystocele operation and for treating urinary incontinence in women.

Gillies (gil'iz), **John.** b. at Brechin, Forfarshire (now Angus), Scotland, Jan. 18, 1747; d. at Clapham (now part of near London), Feb. 15, 1836. Scottish historian. His chief work is a *History of Greece* (1786).

Gillingham (jil'ing.ạm). Municipal borough in SE England, in Kent, ab. 2 mi. NE of Chatham, ab. 34 mi. SE of London by rail. 68,099 (1951).

Gilliss (gil'is), **James Melville.** b. at Georgetown, D.C., Sept. 6, 1811; d. Feb. 9, 1865. American astronomer. After serving as a midshipman in the U.S. navy, he became (1837) head of the Depot of Charts and Instruments at Washington, D.C., and was instrumental in securing the official establishment and construction of a naval observatory at the national capital. Upon the completion of the building in 1844, however, Matthew F. Maury became superintendent of the observatory, the first unit of its kind in the country set aside purely for research. Gilliss led a government astronomical expedition in South America from 1849 to 1852 which led to the founding of a permanent observatory at Santiago, Chile. In 1861, when Maury joined the Confederate ranks, Gilliss became head of the Naval Observatory. His published work appeared in government reports.

Gilliss, Walter. b. at Lexington, Ky., May 17, 1855; d. Sept. 24, 1925. American printer and bookmaker. He printed Lew Wallace's *Ben Hur* (1891), Henry James's *Daisy Miller* (1892), and his masterpiece, *The Iconography of Manhattan Island* (1915 *et seq.*) by I.N.P. Stokes. He revived Caslon type in the U.S. with the first issue of *Vogue* (1892). His own writings printed by him include *The Story of a Motto and a Mark* (1902) and *A Printer's Sun Dial* (1913). His *Recollections of the Gilliss Press* appeared the year after his death.

Gillmore (gil'mōr), **Quincy Adams.** b. in Ohio, Feb. 28, 1825; d. April 7, 1888. American general and engineer. He was graduated from West Point in 1849, and was subsequently instructor there. He was appointed engineer in chief of the expedition under General Thomas W. Sherman against Port Royal in 1861, and as such planned and conducted engineering and artillery operations which resulted in the capture of Fort Pulaski in 1862. He defeated General Pegram at Somerset in March, 1863, and conducted the operations against Charleston (1863–64). He became brevet major general in the regular army in 1865. His works include *Practical Treatise on Limes, Hydraulic Cements and Mortars* (1863), *Official Report of the Siege and Reduction of Fort Pulaski, Georgia* (1863), and others.

Gillott (jil'ọt), **Joseph.** b. at Sheffield, England, Oct. 11, 1799; d. at Birmingham, England, Jan. 5, 1873. English manufacturer of steel pens. He was responsible for several improvements in the design of pens, including the side slits for greater flexibility.

Gillouin (zhē.lwaṅ), **René.** b. at Aouste, France, 1881—. French philosopher, advocate of an alliance between Catholicism and Protestantism. He is the author of *Emmanuel Kant* (1910), *Essais de critique littéraire et philosophique* (1913), *Idées et figures d'aujourd'hui; Une nouvelle philosophie moderne et française* (1921), and *Questions politiques et religieuses* (1925).

Gillray (gil'rā), **James.** b. at Chelsea, London, 1757; d. at London, June 1, 1815. English caricaturist and painter, known for his satirical drawings of George III of England. Two plates engraved by him for Goldsmith's *Deserted Village* were published in 1784; they were in the style of Ryland. *The Burning of the Duke of Athole*, an East Indiaman, and two portraits of William Pitt slightly caricatured, a portrait of Dr. Arne, and several others belong to the same period. He occasionally signed his plates with fictitious names. The earliest caricature to which he signed his name is entitled *Paddy on Horseback* (1779). Between 1,200 and 1,500 are ascribed to him, most of them reflecting on the king ("Farmer George"), and his wife, the court, and the government. He died insane.

Gills (gilz), **Solomon.** In Charles Dickens's *Dombey and Son*, an old nautical-instrument maker.

Gilly (zhē.yē). Town in S Belgium, in the province of Hainaut, situated on the Sambre River E of Charleroi. It is an industrial town, with coal mines, iron foundries, glassworks, and tobacco factories. 24,271 (1947).

Gilman (gil'mạn), **Arthur.** b. at Alton, Ill., June 22, 1837; d. Dec. 27, 1909. American educator and author, noted for his efforts in the field of women's higher education. He originally started his career as a banker, but poor health compelled him to abandon banking for other lines, and he eventually became interested in literary work and education. In 1878 he secured the approval of Harvard President Charles W. Eliot for his plan to extend the college's instruction to women; known as the "Harvard Annex," this division became Radcliffe College in 1893, with Gilman serving as its first regent. He established (1886) the Gilman School for Girls and was for a long period literary adviser to the Riverside Press at Cambridge, Mass. His works include *The Gilman Family* (1869), *First Steps in English Literature* (1870), and an edition of *The Poetical Works of Geoffrey Chaucer* (3 vols., 1879) which was the first to utilize the Ellesmere Manuscript. As writer, editor, and collaborator, he helped bring out Lothrop's Library of Entertaining History (1880–85) and Putnam's Story of the Nations Series (1885–1904). His historical writings include *Boston Past and Present* (1873), *Theatrum Majorum: The Cambridge of 1776* (1876), *The Story of Boston* (1889), and *The Cambridge of Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-six* (1896).

Gilman, Caroline. [Maiden name, **Howard.**] b. at Boston, Oct. 8, 1794; d. at Washington, D.C., Sept. 15, 1888. American poet and author; wife of Samuel Gilman. She began (1832) the publication of a magazine for children entitled *The Rose-Bud;* in 1833 the title was changed to *The Rose.* It was discontinued in 1839. She wrote *Recollections of a New England Housekeeper* (1835) and *Recollections of a Southern Matron* (1836).

Gilman, Charlotte. [Maiden name, **Perkins.**] b. at Hartford, Conn., July 3, 1860; committed suicide at Pasadena, Calif., Aug. 17, 1935. American social reformer and writer. Her most popular work, *Women and Economics* (1898), was translated into six different languages, including Hungarian and Japanese. She founded (1909) a magazine of social reform, the *Forerunner*, and published it until 1916 as the editor and only contributor. Her writings include *Concerning Children* (1900), *The Home, Its Work and Influence* (1903), and *The Living of Charlotte Perkins Gilman: An Autobiography* (1935).

Gilman, Daniel Coit. b. at Norwich, Conn., July 6, 1831; died there, Oct. 13, 1908. American educator. He was graduated from Yale in 1852, and, after having completed his studies at Berlin, became in 1855 assistant librarian and later librarian at Yale, where he afterward held a professorship of physical and political geography. He was president of the University of California (1872–75), president of the Johns Hopkins University (1875–1901), and first president of the Carnegie Institution (1902–04). He wrote *James Monroe* (1883) and other works. His work as first president of Johns Hopkins was outstanding. He instituted a plan of visiting lecturers to supplement a carefully chosen faculty; new fields of study received recognition; he was instrumental in founding the hospital and medical school there.

Gilman, John Taylor. b. at Exeter, N.H., Dec. 19, 1753; d. there, Aug. 31, 1828. American politician, governor of New Hampshire from 1794 to 1805 and from 1813 to 1816.

Gilman, Lawrence. b. at Flushing, Long Island, N.Y., July 5, 1878; d. at Franconia, N.H., Sept. 8, 1939. American critic and writer. He was music critic (1901–03) and managing editor (1911–13) of *Harper's Weekly*, music, literary, and drama critic (1915–23) of the *North American Review*, and music critic (1923–39) for the New York *Herald Tribune*. From 1921 to 1939 he served as program annotator for the Philadelphia Orchestra and the New York Philharmonic Symphony. His books include *Phases of Modern Music* (1904), *Stories of Symphonic Music* (1907), and *Nature in Music* (1914).

Gilman, Samuel. b. at Gloucester, Mass., Feb. 16, 1791; d. at Kingston, Mass., Feb. 9, 1858. American Unitarian clergyman and miscellaneous writer; husband of Caroline Gilman.

Gilmer (gil'mėr). City in E Texas, county seat of Upshur County, E of Dallas, in an oil-producing region. Its annual "Yamboree" celebrates the harvesting and curing of yams. 4,096 (1950).

Gilmer, Elizabeth. [Maiden name, **Meriwether**; pseudonym, **Dorothy Dix.**] b. at Woodstock, Tenn., Nov. 18, 1870; d. 1951. American journalist, chiefly noted for her newspaper articles giving advice to the lovelorn. She edited (1896–1901) the women's department of the New Orleans *Picayune*, her first column appearing (April 6, 1896) under the title "Sunday Salad." She joined (1901) the staff of the New York *Journal* as a reporter, later becoming a columnist. She joined the Wheeler Syndicate (1917) and the Ledger Syndicate (1923). She was the author of such books as *How to Win and Hold a Husband* (1939), *Fables for the Elite, My Joy Ride Around the World*, and *Dorothy Dix, Her Book*.

Gilmer, Thomas Walker. b. at "Gilmerton," Albemarle County, Va., April 6, 1802; d. in an explosion aboard the ship *Princeton*, Feb. 28, 1844. American politician. He began his law practice at Charlottesville, Va., was elected (1829) to the Virginia legislature and, while originally a Jackson supporter, broke with the president's policies during the nullification controversy. His anti-Jackson stand cost Gilmer his seat in the legislature in 1834, but he was elected successively in 1835, 1838, and 1839. He was elected (1840) governor of Virginia on a Whig platform, resigned the post in 1841, and was elected to Congress in the same year. A supporter of the Tyler administration, he was appointed (1844) secretary of the navy and two weeks after taking office was killed in the explosion of a gun aboard a naval vessel.

Gilmore (gil'mōr), **Eugene Allen.** b. at Brownville, Neb., July 4, 1871—. American professor of law, government administrator, and educator. He served as professor of law at the University of Wisconsin (1903–22) and at the University of Iowa (1942 *et seq.*). He was acting governor general (1927–29) of the Philippines. He was president (1934–40) of the State University of Iowa, and dean (1940–42) of the University of Pittsburgh Law School. He wrote monographs on franchises, interstate commerce, riparian rights, legal education, and other subjects.

Gilmore, James Roberts. [Pseudonym, **Edmund Kirke.**] b. at Boston, Sept. 10, 1822; d. Nov. 16, 1903. American author. In July, 1864, he was a member of an unofficial mission to the Confederate government to ascertain the terms on which the South would negotiate for peace. His works include *Among the Pines* (1862), *My Southern Friends* (1862), *Down in Tennessee* (1863), and *Among the Guerrillas* (1863).

Gilmore, Patrick Sarsfield. b. near Dublin, Dec. 25, 1829; d. at St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 24, 1892. American bandmaster. In 1859 he organized at Boston Gilmore's Band, an organization which he maintained until his death. He composed much military and dance music, including the popular Civil War number *When Johnny Comes Marching Home*.

Gilmour (gil'mör, -mọr), **Richard.** b. at Glasgow, Sept. 28, 1824; d. at St. Augustine, Fla., April 13, 1891. Roman Catholic prelate. He came to Canada with his parents at an early age, was educated at Mount Saint Mary's Seminary, Emmettsburg, Md., and was ordained priest at Cincinnati, Ohio, on Aug. 20, 1852. He was consecrated bishop of Cleveland, on April 14, 1872, and in this post became noted for his zeal in behalf of Catholic education. He compiled a series of readers known as *The Catholic National Readers*.

Gilolo (ji.lō'lō). See **Halmahera.**

Gilolo Passage. See **Djailolo Passage.**

Gilpin (gil'pin), **Bernard.** b. at Kentmere, Westmorland, England, 1517; d. at Houghton-le-Spring, Durham, England, March 4, 1583. English clergyman. He became archdeacon of Durham in 1556, and was afterward appointed rector of Houghton-le-Spring; both of these positions he held until his death. He gained great popularity by his charities and gratuitous ministrations among the poor (whence he is sometimes called "the Apostle of the North").

Gilpin, Charles Sidney. b. at Richmond, Va., Nov. 20, 1878; d. at Eldridge Park, N.J., May 6, 1930. American Negro actor, remembered for his title role in the original production of Eugene O'Neill's *Emperor Jones* (1920). Until 1903, when he became a member of the Canadian Jubilee Singers of Hamilton, Ontario, he appeared only sporadically on the stage, being compelled to earn his living as a printer's devil and a song and dance man in fairs, variety shows, and restaurants. After a number of tours, he went (1916) to New York and became manager of the city's initial Negro dramatic stock unit, the Lafayette Theatre Company in Harlem. He made his bow on Broadway in John Drinkwater's *Abraham Lincoln* (1919), in which he took the role of the Negro clergyman, William Custis. His appearance in O'Neill's *Emperor Jones* brought him wide public notice and an extended run on Broadway. He was awarded (1921) a Spingarn medal.

Gilpin, William. b. at Carlisle, England, June 4, 1724; d. at Boldre, Hampshire, England, April 5, 1804. English biographer, and writer on the natural scenery of Great Britain.

Gilpin's Ride. See **Diverting History of John Gilpin, The.**

Gil Robles Quiñones (нēl' rō'вlās kē.nyō'nās), **José María.** b. 1898—. Spanish Catholic politician. Son of a professor of law at Salamanca, he joined the staff of the Jesuit-controlled *El Debate*, of which he subsequently became editor. Following his marriage to the daughter of wealthy Conde de Revilla Gigedo he founded the CEDA (Conferencia Española de Derechos Autónomos) which combined monarchist and Carlist factions with the Catholic Acción Popular. In 1933 he headed the largest Spanish coalition party, but obtained coveted portfolios in the cabinet only after the insurrection of 1934. In 1935 he appointed Francisco Franco undersecretary of war. At the outbreak of the Spanish Civil War he went first to Biarritz and then to Lisbon, where he was recognized as Spanish commercial and diplomatic representative by the Portuguese government, which ignored the republican ambassador Don Sánchez Albornoz. After 1937 he worked for monarchical restoration.

Gilroy (gil'roi). City in C California, in Santa Clara County, NW of Los Angeles: marketing center for the surrounding cattle ranches and truck-garden farms. 4,951 (1950).

Gilson (zhēl.sôn), **Étienne Henry.** b. at Paris, June 13, 1884—. French Neo-Thomist philosopher, professor at the Sorbonne. He founded (1926) *Archives d'histoire doctrinale et littéraire du moyen-âge*, and wrote *Le Thomisme* (1922), *L'Esprit de la philosophie médiévale* (1932), and *Dante et la philosophie* (1939).

Gilyak (gil.yäk'). Fishing people of the lower Amur River and Sakhalin in the Soviet Far East, numbering 1,700 (1927). They practice so-called group marriage. They speak a Hyperborean language.

Gil y Lemos (нēl ē lā'mōs), **Francisco.** b. near La Coruña, Spain, c1739; d. at Madrid, 1809. Spanish naval officer and administrator. He entered the navy in 1752, distinguished himself in various parts of the world, and was appointed viceroy of New Granada in 1788 and viceroy of Peru in 1790. The latter position he held until June, 1796, and soon after returned to Spain, where he was made councilor of war. He was director general of the armada in 1799, minister of marine and captain general in 1805, inspector general of marine in 1807, and a member of the governmental junta in 1808.

Gil y Zárate (нēl ē thä'rä.tā), **Antonio.** b. Dec. 1, 1786; d. at Madrid, Jan. 27, 1861. Spanish dramatic poet.

Gimbel (gim'bęl), **Bernard Feustmann.** b. at Vincennes, Ind., April 10, 1885—. American merchant and department-store executive. He is president and assistant treasurer of Gimbel Brothers, Inc., chairman of the board of Saks and Company, president of Gimbel Brothers Bank of New York, director and chairman of the board of Kaufmann and Baer Company (Pittsburgh), a member of the board of directors of the Coca-Cola Company, and a director of the Madison Square Garden Corporation.

Gimbel, Charles. b. at Vincennes, Ind., 1861; d. Sept. 9, 1932. American merchant, founder and for many years chairman of the board of Gimbel Brothers, a chain of department stores.

Gimbel, Ellis A. b. at Vincennes, Ind., 1865; d. March 17, 1950. American merchant, vice-president and one-time chairman of the board of Gimbel Brothers.

Gimbel, Jacob. b. at Vincennes, Ind., 1850; d. 1922. American businessman, founder of the Gimbel Brothers department store at New York.

Gimcrack (jim'krak), **Sir Nicholas.** The virtuoso in Thomas Shadwell's comedy *The Virtuoso*, remarkable for his "scientific" vagaries.

Gimini (gē'mē.nē). Subgroup of the Sudanic-speaking Senufo people of W Africa, inhabiting N Ivory Coast.

Gimir (gi.mir'). See under **Cimmerians.**

Gindely (gin'dę.lē), **Anton.** b. at Prague, Sept. 3, 1829; d. there, Oct. 24, 1892. Bohemian historian, professor (extraordinary 1862, ordinary 1867) of Austrian history at the University of Prague, and keeper of the archives of the kingdom of Bohemia. He wrote *Geschichte des Dreissigjährigen Kriegs* (History of the Thirty Years' War, 1869–80) and others.

Gines de Passamonte (нē'nās dā pä.sä.mōn'tā). In Cervantes's *Don Quixote*, a galley slave who was freed with others by that knight. The freed slaves set upon Don Quixote and despoiled him, and broke Mambrino's helmet.

Ginevra (gē.nev'rą). Poem by Samuel Rogers, named from its heroine. She is an Italian bride who hides herself, for a jest, in an old chest which has a springlock. It closes tightly, and her body is not found for many years. The story is told as connected with several old houses in England. T. Haynes Bayly's ballad *The Mistletoe Bough* embodies the same story.

Ginevra (jē.ne'vrä). Italian name of **Geneva,** Switzerland.

Ginguené (zhaṅ.gę.nā), **Pierre Louis.** b. at Rennes, France, April 27, 1748; d. at Paris, Nov. 11, 1816. French literary historian and critic. His chief work was *Histoire littéraire d'Italie* (1811–24).

Ginisty (zhē.nē.stē), **Paul.** b. at Paris, April 4, 1855; d. 1932. French man of letters who for some years published an annual volume, *L'Année littéraire—*. Historians no longer regard these volumes as authoritative.

Ginkel (ging'kęl), **Godert de.** [Title, 1st Earl of **Athlone.**] b. at Utrecht, Netherlands, 1630; d. there, Feb. 11, 1703. Dutch soldier in the English service. He accompanied William III (William of Orange) to England in 1688, went with the king to Ireland in 1690, where he served at the battle of the Boyne and the siege of Limerick; after the king's departure he became general in chief, and carried on the Irish war in 1691, defeating the Irish in a pitched battle near Aghrim (July 12) and taking Limerick (Oct. 30). In the following year he went with William to the Continent, and served at Steinkirk, Landen (July 19, 1693), Namur (1695), and elsewhere. He was in command (1702) of the Dutch troops under Marlborough.

Ginn (gin), **Edwin.** b. at Orland, Me., Feb. 14, 1838; d. at Winchester, Mass., Jan. 21, 1914. American publisher and philanthropist. He entered the publishing business in 1867 and under the firm name of Ginn and Company produced (1885 *et seq.*), among others, the Hudson edition of Shakespeare's plays, Allen and Greenough's Latin Series, and the Athenaeum Press Series. He was the first in Boston to institute profit-sharing among his employees. He was president (1910) of the International School of Peace, known later as the World Peace Foundation, to which he donated a million dollars.

Ginneken (ĉhin'ę.kęn). [Full name, **Ginneken en Bavel** (en bä'vęl).] Town in S Netherlands, in the province of North Brabant, S of Breda: flower and fruit culture. 16,455 (1939).

Ginnungagap (gin'nöng.ä.gäp). In the Old Norse cosmogony, chaos; the "gaping abyss" between Niflheim and Muspellheim. Icy winds from Niflheim, the realm of cold and fog in the north, came into contact with sparks from Muspellheim, the realm of fire in the south, and through the working of heat and cold there arose in Ginnungagap a mass of hoarfrost, which received life and from which arose the giant Ymir. His dead body, afterward hurled by Odin and his brothers Vili and Ve (Old Norse *Vé*), back into the abyss, became the world.

Ginosa (jē.nō'sä). Town and commune in SE Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Apulia, in the province of Taranto, situated W of Taranto, between Taranto and Matera. It is an agricultural commune. Pop. of commune, 13,139 (1936); of town, 12,552 (1936).

Ginsburg (ginz'bėrg), **Christian David.** b. at Warsaw, Poland, Dec. 25, 1831; d. at London, March 7, 1914. British Biblical scholar and writer. He was a member of the committee for the revision of the English version of the Old Testament. Among his works are an edition of the *Massorah* (1880) and commentaries upon various books of the Old Testament.

Ginx's Baby, His Birth and other Misfortunes (ginks'ęz). Work by Edward Jenkins, published in 1870. It describes in a narrative form the evils of pauperism and pauperization.

Ginzberg (ginz'bėrg), **Louis.** b. at Kaunas, Lithuania, Nov. 28, 1873; d. in New York, 1948. American Talmudic and rabbinical scholar. He received a Ph.D. (1898) from Heidelberg University, arrived (1899) in the U.S., and served (1902 *et seq.*) as professor of Talmud and Rabbinics (Jewish practices and ceremonies) at the Jewish Theological Seminary. He was the author of *Die Haggada bei den Kirchenvätern* (1899), *Die Haggada bei den Kirchenvätern und in der Apokryphischen Litteratur* (1900), *The Legends of the Jews* (6 vols., 1909–28), *A Commentary on the Palestinean Talmud* (3 vols., 1941), and other works. He was an editor of the *Jewish Encyclopedia* (1899).

Ginzkey (gints'kī), **Franz Karl.** b. at Pula (then in Austria-Hungary, now in Yugoslavia), Sept. 8, 1871—. Austrian writer, known chiefly for his novels. He has also produced lyrics and ballads.

Giobert (jō.bert'), **Giovanni Antonio.** b. near Asti, Italy, Oct. 28, 1761; d. near Turin, Italy, Sept. 14, 1834. Italian chemist. He became professor of rural economy at the University of Turin in 1800, and in 1802 was transferred to the chair of chemistry and mineralogy. He was the first to introduce the theories of Lavoisier into Italy.

Gioberti (jō.ber'tē), **Vincenzo.** b. at Turin, Italy, April 5, 1801; d. at Paris, Oct. 26, 1852. Italian philosopher and politician. He was ordained priest in 1825, and became professor of philosophy at Turin in the same year. He was appointed chaplain to Charles Albert, crown prince of Sardinia, in 1831, was exiled in 1833 on suspicion of conspiring against the crown, and was for a number of years a teacher in a private institution at Brussels. He was recalled in 1848, and became premier of Sardinia (1848–49). He served as ambassador at Paris (1849–51). Among his chief works are *Introduzione allo studio della filosofia* (1839–40), *Del primato morale e civile degli Italiani* (1843), *Prolegomeni* (1845), *Il Gesuita moderno* (1846–47), and *Del rinnovamento civile d'Italia* (1851).

Gioconda (jō.kōn'dä), **La.** Opera in four acts by Ponchielli, with libretto by Arrigo Boïto (under the anagrammatic pseudonym, Tobio Gorria), first produced at Milan in 1876. The story is modeled after Victor Hugo's *Angelo, le tyran de Padoue.*

Gioconda, La. See **Mona Lisa.**

Giocondo (jō.kōn'dō), Fra **Giovanni.** b. at Verona, Italy, in the middle of the 15th century; d. at Rome, July 1, 1515. Italian architect and antiquary, a teacher of Julius Caesar Scaliger. He published editions of the letters of Pliny, Caesar's *Commentaries,* and Vitruvius. He is supposed to have designed the famous Loggia del Consiglio at Verona. He collected about 2,000 Latin inscriptions in a work which he dedicated to Lorenzo the Magnificent. At Paris he built the Pont Notre-Dame and the old palace of the Cour des Comptes. He went to Rome and made a design for Saint Peter's, which is preserved in the Uffizi at Florence. He returned to Venice in 1506, and connected himself with the work of the Aldine Academy.

Gioia del Colle (jô'yä del kôl'lā). [Also, **Gioja del Colle.**] Town and commune in SE Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Apulia, in the province of Bari, ab. 24 mi. S of Bari. An agricultural center, it is noted for the production of Mozarella cheese, and also has wine cellars, flour mills, and macaroni manufactures. The huge 12th-century Norman castle was rebuilt by the emperor Frederick II in 1230; it was not damaged during World War II. Pop. of commune, 24,312 (1936); of town, 20,067 (1936).

Gioia Tauro (jô'yä tou'rō). [Also, **Gioja Tauro.**] Town and commune in S Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Calabria, in the province of Reggio di Calabria, situated on the Gulf of Gioia, NE of Reggio di Calabria. It is an agricultural commune; nearby Marina di Tauro is a fishing port. Pop. of commune, 10,811 (1936); of town, 8,832 (1936).

Gioielli della Madonna (jō.yel'lē del'lä mä.dôn'nä), **I.** [English title, **The Jewels of the Madonna.**] Opera in three acts by Wolf-Ferrari, with a libretto by C. Zangarini and E. Golisciani, first performed at Berlin on Dec. 23, 1911.

Gioiosa Ionica (jō.yō'sä yô'nē.kä). Town and commune in S Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Calabria, in the province of Reggio di Calabria, situated on an elevation near the Ionian Sea, NE of Reggio di Calabria. The seaport is Marina di Gioiosa Ionica. Pop. of commune, 14,518 (1936); of town, 4,796 (1936).

Gioja (jô'yä), **Flavio.** b. at Pasitano, near Amalfi, Italy; fl. early in the 14th century. Italian navigator, formerly incorrectly regarded as the inventor of the compass, for which he did invent several improvements.

Gioja, Melchiorre. b. at Piacenza, Italy, Sept. 20, 1767; d. at Milan, Italy, Jan. 2, 1829. Italian political economist and philosophical writer. Among his works are *Nuovo prospetto delle scienze economiche* (1815–19) and *Filosofia della statistica* (1826).

Gioja del Colle (jô'yä del kôl'lā). See **Gioia del Colle.**

Gioja Tauro (tou'rō). See **Gioia Tauro.**

Giolitti (jō.lēt'tē), **Giovanni.** b. at Mondovì, Italy, Oct. 27, 1842; d. at Cavour, Italy, July 17, 1928. Italian financier and statesman. He served as secretary of the treasury (1889–90) under Crispi, and forced the fall of the Di Rudinì cabinet, succeeding (1892) as prime minister, a post which he held (1892–93, 1903–05, 1906–09, 1911–14, 1920–21) five times in all. In his first term as head of the government he restored the financial balance of the country and during his last term was violently anti-Fascist. He served (1901–03) as minister of the interior under Zanardelli. His fourth term as prime minister ended through his opposition to Italian entry in World War I. He was the author of an autobiography.

Giono (jo.nō), **Jean.** b. at Manosque, France, 1895—. French essayist and novelist. He is the author of *Colline* (1929; Eng. trans., *Hill of Destiny*, 1929), *Un de Baumugnes* (1929; Eng. trans., *Lovers are Always Losers*, 1931), *Regain* (1930; Eng. trans., *Harvest*, 1939), and *Que ma joie demeure* (1935; Eng. trans., *Joy of Man's Desiring*, 1940), as well as essays such as *Refus d'Obéissance* (1937). The self-educated son of an Italian shoemaker, he emerged from the French army after World War I as a complete pacifist; his books have preached pacifism and withdrawal from 20th-century life to some more primitive culture. Accused of collaboration with the Germans in World War II, he was later cleared. He is especially known in America for the two films *Harvest* and *The Baker's Wife*, based on his works.

Giordani (jôr.dä'nē), **Giuseppe.** b. at Naples, Italy, c1744; d. at Fermo, Italy, Jan. 4, 1798. Italian vocal and operatic composer; brother of Tommaso Giordani. He composed the opera *Il Bacio* (1774).

Giordani, Pietro. b. at Piacenza, Italy, Jan. 1, 1774; d. at Parma, Italy, Sept. 14, 1848. Italian Benedictine monk and littérateur. He was professor (1800–15) of Latin and Italian rhetoric at the University of Bologna.

Giordani, Tommaso. b. at Naples, Italy, c1733; d. in February, 1806. Italian operatic composer and producer; brother of Giuseppe Giordani. In addition to stage works, his compositions include overtures, songs, and chamber and orchestral music.

Giordano (jôr.dä'nō), **Luca.** b. at Naples, Italy, 1632; d. there, in January, 1705. Italian painter. For his swiftness of execution he received the nickname of Fa-Presto.

Giordano, Umberto. b. at Foggia, Italy, Aug. 27, 1867—. Italian composer. While still a pupil at the Naples Conservatory he received a commission to write an opera, *Mala Vita* (1892). His next opera, *Regina Diaz* (1894), was unsuccessful. His operas *Andrea Chenier* (1896), *Fedora* (1898), and *Siberia* (1904) have been produced in America.

Giorgio (jōr'jō), **Francesco di.** b. at Siena, Italy, 1439; d. there, 1502. Italian architect, engineer, sculptor, painter, and bronze-caster. He devoted himself principally to military architecture and engineering, and attained such celebrity that his services were constantly solicited of the Sienese republic by the lords of the great Italian cities. His chief employer was the Duke of Urbino. A series of 72 bas-reliefs made up of military machines, arms, and trophies, which he sculptured for the façade of the palace, may still be seen at Urbino. In 1493 he was elected to the magistracy of Siena. At this time he modeled and cast two of the tabernacles above the high altar of the *Duomo* (cathedral).

Giorgione (jôr.jō'nā), **Il.** [Original name, **Giorgio Barbarelli.**] b. at Castelfranco Veneto, Italy, c1477; d. at Venice, 1511. Venetian painter. He was a pupil of Giovanni Bellini. He was famous as a colorist, and was reckoned the most brilliant of his school and generation. Of the numerous pictures attributed to him in the various galleries of Europe, there are only a few of which the authorship rests on secure evidence; best known of these is probably the *Madonna and Child Enthroned.* Of the other pictures attributed to Giorgione, *The Concert* (in the Pitti Gallery), *The Knight of Malta* (in the Uffizi), and *The Judgment of Solomon* (Uffizi) are among the most important. He died of the plague.

Giottino (jōt.tē'nō). d. c1369. Florentine artist of the school of Giotto. Little is known of the facts of his life, not even his correct name being certain. He is listed in the records of the Florence guild in 1368, and he worked at the Vatican, assisting other painters, in 1369. He is believed to be identical with Giotto di Maestro di Stefano, but Vasari identifies him with Maso di Banco.

Giotto (jôt'tō). [Full name, **Giotto di Bondone** (dē bōn.dō'nā).] b. at Vespignano, near Florence, 1276 (or c1266); d. at Florence, Jan. 8, 1337. Italian painter, architect, and sculptor, generally considered the leader of the early Renaissance in Italy. He was the son of a peasant. He became the pupil of Cimabue, and was the head at Florence of a celebrated school of painters. In 1334 Giotto was appointed chief master of the works on the *Duomo* (cathedral) at Florence, the city fortifications, and all public architectural undertakings. He designed the façade of the Duomo, which was not finished, and furnished part or all of the design for the famous Campanile. The works usually ascribed to him include 28 frescoes in the aisle of the upper church of San Francesco at Assisi, under those by Cimabue; the frescoes on the ceilings of the lower church of San Francesco at Assisi, and an altarpiece (according to Vasari the most completely executed of all his works); 38 frescoes in the Capella dell'Arena at Padua; the frescoes of four chapels in the Church of Santa Croce at Florence, two of which have been destroyed; a very small number of genuine panel pictures in Saint Peter's, in Santa Croce, in the Academy at Florence, in the Louvre, at Munich, and in the Berlin Museum; a *Madonna with Angels* (Academy, Florence); *Two Apostles* (National Gallery, London); and *Saint Francis Receiving the Stigmata* (in the Louvre). In the frescoes of the Bargello at Florence, are the well-known portraits of Dante.

Giotto, Campanile of. See **Campanile of Giotto.**

Giovanni (jō.vän'nē), **Don.** See **Don Giovanni.**

Giovanni di Capistrano (dē kä.pēs.trä'nō), Saint. See **Capistrano,** Saint **Giovanni di.**

Giovenazza (jō.vā.nät'tsä), Duke of. Additional title of **Cellamare,** Prince of.

Giovinazzo (jō.vē.nät'tsō). [Also, **Giovenazzo** (-vā-).] Town and commune in SE Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Apulia, in the province of Bari, situated on the Adriatic Sea ab. 12 mi. NW of Bari. It has iron and steelworks, stone quarries, and fisheries. The cathedral, in Romanesque style, dates mainly from the 13th and 14th centuries, though on older foundations; it contains works of art from the Byzantine period. In its political history the town shared the fate of the region. In the 19th century, it was active in the movement of the Carbonari who revolted in 1820. Pop. of commune, 12,664 (1936); of town, 12,416 (1936).

Giovio (jô'vyō), **Paolo.** [Latinized, **Paulus Jovius.**] b. at Como, Italy, April 19, 1483; d. at Florence, Dec. 11, 1552. Italian historian. He was the author of numerous

works, of which the most important is *Historiarum sui temporis* (History of His Own Times, 1550–52).

Gipps (gips), Sir **George.** b. at Ringwould, Kent, England, 1791; d. at Canterbury, England, Feb. 28. 1847. British colonial administrator, best known for his development of New South Wales, Australia. He was private secretary (1834) to Lord Auckland, and joint commissioner (1835–37) in Canada. As governor (1838–46) of New South Wales, he developed it successfully by preventing exploitation of the natives, but later became unpopular by insisting on the crown's right to territorial revenue.

Gippsland (gips'land). Region in SE Victoria, Australia: rich farming land and mineral deposits. Chief town, Sale; area, ab. 14,000 sq. mi.

Gipsies (jip'siz). See **Gypsies.**

Gipson(gip'sən), **Lawrence Henry.** b. at Greeley, Colo., Dec. 7, 1880—. American historian. He was educated at the University of Idaho, at Oxford University, where he was a Rhodes scholar, and at Yale University (Ph.D., 1918). He has taught history at the University of Idaho and the College of Idaho, history and political science (1918–24) at Wabash College, history and government (1924–27) at Lehigh University, and has been research professor of history since 1947. His works are *The Historical Monograph* (1918), *Jared Ingersoll: A Study of American Loyalism in Relation to British Colonial Government* (1920), *Studies in Connecticut Colonial Taxation* (1931), *The British Empire before the American Revolution* (1936), *The Moravian White River Indian Mission* (1938), *Zones of International Friction South of the Great Lakes, 1748–1754* (1939), *Some Reflections upon the American Revolution* (1942), essays on American Colonial history, and *The Great War for the Empire: The Years of Defeat 1754–1757* (1946).

Gipsy's Warning, The. Opera by Sir Julius Benedict, with text by Linley and Peake. It was produced at the Drury Lane Theatre, London, on April 19, 1838.

Giral (hē.räl'), **José.** b. at Santiago, Cuba, Oct. 22, 1879—. Spanish scientist and politician. He was for some years chancellor of the Central University at Madrid. He served as minister of marine (1931–33) under Azaña and in various other capacities, becoming premier in 1936. He fled to France at the end of the Spanish Civil War in 1939 and joined the Spanish exiles in Mexico in 1940. There he again functioned as premier of the Spanish republican government in exile, and presented (1946) his first ministry of national union, which was approved by acclamation of the delegates. His government was recognized by Mexico, Venezuela, Guatemala, and Panama. In 1946 the exile government left for Paris and has since been reconstituted. His scientific reputation rests on his work in chemistry and began with the publication of *Tratado de química orgánica* (1928), which was followed by many other works.

Giralda (hē.räl'dä). Bell tower of the cathedral at Seville, Spain: so called from the figure of Faith which forms the weather vane upon its summit. To the height of 250 ft. the tower is Moorish, with rich windows and surface decoration; the ornate belfry, 100 ft. high, in recessed stages above this, was built in 1568. The tower is 50 ft. square at the base. The tower of the old Madison Square Garden at New York was, in general, a copy of it.

Giraldi (jē.räl'dē), **Giovanni Battista.** [Called **Cynthius, Cinthio,** or **Cintio.**] b. at Ferrara, Italy, in November, 1504; d. there, Dec. 30, 1573. Italian novelist and tragic poet, professor (1525) of medicine and philosophy and later (1537) of belles-lettres at the University of Ferrara. For several years after 1560 he taught at Mondovì. He published *Orbecche,* a tragedy (1541), *Gli Hecatommithi* (A Hundred Tales, 1565), and others. Two of Shakespeare's plays (*Othello* and *Measure for Measure*), as well as a number of Beaumont and Fletcher's, are indebted to him for their plots.

Giraldi, Lilio Gregorio. b. at Ferrara, Italy, June 13. 1479; d. there, in February, 1552. Italian archaeologist and poet, author of *Historia de diis gentium* and others.

Giraldus (ji.ral'dus) (or **Gerald**) **de Barri** (dẹ bar'i) (or **de Barry**). [Commonly known as **Giraldus Cambrensis** (kam.bren'sis).] b. near Pembroke, Wales, probably in 1146; d. probably in 1220. British historian and ecclesiastic. He was appointed chaplain to Henry II in 1184, and accompanied Prince John in his expedition to Ireland. In 1198 he was elected bishop of St. David's, but failed to receive the papal confirmation. His chief work is *Itinerarium Cambriae.* The best edition of his works is that by Brewer and Dimock in the Rolls Series (1861–77).

Girard (ji.rärd'). City in NE Ohio, in Trumbull County: manufactures of iron, steel, and metallurgical products. Settled c1800, it was named for Stephen Girard. 10,113 (1950).

Girard (zhē.rär), **Jules Augustin.** b. at Paris, 1825; d. at Cannes, France, 1902. French Hellenist. He served as professor (1874 *et seq.*) at Paris, and was the author of *Thucydide* (1860) and *Le Sentiment religieux en Grèce* (Religious Feeling in Greece, 1868).

Girard, Philippe Henri de. b. at Lourmarin, Vaucluse, France, Feb. 1, 1775; d. at Paris, Aug. 26, 1845. French inventor and manufacturer. His chief invention was a flax-spinning machine (1810).

Girard, Pierre Simon. b. at Caen, France, Nov. 4, 1765; d. at Paris, Nov. 30, 1836. French engineer.

Girard (ji.rärd'), **Stephen.** b. near Bordeaux, France, May 20, 1750; d. at Philadelphia, Dec. 26, 1831. American merchant, banker, and philanthropist, founder of Girard College at Philadelphia. Girard, Ohio, was named for him.

Girardin (zhē.rär.daṅ), **Delphine de.** [Pseudonym, Vicomte **Charles de Launay;** maiden name, **Gay.**] b. at Aix-la-Chapelle (now Aachen, Germany), Jan. 26, 1804; d. at Paris, June 29, 1855. French writer; daughter of Madame Sophie Gay, and wife (1831) of Émile de Girardin. She was the author of novels, comedies, poems, and *Lettres parisiennes,* a series of sketches which appeared in *La Presse* (1836–39).

Girardin, Émile de. b. at Paris, June 22, 1806; d. there, April 27, 1881. French journalist and economist; husband of Delphine de Girardin. He was editor of *La Presse* (1836–56, 1862–66), of *La Liberté* (1866–70), and of *La France* (1874 *et seq.*). Among his works are *Études politiques* (1838) and *La Politique universelle, décrets de l'avenir* (1852).

Girardine (zhē.rär.dēn), **Jean Pierre Louis.** b. at Paris, Nov. 16, 1803; d. at Rouen, France, May 24, 1884. French chemist. He became professor of applied chemistry at Rouen in 1828 and at Lille in 1858, and was named (1868) rector of the academy at Clermont-Ferrand. He is best known for his work in agricultural chemistry.

Girardon (zhē.rär.dôṅ), **François.** b. at Troyes, France, c1630; d. at Paris, Sept. 1, 1715. French sculptor. He came under the patronage of Pierre Seguier, studied in Italy, and returned to Paris in 1652, where he owed his success to Lebrun. His principal works are the *Bain d'Apollon* and *Rape of Proserpine* at Versailles, an equestrian statue of Louis XIV, the mausoleum of Richelieu at the Sorbonne, the tomb of his own wife at St.-Landri, and the decoration of the Porte St.-Denis.

Girardot (hē.rär.ᵺhôt'). City in C Colombia, in Cundinamarca department, on the Magdalena River: river port and railroad-shipping center for coffee and hides. 22,557 (1938).

Girardville (ji.rärd'vil). Borough in E Pennsylvania, in Schuylkill County: coal mining; trading center for an agricultural area. 3,864 (1950).

Girart de Rossilho (jē.rärt' dä rōs.sē.lyō'). [Also, **Girart de Roussillon** (zhē.rär dẹ rö.sē.yôṅ).] Old Provençal epic belonging to the Carlovingian cycle. It is written in the most northerly of the southern dialects.

Giraud (zhē.rō), **Albert.** [Pseudonym of **Marie Émile Albert Kayenbergh.**] b. at Louvain, Belgium, June 23, 1860; d. at Brussels, Dec. 26, 1929. Belgian poet. He studied law at the University of Louvain and later worked as a journalist. A member of the circle "Jeune Belgique," he was influenced by the French Parnassians. His works include *Hors du siècle* (1888), *La Guirlande des dieux* (1910), *La Frise empourprée* (1912), and *Eros et Psyche* (1914).

Giraud, Henri Honoré. b. at Paris, Jan. 18, 1879; d. at Dijon, France, March 11, 1949. French army officer and politician who escaped (November, 1942) from Vichy France to North Africa to lead French forces for the Allies. After a period of colonial service (1901 *et seq.*),

he was wounded and captured in Belgium during World War I; he escaped (1914–15) to England through the Netherlands and returned to duty. As a colonel, he was wounded fighting in Morocco against Abd-el-Krim, but helped defeat (1925) the Riff leader; organized (1930–33) the defeat of Berber forces in southern Morocco; was named (1936) military governor of Metz and appointed (1939) to the superior war council. While commanding the 7th Army during the invasion of France, he was captured (May 19, 1940) by the Germans, and escaped (April 1, 1942) to Switzerland. He returned to Vichy France, but left in November, 1942, and made his way by submarine and seaplane to Algiers during the Allied invasion of North Africa. He was given the military command of the French army in Africa and also assumed civil powers after the assassination (December, 1942) of Admiral Jean Darlan. Subsequently he merged his army and government with forces under General Charles de Gaulle, serving with him as cochairman of the French Committee of National Liberation. He was dropped from command of the French Army when he refused (April, 1944) appointment as inspector general. He was elected (June, 1946) a deputy to the second Constituent Assembly.

Giraud, Pierre François Eugène. b. at Paris, Aug. 9, 1806; d. there, Dec. 29, 1881. French painter, a pupil of the École des Beaux-Arts; brother of Sébastien Charles Giraud. He also studied in Italy, and later traveled in Spain and the East. The subjects of his principal works are historical and Oriental.

Giraud, Sébastien Charles. b. at Paris, Jan. 18, 1819; d. there, 1892 (1886, according to Vapereau). French painter; brother of P. F. E. Giraud.

Giraud de Borneil (dẹ bôr.ney'). See **Borneil, Guiraut (or Giraud) de.**

Giraudoux (zhē.rō.dō), **Jean.** [Full name, **Hippolyte Jean Giraudoux.**] b. at Bellac, France, Oct. 29, 1882; d. 1944. French novelist and dramatist. He was the author of two books about World War I, *Lectures pour une ombre* (1918) and *Adorable Clio* (1920); of a travel book, *Amica America* (1919); several novels, including *Suzanne et le Pacifique* (1920; Eng. trans., 1923) and *Juliette aux pays des hommes* (1924); and of plays, such as *Siegfried* (1928; Eng. trans., 1930), *Amphitryon 38* (1929; Eng. trans., 1938), *La Guerre de Troie n'aura pas lieu* (1935), *Electre* (1937), and *La Folle de Chaillot* (1946; Eng. trans., *The Mad Woman of Chaillot*, 1949). His plays, with the exception of the last, are fantasies based on the Greek myths and laden with implications for the present. Best known as a dramatist, Giraudoux had been a brilliant student at the Superior Normal School, had qualified in the competitive diplomatic examinations, and filled various diplomatic posts. Shortly before World War II he was named commissioner of information under the Daladier government.

Girbaden (gir'bä.dẹn), **Castle of.** Imposing ruin with a massive square donjon, near Grendelbruch, in Lower Alsace, said once to have possessed 14 gates and 14 courts. The inner fortress dates from the 10th century, the outer castle from the early 13th. The great hall has fine windows framed between clustered colonnettes.

Giresun (gē.re.sön'). [Also, **Kerasun.**] *Il* (province or vilayet) in NE Turkey. The level coastal strip on the Black Sea is known for its fruit production; the hilly inland areas produce wheat, cotton, tobacco, and opium. Capital, Giresun; area, 2,513 sq. mi.; pop. 299,243 (1950).

Giresun. [Also: **Kerasun**; ancient name, **Pharnakeia**, later, **Cerasus.**] Seaport town in NE Turkey, capital of the *il* (province or vilayet) of Giresun, on the Black Sea coast ab. 70 mi. W of Trabzon. It has a good harbor, but the hinterland is rugged and mountainous, with poor transport conditions. The principal products shipped out are fruit, hazelnuts, and wood. The town was founded c180 B.C. by Pharnaces I, king of Pontus. It was occupied by Lucullus c73 B.C. in his campaign against Mithridates, but was not finally annexed to Rome until in 63 A.D. The cherry tree was imported from Cerasus to Italy. The town was an outpost of the Byzantine Empire, and has an ancient Byzantine fortress. It remained under the rule of the Byzantine dynasty at Trabzon (Trebizond) until occupied by the Turks in the 15th century. 14,897 (1945).

Girga (gir'gạ). [Also, **Girgeh.**] Province of Upper Egypt, in NE Africa, on the W bank of the Nile River. The chief town and administrative center is Girga. Settled area, 609 sq. mi.; pop. 1,288,425 (1947).

Girga. [Also, **Girgeh.**] Town in Upper Egypt, in NE Africa, capital of the province of Girga, on the W bank of the Nile River, ab. 336 mi. S of Cairo. Pop. ab. 20,000.

Girgashites (gėr'gạ.shīts). [Also, **Girgasites.**] Ancient Canaanite people in N Palestine, mentioned in the Old Testament. Gen. x. 16, xv. 21; Deut. vii. 1; Josh. iii. 10; Neh. ix. 8; Chron. i. 14.

Girgenti (jėr.jẹn'tē). Former name of **Agrigento.**

Girlandaio (gėr.län.dä'yō). See **Ghirlandajo.**

Girling (gėr'ling), **Zoë.** [Married name, Mrs. **Aleksandre Piotr Zajdler**; pseudonym, **Martin Hare.**] b. in County Cork, Ireland, c1907—. Irish writer and journalist, author of *Describe A Circle* (1933), *The Enchanted Winter* (1933; English title, *Butler's Gift*), *If This Be Error* (1934), *Mirror for Skylarks* (1935; English title, *Irene*), *Diary of a Pensionnaire* (1935), *English Rue* (1938), and *Polonaise* (1940).

Girl of the Golden West, The. Play by David Belasco, produced in 1905 and published in 1925.

Girl of the Golden West, The. [Italian title, **La Fanciulla del West.**] Opera in three acts by Puccini, with a libretto by Carlo Zangarini and Guelfo Civinini, first produced at New York on Dec. 11, 1910. The story is based on the play of the same name by David Belasco, produced at New York in 1905 with Blanche Bates as the heroine.

Girl of the Limberlost (lim'bėr.lôst), **A.** Novel by Gene Stratton Porter, published in 1909.

Girl Scouts. American organization for girls between the ages of ten and eighteen. It was founded at Savannah, Ga., by Mrs. Juliette Gordon Low, on March 12, 1912. It was incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia three years later. The organization is nonpolitical and nonsectarian. The organization's motto is "Be Prepared." Its badge or emblem is the trefoil, calling attention to the three duties of a Scout, her duty to God, to her country, and to her community.

Girl with the Green Eyes, The. Play by Clyde Fitch, produced in 1902 and published in 1905.

Girnar (gir.när'). Sacred mountain in W Union of India, in the Kathiawar peninsula, in S central Saurashtra state, adjoining the city of Junagarh on the E. It is a nearly circular mountain mass ab. 9 mi. in diameter. Girnar has been a sacred place since before the Christian Era, and there are numerous Jain temples on the mountain. Peak elevation, ab. 3,666 ft.

Girodet-Trioson (zhē.ro.de.trē.o.zôṅ), **Anne Louis.** [Original surname, **Girodet de Roussy.**] b. at Montargis, France, Jan. 5, 1767; d. at Paris, Dec. 9, 1824. French painter, a pupil of L. David. He won the grand prix de Rome in 1789. Among his best works are *Scène du déluge* (1806) and *Burial of Atala* (1808). He was adopted by a physician named Trioson.

Giroflé Girofla (zhē.ro.flā zhē.ro.flä). Opéra bouffe in three acts by A. C. Lecocq, with a libretto by Vanloo and Leterrier, first produced at Brussels, on March 21, 1874.

Giromagny (zhē.ro.mȧ.nyē). Town in E France, in the territory of Belfort, on the Savoureuse River ab. 8 mi. N of Belfort. Pop. ab. 3,000.

Girón (hē.rōn'). Town in S Ecuador, in Azuay province. 12,224 (est. 1944).

Girón, Francisco Hernández. See **Hernández Girón, Francisco.**

Girón, Pedro. See **Ahumada,** Duke of.

Girona (jē.rō'nä). Catalan name of **Gerona,** city.

Gironde (ji.rond'; French, zhē.rôṅd). Department in SW France, bounded by Charente-Maritime on the N, the departments of Dordogne and Lot-et-Garonne on the E, the department of Landes on the S, and the Bay of Biscay on the W. It has two main rivers, the Dordogne and the Garonne, which unite to form the Gironde estuary. Like the entire SW part of France, the region now denominated as the department of Gironde was originally inhabited by Iberians; they were replaced by a Gallic tribe which subsequently came under Roman domination. The region suffered from Visigothic and Arabic invasions. After 1453,

when it was incorporated into France, the importance of the region declined; as a result, it became the center of various insurgent movements. It participated in the Fronde, and during the Revolution adhered to the principles of federalism (regionalism). There are Roman and medieval monuments. The Gironde is famous for its wine production, particularly in the Graves, Médoc, Garonne, and St.-Émilion regions. The white Sauterne and the red Bordeaux wines are particularly renowned. Bordelaise cattle are raised. The industries, especially chemical, metallurgical, and food industries, are concentrated in Bordeaux, which is also one of the most important ports in France. Capital, Bordeaux; area, 4,140 sq. mi.; pop. 858,381 (1946).

Gironde. Estuary in W France, formed by the Garonne River after its union with the Dordogne. Length, ab. 45 mi.

Girondists (ji.ron'dists). [French, **Girondins** (zhē.rôñ.dañ).] Important political party during the French Revolution. The original leaders of the party came from the Gironde department of France. From Jacques Pierre Brissot, one of their leaders, they were sometimes called Brissotins. They were moderate republicans, were the ruling party in 1792, and were overthrown by their opponents in the Convention, the Montagnards (the Mountain), in 1793; many of their chiefs were executed during the night of Oct. 30–31 of that year, including Brissot, Gensonné, Vergniaud, Ducos, and Sillery. Other executions followed both at Paris and in the provinces.

Girouettes (zhē.rwet), **Les.** Name given in the *Dictionnaire des Girouettes*, published at Paris in 1815, to those who had deserted the tricolor for the white flag of the Bourbons after the fall of Napoleon, or vice versa. After each name was engraved one or more weathercocks, showing the number of times the subject of the article had changed sides.

Girru (gē'rö). In Babylonian mythology, the fire god; god of both altar fires and fires inside the earth; the tutelary of metalwork. He is identified with Gibil.

Girs (gērs), **Nikolai Karlovich de.** [See **Giers, Nikolai Karlovich de.**

Girtin (gėr'tin), **Thomas.** b. at Southwark (now part of London), 1775; d. at London, 1802. English landscape painter, rated by some critics as "next in importance to Turner." He was one of the founders of the English watercolor school. Among his works are *Melrose Abbey, York Cathedral, Interior of Canterbury Cathedral,* and others in the British Museum, *Jedburgh Abbey, St. Asaph* (Dublin National Gallery), *Rievaulx Abbey, View on the Thames,* and others (South Kensington Museum).

Girton College (gėr'tọn). College for women at Cambridge, England, but not formally connected with the University of Cambridge. It was founded at a small house at Hitchin, on Oct. 16, 1869, by Emily Davies, Barbara (Smith) Bodichon, and a few others, some men among them, who favored higher education for women. It moved to Cambridge in 1873, and derives its name from that of a small village just outside of Cambridge. It has, in addition to classrooms, laboratories and libraries, a dining hall, a chapel, and a hospital, as well as orchards, gardens, and courts for tennis, hockey, lacrosse, and similar activities. It is staffed entirely by women.

Girty (gėr'ti), **Simon.** [Called **"the Great Renegade."**] b. near Harrisburg, Pa., 1741; d. near what is now Amherstburg, Canada, Feb. 18, 1818. American soldier, notable as a deserter from the Revolutionary cause. He appears to have served (1759–74) as an Indian interpreter in and around Fort Pitt, and in 1776 was named an interpreter for the Continental Congress, but shortly lost that post because of misconduct. In 1778 he deserted to the British, for whom he acted as interpreter until almost the end of his life. He also spurred on the Indians in acts of savagery against U.S. settlers. In 1784 he settled at what is now Amherstburg along the east bank of the Detroit River.

Girvan (gėr'vạn). Municipal borough and seaport in S Scotland, in Ayrshire, situated on the Firth of Clyde at the mouth of a river known as Girvan Water, ab. 18 mi. SE of Ayr, ab. 427 mi. N of London by rail. Girvan is a holiday resort. The district raises early potatoes. 6,119 (est. 1948).

Giryama (gēr.yä'mä). [Also: **Wagiriama, Wagiryama.**] Largest of the nine Bantu-speaking peoples of E Africa known collectively as Nyika. They inhabit the district of Kilifi in SE Tanganyika, and their population is estimated at ab. 100,000 (by I. Schapera, *Some Problems of Anthropological Research in Kenya Colony,* 1949).

Gisborne (giz'bọrn). Borough in E North Island, New Zealand, the chief port and trade center for the Poverty Bay region. Wool, mutton, and butter are exported. 17,328 (1951).

Gisborough (giz'bur.ō). See **Guisborough.**

Giselle, ou les Wilis (zhē.zel ö lā vē.lē). Ballet by Adolphe Adam, based on a text adapted from Heine by Théophile Gautier, first performed at Paris in 1841.

Gish (gish), **Dorothy.** b. 1898—. American stage and motion-picture actress; sister of Lillian Gish. She appeared with her sister in such pictures as *Hearts of the World* and *Romola,* and starred in *Nell Gwyn* (with Randle Ayrton) and *Madame Pompadour.*

Gish, Lillian. b. 1896—. American stage and motion-picture actress. She starred for D. W. Griffith in such films as *Birth of a Nation, Broken Blossoms, Heart of the World, Orphans of the Storm, Way Down East,* and *Intolerance,* and also appeared in *Scarlet Letter, Camille, One Romantic Night,* and *Duel in the Sun.* Her stage appearances include roles in *Uncle Vanya* (1930), *The Joyous Season* (1934), *Within the Gates* (1934), *Hamlet* (1936), and *The Star-Wagon* (1937).

Giskra (gis'krä), **Karl.** b. at Mährisch-Trübau (Moravska Třebová), in Moravia, Jan. 29, 1820; d. at Baden, Austria, June 1, 1879. Austrian statesman. In 1846 he was appointed to a tutorship at the University of Vienna. He sympathized with the revolutionary government of March, 1848, and organized the Academic Legion. He lived for a time in Württemberg and Russia, and returned to Austria in 1850, became an advocate at Brünn (Brno) in 1860, became mayor of Brünn in 1866, and was minister of the interior (1868–70).

Gislason (gis'lä.sôn), **Konrád.** b. July 3, 1808; d. Jan. 4, 1891. Icelandic philologist, professor at the University of Copenhagen (1862–86). His chief work is a Danish-Icelandic dictionary (1851).

Gisors (zhē.zôr). Town in NW France, in the department of Eure, situated near the Epte River, ab. 32 mi. SE of Rouen. The fortified castle, begun in 1097, is one of the finest specimens of medieval military architecture. Most of the town, including the Cathedral of Saint-Gervais-et-Saint-Protais, which showed Romanesque, Gothic, and Renaissance characteristics, was severely damaged during World War II. 5,078 (1946).

Gisors, Kyoshi. Central character of *La Condition humaine* (1933; Eng. trans., *Man's Fate,* 1934), a novel by André Malraux. Kyo, as he is called in the novel, leads the Communist insurgents in their revolt against the Nationalists of Chiang Kai-shek.

Gissing (gis'ing), **George.** [Full name, **George Robert Gissing.**] b. at Wakefield, Yorkshire, England, Nov. 22, 1857; d. at St.-Jean-Pied-de-Port, France, Dec. 28, 1903. English critic, essayist, and novelist. He was educated at a Quaker academy and at Owens College, Manchester, worked at Liverpool, then came to the U.S. to settle (working chiefly at Boston and Chicago), but soon returned to England (autumn of 1877). His distinction as a critic is best evidenced by his *Charles Dickens, A Critical Study* (1898); his charm and thoughtfulness as an essayist from *The Private Papers of Henry Ryecroft* (1903); and his achievement as a novelist from *Thyrza* (1887), *New Grub Street* (1891), and *Born in Exile* (1892). His first master was Dickens, but his novels broke new ground in English fiction in their naturalistic treatment of lower middle-class poverty and its brutalizing effects. Some of his other novels are *Workers in the Dawn* (1880), *The Unclassed* (1884), *Isabel Clarendon* (1886), *Demos* (1886), *A Life's Morning* (1888), *The Nether World* (1889), *The Emancipated* (1890), *The Odd Women* (1893), *In the Year of Jubilee* (1894), *The Whirlpool* (1897), which may almost be called an English *Madame Bovary, Our Friend the Charlatan* (1901), and *Will Warburton* (1905). *Veranilda* (1904), his historical romance of the time of the collapse of the Roman Empire, was almost completed when he died.

Gist (gist), **Christopher.** b. in Maryland, c1706; d. in Georgia or South Carolina, 1759. American frontiersman

and soldier. On Oct. 31, 1750, he left from Cresap's post, near Cumberland, Md., to explore the Ohio River territory (up to what is now Louisville) for the Ohio Company. Reaching the mouth of the Scioto River, he went into Kentucky and then made his return to the northern part of North Carolina and subsequently to Roanoke. In the years 1751–52 he explored the Ohio territory from the Monongahela to the Great Kanawha rivers. On Nov. 15, 1753, he set out for Fort Duquesne with Major George Washington, saving Washington's life on two occasions during the trip. He was present with Washington at Conlon de Jumonville's defeat (May 28, 1754) and at the surrender (July 4, 1754) of Fort Necessity. He acted as a guide to General Braddock and participated in the ill-fated action which brought Braddock's defeat (July 9, 1755).

Gitagovinda (gē″tä.gō.vin′dä). Hindu lyrical poem by Jayadeva on the early life of Krishna as a cowherd (*govinda*, meaning "finder of cows"). It sings the loves of Krishna and Radha and other of the cowherd maidens, but a mystical interpretation has been put upon it. It is supposed to have been written in the 12th or 13th century.

Gitchi Manito (gich′i man′i.tō). In Fox, Ojibwa, and other Algonquian Indian religion, the great manito, chief of all supernatural beings or mysterious powers.

Gitlow v. New York, 268 U.S. 652 (1925) (git′lō). Decision of the U.S. Supreme Court upholding a New York state law of 1902 which made punishable as criminal anarchy the written or spoken advocacy of the overthrow of organized government by force or violence. The decision is noteworthy in two respects. For the first time, the court declared that freedom of speech and of the press as guaranteed by the First Amendment are also protected by the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. It also indicated that such rights are not absolute. Delivering the majority opinion, Justice Edward T. Sanford said: "A single revolutionary spark may kindle a fire that, smoldering for a time, may burst into a sweeping and destructive conflagration. It cannot be said that the state is acting arbitrarily or unreasonably when, in the exercise of its judgment as to the measures necessary to protect the public peace and safety, it seeks to extinguish the spark without waiting until it has enkindled the flame or blazed into the conflagration. It cannot reasonably be required to defer the adoption of measures for its own peace and safety until the revolutionary utterances lead to actual disturbances of the public peace or imminent and immediate danger of its own destruction; but it may, in the exercise of its judgment, suppress the threatened danger in its incipiency."

Gitschin (gē.chēn′). A German name of **Jičín.**

Gittites (git′īts). Inhabitants of the Philistine city of Gath.

Giuba (jö′bä). Italian name of the **Juba River.**

Giudice (jö′dē.chā), **Antonio.** See **Cellamare,** Prince of.

Giugliano in Campania (jö.lyä′nō ēn käm.pä′nyä). [Also, **Giuliano in Campania.**] Town and commune in S Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Campania, in the province of Napoli, NW of Naples. It is a rich agricultural commune with a number of agricultural industries and large-scale exports. Pop. of commune, 21,474 (1936); of town, 19,646 (1936).

Giuglini (jö.lyē′nē), **Antonio.** b. at Fano, Italy, 1827; d. at Pesaro, Italy, Oct. 12, 1865. Italian tenor singer. He first appeared in England in 1857. He became insane in 1864.

Giuliani (jö.lyä′nē), **Giambattista.** b. at Canelli, near Asti, Italy, June 4, 1818; d. at Florence, Jan. 11, 1884. Italian philologist, noted as a student of Dante. He was successively professor of mathematics at the Clementine College at Rome (1837), of philosophy at the Lyceum at Lugano (1839), of rhetoric at the University of Genoa (1848), and of Italian literature, particularly of the works of Dante, at Florence (1860). His works on Dante are numerous.

Giuliano in Campania (jö.lyä′nō ēn käm.pä′nyä). See **Giugliano in Campania.**

Giulianova (jö.lyä.nô′vä). Town and commune in C Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Abruzzi e Molise, in the province of Teramo, situated on the Adriatic Sea near the mouth of the Tordino River, W of Teramo. It is a fishing port and imports timber. It was founded by Count Giulio Antonio Aquaviva c1470. The Church of Santa Maria was ruined in World War II. Pop. of commune, 10,748 (1936); of town, 4,082 (1936).

Giulio de' Medici (jö′lyō dā me′dē.chē). Original name of Pope **Clement VII.**

Giulio Romano (jö′lyō rō.mä′nō). [Original name, **Giulio di Pietro di Filippo** (contracted to **Pippi**) **de' Giannuzzi.**] b. at Rome, 1492; d. at Mantua, Italy, Nov. 1, 1546. Italian painter and architect, pupil of Raphael. Among his noted works is the *Fall of the Titans* (Mantua); he did many large frescoes, chiefly on historical subjects, and assisted Raphael with a number of commissions.

Giunta Pisano (jön′tä pē.sä′nō). fl. in the first half of the 13th century. Italian painter. Believed to have worked for the Visconti family. Several *Crucifixions* signed by him are in churches at Pisa.

Giuramento (jö.rä.men′tō), **Il.** [Eng. trans., *"The Oath."*] Opera by Mercadante, with a libretto by Rossi based on Victor Hugo's *Angelo.* It was produced at Milan in 1837, at London in 1840, and at Paris in 1858.

Giurgiu (jör′jö). [Also: **Giurgevo** (jör′je.vō), **Dschurdschewo.**] Town in S Rumania, in the province of Muntenia, situated on the Danube ab. 38 mi. SW of Bucharest, opposite Rustschuk, Bulgaria: a station on the railroad line to Bucharest and river port of transshipment, with considerable trade in sugar, oil, and spirits. There are also factories, shipyards, sawmills, and distilleries. Giurgiu was founded in the 14th century by Genoese, and was the scene of several battles in the Russian-Turkish wars; the Russians were victorious in 1773 and 1807, but were defeated on July 7, 1854, by Omer Pasha. 30,197 (1948).

Giuriati (jö.ryä′tē), **Giovanni Battista.** b. at Venice, Aug. 4, 1876—. Italian statesman. A member of the "Irredentista," he headed (1919) the D'Annunzio government of Fiume; joined (1921) the Fascists and was elected (1921) to the legislature, later becoming (1934) a senator. He was minister (1923) of the colonies and minister (1925–29) of public works, president (1929–34) of the chamber of deputies, and secretary (1930–31) of the Fascist Party.

Giuseppino (jö.zāp.pē′nō), **Il.** See **Cesari, Giuseppe.**

Giusti (jös′tē), **Giuseppe.** b. at Monsummano, near Pistoia, Italy, May 13, 1809; d. at Florence, March 31, 1850. Italian satirical poet. His complete works were published in 1863.

Giustiniani (jös.tē.nyä′nē), **Agostino Pantaleone.** b. at Genoa, Italy, 1470; lost at sea, 1536. Italian ecclesiastic and philologist. He published a polyglot edition of the Psalter in 1516.

Givatayim (giv.ä.tā′yim). Municipality in W Palestine, in W central Israel, ab. 3 mi. E of Tel Aviv. It was formed in 1942 by the incorporation of several settlements, and is a residential suburb of Tel Aviv. There are some light industries. 12,000 (1950).

Give a Dog—. Three-act play (1928) by Lennox Robinson.

Givet (zhē.ve). Town in N France, in the department of Ardennes, situated on the Meuse River near the Belgian border, between Fumay, France, and the Belgian town of Dinant. It is an industrial town, producing pencils, pipes, leather, and metallurgical products, and having marble quarries. The town is dominated by the fortress of Charlemont, founded by the emperor Charles V in 1555; it was bombarded by the Germans in 1914. Pop. 5,524 (1946).

Give Your Heart to the Hawks. Narrative in free verse by Robinson Jeffers, published in 1933.

Givors (zhē.vôr). Town in E central France, in the department of Rhône, situated at the junction of the Gier River with the Rhone, ab. 14 mi. S of Lyons. 13,205 (1946).

Giza (gē′zą). [Also: **Ghizeh, Gizeh.**] Province of Egypt, in NE Africa, S of the Nile River delta, on the W bank of the river. Capital and chief city, Giza; settled area, 409 sq. mi.; pop. 822,424 (1947).

Giza. [Also: **El Giza, El Gizeh, Ghizeh, Gizeh.**] Capital of the province of Giza, Egypt, in NE Africa, on the W bank of the Nile River ab. 3 mi. SW of Cairo. In the vicinity are the three great pyramids of Khufu, Khafre, and Menkure. It was the seat of the museum of

Egyptian antiquities formerly at Bulak, and now at Cairo. 66,213 (1947).

Giżycko (gē.zhits'kô). [German, **Lötzen.**] Town in Poland, in the *województwo* (province) of Olsztyn, formerly in East Prussia, situated on Lake Loventin, connected by a canal with Lake Mamry (Mauersee), ab. 68 mi. SE of Kaliningrad. It is a tourist center, and has lumber, grain, and livestock markets and lake fisheries. It was once a fortress. Heavy fighting between Germans and Russians took place here in World War I (Sept. 6–15, 1914, and Feb. 4–22, 1915). The town came under Polish administration in 1945. Pop. 16,288 (1939); 4,534 (1946).

Gizziello (jēt.tsyel'lō). [Original name, **Gioacchino Conti.**] b. at Naples, Italy, Feb. 28, 1714; d. at Rome, Oct. 25, 1761. Italian soprano singer. He made his debut at Rome at the age of 15. In 1736 he sang at London with great success. In 1753, after singing much in Spain and Portugal, he left the stage.

Gjallarhorn (yäl'lär.hôrn). [Also, **Gjallar.**] In Old Norse mythology, the horn of Heimdal. He blows it to warn the gods when anyone approaches the bridge Bifröst, and will blow it to announce Raynarok, the final battle of the gods.

Gjedser (ges'sėr). See **Gedser.**

Gjellerup (gel'ę.rûp), **Karl.** b. at Roholte, Denmark, June 2, 1857; d. at Dresden, Germany, Oct. 11, 1919. Danish writer, who shared the Nobel prize for literature with his countryman Henrik Pontoppidan in 1917.

Gjinokastër (gyē.nō.käs'tėr). [Also: **Argyrocastro;** Greek, **Argyrokastron;** Turkish, **Ergeri.**] One of the ten prefectures of Albania, in the S part. Capital, Gjinokastër; area, 1,599 sq. mi.; pop. 143,926 (1930).

Gjinokastër. [Also: **Argyrocastro;** Greek, **Argyrokastron;** Turkish, **Ergeri.**] Town in S Albania, capital of Gjinokastër prefecture. 10,836 (1930).

Gjøa (jė'ä''). Yacht (built 1872) in which Roald Amundsen and six companions made a north polar expedition in 1903–07. The expedition left Christiania (Oslo) in June, 1903, and spent two winters at Gjøahavn, King William Island, where magnetic and meteorological observations were made. The north magnetic pole was reached by sledges. The *Gjøa* was the first ship to navigate successfully and completely the whole of the Northwest Passage. In August, 1906, the ship reached Bering Strait after being frozen in for the third winter.

Glaber (glä'bėr), **Rudolphe** (or **Raoul**). d. at the monastery of Cluny, France, c1050. French ecclesiastic who wrote a chronicle of events from 900 A.D. to 1046. The first printed edition of the work appeared in 1596 in Pithou's *Historiae Francorum.* It contains much information concerning the Capetians before their elevation to the French throne. Glaber was the author also of a life of Saint William, abbot of Saint-Bénigne.

Glace Bay (glās). Town on the NE coast of Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia, Canada: chief center of coal mining on the island. It has sheet-metal works, and a transatlantic wireless telegraph station. 25,586 (1951).

Glacier Bay National Monument (glā'shėr). National monument area in SE Alaska, ab. 60 mi. NW of Juneau, established in 1925. It extends inland from the coast to the Canadian border. Many large glaciers are included within the area, of which Muir Glacier is the best known. Numerous scientific studies of glaciers have been made here. Area, ab. 3,590 sq. mi.

Glacier National Park. U.S. national park in the Rocky Mountains, in N Montana, established in 1910. It is part of Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park, established in 1932, the N part being Waterton Lakes Park in Alberta, Canada. It contains over 60 glaciers. Mount Cleveland, the highest peak, is 10,438 ft. in elevation. Area, 997,248 acres.

Glacier National Park. National Park in SE British Columbia, Canada, ab. 222 mi. by rail W of Calgary, Alberta. It includes numerous towering peaks of the Selkirk Mountains, with superb alpine scenery and glaciers. The park is accessible only by railroad. It was established in 1886. Area, ab. 521 sq. mi.

Glackens (glak'ęnz), **William James.** b. at Philadelphia, March 13, 1870; d. 1938. American painter. He was a member of "the Eight" and the Association of American Painters and Sculptors (Armory Show, 1913), groups whose exhibitions were high points in the reaction of American art from "Salon" academicism toward realism and the new movements in France. While a student at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts he was staff artist on the Philadelphia *Record, Press,* and *Ledger;* later he drew for the New York *World* and *Herald* and for *Scribner's,* the *Saturday Evening Post,* and *McClure's.* He was made a member (1933) of the National Academy of Design and was the winner of two gold medals (1924, 1933) from the Pennsylvania Academy. Among his paintings are *Luxembourg Gardens* (1895), *Drive, Central Park,* and *The Soda Fountain* (1936). He is represented in the Whitney Museum of American Art at New York, the Duncan Phillips Memorial Gallery at Washington, D.C., and others. See monographs by F. Watson (1923) and G. P. du Bois (1931).

Gladbeck (glät'bek). City in W Germany, in the *Land* (state) of North Rhine-Westphalia, British Zone, formerly in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, situated near the Emscher River ab. 22 mi. NW of Dortmund. Located within the Ruhr district, it has numerous coal mines, and also metallurgical, machine, chemical, textile, and tobacco industries, canneries, and cement and beton works. The population is predominantly Roman Catholic. 71,612 (1950).

Gladden (glad'ęn), **Washington.** b. at Pottsgrove, Pa., Feb. 11, 1836; d. July 2, 1918. American Congregational clergyman and writer. He was graduated from Williams College in 1859, was pastor of churches at Brooklyn and Morrisania, N.Y., at North Adams and Springfield, Mass. (1860–82), and of the First Congregational Church at Columbus, Ohio (1882–1911), and was moderator of the Congregational Council (1904–07). Among his publications are *Plain Thoughts on the Art of Living* (1868), *The Christian League of Connecticut* (1883), *Applied Christianity* (1887), *Who Wrote the Bible?* (1891), *Tools and the Man* (1892), *The Christian Pastor* (1898), *How Much is Left of the Old Doctrines?* (1899), *Social Salvation* (1902), *When Does the Sky Begin?* (1904), *The Church and Modern Life* (1908), and *Recollections* (1909).

Gladewater (glād'wô.tėr, -wot.ėr). City in E Texas, in Gregg and Upshur counties, SE of Dallas, in a petroleum region. 5,305 (1950).

Gladiator, The. Melodrama (1831) by Robert Montgomery Bird.

Gladkov (glät.kôf'), **Fyodor Vasilyevich.** b. at Chernavka, Saratov, Russia, June 21, 1883—. Russian novelist. His best-known book is a narrative translated into English under the title *Cement* (1929). It is a novel of the reconstruction period that followed the close of the civil war brought by the Russian Revolution, celebrating the prosaic task of restoring the industries shattered during the fighting. His latest work is the story of his life as a peasant boy growing up among poverty-stricken Old Believers.

Gladsakse (gläs'säk.sę). Town in Denmark, on the island of Zealand. It is a suburb of Copenhagen. 27,946 (1945).

Gladsheim (gläds'hīm). [Also: **Glathsheim;** Eng. trans., *"Home of Gladness."*] In Old Norse mythology, one of the realms of Asgard; the home of Odin and the 12 chief gods. It contains Valhalla, the assembling place of the gods and heroes.

Gladstone (glad'stōn). City in the C part of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, in Delta County, on Green Bay: grain-shipping point on Lake Michigan; manufactures include hunting equipment, gunsights, sporting goods, and plywood. The region is a popular sportsmen's resort. 4,831 (1950).

Gladstone (glad'stọn, -stōn), **Herbert John.** [Title, Viscount **Gladstone of Hawarden.**] b. at London, Jan. 7, 1854; d. March 6, 1930. English Liberal statesman; youngest son of William Ewart Gladstone. He was educated at Eton and at University College, Oxford, represented Leeds and Leeds West in the House of Commons (1880–1909), was private secretary to his father (1880–81), and was junior lord of the treasury (1881–85), financial secretary to the War Office (1886), undersecretary to the Home Office (1892–94), first commissioner of works (1894–95), chief Liberal whip (1899–1905), and home secretary (1905–10). He was raised to the peerage in 1910, and in the same year was appointed governor general of South Africa.

Gladstone, John Hall. b. at London, March 7, 1827; d. there, Oct. 6, 1902. English chemist, professor of chemistry (1874–77) at the Royal Institute. He published the *Life of Michael Faraday* (1872), *Spelling Reform from an Educational Point of View* (1878), and numerous papers on chemical topics.

Gladstone, William Ewart. [Called the **"Grand Old Man."**] b. at Liverpool, England, Dec. 29, 1809; d. at Hawarden Castle, England, May 19, 1898. English statesman, financier, and orator. Both his parents were natives of Scotland, his father, Sir John Gladstone, Bart., a Liverpool merchant, being descended from an old Scottish family named Gledstanes (i.e., "hawkstones"). He was educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford, graduating in 1831 with highest honors both in classics and mathematics (a double first-class). He was returned to Parliament in 1832, in the first election after the passing of the Reform Bill, as Tory member for Newark, a pocket borough of the Duke of Newcastle. His exceptional political abilities were at once recognized by his party, and in the short-lived administration of Sir Robert Peel (December, 1834–April, 1835) he was made first a junior lord of the treasury, and then undersecretary for the colonies. On the return of Peel to office in September, 1841, he was appointed vice-president of the Board of Trade, and had the principal share in working out and expounding the elaborate scheme of tariff revision that was then adopted. In June, 1843, he became president of the Board of Trade, with a seat in the cabinet. In January, 1845, he left the ministry on account of the proposed grant to the Roman Catholic College of Maynooth; he felt that he could not support this officially because it was at variance with opinions he had published, although he now could and subsequently did support it as a private member. The Peel ministry was reorganized in December, 1845, and he was secretary of state for the colonies till the ministry's fall in June, 1846. Six and a half years then elapsed before he again held office, and during that period (especially in the earlier years of it) he was gradually borne along, in spite of his native Conservative instincts, toward that political Liberalism of which he was to become the most conspicuous exponent. In December, 1852, a coalition ministry of Whigs and Peelites was formed under the Earl of Aberdeen, Gladstone taking what appears to have been his strongest role, that of chancellor of the exchequer. He held the same office at first in the Liberal ministry of Lord Palmerston, formed in February, 1855, but retired with the other Peelites in a few weeks. During the years 1858–59 he was sent by the Conservative ministry on a special mission as lord high commissioner extraordinary to the Ionian Islands. From June, 1859, to July, 1866, he was again chancellor of the exchequer under Lord Palmerston and Earl Russell, and after Palmerston's death he was leader of the House of Commons. The defeat of a reform bill which he introduced brought the Tories back to power, themselves to pass an important reform measure. On Dec. 9, 1868, he became prime minister. This distinguished position he occupied no less than four times: December, 1868, to February, 1874; April, 1880, to June, 1885; February to July, 1886; and August, 1892, to March, 1894, when the "Grand Old Man" retired from office on account of his advanced age and failing physical powers. Besides being prime minister and first lord of the treasury, he was also chancellor of the exchequer during his first administration and part of his second, and lord privy seal during his third and fourth. The history of his various ministries is the history of the British Empire for the time. One of the first measures which he carried as premier was the disestablishment of the Irish Church, and the condition of Ireland was throughout his leadership of a quarter of a century in office or in opposition the object of his peculiar concern. He prepared and introduced (1886 and 1893) two bills for providing that country with a separate legislature, but both Home Rule bills were defeated. With the exception of about a year and a half, he sat continuously in the House of Commons from 1832 to 1895. He retired as member from Newark in January, 1846, because his views had diverged from those of its patron, and subsequently represented the University of Oxford (1847–65), South Lancashire (1865–68), Greenwich (1868–80), and Midlothian, or Edinburghshire (1880–94). He is understood to have been offered a peerage on more than one occasion, but declined that honor, remaining "the Great Commoner." Although the most prominent man in the politics of his time, his preëminence being rivaled only by his perennial Tory opponent, Benjamin Disraeli, he found leisure for considerable contributions to literature. His publications include *The State in its Relations to the Church* (1838), *Letters on the State Persecutions of the Neapolitan Government* (1851), *Studies on Homer and the Homeric Age* (1858), *Juventus Mundi* (1869), pamphlets on *The Vatican Decrees* (1874, 1875) and *Bulgarian Horrors* (1876, 1877), *Homeric Synchronism* (1876), and *Gleanings of Past Years* (1879), besides various articles in magazines and reviews.

Glaeser (glā'zėr), **Ernst.** b. at Frankfort on the Main, Germany, July 29, 1902—. German writer who brought the phrase *Jahrgang 1902* into common parlance in Germany by a book with that title (1928). It has come to mean the lost generation consisting of the German boys who, too young to fight, nevertheless experienced the degenerating influences of World War I and its issues. Glaeser has remained in the public mind almost entirely for that one book, although he has brought out several others (*Frieden*, 1930; *Das dreissigste Jahr*, 1931).

Glaire (gler), **Jean Baptiste.** b. at Bordeaux, France, April 1, 1798; d. at Issy, France, Feb. 25, 1879. French Orientalist and theologian. He was the author of *Lexicon manuale Hebraicum et Chaldaicum* (1830).

Glais-Bizoin (gle.bē.zwaṅ), **Alexandre.** b. at Quintin, Côtes-du-Nord, France, March 9, 1800; d. at Lamballe, Côtes-du-Nord, France, Nov. 6, 1877. French politician; opposition member of the Chamber of Deputies, and member of the government of national defense (1870–71).

Glaisher (glā'shėr), **James.** b. at London, April 7, 1809; d. at Croydon, England, Feb. 7, 1903. British meteorologist and aeronaut. He was an assistant (1833–36) at the Cambridge Observatory, and director (1840–74) of the magnetic and meteorological work at Greenwich Observatory. He founded the Royal Meteorological Society and became its first president in 1867. He made many balloon ascensions, reaching in 1862 the estimated height of 37,000 ft. He wrote *Travels in the Air*, *Factor Tables* (1879–83), and other works.

Glaize (glez), **Auguste Barthélemy.** b. at Montpellier, France, Dec. 15, 1807; d. at Paris, Aug. 8, 1893. French painter. Among his works are frescoes in the churches of Saint Sulpice, Saint Jacques du Haut-Pas, and Saint Merri at Paris.

Glamis (glämz, glā'mis, glam'is). [Also, **Glammis.**] Village in S Scotland, in Augus, near Strathmore. Its ancient castle, seat of the earls of Strathmore, is associated with Shakespeare's *Macbeth*.

Glamorgan (glą.môr'gąn). In British legend, the glen of Morgan, a spot in Wales where Morgan, the grandson of Lear, was killed.

Glamorganshire (glą.môr'gąn.shir) or **Glamorgan.** Maritime county in S Wales. It is bounded on the N by Burry Inlet (an inlet of Carmarthen Bay), Carmarthenshire, and Brecknockshire, on the E by Monmouthshire, England, and on the S and W by Bristol Channel and Carmarthen Bay. The surface is generally mountainous in the N portion, becoming more level in the S, especially in the Vale of Glamorgan, which is an area of mixed farming. The W part of the county is a region of upland pasture, generally of poor quality. Crops are chiefly oats and grasses. Many pigs and dairy cattle are also raised. Glamorganshire is situated on the South Wales coal field, which is here at its widest extent (ab. 20 mi.). The county is industrially and commercially important, with some of the largest ironworks in the world located at Merthyr Tydfyl. Most of the iron ore is now imported. There are also important nonferrous metals refineries within the county. Cardiff, the capital of Wales, is also the county seat of Glamorganshire; area of administrative county, ab. 733 sq. mi.; pop. of administrative county, 1,201,989 (1951).

Glamorgan Treaty. Treaty made with the Roman Catholics of Ireland by the Earl of Glamorgan (afterward Marquis of Worcester), acting (but apparently without authority) as agent of Charles I, on Aug. 25, 1645. It

made important concessions to the Roman Catholics in return for military aid.

Glance at New York, A. Melodrama (1848) by Benjamin A. Baker.

Glanvill (glan'vil), **Joseph.** b. at Plymouth, England, 1636; d. at Bath, England, in November, 1680. English divine. He was a voluminous author. His best-known work is *The Vanity of Dogmatizing* (1661; enlarged, as *Scepsis scientifica*, 1665). In this he is thought to have anticipated the electric telegraph and Hume's theory of causation.

Glanville (glan'vil), **Bartholomew de.** See **Bartholomew de Glanville.**

Glanville, Ranulf de. d. 1190. Chief justiciar of England. He was sheriff of Yorkshire (1163–70), became sheriff of Lancashire in 1173, with Robert Stuteville defeated the Scots at Alnwick on July 13, 1174, and was one of the most important persons in the kingdom during the remainder of the reign of Henry II.

Glanville, Stephen Ranulph Kingdon. b. at Westminster, London, April 26, 1900—. English Egyptologist. He has served as professor of Egyptology at the University of London (1935–46) and at Cambridge (1946 *et seq.*). He has taken part in various excavations in Egypt.

Glapthorne (glap'thôrn), **Henry.** Known to have written between 1639 and 1642. English dramatist. Among his plays are *Argalus and Parthenia*, *Albertus Wallenstein*, and *The Ladies Privilege. The Paraside, or Revenge for Honer* was licensed in 1653 as by Glapthorne. It was printed later with Chapman's name; the latter had nothing to do with it, but it may have been revised by Glapthorne.

Glareanus (glä.rā.ā'nùs). [Original name, **Heinrich Loriti.**] b. at Mollis, Switzerland, 1488; d. at Freiburg im Breisgau, Germany, 1563. Swiss humanist. He was crowned (1512) poet laureate by the emperor Maximilian I, became (1521) professor of belles-lettres at the Collège de France, and subsequently founded a school for belles-lettres at Freiburg im Breisgau. He favored the Reformation for a time, but was induced by the disturbances at Basel in 1529 to withdraw his support. He published *De geographia liber* (1527), *Helvetiae descriptio* (in verse), numerous studies on Latin authors, and other works.

Glariden Pass (glä.rē'dęn). See **Clariden Pass.**

Glarner Alps (glär'nėr alps''). Mountain group in the cantons of Uri, Glarus, and Graubünden, Switzerland, extending from the Reuss River E to the Rhine. Its highest peak is the Tödi (11,887 ft.).

Glärnisch (gler'nish). Mountain in the canton of Glarus, Switzerland, SW of the town of Glarus. 9,583 ft.

Glarus (glä'rùs). [French, **Glaris** (glà.rēs).] Canton of Switzerland, bounded by St. Gallen on the N and E, Graubünden on the E and S, and Schwyz and Uri on the W. The surface is almost entirely mountainous. Cotton is manufactured. The canton sends two representatives to the Swiss national council. It joined the Swiss Confederation in 1352. The prevailing religion is Roman Catholic; the language is German. Capital, Glarus; area, 264 sq. mi.; pop. 37,674 (1950).

Glarus. Town in C Switzerland, the capital of the canton of Glarus, situated on the Linth River SE of Zurich. It has numerous industries. Glarus is associated with the Reformation leader Zwingli, who served (1506–16) there as parish priest. 5,266 (1941).

Glas (glàs), **John.** b. at Auchtermuchty, Fifeshire, Scotland, Sept. 21, 1695; d. at Perth, Scotland, Nov. 2, 1773. Scottish clergyman, founder of the sect of Glassites or Sandemanians.

Glasenapp (glä'zę.nāp), **Carl Friedrich.** b. at Riga, in what is now Latvia, Oct. 3, 1847; d. there, April 14, 1915. German music teacher and author of works on Wagner, such as *Wagner-Lexikon* (1883) and *Siegfried Wagner* (1906).

Glaser (glä'zėr), **Eduard.** b. 1855; d. 1908. Austrian archaeologist and explorer. He made three expeditions (1882 *et seq.*) to Arabia, uncovering more than 1,000 inscriptions shedding light on pre-Islamic Arabia. He traversed the country as far as Marib, in Yemen, where he discovered ruins of a dam dating from c500 B.C.

Glasgow (glas'gō, -kō). City in SW Kentucky, county seat of Barren County: commercial center for a petroleum-producing area. 7,025 (1950).

Glasgow. City in NE Montana, county seat of Valley County, ab. 312 mi. NE of Butte. Nearby is Fort Peck Dam, an important link in the flood-control system of the Missouri River. 3,821 (1950).

Glasgow (glas'gō, -kō; gläs'-). City, royal burgh, seaport, and industrial and shipbuilding center in S Scotland, in Lanarkshire, situated on the river Clyde ab. 42 mi. W of Edinburgh, ab. 401 mi. N of London by rail. Glasgow is the second largest city in the United Kingdom, and its port ranks as the first in Scotland. The port is ab. 22 mi. from the open sea and has been developed by dredging to a low-water depth of 26 ft. Glasgow is especially famous for shipbuilding; shipyards extend along the banks of the river Clyde ab. 20 mi. to Greenock. The Clydeside district ranks first in British shipbuilding activity, and is world-famous. Glasgow is one of the two most important centers of heavy industry and the most important center of locomotive building in the British Isles. Other heavy and finished-goods industries include motor-car manufactures (especially commercial vehicles), structural steel, steel pipe, machinery for sugar refining, and machine-tool manufactures. Glasgow is an important center of the lead, zinc, brass, and bronze industries. It has manufactures of electrical wires and cables. The city has large oil refineries. It also has chemical and paper works, and distilleries. Its textile industries comprise woolen manufactures (including carpets), cottons (especially of the better grades), silks, and rayons. It is an important center of clothing manufacture. Before the American Civil War destroyed the trade temporarily, Glasgow was an important tobacco importing and processing center; after the war, it never regained its former preëminence in this trade. Usually the volume of heavy manufactures and finished goods exported exceeds the volume of raw materials imported. The Cathedral of Saint Mungo, founded in 1179, was finished in the 15th century, but is chiefly in the Early English style, with very numerous but small lancets in the clerestory, traceried windows in the aisles, narrow transepts with great windows, square chevet, and central tower and spire. The interior is effective: it has a flat wooden ceiling, and all the windows are filled with modern Munich glass. The crypt is of unusual beauty, admirably vaulted, and its 65 columns possess finely carved capitals. The cathedral measures 320 by 70 ft.; height of nave, 90 ft. The Art Gallery in Kelvingrove Park contains valuable collections of works by Botticelli, Giorgione, Raphael, Rembrandt, Titian, and others. Glasgow University was founded in 1451. The present large building, 295 by 530 ft., in a modified Early English style, with tall central tower and spire, was first occupied in 1870; it was designed by Sir G. Gilbert Scott. Glasgow has ab. 13 mi. of subways, served by 15 passenger stations. It serves as the county administrative center for Lanarkshire and Dumbartonshire. It became a royal burgh c1175. Pop. 1,089,555 (1951).

Glasgow (glas'gō), **Ellen (Anderson Gholson).** b. at Richmond, Va., April 22, 1874; d. there, Nov. 21, 1945. American novelist. She is best known for her works of fiction dealing with the social history of Virginia in the period between 1850 and 1940. Among her works are *The Descendant* (1897), *Phases of an Inferior Planet* (1898), *The Voice of the People* (1900), *The Battleground* (1902), *The Deliverance* (1904), *The Wheel of Life* (1906), *Ancient Law* (1908), *The Romance of a Plain Man* (1909), *The Miller of Old Church* (1911), *Virginia* (1913), *Life and Gabriella* (1916), *The Builders* (1919), *One Man in His Time* (1922), *Barren Ground* (1925), *The Romantic Comedians* (1926), *They Stooped to Folly* (1929), *The Sheltered Life* (1932), *Vein of Iron* (1935), *A Certain Measure* (1938), and *In This Our Life* (1941; awarded Pulitzer prize, 1942). She also wrote *The Freeman, and Other Poems* (1902). An edition of her works was brought out in 1938.

Glaspell (glas'pel), **Susan.** b. at Davenport, Iowa, July 1, 1882; d. at Provincetown, Mass., July 27, 1948. American novelist and playwright. She was associated with the little theater movement in connection with the Provincetown Players. Author of *The Glory of the Conquered* (1909), *The Visioning* (1911), *Lifted Masks* (1912), *Brook Evans* (1928), *Ambrose Holt and Family* (1931), *Norma Ashe* (1942), *Judd Rankin's Daughter* (1945), and other novels. Her plays include *Trifles* (1916), *Bernice* (1920), *The Inheritors* (1921), and *The Verge* (1921); she was coauthor

with George Cram Cooke of the play *Suppressed Desires* (1914), and with Norman H. Matson of the play *The Comic Artist* (1927). Her play *Alison's House* (1930) received a Pulitzer prize (1931).

Glass (glăs), **Carter.** b. at Lynchburg, Va., Jan. 4, 1858; d. at Washington, D.C., May 28, 1946. American legislator. Publisher of the Lynchburg *News*, and subsequently owner of the local *Advance*, he was elected (1899) to the Virginia senate, and in 1902 went to the U.S. House of Representatives to fill a vacancy. He was appointed (1913) chairman of the house committee on banking and currency, helped draft the Federal Reserve Bank Act of 1913, and served (1918–20) as U.S. secretary of the treasury. Appointed (1920) to fill a vacancy in the U.S. Senate, he was elected to four successive terms. He was one of the sponsors of the Glass-Steagall Act of 1933 which created the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, but was a determined opponent of most of the New Deal domestic program.

Glass, Henry. b. at Hopkinsville, Ky., Jan. 7, 1844; d. at Paso Robles, Calif., Sept. 1, 1908. American naval officer, promoted to rear admiral in 1901. He was graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy in 1863, served in the last years of the Civil War, commanded the cruiser *Charleston* on the Pacific station in the Spanish-American War, and captured the Ladrone Islands (Guam) on June 20, 1898. He was commander in chief of the Pacific station (1903–04), and was appointed commandant of the Pacific naval district in 1904, retiring in January, 1906.

Glass, Montague Marsden. b. at Manchester, England, July 23, 1877; d. Feb. 3, 1934. American humorist, whose famous collections of stories *Potash and Perlmutter* (1910) and *Abe and Mawruss* (1911) were followed in 1913 and 1915, respectively, by dramatizations in which he collaborated. The characters Potash and Perlmutter were eventually continued in a syndicated column, moving pictures, and a radio serial.

Glassboro (glas'bur.ō). Borough in SW New Jersey, in Gloucester County: marketing center for fruits and vegetables; manufactures of baskets and dresses. Glass was manufactured here as early as 1775. Pop. 5,867 (1950).

Glassbrenner (glăs'bren.ĕr), **Adolf.** [Pseudonym, **Brennglas.**] b. at Berlin, March 27, 1810; d. there, Sept. 25, 1876. German liberal journalist. There were 32 issues of his *Berlin, wie es ist und—trinkt* (1832–50), 13 issues of his *Buntes Berlin* (1835–52), and others. He was editor of *Berliner Montags-Zeitung* and *Komischer Volkskalender* (1846 *et seq.*). He was the author also of *Neuer Reineke Fuchs* in couplets (1845).

Glasse (glăs), **Hannah.** fl. 1747. English author of a popular book called *The Art of Cookery*. It was published in 1747, and at one time its authorship was attributed to Dr. John Hill. Mrs. Glasse wrote other books on similar subjects. The ironical proverb "First catch your hare," attributed to her, is not in *The Art of Cookery*, but was probably suggested by the words "Take your hare when it is cased," i.e., skinned.

Glassford (glăs'fȯrd), **William Alexander.** b. at San Francisco, June 6, 1886—. American naval officer. Graduate (1906) of U.S. Naval Academy; appointed (1942) vice-admiral; in command (1941–42) of Southwest Pacific; deputy commander (1944–45) of U.S. naval forces in Europe; commander (1945–46) of U.S. naval forces in Germany; retired in 1947, and became European manager for Radio Corporation of America.

Glassites (glăs'īts). See **Sandemanians.**

Glassius (glash'i.us), **Salomo.** [Original name, **Salomon Glass.**] b. at Sondershausen, Germany, 1593; d. at Gotha, Germany, July 27, 1656. German theologian and Biblical critic, professor of theology at Jena and superintendent of the churches and schools of the duchy of Saxe-Gotha. He wrote *Philologia sacra* (Jena, 1623) and others.

Glassport (glas'pōrt). Borough in SW Pennsylvania, in Allegheny County, on the Monongahela River: manufactures of glassware and steel. It was incorporated in 1902. Pop. 8,707 (1950).

Glastonbury (glas'tȯn.ber.i). Town in C Connecticut, in Hartford County on the Connecticut River: suburb of Hartford, settled in 1650. There are manufactures of soap and silverware. 8,818 (1950).

Glastonbury. [Old English, **Glæstingaburh.**] Municipal borough in SW England, in C Somersetshire, ab. 21 mi. S of Bristol, ab. 133 mi. SW of London by rail. Its abbey, founded in Roman times, was refounded under Ine in the 9th century. The great early Gothic church, of which the picturesque ruins exist, was begun by Henry II and desecrated by Henry VIII. It was 528 ft. long. The fine chapel of Saint Joseph, at the E end, is the oldest portion. The Abbot's Kitchen, of the 14th century, is of interest. The plan is square, with abundant buttresses, but the high stone roof is octagonal; it terminates in a louver. There are four huge fireplaces. Several other interesting structures belonging to the abbey have been converted to modern uses. Glastonbury is associated in Arthurian legend with Joseph of Arimathea, who is said to have visited it and, in sign of possession, planted his staff, which took root and became the famous Glastonbury thorn that bursts into leaf on Christmas eve. Local legend has it that both Arthur and Guinevere are buried at Glastonbury. The Isle of Avalon, where Arthur was buried, became associated with Glastonbury by confusion with the Isle of Glass, which is another name for the Elysian otherworld of Arthurian romance. Pop. of municipal borough, 5,081 (1951).

Glathsheim (gläts'hām). See **Gladsheim.**

Glatigny (glȧ.tē.nyē), **Albert.** b. at Lillebonne, Seine-Inférieure, France, May 21, 1839; d. at Sèvres, France, April 16, 1873. French poet, of the type of Villon. He lived as a strolling actor. Among his poems is the *Ballade des enfans sans souci.*

Glatz (gläts). German name of **Kłodzko.**

Glatz, County of. Former county adjoining Bohemia, later included in the province of Silesia, Prussia. It was acquired by Prussia in 1742. With the city which was its capital, now Kłodzko, this region was transferred from German to Polish administration in 1945.

Glatzer Gebirge (glät'sĕr gẹ.bir'gẹ). Group of mountains of the Sudetic chain, between Silesia and Czechoslovakia. The principal peak is the Schneeberg (ab. 4,670 ft.).

Glatzer Neisse (nī'sẹ). A German name of the **Nysa River.**

Glauber (glou'bĕr), **Johann Rudolf.** b. at Karlstadt, Bavaria, 1604; d. at Amsterdam, Netherlands, 1668. German chemist, now chiefly known as the discoverer of Glauber's salt (hydrous sodium sulphate), called by him *sal mirabile*, and believed by him to be identical with the *sal enixum* of Paracelsus. He was a voluminous writer on chemical topics.

Glauce (glô'sē). See under **Creusa.**

Glauchau (glou'ċhou). Town in E Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Saxony, Russian Zone, formerly in the free state of Saxony, situated on the Zwickauer Mulde River ab. 36 mi. SE of Leipzig. A manufacturing town, before World War II it had cotton and woolen textile, metallurgical, and machine industries. It is the seat of various vocational schools, and has a library and theater. There are two castles dating from the 16th century. The town was conquered by the Hussites in 1430. The Lutheran Reformation was introduced in 1542. Pop. 34,996 (1946).

Glaucus (glô'kus). fl. c6th century B.C. Greek sculptor in metals, living at Chios but belonging to the Samian school of art. He is said to have been the inventor of the art of soldering metals.

Glaucus. In Greek mythology, the steersman of the ship *Argo*, afterward transformed into a sea divinity. He loved the sea nymph Scylla, who was changed into a monster by Circe, who also loved Glaucus.

Glaucus. In Greek legend, a charioteer; the son of Sisyphus and father of Bellerophon. He was torn to pieces by his own horses.

Glaucus. In Greek legend, a son of Minos and Pasiphaë, who drowned in a vat of honey but was later resuscitated.

Glaucus. In Greek legend, a Lycian prince, ally of Priam in the Trojan War. The story of his exchange of his golden armor for the brass armor of his friend Diomedes is proverbial for getting the worst of a bargain.

Glaucus. Principal character of Edward Bulwer-Lytton's *Last Days of Pompeii.*

Glave (glāv), **Edward James.** b. Sept. 13, 1862; d. at Underhill, Matadi, Belgian Congo, May 12, 1895. English

explorer in central Africa. In 1883 he was sent by the Bureau of the International Association of Brussels to serve under Henry M. Stanley on the Congo River. He was in command (1884–86) of the station at Lukolela (on the Congo between Léopoldville and Coquilhatville), explored the Congo basin (1886–89), came to America on a lecturing tour in 1889, and explored Alaska (1890–91). Between August, 1893, and April, 1895, he crossed Africa from the mouth of the Zambezi River, journeying to the east of Lake Mweru, and west of Lake Tanganyika to the mouth of the Congo River. This journey was undertaken for the investigation of the slave trade, with a view to aiding in its abolition. He wrote *In Savage Africa* (1892).

Glazebrook (glāz′brůk), Sir **Richard Tetley.** b. 1854; d. at Limpsfield, Surrey, England, Dec. 16, 1935. English physicist who founded (1899) and served (1899–1919) as first director of the National Physical Laboratory. Chairman (1908–33) of Aeronautical Research Committee; professor of aviation (1920–23) at Imperial College of Technology; edited *Dictionary of Applied Physics*. Author of *The Laws and Properties of Matter*, *Cambridge Natural Science Manuals*, and textbooks on heat, light, mechanics, and electricity.

Glazkov (gläs.kôf′). Neolithic Siberian culture, established on the basis of burial sites of Glazkov, in the Baikal region. The typical Glazkov grave was formed by stone slabs, set in the shape of a coffin, and covered with a conical pile of stones. No ocher was used on the skeletons, which were placed on their backs with arms extended along the body and with the head oriented to the southwest. The bone and stone industries do not appear to have been well developed. Some copper knives, rings of white nephrite, and beads made of a bone paste were found at the Glazkov, though they are absent from the Kitoisk type of burials.

Glazunov (glä.zö.nôf′), **Aleksandr Konstantinovich.** b. at St. Petersburg, Aug. 10, 1865; d. at Paris, March 21, 1936. Russian composer of the advanced national school, though also affected by more cosmopolitan western influences. He composed seven symphonies, several symphonic poems and suites, seven string quartets, and other instrumental music, cantatas, and songs. In 1906 he was appointed director of the St. Petersburg Conservatory.

Gleason (glē′sọn), **Frederick Grant.** b. at Middletown, Conn., Dec. 17, 1848; d. at Chicago, Dec. 6, 1903. American composer and organist. His works include the operas *Otto Visconti* and *Montezuma*, the symphonic poem *Edris*, cantatas, and the *Auditorium Festival Ode*.

Gleason's Pictorial Drawing-Room Companion. Boston weekly magazine, published from 1851 to 1859.

Gleaves (glēvz), **Albert.** b. at Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 1, 1858; d. Jan. 6, 1937. American naval officer in World War I. He was appointed (1915) rear admiral, serving (1917–19) as temporary vice-admiral and admiral in World War I, and was named (1922) permanent admiral on his retirement. Commanded the destroyer force (1915–17) and the cruiser and transport force (1917–19) of the Atlantic fleet; in charge (1919–21) of the Asiatic station.

Gleditsch (glā′dich), **Johann Gottlieb.** b. at Leipzig, Germany, Feb. 5, 1714; d. at Berlin, Oct. 5, 1786. German botanist and writer on forestry.

Glegg (gleg), **Mrs.** In George Eliot's novel *The Mill on the Floss*, a precise, narrow-minded woman, the aunt of Maggie Tulliver.

Gleichen (glī′kẹn), Lord **Edward.** [Full name, **Albert Edward Wilfred Gleichen.**] b. 1863; d. at London, Dec. 15, 1937. English soldier. Joined (1881) Grenadier Guards and served in Nile campaign; attached to special missions to Morocco, the Sudan, and to Ethiopia (1897); served in Boer War; military attaché at Berlin and Washington; served in World War I; appointed (1917) major general; organized and directed (1917) new intelligence department in bureau of information; retired in 1919; chairman of Permanent Committee on Geographical Names.

Gleichenberg (glī′ċhẹn.berk), **Bad.** See **Bad Gleichenberg.**

Gleim (glīm), **Johann Wilhelm Ludwig.** b. at Ermsleben, near Halberstadt, Germany, April 2, 1719; d. at Halberstadt, Germany, Feb. 18, 1803. German poet. He studied law at Halle, where he associated with Götz and Uz, and was subsequently tutor at Potsdam, secretary to Prince William in the second Silesian war, secretary to Prince Leopold of Dessau, and finally canon at Halberstadt till his death. His fame rests principally upon the *Preussische Kriegslieder von einem Grenadier* which appeared during 1757–58, and in the latter year were collected and published with a preface by Lessing. A collection of Anacreontic songs, *Versuch in scherzhaften Liedern*, had already appeared in 1744. He wrote fables (1756–57) and imitations of medieval poetry (*Gedichte nach den Minnesingern*, 1773; and *Gedichte nach Walther von der Vogelweide*, 1779). His collected works were published (1811–13), in seven volumes, to which was added an eighth in 1841. Gleim, although generally considered to have been a mediocre poet, was an important figure in the literary world of Germany. His many kindnesses to practically every writer of his day earned for him the endearing name of "Vater Gleim."

Gleiwitz (glī′vits). German name of **Gliwice.**

Gleizes (glez), **Albert Léon.** b. at Paris, Dec. 8, 1881; d. near Paris, June 23, 1953. French cubist painter, coauthor of *Du Cubisme*, with J. Metzinger. He was apprenticed to his father, an industrial draftsman, and then began to paint in the impressionist style. He first exhibited his paintings at Paris in 1902, and regularly thereafter. In 1910 he joined the cubist movement, and he took part in the 1911 exhibition. He traveled through Europe, and to the U.S.; he was one of the founders of the Union of University Students and of the French Intellectual Union (1923), of which he was director. He was author of many articles and books, mostly on cubism, and illustrated a number of books by J. Roche, Allard, Mercereau, and others. His more important paintings include *Pavilion of Muses*, *Electric Dancers*, *Religious Painting*, *Girl in a Landscape*, *Portrait of Nayral*, *Bathers*, *Women at the Window*, and *On American Bridges*.

Glen, the. Valley in the White Mountains, at the base of Mount Washington, with a view of Mounts Jefferson, Adams, Clay, and Madison. It is a tourist and winter-sport resort.

Glenalmond (glen.ā′mọnd). Village in C Scotland, in Perthshire, situated on the river Almond, ab. 9 mi. NW of Perth: the seat of Trinity College (Episcopal).

Glénard (glā.nàr), **Frantz.** b. at Lyons, France, Sept. 23, 1848; d. at Vichy, France, in May, 1920. French physician. He was director of the École de Médicine at Lyons, and introduced the cold-water treatment of typhus into France. He became (1876) chief of the *clinique d'accouchements* (lying-in hospital) at the École de Médicine, and in 1882 became physician at the Hôpital Thermal at Vichy. He is known for his observations on nervous dyspepsia, in which he described (1886) gastroptosis and enteroptosis. Author of *Traitement de la fièvre typhoïde par les bains froids* (1874), *Contributions à l'étude des causes de la coagulation spontanée du sang à son issue de l'organisme* (1875), and *Les Ptoses viscérales* (1899).

Glenarvon (glen.ār′vọn). Novel by Lady Caroline Lamb. Almost all the characters are portraits. Lord Glenarvon is Lord Byron.

Glencoe (glen′kō). Village in NE Illinois, in Cook County: residential suburb of Chicago. 6,980 (1950).

Glencoe. City in S central Minnesota, county seat of McLeod County, on the Crow River ab. 40 mi. SW of Minneapolis: cattle-shipping and farm market center. 2,801 (1950).

Glencoe or **Glen Coe** (glen.kō′). Deep valley in W Scotland, in Argyllshire, ab. 25 mi. NE of Oban. It is the valley of the river Coe, and was the scene of the "massacre of Glencoe" (February, 1692), in which some 40 Macdonalds were killed by royal troops at the instigation of the Master of Stair.

Glencoe Junction. Railway junction in Natal, Union of South Africa, ab. 40 mi. NE of Ladysmith. Here the British under General Symonds defeated (Oct. 20, 1899) the Boers under General Joubert.

Glencoe, or the Fall of the McDonalds. Play by Thomas Noon Talfourd, produced in 1839.

Glen Cove (glen kōv′). City in SE New York, in Nassau County, on the N shore of Long Island: residential community. The Webb Institute of Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering is nearby. 15,130 (1950).

Glendale (glen′dāl). See also **Frayser's Farm.**

Glendale. Town in C Arizona, in Maricopa County: center of a cotton-growing and truck-gardening area that was at one time arid and unsuitable for agriculture. With the completion (1911) of Roosevelt Dam, on the Salt River, the area was assured of a dependable water supply and irrigation. It has cotton gins, cottonseed-oil mills, and warehouses. 8,179 (1950).

Glendale. City in S California, in Los Angeles County: northern residential suburb of Los Angeles. 95,702 (1950).

Glendale. City in E Missouri, in St. Louis County near St. Louis. 4,930 (1950).

Glendale. Unincorporated community in SW Pennsylvania, in Allegheny County near Pittsburgh. Under the new urban definition established for use in the 1950 census it was counted with adjoining urban areas. The last official enumeration was 3,828 (1940).

Glendalough (glen'dą.loch). [Also, **Vale of Glendalough.**] Valley in E Irish Republic, in County Wicklow ab. 10 mi. W of Wicklow, in the Wicklow Mountains. It is a very beautiful wooded vale, with two lakes, and has the ruins of the ancient town of Glendalough, founded in the 7th century as a bishopric at the monastery established in the 6th century by Kevin. The bishopric was abolished in 1214.

Glendinning (glen.din'ing), **Edward.** In Sir Walter Scott's novels *The Monastery* and *The Abbot*, the younger of the Glendinning brothers.

Glendinning, Halbert. In Sir Walter Scott's novel *The Monastery*, the elder of the Glendinning brothers; the Knight of Avenel in *The Abbot*.

Glendive (glen'dīv). City in E Montana, county seat of Dawson County, on the Yellowstone River: tourist resort. 5,254 (1950).

Glendora (glen.dōr'ą). City in S California, in Los Angeles County, NE of Los Angeles: packing center for citrus fruits. 3,988 (1950).

Glendower (glen'dōr, glen'dou''ėr), **Owen.** [Welsh, **Owain ab Gruffydd.**] b. in Wales, probably in 1359; d. probably in 1415. Welsh rebel, lord of Glyndyvrdwy or Glyndwr. He proclaimed himself Prince of Wales in 1402, and in 1403 joined the rising under Harry Percy (Hotspur), together with whom he was defeated at Shrewsbury on June 21, 1403. He subsequently allied himself with the French, but was defeated by Henry V (then Henry, Prince of Wales), in 1405. Shakespeare introduces him in *Henry IV*, Part I.

Glenelg (glen.elg'). Municipality in SE South Australia, ab. 6½ mi. SW of Adelaide, and a part of Greater Adelaide. It is a suburban residential community and seashore resort. Glenelg is a historic spot, as it was here that the first official party landed on Dec. 28, 1836, and proclaimed the colony of South Australia. 13,867 (1947).

Glenelg River. River in Victoria, Australia, which flows into the ocean near the frontier of South Australia. Length, ab. 280 mi.

Glen Ellyn (glen el'in). Residential village in NE Illinois, in Du Page County, near Chicago. 9,524 (1950).

Glenesk (glen.esk'), 1st Baron. Title of **Borthwick, Algernon.**

Glenfinnan (glen.fin'ąn). Place in Scotland, ab. 15 mi. W of Fort William, where on Aug. 19, 1745, the Highland clans gathered and began the Jacobite uprising of 1745.

Glengarry or **Glen Garry** (glen.gar'i). Valley in N Scotland, in Inverness-shire, ab. 12 mi. SW of Fort-Augustus. It is the valley of the river Garry.

Glen House. Summer resort in the White Mountains, in N central New Hampshire, ab. 8 mi. E of Mount Washington.

Glenlivet or **Glenlivat** (glen.liv'ęt). Valley in C Scotland, in Banffshire, ab. 23 mi. S of Elgin. It is the valley of Livet Water. Here, in 1594, the Catholic insurgents under the Earl of Huntly defeated the Protestants under the Earl of Argyll.

Glen Lyon or **Glenlyon** (glen.lī'ọn). Unincorporated community in E Pennsylvania, in Luzerne County, in an anthracite coal area. 3,921 (1950).

Glen More nan Albin (glen mōr' nan al'bin). [Also: **Great Glen, Great Glen of Scotland.**] Great valley in N Scotland, in Inverness-shire. It traverses Scotland from SW to NE, and is marked by Lochs Linnhe, Lochy, Oich, and Ness, which are connected by the Caledonian Canal. The region is subject to frequent earthquakes. Length, ab. 61 mi.

Glenn (glen), **John Mark.** b. Oct. 28, 1858; d. April 20, 1950. American social worker. He was educated at the Johns Hopkins University, and was admitted to the bar in 1882. He was a member of the board of supervisors of city charities at Baltimore (1898–1907), and in 1907 was made director of the Russell Sage Foundation at New York, serving until 1931.

Glenolden (glen.ōl'dęn). Borough in SE Pennsylvania, in Delaware County, near Philadelphia: residential community; manufactures of bacteriological and therapeutic products. 6,450 (1950).

Glen Ridge (glen' rij). Borough in C New Jersey, in Essex County: residential suburb of Newark. 7,620 (1950).

Glen Rock (glen' rok). Residential borough in NE New Jersey, in Bergen County, near Paterson. 7,145 (1950).

Glen Roy or **Glenroy** (glen.roi'). Valley in N Scotland, in Inverness-shire, ab. 4 mi. E of Loch Lochy, ab. 11 mi. S of Fort-Augustus. It is remarkable for a geological formation of three terraces, known as the "Parallel Roads of Glen Roy."

Glens Falls (glenz' fôlz'). City in E New York, in Warren County, at the falls of the Hudson River, ab. 44 mi. N of Albany: manufactures include paper, chemicals, cellulose, dresses, machinery, and gloves. The falls have provided power for mills since 1788. At their foot is Cooper's Cave, scene of an incident in *The Last of the Mohicans*, by James Fenimore Cooper. 19,610 (1950).

Glenshiel (glen.shēl'). Valley in N Scotland, in the county of Ross and Cromarty, ab. 25 mi. W of Fort-Augustus. It is the valley of the river Shiel, and was the scene of a victory of the Hanoverians over the Jacobites and Spaniards on June 10, 1719.

Glen Tilt (glen tilt'). Valley in C Scotland, in Perthshire, ab. 20 mi. NW of Dunkeld. It is the valley of the river Tilt, and is noted for its geological phenomena and its scenery. The road follows the river through the narrow glen.

Glenview (glen'vū). Village in NW Illinois in Cook County, near Chicago: residential suburb. In the decade between the last two U.S. censuses its population more than doubled. 2,500 (1940), 6,142 (1950).

Glenwood (glen'wůd). [Former names, **Rushville, Coonsville.**] City in SW Iowa, county seat of Mills County. It was made county seat in 1853. Pop. 4,664 (1950).

Glenwood. City in SW Minnesota, county seat of Pope County, on Lake Minnewaska: bass and trout hatcheries. There are Indian burial mounds nearby. 2,666 (1950).

Glessariae (glę.sā'ri.ē). In ancient geography, a chain of islands stretching from the Rhine to the estuary of the Elbe, noted for the abundance of amber found there. They were sometimes called the Electrides after the islands in Greek legend, and also the Amber Islands.

Glevum (glē'vum). Latin name of **Gloucester,** England.

Gleyre (gler), **Charles Gabriel.** b. at Chevilly, Vaud, Switzerland, May 2, 1806; d. at Paris, May 5, 1874. Swiss historical painter.

Glidden (glid'ęn), **Charles Jasper.** b. at Lowell, Mass., Aug. 29, 1857; d. Sept. 11, 1927. American telephone-industry pioneer, motorist, and aviation enthusiast, notable for establishing (1877) at Lowell, Mass., the first telephone exchange list in the world. His New England exchanges formed basis of present New England Telephone and Telegraph Company; interests expanded (1883 *et seq.*) into mid-West as Erie Telephone and Telegraph Company, ultimately absorbed (c1901) into the Bell system. Organized (1902) first round-the-world motor tour (46,528 miles in 39 countries) and set up (1905) the American Automobile Club's Glidden trophy for touring; belief in aviation led to 46 balloon flights and chartering of Aerial Navigation Company for New York to Boston traffic long before the airplane was recognized as commercially useful. It was Glidden who discovered that women's voices are clearer than men's on the telephone, and therefore that women were preferable as switchboard operators.

Glidden, Joseph Farwell. b. at Charlestown, Sullivan County, N.H., Jan. 18, 1813; d. in De Kalb County,

Ill., Oct. 9, 1906. American farmer and manufacturer, remembered for the invention of the modern type of barbed wire (he discovered how to make the spur wires stay in place).

Glinka (glēn'ka), **Fyodor Nikolayevich.** b. in the government of Smolensk, Russia, 1788; d. at Tver, Russia, March 6, 1880. Russian soldier and man of letters; brother of Sergey Nikolayevich Glinka and uncle of Mikhail Ivanovich Glinka. He wrote *Letters of a Russian Officer in the Campaigns of 1805–06, 1812–15* (1815–16), the poem *Kareliya* (1830), and others.

Glinka, Mikhail Ivanovich. b. at Novospask, in the government of Smolensk, Russia, June 2, 1803; d. at Berlin, Feb. 15, 1857. Russian composer; nephew of Fyodor Nikolayevich Glinka. His works include the operas *A Life for the Tsar* (1836) and *Russlan and Ludmilla* (1842), several symphonic works, songs, and other pieces.

Glinka, Sergey Nikolayevich. b. in the government of Smolensk, Russia, 1774; d. at Moscow, 1847. Russian historical writer and littérateur; brother of Fyodor Nikolayevich Glinka.

Glion (lyē.ōn'). Romansh name of **Ilanz.**

Glisson (glis'ən), **Francis.** b. at Rampisham, England, 1597; d. at London, Oct. 14, 1677. English physician. The term "Clisson's capsule" is applied to the fibrous sheath of the liver in recognition of his work, *Anatomia hepatis* (1654), a full account of the liver. Served as regius professor of physic (1636–77) at Cambridge; one of the first fellows of the Royal Society; president of the College of Physicians (1667–69). Author of *Tractatus de rachitide* (1650), one of the first monographs on disease, and *Tractatus de ventriculo et intestinis* (1677).

Glisson, Oliver S. b. in Ohio, Jan. 18, 1809; d. at Philadelphia, Nov. 20, 1890. American naval officer. He commanded the schooner *Reefer* in the Mexican War, and accompanied Perry's expedition (1853–55) to Japan. He commanded the 3rd division of the fleet in the attacks on Fort Fisher in December, 1864 and January, 1865. He was promoted rear admiral in 1870.

Glister (glis'tėr). In Thomas Middleton's play *The Family of Love*, a doctor of physic.

Glittertind (glit'ėr.tin). See under **Jotunheim.**

Gliwice (glē.vē'tse). [German, **Gleiwitz.**] City in SW Poland, in the *województwo* (province) of Śląsk, formerly in Silesia, Germany, situated on the Kłodnice River and the Kłodnice Canal, ab. 14 mi. W of Katowice. An industrial center, it has coal mines, blast furnaces, iron and steel works, gas and electrical works, metallurgical and newly established chemical industries; there are also livestock markets. It is the seat of a number of industrial associations and vocational schools, as well as other educational institutions. The Church of All Saints dates from the 15th century. The existence of the town is first recorded in the 13th century; it became part of Prussia in 1742, and attained importance in the 19th century with the growth of the Upper Silesian coal-mining district. A concentration camp was established here by the Nazis during World War II. The city was occupied by the Russians on Jan. 25, 1945; it came (1945) under Polish administration under the terms of the Potsdam (or Berlin) Conference. 117,250 (1939), 95,980 (1946), 113,517 (est. 1950).

Globe (glōb). City in E Arizona, county seat of Gila County, on Pinal Creek ab. 84 mi. NE of Tucson. A copper-mining community settled (1876) as a result of the discovery of silver, it belongs, with Arizona's Miami area, to the fourth largest copper-mining region in the U.S. 6,419 (1950).

Globe, the. Celebrated London theater built by Richard and Cuthbert Burbage, William Shakespeare, John Hemminge, Augustine Phillipps, Thomas Pope, and Will Kempe in 1599. When The Theatre in Shoreditch was taken down, the materials were carried to Bankside and used in the erection of the Globe. The Globe was octagonal in shape and open to the sky in the middle, the stage and galleries only being originally covered with a thatched roof, and later, when rebuilt after the fire of 1613, with a tile roof. The interior was arranged on the plan of the innyards where entertainments had formerly been given. It had three galleries. The Globe was a public theater. Shakespeare may occasionally have played here, and he with Hemminges, Condell, and others shared in the profits. As the result of a misfiring of a small cannon during the pageantry of *Henry VIII*, the Globe was burned down in 1613, but rebuilt in the following year at a cost of 1,400 pounds. It was pulled down during the Puritan regime in 1644. Shakespeare wrote his plays for the Blackfriars and Globe theaters.

Glockner (glok'nėr), **Gross.** See **Grossglockner.**

Gloggnitz (glog'nits). Market town in E Austria, in the province of Lower Austria, situated in a hilly region near the border of Styria, SW of Vienna. It is a commercial center and a summer resort. It is the E terminus of the Semmering tunnel and railway, a part of the Südbahn railroad between Vienna and Graz. 6,350 (1946).

Głogów (glô'göf). [German, **Glogau** (glō'gou).] Town in SW Poland, in the *województwo* (province) of Wrocław, formerly in Silesia, Germany, situated on the Odra (Oder) River ab. 57 mi. NW of Breslau. A river port, before World War II it also had metallurgical, pottery, furniture, and hat factories, cement works, distilleries, and a sugar refinery. The cathedral, begun in the 12th century, was rebuilt in the 15th and 16th centuries; the parish church dates from the 14th century, the town hall and castle from the 17th century, and the theater from the 18th century. From the 13th to the 15th century the town was capital of the principality of Głogów. After 1506 it belonged to Bohemia and Austria. It was stormed by the Prussians in 1741 and occupied by the French from 1806 to 1814. It was incorporated into Prussia in 1742 and strongly fortified. In World War II it was taken by the Russians in February, 1945, and severely damaged in the fighting. The population, after the exodus (1945–46) of the German inhabitants, greatly decreased. 33,495 (1939); 1,681 (1946).

Głogowek (glô.gô'vek). [German, **Oberglogau.**] Town in SW Poland, in the *województwo* (province) of Śląsk, formerly in Silesia, Prussia, ab. 64 mi. SE of Breslau: sugar refineries and livestock markets. It is known for its 17th century castle and town hall. 7,581 (1939).

Glomma (glôm'ä). [Also, **Glommen** (glôm'ẹn).] Largest river of Norway, flowing into the Skagerrack at Fredrikstad. Near its mouth it forms the cataract Sarpfos. Length, ab. 375 mi.

Glooscap (glös'kap). See **Gluskabe.**

Gloria in Excelsis Deo (glō'ri.ạ in ek.sel'sis dā'o). Doxology, or Christian hymn of praise (from the Greek *doxologia*, "a praising"). It is called the Angelic Hymn, or the Greater Doxology, in order to distinguish it from the Lesser Doxology (*Gloria Patri*). It is used in the Roman Catholic Church and the Church of England. Like the Lesser Doxology it goes back to the 4th century. It begins "Gloria in excelsis Deo, et in terra pax hominibus bonae voluntatis" (Glory be to God in the highest, and on earth peace to men of good will). Its basis is Luke, ii. 14.

Gloriana (glō.ri.an'ạ). The Faerie Queene in Spenser's poem of that name. She typifies glory and also represents Queen Elizabeth.

Gloria Patri (glō'ri.ạ pat'rē). Doxology, called the Lesser Doxology, in contrast to the *Gloria in Excelsis Deo*. Its full title and meaning are "Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost." It is sung after each psalm and canticle in the daily service, and is used in the Church of England and the Roman Catholic Church. It goes back to the 4th century.

Glorieuses (glo.ryėz), **Îles.** [English, **Glorious Islands.**] Group of small islands off SE Africa, NW of Madagascar at the NE end of the Mozambique Channel. They belong to France and are administered as part of Madagascar.

Glorious Apollo (ạ.pol'ō). Historical novel by Lily Adams Beck under the pseudonym E. Barrington, published in 1925. It deals with political and romantic phases in the life of Byron, and closes with his death in Greece.

Glorious Revolution. [Also called the **Bloodless Revolution.**] In English history, term applied to the events of the year 1688–89 which led to the deposing of James II and the crowning of William of Orange (William III) and his wife, Mary II (who was James's daughter). The "revolution" was brought about by the birth of a son, James Edward ("the Old Pretender"), to James and Mary of Modena, which meant the possibility of a Roman Catholic ruler. On June 20, 1688, ten days after the birth of James Edward, an invitation was sent to William "to

restore English liberty, to save England from Catholic tyranny, and to protect the Protestant religion." It was signed by Devonshire, Shrewsbury, Danby, Compton, Henry Sidney, Lord Lumley, and Admiral Russell, known as "the Seven Eminent Persons," and it was taken (June 30) to The Hague by Admiral Herbert, later Lord Torrington. William left Helvoetsluys on Oct. 19, 1688, with 14,000 men, but was forced back by a gale; he finally landed at Torbay, on November 5, receiving a few weeks later the support of Grafton and the Duke of Marlborough. The queen and the infant prince were sent to France on December 10, and James fled on the next day, after throwing the Great Seal into the Thames, was captured and brought back to London, but managed to escape to France, and William entered London on December 19. A Convention Parliament met on Jan. 22, 1689, and on January 28 the Commons declared "that James II, having endeavored to subvert the constitution of this kingdom by breaking the original contract between king and people, and by the advice of Jesuits and other wicked persons having violated the fundamental laws, and having withdrawn himself out of the kingdom, has abdicated the government, and that the throne is thereby vacant, and that it has been found by experience to be inconsistent with the safety and welfare of this Protestant kingdom to be governed by a popish prince." At first the plan was to make Mary queen and William regent, but this idea had to be abandoned when William refused to be regent (on the ground that he had no desire to be his wife's gentleman-usher), and when Mary refused to become queen unless her husband was made king. The situation was solved by declaring Mary and William joint rulers, with the actual power of the monarch resting in the king. Finally, on Feb. 13, 1689, William and Mary were proclaimed King and Queen of Great Britain, Ireland, and France. The movement is also called "the Bloodless Revolution" because it was accomplished by legal and parliamentary methods without resorting to force, arms, or bloodshed.

Glory. Novel by Francis Stuart, published in 1933.

Glory of Clementina Wing (klem.ẹn.tē'nạ wing'), **The.** Novel by William John Locke, published in 1911. It is a character study of a Bohemian artist with a streak of genius.

Glory of the Nightingales, The. Verse narrative by Edwin Arlington Robinson, published in 1930.

Glos. See **Gloucestershire.**

Glossa (glô'sä). Modern Greek name of **Acroceraunia.**

Glossop (glos'ọp). Municipal borough, market town, and manufacturing center in C England, in Derbyshire, ab. 12 mi. E of Manchester, ab. 194 mi. NW of London by rail. It has manufactures of cotton and woolen textiles, especially of expensive calico. 18,014 (1951).

Glostrup (glôs'trùp). Town in Denmark, on the island of Zealand, W of Copenhagen. It is a suburb of Copenhagen. 10,082 (1945).

Gloucester (glos'tėr). [Ancient British, **Caer Glowe**; Latin, **Glevum.**] City, county borough, and seaport in W England, county seat of Gloucestershire, situated at the head of the Severn Estuary, ab. 114 mi. NW of London by rail. Gloucester is difficult of approach by sea up the winding estuary, and is connected to the estuary by the Sharpness Canal. It is at the W limit of the English plain in a rich agricultural belt of fruit trees and market gardens. It was an early center for the woolen broadcloth industry, which soon declined; now it is a clothing-manufacturing center. Gloucester Cathedral dominates the city. It is in its present form in Perpendicular style almost throughout, except in the lower part of the nave, but is of much earlier foundation. The plan is early Norman. There is a high central tower, covered with tracery, and a long, projecting Lady chapel. There is an excellent 15th-century porch, with statues over the arched entrance. The arches and cloister, with beautiful fan vaulting, and arcades filled with glazed tracery, are the finest of their type in England. The chapter house and crypt are Norman. Glevum was a town of great importance, standing on the Severn near the place where it opened out into the Bristol Channel, and also being close to the great Roman iron district of the Forest of Dean. Gloucester resisted the Royalist army under Charles I in 1643. Pop. of county borough, 67,268 (1951).

Gloucester. City in NE Massachusetts, in Essex County, on the peninsula of Cape Ann: important center for fishing and fish packing. Settled in 1623, it has been a leading fishing port for several hundred years. It is also a favorite resort of artists, and is the seat of summer art schools and a school of the theater. 25,167 (1950).

Gloucester, Earl of. Title of **Despenser, Thomas le.**

Gloucester, Earl of. Title held by various members of the **Clare** family.

Gloucester, Duke of. [Title of **Henry William Frederick Albert.**] b. March 31, 1900—. Son of King George V of Great Britain, younger brother of kings Edward VIII and George VI, and uncle of Elizabeth II. He was governor general (1945–47) of the Commonwealth of Australia.

Gloucester or **Gloster, Earl of.** Character in Shakespeare's *King Lear*, the father of Edgar and Edmund.

Gloucester, Miles de. [Title, Earl of **Hereford.**] Killed 1143. English nobleman.

Gloucester City. City in SW New Jersey, in Camden County, on the Delaware River ab. 4 mi. below Philadelphia. Manufactures include textiles, paper, cardboard, gas heaters, and dairy products. 14,357 (1950).

Gloucestershire (glos'tėr.shir). [Also: **Gloucester, Glos.**] Maritime county in W England. It is bounded by Worcestershire and Warwickshire on the N, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, and Wiltshire on the E, Wiltshire and Somersetshire on the S, Monmouthshire on the W, and Herefordshire on the NW. It is deeply indented on the SW by the estuary of the river Severn. Gloucestershire has many manufactures, Bristol being the most important manufacturing center. The Stroud valley is a center of broadcloth manufacture, and there is a small tin-plate industry at Lydney. Gloucestershire has a well-developed canal system. Farming consists principally of dairying and the raising of some wheat. The Vale of Berkeley is a cheese-making region. There are two large coal fields in the W part of Gloucestershire, and other minerals and building stone are also found. The county includes part of the Cotswold Hills in the E, the valley of the river Severn in the middle, the Forest of Dean in the W, and the Vales of Gloucester and Berkeley, in the W and C parts. County seat, Gloucester; area of administrative county, ab. 1,209 sq. mi.; pop. of administrative county, 938,618 (1951).

Glove, The. Old French story told by Pierre de Ronsard. It has been retold in many forms. The mistress of the knight De Lorge drops her glove into a lion pit, among the fighting beasts, and tells her lover to show his colors by rescuing it. Revolted at her inhuman selfishness, the knight leaps down, secures the glove, and throws it in her face. Schiller, Leigh Hunt, Browning, and others have made the story familiar.

Glover (gluv'ėr), **Catherine.** The Fair Maid of Perth in Sir Walter Scott's novel of that name.

Glover, John. b. at Salem, Mass., Nov. 5, 1732; d. at Marblehead, Mass., Jan. 30, 1797. American officer in the Revolutionary War. A colonial merchant at Marblehead, he served as a member of the town's committee of correspondence and came into military prominence soon after the outbreak of hostilities in 1775. He subsequently became colonel of the 14th Continental regiment (which he originally headed as the 21st regiment) and took part in Washington's retreat from Long Island. His services in military transportation were particularly valuable, as in the instance of the crossing of the Delaware River at Trenton. He became (1777) a brigadier general, took part in the campaign against Burgoyne, subsequently participated in the actions in Rhode Island, and in 1780 served on the military court which sentenced André, the British spy. Retiring from active service in 1782, he was a member of the Massachusetts ratifying convention (1788) and served as a representative (1788–89) in the Massachusetts General Court (state legislature).

Glover, John. b. at Houghton-on-the-Hill, Leicestershire, England, Feb. 18, 1767; d. at Launceston, Tasmania, Dec. 9, 1849. English landscape painter, one of the founders of the Royal Water-Colour Society and of the Society of British Artists. In 1831 he emigrated to Australia.

Glover, Julia. [Maiden name, **Betterton.**] b. at Newry, Ireland, Jan. 8, 1779; d. at London, July 16, 1850. English actress; mother of William Howard Glover; she was the daughter of an actor named Betterton, who claimed descent from Thomas Betterton. She had "an admirable vein of comedy."

Glover, Richard. b. at London, 1712; d. there, Nov. 25, 1785. English poet. He was the son of a Hamburg merchant, and entered into business with his father. His chief work, an epic poem, *Leonidas*, appeared in 1737. He enlarged it and republished it in 1770, and it was translated into French and German. Its success was partly due to its usefulness to the opponents of Walpole. He also published *London* (1739), *Boadicea* (1753), a tragedy, *Medea* (1761), and *The Athenaid*, an epic in 30 books, published in 1787 by his daughter.

Glover, Robert. b. at Ashford, Kent, England, 1544; d. at London, April 10, 1588. English genealogist, appointed Somerset herald in 1571. He left a large number of manuscripts, which have been used by later writers.

Glover, Sarah Ann. b. at Norwich, Norfolk, England, 1785; d. at Malvern, Worcestershire, England, Oct. 20, 1867. English singing instructor who evolved the tonic sol-fa system for voice teaching; author of *Manual of the Norwich Sol-Fa System* (1845).

Glover, Stephen. b. at London, 1821; d. there, Dec. 7, 1870. English composer and teacher. He wrote more than 1,500 popular songs, ballads, and piano pieces.

Glover, William Howard. b. at Kilburn, London, June 6, 1819; d. at New York, Oct. 28, 1875. English composer; son of Julia Glover. His works include the opera *Ruy Blas* (1861), the cantata *Tam O'Shanter* (1855), and vocal, piano, and orchestral compositions.

Gloversville (gluv'ėrz.vil). City in E New York, in Fulton County, ab. 40 mi. NW of Albany: known since the mid-18th century for the manufacture of kid gloves. 23,634 (1950).

Głubczyce (glöp.chi'tse). [German, **Leobschütz.**] Town in SW Poland, in the *województwo* (province) of Śląsk, formerly in Silesia, Germany, situated on the Zinna River ab. 73 mi. SE of Wrocław (Breslau). It has textile manufactures, breweries, and agricultural markets. The Gothic parish church dates from the 13th and 14th centuries. In the early Middle Ages part of Moravia, the town belonged to the house of Hohenzollern from 1523 to 1622, later to Prince Liechtenstein, was incorporated into Prussia in 1742, and came under the administration of Poland in 1945. Pop. 13,505 (1939); 5,020 (1946).

Glub-dub-drib (glub'dub"drib'). A land filled with magicians, visited by Gulliver, in Swift's *Gulliver's Travels*.

Gluck (glůk), **Alma.** b. at Bucharest, Rumania, c1885; d. 1938. American soprano singer. She came to America when about three years old, studied singing at New York, and in 1909 was engaged by the Metropolitan Opera Company. Her debut was made as Sophie in *Werther*, on Nov. 16, 1909, at the New Theatre, and she was subsequently heard in a variety of parts. She also sang in recital and oratorio. She married (1914) Efrem Zimbalist. The novel *Of Lena Geyer* by her daughter, Marcia Davenport, is in part based on the singer's life.

Gluck, Christoph Willibald. b. at Weidenwang, near Neumarkt, Bavaria, July 2, 1714; d. at Vienna, Nov. 15, 1787. German composer. He studied music at Prague, Vienna (1736), and Milan (1738–45), producing (1741–45) a number of successful operas. In 1745 he went to England as composer of operas for the Haymarket Theatre, returning to Vienna in 1746, where he acted for a time as singing master to Marie Antoinette, who later rendered him important aid in the production of his works at Paris. He introduced important changes in the art of the opera. His most celebrated works are *Orfeo ed Euridice* (1762), *Alceste* (Vienna, Dec. 16, 1767), *Paride ed Elene* (1769), *Iphigénie en Aulide* (1774), *Armide* (1777), and *Iphigénie en Tauride* (1779).

Gluck, Marcia. Original name of **Davenport, Marcia.**

Glücksberg (glüks.berg), **Duc de.** See **Decazes, Louis Charles Élie.**

Glücksburg (glüks'bůrk). Town in NW Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Schleswig-Holstein, British Zone, formerly in the province of Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, situated on the Flensburg Fjord, ab. 6 mi. NE of Flensburg: small industries. The castle, built in the period 1582–87, was after 1622 the residence of the house of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg; it passed in 1779 to Denmark and in 1866 to Prussia. The castle was ceded to the duke of Glücksburg in 1870. Pop. 5,172 (1946).

Glückstadt (glük'shtät). Town in NW Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Schleswig-Holstein, British Zone, formerly in the province of Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, situated on the Elbe River ab. 29 mi. NW of Hamburg. It has a port, herring fisheries, dairies, canneries, and chemical, paper, shoe, and garment manufactures. The town was founded in 1616 by King Christian IV of Denmark; it was unsuccessfully besieged by the Catholics in the Thirty Years' War in 1627 and in 1628. In 1774 it became the seat of the Danish administration of Holstein. 12,551 (1950).

Glukhov (glö'ĦǫF). [Also, **Glukhoff.**] Town in the U.S.S.R., in the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic: a food-processing center and railroad and highway junction. Pop. ab. 15,000.

Glumdalca (glum.dal'ka). In Henry Fielding's burlesque *Tom Thumb the Great*, a captive queen of the giants, beloved by the king, but in love with Tom Thumb.

Glumdalclitch (glum.dal'klich). In Swift's *Gulliver's Travels*, a giantess of Brobdingnag. She is Gulliver's nurse, and, though only nine years old, is nearly 40 feet high. Her attentions were extremely humiliating to him.

Gluskabe (glös'käb.ę). [Also: **Glooscap, Gluskap** (glös'-kap).] Altruistic culture hero of the Wabanaki Indians (an Algonquian group). He has been identified with the Manobozho of other Algonquian Indians, but this is now considered doubtful.

Glycas (glī'kąs), **Michael.** fl. 12th century. Byzantine historian. Concerning his age nothing is known with certainty, except that he lived after 1118. He was probably an ecclesiastic, and was the author of a history of the world from the creation to 1118 A.D. This work is written in a clear and concise style, and its author is ranked among the better Byzantine historians. The best edition is by Bekker in the Bonn collection of the Byzantines, 1836.

Glycera (glis'ę.rą). Name of several notorious Greek courtezans; in particular, a mistress of Menander, and a favorite of Horace.

Glycon (glī'kon). Greek lyric poet from whom the Glyconic meter was named. Of his works only three lines remain.

Glycon of Athens (ath'ęnz). fl. about the 1st century B.C. Greek sculptor of the Farnese Hercules, which was found in the Baths of Caracalla in 1540 with an inscription by Glycon. It was probably executed in the 1st or 2nd century of the Roman Empire, but doubtless points to a type already established, possibly by Lysippus.

Glyn (glin), **Elinor.** [Maiden name, **Sutherland.**] b. on the island of Jersey, Channel Islands, c1864; d. at London, Sept. 23, 1943. English novelist. She lived (1922–27) in the U.S., at Hollywood, writing scenarios, and at New York, writing syndicated newspaper articles and short stories for popular magazines. *Three Weeks* (1907), her best-known novel, was translated into all the European languages, was a best seller for years and a favorite with small stock companies, and was made into a motion picture starring Theda Bara. Among her works are *The Visits of Elizabeth* (1900), *Reflections of Ambrosine* (1902), *Vicissitudes of Evangeline* (1905), *Beyond the Rocks* (1906), *Elizabeth Visits America* (1909), *His Hour* (1910), *The Contrast and other Stories* (1913), *Three Things* (1915), *The Career of Katherine Brush* (1917), *Man and Maid* (1922), *Great Moment* (1923), *Six Days* (1924), *This Passion Called Love* (1926), *Love's Blindness* (1926), *It* (1927; made into a movie with Clara Bow as the "It" girl), *The Flirt and the Flapper* (1930), *Love's Hour* (1932), *Sooner or Later* (1933), *Did She?* (1934), and *The Third Eye* (1940). In 1936 she published her autobiography, *Romantic Adventure*.

Glyncorwg (glin.kôr'ůg). [Also, **Glyncorrwg.**] Urban district in S Wales, in Glamorganshire, situated on the river Corwg ab. 5 mi. NE of Maesteg. 9,236 (1951).

Glyndebourne Festivals (glīn'dę.bėrn, glīn'bôrn). Operatic performances produced by an English opera company organized in 1934 by John Christie, an organ builder and amateur musician. The name derives from Christie's

Glyndebourne estate, near Lewes, Sussex, where he built an opera house designed to seat 500 people. Among the operas that have been produced are *The Marriage of Figaro, The Magic Flute, Cosi fan Tutti, Don Giovanni, The Abduction from the Seraglio,* all by Mozart, Donizetti's *Don Pasquale,* and Verdi's *Macbeth.*

Glynn (glin), **John.** b. 1722; d. Sept. 16, 1779. English lawyer and politician, noted chiefly as the defender of Wilkes in the cases (1763–64) growing out of the publication of the *North Briton.*

Glyptothek (glēp.to.tāk'). Gallery of sculpture which stood before World War II on the Königsplatz at Munich, Germany, built externally in the Ionic style, with 13 halls lighted from a central quadrangle. It was erected (1816–30) from designs by Leo von Klenze, by Louis I of Bavaria, primarily to provide a home for the Aginetan marbles. Although the building was destroyed, its contents had been removed and were saved. The name is also given to a museum of art in Copenhagen.

Gmelin (gmā'lin), **Johann Friedrich.** b. at Tübingen, Germany, Aug. 8, 1748; d. at Göttingen, Germany, Nov. 1, 1804. German naturalist; nephew of Johann Georg Gmelin. He was professor of medicine and chemistry at Göttingen.

Gmelin, Johann Georg. b. at Tübingen, Germany, 1709; d. there, May 20, 1755. German botanist and traveler, professor of chemistry and natural history at St. Petersburg (1731–47), and later (1749) of botany and chemistry at Tübingen. He wrote *Flora Sibirica* (1749–69), *Reisen durch Sibirien* (1751–52), and others.

Gmelin, Leopold. b. at Göttingen, Germany, Aug. 2, 1788; d. at Heidelberg, Germany, April 13, 1853. German chemist; son of Johann Friedrich Gmelin. He was professor at Heidelberg (1817–51). His chief work is *Handbuch der theoretischen Chemie* (1817–19).

Gmelin, Otto. b. at Karlsruhe, Germany, 1886—. German novelist specializing in the portrayal of great historical figures. Typical examples of his work are *Dschinghis Khan, der Herr der Erde* (1925), *Das Angesicht des Kaisers* (1927), and *Das neue Reich* (1930). Other works include *Das Mädchen von Zacatlan* (1931), which owes its inspiration to Gmelin's early sojourn in Mexico, and *Das Haus der Träume* (1937), replete with childhood reminiscences.

Gmelin, Samuel Gottlieb. b. at Tübingen, Germany, July 4, 1744; d. July 27, 1774. German naturalist, and traveler in Russia and Asia; nephew of Johann Georg Gmelin. His chief works are *Historia fucorum* (1768) and *Reisen durch Russland* (1770–84).

Gmünd (gmünt). [Czech, **Gmunt** (gmünt).] Town in N Austria, in the province of Lower Austria, situated near the Czechoslovak border adjacent to the Bohemian town of Ceské Velenice, NW of Vienna. It is a station on the railroad line from Vienna to Prague. 6,620 (1946).

Gmünd. [Also, **Schwäbisch-Gmünd.**] City in S Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Württemberg-Baden, American Zone, formerly in the Jagst *Kreis* (district or circle) of Württemberg, situated on the Rems River ab. 28 mi. E of Stuttgart. It is the marketing center of a cherry-growing district and also an industrial city, specializing in the manufacture of many types of jewelry, watches, silverware, pearl bags, spectacles, tools, and instruments; diamonds are polished here. Recently the manufacture of glassware as made at Jablonec (Gablonz) has been introduced by refugees from Czechoslovakia. Knitwear, leather goods, and lace are also produced. Remains of medieval walls and old houses have been preserved, some dating from the 15th and 16th centuries, some, like the *Rathaus* (town hall) from the 17th and 18th centuries. The Church of Saint John and parish church were built in the 13th century, the Church of the Dominicans and the Evangelical Church in the 18th century. The *Münster* (cathedral) is a remarkable Gothic building of the 14th century. In the early Middle Ages in the Hohenstaufen domain, Gmünd became a free imperial city after the downfall of the Hohenstaufen dynasty and remained so until it was incorporated into Württemberg in 1803. The population is predominantly Roman Catholic, with a considerable Protestant minority. The increase of the population in 1939–46 was 48.6 percent. 30,748 (1946), 33,448 (1950).

Gmunden (gmùn'dẹn). Town in C Austria, in the province of Upper Austria, situated at the efflux of the Traun River from the Lake of Traun, ab. 33 mi. SW of Linz: the chief place in the Salzkammergut region. It is a summer resort and a tourist center. The parish church contains an altar dating from the 17th century. Nearby is Cumberland Castle, where the last duke of Cumberland died in 1923. Pop. 12,912 (1951).

Gnadenhutten (jẹ.nā'dẹn.hut.ẹn). Former name of **Lehighton.**

Gnatho (nā'thō). Parasite, a character in the comedy *The Eunuch* by Terence.

Gnedich (gnā'dich), **Nicolai Ivanovich.** b. at Poltava, in the Ukraine, 1784; d. 1833. Russian poet and translator. His best-known work is a translation into Russian of the *Iliad.* He also translated the chief works of Shakespeare, Voltaire, Byron, and others.

Gneisenau (gnī'zẹ.nou), Count **August.** [Full name, Count **August Wilhelm Anton Neithardt von Gneisenau.**] b. at Schilda, in Prussian Saxony, Oct. 27, 1760; d. at Posen, Prussia, Aug. 23 or 24, 1831. Prussian general, distinguished in the campaigns of 1813 and 1814. He served with the German mercenaries during the American Revolutionary War and then in Poland (1793–94). He was at Jena in 1806 and fought against Napoleon until the end of the war of the third coalition. He conducted the retreat from Ligny (1815), and pursued the defeated Napoleon after Waterloo. His efforts, with those of Scharnhorst, in the period between the peace of Tilsit and the beginning of the wars of liberation (1807–13), helped immensely in the reorganizing of the Prussian army.

Gneisenau and **Scharnhorst** (shärn'hôrst). Two important German battleships in World War II. These vessels arrived in the harbor of Brest, France, during March, 1941, and on Feb. 11, 1942, they were successful in passing through the Channel to safety in German waters despite forewarning to the British and attempts by destroyers, bombers, and torpedo planes to intercept the ships. The *Scharnhorst* was sunk in 1943 while attacking a convoy on its way to Murmansk; the *Gneisenau* was bombed out of action in Gdynia harbor.

Gneist (gnīst), **Rudolf von.** b. at Berlin, Aug. 13, 1816; d. July 22, 1895. German jurist and politician. He studied law at Berlin, qualified for teaching there in 1839, and became professor in 1858. In the same year he entered the Prussian house of deputies, of which he was a member until his death. He was a member of the Reichstag (1867–84), became senior judge of the supreme court of Prussia and member of the privy council in 1875, and was ennobled in 1888. Among his works are *Das heutige englische Verfassungs- und Vervaltungsrecht* (1857–63), *Soll der Richter auch über die Frage zu befinden haben, ob ein Gesetz verfassungsmässig zu stande gekommen?* (3rd ed., 1863), *Der Rechtsstaat* (1872), *Englische Verfassungsgeschichte* (1882), and *Das englische Parlament* (1888).

Gnesen (gnā'zẹn). German name of **Gniezno.**

Gniezno (gnyez'nô). [German, **Gnesen.**] Town in NW Poland, in the *województwo* (province) of Poznań, ab. 30 mi. NE of Poznań: metallurgical, garment, and leather industries, breweries, sugar refineries, and horse markets. The cathedral, founded c1000, was built in its present form in the period 1343–95; it contains the tomb of Saint Adalbert (patron saint of Poland) and a valuable treasury. There are other churches, such as the Church of Saint George, in the Romanesque style (12th century), and the churches of Saint John and of the Franciscans, in the Gothic style (13th century). Gniezno is one of the oldest cities of Poland. King Boleslav I received the German emperor Otto III here on the occasion of the funeral ceremonies for Saint Adalbert in the year 1000. The archbishopric was founded at that time; it soon became the clerical center of Poland and the regions farther to the E. The kings of Poland were crowned here until 1320. The archbishop carried the title primate of Poland; he represented the crown in case of a vacancy in the royal succession. Gniezno became part of Prussia in the 18th century, and was returned to Poland in 1919. Pop. 30,292 (1946).

Gnigl (gnē'gl). Eastern suburb of the city of Salzburg, Austria, situated at the foot of the Gaisberg. It was the site of a DP camp after 1945.

Gnoli (nyō'lē), **Domenico.** [Pseudonyms: **Giulio Orsini, Dario Gaddi.**] b. at Rome, Nov. 6, 1838; d. there, April 12, 1915. Italian scholar and writer. He taught at the universities of Rome and Turin. Author of poetry such as *Versi* (Verses, 1871), *Le Odi tiberine* (Tiber Odes, 1879), and *Fra terra ed astri* (Between Earth and Stars, 1903).

Gnomic Poets (nō'mik). Collective name applied to a group of Greek poets, active about the 6th century B.C., whose works are characterized by moral teachings and maxims on life. Although the list included in this title varies, the elegiac writers Solon, Theognis, Simonides of Keos, and Phocylides are generally included.

Gnossus or **Gnosus** (nos'us). See **Cnossus.**

Gnostics (nos'tiks). Certain rationalistic sects which arose in the Christian church in the 1st century A.D., flourished in the 2nd, and had almost entirely disappeared by the 6th. The Gnostics held that knowledge rather than faith is the road to heaven, and professed to have a peculiar knowledge of religious mysteries. They rejected the literal interpretation of the Scriptures, and attempted to combine their teachings with those of the Greek and Oriental philosophies and religions. They held that God was the unknowable and the unapproachable; that from him proceeded, by emanation, subordinate deities termed *eons*, from whom again proceeded other still inferior spirits. The Gnostics were in general agreed in believing in the principles of dualism (the existence of principles of good and of evil) and Docetism (the existence of Christ as celestial emanation only) and in the existence of a demiurge or world-creator. Christ they regarded as a superior eon who had descended from the infinite God in order to subdue the god or eon of this world. Their chief seats were in Syria and Egypt, but their doctrines were taught everywhere, and at an early date they separated into a variety of sects.

Gnotho (nō'thō). Clownish old fellow anxious to put away his old wife and take a younger one, according to the provisions of *The Old Law*, in Philip Massinger, Thomas Middleton, and William Rowley's play of that name.

Goa (gō'ą). Portuguese possession on the Malabar coast of India, ab. 250 mi. S of Bombay. Rice, spices, and timber products are grown here and the colony is served by a fine port at Mormugão. Capital, Pangim; area, 1,537 sq. mi.; pop. 637,846 (1950).

Goa, Old. Ruined city, the former capital of the Portuguese possessions in India, situated on the Mandavi ab. 5 mi. E of Nova Gôa (Pangim). It was conquered by the Portuguese under Albuquerque in 1510, and was an important commercial city in the 16th and 17th centuries. The seat of government was removed to Pangim in 1759.

Goa Gadja (gō'ä gä'jä). [Eng. trans., *"Elephant Cave."*] One of the most famous examples of Hindu-Indonesian stone sculpture of the 11th century A.D. on the island of Bali. The elaborately carved exterior of this great hollowed rock is dominated by a huge head and giant hands which split the stone above the entrance.

Goagira (gō.ä.hē'rä). See **Guajira.**

Goahibo (gō.ä.ē'bō). See **Guahibo.**

Goajira (gō.ä.hē'rä). See **Guajira.**

Goajiro (gō.ä.hē'rō). Indian tribe of South America, inhabiting the Guajira peninsula, Colombia. The tribe adopted a pastoral life, mainly centered on cattle, and has survived up to the present, having a population of ab. 18,000. They speak an Arawakan language.

Goalpara (gō.äl.pä'rą). District of Assam, E Union of India, on the Brahmaputra River where it turns to the E: tea, rice, tobacco, sugar, and rubber. Capital, Goalpara; area, 3,961 sq. mi.; pop. 1,014,285 (1941).

Goalpara. Capital of the district of Goalpara, Assam, E Union of India, on the Brahmaputra River ab. 190 mi. NE of Calcutta: trading center, served by a major highway. Pop. ab. 8,000.

Goalundo (gō.ą.lun'dō). [Also, **Goalanda** (-län'dą).] Village in East Bengal, Pakistan, at the junction of the Ganges and the Brahmaputra (in its lower course also called the Jamuna).

Goatfell or **Goat Fell** (gōt'fel). Mountain in W Scotland, in Buteshire, situated on Arran island. 2,866 ft.

Goat Island (gōt). Island in the Niagara River which separates the Horseshoe and American falls.

Goatzacoalcos (gō.ät"sä.kō.äl'kōs) or **Goazacoalco** (gō-ä"sä.kō.äl'kō). See **Coatzacoalcos.**

Gobannium (gō.ban'i.um). Latin name of **Abergavenny.**

Gobat (go.bà), **Charles Albert.** b. at Bern, Switzerland, May 21, 1843; d. there, March 16, 1914. Swiss lawyer and statesman. He devoted the greater part of his life to working for international peace, and in 1902 he was co-winner, with Elie Ducommun, of the Nobel peace prize. He was in America in 1904, at the St. Louis Interparliamentary Conference, and he called on the U.S. to intervene in the Russo-Japanese War. He was president, from 1906 until his death, of the Bern International Peace Bureau (founded by Ducommun in 1891), and also (from 1892) administrative head of the Interparliamentary Union. He wrote *Le Cauchemar de l'Europe* and *L'Histoire de la Suisse racontée au Peuple.*

Gobat, Samuel. b. at Crémine, Bern, Switzerland, Jan. 26, 1799; d. at Jerusalem, May 11, 1879. Swiss missionary, appointed (1846) Anglican bishop of Jerusalem.

Gobble (gob'l), **Justice.** Insolent magistrate in Tobias Smollett's *Adventures of Sir Launcelot Greaves*, a satirical romance.

Gobbo (gob'ō), **Launcelot.** Whimsical, conceited manservant in Shakespeare's *Merchant of Venice.* He is one of Shakespeare's best clowns.

Gobbo, Old. "Sand-blind" father of Launcelot Gobbo.

Gobelins (gob.laṅ; Anglicized, gob'ę.linz). Family of dyers, descended from Jean Gobelin (d. 1476), and established at Paris. They introduced the manufacture of tapestries in the 15th century. Their factory was changed to a royal establishment under Louis XIV, c1667.

Gobi (gō'bē). [Usually called **"the Gobi"**; also, **Cobi;** Chinese, **Shamo** or **Han-hai.**] Large desert in C Asia, with uncertain boundaries: noted for the expeditions which have uncovered prehistoric remains here. It comprises two principal divisions: the E (also called Shamo), situated in C Mongolia; the W (also called Han-hai), occupying approximately the basin of the Tarim River, in Sinkiang province. Its streams have no outlet to the sea. Average elevation, 2,000 to 4,000 ft.; area, ab. 500,000 sq. mi.

Gobineau (go.bē.nō), **Joseph Arthur,** Comte **de.** b. at Bordeaux, France, 1816; d. at Paris, Oct. 17, 1882. French diplomat, Orientalist, and man of letters. His major work, *Essai sur l'inégalité des races humaines* (4 vols., 1853–55), was a racial interpretation of culture and civilization whose viewpoint, that the long-headed blond Nordics formed a superior race of human beings, was later revived by proponents of Aryan superiority. He also wrote *Les Religions et les philosophies dans l'Asie Centrale* (1865), *Nouvelles asiatiques* (1876), and *La Renaissance* (1877).

Gobinism (gō'bin.iz.ęm). The discarded theory that the blond peoples of the world, especially those of Aryan or Teutonic stock, are superior to all other peoples. The theory is named for Joseph Arthur, Comte de Gobineau, who advanced it.

Goblet (go.ble), **René.** b. at Aire-sur-la-Lys, Pas-de-Calais, France, Nov. 26, 1828; d. at Paris, Sept. 13, 1905. French political leader and lawyer, who as minister of public instruction introduced (1886) the law barring members of the clergy from teaching in elementary schools. He was thereafter premier (1886–87) and foreign minister (1888–89), and advocated, as director of the newspaper *La Petite République,* a policy of conciliation between Radicals and Socialists. He was a deputy (1877–89, 1893–98), a senator (1891–93), and, as minister of interior (1882), directed the reorganization of French municipalities.

Goblet d'Alviella (dȧl.vye.lȧ), **Eugène.** b. 1846; d. 1925. Belgian teacher and politician. He served as professor at the University of Brussels, of which he was rector (1896–98). He was the first occupant of the chair of the history of religions at the University of Brussels, and edited (1874–90) the *Revue de Belgique.* Active in politics, he was provincial councilor of Brabant, a member (1878–84) of the chamber of representatives, and a member (1892 *et seq.*) of the senate. He also served as minister of state.

Goblins (gob'linz), **The.** Comedy by Sir John Suckling, printed in 1646. The Goblins are noblemen and gentlemen disguised as a band of robbers.

Goblot (go.blō), **Léone-Laurent-Edmond.** b. at Mamers, France, 1858; d. 1935. French philosopher who served as professor at Caen. Author of *Le Vocabulaire philosophique* (1901), *Traité de logique* (1918), and *Le Système des sciences* (1921).

Gobryas (gō'bri.ąs). Persian noble. He was one of the seven conspirators who, according to Herodotus, procured the death of Smerdis the Magian in 521 B.C. and raised Darius I to the throne.

Gobseck (gob.sek). Novel by Honoré de Balzac, written in 1830. Gobseck is an avaricious money lender.

Gočar (gô'chär), **Josef.** b. 1880—. Czech architect. He was educated at the Prague Technical College. His works include the Bank of Czechoslovak Legions and the Anglo-Czechoslovak Bank, both at Prague.

Goch (goch). Town in W Germany, in the *Land* (state) of North Rhine-Westphalia, British Zone, formerly in the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated on the Niers River near the Dutch border, ab. 43 mi. NW of Düsseldorf. Manufactures include margarine, shoes, and leather goods; there are also cement works, tobacco factories, and distilleries. The parish church of Saint Maria Magdalena (14th century) and other old monuments were demolished in World War II. The town, with privileges since 1291, is in an area which was marked, during World War II, by heavy fighting on Feb. 18–21, 1945. Pop. 12,989 (1950).

Godalming (god'ąl.ming). Municipal borough and market town in SE England, in Surrey, on the river Wey, ab. 35 mi. SW of London by rail. It is the seat of the Charterhouse School, moved from London in 1872. Pop. 14,239 (1951).

Godard (go.dàr), **Benjamin Louis Paul.** b. at Paris, Aug. 18, 1849; d. at Cannes, France, Jan. 10, 1895 French composer. Among his works are the operas *Pedro de Zalamea* (1884), *Jocelyn* (1888), *Dante et Beatrice* (1890), *Jeanne d'Arc* (1891), *La Vivandière* (1895), symphonies and suites, many piano pieces, and songs.

Godavari (gō.dä'vą.rē). [Also, **Godaveiy.**] Former district in Madras, Union of India, at the mouths of the Godavari River on the Bay of Bengal: now divided between East and West Godavari. Rice, forest products, and tobacco are the important crops. Area, 7,972 sq. mi.; pop. 3,521,951 (1941).

Godavari River. River in the Deccan, S central Union of India, rising near the Western Ghats and flowing E through a delta into the Bay of Bengal. Length, ab. 900 mi.; navigable ab. 300 mi.

Goddard (god'ąrd), **Arabella.** b. at St.-Servan, near St.-Malo, France, Jan. 12, 1838; d. at Boulogne, France, April 6, 1922. English pianist.

Goddard, Henry Herbert. b. at Vassalboro, Me., Aug. 14, 1866—. American psychologist, credited with originating the word "moron." He was graduated (Ph.D., 1899) from Clark University, was professor of psychology (1899–1906) at the state teachers college at West Chester, Pa., and was the founder and director (1906–18) of the training school for feeble-minded children at Vineland, N.J., the first laboratory for study in that field. He served as director (1918–22) of the Ohio State Bureau of Juvenile Research and was professor of abnormal and clinical psychology (1922–38) at Ohio State University. Author of *The Kallikak Family* (1912), *Feeble-Mindedness* (1914), *The Criminal Imbecile* (1915), *The School Training of Gifted Children* (1927), and *How to Raise Children in the Atomic Age* (1948).

Goddard, John. b. at Dartmouth, Mass., Jan. 20, 1724; d. at Newport, R.I., July 4, 1785. American furniture maker. He specialized in secretaries, knee-hole desks, block-front desks, with which his name is associated, and cabinets with shell carving and bracket feet.

Goddard, Pliny Earle. b. at Lewiston, Me., Nov. 24, 1869; d. July 12, 1928. American ethnologist and linguist. He was graduated (B.A., 1892; M.A., 1896) from Earlham College. Obtaining a post as a lay missionary for the Woman's Indian Aid Association of Philadelphia, he worked among the Hupa Indians of California, developing his interest in ethnology and continuing it at the University of California, where he became an instructor in anthropology and received (1904) his Ph.D. He served (1906–09) as assistant professor at this institution, and in 1909 became assistant curator of anthropology in the American Museum of Natural History at New York, of which he was (1914–28) curator of ethnology. With Franz Boas, he was a founder and coeditor of the *International Journal of American Linguistics* and was editor (1915–20) of the *American Anthropologist.* The author of some 70 papers, his specialty was Indian (especially Algonquian) language and culture.

Goddard, Ralph Bartlett. b. at Meadville, Pa., June 18, 1861; d. at Middletown, N.Y., April 26, 1936. American sculptor and medalist who was noted for his portrait busts and bronze bas-relief portraits. He studied at the National Academy of Design and the Art Students League of New York, then under Jean Dampt at Paris. His work has been exhibited at Paris and in the U.S. *Première Épreuve,* a bronze statue of Gutenberg, statues of Carlyle and Tennyson, and many portrait medallions are among his better-known works.

Godden (god'ęn), **Rumer.** [Pseudonym of Mrs. **Laurence Foster.**] b. Dec. 10, 1907—. English novelist. Her books include *Chinese Puzzle* (1935), *Black Narcissus* (1939), *Gypsy, Gypsy* (1940), *Breakfast with the Nikolides* (1941), *Take Three Tenses—A Fugue in Time* (1945), *Thus Far and No Further* (1946), *A Candle for St. Jude* (1948), and *A Breath of Air* (1951). *In Noah's Ark* (1949) is an allegory in verse. She collaborated with Jean Renoir in writing *The River* (1951), a motion picture filmed in India.

Godefroy (god.frwâ), **Denis.** [Latinized, **Gothofredus.**] b. at Paris, Oct. 17, 1549; d. at Strasbourg, 1622. French jurist. He edited *Corpus juris civilis* (1583).

Godefroy, Frédéric. b. at Paris, Feb. 13, 1826; d. at Lestelle, Basses-Pyrénées, France, Sept. 30, 1897. French philologist and historian of literature. Author of *Histoire de la littérature française depuis le XVIe siècle* and *Dictionnaire de l'ancienne langue française et de tous ses dialectes du IXe au XVe siècle* (10 vols., 1880–1904).

Godefroy, Jacques. [Latinized, **Gothofredus.**] b. at Geneva, Switzerland, Sept. 13, 1587; d. there, June 23, 1652. French jurist and magistrate of Geneva; son of Denis Godefroy. He was the author of works on Roman law, especially an important compilation of the Theodosian code, still an authority on the law of the Western Empire.

Godefroy, Théodore. [Latinized, **Gothofredus.**] b. at Geneva, Switzerland, July 14, 1580; d. Oct. 5, 1649. French historiographer and jurist; son of Denis Godefroy.

Godegrand (gō'dę.grand), Saint. See Saint **Chrodegang.**

Godeman (gōd'man). fl. 10th century. Chaplain of the bishop of Winchester when abbot of Thornby (963–984). He illuminated the *Benedictionel of Godeman,* now the property of the Duke of Devonshire. In the Bibliothèque at Rouen is a manuscript apparently by his hand.

Goderich (god'rich, gōd'-). Lake port and county seat of Huron County, Ontario, Canada, situated on the E side of Lake Huron. It is known as a summer vacation resort. 4,934 (1951).

Godesberg (gō'dęs.berk). [Also, **Bad Godesberg.**] Town in W Germany, in the *Land* (state) of North Rhine-Westphalia, British Zone, formerly in the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated in a fruit-growing district near the left bank of the Rhine River, ab. 5 mi. S of Bonn. It is a climatic and health resort, with radioactive thermal springs, which are visited by people suffering from rheumatism and respiratory, digestive, nervous, and heart diseases. It has hotels, parks, promenades, numerous summer residences belonging to merchants, industrialists and government officials, and is the seat of a horticultural institute. There are metallurgical (bicycles, tools, machinery), pharmaceutical and textile industries, and canneries. The ruins of Godesberg Castle are above the town. Here, on Sept. 22–23, 1938, took place the conference, preceding the Munich conference and pact of the week following, between Hitler and Neville Chamberlain. Chancellor Adenauer has frequently met with diplomatic visitors in Godesberg. The castle and the Chapel of Saint Michael suffered no damage during World War II. 44,627 (1950).

Godesberg Conference. Meeting between British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain and Adolf Hitler at the

Rhine town of Godesberg on Sept. 22–23, 1938, to discuss implementation of the principles on which Hitler and Chamberlain had agreed a week earlier at Berchtesgaden and to which Chamberlain had meanwhile secured both French and Czech consent. By this agreement all the Sudeten districts of Czechoslovakia which were more than 50 percent German in population were to be incorporated into Germany. To his surprise Chamberlain found himself confronted by Hitler with new demands which Chamberlain did not feel empowered at that point to satisfy and which therefore threatened his efforts toward peace. The failure of the conference raised the Czechoslovak crisis to its highest pitch.

Godet (go.de), **Frédéric.** b. at Neuchâtel, Switzerland, Oct. 25, 1812; d. there, Oct. 29, 1900. Swiss Protestant theologian. After serving as tutor to the crown prince of Prussia, he became (1850) professor of theology at his native city. He left the state church in 1873, and in the same year took part in founding the Free Church of Neuchâtel, in whose faculty of theology he served as professor until 1887. He was known for his commentaries on the New Testament. Author of *Histoire de la réformation et du refuge dans le pays de Neuchâtel* (1859), *Études bibliques* (2 vols., 1873–74), and *Introduction au Nouveau Testament* (1893).

Godet, Philippe. b. at Neuchâtel, Switzerland, 1850; d. there, 1922. Swiss literary historian writing in French; son of Frédéric Godet. He was professor of French at the University of Neuchâtel. His *Histoire littéraire de la Suisse française* (1890) is distinguished by a clear insight into the differences between French-Swiss and French literature.

Godey (gō'di), **Louis Antoine.** b. at New York, June 6, 1804; d. at Philadelphia, Nov. 29, 1878. American publisher, best known for the *Lady's Book* (1830), later *Godey's Lady's Book*, a magazine devoted to contemporary manners, women's interests, and domestic life, which reached a circulation of 150,000 by 1858 and remained under his proprietorship until 1877. He was also a partner in a publishing house which issued (1842) the *Lady's Musical Library*.

Godey's Lady's Book. Monthly publication founded at Philadelphia and published from 1830 to 1898. It reflected the manners and morals of the day.

Godfrey (god'fri), **Arthur.** b. at New York, Aug. 31, 1903—. American radio and television entertainer. After service in the U.S. Navy and Coast Guard, he became (1930) a radio announcer and in 1934 a radio entertainer.

Godfrey, Hollis. b. at Lynn, Mass., April 27, 1874; d. Jan. 17, 1936. American engineer and educator. He headed (1906–10) the science department of the School of Practical Arts at Boston, and was president (1913–21) of Drexel Institute, and chairman of the board and president (1921–31) of the Engineering Economic Foundation. He was a founder, with Elihu Root, Leonard Wood, and Howard Coffin, of the Council of National Defense of the U.S., and headed (1916–18) its department of engineering and education. Author of *The Man Who Ended War* (1908), *The Norton Name* (1908), *Elementary Chemistry* (1909), *The Health of the City* (1910), *Creating Wealth* (1927), *Stable Profits* (1933), and *The Plea for the Citizen and the Constitution* (1935).

Godfrey, Thomas. b. at Philadelphia, 1704; d. in December, 1749. American inventor of the mariner's quadrant called Hadley's. Beginning as a glazier, he installed the original windows of the State House (Independence Hall) at Philadelphia. His bent for science, encouraged by Governor James Logan, led to his invention (1730) of a quadrant representing an improvement over Davis's model, then widely used. A similar device was later invented by the Briton James Hadley, vice-president of the Royal Society; in 1734 Godfrey notified the society of his accomplishment and was supported in his claim by a letter sent by Governor Logan to the Royal Society, but there is some doubt as to whether Godfrey received adequate recognition in his own lifetime.

Godfrey, Thomas. b. at Philadelphia, Dec. 4, 1736; d. in North Carolina, Aug. 3, 1763. American poet and playwright; son of Thomas Godfrey (1704–49). He was a member of the Philadelphia group, which included Francis Hopkinson and Benjamin West, that furthered the development of the arts in colonial times. After serving in the campaign against Fort Duquesne, he took a business post at Wilmington, N.C., and, having earlier published poetry in the *American Magazine*, wrote *The Court of Fancy* (1762). He is remembered, however, chiefly for the *Prince of Parthia*, the first professionally produced play to come from the hand of a native American. It was produced (1767), after a delay of eight years, at Philadelphia's Southwark Theatre.

Godfrey Bertram (god'fri bėr'tram). See **Bertram, Godfrey.**

Godfrey of Bouillon (bö.yôṅ'). [French, **Godefroy de Bouillon.**] b. at Baisy, in Brabant, c1061; d. at Jerusalem, July 18, 1100. Leader of the first Crusade. He was made duke of Lower Lorraine (having Bouillon for its capital) by Henry IV of Germany in 1088, and in 1096 joined the Crusade for the recovery of the Holy Sepulcher. He fought with distinction at the storming of Jerusalem (July 15, 1099), and, after the crown had been declined by Raymond IV, Count of Toulouse, was elected king of Jerusalem, on July 22, 1099. He exchanged the title of king, however, for that of Protector of the Holy Sepulcher. He completed the conquest of the Holy Land by defeating the sultan of Egypt on the plain of Ascalon, Aug. 12, 1099. In later legend, reflected in the chansons de geste, Godfrey became a great hero, the principal leader of the Crusades, the wise and noble king, though actually his choice as king was dictated by his adherence to no particular party in the complex political struggle going on in Palestine, and until his choice as king he was simply a competent soldier. He is connected in legend with the story of the Swan Knight.

Godfrey of Viterbo (vē.ter'bō). [German, **Gotfried von Viterbo.**] b. c1120; d. c1196. Poet and historian. He spent part of his life at Viterbo, Italy, where he died, and a larger part of it in Germany, where he was chaplain to Conrad III, and *notarius* (secretary) to the emperor Frederick I, who used him frequently as a diplomat. His works are *Speculum regum, memoria saeculorum*, later revised as *Pantheon*, a universal history that was popular for three centuries, although it is full of errors and contains as much extravagant fancy as sober history, and *Gesta Friderici I*, a long Latin poem which deals with political affairs in Italy, the sieges of Milan, Frederick's flight (1167) to Pavia, and other political and religious matters of the years 1155–80.

Godhavn (gôтн'houn). [Native name, **Iluilek.**] Settlement in W Greenland, on the S tip of Disko island. It was founded in 1773 as a whaling base, and flourished until the decline of arctic whaling in the mid-19th century. It is now an administrative center, fishing base, and trading center. 319 (1945).

Godin (go.daṅ), **Jean Baptiste André.** b. at Esquehéries, Aisne, France, Jan. 26, 1817; d. at Guise, France, Jan. 15, 1888. French social reformer. He founded (1859) at Guise, following the failure of a similar Fourierist experiment which he had supported in Texas, a socialistic industrial union (*familistère*) which achieved considerable success.

Godin, Louis. b. at Paris, Feb. 28, 1704; d. at Cádiz, Spain, Sept. 11, 1760. French astronomer, one of the commissioners who, in 1735, were sent to Peru to measure an arc of the meridian. He remained in that country until 1751, as professor of mathematics at the University of Lima; subsequently he had charge of the college for midshipmen at Cádiz, Spain. He was the author of several treatises on earthquakes and astronomy, a work on Spanish America, and a history of the French Academy of Sciences.

Godin des Odonais (go.daṅ dā zo.do.nā), **Isabel.** b. at Riobamba, in what is now Ecuador, 1728; d. at St.-Amand, France, after 1788. Wife of Jean Godin des Odonais, whom she married in 1743. In 1769 she started with her brothers and a small company to descend the Napo and Amazon rivers and join her husband in French Guiana. The boat was lost, and all the party perished except Madame Godin, who wandered alone in the forest for nine days. She was finally found by some friendly Indians. The governor of Omaguas sent her down the river, and she rejoined her husband after a separation of 19 years.

Godin des Odonais, Jean. b. at St.-Amand, France, 1712; d. there, 1792. French naturalist; cousin of Louis

Godin, whom he accompanied to Peru in 1735. He remained there as a professor in the College of Quito (in what is now Ecuador), studying the flora and Indian languages. In 1750 he went to French Guiana, explored that colony, Brazilian Guiana, and the Amazon, and finally returned to France in 1773. He published several works on the plants, animals, and Indian languages of South America.

Göding (gĕ'ding). German name of **Hodonín.**

Godiva (gō.dī'vạ) or **Godgifu** (gôd'yi.vö). [Also, Lady **Godiva.**] fl. middle of 11th century. Wife of Leofric, earl of Mercia, celebrated in the annals of Coventry, Warwickshire, England. She was a woman of great beauty and piety, the benefactress of numerous churches and monasteries. According to the legend, she begged her husband to relieve Coventry of its burdensome taxes, and he consented on the condition that she ride naked through the marketplace. This she did, covered only by her hair, and won relief for the people. In some versions of the story, the people were commanded to keep within their houses, and not look upon her. One fellow ("Peeping Tom") disobeyed, and was miraculously struck with blindness. Her festival is still occasionally celebrated at Coventry.

Godkin (god'kin), **Edwin Lawrence.** b. in County Wicklow, Ireland, Oct. 2, 1831; d. at Brixham, England, May 21, 1902. American journalist and author. He came (1856) to the U.S. as correspondent of the London *Daily News*, and was admitted to the New York bar in 1859. He founded *The Nation* in 1865 and was its editor until 1899; he was editor in chief (1883–1900) of the *Evening Post*, to which he had sold *The Nation* in 1881, maintaining the latter as a weekly. He published a *History of Hungary* (1856), *Problems of Modern Democracy* (1896), and *Unforeseen Tendencies of Democracy* (1898).

Godley (god'li), **Alfred Denis.** b. at Ashfield, County Cavan, Ireland, Jan. 22, 1856; d. at Oxford, England, June 27, 1925. English poet, classical scholar, editor, and teacher. He was educated at Harrow and at Balliol College, Oxford, winning many prizes for excellence in Greek and Latin, and served as assistant classical master (1879–83) at Bradfield College, a boys' school, and tutor and fellow (1883–1912) at Magdalen College, Oxford. From 1910 until his death he was public orator for the university. He translated Herodotus, Tacitus, and Horace, and was editor (1910–20) of the *Classical Review*. Author of *Verses to Order* (1892), *Lyra Frivola* (1899), *The Casual Ward* (1912), *Reliquiae* (1926), and *Fifty Poems* (1927); *Aspects of Modern Oxford* (1894), *Socrates and Athenian Society in His Age* (1896), and *Oxford in the 18th Century* (1908). He edited (1909) the poetical works of Winthrop Mackworth Praed and in 1910 the poetry of Thomas Moore.

Godman (god'mạn), **Frederick Du Cane.** b. c1834; d. Feb. 19, 1919. English naturalist. In 1870 he published *Natural History of the Azores*. Shortly after, he planned an elaborate scientific survey of Mexico and Central America, acquiring by purchase and by employing collectors immense series of specimens of the plants and animals of those regions. These were described in the *Biologia Centrali-Americana*, edited by Godman and Salvin.

Godman, John Davidson. b. at Annapolis, Md., Dec. 20, 1794; d. at Germantown, Pa., April 17, 1830. American physician and naturalist, noted as the editor of the *Western Quarterly Reporter of Medical, Surgical and Natural Science* (1822 *et seq.*), the first medical periodical published west of the Alleghenies. He was graduated (1818) from the University of Maryland after having previously engaged in the private study of medicine, and subsequently practiced in Pennsylvania and Maryland. Resigning after a brief period as professor of surgery in the Medical College of Ohio at Cincinnati, to which he came in 1821, he edited the first numbers of the *Western Quarterly Reporter* and in 1823 became head of the Philadelphia School of Anatomy. Because of poor health, he left the chair of anatomy in Rutgers Medical College, New York City, which he had taken in 1826, and turned to literary effort. His chief work was the *American Natural History* (3 vols., 1826–28). He also wrote *Anatomical Investigations* (1824) and *Rambles of a Naturalist* (1833), the latter having appeared as a series of sketches in the Philadelphia magazine *The Friend* shortly before his death.

Gododin (gō.dō'din). British tribe which lived in what is now Northumberland and SE Scotland. The Romans' name for them was Otadini.

Gododin, The. Welsh poem by Aneurin, on the seven days' battle of Cattraeth in 603. The author was probably present at the battle. It consists, in its present form, of over 900 lines, and has been several times translated, either wholly or in part; Gray's *Death of Hoel* is partly a translation and partly an imitation of a portion of it. John Williams ab Ithel translated the whole and published it in 1852, and portions of it have been translated by Henry Morley.

God of Clay, The. Historical novel by Henry Christopher Bailey, published in 1908.

Gödöllő (gĕ'dĕl.lĕ). Town in N central Hungary, situated in a region of vineyards, ab. 15 mi. NE of Budapest. It is a health resort. The castle, built in the period 1744–47, was bought by the Hungarian parliament in 1876 as a royal residence and used until 1918 for that purpose. 12,254 (1948).

Godolphin (gō.dol'fin), **Sidney.** [Title, 1st Earl of **Godolphin.**] b. in Cornwall, England, 1645 (baptized June 15); d. Sept. 15, 1712. English statesman and financier. He became page of honor to Charles II in 1662, was appointed master of the robes in 1678, represented Helston in the House of Commons (1668–79), represented St. Mawes (1679–81), and was first lord of the treasury (1690–97, 1700–01). During the reign of William III he kept up a secret correspondence with James II at St.-Germain. He became in 1702 premier and lord high treasurer, in which capacity he vigorously supported Marlborough during his absence on the Continent in the War of the Spanish Succession. He was created Earl of Godolphin in 1706, and was dismissed from office in 1710 at the fall of the Marlboroughs.

Godowsky (go.dôf'ski), **Leopold.** b. at Vilna, Lithuania, Feb. 13, 1870; d. at New York, Nov. 31, 1938. Russian piano virtuoso and composer. He first appeared in concert when nine years of age, playing in Russia, Poland, and Germany. In 1884 he toured in America with Ovide Musin, and then, after studying with Saint-Saëns, toured in France, England, and America. He was director (1895–1900) of the Chicago Conservatory, and succeeded Busoni at the Vienna Conservatory in 1908. He wrote pianoforte pieces, and 53 studies on the études of Chopin.

Godoy (gō.тнoi'), **Manuel de.** [Titles: Duke of **Alcudia, Prince of the Peace.**] b. at Badajoz, Spain, Feb. 12, 1767; d. at Paris, Oct. 7, 1851. Spanish statesman. He obtained the favor of Queen Maria Louisa and, through her, of her husband Charles IV of Spain, and rose rapidly to an important position in the state. He became duke of Alcudia and lieutenant general in 1792, prime minister in 1792, and in 1795, for securing a peace with France, received the title "Prince of the Peace." He signed the treaty of San Ildefonso with France (Aug. 29, 1796), married Maria Theresa of Bourbon in 1797, and resigned from the ministry in 1798. In 1801 he commanded the army against Portugal and secured the treaty of Badajoz. He was made generalissimo and high admiral of Spain. He attached himself to Napoleon, and signed the treaty of Fontainebleau. Meanwhile he had become an object of popular hatred, which burst out in a riot (March 18, 1808), from which he narrowly escaped. His arrest was ordered, but he escaped through Napoleon's influence, and lived later at Rome and Paris.

Godoy Cruz (gō.тнoi' krös'). City in W Argentina, in Mendoza province. 54,480 (1947).

Gods Arrive, The. Novel by Edith Wharton, published in 1932.

God Save the King (or **Queen**). English national anthem, the words and music of which were probably composed by Henry Carey. It was first performed in 1740. It is sometimes erroneously attributed to John Bull (1607), and has also been assigned a Scottish or French origin. The tune was adopted in France in 1776, and was afterward used as the Danish, Prussian, and German national airs. Beethoven introduced it in his *Battle Symphony*, and Weber used it in three or four compositions. The American hymn *My Country, 'tis of Thee*, written by

Samuel Francis Smith and published in 1843, is set to the same music.

God's Little Acre. Novel (1933) by Erskine Caldwell. The flexible morality of Ty Ty Walden and his family is symbolized by their practice of digging for gold on their farm, constantly shifting one acre whose income has been dedicated to the church. The digging is interrupted by the promiscuous adventures of Will Thompson, the husband of Ty Ty's daughter, Rosamund, with her sister Darling Jill and her sister-in-law Griselda; by the mad love of Ty Ty's son, Jim Leslie, for Griselda, married to his brother Buck, who eventually shoots him; and by the death of Will Thompson during a labor struggle to reopen the cotton mill where he works as a weaver. After Buck commits suicide, Ty Ty, left alone with the help of his lazy son, Shaw, sadly contemplates a return to his normal way of life, digging for gold on his farm.

Gods of the Lightning. Play by Maxwell Anderson and Harold Hickerson, produced in 1928.

Gods of War. Book of poems by Æ (George William Russell), published in 1915.

Godthaab (gôt'hôp). [Native name, **Nuk.**] Town in SW Greenland, on a peninsula between two fjords. It is the oldest and the principal town in Greenland, and is the administrative center of S Greenland, the seat of its dean, and of the chief newspaper. Godthaab was founded in 1721 by Hans Egede as a missionary settlement, and moved to its present site in 1728. Along the Godthaab fjord is a region of fertile land useful for sheep and reindeer grazing. 970 (1945).

Godunov (go.dō.nôf'), **Boris.** See **Boris Godunov.**

Godunov, Boris Fyodorovich. b. 1552; d. April 13, 1605. Russian czar. He was the chief member of the regency during the reign of the imbecile Fyodor Ivanovich (1584–98), who was married to Godunov's sister Irene. He was elected to the throne on the death of Fyodor in 1598, having, it is said, previously caused the death (1591) of the czarevich Dmitri. As regent he was responsible for the regaining of territories from Sweden, for the recolonization of Siberia, and other evidences of the resurgence of Russian vigor. But as czar he lost the support of the nobility through his strong rule, and the invasion of the false Dmitri lost Boris much prestige. He died before the contest with the false Dmitri was ended. He is the subject of a poem by Pushkin which was used by Moussorgsky as the basis of an opera.

Godwin (god'win) or **Godwine** (gôd.wi'ne). d. April 14, 1053. Earl of the West Saxons. He accompanied Canute on his visit to Denmark in 1019, and is said to have fought with distinction in an expedition against the Wends. Soon afterward, he married Gytha, a relative by marriage of Canute, and was appointed earl of the West Saxons. On the death of Canute (1035) he at first supported the cause of Harthacanute, but afterward espoused that of his son Harold (later king). He was probably implicated with Harold in the murder of the English atheling Alfred, half brother of Harthacanute and son of Emma by her first husband, Ethelred II (Ethelred the Unready). In 1042 he was instrumental in procuring the election of Edward the Confessor in opposition to the Danish prince Svend Estrithson. He married his daughter Edith (or Eadgyth) to Edward in 1045. His position, however, as the most powerful subject in the kingdom excited the jealousy of the Norman court favorites of the king, and he was exiled in 1051, but was recalled in the following year after a successful landing in England.

Godwin, Francis. b. at Hannington, Northamptonshire, England, 1561; d. 1633. English bishop and author. He was appointed bishop of Llandaff in 1601, and was translated to the see of Hereford in 1617. His chief work is *A Catalogue of the Bishops of England* (1601).

Godwin, Mary. [Maiden name, **Wollstonecraft.**] b. at London, April 27, 1759; d. at London, Sept. 10, 1797. English author. She was employed by Samuel Johnson as a reader and translator, and for five years in this way assisted her parents, who were very poor. In 1791 she first met William Godwin, and after one or two other connections, especially with Gilbert Imlay, who deserted her after the birth of their daughter, Fanny Imlay, she went to live with Godwin in 1796. The expectation of a child induced them to marry in 1797. The birth of the child (a daughter, Mary, who became the second wife of the poet Shelley) proved fatal to her. Her chief work was *Vindication of the Rights of Woman* (1792).

Godwin, Parke. b. Feb. 25, 1816; d. Jan. 7, 1904. American journalist and author. He became (1837) a member of the staff of the New York *Evening Post*, holding that position (with the exception of one year) until 1853. He rejoined the *Post* in 1865 and was its editor in chief from 1878 to 1881. He was also editor (1881 *et seq.*) of the *Commercial Advertiser*. Author of *Democracy, Constructive and Pacific* (1843), *A Popular View of the Doctrines of Fourier* (1844), *Vala* (1851), *History of France* (1860), *Out of the Past* (1870), and a biography (1883) of William Cullen Bryant, his father-in-law.

Godwin, William. b. at Wisbeach, England, March 3, 1756; d. at London, April 7, 1836. English political philosopher, novelist, biographer, historian, and miscellaneous writer. He was educated at a dissenting academy and began life as a dissenting minister, but after five years he turned to radical political and religious speculation under the influence of the philosophers of the French Revolution and their English disciples. The rest of his life was devoted primarily to writing. He became a notable figure in London among the radical thinkers during the decade following the French Revolution and the source of inspiration for many brilliant youths, among them Wordsworth, Coleridge, and Southey. But by the beginning of the 19th century he had attracted the special abhorrence of most political and religious leaders, who were caught in the backwash of thought that followed the degeneration of the Revolution into violence and Napoleonic tyranny. However, the years brought little fundamental change in his philosophy, to which he continued to give expression in a copious stream of novels and miscellaneous essays. In 1797 Godwin married Mary Wollstonecraft, the leading woman radical of her time and the pioneer vindicator of the rights of women. Mary Godwin, their daughter, became the second wife of the poet Shelley, who had been early attracted to Godwin's philosophic utopia, who based his first great revolutionary poem, *Queen Mab*, very largely on Godwin's ideas, and who never appreciably modified his adherence to Godwin's belief in the power of reason to regenerate the world and to perfect mankind. After his first wife's death, Godwin married (1801) Mary Jane Clairmont, a widow with two children. One of these children, Clara Mary Jane, became Byron's mistress. The marriage was not a happy one, and the new Mrs. Godwin was unkind to Godwin's daughter Mary and his step-daughter Fanny Imlay.

Written Works and Philosophy. The only one of his many books by which he is now remembered is *The Inquiry concerning Political Justice and its Influence on General Virtue and Happiness*, published in 1793. It is perhaps the greatest monument of strictly philosophic radicalism in English political literature. It became the principal medium through which French revolutionary ideas were brought into England. It is not, then, a treatment of political justice in the narrow sense. His two fundamental theses about the nature of man are that character is shaped by environment and that men are capable of directing all their voluntary actions by reason, if they are let alone by authority. The first involves the denial of the existence of innate principles and, therefore, the denial of any innate tendency to evil. The second involves the displacement of authority by reason in the pursuit of truth and the determination of conduct. With reason as the only guide to virtue, his uncompromising logic led him to argue gravely against any special claims of affection, against gratitude to benefactors, against all corporal punishment, against private property rights, against marriage as an institution established by law, against pardon, against patriotism, and against all established religion. With the enthronement of reason in the individual through universal education, he looked forward to the simplification and eventual elimination of government without violence through the mental and moral competence of the average man. The best-known of his revolutionary novels is *The Adventures of Caleb Williams, or Things as they are* (1794). He also published, among other works, *St. Leon, a Tale of the Sixteenth Century* (1799); *Of Population* (1820), a reply to Malthus's essay; and the able *History of the Commonwealth* (1824–28).

Godwin-Austen (gŏd'win.ôs'tẹn), **Henry Haversham.** b. at Teignmouth, Devonshire, England, July 6, 1834; d. at Nore, Godalming, Surrey, England, Dec. 2, 1923. English geologist, explorer, and scientific writer; eldest son of Robert Alfred Cloyne Godwin-Austen. In 1856 he was appointed to the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India to assist in making the first survey of India, and in 1860 he was made permanent topographical assistant. He mapped the Shigar valley and the lower Saltoro valley of Baltistan, and in 1861 he discovered and surveyed the great glaciers of the Karakoram Range. He had previously (1858–59) made a survey of the Marau-Warwan valley and northern Jammu. In 1863 he received an appointment to serve on Sir Ashley Eden's political mission to Bhutan in the eastern Himalayas, carrying out surveys in 1864 and making maps of the region between Sikkim and Punakha that were the only ones for over three decades. He was later in charge of surveying the Garo, Khasi, and Jaintia hills, and during the years 1873–74 he explored the Naga Hills, until then never visited by Europeans; in 1875, with the first Dafla expedition, he made a survey of 1,700 square miles in the eastern Himalayas, territory that had not before been explored. The highest of the Karakoram Range, and the second highest peak in the world (28,278 ft.), officially known as K2 on Indian survey maps, is called Mount Godwin-Austen, because he was the first to explore its slopes.

Godwin-Austen, Mount. [Also: **K2, Dapsang.**] Peak in the Karakoram Range, in the border region between N Kashmir, India, and SW Sinkiang, China. It is the second highest known elevation in the world, named for Henry Haversham Godwin-Austen. Elevation, ab. 28,278 ft.

Godwin-Austen, Robert Alfred Cloyne. b. at Guildford, Surrey, England, March 17, 1808; d. there, Nov. 25, 1884. English geologist. He was educated at Oxford (Oriel College). In 1849 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society. He took the additional surname of Godwin in 1853. He is best known through his essay *On the Possible Extension of the Coal-measures beneath the South-Eastern Part of England* (1854).

Goebbels (gėb'ẹls), **Paul Joseph.** b. at Rheydt, Germany, Oct. 29, 1897; committed suicide at Berlin, in April, 1945. German Nazi politician and propagandist. He joined the Nazi party in 1922, was a student organizer, became (1926) head of the Nazi party organization of Berlin; became a member of the Reichstag in 1930; appointed (1933) minister for propaganda and enlightenment; president of the Kulturkammer. He was chief Nazi propagandist until the end of the Hitler regime. He wrote *Kampf um Berlin* (1932) and *Vom Kaiserhof zur Reichskanzlerei* (1934). Part of his *Diaries*, found at Berlin, were translated and edited by L. P. Lochner (1948).

Goebel (gė'bẹl), **Julius.** b. at Frankfort on the Main, Germany, May 23, 1857; d. at Chicago, March 28, 1931. American philologist. He arrived in the U.S. in 1882, taught German at Johns Hopkins (1885–88), and was subsequently professor of Germanic philology and literature at Stanford (1892–1905) and of Germanic languages at Illinois (1908–26). He was editor of the *Journal of English and Germanic Philology* (1909–26) and (from 1912) of the yearbooks of the German-American Historical Society of Illinois. Author of *Über die Zukunft unseres Volkes in Amerika* (1883), *Über tragische Schuld und Sühne* (1884), *Gedichte* (1895), of the first comprehensive history of the German element in the U.S., *Das Deutschtum in den Vereinigten Staaten* (1904), and of *Der Kampf um deutsche Kultur in Amerika* (1914). He edited (1909 *et seq.*) the German classics for the Oxford Press.

Goebel, Karl Eberhardt von. b. at Billigheim, Germany, March 8, 1855; d. at Munich, Sept. 9, 1932. German botanist. One of the leading investigators in the field of plant morphology, he was director of the botanical institute and gardens at Munich-Nymphenburg. His chief work is *Organographie der Pflanzen* (1899–1901).

Goeben (gė'bẹn), **August Karl Friedrich Christian von.** [Also, **Göben.**] b. at Stade, Germany, Dec. 10, 1816; d. at Koblenz, Germany, Nov. 13, 1880. Prussian general who distinguished himself in the Austro-Prussian War of 1866 and in the Franco-Prussian War.

Goedeckemeyer (gė'dẹ.kẹ.mī''ẽr), **Albert.** b. at Springe, Germany, Feb. 2, 1873—. German philosopher, professor (1908 *et seq.*) at the University of Königsberg. He is the author of *Geschichte des griechischen Skeptizismus* (1905), *Die Idee vom ewigen Frieden* (1920), *I. Kant* (1924), and *Die Weltanschauung von Marx und Engels* (1928).

Goede Hoop (ċhö'dẹ hōp'), **Kaap de.** Dutch name of **Good Hope, Cape of.**

Goedeke (gė'dẹ.kẹ), **Karl.** [Pseudonym, **Karl Stahl.**] b. at Celle, Germany, April 15, 1814; d. at Göttingen, Germany, Oct. 28, 1887. German literary historian. He is known for the monumental bibliography, *Grundriss zur Geschichte der deutschen Dichtung*, which he carried on through the years 1857–81. He was also coeditor of two series of reprints of German authors of the 16th and 17th centuries. Important among his other publications were *Deutsche Dichtung im Mittelalter* (1854), and monographs on Gengenbach, Knigge, Bürger, Goethe, and Schiller. Under his pseudonym he wrote a comedy (*König Kodrus*, 1839) and some stories (1840).

Goeje (ċhö'yẹ), **Michael Jan de.** b. in Friesland, Aug. 13, 1836; d. May 17, 1909. Dutch Orientalist, professor at the University of Leiden. He was especially distinguished as an Arabic scholar, and edited many texts in that language.

Goerdeler (gėr.dẹ.lėr), **Karl Friedrich.** b. at Schneidemühl, Germany, July 31, 1884; executed at Berlin, Sept. 11, 1944. German administrator. He served (1931–36) as mayor of Leipzig and as commissioner of price control. He then returned to private business, and was chief organizer of the resistance group which undertook to overthrow Hitler. He was arrested and executed after the abortive assassination attempt of July 20, 1944. Goerdeler left a political testament which was published at New York in 1945.

Goerg (gō.erg), **Édouard Joseph.** b. at Sydney, Australia, June 9, 1893—. French painter, illustrator, and etcher, whose work shows the influence of the cubists and Chagall. He has exhibited at Paris, Brussels, New York, Chicago, Boston, and Philadelphia. Among the books he has illustrated are Jules Romain's *Knock*, Frédéric Boutet's *Tableau of the Beyond*, and Hoffmann's *Tales. The Hunter, The Shelf of Silk, The Match*, and *Suzanna in the Bath* are some of his more important paintings and etchings.

Goering (gė'ring), **Hermann Wilhelm.** [As preferred by himself, **Göring.**] b. at Rosenheim, Germany, Jan. 12, 1893; committed suicide at Nuremberg, Germany, Oct. 16, 1946. German Nazi politician. He served in the German air force in World War I (as leader of von Richthofen's squadron after the latter was shot down); organized the Sturm-Abteilungen (S.A.) and was wounded while taking part in Hitler's abortive putsch of November, 1923; fled Germany, but later returned; became (1928) a member of the Reichstag; president (1932) of the Reichstag; under the Hitler regime served as Prussian minister-president, minister of aviation, head of the economic staff, and director of mobilization. Sentenced to death after World War II by the international war crimes tribunal, he committed suicide in prison.

Goering, Reinhard. b. near Fulda, Germany, June 23, 1887—. German playwright, known chiefly for his first play, *Seeschlacht* (1917). It is one of the few pieces of modern German war literature dealing with the navy, in this case represented by seven men who go to their fate in the turret of a battleship. Their remoteness even from one another (symbolized by the masks they have to wear), together with their common danger and death, is used by the author to furnish an allegory of earthly existence. Both theme and style are expressionistic. He is the author also of the less successful *Scapa Flow* (1919).

Goes (gös), **Hugo van der.** b. at Goes, Zeeland, Netherlands, c1440; d. c1482. Flemish painter, a pupil of Jan van Eyck. He is thought to have moved to Ghent early in his life, and is known to have been made a member of the painters' guild there in 1467. In 1476 he entered a monastery near Brussels. The only work known positively to have been painted by him is the Portinari Altarpiece, or *Adoration of the Shepherds*, which he made in 1475 for Tommaso Portinari; it is now in the Uffizi at Florence. Other works attributed to him include a diptych, *Adam and Eve* and *Pieta*, a monumental *History of Abigail* (extant only in copies), and *Death of the Virgin*.

Goes e Vasconcellos (gois ę väs.kōn.sā'lös), **Zacharias de.** b. at Valença, Brazil, Nov. 5, 1815; d. at Rio de Janeiro, Dec. 28, 1877. Brazilian statesman. He was repeatedly elected deputy, and was senator from 1864, was president of several provinces, including the newly created province of Paraná, the government of which he organized in 1853, was a member of several ministries; and was three times premier (1861, 1864–65, and 1866–68). During the last period the war with Paraguay was at its height. In politics he was a moderate conservative.

Goetel (ge'tel), **Ferdynand.** b. at Sucha, near Kraków, Poland, 1890—. Polish political publicist and novelist. He was the author of *From Day to Day* (1929; Eng. trans., 1931), a novel based on his experiences in a Russian internment camp in Turkistan, and other novels with exotic settings.

Goethals (gō'thạlz), **George Washington.** b. at Brooklyn, N.Y., June 29, 1858; d. at New York, Jan. 21, 1928. American engineer. He was graduated from West Point in 1880 and assigned to the Engineer Corps, becoming major in 1900, colonel in 1909, and major general in 1915. He worked (1880–98) on several canal and channel operations on U.S. inland waterways before becoming (1898) chief engineer of the First Army during the Spanish-American War. In 1907, after civilian engineers had failed, he was appointed by President Theodore Roosevelt to direct the building of the Panama Canal. He served as chief engineer of the project and as chairman of the Panama Canal Commission. Goethals attacked the work with enthusiasm; the engineering difficulties, serious though they were, were secondary to the problems of disease and morale. With the aid of a competent staff, he solved all the problems and completed the canal in seven years; it was opened to commerce on Aug. 15, 1914. President Wilson appointed him governor of the Canal Zone in 1914, and he served in that post until 1916. During World War I he headed (1917) the Emergency Fleet Corporation, but his serious doubts about the feasibility of a fleet of wooden ships caused him to resign after three months. He subsequently served in the quartermaster's department. From 1923 to his death he headed his own firm of consulting engineers.

Goethe (gė'tę), **Johann Wolfgang von.** b. at Frankfort on the Main, Germany, Aug. 28, 1749; d. at Weimar, Germany, March 22, 1832. German poet, dramatist, novelist, philosopher, statesman, and scientist. He was the son of Johann Caspar Goethe (1710–82), imperial councilor, and Katharina Elizabeth Textor (1731–1808). His grandfather was Johann Wolfgang Textor, chief magistrate of Frankfort. He was taught at home by his father (from whom, he tells us, he caught his earnestness of purpose) and by tutors. He studied law at the University of Leipzig (which he entered in 1765), and at Strasbourg, where he had a love affair with Friderike Brion, and where he met Herder. Friderike inspired some of his most beautiful lyrics (*Kleine Blumen, kleine Blatter* and *Wie herrlich leuchtet mir die Natur!*), and Herder taught him to love and understand Gothic architecture, German folk songs, and Shakespeare. In 1771 he was licensed to practice law and in August of that year he returned to Frankfort, to begin what was to be a very short career in law. In 1772 he was, for some months, at Wetzlar, where the German imperial law courts were in session. Here he supplemented his academic knowledge of law by gaining practical experience which, at the time, he evidently intended to put to use. At the end of 1774 he met Karl August, the young hereditary prince of Weimar, who invited him to pay a visit to his court. When the invitation was repeated less than a year later, Goethe accepted it, and on Nov. 7, 1775, he arrived at Weimar, where he spent the rest of his life, except for periods of travel in the Harz Mountains (1777), Switzerland (1779), and Italy (Verona, Venice, Naples, Sicily, Rome; September, 1786–April, 1788). The Italian phase of his life had an importance for Goethe as man, thinker, and artist that is out of all proportion to its length, and made him see himself, as a literary creator, in a new light. In 1776 Karl August (who died in 1828) made him a privy councilor, entrusted him with the care and management of the most important affairs, and made him his minister of state. In 1791 he went with Karl August to Breslau, and he was with him in 1792 in the campaign against France when the Germans were defeated (September 20) at Valmy. This campaign and the one at Mainz (1793) produced as literary results *Campagne in Frankreich* and *Belagerung von Mainz.* From 1791 to 1813 he was director of the ducal theater at Weimar. In 1794 he began his close friendship with Schiller, whom he had previously (1789) helped to obtain a history professorship at Jena, and he contributed to *Die Horen,* a periodical edited by Schiller, and with him wrote *Die Xenien* (1796), a collection of 600 satirical epigrams on current literary and philosophical movements. In 1797 he translated Cellini's *Autobiography,* and a year later he undertook the editorship of *Die Propylaen,* an art magazine. It is customary to divide Goethe's literary life into four periods: I. early youth to 1775, when he came to Weimar; II. 1775–94, residence at Weimar to meeting Schiller; III. 1794–1805, friendship and literary activity with Schiller, lasting until the latter's death; and IV. 1805–32, old age, last works, and death. He wrote in many fields including prose, poetry, drama, opera, satire, philosophy, criticism, and science. Some of his works are *Götz von Berlichingen* (1773), which ushered in the Romantic school and the Storm and Stress (*Sturm und Drang*) movement, *The Sorrows of Young Werther* (1774), *Egmont* (1778), a psychological tragedy, *Iphegenie in Tauris,* which he wrote in prose (1779) and in verse (1787), *Torquato Tasso* (1790), considered one of his best plays (also written in prose form in 1781), dealing with the poet in conflict with the world, *Reynard the Fox* (1793), a verse treatment of the medieval beast epic, *Wilhelm Meister's Apprenticeship* (1795–96), its sequel *Wilhelm Meister's Travels* (vol. 1, 1821; vol. 2, 1829), and *Hermann and Dorothea* (1797), which is regarded by many as the most perfect idyll in German literature. Other works are *The Caprices of the Lovers, The Accomplices,* poetic dramas, *Clavigo* and *Stella,* tragedies, *Erwin and Elmire* and *Claudine of Villa Bella,* operas, *Gods, Heroes, and Wieland* (1774), a satire, *Roman Elegies* (1795), published in *Die Horen,* and *Italian Journeys* (vol. 1, 1816; vol. 2, 1817; vol. 3, 1829). As a scientist, he wrote a *History of the Theory of Colors* (1805; revised 1810), a work on optics in which he disagreed with Newton, and *On Natural History,* a series of scientific essays (1817–24), discovered the rudimentary intermaxillary bone in man, and put forth theories of the common origin of all forms of animal life and of plant development that paved the way for Darwinism and evolution. *From My Life: Truth and Poetry* is his autobiography in four volumes (1, 1811; 2, 1812; 3, 1814; and 4, finished shortly before his death, published in 1833). *Faust* (part 1, 1808; part 2, 1832) is one of his great works, if indeed not his masterpiece. It has been translated into the principal languages of Europe, and into English many times. It has had such an influence on art and artists the world over and has been treated in such a variety of forms that one thinks of it, as one does of its author, in world terms rather than as a work written in the German language by a German writer. Love, or passion, of varying degrees of intensity and lasting for a longer or shorter period, played an important part in Goethe's life, both artistic and personal. Among those who were involved with him emotionally and who left some mark on his character are Gretchen (she is mentioned by no other name), the heroine of his first love affair, Anna Katharina Schonkopf (Leipzig), the "Annette" of some of his lyrics, Friderike Brion (Strasbourg), Charlotte Buff (Wetzlar), who appears in *Werther,* Maximiliane von Larchom (the Rhine), Lili Schönemann (Frankfurt), to whom he was actually engaged and whom he almost married, Charlotte von Stein, wife of a Weimar official, seven years his senior and the mother of seven children, who held him emotionally from the time he came to Weimar until he went to Italy, Bettina von Arnim, who wrote her own account of the episode, Christiane Vulpius (1765–1816), whom he finally married in 1806 after she had been his mistress for years and had given him a son in 1789, Minna Herzlieb, who inspired some of his sonnets, Marianne von Willemer, whom he met in 1814–15, and Ulrike von Levetzow.

Goethe, Walther Wolfgang. b. at Weimar, Germany, April 9, 1818; d. April 15, 1885. German composer; grandson of Johann Wolfgang von Goethe. His work includes operettas, songs, and piano compositions.

Goetschius (gech'i.us), **Percy.** b. at Paterson, N.J., Aug. 30, 1853; d. 1943. American professor of music theory. He taught at the Stuttgart Conservatory (1876–90), Syracuse University (1890–92), the New England Conservatory at Boston (1892–96), and at the New York Institute of Musical Art (1905–25). His books include *The Material Used in Musical Composition* (1882), *Lessons in Music Form* (1904), *Essentials of Music History* (with Thomas Tapper, 1913), and *Masters of the Symphony* (1929).

Goetz (gets), **George.** Original name of **Calverton, Victor Francis.**

Goeze (gė'tsę), **Johann Melchior.** b. at Halberstadt, Germany, Oct. 16, 1717; d. at Hamburg, Germany, May 19, 1786. German pastor remembered for his controversy with Lessing over the Wolfenbüttel Fragments. As a reactionary Lutheran he found much to which to object in the Age of Enlightenment in which he lived: Ramler, Basedow, and Goethe were also rebuked by him. The authorities he invoked finally silenced Lessing who, however, had the last word in his play *Nathan der Weise* (1779), where Goeze appears as the fanatic Patriarch.

Goff (gof), **Emmet Stull.** b. at Elmira, N.Y., Sept. 3, 1852; d. at Madison, Wis., June 6, 1902. American horticulturist, botanist, and professor.

Goff, John William. b. in County Wexford, Ireland, Jan. 1, 1848; d. Nov. 9, 1924. American jurist. Named (1888) assistant district attorney for New York City, he was later (1893) appointed counsel to the Lexow committee for the investigation of corruption in New York City.

Goffe (gof), **William.** b. c1605; d. at Hadley, Mass., 1679. English Parliamentary commander, one of the judges of Charles I. After the Restoration in 1660, he lived in New England in concealment.

Goffstown (gofs'toun). Town in S New Hampshire, in Hillsborough County. 5,638 (1950).

Gog (gog). In Biblical history, according to Ezek. xxxviii, xxxix, a ruler in the land of Magog, mentioned as the prince of Meshech and Tubal. In Rev. xx. 8, Gog and Magog appear as two allied warring tribes. They were formerly regarded as connected with the invasion of the Scythians in W Asia, but of late Gog has been identified with Gagu, referred to in the annals of the Assyrian king Assurbanipal (c669–626 B.C.) as the mighty ruler of a warlike tribe in the territory of Sahi, N of Assyria.

Gog and Magog. Names given to two 14-foot statues in the Guildhall at London. They are now thought to have been intended for Gogmagog and Corineus. The original statues stood there in the days of Henry V. They were burned in the Great Fire of 1666, and new ones were put up in 1708. During World War II they were again destroyed. The older ones were made of wickerwork, pasteboard, and other materials, and were carried in procession at the lord mayor's show. Stone figures, ab. 9 ft. tall, were constructed in 1953 to stand in the restored Guildhall.

Gogari (gog'ą.ri). See **Gogra.**

Gogarty (gō'gąr.ti), **Oliver St. John.** b. at Dublin, Aug. 17, 1878—. Irish novelist, poet, politician, physician, surgeon, and wit. He is a fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland, and his medical specialty is throat surgery. From 1922 to 1936 he was a senator in the Irish Free State parliament. Politically, he is against Eamon de Valera and the extreme Irish Home Rule party. He was a friend of Yeats, George Moore, George William Russell (Æ), and James Joyce, in whose *Ulysses* he appears as the Irish medical student, Malachi ("Buck") Mulligan. His works are *Poems and Plays* (1921), *An Offering of Swans and Other Poems* (1924), *Hyperthuliana* and *Wild Apples* (both 1930), *Selected Poems* (1933), *Others to Adorn* (1938), *Elbow Room* (1939), poems, *Tumbling in the Hay* (1939), an autobiographical novel, *As I was Going Down Sackville Street* (1937) and *I Follow St. Patrick* (1938), memoirs, *Going Native* (1940), and *Mad Grandeur* (1941). Horace Reynolds, who wrote a foreword to *Others to Adorn*, describes his poems as "cool and fresh as a fountain," and Russell called him "the wildest wit in Ireland."

Gogh (gō), **Vincent van.** See **Van Gogh, Vincent.**

Gogha (gō'gą). [Also, **Gogo.**] Seaport in the district of Ahmedabad, Bombay state, Union of India, ab. 100 mi. S of the city of Ahmedabad, on the Gulf of Cambay. The port is poor and it is no longer used by any but the small coastal steamers. It exports raw cotton and dairy products.

Gogmagog (gog'mą.gog). [Also: **Goëmot, Goëmagot.**] According to Geoffrey of Monmouth, a giant king who, with his brother, held the western part of England in subjection. He was killed by Corineus, one of Brut's warriors.

Gogmagog Hills. Spur of the range of chalk hills known as the East Anglian Heights, in E central England, in Cambridgeshire ab. 3 mi. SE of Cambridge. There are remains of Roman earthworks here.

Gogo (gō'gō). See also **Gogha.**

Gogo. [Also, **Wagogo.**] Bantu-speaking people of E Africa, inhabiting an area W of Mpwapwa in C Tanganyika. Their population is estimated at ab. 120,000 (by H. Claus, *Die Wagogo*, 1911). They are divided into more than 35 independent subgroups ruled by hereditary chiefs. Descent and inheritance are patrilineal; circumcision is practiced but age grades are not reported. They practice hoe agriculture and cattle herding, with the cattle complex, and their principal crops are sorghum and millet.

Gogol (gō'gol), **Nikolai Vasilyevich.** [Original name, **Gogol-Yanovsky.**] b. near Mirgorod, in the government of Poltava, in the Ukraine, March 21, 1809; d. at Moscow, March 4, 1852. Russian novelist, short-story writer, and dramatist; sometimes called the father of Russian realism. He was educated in a public *Gymnasium* (advanced secondary school) at Poltava and subsequently in the lyceum, then newly established, at Nezhinsk. He attempted several pieces while yet in school; one, which he published in 1829, was so severely criticized that he burned all the copies he could obtain. In 1829 he went to St. Petersburg and tried in vain to get on the stage; instead he became a government clerk in 1830. In 1831 he was appointed teacher of history at the Patriotic Institution, a post which he exchanged in 1834 for the professorship of history at the University of St. Petersburg. This he resigned at the end of a year and devoted himself entirely to literature. In 1829 he published *Italy*, a poem, and in 1830, in a periodical, the first of his Cossack stories, which in 1831 were collected and published as *Evenings on a Farm Near Dikanka: by Rudy Panko.* These tales, and those in *Mirgorod* (1835), including *Taras Bulba* (enlarged in 1842), *The King of the Gnomes*, *The Story of a Madman*, and *Family Life in Olden Times*, were well received. In 1836 his play *Revizor* (*The Inspector General*) was staged. It is a satirical story of the bribery of a supposed investigator (really a down-and-out traveler); it struck a chord with the public and (of a very different type) with the corrupt Russian officialdom it pictured. Probably as a direct result of the interference of this official class with his activities, Gogol left Russia in 1836, and thereafter spent much of his time at Rome. There he worked on his novel, *Dead Souls*, the first part of which was published in 1842, Gogol having returned to Russia for a short period in 1840 to superintend its publication. The novel is a humorous but sarcastic series of pictures of life in Russia, strung on a plot concerning an enterprising land speculator who buys up serfs ("souls") who have died since the taking of the last census in order to use their names to obtain land grants which he in turn mortgages for cash. *Taras Bulba, a Tale of the Cossacks*, published in an expanded version in the same year, is a historical novel of 15th-century Cossack life, full of adventure and gory cruelty, vividly told. At this period Gogol began to slip into a state of fanatical mysticism the effects of which were heightened by his acquaintanceship with a priest who played on the tendency. Gogol went on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem in 1848, returning to Moscow in a heightened state of religious feeling. He now turned against his former approach to the evils of Russian life and destroyed the concluding portion of *Dead Souls*, which he considered harmful in its attacks on the institution of serfdom. A shortened version of Part II was published in 1852, the year of his death.

Gogolá (gō.gō.lä'). See under **Diu.**

Gogra (gog'ra). [Also: **Gogari**; in its upper course, **Karnali.**] Sacred river in SW Tibet, NW Nepal, and N Union of India, flowing generally S and SW from the Himalayas to join the Ganges ab. 35 mi. above Patna. Length, ab. 600 mi.

Goiana (goi.u'na). [Also: **Goyana, Goyanna.**] Town in NE Brazil, in the state of Pernambuco, on the river Goiana near the sea. 14,093 (1950).

Goiânia (goi.u'nya). [Also, **Goyania.**] Capital of the state of Goiás, in C Brazil. 41,584 (1950).

Goiás (goi.äs'). [Also: **Goiaz, Goyaz.**] State in C Brazil. Capital Goiânia; area, 240,334 sq. mi.; pop. 1,234,740 (1950).

Goiás. [Also: **Goiaz, Goyaz**; former name, **Villa Boa de Goyaz.**] City in C Brazil, in the state of Goiás, on the Vermelho River: farming center. 5,991 (1940).

Goibniu (goiv'nyō). In Old Irish mythology, the divine smith who made the marvelous swords, shields, and spears for the Tuatha De Danann (the old gods or divine race of Ireland). Like all supernatural smiths, he was also a magician. He brewed the ale which kept the gods forever young. His Brythonic counterpart is Govannon.

Goidelic (goi.del'ik, goi.dē'lik gā'lik). [Also: **Gadhelic, Gadhealic, Gaedhelic.**] Group of the Celtic subfamily of Indo-European languages embracing Old Irish, Middle Irish, and modern Irish, the speech of the Scottish Highlands, and that of the Isle of Man.

Goidels (goi'delz). [Also: **Gadhels, Gaedheals, Gaidheal.**] One of two large groups of Celtic speakers who invaded Britain in the Bronze Age. The other group was the Brython.

Goil (goil), **Loch.** Western arm of Loch Long, in W Scotland, in Argyllshire, ab. 8 mi. SE of Inveraray. Length, ab. 6 mi.; width, ab. 1 mi.

Going (gō'ing), **Charles Buxton.** b. in Westchester County, N.Y., April 5, 1863—. American writer.

Goisern (goi'zern). Village in C Austria, in the province of Upper Austria, situated on the Traun River between Hallstadt and Ischl. It is a summer resort and has a radioactive spring containing iodine and sulfur. 6,478 (1946).

Goitacazes (goi.tą.kä'zēs), **Campos dos.** See **Campos dos Goitacazes.**

Goïto (gō'ē.tō). Village in Italy, in the province of Mantua, situated on the Mincio River ab. 9 mi. NW of Mantua. Here in April and May, 1848, the Piedmontese defeated the Austrians.

Gokhale (gō'kä.lā), **Gopal Krishna.** b. at Kolhapur, India, 1866; d. at Poona, India, Feb. 19, 1915. Indian educator and politician. An outstanding nationalist figure during the period of constitutional agitation, he favored dominion home rule for India after educational and social reforms had been accomplished. His early public career was in the field of education. He founded (1905) the Servants of India society and served (1902, 1915) as a member of the imperial legislative council. He was president (1905) of the Indian National Congress.

Gök-Tépé (gėk'tā.pā'). See **Geok-Tepe.**

Gola (gō'lā). [Also, **Gura.**] Sudanic-speaking people of W Africa, inhabiting NW Liberia and Sierra Leone. Boys and girls are isolated from society for several years in secret initiation schools, known as *Poro* for boys and *Sande* for girls, in which they are trained for their future roles as adult men and women. The Gola practice hoe agriculture, and their principal food is rice.

Golborne (gōl'bȯrn). Urban district in NW England, in Lancashire, ab. 6 mi. SE of Wigan, ab. 189 mi. NW of London by rail. 16,876 (1951).

Golconda (gȯl.kon'dą). Village and ruined city in Hyderabad, Union of India, ab. 7 mi. NW of the city of Hyderabad: noted for its fort, for the mausoleums of the ancient kings, and for the diamonds which were cut and polished here. It was the capital of a kingdom from 1512 until its overthrow by Aurangzeb in 1687.

Gold (gōld). [Also, **Goldi.**] People inhabiting the region of the Amur River, between Manchuria and the Far Eastern Region of the U.S.S.R. Their language, also called Gold, belongs to the Tungusic group of what is classified as the Ural-Altaic family of languages.

Gold. Play (1921) by Eugene O'Neill.

Goldap (gôl dăp). Town in E Poland, in the *województwo* (province) of Białystok, formerly in East Prussia, situated on the Goldap River ab. 80 mi. SE of Kaliningrad: sawmills. In World War I, it was occupied by the Russians (August–September, 1914, and October, 1914–February, 1915). The German-speaking population departed after 1945. Pop. 12,786 (1939); 632 (1946).

Goldast (gol'däst), **Melchior.** [Called **Goldast von Heiminsfeld.**] b. near Bischofszell, Thurgau, Switzerland, Jan. 6, 1578 (or 1576); d. at Giessen, Germany, Aug. 11, 1635. German historian and publicist. He wrote *Suevicarum rerum scriptores* (1605), *Rerum Alamannicarum scriptores* (1606), and others.

Goldau (gol'dou). Village in C Switzerland, in the canton of Schwyz, now connected with the town of Arth. It is on the site of a disastrous landslip (Sept. 2, 1806) from the Rossberg.

Goldbeck (gōld'bek), **Robert.** b. at Potsdam, Germany, April 19, 1839; d. at St. Louis, Mo., May 16, 1908. American composer and pianist. He was a cofounder (1867) of the New England Conservatory of Music at Boston.

Goldberg (golt'berk). German name of **Złotoryja.**

Goldberg (gōld'bėrg), **Dora.** See **Bayes, Nora.**

Goldberg, Isaac. b. at Boston, Nov. 1, 1887; d. at Brookline, Mass., July 14, 1938. American writer and critic. He was special lecturer on Hispano-American literature at Harvard, literary editor (1923–32) of the *American Freeman*, and staff reviewer (1930–32) on music and musicology for the *American Mercury*. His books, *Studies in Spanish American Literature* (1920) and *Brazilian Literature* (1922), aided in introducing contemporary South American literature to English readers. He was author also of *Sir William S. Gilbert—A Study in Modern Satire and the Gilbert-Sullivan Operas* (1913), *The Drama of Transition* (1922), *Havelock Ellis* (1926), *The Fine Art of Living* (1929), *Dictatorship Over the Intellect* (1935), *Music for the Layman* (1938), *What Makes You Laugh—and Why* (1938), and *The Wonder of Words* (1939).

Goldberg, Reuben Lucius. [Called **Rube Goldberg.**] b. at San Francisco, July 4, 1883—. American cartoonist, comic-strip artist, and author, best known for his fantastic inventions depicted in cartoons, and for such comic strips as *Boob McNutt* and *Mike and Ike*. He first worked as a cartoonist for the San Francisco *Chronicle*, then for the *Bulletin*, and (1907–21) for the New York *Evening Mail*. Since 1921 his work has been syndicated. He was the winner of the Pulitzer cartoon prize for 1948. Among the books he has written are *Foolish Questions*, *Boobs Abroad*, *Is There a Doctor in the House?*, and *Post-World War*. He also created the comic strips *Lucifer Butts* and *A.K.*, and has done political cartoons for the New York *Sun*.

Goldberger (gōld'bėr.gėr), **Joseph.** b. in Austria, July 16, 1874; d. at Washington, D.C., Jan. 17, 1929. American physician and medical investigator, noted for his researches into the causes and treatment of pellagra. Brought to New York City as a child, he attended (1890–92) the College of the City of New York, graduated (1895) from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and was appointed (1899) assistant surgeon in the U.S. Public Health Service. He carried out investigations in Mexico in typhus and yellow fever, and beginning in 1904 was associated for the rest of his life with the Hygienic Laboratory at Washington, D.C. Believing that pellagra was the result of nutritional imbalance, he set to work on his theory after 1913, when he became director of the field investigation of this disease in the U.S. South. His findings indicated that a vitamin, on which he bestowed the tag "P-P factor," and which is abundant in yeast, was necessary for antipellagra diets. This P-P, or pellagra-preventive, factor, has since been recognized as a member of the B complex of vitamins, nicotinic acid or niacin. He also demonstrated with success his view that pellagra was of noninfective origin. His articles on the fight against pellagra appeared (1914–25) in the *Public Health Reports*.

Goldberg Variations (gōld'bėrg). Popular title of the *Thirty Variations* by J. S. Bach, dedicated to his pupil, Johann Gottlieb Theophilus Goldberg (c1720–c1760), German clavier player and organist.

Gold Bug, The. Short story by Edgar Allan Poe, first printed in the Philadelphia *Dollar Newspaper* (June 21–28, 1843). It is a tale of buried treasure found through the solution of a cryptogram. Poe, in this prototype of the detective story, reflected his belief (backed by a standing wager that he himself could accomplish the feat) that any

cipher could be solved by the process of ratiocination. The story also marks one of the first attempts in American literature to record Negro dialect, in this instance the Gullah dialect of the servant Jupiter.

"Gold Bugs." Epithet applied by the Free Silverites (c1880–96) to those who favored the gold standard as against a bimetallic standard which would permit the coinage of silver at a ratio to gold of 16 to 1.

Gold Clause Cases. Number of U.S. Supreme Court decisions passing upon the rights of Congress to nullify the gold clause in private and public contracts. In their broader aspects, the cases involved the constitutional question of the impairment of the obligation of contract by the national power over the monetary system. The cases were: *Norman v. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co., 294 U.S. 240 (1935); United States v. Bankers Trust Co., 294 U.S. 240 (1935); Nortz v. United States, 294 U.S. 317 (1935);* and *Perry v. United States, 294 U.S. 330 (1935).* Although the government suffered a nominal defeat in the decision rendered in *Perry v. United States,* the position of the court in all four cases represented a close but technical victory for the New Deal's policy of control over gold.

Gold Coast. British crown colony and territory in W Africa, extending for ab. 334 mi. along the coast of the Gulf of Guinea, between the (French) Ivory Coast and the trust territory of Togo, and including for administrative purposes the protectorates of Ashanti and Northern Territories, and the British portion of Togo. Chief towns are Accra, Sekondi, Takoradi, and Cape Coast. Capital of the colony and protectorates, Accra; area, including Togo, 91,842 sq. mi.; pop. 3,929,000 (est. 1952); capital of Gold Coast colony, Cape Coast; area, 23,937 sq. mi.; pop. 2,254,413 (est. 1952).

History and Government. The Danish settlements at Accra and other places were transferred to Great Britain in 1850, and the Dutch holdings in 1871. The colony was reconstituted in 1876. In 1901 Ashanti was annexed by Great Britain and the administration placed in the hands of the governor of the Gold Coast, and in the same year the territories between the French and former German possessions N of lat. 8° N. were put under British protection. These latter are known as the Northern Territories. Today there are three distinct divisions of the Gold Coast: the Gold Coast colony, comprising the area along the coast, the kingdom and protectorate of Ashanti, and the Northern Territories. A common governor is shared by all three divisions and is represented in each by a chief commissioner. In 1946 a legislative council for the Gold Coast colony and Ashanti was set up, and the two areas are governed in close association. The Northern Territories have a council of chiefs and native leaders and will eventually elect members to the legislative council of the Gold Coast colony and Ashanti. The capital for the Gold Coast as a whole is Accra, and the administrative center for the Gold Coast colony is Cape Coast. The Gold Coast colony is the first British colony in Africa with an unofficial majority of Africans. The people are mainly Agni-Twi and Ewe with a number of Hausas also represented. The portion of Togo (the former German Togoland) which was mandated to Great Britain and is now a trust territory is attached to the Gold Coast for administrative purposes. In 1951 Gold Coast held its first election, its first cabinet and prime minister taking office in 1952.

Economic Geography. The Gold Coast is drained by the Volta River and consists of a semiarid area in the S, tropical rain forest in the C part, and dry savannah in the N. Cocoa and palm oil are the most valuable of the agricultural products produced, while mahogany from the forests and gold, diamonds, bauxite, and manganese from the mines are the most important of the other products.

Gold Coast. That part of the Guinea Coast, W Africa, lying between the Ivory Coast on the W and the Slave Coast on the E. It is now occupied by the British Gold Coast colony.

Gold Coast Customs. Book of poems by Edith Sitwell, published in 1929.

Gold Democrats. Members of the Democratic Party, including President Cleveland, who bolted the ranks in 1896 after the nomination of William Jennings Bryan on a platform of free silver coinage. They met (September 2–3) at Indianapolis, organized the National Democratic Party endorsing the gold standard, and nominated John M. Palmer of Illinois for president and Simon B. Buckner of Kentucky for vice-president. The ticket polled 134,645 votes. The party did not nominate again in 1900.

Golden (gōl'dən). City in C Colorado, county seat of Jefferson County: seat of the Colorado School of Mines. Pottery and beer are made. From 1862 to 1867 Golden was capital of Colorado Territory. 5,238 (1950).

Golden, John. b. at New York, June 27, 1874—. American playwright and theatrical producer. He composed the lyrics for such popular songs as *Poor Butterfly* and *Goodbye Girls, I'm Through,* and composed (1916) *Fall in Line for Your Motherland* with lyrics taken from speeches by Woodrow Wilson. He made (1916) his debut as a theatrical producer with *Turn to the Right.* Among the plays produced by him are *Lightnin'* (1918), *Susan and God* (1937), *Skylark* (1939), *Claudia* (1940), *Three's a Family* (1943), *Three Wise Fools, When Ladies Meet, Seventh Heaven,* and *The First Year.* He was coauthor with Vicki Baum of the play *Divine Drudge* (1933). He is the donor of many theatrical awards and gifts and was prominent in organizing entertainment for servicemen in World War I and World War II.

Golden Arrow, The. Novel by Mary Webb, published in 1916.

Golden Ass, The. [Alternative and original title, **Metamorphoses.**] Romance of a fantastic and satirical character, by Apuleius, written in the 2nd century A.D.; probably his earliest work. It was said to have imitated a portion of the dialogue, *Lucius or the Ass,* of Lucian. The best-known episode in it is that of Cupid and Psyche, which was taken from a popular legend or myth. Some of the adventures of Don Quixote and of Gil Blas are drawn from this source, and Boccaccio used many of the comic episodes. The author relates the story in his own person. His dabbling in magic results in his transformation into an ass, a form in which, however, he retains his human intelligence.

Golden Book of Springfield (spring'fēld), **The.** Narrative by Vachel Lindsay, published in 1920. It presents the author's concept of an aesthetic Utopia.

Golden Bough, The. Title of a series of books by Sir James George Frazer. It was originally published in two volumes (1890) but the title eventually embraced 12 volumes (1911–15) which comprise a comparative study of world religions, magic, vegetation and fertility beliefs and rites, kingship, taboos, totemism, and the like. The title alludes to the mistletoe, that "golden bough" which gave Aeneas access to the underworld, and which is associated also with Balder, and with the priest-king ritual anciently performed in Diana's sacred grove at Nemi. *The Golden Bough* includes the following titles: *The Magic Art and Evolution of Kings* (2 vols.), *Taboo and the Perils of the Soul, The Dying God, Adonis, Attis, Osiris: Studies in Oriental Religion* (2 vols.), *Spirits of the Corn and of the Wild* (2 vols.), *The Scapegoat, Balder the Beautiful* (2 vols.), and *The Golden Bough: Bibliography and General Index.* In 1936 *Aftermath, a Supplement to the Golden Bough* appeared.

Golden Bowl, The. Novel by Henry James, published in 1904. To please his daughter Maggie, the millionaire Adam Verver marries Charlotte, a school friend of his daughter. Maggie and her husband, Prince Amerigo, live near the newly wedded couple until it becomes known to both Mr. Verver and his daughter that Charlotte and the prince are renewing an old liaison. With admirable restraint Adam removes Charlotte, sacrificing proximity to his daughter, and Maggie tactfully maneuvers the prince into falling in love with her.

Golden Boy. Play (1937) by Clifford Odets.

Golden Bull. Bull published at the Diet of Nuremberg by the emperor Charles IV in 1356. It was so named from its golden seal. It was the electoral code of the Holy Roman Empire, determining the prerogatives and powers of the electors, and the manner of the election of the emperor.

Golden Dog, The. Romance by William Kirby, published in 1877.

Golden Dustman, The. See **Boffin, Nicodemus.**

Golden Fleece. In Greek mythology, the fleece of the winged ram Chrysomallus, the recovery of which was the object of the expedition of the Argonauts.

Golden Gate. Strait connecting San Francisco Bay with the Pacific Ocean. It is said to have been named by Drake c1578. Width, ab. 2 mi.

Golden Gate. Gate in the wall of Theodosius at Istanbul, now walled up because of a Turkish tradition that the conqueror of Istanbul is destined to enter through it. It consists of three arches between two huge towers of white marble. The great central arch was reserved for the passage of the emperor.

Golden Gate Bridge. Highway suspension bridge in W California between San Francisco and Sausalito, spanning the Golden Gate, the entrance to San Francisco Bay. It was completed in 1937 and is the longest single span in the world. Length of main span, ab. 4,200 ft.

Golden Gate International Exposition. An international fair held at San Francisco in the summer of 1939.

Golden Hill. Lofty hill S of Port Arthur, NE China, in the province of Liaotung, Manchuria, rising from the sea on the NE side of the entrance to the inner harbor. It is heavily fortified and played an important part in repelling the attacks of the Japanese fleet upon Port Arthur during the Russo-Japanese War.

Golden Hind. [Original name, **Pelican.**] Ship in which Sir Francis Drake sailed around the world. He left Plymouth with five ships on Nov. 15, 1577, but the other four either were lost or deserted him. He completed his famous voyage on Sept. 26, 1580. His vessel, renamed during the voyage *The Golden Hind*, was carefully preserved by order of Queen Elizabeth, but was finally broken up about 100 years later; a chair made from her timbers at the order of John Davis, the arctic navigator, is now in the Bodleian Library.

Golden Horde. [Also, **Khanate of Kipchak** (or **Kapchak**).] Mongol government organized in 1243 by Batu, grandson of Genghis Khan and conqueror of Russia: the name also applied to his followers. He established a capital at Sarai, on the Volga River, near what is now Astrakhan; from his gorgeous tent the settlement, and thence the government, took the name "Golden." The territory ruled by the Golden Horde stretched from the Danube to the western Siberian steppes, south to the Caucasus and the Aral Sea. The rulers of Kiev, Moscow, and Novgorod were its vassals. Within its territory the Golden Horde built up cities of slave artisans, while nomadic horsemen remained the rulers. Lively trade was carried on with western Europe. In the 15th century, the Golden Horde broke up into separate khanates in the Crimea, at Kazan and Astrakhan, and in Siberia. It was destroyed in 1503 by Ivan III, Grand Duke of Moscow, and his ally the Crimean khan.

Golden Horn. Inlet of the Bosporus, in European Turkey, forming the harbor of Istanbul, and separating Pera and Galata from the main part of Istanbul. Length, ab. 5 mi.

Golden House. Palace of Nero in ancient Rome, which occupied the valley between the Palatine and Esquiline hills, and connected the palaces of the Caesars with the gardens of Maecenas. It was built after the great fire of 64 A.D., and was so large that it contained porticoes 2,800 ft. long and enclosed a lake where the Colosseum now stands. The forecourt contained a colossus of Nero 120 ft. high. The profuse splendor of this residence is described by Suetonius and Tacitus. It was further adorned by Otho, but the remains are scanty, as most of its site was restored to public use by the Flavian emperors, who built on it the Colosseum and the baths of Titus.

Golden Legend. Collection of biographies of saints, compiled by Jacobus of Voragine (or Varagine) in the 13th century. The book, arranged as a calendar of the Christian year, was one of the most popular works of the Middle Ages and held its audience until the critical eye of the Renaissance examined its improbabilities and pedestrian style and brought it into disrepute as real biographical history. It remains, however, a storehouse of folklore, though its reputation as a devotional inspiration is somewhat impaired. It was translated from the original Latin into the several vernacular tongues of Europe before the 16th century. An English translation was printed (1483) by Caxton.

Golden Legend. Dramatic poem by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, published in 1851. It forms, with *New England Tragedies* (1868) and *The Divine Tragedy* (1871), a trilogy published as *Christus, a Mystery* (3 vols., 1872). Sir Arthur Sullivan wrote music for Longfellow's words, and it was produced as a cantata at Leeds in 1886.

Golden Meadow. Unincorporated community in SE Louisiana, in Lafourche Parish, on Bayou Lafourche ab. 35 mi. S of New Orleans. It is a base for fishing fleets and has shrimp-packing plants and oil wells. 2,820 (1950).

Golden Mile, the. Australian term applied to rich gold-bearing reefs at Kalgoorlie, West Australia. Discovered in 1893, the reefs are still producing after more than a half century of constant exploitation.

Golden Mount, the. Name applied to the Janiculan Hill of Rome with reference to its yellow sand composition.

Golden Rose, the. Jewel consisting of roses and buds on one stem, all of gold, and set with sapphires or other gems, given by the Pope to a church or sovereign, general, or other distinguished person, as a mark of esteem, for loyalty to the Holy See.

Golden Rule. Name given to a saying or precept of Jesus, which is found in the Sermon on the Mount (Matt. vii. 12). Its 26 words are "Therefore all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them: for this is the law and the prophets." Five hundred years before Christ, Confucius expressed the same code of conduct in the Silver Rule of Confucius. Its abbreviated form is "Do as you would be done by."

Golden Spurs, Battle of the. See **Battle of the Spurs** (1302).

"Golden State." A nickname of **California.**

Golden Terge or **Targe** (tärj). Allegorical poem by William Dunbar, published in 1508.

Golden Vale of Limerick (lim'ẹ.rik). See under County **Limerick.**

Golden Valley. Village in E central Minnesota, in Hennepin County: western residential suburb of Minneapolis. In the decade between the last two U.S. censuses its population more than doubled. 2,048 (1940), 5,551 (1950).

Golden Vanity, The. One of three historical narratives in *The Ladies!* (1922), written by Lily Adams Beck under the pseudonym E. Barrington.

Golden Verses. Greek verses attributed to the school of Pythagoras, a condensation of the morals drawn by earlier epics.

Goldenweiser (gōl'dẹn.vī.zẹr), **Alexander A.** b. at Kiev, Russia, Jan. 29, 1880; d. at Portland, Ore., July 6, 1940. American anthropologist and sociologist. After immigrating (1900) to the U.S., he received the B.A. (1902) and Ph.D. (1910) degrees from Columbia University. He lectured at Columbia (1910–19) on anthropology, at the New School for Social Research (1919–26) on anthropology and sociology, and at the Rand School of Social Science (1915–29) on anthropology and psychology. He was professor (1930 *et seq.*) of thought and culture in the Oregon State System of Higher Education, Portland Extension. Author of *Totemism, an Analytical Study* (1910), *Early Civilization* (1922), *Our Changing Morality* (1924), *Population Problems* (1925), *Sex in Civilization* (1929), *Robots or Gods* (1932), *History, Psychology and Culture* (1933), and *Anthropology, an Introduction to Primitive Culture* (1937).

Goldfield (gōld'fēld). Village and census district in S Nevada, county seat of Esmeralda County, ab. 40 mi. S of Tonopah. There are gold mines in the vicinity, and at one time it was an important mining community. Pop. of district, 336 (1950).

Gold Hill. Former mining town in Storey County, W Nevada, later annexed to Virginia City.

Goldi (gōl'di). See **Gold.**

Goldie (gōl'di), **Cape.** Snow-covered cape in Antarctica, lying ab. 13 mi. SE of Cape Lyttelton, on the W side of the Ross Shelf Ice, in ab. 82°46′ S., 165°40′ E.

Goldilocks (gōl'di.loks). See under **Three Bears.**

Golding (gōl'ding), **Arthur.** b. probably at London, c1536; d. c1605. English writer. He finished a translation of Philippe de Mornay's treatise *Sur la vérité du Chris-*

tianisme, commenced by Sir Philip Sidney, which he published under the title *A Worke concerning the Trewenesse of the Christian Religion* (1589). He translated Caesar's *Gallic War* (1565), and other works. His translation of Ovid's *Metamorphoses* (1565–67) was a principal source of Elizabethan knowledge of the Roman poet.

Golding, Louis. b. at Manchester, England, Nov. 19, 1895—. English novelist and poet. His verse includes *Sorrow of War* (1919), *Shepherd Singing Ragtime* (1921), and *Prophet and Fool* (1923). Among his novels are *Forward from Babylon* (1920), *Day of Atonement* (1925), *Store of Ladies* (1927), *Give up Your Lovers* (1930), *Magnolia Street* (1932; adapted for the stage, 1934), *The Camberwell Beauty* (1935), *Mr. Emmanuel* (1939), *The Glory of Elsie Silver* (1945), and *Three Jolly Gentlemen* (1947). He is the author also of *Sicilian Noon* (1925), *James Joyce* (1933), *Letter to Adolph Hitler* (1933), and *The Jewish Problem* (1938).

Goldingen (gol'ding.ẹn). German name of **Kuldiga.**

Goldman (gōld'mạn), **Edwin Franko.** b. at Louisville, Ky., Jan. 1, 1878—. American composer and band leader. He was a member (1895–1905) of the Metropolitan Opera house orchestra at New York. He was on the staff (1919–26) of Columbia University. He was conductor (1911 *et seq.*) of the Goldman Band, and director (1918 *et seq.*) of the free summer concerts given at Central Park, New York, and Prospect Park, Brooklyn. His compositions include over 75 marches. He is the author of *The Band Guide and Aid to Leaders* (1916).

Goldman, Emma. b. at Kovno, Russia (later Kaunas, Lithuania), June 27, 1869; d. at Toronto, Canada, May 14, 1940. Internationally known anarchist. She arrived (1886) in the U.S., and became associated with Alexander Berkman in the anarchist party after the Chicago Haymarket riot of 1886. She was arrested (1893) for inciting a riot in support of Debs's railway strike and served seven months on Blackwell's Island. She published *Blast* and *Mother Earth* (1906 *et seq.*), anarchist periodicals. She was a delegate to the first (1899) and second (1907) anarchist congresses. She was deported (1919) with Berkman to Russia because of agitation against the draft. She became a British citizen in 1926 by marrying a Welsh miner. She returned (1934) on a 90-day lecture tour to the U.S. She was the author of *Anarchism and Other Essays* (1910), *My Disillusionment in Russia* (1923–24), the autobiography *Living My Life* (1931), and other books.

Goldman, Solomon. b. at Kozin, in Volhynia, Russia, Aug. 18, 1893; d. May 14, 1953. American rabbi and author. He led congregations at Brooklyn (1917–18), Cleveland (1919–29), and Chicago (1929–53), and was a delegate (1937) and vice-president (1939) at the World Zionist Congress. Author of *A Rabbi Takes Stock* (1931), *The Jew and the Universe* (1936), *Crisis and Decision* (1938), *Undefeated* (1940), and other books.

Goldmann (gōld'mạn), **Nahum.** b. at Wiszniewo, in Byelorussia, 1894—. Jewish publisher and Zionist leader. He was brought (c1900) to Germany, where he attended the universities of Heidelberg, Marburg, and Berlin. He was a founder (1923) of the Eschkol Publishing Company at Berlin. Active in the Zionist movement, he resided (1933–40) at Geneva as a representative of the World Jewish Congress and the World Zionist Organization. He came to the U.S. in 1940.

Goldmark (golt'märk), **Karl.** b. at Keszthely, Hungary, May 18, 1830; d. at Vienna, Jan. 2, 1915. Hungarian composer. Among his works are the operas *Die Königin von Saba* (The Queen of Sheba, 1875) and *Merlin* (1886), a symphony, *Die ländliche Hochzeit* (The Country Wedding; often called *The Rustic Wedding Symphony*), the *Sakuntala* overture, a symphonic poem, a number of songs and string pieces, and others.

Goldmark (gōld'märk), **Peter Carl.** b. at Budapest, Hungary, Dec. 2, 1906—. American television engineer. He arrived (1933) in the U.S. and was naturalized (1937). He was chief television engineer (1936–44) for the Columbia Broadcasting System and has been director of engineering research and development (1944 *et seq.*).

Goldmark, Rubin. b. 1872; d. 1936. American composer; nephew of Karl Goldmark. He was director (1895–1901) of the Colorado College Conservatory, and director (1924 *et seq.*) of the Juilliard Graduate School. Aaron Copland and George Gershwin were among his pupils. Among his compositions are the orchestral works *Hiawatha* (1900), *Samson* (1914), and *Requiem* (1919).

Goldoni (gōl.dō'nē), **Carlo.** b. at Venice, Feb. 25, 1707; d. at Paris, Jan. 6, 1793. Italian dramatist. He created the modern Italian comedy character, somewhat in the style of Molière, superseding the old conventional comedy (*commedia dell'arte*) which was played by Harlequin, Pantalone, and the like. His first attempts, however, were tragedies, *Belisario* (1732) being among the earliest. He wrote more than 120 comedies, among which are *Zelinda e Londoro*, *La Locandiera*, *Ventaglio*, *Le Baruffe Chiozzotte*, *La Bottega di caffè*, and others.

Goldring (gōl'dring), **Douglas.** b. at Greenwich (now part of London), Jan. 7, 1887—. English editor and writer. He has been an editorial staff member of *Country Life* and the *English Review*. His works include *Ways of Escape*, *Dream Cities*, *A Book of London Verses*, *Margot's Progress*, *Cuckoo*, *The Façade*, *The Coast of Illusion*, *Pot Luck in England*, *Marching with the Times*, and *The Last Pre-Raphaelite*.

Goldsboro (gōldz'bur.ō). [Former spelling, **Goldsborough.**] City in C North Carolina, county seat of Wayne County, on the Neuse River ab. 78 mi. N of Wilmington: marketing and processing center for bright-leaf tobacco and other agricultural products. 21,454 (1950).

Goldsborough (gōldz'bur.ō), **Louis Malesherbes.** b. at Washington, D.C., Feb. 18, 1805; d. there, Feb. 20, 1877. American naval officer in the Civil War. He was given command of the North Atlantic blockading squadron in September, 1861, and coöperated with General Burnside in the capture of Roanoke Island in February, 1862. He became rear admiral July 16, 1862.

Goldschmidt (golt'shmit), **Hans.** b. at Berlin, 1861; d. at Baden-Baden, Germany, 1923. German industrial chemist. He entered his family's chemical and tin smelting firm in 1887. He invented the thermite process (1894), important in welding and in incendiary bombs.

Goldschmidt, Hermann. b. at Frankfort on the Main, Germany, June 17, 1802; d. at Fontainebleau, France, Sept. 10, 1866. German painter and astronomical observer. Between 1852 and 1861 he discovered 14 asteroids.

Goldschmidt, Meir (or **Meier** or **Meyer**) **Aaron.** b. at Vordingburg, Zealand, Denmark, Oct. 26, 1819; d. at Copenhagen, Aug. 15, 1887. Danish psychological novelist, dramatist, poet, editor, and social reformer.

Goldschmidt, Otto. b. at Hamburg, Germany, Aug. 21, 1829; d. at London, Feb. 24, 1907. German composer. Resident, after 1858, in England, he became professor at and later vice-principal of the Royal Academy of Music. He married the singer Jenny Lind in 1852 after accompanying her on a concert tour of the U.S. in 1851.

Goldschmidt, Richard Benedikt. b. at Frankfort on the Main, Germany, April 12, 1878—. American zoölogist. He was educated at the universities of Heidelberg (Ph.D., 1902) and Munich. He served as professor (1909 *et seq.*) at the University of Munich. His experiments (1912) with butterflies made him a recognized authority on heredity. Director (1921 *et seq.*) of the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute for Biology at Berlin, he was professor (1924–26) at the Imperial University of Tokyo, and professor of zoölogy (1936 *et seq.*) at the University of California. Author of *Einführung in die Vererbungswiss* (1911; 5th ed., 1928), *Die quantitative Grundlage von Vererbung und Artbildung* (1920), *Die sexuellen Zwischenstufen* (1931), *Physiological Genetics* (1938), and *The Material Basis of Evolution* (1940).

Goldschmied (golt'shmēt), **Johann.** Original name of **Aurifaber, Johann.**

Goldsmith (gōld'smith), **Oliver.** b. near Ballymahon, County Longford, Ireland, Nov. 10, 1728; d. at London, April 4, 1774. Irish poet, novelist, dramatist, essayist, physician, and traveler. He was the second son and the fifth child of an idealistic clergyman, Charles Goldsmith, and Anne Jones. He was educated at various local schools, at one kept by Mrs. Elizabeth Delap, who thought him "impenetrably stupid," at a village school run by an old soldier, Thomas Byrne (who appears in *The Deserted Village*), at a school at Elphin operated by a Mr. Griffin, at one at Athlone (c1739), and finally (1741) at a school at Edgeworthstown, County Longford, run by Patrick Hughes. On June 11, 1744, he entered Trinity College,

Dublin, and on Feb. 27, 1749, he was awarded the B.A. degree. Goldsmith's life thereafter is a record of almost unbroken failure in everything that he tried to reach by study or effort: he tried law, medicine, the church, and teaching, and failed in all of them; the only thing he succeeded in was literature, which he did not study and for which he had no technical preparation. In 1752 he went to Edinburgh to study "physic," as medicine was called in his day, and there he remained for about two years, studying little but playing a great deal. From 1754 to 1756 he made a tour of Europe, largely on foot, wandering through Flanders, France, Switzerland, Italy, and Germany. He went from one place to another, attending university lectures at which he was welcomed as a foreign traveling student, playing the flute and telling stories in return for food and lodging. He returned to England in 1756 with a few pennies in his pocket, and tried without success to make a living in a dozen different ways, including acting, teaching, clerking in an apothecary's shop, reading proof (for Richardson), practicing medicine at Southwark, and hack writing. Milner, at whose Classical Academy at Peckham he had taught, tried to secure him a post as surgeon but nothing came of the project, and when Goldsmith took an examination (in borrowed clothing) for surgeon's mate in the navy he did not pass. As a hack writer, he produced a large number of works on subjects of which he knew nothing, but he wrote of them, as he always did on any topic, with a delightful charm and ease. Facts meant little to him, and they mean nothing to the reader who enjoys his works for their style. He began a periodical, *The Bee*, in 1759, which lasted for eight weeks, from October 6 to November 24, and he contributed to *The Busy-Body* and *The Lady's Magazine*. He wrote essays for Smollett's *British Magazine* and the "Chinese Letters" (1760–61) for Newbery's *Public Ledger*, later (1762) published in book form as *The Citizen of the World*, in which he delightfully assumes the character of a Chinese philosopher visiting England and expressing his opinions on English life and manners in a series of letters to his friends at home. Some of his hack works are *A History of the Seven Years' War* (1761), *A History of England in a Series of Letters from a Nobleman to His Son* (1764), *A History of England from the Earliest Times to the Death of George II* (4 vols., 1771), *A History of Rome from the Foundation of the City to the Destruction of the Roman Empire* (1769), *A History of the Earth and Animated Nature* (8 vols., 1774), *A History of Greece from the Earliest State to the Death of Alexander the Great* (1774), and *A Survey of Experimental Philosophy Considered in its Present State of Improvement* (1776). Many of these works were later published, or are referred to, under different titles, in abridged form. He translated from the French *The Memoirs of a Protestant Condemned to the Galleys of France for his Religion* (February, 1758), Formey's *Concise History of Philosophy* (1766), and Scarron's *Comic Romance* (1776). However, his first work of great importance was his *Enquiry into the Present State of Polite Learning in Europe* (1759). As a literary critic he reviewed Home's *Douglas*, Burke's *On the Sublime and Beautiful*, Smollett's *History of England*, Wilkie's *Epigoniad*, and Gray's *Odes*. Other works by him are *The Traveler* (1764), a didactic poem, and *The Good-Natured Man*, a comedy, with a prologue by Samuel Johnson, first produced at Covent Garden Theatre at London, on Friday, Jan. 29, 1768. But he chiefly owes his place in English literature to *The Vicar of Wakefield* (1766), *The Deserted Village* (1770), and one of the greatest comedies in the history of the English theater, *She Stoops to Conquer, or the Mistakes of a Night*, first produced at Covent Garden on Monday, March 15, 1773. The latter was dedicated to Johnson, and its prologue was written by Garrick. Goldsmith first met Johnson on May 31, 1761, and the two men, totally different in manners, personality, and genius, became and remained firm friends. In 1764 he was, with Johnson, Garrick, Burke, Boswell, Sir Joshua Reynolds, and Gibbon, one of the original members of "The Club," the famous dinner-and-discussion group that met in London at the Turk's Head in Gerrard Street. Much has been written about the defects of Goldsmith's character, but the worst that can be said of him is that he was careless with money, allowing it to run through his fingers when he had it, that he was not practical, that he liked fine clothing, was fond of entertaining on a lavish scale, was usually in debt (he owed two thousand pounds when he died), and that he had a passion for gambling. It must also be noted that he was kind-hearted and perhaps foolishly generous (he gave away as much money, to unfortunates even poorer than himself, as he lost at the gaming table). He has been charged with being vain and conceited and with strutting about in fancy clothes that he had no right to buy, but in his "Advertisement" to *The Vicar of Wakefield* he found "a hundred faults in this thing" (being the only one to do so), and he called *She Stoops to Conquer* "this slight performance" in his dedication. Horace Walpole called him "an Inspired Idiot" and "a poor soul," and Garrick wrote "Here lies Poet Goldsmith, for shortness called Noll, Who wrote like an angel, but talked like Poor Poll." Superior to these estimates are those of Johnson: "He touched nothing which he did not adorn" was the epitaph he wrote for Goldsmith, and his summary was "Let not his frailties be remembered: he was a very great man." When they learned of Goldsmith's death, Burke burst into tears and Reynolds threw down his brush and was unable to paint for the rest of the day, which had never happened to him before even in his closest personal bereavements. A public funeral was planned, but the idea was given up when it was found that he had died in debt.

Goldstein (gōlt'shtīn), **Eugen.** b. Sept. 5, 1850; d. at Berlin, Dec. 25, 1930. German physicist. He discovered (1886) canal rays and made valuable studies of cathode rays, particularly in electrostatic diversion.

Goldstein (gōlt'shtīn, gōld'stīn), **Kurt.** b. at Kattowitz (Katowice), Upper Silesia, Germany (in territory now part of Poland), Nov. 6, 1878—. German neuropsychiatrist. He described (1916) a syndrome of cerebellar irritation. Author of *Die Zusammensetzung der Hinterstränge* (1903), *Über Apraxie* (1911), *Die Halluzination* (1912), *Über Rassenhygiene* (1913), *Schemata des neurologischen Institutes zu Frankfurt a. M.* (1916), *Die Behandlung, Fürsorge und Begutachtung der Hirnverletzten* (1919), *Die einzelnen Erkrankungen des Gehirns und seiner Häute* (1925), *Das Kleinhirn* (1927), and *Die Lokalisation in der Grosshirnrinde* (1927).

Goldstücker (gōlt'shtük.ėr), **Theodor.** b. at Königsberg, in East Prussia, Jan. 18, 1821; d. at London, March 6, 1872. German Sanskrit scholar, resident at London after 1850, and professor of Sanskrit (1852 *et seq.*) at University College. He published *Panini: His Place in Sanskrit Literature* (1861), editions of Sanskrit texts, and other works. He also began a revision of Wilson's *Sanskrit Dictionary*.

Goldwyn (gōld'win), **Samuel.** [Original surname, **Goldfish.**] b. at Warsaw, Poland, Aug. 17, 1882—. American motion-picture producer. He came (1896) to the U.S. and became (1902) a naturalized citizen. He entered (1913) the motion-picture field as a partner of Jesse Lasky, and produced his first picture, *The Squaw Man*, in 1913. In 1919 he organized the Goldwyn Pictures Corporation. He was a pioneer in engaging the talents of famous writers for films, and introduced Vilma Banky, Eddie Cantor, Gary Cooper, Danny Kaye, and other actors to the screen. He formed the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Corporation (with which he is no longer connected) from a merger of Goldwyn Pictures with other companies.

Goldziher (gōlt'tsē.ėr), **Ignaz.** b. at Székesfehérvár, Hungary, June 22, 1850; d. at Budapest, Hungary, Nov. 9, 1921. Hungarian scholar of Arabic, a champion of the historic understanding of Islam. He served as professor (1894 *et seq.*) at Budapest. Author of *Mythology among the Hebrews and Its Historical Development* (1877) and *Muhammedanische Studien* (Mohammedan Studies, 1889–90).

Goléa (gō.lā'ą), **El.** See **El Goléa.**

Goleniów (gô.le'nyōf). [German, **Gollnow.**] Town in NW Poland, in the *województwo* (province) of Szczecin, formerly in Pomerania, Germany, situated on the Ihna River ab. 15 mi. NE of Stettin. It was formerly a fortress. Before World War II it had cement works, woodenware manufactures, and livestock markets. In World War II, the town was taken by the Russians on March 8, 1945. The German-speaking population departed after 1945. Pop. 13,740 (1939); 1,713 (1946).

Goler (gō'lėr), **George Washington.** b. at Brooklyn, N.Y., Aug. 24, 1864; d. at Rochester, N.Y., Sept. 18, 1940.

American physician. He served as house physician (1888–89), assistant physician (1891–93), and attending physician (1894–97) at the Infants' Hospital at Charlotte, N.Y., was medical inspector (1892–96) and health officer (1896–1932) of the Rochester, N.Y., Board of Health. He established (1897) the first American municipal milk depots and the first clinic for expectant mothers. He was founder (1904) and attending physician of the Rochester Hospital for Infectious Diseases. He led a long fight to add iodine to Rochester's drinking water.

Goletta (gō.lät'tä), **La.** Italian name of **La Goulette.**

Golfe (golf). French word for "gulf": see the specific element of the name.

Golf Manor. Town in SW Ohio, in Hamilton County near Cincinnati. 3,603 (1950).

Golfo (gōl'fō). Italian and Spanish word for "gulf": see the specific element of the name.

Golgi (gōl'jē), **Camillo.** b. at Corteno, Italy, July 7, 1844; d. 1926. Italian pathologist, professor of general pathology and histology at the University of Pavia. In 1887 he made a study of the life cycle of the malarial parasite. In 1906 he received the Nobel prize for works dealing with the anatomy of the nervous system. The Golgi method for staining cells, the Golgi bodies and Golgi material in the cytoplasm, Golgi's organ (a sensory organ) are among several anatomical phenomena named for him. He first demonstrated the structure of the nervous system as being interlaced rather than connected in a complete network.

Golgotha (gol'gō.thą). See under **Calvary.**

Goliad (gō.li.ad', gō'li.ad). City in S Texas, county seat of Goliad County, ab. 85 mi. SE of San Antonio. It is a local trade center in an agricultural region of diversified farming and livestock ranching. About 2 mi. distant is the site of earliest European settlement: the fort of La Salle, and the Spanish La Bahia mission. In 1749 the mission was moved to the present site of Goliad, and a presidio and town were founded. In 1812, and again in 1821, Goliad was captured by Texas forces during the Mexican struggle for independence. In the Texas revolution of 1835 Goliad was captured by the Texans, but in 1836 Colonel James W. Fannin, Jr., and his force of 350 Texans were massacred here after having surrendered to the forces of Santa Anna. 1,584 (1950).

Goliath (gō.lī'ąth). In Biblical history, a giant of Gath, the champion of the Philistines, killed in single combat by David, who slew the Philistine with a pebble from his sling. 1 Sam. xvii. 4.

Golitsyn (go.lyē'tsin), Princess. [Maiden name, **Amalie von Schmettau**; also: **Galitzin, Gallitzin.**] b. at Berlin, Aug. 28, 1748; d. at Angelmode, near Münster, Westphalia, Germany, Aug. 24, 1806. Wife of Dmitry Alekseyevich Golitsyn (1738–1803), a noted adherent of pietism.

Golitsyn, Prince **Boris Alekseyevich.** [Also: **Galitzin, Gallitzin.**] b. 1654; d. 1714. Russian prince, a teacher of Peter I (Peter the Great).

Golitsyn, Prince **Boris Borisovich.** [Also: **Galitzin, Gallitzin.**] b. at St. Petersburg, Feb. 18, 1862; d. at New Peterhof, Russia, May 4, 1916. Russian physicist. He took his scientific training (1887 *et seq.*) at the University of Strasbourg and in 1893 became professor of physics at Yuriev University at Tartu. He headed (1899–1905) the government printing office and became (1911) president of the International Seismological Association; in 1913 he was named director of the Central Physical Observatory at St. Petersburg. He is best known for his formulation of seismological methods and his improvement of seismographs.

Golitsyn, Prince **Dmitry.** [Also: **Galitzin, Gallitzin.**] d. 1738. Russian diplomat and statesman. He was a member of the high council which, in raising Anna Ivanovna, duchess of Courland, to the throne in 1730, took occasion to restrict, by a charter, the sovereignty of the crown in favor of the nobles. On the coup d'état of Anna in 1731, by which the charter was repudiated, he was banished to his estates, and was subsequently imprisoned in the fortress of Schlusselburg (Petrokrepost), where he died.

Golitsyn, Prince **Dmitry Alekseyevich.** [Also: **Galitzin, Gallitzin.**] b. Dec. 21, 1738; d. at Brunswick, Germany, March 21, 1803. Russian diplomat and scientific writer. He was appointed ambassador to the court of France in 1763, and in 1773 ambassador to The Hague. He corresponded with Voltaire and other literary men of the period, and was the author of *Description physique de la Tauride relativement aux trois règnes de la nature* (1788), and *Traité de minéralogie, ou description abrégée et méthodique des minéraux* (1792).

Golitsyn, Prince **Mikhail.** [Also: **Galitzin, Gallitzin.**] b. Nov. 11, 1674; d. at Moscow, Dec. 21, 1730. Russian general; brother of Dmitry Golitsyn. He participated in the victory of Peter the Great over Charles XII of Sweden at Poltava in 1709, and conquered Finland from Sweden in 1714; this province was restored by the peace of Nystadt in 1721.

Golitsyn, Prince **Nikolai Borisovich.** [Also: **Galitzin, Gallitzin.**] b. c1794; d. in the province of Kursk, Russia, 1865. Russian prince and musical amateur. He was the friend of Beethoven, and three quartets (Op. 127, 130, 132) and an overture (Op. 124) are dedicated to him. Beethoven was able to get from the prince only a small part of the money promised for these and other works.

Golitsyn, Prince **Nikolai Dimitriyevich.** [Also: **Galitzin, Gallitzin.**] b. in March, 1856; d. 1925. Russian statesman, prime minister of his country just before the state of the Russian Revolution.

Golitsyn, Prince **Vasili.** [Also: **Galitzin, Gallitzin.**] b. 1643; d. in northern Russia, April 21, 1714. Russian commander and politician. He became the confidential adviser of Fyodor Alekseyevich, by whom he was entrusted with the reorganization of the army in 1682. He was prime minister during the regency of Sophia for Ivan and Peter. He concluded in 1686 a treaty with Poland by which Russia definitely acquired Smolensk, Kiev, and other important districts. He conducted two campaigns against the Crimean Tartars (1687–88). He was exiled in 1689 for complicity in the conspiracy of Sophia against Peter.

Golius (gō'lē.ŭs), **Jacobus.** b. at The Hague, Netherlands, 1596; d. at Leiden, Netherlands, Sept. 28, 1667. Dutch Orientalist, author of *Lexicon Arabico-Latinum* (1653) and others.

Goll (gol), **Friedrich.** b. at Zofingen, Switzerland, March 1, 1829; d. at Zurich, Switzerland, Nov. 12, 1903. Swiss physician. He was professor of materia medica at the University of Zurich. He described the median portion of the dorsal funiculus of the spinal cord, the fasciculus gracilis (1860), also called Goll's column; the gracilis nucleus, formerly called nucleus of Goll, in the basal part of the posterior pyramid of the oblongata; and the fibers going from Goll's nucleus to the vermis of the cerebellum, also named after him. Author of *Beiträge zur feineren Anatomie des menschlichen Rückenmarks* (1860).

Goll, Iwan. b. March 29, 1891—. German expressionist poet, essayist, and playwright. His published works include *Requiem für die Gefallenen von Europa*, *Die Unsterblichen*, and *Methusalem.* He has also written and published in French.

Gollancz (gol'ąnts), Sir **Hermann.** b. at Bremen, Germany, Nov. 30, 1852; d. at London, Oct. 15, 1930. English scholar and publicist; brother of Sir Israel Gollancz.

Gollancz, Sir **Israel.** b. at London, 1864; d. June 23, 1930. English scholar, educator, and author; brother of Sir Hermann Gollancz. He was graduated at Christ's College, Cambridge, in 1887, and was university lecturer in English at Cambridge (1896–1906), and professor of English literature and language, and dean of the faculty of arts, at King's College, London. He was fellow and secretary of the British Academy from its foundation in 1902. Among his works are *Cynewulf's Christ* (1892), *Exeter Book of Anglo-Saxon Poetry* (1895), and *Hamlet in Iceland* (1898). He was also editor of the *Temple Classics*, *Temple Dramatists*, *Temple Shakespeare*, and others. He was appointed director of the Early English Text Society in 1910.

Göllnabanya (gël'nô.bô'nyô). Hungarian name of **Gelnica.**

Gollnow (gol'nō). German name of **Goleniów.**

Gölnitz or **Göllnitz** (gël'nits). German name of **Gelnica.**

Golodnaya Step or **Steppe** (ga.lôd'na.ya styep'). [Also: **Bek Pak, Bet-Pak-Dala, Hungry Desert.**] Arid region in the U.S.S.R., in the S central Kazakh Soviet Socialist

Republic, between the Aral Sea and Lake Balkhash. Parts of it are now irrigated for cotton cultivation.

Golovnin (gō.lôv.nyēn'), **Vasili Mikhailovich.** b. in the government of Ryazan, Russia, April 8, 1776; d. at St. Petersburg, July 12, 1831. Russian navigator and explorer. He obtained command in 1806 of the sloop *Diana*, which was fitted out by the Russian government for a survey of the coasts of the Russian empire and the circumnavigation of the globe. He was captured by the Japanese in 1811, and was detained a prisoner until 1813. He made a second voyage of exploration around the world in the corvette *Kamchatka* from 1817 to 1819. He wrote narratives of these voyages and a description of his captivity in Japan, which were reprinted in a complete edition of his works in 1864.

Golschmann (gōlsh'män), **Vladimir.** b. at Paris, Dec. 16, 1893—. French conductor. Founded (1919) the Concerts Golschmann at Paris; conducted (1920) Diaghileff's Ballet Russe; guest conductor of the New York Symphony Orchestra in 1924 and 1925, and of the Paris Symphony; conductor (1931 *et seq.*) of the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra.

Goltermann (gol'tėr.män), **Georg Eduard.** b. at Hanover, Germany, Aug. 19, 1824; d. at Frankfort on the Main, Germany, Dec. 29, 1898. German cellist, conductor, and composer. His teachers were Prell, the younger, and Menter, of Munich. He toured as a virtuoso (1850–52) and became music director at Würzburg in 1852, second conductor at the Stadt Theater, Frankfort on the Main, in 1853, and first conductor in 1874. Among his compositions the best known is a cello concerto.

Golther (gol'tėr), **Wolfgang.** b. at Stuttgart, Germany, May 25, 1863—. German historian of literature, especially early Germanic (*Deutsche Heldensage*, 1894; *Handbuch der germanischen Mythologie*, 1895) and medieval (*Die deutsche Dichtung im Mittelalter*, 1913). In his Perceval studies (*Parzival und der Gral*, 1925; *Parzival in der deutschen Literatur*, 1929), he argued against the view that this figure arose in popular tradition and held it to be a creation of Chrétien de Troyes. He served as professor (1895 *et seq.*) in the University of Rostock. He wrote *Bayreuth* (1904) and edited *Richard Wagners Schriften und Dichtung* (1914).

Goltz (golts), **Bogumil.** b. at Warsaw, Poland, March 20, 1801; d. at Thorn, Prussia (now Toruń, Poland), Nov. 12, 1870. German humorist and moralist, author of *Buch der Kindheit* (1847), *Ein Kleinstädter in Aegypten* (1853), *Der Mensch und die Leute* (1858), and others.

Goltz, Joachim von der. b. at Westerburg, Germany, March 19, 1892—. German playwright and poet. His *Deutsche Sonette* (1916) were written in the trenches during World War I. He attracted general attention with his war novel *Der Baum von Cléry* (1934). His plays include *Die Leuchtkugel* (1920), *Der Stein im Schwarzwald* (1924), *Der Rattenfänger von Hameln* (1932), and *Das Meistermädchen* (1938).

Goltz, Baron **Kolmar von der.** b. at Bielkenfeld, near Labiau, Prussia, Aug. 12, 1843; d. at Baghdad, April 4, 1916. Prussian general and Turkish pasha. He served in the Austrian campaign of 1866, served in the Franco-Prussian War on the general staff, taking part in the battles of Vionville (Mars-la-Tour), Gravelotte, and others, and reorganized the Turkish army (1883–95). In World War I he was governor general (1914) of Belgium, and head (until 1916) of the forces in Mesopotamia. He published various works on military history and science.

Goltz, Count **Rüdiger von der.** b. at Züllichau, Germany, Dec. 8, 1865; d. at Berlin, April 3, 1930. German general. He commanded a division in the battles of the Masurian Lakes, in 1914 and in 1915. In 1918 he commanded in the Baltic campaign, serving in Finland (with Mannerheim) and in Latvia.

Goltzius (gôl'tsē.ŭs), **Hendrik.** b. at Mülebrecht, near Venlo, Netherlands, 1558; d. at Haarlem, Netherlands, c1617. Dutch engraver and painter, known for his engraved portraits and for engravings of the works of Italian painters, of Dürer, and others. He founded a school of engraving at Haarlem.

Golub (gô'löp). See under **Brodnica.**

Gomal Pass (gu.mul'). See **Gumal Pass.**

Gomara (gō.mä'rą). See **Kafa.**

Gómara (gō'mä.rä) or **Gómora** (gō'mō.rä), **Francisco López de.** b. at Seville, Spain, 1510; d. after 1559. Spanish historian. He was a priest, and in 1540 became secretary and chaplain to Hernando Cortés, but it does not appear that he was ever in America. His *Historia general de las Indias* was first published at Saragossa (1552–53) in two folio parts; the second part, which relates to Mexico, appeared in later editions with the separate title *Crónica de la Nueva España con la Conquista de Mexico.* Gómara's work was very popular, and there are many editions in Spanish, French, Italian, and English.

Gomarus (gō.mä'rus), **Francis.** b. at Bruges, Belgium, Jan. 30, 1563; d. at Groningen, Netherlands, Jan. 11, 1641. Calvinistic controversialist, a leading opponent of Arminius and the Arminians.

Gomberg (gom'bėrg), **Moses.** b. at Elizabetgrad (now Kirovograd), Russia, Feb. 8, 1866; d. at Ann Arbor, Mich., Feb. 12, 1947. American chemist. He is credited with discovering trivalent carbon.

Gomberville (gôṅ.ber.vēl), **Martin Le Roy,** Seigneur **de.** b. probably at Paris, 1600; d. there, June 14, 1674. French writer of romances. One of the earliest members of the French Academy, he wrote *Polexandre* (1632–37).

Gömbös (gėm'bėsh), **Julius.** b. 1886; d. 1936. Hungarian politician and soldier. From 1923 to 1928, as leader of the "Race Defense Party," he attacked the Jews, legitimists, and capitalism. He was made a marshal in 1934 by the regent Admiral Horthy.

Gombroon (gom.brön'). Former name of **Bandar Abbas.**

Gomel (gô'mil). City in the U.S.S.R., in the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic near the Dnieper River: manufacturing center for farm machinery, wood and paper products, and flax; a rail center. 144,169 (1939).

Gomera (gō.mä'rä). One of the Canary Islands, belonging to Spain, situated in the Atlantic Ocean ab. 22 mi. W of Tenerife: part of the province of Santa Cruz de Tenerife. The island is volcanic in character; the highest elevation is the Alto de Garajonai. Laurel and date palms are grown, early potatoes are exported, and there are tuna fisheries. Columbus stopped here on his first voyage across the Atlantic. The chief town and seaport is San Sebastián de la Gomera. Area, 144 sq. mi.; pop. 25,405 (1930).

Gomes or **Gomez** (gō'mės), **Antônio Carlos.** b. at Campinas, São Paulo, Brazil, July 11, 1839; d. at Belém, Pará, Brazil, Sept. 16, 1896. Brazilian composer. In 1859 he entered the Conservatory of Music at Rio de Janeiro, and in 1863, aided by the emperor, was sent to complete his musical education in Europe. His opera *Il Guarany* appeared in 1870, and was followed by *Salvator Rosa, Fosca, Schiavo,* and *Condor.* Most of these have been sung in the principal cities of Europe and South America.

Gomes (gō'mėsh), **Manuel Teixeira.** b. 1862; d. at Bougie, Algeria, 1941. Portuguese economist and statesman, president (1923–25) of the Portuguese republic. He served (1911–23) as Portuguese minister to Great Britain.

Gomes (gō'mės), **Wenceslau Braz Pereira.** See **Braz Pereira Gomes, Wenceslau.**

Gomes Coelho (gō'mėsh kwā'lyö), **Joaquim Guilherme.** See **Diniz, Júlio.**

Gómez (gō'mes), **José Miguel.** b. in Santa Clara (now Las Villas) province, Cuba, c1850; d. at New York, June 13, 1921. Cuban general and politician, president (1909–13) of Cuba.

Gómez, Juan Vicente. b. c1857; d. Dec. 17, 1935. Venezuelan soldier, politician, and dictator (1908–35) of Venezuela.

Gómez, Laureano. [Also, **Laureano Eleuterio Gómez Castro.**] b. at Bogotá, Colombia, Feb. 20, 1889—. Colombian politician, president of Colombia (1950–51). He served as a deputy (1911–18, 1921–23) and as a senator (1931–44). He was minister to Argentina (1923–25) and to Germany (1931) and secretary of public works (1925–26). Leader of the Conservative Party (1932 *et seq.*), he was several times in exile because of his political beliefs, which were reflected in his newspaper *El Siglo* (1936 *et seq.*), and showed sympathetic ties to Falangist Spain. His party came to power in 1946 when Mariano Ospina Peréz was elected president following a split in the Liberal Party, and in 1948 Gómez was named foreign minister. However, the killing of Jorge Gaitán, Liberal Party head,

during the meeting of the ninth Inter-American Conference at Bogotá in 1948, led to a revolt, and Gómez tendered his resignation and went to live in Spain. He returned in 1949 and, after a preëlection sequence of events that led to the boycotting of the election by the Liberals, was elected president (as the only candidate) in November. A state of martial law was proclaimed and for a time guerrilla fighting threatened to plunge the country into civil war. Gómez suspended the regular parliamentary elections on the ground that the Liberal boycott made such an election meaningless. He became seriously ill in 1951 and in November, 1951, took a leave of absence from the presidency.

Gómez de Avellaneda y Arteaga (gō'meth dā ä.vā.lyä-nä'ᴛʜä ē är.tā.ä'gä), **Gertrudis.** See **Avellaneda y Arteaga, Gertrudis Gómez de.**

Gómez de la Serna (lä ser'nä), **Ramón.** b. in Spain, 1891—. Spanish novelist, biographer, playwright, and essayist. His works, characterized by impressionism and eccentric humor, include *El Torero Caracho*, *El Doctor inverosimil*, *El Caballero del honro gris*, *Seis falsas novelas*, and many other novels, plays and biographies. He is best known for his *Greguerias*, written in a literary form innovated by him, consisting of short epigrammatical sayings with a surrealistic touch.

Gómez Palacio (gō'mes pä.lä'syō). City in N Mexico, in Durango state: industries include the largest soap factory in Mexico. 25,558 (1940).

Gómez y Báez (ē bä'es), **Maximo.** b. at Baní, Dominican Republic, 1836; d. June 17, 1905. General of Cuban insurgents. He fought in the Cuban rebellion of 1868–78, rising from private to general. After this he went to Jamaica and Central America. In 1885 he attempted to start a new rising, but was unsuccessful. He was influential in bringing about the insurrection of 1895–98, and during his first year had some success in his campaigns against the Spaniards.

Gomme (gom), Sir **(George) Laurence.** b. at London, Dec. 17, 1853; d. at Long Crendon, Buckinghamshire, England, Feb. 25, 1916. English archaeologist, folklorist, and authority on the history of London.

Gomolka (gô.môl'kä), **Władyslaw.** b. 1908—. Polish politician. A communist from his early youth, he was trained at Moscow and nominated secretary of the Polish Communist Party in 1943. In 1944 he returned to Poland and became vice-premier of the Warsaw government. Accused of Titoism, he was removed from his post (1949), repented publicly his ideological errors, and has since exerted no political influence.

Gómora (gō'mō.rä), **Francisco López de.** See **Gómara or Gómora, Francisco López de.**

Gomorrah (gǫ.mor'ą). [Also, **Gomorrha.**] In Biblical geography, one of the cities of the Vale of Siddim. In the time of Abraham and Lot it was destroyed with Sodom, because of its wickedness. Gen. xviii.–xix.

Gompers (gom'pėrz), **Samuel.** b. at London, Jan. 27, 1850; d. at San Antonio, Tex., Dec. 13, 1924. American labor leader, first president of the American Federation of Labor. Leaving school at the age of 10, he was later apprenticed to a cigarmaker, and in 1863 settled at New York with his family. He joined (1864) the Cigarmakers' Union, gaining his education by attendance at Cooper Union lectures and participation in shop discussions. In the depression that followed the panic of 1873, he helped reorganize (1877) the Cigarmakers' Union and became president of Local 144. The steps he took in aiding in the establishment of a strong international made the union a model for others. In 1881 he was chairman of the committee on constitution which drafted the scheme for the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions of the United States of America and Canada, reorganized (1886) as the American Federation of Labor. He was elected its president, serving in that capacity (with the exception of 1895) until his death. An exponent of practical trade unionism, he believed in a community of interest shared by capital and labor, and was opposed to organized labor's direct participation in politics. He served on the council of national defense set up during President Wilson's preparedness program, established the war committee on labor, and served as a member of the commission on international labor legislation at the Versailles Peace Conference. His books are *Labor in Europe and America* (1910), *American Labor and the War* (1919), *Labor and the Common Welfare* (1919) and *Labor and the Employer* (1920), the latter two compiled and edited by Hayes Robbins, *Out of Their Mouths: A Revelation and an Indictment of Sovietism* (1921), in collaboration with W. E. Walling, and *Seventy Years of Life and Labor* (2 vols., 1925).

Gompers v. Bucks Stove and Range Co., 221 U.S. 418 (1907). U.S. Supreme Court decision declaring illegal a labor union's boycott of an employer who refused to accept union terms. The court's opinion held that the union's action constituted an unlawful combination in restraint of trade under the terms of the Sherman Antitrust Act.

Gompertz (gom'pėrts), **Benjamin.** b. at London, March 5, 1779; d. July 14, 1865. English astronomer and actuary. He was one of the founders of the Astronomical Society, and became actuary of the Alliance Assurance Company in 1824.

Gomperz (gom'perts), **Heinrich.** b. at Vienna, Jan. 18, 1873; d. 1942. German philosopher; son of the philologist Theodor Gomperz. He served (1920 *et seq.*) as professor at the University of Vienna, and went later (1938) to New York. His main work is *Weltanschauungslehre* (1905, 1908).

Gomperz, Theodor. b. at Brünn (now Brno, Czechoslovakia), March 29, 1832; d. at Baden, near Vienna, Aug. 29, 1912. German philologist and philosophical writer, professor of classical philology at Vienna (1869–1901).

Gomul Pass (gu.mul'). See **Gumal Pass.**

Gona (gō'nä). Settlement in E New Guinea, in the Territory of Papua ab. 7 mi. NW of Buna. It was occupied by the Japanese in March, 1942, and served as one of their major bases for the drive on Port Moresby. In November, 1942, Gona was captured by Australian forces.

Gonaïves (go.nä.ēv'). [Also, **Les Gonaïves.**] City in W Haiti, on the Bay of Gonaïves. 13,534 (1950).

Gonâve (gô.näv'). [Also, **La Gonaïve.**] Island in the Caribbean Sea, W of Port-au-Prince, Haiti, belonging to Haiti. 26,894 (1950).

Gonçalves Crespo (gōn.säl'vēz krās'pō), **Antônio Cândido.** See **Crespo, Antônio Cândido Gonçalves.**

Gonçalves Dias (dē'ąs), **Antônio.** See **Dias, Antônio Gonçalves.**

Goncharov (gon.chä.rôf'), **Ivan Aleksandrovich.** b. at Simbirsk (Ulyanovsk), Russia, July 18, 1812; d. in September, 1891. Russian novelist. His works include *A Common Story* (1847; Eng. trans. by Constance Garnett, 1894), *The Precipice* (1869; Eng. trans., 1915), *Old Servants*, a collection of sketches, *An Uncommon Story*, and *The Frigate Pallas* (1858). His masterpiece is *Oblomov* (1858; Eng. trans. by C. J. Hogarth, 1915, and by Natalie Duddington, 1929), a minute psychological study of a certain type of 19th-century Russian, indolent, unable to make up his mind, and unable to act when he finally does make it up. The novel, on which he worked for ten years, gave rise to the term "oblomovism," used by Russians to describe the indecision, the irresolution, that is supposed to be a Russian characteristic.

Goncourt (gôn.kör), **Edmond Louis Antoine Huot de.** b. at Nancy, France, May 26, 1822; d. at Champrosay, France, July 16, 1896. French novelist. He and his brother Jules were collaborators until Jules's death in 1870; until that time they were always together, only once being separated for more than a day; neither ever married. Their approach to both history and fiction was impressionistic; small details were piled up, with no attempt at emphasis and in apparent confusion, to give an overall picture of a fluid world in which time only gives significance to events. The result was a series of novels and histories in which the daily incidents of life were detailed as they had not been before. The Goncourts, to the horror of certain critics, combined with this fragmentary method of storytelling a fresh approach to the French language: they invented words, emphasized certain rhythms of the language, were inclined to have favorite word-endings, used alliteration, and the like; this *style artiste*, as they called it, caused their critics to complain that the Goncourts no longer wrote in French. Their historical works, reflecting their interest in the 18th century (they were collectors of *objets d'art* and other sou-

venirs of 18th century France and Japan), include *Histoire de la société française pendant la Révolution* (1854), *Portraits intimes du XVIIIe siècle* (2 vols., 1857–58), *L'Art du XVIIIe siècle* (3 vols., 1859–75), and *La Femme au XVIIIe siècle* (1862). Among their novels are *Charles Demailly* (1860), *Soeur Philomène* (1861), *Renée Mauperin* (1864), *Germinie Lacerteux* (1865), *Manette Salomon* (1865), and *Madame Gervaisais* (1869). After Jules died in 1870, Edmond published several novels of his own, including *La Fille Elisa* (1878), *Les Frères Zemganno* (1879), *La Faustin* (1882), and *Chérie* (1884). His monographs on Japanese art, *Outamaro* (1891) and *Hokusaï* (1896), were among the first appreciations of an art style and vogue (*japonisme*) that gained popularity through Edmond's decoration of his house, where he received members of the literary world on Sundays. Nine volumes of *Le Journal des Goncourt*, a diary kept by the brothers from 1851, have been published (1887–96); it is one of the most famous journals in the world, containing their plans, the sayings of such friends and acquaintances as Flaubert, Sainte-Beuve, and Renan, and the gossip of their times. Edmond willed the bulk of his fortune for the establishment of the Académie des Goncourt (10 members, established 1900), which awards an annual prize (Prix Goncourt) to the writer of a meritorious prose work, generally a novel.

Goncourt, Jules Alfred Huot de. b. at Paris, Dec. 17, 1830; d. there, June 20, 1870. Brother and collaborator of Edmond de Goncourt.

Gond (gōnd). Tribe of central India, in the region of Gondwana, numbering about three million, who speak a language of the Dravidian stock. They are mainly found in Madhya Pradesh (formerly the Central Provinces) and in Vindhya Pradesh (the states of Central India), where once they were organized in tribal states ruled by Gond chieftains. Many have now given up the tribal language and have adopted the language, the religion, and other parts of the culture of their Hindu neighbors.

Gonda (gōn'dạ). District of the Fyzabad division, Uttar Pradesh (United Provinces), Union of India, N of the Gogra River and NW of the city of Fyzabad: wheat, rice, sugar, and tobacco. Capital, Gonda; area, 2,813 sq. mi.; pop. 1,719,644 (1941).

Gonda. Capital of the district of Gonda, Uttar Pradesh (United Provinces), Union of India, ab. 30 mi. NW of the city of Fyzabad: trading center, served by two railroad lines and three major roads. Pop. ab. 20,000.

Gondar (gon'dạr). Capital of Amhara province, and ecclesiastical capital of Ethiopia, E Africa, situated in the highlands N of Lake Tana; formerly the capital of Ethiopia. It is connected by road with Addis Ababa, the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, and the Red Sea coast via Asmara and Massawa. Pop. ab. 22,000.

Gondi (gôn.dē), **Jean François Paul de.** See **Retz,** Cardinal **de.**

Gondibert (gon'di.bėrt). Poem by Sir William D'Avenant, published in 1651.

Gondo (gon'dō), **Ravine of.** Wild gorge of the Alps, in the Simplon Pass, Switzerland.

Gondola (gōn'dō.lä), **Giovanni.** See **Gundulić, Ivan.**

Gondomar (gōn.dō.mär'). Town and *concelho* (commune) in N Portugal, in the province of Douro Litoral, in the district of Pôrto, situated near the Douro River, E of Oporto, of which it is a suburb. Pop. of concelho, 54,000 (1940); of town, 7,800 (1940).

Gondomar (gōn.dō.mär'), **Diego Sarmiento de Acuña,** Count of. b. at Gondomar, in Galicia, Spain, Nov. 1, 1567; d. near Haro, in La Rioja, Spain, Oct. 2, 1626. Spanish diplomat. He was ambassador to England during the periods 1613–18 and 1619–22. He managed the negotiations for the proposed match between Charles I (then Prince of Wales) and the Spanish infanta Maria, and he was notorious for his influence over James I, whom he prevented from helping his son-in-law Frederick V of Bohemia in the Thirty Years' War. His large share of responsibility for the execution of Sir Walter Raleigh made him an object of intense hatred in England. The Elizabethan dramatist Thomas Middleton attacked him in his political play *A Game at Chesse* (1625), in which Gondomar is the Black Knight.

Gondrin (gôn.drań), **Louis-Antoine de Pardaillan de.** Original name of **Antin,** Duc **d'.**

Gondwana (gond.wä'nạ). Region in C Union of India. It is peopled largely by Gonds. Gondwana proper belongs chiefly to Madhya Pradesh (formerly the Central Provinces). There is much manganese and some coal and iron mined in the area; the major crops are cotton, millet, fruits, wheat, rice, and linseed.

Goneril (gon'ėr.il). One of Lear's daughters, in Shakespeare's tragedy *King Lear.*

Gone To Earth. Novel by Mary Webb, published in 1917.

Gone With the Wind. Novel by Margaret Mitchell, published in 1936 and awarded a Pulitzer prize the following year. Set against the background of the Civil War, the book depicts the efforts of Scarlett O'Hara to maintain Tara, her family home. After pursuing a relentlessly selfish course of action, she succeeds finally in alienating the affection of Rhett Butler (her third husband), and then acknowledges him as the true object of her love. However, with characteristic (if illogical) determination, she looks forward at the close of the book to a future in which she can contrive to win him back. The novel has been repeatedly translated abroad, where it enjoys even a greater reputation than in the U.S. Its screen version has long since become securely established as the most popular film in cinema history.

Góngora Marmolejo (gông'gō.rä mär.mō.le'нō), **Alonso de.** b. at Carmona, Seville, Spain, c1510; d. in Chile, in January, 1576. Spanish soldier and historian. He served in Peru, went to Chile in 1549 and took an active part in the Araucanian wars, was a captain, but never had any important commissions. In his latter years he lived at Santiago. His *Historia de Chile,* written between 1572 and 1575, is preserved in the original manuscript at Madrid. It was first published in 1850, in the *Memorial historico Español,* and republished in the *Coleccion de historiadores de Chile,* 1862. It gives the history of Chile down to 1575, and is the best of the early works on that subject.

Góngora y Argote (gông'gō.rä ē är.gō'tā), **Luis de.** b. at Córdoba, Spain, July 11, 1561; d. there, May 24, 1627. Spanish lyric poet, noted as the founder of a highly metaphysical and artificial style named from him Gongorism and also called the "polished," "polite," and "cultivated" style. The style, affected, full of classical allusion, inverted, overly metaphorical, is the Spanish parallel to the English euphuism, and despite its ornateness had a great influence on later Spanish poetry.

Gonin (go.nań), **Jules.** b. at Lausanne, Switzerland, Aug. 10, 1870; d. there, June 7, 1935. Swiss ophthalmologist. He was intern (1896–99) at the Hôpital Ophthalmique at Lausanne, assistant (1899–1911) to Marc Dufour, and became privatdocent (1903) and professor (1920) of ophthalmology at the University of Lausanne. He is important as having been the first to recognize the importance of lacerations in the production of detachment of the retina, and to treat this condition with thermocautery (1927). Author of *Traité des maladies de la rétine* (1906), *Traité des maladies du nerf optique* (1908), *Les Amblyopies et amauroses sans manifestations ophthalmoscopiques* (1909), *La Thermoponction oblitérante des déchirures rétiniennes* (1932), *Nouveaux cas de guérison opératoire de décollements rétiniens* (1927), and *Le Décollement de la rétine; pathogénie, traitement* (1934).

Gonja (gōn'jä). [Also: **Gbanian, Gbanja, Ngbanye.**] Sudanic-speaking people of W Africa, inhabiting the S part of the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast. They practice hoe agriculture, and their principal food is millet. They are non-Mohammedan.

Gonne (gon), **Maud.** b. at London, 1866—. Irish patriot and philanthropist. She married (1903) the Irish patriot Major MacBride, who was executed (1916) by British authorities after the Easter Rebellion. She was later (1921) the first diplomatic emissary of the Irish Free State at Paris. Known as an actress, painter, and linguist, and famous for her beauty, she was a heroine of poems and plays by William Butler Yeats. She published the autobiography *A Servant of the Queen* (1940).

Gonsalez (gōn.sä'leth), **Fernan.** fl. 934–970. Legendary Spanish hero of the 10th century, a count of Castile, called "the Good Count," about whom numerous ballads and poems have been written. His battles against the

Mohammedans and his imprisonment and rescue by his two sons were among the most popular epic themes celebrated in Spanish balladry. A verse chronicle of his adventures (based on an early prose account and written probably during the 14th century) includes some 20 ballads.

Gontaut (gôn.tō). See **Biron.**

Gontzi (gôn'tsi). Upper Paleolithic site on the Udai River, in the Poltava region of the Ukraine. Discovered in 1871 by F. I. Kaminskii, it is dated as late Magdalenian and was probably contemporaneous with the IVth Würm glaciation, when the fauna of the northern tundra extended far down into the south of Russia. The site is characterized by the remains of a large kitchen-midden, profusion of mammoth remains (at least 40 individuals), bones of reindeer, arctic bear, and of smaller carnivora and rodents. Flint implements were numerous and included nuclei, blades, scrapers, burins, and perforators. Bone industry was represented by awls, needles, and a "hammer"; some bone fragments were covered with a geometrical design. The Gontzi man was apparently a hunter, clothed exclusively in furs, and subsisting on wild fauna and flora.

Gonville and Caius College (gon'vil; kēz). [Commonly called **Caius.**] One of the colleges of Cambridge University. It was founded in 1348 as Gonville Hall by Edmund de Gonville, rector of Torrington, Norfolk, and was refounded in 1557 by the physician John Caius. The official name of the college is Gonville and Caius, but it is always in speaking, and almost always in writing, referred to as Caius, partly because the shorter name is easier, and partly because of the greater fame of its second founder. There are three gates to the college which Caius named Humility, Virtue (or Wisdom), and Honor, the last designed by Caius himself.

Gonville and Caius Range. [Also, **Caius Range.**] Series of snow-covered peaks in Antarctica, forming the S wall of the Mackay Glacier basin for a distance of ab. 10 mi., in Victoria Land, centering in ab. 77°05′ S., 162°10′ E. It was first charted by the British Antarctic Expedition (1910–13) under the command of Captain Robert F. Scott, and was named for Gonville and Caius College of Cambridge University, the alma mater of some of the members of the expedition. Elevation, ab. 3,000–4,000 ft.

Gonzaga (gōn.tsä'gä). Town and commune in N Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Veneto, in the province of Mantova, situated S of the Po River ab. 14 mi. S of Mantua, between Mantua and Modena. It has a castle of the famous Gonzaga family. Pop. of commune, 10,088 (1936); of town, 1,652 (1936).

Gonzaga, Luigi. See Saint **Aloysius.**

Gonzaga (gōn.zä'gą), **Tomaz Antônio.** b. at Oporto, Portugal, Aug. 11, 1744; d. in Mozambique, Africa, May, 1807. Portuguese-born lyric poet, author of the famous book of poems *Marília de Dirceu*, which has had continuously many editions since its appearance in 1792. He moved to Brazil at the age of 15 with his family, went back to Portugal to study law at the University of Coimbra, and finally returned to Brazil, where he was a judge at Vila Rica, Minas Gerais. Having been implicated in the 1789 conspiracy for the independence of Brazil, he was exiled to Africa, where he died mentally deranged.

Gonzales (gǫn.zal'ęs). City in C Texas, county seat of Gonzales County, SE of Austin: trading center for the Guadalupe River valley. It was settled (1825) by James Kerr and named for Don Rafael Gonzales, a provincial governor. The first army of the Texas revolution of 1835 was formed here after a clash with Mexican troops. 5,659 (1950).

González (gōn.sä'les), **Manuel.** b. near Matamoros, Mexico, c1833; d. at Mexico City, May 8, 1893. Mexican general and statesman, president (1880–84) of Mexico.

González Balcarce (bäl.kär'sä), **Antonio.** b. at Buenos Aires, 1770; d. there, Aug. 5, 1819. Argentine soldier in the war for independence; brother of J. R. González Balcarce.

González Balcarce, Juan Ramón. b. at Buenos Aires, 1773; d. in Entre Ríos, Argentina, c1833. Argentine general, for three short terms (1818, 1820, 1832–33 governor of Buenos Aires; brother of Antonio González Balcarce.

González Dávila (gōn.thä'leth dä'bē.lä), **Gil.** b. at Ávila, Spain, c1470; d. there, c1528. Spanish conquistador.

González de Clavijo (dā klä.bē'hō), **Ruy.** b. at Madrid; d. there, 1412. Spanish diplomat and traveler in the Orient, ambassador of Henry III of Castile to Tamerlane (1403–06). He wrote *Historia del gran Tamerlan é Itinerario* (printed 1582).

González de Eslava (gōn.sä'les dā es.lä'bä), **Fernán.** b. probably near Seville, Spain; c1534; d. c1601. Mexican dramatist.

González de Riancho (gōn.thä'leth dā ryän'chō), **Lucrecia Borja.** See **Bori, Lucrezia.**

González Martínez (gōn.sä'les mär.tē'nes), **Enrique.** b. at Guadalajara, Mexico, April 13, 1871—. Mexican poet and journalist. He practiced medicine (1893–1910), and served as Mexican ambassador (1920–31) to Chile, Argentina, Spain, and Portugal.

González Prada (prä'thä), **Manuel.** b. 1844; d. 1918. Peruvian reformer, considered Latin America's most colorful essayist. The combination of his precise style and brilliant invective is prominent in "indianist" literature, and was in large measure responsible for the founding (1923) of the *Apra* movement. Author of *Páginas libres* (1894), *Horas de lucha* (1908), *Bajo el oprobrio* (1933), and collected poems in *Antología* (1940).

González Videla (bē.dā'lä), **Gabriel.** b. at La Serena, Chile, Nov. 23, 1898—. Chilean statesman, president of Chile (1946–52). A newspaper owner at Coquimbo, he was prominent in the Radical Party and headed the popular front movement in power in Chile after 1938. He served as a deputy (1930–39), as minister to France, Belgium, and Luxembourg (1939–41) and to Portugal (1942–44), and as a delegate to the conference (1945) at San Francisco to organize the United Nations. He gained only a plurality of votes in the 1946 election and, the Chilean constitution requiring a majority, selection of the president was put up to the congress, which elected him to the office. In an attempt to conciliate all parties which had backed his candidacy, he appointed three Communists to ministries in his government, the first time Communists had held such high posts in the Americas, but after 1948 he gave up the attempt at conciliation and had the Communist Party outlawed.

González Vigil (bē.hēl'), **Francisco de Paula.** b. at Tacna, Peru, Sept. 15, 1792; d. at Lima, Peru, June 10, 1875. Peruvian scholar and statesman. He took orders in 1818, and was rector of the College of Arequipa (1832). From 1836 until his death he was director of the national library at Lima. Early identified with the cause of independence, he was elected to several congresses, leading the opposition to Bolívar in 1826, and resisting Gómara in 1832. His most important work, *Defensa de la autoridad de los gobiernos contra las pretensiones de la curia romana* (12 vols., 1848–56), caused him to be excommunicated. He also published a work on the Jesuits (*Los Jesuitas*) and numerous books and essays on historical, legal, and controversial subjects. He was regarded in his time as the greatest scholar yet produced by Peru.

Gonzalo (gon.zä'lō). "Honest old counsellor" in Shakespeare's *The Tempest.* He is also introduced as "a Savoy nobleman" in Dryden's version.

Gonzalo de Berceo (gōn.thä'lō dā ber.thā'ō). fl. c1220–1246. Early Spanish poet, a secular priest of the monastery of San Millán de la Cogolla.

Gonzalo de Córdoba (kôr'thō.bä; Anglicized, kôr'dō.vą, -bą), **Hernández.** [Called **"the Great Captain."**] b. at Montilla, near Córdoba, Spain, March 16, 1453; d. at Granada, Spain, Dec. 2, 1515. Spanish general. He served with distinction in the wars against Portugal and the Moors, and conducted the negotiations which finally resulted in the union of Granada with Castile. In 1495 he expelled the French from Naples, for which service he was created duke of Sant'Angelo by Ferdinand II. He conquered Ostia for the Pope in 1497, and in 1502–03 defended Barletta against the French, whom he defeated at Cerignola and on the Garigliano in 1503.

Gooch (göch), Sir **Daniel.** b. at Bedlington, Northumberland, England, Aug. 24, 1816; d. at Clewer Park, Berkshire, England, Oct. 15, 1889. English engineer and inventor. He was locomotive superintendent (1837–64) of

the Great Western Railway, making a notable advance in the construction of engines, and played an important part in establishing the first transatlantic cables. He was a member of Parliament from 1865 to 1885.

Gooch, Frank Austin. b. at Watertown, Mass., May 2, 1852; d. Aug. 12, 1929. American chemist. Author of *Methods in Chemical Analysis* (1912) and *Representative Procedures in Quantitative Chemical Analysis* (1915).

Gooch, George Peabody. b. at London, Oct. 21, 1873—. English historian.

Gooch, Sir **William.** b. at Yarmouth, England, Oct. 21, 1681; d. at Bath, England, Dec. 17, 1751. British colonial administrator in America. He served with Marlborough's army on the Continent and in 1727 became lieutenant governor of Virginia, where he often espoused the cause of the colonists in representing their interests before the Board of Trade.

Good (gůd), **James William.** b. at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Sept. 24, 1866; d. Nov. 11, 1929. American lawyer and politician.

Good, John Mason. b. at Epping, Essex, England, May 25, 1764; d. Jan. 2, 1827. English physician and miscellaneous writer. Among his numerous works are *The Nature of Things* (a translation of Lucretius, 1805) and *Study of Medicine* (1822).

Goodale (gůd'āl), **Dora Read.** b. at Mount Washington, Mass., Oct. 29, 1866—. American poet; sister of Elaine Goodale.

Goodale, Elaine. b. at Mount Washington, Mass., Oct. 9, 1863—. American poet; sister of Dora Read Goodale and wife (married 1891) of Charles Alexander Eastman. She became a teacher at Hampton Institute in 1883, in 1886 took a post as a government teacher at White River Camp, Dakota Territory, and in 1890 became superintendent of Indian schools in the Dakota Territory. Poems of Elaine and Dora Goodale were published as *Apple Blossoms* (1878), *In Berkshire with the Wild Flowers* (1879), *All round the Year* (1880), and *Verses from Sky Farm* (1880).

Goodale, George Lincoln. b. at Saco, Me., Aug. 3, 1839; d. April 12, 1923. American botanist, professor of botany at Harvard University (1878–1909). He was graduated from Amherst College in 1860, was professor at Bowdoin College (1869–72), and was assistant professor at Harvard (1873–78).

Goodall (gůd'ôl), **Edward.** b. at Leeds, England, Sept. 17, 1795; d. at London, April 11, 1870. English engraver, especially noted for engravings after Turner.

Goodall, Frederick. b. at London, Sept. 17, 1822; d. there, July 28, 1904. English painter; son of Edward Goodall.

Good-bye. Poem by Ralph Waldo Emerson, published in *The Western Messenger* in 1839.

Good-Bye, My Fancy. Collection of poems and prose pieces by Walt Whitman, published in 1891.

Good Counsel of Chaucer (chô'sẽr). See **Flee from the Press.**

Goode (gůd), **George Brown.** b. at New Albany, Ind., Feb. 13, 1851; d. at Washington, D.C., Sept. 6, 1896. American naturalist. He received an appointment on the staff of the Smithsonian Institution in 1873, became assistant director of the National Museum in 1878, was commissioner of fisheries (1887–88), and was assistant secretary of the Smithsonian Institution from 1887. Among his works are *Catalogue of the Fishes of the Bermudas* (1876), *Game Fishes of the United States* (1879), *American Fishes* (1880), *The Fisheries and Fishery Industries of the United States* (1884), and *Oceanic Ichthyology* (with Tarleton H. Bean, 1894).

Goode, John Paul. b. at Stewartville, Minn., on a frontier farm, Nov. 21, 1862; d. at Little Point Sable, Mich., Aug. 5, 1932. American geographer and cartographer. In 1908 he began the publication of Goode's Series of Base Maps, following it soon after with Goode's Series of Physical and Political Wall Maps, and in the period of the 1920's he produced over 200 hand-colored map slides. In 1916 he devised the "interruption principle" in a map grid, in 1923 the homolosine projection, and in 1928 the polar equal-area projection.

Good Earth, The. Novel (1931) by Pearl Buck which was awarded the Pulitzer prize (1932), dramatized (1932) by Owen and Donald Davis, and later filmed. With *Sons* (1932) and *A House Divided* (1935), it forms the trilogy *The House of Earth*. The Chinese peasant Wang Lung marries O-lan, a kitchen slave in the house of Hwang, and with her help fights against disease, famine, flood, and the other hardships of a landowner's existence. He acquires wealth and a position of importance in his province. Although he marries a beautiful prostitute as his second wife, O-lan maintains control of the household, and bears him three sons and two daughters. Two of the sons continue in their father's way of life and the youngest becomes a leader of a revolutionary group, but despite their common allegiance to their father's house and their determination to remain an important family, none of them is any longer inspired by Wang Lung's devotion to the "good earth."

Goodell (gů.del'), **William.** b. at Templeton, Mass., Feb. 14, 1792; d. at Philadelphia, Feb. 18, 1867. American missionary. He was graduated from Andover Theological Seminary in 1820, when he became a missionary of the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions. He labored at Beirut (1823–28) and was subsequently stationed at Malta and at Constantinople. He translated the Scriptures into Armeno-Turkish; the final revision of the translation appeared in 1863.

Goodenough Glacier (gůd'ẹn.uf). [Also, **Margaret Goodenough Glacier.**] Broad glacier in Antarctica, flowing from the W shore of the Palmer Peninsula into George VI Sound, in ab. 72°00′ S., 66°35′ W.

Good Friday. Christian holy day, the Friday before Easter, observing the anniversary of Christ's crucifixion. To Roman Catholics and Protestants it is a day of mourning; the Catholic Church observes it also by fasting. The baking and eating of hot cross buns is an English custom on that day.

Good Hope, Cape of. See also **Cape of Good Hope** province.

Good Hope, Cape of. [Sometimes called **the Cape;** Dutch, **Kaap de Goede Hoop;** Portuguese, **Cabo de Boa Esperança.**] Promontory in S Africa, at the SW extremity of Cape of Good Hope province, Union of South Africa. It was discovered (1487) by the Portuguese navigator Bartholomeu Dias, who called it Cabo Tormentoso ("Cape of Storms"), and was also visited by Vasco da Gama in 1497.

Goodhue (gůd'hū), **Bertram Grosvenor.** b. at Pomfret, Conn., April 28, 1869; d. April 23, 1924. American architect. He was a member of the firm of Cram, Goodhue, and Ferguson of New York and Boston, which designed the reconstruction and development of the U.S. Military Academy at West Point and built the Anglican cathedrals at Halifax, Nova Scotia, and Havana, Cuba. The firm was dissolved in 1913 and Goodhue thereafter practiced alone. His designs were at first adapted, though freely, from Gothic, Romanesque, or Oriental sources (which he studied on trips to Europe and the East), but as he became more concerned with the handling of architectural masses according to contemporary needs his buildings were less imitative of the works of the past and finally were entirely free of eclecticism. He designed the churches of Saint Bartholomew and Saint Thomas at New York, the Los Angeles Public Library, the National Academy of Sciences building at Washington, D.C., and the state capitol at Lincoln, Neb., among others. The last-named, a low, wide building dominated by a high, plain tower, is generally considered his masterpiece. He was also known for his architectural drawings and as a type designer.

Goodier (gůd'i.ẽr), **James Norman.** b. at Preston, England, Oct. 17, 1905—. American scientist and teacher. He was graduated from Cambridge University (B.A., 1927; M.A., Ph.D., 1931), served as a research fellow (1931–38) at the Ontario Research Foundation, Toronto, and became (1938) professor of mechanics at Cornell University, where he was named head of the department of mechanics (1940) and head of the department of machine design (1944).

Gooding (gůd'ing). City in S Idaho, county seat of Gooding County: trading center for an agricultural area. 3,099 (1950).

Goodland (gůd'lạnd). City in NW Kansas, county seat of Sherman County, near the Colorado border. It was known

during the 1890's for professional rainmakers who toured the Southwest and Mexico. 4,690 (1950).

Goodman (gŭd'măn), **Benny.** [Full name, **Benjamin David Goodman.**] b. at Chicago, May 30, 1909—. American clarinetist, band leader, and orchestra conductor.

Goodman, Godfrey. b. at Ruthin, Denbighshire, Wales, Feb. 28, 1583; d. at London, Jan. 19, 1656. English divine, appointed bishop of Gloucester in 1625. He was accused of Romanist tendencies and practices, and was committed to the Tower of London on a charge of high treason in 1641, but was soon released.

Goodman, Jules Eckert. b. at Gervais, Ore., 1876—. American playwright.

Good Morning, America. Poem in free verse by Carl Sandburg, the title piece of a volume published in 1928.

Good-natured Man, The. Comedy by Oliver Goldsmith, produced on Jan. 29, 1768.

Good Neighbor Policy. Term applied to the character of U.S. foreign policy in relation to Latin America which was evolved during the administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt. It should be distinguished from its usage in Roosevelt's first inaugural address (March 4, 1933) when he employed it in a broader international sense. Among the steps taken in effecting the good will policy toward Latin America were the renunciation at the Montevideo Conference (1933) of U.S. armed intervention, the withdrawal (1934) of U.S. marines from Haiti, and U.S. participation in the Buenos Aires Inter-American Conference for Peace (1936).

Goodnews Bay (gŭd'nūz). Inlet of Kuskokwim Bay, an arm of the Bering Sea, in the SW mainland of Alaska ab. 440 mi. SW of Anchorage. Platinum was discovered on the S shore of the bay by an Eskimo in 1927, and this district is now the only major producer of platinum-group metals in Alaska, with an annual production of 8,000 to 10,000 ounces.

Good News from Virginia (vėr.jin'yą). Sermon by Alexander Whitaker, published in 1613.

Goodnight (gŭd'nīt), **Charles.** b. in Macoupin County, Ill., March 5, 1836; d. in Texas, Dec. 12, 1929. American cattle breeder, Indian fighter, scout, and guide.

Goodnow (gŭd'nō), **Frank Johnson.** b. at Brooklyn, N.Y., Jan. 18, 1859; d. at Baltimore, Nov. 14, 1939. American political scientist and educator.

Good Parliament. Name given to the English Parliament of 1376, which was noted for its efforts to reform political abuses.

Goodrich (gŭd'rich), **Alfred John.** b. at Chilo, Ohio, May 8, 1847; d. at Paris, April 25, 1920. American professor of music theory. Author of *Music as a Language* (1880), *The Theory of Interpretation* (1898), and *A Guide to Memorizing Music* (1904).

Goodrich, Arthur Frederick. b. at New Britain, Conn., Feb. 18, 1878; d. June 26, 1941. American writer, notably of plays. Awarded (1926) the Theatre Club gold medal for the best play of the year for his *Caponsacchi;* author also of the plays *Yes or No* (1917), *So This is London!* (1922), *The Ring of Truth* (1923), *The Plutocrat* (1929), *Richelieu* (1930), *The Perfect Marriage* (1932), *A Journey by Night* (1935), and *I Can't Help It* (1938); his other works include the libretto for the grand opera *Tragedy in Arezzo* (1932) which was produced as *Caponsacchi*, and the books *The Story of the Welsh Revival* (1905), *The Balance of Power* (1906), *The Yardstick Man* (1910), and *The Sign of Freedom* (1916).

Goodrich, Benjamin Franklin. b. at Ripley, N.Y., Nov. 4, 1841; d. at Manitou Springs, Colo., Aug. 3, 1888. American physician and rubber manufacturer, noted as the organizer of the B. F. Goodrich Company, of which he was (1880 *et seq.*) first president. He was graduated (1861) from the Cleveland Medical College (medical division of what is now Western Reserve University), served in the Civil War, and after a year of practice at Jamestown, N.Y., abandoned his profession to enter the real-estate business at New York. His investments brought him into association (1867) with the rubber business, and in 1870 the firm of Goodrich, Tew and Company was established at Akron, Ohio; despite financial difficulties and reorganization, it survived and finally emerged (1880) as the B. F. Goodrich Company after he secured sufficient financial support. Goodrich was its first president and in 1881 assumed also reponsibility as manager.

Goodrich, Charles Augustus. b. at Ridgefield, Conn., Aug. 19, 1790; d. June 4, 1862. American Congregational clergyman and popular historian; brother of Samuel Griswold Goodrich (Peter Parley). He was graduated (1812) from Yale and was ordained (1816) at the First Congregational Church at Worcester, Mass. Because of delicate health taxed by theological and political controversies with members of his congregation, Goodrich requested his dismissal and left the church in 1820. He devoted the larger part of his subsequent career to writing popular works. Among them are *Cabinet of Curiosities, Natural, Artificial, and Historical* (2 vols., 1822), *History of the United States of America* (1822), which enjoyed more than 150 editions, *Pictorial and Descriptive View of All Religions* (1829), *Outlines of Modern Geography on a New Plan* (1827), *Lives of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence* (1829; 8th ed., 1840; translated into German in an American edition, 1842; revised 1858), *A Child's History of the United States* (21st ed., 1846), and *The Family Tourist* (1848).

Goodrich, Chauncey. b. at Durham, Conn., Oct. 20, 1759; d. Aug. 18, 1815. American lawyer and politician; eldest son of Elizur Goodrich (1734–97). He was graduated (1776) from Yale, studied law, and commenced his practice at Hartford; in 1793 he went to the Connecticut legislature and in 1794 was elected to Congress, serving as a loyal Federalist until his resignation from Congress in 1801. He became active in state politics and was elected (1807) to the U.S. Senate, remaining there until 1813, when he was elected lieutenant governor of Connecticut, and simultaneously held the office of mayor of Hartford, to which he had been elected in 1812. He played a leading role in the Hartford Convention (1814) called together by prominent New England Federalists.

Goodrich, Chauncey. b. at Hinsdale, Mass., June 4, 1836; d. Sept. 28, 1925. American missionary, educator, and translator. He was graduated (1861) from Williams College and from the Andover Theological Seminary in 1864, when he was ordained as a Congregational minister. He departed (1865) for missionary work in China, where he became one of the outstanding members and executives of the American Board. He served as professor of astronomy and Christian evidences at the North China College at Tungchow (later Tunghsien), which as North China Union College became part of Peking (Peiping) University in 1915. He also taught at the Gordon Memorial Theological Seminary at Tungchow and was its dean for 25 years. He participated in the planning and translation of the Bible into Mandarin, a work that was published in 1919, was coeditor with Henry Blodgett of the Chinese *Hymn Book* (1877), and brought out *A Pocket Dictionary (Chinese-English) and Pekingese Syllabary* (1891; new ed., 1923) and *A Character Study of the Mandarin Colloquial* (1898; new ed., 1916).

Goodrich, Chauncey Allen. b. at New Haven, Conn., Oct. 23, 1790; d. there, Feb. 25, 1860. American scholar; son of Elizur Goodrich (1761–1849). He was one of the editors of *Webster's Dictionary* after 1828.

Goodrich, Elizur. b. at Wethersfield, Conn., Oct. 26, 1734; d. at Norfolk, Conn., Nov. 22, 1797. American clergyman and mathematician.

Goodrich, Elizur. d. at Durham, Conn., March 24, 1761; d. Nov. 1, 1849. American lawyer, politician, and educator; second son of Elizur Goodrich (1734–97). He was graduated (1779) from Yale, studied law, and commenced (1783) his practice at New Haven, Conn., where he became active in politics; among other offices, he held (1789 *et seq.*) a post in the city council, served (1803–22) as mayor, and was a member (1795 *et seq.*) of the Connecticut legislature. He is best remembered for his removal (1801) by President Jefferson from the post of collector of the port of New Haven, an action which fed fuel to the Republican-Federalist antagonism of the time.

Goodrich, Frank Boott. b. at Boston, Dec. 14, 1826; d. at Morristown, N.J., March 15, 1894. American popular writer, dramatist, and translator; son of Samuel Griswold Goodrich (Peter Parley). After graduation (1845) from Harvard he resided (1851–55) at Paris, where he wrote correspondence for the New York *Times* and gathered the impressions for his book *Tricolored Sketches in Paris* (1855). He returned (1855) to New York and devoted himself to literary work, bringing out *The Court*

of Napoleon, or Society under the First Empire (1857), *Man Upon the Sea; or a History of Maritime Adventure, Exploration and Discovery* (1858), and *Women of Beauty and Heroism from Semiramis to Eugénie* (1859). He collaborated in writing a number of plays, among them *The Dark Hour before Dawn* (with John Brougham) and *The Poor of New York* (with Dion Boucicault), and together with Orlando Williams Wight translated several of Balzac's novels, the first of which, *The Greatness and Decline of César Birotteau*, was published in 1860. His firm Unionist views are embodied in *The Tribute Book, a Record of the Munificence, Sacrifice, and Patriotism of the American People during the War for the Union* (1865).

Goodrich, Samuel Griswold. [Pseudonym **Peter Parley.**] b. at Ridgefield, Conn., Aug. 19, 1793; d. at New York, May 9, 1860. American author; brother of Charles Augustus Goodrich. As Peter Parley he assumed the authorship of more than 100 didactic juvenile books written by a staff under his direction. The series drew its first impetus from the popularity of *The Tales of Peter Parley about America* (1827). A publisher at Hartford and Boston, he brought out an annual gift book, *The Token* (1827–42). He also wrote *Recollections of a Lifetime* (2 vols., 1856).

Goodrich, Wallace. [Full name, **John Wallace Goodrich.**] b. May 27, 1871; d. June 6, 1952. American organist and conductor. He attended (1894–95) the Royal Academy of Music at Munich, taught (1897 *et seq.*) at the New England Conservatory of Music at Boston, and was organist (1897–1909) with the Boston Symphony Orchestra. He also was founder and conductor (1901–07) of the Choral Art Society of Boston, conductor (1909–12) of the Boston Opera Company, and a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

Goodsir (gŭd'sĕr), **John.** b. at Anstruther, Fifeshire, Scotland, March 20, 1814; d. at Wardie, near Edinburgh, March 6, 1867. Scottish anatomist, professor of anatomy at Edinburgh from 1846. He obtained distinction from his investigations in cellular pathology. His *Anatomical Memoirs* was published in 1868.

"Good Sir James, the." An epithet of **Douglas,** Sir **James.**

Goodson (gŭd'sŏn). Former name of **Bristol.** Va.

Goodspeed (gŭd'spēd), **Arthur Willis.** b. at Hopkinton, N.H., Aug. 8, 1860; d. 1943. American physicist, professor at the University of Pennsylvania from 1904, best known for his studies in radiation (x-rays).

Goodspeed, Edgar Johnson. b. at Quincy, Ill., Oct. 23, 1871—. American Greek scholar and Biblical translator. His works include Bible translations and interpretations such as *The Story of the New Testament* (1916), *The New Testament—An American Translation* (1923), *The Bible, an American Translation* (with J. M. P. Smith, 1931), *The Rockefeller McCormick New Testament* (3 vols., with D. W. Riddle and H. R. Willoughby, 1932) and *The Story of the Old Testament.* He also wrote *Christianity Goes to Press* (1940), *How to Read the Bible* (1946), *Paul* (1948), and *A Life of Jesus* (1950).

Goodspeed, Thomas Wakefield. b. Sept. 4, 1842; d. Dec. 16, 1927. American Baptist clergyman, educator, and writer, noted for his role in the founding of the University of Chicago. He was graduated (B.A., 1863) from the University of Rochester, attended Rochester Theological Seminary, and was ordained (1865) in the Baptist ministry. In 1879, after devoting himself to a number of pastorates, he gave his full time to his duties (undertaken in 1875) as special agent of the Baptist Union Theological Seminary. Through his connection with John D. Rockefeller, he was instrumental in the founding and financing of the University of Chicago, of which he was named (1890) secretary of the board. He also served (1849 *et seq.*) as secretary of the board of trustees of Rush Medical College and of the Baptist Union Theological Seminary. He was the author of *A History of the University of Chicago* (1916), *The University of Chicago Biographical Sketches* (2 vols., 1922–25), *The Story of the University of Chicago 1890–1925* (1925), *Ernest De Witt Burton* (1926), and *William Rainey Harper* (1928).

Goodstock (gŭd'stok). Host in Ben Jonson's play *The New Inn.* He is Lord Frampul in disguise.

Good Thief. [Also, **Penitent Thief.**] Thief, known as Dismas (or Desmas), who was crucified with Christ and did not revile Him, but rebuked his companion for doing so. Jesus promised him "Today shalt thou be with me in Paradise" (Luke, xxiii. 39–43). His feast day, as a saint, is celebrated in the Roman Catholic martyrology on March 25. His companion, the wicked thief, is called Gesmas or Gestas. In his dramatic poem *The Golden Legend,* Longfellow calls the good thief Titus, and his comrade Dumachus.

Goodwin (gŭd'win), **Charles Wycliffe.** b. at King's Lynn, Norfolk, England, 1817; d. at Shanghai, China, in January, 1878. English lawyer and Egyptologist. He published *The Anglo-Saxon Version of the Life of St. Guthlac, Hermit of Crowland* (1848), *The Story of Saneha: an Egyptian Tale of Four Thousand Years Ago, translated from the Hieratic Text* (1866), and others.

Goodwin, Daniel Raynes. b. at North Berwick, Me., April 12, 1811; d. March 15, 1890. American Episcopalian clergyman and educator. He was graduated (1832) from Bowdoin College, attended Andover Theological Seminary, and served (1835–53) as professor of modern languages at Bowdoin, where he was also librarian for 15 years. He was ordained (1848) as a priest in the Episcopalian Church and was elected (1853) president of Trinity College at Hartford, Conn. He served (1860–68) as provost of the University of Pennsylvania. He was (1865–90) professor of systematic divinity at the Philadelphia Divinity School, of which he was also the dean (1868–83).

Goodwin, Hannibal Williston. b. at Taughannock, N.Y., April 30, 1822; d. Dec. 31, 1900. American clergyman, said to be the inventor of celluloid photographic film. He was graduated (1848) from Union College and from the General Theological Seminary of the Episcopal Church at New York in 1851; after serving parishes in New Jersey and California, he became (1867) rector of the House of Prayer at Newark, serving there until his retirement in 1887. During his stay at Newark his interest in photography led him to develop a means of using material other than glass for photographic negatives; in 1887 he applied for a patent for a "Photographic Pellicle," a claim that resulted in a contest between him and Henry M. Reichenbach of the Eastman Dry Plate Company, who in 1889 received a patent for making "flexible photographic films." Although Goodwin was successful in establishing his claim, he did not receive a patent until 1898 and in the interim was engaged in costly litigation.

Goodwin, Nat. [Full name, **Nathaniel Carll Goodwin.**] b. at Boston, July 25, 1857; d. Jan. 31, 1919. American actor. He made his first stage appearance (1873) at the Howard Athenaeum at Boston, where he played the role of Ned the newsboy in *Law in New York.* After appearing in vaudeville and burlesques, he came to public notice with his rendition of comic roles at the Cincinnati Dramatic Festival (1883) and thereafter appeared as a star in Henry Guy Carleton's *A Gilded Fool,* Augustus Thomas's *In Missoura,* Clyde Fitch's *The Cowboy and the Lady,* and in *The Merchant of Venice* (1901), in which he played Shylock, and *A Midsummer's Night Dream* (1904), in which he played Bottom. Among his five wives was Maxine Elliott, one of his leading ladies, whom he married in 1898 and from whom he was divorced in 1908.

Goodwin, Thomas. b. at Rollesby, Norfolk, England, Oct. 5, 1600; d. at London, Feb. 23, 1680. English Puritan divine. His works were published in the period 1681–1704.

Goodwin, William Watson. b. at Concord, Mass., May 9, 1831; d. at Cambridge, Mass., June 15, 1912. American classical scholar. He was graduated from Harvard in 1851, and in 1860 was appointed Eliot professor of Greek literature at that institution (emeritus 1901). He published *Syntax of the Moods and Tenses of the Greek Verb* (1860), *Greek Grammar* (1870), and other works.

Goodwin Sands. Dangerous shoals off the coast of SE England, opposite Deal and Sandgate, in Kent. They lie ab. 5 mi. off the coast, separated from the mainland by the roadstead known as the Downs. They are largely dry at low water. They are divided by the sea into two parts (North Goodwin and South Goodwin). Near them the Dutch fleet defeated the British fleet in 1652.

Good Woman, A. Novel by Louis Bromfield, published in 1927.

Goodwood (gŭd'wŭd). Seat of the dukes of Richmond and Gordon, near Chichester, Sussex, England. A noted racecourse was established in the park in 1802. The meeting takes place in the end of July, the principal race being that for the Goodwood Cup.

Goodyear (gŭd'yir), **Charles.** b. at New Haven, Conn., Dec. 29, 1800; d. at New York, July 1, 1860. American rubber manufacturer and inventor. After years (1834 *et seq.*) spent in experimentation, which reduced him and his family to poverty, he discovered the process of vulcanization, for which he obtained his first patent in 1844, and upon which the subsequent development of the rubber industry has been dependent.

Goodyear, Charles. b. at Germantown, Pa., Jan. 1, 1833; d. May 22, 1896. American pioneer in machine-made shoes; son of Charles Goodyear (1800–60). Aided his father in the development of the latter's rubber business; with the coming of the sewing machine, became interested in the possibilities of a machine-made shoe and by 1861 was president of the American Shoe-tip Company at Philadelphia. Purchasing (1864) a stitching machine invented by Auguste Destouy, he subsequently founded the Goodyear Shoe Machinery Company, reorganizing it (1871) as the Goodyear Boot and Shoe Machinery Company at New York. Beginning in 1880, he concentrated his efforts on the welt-shoe line, leaving the turned-shoe field to a former competitor, Gordon McKay, with whom he had consolidated his venture.

Goodyear, William Henry. b. at New Haven, Conn., April 21, 1846; d. Feb. 19, 1923. American connoisseur and curator of art collections; son of Charles Goodyear (1800–60). He was graduated from Yale University in 1867 and studied at the universities of Heidelberg and Berlin. From 1881 to 1888 he was curator of the Metropolitan Museum at New York, and from 1899 curator of fine arts in the Museum of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. He investigated irregularities which he had discovered in nearly all styles of architecture, and which in many cases were intentional; and his measurements of monuments have modified greatly the accepted theories of architectural development. He wrote *A History of Art* (1888), *Grammar of the Lotus* (1891), *Roman and Medieval Art* (1893), *Renaissance and Modern Art* (1894), *Greek Refinements* (1912), and others.

Goody Two Shoes. Nursery tale relating the story of Little Goody Two Shoes, who, owning but one shoe, is so pleased to have a pair that she shows them to every one, exclaiming "Two shoes!" The story was first published in 1765 by Newbery, and is supposed to have been written by Oliver Goldsmith.

Googe (gŏj), **Barnabe.** b. at Alvingham, Lincolnshire, England, 1540; d. 1594. English poet. His most important work is a set of eight eclogues published in 1563 in *Eglogs, Epytaphes, and Sonnetes* which are thought to have had some influence on Spenser's *Shepherd's Calendar.* He translated a number of works, and wrote also a long poem, *Cupido Conquered.*

Gookin (gŏ'kin), **Daniel.** b. in Kent, England, 1612; d. at Cambridge, Mass., March 19, 1687. American colonial official. He came to Virginia with his father in 1621, and removed (c1644) to Massachusetts, where he was made superintendent of the Indians in 1656, and major general in 1681. He wrote *Historical Collections of the Indians of Massachusetts,* completed in 1674 and first printed in 1792.

Goole (göl). Municipal borough, market town, and river port in C England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, situated at the confluence of the rivers Ouse and Don, ab. 23 mi. W of Hull, ab. 173 mi. N of London by rail. As a port it exports coal, woolen goods, raw and waste cotton, hams, and other items. It imports raw wool, timber, iron ore, foodstuffs, and other bulky commodities. Its industries include shipbuilding (especially of trawlers), iron and steel manufactures, and chemical and sugar refining. Goole has direct canal connections via the Aire and Calder Navigation Canal with the industrial areas of the West Riding. 19,227 (1951).

Goose (gös), **Mother.** See **Mother Goose.**

Goose Bay. One of the largest and most strategic airports in the world, built during World War II. It is situated at the head of Lake Melville, S Labrador, E Canada. A considerable settlement has grown up near the air base.

Goose Gibbie (gib'i). See **Gibbie, Goose.**

Goosen (gö'sęn). See **Goshenland.**

Goosport (gös'pōrt). Unincorporated community in SW Louisiana, in Calcasieu Parish near Lake Charles. 8,318 (1950).

Goossens (gö'sęnz), **Eugene.** b. at London, May 26, 1893—. English conductor and composer. He was conductor (1923–31) of the Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra, and succeeded (1931) Fritz Reiner as conductor of the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra. His compositions include the orchestral works *Perseus* (Opus 8), *Sinfonietta* (Opus 34), and *The Eternal Rhythm* (Opus 27); he has also composed songs, piano selections, and chamber music.

"Gopher State." Nickname of **Minnesota.**

Göppert (gėp'ėrt), **Heinrich Robert.** b. at Sprottau, Prussia, July 25, 1800; d. at Breslau, May 18, 1884. German botanist and paleontologist, professor of botany at the University of Breslau. He was especially noted for his researches on fossil flora.

Göppingen (gėp'ing.ęn). City in S Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Württemberg-Baden, American Zone, formerly in the Danube *Kreis* (district or circle), free state of Württemberg, situated on the Fils River ab. 22 mi. E of Stuttgart: it is an industrial center, with metallurgical (bicycles, precision instruments), chemical, paper, textile, shoe, leather, and foodstuff manufactures. It has a Catholic church of the 15th, a Protestant church of the 17th century; the castle was built in the period 1559–67. The city has few old monuments; it was rebuilt after a disastrous fire in 1782. North of the town is the Hohenstaufen, a mountain crowned with the ruins of a castle which was the original seat of the famous imperial dynasty. The majority of the population is Protestant; the population increased in the period 1939–46 by 27.3 percent. 35,784 (1946), 39,329 (1950).

Góra (gö'rä), **Babia.** See **Babia Góra.**

Gorakhpur (gō.ruk.pōr'). District in Uttar Pradesh (United Provinces), Union of India, N of the city of Benares: rice, wheat, sugar, and tobacco. Capital, Gorakhpur; area, 4,535 sq. mi.; pop. 3,963,574 (1941).

Gorakhpur. Capital of the Gorakhpur district, Uttar Pradesh (United Provinces), Union of India, near the river Rapti, ab. 100 mi. N of the city of Benares: seat of a government agricultural school. The chief industry is carpentry, for which timber is brought from the borders of Nepal. The city has a large number of sugar factories. 84,650 (1941).

Gorboduc (gôr'bō.duk). Legendary king of Britain. His story, with that of his sons Ferrex and Porrex, is told in the early chronicles. He succeeded to the crown soon after the death of Lear, but profited so little by the example of his predecessor that he divided his realm during his life between his two sons, Ferrex and Porrex. The two boys fought and the younger killed the elder. The mother then killed the younger son, with the result that a horrified populace killed both Gorboduc and his wife. This bloody history is the subject of the first regular English tragedy. This drama was written by Thomas Norton and Thomas Sackville (Lord Buckhurst), was acted in 1561, and was afterwards printed in 1565, under the name of *Gorboduc.* Sir Philip Sidney stated that this drama climbed to the height of Seneca, and Pope declared that it possessed "an unaffected perspicuity of style."

Gorchakov (gor.chä.kôf'), Prince **Aleksandr.** [Also, Prince **Alexander Gortchakoff.**] b. 1769; d. 1825. Russian soldier. He served under his uncle Suvorov in Turkey and in Poland, and became lieutenant general in 1798. He served with distinction in the Napoleonic wars, and repulsed Marshal Lannes at Heilsberg in 1807. He acted as chief of the ministry of war in 1812, and became general and was made a member of the imperial council in 1814.

Gorchakov, Prince **Aleksandr Mikhailovich.** b. July 16, 1798; d. at Baden-Baden, Germany, March 11, 1883. Russian statesman. He was appointed ambassador extraordinary at Stuttgart in 1841, to negotiate a marriage between the crown prince of Württemberg and the princess Olga, sister of Czar Nicholas I. In 1854 he was sent as ambassador to Vienna, where he guarded Russian interests during the Crimean War. He was appointed foreign

minister in 1856, and became vice-chancellor in 1862 and chancellor in 1863. He maintained a strict neutrality between the contending powers in the Austro-Prussian War (1866), but in 1870 embraced the opportunity presented by the Franco-Prussian War to repudiate the Treaty of Paris (signed by Russia at the close of the Crimean War in 1856) in so far as it excluded the Russian war fleet from the Black Sea and deprived his country of a claim to control of the mouths of the Danube.

Gorchakov, Prince **Andrey.** b. 1768; d. at Moscow, Feb. 27, 1855. Russian general. He served as a major general under Suvorov in Italy in 1799, and commanded a division of grenadiers in 1812 and a corps of infantry in 1814, in which last-named year he fought with distinction in the battles of Leipzig and Paris. He became general in 1819, and retired from active service in 1828.

Gorchakov, Prince **Mikhail.** b. 1795; d. at Warsaw, Poland, May 30, 1861. Russian general. He served in the Turkish war (1828–29), in the Polish revolution (1830–31), in Hungary in 1849, on the Danube (1853–54), and in the Crimea in 1855.

Gorchakov, Prince **Pyotr.** fl. early in the 17th century. Russian commander, noted for his defense (1609–11) of Smolensk against the Poles.

Gorchakov, Prince **Pyotr.** b. 1790; d. at Moscow, March 18, 1868. Russian general; brother of Mikhail Gorchakov. He fought against Napoleon in the campaigns of 1807 and 1812–14, and subsequently served under Yermolov in the Caucasus. In 1829 he commanded a corps of infantry, with which he defeated a Turkish corps at Aidos. He signed in the same year the preliminaries of the Peace of Adrianople. He became general in 1843, and in 1854 commanded a wing of the Russian army at the Alma and at Inkerman.

Gordianus I (gôr.di.ā'nus). [Full name, **Marcus Antonius Gordianus,** surnamed **Africanus**; English, **Gordian.**] b. c158 A.D.; d. at Carthage, 238. Roman emperor. He was descended from a wealthy and illustrious Roman family, and acquired great popularity by his largesse to the populace. He became proconsul of Africa in 237, and when, in 238, a rebellion broke out in his province against Maximinus, he was forced by the insurgents to assume the purple. His elevation was confirmed by the Roman senate. He associated with himself in the government his son Gordianus II. The younger Gordianus was defeated and slain before Carthage by Capellianus, governor of Mauretania, whereupon the elder Gordianus put himself to death after a reign of only six weeks.

Gordianus II. [Full name, **Marcus Antonius Gordianus.**] b. 192 A.D.; d. near Carthage, 238. Roman emperor; son and associate of Gordianus I.

Gordianus III. [Called **"Gordianus Pius"**; full name, **Marcus Antonius Pius Gordianus.**] b. c224 A.D.; d. in Mesopotamia, 244. Roman emperor. He was the grandson of Gordianus I on his mother's side, and was proclaimed Caesar on the death of the two Gordiani in Africa in 238. He became sole emperor in the same year, on the assassination by the praetorians of the two Augusti, Pupienus and Balbinus, who had been appointed by the senate to succeed Gordianus I. He undertook an expedition against Persia in 242, under the guidance of his father-in-law, the veteran soldier Misitheus, after whose death he was murdered by the praetorian prefect Philip, who usurped the throne.

Gordin (gor'din), **Jacob.** b. at Mirgorod, Poltava, Russia, May 1, 1853; d. at Brooklyn, N.Y., June 11, 1909. American Yiddish playwright. Coming to America in 1891, he subsequently became connected with the Thalia Theatre and the People's Theatre at New York. His first Yiddish-language play, *Siberia* (1892), was succeeded by some 35 original dramas, 12 one-acters, and 43 adaptations and translations, including *The Wild Man, The Jewish King Lear, The Jewish Queen Lear, God, Man and the Devil,* and *The Slaughter.* He also wrote essays, short stories, and newspaper articles. Among those appearing in his plays were Jacob Adler and Bertha Kalich.

Gordium (gôr'di.um). In ancient geography, a town in N Galatia, Asia Minor, near the river Sangarius (Sakarya). It is noted as the place where Alexander the Great cut the Gordian knot.

Gordius (gôr'di.us). In Greek legend, a king of Phrygia (originally a peasant); father of Midas. An oracle had declared to the people of Phrygia that a king would come to them riding in a cart, and, as Gordius thus appeared to them, the popular assembly which was then discussing the disposition of the government accepted him as their sovereign. His car and the yoke of his oxen he dedicated to Zeus at Gordium; and an oracle declared that whoever should untie the knot of the yoke would rule over Asia. Alexander the Great cut the famous Gordian knot with his sword.

Gordon (gôr'dọn), **Adam.** d. 1305. English outlaw who established himself near the village of Wilton in 1267, and attacked those especially who were of the king's party. He engaged with Prince Edward (afterward King Edward I) in single combat, and the latter so admired his courage and spirit that he promised him his life and fortune if he would surrender. Gordon consented, and was ever after an attached and faithful servant to Edward.

Gordon, Sir **Adam de.** d. 1333. Scottish statesman and soldier. He was at first a partisan of Edward II, but after the battle of Bannockburn adhered to Bruce.

Gordon, Adam Lindsay. b. on the island of Fayal, Azores, Oct. 19, 1833; d. at Brighton, Victoria, Australia, June 24, 1870. Australian poet. He lived "wildly" as a youth and was sent to Australia in 1853 to begin life anew; he became identified with horses as a horse-breaker, hurdle racer, steeplechaser, and livery-stable keeper. He began writing florid lyrical poetry (1857), publishing some of his verse in 1864. He was the author of about 20 first-rate poems. He committed suicide in a fit of depression over money. He is the only Australian poet whose bust is in Westminster Abbey.

Gordon, Alexander. b. at Aberdeen, Scotland, before 1693; d. in South Carolina, 1754 or 1755. Scottish antiquary. He wrote *Itinerarium Septentrionale* (1726), describing "the monuments of Roman antiquity" and "the Danish invasions on Scotland."

Gordon, Andrew. b. at Cofforach, Forfarshire (now Angus), Scotland, June 15, 1712; d. Aug. 22, 1751. Scottish physicist, appointed professor of philosophy at Erfurt in 1737. He was noted for his experiments in frictional electricity. He is said to have been the first electrician to use a cylinder in place of a globe. He wrote *Phaenomena electricitatis exposita* (1744) and others.

Gordon, Armistead Churchill. b. in Albemarle County, Va., Dec. 20, 1855; d. Dec. 21, 1931. American lawyer and writer.

Gordon, Sir **Arthur Charles Hamilton.** [Title, 1st Baron **Stanmore.**] b. Nov. 26, 1829; d. at London, Jan. 30, 1912. English politician and colonial official. He was appointed first governor of the Fiji islands in 1874, high commissioner for the Western Pacific in 1877, governor of New Zealand in 1880, and governor of Ceylon in 1883, holding the last post until 1890. He was created Baron Stanmore in 1893.

Gordon, Caroline. b. in Todd County, Ky., Oct. 6, 1895—. American novelist and short-story writer; wife (married 1924) of Allen Tate. Her novels include *Penhally* (1931), *The Garden of Adonis* (1937), *None Shall Look Back* (1937), *The Woman on the Porch* (1944), and *The Strange Children* (1951); her collections of short stories include *The Forest of the South* (1945).

Gordon, Charles George. [Called **Chinese Gordon** and **Gordon Pasha.**] b. at Woolwich, London, Jan. 28, 1833; d. at Khartoum, in Nubia, Jan. 26, 1885. English soldier. He served (1854–56) in the Crimea. In 1860 he was attached to the British force under Sir James Hope Grant operating with the French against China, and in 1863 took command of a Chinese force, called the Ever Victorious Army, against the Taiping rebels. He put down the rebellion in 33 engagements, and resigned his command in 1864, receiving from the emperor the yellow jacket and peacock's feather of a mandarin of the first class. He was governor (1874–76) of the equatorial provinces of central Africa in the service of the khedive of Egypt, was created pasha by the khedive in 1877, and in the same year was promoted lieutenant colonel in the British army. He was governor general (1877–79) of the Sudan, Darfur, the equatorial provinces, and the Red Sea littoral, in which capacity he stamped out the slave trade in his district. He acted as adviser of the Chinese govern-

ment in its relations with Russia in 1880, went as commanding royal engineer (1881–82) to Mauritius, and was commandant of the colonial forces of the Cape of Good Hope in 1882. In 1884 he was sent by the British government to the Sudan to assist the khedive in withdrawing the garrisons of the country, which could not be held any longer against the Mahdi. He was besieged by the Mahdi at Khartoum on March 12, 1884, and was killed in the storming of the city on Jan. 26, 1885.

Gordon, Charles William. [Pseudonym, **Ralph Connor.**] b. at Indian Lands, Ontario, Canada, 1860; d. Oct. 31, 1917. Canadian clergyman, missionary, and author. From 1890 to 1894 he was engaged in missionary work among the miners and lumbermen in the Canadian Rocky Mountains; he represented the Canadian Western Missions of the Presbyterian Church in Great Britain (1893–94), and from 1894 was minister of Saint Stephen's Church at Winnipeg. During World War I he was chaplain (1916), with the 9th brigade and member (1917) of the British mission in the U.S. He was the author of *Black Rock* (1898), *The Sky Pilot* (1899), *Beyond the Marshes* (1901), *The Man from Glengarry* (1901), *Glengarry School Days* (1902), *The Prospector* (1904), *The Doctor* (1906), *Life of James Robertson* (1908), *The Recall of Love* (1910), *Corporal Cameron* (1912), and *The Girl from Glengarry* (1933).

Gordon, George. [Title, 4th Earl of **Huntly.**] b. 1514; d. 1562. Scottish statesman. He held important offices under James V, with Home defeated an English force at Hadden Rig (Aug. 24, 1542), on the murder of Cardinal Beaton succeeded him as lord high chancellor (1546), and held a command and was taken prisoner at the battle of Pinkie (1547). He opposed the policy of the queen regent, and finally deserted her. He favored the Catholic cause. Under Mary he was in disfavor, and was finally denounced as a rebel. He attacked the queen's forces at Corrichie (Nov. 5, 1562) but was defeated, and died from the effects of the battle.

Gordon, George. [Title, 5th Earl of **Huntly.**] d. in May, 1576. Scottish statesman. He was a favorite of Mary and an ally of Bothwell, and became lord high chancellor in 1566. He was implicated in the murder of Darnley.

Gordon, Lord George. b. at London, Dec. 26, 1751; d. in Newgate prison, London, Nov. 1, 1793. English agitator. After surrendering a naval commission, he entered Parliament in 1774 from a pocket borough given him in return for his not contesting a seat from Inverness. In 1779 he became president of the Protestant Association, formed to secure the repeal of the Bill of Toleration, passed in 1778 for the relief of Roman Catholics. At the instance of the society a large number of the opponents of the bill met in St. George's Fields, and marched (June 2, 1780) in a body to the House of Commons simultaneously with the presentation by Gordon of a petition praying Parliament to repeal the bill. A series of riots ensued, which were quelled by the troops on June 8, 1780; these No Popery Riots, as they were called, resulted in much damage to civil and government property; some 450 persons were killed and wounded during the week of fighting. Gordon was tried for treason in 1781 for complicity in the riots, but was acquitted for want of evidence. The archbishop of Canterbury excommunicated him in 1786; soon afterwards Gordon turned to Judaism. Convicted of libel against Marie Antoinette, the French ambassador, and English justice in 1787, he escaped to Holland, but asylum was denied him there and he returned to England. His sentence was for five years, and, the prison system permitting those who could afford it to do so, he spent the time giving parties. When the time came for his release early in 1793, no one would guarantee his good behavior and he was forced to remain in prison.

Gordon, George Angier. b. in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, Jan. 2, 1853; d. Oct. 25, 1929. American Congregational clergyman. He served (1884–1929) as pastor of the Old South Church at Boston. He wrote *The Witness to Immortality in Literature, Philosophy and Life* (1893), *The Christ of To-day* (1895), *The New Epoch for Faith* (1901), *Through Man to God* (1906), *Aspects of the Infinite Mystery* (1916), *Humanism in New England Theology* (1920), and *Unto Victory* (1927).

Gordon, George Byron. b. at New Perth, Prince Edward Island, Canada, Aug. 4, 1870; d. Jan. 30, 1927. American archaeologist and anthropologist.

Gordon, George Hamilton. [Title, 4th Earl of **Aberdeen.**] b. at Edinburgh, Jan. 28, 1784; d. at London, Dec. 14, 1860. British statesman. He was appointed ambassador extraordinary to Austria in September, 1813, and signed the preliminary treaty at Töplitz on Oct. 3. On May 30, 1814, he signed the treaty of Paris as one of the representatives of Great Britain. He was foreign secretary under Wellington (1828–30), secretary for war (December, 1834–April, 1835), and secretary for foreign affairs (1841–46). He was premier from December, 1852, to Jan. 30, 1855, his ministry being formed by a coalition of Whigs and Peelites. He wrote works on Greek architecture, and others.

Gordon, George Henry. b. at Charlestown, Mass., July 19, 1823; d. Aug. 30, 1886. American army officer, lawyer, and military historian. He was graduated (1846) from West Point, served in the leading engagements of the Mexican War, and following frontier duty (1850–54) in Washington and Kansas resigned from the service and attended (1855–56) Harvard Law School, beginning his practice in 1857. Named (1861) colonel of the 2nd Massachusetts infantry, he took part in the Shenandoah Valley operations and was promoted (1862) to the rank of brigadier. He was present at the battles of Winchester, Cedar Mountain, and Antietam, and served (March–June, 1865) as commander of the eastern district of Virginia. He became (1865) a brevet major general of volunteers; resuming his law practice after the end of his military service, he wrote *History of the Campaign of the Army of Virginia . . . from Cedar Mountain to Alexandria, 1862* (1879), *War Diary of Events . . . 1863–1865* (1882), and *Brook Farm to Cedar Mountain . . . 1861–62* (1883).

Gordon, George Phineas. b. at Salem, N.H., April 21, 1810; d. Jan. 27, 1878. American printer and inventor of improved printing presses. He began his New York career as a printer's apprentice, subsequently becoming the owner of a job-printing establishment; after gradual experimentation, he applied for a patent on an improved job-press for printing cards. Following other innovations made by him, he invented (1858) the "Franklin" press which later came to be called the "Gordon." Its chief feature was a rotating disk for the improved distribution of ink. He obtained more than 50 patents during his lifetime.

Gordon, John Brown. b. in Upson County, Ga., Feb. 6, 1832; d. at Miami, Fla., Jan. 9, 1904. American soldier and legislator. He was a member of the national Democratic conventions of 1868 and 1872, a member of the U.S. Senate (1873–80, 1891–97), and governor of Georgia (1887–90).

Gordon, John Campbell Hamilton. [Title, 1st Marquis of **Aberdeen and Temair.**] b. 1847; d. March 7, 1934. British statesman. He was lord lieutenant of Ireland in the Gladstone administration of 1886 and in the Campbell-Bannerman administration of 1905, and was governor general of Canada 1893–98. He was again lord lieutenant of Ireland in the period 1905–15.

Gordon, Sir John Watson-. b. at Edinburgh, 1788; d. there, June 1, 1864. Scottish portrait painter. His best-known work is a portrait of Sir Walter Scott.

Gordon, Lady Lucie or Lucy Duff-. See **Duff-Gordon, Lady Lucie or Lucy.**

Gordon, Patrick. b. at Auchleuchries, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, March 31, 1635; d. at Moscow, Nov. 29, 1699. Scottish soldier and adventurer, a friend of Peter I (Peter the Great) of Russia. In 1651 he went to Poland and offered his services to Charles X of Sweden, who was invading the country. In 1661 he was at Moscow, being cordially received by and offering his services to Czar Alexis I. During the period 1670–76 he suppressed the Cossacks in the Ukraine, and defeated the Turks. He was made major general in 1678, and lieutenant general and governor of Kiev in 1679. As quartermaster general (1687–89), he fought in the expedition against the Crim Tartars in the Crimea. He fortified Azov in 1697, was in command of the capital when Peter was out of the country, and put down the Streltzes rebellion in the same year. Gordon was in England in 1665, when he was sent on a diplomatic mission by Alexis, and in 1685–86,

when he visited his birthplace and saw James II, who begged him to leave Russia and return to England. As a Stuart adherent, Gordon was loyal to Charles I, and in 1658 he tried to assassinate the English minister to Moscow, whom he mistook for John Bradshaw, who was lord-president at the trial of the English king.

Gordon, William. b. at Hitchin, Hertfordshire, England, c1728; d. at Ipswich, Suffolk, England, Oct. 19, 1807. English clergyman and historian. He wrote *Rise, Progress, and Establishment of the Independence of the United States of America* (1788) and others.

Gordon Bennett (ben'ĕt), **Mount.** Mountain in E central Africa, in Uganda protectorate, in the neighborhood of Lake Albert and the Ruwenzori mountain group. It was discovered by Stanley, who named it after James Gordon Bennett (1841–1918), financial backer of Stanley's African expedition to find Livingstone. Elevation (est.), ab. 15,000 ft.

Gordon-Cumming (-kum'ing), **Roualeyn George.** See **Cumming, Roualeyn George Gordon-.**

Gordon of Earlston (ėrl'stọn), Sir **Alexander.** b. 1650; d. at Airds, Kirkcudbrightshire, Scotland, Nov. 11, 1726. Scottish Covenanter. He took part in the battle of Bothwell Bridge, was proclaimed a traitor and condemned to death, and after many hairbreadth escapes fled to Holland. He returned and was arrested (1683), and remained a prisoner until 1689. For several years his imprisonment was voluntarily shared by his wife.

Gordon Riots. [Also called **No Popery Riots.**] Rising of the London populace in June 1780, the culmination of an anti-Roman Catholic agitation instigated and abetted by Lord George Gordon. The House of Commons was attacked, Newgate Prison was burned and all other London prisons were forced open, the Bank of England, as well as other public buildings, was stormed unsuccessfully; Roman Catholic churches and dwellings were burned. There were 450 casualties before troops ended the rioting.

Gore (gōr), **Catherine Grace Frances.** [Maiden name, **Moody.**] b. at East Retford, Nottinghamshire, England, 1799; d. at Lyndhurst, Hampshire, England, Jan. 29, 1861. English novelist and playwright. Among her works are *Theresa Marchmont,* a novel (1824), *The Lettre de Cachet* (1827), *School for Coquettes,* a comedy (1831), *Mrs. Armytage* (1836), *Cecil, or the Adventures of a Coxcomb* (1841), *The Banker's Wife* (1843), and some 60 other works, some of them translations from the French.

Gore, Charles. b. at Wimbledon, Surrey, England, Jan. 22, 1853; d. at London, Jan. 17, 1932. English ecclesiastic, a bishop of the Church of England. He was a leader of the "Modernist" group in the High Church party. Oxford librarian, and editor.

Gore, Christopher. b. at Boston, Sept. 21, 1758; d. at Waltham, Mass., March 1, 1827. American politician, governor of Massachusetts (1809–10). He was a benefactor of Harvard College.

Gore, John Francis. b. at Wimbledon, Surrey, England, May 15, 1885—. English biographer and journalist. Author of *The Trial Stone* (1919), *Creevey's Life and Times* (1934), *A Londoner's Calendar* (1925), and *Nelson's Hardy and his wife* (1935); commissioned by King George VI and Queen Mary to write *King George V* (1941).

Gore, Thomas Pryor. b. in Mississippi, Dec. 10, 1870; d. March 16, 1949. American legislator. He was graduated (1892) from Cumberland University and was admitted (1892) to the bar in Mississippi, practicing law despite complete blindness (1881 *et seq.*) caused by two childhood accidents. He settled (1896) in Texas and in 1901 moved to Oklahoma, participating in politics and joining the Democratic Party in 1899. He served (1903–05) as a member of the Oklahoma Territorial Council and in 1907 became one of the first U.S. senators from the state of Oklahoma. He served in the U.S. Senate from 1907 to 1921 and from 1931 to 1937.

Gorée (gō.rā'). Small French island in the Atlantic Ocean off W Africa, situated near the coast of Sénégal, French West Africa, of which it is a part politically; S of Cape Verde. The island is a suburb of Dakar and is fortified to protect the harbor of that port.

Gore House (gōr). House at London formerly occupying the site upon which the Albert Memorial is built. It was a famous resort for men of letters during the successive ownerships of William Wilberforce and the Countess of Blessington in the early part of the 19th century.

Gorelaya (go.re'lạ.yạ). See **Avacha.**

Gorell of Brampton (gor'ęl; bramp'tọn), 1st Baron. Title of **Barnes, John Gorell.**

Gorell of Brampton, 3rd Baron. Title of **Barnes, Ronald Gorell.**

Gore-McLemore Resolution (gōr'mak'lę.mōr). Resolution introduced into the U.S. Congress in early 1916 by Senator Thomas P. Gore of Oklahoma and Representative Atkins J. McLemore of Texas, urging President Wilson to prohibit travel by U.S. citizens on armed merchant ships sailing under the flags of World War I belligerent nations. The resolution, which was tabled under pressure from Wilson, had strong support from elements advocating U.S. neutrality.

Goremykin (go.ri.mē'kin), **Ivan Longinovich.** b. 1839; d. in Caucasia, Russia, in October, 1917. Russian political leader. He was twice prime minister, first in 1906 for three months, and again from February, 1914, for two years. With his wife and her brother, he was murdered by the Bolsheviks sometime during the month of October, 1917.

Gorenko (go.ren'kọ), **Anna Andreyevna.** See **Akhmatova, Anna.**

Gorgan (gōr.gän'). See **Gurgan.**

Gorgas (gôr'gąs), **Josiah.** b. in Dauphin County, Pa., July 1, 1818; d. May 15, 1883. American army officer and educator, chief of ordnance for the Confederate forces during the Civil War; father of William C. Gorgas (1854–1920). He was graduated (1841) from West Point, took part in the Mexican War, and shortly before the outbreak of the Civil War resigned his commission, becoming a major in the Confederate army. During the war, he performed valuable services for the South in his capacity as chief of ordnance, organizing arms and munitions supply despite formidable obstacles. He was promoted (1864) to the rank of brigadier general. After the war he devoted himself to business and education, subsequently serving (1878–79) as president of the University of Alabama.

Gorgas, William Crawford. b. near Mobile, Ala., Oct. 3, 1854; d. at London, July 3, 1920. American sanitarian, Surgeon General of the U.S. army, noted for his achievement in yellow-fever control which paved the way for the construction of the Panama Canal. Graduated (1875) from the University of the South at Sewanee, Tenn., he received (1879) his medical degree at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College at New York and was appointed (1880) to the Medical Corps of the U.S. army. During his tours of duty over the following 18 years, he was stricken with yellow fever while serving at Fort Brown, Tex., developing an immunity which enabled him to go on duty in infested areas. In 1898 he went to Cuba as head of the yellow-fever camp at Siboney, and in the same year was appointed chief sanitary officer of Havana, where his work in yellow-fever control won him a world-wide reputation. He was promoted (1903) to the rank of colonel, having already begun (1902) his study of the sanitary problems involved in the building of the Panama Canal. His concerted efforts (1904–05) against yellow fever were not wholly successful, leading to a move to replace him, but he was supported by President Theodore Roosevelt and completed his task, eliminating yellow fever from the Canal Zone and improving the sanitary conditions of the cities of Colón and Panama. He was appointed (1914) Surgeon General of the army, with the rank of brigadier general, and became (1915) a major general. Invited (1913) to South Africa by the Transvaal Chamber of Mines, he made suggestions for the control of pneumonia among Negro mine workers; in 1916 he went to South and Central America under the auspices of the International Health Board to continue yellow-fever control work, but this activity was interrupted by the U.S. entry into World War I. After the war he retired from army service and died before he could undertake an investigation of yellow fever on the west coast of Africa for the International Health Board. See *William Crawford Gorgas: His Life and Work,* by M. C. Gorgas and B. J. Hendrick (1924).

Gorgas Memorial Institute of Tropical and Preventive Medicine, Inc. Organization incorporated in 1921 for the purpose of promoting research in tropical diseases.

The institute has headquarters at Washington, D.C., and maintains the Gorgas Memorial Laboratory in the Republic of Panama. It issues an *Annual Report.*

Gorges (gôr'jez), Sir **Ferdinando.** b. in Somersetshire, England, c1566; d. 1647. English colonial proprietor in America. He received with John Mason a grant of the region between the Merrimack and Kennebec rivers in 1622. In 1629 the connection between Gorges and Mason was dissolved and a new grant was made to each, Gorges receiving the region between the Piscataqua and the Kennebec rivers. Gorges received a confirmation of his grant under the title of the Province of Maine in 1639.

Görgey or **Görgei** (gėr'ge.yē), **Arthur von.** b. at Toporcz, in the county of Zips, Hungary, Jan. 30, 1818; d. 1916. Hungarian general in the war of 1848–49. He succeeded Kossuth as dictator (Aug. 11, 1849), and surrendered at Világos (Aug. 13, 1849) to the Russians under Rüdiger.

Gorgias (gôr'ji.ạs). b. at Leontini, Sicily, c485 B.C.; d. at Larissa, in Thessaly, c380 B.C. Greek sophist and rhetorician. One of Plato's *Dialogues* is named for him.

Gorgona (gôr.gō'nä). Island in the Pacific Ocean, belonging to Colombia.

Gorgons (gôr'gọnz). In Greek mythology, three horrible sisters with serpent hair, brazen claws, and staring eyes. According to Hesiod they were daughters of Phorcys (whence also called Phorcydes) and Ceto, dwelling in the Western Ocean near Night and the Hesperides (in later mythology, in Libya). Their names were Stheno, Euryale, and Medusa. Medusa, who was slain by Perseus, is the most famous of the three.

Gorham (gôr'ạm). Town in SW Maine, in Cumberland County. It is the seat of a state teachers college. 4,742 (1950).

Gorham. Town in N New Hampshire, in Coos County, in a lead-mining region: summer and winter resort, near the Presidential Range of the White Mountains. There are many ski trails nearby. 2,639 (1950).

Gorham, Jabez. b. at Providence, R.I., Feb. 18, 1792; d. March 24, 1869. American silversmith and merchant, founder of the business which became (1865) the Gorham Manufacturing Company. He began as a jeweler's apprentice and after two ventures in partnership with other jewelers became associated (1831) with another silversmith, H. L. Webster. Together they devoted themselves to the manufacture of silverware, and were the first silversmiths to employ machinery in the making of their products. He dissolved (1842) his partnership with Webster, organized a new company in association with his son, John Gorham, and subsequently (c1847) retired.

Gorham, Nathaniel. b. at Charlestown, Mass., May, 1738; d. June 11, 1796. American Revolutionary statesman and businessman. At a relatively early time in his career, he became prominent in Massachusetts business and political life. He was a member (1771–75) of the colonial legislature, served (1774–75) as a delegate to the Provincial Congress, and was a member (1778–81) of the Board of War. He was a member (1782, 1783, 1785–87) of the Continental Congress, of which he was elected (June 6, 1786) president and served as a delegate to the Federal Convention (1787). He was at the same time active in local politics. After the close of the Revolution he was involved in land speculations which ultimately drained his fortune.

Gori (gô'rē). Town in the U.S.S.R., in the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic, ab. 40 mi. NW of Tbilisi (Tiflis): an important rail center. 13,100 (est. 1933).

Gorgibus (gôr.zhē.büs). Comfortable old citizen in Molière's *Les Précieuses Ridicules.* His niece and daughter torment him by their aesthetic vagaries.

Gorgibus. Unreasonable old citizen in Molière's *Sganarelle;* the father of Célie.

Gorica (gô'rē.tsä). Serbo-Croatian name of **Korçë.**

Gorinchem (ċhō'ri.ċhẹm). [Also, **Gorkum.**] Town in W Netherlands, in the province of South Holland, situated at the confluence of the Waal and Maas rivers ab. 22 mi. SE of Rotterdam: river port, with shipyards, fisheries, manufactures of cables, and dairies and sugar refineries. Hugo Grotius was imprisoned (1619–21) in the nearby castle. 14,433 (1939).

Goring (gōr'ing, gôr'-), **George.** [Title, Earl of **Norwich.**] b. c1583; d. 1663. English Royalist politician and soldier. He headed an unsuccessful Royalist rising in 1647, and was sentenced to death, but later was pardoned.

Goring, George. [Title, Baron **Goring.**] b. July 14, 1608; d. at Madrid, 1657. English general. He at first supported the Parliamentary cause, and was placed in command of Portsmouth, but in 1642 went over to the Royalists. He was, however, unable to defend Portsmouth, which was captured in September. He commanded the left wing of the Royalist army at the battle of Marston Moor. He was a man of unrestrained life, and in his youth was celebrated for his brilliancy and prodigality.

Göritz (gė'rits). A German name of **Gorizia,** city.

Gorizia (gō.rē'tsyä). Province in NE Italy, in the former *compartimento* (region) of Venetia Giulia, now Friuli-Venezia Giulia. Only part of the province, comprising the city of Gorizia and a small territory W of the Isonzo River, remained within Italy after 1947.

Gorizia. [German, **Görz, Göritz.**] City and commune in NE Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Friuli-Venetia Giulia, in the province of Gorizia, situated near the Yugoslav border on the Isonzo River, SE of Udine. It is a junction of various lines of communication reaching the Venetian plain from Austria (Predil Pass) and from Yugoslavia; has hydroelectric developments, lumber mills, furniture, metallurgical, and cotton textile manufactures; and is a tourist center. The Gothic cathedral and castle are of interest. In the Middle Ages, the city was ruled by the German counts of Görz; it passed (1508) to the house of Hapsburg, which created in the district numerous feudal possessions, benefiting both German and Italian nobility. A Jesuit college was founded in 1615; the archbishopric dates from 1751. After a brief French interlude, the city was returned to the Hapsburgs in 1815; it was capital of the Austrian crownland of Görz and Gradiska until 1918, and was a strategic point in the Isonzo campaign in World War I. Conquered by the Italians in 1916, by the Germans and Austrians in 1917, it was incorporated into Italy in 1919. The territory of Gorizia is the only part of the former Italian province of Venezia Giulia which remained with Italy after World War II. Pop. of commune, 46,640 (1936); of city, 36,794 (1936).

Gorki (gôr'ki). *Oblast* (region) in the U.S.S.R., in the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, centered ab. 250 mi. E of Moscow, on the Volga River. Several of its cities are highly industrialized, producing automobiles, ships, rails, and tractors; however, the largest percentage of the population is still engaged in lumbering and farming. The chief crops of this oblast in the central Russian lowlands are spring wheat, oats, and corn. Capital, Gorki; area, 34,431 sq. mi., pop. 3,876,274 (1939).

Gorki. [Also: **Gorkiy;** former name, **Nizhni** (or **Nijni** or **Nizhniy**) **Novgorod.**] City in the U.S.S.R., in the Gorki *oblast* (region) of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, ab. 250 mi. E of Moscow, situated at the junction of the Oka River with the Volga: a machine-tool and construction center and an important railroad and shipping center. Its famous fair, the largest in the world, was held annually in August and September until 1930, and was frequented by from 200,000 to 300,000 merchants from Russia and W and C Asia. The chief articles of trade were cotton, woolen, iron, corn, salt, tea, furs, silk, and manufactured goods of all kinds. The fair was transferred here from Makariev in 1817. The city had also an annual fair for wooden wares, and one for the sale of horses. It was plundered by the Mongols in 1378, was united to Moscow in 1390, and took the lead under Minin in 1612 in freeing Moscow from the Poles. 644,116 (1939).

Gorki, Maxim. [Also: **Gorky;** pseudonym of **Aleksey Maksimovich Peshkov.**] b. at Nizhni Novgorod (now Gorki), Russia, March 28, 1868; d. at Moscow, June 18, 1936. Russian author and public figure. He began by writing short stories which embodied the experiences of a vagrant boyhood and youth spent among hoboes and unskilled laborers. His stories implied a condemnation of the system that produced the outcasts he described. There are revolutionary overtones in his plays, of which *Lower Depths* (first produced in 1902) was the most successful, and in the longer narratives while one of his best-known novels, *Mother* (1907), written in 1906 while Gorki was in

the U.S. raising funds for the underground movement, speaks strongly for the social revolution. He lived abroad until 1913, then repatriated himself shortly before World War I, and although he attacked Lenin violently in newspaper articles, he remained in Russia through the infancy of the Revolution, until 1921, devoting himself to cultural and humanitarian activities. The years 1913–21 were the period of his major and most enduring work, an autobiographical trilogy (*Childhood*, *In the World*, and *My Universities*) published between 1913 and 1923. He was again abroad from 1921 to 1928, when he returned to the U.S.S.R. and became the dean of Russian letters and the spokesman for the Soviet regime. The vast fictional chronicle of his times, entitled *Forty Years: The Life of Klim Smagin*, which occupied him during this period and which was to remain unfinished, does not belong to his best work. In his declining years he was showered with official honors and after his death he became the object of a semi-official cult, unstinted praise being accorded even his unhappy attempt at poetry. At the treason trial in Moscow (March 2–13, 1938), it was charged that at the instigation of anti-Soviet conspirators two of Gorki's physicians and his secretary had deliberately caused his death. His reminiscent writings, most of the novels and plays, many (though by no means all) of the short stories, and some of his essays are available in English in numerous volumes published since 1901.

Gorkum (ĥôr'kum). See **Gorinchem.**

Gorlice (gôr.lē'tse). Town in S Poland, in the *województwo* (province) of Rzeszów, situated on the Ropa River, in the Carpathian Mountains, formerly in Galicia, Austria, ab. 58 mi. SE of Kraków. The center of the Polish petroleum industry, it has oil refineries; oil wells are in the vicinity. There are also chemical factories and agricultural markets. In World War I, the German and Austrian armies attacked the Russians here and broke through their lines, May 1–3, 1915. Pop. 6,100 (1946).

Görlitz (gėr'lits). [Polish, **Zgorzelec.**] City in E Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Saxony, Russian Zone, and in W Poland, in the *województwo* (province) of Wrocław, formerly in Silesia, Germany, situated on both banks of the Nysa (Neisse) River, ab. 54 mi. E of Dresden. That part which is situated on the E bank of the river has belonged to Poland since 1945; the German population has left. The city as a whole has belonged at various times to Bohemia, Saxony, Prussia, and Poland. Pop. of all Görlitz, 93,808 (1939); of the Polish part, 5,261 (1946).

Görlitzer Neisse (gėr'lit.sėr nī'sę). See **Neisse,** Silesia.

Gorlovka (gor.lôf'ką). City in the U.S.S.R., in the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic: an important center of heavy industry and the manufacture of chemical fertilizers. Coal mining is also carried on. 108,698 (1939).

Gorm (gôrm). [Called **Gorm the Old.**] fl. 860–935. First king of united Denmark.

Gorman (gôr'mąn), **Arthur Pue.** b. in Howard County, Md., March 11, 1839; d. at Washington, D.C., June 4, 1906. American Democratic politician. He became a page in the U.S. Senate in 1852, and was a member of the Maryland house of delegates from 1870 to 1875 (speaker 1873–75), state senator (1875–81), and U.S. senator from Maryland (1881–99, 1903–06).

Gorman, Herbert Sherman. b. at Springfield, Mass., Jan. 1, 1893—. American novelist and biographer. His novels include *The Fool of Love* (1920), *Jonathan Bishop* (1933), *Suzy* (1934), *The Mountain and the Plain* (1936), *Brave General* (1941), *The Wine of San Lorenzo* (1945), and *The Cry of Dolores;* among his biographies are *A Victorian American—Henry Wadsworth Longfellow* (1926), *Hawthorne—A Study in Solitude* (1927), *The Incredible Marquis* (1929), *Scottish Queen* (1932), and *James Joyce* (1940).

Gorman-Wilson Tariff (-wil'sọn). Act of the U.S. Congress which became law in 1894 without the signature of President Cleveland, whose espousal of tariff reform placed him in opposition to this protectionist measure. Although the bill which was passed by the House of Representatives in 1893 placed iron ore, lumber, raw wool, and raw sugar on the free list and reduced the duties on finished goods, it was drastically revised in the Senate, where coalition forces led by Senator A. P. Gorman made 634 changes in the schedules and raised protective duties to new levels.

Gorna Dzhumaya (gôr'nä jö'mä.yä). [Also, **Gorna Djumaja.**] Town in SW Bulgaria, in the department of Sofia, situated on the Struma River ab. 50 mi. S of Sofia, in a tobacco-growing region. It has mineral springs. 14,066 (1946).

Gorna Oryakhovitsa (gôr'nä ô.ryä'hô.vē.tsä). [Also: **Gorna Orehovitsa, Gorna Orehovitza** (ô.re.hô'vē.tsä).] Town in NW Bulgaria, in the department of Pleven, situated on the Yantra River ab. 59 mi. E of Pleven, in a fruit and wine growing district: railroad junction. There are cattle and horse markets. 10,303 (1946).

Gorner Glacier (gôr'nėr). One of the largest Alpine glaciers, situated in the canton of Valais, Switzerland, NW of Monte Rosa. It is the source of the Visp River.

Gorner Grat (grät). Mountain near Zermatt, Switzerland, in the Alps of Valais. Elevation, ab. 10,290 ft.

Gorno-Altai (gôr'nọ.äl.tī'). See **Mountain-Altai Autonomous Oblast.**

Gorno-Badakhshan (gôr'nọ.bä.dąĉh.shän'). See **Mountain-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast.**

Gorodenka (go.ro.dyen'ką). [Polish, **Horodenka.**] Town in SW U.S.S.R., in the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, ab. 105 mi. SE of Lvov. Pop. ab. 13,000.

Gorodok (go.ro.dôk'). [Also: **Gorodok Yagellonski** (yägi.lôn'ski); Polish, **Gródek.**] Town in the U.S.S.R., in the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, ab. 18 mi. W of Lvov. Pop. ab. 12,000.

Görres (gėr'ęs), **Johann Joseph von.** b. at Koblenz, Germany, Jan. 25, 1776; d. at Munich, Jan. 29, 1848. German author. He edited the *Rheinischer Merkur* (1814–16), and became professor of history in the University of Munich in 1827.

Gorrie (gor'i), **John.** b. at Charleston, S.C., Oct. 3, 1803; d. June 16, 1855. American physician and inventor, noted for his contributions to mechanical refrigeration. He was graduated (1833) from the College of Physicians and Surgeons at New York and began his practice at Apalachicola, Fla., where he also took part in local politics until 1839. His interest in artificial cooling for hospital purposes led him to devote his full efforts to improvements in refrigeration. His first patent (issued May 6, 1851) is supposedly the first one granted for mechanical refrigeration in the U.S.; the fundamental principle of his device is similar to that employed in later commercial models. However, he never succeeded in obtaining sufficient financial backing to enable manufacture on a large scale. He wrote *Dr. John Gorrie's Apparatus for the Artificial Production of Ice in Tropical Climates* (1854).

Gort (gôrt), 6th Viscount. [Title of **John Standish Surtees Prendergast Vereker.**] b. July 10, 1886; d. at London, March 31, 1946. English soldier. As commander in chief (1939–40) of the British Expeditionary Force in France and Belgium during the early part of World War II, he was the highest ranking British officer on the Continent at the time (May, 1940) of the Battle of Dunkerque. He was educated at Harrow and Sandhurst, and was awarded (1918) the Victoria Cross for conspicuous bravery in World War I. Instructor (1921–23) at staff college; appointed (1927) general staff officer of Shanghai defense force; appointed (1932) director of military training in India with rank of brigadier general. Promoted (1935) to rank of major general; chief of imperial general staff (1937–39), with rank of general. Appointed (1940) inspector general of British Home Force; governor and commander in chief (1941–42) of Gibraltar; appointed (1942) governor and commander in chief of Malta. He served as high commissioner and commander in chief (Oct. 31, 1944–Nov. 2, 1945) in Palestine.

Gorter (gôr'tėr), **Herman.** b. 1864; d. 1927. Dutch poet, student in the field of classical languages. He made his literary debut with the symbolic and mainly lyric epic *Mei* (May, 1889), representing the conflict between earthly and eternal beauty. He later became a Marxist. His socialistic, later communistic, ideas were expressed in the epics *Pan* (1912 and 1916) and *De Arbeidersraad* (The Workers' Council, 1931). Historic-materialistic essays on Aeschylus, Dante, Shakespeare, and others were included in *Groote Dichters* (Great Poets, 1935). His *Collected Works* were published in six volumes. English translations of his work are to be found in *Flowers from a Foreign Garden*, by A. L. Snell, and *Coming After*, by A. J. Barnouw.

Gortho (gôr'thô). See **Corinth,** Greece.

Gorton (gôr'tọn). Suburb, comprising two wards (Gorton North and Gorton South), of Manchester, in NW England, in Lancashire, ab. 4 mi. SE of Manchester proper, ab. 200 mi. NW of London by rail. A railway works is located here. 50,127 (1931).

Gorton, Samuel. b. at Gorton, Lancashire, England, c1592; d. at Warwick, R.I., 1677. American colonial religious and political leader; a founder of Rhode Island. Son of a merchant, he was a "clothier" and "Professor of the misteries of Christ" at London by 1635. He landed at Boston in March, 1637, removed to Plymouth by June of the same year, became involved in religious and other controversies, and was fined and banished. He settled at Pocasset (Portsmouth), Aquidneck (later Rhode) Island, in December, 1638. There he assisted in ousting William Coddington as sole magistrate and setting up a new government (April 30, 1639). He became involved in a controversy with the new Coddington government at Newport, claiming jurisdiction over Portsmouth, and was whipped and banished during the winter of 1640–41. He took refuge, with his followers, at Providence, where he allied himself with Roger Williams against William Harris and the Pawtuxet faction. He purchased land outside the settlement in January, 1642. He was threatened by Massachusetts, which asserted claim over the territory, and removed to land purchased from the Narragansett Indians, at Shawomet, in November, 1642. Ordered to answer charges at Boston (July–September, 1643), he refused. He surrendered to armed force in October, 1643, was tried with his followers for blasphemy, and sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor on Nov. 3, 1643. He was banished on March 10, 1644, and welcomed at Portsmouth, R.I. He obtained a deed of submission to England from the Narragansett Indians on April 9, 1644, went to England late in 1645, and obtained (May 15, 1646) an order restoring Shawomet to him. He preached and published during the period 1646–48. He landed at Boston in May, 1648, with a safe-conduct from Robert Rich, 2nd Earl of Warwick, after whom Shawomet was renamed. He was active in the government of Warwick and of the "colonie of Providence" (Providence, Portsmouth, Newport, Warwick) during the period 1649–66. He served as moderator of the assembly (1651) and probably was the leader in passing antislavery legislation (unenforced). He was prominent in opposing Massachusetts claims, and offered refuge to Quakers. He devoted much of his time to theological and controversial writing, and to correspondence. The exact nature of his beliefs remains obscure, because of the incomprehensibility of his theological writings. He never founded a sect, and has been accused of denying heaven, hell, and immortality, the existence of witches and devils, the necessity of churches, ministers, ordinances, sacraments, oaths, magistrates, civil government among Christians, and the moral law. Nevertheless he helped set up governments, served as a magistrate, and was of an upright, if contentious, character. A probable explanation is that he was an extreme nonconformist, antiritualist, mystic, and individualist, and a stickler for civil liberties and representative government.

Gortyna (gôr.tī'nạ). [Also, **Gortyn** (gôr'tin).] In ancient geography, a city in S central Crete, near Mount Idá. It was an important center of Cretan civilization, second only to Cnossus. The code of laws of Gortyna, discovered on the site in 1862 and 1884, was one of the longest known inscriptions in Greek.

Gortynian Inscription (gôr.tin'i.ạn). Inscription found at Gortyna in Crete, a small part in 1862 and the rest in 1884. It is supposed to date from the 5th century B.C., although it contains references to the 6th and 7th centuries. It is of great value as giving what is practically a code of early Greek law and, to a considerable extent, its procedure.

Görtz (gėrts), **Georg Heinrich von.** b. 1668; d. at Stockholm, March 12, 1719. Swedish statesman. He was of German origin, and was privy councilor and seneschal in Holstein when he was sent (1706) on a mission to Charles XII, whose confidence he gained, and by whom he was made (1715) minister of finance, and subsequently prime minister. He formed a scheme for breaking up the league against Sweden, and planned a descent upon Scotland in behalf of the Pretender, but an accident frustrated his designs. On the death of the king he was imprisoned at the instance of Ulrica Eleonora and her husband Frederick of Hesse, who succeeded to the throne, and was executed on the pretext that he had goaded on the king in his undertakings and mismanaged the finances.

Goryn (gô'rin). [Polish, **Horyń.**] River in W U.S.S.R., in NW Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and S Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic. It rises in the hilly upland ab. 70 mi. E of Lvov, and flows generally N to join the Pripet in the Pripet marshes. For ab. 250 mi of its course, the Goryn is used for floating timber. Length, ab. 410 mi.

Görz (gėrts). A German name of **Gorizia,** city.

Görz and Gradiska (grä.dis'kä). Former crownland and (titular) princely countship of the Cisleithan division of Austria-Hungary. It lay between Carniola on the E and Italy on the W, and formed with Istria and Trieste the Küstenland. It was acquired by Austria in 1500.

Gorzów Wielkopolski (gô'zhöf vyel.kô.pôl'skē). [Also: **Gorzów;** German, **Landsberg, Landsberg an der Warthe.**] City in NW Poland, in the *województwo* (province) of Poznań, formerly in Brandenburg, Germany, situated on the Warta (Warthe) River, ab. 80 mi. NW of Poznań. It is a river port and has livestock, grain, and lumber markets; before World War II it had metallurgical, textile, shoe, and pottery manufactures, distilleries, and breweries. Churches date from the 13th and 18th centuries. There is an agricultural school and institute. The city was founded by Margrave Johann I of Brandenburg in 1257. The Russians defeated the French and Poles here on Feb. 4, 1813. The majority of the German population departed when the town and the surrounding territory were incorporated into Poland. 48,053 (1939); 19,796 (1946).

Goschen (gō'shẹn), **George Joachim.** [Title, 1st Viscount **Goschen.**] b. at London, in August, 1831; d. Feb. 7, 1907. English politician and financier. Entering Parliament in 1863, he was chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster in 1866, president of the poor-law board (1868–71), first lord of the admiralty (1871–74), and ambassador extraordinary to Constantinople (1880–81). From 1886 to 1895 he was a prominent member of the Liberal-Unionist Party, and was chancellor of the exchequer in the Salisbury ministry (1886–92), and first lord of the admiralty (1895–1900). He published *Theory of the Foreign Exchanges* (1863), *Life and Times of Georg Joachim Goschen* (1903), and *Essays and Addresses on Economic Questions* (1905), among others. He was created viscount in 1900.

Gosforth (goz'fôrth). Urban district in NE England, in Northumberland, ab. 2 mi. N of Newcastle. It has no direct rail service for passengers, being reached by rail to Newcastle, ab. 269 mi. N of London. 24,424 (1951).

Goshen (gō'shẹn). In Biblical geography, a pastoral region in Lower Egypt, occupied and colonized by the Israelites before the Exodus. It was situated E of the Nile delta and W of what is now the Suez Canal. Gen. xlv. 10, etc.

Goshen. City in N Indiana, county seat of Elkhart County, ab. 99 mi. SE of Chicago: manufactures of cabinets and waterproof bags. It has a large Mennonite and Amish population and is the seat of Goshen College. 13,003 (1950).

Goshen. Village in SE New York, county seat of Orange County: known for trotting races. 3,311 (1950).

Goshenland (gō'shẹn.land). [Also: **Goshen, Goosen.**] Republic set up by some Boer adventurers after the Transvaal war of 1881, to the W of Transvaal. The expedition of Sir Charles Warren delimited (1884) the British and Transvaal boundaries, and Goshenland was absorbed in Transvaal and in Bechuanaland.

Gosia (gō'shạ), **Martinus.** Italian jurist, at Bologna, notable as one of the "Four Doctors." See under **Bulgarus.**

Gosiute (gō'si.ūt). North American Indian tribe, now nearly extinct, formerly inhabiting W Utah and E Nevada. The language was of the Ute-Aztecan family.

Goslar (gos'lär). City in NW Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Lower Saxony, British Zone, formerly in the province of Hanover, Prussia, on the Gose River and the N slope of the Harz Mountains, ab. 24 mi. S of Brunswick. It has industries producing building materials, ceramics,

textiles, and machinery, and also stone quarries, canneries, and dairies (known for Harz cheese); copper, lead, and silver ores are mined in the vicinity. Being a hospital center, the city was declared open in World War II and thus suffered no bomb damage. After the destruction of Hildesheim and Brunswick, Goslar is one of the few remaining medieval cities in N Germany of major significance. The Kaiserhaus, in Romanesque style, founded by Otto I, rebuilt by Henry III in the 11th century, and remodeled and decorated in the 19th century, is one of the oldest secular structures in the whole of Germany. The Neuwerkkirche, Jakobikirche, Frankenbergerkirche, Marktkirche (churches), and the Dom Chapel also date from the 11th and 12th centuries. The Hospital of the Great Holy Cross dates from the 13th century; the Kaisersworth, formerly the guildhouse of the tailors, was erected in 1494; the Gothic *Rathaus* (town hall) dates from the 15th and 16th centuries. Towering gates and numerous medieval houses have been preserved. Goslar was founded by the emperor Henry I in 920 and was a flourishing mining center. Many diets and assemblies of the medieval Reich took place here. The city belonged to the Hanseatic League in the 13th century. Goslar was a free imperial city from 1400, and suffered in the Thirty Years' War. It became part of Prussia in 1802, of Hanover in 1815, and again of Prussia in 1866. Pop. 40,689 (1950).

Goślicki (gôsh.lēts'kē), **Wawrzyniec.** [Latinized, **Laurentius Gosliscius.**] b. c1530; d. c1607. Polish theologian and political theorist. Author of a treatise *De optimo Senatore* (Venice, 1567; Eng. trans., 1607, 1733), which had wide influence abroad, especially in England.

Gosling (goz'ling), **Harry.** b. at Lambeth, London, June 9, 1861; d. at Twickenham, London, Oct. 24, 1930. English trade-union leader, noted for his role in the peaceful settlement of many industrial difficulties during World War I. A moderate socialist, he served (1893–1910) as general secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Watermen and Lightermen of the River Thames, as president (1910–21) of the National Transport Workers' Federation, and as president (1921) of the Transport and General Workers' Union.

Gosnold (goz'nōld), **Bartholomew.** d. at Jamestown, Va., Aug. 22, 1607. English navigator, one of the founders of the settlement at Jamestown. He commanded an expedition (ship *Concord*) in 1602 which discovered Cape Cod and Martha's Vineyard (both named by him), and in 1606 joined the expedition under Newport to Virginia, which discovered (and named) Capes Henry and Charles and established the settlement of Jamestown.

Gospel of Wealth, The. Tract by Andrew Carnegie, published in 1889.

Gosplan (gos.plän'). Body organized by the U.S.S.R., in 1921, to speed the recovery of Russian industry, which had been ruined by World War I and the Russian civil war. One of its important functions is to draw up the Five Year Plans. Its name is an abbreviated form of *Gosudarstvennaya Planovaya Komissiya,* which means "State Planning Commission."

Gosport (gos'pōrt). Municipal borough, seaport, naval depot, and market town in the county of Southampton, on the S coast of England, ab. 89 mi. SW of London by rail. It is situated on the W shore of the narrow mouth of Portsmouth harbor opposite Portsmouth. It contains a naval hospital and provisions and clothing storehouses, as well as other government establishments. 58,246 (1951).

Goss (gos), Sir **John.** b. at Fareham, Hampshire, England, Dec. 27, 1800; d. at Brixton, London, May 10, 1880. English composer, chiefly of church music. He was organist (1838–72) of Saint Paul's.

Goss, Warren Lee. b. at Brewster, Mass., Aug. 19, 1835; d. Nov. 20, 1925. American author and editor. Among his works are *The Solder's Story of Captivity at Andersonville* (1866), *Jed* (1889), *The Recollections of a Private* (1890), *Tom Clifton* (1892), *Jack Alden* (1895), and *In the Navy* (1898).

Gossaert (gos'ärt), **Jan.** See **Mabuse.**

Gossage (gos'āj), Sir **Ernest Leslie.** b. at Liverpool, England, Feb. 3, 1891—. English air officer.

Gossau (gos'ou). Village in NE Switzerland, in the canton of St. Gallen: a center of the embroidery industry and a railway junction. 7,512 (1941).

Gosse (gos), Sir **Edmund William.** b. at London, Sept. 21, 1849; d. 1928. English poet and literary critic; son of Philip Henry Gosse. He was a librarian (1867–75) at the British Museum, and in 1875 became translator for the Board of Trade. He was Clark lecturer (1884–90) in English literature at Trinity College, Cambridge; his early lectures there were published in 1885 as *From Shakespeare to Pope.* He served as librarian (1904–14) of the House of Lords. Gosse is credited with bringing modern Scandinavian literature, especially the dramas of Henrik Ibsen, before the English public. His papers on Ibsen, who became a controversial figure among English critics and with the public, were written beginning in 1871; some of them are reprinted in *Northern Studies* (1890). He wrote a biography, *Henrik Ibsen,* in 1907. His translations of Ibsen include *Emperor and Galilean* (1876), *Hedda Gabler* (1891), and *The Master-Builder* (1893, with William Archer). Gosse's critical work was centered in 17th-century English literature, and he is sometimes credited with beginning the revival of interest in John Donne; he wrote *Life and Letters of John Donne, Dean of St. Paul's* (1899). In this field he also wrote *Seventeenth Century Studies* (1883), *Life of William Congreve* (1888), *The Jacobean Poets* (1894), *Jeremy Taylor* (1904, in the *English Men of Letters* series), and *Life of Sir Thomas Browne* (1905). He wrote a *Life of Thomas Gray* (1882) and published the *Works of Thomas Gray* (1884); his biography *Raleigh* was published in 1886, and *The Life of Algernon Charles Swinburne* in 1917. His critical writings also include *Studies in the Literatures of Northern Europe* (1879), *History of Eighteenth Century Literature, 1660–1780* (1889), *Critical Kit-Kats* (1896), *Short History of Modern English Literature* (1897), *Illustrated Record of English Literature* (in collaboration with Richard Garnett, 1903–04), *French Profiles* (1905), *Books on the Table* (1921), *More Books on the Table* (1923), and *Leaves and Fruit* (1927). He published an anonymous autobiographical study, *Father and Son,* in 1907, in which some critics profess to see the pen of George Moore. His *Collected Essays* were printed in 12 volumes (1912–27). Gosse as a poet practiced the forms adopted from the French, especially acknowledging his debt to Théodore de Banville. His volumes of verse include *On Viol and Flute* (1873), *New Poems* (1879), *Firdausi in Exile and Other Poems* (1885), *In Russet and Silver* (1894), *Collected Poems* (1896, 1911), and *The Autumn Garden* (1908). He wrote a verse play, *King Erik* (1876), and a prose fantasy (with some blank verse), *Hypolympia, or the Gods on the Island* (1901); the latter takes place on an island in the 20th century, but the characters are the ancient Greek gods.

Gosse, Philip Henry. b. at Worcester, England, April 6, 1810; d. at St. Marychurch, South Devon, England, Aug. 23, 1888. English zoölogist; father of Sir Edmund William Gosse. Among his works are *The Canadian Naturalist* (1840), *Aquarium* (1854), *British Sea Anemones and Corals* (1858), and *Romance of Natural History* (1860–61).

Gossec (go.sek), **François Joseph.** b. at Vergnies, Hainaut, Belgium, Jan. 17, 1734; d. at Passy, France, Feb. 16, 1829. French composer, influential in the development of French symphonic music.

Gosselies (gos.lē). Town in S Belgium, in the province of Hainaut, ab. 4 mi. N of Charleroi: coal mines; iron foundries; manufactures nails and enamelware. 10,018 (1947).

Gosselin (gos.laṅ), **Pascal François Joseph.** b. at Lille, France, Dec. 6, 1751; d. at Paris, Feb. 7, 1830. French antiquary. He was a deputy to the National Assembly in 1789, became a member of the central administration of commerce in 1791, and a member of the ministry of war in 1794. He was elected to the French Institute soon after its foundation, and succeeded Barthélemy as keeper of the medals in the Bibliothèque Nationale in 1799, a post which he retained until his death.

Gossen (gos'ẹn), **Hermann Heinrich.** b. 1810; d. 1858. German economist. He is remembered as the author of *The Development of the Law of Human Intercourse and Its Resulting Rule for Human Behavior* (1854), in which he anticipated the theory of marginal utility formulated in 1871 by William Stanley Jevons. The fundamental principle of the theory is that all value is determined by utility.

Gosson (gos'ọn), **Stephen.** b. at Canterbury, England, 1554; d. Feb. 13, 1624. English author. He became

rector of Great Wigborough, in Essex, in 1591, a post which he exchanged for that of St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate, London, in 1600. Gosson seems to have been a playwright, though none of his plays survive, and became upset at what he thought were the immoral tendencies of the writers and poets of the day. In 1579 he wrote, and dedicated without permission to Sir Philip Sidney, *Schoole of Abuse, containing a pleasant invective against Poets, Pipers, Plaiers, Jesters, and such like Caterpillars of the Commonwealth.* He followed this in the same year with *The Ephemerides of Phialo* and in 1582 with *Playes Confuted in Five Actions.* The latter was a defense of his position, for the *Schoole of Abuse* had drawn a series of answers, including a vigorous pamphlet from Thomas Lodge. Sidney's *Apologie for Poetry,* written c1581, seems to have been written in answer to Gosson's attack on the poets.

Got (gō), **Bertrand de.** Original name of Pope **Clement V.**

Got, François Jules Edmond. b. Oct. 1, 1822; d. March 20, 1901. French actor. He made his debut at the Comédie Française in 1844. He played successfully the leading parts in classical and modern French comedy, particularly Sganarelle, Trissotin, and Figaro in the former, and Giboyer (in Augier's plays *Les Effrontés* and *Le Fils de Giboyer*), Maître Guérin, Mercadet, and David Sichel in the latter. He also played such parts as Triboulet and Harpagon with equal success. He served as professor of declamation at the Conservatoire.

Göta (yė'tä). [Also: **Götha;** Swedish, **Götaälv** (yė'täelv).] River in S Sweden, flowing from Lake Vänern into the Kattegat near Göteborg: part of the Göta Canal (ab. 300 mi.), between Stockholm and Göteborg. Length, ab. 55 mi.

Götaland (yė'tä.länd). [Also: **Götarike** (yė'tä.rē.kę), **Gottland, Gothland, Gotland.**] Historically, the S division of Sweden, comprising the modern *län* (counties) of Malmöhus, Kristianstad, Blekinge, Kronoberg, Jönköping, Kalmar, Östergötland, Halland, Göteborg and Bohus, Älvsborg, and Skaraborg, and the islands of Gotland and Öland. This and the land of the Swedes proper grew into the kingdom of Sweden during the middle part of the Middle Ages.

Gotama (gô'tą.mą, gō'-) or **Gotama Buddha** (bù'dą. bö'dą). See **Buddha.**

Göteborg (yė.tę.bôry''). [German, **Gothenburg, Gotenburg.**] City in SW Sweden, the capital of the *län* (county) of Göteborg and Bohus, situated on the SW coast of Sweden, near the mouth of the Göta River, which empties into the Kattegat. It is the second largest city of Sweden, the terminus of the Trollhätta-Göta Canal, and the center of shipbuilding industry in Sweden (Göta Works are Sweden's largest shipbuilding enterprise), with numerous docks, warehouses, large quays, and a considerable home fleet. It is the most important commercial place in Scandinavia after Copenhagen. Exports include iron ore, iron and steel articles, paper and pulp, lumber, butter, herrings, and similar products. Outstanding among the city's industries is the Svenska Kullagerfabriken (SKF), world-famous ball and roller-bearing company. There are also manufactures of iron and steel articles, trucks and motorcars, lumber and wood products, matches, and porcelain, breweries, and fish-smoking plants. Göteborg is the seat of a university and of technical, commercial, nautical, and other schools. It has botanical gardens, an art museum, a nautical museum, a theater, a concert hall, and a library. The cathedral was rebuilt in 1815. Of the once numerous waterways only the Great Harbor Canal remains. Göteborg was founded by Gustavus Adolphus in 1619; many German, Scottish, and Dutch settlers were among the first burghers. It grew in importance during the Napoleonic period, when it was a chief entrepôt for British merchandise, and participated in the East India trade. The city grew considerably during the 19th and 20th centuries. 353,991 (1950).

Göteborg and Bohus (bö'hüs). [Also: **Gothenburg and Bohus;** Swedish, **Göteborgs och Bohus Län** (yė.tę.bôry'' ôk bö'hüs len').] *Län* (county) in S Sweden, bordering on the Skagerrak and Kattegat. Capital, Göteborg; area, 1,989 sq. mi.; pop. 550,981 (1950).

Gotenburg (gō'tęn.bůrk). German name of **Göteborg.**

Gotenhafen (gō'tęn.hä.fęn). See **Gdynia.**

Gotfried von Viterbo (got'frēt fon vē.ter'bō). See **Godfrey of Viterbo.**

Gotha (gō'tä; Anglicized, gō'thą, -tą). City in C Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Thuringia, Russian Zone, formerly in the free state of Thuringia, situated on the Leina River and the slope of the Thüringer Wald, ab. 15 mi. W of Erfurt: one of the chief commercial and industrial places in Thuringia, the seat of great insurance companies and of the world-renowned geographical publishing house of Justus Perthes. The industries included before World War II the manufacture of machinery, railroad cars, precision instruments, rubber articles, soap, and sausages. Prior to the conclusion of World War II, it had large-scale airplane production. There are beautiful parks and suburban settlements, but few old buildings. The *Rathaus* (town hall), erected in 1547, was rebuilt after a fire in 1666. Above the city is the castle Friedenstein, erected in the period 1643–46 by Duke Ernest the Pious on the site of an earlier fortification; its area includes the castle church, a castle theater, and a library containing more than 200,000 volumes and manuscripts. In the castle park is the art museum, with collections of Dutch and German masters. Castle Friedrichsthal dates from the 18th century. There are various educational institutions. The territory came under the rule of the landgraves of Thuringia in the 12th century; the city came into existence in the same period. Under the rule of the house of Wettin, humanism and the Lutheran Reformation were sponsored here. The city was destroyed in 1567. From 1640 it was the residence of the dukes of Saxe-Gotha, and from 1826 to 1918 of the dukes of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. The city was frequently bombed in World War II. 57,639 (1946).

Götha (yė'tä). See **Göta.**

Gotha (go.tà), **Almanach de.** Annual register published (1764 *et seq.*) in French and German at Gotha. It comprises a genealogical detail of the principal royal and aristocratic families of Europe, and a diplomatic and statistical record for the time of the different states of the world.

Gothaer (gō'tä.ėr). In modern German history, a political party which favored constitutional government and a confederation of states under Prussia; applied originally to certain members of the Frankfort Parliament who assembled at Gotha in June, 1849.

Gotham (goth'ąm, gō'thąm). Name sometimes applied to the city of New York; taken from the village of Gotham, England. This name for New York City was first published in *Salmagundi,* a periodical published (1807–08) by Washington Irving and others, and was a humorous reference to the city's residents.

Gotham (goth'ąm, gō'thąm; locally, got'ąm). Civil parish and village in N central England, in Nottinghamshire, ab. 7 mi. SW of Nottingham. The foolishness and stupidity of its inhabitants, which has passed into tradition and story, is said to have been simulated in the 13th century to avoid losing good land for public roads. When King John's men came to punish the villagers for refusing their lands, they averted the king's anger by behaving like fools. The "foles of Gotyam" are mentioned as early as the 15th century in the *Towneley Mysteries. Merie Tales of the Mad Men of Gotam* was published in 1630. But the famous nursery rhyme:

> Three wise men of Gotham
> Went to sea in a bowl:
> And if the bowl had been stronger
> My song would have been longer.

did not appear until c1765 in Newbery's *Mother Goose's Melody.* It has been reprinted in numerous compilations. Pop. 1,344 (1931).

Gotham Election, A. Farce by Susannah Centlivre, produced in 1715.

Gothamite (goth'ąm.īt, gō'thąm.īt). Humorous epithet for a New Yorker, first used by Washington Irving in *Salmagundi* (1807).

Gothenburg (gō'thęn.bėrg). City in S central Nebraska, in Dawson County, on the Platte River ab. 220 mi. W of Omaha. 2,977 (1950).

Gothenburg (gō'tęn.bůrk; Anglicized, got'ęn.bėrg, goth'-). German name of **Göteborg.**

Gothenburg and Bohus (bō'hüs). See **Göteborg and Bohus.**

Gothic (goth'ik). Language of the Goths. The Goths spoke various forms of a Germanic tongue, belonging to the eastern group of the Germanic subfamily of languages. All forms of Gothic have perished without record, except that spoken by some of the western Goths (Visigoths), who at the beginning of the 4th century occupied Dacia (approximately what is now Rumania), and who before the end of that century passed over in great numbers into Moesia (now Serbia and part of Bulgaria). Revolting against the Roman Empire, they extended their conquests even into Gaul and Spain. Their language, Gothic, also called Moeso-Gothic, is preserved in the fragmentary remains of a nearly complete translation of the Bible made by their bishop, Ulfilas (a name also used in the forms Ulfila, Ulphila, Wulfila), who lived in the 4th century A.D., and in some other fragments. These remains are of a high philological importance, preceding by several centuries the next earliest Germanic records (Anglo-Saxon and Old High German). The part of Ulfilas's Bible still extant consists of a considerable portion of each of the Gospels, and of each of Saint Paul's Epistles; also small fragments of the books of Ezra and Nehemiah. Of the six different manuscripts found, the most important was that discovered in the 16th century in a monastery at Werden, Germany; it changed ownership repeatedly before being housed at the University of Uppsala, Sweden. The language has been extinct since the 9th century.

Gothick North (goth'ik), **The.** Study of medieval life, art, and thought, by Sacheverell Sitwell, published in 1929.

Gothicus (goth'i.kus). Surname of **Claudius II.**

Gothland (goth'land). See **Götaland,** and **Gotland.**

Gothofredus (gō.tō.frā'dus). A pseudonym of **Abelin, Johann Philipp.**

Gothofredus (goth.ọ.frē'dus). See **Godefroy.**

Goths (goths). Ancient Germanic-speaking people which was established in the regions between the Elbe and Vistula rivers in the 3rd century. They made many inroads into different parts of the Roman Empire in the 3rd and 4th centuries, and gradually accepted the Arian form of Christianity. The two great historical divisions were the Visigoths (West Goths) and the Ostrogoths (East Goths). A body of Visigoths settled in the province of Moesia (the present Serbia and part of Bulgaria), and were hence called Moeso-Goths; and their apostle Ulfilas (Wulfila) translated the Scriptures into Gothic. The Visigoths formed a monarchy c418, which existed in southern France until 507, and in Spain until 711. An Ostrogothic kingdom existed in Italy and neighboring regions from 493 to 553. The so-called Tetraxitic Goths are mentioned in the Crimea as late as the 18th century. By extension the name was applied to various other tribes which invaded the Roman Empire.

Gotland (got'land). See also **Götaland.**

Gotland (got'land; Swedish, gôt'länd). [Also: **Gothland, Gottland, Gutaland;** sometimes called the **"Eye of the Baltic."**] Island in the Baltic Sea ab. 60 mi. E of Sweden, of which it forms a *län* (county), with neighboring small islands including Fårö and Karlsö. The surface is generally level. The chief occupations are agriculture, sheep and cattle raising, fishing, lime burning, and quarrying. The island was a medieval commercial center. Its possession was long disputed by Denmark. In 1645 it was permanently united to Sweden. Capital, Visby; length, 75 mi.; area, 1,225 sq. mi.; pop. 58,946 (1950).

Goto (gō.tō), Count **Shimpei.** b. in Iwate prefecture, Japan, 1856; d. at Kyoto, Japan, April 13, 1929. Japanese colonial empire builder, remembered chiefly as the first civil administrator of Formosa (1898) and as the first president of the South Manchurian Railway (1906). In these capacities he laid the groundwork for the Japanese colonial empire. Also served as minister of communications (1908–12), home affairs (1916), and foreign affairs (1918), and as mayor of Tokyo (1921–22).

Goto Archipelago. [Japanese, **Goto Retto** (ret.tō).] Group of islands in SW Japan, ab. 50 mi. W of Nagasaki. They are a part of Nagasaki prefecture, and are densely populated. The chief occupations are farming, fishing, and coral gathering. Area, ab. 249 sq. mi.; pop. 154,207 (1946).

Gött (gĕt), **Emil.** b. at Jechtingen, Germany, May 13, 1864; d. at Freiburg im Breisgau, Germany, April 13, 1908. German dramatist who experimented with many callings: he was an inventor, politician, and farmer (with Emil Strauss), but chiefly a thinker on life's problems under the aegis of Nietzsche. His philosophy is best deduced from his diaries (1914). His literary output was very small: a handful of short stories and three or four comedies (*Der Adept,* 1894; *Edelwild,* 1901; *Der Schwarzkünstler,* 1905; *Mauserung,* 1908). He follows the Spanish tradition of comedy.

Gotter (got'ĕr), **Friedrich Wilhelm.** b. at Gotha, Germany, Sept. 3, 1746; d. there, March 18, 1797. German poet. Although he belonged to the generation that broke with French tradition, he remained loyal to French classicism. He wrote elegies, tales, and songs, as well as dramas and opera texts. His *Medea* (1775), which was set to music by Benda, is his best-known work. It later inspired Grillparzer to write *Das goldene Vliess.* He was a friend of the actor Ekhof and did much to promote the theater in Germany. Together with Boie he founded the Göttingen *Musenalmanach* in 1770.

Götterdämmerung (gĕt ĕr.dem'ẹ.rung). [Eng. trans., *"Twilight of the Gods."*] Fourth part of Wagner's *Ring des Nibelungen,* first performed at Bayreuth, Aug. 17, 1876.

Gottesberg (got'ẹs.berk). German name of **Boguszów.**

Gottesfreunde (got'ẹs.froin.dẹ). German religious association of the 14th century in Swabia and Switzerland. It included the mystics Tauler and Suso, and also the Strasbourg merchant Rulman Merswin, to whom is attributed the invention of the designation "Grosser Gottesfreund im Oberland." Piety, poverty, and withdrawal from the world were the principles of the association.

Gottfried (got'frēt), **Johann Ludwig.** A pseudonym of **Abelin, Johann Philipp.**

Gottfried von Strassburg (got'frēt fon shträs'bûrk). Middle High German epic poet. He lived at the end of the 12th and the beginning of the 13th century, but the exact years of his birth and death are unknown. From the title "Meister" used in the manuscripts it has been assumed that he belonged to the burgher class, but this is not certain. About 1210 he wrote, after French originals, the epic poem *Tristan und Isolde,* which, however, he did not live to complete. It was subsequently continued by Ulrich von Türheim (1233–66) and Heinrich von Freiberg, who wrote about 1300. Gottfried was famous among his contemporaries for the polished style and narrative power which still attract modern readers. Wilhelm Hertz has made a rendering of his epic into modern German.

Gottheil (got'hīl), **Richard James Horatio.** b. at Manchester, England, Oct. 13, 1862; d. at New York, May 22, 1936. American linguist, a specialist in the Semitic languages. He was professor (1887 *et seq.*) of Semitic languages at Columbia, and headed (1896 *et seq.*) the Oriental department at the New York Public Library. Author of *The Syriac-Arabic Glosses of Isha bar Ali* (1910–27) and *Zionism* (1914).

Gotthelf (got'helf), **Jeremias.** [Pseudonym of **Albert Bitzius.**] b. at Morat, Fribourg, Switzerland, Oct. 4, 1797; d. at Lützelflüh, Bern, Switzerland, Oct. 22, 1854. Swiss pastor and author, noted chiefly for his moralizing novels illustrating the home life of the Bernese peasantry.

Göttingen (gĕt'ing.ẹn). City in NW Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Lower Saxony, British Zone, formerly in the province of Hanover, Prussia, situated on the Leine River ab. 53 mi. S of Hanover: a center of the film industry. It also has large breweries, and manufactures electrical articles, scientific and musical instruments, cloth, and furniture. The university, founded by George II of England (as prince-elector of Hanover) in 1734, played an important role in the 19th century in the development of historical, juridical, and linguistic (Germanic) studies; the brothers Grimm, collectors of *Grimm's Fairy Tales,* taught here; there is a large library, containing more than 800,000 volumes and manuscripts, and also several clinics, scientific institutes, and learned societies. Seven of the university professors (Ewald, Gervinus, Dahlmann, Albrecht, Weber, and the brothers Grimm) were expelled by King Ernest Augustus in 1837 for their opposition to the suspension of the constitution of 1833. There are a

number of schools and vocational institutions, a theater, historical museum, and art collections. The old part of the city is surrounded by walls and promenades; the Johanniskirche and the Jakobikirche are Gothic churches of the 14th century. The *Rathaus* (town hall) dates from 1369–71. Göttingen received town privileges through Emperor Otto IV; it developed woolen industries and was a member of the Hanseatic League. It adopted the Lutheran Reformation early. The modern significance of the city is bound up with the university. It was the seat of the Göttinger Dichterbund in the 18th century, and the place of publication of the *Göttinger Gelehrte Anzeigen* in the 19th century. It is now a center for the resettlement of East German refugees. The population increased by 33.9 percent in the period 1939–46. Göttingen suffered only little damage during World War II. The university library, which was stored during the war in a mine, was damaged by fire. 68,577 (1946), 78,680 (1950).

Göttinger Musenalmanach (gėt'ing.ėr mō'zėn.äl.mänäċh). German publication (1770–1804) founded by Boie and Gotter. The name was derived from the French *Almanac des Muses*, but unlike that annual anthology it published original contributions as well. It was founded to serve the purposes of the Dichterbund of Göttingen. It was the first of many such almanacs.

Gottland (got'land). See **Götaland,** and **Gotland.**

Gottschalk (got'shälk). [Latinized, **Gotescalcus.**] d. c868. German theologian. He was sent as a child to the convent of Fulda, and subsequently entered the Benedictine convent at Orbais, where he was ordained. His doctrine of twofold predestination (i.e., of some to eternal life and of others to eternal death) was condemned by the Synod of Mainz in 848, and he was deprived of his priestly functions. The rest of his life was spent in prison in the convent of Hautvilliers.

Gottschalk (got'shôk), **Louis Moreau.** b. at New Orleans, May 8, 1829; d. at Rio de Janeiro, Dec. 18, 1869. American pianist and composer. He composed symphonies, a triumphal cantata, two operas, *Bananier* (written for the piano), and others. He made extensive professional tours in Europe and in North and South America, and enjoyed great popularity.

Gottschall (got'shäl), **Rudolph von.** b. at Breslau, Sept. 30, 1823; d. March 21, 1909. German dramatist, poet, novelist, and miscellaneous writer. Among his works are *Die Göttin* (1852), *Carlo Zeno* (1854), *Deutsche Nationalliteratur* (1855), and the plays *Pitt and Fox*, *Katharina Howard*, and *Amy Robsart*.

Gottsched (got'shät), **Johann Christoph.** b. at Juditten, near Königsberg, in East Prussia, Feb. 2, 1700; d. at Leipzig, Germany, Dec. 12, 1766. German critic and writer. He was educated at Königsberg, and subsequently went to Leipzig, where he was made (1730) professor of philosophy and poetry, and where he devoted himself to certain reforms of German literature. He took over a literary society which he renamed the Deutsche Gesellschaft and which served as the nucleus of his following. Of the several periodicals that he published, *Die vernünftigen Tadlerinnen* (1725–26), a women's magazine patterned after the English *Spectator*, was the first. His *Redekunst* (1728) and particularly his ambitious effort to standardize the art of poetry, *Versuch einer kritischen Dichtkunst für die Deutschen* (1730), were designed to raise the literary level of German publications in his day. His chief concern was to reform the drama. To this end he secured the help of the actress Frau Neuber, and he brought out the six volumes of plays in the *Deutsche Schaubühne* (1740–45), in which are found translations from the French classics as well as plays by Gottsched, his wife, and other Germans. His bibliography of German plays, *Nötiger Vorrat zur Geschichte der deutschen dramatischen Dichtkunst* (1757–65), was a contribution more appreciated by later historians than by his contemporaries. For two decades Gottsched was literary arbiter of Germany; but his objection to fantasy in poetry, his insistence on rationalistic literature, was challenged, notably by the Swiss Bodmer and Breitinger, and with the rise of Klopstock his influence waned.

Gottwald (gôt'vält), **Klement.** b. at Dedice, Czechoslovakia, Nov. 23, 1896; d. at Prague, March 14, 1953. Czechoslovak politician. During World War I he was among many Czechs who escaped from the Austrian armies to Russia, from which he returned a Marxist after the war. After editing a Communist periodical at Bratislava, he was elected to the central committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, and became its secretary in 1928. In 1926 he was the Czech delegate to the Comintern, and was elected to the Czechoslovak chamber of deputies in 1929. In 1938 he again went to the U.S.S.R., returning as deputy prime minister in the first postwar Czechoslovak government in 1945. In June, 1946, he became prime minister, and in July, 1948, was elected president of Czechoslovakia by the national assembly. In 1952 the execution by Gottwald's government of 11 Czech leaders, including Rudolf Slansky and Vladimir Clementis, gave rise to charges of Kremlin-dictated anti-Semitism.

Gottwaldov (gôt'väl.dôf). Region or county in C Czechoslovakia, in the E part of Moravia, created by decree of Dec. 21, 1948, which became effective in January, 1949. It was named for Klement Gottwald. Capital, Zlín (officially Gottwaldov); area, 1,972 sq. mi.; pop. 593,576 (1949).

Gottwaldov. Official name (1949 *et seq.*) of **Zlín.**

Göttweig (gėt'wīk). Village in E Austria, in the province of Lower Austria, situated on a hill near the Danube, W of Krems. It has a famous Benedictine abbey, founded in 1012, rebuilt (1719–27) after a fire, in baroque style from plans by Lukas von Hildebrandt. The staircase hall is one of the most beautiful in Austria.

Götz (gėts), **Hermann.** b. at Königsberg, in East Prussia, Dec. 17, 1840; d. at Hottingen, Switzerland, Dec. 3, 1876. German composer. He was a pupil of Stern, Von Bülow, and Ulrich at Berlin. His most celebrated opera, *The Taming of the Shrew* (*Der Widerspenstigen Zähmung*), was first performed at Mannheim, Oct. 11, 1874. He also wrote orchestral, piano, and chamber music.

Götz, Johann Nicolaus. b. at Worms, Germany, July 9, 1721; d. at Winterburg, Germany, Nov. 4, 1781. German minor poet. He studied theology at Halle (1739–42) and subsequently filled various ecclesiastical offices. As one of the Anacreontic poets, he is noted for wit and elegance of expression rather than for depth of sentiment. His collected works, with a biography by Ramler, appeared at Mannheim in 1785 (new ed., 1807).

Götz, Karl. b. in Württemberg, Germany, 1903—. German author. At various times in his career a factory worker, gardener, and sailor, he settled (after prolonged stays in Holland and the U.S.) as teacher in a German-Swabian school in Palestine. *Das Kinderschiff* (1934) is based on a trip to Germany of 16 Swabian children from Palestine. In 1934 he was commissioned to write *Deutsches Volkstum in aller Welt*, of which eight sections were published.

Götz von Berlichingen (gėts'fon ber'liċh.ing.ėn). Play by Goethe. It is the story of the attempt of the hero to escape from the corrupting influences of the civilized court of the late medieval period, and his ultimate defeat by these influences. The first sketch was finished in 1771. In 1773 Goethe rewrote and published it. In 1804 he prepared another edition for the stage. It is treated in the manner of a Shakespearian historical drama.

"GOU" (нā ō ö). Group of Argentine army officers, dominated by Colonel Juan D. Perón, which was the real power behind the government of General Pedro Pablo Ramírez, provisional president after the revolution which deposed President Ramón S. Castillo in June, 1943. Some members of the "GOU" were later responsible for the replacing (Feb. 24, 1944) of Ramírez by General Edelmiro Farrell. The letters have been taken variously as referring to "Groupo de Officiales Unidos" or to the slogan "Gobierno, Orden, Unidad."

Goucher (gou'chėr), **John Franklin.** b. at Waynesburg, Pa., June 7, 1845; d. July 19, 1922. American Methodist Episcopal clergyman and educator. Through marriage he acquired means which he devoted to philanthropic ventures, particularly the organization and founding of the Women's College of Baltimore, opened in 1888 and renamed (1910) Goucher College in honor of the efforts of Goucher and his wife (the former Mary Cecelia Fisher). He served as its president from 1890 to 1908. He also contributed generously to Methodist missions and schools

in the Orient. He wrote *True Education* (1904), and *The Growth of the Missionary Concept* (1911).

Gouda (gou'dą; Dutch, ĥou'dä). [Also, **Ter Gouwe.**] Town in W Netherlands, in the province of South Holland, situated at the junction of the Gouwe and Ijssel rivers ab. 12 mi. NE of Rotterdam: noted for its egg, cattle, butter, and cheese markets; Gouda cheese is a specialty. There are a number of factories manufacturing bricks, pipes, and pottery, and a tobacco factory. The old part of the town is surrounded by a canal; there is a town hall in the late Gothic style; the Church of Saint Jans (or Groote Kerk) contains famous stained-glass windows. 39,140 (est. 1951).

Goudge (göj), **Elizabeth.** b. in Somersetshire, England, April 24, 1900—. English novelist. Author of *Island Magic* (1932), *A City of Bells* (1934), *Towers in the Mist* (1936), *The Bird in the Tree* (1939), *Green Dolphin Country* (1944; American title, *Green Dolphin Street*), *Gentian Hill* (1945), and the short-story collections *Pedlar's Pack* (1935) and *The Icon on the Wall* (1943).

Goudimel (gö.dē.mel), **Claude.** b. at Besançon, France, 1510; killed at Lyons in the massacre of the Huguenots, Aug. 27, 1572. French composer and teacher of music. He set to music some of the Psalms in their French version by Marot and Beza (1565).

Goudriaan (ĥou.drē.än'), **Jan.** b. at Amsterdam, Netherlands, Dec. 5, 1893—. Dutch mechanical engineer and teacher. In 1948 he became professor at the University of Pretoria, South Africa.

Goudy (gou'di), **Frederic William.** b. at Bloomington, Ill., March 8, 1865; d. at Marlboro, N.Y., May 11, 1947. American printer and type designer who created some 100 type faces during his career. He established (1903) the Village Press at Park Ridge, Ill.; moved (1906) the concern to New York, later to Forest Hills, N.Y., and finally (c1908) to his estate near Marlboro, N.Y. Among his most noted type designs are Kennerley, Forum, and the several series known by his name. Author of *The Alphabet* (1918), *Elements of Lettering* (1921), *Typologia: Studies in Type Design and Typography* (1940), and *Elements of Lettering* (1942).

Gough (gof), **Alexander Dick.** b. Nov. 3, 1804; d. Sept. 8, 1871. English architect and engineer. He devoted himself especially to ecclesiastical architecture.

Gough, Hubert de la Poer. b. 1870—. English soldier who commanded (1916–18) the Fifth Army of the British Expeditionary Force during World War I.

Gough, Hugh. [Title, 1st Viscount **Gough.**] b. at Woodstown, County Limerick, Ireland, Nov. 3, 1779; d. near Dublin, March 2, 1869. British general. He was commander in chief in China (1841–42) and in India (1843–49), commanding in person in the Sikh wars (1845–49).

Gough, John Bartholomew. b. at Sandgate, Kent, England, Aug. 22, 1817; d. at Philadelphia, Feb. 18, 1886. Anglo-American temperance lecturer in America and Great Britain. He came to the U.S. in 1829, and began lecturing in 1843. He visited England in 1853, 1857, and 1878. Author of an *Autobiography* (1846) and *Sunshine and Shadow* (1880).

Gough Island. [Also, **Gough's Island.**] Island in the South Atlantic Ocean, generally included as part of the British possession of Tristan da Cunha. It is 1 mi. long.

Gouin (gö.aṅ'; French, gwaṅ), **Félix.** b. at Peypin, Bouches-du-Rhône, France, Oct. 4, 1884—. French statesman and lawyer, second president (1946) of the provisional government of the French Fourth Republic. A Socialist deputy (1924 *et seq.*), he voted (June, 1940) against the grant of powers to the Pétain government, defended Léon Blum at the Riom trial (February, 1942), escaped to Britain, and became a leader in the Free French movement. He was repeatedly elected president (November, 1943–June, 1945) of the Consultative Assembly, was unanimously elected (October, 1945) president of the first Constituent Assembly, was president (January–June, 1946) of the provisional government and vice-premier (June, 1946–November, 1946), and took charge of the Monnet plan of economic recovery as minister of state (December, 1946–November, 1947).

Gouin, Sir **Jean Lomer.** b. at Grondines, Quebec, Canada, March 19, 1861; d. there, March 28, 1929. Canadian lawyer and statesman. He was at the London Imperial and Economic Councils in 1924 as a Canadian representative, as well as at the fourth assembly of the League of Nations.

Goujaud (gö.zhō), **Aimé Jacques Alexandre.** Original name of **Bonpland, Aimé Jacques Alexandre.**

Goujet (gö.zhē), **Claude Pierre,** Abbé. b. at Paris, Oct. 19, 1697; d. there, Feb. 1, 1767. French historical writer. His works include *Bibliothèque des auteurs ecclésiastiques* (1736), *Bibliothèque française, ou histoire littéraire de la France* (1740–59), and *Origine et histoire de la poésie française* (1745).

Goujon (gö.zhôṅ), **Jean.** b. c1515; d. probably between 1564–68. French sculptor of the Renaissance period. Nothing is known definitely of his life. In 1540 he is mentioned as working on Saint-Maclou at Rouen; the little door of this church ascribed to him dates, however, from a later period. In 1541 he left Rouen for Paris, where he joined Pierre Lescot in the decoration of Saint-Germain l'Auxerrois. From Paris he went to Rouen, where the architect Bullant was reconstructing the chateau. The *Victory* of Écouen is well known. At about this time he is thought to have developed a tendency toward the Huguenot party. From 1547 to 1550 was his first period of work on the Louvre, then under reconstruction by Pierre Lescot. To it belong the *escalier* (staircase) of Henry II, the figures of the œils-de-bœuf, the *Caryatides du Louvre*, and the figures of the *Fontaine des Innocents*. In 1550 Goujon went to Anet to work on the chateau of Diane de Poitiers, which was then building by Philibert de l'Orme. The *Diane Chasseresse* (traditionally representing the great Diane herself), which stood in the courtyard of the chateau, is now in the Louvre. Before 1560 he completed the decoration of the Louvre. After 1560–61 his name disappears from the list of "Maîtres Maçons" working with Pierre Lescot. He is supposed to have been shot on his scaffold in the court of the Louvre during the Massacre of Saint Bartholomew (1572).

Goulburn (gōl'bėrn). City in SE Australia, in New South Wales, ab. 105 mi. SW of Sydney. It is a minor railroad junction. 16,029 (1947), 17,390 (est. 1950).

Goulburn (göl'bėrn), **Edward Meyrick.** b. at Chelsea, London, Feb. 11, 1818; d. at Tunbridge Wells, England, May 3, 1897. English clergyman and schoolmaster, dean of Norwich and headmaster of Rugby.

Goulburn, Henry. b. at London, March 19, 1784; d. near Dorking, Surrey, England, Jan. 12, 1856. English politician. He was chancellor of the exchequer (1828–30), home secretary (1834–35), and again chancellor of the exchequer (1841–46).

Gould (göld), **Augustus Addison.** b. at New Ipswich, N.H., April 23, 1805; d. at Boston, Sept. 15, 1866. American naturalist, especially noted as a conchologist. Among his chief works are *Invertebrate Animals of Massachusetts* (1841) and *Mollusca and Shells of the U.S. Exploring Expedition under Capt. Wilkes* (1852).

Gould, Benjamin Apthorp. b. at Lancaster, Mass., June 15, 1787; d. Oct. 24, 1859. American educator and merchant; brother of Hannah Flagg Gould. He was graduated (1814) from Harvard and served as principal of the Boston Latin School from 1814 to 1828, retiring to become a successful shipping merchant. He served (1834–37) as a member of the Boston Common Council, was a trustee of the Dummer Academy at Newbury, and was the first president of the Latin School Association. His editions of *Ovid* (1827), *Horace* (1828), and *Virgil* (1829), were the first school-texts of their kind to appear in the U.S. He also revised for American use the *Latin Grammar* (1825), by Alexander Adams.

Gould, Benjamin Apthorp. b. at Boston, Sept. 27, 1824; d. at Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 26, 1896. American astronomer; son of Benjamin Apthorp Gould (1787–1859). He was long employed in astronomical work in connection with the U.S. Coast Survey, was director of the Dudley Observatory at Albany (1855–59), and from 1870 to 1885 had charge of the National Observatory at Córdoba, Argentina. This observatory was organized by him, and during his directorship it issued the most important series of astronomical reports that had appeared in South America. He founded and edited an astronomical journal at Cambridge, Mass.

Gould, Carl Frelinghuysen. b. at New York, Nov. 24, 1873; d. Jan. 4, 1939. American architect, who was

among the designers of the campus and buildings of the University of Washington at Seattle, and established and headed (1914–26) the department of architecture there. He was educated at Harvard University and at the École des Beaux-Arts, Paris, then practiced privately at New York and Seattle. Some of his better-known designs were for the Washington State Normal School, U.S. Marine Hospital, Seattle *Times* building, Washington State capitol, and the Seattle Art Museum.

Gould, Charles. English capitalist in Costaguana, in Joseph Conrad's novel *Nostromo* (1904).

Gould, Edwin. b. at New York, Feb. 25, 1866; d. July 11, 1933. American business executive; son of Jay Gould (1836–92).

Gould, Elgin Ralston Lovell. b. at Oshawa, Ontario, Canada, Aug. 15, 1860; d. Aug. 18, 1915. American publicist and philanthropist. He studied at Toronto University and the Johns Hopkins, and was professor of statistics (1895–96) at the University of Chicago. In 1896 he became president of the City and Suburban Homes Company, New York, an organization for providing better housing for wage-earners. He was lecturer on political economy (1901–02) at Columbia University, city chamberlain of New York (1902–04), and took an active part in philanthropic and reform movements in that city.

Gould, Sir Francis Carruthers. b. at Barnstaple, England, Dec. 2, 1844; d. Jan. 1, 1925. English caricaturist and politician, noted particularly for his drawings of important financial events, done while he was a member of the London Stock Exchange. Many of these drawings were lithographed and circulated privately. In 1879 he began to illustrate the Christmas editions of *Truth;* in 1887 he began to contribute to the *Pall Mall Gazette;* later he was assistant editor of the *Westminster Gazette.* Among his independent publications are: *Who Killed Cock Robin?* (1897), *Tales Told in the Zoo* (1900), *Froissart's Modern Chronicles* (1902–03), and the serialized *Picture Politics.* He was knighted in 1906.

Gould, George Jay. b. Feb. 6, 1864; d. May 16, 1923. American railroad executive and sportsman; son of Jay Gould (1836–92).

Gould, George Milbry. b. at Auburn, Me., Nov. 8, 1848; d. at Atlantic City, N.J., Aug. 8, 1922. American physician, ophthalmologist, author, and medical editor and lexicographer. He was graduated from Ohio Wesleyan University (B.A., 1873) and from the Harvard Divinity School in 1874; after study abroad, he served as a pastor at Chillicothe, Ohio, giving up his pulpit after a year to enter the book and art business in that town. Compelled by delicate health to abandon his business, he attended Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, from which he was graduated in 1888. He established his practice in ophthalmology at Philadelphia Hospital. With L. W. Fox, he wrote *A Compend of the Diseases of the Eye* (1886). He served as editor (1891–95) of the *Medical News* and edited (1898–1900) the *Philadelphia Medical Journal;* a founder of *American Medicine,* he was its editor until 1906. His own works include *The Student's Medical Dictionary* (1890; 11th ed., 1900), *A Pocket Medical Dictionary* (1892), *A New Medical Dictionary* (1894, followed by numerous editions), *An American Year Book of Medicine and Surgery* (1896–1905), and *A Cyclopedia of Practical Medicine and Surgery* (1900). He also edited *The Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia* (2 vols., 1904) and applied his theory of the effects of eye-strain on mind and body in *Biographic Clinics* (6 vols., 1903–09), a series of studies of literary personages. His association with Lafcadio Hearn, for a time a house guest of Gould's, is reflected in *Concerning Lafcadio Hearn* (1908).

Gould, Gerald. b. at Scarborough, Yorkshire, England, 1885; d. Nov. 2, 1936. English critic, essayist, and poet. Educated at University College, London, and Magdalen College, Oxford; writer (1915–19) for the *Daily Herald,* of which he was associate editor (1919–22); literary editor (1922–26) for the *Saturday Review;* fiction critic for *New Statesman* and London *Observer;* interested in liberal causes and a member of the Labour Party. Author of *Lyrics* (1906), *Poems* (1911), *My Lady's Book* (1913), *Monogamy* (1918), *The Happy Tree and Other Poems* (1919), *The Journey* (1920), *Beauty, the Pilgrim* (1927), and *Collected Poems* (1929); *Isabel* (1932), a novel; *Lady Adela* (1920), prose sketches; *Essay on the Nature of the Lyric* (1909), *The English Novel of To-Day* (1924), *Democritus, or the Future of Laughter* (1929), *The Musical Glasses* (1929), and *Refuge from Nightmare* (1933), essays; *The Way to Peace* (1915), *The Coming Revolution in Great Britain* (1920), and *Lesson of Black Friday—A Note on Trade Union Structure* (1921), social studies. *Song, Mortality, Twilight, Wander Thirst,* and *The Happy Tree* are characteristic poems.

Gould, Hannah Flagg. b. at Lancaster, Mass., Sept. 3, 1789; d. at Newburyport, Mass., Sept. 5, 1865. American poet; sister of Benjamin Apthorp Gould (1787–1859). She moved (1808) to Newburyport, where she spent the rest of her life. Author of *Poems* (1832), *Gathered Leaves* (1846), *The Youth's Coronal* (1851), *The Mother's Dream, and Other Poems* (1853), and *Poems for Little Ones* (1863).

Gould, Jay. b. at Roxbury, Delaware County, N.Y., May 27, 1836; d. at New York, Dec. 2, 1892. American capitalist. He began his career as a surveyor, became engaged in the lumber business, and about 1857 became connected with a bank at Stroudsburg, Pa. He subsequently became president of the Rutland and Washington Railroad, buying stock in the road when it got into financial difficulties and reorganizing it, but soon resigned and went to New York, where he became president of the Erie Railroad. His manipulation of this road in connection with Daniel Drew and James Fisk (who was vice-president and treasurer) became notorious. He was obliged to restore to the English bondholders securities representing 7,550,000 dollars. With Fisk and Drew, he was involved in the unsuccessful effort to corner the gold market which precipitated the financial "Black Friday" of Sept. 24, 1869. He was later identified with the Western Union Telegraph Company, and with the extensive railroad combinations in the Southwest known as the "Gould system." He left property valued at 72 million dollars.

Gould, John. b. at Lyme-Regis, Dorsetshire, England, Sept. 14, 1804; d. at London, Feb. 3, 1881. English ornithologist. He began as a gardener at Ripley Castle, Yorkshire, and became taxidermist to the London Zoölogical Society in 1827. He illustrated the *Century of Birds from the Himalayan Mountains,* and published *Birds of Europe* (1832–37), *Birds of Australia* (1840–48), *Monograph of the Trochilidae* (1849–61), *Birds of Great Britain* (1862–73), and others. He illustrated these works with nearly 3,000 plates.

Gould, Thomas Ridgeway. b. at Boston, Nov. 5, 1818; d. at Florence, Italy, Nov. 26, 1881. American sculptor. In 1868, with his wife and family, he went to Italy and established a studio at Florence, where he stayed for the rest of his life, except for a visit to the U.S. in 1881. His most famous work (critics are not agreed that it is his best), *West Wind* (1869), a thinly-draped female figure, received great publicity in 1874 because of false charges in the press that it was a copy, the drapery apart, of the *Hebe* of the 18th-19th century Italian sculptor Canova; it was shown (1876) at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, where it excited general admiration.

Gould Bay. [Also, **Larry Gould Bay.**] Bay in Antarctica, indenting the Lassiter Shelf Ice in the S part of the Weddell Sea, in ab. 78°25′ S., 44°00′ W.

Gould Nunatak (nun′a.tak). Peak in Antarctica, rising above the icecap of Enderby Land ab. 10 mi. SE of Mount Hurley, in ab. 66°30′ S., 51°20′ E.

Goulette (gö.let), **La.** See **La Goulette.**

Goumenitsa (gö.me.nē′tsä). See **Hegoumenitsa.**

Gounares or **Gounaris** (gö.nä′rēs), **Demetrios.** b. at Patras, Greece, 1867; executed 1922. Greek political leader. As minister of the interior (1915–16), he favored neutrality in World War I; seized by French and interned on Corsica (1917–18); escaped to Italy and returned (1920) to Greece. As prime minister (1921–22), he was one of the Greek leaders chiefly involved in initiating a disastrous war with Turkey, for which he was court-martialed and shot by the successful revolutionaries of 1922.

Gounod (gö.nō), **Charles François.** b. at Paris, June 17, 1818; d. at St.-Cloud, France, Oct. 18, 1893. French composer. He entered the Paris Conservatory in 1836, took the second prix de Rome for his cantata *Marie Stuart et Rizzio* in 1837, and in 1839 took the grand prix for his cantata *Fernando.* He thought at one time of entering the church. After some years of study he produced his

Messe Solennelle in G, some numbers of which were brought out by Hullah at London in 1851. From 1852 to 1860 he was conductor of the Orphéon at Paris. *Faust* was produced at the Théâtre Lyrique, March 19, 1859, and placed him at once in the first rank of his profession. Among his other operas are *Sapho* (1851), *Le Médecin malgré lui* (1858), from Molière's comedy, *Philémon et Baucis* (1860), *La Reine de Saba* (1862), *Mireille* (1864), *Roméo et Juliette* (1867), *Cinq-Mars* (1877), and *Polyeucte* (1878). He also wrote much church music, an oratorio (*La Rédemption*, 1882), the religious work *Mors et vita* (1885), and many single songs and pieces, besides a great deal of music for the Orphéonistes. His *Ave Maria* (properly *Meditation on the First Prelude of Bach*) is one of the most popular numbers in the vocal repertoire.

Goupil (gö.pē), Saint **René.** b. in Anjou, France, c1607; d. in Quebec, Canada, 1642. French Jesuit lay brother, who went (c1640) to do missionary work in Quebec, where he was killed by Indians. He was canonized on June 29, 1930.

Gour (gour). See **Gaur.**

Gour (gör). See **Ghor.**

Gouraud (gö.rō), **Henri Joseph Eugène.** b. at Paris, Nov. 17, 1867; d. there, Sept. 14, 1946. French army commander, noted particularly for his service in French colonial campaigns. After duty in Africa (1894–1914), he saw service on the Western front (1914–15), was wounded while in command of the French expeditionary force to the Dardanelles (1915), and saw further service in France (1915–18). He commanded (1920–22) French forces in the Levant, was appointed (1922) to the superior war council, and was military governor of Paris (1923–37).

Gourgaud (gör.gō), Baron **Gaspard.** b. at Versailles, France, Sept. 14, 1783; d. at Paris, July 25, 1852. French general. He took part in most of the Napoleonic campaigns, and accompanied Napoleon to St. Helena in 1815. He published, with Montholon, *Mémoires de Napoléon à Sainte-Hélene* (1823).

Gourgues (görg), **Dominique de.** b. at Mont-de-Marsan, Landes, France, c1530; d. at Tours, France, 1593. French adventurer. He commanded a successful expedition (1567) against the Spaniards in Florida.

Gourmont (gör.môn), **Remy de.** b. at Bazoches-en-Houlmes, France, April 4, 1858; d. at Paris, Sept. 27, 1915. French novelist and literary critic. He was the author of *Sixtine* (1890) and other novels, but is best known for his literary criticism, collected in *Le Livre des Masques* (2 vols., 1896), *Promenades littéraires* (7 vols., 1904–28), and *Promenades philosophiques* (3 vols., 1905–09). Horribly disfigured by illness, he spent his mature life in semiretirement, and devoted much of his effort to revealing to the public the special originality of new writers.

Gournay (gör.nā), (**Jean Claude Marie**) **Vincent de.** b. 1712; d. 1759. French merchant, economist, traveler, and translator. He was against trade restrictions of any kind and devoted his energy to attacking monopolies. He traveled in Spain, Holland, Germany, and England, and translated *A New Discourse on Trade* (1668), by Sir Josiah Child. He was the originator of the famous phrase *laissez faire, laissez passer*. As a practical policy, applied by the French economists, this meant the abolition of all customs duties and complete freedom in the circulation of goods.

Gourock (gür'ọk). Police burgh and seaside resort in S Scotland, in Renfrewshire, situated on the S bank of the Firth of Clyde ab. 3 mi. W of Greenock, ab. 428 mi. N of London by rail. It is popular for bathing and for yachting. 9,440 (est. 1948).

Goursat (gör.sȧ), **Édouard Jean Baptiste.** b. at Lanzac, Lot, France, May 21, 1858; d. at Paris, Nov. 25, 1936. French mathematician, commander of the Legion of Honor, best known for his contributions to the theory of functions. He taught at Toulouse (1881) and Paris (1897). His works include *Leçons sur l'intégration des équations aux dérivées partielles* (1890–98), *Théorie des fonctions algébriques et leurs intégrales* (1894), *Cours d'analyse mathématique* (1902–05), and *Leçons sur le problème de Pfaff* (1922).

Goussainville (gö.saṅ.vēl). Town in N France, in the department of Seine-et-Oise, between St.-Denis and Senlis. It has a flour mill, a sugar refinery, and other industries. 6,201 (1946).

Gousset (gö.se), **Thomas Marie Joseph.** b. at Montigny-les-Cherlieux, Haute-Saône, France, May 1, 1792; d. at Reims, France, Dec. 24, 1866. French cardinal and theological writer. His works include *Théologie dogmatique* (1844) and *Théologie morale* (1848).

Gouthière (gö.tyer), **Pierre.** b. at Troyes, France, 1740; d. at Paris, 1806. French metalworker, probably best known for his ornamental bronzes.

Gouverneur (guv.ėr.nür'). Village in N New York, in St. Lawrence County: center of a lead, talc, and zinc mining area; manufactures of silk and hosiery. It was the home in his later years of Gouverneur Morris. 4,916 (1950).

Gouvy (gö.vē), **Louis Théodore.** b. at Goffontaine, France, July 2, 1819; d. at Leipzig, Germany, April 21, 1898. French composer of symphonies, string quartets and other chamber works, overtures, religious works, piano compositions, an opera, and cantatas.

Govan (guv'ạn). Burgh ward of Glasgow, in S Scotland, in Lanarkshire. Govan is in the W portion of Glasgow, and has a shipbuilding industry within its limits. 35,969 (1931).

Govardhana (gō.vär'dạ.nạ). In Hindu mythology, a mountain in Vrindavana which Krishna induced the cowherds to worship instead of Indra. Indra in rage sent a deluge to wash away the mountain and its people, but Krishna held up the mountain on his little finger to shelter the people, and Indra, baffled, did homage to Krishna.

Government of India Act (1935). British reorganization of the status of the Indian government designed to meet Indian demands for self-government. It envisaged the creation of a federal India, composed of autonomous provinces of British India and the princely states under a central government exercising all residual powers except those specifically reserved to the viceroy. This measure was enacted after lengthy Round Table Conferences (1930–32), but was not put into effect because of increasing political unrest in India and the advent of World War II.

Governors Island (guv'ėr.nọrz). [Original name, **Nutten Island.**] Small island in New York Bay, off the S tip of Manhattan Island, New York City, and at the S end of the East River. A U.S. military post, it is the site of Fort Jay, Castle Williams, and various other government buildings. In 1698 the island was set aside for the use of royal governors, and thus acquired its present name.

Gow (gou), **Nathaniel.** b. at Inver, Perthshire, Scotland, May 28, 1763; d. at Edinburgh, Jan. 19, 1831. Scottish violinist and composer; son of Niel Gow.

Gow, Niel. b. at Inver, Perthshire, Scotland, March 22, 1727; d. there, March 1, 1807. Scottish violinist and composer. He was the author of several popular Scottish airs.

Gowanda (gọ.wän'dạ). Village in S New York, in Cattaraugus and Erie counties. Manufactures include leather, glue, gelatin, soda pop, cider, and vinegar. 3,289 (1950).

Gower (gou'ėr). [Also, **Gwyr.**] Peninsula in S Wales, in Glamorganshire, projecting W into Bristol Channel. Its irregular coastline is bold and rocky. The majority of the inhabitants are of Flemish or Norman origin. Length, ab. 15 mi.; width, ab. 5 mi.

Gower. Character in Shakespeare's *Henry IV*, part II, and in *Henry V*; an officer in the king's army.

Gower. In Shakespeare's *Pericles*, a character who appears as chorus.

Gower (gou'ėr, gōr, gôr), **Francis Leveson-.** See **Egerton, Francis** (1800–57).

Gower, John. b. c1325; d. in the priory of Saint Mary Overies, Southwark (now in London), 1408. English poet. Little is known of his early life, but he appears to have lived in Kent and to have been a man of wide reading. He was well known at court in his later years. His principal work, the *Confessio amantis* (written in English, probably in 1386), was originally dedicated to Richard II, but in 1394 he changed the dedication to Henry of Lancaster (afterward Henry IV). Caxton printed it in 1483. Among his other works are *Speculum meditantis* (found 1895, under the title *Mirour de l'omme*) and *Vox clamantis* (written in Latin, begun in 1381). After the

accession of Henry IV, Gower wrote *Cronica tripartita*. It treats of occurrences of the time, and the strength of its aspirations and teaching caused Chaucer to call him "the moral Gower." Gower's ballades and other poems (mostly in French) were printed in 1818.

Gowrie (gou'ri), **Carse of.** Low-lying tract of fertile alluvial land in E Scotland, in Perthshire and Angus. It extends along the N bank of the Firth of Tay approximately from Perth to Dundee. The Carse of Gowrie is one of the most fertile agricultural areas of Scotland. Length, ab. 15 mi.; width, 2 to 4 mi.

Gowrie Conspiracy. Conspiracy against the life or personal freedom of James VI of Scotland, by John Ruthven (Earl of Gowrie), Alexander Ruthven, and others. It resulted in the death of the leaders in a struggle with the king's followers at Perth, Aug. 5, 1600.

Goya (gō'yä). City in E Argentina, in Corrientes province, ab. 385 mi. NW of Buenos Aires: rail center and river port for agricultural products and timber. 20,804 (1947).

Goyana or **Goyanna** (goi.u'nạ). See **Goiana.**

Goyania (goi.u'nyạ). See **Goiânia.**

Goyatacá (gō.yä.tä.kä'). [Also, **Guaitacá.**] South American Indian tribe, now extinct, that once inhabited the E part of the state of Rio de Janeiro. Their language is unknown.

Goyau (gwå.yō), **Pierre Louis Théophile Georges.** [Called **Georges Goyau;** pseudonym, **Léon Grégoire.**] b. at Orléans, France, May 31, 1869—. French historian, member of the French Academy and staff member of the periodical *Revue des Deux Mondes.* His works include *Le Vatican* (1895, with others) and *Histoire religieuse de la nation française* (Religious History of the French Nation, 1922).

Goya y Lucientes (gō'yä ē lö.thyen'tās), **Francisco José de.** b. at Fuendetodos, near Saragossa, Spain, March 30, 1746; d. at Bordeaux, France, April 16, 1828. Spanish painter and etcher. He first studied with Luzán at Saragossa; at 18 he moved to Madrid, and despite poverty, managed to spend several years painting at Rome. Returning to Spain, he designed for the royal tapestry manufactories tapestry cartoons which present a stimulating panorama of the lighter side of Spanish life. Appointed "Painter to the King" in 1786, he recorded with a rapid brush the greatest figures of Spain. His chief interest, however, remained with the plain people, of whom he had intimate knowledge and of whom he painted many pictures. His matchless canvases of a reclining nude young woman, *Maja Nude,* and of the same model in the same pose but dressed, *Maja Clothed,* rank as his most celebrated work. Bold and headstrong, Goya worked and lived in audacious and arrogant independence. His life reflected the disorders of his time. His friendship with the Duchess of Alba is famous. He painted some seven portraits of her and, when she was banished from court, accompanied her into exile; whatever their relations, their lives are inseparably linked. At the age of 50 he produced the etchings known as *Los Caprichos* (Caprices), satires on the superstition and corruption of the time, varied by fantasies involving witches and nightmare figures. Another series of etchings, *La Tauromaquia,* depicted incidents of bullfighting, while in *The Disasters of War* he etched hideous scenes of the French invasion. When over 80 he still painted vigorously at Bordeaux, where he passed his last years amid Spanish refugees.

Evaluation and Technique. Goya's fame rests on his portraits, easel paintings, and etchings. His ecclesiastical decorations lack religious feeling. The main characteristic of Goya's art is its intense realism: his witches, his goblins, even his ghosts are solid. His realism, however, was not concerned only with exteriors; although too much of a painter not to make use of an accident of the moment, he penetrated beyond superficialities and, through generalization and simplification, reached the essence of his subject matter. He was a brilliant though uneven painter. He painted as a whole with considerable impasto, rarely using glazes, and frequently varied his technique to accord with his subject or the personality of his sitter. As he aged, he painted in general more thinly. His work fascinates through its verve, originality, and strangeness. In his imagination and emotionalism he had more kinship to El Greco than to Velázquez. He wrote that he had three masters, Nature, Velázquez, and Rembrandt. He founded no school, as his art was too personal, but he greatly influenced many painters who followed him. Manet, Courbet, and Regnault are among those who felt his spell.

Goyaz (goi.äs'). See **Goiás.**

Goyen (goi'ẹn), **Jan Josephszoon van.** b. at Leiden, Netherlands, Jan. 13, 1596; d. at The Hague, April 27, 1656. Dutch painter and etcher. He was a friend of Van Dyck and Bartholomew van der Helst, both of whom painted his portrait. Many of his paintings are in the museums of Berlin, Gotha, Vienna, Munich, Augsburg, in the Louvre at Paris, and (seven of them) in the National Gallery at London.

Goyeneche (gō.yā.nā'chā), **José Manuel.** [Title, Count of **Guaqui.**] b. at Arequipa, Peru, June 13, 1775; d. at Madrid, Oct. 15, 1846. Spanish general. In 1808 the junta of Seville sent him to South America to receive from the viceroys and presidents their oaths of allegiance to Ferdinand VII. He remained in Peru, and from 1809 to 1813 commanded the Spanish armies in Charcas (now Bolivia), where he repeatedly defeated the revolutionists. Returning to Spain in 1813, he assisted in the final expulsion of the French, was made lieutenant general and count of Guaqui, and later was councilor of state, senator, and commander in several provinces. In 1846 he was made a grandee of Spain.

Gozan (gō'zạn). In Biblical geography, a district and city in N Mesopotamia, mentioned in the cuneiform inscriptions.

Gozlan (goz.läñ), **Léon.** b. at Marseilles, France, Sept. 1, 1803; d. at Paris, Sept. 14, 1866. French novelist and dramatist. He wrote *Le Notaire de Chantilly* (1836), *Le Médecin du Pecq* (1839), *Le Dragon rouge* (1843), *Histoire de cent trente femmes* (1853), *Balzac en pantoufles* (1856, a familiar memoir of great interest, Gozlan having been Balzac's secretary), *La Folle du N° 16* (1861), and *Le Vampire du Val-de-Grâce* (1862), the last two pseudo-medical studies. He was also the author of many other tales and of about 18 plays, which were not so successful as his novels.

Gozo (gô'tsō). [Also: **Gozzo;** ancient name, **Gaulos.**] Island in the Mediterranean Sea, belonging to Great Britain, ab. 4 mi. NW of Malta. Area, 26 sq. mi.; pop. 27,915 (est. 1948).

Gozón (gō.thōn'). Town in NW Spain, in the province of Oviedo, situated on the Bay of Biscay ab. 20 mi. N of Oviedo. 10,017 (1940).

Gozzi (gôt'tsē), Count **Carlo.** b. at Venice, Dec. 13, 1720; d. April 14, 1806. Italian dramatist and satirist; brother of Gaspare Gozzi. He was the author of fairy dramas, a new style of comedy introduced at Venice and now forgotten.

Gozzi, Count **Gasparo.** b. at Venice, in December, 1713; d. at Padua, Italy, Dec. 26, 1786. Italian critic and littérateur; brother of Carlo Gozzi. He wrote *Osservatore veneto periodico* (1768) and others.

Gozzo (gôt'tsō). See **Gozo.**

Gozzoli (gôt'tsō.lē), **Benozzo.** [Original name, **Benozzo di Lese di Sandro.**] b. at Florence, 1420; d. at Pistoia, Italy, Oct. 4, 1497. Italian painter of the Florentine or Tuscan school. He began his career as a sculptor, working under Ghiberti on the bronze doors of the Baptistery at Florence; later he worked under Fra Angelico on frescoes, and seems to have turned to that medium almost entirely, decorating many churches and chapels at Rome, Montefalco, Viterbo, Perugia, San Gimignano, and elsewhere. His many series of lives of saints and other frescoes are admired for their decorative quality both of color and of composition and for a serene naturalness of effect, the best-known example of these qualities being probably his *Procession of the Magi* in the Palazzo Riccardi at Florence, which depicts a succession of events in what appears to be one continuous scene, and which contains a number of portraits of the Medici family, informally included in the crowd of figures. His great series of frescoes in the Campo Santo at Pisa, of scenes from the Old Testament, were badly damaged in World War II by explosion and fire and by the resultant powdering and falling of the plaster on which they were painted.

Gqunukhwebe (gö.nō.kwā'bā). [Also, **Amagqunukwebe.**] Subgroup of the Bantu-speaking Xhosa people of S Africa.

Graaf (gräf), **Regnier de.** b. at Schoonhoven, Netherlands, July 30, 1641; d. at Delft, Netherlands, Aug. 17, 1673. Dutch physician and anatomist, author of works upon the generative organs, the pancreas, and other organs. His works include *De natura et usu succi pancreatici* (1663), *De nonnullis circa partes genitales inventis novis* (1668), *Tractatus de virorum organis generationi inservientibus* (1668), and *De mulierum organis generationi inservientibus* (1672). The Graafian follicles were named for him.

Graafeld (grō'fel), **Harald.** See **Harold II** (of *Norway*).

Graaff Reinet or **Graaf Reinet** (gräf rī'net). Town in S Africa, the former chief town of the Midland province of Cape Colony, and now the main town of the Midland district of Cape of Good Hope province, Union of South Africa. It is situated on the Sundays River, ab. 184 mi. NW of Port Elizabeth. Because of the abundant supply of water available for irrigation, the area surrounding the town is used for the grazing of sheep for the production of wool and mohair, and for the raising of various kinds of vegetables. 13,914 (1946).

Grabar (grä.bär'), **Igor Emmanuilovich.** b. at Moscow, 1872—. Russian impressionist painter and writer on art, who was director of the National Gallery at Moscow for several years. He studied art at St. Petersburg, and then went to France, where he came under the influence of Claude Monet. His work has been exhibited in Germany, France, Italy, and Russia, and consists mainly of landscapes and still lifes.

Grabau (grā'bō), **Amadeus William.** b. at Cedarburgh, Wis., Jan. 9, 1870; d. 1946. American geologist, professor of paleontology at Columbia University from 1905.

Grabbe (gräb'ę), **Christian Dietrich.** b. at Detmold, Germany, Dec. 11, 1801; d. there, Sept. 12, 1836. German dramatist, author of *Don Juan und Faust* (1829), *Friedrich Barbarossa* and *Heinrich VI* (1829–30), *Napoleon* (1831), and others.

Grabów on the Oder (grä'böf; ō'dėr). Town in Poland, in the *województwo* (province) of Pomorze, formerly in Prussia, situated on the Oder River N of Stettin. It is a suburb of Stettin.

Grabski (gräp'skē), **Władysław.** b. at Borów, Poland, July 7, 1874—. Polish politician and economist. A member of the Polish group in the Russian Duma from 1907 to 1912, he was interned by the Germans during World War I. In 1917 he was a Polish delegate at the Versailles peace conference. In independent Poland he was a member of parliament and, on various occasions, minister of finance. He retired from political life in 1925.

Graça Aranha (grä'są ą.ru'nyą), **José Pereira da.** b. at São Luís, Brazil, 1868; d. at Rio de Janeiro, Jan. 26, 1931. Brazilian novelist and essayist, who supported the young modernist, antiacademic group of the early 1920's and left the Brazilian Academy in 1924. His most famous novel, *Canaã* (1902), was translated (1920) into English. His other works include *Malazarte* (1911), a drama; *Estética da vida* (1920) and *O espírito moderno* (1925), essays; *A viagem maravilhosa* (1930), a novel; and *O meu próprio romance* (incomplete, 1931).

Gracchus (grak'us). A pseudonym of **Bernhard, Georg.**

Gracchus, Gaius (or **Caius**) **Sempronius.** Killed at Rome, 121 B.C. Roman politician; younger brother of the younger Tiberius Gracchus (168 or 163 B.C.–133 B.C.). He served under his brother-in-law Scipio Africanus Minor (185–129 B.C.) in Spain, and was quaestor in Sardinia from 126 to 123, when he was elected tribune of the people. He renewed the agrarian law passed by his brother Tiberius, and brought forward a series of resolutions looking to the substitution of a pure democracy for the existing aristocratic republican form of government, securing the support of the proletarii of the capital by the regular distribution of grain at the expense of the state. He was reëlected to the tribuneship in 122, but failed of election in 121, in consequence of the opposition among all classes to his project of extending the rights of citizenship to the Latins and as the result of a campaign by the aristocratic party to discredit him by having one of their henchmen offer even more to the people than Gracchus did. He was killed in a disturbance which ensued in the city.

Gracchus, Tiberius Sempronius. b. c210 B.C.; d. middle of 2nd century B.C. Roman magistrate, distinguished as a general in Spain and Sardinia; father of Tiberius and Gaius Gracchus by Cornelia, daughter of the elder Scipio Africanus (237–183 B.C.).

Gracchus, Tiberius Sempronius. b. 168 or 163 B.C.; d. 133 B.C. Roman politician; son of Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus and Cornelia, daughter of Scipio Africanus Major (237–183 B.C.). He married Claudia, daughter of Appius Claudius, and was the brother-in-law of Scipio Africanus Minor (185–129 B.C.), whom he accompanied in his expedition against Carthage. He was appointed quaestor in 137, and as such served under the consul Gaius Hostilius Mancinus in the Numantine war in Spain. He was elected tribune of the people for 133. At this period the class of independent farmers of small holdings was rapidly disappearing from Italy. The land was being absorbed by the *latifundia* (great estates) of the rich, and cultivated by slave labor; and the peasantry were forced to seek refuge in the cities, especially Rome, where they swelled the ranks of the unemployed. Gracchus sought to bring about a greater subdivision of the land and to restore the class of independent farmers by reviving, with some modification, the Licinian law, passed in 367 but allowed to fall into abeyance, which limited the amount of public land that each citizen might occupy. His proposals were carried in the comitia tributa in spite of the opposition of his colleague, who was deposed. At the end of his term he tried, contrary to the constitution, to secure reelection, and a disturbance arose in consequence, in which he was killed with 300 of his followers by the optimates under Publius Cornelius Scipio Nasica.

Grace (grās), **Eugene Gifford.** b. at Goshen, N.J., Aug. 27, 1876—. American industrialist. He received a degree in electrical engineering (1899) from Lehigh University; associated (1899 *et seq.*) with Bethlehem Steel Company, as general superintendent (from 1906), general manager (from 1908), director (from 1911), and president (from 1913). He was president of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation (1917 *et seq.*).

Grace, William Gilbert. b. at Downend, Gloucestershire, England, July 18, 1848; d. at Eltham, Kent, England, Oct. 23, 1915. English cricket player. He was especially distinguished as a batsman, and had the reputation of being the best all-round player known up to his time. In his 35 years of play (1865–1900) in top-rank cricket, he is said to have held every record worth holding, whether in bowling, batting, or fielding. By profession he was a surgeon.

Grace, William Russell. b. at Queenstown (now Cóbh), Ireland, May 10, 1832; d. March 21, 1904. American merchant, industrialist, and shipping magnate. After participating in mercantile ventures at Liverpool and in Peru, he came (1865) to New York, founded W. R. Grace and Company, and built a fortune from transactions with Peru involving the sale of ships, arms, and supplies. His financial negotiations through the agency of the Peruvian Corporation, Ltd., brought him extensive concessions in Peru which he developed into valuable industrial properties. With the incorporation (1895) of William R. Grace and Company, he extended his financial influence into virtually every Latin American country. His shipping enterprise, founded (1891) as the New York and Pacific Steamship Company, subsequently became the Grace Steamship Company. Twice elected (1880, 1884) as anti-Tammany mayor of New York City, he was the first Roman Catholic to hold that office.

Grace Abounding to the Chief of Sinners. Autobiographical work by John Bunyan, published in 1666.

Grace Contract. Name given to an arrangement made between the government of Peru and the foreign holders of bonds of that nation. It was ratified by the Peruvian congress on Oct. 25, 1889, and provided that the bonds, amounting to about 250 million dollars, should be canceled. The bondholders received in return all ownership rights in the state railroads for 66 years, together with all the guano output of Peru up to three million tons, except that on the Chincha Islands; the government also promised to pay the bondholders 80,000 pounds sterling annually for 30 years. The bondholders agreed to complete

certain unfinished railroads and to repair the existing ones within a given time. The "Peruvian Corporation," formed to take charge of the railroads, also took possession of the Cerro de Pasco silver mines. On April 2, 1907, an agreement was signed (annulling the terms previously in force) by which the lease of the corporation was extended for 17 years, the government to pay annually, for 30 years, 80,000 pounds and to receive one half the net receipts. Provision was made for the continuation of the work on the Oroya-Huancayo and Secani-Cusco lines, and the construction of the Jonan-Chilete line. The works at Mollendo, the Chiro Canal, the silver mines at Cerro de Pasco, and a debt of 200,000 pounds to Chile were reserved.

Grace Harkaway (härk'ą.wā). See **Harkaway, Grace.**

Graces, the Three. In Roman mythology, the Gratiae, personifications of grace and beauty. In Greek mythology, they are the Charites, daughters of Zeus by Hera (or Eurynome). The names generally given to the Charites are Euphrosyne, Aglaia, and Thalia. In Sparta and in Athens only two were recognized. They were worshiped at Athens, Messene, and elsewhere in Greece, but they had no cult in Rome.

Graces, The Three. Antique undraped marble group preserved in the Opera del Duomo at Siena, Italy. It is the foundation of many of the Renaissance and modern representations of the subject.

Gracián (grä.thyän'), **Baltasar.** b. at Calatayud, Spain, end of 16th century; d. at Tarragona, Spain, 1658. Spanish Jesuit preacher and man of letters, head of the College of Tarragona. He is noted chiefly as a supporter of Gongorism, or the so-called polished style.

Gracia Real (grä'syä rā.äl'), Marquis of. A title of **Castro y Figueroa Salazar, Pedro de.**

Gracias (grä'syäs). [Also, **Gracias á Dios.**] Town in W Honduras, capital of Lempira department, ab. 76 mi. W of Comayagua. It was founded in 1536, and was the first seat of the Audience of the Confines, and hence the capital of Central America, 1545–49. Pop 6,215 (1950).

Gracias. Former name of **Lempira.**

Gracias a Dios (grä'syäs ä dyōs'), **Cape.** [Spanish, **Cabo Gracias á Dios.**] Headland on the NE coast of Nicaragua, projecting into the Caribbean Sea. It was discovered and named by Columbus in September, 1502.

Graciosa (grą.syō'zą). One of the Azores Islands.

Gracioso (grä.thyō'sō). Popular addition made by Lope de Vega to the stock characters of Spanish comedy. He was a comic character, sometimes half buffoon, like the "fantastical person" of the contemporary English stage. Frequently, and especially in Moreto's comedies, he is at the very core of the play.

Gradec (grä'dets). Serbo-Croatian name of **Graz.**

Gradgrind (grad'grīnd), **Thomas.** Retired merchant in Charles Dickens's *Hard Times.* He is "a man of facts and calculations," in his own words, and is so practical that he is hardly human: "Now, what I want is facts. Teach these boys and girls nothing but facts. Facts alone are wanted in life. Plant nothing else, and root out everything else. You can only form the minds of reasoning animals upon facts; nothing else will ever be of any service to them. This is the principle on which I bring up my own children, and this is the principle on which I bring up these children. Stick to facts, sir!"

Gradisca (grä.dēs'kä). [Full name, **Gradisca d'Isonzo** (dē.zôn'tsō); German, **Gradiska** (grä.dis'kä).] Town and commune in NE Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Friuli-Venezia Giulia, in the province of Gorizia, on the Isonzo River ab. 22 mi. NW of Trieste. Formerly part of the Austrian crownland of Görz and Gradiska, it was annexed to Italy after World War I. Its city wall was damaged in World War II, but buildings of interest to tourists were not hit. Pop. of commune, 4,034 (1936); of town, 883 (1936).

Gradle (grā'dl), **Henry.** b. at Friedberg, near Frankfort on the Main, Germany, Aug. 17, 1855; d. at Santa Barbara, Calif., April 4, 1911. American physician and bacteriologist. For three years he took postgraduate courses in medicine at Heidelberg, Vienna, Paris, Berlin (where he studied under Koch, who taught him the elements of the then new science of bacteriology), and Leipzig. He specialized in physiology and in diseases of the eye, ear, nose, and throat. He wrote *Bacteria and the Germ Theory of Disease* (1883), which has the distinction of being the first book on that subject in English, and *Diseases of the Nose, Pharynx and Ear* (1901–02).

Grado (grä'ᵺō). Town in NW Spain, in the province of Oviedo, situated on the Nalón River, ab. 12 mi. W of Oviedo: iron foundries and metallurgical industries. 17,318 (1940).

Gradus ad Parnassum (grä'dus äd pär.näs'um, grā'dus ad pär.nas'um). [Eng. trans., "*Steps to Parnassus.*"] Greek or Latin dictionary which indicates the quantities of vowels; used as a guide in exercises of verse composition.

Gradus ad Parnassum. Latin work (1725) on composition and counterpoint, by Johann Joseph Fux.

Gradus ad Parnassum. French work on the art of pianoforte playing, with 100 studies, by Clementi, finished in 1817.

Grady (grā'di), **Henry Woodfin.** b. at Athens, Ga., May 24, 1850; d. at Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 23, 1889. American journalist and orator, editor (1879–89) of the Atlanta *Constitution,* widely known for his efforts in behalf of Southern readjustment after the Civil War. He gained fame with his oration "The New South," delivered at New York in December, 1886. His posthumously published works are *The New South and Other Addresses* (1904) and *Complete Orations and Speeches* (1910).

Graeae (grē'ē). [Also, **Graiae.**] In Greek mythology, three daughters of Phorcus, a sea god, who kept watch and guard for the Gorgons. Their names were Deino, Enyo, and Pephredo.

Graebe (grā'bē), **Carl.** b. at Frankfort on the Main, Germany, 1841; d. there, 1927. German organic chemist. His pioneer work on aromatic and heterocyclic compounds includes the synthesis of alizarin (with Liebermann, 1868), determination of anthracene's structure (with Liebermann), discovery of acridine (with N. Caro), isolation and synthesis of carbazole (with Glaser), and proof of naphthalene's structure. He was professor at Königsberg (1870–76) and at Geneva (1878–1906).

Graecia (grē'shą), **Magna.** See **Magna Graecia.**

Graeco-Bulgar Incident (grē'kō.bul'gąr). Incident (Oct. 19, 1925) arising from an exchange of shots on the border between Bulgaria and Greece N of Salonika. Greek troops thereupon penetrated Bulgarian territory, and Bulgaria appealed to the League of Nations. A hastily summoned meeting of the League Council averted a large-scale attack by the Greeks and brought the withdrawal of Greek troops. A reparations report, with suggested means of solving the problems at issue, was prepared by a five-man League commission and accepted by both Bulgaria and Greece.

Graefe (grā'fę), **Albrecht von.** [Also, **Gräfe.**] b. at Berlin, May 22, 1828; d. there, July 20, 1870. German surgeon and oculist, an authority on diseases of the brain and nervous system; son of Karl Ferdinand von Graefe. He developed a new technique for operating on cataracts, and was the first to introduce iridectomy in treating iritis and glaucoma, until then regarded as incurable. In 1860 he showed conclusively that certain forms of blindness can be traced to optic neuritis.

Graefe, Albrecht von. b. at Berlin, Jan. 1, 1868; d. at Goldebee, Germany, April 18, 1933. German politician; son of Albrecht von Graefe (1828–70). He was a conservative member (1912–18) of the Reichstag. In the Weimar constitutional assembly and in the Reichstag (1920 *et seq.*) he belonged to the German National People's Party; he joined Hitler's party in 1923 but soon left it. He held no public office after 1928.

Graefe, Karl Ferdinand von. [Also, **Gräfe.**] b. at Warsaw, Poland, March 8, 1787; d. at Hanover, Germany, July 4, 1840. German surgeon; father of Albrecht von Graefe (1828–70). He was the author of *Normen für die Ablösung grosser Gliedmassen* (1812), *Rhinoplastik* (1818), and *Neue Beiträge zur Kunst Fehle des Angesichts organisch zu Ersetzen* (1821). He was famous for his plastic operations on the nose; indeed, he has been called "the father of modern plastic surgery".

Graeff (ċhrāf), **Andries Cornelis Dirk de.** b. at The Hague, Netherlands, Aug. 7, 1872—. Dutch diplomat and statesman. He was governor general (1926–31) of the Netherlands East Indies, and minister of foreign affairs (1933–37).

Graeme (grām), **Malcolm.** In Sir Walter Scott's poem *The Lady of the Lake*, a ward of the king. He rebels to aid the outlawed James Douglas, but is pardoned at the intercession of Ellen Douglas.

Graeme, Roland. In Sir Walter Scott's novel *The Abbot*, the lawful heir of Avenel Castle, educated as her page by the Lady of Avenel, who believes him to be of mean birth.

Graener (grā'nėr), **Paul.** b. at Berlin, Jan. 11, 1872; d. there, Nov. 14, 1944. German composer and teacher.

Graevius (grā'vē.ŭs), **Johann Georg.** [German surname: **Gräve, Greffe.**] b. at Naumburg-on-the-Saale, Germany, Jan. 29, 1632; d. at Utrecht, Netherlands, Jan. 11, 1703. German classical scholar, for many years professor at Utrecht. He wrote *Thesaurus antiquitatum Romanarum* (1694–99), *Thesaurus antiquitatum et historiarum Italiae* (1704–25), and others.

Graf (gräf), **Oscar Maria.** b. at Berg, Bavaria, Germany, July 22, 1894—. German writer of stories and novels. In *Wir sind Gefangene* (1927; Eng. trans., *Prisoners All*, 1929) he writes of his own life, a disconcerting picture of rebellion, brutality, and chicanery. Himself a Bavarian peasant, he depicts such characters and scenes with absolute realism (*Bayerisches Lesebücherl*, 1924; *Die Chronik von Flechting*, 1925).

Gräfe (grā'fę). See also **Graefe.**

Gräfe, Heinrich. b. at Buttstädt, near Weimar, Germany, March 3, 1802; d. at Bremen, Germany, July 21, 1868. German educator, author of *Allgemeine Pädagogik* (1845), *Deutsche Volksschule* (1847), and others.

Grafly (grā'fli), **Charles.** b. at Philadelphia, Dec. 3, 1862; d. there, May 6, 1929. American sculptor. He studied under Eakins at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, then at Paris. His work was exhibited and won awards in France, the U.S., and Argentina. He was made an associate of the National Academy of Design (1902) and an academician (1905) and was a member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters. His works include *Mauvais Presage, Vulture of War, Gen. Reynolds, England and France* (in the U.S. custom house, New York), *In Much Wisdom, Bust of Dedalus, Pioneer Mother Monument* (San Francisco), and busts of Dr. Joseph Price and Thomas Panshutz.

Gräfrath (gref'rät). Village in W Germany, in the *Land* (state) of North Rhine-Westphalia, British Zone, formerly in the Rhine Province, Prussia, ab. 13 mi. E of Düsseldorf. It is a suburb of Solingen. During World War II the village and its many old houses suffered almost no damage and the Stiftskirche, started in the 12th century and rebuilt in 1690, only slight damage.

Graf Spee Incident (gräf shpā'). First major naval engagement of World War II. It developed when the German "pocket battleship" *Graf Spee* was discovered in South American waters on Dec. 13, 1939, by the British cruisers *Exeter, Ajax,* and *Achilles.* In the subsequent engagement off the Río de la Plata the *Exeter* was put out of action and the *Graf Spee* damaged. The German vessel withdrew to the harbor of Montevideo, Uruguay, and sought to make repairs, but was ordered by the Uruguayan government to leave the harbor on the evening of December 18. As the ship steamed toward Buenos Aires she was suddenly scuttled. The crew was interned in Argentina and the captain committed suicide. Operating as a raider before the encounter with the British cruisers, the *Graf Spee* had been able to sink several Allied ships off the coast of Africa.

Grafton (gräf'tọn). Town in S Massachusetts, in Worcester County, on the Blackstone River ab. 34 mi. SW of Boston: suburb of Worcester. 8,281 (1950).

Grafton. City in NE North Dakota, county seat of Walsh County, on the Park River, in an agricultural area. It is the seat of a state school for the feeble-minded. 4,901 (1950).

Grafton. City in N West Virginia, county seat of Taylor County, ab. 64 mi. SE of Wheeling: railroad shops. It was made county seat in 1878. Pop. 7,365 (1950).

Grafton, Charles Chapman. b. at Boston, April 12, 1830; d. at Fond du Lac, Wis., Aug. 30, 1912. American Protestant Episcopal bishop and writer. He was graduated (1863) from the law school at Harvard, was confirmed (1851) in the Episcopal Church, ordained (1858) a priest, and in 1859 became chaplain of the deaconesses of the Maryland diocese and a curate of Saint Paul's Church, Baltimore. After the Civil War he went to England, where he took part in founding the "Cowley Fathers" (Society of Saint John the Evangelist). He served (1872–88) as rector of the Church of the Advent at Boston and in 1889 became bishop of Fond du Lac, Wis. His works include *Plain Suggestions for a Reverent Celebration of the Holy Eucharist* (1898), *Pusey and the Church Revival* (1902), *The Lineage of the American Catholic Church Commonly Called the Episcopal Church* (1911), and *Meditations and Instructions* (1923). His collected writings, *The Works of Rt. Rev. Charles C. Grafton* (1914), were edited by Talbot Rogers.

Grafton, Richard. d. c1572. English chronicler, printer to Edward VI both before and after his accession to the throne. He instigated, together with Edward Whitchurch, the printing at Antwerp of Thomas Matthew's Bible, had printed (1538) the Coverdale New Testament translation, printed and published (1539) at London the folio Bible called "the Great Bible," issued (1549) the first Book of Common Prayer, and printed *Actes of Parliament* (1552, 1553).

Gragnano (grä.nyä'nō). Town and commune in S Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Campania, in the province of Napoli, situated on the N slope of the Lattari mountains near Castellammare di Stabia, ab. 17 mi. SE of Naples. It is an agricultural commune, known for wine, macaroni, and cheese production. Pop. of commune, 16,548 (1936); of town, 10,529 (1936).

Graham (grā'ạm). Town in N North Carolina, county seat of Alamance County: manufactures of textiles. It was founded in 1849. Pop. 5,026 (1950).

Graham. City in C Texas, county seat of Young County, NW of Dallas. 6,742 (1950).

Graham, Dougal. b. 1724; d. July 20, 1779. Scottish chapbook writer and bellman, who, although badly deformed, followed the army of Prince Charles Edward Stuart in 1745 and described his military exploits in rough but humorous doggerel. His other chapbooks, descriptive of his townsmen, are valuable to students of folklore for their references to local superstitions.

Graham, Ernest Robert. b. at Lowell, Mich., Aug. 22, 1868; d. Nov. 22, 1936. American architect. He was one of the designers of the Merchandise Mart and the Wrigley Building at Chicago, the Flatiron Building and Chase National Bank Building at New York, and other notable buildings including the Union Station and the General Post Office at Washington, D.C., the Terminal Tower Building at Cleveland, Ohio, the Union Station, the Marshall Field store, and new post-office buildings at Chicago, and Selfridge's store at London.

Graham, Evarts Ambrose. b. at Chicago, March 19, 1883—. American surgeon. He was professor of surgery (1919 *et seq.*) at Washington University Medical School.

Graham, Frank Porter. b. at Fayetteville, N.C., Oct. 14, 1886—. American educator. From 1915 he was history professor at the University of North Carolina, becoming its president in 1930. In 1948 he was the U.S. representative to the United Nations Committee for arranging a truce in Indonesia. In March, 1949, he was appointed to fill an unexpired term as U.S. senator but was defeated in the 1950 primary election. He became (1951) defense manpower administrator; much of his time in the years 1951–52 was spent as a mediator in the India-Kashmir dispute.

Graham, George Rex. b. at Philadelphia, Jan. 18, 1813; d. at Orange, N.J., July 13, 1894. American editor and publisher, best known for *Graham's Magazine* (1841 *et seq.*), which numbered Edgar Allan Poe, Rufus Wilmot Griswold, and Bayard Taylor among its staff members, and was noted for its mezzotint illustrations by John Sartain.

Graham, Harry Jocelyn Clive. b. 1874; d. Oct. 30, 1936. English dramatist, poet, and journalist. Coauthor of some 20 plays, he is the author also of *Ruthless Rhymes for Heartless Homes* (1899), *Ballads of the Boer War* (1902), *Misrepresentative Men* (1904), *Fiscal Ballads* and *Verse and Worse* (both 1905), *Misrepresentative Women* (1906), *Familiar Faces* (1907), *A Group of Scottish Women* (1908), *The Mother of Parliaments* (1910), *Lord Bellinger* and *Canned Classics* (both 1911), *Perfect Gentleman* (1912), *The Motley Muse* and *Splendid Failures* (both 1913), *The*

Complete Sportsman (1914), *Rhymes for Riper Years* (1916), *Biffin and His Circle* (1919), *The World We Laugh In* (1924), *The Last of the Biffins* (1925), *Strained Relations* (1926), *More Ruthless Rhymes* (1930), *The Biffin Papers* (1933), and *Private Life of Gregory Gorm* (1936).

Graham, Hugh. See **Atholstan,** 1st Baron of.

Graham, James. [Titles: 5th Earl and 1st Marquis of **Montrose.**] b. 1612; hanged at Edinburgh, May 21, 1650. Scottish nobleman and soldier. He served in the army of the Scottish Covenanters at the beginning of the English Civil War, but afterward joined the king, by whom he was made lieutenant general of Scotland, in 1644. He defeated the Covenanters at Tippermuir on September 1 and at Aberdeen on Sept. 13, 1644, and at Inverlochy on February 2, Auldearn on May 9, Alford on July 2, and Kilsyth on Aug. 15, 1645. He was defeated by David Leslie at Philiphaugh on Sept. 13, 1645, and expelled from Scotland. He afterward entered the service of the emperor Ferdinand III, by whom he was made a field marshal. In 1650 he conducted an abortive Royalist descent on Scotland, and was captured and executed.

Graham, James. [Title: 2nd Marquis of **Montrose;** called **"the Good."**] b. c1631; d. in February, 1669. Scottish nobleman; second son of James Graham, 1st Marquis of Montrose.

Graham, James. [Titles: 4th Marquis and 1st Duke of **Montrose.**] Scottish nobleman. He was appointed high admiral of Scotland (1705) and president of the council (1706), and (for his support of the union with England) was created (1707) Duke of Montrose. He was elected (1707) one of 16 peers in the last Scottish parliament; served (1709–13) as keeper of privy seal of Scotland; appointed (1714) one of lords of the regency at death of Queen Anne and one of principal secretaries of state; privy councilor (1717).

Graham, James. [Title, 3rd Duke of **Montrose.**] b. Sept. 8, 1755; d. at London, Dec. 30, 1836. British politician. He served (1783–89) as a lord of the treasury under Pitt, was (1789–91) one of paymasters general of the forces, a member of privy council and vice-president of the Board of Trade (1789), and served (1795–1836) as lord justice general of Scotland.

Graham, Sir James Robert George. b. at Naworth, Cumberland, England, June 1, 1792; d. at Netherby, Cumberland, England, Oct. 25, 1861. British statesman. He was first lord of the admiralty (1830–34), home secretary (1841–46), and again first lord of the admiralty (1852–55).

Graham, John. [Called **Graham of Claverhouse;** title, 1st Viscount **Dundee;** known as **Bloody Claverse** and **Bonny Dundee.**] b. c1649; d. July 27 or 28, 1689. Scottish soldier. He served in the Dutch army under the Prince of Orange, returning to Scotland in 1677. In 1678 he was appointed captain of a troop of dragoons, and was ordered to enforce certain stringent laws that had been enacted against the Scottish Covenanters. The severity with which he executed his orders provoked a rising, and the Covenanters defeated him at Drumclog on June 1, 1679. He spent the next ten years systematically searching out and punishing severely the leaders of the Covenanters. In 1689 Claverhouse raised a body of Highlanders to fight for James II, who remained in France, against William III, and on July 27, 1689, gained the battle of Killiecrankie, but fell mortally wounded. With his death, the Jacobite rebellion collapsed. His epithets indicate the position he holds in Scottish legend: to the Covenanters he was a hated tyrant; to the Jacobites, Bonny Dundee was the invincible hero, invulnerable to lead, killed by one of his own silver buttons.

Graham, Martha. b. at Pittsburgh, Pa. ——. American dancer; a pupil of Ruth St. Denis. She appeared in the first U.S. performance (1930) of Stravinsky's *Rites of Spring.* Her repertory includes *Every Soul is a Circus, Letter to the World,* and other productions.

Graham, Peter. b. at Edinburgh, March 13, 1836; d. at London, 1921. Scottish landscape painter, noted for his Highland scenes. His principal paintings include *Spate in the Highlands, Cloudland and Moor,* and *Scotch Castle.*

Graham, Robert. [Also, **Cunninghame-Graham.**] b. at Gartmore, near Perthshire and Stirlingshire, Scotland, c1735; d. c1797. Scottish poet. He added Cunninghame (his mother's maiden name) to his surname in 1796. Politically radical and in active sympathy with French revolutionary principles, he was member of Parliament (1794–96) for Stirlingshire, presenting without success a bill that anticipated the reform bill of 1832. Author of many songs and poems, he is remembered for his charming lyric *If doughty deeds my lady please.*

Graham, Robert Bontine Cunninghame. See **Cunninghame Graham, Robert Bontine.**

Graham, Stephen. b. 1884—. English traveler and writer. Many of his books are concerned with Russian customs, history, and literature, and include *Russia and the World* (1915), *Through Russian Central Asia* (1916), *Russia in Division* (1925), *Stalin—An Impartial Study* (1931), *Boris Godunof* (1933), and *A Life of Alexander II, Tsar of Russia* (1935); among his other works are *The Moving Tent* (1939), and *From War to War* (1940).

Graham, Sylvester. b. at Suffield, Conn., July 5, 1794; d. at Northampton, Mass., Sept. 11, 1851. American dietarian, best known as an advocate of the use of unbolted (graham) flour.

Graham, Thomas. [Title, Baron **Lynedoch.**] b. Oct. 19, 1748; d. at London, Dec. 18, 1843. British soldier. He accompanied (1808) Sir John Moore as aide-de-camp to Sweden and later to Spain, taking part in the La Coruña retreat; appointed (1809) major general and placed in command of a brigade during the Walcheren expedition and at the siege of Flushing (Vlissingen); served (1812–13) as division commander under Wellington, participating in the battles of Ciudad Rodrigo (January, 1812) and Vitoria (June 21, 1813).

Graham, Thomas. b. at Glasgow, Dec. 20, 1805; d. at London, Sept. 11, 1869. Scottish chemist. He was professor of chemistry at University College, London from 1837 to 1855, when he became master of the mint. He is famous for his discovery of the law of diffusion of gases (1834). He published *Elements of Chemistry* (1842) and others.

Graham, William Alexander. b. in Lincoln County, N.C., Sept. 5, 1804; d. at Saratoga, N.Y., Aug. 11, 1875. American politician. He was U.S. senator from North Carolina (1841–43), governor of North Carolina (1845–49), secretary of the navy (1850–52), and Whig candidate for vice-president in 1852.

Graham Coast. [Former name, **Graham Land.**] Land in the Antarctic Ocean which forms the E coast of the Palmer Peninsula. It was discovered by Captain Biscoe in 1832, and named by him for the Earl of Graham.

Grahame (grā'ăm), **James.** b. at Glasgow, April 22, 1765; d. near Glasgow, Sept. 14, 1811. Scottish poet. His chief work is *The Sabbath* (1804). He also wrote *Wallace: a Tragedy* (1799), *British Georgics,* and others.

Grahame, Kenneth. b. at Edinburgh, March 8, 1859; d. July 6, 1932. English author. He was secretary (1898–1908) of the Bank of England. His books include *Pagan Papers* (1893), *The Golden Age* (1895), *Dream Days* (1898), *The Headswoman* (1898), and *The Wind in the Willows* (1908), a story for children.

Grahame-White (grā'ăm.hwīt'), **Claude.** b. at Southampton, England, Aug. 21, 1879—. English aviator. He learned to fly at the Blériot and Farman schools in France, obtaining there a pilot's license. At Pau, on Nov. 28, 1909, he made a record flight at the rate of 70 miles an hour. Competing with Paulhan in a 117-mile race from London to Manchester, April 28, 1910, he covered 107 miles, but was forced to descend. In a flight of 33 miles out over Boston Harbor, in September, 1910, he won a 10,000-dollar prize. At Washington, D.C., on Oct. 14, 1910, he made a successful landing in a public street near the White House and a successful return flight to the Bennings racetrack. He won the Gordon-Bennett international cup at Belmont Park, Long Island, on Oct. 29, 1910, with a Blériot monoplane, at a speed of about 61 miles an hour, flying 100 kilometers in 1 hr., 1 min., 4.74 sec. He was put in charge (1914) of federal aircraft manufacture.

Graham-Gilbert (grā'ăm.gil'bĕrt), **John.** b. at Glasgow, 1794; d. near Glasgow, June 4, 1866. Scottish painter, best known from his portraits. He became a member of the Royal Scottish Academy in 1829.

Graham Island. Largest of the Queen Charlotte Islands, British Columbia, Canada.

Graham Island. [Also: **Ferdinandea, Julia Island.**] Temporary volcanic island in the Mediterranean between Sicily and Pantelleria, which appeared in July and disappeared in October, 1831.

Graham's Dyke. Popular name of the remains of the Wall of Antoninus.

Graham's Magazine. Monthly literary journal, founded at Philadelphia and published from 1826 to 1858. Its editors included Edgar Allan Poe, Bayard Taylor, and Charles Godfrey Leland. The publication was notable as one of the first American magazines to present pictorial material and to make a direct appeal to women readers.

Grahamstown (grā'ạmz.toun). Seaport in S Africa, in the E section of Cape of Good Hope province, Union of South Africa, situated near the coast, ab. 106 mi. E of Port Elizabeth. The city is well known as a health resort and is often recommended by doctors because of its climate. It is the seat of Rhodes University College and several others. 22,836 (1946).

Graiae (grā'ē, grī'ē). See **Graeae.**

Graian Alps (grā'ạn, grī'ạn). Group of mountains on the borders of Savoie (France) and Piedmont (Italy), lying between the Cottian Alps on the S and the Pennine Alps on the N. The highest summit is the Gran Paradiso (ab. 13,320 ft.).

Grail or **Graal** (grāl). [Also: **Holy Grail, Sangreal.**] In Arthurian romance and legend, a cup or chalice, used by Christ at the Last Supper. In this vessel Joseph of Arimathea caught the last drops of Christ's blood as He was taken from the Cross. By Joseph, according to one account, it was carried to Britain. Other accounts affirm that it was brought by angels from heaven and entrusted to a body of knights, who guarded it on the top of a mountain; when approached by any one not perfectly pure, it vanished from sight. The Grail having been lost, it became the great object of search or quest to knights errant of all nations, none being qualified to discover it but a knight perfectly chaste in thought and act. Perceval, Gawain, and Galahad are the knights who usually achieve the quest of the Grail. The best-known version is that of Thomas Malory in his *Book of Arthur.* In the *Parsifal* of Wolfram of Eschenbach the Grail is a precious stone confided by angels to the care of a religious brotherhood, "the Chevaliers of the Grail." The earliest extant version of the story is Chrétien de Troyes's *Perceval* (c1180).

Grain Coast (grān). Region in W Africa, on the Atlantic Ocean, that part of the coast of Liberia and Sierra Leone W of the Ivory Coast which extends from about long. 8° to 12° W.; so called from its former exportation of "grains of paradise" (melegueta pepper). It is part of the Guinea Coast.

Grain Futures Act. Measure passed by the U.S. Congress in 1922 to replace the invalidated act of 1921. It reimposed control over commodity exchanges and directed the Grain Futures Administration to aid the Department of Agriculture in enforcing the law. This act was amended by the Commodity Exchange Act of 1936 which widened controls over brokers and commodity transactions and set up the Commodity Exchange Administration.

Grainger (grān'jėr), **James.** b. probably at Duns, Berwickshire, Scotland, c1721; d. on the island of St. Christopher (St. Kitts), West Indies, Dec. 16, 1766. Scottish physician and poet. After 1753 he settled at London, where he became intimate with Johnson and other famous men. In 1759 he went to the West Indies. He published a number of works, including essays on medicine. Among his poems are an *Ode on Solitude* (in Dodsley's collection, 1755) and *The Sugar Cane* (1764). He translated part of Ovid's *Epistles* (1758), and the *Elegies of Tibullus* and the poems of Sulpicia (1759). He assisted, with others, Charlotte Lenox in her translation of Brumoy's *Théâtre des Grecs* (1759).

Grainger, Percy Aldridge. b. at Brighton, Melbourne, Australia, July 8, 1882—. American pianist and composer; a friend of Grieg. He toured Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and the U.S., making his American debut in 1915.

Grainne (grān'yę). In the Fenian cycle of Irish legend, the second wife of Fionn mac Cumhail, who eloped with Diarmuid, Fionn's kinsman. In *The Pursuit of Diarmuid and Grainne,* the longest and most famous story in the Fenian cycle, Fionn follows the lovers across Ireland and finally kills Diarmuid. After a number of years, Grainne forgets her resentment and hatred of Fionn, and finally marries him.

Gram (gram; Danish, gräm), **Hans Christian Joachim.** b. at Copenhagen, Sept. 13, 1853; d. there, Nov. 14, 1938. Danish physician after whom Gram's method and Gram's stain are named. He was lecturer (1883 *et seq.*) and professor (1891 *et seq.*) of pharmacology at the University of Copenhagen. In 1900 he became professor of pathology and therapy, serving until 1923, and was director (1892–1923) of the clinic of medicine at the Frederiks and Rigshospitalet at Copenhagen. He introduced (1884) a method for the differential staining of bacteria, dividing them into two groups which have since been called Gram-positive and Gram-negative. For this method, also named for him, he used a special solution, called Gram's solution. In addition he described (1922) a method for determining the fibrin percentage in blood and plasma. Author of *Undersøgeler over de røde Blodlegemers størelse hos mennesket* (1883), *Laegemidlernes egenskaber og doseri tabelform* (1897), *Klinisk-therapeutiske foreslasninger* (1902–09), and *The Results of a New Method for Determining the Fibrin-percentage in Blood and Plasma* (1922).

Grammaticus (grạ.mat'i.kus). See **Ælfric.**

Grammaticus, Musaeus. See **Musaeus** (fl. 5th century A.D.).

Gramme (gräm), **Zénobe.** b. 1826; d. 1901. Belgian inventor. He presented to a Paris gathering of the Academy of Sciences a machine which he called a "magneto" and which embodied the essential principles of the dynamo. It enabled the development of the industrial dynamo. In 1888 the Academy of Sciences awarded him the Volta prize of 50,000 francs.

Grammichele (gräm.mē.ke'lā). Town and commune in SW Italy, on the island of Sicily, in the province of Catania, ab. 30 mi. SW of Catania. It is an agricultural community, on the site of Occhialà, which was destroyed by earthquake in 1693. Pop. of commune, 14,014 (1936); of town, 13,772 (1936).

Grammont (grạ.môn). [Also: **Gramont;** Flemish, **Geeraardsbergen, Geertsbergen.**] Town in NW Belgium, in the province of East Flanders, situated on the Dender River ab. 22 mi. W of Brussels: woolen and cotton textile industries and tobacco factories. The Gothic town hall dates from the 14th century. 11,286 (1947).

Grampians (gram'pi.ạnz). [Also, **Grampian Hills.**] Low range of mountains in the W part of Victoria, Australia.

Grampians. [Also: **Grampian Hills, Grampian Mountains.**] Mountain system (the chief system in Scotland) in C and N Scotland. It extends from SW to NE, in Argyllshire, Perthshire, Inverness-shire, Angus, Kincardineshire, Aberdeenshire, and Banffshire, forming the boundary between the Scottish Highlands and Lowlands. The name is very loosely used. The highest peak is Ben Nevis (4,406 ft.), which is the highest mountain in the British Isles.

Gran (grän). German name of **Esztergom.**

Gran (grän, gran), **Mount.** [Also, **Mount Tryggve Gran.**] Flat-topped mountain in Antarctica, overlooking the upper portion of the Mackay Glacier, in Victoria Land, in ab. 76°59′ S., 160°58′ E. Elevation, ab. 6,300 ft.

Granada (grä.nä'ŦHä). Department in SW Nicaragua. Capital, Granada; area, 541 sq. mi.; pop. 48,990 (1950).

Granada. City in SW Nicaragua, capital of Granada department, on Lake Nicaragua ab. 25 mi. SE of Managua: third largest city, and important processing center for coffee, sugar, indigo, cacao, and cotton. It was founded in 1524, and was the capital of Nicaragua until 1856. Pop. 21,743 (1950).

Granada (grạ.nä'dạ; Spanish, grä.nä'ŦHä). Former kingdom of Spain, comprising the three modern provinces of Almería, Granada, and Málaga. The region was conquered by the Saracens in 711. In 1238, after the disruption of the realm of the Almohades, a Moorish kingdom of Granada was established which was a vassal of Castile. A long war with Ferdinand and Isabella ended in 1492 with the capture of Granada, and with the fall of the city the Moorish power in Spain came to an end.

Granada. Province in S Spain, bounded by Jaén and Albacete on the N, Murcia and Almería on the E and SE, the Mediterranean Sea on the S, and Málaga and Córdoba on the W: part of the region of Andalusia. The province is traversed by the high peaks of the Sierra Nevada and comprises a strip of Mediterranean coast and the famed intensively farmed Vega of Granada. Sugar is cultivated and refined; oranges, almonds, and peaches are grown; in the mountainous parts sheep and goats are raised; there are some iron, lead, and zinc mines. Moorish influence in Spain prevailed longest here. Capital, Granada; area, 4,838 sq. mi.; pop. 814,286 (1950).

Granada. [Arabic, **Karnattah.**] City in S Spain, the capital of the province of Granada, situated on the slopes of the Sierra Nevada, on the Jenil River overlooking the Vega of Granada, ab. 80 mi. SE of Córdoba: agricultural markets, manufactures of soap, paper, linen, and woolen textiles, and distilleries; airport. It is the seat of an archbishopric, and has theaters, a library, and a university, founded in 1531. Granada is famous for its reminders of the Arabic cultural past of Spain. Outstanding is the huge palace of the Alhambra, built in the period 1248–1354 in rich Moorish style, with numerous towers, gates, courtyards, and fantastically ornamented chambers and halls; it is located on a steep hill above the town and surrounded by a park; the Generalife is a Moorish villa still higher up the hill. Granada has numerous old churches, convents, palaces, and remains of Moorish walls and gates. The Cathedral of Santa María de la Encarnación, begun in 1503 in Gothic style and finished in 1703 in Renaissance style, is one of the most beautiful ecclesiastical buildings of Spain; it contains the tombs of Ferdinand and Isabella of Castile. The Carthusian Monastery dates from the 15th and 16th, the archiepiscopal palace from the 17th century. The chief Moorish antiquities are the 13th and 14th century palaces of the Cuarto Real de San Domingo, the Casa del Cabildo, and the Alcazar de Genil. 174,653 (1950).

Architecture. See the separate article on the **Alhambra.** The Generalife has extensive and lovely gardens. The graceful arcades and delicate arabesques are Alhambraic, as is the arrangement in the chief court of the tank to reflect the flowers and the perspective of arches. The cathedral, in the classical style, with late Gothic vaulting, was finished in 1523. The interior is spacious and well proportioned. The north door, the Puerta del Perdon, is a good example of ornate Renaissance design. The Capilla Real, south of the cathedral, was built before it, as a mausoleum for Ferdinand and Isabella, in the florid Gothic style of their reign; it has a superb sculptured retable, at the sides of which are remarkable kneeling portrait statues of Ferdinand and Isabella. Their tomb (the tomb of the "Catholic kings") is an altar-tomb in marble, richly yet soberly decorated with figure sculpture and arabesques, and with four griffins at the angles. The fine recumbent figures of the king and queen are clad in their royal robes. Besides this tomb is that, similar but even more elaborately ornamented, of their daughter Juana and her husband Philip. The work is Italian.

History. An Iberian and Roman town in ancient times, Granada came under Arabic domination in 711; under the caliphs of Córdoba, the dynasties of the Zegris, the Almohades, and the Almoravides followed each other; the latter took over in 1154 and remained in power until 1229; from 1229 to 1238 Granada formed part of the kingdom of Murcia. Commerce, particularly the silk trade, was encouraged under the Moslems, and art, literature, and science patronized; the historian ibn-Khaldun and the geographer ibn-Batuta lived in Granada at this period. In the 15th century, dynastic rivalries weakened the Moorish rule which was also engaged in warfare with the Christian powers of the peninsula. In 1491, the last Moslem king, Boabdil, surrendered his sovereignty after 11 years of fighting; on Jan. 2, 1492 Ferdinand and Isabella of Castile entered Granada at the head of their army.

Granada (grä.nä'ᵺä), **Luis de.** b. at Granada, Spain, 1504; d. at Lisbon, Portugal, 1588. Spanish preacher and religious writer, head of the Dominicans.

Granados (grä.nä'ᵺōs), **Enrique.** b. at Lérida, Spain, July 29, 1867; d. at sea, March 24, 1916. Spanish pianist and composer, founder (1900) of the Society of Classical Concerts. He died in the torpedoing of the *Sussex* during World War I. Especially noted for his songs and piano compositions, he wrote such works as *Danza Gitana, Canción Árabe,* and *La Maja Dolorosa;* he also wrote the opera *María del Carmen* (1898) and some chamber music.

Gran Bretagna (gräm brā.tä'nyä). Italian name of **Great Britain.**

Gran Bretaña (gräm brā.tä'nyä). Spanish name of **Great Britain.**

Granby (gran'bi, gram'bi). Town in the province of Quebec, Canada, S of the St. Lawrence River, ab. 60 mi. E of Montreal: large textile mills and some related industries. 21,989 (1951).

Granby, Marquis of. See **Manners, John** (1721–70).

Gran Chaco (grän chä'kō) (or **Chacu**) (chä'kö). See **Chaco.**

Grand (grand). See also **Grand River.**

Grand, Sarah. [Pseudonym of **Frances Elizabeth McFall;** maiden name, **Clark.**] b. at Donaghadee, Ireland, 1862; d. at Calne, Wiltshire, England, May 12, 1943. English novelist, essayist, and feminist. She served (1923, 1925–29) as mayoress of Bath. Author of *Ideala* (1888), *The Heavenly Twins* (3 vols., 1893), *Our Manifold Nature* (1894), *The Beth Book* (1897), *The Modern Man and Maid* (1898), *Babs the Impossible* (1900), *Emotional Moments* (1908), *Adnam's Orchard* (1912), *The Winged Victory* (1916), and *Variety* (1922).

Grand Alliance. In European history: **1.** Alliance against France formed in 1689 between the emperor Leopold I, the Netherlands, England, and Bavaria, and joined later by Spain, Savoy, and Saxony. **2.** Alliance formed at The Hague in 1701 between the emperor Leopold I, England, and The Netherlands, and joined later by Prussia, Portugal, and Savoy, directed against France and Spain.

Grand Andely (gräṅ.täṅ.dlē), **Le.** See under **Les Andelys.**

Grand Army of the Republic. [Called **the GAR.**] National society of veterans who served in the army or navy of the U.S. (Union) during the Civil War. It was founded in 1866 and held its first national encampment at Indianapolis, Ind., in November of that year. The first post was established at Decatur, Ill., on April 6, 1866. Among the objects of the GAR were preservation of fraternal feeling, strengthening of loyal sentiment, and aid to needy families of veterans. It was for many years a force in the political life of the nation. GAR membership reached its peak in 1890 with more than 409,000 members; shortly before World War II the number stood at over 3,000. The last national encampment was held in 1949.

Grand Bahama (ba.hä'ma, -hā'-). [Also, **Great Bahama Island.**] Island in the Atlantic Ocean, E of Palm Beach, Fla., part of the Bahamas. Fishing and vegetable gardening are the major industries. Area, 430 sq. mi.; pop. 2,333 (1943).

Grand Bank. Important fishing town of Newfoundland, Canada, situated on the NW shore of the Burin Peninsula, on the E side of Fortune Bay. It is the headquarters of the Grand Banks fishery. 2,148 (1951).

Grand Banks. Submarine plateau in the North Atlantic Ocean, extending SE from Newfoundland, noted for its fishing grounds. Its depth is from 30 to 60 fathoms. Fishermen from Europe as well as Canada, Newfoundland, and the U.S. come here every year for great catches of cod.

Grand Bassam (bä.säm'). [Also, **Bassam.**] Chief seaport in the Ivory Coast territory, French West Africa, on the Guinea coast a few miles E of Abidjan near the Gold Coast boundary. It is connected by road with other points on the coast. 34,284 (1943).

Grand Canal. [Chinese, **Yun-Ho.**] Waterway in N central and E China, extending from Tunghsien near Peiping S and SE to Hangchow. The first section of the canal was built c486 B.C., from the Yangtze N to the Hwai River (ab. 130 mi.). The second portion, from the Yangtze S and SE to Hangchow (ab. 355 mi.) was completed in the period 605–618 A.D. The final link with North China, from the Hwai River to Tientsin, was completed c1290 A.D. under the Mongols. A later extension was added to the neighborhood of Peiping. For many centuries the Grand Canal was a vital transport link between North China

and the Yangtze valley. In recent times, parts of the central section have silted up, and the canal is now navigable only in three sections, with a total length of ab. 892 mi. Total length of canal system, ab. 1,289 mi.

Grand Canal. Most important canal in Ireland, in Leinster and Connacht provinces, Irish Republic. It extends W from Dublin across County Kildare, and across County Offaly past Tullamore to the river Shannon at Shannon Harbour. It crosses the river Shannon here, and continues N ab. 15 mi. to Ballinasloe, in County Galway. Length of main canal, 80 mi.; total length with branches, 146 mi.

Grand Canal. Principal canal of Venice. It runs in the form of a letter S through the center of the city, from the railway station to the Church of Santa Maria del Salute.

Grand Canary (kạ.nãr'ĭ). [Spanish, **Gran Canaria** (gräng kä.nä'ryä).] One of the Canary Islands, belonging to Spain, the second largest island of the entire group, situated in the Atlantic Ocean, E of Tenerife: part of the province of Las Palmas. The island was formerly volcanic; the highest elevation is the Pozo de la Nieve. Sheep and goats are raised; there is a considerable fishing industry. Capital, Las Palmas; area, 523 sq. mi.; pop. 216,853 (1930).

Grand Canyon. Deep chasm formed by the Colorado River, in Coconino and Mohave counties, Arizona. Length, ab. 280 mi.

"Grand Canyon State." Nickname of **Arizona.**

Grand Cayman (kā'mạn, kī.mān'). Island in the Caribbean Sea, NW of Jamaica, largest of the Cayman Islands: a dependency of Jamaica, a British colony. The principal industries are turtle fishing, the preparation of tortoise shell, shark fishing, and ropemaking. Capital, Georgetown; length, ab. 22 mi.; width, 4 to 8 mi.; pop. 6,670 (1944).

Grand Châtelet (grän shä.tę.le), **Le.** See **Châtelet, Le Grand.**

Grand'Combe (grän.kôṅb), **La.** See **La Grand'Combe.**

Grand Combin (grän kôṅ.baṅ). Mountain in the Alps, on the border of Valais canton, SW Switzerland, and Italy, N of Aosta, ab. 8 mi. NE of the Great St. Bernard Pass. Elevation, ab. 14,164 ft.

Grand Conseil de l'Afrique Occidentale Française (grän kôṅ.sey' dę lä.frēk ok.sē.däṅ.tal fräṅ.sez), **Le.** Official French name of **French West Africa.**

Grand Coulee (grand kö'li). City in NE Washington, in Grant County on the Columbia River. It is the site of Grand Coulee Dam, the largest concrete dam in the world. 2,741 (1950).

Grandcourt (grand'kōrt), **Henleigh Mallinger.** One of the principal characters in George Eliot's novel *Daniel Deronda.*

Grand Duchy of Luxembourg (luk'sęm.bėrg). See **Luxembourg.**

Grand Duke, The. [Full title, **The Grand Duke, or the Statutory Duel.**] Operetta in two acts by Sir Arthur Sullivan, with a libretto by W. S. Gilbert, first performed at the London Savoy Theatre on March 7, 1896.

Grande (grand, gran'dę; Spanish, grän'dā), **Rio.** See **Rio Grande.**

Grande (grun'dę), **Rio.** Name (Portuguese for "Great River") given to all or part of various rivers. See **Araguaia**; also **Corubal.**

Grande (grän'dā), **Río.** Name (Spanish for "Great River") given to all or part of various rivers. See **Bermejo**; also **Mamoré**; also **Motagua.**

Grande Armée (gräṅd ár.mā), **La.** Army of 450,000 (later 600,000) men which Napoleon led against Russia in 1812. Losses at the battle of Borodino (Sept. 7, 1812) and in the retreat from Moscow (Oct. 19–Nov. 28) almost annihilated the army, only about 100,000 men returning.

Grande Bretagne (gräṅd brę.tàny'). French name of **Great Britain.**

Grande Casse (gräṅd käs). Highest summit of the Tarentaise Alps, SE France, in the Vanoise range. Elevation, ab. 12,665 ft.

Grande Combe-La Pise (gräṅd kôṅb.lä.pēz). See **La Grand'Combe.**

Grande-Comore (gräṅd.ko.môr). [Also, **Great Comoro.**] Largest and northernmost of the Comoro Islands, situated at the N end of the Mozambique Channel between Madagascar and SE Africa. The island has a fine forest which produces timber for export. Karthala volcano (7,874 ft.) is situated at the S end of the island. Length, ab. 40 mi.; width, ab. 18 mi.

Grande de Arecibo (grän'dā dā ä.rā.sē'bō), **Río.** River in C Puerto Rico, flowing N to the Atlantic.

Grande del Norte (grän'dā del nōr'tā), **Río.** Early Spanish name of the **Rio Grande,** in the North America.

Grande de Loíza (grän'dā dā lō.ē'sä), **Río.** River in E Puerto Rico, flowing NE to the Atlantic. Its upper course is called Cayaguas.

Grande de Manatí (grän'dā dā mä.nä.tē'), **Río.** See **Manatí River.**

Grande do Belmonte (grun'dę dö bel.mōn'tę), **Rio.** See **Jequitinhonha.**

Grandella (grän.del'lä), **Battle of.** See **Benevento, Battle of.**

Grande Mademoiselle (gräṅd mád.mwà.zel), **La.** See **Montpensier,** Duchesse **de** (1627–93).

Grande Prairie (grand prär'ĭ). Most important settlement in the Peace River country, NW Alberta, Canada. It is situated near the Smoky River, ab. 250 mi. NW of Edmonton, with which it is connected by rail and road, and is the business and commercial center for the rich farming region in Northern Alberta. The town was settled in 1921 and has grown rapidly. 1,724 (1941).

Grande-Sassière (gräṅd.sà.syer), **Aiguille de la.** See **Aiguille de la Grande-Sassière.**

Grandes Chroniques de France (gräṅd kro.nēk dę fräṅs). Compilation of French history, based on a complete vernacular prose version made (1274) by a monk of St.-Denis. It was regularly continued by members of the same community until the reign of Charles V from the official sources and under royal authority. The work, under the same title but written by laymen, continued until the reign of Louis XI.

Grandes Landes (gräṅd läṅd). See **Landes,** plain.

Grande Soufrière (gräṅd sö.frē.er). See **Soufrière,** in Guadeloupe.

Grandet (gräṅ.de), **Eugénie.** See **Eugénie Grandet.**

Grande-Terre (gran'tãr'; French, gräṅ.ter). See under **Guadeloupe.**

Grand Falls (grand). Town in the N central part of Newfoundland, on the N bank of the Exploits River: papermaking center, connected with St. John's by rail. 5,064 (1951).

Grand Falls. [Also, **Hamilton Falls.**] Cataract in Labrador, ab. 250 mi. from the mouth of the Hamilton River. It was rediscovered in 1891 by Bowdoin College students and by Kenaston and H. G. Bryant. Height, over 300 ft.

Grandfather, Little Nell's. In Charles Dickens's *Old Curiosity Shop,* a good and honest man who has established the shop from which the book takes its name in order to support himself and his granddaughter, in whom he sees his own beloved wife and daughter. Unable to provide security for Little Nell from the shop alone, he takes to gambling, and presently loses everything he possesses. His younger brother learns of his hardships, and returns from abroad with money enough to support both Little Nell and her grandfather, but Nell has died by the time he arrives, and her grandfather dies shortly thereafter.

Grandfather's Chair. Collection of children's stories by Nathaniel Hawthorne, published in 1841.

Grand Forks. City in E North Dakota, county seat of Grand Forks County, at the confluence of the Red River and Red Lake River: meat-packing, milling, and processing center for an agricultural area. It is the seat of the University of North Dakota and Wesley College. 26,836 (1950).

Grandgent (gran'jęnt), **Charles Hall.** b. at Dorchester, Mass., 1862; d. at Cambridge, Mass., Sept. 11, 1939. American professor of Romance languages and authority on Dante. He was professor (1896–1932) and head of the department (1899–1911) at Harvard. He was the author of essay collections including *Old and New, Prunes and Prisms,* and *The New World,* and also published many textbooks in the fields of French and Italian.

Grand Guignol (gräṅ gē.nyol). See under **Guignol.**

Grand Gulf. Locality in Mississippi, on the Mississippi River S of Vicksburg. In the Civil War, Grant made it a

base of operations in 1863, carrying the position against the Confederates on May 1.

Grand Haven. City in C Lower Michigan, county seat of Ottawa County, on Lake Michigan at the mouth of Grand River: vacation resort; shipping point for grapes and celery. 9,536 (1950).

Grandi (grän'dē), **Dino.** b. at Mondano, Italy, June 4, 1895—. Italian political leader and diplomat. He was one of the four leaders of the Fascist March on Rome (1922), and served on the Fascist general council and later on the grand council. He held the offices of undersecretary of the interior (1924), minister of foreign affairs (1929–32), ambassador (1932–39) to London, minister of justice (1939–43), and president (1939–43) of the chamber. He took a leading part in the coup d'état (July 24, 1943) to oust Mussolini, and was condemned to death in 1944, but fled to Portugal.

Grand Island. City in E Nebraska, county seat of Hall County, on the Platte River: beet-sugar refining and flour milling; manufactures include piston rings, flour, and wire fences. It is a railroad freight division point, and has a large airport. 22,682 (1950).

Grand Isle. Island in SE Louisiana, in the Gulf of Mexico, connected by a bridge to Leeville: fishing base and bathing resort. It was for a time the headquarters of the pirate band led by Jean and Pierre Lafitte.

Grandison (gran'di.sọn), **Sir Charles.** See **Charles Grandison, Sir.**

Grandissimes: A Story of Creole Life (gran'di.sēmz), **The.** Novel by George Washington Cable, published in 1880. The plot involves the feud between two Louisiana families, the Grandissimes and the De Grapions, at the time of the Louisiana Purchase. Reconciliation is finally effected by old Agricola Fusilier and lovers from the opposing families end the quarrel by marrying.

Grand Junction. City in W Colorado, county seat of Mesa County, at the confluence of the Colorado and Gunnison rivers: flour mills, meat-packing plants, sugar refineries, and fruit and vegetable canneries. It is a railroad division point and the seat of the Mesa State Junior College. 14,504 (1950).

Grand Junction Canal. Former name of **Grand Union Canal.**

Grand Lake. Natural lake in N Colorado, in Grand County, ab. 50 mi. by road SW of Estes Park. It is in the headwaters of the Colorado River system, in the Rocky Mountains, and is a summer resort, with fishing and yachting. Elevation, ab. 8,369 ft.; area, ab. 1 sq. mi.

Grand Lake. [Also, **Schoodic Lake.**] Lake on the border of Aroostook County, in Maine, and York County, in New Brunswick, Canada. Its outlet is into the St. Croix River. Length, ab. 25 mi.

Grand Lake. Lake in Canada, in the province of New Brunswick, in Queens County, whose outlet discharges into the St. John River, which in turn drains into the Bay of Fundy. Length, ab. 25 mi.; area, 65 sq. mi.

Grand Lake. See also under **Grand River Dam.**

Grand Ledge. City in S Lower Michigan, in Eaton County: manufactures of tile and ceramics. 4,506 (1950).

Grand Manan (mą.nan'). [Also, **Menan.**] Island E of Maine, situated at the entrance of the Bay of Fundy, E Canada. It belongs to Charlotte County, New Brunswick. Length, ab. 22 mi.

Grand Marais (mą.rā'). Village in NE Minnesota, county seat of Cook County, on Lake Superior. It is a tourist center and starting point for hunting and canoeing trips. The present community was established in 1879 on the site of a post (1834) of the American Fur Company. 1,078 (1950).

Grand Meaulnes (gräń mōn), **Le.** Novel (1912) by the French writer Alain Fournier (1886–1914), which deals with the love and adventures of two adolescents.

Grand'Mère (gräń.mer). City in the province of Quebec, Canada, situated on the St. Maurice River, ab. 7 mi. above Shawinigan Falls: site of a paper mill. 11,089 (1951).

Grand Monarque (gräń mo.närk), **le.** See **Louis XIV** (of *France*).

Grandmougin (gräń.mō.zhań), **Charles Jean.** b. at Vésoul, France, Jan. 17, 1850; d. at Neuilly, France, 1930. French poet and playwright, known especially for his exploitation of patriotic themes. He was the author of *Pour la patrie* (1902), *Vengeons nos morts* (1916), and others. His work displays traces of a belated romanticism.

Grândola (grun'dọ.lą). Town and *concelho* (commune) in S Portugal, in the province of Baixo Alentejo, in the district of Beja, situated on the Corôna River ab. 70 mi. SE of Lisbon: agricultural community. Pop. of concelho, 17,673 (1940); of town, 9,493 (1940).

Grand Panjandrum. Term used in a celebrated nonsense speech supposed to have been written by the English actor and dramatist Samuel Foote (1720–77). It is used to personify a lofty or magnificent person, one who is filled up with the idea of his own greatness and importance. Foote wrote it for the sole purpose of putting to the test the claim of Charles Macklin, the Irish actor, that he could learn any passage by heart, regardless of its difficulty and without reference to whether it made sense or not. Foote immediately wrote down a passage and challenged Macklin to learn it on the spot. The speech is as follows: "So she went into the garden to cut a cabbage-leaf to make an apple pie, and, at the same time, a great she-bear, coming up the street, pops its head into the shop. 'What, no soap?' So he died, and she very imprudently married the barber; and there were present the Picninnies and the Joblillies and Garolillies and the GRAND PANJANDRUM himself, with the little round button at top, and they all fell to playing the game of Catch-as-catch-can till the gunpowder ran out at the heels of their boots." The passage first appeared in print in 1825 in Maria Edgeworth's *Harry and Lucy*, where Foote is named as the author. According to another version, James Quin, also an actor, wrote it to test Foote's memory. The speech has been translated into Greek and Latin. It is interesting to note that no mention is made of the nonsensical story or passage in the memoirs of Foote, Macklin, or Quin.

Grand Popo (pō'pō). One of two contiguous native towns on the Guinea coast of W Africa, sometimes called Grand and Little Popo, the latter being better known as Anécho. The former is a seaport in the French territory of Dahomey; the other is in the trust territory of Togo. Grand Popo is connected by coastal road with Porto-Novo and Cotonou. They were annexed by France in 1885, but Anécho was ceded the same year to Germany, as part of Togoland.

Grand Portage. Portage in extreme NE Minnesota, ab. 45 mi. by road SW of Fort William, Ontario. The portage was an overland passage cut through the woods between Lake Superior and the Pigeon River, used by fur traders and Indians to avoid the falls and rapids in the lower course of the river. Length, ab. 9 mi.

Grand Prairie. City in N Texas, ab. 12 mi. W of Dallas. It is an industrial and residential suburb, manufacturing aircraft, truck bodies, and rubber goods. In the decade between the last two U.S. censuses its population grew from 1,595 (1940) to 14,594 (1950).

Grand Pré (gran' prā'; French, gräń prā). [Also, **Grandpré.**] Village in Kings County, Nova Scotia, Canada, situated on the Minas basin ab. 46 mi. NW of Halifax: the scene of the first part of Longfellow's *Evangeline.*

Grandpré (gräń.prā'). French lord in Shakespeare's *Henry V.*

Grandpré (gräń.prā), **Louis Marie Joseph Ohier,** Comte **de.** b. at St.-Malo, France, May 7, 1761; d. at Paris, Jan. 7, 1846. French navigator and travel writer. He wrote *Voyage à la côte occidentale d'Afrique* (1801), *Voyage dans l'Inde et au Bengale* (1801), *Voyage dans la partie méridionale de l'Afrique* (1801), *Dictionnaire universel de géographie maritime* (1803), and other works.

Grand Prix de Rome (gräń prē dę rom). Prize given by the Academy of Fine Arts (Académie des Beaux-Arts) at Paris to the most successful competitor in painting, sculpture, engraving, architecture, or music. The examinations are held annually, and the successful candidates become pensioners of the government for four years. They are sent to reside at Rome, where Louis XIV founded the Academy of France (Académie de France à Rome) in 1666.

Grand-Quevilly (gräń.kę.vē.yē), **Le.** See **Le Grand-Quevilly.**

Grand Rapids. City in C Lower Michigan, county seat of Kent County, on the Grand River: noted for the manufacture of furniture. Other industries include printing and

lithographing, and manufactures of auto bodies, refrigerators, musical instruments, and carpet sweepers. It is the seat of Calvin College. The site of a Baptist mission (c1825) developed into the city of Grand Rapids, which began furniture making in the mid-19th century and gained country-wide recognition with its exhibits at the Philadelphia Centennial in 1876. The city is known also for its many parks and trees. 176,515 (1950).

Grand Rapids. Village in N central Minnesota, county seat of Itasca County, on the Mississippi River ab. 84 mi. by road NW of Duluth. It has a large paper mill, and is a trade center for an important summer-resort lake region. 6,019 (1950).

Grand Remonstrance. See **Remonstrance, Grand.**

Grand River. See also **Ashuanipi River.**

Grand River. [Indian, **Washtenong.**] River in Michigan, flowing into Lake Michigan, at Grand Haven. Length, over 250 mi.; navigable to Grand Rapids.

Grand River. River in the E part of SW Ontario, Canada, flowing S into Lake Erie near Port Maitland. Length, 165 mi.; navigable for a short distance.

Grand River. A former name of the upper course of the Colorado; see under **Colorado River,** in Colorado.

Grand River. Former name of the **Hamilton River.**

Grand River. Local name in Oklahoma of the **Neosho River.**

Grand River Dam. [Also, **Pensacola Dam.**] Large power and flood-control dam in NE Oklahoma, in the Neosho River (which is here also called the Grand River) ab. 19 mi. by road SE of Vinita. It is a multiple-arch dam, built in the period 1938–41. The reservoir is named the Lake o' the Cherokees, or Grand Lake, and covers ab. 85 sq. mi. Length of dam, ab. 6,565 ft.

Grands-Mulets (grän.mü.le). See **Mulets, Grands-.**

Grandson or **Granson** (gräṅ.sôṅ). [German, **Gransee.**] Village in W Switzerland, in the canton of Vaud, situated on the Lake of Neuchâtel. It was here that 20,000 Swiss Confederates defeated (March 2, 1476) the Burgundian army of 50,000 under Duke Charles the Bold, who lost his artillery and his treasure. 1,726 (1941).

Grand Teton (tē'ton). [Also, **Mount Hayden.**] Highest of the Three Tetons, in the Teton Range, W Wyoming. Elevation, ab. 13,766. ft.

Grand Teton National Park. National Park in NW Wyoming, ab. 30 mi. S of Yellowstone National Park. It includes the lofty Teton Range (peak elevation, ab. 13,766 ft.) and the Jackson valley, with several lakes. The valley was first settled in the 1880's, but the surrounding mountain ranges were too steep for grazing. The area was made a national park in 1929. Area, ab. 148 sq. mi.

Grand Tour of Alphonse Marichand (äl.fôṅs' mä.rē.shäṅ'), **The.** Novel by Romer Wilson (Mrs. Edward J. O'Brien), published in 1923.

Grand Trunk Canal. [Also, **Trent and Mersey Canal.**] Canal in W and N central England, in Cheshire, Staffordshire, and Derbyshire. From a connection with the Bridgewater Canal, ab. 4 mi. SE of Runcorn, it extends SE across Cheshire, past Middlewich, and across Staffordshire, past Stoke-on-Trent. It swings E, crossing the S portion of Derbyshire, to join the river Trent ab. 7 mi. SE of Derby. Length, ab. 93 mi.

Grand Union Canal. [Former name, **Grand Junction Canal.**] Canal in C and SE England. It extends from Braunston, in Northamptonshire, SE across that county and across Buckinghamshire. It traverses the Chiltern Hills at the Buckinghamshire-Hertfordshire boundary by means of the gap at Tring. Continuing SE, it passes along the Buckinghamshire-Middlesex boundary, and swings E in the vicinity of Uxbridge to reach the river Thames at Brentford, Middlesex. The canal is of barge width (greater than 14 ft.), and thus has a capacity for craft up to 60 tons. Length of main canal, ab. 93 mi.; total length with branches, ab. 141 mi.

Grandview (grand'vū). City in S Washington, in Yakima County, on the Yakima River ab. 30 mi. SE of Yakima. 2,503 (1950).

Grandview Heights. City in C Ohio, in Franklin County, near Columbus. 7,659 (1950).

Grandville (gräṅ.vēl), **Jean Ignace Isidore.** [Original surname, **Gérard.**] b. at Nancy, France, Sept. 13, 1803; d. at Vanves, near Paris, March 17, 1847. French caricaturist and illustrator, especially noted for his political caricatures.

Grane (grä'ne). See **Kuwait,** Sheikhdom.

Granet (grä.ne), **François Marius.** b. at Aix, France, c1775; d. there, Nov. 21, 1849. French painter, chiefly of architectural subjects.

Grangemouth (gränj'muth, -mouth). Police burgh, seaport, and shipbuilding center in C Scotland, in Stirlingshire, situated on the S bank of the Firth of Forth ab. 3 mi. NE of Falkirk, ab. 415 mi. N of London by rail. Grangemouth is the third-ranking port in Scotland. It exports coal, and imports pit props and timber for the coal mines of the Lanarkshire coal field, iron ore for the ironworks at Carron, and similar items. The town has oil refineries, soap works, and other industries. It began the manufacture of dyes in 1914, and has continued its chemical manufactures. Grangemouth consists of an old town and a new town. 15,498 (est. 1948).

Granger (grān'jėr). Character in Southerne's comedy *The Maid's Last Prayer.*

Granger. Character in Colley Cibber's comedy *The Refusal.*

Granger, Francis. b. at Suffield, Conn., Dec. 1, 1792; d. at Canandaigua, N.Y., Aug. 28, 1868. American politician; son of Gideon Granger. He was postmaster general in 1841.

Granger, Gideon. b. at Suffield, Conn., July 19, 1767; d. at Canandaigua, N.Y., Dec. 31, 1822. American politician, postmaster general from 1801 to 1814.

Granger, Gordon. b. in New York, Nov. 6, 1822; d. Jan. 10, 1876. American general. He was graduated from West Point in 1845, fought in the Mexican War, and served in the Union army during the Civil War. He commanded a brigade of cavalry in Mississippi in 1862, became major general of volunteers (Sept. 17, 1862), and fought with distinction at Chickamauga, Chattanooga, and Missionary Ridge. He commanded the army which, aided by Admiral Farragut, captured Fort Morgan, Ala., in August, 1864.

Granger, James. b. at Shaston, Dorsetshire, England, 1723; d. at Shiplake, Oxfordshire, England, April 4, 1776. English writer and print collector. He matriculated at Christ Church, Oxford, in 1743, but took no degree. He took holy orders, and was presented to the vicarage of Shiplake. About 1773 he made a tour through Holland. He wrote *A Biographical History of England . . . with a preface showing the utility of a collection of engraved portraits . . .* (1769). This was continued with additions at different times till in 1824 the work had increased to 6 volumes. In 1806 another continuation appeared from materials left by Granger and the collections of the Rev. Mark Noble, who edited it. The wholesale destruction of illustrated biographical works necessary to accomplish this gave rise to the term "grangerize."

Granger Ford Family (grān'jėr.ford). Characters in *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* (1884), a novel by Samuel Langhorne Clemens under the pseudonym Mark Twain.

Granger Movement (grān'jėr). In U.S. history, an agrarian movement named from the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry, a group devoted primarily to facilitating social and intellectual exchange among farmers. It was founded (1867) by Oliver Hudson Kelley, a government employee at Washington, D.C. Granges, as the local units are called, had been established in virtually every state of the Union by 1873; and the panic of that year, combined with the ensuing intensification of farmers' grievances, served to increase their membership and the number of granges. The Granger Movement, as it was subsequently termed, was aimed primarily at those mechanisms of the open market, and at the real or fancied control of corporate organization and wealth over the economic life of the nation, which were held by the discontented farmers to be responsible for agrarian distress. Various laws passed by several states for correcting abuses, particularly in reference to railroad rates, became known as Granger laws. The Granger cases apply to a series of court decisions involving the constitutionality of these state laws; the leading one is the U.S. Supreme Court decision (1876) in the case of *Munn v. Illinois, 94 U.S. 113,* upholding the validity of a law fixing maximum rates for grain storage. The Granger Movement, through its change of emphasis, had meanwhile become political

in nature; and although it declined after 1876, it helped prepare the background for the Populist movement.

Granges (gränzh). French name of **Grenchen.**

Grangeville (grānj'vil). City in N central Idaho, county seat of Idaho County, on a tributary of the Clearwater River ab. 95 mi. S of Coeur d'Alene: marketing center in a wheat-growing region. 2,544 (1950).

Grangousier (grän.gö.zyā). [Eng. trans., *"Great Gullet."*] Father of Gargantua in François Rabelais's romance *Gargantua.* He is supposed by some to represent Jean d'Albret.

Granicus (grą.nī'kus). In ancient geography, a small river in Mysia, Asia Minor, flowing into the Propontis (the modern Sea of Marmara) ab. 100 mi. SW of what is now Istanbul. On its banks Alexander the Great won (334 B.C.) his first victory over the Persians.

Granier de Cassagnac (grä.nyā dę kä.sä.nyäk), **Adolphe Bernard.** b. at Averon-Bergelle, Gers, France, Aug. 12, 1806; d. near Plaisance, Gers, France, Jan. 31, 1880. French journalist, Bonapartist politician, and historical writer. Among his works are *Histoire des causes de la révolution française* (1850), *Histoire du Directoire* (1851–63), and *Souvenirs du second empire* (1879–82).

Granier de Cassagnac, Paul. [Called **Paul de Cassagnac.**] b. at Paris, Dec. 2, 1843; d. Nov. 4, 1904. French journalist and Bonapartist politician; son of Adolphe Bernard Granier de Cassagnac. He became (1866) a member of the editorial staff of *Le Pays,* of which he was named (c1870) editor in chief. He became a member of the Chamber of Deputies in 1876. In 1884 he severed his connection with *Le Pays,* in order to found a new Bonapartist organ, *L'Autorité.* He published *Histoire de la troisième république* (1875).

Granite City. [Called locally **Granite.**] City in SW Illinois, in Madison County, ab. 5 mi. NE of East St. Louis: granite quarries, steel mills, and foundries. Corn is raised in the surrounding region. It was incorporated in 1896. Pop. 29,465 (1950).

Granite Falls. City in SW Minnesota, in Yellow Medicine and Chippewa counties, on the Minnesota River ab. 110 mi. W of Minneapolis. It is the county seat of Yellow Medicine County and the site of a power plant. 2,511 (1950).

Granite Peak. Peak in S Montana, in the Absaroka Mountains, ab. 28 mi. W of Red Lodge. It is the highest point in Montana. Elevation, ab. 12,850 ft.

"Granite State." Nickname of **New Hampshire.**

Graniteville (gran'it.vil). Unincorporated community in SW South Carolina, in Aiken County, ab. 5 mi. W of Aiken. The cotton mill established here in 1845 was one of the earliest in the South, and Graniteville was the first cotton-mill town in South Carolina. 3,362 (1950).

Granjon (gräⁿ.zhôⁿ; Anglicized, gran'jon), **Robert.** fl. 1545–88. French printer, engraver, and designer of type. He was established at Paris (1551), and later worked at Lyons (1558), and at Antwerp and Rome. He was associated with the development of *caractères de civilité,* based on a style of French handwriting, which were meant to hold in France the place then held in Italy by italic type. Christopher Plantin, of Antwerp, among many other printers, used types of Granjon's design or manufacture. He was among the very first to use round notes in musical notation.

Gran Malindang (grän mä.lēn.däng'). Group of mountains in Misamis Occidental province, Mindanao, Philippine Islands. Greatest elevation, 7,956 ft.

Granollérs (grä.nō.lyers'). Town in NE Spain, in the province of Barcelona, situated on the Congost River ab. 16 mi. NE of Barcelona: textile manufactures. It is known for its castle and 14th-century church. 13,960 (1940).

Granovsky (grä.nôf'ski), **Alexander.** b. at Moscow, 1890; d. at Paris, March 12, 1937. Russian theater director. He was educated at the University of St. Petersburg and the Art Academy of Munich. Upon graduation he worked with Reinhardt. In 1919 the People's Commissariat of Education had him open the Yiddish Theatre Studio at Petrograd (now Leningrad), where he gave distinguished productions of Asch's *The Sinner* and Maeterlinck's *The Blind.* Later the group moved to Moscow, and became the Moscow Yiddish State Theatre. In the years 1928–29 the group toured Europe, and Granovsky never returned. He became a film director at Paris and Berlin, making such films as *Song of Life* (1933) and *Moscow Nights* (1937).

Gran Paradiso (grän pä.rä.dē'zō). See under **Graian Alps.**

Gran Quivira National Monument (gran ki.vir'ą). National monument in C New Mexico, ab. 98 mi. by road SE of Albuquerque, established in 1909. The area contains the ruins of a large Indian pueblo, called Tabirá by the Spaniards in the 17th century, and of two missions established c1630 and c1670, respectively. Area, ab. 451 acres.

Gran Reunión Americana (grän rā.ö.nyōn' ä.mā.rē.kä'nä). Name of a secret political society founded at London by Francisco Miranda about the end of the 18th century. It had for its object the emancipation of the American colonies from Spain, and its influence in fomenting the revolutionary spirit was very great. Among the members were Bolívar, San Martín, O'Higgins, Nariño, Montúfar, and others who became conspicuous in the war for South and Central American independence.

Gran Sasso d'Italia (grän säs'sō dē.tä'lyä). Highest group of the Apennines, Italy, situated on the borders of the provinces of L'Aquila and Teramo. Highest peak, Monte Corno (ab. 9,560 ft.).

Gransee (grän'zā). German name of **Grandson.**

Gran Sirte (grän sēr'tā). An Italian name of **Sidra, Gulf of.**

Granson (gräⁿ.sôⁿ). See **Grandson.**

Grant (grant), **Albert Weston.** b. at East Benton, Me., April 14, 1856; d. at Philadelphia, Sept. 30, 1930. American naval officer. His outstanding achievement was his command (June, 1915–July, 1917) of the Atlantic fleet's submarine flotilla.

Grant, Anne. [Maiden name, **Macvicar;** called Mrs. **Grant of Laggan.**] b. at Glasgow, Feb. 21, 1755; d. at Edinburgh, Nov. 7, 1838. Scottish author. She wrote *Original Poems, with some Translations from the Gaelic* (1802), *Letters from the Mountains* (1803), *Memoirs of an American Lady* (1808), *Essays on the Superstitions of the Highlands* (1811), and others. Among her poems is "Oh Where, Tell Me, Where Has My Highland Laddie Gone?"

Grant, Charles. [Title, Baron **Glenelg.**] b. at Kidderpore, Bengal, India, Oct. 26, 1778; d. at Cannes, France, April 23, 1866. British politician. He was colonial secretary (1835–39).

Grant, Digby. In James Albery's *The Two Roses,* a typical blackguard of society. Henry Irving was successful in the role.

Grant, Duncan James Corrowr. b. in Inverness-shire, Scotland, 1885—. Scottish painter, associated with Roger Fry and Augustus John in the postimpressionist movement in England. Among his principal paintings are *Pamela Fry, Snow Scene,* and *Girl Playing a Violin.*

Grant, Sir Francis. b. at Edinburgh, Jan. 18, 1803; d. at Melton Mowbray, England, Oct. 5, 1878. Scottish portrait painter, elected president of the Royal Academy in 1866; brother of Sir James Hope Grant. He painted portraits of many distinguished persons.

Grant, Frederick Dent. b. at St. Louis, Mo., May 30, 1850; d. at New York, April 11, 1912. American soldier; son of Ulysses S. Grant. He was graduated from West Point in 1871 and resigned from the army in 1881, was minister (1889–93) to Austria-Hungary, and was police commissioner (1895–97) of New York City. On the outbreak of the war with Spain in 1898 he was appointed colonel and later brigadier general of volunteers, served in Puerto Rico, and in 1899 was sent to the Philippines, where he took part in various operations against the insurgents in Luzon. In 1901 he was appointed brigadier general in the U.S. army, and in 1906 major general. He commanded the Department of Texas (1902–04), the Department of the Lakes (1904, 1908–10), the Department of the East (1904–08, 1910–11), and the Eastern Division (1911–12).

Grant, George Monro. b. at Albion Mines, Pictou County, Nova Scotia, Canada, Dec. 22, 1835; d. at Kingston, Ontario, Canada, May 10, 1902. Canadian clergyman and educator. From 1877 until his death he was principal (president) of Queen's University, at Kingston, Ontario.

Grant, Gordon. b. at San Francisco, June 7, 1875—. American painter, illustrator, lithographer, and writer, best known for his marine and ship illustrations.

Grant, Heber J. b. at Salt Lake City, Nov. 26, 1856; d. there, May 14, 1945. American Mormon leader. He was a member (1882 *et seq.*) of the Council of Twelve, president of the Council (1916), and head (1918 *et seq.*) of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints. He founded (1901) Mormon missions in Japan and superintended (1904–06) the work of Mormon missions in Europe. He headed several industrial concerns and was a director of the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

Grant, James. b. at Edinburgh, Aug. 1, 1822; d. there, May 5, 1887. Scottish novelist. He served (1840–43) in the English army. He wrote nearly 50 historical romances on Scottish subjects and edited *Old and New Edinburgh* (3 vols., 1880–83).

Grant, James Augustus. b. at Nairn, Scotland, 1827; d. there, Feb. 11, 1892. Scottish explorer in Africa. After 12 years of military service (1846–58) in India, he became the associate of Captain J. H. Speke in his expedition (1860–63) to the source of the Nile. They discovered the outlet of Lake Victoria at the Ripon Falls, and met Sir Samuel Baker on his southward march at Gondokoro, in what is now S Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. A joint account of their journey was published in 1864. In 1868 Grant accompanied the Abyssinian expedition under Lord Napier.

Grant, Sir James Hope. b. in Perthshire, Scotland; July 22, 1808; d. at London, March 7, 1875. British general; brother of Sir Francis Grant. He served with distinction during the Indian mutiny (1857–58) and commanded the British contingent in the Chinese war of 1860.

Grant, Percy Stickney. b. at Boston, May 13, 1860; d. at Mt. Kisco, N.Y., Feb. 13, 1927. American Protestant Episcopal clergyman. He was graduated (B.D., 1886) from the Episcopal Theological School at Cambridge, and in the same year received his M.A. from Harvard. Ordained (1886) a deacon in the Protestant Episcopal Church, he was ordained a priest in the following year, serving in ministries at Fall River, Mass., before going to New York, where he served (1893–1924) as rector of the Church of the Ascension. He converted his church into a popular forum for the discussion of political and economic affairs and undertook the championing of political extremists. The charges of heresy against him mounted, and when one of his sermons (Jan. 14, 1923) drew the ire of his ecclesiastical superiors, he was offered the alternatives of retraction or resignation. He resigned in June, 1924. His works include *Ad Matrem and Other Poems* (1905), *The Search of Belisarius* (1907), *Socialism and Christianity* (1910), *Fair Play for the Workers* (1918), and *The Religion of Main Street* (1923).

Grant, Robert. b. at Grantown-on-Spey, Moray, Scotland, 1814; d. at Glasgow, Oct. 24, 1892. Scottish astronomer, appointed professor of astronomy at the University of Glasgow in 1859. He published a *History of Physical Astronomy from the Earliest Ages to the Middle of the Nineteenth Century* (1852), and in 1883 a catalogue of 6,415 stars, the mean places of which had been determined at Glasgow under his direction; another catalogue, of 2,156 stars, was published in 1892.

Grant, Robert. b. at Boston, Jan. 24, 1852; d. there, May 19, 1940. American author and lawyer. He was a probate court judge (1893–1923) and one of the members of the commission appointed by Governor Fuller in 1927 in the Sacco-Vanzetti case. Among his works are *An Average Man* (1883), *The Reflections of a Married Man* (1892), *The Opinions of a Philosopher* (1893), *The Art of Living* (1895), *Unleavened Bread* (1900), *The Undercurrent* (1904), *The Orchid* (1905), *The Lawbreakers* (1906), *The Chippendales* (1909), *The High Priestess* (1915), *The Bishop's Granddaughter* (1925), *The Dark Horse* (1931), and *Fourscore—An Autobiography* (1934).

Grant, Ulysses Simpson. [Original name, **Hiram Ulysses Grant.**] b. at Point Pleasant, Ohio, April 27, 1822; d. at Mt. McGregor, N.Y., July 23, 1885. American Civil War general, general of the army, and 18th President (1869–77) of the United States. Graduated (1843) from West Point, he served with the infantry in Missouri and Louisiana, later participating in the Mexican War under Taylor and Scott. At the war's end he was a first lieutenant and brevet captain, securing the permanent rank of captain while serving (1852–54) on the Pacific Coast. Excessive drinking led to his resignation from the service. In 1854 he settled at St. Louis, engaging in a variety of occupations, and later became (1860) a clerk in a leather store operated by two of his brothers at Galena, Ill. In June, 1861, he was appointed colonel of the 21st Illinois volunteers, becoming (August, 1861) brigadier general. Appointed (September, 1861) by Frémont as commander of a district (with headquarters at Cairo, Ill.) of the Western Department, he earned national attention with his capture (February, 1862) of Fort Henry on the Tennessee River and of Fort Donelson on the Cumberland River. It was while his force of some 17,000 men was before Donelson that Grant acknowledged General Simon B. Buckner's proposal for an armistice with his famous curt reply (Feb. 16, 1862): "No terms except an unconditional and immediate surrender can be accepted. I propose to move immediately upon your works." The seizure of Donelson won Grant a promotion to the rank of major general of volunteers. He was in command of the Union forces at the hard-fought battle of Pittsburg Landing (Shiloh) in April, 1862, and in November of that year made an unsuccessful attempt to take Vicksburg, which he seized in a brilliantly conceived and executed combined naval-military operation in the spring and early summer of 1863. The fall of Vicksburg, followed by that of Port Hudson, gave the Union forces control of the Mississippi and divided the Confederacy from supply areas to the west of the river. With this victory, the criticism Grant had drawn during the campaign changed to popular adulation, and he was rewarded with the rank of major general in the regular army. In October, 1863, after the defeat of Rosecrans at Chickamauga, and at a time when it seemed as if the military fortunes of the Union cause were at their ebb, he was given command of all the territory from the Alleghenies to the Mississippi, with the exception of the southwestern section. Going to Chattanooga, he refitted the Union army and in November, 1863, undertook the series of hammerblow operations which drove Bragg from Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge. For this feat, he was rewarded with the rank of lieutenant general, the thanks of Congress, and a gold medal. Lincoln summoned him to Washington and, on March 9, 1864, appointed him general in chief in command of the Union armies. In April, 1864, he mapped out a grand strategy which would move simultaneously W. T. Sherman's army against Joseph E. Johnston's Confederate forces in Georgia, Ben Butler's army on the James River against Richmond, and G. G. Meade's Army of the Potomac against Lee. Grant accompanied Meade's army through bloody and indecisive battles in the Wilderness, at Spotts lvania, North Anna, and Cold Harbor. Then, in June, 1864, he moved south of Richmond and began siege tactics which resulted in the fall of Petersburg and Richmond, and Lee's eventual surrender on April 9, 1865. After the war, Grant was promoted to the rank of general, and, as commander of the army, supervised the demobilization of the volunteer forces and administered the Reconstruction Acts in the military departments of the South. For several months, during Stanton's suspension by President Johnson, he was also secretary of war *ad interim* (1867). In 1868 he was elected president on the Republican ticket, defeating the Democratic candidate, Horatio Seymour, and ushering in two administrations marked by continued turmoil in the Southern states and by a succession of scandals among office-holders of the dominant Republican Party, though none of them touched Grant personally. Some of his own appointments were made through favor and friendship with little reference to competency, while most of the office-holders were employed through the intense partisanship of his none-too-scrupulous supporters. In 1869, Grant's efforts to annex the Dominican Republic brought dissension and division in his own party. In 1872, discontented politicians combined with reformers to run Horace Greeley on the Liberal Republican and Democratic tickets. Republican control of the South insured Grant's reëlection. Perhaps the outstanding achievement of Grant's administrations was the Treaty of Washington (1871) and the ensuing settlement at Geneva of the Alabama Claims against Great Britain. Upon leaving office in 1877, he

embarked with his wife and youngest son on a world tour, returning in 1879 to become the center of a third-term boom. Roscoe Conkling held more than 300 delegates to Grant's standard for 36 ballots, but the deadlock with Blaine and Sherman held, especially because of sentiment against a third term, and Garfield was nominated as a compromise candidate. He settled at New York in 1881, lost his money in the failure (1884) of the brokerage firm of Grant and Ward, but retrieved part of the loss with the income from his *Personal Memoirs of U.S. Grant* (2 vols., 1885–86), written while he was suffering from cancer of the throat, the disease which finally killed him. He is buried with his wife, Julia, in the mausoleum (Grant's Tomb) on Riverside Drive, New York. See *Military History of Ulysses S. Grant* (3 vols., 1868–81) and *Grant in Peace* (1887), by Adam Badeau; *Meet General Grant*, by W. E. Woodward (1928); and *Ulysses S. Grant, Politician*, by William B. Hesseltine (1935).

Granta (gran'tą). See **Cam.**

Grant Duff (grant' duf'), **Douglas Ainslie.** Original full name of **Ainslie, Douglas.**

Grant Duff, Sir **Mountstuart Elphinstone.** b. at Eden, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, Feb. 21, 1829; d. at London, Jan. 12, 1906. British Liberal politician and author. He was educated at Balliol College, Oxford, was called to the bar in 1854, and was a member (1857–81) of the House of Commons for Elgin Burghs, undersecretary of state for India (1868–74), undersecretary for the colonies (1880–81), and governor of Madras (1881–86). He was knighted in 1886. Among his works are *Studies in European Politics* (1866), *Elgin Speeches* (1871), *Sir Henry Maine: a Brief Memoir* (1892), *Renan: In Memoriam* (1893), *Notes from A Diary* (1897–1905), and *Out of the Past* (1903).

Gran Téul (grän tā'öl). See **Téul.**

Grantham (gran'tąm, -thąm). Municipal borough and market town in E England, in Lincolnshire, in the Parts of Kesteven, situated on the river Witham ab. 22 mi. SW of Lincoln, ab. 105 mi. N of London by rail. It is an important center for the production of farm machinery. There is a fine church, built in the 13th century. 23,405 (1951).

Grant Land (grant). Region on Ellesmere Island, in the north polar lands of the Arctic Archipelago, N of Grinnel Land. It was named for Ulysses S. Grant.

Grants Pass. City in SW Oregon, county seat of Josephine County, on the Rogue River, in an irrigated fruit and dairy region: trading center for pears, prunes, apples, grapes, and cherries; manufactures of wood products. It is also a mining and lumbering center. 8,116 (1950).

Granuffo (grą.nuf'ō). Character, in John Marston's play *The Parasitaster*, who makes a reputation for wisdom by saying nothing.

Granvella (gräm.bā'lyä), Cardinal **de.** [Title of **Antoine Perrenot;** French, Cardinal **de Granvelle** (gräṅ.vel').] b. at Besançon, France, Aug. 20, 1517; d. at Madrid, Sept. 21, 1586. Spanish ecclesiastic and statesman. He was made chancellor of the empire by Charles V in 1550, was chief councilor to Margaret of Parma in the Netherlands (1559–64), and was made viceroy of Naples in 1570 and president of the council of Italy and Castile in 1575.

Granville (gran'vil). Municipality in SE Australia, in SE New South Wales, ab. 13 mi. by rail W of Sydney. It is a residential and industrial suburb included in Greater Sydney. 26,949 (1947).

Granville (gräṅ.vēl). Town in NW France, in the department of Manche, situated on a rocky promontory overlooking the English Channel at the mouth of the Bosq River, N of Avranches and the Bay of St.-Michel. It is a fishing port and a tourist center, known for its picturesque location and its mild climate. The Church of Notre-Dame is Romanesque with later Gothic additions. The town was damaged in the course of the Normandy invasion in 1944. Pop. 10,132 (1946).

Granville (gran'vil). [Former name, **Bishop's Corners.**] Village in E New York, in Washington County, in a slate-quarrying region. 2,826 (1950).

Granville. Village in C Ohio, in Licking County, ab. 20 mi. NE of Columbus: seat of Denison University. 2,653 (1950).

Granville, Earl. Title of **Carteret, John;** see also under **Leveson-Gower.**

Granville-Barker (-bär'kėr), **Harley Granville.** b. at London, Nov. 25, 1877; d. at Paris, Aug. 31, 1946. English playwright, actor, and manager. He first appeared on the stage with the Ben Greet Company, and subsequently acted with the Elizabethan Stage Society and opposite Mrs. Patrick Campbell. He was manager (1904 *et seq.*) with J. E. Vedrenne of the Court Theatre, presenting plays of the "new drama" of Shaw, Ibsen, Sudermann, and other dramatists. He was visiting professor at Yale (1940–41) and Harvard (1941–43). Author of *A National Theatre* (1907) with William Archer, *The Exemplary Theatre* (1922), *Prefaces to Shakespeare* (1923 *et seq.*), *On Dramatic Method* (1931), *The Study of Drama* (1934), *On Poetry in Drama* (1937), and *The Perennial Shakespeare* (1937). With his wife, Helen Huntington Granville-Barker, he translated plays from the Spanish of G. Martínez Sierra and the brothers Quintero and by himself from the German of Schnitzler and the French of Guitry and Romains. His own plays include *The Marrying of Ann Leete* (1901), *The Voysey Inheritance* (1905), *Waste* (1907), *The Madras House* (1910), and *Vote By Ballot* (1907).

Granville-Smith (-smith'), **Walter.** b. at South Granville, N.Y., Jan. 26, 1870; d. at New York, Dec. 7, 1938. American painter, illustrator, etcher, and water-colorist, best known for his landscapes and for humorous magazine illustrations. His better-known works include *Gray Day, The Willows, South Haven Mill, Sleighing in the Park, Winter Morning, Through the Woods,* and illustrations for *Scribner's, Ladies Home Journal, Truth,* and other periodicals.

Grapes of Wrath, The. Novel by John Steinbeck, published in 1939 and awarded a Pulitzer prize in 1940. It was adapted (1940) for the screen. It depicts the hardships of the Joads, a family of "Okies," as they migrate from the Oklahoma dust bowl region to California in search of work and security. Their vision of plenty fades as they become involved in various difficulties after crossing the California border. Haunted by starvation, and fear, and harried by vigilantes and sheriffs, the Joads face an uncertain future, but their hardy spirits give them determination even in seeming defeat.

Gras (grȧs), **Félix.** b. at Malemort, France, May 3, 1844; d. at Avignon, France, March 4, 1901. Provençal poet and novelist. He was a member of the brotherhood of Les Félibres, devoted to reviving Provençal as a literary language, and succeeded his brother-in-law (its founder, Joseph Roumanille) as its head in 1891. He published, in Provençal, *Le Carbounié* (1876), *Toloza* (1881), *Roumancerco prouvençal,* a collection (1882), and *Li Papalino* (1891). In 1898 the novel *The Reds of the Midi* was first published in an English translation by Mrs. T. A. Janvier; *The Terror* and *The White Terror* (1899) were also published in Provençal, French, and English.

Graslitz (grȧs'lits). German name of **Kraslice.**

Grasmere (grȧs'mir). Former urban district, now a parish and village, in NW England, in Westmorland, ab. 4 mi. NW of Ambleside, ab. 260 mi. NW of London by rail. It is in the Lake District. The Lake of Grasmere (1 mi. long) is nearby. The poets Wordsworth and Coleridge lived here, Wordsworth for 8 years, and it is the place of his burial. 988 (1931).

Grasse (grȧs). Town in SE France, in the department of Alpes-Maritimes, beautifully situated in Alpine surroundings, ab. 19 mi. W of Nice. Grasse is the world center for natural perfume essences, such as rose, jasmine, orange, and others, which are shipped from here to Paris and to other places in many countries. It also produces olive-oil products, and fruit confitures, is a point of departure for excursions and a resort. The old city is picturesque; the cathedral dates from the 13th century. Some damage was done in World War II. 12,217 (1946).

Grasse (grȧs), **Edwin.** b. at New York, Aug. 13, 1884—. American violinist and composer. Blind from infancy, he studied with Carl Hauser at New York and César Thomson at Brussels. He made his Berlin debut (1902) with the Philharmonic Orchestra, and later toured the U.S. and Europe. His compositions include *Waves at Play, In a Rowboat,* an orchestral suite, and *American Fantasie,* for violin and orchestra.

Grasse (grăs), **François Joseph Paul,** Comte **de.** [Title, Marquis **de Grasse-Tilly.**] b. at La Valette, near Toulon, France, 1723; d. at Paris, Jan. 11, 1788. French admiral. In the French naval service since 1749, he commanded the squadron that took Tobago in 1781. The French fleet under him prevented Graves from relieving Cornwallis at Yorktown in 1781; parts of his force fought at the battle of Yorktown and aided in the defeat and surrender of Cornwallis. He was defeated and captured by Rodney in the West Indies in 1782; his reception in London was that of a hero and aroused French feeling against him. He was, however, acquitted by a court-martial in 1784 after he published a *Mémoire justificatif* (1782). It was said of him by his sailors, "He is six feet tall; and six feet one on the day of battle."

Grässe (gres'e), **Johann Georg Theodor.** b. at Grimma, Saxony, Germany, Jan. 31, 1814; d. near Dresden, Germany, Aug. 27, 1885. German bibliographer and historian of literature.

Grasselli (grą.sel'i), **Caesar Augustin.** b. at Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 7, 1850; d. July 28, 1927. American chemical and zinc manufacturer, notable as one of the industrialists who made Cleveland a chief U.S. manufacturing center.

Grasset (grä.se), **Joseph.** b. at Montpellier, France, March 18, 1849; d. there in July, 1918. French physician and philosopher, an authority on nervous diseases. He investigated diseases of the nerves, the brain, and the spinal cord, and hypnotism, spiritism, and occultism, thus opening a wide avenue into the understanding of the morbid changes of neural diseases.

Grassi (grăs'sē), **Giovanni Battista.** b. at Rovellasca, Italy, March 27, 1854; d. at Rome, May 4, 1925. Italian zoölogist and parasitologist. He studied medicine at Pavia, served on the staff of the zoölogical station at Naples, and was professor of zoölogy (1883 *et seq.*) at Catania and professor of comparative anatomy (1895 *et seq.*) at Rome. He made notable researches in malaria, and is als known for his investigations of protozoa, termites, and intestinal worms. He was made a senator of the kingdon of Italy in 1908. Author of *I Chetognati* (1883) and *Flagellati viventi nei Termiti* (1917).

Grassias (gras'i.ąs). Rarely used name applied by some to the third-magnitude star β Scorpii (commonly called Ichlil), and by others to the fourth-magnitude star ξ Scorpii.

Grassini (grăs.sē'nē), **Josephina.** b. at Varese, Lombardy, Italy, 1773; d. at Milan, Italy, Jan. 3, 1850. Italian contralto singer. She made her first appearance at Milan in 1794, and in 1803 was the reigning favorite in London.

Grassmann (grăs'măn), **Hermann Günther.** b. at Stettin, Prussia, April 15, 1809; d. there, Sept. 26, 1877. German mathematician and Orientalist; brother of Robert Grassmann. His work in vector analysis, paralleling that of Hamilton and Boole, was preferred to theirs because of the clarity of his notation. His chief works are *Die Wissenschaft der extensiven Grösse oder die Ausdehnungslehre* (1844), *Lehrbuch der Arithmetik* (1861–65), *Wörterbuch zum Rig-Veda* (1875), and a translation of the *Rig-Veda* (1876–77).

Grassmann, Robert. b. at Stettin, Prussia, March 8, 1815; d. there, Aug. 14, 1901. German philosophical writer and mathematician; brother of Hermann Günther Grassmann. He published *Die Weltwissenschaft oder Physik.*

Grassmarket (grăs'măr"kęt). Wide thoroughfare in Edinburgh, Scotland, near the castle and the Cowgate. It was for a long time the place of execution and was the scene of the Porteous Riots in 1736.

Grasso (grăs'sō), **Giovanni.** b. at Aci-Catena, Catania, Sicily, 1871; d. at Catania, 1930. Sicilian actor and playwright. He specialized in a colorful and violent style of acting, and was an effective interpreter of the romantic Sicilian temper. He played with success at Paris and London and in Russia and South America, as well as in Italy. Some of his most successful roles were in plays by Shakespeare and Pirandello.

Grass Valley. City in N California, in Nevada County, NE of San Francisco, in a historic gold-producing area that has been worked continuously since its discovery in 1850. The gold is borne in quartz veins, some of which extend nearly 2 mi. in length and depth. Two mines, the *Empire* and the *North Star*, have yielded 88 million dollars worth of gold. Grass Valley was the home of Lola Montez, the noted adventuress. 5,283 (1950).

Grateful Servant, The. Play by James Shirley, licensed in 1629 under the title of *The Faithful Servant*, but printed in 1630 under the former name, by which it is known.

Gratet-Duplessis (grä.te.dü.ple.sē), **Georges Victor Antoine.** See **Duplessis, Georges Victor Antoine Gratet-.**

Gratian (grā'shąn). [Full Latin name, **Flavius Gratianus.**] b. at Sirmium, in Pannonia, April 19, 359 A.D.; killed at what is now Lyons, France, Aug. 25, 383. Roman emperor (367–383); son of Valentinian I. He was raised to the rank of Augustus with a share in the government by his father in 367, and in 375 succeeded him in the administration of the West, with a brother, Valentinian II, as joint Augustus. On the death of his uncle Valens he also succeeded to the eastern half of the empire, the government of which he entrusted to Theodosius in 379. Gratian, influenced by Ambrose, bishop of Milan, helped establish Christianity by persecution of heretics and pagans; he discarded the ancient Roman religion, removing the altar of Victory from the Senate and limiting the wealth of the Vestals. He had a predilection for the hunt, relaxing his hold on the actual government, and this, combined with his choice of Scythian Alani as his personal guard, aroused resentment among the Roman troops. He was defeated near Paris by the usurper Maximus, and was killed in the flight.

Gratiano (grā.shi.ä'nō; Italian, grä.tyä'nō). Conventional character in Italian improvised comedy, a prosy, pedantic bore.

Gratiano. In Shakespeare's *Merchant of Venice*, one of Bassanio's companions. He marries Nerissa.

Gratiano. In Shakespeare's *Othello*, the brother of Brabantio. As the uncle of Desdemona, he succeeds to Othello's fortunes after the latter has killed both her and himself.

Gratianopolis (grā"shi.ąn.op'ǫ.lis, grā.shąn-). Latin name of **Grenoble.**

Gratianus (grā.shi.ā'nus), **Johannes.** [Also, **Gratian.**] b. probably at Chiusi, Tuscany, Italy; d. before the Third Lateran Council in 1179. Italian canonist, regarded as the founder of canon law as a science. He was the author of the *Decretum Gratiani* (c1150).

Gratius Faliscus (grā'shus, -shi.us, fą.lis'kus). fl. in the 1st century B.C. Roman poet, author of a poem on the chase entitled *Cynegetica.*

Gratry (grä.trē), **Auguste Joseph Alphonse.** b. at Lille, France, March 30, 1805; d. at Montreux, Switzerland, Feb. 6, 1872. French Roman Catholic theologian. His works include *Cours de philosophie* (1855–57), *Philosophie du Credo* (1861), and *Paix* (1862).

Grattan (grat'ąn), **C. Hartley.** [Full name, **Clinton Hartley Grattan.**] b. at Wakefield, Mass., Oct. 19, 1902—. American critic and historian. A graduate of Clark University, he served as specialist on Australian affairs for the U.S. Board of Economic Warfare. He taught in the government department at Barnard College. His books include *Bitter Bierce* (1929), *Why We Fought* (1929), *The Peerless Leader—William J. Bryan* (with Paxton Hibben; 1929), *The Three Jameses—A Family of Minds* (1932), *Preface to Chaos: War in the Making* (1936), *The Deadly Parallel* (1939), and *Introducing Australia.* He edited *The Critique of Humanism* (1930).

Grattan, Henry. b. at Dublin, July 3, 1746; d. at London, in June, 1820. Irish orator and statesman. He took the degree of B.A. at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1767, studied law at the Middle Temple, London, was admitted to the Irish bar in 1772, and in 1775 entered the Irish Parliament, where he acted with the opposition. In 1782 he procured the restoration of the independence of the Irish Parliament by the repeal of Poynings's Act, in force since the time of Henry VII and requiring the approval of the Privy Council for all acts of the Irish legislature. He retired from Parliament in 1797, but returned in 1800 in order to oppose, in his greatest speech, the legislative union with England. He was in 1805 elected to the British Parliament, of which he continued a member until his death, and where he warmly advo-

cated the emancipation of the Roman Catholics. His influence slowly waned, however, and leadership in the emancipation struggle passed to the more extreme Daniel O'Connell. Several collections of his works have appeared, including *The Speeches of the Right Honourable Henry Grattan in the Irish and in the Imperial Parliament* (edited by his son, 1822) and *Miscellaneous Works* (1822). See *Memoirs of the Life and Times of Henry Grattan, by his son Henry Grattan* (1839–46).

Grattan, Thomas Colley. b. at Dublin, 1792; d. at London, July 4, 1864. Irish novelist, poet, and general writer. He became British consul at Boston in 1839. He assisted in the negotiations which resulted in the Webster-Ashburton treaty (1842). In 1846 he returned to England, and thereafter resided chiefly at London. He was a friend of Washington Irving. His works include *Highways and Byways, or Tales of the Roadside picked up in the French Provinces by a Walking Gentleman* (1823; dedicated to Washington Irving), *Ben Nazir, the Saracen: a Tragedy* (1827), and many others.

Gratz (grāts) or **Grätz** (grets). See **Graz.**

Grau (grou), **Maurice.** b. at Brünn (now Brno, Czechoslovakia), 1849; d. March 14, 1907. American operatic manager. He became managing director of the Maurice Grau Opera Company, and manager of the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, in 1897. He retired in 1903.

Grau, Miguel. b. at Piura, Peru, c1834; killed in battle near Punta Angamos, Chile, Oct. 8, 1879. Peruvian naval officer. In 1871 he took command of the turret-ship *Huascar*. When the war with Chile broke out (1879), he at once entered on active service, and with the two ironclads *Huascar* and *Independencia* kept the whole Chilean navy at bay for several months. He attacked the blockading ships at Iquique, and sank one, but lost the *Independencia*, which ran on the rocks. The *Huascar* was finally attacked by two Chilean ironclads off Punta Angamos, and surrendered after Grau had been killed.

Graubünden (grou.bün'dẹn). [Also: **Graubündten** (grou.bünt'ẹn); French, **Grisons;** Italian, **Grigioni.**] Largest and easternmost canton of Switzerland. It is bounded by Glarus, St. Gallen, Liechtenstein, and Austria (Tyrol and Vorarlberg) on the N, Italy (including the Italian Tyrol, the province of Alto Adige) on the E, Italy and Ticino on the S, and Ticino and Uri on the W. The surface is mountainous. The canton sends six representatives to the Swiss national council. It formed part of the ancient Rhaetia. Among the leading events in its history are: formation of the Gotteshausbund, 1367; of the Ober Bund, 1395; of the *Zehngerichtenbund* (League of Ten Jurisdictions), 1436; alliance of the first two leagues with the confederated cantons, 1497–98; of the third league, 1567; loss of Italian possessions, 1797; union with the Swiss Confederation, 1803. The prevailing religion is Protestant, with a considerable Roman Catholic minority; the prevailing language is Romansh, a dialect related to Italian and French, now the fourth official language of the Swiss Confederation. The German language is second in importance. Area, 2,746 sq. mi.; pop. 137,100 (1950).

Graudenz (grou'dents). German name of **Grudziądz.**

Graulhet (grō.le). Town in S France, in the department of Tarn, situated on the Dadou River, NW of Castres. It is an industrial town, has distilleries, and manufactures buttons and other articles. 7,602 (1946).

Graun (groun), **Karl Heinrich.** b. at Wahrenbrück, Saxony, Germany, May 7, 1701; d. at Berlin, Aug. 8, 1759. German singer and composer of operas and sacred music. His chief works are an oratorio *Der Tod Jesu* (performed at Berlin on March 26, 1755), and a *Te Deum* (performed at Charlottenburg on July 15, 1763).

Graunt (grant), **John.** b. in Hampshire, England, April 24, 1620; d. at London, April 18, 1674. English haberdasher turned statistician, noted for his work in collecting statistics on London. His book, entitled *Natural and Political Observations Mentioned in a Following Index, and made upon the Bill of Mortality, by John Graunt, Citizen of London, With Reference to the Government, Religion, Trade, Growth, Ayre, Diseases, and the Several Changes of the Said City,* was first published in 1661, and reprinted for the fifth time in 1676 and again in 1759. He was admitted into the Royal Society on the recommendation of King Charles II himself. He was one of the first members recruited from the merchant class.

Graupner (group'nėr), **Johann Christian Gottlieb.** b. at Verden, Germany, Oct. 6, 1767; d. at Boston, April 16, 1836. American composer and performer. He established (c1800) a music store at Boston, and organized an orchestra credited with being the nucleus of the Boston Philharmonic Orchestra.

Grau San Martín (grou' sän märˌtēn'), **Ramón.** b. at Pinar del Río, Cuba, Sept. 13, 1887—. Cuban physician and statesman, provisional president (1933–34) and president (1944 *et seq.*) of Cuba. He was professor of physiology (1921 *et seq.*) at the University of Havana medical school. With radical student forces, he joined the revolt (1933) against Machado, became provisional president (September, 1933–January, 1934) of Cuba, and was exiled during the Batista regime. He returned (1938), led agitation for the revision of the constitution, and was elected (1944) president of Cuba.

Graustark (grou'stärk). Romance by George Barr McCutcheon, published in 1901. It is the best-known American example of the popular romantic novels, like Anthony Hope's *The Prisoner of Zenda,* set in a fictional small Central European kingdom.

Grave, The. Didactic poem by Robert Blair, of about 800 lines, published in 1743. It was illustrated by designs by William Blake.

Graveairs (grāv'ārz), **Lady.** Character in Colley Cibber's comedy *The Careless Husband.*

Gravelet (gråv.le), **Jean François.** Original name of **Blondin, Charles.**

Gravelines (gråv.lēn). [Flemish, **Gravelinghe** (ċhrä'vẹ.ling.ẹ); German, **Gravelingen** (grä'vẹ.ling.ẹn).] Town in N France, in the department of Nord, situated on the Aa River near its mouth, ab. 12 mi. W of Dunkerque. It is an old fortified town with ramparts in part erected in the time of Charles V. It was variously contested between the Spaniards, the French, and the Austrians; fell definitely to the crown of France in 1658. The Church of Saint-Willebrod, in Gothic style, dates from 1598. The town is in the heart of a dairy region; known for canning, paper, and other industries. The town was severely damaged in World War II. 5,199 (1946).

Gravelotte (gråv.lot). Village in NE France, in the department of Moselle, Alsace-Lorraine, ab. 7 mi. W of Metz. The battle of Gravelotte (or of Gravelotte and St.-Privat, sometimes called the battle of Rezonville) was fought in the neighborhood of the village on Aug. 18, 1870. The Germans (ab. 200,000) under King William obtained a decisive victory over the French (ab. 120,000) under Bazaine. The loss of the Germans was 20,159; that of the French, from 12,000 to 15,000. As a result of this defeat, the French were shut up in Metz.

Gravenhage (sċhrä'vẹn.hä.ġhẹ), **'s.** A Dutch name of **Hague, The.**

Gravenor (grāv'nôr), **John.** Possible original name of **Altham, John.**

Graves (grāvz), **Alfred Perceval.** b. at Dublin, July 22, 1846; d. at Harlech, Wales, Dec. 27, 1931. Irish poet, editor, and anthologist, leader of the Irish literary and musical renascence and of the Pan-Celtic movement; father of Robert Graves. He contributed to *John Bull, Punch,* the *Athenaeum* and the *Spectator,* and was president (twice) and secretary of the Irish Literary Society. He edited *Songs of Irish Wit and Humour* (1894), *Irish Song Book* (1894), *Welsh Poetry, Old and New in English Verse* (1912), *Book of Irish Poetry, a complete anthology of Irish Verse* (1915), *Treasury of Irish Prose and Verse* (1915), and was editor in chief of *Every Irishman's Library.* He was the author of *The Elementary School Manager* (1875), *Songs of Killarney* (1872), *Irish Songs and Ballads* (1879; several editions), and *Father O'Flynn and Other Lyrics* (1889). He also rendered into English the verse works of Cieriog Huges, the "Welsh Burns." He is best known as a poet for his ballad "Father O'Flynn," which first appeared (1872) in the *Spectator;* he is represented in anthologies by "The Girl with the Cows," "The Limerick Lasses," "The Irish Spinning-Wheel," "Irish Lullaby," "Fan Fitzgerl," "Herring is King," and "The Beautiful Bay."

Graves, Charles Hinman. b. at Springfield, Mass., Aug. 14, 1839; d. Oct. 7, 1928. American diplomat. He was appointed minister to Sweden in 1905.

Graves, Clotilde Inez Mary. [Pseudonym, **Richard Dehan.**] b. June 3, 1863; d. Dec. 3, 1932. Irish novelist and playwright.

Graves, Frank Pierrepont. b. at Brooklyn, N.Y., July 23, 1869—. American educator. He served as president of the University of Wyoming (1896–98) and of the University of Washington (1898–1903), as professor of education (1904–07) at the University of Missouri, and as president of the University of the State of New York and state commissioner of education (1921–40). He is the author of *Burial Customs of the Ancient Greeks* (1891), *The Philoctetes of Sophocles* (1893), *What Did Jesus Teach?* (1919), *Administration of American Education* (1932), and other books.

Graves, Henry Solon. b. May 3, 1871; d. March 7, 1951. American forester, chief of the U.S. Forest Service from 1910. He was professor of forestry and director (1900–10) of the department of forestry at Yale University and dean (1933 *et seq.*) of the forestry school. He published *The White Pine* (1896), *Forest Mensuration* (1906), and others.

Graves, Richard. b. at Mickleton, Gloucestershire, England, May 4, 1715; d. at Claverton, near Bath, England, Nov. 23, 1804. English poet and novelist. He served (1748 *et seq.*) as rector of Claverton. He was the author of a large number of works, some of which were popular; one only, a novel, *The Spiritual Quixote* (1772), is now remembered.

Graves, Robert. [Full name, **Robert Ranke Graves.**] b. at London, July 24, 1895—. English poet, novelist, and critic; son of Alfred Perceval Graves. He is the author of *Poems 1914–1926, Poems 1926–30, Poems 1930–1933, Goodbye to All That, An Autobiography* (1929), *But It Still Goes On, a Miscellany* (1930), *The Real David Copperfield* (1933), *I, Claudius* (1934), *Claudius the God* (1934), *T. E. Lawrence to his Biographer* (1937), *Count Belisarius* (1938), *Wife to Mr. Milton* (1943), *Hercules, My Shipmate* (1945), *The White Goddess* (1947), *Watch the North Wind Rise* (1949; published in Great Britain as *Seven Days in New Crete*), *Occupation: Writer* (1950), and *Sergeant Lamb's America* (1940) and *Proceed, Sergeant Lamb* (1941), both based on a British soldier's memoirs of the Revolutionary War. He has translated Apuleius's *The Golden Ass* (1950).

Graves, Thomas. [Title, 1st Baron **Graves.**] b. c1725; d. Feb. 9, 1802. British admiral. He succeeded Admiral Marriot Arbuthnot in July, 1781, in command of the British fleet against the American colonies, and was defeated by de Grasse on September 5 while trying to relieve Cornwallis at Yorktown by landing supplies. He returned to New York, embarked soldiers under Henry Clinton, and, with a larger fleet, sailed again for Yorktown, only to discover that Cornwallis had surrendered. Graves turned back to New York without fighting. He was created Baron Graves in the peerage of Ireland in 1794, after service against the French.

Graves, William Sydney. b. at Mt. Calm, Tex., March 27, 1865; d. at Shrewsbury, N.J., Feb. 27, 1940. American army officer. He headed (1918–20) the American Expeditionary Forces in Siberia.

Gravesande (grä.vẹ.sän'dẹ), **Willem Jakob.** b. at 's Hertogenbosch, Netherlands, Sept. 27, 1688; d. at Leiden, Netherlands, Feb. 28, 1742. Dutch philosopher and mathematician, professor at Leiden from 1717. In 1715 he went to London as secretary of a legation of the states-general. He wrote *Physices elementa mathematica* (1720) and others.

Gravesend (grāv'zend, grāv.zend'). Municipal borough, river port, industrial center, and market town in SE England, in Kent, situated on the S bank of the river Thames ab. 8 mi. NW of Chatham, ab. 24 mi. E of Charing Cross station, London. A pilot station for the port of London is here, and Gravesend is generally known as the "gateway to the port of London," of which it is a part. Ships anchor here to wait the tide, which has a range of ab. 19 ft., and to take pilots aboard. Its industries include papermaking, cement manufactures, printing, machinery manufactures, and market gardening (especially of leafy vegetables). Gravesend was famous as a watering place and holiday resort for Londoners in the 19th century. It has a 2-mi. frontage on the river bank. The grave of Pocahontas is here. 45,043 (1951).

Gravina (grä.vē'nä), **Giovanni Vincenzo.** b. at Rogliano, near Cosenza, Italy, Jan. 20, 1664; d. at Rome, Jan. 6, 1718. Italian jurist, critic, and poet. He adopted the poet Metastasio, whose talents he recognized while Metastasio was a child. He wrote *Origines juris civilis* (3 vols., 1701–13), *Della ragione poetica* (1708), and other works.

Gravina, Count Manfredi. b. at Palermo, Sicily, June 14, 1883; d. at Danzig, Sept. 19, 1932. Italian diplomat. He served as vice-consul (1906–07) at Shanghai and as naval attaché (1919–22) in Scandinavia. In 1920 he was active at Copenhagen in negotiating the treaty reëstablishing Russo-Italian relations. After representing (1924) Italy at the League of Nations, he served (1929–32) as head of the Danzig commissariat, where he was instrumental in the settlement of disputes between Danzig and Poland.

Gravina in Puglia (ēm pö'lyä). Town and commune in SE Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Apulia, in the province of Bari, situated on the Gravina River ab. 30 mi. SW of Bari. Surrounded by deep gorges, it has a number of cave-churches; the Romanesque cathedral, founded in 1092, was enlarged and reconstructed in 1420 and 1497. The castle belonged to the emperor Frederick II; there is a museum. The town has markets for agricultural products and is known for the manufacture of Provolone cheese. The population retained its Greek character until the 11th century; traces remained for a long time after. Buildings of interest to tourists were undamaged in World War II. Pop. of commune, 23,208 (1936); of town, 22,866 (1936).

Gravlund (gräv'lůn), **Thorkild Thastum.** b. at Reersø, Denmark, Aug. 16, 1879; d. there, Dec. 4, 1939. Danish novelist and folklorist. His chief literary work was the triology *Sognet* (The Parish, 1915–18), corresponding to his study of folk psychology in *Dansk Folkekarakter* (Danish Folk Character, 1919).

Gray (grā). Town in E France, in the department of Haute-Saône, situated on the Saône River, ab. 27 mi. NE of Dijon. It is a trade center; has various old churches and secular buildings; suffered damage in World War II. 5,796 (1946).

Gray, Alexander. b. at Dundee, Scotland, Jan. 6, 1882—. Scottish political economist. He has been professor at Aberdeen (1921–34) and Edinburgh (1935 *et seq.*). His works include *Some Aspects of National Health Insurance* (1923), *Family Endowment* (1927), *The Socialist Tradition* (1946), and translations of German poetry.

Gray, Asa. b. at Paris, Oneida County, N.Y., Nov. 18, 1810; d. at Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 30, 1888. American botanist. Starting his study of plants under the guidance of John Torrey, he helped Torrey prepare *Flora of North America* (1838–43). After a short professorship at the University of Michigan and a year's trip to Europe (sailing in November, 1838), he became in 1842 the Fisher professor of natural history at Harvard, which position he held to his death. His first textbook was *Elements of Botany* (1836), based on the system of De Candolle, and no longer on that of Linnaeus. Gray became one of the creators of a systematic American flora, the scope of which was widening every year through the exploration of the American West. He published his results in many articles, mainly in the *American Journal of Science* and the *Proceedings of the American Academy.* With Gray, North American taxonomy reached full scientific status. His *Manual of the Botany of the Northern United States* (1848) passed through many revised editions and is even now a standard text to be found in libraries as well as homes (8th ed., fully revised by Merritt Lyndon Fernald, 1950). Gray also edited the botanic results of the Wilkes expedition, *Botany of the U.S. Pacific Exploring Expedition* (1854–57, 1874). This work led him into geographical botany, and produced *Statistics of the Flora of the Northern United States* (1856). This interest of Gray in structural and geographical relationships between plants made him a correspondent of Darwin, whose letter to Gray of Sept. 5, 1857, contained the first outline of Darwin's theory of evolution. When the *Origin of Species* appeared in 1859, Gray became its skillful supporter on this side of the Atlantic, incurring the vehement displeasure of his col-

league at Harvard, Louis Agassiz. Gray was also an able popular writer: *First Lessons in Botany and Vegetable Physiology* (1857), *How Plants Grow* (1858), *Field, Forest, and Garden Botany* (1868), *How Plants Behave* (1872). He also wrote *Botanical Textbook for Colleges, Schools, and Private Students* (1842), *Genera Florae Americae Boreali-Orientalis* (2 vols., 1848–49), *Synoptical Flora of North America* (1878; 2nd ed., 1888). His essays on evolution were collected in *Darwiniana* (1876). See also *Letters of Asa Gray* (2 vols., 1893), by J. L. Gray, and *Leading American Men of Science* (1910), by D. S. Jordan.

Gray, Cape. Eastern entrance point to Commonwealth Bay in Antarctica, on George V Coast, in ab. 66° 51′ S., 143°22′ E.

Gray, David. b. at Merkland, Scotland, Jan. 29, 1838; d. there, Dec. 3, 1861. Scottish poet. He was the author of *The Luggie and Other Poems* (1862).

Gray, Elisha. b. at Barnesville, Ohio, Aug. 2, 1835; d. at Newtonville, Mass., Jan. 21, 1901. American inventor, noted for inventions relating to telegraphy and the telephone. His long legal fight (1876–88) over the invention of the telephone, which he claimed, was decided by the U.S. Supreme Court in favor of Alexander Graham Bell. Gray invented the telautograph for transmitting handwriting.

Gray, George. b. at New Castle, Del., May 4, 1840; d. Aug. 7, 1925. American statesman and jurist. He was graduated from Princeton in 1859, studied law at Harvard, and was admitted to the bar in 1863. He served as attorney general of Delaware (1879–85), U.S. senator (Democratic) from Delaware (1885–99), and judge of the U.S. Circuit Court, third judicial circuit, from 1899. He was a member of the American and Spanish peace commission at Paris and of the American and British joint high commission at Quebec in 1898, and was appointed a member of the permanent court of arbitration under the Hague convention in 1900. He was also president of the anthracite coal strike commission appointed by President Theodore Roosevelt in 1902. He served as an arbiter in the dispute with the Dominican Republic (1903–04) and in the North Atlantic Coast Fisheries litigations (1909–10), headed (1915) the American delegation to the Pan-American Scientific Congress, and was a member (1916) of the joint American-Mexican commission.

Gray, George Robert. b. at London, July 8, 1808; d. May 5, 1872. English ornithologist and entomologist; brother of John Edward Gray. His works include *Entomology of Australia* (1833), *List of the Genera of Birds* (1840; enlarged in 1841 and 1855), *Genera of Birds* (1844–49), and *Genera and Species of Birds* (1869–72).

Gray, George William. b. 1886—. American writer on scientific subjects. He graduated (1912) from Harvard. He was on the staff of the New York *World*, and held editorial positions with various publishing concerns. He has been associated (1937 *et seq.*) with the Rockefeller Foundation. Among his works are *New World Picture* (1936), *The Advancing Front of Science* (1937), *Education on an International Scale* (1941), *Science at War* (1943), and *Frontiers of Flight* (1948).

Gray, Gordon. b. at Baltimore, May 30, 1909—. American lawyer, publisher, statesman, and university president. He served (1949–50) as U.S. secretary of the army, became (1950) president of the Universityof North Carolina, and briefly in 1951 directed the U.S. board of psychological strategy.

Gray, Henry Peters. b. at New York, June 23, 1819; d. there, Nov. 12, 1877. American painter, president (1869–71) of the National Academy of Design. In 1871 he went to Florence, and lived there till 1874. Among his works are *Charity*, *The Birth of our Flag*, *Cleopatra*, *Greek Lovers*, and *The Apple of Discord*. During his later years he gave much of his time to portrait painting.

Gray, Horace. b. at Boston, March 24, 1828; d. at Washington, D.C., Sept. 15, 1902. American jurist, chief justice of the Massachusetts supreme court and associate justice of the U.S. Supreme Court. He was graduated (1845) from Harvard and after attending the Harvard Law School was admitted (1851) to the bar. In 1854 he became reporter of decisions of the Massachusetts supreme court and was appointed (1864) an associate judge of that body, serving (1873 *et seq.*) as its chief justice. He was named (1881) a justice of the U.S. Supreme Court and served until his death.

Gray, John Edward. b. at Walsall, Staffordshire, England, Feb. 12, 1800; d. at London, March 7, 1875. English zoölogist, keeper (1840–74) of the zoölogical collections in the British Museum; brother of George Robert Gray. He published numerous works and papers on various branches of natural history.

Gray, John Henry. b. at Charlestown, Ill., March 11, 1859; d. near Winter Park, Fla., April 4, 1946. American economist and professor. He began (1887) his teaching career at Harvard, served (1907–20) as professor of economics at the University of Minnesota, and headed (1928–32) the department of economics in the graduate school of American University. Active in public service (1893 *et seq.*), he was a public utilities specialist, serving (1925–28) on the staff of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Gray, Louis Herbert. b. at Newark, N.J., April 10, 1875—. American comparative philologist, specialist in Oriental languages. He was graduated (Ph.D., 1900) from Columbia, where he served as professor from 1923 to 1944, teaching Oriental languages and comparative philology and linguistics. Among his works are *Indo-Iranian Phonology* (1902), *Foundations of the Iranian Religions* (1929), and *Foundations of Language* (1939).

Gray, Milner Connorton. b. 1899—. English industrial designer, active in improving the aesthetic standards of British products. He studied at Goldsmith's College of Art. In 1933 he began to exhibit at British exhibitions; he has exhibited also at Paris and Zurich and in the U.S. He was founder and partner in the Industrial Design Partnership (1921–40), design consultant to E. Brain and Company (Foley China) and A. J. Wilkinson, Ltd. (Royal Staffordshire Pottery), and director of the Design Research Unit, Ltd.; he was also president of the Society of Industrial Artists, Board of Trade representative on the governing body of the Central School of Arts, and head of the Creative Section of the Ministry of Industry. In addition, he was headmaster of the Sir John Cass School of Art (1937–40) and visiting lecturer at Goldsmith's College, London University (1932–40), the Chelsea School of Art (1934–37), and the Reimann School of Art (1937–40). His work includes numerous packaging designs, trademarks, and posters.

Gray, Robert. b. at Tiverton, R.I., May 10, 1755; d. at Charleston, S.C., 1806. American trader and explorer. In the years 1787–90 he made a voyage around the world, in command of the sloop *Washington*, which, together with the ship *Columbia*, had been fitted out for trading with the natives of the northwest coast. On a second voyage in 1791 he discovered Grays Harbor and the Columbia River, naming the latter after his own vessel.

Gray, Robert. b. at Dunbar, Scotland, Aug. 15, 1825; d. at Edinburgh, Feb. 18, 1887. Scottish ornithologist. He was in the service of the City of Glasgow Bank and later of the Bank of Scotland at Edinburgh. In 1882 he was elected vice-president of the Royal Society at Edinburgh. He published *Birds of the West of Scotland* (1871).

Gray, Stephen. d. Feb. 25, 1736. English electrician, a pensioner of the Charter House at London. His experiments were the foundation of the division of substances into conductors and nonconductors, and had an important bearing upon the discovery of the electric battery.

Gray, Sir Thomas. d. c1369. English writer (in Latin). He was the author of *Scalachronica*, a historical work in five parts, covering English history to c1362; it is valuable as a source for the reigns of Edward I, Edward II, and the early part of the reign of Edward III.

Gray, Thomas. b. at London, Dec. 26, 1716; d. at Cambridge, England, July 30, 1771. English poet. He was sent to Eton c1725, forming an intimacy there with Horace Walpole, Richard West, and Thomas Ashton ("the Quadruple Alliance"). In 1734 he was admitted as a pensioner at Peterhouse, Cambridge, and in 1739 went abroad with Walpole on the grand tour. They quarreled in May, 1741, but several years later (1745) resumed their friendship. Gray returned alone from Europe in 1741 and settled at Cambridge, where he resided, except for summer visits to his mother, for the rest of his life. In 1757 he refused the laureateship. He became (1768) professor of modern history at Cambridge. His best-

known work is *An Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard* (1751), one of the most-quoted works in English literature. His other principal works are *Ode on a Distant Prospect of Eton College* (1747), *The Progress of Poesy* (1754), and *The Bard* (1757). He was an able literary critic and an accomplished scholar in many fields, among them natural history, philosophy, history (modern, classical, and Oriental), and classical, French, Italian, and English literature. He also made several translations from medieval Welsh and Scandinavian poetry. He is ranked among the finest of the 18th-century letter-writers and (largely because of his interest in the Middle Ages and his appreciation of the scenery of the Alps and the English Lake District) is regarded as a forerunner of the 19th-century Romantic poets. His poems and letters were edited by W. Mason in 1775, and the works, including the letters, by Mitford (5 vols., 1835–43) and E. W. Gosse (4 vols., 1884). The poems have also been edited by A. L. Poole and L. Whibley (1937) and the letters by P. Toynbee and L. Whibley (3 vols., 1935). Biographies of him have been written by Gosse (1882), R. W. Ketton-Cremer (1935), and David Cecil (1947).

Gray Eminence. See **Joseph,** Father.

Gray League. German league in what is now canton of Graubünden (French, Grisons), Switzerland, formed in 1424. In 1497-98, in company with the Gotteshausbund, it became allied with the Swiss cantons.

Grays Harbor (grāz). Bay entering the coast of Chehalis County, in W Washington, from the Pacific Ocean and receiving the waters of the Chehalis River. It was named for Robert Gray, who discovered it in 1791.

Gray's Inn. One of the London Inns of Court. It is situated on the N side of Holborn and to the W of Gray's Inn Lane. It is the fourth inn of court in importance and size. It derives its name from the noble family of Gray of Wilton, whose residence it originally was. It still contains a handsome hall dating from 1560.

Gray-skin, Harold. See **Harold II** (of *Norway*).

Grayson (grā'sọn), **Gary Travers.** b. in Culpeper County, Va., Oct. 11, 1878; d. at Washington, D.C., Feb. 15, 1938. American naval officer and physician. Appointed (1916) navy medical director and rear admiral; consulting physician at the naval dispensary at Washington during the administrations of Theodore Roosevelt and William Howard Taft; physician to President Woodrow Wilson; after his retirement (1928) from the navy he became (1935) chairman of the American Red Cross.

Grayson, David. See **Baker, Ray Stannard.**

Graysons, The. Novel by Edward Eggleston, published in 1887.

Grays Peak (grāz). One of the highest peaks in the Rocky Mountains, situated in the Front Range, in N central Colorado. 14,274 ft.

Grays Thurrock (thur'ọk). [Also, **Grays.**] Former urban district in SE England, on the N bank of the Thames ab. 20 mi. E of London. In 1936 it was annexed to Thurrock urban district. Fossils of extinct mammals have been found in the nearby limestone quarries. 18,173 (1931).

Graz (gräts). [Former spellings, **Gratz, Grätz;** Serbo-Croatian, **Gradec.**] City in SE Austria, the second largest in the country, the capital of the province of Styria, situated on both banks of the Mur River, at the point where the river leaves the mountains and enters into the fertile plain known as the Grazer Feld. Graz is dominated by the Schlossberg and enclosed on three sides by wooded hills which form a series of residential suburbs. On the left bank are the old city and the suburbs of Jakomini, St. Leonhardt, and Geidorf; on the right bank the suburbs of Lend and Gries. The city has a number of interesting buildings, such as the *Landhaus* (provincial parliament building), formerly the house of the Styrian estates, erected in Renaissance style in the 16th century, the *Landeszeughaus* (provincial arsenal), the Old Joanneum, with antiquities and natural history collections, and the provincial historical and industrial art museum. The fortress on the Schlossberg was blown up after the treaty of Vienna (1809) and converted into a park in 1839. The Stadt-Park is adjacent to the Schlossberg. The Karl-Franz University, the second largest in Austria, was opened in 1586. Graz has also an institute of technology, a commercial academy, an academy of industrial arts, and a chamber of commerce. It is the seat of a bishopric. The city is a commercial center for the grain, cattle, and wine trade and has machine, wagon, ironware, chemical, linen, hat, leather, and paper industries, as well as breweries and flour mills. It is a station on the railroad line from Vienna to Trieste and the hub for a number of local lines. Because of its pleasant climate and surroundings, Graz is a favorite residence for pensionnaires. The city was first colonized by Bavarian settlers in the 12th century, was acquired by Leopold V of Babenberg, Duke of Austria, in 1192, and fell to the Hapsburgs in 1283. In 1478 and 1480 the Turks appeared before the town, but were unable to enter it. The Reformation was here subjected to oppressive measures. In 1797 and 1805, the city was occupied by the French, but it was defended successfully in 1809. Since the collapse of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy in 1918, the Yugoslav border is a short distance from Graz. 226,271 (est. 1951).

Graziani (grä.tsyä'nē), **Francesco.** b. at Fermo, Italy, April 16, 1829; d. 1901. Italian baritone singer. He first sang at London in 1855.

Graziani, Rodolfo. [Title, Marchese **di Neghelli.**] b. at Filettino, Italy, Aug. 11, 1882—. Italian soldier, political leader, and colonial administrator. He served as vice-governor (1930–34) of Cyrenaica and governor (1935) of Italian Somaliland. He commanded (1935–36) on the southern front in the Ethiopian war and was appointed (1936) marshal before succeeding (1936) Badoglio as viceroy of Ethiopia. He was named honorary governor (1938) of Italian East Africa, chief of staff (1939), and leader (1940) of all Italian troops in Africa. His World War II campaigns against British troops in Egypt were not successful and he retired (1941) until the armistice (1943), signed by Badoglio, brought him back as minister of defense and war in the later German-Fascist regime under Mussolini (who had been rescued by the Germans, in northern Italy). Taken prisoner (1945), he was turned over to the Italian courts, which brought (1948) trial proceedings against him. He was convicted (1950) of treason but after a short time in prison was released (Aug. 29) because of his ill health; he remained a prominent leader of the fascist element. In his book, *Ho difeso la patria* (1947), he seeks to exonerate himself, saying he fought only for king and country.

Grazie (grä'tsyā), **Marie Eugenie delle.** b. at Weisskirchen, Austria, Aug. 14, 1864; d. at Vienna, Feb. 19, 1931. Austrian poet and playwright. From 1912 onward she was strongly Catholic in her orientation.

Grazzini (grät.tsē'nē), **Anton Francesco.** [Called **Il Lasca.**] b. at Florence, March 22, 1503; d. there, Feb. 18, 1584. Italian poet and dramatist. Il Lasca ("The Roach") was the appellation he assumed in the Academia degli Umidi, to which he belonged, where every member was distinguished by the name of a fish. He was one of the founders of the celebrated Accademia della Crusca.

Greacen (grē'sẹn), **Edmund (William).** b. at New York, 1877; d. at White Plains, N.Y., Oct. 4, 1949. American painter of portraits and landscapes.

Great Abaco (ab'ạ.kō). See under **Abaco Islands.**

Great Australian Bight (ôs.trāl'yạn). Great embayment of the Indian Ocean on the S coast of Australia.

Great Awakening. Name applied to a religious revival in the North American colonies in the early part of the middle of the 18th century. The movement began in the early 1740's, gathered strength in the next few years and in the 50's, and began to die and disappear in the 60's. Standard works on the subject are *The Great Awakening* (1842) by Joseph Tracy, dealing with the New England phase, *The Great Awakening in the Middle Colonies* (1920), by C. H. Maxson, and *The Great Awakening in Virginia* (1930), by W. M. Gewehr.

Great Bahama Bank (bạ.hä'mạ, -hā'-). See **Bahama Bank, Great.**

Great Bahama Island. See **Grand Bahama.**

Great Barrier Reef. Series of coral reefs extending ab. 1,260 mi. parallel with the NE coast of Australia, at a maximum distance of 100 mi.; chief passage, Raines Inlet.

Great Barrington (bar'ing.tọn). Town (in Massachusetts the equivalent of township in many other states) and unincorporated village in SW Massachusetts, in Berkshire County, on the Housatonic River ab. 40 mi. NW of Springfield: summer and winter resort. It was at one time

the residence of William Cullen Bryant (1794–1878), who served (1815–25) as town clerk. Pop. of town, 6,712 (1950); of village, 3,912 (1950).

Great Basin. Elevated region in the W part of the U.S., lying between the Sierra Nevada on the W and the Wasatch Mountains on the E. It comprises nearly all Nevada, W Utah, SE Oregon, and parts of E and SE California. The drainage of the greater part of this large area is into interior lakes (Great Salt Lake and others) which have no communication with the sea. It is traversed by the Humboldt and other ranges. The soil is generally unproductive.

Great Basses (bas′ẹz). See **Basses, Great.**

Great Bear Lake. Lake in the Mackenzie District of the Northwest Territories, Canada. It has its outlet through the Great Bear River into the Mackenzie River and thence into the Beaufort Sea of the Arctic Ocean. Length, over 150 mi.; area, ab. 12,000 sq. mi.; elevation, 391 ft.

Great Belt. See **Belt, Great.**

Great Bend. City in C Kansas, county seat of Barton County, on the Arkansas River: shipping point for oil and wheat. Settled in 1871, it was a cattle-shipping point on the Chisholm Trail. 12,665 (1950).

Great Benin (be.nēn′). Former name of **Benin,** province.

Great Berkhamsted or **Great Berkhampstead** (bėr′kạm.sted, -stẹd, bär′-). See **Berkhamsted.**

Great Blasket (blàs′kẹt). See under **Blasket Islands.**

Great Blue Hill. See under **Blue Hills.**

Great Bras d'Or (bra″ dôr′) See under **Bras d'Or, Lake.**

Great Britain (brit′ạn). [French, **Grande Bretagne;** German, **Grossbritannien;** Italian, **Gran Bretagna;** Spanish, **Gran Bretaña;** Latin, **Magna Britannia, Britannia Major.**] Largest island of Europe, comprising England in the S, Scotland in the N, and Wales in the W, situated in lat. 58°40′–49°58′ N., long. 1°45′ E.–6°13′ W. Its ancient names were Albion and Britannia (afterward Britannia Major). The name Great Britain came into use in distinction from Brittany (Bretagne, Lesser Britain), in France. On the union with Scotland in 1707, Great Britain became the official name of the British kingdom, and so continued until the union with Ireland in 1801. It remains a popular designation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. For its history, see **England.** Length from N to S, ab. 608 mi.; greatest width, ab. 325 mi.; area, 88,753 sq. mi.; pop. 48,840,893 (1951).

Great Bulgar (bul′gạr). See under **Bulgar.**

Great Bulgaria (bul.gār′i.ạ). See **Bulgaria, Great.**

Great Bushman Land (bùsh′mạn). See **Bushman Land, Great.**

Great Catawba (kạ.tô′bạ). See **Catawba.**

Great Cham of Literature (kam). Nickname given to Samuel Johnson by Smollett in a letter to Wilkes.

Great Commoner. See **Pitt, William** (1708–78).

Great Comoro (kom′ọ̊.rō). See **Grande-Comore.**

Great Condé (kôn̈.dā′), **the.** See **Condé,** Prince **de** (1621–86).

Great Corn Island. See under **Corn Islands.**

Great Crosby (kroz′bi). Local name of **Crosby,** England.

Great Croysado (kroi.sä′dō), **the.** See **Croysado, the Great.**

Great Cumania (kū.mā′ni.ạ). See **Cumania.**

Great Cumbrae (kum.brā′, kum′brā). See **Cumbrae, Great** and **Little.**

Great Dayak (dä′yäk). Former *daerah* (autonomous area) of the United States of Indonesia, occupying a large section of S central Borneo. When the Republic of Indonesia was established in 1950 this area was included in the province of Borneo.

Great Depression. Term applied to that phase of American life (1929–41) ushered in by the stock market crash of October, 1929, whose 12 years comprised the gravest economic depression ever experienced by Americans. The business cycle dipped sharply, reaching its bottom point during 1931–33, and thereafter made a gradual ascent except for the recession of 1937–38. At one point, toward the close of President Herbert C. Hoover's administration, there were, it is estimated, as many as 20 million unemployed. Perhaps the central fact of the period after 1933 was the assumption, on the part of the Roosevelt administration, that the American people were prepared for a large measure of government intervention in realms where private initiative had failed or was temporarily powerless. In its broader connotations, the term Great Depression applies to those signal changes in the national outlook and social fabric which took place during the years leading up to Pearl Harbor. See Dixon Wecter, *The Age of the Great Depression* (1948).

Great Divide. See **Continental Divide.**

Great Divide, The. Play by William Vaughn Moody, published in 1909. It was first produced (1906) under its original title, *The Sabine Woman.*

Great Dividing Range. Name applied to the series of mountains and highlands paralleling the E coast of the continent of Australia. It is not a continuous range of mountains.

Great Duke of Florence (flor′ẹns), **The.** Play by Philip Massinger, licensed in 1627 and printed in 1635.

Great Dunmow (dun′mō). [Called locally **Dunmow.**] Civil parish and market town in SE England, in Essex, ab. 9 mi. W of Braintree, ab. 40 mi. NE of London by rail. It is in Dunmow rural district. 2,882 (1931).

Great Earl, the. Epithet of **Douglas, Archibald.**

Great Eastern. Steamship, the largest built prior to 1899, when the *Oceanic* was launched. It was designed by I. K. Brunel, and was launched at Millwall on the Thames in 1858; made its first voyage across the Atlantic in June, 1860; was frequently employed from 1865 in cable laying; and in 1886 was sold to be broken up for scrap. Length over all, 692 ft.; width, 83 ft.; depth, 58 ft.; displacement, 27,000 tons.

Great Elector. See **Frederick William** (of *Brandenburg*).

Great Elobey (el.ọ̊.bā′; Spanish, ā.lō.bā′). Island of the Corisco group, situated in the Bay of Corisco, off the W coast of Río Muni, W Africa. It is part of the colony of Spanish Guinea. Area, ¾ sq. mi.

Greater Antilles (an.til′ēz). See under **Antilles.**

Greater London (lun′dọn). See **London, Greater.**

Greater Sunda Isles or **Islands** (sun′dạ). See under **Sunda Isles** or **Islands.**

Greater Walachia (wo.lā′ki.ạ). See **Muntenia.**

Great Expectations. Novel by Charles Dickens, which appeared serially (1860–61) in his own magazine, *All the Year Round.* It was first published in book form in 1861. It is, like *David Copperfield,* an autobiographical novel, but it is less spontaneous and more finely wrought. Technically, it is probably Dickens's most successful first-person narrative, and contains his best portrayal (in Pip) of a developing character. The original unhappy ending of Pip's love affair with Estella was scrapped at the suggestion of Bulwer-Lytton.

Great Exuma (ek.sō′ma, eg.zō′mạ). See under **Exuma.**

Great Falls. City in C Montana, county seat of Cascade County, near the Great Falls of the Missouri River ab. 118 mi. NE of Butte. Its main industry is the hydroelectric refining of copper and zinc. Others include flour milling, meat packing, brewing, and oil refining. The city has two large airfields and was a major training and ferrying base in World War II. 39,214 (1950).

Great Falls. Unincorporated community in N South Carolina, in Chester County, on the Wateree River ab. 40 mi. NE of Columbia: textiles. 3,533 (1950).

Great Falls. Former name of **Bellows Falls.**

Great Falls of the Missouri (mi.zō′ri, -rạ). See **Missouri, Great Falls of the.**

Great Feldberg (feld′bėrg). See **Grosser Feldberg.**

Great Fish. River in S Africa, in Cape of Good Hope province, Union of South Africa; it rises in the Sneeuwberg mountains and flows generally S into the Indian Ocean ab. 80 mi. E of Port Elizabeth and Algoa Bay.

Great Fish River. Former name of the **Back River.**

Great Gandak (gun′duk). See **Gandak.**

Great Gatsby (gats′bi), **The.** Novel by F. Scott Fitzgerald, published in 1925. The narrator, Nick Carraway, becomes involved with his wealthy Long Island neighbor, Jay Gatsby, who is later revealed to be a bootlegger. The plot revolves around Gatsby's liaison with Daisy Buchanan, and the connection between Daisy's husband, Tom, and Myrtle Wilson, the wife of a nearby garageman. When Daisy Buchanan accidentally kills her husband's mistress, Tom Buchanan takes his revenge by placing the responsibility for Myrtle Wilson's death on Gatsby,

thereby causing Gatsby's murder at the hands of Wilson. The novel was dramatized by Owen Davis in 1926 and was made into a motion picture (released in 1949).

Great Glen or **Great Glen of Scotland** (skot'lạnd). See **Glen More nan Albin.**

Great God Brown (broun), **The.** Play by Eugene O'Neill, produced and published in 1926.

Great Grimsby (grimz'bi). See **Grimsby.**

Great Hare. [Also: **Hare, White Hare.**] In North American Algonquian Indian mythology, creator, culture hero, and trickster. He is identified with Manabozho among the Ojibway and Menominee. The Potawatami call him White Hare, and regard him as a very great magician.

Great Harry (har'i). First warship of the British navy. She was built in 1488, in the reign of Henry VII, was a three-master, and is said to have cost 14,000 pounds. She is supposed to have been burned accidentally at Woolwich in 1533.

Great Harwood (här'wụd). Urban district in NW England, in Lancashire, ab. 5 mi. NE of Blackburn, ab. 211 mi. NW of London by rail. 10,738 (1951).

Greathead (grāt'hed), **Henry.** b. at Richmond, Yorkshire, England, Jan. 27, 1757; d. 1816. First successful constructor of lifeboats.

Greatheart (grāt'härt), **Mr.** In the second part of Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*, the guide and valiant protector of Christiana and her children.

Great Ilford (il'fọrd). See **Ilford.**

Great Inagua (ē.nä'gwä). See under **Inagua.**

Great Kanawha (kạ.nô'wạ). See **Kanawha.**

Great Karroo (kạ.rö'). See **Karroo, Great.**

Great Kei (kā). River in S Africa, in Cape of Good Hope province, Union of South Africa: the former boundary between Cape Colony and Kaffraria. It enters the Indian Ocean NE of East London.

Great Khingan Mountains (king'ăn', shing'ăn'). [Chinese, **Ta Khingan Shan.**] Range of mountains in NE China, in the province of Heilungkiang. It runs N and S on the W side of the valley of the Nonni River for ab. 350 mi. Elevation, up to 5,666 ft.

Great Lakes. Group of five large fresh-water lakes in E central North America, in NE U.S. and S Canada, comprising Lakes Erie, Huron, Michigan, Ontario, and Superior. They are interconnected by rivers or straits, and lie at elevations from 602 ft. (Lake Superior) to 246 ft. (Lake Ontario). An extensive waterway system has been developed for navigation, including the Soo Locks and the Welland Canal. Lake shipping is of great economic importance for the movement of bulky goods, especially iron ore, wheat, and coal. Lake Superior is closed to navigation for about five months during winter, and traffic is much reduced on the other lakes. The French first explored the Great Lakes in the early 17th century. They did not become important for shipping until the 19th century. Total area, ab. 95,200 sq. mi.

Great Latin War. See **Latin War, Great.**

Great Lyakhov (lyä'ʜọf). See **Lyakhov.**

Great Malvern (môl'vėrn, mô'-). See **Malvern,** England.

Great Marlow (mär'lō). Civil parish and market town in S central England, in Buckinghamshire, situated on the river Thames ab. 30 mi. W of London. 1,665 (1931).

Great Meadow, The. Novel by Elizabeth Madox Roberts, published in 1930. Set against the background of the late 18th century, the novel describes the hardships of frontier life in Kentucky experienced by settlers from Virginia. The chief character is Diony Hall, whose husband, Berk Jarvis, reappears after he is thought to have been killed by the Indians.

Great Miami River (mī.am'i, -ạ). See **Miami River,** Ohio.

Great Mogul (mō.gul', mō'gul), **The.** See **Aureng-Zebe, or The Great Mogul.**

Great Monarch, the. See **Louis XIV** (of *France*).

Great Mother. In ancient mythologies, the goddess of birth and fertility: an almost worldwide concept. Cybele is the Great Mother of ancient Anatolia whose cult spread throughout the whole Mediterranean region. Ishtar was the ancient Babylonian and Assyrian Great Mother; the Sumerian Great Mother was Nana; the Phœnician was Astarte; the Egyptian was Isis. Anahita was the Great Mother of ancient Iranian religion. The Greeks identified Cybele with their Rhea, and later her cult became fused with those of Artemis and Aphrodite. The Romans identified her with Ops and Bona Dea, and later with Venus. The North American Indians also have their mother goddesses, Earth Mothers, Corn Mothers, and others, who are all nature and fertility deities. The ancient Peruvians had the concept; Pachamama was their great Mother Earth. Various other South American Indians also conceive of a great chief deity whom they regard as the common mother of all things. The concept is widespread in primitive African Negro religions. Surinam Negroes worship a Gro Mama, or Great Mother.

Great Mosque. See under **Delhi,** city, India.

Great Mythe (mē'tẹ). See under **Mythen.**

Great Namaqualand (nạ.mä'kwạ.land) or **Namaland** (nä'mạ.land). See **Namaqualand, Great.**

Great Neck. Village in SE New York, in Nassau County, on the N shore of Long Island: residential community. 7,759 (1950).

Great Neck Plaza. Residential village in SE New York, in Nassau County, on the N shore of Long Island near Great Neck. In the decade between the last two U.S. censuses its population more than doubled. 2,031 (1940), 4,246 (1950).

Great Nicobar. Largest island of the Nicobar group, in the Indian Ocean: exports coconuts and betelnuts. A possession of the Union of India, it was occupied by the Japanese during World War II. Length, 25 mi.; width, 15 mi.

Great Northern Peninsula. [Also, **Petit Nord Peninsula.**] Large peninsula in NW Newfoundland, comprising entire NW extension of the island between the Strait of Belle Isle, the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and White Bay. The Long Range occupies much of the W part of the peninsula, with numerous summits rising above 2,000 ft. Much of the area is barren, and the small coastal villages are devoted mainly to fishing. Length, ab. 170 mi.

Greatorex (grā'tō.reks), **Eliza Pratt.** b. in Ireland, Dec. 25, 1820; d. Feb. 9, 1897. American artist. She came to New York in 1840, and married Henry Wellington Greatorex in 1849. In 1868 she was elected an associate of the National Academy of Design.

Greatorex, Henry Wellington. b. at Burton-on-Trent, England, 1816; d. at Charleston, S.C., 1858. American musician; son of Thomas Greatorex (1758–1831).

Greatorex, Thomas. b. at North Wingfield, near Chesterfield, Derbyshire, England, Oct. 5, 1758; d. at Hampton, England, July 18, 1831. English conductor, organist (1819 *et seq.*) of Westminster Abbey.

Great Ouse (öz). See **Ouse,** in C and E England.

Great Oyster Island. A former name of **Bedloe's Island.**

Great Pedee (pē.dē') or **Pee Dee** (pē dē'). See **Pee Dee.**

Great Plains. Natural region in W central North America, extending from W Texas N to SE Alberta, Canada, a distance of ab. 1,400 mi. The width varies, but averages ab. 400 mi. The plains have a general eastward slope, varying in elevation from ab. 5,000 ft. on the W margin to ab. 2,000 ft. on the E. The Great Plains are a vast expanse of flat or gently rolling upland, becoming hilly along the margins of the river valleys, some of which lie several hundred feet below the level of the plain. The flattest portion of the plains is the Llano Estacado, in W Texas and E New Mexico. Although the terrain varies, the vegetation of the plains is principally short grass. Trees occur naturally only along the stream courses, or in depressions. The climate of the entire region is semiarid, with an average yearly rainfall between 14 and 20 inches. When first discovered by Europeans, the Great Plains were the home of great herds of buffalo and antelope, which were hunted by nomadic tribes of Plains Indians. During the last half of the 19th century the plains were settled by pioneers who devoted themselves mainly to stock raising (chiefly cattle). In the 20th century, much of the area was plowed and planted, chiefly to grains, but during the 1930's, a series of dry years led to crop failures, dust storms, and mass emigration. There is irrigation farming in some of the valleys, but the Great Plains are still principally grazing country. Dry farming remains a precarious enterprise, depending upon the uncertain rainfall.

Great Rann (or **Runn**) **of Cutch** (or **Kachh** or **Kutch**) (run; kuch). See under **Kutch, Rann of.**

Great Rebellion. See **Rebellion, Great.**

Great Rift Valley. Series of depressions and valleys formed by the down-faulting of the earth's crust along a zone of weakness extending ab. 3,500 mi. from NE Israel S to the Zambezi River in S central Africa. In many cases normal drainage was disturbed by the down-faulting so that many interior lakes exist in the rift valley system, and its course may be traced on a map by following these depression lakes. In the N are the Sea of Galilee, and the Dead Sea, which is the lowest point in the Great Rift Valley, ab. 1,290 ft. below sea level. The valley continues S through the Gulf of Aqaba, the Red Sea, the Danakil depression, and the Hawash (or Awash) valley in Ethiopia. Here it ascends to the East African plateau, where it continues S as a series of depressions in the highland, separated by low divides, or by volcanic mountains, and occupied by many lakes, including all of the greater lakes of East Africa excepting Lake Victoria. In Kenya, the floor of the valley is over 6,000 ft. above sea level. Formerly the name Great Rift Valley was applied to the East African portion.

Great River. See **Mississippi River.**

Great Russia (rush'ạ). Name once applied to the main body of European Russia. From its central part as a nucleus Russia has developed. It comprised the former districts of Arkhangelsk, Olonets, Vologda, Novgorod, Pskov, Moscow, Tver (now Kalinin), Kostroma, Vladimir, Yaroslavl, Ryazan, Nizhni-Novgorod, Tula, Kaluga, Orel, Smolensk, Kursk, Voronezh, and Tambov. This area is now included in the European portion of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic in the U.S.S.R.

Great Russian (rush'ạn). [Also, **Velikoruss.**] Principal division of the Eastern Slavic languages, originally the dialect of the Moscow Principality. The Great Russians in the U.S.S.R. number 99 million (1939).

Great Salt Lake. Body of water in N Utah. It is noted for its saltiness: 14.8 percent is mineral matter. It receives the Bear, Jordan, and Weber rivers. The surface is ab. 4,200 ft. above sea level, and the lake has no outlet. Length, ab. 75 mi.; greatest width, ab. 40 mi.; area, ab. 2,000 sq. mi.

Great Salt Plains Dam. Dam in N Oklahoma, in the Salt Fork of the Arkansas River, ab. 40 mi. by road NW of Enid. It is a flood-control dam, completed in 1948. Length, ab. 5,700 ft.

Great Sand Dunes National Monument. National monument in S Colorado, ab. 38 mi. by road NE of Alamosa. It was established in 1932, and includes an area of enormous sand dunes lying at the foot of the Sangre de Cristo mountains. Some of the dunes are over 1,500 ft. in height. Area, ab. 56 sq. mi.

Great Sandy Desert. Extensive desert region lying in the C and N parts of Western Australia.

Great Sandy Island. See **Fraser Island.**

Great Skellig (skel'ig). See under **Skelligs, the.**

Great Slave Lake. Lake in the Mackenzie District of the Northwest Territories, Canada. Its outlet is the Mackenzie River, which empties into the Beaufort Sea of the Arctic Ocean. Length of lake, ab. 300 mi.; elevation, 495 ft.; area, 11,170 sq. mi.

Great Slave River. See **Slave River.**

Great Smoky Mountains. [Also: **Smoky Mountains**; called the **"Great Smokies"** or the **"Smokies."**] Range of the Appalachian system, on the border between North Carolina and Tennessee. It contains peaks over 6,000 ft. high.

Great Snowy Mountains. [Chinese, **Tahsueh Shan.**] Range of mountains in SW China, in the province of Sikang, near the border of Tibet. It runs N and S for ab. 400 mi. The mountains are snow-covered most of the year. Highest peak, Minya Gongkar (25,250 ft.).

Great Sodus Bay (sō'dus). See under **Sodus Bay, Great** and **Little.**

Great South Bay. Large inlet of Atlantic Ocean in SE New York, extending over 30 mi. along the S coast of Long Island from Amityville to Brookhaven. The bay is separated from the Atlantic Ocean by long barrier beaches, with Fire Island Inlet providing the only direct entrance from the ocean. It is an important summer recreation area; sailing is popular. Area, ab. 100 sq. mi.

Great Stone Face, The. Allegorical story by Nathaniel Hawthorne, published in *The Snow-Image and Other Twice-Told Tales* (1851). The central character, Ernest, is told by his mother that at some time during his life a great person resembling the face of a natural rock formation near his home will visit the town. Throughout his life Ernest scrutinizes the visiting notables. A poet comes, and finds in Ernest, who has led a humble existence, the Stone Face of the rock. Ignorant of this, Ernest continues his search.

Great Tom (tom). Bell, weighing ab. 17,000 pounds, in the tower of the Tom Gate of Christ Church, Oxford. Every night at ten minutes past nine (closing time) it is tolled.

Great Vehicle. [Sanskrit, **Mahayana.**] Name of the northern school of Buddhism. The formation of such a school followed the conversion of Kanishka, the Indo-Scythian king of Kashmir, who reigned in the second half of the 1st century. In his reign a fourth council was held at Jalandhara in Kashmir. It consisted of 500 monks, who composed three Sanskrit works of the nature of commentaries on the three Pali *Pitakas*. These were the earliest books of the northern school, which formulated its doctrines on the Indus, while the Pali Canon of the south represented the doctrine proclaimed on the Ganges. Nepal, Tibet, China, Manchuria, Mongolia, and Japan follow the Great Vehicle; Ceylon, Burma, and Siam, the Little Vehicle (Hinayana), or southern school.

Great Victoria Desert (vik.tō'ri.ạ). [Also, **Victoria Desert.**] Extensive desert region in the SE part of Western Australia, S of the Gibson Desert.

Great Wall of China (chī'nạ). Wall begun by the Chin emperor Shih Huang-ti in 214 B.C. (finished 204 B.C.) as a defense against northern tribes. It extends from Shanhaikwan (Linyu), along the northern frontiers of Jehol, Hopeh, Chahar, Shansi, Shensi, and Kansu provinces. Length, ab. 1,500 mi.

Great War. See **World War I.**

Great Well, The. Four-act play (1923) by Alfred Sutro.

Great Whale. River in W Quebec, flowing from the interior highland W through Lake Bienville to Hudson Bay. Length, ab. 365 mi.

Great White Army, The. Historical novel by Sir Max Pemberton, published in 1915. It deals with Napoleon and his Grand Army at Moscow in 1812.

"Great White Way." See under **Broadway.**

Great Yarmouth (yär'muth). Official name of **Yarmouth,** England.

Greaves (grēvz), **John.** b. at Colemore, Hampshire, England, 1602; d. at London, Oct. 8, 1652. English antiquary, mathematician, and Orientalist. He became fellow of Merton College, Oxford, in 1624, and professor of geometry at Gresham College, London, in 1630. He later became (1643) Savilian professor of astronomy at Oxford, but lost his appointments in 1648 as a royalist. He wrote *Pyramidographia, or a Description of the Pyramids in Egypt* (1646), *A Discourse on the Roman Foot and Denarius* (1649), *Elementa linguae Persicae* (1649), and others.

Grebo (grā'bō). [Also: **Gedebo, Gweabo, Jabo.**] Sudanic-speaking people of W Africa, inhabiting SE Liberia. They are divided into a number of independent kingdoms ruled by hereditary kings, and they have exogamous patrilineal clans. They practice hoe agriculture, and their principal food is rice.

Grechaninov (gre.chä.nyē'nọf), **Aleksandr Tikhonovich.** b. at Moscow, Oct. 25, 1864—. Russian composer. He studied under Rimsky-Korsakov. Among his compositions, which include songs, two operas, sacred music, and four symphonies, are *Dobrinya Nikitich* and *Soeur Beatrice*, withdrawn from the theater because it contained a representation of the Virgin Mary.

Grechetto (grā.kāt'tō), **Il.** See **Castiglione, Giovanni Benedetto.**

Grecian Coffee House (grē'shạn). London coffee house in Devereux Court, on the left of Essex Street. It was one of the earliest establishments of its kind, opened in 1652. It was named for the nationality of its proprietor, was frequented by Addison and Steele, and did not close until 1843.

Grecian Daughter, The. Tragedy by Arthur Murphy, produced in 1772. It is a story of filial piety; the stage success of the play was greatly due to Spranger Barry and his wife.

Greco (grek'ō), **El.** b. at Candia, Crete, c1548; d. at Toledo, Spain, April 7, 1614. Greek-Spanish religious and portrait painter, sculptor, architect, philosopher, and scholar. He studied at Venice under Titian, and was influenced by Bassano and Tintoretto. During his residence at Rome he studied the work of Michelangelo, and painted for Cardinal Farnese, before going to live in Spain, some time before 1577. Some of his famous paintings are *The Stripping of Christ before the Crucifixion. Dead Christ in the Arms of God, Pentecost, Baptism of Christ, Crucifixion,* and *Resurrection* (all in the Prado, Madrid), *The Healing of the Blind* (at the Parma and Dresden museums), *Ascension of Christ, Saint Maurice and His Legion, Coronation of the Virgin, Saint Joseph,* (the last two in the San José Chapel, Toledo), *Saint Martin* and *Virgin with Saints* (Widener Collection, Philadelphia), *Dream of Philip II, Saint John the Evangelist, Saint Francis, Saint Peter* (Phillips Memorial Gallery, Washington, D.C.), *Saint Eugene, Laocoön* (Munich), *The Holy Family, Saint Dominic, Saint Ildefonso* (Hospital of the Caridad, Castile), *Christ Driving the Money Changers from the Temple* (Minneapolis Institute of Art), *Christ and the Money Changers,* another strikingly different treatment of the same theme, *Boy Lighting a Coal,* and *Toledo in a Storm.* Many of his portraits are in the Prado, but except in a few cases the names of the sitters have not come down to us. His *Lady with the Flower* (J. Stirling Maxwell Collection) and *Lady with the Mantilla* (Johnson Collection, Philadelphia) are two of his best paintings of women. His *Assumption of the Virgin* (1578) is in the Art Institute of Chicago. His *Burial of Count Orgaz* (1578), which he did for the Church of Saint Thomas at Toledo, is regarded as his masterpiece. He is represented in the Metropolitan Museum of Art at New York by *View of Toledo,* in which he aimed at painting the spirit of the city rather than the city itself, *Cardinal Don Fernando Niño de Guevara,* in which he caught the cruelty of the Grand Inquisitor, *The Adoration of the Shepherds,* one of his favorite subjects and one to which he returned many times, and *Portrait of a Man,* which has erroneously been regarded as a portrait of himself. El Greco is first mentioned in a letter (Rome, Nov. 16, 1570) by Julio Clovio, the miniaturist, to Cardinal Farnese: "There has arrived in Rome a young man from Candia, a pupil of Titian, who, I think, is a painter of rare talent . . . . He has painted a portrait of himself which is admired by all the painters in Rome. I should like him to be under the patronage of your reverend lordship without any other contribution towards his living than a room in the Farnese Palace." He made portraits of Clovio (Naples Museum), who also appears, along with Titian and Michelangelo, in the lower right-hand corner of the (Minneapolis) *Christ Driving the Money Changers from the Temple,* and of Hortensio Félix Paravicino, the preacher, who wrote a sonnet to his memory. The *Self-Portrait,* mentioned by Clovio as having aroused the admiration of his fellow artists, has been lost, unless one regards it as identical with the *Portrait of a Man,* which authoritative art critics are inclined to doubt. His attention-compelling elongated *Saint Jerome* is in the Frick Collection at New York. His last work was *The Baptism.* At his death he left 150 drawings (none of which have come down to us), 115 paintings in a finished state, 15 sketches, and 4 grisailles. He had a fine library of works on architecture and the works of Homer, Aristotle, Plutarch, Petrarch, Tasso, and Ariosto, and he lived and worked in 24 rooms of the palace of the Marquis of Villena. According to Pacheco, the teacher and father-in-law of Velázquez, who visited him in 1611, he was a great philosopher and a wit as well as a painter. Ortensio, the orator, and Luis de Gongona, the poet, remembered him in sonnets. Maino and Tristan studied under him, but not with any great degree of success, students finding it difficult to catch or imitate, and El Greco to teach, his style. His Greek name was Kyriakos Theotokopoulos, his Spanish name, Domingo Teotocopuli (or Theotocopuli), and his Italian name, Domenico Teotocopulo (or Teoscopoli or Teoscopuli). His son, Jorge Manuel (1578–after 1619), also a painter, sculptor, and architect, worked with him, carried out his instructions, and finished those paintings that his father put aside unfinished. The mother of Jorge was Doña Jeronima de las Cuevas, but it is not definitely known that she was El Greco's wife. The dates of his birth and death are uncertain, every year between 1541–48, both inclusive, being given for his birth, with a certain preference on the part of students for the earlier, rather than the later, dates. There seems to be more agreement on 1614 for his death, but some authorities give 1625. El Greco was recognized as an amazing genius in his day, was forgotten and neglected for a long time after, was rediscovered in the 20th century, and now ranks as one of the great masters. Like Van Gogh he has inspired a large and growing bibliography. He is the subject of studies by Cossio (1908), Calvert and Hartley (1909), Barrè (1911), August L. Mayer (1911 and 1926), E. du Cue Trapier (1925), J. F. Willumsen (1927), Virginia Hersch (1929), and Frank Rutter (1930). Some of the best El Greco criticism in print is to be found in W. Somerset Maugham's novel of art and artists, *Of Human Bondage,* in the remarks made by Thorpe Athelny to the club-footed hero, Philip Carey.

Greco-Yugoslav Union (grē'kō.ū.gō.släv', -slav'). Agreement signed (Jan. 15, 1942) at London by the Greek and Yugoslav governments-in-exile. In an effort to find a basis for a Balkan union, the agreement provided for the creation of common military, economic, and political staffs. It sought also to create common measures of military defense and strategy, to free trade channels, and to bring about more frequent opportunities for political consultation. For various reasons, the agreement was not put into effect.

Gredos (grā'ᵺōs), **Sierra de.** See **Sierra de Gredos.**

Greece (grēs). [Modern Greek, **Ellas**; ancient Greek, **Hellas**; Latin, **Graecia.**] Country in SE Europe, bounded by the Adriatic Sea and Albania on the W, Albania, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria on the N, European Turkey and the Aegean Sea on the E, and the Mediterranean on the S. It includes many islands in the Aegean Sea. Capital, Athens; area, 51,168 sq. mi. (41,317 sq. mi. on the mainland); pop. 7,344,860 (1940), 7,603,599 (1951).

History: Ancient Greece. In the widest sense the name includes the Greek Colonies in Asia Minor, Sicily, Africa, and elsewhere; in its restricted and more usual meaning it is the peninsula S of the Cambunian Mountains, with the neighboring islands. Peninsular Greece comprised Thessaly, Epirus, Central Greece (including Acarnania, Aetolia, Doris, Western Locris, Eastern Locris, Phocis, Boeotia, Attica, and Megaris), and the Peloponnesus (including Corinthia, Sicyonia, Phliasia, Achaea, Elis, Arcadia, Argolis, Laconia, and Messenia). The chief islands were Crete, Rhodes, Kos, Samos, Chios, Lesbos, Tenedos, Imbros, Samothrace, Thasos, Lemnos, Skyros, Euboea, Salamis, Aegina, the Cyclades, Thera, Cythera, and the Ionian Islands (including Zakynthos (Zante), Cephalonia, Ithaca, Leukas, Corcyra (Corfu), and others). Cyprus was sometimes included, and in later times Macedonia and Thrace. The following are some of the more important facts and incidents of ancient Greek history: Dorian invasion of the Peloponnesus (c1100 B.C.); commencement of the hegemony of Sparta (6th century B.C.); Persian wars (500 to c449); hegemony transferred to Athens (c477); Peloponnesian war (431–404); hegemony of Sparta (404–371); of Thebes (371–362); hegemony of Macedon commenced 338; rise of Aetolian League and renewal of Achaean League (c280); independence of Greece proclaimed by Flamininus (196); final subjection of Greece to Rome (146); Greece made (in great part) into the Roman province of Achaea (27 B.C.). Later, Greece formed part of the Byzantine Empire.

Modern Greece. In the later Middle Ages Greece was subject to the Venetians and other foreign rulers; it was conquered by Venice (1685–87), and reconquered by the Turks in 1715. More recent events are the revolution of 1821–29; the establishment of a kingdom in 1832; the revolution of 1843; the grant of a constitution in 1844; the revolution and the deposition of Otto in 1862; the election of George I in 1863; the cession of Arta, Trikkala, and Larissa by Turkey in 1881; and the wars with Turkey in 1897 and 1912.

Greek (grēk). Language of ancient Greece; also the language spoken and written today in Greece. Modern Greek is derived from the Greek of New Testament times, called *Koine,* which was used from the times of Alexander the Great. All branches and groups of Greek belong to the

Hellenic subfamily of Indo-European languages, and embrace the ancient dialects and languages known as Ionian (which was spoken in Asia Minor and the islands of the Aegean), Homerian Greek, Attic (which is usually classified as standard classical Greek), Doric, Corinthian, Aeolic, Cyprian, Hellenistic Greek, Koine, and modern Greek. Modern Greek falls into two specific divisions, the common Romaic, and what is sometimes called neo-Hellenic, which retains much classical idiom.

Greek Archipelago. See **Archipelago.**

Greek Empire. See **Byzantine Empire.**

Greek Independence, War of. Greek revolts against the Turks, which broke out in the Morea (Peloponnesus), and in Walachia and Moldavia, in 1821. The war was noteworthy for the Greek exploits by sea, the aid rendered by Lord Byron and other Philhellenists, the Turkish atrocities in Chios, the interference of the powers and their victory over the Turkish fleet at Navarino in 1827, and the final Russo-Turkish war of 1828–29, which secured the independence of Greece.

Greeley (grē'li). City in N Colorado, capital of Weld County, on a tributary of the South Platte River: center for the refining of sugar beets; potatoes are also important. It is the seat of the Colorado State College of Education. The city developed from a coöperative agricultural community founded (1870) as Union Colony under the sponsorship of Horace Greeley. 20,354 (1950).

Greeley, Horace. b. at Amherst, N.H., Feb. 3, 1811; d. at Pleasantville, N.Y., Nov. 29, 1872. American editor, lecturer, and political leader, noted for his editorship (1841 *et seq.*) of the New York *Tribune*. At the age of 14 he became an apprentice in the office of the *Northern Spectator*, published at East Poultney, Vt., and in 1831, after wanderings in New York and Pennsylvania, settled at New York, where he worked as a typesetter before going (1833) into partnership in the printing business. With Jonas Winchester, he established (1834) a weekly organ, the *New Yorker*, in which he advised the unemployed of New York City to go West, later popularized in the cryptic phrase, "Go West, young man, go West!"; in 1838 he edited a Whig campaign journal, the *Jeffersonian*, which brought him into association with political leaders such as William H. Seward and Thurlow Weed; and in 1840 he brought out another Whig weekly, the *Log Cabin*. In 1841 he founded the New York *Tribune*, which later in the same year was merged with the *New Yorker* and the *Log Cabin*. In the editorial pages of the *Tribune* Greeley embraced a number of radical and reform causes, among them Fourierism (1842–46), the homestead movement (1845–62), in furtherance of which he introduced a homestead bill during his three months (1848–49) in Congress, antislavery, tariff protection, temperance, and opposition to nativism. The paper, reflecting his moral force, made him a national figure and helped raise the standards of U.S. journalism. Among its staff members were Charles A. Dana, Margaret Fuller, George Ripley, Richard Hildreth, and Bayard Taylor. In addition to his duties as editor, Greeley was also active as a lecturer. By 1861 the *Tribune's* combined circulation, in its three editions, was almost 300,000, the semiweekly edition circulating in western and northern New York, and the weekly edition circulating widely in the Ohio Valley and Great Lakes region. Greeley was one of the first prominent journalists to suggest a new political party to replace the Whigs and to join the Republican Party. He was present at its national organization meeting at Pittsburgh in 1856, and was probably instrumental in the nomination of Lincoln at the Chicago convention in 1860. Although he was an extremist at the outset of the Civil War, insisting upon the enactment of the Republican platform of 1860 and attempting to force Lincoln's hand on emancipation, he made fumbling attempts at peace negotiations (1864) with Confederate agents in Canada, and in 1867 (to the detriment of the *Tribune's* circulation) signed Jefferson Davis's bond upon the latter's release from federal imprisonment. In 1872, as the candidate of the Liberal Republicans, despite his high-tariff position, he was supported by the Democrats in his unsuccessful campaign against Grant. The strain caused by his speaking tours, combined with the death of his wife and the virtual loss of his editorship, left him insane shortly before his death. His works include *Hints Toward Reforms* (1850), *Glances at Europe* (1851), *History of the Struggle for Slavery Extension or Restriction in the United States* (1856), *An Overland Journey from New York to San Francisco in the Summer of 1859* (1860), *The American Conflict* (2 vols., 1864–66), *Recollections of a Busy Life* (1868), and *What I Know of Farming* (1871).

Greely (grē'li), **Adolphus Washington.** b. at Newburyport, Mass., March 27, 1844; d. Oct. 20, 1935. American arctic explorer. He served as a volunteer in the Union Army during the Civil War, at the close of which he was appointed a lieutenant in the regular army and attached to the signal service. In 1881 he was appointed to the command of the expedition sent out by the U.S. government to establish an arctic observing station, in accordance with the plan of the Hamburg International Geographical Congress of 1879, providing for the establishment of a chain of 13 stations about the North Pole by international concert. He sailed from St. John's, Newfoundland, with 24 men, in the *Proteus* on July 7, 1881, and on Aug. 12, 1881, reached Discovery Harbor, lat. 81°44′ N., long. 64°45′ W., where he established his station. A detachment of his expedition under Lockwood and Brainard reached lat. 83°24½′ N., long. 40°46½′ W., on May 15, 1882, a higher latitude than any before attained. Compelled by the failure of relief expeditions to reach him, he began to retreat southward on Aug. 9, 1883, and was rescued at Cape Sabine by a relief expedition under Captain Winfield Schley on June 22, 1884, after having lost 18 of his men. He was appointed chief of the signal service with the rank of brigadier general in 1887, and was head of the Weather Bureau from that time until it passed under the control of the agricultural department. He was promoted to major general on Feb. 10, 1906, and was appointed commander of the Pacific division of the U.S. army in March, 1906, and of the northern division of the army in September, 1906. He supervised (1906) the relief operations in San Francisco after the earthquake and fire. He retired in 1908. His works include *Three Years of Arctic Service* (1885), *American Weather* (1888), *American Explorers* (1893), *Handbook of Arctic Discoveries* (1897), and *Handbook of Alaska* (1909).

Green (grēn). River in Kentucky, rising in Lincoln County, flowing generally W, and joining the Ohio ab. 7 mi. SE of Evansville, Indiana. Length, ab. 350 mi.; navigable ab. 150 mi.

Green. River in Wyoming, NW Colorado, and Utah, a tributary of the Colorado River. It rises in the Wind River Range, in Sublette County, Wyo., flows NW for a short distance, then generally S, to join the Colorado in Utah. Length, ab. 750 mi.

Green, Alice Sophia Amelia. [Maiden name, **Stopford**; known as **Mrs. Stopford Green.**] b. at Kells, Ireland, May 30, 1847; d. at Dublin, May 28, 1929. Irish historian of urban life during the 15th century, later a strong Irish nationalist. Wife of the historian John Richard Green, she revised and completed the unfinished works of her husband. The later part of her life was devoted to the study of Irish history, establishing the richness of Irish culture and civilization before the Tudor period. She was the author of *Town Life in the 15th Century* (1894), *The Making of Ireland and its Undoing* (1909), *Irish Nationality* (1911), *Ourselves Alone in Ulster* (1918), and *A History of the Irish State to 1014* (1925).

Green, Andrew Haswell. b. at Worcester, Mass., Oct. 6, 1820; d. at New York, Nov. 13, 1903. American lawyer, the originator of the plan of consolidating New York, Brooklyn, and the adjacent cities in the one city of "Greater" New York, which was carried out in 1897. He practiced law at New York, was active in the city government in several capacities (most notably as controller, 1871–76), and was identified with many business, public, and philanthropic enterprises.

Green, Anna Katherine. [Married name, Mrs. **Charles Rohlfs.**] b. at Brooklyn, N.Y., Nov. 11, 1846; d. April 11, 1935. American writer of detective fiction. *The Leavenworth Case* (1878) preceded the stories of Conan Doyle. Although she published verse in *The Defence of the Bride and Other Poems* (1882) and a dramatic poem, *Risifi's Daughter* (1887), she is most famous for her more than 30 detective stories, among them *Hand and Ring*

(1883), *The Forsaken Inn* (1890), *The Filigree Ball* (1903), *The Millionaire Baby* (1905), *The Woman in the Alcove* (1906), *The Circular Study* (1906), *The Mayor's Wife* (1907), *Three Thousand Dollars* (1909), and *The House of the Whispering Pines* (1910).

Green, Anne. b. at Savannah, Ga., Nov. 11, 1899—. American novelist; sister of Julian Green. She has resided in France. Her novels include *The Selbys* (1930), *Reader, I Married Him* (1931), *Marietta* (1932), *A Marriage of Convenience* (1933), *Fools Rush In* (1934), *That Fellow Percival* (1935), *16 Rue Cortambert* (1937), *The Silent Duchess* (1939), and *Just Before Dawn* (1943). She is the author also of a book of family reminiscences, *With Much Love* (1948).

Green, Asa. b. at Ashby, Mass., Feb. 11, 1789; d. c1837. American physician, bookseller, and author of humorous, satirical novels. After practicing medicine in Massachusetts, he moved to New York, where he published, among other novels, *The Life and Adventures of Dr. Dodimus Duckworth, A.N.Q.* (1833), *Perils of Pearl Street* (1834), and *A Glance at New York* (1837).

Green, Ashbel. b. at Hanover, N.J., July 6, 1762; d. at Philadelphia, May 19, 1848. American Presbyterian clergyman, president (1812–22) of Princeton College; father of Jacob Green (1790–1841).

Green, Bartholomew. b. at Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 12, 1666; d. Dec. 28, 1732. American printer and journalist whose Boston press, licensed in 1693, was the foremost in New England. He printed (April 24, 1704–1707, 1711 *et seq.*) the Boston *News-Letter*, of which he became publisher in 1723.

Green, Beriah. b. at Preston, Conn., March 24, 1795; d. at Whitesboro, N.Y., May 4, 1874. American Congregational clergyman and abolitionist. He was graduated (1819) from Middlebury College, attended Andover Seminary, and was ordained (1823) as a pastor at Brandon, Vt. After serving (1829–30) in a pulpit at Kennebunk, Me., he became professor of sacred literature in the theological division of Western Reserve College at Cleveland, Ohio, where he drew considerable notice with his forceful sermons attacking slavery. He served (1833) as president of the Philadelphia convention which founded the American Anti-Slavery Society. He became (1834) president of the Oneida Institute at Whitesboro, N.Y., holding that post until 1843, when he was named pastor of a Congregational church at Whitesboro composed of abolitionist sympathizers. He held this position until 1867. Among his works are *The Martyr: A Discourse in Commemoration of the Murder of the Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy* (pamphlet, 1838), *Sketches of the Life and Writings of James Gillespie Birney* (pamphlet, 1844), *Sermons and Other Discourses with Brief Biographical Hints* (1860), and *The Miscellaneous Writings of Beriah Green* (c1841).

Green, Duff. b. in Woodford County, Ky., Aug. 15, 1791; d. at Dalton, Ga., June 10, 1875. American journalist and politician, member of Andrew Jackson's "Kitchen Cabinet." He served in the War of 1812, afterwards taking part in land speculations and mercantile ventures in Missouri, where he founded the initial stagecoach line west of the Mississippi. Active in state politics, he became owner (1823) of the St. Louis *Enquirer*, a pro-Jackson organ in the national election of 1824, and in 1825 became proprietor and editor of the *United States Telegraph* at Washington, D.C., in which he continued his support of Jackson. After the latter's accession to office, the *Telegraph* became the spokesman of the administration. Green, one of the leading figures in the Democratic Party, was an intimate adviser to Jackson and served (1829–33) as printer to Congress. He broke with Jackson, backing Clay for the presidency in 1832 and Harrison in 1836. He subsequently became owner and editor of journals at Baltimore and New York and was also active in the development of many industrial ventures. He operated iron manufactories for the Confederate cause during the Civil War and on several occasions acted as adviser to Confederate leaders in regard to fiscal and foreign policy. Among his works are *Facts and Suggestions on the Subjects of Currency and Direct Trade* (1861), *The Treasury Notes of the Confederate Government* (1861), *Facts and Suggestions, Biographical, Historical, Financial, and Political* (1866), and *How to Pay Off the National Debt, Regulate the Value of Money and Maintain Stability in the Values of Property and Labor* (1872).

Green, George. b. at Sneinton, England, 1793; d. there, 1841. English mathematician. He first introduced the term "potential" in *Essay on the Application of Mathematical Analysis to the Theories of Electricity and Magnetism* (1828). Among his papers read before learned societies are *On the Reflection and Refraction of Sound* (1837), *On the Reflection and Refraction of Light at the Common Surface of Two Non-crystallised Media* (1837), and *On the Propagation of Light in Crystalline Media* (1839).

Green, Henrietta Howland. [Called **Hetty Green**; maiden name, **Robinson.**] b. at New Bedford, Mass., Nov. 21, 1834; d. at New York, July 3, 1916. American financier. At the age of 21 she inherited from her father and her aunt, Sylvia Ann Howland, a fortune of some seven and a half million dollars; in 1867 she was married to Edward Henry Green, a merchant, and in following years participated in several successful coups on the New York Stock Exchange. She also had extensive holdings in railroad and government bonds, and real estate, and engaged in lending money on Wall Street. During her lifetime she was known as the richest woman in the U.S. and was the figure of a public legend based upon her supposed eccentricity and close-fistedness. At her death she left an estate valued at more than 100 million dollars.

Green, Henry. [Pseudonym of **Henry Yorke.**] b. 1905—. English novelist. Educated at Oxford, he is the managing director of an industrial firm at Birmingham, but his identity was for long carefully concealed from the reading public. Author of the novels *Blindness* (1926), *Living* (1929), *Party Going* (1939), *Pack My Bag* (1940), *Caught* (1943), *Loving* (1945), *Back* (1946), *Concluding* (1948), and *Doting* (1952).

Green, Horace. b. at Chittenden, Vt., Dec. 24, 1802; d. at Sing Sing (now Ossining), N.Y., Nov. 29, 1866. American physician, author of works on diseases of the throat and air passages.

Green, Jacob. b. at Philadelphia, July 26, 1790; d. there, Feb. 1, 1841. American man of science; son of Ashbel Green. He published *Chemical Philosophy* (1829) and others.

Green, John Richard. b. at Oxford, England, Dec. 12, 1837; d. at Menton, France, March 7, 1883. English historian; husband of Alice Sophia Amelia Green. He was graduated from Oxford in 1859, became a curate at London in 1860, and in 1866 was appointed incumbent of St. Philip's, Stepney. He became librarian at Lambeth in 1869. He published a *Short History of the English People* (1874), *A History of the English People* (1877–80), *The Making of England* (1882), and *The Conquest of England* (1883). His *Short History*, written with an eye to color and to the social history of the people, has been extremely popular.

Green, Joseph Coy. b. at Cincinnati, Ohio, April 12, 1887—. American public official. He was a staff member (1915–19) of the American Relief Administration in Europe, and served as assistant professor of history and politics (1920–24) and associate professor of history (1924–30) at Princeton. He became (1930) a staff member of the U.S. department of state and served in the capacities of special assistant (1941–44) to the secretary of state and adviser (1944–46) on arms and munitions control.

Green, Julian. b. at Paris, Sept. 6, 1900—. French novelist of American parentage; brother of Anne Green. He served in World Wars I and II, and studied (1919–21) at the University of Virginia. Because of their dreamlike, sometimes nightmarish atmosphere, his novels are frequently compared with those of Hawthorne and William Faulkner. He is the author of *Mont Cinère* (1926; Eng. trans., *Avarice House*, 1927), *Adrienne Mesurat* (1927; Eng. trans., *The Closed Garden*, 1928), *Léviathan* (1929; Eng. trans., *The Dark Journey*, 1929), *Le Voyageur sur la Terre* (Eng. trans., *Christine*, 1930), *Épaves* (1931; Eng. trans., *The Strange River*), *Le Visionnaire* (Eng. trans., *The Dreamer*, 1934), *Minuit* (Eng. trans., *Midnight*, 1936), *Varouna* (1941), and other novels; his *Léviathan* received the Harper prize (1929). His autobiographical writings include *Personal Record, 1928–39* (1939; translated from the French) and *Memories of Happy Days* (1942).

Green, Matthew. b. at London, 1696; d. there, 1737. English poet. A minor 18th-century poet and wit, he

was author of *The Grotto* (1732) and *The Spleen* (1737), admired by both Pope and Gray. Gray admitted that he had unconsciously borrowed from *The Grotto* the expression "Father Thames," used in his Eton College ode.

Green, Norvin. b. at New Albany, Ind., April 17, 1818; d. at Louisville, Ky., Feb. 12, 1893. American financier. He graduated (1840) from the medical school of the University of Louisville, and subsequently served three terms in the Kentucky legislature. He became (c1854) president of the Southwestern Telegraph Company, and was afterward vice-president of the American Telegraph Company and of the Western Union Telegraph Company. He was president (1869–73) of the Louisville, Cincinnati, and Lexington Railroad.

Green, Paul Eliot. b. at Lillington, N.C., March 17, 1894—. American playwright, novelist, and university professor. He has been professor (1923 *et seq.*) at the University of North Carolina, successively in the departments of philosophy and dramatic art. He is the author of *The Lord's Will and Other Plays* (1925), *Lonesome Road* (1926), *The Field God* (1927), *In the Valley and Other Carolina Plays* (1928), *Roll Sweet Chariot* (1934), *The Lost Colony* (1937), *The Enchanted Maze* (1939), *The Highland Call* (1939), and other plays. His play *In Abraham's Bosom* (1927) received a Pulitzer prize. His novels include *The Laughing Pioneer* (1932) and *This Body the Earth* (1935). He has also published a book of short stories, *Salvation on a String* (1946). His adaptation of Ibsen's *Peer Gynt* was produced in 1951.

Green, Samuel. b. in England, 1615; d. Jan. 1, 1702. American printer (arrived in Massachusetts c1633) whose establishment was the only one in the English colonies until 1665. The most famous of his books is John Eliot's Indian Bible (1663). After selling (1654) his press to Harvard College he continued, as college printer, to issue books such as *The Book of the General Lawes and Libertyes concerning the Inhabitants of Massachusetts* and the *Bay Psalm Book*, and the well-known broadside *The Present State of the New-English Affairs* (1689).

Green, Samuel Swett. b. at Worcester, Mass., Feb. 20, 1837; d. Dec. 8, 1918. American librarian and writer. He was graduated from Harvard (1858) and from the Harvard Divinity School (1864), and in 1871 became head of the Worcester Free Library, an institution which he rehabilitated and which under his direction became the first large New England library to keep open Sundays. Active in the American library movement, he took a leading part in the Philadelphia library conference (1876) and was an incorporator of the American Library Association, of which he served as president in 1891. He was a member (1890 *et seq.*) of the Massachusetts Library Commission. In 1909 he became librarian emeritus of the Worcester Free Library and turned to literary work. Among his writings are *Library Aids* (1881), *Libraries and Schools* (1883), and *The Public Library Movement in the United States* (1913).

Green, Seth. b. at Irondequoit, N.Y., March 19, 1817; d. at Rochester, N.Y., Aug. 20, 1888. American pisciculturist. He devised improved methods of breeding fish, and in the years 1867–68 stocked the Connecticut and other rivers with shad and other species, and in 1871 introduced shad in the rivers of California. He became a member of the New York Fish Commission in 1868, and in 1870 superintendent, a position which he retained until his death. He wrote *Trout Culture* (1870) and *Fish-Hatching and Fish-Catching* (1879).

Green, Sir Henry. In Shakespeare's *King Richard II*, a servant of the king.

Green, Thomas. b. at New London, Conn., Aug. 25, 1735; d. in May, 1812. American printer and editor. The *Connecticut Courant* (1764), which he maintained until c1767, exists today as the Hartford *Courant*, and his *Connecticut Journal and New Haven Post Boy* (1767) is now published as the New Haven *Journal Courier*.

Green, Thomas Edward. b. at Harrisville, Pa., Dec. 27, 1857; d. at Washington, D.C., Jan. 24, 1940. American lecturer and Protestant Episcopal clergyman. A deacon and priest (1887 *et seq.*), he held pastorates at Chicago (1886–88) and Cedar Rapids (1888–1903), after which he devoted himself to lecturing. He traveled (1910–11) around the world in the cause of international peace, and became a special lecturer (1917) and director (1918 *et seq.*) of the national speakers' bureau of the American Red Cross. He was the author of *Mantraps of the City* (1884), *The War Trust* (1914), *War Facts and Peace* (1915), *The Dream of the Ages* (1921), and *The Man of Tomorrow* (1927).

Green, Thomas Hill. b. at Birkin, Yorkshire, England, April 7, 1836; d. at Oxford, England, March 26, 1882. English philosopher. He was educated at Rugby and at Balliol College, Oxford, and taught at Oxford, first as tutor and later as professor (1878–82) of moral philosophy. He was the leading British exponent of the doctrines of Hegel, and exerted a powerful influence on the philosophical thought of his time. Of his published works the most important, the *Prolegomena to Ethics*, appeared in 1883.

Green, Widow. In J. Sheridan Knowles's *The Love Chase*, "the pleasant widow whose fortieth year, instead of autumn, brings a second summer in."

Green, William. b. at Coshocton, Ohio, March 3, 1873; d. there, Nov. 21, 1952. American labor leader, president (1924 *et seq.*) of the American Federation of Labor, succeeding Samuel Gompers. He began working in Ohio mines at 18, was elected president (1906–10) of Ohio District Mine Workers' Union, and became a member of the executive council (1913) and president (1924) of the American Federation of Labor. He served (1935–37) on the governing board of the International Labor Organization. He is the author of *Labor and Democracy* (1939) and editor of the *American Federationist*.

Green, William Henry. b. at Groveville, near Trenton, N.J., Jan. 27, 1825; d. at Princeton, N.J., Feb. 10, 1900. American Presbyterian clergyman and theologian. He graduated from Lafayette College in 1840 and from Princeton Theological Seminary in 1846, became professor of Biblical and Oriental literature at Princeton in 1851, and was chairman of the American Old Testament Revision Company of the English and American Bible Revision Committees. His works include *A Grammar of the Hebrew Language* (1861), *An Elementary Hebrew Grammar* (1866), *Moses and the Prophets* (1883), and *The Hebrew Feasts in their Relation to Recent Critical Hypotheses Concerning the Pentateuch* (1885).

Greenaway (grēn'ą.wā), **Kate.** b. at London, March 17, 1846; d. at Hampstead, London, Nov. 6, 1901. English water-color painter and illustrator. She enjoyed great popularity as an illustrator of children's stories. Her figures were dressed in a peculiar fashion, based on the Empire style in France, which became known as the "Kate Greenaway style."

Greenbackers (grēn'bak''ėrz). Name applied to the Greenback Party or those who adopted its principles.

Greenback Party (grēn'bak). [Also: **Greenback Labor Party, Independent National Party,** or **National Party.**] In U.S. politics, a party formed in 1874 which urged the suppression of national banks of issue, and the payment, in whole or in part, of the U.S. debt in greenbacks. Greenbacks was the popular designation for Civil War treasury notes not backed by specie and used as legal tender for most debts. Membership was drawn chiefly from agricultural groups whose debts were acquired while the greenbacks were in circulation; the panic of 1873 and the retirement of the greenbacks threatened to make repayment in fully valued dollars ruinous. The party nominated as its candidates for the presidency Peter Cooper in 1876, General James B. Weaver in 1880, and General Benjamin F. Butler in 1884. At its height the party elected only 14 representatives to Congress and after Butler's dismal defeat, it disappeared as a distinctive political entity. The Free Silver movement largely replaced it. It is credited with helping pave the way for the Populist Party.

Green Bay. City in E Wisconsin, county seat of Brown County, on the Fox River near its mouth on Green Bay, Lake Michigan: lake port and railroad center. Manufactures include paper products, iron, steel, foods, and building materials. Cheese is one of the major products of the region. The city is the site of the Green Bay Packers' Stadium, home of a nationally famous professional football team. The oldest settlement in the state, it was established (1634) as a fur-trading post, named La Baye, by the French. 52,735 (1950).

Green Bay. Arm of Lake Michigan, on its W side. Length, ab. 120 mi.; greatest width, ab. 25 mi.

Greenbelt (grēn'belt). Town in C Maryland, in Prince Georges County near Baltimore: residential community built (1935–38) by the U.S. Resettlement Administration to provide housing for moderate-income groups. In the decade between the last two U.S. censuses its population more than doubled. 2,831 (1940), 7,074 (1950).

"Green Belt Scheme," London. See **London "Green Belt Scheme."**

Greenbie (grēn'bi), **Marjorie.** [Maiden name, **Barstow.**] b. at Jersey City, N.J., Aug. 4, 1891—. American writer. Her books include *American Saga* (1938) and *Lincoln's Daughter of Mercy* (1944). She is the author also of the book of verse *Ashes of Roses* (1924), and the play *Wild Rose* (1935).

Greenbrier (grēn'brī''ėr). River in SE West Virginia, flowing generally SW to join the New River ab. 2 mi. S of Hinton. It flows through a deep, narrow valley in the Allegheny Mountains. Length, ab. 147 mi.

Greencastle (grēn'kȧs''l). City in C Indiana, county seat of Putnam County, ab. 40 mi. SW of Indianapolis. It is the seat of DePauw University. 6,888 (1950).

Greencastle. Borough in S Pennsylvania, in Franklin County: manufactures of textiles, machinery, and canned products. It was platted in 1782. Pop. 2,661 (1950).

"Green Count." See **Amadeus VI.**

Green Cove Springs. Town in NE Florida, county seat of Clay County, on the St. Johns River ab. 20 mi. S of Jacksonville. The Penney Memorial Farms for retired ministers, founded by J. C. Penney and maintained by the *Christian Herald*, is nearby. 3,291 (1950).

Green Curtain, The. See **Curtain, The.**

Greendale (grēn'dāl). Village in SE Wisconsin, in Milwaukee County: residential suburb of Milwaukee. Incorporated in 1938, it was built by the U.S. Resettlement Administration. 2,752 (1950).

Greene (grēn), **Albert Gorton.** b. at Providence, R.I., Feb. 10, 1802; d. at Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 3, 1868. American jurist and poet, remembered for his humorous quatrain on "Old Grimes," written at the age of 16. As a jurist he drafted the original Rhode Island school bill; as a poet he never published a collection but contributed to *The Rhode-Island Book* (1841) and *The Literary Journal and Register of Science and the Arts* (1833–34) at Providence.

Greene, Charles Gordon. b. at Boscawen, N.H., July 1, 1804; d. at Boston, Sept. 27, 1886. American journalist; brother of Nathaniel Greene. He founded (1831) the Boston *Morning Post*, which became a prominent organ of the Democratic Party, and retained its management until 1875.

Greene, Francis Vinton. b. at Providence, R.I., June 27, 1850; d. May 15, 1921. American soldier, engineer, and writer, appointed major general of volunteers in 1898. He was graduated from West Point in 1870, was military attaché of the U.S. legation at St. Petersburg (1877–78), and was with the Russian army at the battles of Shipka Pass, Pleven, and Sofia, and in other engagements. He served as engineer of public works at Washington, D.C. (1879–80) and as professor of military engineering at West Point (1885–86). During the war with Spain in 1898 he served in the Philippines, commanding the American forces in the battle of Malate, and took part in the capture of Manila. Later he was in command at Havana. In 1903 he was named police commissioner of the City of New York. He wrote *The Russian Army and its Campaigns in Turkey* (1879), *Army Life in Russia* (1881), *The Mississippi Campaigns of the Civil War* (1882), *Life of Nathanael Greene* (1893), *The Revolutionary War and the Policy of the United States* (Volume I, 1911), and others.

Greene, George Washington. b. at East Greenwich, R.I., April 8, 1811; d. there, Feb. 2, 1883. American historical and biographical writer; grandson of Nathanael Greene. Among his works are *Historical View of the American Revolution* (1865) and *Life of Nathanael Greene* (3 vols., 1867–71).

Greene, Graham. b. Oct. 2, 1904—. English novelist and journalist. He was a staff member (1926–30) of the London *Times*, and motion-picture critic (1935–39) and literary editor (1940–41) for *The Spectator*. He is the author of travel books, detective fiction, short stories, and novels, some of which he describes as "entertainments," to distinguish them from novels of deeper purpose. Among his works are *The Man Within* (1929), *Stamboul Train* (1932), *Journey Without Maps* (1936), *The Basement Room* (1936), *Brighton Rock* (1938), *The Lawless Roads—A Mexican Journey* (1939), *The Confidential Agent* (1939), *The Labyrinthine Ways* (1940), *The Ministry of Fear* (1943), *The Heart of the Matter* (1948), *Nineteen Stories* (1949), *The Third Man* (1950), *The End of the Affair* (1952), and *The Lost Childhood* (1952). His novel *The Power and the Glory* (1940) received the Hawthornden prize. Many of his books have been scenarized. He is a Roman Catholic; both his fiction and his travel writing reveal a deep interest in the problem of evil.

Greene, Homer. b. at Lake Ariel, Pa., Jan. 10, 1853; d. at Honesdale, Pa., Nov. 26, 1940. American prose and verse writer and lawyer. He was the author of *The Blind Brother* (1887), *Coal and the Coal Mines* (1889), *A Tale of a Towpath* (1892), *Pickett's Gap* (1902), *A Lincoln Conscript* (1909), *The Unhallowed Harvest* (1917), *The Flag* (1917), and *The Guardsman* (1919), all prose, and of *What My Lover Said* (1931), a collection of poetry.

Greene, Jerome Davis. b. at Yokohama, Japan, Oct. 12, 1874—. American banker and administrator.

Greene, Maurice. b. at London, c1695; d. there, Dec. 1, 1755. English organist and composer, principally of church music. His chief work is *Forty Select Anthems* (1743).

Greene, Nathanael. b. at Potowomut (now Warwick), R.I., in July or August, 1742; d. near Savannah, Ga., June 19, 1786. American Revolutionary general, noted for his campaigns in the Carolinas in 1781. He served (1770–72, 1775) as a deputy to the Rhode Island general assembly and in 1775 became a brigadier general in the Continental army, being present at the siege of Boston and later (March, 1776) commanding the army of occupation at Boston. He was promoted (Aug. 9, 1776) to the rank of major general and took part in the fighting around New York. He participated in the battle of Trenton, was at Valley Forge (1777–78), and in March, 1778, was appointed quartermaster general, holding the post until 1780, when he resigned over the question of civilian interference. Greene was in supreme command of the Continental army during Washington's absence from headquarters in September, 1780, when the Arnold conspiracy reached its climax, and later sat as president of the board which condemned (1780) Major John André to be hanged. In October, 1780, after the disastrous battle of Camden in South Carolina, Washington dispatched Greene to the South to succeed Gates and to reorganize the Continental forces there. In 1781 he led the American troops in a series of shrewdly executed actions which placed Cornwallis and other British commanders at a disadvantage. In 1785 he settled at Mulberry Grove, an estate near Savannah.

Greene, Nathaniel. b. at Boscawen, N.H., May 20, 1797; d. at Boston, Nov. 29, 1877. American journalist; brother of Charles Gordon Greene. He founded (1821) the Boston *Statesman*, which became a prominent organ of the Democratic Party in Massachusetts, and was postmaster of Boston (1829–40, 1845–49). He translated a number of French, German, and Italian works.

Greene, Robert. b. at Norwich, England, c1560; d. at London, Sept. 3, 1592. English dramatist, novelist, and poet. He was educated at St. John's College and at Clare Hall, Cambridge, where he took his master's degree in 1583, and was incorporated at Oxford in 1588. After leaving the university he seems to have led a dissolute life abroad for some time. In 1592, after ten years of reckless living and hasty literary production, he died from an excess of pickled herrings and Rhenish wine, deserted by all his friends. Gabriel Harvey attacked him shortly after his death in *Four Letters and Certain Sonnets*, Meres, Chettle, Nashe, and others defended him, and Nashe, who had also been attacked, published his *Strange News*, directed more against Harvey than in defense of Greene. The quarrel was prolonged. Greene's fame rests mostly on the songs and eclogues which are interspersed through his prose works. Among his works are the tracts and pamphlets *Mamilia* (entered on the Stationers' Register, 1580 and 1583), *Gwydonius, the Carde of Fancie* (1584), *Arbasto, the Anatomie of Fortune* (1584), *Planeto-*

machia (1585), *Euphues his Censure to Philautus* (1587), *Perimedes the Blacke-Smith* (1588), *Pandosto, the Triumph of Time* (1588; called in later editions *Dorastus and Fawnia*), *Alcida* or *Greene's Metamorphosis* (licensed 1588), *Menaphon Camilla's Alarum to Slumbering Euphues* (1589; this appeared as *Greene's Arcadia* in 1599), *Greene's Mourning Garment* (1590), *Greene's Never too Late* (1590) and its sequel *Francesco's Fortunes* (1590), *Greene's Farewell to Folly* (1591), *A Notable Discovery of Coosnage* (1591), *The second and last part of conny catching* (1592), *The Thirde and last part of conny-catching* (1592), *A Disputation, betweene a Hee conny-catcher and a Shee conny-catcher* (1592), *The Blacke Bookes Messenger* (1592), *Greene's Groatsworth of Wit Bought with a Million of Repentance* (published at his dying request; licensed 1592). In the latter Greene exhorts other playwrights (Marlowe and probably Peele and Nashe) to repent from their evil ways; it is in this pamphlet that Greene made his famous attack on the young Shakespeare, the countryman trying to write plays, the actor attempting to enter the circle of university men, the "upstart crow . . . an absolute Iohannes-fac-totum . . . the only shake-scene in a countrey." Greene's plays include *The Comicall History of Alphonsus, King of Arragon* (c1588), *A Looking Glass for London and England* (c1590; with Lodge), *The Historie of Orlando Furioso, one of the Twelve Peeres of France* (c1591), *The Honourable History of Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay* (c1591; acted 1594), *The Scottish Historie of James IV* (c1591), and, ascribed to Greene but without much evidence, *George-a-Greene, the Pinner of Wakefield*. It is thought by some that he took part in writing the original Henry VI plays, later revised or rewritten by Shakespeare. Dyce collected and edited his works (1831–58).

Greene, Sarah Pratt. [Maiden name, **McLean.**] b. at Simsbury, Conn., July 3, 1856; d. Dec. 29, 1935. American novelist. She was the author of *Cape Cod Folks* (1881), *Some Other Folks* (1882), *Towhead* (1883), *Last Chance Junction* (1889), *Leon Pontifex* (1890), *Vesty of the Basins* (1892), *Stuart and Bamboo* (1897), *The Moral Imbeciles* (1898), *Flood-Tide* (1901), *Winslow Plain* (1902), *Deacon Lysander* (1904), and *Power Lot* (1906).

Greene, Ward. b. at Asheville, N.C., Dec. 23, 1892—. American journalist and writer. His novels include *Cora Potts* (1929), *Ride the Nightmare* (1930), *Weep No More* (1932), *Death in the Deep South* (1936), and *What They Don't Know* (1944).

Greene, William. b. at Warwick, R.I., Aug. 16, 1731; d. there, Nov. 29, 1809. American jurist and Revolutionary statesman; son of William Greene (1696–1758). He was one of the signers (May, 1776) of the Rhode Island declaration of independence and became (1776) first associate justice of the superior court of Rhode Island, being named its chief justice in 1777, when he also became speaker of the Rhode Island house of deputies. He served (1776 *et seq.*) as a member of the council of war and was governor (1778–86) of Rhode Island.

Greene's Tu Quoque, or The Citie Gallant (grēnz tō' kwō'kwe; sit'i). Play by John Cooke, published in 1614.

Greeneville (grēn'vil). Town in E Tennessee, county seat of Greene County, in a tobacco-growing region: trading center for burley tobacco and agricultural products. Its industries consist of stockyards, coalyards, creameries, poultry houses, and tobacco warehouses. It was the capital (1785–87) of the State of Franklin, and the home of Andrew Johnson, who operated a tailor shop here. 8,271 (1950).

Greenfield (grēn'fēld). City in C Indiana, county seat of Hancock County: tomato-canning center. It was the birthplace of James Whitcomb Riley. 6,159 (1950).

Greenfield. Town (in Massachusetts the equivalent of township in many other states) and unincorporated village in N Massachusetts, county seat of Franklin County, on the Connecticut River ab. 34 mi. N of Springfield: marketing center for dairy products, tobacco, and vegetables. Pop. of town, 17,349 (1950); of village, 15,075 (1950).

Greenfield. Village in SW Ohio, in Highland County: stone quarries. 4,862 (1950).

Greenfield Hill. Discursive poem by Timothy Dwight, published in 1794.

Greenfield Village. Collection of historical buildings and workshops at Dearborn, Mich., ab. 8 mi. W of Detroit. There is a colonial village, a complete reproduction of Menlo Park (Thomas Edison's earliest laboratory), and an English cottage group from the Cotswold Hills. In addition, there are many other historical collections, and workshops in which children are taught handicrafts. The project was established by Henry Ford in 1933. Area, ab. 200 acres.

Green Grow the Lilacs. Play by Lynn Riggs, produced and published in 1931. The musical comedy *Oklahoma!* was based upon it.

Greenhills (grēn'hilz). Village in SW Ohio, in Hamilton County, near Cincinnati: residential community. It was settled (1937) as a project of the U.S. Resettlement Administration, and was incorporated in 1939. Pop. 3,005 (1950).

Green Island. Village in E New York, in Albany County: manufactures of automobile radiators, batteries, and springs. 4,016 (1950).

"Green Isle." A nickname of **Ireland.**

Greenland (grēn'land). [Danish, **Grønland.**] Largest land area in the Arctic region, and the largest island in the world, situated in the N Atlantic Ocean, separated from Spitsbergen by the Greenland Sea, from Iceland by the Denmark Strait, and from Canada and the islands belonging to Canada by Davis Strait, Baffin Bay, Smith Sound, Kane Basin, Kennedy Channel, Hall Basin, and Robeson Channel. Numerous fjords cut into the coastline, which is steep and rocky; the entire interior is icebound throughout the year. The climate is generally severe, but on the SW coast the influence of warm ocean currents makes itself felt somewhat; there are some flora in summer and a few permanent settlements. Salted and dried codfish, whale blubber, other fishery products, hides and furs, and cryolite (used in aluminum production) are exported. Huge deposits of lead were discovered in 1948. The chief community is Godthaab. The inhabitants are chiefly Eskimos (or people of a predominantly Eskimo strain), but there are a few hundred Danes and some Americans. Commerce is controlled in large part by the Danish state. The administration is technically in the hands of officials appointed by the Danish government, but there are consultative assemblies. Area, 840,000 sq. mi.; pop. 23,019 (1950).

History. Eskimos seem to have inhabited the country for a very long time. Norwegian seafarers, on one of their North Atlantic voyages, established themselves after 982. Eric the Red is said to have named the island in an attempt to get settlers from Iceland to go there. A bishopric was established c1100. Formal union with Denmark was brought about in 1397, but for centuries thereafter the actual relationship between Greenland and Denmark was a very loose one. John Davys (or Davis) sailed along the W coast in 1585–87; Henry Hudson touched the NE coast in 1607; William Baffin reached the W coast in 1616. The Danes actually exercised no sovereignty until Hans Egede reached Greenland in 1721. In the 19th and 20th centuries the country was explored by numerous expeditions. American meteorological and naval stations were established on Greenland during World War II, when the island was a key point in the Western Hemisphere security zone; since World War II it has continued to hold an important place in the strategic plans of the leaders of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Greenlanders (grēn'land.ėrz). People of Greenland, for the most part a group of Eskimo, or mixed Danish and Eskimo, stock. The group known as Central Eskimo has retained its own language and culture, and its own pure physical strain. The language of this group belongs to the Eskimo-Aleut family of languages.

Greenland Sea (grēn'land). Large sea area E of Greenland, bounded on the S by Iceland, and on the E by Jan Mayen Island and Spitsbergen. It opens into the Arctic Ocean on the N, and occupies a true basin of its own, separated from surrounding seas by submarine ridges. It is sometimes considered a part of the Norwegian Sea.

Greenleaf (grēn'lēf), **Benjamin.** b. at Haverhill, Mass., Sept. 25, 1786; d. at Bradford, Mass., Oct. 29, 1864. American mathematician, author of a series of textbooks in mathematics.

Greenleaf, Simon. b. at Newburyport, Mass., Dec. 5, 1783; d. at Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 6, 1853. American jurist, reporter of the Maine supreme court (1820–32),

and professor of law at Harvard (1833–48), succeeding Joseph Story in the Dane professorship in 1846. His chief work is *Treatise on the Law of Evidence* (1842–53).

Green Lowther (lou'ᴛʜėr). See under **Lowther Hills.**

Green Mansions. Novel (1904) by W. H. Hudson.

Green Mirror, The. Novel by Hugh Walpole, published in 1917. The second volume of a trilogy, it is the story of Katherine Trenchard, a heroine in revolt against family traditions. The trilogy begins with *The Duchess of Wrexe* (1914) and ends with *The Captives* (1920).

Green Mountain. See **Cadillac Mountain.**

Green Mountain Boys. Soldiers from Vermont in the American Revolution, first organized under this name by Ethan Allen in 1775. They captured Ticonderoga in 1775 and, under Seth Warren, fought with John Stark in the victory over the British at Bennington in 1777.

Green Mountain Boys, The. Novel by Daniel Pierce Thompson, published in 1839.

Green Mountains. Name given to that part of the Appalachian system situated in Vermont, continued in Massachusetts by the Hoosac and Taconic mountains. The highest peak is Mount Mansfield (4,393 ft.).

"Green Mountain State." Nickname of **Vermont.**

Greenock (grē'nọk, grin'ọk, gren'ọk). Parliamentary burgh, seaport, manufacturing and shipbuilding center in W Scotland, in Renfrewshire, situated on the S bank of the river Clyde ab. 20 mi. W of Glasgow, ab. 425 mi. N of London by rail. It is noted for its shipbuilding and sugar refining, the principal industries. Others include woolen and machinery manufactures. The port exports coal. 76,299 (1951).

Greenough (grē'nō), **Chester Noyes.** b. at Wakefield, Mass., June 29, 1874; d. at Belmont, Mass., Feb. 27, 1938. American professor of English. He taught (1907–10) at the University of Illinois, and was instructor (1899–1907), assistant professor (1910–15), and professor (1915–37) of English at Harvard. He served as acting dean (1919–20) and dean (1921–27) of Harvard College. He was coauthor of *A History of Literature in America* (1904), with Barrett Wendell, and *English Composition* (1917), with F. W. C. Hersey.

Greenough, George Bellas. b. at London, Jan. 18, 1778; d. at Naples, Italy, April 2, 1855. English geographer and geologist. He founded the Geological Society of London, becoming its first president in 1811, and retaining that office for six years (he was subsequently twice reelected). He was also several times president of the Royal Geographical Society. He constructed various geological maps, the most extensive being one of British India.

Greenough, Horatio. b. at Boston, Sept. 6, 1805; d. at Somerville, near Boston, Dec. 18, 1852. American sculptor; brother of Richard Saltonstall Greenough. A graduate of Harvard, he studied at Rome with the Danish sculptor Thorvaldsen and later at Florence, where he lived until 1851. One of the earliest American sculptors of any importance, he reflected in his art the prevalent neoclassicism of the period. Among his works are a statue of Washington (Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.), *The Rescue* (Capitol, Washington, D.C.), *Venus Victrix* (Boston Athenaeum), and busts of Hamilton, Lafayette, and others.

Greenough, James Bradstreet. b. at Portland, Me., May 4, 1833; d. at Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 11, 1901. American philologist. He was graduated (1856) from Harvard and after practicing law in Michigan became (1865) a tutor in Latin at Harvard, being named assistant professor in 1873 and professor in 1883. A moving spirit behind the founding of the *Harvard Studies in Classical Philology*, he was the first teacher of Sanskrit and comparative philology at Harvard. He was the author of *Analysis of the Latin Subjunctive* (1870), and in collaboration with G. L. Kittredge wrote *Words and their Ways in English Speech* (1901). He also prepared a number of textbooks in Latin.

Greenough, Richard Saltonstall. b. at Jamaica Plain, Boston, April 27, 1819; d. April 24, 1904. American sculptor; brother of Horatio Greenough. He worked at Florence, Boston, and Rome.

Green Pastures, The. Play by Marc Connelly, produced and published in 1930 and awarded the Pulitzer prize. It is based on *Ol' Man Adam an' His Chillun* (1928), sketches by Roark Bradford. The play dramatizes the Bible lessons of Mr. Deshee, a Negro preacher, presenting the Old Testament stories against a setting of Southern Negro life.

Greenpoint (grēn'point). District of New York City, in the borough of Brooklyn. Formerly known for shipbuilding, it is now the site of factories, warehouses, and other industrial establishments.

Greenport (grēn'pōrt). Village in SE New York, in Suffolk County, on the N shore of Long Island: marketing center for oysters. It is also a resort and has shipyards. 3,028 (1950).

Green River. See also **Green.**

Green River. Town in SW Wyoming, county seat of Sweetwater County, on the Green River: logging center. It was settled in 1868. Pop. 3,187 (1950).

Greensboro (grēnz'bur.ō). City in N central Georgia, county seat of Greene County, ab. 70 mi. SE of Atlanta: cotton mills. Laid out in 1786, it was formerly the seat of Mercer Institute, now at Atlanta. 2,688 (1950).

Greensboro. City in N North Carolina, county seat of Guilford County, in the Piedmont region: manufactures include cigars, structural steel, chemicals, and cotton and silk hosiery; distributing center for agricultural products. It is the seat of Greensboro College, the Woman's College of the University of North Carolina, the Agricultural and Technical College of North Carolina, and Bennett College. The original site, called Guilford Courthouse and then Martinsville, was ab. 5 mi. N of the present city. The town was replatted in 1808 and named for General Nathanael Greene. It was the birthplace of William Sydney Porter (O. Henry) and was the home of Wilbur Daniel Steele. 74,389 (1950).

Greensburg (grēnz'bėrg). City in SE Indiana, county seat of Decatur County, ab. 47 mi. SE of Indianapolis, in a natural-gas producing region. 6,619 (1950).

Greensburg. City in SW Pennsylvania, county seat of Westmoreland County, ab. 26 mi. SE of Pittsburgh: manufactures of coke, plumbing supplies, metal products, glass, and beer; seat of Seton Hall College. It was founded in 1785 and named for Nathanael Greene. 16,923 (1950).

Greenslade (grēn'slād), **John Wills.** b. at Bellevue, Ohio, Jan. 11, 1880; d. there, Jan. 6, 1950. American naval officer.

Greensleeves (grēn'slēvz). English love song sung to a tune of the same title about a fickle ladylove. It has been a favorite since the latter part of the 16th century. The tune is one to which *Christmas comes but once a year* and many other songs of the same rhythm are sung, and is probably much older than the text. The song has several names, among them *A New Courtly Sonet of the Lady Greensleeves to the new tune of Greensleeves*, printed in 1584, and *A New Northern Dittye of the Lady Green Sleeves*, licensed in 1580. Child reproduced the former in his *English and Scottish Ballads* as "Greensleeves."

Greentree (grēn'trē). [Also, **Green Tree.**] Borough in SW Pennsylvania, in Allegheny County near Pittsburgh. 2,818 (1950).

Green v. Frazier, 253 U.S. 233 (1920) (frā'zhėr). U.S. Supreme Court decision upholding a series of North Dakota laws establishing a state industrial commission authorized to undertake various business functions ordinarily handled by private enterprise. The case is notable for the court's broad interpretation of "public use" in its application to concerns benefiting from tax revenues.

Greenville (grēn'vil). City in S Alabama, county seat of Butler County, ab. 42 mi. SW of Montgomery: shipping point for cotton and pecans. 6,781 (1950).

Greenville. City in S Illinois, county seat of Bond County: seat of Greenville College. Evaporated milk is manufactured here. 4,069 (1950).

Greenville. City in W Kentucky, county seat of Muhlenberg County, ab. 55 mi. SE of Evansville, Ind. The region produces coal, oil, and tobacco. 2,661 (1950).

Greenville. City in C Lower Michigan, in Montcalm County: marketing point for potatoes. 6,668 (1950).

Greenville. City in NW Mississippi, county seat of Washington County, near the Mississippi River ab. 73 mi. N of Vicksburg: center for the processing and marketing of cotton. Near here the course of the river was changed (1935) after a flood damaged the city in 1927. 29,936 (1950).

Greenville. Town in E North Carolina, county seat of Pitt County: tobacco-marketing center. It is the seat of East Carolina Teachers College. It was established in 1786 and named for General Nathanael Greene. 16,724 (1950).

Greenville. City in W Ohio, county seat of Darke County, ab. 52 mi. SW of Lima: center of Ohio's richest agricultural county. It was settled in 1805, near the site of Fort Greenville, and became county seat in 1809. 8,859 (1950).

Greenville. Borough in NW Pennsylvania, in Mercer County, at the confluence of the Shenango and Little Shenango rivers, in a predominantly agricultural area: railroad repair shops; manufactures of metals. It is the seat of Thiel College. It was settled in 1796. 9,210 (1950).

Greenville. City in NW South Carolina, county seat of Greenville County, on the Reedy River: tourist resort; textile manufactures. Other industries include processing of textiles, peanuts, and lumber, and manufactures of textile machinery. It is the seat of Furman University, Greenville Woman's College, and Bob Jones University. 58,161 (1950).

Greenville. City in E Texas, county seat of Hunt County, ab. 50 mi. NE of Dallas, in a fertile cotton-growing region known as the Blacklands Belt: manufactures of cottonseed oil and refined petroleum. 14,727 (1950).

Greenwell (grēn'wel, -wẹl), **Dora.** b. at Greenwell Ford, Durham, England, Dec. 6, 1821; d. March 29, 1882. English poet and prose writer. Her poetical works are chiefly of a religious character. Among her prose works is *The Patience of Hope* (1860).

Greenwich (gren'ich, grin'-, grēn'wiċh). Town in SW Connecticut, in Fairfield County, on Long Island Sound ab. 30 mi. NE of New York: suburb of New York City, settled in the 17th century. 40,835 (1950).

Greenwich (gren'ij, -ich; grin'-). Metropolitan borough in SE London, in the County of London, situated on the S bank of the river Thames ab. 6 mi. SE of Charing Cross station, London. Its industries include machinery and chemical manufactures. Greenwich is noted for the Royal Observatory (built in 1675) in Greenwich Park, and for the Royal Naval College, formerly Greenwich Hospital. The observatory, which since World War II has been moved to Sussex, was situated in lat. 51°28′38″N., is the point of departure through which the zero meridian passes, from which longitudes are measured. Henry VIII, Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth were born in Greenwich. 91,492 (1951).

Greenwich, Duke of. A title of **Campbell, John** (1678–1743).

Greenwich Hospital. Hospital for seamen, formerly situated at Greenwich (now a borough of London). It occupied the site of a royal palace which was removed during the Commonwealth. It was rebuilt in the reigns of Charles II and William III and in 1694 was converted into a sailors' hospital. Beginning in 1865 a considerable proportion of the pensioners were nonresident, and in 1873 part of the building was taken over by the Royal Naval College.

Greenwich Village (gren'ich). [Sometimes called **"the Village."**] Section of New York City, situated in the lower part of the borough of Manhattan. It is generally considered as comprising the area bounded by 14th Street on the N, Broadway on the E, Houston Street on the S, and the Hudson River on the W. It includes Sheridan Square and Washington Square (dominated by Washington Arch, designed by Stanford White). Eighth Street, crowded with shops and eating places, has been called the "Main Street" of the Village. Since the early 1900's Greenwich Village has been known as the American Bohemia, a center for artists, writers, little-theater devotees, and students; known also for its restaurants, night clubs, and shops. The Provincetown Players, a theatrical group which flourished here immediately before and after World War I, gave impetus to the modern American drama as did the Washington Square Players (later the Theater Guild). The Village has been the home at various times of many noted people, among them Thomas Paine (who died here), Henry James, Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain), Walt Whitman, Winslow Homer, Viljalmur Stefansson, W. H. Auden, Eleanor Roosevelt, Willa Cather, Eugene O'Neill, Susan Glaspell, and Theodore Dreiser. The area was settled (as early as 1633) by the Dutch, and was for some time a separate village occupied by large estates and mansions.

Greenwood (grēn'wůd). Town in C Indiana, in Johnson County near Indianapolis: canning and manufacturing center. 3,066 (1950).

Greenwood. City in NW Mississippi, county seat of Leflore County, on the Yazoo River: ginning and shipping center for an important long-staple cotton farming area. 18,061 (1950).

Greenwood. City in W South Carolina, county seat of Greenwood County: manufactures of cotton and rayon textiles, and iron products; processing of meats, cheese, and flour; shipping center for an agricultural region. It is the seat of Lander College and Brewer Normal Institute. 13,806 (1950).

Greenwood, Arthur. b. Feb. 8, 1880—. English Labour Party politician. A member (1922 *et seq.*) of Parliament, he has been minister (1929–31) of health, and lord privy seal (1945–47). He was minister (1940–42, 1947) without portfolio.

Greenwood, Frederick. b. at London, March 25, 1830; d. at Sydenham (now part of London), Dec. 14, 1909. English journalist, editor, novelist, and essayist. He was first editor (1861–63) of *The Queen*, a joint editor (1862–64) and editor (1864–68) of the *Cornhill Magazine*, first editor (1865–80) of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, founder and editor (1880–88) of *St. James' Gazette*; he also founded and edited (1891–92) the *Anti-Jacobin*. He was the author of *Margaret Denzil's History* (1864) and other novels, and also wrote *The Lover's Lexicon* (1893) and *Imagination in Dreams* (1894).

Greenwood, Hamar. [Title, 1st Viscount **Greenwood.**] b. at Whitby, Ontario, Canada, Feb. 7, 1870; d. at London, Sept. 10, 1948. English lawyer and politician. He was educated at Toronto University, and served (1906–10, 1910–22, 1924–29) as a member of Parliament. He was successively (1919–20) undersecretary of state for home affairs and secretary for overseas trade. He was the last chief secretary (1920–22) for Ireland. He was appointed (1933) treasurer of the Conservative Party, serving in that post until 1938.

Greenwood, John. b. at Boston, May 17, 1760; d. at New York, Nov. 16, 1819. American dentist, noted for his pioneering work in dentistry; personal dentist to President George Washington. He took part in the American Revolution, studied dental mechanics, and became (c1784–85) a dentist at New York. He is reputed to have originated the utilization of porcelain in the manufacture of artificial teeth and the spiral springs for holding the plates in place, and is also supposed to have been the deviser of the foot-power drill. Two sets of artificial teeth he prepared for Washington are extant.

Greenwood, Walter. b. at Salford, Lancashire, England, Dec. 17, 1903—. English novelist and playwright. He was variously employed as delivery boy, pawnbroker's clerk, sign writer, car driver, factory worker, and salesman. He is the author of the novels *Love on the Dole* (1933), *Standing Room Only* (1936), *Only Mugs Work* (1938), *How the Other Man Lives* (1939), and *Something in My Heart* (1944). He also published the collection of short stories *The Cleft Stick* (1937). He dramatized, in collaboration, *Love on the Dole* (1934) and *Only Mugs Work* (1938), and is author also of the plays *My Son's My Son* (1935), *Give Us This Day* (1936), *The Cure for Love* (1945), and *So Brief the Spring* (1945).

Greenwood Lake. Lake on the border of New Jersey and New York. Length, ab. 10 mi.

Greer (grir). Town in NW South Carolina, in Greenville and Spartanburg counties: textile manufactures. 5,050 (1950).

Greer, David Hummell. b. at Wheeling, W.Va., March 20, 1844; d. May 19, 1919. American bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He was consecrated bishop coadjutor of the diocese of New York in 1904, and became bishop in 1908.

Greet (grēt), **Ben.** [Full name, Sir **Philip Ben Greet.**] b. 1857; d. May 17, 1936. British actor and manager. He played Shakespearian and other parts with the companies of Mary Anderson, Lawrence Barrett, and Beerbohm Tree, but was best known for his open-air produc-

tions in England and America of Shakespearian and pastoral plays. He was associated with William Poel of the Elizabethan Stage Society in the production of the morality play *Everyman*. He was the founder and proprietor of a training school for the stage.

Greet, Cabell. [Full name, **William Cabell Greet.**] b. at El Paso, Tex., Jan. 28, 1901—. American scholar and editor. After teaching at Texas, the University of the South, Colorado, and California, he became (1927) an instructor at Barnard College, and was named professor of English there in 1946. He served as speech consultant (1937–39, 1940 *et seq.*) for the Columbia Broadcasting System, and as advisory editor for several dictionaries. He was chairman (1948 *et seq.*) of the advisory committee for the *New Century Cyclopedia of Names*. He edited (1933 *et seq.*) *American Speech*. Author of the pronunciation manuals *War Words* (1943) and *World Words* (1944, 1948).

Greg (greg), **William Rathbone.** b. at Manchester, England, 1809; d. at Wimbledon, England, Nov. 15, 1881. English essayist.

Gregg (greg), **David McMurtrie.** b. at Huntingdon, Pa., April 10, 1833; d. Aug. 7, 1916. American soldier. He commanded a division of cavalry at the Battle of Gettysburg in 1863, was appointed to the command of the 2nd cavalry division of the Army of the Potomac in 1864, and resigned on Feb. 3, 1865. After the Civil War he was appointed (1874) consul at Prague but resigned later in the same year.

Gregg, John Irvin. b. at Bellefonte, Pa., July 19, 1826; d. Jan. 6, 1892. American soldier. At the outbreak of the Civil War he became a captain in the Union army, was made colonel of the 16th Pennsylvania cavalry (Nov. 14, 1862), and commanded a cavalry brigade in the Army of the Potomac (April, 1863–April, 1865).

Gregg, Maxcy. b. at Columbia, S.C., 1814; killed at the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 14, 1862. American politician, and brigadier general in the Confederate service.

Gregh (greg), **Fernand.** b. at Paris, Oct. 14, 1873—. French poet. He is the author of *La Maison de l'enfance* (1896), *Les Clartés humaines* (1904), *La Couronne douloureuse* (1917), and others. *Choix de poésies*, published in 1927, contains representative poems.

Grégoire (grā.gwär), **Henri.** b. at Vého, near Lunéville, France, Dec. 4, 1750; d. at Paris, May 28, 1831. French ecclesiastic (bishop of Blois) and revolutionist. He became a member of the Constituent Assembly in 1789, of the Convention in 1792, of the Council of Five Hundred in 1795, and of the Senate in 1801. It was Grégoire who moved (1792) the abolition of the monarchy before the Convention, but he later attempted to save the life of Louis XVI. He maintained the right to his episcopal duties and dress throughout the Terror and was a proponent of religious freedom. He moved the equality of the colored French colonials with whites before the Constituent Assembly. When he was elected (1819) to the legislature, great pressure was brought to bear from without and within France to keep him from sitting; the franchise was modified; the ministry resigned; Decazes made it his first act as new premier to push through a bill denying Grégoire's election. He wrote *Histoire des sectes religieuses* (1810) and *Essai historique sur les libertés de l'église gallicane* (1818).

Gregor (greg'ọr), **William.** b. at Trewarthenick, England, Dec. 25, 1761; d. at Creed, England, July 11, 1817. English clergyman, best known for his achievements as a chemist and mineralogist. He discovered (1791) menaccanite (later called ilmenite and discovered to contain titanium by Klaproth). He also experimented on zeolite and wavellite, in which he found fluoric acid.

Gregoras (greg'ọ.rạs), **Nicephorus.** b. at Heraclea Pontica, in Asia Minor, c1295; d. c1359. Byzantine scholar. He was the author of a Byzantine history covering the period from 1204 to 1359, and of other extensive works on history, theology, philosophy, astronomy, and other subjects.

Gregorian Calendar (grẹ.gō'ri.ạn). [Also, **New Style Calendar.**] The calendar used in the Western Hemisphere today. It is a reformation of the Julian Calendar (Old Style Calendar), and was instituted by Pope Gregory XIII. It became effective on Oct. 5, 1582, which then became Oct. 15; the intervening dates do not exist according to the Gregorian Calendar. According to this calendar the year consists of 365 days and a leap year of 366 days. Leap years are those years into which 4 can be divided exactly; centenary years, however, which are not precisely divisible by 400 are not taken as leap years. When the Gregorian Calendar was adopted (1752) in Great Britain and her colonies in America, there was a difference of 11 days between the two calendars. By the Calendar Act of 1750, the day after Sept. 2, 1752, was to be Sept. 14. Reckoning by the Julian Calendar is now called Old Style (abbreviated O.S.); reckoning by the Gregorian is called New Style (abbreviated N.S.).

Gregorovius (grā.gō.rō'vẹ.ụs), **Ferdinand.** b. at Neidenburg, Prussia, Germany, Jan. 19, 1821; d. at Munich, May 1, 1891. German historian. His works include *Geschichte der Stadt Rom im Mittelalter* (History of the City of Rome in the Middle Ages, 1859–72), *Wanderjahre in Italien* (1854–91), *Lucrezia Borgia* (1874), and *Geschichte der Stadt Athen im Mittelalter* (2nd ed., 1889).

Gregory (greg'ọ.ri), Saint. [Surnamed **the Illuminator**; called in Armenia **Gregor Lusasavorich.**] b. at Valarshabad, Armenia, c257; d. 332. Organizer and patron saint of the Armenian Church. He was consecrated bishop of Armenia by Leontius of Caesarea, and became its first patriarch.

Gregory. In Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet*, a servant to Capulet.

Gregory. In Henry Fielding's *Mock Doctor*, the name given to the character called Sganarelle in Molière's *Le Médecin malgré lui*, from which it is taken. He is a fagot-maker who pretends to be a doctor.

Gregory I, Saint. [Surnamed **the Great.**] b. at Rome c540; d. there, March 12, 604. Pope from 590 to 604. He was descended from an illustrious Roman family, probably the Anicians, studied dialectics, rhetoric, and law, entered the civil service, and c574 was appointed prefect of the city of Rome by the emperor Justin II. Retiring from this office in order to consecrate himself to an ecclesiastical life, he employed the wealth left him at his father's death to establish six monasteries in Sicily and one at Rome, and in the last-named foundation (the monastery of Saint Andrew) he himself became a monk. About 579 he was sent as papal legate to Constantinople by Pelagius II. He returned to Rome in 585, and in 590 was elected Pope. He restored the monastic discipline, enforced the rule of celibacy of the clergy, arranged the Gregorian modes or chant, and displayed great zeal in propagating Christianity. It is said that while still a monk he saw some heathen Anglo-Saxon youths exposed for sale in the slave market at Rome, and that on ascertaining their nationality he exclaimed, "They would be indeed not *Angli*, but *angeli* [angels], if they were Christians!" He would have gone himself as a missionary to Britain, but was restrained by the Pope. In 597 he sent Augustine, accompanied by 40 monks, to Ethelbert, king of Kent, who was baptized with 10,000 of his subjects in the space of a year. He wrote an unfortunate adulatory letter of congratulation to the usurper and murderer Phocas on his accession to the imperial throne, written with a view of gaining his support in a dispute with the patriarch of Constantinople. He was the author of numerous homilies on Ezekiel and the Gospels, *Moralia*, *Regula* (or *Cura*) *pastoralis*, *Dialogues*, *Letters*, *Liber sacramentorum*, *Liber antiphonarius*, and others.

Gregory II, Saint. d. Feb. 11, 731. Pope from 715 to 731. He sent Boniface as missionary to the Germans in 719, and opposed the iconoclasm of Leo the Isaurian.

Gregory III, Saint. d. 741. Pope from 731 to 741. He was born of Syrian parents. He convoked at Rome, in 731, a council which denounced iconoclasm and confirmed the worship of images.

Gregory IV. d. in January, 844. Pope from 827 to 844. He attempted to adjust the quarrel between the three rebellious sons of Louis I (Louis le Débonnaire) of France and their father, with the result that he offended both parties, and also the French bishops.

Gregory V. [Original name, **Bruno of Carinthia.**] b. in Saxony, c970; d. Feb. 4, 999. Pope from 996 to 999. He was elected through the influence of his uncle, the emperor Otto III, and was the first German pope. He was expelled in 997 by the Roman senator Crescentius,

who procured the elevation of the antipope John XVI. He was restored the next year on the appearance of Otto in Italy with an army, and the execution of Crescentius and John.

Gregory VI. [Original name, **Johannes Gratianus.**] d. at Cologne, 1048. Pope from 1045 to 1046. He had as rival claimants to the papal dignity Benedict IX and Sylvester III. All three were deposed in 1046 by the emperor Henry III, who thereupon placed Clement II in the apostolic chair.

Gregory VII, Saint. [Original name, **Hildebrand.**] b. at Soana (or Soano), Tuscany, Italy, c1020; d. at Salerno, Italy, May 25, 1085. Pope from 1073 to 1085. He was of obscure origin, assumed the Benedictine habit at Rome, and became chaplain of Gregory VI, whom he accompanied in his exile. He entered the monastery of Cluny in 1048, and in 1049 was invited to Rome by Pope Leo IX. He was created (c1050) cardinal archdeacon, from which time he almost uninterruptedly conducted the temporal policy of the curia until his own elevation. He procured the election of Nicholas II and of Alexander II, whom he succeeded in 1073. The grand object of his policy was to establish the supremacy of the papacy within the church, and to safeguard the church against the state. He issued a decree against lay investitures (i.e., the investiture of the clergy with the secular estates and rights of their spiritual benefices by the temporal power) in 1075, and in 1076 cited Henry IV of Germany to Rome to answer to the charge of simony, sacrilege, and oppression. Henry, enraged at this assertion of authority, declared the deposition of Gregory, who retorted by excommunicating Henry. Henry was suspended from the royal office by the disaffected German princes in alliance with the Pope at the Diet of Tribur in October, 1076, but did penance before the Pope at Canossa (Jan. 25–27, 1077), and received a conditional absolution. The excommunication was, however, renewed in 1078, and war ensued. Henry defeated (1080) Rudolf of Swabia, put forward as king by the papal party in Germany, appointed Clement III antipope (1080), captured Rome (1084), and besieged Gregory in the castle of Sant' Angelo. Gregory was rescued by Robert Guiscard (1084), but died in exile.

Gregory VIII. [Original name, **Maurice Bourdin.**] d. c1137. Antipope from 1118 to 1121. On the death of Pope Paschal II in 1118, the party at Rome adverse to the emperor Henry V elected Gelasius II, while the emperor elevated Gregory VIII. Gelasius died in 1119, and his party elected Calixtus II. The emperor subsequently made his peace with Calixtus and abandoned Gregory, who was imprisoned by Calixtus in 1121 and kept in confinement until his death.

Gregory VIII. [Original name, **Alberto di Morra.**] b. at Benevento, Italy, early in the 12th century; d. at Pisa, Italy, Dec. 17, 1187. Pope from October to December, 1187. While a cardinal he was sent to England to investigate the murder of Thomas à Becket.

Gregory IX. [Original name, **Ugolino,** Count of **Segni.**] b. at Anagni, in the Campagna, Italy, c1145; d. at Rome, Aug. 22, 1241. Pope from 1227 to 1241. His reign was occupied by the struggle between the Ghibellines and the emperor Frederick II on the one hand, and the Guelphs and the papacy on the other.

Gregory X. [Original name, **Teobaldo Visconti.**] b. at Piacenza, Italy, 1210; d. at Arezzo, Italy, Jan. 10, 1276. Pope from 1271 to 1276. He promoted peace among the Italian and German princes, convoked the Council of Lyons (1274), and accepted the renunciation of schism by Michael Palaeologus. He is regarded as a saint in some parts of Italy.

Gregory XI. [Original name, **Pierre Roger de Beaufort.**] b. near Limoges, France, 1331; d. at Rome, March 26, 1378. Pope from 1370 to 1378. He terminated the "Babylonian Captivity" at Avignon by removing to Rome in 1376.

Gregory XII. [Original name, **Angelo Corrario** (or **Correr**).] b. at Venice, c1327; d. as cardinal bishop of Oporto, Portugal, Oct. 18, 1417. Pope from 1406 to 1415. He was elected by the Roman cardinals in 1406 in opposition to Benedict XIII, who reigned at Avignon, and together with whom he was deposed by the Council of Pisa in 1409. He refused to yield until 1415, when he resigned at the Council of Constance.

Gregory XIII. [Original name, **Ugo Buoncompagni.**] b. at Bologna, Italy, Jan. 7, 1502; d. at Rome, April 10, 1585. Pope from 1572 to 1585. He introduced the Gregorian Calendar in 1582, and had published a revised martyrology.

Gregory XIV. [Original name, **Niccolò Sfondrati.**] b. at Sòmma, near Milan, Italy, 1535; d. at Rome, Oct. 15, 1591. Pope from 1590 to 1591. He insisted on just treatment of Indians and natives in colonial territories, and ordered revision of the Sixtine Bible.

Gregory XV. [Original name, **Alessandro Ludovisi.**] b. at Bologna, Italy, 1554; d. at Rome, July 8, 1623. Pope from 1621 to 1623. He founded the Congregation of the Propaganda in 1622, and issued regulations for papal elections.

Gregory XVI. [Original name, **Bartolomeo Alberto Capellari.**] b. at Belluno, Italy, Sept. 8, 1765; d. at Rome, June 9, 1846. Pope from 1831 to 1846. Popular insurrections took place in the Papal States at the beginning of his reign, which were suppressed only by means of Austrian intervention. He was more successful in promoting foreign missions than in meeting the European political turmoil of his day.

Gregory, Lady **Augusta.** [Maiden name, **Isabella Augusta Persse.**] b. March 5, 1852; d. May 22, 1932. Irish poet and dramatist. She married (1881) Sir William Henry Gregory (d. 1892). She was identified with the revival of Irish national literature and was a founder of the Irish National Theatre Society (she long directed the Abbey Theatre at Dublin). Her interest in the folklore and legends of the Irish was reflected in her books, many of which retell the ancient myths and legends. Among her publications are *Poets and Dreamers* (1903), *Cuchulain of Muirthemne* (1902), *Gods and Fighting Men* (1904), *A Book of Saints and Wonders* (1907), *Seven Short Plays* (1909, including *Spreading the News*, *The Workhouse Ward*), *New Comedies* (1912), *Irish Folk History Plays* (1912), *Our Irish Theatre* (1914), *Visions and Beliefs in the West of Ireland* (1920), and *Coole* (1931).

Gregory, Caspar René. b. at Philadelphia, Nov. 6, 1846; d. April 9, 1917. American theologian and New Testament scholar. He studied at the University of Leipzig, and became professor of theology there in 1889. He was the literary executor of Tischendorf.

Gregory, David. b. at Kinnairdie, Banffshire, Scotland, June 24, 1661; d. at Maidenhead, Berkshire, England, Oct. 10, 1708. Scottish astronomer. He became professor of mathematics at Edinburgh in 1683, and was "the first professor who publicly lectured on the Newtonian philosophy." In 1691 he was appointed Savilian professor of astronomy at Oxford, and became a fellow of the Royal Society in 1692. He wrote *Astronomiae physicae et geometricae elementa* (1702), edited the works of Euclid (1703), and left several treatises in manuscript.

Gregory, Duncan Farquharson. b. at Edinburgh, April 13, 1813; d. there, Feb. 23, 1844. Scottish mathematician. He was graduated from Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1838, became a fellow of Trinity in 1840 and assistant tutor in 1842, and was the first editor of the *Cambridge Mathematical Journal.*

Gregory, Edmund Bristol. b. at Storm Lake, Iowa, July 4, 1882—. American army officer and administrator. Graduate (1904) of U.S. Military Academy; received graduate degree (1929) in business administration from Harvard; in quartermaster corps from 1920, he served (January, 1940–February, 1946) as U.S. quartermaster general; promoted (April, 1945) to lieutenant general; chairman (January–March, 1946) of War Assets Corporation; served (March–July, 1946) as War Assets administrator; retired (June, 1946) from U.S. army.

Gregory, Herbert Ernest. b. at Middleville, Mich., Oct. 15, 1869; d. at Honolulu, Jan. 23, 1952. American physiographer, professor of geology at Yale University (1904 *et seq.*). He was a geologist of the U.S. Geological Survey (1909–48) and director of the Bernice P. Bishop Museum at Honolulu (1920–36).

Gregory, Horace (Victor). b. at Milwaukee, Wis., April 10, 1898—. American poet and critic; husband of Marya Zaturenska. His books of poetry include *Chelsea Rooming House* (1930), *No Retreat* (1933), *Chorus for*

Survival (1935), and *Poems: 1930–1940* (1941). His other writings include *The Pilgrim of the Apocalypse* (1933), *The Shield of Achilles* (1944), and *A History of American Poetry, 1900–1940* (with Marya Zaturenska; 1946); edited *New Letters in America* (1937).

Gregory, James. b. at Drumoak, near Aberdeen, Scotland, 1638; d. at Edinburgh, in October, 1675. Scottish mathematician, elected professor of mathematics at Edinburgh in 1674. He wrote *Vera circuli et hyperbolae quadratura* (1667), *Exercitationes geometricae* (1668), and others.

Gregory, James. b. at Aberdeen, Scotland, in January, 1753; d. April 2, 1821. English professor of medicine; son of John Gregory (1724–73). He served as professor of the institutes of medicine (1776–90) at Edinburgh University, and was appointed (1790) professor of the practice of medicine and chief of the Edinburgh Medical School. He engaged in many violent controversies over medical practices and, as a result of publishing some private proceedings of the Edinburgh College of Physicians, was suspended (1809) from the college.

Gregory, John. b. at Aberdeen, Scotland, June 3, 1724; d. at Edinburgh, Feb. 9, 1773. Scottish physician; grandson of James Gregory (1638–75). He was elected professor of medicine at Edinburgh in 1766.

Gregory, John. b. at London, May 17, 1879—. American sculptor. He became (1934) an academician of the National Academy of Design, served as president of the National Sculpture Society, and is also a member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters. Some of his better-known works are *Philomena* (Metropolitan Museum, New York), *Launcelot and Sir Ector* (Corcoran Gallery, Washington, D.C.), panels on the exterior of the Folger Shakespeare Library at Washington, D.C., the Beveridge monument at Indianapolis, Ind., and the Huntington mausoleum at San Marino, Calif.

Gregory, John Walter. b. Jan. 27, 1864; drowned in Urubamba River, Peru, during exploration of Andes, June 6, 1932. Scottish geologist and explorer. He made a geological exploration (1891) of the Rocky Mountains, headed expeditions to Cyrenaica (1908), southern Angola (1912), the mountains of Chinese Tibet (1922), Australia, India, and other regions. He was professor of geology (1904–29) at University of Glasgow. His works include *The Foundations of British East Africa* (1901), *The Rift Valleys and Geology of East Africa* (1921), *Human Migration and the Future* (1928), and *The Story of the Road* (1932).

Gregory, Olinthus Gilbert. b. at Yaxley, Huntingdonshire, England, Jan. 29, 1774; d. at Woolwich, London, Feb. 2, 1841. English mathematician, best known for his experiments on the velocity of sound. He was one of the men who drew up the plans for the University of London.

Gregory, Sir **Richard Arman.** b. Jan. 29, 1864; d. Sept. 15, 1952. English astronomer. He was the author of *The Vault of Heaven* (1893), *Discovery, or The Spirit and Service of Science* (1916), *Cultural Contacts of Science* (1938), and *Religion in Science and Civilization* (1940). He was editor (1919–39) of *Nature*.

Gregory, Thomas Watt. b. at Crawfordville, Miss., Nov. 6, 1861; d. Feb. 26, 1933. American lawyer. He was attorney general (1914–19) of the U.S. under President Wilson.

Gregory, William. b. at Edinburgh, Dec. 25, 1803; d. April 24, 1858. Scottish chemist, appointed professor of chemistry at Edinburgh in 1844. He edited and translated various German works (Liebig, Reichenbach), and wrote *Outlines of Chemistry* (1845) and others.

Gregory, William King. b. at New York, May 19, 1876—. American paleontologist and morphologist. He was associated with Columbia University from 1907, as lecturer, assistant professor, and associate professor of vertebrate paleontology; he was curator of the department of comparative anatomy (from 1921), and of the department of ichthyology (from 1925), at the American Museum of Natural History.

Gregory Gazette (gą.zet′), **Sir.** See **Gazette, Sir Gregory.**

Gregory Island. [Former name, **Gregory Point.**] Island in Antarctica, lying close to the coast and ab. 2 mi. NE of Cape Archer, off Victoria Land, in ab. 76°50′ S., 162°58′ E. Width, ab. ¼ mi.

Gregory of Nazianzus (naz.i.an′zus), Saint. [Also. **Gregory Nazianzen;** surnamed **Theologus,** meaning "the Theologian."] b. at Nazianzus, in Cappadocia, Asia Minor, c325; d. c390. One of the fathers of the Eastern Church. He was the leader of the orthodox party at Constantinople in 379, and was made bishop of Constantinople in 380. He vigorously defended the creed of Nicaea.

Gregory of Nyssa (nis′ą), Saint. b. probably at Caesarea, in Cappadocia, Asia Minor, c331; d. c395. A father of the Eastern Church. He was a younger brother of Basil the Great, by whom he was made bishop of Nyssa, Cappadocia, in 372. He opposed Arianism, and was banished in 375 by Valens, on whose death in 378 he was restored to his see.

Gregory of Tours (tör), Saint. [Original name, **Georgius Florentius.**] b. at Clermont, in Auvergne, France, 538; d. at Tours, France, Nov. 17, 594. Frankish historian. He became bishop of Tours in 573. His chief work is a *Historia Francorum* in 10 books, the chief authority for the history of the Merovingians to 591.

Gregory Thaumaturgus (thô.mą.tėr′gus), Saint. [Also: **Gregory of Neocaesarea;** original prename, **Theodorus.**] b. at Neocaesarea, in Pontus, Asia Minor, c210; d. c270. One of the fathers of the Eastern Church. He was for many years bishop of his native city, and received the surname Thaumaturgus ("wonder-worker") on account of the numerous miracles he was reputed to have performed. His extant works consist of one epistle, a panegyrical oration on Origen, and a paraphrase of the book of Ecclesiastes.

Gregory the Great. See Saint **Gregory I.**

Gregory the Illuminator. See Saint **Gregory.**

Greierz (grī′ėrts). German name of **Gruyère,** and of **Gruyères.**

Greif (grīf), **Martin.** [Original name, **Friedrich Hermann Frey.**] b. at Speyer, Germany, June 18, 1839; d. at Kufstein, Germany, April 1, 1911. German lyric poet of the so-called Munich school. He also wrote many historical dramas. Among these was an attempted completion of Schiller's *Demetrius*.

Greifenberg (grī′fęn.berk). German name of **Gryfice.**

Greifenhagen (grī.fęn.hä.gęn). German name of **Gryfino.**

Greiffenhagen (grī′fęn.hä.gęn), **Maurice William.** b. at London, Dec. 15, 1862; d. Dec. 28, 1931. English painter and illustrator, noted for his mythological scenes in the manner of Dante Gabriel Rossetti. He is represented in museums at Sydney, Pittsburgh, and London. Besides *The Idyll* (Walker Art Gallery) and *The Judgment of Paris* (Sydney), his principal works include historical panels for the Paris and Dunedin exhibitions.

Greifswald (grīfs′vält). City in NE Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Mecklenburg, Russian Zone, formerly in the province of Pomerania, Prussia, situated on the Ryck River ab. 19 mi. SE of Stralsund. It is connected with its seaport, Wieck, on the Baltic Sea, by waterway. Before World War II it had shipyards, machine factories, breweries, and grain, lumber, and coal markets. It has a university, founded in 1456. There are saline thermal springs which are visited by people suffering from skin and joint diseases. The old part of the city, surrounded by walls, contains a number of buildings in the North German "Brick-Gothic" style; the Marienkirche, Nikolaikirche, and Jakobikirche (churches) date from the 13th and 14th centuries; the *Rathaus* (town hall) and the university buildings from the 18th century. Greifswald received town privileges in 1250, and became in the 13th century a member of the Hanseatic League. It came under the rule of Sweden in 1648, of Prussia in 1815. The inhabitants are predominantly Protestant. The population increased in the period 1939–46 by 29.3 percent. 43,590 (1946).

Greig (greg), Sir **Samuel.** b. at Inverkeithing, Scotland, Nov. 30, 1735; d. on board his ship at Sveaborg (Suomenlinna), Finland, in October, 1788. Scottish sailor, a vice-admiral in the Russian service. He served in the British navy until 1763, was appointed lieutenant in the Russian navy in 1764, and soon became captain. He commanded a division of the fleet which defeated the Turks in the Bay of Çeşme in July, 1770, and in 1788 commanded the Rus-

sian fleet in the Gulf of Finland, fighting a drawn battle with the Swedes off the island of Hogland (Suursaari) on July 17.

Grein (grīn), **Jacob Thomas.** b. at Amsterdam, Netherlands, 1862; d. June 23, 1935. English drama critic. He was a staff member of *Life* (1888–91), *Sunday Times* (1897–1918), and *Illustrated London News* (1920–35); founded Independent Theatre (1891), People's Theatre (1923), and Cosmopolitan Theatre; introduced German Theatre (1901) and later the *Volkstheater* to London; produced (1892) George Bernard Shaw's first play, *Widowers' Houses*. Author of *A Dream of Charity, Cameos, The New World of the Theatre, Dramatic Criticism—1899–1905*, and other books.

Grein, Michael. b. at Willingshausen, near Ziegenhain, Prussia, Germany, Oct. 16, 1825; d. at Hanover, Germany, June 15, 1877. German philologist. He was employed as librarian and archivist at Kassel and Marburg, and was professor (1873–76) at the University of Marburg. He edited *Bibliothek der angelsächsischen Poesie*, a complete collection of extant Anglo-Saxon poetry with a valuable glossary (1857–64), began *Bibliothek der angelsächsischen Prosa* (1872), and published other works on Germanic and Old English literature.

Greiner (grī'nėr), **Leo.** b. at Brünn (now Brno, Czechoslovakia), April 1, 1876; d. at Berlin, Aug. 22, 1928. Austrian dramatist and lyric poet; also known for his prose works. He served as art director of the well-known cabaret Die elf Scharfrichter at Munich. He was a close associate of Frank Wedekind.

Greiz (grīts). City in C Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Thuringia, Russian Zone, formerly in the free state of Thuringia and prior to that the capital of the principality of Reuss (elder line), situated on the Weisse Elster River ab. 47 mi. S of Leipzig. Before World War II it had important woolen, machine, paper, and chemical industries. The city has a theater, museum, and library, and is the seat of vocational schools (agriculture, textiles). There are two castles, the older dating from the 16th century. The population is predominantly Protestant. 45,410 (1946).

Grell (grel), **Edouard August.** b. at Berlin, Nov. 6, 1800; d. at Steglitz, Germany, Aug. 10, 1886. German composer and organist.

Grellet (grẹ.lā', grẹ.let'), **Stephen.** [Original name, **Étienne de Grellet du Mabillier.**] b. at Limoges, France, Nov. 2, 1773; d. at Burlington, N.J., Nov. 16, 1855. American missionary and philanthropist, active in reform of prisons and poorhouses. An émigré from Revolutionary France, he came to South America in 1793 and settled at New York in 1795. After 1799 he took part in a number of missionary and charitable journeys which took him to almost every country in Europe, where he made four tours, and led him through most of the U.S. and into Canada.

Grelling (grel'ing), **Richard.** b. at Berlin, June 11, 1853; d. at Florence, Jan. 14, 1929. German journalist and pacifist. A cofounder (1892) of the German Peace Society, he not only opposed German participation in World War I, but also (unlike some of his pacifist colleagues) maintained that the guilt for it was chiefly Germany's.

Gremio (grē'mi.ō). Rich but old suitor of Bianca in Shakespeare's *The Taming of the Shrew*.

Grenada (grẹ.nā'dạ). Island in the Caribbean Sea, NE of Venezuela, in the Windward Islands: a British colony. The chief products are cacao, nutmegs, mace, bananas, lime oil, copra, and cotton. It was colonized (1651) by the French, taken (1762) by the British, and held (1779–83) by the French. Capital, St. George's; area, 133 sq. mi.; pop. 74,719 (est. 1948).

Grenada. City in N Mississippi, county seat of Grenada County, on the Yalobusha River: processing and marketing center for cotton and lumber. 7,388 (1950).

Grenadines (gren.ạ.dēnz', gren'ạ.dēnz). [Official name, **Grenadine Islands.**] Group of 600 small islands in the Caribbean Sea, NE of Venezuela, part of the Windward Islands: dependencies of the British colonies of Grenada and St. Vincent. The largest, Carriacou, famous for its sea-island cotton, has an area of 6,913 acres and a population of 6,993 (1948). Total area, 30 sq. mi.; total pop. ab. 12,000.

Grenay (grẹ.nā). Town in N France, in the department of Pas-de-Calais, between Béthune and Lens. It is a coal-mining town. 8,023 (1946).

Grenchen (gren'ċhẹn). [French, **Granges.**] Town in NW Switzerland, in the canton of Solothurn, between Solothurn and Moutier: large watch industry. 10,939 (1941).

Grendel (gren'dẹl). In the Anglo-Saxon epic *Beowulf*, a monster who haunts a marsh on the North Sea, and attacks and destroys the people of Hrothgar, king of the Danes, every night. He is slain by Beowulf, who crosses the sea to help his kinsman Hrothgar.

Grenelle (grẹ.nel). Quarter in Paris, situated in the SW part of the city.

Grenfell (gren'fel), **Bernard Pyne.** b. at Birmingham, England, Dec. 16, 1869; d. at Eley, Perthshire, Scotland, May 18, 1926. English classical scholar and archaeologist.

Grenfell, George. b. Aug. 21, 1849; d. at Basoko, Belgian Congo, July 1, 1906. English Baptist missionary and explorer in Africa. He was among the first white men to ascend the Congo River, and by his numerous voyages on the mission steamer *Peace* filled many gaps in the cartography of the Congo basin. In 1885 he explored the Lulonga and Ubangi rivers; in 1886 the lower Kwango. In 1893 he settled, as commissioner of the Congo State, the boundary line on the Kwango River between the Congo State and Angola.

Grenfell, John Pascoe. b. at Battersea, London, Sept. 20, 1800; d. at Liverpool, England, March 20, 1869. English naval officer in the service of Brazil. He fought under Cochrane on the Chilean and Peruvian coasts from 1819 to 1823, followed him to Brazil in the latter year, and remained in the Brazilian service, attaining the rank of vice-admiral in 1852.

Grenfell, Sir Wilfred Thomason. b. at Parkgate, Cheshire, England, Feb. 28, 1865; d. at Charlotte, Vt., Oct. 9, 1940. English physician and missionary, superintendent of the Labrador medical mission of the Royal National Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen. He fitted out the first hospital ship for North Sea fisheries and began his work on the Labrador coast in 1892. He wrote *Vikings of To-day, The Harvest of the Sea, Off the Rocks* (1906), *Forty Years for Labrador* (1932), his autobiography, and others.

Grenoble (grẹ.nō'bl; French, grẹ.nobl). [Latin, **Gratianopolis.**] City in SE France, the capital of the department of Isère, situated on a bend of the Isère River near its junction with the Drac River, between Valence and Chambéry. It was the capital of the old province of Dauphiné. The city, the chief place in the French Alps, is surrounded by old fortifications, among which the Fort de la Bastille holds a dominating position, and by forested and snow-clad mountains in the distance. It has an art and natural history museum and a university. The Cathedral of Notre Dame shows elements of Romanesque and Gothic styles, while the various parts of the Palace of Justice were built in the Gothic and Renaissance styles. Grenoble is the chief production center for kid gloves in France, and also has important cement, paper, and metallurgical industries which are aided by the development of water power in the region. It fell to the crown of France in 1349 and became an appanage of the king's eldest son, who subsequently took the title of Dauphin which the preceding rulers of the town and the surrounding territory had held. The town suffered in the religious wars, enthusiastically supported the Revolution and Napoleon I, and was a center of the resistance movement during World War II. It was the birthplace of the novelist Henri Beyle (Stendhal) and is satirized as Verrieres in his *The Red and the Black*. 102,161 (1946).

Grenville (gren'vil), Sir **Bevil.** b. at Brinn, Cornwall, England, March 23, 1595; killed at Lansdown, near Bath, England, July 5, 1643. English Royalist soldier; grandson of Sir Richard Grenville (1541–91).

Grenville, George. [Also: **Granville**; title, Baron **Lansdowne.**] b. 1667; d. at London, Jan. 30, 1735. English statesman, poet, and dramatist; grandson of Sir Bevil Grenville. He succeeded Walpole as secretary of war (1710); suspected of being a Jacobite, he was imprisoned (1715–17) in the Tower of London. Author of *She Gallants* (1696), a comedy, *Heroick Love* (1698), a tragedy, *The*

Jew of Venice (1701), a version of Shakespeare's *Merchant of Venice, The British Enchanters* (1706), an opera, and *Poems upon Several Occasions* (1712; many editions); also wrote *Vindications* of General Monck and Sir Richard Grenville, both published in 1732.

Grenville, George. [Nicknamed **"the Gentle Shepherd."**] b. Oct. 14, 1712; d. at London, Nov. 13, 1770. English statesman; brother of Richard Temple Grenville. He entered Parliament in 1741; became a lord of the admiralty in 1744; was a lord of the treasury June, 1747–November, 1755; was treasurer of the navy November, 1754–May, 1762 (with a seat in the cabinet in 1761); became secretary of state for the northern department in May, 1762; and became first lord of the admiralty in October of that year. From October, 1761, to October, 1762, he was leader of the House of Commons. He became prime minister in April, 1763, and retained office until July, 1765. He prosecuted Wilkes, and opposed the repeal of the Stamp Act. He obtained the nickname of "the Gentle Shepherd" in an encounter with Pitt. During debate on a tax on cider in 1763, he several times reminded the members that the war had entailed expenses and that if they did not wish to tax cider they must tell him *where* to lay the tax. Pitt, sitting opposite, repeated in Grenville's querulous tones the words to an old song, "Gentle shepherd, tell me where."

Grenville, George Nugent. [Title, Baron **Nugent.**] b. at Buckingham Castle, England, Dec. 30, 1788; d. Nov. 26, 1850. English statesman; second son of George Nugent-Temple-Grenville, 1st Marquis of Buckingham. He was a promoter of the Reform Bill, was junior lord of the treasury in 1830, and was lord high commissioner of the Ionian Islands from 1832 to 1835. He published *Oxford and Locke* (1829), *Memorials of Hampden* (1832), and *Lands Classical and Sacred* (1845–46).

Grenville, George Nugent-Temple-. [Titles: 1st Marquis of **Buckingham,** 2nd Earl **Temple.**] b. June 17, 1753; d. at Stowe House, Buckinghamshire, England, Feb. 11, 1813. English statesman, noted for his far-sighted policies for governing the colonies; second son of George Grenville (1712–70). With the king's support, he was instrumental (1783) in defeating Fox's India Bill in the House of Lords.

Grenville, Sir **Richard.** [Also (from his own signature), **Greynvile.**] b. c1541; d. in September, 1591. British naval hero. He was a cousin of Sir Walter Raleigh. In 1585 he commanded a fleet of seven vessels which took part in the colonization of Virginia. In 1591 he was vice-admiral aboard the *Revenge* in the fleet of 16 ships under Thomas Howard which sailed to the Azores to intercept the Spanish treasure ships. While the English were at anchor off Flores, a Spanish fleet of 53 sail appeared, and Howard put to sea to avoid it. Grenville, however, refused to follow, and when, later, he rashly attempted to pass through the Spanish fleet, was becalmed and was attacked by about 15 of the largest vessels. He maintained a hand-to-hand fight for 15 hours, and surrendered only when all but 20 of his 150 men were slain. He died aboard the Spanish flagship *San Pablo* a few days after the battle.

Grenville, Richard Plantagenet Campbell Temple Nugent Brydges Chandos. [Title, 3rd Duke of **Buckingham and Chandos.**] b. Sept. 10, 1823; d. at Chandos House (Cavendish Square), London, March 26, 1889. English statesman, notable for his efficient business administration in such varied posts as chairman of the London and Northwestern Railway and governor of Madras; son of Richard P. T. N. B. C. Grenville (1797–1861). As governor (1875–80) of Madras, he did much to relieve the famine of India and to point out the deplorable conditions there to the English at London.

Grenville, Richard Plantagenet Temple Nugent Brydges Chandos. [Title, 2nd Duke of **Buckingham and Chandos.**] b. at London, Feb. 11, 1797; d. there, July 29, 1861. English historian. He was known as Earl Temple from 1813 to 1822, and as Marquis of Chandos from 1822 to 1839, when he succeeded his father as duke. He was member of Parliament for Buckinghamshire (1818–39) and was lord privy seal (1841–42). He introduced into the Reform Bill in 1832 the clause known as the Chandos clause, which extended the franchise in counties to 50. He wrote *Memoirs of the Court and Cabinets of George III* (1853–55), *Memoirs of the Court of England during the Regency* (1856), *Memoirs of the Court of George IV* (1859), *Memoirs of the Courts and Cabinets of William IV and Victoria* (1861), and others.

Grenville, Richard Temple. [Later **Grenville-Temple;** title, 1st Earl **Temple.**] b. Sept. 26, 1711; d. Sept. 12, 1779. English politician; brother of George Grenville (1712–70) and brother-in-law of Pitt. He was first lord of the admiralty (1756–57) under the Duke of Devonshire and lord privy seal (1757–61) under Pitt and Newcastle. He was a patron of Wilkes, and was thought by some to be the author of the *Letters* of Junius.

Grenville, Thomas. b. Dec. 31, 1755; d. at London, Dec. 17, 1846. English politician and diplomat, best known as a book collector; son of George Grenville (1712–70). He bequeathed over 20,000 volumes to the British Museum.

Grenville, William Wyndham. [Title, Baron **Grenville.**] b. Oct. 25, 1759; d. at Dropmore, Buckinghamshire, England, Jan. 12, 1834. English statesman; son of George Grenville (1712–70). He entered Parliament in 1782, was appointed paymaster general of the army in 1783, was chosen speaker of the House of Commons c1789, was created Baron Grenville in 1790, and was secretary for foreign affairs (1791–1801) in Pitt's ministry. In 1806 he combined with Fox to form the ministry of "All the Talents," of which he was premier. The death of Fox in the same year weakened the ministry, and Grenville was compelled to resign in 1807.

Grenville Channel. Narrow channel between the mainland of British Columbia and Pitt Island. Length, 50 mi.

Grenzboten (grents'bō.tẹn), **Die.** Liberal German weekly journal of politics, literature, and art, founded (1841) at Brussels and moved the following year to Leipzig.

Grenzmark Posen-Westpreussen (grents'märk pō'zẹn-vest.proi'sẹn). Former province in E Germany, created in 1922 from the remaining portions of the provinces of Posen and Westpreussen, most of which had been annexed to Poland in 1919. The Grenzmark extended along the Polish border for ab. 200 mi., and was divided into three separate sections, of which the northern was by far the largest. The region is predominantly agricultural. It was assigned to Poland in 1945. Schneidemühl was the capital. Area, ab. 2,979 sq. mi.; 337,578 (1933).

Gresham (gresh'ạm). Town in NW Oregon, in Multnomah County, E of Portland, in a fruit-growing region. 3,049 (1950).

Gresham, Sir **Thomas.** b. c1520; d. at London, Nov. 21, 1579. English financier. He was employed to negotiate loans for the government both at home and abroad, and was knighted by Queen Elizabeth in 1559. He founded the Royal Exchange in 1565, and in 1575 made provision in his will for the founding of Gresham College, which was opened in 1596. He observed and commented on the tendency of the inferior of two forms of currency in circulation to circulate more freely than the superior, an economic phenomenon which has been named from him Gresham's law.

Gresham, Walter Quintin. b. at Lanesville, Ind., March 17, 1832; d. at Washington, D.C., May 28, 1895. American politician, jurist, and general. He was admitted to the bar in 1854, and joined the Union army at the beginning of the Civil War, serving as a division commander in Blair's corps before Atlanta, and being brevetted major general of volunteers on March 13, 1865. He was U.S. judge for the district of Indiana (1869–82), postmaster general (1883–84), and secretary of the treasury (1884) in Arthur's cabinet. He was suggested (1884, 1888) as Republican candidate for the presidency, but failed of nomination. He gradually became alienated from the Republican leadership and became secretary of state in Cleveland's cabinet in 1893.

Gresham College. Educational foundation at London, endowed by the will of Sir Thomas Gresham. Lectures were commenced in 1597; the building was transferred to the government in 1768. The college was a forerunner of the University of London.

Greshoff (ċhres'hôf), **Jan.** b. 1888—. Dutch poet, essayist, and journalist. He lived at New York during World War II, and later became a resident of South Africa. He edited and wrote the introduction to *Harvest of the Lowlands* (1945), a collection of Dutch writing.

Gresik (grē'sik). See **Grissee.**

Gresley (gre.lā), **Henri François Xavier.** b. at Vassy, Haute-Marne, France, Feb. 9, 1819; d. at Paris, May 2, 1890. French general. He was minister of war in 1879, was elected senator for life in 1879, and was commander of the 5th army corps (1880–83).

Gresley (gres'li), **William.** b. at Kenilworth, Warwickshire, England, March 16, 1801; d. at Boyne Hill, near Maidenhead, Berkshire, England, Nov. 19, 1876. English clergyman and writer. He published a number of tales and many religious works. Among the latter are *Ordinance of Confession* (1851), *Sophron and Neologos* (1861), *Priests and Philosophers* (1873), and *Thoughts on Religion and Philosophy* (1875). *Bernard Leslie*, written in 1842, was intended to show the influence of the Oxford Movement.

Gresset (gre.se), **Jean Baptiste Louis de.** b. at Amiens, France, Aug. 29, 1709; d. there, June 16, 1777. French poet. As a young man he was for a time a member of the Jesuit order. His best-known poem is *Vert Vert* (1734), the story of a parrot and two convents of nuns; satirical though it seems, the poem is essentially a humorous story told well. Among his other works are *La Chartreuse*, *Édouard III* (1740) and the comedy *Le Méchant* (1747). His complete works were edited (1811) by Rénouard.

Gressmann (gres'män), **Hugo.** b. at Mölln, Germany, March 21, 1877; d. at Chicago, April 7, 1927. German Protestant theologian. He was known for his studies in Old Testament history. Author of *Mose* (1913) and *Der Messias* (1929).

Greswell (grez'wẹl, -wel), **Edward.** b. at Denton, near Manchester, England, Aug. 3, 1797; d. at Oxford, England, June 29, 1869. English chronologist. He was a fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and vice-president of the college (1840–69). He published *Fasti temporis catholici* (Part I, 1852), *General Tables of the Fasti catholici, or Fasti temporis perpetui, from* B.C. *4004 to* A.D. *2000* (1852), *Origines calendariae hellenicae* (1854), and others.

Greta Hall (grē'tạ). The residence of Southey in the vale of Keswick, Cumberland, England.

Gretchen (grech'ẹn; German, grāt'shẹn). Principal female character of Goethe's *Faust*. She is a simple girl of the lower ranks of life, charming in her innocence and confiding love for Faust. The name is a German diminutive of Margaret.

Grethel (grā'tẹl), **Gammer.** See **Gammer Grethel.**

Gretna (gret'nạ). City in SE Louisiana, parish seat of Jefferson Parish, on the Mississippi River near New Orleans: processing center for molasses, cottonseed oil, asbestos, fertilizer, and petroleum. It was named for Gretna Green, Scotland. 13,813 (1950).

Gretna Green. Farm near the village of Springfield, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, ab. 9 mi. NW of Carlisle. The name was afterward applied to the village, which became notorious for the celebration of irregular marriages contracted by runaway parties from England. These marriages were rendered invalid (unless one of the parties had resided for some weeks in Scotland) by an act passed in 1856.

Grétry (grā.trē), **André Ernest Modeste.** b. at Liége, Belgium, Feb. 8, 1741; d. at Montmorency, France, Sept. 24, 1813. French composer. His works include the operas *Le Huron* (1768), *Lucile* (1769), *Le Tableau parlant* (1769), *Zémire et Azor* (1771), *L'Amant jaloux* (1778), *L'Épreuve villageoise*, *Richard Cœur de Lion* (1784), considered his masterpiece, *Guillaume Tell* (1791), and *Lisbeth* (1797). He also wrote the books *Mémoires ou essais sur la musique* (1789) and *De la vérité* (1803).

Greuze (grėz), **Jean Baptiste.** b. at Tournus, France, Aug. 21, 1725; d. at Paris, March 21, 1805. French genre and portrait painter, pupil at Lyons of Grondon and at Paris (1755) of the Academy of Fine Arts. In 1755 he went to Italy. In 1767 he retired to Anjou, whence he returned to exhibit pictures in his studio. He amassed a large fortune, which was lost in the Revolution. Neglected by the public, which admired only the new school of David, he passed his last years in misery and neglect.

Greve (gre'vā). Town and commune in C Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Tuscany, in the province of Firenze, situated on the Greve River ab. 15 mi. SE of Florence: agricultural community; trade in Chianti wine. Pop. of commune, 14,189 (1936); of town, 1,650 (1936)

Grève (grev), **Place de la.** See **Place de la Grève.**

Grevenbroich (grā.vẹn.brōch'). Town in W Germany, in the *Land* (state) of North Rhine-Westphalia, British Zone, formerly in the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated on the Erft River ab. 10 mi. SE of München-Gladbach: metallurgical, textile, lumber, and agricultural industries. 15,302 (1950).

Grevesmühlen (grā'fẹs.mü.lẹn). Town in NE Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Mecklenburg, Russian Zone, situated N of the Stepenitz River, ab. 21 mi. E of Lübeck: agricultural markets, lumber mills, and cement works. 10,670 (1946).

Greville (grev'il). Conceited and obstinate lover of Miss Harriet Byron in Samuel Richardson's *Sir Charles Grandison*.

Greville, Charles Cavendish Fulke. b. April 2, 1794; d. at London, Jan. 18, 1865. English diarist; great-great-grandson of Robert Rich (1620–75), 5th Earl of Warwick, and, on his mother's side, grandson of William Henry Cavendish Bentinck, 3rd Duke of Portland. He was secretary of Jamaica and clerk of the privy council. For 40 years he recorded in his diary his impressions and intimate knowledge of contemporary English politics and politicians. These *Greville Memoirs* were published after his death by Henry Reeve: first series, 1817–37 (3 vols., 1875), second and third series, 1837–60 (3 vols., 1885; 2 vols., 1887).

Greville, Sir **Fulke.** [Title, 1st Baron **Brooke.**] b. at Beauchamp Court, Warwickshire, England, 1554; d. Sept. 30, 1628. English poet and statesman. He studied at Jesus College, Cambridge, became a favorite of Queen Elizabeth, and was an intimate friend and the biographer of his kinsman Sir Philip Sidney. He became secretary for Wales in 1583, treasurer "of the wars" in March, 1598, and of the navy in September, 1598, chancellor of the exchequer in 1614, and commissioner of the treasury in 1618. He was murdered by a servant, Ralph Haywood, one of the witnesses to his will, to whom he failed to leave a legacy. His epitaph, composed by himself, was: "Fulke Greville, servant to Queen Elizabeth, councillor to King James, and friend to Sir Philip Sidney." His works, containing tragedies, sonnets, and didactic poems, were edited by Grosart (1870) and in part by Bullough (1939).

Gréville (grā.vēl), **Henry.** [Pseudonym of **Alice Marie Céleste Durand;** maiden name, **Fleury.**] b. at Paris, Oct. 12, 1842; d. at Boulogne, France, May 26, 1902. French novelist, who lived in Russia for some years. She wrote *Dosia* (1876), *Sonia* (1877), *Le Fiancé de Sylvie* (1882), and others.

Greville (grev'il), **Robert.** [Title, 2nd Baron **Brooke.**] b. 1608; d. March 2, 1643. Parliamentary general in the English Civil War; only son of Fulke Greville. He defeated (Aug. 3, 1642) the Earl of Northampton at Kineton, near Banbury, was appointed in January, 1643, commander in chief of Warwickshire, Staffordshire, Leicestershire, and Derbyshire, captured Stratford-on-Avon in February, and was killed at Lichfield. He wrote *The Nature of Truth* (1640) and other works.

Greville, Robert Kaye. b. at Bishop Auckland, Durham, England, Dec. 13, 1794; d. near Edinburgh, June 4, 1866. British botanist. He published *Scottish Cryptogamic Flora*, *Flora Edinensis* (begun 1823), *Icones filicum* (with Hooker; begun 1829), *Algae Britannicae* (1830), the botany of India and of British North America in the *Edinburgh Cabinet Library*, and other works.

Grévin (grā.vaṅ), **Alfred.** b. at Épineuil, France, 1827; d. at St.-Mandé, France, 1892. French illustrator and caricaturist. He devoted himself wholly to the humorous illustration of Parisian life, creating a personal style which has been much imitated. In the *Journal Amusant*, *Journal pour Rire*, and *Charivari* he published more than 4,000 designs. In 1882 he founded at Paris a museum for the exhibition of waxworks.

Grévy (grā.vē), **Albert.** b. at Mont-sous-Vaudrey, Jura, France, Aug. 23, 1824; d. there, July 11, 1899. French statesman; brother of Jules Grévy. He was civil and military governor of Algeria (1879–81).

Grévy, Jules. [Full name, **François Paul Jules Grévy.**] b. at Mont-sous-Vaudrey, Jura, France, Aug. 15, 1807; d. there, Sept. 9, 1891. French statesman; brother of Albert Grévy. He was a deputy (1848–49) to the Constituent Assembly, to the Legislative Assembly (1849–51), and

to the Corps Législatif (1868–70); was president of the National Assembly (1871–73), and of the Chamber of Deputies (1876, 1877–79). He succeeded MacMahon as president of the French republic in 1879, was reëlected in December, 1885, and was compelled to resign in 1887, owing to the traffic which his son-in-law Daniel Wilson carried on in military commissions and decorations.

Grew (grö), **Joseph Clark.** b. at Boston, May 27, 1880—. American diplomat and author. Received B.A. (1902) from Harvard; served as secretary of embassy at Vienna (1911–12) and Berlin (1912–16); secretary general (1918) of American commission to negotiate peace at Paris; U.S. minister to Denmark (1920) and Switzerland (1921); negotiated and signed treaty with Turkey (Aug. 6, 1923); U.S. undersecretary of state (1924–27, 1944–45); ambassador to Turkey (1927–32) and Japan (1932–41); president (1945–46) of U.S. Foreign Service Association. His writings include *Sport and Travel in the Far East* (1910), *Report from Tokyo* (1942), and *Ten Years in Japan* (1944).

Grew, Nehemiah. b. in Warwickshire, England, 1641; d. March 25, 1712. English botanist, noted for his studies in vegetable anatomy and physiology. He graduated from Cambridge (Pembroke Hall) in 1661, and took the degree of doctor of medicine at Leiden in 1671. In 1677 he became secretary of the Royal Society, and edited the *Philosophical Transactions* (January, 1678–February, 1679). His *Anatomy of Plants* appeared in 1682.

Grey (grā), **Albert Henry George.** [Title, 4th Earl **Grey.**] b. Nov. 20, 1851; d. at Howick, Northumberland, England, Aug. 29, 1917. English statesman; grandson of Charles Grey, 2nd Earl Grey. He succeeded his uncle, Henry Grey, 3rd Earl Grey, in 1894. He was a Liberal member of the House of Commons (1880–86), administrator of Rhodesia (1896–97), director of the British South Africa Company (1898 *et seq.*), lord lieutenant of Northumberland (1899–1904), and governor general and commander in chief in Canada (1904–11).

Grey, Arthur. [Title, 14th Baron **Grey de Wilton.**] b. at Hammes (in the English Pale in France), 1536; d. Oct. 14, 1593. English statesman and soldier; elder son of William Grey, 13th Baron Grey de Wilton (d. 1562). A devout Anglican and favorite of Elizabeth, he is best known for his military rule (1580–82) of Ireland as lord deputy. He was the author of a long account of the surrender of Guînes (1558) later used by Holinshed in his *Chronicle*.

Grey, Charles. [Title, 1st Earl **Grey.**] b. at Howick, Northumberland, England, 1729; d. there, Nov. 14, 1807. English general. He became colonel and king's aide-de-camp in 1772, joined Howe in America in 1776 (with the rank of major general), defeated Anthony Wayne near Paoli on Sept. 20, 1777, commanded a brigade at Germantown on Oct. 4, 1777, captured New Bedford and Martha's Vineyard in 1778, returned to England in 1782, and was appointed commander in chief in America, an appointment which the close of the war rendered inoperative. In 1793 he was appointed with Jervis (later Earl St. Vincent) commander of an expedition to the French West Indies. They reduced Martinique in March, and St. Lucia and Guadeloupe in April, 1794.

Grey, Charles. [Titles: 2nd Earl **Grey,** Viscount **Howick,** Baron **Grey.**] b. at Fallodon, near Alnwick, Northumberland, England, March 13, 1764; d. at Howick, Northumberland, England, July 17, 1845. English Whig statesman. He became first lord of the admiralty under Grenville in 1806, foreign secretary on the death of Fox, and was dismissed from office in March, 1807. He remained out of office for many years. In November, 1830, he undertook the formation of a ministry, which, after an appeal to the country (1831) and a temporary resignation of office (May 9–18, 1832), passed the Reform Bill of 1832 (June, 1832). In August, 1833, he carried a bill abolishing slavery throughout the British Empire, and in 1834 passed the Poor Law Amendment Act. He resigned in July, 1834.

Grey, Edmund. [Title, 1st Earl of **Kent.**] b. c1420; d. Dec. 21, 1503. English statesman and soldier. He is chiefly remembered for his desertion of Warwick at the battle of Northampton, thus helping to carry the day for the Yorkists. He served (1463) as privy councilor and lord treasurer, and was created (1465) Earl of Kent.

Grey, Sir Edward. [Title, 1st Viscount **Grey of Fallodon.**] b. April 25, 1862; d. Sept. 7, 1933. English Liberal statesman. He was educated at Winchester and at Balliol College, Oxford, and succeeded to the baronetcy in 1882. He represented Berwick-upon-Tweed in the House of Commons (1885 *et seq.*), and was undersecretary for foreign affairs (1892–95), and secretary for foreign affairs from December, 1905, until 1916. Grey, as foreign minister in the period preceding World War I, exerted his efforts to preserve peace: he strengthened the entente with France, negotiated (1907) an agreement with Russia over Persia and Afghanistan, attempted pacification in the Balkans, and tried at various times to reach agreement with the Germans, though maintaining a strong stand for England's course of action, as during the Agadir crisis (1911) when he quarreled with the German ambassador. He resigned because of ill health in December, 1916, when the Asquith ministry was superseded by that of Lloyd George. He came to the U.S. in 1919 to discuss matters concerned in the peace, and was a strong supporter of the League of Nations.

Grey, Elliot. Principal character in the play *Rosedale* (1863) by Lester Wallack.

Grey, Sir George. b. 1799; d. Sept. 9, 1882. English statesman; grandson of Charles Grey, 1st Earl Grey. He was undersecretary for the colonies (1834–39), judge advocate general (1839–41), home secretary (1846–52) under Lord John Russell, colonial secretary (1854–55), and home secretary (1855–58, 1862–66) under Palmerston and Russell.

Grey, Sir George. b. at Lisburn, Ireland, April 14, 1812; d. at London, Sept. 20, 1898. British colonial governor and author. He was governor of South Australia (1841–46), of New Zealand (1846–54), of Cape Colony (1854–61), and of New Zealand (1861–67). He published *Polynesian Mythology* (1855) and others.

Grey, Henry. [Titles: Duke of **Suffolk,** 3rd Marquis of **Dorset.**] Executed 1554. English nobleman; father of Lady Jane Grey by Frances Brandon (the elder daughter of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, and Mary Tudor, younger sister of Henry VIII). After the collapse of Lady Jane's nine-day queenship, he was imprisoned in the Tower of London, but was released through his wife's influence. He took part in the uprising of Sir Thomas Wyatt, was captured, and was executed.

Grey, Henry. [Title, 9th Earl of **Kent.**] b. Nov. 24, 1594; d. May 28, 1651. English politician. He was commissioner of the great seal (1643–44, 1645–46, 1648–49), and speaker of the House of Lords (1645, 1647).

Grey, Henry. [Titles: 1st Earl of **Stamford,** 2nd Baron **Grey of Groby.**] b. c1599; d. 1673. English Parliamentary general. He commanded under Robert Devereux, 3rd Earl of Essex, occupying (Sept. 30, 1642) Hereford. He was besieged for more than three months and forced to surrender Exeter (Sept. 5, 1643) to Prince Maurice, brother of Prince Rupert. He was impeached with two of his servants for assaulting Sir Arthur Haselrig. In 1659 he declared for Charles II, encouraged by Booth's rising, attempted to raise troops, and was committed (Sept. 3, 1659) to the Tower of London on the charge of high treason.

Grey, Lady Jane. b. at Broadgate, Leicestershire, England, c1537; beheaded at London, Feb. 12, 1554. English pretender; daughter of Henry Grey, Marquis of Dorset and Duke of Suffolk, and, through her mother, Lady Frances Brandon, great-granddaughter of Henry VII of England. She was the pupil of Bishop Aylmer and of Roger Ascham. At the age of 15 she was able to write in Greek, Latin, Italian, French, and German, and was studying Hebrew. She was married to Lord Guildford Dudley in May, 1553, as a part of the plot for changing the succession of the crown from the Tudors to the Dudleys after the death of Edward VI. The conspirators withheld news of the king's death (July 6, 1553) until Jane was proclaimed queen on July 10. But Mary was supported by the Earl of Oxford and the conspiracy fell through. Lady Jane renounced the crown after a nine-days' reign. She was arrested in November and condemned for treason. Mary did not desire to execute the young Jane and her husband, but Thomas Wyatt's rebellion, supported by the Duke of Suffolk, Jane's father, convinced her that her rival was dangerous. Lady Jane was

executed with her husband on Feb. 12, 1554. She has been made the subject of tragedies by Rowe (1715), Laplace (1745), Madame de Staël (1800), Brifaut (1812), Soumet (1844), and others.

Grey, John. [Title, 8th Baron **Ferrers of Groby.**] b. 1432; d. at the second battle of St. Albans, Feb. 17, 1461. English soldier; elder son of Edward Grey (1415–57). He married (1450) Elizabeth Woodville (later queen of Edward IV) and died fighting for Henry VI in the second battle of St. Albans.

Grey, Reginald de. [Title, 3rd Baron **Grey de Ruthin.**] b. c1362; d. Sept. 30, 1440. English statesman and soldier. He was close to Richard II in a military capacity and to Henry IV as a trusted adviser. Grey fought long (1401–10) with Edward Hastings over the right to bear the arms of the Hastings family, and finally won, though neither had a right and both continued to bear the title. He was a member (1389) of Parliament, went to Ireland (1394) with Richard II, and advised (1401) Henry IV to let Parliament decide whether to go to war with France. With Wales in turmoil, Grey was captured (1402) and imprisoned by Owen Glendower at Snowdon. With the king's help, he was ransomed, to fight again. He served as a member (1415) of the council of regency.

Grey, Richard. b. at Newcastle, England, 1694; d. at Hinton, Northamptonshire, England, Feb. 28, 1771. English divine and scholar, rector of Hinton from 1720. He published *Memoria Technica, or a New Method of Artificial Memory* (1730), long a popular work on mnemonics.

Grey, Thomas. [Title, 1st Marquis of **Dorset.**] b. 1451; d. Sept. 20, 1501. English nobleman; son of Sir John Grey, 8th Baron Ferrers of Groby, and Elizabeth Woodville (afterward queen of Edward IV). He was created Earl of Huntingdon in 1471, and Marquis of Dorset in 1475. In 1471 he took part in the murder of Prince Edward, son of Henry VI. On the accession of Richard III he fled, and joined the party of Henry of Richmond (afterward Henry VII). He was on the Continent until after the battle of Bosworth.

Grey, Thomas. [Title, 2nd Marquis of **Dorset.**] b. June 22, 1477; d. Oct. 10, 1530. English courtier, favorite of Henry VIII, statesman, and soldier; third son of Thomas Grey, 1st Marquis of Dorset (1451–1501). Although none too successful a general, he maintained his popularity at court by jousting and became steward of many manors and abbeys, and warden of several forests. Active at court as a youth, he was known as Lord Harington until 1501. Suspected by Henry VII, he was imprisoned until Henry's death, but rapidly gained favor with Henry VIII as a jouster. He was general (1512) of an unsuccessful expedition with Ferdinand of Castile to recover Guînes, served (1513) in the French war, and was warden (1523) of the Scottish marches.

Grey, Thomas Philip de. [Titles: 3rd Baron **Grantham,** Earl **de Grey.**] b. at Whitehall, London, Dec. 8, 1781; d. at London, Nov. 14, 1859. English politician; first lord of the admiralty (1834–35); privy councilor (1834); lord lieutenant of Ireland (1841–44); first president of Institution of British Architects from its founding in 1834; author of *Characteristics of the Duke of Wellington* (1853).

Grey, William. [Title, 13th Baron **Grey de Wilton.**] d. at Cheshunt, near Waltham, Hertfordshire, England, Dec. 14, 1562. English soldier who aided John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, in the abortive attempt to place Lady Jane Grey on the English throne. He was knighted in 1547, and suppressed (1549) rebellions in Oxfordshire, Devonshire, and Cornwall. Imprisoned (1551) in the Tower of London because of his aid to Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset, he was pardoned and put in command of the castle of Guînes. With Northumberland he attempted (1553) to place Lady Jane Grey on the throne, but the plot failed. Pardoned, he waged fierce battle to save Guînes but surrendered (1558) and was imprisoned.

Grey, Sir **William.** b. 1818; d. at Torquay, England, May 15, 1878. English statesman. He was lieutenant governor of Bengal (1867–71) and governor of Jamaica (1874–77).

Grey, Zane. b. at Zanesville, Ohio, Jan. 31, 1875; d. at Altadena, Calif., Oct. 23, 1939. American novelist, author of Western adventure stories and books on fishing. He practiced (1898–1904) dentistry at New York until he began to give his full time to writing. His hobby was fishing; he long held the record for catching the largest silver marlin ever caught (618 lbs., March, 1930, off Tahiti). He was the author of *Betty Zane* (1904), *The Spirit of the Border* (1905), *Riders of the Purple Saçe* (1912), *The Lone Star Ranger* (1915), *The Border Legion* (1916), *Desert of Wheat* (1919), *The Mysterious Rider* (1921), *Tales of Lonely Trails* (1922), *The Wanderer of the Wasteland* (1923), *The Thundering Herd* (1925), *Tales of Fishing Virgin Seas* (1925), *The Vanishing American* (1926), *Tales of Swordfish and Tuna* (1927), *Sunset Pass* (1931), *Code of the West* (1934), *The Lost Wagon Train* (1936), *West of the Pecos* (1937), and *An American Angler in Australia* (1937).

Grey Champion, The. Historical sketch by Nathaniel Hawthorne, published in *Twice-Told Tales* (1837).

Greyerz (grī'ĕrts), **Otto von.** b. at Bern, Switzerland, 1863; d. there, 1940. Swiss scholar and author writing in German. He was professor of German at the University of Bern. An enthusiastic supporter of dialect literature, he founded the Bernese Heimatschutztheater (comparable to the little-theater movements in English-speaking countries) for which he wrote a number of plays. His collection of Swiss folk songs in six volumes, *Im Röseligarte* (1908–12), is the best of its kind.

Grey Friars. In the Roman Catholic Church, a name often applied to the Franciscans. At London the Grey Friars were located in Ludgate Street, where Christ's Hospital (Bluecoat School) afterward stood. The monastery was founded by John Ewin, a mercer, in 1225. The choir of Grey Friars Church was built by Joyner, lord mayor in 1239, and the nave was added by Henry Walings. The church was rebuilt in 1306 by Margaret, queen of Edward I. In 1421 Sir Richard Whittington gave the monks a large library. It was a favorite place of burial for members of the royal family for many years. Grey Friars was surrendered in 1588, and (except for a few traces of the monastic residence) was swept away in the great fire of 1666.

Greylock (grā'lok). Highest mountain of the Berkshire Hills, in NW Massachusetts ab. 8 mi. from North Adams. Elevation, ab. 3,500 ft.

Grey Owl. [Indian name, **Wa-Sha-Quon-Asin.**] b. 1888; d. at Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, Canada, April 13, 1938. Canadian naturalist and writer, who claimed to be an Apache Indian. He lectured throughout Canada, the U.S., and Great Britain. It has been suggested that Grey Owl was either of Scottish-Apache parentage or of English parentage, that his name was either Archie McNeil or Archie Belaney, and that he was born Sept. 18, 1888, or at Hermosillo, Mexico, on Sept. 19, 1888. His books include *Men of the Last Frontier* (1932), *Pilgrims of the Wild* (1935), *Adventures of Sajo and Her Beaver People* (1935), *Tales of an Empty Cabin* (1936), and *Tree* (1937).

Greyslaer (grāz'lār). Romance by Charles Fenno Hoffman, published in 1840.

Greysolon (grā.so.lôṅ), **Daniel,** Sieur **Duluth** or **Du Lhut.** See **Duluth** or **Du Lhut, Daniel Greysolon,** Sieur.

Greyson (grā.zôṅ), **Émile.** b. at Brussels, Belgium, Aug. 17, 1823; d. 1892. Belgian writer. His works include the romances *Fiamma Colonna* (1857), *Juffer Daadje et Juffer Doortje* (1874), and *Hier-Aujourd'hui* (1890).

"Greysteel" (grā'stēl). See **Montgomerie, Alexander** (1588–1661).

Grey Wethers. Romantic novel by V. Sackville-West, published in 1923.

Grey World, The. Novel by Evelyn Underhill, published in 1904.

Gribble (grib'l), **Bernard Finegan.** b. May 10, 1873—. English marine painter. His work has been exhibited frequently at the Royal Academy and the Paris Salon, and has been purchased by museums throughout the British Commonwealth and the U.S. Among his principal paintings are *The Doomed Fleet* (British Museum), *Departure of the Pilgrim Fathers* (Plymouth), and *Surrender of the German Fleet, 1918* (Annapolis).

Gribeauval (grē.bō.val), **Jean Baptiste Vaquette de.** b. at Amiens, France, Sept. 15, 1715; d. at Paris, May 9, 1789. French engineer and general of artillery.

Griboyedov (grē.bo.ye'dǫf), **Aleksandr Sergeyevich.** b. at Moscow, in January, 1795; killed at Tehran, Persia, Feb. 11, 1829. Russian poet and diplomat. He first studied law, but at the age of 17 entered the army, and afterward the college of foreign affairs. Foreign service took him to Persia and Georgia, where a part of his comedy *Gore ot Uma* (*The Misfortune of Being Clever*) was written. Students of Russian literature now consider this work to have been one of the most original and skillfully written of the early 19th century. It produced, for Russians, almost as many quotable (and often quoted) lines as did Grey's *Elegy* for speakers of English. It was pla ed in 1832, after his death. He was killed with his staff in an anti-Russian demonstration in Persia.

Gridley (grid'li). City in N California, in Butte County, ab. 55 mi. N of Sacramento, in a farming region. 3,054 (1950).

Gridley, Charles Vernon. b. at Logansport, Ind., Nov. 24, 1844; d. at Kobe, Japan, June 5, 1898. American naval officer. In the battle of Manila Bay (May 1, 1898), he commanded the *Olympia*, flagship of Commodore (later Admiral) Dewey, and received the latter's famous order to open fire ("Fire when ready, Gridley").

Gridley, Jeremiah. b. at Boston, March 10, 1701 or 1702; d. at Brookline, Mass., Sept. 10, 1767. American lawyer; brother of Richard Gridley. He graduated from Harvard in 1725, and subsequently became a lawyer. He was attorney general of the province of Massachusetts Bay, where in 1761 he defended against James Otis, before the superior court of judicature, the legality of the writs of assistance demanded by the British custom-house officials.

Gridley, Richard. b. in Massachusetts, Jan. 3, 1711; d. at Stoughton, Mass., June 21, 1796. American general; brother of Jeremiah Gridley. He became chief engineer and colonel of infantry in the British army in 1755, and served under Winslow in the expedition to Crown Point in 1756, under Amherst in 1758, and under Wolfe in the expedition against Quebec in 1759. At the outbreak of the Revolutionary War he was appointed chief engineer and commander of artillery in the colonial army at Cambridge, and planned the works of Bunker Hill the night before the battle of June 17, 1775. He received a major general's commission from the Provincial Congress on Sept. 20, 1775, and had command of the Continental artillery until November of that year.

Grieg (grēg), **Edvard Hagerup.** b. at Bergen, Norway, June 15, 1843; d. there, Sept. 4, 1907. Norwegian composer. He studied at Leipzig (1858–62) and later at Copenhagen. After his return to the north in 1867 his compositions became stamped with the mark of his Scandinavian nationality. He went to London in 1888, where he both played and conducted. Among his compositions are a piano concerto, *Aus Holbergs Zeit* (for string orchestra), *Humoresken* (for the piano), songs, the *Peer Gynt* suite (two series), *Norwegian Folk-Songs*, *Sigurd Jorsalfar* (an opera), Norwegian dances, and others.

Grieg, Johan Nordahl Brun. b. at Bergen, Norway, Nov. 1, 1902; shot down in Allied air raid over Berlin, Germany, Dec. 2, 1943. Norwegian author. During World War II his poems were a chief expression of the spirit of resistance issuing from the Norwegian government in exile. He studied at Oslo and Oxford, and spent his early years as sailor, journalist, and globetrotter. His plays include *Vår aere og vår makt* (Our Honor and Our Might, 1935) and *Nederlaget* (The Defeat, 1937); his novels *Men ung ma verden ennu vaere* (But Young the World Must Be, 1938).

Grien (grēn), **Hans Baldung.** See **Baldung, Hans.**

Grier (grir), **Robert Cooper.** b. in Cumberland County, Pa., March 5, 1794; d. at Philadelphia, Sept. 25, 1870. American jurist and associate justice of the U.S. Supreme Court. He was graduated (1812) from Dickinson College, was admitted (1817) to the bar and was named (1833) president judge of the district court of Allegheny County, filling that post until 1846, when he became an associate justice of the U.S. Supreme Court. He served in that capacity until his resignation in 1870.

Grierson (grir'sǫn), **Benjamin Henry.** b. at Pittsburgh, Pa., July 8, 1826; d. at Omena, Mich., Sept. 1, 1911. American cavalry officer, with the Union army in the Civil War. He conducted a cavalry raid from LaGrange to Baton Rouge in April, 1863, to facilitate the operations of Grant about Vicksburg, and in December, 1864, commanded a similar raid in Arkansas. He became colonel of the 10th U.S. cavalry (July 28, 1866), and brevet major general of the U.S. army (March 2, 1867). Later he served in the West.

Grierson, Sir George Abraham. b. near Dublin, 1851; d. 1941. Irish Orientalist and philologist. He joined the Indian civil service in 1873 and was made superintendent of the linguistic survey of India in 1898, in which post he made a thorough study of the various vernacular languages of that country. His many publications include *Seven Grammars of the Bihari Dialects* (1883–84), *Bihar Peasant Life* (1885), containing valuable illustrations, *Modern Vernacular Literature of Hindustan* (1889), *The Satsaiya of Bihari* (1896), *Essays on Kashmiri Grammar* (1903), *Pisaca Languages of Northwestern India* (1904), *Manual of the Kashmiri Language, Comprising Grammar, Phrase-Book, and Vocabularies* (1911), and *Grammar and Chrestomathy of the Maithili Language*. As director of the linguistic survey he was responsible for the great work, in 19 volumes (the last being published in 1927), *Linguistic Survey of India*.

Grierson, Sir Herbert John Clifford. b. at Lerwick, Shetland Islands, Scotland, Jan. 16, 1866—. Scottish literary historian, an authority on 17th-century English literature. He was a professor at Aberdeen (1894–1915) and Edinburgh (1915–35), and rector (1936–39) of Edinburgh University. Author of *The First Half of the Seventeenth Century* (1906), *Metaphysical Poets, Donne to Butler* (1921), *The Background of English Literature, and other Collected Essays* (1925), *Cross-Currents in the Literature of the Seventeenth Century* (1929), *Carlyle and Hitler* (1933), *Prophets and Poets* (1937), and *Rhetoric and English Composition* (1945).

Griesbach (grēs'bäċh), **Johann Jakob.** b. at Butzbach, in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, Jan. 4, 1745; d. at Jena, Germany, March 24, 1812. German Biblical critic, professor at Halle (1773–75), and at Jena (1775–1812). He edited the Greek New Testament (1774–77).

Griese (grē'zę), **Friedrich.** b. at Lehsten, Germany, Oct. 2, 1890—. German author of novels and stories, one of the most forceful of the "blood and soil" writers. Although he became a schoolteacher, his work stems from the peasant life he knows best. The title of one of his plays, *Mensch aus Erde gemacht* (1933), might be applied to virtually all his works. He wrote *Feuer* (1921), *Winter* (1927), *Der ewige Acker* (1930), *Das letzte Gesicht* (1933), *Die Wagenburg* (1935), and *Die Weissköpfe* (1939).

Gries Pass (grēs). Pass in the Lepontine Alps, leading from Obergestelen, in the Rhone valley, Valais canton, Switzerland, to Domo d'Ossola, in the province of Novara, Italy.

Grieux (grē.ė), **Le Chevalier des.** Lover of Manon, in Prévost's novel *Manon Lescaut*.

Griffenfeldt (grif'ęn.felt), **Peder Schumacher,** Count. b. at Copenhagen, Aug. 24, 1635; d. March 12, 1699. Danish statesman. He was educated in Copenhagen until 1654, when he set out to travel and study in Germany, the Netherlands, England, France, and Spain. He returned (1662) to Copenhagen, became (1663) royal librarian, and rapidly advanced in favor and rank until (1673) he was created chancellor and count. The three years of his administration strengthened the royal power and accomplished much for the kingdom, but won him many enemies. In 1676 he was charged with high treason and condemned to death, but when he was on the scaffold his sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life, and he regained his freedom in 1698.

Griffes (grif'ęs), **Charles Tomlinson.** b. at Elmira, N.Y., Sept. 17, 1884; d. at New York, April 8, 1920. American pianist and composer. He studied under Humperdinck. Included among his compositions are *Four Roman Sketches*, the tone poem *The Lake at Evening*, and *The Pleasure Dome of Kubla Khan*, an orchestral work.

Griffin (grif'in). City in W Georgia, county seat of Spalding County, ab. 35 mi. S of Atlanta: manufactures of textiles, clothing, and hosiery. It is known for its fine residential section and beautiful gardens. 13,982 (1950).

Griffin, Charles. b. in Licking County, Ohio, Dec. 18, 1825; d. at Galveston, Tex., Sept. 15, 1867. American soldier, with the Union army in the Civil War. He com-

manded the West Point battery in the first battle of Bull Run, was made brigadier general of volunteers (June 9, 1862), and fought with distinction at Malvern Hill. He commanded a division at Antietam and Fredericksburg and in Hooker's campaign, and as commander of the 5th army corps, directed by Grant, received the arms and colors of the Army of Northern Virginia after the surrender at Appomattox Court House.

Griffin, Cyrus. b. in Farnham Parish, Richmond County, Va., July 16, 1748; d. at Yorktown, Va., Dec. 14, 1810. American Revolutionary statesman and jurist, last president of the Continental Congress. He studied law at Edinburgh University and London's Middle Temple, commenced his law practice (1774 *et seq.*) in Virginia, became (1778) a member of the Continental Congress, and after his reëlection to that body served (1788–89) as its last president. Named (1789) federal judge for the District of Virginia, he held that post until his death and during his term of office was one of those who presided over the trial of Aaron Burr.

Griffin, Edward Dorr. b. at East Haddam, Conn., Jan. 6, 1770; d. at Newark, N.J., Nov. 8, 1837. American clergyman, president of Williams College (Williamstown, Mass.) from 1821 to 1836. He published *Lectures in Park Street Church* (1813).

Griffin, Gerald. b. at Limerick, Ireland, Dec. 12, 1803; d. at Cork, Ireland, June 12, 1840. Irish novelist, dramatist, and poet. His principal novel, *The Collegians* (1828), has been dramatized as *Colleen Bawn*. Among his other works are *The Invasion* and *The Rivals*.

Griffin, Walter. b. at Portland, Me., 1861; d. at Stroudwater, Me., May 18, 1935. American painter, best known for his landscapes. From 1887 to 1915 he lived chiefly in France, later becoming director of the school of the Art Society at Hartford, Conn. His works were exhibited in France and the U.S., and are now collected by many large American museums. Some of his better-known works are *French Poplars, Bridge St. Trovaro, Venice. Seashore Landscape, Spring Sunshine, July Morning,* and *Old Church Tower.*

Griffin, Walter Burley. b. at Maywood, Ill., Nov. 24, 1876; d. at Lucknow, India, Feb. 13, 1937. American architect, designer of Canberra, capital city of Australia. He was a partner of Frank Lloyd Wright at Chicago when he won (1912) a world-wide competition for designs for a new federal capital city of Australia. He was appointed director of design and construction and began his work in 1914. World War I interfered, to some extent, with his work, but the present city of Canberra is essentially Griffin's city. He continued to reside in Australia in active practice and died while building a library at the University of Lucknow.

Griffis (grif'is), **William Elliot.** b. at Philadelphia, Sept. 17, 1843; d. Feb. 5, 1928. American educator and clergyman. He graduated from Rutgers College in 1869, went to Japan in 1870 to organize schools on the American plan, and was superintendent of education (1871) in the province of Echizen and professor of physics (1872–74) in the Imperial University at Tokyo. On returning to the U.S. he studied divinity, and became pastor (1877) of a Reformed church at Schenectady (1886), of a Congregational church at Boston, and of the Congregational church at Ithaca, N.Y. (1893–1903). He was the author of *The Mikado's Empire* (1876), among others.

Griffith (grif'ith). Town in NW Indiana, in Lake County, near Lake Michigan and Chicago. In the decade between the last two U.S. censuses its population more than doubled. 2,116 (1940), 4,470 (1950).

Griffith. In Shakespeare's *Henry VIII,* a gentleman usher to Queen Katharine.

Griffith, Arthur. b. at Dublin, March 31, 1872; d. there, Aug. 12, 1922. Irish revolutionary leader, journalist, founder of the Sinn Fein movement, negotiator with the British government of the treaty of 1921 which established the Irish Free State, and one-time president of Dáil Éireann. Griffith was, after the collapse of Charles S. Parnell and the Home Rule movement, closely related (in the 1890's) to various Irish clubs, the precursors of the Sinn Fein movement. Returning (1899) from the Transvaal, where he had been employed (1896–99) in the diamond mines, Griffith began to make himself heard through *The United Irishman,* a chief organ of an Irish nationalist movement. In a series of articles Griffith advocated (1904) a policy toward England which was built on the model of the earlier 19th-century Hungarian nationalist movement under Kossuth. A practical result was the effort to assemble at Dublin Irish members elected to the British Parliament, and there to constitute them as an Irish Parliament. In a convention (1905) at Dublin, the Irish version of the Hungarian method was elaborated by Griffith, and Sinn Fein was proclaimed, an event which marks the beginning of the successful Irish independence movement. During the period of Liberal power in England (1906–10), Griffith was partly responsible for the defeat of efforts to establish Home Rule by insisting that such measures should give the Irish people true self-government. Griffith was elected (1910) president of the Sinn Fein party and joined (1913) the Irish National Volunteers, established as a counterforce to the Ulster Volunteers, who opposed Home Rule. During World War I, Griffith strongly opposed Irishmen joining the British army. His papers, *Eire, Sinn Fein, Scissors and Paste,* were successively suppressed. Although Griffith took no part in the Easter Rebellion of 1916, he was imprisoned and thereafter (1916–21) was repeatedly arrested. Griffith resigned (1917) his presidency of the Sinn Fein party in favor of Eamon de Valera and became a vice-president. In the general election of 1918, Sinn Fein won an overwhelming victory in Ireland and Dáil Éireann was formed, by the members elected to Parliament, and proclaimed (1919) itself the Irish Parliament. Griffith served as minister for home affairs and as deputy-president (1919–20) during de Valera's absence in the U.S. In 1921 a truce was reached between the British and the Irish and was followed by negotiations resulting in the treaty of 1921. Griffith was chairman of plenipotentiaries from Dáil Éireann. Upon conclusion of this treaty, de Valera withdrew his support and advocated its repudiation. A general election (June, 1922) returned the treaty supporters to power and Griffith was elected president of Dáil Éireann. It was at this critical juncture, with fighting beginning between the government forces and dissident elements from the republican army, that Griffith died.

Griffith, D. W. [Full name, **David Lewelyn Wark Griffith.**] b. at La Grange, Ky., Jan. 22, 1875; d. at Hollywood, Calif., July 23, 1948. American motion-picture actor, director, and producer. He entered motion pictures in 1908; after appearing as an actor, he became a director for the Biograph Film Company, and later became an independent producer at Hollywood. He was one of the founders of United Artists. His introduction of a more mobile and imaginative use of the camera constituted a revolutionary development in the art of the motion picture. He is credited with such techniques as the fade-out and the flashback. Among his chief productions are *The Birth of a Nation, Intolerance, Hearts of the World, Way Down East, Broken Blossoms, Orphans of the Storm, Abraham Lincoln, The Struggle,* and *America.*

Griffith, Ernest Stacey. b. at Utica, N.Y., Nov. 28, 1896—. American educator and political scientist, recognized as an authority on municipal government. Professor of comparative government at Syracuse University (1930–35), and dean of the graduate school and professor of political science at American University (1935–40), he has been (1940 *et seq.*) director of the Library of Congress legislative reference service. Author of *Modern Development of City Government in United Kingdom and United States* (1927), *Current Municipal Problems* (1933), *The Impasse of Democracy* (1939), *The Modern Government in Action* (1942), and other works.

Griffith, Michael. Original name of **Alford, Michael.**

Griffith, Sir Samuel Walker. b. at Merthyr-Tydfil, Wales, June 21, 1845; d. at Brisbane, Australia, Aug. 9, 1920. Australian political leader and jurist, first chief justice of the high court of Australia. He arrived in Australia in 1854, was educated at the University of Sydney (B.A., 1863), and was admitted to the bar in 1867, becoming queen's counsel in 1876. He entered the Queensland legislative assembly in 1871, and continued in politics for 22 years. After serving two terms as premier (1883–88, 1890–93), he became (1893) chief justice of Queensland. He took no political part in the federation movement but influenced the writing of the federal con-

stitution. In 1903 he was appointed chief justice and continued in this post until his retirement (1919).

Griffith, William Pettit. b. at London, July 7, 1815; d. there, Sept. 14, 1884. English architect and archaeologist. He wrote *The Natural System of Architecture* (1845), *Ancient Gothic Churches* (1847–52), and others.

Griffith Gaunt (gônt, gänt). Novel by Charles Reade, published in 1866.

Griffiths (grif'iths), **Clyde.** Central character in *An American Tragedy* (1925), novel by Theodore Dreiser.

Griffiths, Evan. b. at Gellibeblig, Glamorganshire, Wales, 1795; d. Aug. 31, 1873. Welsh clergyman. He published a *Welsh-English Dictionary* (1847).

Griffiths, John Willis. b. at New York, Oct. 6, 1809; d. at Brooklyn, N.Y., March 30, 1882. American naval architect, reputed to be the designer of the first "extreme clipper ship," the *Rainbow* (1845). His designs for the *Rainbow* and the *Sea Witch* (1846) served as forerunners of those which were to produce the clipper ships of the 1850's. Also designed by him was the *New Era* (1870), the initial vessel to be constructed with mechanically bent timbers. He wrote *A Treatise on Marine and Naval Architecture, or Theory and Practice Blended in Ship-building* (copyright 1849), which in its original form was the first American formal lecture on the subject, *The Shipbuilder's Manual and Nautical Referee* (2 vols., 1853), and *The Progressive Shipbuilder* (2 vols., 1874–75). He edited (1878 *et seq.*) the *American Ship.*

Griggs (grigz), **John William.** b. at Newton, N.J., July 10, 1849; d. Nov. 28, 1927. American lawyer and cabinet officer. He was admitted to the bar in 1871, and was a member of the New Jersey state assembly (1876–77), state senator (1882–88), president of the New Jersey senate (1886), governor of New Jersey (1896–98), and U.S. attorney general (1898–1901). He was a member (1901–12) of the Hague Permanent Court of Arbitration.

Grigioni (grē.jō'nē). Italian name of **Graubünden.**

Grignard (grē.nyär), **François Auguste Victor.** b. at Cherbourg, France, 1871; d. at Lyons, France, 1935. French organic chemist, winner (1917) with Sabatier of a Nobel prize in chemistry. He discovered the "Grignard reaction" for preparing alkyl magnesium halides, and then devoloped the use of these "Grignard reagents" into an extremely important synthetic method (1900 *et seq.*). He was professor at Nancy (1909–19) and at Lyons (1919–35).

Grigoriopol (grē.gô.rē.ô'pol). Town in the U.S.S.R., in the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, on the Dniester River ab. 80 mi. NW of Odessa: food-processing and textile town. Pop. ab. 9,000.

Grigorovich (grē.go.rô'vich), **Dmitri Vasilyevich.** b. at Simbirsk (Ulyanovsk), Russia, March 31, 1822; d. at St. Petersburg, Jan. 3, 1900. Russian novelist and short-story writer. His first novel, *The Village* (1846), gave a powerful picture of peasant life under the conditions of serfdom which then still prevailed in Russia. It was followed by *Anton Goremyka* (1847), in which he again shows the evils of that system. Other works are *Anthony the Unlucky* (1848), *The Fishers* (1853), *The Colonists* (1855), *Those Who Work and Those Who Play* (1860), *The Valley of Smiédov, The Master of the Sooliskof Chapel,* and *Cross Ways.* He was influenced by George Sand and Dickens, anticipated Turgenev to some extent in his portrayal of village and peasant life, and was among the very first, if not the first, to recognize and proclaim the genius of Dostoyevsky and Chekhov.

Grihastha (gri.has'tạ). Brahman in the second stage of his religious life.

Grihyasutras (gri.hyạ.sō'trạz). In Hinduism, rules for the conduct of domestic rites and the personal sacraments, extending from birth to the marriage of a man.

Grijalva (grē.häl'bä). River in SE Mexico. It flows NE to the Gulf of Campeche. Length, ab. 350 mi.

Grijalva, Juan de. b. at Cuéllar, Spain, 1489 or 1490; d. in Nicaragua, Jan. 21, 1527. Spanish soldier, discoverer of Mexico; nephew of Diego Velásquez, who was with him in Hispaniola and Cuba. He was chosen to follow up Córdoba's discovery of Yucatán. He left Santiago de Cuba with four caravels on April 8, 1518, sailed around the coast of Yucatán and the continent to Cape Rojo or beyond, obtained a considerable quantity of gold by trading with the Indians, and heard of the rich Aztec empire in the interior. When he returned to Cuba, early in November, Velásquez reproached him for not having made settlements, and he was dismissed. In 1523 he went with Garay to the coast of Mexico, and later he took service with Pedrarias (Pedro Arias de Ávila) at Panama. It was he who dubbed Mexico "New Spain."

Grildrig (gril'drig). Name given to Gulliver by the people of Brobdingnag, in Swift's *Gulliver's Travels.* It meant a very little man.

Grile (gril), **Dod.** Pseudonym of **Bierce, Ambrose Gwinett.**

Grillparzer (gril'pär"tsėr), **Franz.** b. at Vienna, Jan. 15, 1791; d. there, Jan. 21, 1872. Austrian dramatist. He studied jurisprudence and in 1813 entered the civil service, from which he retired to private life in 1856. His dramas are *Die Ahnfrau* (The Ancestress, a "fate-tragedy," 1817), *Sappho* (1818), the trilogy *Das goldene Vliess* (The Golden Fleece, 1821), *König Ottokars Glück und Ende* (King Ottokar's Fortune and End, 1825), *Ein treuer Diener seines Herrn* (A True Servant of His Master, 1828), *Des Meeres und der Liebe Wellen* (The Waves of Love and of the Sea, 1831), and *Der Traum ein Leben* (Dream Is a Life, 1834). A comedy, *Weh' dem, der lügt* (Woe to Him Who Lies, 1838), was a failure. Three other tragedies (*Ein Bruderzwist in Habsburg, Libussa, Die Jüdin von Toledo*) appeared posthumously. Still another, *Esther,* was left unfinished. His complete works appeared at Stuttgart (10 vols., 1872).

Grim (grim). In Arthurian legend, a fisherman. According to the traditional accounts, he gave his name to the fishing port of Grimsby. He saved the life of Havelok the Dane.

Grim, Giant. Giant, in Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress,* who is killed by Mr. Greatheart.

Grimald (grim'ạld) or **Grimalde** (grim'ôld) or **Grimoald** (grim'wold), **Nicholas.** b. in Huntingdonshire, England (at "Brownshold," according to his own statement), 1519; d. 1562. English writer. He was probably the son of Giovanni Battista Grimaldi. He studied at Cambridge and Oxford, and was chaplain to Bishop Ridley. He was the contributor of 40 poems to the first edition of *Tottel's Miscellany* (of which he was, perhaps, the editor), many of which were omitted from the second edition. He also published a translation of Cicero's *De Officiis.*

Grimaldi (grē.mäl'dē), **Antonio.** fl. in the middle of the 14th century. Genoese admiral.

Grimaldi, Giovanni Francesco. [Called **Il Bolognese.**] b. at Bologna, Italy, 1606; d. at Rome, 1680. Italian painter, especially noted for his landscapes.

Grimaldi, Honoré Charles. See **Albert I** (of *Monaco*).

Grimaldi (gri.môl'di), **Joseph.** b. at London, Dec. 18, 1779; d. there, May 31, 1837. English pantomimist and actor. He came of a well-known family of clowns, and first appeared as a child dancer in 1782. He obtained his greatest success at the Covent Garden Theatre, London, in 1806 in the pantomime of *Mother Goose,* in which he appeared as Squire Bugle (a clown). He made his last appearance on June 27, 1828, as Harlequin Hoax.

Grimaldi Man (gri.mäl'di). Type of prehistoric man represented by skeletons unearthed near Monaco in 1874–75. These have been referred to as the ancestral type of the Negroid race; but anthropologists now for the most part hold that such racial differentiations are still conjectural.

Grimani (grē.mä'nē), **Antonio.** b. 1436; d. May 7, 1523. Doge of Venice (July 7, 1521), descendant of a powerful patrician family and distinguished for both his civil and military services. He was made captain-general of the Venetian fleet sent against the sultan Bajazet in 1499.

Grimani Palace. Fine 16th-century palace on the Grand Canal, Venice. It was designed by Sanmicheli and decorated by Tintoretto, but the frescoes have disappeared. The building was converted into a post office.

Grimes (grīmz), **Frances.** b. at Braceville, Ohio, Jan. 25, 1869—. American sculptor. She was made (1931) an associate of the National Academy of Design, later academician; she is a member of the National Sculpture Society. Some of her better-known works are *Girl by Pool, Boy with Duck,* Toledo Museum; *Charlotte Cushman, Emma Willard,* Hall of Fame; relief panels, *Girls Singing,* Metropolitan Museum, New York; and portrait bas-relief, *Henry W. Taft,* Town Hall, New York.

Grimes, James Wilson. b. at Deering, N.H., Oct. 20, 1816; d. at Burlington, Iowa, Feb. 7, 1872. American politician, governor of Iowa (1854–58) and U.S. senator from Iowa (1859–69).

Grimes' Dyke (grīmz). [Also: **Grim's Dyke, Grimesditch** (grīmz'dich).] Great rampart in Scotland between the Clyde River and the Firth of Forth, built during the reign of Antoninus Pius as a defense against the northern barbaric tribes. Apparently, this Roman fortification was built on the site of many previous and similar fortifications.

Grimké (grim'kē), **Angelina Emily.** b. at Charleston, S.C., Feb. 20, 1805; d. at Hyde Park, Mass., Oct. 26, 1879. American Abolitionist and reformer; wife of Theodore Dwight Weld and sister of Sarah Moore Grimké. A Southerner of wealthy and conservative background, she openly turned (1835) to the Abolitionist cause with a letter to the *Liberator* and in 1836 wrote *An Appeal to the Christian Women of the South* which, although it brought her the admiration of Northern Abolitionists, resulted in her virtual exclusion from her native state. Thereafter she devoted herself to the lecture platform, speaking on behalf of the antislavery cause and women's rights. In 1838 she was married to Theodore Dwight Weld, also an Abolitionist. She wrote *Appeal to the Women of the Nominally Free States* (1837).

Grimké, Archibald Henry. b. near Charleston, S.C., Aug. 17, 1849; d. at Washington, D.C., Feb. 25, 1930. American Negro lawyer and publicist, a prominent crusader against racial discrimination. He was the author of *The Life of William Lloyd Garrison, the Abolitionist* (1891) and *The Life of Charles Sumner, the Scholar in Politics* (1892). He served (1894–98) as consul to Santo Domingo and in 1919 was awarded the Spingarn medal by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. His later writings include *Right on the Scaffold, or, The Martyrs of 1822* (1901), *The Ultimate Criminal* (1915), and *The Shame of America, or, The Negro's Case Against the Republic* (1924).

Grimké, Frederick. b. at Charleston, S.C., Sept. 1, 1791; d. March 8, 1863. American jurist; brother of Thomas Smith Grimké. He was a judge of the supreme court of Ohio from 1836 to 1842. He wrote *Nature and Tendencies of Free Institutions* (1848).

Grimké, Sarah Moore. b. at Charleston, S.C., Nov. 6, 1792; d. at Hyde Park, Mass., Dec. 23, 1873. American Abolitionist and advocate of woman's rights; sister of Angelina Emily Grimké and Thomas Smith Grimké. Archibald Henry Grimké was her nephew. She hated slavery, freed her father's slaves after his death in 1819, and freed her own, when they were given to her as part of her estate, in 1838. In 1836 she went to New York with her sister and threw herself into the fight for the abolition of slavery. When they were in Massachusetts the General Association of Congregational Ministers issued a famous "Pastoral Letter" (June 27, 1837), ridiculing women preachers and reformers, demanding that the churches be closed to them, and that they should not be allowed "to threaten the female character with widespread and permanent injury." This document was answered by Garrison and by Whittier, who paid tribute to "Carolina's high-souled daughters" in his poem *The Pastoral Letter*. Both sisters wrote, Sarah being the author of *An Epistle to the Clergy of the Southern States* (1836), *The Province of Woman* (1837), a series of essays contributed to the Boston *Spectator*, and *Letters on the Equality of the Sexes and the Condition of Women* (1838, the two elements in the title being sometimes transposed), which is regarded as marking the birth of the woman's rights movement in America. In this work she calls upon all women "to arise in all the majesty of moral power and plant themselves, side by side, on the platform of human rights, with man, to whom they were designed to be companions, equals, and helpers, in every good word and work."

Grimké, Thomas Smith. b. at Charleston, S.C., Sept. 26, 1786; d. near Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 12, 1834. American lawyer and lecturer; brother of Frederick Grimké. He graduated from Yale in 1807, and was a member (1826–30) of the state senate of South Carolina. He was a prominent member of the American Peace Society, and was one of the pioneers in the cause of temperance reform. He wrote *Addresses on Science, Education, and Literature* (1831).

Grimley, in re, 137 U.S. 147 (1890) (grim'li). U.S. Supreme Court decision affirming the view, as set forth in a federal circuit court's opinion in 1887, that enlistment in the armed forces of the U.S. entails the temporary loss of liberty and the waiving of some civil rights.

Grimm (grim), Baron **Friedrich Melchior von.** b. at Regensburg, Germany, Dec. 26, 1723; d. at Gotha, Germany, Dec. 19, 1807. German diplomatic and literary figure. He spent more than 40 years at Paris, and counted among his friends Rousseau, d'Alembert, and Diderot. He was secretary to the Count of Friesen, and then to the Duke of Orléans; he represented the Duke of Gotha at the French court as minister plenipotentiary. When the French Revolution compelled him to leave France he accepted ministerial duties for Catherine the Great at Hamburg. Grimm's lasting monument is his *Correspondance littéraire, philosophique et critique*, which contains brilliantly written periodic reports on the intellectual life of the French capital sent to various German princes in the period 1753–89.

Grimm, Hans. b. at Wiesbaden, Germany, March 22, 1875—. German novelist and short-story writer, best known for his ponderous *Volk ohne Raum* (1926) which argued for German expansion and which, in influence as well as in sales, was second in Germany only to Hitler's *Mein Kampf*. Grimm undertook a business career in his early life first at London (1895) and then in Cape Colony, South Africa (1901). In 1910 he retired and returned home to write. The African scene and the trials of German emigrants furnish the material for his stories. Grimm, who was a student of government at Munich and was for a time in the Colonial Institute at Hamburg, developed his propaganda line more and more as he wrote, and to the detriment of his art. He wrote *Südafrikanische Novellen* (1913), *Der Ölsucher von Duala* (1918), *Der Richter von Karu* (1930), and *Der Schriftsteller und die Zeit* (1931).

Grimm, Herman. b. Jan. 6, 1828; d. June 16, 1901. German critic and author; son of Wilhelm Grimm. He studied at Berlin and Bonn, and was professor of the history of art (1873–1901) at the University of Berlin. His most important works are *Das Leben Michelangelos, Essays* (1859 and 1865, new series 1871 and 1875), *Das Leben Rafaels* (1872), and *Vorlesungen über Goethe* (1877). He was the author, besides, of the novel *Unüberwindliche Mächte* (Unconquerable Powers), and of *Novellen* (Stories).

Grimm, Jakob Ludwig Karl. b. at Hanau, in Hesse-Cassel, Germany, Jan. 4, 1785; d. at Berlin, Sept. 20, 1863. German philologist and writer. He studied jurisprudence at Marburg. In 1805 he went to Paris to assist Savigny, whose pupil he had been. The following year he was at the military school at Kassel. In 1808 he became librarian to Jérôme Bonaparte, king of Westphalia. After 1814 he lived and worked with his brother Wilhelm in the closest association. They were together librarians at Kassel and professors (1830–37) at Göttingen, where Jakob was one of the seven professors dismissed for signing the protest against the king of Hanover's abrogation of the 1833 constitution. Subsequently they were again at Kassel and in 1841, on the invitation of the king, settled at Berlin. In 1812 and 1815 they published jointly the well-known book of fairy tales *Kinder- und Hausmärchen* (Children's and Domestic Tales), in 1816 *Deutsche Sagen* (German Legends), and after 1852 worked together on the great *Deutsches Wörterbuch* (German Dictionary). Jakob's independent work consists of an essay, *Poesie im Recht* (1816), expanded (1828) into *Deutsche Rechtsalterthümer*. Beginning in 1819, his *Deutsche Grammatik* (German Grammar) appeared. This last is the fundamental work in comparative German philology, of which specific branch he may be called the founder. Its principal terminology originated with him, and one of its most characteristic phases, that of the relative correspondence of consonants in the Germanic languages, though first formulated by Rask, bears the name of Grimm's law. In 1835 appeared another great work, the *Deutsche Mythologie*, tracing the origins of Teutonic myth and showing how its remnants remain in popular beliefs, folk takes, and language. Among his other works are *Über den altdeutschen Meistergesang* (1811) and *Die Geschichte der deutschen*

Sprache (2 vols., 1848). His minor works, *Kleinere Schriften* (6 vols.), appeared at Berlin in the period 1864–82.

Grimm, Ludwig Emil. b. at Hanau, in Hesse-Cassel, Germany, May 14, 1790; d. at Kassel, Germany, April 4, 1863. German painter and etcher; brother of Jakob and Wilhelm Grimm.

Grimm, Robert. b. April 16, 1881—. Swiss socialist. Originally a printer, he edited (1909–16) the *Berner Tagwacht* and in 1910 was elected to the Swiss National Council; his leadership of the general strike of 1918 brought him a sentence of six months' imprisonment. He became (1919) president of the Swiss Social Democratic Party; defeated (1926) in the election for president of the National Council, he assumed the post in 1946.

Grimm, Wilhelm Karl. b. at Hanau, in Hesse-Cassel, Germany, Feb. 24, 1786; d. at Berlin, Dec. 16, 1859. German philologist and writer. He was the brother of Jakob Grimm, with whom he lived and was closely associated. He did the chief work in the collection of fairy tales (*Kinder- und Hausmärchen*) which owe their particular style to him. An independent work was *Die Deutsche Heldensage* (The German Heroic Legend, 1829); he also edited several texts of Old German poems.

Grimma (grim'ä). Town in E Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Saxony, Russian Zone, formerly in the free state of Saxony, situated on the Mulde River ab. 17 mi. SE of Leipzig. Before World War II it had paper and machine factories. It is the seat of various schools. Buildings of interest include two Romanesque churches of the 13th century, the former castle, which dates from the 13th century, and the *Rathaus* (town hall), from the 15th century. The population is predominantly Protestant. 14,310 (1946).

Grimmelshausen (grim'ẹls.hou.zẹn), **Christoffel von.** b. at Gelnhausen, in Prussia, Germany, 1625; d. at Renchen, Baden, Germany, Aug. 17, 1676. German writer. Until the peace of Westphalia, in 1648, he was a soldier, but subsequently is supposed to have traveled in the Netherlands, France, and Switzerland. He was afterward in the service of the bishop of Strasbourg, and finally magistrate at Renchen. His principal work, and the most important of its class in German literature, is the novel *Der abenteuerliche Simplicissimus Teutsch, d.h.: Beschreibung des Lebens eines Seltzamen Vagantens genannt Melchior Sternfels von Fuchsheim* (1669). This realistic account of the adventures and the development of a participant in the Thirty Years' War is one of the monuments of German literature.

Grimsby (grimz'bi). [Also, **Great Grimsby.**] County borough, seaport, and important fishing port in E England, in Lincolnshire, in the Parts of Lindsey, situated on the estuary of the Humber ab. 16 mi. SE of Hull. It is the most important fishing port in Britain, and is said to be the largest fishing port in the world. Most of the catch is cod. As a seaport it exports iron and steel products and coal. It imports iron ore, raw wool, and timber for coal mines and other purposes. Grimsby is the starting point of a passenger service to the Continent. Its history goes back to Saxon times and to the Earl of Mercia, who was the husband of Lady Godiva. 94,527 (1951).

Grim's Dyke (grimz). See **Grimes' Dyke.**

Grimsel Pass (grim'zẹl). [Called **"the Grimsel."**] Pass over the Bernese Oberland, Switzerland, leading from Meiringen, in Bern, to Obergestelen, in Valais. Here in 1799 the French repulsed the Austrians. Elevation, 7,159 ft.

Grim, the Collier of Croydon (grim; kroi'dọn). Play first printed in 1662 as by "I. T." Haughton wrote a play called *The Devil and his Dam*, which has been indiscriminatingly identified with this. Richard Crowley wrote *The Collier of Croydon* (1550), and there is an interlude in Richard Edwards's *Damon and Pythias* (1571) called "Grim the Collier."

Grimwig (grim'wig), **Mr.** In Charles Dickens's *Oliver Twist*, an old friend of Mr. Brownlow, rough and irascible in conduct but kindly at heart, ready to "eat his head" if he is mistaken on any point.

Grindal (grin'dạl), **Edmund.** b. c1519; d. at Croydon, England, July 6, 1583. English Protestant divine, elected archbishop of Canterbury on Jan. 10, 1575. He became a royal chaplain in 1551, was elected master of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, in 1559 and bishop of London in the same year, and became archbishop of York in 1570. He was a vigorous opponent of the Roman Catholic Church.

Grindal, William. d. 1548. Tutor of Queen Elizabeth when she was under the guardianship (1546–48) of Lord Thomas Seymour.

Grindelwald (grin'dẹl.vält). Village in C Switzerland, in the SE part of the canton of Bern, situated in a valley with a beautiful view of the mountains of the Bernese Oberland. It is a headquarters for mountaineers, a summer resort, and a popular winter-sports center. 2,916 (1941).

Grindletonians (grin.dl.tō'ni.ạnz). See under **Brereley, Roger.**

Gringore (graṅ.gôr) or **Gringoire** (graṅ.gwär), **Pierre.** b. in Normandy, c1480; d. c1539. French satirist and dramatic writer. Among his works are *Saint Loys* (a mystery), *Les Folles Enterprises* (a series of monologues), *La Chasse du cerf des cerfs*, and *Le Coqueluche.*

Grinius (grē'nē.ụs), **Kazys.** b. in Lithuania, Dec. 17, 1866; d. at Chicago, June 4, 1950. Lithuanian statesman. One of the organizers of the Lithuanian populist party, he was Lithuanian prime minister (1920–22), and president of Lithuania (June 7, 1926, to Dec. 17, when overthrown by an army coup d'état). Besides political activity, he was active in many public health and medical societies. In 1942, for signing a memorandum protesting against the policies of German occupation authorities in Lithuania, he was banished from the city of Kaunas. In 1944 he fled from Communist occupation to Western Europe and arrived (1947) in the U.S.

Grinnell (gri.nel'). City in C Iowa, in Poweshiek County, ab. 48 mi. NE of Des Moines; seat of Grinnell College. It was named for Josiah Bushnell Grinnell, founder of the city (1854) and of the college (opened 1856 as Grinnell University). 6,828 (1950).

Grinnell, George Bird. b. at Brooklyn, N.Y., Sept. 20, 1849; d. at New York, April 11, 1938. American naturalist, editor, and writer. As a naturalist, he accompanied General Custer's expedition (1874) to the Black Hills and Colonel William Ludlow's exploration (1875) of Yellowstone Park, and took part (1899) in the Harriman Alaska expedition. He was an editor (1876–1911) of *Forest and Stream* and president (1880–1911) of its publishing company. Author of *Pawnee Hero Stories and Folk Tales* (1889), *Blackfoot Lodge Tales* (1892), *The Indians of Today* (1900), *Trails of the Pathfinders* (1911), *The Cheyenne Indians* (1923), *By Cheyenne Campfires* (1926), and *Two Great Scouts* (1929), as well as a series of boys' books including *Jack, The Young Ranchman* (1899), *Jack Among the Indians* (1900), *Jack in the Rockies* (1904), and *Jack the Young Explorer* (1908).

Grinnell, Henry. b. at New Bedford, Mass., Feb. 13, 1799; d. at New York, June 30, 1874. American merchant. He fitted out in 1850 an expedition sent in search of Sir John Franklin under the command of Lieutenant E. J. De Haven. De Haven discovered land at lat. 80° N., which was called Grinnell Land, but failed to find Franklin. In 1853 Grinnell fitted out, with George Peabody, a second Franklin search expedition under Dr. E. K. Kane, which was equally unsuccessful.

Grinnell, Joseph. b. at Old Fort Sill, Okla., Feb. 27, 1877; d. May 29, 1939. American zoölogist, an authority on the bionomics and placement of Californian vertebrates. Director (1908 *et seq.*) of the California Museum of Vertebrate Zoology; assistant professor (1913–17), associate professor (1917–20), and professor (1920 *et seq.*) of zoölogy at the University of California.

Grinnell, Josiah Bushnell. b. at New Haven, Vt., Dec. 22, 1821; d. at Marshalltown, Iowa, March 31, 1891. American Congregational clergyman and Abolitionist, a founder of the town of Grinnell, Iowa, and of Grinnell College. He was graduated (1847) from the Auburn Theological Seminary at Auburn, N.Y., served until 1850 as pastor of the Congregational church at Union Village, N.Y., and in 1851 established the First Congregational Church at Washington, D.C., which he left for New York City when his antislavery views aroused antagonism. Going (1854) to Iowa, where he bought a large tract of land (some accounts have it that he was the "young man" to whom Horace Greeley originally said "Go west, young man, go west"), he took part in establishing the town of Grinnell. He was one of the leading spirits behind the organization of Grinnell University,

which in 1859 became part of Iowa College and is today known as Grinnell College. He was active in state politics and served (1863–67) in Congress. He wrote *Men and Events of Forty Years* (1891).

Grinnell Land. Land in the North Polar regions, part of Ellesmere Island, separated from Greenland by Smith Sound and Kennedy Channel. It was discovered by De Haven on the first Grinnell expedition (1850), and named by him for its promoter, Henry Grinnell. It was explored by Kane, by Hayes, and more thoroughly by Greely in 1882. It contains Lake Hazen (65 mi.) and Mount Arthur (ab. 5,000 ft.).

Grip (grip). In Charles Dickens's *Barnaby Rudge*, a talkative raven. He is taken from a raven owned by the author.

Gripe (grīp). Hypocritical old city usurer in Wycherley's comedy *Love in a Wood*.

Gripe. Miserly father of Leander, cheated by Scapin, in Thomas Otway's *Cheats of Scapin*. He is the Géronte of Molière's play.

Gripe. Miserly money-scrivener in Vanbrugh's comedy *The Confederacy*.

Gripe, Sir Francis. In Susannah Centlivre's comedy *The Busybody*, an old man, the guardian of Miranda. He wishes to marry his ward for the sake of her money, but is duped by her and Sir George Airy.

Gripsholm (grips'hôlm). Castle in SE Sweden, at Mariefred on a southern arm of Mälaren Lake ab. 45 mi. by rail W of Stockholm. It was begun in 1537 under Gustavus Vasa, and completed in the 16th century. During the 17th century, it was the principal residence of the dowager queens. In the late 18th century, under Gustavus III, Gripsholm enjoyed a brilliant court period, and a theater was built. In the period 1889–1900 the castle was restored, and it is now a museum.

Griqualand East (grē'kwą.land, grik'wą-). Territory in S Africa, a former political division of Cape of Good Hope, situated NW of Pondoland and SW of Natal, and now one of the Transkeian territories, Cape of Good Hope province, Union of South Africa. Chief place, Kokstadt; area, 6,602 sq. mi.; pop. ab. 275,000.

Griqualand West. Territory in S Africa, part of Cape of Good Hope province, Union of South Africa. It lies N of the Orange River and immediately W of the Orange Free State in the vicinity of Kimberley. It is famous for its diamond fields, discovered in 1867. It was governed by a separate administrator from 1871 to 1881. Chief place, Kimberley; area, 15,197 sq. mi.; pop. ab. 112,000.

Gris (grēs), **Juan.** b. at Madrid, March 13, 1887; d. at Boulogne-Billancourt, France, May 11, 1927. Spanish painter, lithographer, and papier-collé artist, who, with Picasso and Braque, was one of the leaders of the cubist movement. He was educated at Madrid and went to Paris in 1905. In 1910 he started to paint, and his first works were cubist. He worked under the influence of Picasso, but he is considered to be the purest of the cubist painters and, with Guillaume Apollinaire, one of its best theoreticians. Among his better-known works are *Landscape, Still Life with Flowers, Homage to Picasso, Harlequin, The Violin, The Guitar*, illustrations for books by Gertrude Stein, Tristan Tzara, and R. Radiguet, and designs for Diaghilev's ballets *Temptations of the Shepherd* and *The Lost Education*.

Grisar (grē.zär), **Albert.** b. at Antwerp, Belgium, Dec. 26, 1808; d. at Asnières, near Paris, June 15, 1869. French composer of comic operas, melodies, and romances. Nineteen of the first were produced, and he published more than 50 of the last.

Griscom (gris'kọm), **Lloyd Carpenter.** b. at Riverton, N.J., Nov. 4, 1872—. American diplomat. He was secretary of legation (1899) and chargé d'affaires (1899–1901) at Constantinople, minister to Persia (1901–02), ambassador to Brazil (1906–07), and ambassador to Italy (1907–09).

Grisebach (grē'zę.bäċh), **August Heinrich Rudolf.** b. at Hanover, Germany, April 17, 1814; d. at Göttingen, Germany, May 9, 1879. German botanist and traveler. He became (1847) professor at Göttingen. He traveled, for scientific purposes, in Turkey (1839), the Pyrenees (1850), and Norway (1842). He wrote *Die Vegetation der Erde* (1872) and others.

Grisebach, Eduard. b. at Göttingen, Germany, Oct. 8, 1845; d. at Berlin, March 22, 1906. German consular official, editor, and poet. Despite legal training and official duties at various times in most of the capitals of Europe, his chief interest was German literature. He edited the works of Bürger, Kleist, Waiblinger, Grabbe, Schopenhauer, and Hoffmann; made a study of the faithless widow in world literature; and wrote up the Goethe era in *Das Goethesche Zeitalter der deutschen Dichtung* (1891). Author also of *Der neue Tannhäuser* (1869) and *Tannhäuser in Rom* (1875).

Griselda (gri.zel'dą). [Also, **Griseldis** (gri.zel'dis), **Grissel** (gri.sel').] Character of romance, noted for the patience with which she submitted to the most cruel ordeals as a wife and mother. The subject has been variously treated by Boccaccio, Chaucer, Dekker, and other writers. The song of *Patient Grissel* appeared about 1565, and a prose history shortly after.

Griséldis (grē.zāl.dēs). Opera in three acts by Jules Massenet, with a libretto by Silvestre and Morand, first performed at the Paris Opéra-Comique on Nov. 20, 1901.

Grisi (grē'zē), **Carlotta.** b. near Mantua, Italy, June 28, 1819; d. at Geneva, Switzerland, May 22, 1899. Italian dancer; cousin of Giulia Grisi.

Grisi, Giuditta. b. at Milan, Italy, July 28, 1805; d. May 1, 1840. Italian mezzo-soprano. She sang in opera at Vienna, London, and Paris, and in Italy.

Grisi, Giulia. b. at Milan, Italy, July 28, 1811; d. at Berlin, Nov. 29, 1869. Italian soprano, famous as an operatic singer. She appeared first in Italy in 1830 as Emma in Rossini's *Zelmira*, and sang at Paris (1832–49) and at London (1834–61); she visited the U.S. in 1854.

Griskinissa (gris.ki.nis'ą). Wife of Artaxaminous, king of Utopia, in Rhodes's *Bombastes Furioso*. The king wishes to divorce her and marry Distaffina.

Gris-Nez (grē.nā), **Cape.** Limestone promontory in N France, on the S shore of the Strait of Dover, ab. 15 mi. W of Calais. It has an important lighthouse.

Grisons (grē.zôn̈). French name of **Graubünden.**

Grissee (grē'sā). [Also: **Gresik** (grē'sik), **Grisseh** (gris'e).] Town in Indonesia, on the N coast of Java, in the province of East Java, situated on the Strait of Madura: one of the oldest towns of the island. It has an airport. Pop. ab. 25,000.

Grissel (gri.sel'). See **Griselda.**

Griswold (griz'wọld). Town in E Connecticut, in New London County. 5,728 (1950).

Griswold, Alfred Whitney. b. at Morristown, N.J., Oct. 27, 1906—. American educator. He was graduated from Yale (B.A., 1929; Ph.D., 1933), where he became an instructor in history (1933) and professor of history (1947); in 1950 he was named president of Yale University as successor to Charles Seymour. He is the author of *The Far Eastern Policy of the United States* (1938) and *Farming and Democracy* (1948).

Griswold, Fort. See under **Groton,** Conn.

Griswold, Matthew. b. at Lyme, Conn., March 25, 1714; d. April 28, 1799. American jurist and governor. Admitted (1743) to the bar, he served (1751–59) as a representative in the general assembly, and in 1759 became a member of the council. He served (1769 *et seq.*) as deputy governor of Connecticut, in which position he was also chief justice of the state, and was governor from 1784 to 1786. In 1788 he presided over the state ratifying convention which assented to the federal Constitution.

Griswold, Roger. b. at Lyme, Conn., May 21, 1762; d. at Norwich, Conn., Oct. 25, 1812. American politician. He was graduated from Yale in 1780, and began the practice of law at Norwich in 1783, removing to Lyme in 1794. He was a Federalist member of Congress from Connecticut (1795–1805), and became a judge of the Connecticut supreme court in 1807, and governor of the state in 1811. While governor he refused to honor a presidential requisition of four companies of troops on the ground that the troops, needed for garrison service, were not wanted to repel invasion, and that the requisition was in consequence unconstitutional.

Griswold, Rufus Wilmot. b. at Benson, Rutland County, Vt., Feb. 15, 1815; d. at New York, Aug. 27, 1857. American critic and editor. He was for a time a Baptist clergyman, but abandoned the ministry in order to devote himself to literature. He was editor of *Graham's*

Magazine (1842–43) and of the *International Magazine* (1850–52). Among his works are *Poets and Poetry of America* (1842), *Prose Writers of America* (1846), *Female Poets of America* (1849), and *The Republican Court* (1854).

Grivegnée (grēv.nyā). Town in E Belgium, in the province of Liége, situated on the Ourthe River E of Liége. An industrial suburb of Liége, it has coal mines, blast furnaces, and steel mills. 18,495 (1947).

Grizzle (griz'l). The horse of Doctor Syntax. He was all skin and bone.

Grizzle, Lord. In Henry Fielding's burlesque *Tom Thumb the Great*, a peer of the realm: "a flighty, flaunting, and fantastical" personage.

Grizzle, Mrs. Sister of Peregrine Pickle in Tobias Smollett's novel *Peregrine Pickle*. She marries Commodore Trunnion, and henpecks him. "She goes a little crank and humorsome by being often overstowed with Nantz and religion."

Groatsworth of Wit. [Full title, **Greene's Groatsworth of Wit, bought with a Million of Repentance.**] Posthumous tract by Robert Greene. It was licensed in 1592; the earliest existing edition known is 1596. It was edited by Henry Chettle. Roberto, the young man whose conversion and adventures are related, corresponds in some, though not in all, respects to Robert Greene himself. Marlowe, Peele, and probably Nashe are warned to repent of their wild ways. The exhortation to Peele contains a passage obviously attacking Shakespeare, towards whom the university-bred, established dramatists were very often resentful.

Gröben (grė'bẹn), Count **Karl Joseph von der.** b. near Rastenburg (Kętrzyn), in East Prussia, Sept. 17, 1788; d. July 13, 1876. Prussian general.

Grocco (grôk'kō), **Pietro.** b. at Albonese, Italy, June 27, 1856; d. at Courmayeur, Val d'Aosta, Italy, Feb. 12, 1916. Italian clinician. He described the paravertebral area of dullness (1902) in pleural effusion (Grocco's triangle and Grocco's sign). Author of *Cenni sopra alcune sindromi meno comuni e sulla cura della colelitiasi* (1901), *Triangolo paravertebrale opposto nella pleurite essudativa* (1902), and *Lezioni di clinica medica* (1905).

Grocyn (grō'sin), **William.** b. at Colerne, Wiltshire, England, c1446; d. at Maidstone, Kent, England, 1519. English humanist, first teacher of Greek at Oxford. He was a friend of Linacre, More, Colet, and Erasmus, and an ardent promoter of the "new learning," though an adherent of the old religious faith. With the exception of a letter to Aldus and an epigram (on a lady who threw a snowball at him), no writings of his are known.

Gródek (grö'dek). Polish name of **Gorodok.**

Gröden (grė'dẹn) or **Grödnertal** (grėd'nėr.täl). German names of **Gardena Valley.**

Grodno (grôd'nô). *Oblast* (region) in W U.S.S.R., in the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, adjoining Lithuania on the N and Poland on the W. Capital, Grodno; area, ab. 5,000 sq. mi.; pop. ab. 800,000.

Grodno. [Lithuanian, **Gardinas.**] Town in W U.S.S.R., in the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, capital of Grodno *oblast* (region), situated on the Niemen River: food processing. 50,000 (est. 1940).

Grodzisk Mazowiecki (grô'jēsk mä.zô.vyets'kē). Town in C Poland, in the *województwo* (province) of Warszawa, ab. 12 mi. SW of Warsaw: agricultural trade. 14,610 (1946).

Groedel (grė'dẹl), **Franz Maximilian.** b. at Nauheim, Germany, May 25, 1881—. German roentgenologist and cardiologist. He was chief (1910–34) of the x-ray department of the Holy Ghost Hospital at Frankfort on the Main, director (1929) of the Kerckhoff Heart Research Institute at Nauheim, and cardiologist (1904–34) of the heart sanitarium at Nauheim; later he settled at New York. Author of *The Nauheim Treatment of Disturbances of the Circulation* (1908), *Die Orthoröntgenographie* (1908), *Atlas und Grundriss der Röntgendiagnostik in der inneren Medizin und ihren Grenzgebieten* (1909), *Die Röntgendiagnostik der Herz- und Gefässerkrankungen* (1912), *Unfälle und Schäden bei der Röntgenstrahlenbehandlung und ihre rechtliche Bewertung* (1928), *Die diagnostische Bedeutung der graphischen Darstellung der Herztöne* (1930), *The Increased Incidence of Heart Disease and its Causes* (1935), and *The Venous Pulse and Its Graphic Recording* (1946).

Groener (grė'nėr), **Wilhelm.** b. at Ludwigsburg, Germany, Nov. 22, 1867; d. at Berlin, May 14, 1939. German general. He was named (1912) chief of the railway section of the general staff, and, after the outbreak of World War I, chief of army rail transportation. During 1916 he served as an executive of the German food administration and as vice-minister of war. He urged the Kaiser to abdicate (1918), and as successor to Ludendorff organized the retreat of the German army and its demobilization; he reached an understanding with Ebert concerning suppression of Communist uprisings and security of the republic. Affiliated with the Democratic Party, he was minister of transportation (1920–23), opposing private ownership of railways. He succeeded Gessler as minister of defense (January, 1928), and remained in this office until 1932. In 1931 he also served as minister of the interior and ordered temporary suppression of uniformed Nazi organizations. He was the author of memoirs and books on military subjects.

Groen van Prinsterer (ċhrön vän prin'stę.rėr), **Wilhelm.** b. at Voorburg, near The Hague, Netherlands, Aug. 21, 1801; d. at The Hague, May 19, 1876. Dutch historian, politician, and political writer. His works include *Archives, ou correspondance inédite de la maison d'Orange-Nassau* (1835–64) and *Handboek der geschiedenis van het Vaderland* (1835).

Groesbeck (grōs'bek), **William Slocum.** b. near Schenectady, N.Y., July 24, 1815; d. July 7, 1897. American lawyer and politician. He was elected (1856) to Congress, where his position on the Kansas-Nebraska bill cost him reëlection. He was a delegate to the peace convention of 1861 and during the Civil War was a prominent Union Democrat in Ohio. He served as defense counsel to President Andrew Johnson at the impeachment proceedings against the latter in 1868.

Grogger (grog'ėr), **Paula.** b. at Öblarn, in Upper Styria, Austria, June 12, 1892—. Austrian writer, best known for her novels, which are set in an Alpine locale.

Grolier de Servier (gro.lyā dę ser.vyā), **Jean,** Vicomte **d'Aguisy.** [Known as **Jean Grolier.**] b. at Lyons, France, 1479; d. 1565. French bibliophile. He was of a rich family, and became treasurer under Francis I. He owes his reputation to his passion for fine books (in point of subject, binding, printing, and paper). He designed many of his own ornaments and supervised the binding. The Grolier Club at New York was named for him.

Groll (grōl), **Albert Lorey.** b. Dec. 8, 1866; d. Oct. 2, 1952. American landscape painter and etcher, known for his scenes of the Far West. He became an associate of the National Academy of Design (1906), and academician (1910). His work has been exhibited widely in Europe, the U.S., and South America, and is represented in many important museums.

Gromaire (gro.mer), **Marcel.** b. at Noyelles-sur-Sambre, France, July 24, 1892—. French expressionist painter, etcher, and designer of tapestries, whose style is unique (although he is usually grouped with the expressionists). His works include *The Flemish Reaper, War, Nudes, The Blue Robe, Sarah, The Auto, The Two Brothers,* illustrations for Baudelaire's *Short Poems and Prose,* and many etchings.

Gromyko (gro.mē'kọ), **Andrei Andreyevich.** b. at Minsk, Russia, July 6, 1909—. Russian Communist leader and diplomat. He finished his secondary education in Russia in 1928, was graduated from the Teachers College in 1931, was a student (1931–36) at the Moscow Economic Institute, and received a master's degree in 1936. He has lectured at the Institute, the Russian Academy of Sciences, and the University of Moscow. From 1939 to 1943 he was at Washington, D.C., as counselor of the Soviet embassy, and from August, 1943, to April, 1946, he was Soviet ambassador to the U.S. In September, 1943, he was appointed minister to Cuba. Before coming to the U.S. he was in charge of the American section of the Moscow foreign office. In March, 1946, he was appointed Russian representative on the Security Council of the United Nations, and he has been deputy minister for foreign affairs since December of that year. Gromyko's spectacular "walkout" during debate on the Iranian question in the Security Council brought him wide

notoriety. In 1952 he was appointed ambassador to Great Britain.

Gronau (grō'nou). Town in W Germany, in the *Land* (state) of North Rhine-Westphalia, British Zone, formerly in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, situated on the Dinkel River near the Dutch border, ab. 32 mi. NW of Münster. It has important textile industries, and also lumber mills, breweries, and a machine factory. 24,403 (1950).

Grongar Hill (grong'gar). Descriptive poem by John Dyer, published in 1727; named from a hill in South Wales.

Groningen (grō'ning.en; Dutch, ċhrō'-). [German **Gröningen** (grē'ning.en).] Province in NE Netherlands, bounded by the North Sea on the N, the Dollart and Germany on the E, Drenthe on the S, and Friesland on the W. It includes the islands of Schiermonnikoog, Rottumeroog, and some smaller islands in the shallow Wadden Sea which represent a sunken land-bridge. The country adjacent to the sea is very fertile; swamplands and sandy soils prevail in the S and E. Agriculture, dairy farming, and livestock raising are highly developed. The population, speaking a Frisian dialect, is predominantly Protestant. The region was inhabited by independent Frisian tribes prior to the Frankish conquest of the 7th and 8th centuries. Capital, Groningen; area, 923 sq. mi.; pop. 461,802 (est. 1950).

Groningen. [German, **Gröningen.**] City in NE Netherlands, the capital of the province of Groningen, situated at the junction of the Reit Diep and the Bolster Diep streams with the Ems and Willems canals, N of Assen. The largest town in the N part of the Netherlands, it has a harbor and shipyards, an important trade in grain and cattle (grain exchange), metallurgical, chemical, brick, and tobacco factories, and distilleries. It is the seat of a university, founded in 1614, and also has a library, museum, botanical garden, concert house, and agricultural and nautical schools. The old part of the city is surrounded and traversed by canals. A number of historical monuments have been preserved; the Aa Kerk and the Church of Saint Martin date back to the 13th century; the *Gerechtsgebouw* (Palace of Justice) is a brick building of the 16th and 17th centuries. Others are the weigh house, the *Stadhuis* (town house) and the *Oude Rechthuis* (old palace of justice). Groningen belonged in the Middle Ages to the bishopric of Utrecht; became a member of the Hanseatic League in 1282; revolted against the rule of Saxony in 1499; sought the protection of the Count of East Friesland (Ostfriesland) in 1506, of the Duke of Gelder in 1514; submitted to Emperor Charles V in 1536. It joined the Union of Utrecht in 1579, but became once more detached from it; Maurice of Orange conquered the town on July 22, 1594, and joined it definitely to the States General of the Netherlands. In World War II it was occupied by Allied troops in April, 1945. Pop. 137,719 (est. 1951).

Grønland (grėn'län). Danish name of **Greenland.**

Gronlund (gron'lund), **Laurence.** b. at Copenhagen, July 13, 1846; d. at New York, Oct. 15, 1899. American lawyer and Socialist lecturer. He came to America in 1867, taught German in Milwaukee schools, read law in his free time, and was admitted in 1869 to the Chicago bar, in which city he established his practice. Always interested in social, economic, and political problems, and naturally inclined to be a socialist, he became convinced by reading the *Pensées* of Pascal of the necessity of trying to make socialism a reality. In 1887 he was elected to the executive committee of the Socialist Labor Party, a radical group that had separated from the Socialist Party. His works are *The Coming Revolution: Its Principles* (1878, 1880), *The Cooperative Commonwealth in its Outlines* (1884), which is still regarded as the first satisfactory English treatment of socialism and Marxian economics, *Ca Ira! or Danton in the French Revolution* (1887), *Our Destiny, the Influence of Nationalism on Morals and Religion* (1891), and *The New Economy: A Peaceable Solution of the Social Problem* and *Socializing a State* (both 1898). He had no patience with free trade or land reform as cures for social evils, and he attacked the single tax program in his *Insufficiency of Henry George's Theory* and *Socialism vs. Tax Reform: An Answer to Henry George* (both 1887).

Gronov (grō'nou), **Abraham.** [Latinized, **Gronovius** (grō.nō'vi.us).] b. at Leiden, Netherlands, 1694; d. there, Aug. 17, 1775. Dutch classical scholar; son of Jakob Gronov and brother of Johann Friedrich Gronov (1690–1760). He was librarian in the University of Leiden, and is chiefly noted for his edition of Aelian's *Varia historia.*

Gronov, Jakob. [Latinized, **Gronovius.**] b. at Deventer, Netherlands, Oct. 20, 1645; d. at Leiden, Netherlands, Oct. 21, 1716. Dutch classical scholar; son of Johann Friedrich Gronov (1611–71). He became professor of belles-lettres at Leiden in 1679. His chief work is *Thesaurus antiquitatum græcarum* (1697–1702).

Gronov, Johann Friedrich. [Latinized, **Gronovius.**] b. at Hamburg, Germany, Sept. 8, 1611; d. at Leiden, Netherlands, Dec. 28, 1671. German classical scholar. He became professor of history and eloquence at the University of Leiden in 1658, a position which he occupied until his death. He published valuable editions of Livy, Tacitus, and other Latin classics, and was the author of *Commentarius de sestertiis* (1643).

Gronov, Johann Friedrich. [Latinized, **Gronovius.**] b. at Leiden, Netherlands, March 10, 1690; d. there, 1760. Dutch botanist; son of Jakob Gronov and brother of Abraham Gronov. Author of *Flora virginica* (1743) and *Flora orientalis* (1755).

Gronov, Lorenz Theodor. [Latinized, **Gronovius.**] d. at Leiden, Netherlands, 1778. Dutch naturalist; son of Johann Friedrich Gronov (1690–1760). He wrote *Museum ichthyologicum* (1754–56), *Zoophylacium gronovianum* (1763–81), and others.

Groombridge (grōm'brij), **Stephen.** b. at Goudhurst, Kent, England, Jan. 7, 1755; d. at Blackheath, England, March 30, 1832. English merchant and astronomer. His observations at Goudhurst resulted in the publication (1838) of *A Catalogue of Circumpolar Stars, Deduced from the Observations of Stephen Groombridge, F.R.S., Reduced to Jan. 1, 1810,* which contains 4,243 star places, including that of No. 1,830, which he was first to observe.

Groome (grōm), **Francis Hindes.** b. at Earl Soham, Suffolk, England, Aug. 30, 1851; d. at Edinburgh, Jan. 24, 1902. English author, best known for his works on the Gypsies. During his early manhood, he traveled in Europe, living with Gypsies and studying their life, and in 1876 he married a Gypsy. Author of *In Gypsy Tents* (1880), *A Short Border History* (1887), *Two Suffolk Friends* (1895), *Kriegspiel* (1896), a novel, and *Gypsy Folk Tales* (1899); edited the *Journal of the Gypsy Folk-Lore Society.*

Groos (grōs), **Karl.** b. at Heidelberg, Germany, Dec. 10, 1861—. German philosopher, professor (1892 *et seq.*) at the universities of Giessen, Basel, and Tübingen. Author of *Die Spiele der Tiere* (1896), *Die Spiele der Menschen* (1899), *Der ästhetische Genuss* (1902), *Das Spiel* (1922), *Der Aufbau der philosophischen Systeme* (1924), *Beiträge zur Ästhetik* (1924), *Zur Psychologie und Metaphysik des Werterlebens* (1932), and *Die Unsterblichkeitsfrage* (1936).

Groot (grōt), **Gerhard.** [Latinized, **Gerhardus Magnus.**] b. at Deventer, Netherlands, in October, 1340; d. there, Aug. 20, 1384. Dutch reformer, founder of the society of "Brethren of the Common Life."

Groote Eylandt (grōt' ī'land). [Eng. trans., *"Great Island."*] Island in the Gulf of Carpentaria, N Australia. Area, 950 sq. mi.

Grootfontein (grōt'fon.tān'). Small town in the NE part of South-West Africa, at the end of a narrow-gauge rail line from Usakos, in the center of a mining region in which copper, lead, zinc, and vanadium are found. The world's largest known meteorite fell on a farm near this town. 2,008 (1946).

Gropius (grō'pi.us), **Walter.** b. at Berlin, May 18, 1883—. Architect, founder of the Bauhaus at Weimar and at Dessau, and chairman of the school of architecture at Harvard University. He was educated at Berlin and Munich, later becoming interested in abstract or non-objective art and its applications and functions in modern architecture. He was director of the Werkbund Exposition at Cologne (1914), then the Bauhaus at Weimar (1919–25) and Dessau (1925–28). He went to England in 1934 and arrived in the U.S. in 1938. Among his books is *The New Architecture and the Bauhaus;* he designed a civic theater at Jena, Bauhaus professors' houses at Dessau, Sommerfield block house at Berlin, house for

John Hagerty at Cohasset, Mass., and other residences and public buildings in Germany, England, and the U.S.

Gropper (grop'ẽr), **William.** b. at New York, Dec. 3, 1897—. American painter, lithographer, cartoonist, illustrator, and writer, best known for his cartoons. He studied at the National Academy of Design, the Ferrer School, and the New York School of Fine and Applied Arts. His work, which has been exhibited in Europe and the U.S., is in permanent collections of the Museum of Modern Art, Whitney Museum, and Metropolitan Museum at New York, the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, the Art Institute of Chicago, the Museum of Western Art at Moscow, the Encyclopædia Britannica, and other institutions. He was awarded (1937) a Guggenheim Fellowship. Among his better-known works are *The Senate*, *The Banker*, *The Defenders*, murals in the Freeport, L.I., post office, the Northwestern Station at Detroit, the Department of Interior building, at Washington, D.C., and the Schenley building; also the books *The Golden Land*, *Aleyoop*, and others, and illustrations for *Lidice*, *Chinese White*, *Literary Spot-light*, *Shadows of Men*, *More Necessary Nonsense*, and for periodicals including *Vanity Fair*, *New Masses*, and *Art Front*.

Gros (grō), **Antoine Jean,** Baron. b. at Paris, March 16, 1771; drowned himself in the Seine, near Paris, June 25, 1835. French historical painter. He studied first with his father, a miniature painter, in 1785 entered the atelier of David, and visited Italy in 1793. He was especially inspired by Rubens and Van Dyck. Gros became associated with Napoleon at the time of the Italian campaign, and painted his portrait in the *Ponte d'Arcole*. He was appointed to the commission which selected the works taken to France from the conquered cities of Italy. He was made baron by Napoleon, and became a member of the French Institute in 1816. He exhibited in 1827 *Le Portrait de Charles X*, and in 1835 *Hercule et Diomède*. The criticisms of this work brought on an attack of melancholia, and he drowned himself. He had exhibited at the Paris Salons from 1797 to 1835.

Grosclaude (grō.klōd), **Louis.** b. at Locle, Switzerland, Sept. 26, 1788; d. at Paris, Dec. 11, 1869. Swiss genre painter.

Grose (grōs), **Francis.** b. at Greenford, Middlesex, England, c1731; d. at Dublin, May 12, 1791. English antiquary. He studied art, and exhibited at the Royal Academy for a number of years, chiefly architectural drawings. He was Richmond herald (1755–63), and afterward held offices in several corps of militia. In 1789 he made an antiquarian tour in Scotland, where he met Robert Burns, who wrote two poems about Captain Grose; and in 1791 started on a similar tour in Ireland, but died of apoplexy about a month after. He wrote *The Antiquities of England and Wales* (6 vols., 1773–87), *A Classical Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue* (1785), *Military Antiquities* (1786–88), *A Provincial Glossary* (1787), *The Antiquities of Scotland* (1789–91), *The Antiquities of Ireland* (1791–95), finished by Ledwich, and other works.

Grose, George Richmond. b. in West Virginia, 1869; d. at Altadena, Calif., May 6, 1953. American educator. He was president (1912–24) of De Pauw University, and, as a bishop (1924–32) of the Methodist Episcopal Church, served at Peiping, China. Author of *The Outlook for Religion* (1913), *Religion and The Mind* (1915), and *The Man from Missouri* (1943).

Groseilliers (gro.ze.yā), Sieur **de.** [Title of **Médart Chouart.**] b. at Brie, France, 1621; d. c1690. Canadian explorer. He left France when about 16 years of age, and became a trader among the Huron Indians. With the Sieur Radisson (Pierre d'Esprit), he discovered the upper Mississippi and explored the country in the region of Lake Superior (1659–60). In 1662 he made a journey from Quebec to Hudson Bay. He went to England and secured the endorsement of Prince Rupert and other eminent men for an expedition to Hudson Bay by a northwest passage, which was successfully carried out in 1668, and as a result of which the Hudson's Bay Company was chartered in 1670.

Grosjean v. American Press Co., 297 U.S. 233 (1936) (grōs'jēn). U.S. Supreme Court decision invalidating a Louisiana statute which levied a two-percent tax on the gross receipts of newspapers and periodicals with a circulation of more than 20,000 a week. The court opinion held that the tax infringed upon the constitutional freedom of the press guaranteed in the First Amendment and the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.

Gros Morne (grō' môrn'). Mountain in W Newfoundland, ab. 6 mi. NE of Bonne Bay, an inlet of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It is the second highest summit in Newfoundland. Elevation, ab. 2,666 ft.

Grosolé (grō.sō.lā') or **Grossoli** (grō.sō'lē), **Hilarión.** Original name of **Daza, Hilarión.**

Gross (grōs), **Charles.** b. at Troy, N.Y., Feb. 10, 1857; d. Dec. 3, 1909. American historian. He was graduated (1878) from Williams College and received (1883) his Ph.D. at the University of Göttingen, Germany. In 1908 he became the first Gurney professor of history and political science at Harvard. A specialist in the field of English institutional history, he wrote *The Gild Merchant* (2 vols., 1890), *A Bibliography of British Municipal History* (1897), and edited *Select Cases from the Coroners' Rolls, 1265–1413* (1896), *Sources and Literature of English History from the Earliest Times to about 1485* (1900; 2nd and revised ed., 1915), and *Select Cases Concerning the Law Merchant. A.D. 1270–1638* (1908).

Gross, Samuel David. b. near Easton, Pa., July 8, 1805; d. at Philadelphia, May 6, 1884. American surgeon. His works include *Elements of Pathological Anatomy* (1839), and *System of Surgery* (1859).

Grossa (grôs'sä), **Isola.** An Italian name of **Dugi Otok.**

Gross Altvater (grōs' ält'fä''tẽr). See under **Altvater Mountains.**

Grossbeeren (grōs.bā'rẹn). Village in NE Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Brandenburg, Russian Zone, formerly in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, ab. 12 mi. S of Berlin. Here on Aug. 23, 1813, the Prussians under Von Bülow defeated a French army under Oudinot which was advancing on Berlin. 2,459 (1946).

Grossbritannien (grōs'brē.tän'yẹn). German name of **Great Britain.**

Grosscup (grōs'kup), **Peter Stenger.** b. at Ashland, Ohio, Feb. 15, 1852; d. at sea, Oct. 1, 1921. American jurist. He was appointed (1892) district judge for the northern district of Illinois. He was one of the judges who issued an injunction against Eugene V. Debs and other railway unionists during the Chicago railroad strike of 1894 and was among those who issued a call for federal troops after the injunction went unheeded. He was advanced (1899) to the circuit court of appeals and became (1905) presiding judge; his court unanimously reversed the fine of 29,240,000 dollars levied against the Standard Oil Company of Indiana by District Judge K. M. Landis. He resigned his post in 1911.

Grosse (grō'sẹ), **Aristid V.** b. at Riga, Latvia, Jan. 4, 1905—. American research chemist and physicist, an expert on synthetic rubber. From 1930 to 1935 he was a research associate at Chicago, for the Universal Oil Products Company, and he served (1931–40) as visiting assistant professor at the University of Chicago. In 1940–41 he was a John Simon Guggenheim research fellow in physics at Columbia University. He has been since 1942 a consultant on synthetic rubber and since 1943 director of research for the Houdray Process Corporation of Pennsylvania. He was chief consultant on synthetic rubber for the U.S. War Production Board in 1942–43. With Vladimir N. Ipatieff, he discovered the reaction of paraffins with olefins, aromatics, and the dehydrogenation of paraffins to olefins; with W. Mattox and J. C. Morrell he discovered the cyclization of straight chain hydrocarbons to aromatics; with Morrell and Mavity the dehydrogenation of n-butane and n-butenes to butadiene; and with C. Linn the hydrogen fluoride catalytic alkylation process for the production of aviation gasoline. He has specialized in the catalytic chemistry of hydrocarbons. He is the coauthor, with E. Krause, of *Chemie der Metallorganischen Verbindungen* (1937). In 1927 he isolated element 91, Protactinium (Pa), which has an atomic weight of 231, and in 1940, working with Nier, Booth, and John Ray Dunning, he proved the slow neutron fission of uranium 235. He came to the U.S. in 1930 and became a citizen in 1937.

Grosse, Ernst. b. at Stendal, Germany, July 29, 1862; d. at Freiburg im Breisgau, Germany, Jan. 26, 1927. German ethnologist, student of Japanese and Chinese art. He was, as attaché (1908 *et seq.*) to the German embassy

at Tokyo, the earliest to study thoroughly Japanese and Chinese art. He served (1926 *et seq.*) as professor at the University of Freiburg. Author of *Die Anfänge der Kunst* (The Beginning of Art, 1894), and *Die ostasiatische Plastik* (East Asiatic Plastic Art, 1922).

Grosse, Julius Waldemar. b. at Erfurt, Germany, April 25, 1828; d. at Torbole, Austria, May 9, 1902. German poet and novelist, a member of the Munich school. He published numerous poetical and dramatic works, and the novels *Untreu aus Mitleid* (2 vols., 1868), *Maria Mancini* (1869), *Eine alte Liebe* (1869), *Gegen den Strom* (1871), *Tante Caridore* (1890), and others.

Grosse Heidelberger Liederhandschrift (hī'dėl.ber.gėr lē'dėr.hänt.shrift), **Die.** See **Heidelberger Liederhandschrift, Die grosse.**

Grossenhain (grō'sėn.hīn). [Former name, **Hain.**] Town in E Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Saxony, Russian Zone, formerly in the free state of Saxony, situated on the Röder River ab. 19 mi. NW of Dresden. Before World War II it had machine, paper, and cloth manufactures. The population is predominantly Protestant. 17,708 (1946).

Grosse Pointe (grōs' point'). City in S Lower Michigan, in Wayne County: one of four wealthy residential communities, on Lake St. Clair, known collectively as the "Gold Coast" of Detroit. 6,283 (1950).

Grosse Pointe Farms. Village in S Lower Michigan, in Wayne County: oldest of the "Gold Coast" suburbs of Detroit. 9,410 (1950).

Grosse Pointe Park. Village in S Lower Michigan, in Wayne County, adjacent to Detroit: residential suburb of Detroit. 13,075 (1950).

Grosse Pointe Woods. [Former name, **Lochmoor.**] Village in S Lower Michigan, in Wayne County: residential suburb of Detroit. In the decade between the last two U.S. censuses its population more than tripled. 2,805 (1940), 10,381 (1950).

Grosser Arber (grō'sėr är'bėr). See under **Arber.**

Grosser Feldberg (grō'sėr felt'berk). [Also, **Great Feldberg.**] Highest summit of the Taunus range, near Wiesbaden, Germany. Elevation, ab. 2,900 ft.

Grosser Ölberg (ėl'berk). See **Ölberg.**

Grosses Schauspielhaus (grō'sęs shou'shpēl.hous). Theater, called "the Theatre of Five Thousand," formerly the Reinz Circus, where Reinhardt in 1919 installed a huge platform stage with rising levels, and where the audience sat on three sides to witness his huge spectacles, such as *Danton's Death*, *Florian Geyer*, *Julius Caesar*, *The Miracle*, and *Lysistrata*.

Grosseteste (grōs'test), **Robert.** b. at Stradbrook, Suffolk, England, c1175; d. Oct. 9, 1253. English divine and scholar. He studied law and medicine at Oxford and theology on the Continent, returning to England to become chancellor at Oxford and first rector (1224) of the influential Franciscan school there. He was archdeacon of Wilts (1214, 1220), of Northampton (1221), and of Leicester (1231). In 1232 he resigned all his posts except that of prebendary at Lincoln and his chancellorship. He was elected (1235) bishop of Lincoln and set about energetically to reform abuses in his diocese. He found himself in conflict with the several establishments in the diocese and also with the secular power, Grosseteste claiming on the one hand his rights as bishop and on the other his authority as stemming from the papal chair. These struggles, which were to occupy the rest of his life, saw him striving to maintain the clerical rights against the encroachments of the secular power and the rights of the English church against the inroads of papal preferment. In 1239 he entered into a protracted quarrel with the chapter of Lincoln over his right of visitation, which was finally settled by the pope in his favor after he had traveled (1245) to Lyons to the papal court. When the papal legate was assaulted by Oxford students, Grosseteste demanded their release, finding himself in conflict with both king and Holy See. His resistance to the collection of one fifth of the English clerical revenues for papal purposes was joined by Edmund Rich; again the king and the pope were on the same side, and Rich, archbishop of Canterbury, left England never to return. When the pope nominated (1253) his nephew Federico di Lavanga to a canonry at Lincoln, Grosseteste wrote a letter refusing him on the ground of unfitness; he had previously (1251) been suspended for a similar refusal. Grosseteste was an early leader in the struggle of the barons against Henry III. In 1244 he refused to permit the clergy to be split from the barons in a council from which Henry was demanding money; the meeting demanded reforms in the administration of the kingdom before any funds would be granted. Neither side would give in and the incipient struggle remained as part of the English political atmosphere until after Grosseteste's death. While he lived, he did block the claim of the king to make ecclesiastical appointments. He was noted as a student of the sciences, as a mathematician and physicist. Among his students was Roger Bacon, who carried on the scientific studies he began under his master. Grosseteste wrote voluminously. His French poetry includes the religious allegory *Le Chasteau d'Amour;* he wrote on philosophy and theology, and translated from the Greek and wrote commentaries on Aristotle and Boethius.

Grosseto (grōs.sā'tō). Province in C Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Tuscany. Capital, Grosseto; area, 1,738 sq. mi.; pop. 185,801 (1936).

Grosseto. Town and commune in C Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Tuscany, the capital of the province of Grosseto, situated near the mouth of the Ombrone River, between Rome and Livorno. Formerly on swampy ground, with large-scale improvements undertaken only in the 20th century, the town is now the center of an agricultural and livestock-raising district. The *Duomo* (cathedral) is in the Sienese Romanesque and Gothic styles; the Basilica Church of San Francesco was restored according to original plans in 1903. There is an old fortified castle and a museum of Etruscan antiquities. Under Sienese and Imperial domination in the Middle Ages, it was later ruled by the house of Medici. Considerable damage was suffered by the library during World War II, and the cloisters adjoining the cathedral were destroyed, but the cathedral itself, the Church of San Pietro, the museum, and the Rocca are intact. Pop. of commune, 26,428 (1936); of town, 15,988 (1936).

Grossglockner (grōs'glok'nėr). [Also: **Gross Glockner, Glockner.**] Mountain in Austria on the confines of Tyrol, Carinthia, and Salzburg. It is the highest peak in the easternmost division of the Alps, and is celebrated for the extensive view it commands. It belongs to the group of the Hohe Tauern. Elevation, ab. 12,460 ft.

Grossgörschen (grōs'gėr'shęn). Village in E Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Saxony, Russian Zone, formerly in the province of Saxony, Prussia, situated S of Lützen. The battle of Lützen (May 2, 1813) is sometimes called the battle of Grossgörschen.

Grossi (grōs'sē), **Tommaso.** b. at Bellano, on Lake Como, Italy, Jan. 20, 1791; d. at Milan, Italy, Dec. 10, 1853. Italian poet and novelist. His works include the historical novel *Marco Visconti* (1834).

Grossjägerndorf (grōs'yā'gėrn.dôrf). [Also, **Gross-Jägersdorf** (grōs'yā'gėrs.dôrf).] Village in NW U.S.S.R., formerly in East Prussia, now in the Kaliningrad region of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, ab. 9 mi. E of Wehlau. Here on July 30, 1757, a large Russian army, invading Prussia under Stepan Apraksin, inflicted a severe defeat on the Prussians under von Lehwald.

Grosskarol (grōs'kä'rōl). German name of **Carei.**

Grossman (grōs'mąn), **Vasily Semyonovich.** b. 1908—. Russian journalist, short-story writer, and novelist. He achieved prominence during World War II. Some of his writings having to do with the war are available in English, notably *The People Immortal*, a novel (1943), and *The Years of War; 1941–45* (1946).

Grossmith (grōs'mith), **George.** b. at London, May 11, 1874; d. June 6, 1935. English comedian and operetta singer, known also as producer and manager, reputed to have introduced the revue to England. He made his debut (1892) at the Criterion Theatre in *Haste to the Wedding* by his father and W. S. Gilbert. He starred in *The Shop Girl* (1895), *The Girl on the Film* (1913), *Princess Charming*, *Meet My Sister* (1930), and other productions, especially in musical comedies at the Gaiety Theatre. He played (1930 *et seq.*) in such films as *Women Everywhere* and *Wedding Rehearsal*.

Gross Ottersleben (grōs ot.ėrs.lā'bęn). Town in C Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Saxony-Anhalt, Russian

Zone, formerly in the province of Saxony, Prussia. It is a southwestern suburb of Magdeburg. 16,009 (1946).

Gross-Räschen (grōs'resh'ẹn). Town in NE Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Brandenburg, Russian Zone, formerly in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, ab. 18 mi. SW of Kottbus: lignite mines and glassworks. The population is predominantly Protestant. 11,895 (1946).

Grosvenor (grōv'nėr), **Edwin Augustus.** b. at Newburyport, Mass., Aug. 30, 1845; d. at Amherst, Mass., Sept. 15, 1936. American historian. He was professor (1873–90) of history at Robert College at Constantinople, professor (1892–1914) at Amherst, and professor (1892–94) of history at Smith College. Author of *The Hippodrome of Constantinople* (1895, 1900), *The Permanence of the Greek Type* (1897), *Contemporary History* (1899), and *The Races of Europe* (1919).

Grosvenor, Gilbert Hovey. b. at Constantinople (Istanbul), Turkey, Oct. 28, 1875—. American geographer; son of Edwin Augustus Grosvenor. He began his association with the *National Geographic Magazine* as assistant editor (1899–1900), and became managing editor (1900–02) and editor in chief (1903 *et seq.*) of the National Geographic Society. Author of *Young Russia* (1914), *The Land of the Best* (1916), *Discovery and Exploration* (1924), *A Maryland Pilgrimage* (1927), *Maps for Victory* (1942), and other works.

Grosvenor, John. Possible original name of **Altham, John.**

Grosvenor Gallery. Private picture gallery established in Grosvenor House, London, by Richard, 1st Earl Grosvenor (1731–1802).

Grosvenor Gallery. Gallery for the exhibition of paintings of the contemporary "aesthetic school" (the works of Burne-Jones, Rossetti, and others), established in New Bond Street in 1876. The exhibitions have been discontinued.

Grosvenor Square. Fashionable square in London, E of Hyde Park. It was laid out in 1695 and has been the residence of many famous men. There is great variety of styles in its architecture, and it is noted for its many fine houses. The chief building of the U.S. Embassy occupies a large part of one of its sides.

Gros Ventre (grō väṅ'trẹ). Either of two unrelated groups of North American Indians of Plains culture; specifically, the Hidatsa of Missouri (a Siouan group) and the Atoine (an Algonquian group).

Grosz (grōs), **George.** b. at Berlin, July 26, 1893—. Painter, graphic artist, and writer, best known for his bitter satires against militarism and certain aspects of middle-class society. He began his social criticism as a music-hall performer of songs of his own composition. Later, he studied art at Dresden with Richard Muller and at the Berlin Kunstgewerbe Museum with Sterl and Orlik, and produced some 40 volumes of vitriolic writings and drawings (*Gesicht der Herrnhenden Klasse; Über Alles die Liebe*), earning the displeasure of various German governments including that of Hitler, which burned his *Ecce Homo*. In 1917 he became interested in dadaism and until 1920 was among the leaders of this movement at Berlin. Invited (1932) to teach at the Art Students League of New York, he has since lived in the U.S.; awarded Guggenheim fellowships (1937, 1938, 1939); exhibited (1942) at Museum of Modern Art, New York. His painting *The Survivor* won the Carnegie Institute's second prize in the international exhibition of 1945. Examples of his works of social protest are the water color *The Couple* (Whitney Museum of American Art), the lithographs *The Robbers* and *The Pimps of Death*, and the oil painting *A Piece of My World* (1938). He was the illustrator of stories by O. Henry (1935, Limited Editions Club), Dante's *Divine Comedy* (1944, Illustrated Modern Library), and others; represented in Metropolitan Museum of Art, Art Institute of Chicago, Duncan Phillips Memorial Gallery, Washington, D.C., and elsewhere.

Grote (grōt), **George.** b. at Clay Hill, near Beckenham, Kent, England, Nov. 17, 1794; d. at London, June 18, 1871. English historical writer. He studied at the Charterhouse, and in 1810 entered his father's bank, devoting himself thereafter to that business, his father having refused to give him a university education. He was a "philosophic radical," following the school of Mill and Bentham for electoral reform. He was a member of Parliament (1833–41); with J. S. Mill and Henry Brougham, he was one of the founders of University College, London. His great work is a *History of Greece* (12 vols., 1846–56), much of which is today obsolete because of later scholarship and discovery, but which by its emphasis on the democratic growth of the Greek city-state helped overcome the conservative approach of earlier histories of the era. He also published *Plato and the Other Companions of Socrates* (3 vols., 1865). His *Minor Works* were collected by Bain (1873).

Grote, Harriet. [Maiden name, **Lewin.**] b. near Southampton, England, July 1, 1792; d. at Shiere, near Guildford, Surrey, England, Dec. 29, 1878. English author; wife of George Grote (married 1820), whose biography she wrote (1873).

Grotefend (grō'tẹ.fent), **Georg Friedrich.** b. at Münden, near Kassel, Germany, June 9, 1775; d. at Hanover, Germany, Dec. 15, 1853. German philologist and archaeologist, prorector (later conrector) of the *Gymnasium* (advanced secondary school) at Frankfort on the Main (1803–21), and director of the lyceum at Hanover (1821–49). He is especially noted for his labors on the decipherment of the cuneiform inscriptions. His works include *Neue Beiträge zur Erläuterung der persepolitanischen Keilschrift* (1837), *Rudimenta linguae Umbricae ex inscriptionibus antiquis enodata* (1835–38), and *Rudimenta linguae Oscae* (1839).

Grotefend, Hermann. b. at Hanover, Germany, Jan. 18, 1845; d. at Schwerin, Germany, May 26, 1931. German historian, notable in the field of chronology; grandson of Georg Friedrich Grotefend. Author of *Handbuch der historischen Chronologie des deutschen Mittelalters* (Compendium of the Historical Chronology of German Medieval Times, 1872).

Grotewohl (grō'tẹ.vōl), **Otto.** b. at Brunswick, Germany, March 11, 1894—. German politician. A Social Democrat, he served in the Brunswick legislature (1920–25) and held the ministries of interior, education, and justice. He became a member of the Reichstag in 1925 and retained his seat in the German legislature until 1933, when Hitler came into power and Grotewohl was put into a concentration camp. After 1945 he became the leader of the Social Democrats in the Russian Zone of occupied Germany and, when his party merged with the Communists to form the German Socialist Union (*Sozialistische Einheitspartei Deutschlands*, or S.E.D.), he and Wilhelm Pieck became coleaders of the S.E.D. When, in 1949, the German Peoples Republic was established in the Russian Zone of occupation, Grotewohl became *Ministerpräsident* (chancellor) of the new government.

Groth (grōt), **Klaus.** b. at Heide, in Holstein, Germany, April 24, 1819; d. at Kiel, Germany, June 1, 1899. German dialect poet. He wrote in 1853 the first volume of *Quickborn* ("Living Spring"), poems of popular life, in Low German. He had not had a university education, but was given the doctor's title *honoris causa* by the University of Bonn in 1856. In 1857 he became docent at Kiel, where he was subsequently made (1866) professor. Two volumes of *Vertelln* (narratives in prose) appeared in 1855 and 1859. A second volume of *Quickborn* followed in 1872, *Ut min Jungsparadies, drei Vertelln* in 1876. *Briefe über Hochdeutsch und Plattdeutsch* appeared in 1858, and *Über Mundarten und Mundartliche Dichtung* in 1873.

Grotius (grō'shi.us), **Hugo.** [Latinized form of his original Dutch name, **Huig de** (or **van**) **Groot.**] b. at Delft, Netherlands, April 10, 1583; d. at Rostock, Germany, Aug. 28 or 29, 1645. Dutch jurist, theologian, statesman, and poet, the founder of the science of international law. He was one of the most precocious children in history, entering the university at the age of 12 and taking his degree in law at 15. In 1598 he served in the mission of Count Justin of Nassau and Jan van Olden Barnevelt to France; in that year too he edited the encyclopedic work of Martianus Capella. During his early youth he was responsible also for some Latin verse and three Latin plays on religious themes: *Adamus exul* (a formative influence on the final plan of Milton's *Paradise Lost*), *Christus patiens*, and *Sophomphaneas* (on Joseph and his brothers). Grotius began practice at the bar at Delft in 1599; one of his cases, dealing with the right of a private company, the Dutch East India Company, to seize a prize on the high seas, led to his interest in the principles

of international law. He seems to have written a draft in 1604 that was later useful to him in the composition of his masterpiece; in 1609 he published *Mare liberum*, maintaining that the seas are free to all nations. Although he did not seek the post, he was chosen (1603) historiographer of the States-General, and became (1607) fiscal advocate of the provinces of Holland and Zeeland. In 1608, he married Marie Reigersberg. In the service of the States-General, he wrote (1610) *De antiquitate reipublicae Batavae*, a reasoned historical account of the antiquity of Dutch independence. In 1613 he became pensionary of Rotterdam and soon after was part of a deputation to England. About 1615 he became involved in the religious dispute between the Remonstrants and the Antiremonstrants, at first attempting to pacify both sides with a plea for religious toleration. But he himself was a Remonstrant and when Maurice of Nassau, in a coup d'état to destroy van Olden Barneveldt's power, seized the governments of Utrecht and Holland, he was arrested. He was imprisoned (1619) in Louvestein, near Gorinchem, where he settled down to his books, expecting to spend the rest of his life in captivity. His wife, however, planned an escape carefully; gradually she accustomed the jailers to pass without examination cases of books that Grotius had finished with, and in 1621 he escaped from his prison by hiding in one of the cases. He fled to France, where his reputation gained him the support of powerful Frenchmen. He was established on an estate near Senlis where he wrote his *De jure belli et pacis*, a treatise on natural and international law, still considered one of the great books of all time and the foundation-stone of international law. The book, published in 1625, brought Grotius tremendous international prestige; it has been translated into every European language. In 1631, because of the enmity of Richelieu, he left France for the Netherlands, but his enemies there were in power and in 1632 he left for Hamburg. There he was recruited for the foreign service of Queen Christina of Sweden, serving (1635–45) as ambassador to France. But Richelieu and Mazarin were not friendly and he accomplished little. In 1645 he asked to be recalled. Among Grotius's other works are *De veritate religionis Christianae* (1627), a legalistic approach to the proof of the identity of all of Christianity and an attempt to mediate sectary differences; annotations on the Old Testament (1644) and on the New Testament (1641–46), and *Via et votum ad pacem ecclesiasticam* (1642).

Groton (grot'ǫn). Town (in Connecticut the equivalent of township in many other states) and borough in SE Connecticut, in New London County, at the mouth of the Thames River opposite New London. Settled in 1649, Groton was an early shipbuilding and fishing center. It contains Fort Griswold, which was the scene of a massacre of American troops by the British under Benedict Arnold on Sept. 6, 1781. It is the present site of the U.S. Navy Atlantic Submarine Base, and of the yards of one of the world's largest submarine construction plants. Pop. of town, 21,896 (1950); of borough, 7,036 (1950).

Groton. Town in NE Massachusetts, in Middlesex County, ab. 32 mi. NW of Boston: seat of Groton School. 2,889 (1950).

Groton. Town (in New York the equivalent of township in many other states) and village in W New York, in Tompkins County: manufactures portable typewriters. Pop. of town, 4,246 (1950); of village, 2,150 (1950).

Grotta del Cane (grôt'tä del kä'nā). Grotto near Pozzuoli, Italy, ab. 6 mi. W of Naples. The carbonic-acid gas collected in it is dangerous to animal life.

Grottaglie (grōt.tä'lyā). Town and commune in SE Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Apulia, in the province of Lecce, situated ab. 13 mi. NE of Taranto. An agricultural commune, it has stone quarries and a well-developed ceramics industry; the town is the seat of a school of ceramics and has an airport. Pop. of commune, 16,224 (1936); of town, 14,457 (1936).

Grouchy (grö.shē), **Emmanuel,** Marquis **de.** b. at Paris, Oct. 23, 1766; d. at St.-Étienne, France, May 29, 1847. French marshal, distinguished in the Napoleonic wars. He commanded a detached force in the Waterloo campaign, and defeated part of Blücher's army at Wavre (June 18, 1815), but failed to prevent Blücher from joining Wellington or to come himself to the assistance of Napoleon at the battle of Waterloo, which was fought a few miles distant on the same day. He rallied the French forces after the defeat and put them in position to defend Paris, but his timidity before Waterloo has often been blamed for Napoleon's defeat.

Group, The. Satirical play by Mercy Otis Warren, published in 1775.

Group Theatre. Company established (1931) at New York by former associates of the Theatre Guild. It produced more than a score of plays, among them Sidney Kingsley's Pulitzer prize winner, *Men in White* (1933), and a number of plays by Clifford Odets.

Grouse's Day (grou'sęz), **Saint.** The 12th of August; so called jocularly in Great Britain because the shooting season opens on that date and Parliament was said to suspend always when the shooting season opened.

Grousset (grö.se), **Pascal.** b. on the island of Corsica, 1844; d. at Paris, April 10, 1909. French journalist, minister of foreign affairs in the Paris Commune (1871), and a member of its executive committee. He was arrested, condemned to deportation, and sent (June, 1872) to New Caledonia. In March, 1874, he escaped to England, and returned to France in 1881, where he devoted himself entirely to literary work. He wrote under the pseudonyms Docteur Blasius, Léopold Virey, Philippe Daryl, André Laurie, and Tiburce Moray.

Grove (grōv), Sir **George.** b. at Clapham, Surrey, England, Aug. 13, 1820; d. at Sydenham, London, May 28, 1900. English engineer and writer, now best known for his *Dictionary of Music and Musicians*. He built (1841) at Jamaica the first iron lighthouse, and was employed on the Britannia Bridge. As secretary to the Crystal Palace, he became interested in the concerts being given there; for many years he wrote annotations for the programs. He was director (1882–94) of the Royal College of Music, Kensington. He edited *Macmillan's Magazine* for several years, and the *Dictionary of Music and Musicians* (1878–89; new ed., 1904–07; 3rd ed., 1927 *et seq.*). This dictionary, containing articles by Grove and other principal music critics, has become the standard work in the field.

Grove, Robert Moses. [Called **"Lefty" Grove.**] b. at Lonaconing, Md., 1900—. American baseball pitcher. From 1925 to 1933 he played for the Philadelphia Athletics, establishing a season pitching record, in 1931, of 31 victories against four defeats. He was traded to the Boston Sox in 1934 and played for them until 1941. In his playing career he won 300 games and lost 141, to attain a lifetime pitching percentage of .680.

Grove, Sir **William Robert.** b. at Swansea, Wales, July 11, 1811; d. at London, Aug. 1, 1896. English physicist. He was admitted (1835) to the bar. He invented (1839) the voltaic battery known as "Grove's battery." With a number of these platinum-zinc batteries and using platinum-filament lamps, he produced electric light for one of his lectures at the London Institution. He served as professor of physics at the London Institution (1840–47), became a judge of the Court of Common Pleas (1871), and was knighted (1872). He became a judge of the High Court of Justice in 1875, and retired from the bench in 1887. His chief work is *On the Correlation of Physical Forces* (1846).

Grove City. [Former name, **Pine Grove.**] Borough in W Pennsylvania, in Mercer County: manufactures gasoline engines. It is the seat of Grove City College. Settled in 1798, it was incorporated in 1883. Pop. 7,411 (1950).

Grove Park. Unincorporated community in NW Georgia, in Fulton County near Atlanta. Under the new urban definition established for use in the 1950 census it was counted with adjoining urban areas. The last official enumeration was 11,066 (1940).

Grover (grō'vėr), **La Fayette.** b. at Bethel, Me., Nov. 29, 1823; d. at Portland, Ore., May 10, 1911. American lawyer, politician, and manufacturer. Attracted to the West by the gold rush, he went (1851) to Oregon, where he became successively clerk of the U.S. district court at Salem and prosecuting attorney of the second judicial district. As auditor of accounts, a post which required him to act as secretary to the territorial legislature, he edited *The Oregon Archives* (1853). Active in Democratic politics, he served (1870–77) as governor of Oregon, resigning to become U.S. senator from that state. He was also active as a woolen manufacturer at Salem.

Grover, Oliver Dennett. b. at Earlville, Ill., 1861; d. at Chicago, Feb. 14, 1927. American marine and landscape painter and water-colorist, made an associate of the National Academy of Design in 1913. A list of his better-known works includes *Mountain, Sea and Cloud* (Art Institute of Chicago), *Street Scene, Venice* (Detroit Art Institute), *A Fresh Breeze* (City Art Museum, St. Louis), *The Arts* (Chicago Public Library), *Mending the Nets* (Union League Club, Chicago), and decorations for the Branford, Conn., Public Library.

Groves (grōvz), **Leslie Richard.** b. at Albany, N.Y., Aug. 17, 1896—. American soldier. He attended both Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, and served in the army corps of engineers. In 1942 he was deputy chief of construction; the huge Pentagon building at Washington, built to house the War Department, was erected under his direction. In 1942 he was assigned to the Manhattan Project, the undertaking that was to develop the atom bomb. General Groves was in complete charge of the program, one that involved research at centers thousands of miles apart, the production of fissionable elements in Tennessee and Washington, the assembly and testing of the bomb in New Mexico, and the unified efforts of thousands of scientists, laborers, and other workers, and one that demanded strong security measures to prevent the dissemination of secret information. He retired from the army in 1948 and became vice-president in charge of advanced scientific research with Remington Rand.

Groves v. Slaughter, 15 Peters 449 (1841) (slô'tėr). Decision by the U.S. Supreme Court involving the commerce clause and its application to the interstate slave traffic. The case arose over a provision in the Mississippi state constitution aimed at barring the purchase of slaves from other states. This provision was upheld by the court, but the opinions of Chief Justice Taney and Justices McLean and Baldwin reflected the extent to which the slavery controversy had already begun to appear in constitutional questions.

Groveton (grōv'tọn), **Battle of.** See under **Bull Run.**

Grovey v. Townsend, 294 U.S. 699 (1935) (grō'vi; toun'zẹnd). U.S. Supreme Court decision holding that a political party could exclude Negroes from state convẹntions provided such exclusion was not forbidden by a state law. The decision, which effectively placed nonlegislated restriction of party membership outside the domain of the Fourteenth Amendment, was overruled in *Smith v. Allwright* (1944).

Growth of the Soil. [Norwegian title, **Markens gröde.**] Novel (1917; Eng. trans., 1920) by Knut Hamsun, for which he won (1920) the Nobel prize in literature. It is a story of man's struggle with the land and of the goodness of the simple life as contrasted with the degrading lure of the city.

Groyne (groin), **the.** See **La Coruña,** city.

Groza (grō'zä), **Petru.** b. in Transylvania, then part of Austria-Hungary, 1884—. Rumanian political leader, prime minister (1945–52). He was active (1918–19) in the Transylvanian nationalist movement, and served as member of parliament (1919–27) and as minister of public works and communications (1921–22, 1926–27). He was the founder of the Ploughmen's Front Party in Transylvania.

Grozny (grôz'ni). *Oblast* (region) in the U.S.S.R., in the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, centered ab. 250 mi. NW of Baku, on the N slopes of the Caucasus Mountains. The area is hilly and mountainous and the chief products are grapes, cotton, tobacco, and tung oil. There are important deposits of petroleum. Capital, Grozny; area, 6,060 sq. mi.; pop. 697,408 (1939).

Grozny. City in the U.S.S.R., capital of Grozny *oblast* (region) of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, on the Terek River: oil producing and refining center with major pipe-line, road, and rail junctions. 172,468 (1939).

Grua Talamanca y Branciforte (grö'ä täl.ä.mäng'kä ē brän.thē.fōr'tā), **Miguel de la.** [Title, Marquis of **Branciforte.**] b. in Sicily, c1750; d. after 1813. Spanish general and administrator. He was the brother-in-law of Manuel Godoy, whose influence secured him many honors. He was made captain-general in the army and grandee of Spain, and from July, 1794, to May, 1798, was viceroy of Mexico. By scandalous abuse of his power he gathered a large fortune, but incurred the hatred of his subjects.

Gruber (grö'bėr), **Franz.** b. 1787; d. 1863. Austrian organist and choir director at Hallein. He is remembered as the composer (1818) of the music for the famous Christmas song *Silent Night, Holy Night* (*Stille Nacht, Heilige Nacht*).

Gruber, Johann Gottfried. b. at Naumburg, Germany, Nov. 29, 1774; d. at Halle, Germany, Aug. 7, 1851. German writer and scholar.

Gruber, Max von. b. at Vienna, July 6, 1853; d. 1927. German physiologist. He became (1902) professor of hygiene and bacteriology at the University of Munich. He was best known for his discovery (1896) of the specific agglutination of bacteria by the blood serum of animals which have been immunized with them, a discovery of great importance in serum-diagnosis.

Grubeshov (grö.byi.shôf'). Russian name of **Hrubieszów.**

Grub Street (grub). London street, still existing, but for many years known as Milton Street. It is in the parish of St. Giles Cripplegate, and runs from Fore Street to Chiswell Street. As Grub Street it was noted as the abode of indigent writers.

Grub Street Opera, The. Burlesque by Henry Fielding, produced in 1731.

Grudziądz (grö'jônts). [German, **Graudenz.**] City in N Poland, in the *województwo* (province) of Pomorze, formerly in Germany, situated on the Vistula River ab. 60 mi. S of Danzig. It has agricultural machinery and shoe manufactures and brickyards, and is the center of a fertile market-gardening district. It was founded in 1291, became part of Poland in 1466, of Prussia in 1772, and again of Poland in 1920. Grudziądz was formerly strongly fortified; the fortress was successfully defended against the French by Courbière in 1807. In World War II, it was occupied by the Germans in 1939 and by the Russians in 1945. Pop. 36,805 (1946).

Gruelle (grö.el'), **John.** b. at Arcola, Ill., Dec. 25, 1880;. d. at Miami Springs, Fla., Jan. 9, 1938. American cartoonist and writer, best known as creator of the comic strip "Brutus" and for the juvenile series of *Raggedy Ann* books. He contributed political cartoons (1899 *et seq.*) to Indianapolis newspapers, won (1910) the comic-feature competition of the New York *Herald*, and was associated (1928 *et seq.*) with the New York *Herald Tribune*. More than three million copies of *Raggedy Ann* were sold.

Gruenberg (grö'ẹn.bėrg), **Louis.** b. in Russia, Aug. 3, 1884—. American pianist and composer, noted for operatic scores including *Green Mansions* (1937), *Emperor Jones* (1932), and *Queen Helena* (1936). Among his orchestral works are *Jazz-Suite* (1925), *Enchanted Isle* (1927), and *Nine Moods* (1929).

Gruenberg, Sidonie. [Maiden name, **Matzner** or **Matsner.**] b. near Vienna, June 10, 1881—. American educator and author. She was a staff member (1906 *et seq.*) of what is now the Child Study Association of America and served as its director (1921 *et seq.*). She was lecturer in education at Columbia Teachers College (1928–36) and New York University (1936 *et seq.*), and adviser (1942) to the U.S. Children's Bureau commission on children in wartime. Author of *Your Child Today and Tomorrow* (1913), *Sons and Daughters* (1916), *We, the Parents* (1939); coauthor of *Parents' Questions* (1936), and, with her husband, Benjamin Charles Gruenberg, of *Parents, Children and Money* (1933).

Gruening (grē'ning), **Ernest.** b. at New York, Feb. 6, 1887—. American editor and public administrator. He received a B.A. (1907) and M.D. (1912) from Harvard. He served as editorial staff member (1914–34) of such newspapers as the Boston *Traveler*, Boston *Journal*, New York *Tribune*, *La Prensa*, and New York *Evening Post*, as managing editor (1920–23) and editor (1933–34) of *The Nation*. He was a staff member (1935–37) of the U.S. Department of the Interior, including service (1935 *et seq.*) with the Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration. He has been governor (1939 *et seq.*) of Alaska. Author of *Mexico and Its Heritage* (1928) and *The Public Pays* (1931).

Gruenther (grün'thėr), **Alfred M.** b. at Platte Center, Neb., March 3, 1899—. American military strategist. Commissioned in the army in 1918, he served in various capacities until 1941, when he became chief of staff of the Third Army. In 1942 he was deputy chief of staff at the Allied Forces headquarters, in 1943 chief of staff of the Fifth Army, and in 1944 chief of staff of the 15th army group. Following World War II Gruenther served as director of the joint staff of the joint chiefs of staff, a position that made him the principal planner of the U.S. military strategy to be brought into action in the event of war. The organization of the North Atlantic Treaty armies brought him to Europe as chief of staff to Dwight Eisenhower at SHAPE, and in 1953 he succeeded Matthew B. Ridgway as supreme Allied commander in Europe.

Gruffydd (grif'iтн), **Owain ab.** Welsh name of **Glendower, Owen.**

Grumbkow Pasha (grümp'kō päsh'ä), **Victor von.** b. at Graudenz (now Grudziądz, Poland), July 3, 1849; d. in a railroad accident, near Orsova, Rumania, June 30, 1901. German-Turkish officer, reorganizer of the Turkish artillery (1892 *et seq.*).

Grumbler, The. Comedy by Sir Charles Sedley, printed in 1702. It is a translation of Brueys's *Le Grondeur* (1691), and was adapted as a farce by Goldsmith in 1773.

Grumbletonians (grum.bl.tō'ni.ąnz). In Great Britain in the latter part of the 17th century, a nickname for members of the Country party, as opposed to the Court party.

Grumbo (grum'bō). Giant in the English Tom Thumb stories.

Grumentum (grö.men'tum). In ancient geography, a town in Lucania, S Italy, situated on the Aciris (now Agri) River near the modern Grumento Nova.

Grumio (grö'mi.ō). In Shakespeare's comedy *The Taming of the Shrew*, a servant of Petruchio.

Grumium (grö'mi.um). The fourth-magnitude star ξ Draconis, in the head of the animal.

Grumo Appula (grö'mō äp'pö.lä). Town and commune in SE Italy, in the region of Apulia, in the province of Bari, SW of Bari. It has flour mills and exports almonds and olive oil. Pop. of commune, 11,415 (1936); of town, 9,987 (1936).

Grün (grün), **Anastasius.** Pseudonym of **Auersperg,** Count **Anton Alexander von.**

Grün, Hans Baldung. See **Baldung, Hans.**

Grünberg (grün'berk). German name of **Zielona Góra.**

Grünberg, Karl. b. at Focşani, Rumania, Feb. 10, 1861—. German economist and authority on socialism. Among his works are *Sozialismus, Kommunismus, Anarchismus* (Socialism, Communism, Anarchism, 1897) and *Die Internationale und der Weltkrieg* (The International and the World War, 1916); he was editor of *Hauptwerke des Sozialismus und der Sozialpolitik* (Main Works in Socialism and Social Policy), and *Archiv für die Geschichte des Sozialismus und der Arbeiterbewegung* (Archives for the History of Socialism and the Labor Movement, 1910 *et seq.*).

Gründgens (grünt'gęns), **Gustav.** b. at Düsseldorf, Germany, Dec. 22, 1899—. German actor and stage director. As an actor he achieved distinction at Berlin under Reinhardt's management (1928–33), while also directing productions for the state opera and appearing in films. He took charge of the National Theatre after 1933.

Grundtvig (grunt'vig), **Nikolai Frederik Severin.** b. at Udby, Zealand, Denmark, Sept. 8, 1783; d. at Copenhagen, Sept. 2, 1872. Danish poet and divine. He was the son of a clergyman. He studied theology at the Copenhagen University, and was first a tutor, and subsequently (1808) again in Copenhagen, where he published the same year *Nordens Mythologi* (Mythology of the North), and the succeeding year *Optrin af Kjämpelivets Undergang i Nord* (Scenes from the Close of the Heroic Age in the North). In 1810 he was chaplain to his father at Udby, but returned to Copenhagen in 1813, after the latter's death. In the following years he wrote many historical and religious articles in periodicals, and numerous poems. He also translated Saxo Grammaticus and the *Heimskringla* of Snorri Sturluson into Danish, and in 1820 made a free version of *Beowulf*. In 1821 he was appointed parish priest at Præstø, but went the following year to Copenhagen as chaplain. In 1825, in consequence of a violent expression of opinion in *Kirkens Gjenmæle* (The Answer of the Church), in answer to a work by H. N. Clausen on Catholicism and Protestantism, he was prosecuted for damages and fined, and resigned his position. From 1829 to 1831 he was in England engaged in the study of Old English literature. In 1839 he became pastor of the little hospital church of Vartov, in Copenhagen, where he remained until his death. On the fiftieth anniversary of his priesthood the title of bishop was given him. He was a most prolific writer in almost all departments of literature, and published more than 100 volumes.

Grundtvig, Svend Hersleb. b. at Copenhagen, 1824; d. 1883. Danish philologist and folklorist; son of N. F. S. Grundtvig. He was from 1869 professor of Scandinavian philology at the University of Copenhagen and is noted for his five-volume edition of old Danish poems and songs (*Danmarks gamle Folkeviser*, 1853–83). Many of the fairy tales he collected have been translated into English. In the period 1880–89 he published a collection of his father's poetry, in seven volumes.

Grundy (grun'di), **Felix.** b. in Berkeley County, Va., Sept. 11, 1777; d. at Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 19, 1840. American politician. He was a U.S. senator (1829–38, 1839–40) from Tennessee, and attorney general (1838–40) under Van Buren.

Grundy, Mr. In Charles Dickens's *Pickwick Papers*, a friend of Mr. Lowten.

Grundy, Mrs. In Thomas Morton's comedy *Speed the Plough* (1798), one of two rival farmers' wives. She is constantly alluded to by Mrs. Ashfield, the other farmer's wife, in the phrase "What will Mrs. Grundy say?" but never appears on the scene. Her name has become proverbial for conventional propriety and morality.

Grundy, Sydney. b. at Manchester, England, March 23, 1848; d. there, July 4, 1914. English dramatist. He began his literary career with *A Little Change* (1872), produced at the London Haymarket, and a novel, *The Days of His Vanity*. He published *The Snowball* (1879), *In Honor Bound* (1880), *The Bells of Haslemere* (1887, with Henry Pettitt), *A Fool's Paradise* (1889), *A Pair of Spectacles* (1890), one of his greatest successes, *Sowing the Wind* (1893), *A Bunch of Violets* and *Slaves of the Ring* (both 1894), *The Late Mr. Castello* (1895), *A Marriage of Convenience* (1897), *The Musketeers* (1899), *The Garden of Lies* (1904), *Business is Business* and *The Diplomatists* (both 1905), *A Fearful Joy* (1908), and many others.

Gruner (grö'nėr), **Elioth.** b. at Gisborne, New Zealand, Dec. 16, 1882; d. at Sydney, Australia, Oct. 17, 1939. Australian painter, known chiefly for landscapes and flower pieces in oils. He was taken to Australia as a baby; at 14 he became a shop assistant, but gained instruction in art and found his way to fame. He won the Wynne prize for Australian landscape seven times. His work is widely represented in Australian museums and private collections.

Gruner, Wilhelm Heinrich Ludwig. b. at Dresden, Germany, Feb. 24, 1801; d. there, Feb. 27, 1882. German engraver. He illustrated, among other works, *Decorations and Stuccos of Churches and Palaces of Italy* (1844) and *Specimens of Ornamental Art* (1850).

Grünewald (grü'ne.vält), **Mathias.** b. at Aschaffenburg, Bavaria, Germany, c1480; d. at Frankfort on the Main, Germany, c1530. German religious painter. He probably studied under Holbein the elder, and lived and did most of his work at the city of his birth and at Mainz. The *Isenheim Altarpiece*, regarded as his masterpiece, consists of nine paintings which he was commissioned to do in 1517 for the Maria Schnee Chapel at Aschaffenburg. Regarded as one of the greatest painters of the German school, he has been compared, by Melanchthon, to Dürer and Cranach.

Grünstadt (grün'shtät). Small town in S Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Württemberg-Baden, American Zone, formerly in the Rhine Palatinate, ab. 10 mi. SW of Worms.

Grünten (grün'tęn). Peak in the Algäu Alps, Bavaria, S Germany, near Immenstadt. There is a fine prospect from its summit. 5,712 ft.

Grünwald (grün'vält), **Battle of.** See **Tannenberg, Battle of.**

Grus (grus). A southern constellation, the Crane, between Aquarius and Piscis Australis. It is one of the constellations introduced by Johann Bayer in 1603.

Grusinian (grö.sin'i.ạn). See **Georgian.**

Gruter (grü'tėr), **Jan.** See **Gruytère, Jan.**

Grützmacher (grüts'mä''chėr), **Friedrich Wilhelm Ludwig.** b. at Dessau, Germany, March 1, 1832; d. at Dresden, Germany, Feb. 23, 1903. German cellist, teacher, and composer; brother of Leopold Grützmacher. In 1848 he went to Leipzig as a member of a small orchestra, at once attracted the attention of Ferdinand David, and was subsequently first cellist at the Gewandhaus (1849–60) and teacher in the Conservatory. In 1608 he went to Dresden as cello virtuoso of the court orchestra. Besides pieces and valuable studies for his instrument, he wrote orchestral and chamber music, piano compositions, and songs.

Grützmacher, Leopold. b. Sept. 4, 1834; d. 1900. German cellist in the orchestra at Meiningen, Germany; brother of F. W. L. Grützmacher.

Grützner (grüts'nėr), **Eduard.** b. at Gross-Karlowitz, in Silesia, May 26, 1846; d. 1925. German genre and historical painter, best known for his scenes from Shakespeare.

Gruyère (grü.yer). [German, **Greierz.**] District in W Switzerland, in the canton of Fribourg, renowned for its cheese.

Gruyère, Théodore Charles. b. at Paris, Sept. 17, 1813; d. there, March 1, 1885. French sculptor, a pupil of Ramey and Auguste Dumont.

Gruyères (grü.yer). [German, **Greierz.**] Town in W Switzerland, in the canton of Fribourg, in the district of Gruyère, renowned for its cheese. It has a well-preserved medieval castle. 1,356 (1941).

Gruytère (grü.ē.ter), **Jan.** [Also, **Gruter.**] b. at Antwerp, Belgium, Dec. 3, 1560; d. at Heidelberg, Germany, Sept. 20, 1627. Classical scholar, author of *Inscriptiones antiquæ totius orbis Romanorum* (1603) and others.

Gruziya (grö'zi.yạ). Russian name of the **Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic.**

Grye (grē), **Jean Jacques Anatole Bouquet de la.** See **Bouquet de la Grye, Jean Jacques Anatole.**

Gryfice (gri.fē'tse). [German, **Greifenberg.**] Town in NW Poland, in the *województwo* (province) of Szczecin, formerly in Pomerania, Germany, situated on the Rega River ab. 40 mi. NE of Stettin: sugar refineries and pottery manufactures. The Church of Mary dates from the 14th century. The town came under Polish administration in 1945. Pop. 10,817 (1939); 4,898 (1946).

Gryfino (gri.fē'nô). [German, **Greifenhagen.**] Town in NW Poland, in the *województwo* (province) of Szczecin, formerly in Pomerania, Germany, situated on the Reglitz River ab. 13 mi. S of Stettin. The Reglitz River is connected with the Odra (Oder) River and accessible to river boats. The town has lumber and flour mills and agricultural markets; remains of medieval town walls. The German population has departed since 1945. Pop. 9,858 (1939); 1,347 (1946).

Gryll Grange (gril grānj). Novel (1860) by Thomas Love Peacock. It was his last novel and like his others has a simple plot on which philosophical discourses are hung. Dr. Opimian reflects the author's opinions; Lord Brougham is characterized in Lord Facing-both-ways, and Shelley, the author's friend, is Falconer.

Grynaeus (grī.nē'us), **Simon.** [Original surname, **Gryner.**] b. at Vehringen, in Swabia, 1493; d. at Basel, Switzerland, Aug. 1, 1541. German-Swiss Protestant theologian and philologist.

Gryphius (grif'i.us; German, grē'fē.ụs), **Andreas.** [Original surname, **Greif.**] b. at Glogau (Głogów), in Silesia, Oct. 11, 1616; d. there, July 16, 1664. German dramatist and poet, considered to have been the outstanding German dramatist of his time. He was in his early years a tutor, and was enabled by his patron, the count palatine Georg von Schönborn, to go to Holland. He matriculated (1638) at Leiden, where he subsequently studied and taught. He returned to Glogau in 1643, but again left (1646) to travel in Italy and France. In 1650 he became syndic of his native town. He wrote odes, sonnets, and hymns, but his fame is based principally upon his dramas. He was the author of five tragedies, *Leo Armenius* (1650, written in 1646), *Katharina von Georgien* (1657), *Cardenio und Celinde* (1657), *Carolus Stuardus* (1657, written in 1649), and *Papinianus* (1659). More important still are his comedies *Peter Squentz* (1663) and *Horribilicribrifax* (1663), both written between 1647 and 1650. A third comedy, *Die geliebte Dornrose*, written in the Silesian peasant dialect, was first acted in 1660 as the interlude to a comic operetta, *Das verliebte Gespenst* (The Enamoured Ghost). Two other operatic plays are *Majuma* and *Piastus*. In addition to these, he translated a Latin religious drama and several comedies from Italian and French. He has been styled "the German Shakespeare."

Gryphius, Sebastian. [Original surname, **Greyff.**] b. at Reutlingen, Germany, 1493; d. at Lyons, France, Sept. 7, 1556. German printer who settled at Lyons and revived the art of printing there. His Latin Bible of 1550 is an excellent example of his work.

Grzesinski (kshe.zēn'skē), **Albert.** b. at Treptow, Germany, July 28, 1879; d. at New York, Dec. 31, 1947. German statesman. Originally a metalworker, he later became a trade-union official, a Social Democratic member (1919) of the Prussian diet, chief (1921–24) of the Prussian police, and chief (1925) of the Berlin police. He succeeded Severing in 1926 as minister of interior, but resigned in 1930 and went into exile in 1933.

Guacanayabo (gwä''kä.nä.yä'bō), **Gulf of.** [Also: **Guacanabo** (or **Guacanayabo**) **Bay**; Spanish, **Golfo de Guacanayabo.**] Gulf in the N Caribbean Sea, off SE Cuba: chief port, Manzanillo. Greatest width, ab. 55 mi.

Guacharos (gwä'chä.rōs), **Cave of the.** Cave near Caripe, state of Monagas, Venezuela: so named because it is inhabited by the birds called guacharos (*Steatornis caripensis*). It was visited and described by Humboldt.

Guadagnini (gwä.dä.nyē'nē), **Giovanni Battista.** b. c1745; d. at Turin, Italy, 1790. Italian violinmaker; son of Lorenzo Guadagnini. His instruments were based on the Stradivarius model.

Guadagnini, Lorenzo. b. c1695; d. c1750. Italian violinmaker.

Guadalajara (gwä''тнä.lä.hä'rä). [Also, **Guadalajaro** (-rō).] City in W central Mexico, capital of Jalisco state, in an intermont basin ab. 5,000 ft. above sea level: third largest city in Mexico. It has various industries, including silver and coal mining, and is known for a high grade of pottery. The surrounding area is chiefly devoted to farming. Founded in the first half of the 16th century, it is the seat of a cathedral, completed in 1618, and of a university, established in 1792. The governor's palace contains mural paintings by José Clemente Orozco. 337,000 (1950).

Guadalajara. Province in C Spain, bounded on the N by Segovia, Soria, and Zaragoza, on the E by Teruel, on the S by Cuenca, and on the W by Madrid: part of New Castile. The province is thinly settled, the surface largely a high plateau. Sheep raising is the chief occupation. Capital, Guadalajara; area, 4,709 sq. mi.; pop. 207,195 (1950).

Guadalajara. [Arabic, **Wad-al-Hajarah**; ancient name, **Arriaca.**] City in C Spain, the capital of the province of Guadalajara, situated on the Henares River ab. 33 mi. NE of Madrid: woolen, leather, and soap industries. It is a picturesque city, with various churches and palaces, and is the seat of a military academy. The Church of Santa María contains the "Virgin of Battles" which accompanied Alfonso VI of Castile in his battles against the Moors. There is a Roman bridge and aqueduct. Roman and Visigothic rule was superseded by the rule of the Arabs (714–1081); the city was captured by Alvar Yañez de Minaya in the latter year. In March, 1937, during the Spanish Civil War, a Nationalist force, composed in large part of Italians, was defeated at Brihuega near here. 23,508 (1940).

Guadalaviar (gwä''тнä.lä.byär'). River in E Spain which flows into the Mediterranean Sea near Valencia.

Guadalcanal (gwod''ạl.kạ.nal'). [Also, **Guadalcanar** (-när').] Largest of the islands in the British Solomon Islands protectorate, in the Pacific Ocean E of New Guinea. There are several plantations on the island and gold has been discovered in its central hills. Length, ab. 80 mi.; width, ab. 25 mi.; area, 2,500 sq. mi.

Guadalcanal, Battle of. Military operation on the island of Guadalcanal, in the Pacific Ocean, in World War II. The operation began when the island, which was the site of a Japanese air base that threatened the Allied position throughout the southwest Pacific area, was assaulted by U.S. Marines under General Vandegrift on

Aug. 7, 1942. The Japanese quickly evacuated the 80-by-25 mile island, and the major phase of the battle developed with the Japanese attempt to retake it. Not until Feb. 3, 1943, after several naval engagements, heavy air attacks, and much bitter fighting on the ground, was the island entirely free of the threat of Japanese recapture. The taking of Guadalcanal was one of the most costly of Allied Pacific campaigns in men, ships, and planes, but it marked a turning of the tide against the Japanese and gave the U.S. an important base for further operations.

Guadalquivir (gwä″ᵺhäl.kē.bēr′). [Arabic, **Wadi el Kebir;** Latin, **Baetis, Baetes.**] River in S Spain, flowing into the Atlantic ab. 17 mi. NW of Cádiz. Córdoba is also on its banks. Length, ab. 350 mi.; navigable to Seville.

Guadalupe (gwä.dą.löp′, gwä′dą.löp, gô.dą.löp′, gô′dą.löp). River in S Texas which joins the San Antonio ab. 10 mi. from its mouth. Length, ab. 275 mi.

Guadalupe Hidalgo (gwä.ᵺhä.lö′pā ē.ᵺhäl′gō). [Official name, **Gustavo A. Madero.**] City in S Mexico, in the Distrito Federal, ab. 3 mi. N of Mexico City: celebrated for its chapel on the spot where the Virgin is said to have appeared to a shepherd. By a treaty signed here on Feb. 2, 1848, Mexico ceded a large territory, comprising the modern California, Nevada, Utah, most of Arizona, a large part of New Mexico, and parts of Colorado and Wyoming, to the U.S. 25,929 (1940).

Guadalupe Mountains (gwä.ᵺhä.lö′pā). [Spanish, **Sierra de Guadalupe.**] Mountain range in W Spain, in the province of Cáceres.

Guadalupe Mountains (gwä.dą.löp′, gwä′dą.löp, gô.dą.löp′, gô′dą.löp). [Also, **Sacramento Mountains.**] Rugged mountain range traversing W Texas and SE New Mexico, ab. 50 mi. SW of Carlsbad, N.M. There are pine forests on the upper slopes of the rocky range. The highest elevation is Guadalupe Peak (ab. 8,751 ft.), the highest point in Texas. Length, ab. 20 mi.

Guadarrama (gwä.ᵺhär.rä′mä), **Sierra de.** Mountain range in C Spain, on the Spanish Meseta (plateau) ab. 30 mi. NW of Madrid. The range forms a natural barrier separating Old Castile from New Castile, and is traversed by several important passes. There are extensive wooded areas, and stone is quarried. Peak elevation, Pico de Peñalara (ab. 7,972 ft.).

Guadeloupe (gô.dę.löp′, gwä-; French, gwåd.löp). Overseas department of France, comprising islands in the Caribbean Sea, in the Leeward Islands SE of Puerto Rico. It consists of two main islands, and several smaller ones; Guadeloupe (or Grande-Terre) and Basse-Terre are the largest. The highest mountain in the Lesser Antilles, Mount Soufrière (4,869 ft.) is on Basse-Terre. The principal products are sugar and rum. Discovered by Columbus on Nov. 4, 1493, the group was colonized (1635) by the French, was several times taken by Great Britain, and finally secured (1815) by France. Capital, Basse-Terre; area, 688 sq. mi.; pop. 271,262 (1946).

Guadelupe (gwä.ᵺhā.lö′pā). See **Canelones,** city.

Guadet (gwå.de), **Marguerite Élie.** b. at St.-Émilion, near Bordeaux, France, July 20, 1758; guillotined at Bordeaux, France, June 18, 1794. French Girondist leader. He was a deputy to the Legislative Assembly in 1791, and to the Convention in 1792.

Guadiana (Spanish, gwä.ᵺhyä′nä; Portuguese, gwą.dyu′ną). [Ancient name, **Anas.**] River in Spain and Portugal, forming in part of its course a boundary between the two countries. It flows into the Atlantic. In a portion of its upper course it flows underground for many miles. Length, over 500 mi.

Guadiana (gwä.ᵺhyä′nä). Former name of **Durango,** city, Mexico.

Guadix (gwä.ᵺhēs′). City in S Spain, in the province of Granada, in the N foothills of the Sierra Nevada, ab. 52 mi. by rail E of Granada. There are Roman ruins ab. 5 mi. NW of the city, and it was an important Moorish fortress from the 8th century until 1489, when it surrendered to Spain. 26,023 (1940).

Guahan (gwä.hän′). See **Guam.**

Guahibo (gwä.ē′bō). [Also, **Goahibo.**] South American Indian tribe inhabiting the plains of S Venezuela in the area between ab. longitudes 68°–70° W. and latitudes 4°–5° N. The Guahibo are hunters and gatherers, as distinguished from the surrounding tribes, which are agricultural. The language comprises an independent family.

Guainía (gwī.nē′ä). See under **Negro, Río,** in Brazil.

Guairá (gwī.rä′). [Also: **Villarrica, Villarica.**] Department in S Paraguay. Capital, Villarrica; area, 756 sq. mi.; pop. 57,889 (est. 1941).

Guaíra (gwī′rä). See **Guayra Falls.**

Guaira, La. See **La Guaira.**

Guaitacá (gwī.tä.kä′). See **Goyatacá.**

Guajân (gwä.hän′). Spanish name of **Guam.**

Guajira (gwä.hē′rä). [Also: **Goagira, Goajira.**] Peninsula on the N coast of South America, on the W side of the Gulf of Maracaibo, crossed by the boundary between Venezuela and Colombia. Most of it comprises a commissary of Colombia. Area, ab. 5,800 sq. mi.

Guajira. [Also: **Goagira, Goajira.**] Commissary in NE Colombia, comprising most of a peninsula in the northernmost part of South America: wood and pearls. It was ceded (1891) by Venezuela. Capital, Uribía; area, 4,726 sq. mi.; pop. 54,000 (est. 1950).

Gual (gwäl), **Pedro.** b. at Caracas, Venezuela, Jan. 31, 1784; d. at Guayaquil, Ecuador, May 6, 1862. Venezuelan statesman. He was vice-president and president *ad interim* in 1860.

Gualdo Tadino (gwäl′dō tä.dē′nō). Town and commune in C Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Umbria, in the province of Perugia, situated in the Apennines ab. 21 mi. NE of Perugia. The products of the local ceramics industry are renowned. It came after the death of Emperor Frederick II under Perugian overlordship, and was incorporated into the States of the Church in 1469. Buildings of interest to tourists were undamaged in World War II. Pop. of commune, 12,701 (1936); of town, 3,667 (1936).

Gualeguay (gwä.lā.gwī′). City in E Argentina, in Entre Ríos province, ab. 120 mi. NW of Buenos Aires: cattle products. 23,517 (1947).

Gualeguaychú (gwä″lā.gwī.chō′). City in E Argentina, in Entre Ríos province, ab. 112 mi. N of Buenos Aires: cattle raising and allied industries. 37,109 (1947).

Guam (gwom). [Also: **Guahan, San Juan;** Spanish, **Guaján.**] Southernmost and largest of the Marianas Islands, in the W Pacific Ocean. It was ceded by Spain to the U.S. by the treaty of Paris (Dec. 10, 1898). It was under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Navy Department, which maintains a permanent naval base there, but in 1949 it came under the Department of Interior and civilian government was soon after instituted (1950). It was attacked on Dec. 7, 1941, by the Japanese, and recaptured by the Americans in August, 1944. Length, ab. 32 mi.; width, 4–8 mi.; area, 203 sq. mi.; pop. 58,754 (1950).

Guamanga (gwä.mäng′gä). Former name of **Ayacucho,** city.

Guana (gwä′nä). See under **Maca.**

Guanabacoa (gwä″nä.bä.kō′ä). City in NW Cuba, in La Habana province, ab. 5 mi. E of Havana: residential suburb of Havana, and a sea-bathing resort since the 17th century. 30,287 (1943).

Guanabara Bay (gwu.ną.bä′rą). [Portuguese, **Baía de Guanabara.**] Inlet of the Atlantic Ocean in SE Brazil, at Rio de Janeiro. It was discovered in January, 1502, by the Portuguese navigator Gonçalves, who believed it was the mouth of a great river, and gave the bay the name Rio de Janeiro ("River of January"). It has an entrance ab. 1 mi. in width, and is one of the few good natural harbors on the E coast of South America. Length, ab. 17 mi.

Guanacaste (gwä.nä.käs′tä). See also **Liberia,** Costa Rica.

Guanacaste. Province in the NW part of Costa Rica. It has large forests with valuable trees, and open grazing lands. Cattle raising is one of the important industries. Capital, Liberia; area, 4,270 sq. mi.; pop. 88,190 (1950).

Guanaja (gwä.nä′hä). [Also, **Bonacca.**] One of the Bay Islands, N of Honduras, in the Bay of Honduras near the Atlantic Ocean, belonging to Honduras. This was the first part of Central America discovered by Columbus, on July 30, 1502.

Guanajay (gwä.nä.hī′). City in NW Cuba, in Pinar del Río province. 10,527 (1943).

Guanajuato (gwä.nä.ʜwä′tō). [Also, **Guanaxuato.**] State in C Mexico, bounded by San Luis Potosí on the N,

Querétaro on the E, Michoacán on the S, and Jalisco on the W: rich silver mines. Capital, Guanajuato; area, 11,805 sq. mi.; pop. 1,317,629 (1950).

Guanajuato. [Also, **Guanaxuato.**] City in C Mexico, capital of Guanajuato state: center of an important silver-mining region. 23,521 (1940).

Guanare (gwä.nä'rā). Town in E Venezuela, capital of Portuguesa state, ab. 218 mi. SW of Caracas: important trade in cattle. It was founded in 1593. Pop. 8,062 (1950).

Guanches (gwän'chās). Pre-Spanish inhabitants of the Canary Islands. Neolithic in culture, they spoke dialects of a language identified as Berber with a non-Berber, unidentified element reaching as high as 30 percent in some islands. Physically, they were largely Mediterranean with an important blond element, especially in Teneriffe and Grand Canary. Some were of extreme stature, and many of their skulls in their great size, facial width, lowness of orbit, and lambdoid flattening recapitulate the physical type of the preagricultural peoples of North Africa as revealed by various excavations. This has led some authorities to postulate a Cro-Magnon survival.

Guanés (gwä.nās'). Extinct Indian tribe of Colombia, which occupied the mountainous region in what is now the S part of the department of Santander. They may have spoken a language of the Chibchan family.

Guang (gō.äng'). [Also, **Gouang.**] Group of related Sudanic-speaking peoples of W Africa, inhabiting C Gold Coast, N of the Ashanti and other Akan peoples. Linguistically they are related to the Akan peoples and were formerly classified with them. The Guang include the Abron, Ajuti, Gyaman, Karakye, Kwawu, Nkonya, Nkoranza, Ntakima, and Ntwumuru.

Guano (gwä'nō). Town in C Ecuador, in Chimborazo province. 11,871 (est. 1944).

Guantánamo (gwän.tä'nä.mō). City in SE Cuba, in Oriente province, ab. 40 mi. NE of Santiago de Cuba and ab. 10 mi. N of Guantánamo Bay: sugar center. 42,423 (1943).

Guantánamo Bay. Arm of the Caribbean Sea, off the coast of Santiago de Cuba province, SE Cuba: site of a U.S. naval station. It was the scene of engagements between Spanish and U.S. vessels and of a landing of U.S. troops in June, 1898.

Guánuco (gwä'nō.kō). See **Huánuco.**

Guapay (gwä.pī'). A name sometimes given to the **Mamoré** River in its upper course.

Guaporé (gwä.pō.re'). Territory in W Brazil. Capital, Velho; area, 96,133 sq. mi.; pop. 37,438 (1950).

Guaporé River. [Called in its upper course (and sometimes as a whole) **Iténez, Iténes.**] River in W Brazil and on the Brazilian and Bolivian border. It unites with the Mamoré. Length, over 950 mi.

Guaqui (wä'kē). See **Huaqui.**

Guaranda (gwä.rän'dä). City in C Ecuador, capital of Bolívar province: lumber and grain products. 15,606 (est. 1944).

Guaraní (gwä.rä.nē'). Collective term for a number of South American Indian tribes, speaking languages of the Tupí-Guaraní stock, inhabiting portions of S Brazil, N Uruguay, NE Argentina and islands in the Plata estuary, and scattered sections of Paraguay. The Guaraní tribes were all quite populous at the time of the European conquest of South America, the Jesuit records making frequent references to groups numbered in the tens of thousands. They were settled agriculturists, growing a variety of crops, and organized socially in sizable villages containing several large houses in which lived a number of related families. Their technical arts included excellent bows and arrows, pottery making, weaving, and the construction of dugout canoes. Politically the various tribes were seldom unified, though within tribes and for communities there was a political leadership which was often wielded by a man who was also prominent in religious affairs. Many of the Guaraní were early Christianized by the Jesuits, and though most of the tribes have long since lost their identity, their physical and cultural descendants form the bulk of the population of Paraguay and nearby areas.

Guaraní, O. See **O Guaraní.**

Guaratinguetá (gwä.rą.tēng.gę.tä'). Town in E Brazil, in the state of São Paulo, on the Paraíba River. 21,480 (1950).

Guarayos (gwä.rä'yōs), **Llanos de.** Plains in E Bolivia, a northern extension of the Llanos de Chiquitos, near the San Miguel River.

Guarda (gwär'dą). District in C Portugal, in the province of Beira Alta. Capital, Guarda; area, 2,122 sq. mi.; pop. 307,003 (1950).

Guarda. City and *concelho* (commune) in C Portugal, in the province of Beira Alta, the capital of the district of Guarda, NE of Coimbra. The seat of a bishopric, it has a 16th-century cathedral. Tin is mined in the vicinity. Pop. of concelho, 47,863 (1940); of city, 10,058 (1940).

Guardafui (gwär.dä.fwē'), **Cape.** [Also: **Cape Gardafui;** Arabic, **Ras Assir;** Italian, **Capo Guardafui.**] Cape on the Gulf of Aden, E Africa, in the NE extremity of Somaliland; next to Ras Hafun, the easternmost point in Africa.

Guardi (gwär'dē), **Francesco.** b. 1712; d. 1793. Venetian painter, known for his scenes of Venice, more vivid than those of Canaletto and with a treatment of the effects of light similar to that of the impressionists a century later.

Guardia (gwär'ᵺyä), **Rafael Ángel Calderón.** See **Calderón Guardia, Rafael Ángel.**

Guardia (gwär'di.ą, gär'-), **Fiorello La.** See **La Guardia, Fiorello.**

Guardia (gwär'ᵺyä), **Ricardo Adolfo de la.** b. at Panama City, March 14, 1899—. Panamanian businessman and politician, president (1941–45) of Panama after the coup d'état (October, 1941) deposing President Arnulfo Arias. He was governor (1936–38) of the province of Panama, minister (1940) of government and justice, and served as minister of public works, treasury, and foreign affairs.

Guardia, Tomás. b. at Bagaces, Costa Rica, Dec. 17, 1832; d. July 7, 1882. Costa Rican general, president (1870–76) of Costa Rica.

Guardiagrele (gwär.dyä.gre'lā). Town and commune in SE Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Abruzzi e Molise, in the province of Chieti, ab. 12 mi. S of Chieti. In the Middle Ages known for the products of its goldsmiths, it is now a summer resort. Pop. of commune, 12,243 (1936); of town, 4,015 (1936).

Guardian, The. Play by Philip Massinger, licensed in 1633, played in 1634, and published in 1655.

Guardian, The. Comedy by Abraham Cowley, acted at Cambridge in 1641 for Prince Charles. It was printed in 1650, and rewritten as *The Cutter of Coleman Street* in 1658.

Guardian, The. Daily periodical published at London in 1713, and edited by Steele. It comprised 176 numbers (51 of them by Addison). It followed the suspension of publication of *The Spectator*, and was somewhat inferior to its predecessor, though of high rank among English periodicals of the time.

Guardian Angel, The. Novel by Oliver Wendell Holmes, published in 1867.

Guardian Islands. [Norwegian, **Øygarden.**] Group of rocky, irregular islands in Antarctica, lying ab. 15 mi. SE of the SE end of Enderby Land and at the extreme W end of Kemp Coast, and extending for a distance of ab. 17 mi. in an E-W direction at the head of Edward VIII Bay. The group is centered in ab. 67°00′ S., 57°30′ E.

Guardiola (gwär.ᵺyō'lä), **Santos.** [Called the **"Tiger of Central America."**] b. at Tegucigalpa, Honduras, c1810; assassinated Jan. 11, 1862. Central American general and politician, president (1856–58) of Honduras.

Guardsman, The. [Hungarian title, **A Testőr.**] Comedy (1910; Eng. trans., 1924) by Ferenc Molnár. The actor-husband of a well-known actress, fearing that she has grown weary of him, disguises himself as a Cossack and pays court to her. When she is on the verge of submitting to his advances, he ends the masquerade and discloses his identity. She thereupon claims that he is so poor an actor that she penetrated his disguise from the beginning, and that she in turn has been so good an actress that she has fooled him completely. The husband is left with his doubts. Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne starred in the Theatre Guild production (1924) and in the motion picture (1931) of the play.

Guárico (gwä'rē.kō). State in N Venezuela. It produces meat products for export. Capital, San Juan de los Moros; area, 25,637 sq. mi.; pop. 163,505 (1950).

Guarini (gwä.rē′nē), **Giovanni Battista.** b. at Ferrara, Italy, Dec. 10, 1537; d. at Venice, Oct. 4, 1612. Italian poet and diplomat, professor of belles-lettres at Ferrara. He was in the service of the Duke of Ferrara (1567–82), and later in that of Tuscany and that of Urbino. His chief work is the pastoral drama *Il Pastor fido* (1585; published 1590), the summation in drama of the polished decadence of 16th-century Italian court life.

Guarino da Verona (gwä.rē′nō dä vā.rō′nä). [Latinized, **Varinus.**] b. at Verona, Italy, 1370; d. at Ferrara, Italy, Dec. 14, 1460. Italian humanist. He was educated at Padua, Venice, and Florence. He translated and edited, in whole or part, the works of Livy, Plautus, Pliny the elder, Catullus, Strabo, and Plutarch's *Lives*, and wrote commentaries on Juvenal, Martial, Persius, Aristotle, and Cicero. At the councils of the church, called by Pope Eugenius IV, held first at Ferrara (April, 1438–January, 1439) and then at Florence (January–July, 1439), he was employed as interpreter for the Greeks. He wrote the first systematic treatise on Latin grammar.

Guarionex (gwä.rē.ō′nes). d. after 1510. Indian chief of the region or "province" of Macorix, in the central part of what is now Haiti. He received Columbus hospitably in 1494, and remained friendly to the whites until 1498, when he headed a revolt with Mayobanex. Defeated, he fled to eastern Haiti, but was eventually captured and held as a hostage.

Guarnieri (gwär.nye′rē) or **Guarneri** (-ne′rē), **Andrea.** [Latinized, **Guarnerius.**] b. at Cremona, Italy, c1626; d. Dec. 7, 1698. Italian violinmaker.

Guarnieri or **Guarneri, Giuseppe Antonio.** [Latinized, **Guarnerius.**] b. at Cremona, Italy, c1687; d. 1745. Italian violinmaker; nephew of Andrea Guarnieri. He is considered the finest craftsman of the family.

Guarnieri or **Guarneri, Giuseppe Giovan Battista.** [Latinized, **Guarnerius.**] b. at Cremona, Italy, 1666; d. c1738 or 1739. Italian violinmaker; son of Andrea Guarnieri, and a brother of Pietro Giovanni Guarnieri.

Guarnieri or **Guarneri, Pietro.** [Latinized, **Guarnerius;** called **Pietro** (or **Peter**) **of Venice** and **Pietro II.**] b. at Cremona, Italy, 1695; d. c1765. Italian violinmaker; son of Giuseppe Giovan Battista Guarnieri and grandson of Andrea Guarnieri, who founded the family.

Guarnieri or **Guarneri, Pietro Giovanni.** [Latinized, **Guarnerius;** called **Pietro** (or **Peter**) **of Cremona.**] b. at Cremona, Italy, 1655; d. at Mantua, Italy, c1740. Italian violinmaker; son of Pietro Andres Guarnieri and a brother of Giuseppe Giovan Battista.

Guastalla (gwäs.täl′lä). Town and commune in N Italy, in the *compartimente* (region) of Emilia-Romagna, in the province of Reggio Emilia, situated at the junction of the Crostolo and Po rivers ab. 19 mi. NE of Parma. The town has a cathedral, a 16th-century palace of the Gonzaga family, and other beautiful churches and palaces, mainly of the Renaissance period. First mentioned in the 8th century, the town belonged successively to Mathilda of Tuscany, the city of Cremona, and the Visconti family of Milan; came to the Gonzaga family in 1539; became the capital of a duchy of the same name in 1621; passed, along with Parma, to Spain in 1748; joined the Cisalpine Republic in 1796; ruled by Napoleon's sister Maria Paulina Bonaparte 1805–15, by his ex-wife Maria Louisa of Austria and then by Charles-Louis of Bourbon, 1815–48; was part of the duchy of Modena, 1848–60, when it was incorporated into the kingdom of Italy. Buildings of interest to tourists were undamaged in World War II. Pop. of commune, 13,723 (1936); of town, 3,934 (1936).

Guastalla, Duchess of. See **Bonaparte, Maria Paulina.**

Guatemala (gwä.te.mä′la). Republic in Central America, bounded by Mexico on the N and NW, British Honduras, the Gulf of Honduras, and Honduras on the E, El Salvador on the SE, and the Pacific Ocean on the SW.

Population, Area, Political Divisions, Major Cities. A predominantly Indian country, it has the largest population of any of the Central American republics. The country is divided into 22 departments for administrative purposes. Major cities, San José, Puerto Barrios, Guatemala. Capital, Guatemala; area, 42,044 sq. mi.; pop. 2,787,030 (1950).

Terrain and Climate. The surface is generally mountainous; at the Pacific coast near Mexico, the area is lowland, with a dense hardwood forest covering. There are a number of active volcanoes near the Pacific coast, the highest Mount Tajamulco (13,800 ft.). West of Guatemala City is Lake Atitlán, a depression hemmed in by volcanoes. The climate, like that of all middle America, is determined by altitude. The lowlands are savanna, with heavy seasonal rainfall; the *tierra templada*, at an elevation of 2,500 to 5,000 ft., has a temperate climate.

Industry, Agriculture, and Trade. It is predominantly an agricultural country, notable for its exports of bananas, coffee, and chicle; sugar, corn, rice, and beans are also important products. The country is largely dependent upon imports of animal fats, dairy products, tobacco, and packaged fruits and vegetables. The most profitable industry is the tourist trade. Secondary industries produce consumer goods, cigarettes, cement, leather, and alcoholic spirits. Prior to 1857, cochineal and indigo were major exports.

History. Guatemala was conquered by Pedro de Alvarado, the lieutenant of Cortés, in 1524–26. Under the name was originally included that region in Central America which, during the colonial period, was subject to the jurisdiction of the Audience of the Confines or of Guatemala. As originally limited, in 1545, it embraced all the present states of Central America, the Isthmus of Panama, Yucatán, and Chiapas, the capital after 1549 being at Guatemala. In 1548 Yucatán was placed under the Audience of Mexico, and in 1550 the isthmus was united to Peru. From 1564 to 1570 the Central American colonies were made subject to New Spain (Mexico). In 1570 the Audience of the Confines was again established at Guatemala, and thereafter the presidency included the present Central American countries (except portions of the E coast which subsequently fell into the hands of the British), together with Chiapas, now a state of Mexico. After 1680 Guatemala was ruled by captains-general, who were also generally presidents of the audience, but had independent powers similar to those of the viceroys of New Spain and Peru. The provinces, corresponding to the present republics, were ruled by governors who, to a certain extent, were subject to the captain-general. After a short connection (1822–23) with Iturbide's Mexican empire, Guatemala formed part of the Central American Confederation (1823–39), Chiapas remaining with Mexico and the other provinces being considered equal; and then was established as an independent republic. It has had several wars with El Salvador and Honduras. In December, 1907, the republic signed a treaty with the other Central American states establishing a court of arbitration for the settlement of disputes. In 1908 the transcontinental railway from Puerto Barrios on the Atlantic Ocean to San José on the Pacific Ocean was opened.

Guatemala. Department in S Guatemala. Capital, Guatemala; area, 821 sq. mi.; pop. 439,611 (1950).

Guatemala or **Guatemala City.** [Also: **New Guatemala,** Spanish **Guatemala la Nueva;** full name, **Santiago de los Caballeros de Guatemala la Nueva.**] City in S Guatemala, in Guatemala department, capital of the republic. The chief building is the cathedral. The city was founded in 1775, soon after the destruction of Antigua (or Old Guatemala). 283,100 (1950).

Guatemala, Audience of. See **Confines, Audience of the.**

Guatemala, Old. See **Antigua,** town.

Guatemala Antigua (gwä.tä.mä′lä än.tē′gwä). See **Antigua,** town.

Guatemotzin (gwä.tē.mō′tsin) or **Guatemoc** (gwä-tem′ōk) or **Guatemozin.** [Also: **Cuauhtemoc, Quauhtemotzin;** Eng. trans., "Swooping Eagle."] b. c1497; hanged in Tabasco, Mexico, early in 1525. Last Aztec sovereign of Mexico; nephew of Montezuma II. He led the Aztecs against Cortéz and the Spanish, and was responsible for the attack known as "la Noche Triste" (June 30, 1520) which drove the Spanish from Mexico City. He was elected to the throne on the death of Cuitlahuatzin (September, 1520); defended Mexico against Cortés in the famous siege, May–August, 1521; was captured August 13; and was subsequently tortured in the hope that he would give up concealed treasure. In 1524 he was forced to go with Cortés on the march to Honduras; on the way he was accused of treachery and hanged.

Guato (gwa.tō′). South American Indian tribe, now extinct, which inhabited the swamps of the upper Paraguay

River basin, in latitude 19° S., longitude 58° W. The language formed an independent family.

Guaviare (gwä.byä′rā). River in C Colombia, flowing E to join the Orinoco River in Venezuela. Length, ab. 450 mi.

Guayana (gwä.yä′nä). Spanish name of **Guiana.**

Guayaquil (gwä.yä.kēl′). [Full name, **Santiago de Guayaquil.**] City in W Ecuador, capital of Guayas province, on the Guayas River and the Gulf of Guayaquil. It is the largest city, and chief seaport and commercial center of Ecuador: sawmills, foundries, and breweries; air service; seat of a university. 172,948 (est. 1944).

Guayaquil, Gulf of. Inlet of the Pacific Ocean off SW Ecuador and NW Peru. It contains Santa Clara and Puna islands.

Guayas (gwä′yäs). [Also, **El Guayas.**] Province in W Ecuador. Capital, Guayaquil; area, 8,208sq. mi.; pop. 431,903 (est. 1944).

Guayas River. River in C Ecuador, flowing S to the Gulf of Guayaquil: the estuary of the Bodegas River. Length, ab. 35 mi.

Guaycuruan (gwī.kö.rö′an). Indian language family which was once widely distributed in the Chaco region of South America, between latitudes 20°–32° S. and longitudes 55°–64° W. Among the principal tribes were the Mbayá, Abipón, and Toba.

Guaymas (gwī′mäs). City in NW Mexico, in Sonora state, on the Gulf of California. 8,796 (1940).

Guaymi (gwī′mē). Group of Indian tribes inhabiting W Panama at the time of the Spanish conquest; they are now nearly extinct and their culture has been to a great extent Europeanized. The Guaymi language belonged to the Chibchan stock.

Guayra (gwī′rä). Name given by the Spanish conquerors of Paraguay to the region bordering the upper Paraná River. The name was loosely applied, sometimes including both sides of the river above Guayra Falls, at other times denoting the region to the E and SE of the river, including the present territory of Misiones, Argentina, and portions of Paraná, Santa Catarina, and Rio Grande do Sul states in Brazil and of Corrientes province in Argentina.

Guayra, La. See **La Guaira.**

Guayra Falls. [Also: **Guaíra, Conendiú Cataract;** in Brazil called **Sete Quedas,** meaning "Seven Falls."] Waterfall in the Paraná River, between SW Brazil and E Paraguay, where the river flows from a broad stream through many narrow, swift channels down a steep incline and drops into a gorge ab. 200 ft. wide. Total height, 374 ft.

Gubat (gö′bät). [Also, **Port Gubat.**] Town in Sorsogon province, SE Luzon, in the Philippine Islands: seaport. 9,045 (1948).

Gubbio (göb′byō). [Ancient names, **Iguvium, Eugubium.**] Town and commune in C Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Umbria, in the province of Perugia, situated at the foot of Monte Calvo in the Apennines, ab. 20 mi. NE of Perugia. The Eugubine Tables and other Umbrian and Etruscan antiquities were found here; there are remains of a Roman theater, mausoleum, and temple. Gubbio is rich in medieval and Renaissance monuments. The Palazzo dei Consoli, with tower and battlements, was built in the early 14th century; there are a number of other palaces and churches, such as the 13th-century churches of San Pietro and San Francesco, and the 16th-century cathedral. The town has a museum. A pre-Roman and a Roman town in ancient times, Gubbio was incorporated into the duchy of Urbino in 1384; later it belonged to the States of the Church. Only slight damage was suffered during World War II by some buildings of tourist interest. Pop. of commune, 33,727 (1936); of town, 7,432 (1936).

Guben (gö′bẹn). German name of **Gubin.**

Gubernatis (gö.ber.nä′tēs), Count **Angelo de.** b. at Turin, Italy, April 7, 1840; d. at Rome, Feb. 27, 1913. Italian Oriental scholar, author, critic, and dramatist, editor of the *Revue Internationale.* In 1863 he was appointed professor of Sanskrit and comparative literature at the Instituto degli Studii Superiori at Florence. He was for a time a disciple of the anarchist Bakúnin, and gave up his position at Florence in 1865 in order to follow out his views, but resumed it in 1867. In 1891 he went to the University of Rome. He founded *L'Italia Letteraria* (1862), *La Rivista Orientale* (1867), *La Civiltà Italiana* (1869), and *La Rivista Europea* (1869), and was a contributor to various English and French reviews. Among his works are *Zoölogical Mythology* (1872, written in English), *Savitri* (1877), *Dizionario biografico degli scrittori contemporanei* (1879–80), *Storia universale della letteratura* (1882–85), *La Hongrie politique et sociale* (1885), *Peregrinazioni indiane* (1887), *Dizionario degli artisti italiani viventi* (1889), *L'Argentina ricordi a letture* (1898), and *Su le orme di Dante* (1901).

Gubin (gö′bēn). [German, **Guben.**] Town in W Poland, in the *województwo* (province) of Poznań, formerly in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, situated on the Neisse River and the new Polish border, ab. 28 mi. S of Frankfurt on the Oder: the center of a market-gardening and fruit-producing district. Before World War II it was the center of hat manufacture in Germany, with eight large factories. It has also important woolen textile, hosiery, and knitwear industries, and manufactures of metallurgical, wooden, and paper articles. The town has a museum, library, and theater, and educational institutions. Originally a Slavic settlement, it was colonized by the margraves of Meissen in the 12th century. It became part of Brandenburg in 1312, of Bohemia in 1367, of Saxony in 1635, of Prussia in 1815, and was placed under Polish administration under the terms of the Potsdam Conference (1945). The inhabitants are predominantly Protestant. The population decrease in the period 1939–46 was 44.7 percent. 25,297 (1946).

Gubitz (gö′bits), **Friedrich Wilhelm.** b. at Leipzig, Germany, Feb. 27, 1786; d. at Berlin, June 5, 1870. German journalist, author, and wood engraver. He edited and illustrated the *Deutscher Volkskalender* (1835–69) and others. His autobiography (*Erlebnisse,* 1869) is valuable as a picture of his times.

Gudalur (gud′ạ.lör). See **Cuddalore.**

Gudbrandsdal (gud′bräns.däl). Valley of the Laagen, in C Norway.

Gude (gö′dẹ), **Hans Frederik.** b. at Christiania (Oslo), Norway, March 13, 1825; d. at Berlin, Aug. 17, 1903. Norwegian landscape painter, a pupil of Achenbach and Schirmer at the academy of Düsseldorf, and from 1880 a successful teacher of his art at Berlin.

Gudea (gö.dā′ạ). Early king in Mesopotamia, or, as the kings were styled in the oldest epoch of Mesopotamian history, *patesi* or *ishak,* i.e., priest-king, viceroy, or tenant-farmer of the god of the city. Gudea is mentioned as such a *patesi* of Lagash or Shirpurla (near the modern village of Telloh, Iraq). Several statues, inscriptions, seals, and other relics of him have been found. The exact date of his reign has not been ascertained (possibly c3000 B.C. or, according to recent scholarship, c2350 or 2250 B.C.).

Gudehus (gö′dẹ.hös), **Heinrich.** b. at Altenhagen, Hanover, Germany, March 30, 1845; d. at Dresden, Germany, Oct. 9, 1909. German operatic tenor singer, especially of Wagnerian parts. He appeared at Berlin (1871, 1891–1900), Dresden, (1880 *et seq.*), London (1884), New York (1890–91), and Bayreuth.

Guden (gö′ᴛʜẹn). River in C Denmark, in E Jutland, flowing NE to the Kattegat near Randers. It is the longest river in Denmark. Length, ab. 98 mi.

Guderian (gö.dā′rē.än), **Heinz.** b. 1888—. German general. He developed armored warfare as first conceived by General de Gaulle. In command of armored forces of the German army, he led the advance into Austria (1938), Poland (1939), and France (1940). He became (August, 1944) supreme commander on the Eastern front, and was captured (May, 1945) by Allied forces.

Gudger (guj′ėr), **Eugene Willis.** b. at Waynesville, N.C., Aug. 10, 1866—. American ichthyologist. He has written a number of brochures on special subjects in his field, including *Breeding Habits of Segmentation of Egg of Pipe Fish* (1908), *Nesting Habits of Gunnell* (1927), *Fish-Eating Bats of India and Burma* (1943), and others.

Gudin (gü.daṅ), **Théodore.** b. at Paris, Aug. 15, 1802. d. at Boulogne-Billancourt, France, April 11, 1880; French painter of seascapes and landscapes.

Gudmundsson (gu̇ᴛʜ′mu̇nts.sôn), **Kristmann.** b. at Thverfell, Iceland, Oct. 23, 1902—. Icelandic novelist, most of whose stories were written in Norwegian. His novels are in part modern, containing much autobio-

graphical material, like *Armann og Vildis* (1928); in part they are family sagas, emphasizing the values of simplicity. The story *Winged Citadel* (1937; Eng. trans., 1940) re-created life on the island of Crete in the 14th century B.C.

Gudrun (gůd'růn). [Also: **Guthrun, Kudrun.**] Heroine of a 13th-century German epic, the *Gudrun Lied*, after the *Nibelungenlied* the most important in the medieval literature of Germany. Gudrun is the daughter of King Hetel of Hegelingen. The scene of action is principally the coast region of the North Sea and Normandy. She is kidnaped by an unwanted lover, and rescued after 13 years by her brother and a faithful suitor.

Gudrun. [Also: **Guthrun, Kudrun.**] In the *Volsunga Saga*, daughter of the king of the Nibelungs. She won Sigurd's love with a magic brew. After Sigurd was killed, she married Atli, king of the Huns, who killed her brothers for the Nibelung gold. In revenge, Gudrun killed Atli.

Guebers or **Ghebers** or **Ghebres** (gā'bėrz). [Also: **Gabers, Gahvers, Gebirs.**] Mohammedan name of the followers of Zoroaster, otherwise known as *Atishparastan* ("fire-worshipers"), *Majusan* (from their priests the Magi), and *Parsis*, or people of Pars or Fars (Persia).

Guébriant (gā.brē.äṅ), **Jean Baptiste Budes, Comte de.** b. at Plessis-Budes, in Brittany, France, Feb. 2, 1602; d. at Rottwell, in Swabia, Germany, Nov. 24, 1643. French marshal.

Guebwiller (geb.vē.ler). [German, **Gebweiler.**] Town in NE France, in the department of Haut-Rhin (formerly Upper Alsace) situated on the Lauch River near the Vosges Mountains, in a region of vineyards and wooded hills, ab. 14 mi. SW of Colmar. It is a center for excursions, and has cotton-textile and machine industries. There is a museum of local history. The Romanesque church of Saint Léger dates from the 13th century, the *hôtel de ville* (town hall) from the 16th century. In nearby Murbach is a famous old abbey of which the church, dating from the 11th century, still stands. The town suffered damage in World War II. 10,085 (1946).

Guebwiller, Ballon de. See **Ballon de Guebwiller.**

Guecho (gā'chō). Town in N Spain, in the province of Vizcaya, situated on the Bay of Biscay, ab. 8 mi. NW of Bilbao: fisheries and metallurgical industries. 17,795 (1940).

Guedalla (gwẹ.dal'ạ), **Philip.** b. March 12, 1889; d. at London, Dec. 16, 1944. English historian, biographer and essayist. He was educated at Rugby and at Balliol College, Oxford, where he was president of the Oxford Union. He was called to the bar in 1913. Author of *Palmerston* (1926), *Bonnet and Shawl—An Album* (1928), *The Duke* (1931; American title, *Wellington*), biographies; *Conquistador* (1927), *Argentine Tango* (1932), travel books; *The Partition of Europe, 1715–1815* (1914), *Supers and Supermen* (1920), *The Second Empire* (1922), *Masters and Men* (1923), *Napoleon and Palestine* (1925), *Independence Day—A Sketchbook* (1926; American title, *Fathers of the Revolution*), *Gladstone and Palmerston* (1928), *The Queen and Mr. Gladstone* (1933), *The Hundred Days* (1934), *The Hundred Years* (1936), and *Mr. Churchill* (1941), historical and literary essays and studies; *Ignes Fatui* (1911), a collection of parodies; and *Metri Gratia—Prose and Verse* (1911), the last two products of his Oxford days. His scattered writings appeared in the London *Times*, *Vanity Fair*, the *New Statesman*, and the *Daily News*.

Guelderland (gel'dėr.land) or **Guelders** (gel'dėrz). See **Gelderland.**

Gueldre (geldr). French name of **Gelderland.**

Guelfic Order (gwel'fik). Hanoverian order of knighthood, founded in 1815 by George IV (then prince regent), and entitled the Royal Hanoverian Guelfic Order. It includes grand crosses, commanders, and knights, both civil and military.

Güell y Renté (gwāl ē ren.tā'), **José.** b. at Havana, Cuba, 1818; d. at Madrid, Dec. 20, 1884. Cuban politician and author.

Guelph (gwelf). City and the county seat of Wellington County, Ontario, Canada, situated on the Speed River, ab. 47 mi. SW of Toronto. It is the site of the provincial agricultural college and in the heart of a very rich farming area. 27,386 (1951).

Guelphs or **Guelfs** (gwelfs). Papal and popular party of Italy in the Middle Ages: opposed to the Ghibellines, the imperial and aristocratic party. The Welfs (Guelfs) were a powerful family of Germany, so called from Welf I in the time of Charlemagne. His descendants, several of whom bore the same name, held great possessions in Italy. Through intermarriage they were at different times dukes of Bavaria, Saxony, and Carinthia, and founded the princely house of Brunswick and Hanover, to which the present royal family of England belongs. The names Welf and Waiblingen (German names for which Guelf and Ghibelline are the Italian equivalents) are alleged to have been first used as war cries at the battle of Weinsberg in 1140, which Welf VI lost to the Hohenstaufen emperor Conrad III. The contest soon ceased in Germany, but was taken up on other grounds in Italy, over which the emperors claimed supreme power; the names continued to designate bitterly antagonistic parties there till the end of the 15th century.

Güémez de Horcasitas (gwā'meth dā ôr.kä.sē'täs), **Juan Francisco.** [Title, Count of **Revillagigedo.**] b. in Oviedo, Spain, 1682; d. at Madrid, 1768. Spanish general and administrator; father of Juan Vicente Güémez Pacheco de Padilla Horcasitas. He was captain-general of Cuba (March, 1734–April, 1746), and viceroy of Mexico (July 9, 1746–Nov. 10, 1755). On his return (1755) to Spain he was made captain-general of the army and president of the war council. He was reputed to be the wealthiest Spanish subject of his time.

Güémez Pacheco de Padilla Horcasitas (gwā'meth pä.chā'kō dā pä.тнē'lyä ôr.kä.sē'täs), **Juan Vicente.** [Title, Count of **Revillagigedo.**] b. at Havana, Cuba, 1740; d. at Madrid, May 2, 1799. Spanish general and administrator; son of Juan Francisco Güémez de Horcasitas. He was made viceroy of Buenos Aires (1789), was captain of the Mexican viceregal guard, and was almost immediately appointed viceroy of Mexico. His rule (Oct. 16, 1789–July, 1794) was one of the best in Mexican colonial history. Returning to Spain, he was made director-general of artillery.

Guendolen (gwen'dō.len). In Geoffrey of Monmouth's *History of the Kings of Britain*, the cast-off wife of Locrine, eldest son of Brut or Brutus.

Guenn: A Wave on the Breton Coast (gwen). Romance by Blanche Willis Howard, published in 1883.

Guépratte (gā.prät), **Émile Paul Aimable.** b. at Granville, La Manche, France, Aug. 30, 1856; d. at Brest, France, Nov. 21, 1939. French naval commander, best known for his bold but unsuccessful effort (1915) to force a passage for Allied naval forces through the Dardanelles. After World War I, he was for a time commander in chief in Algeria and Tunisia.

Guérande (gā.räṅd). Town in W France, in the department of Loire-Inférieure, situated near the Atlantic Ocean, NW of St.-Nazaire, in a region of salt marshes. It has preserved its medieval character, with ramparts, gates, and the beautiful church of Saint Aubin, built in the Romanesque and Gothic styles of the 12th-16th centuries. 6,014 (1946).

Guérard (gā.rär'), **Albert Léon.** b. at Paris, Nov. 3, 1880—. American professor of literature and author. He served as professor of French (1913–24) at Rice Institute, Texas, and professor of general literature (1925–46) at Stanford University, and was associated (1942–45) with the Office of War Information. Author of *French Prophets of Yesterday* (1913), *French Civilization in the XIX Century* (1914), *Five Masters of French Romance* (1916), *The Napoleonic Legend* (1923), *Life and Death of an Ideal* (1928), *Art for Art's Sake* (1936), *Europe Free and United* (1945), *France: A Short History* (1946), and other books.

Guerche (gersh) or **Guerche-de-Bretagne** (-dẹ.brẹ.tänʸ'), **La.** See **La Guerche.**

Guerche-sur-L'Aubois (gersh.sür.lō.bwä), **La.** See **La Guerche-sur-L'Aubois.**

Guercino (gwer.chē'nō). [Original name, **Giovanni Francesco Barbieri.**] b. at Cento, near Ferrara, Italy, 1591; d. at Bologna, 1666. Italian painter of the Bolognese school. He studied at Bologna with Ludovico Caracci and worked at Bologna and Rome; his paintings, chiefly of religious or classical subjects, show the influence also of Caravaggio and of Guido Reni. Among his best-known

works is the *Santa Petronilla* (at Rome). He is said to have been called Guercino because he was blind in one eye.

Guéret (gā.re). Town in C France, the capital of the department of Creuse, situated near the Creuse River, NW of Aubusson. It produces costume jewelry and has a museum of medieval tapestries and enameled pottery. 10,192 (1946).

Guericke (gā'ri.kẹ), **Heinrich Ernst Ferdinand.** b. at Wettin, near Halle, Germany, Feb. 25, 1803; d. at Halle, Germany, Feb. 4, 1878. German Protestant theologian, a professor at Halle.

Guericke, Otto von. b. at Magdeburg, Germany, Nov. 20, 1602; d. at Hamburg, Germany, May 11, 1686. German physicist. He was chief engineer (1631–36) at Erfurt, in the Swedish service. He invented the air pump (1650), air balance, and other devices, and constructed the Magdeburg hemispheres; the latter, two hemispheres from which the air had been exhausted, were used in a demonstration of air pressure: some 30 horses were unable to pull them apart until air was again let in. He also carried on electrical research. He published *Experimenta nova* (1672), and others.

Guérin (gā.raṅ), **Charles.** [Pseudonym of **Hierclas Rügen.**] b. at Lunéville, France, Dec. 29, 1873; d. there, March 17, 1907. French poet. He was the author of *Le Sang des crépuscules* (1895), *L'Homme intérieur* (1906), and other works. His complete works were issued in two volumes (1926–29).

Guérin, Eugénie de. b. 1805; d. May 31, 1848. French writer; sister of G. M. de Guérin. Her *Journal* (1861) and *Lettres* (1864) were translated into English in 1865.

Guérin, Georges Maurice de. b. at the Château du Cayla, near Albi, Tarn, France, Aug. 4, 1810; d. there, July 19, 1839. French poet. He wrote the prose *Centaur*, which was published in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* in 1840. A posthumous collection of his literary works, including the *Centaur*, was published in 1860.

Guérin, Jean Baptiste Paulin. b. at Toulon, France, March 25, 1783; d. at Paris, Jan. 19, 1855. French historical painter.

Guerin (ger'in), **Jules.** b. at St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 18, 1866; d. at Neptune, N.J., June 13, 1946. American mural painter and illustrator, noted for his decorations in the Lincoln Memorial at Washington, D.C., Pennsylvania Station at New York, and the Merchandise Mart at Chicago.

Guérin (gā.raṅ), Baron **Pierre Narcisse.** b. at Paris, May 13, 1774; d. at Rome, July 16, 1833. French historical painter, a pupil of Regnault. He gained the Grand Prix de Rome in 1797. In 1815 he was made academician, and in 1822 director of the Academy of France at Rome. He returned to Paris in 1829. In 1833 he visited Rome with Horace Vernet, and died there. He exhibited at the Paris Salons from 1799 to 1819. Among his pupils were Cogniet, Géricault, and Ary Scheffer.

Guérin-Mèneville (gā.raṅ.men.vēl), **Félix Édouard.** b. at Toulon, France, Oct. 12, 1799; d. at Paris, Jan. 26, 1874. French naturalist. His works include *Iconographie du règne animal* (1829), *Iconographie des mammifères* (1828), and *Genera des insectes* (1835).

Guerino Meschino (gwā.rē'nō māṣ.kē'nō). Hero of a romance of the Middle Ages, of uncertain authorship and date, first printed in Italian at Padua in 1473.

Guermantes (ger.mäṅt), **de.** Aristocratic family whose members, especially the Duchesse de Guermantes, appear recurrently in *À la Recherche du temps perdu* (Eng. trans., *Remembrance of Things Past*), multi-volume novel by the French writer Marcel Proust. The decline of this family's fortunes illustrates one of Proust's favorite themes, the decadence of the aristocracy.

Guernica (ger.nē'kä). [Full name, **Guernica y Luno** (ē lō'nō).] Small town in N Spain, in the province of Vizcaya, situated near the Bay of Biscay, ab. 13 mi. NE of Bilbao. An industrial town, it became famous during the Spanish Civil War when German and Italian aircraft, allied to the Spanish Nationalists, destroyed it in April, 1937. The event is the subject of one of Picasso's best-known paintings.

Guernsey (gėrn'zi). [French, **Guernesey** (ger.nẹ.zā); Latin, **Sarnia.**] Most westerly of the Channel Islands, situated in the Gulf of Avranches, ab. 30 mi. SW of Cap de la Hague, France. It is a popular health resort. Guernsey is noted for its breed of cattle. The chief industry is the growing of early fruits and vegetables for the British market. Both English and Norman French are spoken, the latter being the official language. English is gradually replacing Norman French as the language of the people. With Alderney and the other islands (except Jersey) it forms a bailiwick, administered by a lieutenant governor, bailiff, and states-assembly. Guernsey ranks second to Jersey in size and population. St. Peter Port is the chief town and capital. Area, ab. 24 sq. mi.; pop., with nearby small islands, 45,474 (1951).

Guernsey, Baron. A title of **Finch, Heneage** (c1647–1719).

Guernsey, Egbert. b. at Litchfield, Conn., July 8, 1823; d. Sept. 19, 1903. American physician. His medical career was noteworthy for his attempts to reconcile the formal tenets of medicine and homeopathy. He wrote *Homeopathic Domestic Practice* (1853) and the *Gentlemen's Handbook of Homeopathy* (1855). He served (1861 *et seq.*) as professor of materia medica in the New York Homeopathic Medical College.

Guéroult (gā.rō), **Adolphe.** b. at Radepont, Eure, France, Jan. 29, 1810; d. at Vichy, France, July, 1872. French political writer.

Guerra (ger'rä), **Cristóbal.** fl. late 15th and early 16th centuries. Spanish merchant of Seville who, in 1499 and 1500, was engaged with Niño in an exploration of the northern coast of South America.

Guerrazzi (gwer.rät'tsē), **Francesco Domenico.** b. at Leghorn, Italy, Aug. 12, 1804; d. there, Sept. 23, 1873. Italian author and politician. He was Tuscan premier in 1848, and triumvir and dictator in 1849. Among his historical romances are *La Battaglia di Benevento* (1827), *L'Assedio di Firenze* (1834), and *Isabella Orsini* (1844).

Guerre des Bouffons (ger dā bö.fôṅ). See **Bouffons, Guerre des.**

Guerre de Troie n'aura pas lieu (ger dẹ trwȧ nō.rȧ pä lyė), **La.** Serio-comic drama (1935), by the French writer Jean Giraudoux (1882–1944) which grafts to an ancient story a modern apprehension about the inevitability of war.

Guerrero (ger.rā'rō). State in SW Mexico, bounded by Michoacán, Morelos, and Puebla on the N, Oaxaca on the E, and the Pacific Ocean on the SW. Capital, Chilpancingo; area, 24,887 sq. mi.; pop. 917,719 (1950).

Guerrero, Francisco. b. at Seville, Spain, in May, 1527; d. there, Nov. 8, 1599. Spanish composer and choirmaster.

Guerrero, José Gustavo. b. 1876—. Salvadorean jurist and statesman. He was successively minister of El Salvador to France, Italy, and Spain, and then minister of foreign affairs, justice, and public education. He was president of the 10th Assembly of the League of Nations, vice-president (1931–36) and president (1937–45) of the Court of International Justice, president of the International Court of Justice (1946–49), and subsequently (1949 *et seq.*) its vice-president.

Guerrero, Manuel Amador. See **Amador Guerrero, Manuel.**

Guerrero, María. b. 1868; d. Jan. 23, 1928. Spanish actress. She made her debut at the Teatro de la Comedia at Madrid under a pioneer of modern Spanish realism, the actor-manager Emilio Mario (1885). She became the leading actress of the Comedia. Joined by Fernando Díaz de Mendoza, whom she married in 1896, she became the coproducer, as well as chief actress, of the Guerrero-Mendoza Company, notable for its ensemble acting and its repertory of classic and modern plays. She toured South America 22 times, and founded the Cervantes Theatre at Buenos Aires.

Guerrero, Vicente. b. at Tixtla, Mexico, Aug. 10, 1782; executed at Chilapa, Mexico, Feb. 14, 1831. Mexican general, president (1829) of Mexico.

Guerrero-Mendoza Company (ger.rā'rō.men.dō'thä). Spanish repertory company founded (1896) when Fernando Díaz de Mendoza joined the company of Spain's leading actress, María Guerrero. Their most famous productions were at the Teatro Español (1896–1909) and the Teatro de la Princesa (1909–24). The repertory consisted of classic and modern plays, foreign and native. María Guerrero and Mendoza were acknowledged Spain's

ablest acting couple, and their popularity extended to South America, where the company made 22 tours and built its own theater, the Cervantes, at Buenos Aires.

Guerrière (ger.i.ār'), **La.** British ship of war captured (Aug. 19, 1812) by the U.S. ship *Constitution* during the War of 1812.

Guerrini (gwer.rē'nē), **Olindo.** b. at Sant'Alberto, Ravenna, Italy, Oct. 4, 1845; d. at Bologna, Italy, Oct. 21, 1916. Italian poet, dramatist, and critic, a leader of "verism" in Italian literature. His volume of canzoniere, *Postuma* (1877), created a sensation and was attacked on the ground of "audacious immorality."

Guerveur (ger.vėr). Breton name of **Belle-Île-en-Mer.**

Guesclin (ge.klaṅ), **Bertrand Du.** See **Du Guesclin** or **Duguesclin, Bertrand.**

Guesde (ged), **Jules.** [Original name, **Mathieu Basile.**] b. at Paris, Nov. 11, 1845; d. at St.-Mandé, Charente-Inférieure, France, July 28, 1922. French political leader and journalist, a leader of the revolutionary wing of the French Socialist Party before World War I. A writer for extreme Left newspapers, he was sentenced (1871) to six years in prison; escaped to Italy and Switzerland; returned (1877) to Paris; and became (1878) editor of the newspaper *L'Égalité.* He was the founder of the *Parit Ouvrier* (Labor Party), whose program he drew up (1880) in collaboration with Marx and Lafargue. He was a deputy (1893–98, 1906 *et seq.*), and strongly opposed the group of Socialists, known as *Possibilistes,* who favored a moderate program of collaboration with bourgeois governments. He served (August, 1914–October, 1915) as a minister of state.

Guest (gest), Lady **Charlotte Elizabeth.** [Maiden name, **Bertie.**] b. at Uffington House, Lincolnshire, England, May 19, 1812; d. in Dorsetshire, England, Jan. 15, 1895. Welsh scholar. Her great contribution to the study of Welsh romantic literature, *Mabinogion* (3 vols., 1838–49), is a translation in English prose of 12 old Welsh tales, 11 of them from the so-called *Red Book of Hergest,* in the library of Jesus College, Oxford, and one from Taliesin, a legendary 6th-century bard.

Guest, Edgar Albert. b. at Birmingham, England, Aug. 20, 1881—. American writer, chiefly known for his popular column of verse and humorous sketches. He was a member (1895 *et seq.*) of the editorial staff of the Detroit *Free Press,* and wrote a column syndicated (1916 *et seq.*) by the George Mathew Adams Syndicate. Author of such popular volumes of verse as *A Heap of Livin', Poems of Patriotism, Just Folks, The Passing Throng, The Path to Home,* and *The Light of Faith.*

Guest, Edwin. b. in Worcestershire, England, 1800; d. Nov. 23, 1880. English historical writer and archaeologist. He graduated from Cambridge in 1824, and became a fellow of his college (Gonville and Caius) in 1824, and its master in 1852. He was vice-chancellor of the university (1854–55). He published *History of English Rhythms* (1838), and numerous philological and historical papers, the most important of which relate to the Roman period in Britain. To him principally was due the founding of the Philological Society.

Gueux (gė), **Les.** Term applied, originally in contempt but later adopted as a title of honor, to Netherlanders who rose in revolt against Spain and Philip II in the 16th century. The term, which means beggars or scoundrels in French, originated in 1566 when a group of burghers and noblemen approached Margaret, Duchess and regent of Parma, with a list of their grievances. According to the story, one of her advisers, noticing her hesitation to meet them, sneeringly referred to them as "ces gueux" (these beggars), in order to stimulate her courage. The petitioners adopted the epithet as a term of honor, at the same time adopting also the traditional emblems of beggary, the wallet and the bowl.

Guevara (gā.bä'rä), **Antonio de.** b. in the province of Vizcaya, Spain, c1490; d. 1545. Spanish historical writer. He was one of the official chroniclers to Charles V. In 1528 he became a Franciscan monk, and accompanied the emperor on his travels and residences in various cities. He was court preacher, imperial historiographer, bishop of Guadix, and bishop of Mondoñedo. He wrote *Reloj de Principes* (Dial for Princes, 1529), *Decada de los Cesares* (Lives of Ten Roman Emperors, 1539), and *Epistolas Familiares* (1539–45). The letters, sometimes called *Golden Epistles,* were very popular, and were translated by Edward Hellowes (1574) and Savage (1657); Sir Geoffrey Fenton translated part of them (1579). Guevara also wrote a number of works on theology, navigation, and court life.

Guevara, José. b. at Rocas, in New Castile, Spain, March 11, 1719; d. at Spello, Italy, Feb. 25, 1806. Spanish Jesuit author. He succeeded Lozano as chronicler of the order in Paraguay, resided in the Platine countries from c1756 until the expulsion of the Jesuits in 1767, and subsequently lived in Italy.

Guevara, Luis Vélez de. See **Vélez de Guevara, Luis.**

Gugerni (gū.jėr'nī). [Also: **Cugerni, Guberni.**] Ancient German tribe located by Pliny on the lower Rhine between the Ubii and the Batavi, where, also, Tacitus places it at the mouth of the Ruhr. The Gugerni joined in the rising under Civilis. They were probably a part of the Sugambri.

Guggenheim (gůg'ęn.hīm), **Daniel.** b. at Philadelphia, July 9, 1856; d. near Port Washington, N.Y., Sept. 28, 1930. American industrialist, capitalist, and philanthropist; son of Meyer Guggenheim.

Guggenheim, Isaac. b. at Philadelphia, June 7, 1854; d. Oct. 10, 1922. American capitalist; son of Meyer Guggenheim. He was a director of the Mexican Union Railway and the American Smelting and Refining Company.

Guggenheim, Meyer. b. at Langnau, Switzerland, Feb. 1, 1828; d. at Palm Beach, Fla., March 15, 1905. American capitalist, noted for his founding and development of the Guggenheim mining and smelting properties. He emigrated (c1847) to the U.S. and, after engaging in the import business, turned in 1887 to investment in two copper mines in Colorado. His firm of M. Guggenheim's Sons (founded 1881) was later known as Guggenheim Brothers and became the corporate heart of the family interests. Together with Edward R. Holden, he organized (1888) the Philadelphia Smelting and Refining Company, which constructed a smelter at Pueblo, Colo., and thereafter steadily extended his operations in silver and copper smelting and refining. In 1901 the Guggenheim interests took control of the American Smelting and Refining Company, which since 1899 had fought the Guggenheim firm.

Guggenheim, Murry. b. at Philadelphia, Aug. 12, 1858; d. Nov. 15, 1939. American capitalist; son of Meyer Guggenheim.

Guggenheim, Simon. b. at Philadelphia, Dec. 30, 1867; d. Nov. 2, 1941. American politician and capitalist; son of Meyer Guggenheim. Member of the firm of Guggenheim Brothers; president (1919 *et seq.*) of the American Smelting and Refining Company; senator (1907–13) from Colorado. With his wife he established (1925) the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation in memory of his son to subsidize advanced students, writers, and artists.

Guggenheim, Solomon R. b. at Philadelphia, Feb. 2, 1861; d. at Sands Point, N.Y., Nov. 3, 1949. American industrialist and art patron; son of Meyer Guggenheim.

Guggenheim, William. b. at Philadelphia, Nov. 6, 1868; d. June 28, 1941. American capitalist; son of Meyer Guggenheim. Associated (1889 *et seq.*) with the family's smelting works at Pueblo, Colo.; manager (1890–1900) of the Guggenheim mining and smelting interests in Mexico.

Guggenheim Memorial Foundation, John Simon. Philanthropic organization, established by Simon Guggenheim in 1925 with an initial endowment of three million dollars, which grants annual fellowships to scientists, artists, musicians, and writers engaged in creative work.

Guggiari (göd.jä'rē), **José Patricio.** b. 1884—. Paraguayan publisher, lawyer, and politician, president (1928–32) of Paraguay.

Guglielmi (gö.lyel'mē), **Pietro.** b. at Carrara, Italy, in May, 1727; d. at Rome, Nov. 19, 1804. Italian operatic composer. His works include *I due Gemelli* and *La Serva innamorata.*

Guía de Gran Canaria (gē'ä dā gräng kä.nä'ryä). [Also, **Guía.**] Town and commune in the Canary Islands, in the province of Las Palmas, on the N coast of Grand Canary island. 10,829 (1940).

Guiana (gē.an'ą, gē.ä'nä). [Also: **Guyana**; French, **Guyane**; Spanish, **Guayana.**] Region in South America, bounded by the Atlantic Ocean on the N, Brazil on the E and S, and Brazil and Venezuela on the W. It is divided into British Guiana, Surinam (or Dutch Guiana), and French Guiana. The name is sometimes applied to the entire region between the Orinoco, the ocean, the Amazon, Río Negro, and the Cassiquiare.

Guiana, Brazilian. See **Brazilian Guiana.**

Guiana, British. See **British Guiana.**

Guiana, Dutch. See **Surinam.**

Guiana, French. See **French Guiana.**

Guiana Highlands. [Also, **Guiana Massif.**] Mountainous area in British and French Guiana, Surinam, and Venezuela. Highest peak, Roraima (ab. 8,635 ft.).

Guiart (gyȧr), **Guillaume.** b. at Orléans France; fl. early in the 14th century. French chronicler, author of a metrical history of France, in over 20,000 verses, entitled *La Branche des royaux lignages*, covering the period 1165–1306.

Guibert of Nogent (gē.bär'; nō.zhäṅ'). b. at Clermont, Oise, France, 1053; d. 1124. French historian and scholastic philosopher, a pupil of Anselm and head (1104 *et seq.*) of the abbey of Notre Dame de Nogent. He was educated at the monastery of St. Germer de Flaix, which he entered in 1064.

Guibert of Ravenna (rą.ven'ą). Original name of Antipope **Clement III.**

Guicciardini (gwēt.chär.dē'nē), **Francesco.** b. at Florence, March 6, 1483; d. near there, in May, 1540. Italian historian and statesman in the pontifical and Medicean service. His chief work is *Storia d'Italia* (History of Italy, 1561–64; edited by Rosini, 1819). His *Opere inedite* were published in 1857.

Guiccioli (gwēt'chō.lē), Countess **Teresa.** b. in Italy, c1801; d. at Rome, March 26, 1873. Italian lady, celebrated for her relationship with Byron; daughter of Count Gamba. She married Count Guiccioli when she was about 16 years old, and met Byron a few months later. After about a year the count objected to her intimacy with Byron, and she went back to her father's house. She maintained her liaison with Byron until his death in 1824, after which she is said to have returned to her husband. In 1851 she married the Marquis de Boissy, and in 1868 published in French *My Recollections of Lord Byron.*

Guichard (gē.shȧr'), **Karl Gottlieb.** [Also: **Guischard**; pseudonym, **Quintus Icilius.**] b. at Magdeburg, Germany, 1724; d. at Potsdam, Germany, May, 1775. German soldier and military writer. He entered the military service of the Netherlands, attaining the rank of captain; withdrew and went to England in 1754; and in 1758 entered the service of Frederick the Great, under whom he rose to the rank of colonel.

Guiderius (gwi.dir'i.us). In Shakespeare's *Cymbeline*, a legendary prince, the son of Cymbeline of Britain. He is disguised under the name and state of Polydore, the son of Morgan.

Guidi (gwē'dē), **Carlo Alessandro.** b. at Pavia, Italy, June 14, 1650; d. at Frascati, Italy, June 12, 1712. Italian lyric poet, author of *Poesie liriche* (1681), *Amalasunta in Italia* (1681), *Endimione* (1692), and others.

Guidi, Ignazio. b. at Rome, July 31, 1844; d. there, April 18, 1935. Italian Orientalist. He served as professor (1867 *et seq.*) at Rome, also as director of the collection of medals of the Vatican. He was author of *L'Arabie antéislamique* (Pre-Islamic Arabia, 1921).

Guidiccioni (gwē.dēt.chō'nē), **Giovanni.** b. at Lucca, Italy, c1500 (or 1480); d. at Macerata, Italy, 1541. Italian ecclesiastic, diplomat, and man of letters. His complete works were published in 1718.

Guido (gwē'dō). [Called **"the Savage."**] Champion, in Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso*, who fights with Marfisa among the Amazons. He marries a number of the latter, Aleria being his favorite.

Guido d'Arezzo (dä.rät'tsō). [Also: **Guido** (or **Guy**) **of Arezzo, Guido Aretino** (or **Aretinus**); sometimes called Fra **Guittone.**] b. at Arezzo, Italy, c995; d. probably at Avellino, Italy, c1050. Italian Benedictine monk and musician. He devised a system of teaching music which, if his own assertion is to be believed, made it possible for a student to learn in five months what under previous methods required twice as many years; he also invented a system of musical notation. Pope Benedict VIII invited him to come to Rome in 1022 to put his musical theories into practice, an invitation that was repeated in 1024, and again in 1030, by Pope John XIX. Guido invented the musical system known as solmization which teaches singing by designating the degrees of the scale by syllables, the "Guidonian hand," a diagram in the form of an outstretched hand, the "Aretinian syllables," which are written in regular order on the fingertips and joints, and the four-line staff, and he was the first to use the intervals (*spatia*) between the lines. He has also been credited with introducing the F clef, and with the invention of descant and counterpoint.

Guido di Castello (dē käs.tel'lō). Original name of Pope **Celestine II.**

Guido le Gros (lę grō). See Pope **Clement IV.**

Guido of Burgundy (bėr'gun.di). Original name of Pope **Calixtus II.**

Guido of Crema (krā'mä). Original name of the antipope **Paschal III.**

Guido Reni (rā'nē). b. at Calvenzano, near Bologna, Italy, Nov. 4, 1575; d. at Bologna, Aug. 18, 1642. Italian painter of the Bolognese school. He studied under the Flemish artist Denys Calvaert, who had his own academy of design at Bologna, and at the Eclectic School, also at Bologna, under the Carracci brothers, Agostino and Annibale, and their uncle, Ludovico Carracci, the founder of the school. In 1602 he went to Rome, where he lived and painted for the next 20 years, making a name for himself by his oils and frescoes, and becoming a great favorite of Pope Paul V. He was not as happy or successful under Pope Urban VIII, and finally went to Bologna, where he spent the rest of his life, after being driven out of Naples, as were other artists, by the jealousy and persecution of the Spanish artist Ribera. At Bologna he repeated his initial success at Rome, lived in great style, established a school of his own, and taught more than 200 students. Almost 300 of his works are in English and European galleries, nine being in the National Gallery, at London. His works include *Massacre of the Innocents* and *Pietà* (Bologna), *Ecce Homo* (Dresden), *Saints Peter and Paul* (Brera Gallery, Milan), *Assumption of the Virgin* (Genoa), *Saint Paul the Hermit* and *Saint Anthony in the Wilderness* (Berlin), *Apollo and Marsyas* (Munich), and *Mary Magdalene* (the Capitol, Rome).

Guienne or **Guyenne** (gē.en', gwē-). Name frequently given in its later history to Aquitaine.

Guienne and Gascony (gas'kǫ.ni). Old government in SW France.

Guignebert (gē.nyę.ber), **Charles Alfred Honoré.** b. 1867; d. 1940. French historian. He served as professor (1906 *et seq.*) at the Sorbonne. Among his works are *Jesus* (1933; Eng. trans., 1935), and *The Jewish World in the Time of Jesus* (Eng. trans., 1939); also *Le Christianisme antique* and *Le Christianisme, médiéval et moderne* (both translated under the title *Christianity, Past and Present*, 1927).

Guignes (gēny'), **Chrétien Louis Joseph de.** b. at Paris, Aug. 25, 1759; d. there, March 9, 1845. French Sinologist; son of Joseph de Guignes. He edited *Dicitonnaire chinois, français et latin* (1813), based on a manuscript work by Basil of Glemona, a Roman Catholic missionary in China.

Guignes, Joseph de. b. at Pontoise, France, Oct. 19, 1721; d. at Paris, March 19, 1800. French Orientalist. He was author of *Histoire générale des Huns, des Turcs, des Mogols, et autres Tartares occidentaux* (1756–58).

Guignol (gē.nyol). One of the chief characters of the traditional French puppet shows, and thence the puppet shows themselves. From the customary bloody, violent character of the puppet and marionette plays, the Grand Guignol, a theater in Montmartre, Paris, devoted to the production of horror plays, takes its name.

Güija Lake (gwē'нä). [Spanish, **Lago de Güija.**] Lake in NW El Salvador and SE Guatemala. Length, ab. 20 mi.

Guilbert (gēl.ber), **Yvette.** b. at Paris, c1868; d. 1944. French singer, noted for her rendition of songs of the Latin Quarter and of lower-class Paris, which she rendered as if innocent of their double meanings. She made her debut (1890) as a singer in Parisian cafés, and appeared as a vaudeville performer at Paris, London,

Vienna, Rome, Florence, and Berlin. She toured the U.S. in 1896.

Guild (gild), **Curtis.** b. at Boston, Jan. 13, 1827; d. March 12, 1911. American journalist, author, and antiquary. As editor (1859–98) of the Boston *Commercial Bulletin*, he became recognized as a national authority on market quotations and financial reports.

Guild, Theatre. See **Theatre Guild.**

Guilderland (gil′dėr.lạnd). Town in E New York, in Albany County. 7,284 (1950).

Guildford (gil′fȯrd). Municipal borough and grain-market town in SE England, the county seat of Surrey, ab. 31 mi. SW of London by rail. Guildford is situated on the river Wey where the Wey Gap cuts through the North Downs. This was the head of navigation during the 16th and 17th centuries. Guildford was a fortified town in the time of William the Conqueror. It was a cloth-making center in the Middle Ages. Today its industries are the manufacture of mowing machinery, and printing and bookbinding. 47,484 (1951).

Guildhall (gild′hôl). Council hall of the City of London, rebuilt in 1411, and restored after the fire of 1666. The most recent great hall, which was again burned out in World War II, measured 153 by 48 ft., and was 55 ft. high; it had a handsome open-framed roof, Victorian stained-glass windows, and the two legendary colossal wooden figures of Gog and Magog (which were totally destroyed in World War II, and were afterward replaced by stone figures). Along the walls were placed statues of famous men.

Guilford (gil′fȯrd). Town in S Connecticut, in New Haven County, on Long Island Sound ab. 16 mi. E of New Haven. It has granite quarries and manufactures of iron, brass, bronze castings, and schoolroom furniture. Settled in 1639 by colonists from New Haven, Guilford has many fine 17th and 18th century houses. It was the home of the poet Fitz-Greene Halleck. 5,092 (1950).

Guilford Courthouse. Place ab. 5 mi. from Greensboro, Guilford County, N.C. Here on March 15, 1781, the British (ab. 2,400) under Cornwallis defeated the Americans (ab. 4,400) under Nathanael Greene. The battlefield is now a national military park.

Guiliche (gwē.lē′chā). See **Huilliche.**

Guillaumat (gē.yō.mä), **Marie Louis Adolphe.** b. at Bourgneuf, Charente-Maritime, France, Jan. 4, 1863; d. at Nantes, France, May 18, 1940. French army commander, chief (1917–18) of the Allied army at Salonika and commander (1924–30) of the French army of occupation in Germany. He reported (1927) that Germany was rearming in violation of the Versailles treaty.

Guillaume (gē′yōm), **Alfred.** b. at London, Nov. 8, 1888—. English theologian. He has been professor (1920–30) of Hebrew and Oriental languages at the University of Durham, professor (1944–45) of Arabic at the American University at Beirut, professor (1945–47) of Old Testament at the University of London, and professor (1947 *et seq.*) of Arabic at the School of Oriental and African Studies of the University of London. Author of *The Traditions of Islam* (1924) and *Prophecy and Divination* (1938).

Guillaume (gē.yōm), **Augustin.** b. at Guillestre, Hautes-Alpes, France, July 30, 1895—. French army commander, chief (1948 *et seq.*) of the French army of occupation in Germany. He was French military attaché (1945) at Moscow.

Guillaume, Charles Édouard. b. at Fleurier, Switzerland, Feb. 15, 1861; d. at Paris, June 13, 1938. French physicist. He was educated at Neuchâtel, and became associate director (1889) and director (1915) of the Bureau of International Weights and Measures at Sèvres, France. He was awarded (1920) the Nobel prize for physics, and is best known for his researches in the thermal expansion of metals, which enabled the discovery of alloys such as platinite (used in electric-light bulbs) and invar (an alloy of nickel and steel widely used for standard measures and in scientific precision instruments). Author of *Études thermométriques* (1886), *Mètres prototypes* (1894), *Application des aciers au nickel* (1904), *La Compensation des horloges et des montres* (1921), and *Esquisse de ma vie* (1921).

Guillaume de Champeaux (gē.yōm dẹ shäṅ.pō). [Also: **William of Champeaux**; Latinized surname, **Campellensis.**] b. at Champeaux, near Melun, France, toward the end of the 11th century; d. 1121. French scholastic philosopher, an opponent of Peter Abelard, who was his pupil.

Guillaume de Lorris (lo.rēs). b. at Lorris, Loiret, France; d. c1240. French trouvère, author of the first part of the *Roman de la Rose*, which was continued by Jean de Meung. About 4,670 of the 22,800 or more lines were written by him.

Guillaume de Machault (or **Machaut**) (mȧ.shō). b. c1284; d. after 1370. French poet and musician. Chaucer's indebtedness to him is marked. Author of *La Prise d'Alexandre*, *Voir Dit*, and numerous ballades and long poems.

Guillaume de Palerne (pȧ.lern). Early French *roman d'aventure*. It was translated very early into English, and has been published as *William of Palerne* by the Early English Text Society. The hero is helped and protected by a friendly werewolf, who, before the end of the poem, is freed from the enchantment to which he is subjected.

Guillaumet (gē.yō.me), **Gustave.** b. at Paris, March 26, 1840; d. there, March 14, 1887. French painter, a pupil of Picot and Barrias. He gained the second prix de Rome in 1863.

Guillaumin (gē.yō.maṅ), **Jean Baptiste Armand.** b. at Paris, 1841; d. June 26, 1927. French impressionist painter of landscapes and marines. He was also a lithographer. A list of his better-known works includes *The Mill*, *Pissarro Painting*, *The Quay at Bercy*, *The Lake*, *The Marie Bridge*, *Landscape at Creuse*, *Child Eating Soup*, and *The Ice-Covered Canal*.

Guillemet (gē.yẹ.me), **Jean Baptiste Antoine.** b. at Chantilly, France, June 30, 1843; d. at Paris, May 20, 1918. French landscape painter, who, although he was associated with the impressionists, did not exhibit with them nor follow their luminist theories. He studied under Corot and Oudinot, and first exhibited at the Paris Salon of 1865, and regularly thereafter. He was awarded many prizes, and made commandeur of the Legion of Honor in 1910. His most important works include *Low Sea at Villerville*, *Beach at Villers*, *Racing Course*, *The Marie Bridge*, *Sundown at Moret*, *Road by the Sea*, and *Bercy in December*.

Guillén (gē.yān′), **Nicolás.** b. 1904—. Cuban poet, notable for his native Caribbean themes. He is the author of *Sóngoro cosongo* (1931) and *Motivos de son* (1930).

Guillim (gwil′im), **John.** b. at Hereford, England, c1565; d. at London, May 7, 1621. English writer on heraldry. He published *A Display of Heraldrie* (1610; sometimes ascribed to John Barkham).

Guillotin (gē.yo.taṅ), **Joseph Ignace.** b. at Saintes, France, May 28, 1738; d. at Paris, March 26, 1814. French physician, incorrectly regarded as the inventor of the guillotine. As deputy to the Constituent Assembly in 1789, he proposed that all capital punishment should be by decapitation, a privilege till then reserved for the nobility. He suggested that decapitation could be most quickly and humanely performed by a machine. The device actually adopted as a result of this suggestion was prepared by a German mechanic named Schmidt under the direction of Dr. Antoine Louis, life secretary of the Academy of Surgery, and was first used on April 25, 1792, for the execution of a highwayman named Pelletier. The machine was first named *louison* or *louisette*, but later Guillotin's name was attached to it. Guillotin was not, as has been asserted, guillotined, but died a natural death.

Guilmant (gēl.măṅ), **Félix Alexandre.** b. at Boulogne, France, March 12, 1837; d. at Meudon, France, March 29, 1911. French organist and composer. For many years he was organist at the Church of the Trinity at Paris. He had great influence as a teacher, and among his pupils were many Americans.

Guilty Souls. Four-act play (1922) by Robert Nichols.

Güímar (gwē′mar). Town and commune in the Canary Islands, in the Spanish province of Santa Cruz de Tenerife, situated on the E coast of the island of Tenerife; seaside resort; fisheries. 10,374 (1940).

Guimarães (gē.mą.rāṅs′), **Bernardo Joaquim da Silva.** b. at Ouro Proto, Brazil, Aug. 15, 1825; d. there, March 10, 1884. Brazilian romantic poet and novelist, also a lawyer, journalist, and teacher. His books of poems include *Cantos da solidão* (1852), *Poesias* (1856), *Novas poesias* (1876), and *Folhas de outono* (1883). His best-

known novel is *A escrava Isaura* (1875), and among the others are *O ermitão de Muquém* (1869), *O garimpeiro* (1872), *O índio Afonso* (1873), *Maurício* (1877), and *O bandido do Rio das Mortes* (1904).

Guimarãis (gē.mą.rīñsh'). [Also: **Guimarães, Guimaraens.**] City and *concelho* (commune) in N Portugal, in the province of Minho, in the district of Braga, situated on the Ave River ab. 30 mi. NE of Oporto. It has a battlemented castle, now in ruins, which dates from the 12th century; the Romanesque Church of Our Lady of Oliveira was reconstructed in the 15th century. Other buildings of interest include an old town hall, the convents of São Domingo and Santa Marinha da Costa, the palace of the dukes of Bragança, where Alfonso Henriques, the first king of Portugal, was born in 1110, and numismatic and archaeological museums. Pop. of concelho, 82,120 (1940); of city, 11,337 (1940).

Guimaras (gē.mä.räs'). Island SE of Panay, in the Philippine Islands. It belongs to Iloilo province, from the main part of which it is separated by Iloilo Strait. Area, 222 sq. mi.; pop. 37,797 (1939).

Guimaras Strait. Strait which separates the island of Negros from Guimaras and Panay islands, in the Philippines.

Guimerá (gē.mä.rä'), **Angel.** b. 1874; d. 1924. Spanish poet and dramatist. He wrote in both Catalan and Spanish. His peasant drama *Terra Baixa* has enjoyed great popularity among the Spanish working classes. Among the best of his tragedies are *Gala Placida* and *La Baja*.

Guinart (gē.närt'), **Roque.** Noble in Cervantes's *Don Quixote*. The character was based on an actual person whose name was Pedro Rocha Guinarda.

Guinea (gin'i). [Also: **Guinea Coast**; French, **Guinée** (gē.nā); Portuguese, **Guiné** (gē.ne'); Spanish, **Guinea** (gē.nā'ä).] That part of W Africa which lies along the coast from Cape Roxo, just N of the N boundary of Portuguese Guinea, to the Bight of Biafra, where the direction of the coast changes from E–W to N–S; its inland boundaries are indefinite. It includes native states, British, French, and Portuguese colonies, and Liberia. The name is sometimes used to include the coastal area of French Equatorial Africa, the Belgian Congo, and Angola.

Guinea, French. See **French Guinea.**

Guinea, Gulf of. That part of the Atlantic Ocean on the W coast of Africa extending between Cape Palmas on the NW and Cape Lopez on the S. Smaller indentations which form part of the Gulf of Guinea are the Bight of Benin and the Bight of Biafra. The French West African territories of Ivory Coast, Dahomey, and Togo; the British territories of Gold Coast, Togo, and Nigeria; and French Equatorial Africa, Spanish Guinea, and the Cameroons front on the Gulf of Guinea.

Guinée Française (gē.nā fräñ.sez). French name of **French Guinea.**

Guinegate (gēn.gät). [Also, **Guinegatte.**] Village in the department of Pas-de-Calais, N France, near St.-Omer. Here the French were twice defeated: by Maximilian I (then archduke of Austria) in August, 1479, and by Henry VIII of England and Maximilian (his ally) in August, 1513. The latter defeat is called the "Battle of the Spurs."

Güines (gwē'nās). City in W Cuba, in Habana province: railway junction; shipping point for cattle, sugar, and tobacco. 22,669 (1943).

Guînes (gēn). Town in N France, in the department of Pas-de-Calais, ab. 7 mi. S of Calais. It was variously contested in the past between England and France. Near here, in the forest of Guînes, the Blanchard column marks the spot where Blanchard, one of the first fliers, descended (1785) from his balloon. 4,347 (1946).

Guinevere (gwin'ę.vir) or **Guinever** (gwin'ę.vėr). [Also: **Guenever, Geneura, Ganore.**] Wife of King Arthur in the Arthurian cycle of legend and romance. She was the daughter of Leodegraunce, king of Camelyard, beloved and lover of Lancelot of the Lake, with whom she was unfaithful to Arthur. She was sentenced to be burned, was rescued by Lancelot, became a nun, and was buried with Arthur at Glastonbury.

Guinevere. One of the *Idylls of the King* by Alfred Tennyson, published in 1859.

Guiney (gwī'ni), **Louise Imogen.** b. at Boston, Jan. 7, 1861; d. Nov. 2, 1920. American poet and essayist. Her books of verse include *Songs at the Start* (1884), *The White Sail* (1887), *A Roadside Harp* (1893), *The Martyr's Idyl and Shorter Poems* (1899), *England and Yesterday* (1898), and *Happy Ending* (1909; enlarged ed., 1927). She also wrote *Brownies and Bogles* (1888); the essays *Goose Quill Papers* (1885), *A Little English Gallery* (1894), and *Patrins* (1897); and various biographical studies.

Guingamp (gañ.gäñ). Town in NW France, in the department of Côtes-du-Nord, situated on the Trieux River, ab. 19 mi. NW of St.-Brieuc. A tourist center, it is a picturesque medieval town which has preserved its Breton character. The Church of Notre-Dame-de-Bon-Secours, partly in Gothic style, partly in Renaissance style, is one of the principal places of pilgrimage in the region. 9,080 (1946).

Guinicelli (gwē.nē.chel'lē), **Guido.** b. at Bologna, Italy; d. 1276. Italian poet. In 1274 he was banished from Bologna with others of the Ghibelline party, and died in exile. Dante, in the *Purgatorio*, addresses him as the father of Italian poets.

Guinn and Beal v. United States, 238 U.S. 347 (1915) (gwin; bēl). U.S. Supreme Court decision declaring unconstitutional the Oklahoma "grandfather clause" denying the ballot to Negroes whose ancestors were not enfranchised in 1866. The opinion was based upon the ground that the clause was a violation of the Fifteenth Amendment protecting persons against the denial of the right to vote because of race or color.

Guinness (gin'ęs, gi.nes'), **Walter Edward.** [Title, 1st Baron **Moyne.**] b. at Dublin, 1880; assassinated at Cairo Egypt, Nov. 6, 1944. British government official. He held posts as financial secretary to treasury (1923–24), minister of agriculture and fisheries (1925–29), joint parliamentary secretary of the ministry of agriculture (1940–41), colonial secretary (1941–42), and leader of House of Lords (1941–42). Resident minister (1942–44) in Middle East, he was assassinated by Jewish nationalists.

Guintinua (gēn.tē'nwä). See under **Calagua Islands.**

Guipúzcoa (gē.pōth'kō.ä). Province in N Spain, bounded by the Bay of Biscay on the N, France on the NE, Navarra on the E and SE, Alava on the S, and Vizcaya on the W: one of the Basque provinces. The Basque language is widely spoken in addition to Spanish; Basque customs are preserved. The surface is mountainous, the climate oceanic; agriculture is intensive; there are a number of industries, and also iron and lead mines and tuna fisheries. The population density is high. Capital, San Sebastián; area, 728 sq. mi.; pop. 374,029 (1950).

Güira de Melena (gwē'rä dā mā.lā'nä). City in W Cuba, in Habana province. 8,824 (1943).

Güiraldes (gwē.räl'dās), **Ricardo.** b. at Buenos Aires, Feb. 13, 1886; d. at Paris, 1927. Argentine novelist, poet, and short-story writer, best known for his gaucho classic *Don Segundo Sombra* (1926). Distinctive in style and remarkable for their superior quality, his comparatively few other works are *Xaimaca* (1923), *Rosaura* (1922), *Raucho* (1917), *Cuentos de muerte y de sangre* (1915), *El Cencerro de cristal* (1915), and three small volumes published posthumously.

Guiraud (gē.rō), **Ernest.** b. at New Orleans, June 23, 1837; d. at Paris, May 6, 1892. French composer of operas, a ballet, and some orchestral works. His first work, the opera *Le Roi David*, was performed when he was 15.

Guiraut de Borneil (gē.rō dę bôr.ney'). See **Borneil, Guiraut** (or **Giraud**) **de.**

Guiríor (gē.rē'ôr), **Manuel.** [Title, created c1780, Marquis of **Guiríor.**] b. at Aviz de Ugarte, in Navarre, Spain, March 21, 1708; d. at Madrid, Nov. 25, 1788. Spanish naval officer and administrator. He was made viceroy of New Granada in 1773, and viceroy of Peru in 1776, retaining the latter office until 1780.

Guisborough (giz'bur.ō). [Also, **Gisborough.**] Urban district and market town in NE England, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, ab. 8 mi. SE of Middlesbrough, ab. 249 mi. N of London by rail. The first alum works in England were established here c1600. Guisborough contains the ruins of an Augustinian priory founded in 1119. Pop. 8,609 (1951).

Guiscard (gēs.kȧr), **Robert.** b. c1015; d. in Cephalonia, Ionian Islands, July 17, 1085. Duke of Apulia and Calabria; son of Tancred de Hauteville. He succeeded his brother Humphrey as leader of the Normans in Apulia in 1057. In conjunction with his brother Roger, he conquered part of Sicily from the Saracens, capturing Palermo (1072) and Salerno (c1077). He defeated Alexius Comnenus at Durazzo in 1081, and in 1084 captured Rome and delivered Pope Gregory VII from the emperor Henry IV.

Guise (gēz, gwēz). Town in N France, in the department of Aisne, situated on the Oise River ab. 23 mi. N of Laon. It gave the name to the ducal house of Guise. It is a center for the metallurgical industry (heating apparatus, enameled ironware, and others); the largest enterprise in this field is the establishment on coöperative lines founded by J. B. A. Godin. The town suffered damage in World Wars I and II. 7,040 (1946).

Guise, Duc de. [Full name, **Jean Pierre Clément Marie de Bourbon, Duc de Guise.**] b. at Paris, Sept. 4, 1874; d. at Larache, Spanish Morocco, Aug. 25, 1940. French royalist pretender (1926–40) and head of the House of Bourbon-Orléans; son of Robert, Duc de Chartres; father of Henri de Guise, Prince d'Orléans and Comte de Paris (1908—). A wealthy landowner, he had to leave France upon becoming (1926) claimant to the French throne.

Guise, Ducs de (or Dukes of). See also members of the house of **Lorraine.**

Guise, Duchy of. Former duchy in NE France, which took its name from the town of Guise and corresponded to the N part of the modern department of Aisne. It was situated in the government of Picardy. Formerly it was a county. It was famous in the 16th and 17th centuries as a duchy in the hands of the Guise family, a branch of the house of Lorraine.

Guise (gīz), **Martin.** d. Jan. 21, 1829. English naval officer. In 1818 he entered the service of Chile, under Cochrane, as captain. On the retirement (1821) of Cochrane, he was appointed to organize the navy of Peru. By blockading the port of Callao he forced the surrender of the last Spanish post, Callao Castle, on Jan. 19, 1826.

Guiteau (gi.tō′), **Charles.** b. c1840; hanged at Washington, D.C., June 30, 1882. American lawyer, remembered as the assassin of President Garfield. On Garfield's election to the presidency, he went to Washington to seek the office of American consul at Marseilles, which he did not obtain. Excited by this failure, and by the political conflict between Garfield and Roscoe Conkling, he shot Garfield at Washington on July 2, 1881.

Guiteras y Gener (gē.tä′räs ē hä.ner′), **Juan.** b. at Matanzas, Cuba, Jan. 4, 1852; d. 1925. Cuban physician, professor of general pathology and tropical medicine at Havana from 1900. He is best known for his work in eradicating yellow fever. During the Santiago campaign (1898) he served as yellow-fever expert on the staff of General Shafter. From 1889 to 1899 he was professor of pathology at the University of Pennsylvania.

Guiterman (git′ėr.mąn), **Arthur.** b. at Vienna, Nov. 20, 1871; d. at Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 11, 1943. American poet, known chiefly for his humorous verse. He was a staff member (1891–1906) of *The Woman's Home Companion*, *The Literary Digest*, and other magazines; lecturer (1912–15) at New York University School of Journalism; contributed "Rhymed Reviews" to *Life* and humorous verse to other periodicals. Author of *The Laughing Muse* (1915), *The Mirthful Lyre* (1918), *Chips of Jade* (1920), *Ballads of Old New York* (1920), *The Light Guitar* (1923), *Wildwood Fables* (1927), *Death and General Putnam* (1935), and *Brave Laughter* (1943); wrote libretto for opera *The Man Without a Country* (1937; score by Walter Damrosch).

Guitry (gē.trē), **Lucien Germain.** b. at Paris, 1860; d. 1925. French actor and manager, who became famous as the actor-manager (1902–09) of the Théâtre de la Renaissance at Paris; father of Sacha Guitry. He made his stage debut in Dumas fils's *La Dame aux camélias* in 1878, and among his famous productions were Anatole France's *Crainquebille* and Zola's *L'Assommoir.*

Guitry, Sacha. b. at St. Petersburg, Feb. 21, 1885—. French playwright, actor, and impresario; son of Lucien Germain Guitry. Author of *Le Veilleur de nuit* (1911), *La Prise de Berg-op-Zoom* (1913), *L'Illusioniste* (1924), and others, but better known in America for his part in such motion pictures as *Les Perles de la Couronne* and *Le Roman d'un tricheur.* A famous wit, he has done much to keep alive the old *esprit boulevardier*, as witness the literary feud in which, single-handed, he crossed swords with the entire Goncourt Academy.

Guittone (gwē.tō′nā), Fra. See **Guido d'Arezzo.**

Guizot (gē.zō), **Elizabeth Charlotte Pauline.** [Maiden name, **de Meulan.**] b. at Paris, Nov. 2, 1773; d. there, Aug. 1, 1827. French writer; first wife of F. P. G. Guizot, whom she married in 1812. She wrote *Éducation domestique, ou lettres de famille sur l'éducation* (1826), and other works.

Guizot, François Pierre Guillaume. b. at Nîmes, France, Oct. 4, 1787; d. at Val-Richer, in Normandy, France, Sept. 12, 1874. French historian and statesman. At the age of 12 he left his native city for Geneva, Switzerland, and in 1805 he took up the study of law at Paris. In 1812 he became assistant professor of literature at the Sorbonne, and later was called to the new chair of modern history, resigning (1825) from this post after writing a number of controversial pamphlets. He was restored to his post in 1828. His courses of lectures at the Sorbonne (delivered 1828–30) appeared under the titles *Histoire de la civilisation en Europe* (1828) and *Histoire de la civilisation en France* (1830). In 1830 he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies. After the revolution of July, 1830, he became minister of the interior, and, with the exception of a few months in 1840 spent as French ambassador to England, remained almost continuously in some ministerial capacity until he fell from power (Feb. 23, 1848) on the eve of Louis Philippe's abdication. He had been prime minister for the eight years preceding his downfall, but had made himself so unpopular that he failed to be elected to the National Assembly of 1848. Guizot's policies, which he believed to the end of his life to be liberal, became more and more conservative as he struggled to maintain the constitutional monarchy of the Bourbon-Orléans line. His program of peace with England (which was seen by many Frenchmen as a "peace-at-any-price" policy), his reliance on corrupt aides, his refusal to countenance electoral reforms (despite the existence of an electorate of only 200,000), his more or less cynical playing of political venality against his desired ends, were all contributory to a growing unpopularity, which he met with a practiced disdain. The latter part of his life was spent in retirement. His many other works include *Histoire de la révolution d'Angleterre depuis Charles I à Charles II* (2 vols., 1826–27), *Washington* (1840), *De la démocratie en France* (1849), *Discours sur l'histoire de la révolution d'Angleterre* (1850), *Mémoires pour servir à l'histoire de mon temps* (9 vols., 1858–68), *Trois générations* (1861), *Histoire parlementaire de France* (1863), *Mélanges biographiques et littéraires* (1868), *Mélanges politiques et historiques* (1869), and *Le Duc de Broglie* (1872).

Gujarat (gu̇.ją.rät′). [Also, **Guzerat.**] Region in the Union of India, bordering on the Arabian Sea. It comprises the N districts of the state of Bombay, including the former Gujarat states, and the new state of Saurashtra (formerly the states of Western India). The important crops of the area are cotton, rice, wheat, millet, tobacco, and indigo. The only lions left in India are to be found in the Kathiawar Peninsula, part of this region. Area, 7,352 sq. mi.; pop. 1,458,702 (1941).

Gujarati (gu̇.ją.rä′tē). An Indo-European language spoken by about 10 million people in India, mainly on the Kathiawar Peninsula of the west coast. Its script and literature date from about the 15th century A.D.

Gujranwala (gu̇j.rąn.wä′lą). District in Lahore division, in the Punjab, Pakistan, between the Chenab and Ravi rivers. Wheat, cotton, and indigo are raised here. Capital, Gujranwala; area, 2,311 sq. mi.; pop. 912,234 (1941).

Gujranwala. Capital of the district of Gujranwala, Punjab, Pakistan, ab. 65 mi. NW of the city of Lahore. It is a trading center and has a small cotton-milling industry. 114,193 (1951).

Gujrat (gu̇j′rät). [Also, **Guzerat.**] District in Rawalpindi division, in the Punjab, Pakistan, ab. 80 mi. N of Lahore. Wheat, cotton, and sugar are raised here. Capital, Gujrat; area, 2,266 sq. mi.; pop. 1,104,952 (1941).

Gujrat. [Also, **Guzerat.**] Capital of the district of Gujrat, in the Punjab, Pakistan, N of the Chenab River: important trading center. Here on Feb. 22, 1849, the British under Gough defeated the Sikhs. 46,971 (1951).

Gula (gö'lą). In Assyro-Babylonian mythology, the goddess of healing, "the great lady" who presides over life and death. Those who break contracts are threatened with her vengeance. Nebuchadnezzar dedicated to her two temples at Babylon and three at Borsippa.

Gulbarga (gül'bar.gä). City in S central Union of India, in W Hyderabad state, ab. 138 mi. by rail W of Hyderabad. It was an old Hindu town, and was the capital of the Brahmani kingdom from 1347 to 1428. There are extensive ruins dating from this dynasty. Since the opening of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway in 1870, Gulbarga has become an important center of trade and industry, with cotton-textile mills, vegetable-oil mills, and other industries. Cotton from the surrounding districts is ginned, pressed, and shipped out. 52,551 (1941).

Gulbranson (göl'brän.sôn), **Ellen.** [Maiden name, **Nordgren.**] b. at Stockholm, March 4, 1863—. Swedish soprano. She was notable for her interpretation of Wagnerian roles, especially that of Brünnhilde.

Gulbransson (göl'bräns.sôn), **Olaf.** b. at Christiania (now Oslo), Norway, May 26, 1873—. Norwegian illustrator, caricaturist, and painter. He was educated in Norway, and lived intermittently at Munich, Paris, and in his native country. His caricatures, which show a strong Japanese influence, are witty and skillful representations of such men as August Strindberg, Maxim Gorky, Henrik Ibsen, Leo Tolstoy, and many others.

Guldberg (gül'berg), **Cato Maximillian.** b. at Christiania (now Oslo), Norway, 1836; d. 1902. Norwegian mathematician and theoretical chemist. With his brother-in-law, Peter Waage, he developed (1864–67) the fundamental law of mass action. In addition, with P. A. Guye, he showed that boiling points are approximately corresponding states. He was professor of applied mathematics (1869–1902) at Christiania.

Gülek Boğaz (gü.lek' bō.gäz'). Modern Turkish name of the **Cilician Gates.**

Gulfport (gulf'pōrt). Town in W Florida, in Pinellas County: suburb of St. Petersburg. In the decade between the last two U.S. censuses its population more than doubled. 1,581 (1940), 3,702 (1950).

Gulfport. City in SE Mississippi, county seat of Harrison County, on Mississippi Sound near the Gulf of Mexico: shipping and fishing port; resort center. Products include tung oil, naval stores, seafood, and processed lumber. 22,659 (1950).

Gulf States. Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, which border on the Gulf of Mexico.

Gulf Stream. Oceanic current, originating from the Atlantic Equatorial Current, which is made up of two arms, one of them issuing through the Florida Strait from the Gulf of Mexico, the other running W along the N face of the island of Cuba. The united stream follows the Atlantic coast NE with a velocity of from 2 to 5 miles an hour, gradually expanding in breadth and diminishing in depth, but distinctly perceived for many degrees beyond the E edge of Newfoundland. Its comparatively high temperature (10 to 20 degrees above that of the surrounding ocean), rapid motion, and deep-blue color make the Gulf Stream a most remarkable phenomenon. The Gulf Stream exerts a certain influence in modifying the climate of the British Isles; France, and other parts of W Europe.

Gulick (gū'lik), **John Thomas.** b. on the island of Kauai, Hawaiian Islands, March 13, 1832; d. at Honolulu, April 14, 1923. American missionary and biologist, best known for his important contributions to the theory of evolution; brother of Luther Halsey Gulick (1828–91). He was the son of a missionary in the Hawaiian Islands; was engaged in mining in California in 1850, was graduated from Williams College in 1859, and was a missionary (1864–99) in China and Japan. Among his scientific papers are *The Diversity of Evolution under one Set of External Conditions* (1872), *Divergent Evolution through Cumulative Segregation* (1887), *Intensive Segregation* (1889), and *Evolution, Racial and Habitudinal* (1905).

Gulick, Luther Halsey. b. at Honolulu, June 10, 1828; d. at Springfield, Mass., April 8, 1891. American missionary in the Caroline Islands, Hawaii, Japan, and China; brother of John Thomas Gulick (1832–1923). He was ordered (1851) to the Caroline Islands as a medical missionary for the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, reaching the islands after serving as chief organizer for the Hawaiian Mission Children's Society, and was secretary (1863–70) of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association. In 1871 he undertook the launching of the Board's missions in southern Europe and in 1875 went to the Orient as the agent of the American Bible Society. A founder of the *Medical Missionary Journal*, he was also editor (1885–89) of the *Chinese Recorder and Missionary Journal*. Among his works are *A Sermon on the Foolishness of Preaching* (1853) and *Notes on the Grammar of the Ponape Dialect* (1858).

Gulick, Luther Halsey. b. at Honolulu, Dec. 4, 1865; d. in Maine, Aug. 13, 1918. American specialist in physical education; son of Luther Halsey Gulick (1828–91) and brother of Sidney Lewis Gulick (1860–1945). Originated triangle emblem of Y.M.C.A. while physical training director (1886–1903) at Springfield, Mass., Training School; invented game of basketball there with James Naismith; organized New York Public Schools Athletic League; organized (1907) and directed (1907–13) child hygiene department of Russell Sage Foundation; a founder (1913) of Camp Fire Girls movement. Edited *Physical Education* (1891–96) and *American Physical Education Review* (1901–03). Author of *Physical Measurements and How They Are Used* (1889), *The Healthful Art of Dancing* (1910), and *The Dynamic of Manhood* (1917).

Gulick, Luther Halsey. b. at Osaka, Japan, Jan. 17, 1892—. American educator, public official, and author; son of Sidney Lewis Gulick. Lecturer in political science at Union College, University of Buffalo, University of Chicago, and other institutions; professor of municipal science and administration (1931–42) at Columbia University; director of New York Bureau of Municipal Research and director (later president) of Institute of Public Administration; director (1935 *et seq.*) of Regents Inquiry into Character and Cost of Public Education in the State of New York; member (1945–46) of U.S. Reparations Mission. Author of *Evolution of the Budget in Massachusetts* (1920), *Education for American Life* (1938), and other books.

Gulick, Sidney Lewis. b. at Ebon, Marshall Islands, April 10, 1860; d. at Boise, Idaho, Dec. 20, 1945. American Congregational missionary and author of books in English and Japanese, especially on the Far East; son of Luther Halsey Gulick (1828–91) and brother of Luther Halsey Gulick (1865–1918). Ordained (1886) a Congregational minister, he served (1887–1913) in Japan as a missionary, and was later professor of theology (1906–13) at Doshisha University, Kyoto, and a lecturer (1907–13) at Imperial University of Kyoto.

Gulistan (gö.li.stän'). [Eng. trans., *"The Rose-Garden."*] Most celebrated work of the Persian poet Sadi. It is a kind of moral work in verse and prose, consisting of eight chapters on kings, dervishes, contentment, taciturnity, love and youth, decrepitude and old age, education, and the duties of society, the whole intermixed with stories, maxims, and puns.

Gull (gul), Sir **William Withey.** b. at Colchester, Essex, England, Dec. 31, 1816; d. Jan. 29, 1890. English physician, appointed physician extraordinary to Queen Victoria in 1872 (ordinary in 1887). He received a baronetcy for the skill with which he treated the Prince of Wales in 1871.

Gullah (gul'ą). Speech of the Negroes of the sea islands off the coast of South Carolina, Georgia, and a part of Florida. It is a dialect comprised of a mixture of words brought from West Africa by former slaves, superimposed on English.

Gullberg (gül'bery'), **Hjalmar Robert.** b. at Malmö, in Skåne, Sweden, 1898—. Swedish poet, since 1936 theater director of the Swedish Broadcasting Service. He was elected to the Swedish Academy in 1940.

Gullians (gul'i.ąnz). Name sometimes given to the followers of William III of England.

Gulliver (gul'i.vėr), **Lemuel.** The ostensible narrator of *Gulliver's Travels*, by Jonathan Swift.

Gulliver's Travels. Social and political prose satire, in the form of a book of travels, written by Jonathan Swift and published in 1726. It consists of four voyages, to

Lilliput, to Brobdingnag, to Laputa, and to the country of the Houyhnhnms. Lemuel Gulliver is an honest, blunt English sailor.

Gull's Hornbook, The. Book by Thomas Dekker, published in 1609. It gives a graphic description of the manners of Jacobean gallants. The tract is to some extent modeled on Dedekind's *Grobianus*.

Gullstrand (gül'ström), **Allvar.** b. at Landskrona, Sweden, June 5, 1862; d. at Uppsala, Sweden, Aug. 30, 1934. Swedish ophthalmologist. He invented the "slit lamp" which discloses details of the eye tissues and he made notable contributions to the problem of dioptrics. He improved methods for estimating abnormal shapes of the cornea, for astigmatism, for corrective glasses after the removal of the cataractous lens, and for locating paralyzed ocular muscles, introducing (1889) a photographic method for the latter. He discovered the intracapsular mechanism of accommodation, stated (1907) the yellow color of the macula lutea as a cadaveric phenomenon, and devised (1912) the reflexless stationary ophthalmoscope. In 1911 he was awarded the Nobel prize in medicine for his work on the dioptrics of the eyes.

Gumal Pass (gu.mul'). [Also: **Gomal, Gomul.**] Important trade route pass on the border of Pakistan and Afghanistan.

Gumbinnen (güm.bin'ẹn). German name of **Gusev.**

Gumbinnen, Battle of. Initial encounter between the Russians and the Germans in the Russian invasion of East Prussia during the early period of World War I. The battle, extending from Aug. 17 to 20, 1914, ended in a Russian victory.

Gumenek (gö.me.nek'). See under **Comana** in Pontus.

Gumilyov (gö.mē.lyôf'), **Nikolay Stepanovich.** b. at Kronstadt, Russia, April 15, 1886; d. Aug. 25, 1921. Russian poet, at one time married to Anna Akhmatova (1888—). In 1913 he founded the Acmeist school of poetry, which is a reaction against symbolism. In addition to other verse, he translated English ballads and, in 1919, Coleridge's *The Lay of the Ancient Mariner*. He was executed for participation in a conspiracy against the Soviet government.

Gumma (gŏm.mä). Inland prefecture in C Honshu, Japan, ab. 60 mi. NW of Tokyo. It includes parts of the central mountains, their foothills, and the upper Kwanto Plain. There are extensive cultures of mulberry on the hills, and silk production is important. There are numerous resorts in the mountains. The capital is Maebashi; area, ab. 2,446 sq. mi.; pop. 1,601,380 (1950).

Gummere (gum'ėr.ē), **Francis Barton.** b. at Burlington, N.J., March 6, 1855; d. May 30, 1919. American philologist. He was graduated (B.A., 1872; M.A., 1874–75) from Haverford College and also received (1874–75) the baccalaureate at Harvard, where he studied under Francis James Child. He earned his Ph.D. (1881) at Freiburg im Breisgau, Germany, after previous study at Berlin, Leipzig, and Strasbourg. He was professor of English and German (1887–1909) and professor of English literature (1909–19) at Haverford, and lectured at the Johns Hopkins, Northwestern, and the University of California. He served (1905) as president of the Modern Language Association of America. Among his works are his doctoral dissertation, *The Anglo-Saxon Metaphor* (1881), *Handbook of Poetics* (1885), *Germanic Origins* (1892), *Old English Ballads* (1894), *The Beginnings of Poetry* (1901), *The Popular Ballad* (1907), *The Oldest English Epic* (1909), and *Democracy and Poetry* (1911).

Gummere, John. b. near Willow Grove, Pa., 1784; d. May 31, 1845. American educator and mathematician. Largely self-taught, he taught at Rancocas, N.J., and Westtown, Pa., before establishing (1814) a boarding school at Burlington, N.J. During his lifetime he had a reputation as one of the leading American mathematicians; elected (1814) to the American Philosophical Society, he contributed to its *Transactions* and was the author of *Treatise on Surveying* (1814), which enjoyed 22 editions, and *Elementary Treatise on Astronomy* (1822). He left (1833) Burlington to become a mathematics teacher at Haverford School, of which he served as superintendent until 1843.

Gummere, Samuel James. b. at Rancocas, N.J., April 28, 1811; d. Oct. 23, 1874. American college president; son of John Gummere (1784–1845). He became principal and professor of mathematics, physics, and astronomy at Haverford College; in 1864, he became president of the college.

Gummere, Samuel René. b. at Trenton, N.J., Feb. 19, 1849; d. at Wimbledon, England, May 28, 1920. American diplomat. Appointed (1898) consul general to Morocco as a result of his protest against the illegal issue of certificates of American citizenship by the U.S. consulate at Tangier, he was instrumental in securing the return of the kidnaped Ion Perdicaris, an American citizen, and as a result of the incident he became (1905) the first minister of the U.S. to Morocco.

Gummersbach (güm'érs.bäċh). Town in W Germany, in the *Land* (state) of North Rhine-Westphalia, formerly in the Rhine Province, Prussia, ab. 28 mi. E of Cologne: metallurgical, electrical, chemical, paper, textile, leather, and woodenware manufactures. 31,079 (1950).

Gummidge (gum'ij), **Mrs.** In Charles Dickens's *David Copperfield*, "a lone, lorn creetur" living at Mr. Peggotty's.

Gumplowicz (gŏm.plô'vēch), **Ludwig.** b. at Kraków, in what is now Poland, March 9, 1838; d. at Graz, Austria, Aug. 19, 1909. Sociologist and economist, professor of law (1875 *et seq.*) at the University of Graz. Considered one of the founders of sociology, he was one of the first to distinguish between society and state; the latter he saw originating in the subjection of one group by another. His important works were *Rasse und staat* (1875), *Der Rassenkampf* (1883), and *Grundriss der Soziologie* (1885, translated as *Outline of Sociology*, 1889).

Gumpolds (güm'polts). German name of **Humpolec.**

Gumppenberg (güm'pẹn.berk), Baron **Hanns von.** b. at Landshut, Germany, Dec. 4, 1866; d. at Munich, Germany, March 29, 1928. German poet, dramatist, and humorist. He wrote many plays (including *Odysseus auf Ithaka*, 1886, and *Messias*, 1890), but he is chiefly remembered for his talent in parody. *Das Teutsche Dichterross, in allen Gangarten vorgeritten* (1901) takes off German poets from Heine to George. He was a member of the Munich club Die elf Scharfrichter and wrote a book on it (1901).

Gumri (gŏm.rē'). Armenian name of **Leninakan.**

Gumti (gŭm'tē). [Also, **Gamti.**] River in N Union of India, in Uttar Pradesh (United Provinces), flowing SE and joining the Ganges ab. 17 mi. NE of Benares. Lucknow is on its banks. Length, ab. 500 mi.

Gümüşane (gü"müsh.ä.ne'). *Il* (province or vilayet) in NE Turkey, lying across the Pontus Mountains. Migratory herding and farming are practiced here; mineral resources include quantities of silver. The area is crossed by two caravan routes to the U.S.S.R. Capital, Gümüşane; area, 3,899 sq. mi.; pop. 203,474 (1950).

Gümüşane. [Also, **Gümush-Khaneh** (gü"müsh.ċhäne'); Eng. trans., *"Silver House."*] Town in N Turkey, capital of the *il* (province or vilayet) of Gümüşane, ab. 40 mi. S of Trabzon (Trebizond): a small trading center served by three roads; exports silver. Pop. ab. 3,000.

Günderode (gün'dẹ.rō.dẹ), **Karoline von.** b. at Karlsruhe, Baden, Germany, Feb. 11, 1780; committed suicide at Winkel, near Mainz, Germany, July 26, 1806. German romantic poet, author of *Gedichte und Phantasien* (1804), *Poetische Fragmente* (1805), and others. Her friend Elizabeth von Arnim wrote a book on her (*Die Günderode*, 1840).

Gundobad (gun'dō.bad). [Also: **Gundebald** (gun'dẹ.bôld), **Gundobald** (-dō-), **Gundibald** (-di-); French, **Gondebaud, Gombaud.**] d. 516. King of the Burgundians (473–516). He succeeded his father as king of the Burgundians, dividing the sovereignty with his brothers Godegisel, Chilperic, and Godomar I. In 500 he was defeated by Cholodwig (Clovis), king of the Franks, through the treachery of Godegisel, and was expelled from his kingdom. He subsequently recovered his throne, deposed Godegisel, and, as his two other brothers had in the meantime died, reunited the Burgundian dominions under his sway. He formed an alliance with Chlodwig, and, although an Arian, educated his sons Sigmund and Godomar II in the Roman Catholic religion, which was the faith of his subjects. He drew up a code of laws, which was named, after him, *Lex Gundobada*.

Gundolf (gün'dolf), **Friedrich.** [Original surname, **Gundelfinger** (gün'del.fing.ėr).] b. at Darmstadt, Germany, June 20, 1880; d. at Heidelberg, Germany, July 12, 1931.

German literary critic, biographer, and professor at Heidelberg, the most brilliant disciple of Stefan George. His interpretations began with the Shakespearian studies which produced *Shakespeare und der deutsche Geist* (1911), accompanied by a translation, *Shakespeare in deutscher Sprache* (1908–14), and ended with *Shakespeare. Sein Wesen und sein Werk* (1928). Other studies were *Hölderlins Archipelagus* (1911), *Goethe* (1916), *Kleist* (1922), *Cäsar* (1924), *Paracelsus* (1927), and *Romantiker* (1930). He also wrote a book on his beloved master, *George* (1920).

Gunduk (gun'duk). See **Gandak.**

Gundulf (gun'dulf). [Latinized, **Gundolphus** (gun.dol'-fus).] b. in the diocese of Rouen, France, c1024; d. March 8, 1108. Norman prelate and architect. In 1059 he became a monk in the abbey of Bec, where he became a friend of Anselm and of Lanfranc, by whose assistance he was elevated to the see of Rochester, England, on March 19, 1077. He was the architect of the cathedral of Rochester (some of his work still exists) and of the White Tower in the Tower of London.

Gundulić (gön'dö.lēch), **Ivan.** [Italian, **Giovanni Gondola.**] b. at Ragusa (now Dubrovnik), in Dalmatia, Jan. 8, 1588; d. Dec. 8, 1638. Croatian poet, dramatist, and statesman. His best known work is *Osman*, an epic poem in 20 cantos, celebrating the victory of the Poles over the Turks in 1621. Cantos 14 and 15 are lost, and it is believed that they may have been destroyed for political reasons in order to avoid offending the sultan because of their violent anti-Turkish strain. *Osman* was published for the first time in 1826 (at Ragusa) and was translated into Italian the following year. It was later published at Agram (now Zagreb).

Gunga Din (gung'gą dēn). Poem by Rudyard Kipling, in ballad style, written in 1890 and printed in *The National Observer*. It appeared in *Barrack-Room Ballads, and Other Verses* (1892). Gunga Din is a regimental *bhisti* (water carrier), despised as a colored native, and killed as he rescues the soldier who recites the story:

> Tho' I've belted you an' flayed you,
> By the livin' Gawd that made you,
> You're a better man than I am, Gunga Din!

"Gung-Ho Battalion." See **"Carlson's Raiders."**

Gungl (gůng'gl), **Joseph.** b. at Zsámbék, Hungary, Dec. 1, 1810; d. at Weimar, Germany, Jan. 31, 1889 Hungarian composer, chiefly of dances and marches.

Gunib (gů.nib'; Russian, gö.nyēp'). Plateau in the U.S.S.R., in the Dagestan Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic.

Gunn (gun), **Neil M.** b. Nov. 8, 1891—. Scottish novelist. His books include *Grey Coast* (1926), *Morning Tide* (1931), *Highland Night* (1935), *Highland River* (1937), *Wild Geese Overhead* (1939), *The Silver Darlings* (1941), *Young Art and Old Hector* (1945), *The Drinking Well* (1947), and *The Shadow* (1948).

Gunnarsson (gün'närs.sôn), **Gunnar.** b. at Valthjófsstadir, Iceland, May 18, 1889—. Icelandic novelist, most of whose books have been published in Danish. His earliest major work was the four-novel cycle *Af Borgslaegtens Historie* (History of the Family at Borg, 1912–14). This was followed by problem novels and autobiographical novels (in English, *Ships in the Sky*, 1938). His latest novels are part of a series of 12 intended to tell the history of Iceland.

Gunnerus (gů.nā'růs), **Johann Ernst.** b. at Christiania (now Oslo), Norway, 1718; d. 1773. Norwegian botanist, bishop of Trondheim. He described the flora of Norway.

Gunning (gun'ing), **Elizabeth.** [Titles: **Duchess of Hamilton** and of **Argyll.**] b. 1734; d. May 20, 1790. Irishwoman celebrated for her beauty; sister of Maria Gunning. She married James, 6th Duke of Hamilton, in 1752, and in 1759 she married John Campbell, Marquis of Lorne, afterward 5th Duke of Argyll.

Gunning, Maria. [Title, Countess of **Coventry.**] b. 1733; d. Oct. 1, 1760. Irishwoman celebrated for her beauty; daughter of John Gunning of Castle Coote, County Roscommon, Ireland. She and her sister Elizabeth went to London in 1751, and were at once pronounced to be "the handsomest women alive." They were followed by crowds wherever they went, and Maria, who was the better-looking, was mobbed one evening in Hyde Park. The king gave her a guard to protect her, and she once walked in the park for two hours with two sergeants of the guard before her and 12 soldiers following her. "The beautiful Misses Gunning" were painted a number of times, and there are many engravings from these portraits.

Gunning, Susannah. [Maiden name, **Minifie.**] b. c1740; d. at London, Aug. 28, 1800. English novelist. She married John Gunning, the brother of the beautiful Gunning sisters, Elizabeth and Maria. He had one daughter, Elizabeth; owing to her flirtations (in which her mother took her part), she and her mother left his house. Many squibs and satires were written on the ensuing complication, which Walpole called "the Gunningiad."

Gunnison (gun'i.sọn). Town in W central Colorado, county seat of Gunnison County, on the Gunnison River ab. 130 mi. SW of Denver, at an altitude of over 7,500 ft.: seat of Western State College of Colorado. Founded as a silver-mining town, Gunnison is now chiefly a resort center, especially for trout fishermen. 2,770 (1950).

Gunnison Canyon. See **Black Canyon of the Gunnison.**

Gunnison River. River in W Colorado, a tributary of the Colorado River. It is formed by the confluence of Slate and Taylor rivers in Gunnison County and flows S, W, and NW to the Colorado at Grand Junction.

Gunpowder Plot. In English history, a conspiracy of certain Roman Catholics having for its object the destruction of James I and the lords and commoners in the Parliament House, London. The leaders were Robert Catesby, Thomas Percy, Everard Digby, Robert Winter, Guy Fawkes, and others. It was foiled by the arrest of Fawkes on Nov. 4, 1605, in the cellar under the House of Lords. The other conspirators were trapped in Staffordshire on November 8; four were killed in the fight with the sheriff and the rest captured. Eight of the plotters were executed. Guy Fawkes' Day, November 5, is still a popular holiday in England, celebrating the failure of the plot.

Gunroom, The. Novel by Charles Morgan, published in 1919, dealing with conditions in the Royal Navy. Its exposé of harsh conditions caused it to be withdrawn shortly after publication.

Güns (güns). German name of **Kőszeg.**

Gunsaulus (gun.sô'lus), **Frank Wakely.** b. at Chesterville, Ohio, Jan. 1, 1856; d. March 17, 1921. American clergyman, educator, author, and poet, a founder and president (1892 *et seq.*) of Armour Institute of Technology. He was divinity lecturer at Yale in 1890, professorial lecturer at the University of Chicago (1896–1903), and lecturer (1912 *et seq.*) at the Chicago Theological Seminary. Among his works are *The Transfiguration of Christ* (1886), *Monk and Knight* (1891), *Phidias and Other Poems* (1891), *Songs of Night and Day* (1895), *Gladstone* (1898), *The Man of Galilee* (1899), and *Paths to Power* (1905).

Gunter (gun'tėr), **Archibald Clavering.** b. at Liverpool, England, Oct. 25, 1847; d. Feb. 24, 1907. American novelist and playwright. For several years after the appearance of his first novel, *Mr. Barnes of New York* (1887), he was among the most popular of American novelists. Of his plays, *Found the True Vein* (1872) is the best known.

Gunter, Edmund. b. in Hertfordshire, England, 1581; d. at Gresham College, London, Dec. 10, 1626. English mathematician, professor of astronomy in Gresham College from 1619. He invented the chain, line, quadrant, and scale that are named for him.

Guntersville (gun'tėrz.vil). City in N Alabama, county seat of Marshall County, on the Tennessee River ab. 63 mi. SE of Birmingham. 5,253 (1950).

Gunther (gůn'tėr). In the *Nibelungenlied*, a Burgundian king; brother of Kriemhild and husband of Brunhild.

Günther (gün'tėr), **Albert Karl Ludwig Gotthilf.** b. at Esslingen, Württemberg, Germany, Oct. 3, 1830; d. Feb. 1, 1914. British zoölogist, particularly noted for his works on herpetology and ichthyology. From 1875 to 1895 he was director of the zoölogical department of the British Museum. He published *Catalogue of the Colubrine Snakes* (1858), *Catalogue of the Batrachia Salientia* (1858), *Catalogue of Fishes* (1859–70), *Reptiles of British India* (1864), *The Gigantic Land-tortoises* (1877), *Introduction to the Study of Fishes* (1880), *Report on the Shore-fishes, etc., of the Voyage of the Challenger* (1887–88), and others.

Günther, Anton. b. at Lindenau, near Leitmeritz (Litoměřice), in Bohemia, Nov. 17, 1783; d. at Vienna, Feb. 24, 1863. German philosopher and Roman Catholic theologian.

Günther, Christian Ernst. b. at Stockholm, Dec. 5, 1886—. Swedish diplomat and cabinet member, foreign minister (December, 1939–July, 1945) during World War II. He became (1946) minister to Italy.

Günther, Hans. b. at Freiburg im Breisgau, Germany, Feb. 16, 1891—. German anthropologist. He served as professor (1930 *et seq.*) at the universities of Jena and Berlin, also as director of the Institut für Rassenkunde, at Berlin. Author of *Die nordische Rasse bei den Indogermanen Asiens* (The Nordic Race Among the Aryans of Asia, 1933), *Herkunft und Rassengeschichte der Germanen* (Origin and Race History of the Germans, 1934), and *Der nordische Gedanke bei den Deutschen* (The Nordic Idea Among the Germans, 1925).

Günther, Johann Christian. b. at Striegau (Strzegom), in Silesia, April 8, 1695; d. at Jena, Germany, March 15, 1723. German lyricist considered to have been, before Goethe, the best of the 18th century. His collected poems were published in the period 1723–35.

Gunther (gun'thėr), **John.** b. at Chicago, Aug. 30, 1901—. American journalist, radio commentator, and author. He was a reporter (1922 *et seq.*) for the Chicago *Daily News*, and later a commentator for the National Broadcasting Company (1939–42) and the American Broadcasting Company. Author of *Inside Europe* (1936), *Inside Asia* (1939), *Inside Latin America* (1941), *The Troubled Midnight* (1945), *Inside U.S.A.* (1947), *Death Be Not Proud* (1949), and *Eisenhower* (1952).

Guntram (gun'trąm). [French, **Gontran.**] d. March 28, 593. King of the Franks. He received the sovereignty of Orléans and Burgundy on the death of his father in 561. In 567, on the death of one of his brothers, he became sovereign also of Aquitaine.

Guntram (gůn'träm). Opera in three acts by Richard Strauss, with libretto by the composer, first performed at Weimar on May 10, 1894.

Guntur (gůn.tör'). [Also, **Guntoor.**] City in Madras state, Union of India, ab. 230 mi. N of the city of Madras: trading center, served by two railroad lines and four major roads. In the 18th century it was a capital of the Northern Circars. It is now an American mission station. 83,599 (1941).

Gunung Kawi (gö'nông kä'wē). Name applied to tombs and monuments of the 11th century A.D. on the island of Bali. They are hewn out of the solid rock.

Gunzan (gůn.zän). Japanese name of **Kunsan.**

Günzburg (günts'bůrk). Town in S Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Bavaria, American Zone, in the *Regierungsbezirk* (government district) of Swabia, situated at the junction of the Günz and Danube rivers ab. 15 mi. E of Ulm. It has agricultural markets, breweries, cotton-textile mills, and machine factories. There is a church in the Rococo style (1735); the castle, in the Renaissance style, dates from the 16th century. 10,202 (1950).

Günzburg, Alfred. b. at Offenbach am Main, Germany, March 27, 1861; d. in Palestine, 1946. German gastroenterologist. He is known for his method of testing gastric secretion (1889), and his test (called after him) for hydrochloric acid in the stomach contents (1887).

Guppy (gup'i), **William.** In Charles Dickens's *Bleak House*, a young articled clerk, hopelessly in love with Esther Summerson.

Gupta (gůp'tą). Name which often forms the last member of the name of a Vaishya, or man of the third class. A Vaishya of this name was the founder of the renowned dynasty of Guptas who reigned in Magadha.

Gura (gö'rä), **Babia.** See **Babia Góra.**

Gura, Eugen. b. at Pressern, in Bohemia, Nov. 8, 1842; d. at Aufkirchen, Germany, Aug. 26, 1906. German baritone. He first appeared (1865) at Munich, and sang also at Breslau and Leipzig.

Gur-Ber (gür.ber), **Ali.** Pseudonym of **Cloots** or **Clootz,** Baron **de.**

Gurdaspur (gůr.däs'pör). Former district in the Punjab, British India, NE of Lahore, now divided between the newly formed Punjab province, Pakistan, and Punjab state, Union of India: tea, sugar, wheat, and forest products. Total area, 1,889 sq. mi.; pop. 1,153,511 (1941).

Gurev (gör'yif). See **Guryev.**

Gurgan (gör.gän'). See also **Asterabad.**

Gurgan. [Also: **Asterabad, Gorgan.**] City in N Iran, in Asterabad, on a plain at the foot of the Elburz Mountains, ab. 22 mi. by road E of Bandar Shah on the Caspian Sea. It is an ancient trade center and starting point for caravan routes to Meshed, Herat, and Tehran. Rice, cotton, sugar cane, tobacco, and tea are produced in the subtropical oases along the foot of the mountains. The former importance of Gurgan has declined since the opening of the Trans-Iranian railway to the Caspian Sea. Elevation, ab. 380 ft., pop. 21,376 (1947).

Gurgaon (gůr.gä'ọn). District in Punjab state (East Punjab), Union of India, just S of the city of Delhi: wheat, rice, barley, and cotton. Area, 1,984 sq. mi.; pop. 851,458 (1941).

Gurhwal (gur.wäl'). See **Garhwal.**

Guriev or **Gurief** (gör'yif). See **Guryev.**

Gurjistan (gör.ji.stän'). Persian and Turkish name of the **Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic.**

Gurk (gůrk). Market village in S Austria, in Carinthia, situated on the Gurk River N of Klagenfurt. It has a well-preserved Romanesque cathedral, built in the period 1150–1220, with wall paintings from the 13th century, the most important in the Romanesque style in Austria. 1,135 (1946).

Gurko (gör'kō), **Josef Vladimirovich.** [Also, **Gourko.**] b. Nov. 15, 1828; d. Jan. 28, 1901. Russian general. He was governor of Poland from 1883 to 1894.

Gurla (gėr'lą). See under **Acheron.**

Gurley (gėr'li), **Ralph Randolph.** b. at Lebanon, Conn., May 26, 1797; d. at Washington, D.C., July 30, 1872. American clergyman and philanthropist, agent (after 1822) of the American Colonization Society.

Gurlitt (gůr'lit), **Cornelius.** b. at Altona, Germany, Feb. 10, 1820; d. there, June 17, 1901. German composer and organist; uncle of Ludwig Gurlitt. His works include much piano music.

Gurlitt, Ludwig. b. at Vienna, May 31, 1855; d. at Freudenstadt, Germany, July 12, 1931. German educator and writer on pedagogy; nephew of Cornelius Gurlitt. Author of *Der Deutsche und seine Schule* (The German and his School, 1905).

Gurlitt, Wilibald. b. at Dresden, Germany, March 1, 1889—. German musicologist; nephew of Ludwig Gurlitt. He edited many musical works while serving as lecturer in musicology at the University of Freiburg.

Gurma (gör'mä). [Also: **Gourmantche, Gurmanche** (gör.män'chā).] Sudanic-speaking people of W Africa, inhabiting SW Niger territory, French West Africa, N of Togo. Their population is estimated at ab. 135,000 (by Y. Urvoy, *Petit atlas ethno-Démographique du Soudan*, 1942). Culturally they are related to their western neighbors, the Mossi. They formed a small but powerful and well-organized kingdom. They are non-Mohammedan.

Gurnall (gėr'nąl), **William.** b. near Lynn, Norfolk, England, 1617; d. at Lavenham, Suffolk, England, Oct. 12, 1679. English clergyman, author of *The Christian in Complete Armour* (1655–62).

Gurney (gėr'ni), **Edmund.** b. at Horsham, Surrey, England, March 23, 1847; d. at Brighton, England, June 23, 1888. English psychologist. He graduated from Cambridge in 1871, and became a fellow of Trinity College in 1872. He studied music, medicine, and law. He was one of the founders of the Society for Psychical Research, and published some of the results of his investigations in *Phantasms of the Living* (1886).

Gurney, Sir Goldsworthy. b. at Treator, Cornwall, England, Feb. 14, 1793; d. at Reeds, Cornwall, England, Feb. 28, 1875. English inventor. Among his inventions are the oxyhydrogen blowpipe, the lime-magnesium (Drummond) and oil-gas lights, the high-pressure steam jet, the tubular boiler, and a steam carriage.

Gurney, Joseph John. b. at Earlham Hall, near Norwich, England, Aug. 2, 1788; d. there, Jan. 4, 1847. English philanthropist, a member of the Society of Friends. He was an associate of Clarkson and Wilberforce in the antislavery movement.

Guro (gö'rō). [Also, **Gwio.**] Mande-speaking people of W Africa, inhabiting an area in S Ivory Coast. Their population is estimated at ab. 100,000 (by C. Kejersmeier, *Afrikanske Negerskulpturer*).

Gurth (gėrth). In Sir Walter Scott's novel *Ivanhoe*, a swineherd and bondsman of Cedric.

Gurunsi (gö.rön'sē). [Also: **Gourounsi, Gourousi, Gruinse, Grunshi, Grussi, Gurunga** (gö.röng'gä).] Sudanic-speaking people of W Africa, inhabiting NE Ivory Coast and the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast. Their population is estimated at ab. 265,000 (by M. Delafosse, *Haute-Sénégal-Niger*, 1912). The Gurunsi comprise a number of independent subgroups, including the Awuna, Bura, Busansi, Kasena, Kuruma, Nuruma, and Sissala. They practice hoe agriculture, and their principal food is millet. They are non-Mohammedan.

Gurupá (gö.rö.pä'). Island in NE Brazil near the mouth of the Amazon River.

Guryev (gör'yif). [Also: **Gurev, Guriev, Gurief.**] Town and port in the U.S.S.R., in the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic, situated on the Ural River near its mouth. General light industry is found in the town. 40,700 (est. 1935).

Gusev (gö'sif). [German, **Gumbinnen.**] Town in the U.S.S.R., in the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, situated on the Pissa River. Pop. ab. 25,000.

Gusev-Orenburgsky (gö'sif o.rin.börk'ski), **Sergey.** [Pseudonym of **Sergey Ivanovich Gusev.**] b. at Orenburg (now Chkalov), Russia, Sept. 23, 1867—. Russian novelist. An émigré after 1917, he settled in the U.S. His novels *The Land of the Fathers* (1924) and *The Land of the Children* (1928) have appeared at New York.

Gusii (gö.sē.ē'). [Also: **Gizii, Kisii.**] Bantu subgroup of the Kavirondo peoples of Kenya, in British East Africa. Their population is estimated at ab. 150,000 (by I. Schapera, *Some Problems of Anthropological Research in Kenya Colony*, 1949).

Gusmão (gözh.mouń'), **Alexandre de.** b. in Santos, Brazil, 1695; d. at Lisbon, Portugal, Dec. 30 or 31, 1753. Portuguese statesman, an influential minister under several Portuguese kings. The treaty of 1750, which settled the limits of the Spanish and Portuguese possessions in America, was due mainly to him.

Gusmão (göz.mouń'), **Bartholomeu** (or **Bartholemeu**) **Lourenço de.** b. at Santos, Brazil, c1685; d. at Toledo, Spain, Nov. 19, 1724. Brazilian Jesuit, inventor, and mathematician, notable for his experiments in aeronautics. He constructed (1708) and launched (1709) at Lisbon in the presence of King John V an aeronautical machine which allegedly operated by electric and magnetic forces. He left Portugal (1724) when suspected of sorcery.

Güssfeldt (güs'felt), **Paul.** b. at Berlin, Oct. 14, 1840; d. 1920. German explorer. In 1876 he explored the eastern desert of Egypt in company with Schweinfurth. His journeys in the Andes of Chile and Argentina and in the Bolivian highlands (1882–83) resulted in several important discoveries.

Gustaf V (güs'täv). [Full name, **Oscar Gustaf Adolf Bernadotte;** also, **Gustavus V.**] b. at Drottningholm, Sweden, June 16, 1858; d. there, Oct. 29, 1950. Swedish monarch (1907–50); eldest son of Oscar II (1829–1907). Prior to his advent to the throne, he had served as viceregent of Norway (1884–91) and as regent of Sweden at numerous intervals between 1905 and 1907. He was a principal contributor to the formation (1908) of a Scandinavian neutral union and maintained Sweden's neutrality through World Wars I and II. He followed a strictly constitutional policy as monarch. He married (1881) Princess Victoria of Baden (1862–1930). The king was very popular among his subjects; "Mr. G," as he was called to preserve his fictitious incognito, was an expert tennis player and was often seen on the tennis courts until his very last years.

Gustaf Adolf (ä'dôlf). [Full name, **Oscar Frederik Wilhelm Olaf Gustaf Adolf;** also, **Gustavus VI Adolphus.**] b. at Stockholm, Nov. 11, 1882—. King of Sweden (1950 *et seq.*); son of Gustaf V. He married (1905) Princess Margaret Victoria Augusta Charlotte Nora of Great Britain (1882–1920) and, after her death, Louise Alexandra Marie Irene of Battenberg (1889—), sister of Lord Louis Mountbatten. He was known for investigation (1902 *et seq.*) of the Swedish prehistorical era by archaeological excavation.

Gustaf Adolf II. See **Gustavus Adolphus.**

Gustav Line (güs'täf). In World War II, the line of German defense in S Italy, stretching from Pescara, on the Adriatic, through Cassino to a point near Gaeta on the E Coast. It was this area which was the scene of the long stalemate in Italy in the winter of 1943–44. The line's anchor lay at Cassino, which was subjected to long and bloody attack during the winter and early spring. The Anzio landing, which met with little success, was also an effort to breach this seemingly impenetrable barrier. It was not until the offensive on Rome, beginning in May, 1944, that the Gustav Line was finally broken.

Gustavo A. Madero (gös.tä'vō ä' mä.ŦHä'rō). Official name of **Guadalupe Hidalgo.**

Gustavus I (of *Sweden*) (gus.tā'vus, -tä'-). See **Gustavus Vasa.**

Gustavus II (of *Sweden*). See **Gustavus Adolphus.**

Gustavus III (of *Sweden*). b. at Stockholm, Jan. 24, 1746; d. there, March 29, 1792. King of Sweden (1771–92); son of Adolphus Frederick. He organized the coup d'état (1772) which reduced the previously powerful royal council to the status of an advisory body, thus obviating the danger that continued party strife between "Hats" and "Caps" would weaken Sweden at a juncture when Russia was rapidly growing stronger. He was at first resolved to be liberal and instituted reforms in the poor laws, established religious toleration, and proclaimed the freedom of the press, but after the diet of 1786 turned down almost every one of the king's suggestions, he lost faith in parliamentary government and established himself as an absolute monarch. He fought (1788–90) with Russia, but despite a great victory by his strengthened navy in the Svenskund (July 9–10, 1790) signed a treaty at Värälä that left Finland and Karelia in Russian hands even though it gave Sweden a money indemnity. In 1789, by the Act of Unity and Security, he established himself as absolute ruler; he attempted to form a league to go to the rescue of the French king when the French Revolution broke out, but the effort came to nothing. He was shot in the back at a masquerade by a member of the disgruntled nobility and died two weeks afterward.

Gustavus IV (of *Sweden*). See **Gustavus IV Adolphus.**

Gustavus V (of *Sweden*). See **Gustaf V.**

Gustavus VI (of *Sweden*). See **Gustaf Adolf.**

Gustavus Adolphus (ą.dol'fus). [Called the **Lion of the North** and the **Snow King**; also, **Gustaf Adolf II, Gustavus II Adolphus.**] b. at Stockholm, Dec. 9, 1594; d. at Lützen, Germany, Nov. 16, 1632. King of Sweden (1611–32); son of Charles IX of Sweden. He was reared as a militant Lutheran and was trained, while still a boy, to the duties he would inherit. As the better alternative to a period of regency, on the death of Charles IX he was declared, almost immediately on his accession, of age. He inherited three wars from his father: with Denmark, Poland, and Russia. The war of Kalmar against Denmark he ended by treaty in 1613 at Knäred: neither side actually gained but peace was restored. In 1617 he ended the Russian war with the treaty of Stolbova, gaining Karelia and Ingria and thus cutting off Russian access to the Baltic. Meanwhile, his internal policy, controlled by the chancellor Axel Oxenstierna, was calculated to obtain the support of all parties in the country. The king granted (1611) a charter establishing a parliament based on what was for the period advanced political thought. Under it, nobility and commons joined in the legislative process, giving advisory opinions on the king's initiative in legislation, and they obtained some control over questions of foreign policy. Various reforms were instituted in administration and the judicial system and the industrial and commercial development of the country was fostered. In 1621 he began vigorously to prosecute the Polish war. After capturing Riga and Mitau, Gustavus was forced to stop by winter and illness in his army. After a three-year hiatus, he again undertook hostilities in 1625 and soon had conquered all of Livonia. But despite limited successes in the next few years, he could make no headway against the Poles, who were aided in 1629 by troops sent by Wallenstein, and after a decisive defeat at Stuhm in June, 1629, Gustavus Adolphus agreed to the truce of Altmark, by which Sigismund III of Poland, who had been king of Sweden until 1604, gave up his claim to the Swedish throne; Sweden was confirmed in possession of Livonia, and peace was settled for six years. Gustavus now recognized in the Thirty Years' War, then

raging on the Continent, a threat to Sweden's sea power. He had met with some of the power of the Imperial forces in Wallenstein's forces, and this, combined with a feeling that his fellow Protestants were being oppressed, led him to enter the war. He embarked for the mainland on June 7, 1630, leaving Oxenstierna as regent in his absence and indicating that the succession was to go to his daughter Christina if he failed to return. He captured Stettin and Frankfort-on-the-Oder, driving the forces of the emperor from Pomerania. On Jan. 13, 1631, he concluded a treaty of alliance with France, but the vacillation of the elector of Brandenburg and of the neutral John George of Saxony delayed his advance to occupy Madgeburg until it was too late. The city was stormed and burned by the Imperialists on May 20. On September 12, the Saxon elector joined with Gustavus Adolphus, and on September 17, at Breitenfeld, near Leipzig, the Swedish army defeated Tilly. The Saxon and Swedish forces went on to take Mainz and Prague, but Wallenstein recaptured Prague and cleared the Saxons out of Bohemia. Gustavus, faced with Tilly's advance from the Danube, came out of his winter quarters at Mainz to meet the Imperialists, crossed the Danube at Donauwörth, and met Tilly at Rain (April 15, 1632) on the Lech near the Danube. Tilly was mortally wounded and his army was chased to Ingolstadt, where Gustavus besieged the emperor in vain. He took Munich, but found that Wallenstein had come up to prevent his advance into Bohemia to aid the Saxons. At Nuremberg both armies encamped and faced each other from trenches on either side of the Regnitz. For eleven weeks, until the end of August, the impasse held; then Gustavus, after a futile attempt to break through, began a general retirement southward. Wallenstein turned to punish Saxony and had completed his work of ravaging the countryside and was heading for winter quarters when he was confronted at Lützen by the Swedish force. The numerical superiority hitherto held by the Imperialists had been reduced by the expedition of a force to the Rhine and the two armies were of approximately equal strength. After a preliminary fight on November 1, the final battle was fought on Nov. 16, 1632. The victory went to the Swedish army, but Gustavus Adolphus fell in the battle.

Gustavus IV Adolphus. b. at Stockholm, Nov. 1, 1778; d. at St. Gall, Switzerland, Feb. 7, 1837. King of Sweden (1792–1809); son of Gustavus III. Contrary to the interests of his country, he bitterly opposed Napoleon, joining in the third coalition, and became involved (1808) in war with Russia, which conquered Finland. Deposed (1809) by a military conspiracy, he was taken, with his family, to Germany. The family was barred from the throne, which was ascended by Charles XIII, his uncle, who had been regent during Gustavus's minority. Taking the name "Colonel Gustafsson," he finally settled at St. Gall, dying in poverty.

Gustavus Adolphus Union. [German, **Evangelischer Verein der Gustav-Adolf-Stiftung.**] Union of various Protestant churches in Germany, for the purpose of assisting Protestants in Roman Catholic countries, founded after the bicentennial celebration of the battle of Lützen (1832).

Gustavus Vasa (vä'sạ). [Also: **Gustavus Eriksson, Gustavus I.**] b. at Lindholmen, in Uppland, Sweden, May 12, 1496; d. at Stockholm, Sept. 29, 1560. King of Sweden (1523–60). He was the son of Erik Johansson (hence called Gustavus Eriksson) of the house of Vasa, and was descended on the mother's side from the house of Sture, two of the most influential noble families in Sweden. He received a careful education, chiefly at the court of his kinsman, the regent Sten Sture the younger, under whom he served (1518) against the Danes at the battle of Brännkyrka. In the negotiations which followed this Swedish victory, he was sent as a hostage to Christian II of Denmark, by whom he was treacherously carried off to Denmark. He escaped (1519), and on the massacre of Stockholm, in which 90 of the leading men of Sweden, including the father of Gustavus, were executed by Christian II, headed (1520) a revolt of the Dalecarlians. He captured Stockholm in 1523, the year in which a diet at Strengnäs chose (June 6) him king, and repudiated the Kalmar union with Denmark. He favored the Reformation in opposition to the Roman Catholic clergy, who had supported the Danes during the war for freedom; and at the Diet of Vesterås, procured (1527) the passage of measures placing the lands of the bishops at his disposal, and granting the liberty of preaching the new doctrine. During the reign of Gustavus Vasa the New Testament was translated (1526) into Swedish by Olaus Petri. The power of the Hanseatic League, crippling to the new Swedish state, was broken (1537) with a victory over Lübeck. Royal power was consolidated; several revolts were suppressed, and in 1544 the line of Vasa was declared hereditary in the rule of Sweden.

Gusti (gös'tē), **Dimitrie.** b. 1880—. Rumanian sociologist.

Güstrow (güs'trō). Town in NE Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Mecklenburg, Russian Zone, formerly in the free state of Mecklenburg, situated on the Nebel River in the Mecklenburg Lake district, ab. 50 mi. SW of Stralsund: grain, livestock, and lumber trade. Before World War II it had machine and chemical industries, and large-scale manufactures of wooden doors and window frames. An old town, it has a Gothic cathedral of the 13th century and a ducal castle of the 16th century in the Renaissance style. The *Rathaus* (town hall) dates from 1800. Founded in the 13th century, Güstrow was after 1520 the residence of the dukes of Mecklenburg. The population is predominantly Protestant; the increase in the period 1939–46 was 23.3 percent. 32,899 (1946).

Guta (gö'tä). [Hungarian, **Gúta.**] Town in Czechoslovakia, in SW Slovakia, situated at the junction of the Váh River and a northern arm of the Danube, on the Veliký Ostrov Žitný (Great Schütt Island), NW of Komárno. It is a center for a rich agricultural, fruit-growing, and livestock-raising region. The town belonged to Hungary until 1918 and from 1938 to 1945. The majority of the originally predominantly Hungarian population was returned to Hungary after 1945. Pop. 11,718 (1947).

Gutae (gö'tē). See **Geatas.**

Gutaland (gö'tạ.land). See **Gotland.**

Gutenberg (gö'tẹn.bėrg; German, gö'tẹn.berk), **Johannes** (or **Henne**). [Original surname, **Gensfleisch.**] b. at Mainz, Germany, c1400; d. probably at Mainz, c1468. German printer; usually considered to have been the inventor of printing. His claim to the invention has been much disputed, especially by proponents of the priority of Laurens Janszoon Coster. Gutenberg was the son of Frielo Gensfleisch and Else Gutenberg (or Wyrich, Gutenberg being an adopted place name), and took his mother's name. In 1420 his father was exiled, and various legal proceedings growing out of this show that Gutenberg was at Strasbourg in 1434. The claim that he was the inventor of printing rests in large part on a legal decision handed down at Strasbourg on Dec. 12, 1439, from which it would appear that he entered into partnership with certain persons to carry on various secret operations, one of which involved the use of a press with an attachment conjectured to have been a type mold. In 1450 he formed a partnership with Johann Fust, a moneylender, which terminated in 1455. Fust demanded payment of money loaned; in default of this, he seized all of Gutenberg's types and stock, and carried on the business himself, with Peter Schöffer (later his son-in-law) as manager. Gutenberg continued his work with inferior types. None of the work ascribed to Gutenberg bears his name and much of the ascription of books to him is conjectural. It is generally agreed that he printed the Mazarin Bible (so called because the first copy described was in the library of Cardinal Mazarin), which is also known as the 42-Line Bible; some claim, however, that Schöffer and Fust are responsible for the book.

Gütersloh (gü'tėrs.lō). Town in W Germany, in the *Land* (state) of North Rhine-Westphalia, British Zone, formerly in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, situated on the Dalke River, a tributary of the Ems River, ab. 33 mi. E of Münster. Located in a fertile agricultural district, it produces pumpernickel, hams, and sausages; there are also factories making centrifuges, tools, bicycles, motorcycles, electrical apparatus, textiles, chemicals, and leather goods. 43,111 (1950).

Guthlac (göth'läk), Saint. b. c673; d. at Crowland, Lincolnshire, England, April 11, 714. English hermit who for about 15 years lived with a few companions at Crowland.

The church reared by Aethelbald over his relics grew into Crowland Abbey.

Guthrie (guth'ri). City in C Oklahoma, county seat of Logan County, ab. 30 mi. N of Oklahoma City: trading center for an agricultural area. It was the capital (1890–1910) of the Oklahoma Territory. Seat of the Scottish Rite Temple, said to be the largest Masonic temple in the world, Guthrie is sometimes called the "Fraternal Capital of the Southwest." 10,113 (1950).

Guthrie, Alfred Bertram (Jr.). b. at Bedford, Ind., Jan. 13, 1901—. American journalist and novelist. He is the author of the historical novel *The Big Sky* (1947), based upon the fur trade in the American Far West. His *The Way West* (1949) won a Pulitzer prize in 1950.

Guthrie, Frederick. [Pseudonym, **Frederick Cerny.**] b. at Bayswater, London, Oct. 15, 1833; d. at London, Oct. 21, 1886. English chemist and physicist, and poet (under the pseudonym of Frederick Cerny). He was a lecturer and professor in the Normal School of Science, South Kensington (1869–86), and a founder (1873) of the Physical Society of London.

Guthrie, James. b. at Bardstown, Ky., Dec. 5, 1792; d. at Louisville, Ky., March 13, 1869. American politician, secretary of the treasury from 1853 to 1857.

Guthrie, Sir James. b. at Greenock, Scotland, June 10, 1859; d. Sept. 6, 1930. Scottish portrait painter, noted particularly for his *Statesmen of the Great War*, commissioned by Sir Abe Bailey for the National Portrait Gallery. He was elected to the Royal Scottish Academy in 1892, and became its president in 1902. He was knighted in 1903.

Guthrie, Samuel. b. at Brimfield, Mass., 1782; d. at Sacketts Harbor, N.Y., Oct. 19, 1848. American chemist, inventor, and physician. His invention and manufacture of a "percussion pill" (priming powder) and a punch lock for setting it off ultimately led to the replacement of the flash-pan flintlock musket. In 1831 he devised a process for distilling "chloric ether" (chloroform) which preceded the discoveries of that compound in Germany and France.

Guthrie, Thomas. b. at Brechin, Angus, Scotland, July 12, 1803; d. at St. Leonard's, near Hastings, England, Feb. 24, 1873. Scottish clergyman, orator, and philanthropist. He published *Pleas for Ragged Schools* (1847, 1849), *The Gospel in Ezekiel* (1855), *The City, Its Sins and Sorrows* (1857), and others.

Guthrie, Thomas Anstey. [Pseudonym, **F. Anstey.**] b. at Kensington, London, Aug. 8, 1856; d. March 10, 1934. English novelist. He wrote *Vice Versa* (1882), *The Giant's Robe* (1883), *The Tinted Venus* (1885), *The Pariah* (1889), *The Brass Bottle* (1900), and others, as well as several stage adaptations from Molière.

Guthrum (gu͟th'rum). [Also, **Guthorm.**] d. 890. Danish king of East Anglia. He conquered East Anglia in 878. He was defeated by Alfred at Ethandun (Edington, Wiltshire) in the same year, but retained his conquest.

Guthrun (gu͟th'run). See **Gudrun.**

Gutiérrez (gö.tyer'res), **Juan María.** b. at Buenos Aires, 1809; d. there, Feb. 25, 1878. Argentine poet who, like his model, Echeverría, was a conspirator, prisoner, and exile. Best known for his anthology, *América poética*, he also served, after the defeat of the dictator Rosas, as foreign minister and as rector of the University of Buenos Aires.

Gutiérrez, Santos Joaquín. b. at Villa del Cocui, Colombia, Oct. 24, 1820; d. at Bogotá, Colombia, Feb. 6, 1872. Colombian general and politician, president (1868–70) of Colombia.

Gutiérrez de la Concha (gö.tyer'reth dā lä kôn'chä), **José.** b. at Córdoba, Argentina, June 4, 1809; d. at Madrid, Nov. 5, 1895. Spanish general and statesman. He was made minister to France (1862), minister of war (1863), and was president of the senate (1864–68). In September, 1868, Queen Isabella, then in France, appointed him president of the council, with full powers, but he was immediately forced to resign by the revolution which overthrew the monarchy.

Gutiérrez Nájera (gö.tyer'res nä'hā.rä), **Manuel.** [Pseudonym, **El Duque Job.**] b. at Mexico City, 1859; d. there, 1895. Mexican writer, an outstanding adherent of the modernist movement in Mexico and founder (1894) of its first journal, *Revista azul.*

Gutiérrez Vergara (ber.gä'rä), **Ignacio.** b. 1806; d. Nov. 3, 1877. Colombian politician. He was a lawyer, deputy to several congresses, governor of Cundinamarca, and minister of the treasury (1857–61).

Gutium (gū'shi.um). [Also: **Guti**; Assyrian, **Kutu.**] In Old Testament times, the whole country which stretched from the Euphrates on the W to Media on the E. The land of Nizir, with the mountain of Rowandiz, on which the ark of Noah was believed to have rested, was included within it.

Gutnic (göt'nik) or **Gutnish** (-nish). Swedish dialect of the island of Gotland in the Baltic. Old Gutnic is a sharply differentiated dialect of Old Swedish, preserved in runic inscriptions from the Viking age (700–1050) to the 16th century, and in several manuscripts from the 14th century.

Gut of Canso (kan'sō). See **Canso, Strait of.**

Guts Muths (göts' möts'), **Johann Christoph Friedrich.** b. at Quedlinburg, Germany, Aug. 9, 1759; d. at Schnepfenthal, near Gotha, Germany, May 21, 1839. German educator. He wrote *Gymnastik für die Jugend* (1793), *Handbuch der Geographie* (1810), *Turnbuch für die Söhne des Vaterlandes* (1817), and others.

Gutt (güt), **Camille.** b. Nov. 14, 1884—. Belgian financial expert. He was minister of finance in the Theunis cabinet (1934–35) and in the Pierlot cabinet (1939–45), minister of national defense and communications (1940–42) and minister of economic affairs (1940–45), minister of state (1945), and chairman (1946) of the board of directors, International Monetary Fund.

Guttenberg (gut'ẹn.bėrg). Town in NE New Jersey, in Hudson County, on the Hudson River, opposite New York and just above Weehawken. 5,566 (1950).

Gutzkow (güts'kō), **Karl.** b. at Berlin, March 17, 1811; d. at Frankfort on the Main, Germany, Dec. 16, 1878. German dramatist and novelist, a prominent member of the group known as Junges Deutschland. He studied theology and philosophy at Berlin, and later was a journalist at Stuttgart and elsewhere. In 1835 appeared *Wally, die Zweiflerin* which cost him, on account of the religious views expressed, a three months' imprisonment at Mannheim. Among his many novels are *Die Ritter vom Geist* (1850–52), *Der Zauberer von Rom* (1859–61), and *Hohenschwangau* (1868). His principal dramas are *Zopf und Schwert* (1844), *Das Urbild des Tartüffe* (1847), *Uriel Acosta* (1846), and *Der Königslieutenant* (1849).

Gützlaff (güts'läf), **Karl.** b. at Pyritz, in Pomerania, July 8, 1803; d. at Hong Kong, China, Aug. 9, 1851. German missionary in China. His chief works are *China Opened* (1838) and *Geschichte des chinesischen Reichs* (1847).

Guy (gī), **Seymour Joseph.** b. at Greenwich, London, Jan. 16, 1824; d. at New York, Dec. 20, 1910. American painter. He studied art in London, and came to the U.S. in 1854. His principal works are portraits and genre pictures.

Guy, Thomas. b. c1645; d. at London, Dec. 27, 1724. English bookseller and philanthropist. He founded Guy's Hospital, London, in 1722, and endowed other charitable institutions.

Guyana (gē.an'ạ, gē.ä'nä). See **Guiana.**

Guyandotte (gī'ạn.dot). Former name of **Huntington,** W.Va.

Guy and Pauline (gī; pô.lēn'). Novel by Compton Mackenzie, published in 1915. The experiences at Oxford of Michael Fane, whose story begins in *Sinister Street* (1913), form the basis of the plot.

Guyane (gwē.yän). French name of **Guiana.**

Guyane Française (fräṅ.sez). French name of **French Guiana.**

Guyard (gē.yär), **Marie.** Secular name of **Marie de l'Incarnation.**

Guy Denzil (gī den'zil). See **Denzil, Guy.**

Guyenne (gwē.yen). See **Aquitaine,** and **Guienne.**

Guyer (gī'ėr), **Michael Frederic.** b. at Plattsburg, Mo., Nov. 17, 1874—. American zoölogist. Head (1900–11) of biology department at University of Cincinnati; professor of zoölogy (1911–45) at University of Wisconsin. Author of *Animal Micrology* (1906), *Animal Biology* (1931), *Speaking of Man* (1942), and other books.

Guy Fawkes' Day (gī' fôks'). English holiday commemorating the Gunpowder Plot (1605). The holiday takes its name from Guy Fawkes, one of the leading conspirators. It falls annually on November 5, the anniversary of the day on which the conspirators hoped to blow up King James I and Parliament. Although not a legal holiday, it is still observed by children who take advantage of the occasion to masquerade in the streets. Formerly, the burning of effigies of Guy Fawkes in bonfires all over the countryside was a characteristic part of the holiday.

Guy Foulques (gē fölk). See Pope **Clement IV.**

Guy Mannering (gī' man'ėr.ing). Novel by Sir Walter Scott, published in 1815.

Guymon (gī'mọn). City in NW Oklahoma, county seat of Texas County, in the Panhandle of Oklahoma ab. 50 mi. N of Amarillo, Tex. Wheat is raised in the surrounding region. In the decade between the last two U.S. censuses its population more than doubled. 2,290 (1940), 4,718 (1950).

Guynemer (gēn.mer), **Georges Marie.** b. at Paris, Dec. 24, 1894; killed in combat over Belgium, Sept. 11, 1917. French aviator. A captain in the French aviation corps during World War I, he was second only to René Fonck as France's leading ace. He was credited with destroying 53 enemy aircraft.

Guy of Arezzo (gī; ä.rät'tsō). See **Guido d'Arezzo.**

Guy or **Gui** (gī; gē) or **Guido** (gwē'dō) **of Lusignan** (lü.zē.nyäṅ'). d. 1194. King of Jerusalem. He succeeded to the throne in 1186 on the death of Baldwin V. In 1187 he was captured by Saladin, by whom he was released on renouncing his claim to the throne. This renunciation he subsequently disregarded, and in 1192 transferred his claim to the kingdom of Jerusalem to Richard I of England in exchange for Cyprus.

Guy of Warwick (wor'ik, wôr'wik). Legendary hero of English romance. The legends concerning him seem to have been first put in shape by an Anglo-Norman poet of the 12th century. He fought for and won for wife the daughter of the Earl of Warwick. His most popular feat was the killing of the giant Colbrand, a Danish champion, with whom he fought a duel, and thus won the war between Athelstan and the Danes. He then returned to Warwick, where he had left his wife, in right of whom he assumed the title. He resided near her castle as a hermit, and lived on her alms without making himself known to her. She discovered his identity only when he sent her their wedding ring, begging her to attend his deathbed.

Guyon (gwē.yôṅ), **Jean Casimir Félix.** b. at Île-Bourbon, France, July 21, 1831; d. at Paris, Aug. 2, 1920. French surgeon and urologist, cofounder of modern urology. He made the clinic at the Necker Hospital at Paris a world center for surgery of the urinary tract; described (1881) a procedure for examining the kidney, and malignant "freezing" of the male pelvis (the so-called prostatic-pelvic syndrome). Author of *Sur les cavités de l'utérus à l'état de vacuité* (1858), *Des tumeurs fibreuses de l'utérus* (1860), *Des vices de conformation de l'urèthre chez l'homme et les moyens d'y remédier* (1863), *Éléments de chirurgie clinique, comprenant le diagnostic chirurgical, les opérations . . .* (1873), *Leçons cliniques sur les maladies des voies urinaires* (1881), *Atlas des maladies des voies urinaires* (1881–83), and *Leçons sur les cystites et sur le prostatiques* (1888).

Guyon, Jeanne Marie Bouvier de la Motte-. b. at Montargis, Loiret, France, April 13, 1648; d. at Blois, France, June 9, 1717. French mystic, one of the founders of quietism. At 16, she married Jacques de la Motte-Guyon. In 1695 she was imprisoned for her religious opinions, and later was banished to Blois. She wrote *Moyen court et très facile pour l'oraison* (1688–90), *Les Torrents spirituels* (1704), *Poésies spirituelles* (1689), her autobiography (1720), and a translation of the Bible (1713–15).

Guyon (gī'ọn), **Sir.** The personification of temperance in Spenser's *Faerie Queene.*

Guyot (gē.ō'), **Arnold Henry.** b. near Neuchâtel, Switzerland, Sept. 28, 1807; d. at Princeton, N.J., Feb. 8, 1884. American geographer and scientist, professor of geography and geology at Princeton from 1855. He published a series of school geographies, *Earth and Man* (1849), and other works.

Guyot (gwē.yō), **Yves.** b. at Dinan, Côtes-du-Nord, France, Sept. 6, 1843; d. 1928. French publicist, political editor of *Le Siècle* (1892–1903). He was minister of public works (1889–92). Among his publications are *Études sur les doctrines sociales du Christianisme* (1873), *Études de physiologie sociale* (1882–85), *La Morale* (1883), *La Science économique* (1881), *La Tyrannie socialiste* (1893), *L'Évolution politique et sociale de l'Espagne* (1899), *La Comédie protectioniste* (1905), *La Démocratie individualiste* (1907), *Le Commerce* (1909), and others. He became editor of the *Journal des Économistes* in 1909.

Guy Rivers (gī' riv'ėrz). Novel by William Gilmore Simms, published in 1834. It deals with the contest for the hand of Edith between the hero, Ralph Colleton, and Guy Rivers, a lawyer turned desperado after an unsuccessful political career. The conflict is resolved when Rivers commits suicide and Ralph and Edith are united in marriage. The novel is set against a Georgia background.

Guys (gois), **Constantin.** [Full name, **Ernest Adolphe Hyacinthe Constantin** (or **Ernestus Adolphus Hyacinthus Constantinus**) **Guys.**] b. at Vlissingen (Flushing), Netherlands, 1802; d. 1892. French draftsman and illustrator. He was employed as a correspondent (1853–56) for the oldest pictorial newspaper in the world, the *Illustrated London News,* during the time of the Crimean War. In his work he dropped his first three names, signing himself Constantin Guys.

Guy's Hospital (gīz). London hospital situated in St. Thomas's Street, S of the Thames, not far from London Bridge. It was founded (1722) by Thomas Guy, a London bookseller.

Guyton de Morveau (gē.tôṅ dę môr.vō), **Louis Bernard,** Baron. b. at Dijon, France, Jan. 4, 1737; d. at Paris, Jan. 2, 1816. French chemist, lawyer, politician, and poet. In 1795 he was instrumental in establishing the École Polytechnique at Paris and served as professor there until 1806. He was master of the mint from 1800 to 1814, and was made a baron of the French Empire in 1811 by Napoleon. For the *Encyclopédie Méthodique* (1786), he wrote the chemical articles in Volume 1 in the section on chemistry, pharmacy, and metallurgy, and set forth his reasons for supporting Lavoisier's theories of combustion. His *Treatise on the Means of Disinfecting Air* (1801) is a first-hand account of the disinfecting qualities of chlorine and hydrochloric-acid gas, tested in experiments he had made at Dijon in 1773, in which year he was successful in checking a fatal disease there by using chlorine gas.

Guzerat (gu.zę.rät'). See **Gujarat** and **Gujrat.**

Guzmán (gös.män'). See **Ciudad Guzmán.**

Guzmán (göth.män'), **Alonso Pérez de.** See **Medina Sidonia, Alonso Pérez de Guzmán,** Duke of.

Guzmán, Domingo de. Original name of Saint **Dominic.**

Guzmán, Fernando (or **Fernán**) **Pérez de.** b. 1405; d. 1470. Spanish poet and chronicler. He served for a time at the council board and in the army of John II, king of Castile, but eventually retired to private life and devoted himself to literature. His chief work is *Cronica del señor don Juan Segundo deste nombre, rey de Castilla* (1564).

Guzmán (gös.män'), **Gonzalo Nuño de.** b. at Portillo, Spain; d. at Santiago de Cuba, Nov. 5, 1539. Spanish administrator, second governor of Cuba. He was one of the conquerors of the island, regidor of Santiago, and after the death of Velásquez became governor, on April 27, 1527.

Guzmán, Jacobo Arbenz. See **Arbenz Guzmán, Jacobo.**

Guzmán, Joaquín Eufracio. b. in Costa Rica, 1801; d. in El Salvador, c1870. Central American general and politician, president (1845–48) of El Salvador.

Guzmán, Martin Luis. b. at Chihuahua, Mexico, Oct. 6, 1887 —. Mexican novelist and journalist, ranked next to Azuela for his stories of the revolution and the years which followed. Author of *El Águila y la serpiente* (1928), *La Sombra del caudillo* (1929), and others.

Guzmán (göth.män'), **Nuño** (or **Nuñez**) **Beltrán de.** b. at Guadalajara, Spain, c1485; d. there, 1544. Spanish lawyer and soldier.

Guzmán (gos.man'), **Ruy Díaz de.** b. in Paraguay, 1544; d. after 1612. First historian of Paraguay. The greater part of his life was spent in the province of Guayra, where

he became military governor. His *Historia argentina* describes the conquest of the Platine States, and brings the history of the colony down to 1575. The work was first published in 1836.

Guzmán Blanco (gös.män′ bläng′kō), **Antonio.** b. at Caracas, Venezuela, Feb. 29, 1828; d. at Paris, July 28, 1899. Venezuelan soldier and statesman, president (1870–82) of Venezuela. His influence was strong upon subsequent administrations until 1888.

Guzmán de Alfarache (göth.män′ dā äl.fä.rä′chā). Spanish picaresque romance by Mateo Aleman, named after its hero. It is a series of unusual, unconnected adventures, accompanied by sarcastic commentary. It is divided into two parts, the first of which was published at Madrid in 1599, the second part in 1605. Its hero, who supposes himself to be the son of a decayed and not very reputable Genoese merchant established at Seville, escapes, as a boy, from his mother, after his father's ruin and death, and begins a life of adventure. He undergoes various experiences at Madrid, Toledo, Genoa, and Rome, serving in turn as a scullion, errand boy, thief, soldier, beggar, page to a cardinal, and servant of a French ambassador.

Gwali (gwä′lē). [Also, **Amagwali.**] Subgroup of the Bantu-speaking Xhosa people of S Africa.

Gwalior (gwä′li.ôr). Former state in the Union of India, since 1948 merged in the union of Madhya Bharat. The region produces cotton, barley, rice, wheat, maize, and cattle. It was ruled by the Sindhia dynasty; their forces were defeated in 1803 and 1843. Area, 26,397 sq. mi.; pop. 4,006,159 (1941).

Gwalior. Town in Madhya Bharat, Union of India, formerly in the state of Gwalior: known for its Jain and early Hindu antiquities, and for its fortress, below which, on the faces of a sandstone cliff, are groups of colossal rock sculptures of Jain figures, done in the 15th century. It is the seat of Victoria College, Kamla Raja Girls' College, and a technical institute, and has leather and pottery factories and cotton mills. 21,999 (1941).

Gwandu (gwän′dö). See **Gando.**

Gwari (gwä′rē). [Also, **Gbari.**] Sudanic-speaking peoples of W Africa, inhabiting an area in the neighborhood of Minna in C Nigeria. Their population is estimated at ab. 140,000 (by C. K. Meek, *The Northern Tribes of Nigeria*, 1925).

Gwatar (gwä′tar). See under **Muscat and Oman.**

Gwathmey (gwoth′mi), **James Tayloe.** b. at Roanoke, Va., 1863; d. at Fayetteville, Ark., Feb. 11, 1944. American physician, an authority on anesthesia. He introduced, with Howard T. Karsner, a method of administering ether and oil orally for dressing of painful wounds, and introduced (1923), with Asa B. Davis, obstetrical analgesia at Lying-In Hospital, New York. Author of *Anesthesia* (1914).

Gwelo (gwā′lō). Town in Southern Rhodesia, S central Africa, ab. 111 mi. NE of Bulawayo on the main railroad line. It is an important railroad, cattle, and mining center, and the administrative center for the midlands region. The principal agricultural crop is maize; the chief minerals are gold, chrome ore, silver, and asbestos fiber. Some diamonds are also found. Two small branch railroad lines run from Gwelo to Selukwe and Victoria. Pop., with suburbs, 5,407, including 5,115 Europeans (1951).

Gwendolen Harleth (gwen′dō.len här′leth). See **Harleth, Gwendolen.**

Gwendoline (gwen′dō.lin, -lēn). Opera in three acts by Chabrier, with a libretto by Catulle Mendès, first produced at Brussels on April 10, 1886.

Gwilt (gwilt), **Joseph.** b. at Southwark, London, Jan. 11, 1784; d. at Henley-on-Thames, England, Sept. 14, 1863. English architect and archaeologist. He published an *Encyclopaedia of Architecture* (1842) and others.

Gwilym (gwi′lim) or **Gwillum** (-lum), **Dafydd ap.** See **David.**

Gwinnett (gwi.net′), **Button.** b. at Down Hatherley, Gloucestershire, England, c1735; d. near Savannah, Ga., May 16, 1777. American Revolutionary patriot, signer of the Declaration of Independence. He settled at Savannah sometime after 1760, and in 1765 abandoned his mercantile business to become a planter, buying St. Catherine Island off the coast of Georgia. He was a justice of the peace (1767–68), a member (1769) of the Georgia colonial assembly, and in 1776 was elected a delegate to the Continental Congress. For a brief time in 1777 he was "President of the State of Georgia" and commander in chief of its army. He died as the result of a duel brought on by a political controversy with General Lachlan McIntosh. See *Button Gwinnett*, by C. F. Jenkins (1926).

Gwinsville (gwinz′vil). Former name of **Belle Plaine.**

Gwy (gwī). See **Wye.**

Gwydion (gwid′i.ọn). In Brythonic mythology, a sky god and culture hero; brother and consort of Arianrhod, and father of the twins Dylon and Llew Llaw Gyffes. Gwydion brought swine from the "otherworld" to this one for the use of mankind. The Milky Way is called Gwydion's House.

Gwyer (gwī′ėr), Sir **Maurice Linford.** b. April 25, 1878; d. Oct. 12, 1952. English jurist, legal adviser to the ministry of shipping (1917–19) and the ministry of health (1919–26), solicitor (1926–33) and first parliamentary counsel (1934–37) to the treasury, and chief justice of India and president (1937–43) of the Federal Court.

Gwyn (gwin). In Brythonic mythology, an underworld deity who guides the souls of the dead to Annwn (the Brythonic afterworld). In late Welsh folklore his name is associated with a fairy king.

Gwyn or **Gwinn** (gwin), **Nell** (or **Eleanor**). b. perhaps at Hereford, England, Feb. 2, 1650; d. Nov. 13, 1687. English actress; mistress of Charles II. There is little information as to her early life; tradition says that she was born in an alley near Drury Lane, London. She is supposed to have sold oranges outside Drury Lane Theatre, and thus to have come to the notice of the actors. Her first known appearance on the stage was in 1665, as Cydaria in Dryden's *Indian Emperor*. She was a great favorite with the public, as she was gay and sprightly and played piquant, bustling parts. Her dancing was much admired. After various adventures with other lovers besides the king, whose mistress she became in 1669, she left the stage in 1682. The king retained his affection for her till his death; his dying request to his brother and successor was "Let not poor Nelly starve." She had two children by him: Charles Beauclerk (1670–1726; afterward Duke of St. Albans), and James (1671–80). Large sums of money, and Bestwood Park (Nottingham), Burford House (Windsor), and other gifts were bestowed on her.

Gwynn (gwin), **Stephen Lucius.** b. Feb. 13, 1864—. Irish novelist and poet. His numerous writings include *The Decay of Sensibility* (1900), *The Queen's Chronicler* (1901), *The Fair Hills of Ireland* (1906), *Duffer's Luck* (1924), *Irish Literature and Drama* (1936), *Fond Opinions* (1938), *Student's History of Ireland*, *Claude Monet and his Garden*, *Thomas Moore*, and *Dublin Old and New.*

Gwynne-Vaughan (gwin′vôn′), **Helen Charlotte Isabella.** [Maiden name, **Fraser.**] b. at London, Jan. 21, 1879—. English botanist. She headed (1909–17, 1921–39, 1940–44) the department of botany at Birbeck College at London. She was a founder (1917) and head controller (1917–18) of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps (WAAC) of Queen Mary, serving in France, a commander (1918–19) in the Women's Royal Air Force, a founder (1938) and head controller (1938–41) of the Women's Auxiliary Territorial Service (WATS).

Gwyr (gö′ėr). See **Gower.**

Gyaman (gyä′män). One of the Sudanic-speaking Guang peoples of W Africa, inhabiting W Gold Coast W of the Ashanti.

Gye (gī), **Frederick.** b. at London, 1809; d. at Ditchley, England, Dec. 4, 1878. English manager of opera. He undertook the management of Covent Garden in 1869, and retained it till 1877, when his son assumed control.

Gyges (gī′jēz, jī′-). fl. 7th century B.C. King of Lydia (c716–678 B.C.), founder of a new dynasty. Pressed by the Cimmerians, he invoked the help of Asurbanipal, and submitted to his supremacy. Afterward he allied himself with Psammetichus, king of Egypt, against Assyria, and seems to have fallen (c653) in one of the repeated attacks of the Cimmerians, who were no longer checked by the Assyrian power. Plato's story is that Gyges, a shepherd of the king of Lydia, after a storm came upon a hollow brazen horse in a chasm. Within the horse lay a corpse from which he took a magic ring which had the property

of making the wearer invisible. Wearing the ring, Gyges killed the king, and thus became king himself. Herodotus tells still another story: Gyges spies on the queen in her bedchamber, is discovered, and given the choice between the crown and death.

Gyldén (yül.dān'), **Johan August Hugo.** b. at Helsingfors (now Helsinki), Finland, May 29, 1841; d. at Stockholm, Nov. 9, 1896. Finnish astronomer, director of the observatory and astronomer of the academy at Stockholm (1871–96). From 1863 to 1865 he was connected with the observatory at Pulkovo, Russia.

Gylippus (ji.lip'us). fl. 5th century B.C. Spartan general; a son of Cleandrides, who was expelled in 446 B.C. from Sparta after having been found guilty of taking bribes from the Athenians, exhibiting a weakness of character that his son apparently inherited. During the Peloponnesian War he was sent in 415 to help Syracuse against Athens. He defeated the Athenian forces in several engagements, compelling them to surrender (414–413) with their generals, Nicias and Demosthenes. Later (404), after the capture of Athens by Lysander, he was sent by that general to Sparta with the treasure taken in Athens, but he was unable to resist the temptation of unsewing the bags which contained large amounts of silver and of extracting from each bag a "considerable amount." He then sewed up the bags again and delivered them to the Spartan magistrates as he was ordered to do. Unfortunately, he did not know that each bag had in it a statement of its contents. When the bags were opened, his theft was discovered, and he was found guilty of having embezzled public funds and was sentenced to death. He managed to escape, fled the country, and died, like his father, in exile.

Gyllenberg (yül'len.bery'), **Knut Anton Walter.** b. at Malmö, Sweden, April 5, 1886—. Swedish astronomer at the Lund observatory. He has made extensive studies of the proper motions of stars.

Gymir (gü'mēr). See **Aegir.**

Gymnopaediae (jim.nō.pē'di.ē). Spartan festival, lasting several days. Spectacular feats of wrestling and choral dancing were performed by naked youths, accompanied by songs celebrating Spartan exploits.

Gymnosophists (jim.nos'ō.fists). Sect of ancient Hindu philosophers who lived solitarily in the woods, wore little clothing, ate no meat, renounced all bodily pleasures, and devoted themselves to mystical contemplation; so called by Greek writers. By some they are regarded as Brahman penitents; others include among them a sect of Buddhist ascetics, the Shamans.

Gympie (gim'pi). City in E Australia, in SE Queensland, ab. 106 mi. by rail N of Brisbane. Originally a gold-mining town, it is now a trade center in a region of dairying and general farming, specializing in butter production. There are also sawmills and furniture industries. 8,413 (1947).

Gyoma (dyō'mô). Town in E Hungary, situated on the Körös River between Szarvas and Szeghalom. It has a flour mill and a cement factory. 11,579 (1948).

Gyöngyös (dyön'dyösh). City in N Hungary, ab. 47 mi. NE of Budapest. It is a center of the grain, wine, and fruit trade. 22,040 (1948).

Győr (dyėr). [Also: **Nagy-Győr**; German, **Raab**; Latin, **Arabona.**] City in W Hungary, situated at the junction of the Rába and Rápca rivers, and an arm of the Danube (the "Little Danube"): a station on the railroad line from Vienna to Budapest, ab. 63 mi. W of Budapest. It is the seat of a bishopric, has an episcopal palace, and a cathedral, founded in the 12th but rebuilt in the 18th century. Györ has vocational schools for the wood and metal trades, a museum, and a library. It is a river port and a commercial and industrial center, with flour mills, distilleries, leather and textile industries. The town has always been a point of military importance. The Hungarians under Stephen V here defeated the Czechs under Otakar II. The Turks occupied the town from 1594 to 1598. The French under Eugène Beauharnais defeated the Austrians here in 1809. The imperial army under Hagnau defeated the revolutionaries in 1849. Pop. 55,208 (1948).

Gyp (zhēp). Pseudonym of **Martel de Janville, Comtesse de.**

Gypsies (jip'siz). [Also: **Gipsies, Romany.**] A swarthy, black-haired people of Indian origin who first appeared in eastern Germany in the 15th century, and have since spread all over the world. They have become famous as metalworkers and animal handlers, and especially as musicians. Traditionally they are known as fortunetellers, especially the women, and as sharp horse-traders. "Romany" is the name by which they designate themselves. Conjecturally this name is associated either with their anciently having dwelt in the Byzantine Empire, called *Roum*, or with their long concentration in Rumania. The origin of these people was long a matter of dispute. They were thought to have originated in Egypt, India, Turkey, or Hungary. Groups of them who migrated into Germany in the 15th century spread the legend that they had come from Egypt on a pilgrimage of penance because their ancestors had renounced Christianity. The true clue to their origin, however, lies in their language (called Romany), which philologists classify as belonging to the Indic group of Indo-European languages. In spite of migration and local assimilations from the countries of their sojourn, it remains fundamentally unchanged. Irish Gypsies could understand Turkish Gypsies, for instance. Thus their origin is indicated as being somewhere in C or SE Asia, from whence they spread northward and westward. They were reported in Persia c900 A.D. They appeared in Germany in the 15th century, and in spite of persecution and purge they have since spread and rooted themselves in every country in the world.

Gypsies Metamorphosed, The. Masque (1621; published 1640) by Ben Jonson.

Gypsum Cave. Site in S Nevada which has yielded a sequence of Paleo-Indian, Basket Maker, Pueblo, and Paiute occupations. The Paleo-Indian culture is characterized by flint projectile points with triangular blades and tapering stems. The bones of extinct animals were associated.

Gyrowetz (gē'rō.vets), **Adalbert.** b. at Budweis (České Budějowice), in Bohemia, Feb. 19, 1763; d. at Vienna, March 19, 1850. Austrian composer of symphonies, operas, ballets, and other works.

Gysi (gē'zē), **Alfred.** b. at Aarau, Switzerland, Aug. 31, 1865—. Swiss dentist. He is known for his investigations concerning the articulation of full dentures by means of an adjustable device which he invented (1909) and which bears his name. His studies in this field led to a new conception of the human masticating mechanism. He advocated (1889) a paste (Triopaste) for the mummification of the dental pulp and invented artificial "Anatoform" teeth.

Gythium (jith'i.um, ji.thī'um). In ancient geography, a seaport in Laconia, Greece, situated on the Gulf of Laconia.

Gyula (dyö'lô). [Also, **Békes-Gyula.**] City in SE Hungary, situated on the White Körös River, near the Rumanian border, N of Arad. It has distilleries and hosiery factories. The population is in part Rumanian. 23,586 (1948).

Gyulafehérvár (dyö'lô.fe'hār.vär'). Hungarian name of **Alba Iulia.**

H

Haab (häp), **Otto.** b. at Wülflingen, Switzerland, April 19, 1850; d. at Zurich, Switzerland, Oct. 17, 1931. Swiss ophthalmologist. He is noted for his giant magnet for the extraction of foreign bodies from the eyeball (Haab's magnet, 1892) and for his atlases of ophthalmoscopy and external diseases of the eye. He described (1891) the cerebral cortex reflex, called Haab's reflex, and constructed an ophthalmoscope.

Haabai Group (hä.ä.bī'). See **Haapai Group.**

Haag (häk). German name of **Hague, The.**

Haag (häg), **Carl.** b. at Erlanger, Germany, April 20, 1820; d. at London, Jan. 24, 1915. English landscape painter in oil and watercolor, noted particularly for his scenes of the Tyrol and of Italy. He traveled widely in Europe and the Near East, finally settling in England. He adopted the technique of the English water-colorists, and took part in many of their exhibitions. A number of his works are found in museums at Blackburn, Bristol, London, and Manchester.

Haag (häċh), **Den.** A Dutch name of **Hague, The.**

Haag (häg), **Mount.** [Also, **Mount Joseph Haag.**] Mountain in Antarctica, lying ab. 85 mi. E of Mount Ulmer in Ellsworth Highland and ab. 70 mi. SW of Mount Hassage, in ab. 77°40′ S., 79°00′ W. Elevation, over 10,000 ft. (est.).

Haakon I (of *Norway*) (hô'kọn; Norwegian, hô'kůn). [Also: **Haco, Hako**; called **Haakon the Good.**] b. c920; d. 961. King of Norway. He was an illegitimate son of Harold I (Harold Haarfager), and was educated in England at the court of King Athelstan. He expelled Harold's son and successor, Eric Bloodaxe, and usurped (c934) the throne. He alienated a majority of his subjects by attempting to introduce Christianity, and was defeated and killed by the sons of Eric, in 961.

Haakon IV (of *Norway*). [Also: **Haco, Hakon**; called **Haakon the Old**; also, **Haakon Haakonsson.**] b. 1204; d. Dec. 15, 1263. King of Norway from 1217 to 1263. An illegimitate son of Haakon III, he succeeded to the throne on the death of King Inge. He overcame the resistance of the church to his designation as king, but was faced with the hostility of Earl Skule, most powerful noble in the kingdom. After Skule overtly attempted (1239) to unseat the king and was put to death, Haakon made his reign a peaceful and prosperous one. His agents secretly stirred up internal dissension in Iceland, which submitted to Haakon in 1262, followed by Greenland. In 1263 Alexander III of Scotland attempted to annex the Hebrides, then a Norwegian possession. Haakon gathered a force and invaded Scotland; he established a camp in the Orkneys for the winter after the campaign promised to drag on, and he died there. The Hebrides then became a Scottish possession.

Haakon VII (of *Norway*). [Also: **Haakon**; original name, **Christian Frederik Charles** (or **Carl**) **Georg Valdemar Axel of Glücksberg**; formerly known as Prince **Carl** of Denmark.] b. at Charlottenlund, Denmark, Aug. 3, 1872—. King of Norway (1905 *et seq.*); second son of Frederick VIII, king of Denmark. He married Maud (1869–1938), third daughter of Edward VII, king of Great Britain and Ireland, on July 22, 1896. He was elected king of Norway on Nov. 18, 1905, by the *Storting* (parliament) after a plebiscite (Nov. 12–13, 1905), and crowned on June 22, 1906. He distinguished himself during World War II by his refusal to recognize the puppet government of Vidkun Quisling and by continuing to fight against the German invasion, first from the country's interior and subsequently from England, remaining in exile there for five years (1940–45).

Haan (hän). Town in W Germany, in the *Land* (state) of North Rhine-Westphalia, British Zone, formerly in the Rhine Province, Prussia, NW of Solingen. It is an industrial suburb, within the metropolitan area of Solingen, and has manufactures of steel articles, tools, and woolen textiles. 14,524 (1950).

Haapai Group (hä.ä.pī'). [Also, **Haabai Group.**] One of the three main groups of islands which make up the Tonga Islands, a kingdom in the S Pacific between Fiji and the Cook Islands, over which Great Britain has established a protectorate. 6,856 (1937).

Haaparanta (hä.pä.rän'tä). See **Haparanda.**

Haardraade (hôr'rô.dę), **Harald.** See **Harold III** (of *Norway*).

Haardt (härt), **Georges Marie.** b. at Naples, Italy, 1886; d. 1932. French explorer, the first man to traverse the Sahara Desert (1929) and to cross Asia (1931–32) by automobile.

Haarfager (hôr'fä.gėr), **Harald.** See **Harold I** (of *Norway*).

Haarhoff (här'hôf), **T. J.** b. at Paarl, South Africa, April 30, 1892—. South African scholar. He was a Rhodes scholar (1913), and served as professor (1922 *et seq.*) at the University of the Witwatersrand, at Johannesburg. Author of *Schools of Gaul* (1920), *Die Romeinse Boer* (1925), *The Holistic Attitude in Education* (1932), and *Spiritual Evolution in South Africa* (1945).

Haarlem (här'lęm). [Also, **Harlem.**] City in W Netherlands, the capital of the province of North Holland, situated at the junction of the Spaarne River and the Brekvaart Canal, ab. 4 mi. from the North Sea and ab. 12 mi. W of Amsterdam. It is the center of a district devoted to market gardening, particularly horticulture, making the city the seat of a large trade in hyacinth, tulip, and other flower bulbs; it has shipyards, printing establishments, metallurgical, chemical, and chocolate factories, and manufactures of rubber and of polychrome film. It is the seat of a Roman Catholic and a Jansenist bishopric. Haarlem is a typical Dutch town with narrow canals and gabled houses. The Groote Kerk, dedicated to Saint Bavo, is a Gothic building of the 15th century; the organ was built in 1738. There is an old butchers' hall and a town hall. The Frans Hals Museum contains a celebrated collection of paintings by this master; the town library contains valuable incunabula and early Dutch literature. The Tyler Museum contains palaeological and other materials. The Dutch Society of Sciences, founded in 1752, has its seat here. Haarlem received a town charter in 1245; was captured by insurgent peasants of North Holland in 1492, but retaken by the imperial stadholder and deprived of its privileges. It joined the revolt of the Netherlands against Spain in 1572 but after a seven months' seige was forced to surrender to the son of the Duke of Alba, who took terrible vengeance. It was retaken by William of Orange in 1577 and permanently incorporated into the States-General of the Netherlands. The formerly flourishing cloth-weaving industry had declined by this time; French Huguenots introduced silk, lace, and damask weaving in the 17th century; the modern commercial development started in the 19th century. 164,007 (est. 1951).

Haarlemmermeer (här''lęm.ėr.mär'). [Also: **Haarlemmer Polder** (här'lęm.ėr pôl'dėr); English, **Haarlem Lake.**] Commune and district in W Netherlands, in the province of North Holland, situated between Haarlem, Amsterdam, and Leiden. Twenty-six miles in length, it is situated on land reclaimed from the former Haarlem Lake, a branch of the Zuider Zee which was formed in the 16th century. It was drained (1840–53) after disastrous inundations had endangered the cities of Amsterdam and Leiden. The central settlement is Hoofdorp. With its rectangular layout of canals and roads, its intensive agricultural, horticultural, and pastural land use, it is one of the showplaces of the Netherlands. 38,232 (est. 1951).

Haas (häz), **Jacob de.** b. at London, 1872; d. at New York, 1937. Zionist leader in England and the U.S. He was editor (1896–1900) of the London *Jewish World*, and served on the staffs of the *Daily News* and *Daily Chronicle* at London. Meeting Theodor Herzl in 1896, he became devoted to the cause of political Zionism, and thereafter

was active as a publicist in its behalf. He came (1902) to the U.S., where he became editor of the *Maccabean* at Boston; he also edited (1908–18) the *Jewish Advocate* at that city. He was elected (1902) secretary of the Federation of American Zionists. Author of *Zionism: Jewish Needs and Jewish Ideals* (1901), *Herzl's Jewish State* (1904), *Theodor Herzl* (2 vols., 1927), and *History of Palestine* (1934).

Haas (häs), **Johannes Hubertus Leonardus de.** b. at Hedel, North Brabant, Netherlands, March 25, 1832; d. at Brussels, Belgium, Aug. 16, 1880. Dutch animal painter. He was a pupil of Van Oos at Haarlem, and went to Brussels in 1857. Among his works are *Trio of Donkeys, Castle on the Rhine, Cows at Pasture, Three Comrades, Pasture,* and *Cattle.*

Haas, Joseph. b. at Maihingen, Germany, March 19, 1879—. German composer. His compositions include the opera *Tobias Wunderlich* (1937), a *Serenade* for orchestra, oratorios, songs, chamber music, and piano selections.

Haas, Maurice Frederick Hendrick de. See **De Haas, Maurice Frederick Hendrick.**

Haase (hä'zę), **Friedrich.** b. at Berlin, Nov. 1, 1827; d. there, March 17, 1911. German actor. He visited America in 1869 and 1882–83.

Haase, Heinrich Gottlob Friedrich Christian. b. at Magdeburg, Germany, Jan. 4, 1808; d. at Breslau, Aug. 16, 1867. German classical philologist.

Haase, Hugo. b. at Allenstein, Germany, Sept. 29, 1863; assassinated at Berlin, Nov. 17, 1919. German politician. A Social Democratic member (1897–1907, 1912–18, 1919) of the Reichstag, he sat in the Weimar constitutional assembly. He was a cofounder (1916) of the Independent Social Democratic Party, and a member (November, 1918) of the council of the people's deputies.

Haast (häst), Sir **John Francis Julius von.** b. at Bonn, Germany, May 1, 1824; d. at Wellington, New Zealand, Aug. 15, 1887. New Zealand explorer and geologist. He discovered (1859) coal and gold fields while exploring the southwestern part of Nelson, New Zealand, and discovered the Southern Alps of New Zealand. He was appointed (1861) governor general of the province of Canterbury, founded (1866) the Canterbury Museum, and served as professor of geology in the University of New Zealand. Author of *Geology of the Provinces of Canterbury and Westland* (1879).

Hába (hä'bä), **Alois.** b. at Wisowitz, in Moravia, June 21, 1893—. Czech musician and composer. He taught (1924 *et seq.*) at the Prague Conservatory, and was a student of Moravian and Slovakian folk music.

Habab (hä'bäb). Nomadic pastoral people of Hamitic stock dwelling in NE Africa, NW of Massawa. In physical appearance they and the Beni Amer show more affinity with the Cushitic Bedja or Bisharin; but their language and traditions link them with the Abyssinians. In religion the Hababs were Christian until the 19th century, when they professed Islam.

Habakkuk (hạ.bak'uk, hab'ạ.kuk). [Also: **Habacuc, Habbacuc.**] Hebrew prophet. Nothing authentic of his life is known, and he therefore has become the subject of many legends. Thus, in the apocryphal book *Bel and the Dragon,* he is carried through the air by an angel from Judea to Babylon to feed Daniel. The book of his prophecies, consisting of three chapters, holds the eighth place among the minor prophets in the Biblical canon. The first two chapters bear on the wickedness reigning in the country and the growing power of the Chaldeans; the third chapter is a lyric ode representing God as appearing in judgment. Habakkuk exhibits poetical genius of high order. His prophecy is constructed dramatically in the form of a dialogue between himself and Jehovah. The lyric ode ranks, for sublimity of poetic conception, picturesqueness of imagery, and splendor of diction, with the highest which Hebrew poetry has produced. He prophesied most probably in the reign of Jehoiakim (c609–c597 B.C).

Habakkuk Mucklewrath (muk'l.räth). See **Mucklewrath, Habakkuk.**

Habana (ä.bä'nä). [Also: **La Habana**; English, **Havana.**] Province in C Cuba. It is bounded on the N by the Florida Strait, on the E by Matanzas province, on the S by the Caribbean Sea, and on the W by Pinar del Río province. Capital, Havana; area, 3,174 sq. mi.; pop. 1,235,939 (1943).

Habana. Spanish name of **Havana** city, Cuba.

Habassin (hä.bäs'in). An old name of **Ethiopia.**

Habbacuc (hạ.bak'uk, hab'ạ.kuk). See **Habakkuk.**

Habbaniya (häb.bä'ni.yạ), **Al.** See **Al Habbaniya.**

Habberton (hab'ėr.tọn), **John.** b. at Brooklyn, N.Y., Feb. 24, 1842; d. at Glen Ridge, N.J., Feb. 24, 1921. American writer, author of the widely popular *Helen's Babies* (1876).

Habelschwerdt (hä'bẹl.shwārt). German name of **Bystrzyca.**

Habeneck (ȧb.nek), **François Antoine.** b. at Mézières, France, 1781; d. at Paris, Feb. 8, 1849. French violinist and conductor.

Haber (hä'bėr), **Fritz.** b. at Breslau, Dec. 9, 1868; d. at Basel, Switzerland, 1934. German physical chemist; winner (1918) of the Nobel prize for chemistry. He did much of the research on the effects of pressure, temperature, and catalysts on the formation of ammonia from nitrogen plus hydrogen. It was industrially adapted by Karl Bosch as the important Haber-Bosch process for nitrogen fixation, which freed Germany of dependence on Chilean guano and other sources of natural nitrates essential to the production of explosives and fertilizer. He served as professor (1908–11) at Karlsruhe, and as director (1911–33) of the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute for physical chemistry and electrochemistry. With the accession of Hitler to power in Germany, anti-Semitism forced him to England (1933).

Haberda (hä'bėr.dä), **Albin.** b. at Bochnia, in Galicia, Jan. 29, 1868; d. at Vienna, Dec. 6, 1933. Austrian physician. His research formed a basis for the study of traumatic deaths and asphyxia. Author of *Streitige geschlechtliche Verhältnisse* (1905), *Behördliche Obduktionen* (1913), and *Einiges über Vergiftungen* (1925). He was editor of *Beiträge zur gerichtlichen Medizin* and coeditor of *Handbuch der gerichtlichen Medizin* (1905–07).

Haberer (hä'bėr.ėr), **Hans von.** [Also, **Hans Haberer von Kremshohenstein.**] b. at Vienna, March 12, 1875—. Austrian surgeon. He was called to the chair of surgery at the universities of Innsbruck (1911), Graz (1924), Düsseldorf (1928), and Cologne (1930). He is known for the large gastric resection for duodenal ulcer (1920), and for his description (1920) of bone cysts.

Haberl (hä'bėrl), **Franz Xaver.** b. at Oberellenbach, Germany, April 12, 1840; d. at Regensburg, Germany, Sept. 5, 1910. German director and teacher of music. He became a Roman Catholic priest in 1862, but turned his chief attention to church music, in connection with which he held positions successively at Passau, Rome, and Regensburg. In 1874 he founded at Regensburg the Church Music School, and in 1879 the Palestrina Society, for completing an edition of the works of that master. He published numerous works on church music, of which his *Magister Choralis* (1864) passed through 12 editions and was translated into several languages.

Haberlandt (hä'bėr.länt), **Michael.** b. at Magyaróvár, Hungary, Sept. 29, 1884—. Austrian folklorist and student of the Far East. He was professor (1910 *et seq.*) and director (1912) of the folklore museum at Vienna. Author of *Die Hauptliteraturen des Orients* (The Main Literatures of the Orient, 1902), and *Österreich, sein Land und Volk und seine Kultur* (Land, People, and Culture of Austria, 1927).

Häberlin (hä'bėr.lin), **Paul.** b. at Kesswil, Switzerland, Feb. 17, 1878—. Swiss philosopher and psychologist. He served (1922 *et seq.*) as a professor at the University of Basel.

Habermann (hä'bėr.män), Baron **Hugo von.** b. at Dillingen, Germany, June 15, 1849; d. 1929. German historical, genre, and portrait painter.

Habersham (hab'ėr.shạm), **Joseph.** b. at Savannah, Ga., July 28, 1751; d. Nov. 17, 1815. American patriot, soldier, and politician, postmaster general (1795–1801) of the U.S. under Washington. He held a colonelcy in the Continental Army; after the war he served in the general assembly of Georgia, being twice elected speaker, and was a member of the Continental Congress (1785–86), and of the convention which voted Georgia's acceptance of the Constitution of the United States (1788). Appointed postmaster general by President Washington

in 1795, he administered that office throughout the balance of Washington's second term, during the four years of John Adams's incumbency, and for several months after Jefferson's succession, but when that president offered him the post of treasurer of the U.S., he took this as a hint that his resignation from the postmastergeneralship would be welcomed, and accordingly he resigned in November, 1801.

Habesha (hä'be.shą), **El.** Arabic name of **Ethiopia.**

Habibullah Khan (hą.bēb'ůl.lä' kän). [Also: **Habib Allah Khan** (äl.lä'); entitled also **Shahid,** meaning "Witness."] b. at Kabul, Afghanistan, 1872; d. near Jalalabad, Afghanistan, Feb. 20, 1919. Amir of Afghanistan, in succession to his father, Abd-er-Rahman Khan. He was proclaimed monarch on Oct. 3, 1901, at Kabul. During his first year of rule he received the viceroy of India, Lord Curzon, and on March 21, 1905, consummated a treaty with Britain. He himself visited the viceroy of India in 1907 at Calcutta, being recognized there as "His Majesty" and receiving the award of the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath. His tour of India was extensive and on his return home he undertook many measures of reform and development, including the introduction of telephones, automobiles, newspapers, and hydroelectric works. High schools and colleges were established, the armed services reorganized, the slave trade abolished, Western medicine and surgery welcomed, and a council of state organized for action in tribal affairs. His reforms aroused some discontent among the more conservative Moslems, although he had the support of many of the Mohammedan clergy (*mullahs*), who honored him with the title *Siraju'l-Millat wa'd-Din,* meaning "Lamp of the Folk and the Faith." Friction with Russia marred his rule in 1903 and in later years there were disturbing German activities around the Persian Gulf. The Turko-German mission which visited Afghanistan during 1915–16 was dismissed in May from Kabul. The Amir had declared his neutrality in January, 1916, and in 1918 he debarred all foreign troops.

Habich (hä'biċh), **Ludwig.** b. at Darmstadt, Germany, April 2, 1872—. German sculptor.

Habington (hab'ing.tọn), **William.** b. at Hindlip, Worcestershire, England, Nov. 4, 1605; d. there, Nov. 30, 1654. English poet. He published the lyrical collection *Castara* (1634).

Habor (hā'bôr). In the Old Testament, a river mentioned with Gozan in connection with the settlement of the deported ten tribes in Assyria (2 Kings, xvii). Its former identification with the Chebar has been generally given up. It is, no doubt, identical with the Aborrhas, or Chaboras, of classical writers, still bearing the name Khabur, which falls into the Euphrates in what is now E Syria. The name occurs as Habur in the cuneiform inscriptions.

Habrocomas and Anthia (hab.rō.kō'mąs; an'thi.ą). See **Abrocomes and Atheia.**

Habsburg (haps'bėrg, häps'bůrk). See also **Hapsburg.**

Habsburg. Castle in N Switzerland, ab. 22 mi. by rail NW of Zurich. It overlooks the valley of the Aar River from a height of ab. 520 ft. The castle was originally built c1020 A.D. by Werner, the bishop of Strasbourg, and later became the residence of the counts of Habsburg, or Hapsburg. In 1273, Rudolf of Hapsburg was elected the German king, and the family left its ancient seat. Only the tower of the present-day castle is from the original building.

Hachette (ä.shet), **Jeanne.** [Original surname, **Laisné** or **Fourquet.**] b. at Beauvais, France, Nov. 14, 1454; date of death not known. French heroine. She took part, armed with a hatchet (*hachette*), in the defense of Beauvais against Duke Charles the Bold of Burgundy in 1472, capturing a Burgundian flag.

Hachette, Louis Christophe François. b. at Rethel, Ardennes, France, May 5, 1800; d. July 31, 1864. French editor and publisher, founder (1826) of the firm of Hachette et Cie., Paris, established to provide for a popular audience authoritative textbooks, manuals, and editions of the classics.

Hachette, René. b. at Paris, March 26, 1886; d. there, Aug. 20, 1940. French businessman and politician, known chiefly for developing the French colonial port of Djibouti. A moderate republican senator (1932–40), he refused to vote for the Pétain government in June, 1940.

Hachijo (hä.chē.jō). [Japanese, **Hachijo-shima** (-shē-mä).] Volcanic island in the Pacific Ocean ab. 160 mi. S of Yokohama, Japan, in the Izu-shichito group, a part of Tokyo prefecture. It has two extinct volcanoes, and is noted for its silk fabrics. Area, ab. 30 sq. mi.; pop. 13,281 (1950).

Hachiman (hä.chē.män). In Japanese Shinto mythology, the god of war. He is popularly a deification of the Emperor Ojin (traditional date, 4th century A.D.).

Hackelberg (häk'ęl.berk). [Also, **Hackelberend** (-bā-rẹnt).] In German folklore, the wild huntsman who leads his spectral hunters across the sky. He is identified locally with a historical Hans von Hackelberg (1521–81). This host of phantom riders is believed to be the souls of the dead seeking rest. To hear it is an omen of evil or death.

Hackensack (hak'ẹn.sak). City in NE New Jersey, county seat of Bergen County, on the Hackensack River ab. 12 mi. NW of New York: manufactures include bricks, haberdashery, wallpaper, cement, and slippers. Settled (1647) by Dutch colonists, it was originally called New Barbadoes. 29,219 (1950).

Hackensack River. Small river in Rockland County, New York, and NE New Jersey, flowing into Newark Bay ab. 4 mi. SE of Newark. Length, ab. 45 mi.

Hacker (hak'ėr), **Arthur.** b. at London, Sept. 25, 1858; d. there, 1919. English genre painter. He studied at the Royal Academy and with Bonnet at Paris. Thereafter he exhibited frequently in London galleries, and also in Germany, Italy, and France.

Hacker (häk'ėr), **Victor von.** b. at Vienna, Oct. 21, 1852; d. May 20, 1933. Austrian surgeon. He introduced an operation for pyloric obstruction by means of gastroenterostomy (1886), an operation for hypertrophic tuberculosis of the cecum (1888), and a method for the dilatation of strictures of the esophagus (1889).

Hackett (hak'ęt), **Charles.** b. at Worcester, Mass., Nov. 4, 1888; d. at New York, Jan. 1, 1942. American operatic tenor. He made his debut (1915) at Pavia as Faust in *Mefistofele,* first appeared (1919) at New York at the Metropolitan Opera in *The Barber of Seville,* joined (1923) the Chicago Civic Opera Company, and returned to the Metropolitan to play the role of Romeo. He appeared at Covent Garden (London), Rio de Janeiro, Madrid, Barcelona, and the Paris Opéra. He taught (1939) at the Juilliard School, New York.

Hackett, Francis. b. at Kilkenny, Ireland, Jan. 21, 1883—. American writer and editor. He arrived (1901) in the U.S. He was associated (1906–11) as writer and staff member with the Chicago *Evening Post,* was a staff member (1914–22) of *The New Republic,* and book reviewer (1944–45) for the New York *Times.* Author of *Ireland, A Study in Nationalism* (1918), *Horizons* (1918), *The Invisible Censor* (1920), *Henry the Eighth* (1929), *Francis the First* (1934), *Queen Anne Boleyn* (1938), *What "Mein Kampf" Means to America* (1941), *The Senator's Last Night* (1943), and other books.

Hackett, Horatio Balch. b. at Salisbury, Mass., Dec. 27, 1808; d. at Rochester, N.Y., Nov. 2, 1875. American Biblical scholar. He was professor of Biblical literature (1839–69) in Newton Theological Institution, and in 1870 became professor of New Testament Greek in Rochester Theological Seminary. He edited, with Ezra Abbot, the American edition of Smith's *Bible Dictionary* (1868–70).

Hackett, James Henry. b. at New York, March 15, 1800; d. at Jamaica, N.Y., Dec. 28, 1871. American actor. He is best known for his representation of Falstaff, but played also the roles of Rip Van Winkle, and of typical Yankee and Western characters. He wrote *Notes and Comments on Shakespeare* (1863).

Hackett, James Keteltas. b. on Wolfe Island, Ontario, Canada, Sept. 6, 1869; d. at Paris, Nov. 8, 1926. American actor; son of James Henry Hackett. In 1892 he made his stage debut, at Philadelphia, appearing at the Park Theatre in *The Broken Seal.* However, he first achieved wide public notice when he replaced (1896) E. H. Sothern in Daniel Frohman's New York production of *The Prisoner of Zenda,* by Anthony Hope. He also scored a popular success in Hope's *Rupert of Hentzau;* among other successes in which he appeared were *The Pride of Jennico* (1900), *Don Caesar's Return* (1901), *The Walls of Jericho* (1905), and *Monsieur Beaucaire* (1912). His

productions of *Othello* (1914) and *Macbeth* (1916) were notable as pioneering efforts in modern stagecraft.

Hackettstown (hak'ɘts.toun). Town in N New Jersey, in Warren County: seat of Centenary Collegiate Institute. 3,894 (1950).

Hackländer (häk'len"dėr), **Friedrich Wilhelm von.** b. at Burtscheid, near Aachen, Germany, Nov. 1, 1816; d. near the Starnbergersee, Bavaria, Germany, July 6, 1877. German novelist, dramatist, and miscellaneous writer. He wrote *Bilder aus dem Soldatenleben im Frieden* (1841), *Wachtstubenabenteuer* (1845), *Handel und Wandel* (1850), and others.

Hackney (hak'ni). Metropolitan borough in E London, in the County of London, ab. 3 mi. NE of Liverpool Street station. 171,337 (1951).

Hackum (hak'um), **Captain.** Bully in Shadwell's *Squire of Alsatia.*

Hackzell (häk'tsel), **Anders Verner.** [Also, **Antti Hackzell.**] b. at Mikkeli, Finland, Sept. 20, 1891; d. at Helsinki, Finland, Jan. 14, 1946. Finnish political leader and businessman, who took over (1944) the premiership in order to negotiate peace with the U.S.S.R., but suffered (September, 1944) an apoplectic stroke while at Moscow, and returned to Finland. He served (1932–36) as foreign minister of Finland. He represented (1934, 1935–36) Finland at League of Nations meetings. He was (1939 *et seq.*) a Coalition Party member of parliament.

Haco (hā'kō). See **Haakon.**

Hadad (hā'dad). [Also, **Adad.**] Ancient Syrian sky god, identified with Ramman, the Assyrian and Babylonian god of wind, rain, and storm. Hadad, as a god of rain, was worshiped also as a vegetation and harvest god. The name is applied in the Bible to several kings of Edom.

Hadad-Nirari (hā'dad.ni.rä'ri). See **Ramman-Nirari.**

Hadad-rimmon (hā'dad.rim'ɒn). In the Old Testament, a place mentioned (Zech. xii. 11) as situated in the valley of Megiddo, in Palestine, where a lamentation took place. The lamentation is referred by some to the fall of Josiah in the battle with Necho of Egypt near Megiddo (609 B.C.), and Hadad-rimmon is then taken as a place near the site of ancient Megiddo. By others the lamentation of Hadad-rimmon is explained to mean the rites connected with three Syrian divinities similar to the mourning rites practiced in Phoenicia and elsewhere over the death of Adonis.

Hadamard (ȧ.dȧ.mȧr), **Jacques Salomon.** b. at Versailles, France, Dec. 8, 1865—. French mathematician, best known for his work in the calculus of variations. He received his doctorate at Paris in 1892, became a laureate of the Académie des Sciences, and was awarded numerous honorary degrees. His works include *Leçons de géométrie élémentaire* (2 vols., 1898–1901), *La Série de Taylor* (1901), *Leçons sur la propagation des ondes* (1903), *Leçons sur le calcul des variations* (1910), *Lectures on Cauchy's Problem* (1923), and *An Essay on the Psychology of Invention* (1945).

Hadassah (hą.das'ą). [Original name, **Daughters of Zion.**] Women's Zionist organization in the U.S., formed in 1912 by a group led by Henrietta Szold. The name Hadassah (or Esther) commemorates the Purim festival at which the organization was founded. A young people's auxiliary, Junior Hadassah, was begun in 1921. Its work in Palestine comprises a health program (child care, malaria control, support of hospitals, and the like), recreational and vocational guidance, and refugee orientation; in the U.S., the Hadassah program includes informational and charitable work.

Haddington (had'ing.tɒn). Royal burgh and market town in S Scotland, county seat of East Lothian, situated on the river Tyne ab. 17 mi. E of Edinburgh, ab. 385 mi. N of London by rail. It is a grain-marketing center. Its church is notable for a tower surmounting it, known as the "Lamp of Lothian." Haddington was the birthplace of John Knox and of Samuel Smiles. 4,626 (est. 1948).

Haddington, Earl of. Title held by various members of the **Hamilton** family.

Haddington or **Haddingtonshire** (had'ing.tɒn.shir). Former names of **East Lothian.**

Haddock (had'ɒk), **Albert.** Pseudonym of **Herbert, A. P.**

Haddon (had'ɒn), **Alfred Cort.** b. at London, May 24, 1855; d. at Cambridge, England, April 20, 1940. English anthropologist, lecturer in ethnology (1900–09) at the University of Cambridge, and university reader (1909–26). He was also professor of zoölogy (1880 *et seq.*) in the Royal College of Science, at Dublin, and a lecturer (1904–09) at the University of London. He was a member of expeditions to the Torres Straits, New Guinea, and Sarawak. He wrote *Evolution in Art* and other works.

Haddonfield (had'ɒn.fēld). Borough in SW New Jersey, in Camden County: residential suburb of Camden and Philadelphia. It was settled early in the 18th century. 10,495 (1950).

Haddon Hall (had'ɒn). Mansion belonging to the dukes of Rutland, situated 2 mi. SE of Bakewell, Derbyshire, England.

Haddon Hall. Opera in three acts by Arthur Sullivan, with a libretto by Sydney Grundy, first performed at the London Savoy Theatre on Sept. 24, 1892.

Haddon Heights. Borough in SW New Jersey, in Camden County: residential community. 7,287 (1950).

Hadeda (hą.dā'dą). See **Hodeida.**

Haden (hā'dɘn), Sir **Francis Seymour.** b. at London, Sept. 16, 1818; d. at Bradford, England, June 1, 1910. English etcher and physician. His works include *Études à l'eau-forte,* with text by Burty (1865), *The Relative Claims of Etching and Engraving* (1879), *L'Œuvre gravé de Rembrandt* (1880), and *About Etchings* (1883).

Hadendowa (hä.den.dō'wä). [Also: **Hadendoa;** popular name in English, **"Fuzzy Wuzzies."**] One of the Cushitic-speaking peoples of NE Africa, inhabiting NE Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and NW Eritrea, S from Port Sudan to Kashm el Girba, near Kassala. Their population is estimated at ab. 35,000 (by S. F. Nadel, cited in M. A. Bryan, *The Distribution of Semitic and Cushitic Languages of Africa,* 1947). They are predominantly Caucasoid in physical type.

Hadera (hą.dā'rä). Town in Palestine, in N central Israel, on the plain of Sharon ab. 26 mi. N of Tel Aviv. It was founded in the first period of modern Jewish settlement of Palestine, in 1890, and extensive drainage of marsh land was begun which was only completed in 1945. The agricultural colony is based primarily on citrus fruit and horticulture, but industry has developed in recent years, and includes the manufacture of building materials and rubber tires. 15,000 (1950).

Hadersdorf-Weitlingau (hä'dėrs.dôrf.vīt'ling.ou). Town in E Austria, in the municipal district of Vienna, situated in the hills of the Wienerwald, on the railroad line from Vienna to St. Pölten, W of Vienna. 7,393 (1946).

Haderslev (hä'ŦнėrS.lev). *Amt* (county) of Denmark, in SE Jutland, bounded by the *amter* (counties) of Vejle, Ribe, Tønder, and Aabenraa-Sønderborg and the Little Belt. Capital, Haderslev; area, 518 sq. mi.; pop. 67,493 (1945).

Haderslev. [German, **Hadersleben** (hä'dėrs.lā.bɐn).] City in Denmark, in SE Jutland, the capital of the *amt* (county) of Haderslev, situated on the Haderslev Fjord, a bay of the Little Belt, SW of Odense. It has a harbor, an iron foundry, machine, leather, and tobacco manufactures, and breweries. Town privileges were received in 1292. It belonged to Germany, the province of Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, from 1864 to 1920. Pop. 17,583 (1945).

Hades (hā'dēz). In Greek mythology: **1.** The lord of the lower world; a brother of Zeus, and the husband of Persephone. He reigned in a splendid palace, and, besides his function of governing the shades of the dead, he was the giver to mortals of all treasures derived from the earth. In art he was represented in a form kindred to that of Zeus and that of Poseidon, and bearing the staff or scepter of authority, usually in company with Persephone. As the god of wealth he was also called by the Greeks Pluto; he is identified with the Roman Dis or Orcus. **2.** The lower or subterranean world in which dwelt the spirits of the dead. Sometimes it was said to be situated in the west. The souls in Hades were believed to carry on there a counterpart of their material existence: those of the righteous without discomfort, amid the pale sweet blooms of asphodel, or even in pleasure, in the Elysian Fields, and those of the wicked amid various torments in Tartarus. Hades was surrounded by five rivers, of which the Styx (across which Charon ferried the souls of the buried dead) and Lethe (the river of forgetfulness) are the best known. The gates were guarded by the

monstrous three-headed (sometimes 50-headed) dog Cerberus to prevent the shades from escaping to the upper world.

Hades. In the Greek New Testament, especially in the revised English version, the state or abode of the dead: often taken as equivalent to purgatory, the intermediate state of the dead, or to hell.

Hadfield (had'fēld), Sir **Robert Abbott.** b. at Sheffield, England, Nov. 29, 1859; d. at London, Sept. 30, 1940. English metallurgist, known for his contribution to the development of armor-piercing shells. He patented processes for making manganese steel (1883), silicon steel, and other alloys. Author of the standard reference work *Metallurgy and Its Influence on Modern Progress* (1925).

Hadhramaut (hä.dra.mout', -môt'). [Also, **Hadramaut.**] Coastal region in S Arabia, bordering on the Gulf of Aden and lying E of Aden colony but within the Aden Protectorate. It is mostly mountain and desert area but contains a fertile valley, the Wadi Hadhramaut, parallel to and ab. 100 mi. inland from the sea; the valley produces dates, various gums, sheep, cattle, goats, and butter.

Hading (à.daṅ), **Jane.** [Original name, **Jane Alfrédine Tréfouret.**] b. at Marseilles, France, Nov. 25, 1859; d. 1941. French actress. From the time she was about 14 years old she played a variety of parts, at first in operetta, until finally, in 1883, she made a notable success at the Gymnase in Paris in *Le Maître de forges.* She made two tours of the U.S. (1888, 1894).

Hadlaub (hät'loup), **Johannes.** fl. c1300. Swiss minnesinger, writing in German. He assisted the Manesse family of Zurich in preparing their collection of German minnesongs, the famous *Manesse Codex* which was rediscovered in 1738 by J. J. Bodmer at the Bibliothèque Royale (now Bibliothèque Nationale) at Paris. Hadlaub was the subject of Gottfried Keller's short story *Hadlaub* (1877).

Hadleigh (had'li). Urban district and market town in E England, in West Suffolk, situated on the river Brett ab. 10 mi. W of Ipswich. It was formerly a small woolen-textile center. 2,978 (est. 1948).

Hadley (had'li). Town in C Massachusetts, in Hampshire County, on the Connecticut River opposite Northampton. In King Philip's War (1675) an attack made upon it by the Indians was repelled under the leadership of the regicide Goffe. It was the birthplace of Joseph Hooker (1814–79). 2,639 (1950).

Hadley, Arthur Twining. b. at New Haven, Conn., April 23, 1856; d. on board ship at Kobe, Japan, March 6, 1930. American educator; son of James Hadley. He was graduated from Yale University in 1876, was there professor of political science (1886–91) and of political economy (1891–99), and was elected president of the university in May, 1899. He wrote *Railroad Transportation, Its History and Laws* (1885). In 1907 he was appointed Theodore Roosevelt Professor of American history and institutions at the University of Berlin. He also wrote *An Account of the Relations between Private Property and Public Welfare* (1896), *The Education of the American Citizen* (1901), *Freedom and Responsibility* (1903), and *Standards of Public Morality* (1907).

Hadley, Henry Kimball. b. at Somerville, Mass., Dec. 20, 1871; d. at New York, Sept. 6, 1937. American composer and conductor. He studied under Chadwick at Boston and under Mandyczewski and Dvořák at Vienna. His second symphony, *The Four Seasons* (1902), took the Paderewski and New England Conservatory prizes. He conducted the opera at Mainz in 1908, and was conductor of the Seattle Symphony Orchestra in 1909. He composed symphonies, overtures, operas, and songs. His tone poems *Salomé* (1907), *Lucifer* (1915), and *The Ocean* (1923), his fourth symphony, *North, East, South, West* (1911), and his opera *Cleopatra's Night* (1920), are considered his best work.

Hadley, Herbert Spencer. b. at Olathe, Kan., Feb. 20, 1872; d. Dec. 1, 1927. American politician and educator. He served (1905–09) as attorney general of Missouri and was governor of the state from 1909 to 1913. He became (1917) professor of law in the University of Colorado and in 1923 was named chancellor of Washington University, St. Louis. He was author of *Rome and the World Today* (1922) and was one of the writers of *The Missouri Crime Survey* (1926).

Hadley, James. b. at Fairfield, Herkimer County, N.Y., March 30, 1821; d. at New Haven, Conn., Nov. 14, 1872. American scholar, professor of Greek (1851–72) at Yale. He published a *Greek Grammar* (1860). His *Introduction to Roman Law* (1873), a volume of *Essays* (1873), and *Brief History of the English Language* (1879), were published after his death.

Hadley, John. b. April 16, 1682; d. Feb. 14, 1743. English mathematician and mechanician. He improved the reflecting telescope, and in 1730 invented the reflecting quadrant. His claim to the latter invention has been disputed, Thomas Godfrey of Philadelphia having proposed a similar apparatus in the same year.

Hadow (had'ō), Sir (**William**) **Henry.** b. at Ebrington, England, Dec. 27, 1859; d. at London, April 8, 1937. English writer on music and student of philosophy. He wrote *A Croatian Composer: Notes toward the Study of Joseph Haydn* (1887), *Studies in Modern Music* (1892, 1894), *A Primer of Sonata Form* (1896), and *The Viennese Period,* the fifth volume (1904) in *The Oxford History of Music,* of which he was the editor. He was for many years fellow and tutor of Worcester College, Oxford.

Hadramaut (hä.dra.mout', -môt'). See **Hadhramaut.**

Hadranum (ha.drā'num). Latin name of **Adrano.**

Hadria (hā'dri.a). An ancient name of **Adria,** and also of **Atri.**

Hadrian (hā'dri.an). [Also: **Adrian;** full Latin name, **Publius Aelius Hadrianus.**] b. at Rome or at Italica, in Hispania Baetica (near modern Seville, Spain), Jan. 24, 76 A.D.; d. at Baiae, Italy, July 10, 138. Roman emperor (117–138); nephew and ward of Trajan, whom he succeeded. He held several positions in various parts of the empire under Trajan, accompanying him in his campaigns. On the death of Trajan, it is said, he succeeded to the emperor's place through the slyness of Plotina, Trajan's wife, who announced Trajan's adoption of his nephew and then withheld news of Trajan's death until Hadrian could consolidate his position. Renouncing the policy of conquest, he abandoned the new provinces of Armenia, Mesopotamia, and Assyria, and established the Euphrates as the eastern boundary of the empire. In 119 he began a progress through the provinces, in the course of which he began the construction of the wall that bears his name, designed to keep the Picts and the Scots out of Britain. He returned finally about 131, having visited Gaul, Germany, Britain, Spain, Mauretania, Parthia, Asia Minor, Athens, Sicily, Rome (for a year), Syria, Palestine, Arabia, and Egypt. He promulgated the *Edictum perpetuum,* a collection of the edicts of the praetors by Salvius Julianus, in 132; this formed the groundwork for the *Corpus juris* of Justinian. In 132 a revolt was occasioned among the Jews by the planting of the Roman colony of Aelia Capitolina on the site of Jerusalem, and the building of a temple to Jupiter Capitolinus on the site of the Temple; the revolt, led by Bar Kochba, was suppressed in 135. Hadrian devoted himself to building and strengthening the position of the emperor. Through the *Edictum* of 132, lawmaking by the praetors was ended; thereafter laws became a matter of senatorial confirmation of the suggestions of the emperor. He reduced taxes, provided for less arbitrary treatment of slaves, and fostered regulations to reduce immorality. His public works include the wall in Britain, similar structures in Germany, the Pantheons of Rome and Athens, and the temple of the Olympian Zeus at Athens, as well as many other buildings in Rome and in the provinces. He was a patron of the arts and himself a poet; perhaps his most famous composition is the address to his soul, supposed to have been said on his deathbed, beginning: "Animula, vagula, blandula." Hadrian's first choice as his successor, Lucius Ceionius Commodus, died Jan. 1, 138, and Hadrian then chose Antoninus (Antoninus Pius) on condition that Antoninus would adopt Commodus's son (later the emperor Commodus) and Antoninus's own nephew (later the emperor Marcus Aurelius).

Hadrian. A variant of **Adrian,** sometimes used for the popes of that name.

Hadriana Mopsuhestia (hā.dri.ā'na mop.sū.hes'ti.a). See **Mopsuestia.**

Hadrianopolis (hā″dri.ạn.op′ọ.lis). A Roman name of **Edirne,** city.

Hadrian's Mole. See **Angelo, Castle of Sant'.**

Hadrian's Villa. Assemblage of ancient ruins, near Tivoli, perhaps the most impressive in Italy. It included the Greek and Latin theaters, so called, an odeum, *thermae* (baths), a stadium, a palace, several temples, spacious structures for guards and attendants, and many subsidiary buildings and devices. Of most of these there are extensive remains; and here were found many of the fine statues now in Roman museums.

Hadrian's Wall. A wall of defense for the Roman province of Britain, constructed by Hadrian between the Solway Firth and the mouth of the Tyne. The work has been ascribed to Severus and others, but was probably constructed under Hadrian alone.

Haebler (hāb′lėr), **Konrad.** b. at Dresden, Germany, Oct. 29, 1857—. German historian, authority on incunabula (books printed before 1500). His works include *The Early Printers of Spain and Portugal* (1897), *Geschichte Spaniens unter den Habsburgern* (History of Spain under the Hapsburg Reign, 1907), *Die deutschen Buchdrucker des 15. Jahrhunderts im Ausland* (The German Printers of the Fifteenth Century Abroad, 1924), and *Handbuch der Inkunabelkunde* (Manual of the Science of Incunabula, 1925).

Haeckel (hek′ẹl), **Ernst Heinrich.** b. at Potsdam, Germany, Feb. 16, 1834; d. at Jena, Germany, Aug. 9, 1919. German naturalist and philosopher, one of the leading advocates of the biological theory of evolution, professor at Jena (1862–1909). His works include *Die Radiolarien* (1862), *Generelle Morphologie der Organismen* (1866), *Natürliche Schöpfungsgeschichte* (Natural History of Creation, 1868), *Über die Entstehung und den Stammbaum des Menschengeschlechts* (On the Origin and Genealogy of the Human Race, 1870), *Anthropogenie* (1874), *Die Kalkschwämme* (Calcareous Sponges, 1872), *Gastraea Theorie* (1874), *Plankton-Studien* (1890), *Der Monismus. Glaubensbekenntniss eines Naturforschers* (1892; 10th ed., 1900), *Systematische Phylogenie* (1894–96), *Die Amphorideen und Cystoideen* (1896), *Über unsere gegenwärtige Kenntniss vom Ursprung des Menschen* (1898), and *Die Welträtsel* (1899). He also wrote *Kunstformen der Natur* (1899), *Indischen Reiserbriefe* (1883), and *Aus Insulinde* (1901), and contributed many papers to the reports (1881–89) of the Challenger Expedition of deep-sea exploration.

Haedui (hed′ū.ī, hē′dū.ī). See **Aedui.**

Haemus (hē′mus). Latin name of the **Balkans.**

Haenisch (hā′nish), **Konrad.** b. at Greifswald, Germany, March 14, 1876; d. at Wiesbaden, Germany, April 28, 1925. German educator and politician. He was a Social Democratic member (1911–22) of the Prussian diet, and Prussian minister of culture (1918–21). He organized parents' advisory councils, secular schools, and adult education establishments. Among his works are *Die Deutsche Sozialdemokratie in und nach dem Weltkriege* (1916), *Staat und Hochschule* (1920), and *Ferdinand Lassalle* (1923).

Haering (hā′ring), **Theodor.** b. at Stuttgart, Germany, April 4, 1848; d. at Tübingen, Germany, March 11, 1928. German Protestant theologian. He taught at German and Swiss universities and was the author of *Das christliche Leben* (1902), *Der christliche Glaube* (1906), *Hebräerbrief* (1925), and *Römerbrief* (1926).

Haering, Theodor. b. at Stuttgart, Germany, April 22, 1884—. German Hegelian philosopher, professor (1919 *et seq.*) at the University of Tübingen; son of Theodor Haering (1848–1928). He is the author of *Untersuchungen zur Psychologie der Werte* (1913), *Die Struktur der Weltgeschichte* (1921), opposing the theories of Oswald Spengler, *Hauptprobleme der Geschichtsphilosophie* (1925), and *Hegel* (1928).

Haesche (hesh′ē), **William Edwin.** b. at New Haven, Conn., April 11, 1867; d. at Roanoke, Va., Jan. 26, 1929. American composer and teacher. He was a founder (1907) and first violinist of the New Haven Symphony Orchestra, taught (1903 *et seq.*) instrumentation at Yale, and conducted (1902 *et seq.*) the New Haven Choral Union. His compositions include the choral works *Young Lovel's Bride* (1898) and *The Haunted Oak of Nannau* (1905). Among his orchestral works are *Forest-Idylle* (1896) and *The South* (1913).

Haeseler (hā′zẹ.lėr), Count **Gottlieb von.** b. at Potsdam, Germany, Jan. 19, 1836; d. at Harnekop, Germany, Oct. 26, 1919. Prussian field marshal and chief of the historical division of the general staff. He edited the official report (1872–81) on the campaign of 1870–71. From 1890 to 1903 he was in command of the border fortress at Metz.

Haffkine (häf′kin), **Waldemar Mordecai Wolff.** b. at Odessa, Russia, March 15, 1860; d. Oct. 26, 1930. Physiologist and bacteriologist, with the Indian government from 1893. He was assistant professor of physiology (1888–89) in the medical school at Geneva, Switzerland, and an assistant of Pasteur (1889–93).

Hafgan (häv′gạn). [Also, **Havgan.**] In Brythonic mythology, the rival claimant against Arawn (king of Annwn, the otherworld) for the lordship of that domain. Hafgan's secret was that he could be killed by one blow only; a second blow would restore his strength. Pwyll, fighting on the side of Arawn in the quarrel, gave Hafgan the fatal blow and refused him the second for which he begged.

Hafiz (hä.fēz′). [Pseudonym of **Shams ud-din Mohammed.**] b. at Shiraz, Persia, in the beginning of the 14th century; d. between 1388 and 1394. Persian divine, philosopher, and grammarian, one of the greatest poets of all time. His pseudonym means "The Memorizer" (that is, one who recalls the Koran by heart). He was not only appointed teacher in the royal family, but a special college was founded for him. Although nominally a member of an order of dervishes, he celebrated nonascetic activities and often satirized the dervishes. He was a member of the Sufi sect and, accordingly as the editor of his works is a Sufite, a Sunnite, or a non-Moslem, his works are interpreted as being philosophically religious or hedonistic and profane. He sings of wine, love, nightingales, and flowers, and sometimes of Allah and the Prophet and the instability of life. His tomb, about two miles northeast of Shiraz, is sumptuously adorned, and is still the resort of pilgrims.

Hafnarfjordur (häp′när.fyėr.ᵺhür). [Icelandic, **Hafnarfjördur.**] Town in SW Iceland, on Faxa Bay (Faxaflói) ab. 7 mi. SW of Reykjavik. It has a good harbor, and is an important trade center with a large fishing fleet. 5,055 (1950).

Hafnia (haf′ni.ạ). A medieval name of **Copenhagen.**

Hafrsfjord (häfs′fyôrd). Inlet of the North Sea in SW Norway, ab. 4 mi. SW of Stavanger. It was the scene of a battle in 872 A.D. in which Harold Fairhair defeated the chiefs of the small Viking states in SW Norway, and thereby became the sole ruler of Norway. Length, ab. 6 mi.

Haft Kel (häft′kel′). Oil field in W Iran, in Khuzistan, ab. 100 mi. NE of the city of Abadan: one of the most important in Iran; the oil from here is taken to Ahwaz, then to Abadan in two pipe lines.

Haftlang (häft′läng). See under **Bakhtiari.**

Haftum (häf′töm), **Ustan.** See under **Fars.**

Hagar (hā′gạr). [Also, **Agar.**] In the Bible, an Egyptian concubine of Abraham; mother of Ishmael. She was Sarah's handmaiden who, because she bore a child to Abraham while Sarah remained barren, grew haughty. After the birth of Sarah's son Isaac, she and Ishmael were turned out of Abraham's tents; they almost died in the wilderness, but were rescued when God pointed out a spring to Hagar. Gen. xvi.

Hagarenes (hag′ạ.rēnz). [Also, **Hagrites.**] Nomadic people of the Old Testament times, occupying a region E of the Jordan.

Hagedorn (hä′gẹ.dôrn). **Friedrich von.** b. at Hamburg, Germany, April 23, 1708; d. there, Oct. 28, 1754. Most popular German lyricist of the early 18th century. He spent two years (1729–31) at London as secretary to the Danish ambassador, which gave him an opportunity to become well acquainted with English literature. From 1733 on he held the lucrative and easy post of secretary of the commercial organization called the English Court at Hamburg. Although he kept himself, on the whole, apart from the literary quarrels of his day, his opinion was highly valued and his influence great. He wrote odes, songs, fables, and narrative poems. The best edition of his writings was published in 1800, edited by J. J. Eschenburg.

Hagedorn (hag'ę.dôrn), **Hermann.** b. at New York, July 18, 1882—. American poet, novelist, and biographer. He graduated (1907) from Harvard. He is the author of *The Magnate* (1935), *Edwin Arlington Robinson* (1938), and *Prophet in the Wilderness: The Story of Albert Schweitzer* (1947), as well as biographies of Theodore Roosevelt and Leonard Wood.

Hageladas or **Hagelaides** (haj.ę.lā'dąs). See **Ageladas.**

Hagen (hä'gęn). City in W Germany, in the *Land* (state) of North Rhine-Westphalia, British Zone, formerly in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, situated at the junction of the Ennepe and Volme rivers, ab. 32 mi. E of Düsseldorf. It has important manufactures of electrical apparatus and precision instruments, tools and machines, nails, screws, enamelware, and similar metallurgical articles, iron foundries, steelworks, rolling mills, and also textile, paper, and foodstuff industries. There are vocational schools and other educational institutions, a music conservatory, a library, and a theater. The forested Sauerland district is in the vicinity. 146,401 (1950).

Hagen, Ernst August. b. at Königsberg, in East Prussia, April 12, 1797; d. there, Feb. 15, 1880. German writer on art, author of *Norica* (1827), *Leonardo da Vinci in Mailand* (1840), and others.

Hagen, Friedrich Heinrich von der. b. at Schmiedeberg, Brandenburg, Germany, Feb. 19, 1780; d. at Berlin, June 11, 1856. German scholar, especially noted for researches in Old German poetry. He became professor at Berlin when the university was founded (1810), was called (1811) to Breslau, and returned to Berlin in 1821. He edited the *Nibelungenlied* (4 editions, 1810–42), *Minnesinger* (1838–56), and others.

Hagen, Hermann August. b. at Königsberg, in East Prussia, May 30, 1817; d. at Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 9, 1893. American entomologist, curator of entomology at the Cambridge Museum of Comparative Zoölogy (c1873 *et seq.*). He is best known for his works on the Neuroptera and Pseudoneuroptera.

Hagen, Johannes Georg. b. at Bregenz, Austria, March 6, 1847; d. at Rome, Sept. 5, 1930. Mathematician and astronomer, member of the Jesuit order, and director of the Georgetown University Observatory (1888–1905) and of the Vatican Observatory (1906 *et seq.*). His works include *Synopsis der höheren Mathematik* (3 vols., 1891–1905), *The Photochronograph and Its Applications* (1894), *Atlas stellarum variabilium* (1899–1927), and *La Rotation de la terre* (1911).

Hagen, Louis. [Original surname, **Levy.**] b. at Cologne, Germany, May 15, 1855; d. 1932. German financier. He developed heavy industries, particularly plants for the manufacture of explosives and munitions.

Hagen, Theodor. b. at Düsseldorf, Germany, May 24, 1842; d. 1919. German landscape painter, professor (1871) and director (1877–80) of the art school at Weimar.

Hagen (hā'gęn), **Walter C.** b. at Rochester, N.Y., 1892—. American golf champion. By taking the British Open championship in 1922 (repeating in 1924, 1928, and 1929) he became the first American-born winner of the British Cup. Five times victorious in the Professional Golfers Association finals, and as often in the Western Open matches, he also won the French Open competition in 1930 and the Australian Open in 1931. In 1927 he led the American team in successful competition with the British for the Ryder Cup.

Hagenau (hä'gę.nou). German name of **Haguenau.**

Hagenbach (hä'gęn.bäċh), **Karl Rudolf.** b. at Basel, Switzerland, March 4, 1801; d. there, June 7, 1874. German-Swiss church historian and Protestant theologian, a moderate advocate of the "mediation theology." Among his works are *Encyclopädie und Methodologie der theologischen Wissenschaften* (1833), *Lehrbuch der Dogmengeschichte* (1840), and *Kirchengeschichte* (1868–72).

Hagenbeck (hä'gęn.bek; Anglicized, hā'-), **Karl.** b. 1844; d. 1913. German circus manager. He became a well-known animal trainer and established the Zoölogical Garden at Hamburg (1907). He toured widely with animal acts and with his own circus after 1875, and participated in the Chicago World's Fair (1893).

Hagen von Tronege (hä'gęn fon trō'nę.gę). One of the most striking figures in Germanic legend, best known as the dominating character of the *Nibelungenlied*, in which he avenges Brunhild by murdering Siegfried and eventually is himself done to death by Kriemhild for refusing to reveal the hiding place of the Nibelung gold. He also appears in the older lay of *Waltharius*. In the *Volsunga Saga* he is called Högni. In Wagner's operas, *Der Ring des Nibelungen*, he is the son of Alberich and the half brother of King Gunther.

Hagerstown (hā'gėrz.toun). [Former name, **Elizabeth Town;** early spelling, **Hager's Town.**] City in NW Maryland, county seat of Washington County, on Antietam Creek ab. 63 mi. NW of Baltimore. Manufactures include furniture, cement, airplanes, shoes, sandblasting equipment, and pipe organs. It takes its name from Jonathan Hager, an early settler. 36,260 (1950).

Hagerty (hag'ėr.ti), **James C.** b. at Plattsburg, N.Y., May 9, 1909—. American journalist. He was a member of the staff of the New York *Times* (1934–42), serving after 1938 as its legislative correspondent at Albany, the state capital. In 1943 he accepted a post under the newly elected governor of New York, Thomas E. Dewey, and in 1950 became Dewey's secretary. When Dwight Eisenhower campaigned for the presidency of the U.S. in 1952, Hagerty became his press secretary and remained in that position after Eisenhower was inaugurated.

Hagerup (hä'gę.rup), **Francis.** [Full name, **George Francis Hagerup.**] b. at Horten, near Oslo, Norway, Jan. 22, 1853; d. at Oslo, Feb. 8, 1921. Norwegian statesman and jurist, last premier of Norway during the period of union with Sweden, which was dissolved in 1905. He was twice premier (1895–98, 1903–05) during periods of severe conflict with Sweden. A professor of law (1885–1906), he became a leader of the Conservative Party, served (1893–98, 1903–05) as minister of justice, and was named (1903) to the International Court of Arbitration at The Hague. He served as minister to Copenhagen (1905–08) and to Stockholm (1916), and was chairman of the Norwegian delegation to the first general assembly (1920) of the League of Nations. He took part in many international conferences.

Haggadah (hą.gä'dą). See **Agada.**

Haggai (hag'ą.ī). [Also, **Aggeus.**] fl. 520 B.C. Tenth in canonical order of the minor prophets of Israel. His prophecy consists of two chapters, and the burden of it is an appeal to his countrymen to prosecute the work of restoring the Temple.

Haggard (hag'ąrd), Sir **Henry Rider.** b. in Norfolk, England, June 22, 1856; d. at London, May 14, 1925, English author. He was in the colonial service in the Transvaal (1875–79), and published in 1882 *Cetywayo and his White Neighbours*. Among his novels, popular for their romantic settings and strange adventure, and his books on land problems, are *King Solomon's Mines* (1885), *She; A History of Adventure* (1887), *Allan Quatermain* (1887), *Cleopatra* (1889), *Montezuma's Daughter* (1893), *Black Heart and White Heart and Other Stories* (1900), *Lysbeth, A Tale of the Dutch* (1901), *A Winter Pilgrimage* (1901), *Stella Fregelius* (1904), *The Brethren* (1904), *Ayesha, or the Return of She* (1905), *A Gardener's Year* (1905), *The Poor and the Land* (1905), *Fair Margaret* (1907), *The Yellow God* (1909), *Regeneration* (1910), *Rural Denmark and its Lessons* (1911), *The Mahatma and the Hare* (1911), *Red Eve* (1911), *Marie* (1912), *The Holy Flower* (1915), *When the World Shook* (1919), *The Ancient Allan* (1920), and *Wisdom's Daughter* (1923). His books, especially *She* and *King Solomon's Mines*, have been dramatized and made into motion pictures. The style and content are often burlesqued, as in the anonymous parodies *He* and *King Solomon's Wives*.

Haggard, Howard Wilcox. b. at La Porte, Ind., July 19, 1891—. American physiologist. He has been a member (1919 *et seq.*) of the physiology department of Yale and director (1938 *et seq.*) of the Laboratory of Applied Physiology. Author of *Are You Intelligent?* (1926), *Devils, Drugs and Doctors* (1929), *The Lame, the Halt and the Blind* (1932), *Man and His Body* (1938), and other books. He is coauthor of *Alcohol Explored* (1942).

Haggin (hag'in), **Ben Ali.** b. 1882; d. Sept. 2, 1951. American portrait painter and stage designer, best known for his portraits of society women and actresses. He studied at Munich, later exhibiting in the U.S. and in Europe. He was made (1912) an associate of the National Academy of Design.

Hagia Sophia (hä'jạ sō.fē'ạ, hā'jạ, hag'yạ). See **Santa Sophia.**

Hagiographa (hā.ji.og'rạ.fạ). [Hebrew, **Ketubim.**] Greek name of the last of the three Jewish divisions of the Old Testament, following the Law and the Prophets. They are variously reckoned, but usually comprise the Psalms, Proverbs, Job, Canticles, Ruth, Lamentations, Ecclesiastes, Esther, Daniel, Ezra, Nehemiah, and Chronicles.

Hagion Oros (ä'yôn ô'rôs). See **Agion Oros.**

Hagios Elias (ä'yôs ē.lē'äs). [Also: **Hagios Ilias, Mount Saint Elias.**] Mountain summit in Greece, in the Taygetus range ab. 11 mi. S of Sparta. It is the highest point in the Peloponnesus. Elevation, ab. 7,903 ft.

Hagios Georgios (ä'yôs ye.ôr'yôs). Modern name of the **Asopus,** Sicyonia, Greece.

Hagios Nikolaos (ä'yôs nē.kô'lä.ôs). [Also, **Hayios Nicholaus.**] Town in S Greece, the capital of the *nomos* (department) of Lasithion, situated on the island of Crete on the W shore of Mirabella Bay. 2,549 (1940).

Hagondage (à.gôñ.dàzh). Town in E France, in the department of Moselle, situated on the Moselle River ab. 10 mi. N of Metz. It has iron and steelworks. 7,003 (1946).

Hagonoy (ä.gō.noi'). Town in Bulacan province, C Luzon, Philippine Islands. 2,091 (1948).

Hague (hāg). See under **Aboukir.**

Hague, Arnold. b. at Boston, Mass., Dec. 3, 1840; d. May 14, 1917. American geologist. He was graduated (Ph.B., 1863) from the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale, studied in Germany, and in 1866 became assistant geologist on the Geological Survey of the Fortieth Parallel, for which, together with S. F. Emmons, he wrote the second volume, *Descriptive Geology* (1877) of the Survey's report. He subsequently was named government geologist of Guatemala and also made surveys in China. He served (1880 *et seq.*) as a geologist with the U.S. government service, specializing in petrology and volcanology.

Hague, Frank. b. at Jersey City, N.J., Jan. 17, 1876—. American politician. He began his career in local government as an employee in the sheriff's office of Hudson County, N.J., subsequently became a member of the Street and Water Board of Jersey City, and was elected (1913) to the city's first board of commissioners. He served (1917–47) as mayor of Jersey City for eight consecutive terms. He served (1922–52) as a member of the Democratic national committee, and was for years a power in the Democratic Party. His attempt to stifle certain aspects of civil liberties in Jersey City was defeated by the U.S. Supreme Court in 1939 and thereafter his power gradually declined. He lost control of his domain in 1948 and was replaced as national committeeman in 1952.

Hague (àg), **La.** See **La Hague.**

Hague (hāg), **The.** [Dutch: **'s Gravenhage, Den Haag;** German, **Haag;** French, **La Haye.**] City in W Netherlands, the capital of the Netherlands and of the province of South Holland, situated between the mouths of the Oude Rijn and Nieuwe Maas rivers, ab. 3 mi. from the North Sea and NW of Rotterdam. Chiefly a city of government offices, it also has lithographing and printing shops, metallurgical, furniture, construction, and foodstuff industries. 571,853 (est. 1951).

Description. It has beautiful parks and residential suburbs. In the center of the city is the royal palace, purchased by the States-General in 1595, rebuilt by William III of Orange, and extended at the beginning of the 19th century. In the Old Hall of the Knights the States of the Netherlands abjured their allegiance to Philip II of Spain. The Mauritshuis, built in the period 1633–44, contains a famous picture gallery. There is also a municipal museum, a museum of modern art, and a museum of typography. The Royal Library is housed in a Dutch Renaissance building of the 17th century. The Groote Kerk, dedicated to Saint James, dates from the 15th and 16th centuries; the Nieuwe Kerk, from the 17th century, contains the tombs of the brothers De Witt and the philosopher Spinoza. There are a number of monuments. The Hague Peace Palace was built between 1907 and 1913. The Hague is the seat of the Supreme Court of the Netherlands, of the Central Archives of the Netherlands, of various educational institutions and colonial societies, including the offices of Dutch oil (petroleum) companies.

History. Originally a hunting lodge of the counts of Holland, surrounded by woods, The Hague became the center of the Netherlands administration and a meeting place of the assembly of the States-General in the time of William of Orange. It became the chief meeting place of European diplomacy in the 17th and 18th centuries. Among the treaties and conventions signed here are the Triple Alliance between England, Holland, and Sweden against France (Jan. 23, 1668); the Concert of the Hague between the German emperor, England, and Holland (March 31, 1710); the Triple Alliance between France, England, and Holland (Jan. 4, 1717); the treaty of peace between Spain, Savoy, and Austria (Feb. 17, 1717); the treaty of peace between Holland and France (May 16, 1795); the first Hague Convention, the outcome of the peace conference assembled at the instigation of Nicholas II of Russia (July 27, 1899); and the series of further conventions concluded at the second peace conference (June 15–Oct. 18, 1907); the reparations conferences of 1919–20 were also held at The Hague. The Permanent Court of Arbitration (the Hague Tribunal) was established here in 1899. In the fighting during World War II The Hague suffered little damage, but the Germans tore down sections of the city in 1942–43.

Hague Conference. First full-dress meeting of the unofficial Congress of Europe, attended by representatives from the Western European states, at The Hague, in May, 1948. The Hague Conference urged the establishment of a political and economic union of European nations, freer channels of trade and convertibility of currencies, and a genuine customs union. The conference elected Winston Churchill as honorary chairman and laid plans for the periodic convening of a European assembly with membership chosen by parliaments of interested states.

Haguenau (àg.nō). [German, **Hagenau.**] Town in E France, in the department of Bas-Rhin (formerly Lower Alsace), situated on the Moder River, a tributary of the Rhine, in the forest of Haguenau, ab. 17 mi. N of Strasbourg. It is the center of the Alsatian hops trade, and has woolen and glass manufactures. Haguenau was an important city in the Middle Ages and an Imperial residence after Emperor Frederick I (Frederick Barbarossa) had built a castle here. The town prospered in the 14th and 15th centuries, but was almost completely destroyed under Louis XIV. The fortifications were razed in 1677. In World War II the town, including the churches of Saint George and Saint Nicholas, suffered severe damage. 17,337 (1946).

Hague Peace Conferences (hāg). International meetings, called by the Czar of Russia, which assembled at The Hague in 1899 and 1907 with the aim of promoting world peace and the limitation of armaments. The first conference was held May 18–July 29, 1899, in the palace known as the "House in the Wood." Twenty-six nations, including the U.S., sent delegates. The objects proposed by the czar were (*1*) the prevention of an increase (and if possible the reduction) of national armaments and of the budgets necessary for them; (*2*) the mitigation of the horrors and cruelties of war by discarding submarine torpedo-boats, certain explosives and missiles and bomb balloons, the neutralization of relief parties, and the revision of the laws and customs of war; and (*3*) the establishment of a permanent court of arbitration. The first object met with unanimous approval, but power to secure it was not granted; the second was substantially advanced by conventions and declarations respecting the laws and customs of war by land and of maritime war. The first of these conventions concerned the pacific settlement of international disputes, the second dealt with laws of land warfare, and the third sought to introduce into the laws of maritime warfare the principles of the Geneva Convention of 1864. By a convention for the pacific settlement of international disputes the Permanent Court of Arbitration was established. This court, sometimes called the Hague Court or the Hague Tribunal, consists of not more than four arbitrators named by each of the signatory powers. An international bureau, resident at The Hague, is the medium of arrangement. Each of the two powers which are parties to a dispute selects two arbi-

trators from the many constituting the permanent court, and these four (or a third power) select a fifth or umpire who acts as president of that particular tribunal. Sessions are held in accordance with the agreement and convenience of the parties in dispute. The second conference, proposed by President Theodore Roosevelt in 1904, sat at The Hague June 15–Oct. 18, 1907; the invitation was given by the Czar of Russia. Forty-four nations, the U.S. among them, attended. The question of disarmament or limitation of armaments was avoided by Germany, Russia, and Austria. Conventions relating to the following subjects were agreed upon: the pacific settlement of international disputes; an international prize court; the rights and duties of neutrals on land and at sea; the laying of submarine mines; the discharge of projectiles and explosives from balloons; the bombardment of towns from the sea; the forcible collection of debts; the use of merchantmen as war-ships; the extension of the Geneva Convention and the Red Cross to warfare at sea; and the regulation of land warfare. It strongly urged on the nations the necessity of limiting armaments, compulsory arbitration, and the need for a judicial international court, offering a draft for its organization, and recommended a third peace conference.

Hague Tribunal. See **Permanent Court of Arbitration.**

Hague v. Committee for Industrial Organization, 307 U.S. 496 (1939). U.S. Supreme Court decision validating an injunction against an ordinance of Jersey City, N.J., requiring official permits for conducting public meetings. Two concurring opinions held that the ordinance violated rights guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment.

Hahn (hän), Madame. [Also, **Helena Andreyevna Fadeyev.**] b. 1814; d. at St. Petersburg, June 24, 1842. Russian novelist, wife of an officer of artillery. Among her novels are *Jelaleddin*, *Utballa*, *Theophania*, and *Abbiaggio*, her best work. She wrote originally under the pseudonym "Zeneida R—wa."

Hahn, Albert. b. at Frankfort on the Main, Germany, Oct. 12, 1889—. German banker and economist, whose theories anticipated those of J. M. Keynes. He wrote *Volkswirtschaftliche Theorie des Bankkredits* (1920), and *Geld und Kredit* (1924).

Hahn, August. b. at Brossosterhausen, near Eisleben, Prussia, Germany, March 27, 1792; d. at Breslau, May 13, 1863. German Protestant theologian, professor and preacher successively at Königsberg, Leipzig, and Breslau. He wrote *Lehrbuch des christlichen Glaubens* (1828) and others.

Hahn, Hermann. b. at Kloster Veilsdorf, Thuringia, Germany, Nov. 28, 1868—. German sculptor. His works, including monuments and busts, are represented in Germany, and at Chicago (Goethe monument, 1914) and Trelleborg, Denmark. He did a bronze bust of Adolf Hitler (1936) at the Ludwig-Siebert Halle, Bayreuth. He was a professor at the Munich Academy.

Hahn, Johann Georg von. b. at Frankfort on the Main, Germany, July 11, 1811; d. at Jena, Germany, Sept. 23, 1869. Austrian traveler, consul at Ioannina (1847), and in Syria (1851). He wrote *Albanesische Studien* (1854), *Reise von Belgrad nach Salonik* (1861), and others.

Hahn, Otto. b. at Frankfort on the Main, Germany, 1879—. German physicist, winner (1944) of the Nobel prize for chemistry. With Fritz Strassman, he bombarded uranium with neutrons, inexplicably getting barium (1938), which process Lise Meitner (and O. R. Frisch) then interpreted as nuclear fission. Earlier, with Lise Meitner, Hahn discovered the element protoactinium (1917), a discovery independently made by Soddy and Cranston. He worked at the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute, Berlin (1911 *et seq.*) and was one of the leading scientists working on atomic energy for the Germans during World War II.

Hahn, Reynaldo. b. at Caracas, Venezuela, Aug. 9, 1874; d. 1947. Venezuelan dramatic composer and conductor. His work includes the operas *L'Île de rêve* (1898) and *Nausicaa* (1919), ballets, the cantata *Promethée*, songs, and incidental music.

Hähnel (hā'nęl), **Ernst Julius.** b. at Dresden, Germany, March 9, 1811; d. there, May 22, 1891. German sculptor. Among his works are sculptures for the theater and other buildings at Dresden.

Hahnemann (hä'ne.män), **Samuel Christian Friedrich.** b. at Meissen, Saxony, Germany, April 10, 1755; d. at Paris, July 2, 1843. German physician, founder of homeopathy. He took the degree of M.D. at Erlangen in 1779, and practiced for some years at Dresden and various other places. About 1796 he announced a new system of medicine, which he subsequently developed in the work *Organon der rationellen Heilkunde* (1810). The principle expounded by him is that diseases are curable by drugs which develop the same symptoms in the patient as the disease does; thus, quinine administered to a healthy patient will give him some of the symptoms of the diseases it cures. He was driven from Leipzig in 1821 by the hostility of the apothecaries and, after a stay at Köthen, went to Paris in 1835.

Hahn-Hahn (hän'hän'), Countess **Ida Marie Luise Sophie Friederike Gustave von.** b. at Tressow, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany, June 22, 1805; d. at Mainz, Germany, Jan. 12, 1880. German author. In 1826 she married her cousin, Count Friedrich Wilhelm Adolf von Hahn, but soon separated from him. In 1850 she became a Roman Catholic, and in 1852 entered as novice a convent at Angers. Later she founded a convent, and devoted herself there to good works. She published various volumes of poems, and the romances *Aus der Gesellschaft* (1838), *Gräfin Faustine* (1841), and others.

Hai (hī). See **Hai Ho.**

Haicheng (hī'cheng'). Town in NE China, in the province of Liaoning, Manchuria, situated on the Southern Manchurian railway ab. 75 mi. SW of Mukden. It has mills for pressing oil from beans.

Haida (hī'dą). [Also, **Haidah.**] North American Indian tribe formerly inhabiting the Queen Charlotte Islands, British Columbia, and S Prince of Wales Island, off Alaska. Today they number only a few hundred. The language formed an independent family, also designated as Skittagetan.

Haidarabad (hī'dėr.ą.bad''). See **Hyderabad.**

Haidar Ali (hī'dąr ä'lē). See **Hyder Ali.**

Haidar Pasha (hī'där pä.shä'). See **Haydarpaşa.**

Haidee (hī'dē). Greek girl in Lord Byron's *Don Juan.*

Haidinger (hī'ding.ėr), **Wilhelm Karl von.** b. at Vienna, Feb. 5, 1795; d. at Dornbach, near Vienna, March 19, 1871. Austrian mineralogist and geologist. He resided at Edinburgh (1823–27), and after 1840 at Vienna, where he was director (1849–66) of the Imperial Geological Institute.

Haifa (hī'fą). Former district in NW Palestine, now included in Israel, lying at the NW tip of Mount Carmel. Capital, Haifa; area, 393 sq. mi.; pop. 203,407 (est. 1942).

Haifa. [Ancient name, **Sycaminum.**] City and seaport in Palestine, in W Israel, on the shore of the Mediterranean Sea ab. 70 mi. NW of Jerusalem, on the slopes of Mount Carmel. It is a busy port, terminus of a pipe line from the Iraq oil fields, and an oil-refining center; the new industrial center of Israel, a beautiful city with buildings of cement and stone. 190,000 (est. 1951).

Haig (hāg), **Douglas.** [Title (created 1919), 1st Earl **Haig.**] b. at Edinburgh, June 19, 1861; d. at London, Jan. 30, 1928. English soldier, commander in chief of the expeditionary forces in France and Flanders (1915–19). He was field marshal commander in chief of the forces in Great Britain (1919–20). He was also distinguished for the organization (1906) under Richard Burdon (afterwards Viscount) Haldane, the secretary of state for war, of the Imperial General Staff, which put Dominion armies in uniformity with the British, and also for the organization (1909) of the army of India in preparation for war.

Haight (hāt), **Charles Coolidge.** b. at New York, March 17, 1841; d. at Garrison-on-Hudson, N.Y., Feb. 8, 1917. American architect. Commissioned to design buildings for Columbia University, then located in mid-town New York City, he turned to English collegiate Gothic for his inspiration; his first structure on the Columbia campus, the school of mines, was ornately Victorian, but his later works exhibit a purer style. He also designed structures for the quadrangle of the General Theological Seminary, New York City, for St. Stephens' College (later Bard College), Annandale, N.Y., Hobart College, Geneva, N.Y., and Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

Hai Ho (hī′ hō′; Chinese, hī′ hu′). [Also: **Hai**; former name, **Pei Ho.**] River in N China, in the province of Hopeh, which unites with the Hun Ho at Tientsin and flows into the Gulf of Po Hai. Length, over 300 mi.

Haïl (hä′ēl, hīl). [Also: **Hail, Hayel.**] City in N central Arabia, situated in the oasis of Jebel Shammar, ab. 300 mi. NE of Medina. This is a real oasis surrounded by desert. The town is on one of the pilgrimage routes to Mecca. Pop. 10,000–20,000 (est. 1940).

Hailar (hī′lär′). [Also, **Hulun.**] City in NW Manchuria, China, ab. 240 mi. NW of Lungkiang (Tsitsihar). It is an important station on the North Manchuria railways, and is a trade center for the Mongols, with trade in cattle, horses, hides, furs, and meat. 39,877 (1940).

Hail, Columbia. Patriotic American song, of which the words were written by Joseph Hopkinson in 1798 for the benefit of an actor, Gilbert Fox. The tune was then called *The President's March.* Under the political excitement of the time, the song became very popular, and is still kept in vogue by the force of patriotic sentiment.

Hailes (hālz), Lord. Title of **Dalrymple,** Sir **David.**

Haile Selassie I (hī′lē sẹ.las′ē, -lä′sē). [Title of Ras **Taffari** or **Tafari Makonnen.**] b. at Harar, Ethiopia, July 17, 1891—. Emperor of Ethiopia (1930—); son of Ras Makonnen. He became (1910) governor of the province of Harar and, after the overthrow of Emperor Lij Yasu, served (1916 *et seq.*) as regent of Ethiopia. He was crowned king on Oct. 7, 1928, and emperor on Nov. 2, 1930. He inaugurated basic reforms in the legislative and administrative structure and introduced elements of Western culture. He led the resistance (1935–36) against the Italian invasion of Ethiopia and during the Italian occupation (1936–41) of his country lived at Bath, England. His appearances at the meetings during the last days of the League of Nations were almost foretellings of the doom of that body, powerless to halt aggression such as that which had taken his kingdom. He was restored (1941) to the throne after the Italians were defeated by the British in eastern Africa during World War II.

Hailey (hā′li), (**William**) **Malcolm.** [Title, 1st Baron **Hailey.**] b. at Newport Pagnell, England, Feb. 15, 1872—. English colonial administrator in India. He was chief commissioner (1912–18) of Delhi, and governor of the Punjab (1924–28) and of the United Provinces (1928–30, 1931–34). He served as director (1935) of the African Research Survey, and was a member (1935–39) of the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations. He is the author of *An African Survey* (1938), *Britain and her Dependencies* (1943), and *Great Britain, India and the Colonial Dependencies in the Post-War World* (1943).

Hailmann (hīl′mạn), **William Nicholas.** b. at Glarus, Switzerland, Oct. 20, 1836; d. May 13, 1920. American educator, noted for his work in the U.S. kindergarten movement. He emigrated (c1852) to Louisville, Ky., where he became a teacher. Named (1865) director of the German-American Academy at Louisville, he founded a kindergarten connected with the academy and for the remainder of his career at Louisville and elsewhere applied Froebel's theories to the development of the kindergarten, playing a leading role in the efforts of the National Education Association. He was director (1873–83) of German-American academies at Detroit and Milwaukee, superintendent (1883–94) of schools at La Porte, Ind., and served (1894 *et seq.*) as federal superintendent of Indian schools, and as superintendent (1898 *et seq.*) of the Dayton, Ohio, city schools. He was a member of the faculties of the Chicago Normal School and the Cleveland Normal Training School from 1904 to 1914 and was professor (1914–20) at the Broadoaks Kindergarten School at Pasadena, Calif. In recognition of his services in organizing the Kindergarten-Primary Council of the West, the William N. Hailmann Memorial Library was established at the Southern Branch of the University of California.

Hail Mary. See **Ave Maria.**

Hailsham (hāl′shạm), 1st Viscount. [Title of **Douglas McGarel Hogg.**] b. Feb. 28, 1872; d. Aug. 16, 1950. English jurist, member (1922–28) of Parliament. He was active in the Boer War before being called (1902) to the bar. He was attorney general (1920–22) to the Prince of Wales, attorney general (1922–28), lord chancellor (1928–29, 1935–38), and secretary (1931–35) of state for war and leader of the House of Lords. He was lord president (May–November, 1938) of the Council, leader (1930–31) of the opposition in the House of Lords, and a member (1928–29) of the Council of State.

Haimburg (hīm′bůrk). See **Hainburg.**

Haimen (hī′men′). City in E China, in the province of Kiangsu, ab. 50 mi. NW of Shanghai. It is a trading center and has home manufactures of silk and cotton cloth. 100,572 (1935).

Haimon (hī′mon). See **Aymon.**

Haimonskinder (hī′mons.kin.dėr). Popular German romance, borrowed from the French *Les Quatre Filz Aymon.* It appeared in 1535.

Hain (hīn). Former name of **Grossenhain.**

Hainan (hī′nän′). Island off SE China, belonging to the province of Kwangtung, situated between the South China Sea on the E, and the Gulf of Tonkin on the W. Tin, rice, tobacco products, and nuts are important on the island. The surface is generally mountainous. Capital, Kiungshan; area, ab. 14,000 sq. mi.; pop. ab. 2,500,000.

Hainau (hī′nou). A German name of **Chojnów.**

Hainaut (e.nō). [Also: **Hainault;** Flemish, **Henegouwen;** German, **Hennegau.**] Province of Belgium, bounded by West Flanders on the NW, East Flanders and Brabant on the N, Namur on the E, and France on the SW. The surface is partly level and partly hilly; it is watered by the Lys, Schelde, and Dender rivers. Agriculture and livestock raising are highly developed. It contains the larger part of the Belgian coal-mining region around Charleroi; there are important metallurgical, chemical, glass, cement, and other industries. The population are French-speaking Walloons. It was a medieval countship, joined through marriage to Holland in 1299. In 1433 it was united to the dominions of Philip the Good of Burgundy, and subsequently became a possession of Spain. Parts of it were ceded to France in 1659 and in 1678. The remainder passed to Austria in 1713–14 and shared the fortunes of the Belgian Netherlands. Capital, Mons; area, 1,436 sq. mi.; pop. 1,224,800 (1947).

Hainbund (hīn′bůnt). [Also, **Göttinger Dichterbund.**] Association (1772–74) of young German poets in and around Göttingen in the early years of the "Storm and Stress" movement. It included Heinrich Voss, Boie, Hölty, and the two Stolberg brothers. As a group, they were devoted to Klopstock and decried the French tendency of Wieland.

Hainburg (hīn′bůrk). [Also, **Haimburg.**] Town in E Austria, in the province of Lower Austria, situated on the right bank of the Danube River ab. 26 mi. SE of Vienna, near the site of the Roman Carnuntum. It has a tobacco factory. The ruined castle of Rottenstein is in the vicinity. 6,991 (1946).

Haines (hānz). Village in SE Alaska, on Chilkoot Inlet ab. 75 mi. NW of Juneau. It was established as an Indian trading post in the 1860's, and as a mission in 1881. It is now connected by the Haines Highway with the Alaska highway system, and is important as a center of transportation, fishing, and lumbering. 338 (1950).

Haines, Sarah. See **Doremus, Sarah Platt.**

Haines, Thomas Harvey. b. at Moorestown, N.J., Nov. 4, 1871—. American psychologist and psychiatrist. He was graduated from Harvard University (Ph.D., 1901) and Ohio State University (M.D., 1912), studied psychiatry and neurology in Germany, England, and Switzerland, and served as professor (1901–20) at Ohio State University. During World War I he was a member of a National Research Council committee for making psychological examinations of servicemen, and from 1917 to 1922 conducted mental health surveys for the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, of whose division on mental deficiency he was director (1922–25). He was psychiatrist (1932–42) at the New York Hospital outpatient department.

Haines City. City in C Florida, in Polk County, NE of Tampa, in an orange and grapefruit producing area. It is the seat of the Florida Military Institute. 5,630 (1950).

Hainichen (hī′nich.en). Town in E Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Saxony, Russian Zone, formerly in the free state of Saxony, situated on the Little Striegis River ab. 28 mi. W of Dresden. Before World War II it was the center of German flannel manufacture; there were

also metallurgical establishments. The poet Gellert was born here. The population is predominantly Protestant. 8,875 (1946).

Hainisch (hī'nish), **Marianne.** b. at Baden, Austria, March 25, 1839; d. at Vienna, May 5, 1936. Austrian feminist leader. She organized the women's movement in Austria, was president of the union of Austrian women's organizations, and founded (1892) the first academic high school for girls in Austria. She wrote *Brotfrage der Frau* (1875) and *Ein Mutterwort über die Frauenfrage* (1892).

Hainisch, Michael. b. at Aue, Austria, Aug. 15, 1858; d. at Glognitz, Austria, Feb. 26, 1940. Austrian statesman and agronomist; son of a manufacturer and of the feminist leader Marianne Hainisch. With Engelbert Pernerstorfer (1850–1918) he founded a Fabian society patterned after the British society of that name. He was elected first president of the Austrian republic (Dec. 2, 1920), and was reëlected (Dec. 2, 1924) for a second term. In 1929 he was made minister of commerce, serving for one year. He published numerous works on economics and agriculture, the best known being *Die Landflucht* (1923).

Haiphong (hī.fong'). City in NE Viet-Nam, Indochina, ab. 58 mi. E of Hanoi. It is the principal port of Tonkin (North Viet-Nam), and the terminus of the railroad into Yunnan province, China. The city is a great commercial center and exports rice, grain, cotton, and mineral products from Yunnan. Textiles, cement, alcohol, soap, and chemicals are manufactured, and there is a tin smelter. Haiphong is also an important French naval base. Pop. ab. 90,000 (1946).

Hairy Ape, The. Expressionistic play by Eugene O'Neill, produced and published in 1922. Yank, head stoker on a transoceanic liner, is represented as an automaton divorced from the technological civilization which has dwarfed him. In his eagerness to "belong," he attempts to assert his identity, but is either ignored or rejected. He finally establishes a rapport with an ape in the zoo; when he releases the beast, it crushes him to death.

Haissin (hī'sin). See **Gaisin.**

Haiti (hā'ti). [Also: **Hayti**; French, **Haïti** (à.ē.tē), formerly, **St.-Domingue**; Spanish, **Haití** (ī.tē'); sometimes called the **"Black Republic."**] Republic in the W portion of the island of Hispaniola, in the Caribbean Sea, contiguous to the Dominican Republic, SE of the U.S. It is primarily an agricultural country; coffee, sugar, and bananas are the chief products. Recently, bauxite mining became important. It was colonized by France in the 1700's, and independence was proclaimed in 1804, after a revolt led by Toussaint L'Ouverture, Jean Jacques Dessalines, and Henri Christophe. Dessalines was emperor (1804–06) as Jacques I; the E portion of the island was annexed in 1822, and finally separated in 1844; and Soulouque was emperor (1849–59), under the title of Faustin I. It was occupied (1915–34) by U.S. Marines for the collection of debt payments. The executive is vested in a president, and legislation is entrusted to an assembly comprising a senate and chamber of deputies. The prevailing language is predominantly French, and the nominal religion is Roman Catholic. Capital, Port-au-Prince; area, 10,714 sq. mi.; pop. 3,111,973 (1950).

Haiti. See also under **Hispaniola.**

Haitians (hā'ti.ạnz). The people of Haiti, ab. 95 percent Negro with an intersprinkling of French and Creole. They are an agricultural people and follow a communal pattern for the most part. West African Dahomey culture is marked, with retention of old gods, cults, and observances underlying Roman Catholic syncretism. The language is an admixture of French, West African Negro, and Carib, called Creole.

Haizinger or **Haitzinger** (hīt'sing.ėr), **Anton.** b. at Wilfersdorf, in Lower Austria, March 14, 1796; d. at Vienna, Dec. 31, 1869. Austrian tenor singer.

Hajdúböszörmény (hoi'dö.bė'sėr.māny'). Town in E Hungary, ab. 12 mi. NW of Debrecen. It is the center of an agricultural region and has small industries. 30,708 (1948).

Hajdudorog (hoi'dö.dō'rōg). Town in E Hungary, ab. 22 mi. NW of Debrecen. 11,721 (1948).

Hajduhadház (hoi'dö.hôd'häz). Town in NE Hungary, N of Debrecen, a station on the railroad line from Debrecen to Nyíregyháza. 12,692 (1948).

Hajduki Nowi (hī.dö'kē nô'vē). See under **Chorzów.**

Hajdunánás (hoi'dö.nä'näsh). Town in NE Hungary, ab. 23 mi. NW of Debrecen. There are flour mills and manufactures of straw hats. 18,216 (1948).

Hajduszoboszló (hoi'dö.sō'bōs.lō). Town in E Hungary, ab. 13 mi. SW of Debrecen. It is the former headquarters of the Hajdus, the militia of Prince Bocskay, who were settled here in recognition of their services. The archives of the town are interesting. 18,530 (1948).

Hajek (hā'yek), **Markus.** b. at Werschetz (now Vršac, Yugoslavia), Nov. 25, 1861; d. at London, April 4, 1941. Austrian otologist. He published important works on anatomy, pathological anatomy and clinic of the ear and nose, and on diseases of sinus.

Haji Khalfa (hä'jē ċhäl'fä). [Also called **Katib Tchelebi**; original name, **Mustapha ben Abdallah.**] b. at Constantinople, c1599; d. there, 1658. Turkish historian and bibliographer. He was appointed (c1648) *khalífa* (assessor) to the principal of the Imperial College at Constantinople. He wrote in Arabic a chronological work and a bibliographical lexicon, which contains notices of 18,550 Arabic, Persian, and Turkish books, with memoirs of the authors (edited with Latin translation by Flügel as *Lexicon bibliographicum et encyclopaedicum*, 1835–58).

Hajipur (hä.jē.pör'). Town in the Muzaffarpur district, Bihar, Union of India, on the Gandak River near its junction with the Ganges, ab. 5 mi. NE of Patna: trading center, served by two railroad lines and three major roads. Pop. 21,400.

Hajji Baba (häj'i bä'bạ). See also **Baba, Hajji.**

Hajji Baba, Adventures of. Oriental novel by James J. Morier, published in 1824 (second part, 1828).

Hakâri (hä.kä.rē'). *Il* (province or vilayet) in E Turkey, close to Lake Van and formerly a part of the *il* of Van: a dry mountainous area where subsistence agriculture and nomadic herding are the chief occupations. Opium and woolen goods are the money crops. Capital, Hakâri; pop. 44,204 (1950).

Hake (hāk), **Thomas Gordon.** b. at Leeds, England, March 10, 1809; d. at London, Jan. 11, 1895. English physician and poet. He studied medicine at London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Paris, practiced at Brighton, Bury St. Edmunds, Roehampton, and London, wrote (1839–53) medical and scientific papers, and retired at the age of 50 to devote himself to literature. He traveled in America, Italy, and Germany. Author of *Vates, or the Philosophy of Madness* (1839), *Madeline* (1871), *Parables and Tales* (1872), *New Symbols* (1876), *Maiden Ecstasy* (1880), *The Serpent Play* (1883), *The New Day* (1890), and *Memoirs of Eighty Years* (1892). Too mystical to be popular, Hake's work has never enjoyed a large audience, but D. G. Rossetti and his brother William warmly admired him.

Hakim (hä'kim). [Also, **Hakem.**] b. 985; d. c1021. Fatimite caliph (996–c1021) in Egypt, regarded as the founder of the Druses. His reign was one of terror: the Holy Sepulcher at Jerusalem was destroyed (1009) and the non-Islamic peoples were placed under strict regulation. His claim to be an incarnation of Allah was carried by Darazi to Arabia and Syria, where the Druse sect was established.

Hakim II, al-. b. about the beginning of the 10th century; d. Sept. 30, 976. Caliph of Córdoba, Spain (961–976), famous as a patron of literature and learning. He collected a large library (said to have contained 600,000 volumes), which formed the nucleus of the celebrated academy of Córdoba, and founded colleges, mosques, and hospitals.

Hakim ibn-Otta (ib.n.ot'ạ), **al-.** [Called **Al-Mocanna** or **Al-Mokenna** or **Al-Mukanna,** meaning the "Veiled One."] d. c780. Impostor who appeared (774) as a prophet at Mero, the capital of Khurasan. He destroyed himself c780 to avoid capture by an army which had been sent against him by the caliph Mahdi. He is the subject of "Mokanna, or the Veiled Prophet of Khorassan," one of the poems in Thomas Moore's *Lalla Rookh.*

Hakka (hä'kä). Distinct group of the Chinese people, living in the region of Canton and other parts of SE China. In Chinese, the name means "guest families" or strangers, thus giving force to the tradition that they migrated from N China in the 13th century, or even earlier. See *Glossary of Reference on the Far East,* by H. A. Giles.

Hakkila (häk'ki.lä), **Väinö.** b. at Lempälä, Finland, June 29, 1882—. Finnish jurist and political leader, best known as his country's delegate to numerous international celebrations. He represented both the government and the parliament at the Icelandic millenary celebration (1930), the Swedish 500-year jubilee (1935), and the jubilee of the Finnish colony in Delaware (1938). He was (1919–45) a Social Democratic member of the parliament, had (1914–23) a legal practice at Helsinki, and was (1920 *et seq.*) on the bench at Tampere. He was (1926–27) minister of justice.

Hakluyt (hak'löt), **Richard.** b. c1552; d. at London, Nov. 23, 1616. English geographer. He studied at Oxford, took holy orders, and was attached (1583–86) to the suite of the English ambassador, Sir Edward Stafford, in France. In 1603 he was made archdeacon of Westminster. While in France he published an annotated edition of Peter Martyr's *De orbe novo*, and an account of Laudonnière's expedition to Florida. His great collection of travels, *The Principall Navigations, Voiages, and Discoveries of the English Nation*, first appeared in 1589, and was republished in a greatly enlarged form, in three volumes, 1598 to 1600. There are several modern editions. The work is a collection of the accounts of the voyages of exploration of Englishmen and of their exploits on the seas; perhaps its most famous paper is the story of the last fight of the *Revenge*, but stories of Frobisher's voyages and Harriot's account of Raleigh's Virginia colony and other similar papers make Hakluyt's book an invaluable source of knowledge. His translations, including one of De Soto's description of Florida, and his own original writings were intended as an impetus to English colonization and discovery. He was a member of the South Virginia Company and at one time was granted the living of James Town, in the proposed colony.

Hakluyt Society. Society established at London, in 1846, with the object of printing annotated English editions of rare works on early geography, travels, and history. It has published a large and valuable series of books. The society was named in honor of Richard Hakluyt.

Hako (hä'kō) or **Hakon** (hä'kōn). See **Haakon.**

Hakodate (hä.kō.dä.tä). Seaport and second city of the island of Hokkaido, Japan, situated on the Bay of Hakodate. It was opened to American commerce in 1854. It exports agricultural and marine products, sulfur, furs, and timber. It is an outstanding port for domestic trade, but its foreign trade is of smaller importance. 181,531 (1945), 228,994 (1950).

Hakone (hä.kō.ne). Resort region in S Honshu, Japan, ab. 50 mi. by road W of Yokohama. The district lies within the large crater of an extinct volcano, and contains numerous hot springs, mountain peaks, and scenic lakes. There are seven resort towns in the Hakone area, which lies E of Mount Fuji. It is included within the area of Fuji-Hakone National Park (area, ab. 276 sq. mi.).

Hal (âl). [Flemish, **Halle** (häl'ę).] Town in C Belgium, in the province of Brabant, situated on the Senne River ab. 10 mi. SW of Brussels: sugar, malt, and paper manufactures; center of a flax-growing district. The Gothic Church of Notre Dame, built in the 14th century, contains a miraculous image of the Virgin Mary, to which pilgrimages are made. 17,475 (1947).

Hala (hu'lą). See also **Kirthar Range.**

Hala. [Also, **Halla.**] Town in the Hyderabad district, Sind, Pakistan, ab. 30 mi. N of Hyderabad, near the Indus River. It is served by one rail line and one major road. Pop. ab. 8,000.

Halacha (hä.läċh'ä). [Also, **Halakah.**] Those portions of the Talmud which discuss legalistically the precepts of religion and law regulating the life of man, as opposed to Agada (or Haggadah).

Halah (hā'lą). In the Old Testament, a place mentioned in connection with the Habor River and Gozan as one in which Sargon settled the deported Israelites. 2 Kings, xvii. 6, xviii.

Halakwulup (hä.läk.wö.löp'). See **Alacaluf.**

Halas (hô'lôsh). See **Kiskunhalas.**

Halban (häl'bän), **Josef von.** b. at Vienna, Oct. 10, 1870; d. there, April 23, 1937. Austrian gynecologist and obstetrician. He is known for his important studies on endocrine secretion of the ovaries and was the first to write on endocrine secretion of the placenta. He introduced (with J. Tandler, 1907) an operation for uterine prolapse (called Halban's operation), and established (1903) a theory of lactation and described a sign (called Halban's sign) of increased growth of the fine hair of the face and the body during pregnancy.

Halbe (häl'bę), **Max.** b. near Danzig, 1865; d. 1945. German dramatist and poet of the naturalist generation. His one great success, *Die Jugend* (1893), is a play about the problems of youthful passion, not unlike Wedekind's *Frühlings Erwachen* (1891). His talent was more lyrical than dramatic. He wrote two novels, *Die Tat des Dietrich Strobäus* (1910) and *Jo* (1917). His autobiography, *Jahrhundertwende* (1935), is useful to students of naturalism.

Halberstadt (häl'bėr.shtät). City in C Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Saxony-Anhalt, Russian Zone, formerly in the province of Saxony, Prussia, situated on the Holtemme River ab. 30 mi. SW of Magdeburg. Before World War II it had manufactures of agricultural machinery, gloves, rubber articles, paper, textiles, chocolate, and sausages, and also sugar refineries. Airplanes were produced prior to the conclusion of the war. Halberstadt was heavily bombed in the years 1943–45; the resulting damage to the industries as well as to the city and its historical monuments was heavy. The *Dom* (cathedral), rebuilt after a fire in 1179, consecrated in 1491, has elements of the Romanesque, early Gothic, and late Gothic styles, and contains valuable sculptures and paintings. The Church of Our Lady and the Church of Saint Martin are purely Romanesque structures. The *Rathaus* (town hall), built in the 14th century, is in the Gothic style. The bishopric, founded in 814, was secularized in 1648 and transferred to the sovereignty of Brandenburg. The population is predominantly Protestant. 47,652 (1946).

Halberstadt, Albrecht von. See **Albrecht von Halberstadt.**

Halberstädter (häl'bėr.shtet.ėr), **Ludwig.** b. at Beuthen (Bytom), in Upper Silesia, Germany, Dec. 9, 1876; d. at New York, April 21, 1949. German dermatologist. He served (1901–07) in the surgical clinic at Königsberg and in the dermatological clinic at Breslau. He became (1922) privatdocent of dermatology and radiology, and served as professor (1926 *et seq.*) and director of the department of radiology of the Institute of Cancer Research at Berlin-Dahlem. In 1933 he left Germany for Palestine and took charge of radiotherapy at the Hadassah Hospital, Jerusalem. He demonstrated the effects of x-rays on the ovaries and demonstrated their especially destructive effects on germinal and newly forming cells. Author of *Die Einwirkung der Röntgenstrahlen auf Ovarien* (1905), *Hautkrankheiten und Syphilis* (1924), *Mikrobiologische Grundlagen der Strahlentherapie* (1928), and *Allgemein biologische und schädigende Wirkungen der Röntgenstrahlen* (1929).

Halbert Glendinning (hal'bėrt glen.din'ing). See **Glendinning, Halbert.**

Halbig (häl'biċh), **Johann.** b. at Donnersdorf, Lower Franconia, Bavaria, July 13, 1814; d. at Munich, Aug. 29, 1882. German sculptor. His chief works are at Munich and near Oberammergau (group of the Crucifixion).

Halbwachs (ålb.våks), **Maurice.** b. 1877; d. 1945. French social psychologist, whose works reflect the collective determinist framework of Durkheim. His studies investigated memory, suicide, workers' needs and expenditures, demographic phenomena, and laws of probability and chance. He died in a German concentration camp. His important works were *L'Évolution de besoins dans les classes ouvrières* (1933), *Les Causes du suicide* (1930), *Les Cadres sociaux de la mémoire* (1925), and *Sociologie économique et demographie* (1940).

Halcon (häl.kōn'). Mountain in N central Mindora, Philippine Islands. 8,484 ft.

Haldane (hôl'dān), **Charlotte.** [Maiden name, **Franken.**] English novelist and essayist; wife (married 1926) of J. B. S. Haldane. Author of *Brother to Bert* (1930), *I Bring Not Peace* (1932), *Russian Newsreel, an Eye-Witness Account of the Soviet Union at War* (1942). She also wrote *Man's World* (1927), *Motherhood and Its Enemies* (1928), *Melusine, or Devil Take Her* (1936), and the autobiographical *Music, My Love!* (1936) and *Truth Will Out* (1951).

Haldane, James Alexander. b. at Dundee, Scotland, July 14, 1768; d. at Edinburgh, Feb. 8, 1851. Scottish

preacher; brother of Robert Haldane. He officiated in a large "tabernacle" at Edinburgh, and spent much of his time in itinerant preaching.

Haldane, John Burdon Sanderson. b. at Oxford, England, Nov. 5, 1892—. English geneticist; son of John Scott Haldane. He was professor (1933–37) of genetics at London University, and has been professor of biometrics (1937 *et seq.*) at University College at London. His publications include *Daedalus* (1924), *Callinicus* (1925), *Possible Worlds* (1927), *Science and Ethics* (1928), *The Causes of Evolution* (1933), *Fact and Faith* (1934), *My Friend Mr. Leakey* (1937), for children, *Heredity and Politics* (1938), *A.R.P.* (1938), *The Marxist Philosophy and the Sciences* (1938), *Science and Everyday Life* (1939), *Keeping Cool* (1939), *Science in Peace and War* (1940), and *New Paths in Genetics* (1949). He collaborated with Julian S. Huxley on *Animal Biology* (1927).

Haldane, John Scott. b. at Edinburgh, 1860; d. March 14, 1936. English scientist; grandson of James Alexander Haldane and father of John Burdon Sanderson Haldane. He taught at Oxford and lectured at the Universities of Glasgow and Dublin and, in the U.S., at Yale (1916). His investigations of safety factors in mines and of factory ventilation were especially important. He founded the *Journal of Hygiene* and was one of its editors, and wrote a number of books, among the better-known being *Organism and Environment* (1917), *The New Physiology* (1919), *Respiration* (1922), *The Sciences and Philosophy* (1929), *Materialism* (1932), and *The Philosophy of a Biologist* (1935).

Haldane, Richard Burdon. [Title, 1st Viscount **Haldane of Cloan.**] b. in Scotland, 1856; d. Aug. 19, 1928. British author and Liberal and Labour statesman; grandson of James Alexander Haldane. He was educated in the universities of Edinburgh and Göttingen, was called to the bar in 1879, and was appointed queen's counsel in 1890. He sat (1885–1911) for Haddingtonshire in the House of Commons, was vice-president of the Liberal Imperialist League in 1901, was appointed secretary of state for war in December, 1905, and became lord high chancellor in June, 1912. He did much to prepare the army for the threatened war during his tenure as secretary; the general staff and the integration of the imperial forces were created through his efforts. He served as lord chancellor (1912–15, 1924) and led (1925–28) the Labour opposition in the upper house. He was created a viscount in March, 1911. He published *Essays in Philosophical Criticism* (1883; with Andrew Seth), *Education and Empire* (1902), *The Pathway to Reality* (1903), *Army Reform, and other Addresses* (1907), and others.

Haldane, Robert. b. at London, Feb. 28, 1764; d. at Edinburgh, Dec. 12, 1842. Scottish philanthropist and theological writer; brother of James Alexander Haldane. He spent large amounts of money and much personal effort in schemes for the advancement of religion in Scotland. Both he and his brother James left the Church of Scotland, becoming Congregationalists and afterward Baptists. He published *Evidences and Authority of Divine Revelation* (1816; 2nd ed., 1834), *Exposition of the Epistle to the Romans* (1835–39), and others.

Halde (ȧld), **Jean Baptiste Du.** See **Du Halde, Jean Baptiste.**

Haldeman (hôl'dẹ.mạn), **Samuel Stehman.** b. at Locust Grove, Lancaster County, Pa., Aug. 12, 1812; d. at Chickies, near Columbia, Pa., Sept. 10, 1880. American naturalist and philologist. He was appointed professor of the natural sciences at the University of Pennsylvania in 1851, and at Delaware College in 1855, and became professor of comparative philology at the University of Pennsylvania in 1869. His works include *Freshwater Univalve Mollusca of the United States* (1840), *On the German Vernacular of Pennsylvania* (in *Transactions of the American Philological Society*, 1870; in book form, 1872), *Zoological Contributions* (1842–43), *Elements of Latin Pronunciation* (1851), *Affixes in their Origin and Application* (1865), *Outlines of Etymology* (1877), and *Word-building* (1881).

Haldeman-Julius (-jöl'yus), **Emanuel.** [Original surname, **Julius.**] b. July 30, 1889; d. July 31, 1951. American publisher and writer. He married (1916) Marcet Haldeman, prefixing his wife's surname to his own. He established, and with his wife headed, the Haldeman-Julius Publishing Company, at Girard, Kan., where he published the monthly journal *American Freeman* as well as the *Little Blue Books*, *Big Blue Books*, and *The Key to Culture*. Among his books are *The Color of Life* (1920), *The Art of Reading* (1922), *An Agnostic Looks at Life* (1926), *Myths and Myth-Makers* (1927), and *The Big American Parade* (1929).

Halden (häl'dẹn). [Former names, **Fredrikshald, Frederikshall.**] Seaport in SE Norway, in the *fylke* (county) of Østfold, situated on the Idde Fjord ab. 58 mi. SE of Oslo. It has a large trade in timber, and near it is the fortress of Frederiksteen, where Charles XII of Sweden was killed in 1718. Pop. 9,419 (1946).

Haldimand (hôl'di.mạn), Sir **Frederick.** b. in Switzerland, in October, 1718; d. at Yverdun, Switzerland, June 5, 1791. English lieutenant general. He distinguished himself in America during the attack (July 8, 1758) on Ticonderoga, by his defense (1759) of Oswego against 4,000 French and Indians, and in the Amherst expedition (1760) against Montreal. He served (1766–78) as commander in Florida, and was appointed (June 27, 1778) to succeed Sir Guy Carleton as governor and commander in chief in Canada, a position which he retained until his return (November, 1784) to England. During his administration the first census of Lower Canada was taken.

Hale (hāl). Urban district in W England, in Cheshire, situated on the river Bollin ab. 1 mi. SE of Altrincham, ab. 184 mi. NW of London by rail. It is one of the principal residential suburbs on the S side of Manchester. 12,155 (1951).

Hale, Benjamin. b. at Newbury, Mass., Nov. 23, 1797; d. there, July 15, 1863. American clergyman and educator. He was professor (1827–35) of chemistry and mineralogy in Dartmouth College, and president (1836–58) of Hobart College.

Hale, Edward Everett. b. at Boston, April 3, 1822; d. at Roxbury, Mass., June 10, 1909. American author, editor, and Unitarian clergyman; son of Nathan Hale (1784–1863). He held pastorates in or near Boston from 1846, and was chaplain (1903–09) of the U.S. Senate. His noted story, "The Man Without a Country," intended to rouse the flagging patriotism of the North, first appeared in the *Atlantic Monthly* (1863) and was published in the volume *If, Yes, and Perhaps* (1868), which also included the tale "My Double; and How He Undid Me." Among his works are *Ninety Days' Worth of Europe* (1861), *Puritan Politics in England and New England* (1869), *Ten Times One is Ten* (1871), *His Level Best* (1872), *In His Name* (1873), *Philip Nolan's Friends* (1876), and a number of volumes of sermons and boys' books. He was editor of the *Christian Examiner*, founder and editor of *Old and New*, editor of *Lend a Hand*, and associate editor of *The Lookout*. Under the pseudonym Col. Frederic Ingham he wrote the *Ingham Papers* (1870) and other works. His later works include *A New England Boyhood* (1893), *How to Live* (1902), *Memories of a Hundred Years* (1902), *We, the People* (1903), and *Foundation of the Republic* (1907).

Hale, Eugene. b. at Turner, Me., June 9, 1836; d. Oct. 27, 1918. American statesman, U.S. senator (Republican) from Maine (1881–1911). He was also a member of the House of Representatives (1869–79).

Hale, Gardner. b. at Chicago, Feb. 1, 1894; d. at Santa Maria, Calif., Dec. 28, 1931. American mural painter, whose decorative works are in the Illinois Merchants Trust Company Building at Chicago and in many private mansions.

Hale, George Ellery. b. at Chicago, June 29, 1868; d. at Pasadena, Calif., Feb. 21, 1938. American astrophysicist, director (1904–23) of the Solar Observatory of the Carnegie Institution at Mount Wilson, California. He was associate professor (1892–97) and professor (1897–1905) of astrophysics in the University of Chicago, and director of the Yerkes Observatory from its inception in 1895 until 1905. He published numerous papers on astrophysical topics, *The Study of Stellar Evolution* (1908), and others, and edited *The Astrophysical Journal* from 1895. He invented (1890) the spectroheliograph, an instrument used to photograph the sun's face and show solar prominences. His work on solar magnetism is of the greatest importance in modern astronomy.

Hale, Horatio Emmons. b. at Newport, N.H., May 3, 1817; d. at Clinton, Ontario, Canada, Dec. 28, 1896.

American ethnologist; son of Sarah Josepha Hale. He was graduated at Harvard in 1837, accompanied (1838–42) the Wilkes exploring expedition as philologist, was admitted to the Chicago bar in 1855, and subsequently settled in Canada, where he practiced law and pursued the study of ethnology. He published *Ethnography and Philology* (1846; 7th volume of the Wilkes expedition reports), *The Iroquois Book of Rites* (1883), *Indian Migrations as Evidenced by Language* (1883) and, *Report on the Blackfoot Tribes* (1885).

Hale, John Parker. b. at Rochester, N.H., March 31, 1806; d. at Dover, N.H., Nov. 19, 1873. American statesman. He was member of Congress from New Hampshire (1843–45), U.S. senator (1847–53, 1855–65), candidate of the Free Democratic Party for the presidency in 1852, and U.S. minister to Spain (1865–69).

Hale, Lucretia Peabody. b. at Boston, Sept. 2, 1820; d. there, June 12, 1900. American writer and social worker; sister of Edward Everett Hale. Her best-known books are *The Peterkin Papers* (1880) and *The Last of the Peterkins* (1886).

Hale, Sir Matthew. b. at Alderley, Gloucestershire, England, Nov. 1, 1609; d. there, Dec. 25, 1676. English jurist. He was judge of the Common Pleas (1653–58), and was made chief baron of the exchequer in 1660, and lord chief justice in 1671. His chief works are *Historia placitorum coronae* (published 1736), *History of the Common Law of England*, and *Contemplations, Moral and Divine.*

Hale, Nathan. b. at Coventry, Conn., June 6, 1755; d. at New York, Sept. 22, 1776. American Revolutionary patriot and soldier, known as the "Martyr Spy" for his hanging at the hands of the British after volunteering for a dangerous mission within enemy lines. After graduating (1773) from Yale, he taught school at East Haddam, Conn. (1773–74) and at New London, Conn. (1774–75). He was commissioned a lieutenant in 1775, took part in the siege of Boston, was promoted to the rank of captain (Jan. 1, 1776), and going to New York in April, 1776, became a captain in "Knowlton's Rangers." When Washington called for a volunteer to gather intelligence concerning the condition and intentions of the British, Hale offered his services. Dressed as a Dutch schoolteacher, he went from Harlem Heights to Long Island, gathered the information, and was making his return when he was taken as a spy. General Howe ordered his execution for the next day; it was just before he died on the gallows that Hale spoke his famous words: "I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country."

Hale, Nathan. b. at Westhampton, Mass., Aug. 16, 1784; d. at Brookline, Mass., Feb. 8, 1863. American journalist; nephew of Nathan Hale (1755–76). He was editor (1814 *et seq.*) of the Boston *Daily Advertiser.*

Hale, Philip. b. at Norwich, Vt., March 5, 1854; d. 1934. American music critic and organist. He graduated from Yale University in 1876 and was admitted to the New York bar. He pursued musical studies (1882–87) in Europe. He was critic of the Boston *Post* (1890–91), the Boston *Journal* (1891–1903), and the Boston *Herald* (1903 *et seq.*), and edited the program books of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Hale, Philip Leslie. b. at Boston, May 21, 1865; d. there, Feb. 2, 1931. American painter, writer, and teacher who taught at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts for more than 30 years and was critic for the Boston *Herald* and *Evening Transcript.* He studied at the Boston Museum School, Art Students League of New York, and Julian Academy and École des Beaux-Arts, Paris, later exhibiting in the U.S. and South America. He was made (1917) an associate of the National Academy of Design; he was also a member of the National Arts Club. Among his better-known works are *The Crimson Rambler* (Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts), *Spirit of Antique Art* (Museum of Montevideo, Uruguay), *Girl with Muff* (Corcoran Gallery of Art, Washington, D.C.), and *Girl with Pearls;* he wrote biographical sketches of artists and a critical estimate of Jan Vermeer.

Hale, Sarah Josepha. [Maiden name, **Buell.**] b. at Newport, N.H., Oct. 24, 1788; d. at Philadelphia, April 30, 1879. American editor and writer. She became editor of the *Ladies' Magazine* (Boston) in 1828, and of *Godey's Lady's Book* (Philadelphia) in 1837. She wrote *Woman's Record* (1853).

Hale, William Bayard. b. at Richmond, Ind., April 6, 1869; d. at Munich, Germany, April 10, 1924. American journalist and one-time (1893–1909) Episcopal clergyman. His interest in politics took him (1900) into Bryan's campaign of that year. At various times (1900 *et seq.*) he was on the staffs of *Cosmopolitan, Current Literature,* the New York *World,* the Philadelphia *Public Ledger,* and the New York *Times,* and joined (1909) the staff of *World's Work.* He wrote (1912) *Woodrow Wilson: The Story of his Life,* and became Wilson's confidential agent to Mexico. Hired by Germany during World War I as German propaganda adviser in the U.S., he was disgraced and driven from public life when this connection was publicly revealed.

Hale, William Gardner. b. at Savannah, Ga., Feb. 9, 1849; d. at Stamford, Conn., June 23, 1928. American classical scholar. He was graduated (1870) from Harvard, where he taught until 1880, when he became professor of Latin at Cornell University. He was named (1892) head of the Latin department at the University of Chicago and held this post until his retirement (1919). He played a leading part in the organization of the American School of Classical Studies at Rome (since absorbed by the American Academy at Rome) and served as its first director. His specialty was Greek and Latin syntax. Among his works are *The Cum-Constructions* (1887–88), *The Art of Reading Latin* (1887), *A First Latin Book* (1907), and articles in learned journals.

Hale, William Jay. b. at Ada, Ohio, Jan. 5, 1876—. American chemist, often described as the father of chemurgy. He was director (1919–34) of organic chemical research and consultant (1934 *et seq.*) at the Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich. He patented manufacturing processes for phenol, aniline, acetic acid, butadiene, and their derivatives. Author of *The Calculations of General Chemistry* (1909), *Prosperity Beckons* (1936), *Farmward March* (1939), and other books.

Haleakala (hä.lā.ä.kä.lä′). Volcanic mountain in E central Maui, Hawaiian Islands. It is the highest summit of Maui, and is noted for its enormous crater (area, ab. 19 sq. mi.) which is believed to be the largest extinct crater in the world. Elevation, ab. 10,025 ft.

Haleb (hä′leb) or **Haleb-es-Shahba** (-esh.shä′bą). Arabic names of **Aleppo.**

Haledon (hāl′dǫn). Borough in NE New Jersey, in Passaic County. 6,204 (1950).

Halemaumau (hä.lą̄.mou′mou). See under **Kilauea.**

Hales (hālz), **John.** [Called **"the Ever-Memorable."**] b. at Bath, England, April 19, 1584; d. at Eton, England, May 19, 1656. English scholar and Arminian divine. He was educated at Oxford, and became a fellow of Merton College. He attended the Synod of Dort (Dordrecht) in 1618, and in 1639 became canon of Windsor and chaplain to Archbishop Laud. He was deprived of his positions by the Parliamentarians and died in poverty. His most notable work is *Golden Remains* (1659).

Hales, Stephen. b. at Bekesbourne, Kent, England, Sept. 7, 1677; d. at Teddington, near London, Jan. 4, 1761. English physiologist and inventor. He was curate of Teddington, Middlesex, from 1708 until his death. His chief work is *Vegetable Staticks* (1727). Hales investigated the problems of the physiological processes of plant growth and life, the functions of leaves and roots, plant respiration, and similar pioneering studies. He further investigated the circulation and pressure of blood in animals, and was inventor of mechanical devices used in surgery. His ventilation system was successfully installed in several prisons.

Halesowen (hālz′ō.ęn). Municipal borough in W England, in Worcestershire, situated on the river Stour, ab. 7 mi. SW of Birmingham. It has no direct rail service for passengers, being reached by rail to Birmingham, ab. 111 mi. NW of London. 39,884 (1951).

Halevi or **ha-Levi** (hä.lē′vī), **Judah ben Samuel.** See **Judah ha-Levi.**

Halévy (ȧ.lā.vē), **Jacques François Fromental Élie** (or **Elias**). b. at Paris, May 27, 1799; d. at Nice, March 17, 1862. French composer; brother of Léon Halévy. He entered the Paris Conservatory in 1809, and studied under Berton and Cherubini. In 1819 he took

the grand prix with his *Herminie*. In 1827 he was professor of harmony at the Conservatory, in 1833 professor of counterpoint and fugue, and in 1840 professor of composition. He wrote *Leçons de lecture musicale* (1857), *Souvenirs et portraits* (1861), and others. Among his numerous operas are *La Juive* (1835), *L'Éclair* (1835), and *Le Juif errant* (1852).

Halévy, Joseph. b. at Adrianople (now Edirne), Turkey, Dec. 15, 1827; d. 1917. French Orientalist and traveler in Arabia and Ethiopia, noted as an Assyriologist. His works include *Rapport sur une mission archéologique dans le Yémen* (1872), *Mélanges d'épigraphie et d'archéologie sémitiques* (1874), *Recherches antiques sur l'origine de la civilisation babylonienne* (1876), *Documents religieux de l'Assyrie et de la Babylonie* (1883), and others. He founded the *Revue Sémitique d'Épigraphie et d'Histoire Ancienne*.

Halévy, Léon. b. at Paris, Jan. 14, 1802; d. at St.-Germain-en-Laye, France, Sept. 3, 1883. French poet and man of letters; brother of Jacques François Halévy. He published plays, verse, translations, and historical works.

Halévy, Ludovic. b. at Paris, Jan. 1, 1834; d. there, May 8, 1908. French dramatist and novelist; son of Léon Halévy. His works include librettos for the opéras bouffes *La Belle Hélène* (1864), *Barbe bleue* (1866), *La Grande Duchesse de Gérolstein* (1867), and *La Périchole* (1868), and for the opéras comiques *Carmen* (with Bizet's music, 1875), *Le Petit Duc* (1878), and *La Petite Mademoiselle* (1879). He wrote comedies *Frou-frou* (1869), *Le Réveillon* (1872), *La Boule* (1875), *La Cigale* (1877), *La Petite Mère* (1880), and *La Roussotte* (1881). These last were written in collaboration with Henri Meilhac. Among his novels and romances, written alone, are *Un Scandale* (1860), *L'Abbé Constantin* (1882), *Deux mariages* (1885), and *Mon camarade Moussard* (1886), and stories in *Karikari* (1892). He was elected a member of the French Academy in 1884.

Haleyville (hā'li.vil). City in NW Alabama, in Winston County, ab. 65 mi. NW of Birmingham, in a recreational area which includes the William B. Bankhead National Forest. 3,331 (1950).

Half-Century of Conflict, A. Historical work by Francis Parkman, published in 1892.

Half Dome. [Also, **South Dome.**] Mountain near the E end of the Yosemite valley, in E California, in Yosemite National Park. Elevation, 4,735 ft. above the valley, and ab. 8,860 ft. above sea level.

Half Moon. One of the two ships (the other being the *Good Hope*) with which Henry Hudson set out from Amsterdam, April 4 (N.S.), 1609, to find a passage through the Vaigach, or Kara Strait, S of Novaya Zemlya. On reaching Novaya Zemlya his crew forced him to turn back. The *Good Hope* probably returned to Holland; and in the *Half Moon* he crossed the Atlantic to the coast of Nova Scotia. He coasted as far S as Chesapeake Bay, and then N, reaching Sandy Hook on September 4. He explored, during September, as far as the site of Albany, the river later named for him, reaching the sea again on October 4. He reached England on Nov. 7, 1609.

Half Moon, The. Old house standing in Aldersgate, London. It was formerly the Half Moon Tavern, was much frequented by literary men, and was later also called, for no particular reason, "Shakespeare's house."

Halford (hal'fȯrd), Sir **Henry.** [Original surname, **Vaughan.**] b. at Leicester, England, Oct. 2, 1766; d. at London, March 9, 1844. English physician. He published *Essays and Orations delivered at the Royal College of Physicians* (1831) and others.

Half-Way Covenant. Name applied to an agreement reached (1662) by the New England Synod of Congregational Churches concerning an extension of church privileges. Originally, full membership in churches of this denomination was open only to adults who professed personal religious conversion, but children of such full members were granted all church privileges except that of participation in Communion, and as these children became adults, they continued to enjoy such privileges as long as they accepted the doctrines of the church. About the middle of the 17th century, as adults of this status began to have children of their own, the question arose whether such children in turn should be admitted to church privileges. This extension was proposed at a synod in 1657, and decreed at another synod in 1662. The decision, however, aroused much controversy, was nicknamed the Half-Way Covenant by its opponents, and was rejected by a good many congregations; some assenting congregations, moreover, lost numerous dissident members, who moved to other places and set up their own churches. In the following century Jonathan Edwards especially kept the dispute alive, being sternly opposed to the Half-Way Covenant.

Halfway House. Novel by Maurice Hewlett, published in 1908. Its vagabond hero is Maxwell Senhouse.

Haliartus (hal.i.är'tus). [Greek, **Haliartos** (-tos).] Ancient city in S central Greece, on the S shore of Lake Copais ab. 14 mi. NW of Thebes. It was important because of its strategic location on the main route between N and S Greece. In 395 B.C. the Spartan general Lysander was defeated and killed at Haliartus by the Thebans. The city was completely destroyed in 171 B.C. by the Romans, because it had favored the cause of Perseus, king of Macedonia.

Haliburton (hal'i.bėr.tọn), **Thomas Chandler.** [Pseudonym, **Sam Slick.**] b. at Windsor, Nova Scotia, December, 1796; d. at Isleworth, near London, Aug. 27, 1865. Canadian humorist. He practiced law at Annapolis Royal, and became (1828) chief justice of the court of common pleas of Nova Scotia. On the abolition of this court in 1840, he became judge of the supreme court. He resigned (1842) and went to England in 1856. He was a Conservative member of Parliament from 1859 to 1865. He wrote *The Clockmaker, or Sayings and Doings of Samuel Slick of Slickville* (1837; 2nd series, 1838; 3rd series, 1840), histories of Nova Scotia, *The Attaché, or Sam Slick in England* (1843), *The Bubbles of Canada* (1839), *The Old Judge, or Life in a Colony* (1843), and others.

Halicarnassus (hal''i.kär.nas'us). [Modern name, **Bodrum.**] In ancient geography, a city in Caria, Asia Minor, situated on the mainland and an island. It was founded by Dorians, and was taken and nearly destroyed by the Macedonians c334 B.C. It is celebrated for the Mausoleum, the tomb of Mausolus, in antiquity one of the seven wonders of the world built (352 B.C.) with the coöperation of Scopas and the most celebrated sculptors of the day. The Mausoleum consisted of a quadrangular peristyle of Ionic columns on a high basement, above which rose a pyramid of 24 steps, supporting a quadriga (a chariot drawn by four horses). Important remains of the abundant sculptured decoration are in the British Museum. It is also famous as the birthplace of the historians Herodotus and Dionysius. The site is now occupied by the modern Turkish town of Bodrum.

Halicz (hä'lich). [Also, **Galich.**] Town in SW U.S.S.R., in the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, situated on the Dniester River ab. 59 mi. SE of Lvov; formerly in Galicia, Austria-Hungary, later in Poland. Pop. ab. 4,000.

Halidé Edib (hä.lē.dā' e.dēp'). b. at Constantinople, 1885—. Turkish writer, feminist, educator, and patriot. In 1901 she became the first Moslem to graduate from the American College for Women at Constantinople. An ardent supporter of the Young Turk movement, in 1909 she had to go into exile for a time. After World War I, when the Turkish nationalists established the National Assembly at Ankara, she made her way to that city, married Adnan Bey, speaker of the National Assembly, and served both as a soldier and as a correspondent. Mustapha Kemal (Kemal Ataturk) designated her minister of education, but later she and her husband went into voluntary exile as a measure of protest against Kemal's severely dictatorial methods. At this time she wrote her memoirs and the book translated into English as *The Turkish Ordeal*. She visited the U.S. in 1928, addressing the Institute of Politics at Williams College, and in 1931, when she lectured at a number of American colleges. Her work of fiction best known to Western readers is that translated in 1924 as *The Shirt of Flame*.

Halidon Hill (hal'i.dọn). Hill ab. 2 mi. NW of Berwick-on-Tweed, England. Here the English under Edward III defeated (July 19, 1333) the Scots under the regent Archibald Douglas.

Halifax (hal'i.faks), 1st Earl of. [Title of **Edward Frederick Lindley Wood.**] b. near Exeter, Devonshire, England, April 16, 1881—. English statesman. He was

elected to the British House of Commons in 1910, and remained a member of that body until 1925. During World War I he served as a major of the Yorkshire Dragoons. He was undersecretary of state for colonies (1921), president of the board of education (1922–24), and minister of agriculture and fisheries (1924–25) before accepting the post of governor general of India (1925–31). He was successful in strengthening British relations with the Indian princes, but despite many conferences with Mohandas Gandhi, made little progress in his efforts to curb the Swaraj, or Freedom, movement among Indian nationalists. Returning to Great Britain, he served as president of the Board of Education (1932–35), succeeded, upon his father's death, to the title of Viscount Halifax (1934), and was Conservative leader in the House of Lords (1935–38), holding the portfolios of secretary of state for war (1935), lord privy seal (1935–37), and lord president of the council (1937–38), before becoming foreign secretary (1938–40). In the last-named post he was active in the negotiations leading to the Munich agreement (September, 1938), and accordingly was widely criticized by opponents of the policy of appeasing the Hitler regime in Germany. Having been succeeded in the foreign office by Anthony Eden, Lord Halifax in 1941 was named ambassador to the U.S., and continued to serve his government at Washington until 1946. During this time he was, in 1944, created 1st Earl of Halifax. Collections of his public addresses were published under the titles *Indian Problems* (1932), *Speeches on Foreign Policy* (1940), and *American Speeches* (1947).

Halifax. County borough, coal-mining town, and industrial center in N central England in the West Riding of Yorkshire, situated on the river Hebble near its confluence with the river Calder, ab. 7 mi. W of Bradford, ab. 201 mi. N of London by rail. Its industries include the manufacture of textile machinery (it is an important center of this trade), wire drawing, the spinning and weaving of worsteds (especially light worsteds), and carpet manufactures. It is connected with Rochdale by canal. Among the chief buildings are the town hall, the piecehall (originally used for piece goods), the parish church, and All Souls' Church. 98,376 (1951).

Halifax. Historic village in NE North Carolina, county seat of Halifax County, ab. 30 mi. by road N of Rocky Mount. The area was settled in the 1720's, and in 1758 Halifax became the county seat. In the period 1776–82 the general assembly of North Carolina met there. The first constitutional convention assembled at Halifax in November, 1776. Pop. 346 (1950).

Halifax. Seaport and the capital of Nova Scotia, Canada. It has important commerce and fisheries, is a leading military post, and is the chief naval station in Canada. It is strongly fortified. It is the seat of Dalhousie University. The port is a terminus of the Canadian National Railways. Its location made it a vitally important base in both World Wars I and II. It was founded in 1749. Pop. 85,589; including suburbs, 133,931 (1951).

Halifax, 1st Earl of. Title of **Montagu, Charles** (1661–1715).

Halifax, 2nd Earl of. Title of **Dunk, George Montagu.**

Halir (hä'lir), **Karl.** b. at Hohenelbe, in Bohemia, Feb. 1, 1859; d. at Berlin, Dec. 21, 1909. Bohemian violinist. After studying with Joachim he played first violin with orchestras at Königsberg, Mannheim, and Weimar, and with the Berlin opera (1894 *et seq.*). He was a member of the Joachim Quartet.

Halkett (hôl'kẹt, hal'-; hak'ẹt), **Hugh.** [Title, Baron **von Halkett.**] b. 1783; d. 1863. English general of Hanoverian infantry and lieutenant colonel in the English army. He commanded (1815) the 3rd and 4th brigades of Hanoverian militia at Waterloo.

Hall (häl). [Full name, **Solbad Hall in Tirol.**] Town in W Austria, in Tirol province, situated on the N bank of the Inn River E of Innsbruck: a station on the railroad line from Innsbruck to Kufstein. It is an old town. The *Stiftskirche* (collegiate church) is the earliest Renaissance church in Tirol. The city owes its importance to the nearby salt mines, worked since the 13th century. 10,031 (1951).

Hall (hôl), **Abraham Oakey.** b. at Albany, N.Y., July 26, 1826; d. at New York, Oct. 7, 1898. American lawyer, politician, journalist, and writer, remembered for his association with the notorious Tweed Ring at New York. He became (1851) assistant district attorney of New York County, served (1855–58, 1862–68) as district attorney, and from 1868 to 1872 was mayor of New York. He stood trial in December, 1872, on charges of being involved in the corruption of the Tweed ring, but was acquitted. He served (1879–82) as city editor of the New York *World*, and subsequently became London representative for the New York *Herald* and the New York *Morning Journal*. Among his writings are *The Manhattaner in New Orleans or Phases of "Crescent City" Life* (1851), *Old Whitney's Christmas Trot* (1857), *Sketches of Travel* (1859), *Horace Greeley Decently Dissected* (1862), *The Congressman's Christmas Dreams and the Lobby Member's Happy New Year: A Holiday Sketch* (1870), and *Ballads of Hans York* (1880). Shortly before his death he wrote a history of the Tweed ring which has remained unpublished.

Hall, Anna Maria. [Maiden name, **Fielding.**] b. at Dublin, Jan. 6, 1800; d. at East Moulsey, Surrey, England, Jan. 30, 1881. British author; wife of Samuel Carter Hall. She wrote *Sketches of Irish Character* (1829), *Lights and Shadows of Irish Life* (1838), and other novels and tales of Irish life.

Hall, Arnold Bennett. b. at Franklin, Ind., July 22, 1881; d. June 1, 1936. American political scientist and educator. He was instructor (1910–11), assistant professor (1911–14), associate professor (1914–21), and professor (1921–26) at the University of Wisconsin, and president (1926–32) of the University of Oregon. He served as director (1933 *et seq.*) of the Institute for Government Research in the Brookings Institution at Washington. Author of *The Monroe Doctrine* (1919), *Dynamic Americanism* (1920), and *Popular Government* (1921).

Hall, Asaph. b. at Goshen, Conn., Oct. 15, 1829; d. at Annapolis, Md., Nov. 22, 1907. American astronomer. He was professor of mathematics in the navy (1863 *et seq.*) and at Harvard (1896–1901), and was at the naval observatory in Washington (1862–91). In 1877 he discovered the two moons of Mars.

Hall, Basil. b. at Edinburgh, Dec. 31, 1788; d. at Portsmouth, England, Sept. 11, 1844. British naval officer, traveler, and author. He accompanied Lord Amherst's embassy to China in 1815, participating in the important explorations of the eastern seas during the voyage. Other travels took him to St. Helena, where he interviewed Napoleon, and also (1827–28) to the U.S. He became insane in 1842. Among his works are *Account of a Voyage of Discovery to the West Coast of Corea, and the Great Loo-choo Island in the Japan Sea* (1818), *Journal written on the Coasts of Chili, Peru, and Mexico* (1824), *Travels in North America* (1829), and *Fragments of Voyages and Travels* (9 vols., 1831–40).

Hall, Charles Cuthbert. b. at New York, Sept. 3, 1852; d. there, March 25, 1908. American Presbyterian theologian, president of Union Theological Seminary from 1897. He studied at Union Theological Seminary and at London and Edinburgh, and held pastorates at Newburgh (1875–77) and Brooklyn (1887–97), N.Y. Among his writings are *Qualifications for Ministerial Power* (1894), *Christian Belief Interpreted by Christian Experience* (1905), *Christ and the Eastern Soul* (1909), and *The Silver Cup* (1909). He was twice (1902–03, 1906–07) appointed by the University of Chicago to give the Barrows lectures in India and the Far East, and was Noble lecturer at Harvard in 1906.

Hall, Charles Francis. b. at Rochester, N.H., 1821; d. in Greenland, Nov. 8, 1871. American arctic explorer. He received a common-school education, and followed various occupations, including those of blacksmithing and engraving. Becoming interested in the fate of Sir John Franklin, he undertook, fitted out by private subscription, a journey to the arctic regions in search of the documents and possible survivors of his expedition. He left New London on May 29, 1860, and domesticated himself with the Eskimos, whose roving habits took him over much of the territory he desired to explore. He returned to New London on Sept. 13, 1862, having failed in the main object of his journey, but having discovered relics of Frobisher's expedition of 1577–78. He made a second journey of similar character (1864–69), during which he

discovered numerous relics of the Franklin expedition. On July 3, 1871, he sailed from New London in the *Polaris*, in command of an expedition to the North Pole. The *Polaris* passed through Smith Sound into Kane Basin, thence through Kennedy and Robeson channels to Lincoln Sea, and on Aug. 30, 1871, reached lat. 82°11′ N., the furthest point attained up to that time by any vessel. The expedition went into winter quarters on the coast of Greenland. He became ill on Oct. 24, 1871, on his return from a sledge journey, and died of apoplexy on Nov. 8, 1871. He published *Arctic Researches* (1864).

Hall, Charles Martin. b. at Thompson, Ohio, Dec. 6, 1863; d. Dec. 27, 1914. American chemist and pioneer aluminum manufacturer. He discovered (1886) and patented (1889) a commercially practicable method of producing aluminum. Aided (1888) by the Mellons, he established the Pittsburgh Reduction Company, forerunner of the present-day Aluminum Company of America. He was (1905 *et seq.*) trustee and chief benefactor of Oberlin College, leaving it at his death a sum which was later reported to have grown to over 15 million dollars.

Hall, Dominick Augustin. b. in South Carolina, c1765; d. at New Orleans, Dec. 19, 1820. American jurist. He became U.S. judge for Louisiana in 1812. In March, 1815, while New Orleans was under martial law, he granted a writ of habeas corpus for the release of Louis Louillier, who had been arrested by General Andrew Jackson for exciting discontent among the troops. General Jackson refused to recognize the authority of the court, rearrested Louillier, and committed Hall to jail. Hall, having been released the next day, fined the general 1,000 dollars for contempt of court in disregarding a writ of habeas corpus and in imprisoning a judge.

Hall, Edward. b. c1498; d. 1547. English historian, author of *The Union of the Noble and Illustre Famelies of Lancastre and York* (1542; generally called *Hall's Chronicle*), a history of England from Henry IV to Henry VII, written so as to glorify the Tudors. Grafton, Holinshed, and Stow borrowed from him, and Shakespeare followed him in some of his historical plays. The chronicle, based on the Latin work (1534) of Polydore Vergil, was reprinted in 1809 by Ellis.

Hall, Edwin Herbert. b. at Gorham, Me., Nov. 7, 1855; d. at Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 20, 1938. American physicist who discovered (1879) what is now known as Hall's effect, the deflection of the lines of flow in an electric circuit due to the magnetic field. He was instructor (1881–88), assistant professor (1888–95), and professor (1895–1921) of physics at Harvard, where his researches dealt with thermoelectric phenomena in metals. Author of *Lessons in Physics* (1900), *College Laboratory Manual of Physics* (1904), and *Elements of Physics* (1912).

Hall, Fitzedward. b. at Troy, N.Y., March 21, 1825; d. at Marlesford, Suffolk, England, Feb. 1, 1901. American philologist. He studied at Harvard, resided (1846–62) in India, becoming professor in the government college at Benares in 1853, and serving as inspector of schools (1855–62) for various districts. He went to London in 1862, and became professor of Sanskrit in King's College. In 1869 he removed to Marlesford, Suffolk. He published various Sanskrit works, *Recent Exemplifications of False Philology* (1872), *Modern English* (1873), *On English Adjectives in -able* (1887), and others.

Hall, Fort. Settlement in SE Idaho, ab. 12 mi. by road N of Pocatello. It is the site of a trading post built in 1834, which became an important post of the Hudson's Bay Company, and the only settlement on the Oregon Trail between Fort Bridger and Fort Boise. The fort was abandoned in 1855 and demolished by a flood in 1863. Its name has been given to the Indian reservation which now occupies the area.

Hall, Granville Stanley. b. at Ashfield, Mass., Feb. 1, 1844; d. April 24, 1924. American educator and psychologist. He graduated from Williams College in 1867, and studied for several years abroad. He was professor of psychology at Antioch College (1872–76), lectured on psychology at Harvard and Williams (1880–81), and was lecturer and professor at the Johns Hopkins University (1881–88). Thereafter he was professor of psychology and education and president of Clark University. He edited the *American Journal of Psychology*, the *Pedagogical Seminary*, and the *American Journal of Religious Psychology and Education*. His publications include *Hints Toward a Select and Descriptive Bibliography of Education* (1886; with J. M. Mansfield), *Contents of Children's Minds on Entering School* (1894), *The Story of a Sand Pile* (1897), *Adolescence* (1904), *Youth* (1907), *Educational Problems* (1911), and *Founders of Modern Psychology* (1912).

Hall, Isaac Hollister. b. at Norwalk, Conn., Dec. 12, 1837; d. July 2, 1896. American Orientalist. He was graduated from Hamilton College (1859) and from the Law Department of Columbia College (1865); after some ten years of law practice, during which he became interested in Cypriote inscriptions, he served (1875–77) as instructor in the Syrian Protestant College at Beirut. His discovery (1876) of a Syriac manuscript of the New Testament was set forth in his work the *Williams Manuscript: The Syrian Antilegomena Epistles* (1886), which brought him notice as a leading Syriac scholar. He became (1884) connected with the staff of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, where he was named (1886) curator of the department of sculpture and took part in the preparation of the illustrated catalogues of Cypriote art. He also wrote the *American Greek Testament: A Critical Bibliography of the Greek New Testament as Published in America* (1883).

Hall, Sir **James.** b. 1761; d. at Edinburgh, June 23, 1832. English geologist and chemist, known as the first to test geological hypotheses in the laboratory. Early a believer in the theories of James Hutton, he tested these theories by study of Scottish and continental rock formations. Through laboratory experiments he refuted the Wernerian opponents of Hutton's theories and presented his findings to the Royal Society of Edinburgh. In addition to his scientific papers he published *Essay on the Origin, History, and Principles of Gothic Architecture* (1813).

Hall, James. b. at Philadelphia, Aug. 19, 1793; d. near Cincinnati, Ohio, July 5, 1868. American author. He published *Letters from the West* (1828), *Legends of the West* (1832), *Tales of the Border* (1835), *Sketches of the West* (1836), and, with McKenney, *History of the Indian Tribes* (1838–44).

Hall, James. b. at Hingham, Mass., Sept. 12, 1811; d. at Bethlehem, N.H., Aug. 7, 1898. American geologist and paleontologist. He was assistant professor of chemistry at the Rensselaer Polytechnic School from 1832 to 1836, when he became professor of geology. He began his labors on the geological survey of New York in 1836, devoting himself after 1843 chiefly to paleontology. He published *The Paleontology of New York* and other works.

Hall, James Norman. b. at Colfax, Iowa, April 22, 1887; d. at Papeete, Tahiti, July 5, 1951. American writer. He served (1917) in the Lafayette Escadrille; resident (1920 *et seq.*) of Tahiti. Author of *Kitchener's Mob* (1916), *High Adventure* (1918), *On the Stream of Travel* (1926), *Mid-Pacific* (1928), *The Tale of a Shipwreck* (1935), *The Friends* (1939), *Doctor Dogbody's Leg* (1940), *Under a Thatched Roof* (1942), *Lost Island* (1944), and other books; coauthor, with Charles Bernard Nordhoff, of *The Lafayette Flying Corps* (2 vols., 1920), *Faery Lands of the South Seas* (1921), *Falcons of France* (1929), *The Hurricane* (1935), *The Dark River* (1936), *Botany Bay* (1941), *Men Without Country* (1942), and the trilogy concerning the ship *Bounty* (*Mutiny on the Bounty*, 1932; *Men Against the Sea*, 1934; *Pitcairn's Island*, 1934). *My Island Home* (1952) is autobiographical.

Hall, John. b. at Market Hill, County Armagh, Ireland, July 31, 1829; d. at Bangor, County Down, Ireland, Sept. 17, 1898. Presbyterian minister. He was of Scottish parentage, although born and educated in Ireland. In 1852 he became pastor of a Presbyterian church at Armagh, in 1858 was called to Dublin, and in 1867 accepted the pastorate of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

Hall, John Lesslie, Jr. b. at Williamsburg, Va., April 11, 1891—. American naval officer.

Hall, John Vine. b. at Diss, Norfolk, England, March 14, 1774; d. at London, Sept. 22, 1860. English bookseller and temperance advocate. He was in the book business from 1786 to 1801 and from 1801 to 1804 was a traveling wine salesman; in book business (1814–50) for himself at Maidstone, as owner of the store that had employed him in 1786. Addicted to drink from 1801 to

1818, he was afterwards a total abstainer and temperance worker. His volume *The Sinner's Friend* (1821; many editions) immediately became popular in religious circles, was translated into 30 languages, and sold three million copies.

Hall, Josef Washington. [Pseudonym, **Upton Close.**] b. at Kelso, Wash., Feb. 27, 1894—. American writer and lecturer. Graduated (1915) from George Washington University; newspaper correspondent (1917–22) in Far East; taught (1922–25) courses on Pacific life and culture at University of Washington. Wrote such books on Far East as *The Revolt of Asia* (1927), *Eminent Asians* (1931), *Challenge: Behind the Face of Japan* (1935), *Revolt of Asia, Moonlady,* and *In the Land of the Laughing Buddha.*

Hall, Joseph. b. near Ashby-de-la-Zouch, England, July 1, 1574; d. at Higham, near Norwich, England, Sept. 8, 1656. English bishop and author. He was educated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow, held the living of Halsted and a canonry at Wolverhampton, and became bishop successively of Exeter and Norwich; he was deprived of the latter See by Parliament. He published satires under the title *Virgidemiarum: First three books of toothless Satires* (1597) and a second volume, *Last three books of byting Satires* (1598), *Epistles* (1608–11), *Contemplations* (1612–26), *Paraphrase of Hard Texts* (1633), and controversial works.

Hall, Lyman. b. at Wallingford, Conn., April 12, 1724; d. in Burke County, Ga., Oct. 19, 1790. American settler and Revolutionary leader, signer of the Declaration of Independence. He was graduated (1747) from Yale, was ordained (1749), and after a brief career as a preacher turned to jhe practice of medicine. He subsequently took part in colonizing the "Midway District" of Georgia, where he settled in the Sunbury sector of St. John's Parish. He was outspoken in his espousal of the Revolutionary cause and became (1775) a delegate to the Continental Congress. He was elected (1783) governor of Georgia.

Hall, Marshall. b. at Basford, Nottinghamshire, England, Feb. 18, 1790; d. at Brighton, England, Aug. 11, 1857. English physician, noted for his researches on the nervous system, and for the "Marshall Hall method" of treating asphyzia. His chief works are *The Diagnosis of Diseases* (1817) and *Principles of the Theory and Practice of Medicine* (1837).

Hall, Nathan Kelsey. b. at Skaneateles, Onondaga County, N.Y., March 28, 1810; d. March 2, 1874. American jurist. He studied law under Millard Fillmore at Aurora, N.Y., and in 1832, when he was admitted to the bar, established a law partnership with Fillmore at Buffalo, N.Y. He became (1841) judge of the Erie County court of common pleas, was a Whig member (1845) of the state assembly and served (1847–49) in Congress. He was postmaster general (1850–52) under President Fillmore and served (1852–74) as U.S. judge of the Northern District of New York.

Hall, Newman. b. May 22, 1816; d. Feb. 18, 1902. English Congregational clergyman. He was minister of the Albion Congregational Church at Hull from 1842 to 1854, when he took charge of Surrey Chapel, known as Rowland Hill's Chapel, in Blackfriars Road, London. In 1876 he removed with his congregation to Christ Church, a splendid edifice erected chiefly through his exertions. He resigned his pastorate in 1892. He was the author of *Lectures in America* (1868), *Pilgrim Songs* (1871), *Come to Jesus* and other tracts, and other works.

Hall, Radclyffe. [Full name, **Marguerite Radclyffe Hall.**] b. at Bournemouth, Hampshire, England, c1886; d. at London, Oct. 7, 1943. English novelist and poet, noted as the author of the controversial novel *The Well of Loneliness.* Educated at King's College, London, and in Germany. Author of the books of poetry *'Twixt Earth and Stars* (1906), *Poems of the Past and Present* (1910), *Songs of Three Counties* (1913), and *The Forgotten Island* (1915); of novels including *The Forge* and *The Unlit Lamp* (both 1924), *A Saturday Life* (1925), *Adam's Breed* (1926; awarded the James Tait Black and the Femina-Vie Heureuse prizes, and, in 1930, a Humane Award gold medal), *The Well of Loneliness* (1928), *The Master of the House* (1932), and *The Sixth Beatitude* (1936); and of *Miss Ogilvy Finds Herself* (1934), short stories. *The Well of Loneliness,* a sympathetic study of female homosexuality, created a controversy, was the subject of court action, and was banned in London and New York before an American judge finally decided that the theme and its treatment were not immoral. The author was supported in England by Shaw, Wells, Bennett, Julian Huxley, Hugh Walpole, John Middleton Murry, Virginia Woolf, Storm Jameson, and V. Sackville-West, and in the U.S. by Sherwood Anderson, Sinclair Lewis, H. L. Mencken, and Theodore Dreiser.

Hall, Robert. b. at Arnesby, Leicestershire, England, May 2, 1764; d. at Bristol, England, Feb. 21, 1831. English pulpit orator of the Baptist Church. He preached at Bristol (1785–90), at Cambridge (1791–1806), at Leicester (1807–26), and again at Bristol (1826–31). His works in six volumes were edited by Olinthus Gregory (1832).

Hall, Samuel Carter. b. at Waterford, Ireland, May 9, 1800; d. at Kensington, London, March 16, 1889. British author and editor; husband of Anna Maria Hall. He edited or subedited *The Literary Observer, The Amulet, New Monthly Magazine, The Town, Art Union Journal,* and *Social Notes.* He wrote *Baronial Halls of England* (1848), and, with his wife, *Ireland, its Scenery* (1841–43), and numerous other works.

Hall, Samuel Read. b. at Croydon, N.H., Oct. 27, 1795; d. June 24, 1877. American Congregational clergyman, educator, and writer. He attended the Kimball Union Academy at Meriden, N.H., and in 1814 began his teaching career at Rumford, Me., where he was supposedly the first to utilize blackboards in the U.S. He was licensed (1822) as a Congregational minister and during his missionary work at Concord, Vt., founded a training school for teachers which became (1823) the Concord Academy. He subsequently served (1830–37) as principal of the teachers' seminary at the Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and until 1840 was principal of the Holmes Plymouth Academy in New Hampshire. In his later career he held several pastorates. Among his works are *Lectures on School-Keeping* (1829) and *Lectures to Female Teachers on School-Keeping* (1832).

Hall, Thomas Seavey. b. at Upper Bartlett, N.H., April 1, 1827; d. at Meriden, Conn., Dec. 1, 1880. American inventor and manufacturer of automatic signal devices for railroads and highways. Beginning as a woolen manufacturer at Stamford, Conn., he retired in 1866 and became interested in railroad safety devices after he was involved in a railroad wreck (c1866). He founded (1867) the Hall Drawbridge and Signal Company at Stamford and subsequently took out a number of patents relating to railway signal and highway-crossing protection systems. His most significant contribution was the "banjo" signal (electric enclosed disk), patented by him in 1869. His automatic block-signalling system was first installed (1871) on the Eastern Railroad of Massachusetts, and the practice devised by him is still, in its fundamentals, in use in U.S. railroad signal systems.

Hall, Winfield Scott. b. at Batavia, Ill., Jan. 5, 1861; d. 1942. American physiologist, hygienist, and educator. A graduate of Northwestern University, he became professor of physiology there in 1895, and actively engaged in teaching until 1919. Among the titles of his works are *Elementary Anatomy, Physiology, and Hygiene* (1900), *The Biology, Physiology, and Sociology of Reproduction; also Sexual Hygiene* (1906), *Nutrition and Dietetics* (1909), *Instead of Wild Oats* (1911), *Life Problems* (1913), *Constructive Eugenics* (1915), *The Intimate Life* (1925), and *Love and Marriage* (1929).

Halla (hul'a). See **Hala.**

Hallam (hal'ăm), **Arthur Henry.** b. at London, Feb. 1, 1811; d. at Vienna, Sept. 15, 1833. English essayist; son of Henry Hallam. He formed an intimacy with Tennyson, to whose sister he was betrothed, and by whom he has been commemorated in the long elegiac poem *In Memoriam.* His literary remains were published in 1834.

Hallam, Henry. b. at Windsor, England, July 9, 1777; d. at Penshurst, Kent, England, Jan. 21, 1859. English historian. He graduated with the degree of B.A. at Oxford (Christ Church) in 1799, was afterward called to the bar, and was for many years a commissioner of stamps. In 1812 he inherited a competent fortune from his father, which enabled him to withdraw from the practice of law

and devote himself to historical studies. His chief works are *A View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages* (1818), *The Constitutional History of England from the Accession of Henry VII. to the Death of George II.* (1827), and *Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the 15th, 16th, and 17th Centuries* (1837–39).

Hallamshire (hal'am.shir). Name of an ancient lordship in N central England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, situated in the vicinity of and including Sheffield. The boundaries are rather indeterminate, but it probably included Ecclesfield and Sheffield parishes. The name has no official usage.

Halland (häl'länd). *Län* (county) in S Sweden, on the Kattegat. It is a densely populated and fertile region. Capital, Halmstad; area, 1,901 sq. mi.; pop. 162,626 (1950)

Hallandale (hal'an.dāl). Town in SE Florida, in Broward County, on the Atlantic coast ab. 15 mi. N of Miami: site of a large race track. In the decade between the last two U.S. censuses the town's population more than doubled. 1,827 (1940), 3,886 (1950).

Hallaniyah (hal.a.nē'yą). See under **Kuria Muria Islands.**

Halle (häl'ę). [Also, **Halle an der Saale** (än dėr zä'lę).] City in C Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Saxony-Anhalt, Russian Zone, formerly in the province of Saxony, Prussia, situated on the Saale River ab. 20 mi. NW of Leipzig. It has important salt mines and salt works; in the center of the central German lignite and potash mining region; a railroad junction and a river port. Before World War II it had manufactures of machinery for the chemical and sugar industries; paper mills, printing establishments; chemical and starch factories; oil refineries; sugar refineries; chocolate factories; breweries. Halle has a university, founded in 1694 and combined with the former university of Wittenberg in 1817, with library and scientific institutes. There are various other libraries (library of the Franckesche Stiftungen, library of the Deutsche Morgenländische Gesellschaft and others). The Franckesche Stiftungen, or Francke Institutes, created by the pietist and missionary August Herman Francke in the 18th century, consist of a number of elementary and high schools, orphanages, printing and publishing establishments, and missionary societies. The composer Handel was born here. Old monuments are few: the Moritzkirche (12th–15th centuries), Ulrichskirche (12th–15th centuries), Marienkirche, and *Dom* (cathedral; 16th century) are all Gothic churches; the *Rathaus* (town hall) dates from the 16th century. The Moritzburg, a 15th-century castle, now contains the municipal art gallery (paintings of the 19th and 20th centuries). 222,505 (1946).

History. Halle was founded by Charlemagne in 806 as a fortress on the Slavic frontier. From 968 to 1680 it belonged to the archbishopric of Magdeburg. The city was an important commercial center in the Middle Ages and a member of the Hanseatic League, but its prosperity was entirely destroyed in the Thirty Years' War. The Reformation was introduced in 1541. The city gained a new importance as an educational and industrial center in the 18th, 19th, and 20th centuries. During World War II it was frequently bombed and severely damaged in the years 1943–45; it was occupied by American troops on April 19, 1945.

Halle. Flemish name of **Hal,** Belgium.

Hallé (hal'ē, -ę), Sir **Charles.** [Original name, **Karl Halle** (häl'ę).] b. at Hagen, Westphalia, Germany, April 11, 1819; d. at Manchester, England, Oct. 25, 1895. Conductor and pianist. In 1836 he went to Paris, where he studied under Kalkbrenner and became the friend of Chopin, Liszt, Berlioz, and Cherubini. He went to England in 1848, founded (1857) the Manchester Orchestra, which he directed, conducted opera and musical festivals, and gave piano recitals. He was knighted in 1888.

Halleck (hal'ęk), **Fitz-Greene.** b. at Guilford, Conn., July 8, 1790; d. there, Nov. 19, 1867. American poet. He was one of the original trustees of the Astor Library at New York. With Joseph Rodman Drake he wrote the *Croaker* papers in the New York *Evening Post* (1819). Among his poems are *Fanny* (1819) and *Marco Bozzaris* (1825). He was the author of *Alnwick Castle, with Other Poems* (1827). His tribute to Drake, beginning "Green be the turf above thee," written on Drake's death in 1820, is his best-known poem. His poetical works were edited and published in 1869 by James Grant Wilson, as were his letters.

Halleck, Henry Wager. b. at Westernville, Oneida County, N.Y., Jan. 16, 1815; d. at Louisville, Ky., Jan. 9, 1872. American general of the Union armies during the Civil War. He was graduated from West Point in 1839, served in the Mexican War, was promoted captain of engineers in 1853, and in 1854 resigned his commission in order to take up the practice of law at San Francisco. He was appointed major general in the Union army at the outbreak of the Civil War, and assumed command of the Department of the Missouri (Nov. 9, 1861), and of the Department of the Mississippi (March 11, 1862). He commanded in person at the siege of Corinth, which he occupied on May 30, 1862. He assumed command as general in chief of all the armies of the U.S., with headquarters at Washington (July 11, 1862), an office in which he was superseded by General Grant (March 12, 1864). He was chief of staff to Grant from March 12, 1864, to April 19, 1865, when he was appointed to the command of the Division of the James. He published *International Law* (1861), *Elements of International Law and Laws of War* (1866), and others. His *Elements of Military Art and Science* (1846) was much used in the training of officers during the Civil War. Halleck's success as a teacher and administrator was not matched by his accomplishments in the field.

Hallé Concerts (hal'ē, -ę). Concerts established by Sir Charles Hallé following the Manchester Exhibition (1857), and continued under the auspices of the Hallé Society, which was founded for the express purpose of financing and directing these concerts. The performances have long been an institution in the north of England. Among visiting conductors have been Sir Edward Elgar, Igor Stravinsky, and Sir Thomas Beecham.

Hallein (häl'īn). Town in C Austria, in Salzburg province, situated on the Salzach River ab. 8 mi. S of Salzburg. It is noted for its salt mines. There are also a municipal museum, a wood-carving school, and tobacco and cellulose factories. 14,849 (1951).

Hallelujah Victory. Victory said to have been gained by the Britons over the Picts and Scots at Mold in Flintshire, Wales, March 30, 430. It was named from the war cry adopted by the Britons at the suggestion of Saint Germain, bishop of Auxerre, who was present at the battle.

Hallén (hä.lān'), **Johan Andreas.** b. at Göteborg, Sweden, Dec. 22, 1846; d. at Stockholm, March 11, 1925. Swedish conductor and composer. Conductor of the Musical Union at Göteborg (1872–78), the Philharmonic Concerts at Stockholm (1884–92), and the Royal Opera (1892–97); professor (1908 *et seq.*) of composition at the Stockholm Conservatory; member of the Stockholm Academy. His compositions include the operas *Harald, the Viking* and *Hexfällen*; he was also the composer of three symphonic poems, four suites, an overture, songs, and a *Christmas Oratorio.*

Haller (häl'ėr), **Albrecht von.** b. at Bern, Switzerland, Oct. 16, 1708; d. there, Dec. 12, 1777. Swiss physiologist, anatomist, botanist, and poet. He studied at Tübingen, Leiden, and Basel, traveled in France, England, the Netherlands, and Germany, and settled (1729) as a physician at Bern, where he became city physician and librarian. His works include *Elementa physiologiae corporis humani* (1757–66), *Bibliotheca botanica* (1771–72), *Bibliotheca anatomica* (1774–77), *Bibliotheca chirurgica* (1774–75), *Bibliotheca medicinae practicae* (1776–87), *Icones anatomicae* (1743–50), and the philosophical romances *Usong* (1771), *Alfred* (1773), and *Fabius and Cato* (1774).

Haller, Berthold. b. at Aldingen, near Rottweil, Württemberg, Germany, 1492; d. at Bern, Switzerland, Feb. 25, 1536. Swiss preacher, influential in establishing the Reformation at Bern.

Haller, Józef. b. 1873—. Polish general and politician. He served in the Austrian army during World War I and became commander of the second brigade of the Polish Legion fighting against Russia; in 1916 turned against the Austrians and led his troops into Russia. With the support of American Poles, he organized (1918) a Polish army in France, distinguished himself during the war (1920) against the Bolsheviks, and took an active part in the battle of Warsaw. A member (1923 *et seq.*) of parliament, he retired

from political life after Marshal Pilsudski's military coup (1926). During World War II, he was minister without portfolio in the Polish government-in-exile.

Hallet (ȧ.le), **Étienne Sulpice.** [Also known as **Stephen Hallet.**] b. 1755; d. 1825. French architect. Coming to the U.S. in 1789, he interested Secretary of State Thomas Jefferson in a design for the projected U.S. Capitol, in the style of French monumental buildings of the Louis XVI period. Jefferson encouraged the architect to make additional drawings for submission to President Washington and the commissioners appointed to advise him in this matter. Washington preferred the structure envisioned by William Thornton, but in recognition of Hallet's work employed him to assist in the execution of Thornton's design. Hallet continued to be so critical of Thornton's plans, however, and tried so persistently to introduce changes, that he was dismissed in 1794.

Hallett's Cove (hal'ȩts). Original name of **Astoria,** N.Y.

Halley (hal'i), **Edmund.** b. at Haggerston, Shoreditch, London, Nov. 8, 1656; d. at Greenwich, London, Jan. 14, 1742. English astronomer. His father was engaged in the business of soap boiling at London. He studied at St. Paul's School, and in 1673 entered Queen's College, Oxford, but left the university in 1676 without taking a degree. His astronomical studies were begun in his boyhood (his first communication to the Royal Society was sent before he was 20), and in 1676 he sailed for St. Helena for the purpose of observing the positions of the fixed stars in the Southern Hemisphere in order to make astronomical calculation more accurate, others then being at work on the northern stars. The importance of observations made during this trip led Flamsteed to name him "the Southern Tycho." On Nov. 7, 1677, he made at St. Helena "the first complete observation of a transit of Mercury." In 1678 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society. He was a friend of Sir Isaac Newton, and printed (1686–87) the *Principia* at his own cost. He was assistant secretary of the Royal Society and editor (1685–93) of the *Philosophical Transactions,* was appointed Savilian professor of geometry at Oxford in 1703, became secretary of the Royal Society in 1713, and was appointed successor to Flamsteed as astronomer royal in 1721. From November, 1698, to September, 1700, he explored the South Atlantic in the *Paramour Pink* (returning once to England) for the purpose of studying the variation of the compass and discovering southern lands, and reached lat. 52° S. In 1701, in the same vessel, he surveyed the tides and coasts of the English Channel. He is best known for his studies of comets. He inferred from his computations that the comets of 1531, 1607, and 1682 were in reality the same body, and predicted its return in 1758, a prediction which was verified by its appearance on Christmas day of that year. This comet has since been known by his name.

Halley, Rudolph. b. at Harrison, N.Y., June 19, 1913—. American lawyer. He was editor (1932–34) of the *Columbia Law Review* and became a member of the New York bar in 1935. In 1937 he was appointed assistant to the federal district attorney at New York City, serving until 1942. Halley became assistant counsel (1942) and counsel (1944) to the U.S. Senate war investigation committee, headed by Senator Harry S. Truman. In 1950 he was counsel to the special Senate committee to investigate organized crime in the U.S.; the hearings of this group (the Kefauver Committee) were televised, and Halley became a "star" of what was the most popular "show" of the day. In 1951 he was elected president of the New York City Council, where his repeated clashes with Mayor V. R. Impellitteri and, later, with Governor T. E. Dewey kept him in the public eye.

Hallgrimsson (häl'grēms.sôn), **Jonas.** b. in Iceland, 1807; d. 1844. Icelandic author. He studied at the University of Copenhagen, traveled (1837–42) through Iceland for scientific purposes, wrote on geological subjects, and published tales and miscellaneous articles. He is best known as a poet, the head of a school of Icelandic lyric poetry, and for his efforts to purify the language in literary use.

Halliburton (hal'i.bėr.tọn), **Richard.** b. at Brownsville, Tenn., Jan. 9, 1900; d. at sea, in March, 1939. American adventurer, explorer, and author. Climbed the Matterhorn (1921), Fujiyama (1923), Olympus (1925), and Popocatepetl (1928); swam the Hellespont (1925), the Panama Canal (1928), and the Sea of Galilee (1931); undertook (1922) an expedition to western Tibet; traced (1925) the wanderings of Ulysses; retraced (1928) Cortés's conquest of Mexico and Balboa's route across Darien; explored (1928) Yucatán, Peru, and western Brazil; made (1931–32) a global air journey of over 50,000 miles in his own airplane, tracing the paths of the first Crusade, Alexander the Great's conquest of Asia, and Hannibal's journey into Italy, and flying (1932) over Mount Everest; syndicated (1934–35) in newspaper accounts of his travels in Russia, Arabia, and Ethiopia; was lost in a typhoon while sailing from Hong Kong to San Francisco in a Chinese junk. Author of *The Royal Road to Romance* (1925), *The Glorious Adventure* (1927), *New Worlds to Conquer* (1929), *The Flying Carpet* (1932), *Seven League Boots* (1935), and *The Orient* (1937) and *The Occident* (1937), the two latter published also as *Richard Halliburton's Book of Marvels.*

Hallidie (hal'i.di), **Andrew Smith.** [Original name, **Andrew Smith.**] b. at London, March 16, 1836; d. at San Francisco, April 24, 1900. American engineer and inventor. He emigrated (1853) to California where, at the age of 19, he built a wire suspension bridge over the American River. After continuing his practice as a wire suspension bridge-builder, he founded (1858) a factory for the manufacture of wire rope, the first such plant on the Pacific Coast. He invented (1867) a rigid suspension bridge and developed (1867) the "Hallidie ropeway" for the transportation of freight over natural obstacles such as canyons. He applied his system of endless ropes to the San Francisco street-car system along steep inclined planes, perfecting his installation by 1873.

Halligen (häl'i.gen). Group of small islands in NW Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Schleswig-Holstein, formerly in the province of Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, situated in the Wattenmeer, a shallow part of the North Sea, between the islands of Langeness and Nordstrand. Formerly part of the mainland, they consist of small patches of fertile, marshy land, little elevated above the sea level. The smallness of the islands prevents the erection of dikes. The houses are built on artificial hills for protection.

Hallingdal (häl'ing.dăl). Valley in S Norway noted for its connection with the ancient sagas.

Halliwell-Phillipps (hal'i.wel.fil'ips, -wẹl-), **James Orchard.** b. at Chelsea, London, June 21, 1820; d. at Hollingbury Copse, near Brighton, England, Jan. 3, 1889. English antiquary and Shakespearian scholar. He became connected with the Shakespeare Society in 1841. In March, 1872, he bought the theater at Stratford-on-Avon; he was also the means of buying Shakespeare's house, New Place, at Stratford-on-Avon, and conveying it to the corporation of Stratford. Among his works are *Early History of Free-Masonry in England* (1843), *Nursery Rhymes of England* (1845), *Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words* (1847), and *Outlines of the Life of Shakspere* (1848). In the period 1853–65 he published a folio edition of Shakespeare in 16 volumes, and in 1862–71 *Lithographed Facsimiles of the Shaksperian Quartos.* He edited many Middle English and early modern English works.

Hall-Mills Murder Case (hôl'milz'). Murder whose aftermath won national attention and notoriety by virtue of the "sensational" coverage it received in U.S. tabloid newspapers. The murder of the Rev. Edward Wheeler Hall and Mrs. James Mills, his church choir leader, took place in September, 1922, near New Brunswick, N.J., but the trial was not held until 1926, when a tabloid journal was instrumental in reopening the case. Mrs. Hall and her two brothers, Willie and Henry Stevens, were tried on the charge of murder. The defendants were acquitted after a trial whose proceedings, colorfully interpreted by the tabloid press, engaged the interest of the American public.

Hallock (hal'ọk), **Charles.** b. at New York, March 13, 1834; d. Dec. 2, 1917. American journalist, author, and naturalist; son of Gerard Hallock. He was editor of the New Haven *Register* (1855–56), of the New York *Journal of Commerce* (1856–61), and of *Forest and Stream* (1873–80), which he founded, and was associate editor of *Nature's Realm* (1889–90) and of *Northwestern Field and*

Stream (1896–97). He founded the International Association for the Protection of Game in 1874, and in 1875 formulated uniform game laws, known as the "Hallock Code," used as a basis for legislation in many states. Among his publications are *Fishing Tourist* (1873), *Camp Life in Florida* (1875), *Our New Alaska* (1886), *The Salmon Fisher* (1890), *Luminous Bodies Here and Hereafter* (1906), and *Peerless Alaska* (1908).

Hallock, Gerard. b. at Plainfield, Mass., March 18, 1800; d. at New Haven, Conn., Jan. 4, 1866. American journalist. As editor (1828 *et seq.*) of the New York *Journal of Commerce*, he became leader of the first cooperative news service, helped found (1848) the Associated Press, and was first president (1856) of the General News Association of the City of New York.

Hallock, William. b. at Milton, N.Y., Aug. 14, 1857; d. May 20, 1913. American physicist and educator, professor of physics (1902 *et seq.*) and dean of the faculty of pure science (1906–09) at Columbia University. He was graduated from Columbia in 1879 and was adjunct professor there from 1892 to 1902. He published numerous papers on physical and astrophysical topics.

Hall of Fame. Building on University Heights, New York, erected in 1900 for the purpose of commemorating great Americans. It is a semicircular colonnade, 520 ft. long and 20 ft. high, connecting two of the buildings of New York University, with a ground floor underneath containing a long hall and six rooms to be used as a museum to contain memorials of those honored. Space is provided within the colonnade for 150 panels, which are to contain bronze tablets bearing the names (with busts or statues of bronze on parapets just above) of such Americans as shall be judged most famous in their respective fields by an electorate of 100 eminent American citizens appointed by the senate of the University. The nominations, received from the general public, are transmitted by the senate, which also is given a right of veto upon the decisions rendered by the electorate. According to the terms of election, persons to be eligible must have been born in what is now U.S. territory, and must have been dead at least ten years. Fifty names were to be chosen in 1900, representing a majority of the following classes: authors and editors, businessmen, educators, inventors, missionaries and explorers, philanthropists and reformers, clergymen and theologians, scientists, engineers and architects, lawyers and judges, musicians, painters, and sculptors, physicians and surgeons, rulers and statesmen, soldiers and sailors, and distinguished men and women outside these classes. Thereafter, five more were to be chosen at intervals of five years until the year 2000, when the roll would become complete.

Hallopeau (à.lo.pō), **François Henri.** b. at Paris, Jan. 17, 1842; d. there, March, 1919. French dermatologist. He described mycosis fungoides, a malignant disease running a chronic course, various forms of exfoliative erythrodermia as preliminary symptoms of neoplasms, and acrodermatitis continua or perstans (1890).

Halloween or **Hallowe'en** (hal.ō.wēn'). Popular celebration of the British Isles and America, falling on the evening of October 31. Traditionally, it is an occasion for children to play harmless pranks. Although associated with the eve of All Saints or All-Hallows Day, the festival has its origins in pre-Christian rites, as testified by the prevalence of ghost and witch stories associated with it. People in the British Isles still bob for apples, tell fortunes, and light bonfires on this night. In America masquerading and pumpkin-head jack-o'-lanterns are featured. The use of pumpkins and ears of corn as typical decorations associate it with old harvest celebrations.

Hallowell (hol'ō.wel). City in SW Maine, in Kennebec County, on the Kennebec River ab. 2 mi. S of Augusta: center of a granite-quarrying region. It was settled about the middle of the 18th century. 3,404 (1950).

Hallowell (hal'ō.wel), **Robert.** b. at Denver, Colo., March 12, 1886; d. Nov. 27, 1939. American painter, assistant director (1935–36) of the Federal Art Project. His work is in permanent collections of the Brooklyn Museum, Lewisohn Collection, New York, Cleveland Museum, and Phillips Memorial Gallery, Washington, D.C.

Hallstatt (häl'shtät). Market and resort town in C Austria, in the province of Upper Austria, situated on the steep slopes at the SW end of the Lake of Hallstatt ab. 32 mi. SE of Salzburg. It is one of the few places in Austria where Protestantism survived the Counter Reformation. There are a Protestant and a Catholic church, a museum with mineralogical, pre-historic, and Roman finds, and a charnel house with thousands of skulls preserved here since the 15th century. Its economic importance derives from the salt mines which are nearby. 1,587 (1946).

Hallstatt, Lake of. [Also: **Lake of Hallstadt**; German, **Hallstätter See** (häl'shtet.ėr zā'').] Lake in the Salzkammergut, Austria, ab. 7 mi. S of Ischl, noted for its picturesque scenery. Length, ab. 5 mi.

Hallström (häl'strêm), **Ivar.** b. at Stockholm, June 5, 1826; d. there, in April, 1901. Swedish pianist and composer. His works comprise operas, such as *Hertig Magnus*, *Mountain King*, and *Neaga*, ballets, operettas, and songs.

Hallue (à.lü). River in N France, a small tributary of the Somme, in the department of Somme. Near it, ab. 6 mi. NE of Amiens, the Germans (ab. 20,000) under Manteuffel defeated the French (40,000–50,000) under Faidherbe on Dec. 23, 1870.

Halluin (à.lwañ). Town in N France, in the department of Nord, situated on the Lys River, N of Lille, immediately S of the Belgian border. It is a textile town (spinning, weaving, and bleaching establishments); known also for rubber manufactures. 12,935 (1946).

Hallwachs (häl'väks), **Wilhelm.** b. at Darmstadt, Germany, July 9, 1859; d. at Dresden, Germany, June 20, 1922. German physicist. He was professor of electrotechnics (1893 *et seq.*) and professor of physics (1900 *et seq.*) at the Technische Hochschule at Dresden. He is known for his discovery (1888) of the photoelectric effect named for him.

Hallwil Lake (häl'vil). [German, **Hallwiler See, Hallwyler See** (häl'vē.lėr zā'').] Lake in Switzerland, ab. 16 mi. N of Lucerne. Length, ab. 5½ mi.

Halm (hälm), **Karl.** b. at Munich, Germany, April 5, 1809; d. there, Oct. 5, 1882. German classical philologist and critic, director (1856 *et seq.*) of the state library and professor at the university in Munich.

Halmahera (häl.mä.he'rä). [Also: **Gilolo, Jailolo, Jilolo**; Dutch, **Djailolo.**] One of the Molucca Islands, in E Indonesia, NW of New Guinea and E of the N end of Celebes. Formerly in the Dutch residency of Ternate, it is now a part of the province of the Moluccas, in the Republic of Indonesia. Length, ab. 225 mi.; width, 10–100 mi.

Halmand (hal'mạnd). See **Helmand.**

Halmstad (hälm'städ). City in S Sweden, the capital of the *län* (county) of Halland, situated on the Kattegat, at the mouth of the Nissan River, S of Göteborg: salmon fisheries, shipyards, paper mills, breweries, and granite quarries; exports wool, pulp, fish, and butter. There is a castle in the Renaissance style. The town belonged to Denmark until 1658. Pop. 35,276 (1950).

Halonnesus (hal.ọ.nē'sus). An ancient name of **Alonesos.**

Halper (hal'pėr), **Albert.** b. at Chicago, Aug. 3, 1904—. American novelist. Author of *Union Square* (1933), *On the Shore* (1934), *The Foundry* (1934), *The Chute* (1937), *Sons of the Fathers* (1940), *The Little People* (1942), *Only an Inch from Glory* (1943), and other novels.

Halphen (âl.fañ), **Georges Henri.** b. at Rouen, France, Oct. 30, 1844; d. at Versailles, France, May 21, 1889. French mathematician. His early work was on algebraic plane and skew curves, but he is best known for his contributions to integral calculus, mechanics, differential invariants, elliptic integrals, and n-dimensional geometry. He was educated at the École Polytechnique and taught there. He became a lieutenant in the artillery and served with distinction in the Franco-Prussian War. His *Traité des functions élliptiques* appeared in three volumes (1886–91) and his *Œuvres* in four volumes (1916–24).

Halpine (hal'pin), **Charles Graham.** b. at Oldcastle, County Meath, Ireland, Nov. 20, 1829; d. at New York, Aug. 3, 1868. American journalist and humorist, author of the "Miles O'Reilly" papers. He came to the U.S. in 1851, became assistant editor of the Boston *Post* in 1852 and editor of the New York *Leader* in 1857, served (1861–64) in the Union army in the Civil War, becoming

assistant adjutant general and colonel in 1862, and was editor of the New York *Citizen* in 1864 and register of the county of New York in 1867. Author of *The Life and Adventures . . . of Private Miles O'Reilly* (1864).

Hals (häls), **Frans.** b. at Antwerp, c1580 or 1585; d. at Haarlem, Netherlands, in August, 1666. Dutch portrait and genre painter. His family moved to Haarlem, probably because of religious or political persecution. His life there was one of considerable hardship, and he was often in debt. According to some accounts, he was a profligate spender and roisterer, but it has also been pointed out that the economic climate of that time was a hard one for artists and that Hals seems to have been generally respected. He received important commissions, especially for group portraits of officers and others, called "corporation pictures," and toward the end of his life was granted a pension by the town of Haarlem. One of the most often reproduced of Hals' paintings is the *Laughing Cavalier* (in the Wallace Collection at London); he did many pictures of laughing or smiling subjects and has been called second to none in his brilliant and natural rendering of these difficult expressions. His work as a whole is admired for its vividness and warmth, and for both the virtuosity and the obvious joy with which he rendered the play of light on various materials, the various poses and features of his sitters, and the most fleeting of facial expressions. Although he was much in demand both as painter and teacher in his own lifetime, Hals was all but forgotten until Whistler, Manet, and others revived interest in his work in the 19th century. His paintings are in many collections, including the Metropolitan Museum and Frick Collection at New York, and others in the U.S., and museums at Amsterdam, Haarlem, and Antwerp; *La Bohémienne* and the portrait of Descartes are in the Louvre.

Halsey (hôl'si, -zi), **John.** b. possibly at Boston, March 1, 1670; d. in Madagascar, 1716. American privateersman and pirate. Around the beginning of the 18th century, he became a privateersman along the Newfoundland banks, where he seized French vessels; his operations extended also into the West Indies. He took (c1705) to the life of a pirate, using Madagascar as his base of operations.

Halsey, Margaret Frances. b. at Yonkers, N.Y., Feb. 13, 1910—. American writer. Educated at Skidmore College; received M.A. from Teachers College, Columbia; on editorial staff of Simon and Schuster, Inc. Her books include *With Malice Toward Some* (1938), *Some of My Best Friends Are Soldiers* (1944), *Color Blind* (1946), and *The Folks at Home* (1952).

Halsey, William Frederick. b. at Elizabeth, N.J., Oct. 30, 1882—. American naval officer. He was promoted to rear admiral (1938), and to vice-admiral (1940) in charge of a carrier division in the Pacific; headed task force, making first U.S. naval raids on Japanese, in attacks on Marshall and Gilbert islands (January, 1942): admiral (1942) and commander (October, 1942–June, 1944) of Allied naval forces in South Pacific; defeated superior Japanese forces in three-day battle (November, 1942) off Solomon Islands; commanded (June, 1944–November, 1945) U.S. third fleet in Pacific. His flagship, the *Missouri*, was scene of formal surrender of Japan; named (1945) admiral of the fleet; retired (1947).

Halsey Harbor. See under **Culion,** island.

Hälsingborg (hel'sing.bôry'). [Also, **Helsingborg.**] City in S Sweden, in the *län* (county) of Malmöhus, situated at the narrowest point of the Øresund (the Sound), opposite Helsingør, Denmark. It is a shipping center, connected with Helsingør by a railroad ferry, and has a good harbor, shipyards, and grain markets; industries include copper-smelting works, machine, textile, and rubber factories, potteries, breweries, and sugar refineries. Coal and clay deposits are in the vicinity. The Church of Mary dates from the 12th century; and there is an old castle. The city belonged to Denmark until 1658. Pop. 71,718 (1950).

Halstead (hôl'stĕd, -sted). Urban district and small market town in SE England, in Essex, ab. 56 mi. NE of London by rail. It is situated on the river Colne. Halstead engaged in weaving worsteds and coarse woolen cloths until the industry declined c1850. Pop. of urban district, 5,995 (1951).

Halstead, Murat. b. at Ross, Ohio, Sept. 2, 1829; d. at Cincinnati, Ohio, July 2, 1908. American journalist and author. He joined the staff of the Cincinnati *Commercial* in 1853, became chief owner in 1865, and upon its change to the *Commercial Gazette* was named editor in chief.

Halsted (hôl'stĕd, -sted), **George Bruce.** b. at Newark, N.J., Nov. 25, 1853; d. at New York, March 16, 1922. American mathematician, professor of mathematics (1906–12) at the Colorado State Normal School. He was graduated from Princeton in 1875, was a fellow (1876–78) of the Johns Hopkins University, and was professor of mathematics at the University of Texas (1882–1903) and at Kenyon College, Ohio (1903–06). His publications include a number of works on geometry (elementary, synthetic, metrical, pure, projective, non-Euclidean, rational), and many scientific papers; also translations from various languages, making available the original sources in the domain of non-Euclidean geometry.

Halsted, William Stewart. b. at New York, Sept. 23, 1852; d. Sept. 7, 1922. American surgeon. He was graduated from Yale (1874) and from the College of Physicians and Surgeons at New York (1877). After further study abroad, particularly at Vienna, he returned (1880) to New York and began specializing in surgery. His chief contributions to operative technique were his handling of tissues and his discovery (1884) of the anesthetizing potential of cocaine. At New York he was visiting surgeon to the Bellevue and Presbyterian Hospitals; moving to Baltimore, he became (1889) acting surgeon and head of the out-patient department at the Johns Hopkins Hospital and was named (1890) professor of surgery. His later career, devoted largely to laboratory research, is summed up in *Surgical Papers by William Stewart Halsted* (2 vols., 1924), edited by Walter C. Burket.

Haltemprice (hôl.temp'ris). Urban district in NE England, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, ab. 4 mi. NW of Hull, ab. 197 mi. N of London. 35,649 (1951).

Haltern (häl'tĕrn). Town in W Germany, in the *Land* (state) of North Rhine-Westphalia, British Zone, formerly in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, situated on the Stever River near its junction with the Lippe River, ab. 19 mi. NE of Gelsenkirchen: lumber mills and other small industries. It is the seat of a museum of Roman antiquities, which suffered severe damage during World War II. Prior to the battle in the Teutoburg Forest, Haltern was a Roman fortified camp; several Roman campsites have been found. 12,732 (1950).

Halver (häl'fĕr). Town in W Germany, in the *Land* (state) of North Rhine-Westphalia, British Zone, formerly in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, situated in the Sauerland district ab. 40 mi. E of Düsseldorf: metallurgical industries, producing chiefly tools, screws, and electrotechnical articles. 12,482 (1950).

Halyburton (hal'i.bẽr.ton), **Thomas.** b. at Dupplin, Perthshire, Scotland, Dec. 25, 1674; d. at St. Andrews, Scotland, Sept. 23, 1712. Scottish divine, professor of divinity in St. Andrews University.

Halys (hā'lis). Ancient name of the **Kizil Irmak.**

Ham (ham). In the Bible, one of the sons of Noah, the reputed ancestor of the Hamitic races. The black skins of his descendants are the result of Ham's iniquity (and disrespectful laughter) in viewing the drunken nakedness of Noah. Shem and Japheth, on the other hand, walked backwards, with averted eyes, to cover their father. Gen. x. 1, 6-20.

Ham (âm). Village in N France, in the department of Somme, situated on the Somme River ab. 35 mi. SE of Amiens. It is noted for its castle, dating in its present form from the 15th century, and long used as a state prison (among the prisoners have been Joan of Arc, the prince of Condé, Polignac, Louis Napoleon (1840–46), Cavaignac, and Changarnier). It was surrendered to the Germans on Nov. 21, 1870, in the Franco-Prussian War. Pop. ab. 3,000.

Ham (ham), **Roswell Gray.** b. at Lemoore, Calif., March 11, 1891—. American educator. He has been associate professor of English (1920–36) at Yale, and president (1937 *et seq.*) of Mount Holyoke College.

Hama (hä'mä). [Hebrew, **Hamath** (hā'math), meaning "Walled Place" or "Fortress"; ancient Greek, **Epiphania.**] City in Syria, situated on the Orontes River ab. 110 mi. N of Damascus: a trading center, with silk manufactures. Hama was capital of a kingdom that touched the boundary of Israel under David, Solomon,

and Jeroboam II, and which had commercial and cultural contact with Assyria. However, in the confederation (c859 B.C.) of the 12 cities against Assyria, the king of Hama was, with the king of Damascus, one of the leaders. Tiglath-pileser III took tribute (c730 B.C.) from a king of Hama, and Sargon (722–705) records that he "rooted out the land of Amatu." In the 2nd century B.C. Antiochus IV (Antiochus Epiphanes), king of Syria, gave it the name Epiphania, by which it was known to the Greeks and Romans. In 639 A.D. it fell into Moslem hands, and later (1310–31) the Arab historian Abulfeda was its governor. As Hamath, it is in Gen. x. 18 enumerated among the descendants of Canaan. The Hamatites were closely akin to the Hittites, if not a Hittite division. What are supposed to be Hittite inscriptions have been discovered at Hama. 71,391 (1943).

Hamada (hä.mä.dä), **Kunimatsu.** b. in Miye prefecture, Japan, in March, 1868; d. 1939. Japanese political leader. He was a member (1904–39) of the house of representatives, and, during the last five years (1934–39) of his life, its vice-speaker.

Hamadan (ham'ą.dan, ham.ą.dän'). [Ancient names: **Ecbatana, Agbatana;** Biblical, **Achmetha;** Old Persian, **Hangmatana;** Babylonian, **Agamatanu, Agamtanu.**] City in W Iran, formerly capital of Hamadan province, ab. 175 mi. SW of Tehran: a trading center, famous for its carpets and shawls. The oldest Persian city still in existence, it is believed to be the site of the tombs of Mordecai and Esther. Ancient Ecbatana was the capital of Media, built, according to the Greeks, by Deioces. It was captured and plundered by Cyrus in 549 B.C., and was used by the Persian monarchs as a summer residence. Alexander the Great spent some months there in 324 B.C. It is mentioned in the Bible (Ezra, vi. 2) as the place in which the decree of Cyrus permitting the Jews to rebuild the Temple was found. 103,874 (est. 1948).

Hamaguchi (hä.mä.gö.chē), **Yuko.** b. in Kochi prefecture, Japan, 1870; d. at Tokyo, Aug. 25, 1931. Japanese political leader, now remembered chiefly as the liberal prime minister on whose life an assassination attempt was made (1930) by military extremists who opposed (among other things) his efforts to secure ratification of the naval treaty resulting from the London Naval Conference. He was vice-minister of communications (1912), finance minister (1924), minister of home affairs (1927), and prime minister (1929–31).

Hamal (ha.mäl'). Usual name of the second-magnitude star α Arietis, in the forehead of the animal.

Haman (hā'mąn). fl. 5th century B.C. Persian courtier at the court of Ahasuerus (possibly Xerxes I). He attempted to obtain a massacre of the Jews of Persia, but was hanged on the gallows he had caused to be made for Mordecai. Esther, iii-vii.

Hamann (hä'män), **Johann Georg.** [Called the **"Magus of the North."**] b. at Königsberg, in East Prussia, Aug. 27, 1730; d. at Münster, Germany, June 21, 1788. German man of letters and philosophical writer. His collected works were edited (1821–43) by Roth.

Hamann, Otto. b. at Blankenhain, Germany, Jan. 23, 1852; d. at Berlin, June 18, 1928. German journalist and government official. He was appointed head of the public relations division of the German foreign office in 1894, and in this capacity defended the policies of Leo von Caprivi (who had replaced Bismarck as chancellor) and his foreign secretary, Adolf Hermann Marschall von Bieberstein, against Bismarck and his followers. A trusted friend of Bernhard von Bülow (who was chancellor in the period 1900–09), he published valuable memoirs, *Der neue Kurs* (1918), *Zur Vorgeschichte des Weltkrieges* (1918), and *Um den Kaiser, Erinnerungen aus den Jahren 1906–09* (1919).

Hamar (hä'mär). City in S Norway, the capital of the *fylke* (county) of Hedmark, situated on the NE shore of Lake Mjøsa, NE of Oslo: a station on the Oslo-Trondheim railroad line. It has metallurgical industries, manufactures of railroad equipment, and agricultural markets. It is the seat of a Lutheran bishopric. The city was founded in 1152, destroyed by the Swedes in 1567, and rebuilt in 1848. In World War II it was occupied by the Germans in 1940. Pop. 10,183 (1946).

Hamasah (hä.mä'są). Title of various collections of Arabic poems, of which the most celebrated is that in ten books compiled by Abu Tammam in the 9th century. It was edited (1828–51) with a Latin translation by G. W. F. Freytag.

Hamaxiki (ä.mä'ksē.kē). See **Lukas,** town.

Hambach (häm'bäch). Village in S Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Bavaria, American Zone, formerly in the Bavarian Palatinate, situated on the slopes of the Hardt Mountains ab. 15 mi. W of Speyer, in a wine-producing region. At the castle of Hambach a political assembly of some 20,000 persons, called the *Hambacher Fest,* was held on May 27, 1832, proclaiming national unity and popular sovereignty under a republic. As a result, freedom of press and assembly were suppressed by the German Bundestag. 925 (1946).

Hambidge (ham'bij), **Jay.** [Original name, **Edward John Hambidge.**] b. at Simcoe, Ontario, Canada, Jan. 13, 1867; d. at New York, Jan. 20, 1924. American illustrator, painter, writer, and lecturer, originator of the system of composition known as dynamic symmetry (which is based upon the study and systematization of the proportions applied in ancient Hellenic architecture and statuary). His illustrations appeared in the *Century, Saturday Evening Post, Illustrated London News, Leslie's Weekly,* and other periodicals.

Hamblet (ham'blet). [Full title, **Hystorie of Hamblet, Prince of Denmarke.**] Translation from one of Belleforest's *Histoires tragiques.* The original was written in 1570, and the translation was made soon after. It is in black-letter quarto. It is supposed that Shakespeare took his *Hamlet* from it.

Hambletonian (ham.bl.tō'ni.ąn). b. at Chester, Orange County, N.Y., 1849; d. 1876. American trotting horse. Though he had a strain of English thoroughbred blood, he was not a very fast stepper in harness, winning few races and making little money for his owner; but at stud he became the progenitor of a breed of trotters unmatched in setting records and winning prizes. Under the auspices of the Hambletonian Association, the Hambletonian Stakes, a race for three-year-old trotters, has been held annually since 1926, the first such event taking place at Syracuse, N.Y., but all subsequent runnings being held at Goshen, near the birthplace of Hambletonian, in the month of August.

Hambourg (ham'bûrg), **Mark.** b. at Boguchar, Russia, June 1, 1879—. British concert pianist. He studied under Theodor Leschetizky at Vienna, where he obtained the Liszt scholarship in 1894. He made England his permanent home shortly thereafter. His first American tour took place in 1899–1900, and was followed by many others.

Hamburg (ham'bėrg). Town in SE Arkansas, county seat of Ashley County, ab. 45 mi. SW of Greenville, Miss.: lumber mills. 2,655 (1950).

Hamburg (ham'bėrg; German, häm'bůrk). *Land* (state) in NW Germany, British Zone, bounded by Schleswig-Holstein and Lower Saxony. It is nearly coextensive with the city of Hamburg. The territory of the former free Hansa town was enlarged in 1938 by the incorporation of three urban and 27 rural districts ceded by Prussia. Before World War II, Hamburg was the third largest port in the world; it is still the largest German port. The population declined by 17.2 percent in the period 1939–46. Area, 288 sq. mi.; pop. 1,418,013 (1946).

Hamburg. [Old High German, **Hammaburg.**] City in NW Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Hamburg, British Zone, formerly a German free state, situated on the lower Elbe River at the mouth of the Alster River, ab. 178 mi. NW of Berlin: the second largest city and the largest seaport of Germany. It was prior to World War II the largest seaport of the European continent. The decrease of population in the period 1939–46 was 18 percent. 1,403,300 (1946), 1,605,606 (1950).

Commerce and Industry. After Berlin and Duisburg-Hamborn, Hamburg was the third largest river port in Germany. Its commercial contacts embraced the entire world; imports and exports included a wide range of raw materials, foodstuffs, finished and half-finished products; the area served included, apart from the whole of Germany, particularly Czechoslovakia, parts of Austria, and Poland. Hamburg is the seat of great steamship lines, of which the Hamburg-Amerika Line has been the most notable. The facilities of the harbor of Hamburg are

extensive: there are numerous harbor basins, long quays, cranes, warehouses, repair shops, and shipyards. Hamburg has a stock exchange and coffee and fish markets; it is the seat of banking and insurance companies. Its industries, apart from shipbuilding, include machine and metallurgical industries, manufacture of electrical, optical, and nautical instruments, and of textiles, rubber, furniture, and pianos, chemical, pharmaceutical, and petroleum industries, tanneries, and also rice and flour mills, tobacco, chocolate, oil, and margarine factories, canneries, and fish-smoking plants.

Culture and Architecture. Hamburg has numerous educational institutions, and public and private collections. The municipal university, founded in 1919, specializes in international trade, foreign relations, and tropical diseases. There are nautical, engineering, and other vocational schools. The state and university library is one of the largest in Germany; the Warburg Library no longer exists. There is a *Kunsthalle* (museum of paintings), an arts and crafts museum, an ethnological museum, geological, zoölogical, and historical museums, and a number of private collections of scientific institutes and scholarly societies. The city has an opera house and various theaters, a philharmonic society, singing academy, and several music conservatories. Hamburg played a great role in the development of German theatrical life; the earliest German theaters were here; it was here that G. E. Lessing wrote his *Hamburgische Dramaturgie*. It was the birthplace of the composers Johannes Brahms and Felix Mendelssohn. Hamburg was originally centered on the Alster rather than on the Elbe; it grew around the lakelike extensions of the Alster River, called Binnen-Alster and Aussen-Alster. On the Binnen-Alster is the core of the old town; along the much larger Aussen-Alster stretch fine residential districts, parks, and promenades. Most of the old town burned down in the great fire of 1842; the two churches remaining, the Katharinenkirche and the Jakobikirche, were completely gutted by bombs in World War II; the Trinity Church, erected in the period 1743–47, and the Michaeliskirche, built between 1750 and 1762 and reconstructed in 1907, were less seriously damaged; they are considered among the finest examples of Protestant church architecture. New building activities in Hamburg took up the tradition of medieval brick architecture, particularly in office buildings; the most interesting modern building of this sort, the Chile-Haus (1924), is still standing, as is the *Rathaus* (town hall), a German Renaissance building of 1888–97; but many other public and private buildings, as well as large parts of the harbor area, were heavily damaged in air raids during World War II.

History. Charlemagne erected a mission church here for the pagan Saxons in 811; the emperor Louis I (Louis the Pious) founded in 834 an archbishopric charged with the supervision of missionary activities in Sweden and Denmark. Hamburg remained the center of the activities which led to the Christianization of the whole of Scandinavia and of the regions E of the Elbe River. In the 13th century it was a member of the Hanseatic League and a center of the north German brewing industry. Hamburg was one of the first German cities to introduce the Lutheran Reformation (1522–29); it gave refuge in the 16th and 17th centuries to Lutheran and Calvinist refugees from the Netherlands, to Portuguese, later to German and Polish Jews, and accepted a settlement of English merchants. At this time it began its rise as rival of Antwerp and Amsterdam and established its place as the commercial center of N Europe. Hamburg was threatened with Danish domination in the 17th and 18th centuries until its independence was acknowledged in 1768. It became a leader in the cultural life of Germany at the same time. The economic development was interrupted but not stifled during the Napoleonic period; it became a member of the German Confederation in 1815; it did not adhere, however, to the German *Zollverein*, attempting to strengthen its free port policy instead. Bismarck effectuated in 1888 the inclusion of Hamburg in the German customs union by conceding at least a free port area within the territory of the city-state. The administration was democratized in 1860. By the end of the 19th century, Hamburg had become a close commercial rival of London, a promoter of the worldwide economic interests of imperial Germany and of German colonial enterprise; it was at the same time close to the English style of life. This position was lost after World War I when the German merchant marine was confiscated, but reconstruction of seafaring activities proceeded rapidly. A much more severe blow was dealt with the physical destruction of town and harbor installations at the close of World War II, but another process of reconstruction has set in. Hamburg was occupied by British troops on May 3, 1945.

Hamburg. Village in W New York, in Erie County, in a truck-farming region. 6,938 (1950).

Hamburg. Borough in SE Pennsylvania, in Berks County, on the Schuylkill River, in an agricultural area. It was established in 1779. Pop. 3,805 (1950).

Hamden (ham′dən). Town in S Connecticut, in New Haven County, near the Mill River: residential community. 29,715 (1950).

Hamdi Bey (häm.dē′ bā″), **Osman.** b. 1842; d. Feb. 23, 1910. Turkish government official and art expert. He served as governor (1868–70) of Baghdad and was the founder and director (1882 *et seq.*) of the museum of antiquities at Constantinople; he conducted (1887–88) archaeological investigations at Sidon. He also established the school of fine arts at Constantinople.

Häme (ha′me). [Swedish, **Tavastehus.**] *Lääni* (department) in S Finland, bounded by Vaasa, Turku-Pori, Uusimaa, and Mikkeli. Capital, Tampere; area, 7,118 sq. mi.; pop. 561,036 (1951).

Hämeenlinna (ha′mān.lin.nä). [Swedish, **Tavastehus.**] City in S Finland, in the *lääni* (department) of Häme, situated near Lake Vanaja, NW of Helsinki. A seaport, connected with the Kuomi lake system, it contains textile and printing establishments, an old castle (built 1249), and various educational institutions. The composer Sibelius was born here. 22,612 (1951).

Hamelin (ham′lin, ham′ə.lin), **Pied Piper of.** See **Pied Piper of Hamelin.**

Hameln (hä′məln). [Also, **Hamelin.**] City in NW Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Lower Saxony, British Zone, formerly in the province of Hanover, Prussia, situated at the junction of the Hamel and Weser rivers, ab. 24 mi. S of Hanover: lumber mills; furniture, paper, shoe, leather, metallurgical, and tobacco manufactures; cement works; dairies, canneries, distilleries, and livestock markets. It has a number of old monuments of the 14th–17th centuries, such as the *Münster* (cathedral), the *Rattenfängerhaus* (Rat-Catcher's House), and the town hall, called the *Hochzeitshaus* (Wedding House), the latter built in 1602 and 1610 respectively; the Marktkirche and the old *Rathaus* (town hall) were destroyed in World War II. The city belonged in the early Middle Ages to the abbots of Fulda. It is the scene of the appearance of the legendary Pied Piper of Hamelin. It was the scene of a Swedish victory over the Imperialists in 1633. 48,122 (1950).

Hamerik (hä′mə.rēk), **Asger.** [Original surname, **Hammerich.**] b. at Copenhagen, April 8, 1843; d. at Frederiksberg, Denmark, July 13, 1923. Danish composer. He was director (1871–98) of the Conservatory of the Peabody Institute at Baltimore, and conductor of the Peabody Symphony Concerts. His compositions include chamber music, cantatas, six symphonies, five *Northern Suites*, choral works, and the operas *Tovelille*, *Hjalmar and Ingeborg*, *La Vendetta*, and *Der Reisende*.

Hamerling (hä′mər.ling), **Robert.** b. at Kirchberg, in Lower Austria, March 24, 1830; d. near Graz, Austria, July 13, 1889. Austrian poet. His works include the epic poems *Ahasver in Rom* (1866) and *Der König von Sion* (1869).

Hamersley Range (ham′ərz.li). Range of mountains in the N part of the W bulge of Western Australia, running generally E and W inland from the coast S of the Dampier Archipelago.

Hamerton (ham′ər.tən), **Philip Gilbert.** b. near Oldham, Lancashire, England, Sept. 10, 1834; d. near Paris, Nov. 4, 1894. English writer on art, landscape painter, and etcher. His books include *Thoughts about Art* (1862), *Etching and Etchers* (1866), *Contemporary French Painters* (1867), *Painting in France* (1868), *The Intellectual Life* (1873), *The Graphic Arts* (1882), and *Human Intercourse* (1884). He also wrote several romances, and reprinted

(1888) his articles written for *The Portfolio*, an art periodical which he planned in 1869. In 1889 he published *French and English: a Comparison*, founded on his contributions to the *Atlantic Monthly*.

Hamhung (häm'hŭng'). [Japanese, **Kanko.**] City in NE Korea, ab. 160 mi. N of Seoul. There is a large synthetic nitrate-fertilizer plant at nearby Hungnam, and in addition, textile industries, and a copper, lead, and zinc smelter. Its port, Hungnam, is located on the Sea of Japan ab. 9 mi. by rail SE of Hamhung. 112,184 (1944).

Hamilcar (ham'il.kär, hạ.mil'kär). fl. 5th century B.C. Carthaginian general. Virtually nothing is known of him except that he led an expedition of Carthaginians against Gelon, tyrant of Syracuse in Sicily, and was defeated at the battle of Himera in 480 B.C.

Hamilcar Barca (or **Barcas**) (bär'kạ, bär'kạs). Killed in Spain, c229 B.C. Carthaginian general; father of Hannibal. His surname means "lightning." He held (247–244) Mount Ercte (Monte Pellegrino), Sicily, against the Romans, transferred his troops and held (244–241) Mount Eryx (Monte San Giuliano), and raided Roman positions as far as the mainland. At the end of the first Punic War in 241, he retired to Africa undefeated. There, his troops, their promised rewards being withheld by the Carthaginian government, revolted and Hamilcar was called to defeat them. He suppressed the rising of the mercenaries (241–238), and became dictator of Carthage. He began (236) the reduction of Spain to a Carthaginian province in order to have a base from which to strike at Rome, but was killed in battle.

Hamilton (ham'il.tọn). Family of the Scottish nobility descended from Sir Gilbert de Hamilton (13th century).

Hamilton, Duke of. Title borne by various members of the **Douglas** family.

Hamilton. Town in SW Victoria, SE Australia, situated on Grange Burne creek ab. 150 mi. W of Melbourne. 7,181 (1947).

Hamilton. City in Bermuda, on Hamilton island, ab. 568 mi. E of Cape Hatteras, N.C.: capital of Bermuda; tourist resort. Pop. ab. 3,000.

Hamilton. City in W Montana, county seat of Ravalli County, on the Bitterroot River, ab. 80 mi. NW of Butte, in a farming region. 2,678 (1950).

Hamilton. Village in C New York, in Madison County, on the Chenango River ab. 36 mi. SE of Syracuse. It is the seat of Colgate University. 3,507 (1950).

Hamilton. Borough in New Zealand, on North Island, ab. 60 mi. S of Auckland, on the Waikato River: important commercial center. 33,137 (1951).

Hamilton. [Former name, **Fairfield.**] City in SW Ohio, county seat of Butler County, on the Miami River ab. 20 mi. N of Cincinnati. Manufactures include Diesel engines, wool textiles, automobile parts, dies, stoves, safes, coated paper, metal castings, machine tools, and fixtures. It was settled in 1791, and occupies the site of Fort Hamilton, built c1792 by Arthur St. Clair. 57,951 (1950).

Hamilton. City and lake port, the county seat of Wentworth County, Ontario, Canada, situated on Burlington Bay, at the W end of Lake Ontario, ab. 43 mi. SW of Toronto: the steel center of Canada and the fourth most important industrial city of the country. It is the seat of McMaster University. Pop. 208,321; with suburbs, 259,685 (1951).

Hamilton. Parliamentary burgh, market town, and manufacturing center in S Scotland, in Lanarkshire, situated near the confluence of the rivers Avon and Clyde, ab. 10 mi. SE of Glasgow, ab. 392 mi. N of London by rail. A town of considerable antiquity, it has become a center of light industry in recent years. Brickmaking is included among its activities. The town has large military barracks. Hamilton Palace (now dismantled), a seat of the dukes of Hamilton, formerly noted for its pictures and other art treasures (which were sold by auction in 1882), was nearby. The ruined Cadzow Castle, the former seat of the Hamiltons, is in the vicinity. Cadzow Oaks, a remnant of the prehistoric Caledonian Forest, noted for its wild white cattle, is on the S outskirts of the town. Bothwell Bridge is nearby. 40,173 (1951).

Hamilton. City in C Texas, county seat of Hamilton County, NW of Austin: trading center. 3,077 (1950).

Hamilton, Alexander. b. at Charles Town, on the island of Nevis, British West Indies, Jan. 11, 1757; d. at New York, July 12, 1804. American statesman. His mother, a woman of Huguenot family, unhappily married, left her husband to live with James Hamilton, a Scottish merchant in the West Indies, and Alexander Hamilton was born of this liaison. His father having fallen into bankruptcy, he went to work at the age of 12 in a counting house. When he was only 15 (his mother having meanwhile died), his precocious abilities so impressed some of his relatives and friends that they arranged to send him to the colonial mainland where he could acquire a better education and find wider opportunity. He landed at Boston in 1772 and proceeded at once to New York, where the importing firm of Kortright and Company, through which his sponsors sent remittances for his support, was located. He enrolled in 1774 at King's College (soon to become Columbia College, now part of Columbia University), and became an eloquent advocate of the patriot cause. In 1776 he became a captain of artillery in the Continental Army and, attracting General Washington's notice, was made a member of his staff, on which he served from 1777 to 1781; in the latter year he sought active service in the field, and distinguished himself at Yorktown. Marrying a daughter of General Philip Schuyler, he set up as a lawyer at New York, sat in the Continental Congress (1782–83), and came to the fore as a formulator and advocate of the theory and plan of American government which came to be known as Federalism. He was active and influential in the Constitutional Convention of 1787, and, especially by his contributions to the Federalist Papers, was second only to James Madison in securing ratification of the new Constitution. As secretary of the treasury throughout President Washington's two administrations, he worked constantly for a strong central government, a sound financial system, and the development of industry. He succeeded in bringing about the chartering of the Bank of the United States, but this measure, together with his general alignment with the rich, his Anglophilism, and his support of the unpopular Jay Treaty, made him the object of particular suspicion and dislike among agrarians and many other people in areas outside of the commercial centers of the Eastern seaboard. Parties arose: the Federalists led by John Adams and Hamilton, and the Anti-Federalists, soon to be called Republicans (and still later, Democrats), led by Thomas Jefferson, the Clintons, and Aaron Burr. Adams was elected president in 1796, but in 1800 the Anti-Federalists won the election; under the system then prevailing, the Anti-Federalist vote in the electoral college being divided between Jefferson and Burr, the election was thrown into the House of Representatives, where Hamilton's influence caused Jefferson (whom Hamilton disliked slightly less than he did Burr) to be chosen president, Burr becoming vice-president. In 1804 Hamilton's influence again frustrated Burr's ambitions, preventing his election as governor of New York. The dispute that followed led to Burr's challenge to a duel, which Hamilton accepted. In the encounter on Weehawken Heights, N.J., Burr's pistol brought Hamilton's brilliant career to an end.

Hamilton, Alice. b. at New York, Feb. 27, 1869—. American toxicologist. She received an M.D. (1893) from Michigan. She served as director (1909–10) of the Illinois survey of occupational disease, and was investigator (1911–21) of occupational poisons for the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. She was assistant professor of industrial medicine (1919–35) at Harvard medical school. Author of *Industrial Poisoning in the United States* (1925), *Industrial Toxicology* (1934), and an autobiography, *Exploring the Dangerous Trades* (1943).

Hamilton, Allan McLane. b. at Williamsburg (later part of Brooklyn), N.Y., Oct. 6, 1848; d. at Great Barrington, Mass., Nov. 23, 1919. American physician, author, and alienist; grandson of Alexander Hamilton (1757–1804). He was a professor of mental diseases (1900–03) at Cornell University Medical College. His works include *The Intimate Life of Alexander Hamilton* (1910) and *Recollections of an Alienist, Personal and Professional* (1916).

Hamilton, Andrew. b. in Scotland; d. at Perth Amboy, N.J., April 26, 1703. American pioneer and colonial

official, last proprietary governor of the Jerseys. In 1692 he was named governor of East and West Jersey, in which capacity he befriended the Jersey proprietors against antiproprietary factions during his five-year regime. He also held office at the time (1702) that the "East Jersey Revolution" culminated in the transference of proprietary political rights to the British government. He was a pioneer in the organization of an American postal system.

Hamilton, Andrew. b. c1676; d. Aug. 4, 1741. American colonial lawyer and official. He was named (1717) attorney general of Pennsylvania, became (1727) recorder of Philadelphia and prothonotary of the supreme court, and represented (1729 *et seq.*) Bucks County in the assembly. He became (1737) judge of the vice-admiralty court. He is remembered for his defense (1735) of John Peter Zenger, publisher of *The New-York Weekly Journal* who was tried for seditious libel. Hamilton, coming from Philadelphia to volunteer his services when New York lawyers found themselves balked by Governor Cosby's administration, made an eloquent plea to the jury and by their verdict of acquittal helped to establish the principle that libelous criticism did not include the printing of the truth.

Hamilton, Lady **Anne.** b. 1636; d. 1716. English noblewoman; daughter of James Hamilton, 1st Duke of Hamilton (1606–49). As the result of her marriage (1656) to William Douglas (1635–94), who became Duke of Hamilton at the Restoration, the dukedom passed from the Hamilton to the Douglas family.

Hamilton, Count **Anthony.** b. probably at Roscrea, County Tipperary, Ireland, 1646; d. at St.-Germain-en-Laye, France, April 21, 1720. French author; brother-in-law of the Comte de Gramont, whose *Mémoires* he wrote (1713). Hamilton was appointed (1685) governor of Limerick by James II, but after the battle of the Boyne (1690) returned to France. He wrote a series of satirical tales modeled after the *Arabian Nights* translation by Galland. His complete works were published in 1812.

Hamilton, Claud. [Title: Baron **Paisley**; commonly called Lord **Claud Hamilton.**] b. c1543; d. 1622. Scottish politician, fourth son of James Hamilton, 2nd Earl of Arran (c1515–1575). He fought for Queen Mary at the battle of Langside, was implicated in the assassinations of the regents Murray and Lennox, was driven from Scotland in 1579, entered the service of Queen Elizabeth, and returned to Scotland, becoming there a leader of the Roman Catholic party.

Hamilton, Cosmo. [Original surname, **Gibbs.**] b. 1872; d. at Shanley Green, Surrey, England, Oct. 14, 1942. English novelist and dramatist; brother of Sir Philip Hamilton Gibbs and Arthur Hamilton Gibbs; he dropped his last name in 1898 and legally assumed his mother's maiden name. He edited the *Sovereign* and the *World* (1905–06), and was for a time on the staff of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. Author of *Through a Keyhole* (1899), *Impertinent Dialogues* (1901), *The Duke's Son* (1905), *Adam's Clay* and *Brummell* (both 1907), *Keepers of the House* (1908), *The Blindness of Virtue* (1908; also a play), *The Princess of New York* (1911), *Outpost of Eternity* (1912), *The Miracle of Love* (1915), *The Sins of the Children* (1916), *His Friend and His Wife* (1920), *The Rustle of Silk* (1922), *The Laughing Mask* (1924), and *Caste* (1927), all novels and stories. Among his plays are *The Wisdom of Folly* (1902), *The Mountain Climber* (1905), *Mrs. Skeffington* (1910), *Danger* (1921), *The New Poor* (1924), *Parasites* (1924), *Society* (1924), *Women and Ladies* (1925), *The Girl in the Garden* (1926), *Mr. Pickwick* (1927), and *Two Women* (1929). His autobiography, *Unwritten History*, appeared in 1924.

Hamilton, Elizabeth. b. at Belfast, Ireland, July 21, 1758; d. at Harrogate, England, July 23, 1816. British writer.

Hamilton, Emma. [Commonly known as Lady **Hamilton**; maiden name, **Lyon.**] d. c1765; d. at Calais, France, Jan. 15, 1815. Wife of Sir William Hamilton (ambassador at Naples), best known as the mistress of Lord Nelson. She was of humble birth, virtually illiterate, and the mistress of several persons before Nelson. She attained considerable social success, became an intimate friend of Queen Maria Carolina of Naples, and is thought to have played a considerable part in the political intrigues of that court in relation to England. Nelson first met her in 1793 at Naples, and after her husband's death in 1803 she lived with Nelson at Merton. He acknowledged their daughter, Horatia, born in 1801. She was arrested and imprisoned for debt in 1813, but was released in the following year.

Hamilton, Fort. Fort on Long Island, situated on the E side of the Narrows, at the entrance to New York Harbor.

Hamilton, Frank Hastings. b. at Wilmington, Vt., Sept. 10, 1813; d. at New York, Aug. 11, 1886. American surgeon. He was connected with Bellevue Hospital, New York, from 1861 until his death. He wrote *A Practical Treatise on Fractures and Dislocations* (1860), *The Principles and Practice of Surgery* (1872), and others.

Hamilton, Gail. Pseudonym of **Dodge, Mary Abigail.**

Hamilton, Gavin. b. at Lanark, Scotland, 1730; d. at Rome, 1797. Scottish painter and antiquary. He conducted explorations of Hadrian's Villa near Tivoli, on the Via Appia, about the Alban Mountains, and elsewhere.

Hamilton, Lord **George.** [Title, Earl of **Orkney.**] b. at Hamilton, Scotland, 1666; d. at London, Jan. 29, 1737. English general; brother of James Douglas, 4th Duke of Hamilton (1658–1712). He commanded (1704) a brigade of infantry under Marlborough at Blenheim, taking prisoner 1,300 officers and 12,000 men, and led (1706) the cavalry in pursuit of the French as far as Louvain after Ramillies (May 23, 1706). He opened (Sept. 11, 1709) the attack at Malplaquet, which was successful despite heavy losses. He became a member (1710) of the privy council, and was appointed (1714) lord of the bedchamber and governor of Virginia.

Hamilton, Lord **George Francis.** b. at Brighton, England, Dec. 17, 1845; d. Sept. 22, 1927. English politician, third son of James Hamilton, 1st Duke of Abercorn (1811–85). He was first lord of the admiralty (1885–86, 1886–92) and secretary of state for India (1895–1903).

Hamilton, George Rostrevor. b. at London, April 11, 1888—. English poet. Author of *Escape and Fantasy* (1918), *Pieces of Eight* (1923), *The Making* (1926), *Epigrams* (1928), *Light in Six Moods* (1930), *Unknown Lovers* (1935), *The Sober War* (1940), *Apollyon* (1941), *Crazy Gaunt* (1946), and *The Inner Room* (1947). His prose writings include *Bergson and Future Philosophy* (1921), *Poetry and Contemplation* (1937), *The World to Come* (1939), and *Hero or Fool?* (1944).

Hamilton, Gustavus. [Title, Viscount **Boyne.**] b. 1639; d. Sept. 16, 1723. Scottish soldier; grandson of Claud Hamilton (c1543–1622). He was privy councilor to James II, but resigned in anger at James's unconstitutional actions. As governor of Enniskillen, he raised a large army, and commanded (1690) a regiment against the Jacobites at the battle of the Boyne. He served as privy councilor to William III, to Queen Anne (1710), and to George I (1714). He was created (1717) Viscount Boyne in the Irish peerage.

Hamilton, Sir **Ian Standish Monteith.** b. in Corfu, Jan. 16, 1853; d. at London, Oct. 12, 1947. British general. He served in the Afghan war (1878–80), the Boer war (1881), the Nile expedition (1884–85), the Burmese expedition (1886–87), the Chitral campaign (1895) and Tirah expedition (1897–98) in India, and the war in South Africa (1899–1901). He was chief of staff (1901–02) to Lord Kitchener. After promotion (1914) to general, he headed (1915) the Mediterranean expeditionary force at Gallipoli until he was relieved by Sir Charles Monro. His *Gallipoli Diary* (1920) tells his story of the campaign.

Hamilton, James. See also **Hamilton of Cadzow,** Sir **James.**

Hamilton, James. [Titles: 2nd Baron **Hamilton,** 1st Earl of **Arran.**] b. c1477; d. before July 21, 1529. Scottish politician; son of James Hamilton, 1st Baron Hamilton (d. 1479). He was created Earl of Arran by James IV of Scotland in 1503, and in 1513 commanded an expedition sent to aid Louis XII of France against England. He supported the regent Albany during the minority of James V, and in 1517 was appointed a member of the council of regency, of which he became president. He aided in the ousting of the regent in 1524 and was later rewarded by James V.

Hamilton, James. [Titles: 2nd Earl of **Arran,** Duke of **Châtellerault.**] b. c1515; d. at Hamilton, Scotland,

Jan. 22, 1575. Scottish statesman, appointed governor of Scotland during the minority of Mary in 1542. He was forced by the queen dowager, Mary of Guise, to abdicate in 1554.

Hamilton, James. [Title, 3rd Earl of **Arran.**] b. 1530; d. in March, 1609. Scottish nobleman; son of James Hamilton, 2nd Earl of Arran (c1515–75). He was proposed by Henry VIII for marriage to Elizabeth, but his father refused. He was declared a traitor by Bothwell for fighting against the French, but was reinstated (1560) in his estates when peace was declared. He attempted (1560) to marry Elizabeth, and unsuccessfully pressed (1561) his suit for the hand of Mary. Later, he and Bothwell were accused of plotting to carry Mary off by force and were imprisoned. Bothwell escaped and Arran (who had already begun to suffer the fits of insanity which were to trouble him for the rest of his life) was released in May, 1566.

Hamilton, James. [Title, 1st Viscount **Claneboye.**] b. 1559; d. 1643. Scottish politician. He went to Dublin on a secret political mission for James VI of Scotland and opened a Latin school to conceal his real purpose of promoting Presbyterianism. He was an agent (1600) for James at London, and was granted (1605) large holdings in Ireland. He served as a privy councilor (1634).

Hamilton, James. [Titles: 2nd Marquis of **Hamilton,** Earl of **Arran,** Earl of **Cambridge.**] b. 1589; d. at Whitehall, London, March 2, 1625. Scottish politician; son of John Hamilton, 1st Marquis of Hamilton (1532–1604). He was privy councilor of Scotland (1613) and of England (1617). He urged (1621) leniency toward Francis Bacon when Bacon was found guilty of bribery and corruption. He directed (1621) the acting into law of the Five Articles of Perth despite opposition, using an assembly packed with his own men. He was a commissioner (1623) for the projected marriage of Prince Charles (later Charles I) to the Infanta Maria of Spain.

Hamilton, James. [Titles: 3rd Marquis and 1st Duke of **Hamilton,** 2nd Earl of **Cambridge.**] b. June 19, 1606; d. on the scaffold at St. James's, London, March 9, 1649. Scottish soldier and politician; son of James Hamilton, 2nd Marquis of Hamilton (1589–1625). He was appointed (1637) adviser on Scottish affairs to Charles I at the crucial time of signing of the national covenant. A weakling, and always too willing to compromise, Hamilton three times failed to mediate between the Scots Covenanters and Charles. His continual machinations in various intrigues aroused the enmity of Strafford and Montrose, whom he opposed. With parliamentary royalism in Scotland a dead issue, Hamilton was imprisoned (1644) at Pendennis Castle. He led a force against Lambert and Cromwell but was defeated (1648) at the battle of Preston. He was hanged shortly after Charles's execution in 1649.

Hamilton, James. b. 1769; d. at Dublin, Sept. 16, 1829. English teacher, known as the advocate of the "Hamiltonian" method of instruction in languages, based on a literal rendering of the text (prior to the study of grammar) and the use of interlinear translations. The method, tried in the U.S. and England, aroused much controversy.

Hamilton, James. b. at Charleston, S.C., May 8, 1786; drowned in the Gulf of Mexico, Nov. 15, 1857. American politician, a proponent of nullification. He was a member (1822–29) of Congress, where he became prominent as a leader of the Jacksonian forces against President John Quincy Adams. However, as governor (1830 *et seq.*) of South Carolina, he espoused nullification and became one of the militant exponents of that doctrine in opposition to President Andrew Jackson. He was chiefly responsible for the passage (1832) of the nullification ordinance, and after leaving the governor's office headed an armed force designed to support the doctrine of states' rights against federal encroachment. He later became a moderate in politics. A champion of Texas independence in the 1830's and European diplomatic agent (1839 *et seq.*) for Texas, he settled in Texas in 1855.

Hamilton, James. b. at Paisley, Scotland, Nov. 27, 1814; d. at London, Nov. 24, 1867. English Presbyterian clergyman and religious author. He published *Life in Earnest* (1844), *The Royal Preacher* (1851), and others, and edited *Our Christian Classics* (1857–59).

Hamilton, James Alexander. b. at London, 1785; d. there, Aug. 2, 1845. English musicologist, author and editor of textbooks on music.

Hamilton, John. b. c1511; executed at Stirling, Scotland, April 6, 1571. Scottish cleric, noted for his efforts to prevent the growth of Protestantism in Scotland; illegitimate son of James Hamilton, 1st Earl of Arran (c1477–1529). He became archbishop (1546) of St. Andrews, and was president (1552) of the council that established the catechism later known as Hamilton's Catechism. To improve the standing of Catholicism, he endowed St. Mary's College, St. Andrews, but he aroused hatred by his burning of heretics and his alleged immorality. He was tried (1563) for hearing mass, but remained a stout supporter of Mary. He divorced (1567) Bothwell and Lady Jane Gordon. Hamilton assisted the queen in her escape (1568) from Lochleven. Declared a traitor, he was accused of being accessory to the murder of Darnley and of complicity in the murder of Moray, and was hanged in his vestments at the Stirling market place.

Hamilton, John. [Title, 1st Marquis of **Hamilton.**] b. c1532; d. April 12, 1604. Scottish politician; son of James Hamilton (c1515–1575). He was probably in France at the time of Mary's escape (1568) from Lochleven. Forfeited by the Earl of Moray's parliament, he aided in Moray's assassination. He became (1575) head of the family at his father's death, and was next in line for the throne after James VI. With Sir William Douglas of Lochleven, angered by the unsatisfactory settlement of differences after Moray's death, Hamilton fled (1579) to France. However, he remained a Protestant and, returning in 1584, was pardoned by the king. He was sent (1588) to Denmark to arrange the marriage of the king and the Danish princess Anne.

Hamilton, John. [Title, 2nd Baron **Belhaven.**] b. July 5, 1656; d. June 21, 1708. Scottish politician. He helped in obtaining the crown of Scotland for William and Mary. He was a member of the privy council (1689). Lord Marchmont called his speech of Nov. 2, 1706, against the union of England and Scotland, visionary; some doggerel ridiculing the speech became known as *The Vision,* and was published in a broadside. A better piece of verse, probably published earlier, entitled *Belhaven's Vision,* eulogized him. Imprisoned for his antiunion stand, he died a few days later.

Hamilton, John. b. 1761; d. probably at Edinburgh, Sept. 23, 1814. Scottish music teacher and song writer. His best pieces are *Miss Forbes' Farewell to Banff, The Ploughman, Up in the Mornin' Early,* and *The Rantin' Highlandman.* He contributed songs to James Johnson's *Scots Musical Museum* (1787–1803) and helped Sir Walter Scott with his ballad collection, *Border Minstrelsy* (1802–03).

Hamilton, Mount. Peak in W California, in the Coast Range ab. 14 mi. E of San Jose. It is the site of Lick Observatory of the University of California. Peak elevation, ab. 4,372 ft.; the observatory is located at an elevation of ab. 4,209 ft.

Hamilton, Patrick. b. c1504; burned at St. Andrews, Feb. 29, 1528. Scottish reformer; grandson of James Hamilton, 1st Baron Hamilton (d. 1479) and, through his mother, of James II of Scotland. He adopted and advocated the doctrines of the Reformation, especially following a period of study at Wittenberg, where he met Luther, and at Marburg, where he knew Tyndale. He returned to Scotland, was examined by the archbishop and bishops of St. Andrews, and was put to death the day of his conviction as a heretic.

Hamilton, Paul. b. in St. Paul's Parish, S.C., Oct. 16, 1762; d. at Beaufort, S.C., June 30, 1816. American politician. He was comptroller of South Carolina (1799–1804), governor (1804–06), and secretary of the navy during the first administration of James Madison (1809–13). He endeavored to enforce the embargo policy of the government at the beginning of the War of 1812, and it was in spite of his command "to remain in Boston until further orders" that Hull in the *Constitution* gained the victory over the *Guerrière.*

Hamilton, Robert. b. at Edinburgh, June 11, 1743; d. July 14, 1829. Scottish mathematician and economist, professor of mathematics at Aberdeen. He wrote an

Inquiry concerning the Rise and Progress . . . of the National Debt of Great Britain and Ireland (1813), and other works.

Hamilton, Schuyler. b. at New York, July 25, 1822; d. March 18, 1903. American general. He published *History of the National Flag* (1853).

Hamilton, Sir Thomas. [Titles: Lord **Drumcairn,** Earl of **Melrose,** 1st Earl of **Haddington.**] b. 1563; d. May 29, 1637. Scottish politician and jurist. Early a favorite of James VI of Scotland, Sir Thomas was one of the original "Octavians" who managed the king's finances. He brought about (c1605) the execution of George Sprot for complicity in the Gowrie conspiracy. Through shrewd political manipulation he became (1612) secretary of state, a position he held until his resignation to become lord privy seal (1626) under the new king, Charles I.

Hamilton, Thomas. [Title, 2nd Earl of **Haddington.**] b. May 25, 1600; d. at Dunglass Castle, Haddington, Scotland, Aug. 29, 1640. Scottish politician and soldier; son of Sir Thomas Hamilton (1563–1637). He was a member of the privy council (1637), and signed (1638) the Covenant at Holyrood. Left to defend the borders of Scotland while General Leslie was in England, Hamilton died (1640) in a gunpowder explosion.

Hamilton, Thomas. [Title, 6th Earl of **Haddington.**] b. Aug. 29, 1680; d. at New Hailes, Scotland, Nov. 28, 1735. Scottish politician and soldier who was influential in overcoming opposition to the union of Scotland with England. Strongly Hanoverian, he joined Argyll at Stirling at the outbreak (1715) of the rebellion against George I, and was later wounded at Sherriffmuir. He was a representative peer of Scotland (1716–34).

Hamilton, Thomas. [Titles: 9th Earl of **Haddington.** Baron **Melros of Tynninghame.**] b. at Edinburgh, June 21, 1780; d. in Haddingtonshire (now East Lothian), Scotland, Dec. 1, 1858. Scottish politician. He was commissioner for India (1814–22), lord lieutenant of Ireland (1834–35), first lord of the admiralty (1841–46), and lord privy seal (1846).

Hamilton, Thomas. b. at Glasgow, 1789; d. at Pisa, Italy, Dec. 7, 1842. Scottish author; brother of Sir William Hamilton (1788–1856). He wrote *Cyril Thornton* (1827), *Annals of the Peninsular Campaign* (1829), and *Men and Manners in America* (1833).

Hamilton, William. [Title, 2nd Duke of **Hamilton.**] b. Dec. 14, 1616; d. at Worcester, England, Sept. 12, 1651. Scottish politician and soldier; son of James Hamilton (1589–1625). He was secretary of state (1640–43, 1646) for Scotland. He strongly urged Charles I to accede to his Parliament and establish Presbyterianism in England, but failed. He aided Charles in his escape (1647) to the Isle of Wight. By signing (1647) a treaty at Carisbrooke, he attempted to persuade the Scots to place Charles back on the throne in return for the establishment of Presbyterianism, but the clerics were dissatisfied. He commanded three regiments of horse early in the Civil War, and was prominent (1650) in Charles II's negotiations at Breda. He served as colonel of 300 men in an invasion (1651) of England, and was mortally wounded at Worcester.

Hamilton, William. b. at Bangour, Linlithgowshire, Scotland, 1704; d. at Lyons, France, March 25, 1754. Scottish poet, author of the ballad *Braes of Yarrow* and other poems.

Hamilton, Sir William. b. in Scotland, Dec. 13, 1730; d. at London, April 6, 1803. British diplomat and archaeologist; grandson of William Douglas, 3rd Duke of Hamilton (1635–94), husband of Emma Hamilton, Lord Nelson's mistress. He was British envoy at Naples (1764–1800). He made extensive collections of ancient works of art, coins, and the like, many of which were purchased for the British Museum. He purchased from its finder the "Warwick vase" (now at Warwick Castle), and bought the "Portland vase," selling it again to the Duchess of Portland.

Hamilton, Sir William. b. at Glasgow, March 8, 1788; d. at Edinburgh, May 6, 1856. Scottish philosopher. He was professor of logic and metaphysics (1836–56) at Edinburgh. He published *Philosophy of the Unconditioned* (1829), and other contributions to the *Edinburgh Review* collected as *Discussions in Philosophy, Literature and Education* (1852–53), and edited Thomas Reid's (1846) and Dugald Stewart's (1854–55) works. His lectures on *Metaphysics and Logic* were edited by Mansel and Veitch (1858–60).

Hamilton, William Gerard. [Called **"Single-speech Hamilton."**] b. at London, Jan. 28, 1729; d. there, July 16, 1796. English politician. He was elected to Parliament in 1754, and on Nov. 13, 1755, during the debate on the king's address, delivered his maiden speech, which, as it remained his most notable effort, procured for him the nickname "Single-speech Hamilton." He was chancellor of the exchequer in Ireland from 1763 to 1784.

Hamilton, William Richard. b. at London, Jan. 9, 1777; d. there, July 11, 1859. English antiquary and diplomat. He was secretary to Lord Elgin, ambassador at Constantinople, and aided him in securing and bringing away the Elgin marbles. In 1809 he became undersecretary of state for foreign affairs, and later was minister at Naples (1822–25).

Hamilton, Sir William Rowan. b. at Dublin, Aug. 4, 1805; d. Sept. 2, 1865. British mathematician, the inventor of quaternions. He was remarkably precocious, especially in the study of languages, knowing, it is said, at least 13 at the age of 12. He entered Trinity College, Dublin, in 1823. In 1824 he discovered, by theoretical reasoning, conical refraction. He was appointed in 1827, before graduation, professor of astronomy at Dublin and superintendent of the observatory. He became president of the Royal Irish Academy in 1837. He wrote *Lectures on Quaternions* (1852), *The Elements of Quaternions* (1866), and others.

Hamilton Falls. See **Grand Falls.**

Hamilton Inlet. Bay in E Canada, in E Labrador, an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean. It is the largest of the many bays along the Labrador coast, and is continued inland by Lake Melville and Goose Bay for a total distance of ab. 160 mi. Length, ab. 50 mi.

Hamilton Mount. Twin-peaked mountain in Antarctica, lying on the S side of the Barne Inlet, ab. 40 mi. SW of Cape Selborne, on the W side of the Ross Shelf Ice, in ab. 80°40′ S., 158°25′ E. It was discovered by the National Antarctic Expedition (1901–04) under the command of Captain Robert F. Scott. Elevation, ab. 7,400 ft.

Hamilton of Cadzow (kad′zō, -yō), Sir **James.** [Title, 1st Baron **Hamilton.**] d. Nov. 6, 1479. Scottish nobleman. He married (1439) the widow of Archibald Douglas, 5th Earl of Douglas. William Douglas, the 8th Earl of Douglas, having been murdered (1452) at Stirling castle by James II of Scotland, Hamilton, James Douglas, 9th Earl of Douglas, and others renounced (1453) their allegiance. Though they later made peace, the king treacherously attacked Douglas. Douglas refused to fight; Hamilton went over immediately (1454) to the king. He married (1469) Princess Mary Stuart, daughter of James II, and became a close friend of James III.

Hamilton Park. Unincorporated community in N central Kentucky, in Fayette County, near Lexington. 2,579 (1950).

Hamilton River. [Called, in its upper course, **Ashuanipi;** former name, **Grand River.**] Principal river of Labrador. It rises in the mountainous part of Labrador, near the border of Quebec, descends from an elevation of 1,700 ft. in a tumultuous course of 600 mi., widening to form Melville Lake, and terminates at the Atlantic Ocean as Hamilton Inlet. The Grand Falls are situated ab. 200 mi. from the head of Melville Lake.

Hamina (hä′mi.nä). [Swedish, **Fredrikshamn.**] Town in S Finland, in the *laani* (department) of Kymi, on the Gulf of Finland E of Helsinki; seaport. By the treaty of Fredrikshamn (Sept. 17, 1809) Finland was ceded by Sweden to Russia. 7,144 (1951).

Hamirpur (hu.mēr′pör). District in the Jhansi division, Uttar Pradesh (United Provinces), Union of India, S of the city of Cawnpore; rice, wheat, sugar, barley, and oilseeds. Capital, Hamirpur; pop. 575,538 (1941).

Hamirpur. Capital of the Hamirpur district, Uttar Pradesh (United Provinces), Union of India, at the junction of the Betwa and Jumna rivers; small trading center. 7,195 (1941).

Hamites (ham′īts). Traditionally the descendants of Ham, son of Noah.

Hamitic (ha.mit'ik). Large group of related languages occupying two separate areas in N Africa. The western subgroup, known as Berber, is spoken by peoples inhabiting the central Sahara, and embraces Tuareg, Kabyle, Algerian, and others. The eastern subgroup, known as Cushitic, and often regarded as a separate group of itself, is spoken by peoples inhabiting the East Horn area of NE Africa. It embraces Beja, Somali, Galla, and others. According to the conventional classification, Hamitic is considered to be one of the five language families of Africa, along with the Semitic, Sudanic, Bantu, and Khoisan. It is characterized by inflection or ablaut, sex, gender, polarity, and the general absence of semantic tone and noun classes. The ancient Egyptian language belonged to the Hamitic family. The term Hamitic is also used both to denote a "race" and a cultural grouping, but these usages are questionable.

Hamlet (ham'lĕt). Town in S North Carolina, in Richmond County: trading and shipping center for a peach and tobacco raising area. 5,061 (1950).

Hamlet. [Also, **Amlet.**] Legendary Danish prince whose story, originating in a Danish saga, is given by Saxo Grammaticus. This story is given in a French version by Belleforest in 1559 in the fifth volume of his *Histoires tragiques*. An English translation of this latter was published (its full title was *Hystorie of Hamblet, Prince of Denmark*) and it was also made into an English play, now lost, that probably served as a starting point for Shakespeare's *Hamlet*. Henslowe mentions a play of this name as represented at Newington Butts on June 9, 1594; this was an "old play." *Hamlet* was played in 1600 or 1601, and printed first in 1603. It was entered on the Stationers' Register on July 26, 1602, "A booke called the Revenge of Hamlett Prince Denmarke as yt was latelie Acted by the Lord Chamberleyne his Servantes." This was a very imperfect text, known as the first quarto. The second quarto, published in 1604, was a good text, thought to be as Shakespeare left it. The third quarto, a reprint of the second, appeared in 1605, the fourth in 1611. There is a fifth quarto, undated. No others appeared during Shakespeare's lifetime. The four folios are essentially the same text, which differs from the quartos. The German play *Der Bestrafte Brudermord, oder Prinz Hamlet aus Dænnemark* (Fratricide punished, or Prince Hamlet of Denmark) is now thought to be probably a weak copy of the old play preceding the 1603 quarto. It is not known precisely when it appeared, but it was early in the 17th century. About the character of Hamlet and his real or feigned insanity there has been much controversy. He shows the inability of a thoughtful man who sees both sides of a subject to deal with questions requiring prompt action under extraordinary circumstances. In the original Danish story, however, there is no question. Hamlet is cleverer and saner than his adversaries, but feigns madness to escape being killed by the ambitious uncle who has killed his father and married his mother.

Hamlet (ȧm.le). Opera in five acts by Ambroise Thomas, first produced at Paris on March 9, 1868. The French words are by Barbier and Carré, after Shakespeare.

Hamlet of A. MacLeish, The. Poem in blank verse by Archibald MacLeish, published in 1928.

Hamley (ham'li), Sir **Edward Bruce.** b. at Bodmin, Cornwall, England, April 27, 1824; d. Aug. 12, 1893. British soldier and author. He was professor of military history (1859–65) at the Staff College, Sandhurst, and chief (1879–80) of the commission for the delimitation of the Balkan and Armenian frontiers. Among his works are *The Operations of War Explained and Illustrated* (1866), *The Strategical Conditions of our Indian Northwest Frontier* (1879), and others, including several novels.

Hamlin (ham'lin). City in W central Texas, in Jones and Fisher counties, ab. 160 mi. W of Fort Worth, in a gypsum and oil producing region. It is a railroad junction and manufactures cement. 2,569 (1950).

Hamlin, Alfred Dwight Foster. b. at Constantinople, Sept. 5, 1855; d. March 21, 1926. American architect and educator; son of Cyrus Hamlin and father of Talbot Faulkner Hamlin. In 1883 he joined the staff of the newly established department of architecture at Columbia University, with which he remained associated for the rest of his life; when the department became the School of Architecture in 1911, he became its director. As a consulting architect he had a part in the design of the Brooklyn Public Library, the Brooklyn Institute, and other public buildings in several American cities, as well as some of the buildings of Robert College, Constantinople. Among his works are *A Text-Book of the History of Architecture* (1896), *A History of Ornament, Ancient and Medieval* (1916), and *A History of Ornament, Renaissance and Modern* (1923). He also published a biographical sketch of his father entitled *In Memoriam: Rev. Cyrus Hamlin* (1903).

Hamlin, Cyrus. b. near Waterford, Me., Jan. 5, 1811; d. Aug. 8, 1900. American Congregational missionary in Turkey, educator, and writer. In 1838 he went to Turkey, where he established (1840) a school for the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. He also founded (1863) Robert College at Bebek (later at Constantinople), and served as its president. He spent a total of 35 years in missionary activity in Turkey, recording his achievement in *Among the Turks* (1878). He served (c1881–85) as president of Middlebury College in Vermont. He wrote *My Life and Times* (1893).

Hamlin, Emmons. b. at Rome, N.Y., Nov. 16, 1821; d. at Boston, April 8, 1885. American inventor and manufacturer of organs and pianos. He formed (1854) a partnership at Boston with Henry Mason under the name of the Mason and Hamlin Organ Company. Its first organ-harmonium was produced in 1855 and an improved version of it appeared in 1861 as the American cabinet organ.

Hamlin, Hannibal. b. at Paris Hill, Me., Aug. 27, 1809; d. at Bangor, Me., July 4, 1891. American politician, Vice-President (1861–65) of the United States in Lincoln's first administration. He studied law privately, was admitted to the bar in 1833, and set up his practice at Hampden, Me. He sat in the state legislature (1836–41, 1847), serving as speaker in 1837 and 1839–40. He served (1843–47) in Congress, went to the U.S. Senate in 1848 to fill an unexpired term, and was reëlected in 1851. Originally a Democrat, he joined the Republicans in 1856, after the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, which acted to nullify the Missouri Compromise, and later in the same year was elected governor of Maine. He resigned his office after a few weeks to return to the Senate, which he left on Jan. 17, 1861, after having shared the Republican ticket of 1860 with Lincoln. Failing to secure the renomination in 1864, he served as collector of the port of Boston, was active in railroad development, and again served (1869–81) in the Senate. His last activity in civil office was as minister (1881–82) to Spain.

Hamlin, Talbot Faulkner. b. at New York, June 16, 1889—. American architect and educator; son of Alfred Dwight Foster Hamlin. Beginning his architectural career as a draftsman in 1914, he was a partner (1920–30) in the firm known successively as Murphy, McGill and Hamlin, and as McGill and Hamlin, and later for some years practiced his profession individually, while also lecturing on the history and theory of architecture at the Columbia University School of Architecture, where he became a full professor in 1947. He also served as librarian of the Avery Library (1934–45) and of the Fine Arts Library (1935–45) of that university. His written works include *The Enjoyment of Architecture* (1920), *The American Spirit in Architecture* (1926), *Architecture Through the Ages* (1940), *Greek Revival Architecture in America* (1944), and *Architecture: an Art for all Men* (1947).

Hamm (hăm). City in W Germany, in the *Land* (state) of North Rhine-Westphalia, British Zone, formerly in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, at the junction of the Ahse and Lippe rivers, ab. 22 mi. S of Münster: a railroad junction, connected by a canal with the Dortmund-Ems Canal. It is located at the N edge of the Westphalian coal basin and at the S edge of the fertile agricultural Münsterland district, and has important machine and metallurgical industries, rolling mills, a bridge-construction works, chemical and garment manufactures, dairies and other foodstuff industries, and agricultural markets. The city suffered considerable damage in World War II; the Catholic Church of Saint Agnes (16th century) was damaged, and the evangelical Church of Saint Paul (13th and 14th centuries) and the old *Rathaus* (town hall; 15th century) were practically destroyed. 59,866 (1950).

Hamm. Village in S central Luxembourg, ab. 2 mi. E of the city of Luxembourg: site of a U.S. military cemetery, where George Patton was buried in December, 1945.

Hammarskjöld (häm'är.shėld; Anglicized, ham'ėr.shēld), **Dag.** [Full name, **Dag Hjalmar Agne Carl Hammarskjöld.**] b. at Jönköping, Sweden, July 29, 1905—. Swedish statesman, chosen (1953) secretary-general of the United Nations; son of Hjalmar Hammarskjöld. His career prior to his assumption of office with the United Nations was confined almost entirely to the field of public finance. He was undersecretary of state in the Swedish Department of Finance from 1936 to 1946, and from 1942 served also as chairman of the board of directors of the Swedish Riksbank. After 1946, and previous to his United Nations appointment, he served as an official financial adviser to the Swedish government. The Anglicized pronunciation of his name is the one that he himself suggested at the time of his selection for the United Nations post.

Hammarskjöld (häm'är.shėld), **Hjalmar.** [Full name, **Knut Hjalmar Leonard Hammarskjöld.**] b. at Wäderum, Sweden, Feb. 4, 1862—. Swedish statesman and jurist, known particularly for his role as chief Swedish delegate at the Norwegian-Swedish negotiations at Karlstad, Sweden, leading to Norwegian independence (1905). As premier (1914–17) during World War I, he reformed the national defense establishment, sponsored closer economic and political ties between the Scandinavian states, and maintained a policy of neutrality. Known for his report (1904) on arbitration of international disputes prepared for the Swedish government, he served (1907) as chief delegate to the Second Hague Peace Conference, was president (1909) of the Casablanca arbitral court, and presided (1912) at the Franco-Italian arbitration over territory in North Africa. He was a member (1904–46) of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, a member (1924 *et seq.*) and later president of the League of Nations commission for the codification of international law, and president of the International Law Association (1924–26) and of the Institut de Droit International (1927–28).

Hammarskjöld, Lorenzo. [Original prename, **Lars.**] b. at Tuna, in the *län* (county) of Kalmar, Sweden, April 7, 1785; d. at Stockholm, Oct. 15, 1827. Swedish critic and poet. His chief work is *Svenska Vitterheten* (Swedish Belles-Lettres, 1818–19; revised ed., 1833).

Hamme (häm'ę). Town in NW Belgium, in the province of East Flanders, situated on the Durme River near its junction with the Schelde River, ab. 20 mi. NW of Brussels: center of a tobacco-growing district; lace and linen manufactures. 16,405 (1947).

Hammelburg (häm'ęl.bůrk). Town in S Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Bavaria, American Zone, in the *Regierungsbezirk* (government district) of Lower Franconia, situated on the Fränkische Saale River, ab. 22 mi. N of Würzburg. It has agricultural markets, and paper and garment manufactures. Among its old buildings are a 14th-century church, a 16th-century *Rathaus* (town hall), and the former castle of the prince-abbots of Fulda, which dates from the 18th century. 5,703 (1946).

Hammer (ham'ėr), **William Joseph.** b. at Cressona, Pa., Feb. 26, 1858; d. at New York, March 24, 1934. American electrical engineer. He was an assistant (1879) in Edison's Menlo Park Laboratory, and became chief engineer 1880–81) of the Edison Lamp Works. Sent (1881) to England as chief engineer for the English Edison Company, he organized at London the world's first central station for incandescent light. He was chief engineer (1883–84) for the German Edison Company. From 1890 he worked as a consulting engineer. He was the inventor of the radium luminous paint used on watch dials, clocks, and vehicle dashboards, and devised the first motor-driven flashing electric sign. He brought (1902) to the U.S. nine tubes of radium from the Curie laboratories at Paris, and was the first to advocate and use radium rays in the treatment of malignant growths.

Hammerfest (häm'ėr.fest). Seaport in N Norway, capital of the *fylke* (county) of Finnmark, situated on the island of Kvaløy: northernmost European city. It exports fish, train oil, furs, and various fish products. It is a favorite starting point for Arctic expeditions, and is often visited by tourists. 3,649 (1946).

Hammerklavier Sonata (ham'ėr.klä.fēr''). Title of the pianoforte sonata in B flat (Opus 106) by Ludwig van Beethoven, composed 1818. It bears this designation because the composer's superscription uses the German term for pianoforte rather than the customary Italian.

Hammer of Heretics. Epithet of **Ailly** or **Ailli, Pierre d'**; also of Saint **Augustine.**

Hammer-Purgstall (häm'ėr.půrk'shtäl), Baron **Joseph von.** b. at Graz, Austria, June 9, 1774; d. at Vienna, Nov. 23, 1856. Austrian Orientalist and historian. He published *Geschichte der Assassinen* (1818), *Geschichte des osmanischen Reiches* (1827–34), *Geschichte der osmanischen Dichtkunst* (1836–38), *Geschichte der goldenen Horde in Kiptschak* (1840), Oriental texts, and other works.

Hammersmith (ham'ėr.smith). Metropolitan borough in W London, in the County of London, situated on the N bank of the river Thames, ab. 6 mi. W of St. Paul's. 119,317 (1951).

Hammerstein (ham'ėr.stīn), **Oscar.** b. at Berlin, 1847; d. at New York, Aug. 1, 1919. American operatic manager. He came to the U.S. in 1863, worked in a tobacco shop, and invented several machines for making cigars. He became (1870) lessee and manager of the Stadt Theater at New York, and built the Harlem Opera House, the Olympia, Hackett, Republic, and Victoria theaters, and the first Manhattan Opera House (at 34th Street and Broadway), which was opened with the first American performance of Moszkowski's *Boabdil.* In 1906 he opened the second Manhattan Opera House (on 34th Street, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues), where during four seasons many notable works, including *Thaïs, Pelléas et Mélisande, Louise,* and *Elektra,* had their first New York performances, and many famous singers, including Mary Garden, Luisa Tetrazzini, Maurice Renaud, and Alessandro Bonci, made their first American appearances. During the season of 1908–09 he built and opened the Philadelphia Opera House. In the spring of 1910 he sold his American opera interests to the New York Metropolitan Opera Company. In 1911 he built the London Opera House. He composed music for several operettas.

Hammerstein, Oscar. b. at New York, July 12, 1895—. American song writer and librettist; grandson of Oscar Hammerstein (1847–1919). He is the author, or collaborator in the authorship, of the books and lyrics of musical plays including *Rose Marie* (1924), *Sunny* (1925), *The Desert Song* (1928), *Music in the Air* (1932), *Oklahoma!* (1943), *Carousel* (1945), *Allegro* (1947), and *South Pacific* (1949). He wrote the words of numerous widely popular songs, including *Old Man River, The Last Time I Saw Paris, Oh, What a Beautiful Mornin',* and *The Surrey with the Fringe on Top.* He received a special Pulitzer prize in 1944 for *Oklahoma!* and won the Pulitzer prize in drama (1950) for *South Pacific.* With Richard Rodgers, his collaborator in these successes, he wrote *The King and I* (1951), an adaptation of Margaret Landon's novel *Anna and the King of Siam.*

Hammerstein-Equord (häm'ėr.shtīn.ek'vort), **Kurt von.** b. at Hinrichshagen, Germany, Sept. 26, 1878—. German militarist; son-in-law of General Walther von Lüttwitz. He was chief (1930) of the German armed forces, represented the army in the Fehme trials, and resigned in 1934. He is supposed to have been active in the resistance against the Hitler regime.

Hammer v. Dagenhart, 247 U.S. 251 (1918) (ham'ėr; dā'gęn.härt). U.S. Supreme Court decision declaring unconstitutional the federal Child Labor Act of 1916 on the grounds that it exceeded the commerce power allotted to the national government and contravened the Tenth Amendment. The majority opinion, written by Justice Day, notable for its limitation upon national police power, was based largely upon the distinction between the regulation of commerce and its prohibition. Justice Holmes wrote a notable dissenting opinion.

Hammett (ham'ęt), **Dashiell.** [Full name, **Samuel Dashiell Hammett.**] b. in St. Mary's County, Md., May 27, 1894—. American author, an originator of the "hard-boiled" detective novel. He has worked as a private detective and advertising manager, but since 1922 has devoted himself to writing. His works include *Red Harvest* (1929), *The Dain Curse* (1929), *The Maltese Falcon* (1930), *The Glass Key* (1931), and *The Thin Man* (1932). He became a writer for the motion pictures during the 1930's. A trustee of the Civil Rights Congress, which provided

bail for various Communist leaders awaiting trial, he was himself jailed for a short period in 1951.

Hammon (hăm'mōn). See **Amen.**

Hammon (ham'ọn), **Jupiter.** b. c1720; d. c1800. American Negro poet. His poem *An Evening Thought. Salvation by Christ, with Penetential Cries* was printed (c1761) in broadside form at New York several years before the first edition of poems by Phillis Wheatley, who is sometimes said to have been the first American Negro poet to achieve print. In September, 1786, he delivered to the African Society in the City of New York an address which, under the title *An Address to the Negroes of the State of New York,* was printed in the following year and at once reprinted by the Pennsylvania Society for Promoting the Abolition of Slavery. The author (himself a slave belonging to a family on Long Island) counseled slaves to bear their lot patiently, but he denounced the institution of slavery and urged that young slaves be freed.

Hammond (ham'ọnd). City in NW Indiana, in Lake County, on the Calumet River. Manufactures include railway equipment, medical and surgical supplies, dairy products, soap flakes, corn syrup, and tile roofing. At the end of the 19th century it was one of the chief meat-packing centers in the country. 87,594 (1950).

Hammond. City in SE Louisiana, in Tangipahoa Parish: center of an important strawberry-producing region. It is the seat of Southeastern Louisiana College. 8,010 (1950).

Hammond, George Henry. b. at Fitchburg, Mass., May 5, 1838; d. at Detroit, Dec. 29, 1886. American meat packer. He went in 1854 to Detroit, where he subsequently established a meat market and slaughterhouse. He later set up a slaughterhouse at what is now Hammond, Ind. He pioneered in employing refrigerator cars for shipping dressed beef, sending (c1868) his first load to Boston. By 1885 he was using 800 such cars.

Hammond, Henry. b. at Chertsey, Surrey, England, Aug. 18, 1605; d. at Westwood, Worcestershire, England, April 25, 1660. English divine and scholar. He sided with the Royalists in the English Civil War, and was a canon (1645–48) of Christ Church, Oxford. Hammond was a chaplain of the king, but was not allowed to attend him in his last days.

Hammond, James Henry. b. at "Stoney Battery," Newberry District, S.C., Nov. 15, 1807; d. Nov. 13, 1864. American politician, noted as a Southern nationalist. He drew notice with his writings in the *Southern Times,* which he founded (1830). Having already advocated nullification in the *Southern Times,* which he gave up after taking over (1831) his cotton plantation, he took part in the military preparations against federal action, being elected colonel of a regiment. Thereafter, even after his election to Congress in 1834, he was for many years an uncompromising supporter of Southern secession. Failing health caused him to resign from Congress in 1836. He was elected (1842) governor of South Carolina, occupying the office for two terms and continuing his efforts to secure the withdrawal of Southern states from the Union. He went to the Senate in 1857, serving until 1860. His most noted speech before that body was his address of March 4, 1858, when, encouraged by the relative prosperity of the South after the panic of 1857, he declared: "Cotton is king." In the same speech he referred to slaves and wage-earners as "the very mudsills of society," a charge which was answered in a noted address by Lincoln. After the South broke away from the Union, he supported the Confederate cause until his death.

Hammond, John Hays. b. at San Francisco, March 31, 1855; d. June 8, 1936. American mining engineer and financier. After engaging in engineering work in California and Mexico he went to South Africa, and in 1893 became consulting engineer first for Barnato Brothers and later for Cecil Rhodes. He interested himself in the reform movement in the Transvaal (1895–96) and, though not in sympathy with the Jameson raid, was arrested and sentenced to death. He was finally released on payment of a fine of 125,000 dollars. He engaged in mining enterprises in London and the U.S. and for five years was manager and consulting engineer of the Guggenheim Exploration Company. In 1911 he was special ambassador of the U.S. at the coronation of King George V of England.

Hammond, John Hays. b. at San Francisco, April 13, 1888—. American inventor; son of John Hays Hammond (1855–1936). His more than 800 patents cover inventions in the field of radio communication and control by radio of torpedoes and of ships. He devised a type of incendiary bomb widely used by American and Allied air forces in World War II.

Hammond, Laurens. b. at Evanston, Ill., Jan. 11, 1895—. American manufacturer and inventor of electric musical instruments; brother of Eunice Tietjens. He invented the electric pipeless organ (Hammond organ) which produces sound from tone wheels driven by a synchronous motor, an electric instrument (Novachord) which simulates orchestral instruments by means of vacuum-tube circuits, and an instrument (Solovox), representing a solo voice, which can be attached to a piano.

Hammond, Percy. b. at Cadiz, Ohio, March 7, 1873; d. April 25, 1936. American drama critic for the Chicago *Evening Post* (1898–1908), Chicago *Tribune* (1908–21), and New York *Herald Tribune* (1921–36).

Hammond, Samuel. b. in Richmond County, Va., Sept. 21, 1757; d. at Horse Creek, Ga., Sept. 11, 1842. American Revolutionary commander and politician. He fought with distinction at King's Mountain, Cowpens, Eutaw, and other battles in South Carolina and Georgia, was military and civil commandant (1805–24) of Upper Louisiana, and was secretary of state (1831–35) in South Carolina.

Hammond, William Alexander. b. at Annapolis, Md., Aug. 28, 1828; d. at Washington, D.C., Jan. 5, 1900. American physician, surgeon general of the Union army (1862–64). Among his medical works are *Military Hygiene* (1863), *Insanity in its Medico-Legal Relations* (1866), *Diseases of the Nervous System* (1871), and *Insanity in its Relations to Crime* (1873). Among his novels are *Robert Severne* (1866), *Dr. Grattan* (1884), *Lal* (1884), and *On the Susquehanna* (1887).

Hammonton (ham'ọn.tọn). Town in S New Jersey, in Atlantic County, ab. 42 mi. S of Trenton: shipping center for a fruit-producing area. 8,411 (1950).

Hammurabi (hä.mù.rä'bē, ham.ù-). [Also, **Khammurabi.**] fl. c2100 B.C. King of the first dynasty at Babylon. In his long reign of more than 50 years (dated by various scholars as occurring as early as c2160 B.C. or as late as c1700 B.C.) he showed himself great in war and peace alike. He drove out the remnants of the Elamitic invaders, united N and S Babylonia (Sumer and Akkad) under his sway, and made Babylon the metropolis of the united kingdom, which it remained during the whole of its subsequent existence for nearly 2,000 years. He may thus be termed the founder of the Babylonian empire. After freeing and uniting the country, he turned his attention to its protection and internal prosperity. To prevent the disastrous inundations and at the same time to provide the country with water, he executed the excavation of a gigantic canal, named after him *nahr-Hammurabi,* later famous as "the royal canal of Babylon." Besides this, he constructed a great walk along the Tigris, and erected many temples. Numerous inscriptions which tell of him have survived. His code of laws, carved on a diorite column, was discovered (1901) at Susa. It is of great importance as a historical document; its provisions are essentially humane, though the concept of untempered justice seems harsh at times. The code is based on what has since been called *lex talionis,* the principle of "an eye for an eye," an injury calling for the infliction of a similar injury on the offender. Hammurabi is often identified with the Biblical Amraphel.

Hamoaze (ham.ōz'). Estuary of the river Tamar, in SW England, on the Cornwall-Devonshire boundary, near Plymouth. It forms the principal ship anchorage of Plymouth harbor. Length, ab. 4 mi.

Hamon (ȧ.môṅ), **Jean Louis.** b. at Plouha, Côtes-du-Nord, France, May 5, 1821; d. at St.-Raphaël, Var, France, May 29, 1874. French painter.

Hamor (ham'ọr), **William Allen.** b. at Du Bois, Pa., March 27, 1887—. American industrial chemist. He was assistant director (1916 *et seq.*) of the Mellon Institute for Industrial Research. He is coinventor of cellulosic foods, processes of food preservation, and of distilling and plasticizing sulfur. Author of *History of Chemistry* (1909);

coauthor of *Glances at Industrial Research* (1936) and other books.

Hamp (ăn), **Pierre.** [Pseudonym of **Henri Bourillon.**] b. at Nice, France, 1876—. French dramatist, novelist, and sociologist. He is the author of *Mes Métiers* (1931), *Il Faut que vous naissiez de nouveau* (1935), and of numerous plays and novels which combine interest in imaginative literature with a deep concern for the welfare of the working class.

Hampden (hamp'dĕn, ham'-). Town in C Maine, in Penobscot County, on the Penobscot River, in an agricultural region. 3,608 (1950).

Hampden, John. b. at London, 1594; d. at Thame, Oxfordshire, England, June 24, 1643. English statesman; first cousin of Oliver Cromwell. He entered Parliament in 1621, was one of the leaders of the patriotic party in the Short and Long Parliaments, and was one of the five members (with Pym, Strode, Lenthall, and Holles) impeached (1642) by Charles I. He commanded a regiment for the Parliament (1642–43), and was mortally wounded at Chalgrove Field on June 18, 1643. He was the defendant in the case of the King vs. John Hampden before the Court of the Exchequer (1637–38) for resisting the collection of the obsolete tax of ship-money, which Charles I attempted to revive without the authority of Parliament. The case was decided against him, but in 1641 the House of Lords ordered the judgment to be canceled. This case, which established him as a leader of the resistance to royal tyranny, brought Hampden to the forefront in the popular mind as the great Parliamentary champion.

Hampden, Richard. b. 1631; d. in December, 1695. English politician; son of John Hampden. A member of Parliament (1656–95), he was prominent in urging that the Prince of Orange (William III) take over the government until the succession be decided. He served as privy councilor (1689) and chancellor of the exchequer (1690).

Hampden, Walter. [Stage name of **Walter Hampden Dougherty.**] b. at Brooklyn, N.Y., June 30, 1879—. American actor. He made his stage debut at London in 1901 and came to New York in 1907 to support Alla Nazimova in *La Comtesse Coquette.* His best-known role is Cyrano de Bergerac in Rostand's play; he is also a noted interpreter of Shakespeare and Ibsen.

Hampden of Glynde (glind), Viscount. Title held by various members of the **Brand** family.

Hampshire (hamp'shir). [Also: **Hants;** Middle English, **Hamtonshire, Hantesshire;** Old English, **Hamtūnscīr.**] Geographical county, occupying a maritime position in S England, bounded by Berkshire on the N, Surrey and West Sussex on the E, the English Channel on the S, and Wiltshire and Dorsetshire on the W. It includes the administrative and parliamentary counties of Southampton and the Isle of Wight in its geographical boundaries. It has relatively unimportant manufactures except for the shipbuilding at Portsmouth and Southampton Docks, an assembling center for railway cars at Eastleigh, and some motor-car manufactures. Paper for the Bank of England notes is also made in Hampshire. There is a very active commerce in shipping, Southampton being one of the leading ports of Great Britain. Farms are large in size, averaging ab. 500 acres. Pig breeding and the curing of bacon have long been important. Many sheep of the "Hampshire Downs" breed, a short-wool variety, are raised on the North and South Downs which traverse the county. There are also large areas devoted to the raising of strawberries for the city markets. Hampshire has no important mineral resources. The surface of the county is generally undulating, partly wooded, and crossed by the chalk ranges of the North and South Downs. Hampshire has an irregular coastline, Southampton Water and Portsmouth Harbour being the principal indentations. The New Forest is situated in the SW, and the Forests of Bere and Waltham Chase in the SE. Hampshire contains many Roman antiquities. Pop. of geographical county, 1,205,620 (est. 1948).

Hampstead (hamp'stĕd, ham'-). [Old English, **Hāmstede,** meaning "Homestead."] Metropolitan borough in NW London, in the County of London, ab. 4 mi. NW of St. Pancras station. It was formerly noted for its mineral springs and as a literary center. Hampstead has an extensive collection of Keats relics in the Keats Museum, built on the grounds of Keats House (a memorial opened in 1924). It includes Hampstead Heath. 95,073 (1951).

Hampton (hamp'tŏn). Village in SE England, in Middlesex, in Twickenham municipal borough, situated on the river Thames ab. 4 mi. W of Kingston-on-Thames, ab. 17 mi. SW of Waterloo station, London. Hampton Court is nearby.

Hampton. City in N Iowa, county seat of Franklin County. It was founded in 1856. Pop. 4,432 (1950).

Hampton. [Former name, **Kecoughtan.**] City in SE Virginia, formerly county seat of Elizabeth City County (now politically independent of the county), on Hampton Roads ab. 15 mi. NW of Norfolk: fish-packing center. Hampton was settled in 1610, and is one of the oldest English settlements in America. It is the seat of Hampton Institute. Nearby is Langley Field, a large army air base. During the War of 1812, the city suffered a British attack. 5,966 (1950).

Hampton, Wade. b. in South Carolina, 1751 or 1752; d. at Columbia, S.C., Feb. 4, 1835. American general and politician. He served with distinction under Marion and Sumter in the Revolutionary War, was a member of Congress (1795–97, 1803–05), obtained the rank of major general in 1813, was repulsed in an attack on Sir George Prevost at Chateaugay (Oct. 26, 1813), and frustrated the expedition against Montreal by his unwillingness to coöperate with his rival, General Wilkinson.

Hampton, Wade. b. at Charleston, S.C., March 28, 1818; d. at Columbia, S.C., April 11, 1902. American Confederate soldier and politician; grandson of Wade Hampton (c1751–1835). He graduated (1836) from South Carolina College, and later took over the management of his father's Mississippi plantations. Elected (1852) to the South Carolina house of representatives, he served for three terms, and in 1856 was elected to the state senate, serving until 1861. Although not a secessionist, he offered his services and wealth to the Confederacy at the commencement of the Civil War. He saw action with the infantry at the first battle of Manassas (Bull Run), commanded a brigade in much of the Peninsular Campaign, and, a week after his promotion (May 23, 1862) to the rank of brigadier general, was wounded at Seven Pines. In July, 1862, he joined a cavalry unit with the Army of Northern Virginia, serving under J. E. B. Stuart in the Maryland campaign, the Chambersburg operation, the battle of Gettysburg, and defensive actions in the Wilderness. His independent operations (1862–63) in the area of the upper Shenandoah Valley earned him advancement (Aug. 3, 1863) to the rank of major general and later, after Stuart's death in 1864, the command of the cavalry corps. On Feb. 14, 1865, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant general. The burning of Columbia, S.C., which took place as Hampton was covering Johnston's retreat, was blamed upon Hampton by Sherman, but later investigation has indicated that Hampton had no part in it. A supporter of Johnson's reconstruction program after the Civil War, he turned against the scheme introduced by the Radical Republicans. In 1876 he was elected Democratic governor of South Carolina. Shortly after his reëlection in 1878, he was chosen as U.S. senator, holding the office until 1891. He was (1893 *et seq.*) U.S. commissioner of Pacific railways.

Hampton Court. English royal palace on the Thames, ab. 12 mi. from Charing Cross, London, built by Cardinal Wolsey. Much of the battlemented, red brick, Tudor construction, surrounding three courts, still remains. The total property originally consisted of about 1,000 acres of more or less barren land belonging to the Knight Hospitallers of Saint John of Jerusalem. It was leased from the Priory of Saint John in 1515 by Thomas Wolsey, archbishop of York and primate of England, who erected the original Gothic palace. In 1526 he surrendered the estate to Henry VIII, who added the chapel and great hall in the period 1531–35. In the reign of William III, the great façade, modern state apartments, and a gallery for the cartoons of Raphael (since moved to the South Kensington Museum) were added by Sir Christopher Wren. The front on the French gardens is later, in the Renaissance style. The great hall is 106 by 40 ft. and 60 ft. high. The state apartments are filled with paintings. Hampton

Court is most intimately associated with James I and William III, and was a place of imprisonment of Charles I.

Hampton Court Conference. Conference appointed by James I at Hampton Court in 1604, to settle the disputes between the Puritan party and the High Church party in the Church of England. It was conducted on three days (January 14, 16, and 18), and resulted in a few alterations of the liturgy, but entirely failed to secure the objectives sought by the Puritans. An important indirect result of it was the revision of the Bible called the King James or Authorized Version, which was suggested at that time by John Reynolds, president of Corpus Christi, Oxford.

Hampton Roads. Channel linking the estuary of the James River with Chesapeake Bay, situated S of Fort Monroe, Va. The Port of Hampton Roads, comprising the harbors of Norfolk, Portsmouth, and Newport News, is one of the major exporting ports of the U.S. and a great naval and shipping center. Among the exports are coal, tobacco, fish and other seafood, peanuts, grain, and other agricultural produce. Here on March 8, 1862, the Confederate ironclad *Virginia* (formerly the frigate *Merrimac*) destroyed the Federal frigates *Cumberland* and *Congress;* and the following day there was a contest between the *Virginia* and the ironclad *Monitor,* the former retiring. This was the first engagement between ironclads.

Hampton Roads Conference. Conference (Feb. 3, 1865) aboard the *River Queen* in Hampton Roads between Union and Confederate representatives, held with a view to reaching a basis for peace between the North and the South. The Union government was represented by President Abraham Lincoln and Secretary of State William H. Seward; the chief Confederate representative was Vice-President Alexander H. Stephens. Lincoln's offer called for Southern acceptance of emancipation, reunion, and the disbanding of the Confederate forces. The negotiations failed because the Confederate delegation had been instructed not to accept any terms which did not recognize Southern independence.

Hamsun (häm'sün), **Knut.** b. at Lom, Norway, Aug. 4, 1859; d. Feb. 19, 1952. Norwegian author, world-famous for his epic of the simple life, *Growth of the Soil* (*Markens Grøde,* 1917; Eng. trans., 1920), with which he won the Nobel prize for literature in 1920. His early years were spent in the northernmost parts of Norway, but his restless spirit soon led him into a vagabond life which brought him to the U.S. in 1882–84 and again in 1886–88. On his second trip to the U.S. he worked in the fields in North Dakota and as a street-car conductor in Chicago, and also gave lectures on modern European writers in Minneapolis. His first mature book, *Sult* (1890; Eng. trans., *Hunger,* 1899), was a literary sensation in Scandinavia, admired for the new lyrical-paradoxical style which has remained one of his great contributions to literature. His philosophy of back-to-nature includes an aversion to all phenomena of industrial-urban life, including women's rights, social welfare, and even democracy itself. In 1948 he was fined for collaboration with the Nazis during their invasion of Norway in World War II. Among Hamsun's other novels are *Pan* (1894; Eng. trans., 1920), *Segelfoss by* (1915; Eng. trans., *Segelfoss Town,* 1925), *Landstrykere* (1927; Eng. trans., *Vagabonds,* 1930), *Men livet lever* (1933; Eng. trans., *The Road Leads On,* 1934), and *Ringen slutet* (1936; Eng. trans., *The Ring Is Closed,* 1937).

Hamsun, Marie. [Maiden name, **Andersen.**] b. at Elverum, Norway, Nov. 19, 1881—. Norwegian writer; wife of Knut Hamsun. She has written some idyllic childhood tales, translated into English as *A Norwegian Farm* (1933) and *A Norwegian Family* (1934).

Hamtramck (ham.tram'ik). City in S Lower Michigan, in Wayne County, entirely surrounded by Detroit, but politically autonomous. 43,355 (1950).

Hamun-i-Helmand (hä.mön'ē.hel.mänd'). See **Helmand, Lake.**

Hamy (ä.mē), **Jules Théodore Ernest.** b. at Boulogne, France, June 22, 1842; d. at Paris, Nov. 18, 1908. French anthropologist and ethnographer, founder and director (as professor 1892 *et seq.*) of the Musée de Trocadéro. Author of *Crania ethnica* (1875–82), *Recherches historiques et archéologiques* (1880) and *Anthropologie du Mexique* (1864–90).

Han (hän). See also **Han River.**

Han. Fifth Chinese dynasty (207 B.C.–220 A.D.). The overall dates include the Former (or Western) Han with its capital at Changan (207 B.C.–8 A.D.), the interregnum (9–25 A.D.) of the usurper Wang Mang Wang (which he himself called the Hsin dynasty), and the Later (or Eastern) Han with its capital at Loyang (25–220 A.D.). The house of Han inherited the empire unified by the short-lived Ch'in dynasty; it consolidated this and expanded the borders to include what are now southern Manchuria, northern Korea, the south China coast, and the Canton delta. To the west the Han controlled the trade routes of central Asia as far as the headwaters of the Oxus River, and the export of silk over these caravan routes brought them into commercial contact with the Roman empire. The Chinese not infrequently refer to themselves as "Sons of Han."

Hanafites (han'ą.fīts). [Also, **Hanifites.**] Oldest and most important of the four orthodox sects of Sunnite Mohammedans, founded by Abu-Hanifah of Al-Kufa (c700–770), a puritan in doctrine and the author of a system of jurisprudence.

Hanaford (han'ą.fȯrd), **Phoebe Ann.** [Maiden name, **Coffin.**] b. on Nantucket Island, May 6, 1829; d. at Rochester, N.Y., June 2, 1921. American Universalist minister and writer. She became chaplain and treasurer of the Daughters of Temperance. Brought up as a Quaker, she became successively a Baptist and Universalist, and in 1868, when she became pastor of the Universalist Church at Hingham, Mass., was the first woman to be formally ordained in New England. As the first of her sex to officiate as chaplain (1870 and 1872) in the Connecticut legislature, she was in all likelihood the first woman to hold such a post anywhere. Among her writings are *Lucretia, the Quakeress* (1853), *The Best of Books and Its History* (1860), *Abraham Lincoln: His Life and Public Services* (1865), and *Life of George Peabody* (1870).

Hanau (hä'nou). City and river port in S Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Hessen, American Zone, formerly in the province of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, situated at the junction of the Kinzig and Main rivers, ab. 10 mi. E of Frankfort on the Main. The industries of Hanau, all highly specialized, have declined considerably in recent years. They include diamond polishing, and manufacture of gold, silver, and platinum jewelry. There is some production also of medical and precision instruments. There is a wine and fruit trade. The basic industries of the city were founded in the 16th century by Protestant refugees from the Netherlands; the Netherlands-Walloon Church was erected in 1600. The counts of Hanau ruled here from the early Middle Ages and beginning in the 15th century also ruled the Alsatian countship of Lichtenberg. Hesse-Cassel and Hesse-Darmstadt took over after 1736; the city was under French domination after 1806, and came to Prussia in 1866. Here, on Oct. 30, 1813, Napoleon, with 70,000 men, encountered on the retreat from Leipzig an Austro-Bavarian army of 30,000 men under Wrede, who was compelled to retire after having inflicted severe losses on the French. The town suffered very severe damage in World War II. 30,702 (1950).

Hancock (han'kok). City in the W part of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, in Houghton County, on Portage Lake: twin city of Houghtons; mining and refining of copper. It is the seat of Suomi College. The Quincy copper mine, opened in 1848, is the oldest still in operation in Michigan. 5,223 (1950).

Hancock. Town (in New York the equivalent of township in many other states) and village in C New York, in Delaware County, near the Delaware River: summer resort. Pop. of town, 3,517 (1950); of village, 1,560 (1950).

Hancock, Albany. b. at Newcastle, England, Dec. 24, 1806; d. there, Oct. 24, 1873. English zoölogist.

Hancock, John. b. at Braintree, Mass., Jan. 12, 1736/7; d. at Quincy, Mass., Oct. 8, 1793. American Revolutionary patriot, merchant, and politician, signer of the Declaration of Independence. Graduated (1754) from Harvard, he joined his uncle's mercantile business at Boston and in 1763 became a partner of Thomas Hancock and Company. When his uncle, the wealthiest merchant in Boston, died in 1764, he became head of the firm. He was involved in opposition to British colonial policy in the celebrated *Liberty* affair (1768), when his ship and its cargo of Madeira wine were seized for failure to pay duty

and Hancock was faced with bankruptcy if the penalties resulting from suits against him were to be enforced. He was elected (1769) to the Massachusetts General Court and after the Boston massacre became head of the town committee. He soon became prominent in the patriot cause, became (1774) president of the Provincial Congress, being reëlected to that office in 1775, when he was also chosen as a delegate to the second Continental Congress, of which he was president (1775–77). The British troops sent to Concord in April, 1775, had as one of their objectives the arrest of Hancock and Samuel Adams, but they were warned by either William Dawes or Samuel Prescott (Paul Revere being captured). He was treasurer (1773–77) of Harvard College and a member of the Massachusetts constitutional convention (1780). Elected governor of Massachusetts in 1780, he was returned to that office on eight subsequent occasions. He presided at the convention (1788) for the ratification of the Constitution of the United States. John Hancock's name has become synonymous with "signature" because his bold inscription stands out as the principal signature to the Declaration of Independence, though he was not the first to sign.

Hancock, Walker (Kirtland). b. at St. Louis, Mo., June 28, 1901—. American sculptor, best known for his war monuments and other memorials. His work has been exhibited widely in the U.S., and he won (1925) a Prix de Rome. An academician of the National Academy of Design, he is also a member of the National Sculpture Society and the National Institute of Arts and Letters. His works include the Maschmeyer memorial fountain and other memorials at St. Louis, *The Evangelistic Symbols*, *Portrait of Booth Tarkington*, Kansas City war memorial, U.S. Marine Corps expeditionary medal, and Army and Navy Air medal.

Hancock, Winfield Scott. b. at Montgomery Square, Pa., Feb. 14, 1824; d. on Governors Island, near New York, Feb. 9, 1886. American general. Commissioned a brigadier general of volunteers at the outbreak of the Civil War, he served under McClellan in the Peninsular Campaign, commanded the first division of the second corps at Antietam (Sept. 17, 1862) and at Fredericksburg (Dec. 13, 1862), commanded a corps at Gettysburg (July 1–3, 1863), and at Spottsylvania Court House, where he took 4,000 prisoners (May 12, 1864). He was commander of the military department of the Atlantic (1872–86), and was an unsuccessful Democratic candidate for the presidency in 1880.

Hand (hand), **Augustus Noble.** b. at Elizabethtown, N.Y., July 26, 1869—. American jurist. He obtained his law degree in 1894 at Harvard and entered practice at New York in 1895. He served as judge in the U.S. district court (1914–27) at New York and in the U.S. circuit court (1927 *et seq.*).

Hand, Edward. b. in King's County (now County Offaly), Leinster, Ireland, Dec. 31, 1744; d. near Lancaster, Pa., Sept. 3, 1802. American physician, Revolutionary officer, and political figure. He came (1767) to Philadelphia as a surgeon's mate in the British service and subsequently practiced medicine at Lancaster, Pa. In the Revolutionary War, he took part in the actions on Long Island, and at Trenton and Princeton, and was in command at Albany beginning in late 1778. At the close of the war he returned to his medical practice and entered political affairs. He served (1784–85) as a member of Congress, was a member (1785–86) of the Pennsylvania assembly, and was a member (1789–90) of the Pennsylvania constitutional convention.

Hand, Learned. b. at Albany, N.Y., Jan. 27, 1872—. American jurist. A graduate (1896) of Harvard Law School, he became a member (1897) of the New York bar. He was U.S. district judge (1909–24) and U.S. circuit court judge (1924 *et seq.*).

Hand, Robert. In James Joyce's play *Exiles*, a journalist who falls in love with Bertha, the wife of Richard Rowan.

Handegg Falls (hän'dĕk). [Also, **Handeck Falls.**] Cascade of the Aare River, in the E part of the Bernese Oberland, Switzerland. Height, ab. 250 ft.

Handel (han'dḷ), **George Frederick.** [Original German name, **Georg Friedrich** (or **Frideric**) **Händel** (hen'del').] b. at Halle, Germany, Feb. 23, 1685; d. at London, April 14, 1759. German-born English composer, noted for his mastery of vocal composition as illustrated in his oratorios and operas, for both of which he won great popularity in England. His father was a barber who wanted his son to study law and who objected to a possible musical career. He studied under Zachau, organist of the cathedral at Halle, for three years. He then went to Berlin, where his powers of improvisation caused him to be regarded as a prodigy; he subsequently returned to Halle, where his father died (1697). Though he now followed his father's wishes and entered the University of Halle as a law student, it became necessary for him to support his mother, and he took the opportunity to drop law for music and went to Hamburg, where he entered the orchestra of the Opera House as *violino di ripieno*. He soon became known, and was made conductor. In 1705 his first opera, *Almira*, was produced there. In 1706 he went to Italy, where, despite his becoming the lion of Roman, Venetian, and Neapolitan society, he could not get a real musical opportunity. Returning to Germany in 1709, he accepted the position of *Kapellmeister* (choir leader) from the Elector of Hanover (later George I of England), on condition that he should be allowed to visit England, having already received pressing invitations to do so. He first went to London in 1710. His opera *Rinaldo* was produced there in 1711, and was a sensational success. He returned to Hanover, but soon was back in England, where he remained, except for short visits to the Continent, from 1712 to his death. He undertook the direction of the Italian opera at the Haymarket Theatre in 1720. Buononcini and Ariosti, both of whom he had known at Halle, also went to London about this time and formed an opposition to him, which gave rise to much feeling and to John Byrom's epigram ending: "Strange all this difference should be 'twixt Tweedledum and Tweedledee!" In 1726 Handel became a naturalized British subject. He was in partnership (1729–34) with Heidegger at the King's Theatre, in 1737 became bankrupt, and in 1739, when he was about 54, began to compose the oratorios which made him famous. In 1752 he was attacked by cataract, and was nearly if not entirely blind for the rest of his life, but continued to preside at the organ during his own oratorios. His fame increased, and the animosity which had pursued him during his earlier years died away. He was buried in Westminster Abbey. Outstanding among his works are the oratorios *Esther* (1720), *Saul* (1739), *Israel in Egypt* (1739), *Messiah* (1742), *Samson* (1743), *Judas Maccabaeus* (1747), *Joshua* (1748), and *Jephthah* (1752). He composed also more than 40 operas, from which arias are still popular, like "Ombra mai fu" (Handel's Largo) from *Serse* (1738), and the cantatas *Acis and Galatea* and *Alexander's Feast*. He composed several anthems and the *Dettingen Te Deum* (1743), celebrating George II's victory over the French at Dettingen, Bavaria. His instrumental works include the *Water Music* (c1715), the *Firework Music* (1749), 12 concerti grossi (1740), organ concertos, chamber sonatas, fugues, and suites.

Handel and Haydn Society (hī'dn). American musical society, founded at Boston in 1815. It is the second oldest existing group of its kind in the U.S.

Handel-Mazzetti (hän'del.mä.tset'ē), Baroness **Enrica von.** b. at Vienna, Jan. 10, 1871—. Austrian novelist. *Jesse und Maria* (1906; Eng. trans., 1931) is considered her best novel. Some of her other novels are *Die arme Margaret* (1910), *Frau Maria* (1929–30), and *Graf Reichard* (1938 *et seq.*).

Handel Society (han'dḷ). English society for the publication of Handel's works, formed in 1843 and dissolved in 1848. His works were issued (1843–55) in 12 volumes. Another English society of the same name was founded in 1882 for the purpose of reviving works by Handel and introducing compositions by others. Ralph Vaughan Williams and Eugene Goossens have been among the conductors of the society's amateur chorus and orchestra.

Handl (han'dl) or **Händl** (hen'dl) or **Hähnel** (hā'nḷ), **Jakob.** [Called **Jacobus Gallus.**] b. in Carniola, July 31, 1550; d. at Prague, July 18, 1591. German composer. His music, mainly religious in character, was published in *Epectation harmonica* (1589) and *Moralia* (1596).

Handley (hand'li). Unincorporated community in C Texas, in Tarrant County, W of Dallas. Under the new urban definition established for use in the 1950 census it

was counted with adjoining urban areas. The last official enumeration was 4,284 (1940).

Handsel Monday (hand'zəl). In Scotland, the first Monday in the New Year, so called from the custom of giving small good-luck presents (or handsels), to children, servants, and local office-holders.

Handsworth (handz'wėrth). Ward of Birmingham, England, in the NW part. 26,980 (1931).

Handy (han'di), **Thomas Troy.** b. at Spring City, Tenn., March 11, 1892—. American army officer. He was commissioned in 1916 and rose through the ranks to general (temporary, 1945). During World War II he served as an operations officer, as assistant chief of staff (1942) and deputy chief of staff (1944–47) at the War Department. He became (1947) commanding officer of the Fourth Army, and in 1949 was appointed commander in chief of the U.S. forces in Europe. In 1952 he was superseded by M. B. Ridgway, but remained as Ridgway's deputy.

Handy, William Christopher. b. at Florence, Ala., 1873—. American Negro musician and composer, a leader in the transition from ragtime to jazz. A cornet player in a minstrel show, Handy began to record and arrange the blues tunes that had been popular among southern Negroes since just after the Civil War. *Memphis Blues* (1912), the song that established the popular genre, took its title from the city in whose red-light district jazz is supposed to have developed. His best-known composition is *St. Louis Blues* (1914).

Handy Andy (an'di). Novel by Samuel Lover, published in 1842. It contains humorous sketches of Irish life.

Haneberg (hä'nə.berk), **Daniel Bonifacius von.** b. at Tanne, near Kempten, Bavaria, June 17, 1816; d. at Speyer, Bavaria, May 31, 1876. German Roman Catholic prelate and theologian.

Hanes (hā'nēz). In the Old Testament, an ancient Egyptian city (Isa. xxx. 4).

Haney (hā'ni), **Lewis Henry.** b. at Eureka, Ill., March 30, 1882—. American economist. He was professor of economics (1912–16) at the University of Texas, adviser (1916–19) to the Federal Trade Commission, professor of economics (1920 *et seq.*) and director (1920–32) of the bureau of business research at New York University, and financial columnist (1928 *et seq.*) of the New York *Evening Journal.* Author of *History of Economic Thought* (1911), *Business Organization and Combination* (1913), *Economics in a Nut Shell* (1933), *How to Understand Money* (1935), *Value and Distribution* (1939), and other books.

Hanford (han'fərd). City in C California, county seat of Kings County, NW of Los Angeles: a stock-raising and dairying community. 10,028 (1950).

Hanford. Locality in Washington, on the Columbia River near Pasco, at which the Hanford Engineer Works, to produce plutonium, was built beginning in 1943; the village of Richland, on the same government reservation, was erected nearby to house the workers on the project. Its location near Grand Coulee Dam and on the river was planned to provide electrical power and cooling for the plant; it began operating in September, 1944.

Hangchow (hang'chou'; Chinese, häng'jō'). [Also: **Hang-chau, Hang-chou;** called by medieval geographers **Kinsai** or **Kinsay.**] City in E China, the capital of the province of Chekiang, situated near Hangchow Bay, on the Tsien-tang River: terminus of the Grand Canal of China, and an important center of the silk industry; one of the most modern and beautiful of the purely Chinese cities. It was long noted for its trade and its silk manufactures, and as a literary center. It was held (1861–64) by the Taipings, and was opened in 1895 to foreign trade. 606,136 (1947).

Hangchow Bay. Large shallow bay in E China just S of the mouth of the Yangtze River. The bay is dotted with numerous rocky islands, and is noted for its tidal bore, which goes up the Tsien-tang River from the head of the bay past Hangchow. Length, ab. 90 mi.

Hanging Gardens. See under **Babylon,** Mesopotamia.

Hangmatana (häng.mä.tä'nä). Old Persian name of **Hamadan.**

Hangö (häng'ė'') or **Hangö-Udde** (-üd'ə). Swedish names of **Hanko.**

Han-hai (hän'hī'). Chinese name of the W part of the Gobi, or of that desert itself.

Hanihara (hä.nē.hä.rä), **Masanao.** b. in Yamanashi Prefecture, Japan, 1876; d. 1934. Japanese diplomat, remembered chiefly for his reference, in a public speech (1923) while he was ambassador in the U.S., to the "regrettable consequences which would follow the passage" of a bill, pending in the U.S. Congress, to exclude Japanese immigration. Whatever the true intention of this reference, it was then interpreted as a threat and aroused much resentment.

Hanka (häng'kä), **Václav.** b. near Königgrätz (Hradec Králové), in Bohemia, June 10, 1791; d. at Prague, Jan. 12, 1861. Bohemian philologist and poet, author of grammatical works on Czech and other Slavic languages.

Hanke (häng'kə). See under **Fredrikstad.**

Hänke (heng'kə), **Thaddeus.** [Also, **Haenke.**] b. at Kreibitz, in Bohemia, Oct. 5, 1761; d. near Cochabamba, in Upper Peru, in December, 1817. Bohemian botanist. He went (1790) to Peru and, after visiting Chile, California, Mexico, and the Philippines, established (1796) his residence at Cochabamba, founding a botanical garden. His botanical writings were printed after his death.

Hankel (häng'kəl), **Hermann.** b. at Halle, Germany, Feb. 14, 1839; d. at Schramberg im Schwarzwalde, Germany, Aug. 29, 1873. German mathematician and historian of mathematics.

Hankel, Wilhelm Gottlieb. b. at Ermsleben, Germany, May 17, 1814; d. at Leipzig, Germany, Feb. 17, 1899. German physicist, professor of physics at Leipzig (1849–99), best known for his researches in electricity. His investigations were principally in the thermoelectric properties of crystals.

Hankey (hang'ki), **Maurice Paschal Alers.** [Title, 1st Baron **Hankey.**] b. at Biarritz, France, April 1, 1877—. English politician. He was minister (1939–40) without portfolio in the war cabinet. He served on such international committees as the General Imperial Conference (1921, 1923, 1926, 1930, and 1937), the Washington Conference (1921), the Genoa Conference (1922), and the Hague Conference (1929–30).

Hanko (häng'kô). [Swedish, **Hangö** or **Hangö-Udde.**] Seaport in S Finland, in the *lääni* (department) of Uusimaa, situated on the southernmost promontory of Finland: ice-free port and seaside resort. Leased to the U.S.S.R. under the peace treaty of 1940, it was later (1944) exchanged for a base on the peninsula of Porkkala. 6,836 (1951).

Hankow (hang'kou; Chinese, hän'kō'). [Also: **Han-k'ou, Siakow.**] River port in E central China, in the province of Hupeh, situated at the confluence of the Han and Yangtze rivers, opposite Hanyang and nearly opposite Wuchang. During high-water season, large ships are able to come up the Yangtze as far as Hankow. Tea pressing, smelting of antimony, and trade with the central Yangtze valley are important here. It was opened to foreign trade in 1861, and exports tea. 641,513 (1947).

Hanks (hangks), **Nancy.** b. in Virginia, c1783; d. at Pigeon Creek, Ind., Oct. 5, 1818. Mother of Abraham Lincoln. She was married to Thomas Lincoln on June 12, 1806.

Hanley (han'li). Parish and town in C England, in Staffordshire, ab. 31 mi. S of Manchester, ab. 148 mi. NW of London by rail. It is noted for its pottery manufacture. In 1910 it became a part of Stoke-on-Trent. Arnold Bennett was born here.

Hanley, James. b. 1901—. English journalist and novelist. His novels and collections of short stories include *A Passion Before Death* (1930), *Drift* (1930), *The German Prisoner* (1931), *The Last Voyage* (1931), *Men in Darkness* (1931), *Boy* (1931), *Stoker Haslett* (1932), *Ebbard Flood* (1932), *Captain Bottell* (1933), *The Furys* (1935), *Stoker Bush* (1935), *The Secret Journey* (1936), and *What Farrar Saw* (1945).

Hann (hän), **Julius.** b. at Linz, Austria, March 23, 1839; d. at Vienna, Oct. 1, 1921. Austrian meteorologist and climatologist. He was editor of *Zeitschrift der Oesterreichischen Gesellschaft für Meteorologie,* an associate of the Central Meteorological Institute at Vienna, and author of *Handbuch der Klimatologie* and of *Lehrbuch der Meteorologie.*

Hanna (han'ə), **Mark.** [Full name, **Marcus Alonzo Hanna.**] b. at New Lisbon, Ohio, Sept. 24, 1837; d. at Washington, D.C., Feb. 15, 1904. American financier

and political leader. In 1862 he became a partner in the commission firm of Hanna, Garretson and Company at Cleveland, Ohio. After brief service with the Union army in 1864, he married Charlotte Augusta Rhodes, and in 1867 joined the Cleveland coal and iron firm headed by his father-in-law, Daniel P. Rhodes. He developed other business interests in the city and in 1885 reorganized Rhodes and Company as M.A. Hanna and Company. Entering Republican politics in the period following the Civil War, he became a leader in Cleveland politics; he was one of the chief backers of William McKinley, whom he had helped to the Ohio governorship in 1891, and on whose behalf he spent more than 100,000 dollars in successful efforts to secure the Republican presidential nomination in 1896. In that year he became chairman of the Republican national committee. He was appointed (1897) and elected (1897, 1898) to the Senate, and became the trusted adviser of McKinley and a power in the distribution of patronage. As chairman of the Republican national committee in 1900, he again displayed his abilities as a fund-raiser for the Republican political war-chest. Although he had been initially opposed to the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt as vice-president, he became a close adviser of Roosevelt after the latter succeeded McKinley.

Hannah (han'ạ). [Also, **Anna.**] In the Bible, wife of Elkanah, and mother of the prophet Samuel. 1 Sam. i., ii.

Hannay (han'ā), **James.** b. at Dumfries, Scotland, Feb. 17, 1827; d. at Barcelona, Spain, Jan. 9, 1873. British critic and novelist. He served (1868–73) as consul at Barcelona. Among his works are *Satire and Satirists* (1854), *Studies on Thackeray* (1869), the novels *Singleton Fontenoy* (1850) and *Eustace Conyers* (1855), and critical essays.

Hannay, James Owen. [Pseudonym, **George A. Birmingham.**] b. at Belfast, Ireland, July 16, 1865; d. Feb. 2, 1950. Irish novelist. Ordained a deacon in 1888 and a priest in 1889, he was a rector in County Mayo until 1912, when he became canon of Saint Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, holding that post until 1921. He was rector (1924–34) of Wells, and rector (1934 *et seq.*) of Holy Trinity Church, Kensington, London. Among his writings are *The Spirit and Origin of Christian Monasticism* (1903) and *The Wisdom of the Desert* (1904). Under his pseudonym he wrote novels including *The Seething Pot* (1905), *The Northern Iron* (1907), *The Bad Times* (1908), *Spanish Gold* (1908), *Doctor Whitty* (1913) *Up the Revels* (1919), *Lady Bountiful* (1921), *The Runaways* (1928), *Two Fools* (1934), and *The Search for Susie* (1941). Among his plays are *General John Regan* (1913) and *Send for Dr. O'Grady* (1923).

Hannay, Sir Richard. Fictional detective in John Buchan's *The Thirty-Nine Steps* (1915), *Greenmantle* (1916), and *The Three Hostages* (1924).

Hannegan (han'ẹ.gạn), **Robert E.** b. at St. Louis, Mo., June 30, 1903; d. there, Oct. 6, 1949. American lawyer and politician, U.S. postmaster general (July, 1945–November, 1947). In 1943 he was named U.S. commissioner of internal revenue and was appointed (July 1, 1945) U.S. postmaster general, serving until his resignation in November, 1947. Elected (Jan. 22, 1944) chairman of the Democratic national committee, he resigned from that post on Sept. 27, 1947. Hannegan was said to have led the opposition to the renomination of Henry A. Wallace as vice-president at the 1944 Democratic national convention, and was a supporter of Harry S. Truman for that post. In 1947 he headed a syndicate that bought the St. Louis National League baseball club.

Hannibal (han'i.bạl). b. 249 or 247 B.C.; committed suicide at Libyssa, Bithynia, probably 183 B.C. Carthaginian general; son of Hamilcar Barca. He was with his father in Spain after c238 and, at his father's request swore, at the age of nine, his enmity to Rome, which had defeated Carthage in the first Punic War (261–241 B.C.). Following Hamilcar Barca's death in 228 Hannibal's brother-in-law Hasdrubal succeeded to the command of the Carthaginian forces in Spain; Hasdrubal was assassinated in 221 and Hannibal was chosen leader of the army. He set about extending the Carthaginian domain in Spain and by 219 had reached the Ebro, controlling all of Spain south of that river except the city of Saguntum (modern Sagunto, near Valencia), an ally of Rome. Hannibal laid siege to the city, despite specific warnings from Rome that such action would lead to war, and in eight months took it. When the Carthaginian government would not repudiate his action by surrendering Hannibal to the Roman envoys, the Romans declared for war. Hannibal now conceived a daring plan and in the spring of 218 marched northward, crossed the Pyrenees, evaded a Roman force sent to intercept him, reached the Rhone, and, in October with snow already in the high passes, crossed the Alps into Italy. Only some 20,000 men survived the passage (which was probably by way of the Little St. Bernard Pass) of about 50,000 that had begun and of the 100,000 that had set out from Spain, yet this crossing of the Alps in late autumn, with supplies and with the Carthaginian war-elephants, is still considered perhaps the greatest military achievement in history. At the Ticino River and again at the Trebbia in December, Hannibal scored victories over the Romans and secured control of the Po Valley. Reinforced by Gaulish tribesmen, he marched south in the spring of 217, crossed the Apennines, and at Lake Trasimene cut to pieces a Roman army under the command of the consul Gaius Flaminius, who was killed in the battle. Rome now had no army capable of risking another defeat in the field and Fabius Maximus, who was appointed military dictator, dared not risk a general engagement. Hannibal decided against storming Rome itself and instead marched through Italy into Apulia, destroying as he went, but suffering the harrying attacks of Fabius, whose tactics won him the surname Cunctator ("Delayer"). Hannibal wintered on the Apulian plains and early the next summer faced the largest army Rome had ever put into the field, 80,000 men, at Cannae. Skillfully he encircled them, pushed one group in on another until the Roman position was confused, and then cut them to pieces with his cavalry; more than half the Roman force was killed. As a result of the victory, several Italian tribes came over to the Carthaginians, as did Capua, where Hannibal wintered in 216–215. Syracuse deserted the Roman cause and allied itself with Carthage; Philip V of Macedon became an ally, although he never did send material aid. Hannibal had now reached the peak of his power; Rome, in his eyes, was impregnable, and her nearer allies were not deserting her; his failure to attack Rome after Cannae, when she was probably helpless, has been criticized as his fatal mistake. He campaigned in southern Italy for several years, captured Tarentum in 212, and in 210 won a victory at Herdoniae, but the strain on his manpower was great. In 212 Syracuse, under siege for three years, fell to the Romans, and in 211 Capua too was captured and sacked, despite Hannibal's attacks on the surrounding Roman armies and a feint attack on Rome itself. Help was required from Carthage's armies elsewhere and Hannibal's brother Hasdrubal, who had been fighting the Romans in Spain, crossed the Alps with a large force. But before Hannibal could reach him from the south Hasdrubal was defeated and killed at the Metaurus in 207. Hannibal took refuge in the mountains of Bruttium, where he maintained an unassailable position for some years. At last, with help not forthcoming, with Mago defeated in Liguria, and with Scipio advancing victoriously in Africa against Carthage itself, he was recalled to Carthage in 203. There he hastily put together an army of his veterans from Italy and a levy from the African tribes and met the Romans at Zama in 202; the Carthaginian force was practically annihilated and Carthage had to make peace. To pay the resulting indemnity (Carthage also gave up all claims to the Mediterranean islands), Hannibal, appointed chief magistrate, reformed the financial structure of the Carthaginian state and thereby came into conflict with the oligarchy. But his methods succeeded and within a few years Carthage was not only paying the indemnity but was reëstablishing itself as a Mediterranean power. Alarmed, Rome thereupon demanded that Carthage surrender Hannibal and he was forced to flee (c195). He stayed in Syria for some time as a general with Antiochus III, but when Syria was defeated by the Romans he once again fled, to the court of Prusias, king of Bithynia. There the Romans again sought him and demanded his surrender by Prusias. Rather than give up to his sworn enemies, Hannibal committed suicide; the year 183 B.C. is given as the date

of his death by Livy, the same year that Scipio Africanus and Philopoemon, general of the Achaean League in Greece, died, but the actual date is conjectural.

Hannibal. [Sometimes called the **"Bluff City."**] City in N Missouri, in Marion and Ralls counties, on the Mississippi River; railway center. Manufactures include railway equipment, flour, shoes, and cement. It was the boyhood home of Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain), who later used it as a background in his stories about Tom Sawyer and Huckleberry Finn. Several statues and memorials to the author have been erected, and his house is a museum. 20,444 (1950).

Hannibal Chollup (chol'up), **Major.** See **Chollup, Major Hannibal.**

Hannington (han'ing.ton), **James.** b. near Brighton, England, Sept. 3, 1847; killed near Lake Victoria, in East Africa, Oct. 29, 1885. English clergyman, bishop of eastern equatorial Africa. In 1885 he headed an expedition to open up a route to Lake Victoria. With a small party he reached the lake, but was captured by the natives and murdered.

Hanno (han'ō). [Assyrian, **Hanunu.**] fl. 8th century B.C. King of Gaza, one of the five confederate cities of the Philistines. He is often mentioned by the name of Hanunu in the Assyrian inscriptions, and was involved in the conflict between Assyria and Egypt, Gaza being the frontier fortress on the Egyptian highway, barring the road to the south. He is first mentioned in the annals of Tiglath-pileser III (745–727 B.C.), against whom he rebelled, but at the approach of whose army (c732 B.C.) he fled to Egypt. Afterward he allied himself with Shabaka, Ethiopian king of Egypt, against Sargon II (722–705 B.C.). He shared the defeat (720 B.C.) of Shabaka in the battle of Raphia (modern Rafa), and was carried captive to Assyria.

Hanno. fl. probably in the 5th century B.C. Carthaginian navigator who led a colonizing expedition to the western coast of Africa. An account of his voyage is extant in a Greek translation (*Periplus*), taken from a Phoenician text. He probably reached the coast of what is now Sierra Leone or Liberia. Hanno's account, used by Ptolemy, remained the standard until after the Portuguese Gilianes's voyage past Cape Bojador (on the coast of what is now Spanish Sahara) in 1433.

Hanno. [Called **Hanno the Great.**] fl. in the 3rd century B.C. Leader of the aristocratic party at Carthage, an opponent of Hamilcar Barca and Hannibal. He opposed the war with Rome and all other trans-Mediterranean adventures. His opposition to paying Hamilcar's troops led to their revolt, and his refusal to support Hannibal with sufficient aid was a principal contributory cause of Hannibal's failure.

Hanno, Saint. See **Anno** or **Hanno,** Saint.

Hannover (hä.nō'vėr, -fėr). German name of **Hanover,** Germany.

Hannoversch-Münden (hä.nō'vėrsh.mün'dęn). See **Münden.**

Hano (hä'nō). Pueblo Indian village immediately adjacent to two of the Hopi villages in NE Arizona, but in which a totally distinct language (Tewa of the Tanoan family) is spoken. It was established c1700 by a colony from New Mexico which was fleeing from the Spanish.

Hanoi (hä'noi', han'oi, han.oi'). [Also: **Kesho;** French, **Hanoï** (à.no.ē).] City in Indochina, SE Asia, in E Tonkin (North Viet-Nam), the capital of Tonkin and formerly of Viet-Nam, situated ab. 60 mi. above the mouth of the Red River; seat of a university. There are rice mills, cigarette factories, and silk mills in the city. It was occupied by the French in 1882. Pop. 160,000 (1949).

Hanotaux (à.no.tō), **Gabriel.** [Full name, **Albert Auguste Gabriel Hanotaux.**] b. at Beaurevoir, Aisne, France, Nov. 19, 1853; d. April 11, 1944. French historian and political leader. As foreign minister (1894–95, 1896–98), he directed the negotiations leading to a French alliance with Russia and to settlement of Anglo-French territorial conflicts in Africa, though the Fashoda crisis of 1898, which almost led to war with England, was the result of his attempt to determine boundary questions unilaterally. He became (1892) director of consulates at the foreign office, and, after four years as foreign minister, quit politics in 1898. During World War I, he undertook propaganda activity, and afterwards was briefly a delegate (1921) to the League of Nations. His chief work is the *Histoire du Cardinal de Richelieu* (5 vols., 1932–44), the last three volumes in collaboration with Auguste de Caumont, Duc de la Force. His other works include *Henri Martin, sa vie, ses œuvres, son temps, 1810–83* (1885), *Histoire de France contemporaine, 1871–1900* (1903–08), *Jeanne d'Arc* (1911), *Histoire illustrée de la guerre de 1914* (17 vols., 1914–24), *Le Maréchal Foch* (1929), and *Mon temps* (2 vols., 1933–38). He was editor or director of three major collective histories, *Histoire de la nation française* (15 vols., 1920–29), in which he wrote the volume *Histoire politique, 1804–1926*, *Histoire de la nation égyptienne* (7 vols., 1931–40), and (with Alfred Martineau), *Histoire des colonies françaises* (6 vols., 1929–33).

Hanover (han'ō.vėr). [German, **Hannover.**] Former province of Prussia, the main portion bounded by the North Sea, Oldenburg, Schleswig-Holstein, and Hamburg (separated from these two by the Elbe River) on the N, Mecklenburg and Brandenburg (separated by the Elbe) on the NE, the province of Saxony on the E, Brunswick, Waldeck, Lippe, Schaumburg-Lippe, and Westphalia on the S, and the Netherlands and Oldenburg on the W. It was nearly cut in two by Oldenburg. South of it was a detached portion, separated by Brunswick, and reaching S to Hesse-Nassau, and there were several minor exclaves. Hanover formed part of the old duchy of Saxony. The Welf house, which had acquired Bavaria in 1070, obtained Lüneburg in 1120. After the deposition (1180) of Henry the Lion, Duke of Saxony and Bavaria, his son William obtained (1203) Lüneburg, the Upper Harz, and other territory. His son Otto was made duke of Brunswick and Lüneburg in 1235, and acquired Celle, Hanover, and other territory. There were various divisions and reunions, and finally two main lines, Lüneburg and Wolfenbüttel. In 1692 the principality of Lüneburg became the electorate of Hanover. The second elector, George Louis, succeeded to the British throne as George I in 1714. The duchies of Bremen and Verden were acquired in 1719. Hanover was occupied by the French in 1803, was ceded to Prussia in 1805, and was taken from Prussia in 1807. Part of it was allotted to the kingdom of Westphalia in 1807, and another portion in 1810. It was liberated in 1813. By the Congress of Vienna (1814–15) it was raised to a kingdom, and received accessions including East Friesland and Hildesheim. It entered the Germanic Confederation in 1815. A constitution was given to it in 1833, which was suspended in 1837. Hanover was separated from Great Britain in 1837, Ernest Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, succeeding King William of England. An alliance between Prussia, Hanover, and Saxony was formed in 1849. Hanover sided with Austria against Prussia in 1866, and was annexed to Prussia in 1866.

Hanover. [German, **Hannover.**] City in NW Germany, capital of the *Land* (state) of Lower Saxony, British Zone, formerly the capital of the province of Hanover, Prussia, situated at the junction of the Ihme and Leine rivers, ab. 35 mi. NW of Brunswick. A large industrial as well as residential center, it has cotton and woolen spinning and weaving mills, textile and garment manufactures, iron- and steelworks, machine and metallurgical industries, manufactures of locomotives, automobiles, motors, and typewriters, chemical industries, breweries, and factories producing wooden, leather, and rubber articles, and also cookies, candies, and dairy products. It is a railroad junction and a river and canal port. Hanover is the seat of a Lutheran bishopric. There are institutes of technology and of veterinary medicine. Collections include libraries, archives, the Welfenmuseum, with ethnological, ecclesiastical, and other collections, the Kestnermuseum, with art collections, the *Niedersächsisches Volkstumsmuseum* (Lower Saxony Museum of folklore), a museum of commerce and industry, and others. The city was heavily bombed in World War II. The Leibnitz House (residence of the philosopher and mathematician), the old *Rathaus* (town hall), the old palace, the residential castle, and the palace of Herrenhausen were largely or totally destroyed; among the heavily damaged churches are the Marktkirche, Kreuzkirche, Clemenskirche, and Martinikirche (14th–18th centuries); the Schlosskirche was only slightly damaged; most of the works of art that had been in these churches were preserved. Hanover is a city of beautiful parks and suburbs; most of these remain. Hanover

received town privileges in 1203 and became a residence of the house of Brunswick-Lüneburg in 1636 and the capital of a newly created prince-electorate in 1692. The houses of Hanover and England were combined in 1701. During the Napoleonic period the city belonged to the kingdom of Westphalia; it fell to Prussia in 1866. In World War II British troops occupied Hanover on April 10, 1945. Pop. 354,955 (1946), 444,296 (1950).

Hanover. Town in SE Massachusetts, in Plymouth County. It was settled in 1649. Pop. 3,389 (1950).

Hanover. Town (in New Hampshire the equivalent of township in many other states) and unincorporated village in C New Hampshire, in Grafton County, on the Connecticut River: seat of Dartmouth College. Pop. of town, 6,259 (1950); of village, 4,999 (1950).

Hanover. Town in W Ontario, Canada, situated on the Saugeen River ab. 95 mi. NW of Hamilton: small industries. 3,533 (1951).

Hanover. [Former names, **McAllister, McAllister's Folly**; called **"Rogue's Rest."**] Borough in S Pennsylvania, in York County, in an agricultural area. It was the site of the first Civil War battle north of the Mason-Dixon Line (June 30, 1863). 14,048 (1950).

Hanover. [Also, **Hanover Courthouse.**] Village in E Virginia, county seat of Hanover County, ab. 17 mi. N of Richmond: site of a Civil War battle.

Hanover, House of. [German, **Hannover.**] German royal family, which became the British royal family The rulers of Hanover, descendants of the Guelphs, obtained Lüneburg (among other territories) in 1120. In the many mutations of German dynastic politics, the territory of Lüneburg became the duchy of Brunswick-Lüneburg and then the electorate of Brunswick-Lüneburg, of which the city of Hanover was the capital. In time, through popular usage, the name of the city became the name of the area (and this was made official when the electorate was made a kingdom in 1814). The first elector married Sophia, a granddaughter of James I of England, Scotland, and Ireland; Sophia, by the terms of the Act of Settlement of 1701, which confined the succession to Protestants, became next in line to Queen Anne, and in 1714 her son, the elector George Louis, became George I, king of Great Britain and of Ireland, the first of the Hanoverian line, his successors in that dynasty being George II, George III, George IV, William IV, and Victoria. The Salic law, excluding women from the throne, prevailed in Hanover but not in the United Kingdom (as Great Britain and Ireland were designated after 1800), wherefore upon the accession of Victoria to the latter throne in 1837, she relinquished the crown of Hanover, and Ernest Augustus, fifth son of George III, became king of that country. With the marriage of Victoria to Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Wettin supplanted Guelph as the family name of the British royal family; in World War I, the dynastic name was changed from Hanover to Windsor.

Hanover, Treaty of. [Also, **Alliance of Herrenhausen.**] Alliance for mutual aid concluded in the Herrenhausen palace at Hanover, Germany, between England, France, and Prussia in September, 1725. It was directed against the union between Austria and Spain. Both alliances were of short duration.

Hanover Square. Square in the West End of London, S of Oxford Street and W of Regent Street. It received its name in the days of the early popularity of George I. The square was built c1731, when the place for executions was removed from Tyburn (at what is now Marble Arch), so that the inhabitants of the "new square" should not be annoyed by them.

Han River (hän). River in C China, flowing from the Tsinling Shan generally SE and E to join the Yangtze River at Hankow. Length, ab. 835 mi.; navigable for small boats for ab. 775 mi. above its mouth.

Hansard (han'sȧrd), **Luke.** b. at Norwich, England, July 5, 1752; d. at London, Oct. 29, 1828. English printer, best known for his publication of parliamentary reports. He printed (1774 *et seq.*) the *Journal of the House of Commons*. The official report of the proceedings of the House of Commons (which serves the same purpose in Great Britain as the Congressional Record in the U.S.) is still called *Hansard*.

Hansard, Thomas Curson. b. at London, Nov. 6, 1776; d. at Chatham Place, Blackfriars, London, May 14, 1833. English publisher. He patented improvements on the hand press, and printed (1803 *et seq.*) the *Parliamentary Debates*. Author of *Typographia, an Historical Sketch of the Origin and the Progress of the Art of Printing; with Practical Directions for Conducting every Department in an Office, with a Description of Stereotype and Lithography* (1825).

Hans Brinker, or The Silver Skates (häns bring'kėr). Story for children by Mary Mapes Dodge, published in 1865.

Hanseatic League (han.sē.at'ik). [Also: **Baltic Hanse** (hans), **German Hanse, Hansa** (han'sȧ), **Hanse Towns.**] Medieval confederation of cities of N Germany and adjacent countries, called the Hanse towns, at one time numbering about 90, with affiliated cities in nearly all parts of Europe excepting the Mediterranean area, for the promotion of commerce by sea and land, and for its protection against pirates, robbers, and hostile governments. At the height of its prosperity it exercised sovereign powers, made treaties, and often enforced its claims by arms in Scandinavia, England, Portugal, and elsewhere. Its origin is commonly dated from a compact between Hamburg and Lübeck in 1241, although commercial unions of German towns had existed previously. At its height (c1350–c1450) the league traded all over northern Europe, with Bergen in Norway, London in England, Visby in the Baltic, Novgorod in Russia, Bruges in Flanders, and the cities along the Baltic (Hamburg, Lübeck, Rostock, and others) and their markets inland. Through Novgorod it maintained contact with the East until Ivan III destroyed the Hansa depot there in 1494; in London, the Hansa currency, called "Easterling" money, became a standard of currency (later the name was modified to "sterling"), and its great depot, the Steelyard, was the center of London trading. At Bergen, its agents traded for timber, fish, and furs from as far west as Iceland and from an area covering the Atlantic north of Scotland; at Bruges, they obtained the textiles of Flanders; at London, wool. The trade was not strictly a monopoly, for the competition of the cities of the Low Countries and even of the Venetian galleys had to be met, but in its period of ascendancy the Hanseatic League controlled the trade of the Baltic and North Sea regions. Its political power extended through the free imperial cities of the Empire and to the countries of Scandinavia; the victory over the Danes that led to the Treaty of Stralsund (1370) gave it not only commercial privileges but also a voice in the selection of Danish kings; in 1285 the league forced Norway under Eric Magnusson (Eric II) to become a member. The league held triennial general assemblies (usually at Lübeck, its chief seat); and, after a long period of decline and attempts at resuscitation, the last general assembly, representing six cities, was held in 1669. The name was retained, however, by the union of the free cities of Lübeck, Hamburg, and Bremen. No one cause can be given for the decline of the Hanseatic League. The consolidation of national power in Russia, England, Sweden, and elsewhere cut off its great depots and eliminated all its special privileges, since the monarchs invariably desired these privileges for themselves. The internal troubles of the league, the struggles between the cities which were its members, led to a breaking away of some of its strength. Perhaps the principal cause was the shift of commercial emphasis from trading along the internal seas (Baltic, Mediterranean) to an oceanic, intercontinental trade, but the decline had set in before the great era of discovery opened, and the failure of the league, like its very beginnings, is somewhat obscure.

Hänsel und Gretel (hen'zėl ụnt grā'tėl). Fairy tale opera in three tableaux by Engelbert Humperdinck, with a libretto by Adelheid Wette adapted from Grimm, first produced at Weimar, Dec. 23, 1893.

Hansen (hän'sen), **Anton.** [Pseudonym, **A. H. Tammsaare.**] b. at Järva-Madise, Estonia, 1878; d. 1940. Estonian novelist. He described the social, political, and cultural development of 20th-century Estonia in the psychological novel *Tõde ja Õigus* (Truth and Justice, 5 vols., 1926–33). He also wrote psychological plays on Biblical themes, as in *Juudit* (Judith, 1921), and sociophilosophical essays.

Hansen (hän'sẹn), **Emil Christian.** b. at Ribe, Jutland, Denmark, May 8, 1842; d. Aug. 27, 1909. Danish microbiologist, notable for his studies of the Saccharomyces, the yeasts used in brewing and winemaking. He proved the existence of separate species of the yeasts and demonstrated the selective propagation of efficient species for the brewing industry.

Hansen, Gerhard Henrik Armauer. b. at Bergen, Norway, July 29, 1841; d. there, Feb. 12, 1912. Norwegian physician. He became (1868) director of the leprosarium at Bergen. He demonstrated (1871) the bacillus which produces leprosy (the *Myobacterium leprae*), thus enabling a much more precise knowledge of the disease.

Hansen (han'sẹn), **Harry.** b. at Davenport, Iowa, Dec. 26, 1884—. American editor and author. He was literary editor of the Chicago *Daily News* (1920–26), the New York *World* (1927–31), and the New York *World-Telegram* (1931 *et seq.*); reviewer for *Harper's Magazine* (1929–39) and *Redbook* (1940 *et seq.*); and editor (1933–40) of O. Henry prize stories. Author of *The Adventures of the Fourteen Points* (1919), *Midwest Portraits* (1923), *Your Life Lies Before You* (1935), *The Chicago* (1942; in the *Rivers of America* series), and other books.

Hansen (hän'sẹn), **Heinrich.** b. at Haderslev, Denmark, Nov. 23, 1821; d. at Copenhagen, July 11, 1890. Danish architectural painter.

Hansen (han'sẹn), **Marcus Lee.** b. at Neenah, Wis., 1892; d. at Redlands, Calif., May 11, 1938. American historian. Author of *The Atlantic Migration, 1607–1860* (1940) and *The Mingling of the Canadian and American Peoples* (1940).

Hansen (hän'sẹn), **Peter Andreas.** b. at Tønder, Denmark, Dec. 8, 1795; d. at Gotha, Germany, March 28, 1874. German astronomer, director of the observatory at Gotha from 1825. He wrote *Tables du soleil* (with Olafsen, 1854–57), *Methode zur Berechnung der absoluten Störungen der kleinen Planeten* (1856–59), *Tables de la lune* (1857), and others.

Hansen Mountains (han'sẹn). Large group of snow-covered, ice-surrounded peaks in Antarctica, rising ab. 1,000 ft. above the inland ice sheet, extending for a distance of ab. 25 mi. in a NW-SE direction, and centering in ab. 68°18′ S., 58°50′ E. The highest peaks are estimated to have an altitude reaching ab. 7,000 ft. They were discovered by a Norwegian expedition in January–February, 1937.

Hansen Nunatak (nö'nạ.tak). Beehive-shaped nunatak (peak surrounded by ice) in Antarctica, ab. 2,600 ft. high, in Victoria Land, in ab. 74°54′ S., 162°15′ E. It was discovered by Captain Robert F. Scott's expedition of 1901–04, and was named by the British Antarctic Expedition (1908–09) under the leadership of Sir Ernest Shackleton.

Hans Frost (hans' frôst'). Novel by Hugh Walpole, published in 1929. The central figure is a famous, aging novelist, longing for a freedom a young wife has never allowed him.

Hans Heiling (häns' hī'ling). Opera by Heinrich Marschner, with a libretto by Eduard Devrient, first performed at Berlin on May 24, 1833.

Hansi (hän'sē). Town in Hissar, East Punjab, Union of India, ab. 80 mi. NW of Delhi: small trading center. Pop. ab. 16,500.

Hanslick (häns'lik), **Eduard.** b. at Prague, Sept. 11, 1825; d. near Vienna, Aug. 6, 1904. Austrian writer and music critic. He began to write as music critic of the *Wiener Zeitung* in 1848. In 1855 he joined the staff of the *Presse* and in 1864 that of the *Neue Freie Presse*. He published *Vom Musikalisch-Schönen* (1854), *Geschichte des Konzertwesens in Wien* (1869–70), *Aus dem Tagebuche eines Musikers* (1892; republished as *Aus neuer und neuester Zeit*, 1900), and a long series of volumes of his critical newspaper articles.

Hansom (han'sọm), **Joseph Aloysius.** b. at York, England, Oct. 26, 1803; d. at London, June 29, 1882. English architect, inventor of a patent safety cab which was named for him the "Hansom." The principal feature of the original vehicle was the "suspended" axle.

Hanson (han'sọn). Town in SE Massachusetts, in Plymouth County, in a cranberry-producing area. It is a residential community. 3,264 (1950).

Hanson, Alexander Contee. b. at Annapolis, Md., Feb. 27, 1786; d. near Elkridge, Md., April 23, 1819. American journalist and politician, whose Federalist sympathies as editor (1808) of the Baltimore *Federal Republican* occasioned Republican rioting against his newspaper plant upon the outbreak of the War of 1812. He was elected to Congress (1813) and he later served (1817–19) as a U.S. senator.

Hanson, Howard Harold. b. at Wahoo, Neb., Oct. 28, 1896—. American composer and teacher. He has been director (1924 *et seq.*) of the Eastman School of Music, Rochester, N.Y. Among his compositions are the orchestral works *Before the Dawn* (1919) and *North and West* (1923). He also composed the opera *Merry Mount* (1933).

Hanson, John. b. in Charles County, Md., April 13, 1721; d. at Oxon Hill, Prince Georges County, Md., Nov. 22, 1783. American Revolutionary political leader, member (1780–83) of the Continental Congress. He was very prominent in the Revolutionary cause and was one of the early advocates of independence. He was elected (Nov. 5, 1781) first president of the Congress of Confederacy. Because he held this post, Hanson is sometimes called the first President of the United States. His position, however, was that of presiding officer of a legislative body and not that of an executive officer of the government.

Hanson, Ole. b. in Racine County, Wis., Jan. 6, 1874; d. July 6, 1940. American business executive and public official. As mayor (1918–20) of Seattle, Wash., he attained national renown by the firmness of the measures he took to break a general strike (1919) in that city. He was the author of *Americanism vs. Bolshevism* (1920).

Hansson (hän'sôn), **Per Albin.** b. at Fosie, Sweden, Oct. 28, 1885; d. at Stockholm, Oct. 5, 1946. Swedish statesman and journalist, premier from 1932 until 1946, except for a three-month period in 1936. During his premiership, he advocated friendly settlement of international disputes, urged disarmament until 1936, when he began a program of increased armaments, and established (1933) a vast program of public works during the economic crisis of that period. He joined (1914) the staff of the newspaper *Socialdemokraten*, becoming its editor in 1917. He was (1926 *et seq.*) political editor of the Göteborg newspaper *Ny Tid*, and succeeded Hjalmar Branting as leader (1925–36) of the Social-Democratic Party. During World War II he formed (December, 1939) a coalition government which maintained a policy of neutrality, but granted transit and trade rights to the Germans.

Hansteen (hän'stān), **Christopher.** b. at Christiania (now Oslo), Norway, Sept. 26, 1784; d. there, April 15, 1873. Norwegian astronomer and physicist, noted especially for his researches in terrestrial magnetism.

Hanstein (hän'shtīn), **Adalbert von.** [Pseudonym, **L. Bertus.**] b. at Berlin, 1861; d. at Hanover, Germany, 1904. German literary historian and author. He wrote one of the best existing histories of German feminism (*Die Frauen in der Geschichte des deutschen Geisteslebens des 18. und 19. Jahrhunderts*, 1899–1900), and gave the first full-length account of the literature of modern Germany (*Das jüngste Deutschland*, 1901).

Hanswurst (häns'vůrst). Conventional fat, gluttonous buffoon in old German folk comedy. He turns up in the same universal character under various names all over Europe. He is, for example, Jean Potage in France, Macaroni in Italy, Jack Pudding in England.

Hants (hants). See **Hampshire.**

Hantzsch (hänch), **Arthur Rudolf.** b. at Dresden, Germany, 1857; d. there, 1935. German organic chemist. He worked on coumarone, thiazole, and cyanuric acid.

Hanukkah (hä'nů.kä). [Also: **Hanukah, Chanukah**; Eng. trans., *"Feast of Lights"* or *"Feast of Dedication."*] Jewish festival season, lasting eight days and beginning on the 25th day of Kislev (in December). The feast commemorates the rededication (165–168 B.C.) of the Temple in consequence of the victories of the Maccabees over the Syrians. It is observed by the lighting of candles in a special candelabrum containing eight sockets. One candle is lit on the first night and the number is increased by one on each successive night.

Hanuman (hä'nů.mạn). In Hindu mythology, a monkey deity who is a conspicuous figure in the *Rāmayana*. He and the other monkeys who assisted Rama in his war against the demon Ravana were of divine origin and had

superhuman powers. Hanuman jumped from India to Ceylon in one bound, tore up trees, carried away the Himalayas, and performed other wonderful exploits. He had knowledge of medicinal herbs and cured the wounded after battle. Accompanying Rama on his return to Ajodhya, he received from him the reward of perpetual life and youth. His exploits are favorite topics among Hindus from childhood to old age; paintings of them are common. Today he is worshiped as a village god.

Hanumannataka (hä″nu.man.nä′tạ.kạ). In Sanskrit literature, a drama, by various hands, on the subject of the adventures of the monkey deity Hanuman, written in the 10th or 11th century.

Hanway (han′wā), **Jonas.** b. at Portsmouth, England, Aug. 12, 1712; d. at London, Sept. 5, 1786. English traveler and philanthropist. He became the partner of an English merchant at St. Petersburg in 1743, and made (1743–44) a mercantile journey from Russia to Persia, in which he suffered many misfortunes. His later years were occupied with various philanthropic schemes, especially in behalf of poor children. He is said to have been the first person habitually to carry an umbrella in the streets of London.

Hanyang (hän′yäng′). City in E central China, in the province of Hupeh. It is the industrial part of the city of Hankow. Large blast furnaces and several cement plants are located here. 137,241 (1934).

Han-yang (hän′yäng′). See **Seoul.**

Haparanda (hä.pä.rän′dä). [Also, **Haaparanta.**] Small town in the *län* (county) of Norrbotten, Sweden, situated at the head of the Gulf of Bothnia, opposite Tornio on the boundary of Sweden and Finland. Pop. ab. 3,000.

Hapeville (hāp′vil). City in NW Georgia, in Fulton County: suburban community near Atlanta, with some industries. 8,560 (1950).

Hapgood (hap′gụd), **Hutchins.** b. at Chicago, May 21, 1869; d. at Provincetown, Mass., Nov. 18, 1944. American journalist and writer; brother of Norman Hapgood and husband of Neith Boyce. He helped organize the Provincetown Theatre. Author of *Paul Jones* (1901), *The Spirit of the Ghetto* (1902), *The Autobiography of a Thief* (1903), *An Anarchist Woman* (1909), *Types from the City Streets* (1910), *The Story of a Lover* (1919), and other books.

Hapgood, Isabel Florence. b. at Boston, Nov. 21, 1850; d. at New York, June 26, 1928. American author and translator. She wrote *Russian Rambles* (1895) and *A Survey of Russian Literature* (1902), compiled and translated *The Epic Songs of Russia* (1886) and *A Service Book of the Holy Orthodox Catholic Apostolic (Greco-Russian) Church* (1906), and translated from the Russian of Tolstoy, Gogol, Gorky, and Turgenev, and also from Spanish, Italian, and French.

Hapgood, Norman. b. at Chicago, March 28, 1868; d. at New York, April 29, 1937. American editor and writer; brother of Hutchins Hapgood. He was drama critic (1897–1902) for the *Bookman*, and editor (1903–12) of *Collier's Weekly*, *Harper's Weekly* (1913–16), and *Hearst's International Magazine* (1923–25). He served as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary (1919) to Denmark. Author of *Literary Statesmen* (1897), *Daniel Webster* (1899), *Abraham Lincoln* (1899), *George Washington* (1901), *The Stage in America* (1901), *Industry and Progress* (1911), *Up From the City Streets* (1927; in collaboration with Henry Moskowitz), *Why Janet Should Read Shakespeare* (1929), and *The Changing Years* (1930).

Hapi (hä′pē). [Also, **Hapy.**] In Egyptian mythology, the Nile as a deity, depicted as a fat, bearded man with full breasts, sometimes pouring water from a vase. The breasts and the pouring of water are both fertility symbols. He was worshiped at the seasonal floods as a bringer of fruitfulness and plenty.

Hapi. [Also, **Hapy.**] In Egyptian religion, one of the four tutelary spirits of Amenti, the Egyptian underworld. He was one of the four children of Horus (god of day) who are represented on the four Canopic jars (the urns in which the Egyptians buried the lungs of their dead).

Happy Family, The. Novel of autobiographical interest by Frank Swinnerton, published in 1912.

Happy Fool, The. Novel by John Palmer, published in 1922.

Happy Meddler, The. Novel by G. B. Stern in collaboration with Geoffrey Lisle Holdsworth, published in 1926.

Happy Valley, The. In Samuel Johnson's *Rasselas*, a garden of peace where the Prince of Abyssinia lived. It was almost impossible to get into or out of it.

"Happy Warrior." See **Smith, Alfred Emanuel.**

Hapsburg (haps′bėrg; German, häps′bụrk). **House of.** [Also: **Habsburg;** original name, **Habichtsburg,** meaning **"Hawk's Castle."**] German princely family which derived its name from the castle of Habsburg, in Switzerland, and which furnished sovereigns to the Holy Roman Empire, Austria, and Spain. The title Count of Hapsburg was assumed by Werner I, who died in 1096. Count Rudolf was elected emperor as Rudolf I in 1273 and acquired Austria, and founded the imperial line which reigned during the periods 1273–91, 1298–1308, and 1438–1740. The title Archduke of Austria was revived in 1453. In 1477 the emperor Maximilian I acquired the domain (except the duchy) of the ducal house of Burgundy by marriage with the heiress Mary, and in 1490 had all the Hapsburg possessions united in his hands by the abdication of Count Sigismund. His son, Philip I of Spain, married Joanna (Juana) the Insane, queen of Aragon and Castile. Their eldest son became king of Spain as Charles I in 1516, and emperor as Charles V in 1519; their second son, Ferdinand I, received the Austrian crown, to which he added, by election, the kingdoms of Bohemia and Hungary. The Spanish line was continued by Charles's son Philip II, and reigned from 1516 to 1700. On the abdication (1556) of the imperial crown by Charles V, he was succeeded by his brother Ferdinand, who continued the imperial line, the last male representative of which was Charles VI. On the death of Charles VI (1740), his daughter Maria Theresa succeeded to the Austrian inheritance by virtue of the pragmatic sanction. She married Francis I, Grand Duke of Tuscany, of the house of Lorraine, who became emperor in 1745, and founded the Hapsburg-Lorraine line, members of which ruled as emperors of the Holy Roman Empire until its abolition in 1806, and until 1918 ruled as emperors of Austria.

Hapsburg Castle. See under **Habsburg.**

Hapsburg-Lorraine (-lō.rān′), **House of.** [Also: **Lorraine, Lorraine-Hapsburg.**] Royal house descended from Francis of Lorraine, who became grand duke of Tuscany in 1737, married Maria Theresa (the last Hapsburg), and was Holy Roman emperor (1745–65). It furnished thenceforth the Holy Roman emperors and the emperors of Austria. It was the reigning branch of the Hapsburg house until 1918.

Hapur (hä′pör). Town in Uttar Pradesh (United Provinces), Union of India, ab. 35 mi. E of the city of Delhi: trading center.

Hapy (hä′pē). See **Hapi.**

Har (här). See **Harmachis.**

Hara (hä′rạ). See **Shiva.**

Hara (hä.rä), **Takashi.** b. at Morika, Japan, 1854; assassinated at Tokyo, Nov. 3, 1921. Japanese politician and journalist, the leading spirit of the Seiyukai Party at the turn of the 20th century. He was prime minister (1918) of the first cabinet formed strictly on parliamentary principles.

Harahan (har′ạ.han). Village in SE Louisiana, in Jefferson Parish, near New Orleans, in a farming region. In the decade between the last two U.S. censuses its population more than tripled. 1,082 (1940), 3,394 (1950).

Harahan, William Johnson. b. at Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 22, 1867; d. at Clifton Forge, Va., Dec. 14, 1937. American railroad official.

Harald (hä′räl). Danish and Norwegian form of **Harold.**

Haran (hā.rän′; Biblical, hā′rạn). [Also: **Harran;** Assyro-Babylonian, **Harranu;** ancient Greek, **Charran;** Latin, **Carrae, Carrhae, Charra.**] Village in S Turkey, in the *il* (province or vilayet) of Urfa, situated on the Belikh River (ancient Bilichus), a small affluent of the Euphrates, ab. 23 mi. SE of Urfa: once an important city of Mesopotamia. The Assyrian meaning of the name is "road," probably so called as the crossing point of the Syrian, Assyrian, and Babylonian trade routes. In the Old Testament it is mentioned in connection with the patriarchs, and Ezekiel (xxvii. 23) speaks of it as a considerable trading center. Abraham and his father, Terah, lived here. It is often mentioned in the cuneiform inscrip-

tions. It was an ancient seat of the worship of the moon god Sin; Nabonidus, the last Babylonian king (556–539 B.C.), relates that Sin, in a dream, commanded him to restore his temple E-hul-hul ("House of Joy") in Haran, which was destroyed by the Scythians during their invasion under Assurbanipal. Nabonidus thereupon restored or rather completed the restoration of the temple, and adorned the city. Haran became famous among the Romans, being near the scene of the defeat (53 B.C.) of Crassus by the Parthians, who killed him shortly thereafter while he was engaged in an interview with one of their satraps. About the time of the Christian era it appears to have formed part of the kingdom of Edessa. Afterward it came with that kingdom under the dominion of the Romans. In the 4th century it was the seat of a bishopric.

Harar (hä'rar). [Also: **Harrar, Hurrur.**] Province in E central Ethiopia, E Africa, occupying the narrow high plateau E of the Great Rift Valley and W of British Somaliland. It is the center of coffee production in Ethiopia and produces the best coffee for export. Capital, Harar; pop. ab. 1,500,000.

Harar. [Also: **Harrar, Hurrur.**] Capital of Harar province, Ethiopia, E Africa, situated in the Amhar Mountains ab. 100 mi. W of the British Somaliland border. It is in the heart of a rich coffee-growing area, and is a local commercial and business center. It is also regarded as the headquarters of Islam in this region of Africa. Pop. ab. 25,000.

Harari (hä.rä'rē). [Also, **Hararese** (hä.rä.rēz', -rēs').] Semitic language derived from Geez, or Ethiopic, spoken by the people of Harar in Ethiopia. It is spoken by some 35,000 people (estimate by E. Cerulli, cited in M. A. Bryan, *The Distribution of Semitic and Cushitic Language of Africa*).

Haraszthy de Mokcsa (hô'rôs.tē dā mōk'chô), **Ágoston.** b. at Futtak, Hungary, c1812; d. near Corinto, Nicaragua, July 6, 1869. Hungarian immigrant to America, notable as a developer of the American grape-growing industry He arrived (1840) in the U.S. and settled in Wisconsin, where he cultivated the region's first hop yard, and in 1849 went to California, where in 1852, near San Francisco, he imported and planted the first cultivated grape vines in the state. In 1858 he planted the first sizable California vineyard on a tract of land in the Sonoma Valley near Buena Vista. Named (1861) by the California legislature to investigate means of improving grape culture in the state, he made a European tour and brought back hundreds of varieties. In connection with this venture, he wrote *Grape Culture, Wines, and Wine Making; with Notes upon Agriculture and Horticulture* (1862). He went (1866) to Nicaragua, where he engaged in sugar cultivation.

Harbach (här'bäk), **Otto Abels.** b. at Salt Lake City, Utah, Aug. 18, 1873—. American playwright and musical comedy librettist. Author of *Three Twins* (1907), *Bright Eyes* (1908), *Madame Sherry* (1909), *Girl of My Dreams* (1910), *The Firefly* (1912), *High Jinks* (1913), *The Silent Witness* (1915), and other productions. His collaborations include *A Pair of Queens* (1915), *You're In Love* (1916), *Kid Boots* (1923), *Wildflower* (1923), *No! No! Nanette* (1924), *Rose Marie* (1924), *Sunny* (1925), *The Desert Song* (1926), *The Cat and the Fiddle* (1931), *Roberta* (1933), *Gentlemen Unafraid* (1938), and *Meet Miss April* (1945).

Harbaugh (här'bô), **Henry.** b. in Washington Township, Franklin County, Pa., Oct. 28, 1817; d. Dec. 28, 1867. American clergyman of the German Reformed Church and author. He served (1863–67) as a professor in the Theological Seminary at Mercersburg, Pa. He wrote *The Sainted Dead* (1848), *Heavenly Recognition* (1851), *The Heavenly Home* (1853), *Life of Michael Schlatter* (1857), *Fathers of the German Reformed Church* (2 vols., 1857–58, and one posthumous volume, 1872), *The True Glory of Woman* (1858), and *Christological Theology* (1864).

Harbaugh, Thomas Chalmers. b. at Middletown, Md., Jan. 13, 1849; d. Oct. 28, 1924. American writer, presumed to be one of the authors of the popular Nick Carter adventure stories.

Harben (här'bẹn), **William Nathaniel.** b. at Dalton, Ga., July 5, 1858; d. Aug. 7, 1919. American author. He published a number of novels, including *Abner Daniel* (1902), *The Substitute* (1903), *Ann Boyd* (1906), *The Redemption of Kenneth Galt* (1909), and *Dixie Hart* (1910).

Harbin (här'bin). [Also: **Pinchiang, Pinkiang**; Russian, **Kharbin.**] City in NE China, in the province of Sungkiang, Manchuria, situated on the S bank of the Sungari River at the junction of the Port Arthur and Vladivostok branches of the Siberian Railway. It was developed by the Russians beginning in 1896 and has become a place of great military and commercial importance. In 1907 it was opened to international trade. In 1931 it was taken over by the Japanese and developed as a modern city. In 1945 it was returned to the Chinese. It is an important manufacturing city with chemical works and factories producing textiles and leather goods. 638,000 (1946).

Harbinger, The. Weekly journal published from June 14, 1845, to February, 1849. The official publication (until 1847) of the Brook Farm Association, it was devoted to Fourierism and was edited by George Ripley, with John Dwight and William Henry Channing as Boston contributors. C. A. Dana, F. G. Shaw, G. W. Curtis, J. R. Lowell, J. G. Whittier, and others wrote for it.

Harbor, The. Novel by Ernest Poole, published in 1915.

Harbord (här'bọrd), **James Guthrie.** b. at Bloomington, Ill., March 21, 1866; d. at Rye, N.Y., Aug. 20, 1947. American soldier and radio executive. He was chief of staff (1917–18, 1919) of the American Expeditionary Force in France, headed (1918–19) the service of supply in France, and was appointed (1919) head of the U.S. military mission to Armenia. He was president (1922–30) and chairman of the board (1930–47) of the Radio Corporation of America.

Harbord Glacier. Glacier in Antarctica, descending to the coast of Victoria Land where it feeds the Harbord Glacier Tongue, in ab. 75°58′ S., 162°30′ E. Width, ab. 3 mi.

Harbord Glacier Tongue. [Also: **Harbord Ice Tongue, Harbord Ice Barrier Tongue.**] Ice tongue in Antarctica, in ab. 75°57′ S., 163°00′ E. Length, ab. 5 mi.; width, ab. 1 mi.; height, ab. 40 ft.

Harbou (här'bō), **Thea von.** b. at Hof, Germany, 1888—. German actress and writer of light literature and film scenarios.

Harbour Grace (här'bọr grās'). Seaport in SE Newfoundland, situated on Conception Bay ab. 29 mi. NW of St. John's, with which it is connected by rail and road. 2,331 (1951).

Harbours of Memory. Sketches by William McFee, published in 1921.

Harburg-Wilhelmsburg (här'bụrk.vil'helms.bụrk). City in NW Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Hamburg, British Zone, formerly in the province of Hanover, Prussia, situated on the S arm of the Elbe River, ab. 6 mi. S of the center of Hamburg. A considerable industrial center with large port facilities, it has been incorporated into the city of Hamburg.

Harcadelt (här'kä.delt), **Jacob.** See **Arcadelt, Jacob.**

Harcourt (här'kōrt, -kọrt). Character in Shakespeare's *Henry IV*, part II.

Harcourt. Character in Wycherley's play *The Country Wife.*

Harcourt, Cecil Halliday Jepson. b. at Bromley, Kent, England, April 11, 1892—. British naval officer. With the rank (1942 *et seq.*) of rear admiral, he commanded (1942–44) several cruiser squadrons, participating in the landings in Africa and Sicily. He headed (1945) the Hong Kong reoccupation force.

Harcourt, Leveson Francis Vernon. b. in London, Jan. 25, 1839; d. at Swanage, England, Sept. 14, 1907. British civil engineer, professor (1882–1905) at University College, London, and author of books on civil engineering.

Harcourt, Lewis. [Title, 1st Viscount **Harcourt.**] b. 1863; d. Feb. 24, 1922. British politician; son of Sir William Harcourt (1827–1904). He represented, as a Liberal, the Rossendale division of Lancashire in the House of Commons from 1904. He served as first commissioner of works (1905–10, 1915–17) and as colonial secretary (November, 1910–1915).

Harcourt, Simon. [Title, 1st Viscount **Harcourt.**] b. c1661; d. at London, July 29, 1727. English politician. He was attorney general (1707–08, 1710), and was appointed lord chancellor in 1713. He was a friend of Pope, Swift, Gay, and other literary men of his day.

Harcourt, Simon. [Title, 1st Earl **Harcourt.**] b. 1714; d. at Nuneham, Courtenay, Oxfordshire, England, Sept. 16, 1777. English politician and general; grandson of Simon Harcourt (c1661–1727). He negotiated the marriage (1761) of George III and Princess Charlotte of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. He was appointed ambassador at Paris in 1768, and was lord lieutenant of Ireland (October, 1772–January, 1777).

Harcourt, William. [Title, 3rd Earl **Harcourt.**] b. March 20, 1743; d. June 18, 1830. English soldier; son of Simon Harcourt (1714–77). He took part in the Revolutionary War as lieutenant colonel, and in 1776 captured General Charles Lee in his own headquarters (for which he was promoted to colonel). He became a field marshal in 1820.

Harcourt, Sir William George Granville Venables Vernon. b. Oct. 14, 1827; d. at Nuneham Courtenay, Oxfordshire, England, Oct. 1, 1904. English statesman. He was solicitor general (1873–74), home secretary (1880–85), and chancellor of the exchequer (1886, 1892–94, and 1894–95). From March, 1894, to December, 1898, he was leader of the Liberal Party in the House of Commons. He wrote (1862) in the London *Times*, under the signature Historicus, a series of letters on international law, with especial regard to the recognition of the Confederacy, which were republished in 1863.

Harcourt Courtly (kōrt'li), **Sir.** See **Courtly, Sir Harcourt.**

Hard (härd), **William.** b. at Painted Post, N.Y., Sept. 15, 1878—. American journalist and author. He was employed (1901–05) as editorial writer on the Chicago *Tribune*, and was Washington, D.C., correspondent (1906 *et seq.*) for newspapers and periodicals. He accomplished (1930) the first daily transatlantic radio news reporting for the National Broadcasting Company. His books include *The Women of Tomorrow* (1911), *Who's Hoover* (1928), and, in collaboration with Raymond Robins, *Raymond Robins' Story of Bolshevist Russia* (1919).

Hardanger Fjord (här.däng'ėr). One of the most famous fjords of Norway, off the SW coast. It extends, under various names, NE and then S. It is enclosed by mountains and snowfields. Near it are the Folgefond and the Vøringfoss, the latter a waterfall of 535 ft. Length, 114 mi.

Hardcastle (härd'kȧs''l), **Kate.** In Oliver Goldsmith's play *She Stoops to Conquer*, the daughter of Squire Hardcastle. She takes the part of a barmaid to win Marlowe, who is afraid of ladies; thus she "stoops to conquer."

Hardcastle, Squire and **Mrs.** Characters in Oliver Goldsmith's play *She Stoops to Conquer*. The squire is an English country gentleman of the old school, fond of everything old. Mrs. Hardcastle, his second wife, is an extremely "genteel" lady who devotes herself to the spoiling of her ungrateful hobbledehoy of a son, Tony Lumpkin.

Hardecanute (här''dē.kạ.nūt'). See **Hardicanute.**

Hardee (här'dē), **William Joseph.** b. at Savannah, Ga., Oct. 12, 1815; d. at Wytheville, Va., Nov. 6, 1873. American soldier. He entered the Confederate army with the rank of colonel at the outbreak of the Civil War, commanded a corps at Shiloh, commanded the left wing of the Confederate army at Perryville (Oct. 8, 1862), was appointed lieutenant general, and in December, 1864, commanded the army which defended Savannah against Sherman.

Harden (här'dẹn), Sir **Arthur.** b. at Manchester, England, 1865; d. 1940. English biochemist. He was professor of biochemistry at the University of London, and was also associated with the Lister Institute as head of its biochemical division. For his discoveries in the field of alcoholic fermentation he was awarded, together with Hans von Euler-Chelpin, the Nobel prize for chemistry in 1929.

Harden, Maximilian. [Original surname, **Witkowski.**] b. at Berlin, Oct. 20, 1861; d. at Montana, Switzerland, Oct. 30, 1927. German journalist and critic; brother of Georg Witkowski and Philipp Witkop. His outspoken opposition to various policies and members of the German government was often given vitriolic expression in his political weekly, *Die Zukunft* (1892 *et seq.*). During World War I he became one of the strongest advocates of a negotiated peace. His works published in book form include four volumes of *Köpfe* (Profiles, 1910–24), *Krieg und Friede* (War and Peace, 1918), and *Deutschland, Frankreich, England* (1923).

Hardenberg (här'dẹn.berċh). [Also, **Ambt-Hardenberg.**] Town in the E Netherlands, in the province of Overijssel, situated on the Vecht River near the German border, E of Zwolle: agricultural community. 20,691 (est. 1951).

Hardenberg, Jacob Rutsen. b. at Rosendale, N.Y., 1736; d. Nov. 2, 1790. American clergyman of the Dutch Reformed Church and educator, first president of Rutgers College. Among the first of his church to be ordained in America, he became (1758) a minister and was active on a circuit in and around Raritan, N.J. He was instrumental in securing (1766) a royal charter for the establishment of Queen's (now Rutgers) College and served as one of its trustees until 1786, when he became president of the institution.

Hardenberg (här'dẹn.berk), Prince **Karl August von.** b. at Essenroda, Hanover, Germany, May 31, 1750; d. at Genoa, Italy, Nov. 26, 1822. Prussian statesman. He entered the Prussian ministry in 1791, was minister of foreign affairs (1804–06, 1807), and was made chancellor in 1810 and president of the council in 1817. As chancellor he followed an enlightened liberal policy at first, but after the Congress of Vienna (1815), which he attended, he gradually became known as one of the more reactionary statesmen of the Holy Alliance.

Hardenbergh (här'dẹn.bėrg), **Henry Janeway.** b. at New Brunswick, N.J., Feb. 6, 1847; d. March 18, 1918. American architect. He began the study of architecture at New York in 1863 and entered on active practice in 1870, attracting favorable notice as early as 1873 with his design of the library at Rutgers College in his native city. He was one of the founders of the American Fine Arts Society.

Hardicanute (här''di.kạ.nūt'). [Also: **Hardecanute, Harthacnut**; known as **Canute II** (of *Denmark*).] b. c1019; d. at Lambeth (now part of London), June 8, 1042. King of England (1040–42); son of Canute and Emma of Normandy. He became king of Denmark in 1035 and nominal king of the West Saxons in the same year, his half brother Harold I (Harold Harefoot) being king of the north. Harold rallied many of Hardicanute's adherents to his side while the latter was in Denmark and thereby attained rule of the whole kingdom. Hardicanute raised a large force to invade England, but Harold died, and Hardicanute was unopposed. His rule was marked by cruelties, such as the burning of Worcester in 1040 for refusal to pay a tax to support his Danish fleet.

Hardie (här'di), **Constance.** See **Collier, Constance.**

Hardie, Keir. [Full name, **James Keir Hardie.**] b. in Scotland, Aug. 15, 1856; d. at Glasgow, Sept. 26, 1915. British labor leader and member of Parliament. He worked in the mines from his seventh to his twenty-fourth year, and was editor of the *Cumnock News* (1882–86) and of the *Miner* and *Labour Leader* (1887–1903). He was a Labour member of Parliament (1892–95, 1900–05, and 1906–15). He was the founder of the Independent Labour Party, and was chairman (February, 1906–1908) of the Labour Party in the House of Commons. He wrote *India, Impressions and Suggestions* (1909).

Hardin (här'din), **John.** b. in Fauquier County, Va., Oct. 1, 1753; killed at what is now Hardin, Ohio, in May, 1792. American Revolutionary officer and Indian fighter. He became prominent as one of Daniel Morgan's riflemen in the Revolutionary War and served with distinction at Saratoga. After 1786, when he took part in the Wabash expedition led by George Rogers Clark, he was a member of every U.S. expedition penetrating Indian territory, except that of St. Clair. He was killed by Indians while on a peace mission to the Miami tribes.

Harding (här'ding), **Bertita.** [Maiden name, **Bertita Carla Camille Leonarz.**] b. at Nuremberg, Bavaria, Germany, Nov. 1, 1907—. American writer of historical novels. She was a lecturer and singer (1927 *et seq.*) of the Hungarian and Spanish folk songs of her ancestors. Her books include *Phantom Crown* (1934), *Golden Fleece* (1937), *Farewell Toinette* (1938), *Imperial Twilight* (1939), *Hungarian Rhapsody* (1940), *Lost Waltz* (1944), and *Age Cannot Wither* (1947).

Harding, Chester. b. at Conway, Mass., Sept. 1, 1792; d. at Boston, April 1, 1866. American portrait painter. Beginning as an itinerant painter with little or no instruc-

tion, he became one of the most successful artists of his day, executing portraits at London, Boston, and elsewhere. Daniel Webster, John Marshall, John Randolph, and William T. Sherman were among his sitters.

Harding, Chester. b. at Enterprise, Miss., Dec. 31, 1866; d. Nov. 11, 1936. American engineer and army officer. He was supervising engineer (1907–08) of the Gatun Locks division of the Panama Canal, and assistant supervising engineer (1908–13) of the Atlantic division of the Panama Canal, while it was under construction. He served as engineer for maintenance (1915–17) of the Panama Canal, and as governor (1917–21) of the Canal Zone.

Harding, George. b. at Philadelphia, Oct. 2, 1882—. American painter and illustrator, the official artist of the American Expeditionary Forces (1918).

Harding, James Duffield. b. at Deptford, Kent, England, 1798; d. at Barnes, Surrey, England, 1863. English landscape painter, teacher, and writer on art.

Harding, Warren Gamaliel. b. at Corsica (now Blooming Grove), Ohio, Nov. 2, 1865; d. at San Francisco, Aug. 2, 1923. Twenty-eighth President of the United States. In 1882 the Harding family moved to Marion, Ohio, where Warren for a time studied law, but dropped it and went to work for a newspaper, the Marion *Democratic Union*. Presently, with a friend, he bought the Marion *Star*, a weekly, of which he became editor, business manager, and typesetter. As the city of Marion grew, the paper grew with it, and Harding, buying out his partner, turned it into a successful daily. He became a leading and very popular citizen of the community. Tall, handsome, and affable, a member of the town band, an investor in local enterprises, an eloquent if not profound orator, he entered politics in 1898 under the aegis of U.S. Senator Joseph B. Foraker, and was elected to the Ohio senate. At the state capital, Columbus, he formed the most important friendship of his career, with the astute political leader Harry M. Daugherty. In 1904 he was elected lieutenant governor of Ohio, and though he was defeated in a bid for the governorship in 1910, he was chosen to present the name of President William Howard Taft for renomination at the Republican national convention in 1912; in 1914 he was elected to the U.S. Senate; in 1916 he was the keynote speaker at his party's national convention, and Daugherty saw to it that he was spoken of as a "dark horse" possibility for the presidential nomination. On the eve of the national convention in 1920 Daugherty predicted that when the three leading contenders for that nomination (Senator Hiram Johnson of California, General Leonard Wood, and Governor Frank Lowden of Illinois) had fought to a stalemate, "my man" would be selected by a group of party leaders in a "smoke-filled room." Events justified him; Harding was nominated and, profiting from widespread resentment of President Wilson's war policies and especially of his advocacy of the League of Nations, was elected by great popular and electoral majorities. His administration, happily inaugurated with promises of a "return to normalcy," before long was clouded by disaffection, scandal, and tragedy. Harding had brought able men into his cabinet (Charles E. Hughes as secretary of state, Andrew Mellon as secretary of the treasury, Herbert Hoover as secretary of commerce) but Hughes's naval armaments reduction treaty alienated great numbers of Harding's supporters; deflation following wartime inflation ruined great numbers of farmers; the Republican majority in the House and the Senate was greatly reduced in the election of 1922. He had appointed his political sponsor, Daugherty, attorney general; grave charges of malfeasance were brought against him, and a man spoken of as his agent in shady deals was found dead, perhaps a suicide, perhaps murdered. Harding's appointee as alien property custodian was convicted of malfeasance; the looting practiced by his appointee as head of the veteran's bureau enraged Harding to the point of physical violence against the offender. When the President and Mrs. Harding with a numerous party set out in January, 1923, on a speaking tour across the country and to Alaska, he was in a mood of depression which led to physical exhaustion. On July 28 he was reported suffering from ptomaine poisoning. This was followed by an attack of bronchial pneumonia. He was hurried to San Francisco, where he died on August 2. The stated cause of his death was an embolism. His passing spared him the revelation of the extent to which his secretary of the interior, Albert B. Fall, had betrayed his confidence in inducing him to sign an executive order which turned over immensely valuable naval oil reserves to private interests which were proved to have secured Fall's approval by bribery, the facts being brought out in the investigation of the Teapot Dome scandal.

Harding, William Proctor Gould. b. in Greene County, Ala., May 5, 1864; d. April 7, 1930. American banker. He was governor (1916–22) of the Federal Reserve Board and managing director (1918) of the War Finance Corporation. Author of *The Formative Period of the Federal Reserve System* (1925), written in reply to attacks on his policy (1919 *et seq.*) of favoring deflationary measures.

Hardinge (här'ding), Sir **Arthur Edward.** b. March 2, 1828; d. 1892. English soldier; son of Sir Henry Hardinge. He served as governor (1886–90) of Gibraltar.

Hardinge, Belle. Married name of **Boyd, Belle.**

Hardinge, Charles. [Title, 1st Baron **Hardinge of Penshurst.**] b. 1858; d. at London, Aug. 2, 1944. English diplomat and statesman. He was British ambassador at St. Petersburg (1904–06), permanent undersecretary of state for foreign affairs (1906–10), and viceroy of India (1910–16). He was nominal head of the delegation to the Versailles Peace Conference (1919) and ambassador to France (1920–23).

Hardinge, Charles Stewart. [Title, 2nd Viscount **Hardinge.**] b. at London, Sept. 12, 1822; d. at South Park, England, July 28, 1894. English nobleman and politician; son of Sir Henry Hardinge. He was undersecretary for war (1858–59).

Hardinge, Sir Henry. [Title, 1st Viscount **Hardinge of Lahore.**] b. at Wrotham, Kent, England, March 30, 1785; d. near Tunbridge Wells, Kent, England, Sept. 24, 1856. English general, distinguished throughout the Peninsular War (1808–14) and at Ligny (1815). He was secretary of war under Wellington (July, 1828–July, 1830), chief secretary for Ireland (July–November, 1830, and 1834–35), secretary at war (1841–44), and governor general of India (1844–48), serving as second in command under Gough in the first Sikh war. He was commander in chief of the British army (1852–56), and was made field marshal in 1855.

Hardoi (hur'doi). District in the Lucknow division, Uttar Pradesh (United Provinces), Union of India, ab. 70 mi. N of Cawnpore: rice, wheat, sugar, barley, and millet. Area, 2,331 sq. mi.; pop. 1,239,279 (1941).

Hardouin (ȧr.dwaṅ), **Jean.** b. at Quimper, France, 1646; d. at Paris, Sept. 3, 1729. French Jesuit classical scholar, numismatist, and chronologist. He maintained in the *Prolegomena ad censuram veterum scriptorum* the paradox that, with a few exceptions, all the works ascribed to classical antiquity had been forged by monks in the 13th century, under the direction of a certain Severus Archontius. He also attacked the genuineness of ancient coins and of all church councils before that of Trent.

Hardrada (här'rä.dä), **Harald.** See **Harold III** (of *Norway*).

Hardt (härt), **Ernst.** b. at Graudenz, Germany, 1876—. German short-story writer and playwright. He was an imitator of Stefan George in his verse (*Aus den Tagen des Knaben*, 1904), and of Hugo von Hofmannsthal in his plays, which include *Tantris der Narr* (1907), *Gudrun* (1911), and *Schirin und Gertraude* (1912). He made translations from the French of Taine, Flaubert, Balzac, and Rousseau. He was in charge of the Weimar theater (1919–24) and then of the Cologne radio station.

Hard Times. Novel by Charles Dickens, published serially in *Household Words* in 1854. It was published in book form in 1854. It is an attack on industrial conditions in the Midlands.

Hardt Mountains (härt). Continuation of the Vosges Mountains in SW Germany.

Hardwar (hur.dwär'). [Also: **Hurdwar;** Sanskrit, **Haridvara,** meaning "Gate of Hari," i.e., Vishnu; sometimes called **Gangadwara,** meaning "Gate of the Ganges."] Ancient city in Uttar Pradesh (United Provinces), Union of India, on the right bank of the Ganges where the river comes out of the Himalayas into the plain, ab. 120 mi.

NE of Delhi. It is an important place of annual pilgrimage, and every twelfth year a peculiarly sacred feast called a *kumbh-mela* takes place. The concourse of pilgrims (yearly 100,000; at the *kumbh-mela* 500,000) has given rise to an important fair. Hardwar is the point of origin of the Ganges canal system. 33,287 (1941).

Hardwick (härd'wik). [Former name, **South Hardwick.**] Town in NE Vermont in a granite-quarrying area. Manufactures include furnaces, wood products, and dairy products. It was settled in 1797, and named for a town in Massachusetts. 2,629 (1950).

Hardwick, Charles. b. at Slingsby, Yorkshire, England, Sept. 22, 1821; d. near Bagnères-de-Luchon, France, Aug. 18, 1859. English clergyman (archdeacon of Ely) and ecclesiastical historian.

Hardwicke (härd'wik), Sir **Cedric Webster.** b. at Lyre, Worcestershire, England, Feb. 19, 1893—. English actor. He appeared (1924) in G. B. Shaw's *Back to Methuselah* and in *The Farmer's Wife.* His subsequent plays include *Caesar and Cleopatra, Show Boat, The Apple Cart, The Barretts of Wimpole Street, Heartbreak House, Too True to be Good, The Late Christopher Bean, Tovarich, Shadow and Substance,* and *Don Juan in Hell.*

Hardy (här'di), **Arthur Sherburne.** b. at Andover, Mass., Aug. 13, 1847; d. March 13, 1930. American novelist and diplomat. He was U.S. minister to Persia (1897–99), to Greece (1899–1901), to Switzerland (1901–02), and to Spain (1902–05). Among his works are the novels *But Yet a Woman* (1883), *The Wind of Destiny* (1886), *Passe-Rose* (1889), *Songs of Two* (1900), and *His Daughter First* (1903); he also wrote several books on advanced mathematics.

Hardy, Godfrey Harold. b. Feb. 7, 1877; d. at Cambridge, England, Dec. 1, 1947. English mathematician, best known for his work on the theory of numbers. His popular book *A Course of Pure Mathematics* (1908) exerted a wide influence. His other works include *Inequalities* (with J. E. Littlewood and G. Pólya, 1934), *A Mathematician's Apology* (1940), *Fourier Series* (with W. W. Rogosinski, 1944), and *Divergent Series* (1949).

Hardy, Laetitia. In Hannah Cowley's comedy *The Belle's Stratagem,* a young girl betrothed to Doricourt. His indifference causes her to get him to hate her, in order that she may turn his hatred into love.

Hardy, Thomas. b. at Higher Bockhampton, near Dorchester, Dorsetshire, England, June 2, 1840; d. at Dorchester, Jan. 11, 1928. English novelist and poet. He was twice married: in 1874 to Emma Lavinia Gifford (1840–1912) and in 1914 to Florence Emily Dugdale (1879–1937); he had no children. After failing to obtain publication of his youthful poems (1862–67), Hardy turned to novel writing, and in the 26-year period between 1871 (when his first novel, *Desperate Remedies,* appeared anonymously) and 1897 (when his last, *The Well-Beloved,* was published) he produced 14 novels. These deal vividly and sympathetically with country life in "Wessex," an imaginary southwestern English county. Among these novels are *Far from the Madding Crowd* (1874), *The Return of the Native* (1878), *The Mayor of Casterbridge* (1886), *The Woodlanders* (1887), *Tess of the D'Urbervilles* (1891), and *Jude the Obscure* (1895). Of these, all but the first are tragedies. Hardy's novels, carefully and often artificially plotted, are the principal English reflection of the school of naturalism; his characters are admirably drawn against a background of irresistible nature, which contains a force almost malevolent in its defeats of man's efforts. This natural force, expressing itself as Egdon Heath or as the sex impulse, is too strong for even the strongest of Hardy's people. In 1898 Hardy returned to the production of poetry and in the next 30 years published eight volumes of verse (later in one volume as *Collected Poems,* 1931) and a gigantic dramatic epic of the Napoleonic wars, *The Dynasts* (3 parts, 1903–08). Of the poems, "The Darkling Thrush," "The Oxen," and "Afterwards" are deservedly among the best known. In 1910 Hardy was awarded the royal Order of Merit, and upon his death at 87 his ashes were buried in Poets' Corner, Westminster Abbey, though his heart, in obedience to his wishes to be buried at his home, was interred at Dorchester. He died at Max Gate, a house which he built for himself in 1884 on the outskirts of Dorchester. See *Thomas Hardy, Poet and Novelist* (1928), by Samuel C. Chew, *Hardy of Wessex* (1940) and *Hardy in America* (1946), by Carl J. Weber, and *On a Darkling Plain* (1948), by Harvey C. Webster.

Hardyng or **Harding** (här'ding), **John.** b. 1378; d. c1465. English chronicler. As a youth he was a member of the household of Harry Percy (Hotspur), and was present at the battle of Shrewsbury (1403). He fought also at Agincourt (1415). His chronicle is written in English verse, and comes down to about 1436. He forged certain documents for Henry V relating to the feudal relations of the Scottish and English crowns.

Hare (här). See **Great Hare.**

Hare, Augustus J. C. [Full name, **Augustus John Cuthbert Hare.**] b. at Rome, March 13, 1834; d. at Holmhurst, St. Leonards-on-Sea, England, Jan. 22, 1903. English writer and artist. He was author of many travel books with illustrations by himself; *Memorials of a Quiet Life* (3 vols., 1872–76) is a biography of his aunt Maria Hare. He also wrote *Life and Letters of Frances, Baroness Bunsen* (1878), *Story of Two Noble Lives: Charlotte, Countess Canning, and Louisa, Marchioness of Waterford* (1893), and his autobiography, *The Story of My Life* (6 vols., 1896–1900).

Hare, Augustus William. b. at Rome, Nov. 17, 1792; d. at Rome, Feb. 18, 1834. English clergyman; brother of Julius Charles Hare.

Hare, Hobart Amory. b. at Philadelphia, Sept. 20, 1862; d. June 15, 1931. American physician. He was the author of *Practical Therapeutics* (1890), *Practical Diagnosis* (1896), and *The Practice of Medicine* (1907), and editor of *A System of Therapeutics* (4 vols., 1890, 1901, 1911).

Hare, James H. b. at London, Oct. 3, 1856; d. at Teaneck, N.J., June 24, 1946. American war correspondent and news photographer who pioneered in aerial photography. He served as correspondent and photographer during the Cuban Revolution and the Spanish-American War (1898), the Russo-Japanese War (1904–05), the Balkan War (1912), and World War I. He is credited with having taken the first air view (from a balloon, 1906) of Manhattan, the first photograph of a president and president-elect (Theodore Roosevelt and William Howard Taft) on inauguration day (March 4, 1909), and the first photos ever made from an airplane (1911).

Hare, Sir **John.** [Original name, **John Fairs.**] b. in Yorkshire, England, May 16, 1844; d. at London, Dec. 28, 1921. English actor and manager. He won popularity by his performances especially in comedies by T. W. Robertson, and from 1875 to 1888 was associated with William Kendal and his wife Madge Kendal, who was Robertson's sister, in the management first of the Court Theatre and subsequently of St. James's Theatre. Later he became manager of the Garrick Theatre (1889–95), where, among others, he produced the plays of Arthur Wing Pinero. For a time after 1897 he managed the Globe Theatre, and he was knighted in 1907. He made several successful tours of the U.S.

Hare, Julius Charles. b. at Valdagno, Italy, Sept. 13, 1795; d. at Hurstmonceaux, Sussex, England, Jan. 23, 1855. English divine and theological writer, archdeacon of Lewes (1840 *et seq.*). Among his works are *Mission of the Comforter* (1846), *The Contest with Rome* (1852), *Vindication of Luther* (1854), and, conjointly with A. W. Hare, *Guesses at Truth* (1827).

Hare, Robert. b. at Philadelphia, Jan. 17, 1781; d. there, May 15, 1858. American chemist. He invented the oxyhydrogen blowpipe in 1801, a heat engine in 1816, and several pieces of laboratory apparatus. He wrote *Chemical Apparatus and Manipulations* (1836) and others.

Hare, Thomas. b. March 28, 1806; d. at Chelsea, London, May 6, 1891. English political reformer and lawyer, noted for his plan for securing proportional representation by classes in electoral assemblies of the United Kingdom. First proposed (1857) in his book *Machinery of Representation,* the scheme was more fully developed (1859, 1861, 1865, and 1873) in his *Treatise on the Election of Representatives, Parliamentary and Municipal.*

Hare, William Hobart. b. at Princeton, N.J., May 17, 1838; d. at Atlantic City, N.J., Oct. 23, 1909. [Called the "**Apostle to the Sioux.**"] American clergyman. In 1873 he was consecrated for his mission in the Sioux country north of the Niobrara River, where he served for

37 years as missionary bishop (his ecclesiastical domain was later designated as South Dakota).

Harefoot (hãr′fůt), **Harold.** See **Harold I** (of the *English*).

Harel (ȧ.rel), **Paul.** b. at Echauffour, in the Orne district of France, 1854; d. there, 1927. French poet and innkeeper. He wrote *Gousse d'ail et fleurs de serpolet* (1881), *Les Voix de la glèbe* (1895), and others.

Harelbeke (här′ęl.bā.kę). [Also, **Harlebeke.**] Town in NW Belgium, in the province of West Flanders, situated on the Lys River ab. 22 mi. SW of Ghent: lace and linen manufactures; marketing center for a tobacco-growing district. 13,035 (1947).

Haremhab (hä′ręm.hab). See **Harmhab.**

Haren (hä′rən), **Onno Zwier van.** b. 1713; d. 1779. Dutch poet; brother of Willem van Haren. His best-known work is a patriotic poem, *De Guezen* (1776), celebrating the 16th-century Dutch patriots known as the Gueux.

Haren, Willem van. b. in Friesland, Netherlands, 1710; d. 1768. Dutch poet and statesman; brother of Onno Zwier van Haren. His best-remembered poetical works are *Leonidas* (1742), an ode, and *Friso* (1760), an epic poem.

Harfagr (här′fä.gėr), **Harald.** See **Harold I** (of *Norway*).

Harfleur (ȧr.flėr). Seaport in N France, in the department of Seine-Inférieure, situated on the Lézarde River near the mouth of the Seine, ab. 6 mi. E of Le Havre. This was formerly an important seaport. It was twice occupied by the English in the 15th century. Pop. ab. 5,000.

Hargeisa (här.gā′sạ). Capital of British Somaliland, in the W part. It is connected by air service to Aden and Asmara, and by highway to Berbera, Addis Ababa, and other points. Maximum pop. (according to the season), ab. 35,000.

Hargrave (här′grāv), **Lawrence.** b. in England, 1850; d. 1915. English inventor and pioneer in aviation. Working in Australia, he invented several self-propelled models, powered by clockwork, rubber bands, compressed air, and steam. He invented the cellular box-kite, used aluminum as a structural metal, and, after building models based on the principle of beating wings, returned to kites as nearer the solution of the problem of human flight.

Hargraves (här′grāvz), **Edward Hammond.** b. at Gosport, England, Oct. 7, 1816; d. at Sydney, Australia, Oct. 29, 1891. Australian sailor, farmer, and prospector. He is traditionally (although incorrectly) credited with the first discovery of gold in Australia (1851), which initiated the great rushes that doubled the population in the 1850's (actually, gold had certainly been found by 1839, but the discovery was hushed up in the interest of social stability. Nevertheless, Hargraves was presented to Queen Victoria as the discoverer of the gold and was pensioned in 1877 as such).

Hargreave (här′grēv), **Charles James.** b. at Wortley, near Leeds, England, in December, 1820; d. at Bray, near Dublin, April 23, 1866. English jurist and mathematician.

Hargreaves (här′grēvz), **James.** b. probably at Blackburn, Lancashire, England; d. at Nottingham, England, April, 1778. English mechanic, inventor of the spinning jenny. The invention was made c1765, and was patented on July 12, 1770. It has been claimed for Thomas Highs, but on insufficient evidence.

Hari (hä′rē). In Hindu mythology, a name commonly designating Vishnu, but sometimes given to other gods.

Haridvara (hä.rē.dvä′rạ). Sanskrit name of **Hardwar.**

Harihara (hä.rē.hä′rạ). In Hindu mythology, a combination of the names of Vishnu and Siva, representing the union of the two deities.

Harijan Seyak Sangh (hä.rē.jän′ sā.yäk′ säng′). Indian cultural and social body, organized by Gandhi in 1920, which aims at the elimination of untouchability and the improvement of social conditions for the outcastes of India.

Häring (hā′ring), **Georg Wilhelm Heinrich.** See **Alexis, Wilibald.**

Harington (har′ing.tọn), Sir **Charles Harington.** b. at Chichester, England, May 31, 1872; d. at Cheltenham, England, Oct. 23, 1940. British soldier. He reorganized the Italian troops after Caporetto and gained the victory at Messines (1917) during World War I. He commanded the Allied occupation forces in Turkey (1921–23). He was governor and commander in chief (1933–38) of Gibraltar. Author of a biography of Field Marshal Lord Plumer, whose chief of staff he was in World War I.

Harington, Sir **John.** [Also, **Harrington.**] b. at Kelston, near Bath, England, 1561; d. there, Nov. 20, 1612. English poet. His chief work was a translation of the *Orlando Furioso* (1591), which was prefaced by an *Apologie for Poetrie.* He also wrote *A Short View of the State of Ireland written in 1605*, and many pamphlets and epigrams. Harington was master of a witty style and in 1596 was banished from court (he was Elizabeth's godson) for some of his satires, including the ribald but serious *Metamorphosis of Ajax* (Ajax being then pronounced "a jakes," i.e., a close stool or privy). This was followed by *An Anatomie of the Metamorphosed Ajax* and *Ulysses upon Ajax*, but the latter seems wrongly attributed to Harington, being a criticism of the *Metamorphosis.* He was one of Essex's men and, after the latter's disgrace, acted as his ambassador to the queen, but she would not see Harington. He wrote a *Tract on the Succession to the Crown* (1602) and an account of Elizabeth's last days.

Harington, John. [Title, 1st Baron **Harington of Exton.**] d. at Worms, Germany, Aug. 23, 1613. English courtier; cousin of Sir John Harington (1561–1612). In 1603 he received the charge of the Princess Elizabeth, who resided with his family at Combe Abbey. He saved her in 1605 from the conspirators of the Gunpowder Plot, escaping with her to Coventry. In 1613 he had a royal patent for coining brass farthings for three years, granted to reimburse him for expenses incurred by her extravagance. These tokens were called "Haringtons" in ordinary conversation.

Hari Raya (hä′rē rä′yä). Name given by the Moslems of Java to the first day of the month following Ramadan, the close of the period of fasting. It is celebrated with community prayers, and visits to relatives and friends to ask forgiveness for offenses committed in the preceding year. Hari Raya is frequently but incorrectly called the Javanese New Year's Day.

Hariri (hä.rē′rē), **al-.** [Epithet, meaning "the Silk Merchant," of **Abu Mohammed al-Kasim ibm-Ali.**] b. at Basra, in what is now Iraq, c1054; d. there, c1122. Arab poet. The most famous of his works are his *Makamat* ("assemblies" or "séances"), consisting of 50 oratorical, poetical, moral, encomiastic, and satirical discourses, supposed to have been spoken or read in public assemblies. Among the Arabs it ranks as a literary classic next only to the Koran.

Hari Rud (hä′rē röd′). [Also: **Herat-Rud, Heri Rud;** ancient name, **Arius.**] River in N Afghanistan and on the Iranian frontier, which, under the name of Tejend, disappears in the desert, in the Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R., near Kara Kum. Length, 650 mi.

Harishchandra (hä.rish.chän′drạ). In Hindu mythology, the 28th king of the solar race, celebrated for his piety and justice.

Harit (hä′rit). [Also, **Harita.**] In Hindu mythology, the mares of Indra, or the sun, typical of his rays; according to the German Sanskrit scholar and philologist Friedrich Max Müller, the prototype of the Greek Charites.

Harivansha (hä.rē.vän′shạ). In Sanskrit literature, "Hari's (i.e., Vishnu-Krishna's) race," the title of a poem of 16,374 verses. It purports to be a part of the *Mahabharata*, but is of much later date. The first part treats of the creation and of the patriarchal and regal dynasties; the second, of the life and adventures of Krishna; the third, of the future of the world and the corruptions of the Kali age. It was probably written in the south of India.

Härjedalen (her′yę.dä.lęn). Swedish name of **Herjedal.**

Harkaway (härk′ạ.wā), **Grace.** In Dion Boucicault's comedy *London Assurance*, a young woman of fortune.

Harkins (här′kinz), **William Draper.** b. Dec. 28, 1873; d. March 7, 1951. American chemist. He served as consultant to the U.S. Bureau of Mines (1920–22), the U.S. Air Service (1924–27), and the Chemical Warfare Service (1927 *et seq.*). He performed important researches on isotopic weights, stability of atomic nuclei, heat of the sun and stars, and physics and chemistry of surfaces.

Harkness (härk'nęs), **Albert.** b. at Mendon, Mass., Oct. 6, 1822; d. at Providence, R.I., May 27, 1907. American classical scholar, professor of Greek at Brown University from 1855. His publications comprise a number of Latin textbooks, including a Latin grammar (1864, 1869, 1881, 1898), editions of various Latin texts, and numerous philological papers.

Harkness, Charles William. b. at Monroeville, Ohio, Dec. 17, 1860; d. May 1, 1916. American lawyer; son of Anna M. Harkness (c1838–1926). In his memory his mother donated (c1921) the Harkness Memorial Quadrangle to Yale.

Harkness, Edward Stephen. b. at Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 22, 1874; d. at New York, Jan. 29, 1940. American railroad official and philanthropist; son of Anna M. Harkness (c1838–1926). He added to his mother's endowment of the Harkness Quadrangle at Yale, and contributed approximately 12 million dollars to Harvard for the organization of a house system.

Harkness, William. b. at Ecclefechan, Scotland, Dec. 17, 1837; d. at Jersey City, N.J., Feb. 28, 1903. American astronomer. He was astronomical director of the U.S. Naval Observatory (1894–99) and director of the *Nautical Almanac* (1897–99). He invented several astronomical instruments.

Harlan (här'lạn). City in W Iowa, county seat of Shelby County. It was settled in 1858. Pop. 3,915 (1950).

Harlan. [Former name, **Mount Pleasant.**] City in SE Kentucky, county seat of Harlan County, on the upper Cumberland River: center of the leading bituminous coal producing county in the U.S. Harlan and other mining centers in the county were the scene of some of the worst labor troubles in the U.S. during the 1930's. 4,786 (1950).

Harlan, James. b. in Illinois, Aug. 26, 1820; d. at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, Oct. 5, 1899. American politician. He was U.S. senator (1855–65, 1866–73), and secretary of the interior (1865–66).

Harlan, John Marshall. b. in Boyle County, Ky., June 1, 1833; d. at Washington, D.C., Oct. 14, 1911. American soldier, politician, and jurist, associate justice (1877–1911) of the U.S. Supreme Court. He was graduated (1850) from Centre College (Danville, Ky.), studied law privately and at Transylvania College (Lexington, Ky.), and was admitted to the bar in 1853. Elected (1858) judge of the county court of Franklin County, he served for a year and in 1861 moved to Louisville, where he continued his law practice. He served (1861–63) as a colonel in the Union army and after his retirement was elected attorney general of Kentucky, holding this post until 1867. After 1866 he aligned himself with the Republicans. Appointed (April, 1877) by President Hayes to serve on the Louisiana commission to decide between rival governments in that state, he was later named by Hayes to an associate justiceship on the U.S. Supreme Court and took his seat on Dec. 11, 1877. He served until his death. During his long tenure he established a reputation as a dissenting justice, was a strict constructionist and a firm opponent of judicial legislation. He dissented in 316 cases, among which some outstanding ones are *Pollock v. Farmers' Loan and Trust Company* (income tax), the Civil Rights cases, and the American Tobacco Company and Standard Oil Company cases. He lectured (1889–1910) on constitutional law at Columbian (now George Washington) University and was appointed (1892) by President Harrison U.S. representative in the arbitration of the Bering Sea controversy with Great Britain.

Harlan, Otis. b. at Zanesville, Ohio, 1865; d. Jan. 20, 1940. American actor. His first appearance (1887) was in *A Hole in the Ground.* He toured (1911) with Anna Held in *The Parisian Model,* and was the leading comedian (1912) with the Folies Bergère Theater at New York, Devoting himself (1920 *et seq.*) to motion pictures, he played in *Abraham Lincoln, Lightnin', The Student Prince. The Shepherd of the Hills, Show Boat, Broadway, King of Jazz, Prosperity, Dr. Bull,* and *Hoopla.*

Harland (här'lạnd), **Henry.** [Pseudonym, **Sidney Luska.**] b. at New York, March 1, 1861; d. at San Remo, Italy, Dec. 20, 1905. American novelist. Under his pseudonym he wrote *As It Was Written* (1885), *Mrs. Peixada* (1886), and other novels. He then changed his literary style and published, under his own name, *Mademoiselle Miss* (1893), *Grey Roses* (1895), *Comedies and Errors* (1898), *The Cardinal's Snuff-box* (1900), *The Lady Paramount* (1902), *My Friend Prospero* (1904), and *The Royal End* (completed by his wife, 1909). He also edited *The Yellow Book* (1894–97).

Harland, Marion. [Pseudonym of **Mary Virginia Hawes Terhune.**] b. in Amelia County, Va., Dec. 31, 1831; d. June 3, 1922. American novelist and writer on cookery and domestic science. She began writing for the press at the age of 14, and continued to be a prolific author almost to the time of her death at the age of 90. She established and for some years edited *The Home-Maker,* and later was on the editorial staffs of *Saint Nicholas,* of *Wide-Awake,* and of the Philadelphia *North American.* She is best remembered for such books as *Common Sense in the Household* and *Marion Harland's Model Housewife.* She wrote *The Story of Mary Washington* in connection with her campaign to bring about the completion of a monument over the grave of George Washington's mother. Her last books were an *Autobiography* (1910), and *The Long Line* (1915).

Harlandale (här'lạn.dāl). Unincorporated community in C Texas, in Bexar County, SW of Austin. Under the new urban definition established for use in the 1950 census it was counted with adjoining urban areas. The last official enumeration was 8,090 (1940).

Hârlău (hur.lu'ö). Town in NE Rumania, in the province of Moldavia, ab. 47 mi. NW of Iaşi. 4,172 (1948).

Harlay de Champvallon (ȧr.lā dę shăn.vȧ.lôn), **François de.** b. Aug. 14, 1625; d. at Conflans, France, Aug. 6, 1695. French Roman Catholic prelate. At first abbot of Jumièges, he became archbishop of Rouen in 1651, his appointment being opposed by St. Vincent de Paul, then a councilor to Anne of Austria. He had Mazarin recalled from exile by Louis XIV, and in 1671 became archbishop of Paris and adviser on church affairs to Louis XIV. Although he was an able administrator, his political role and personal life were not above censure.

Harlebeke (ȧrl.bek). See **Harelbeke.**

Harlech (här'lek, -li). Village in N Wales, the ancient capital of Merionethshire, situated on Tremadoc Bay (an inlet of Cardigan Bay) ab. 10 mi. N of Barmouth, ab. 244 mi. NW of London by rail. Harlech Castle, built by Edward I in 1285, on a precipice overlooking the sea, was captured from the Lancastrians by the Yorkists in 1468, and held out long for Charles I. The castle is now in ruins. The national Cambrian war-song, *The March of the Men of Harlech,* is said to have originated during the former of these sieges. Pop. ab. 1,100.

Harleian Library (här'lē.ạn). Collection of manuscripts and documents included in the British Museum. The eminent Whig statesman and patron of men of letters, Robert Harley, 1st Earl of Oxford, and his son Edward Harley, 2nd Earl of Oxford, accumulated thousands of manuscripts and of ancient legal documents, which in 1754 were purchased by the British government and, with some other collections, formed the nucleus of the British Museum library.

Harlem (här'lęm). See also **Haarlem.**

Harlem. [Original Dutch name, **Nieuw Haarlem,** meaning "New Haarlem."] Section of New York City in the N part of the borough of Manhattan, generally considered as comprising the area bounded by 155th Street on the N, the East River and the Harlem River on the E, Eighth Avenue on the W, and Central Park and environs on the S. The principal Negro district of the city, it also contains Spanish, Puerto Rican, Cuban, and other districts. Harlem was founded (1658) by Peter Stuyvesant and named for Haarlem in the Netherlands. During the American Revolution the battle of Harlem Heights was fought (Sept. 16, 1776) near the site of what is now Barnard College. Harlem was a rural area of wealthy farms at the outset of the 19th century; it became a fashionable residential area in the latter half of the same century. The influx of Negroes began in the early 1900's when homes there were made available to them following a sharp decline in real-estate values; it reached great proportions during and after World War I. Some of the worst slums of the city are located here.

Harlem River. Channel separating Manhattan Island from the Bronx on the mainland of the state of New York, and communicating with the East River on the E. and

through Spuyten Duyvil creek with the Hudson on the W. Length, ab. 7 mi.

Harlequin (här'lę.kwin, -kin). [Italian, **Arlecchino**; French, **Harlequin** (ar.lę.kăñ).] Conventional clown in the improvised Italian comedy, or *commedia dell' arte*. He was the servant of Pantalone, or Pantaloon, lover of Columbine, and was noted for his agility and gluttony, and carried a sword of lath. He was the descendant of the old Roman *sannio* (zany); the German Hanswurst was borrowed from him. In English pantomime Harlequin was dignified and made popular by the acting of Rich, Woodward, O'Brien, and Grimaldi. He scarcely exists today except in Christmas pantomimes, improvised Italian plays, and puppet shows.

Harless (här'lęs), **Gottlieb Christoph Adolf von.** b. at Nuremberg, Germany, Nov. 21, 1806; d. at Munich, Sept. 5, 1879. German Protestant theologian, author of a theological encyclopedia (1837) and other works.

Harleth (här'lęth), **Gwendolen.** Principal female character in George Eliot's novel *Daniel Deronda*.

Harley (här'li). The "man of feeling" in Henry Mackenzie's novel of that name; a sensitive, irresolute person, too gentle to battle with life.

Harley, Sir Edward. b. at Brampton Bryan, England, 1624; d. there, Dec. 8, 1700. English Parliamentarian. He was a member of Parliament in 1646, at which time he opposed Fairfax and Cromwell, and again in 1656 when he signed the "Remonstrance." He served as a member (Feb. 23, 1659) of the council of state, and sat in Parliament under Charles II, opposing all acts persecuting the nonconformists. In the first Parliament of William III he was instrumental in procuring the abolition of the arbitrary court of the marches in Wales, and in the second, third, and fourth Parliaments under William III, he acted as a member of the country party.

Harley, Robert. [Title, 1st Earl of **Oxford.**] b. at London, Dec. 5, 1661; d. May 21, 1724. English Tory (originally Whig) statesman. He entered Parliament in 1689, was speaker of the House of Commons (1701–05), secretary of state (1704–08), chancellor of the exchequer in 1710, and was raised to the peerage in 1711. He was lord treasurer and premier (1711–14). He dismissed Marlborough and forced, by the creation of new peers, the acceptance of the treaty of Utrecht (1713). When George I, who favored the Whigs, succeeded Anne in 1714, Harley was impeached for high treason on the ground that the treaty favored the Stuart pretender, but he was acquitted in 1717. He left a valuable collection of manuscripts, which was increased by his son Edward Harley, and eventually acquired by the government for the British Museum. A selection of rare pamphlets and other documents from his library was published under the title of *The Harleian Miscellany* (1744–46).

Harley Street. Fashionable street in London, running from Cavendish Square to Marylebone Road. It has long been known as the site of the offices of many prominent doctors.

Harlingen (här'ling.ęn). [Frisian, **Harns.**] Town in NE Netherlands, in the province of Friesland, situated on the Wadden Sea, a branch of the North Sea, ab. 16 mi. W of Leeuwarden. It is a seaport; the outer harbor was constructed in the period 1870–77. There are fisheries; butter, cheese, meat, fish, flax, and potatoes are exported, chiefly to England; timber, coal, and raw materials for the textile industry are imported. The town hall dates from the 18th century. 10,400 (1939).

Harlingen. City in S Texas, in Cameron County, SW of Corpus Christi, in an irrigated agricultural area: shipping center for winter vegetables and fruits. 23,229 (1950).

Harlot's Progress, The. Series of six satirical pictures by William Hogarth, completed in 1733.

Harlow (här'lō), **George Henry.** b. at London, June 10, 1787; d. there, Feb. 4, 1819. English painter. His most notable work is a portrait of Mrs. Siddons as Queen Catharine in the trial scene of Shakespeare's *Henry VIII*.

Harlowe (här'lō), **Clarissa.** See **Clarissa Harlowe.**

Harmachis (här'mą.kis). [Also: **Har, Harmais, Hormakhu, Hormaku.**] In Egyptian mythology, an aspect of Horus as god of the rising sun. The huge sphinx SE of the great pyramid near Giza was identified with Harmachis at one period, but probably it represented a much more ancient sun god.

Har-Magedon (här'mą.jed'ọn). See **Armageddon.**

Harmais (här.mä'ēs). See **Harmachis.**

Harmensen (här'mẹn.sẹn), **Jacob.** Original name of **Arminius, Jacobus.**

Harmer (här'mẽr), **Thomas.** b. at Norwich, England, in October, 1714; d. at Wattisfield, Suffolk, England, Nov. 27, 1788. English clergyman.

Harmhab (härm'hab). [Also: **Haremhab, Horemheb.**] Egyptian pharaoh; first king of the XIXth dynasty, who reigned from 1350 to 1315 B.C. He seems to have been a powerful noble and general under the previous kings, Ikhnaton (Amenhotep IV) and Tutankhamen. He reestablished the capital at Thebes (instead of Tell-el-Amarna) and, probably urged by the Theban priests, systematically obliterated traces of Ikhnaton's revolutionary rule, reasserting Egypt's power in the Near East. Under him the worship of Amen was brought back.

Harmodius (här.mō'di.us) and **Aristogiton** (ą.ris.tō.jī'tọn, ar''is.tō-). Killed 514 B.C. Two Athenian youths who killed Hipparchus, tyrant of Athens, in 514. They are represented as entertaining a strong affection for each other, which remained unaltered despite the endeavors of Hipparchus to draw that of the young and beautiful Harmodius toward himself. Enraged at the indifference of Harmodius, Hipparchus put a public insult upon him by declaring his sister unworthy of carrying the sacred baskets at the religious procession of the Panathenaea, in revenge for which the youths organized a conspiracy to overthrow both Hipparchus and his brother Hippias. Harmodius and Aristogiton slew the former on the festival of the great Panathenaea, but their precipitancy prevented the coöperation of the other conspirators. Harmodius was cut down by the guard. Aristogiton was captured, and, when put to the torture to reveal his accomplices, named the principal friends of Hippias, who were executed. When pressed for further revelations, he answered that there remained no one whose death he desired, except the tyrant. After the expulsion of the tyrant in 510, they became popular heroes, the subject of ballads and songs. A statue of them was placed on the approach to the Acropolis; a copy of this is in the Museo Nazionale at Naples.

Harmon (här'mọn), **John.** [Also: **John Rokesmith, Julius Handford.**] In Charles Dickens's *Our Mutual Friend*, the heir to the Harmon property.

Harmon, Judson. b. at Newtown, Ohio, Feb. 3, 1846; d. at Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb. 22, 1927. American jurist, elected governor of Ohio in 1908 and 1910. He served as a member (1878–88) of the superior court at Cincinnati, and was attorney general (1895–97) of the U.S. in Cleveland's cabinet. In 1912 he was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the presidency, but the nomination went to Wilson.

Harmonia (här.mō'ni.ą). In Greek legend, the daughter of Ares and Aphrodite, or of Zeus and Electra. She was given by Zeus in marriage to Cadmus of Thebes. All the gods of Olympus were present at her wedding, and she received either from Cadmus or from Hephaestus as a wedding gift a robe and an unlucky necklace which proved fatal to every person who successively possessed them. Harmonia is sometimes construed as an aspect of Aphrodite.

Harmonia. Asteroid (No. 40) discovered by Goldschmidt at Paris, March 31, 1856.

Harmonious Blacksmith, The. Set of variations in E major (published 1720) by George Frederick Handel, based on an anonymous air of that name.

Harmonists (har'mō.nists). [Also: **Economites, Rappists.**] Religious body organized by George Rapp at Württemberg, and conducted by him to Pennsylvania in 1803; their settlement there was called Harmony (whence their name). They removed (1815) to New Harmony in Indiana, but returned (1825) to Pennsylvania, and formed the township of Economy (now Ambridge) on the Ohio near Pittsburgh, and later a new village of Harmony. They disbanded in 1904. They were communistic, holding all property in common, discouraged marriage and sexual intercourse, held that the second coming of Christ and the millennium were near at hand, and that the whole human race would find salvation. A group which opposed the rule of celibacy withdrew and settled at Monaca, Pa., in 1832.

Harmozia (här.mō'zi.ą). Ancient name of **Hormuz.**

Harms (härms), **Bernhard.** b. at Detern, in East Friesland, March 30, 1876—. German economist who founded (1911) the Institut für Weltwirtschaft und Seeverkehr (Institute for World Economy and Ocean Traffic) at Kiel. Author of *Volkswirtschaft und Weltwirtschaft* (National and World Economy, 1912).

Harms, Klaus. b. at Fahrstedt, Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, May 25, 1778; d. at Kiel, Germany, Feb. 1, 1855. German Protestant theologian, hymn writer, and preacher.

Harmsworth (härmz'wėrth), **Alfred Charles William.** [Title, Viscount **Northcliffe.**] b. at Chapelizod, County Dublin, Ireland, July 15, 1865; d. at London, Aug. 14, 1922. English journalist and newspaper publisher; brother of Harold Sidney Harmsworth, 1st Viscount Rothermere, Sir Hildebrand Aubrey Harmsworth, Sir Robert Leicester Harmsworth, and Cecil Bisshopp Harmsworth. At 15 he was on the staff of the *Hampstead and Highgate Express*; at 17 he was assistant editor of *Youth* and a writer for the *St. James' Gazette* and the *Morning Post.* He founded his own publishing business (1887) and *Answers* (1888), a weekly journal that became the basis of the Amalgamated Press, long the largest publishing business in the world. He traveled (1889–94, and during World War I) in Europe, India, Africa, Russia, Canada, and America. In 1894, with his brother Harold, he purchased the bankrupt London *Evening News* and financed the Harmsworth Arctic Expedition. On May 4, 1896, he founded the London *Daily Mail*, a morning paper, also publishing it at Manchester (1900 *et seq.*) and at Paris (1905 *et seq.*). He founded (1903) the London *Daily Mirror.* He was made a baron in 1904 and a peer in 1905, organized the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Company in 1906, became owner of the London *Times* in 1908, and was made viscount in 1917. During World War I he was hated intensely by the Germans, being the sole target of attack in a paper issued by them, *The Anti-Northcliffe Mail*, and was represented on a bronze "hate medal." He was offered, but declined, positions of air minister and British ambassador to Washington. He was author of *At the War* (1916), collected articles, and *My Journey Round the World* (1923). Northcliffe's policy of conciseness in news reporting helped revolutionize journalism and his position at the head of a newspaper empire with vast circulation made him one of the most powerful men in the world. The fall of the Asquith cabinet in 1916 has been considered the result of his criticism of its conduct of the war.

Harmsworth, Cecil Bisshopp. [Title, 1st Baron **Harmsworth.**] b. at London, Sept. 28, 1869—. English politician; brother of A. C. W. Harmsworth, Viscount Northcliffe. He was undersecretary of state for the Home Office (1915), undersecretary of state for foreign affairs (1919–22), and acting minister of blockade (1919). He served as a member of the Supreme Economic Council and of the Council of the League of Nations (1922). He was the author of *Pleasure and Problem in South Africa* (1908) and *Immortals at First Hand* (1933).

Harmsworth, Harold Sidney. [Title, 1st Viscount **Rothermere.**] b. at Hampstead, London, April 26, 1868; d. in Bermuda, Nov. 26, 1940. English newspaper publisher; brother of A. C. W. Harmsworth, Viscount Northcliffe. He joined his brother's publishing house as a partner in 1889, and with him founded the Amalgamated Press, reorganized the London *Evening News*, and established the *Daily Mail* in 1896, the *Daily Mirror* in 1903, and the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Company in 1906. Independently, he owned the Glasgow *Daily Record*, the Leeds *Mercury*, and founded (1915) the *Sunday Pictorial.* He endowed (1910) a professorship of English literature at Cambridge University in memory of Edward VII, and founded chairs of American history at Oxford and naval history at Cambridge in honor of his sons, both killed in World War I. Author of *Solvency or Downfall* (1921), *My Fight to Rearm Britain* (1939).

Harmsworth, Sir Hildebrand Aubrey. b. 1872; d. April 18, 1929. English journalist and statesman. He joined (1888) the newspaper publishing firm of his brothers, A. C. W. Harmsworth, Viscount Northcliffe, and Harold Sidney Harmsworth, Viscount Rothermere. He founded the *New Liberal Review* in February, 1901, joined Joseph Chamberlain's Fiscal Reform Party in 1904, and was sole proprietor (1908–11) of the *Globe.*

Harmsworth, Mount. Northernmost peak of the Worcester Range, in Antarctica, in ab. 78°37′ S., 160°40′ E. It was discovered by the National Antarctic Expedition (1901–04) under the command of Captain Robert F. Scott, who named this peak for Sir Alfred Harmsworth, later Viscount Northcliffe, a contributor to the expedition. Elevation, ab. 9,640 ft.

Harmsworth, Sir Robert Leicester. b. 1870; d. at Bexhill, England, Jan. 19, 1937. English politician and publisher; brother of A. C. W. Harmsworth, Viscount Northcliffe. He purchased (1920) the *Western Morning News*, was a director of the Amalgamated Press, and was chairman of Consolidated Press and the Field Press.

Harnack (här'näk), **Adolf von.** b. at Dorpat (now Tartu, Estonia), May 7, 1851; d. at Heidelberg, Germany, June 10, 1930. German Protestant theologian; son of Theodosius Harnack. His most important work was in the history of the ancient church. He published *Lehrbuch der Dogmengeschichte* (4 vols., 1886–90) and others, including *Das Mönchtum* (6th ed., 1903), *Martin Luther in seiner Bedeutung für die Geschichte der Wissenschaft und der Bildung* (3rd ed., 1901), *Grundriss der Dogmengeschichte* (3rd ed., 1898), *Augustins Konfessionen* (3rd ed., 1903), and *Die Mission und Ausbreitung des Christentums in den ersten drei Jahrhunderten* (1902).

Harnack, Theodosius. b. at St. Petersburg, Jan. 3, 1817; d. at Dorpat (now Tartu, Estonia), Sept. 23, 1889. German Protestant theologian; father of Adolf von Harnack.

Harnden (härn'dęn), **William Frederick.** b. at Reading, Mass., Aug. 23, 1812; d. Jan. 14, 1845. American businessman, a pioneer in the express business and in the contracting of imported labor. He established (c1839) a regular express service between New York and Boston, which boomed when the Cunard steamship line set up its Liverpool-to-Boston service. He later embarked on a project to import immigrants and is said to have negotiated the passage of some 100,000 laborers to the U.S. He died in poverty, and his company was later merged in the Adams Express Company.

Harnes (ärn). Town in N France, in the department of Pas-de-Calais, situated on the Deule River and the Canal of Lens, between Lens and Lille. It is a lignite-coal-mining town. 12,888 (1946).

Harney (här'ni), **William Selby.** b. at Haysboro, Tenn., Aug. 22, 1800; d. May 9, 1889. American general. While in command of the department of Oregon, he took possession in 1859 of the island of San Juan, which was claimed by the English; he was recalled in consequence.

Harney Peak. Highest summit of the Black Hills, in South Dakota, in Pennington County: also highest point in the state; named for William Selby Harney. 7,242 ft.

Härnösand (her.nė.sänd'). [Also, **Hernösand.**] Town in N Sweden, seaport and capital of the *län* (county) of Västernorrland, situated on the island of Härnö near the mouth of the Ångerman River into the Gulf of Bothnia. It exports forest products (tar, timber, cellulose, wood pulp), and is the seat of a nautical school. It was the first town in Europe to introduce electric lights. 14,561 (1949).

Harns (härns). Frisian name of **Harlingen,** Netherlands.

Haro (ä'rō), Don **Luis de.** [Title, Duque **de Carpio.**] b. 1599; d. at Madrid, Nov. 26, 1661. Spanish politician and courtier. He was (1643 *et seq.*) prime minister and favorite of Philip IV. He carried on an unsuccessful war against France, Portugal, and the Dutch, which was concluded by the treaty of the Pyrenees in 1659.

Harold I (of the *English*) (har'ọld). [Called **Harold Harefoot.**] d. at Oxford, England, March 17, 1040. King of the English (1035–40); illegitimate son of Canute by Aelfgifu of Northampton. At the death of his father in 1035, he became a candidate for the English crown before the witan in opposition to Canute's legitimate son Hardicanute, king of Denmark (as Canute II). He obtained by a compromise the region north of the Thames, while Hardicanute obtained that to the south. The absence of Hardicanute in Denmark, however, enabled him to gain many of the latter's adherents, including Godwin, earl of Wessex, and in 1037 he was chosen king over all

England. He died during the preparations of Hardicanute for an invasion of England.

Harold II (of the *English*). b. c1022; d. Oct. 14, 1066. King of the English (Jan. 6–Oct. 14, 1066); son of Godwin, earl of Wessex, and Gytha. He became earl of East Anglia c1045, was banished with his father and brothers by Edward the Confessor in 1051, and was restored with them in 1052. He succeeded his father as earl of Wessex in 1053 (giving up his earldom of East Anglia), and was the chief minister of Edward from 1053 to 1066, becoming virtual king after obtaining ascendancy over Edward's French followers. He led the English against uprisings of the Welsh, especially the rebellion (1063) under Gruffydd, who was slain by the Welsh after Harold and his brother Tostig defeated him. Probably in 1064 he was shipwrecked on the coast of Normandy and fell into the hands of William, duke of Normandy, who compelled him to take an oath whereby he promised to marry William's daughter and to assist him in securing the succession in England. This agreement, and William's claim that Edward had willed him the crown, led to the later invasion from Normandy and William's accession as William I. He married about this time, probably on his return to England, Ealdgyth or Aldgyth, widow of Gruffydd, and sister of Edwin, earl of the Mercians; and on the death of Edward procured his own election as king, on Jan. 6, 1066. Expecting the invasion of William or of his brother Tostig, Harold kept a force under arms on the coast all summer, finally dispersing it in September. The attempt in the north came first; Tostig landed and took York. Harold marched north from London and defeated Tostig (who had been deposed from his earldom of Northumbria and outlawed in the previous reign) and Harold III (Harald Haardraade), king of Norway, at Stamford Bridge, on Sept. 25, 1066. On the 27th word came that the Norman had landed and Harold rushed south into Sussex. He was defeated by William, duke of Normandy, and killed at the battle of Hastings (or Senlac), Oct. 14, 1066. His mutilated body is said to have been recognized among the slain by his former mistress Edith Swan-neck, and to have been buried by William's order on the coast which he sought to defend, the grave being marked by a cairn of stones.

Harold I (of *Norway*). [Called **Harold the Fair-haired**; Norwegian, **Harald Haarfager** (or **Harfagr**).] b. c850; d. 933. King of Norway (860–930); son of Halfdan the Black. His epithet is said to have resulted from an oath he made when taunted by a neighboring princess. He vowed neither to cut nor comb his hair until the whole of Norway was his. He completed (872) the conquest of the jarls, or petty kings, begun by his father, and repressed freebooting, which caused a migration of many of the most famous Vikings to Iceland, Scotland, the Orkneys, Shetlands, and Normandy (where Rollo established the beginnings of the Norman dukedom, "Norman" meaning "man of the north"). He cleared Scotland and its adjacent islands of these pirates, who fled to establish the independent government of Iceland. In 930 he divided his kingdom among his sons, of whom the eldest, Eric Bloodaxe, retained the overlordship.

Harold II (of *Norway*). [Called **Harold Gray-skin**; Norwegian, **Harald Graafeld.**] b. c930; d. 969. King of the Norwegians (c960–969); son of Eric Bloodaxe. He was killed in Denmark during Earl Haakon's (Haakon Jarl) rise to power in Norway.

Harold III (of *Norway*). [Called **Harold the Stern**; Norwegian, **Harald Haardraade, Harald Hardrada.**] b. 1015; d. in England, Sept. 25, 1066. King of Norway (1046–66). He entered (1033) the military service at Constantinople, became commander of the imperial guard under the empress Zoë, and defeated the Saracens in 18 battles in Africa. He returned (1046) to Scandinavia, joined in the struggle against Magnus I, but soon accepted Magnus's offer of joint kingship (it is said that he paid for this one half the fortune he gained in the East). Magnus died in 1047, and Harold became sole king. He invaded England (1066) in alliance with Tostig, the outlawed brother of Harold II of England, swept through Yorkshire and took (September 24) York, and was defeated and slain at the battle of Stamford Bridge.

Harold Bluetooth (of *Denmark*) (blō'tōth). [Danish, **Harald Blaatand.**] d. c985. King of Denmark; son of Gorm the Old, whom he succeeded c935. He obtained the overlordship of Norway on the death of Harold I (Harald Haarfager), but was forced to recognize the suzerainty of the emperors Otto I and Otto II, by whom he was made to accept Christianity. He was expelled by his son Sweyn I (Sweyn Forkbeard) at the head of the pagan party, and was killed in the flight.

Harold in Italy (it'ą.li). [French title, **Harold en Italie** (ą.rold ąn nē.tą.lē).] Symphonic poem composed by Hector Berlioz in 1834. The theme is derived from Byron's *Childe Harold*.

Harold, or The Last of the Saxon Kings (sak'sọn). Historical romance by Edward Bulwer-Lytton, published in 1848. The scene is laid in the time of Harold II.

Haroun al-Raschid (hą.rön' ąl.rą.shēd', al.rash'id). See **Harun al-Rashid.**

Harpagon (ąr.pą.gôṅ). Character in Molière's comedy *L'Avare* (taken from Plautus's *Euclio*); a miser.

Harpagus (här'pą.gus). fl. 6th century B.C. General of Cyrus. According to Herodotus, he was descended from a noble Median house, and was the attendant of Astyages, who charged him with the duty of exposing the infant Cyrus. Instead of performing that duty in person, he delegated it to the herdsman Mitradates, who substituted a still-born child of which his wife had just been delivered. When the identity of Cyrus was discovered, Astyages punished Harpagus by serving up to him at a banquet the flesh of his own son. Harpagus waited until Cyrus had grown to manhood, then incited him to rebel against Astyages, and effected the downfall of the latter by deserting with the army to Cyrus. He was afterward one of the most trusted generals in Cyrus's service, and played a prominent part in the conquest of Asia Minor.

Harpenden (här'pẹn.dẹn). Urban district in SE England, in Hertfordshire, ab. 5 mi. SE of Luton, ab. 25 mi. NW of St. Pancras station, London. 14,236 (1951).

Harper (här'pẽr), **Fletcher.** b. at Newtown, Long Island, N.Y., Jan. 31, 1806; d. May 29, 1877. American printer and publisher; brother of James, John, and Joseph Wesley Harper. In 1825 he joined the publishing firm, subsequently (1833) known as Harper and Brothers, established by his brothers, James and John. He originated *Harper's Weekly* (1857) and *Harper's Bazar* (1867), and took over the management of *Harper's New Monthly Magazine*, which was established by James Harper in 1850.

Harper, George McLean. b. at Shippensburg, Pa., Dec. 31, 1863; d. at Princeton, N.J., July 14, 1947. American professor and author, an authority on the life and works of William Wordsworth. He was professor of Romance languages (1894–1900), professor of English language and literature (1900–26), and Woodrow Wilson professor of literature (1926–39) at Princeton. Among his works are *The Legend of the Holy Grail* (1893), *Masters of French Literature* (1901), *William Wordsworth, His Life, Works, and Influence* (2 vols., 1916), *The Spirit of Delight* (1928), and *Literary Appreciations* (1937).

Harper, James. b. at Newtown, Long Island, N.Y., April 13, 1795; d. at New York, March 27, 1869. American publisher and printer, cofounder of the firm of Harper and Brothers; brother of Fletcher, John, and Joseph Wesley Harper. He established (1850) *Harper's New Monthly Magazine*.

Harper, John. b. at Newtown, Long Island, N.Y., Jan. 22, 1797; d. April 22, 1875. American printer and publisher; brother of Fletcher, James, and Joseph Wesley Harper. Together with James he founded (1817) the printing firm of J. and J. Harper at New York which in 1818 embarked upon publishing. It subsequently (1833) became the house of Harper and Brothers after the firm's admission of Joseph Wesley Harper and Fletcher Harper. John Harper, who acted as business manager, also assumed responsibility for approving specimen pages.

Harper, Joseph Wesley. [Commonly known as **Wesley Harper.**] b. at Newtown, Long Island, N.Y., Dec. 25, 1801; d. Feb. 14, 1870. American printer and publisher; brother of Fletcher, John, and James Harper. He became (1823) a member of the printing firm which subsequently (1833) became known as the publishing house of Harper and Brothers. His role in the affairs of the firm made him the literary arbiter who undertook consideration of a book's worth before publication. It is said that many of

the prefaces to works brought out by Harper and Brothers were written by him.

Harper, Robert Francis. b. at New Concord, Ohio, Oct. 18, 1864; d. at London, Aug. 5, 1914. American Assyriologist; brother of William Rainey Harper. He was Assyriologist (1888–89) with the first Babylonian expedition of the University of Pennsylvania. He was named (1892) associate professor of Semitic languages at the University of Chicago and served (1900–14) as professor. He was director (1902–06) of the Babylonian Expedition of the Oriental Exploration Fund of the University of Chicago, and was director (1908–09) of the American School of Oriental Research at Jerusalem. He edited the *Assyrian and Babylonian Letters Belonging to the Kouyunjik Collections of the British Museum* (14 vols., 1892–1914) and *Assyrian and Babylonian Literature* (1901), coedited (with George F. Moore and Francis Brown) *Old Testament and Semitic Studies in Memory of William Rainey Harper* (2 vols., 1908), and prepared *The Code of Hammurabi* (1904).

Harper, Robert Goodloe. b. near Fredericksburg, Va., in January, 1765; d. Jan. 14, 1825. American politician, leader of the South Carolina Federalists. He was elected (1794) to Congress on the Republican ticket and served in that body until 1801. By the time he left the House of Representatives, he had gained a position as the leader of the Federalists. He was elected (1816) to the U.S. Senate, resigning at the end of the same year, and was the Federalist candidate (1816) for vice-president.

Harper, William Rainey. b. at New Concord, Ohio, July 24, 1856; d. at Chicago, Jan. 10, 1906. American scholar and educator, first president of the University of Chicago; brother of Robert Francis Harper.

Harper's Bazar. Women's magazine founded (1867) as a weekly by Fletcher Harper. In 1901 the publication became a monthly; it was bought by William Randolph Hearst in 1913. Its title since 1929 has been *Harper's Bazaar.*

Harpers Ferry. Town in E West Virginia, in Jefferson County, situated at the junction of the Shenandoah with the Potomac, ab. 49 mi. NW of Washington, D.C. It is noted for picturesque scenery. It was seized by John Brown on Oct. 16, 1859. The Confederates held it from April to June, 1861. Pop. 822 (1950).

Harper's Magazine. Magazine founded at New York in 1850 by James Harper of Harper and Brothers. Its original title was *Harper's New Monthly Magazine;* it has been known since 1925 as *Harper's Magazine.* It initially published chiefly British authors. American contributors included Herman Melville, William Dean Howells, Brander Matthews, Owen Wister, and Woodrow Wilson. Until 1882 the policy was to accept only advertising pertaining to firm books. The present publication is known for its coverage of current political questions and social problems, and the quality of its fiction.

Harper's Weekly. Political and literary journal (1857–1916) noted for its pictorial features and news coverage. Among its contributors were Conan Doyle, Hamlin Garland, and Henry James. Many of the most famous of Thomas Nast's cartoons appeared in its pages.

Harpies (här'piz). In Greek mythology, winged monsters, ravenous and filthy, having the face and body of a woman and the wings of a bird of prey, with the feet and fingers armed with sharp claws and the face pale with hunger. They served as ministers of divine vengeance. They carried off the souls of the dead and defiled the food of their living victims. The Harpies were commonly regarded as two (Aëllo and Ocypete) or three in number, but occasionally several others were mentioned. Homer mentions only one, named Podarge. They were originally personifications of storm-winds sent by the gods to carry off offenders, and were later personified as fair-haired winged maidens, their features and characteristics being more or less repulsive at different times and places. The Harpies have been to some extent confounded with the Sirens because of their form, being represented as women in the upper parts of their bodies and as birds below.

Harpignies (ȧr.pē.nyē), **Henri Joseph.** b. at Valenciennes, France, in July, 1819; d. 1916. French landscape painter. A number of his works are in the Luxembourg, Douai, Lille, and other museums.

Harpin (ȧr.pañ). Character in Molière's *Comtesse d'Escarbagnas,* an attack upon the financiers of the time.

Harpocrates (här.pok'ra.tēz). Egyptian sun god, Horus, as personification of the young sun; son of Osiris. He is depicted as a little boy with his finger on his lips, and was thus later interpreted as a god of silence. His cult was adopted by both the Greeks and Romans.

Harpocration (här.pō.krā'shi.ọn), **Valerius.** fl. probably in the 2nd century A.D. Greek rhetorician of Alexandria, author of a lexicon of the works of the Attic orators.

Harput (här.pöt'). [Also: **Harpoot, Kharput.**] Town in E central Turkey, in the *il* (province or vilayet) of Elâziz, ab. 70 mi. NW of Dyarbakir: formerly an important trade center but, since the railway line was built to Elâziz, surpassed by the latter city. Pop. ab. 5,000.

Harp-Weaver, The. Title piece of a volume of poems by Edna St. Vincent Millay, published in 1923 and awarded a Pulitzer prize.

Harraden (har'a.dẹn), **Beatrice.** b. at Hampstead, London, Jan. 24, 1864; d. May 5, 1936. English novelist. Author of *Ships that Pass in the Night* (1893), *In Varying Moods* (1894), *Hilda Strafford* (1897), *Interplay* (1908), *Rachel* (1926), and *Search Will Find it Out* (1928).

Harran (hä.rän'). See **Haran.**

Harrap (har'ạp), **George Godfrey.** b. Jan. 18, 1867; d. at London, Oct. 29, 1938. English publisher. In 1901 he founded his own publishing business, George G. Harrap and Company, Ltd., specializing in textbooks in modern languages and other fields. In the same year he published *Heath's Practical French Grammar,* which influenced the teaching of French in England; its great success led to the publication of *Harrap's Standard French Dictionary* (1934) after 15 years of work and planning. In the "Harrap Library" he published works by Emerson, Lamb, Carlyle, Bret Harte, Hazlitt, and Whitman, and many popular anthologies.

Harrar (här'ạr). See **Harar.**

Harricanaw (har.i.kan'ô). River in W Quebec and NE Ontario, Canada, flowing NW to James Bay. It is navigable ab. 50 mi. upstream from its mouth. Length, ab. 250 mi.

Harriet Byron (har'i.ẹt bī'rọn). See **Byron, Harriet.**

Harriet Hume: A London Fantasy (hūm; lun'dọn). Psychological novel by Rebecca West, published in 1929.

Harrigan (har'i.gạn), **Edward.** b. at New York, Oct. 26, 1845; d. there, June 6, 1911. American actor, playwright, and producer, noted for his dialect and comic roles; member of the theatrical team of Harrigan and Hart. In 1872 he teamed up with Anthony Cannon (known as "Tony Hart"), with whom he appeared in that year in the New York production of *The Day He Went West* and *The Big and Little of It.* The vaudeville sketches made famous by Harrigan and Hart included topical themes, but were especially popular for their burlesque characterizations of Negro, Irish, Italian, and German types. Harrigan wrote and staged (1870–79) some 80 of these sketches, of which the most outstanding is perhaps *The Mulligan Guard* (1873 *et seq.*). He also wrote such plays as *Pete* (1887), *Reilly and the Four Hundred* (1890), and *Under Cover* (1903).

Harriman (har'i.mạn). City in E Tennessee, in Roane County, in an agricultural region: trading center for farm products; manufactures of hosiery and wool products. 6,389 (1950).

Harriman, Edward Henry. b. at Hempstead, Long Island, N.Y., Feb. 20, 1848; d. Sept. 9, 1909. American railroad magnate. Leaving school at the age of 14, he went into Wall Street as an office boy. He later became active in river transportation and entered (c1881) railroad administration by reorganizing the Lake Ontario and Southern as the Sodus Bay and Southern and selling it to the Pennsylvania Railroad. He became (1883) a director of the Illinois Central Railroad and its vice-president in 1887. During these years he gained the considerable knowledge of finance and railroad organization that he displayed with such remarkable success after he became (1897) a director of the Union Pacific Railroad. In 1898 he became chairman of the executive committee, initiating a period of improvement and expansion that soon lifted the Union Pacific system from receivership to a high level of efficiency and profitable operation. He became its president in 1903. In the meantime he bought

a controlling interest in the Southern Pacific Railroad and ownership of the Central Pacific Railroad, and took a leading part against James J. Hill in the contest for control of the Northern Pacific Railroad. A settlement with Hill was reached with the formation of the Northern Securities Company, but in 1904 this was declared unconstitutional by the U.S. Supreme Court, leaving Hill in control of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern railroads. Selling his holdings in these northwestern roads, Harriman used the proceeds in combination with the earnings of the Union Pacific to buy interests in other roads. His policy of buying and reorganizing bankrupt roads resulted in an investigation (1906–07) of the Harriman lines by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The investigation revealed the methods whereby Harriman used his railroads for the purpose of benefiting primarily the controlling syndicate; his transactions relegated to a lesser place the needs of the public and those who used the common carriers. His employment of the Union Pacific as an investment agency, and his connection with insurance companies at the time of the insurance investigation, made Harriman the object of strong attack by those who opposed trusts and speculation. See *E. H. Harriman: A Biography*, by George Kennan (2 vols., 1922).

Harriman, Florence Jaffray. [Maiden name, **Hurst.**] b. at New York, July 21, 1870—. American diplomat and public official. She was manager (1906–18) of the New York State Reformatory for Women at Bedford, was sole woman member (1913–16) of the Federal Industrial Relations Committee, and was chairman (1917–19) of the Council of National Defense committee on women in industry. She served as U.S. minister (1937–40) to Norway. Author of *From Pinafores to Politics* (1923) and *Mission to the North* (1941).

Harriman, William Averell. b. Nov. 15, 1891—. American financier, diplomat, and cabinet member; son of Edward Henry Harriman (1848–1909). After he succeeded to the direction of his father's financial empire, the Union Pacific Railroad was long his chief concern, although shortly before American entrance into World War I he made his first venture into the field of shipping, building the first semi-prefabricated ships in this country. This led to the formation of the Merchant Shipping Corporation, which became one of the largest units of the American merchant marine. In 1920 he went into banking, and was chairman of the board of W. A. Harriman and Company until 1931, when this bank was merged with the old banking firm of Brown Brothers, under the name of Brown Brothers, Harriman and Company. He became a Democrat at the time of Alfred E. Smith's campaign for the presidency. During the economic crisis of the early 1930's, as chairman of the board of the Union Pacific, he brought about an extensive modernization of that road and its services, with the result that at the low point of the depression Union Pacific's receipts from passenger traffic were two-thirds greater than before the slump. Accepting a post in the National Recovery Administration in 1934, Harriman entered on a long career of public service, becoming successively chairman of the Business Advisory Council of the Department of Commerce, an official of the Office of Production Management, overseas administrator of lend-lease, and ambassador (1943–46) to the U.S.S.R. Enjoying the confidence of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, he was present at the Quebec, Casablanca, Moscow, and Tehran conferences, participated in the San Francisco Conference which established the United Nations, and accompanied President Truman to the Potsdam Conference. On President Truman's nomination he served as ambassador to Great Britain between March and September, 1946, when he entered the cabinet as secretary of commerce, holding that post until his appointment in April, 1948, as administrator abroad of the European Recovery Program, with the rank of ambassador. He became (1950) special foreign affairs coördinator, and later (1951) head of the Mutual Security Agency; he made notable efforts in 1951 to solve the serious Anglo-Iranian oil dispute. In 1952 Harriman was backed by a number of delegates to the Democratic national convention for the presidential nomination but withdrew his name.

Harrington (har'ing.tọn), **Evan.** See **Evan Harrington.**

Harrington, James. [Also, **Haringtọn.**] b. at Upton, Northamptonshire, England, Jan. 7, 1611; d. at London, Sept. 11, 1677. English political writer. His chief work was a treatise on civil government, *The Commonwealth of Oceana* (1656).

Harrington, Mark Walrod. b. at Sycamore, Ill., Aug. 18, 1848; d. Oct. 9, 1926. American astronomer and meteorologist. Graduating from the University of Michigan in 1868, he was employed in the university museum until 1876, when he went to Leipzig for further study, and from there he went to China, where he taught astronomy in an official school until 1879. In that year he was appointed to the chair of astronomy at his alma mater, and also became director of the university observatory. In 1891 he was made head of the U.S. Weather Bureau. Removed from that post in 1895, he became president of the University of Washington, at Seattle; but in September, 1898, he rejoined the Weather Bureau, only to retire, in failing physical and mental health, in 1899. He was the founder in 1884 of the *American Meteorological Journal*, which he edited for some years, and the initiator of the Weather Bureau's system of publishing bulletins.

Harriot or **Harriott** (har'i.ọt), **Thomas.** b. at Oxford, England, 1560; d. at London, July 2, 1621. English mathematician and astronomer. He was tutor to Sir Walter Raleigh, and geographer on the second Raleigh expedition to Virginia. His account of this expedition appears in Hakluyt's *Voyages*. His *Artis analyticae praxis ad aequationes algebraicas resolvendas* was published posthumously in 1631. He did much for the advancement of algebra, especially by enunciating the fundamental principle that an equation is the product of as many simple equations as there are units in its higher power. His telescope discoveries (he may have invented one almost simultaneously with Galileo) included observations of sunspots.

Harris (har'is). Civil parish in N Scotland, in the Outer Hebrides, on the island of Lewis with Harris. It comprises the S part of the largest island (Lewis being the N and larger part) and several smaller islands. Harris is included in the county of Inverness-shire. 4,468 (1931).

Harris, Arthur Travers. b. at Cheltenham, England, April 13, 1892—. English air officer. He was commissioned air commodore (1937), air vice-marshal (1939), air marshal (1941), and air chief marshal (1943). As commander in chief (February, 1942–1945) of the bomber command, he was one of the air specialists who early held that air power alone could win the war; he later participated in the planning of raids against strategic targets and the use of the bombers against tactical targets.

Harris, Benjamin. fl. 1673–1716. English publisher, author, and bookseller. He printed (1690) *Publick Occurrences Both Forreign and Domestick*, the first newspaper in America, and earlier (c1683), the influential *New England Primer*. Returning (1694) to England at the end of eight years, he published (1695) *Intelligence Domestick and Foreign* and (1699) the *London Post*. Charles Blount's *Appeal from the Country to the City*, which he published (1679), brought his imprisonment; he commemorated his release with his own pamphlet, *Triumphs of Justice over Unjust Judges*. His quarrels with Dr. John Partridge concerning plagiarism of the latter's almanacs are said to have inspired Swift's Bickerstaff papers.

Harris, Chapin Aaron. b. at Pompey, N.Y., May 6, 1806; d. Sept. 29, 1860. American pioneer professional dentist. He studied medicine privately at Madison, Ohio, practicing (1827–28) as a physician at Greenfield, Ohio, where in 1828 he commenced practice as a dentist. He was active (1831–39) as a dentist in Southern cities and was licensed (1833) in dentistry by the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland. He was one of the founders and editors of the *American Journal of Dental Science* (1839 *et seq.*), the first dental periodical in the world. He took part in founding the Baltimore Dental College (chartered 1840), the first dental college in the world, of which he was the first dean and first professor of operative dentistry and dental prosthesis. He became (1844) president of the college and in the same year was named president of the American Society of Dental Surgeons, of which he had been a founder (1840) and from which he was the recipient of one of the original titles of D.D.S.

Harris, Charles Kassell. b. at Poughkeepsie, N.Y., May 1, 1865; d. at New York, Dec. 22, 1930. American music publisher, playwright, and writer of popular songs. His best-known song is *After the Ball* (1892). He wrote such plays as *The Luckiest Man in the World* and *The Barker*.

Harris, Corra May. [Maiden name, **White.**] b. at Farm Hill, Ga., March 17, 1869; d. Feb. 9, 1935. American writer. She collaborated with Paul Elmer More on *The Jessica Letters* (1904). She was the author of *A Circuit Rider's Wife* (1910), *Eve's Second Husband* (1910), *Making Her His Wife* (1918), *My Son* (1921), *House of Helen* (1923), *As A Woman Thinks* (1925), *Flapper Anne* (1925), and *Happy Pilgrimage* (1927).

Harris, Elisha. b. at Westminster, Vt., March 5, 1824; d. Jan. 31, 1884. American physician, a pioneer in public health and sanitation work. He was largely responsible for a code of marine hygiene adopted in 1860 by the National Quarantine and Sanitary Association, and early in the Civil War he became one of the organizers of the U.S. Sanitary Commission. He devised a hospital railroad car used during that war and later in Europe. In the 1860's and 1870's he was influential in improving the work of the New York City Board of Health; he caused the first free public vaccination service to be set up, and he became one of the organizers of the American Public Health Association, of which he was elected president in 1877. He held public office as registrar of vital statistics for the City of New York from 1873 to 1876, and as secretary of the New York State Board of Health and state superintendent of vital statistics, from 1880 to his death.

Harris, Frank. b. at Galway, Ireland, 1854; d. Aug. 26, 1931. American novelist, biographer, and dramatist. At London, he was editor of the London *Evening News* and the *Fortnightly Review*, and obtained control of the *Saturday Review*. At New York he was for a time editor of *Vanity Fair* and also edited (1916–23) *Pearson's*. His biographical studies include *The Man Shakespeare* (1909), four volumes of *Contemporary Portraits* (1915–23), and *Latest Contemporary Portraits* (1927). In fiction, he published the collections of short stories *Elder Conklin* (1894), *Montes the Matador* (1900), *The Veils of Isis* (1915), and *A Mad Love* (1920), and the novels *The Bomb—A Story of the Chicago Anarchists of 1886* (1908), *Great Days* (1914), and *Love in Youth* (1915). His plays include *Mr. and Mrs. Daventry* (1900), *Shakespeare and His Love* (1910), and *Joan La Ramée* (1926). His *Oscar Wilde* (2 vols., 1916) and the three-volume *My Life and Loves* (1923–27) were widely criticized for their outspokenness, the autobiography being banned in England and America.

Harris, George. [Title, 1st Baron **Harris.**] b. 1746; d. at Belmont, Kent, England, in May, 1829. English military commander. He served (June 17, 1775) under Lord Percy at the battle of Bunker Hill, where he was wounded.

Harris, George. b. at East Machias, Me., April 1, 1844; d. March 1, 1922. American Congregationalist clergyman and educator; nephew of Samuel Harris (1814–99). He was minister of the Central Congregational Church at Providence, R.I., until 1883, when he was named professor of Christian theology at Andover Seminary. He served (1899–1912) as president of Amherst College.

Harris, James. b. at Salisbury, England, July 20, 1709; d. there, Dec. 22, 1780. English classical scholar and politician. He became a lord of the admiralty in 1763, and a few months later a lord of the treasury, retiring in 1765. He wrote *Hermes, or a Philosophical Enquiry concerning Universal Grammar* (1751), and others.

Harris, James. [Title, 1st Earl of **Malmesbury.**] b. at Salisbury, England, April 21, 1746; d. at London, Nov. 20, 1820. English diplomat and politician. He was made secretary of embassy at Madrid in 1768, became minister at Berlin in 1772, at St. Petersburg in 1776, and at The Hague in 1784. He negotiated the marriage of the Prince of Wales (later George IV) to Princess Caroline of Brunswick in 1794. He wrote *Diaries and Correspondence* (4 vols., edited by James Howard Harris, 3rd Earl of Malmesbury, 1844) and *Letters* (edited 1870).

Harris, James Arthur. b. near Plantsville, Athens County, Ohio, Sept. 29, 1880; d. at St. Paul, Minn., April 24, 1930. American botanist, teacher, and biometrician. He was botanical investigator (1907–24) with the Station for Experimental Evolution of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, and served (1924–30) as head of the department of botany at the University of Minnesota. A student (1908–09) of Karl Pearson, his employment of mathematics in the realm of biology made him a prominent biometrician. He made his chief contribution as a botanist in the adaptation of physics and chemistry to techniques for the study of plant geography along more exact lines.

Harris, James Howard. [Title, 3rd Earl of **Malmesbury.**] b. March 25, 1807; d. May 17, 1889. English foreign secretary (1852–59); grandson of James Harris (1746–1820). During his second term (1858–59) as foreign secretary he established good relations with Napoleon III, delayed the war between Austria and Sardinia, and after its outbreak (1859) attempted to localize it with a policy of complete neutrality. He published (1884) *Memoirs of an Ex-minister*, as well as the journal (1844) and letters (1870) of his grandfather.

Harris, James Rendel. b. 1852; d. at London, March 1, 1941. English Biblical scholar, Orientalist, and archaeologist. He was director of studies (1903–18) at the Friends Settlement for Social and Religious Study at Woodbrooke, near Birmingham, and curator of manuscripts (1918–25) at John Rylands Library at Manchester. He traveled throughout the East in search of manuscripts. Among his more than 100 works on the Bible, ancient Greek mythology and legend, and other subjects are *The Dioscuri in the Christian Legends* (1903), *The Cult of the Heavenly Twins* (1906), *Boanerges* (1913), and *Picus who is also Zeus* (1916).

Harris, Joel Chandler. b. at Eatonton, Ga., Dec. 9, 1848; d. at Atlanta, Ga., July 3, 1908. American writer and journalist. He served (1876 *et seq.*) on the staff of the *Atlantic Constitution*, but is best known as the author of books on Negro folklore, including *Uncle Remus: his Songs and his Sayings* (1880), *Nights with Uncle Remus* (1883), *Mingo and other Sketches in Black and White* (1884), *Free Joe and Other Georgian Sketches* (1887), *Daddy Jake, the Runaway* (1889), *The Story of Aaron* (1896), *Stories of Georgia* (1896), *Chronicles of Aunt Minervy Ann* (1899), *Tales of the Home Folks in Peace and War* (1898), *Plantation Pageants* (1899), *On the Wing of Occasions* (1900), *The Making of a Statesman* (1902), *Gabriel Tolliver* (1902), *Wally Wanderoon and his Story-telling Machine* (1903), *The Tar-baby and other Rhymes* (1904), *A Little Union Scout* (1904), *Told by Uncle Remus* (1905), *Uncle Remus and Br'er Rabbit* (1907), and *The Bishop and the Boogerman* (1909).

Harris, John. b. c1667; d. Sept. 7, 1719. English divine and scientific writer. He published *Lexicon technicum, or an Universal English Dictionary of Arts and Sciences* (1704), the first of its kind in English.

Harris, John. b. at Ugborough, Devonshire, England, March 8, 1802; d. near London, Dec. 21, 1856. English Congregationalist clergyman.

Harris, Joseph. fl. 1661–81. English actor. He was successful in both tragedy and comedy.

Harris, Mrs. In Charles Dickens's *Martin Chuzzlewit*, an entirely imaginary person, constantly quoted by Sairey Gamp as one for whose opinions she has great respect, in order to lend greater weight to her own.

Harris, Robert. b. at Vale of Conway, Wales, 1849; d. at Montreal, Canada, 1919. Canadian painter.

Harris, Rollin Arthur. b. at Randolph, N.Y., April 18, 1863; d. Jan. 20, 1918. American oceanographer and mathematician, noted for his work in the study of tides and hydrodynamics. He made valuable contributions to the study of Arctic tides and was instrumental in devising an improved tide predictor.

Harris, Roy. b. in Lincoln County, Okla., Feb. 12, 1898—. American composer. After studying under Nadia Boulanger as the recipient (1926, 1927) of two Guggenheim fellowships, he returned to the U.S. and headed (1934–38) the composition department at the Westminster Choir School at Princeton, N.J. His works include three symphonies, many choral compositions, and two piano sonatas.

Harris, Sam Henry. b. at New York, Feb. 3, 1872; d. there, July 3, 1941. American theatrical producer. He was first successful as manager of *The Gay Morning*

Glories. In partnership (1904–20) with George M. Cohan in the firm of Cohan and Harris, he produced several of Cohan's hit plays. His subsequent independent productions include *Welcome Stranger, Little Old New York*, Irving Berlin's *Music Box Revues, Rain, Cradle Snatchers, Animal Crackers, Once in a Lifetime, Dinner at Eight, Stage Door, I'd Rather Be Right, Of Mice and Men, The Fabulous Invalid*, and the Pulitzer prize winners *Icebound* (1923), *Of Thee I Sing* (1932), and *You Can't Take It With You* (1937).

Harris, Samuel. b. at East Machias, Me., June 14, 1814; d. at Litchfield, Conn., June 25, 1899. American Congregational clergyman and educator. From 1867 to 1871 he was president and professor of mental and moral philosophy at Bowdoin College. He served (1871–95) as Dwight professor of systematic theology at the Yale Divinity School and was professor emeritus after his retirement.

Harris, Sound of. Sea passage in the Outer Hebrides, in N Scotland, in Inverness-shire, lying between Lewis with Harris island and the island of North Uist. Length, ab. 10 mi.; width, ab. 5 mi.

Harris, Thaddeus William. b. at Dorchester, Mass., Nov. 12, 1795; d. at Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 16, 1856. American entomologist.

Harris, Thomas Lake. b. at Fenny Stratford, England, May 15, 1823; d. March 23, 1906. American preacher, mystic, Christian Utopian, and poet. A Universalist minister, he became interested in spiritualism and founded (1848) the Independent Christian Congregation at New York, which he left in 1850 to become one of the leaders of a spiritualist community at Mountain Cove, Fayette County, Va. He established *The Herald of Light* (1857–61), a monthly journal, and helped organize (c1860–61) a Utopian community at Wassaic, N.Y., and then at Amenia, N.Y. The community, semicommunistic at the outset and known as "The Use," was later moved to Salem-on-Erie near Dunkirk, N.Y. When the settlement fell sway to factionalism and broke up in 1867, Harris established another community, Fountain Grove, at Santa Rosa, Calif. His later years were spent at New York. His poetical works include *The Epic of the Starry Heaven* (1854), *A Lyric of the Morning Land* (1855), and *A Lyric of the Golden Age* (1856). His writings include also *Hymns of Spiritual Devotion* (2 vols., 1861), *The Wisdom of the Adepts* (1884), *Star-Flowers* (1887), *God's Breath in Man and in Humane Society* (1891), and *The Song of Theos* (1903).

Harris, Townsend. b. at Sandy Hill, N.Y., Oct. 3, 1804; d. at New York, Feb. 25, 1878. American diplomat. He was the first U.S. consul general to Japan, having been appointed in 1855 under the provisions of the treaty negotiated (1854) by Commodore Perry. In 1858 he became minister resident, resigning in 1861.

Harris, William. b. at Springfield, Mass., April 29, 1765; d. Oct. 18, 1829. American clergyman and educator, president of Columbia College at New York from 1811 to 1829.

Harris, Sir William Cornwallis. b. 1807; d. Oct. 9, 1848. English engineer and South African traveler. With Richard Williamson he made an extended trip (1835–37) into the interior of Africa, which resulted in the publication of *Portraits of the Game Animals of Southern Africa* (1840) and *Wild Sports in South Africa* (1841).

Harris, Sir William Snow. b. at Plymouth, England, April 1, 1791; d. there, Jan. 22, 1867. English authority on electricity. He invented (1820) a system for lighting conductors for ships which was adopted by the British navy after long delay and for which he was knighted (1847). He worked on an improved compass and invented a disc electrometer.

Harris, William Torrey. b. at Killingly, Conn., Sept. 10, 1835; d. Nov. 5, 1909. American philosophical writer and educator. He was superintendent of the public schools of St. Louis (1867–80), founded the *Journal of Speculative Philosophy* in 1867, and was U.S. commissioner of education (1889–1906). He founded (1873) at St. Louis the first public-school kindergarten in the U.S. (with Susan E. Blow). His interest in the German philosophers, especially Hegel, made him their leading interpreter in the U.S.

Harrisburg (har'is.bėrg). City in S Illinois, county seat of Saline County, ab. 62 mi. NE of Cairo, in a coal-mining area. It was platted in 1853. Pop. 10,999 (1950).

Harrisburg. [Former names, **Harris's Ferry, Louisbourg.**] City in SE Pennsylvania, capital of Pennsylvania and county seat of Dauphin County, on the Susquehanna River: manufactures of iron, steel, and textiles. Founded c1712 on the site of a former Indian village called Paxtang, it was platted in 1785 and incorporated (1791) as the borough of Louisbourg. Renamed c1791, it became the state capital in 1812 and was incorporated (1860) as a city. It is the seat of the Pennsylvania State Museum. The capitol building contains murals by Edwin Austin Abbey and Violet Oakley. 89,544 (1950).

Harrison (har'i.sọn). City in NW Arkansas, county seat of Boone County: shipping point for hardwood, cheese, and grain. 5,542 (1950).

Harrison. Town in NE New Jersey, in Hudson County: industrial suburb of Newark. There are manufactures of crucible steel, elevators, pumps, and radio parts. 13,490 (1950).

Harrison. Town in SE New York, in Westchester County. 13,577 (1950).

Harrison, Benjamin. b. in Charles City County, Va., c1726; d. April 24, 1791. American Revolutionary statesman and signer of the Declaration of Independence; father of William Henry Harrison and great-grandfather of Benjamin Harrison (1833–1901). He was elected (1749) to the Virginia House of Burgesses, where he frequently served as speaker, and was reëlected to that body until 1775. He was a member (1773) of the Virginia committee of correspondence, was a member (1774–77) of the Continental Congress, sat in the Virginia conventions of 1775 and 1776, and was elected (1776) to the Virginia House of Delegates, to which he was reëlected until 1781. While in Congress he served as chairman of the committee of the whole (1776–77), presiding over the debates which led to the Declaration of Independence and Articles of Confederation. He was elected (1781) governor of Virginia, serving in that post until 1784.

Harrison, Benjamin. b. at North Bend, near Cincinnati, Ohio, Aug. 20, 1833; d. at Indianapolis, Ind., March 13, 1901. American lawyer and Civil War soldier, 23rd President of the United States (1889–93); grandson of President William Henry Harrison. He was graduated (1852) from Miami University, studied law privately (1852–54) at Cincinnati, and in 1854 began practice of law at Indianapolis, where he joined the newly organized Republican Party. He was elected (1857) city attorney and was chosen (1860, 1864) reporter of the supreme court of Indiana. He aided in raising the 70th Indiana infantry regiment and was appointed (1862) its colonel, commanding a brigade for much of the Atlanta campaign (1864). After being brevetted a brigadier general (March 22, 1865), he left the army at the war's end and resumed his law practice at Indianapolis, where he was immediately recognized as one of the leading lawyers of the state. In 1881 he was admitted to practice before the U.S. Supreme Court. He suffered defeat as Republican candidate for governor of his state (1876). President Hayes appointed him a member of the Mississippi River Commission (1879–81). President Garfield invited him into his cabinet but this offer was declined. He served (1881–87) in the U.S. Senate, where he was chairman of the committee on territories. Nominated as Republican presidential candidate at the Chicago convention (1888), he defeated Cleveland in that year's national elections, although Cleveland received a popular plurality of approximately 100,000 votes. During his administration, the Sherman Anti-Trust Act was passed, the merchant marine was increased, a navy of steel-clad vessels was developed, civil service reform was advanced, and the position of the U.S. as a world power was strengthened. However, the alienation of such party leaders as Alger, Quay, and Reed, and the progressive weakening of the national economy, foreshadowing the panic of 1893, contributed to Harrison's defeat by Cleveland in the elections of 1892. After leaving the White House he returned to his law practice at Indianapolis. He spoke and wrote frequently and effectively on the important questions of the day. His book *This Country of Ours* (1897), describing the govern-

ment of the U.S., had wide sale and influence at home and abroad.

Harrison, Birge. [Full name, **Lovell Birge Harrison.**] b. at Philadelphia, Oct. 28, 1854; d. at Woodstock, N.Y., May 11, 1929. American painter and teacher of painting; brother of Thomas Alexander Harrison. He studied at Paris, and painted in Australia and in some of the islands of the Pacific for several years before becoming permanently a resident of the village of Woodstock in the Catskill Mountains, where the Art Students League established a summer school under his direction. This position gave him far-reaching influence in shaping the direction of American painting in the first three decades of the 20th century. His work is represented in the Luxembourg in Paris, and in many of the principal American galleries. He was the author of *Landscape Painting* (1909).

Harrison, Byron Patton. See **Harrison, Pat.**

Harrison, Carter Henry. b. near Lexington, Ky., Feb. 15, 1825; d. at Chicago, Oct. 28, 1893. American politician. A lifelong Democrat, he entered Illinois politics and was elected a county commissioner in 1871; defeated in a bid for election to Congress in 1872, but elected in 1874 and 1876; and chosen mayor of Chicago in 1879, 1881, 1883, and 1885, meanwhile suffering defeat as a candidate for the governorship of Illinois in 1884. He ran for mayor again, unsuccessfully, in 1891; but in 1893 he was triumphantly elected "World's Fair Mayor," only to be assassinated, shortly afterward, by a disappointed office-seeker.

Harrison, Charles Yale. b. at Philadelphia, June 16, 1898—. American novelist. He was director of public relations for the New York City Housing Authority (1934–38), and for Local 3, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (1939–43). Among his novels are *Generals Die in Bed* (1930), *A Child Is Born* (1931), *There are Victories* (1933), *Meet Me on the Barricades* (1938), and *Nobody's Fool* (1948).

Harrison, Constance. [Maiden name, **Cary.**] b. in Fairfax County, Va., April 25, 1843; d. at Washington, D.C., Nov. 21, 1920. American novelist. Her works include *Golden Rod* (1880), *Belhaven Tales* (1885), *Bar Harbor Days* (1887), *The Anglomaniacs* (1890), *Flower-de-Hundred* (1890), *Sweet Bells out of Tune* (1892), *A Daughter of the South* (1892), *An Errant Wooing* (1894), *A Merry Maid of Arcady* (1897), *A Son of the Old Dominion* (1897), *A Triple Entanglement* (1899), *The Unwelcome Mrs. Hatch* (a play; 1903), *The Carlyles* (1905), *The Count and the Congressman* (1908), and *Recollections Grave and Gay* (1911).

Harrison, Doctor. Clergyman in Henry Fielding's *Amelia.*

Harrison, Elizabeth. b. at Athens, Ky., Sept. 1, 1849; d. at San Antonio, Tex., Oct. 31, 1927. American educator, noted for her advancement of the kindergarten in the U.S. Active in the kindergarten movement, she helped found the Chicago Kindergarten College (incorporated 1891), which became (1916) the National Kindergarten and Elementary College, and of which she served as president until 1920. She was one of the founders (1894) of the group which subsequently became the National Congress of Parents and Teachers. Her writings include *A Study of Child Nature* (1890), which ran into 50 editions and was translated into eight languages, and *Montessori and the Kindergarten* (1913).

Harrison, Fairfax. b. at New York, March 13, 1869; d. at Baltimore, Md., Feb. 2, 1938. American railroad executive and lawyer; brother of Francis Burton Harrison. He was president (1913 *et seq.*) of the Southern Railway Company and headed (1910–13) the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railway Company.

Harrison, Francis Burton. b. at New York, Dec. 18, 1873—. American lawyer and politician; brother of Fairfax Harrison. He was congressman (1903–05, 1907–13) from New York, and served (1913–21) as governor general of the Philippines. He was the first American to become (Nov. 14, 1936) a citizen of the Philippines.

Harrison, Frederic. b. at London, Oct. 18, 1831; d. at Bath, England, Jan. 14, 1923. English positivist philosopher, biographer, and critic. He was professor of jurisprudence and international law (1877–89) at the London Inns of Court. One of the founders of the English Positivist Society and its president (1880–1905), he wrote many works on positivism and lectured on it at Oxford and Cambridge. Author of *The Meaning of History* (1862), *Order and Progress* (1875), *The Choice of Books* (1886), *Cromwell* (1888), *Dickens' Place in Literature* (1894), *Victorian Literature* (1895), *Kingsley's Place in Literature* (1895), *Charlotte Brontë's Place in Literature* (1895), *William the Silent* (1897), *Tennyson, Ruskin, Mill, and Others* (1899), *American Addresses* (1901), *Ruskin* (1902), *Theophano* (1904), *Chatham* (1905), *Nicephorus* (1906), *Philosophy of Common Sense* (1907), *National and Social Problems* and *Realities and Ideals* (both 1908), *Autobiographical Memoirs* (1911), *Among My Books* (1912), *Positive Evolution of Religion* (1912), *The German Peril* (1915), *On Society* (1918), and many other works. In 1892 and again in 1920 he edited *The New Calendar of Great Men*, an expansion of the original *Positivist Calendar* (1849), by Auguste Comte, founder of Positivism, a work containing short biographies of the 559 "worthies of all ages and nations" selected by Comte to illustrate his theories.

Harrison, Gabriel. b. at Philadelphia, March 25, 1818; d. at Brooklyn, N.Y., Dec. 15, 1902. American actor, writer, and theater manager. He organized (1853) the Brooklyn Dramatic Academy and founded (1863) the first regular Brooklyn playhouse, the Park Theatre; at the latter he made use of concealed footlights, which were his innovation. His plays include *Melanthia* (1866) and a dramatization of Hawthorne's *The Scarlet Letter* produced in 1878 with Harrison in the role of Roger Chillingworth. He wrote *The Life and Writings of John Howard Payne* (1875) and *Edwin Forrest, the Actor and the Man* (1889).

Harrison, George Bagshawe. b. at Hove, England, July 14, 1894—. English literary critic, notably of the Elizabethan and Jacobean periods. He has been department head and professor (1943 *et seq.*) of English at Queen's University at Kingston, Ontario. Author of four series of *Elizabethan and Jacobean Journals, Elizabethan Plays and Players* (1940), and others; editor of *The Bodley Head Quartos* and the *Penguin Shakespeare.*

Harrison, George Russell. b. at San Diego, Calif., July 14, 1898—. American physicist. He was professor of physics and director of the research laboratory of experimental physics at Massachusetts Institute of Technology (1930–42), and dean of science (1942 *et seq.*) there. Author of *Atoms in Action* (1939), *M.I.T. Wave Length Tables* (1939), and *How Things Work* (1941).

Harrison, Henry Sydnor. b. at Sewanee, Tenn., Feb. 12, 1880; d. at Atlantic City, N.J., July 14, 1930. American novelist, author of *Queed* (1911) and *V.V.'s Eyes* (1913), popular romances of Southern local color. Among his other works are *Angela's Business* (1915), *Saint Teresa* (1922), and *Andrew Bride of Paris* (1925).

Harrison, James Albert. b. at Pass Christian, Miss., Aug. 21, 1848; d. Jan. 31, 1911. American philologist. His works include *An Anglo-Saxon Prose Reader, for Beginners* (1898) and a *Dictionary of Anglo-Saxon Poetry* (1900), both prepared in collaboration with W. M. Baskerville, the editing of the Virginia Edition of Poe (17 vols., 1902), and *The Last Letters of Edgar Allan Poe to Sarah Helen Whitman* (1909); and *A Group of Poets and Their Haunts* (1874), *Greek Vignettes* (1877), *Spain in Profile* (1879), *A History of Spain* (1883), *The Story of Greece* (1885), *Autrefois, a Collection of Creole Tales* (1885), and *George Washington: Patriot, Soldier, Statesman* (1906).

Harrison, Jane Ellen. b. at Cottenham, Yorkshire, England, Sept. 9, 1850; d. at London, April 16, 1928. English classical scholar. Among her influential books were *Myths of the Odyssey in Art and Literature* (1882), *Prolegomena to the Study of Greek Religion* (1903), *Ancient Art and Ritual* (1913), and *Epilegomena to the Study of Greek Religion* (1921). Her autobiography, *Reminiscences of a Student's Life*, appeared in 1925.

Harrison, John. b. at Foulby, Yorkshire, England, March 31, 1693; d. at London, March 24, 1776. English mechanician and inventor. He invented the gridiron compensating pendulum and the chronometer, though the latter was improved and named by John Arnold.

Harrison, Joseph. b. at Philadelphia, Sept. 20, 1810; d. there, March 27, 1874. American mechanical engineer, noted for his improvements in locomotive design and construction. In 1839 he became a partner in the firm

of Eastwick and Harrison at Philadelphia, which was responsible for such innovations as a practical anthracite-burning engine and a successful eight-wheel engine. From 1843 to 1852 he was active in Russia, where he built locomotives and trucks for the Russian government. He patented (1859) the sectional Harrison Steam Boiler, which he began manufacturing c1862.

Harrison, Leland. b. April 25, 1883; d. June 7, 1951. American diplomat. He was secretary (1918) of the American commission to negotiate peace. Appointed (1922) assistant secretary of state, he later served as U.S. minister to Sweden (1927–29), Uruguay (1929–30), Rumania (1935–37), and Switzerland (1937–47).

Harrison, Lovell Birge. See **Harrison, Birge.**

Harrison, Pat. [Full name, **Byron Patton Harrison.**] b. at Crystal Springs, Miss., Aug. 29, 1881; d. at Washington, D.C., June 22, 1941. American politician. He resigned (1910) as district attorney of the second Mississippi district to assume his seat (1911–19) in Congress. He served (1919–41) in the Senate and was head (1933 *et seq.*) of the finance committee, in which post he fought (1937 *et seq.*) the New Deal, especially in its relief expenditures and its corporate profits tax, although he had been instrumental in the adoption of the National Recovery Act, the Agricultural Adjustment Act, the Social Security Act, and other measures of F. D. Roosevelt's first term (1933–37).

Harrison, Richard Berry. b. at London, Ontario, Canada, Sept. 28, 1864; d. March 14, 1935. American actor. His parents were slaves who escaped to Canada but subsequently settled at Detroit, where young Richard grew up, selling newspapers, working as a bellboy, and in other humble employments, but finding means to attend the theater frequently and to secure instruction in dramatic technique. In 1891 a lyceum bureau undertook his management, and for several years he appeared on the Chautauqua and other circuits giving dramatic recitations and readings from Shakespeare. Thereafter for some years he taught elocution and dramatics at the Agricultural and Technical College at Greensboro, N.C. When the playwright Marc Connelly offered him the part of "de Lawd" in the play *Green Pastures*, Harrison at first refused, feeling that the role was impious; revising his opinion after conferring with an Episcopalian bishop, he accepted the offer, and from the first performance in 1930 found himself one of the most applauded actors on the American stage.

Harrison, Ross Granville. b. at Germantown (Philadelphia), Pa., Jan. 13, 1870—. American zoölogist, professor of comparative anatomy at Yale University from 1907 and of biology from 1927. He was associate professor of anatomy (1899–1907) at the Johns Hopkins University.

Harrison, Thomas. b. 1606; executed at Charing Cross, London, Oct. 13, 1660. English regicide who escorted Charles I from Hurst Castle to London, worked for the king's trial, and signed his death warrant. After aiding (1653) in the expulsion of the Long Parliament, he was a member (1653) of the council of thirteen and a vigorous influence in Barebone's Parliament. One of the Fifth Monarchy men, he was imprisoned (1655–56, 1657, 1658–59) for rumored Anabaptist plotting. He refused to flee or pledge loyalty at the Restoration, and showed great courage both at his trial (1660) and on the scaffold.

Harrison, Thomas Alexander. b. at Philadelphia, Jan. 17, 1853; d. Oct. 13, 1930. American marine and landscape painter; brother of Birge Harrison. He was elected a member of the National Academy of Design in 1902.

Harrison, William. b. at London, April 18, 1534; d. at Windsor, England, in April, 1593. English topographer and historian. His *Description of England* (1577), containing accounts of English institutions, people, and the country, was printed, along with his translation of Bellenden's *Description of Scotland*, in Holinshed's *Chronicle* (1577, 1586–87) and is a reliable source for Elizabethan life.

Harrison, William Henry. b. at "Berkeley," Charles City County, Va., Feb. 9, 1773; d. at Washington, D.C., April 4, 1841. Ninth President of the United States; son of Benjamin Harrison (c1726–91), and grandfather of Benjamin Harrison (1833–1901). For a time he studied medicine with Benjamin Rush, but in 1791 he joined the army and for several years saw service against the Indians in the old Northwest Territory. He became territorial secretary in 1798, and territorial delegate to Congress in 1799. When the Northwest Territory was divided into Ohio and Indiana, he served (1800–12) as governor of Indiana Territory. Active in promoting white settlement and successful in negotiating several treaties with the Indians, he was nevertheless faced with Indian hostility led by Tecumseh. At the Tippecanoe River in November, 1811, Harrison's forces repelled an attack by Tecumseh's braves in a rather indecisive battle which was later exploited as a great victory. During the War of 1812 Harrison won a number of victories over the British and the Indians, notably in the battle of the Thames, in October, 1813. He was a member of the House of Representatives from Ohio (1816–19), and of the U.S. Senate (1825–28), served as minister to Colombia (1828–29), suffered defeat as the Whig candidate for the presidency in 1836, but was elected in 1840, after a campaign of a sort previously unknown on a national scale. John Tyler was the Whig vice-presidential candidate, and the slogan "Tippecanoe and Tyler too" was shouted by marchers in torchlight parades which included floats showing log cabins and jugs of cider and coonskin-capped frontiersmen, symbolizing the rugged qualities of the West, in opposition to the effete East represented by President Van Buren. Harrison selected an able cabinet, but died within a month of his inauguration on March 4, 1841.

Harrisonburg (har'i.sŏn.bėrg). City in N Virginia, formerly the county seat of Rockingham County, now politically independent of the county: shipping center for livestock, poultry, dairy products, and processed fruits; manufactures rayon and air-conditioning equipment. It is the seat of Madison College. 10,810 (1950).

Harrison's Landing (har'i.sŏnz). Landing on the lower James River in Virginia, prominent in the Civil War.

Harrisonville (har'i.sŏn.vil). City in W Missouri, county seat of Cass County, ab. 35 mi. SE of Kansas City: railroad division point and commercial center for a farming region. 2,530 (1950).

Harrisse (hȧ.rēs'), **Henry.** b. at Paris, March 24, 1829; d. there, May 13, 1910. American critic, bibliographer, and historian. He became a naturalized citizen of the U.S., and traveled in America and in many parts of Europe in search of documents relating to the early history of the New World. Among his important publications are *Bibliotheca Americana Vetustissima* (1866), *Cristophe Colomb* (2 vols., 1884–85), and *Jean et Sebastian Cabot* (1883).

Harrod (har'ŏd), **James.** b. at Big Clove (now in Bedford County), Pa., 1742; d. probably in July, 1793. American frontiersman. In 1773 he was one of a party that voyaged down the Ohio River to the point where Louisville now stands, and in 1774 he led a company of 30 men into the wilderness of Kentucky, where they completed the settlement later called Harrodsburg, the first permanent settlement in Kentucky. Presently they were in dispute with the Transylvania Company and its colonizing plans, and conflicts with the Indians were many. Harrod took part in several campaigns against the Indians, including George Rogers Clark's expedition against the Shawnees. He was elected to the legislature of Virginia in 1779 and 1784. In July, 1793, he disappeared, and was never heard of again.

Harrodsburg (har'ŏdz.bėrg). [Former name, **Harrodstown** (har'ŏdz.toun).] City in C Kentucky, county seat of Mercer County, ab. 30 mi. S of Frankfort: tourist resort; trading center for an area producing trotting horses, poultry, and burley tobacco. The oldest permanent settlement in the state, it was platted in 1774 by James Harrod. 5,262 (1950).

Harrogate (har'ō.gāt, -gāt). [Also, **Harrowgate.**] Municipal borough, market town, and spa in N central England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, situated near the river Nidd ab. 18 mi. W of York, ab. 203 mi. N of London by rail. With 88 chalybeate, sulfurous, and saline springs, it is one of the most noted spas in England. 50,454 (1951).

Harrow (har'ō). [Also, **Harrow-on-the-Hill.**] Urban district in SE England, in Middlesex, ab. 9 mi. NW of Marylebone station, London. Formerly a detached suburb, it is now part of London's metropolitan area. Its

school for boys (founded by John Lyon in 1571, opened in 1611) is one of the great public schools of England. 219,463 (1951).

Harry (har'i), **Blind.** See **Blind Harry** (or **Hary**).

Harry Baillie (or **Bailly**) (bā'li). See **Baillie** or **Bailly, Harry.**

Harry Beagle (bē'gl), **Sir.** See **Beagle, Sir Harry.**

Harry Bertram (bėr'trąm). See **Bertram, Harry.**

Harry Blount (blunt). See **Blount, Harry.**

Harry Bumper (bum'pėr), **Sir.** See **Bumper, Sir Harry.**

Harry Dornton (dôrn'tọn). See **Dornton, Harry.**

Harry Foker (fō'kėr). See **Foker, Harry.**

Harry Lorrequer (lor'ẹ.kėr), **The Confessions of.** Novel (1839) by Charles Lever, first published in the *Dublin Magazine* in 1837.

Harsányi (hôr'shä.nyē), **Zsolt.** b. 1887; d. 1943. Hungarian novelist. Several of his works have been translated into English, under the titles *Immortal Franz, The Star-Gazer,* and *Lover of Life,* which are based respectively on the lives of Liszt, Galileo, and Rubens.

Harsdörffer (härs'dėr.fėr), **Georg Philipp.** b. at Nuremberg, Germany, Nov. 1, 1607; d. there, Sept. 22, 1658. German poet, now remembered chiefly for his connection with societies for purifying the German language. He was a member of several, and with Johann Klaj founded the Pegnitzsche Hirten und Blumenorden in 1644. His handbook of poetics, called the *Nürnberger Trichter* (1647–53), was very popular, as was also his series of instructional readers for women, *Frauenzimmergesprächspiele* (1641–49).

Harsha (hur'shạ) or **Harshavardhana** (hur.shạ.vär'dä.nä). d. c648. Indian monarch. The son of a rajah in the Ganges valley, he succeeded to the throne in 606, and engaged in wars of conquest with the purpose of subjecting all of India. He fell considerably short of this ambition, but did succeed in bringing all of the northern part of the subcontinent, between the Narbada River and the Himalayas, under his rule.

Hart (härt), **Albert Bushnell.** b. at Clarkesville, Pa., July 1, 1854; d. at Boston, June 16, 1943. American historian, professor of history (1897–1910) and of government (1910–26) at Harvard University. He was the author of *Introduction to the Study of Federal Government* (1890), *Guide to the Study of American History* (1897; with E. Channing), *Salmon P. Chase* (1899), *Foundations of American Foreign Policy* (1901), *Handbook of the History, Diplomacy, and Government of the United States* (1903), *Essentials of American History* (1905), *Manual of American History, Diplomacy, and Government* (1908), and others. He edited *Epochs of American History* (1891–96), *American History told by Contemporaries* (1898–1901), and others.

Hart, Edward. b. at Doylestown, Pa., Nov. 18, 1854; d. June 6, 1931. American chemist, inventor of a mineral-wax container for hydrofluoric acid (which eats through glass or porcelain). Author of *Volumetric Analysis* (1876) and *The Silica Gel Pseudomorph* (1924).

Hart, Frances Newbold. [Maiden name, **Noyes.**] b. at Silver Springs, Md., Aug. 10, 1890; d. at New Canaan, Conn., Oct. 25, 1943. American writer, especially of detective fiction. Author of *The Bellamy Trial* (1927), *Pigs in Clover* (1931), *The Crooked Lane* (1934), and other books.

Hart, Hastings Hornell. b. at Brookfield, Ohio, Dec. 14, 1851; d. May 9, 1932. American social worker and penologist. He served as superintendent (1898–1908) of the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society, director (1908–24) of the department of child help, and consultant (1924 *et seq.*) in delinquency and penology for the Russell Sage Foundation.

Hart, Heinrich. b. at Wesel, Germany, 1855; d. at Mecklenburg, Germany, 1906. German literary critic and poet; brother of Julius Hart. With his brother, he belonged to the Berlin group that brought naturalism to Germany. The two brothers wrote a great deal about what they considered to be the proper literature for the new Germany. The most effective of these essays are *Kritische Waffengänge* (1882–84). They were instigators of and contributors to the anthology which appeared eventually as *Moderne Dichtercharaktere* (1885). They also originated (1879) the *Allgemeiner deutscher Literaturkalender,* which became one of the most useful Kürschner handbooks. Heinrich's ambitious epic *Lied der Menschheit* (1888–96), on which he spent years of time and effort, was not, however, completed beyond the third canto at the time of his death.

Hart, Hornell Norris. b. at St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 2, 1888—. American sociologist; son of Hastings Hornell Hart. He has been professor of sociology (1938 *et seq.*) at Duke University. Author of *The Science of Social Relations* (1927), *The Technique of Social Progress* (1931), *Personality and the Family* (1935), *Skeptic's Quest* (1938), *New Gateways to Creative Living* (1941), *Can World Government be Predicted by Mathematics?* (1944), and other books.

Hart, James McDougal. b. at Kilmarnock, Scotland, May 10, 1828; d. at Brooklyn, N.Y., Oct. 24, 1901. American landscape painter, noted for landscapes and paintings of cattle and sheep; brother and pupil of William Hart.

Hart, James Morgan. b. at Princeton, N.J., Nov. 2, 1839; d. at Washington, D.C., April 18, 1916. American philologist. Among his publications are *German Universities* (1874), *Essentials of Prose Composition* (1902), and *Development of Standard English Speech in Outline* (1907).

Hart, Joel T. b. at Winchester, Ky., 1810; d. at Florence, March 1, 1877. American sculptor. Among his works are *Angelina, Il Penseroso, Woman Triumphant,* and statues of Henry Clay.

Hart, John. b. at Stonington, Conn., c1711; d. at Hopewell, N.J., May 11, 1779. American patriot, delegate to Congress from New Jersey (1776), and a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Hart, Julius. b. at Münster, Germany, 1859; d. at Berlin, 1930. German literary critic and poet; brother of Heinrich Hart. In addition to his activities with his brother, he wrote *Geschichte der Weltliteratur und des Theaters* (1894–97) and published translations of Persian, Spanish, English, and American poetry.

Hart, Moss. b. at New York, Oct. 24, 1904—. American librettist and playwright. He collaborated with George S. Kaufman on *Once in a Lifetime* (1930), *I'd Rather Be Right* (1937), *The Fabulous Invalid* (1938), *The American Way* (1939), and other plays; they shared the Pulitzer prize (1936) for *You Can't Take It With You.* Hart was co-author of *Face the Music* (1932) with Irving Berlin, and author of *Winged Victory* (1943), *Christopher Blake* (1947), and other plays.

Hart, Sir **Robert.** b. in Armagh, Ireland, Feb. 20, 1835; d. at Great Marlow, Buckinghamshire, England, Sept. 20, 1911. British diplomat. He entered the consular service in China in 1854, was inspector general of customs in China (1863–85), and was director of Chinese imperial maritime customs (1885–1908).

Hart, Solomon Alexander. b. at Plymouth, England, 1806; d. at London, June 12, 1881. English historical painter.

Hart, Thomas Charles. b. at Davidson, Mich., June 12, 1877—. American naval officer. He was commander in chief (1939–42) of the U.S. Asiatic fleet. He retired in 1942 but was recalled to service until 1945.

Hart, William. b. at Paisley, Scotland, March 31, 1823; d. at Mount Vernon, N.Y., June 17, 1894. American landscape and animal painter; brother of James McDougal Hart.

Hart, William S. b. at Newburgh, N.Y., Dec. 6, 1872; d. at Los Angeles, Calif., June 23, 1946. American actor, now chiefly remembered for his cowboy-hero roles in silent motion pictures. He played in *Ben Hur, The Squaw Man, The Virginian, The Barrier, The Trail of the Lonesome Pine, The Man With the Iron Mask,* and other stage productions. He left (1914) the legitimate stage for a motion-picture career. Some of the pictures in which he starred are *The Toll Gate, Wagon Tracks, The Cradle of Courage, Travelin' On, Singer Jim McKee,* and *Tumbleweeds.*

Harte (härt), **Bret.** [Full name, **Francis Brett Harte.**] b. at Albany, N.Y., Aug. 25, 1836; d. at Camberley, Surrey, England, May 5, 1902. American poet and novelist, noted for his short stories. He moved to California in 1854, and founded the *Overland Monthly* at San Francisco in 1868, in which he first published poems, sketches, and tales like "The Luck of Roaring Camp" (1868) and "The Outcasts of Poker Flat" (1869). In 1870 he was made professor of recent literature in the Univer-

sity of California, but resigned and removed to New York in 1871. He was U.S. consul at Krefeld, Germany (1878–80), and at Glasgow (1880–85), and afterwards lived in England. Among his many works are *The Lost Galleon* (1867), *Condensed Novels and Other Papers* (1867), *The Luck of Roaring Camp and Other Sketches* (1870), *The Heathen Chinee* (in verse, 1870; originally as "Plain Language from Truthful James" in the *Overland Monthlys*, *Poems* (1871), *Stories of the Sierras* (1872), *M'liss: An Idyll of Red Mountain* (1873), *Tales of the Argonaut*) (1875), *Gabriel Conroy* (1876), *Two Men of Sandy Bar* (a drama, 1876), *Thankful Blossom* (1877), *California Stories* (1884), *A Millionaire of Rough and Ready* (1887), *A Phyllis of the Sierras* (1888), *A Sappho of Green Springs and Other Stories* (1891), and *Colonel Starbottle's Client, and Some Other People* (1892).

Hartel (här'tȩl), **Wilhelm von.** b. at Hof, in Moravia, May 28, 1839; d. at Vienna, Jan. 14, 1907. Austrian classical scholar and minister. Author of *Homerische Studien* (Studies in Homer, 1871–74), *Demosthenische Studien* (Studies in Demosthenes, 1877–78), and others.

Hartenstein (här'tȩn.shtīn), **Gustav.** b. at Plauen, Saxony, Germany, March 18, 1808; d. at Jena, Germany, Feb. 2, 1890. German philosophical writer of the Herbartian school, professor of philosophy at the University of Leipzig (1834–58). He edited the works of Kant and Herbart.

Hart Fell or **Hartfell** (härt.fel'). Mountain in S Scotland, on the Dumfriesshire-Peeblesshire boundary, ab. 6 mi. N of Moffat. It is the source of the river Annan. Elevation, 2,651 ft.

Hartford (härt'fȯrd). City in N Connecticut, the capital of Connecticut and county seat of Hartford County, on the Connecticut River at the head of navigation: the leading insurance center of the world. It is also an important center for manufactures of firearms, airplane engines, precision instruments, and typewriters. It is the seat of a theological seminary (Congregational) and of Trinity College. It was settled c1635, and was the scene of the attempt of Andros to secure the colonial charter (hidden in the "Charter Oak") in 1688. Pop. 166,267 (1940), 177,397 (1950).

Hartford. Town in E Vermont, in Windsor County. It was settled in 1761. Pop. 5,827 (1950).

Hartford. City in SE Wisconsin, in Washington County: industrial center. 4,549 (1950).

Hartford City. City in E Indiana, county seat of Blackford County, ab. 45 mi. SW of Fort Wayne. 7,253 (1950)

Hartford Convention. Political assembly which met at Hartford, Conn., from Dec. 15, 1814, to Jan. 5, 1815. It was composed of 12 delegates from Massachusetts (including its president, George Cabot), seven from Connecticut, and four from Rhode Island (appointed by the legislatures of these states), and two from New Hampshire and one from Vermont (appointed by counties). All of the delegates were Federalists. It published a report protesting against the war with England and against the action of the U.S. government in refusing to pay the expenses of defending Massachusetts and Connecticut because those states refused to place their militias under the control of the federal government, and recommended, among other things, the restriction of the powers of Congress pertaining to war and to the laying of embargoes. Because its proceedings were carried on in secret and in time of war, the convention was suspected of treason. With the conclusion of the War of 1812, the convention fell into disrepute. For the standard account, see Samuel Eliot Morison, *Life and Letters of Harrison Gray Otis, 1765–1848* (2 vols., 1913).

Hartford Wits. See **Connecticut Wits.**

Harthacnut (här.ᵺą.knöt'). See **Hardicanute.**

Hartington (här'ting.tọn), Marquis of. A title of **Cavendish, Spencer Compton.**

Hartington, Lord. See **Cavendish, Victor Christian William.**

Hartleben (härt'lā.bẹn), **Otto Erich.** b. at Clausthal, Germany, 1864; d. at Salo, Italy, 1905. German poet, playwright, and story writer. His *Der Frosch, Familiendrama nach Henrik Ipse* (1891) is a parody on the naturalist problem play as written by Ibsen. *Rosenmontag* (1900) ridicules the ethics of the military caste. His collected verse (1903) is considered by most critics to have included his most effective work.

Hartlepool (här'tl.pöl, härt'lē-). Municipal borough, seaport, and seaside resort in NE England, in Durham, situated on a rocky headland on the N bank of the estuary of the river Tees, ab. 11 mi. NE of Stockton-on-Tees. It has no direct rail connections for passengers, being reached by rail to West Hartlepool, ab. 247 mi. N of London. Hartlepool imports iron ore and has a shipbuilding industry. It was a fishing village at the beginning of the 19th century. 17,217 (1951).

Hartley (härt'li), Sir **Alan Fleming.** b. 1882—. British soldier who succeeded (1942) General Sir Archibald Wavell as commander in chief of British forces in India during World War II. He was commander in chief (1940–42) of the British northern command in India.

Hartley, David. b. Aug. 30, 1705; d. at Bath, England, Aug. 28, 1757. English materialistic philosopher. His chief work is *Observations on Man, his Frame, his Duty, and his Expectations* (1749). He explained all mental processes as founded upon minute nervous vibrations which he called "Vibratiuncles." He was the founder of the English school of associational psychology.

Hartley, David. b. 1732; d. at Bath, England, Dec. 19, 1813. English diplomat and scientific inventor; son of David Hartley (1705–57). With Franklin, he drafted and signed (1783) the peace treaty between Great Britain and U.S. He invented (1785) a system of fireplates for buildings and ships. Author of *Letters on the American War* (1778–79) and editor (1801) of his father's *Observations on Man.*

Hartley, Frank. b. at Washington, D.C., June 10, 1856; d. June 19, 1913. American surgeon. His outstanding contribution to surgery (surgical treatment of trigeminal neuralgia) is set forth in his two articles, "Intracranial Neurectomy of the Fifth Nerve" (in the *New York Medical Journal*, March 19, 1892) and "Intracranial Neurectomy of the Second and Third Divisions of the Fifth Nerve" (in the *Annals of Surgery*, May, 1893).

Hartley, Jonathan Scott. b. at Albany, N.Y., Sept. 23, 1845; d. at New York, Dec. 6, 1912. American sculptor.

Hartmann (härt'mąn), **Carl Sadakichi.** b. at Nagasaki, Japan, Nov. 8, 1869; d. at St. Petersburg, Fla., Nov. 22, 1944. American writer and art critic; son of a German father and a Korean mother. He came (1882) to the U.S. and was naturalized (1894). Author of plays including *Christ* (1893), *Buddha* (1897), *Confucius* (1923), and *Moses* (1934); his poetry includes *Drifting Flowers of the Sea* (1906), *My Rubaiyat* (1913), and *Tanka and Haikai* (1926).

Hartmann (härt'män), **Johann Peter Emilius.** b. May 14, 1805; d. March 10, 1900. Danish composer. His works include symphonies, cantatas, piano works, songs, and especially theater music such as the operas *Ravnen* (The Raven, 1832; libretto by Hans Christian Andersen), *The Corsairs* (1835), and *Liden Kirsten* (Little Christina, 1846).

Hartmann, Karl Robert Eduard von. b. at Berlin, Feb. 23, 1842; d. at Grosslichterfeld, near Berlin, June 5, 1906. German philosopher and writer. His theories regarding "the unconscious" led him to believe that it was impossible to achieve happiness. He wrote *Die Philosophie des Unbewussten* (Philosophy of the Unconscious), *Phänomenologie des sittlichen Bewusstseins* (1879), *Das religiöse Bewusstsein der Menschheit, Die Religion des Geistes* (1882), *Ethische Studien* (1898), *Die Weltanschauung der modernen Physik* (1902), *Das Christentum des Neuen Testaments* (1905), *Das Problem des Lebens* (1906), *System der Philosophie in Grundriss* (1907–09), and others.

Hartmann, Moritz. b. at Duschnik, in Bohemia, Oct. 15, 1821; d. at Oberdöbling, near Vienna, May 13, 1872. German poet, novelist, and political figure. He was involved in the disturbances of 1848, was a member of the National Assembly at Frankfort on the Main, and had to flee the country after the Baden revolt. His poems (*Zeitlosen*, 1858) and satires (*Reimchronik des Pfaffen Maurizius*, 1849) were very popular, as was his novel *Der Krieg um den Wald* (1850).

Hartmann, Nicolai. b. at Riga, Latvia, Feb. 20, 1882—. German philosopher. Originally a member of the neo-Kantian Marburg school he was later influenced by Husserl's theory of phenomenology.

Hartmann von Aue (fon ou'ę). b. c1170; d. between 1210 and 1220. German poet, apparently a Swabian; one of the masters of the court epic in Middle High German. He may have spent some time in his youth at a monastery school since he was of the lower nobility and was unusually learned for this class. It is thought that he went on the Crusade of 1197. He was praised by his contemporaries for keeping the golden mean, a comment on his style rather than the content of his narratives. These are four: *Erec, Gregorius auf dem Stein, Der arme Heinrich,* and *Iwein. Erec* and *Iwein* are typical stories of knighthood, drawn from Chrétien de Troyes. *Gregorius* is a saints' legend, also of French origin, and built about the theme of incest and redemption common in medieval lore. *Der arme Heinrich,* purporting to be taken from the annals of the Aue family, is a retelling of the story of leprosy cured by the blood of a child or maiden and takes its root in ancient times (Pliny mentions the cure) and is found also in the medieval tale of Amis and Amiloun and in Grimm's fairy tales. Gerhart Hauptmann has made a play of Hartmann's story. Thomas Mann has used the Gregorius theme in his novel *The Holy Sinner* (1951).

Hartness (härt'nęs), **James.** b. at Schenectady, N.Y., Sept. 3, 1861; d. Feb. 2, 1934. American inventor, governor (1920–23) of Vermont. He received over 100 patents for such inventions as a flat turret lathe, an automatic die, and an equatorial telescope.

Hartranft (här'tranft), **John Frederick.** b. at New Hanover, Montgomery County, Pa., Dec. 16, 1830; d. at Norristown, Pa., Oct. 17, 1889. American general in the Civil War; governor (1873–79) of Pennsylvania.

Hartree (här'trē), **Douglas Rayner.** b. at Cambridge, England, March 27, 1897—. English theoretical physicist, noted for research into atomic structure and radio waves.

Hartsdale (härts'dāl). Unincorporated community in SE New York, in Westchester County: residential community. Under the new urban definition established for use in the 1950 census it was counted with adjoining urban areas. The last official enumeration was 2,664 (1940).

Hartselle (härt'sel). City in N Alabama, in Morgan County, ab. 63 mi. N of Birmingham: cotton ginning; shipping point for lumber. 3,429 (1950).

Hartseph (härt'sef). Former name of **Luzerne,** Pa.

Hart's Island (härts). [Also, **Hart Island.**] Small island of New York City, situated in Long Island Sound E of the Bronx, and included in the borough of the Bronx. It is the site of New York City's potter's field.

Hartsville (härts'vil). Town in NE South Carolina, in Darlington County: manufactures of cotton and silk textiles. Seeds and petroleum products are also produced. It is the seat of Coker College. 5,658 (1950).

Hartt (härt), **Charles Frederic.** b. at Fredericton, New Brunswick, Canada, Aug. 23, 1840; d. at Rio de Janeiro, March 18, 1878. American geologist. He published *Geology and Physical Geography of Brazil* (1870), and numerous papers on geology, paleontology, and ethnology.

Hartwell (härt'wel, -węl). City in NE Georgia, county seat of Hart County, ab. 90 mi. NE of Atlanta: textile mills. 2,964 (1950).

Harty (här'ti), Sir **Hamilton.** [Full name, **Herbert Hamilton Harty.**] b. at Hillsborough, Ireland, Dec. 4, 1879; d. at Brighton, England, Feb. 19, 1941. British conductor and composer. He was conductor (1920 *et seq.*) of the Hallé Orchestra at Manchester. His compositions include *An Irish Symphony, The Mystic Trumpeter* (1913) for voice and orchestra, and other works for violin, piano, and voice.

Hartzenbusch (härt'sęn.bŭsh; Spanish, ärt.sem.böch'), **Juan Eugenio.** b. at Madrid, Sept. 6, 1806; d. there, Aug. 2, 1880. Spanish romantic poet and dramatist. He published *Los Amantes de Teruel* (1836) and other dramas, and critical editions of Calderón, Lope de Vega, and other dramatists. He wrote *Cuentos y Fabulas* (1861).

Hartz Mountains (härts). See **Harz.**

Harudes (hą.rö'dēz). [Also, **Charudes.**] German tribe first mentioned by Caesar as in the army of Ariovistus. In the campaigns of Tiberius the Harudes were situated on the lower Elbe, at the base of the Cimbrian peninsula (Jutland). Nothing is known of their ultimate fate.

Harum (har'um), **David.** See **David Harum.**

Harun (hä.rön'), **Jebel.** See under **Hor.**

Harun al-Rashid (hä.rön' äl.rä.shēd', al.rash'id). [Also, **Harun ar-Rashid** (är.rä.shēd'), **Haroun al-Raschid.**] b. at what is now Rhages, a ruin near Tehran, Iran, either 763 or 766 A.D.; d. at Tus, in Khurasan, March, 809 A.D. Caliph of Baghdad (786–809 A.D.), the fifth and most renowned of the Abbassides. Under him the Eastern caliphate attained the height of its splendor and power. All the lands from the Jaxartes (modern Syr Darya) and the Indus through northern Africa to Gibraltar acknowledged his rule; Baghdad became a center of learning and civilization. Harun made successful expeditions against the Khazars in southern Russia and into the Byzantine empire, forcing the emperor Nicephorus I to pay him tribute, and he entertained friendly relations with Charlemagne and the Chinese emperors. In 803 Harun eliminated the power of the Barmecides, a family that had risen to power under his father and had aided him to the throne. Harun had his vizier Yahya the Barmecide and his sons executed for some now-unknown palace intrigue, and it is said that only one of the family escaped death. As one result of his removal of this able group of advisers, he was faced with insurrections in several parts of his widespread realm. It was while proceeding in person against rebels in Khurasan that he died. Harun is best known in the West from the tales of *The Arabian Nights' Entertainments,* in which much that is curious, romantic, and wonderful is connected with his name, or is supposed to have happened in his reign. The period is looked back on as being a golden age. Harun typically meets his strange adventures while strolling in the evening through Baghdad with his vizier, both incognito.

Harunobu (hä.rö.nō.bö), **Suzuki.** b. at Tokyo, c1720; d. 1770. Japanese artist. His importance in the history of Japanese art arises from the fact that he was the first in that country to print polychromatic pictures from wood blocks. This made possible the wide circulation of picture books, and led to the development of a popular illustrative art.

Harvard (här'vąrd). City in N Illinois, in McHenry County: railroad junction. 3,464 (1950).

Harvard, John. b. at London, in November, 1607; d. at Charlestown, Mass., Sept. 14, 1638. American clergyman and early benefactor of the college, founded by the Massachusetts colony in 1636, on which the General Court (the Massachusetts legislature) bestowed (March 13, 1639) his name. He himself was graduated from Cambridge University, in England, and settled (c1637) in New England, where he became a freeman of the Massachusetts colony on Nov. 2, 1637, having been already admitted an inhabitant (Aug. 1, 1637) at Charlestown. He willed to the colony's college a sum of almost 800 pounds, in addition to a library of between 300 and 400 volumes. The bequest was the largest received by the institution up to that time.

Harvard, Mount. Peak in C Colorado, ab. 22 mi. S of Leadville, in the Sawatch Range. Elevation, ab. 14,399 ft.

Harvard University. Oldest (founded 1636) and one of the largest institutions of higher learning in the U.S., established as a college by act and endowment of the General Court (legislature) of the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1636, and on March 13, 1639, named for the clergyman John Harvard, who bequeathed it his library and half his estate. In 1650 it became a self-perpetuating corporation of five fellows together with the president and the treasurer. In 1780 the constitution of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts named Harvard a university. Control rests with the corporation and with a board of overseers numbering 30, in whose selection the state government had a hand until 1865, since when they have been chosen solely by the alumni of the college. For many years Harvard was dominated by the Congregational Church, and later by the Unitarians, but the requirement of clerical representation on the board of overseers was relaxed in 1851. Originally, emphasis at Harvard was placed on the study of the arts and philosophy, and on the classical and Biblical languages, but in the early decades of the 19th century modern languages and literature and the physical sciences came to the fore. The first freshman class of Harvard College numbered four students; in the years following World War II, annual enrollments in all divisions of the university ran to more than 12,500. In addition to the college, Harvard Univer-

sity includes graduate schools of medicine (the first of the separate schools, established in 1780), and of law, divinity, arts and sciences, education, engineering, public administration, business administration, architecture, public health, dentistry, veterinary medicine, and others, as well as the Lawrence Scientific School and the Bussey Institution for agricultural research. Radcliffe College for women is an affiliate of Harvard; like Harvard College and most other major affiliates, it is situated at Cambridge, Mass., but several of the schools are located at Boston, and some of the university's astronomical and meteorological observatories and other research facilities have been set up in other parts of Massachusetts, in Colorado, in Cuba, and as far away as South Africa. The Widener Memorial Library and other Harvard libraries house nearly five million books and other publications; the University Museum, including the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, popularly known as the Agassiz Museum, and the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, is one of the great centers of scientific study in the U.S.; and the Fogg Museum is a notable repository of works of art.

Harvest. Play by Lennox Robinson, published in 1910. It attacks the practice of educating children of poor families above their natural social position.

Harvey (här'vi). City in NE Illinois, in Cook County, ab. 19 mi. S of Chicago. Manufactures include Diesel engines, railway equipment, stoves and ranges, and machinery. 20,683 (1950).

Harvey. Unincorporated community in SE Louisiana, in Jefferson Parish, near New Orleans. The Harvey Locks nearby, built in the period 1929–33 by the federal government, join the Intracoastal Waterway to the Mississippi River by way of the Harvey Canal. Under the new urban definition established for use in the 1950 census Harvey was counted with adjoining urban areas. The last official enumeration was 3,615 (1940).

Harvey, Edmund Newton. b. at Philadelphia, Nov. 25, 1887—. American physiologist. He has done research in bioluminescence, cell permeability, nerve conduction, supersonic radiation, cell surface-tension, brain potentials, decompression sickness, and other fields. Author of *The Nature of Animal Light* (1920), *Living Light* (1940), and other works.

Harvey, Eli. b. at Ogden, Ohio, Sept. 23, 1860—. American painter, sculptor, and craftsman, best known for his animal sculptures.

Harvey, Gabriel. b. at Saffron Walden, Essex, England, 1545; d. there, 1630. English author. He matriculated at Christ's College, Cambridge, in 1566, and in 1570 was elected a fellow of Pembroke. While there he became intimate with Edmund Spenser, who introduces him in *The Shepherd's Calendar* as Hobbinol. Harvey was an advocate of the use of hexameters in English and the adoption of quantity rather than stress in scansion. His theories were to some extent experimented with by Sidney and for some years Harvey exercised an influence over Spenser, from which the latter, who admired him, freed himself with difficulty. He was of an arrogant nature, and engaged in bitter disputes with those who surrounded him. This finally culminated in a scurrilous paper warfare with Nashe and Greene, which began with Greene's *Quip for an Upstart Courtier*, written in retaliation for contemptuous references to himself in the writings, during the Martin Marprelate pamphlet controversy, of Harvey's brother Richard, to which Harvey replied in his *Four Letters* (1592), vituperating Greene unmercifully. Even the death of Greene, which had occurred shortly before publication of the pamphlet, did not prevent Harvey's attempts to blacken his character. Nashe now began, with great powers of invective and sarcasm, to defend his friend's memory. In his *Strange Newes* (1593), he proclaimed "open warres" against Harvey and his brother. Harvey replied with *Pierce's Supererogation*. The warfare continued till 1596, when Nashe, hearing that Harvey boasted of having silenced him, published his satire *Have with you to Saffron Walden*, which he dedicated by way of farce to "Richard Lichfield, barber of Trinity College, Cambridge"; to this Harvey once more rejoined in his *Trimming of Thomas Nashe* (1597). The scandal had, however, now reached a climax, and in 1599 the authorities, proceeding against all such controversial satires, ordered the suppression of all works by Nashe and Harvey. Among his works, besides those mentioned, are *Rhetor, sive 2 dierum oratio de natura, arte et exercitatione rhetorica* (1577), *Ciceronianus, sive oratio post reditum habita Cantabrigiæ ad suos auditores* (1577), *The Story of Mercy Harvey* (1574–75), *Letters to and from Edmund Spenser* (1579–80), and *A Letter of Notable Contents* (1593).

Harvey, Sir George. b. at St. Ninians, near Stirling, Scotland, in February, 1806; d. at Edinburgh, Jan. 22, 1876. Scottish painter, chiefly of landscapes and scenes from Scottish history and life.

Harvey, George Brinton McClellan. b. at Peacham, Vt., Feb. 16, 1864; d. at Dublin, N.H., Aug. 20, 1928. American political journalist, famous for his influence upon the nominations for the presidency of Wilson (1912) and Harding (1920). He was managing editor (1891 *et seq.*) of the New York *World*, and bought (1899), the *North American Review*, of which he became the editor. He also edited (1901 *et seq.*) *Harper's Weekly*. He served (1921–23) as ambassador to Great Britain and after resigning became editor (1924) of the Washington *Post*.

Harvey, Hayward Augustus. b. at Jamestown, N.Y., Jan. 17, 1824; d. at Orange, N.J., Aug. 28, 1893. American inventor and steel manufacturer. He founded (c1865) the Continental Screw Company, which he sold (1870) to the American Screw Company of Providence, which also absorbed (1887) a company founded by him in 1881 for the manufacture of screws by a rolling machine invented by him. He is generally credited with being the inventor of the cold-forged screw. He was one of the founders (1886) of the Harvey Steel Company, in connection with which he worked out the Harvey process for the treatment of armor plate for warships. It was adopted by the U.S. government after a series of tests beginning in 1889.

Harvey, William. b. at Folkestone, Kent, England, April 1, 1578; d. at London, June 3, 1657. English physician, anatomist, and physiologist. He was the eldest of seven sons of Thomas Harvey, a merchant, and was educated at the King's School, Canterbury, and Gonville, and Caius College, Cambridge. He took the degree of B.A. in 1597, studied at Padua, where he attained a distinguished place among the students, and became the friend of Fabricius, the great anatomist, and took the degree of M.D. (Padua) and M.D. (Cambridge) in 1602. Elected a fellow of the College of Physicians in 1607, he was appointed physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, in 1609, and held this office until 1643, when his attendance on the king made it impossible for him to continue with the duties of this post. He was appointed Lumleian Lecturer at the College of Physicians in 1616; some of his lecture notes from this period are extant, and these show that at this time he began to put forward his then novel views about the circulation of the blood. It was Harvey who demonstrated, after actually viewing the action in animals, the function of the heart, the circulation of the blood through arteries and veins, the identity of venous and arterial blood; these had been either theoretical or unthought-of until then. Nevertheless, he did not publish his epoch-making treatise, *Exercitatio anatomica de motu cordis et sanguinis in animalibus*, until 1628 (translated and published in English, *Essay on the Motion of the Heart and the Blood*, 1653). The book was published at Frankfort on the Main, and so was readily circulated all over Europe. It aroused enormous interest everywhere, but Harvey was reluctant to enter into controversy, and published only one brief reply to his critics, *Exercitationes duae anatomicae de circulatione sanguinis* (Cambridge, 1649). Meanwhile he conducted a successful practice as physician and surgeon at London, attending the lord chancellor, Francis Bacon, and other famous men. He was appointed physician extraordinary to King James I in 1618 at the age of 40 and physician to King Charles I in 1631. He traveled in Europe on the king's behalf, and attended him throughout the English Civil War; he was appointed warden of Wadham College while with the king at Oxford. He was present at the battle of Edgehill, and is said to have been in charge of the two young princes. He held high offices in the College of Physicians, but, owing to his age and infirmities, refused the presidency when it was offered to him in 1654. Throughout his life he carried on investigations in natural history and comparative anatomy. His important work on insects was destroyed

during the Civil War. He published an important, though inconclusive, work on generation, *Excercitationes de generatione animalium* (London, 1651; translated and published in English, 1653). Harvey was small, dark, choleric, and energetic. Portraits made at about the age of 45 and in old age hang in the Royal College of Physicians, London, and another done at the age of 80 is in the Hunterian Collection, Glasgow. Harvey holds a preeminent position as an anatomist and physiologist, the publication of *De motu cordis* in 1628 marking the beginning of experimental science and laying the foundation of modern medicine. The book had profound influence on the development of every department of human thought. He is buried in the parish church at Hempstead, Essex, where there is a monument with a lifelike bust in marble by Edward Marshall.

Harvey, William. b. at Newcastle, England, July 13, 1796; d. near Richmond, Surrey, England, Jan. 13, 1866. English wood engraver and designer.

Harvey, William Henry. b. at Summerville, near Limerick, Ireland, Feb. 5, 1811; d. at Torquay, Devonshire, England, May 15, 1866. Irish botanist. He was a foremost authority on algae, and his *Manual of British Algae* and other books were standard works in that field.

Harvey, William Hope. [Called **"Coin Harvey."**] b. at Buffalo, W.Va., Aug. 16, 1851; d. Feb. 11, 1936. American economist, a strong advocate of bimetallism. He was candidate (1932) for the presidency on the Liberty Party ticket. Author of *Coin's Financial School* (1894), *Coin on Money, Trusts and Imperialism* (1899), *The Remedy* (1915), and *Common Sense* (1920).

Harvey Birch (bėrch). See **Birch, Harvey.**

Harvey Johnston (jon'stǫn), **Mount.** See **Johnston Peak.**

Harvey Johnston Peak. See **Johnston Peak.**

Harwich (har'ij, -ich). Municipal borough and seaport in SE England, in Essex, at the confluence of the rivers Stour and Orwell, ab. 71 mi. NE of London by rail. It is the terminus of steam-packet lines to the Continent, especially to the Hook of Holland. The trade of Harwich is primarily import, consisting of butter, eggs, bacon, and a wide range of manufactured goods. 13,488 (1951).

Harwich (här'wich). Town in SE Massachusetts, in Barnstable County, on Cape Cod peninsula. Formerly a whaling and cod-fishing center, it is now a summer resort and a cranberry-cultivation center. It was named for Harwich, England. 2,649 (1950).

Harwood (här'wůd), **Edward.** b. at Darwen, Lancashire, England, 1729; d. at London, Jan. 14, 1794. English Biblical and classical scholar.

Harwood, Harold Marsh. b. at Eccles, Lancashire, England, Nov. 29, 1874—. English playwright; husband (married 1918) of Fryniwyd Tennyson Jesse, with whom he wrote *The Mask, Billeted* (1917), *The Pelican* (1924), and *While London Burns* (1942). He was author also of *Interlopers* (1913), *A Social Convenience* (1921), *The Golden Calf* (1927), *So Far and No Farther* (1932), *These Mortals* (1935), and *London Front* (1940), and collaborated with Laurence Kirk on *The Innocent Party* (1938).

Harwood, Sir **Henry.** b. Jan. 19, 1888; d. June 12, 1950. English naval officer. He commanded the British naval force in action (December, 1939) against the German battleship *Admiral Graf Spee* off the mouth of the Río de la Plata.

Hary (har'i), **Blind.** See **Blind Harry** (or **Hary**).

Harz (härts). [Also: **Harz** (or **Hartz**) **Mountains**; German, **Harzgebirge** (härts'gę.bir.gę); Latin, **Silva Hercynia.**] Range of mountains in C Germany, situated in Brunswick, Anhalt, Hanover, and Saxony. It is divided into the Upper Harz in the NW and the Lower Harz in the SE, and is noted for mineral wealth and picturesque scenery. Among the chief minerals are lead, silver, iron, and copper. The highest summit is the Brocken. Length of the chain, ab. 60 mi.

Harzburg (härts'bůrk). [Also, **Bad Harzburg.**] Town in NW Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Lower Saxony, British Zone, formerly in the free state of Brunswick, situated on the Radau River, on the N slopes of the Harz, ab. 26 mi. S of Brunswick: summer and winter resort, with saline thermal springs, and numerous hotels, villas, and sanitariums. It has metallurgical, lumber, and paper industries. The town and emperor's palace were founded by Henry IV in 1065; destroyed by rioting Saxon tribesmen in 1074; rebuilt by Frederick I (Frederick Barbarossa) in the 12th century; the emperor Otto IV died here in 1218; the castle was torn down in the 17th century. 13,233 (1950).

Hasa (has'ą, hä'są), **El.** District in E Saudi Arabia, on the W coast of the Persian Gulf, W of the island of Bahrein: a desert area which produces dates, figs, and subsistence crops at its oasis. There are oil wells at Abqaiq, Damman, and Qatif and a pipe line connecting these towns with Bahrein island, ab. 60 mi. to the SE.

Hasan (or **Hassan**) (hä'sąn) and **Husein** (hö.sān'). Sons of Ali and Fatima, daughter of Mohammed. Ali was Mohammed's cousin, and the first person, after his wife, who believed in him, and was declared by Mohammed his brother, delegate, and vicar. He married Fatima, the prophet's daughter, and his sons Hasan and Husein were favorites with Mohammed, who had no sons.

Hasan Ali Shah (hä'sąn ä'lē, ä.lē', shä'). See **Aga Khan I.**

Hasbeya (häs.bā'yą). [Also, **Hasbeiya.**] Town in Lebanon, W of Mount Hermon, ab. 34 mi. SE of Beirut: site of a sanctuary of the Druses. It may perhaps be the Biblical Baal-Hermon.

Hasbrouck Heights (haz'brůk). Borough in NE New Jersey, in Bergen County. Teterboro Airport is nearby. 9,181 (1950).

Hasdrubal (haz'drů.bąl, haz.drö'bąl). [Also, **Asdrubal.**] d. in Spain, 221 B.C. Carthaginian general and politician. He rose to prominence as a leader of the democratic party at Carthage in the interval between the first and second Punic wars, and married a daughter of Hamilcar Barca, whom he accompanied to Spain in 238. He subsequently returned to Africa to assume command in a war against the Numidians, and reduced them to submission. In 229 he succeeded his father-in-law as commander in Spain, where he founded the city of New Carthage (modern Cartagena), and largely extended the Carthaginian power, fixing by treaty the boundary between the Carthaginian and Roman possessions in Spain at the Ebro. He was assassinated by a slave whose master he had put to death.

Hasdrubal. [Also, **Asdrubal.**] Carthaginian officer of high rank in the army of Hannibal in Italy. He contributed greatly to the victory of Cannae in 216 B.C. by a cavalry charge on the rear of the Roman infantry after having put the Roman horse to rout.

Hasdrubal. [Also, **Asdrubal.**] d. 207 B.C. Carthaginian general; son of Hamilcar Barca and brother of Hannibal. He was left in charge of the Carthaginian forces in Spain when Hannibal set out on his expedition to Italy in 218. He maintained the war against the Romans under the brothers Gnaeus and Publius Scipio with varied success until 212, when, having been reinforced by two armies under Mago and Hasdrubal (d. 200 B.C.), son of Gisco, he was enabled to inflict a decisive defeat upon Gnaeus, who fell in the battle, Publius having been killed a short time previously in a cavalry engagement. He was defeated by Scipio Africanus at Baecula (modern Bailén) in 209, and probably in the same year crossed the Pyrenees on his way to join his brother in Italy. He crossed the Alps in 207, but was attacked and defeated by the Romans under Gaius Claudius Nero and Marcus Livius on the Metaurus (modern Metauro) River in the same year before he could effect a junction with Hannibal. He fell in the engagement, and, according to Livy, his severed head was thrown into the camp of Hannibal by the victorious Romans.

Hasdrubal. [Also, **Asdrubal.**] d. c200 B.C. Carthaginian general; son of Gisco. He was sent to Spain with an army in 214, and on the departure c209 of Hasdrubal, son of Hamilcar, on his expedition to join Hannibal in Italy, was left with Mago in command of the Carthaginian forces in Spain. He was defeated with his colleague at Silpia by Scipio Africanus in 206, was in command of an army opposed to Scipio in Africa in 204, when his camp near Utica was fired by the Romans and nearly the whole of his army destroyed, and is said by some authorities to have taken poison to escape the fury of the Carthaginian populace.

Hasdrubal. [Also, **Asdrubal.**] Carthaginian general. He was commander in chief in the war against Masinissa in 150 B.C. Having sustained a decisive defeat, he was

punished with exile. He was, however, recalled on the outbreak of the third Punic war in 149, and was placed in command of the forces outside the walls of Carthage. He defeated the consul Manilius in two engagements (c148). He subsequently became commander of the forces within the city, which he defended with great obstinacy against Scipio Aemilianus in 146. He finally surrendered, and, after gracing the triumph of Scipio, was allowed to spend the rest of his life in honorable captivity. It is said that at the time of his surrender his wife upbraided him with cowardice, and threw herself and her children into the flames of the temple in which she had taken refuge.

Hase (hä′zę), **Karl August.** b. at Steinbach, Saxony, Germany, Aug. 25, 1800; d. at Jena, Germany, Jan. 3, 1890. German Protestant theologian and church historian.

Hase, Karl Benedikt. b. at Sulza, near Weimar, Germany, May 11, 1780; d. at Paris, March 21, 1864. French philologist, especially noted as a Hellenist. His best-known work was in critical editions of Byzantine writers.

Hasegawa (hä.se.gä.wä), Viscount **Yoshimichi.** b. in Suwo, Honshu, Japan, in August, 1850; d. 1924. Japanese soldier. He commanded a brigade in the Sino-Japanese War (1894–95), taking part in the battles of Port Arthur and Weihaiwei, and led the imperial guards under General Kuroki in the war with Russia (1904–05). In 1905 he was made commander in chief of the Korean garrison.

Hasenclever (hä′zęn.klā.vėr), **Johann Peter.** b. at Remscheid, Germany, May 18, 1810; d. at Düsseldorf, Germany, Dec. 16, 1853. German genre painter.

Hasenclever, Walter. b. at Aachen, Germany, 1890; d. 1940. German expressionist dramatist and poet. His play *Der Sohn* (1914), treating the revolt of the son against the tyranny of the father, opened the succession of revolutionary dramas of the expressionist movement. *Antigone* (1917) was a veiled attack on the government. He later turned to comedy with *Ein besserer Herr* (1927), *Ehen werden im Himmel geschlossen* (1929), and *Napoleon greift ein* (1930).

Hasenmatt (hä′zęn.mät). Peak in the Jura Mountains, W of Solothurn, Switzerland. 4,746 ft.

Hasenpflug (hä′zęn.pflök), **Karl Georg Adolf.** b. at Berlin, Sept. 23, 1802; d. at Halberstadt, Germany, April 13, 1858. German architectural painter.

Hashimoto (hä.shē.mô.tô), **Kingoro.** b. in Fukuoka prefecture, Japan, 1890—. Japanese army officer and politician. He commanded troops in central China at the beginning of the war in 1937. He retired soon afterwards and became president of the Dai Nippon Seinento (Young People's Party). After World War II, he was indicted as a war criminal, tried, and sentenced to life imprisonment.

Hasidim or **Chasidim** (hä.sē′dim). [Also: **Assideans, Chassidim**; Eng. trans., *"Pious Ones"* or *"Pietists."*] **1.** Party which arose among the Jews c300 B.C., with the object of maintaining the Jewish law in all strictness against the encroachments of Hellenism. It led in the resistance of those Jews who preferred to fight to the death rather than obey the edicts of Antiochus IV ordering them to worship pagan gods and eat the flesh of swine. It is thought by some that they were forerunners of the Essenes. **2.** Modern sect among European and Oriental Jews, which arose in the 18th century under the leadership of Baal Shem-Tob.

Haskell (has′kęl). City in C Texas, county seat of Haskell County, NW of Dallas. 3,836 (1950).

Haskell, William Nafew. b. Aug. 13, 1878; d. Aug. 13, 1952. American soldier. He was head (1919) of the American food mission to Rumania, was appointed high commissioner to Armenia by the Supreme Council, was director general of all relief in the Caucasus territory, and was named (1921) by Herbert Hoover chairman of the American relief mission to Russia. He was appointed (1942) New York State civilian protection director.

Haskins (has′kinz), **Charles Homer.** b. at Meadville, Pa., Dec. 21, 1870; d. at Cambridge, Mass., May 14, 1937. American historian. He was professor (1892–1902) of European history at the University of Wisconsin, and professor (1902–31) and dean (1908–24) of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences at Harvard. He served as head (1918–19) of the division of Western Europe on the American commission to negotiate peace at Paris. Author of *The Normans in European History* (1915), *Norman Institutions* (1918), *The Rise of Universities* (1923), *The Renaissance of the Twelfth Century* (1927), and *Studies in Medieval Culture* (1929).

Haskovo (häs′kô.vô). See **Khaskovo.**

Haslemere (hā′zl.mir). Urban district and market town in SE England, in Surrey, ab. 13 mi. SW of Guildford, ab. 43 mi. SW of London by rail. On account of its scenery and bracing air, it is a popular health and tourist resort and residential center. George Eliot lived near here, as did the physicist John Tyndall; Aldworth, Tennyson's home at the time of his death, is on Blackdown, also near here. 11,992 (1951).

Haslingden (haz′ling.dęn). Municipal borough and market town in NW England, in Lancashire, ab. 16 mi. NW of Manchester, ab. 202 mi. NW of London by rail. 14,505 (1951).

Hasli Valley (häs′lē). [German, **Hasli Tal** (täl).] Valley of the upper Aare River, in the E part of the canton of Bern, Switzerland. It extends from near the Grimsel Pass to the Lake of Brienz.

Hasmoneans (haz.mō.nē′ąnz). See under **Maccabees.**

Hassage (has′āj), **Mount.** Mountain in Antarctica, in ab. 77°28′ S., 71°30′ W. Elevation, ab. 5,500 ft.

Hassall (has′ąl), **Christopher Vernon.** b. March 24, 1912—. English poet and playwright. He is the author of the plays *Devil's Dyke* (1936) and *Christ's Comet* (1937). His verse includes *Poems of Two Years* (1935), *Penthesperon* (1938), which won the Hawthornden prize, and *Crisis* (1939), a sonnet sequence.

Hassam (has′ąm), **Childe.** b. at Boston, Oct. 17, 1859; d. 1935. American painter. After a public-school education he studied art at Boston and Paris. He was elected an associate of the National Academy of Design in 1902, and a member in 1906, and belonged also to the American Water Color Society, the Société Nationale des Beaux-Arts at Paris, and the Secession group at Munich. He followed generally the methods and principles of the French impressionist school, producing landscapes of great brilliancy.

Hassan (häs′ąn). District in Mysore state, Union of India, NW of the city of Mysore: rubber, coffee, silk, and teakwood.

Hassard (has′ąrd), **John Rose Greene.** b. at New York, Sept. 4, 1836; d. there, April 18, 1888. American journalist and music critic. In 1866 he became connected with the New York *Tribune*, and for many years was writer of editorials, music critic, and reviewer. After the death of Horace Greeley in 1872, he was managing editor.

Hasse (häs′ę), **Faustina Bordoni.** b. at Venice, 1693; d. there, 1783. Italian singer; wife of Johann Adolf Hasse.

Hasse, Johann Adolf. b. at Bergedorf, near Hamburg, Germany, March 25, 1699; d. at Venice, Dec. 16, 1783. German operatic composer. Among his works are *Sesostrato* (1726), *Attalo, re di Bitinia* (1728), *Dalisa*, and *Artaserse* (1730). The last-named includes the arias "Per questo dolce" and "Pallido è il sole."

Hasse, Karl Ewald. b. at Dresden, Germany, June 23, 1810; d. at Hanover, Germany, in September, 1902. German pathologist.

Hasselquist (häs′ęl.kvist), **Fredrik.** b. at Törnevalla, Östergötland, Sweden, Jan. 14, 1722; d. near Smyrna (Izmir), Turkey, Feb. 9, 1752. Swedish naturalist and traveler.

Hasselskog (häs′ęl.skög), **Nils Adolf Elias.** b. at Broddetorp, in Västergötland, Sweden, 1892; d. at Mölndal, Sweden, 1932. Swedish prose writer, one of the foremost satirists in modern Scandinavia. He utilized his village background for the creation of the fictitious town of "Grönköping." In a magazine of the same name, Hasselskog made fun of what he regarded as Swedish stupidity, Philistinism, and provincialism, and created a new genre in literature. Bombast, snobbery, and bureaucratic haughtiness were his sworn enemies.

Hasselt (häs′ęlt). City in NE Belgium, the capital of the province of Limburg, situated on the Demer River and the Albert Canal, ab. 43 mi. E of Brussels. It has distilleries and chemical factories. Pilgrimages are made to the Church of Our Lady. The Dutch under the Prince of Orange defeated the Belgians under Daine here on Aug. 6, 1831. The city suffered severe damage in World War II. 29,229 (1947).

Hassenpflug (häs'ẹn.pflök), **Hans Daniel Ludwig Friedrich.** b. at Hanau, Germany, Feb. 26, 1794; d. at Marburg, Germany, Oct. 10, 1862. German politician in Hesse-Cassel.

Hässleholm (hes'lẹ.hôlm). [Also, **Hessleholm.**] Town in S Sweden, in the *län* (county) of Kristianstad, NW of the city of Kristianstad. It has railroad repair shops. 10,206 (1949).

Hassler (häs'lẽr), **Ferdinand Rudolph.** b. in Switzerland, Oct. 7, 1770; d. at Philadelphia, Nov. 20, 1843. American scientist. He was made superintendent of the U.S. Coast Survey in 1815 or 1816, and served in that post again, after the discontinuance of the survey from c1818 to 1832, from the latter date till his death.

Hassler, Hans Leo. b. at Nuremberg, Germany, in October, 1564; d. at Frankfort on the Main, Germany, June 8, 1612. German composer and organist; brother of Jacob and Kaspar Hassler. His work, consisting mainly of motets and canzoni, appeared in *Neueteutsche Gesäng* (1596), *Sacri concentus* (1601), *Lustgarten neuer teutscher Gesäng* (1601), and *Psalmen und christliche Gesäng* (1607).

Hassler, Jacob. b. in December, 1569; d. after 1618. German organist and composer of organ pieces, madrigals, and religious music; brother of Hans Leo Hassler and Kaspar Hassler.

Hassler, Kaspar. b. at Nuremberg, Germany, in August, 1562; d. 1618. German organist; brother of Hans Leo Hassler and Jacob Hassler. He edited Italian motets.

Hassler Expedition. Scientific expedition made in the U.S. Coast Survey steamer *Hassler* between Dec. 4, 1871, and August, 1872. The scientific investigations were carried on under the charge of Louis Agassiz. Starting from Philadelphia, the route covered the West Indies, Brazilian coast, Strait of Magellan, and the Pacific coast and islands to San Francisco, Calif.

Hassloch (häs'loĉh). Town in W Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Rhineland-Palatinate, French Zone, formerly in the Bavarian Palatinate, situated near the Rhine River ab. 15 mi. SW of Mannheim. There are agricultural markets; tin cans and related articles and wooden and paper goods are manufactured. It is the seat of an agricultural school. 12,291 (1950).

Hasta Pompeia (has'tạ pom.pē'ạ). An ancient name of **Asti,** city.

Hasta Regia (rē'ji.ạ). Ancient name of **Jerez de la Frontera.**

Hastenbeck (häs'tẹn.bek). Village in NW Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Lower Saxony, British Zone, formerly in the province of Hanover, Prussia, near Hameln. Here, on July 26, 1757, the French under Marshal d'Estrées defeated the British under the Duke of Cumberland during the Seven Years' War. 1,000 (1946).

Hastinapura (häs''ti.nạ.pö'rạ). Ancient city in N India, the capital of the Kauravas, for which the great war of the *Mahabharata* was waged. The ruins are traceable ab. 57 mi. NE of Delhi.

Hasting (hās'ting). [Old English, **Hæsten;** Danish, **Hasten.**] fl. in the 9th century. Scandinavian Viking. He made incursions in France, Spain, England, and elsewhere, and was defeated (893–897) by Alfred the Great in his invasion of England.

Hastings (hās'tingz). County borough and seaside resort in SE England, in East Sussex, ab. 63 mi. SE of London by rail. It was formerly a fishing village and seaport, being the westernmost of the Cinque Ports, but is no longer a seaport. Trawling grounds still exist off Hastings. Hastings forms practically one town with St. Leonard's. The battle fought near Hastings (1066) is also known as the battle of Senlac. 65,506 (1951).

Hastings. City in S Lower Michigan, county seat of Barry County. 6,096 (1950).

Hastings. City in SE Minnesota, in Dakota and Washington counties, county seat of Dakota County, at the confluence of the Vermilion and Mississippi rivers, ab. 19 mi. SE of St. Paul; trading point for farm products; manufactures include flour-milling machinery, paper, skis, and ceramics. 6,560 (1950).

Hastings. City in SE Nebraska, county seat of Adams County; processing center for dairy and agricultural products; manufactures include farm machinery, food products, building materials, and air-conditioning and automobile equipment. It is the seat of Hastings College. 20,211 (1950).

Hastings. Borough in E North Island, New Zealand, ab. 13 mi. S of Napier. It is a trade center in a region of fruit growing and dairy farming. In February, 1931, the town was severely damaged by an earthquake. 17,234 (1951).

Hastings, Charles Sheldon. b. at Clinton, N.Y., Nov. 27, 1848; d. Jan. 31, 1932. American physicist, specialist in physical optics. His contributions to astronomy include improvements in the spectroscope and the design of various telescopes.

Hastings, Sir **Edward.** [Title, 1st Baron **Hastings of Loughborough.**] b. c1520; d. at Stoke Poges, Buckinghamshire, England, March 5, 1573. English nobleman; third son of George Hastings, 1st Earl of Huntingdon. A firm Roman Catholic, he was privy councilor to Queen Mary. Imprisoned (1561) for hearing Mass, he took the oath of supremacy and was released.

Hastings, Francis. [Title, 2nd Earl of **Huntingdon.**] b. c1514; d. at Ashby de la Zouch, England, June 20, 1561. English nobleman; eldest son of George Hastings, 1st Earl of Huntingdon. He was an ally of the Duke of Northumberland, and chief captain (1549) of the army and fleet abroad. He became privy councilor (1550) when Northumberland came into power, and was arrested (1553) with Northumberland, but later released.

Hastings, Francis Rawdon-. [Title, 1st Marquis of **Hastings.**] b. Dec. 9, 1754; d. off Naples, Italy, Nov. 28, 1826. English general. He served in the Revolutionary War, during which he defeated the Americans at the battle of Hobkirk's Hill in 1781. He was appointed master-general of the ordnance (1806), was governor general of India (1813–23), was created Marquis of Hastings in 1817, and was governor of Malta (1824–26).

Hastings, George. [Titles: 1st Earl of **Huntingdon,** 3rd Baron **Hastings of Hastings.**] b. c1488; d. 1545. English nobleman, favorite of Henry VIII; grandson of William Hastings. As one of the leaders of the king's forces, he helped (1536) suppress the insurrection of the Pilgrimage of Grace.

Hastings, Henry. [Title, 3rd Earl of **Huntingdon.**] b. 1535; d. Dec. 14, 1595. English nobleman; son of Francis Hastings, 2nd Earl of Huntingdon. He claimed succession to the throne after Elizabeth through his mother's descent from Edward IV's brother, the Duke of Clarence. He married (1553) Catherine Dudley, daughter of the Duke of Northumberland. He was made custodian (1569–70) of Mary, Queen of Scots. During the threats of Spanish invasion (1588) Hastings raised troops as a defense measure.

Hastings, Sir **Henry de.** [Title, 1st Baron **Hastings.**] d. 1268. English baronial leader who commanded the Londoners (1264) at the battle of Lewes. Taken prisoner (1265) at Evesham as a rebel, he joined Derby at Chesterfield after his release, helped hold Kenilworth against Henry III, joined "the disinherited" barons on the island of Ely and was their leader, until he was forced to submit (1267) to the king.

Hastings, John. [Titles: 2nd Baron **Hastings,** Baron **Bergavenny.**] b. May 6, 1262; d. Feb. 28, 1313. English nobleman; son of Sir Henry de Hastings. He was a claimant (1290) to the throne of Scotland. He married (1275) Isabella de Valence, niece of Henry III, served in Scotland (1285), Wales (1288), and Ireland (1295), and commanded the Durham troops at siege of Carlaverock (1300). Hastings attended (1301) the Parliament at Lincoln, and signed the baronial letter denying the right of Pope Boniface VIII to judge the dispute with Scotland.

Hastings, John. [Title, 2nd Earl of **Pembroke.**] b. 1347; d. en route between Paris and Calais, April 16, 1375. English soldier; son of Laurence Hastings, 1st Earl of Pembroke. He accompanied (1369) the Earl of Cambridge to France to reinforce Edward, the Black Prince, in Aquitaine, participating in the capture of Bourdeille and Limoges. As lieutenant of the king's forces in Aquitaine, he was imprisoned (June 23, 1372) while making an unsuccessful attempt to relieve the siege of La Rochelle. He married Margaret, the fourth daughter of Edward III, and in 1368 Anne, Sir Walter de Manny's daughter.

Hastings, Laurence. [Title, 1st Earl of **Pembroke.**] b. c1318; d. Aug. 30, 1348. English soldier; grandson of John Hastings, 2nd Baron Hastings, and father of John

Hastings, 2nd Earl of Pembroke. He accompanied (1345) the Earl of Derby to Gascony, where he was present at the siege of Bergerac and the capture of Aiguillon and La Réole. He was appointed (June, 1347) with the Earl of Northampton to command the fleet at Calais, where they were victorious.

Hastings, Theophilus. [Title, 7th Earl of **Huntingdon.**] b. at Donington Park, Leicestershire, England, Dec. 10, 1650; d. at London, May 30, 1701. English Jacobite. After service as a volunteer (1672) in the French army, Hastings became (1683) privy councilor, and was lord lieutenant (1687–88) of Leicester and Derby. Imprisoned (1688) after an attempt to seize Plymouth for James II, he became a consistent Tory, and was held (1692–93) in the Tower of London on suspicion of treason. He refused (1696) to sign the association in favor of William III, and protested against the Act of Settlement which empowered Parliament to determine the line of royal succession.

Hastings, Thomas. b. at New York, March 11, 1860; d. at Mineola, N.Y., Oct. 22, 1929. American architect. After studying at the École des Beaux-Arts at Paris, in 1884 he took employment at New York with the firm of McKim, Mead and White. Also employed by that firm was John M. Carrère, who had been a fellow student of Hastings at Paris. In 1886 these two young men set up in business as Carrère and Hastings. From the beginning their designs were on the ornate side, inspired by French and Spanish Renaissance examples, but in later years they tended toward greater simplicity. Among their most notable creations are the Senate Office Building and the old House Office Building adjacent to the Capitol at Washington, the Frick mansion and art gallery at New York, and the New York Public Library, which though much admired has also been criticized as over-ornate and functionally inconvenient. Hastings was much interested in city planning. With Carrère, he laid out a master plan for the city of Hartford, Conn., and individually he planned the layout of the Central Park Plaza at New York.

Hastings, Warren. b. at Churchill, Oxfordshire, England, Dec. 6, 1732; d. Aug. 22, 1818. English statesman. He went out to Calcutta as a writer (the lowest grade of clerk) in the East India service in 1750 and, because of his services to Clive in the recapture of Calcutta in 1756, was made resident at Murshidabad, where he served from 1758 to 1761. In the latter year he became a member of the council at Calcutta, but as a result of the corruption he found among the council members he resigned and returned to England in 1764. In 1769 he went out again as a member of the council at Madras and in 1772 became governor of Bengal. He set about instituting reforms in the revenue system, in the suppression of banditry, and in establishing a more satisfactory judicial code. He was made (1774) first governor general of India when the British government established its influence in India by appointing a council of four to rule with a governor general. Hastings immediately found himself in a struggle with the councilors, who considered that they had not been treated with sufficient pomp and circumstance. They insisted on reviewing (and when they could, reversing) all of Hastings's acts. One of his old native enemies brought charges against him before the council and they were considering the allegations seriously when the native was tried and executed (1775) for forgery. So serious did the fight with the council become that Hastings submitted his resignation through an agent in England, but the death of one of the council members gave him control again and he decided to remain as governor general. In 1780, as the result of an argument over patronage, he fought a duel with Philip Francis, one of the council; Francis was wounded and returned to England. Between 1778 and 1782, Hastings found himself embroiled in a struggle with the Mahratta confederacy, the French, and Haidar Ali and other native rulers. He seized (1778) the French possessions in India, caused the Mahrattas and then the French to withdraw from the struggle, and in 1782 signed a treaty with the Mahrattas. But the war was expensive, and in 1781 Hastings expelled Chait Singh, *zemindar* (landholder under lease) of Benares, who refused a demand for a war contribution; in 1782 he confiscated a portion (over a million pounds sterling) of the lands and treasure of the begum of Oudh (the mother of the nawab of Oudh), whom he accused of aiding Chait Singh. After the passage of Pitt's India Act of 1784, which established a new constitution in which both crown and company shared the rule, Hastings resigned, considering that he could not work with such divided authority; the dual regime was not ended until 1858. He returned to England in 1785 to find himself caught in the midst of the struggle of the government to share in the rich plum of India and to obtain some of the patronage in offices there for itself. In 1787 Hastings was impeached on the charge of high crimes and misdemeanors, based chiefly on his conduct in reference to Chait Singh and the begum of Oudh, the accusation being pressed by Philip Francis, his dueling opponent in India. Among the opposition to Hastings the Whigs were prominent, and Edmund Burke, Charles John Fox, and Richard Brinsley Sheridan spoke against him. The trial opened before the House of Lords in 1788 and resulted in an acquittal on all charges in 1795. The seven-year trial used up all of Hastings's money, about 70,000 pounds, and he found himself destitute. An appeal to the East India Company brought him an annuity and an immediate cash settlement. In the years that followed he gained a place in public favor and respect, serving for a time on the privy council.

Hastings, William. [Title, Baron **Hastings.**] b. c1430; d. executed at the Tower of London, June 14, 1483. English Yorkist nobleman. In 1475 he was sent to France with an invading army, and a treaty of peace followed. He swore allegiance to Edward's eldest son, but was on bad terms with the queen. After the king's death, Gloucester (later Richard III), failing to bring him to agree with his plans, charged him with treason at a council held in the Tower, and he was taken out and beheaded at once. Shakespeare dramatized Sir Thomas More's account of this in *Richard III*.

Hastings-on-Hudson (-hud'sŏn). Village in SE New York, in Westchester County, ab. 2 mi. from Dobbs Ferry: industrial and residential community. Manufactures include copper wire, chemicals, and paving blocks. 7,565 (1950).

Hasty Pudding. Mock-epic by Joel Barlow, published in 1796. It describes the concocting and consuming of New England "hasty pudding," and extols the virtue of a simple diet.

Haswell (haz'wĕl, -wẹl), **Charles Haynes.** b. at New York, May 22, 1809; d. May 12, 1907. American engineer. He became the first engineer in the U.S. navy when he was named (1836) chief engineer in charge of constructing the first steam engines for the U.S. government service. He was among those who superintended the design and construction (1839–42) of the naval craft *Missisippi*, *Michigan*, and *Missouri*. He became (1852) a consulting engineer at New York. His works include the *Mechanic's and Engineer's Pocket Book* (1842; 7th ed., 1913), *Mechanics Tables* (1854), and *Mensuration and Practical Geometry* (1856).

Haswell, William A. b. at Edinburgh, Aug. 5, 1854; d. Jan. 24, 1925. Australian zoölogist, professor of biology at Sydney University from 1890. He was curator of the Queensland Museum in 1880. With T. Jeffery Parker he published *A Textbook of Zoology* in 1897.

Hata (hä.tä), **Sahachiro.** b. in Shimane prefecture, Japan, March 23, 1875—. Japanese bacteriologist, the coworker with Paul Ehrlich in the experiments leading to the discovery of "606" or Salvarsan, a medicine used in treating syphilis. He served on many government missions to Europe, and was director of research in many government institutions in Japan.

Hata, Shunroku. b. in Hokkaido, Japan, in July, 1879—. Japanese general. He was commander in chief of the Japanese armies in central China (1938), war minister (1939–40), and general member of the Japanese supreme war council. After World War II, he was indicted as a war criminal, tried, and sentenced to life imprisonment.

Hatay (hä.tī'). [Former name, **Alexandretta.**] *Il* (province or vilayet) in S Turkey. It was formerly an autonomous republic in the Levant States, but a treaty between France and Turkey granted the area to Turkey on June 23, 1939. Capital, Hatay; pop. 296,277 (1950).

Hatboro (hat'bur.ō). Borough in SE Pennsylvania, in Montgomery County. It was settled at the beginning of the 18th century and in its early history was a hat-making center. 4,788 (1950).

Hatch (hach), **Carl A.** b. at Kirwin, Kan., Nov. 27, 1889—. American lawyer and politician. He served (1933–49) as U.S. senator from New Mexico. He was sponsor of the Hatch Act (Political Activity Act, 1939), intended to limit the political activities of federal officials. In 1949 he resigned from the Senate to accept appointment as a U.S. district judge.

Hatch, Edwin. b. at Derby, England, Sept. 14, 1835; d. Nov. 10, 1889. English theologian and educator. He gave the Bampton lectures in 1880, and the Hibbert lectures in 1888; the former were published as *The Organization of the Early Christian Churches* (1881), and the latter as *The Influence of Greek Ideas and Usages on the Christian Church* (1890).

Hatch, William Henry. b. near Georgetown, Ky., Sept. 11, 1833; d. Dec. 23, 1896. American legislator. He was elected (1878) to Congress from Missouri, running on the Democratic ticket, and held office until his defeat in the election of 1894. He is best remembered for his legislation concerning the founding of agricultural experiment stations and government aid to the study of scientific agriculture.

Hatch, William Henry Paine. b. at Camden, N.J., Aug. 2, 1875—. American Episcopal clergyman and Biblical scholar.

Hatch Act. Term applied to two acts sponsored by Senator Carl Hatch of New Mexico and passed by the U.S. Congress in 1939 and 1940. They set a limit of three million dollars on yearly expenditures by any political committee, forbade any federal or state officeholder paid in part or in whole from federal funds to use his post to influence voting in national elections, and prohibited moves to obtain political support by promising or withholding employment on federally supported projects.

Hatchett (hach'ęt), **Charles.** b. c1765; d. at Chelsea, London, Feb. 10, 1847. English chemist. He was a member of Johnson's literary club and furnished the account of the club and the list of members later printed by Boswell in his *Life of Johnson*. Author of *An Analysis of the Magnetic Pyrites* (1804), *On a Artificial Substance which Possesses the Principal Characteristics of Tannin* (1805), and *On the Spikenard of the Ancients* (1836). He discovered (1801) the element columbium.

Hatchway (hach'wā), **Jack.** In Tobias Smollett's *Peregrine Pickle*, a retired naval officer, the friend and companion of Commodore Trunnion.

Hatchways. Novel by Ethel Sidgwick, published in 1916.

Hatfield (hat'fēld). [Also, **Bishop's Hatfield.**] Rural district and market town in SE England, in Hertfordshire, situated on the river Lea, ab. 6 mi. SW of Hertford, ab. 18 mi. N of King's Cross station, London. Hatfield House, seat of the Marquis of Salisbury, is nearby. 23,326 (1951).

Hatfield Chase. Large tract of fenland (ab. 180,000 acres) in N central England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, near Doncaster. It was largely drained in 1626.

Hathaway (hath'ą.wā), **Anne.** b. c1556; d. 1623. Maiden name of the wife of William Shakespeare. According to the records of the diocese of Worcester, England, a license was issued on Nov. 27, 1582, for the marriage of William Shakespeare and Anne Whately of Temple Grafton. On November 28, certain friends of the deceased father of Anne Hathway or Hathaway of Stratford posted a bond as security in the matter of the marriage of this Anne to William Shakespeare. It is generally supposed that the name Whately in the first entry was a clerical error. The license in question was a special one permitting the marriage after only one publication of the banns; the normal triple publication would have made it impossible, for various reasons, to proceed with the ceremony in less than two months; this evidently was judged inadvisable, in view of the fact that Anne was already pregnant. Her first child Susanna, presumably Shakespeare's child, was christened on May 26, 1583. Subsequently she bore twins, who were christened Hamnet and Judith on Feb. 2, 1585, and these three, so far as the records show, were her only children. Anne lived to the year 1623, and the inscription on her tombstone says she was 67 years of age at her death, which indicates that she was eight years older than her husband.

Hathor (hath'ôr). In Egyptian mythology, an important sky goddess, mother and fertility goddess, goddess of love and mirth, and tutelary of women and marriage. She is with difficulty distinguishable from Isis. The cow is sacred to both. Hathor wears the solar disk with cow's horns. She had a great number of local forms and names. In later folklore, the seven Hathors were birth attendants who stood beside the cradle of the newborn and decided its fate through life.

Hathorne (hô'thôrn), **William.** b. in Wiltshire, England, c1607; d. at Salem, Mass., 1681. American colonial official. He was one of the five patriots whom Charles II ordered to be sent to England in 1666 to answer to the charge of refusing to submit to the authority of the royal commissioners.

Hathras (hä'trąs). [Also, **Hatras.**] Trading town in the Aligarh district, Uttar Pradesh (United Provinces), Union of India, ab. 90 mi. SE of Delhi. It is served by two railroad lines and two major roads. It was annexed by the British in 1803. Pop. 39,784.

Hatien (hä'tyen'). [Also: **Ha Tian, Cancao, Kang-Kao.**] Town in S Indochina, in S Cambodia, situated on the Gulf of Thailand, ab. 150 mi. SW of Saigon. Pop. ab. 5,000.

Hatras (hä'trąs). See **Hathras.**

Hatria (hā'tri.ą). An ancient name of **Adria,** and of **Atri.**

Hatshepsut (hat.shep'söt). [Also: **Hatasu, Hatchepset, Hatshepsowet** (hät.shep'sō.wet).] d. c1481 B.C. Egyptian queen (c1501–c1481 B.C.) of the XVIIIth dynasty; daughter of Thutmose I. She was the only one of her father's three children to reign who was undeniably of royal birth, her mother being a descendant of the family of Amenhotep I, through whom Thutmose himself claimed the throne, while her brothers were the sons of royal concubines. Thutmose I designated her his heir and married her to her half brother Thutmose III (she may also have been married to Thutmose II). She and Thutmose III deposed Thutmose I (c1501) and reigned jointly thereafter until her death, except for a brief period (c1496–c1493) when Thutmose I regained power and ruled together with Thutmose II. Hatshepsut, one of the most remarkable women of history, was the dominant power in Egypt even before her father's death. As queen she dropped the imperialist policy of Thutmose I and concentrated on keeping peace and building the country's economy. She reopened the silver mines on the Sinai peninsula; she went on a famous expedition to the land of Punt in order to foster trade with that region. The temple-tomb she built at Deir el-Bahri shows the story of the expedition in reliefs. Two obelisks at Karnak were also erected by her. Throughout her reign the official fiction that she was male was maintained; she is depicted wearing the pharaoh's beard; she is shown being born as a boy. Her policy of peace led to the revolt of some of the border provinces and after her death Thutmose III embarked on the policy of subjugation and conquest that makes his reign notable as the high point of the New Kingdom. Hatshepsut was the mother of Amenhotep II, who succeeded his father, Thutmose III

Hattemists (hat'ęm.ists). Sect in the Netherlands, founded c1683 by a deposed clergyman named Pontianus van Hattem. The founder was a Spinozist who denied the expiatory sacrifice of Christ and the freedom of the will, and affirmed that sin exists only in the imagination, and is itself its only punishment. The sect disappeared in a few years.

Hatteraick (hat'ėr.āk), **Dirk.** Smuggler in Sir Walter Scott's novel *Guy Mannering.*

Hatteras (hat'ėr.ąs), **Cape.** Sandy point on the coast of North Carolina, projecting into the Atlantic. Violent storms occur in the vicinity.

Hatti (hat'tē). See under **Khatti.**

Hattiesburg (hat'iz.bėrg). City in SE Mississippi, county seat of Forrest County, on the Hastehatchee River, ab. 84 mi. SE of Jackson; woodworking and naval stores plants. It is the seat of Mississippi Southern College and Mississippi Woman's College. 29,474 (1950).

Hattingen (hät'ing.ẹn). [Also, **Hattingen an der Ruhr** (än dėr rör').] Town in W Germany, in the *Land* (state) of North Rhine-Westphalia, British Zone, formerly in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, situated near the Ruhr River ab. 22 mi. NE of Düsseldorf: machine, locomotive, screw factories; manufactures of glass bottles and rubber articles; cement works. The town suffered considerable damage in World War II. 19,400 (1950).

Hatto I (hat'ō, hät'ō). Archbishop of Mainz (891–913). He became regent of Germany on the accession of Louis III (Louis the Child) in 900, and continued to exercise a predominant influence in German politics until his death. He sought to strengthen the royal authority at the expense of an unruly nobility, a policy which caused him to be feared and hated by a considerable part of the people. According to a medieval legend, he was carried away by the devil and thrown into the crater of Etna.

Hatto II. d. 969 or 970. Archbishop of Mainz. He became abbot of Fulda in 942 or 943, and in 968 was appointed by the emperor Otto I to succeed William of Saxony in the archbishopric of Mainz. According to a medieval legend, which was incorporated with the Magdeburg Centuries, to stop the grumbling of the people during a famine, he announced that he would open his barn to them the next day. Once the crowd was inside, he set fire to the building and burned up the grain and the people together. Their dying shrieks he likened to the piping of mice. At once hordes of mice appeared and attacked the bishop, who fled to a tower on an island in the Rhine, which has been called the Mouse Tower in local legend ever since. Hatto did not escape, however; the mice swarmed after him and devoured him.

Hatton (hat'ọn), Sir **Christopher.** [Called the **"Dancing Chancellor."**] b. at Holdenby, Northamptonshire, England, 1540; d. at Ely House, London, Nov. 20, 1591. Lord chancellor of England. His relations with the queen were intimate; Mary, Queen of Scots, accused them of being lovers. He was one of the commission who declared Mary guilty of plotting Elizabeth's death. Elizabeth appointed him lord chancellor on April 25, 1587. He was called the "dancing chancellor" in allusion to the fact that he first attracted the attention of Queen Elizabeth by his graceful dancing at a masque at court. Hatton was a patron of literature, Edmund Spenser being one of those he befriended, and himself essayed part of a play, the fourth act of *Tancred and Gismunda*, a 1591 revision of an earlier play.

Hatton, Frank. b. at Cambridge, Ohio, April 28, 1846; d. at Washington, D.C., April 30, 1894. American journalist; U.S. postmaster general (October, 1884–March, 1885). He was owner (1874 *et seq.*) and editor of the Burlington (Iowa) *Daily Hawk-Eye*, which became one of the most important newspapers in the Mississippi valley. He reorganized (1885) the Chicago *Mail*, helped found (1888) the New York *Press*, and as part owner of the Washington *Post* edited it from 1889 to his death.

Hatton, George William Finch-. See **Finch-Hatton, George William.**

Hatton, G. Noel. Pseudonym of **Caird, Alice Mona.**

Hatton, John Liptrot. b. at Liverpool, England, Oct. 12, 1809; d. at Margate, England, Sept. 20, 1886. English composer. His works include the opera *Pascal Bruno*, the cantata *Robin Hood* (1856), *Hezekiah* (1877), a religious drama, and also songs, church music, and incidental music for Shakespeare's plays.

Hatton, Joseph. b. at Andover, Hampshire, England, Feb. 3, 1841; d. at London, July 31, 1907. English journalist, dramatist, and novelist. He edited (1863–68) the Bristol *Mirror*, *Gentlemen's Magazine* (1868–74), the *Sunday Times*, and *The People*. Author of *Clytie* (1874; later dramatized), *John Needham's Double* (1885), *By Order of the Czar* (1890), and *When Rogues Fall Out* (1899), novels; *Today in America* (1881), *The New Ceylon* and *Journalistic London* (both 1882), *Henry Irving's Impressions of America* (1884), *Old Lamps and New* (1889), and *Cigarette Papers for After-Dinner Smoking* (1892).

Hattushash (hät.tō.shäsh'). See **Boğazkale.**

Hatuey (ä.twā'). Burned to death, 1512. American Indian chief. In 1510 or 1511 he and his followers fled from Haiti before the tyranny of the Spaniards, and established themselves in the eastern part of Cuba. Hatuey was captured and burned. His story is a favorite theme of Cuban novelists and poets.

Hatun Raymi (ä'tōn rī'mē). [Also, **Raymi.**] Great feast of the preconquest Peruvian Indians, celebrated especially at Cusco at the end of August. It was a thanksgiving for the harvest. Praises were offered to the supreme deity and to the sun, moon, and lesser divinities. There were solemn dances and processions from the Temple of the Sun, and the feasting and rejoicing lasted many days. Some authors state that a child or maiden was at times sacrificed during the feast, but this is very doubtful.

Hatvan (hôt'vôn). Town in N Hungary, situated on the Zagýva River ab. 32 mi. N of Budapest. It has a large sugar refinery. In the period of Turkish domination the town was an important fortress. The present castle was built under Maria Theresa. 16,784 (1948).

Hatzidakis or **Chadzidakis** (ċhä.dzē.ŧнä'kēs), **George N.** b. at Mirthio, Crete, 1848; d. 1941. Greek philologist and linguist. He was president of the University of Athens (1905–06), and a founder and president of the University of Salonika (1926). He studied the then new science of linguistics, particularly Indo-European comparative linguistics, through such 19th-century masters as Delbrück, and introduced the study into Greece, having been chosen in competition as a student for this purpose. Though he and his students did much valuable work on the spoken dialects of modern Greek, he was an opponent of the demotic movement. Author of *Einleitung in die neugriechische Grammatik* (1892), *Linguistic Studies* (1901), *Medieval and Modern Greek Studies* (1905–07), *Brief History of the Greek Language* (1915), *General Linguistics* (1916), and *Linguistic Researches* (1932).

Hätzler (hets'lėr), **Klara.** fl. 15th century. German nun of Augsburg who compiled (c1470) a collection of folk songs.

Hauberg Mountains (hô'bėrg). Mountains in Antarctica, in ab. 76°48′ S., 68°00′ W. Elevation, ab. 6,000 ft.

Haubourdin (ō.bör.daṅ). Town in N France, in the department of Nord, situated immediately SW of Lille. It is an industrial center. 10,579 (1946).

Hauch (houk), **Henrik.** b. Sept. 6, 1876—. Danish political leader, head of the Danish national farm organization. He was elected (1920) to the Agricultural Council, the national farmers' organization, later becoming (1933) its president. He was also chairman of the Jutland Agricultural Association and the Federation of Danish Agricultural Societies. He served (April–July, 1940) briefly in the cabinet.

Hauch, Johannes Carsten. b. at Frederikshald, Norway, May 12, 1790; d. at Rome, March 4, 1872. Danish poet and dramatist. His principal works are the tragedy *Tiberius* and the drama *Gregorius den Syvende*, both written during his first journey to Italy; the historical novels *Vilhelm Zabern* (1834), *Guldmageren* (The Alchemist, 1836), *En polsk Familie* (A Polish Family, 1839), *Slottet ved Rhinen* (The Castle on the Rhine, 1845), *Robert Fulton* (1853), and *Charles de la Bussière* (1859); and the later dramas *Svend Grathe*, *Sostrene paa Kinnekullen* (The Sisters of Kinnekullen), *Tycho Brahes Ungdom* (Tycho Brahe's Youth), and *Aeren tabt og vunden* (Honor Lost and Found). A volume of lyric poems, *Lyriske Digte*, appeared in 1842, *Lyriske Digte og Romancer* (Lyric Poems and Romances) in 1861, and *Nye Digtninger* (New Poetical Works) in 1869.

Hauck (houk), **Albert.** b. at Wassertrüdingen, Germany, Dec. 9, 1845; d. at Leipzig, Germany, April 7, 1918. German Protestant theologian and religious historian. Author of *Kirchengeschichte Deutschlands bis 1437* (5 vols., 1887–1911), he was editor of the 3rd edition (1896–1913) of the *Realenzyklopädie für protestantische Theologie und Kirche*.

Hauck, Minnie. See **Hauk** or **Hauck, Minnie.**

Haudek (hou'dek), **Martin.** b. at Vienna, Nov. 27, 1880; d. there, May 10, 1931. Austrian roentgenologist. He drew attention (1910) to the characteristic niche on the roentgenographic contour of the stomach caused by the crater of gastric ulcer (called Haudek's niche).

Hauer (hou'ėr), **Jakob Wilhelm.** b. at Ditzingen, Germany, April 4, 1881—. German Indologist and historian in the field of religion, remembered as leader (1933 *et seq.*) of the *Deutsche Glaubensbewegung* (German Faith Movement). His works include *Die Anfänge der Yogapraxis*

(The Beginning of Yoga Practice, 1922) and *Die Religionen* (The Religions, 1924).

Hauff (houf), **Wilhelm.** b. at Stuttgart, Germany, Nov. 29, 1802; d. there, Nov. 18, 1827. German novelist and poet. His works include the novel *Lichtenstein* (1826), and the stories *Die Bettlerin vom Pont-des-Arts, Phantasien im Bremer Ratskeller* (1827), and others.

Haug (houk), **Johann Christoph Friedrich.** b. at Niederstotzingen, Württemberg, Germany, March 19, 1761; d. at Stuttgart, Württemberg, Germany, Jan. 30, 1829. German epigrammatic poet. He was the author of *Zweihundert Hyperbeln auf Herrn Wahls ungeheure Nase* (1804) and others.

Haug, Martin. b. at Ostdorf, near Balingen, Württemberg, Germany, Jan. 30, 1827; d. at Ragatz, St.-Gall, Switzerland, June 3, 1876. German Orientalist, professor of Sanskrit at Poona, India, in 1859, and professor of Sanskrit and comparative philology at Munich (1868–76). He wrote *Essays on the Sacred Language, Writings, and Religion of the Parsees* (1862), *Old Zend-Pahlavi Glossary* (1868), *A Pahlavi-Pazand Glossary* (1870), *Essay on the Pahlavi Language* (1870), *The Book of Arda Viraf* (1872–74; with E. W. West), and others. He edited and translated the *Aitareya Brahmana of the Rigveda* (1863).

Haugen (hou'gen), **Gilbert Nelson.** b. in Plymouth Township, Rock County, Wis., April 21, 1859; d. at Norwood, Iowa, July 18, 1933. American politician and banker. While serving (1899–1933) in Congress, he was chairman of the committee on agriculture, where he authored the Haugen Packer Control and Stockyards Act. He collaborated with Senator McNary on the McNary-Haugen Bill to subsidize sales of surplus farm products abroad in order to maintain high prices at home; this bill, though twice vetoed by President Coolidge, was passed (1933) in modified form as the Farm Relief Bill.

Haugesund (hou'gẹ.sŭn). City in S Norway, in the *fylke* (county) of Rogaland, situated on the SW coast of Norway ab. 35 mi. NW of Stavanger. It has shipyards, herring and cod fisheries, a fish-canning industry, and manufactures of woolen textiles. It contains an obelisk commemorating the naval victory of King Harold I (Harald Haarfager) in 872. Pop. 18,407 (1946).

Haughton (hô'tọn), **Percy Duncan.** b. at Richmond, Staten Island, N.Y., July 11, 1876; d. at New York, Oct. 27, 1924. American football coach. He served as football coach at Cornell from 1899 to 1900. He left the banking and brokerage business to become (1908) football coach at Harvard, serving until 1916, when he resumed his business career. From 1923 until his death he was football coach at Columbia. He was the author of *Football and How to Watch It* (1923).

Haughton, William. fl. in the last half of the 16th century. English dramatist. He wrote a number of plays, principally in collaboration with Dekker, Day, Chettle, and others. *English-men for My Money, or A Woman will have her Will* (printed 1616) is the only play he is known to have written alone.

Haugwitz (houk'vits), Count **Christian August Heinrich Kurt von.** b. near Öls (now Oleśnica), in Silesia, June 11, 1752; d. at Venice, 1831. Prussian statesman, minister of foreign affairs (1792–1804, 1805–06).

Hauk or **Hauck** (houk), **Minnie.** b. at New York, Nov. 19, 1852; d. 1929. American mezzo-soprano singer.

Hauksbee or **Hawksbee** (hôks'bē), **Francis.** d. c1713. English experimenter in electricity. He created (1706) a light-producing electrical apparatus (and called the light "mercurial phosphorus"). He also aided in the improvement of the design of the air pump and determined fairly exact relative weights of air and water. Author of *Physico-Mechanical Experiments* (1709).

Haunted Man, The. Story by Charles Dickens, published in 1848.

Haunted Palace, The. Poem by Edgar Allan Poe, published (1839) in the *Baltimore Museum.* It also appears in his tale *The Fall of the House of Usher.*

Haupt (houpt), **Herman.** b. March 26, 1817; d. Dec. 14, 1905. American engineer and soldier. He was chief engineer of the Hoosac tunnel in Massachusetts (1856–62) and during the Civil War was chief of the bureau of U.S. military railways, in charge of construction and operation. Author of *General Theory of Bridge Construction* (1852) and others.

Haupt, Lewis Muhlenberg. b. at Gettysburg, Pa., March 21, 1844; d. at Philadelphia, March 10, 1937. American civil engineer. He was a member of the Nicaragua Canal Commission (1897) and of the Isthmian Canal Commission (1899–1902). He published *Canals and their Economic Relations to Transportation, Emancipation of Waterways, The Control of the Mississippi,* and many other books and pamphlets.

Haupt, Moritz. b. at Zittau, Saxony, Germany, July 27, 1808; d. at Berlin, Feb. 5, 1874. German philologist. He edited Ovid, Horace, Catullus, Tibullus, Propertius, Vergil, and other classical authors, and *Erec* (1839), *Der arme Heinrich* (1842), and other Middle High German poems.

Haupt, Paul. b. at Görlitz, Germany, Nov. 25, 1858; d. at Baltimore, Dec. 15, 1926. American Assyriologist, Semitic grammarian, and Old Testament critic. He was professor of Semitic languages (1883 *et seq.*) at the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore. He published numerous works on Akkadian and Assyrian subjects. Among his works are *Akkadische und sumerische Keilschrifttexte* and *Das babylonische Nimrodepos.*

Hauptmann (houpt'mạn), **Bruno Richard.** b. in Germany, 1899; executed April 3, 1936. American carpenter, convicted as the kidnaper and murderer of Charles A. Lindbergh, Jr., infant son of the transatlantic flier, who disappeared from the Lindbergh home near Hopewell, N.J., on March 1, 1932. Responding to advertisements, the kidnaper made contact with a voluntary intermediary and accepted a ransom of 50,000 dollars, but did not surrender the child, whose body was found in the Hopewell vicinity on May 12. However, note had been made of the serial numbers of all bills included in the ransom money, and in September, 1934, Hauptmann, a carpenter, was apprehended after passing some of this money. After a hard-fought trial at Flemington, N.J., he was convicted, and electrocuted.

Hauptmann (houpt'män), **Carl.** b. at Salzbrunn, Germany, 1858; d. at Schreiberhau, Germany, 1921. German poet, dramatist, and novelist; brother of Gerhart Hauptmann. Attracted from science to literature by the literary success of his younger brother Gerhart, he nevertheless retained many characteristics of the scientist and philosopher. *Einhart der Lächler* (1907), a novel, treats the theme of the lonely artist. His best dramatic effort went into *Napoleon Bonaparte* (1911). His diaries (*Aus meinem Tagebuch,* 1900) and letters (*Leben mit Freunden,* 1928) reveal the inner struggles of his life.

Hauptmann, Gerhart. b. at Obersalzbrunn, Germany, Nov. 15, 1862; d. June 6, 1946. German dramatist, novelist, and poet; brother of Carl Hauptmann. He studied sculpture for a time at Breslau and Rome, at which time also his first larger work, the epic *Promethidenlos* (1885), was written. When he gave up sculpture for literature he went to Berlin, where he associated with the naturalist group, dominated at that time by Arno Holz. In this atmosphere he wrote several realistic plays, *Vor Sonnenaufgang* (1889), *Das Friedensfest* (1890), *Einsame Menschen* (1891), and *Die Weber* (1892). The last-named is remarkable for making the whole working class, rather than any one person, the hero of the action. In all these plays Hauptmann shows himself a master of natural dialogue. *Hanneles Himmelfahrt* (1893) marks a turn to romanticism, and *Die versunkene Glocke* (1897) is a fairy drama. The dramatization of Hartmann von Aue's epic *Der arme Heinrich* in 1902 was still in the romantic vein, but this was balanced in the following year by one of his most realistic tragedies, *Rosa Bernd.* Of his comedies, *Der Biberpelz* (1893) is generally considered to be the best. His control of the shorter prose narrative is well demonstrated by the realistic sketch *Bahnwärter Thiel* (1892) and by *Der Ketzer von Soana* (1918), a story of lyric beauty and sensuality. *Der Narr in Christo, Emanuel Quint* (1910) is a mystical novel. *Till Eulenspiegel* (1928) is an epic dealing with postwar conditions. *Das Abenteuer meiner Jugend* (1937) is an account of his earlier years. He received the Nobel prize for literature in 1912.

Hauptmann, Moritz. b. at Dresden, Germany, Oct. 13, 1792; d. at Leipzig, Germany, Jan. 3, 1868. German composer and writer on music. He wrote *Die Natur der Harmonik und der Metrik* (1853) and others. He composed

church music, the tragic opera *Mathilde*, songs, and instrumental pieces.

Hauraki Gulf (hou.rä'ki, -rak'i). Inlet of the S Pacific Ocean on the N coast of the North Island, New Zealand. Auckland, the largest city of the dominion, is situated at the head of this gulf.

Hauran (hou.rän'). District in the S part of Syria, S of Damascus, nearly corresponding to the ancient Auranitis in Bashan.

Hauranne (ō.rän). See **Duvergier de Hauranne.**

Hauréau (ō.rā.ō), **Jean Barthélemy.** b. at Paris, Nov. 9, 1812; d. there, April 29, 1896. French historian and publicist. He was director (1870–82) of the Imprimerie Nationale.

Hausa (hou'sa). [Also: **Afno, Haoussa.**] Sudanic-speaking people of W Africa, inhabiting N Nigeria and S Niger territory, French West Africa. Their number is estimated at ab. 4,100,000 (by Y. Urvoy, *Petit atlas ethno-démographique du Soudan*, 1942). The Hausa are famed as traders, and many are scattered in towns throughout W Africa. Before they were conquered by the Fulani in the early 19th century, they were divided into seven independent states: Biram, Daura, Gobir, Kano, Katsina, Rano, and Zaria. These were known as the *Hausa Bokwi* (seven Hausa), as contrasted with the *Banza Bokwi* (seven upstarts), or the Hausa states of Kebbi and Zamfara and the neighboring peoples of Gwari, Jukun, Nupe, Yelwa, and the Yoruba city of Ilorin. They practice hoe agriculture, and their principal crop is sorghum. About 95 percent have been Mohammedanized since the Fulani conquest, but scattered groups of "pagan" Hausa, known as the Abakwariga, Maguzawa, Katisinawa, and Kutumbawa, are found.

Hausa or **Haussa.** [Also: **Hausaland, Hausa Land.**] Ethnic region and linguistic group in W Africa, N of the junction of the Niger and Benue rivers, in N Nigeria. The region (often called Hausaland) is almost coextensive with the modern province of Sokoto.

Hausegger (hou'zeg.ĕr), **Friedrich von.** b. 1837; d. 1899. Austrian musicologist. Among his writings are *Richard Wagner und Schopenhauer* (1890) and *Vom Jenseits des Künstlers* (1893).

Hauser (hou'zĕr), **Heinrich.** b. at Berlin, 1901—. German author. The best of his works is generally considered to be *Brackwasser* (1928), for which he received the Gerhart Hauptmann prize. A resident of the U.S. during World War II, he published (as he was about to sail back to Germany) a sharply critical book entitled *The German Talks Back* (1945).

Hauser (ō.zer), **Henri.** b. at Oran, Algeria, July 19, 1866—. French historian and economist. Author of *Les Sources de l'histoire de France* (The Sources of French History, 1906–16, with others), and *Les Débuts du capitalisme* (The Beginning of Capitalism, 1927).

Hauser (hou'zĕr), **Kaspar.** b. c1812; d. at Ansbach, Bavaria, Germany, Dec. 17, 1833. German foundling. He appeared at Nuremberg in 1828 and was taken into custody by the police, to whom he gave his name as Kaspar Hauser. He carried on his person a letter, professing to have been written by a Bavarian laborer, which stated that the bearer had been found at the writer's door on Oct. 7, 1812. A note, which purported to have been written by the mother, was enclosed. It stated that the foundling's name was Kaspar, that he was born on April 30, 1812, that his father was a captain in the Sixth Chevau-léger regiment at Nuremberg, and that his mother was a poor girl. The boy said that he had been confined in a dark room all his life, until one night a man placed a letter in his hand and guided him to the road to Nuremberg. He was placed by the city under the care of Professor G. F. Daumer, and was subsequently adopted by Philip Henry Stanhope, 4th Earl Stanhope (1781–1855), who sent him to Ansbach. He died of a wound which he asserted he had received at the hands of an unknown person who had enticed him to a rendezvous by the promise of information as to his origin. His story underwent many romantic changes in popular imagination, and there were some who believed that he was of noble birth, possibly the crown prince of Baden.

Haushofer (hous'hō.fĕr), **Karl.** b. at Munich, Germany, Aug. 27, 1869; committed suicide near Munich, March 13, 1946. German geopolitician. A professor (1921 *et seq.*) of geography at Munich, his theories deeply influenced Rudolf Hess, one of his students, and other Nazi leaders, in their expansionist ambitions. Haushofer's concept of geographical position as a determinant in world politics was adopted by Hitler, since it envisioned Germany (within the Euro-Asian "world island") as one of the expanding nations, requiring *Lebensraum* (living or growing space) at the expense of the declining, oceanic power of Great Britain. The German attack upon Russia and the Axis alliance as well as almost all of Nazi foreign political and economic policy may be interpreted in terms of Haushofer's geopolitical theories. He was author of *Geopolitics of the Pacific Ocean* (1925), *World Politics of Today* (1934), *Geopolitics of War*, and others. His son, Albrecht, was a member of the resistance and was murdered by the Gestapo at Berlin in April, 1945.

Hausmann (hous'män), **Raoul.** b. 1886—. Austrian painter, plastic artist, and photographer who, with George Grosz and others, was a leader of the dada movement in Germany (1918–20). He later went to France.

Hausrath (hous'rät), **Adolf.** b. at Karlsruhe, Germany, Jan. 13, 1837; d. at Heidelberg, Germany, Aug. 2, 1909. German Protestant theologian. Author of *Der Apostel Paulus* (1865), *D. F. Strauss* (2 vols., 1876–78), *Peter Abälard* (1893), and *Luthers Leben* (2 vols., 1904).

Häusser (hois'ĕr), **Ludwig.** b. at Kleeburg, in Lower Alsace, Oct. 26, 1818; d. at Heidelberg, Germany, March 17, 1867. German historian.

Haussmann (ōs.män), Baron **Georges Eugène.** b. at Paris, March 27, 1809; d. there, Jan. 11, 1891. French magistrate. He was educated for the bar, but entered the civil service and served (1853–70) as prefect of the Seine. He carried out extensive works for the sanitation and landscaping of Paris, including the building of new streets, the improvement of the Bois de Boulogne, the park of Vincennes, and of the sewer and water-supply systems.

Haussonville (dō.sôṅ.vēl), **Bernard,** Comte **d'.** [Full name, **Gabriel Paul Othenin Bernard de Cléron,** Comte **d'Haussonville.**] b. at Gurcy-le-Chatel, Seine-et-Marne, France, Sept. 21, 1843; d. at Paris, Sept. 1, 1924. French royalist politician and writer. He was the representative (1891 *et seq.*) of the pretender, the Comte de Paris, in France.

Hausstock (hous'shtok). Peak in the Tödi chain of the Alps, in Switzerland. Elevation, ab. 10,353 ft.

Hautecombe (ōt.kôṅb). Cistercian abbey in the department of Savoie, France, ab. 13 mi. NW of Chambéry, founded in 1125.

Hautefeuille (ōt.fey'), **Paul Gabriel.** b. at Étampes, France, 1836; d. at Paris, 1902. French chemist. He made numerous pioneer syntheses of natural and other minerals, particularly by precipitation from fluxes, thus shedding light on natural mineral formation.

Haute-Garonne (ōt.gä.ron). Department in S France, bounded by the department of Tarn-et-Garonne on the N, the departments of Tarn, Aude, and Ariège on the E, Ariège and Spain on the S, and the departments of Gers and Hautes-Pyrénées on the W. It was formed from portions of the old provinces of Languedoc and Gascony. The region, much contested in the Middle Ages, went to the French crown in 1271. It consists partly of hilly and mountainous terrain, partly of fertile plains. Grains, potatoes, vegetables, fruits, hemp and flax, and fine wines are produced. Flowers are shipped from here to many parts of Europe. The mountainous parts are rich in forests and forest products, and raise a famous breed of full-blooded Arabian horses, as well as sheep and pigs. There are stone quarries and various industries. Toulouse is a commercial and industrial center for hides, leather, and leather products and is also a center of the French aeronautical industry. Capital, Toulouse; area, 2,457 sq. mi.; pop. 512,260 (1946).

Haute-Loire (ōt.lwär). Department in S central France, bounded by the departments of Puy-de-Dôme and Loire on the N, the department of Ardèche on the E and SE, the department of Lozère on the S, and the department of Cantal on the W. It was formed from portions of the old provinces of Languedoc, Auvergne, and Lyonnais. The department is mountainous and more industrial than agricultural. The raising of sheep and cattle is widespread. There are rich coal mines, also iron, copper, lead, antimony, and asphalt mines, and stone quarries. Ceramic,

furniture, and textile manufactures are of importance. The arrondissement of Yssingeaux, in the E part of the department, is a center of tourist trade in the Cévennes Mountains and has various resorts. Capital, Le Puy; area, 1,930 sq. mi.; pop. 228,076 (1946).

Haute-Marne (ōt.märn). Department in NE France, bounded by the department of Meuse on the N, the department of Vosges on the E, the department of Haute-Saône on the SE, the department of Côte-d'Or on the SW, and the department of Aube on the W. The department is traversed by the Marne River. It is a part of the old province of Champagne and was, at various times, subject to war and invasion. It suffered little, however, during World Wars I and II. Grains and potatoes are the chief products of its agriculture. There are important iron and steel, mechanical, metallurgical, and machine industries, particularly in and around St.-Dizier, and also a number of other industries, but they are of secondary importance in comparison with the industries of the neighboring department of Vosges. The population is declining. Capital, Chaumont; area, 2,420 sq. mi.; pop. 181,840 (1946).

Hautes-Alpes (ōt.zälp). Department in SE France, bounded by the departments of Isère and Savoie on the N, Italy on the E, the department of Basses-Alpes on the S, and the department of Drôme on the W. It was formed from part of the old province of Dauphiné. The surface is mountainous, and the magnificent scenery attracts summer and winter tourists. Agriculture is of minor importance, except in the southern valleys, but livestock raising is well developed and there are many pastures. Forestry and forest products play an important role in the economy of the region, as does the trade in lumber, cattle, and hides. There are lavender distilleries and coal and graphite mines. Capital, Gap; area, 2,178 sq. mi.; pop. 84,932 (1946).

Haute-Saône (ōt.sōn). Department in E France, bounded by the department of Haute-Marne on the NW, the department of Vosges on the N, the Territoire de Belfort on the E, the departments of Doubs and Jura on the S, and the department of Côte-d'Or on the W. It represents a portion of the old province of Franche-Comté. In the Middle Ages it belonged to the Holy Roman Empire, later to the duchy of Burgundy, then again to the empire of Charles V, until finally it was united with the French crown by Louis XIV. The agriculture of the department produces grains, potatoes, and fruits; there are large forests and ample pastures. Cherries are produced and are used in the local distillery. The department has coal mines and stone quarries, and metallurgical, lumber, and paper industries. Capital, Vesoul; area, 2,074 sq. mi.; pop. 202,573 (1946).

Haute-Savoie (ōt.sȧ.vwȧ). Department in E France, bounded by the Swiss canton of Geneva on the NW, the Lake of Geneva on the N, the Swiss canton of Valais on the E, Italy on the SE, the department of Savoie on the S, and the department of Ain on the W. It was part of the old province of Savoy, ceded by Italy to France in 1860. It was formerly connected with Piedmont, under the rule of the house of Savoy, which later became the royal house of Sardinia and of Italy. Through a plebiscite during the French Revolution it was incorporated into France, but was returned to Sardinia in 1814. It was finally joined to France through another plebiscite (1860). The population speaks a French dialect. The department contains the most grandiose Alpine scenery in France, perhaps in Europe, including in the range of Mont Blanc the highest peaks in the Alps. There are numerous tourist centers, and the tourist industry is highly developed. Extended Alpine pastures support a considerable and diversified dairy industry which produces milk, butter, cheese, and chocolate. The forests are the basis for the lumber industry, water power the basis for various electrochemical, electrometallurgical, and aluminum industries. The watch industry is also important. Capital, Annecy; area, 1,774 sq. mi.; pop. 270,468 (1946).

Hautes-Pyrénées (ōt.pē.rā.nā). Department in SW France, bounded by the department of Gers on the N, the department of Haute-Garonne on the E, Spain on the S, and the department of Basses-Pyrénées on the W. It is a part of the old province of Gascony. It was devastated in the religious wars, and was united with France in the reign of Henry IV. The entire S part of the department is mountainous. It has numerous health resorts and tourist centers. Lourdes, a celebrated place of pilgrimage, is also within the department. Forestry and livestock-raising are more important than agriculture; the dairy industry is connected with Roquefort in Aveyron. There are lignite, lead, and zinc mines, and important stone quarries. The lumber trade, the tourist industry, and aluminum manufacture are foremost among the sources of income. Capital, Tarbes; area, 1,750 sq. mi.; pop. 201,954 (1946).

Haute-Vienne (ōt.vyen). Department in W central France, bounded by the department of Vienne on the NW, the department of Indre on the N, the department of Creuse on the E, the departments of Corrèze and Dordogne on the S, and the department of Charente on the W. The terrain is elevated and the climate relatively severe. The department consists chiefly of portions of the old provinces of Limousin, Marche, and Poitou. During the Middle Ages the region was frequently contested by the French and the British. It came to the crown of France in the reign of Henry IV. The department has prehistoric as well as historic monuments. More land is devoted to pastures than to agriculture. Horses, cattle, sheep, goats, and hogs are raised and exported to metropolitan markets. There are stone quarries, and copper and wolframite mines. The porcelains of Limoges are widely known; numerous porcelain articles for household and industrial use are produced here and at other places in the department. The machine and construction industry produces a number of articles, among them machines for the ceramics industry and automobile and bicycle parts. Leather, shoe, and glove manufactures, paperware factories, and printing establishments are also important. Capital, Limoges; area, 2,119 sq. mi; pop. 336,313 (1946).

Hautlein (ōt.laṅ'), **Marquis de.** Gentleman of the *ancien régime* at whose house Scott professed to have gathered the materials for *Quentin Durward.*

Hautmont (hō.môṅ). Town in N France, in the department of Nord, situated on the Sambre River, ab. 19 mi. SE of Valenciennes. It has important blast furnaces and rolling mills. 14,197 (1946).

Haut-Rhin (ō.raṅ). [German, **Ober-Elsass.**] Department in NE France, bounded by the departments of Vosges and Belfort on the W, the department of Bas-Rhin on the N, Germany (Baden) on the E, and Switzerland on the S. The Rhine River forms the boundary on the E, the Vosges Mountains on the W. It is the S part of the old province of Alsace, which was part of the Holy Roman Empire in the Middle Ages. It went to France through the efforts of Cardinal Richelieu and Marshal Turenne in the reign of Louis XIV; annexed by Germany and incorporated into Alsace-Lorraine in 1871; returned to France in 1919; occupied by Germany in 1940 and again returned to France in 1945. Part of the population speaks an Alemannic dialect of High German similar to that spoken in parts of Baden and Switzerland, but French is generally spoken in public. The department is rich in natural and architectural beauty and contains remarkable medieval monuments. Agriculture produces grain, potatoes, vegetables, tobacco, wine, and forest and dairy products. There are some quarries. The potassium mines are among the most important in Europe, producing a large amount of fertilizers and other chemical raw materials for agricultural and industrial use. The most important industry is textiles, production of which is centered at Mulhouse, but there are also metallurgical, leather, paper, lumber, and food manufactures. The distilleries specialize in the manufacture of kirsch (cherry brandy). Capital, Colmar; area, 1,354 sq. mi.; pop. 471,705 (1946).

Haüy (ȧ.wē), **René Just,** Abbé. b. at St.-Just, Oise, France, Feb. 28, 1743; d. at Paris, June 3, 1822. French mineralogist, the founder of the science of crystallography; brother of Valentin Haüy. The accidental dropping of a mineral and curiosity regarding its fragments led to his enunciation of the law of rational indices. He published *Traité de minéralogie* (1802), *Traité élémentaire de physique* (1804), *Traité de cristallographie* (1822), and other works.

Haüy, Valentin. b. at St.-Just, Oise, France, Nov. 13, 1745; d. at Paris, in March, 1822. French instructor of

the blind; brother of René Juste Haüy. He invented an embossed alphabet that was a pioneering effort in the development leading to Braille's method.

Havana (hạ.van'ạ). [Spanish, **Habana, La Habana**; French, **La Havane**; full Spanish name, **San Cristóbal de la Habana,** meaning "Saint Christopher of the Haven."] City in NW Cuba, in Habana province, capital of Cuba. A seaport, it is the commercial center of the West Indies and one of the principal commercial cities in the Americas. The chief exports are sugar, cigars, and tobacco; the leading manufacture is tobacco. Havana is divided into the "old" and "new" towns, the latter beyond the old walls, and it has several handsome suburbs. It contains a cathedral (begun 1724), many public parks, promenades, and an airport. It was founded on its present site in 1519. It was taken several times in the 17th century by buccaneers, and by the English in 1762, but restored to Spain in 1763. Pop. 659,883 (1943).

Havana. City in C Illinois, in Mason County, on the Illinois River: commercial center for a farming region. 4,379 (1950).

Havana, Act of. See **Act of Havana.**

Havana Conference of 1928. Sixth international conference of American states, held at Havana, Cuba, from Jan. 16 to Feb. 20, 1928. Although it did not secure agreement on nonintervention, the conference improved the structure of the Pan American Union. President Coolidge opened the meetings and Secretary of State Charles E. Hughes headed the American delegation.

Havana Glen. Glen near the head of Seneca Lake, W New York.

Havant and Waterloo (hav'ạnt; wô'tẻr.lö, wô.tẻr.lö'). Urban district and market town in S England, in Southampton (an administrative county of the geographical county of Hampshire), situated partly on Langston Harbour ab. 8 mi. NE of Portsmouth, ab. 67 mi. SW of London by rail. Havant and Waterloo urban district comprises the former urban districts of Havant and Warblington, with parts of the rural districts of Catherington, Fareham, and Havant. Waterloo is ab. 4 mi. NW of Havant. 32,453 (1951).

Havard (à.vàr), **Henri.** b. at Charolles, Saône-et-Loire, France, Sept. 5, 1838; d. 1921. French writer and connoisseur. For participation in the events of the Commune in 1871 he was forced into exile. After the amnesty he became art editor of *Le Siècle,* a post which he held for 15 years. He was a prolific writer on many matters relating to the fine and the industrial arts. His chief books are *Amsterdam et Venise* (1876), *L'Art et les artistes hollandais* (1879–1881), *Dictionnaire de l'ameublement et de la décoration depuis le XIIIe siècle jusqu'à nos jours* (1887–90), *Les Boulle* (1893), *L'Œuvre de E. V. Galland* (1895), *Histoire de l'orfèvrerie française* (1896), and *Histoire et philosophie des styles* (1899–1900).

Havasupai (hä.vä.sö'pī). North American Indian tribe, now nearly extinct, formerly inhabiting N central Arizona. The language belongs to the Yuman family.

Havel (hä'fẹl). River in N central Germany, joining the Elbe ab. 8 mi. NW of Havelberg. It traverses several lakes. Its chief tributary is the Spree. Length, ab. 220 mi., nearly all of it navigable.

Havelberg (hä'fẹl.berk). Town in NE Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Brandenburg, Russian Zone, formerly in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, situated on an island in the Havel River, ab. 59 mi. NW of Berlin: brickyards and agricultural markets. The *Dom* (cathedral) was started in 1170 in the Romanesque style and was rebuilt in 1411 in the late Gothic style; the Laurentius Church and the Hospital of Saint Spiritus are also Gothic buildings of the 15th century. The population is predominantly Protestant. 7,027 (1946).

Havelland (hä'fẹl.länt). Territory in N Germany, formerly a district in the W part of the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, lying between the Havel and the lower course of the Rhin River. It has huge pine forests and numerous lakes.

Havelock (hav'lok), Sir **Henry.** b. at Bishop-Wearmouth, England, April 5, 1795; d. at Lucknow, India, Nov. 24, 1857. English general in India, especially distinguished during the Indian mutiny of 1857. He relieved Lucknow on Sept. 25, 1857, after several attempts had been delayed, but in turn was besieged until the arrival of Sir Colin Campbell on Nov. 16. The cloth cover for the military cap, with a flap hanging down over the back of the neck, is named for him.

Havelok the Dane, The Lay of. Anglo-Danish story, composed in Lincolnshire, England, before 1300, and containing the legend of the founding of the town of Grimsby in Lincolnshire. It is an adaptation of an Anglo-Norman romance called *Le Lai d'Aveloc,* written in the first half of the 12th century, and probably founded on an Anglo-Saxon original, and of a story found in Geoffrey Gaimar's *L'Estorie des Engles* (c1150). It was edited by Sir F. Madden for the Roxburghe Club (1828) and reëdited for the Early English Text Society by W. W. Skeat (1868; revised by K. Sisam, 1915). The story is a popular one and appears in earlier and later literature. It contains many elements of folklore and folk tale that possess even greater antiquity, among them the motifs of the abandoned child, the scullion prince, the light of kingship issuing from the mouth, and others of wide occurrence. Havelok was the son of the Danish king Birkabeen. He was doomed by his guardian to be put to sea, but was saved by Grim, a fisherman, who brought him up as his son. Grim fled to England and settled at the site of Grimsby, or Grim's town. Havelok grew up and entered the Earl of Lincoln's service as a cook. When he performed certain feats of strength, the earl, regent for Princess Goldborough (or Argentille), married her to the kitchen menial. She recognized in Havelok (who went by the name of Cuaran) a royal personage by virtue of a luminous mark on his shoulder and by his luminous breath. He conquered Denmark and then returned to conquer England. Havelok has been identified by some with Anlaf (or Olaf) Curan, Danish son-in-law of Constantine II of Scotland, who was defeated at the battle of Brunanburh in 937 A.D.

Havemeyer (hav'mī"ẻr), **Henry Osborne.** b. at New York, Oct. 18, 1847; d. Dec. 4, 1907. American sugar refiner and art collector. With his brother, Theodore, he merged (1887) 15 New York and Brooklyn refining plants into the Sugar Refineries Company, of which he became president. Dissolved as a trust by order of the New York court of appeals in 1890, it was reorganized (1891; in New Jersey) as the American Sugar Refining Company, which at the time of his death made about half of the sugar used in the U.S. He engaged (1896 *et seq.*) in an unsuccessful struggle to keep John Arbuckle out of the sugar business. His paintings by Rembrandt, Degas, and other masters were willed by his widow to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, which received them in 1929.

Haven (hā'vẹn), **Erastus Otis.** b. at Boston, Nov. 1, 1820; d. at Salem, Ore., Aug. 2, 1881. American bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He edited (1856–63) *Zion's Herald* at Boston; was president of the University of Michigan (1863–69) and of Northwestern University (1869–72); and became chancellor of Syracuse University in 1874. He published *Rhetoric* (1869) and others.

Haven, Gilbert. b. at Malden, Mass., Sept. 19, 1821; d. there, Jan. 3, 1880. American bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church; cousin of Erastus O. Haven. He edited *Zion's Herald* (Boston) from 1867 to 1872.

Havenstein (hä'fẹn.shtīn), **Rudolf.** b. at Meseritz, Germany, March 10, 1857; d. at Berlin, Nov. 20, 1923. German financier. President of the Imperial Bank (1908 *et seq.*), he is said to have precipitated the inflation of the German mark after World War I by his lavish extension of credit.

Haverfield (hav'ẻr.fēld), **Francis John.** b. at Shipston-on-Stour, England, Nov. 8, 1860; d. at Oxford, England, Sept. 1, 1919. English archaeologist and historian. He was named Camden professor of ancient history in 1907. His unique authority in matters of the history and antiquities of the Roman period in Britain was recognized when Theodore Mommsen delegated to him the editing of the British section of his *Corpus Inscriptionum latinarum.*

Haverford (hav'ẻr.fọrd). Township in SE Pennsylvania, in Delaware County, near Ardmore: residential community; seat of Haverford College. 39,641 (1950).

Haverfordwest (hav'ẻr.fọrd.west'). [Welsh, **Hwlffordd.**] Municipal borough and river port in S Wales, in Pembrokeshire, situated on the West Cleddau River ab. 7 mi.

NE of Milford Haven, ab. 251 mi. W of London by rail. It is the county seat of Pembrokeshire and has a ruined castle. 7,266 (1951).

Havergal (hav'ėr.gal), **Frances Ridley.** b. at Astley, Worcestershire, England, Dec. 14, 1836; d. at Swansea, Wales, June 3, 1879. English religious writer. She published the *Ministry of Song* (1870).

Haverhill (hā'vėr.il, -vril). Urban district and market town in E England, in West Suffolk ab. 55 mi. NE of London by rail. It has a small silk industry. 4,087 (est. 1948).

Haverhill. City in NE Massachusetts, in Essex County, on the Merrimack River ab. 30 mi. N of Boston. Manufactures include shoes, paper, chemicals, hats, and wool textiles. It is the seat of Bradford Junior College, and was the birthplace of John Greenleaf Whittier. 47,280 (1950).

Haverhill. Town in N New Hampshire, in Grafton County, on the Connecticut River. 3,357 (1950).

Havers (hav'ėrz, hā'vėrz), **Clopton.** d. in April, 1702. English physician and anatomist for whom the Haversian canals are named. His work *Osteologia Nova, or Some new Observations of the Bones* (1691) was the first detailed account of bone structure.

Haverstraw (hav'ėr.strô). Village in SE New York, in Rockland County, on the Hudson River near High Tor: manufactures of cement and bricks. 5,818 (1950).

Haverstraw Bay. Name sometimes given to the expansion of the Hudson below the Highlands and N of Tappan Zee.

Havgan (häv'gąn). See **Hafgan.**

Havighurst (hav'ig.hėrst), **Walter (Edwin).** b. at Appleton, Wis., Nov. 28, 1901—. American novelist and teacher. Among his novels are *Pier 17* (1935), *The Quiet Shore* (1937), *The Winds of Spring* (1940), *No Homeward Course* (1941), and *Signature of Time* (1949). He is also the author of the historical studies *Upper Mississippi* (1937), *The Long Ships Passing* (1942), and *Land of Promise* (1946).

Havilah (hav'i.lą). In the description of Eden in Gen. ii, a land mentioned as encompassed by the Pishon, one of the four rivers which go out from Eden, and as containing gold and "bedolach and shoham stone." As Pishon has been identified with almost all rivers, so Havilah was sought and found in all parts of the earth, notably in Colchis and India. Frederick Delitzsch, who located Eden in Mesopotamia near Babylonia, identified Havilah with the tract immediately to the S and W of the Euphrates Havilah is also enumerated in Gen. x. 7 among the sons of Cush, son of Ham; in Gen. x. 29 among the sons of Joktan, a descendant of Shem; and in Gen. xxv. 18 it appears as the SE limit of the Ishmaelite Arabs. It perhaps designates the E or SE part of Arabia, on the Persian Gulf, in which region, according to Strabo, a tribe by the name of Chaulotaeans lived, who were neighbors of the Nabataeans and Hazarenes. On the other hand, the Analitae of the classical writers (Pliny, VI. 28), a people with a town Analis (now Zeila) on the African coast, S of the strait of Bab el Mandeb, would answer to the Cushite Havilah.

Haviland (hav'i.lạnd), **John.** b. at Gundenham, Somersetshire, England, 1793; d. at Philadelphia, March 28, 1852. English architect. He studied with James Elmes. In 1815 he went to Russia to enter the imperial corps of engineers. The following year he went to the U.S., where he specialized in designing penitentiary buildings, including that at Pittsburgh (the first designed on the radiating principle advocated by Jeremy Bentham), the Eastern Penitentiary at Philadelphia, the Tombs at New York, and the state penitentiaries of New Jersey, Missouri, and Rhode Island. He also designed the U.S. Naval Asylum at Norfolk, the U.S. Mint at Philadelphia, and other public buildings. His prisons were considered standard at the time, and were visited by commissioners from England, France, Russia, and Prussia.

Havilland (hav'i.lạnd), **Sir Geoffrey de.** See **De Havilland, Sir Geoffrey.**

Havisham (hav'i.shąm), **Miss.** In Charles Dickens's *Great Expectations,* the mother (through adoption) of Estella. Her life has been embittered by an engagement broken many years before, by Compeyson, on the very day of the wedding; since that time her house has been entirely shuttered from the light of day, and every clock in it has been stopped at 20 minutes to nine, which was the hour when she received the note from Compeyson. She adopts Estella, at first thinking only to make her happy, but as the years go by she seeks to make Estella utterly heartless, so that she may be able to break the hearts of the young men who love her, and thus serve as Miss Havisham's weapon of vengeance for the suffering caused her by Compeyson.

Havlíčkův Brod (hav'lēch.kŏf brôt'). [Former name, **Německý Brod;** German, **Deutsch Brod.**] Town in Czechoslovakia, in E Bohemia, situated on the Sazava River N of Jihlava, ab. 60 mi. SE of Prague. There is a Gothic parish church, and cloth and machine industries. The Hussite leader Žižka defeated the emperor Sigismund near here in 1422. Pop. 11,792 (1947).

Havre (hav'ėr). City in N Montana, county seat of Hill County, ab. 222 mi. NE of Butte: seat of Northern Montana College. 8,086 (1950).

Havre (ävr), **Le.** See **Le Havre.**

Havre de Grace (hav'ėr dę gras', grās'). City in NE Maryland, in Harford County, on the Susquehanna River near its mouth, ab. 34 mi. NE of Baltimore. A railroad and trading center, it is perhaps best known for its race track. 7,809 (1950).

Havre-de-Grâce (äv.rę.dę.gräs). See **Le Havre.**

Hawaii (hą.wī'ē, -wä'yą). Largest and southeasternmost of the Hawaiian Islands. The surface is generally mountainous. The three largest peaks, all volcanic, are Mauna Kea, Mauna Loa (which includes Kilauea, the largest active volcano in the world), and Hualalai. The chief town and port is Hilo. Length, ab. 93 mi.; width, ab. 76 mi.; area, 4,021 sq. mi.; pop. 67,683 (1950).

Hawaiian (hą.wī'yąn, -wä'yąn). Language of the indigenous people of Hawaii, belonging to the East branch of the Polynesian group of Malayo-Polynesian languages.

Hawaiian Islands. [Also: **Hawaii;** official name, **Territory of Hawaii;** former name, **Sandwich Islands.**] Group of 20 islands in the North Pacific, ab. 2,000 mi. SW of San Francisco, belonging to the U.S. The eight chief islands (all inhabited) are Hawaii, Maui, Oahu, Kauai, Lanai, Kahoolawe, Molokai, and Niihau; Midway Island, which is administered from the Hawaiian Islands, is sometimes included as a ninth major island, although it is some 1,300 mi. NW of Honolulu. The surface is largely mountainous and volcanic. The chief exports are pineapples and sugar; other (and far less important) agricultural products are rice, bananas, tobacco, cotton, sisal, and coffee. On some of the larger islands beef cattle and other meat-producing animals have recently become of some importance. The population is composed of many elements, the main ones being Japanese (32%; it was 37% in 1940), Hawaiian and part Hawaiian (15%), Caucasian (33%), Chinese, Filipinos, and others (20%). The islands were possibly reached by a Spanish expedition in the middle of the 16th century, but are usually considered to have been discovered in 1778 by Captain James Cook (who named them the Sandwich Islands). The government was consolidated (1795) by Kamehameha I (who died in 1819), and Christianity replaced paganism shortly after the arrival of American missionaries in 1820. A constitution was granted in 1840, and a more liberal one in 1887. The government was a monarchy, with king, cabinet, and legislature (consisting of a house of nobles and a house of representatives). The queen, Liliuokalani (who ascended the throne in 1891), on Jan. 15, 1893, attempted to force the cabinet to approve a new constitution designed to give greater power to the crown and to the native population. This declined to do it. On Jan. 17, 1893, the queen was deposed by a committee of public safety, and a provisional government was formed, headed by Sanford B. Dole, which was to retain office until a treaty of annexation with the U.S. should be concluded. Such a treaty was sent to the U.S. Senate by President Benjamin Harrison, but it was withdrawn by President Grover Cleveland on the ground that the revolution in Hawaii was wrongfully accomplished by the aid of the American minister, with the help of an American naval force, and that the queen should be reëstablished on her throne. His effort to accomplish this end by diplomatic means failed. A republic was proclaimed on July 4,

1894. The islands were annexed to the U.S. by act of Congress, July 7, 1898, and organized as a territory on June 14, 1900. Hawaii has a legislature of two houses. The governor and secretary are appointed for four years by the President of the United States. The territory is represented in the U.S. Congress by one delegate. It was the Japanese attack on the Pearl Harbor Naval Base on Dec. 7, 1941, which brought the U.S. into World War II. Land area, ab. 6,435 sq. mi.; pop. 499,794 (1950).

Hawaiians. The people of Hawaii, representing many ethnic groups, including Chinese, Cubans, Portuguese, Germans, Japanese, and Puerto Ricans, and recently, Koreans. The indigenous peoples are Polynesian, of a very advanced culture, which, with more and more international admixture, is rapidly disappearing.

Hawaii National Park (hạ.wī'ē, -wä'yạ). National park in the Hawaiian Islands, established in 1916. It is divided into two sections, of which the larger is on the island of Hawaii, and includes the active volcano Mauna Loa, with Kilauea crater and the molten lava pit of Halemaumau. The smaller section is on the island of Maui, and includes the great crater of the extinct volcano Haleakala. Total area, ab. 271 sq. mi.

Hawaiki (hä.wī'kē). One of the most widespread Polynesian place names, applied in varied form to the largest island of several groups: Hawai'i in the group (Hawaii) of that name; Hawai'i, ancient name of Raïatéa in the Society group; Savai'i in Samoa, and others. Except in the western islands, legends attribute the name to the ancient homeland of the Polynesians. Where this may have been is uncertain, but speculation has suggested locations widely scattered over the earth. Evidence seems to favor Raïatéa rather than the more distant places.

Hawar (ha.wär'). The second-magnitude star ε Ursae Majoris, commonly known as Alioth.

Hawarden (hä'wôr.dẹn). City in NW Iowa, in Sioux County, on the Big Sioux River. 2,625 (1950).

Hawarden (hô'ạr.dẹn, här'dẹn). Rural district and market town in N Wales, in Flintshire, situated on a tributary of the river Dee ab. 6 mi. SE of Flint, ab. 193 mi. NW of London by rail. The district includes an industrial portion which has developed extensively in recent years. Hawarden Castle, a residence of William Ewart Gladstone, is nearby. 34,659 (1951).

Hawcubites (hô'ku.bīts). See **Hawkabites.**

Haweis (hô'is, hois), **Hugh Reginald.** b. at Egham, Surrey, England, April 3, 1838; d. Jan. 29, 1901. English clergyman and author. He published *Music and Morals* (1871) and *Travel and Talk* (1896).

Hawes (hôz), **Charles Boardman.** b. at Clifton Springs, N.Y., Jan. 24, 1889; d. July 15, 1923. American writer of adventure and sea stories. He worked on the staff of the *Youth's Companion*, and became associate editor (1920) of the *Open Road*, a magazine for boys. His books *The Mutineers* (1920), *The Great Quest* (1921), and *The Dark Frigate* (1923) originally appeared as serials in the *Open Road*. He was author of *Gloucester, by Land and Sea* (1923). *Whaling* was completed by his wife and was published in 1924.

Hawes, Stephen. b. c1476; d. c1523. English poet and courtier of Henry VII. He wrote (c1506) an allegorical poem, *The Passetyme of Pleasure, or the History of Graunde Amour and la Bel Pucel, conteining the knowledge of the Seven Sciences and the Course of Man's Life in this Worlde*, printed by Wynkyn de Worde in 1509.

Hawes, William. b. at London, June 21, 1785; d. there, Feb. 18, 1846. English composer and musician. He introduced (1824) Weber's *Der Freischütz* into England, and subsequently adapted many operas for the English stage.

Hawes-Cutting Act (-kut'ing). Act of the U.S. Congress passed over President Hoover's veto in January, 1933, which authorized the ultimate establishment of an independent Philippine commonwealth, and provided a measure of U.S. control during the 12-year transitional period. Because of the act's provisions on Philippine imports and exports and its virtual exclusion of Philippine immigrants from the U.S., the measure was rejected by the Philippine legislature. Philippine independence was subsequently secured under the Tydings-McDuffie Act of 1934.

Hawes Water. Lake in NW England, in Westmorland, ab. 9 mi. NE of Ambleside. It is in the English Lake District. Length, ab. 2½ mi.; width, ab. ½ mi.; elevation, 694 ft.

Haw-Haw (hô'hô), **Lord.** See **Joyce, William.**

Hawick (hô'ik). Parliamentary burgh and manufacturing town in S Scotland, in Roxburghshire, situated at the confluence of the rivers Slitrig and Teviot, ab. 345 mi. N of London by rail. It has manufactures of tweeds and woolen hosiery, using mostly imported wools, and some types of textile machinery (the power loom was introduced into the tweed manufacture here in 1830). The town is known for its festival of the "Riding of the Marches," a custom observed each year to celebrate the defeat of a body of English soldiers at Hornshole by the men of Hawick in 1514 after the battle of Flodden. Branxholm Tower and Branxholm Castle (the Branksome Hall in Sir Walter Scott's *The Lay of the Last Minstrel*) are near the town. 17,627 (est. 1948).

Hawkabites (hôk'ạ.bīts). [Also, **Hawcubites.**] Club of dissolute young men, formed at London after the Restoration (1660 *et seq.*) just for the pleasure of fighting. They found amusement in beating passers-by, breaking windows, and overturning sedans. They were forerunners of the 18th-century Mohocks.

Hawke (hôk), **Edward.** [Title, 1st Baron **Hawke.**] b. at London, 1705; d. at Sunbury, Middlesex, England, Oct. 17, 1781. English admiral. He defeated the French off Belle-Ile in 1747, and off Quiberon in 1759.

Hawke Bay. (Also, **Hawkes Bay.**] Bay on the E coast of the North Island, New Zealand. Length, ab. 60 mi.

Hawker (hô'kẹr), **Harry G.** b. 1888; killed in airplane accident at Hendon, near London, 1921. Australian aviator who attempted (May 18, 1919) a transatlantic flight, with K. M. Grieve as navigator, from Newfoundland to England and was lost at sea until discovered (May 19) by the freight steamship *Mary* near mid-Atlantic. He was a partner with Thomas Octave M. Sopwith in an aircraft firm (now H. G. Hawker Engineering Company, Ltd.).

Hawker, Mary Elizabeth. [Pseudonym, **Lance Falconer.**] b. at Inverary, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, Jan. 29, 1848; d. at Broxwood Court, Herefordshire, England, June 16, 1908. Scottish author of short stories. She wrote *Mademoiselle Ixe* (1890), a short mystery story that was translated into several European languages, and *Cecelia de Noel* (1891), *Hampshire Vignettes* (1907), and other collections of short stories.

Hawker, Robert Stephen. b. at Stoke Damerel, Devonshire, England, Dec. 3, 1803; d. at Plymouth, England, Aug. 15, 1875. English writer, vicar (1834 *et seq.*) of Morwenstow. Author of *Records of the Western Shore* (1832–36), *Quest of the Sangraal* (1864), and *Footprints of Former Men in Cornwall* (1870).

Hawkes (hôks), **Herbert Edwin.** b. at Templeton, Mass., Dec. 6, 1872; d. at New York, May 4, 1943. American educator. He was professor of mathematics (1910 *et seq.*) at Columbia, and acting dean (1917–18) of Columbia College, of which he was later dean (1918–43). Author of *Advanced Algebra* (1905), *Higher Algebra* (1913), and *College, What's the Use?* (1927).

Hawkesbury (hôks'ber"i, -bẹr.i). Town on the S bank of the Ottawa River in the E part of Ontario, Canada, on the main highway from Ottawa to Montreal, ab. 62 mi. E of the former city. It has large pulp and paper mills. 7,194 (1951).

Hawkesbury, 1st Baron. A title of **Jenkinson, Charles.**

Hawkesbury River. River in E New South Wales, Australia, which flows into the Pacific NE of Sydney. Length, ab. 330 mi.

Hawkesworth (hôks'wẹrth), **John.** b. c1715; d. at London, Nov. 16, 1773. English essayist and translator. With Samuel Johnson and others he founded and edited *The Adventurer*, a periodical which ran for 140 issues (Nov. 7, 1752–March 9, 1754), of which he wrote more than half. Author of some unimportant dramatic works, and adapter of others, he is remembered chiefly for editing (1754–55) the works of Swift. He translated (1768) Fénelon's *Adventures of Telemachus.*

"Hawkeye State" (hôk'ī"). Nickname of **Iowa.**

Hawkins (hô'kinz), Sir **Anthony Hope.** [Pseudonym, **Anthony Hope.**] b. at London, Feb. 9, 1863; d. July

8, 1933. English novelist and playwright. He wrote *Father Stafford, The Prisoner of Zenda* (1894), *The Dolly Dialogues* (1894), *Comedies of Courtship* (1896), *Phroso* (1897), *Rupert of Hentzau* (1898), *Simon Dale* (1898), *The King's Mirror* (1899), *Tristram of Blent* (1901), *The Intrusions of Peggy* (1902), *Double Harness* (1904), *A Servant of the Public* (1905), *Sophy of Kravonia* (1906), *Helena's Path* (1907), *The Great Miss Driver* (1908), *Love's Logic* (1908), *Second String* (1910), *Mrs. Maxton Protests* (1911), and *Little Tiger* (1925). Among his plays are *Simon Dale, Pilkerton's Peerage,* and *The Adventure of Lady Ursula. The Prisoner of Zenda,* while by no means the first novel of high political adventure of the period, began a trend that for a decade was to keep such novels on the best-seller lists. Set in the Balkanlike imaginary country of Ruritania it mixed romantic love, political intrigue, and dashing adventure in a formula that was soon extended to the historical novel.

Hawkins, Dexter Arnold. b. at Canton, Me., June 24, 1825; d. at Groton, Conn., July 24, 1886. American lawyer, political reformer, and educator. Active from his early years in the cause of education, he helped agitate on behalf of a federal department of education which, three years after its establishment (1867), became a bureau in the Department of Interior. He was instrumental in securing the passage of the New York State "Act to Secure to Children the Benefits of Elementary Education," whose original provisions were drafted (1874) by him. He wrote a number of pamphlets directed against Tammany rule and municipal corruption at New York.

Hawkins, Sir **Henry.** [Title, Baron **Brampton;** known as **Hanging Hawkins.**] b. Sept. 14, 1817; d. Oct. 6, 1907. English jurist. He was called to the bar of the Middle Temple in 1843, and was appointed queen's counsel in 1858. He was a great cross-examiner who established his reputation as defense counsel in several important cases, notably that of Arthur Orton, the Tichborne claimant. He was a judge of the High Court (1876–99) and obtained his nickname as presiding judge in several murder cases. His *Reminiscences,* edited by Richard Harris, were published in 1904.

Hawkins, Jim. In Robert Louis Stevenson's *Treasure Island,* the youthful hero, whose adventures with Blind Pew, Long John Silver, Ben Gunn, and other veterans of Captain Flint's piratical crew lead eventually to the recovery of the buried treasure.

Hawkins or **Hawkyns** (hô'kinz), Sir **John.** b. at Plymouth, England, 1532; d. at sea off Puerto Rico, Nov. 12, 1595. English naval hero. In 1562, 1564, and 1567 he carried cargoes of slaves from Africa to the West Indies and the Spanish Main. Several English noblemen, and, it is said, Queen Elizabeth, had a financial interest in these voyages. The trade was a violation of Spanish law, and ultimately Hawkins was attacked (Sept. 24, 1568) by a Spanish fleet in the harbor of Veracruz, and escaped with difficulty, after losing all his ships except the *Minion* (under him) and the *Judith* (owned and commanded by his cousin Francis Drake). In apparent disgrace, Hawkins, with the connivance of Lord Burleigh (William Cecil), the secretary of state, undertook negotiations with the Spanish to enable them to invade England and overthrow Elizabeth; for these supposed services he was granted a Spanish title and a large sum of money. In 1573 he was made treasurer of the English navy, and shortly thereafter comptroller. As rear admiral he took a prominent part in the defeat of the Spanish Armada (August, 1588), and was knighted. He was with Frobisher on the Portuguese coast in 1590 in an attempt to meet the Spanish silver fleet, but the expedition failed in its purpose. He died while second in command in Drake's unsuccessful expedition to the West Indies.

Hawkins, Sir **John.** b. at London, March 30, 1719; d. at Westminster, London, May 21, 1789. English author. He was one of Samuel Johnson's legal executors, and wrote his life, which he published with an edition of Johnson's works in 1787. His chief work is *A General History of the Science and Practice of Music* (5 vols., 1776).

Hawkins or **Hawkyns,** Sir **Richard.** b. c1562; d. at London, April 17, 1622. English naval hero; son of Sir John Hawkins (1532–95). He was early engaged in West Indian enterprises, took part in the defeat of the Spanish Armada (August, 1588) and in the descent on the Portuguese coast in 1590, and in June, 1593, started on a voyage around the world in the *Dainty.* After touching at Brazil, he passed the Strait of Magellan, and took and plundered Valparaíso; but he was defeated and captured after a hard fight in San Mateo Bay, Peru, June 22, 1594. Taken to Lima, he was sent to Spain in 1597 and imprisoned until 1602, when he was ransomed. Subsequently he was vice-admiral of Devon, and second in command in Sir Robert Mansell's fleet against the Algerine pirates (1620–21).

Hawkinsville (hô'kinz.vil). City in C Georgia, county seat of Pulaski County: processing center for peanuts, cotton, and cheese; textile and lumber industries. 3,342 (1950).

Hawks (hôks), **Francis Lister.** b. at Newbern, N.C., June 10, 1798; d. at New York, Sept. 27, 1866. American clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church and miscellaneous writer.

Hawks, Frank Monroe. b. at Marshalltown, Iowa, March 28, 1897; d. at Buffalo, N.Y., after an airplane crash, Aug. 23, 1938. American aviator. He made his first record transcontinental nonstop flight in 1929. He established an east-west record (Aug. 6, 1930) of 14 hours, 50 minutes, and 43 seconds, and west-east record (Aug. 13, 1930) of 12 hours, 25 minutes, and 43 seconds. He established a nonstop transcontinental record (June 2, 1933) of 13 hours, 27 minutes, and 15 seconds. He retired (1937) from speed flying after a crash landing at Newark, N.J.

Hawksbee (hôks'bē), **Francis.** See **Hauksbee** or **Hawksbee, Francis.**

Hawkshaw (hôk'shô). In Tom Taylor's play *The Ticket-of-Leave Man* (1863), a detective who relentlessly tracks down the evildoer Tiger Dalton. Hawkshaw's implacability, his disguises, his memory for faces and facts made a great impression on audiences and made of his name a synonym for "detective."

Hawkshaw, Sir **John.** b. in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, 1811; d. at London, June 2, 1891. English civil engineer. As consulting engineer at London he was responsible for bridges over the Thames, for the East London Railway and its Severn tunnel, and for the Clifton suspension bridge. His favorable report on a site for the Suez Canal led to adoption of Ferdinand de Lesseps's plans. He was engineer (1862) for the Amsterdam ship canal.

Hawksmoor (hôks'mör), **Nicholas.** b. in Nottinghamshire, England, 1661; d. at London, March 25, 1736. English architect. He was a pupil of Sir Christopher Wren, and was employed to assist him in the construction of Saint Paul's Cathedral and of the Chelsea Hospital, the Greenwich Hospital, and other structures at London and Oxford. He was also associated with Sir John Vanbrugh in some of the latter's most notable works, including Blenheim Palace.

Hawks of Hawk-Hollow, The. Romance by Robert Montgomery Bird, published in 1835.

Hawkwood (hôk'wud), Sir **John de.** b. in Essex, England, c1320; d. at Florence, Italy, 1394. English leader of condottieri. He served under Edward the Black Prince in France, and after the peace of Bretigny (1360) organized his famous White Company, whose services he sold to various Italian city-states. He finally became the permanent military adviser and captain general of Florence.

Hawley (hô'li), **Gideon.** b. at Stratford, near Bridgeport, Conn., Nov. 5, 1727; d. at Mashpee, Mass., Oct. 3, 1807. American missionary. In 1753, at the instance of the commissioners of Indian affairs, he established a mission among the Iroquois Indians on the Susquehanna River, which he abandoned in 1756 on account of the French and Indian Wars. In 1757 he was appointed, by the commissioners of the Society for Propagating the Gospel, pastor of the Indian tribes at Mashpee, Mass.

Hawley, Joseph. b. at Northampton, Mass., Oct. 8, 1723; d. in Hampshire County, Mass., March 10, 1788. American patriot in the Revolution. He was an advocate of a federation of the colonies and supported the Declaration of Independence.

Hawley, Joseph Roswell. b. at Stewartsville, N.C., Oct. 31, 1826; d. at Washington, D.C., March 18, 1905. American general, journalist, and politician. He became editor of the Hartford *Evening Press* in 1857. He served as a brigadier and division commander in the Union army

during the Civil War, being brevetted major general in 1865. He was president of the Republican national convention in 1868, Republican member of Congress (1872–75, 1879–81) from Connecticut, and U.S. senator (1881–1905).

Hawley, Willis Chatman. b. near Monroe, Ore., May 5, 1864; d. at Salem, Ore., July 24, 1941. American politician and lawyer. He was representative (1907–33) in Congress from the first Oregon district, headed the joint Committee of Senate and House on internal revenue taxation, and was cosponsor (1930) of the protective Hawley-Smoot Tariff Act.

Hawley-Smoot Tariff (-smöt'). Act passed by the U.S. Congress in 1930 imposing the highest protective tariff barriers in American history. Its schedules covered about 20,000 items. The average ad valorem increase was 40 percent over the Fordney-McCumber act of 1922 and in many instances the duties on raw materials were 50 to 100 percent above the 1922 schedule. The retaliatory devices adopted by foreign governments after the passage of the Hawley-Smoot Tariff contributed to the stagnation of world trade and commerce. The reversal of this extreme type of U.S. protectionist policy was signalized by the Trade Agreements Act of 1934.

Haworth (hô'ërth, hou'-). Town and former urban district in N central England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, ab. 9 mi. W of Bradford. It is noted particularly as the residence of the Brontë family in the 19th century. The town is situated at an elevation of ab. 700 ft. on the edge of the moorlands of the Pennine Chain. It was annexed by Keighley urban district in 1939. Pop. 5,920 (1938).

Haworth, Adrian Hardy. b. at Hull, England, 1767; d. at Chelsea, London, Aug. 24, 1833. English botanist and entomologist, for whom the genus Haworthia, a subdivision of Aloe, is named. Author of *Lepidoptera Britannica* (1803–12) and of *Synopsis Plantarum Succulentarum* (1812).

Haworth (hā'wërth), **Joseph.** b. at Providence, R.I., April 7, 1855; d. Aug. 28, 1903. American actor. He appeared in Gilbert and Sullivan productions and in such plays as *Hoodman Blind, Paul Kauvar, The Leavenworth Case, Ruy Blas, The Christian* (by Hall Caine), and *Resurrection*. He was particularly noted for his Shakespearian roles.

Haworth (härth), Sir **Walter Norman.** b. March 19, 1883; d. 1950. English biochemist. He was named a fellow of the Royal Society in 1928, was awarded the Davy medal of that society in 1934, and shared with Paul Karrer the Nobel prize in chemistry in 1937, in recognition of his investigations of vitamin C and related matters. He was knighted in 1947.

Hawthornden (hô'thôrn.den). Glen (valley) in S Scotland, in Midlothian, ab. 7 mi. SE of Edinburgh. The estate of Hawthornden was the birthplace and residence of the poet William Drummond of Hawthornden.

Hawthorne (hô'thôrn). City in S California, in Los Angeles County, ab. 12 mi. SW of Los Angeles. It has long been a truck-farming community, but is now rapidly becoming a residential suburb of Los Angeles. 8,263 (1940), 16,316 (1950).

Hawthorne. Borough in N New Jersey, in Passaic County: manufacturing; residential suburb. 14,816 (1950).

Hawthorne, Charles Webster. b. in Illinois, Jan. 8, 1872; d. at Baltimore, Nov. 29, 1930. American painter. He founded and directed the Cape Cod School of Art at Provincetown, Mass. Many of his paintings were of the fisherfolk of the Massachusetts coast.

Hawthorne, Julian. b. at Boston, June 22, 1846; d. July 14, 1934. American novelist and miscellaneous writer; son of Nathaniel Hawthorne. Author of *Bressant* (1873), *Garth* (1877), *Archibald Malmaison* (1884), *Nathaniel Hawthorne and His Wife* (1884), *A Fool of Nature* (1896), *Hawthorne and His Circle* (1903), *Shapes that Pass* (1928), and *The Memoirs of Julian Hawthorne* (1938).

Hawthorne, Nathaniel. b. at Salem, Mass., July 4, 1804; d. at Plymouth, N.H., May 18 or 19, 1864. American novelist. He graduated (1825) from Bowdoin College, served (1839–40) in the custom house at Boston, joined the Brook Farm Association in 1841, married Sophia Peabody on July 9, 1842, and settled at the "Old Manse" in Concord, Mass., where he resided until the fall of 1845. He was surveyor of the port of Salem (1846–49), resided at Lenox in the Berkshires (1850–51), where he was on friendly terms with Herman Melville, and was U.S. consul at Liverpool (1853–57), appointed to the post by his college friend Franklin Pierce. He spent a year and a half in Italy (1858–59), and in 1860 he returned to "Wayside" at Concord, where he spent the remaining four years of his life. *Fanshawe*, his first story, was published anonymously in 1828 at his own expense. He wrote *Twice-Told Tales* (1837; enlarged edition, 1842), *Grandfather's Chair* (1841), *Mosses from an Old Manse* (1846), *The Scarlet Letter* (1850), *The House of the Seven Gables* (1851), *The Snow-Image and Other Twice-Told Tales* (1851), *A Wonder Book for Girls and Boys* (1852), *The Blithedale Romance* (1852), *Life of Franklin Pierce* (1852), *Tanglewood Tales* (1853), *The Marble Faun* (1860; the English edition was called *Transformation, or the Romance of Monte Beni*, also 1860), *Our Old Home* (1863), *Passages from the American Notebooks* (1868), *Passages from the English Notebooks* (1870), *Passages from the French and Italian Notebooks* (1871), *Septimius Felton* (1872), *The Dolliver Romance* (a fragment, 1876), and *Dr. Grimshawe's Secret* (1882). The posthumously published *Notebooks* were edited by Mrs. Hawthorne, who bowdlerized the texts. True texts of the American and English *Notebooks*, edited by Randall Stewart, were published in 1932 and 1941. Hawthorne's *Scarlet Letter* was still in the mid-20th century regarded by many as the greatest American novel because of the purity of its style, its welded, symbolical form, and its psychological truth.

Hawthorne, Rose. Original name of **Alphonsa,** Mother.

Hawwa (hô.wä'). Rarely used name for the star α Ophiuchi, commonly known as Rasalhague.

Haxby's Circus (haks'biz). Novel by Katharine Susannah Prichard, published in 1930. It was issued in America under the title *Fay's Circus* (1931).

Hay (hā). River in W Canada, flowing generally E and N through NE British Columbia, NW Alberta, and S District of Mackenzie, Northwest Territories, to Great Slave Lake. In it are Alexandra Falls (ab. 150 ft. high). Length, ab. 530 mi.

Hay, Ian. Pseudonym of **Beith, John Hay.**

Hay, James. [Titles: 1st Baron **Hay,** 1st Earl of **Carlisle,** 1st Viscount of **Doncaster.**] d. in March, 1636. Scottish courtier. A favorite of James I, Hay was noted for his hospitality. He accompanied James I to England (1603). He was sent on diplomatic missions to Brussels and Germany (1619–20) and to France (1621–28), where he advocated (1624) war with Spain, and support (1628) of the Huguenots.

Hay, John Milton. b. at Salem, Ind., Oct. 8, 1838; d. 1905. American writer, diplomat, and cabinet member. Born in the Middle West when it was still a frontier region, educated in the East at Brown University, he returned to his native region to study law at Springfield, Ill., went to Washington as assistant private secretary (1861–65) to another frontiersman who became President of the United States (namely, Abraham Lincoln), published a book of salty Western verse (*Pike County Ballads*, 1871), became familiar with European culture during several years abroad in diplomatic posts, married a daughter of wealth, published (anonymously) a novel (*The Breadwinners*, 1883), and in his later years, as ambassador to Great Britain and as secretary of state, was considered the very type of the cultured Easterner (he was accused by his enemies, and even by some of his close friends, of Anglophilism). Following the death of President Lincoln, Hay was successively first secretary of legation at Paris (1865–67), chargé d'affaires at Vienna (1867–69), and secretary of legation at Madrid (1869–70). One result of his tenure at the Spanish capital was the book *Castilian Days*, published in 1871. After several years in journalism he returned to government service as assistant secretary of state (1879–81), at that time taking up his residence permanently at Washington. The next few years were devoted largely to collaboration with John G. Nicolay, who had been President Lincoln's private secretary, in the writing of *Abraham Lincoln: a History* (10 vols., 1886–90). In 1897, by appointment of President McKinley, Hay became ambassador to Great Britain, and in 1898 he entered the cabinet as secretary of state,

and held that office under McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt until his death. He formulated the "Open Door Policy" which in effect asserted that the U.S. would not accept an inferior position with respect to trade with China; but he had to accept defeat and compromise in the matter of the treaty he negotiated with the British ambassador to Washington at that time, known as the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, which aroused storms of opposition because of its allegedly unnecessary concessions to the British in the matter of control of a contemplated transisthmian canal.

Hay, Lucy. [Title, Countess of **Carlisle**; maiden name, **Percy.**] b. 1599; d. Nov. 5, 1660. Second wife of James Hay (d. 1636) and second daughter of Henry Percy, 9th Earl of Northumberland (1564–1632). Praised by Herrick, Carew, Suckling, and others for her beauty and wit, Lady Carlisle was a favorite of Queen Henrietta Maria as well as an intimate of Strafford and Pym. Her political intrigues included warning five members of the House of Commons that the king planned to arrest them, and acting as intermediary between Holland and Scotland. She was imprisoned (1649–50) in the Tower of London, but eventually was released.

Hay, Oliver Perry. b. near Hanover, Ind., May 22, 1846; d. Nov. 2, 1930. American paleontologist and teacher. He participated in the state geological survey (1884–88) of Arkansas and in that of Indiana (1891–94). One of the founders of the Indiana Academy of Science, he served as its president (1890–91). He became (1895) a member of the staff of the Field Museum of Natural History at Chicago and until 1897 was its assistant curator of zoölogy. He became (1900) assistant and subsequently associate curator of vertebrate paleontology at the American Museum of Natural History at New York, where he served until 1907 and was named (c1912) research associate in the Carnegie Institution of Washington, holding that post until his retirement in 1926.

Haya (hä'yä). [Also: **Bahaya, Wahaya.**] Bantu-speaking people of E Africa, inhabiting the district of Bukoba on the W side of Lake Victoria in NW Tanganyika. They are divided into a number of subgroups, including the Karagwe, Kiziba, Kianja, Kiamtawara, Bugabo, Ihangiro, Maruku, and Missenyi. They have military age grades and more than 120 exogamous patrilineal clans. Their clans are grouped into three social classes. At the bottom are the peasants or serfs known as *Bairu;* above them are some 25 clans whose status has been raised by a chief; at the top are some 20 clans who constitute the aristocracy from which the chiefs are chosen, and who are known as *Enfuro.* They practice hoe agriculture and herding, with the cattle complex. Their principal food is the banana.

Haya de la Torre (ä'yä dā lä tôr'rā), **Victor Raúl.** b. at Trujillo, Peru, Feb. 3, 1895—. Peruvian political leader, organizer of the APRA movement. Son of a well-to-do and prominent family, in his student days he became a liberal, organized study classes for workers, and agitated against the dictatorship of President Augusto Leguía. Exiled for this in 1920, he spent eight years in Mexico, Great Britain, France, Germany, and the Soviet Union, studying social problems, systems, and trends, and evolving a program he thought suitable to Peruvian conditions. His proposals safeguarded the right of private property and recognized the spiritual value of religion, but aimed to end semifeudal conditions, to curb excesses of capitalism, and to raise the living standards of the Peruvian masses. With others he established the *Alianza Popular Revolucionaria Americana* (American Popular Revolutionary Alliance), commonly known as APRA, in Peru and contiguous countries, and was nominated by this new party for the presidency of Peru, but the entrenched conservatives banned his candidacy, imprisoned him for more than a year, and outlawed APRA, which nevertheless continued as an underground movement for several years, eventually coming into the open again under the name "Popular Party," and helping to elect Dr. José Luis Bustamente president in 1945. Haya de la Torre refused to enter the Bustamente government, but led the APRA forces in constant pressure toward reforms, until, being dissatisfied with Bustamente's failure to achieve such reforms, APRA resorted to revolution in the fall of 1948. In the ensuing disorders General Manuel Odria ousted President Bustamente and again outlawed APRA, as well as the communists, who were alleged to have participated also in the attempted revolution. Haya de la Torre took refuge in the Colombian embassy at Lima. The Colombian government rejected all Peruvian demands to surrender the fugitive, and both countries agreed in September, 1949, to submit the matter to the International Court of Justice. Rulings by the court in 1950 and 1951 were not absolute and Colombia continued to give asylum to the Aprista leader in the absence of Peruvian guarantees of safe-conduct.

Hayange (e.yänzh). [German, **Hayingen.**] Town in NE France, in the department of Moselle, situated ab. 6 mi. SW of Thionville. It has iron mines, iron smelters, and steel mills. Since World War I, a considerable group of Polish miners has settled here. 10,358 (1946).

Hayashi (hä.yä.shē), Baron **Gonsuke.** b. in Aidzu, Japan, in March, 1861; d. at Tokyo, June 27, 1939. Japanese diplomat. He served as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Korea (1899) and to Peiping (1906 and 1916), governor general of the Kwantung Territory, Manchuria (1919–20), ambassador to England (1920–25), delegate to the 1922 Economic Conference at Genoa, the Allied Conference on War Debts and Reparations at London (1922), and the inter-Allied London Conference (1924).

Hayashi, Senjuro. b. in Ishikawa prefecture, Japan, Feb. 23, 1876; d. Feb. 4, 1943. Japanese general, remembered chiefly as being responsible for the development and expansion of the Japanese army on modern lines and as a powerful Japanese leader during World War II. He was prime minister (February to May, 1937), and a member of the supreme war council (1940–43).

Hayashi, Count **Tadasu.** b. at Tokyo, in February, 1850; d. there, July 20, 1913. Japanese diplomat, minister (1900–05) at the Court of St. James's and ambassador in 1906. He was appointed minister to Peiping in 1896 and to St. Petersburg in 1897, was a delegate to the peace conference at The Hague in 1899, and was minister for foreign affairs (1906–08). He is credited with the successful negotiation of the Anglo-Japanese treaties of alliance of 1902 and 1905.

Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty (hā'bö.nou'vä.rē'yä). Treaty signed (Nov. 18, 1903) by U.S. Secretary of State John Hay and Philippe Bunau-Varilla, the envoy of the newly established republic of Panama. By the terms of the treaty, the U.S. was granted sovereign rights over a ten-mile-wide zone in Panama in return for an initial payment of ten million dollars and additional yearly payments of 250,000 dollars. The U.S. agreed to guarantee the independence of the republic, which had been proclaimed (November 3) after a victorious Panamanian revolt against Colombia.

Hay Cliff. See **Shakespeare's Cliff.**

Haydarpaşa (hī"där.pä.shä'). [Also, **Haidar Pasha.**] Rail terminus of the Anatolia railways, on the E side of the Bosporus. It is now included within the city limits of Istanbul, Turkey.

Hayden (hā'dən), **Charles.** b. at Boston, July 9, 1870; d. at New York, Jan. 8, 1937. American banker, broker and philanthropist. He established (1892) and was senior partner of the banking firm of Hayden, Stone and Company at New York and Boston. He gave 150,000 dollars for the purchase of equipment by what is now New York's Hayden Planetarium.

Hayden, Edward Everett. b. at Boston, April 14, 1858; d. at Baltimore, Nov. 17, 1932. American naval officer and meteorologist, noted as an authority on hurricanes. He was marine meteorologist and editor of pilot charts (1887–93) for the U.S. Hydrographic Office. As director (1902–10) of time service at the Washington naval observatory, he worked out a system of accurate time signals by means of allowances for temperature and barometric pressure.

Hayden, Ferdinand Vandiveer. b. at Westfield, Mass., Sept. 7, 1829; d. at Philadelphia, Dec. 22, 1887. American geologist. He was connected (1859–86) with the geological and geographical surveys of the U.S. He explored the Badlands of South Dakota and was a principal force in the setting aside of the area of the Yellowstone National Park as a federal park (1872). He edited the first eight reports (1867–76) of the U.S. geographical

and geological surveys of the Territories, and was the author of *Sketch of the Origin and Progress of the United States Geological and Geographical Surveys of the Territories* (1877) and *The Yellowstone National Park and the Mountain Regions of Idaho, Nevada, Colorado, and Utah* (1877).

Hayden, Horace H. b. at Windsor, Conn., Oct. 13, 1769; d. Jan. 26, 1844. American dentist and geologist, pioneer in the advancement of the dental profession in the U.S. He was a cofounder (1839), with Chapin Aaron Harris, of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, the world's first dental college (chartered 1840), of which he was the first president and the first professor of the principles of dental science.

Hayden, Mount. See **Grand Teton.**

Haydn (hī'dn), **Johann Michael.** b. at Rohrau, Lower Austria, Sept. 14, 1737; d. at Salzburg, Austria, Aug. 10, 1806. Austrian composer; brother of Joseph Haydn. He wrote, as *Kapellmeister* (choir leader), at Salzburg (1762–1806), more than 360 works, principally church music, but including instrumental symphonies, a string quintet, and other pieces.

Haydn, Joseph. [Full name, **Franz Joseph Haydn.**] b. at Rohrau, Lower Austria, March 31, 1732; d. at Vienna, May 31, 1809. Austrian composer, the first of the great masters of the classical period in music. He set and established the sonata form, brought the symphony to an advanced stage of structural and artistic development, and crystallized string-quartet writing. The modern age of instrumental music can be said to have been born with him. He went to Vienna in 1740 to be a chorister at Saint Stephen's. From 1760 to 1790 he was *Kapellmeister* (choir leader) to Prince Pál and then Prince Miklós József Esterházy at Eisenstadt, Hungary, during which period he wrote the bulk of his masterpieces and became famous throughout all of Europe. During this period he began his friendship with Mozart, a long-range acquaintanceship since they do not seem to have met often; Haydn led the way to Mozart's mastery of the quartet, Mozart indicated the way to Haydn to greater orchestral effectiveness. In 1791–92, and again in 1794–95, he visited London, on an invitation by the impresario Johann Peter Salomon, to conduct concerts of his own works and to introduce his celebrated 12 "Salomon symphonies" written expressly for these visits. In 1793 he had as his pupil the 22-year-old Beethoven. His works include approximately 125 symphonies, 83 string quartets, the oratorios *The Creation* (1798) and *The Seasons* (1801), concertos, operas, sonatas, cantatas, and the Austrian national hymn. Haydn is sometimes called "Papa" Haydn, partly in the belief that he is the father of the modern symphony, and partly in recognition of the genial quality of his music. Certain of his symphonies have had nicknames attached to them, because of actual occurrences or because of apocryphal incidents connected with them or because of some suspected programmatic content: *La Poule, La Passione, L'Ours, La Chasse, Le Soir* (1761), *Le Midi* (1761), *Farewell* (1772), *Maria Theresa* (1773), *The Queen of France* (1784), *Toy* (1788), *Oxford* (1788), *Surprise* (1791), *Military* (1794), *Clock* (1794), *Drum Roll* (1794), *London* (1795), and the like.

Haydn Society, Handel and. See **Handel and Haydn Society.**

Haydock (hā'dok). Urban district and coal-mining center in NW England, in Lancashire, ab. 202 mi. NW of London by rail. 11,838 (1951).

Haydon (hā'dọn), **Benjamin Robert.** b. at Plymouth, England, Jan. 26, 1786; committed suicide at London, June 22, 1846. English historical painter. Among his works are *Christ's Entry into Jerusalem, The Raising of Lazarus,* and *The Judgment of Solomon.* He published *Lectures on Painting and Design* (1844–46).

Haye (e), **La.** French name of **Hague, The.**

Haye, Louis Marie de la. See **Cormenin,** Vicomte **de.**

Hayel (hä'yel). See **Haïl.**

Hayem (ä.yem), **Georges.** b. at Paris, Nov. 24, 1841; d. 1933. French physician. The founder of modern hematology, he described (1877) blood-placques which he named hematoblasts, and an apparatus, the hemoglobinometer (1875), and a solution (1878) used in counting erythrocytes. He described pseudoleukemia (1889), myocarditis, chronic interstitial hepatitis (1874), and an acquired type of chronic hemolytic jaundice (1898; the so-called Hayem-Widal syndrome).

Hayes (hāz). River in NE Manitoba, Canada, flowing NE to Hudson Bay at York Factory. It was long the principal route of the Hudson's Bay Company between York Factory and Winnipeg. Length, ab. 300 mi.

Hayes, Carlton Joseph Huntley. b. at Afton, N.Y., May 16, 1882—. American historian and diplomat. He was professor of history (1919–50) at Columbia, and served (1942–44) as U.S. ambassador to Spain. Author of *Sources Relating to the Germanic Invasions* (1909), *British Social Politics* (1913), *Political and Social History of Modern Europe* (2 vols., 1916), *Essays on Nationalism* (1926), *Historical Scholarship in America* (1932), *History of Europe* (1947), and other works.

Hayes, Catherine. See also under **Catherine. A Shabby Genteel Story.**

Hayes, Catherine. b. at Limerick, Ireland, Oct. 25, 1825; d. Aug. 11, 1861. Irish singer.

Hayes, Charles Willard. b. at Granville, Ohio, Oct. 8, 1858; d. at Washington, D.C., Feb. 8, 1916. American scientist, chief geologist of the U.S. Geological Survey (1902–11).

Hayes, Harvey Cornelius. b. at North Fenton, N.Y., Nov. 2, 1878—. American physicist. He was a research fellow at Harvard University (1911–13) and professor of physics at Swarthmore College (1913–17), before becoming (1917) a research physicist for the U.S. navy, a post he has continued to hold since that time, being stationed at Washington since 1923. For his invention of a means of accurately calculating oceanic depths and charting the ocean floor, he received the Levy gold medal, the John Scott medal of the Franklin Institute, and the Cullum medal of the American Geographical Society.

Hayes, Helen. [Full maiden name, **Helen Hayes Brown.**] b. at Washington, D.C., Oct. 10, 1900—. American actress; wife (married 1928) of Charles MacArthur. She made her first stage appearance at six years of age, and later starred in *Pollyanna* (1918), *Penrod* (1918), *Dear Brutus* (1918), *What Every Woman Knows* (1926), *Victoria Regina* (1937–38), *Ladies and Gentlemen* (1939–40), *Twelfth Night* (1940–41), *Happy Birthday, The Wisteria Trees,* and other plays. She also appeared in such films as *The Sin of Madelon Claudet, Arrowsmith, A Farewell to Arms,* and others.

Hayes, Henry. Pseudonym of **Kirk, Ellen Warner Olney.**

Hayes, Isaac Israel. b. in Chester County, Pa., March 5, 1832; d. at New York, Dec. 17, 1881. American arctic explorer. He accompanied the second Grinnell expedition (1853–55) under E. K. Kane as surgeon. Convinced during this expedition of the existence of an open polar sea, he solicited subscriptions, as the result of which he was enabled to fit out an expedition, consisting of 14 persons, which sailed from Boston on July 7, 1860. He wintered in Foulke Fjord (lat. 78°18′ N.), near Littleton Island, and on May 18, 1861, reached a point which he placed at lat. 81°35′ N., long. 70°30′ W., although the correctness of his observations has been questioned. In 1869 he visited Greenland with the artist William Bradford in the *Panther.* He published *An Arctic Boat-Journey* (1860), *The Open Polar Sea* (1867), *Cast Away in the Cold* (1868), and *The Land of Desolation* (1872).

Hayes, Patrick Joseph. b. at New York, Nov. 20, 1867; d. there, Sept. 4, 1938. American Roman Catholic cardinal. Orphaned in childhood, he grew up on New York's East Side, but found means to attend college and study for the priesthood. After ordination in 1892, he pursued graduate studies at the Catholic University at Washington and received the degree of Doctor of Sacred Theology in 1894. He became secretary to Monsignor John M. Farley, then vicar-general of the archdiocese of New York, later archbishop and cardinal. Young Father Hayes's abilities led to his appointment in 1903 as chancellor of the archdiocese; in the same year he was named president of Cathedral College, a post which he held until 1914, when he was raised to the episcopacy and appointed auxiliary bishop of New York to assist the aging Cardinal Farley. In 1917 he was named head of Catholic chaplains in the U.S. armed forces. In 1919 he succeeded Cardinal Farley as archbishop of New York, and in 1924 was himself created a cardinal. A great administrator, he was

especially devoted to the causes of education and of charity. During his incumbency of the archiepiscopal see, Catholic educational work in New York was greatly expanded, and the Catholic Charities of New York was organized.

Hayes, Roland. b. at Curryville, Ga., June 3, 1887—. American Negro tenor singer. He is notable for his rendition of Negro folk melodies.

Hayes, Rutherford Birchard. b. at Delaware, Ohio, Oct. 4, 1822; d. at Fremont, Ohio, Jan. 17, 1893. American lawyer, statesman, and Civil War soldier, 19th President of the United States (1877–81). He was graduated from Kenyon College at Gambier, Ohio, in 1842 and from Harvard Law School in 1845, and began the practice of law at Lower Sandusky (later Fremont), Ohio. In 1850 he moved his law practice to Cincinnati. Originally a Whig, he was a founder (1854) of the Republican Party in Ohio and was elected (1858) city solicitor of Cincinnati. At the outbreak of the Civil War, he became a major in the 23rd Ohio infantry regiment. He fought in many battles in West Virginia, Virginia, and Maryland, and was wounded at the battle of South Mountain (Sept. 14, 1862). He became colonel of his regiment (Oct. 24, 1862), and commanded an infantry brigade in the Shenandoah Valley operations (1864). He was promoted to brigadier general on Oct. 19, 1864, and was brevetted a major general of volunteers on March 13, 1865. He was elected (1864) to the House of Representatives from Cincinnati and reëlected in 1866. He stood generally with the radical Republicans. As chairman of the library committee, he sponsored measures which increased the usefulness of the Library of Congress. He was elected governor of Ohio in 1867 and reëlected in 1869. Declining a renomination in 1871, he retired to his "Spiegel Grove" estate at Fremont, but in 1875 became Ohio's first third-term governor. He secured the Republican presidential nomination at Cincinnati in 1876 and ran against the Democratic candidate, Samuel J. Tilden, in the celebrated disputed election which had to be decided by an electoral commission South Carolina, Florida, Louisiana, and Oregon, in the turmoil attendant on the resurgence of the Democratic Party and the passing of the inept Grant administration, had each supplied disputed returns. No constitutional provision being made for the counting of disputed votes, the Republican Senate and the Democratic House of Representatives passed a bill establishing the Electoral Commission. As finally constituted, through the choice of a Republican by the four members of the Supreme Court on the commission, the panel was made up of eight Republicans and seven Democrats; all disputed returns were assigned to Hayes in a clearly partisan vote, and the election went to Hayes by the margin of 185 to 184 electoral votes. Hayes followed a conciliatory policy toward the South and finally ended military occupation of the South, and made determined efforts at civil service reform. Both policies aroused antagonism within his own party. Noteworthy was his resumption of specie payments on the public debt and opposition to free and unlimited coinage of silver. Refusing to be a candidate for a second term (a policy he announced before his election), he devoted his last years to educational pursuits, particularly concerning the South, veterans' affairs, and prison reform. On Dec. 30, 1852, he was married to Lucy Ware Webb (1831–89). Their children were Birchard Austin, Webb Cook, Rutherford Platt, Fanny, Scott Russell, and three sons who died in infancy. See *Sketch of the Life and Character of Rutherford B. Hayes*, by W. D. Howells (1876), *The Life of Rutherford Birchard Hayes*, by C. R. Williams (1914), *Diary and Letters of Rutherford Birchard Hayes*, edited by C. R. Williams (1922–26), *Rutherford B. Hayes, Statesman of Reunion*, by H. J. Eckenrode (1930), and original diaries, papers, correspondence, and scrapbooks in the Hayes Memorial Library, Fremont, Ohio.

Hayes and Harlington (hārˈling.tọn). Urban district in SE England, in Middlesex, situated on the river Crane, ab. 11 mi. W of Paddington Station, London. 65,608 (1951).

Hayesville (hāzˈvil). Unincorporated community in NW Oregon, in Marion County, near Salem. 2,697 (1950).

Hayford (hāˈfȯrd), **John Fillmore.** b. at Rouses Point, N.Y., May 19, 1868; d. March 10, 1925. American civil engineer and geodesist. His most notable contribution is set forth in *Figure of the Earth and Isostasy from Measurements in the United States* (1909) and *Supplementary Investigation in 1909 of the Figure of the Earth and Isostasy* (1910). His findings were adopted (1924) by the International Geodetic and Geophysical Union. He also wrote *Effects of Winds and of Barometric Pressures on the Great Lakes* (1922).

Hay-Herrán Treaty (hāˈer.rän′). Treaty between the U.S. and Colombia, signed by U.S. Secretary of State John Hay and Colombian minister Tomás Herrán on Jan. 22, 1903, which provided for the U.S. purchase of the New Panama Canal Company's properties and the lease to the U.S. of a six-mile-wide strip of land on the Isthmus of Panama enabling the construction of a ship canal. The U.S. was to pay ten million dollars in cash and an annuity of 250,000 dollars. The treaty was ratified by the U.S. Senate on March 17, 1903, but was rejected by the Colombian Congress on Aug. 12, 1903. The revolt of the Panamanians in October and November led to the signing of the Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty with the new Panamanian government.

Hayingen (īˈing.ẹn). German name of **Hayange.**

Hayios Nicholaus (äˈyôs nē.kôˈlä.ôs). See **Hagios Nikolaos.**

Hayley (hāˈli), **William.** b. at Chichester, England, Oct. 29, 1745; d. at Felpham, near Chichester, Nov. 12, 1820. English poet and prose writer, friend of Southey, Blake, Romney, and Cowper. He was the author of *Memoirs* (1823), and wrote biographies of Romney, Milton, and Cowper in addition to several volumes of poetry.

Haym (hīm), **Rudolf.** b. at Grünberg (now Zielona Góra), in Silesia, Oct. 5, 1821; d. Aug. 27, 1901. German philosopher and writer on political and philosophical subjects. His works include *Hegel und seine Zeit* (1857), *Arthur Schopenhauer* (1864), *Die romantische Schule* (1870), and *Herder* (1877–85).

Haymarket (hāˈmärʺkẹt). Former London market, established in 1644 on the site now partly covered by Lower Regent Street, near Piccadilly Circus. It was abolished in 1830, but the site is still called the Haymarket.

Haymarket Riot. Incident in U.S. labor history which occurred on May 4, 1888, when a mass meeting of workmen at Haymarket Square, Chicago, ended abruptly in an explosion caused by a bomb hurled by an unknown person. The death or injury of Chicago policemen who were attempting to disband the gathering led to a trial of eight reputed anarchists on the charge of conspiracy. The most prominent member among the defendants was August Spies, editor of the *Arbeiter-Zeitung*. Four of the defendants (Spies, Adolph Fischer, George Engel, and Albert R. Parsons) were hanged; Louis Lingg committed suicide in jail; and Samuel Fielden, Michael Schwab, and Oscar W. Neebe were pardoned in 1893 by John P. Altgeld, governor of Illinois.

Haymarket Theatre. London theater standing in the Haymarket opposite Charles Street. During the patent monopoly it was a kind of chapel of ease or training house to Drury Lane and Covent Garden theaters. In 1720 John Potter purchased the site of an old inn, the King's Head, in the Haymarket, and erected there a small theater. The house was leased to a company of French actors, and opened with *La Fille à la mode, ou le Badeau de Paris*, under the patronage of the Duke of Montague. Fielding's is the first great name connected with this theater. In 1730 he produced *The Tragedy of Tragedies, or Tom Thumb the Great*, and became manager in 1734. In February, 1744, Charles Macklin opened the Haymarket with a company largely composed of his own pupils. On April 22, 1747, Samuel Foote assumed the management. In 1776 Foote sold the theater to George Colman the elder, who managed it till 1794. When Harris became manager in 1820, he demolished the old house, and erected a new one a little farther north. It was opened on July 4, 1821, with *The Rivals*. The present theater was built in 1880.

Haymerle (hīˈmėr.lẹ), Baron **Heinrich von.** b. at Vienna, Dec. 7, 1828; d. there, Oct. 10, 1881. Austrian diplomat and statesman. He served as Austrian minister under Count Andrássy to the Congress of Berlin in 1878 and was minister of foreign affairs (1879–81).

Haymon (hāˈmon). See **Aymon.**

Haynau (hīˈnou). A German name of **Chojnów.**

Haynau, Baron **Julius Jakob von.** b. at Kassel, Germany, Oct. 14, 1786; d. at Vienna, March 14, 1853. Austrian general; illegitimate son of the elector William I of Hesse-Cassel. He was commander in Italy (1848–49) and in Hungary (1849–50), and was notorious for his cruelty.

Hayne (hān), **Isaac.** b. in South Carolina, Sept. 23, 1745; executed at Charleston, S.C., Aug. 4, 1781. American patriot. He served against the British at the siege of Charleston in 1780, when he was taken prisoner and paroled. He subsequently took the oath of allegiance to the king on the assurance of the British deputy commandant at Charleston that he would not be called upon to bear arms against his country. Being, nevertheless, summoned to join the British army, he considered himself released from his oath, and became colonel of an American militia company. He was captured and hanged by the order of Colonel Balfour and Lord Rawdon. This action gave rise to a sharp debate in the British Parliament, and caused General Nathanael Greene to issue a proclamation (Aug. 26, 1781) in which he announced his intention to make reprisals.

Hayne, Paul Hamilton. b. at Charleston, S.C., Jan. 1, 1830; d. July 6, 1886. American poet; nephew of Robert Y. Hayne. He published *Poems* (1855), *Sonnets and Other Poems* (1857), *Avolio and other Poems* (1859), *Legends and Lyrics* (1873), *Collected Poems* (1882), and *The Broken Battalions* (1885).

Hayne, Robert Young. b. in South Carolina, Nov. 10, 1791; d. at Asheville, N.C., Sept. 24, 1839. American lawyer, politician, and railway developer, noted for his part in the famous Senate debate (1830) with Daniel Webster over nullification and states' rights. He studied law privately and was admitted (1812) to the bar before he attained his majority; he was elected (1814) to the South Carolina legislature, of which he became speaker four years later. After serving as state attorney general, he was elected (1822) to the U.S. Senate, to which he was reëlected in 1828. A spokesman for the South, he was opposed to a high tariff. His well-known debate with Webster was touched off by the Foot resolution on public lands (Dec. 29, 1829). It soon developed into a celebrated bout of oratory in which Hayne, as the exponent of strict constitutional construction, was pitted for almost two weeks against Webster, the champion of broad interpretation and national powers. In 1832 Hayne became governor of South Carolina, later serving as mayor of Charleston. After leaving politics Hayne devoted himself to railway development, carrying forward a scheme to make Charleston a great rail center for the commerce of the Ohio Valley. In 1836 he became president of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Railroad Company, which fell into severe financial difficulties after the panic of 1837.

Haynes (hānz), **Elwood.** b. at Portland, Ind., Oct. 14, 1857; d. at Kokomo, Ind., April 13, 1925. American inventor who pioneered in the development of the automobile. He was the designer and builder (1893–94) of a horseless carriage reputed to be the oldest U.S. automobile and now on exhibition in the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, D.C. He made (July 4, 1894) the first successful run with his horseless carriage. He discovered alloys including tungsten chrome steel (1881), and patented (1919) stainless steel.

Haynes, Inez. Maiden name of **Irwin, Inez.**

Haynes, John. b. at Old Holt, Essex, England, c1594; d. at Hartford, Conn., in January, 1654. American colonial official. He emigrated to Massachusetts in 1633. In 1635 he became governor of Massachusetts Bay, and in 1639 was chosen first governor of Connecticut.

Haynes, John Henry. b. at Rowe, Mass., June 27, 1849; d. June 29, 1910. American archaeologist. In 1880 and 1881–82 he was a member of archaeological expeditions in Crete and at Assos, Asia Minor. He served (1884–85) with the Wolfe expedition to Mesopotamia and at intervals from 1888 to 1900 was a member of the University of Pennsylvania expedition to Nippur, of which group he later became field director.

Haynesville (hānz'vil). Town in NW Louisiana, in Claiborne Parish, ab. 45 mi. NE of Shreveport, near the Arkansas line: cotton and oil. 3,040 (1950).

Haynesville. Former name of **Johnson City,** Tenn.

Hayo (hā'yō). [Also, **Buhayo.**] Small Bantu subgroup of the Kavirondo peoples of Kenya in E Africa.

Hay-Pauncefote Treaty (hā'pôns'fŭt). Anglo-American treaty signed at Washington, D.C. (Feb. 5, 1900) by U.S. Secretary of State John Hay and British Ambassador Sir Julian Pauncefote. Its major provision, added by Senate amendment, for the construction of a Nicaraguan canal under sole U.S. jurisdiction was in drastic revision of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty of 1850. After the British government rejected the U.S. right to fortify the canal, a second Hay-Pauncefote Treaty was negotiated and signed on Nov. 18, 1901. It superseded the Clayton-Bulwer agreement, tacitly approved U.S. fortification of the Isthmian canal, and provided for free access and equal treatment for vessels of all nations. It was ratified by the U.S. Senate on Feb. 21, 1902.

Hays (hāz). City in C Kansas, county seat of Ellis County: in a wheat-growing area; oil fields. 8,625 (1950).

Hays, Arthur Garfield. b. at Rochester, N.Y., Dec. 12, 1881—. American lawyer, notable as counsel in civil liberties cases. He was involved in the Sweet case (1925) at Detroit, the case of Senator Wheeler (1925) at Washington, the Sacco-Vanzetti case (1927), the Reichstag fire case (1933) in Germany, and others. Author of *Enemy Property in America* (1923), *Democracy Works* (1939), *City Lawyer* (1942), and other books.

Hays, Isaac. b. at Philadelphia, July 5, 1796; d. there, April 13, 1879. American physician and scientist.

Hays, Will H. [Full name, **William Harrison Hays.**] b. at Sullivan, Ind., Nov. 5, 1879—. American lawyer and politician who served (1922–45) as president of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America. He was chairman (1918–21) of the Republican national committee, and served (1921–22) as U.S. postmaster general. His tenure as head of the motion-picture group was marked by the adoption (1934) of the so-called Hays code to eliminate from American motion pictures explicit representation of murders, lingering kisses, and other similar acts or situations which might be expected unduly to excite the more impressionable element of the screen audience.

Hays, William Jacob. b. at New York, Aug. 8, 1830; d. there, March 13, 1875. American animal painter.

Haystack Mountain. [Also: **the Haystack, Mount Haystack.**] Mountain in NE New York, one of the principal summits of the Adirondacks. 4,918 ft.

Hayter (hā'tėr), **Stanley William.** b. at London, Dec. 27, 1901—. English painter, lithographer, etcher, and engraver, responsible for numerous additions to the methods of printmaking. He studied at King's College, London, later established an atelier at Paris, where he taught numerous students, and finally moved to New York. His work is found in print rooms in many museums in Europe and the U.S.

Hayti (hā'ti). See also **Haiti.**

Hayti (hā'tī). City in SE Missouri, in Pemiscot County: shipping and processing point for cotton. 3,302 (1950).

Hayward (hā'wąrd). City in C California, in Alameda County, SE of San Francisco: one of the principal poultry-raising centers in the U.S. In the decade between the last two U.S. censuses its population more than doubled. 6,736 (1940), 14,272 (1950).

Hayward, Abraham. b. at Lyme Regis, England, Nov. 22, 1801; d. at London, Feb. 2, 1884. English essayist and general writer. Among his works is a translation of *Faust* (1833).

Hayward, George. b. at Jamaica Plain, Mass., March 9, 1791; d. Oct. 7, 1863. American surgeon, credited with being the first to use ether as an anesthetic for a major operation. He became (1834) a lecturer at the Harvard Medical School and served (1835–49) as the first professor in the principles of surgery and clinical surgery at that institution. He performed (Oct. 17, 1846), on the day following W. T. G. Morton's well-known operation, an operation on a fatty tumor on the upper arm of an anesthetized patient, and used ether as an anesthetic in a major operation (Nov. 7, 1846) involving the amputation of a thigh. He was the author of *Outlines of Human Physiology* (1834), the first U.S. textbook on that subject, and *Surgical Reports and Miscellaneous Papers on Medical Subjects* (1855).

Hayward, Sir John. b. in Suffolk, England, c1564; d. at London, June 27, 1627. English historian. He published *First Part of the Life and Raigne of King Henrie the IV* (1599), and other historical works. Parts of his history (which was issued under the patronage of Essex) appeared to Elizabeth to contain treasonable suggestions, and he was brought before the Star Chamber and imprisoned.

Hayward, Nathaniel Manley. b. at Easton, Mass., Jan. 19, 1808; d. at Colchester, Conn., July 18, 1865. American inventor and manufacturer, noted for his developments in the use of rubber. His experiments (1836) in the use of sulfur in making rubber compounds were carried forward in the making of rubber cloth at the Eagle India Rubber Company, of which he became the owner in 1838. He failed to secure complete vulcanization and in 1838 sold his plant to Charles Goodyear and made a provision assigning his patent (issued in 1839) to Goodyear. He subsequently assisted Goodyear in the latter's work on rubber vulcanization.

Haywarde (hā'wȧrd), **Richard.** Pseudonym of **Cozzens, Frederick Swartwout.**

Haywood (hā'wůd), **Eliza.** [Maiden name, **Fowler.**] b. c1693; d. at London, Feb. 25, 1756. English actress, novelist, dramatist, and poet. Among her many works are *The Rash Resolve* (1724), *The Fatal Secret* (1725), *The Female Spectator* (a periodical, 1744–46), *The Fortunate Foundlings* (1744), *History of Miss Betsy Thoughtless* (1751), and *History of Jemmy and Jenny Jessamy* (1753). Pope, Walpole, and Swift attacked her violently, Swift calling her "a stupid, infamous, scribbling woman" in a letter (Oct. 26, 1731) to the Countess of Suffolk.

Haywood, William Dudley. [Called **"Big Bill" Haywood;** original name, **William Richard Haywood.**] b. at Salt Lake City, Utah, Feb. 4, 1869; d. at Moscow, May 18, 1928. American labor leader, founder of the Industrial Workers of the World. After an early career as a miner, cowboy, and homesteader, he returned to mining at Silver City, Idaho, where he joined (1896) the Western Federation of Miners as a charter member of the Silver City local. He became (1899) a member of the organization's national executive board and in 1900 its secretary-treasurer, leading the miners during the industrial unrest in Colorado after the turn of the century. A supporter of industrial unionism, he presided at the Chicago convention (1905) which founded the Industrial Workers of the World. In 1906, while he was in jail in Idaho on charges of being implicated in the murder of Frank R. Steunenberg, Idaho's former governor, Haywood was the gubernatorial candidate of the Socialist Party of Colorado. Acquitted in 1907, he returned to his Denver headquarters, and in 1908 was repudiated by the Western Federation of Miners. He became active as an agitator on behalf of the Socialist Party and the I.W.W., later being chosen national secretary-treasurer of the latter organization. In 1917 he was arrested for sedition and in 1918 was sentenced to prison for 20 years and fined 10,000 dollars. While on bail he left (1921) the U.S. and made his way to Russia, where he died. He was the author of *Industrial Unionism* (1911), in collaboration with Frank Bohn, and *Bill Haywood's Book* (1929).

Hayworth (hā'wėrth), **Rita.** [Stage name of **Margarita Carmen Cansino.**] b. at New York, Oct. 17, 1918—. American actress. She first appeared on the stage professionally at the age of 14 and became (1935) a dancer in motion pictures. She appeared in Western movies and played small parts in other films. Among her pictures were *Only Angels Have Wings, Strawberry Blonde, Blood and Sand, My Gal Sal,* and *Gilda.* She was married (1943–47) to Orson Welles and in May, 1949, married Aly Khan, son of the Aga Khan, by repute one of the world's richest men. A daughter was born to the couple in December, 1949, but in March, 1951, they separated; they were divorced in 1953.

Hazael (haz'ā.el, hā'zā.el, hạ.zā'ęl). [Also, **Haza-ilu.**] fl. in the 9th century B.C. Syrian officer who, after murdering Benhadad II, became (c850 B.C.) king of Damascus. He was engaged in hostilities with Ahaziah, king of Israel, and Joram, king of Judah (2 Kings, viii. 28), and later with Jehu, king of Israel, and seems to have held the kingdom of Israel in a kind of dependence. Toward the close of his life he attacked Judah, taking Gath, and was induced by Joash to retire from Jerusalem only through gifts (2 Kings, xii.). He renewed the war with Assyria first undertaken by Benhadad in alliance with Hittites, Hamatites, and Phoenicians, but was defeated by Shalmaneser II and besieged in his capital, Damascus, in 842. Three years later Shalmaneser again entered Syria, and took some of its strongholds.

Hazara (hạ.zä'rạ). [Also, **Huzara.**] District in the North-West Frontier Province, Pakistan: cattle raising and forest products. Area, 2,858 sq. mi.; pop. 846,000 (1951).

Hazard (haz'ȧrd). City in E Kentucky, county seat of Perry County, in a coal, petroleum, and natural-gas producing region: manufactures iron, steel, and lumber products. 6,985 (1950).

Hazard, Caroline. b. at Peacedale, R.I., June 10, 1856; d. at Sta. Barbara, Calif., March 19, 1945. American educator, president of Wellesley College (1899–1911).

Hazard, Mr. Hodge and Mr. See **Mr. Hodge and Mr. Hazard.**

Hazard (ȧ.zȧr), **Paul Gustave Marie Camille.** b. at Noordpeene, France, Aug. 30, 1878; d. at Paris, April 13, 1944. French literary historian and teacher. He was the author of a famous doctoral thesis, *La Révolution française et les lettres italiennes* (1910), and of a monumental study of European thought in the 18th century, *La Crise de la conscience européenne* (1935). Founder (with Fernand Baldensperger) of the *Revue de littérature comparée* (1921) and long a professor at the Sorbonne and the Collège de France, he was elected to the Academy in 1939.

Hazard (haz'ȧrd), **Rowland Gibson.** b. at South Kingston, R.I., Oct. 9, 1801; d. at Peacedale, R.I., June 24, 1888. American manufacturer, legislator, and author.

Hazard, Samuel. b. at Philadelphia, May 26, 1874; d. there, May 22, 1870. American antiquary.

Hazard of New Fortunes, A. Novel by William Dean Howells, published in 1890. It is a pioneer work of urban realism.

Hazardville (haz'ȧrd.vil). Unincorporated community, part of the town of Enfield, in N Connecticut, in Hartford County, ab. 16 mi. NE of Hartford. It has been noted for powder manufacture, and is now a distribution point for much of the broadleaf tobacco produced in the area. 1,272 (1950).

Hazaribagh (hạ.zä'ri.bäg'). District in E Union of India, in S central Bihar state, ab. 110 mi. S of the city of Patna. Mica and coal are mined here; the chief crops are rice, sugar, wheat, and oil seeds. Capital, Hazaribagh; area, ab. 7,021 sq. mi.; pop. 1,751,339 (1941).

Hazaribagh. Capital of the district of Hazaribagh, NE Union of India, ab. 110 mi. S of the city of Patna: trading center, served by four major highways. 24,918 (1941).

Hazebrouck (ȧz.brök). Town in N France, in the department of Nord, ab. 23 mi. NW of Lille. It has flour mills, an important textile industry, and is the center of a dairy region. A large part of the town was severely damaged during World War II. 14,391 (1946).

Hazel Grove and Bramhall (hā'zęl grōv'; bram'hôl). Urban district in W England, in Cheshire, ab. 8 mi. SE of Manchester, ab. 180 mi. NW of London by rail: cotton textile manufacturing, 19,659 (1951).

Hazel Kirke (hā'zęl kėrk'). Melodrama by Steele MacKaye, produced and published in 1880.

Hazel Park. Town in SE Lower Michigan, in Oakland County, near Detroit. 17,770 (1950).

Hazen (hā'zęn), **Charles Downer.** b. at Barnet, Vt., March 17, 1868; d. at New York, Sept. 18, 1941. American historian and teacher. He served (1894–1914) as professor of history at Smith College and was named (1916) professor of history at Columbia. His works include *Contemporary American Opinion of the French Revolution* (1897), *Europe Since 1815* (1910; 2-vol. ed., 1923), *The French Revolution and Napoleon* (1917), and *The French Revolution* (2 vols., 1932).

Hazen, Lake. See under **Grinnell Land.**

Hazen, William Babcock. b. at West Hartford, Windham County, Vt., Sept. 27, 1830; d. at Washington, D.C., Jan. 16, 1887. American soldier. In the Civil War, he participated in the battles of Pittsburg Landing (Shiloh), the siege of Corinth, the battle of Perryville, the pursuit of General Bragg's army out of Kentucky, the battle of Stone River, the campaign in Middle Ten-

nessee, the engagements at Chickamauga and Chattanooga, and the relief of Knoxville. As commander of a division in Sherman's march to the sea, he captured Fort McAllister on the Savannah River and opened up communication between the army and the fleet. He was appointed chief officer of the signal service in 1880, a post which he held until his death.

Hazlehurst (hā'zl.hėrst). City in S central Georgia, county seat of Jeff Davis County, ab. 90 mi. SE of Macon: tobacco markets. 2,687 (1950).

Hazlehurst. City in SW Mississippi, county seat of Copiah County: shipping point for fruits and vegetables; lumber and wood industries. 3,397 (1950).

Hazleton (hā'zl.tọn). City in E Pennsylvania, in Luzerne County, ab. 85 mi. NW of Philadelphia: anthracite coal mining; manufactures of textiles, machinery, and metal products. It was platted in 1837. Pop. 35,491 (1950).

Hazlitt (haz'lit), **Henry.** b. at Philadelphia, Nov. 28, 1894—. American editor and financial writer. He was literary editor (1930–33) of *The Nation*, and a member (1934–46) of the New York *Times* editorial staff and business columnist (1946 *et seq.*) for the magazine *Newsweek*. Author of *Thinking as a Science* (1916), *The Anatomy of Criticism* (1933), *A New Constitution Now* (1942), *Economics in One Session* (1946), *The Great Idea* (1951), and other books.

Hazlitt, William. b. at Maidstone, Kent, England, April 10, 1778; d. at London, Sept. 18, 1830. English critic and essayist; father of William Hazlitt (1811–93) and grandfather of William Carew Hazlitt (1834–1913). He studied to be a painter, but perceiving that his talent was insufficient, turned to writing. How at an early age he became a friend of Wordsworth, Coleridge, and Southey, he related in an essay, *My First Acquaintance with Poets*. However, before long, being one of those who thought the three Lake Poets had betrayed the liberalism of their early years, he quarreled with them vehemently, for he was a man ardent in his convictions, little inclined to compromise, and quick of temper. Going to London about 1808, he became a contributor to newspapers and periodicals including the *Edinburgh Review* and the *Examiner*, edited by Leigh Hunt and his brother John. He became an intimate friend of Leigh Hunt, Charles Lamb, and Thomas Moore, but subsequently quarreled with the last two of these (though he and Lamb were never really estranged, and Lamb was with him at his death). The bulk of Hazlitt's work may be classified in three categories: intimate and graceful essays, such as *On Going a Journey;* pen portraits and critical evaluations of contemporary writers, as in *Table-Talk* (1821–22) and *The Spirit of the Age* (1825); and penetrating studies of Shakespeare and other Elizabethan and later English dramatists. Hazlitt was no less influential than Coleridge in broadening appreciation of Shakespeare as an artist, and to him may be traced a revived appreciation of Dekker and other minor playwrights. His principal works in this field were *Characters of Shakespeare's Plays* (1817), *Views of the English Stage* (1818), *Lectures on the English Comic Writers* (1819), and *Dramatic Literature of the Age of Elizabeth* (1821). The miscellany of his other writings includes a *Life of Napoleon* (1828), which, though he set much store by it, was perhaps his least impressive work; the unhappy record of a love affair entitled *Liber Amoris, or the New Pygmalion* (1823); and the interesting collections posthumously published under the titles *Winterslow* and *Sketches and Essays*. Hazlitt continues to be generally considered one of the most perceptive critics, one of the most generous spirits, and one of the greatest masters of prose among English writers.

Hazlitt, William. b. in Wiltshire, England, Sept. 26, 1811; d. at Addlestone, Surrey, England, Feb. 22, 1893, English writer; son of William Hazlitt (1778–1830) and father of William Carew Hazlitt (1834–1913). He edited Johnson's *Lives of the Poets*, and wrote on legal subjects.

Hazlitt, William Carew. b. Aug. 22, 1834; d. at Richmond, Surrey, England, Sept. 8, 1913. English author and lawyer; son of William Hazlitt (1811–93) and grandson of William Hazlitt (1778–1830).

H. D. Pseudonym of **Doolittle, Hilda.**

Head (hed), Sir **Edmund Walker.** b. near Maidstone, Kent, England, 1805; d. at London, Jan. 28, 1868. English colonial governor and writer on art. He published *Handbook of the Spanish and French Schools of Painting* (1845) and others.

Head, Sir **Francis Bond.** b. near Rochester, England, Jan. 1, 1793; d. at Croydon, near London, July 20, 1875. English traveler, author, and administrator; brother of Sir George Head. He was lieutenant governor (1835–37) of Upper Canada.

Head, Sir **George.** b. near Rochester, England, 1782; d. at London, May 2, 1855. English traveler; brother of Sir Francis Bond Head.

Head, Richard. b. in Ireland, c1637; d. by drowning, c1686. English hack writer and gambler. He was responsible for the first part of *The English Rogue, described in the Life of Meriton Latroon, a Witty Extravagant, being a Compleat History of the most Eminent Cheats of both Sexes* (1665), a vulgar but entertaining narrative that was, or pretended to be, the life of its author. The remaining three parts were written by Francis Kirkman. Among Head's other works are *Proteus Redivivus, or the Art of Wheedling or Insinuation* (1675) and *Life and Death of Mother Shipton* (1677), a 16th-century seer who was supposed to be a daughter of the devil and whose prophecies were still subjects for investigation as late as 1881.

Headley (hed'li), **Joel Tyler.** b. at Walton, Delaware County, N.Y., Dec. 30, 1813; d. at Newburgh, N.Y., Jan. 16, 1897. American writer of historical and biographical works, including *Napoleon and his Marshals* (1846) and *Life of Washington* (1857); brother of Phineas Camp Headley.

Headley, Phineas Camp. b. at Walton, N.Y., June 24, 1819; d. Jan. 5, 1903. American clergyman and writer on biographical subjects; brother of Joel Tyler Headley.

Headlong Hall (hed'lông). Novel by Thomas Peacock, published in 1816.

Headsman, The. Novel by James Fenimore Cooper, published in 1833.

Headstone (hed'stōn), **Bradley.** In Charles Dickens's *Our Mutual Friend*, an ungainly and stiff but excitable schoolmaster, madly in love with Lizzie Hexam, and the deadly enemy and would-be murderer of Eugene Wrayburn.

Healdsburg (hēldz'bėrg). City in W California, in Sonoma County, ab. 70 mi. N of San Francisco: a center of fruit processing and shipping, in a grape-growing region. 3,258 (1950).

Healdton (hēl'ton, hēld'-). Town in S Oklahoma, in Carter County, ab. 85 mi. S of Oklahoma City, in an oil-producing region. 2,578 (1950).

Healy (hē'li), **George Peter Alexander.** b. July 15, 1818; d. June 24, 1894. American portrait painter.

Healy, Patrick Joseph. b. at Waterford, Ireland, July 26, 1871; d. May 18, 1937. American Catholic clergyman and teacher. He received his S.T.D. (1903) at Catholic University, where he taught church history, becoming dean of the theological faculty. Author of *The Valerian Persecution* and *Historical Christianity and the Social Question*.

Healy, Timothy Michael. b. at Bantry, County Cork, Ireland, 1855; d. March 26, 1931. Irish politician. He was admitted to the bar of Ireland in 1884, and to that of England in 1903. He served (1880–1910) in the British Parliament as a member of the Irish Nationalist Party, was returned in 1911 as an Independent Nationalist, and actively advocated the cause of Ireland in speeches and writings. He became (1922) governor general on the establishment of the Irish Free State.

He and She. Play by Rachel Crothers, produced (1911) as *The Herfords* and in 1920 under the present title; published in 1921.

Heanor (hē'nọr, hā'-). Urban district in C England, in Derbyshire, ab. 8 mi. NE of Derby, ab. 130 mi. NW of London: coal-mining and manufacturing center. 24,395 (1951).

Heard (hėrd), **Gerald.** [Full name, **Henry Fitz Gerald Heard.**] b. Oct. 6, 1889—. English essayist and writer of fiction. A popularizer of science and philosophy, he has also done a great deal of radio broadcasting. He visited the U.S. in 1937. The better-known books of this very prolific writer include *Narcissus, The Social Substance of Religion, The Ascent of Humanity, The Emergence of Man, This Surprising World, These Hurrying Years, The Source of Civilization, The Creed of Christ, The Code of*

Christ, Science in the Making, Man the Master, Pain, Sex, and Time, and *A New Hypothesis of Evolution.*

Hearn (hėrn), **Lafcadio.** [Japanese name, **Yakumo Koizumi.**] b. in Santa Maura, Ionian Islands, June 27, 1850; d. at Okubo, near Tokyo, Sept. 26, 1904. Writer, notable for his works on Japan. He was of Irish and Greek parentage and went to America in 1869, working on several Cincinnati and New Orleans newspapers. He spent some time as a correspondent in the West Indies, and in 1890 went to Japan, where he became a lecturer on English literature at the Imperial University at Tokyo. He married a Japanese woman, and was naturalized as a Japanese subject under the name of Yakumo Koizumi. He published *Stray Leaves from Strange Literature* (1884), *Some Chinese Ghosts* (1887), *Chita* (1889), *Two Years in the French West Indies* (1890), *Youma* (1890), *Glimpses of Unfamiliar Japan* (1894), *Out of the East* (1895), *Kokoro* (1896), *Gleanings in Buddha-Fields* (1897), *Exotics and Retrospectives* (1898), *In Ghostly Japan* (1899), *Shadowings* (1900), *A Japanese Miscellany* (1901), *Kotto* (1902), *Japan: an Attempt at Interpretation* (1904), *Kwaidan* (1904), and *The Romance of the Milky Way* (1905). Hearn's writing, notable for its exquisite stylistic approach, was an attempt to explain in its own terms the culture, ethics, and psychology of the Japanese to the Western world. *The Life and Letters* (1906) and *The Japanese Letters of Lafcadio Hearn* (1910) were edited by Elizabeth Bisland.

Hearne (hėrn). City in E central Texas, in Robertson County, ab. 80 mi. NE of Austin; railroad shops; shipping point for cotton, livestock, and other farm products. 4,872 (1950).

Hearne, Samuel. b. at London, 1745; d. 1792. English explorer in British North America (1769–72) for the Hudson's Bay Company.

Hearne, Thomas. b. at White Waltham, Berkshire, England, 1678; d. June 10, 1735. English antiquary.

Hearst (hėrst), **George.** b. near Sullivan, Mo., Sept. 3, 1820; d. at Washington, D.C., Feb. 28, 1891. American mine owner and U.S. senator; father of William Randolph Hearst. He arrived (1850) in California, where he engaged in quartz mining and placer mining. The beginnings of his large fortune were made in 1859, when his speculations in western Nevada reaped a handsome return. Thereafter he extended his holdings into surrounding states and into Mexico, becoming the owner of such mines as the Anaconda (Montana), Ontario (Utah), Ophir (Nevada), and Homestake (South Dakota). He was appointed (1886) to the U.S. Senate to fill a vacancy and was elected to that body in 1888. He became (1880) the owner of the San Francisco *Daily Examiner* (later the *Examiner*), and turned it over to his son when he entered the Senate.

Hearst, Phoebe. [Maiden name, **Apperson.**] b. in Missouri, Dec. 3, 1842; d. April 13, 1919. American philanthropist. She was married (1862) to George Hearst and after 1880 devoted much of her time to charitable activities and the encouragement of the kindergarten movement and higher education. She was president (1893) of the Columbia Free Kindergarten and became (1897) a regent of the University of California, to which she gave (1901) Hearst Hall and the Hearst Memorial Mining Building (opened in 1908).

Hearst, William Randolph. b. at San Francisco, April 29, 1863; d. at Beverly Hills, Calif., Aug. 14, 1951. American newspaper publisher; son of George Hearst. He was educated (1882–85) at Harvard; served (1903–07) as U.S. congressman from New York; defeated for New York mayoralty (1905, 1909) and New York governorship (1906); chief owner of a chain of newspapers including the Los Angeles *Examiner,* San Francisco *Examiner,* Chicago *Herald-American,* Boston *American, New York Journal-American,* and New York *Mirror;* proprietor (at various times) of the magazines *Hearst's International-Cosmopolitan, Good Housekeeping, Harper's Bazaar, Town and Country, House Beautiful,* and others.

Heart (härt). River in SW North Dakota, flowing generally E to the Missouri River at Mandan. Length, ab. 175 mi.

Heartbreak House. Play by George Bernard Shaw, published in 1917. Set against the background of World War I, it deals with the fears and frustrations of 20th-century civilization in time of crisis.

Heart of Midlothian (mid.lō'ᴛʜi.ạn), **The.** Novel by Sir Walter Scott, published in 1818, taking its title from the popular name of Tolbooth, an Edinburgh prison, demolished in 1817. It is one of the *Tales of My Landlord.* The scene is laid in the time of the Porteous riot in the reign of George II.

Heart of the West. Collection of short stories by William Sydney Porter under the pseudonym O. Henry, published in 1907.

Heart's Content. Fishing village and cable terminus in SE Newfoundland, situated on the E side of Trinity Bay ab. 37 mi. NW of St. John's. 773 (1945).

Hearts Insurgent. Title under which the novel *Jude the Obscure,* by Thomas Hardy, was published in *Harper's Magazine* in 1895.

Hearts of Oak. Play (1879) by David Belasco and James A. Herne.

Heath (hēth), **Charles.** London artist, in William De Morgan's novel *Alice-for-Short* (1907). He marries Alicia Kavanagh.

Heath, Peggy. Sister of Charles Heath, in *Alice-for-Short,* by William De Morgan. She falls in love with, and marries, Rupert Johnson, a doctor, who takes care of Alicia and who saves her life.

Heath, Pierre. Young son of Charles Heath, by his first marriage, in William De Morgan's *Alice-for-Short.* When he contracts smallpox he is cared for by Alicia Kavanagh, the heroine of the story.

Heath, William. b. at Roxbury, Mass., March 2, 1737; d. there, Jan. 24, 1814. American general in the Revolutionary War. He was a member of the Provincial Congress (1774–75), was appointed brigadier general in the Provincial army (Dec. 8, 1774), and organized the forces at Cambridge before the battle of Bunker Hill. On the organization of the Continental army he was commissioned brigadier general on June 22, 1775, being promoted to major general on Aug. 9, 1776. After his failure in an attack on Fort Independence, Spuyten Duyvil, New York, in January, 1777, he was not entrusted by Washington with important commands. He wrote *Memoirs of Major-General William Heath* (1798).

Heathcliff (hēth'klif). Hero of Emily Brontë's novel, *Wuthering Heights.*

Heathcoat (hēth'kōt), **John.** b. at Duffield, near Derby, England, 1783; d. near Tiverton, England, in January, 1861. English manufacturer, inventor of a lacemaking machine (c1808).

Heathcote (hēth'kōt, heth'kọt), **Caleb.** b. at Scarsdale, Derbyshire, England, March 6, 1665; d. March 1, 1721. American colonial merchant, official, and lay missionary. He was a judge and a colonel of militia in Westchester County, N.Y., and in 1701 received the manor of Scarsdale, the last such grant made by the British government. He was mayor (1711–13) of New York and became (1715) judge of the vice-admiralty of New York, Connecticut, and the Jerseys. He was zealous in establishing Episcopal worship in Westchester and the surrounding area and beginning in 1706 made five missionary trips into Connecticut.

Heathen Chinee (chī.nē'), **The.** Alternate and better-known title of the ballad *Plain Language from Truthful James* by Bret Harte.

Heather Ridge. A former name of **Cleveland Heights.**

Heathfield of Gibraltar (hēth'fēld; ji.brôl'tạr), 1st Baron. Title of **Eliott, George Augustus.**

Heaton (hē'tọn), Sir **John Henniker.** b. at Rochester, Kent, England, 1848; d. Sept. 8, 1914. English politician. He promoted the imperial penny postage scheme in 1898, the Anglo-American penny postage in 1907 (in operation 1908), and other postal improvements. He wrote *Australian Dictionary of Dates and Men of the Time.*

Heaton, Mary. See **Vorse, Mary.**

Heaton's Furnace. A former name of **Niles,** Ohio.

Heavenfield (hev'ẹn.fēld), **Battle of.** Battle (c635) fought near the Wall of Antoninus in the north of England, where Oswald of Northumbria defeated the Britons under Cadwallon (Cadwalla), who fell in the engagement. According to legend, Oswald dreamed of Saint Columba on the night before the battle. The apparition shrouded the English camp with its mantle, and said to Oswald,

"Be strong, and do like a man: lo! I am with thee." The next day Oswald communicated his dream to the army, which, with the enthusiasm born of peril, pledged itself to become Christian if it conquered in the fight, for in the whole Northumbrian host only Oswald and 12 other nobles were Christians. So Oswald, assisted by his soldiers, set up a cross of wood as a standard, and the field of battle was in after times called Heaven's field, in allusion to the miraculous intervention of heaven.

Heavenly Ladder, The. Novel by Compton Mackenzie, published in 1924, the concluding volume of a trilogy of which the other panels are *The Altar Steps* (1922) and *The Parson's Progress* (1923). The collective work traces the spiritual development of Mark Lidderdale, an Anglican minister who finally enters the Roman Catholic Church.

Heaven's My Destination. Novel by Thornton Wilder, published in 1935.

Heaviside (hev'i.sīd), **Arthur West.** b. 1844; d. Sept. 22, 1923. English inventor of the bridge system of telephony and original investigator of wireless telegraphy; brother of Oliver Heaviside.

Heaviside, Oliver. b. at Camden Town (near London), May 18, 1850; d. at Torquay, Devonshire, England, Feb. 3, 1925. English electrician and mathematical physicist, a disciple of Faraday and Maxwell, and a contributor of many papers to the *English Mechanic*, the *Electrician*, and the *Philosophical Magazine*. Self-trained, he discovered "surface induction" and was a pioneer in the development of the "operational calculus." In 1902 he suggested the existence of a layer in the atmosphere having special properties, dependent on the wave length, in the propagation of radio waves; this is now known as the Heaviside layer, or, because of almost simultaneous announcement of the same hypothesis by A. E. Kennelly, as the Kennelly-Heaviside layer. He was a fellow of the Royal Society and a member of the Academy of Arts and Sciences. His *Electrical Papers* appeared in two volumes in 1892, and his *Electromagnetic Theory* in three volumes in 1893–1912.

Hebbel (heb'ęl), **Friedrich.** b. at Wesselburen, Germany, March 18, 1813; d. at Vienna, Dec. 13, 1863. German dramatist. The son of a poor mason, he rose, after extreme hardships, to the first rank of German dramatists. His prototype among German writers was not Schiller, but Kleist; that is, his characters are tragic not because of some moral guilt but because, in this brutal and chaotic world, existence itself is a tragedy. Psychological problems interested him, particularly those related to some turning point in human history. His first effort was the Biblical *Judith* (1840). This was followed by *Genoveva* (1843). With *Maria Magdalena* (1844) he attempted something new in the bourgeois tragedy of seduction. But all these were only his preliminary work. With *Herodes und Mariamne* (1850), his first major play after he reached Vienna and married (1846) the actress Christine Enghaus, his masterworks begin. *Agnes Bernauer* (1852), the only one of these in prose, shows, although it is laid in the Middle Ages, the poet's unfavorable reaction to the revolution of 1848 through which he had just passed: the state becomes an ideal (in the fashion of Hegel) that must be preserved even at the cost of personal sacrifices. On the other hand, Kandaules in *Gyges und sein Ring* (1856), the most beautiful and poetic of all Hebbel's plays, is sacrificed to reaction because he is a liberal, far-seeing king. The trilogy in which the story of *Die Nibelungen* (1862) is dramatized was his supreme effort. His *Demetrius* (1864) was unfinished at his death.

Hebbronville (heb'ron.vil). Village in S Texas, county seat of Jim Hogg County, ab. 90 mi. SW of Corpus Christi, in a petroleum region. 4,302 (1950).

Hebburn (heb'ėrn). Urban district in NE England, in Durham, situated on the S bank of the river Tyne, ab. 4 mi. E of Newcastle, ab. 274 mi. N of London by rail. It is a shipbuilding and manufacturing center. 23,163 (1951).

Hebden Royd (heb'dęn roid'). Urban district including the manufacturing town of Hebden Bridge, in N central England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, on the river Hebden ab. 9 mi. NW of Halifax, ab. 201 mi. N of London by rail. Its industries include cotton and woolen manufactures, clothing manufactures, and the commercial raising of day-old chicks. It was formed in 1937 by the union of Hebden Bridge and Mytholmroyd urban districts. 10,233 (1951).

Hebe (hē'bē). In Greek mythology, the goddess of youth and spring; the personification of eternal and exuberant youth, and, until supplanted in this office by Ganymede, the cupbearer of Olympus. She was a daughter of Zeus and Hera, who gave her as wife to Hercules after his death and deification, as a reward for his achievements. She bore him two sons. Hebe was worshiped as Dia in certain localities, and in this aspect she is associated with Aphrodite. Powers of rejuvenation were ascribed to her. The Romans called her Juventas.

Hebe. The sixth asteroid, discovered by K. L. Henke at Driesen in 1847.

Hebel (hā'bęl), **Johann Peter.** b. at Basel, Switzerland, May 10, 1760; d. at Schwetzingen, Baden, Germany, Sept. 22, 1826. German poet. He was professor at Karlsruhe, and held various ecclesiastical titles. His principal work is his *Alemannische Gedichte* (poems in the Alamannic dialect), which appeared in 1803. A number of prose narratives appeared first in *Der rheinische Hausfreund* (1808–11) and were collected under the title *Schatzkästlein des rheinischen Hausfreundes* (1811).

Hebent (hē'bent). An ancient name of **El Kab.**

Heber (hē'bėr). City in N Utah, county seat of Wasatch County: trading center for a livestock and mining area. It was settled in 1859. Pop. 2,936 (1950).

Heber. [Also, **Eber.**] Eponymous ancestor of the ancient Hebrews, a descendant of Shem.

Heber, Reginald. b. at Malpas, Cheshire, England, April 21, 1783; d. at Trichinopoly, Madras, India, April 3, 1826. English prelate and hymn-writer, made bishop of Calcutta in 1823; half brother of Richard Heber. In *Hymns written and adapted to the Weekly Church Service of the Year*, 58 are by Bishop Heber, including *From Greenland's Icy Mountains, Brightest and Best, Holy, holy, holy, Lord God Almighty, By Cool Siloam's Shady Rill*, and others.

Heber, Richard. b. at Westminster, London, Jan. 5, 1773; d. at London, Oct. 4, 1833. English book collector; half brother of Reginald Heber. He originated the statement "No gentleman can be without three copies of a book, one for show, one for use, and one for borrowers."

Heberden (heb'ėr.dęn), **William.** b. at London, in August, 1710; d. there, May 17, 1801. English physician and classical scholar, first to describe angina pectoris. He was physician to Johnson, Cowper, and Warburton. He was the author of *Commentarii de morborum historia et curatione* (1802) and of many contributions to the *Medical Transactions of the College of Physicians*.

Heberden, William. b. at London, March 23, 1767; d. there, Feb. 19, 1845. English physician and scholar; son of William Heberden (1710–1801). He was appointed physician in ordinary to Queen Charlotte (1806) and to King George III (1809). In addition to medical papers his works include *On Education: A Dialogue after the Manner of Cicero's Philosophical Disquisitions* (1818) and *Letters of Cicero to Atticus*, a translation (1825).

Hébert (ā.ber), **Antoine Auguste Ernest.** b. at Grenoble, France, Nov. 3, 1817; d. near Grenoble, Nov. 5, 1908. French painter.

Hébert, Jacques René. [Called **Le Père Duchesne.**] b. at Alençon, France, 1755; guillotined at Paris, March 24, 1794. French revolutionist and journalist. On the outbreak of the Revolution he acquired influence in the political clubs as a speaker and writer, and was chosen to edit a new Revolutionary paper called *Le Père Duchesne* from a popular constitutional paper of the same name. He became widely known in the provinces and in the army under the name of his paper, was a leader of the most violent faction in the Revolutionary Commune after Aug. 10, 1792, and was appointed (Sept. 2, 1792) substitute to the procureur syndic. On May 24, 1793, he was arrested by order of the more moderate party (Girondists) in the Commune, but was released after a popular demonstration in his favor. He instituted, together with Chaumette and Anacharsis Cloots, the worship of the goddess of Reason (opposing the theism of Robespierre's cult), and organized the ultrarevolutionary party known as the Hébertists or *enragés* (madmen). He was the principal witness before the Revolutionary tribunal against Marie

Antoinette, whom he accused of incest with her son, and procured the downfall of Fabre d'Églantine, Desmoulins, and Danton. He was sent with his adherents to the guillotine by Robespierre.

Hébert, Louis Philippe. b. at Ste. Sophie d'Halifax, Quebec, Canada, Jan. 27, 1850; d. 1917. Canadian sculptor. His work includes a monument to Queen Victoria (Ottawa), the Laval-Montmorency monument (Quebec), and statues of *Maisonneuve* and *Chenier* (Montreal).

Hebrew (hē'brō). Semitic language which was spoken by the Hebrews of Canaan. It is the language of the Old Testament influenced during the exile and postexilic times by Aramaic, which finally superseded it as the spoken vernacular. Rabbinic Hebrew is the language used by the Jewish theologians writing on Talmudic subjects and Biblical exegesis. It was therefore a learned language during the Middle Ages and its most recent form is modern Hebrew, spoken in Israel today, and the official language of that country.

Hebrew Melodies. Collection of poems by Lord Byron, published in 1815.

Hebrews. People from the other side of the Euphrates, according to Biblical history. The name Heber (or Eber) may have denoted this or may have been a patronymic designating all descendants of Heber, including the Israelites, until the latter's prominence restricted its use to them. Originally the name seems to have been an appellative and not an ethnic term. Hebrews was the name applied to the Israelites and, in the New Testament especially, to those Jews who spoke Hebrew, or rather Aramaic, as distinguished from those who spoke Greek.

Hebrews, Epistle to the. One of the books of the New Testament, addressed to Christians of Hebrew birth dwelling in Rome, or perhaps in Palestine or Alexandria. Its chief object is to present a parallel between the symbolism of the Old Testament dispensation and the life work of Christ. The author is unknown, perhaps Barnabas or less probably Apollos. The authorship has often been ascribed to the apostle Paul, but this view is contrary to the weight of authority of the early church, and is opposed by most modern scholars. A probable date of composition is c65 A.D.

Hebrides (heb'ri.dēz). [Also: **Western Islands, Western Isles;** ancient names, **Ebudae** (Ptolemy), **Hebudes** (Pliny).] Group of islands lying W of N Scotland. It comprises the Outer Hebrides (also called Long Island), which consist of Lewis with Harris, North Uist, Benbecula, South Uist, Barra, and smaller islands; and the Inner Hebrides, which consist of Skye, Raasay, Mull, Iona, Eigg, Rum, Coll, Tiree, Colonsay, Jura, Islay, and smaller islands. Bute and Arran are also sometimes included in the Hebrides. The islands are noted for picturesque scenery. Very little of the land is under cultivation, sheep and cattle raising and distilling (especially on Islay) being the principal industries. Herring fisheries are important, especially at Stornoway, on Lewis with Harris island. Politically, the Hebrides form part of Scotland, Lewis being in the county of Ross and Cromarty, and the rest of the group partly in Inverness-shire and partly in Argyllshire. The early Celtic inhabitants were Christianized by Columba. The islands were colonized from Norway in the 9th century, were ceded by Norway to Scotland in 1266, and were ruled by the "Lords of the Isles" in the 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries. The inhabited islands number ab. 100. Area, ab. 3,000 sq. mi.; pop. ab. 80,000.

Hebrides. [German title, **Die Hebriden** (dē heb'ri.dẹn).] Concert overture in B minor (Opus 26) by Felix Mendelssohn, also called by the titles *Die einsame Insel* and *Fingal's Cave.*

Hebron (hē'brọn). [Eng. trans., "*Association*" or "*Friendship*"; earlier, in the Bible, **Kiriath Arba** or **Kirjath Arba;** Arabic name, **El Khalil,** meaning "City of the Friend of God," i.e., Abraham.] City in Palestine, since 1948 in the W part of Jordan, situated on a hill among the mountains of Judah, ab. 20 mi. SW of Jerusalem: one of the oldest existing Biblical towns. According to Num. xiii. 22, it was built seven years before Zoan (i.e., Tanis, the capital of Lower Egypt), and Josephus says that in his day it was 2,300 years old. It was the home and burial place of the patriarchs. Afterward it became an important city in the territory of Judah. David resided here the first seven years of his reign. Later it was taken possession of by the Idumeans, from whom Judas Maccabeus recaptured it (1 Mac. v. 65). Upon the traditional site of the burial place of the patriarchs, Machpelah, a magnificent mosque stands, accessible only to Mohammedans; a special firman of the sultan was required for the admittance of the Prince of Wales in 1862, the Marquis of Bute in 1866, and the Crown Prince of Prussia in 1869. The last surviving members of a Jewish colony (which had been situated at Hebron for centuries) were massacred by the Arabs in 1929 and the city is now completely Arab. 26,390 (est. 1946).

Hebrus (hē'brus). Latin name of the **Maritsa.**

Hebudes (hẹ.bū'dēz). An ancient name of the **Hebrides.**

Hecataeus of Abdera (hek.ạ.tē'us; ab.dir'ạ). fl. 4th century B.C. Greek philosopher and historian. He appears to have accompanied Alexander the Great on his Asiatic expedition. He wrote a work on the Hyperboreans, and another on Egypt. Some critics also attribute to him a work on the Jews.

Hecataeus of Miletus (mī.lē'tus, mi-). d. c476 B.C. Greek geographer and historian. He was descended from an ancient and illustrious family at Miletus, in Asia Minor. He traveled in Egypt and elsewhere to obtain materials for his works. He tried to dissuade the Ionians from the revolt against the Persians c500, and subsequently served as ambassador to Artaphernes, satrap of Sardis under Darius I, whom he prevailed upon to treat the conquered insurgents with mildness. He wrote *Journey Around the Earth,* existing only in some 331 fragments; its authenticity has been questioned since ancient times. He was the author of a work on Greek history and tradition, which is accepted as genuine.

Hecate (hek'ạ.tē). [Also, **Hekate.**] In Greek mythology, a triple goddess combining the concepts of moon goddess, earth goddess, and underworld goddess. She had powers over the sky, earth, and sea, and was also a giver of riches and good fortune. As moon goddess, she was identified with Artemis. As underworld goddess she was an attendant of Persephone; and as leader of souls of the dead she was associated with ghosts, magic, and witchcraft. She was invisible to mortals, but dogs could see her pass; and she was often conceived of as tearing through the night followed by a pack of spectral hounds. Hounds were sacred to her. Hecate was also a crossroads goddess, and as such was represented with triple bodies back to back. In this aspect the Romans named her Trivia. She was also identified variously with Demeter, Rhea, and Persephone.

Hecate Strait. Sea passage separating the Queen Charlotte Islands from the mainland of British Columbia, W Canada. It connects the Dixon Entrance on the N with Queen Charlotte Sound on the S. Length, ab. 150 mi.

Hechingen (heċh'ing.ẹn). Town in S Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Württemberg-Hohenzollern, French Zone, formerly in the province of Hohenzollern, Prussia, ab. 31 mi. SW of Stuttgart: shoe, knitwear, and sewing-thread manufactures. There are several churches of the 17th and 18th centuries, and the 19th-century castle of the princes of Hohenzollern-Hechingen. The population is predominantly Roman Catholic. 6,119 (1946).

Hecht (hekt), **Ben.** b. at New York, Feb. 28, 1894—. American novelist, playwright, scenarist, and journalist. He was a staff member (1914–23) of the Chicago *Daily News,* and founder (1923) and publisher (1923–25) of the Chicago *Literary Times.* Author of *Erik Dorn* (1921), *Gargoyles* (1922), *Fantazius Mallare* (1922), *The Florentine Dagger* (1923), *1001 Afternoons in Chicago* (1923), *The Egoist* (1923), *Humpty Dumpty* (1924), *A Jew in Love* (1928), *A Book of Miracles* (1939), *A Guide for the Bedevilled* (1944), and other books. He was coauthor with Charles MacArthur of *The Front Page* (1928), *20th Century* (1933), and other plays, and with Charles MacArthur wrote scenarios for the films, including *Crime Without Passion* and *The Scoundrel.*

Hecht, Selig. b. at Glogow, in Silesia, Feb. 8, 1892; d. Sept. 18, 1947. American biophysicist. He was educated at the College of the City of New York and at Harvard University, and was in 1929 appointed professor of biophysics at Columbia University, holding that chair until his death. His special studies were concerned with

visual problems and light reception. He was the author of *The Retinal Processes Concerned with Visual Acuity and Color Vision* (1931) and of *Explaining the Atom* (1947).

Heckel (hek'ęl), **Erich.** b. at Döbeln, Germany, July 7, 1883—. German expressionist painter, lithographer, and water-colorist.

Heckendorf (hek'ęn.dôrf), **Franz.** b. at Berlin, Nov. 5, 1888—. German expressionist painter. He studied at Berlin, and exhibited there, after traveling to the Near East and elsewhere.

Hecker (hek'ėr), **Friedrich Karl Franz.** b. at Eichtersheim, Baden, Germany, Sept. 28, 1811; d. at St. Louis, Mo., March 24, 1881. German revolutionist, leader with Gustav von Struve of the insurrection in Baden in 1848. The revolt was crushed by Baden and Hesse, and Hecker fled to Switzerland. He settled in the U.S. in 1849, and served on the side of the North in the Civil War.

Hecker, Isaac Thomas. b. at New York, Dec. 18, 1819; d. there, Dec. 22, 1888. American Roman Catholic ecclesiastic. He was at one time a member of the Brook Farm Community. Ordained a priest in 1849, he founded in 1858 the congregation of the Paulists, of which he became superior, and established the *Catholic World* in 1865.

Heckewelder (hek'ę.vel.dėr), **John Gottlieb Ernestus.** b. at Bedford, England, March 12, 1743; died at Bethlehem, Pa., Jan. 21, 1823. Moravian missionary among the Indians of Pennsylvania and Ohio.

Heckmondwike (hek'mond.wīk). Urban district and manufacturing town in N central England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, ab. 8 mi. SW of Leeds, ab. 186 mi. N of London by rail. It has manufactures of carpets. 8,648 (1951).

Hecla (hek'lą). See **Hekla.**

Hector (hek'tọr). In Greek legend, the son of Priam and Hecuba; brother of Paris and husband of Andromache. He was the greatest warrior of the Trojans, and the principal character of the *Iliad* on the Trojan side. He killed Patroclus, the friend of Achilles, and in turn was slain by Achilles, who, in his chariot, dragged Hector's body thrice around the walls of Troy.

Hector, Annie. [Pseudonym; Mrs. **Alexander;** maiden name, **French.**] b. at Dublin, 1825; d. at London, July 10, 1902. British novelist. Author of *The Wooing O't* (1873), *Ralph Wilton's Weird* (1875), *Her Dearest Foe* (1876), *The Frères* (1882), and others.

Hector, Sir. See **Ector, Sir.**

Hector de Maris (dę mar'is) or **Mares** (mar'ęs), **Sir.** See **Ector de Maris, Sir.**

Hecuba (hek'ū.ba). In Greek legend, queen of Troy; second wife of Priam, daughter of Dymas of Phrygia (according to others, of Cisseus). She was the mother of Hector, Cassandra, Paris, Troilus, Helenus, Polyxena, and Polydorus. She was enslaved after the fall of Troy by Odysseus, witnessed the sacrifice of her daughter Polyxena by the Greeks to the shade of Achilles, and saw the body of her last son, Polydorus, who was murdered by Polymestor, washed to her feet by the waves. On the murderer she took vengeance by slaying his children and tearing out his eyes.

Hecuba. Tragedy by Euripides, exhibited in 425 B.C. It portrays the misfortunes of Hecuba, widow of Priam, king of Troy, including the sacrifice of her daughter Polyxena at the grave of Achilles, the murder of her son Polydorus by Polymestor, and the vengeance executed by her upon Polymestor.

Heda (hā'dä), **Willem Klaasz** (or **Claasz**). b. at Haarlem, Netherlands, 1594; d. after 1678. Dutch painter.

Hedberg (hād'bery'), **Carl Olof.** [Called **Olle Hedberg.**] b. at Norrköping, Sweden, 1899—. Swedish novelist, considered the interpreter *par excellence* of the life of the Swedish middle class in the 20th century. His earlier works were noted for their satirical attitude toward the bourgeoisie. His later work shows more tolerance and human sympathy. Among his works are *Fria på narri* (Proposing For Fun, 1933), *Ut med blondinerna* (Out With the Blondes, 1939), *Vad suckar leksaksladan* (What Is the Toy Box Sighing, 1941), *Vackra vita tänder* (Beautiful White Teeth, 1943), and *Karsten Kirsewetter* (1945).

Hedda Gabler (hed'ą gab'lėr). Play by Henrik Ibsen, produced in 1890. Hedda, married to George Tessman whom she finds dull, eventually leads her former lover Eilert Lövborg to shoot himself. When threatened with exposure of her role in the tragedy, she too shoots herself.

Hedemarken (hā'dę.mär.kęn). See **Hedmark.**

Hedge (hej), **Frederic Henry.** b. at Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 12, 1805; d. Aug. 21, 1890. American Unitarian clergyman and Transcendentalist; son of Levi Hedge. With Ralph Waldo Emerson and George Ripley he formed (1836) a group for the discussion of literature and philosophy known contemporaneously as the Hedge Club and to posterity as the Transcendental Club. His association with German thought was reflected in the translations brought together in his *Prose Writers of Germany* (1848). In 1857 he became professor of ecclesiastical history in the Harvard Divinity School, holding that post until 1876, and from 1872 to 1884 was professor of German literature at Harvard College. Among his works are *Conservatism and Reform* (1843), *Hymns for the Church of Christ* (1853), *Recent Inquiries in Theology* (1860), *Reason in Religion* (1865), *Hours with German Classics* (1886), *Personality and Theism* (1887), *Martin Luther and Other Essays* (1888), and *Sermons* (1891).

Hedge, Levi. b. at Warwick, Mass., April 19, 1766; d. Jan. 3, 1844. American philosopher and teacher; father of Frederic Henry Hedge. He served (1810–27) as professor of metaphysics at Harvard. He wrote *Elements of Logick, or a Summary of the General Principles and Different Modes of Reasoning* (1816 and later editions) and edited Thomas Brown's *Treatise on the Philosophy of the Human Mind* (1828).

Hedgeley Moor (hej'li). Moor near Wooler, Northumberland, England, where the Lancastrians were defeated (April 25, 1464) by the Yorkists.

Hedges (hej'ęz), **Job Elmer.** b. at Elizabeth, N.J., May 10, 1862; d. Feb. 22, 1925. American lawyer. He was secretary (1895–97) to Mayor Strong, city magistrate (1897–98), and deputy attorney general (until 1902) of New York. Author of *Common Sense in Politics* (1910).

Hedin (he.dēn'), **Sven Anders von.** b. at Stockholm, Feb. 19, 1865; d. there, Nov. 26, 1952. Swedish scientist and explorer, especially in Central Asia, China, and India. He made (1885–86) a journey through Persia and Mesopotamia. In 1890 he was appointed secretary of the Swedish embassy to the shah of Persia, ascended Demavend, and visited (1891) Kashgar, in what is now Sinkiang, China. His most important explorations were made in Central Asia during the years 1893–97, when he went from Orenburg (now Chkalov), Russia, to Peiping by way of the Lob Nor and Tibet, in 1899–1902, when he descended the Tarim River to the Lob Nor, and in 1905–08, when he explored the high tableland of Tibet, determined the sources of the Brahmaputra and the Sutlej, discovered the true source of the Indus, and established the continuity of the Transhimalayan range, the most massive in the world. He headed (1927–33) an Asiatic expedition which started out from China. Among his accounts of his journeys are *Through Asia* (1898), *Central Asia and Tibet* (1904), *Overland to India* (1910), and *The Silk Road* (1936).

Hedjaz (hē.jaz', he-). See **Hejaz.**

Hedmark (hād'märk). [Former name, **Hedemarken.**] *Fylke* (county) in SE Norway, touching on the Swedish border NE and N of Oslo. It is the greatest timber-producing county of Norway. There is also a rich agricultural district along the E shore of Lake Mjøsa where Hamar, the chief city, is located. The N and W parts of Hedmark are mountains and moorlands. Area, 10,621.3 sq. mi.; pop. 169,525 (1946).

Hedon (hē'dọn). In Ben Jonson's play *Cynthia's Revels,* a voluptuous coxcomb and polished courtier.

Hedtoft (hāt'tôft), **Hans.** b. at Aarhus, Denmark, April 21, 1903—. Danish political leader, premier (1947 *et seq.*). He led the Danish Social Democratic youth movement as secretary (1922–27) and chairman (1927–29), was named (1929) secretary of the Social Democratic Party, took (1935) a seat in the *Folketing* (lower house of parliament), and was elected (1939) chairman of the Social Democratic Party on the recommendation of Thorvald Stauning. Under the German occupation of Denmark, he was forced to retire from political offices, but returned to them after the end of the occupation. He served (1945) as minister of labor and social welfare, and was reinstated (1945) as Social Democratic Party chairman.

Hedui (hed'ū.ī). See **Aedui.**

Hedwig (hed'wig) or **Hedwige** (hed.vē'gę). See **Jadwiga** (of *Poland*).

Hedwig (hāt'viċh), **Johann.** b. in Transylvania, 1730; d. 1799. German botanist. He was a pioneer in the science of muscology, the branch of botany which is concerned with mosses.

Heem (hām), **Cornelis de.** b. at Utrecht, Netherlands, c1630; d. at The Hague, Netherlands, c1692. Dutch painter; son of Jan Davidszoon de Heem. Like his father he specialized in still-life painting.

Heem, Jan Davidszoon van (or **Johannes de**). b. at Utrecht, Netherlands, c1600; d. at Antwerp, c1684. Dutch painter of still-lifes.

Heemskerk (hāms'kerk), **Egbert van.** [Also, **Heemskerck.**] b. at Haarlem, Netherlands, 1610; d. 1680. Dutch genre painter.

Heemskerk, Egbert van. [Also, **Heemskerck.**] b. at Haarlem, Netherlands, 1645; d. at London, 1704. Dutch painter at London; son of Egbert van Heemskerk (1610–80).

Heemskerk, Maarten van. [Also: **Heemskerck, Hemskerk;** original name, **Maarten van Veen.**] b. at Heemskerk, near Haarlem, Netherlands, 1498; d. at Haarlem, Oct. 1, 1574. Dutch historical painter.

Heemstede (hām'stā.dę). Town in W Netherlands, in the province of North Holland, S of Haarlem, of which it is a suburb: tulip growing and market gardens. 24,689 (est. 1951).

Heep (hēp), **Uriah.** In Charles Dickens's *David Copperfield*, Mr. Wickfield's swindling clerk and partner. He is a cadaverous, red-haired, ostentatious hypocrite. His name has come to have general use in describing a hypocrite of his type.

Heer (hār), **Jakob Christoph.** b. at Töss, Switzerland, 1859; d. at Rüschlikon, Switzerland, 1925. Swiss novelist writing in German. He attracted early attention with his descriptions of ballooning and reached best-seller figures with his account of the precarious life of Swiss mountain farmers, *An heiligen Wassern* (1898).

Heer, Oswald. b. at Nieder-Utzwyl, St. Gall, Switzerland, Aug. 31, 1809; d. at Lausanne, Switzerland, Sept. 27, 1883. Swiss naturalist and paleobotanist. He published *Die Käfer der Schweiz* (1838–41), *Flora tertiaria Helvetiae* (1854–59), *Die Urwelt der Schweiz* (1865), and others.

Heeren (hā'rẹn), **Arnold Hermann Ludwig.** b. at Arbergen, near Bremen, Germany, Oct. 25, 1760; d. at Göttingen, Germany, March 6, 1842. German historian, professor (1787 *et seq.*) of philosophy and later of history at Göttingen.

Heerenveen (hā'rẹn.vān). Town in NE Netherlands, in the province of Friesland, ab. 17 mi. SE of Leeuwarden: the oldest moor colony in Friesland. It has agricultural markets, shipyards, and machine industries. 24,205 (est. 1951).

Heeringen (hā'ring.ẹn), **Josias von.** b. at Kassel, Germany, March 9, 1850; d. at Berlin, Oct. 9, 1926. German general who defeated the French in the Alsatian border battle (August, 1914) and was later commander of the coastal defense areas. After 1918 he served as president of the nationalistic Kyffhäuserbund, the league representing all German veterans' organizations.

Heerlen (hār'lęn). City in SE Netherlands, in the province of Limburg, situated ab. 5 mi. from the German border, E of Maastricht: center of the coal-mining district of S Limburg and the seat of the Netherlands mining administration. It has metallurgical, chemical, textile, and glass industries, a school of mining, and a geological institute. 61,227 (est. 1951).

Heessen (hā'sęn). Town and commune in W Germany, in the *Land* (state) of North Rhine-Westphalia, British Zone, formerly in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, situated near the Lippe River ab. 3 mi. NE of Hamm: coal mines, cement works, and agricultural industries. 12,511 (1950).

Heever (hā'vėr), **C. M. van den.** b. in an English concentration camp, 1902—. South African author. His *Collected Poetry* was published in 1945. His pessimistic novels include *Droogte* (Drought, 1930), *Kromburg* (1937), *Laat Vrugte* (Late Fruits, 1939), and *Anderkant die Berge* (Over the Mountains, 1944). Among his other works are a group of essays, *Die Afrikaanse Gedagte* (The African Idea, 1935).

Hefele (hā'fę.lę), **Karl Joseph von.** b. at Unterkochen, near Aalen, Germany, March 15, 1809; d. at Rottenburg, Germany, June 5, 1893. German Roman Catholic ecclesiastic and church historian. His chief work is *Konziliengeschichte* (History of Church Councils, 1855–74).

Heffter (hef'tėr), **Lothar.** b. at Köslin (now Koszalin), in Pomerania, June 11, 1862—. German mathematician. His works include *Einleitung in die Theorie der linearen Differentialgleichungen* (1894) and *Lehrbuch der analytische Geometrie* (3 vols., 1905–29).

Heflin (hef'lin), **James Thomas.** [Called **"Tomtom" Heflin.**] b. at Louina, Ala., April 9, 1869; d. at Lafayette, Ala., April 22, 1951. American senator. He served as a member of the house of representatives of the Alabama legislature (1896–1900), and as secretary of state of Alabama (1902–04), before entering on the scene of national politics as a member of the House of Representatives (1904–21) and of the U.S. Senate (1921–31). His political strength was based on his advocacy of the interests of the Southern cotton growers, to which he added the issues of white supremacy and of anti-Catholicism, but when he carried the latter to the point of refusing, in 1928, to support the Democratic candidate for the presidency, Alfred E. Smith, he laid the ground for his own defeat as a candidate for reëlection to the Senate in 1930, after which he ceased to be a factor of importance in Alabama politics.

Hefner-Alteneck (hāf'nėr.äl'tę.nek), **Friedrich von.** b. at Aschaffenburg, Germany, April 27, 1845; d. at Berlin, Jan. 7, 1904. German physicist and electrical engineer. He was the inventor of the Hefner amyl acetate lamp (source of the Hefner candle, used as the official unit of light intensity in Germany and other countries, and equivalent to 0.9 international candle), and also devised the Hefner-Alteneck dynamometer.

Hegan (hē'gạn), **Alice Caldwell.** Maiden name of **Rice, Alice Hegan.**

Hegar (hā'gär), **Friedrich.** b. at Basel, Switzerland, Oct. 11, 1841; d. at Zurich, Switzerland, June 2, 1927. Swiss composer and conductor. He was conductor (1863 *et seq.*) of the subscription concerts of the choral society at Zurich, and founded (c1877) a music school at Zurich of which he was director until 1914.

Hegel (hā'gel), **Georg Wilhelm Friedrich.** b. at Stuttgart, Germany, Aug. 27, 1770; d. at Berlin, Nov. 14, 1831. German philosopher. Educated in theology, he was for several years a private tutor before becoming professor of philosophy at Jena in 1805, editor of a political newspaper at Bamberg (1806–08), rector of the *Gymnasium* (advanced secondary school) at Nuremberg, and professor of philosophy at Heidelberg (1816–18). Already famous, having published *Phänomenologie des Geistes* (Phenomenology of Mind, 1807), *Wissenschaft der Logik* (Science of Logic, 1812–16), and *Encyclopädie der philosophischen Wissenschaften* (Encyclopedia of Philosophical Sciences, 1817), in 1818 he was appointed to the chair of philosophy, in succession to Fichte, at the University of Berlin. From that time to his death he dominated the field of German philosophy, as his system continued to do throughout the second quarter of the 19th century. His *Grundlinien de Philosophie des Rechts* (Philosophy of Right, 1821) and various comparatively minor works were published during his Berlin period, and after his death his complete works, including the notes from which he lectured on the philosophy of religion, of aesthetics, and of history, and on the history of philosophy, were published in 18 volumes (1832–41). A man of wide learning, subtle mind, and great confidence, Hegel formulated a complete philosophy which undertook to explain the universe and being, in the largest abstract concepts and in the minutest concrete details. The core of his system was the concept of a complete and perfect design, existing timelessly, to which all things tend to conform, by force of the dialectical logic which he revealed. Hegelian dialectic, as it came to be called, is asserted to be the real law of the movement of thought, the scheme of which is thesis, antithesis, and synthesis; or, otherwise stated, the original tendency, the opposing tendency to which it inevitably gives rise, and the unification of the two tendencies in a new movement. By the operations of this law, an illimitable series of logi-

cal developments is envisioned, and this is the law of the development not only of thought but of being also, for thought and being are identical. Hegelianism is sometimes considered the most complete and powerful formulation of pure philosophical idealism, radically hostile to natural science, and especially to the Newtonian philosophy with its scientific methods and conclusions. It is therefore not a little ironical that Hegel's importance in modern times has stemmed in large part from the fact that Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, discarding his idealistic concepts, found in the Hegelian dialectic, and in certain of his historical conclusions, some of their principal tools in the elaboration of the theories of dialectical materialism and Marxian socialism, of which moreover Lenin made use in guiding the policies of the Bolsheviks.

Hegel, Karl. b. at Nuremberg, Germany, June 7, 1813; d. at Erlangen, Germany, Dec. 6, 1901. German historian, son of G. W. F. Hegel. His chief work is *Geschichte der Städteverfassung von Italien* (1847).

Hegeler (hā'gẹ.lẽr), **Wilhelm.** b. at Varel, Germany, 1870—. German novelist. His *Ingenieur Horstmann* (1900) is the story of a man who cannot survive his climb from blacksmith to engineer. This work and *Pastor Klinghammer* (1903), which is also a story of unmastered fate, are now generally considered to be his best novels.

Hegemann (hā'gẹ.män), **Werner.** b. at Mannheim, Germany, June 15, 1881; d. April 12, 1936. German city planner and architect. He exercised a wide influence by virtue of his writings and as an initiator of city planning exhibitions at Bonn, Germany, and at Boston (1909). He was employed (1924–33) as a city planning consultant by the cities of Leipzig and Münster in Germany and Buenos Aires and Rosario in Argentina. He was exiled by the Nazi government and came to the U.S., where he served as a housing inspector at Philadelphia before joining (1935) the staff of the Columbia University school of architecture. He published *Amerikanische Architektur und Städtebaukunst* (1927) and *Das steinerne Berlin* (1930), and also political works, including a study of Frederick the Great and *History Unmasked.*

Heger (ā.zhā), **Paul.** b. at Brussels, Dec. 13, 1846; d. 1925. Belgian physiologist, particularly interested in mental diseases as related to the social environment. He gave up the practice of medicine in 1889 to become director of the Institute of Physiology founded in that year.

Hegesippus (hej.ẹ̄.sip'us), Saint. d. 180 A.D. Earliest historian of the Christian church. He was a Jew by birth, but embraced Christianity, and lived at Rome in his later years. He wrote a history of the Christian church from the passion of Christ down to his own time, fragments of which are extant.

Hegeso (hẹ̄.jē'sō), **Monument of.** Monument in Athens, Greece, on the Street of Tombs, remarkable for the beauty of its relief-stele of the 4th century B.C.

Hegoumenitsa (ē.gō.me.nē'tsä). [Also: **Goumenitsa, Igoumenitsa.**] Town in NW Greece, the capital of the department of Thesprotia, situated in N Epirus on the coast opposite the S part of the island of Corfu. 1,584 (1940).

Hehe (hā'hā). [Also, **Wahehe.**] Bantu-speaking people of E Africa, inhabiting the district around Iringa in S Tanganyika. Their population is estimated at ab. 87,000 (by G. G. Brown and A. Mc. D. B. Hutt, *Anthropology in Action*, 1935). They are ruled by a hereditary king, whose capital was at Iringa, and whose kingdom was founded c1850. They have exogamous patrilineal clans; age grades and circumcision are lacking. They practice hoe agriculture and herding, with the cattle complex. Their principal crops are maize in the south, and millet in the north.

Heian-kyo (hā.än.kyō). Former name of **Kyoto.**

Heiberg (hā'berg), **Gunnar Edvard Rode.** b. at Oslo, Norway, Nov. 18, 1857; d. there, Feb. 22, 1929. Norwegian dramatist, essayist, and critic. His plays *Balkonen* (The Balcony, 1894) and *Kjaerlighedens Tragedie* (The Tragedy of Love, 1904), pictured the conflict between erotic passion and intellectual culture.

Heiberg (hī'berk), **Hermann.** b. at Schleswig, Germany, 1840; d. there, 1910. German author, now chiefly remembered for his naturalistic novel *Apotheker Heinrich* (1885).

Heiberg (hī'berg), **Johan Ludvig.** b. at Copenhagen, Dec. 14, 1791; d. there, Aug. 25, 1860. Danish dramatist and poet; son of Peter Andreas Heiberg. He went (1817) to Paris, and lived there with his father until 1822, when he was appointed lector at the University of Kiel. In 1825 he returned to Copenhagen, and wrote a number of the vaudevilles that have made his name famous in the history of the Danish drama. The most important of these are *Kong Solomon og Jorgen Hattemager* (King Solomon and Jorgen the Hatter), *Aprilsnarrene* (The April Fools), *Recensenten og Dyret* (The Critic and the Beast), *De Uadskillige* (The Inseparable Ones). After 1827 he edited the weekly journal *Den flyvende Post* (The Flying Post) and subsequently the *Intelligensblade.* In 1828 appeared the national drama *Elverhøi* (The Elf Hill). In 1829 he was made poet and translator to the royal theater. From 1849 to 1856 he was the sole director of the royal theater. Besides his dramatic works and esthetic criticism, he wrote many lyric poems and romances. His poetical writings, *Poetiske Skrifter,* appeared in 1862 in 11 volumes, and his prose, *Prosaiske Skrifter,* in 1861–62, also in 11 volumes.

Heiberg, Johan Ludwig. b. at Aalborg, Denmark, Nov. 27, 1854; d. at Copenhagen, Jan. 4, 1928. Danish professor of philology and archaeology. He was editor of important editions of the works of classical mathematicians, including Euclid, Archimedes, Apollonius, and Ptolemy.

Heiberg, Peter Andreas. b. at Vordingborg, Denmark, Nov. 16, 1758; d. April 30, 1841. Danish poet and satirical writer; father of Johan Ludvig Heiberg. In consequence of several offenses against the press law of 1799, he was forced to leave Denmark in 1800 and fled to France, where he remained until his death.

Heichware (hāch.wä'rā). Central Bushman group of S Africa, inhabiting NE Bechuanaland and SW Southern Rhodesia.

Heide (hī'dẹ). [Also, **Heide in Holstein.**] Town in NW Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Schleswig-Holstein, British Zone, formerly in the province of Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, ab. 58 mi. NW of Hamburg. The center of a fertile agricultural district, it has important livestock markets, and also metallurgical, machine, textile, furniture, and shoe manufactures, canneries, and a sugar refinery. The Church of Saint Jürgen is in the Gothic style. Heide was from 1447 to 1559 the chief city of the peasant republic of Dithmarschen; it was burned down by Danish and allied troops in 1559. Many refugees settled here after World War II; the population increased by 77.8 percent in the period 1939–46. 22,094 (1946), 22,169 (1950).

Heidegger (hī'deg.ẽr), **John James.** b. at Zurich, Switzerland, c1659; d. at Richmond, Surrey, England, Sept. 5, 1749. English theatrical manager. He managed (1729–34) the Haymarket Theatre with Handel.

Heidegger, Martin. b. at Messkirch, Baden, Germany, Sept. 26, 1889—. German philosopher, proponent of *Existenzphilosophie* (existence philosophy), and an important influence on modern French existentialism. His main work is *Sein und Zeit* (1927). Other works include *Vom Wesen des Grundes* (1929), *Kant und das Problem der Metaphysik* (1929), *Was ist Metaphysik?* (1929), *Hölderlin und das Wesen der Dichtung* (1936), *Platons Lehre von der Wahrheit* (1942), and *Vom Wesen der Wahrheit* (1943).

Heidelberg (hī'dẹl.berk; Anglicized, -bẽrg). City in S Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Württemberg-Baden, American Zone, formerly in the free state of Baden, on the Neckar River ab. 12 mi. SE of Mannheim. Picturesquely situated at the point where the narrow valley of the Neckar River opens into the plain of the Upper Rhine, it is a center for tourists. It has a number of industries, particularly of machinery, medical and optical instruments, fountain pens, plastics, leather and wooden articles, cigars, canning, and sugar refining; there are wine cellars. The city is surrounded by a fruit-growing and market-gardening district. It is the seat of a famous university, founded in 1386, with numerous scientific institutes and scholarly societies; the university library contains over a million books, manuscripts, papyri, and documents, some of them of great value. The university has been of far-reaching influence at various times. In the period of the Reformation Agricola and Reuchlin were teachers here; from 1559 to 1619 it was the center of Calvinism. At the turn of the 18th and 19th centuries it had ties to the Romantic Movement; the collection of

songs called *Des Knaben Wunderhorn* was published here; in the 19th century it was the seat of the Rickert-Windelband philosophical school; in the 20th century the sociologist Max Weber, the literary historian Gundolf, and the philosopher Jaspers have been among the members of the faculty. Besides the university there are other educational institutions, vocational schools, a theater, botanical garden, and sanitariums. Heidelberg has few old monuments; the chief architectural attraction is the ruin of the castle, located above the city on the slopes of the Königstuhl mountain. The castle, first mentioned in 1225, was enlarged in subsequent centuries until it was partially destroyed by the French generals in the campaigns of Louis XIV; it was then struck by lightning in 1764 and brought to its present state of ruin. In the city are the Kurpfälzisches Museum, with a number of collections, the churches of the Holy Ghost and Saint Peter (15th century), the Providence Church (17th century), the Jesuits' Church (18th century), and several old and new bridges. Heidelberg was made a residence by *Pfalzgraf* (count of the Palatinate) Otto von Wittelsbach in the 13th century. The Reformation was introduced in 1556. In the Thirty Years' War it was conquered by the Catholics under Tilly in 1622, by the Protestants (Swedes) in 1633, and by the French under Mélac in 1689 and 1693. In 1720, the prince-electors of the Palatinate abandoned Heidelberg for Mannheim as a residence. The city came under the rule of Baden in 1803, and the university became the state university of Baden. Untouched by the destruction of World War II, Heidelberg was occupied by American troops on March 30, 1945; it became the seat of the U.S. high commissioner of Württemberg-Baden. 116,488 (1950).

Heidelberger Liederhandschrift (hī'dĕl.ber.gėr lē'dėr-hänt.shrift), **Die grosse.** German manuscript of several thousand medieval lyric poems. They were collected c1400, reputedly by Rüdiger Manesse of Zurich and his son, and hence the manuscript was called by Bodmer, who published part of it (1748 and 1758–59), the *Manessische Handschrift*. It came to Heidelberg in 1608 but was taken as booty during the Thirty Years' War to Paris, where it was rediscovered in 1726 by Bartenstein. It was acquired by the book dealer Trübner in 1888 and was subsequently restored to the Heidelberg library. It is the principal source of medieval German lyrics, and its beautiful illuminated illustrations throw valuable light on the time of its composition.

Heidelberg Man. Type of prehistoric man ascertained from a large lower jaw and teeth, discovered at Mauer, near Heidelberg, Germany, in 1907. Anthropologists associate it with Far Eastern protohuman forms and now attach more importance to it (along with similar finds) than formerly, in that it may indicate a greater spread of this type than was formerly supposed.

Heiden (hī'dĕn). Village and health resort in NE Switzerland, in the half-canton of Appenzell Ausser Rhoden, ab. 7 mi. E of St. Gallen: a summer and winter resort. 2,904 (1941).

Heidenau (hī'dĕ.nou). Town in E Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Saxony, Russian Zone, situated on the Elbe River ab. 8 mi. SE of Dresden: metallurgical, machine, cellulose, and paper factories. The castle in nearby Gross-Sedlitz was erected by Pöppelmann in the period 1719–32. Pop. 18,694 (1946).

Heidenheim (hī'dĕn.hīm). City in S Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Württemberg-Baden, American Zone, formerly in the Jagst *Kreis* (district) of the free state of Württemberg, situated on the Brenz River ab. 44 mi. E of Stuttgart: metallurgical, chemical, furniture, felt, leather, rubber, tobacco, and foodstuff manufactures; various vocational schools. Structures of interest include the ruins of the Hellenstein castle, a museum of antiquities, and the *Michaeliskirche* (Saint Michael's Church), which dates from the 14th century. 40,142 (1950).

Heidenmauer (hī'dĕn.mou.ėr), **The.** Novel by James Fenimore Cooper, published in 1832.

Heidenstam (hä'dĕn.stäm), **Verner von.** b. at Olshammar, Närke, Sweden, July 6, 1859; d. at Övralid, Östergötland, Sweden, May 20, 1940. Swedish writer, winner of the Nobel prize for literature (1916). He traveled widely in Egypt, Syria, Palestine, and Greece, and wrote his first poetry as a passionate worshiper of classical beauty and sensuousness. He returned to Sweden in 1887. In most respects, Heidenstam is the opposite of his great contemporary in Sweden, August Strindberg. Heidenstam stood for everything traditionally conservative and warlike, whereas Strindberg represented realism, radicalism, and socialism. The spirit of history, and in particular the tragic but noble history of Charles XII, was closest to Heidenstam's heart. His poetry includes *Vallfart och vandring år* (Years of Pilgrimage and Wandering, 1888), *Dikter* (Poems, 1895), *Ett folk* (A Nation, 1902), and *Nya Dikter* (New Poems, 1915). Among his prose works the great cycle of stories *Karolinerna* (The Charles Men, 1897–98), from the life of Charles XII and his soldiers, is best known. Well known also are *Heliga Birgittas pilgrimsfärd* (The Pilgrimage of Saint Bridget, 1901) and *Folkungaträdet* (The Tree of the Folkungs, 1905–07).

Heidenthurm (hī'dĕn.tûrm). See under **Igel.**

Heifetz (hī'fĕts), **Jascha.** b. at Vilna, Lithuania, Feb. 2, 1901—. Violin virtuoso. An infant prodigy, he began taking lessons from his father at the age of three, graduated at the age of eight from the Vilna music school, and was admitted (1910) as the youngest pupil of Leopold Auer at the St. Petersburg Conservatory. He made his American debut in 1917.

Heigel (hī'gĕl), **Karl Theodor von.** b. at Munich, Germany, Aug. 23, 1842; d. there, March 23, 1915. German historian. Author of *Ludwig I, König von Bayern* (1872), *Deutsche Geschichte vom Tode Friedrich des Grossen bis zur Auflösung des alten Reichs* (German History from the Death of Frederick the Great to the Dissolution of the Old Reich, 1899–1911).

Heigerlin (hī'gėr.lin), **Johann.** Original name of **Faber, Johann.**

Heijermans (hī'yėr.mäns), **Herman.** [Pseudonym, **Samuel Falkland.**] b. at Rotterdam, Netherlands, Dec. 3, 1864; d. 1924. Dutch playwright and novelist. A militant Social Democrat, he attacked capitalist society and religious dogmatism in most of his very successful plays, which include *Ghetto* (1898; Eng. trans., 1899), *Het zevende gebod* (The Seventh Commandment, 1899), *Op Hoop van Zegen* (1900; Eng. trans., *The Good Hope*, 1912), *Ora et Labora* (1902), *Schakels* (Links, 1903), *Allerzielen* (All Souls, 1904), *Uitkomst* (The Way Out, 1907), *De Opgaande Zon* (1909; Eng. trans., *The Rising Sun*, 1926), *Glück auf!* (1911), *Eva Bonheur* (1917), *De Wijze Kater* (The Learned Puss in Boots, 1918), and *Dageraad* (Dawn, 1918). He wrote naturalistic novels, including *Diamantstad* (Diamond City, 1904) and very sensitive stories about child life, such as *Droomkoninkje* (Little Dream King, 1924), and *En Vuurvlindertje* (Firefly, 1925). Under the pseudonym Samuel Falkland he published 13 volumes of short stories (*Schetsen*), among them gems of dramatic and narrative art.

Heijn (hīn), **Pieter Pieterse.** See **Hein, Piet.**

Heijo (hā.jō). Japanese name of **Pyongyang.**

Heikum (hā'köm). Northern Bushman group of S Africa, inhabiting N South-West Africa, and numbering ab. 1,000.

Heilands letzte Stunden (hī'länts lets'tę shtün'dĕn), **Des.** German title of the oratorio **Calvary.**

Heilbronn (hīl.bron'). City in S Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Württemberg-Baden, American Zone, formerly in the Neckar *Kreis* (district) of the free state of Württemberg, on the Neckar River ab. 26 mi. N of Stuttgart. Situated in a fertile grain, wine, fruit, and vegetable growing district, it is a river port with active commerce, and has metallurgical and machine industries; manufactures jewelry, chemicals, canned goods, mirrors, and beer. There are various educational institutions and vocational schools, a theater, historical, municipal, and viticultural museums, and the Robert Mayer Museum (Heilbronn was the birthplace of the physicist Robert Mayer, who also died here). There are various old churches and public buildings of the Gothic, Renaissance, and baroque periods, among them Saint Kilian's Church (13th century), the *Nikolaikirche* (Saint Nicholas' Church, 14th century), the *Rathaus* (town hall, 15th–18th centuries), and the Deutsches Haus (16th and 17th centuries); most of these buildings were either destroyed or severely damaged in World War II. Heilbronn was under the bishop of Würzburg in the early Middle Ages, and was a free imperial city from 1350 until 1802, when it fell to Wurt-

temberg. The population decreased in the period 1939–46 by 32 percent. 52,745 (1946), 64,643 (1950).

Heilbronn, Union of. Alliance between the Swedes and the German Protestants for the prosecution of the war against the Imperialists, concluded at Heilbronn in 1633 soon after the death of Gustavus Adolphus.

Heiler (hī'lėr), **Friedrich.** b. at Munich, Germany, Jan. 30, 1892—. German theologian and religious historian. Originally a Roman Catholic, he became (1929) leader of the German High Church Union and edited (1930 *et seq.*) the periodical *Eine heilig Kirche.*

Heiligenblut (hī'li.gẹn.blöt). Small village in S central Austria, in the province of Carinthia, beautifully situated in the upper Moell valley. It derives its name from a phial of the blood of Jesus said to have been brought from Constantinople, and now in the village church. The highest peak in Austria, the Grossglockner, rises on the NW and is reached from here. 1,211 (1946).

Heiligenhaus (hī'li.gẹn.hous). Town in W Germany, in the *Land* (state) of North Rhine-Westphalia, British Zone, formerly in the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated near the Ruhr River ab. 18 mi. SE of Düsseldorf; metallurgical, machine, tool, and garment industries; stone quarries. 13,248 (1950).

Heiligenstadt (hī'li.gẹn.shtät). Town in C Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Thuringia, Russian Zone, formerly in the province of Saxony, Prussia, situated on the Leine River ab. 27 mi. E of Kassel. Before World War II it had metallurgical, paper, and cigar manufactures. The Catholic Church of Saint Mary dates from the 12th century, the Protestant *Stiftskirche* (collegiate church) from the 14th century, the castle from the 18th century. The population is predominantly Roman Catholic; the town, formerly the capital of the principality of Eichsfeld, belonged for centuries to the archbishopric of Mayence (Mainz). 12,733 (1946).

Heiligmann (hī'lig.män), **Andreas.** See **Osiander, Andreas.**

Heiling (hī'ling), **Hans.** See **Hans Heiling.**

Heilly (dā.lē), **Anne de Pisseleu d'.** See **Étampes,** Duchesse **d'.**

Heilprin (hīl'prin), **Angelo.** b. in Hungary, March 31, 1853; d. at New York; July 17, 1907. American scientist. He was professor of invertebrate paleontology and geology (1880–1900) in the Academy of Natural Sciences at Philadelphia, and executive curator of the museum (1883–92). He led the Peary relief expedition to the arctic regions in 1892, and in 1902 studied volcanic phenomena on Mount Pelée, Martinique, during its eruption.

Heilsberg (hīls'berk). German name of **Lidzbark Warmiński.**

Heilsbronn (hīls'bron). Town in S Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Bavaria, American Zone, in the *Regierungsbezirk* (government district) of Middle and Upper Franconia, ab. 15 mi. SW of Nuremberg. It contains the remains of a medieval Cistercian abbey. 3,316 (1946).

Heilungkiang (hā'lùng'jyäng'). Northernmost province in China, in N Manchuria, bordered on the NW, N, and E by the U.S.S.R., on the W by Mongolia, and on the S and SE by the provinces of Liaoning and Kirin. The W, N, and E portions of the province are very mountainous, being covered by the Great and the Little Khingan mountains. In 1949 the present province of Heilungkiang in the Chinese People's Republic was formed. Running N through the center of the province is the fertile Manchurian Plain; here a large part of the population lives, and soybeans, wheat, potatoes, and kaoliang (a kind of sorghum) are grown. Capital, Tsitsihar (Lungkiang); area of present province, ab. 109,000 sq. mi.; area of former province, 174,554 sq. mi.; pop. 3,672,777 (1936), 5,521,581 (1950).

Heilungkiang. Chinese name of the **Amur River.**

Heilungkiang-cheng (-chung') or **Heilungkiang-chieng.** Chinese name of **Aigun.**

Heim (hīm), **Albert.** b. at Zurich, Switzerland, April 12, 1849; d. there, Aug. 31, 1937. Swiss geologist, professor (1875–1911) at the University of Zurich. His *Mechanismus der Gebirgsbildung* (1878) is a basic work in the geology of mountain formation.

Heim (em), **François Joseph.** b. at Belfort, France, Dec. 16, 1787; d. at Paris, Sept. 29, 1865. French historical painter.

Heim (hīm), **Georg.** b. at Aschaffenburg, Germany, April 24, 1865—. German politician. He organized farmers' coöperatives in Bavaria, was cofounder (1918) of the Bavarian People's Party, and served in the Reichstag (1898–1911, 1920–24).

Heim, Karl. b. at Franenzimmern, Germany, Jan. 20, 1874—. German Protestant theologian.

Heimann (hī'män), **Eduard.** b. at Berlin, July 11, 1889—. American economist. He is the author of *Die sittliche Idee des Klassenkampfes und die Entartung des Kapitalismus* (The Moral Idea of Class Struggle and the Depravity of Capitalism, 1926), *History of Economic Doctrines* (1945), and *Freedom and Order* (1947).

Heimat (hī'mät). See **Magda.**

Heimdall (hām'dăl). [Old Norse, **Heimdallr.**] In Old Norse mythology, a god of sun and light. Because he could see all and hear all, he was made guardian of the bridge of the gods, Bifröst, at the end of which he dwelt in Himinbjörg. He possessed the trumpet Gjallarhorn, with which the gods were finally summoned together at Ragnarök, when he and Loki slew each other.

Heimern (hī'mėrn), **Raoul.** A pseudonym of **Auernheimer, Raoul.**

Heiminsfeld (hī'mins.felt), **Goldast von.** See **Goldast, Melchior.**

Heimskringla (hāms'kring.lä). History of the Norse kings, from the earliest mythical times down to the battle of Re in 1177, written by the Icelander Snorri Sturluson. It receives its name from its first words, "*Kringla heimsins,*" the circle of the world. In subject matter and literary style it is the most important prose work in Old Norse literature.

Heimsoeth (hīm'zėt), **Heinz.** b. at Cologne, Germany, Aug. 12, 1886—. German philosopher. Author of *Die Methode der Erkenntnis bei Descartes und Leibniz* (1912–14), *Die sechs grossen Theorien der abendländischen Metaphysik* (1921), *Fichte* (1923), *Metaphysik der Neuzeit* (1929), and *Die Philosophie im 20. Jahrhundert* (1935).

Hein (hīn), **Piet.** [Also, **Pieter Pieterse Heijn.**] b. at Delftshaven, Netherlands, 1577; d. 1629. Dutch admiral, one of the national heroes of the Netherlands. He defeated the Spaniards in a bloody naval battle in All Saints Bay, Brazil, in 1626, and captured the Spanish silver fleet, with treasure valued at 12 million gulden, in the Bay of Matanzas, Cuba, two years later. He was subsequently placed at the head of the Dutch navy by the stadholder Frederick Henry, and was killed while blockading Dunkerque in 1629.

Heine (hī'nẹ), **Heinrich.** b. at Düsseldorf, Germany, Dec. 13, 1797; d. at Paris, Feb. 17, 1856. German lyric poet and critic, originally grouped with Junges Deutschland. Destined for a business career, he was sent, against his own desire, to his uncle Solomon Heine, a banker at Hamburg, but through the latter's assistance he was enabled to study jurisprudence at Bonn, Berlin, and Göttingen. In 1825 he renounced the Jewish faith and embraced Christianity. He lived alternately at Hamburg, Berlin, and Munich. After 1831 until his death he lived for the most part at Paris, during the last years of his life a great sufferer from an incurable spinal malady. From 1837 to 1848 he received an annuity from the French government. The first collection of his poems, *Gedichte,* appeared in 1822, his *Buch der Lieder* in 1827, *Neue Gedichte* in 1844, and *Romanzero* in 1851. Among his songs are some of the best-known lyrics of Germany: for instance, *Die Lorlei, Du bist wie eine Blume,* and *Nach Frankreich zogen zwei Grenadier.* He also left a number of characteristic prose works, the most celebrated of which, the *Reisebilder,* had appeared in four parts from 1826 to 1831. The *Romantische Schule* appeared in 1836. His complete works were published at Hamburg (1861–66) in 21 volumes.

Heineccius (hī.nek'tsẹ̄.ụs), **Johann Gottlieb.** b. at Eisenberg, Germany, Sept. 11, 1681; d. at Halle, Germany, Aug. 31, 1741. German jurist. He wrote *Elementa juris civilis* (1725), *Historia juris civilis* (1733), and others.

Heinecken (hī'nek.ẹn), **Christian Heinrich.** [Known as the **Child of Lübeck.**] b. at Lübeck, Germany, Feb. 6, 1721; d. there, June 22, 1725. German child noted for his extraordinary precocity. He is said to have been well versed in the history of the Bible in his second year, and to have learned French and Latin in his third.

Heinemann (hī′nẹ.mạn), **William.** b. at Surbiton, England, May 18, 1863; d. at London, Oct. 5, 1920. English publisher. He founded his own firm in January, 1890, bringing out as his first book Hall Caine's successful novel *The Bondman* (1890). He published translations of outstanding Russian, French, and Scandinavian writers. Among his English authors were Stevenson, Pinero, Conrad, Zangwill, Kipling, Wells, Galsworthy, and Somerset Maugham. Scholars and lovers of classical literature are indebted to him for the Loeb Classical Library, a series of authoritative translations of Greek and Latin works containing the original text and a parallel translation.

Heinen (hī′nẹn), **Anton.** b. at Buchholz, Germany, Nov. 12, 1869—. German educator. Author of *Die Familie* (1914), *Sinn und Zwecke in der Erziehung und Bildung* (1924), and *Katholische Bildungswerte* (1929).

Heines (hī′nẹs), **Edmund.** b. at Munich, Germany, July 21, 1897; assassinated at Breslau, June 30, 1934. German Nazi terrorist. He was a Nazi party member (1921 *et seq.*), and a member (1930 *et seq.*) of the Reichstag, who was assassinated on Hitler's orders in the purge of June, 1934.

Heinicke (hī′ni.kẹ), **Samuel.** b. at Nautschütz, near Weissenfels, Germany, April 10, 1727; d. at Leipzig, Germany, April 30, 1790. German teacher who opened (1778) the first institution for the education of deaf mutes in Germany.

Heinkel (hīng′kẹl), **Ernst.** b. at Grunbach, Germany, Jan. 24, 1888—. German aircraft manufacturer. He established (1922) the Heinkel aircraft works at Warnemünde, where he produced many types of high-speed planes. During World War II he supplied bomber and pursuit craft to the German air force.

Heinlein (hīn′līn), Baron **Max Hussarek von.** See **Hussarek von Heinlein,** Baron **Max.**

Heinrich (hīn′riċh). German form of **Henry.**

Heinrich, Anton Philip. b. at Schönbüchel, in Bohemia, March 11, 1781; d. at New York, May 3, 1861. American musician, composer, and conductor. He was the first white composer to attempt the use of American Indian musical themes in modern musical compositions, and to that end he spent some time among the Indians near Bardstown, Ky. At Bardstown and Louisville he conducted a number of concerts, in which he also played the violin and the piano; they were in part devoted to his own compositions, but on one such occasion he also presented Beethoven's First Symphony, and this was the first performance of a Beethoven symphony in America. He extended his field to Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, and in 1827 went abroad, playing in an orchestra at London and studying there and in Germany until 1834.

Heinrich der Glîchezære (dėr glē′ċhẹ.tse.rẹ), fl. late 12th century. German poet and Alsatian monk, known today only from his fragmentary beast epic *Isengrîmes nôt* (c1180), adapted from the French. It is one of the stories about Reynard the Fox.

Heinrich der Löwe (dėr lė′vẹ). See **Henry** (of *Saxony* and *Bavaria*).

Heinrich der Vogeler (dėr fō′gẹ.lėr). fl. late 13th century. German poet who wrote (c1300) the epic *Dietrichs Flucht.* It is possible that he is also the author of *Die Rabenschlacht.*

Heinrich Julius (yō′lē.ụs). [Title, Duke of **Brunswick.**] b. at Wolfenbüttel, Germany, 1564; d. at Prague, 1613. German dramatist. He drew to his court the so-called English comedians, and his numerous plays bear the stamp of their rough and ready theater. Typical plays are *Susanna* (1593), *Von einem ungerathenen Sohne* (1594), and *Vincentio Ladislao* (1594).

Heinrich von Freiberg (fon frī′berk). fl. early 14th century. Middle High German poet, a native of Saxony; one of the last court poets. He is known chiefly for having completed Gottfried von Strassburg's *Tristan und Isolde.*

Heinrich von Meissen (fon mī′sẹn). [Called **Frauenlob,** meaning "Praise of Women."] b. at Meissen, Germany, 1250; d. at Mainz, Germany, 1318. Middle High German lyric poet. He was a wandering singer who lived in all parts of Germany. He is said to have founded at Mainz the first school of so-called Master Singers, and himself marks the transition from the Minnesingers to the later Meistersingers. It is said that the women of Mainz bore him to his grave, where, at the cathedral, his monument is still to be seen.

Heinrich von Morungen (fon mō′rủng.gẹn). fl. 13th century. German minnesinger, a native of Thuringia. Although he was one of the poets who brought the art of the French troubadours to Germany, his work is nevertheless not entirely derived from them.

Heinrich von Mügeln (fon mü′gẹln). fl. 14th century. German author who spent most of his life at the court of Emperor Charles IV at Prague. He was a Minnesinger and one of the earliest Meistersingers. He was also a forerunner of humanism.

Heinrich von Ofterdingen (fon *o*′fter.ding.gẹn). fl. late 13th century. German poet, known only through the poem *Der Wartburgkrieg,* which mentions him as taking part in the singing contest at the court of the landgrave Hermann of Thuringia. Novalis (Friedrich von Hardenberg) made him the subject of a novel (1802).

Heinrich von Rugge (fon rủg′gẹ). fl. late 12th century. German (Swabian) minnesinger. His poem on the death of Frederick I (1190) has been preserved, as well as a number of *Minnelieder.*

Heinrich von Veldeke (fon fel′dẹ.kẹ). b. near Maastricht, Netherlands; fl. late 12th century. Middle High German poet, the founder of German court epic poetry. He was of noble family and in the service of the Counts of Looz and Rineck, burgraves of Mayence (Mainz). At the court of Cleve he began to write, between 1175 and 1184, his poem *Eneit* (Aeneid) after a French original. The manuscript was stolen from the Countess of Cleve, to whom it had been loaned, by the Count of Schwarzburg, who took it to Thuringia. In 1184, in Thuringia, Veldeke finally recovered his work, and completed it at the court of the Count Palatine of Saxony, afterward the landgrave Hermann of Thuringia.

Heins (hīnz), **George Lewis.** b. at Philadelphia, May 24, 1860; d. at Lake Mohegan, N.Y., Sept. 25, 1907. American architect. In 1886 he entered into partnership with C. G. La Farge. He made a careful study of cathedrals abroad, and was an authority on church architecture. In 1899 he was appointed New York state architect by Theodore Roosevelt, and he was also consulting architect for the Rapid Transit Commission. The firm of Heins and La Farge designed the buildings of the New York Zoölogical Gardens, the Cathedral of Saint John the Divine, and many other important buildings.

Heinse (hīn′zẹ), **Johann Jakob Wilhelm.** [Original surname, **Heintze.**] b. at Langewiesen, Thuringia, Germany, Feb. 16, 1749; d. at Aschaffenburg, Bavaria, Germany, June 22, 1803. German writer. A protégé of Wieland and Gleim and associate of J. G. Jacobi in the editorship of *Iris,* he is chiefly remembered as author of *Ardhingello und die glückseligen Inseln* (1787), a novel typical of its time in its passion and its love of Italy.

Heinsius (hīn′sē.ụs), **Antonius.** b. at Delft, Netherlands, 1641; d. in August, 1720. Dutch statesman. He was grand pensionary (1689–1720) of Holland. He was one of the leaders of the Grand Alliance of 1701 against Louis XIV and Spain and obtained temporary possession of the Spanish Netherlands by the treaty of Utrecht (1713).

Heinsius, Daniel. b. at Ghent, June 9, 1580; d. at The Hague, Feb. 25, 1655. Dutch classical philologist. He was the author of Greek and Latin poems, and prepared editions of the classics.

Heinsius, Nikolaas. b. at Leiden, Netherlands, July 20, 1620; d. at The Hague, Oct. 7, 1681. Dutch classical philologist and Latin poet; son of Daniel Heinsius.

Heintzelman (hīnt′sẹl.mạn), **Samuel Peter.** b. at Manheim, Lancaster County, Pa., Sept. 30, 1805; d. at Washington, D.C., May 1, 1880. American general. He commanded a division of McDowell's army at the first battle of Bull Run, commanded a corps at the battle of Williamsburg, participated in the battle of Fair Oaks, and commanded the right wing of Pope's army at the second battle of Bull Run. He subsequently held command of the department of Washington and of the northern department.

Heinz (hīnz), **Henry John.** b. at Pittsburgh, Pa., Oct. 11, 1844; d. there, May 14, 1919. American manufacturer of pickles, ketchup, and other prepared foods. He

was a founder (1876) of F. and J. Heinz, and a founder (1888) and president (1905 *et seq.*) of the reorganized H. J. Heinz Company, Inc. He was the inventor of the popular slogan "fifty-seven varieties," and an advocate of the pure-food movement in the U.S.

Heinze (hīn'zē), **Frederick Augustus.** [Original name, **Fritz Augustus Heinze.**] b. at Brooklyn, N.Y., Dec. 5, 1869; d. at Saratoga Springs, N.Y., Nov. 4, 1914. American owner (c1895 *et seq.*) of Montana copper mines. He sold (1906), after years of litigation, most of his holdings to the Amalgamated Copper Company.

Heinze (hīn'tsę), **Max.** b. at Priessnitz, Germany, Dec. 13, 1835; d. at Leipzig, Germany, Sept. 17, 1909. German philosopher.

Heinze, Rudolf. b. at Oldenburg, Germany, July 22, 1865; d. at Dresden, Germany, May 16, 1928. German statesman; son of Max Heinze. He was a member (1907–12) of the Reichstag, later becoming (1918) minister of justice in Saxony, and a member of the Weimar constitutional assembly. He served as vice-chancellor and minister of justice in the cabinets of Reichschancellors Fehrenbach and Cuno. As commissioner of the Reich (1923) he expelled from office the radical Zeigner ministry in Saxony and replaced the Socialist-Communist government by a coalition of German People's Party, Democrats, and right-wing Social Democrats.

Heir, The. Collection of short stories by V. Sackville-West, published in 1922.

Heir-at-Law, The. Comedy by George Colman the younger, produced in 1797 and printed in 1808.

Heircte (erk'tē). Ancient name of **Pellegrino, Monte.**

Heir of Linne (lin), **The.** Title of a ballad (probably Scottish) preserved in *The Percy Reliques*. It deals with the story of the spendthrift son of the Laird of Linne, who loses his money and land to his father's steward but finally regains his heritage.

Heir of Redclyffe (red'klif), **The.** Story for the young, with a moral purpose, by Charlotte M. Yonge. It was published in 1853.

Heise (hī'sę), **Peter.** b. 1830; d. 1879. Danish composer. His work includes operas, a ballet, and songs.

Heiseler (hī'zę.lėr), **Henry von.** b. at St. Petersburg, Dec. 23, 1875; d. at Brannenburg, Bavaria, Nov. 25, 1928. German poet, dramatist, and translator, closely associated with the symbolist writer Stefan George and his earliest group. His works include the play *Der junge Parzival*, the tragedies *Peter und Alexéj* and *Die Kinder Godunófs*, the comedy *Die magische Laterne*, and the stories *Der Begleiter* and *Wawas Ende*. His poems appeared in the volumes *Die drei Engel*, *Einzelreden*, and *Die Legenden der Seele*. He translated into German Pushkin's plays, and ten plays by W. B. Yeats which were privately printed as *Irische Schauspiele*.

Heisenberg (hī'zęn.berk), **August.** b. at Osnabrück, Germany, Nov. 13, 1869; d. at Munich, Germany, Nov. 22, 1930. German Byzantine philologist, paleographer, and historian. Author of *Dialekte und Umgangssprache im Neugriechischen* (Dialects and Colloquial Language in New Greek, 1918) and *Grabeskirche und Apostelkirche* (1908).

Heisenberg, Werner. b. 1901—. German physicist. He taught at the University of Leipzig and at the University of Berlin, and directed the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute of Physics, later known as the Max Planck Institute of Physics. His matrix theory of quantum mechanics is an important factor in the general quantum theory. For this and for his achievements in the investigation of hydrogen, he was awarded the Nobel prize in physics for 1932.

Heiser (hī'zėr), **Victor George.** b. in Pennsylvania, 1873—. American physician and public health authority. He was chief quarantine officer (1903–15) and director of health (1905–15) in the Philippines, and associate director (1915–34) of the Rockefeller Foundation international health division. He was associated, in different parts of the world, with measures for combating plague, cholera, smallpox, malaria, hookworm, and other diseases. Author of *An American Doctor's Odyssey* (1936), *You're the Doctor* (1939), *Toughen Up, America!* (1941), *Health on the Production Front* (1943), *Vision in Industry* (1947), and other books.

Heist (hīst). [Also, **Heyst.**] Town in NW Belgium, in the province of West Flanders, on the North Sea ab. 9 mi. N of Bruges: sea-bathing resort. Pop. ab. 6,000.

Heister (hī'stėr), **Lorenz.** b. at Frankfort on the Main, Germany, Sept. 19, 1683; d. at Helmstedt, Germany, April 18, 1758. German surgeon, professor of surgery (1720 *et seq.*) at Helmstedt. He was the founder of modern German surgery.

Heist-op-den-Berg (hīst'ôp.dęn.berċh'). [Also, **Heyst-op-den-Berg.**] Town in N Belgium, in the province of Antwerp, ab. 15 mi. SE of Antwerp: fruit culture. 10,719 (1947).

Heiter (hī'tėr), **Amalie.** Pseudonym of **Amalie Marie Friederike Auguste.**

Hejaz (hē.jaz', he-). [Also: **Hedjaz, Hijaz.**] Viceroyalty of Saudi Arabia, situated in the W Arabian peninsula, along the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aqaba: formerly a separate kingdom, since 1926 part of Saudi Arabia. Along the Red Sea coast is a hot narrow desert plain behind which the hills and mountains of the interior rise abruptly, reaching elevations from 5,000 to ab. 8,500 ft. The climate of the interior highlands is much cooler than that of the Red Sea coast, and where there is enough vegetation the Bedouin practice extensive stock raising (sheep, camels, horses, and cattle). In the oases of central and W Hejaz cereals, dates, and other fruits are important crops. The annual pilgrimage of Moslems to Mecca is a major source of wealth and income for the Hejaz. The Hejaz railway, which once connected Medina with Damascus and Beirut, was abandoned below Ma'an, Jordan, because of destruction by Arabs under T. E. Lawrence in World War I. During World War II sections of the old line were used when Rommel threatened Egypt. Camels or automobiles are now the chief means of travel. The chief towns are Mecca, Medina, and Jidda. Capital, Mecca; area, ab. 150,000 sq. mi.; pop. ab. 2,000,000.

Hejira (hę.jī'rą, hej'i.rą). [Also, **Hegira.**] Era which forms the starting point of the Mohammedan calendar, July 16, 622, commemorative of the flight of Mohammed from Mecca to Yathrib (modern Medina). The actual date of the flight was June 20. The fixing of the calendar was accomplished under the second caliph, Omar I, in 639 A.D.

Hekate (hek'ą.tē). See **Hecate.**

Hekking (hek'ing), **Anton.** b. at The Hague, Netherlands, Sept. 7, 1856—. Dutch cello virtuoso.

Hekla (hek'lą). [Also: **Hecla;** Old Icelandic, **Heklu Fjall** (hek'lö fjäl'), meaning "Hill of the Hood."] Volcano in S Iceland, ab. 70 mi. E of Reykjavik. It is noted for the frequency and violence of its eruptions. Elevation, ab. 4,747 ft.

Hektoen (hek'tōn), **Ludvig.** b. July 2, 1863; d. July 5, 1951. American pathologist. He served as professor of pathology at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago (1892–94), and Rush Medical College (1895–1933), as professor of pathology and department head at the University of Chicago (1901–32), and as director (1902–39) of the McCormick Institute for Infectious Diseases, Chicago. He was editor (1904–40) of the *Journal of Infectious Diseases*, and author of numerous articles on pathology, bacteriology, and immunology.

Hel (hel). In Old Norse mythology, the daughter of Loki and the giantess Angurboda (Old Norse, *Angrbodha*), and goddess of Niflheim, or Niflhel, the realm of the dead below the earth, which is also called Hel. Originally all the dead went to her. In later mythology she is horrible in appearance, half blue-black and half flesh-color, and her abode becomes the abode of the damned and a place of misery.

Helbig (hel'biċh), **Wolfgang.** b. at Dresden, Germany, Feb. 2, 1839; d. at Rome, Oct. 6, 1915. German archaeologist.

Helbra (hel'brä). Town in C Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Saxony-Anhalt, Russian Zone, formerly in the province of Saxony, Prussia, situated in the E Harz mountains, ab. 20 mi. W of Halle: copper mines. 10,218 (1946).

Held (held), **Anna.** b. at Paris, c1873; d. at New York, 1918. French-American music-hall singer and comedienne, famous for her English songs rendered with a French accent. Renowned for her pert performances, her beauty, and her publicized milk baths, she appeared in numerous musical comedies (*Miss Innocence, The Little Duchess,*

The Parisian Model). She married Florenz Ziegfeld, Jr., at Paris in 1897.

Held (helt), **Heinrich.** b. at Erbach, Germany, June 6, 1868—. German politician and Bavarian federalist. He served (1907 *et seq.*) in the Bavarian diet, and was Bavarian minister-president (1924–33). He was an opponent of Erzberger, but concluded the concordat in 1924. In 1933 he was forced to go into exile.

Held (held), **John, Jr.** b. at Salt Lake City, Utah, Jan. 10, 1889—. American illustrator, cartoonist, and writer, noted for drawings of the American "flapper" girl of the 1920's. He wrote such books as *Grim Youth* (1930), *Saga of Frankie and Johnnie* (1931), *The Flesh is Weak* (1931), *A Bowl of Cherries* (1933), *Crosstown* (1934), and *The Gods Were Promiscuous* (1937).

Held by the Enemy. Play by William Gillette, produced in 1886.

Heldenbuch (hel'dẹn.bo͝och). Collection of Middle High German narrative poems dealing mostly with the fabled adventures of Theodoric the Great, who is in these poems called Dietrich von Bern. Some of the titles are *Ortnit*, *Der Rosengarten*, *Hugdietrich*, and *Laurin*. It was printed before 1491 and often thereafter.

Helder (hel'dėr), **Den** (or **De** or **The**). See **Den Helder.**

Helderberg Mountains (hel'dėr.bėrg). [Also, **the Helderbergs.**] Range of hills W of Albany, New York, an offshoot of the Catskills.

Helen (hel'ẹn). [Also, **Helen of Troy.**] In Greek legend, the wife of Menelaus, king of Sparta. According to the usual tradition, she was the daughter of Zeus and Leda; according to another, of Zeus and Nemesis. She was celebrated for her beauty. Before her marriage to Menelaus, Theseus took her by force to Athens, from where Castor and Pollux, her brothers, rescued her. Her flight to Troy with Paris was the cause of the Trojan War. After the fall of Troy she returned to Sparta with Menelaus. Goethe introduces her in the second part of *Faust*, and Faustus, in Marlowe's play of that name, adresses her thus:

> Oh! thou art fairer than the evening air
> Clad in the beauty of a thousand stars!

Helena (hel'ẹ.nạ). Greek painter; daughter of the Egyptian Timon. She is said to have lived in the time of the battle of Issus, and to have painted a picture of that subject. This picture was hung by Vespasian in the Temple of Peace at Rome. The great Pompeian mosaic of the battle of Issus must have been made about this time, and is perhaps a copy of the picture.

Helena, Saint. b. c250; d. c330. Mother of Constantine the Great. She was, reputedly, the daughter of an innkeeper at Drepanum, in Bithynia, Asia Minor. She became the wife of Constantius Chlorus, who, on his elevation to the dignity of Caesar in 292, divorced her in order to marry Theodora, the stepdaughter of the Augustus (emperor) Maximianus Hercules. Subsequently, on the elevation to the purple of Constantine, her son, by Constantius, she received the title of Augusta and was treated with marked distinction. About 325 she made a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, where she built the Church of the Holy Sepulcher and that of the Nativity.

Helena. City in E Arkansas, county seat of Phillips County, on the Mississippi River ab. 52 mi. SW of Memphis: an important rail terminus and river port. It was unsuccessfully attacked by the Confederates on July 4, 1863. Pop. 11,236 (1950).

Helena. [Former name, **Last Chance.**] City in W Montana, capital of Montana and county seat of Lewis and Clark County, ab. 48 mi. NE of Butte: chief trading center for a large agricultural and mining region. It was founded as a gold-mining center in 1864 and became the territorial capital in 1875. In 1935 the city was extensively damaged by earthquake. It is the seat of Carroll College. 17,581 (1950).

Helena. An ancient name of **Elne.**

Helena Landless (land'lẹs). See **Landless, Helena.**

Helen, a Tale (hel'ẹn). Last novel by Maria Edgeworth, published in 1834.

Helen Halsey; or, the Swamp State of Conelachita (hôl'si, -zi; kon.ẹ.lach'i.tạ). Novel by William Gilmore Simms, published in 1845.

Helen's Babies. Novel by John Habberton, published in 1876.

Helensburgh (hel'ẹnz.bur.ō). Burgh and resort in C Scotland, in Dumbartonshire, on the N bank of the river Clyde ab. 8 mi. NW of Dumbarton, ab. 463 mi. N of London by rail. 9,454 (est. 1948).

Helenus (hel'ẹ.nus). In Greek legend, a son of Priam and Hecuba, celebrated as a prophet. He, with his sister Cassandra, acquired the gift of prophecy as small children when, unbeknownst to them, serpents came and licked their ears. After the Trojan War Helenus became king of Epirus. Shakespeare introduces him in *Troilus and Cressida.*

Helfert (hel'fėrt), Baron **Joseph Alexander von.** b. at Prague, Nov. 3, 1820; d. at Vienna, March 16, 1910. Austrian statesman and historian. He served as professor (1847 *et seq.*) at the University of Kraków, also as director of the section for education and culture in the ministry. Author of *Huss und Hieronymus* (1853), *Die österreichische Volksschule* (The Austrian Elementary School, 1860, 1861), and *Geschichte der österreichischen Revolution im Zusammenhang mit der mitteleuropäischen Bewegung der Jahre 1848, 1849* (History of the Austrian Revolution in Connection with the Middle European Movement of the Years 1848, 1849; 1907–09).

Helfferich (hel'fẹ.riċh), **Karl.** b. at Neustadt, Germany, July 22, 1872; killed in a railroad accident at Bellinzona, Switzerland, April 24, 1924. German politician. In 1915 he became state secretary of the treasury, and was responsible for financing the war by means of loans rather than taxes. He went to Moscow (1918) as German ambassador. A leader of the German National People's Party, he attacked Erzberger and opposed Wirth's and Rathenau's treaty fulfillment policy.

Helfrich (helf'riċh), **Conrad Emile Lambert.** b. at Semarang, Java, Oct. 11, 1886—. Dutch naval officer. He was naval commander (1939–42) in the Netherlands East Indies, in command (1942–46) of all Dutch forces stationed in Ceylon and Australia, and commanded all Dutch naval forces from 1946 to 1948.

Helgoland (hel'gō.land; German, hel'gō.länt). [English, **Heligoland;** Frisian, **Hellige Land.**] Island in NW Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Schleswig-Holstein, formerly in the province of Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, in Helgoland Bight, an arm of the North Sea, ab. 37 mi. NW of the German coast. It consists of the main island, bordered by a high sandstone cliff, and a small sand dune to the E; formerly it was a much-frequented seaside resort and a strongly fortified naval station. The island belonged in former centuries to Schleswig; from 1714 to 1807 it was part of Denmark. In the latter year it was occupied by the British, who held it until 1890, when it was exchanged for the East African island of Zanzibar. Germany fortified the island, which dominates the mouths of the Elbe, Weser, and Eider rivers. Naval battles took place here between the Germans and the Danes in 1849, between the Austrian navy and the Danes in 1864, and between British and German naval units in 1914. Following the stipulations of the Treaty of Versailles the naval establishments were destroyed in 1919; they were reëstablished after 1935. In World War II, the island was occupied by the British on May 5, 1945. The population (ab. 3,000) was evacuated to the mainland, and subsequently the fortifications were blown up. On March 1, 1952, Great Britain returned the island to Germany and preparations were begun for its repopulation. Area, ab. 130 acres.

Helgoland Bight. Arm of the North Sea S and E of the island of Helgoland, N of Germany: scene of a naval battle (Aug. 27, 1914) of World War I between German and British vessels, the first major naval engagement of the war. It occurred when a German naval force threatened a brigade of marines which had been landed by the British at Ostend, Belgium. Battleships of the British Channel fleet then attacked the German naval force. Three German light cruisers were sunk, with slight damage to the British force.

Helheim (hel'hām). In Old Norse mythology, the abode of the dead, the home of Hel. It is a wide land of shadows, containing gloomy rivers, high palaces, and valleys of venom, all guarded by Garm, Hel's dog with bloodstained breast.

Heli (hē'lī). See **Eli.**

Heliand (hā'lē.änd). Old Saxon epic poem on the Saviour, written in alliterative verse by an unknown author between the years 822 and 840. It is a Christian poem with old Germanic heathen elements, and one of the important works of early Germanic literature.

Helicanus (hel.i.kā'nus). Faithful minister of Pericles, in Shakespeare's play *Pericles, Prince of Tyre.*

Helicon (hel'i.kon, -kọn). [Also: **Elikon, Helikon, Zagora.**] Mountain range in S central Greece, on the N shore of the Gulf of Corinth, ab. 50 mi. NW of Athens, celebrated in Greek mythology as the abode of Apollo and the Muses. It contained the fountains of Aganippe and Hippocrane. Peak elevation, ab. 5,738 ft.

Helier (hē'lyėr), **Wat** (or **Walter**). See **Tyler, Wat** (or **Walter**).

Heligoland (hel'i.gō.land). See **Helgoland.**

Heliodorus (hē''li.ọ.dō'rus). b. at Emesa (modern Homs), Syria; fl. end of the 4th century. Greek romance writer, later a Christian bishop of Tricca in Thessaly. He was the author of the earliest extant Greek romance, the *Ethiopica.*

Heliogabalus (hē''li.ọ.gab'ạ.lus). See **Elagabalus.**

Hélion (ā.lyôṅ), **Jean.** b. at Couterne, France, 1904—. French neoplastic painter. He studied architecture and engineering, finally giving these up for painting in 1925. In 1931 he went to Russia, where he remained until 1934. He was a member of the abstract-creation group in Russia until 1934, when he disassociated himself from all groups and movements. He exhibited with the Salon des Indépendents in 1927 and 1929, has had many one-man showings in Europe and the U.S. since then, and has lived in both France and the U.S. since leaving Russia. His work is a reaction to surrealism in the creation of heavy, rhythmic, solid forms, and is mainly a series of nonobjective compositions.

Heliopolis (hē.li.op'ọ.lis). [Ancient Egyptian, **An** or **On**; modern name, **Matarieh, Matariya**; known as the **"City of the Sun God."**] In ancient geography, a city in Lower Egypt, on the Pelusiac branch of the Nile. It was situated on the edge of the desert, ab. 4 mi. E of the apex of the Nile delta. It was a seat of learning ("the university of Egypt") and of the worship of the sun god Ra. Its site is ab. 6 mi. N of Cairo.

Heliopolis. Ancient Greek name of **Baalbek.**

Helios (hē'li.os). In Greek mythology, the sun god (called Hyperion by Homer); son of the Titan Hyperion and the Titaness Theia; husband of Clymene; father of Aeetes and Circe. He was worshiped also as a god of herds and flocks. He is represented as a strong and beautiful youth, with heavy, waving locks and a crown of rays, driving a four-horse chariot, rising in the morning from the ocean on the east, driving across the heavens in his glowing car, and descending at evening into the western sea. At night, while asleep, he is borne along the northern edge of the earth in a golden boat or cup made by Hephaestus to his rising-place in the east. His son was Phaethon. In later times he was confused with Apollo because of his association with the sun. At Rhodes, the principal seat of his worship, stood his famous statue, the Colossus of Rhodes. The Romans identified him with their Sol.

Helius (hē'li.us). d. 68 A.D. Roman court favorite. He was prefect of Rome and Italy during the absence (67–68) of Nero in Greece, being invested with full power of life and death even over the senatorial order. He was put to death, with Locusta, the poisoner, and other of Nero's creatures by Nero's successor, the emperor Galba.

Hell (hel), **Maximilian.** b. at Banská Štiavnica (Schemnitz), Hungary, May 13, 1720; d. at Vienna, April 14, 1792. Austrian astronomer. In June, 1769, he made in Lapland a successful observation of the transit of Venus, of which he published an account (*Observatio transitus Veneris*, 1770). He was the author also of a number of other works, including *De parallaxi solis* (1773).

Hellada (he.lä'dä). See **Sperkhios.**

Helladians (he.lā'di.ạnz). In Byzantine geography, a name coined to describe the people of Hellas, the region in and near the Greek peninsula, to distinguish them from those speaking Greek, or Hellenes.

Helland-Hansen (hel'län.hän'sẹn), **Bjørn.** b. 1877—. Norwegian oceanographer. He was director (1917 *et seq.*) of the Geophysical Institute at Bergen. He led (1913 *et seq.*) the Armauer Hansen expeditions. He has been professor of oceanography since 1914 and president (1936–39) of the International Association of Physical Oceanography. Author of *The Oyster Basins of Western Norway* (1907), *Statistical Research into the Biology of Haddock and Cod in the North Sea* (1909), and *Physical Oceanography and Meteorology* (1930).

Hellanicus (hel.ạ.nī'kus). fl. c450 B.C. Greek logographer. He is said by Suidas, probably erroneously, to have lived with Herodotus at the court of Amyntas of Macedonia. The same doubtful authority states that he died at Perperene, on the coast of Asia Minor, opposite Lesbos. His works, fragments only of which are extant, included a history of Attica, a history of the Aeolians in Asia Minor and the islands of the Aegean, and a history of Persia, Media, and Assyria from the time of Ninus to his own day.

Hellas (hel'ạs). In ancient geography, originally a town and small district in Phthiotis, Thessaly, and later the lands inhabited by the Hellenes; in a restricted sense, middle Greece (S of Thermopylae and N of the Gulf of Corinth), or the districts S of the Ambracian Gulf and the mouth of the Peneius.

Hell-Bent for Heaven. Play by Hatcher Hughes, produced and published in 1924. It was awarded a Pulitzer prize (1924).

Helle (hel'ē). In Greek legend, the daughter of Athamas and Nephele; sister of Phrixus. The two children flew away on the winged ram with the golden fleece to escape the death plotted for them by their stepmother. Helle fell off and was drowned in the Hellespont, whence its name, meaning "Sea of Helle."

Hellebore (hel'ẹ.bōr). Character assumed by Samuel Foote in his part of the devil, in his play *The Devil upon Two Sticks.*

Hellemmes-Lille (e.lem.lēl). [Also, **Hellemmes-lez-Lille** (-lā.lēl).] Town in N France, in the department of Nord, ab. 2 mi. N of Lille, of which it is an industrial suburb. 14,140 (1946).

Hellen (hel'ẹn). In Greek legend, the eponymous ancestor of the Hellenes, or Greeks. He was the son of Deucalion and Pyrrha, and father of Aeolus (founder of the Aeolians), and of Dorus (founder of the Dorians).

Hellendoorn (hel'ẹn.dōrn). Village and commune in E Netherlands, in the province of Overijssel, ab. 17 mi. SE of Zwolle: agricultural commune; textile manufactures. Pop. of village, 2,448 (1947).

Hellenes (hel'ēnz). Ancient Greeks; properly, the Greeks traditionally so called from Hellen, son of Deucalion and Pyrrha, the legendary ancestor of the true Greeks, consisting of the Dorians, Aeolians, Ionians, and Achaeans.

Heller (hel'ėr), **Frank.** Pseudonym of **Serner, Gunnar.**

Heller, Stephen. b. at Pest, Hungary, May 15, 1813; d. at Paris, Jan. 14, 1888. Hungarian pianist and composer for the pianoforte.

Hellertown (hel'ėr.toun). Borough in E Pennsylvania, in Northampton County ab. 4 mi. SE of Bethlehem. 5,435 (1950).

Helles (hel'ẹs), **Cape.** Cape in NW Turkey, at the S tip of the Gallipoli Peninsula, on the N shore of the entrance to the Dardanelles.

Hellespont (hel'ẹs.pont). Ancient name of the **Dardanelles.**

Hell Fire Clubs. Clubs consisting of reckless and unscrupulous men and women. Three such associations were suppressed at London in 1721.

Hell Gate. Passage in SE New York, in the East River, E of Manhattan, noted for its dangers to navigation. Obstructions were removed by explosion at Hallett's Point in 1876, and at Flood Rock in 1885. It is crossed by a steel arch railroad bridge (completed in 1917; length, ab. 978 ft.), and by the Triborough highway bridge, a suspension span (completed in 1936; length, ab. 1,380 ft.).

Hellgren (hel'grẹn), **Folke.** b. at Visby, Gotland, Sweden, 1895—. Swedish poet, prose writer, and translator. His motifs are taken from the medieval Hanseatic culture of Visby, or from dreams and surrealistic experiences; his work is always characterized by humanism and respect for tradition. He has translated into Swedish the work of Vachel Lindsay, as well as that of the German poet Christian Morgenstern. His poetical works include *Ballader från staden* (Ballads From the City, 1943), *Samtal mellan tre röster* (Conversation Between Three Voices),

Gula trubadurer (Yellow Troubadours; Chinese poetry in translation, 1944), *Vi lekte vid de väldiga bergen* (We Played by the Huge Mountains, 1947), and *Engelska barnrim* (English Nursery Rhymes, 1948).

Hellige Land (hel'i.gə länd). Frisian name of **Helgoland.**

Hellín (ā.lyēn'). [Latin, **Illunum.**] Town and commune in SE Spain, in the province of Albacete, ab. 35 mi. SE of Albacete: woolen, leather, and pottery manufacture. It has sulfur refineries, for which sulfur is obtained from the nearby district of Minas del Mundo, and there are warm sulfur springs in the vicinity. Pop. of commune, including nearby areas, 25,643 (1940).

Hellman (hel'mən), **Lillian.** b. at New Orleans, La., June 20, 1905—. American playwright and scenarist. Author of *The Children's Hour* (1934), *Days to Come* (1936), *The Little Foxes* (1939), *Watch on the Rhine* (1941), *The Searching Wind* (1944), *Another Part of the Forest* (1946), and other plays. She has been a writer of scenarios since 1935, including *The Dark Angel* (1935), *These Three* (1935–36), *Dead End* (1937), *The Little Foxes* (1940), *The Searching Wind* (1945), *Another Part of the Forest* (1946), *Montserrat* (1949), and *The Autumn Garden* (1951).

Hellmann (hel'män), **Siegmund.** b. at Munich, March 19, 1872—. German historian. Author of *Die grossen europäischen Revolutionen* (The Great European Revolutions, 1919) and *Die politischen Wirkungen des Friedens von Versailles* (The Political Effects of the Versailles Treaty, 1921).

Hellowes (hel'ōz), **Edward.** fl. in latter half of the 16th century. English translator from the Spanish of Guevara.

Hellpach (hel'päch), **Willi.** b. at Oleśnica (Oels), in Silesia, Feb. 26, 1877—. German politician, educator, and author. Among his numerous books are *Lehrbuch der Sozialpsychologie* (1933), *Einführung in die Völkerpsychologie* (1934), and *Mensch und Volk in der Grosstadt* (1938).

Hell's Kitchen. Former name of **Nesquehoning.**

Hell Town. Former name of **Front Royal.**

Helmand (hel'mənd). [Also: **Halmand, Helmund, Hilmend;** ancient names, **Erymanthus, Erymandrus, Etymander.**] River in Afghanistan, flowing generally SW into Lake Helmand. Length, ab. 600 mi.

Helmand, Lake. [Persian, **Hamun-i-Helmand.**] Large marshy depression in SW Afghanistan and E Iran, partly occupied by saline lakes. Most of S Afghanistan drains into this interior basin, including the drainage basins of the Helmand and Farah rivers. Elevation, ab. 1,580 ft.; length, ab. 90 mi.

Helmantica (hel.man'ti.kə). A Latin name of **Salamanca,** Spain.

Helmer (hel'mėr), **Nora.** Principal character in Henrik Ibsen's play *A Doll's House.*

Helmers (hel'mėrs), **Jan Frederik.** b. at Amsterdam, Netherlands, March 7, 1767; d. there, Feb. 26, 1813. Dutch poet. His chief work is *De Hollandische Natie* (The Dutch Nation, 1812).

Helmholtz (helm'holts), **Hermann Ludwig Ferdinand von.** b. at Potsdam, Germany, Aug. 31, 1821; d. at Berlin, Sept. 8, 1894. German physiologist and physicist, especially noted for his discoveries in optics and acoustics. He became military physician at Potsdam in 1843, taught anatomy at the academy of art in 1848; was professor of physiology at Königsberg (1849–55), of anatomy and physiology at Bonn (1855–58), and of physiology at Heidelberg (1858–71), and was appointed professor of physics at Berlin in 1871. He invented the ophthalmoscope in 1851. His paper (1847) on the conservation of energy was important in the development of physical theory. He also determined the mechanisms of focusing in the eye and of the motion of the eyeballs to give single vision, and investigated color vision, examined the structure and function of the organs and bones of the ear, developed the theory of harmonics as determinants of musical tone, and other basic acoustical theories, worked on electrical and electromagnetic phenomena (Hertz was one of his pupils) and on mechanical and meteorological problems, principally in the field of theory. His chief works are *Handbuch der physiologischen Optik* (Manual of Physiological Optics, 1856–66), *Die Lehre von den Tonempfindungen* (The Doctrine of the Sensations of Tone, 1862), and *Über die Erhaltung der Kraft* (On the Conservation of Force, 1847).

Helmond (hel'mônt). Town in S Netherlands, in the province of North Brabant, on the Aa River ab. 9 mi. NE of Eindhoven: manufacturing center, with cotton spinning and weaving mills, and production of bedding, nylons, tobacco, chocolate, and machinery. 36,262 (est. 1951).

Helmont, Jan Baptista van. b. at Brussels, 1577; d. near Brussels, Dec. 30, 1644. Flemish physician and chemist. He is said to have been the first to demonstrate the necessity of employing the balance in chemistry, and to have introduced the word "gas" to fill a need in the terminology of chemical science. A collective edition of his works appeared as *Ortus medicinae* (1648).

Helmstadt (helm'shtät). Village in S Germany, in Lower Franconia, Bavaria, ab. 10 mi. W of Würzburg. 1,591 (1946).

Helmstedt (helm'shtet). City in N central Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Lower Saxony, British Zone, formerly in the free state of Brunswick, ab. 21 mi. E of Brunswick: lignite mines, cement works, metallurgical, chemical, and woolen-textile industries, lumber mills, and sugar refineries. Medieval walls and gates are preserved. The Juleum, erected in the period 1592–97 in the German Renaissance style, is the central building of the former university, which existed here from 1576 to 1810. The former Abbey of Saint Ludger has a Romanesque church of the 11th century; the Convent of Marienberg contains collections of medieval textiles. Except for one gate in the town walls, the Türkentor, which was destroyed by a direct hit, architectural monuments escaped damage during World War II. The city belonged to Brunswick from the 15th century. The inhabitants are predominantly Protestant. Population increase in the period 1939–47 amounted to 40.6 percent. Since 1945 Helmstedt has been located just W of the border of the Russian Zone; it is an important point of entry for traffic between W Germany and Berlin. 28,041 (1950).

Helos (hē'los). In ancient geography, a town in Laconia, Greece, situated near the sea, ab. 25 mi. SE of Sparta.

Help (help). Character in Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress* who pulls Christian out of the Slough of Despond.

Helper (hel'pėr). [Former name, **Pratts Siding.**] City in C Utah, in Carbon County. Coal mining is the principal industry. It was renamed because additional engines were here required to help the trains ascend the steep incline to Soldier Summit. 2,850 (1950).

Helper, Hinton Rowan. b. in Davie (then Rowan) County, N.C., Dec. 27, 1829; committed suicide at Washington, D.C., March 8, 1909. American author and promoter. He is best known as the author of *The Impending Crisis of the South* (1857), a book which exerted a considerable influence upon affairs immediately preceding the Civil War. It is an attack, based on the author's acquaintanceship with both the South and the Far West, on slavery as an economic institution; Helper points out the deleterious effect of slavery on the non-slaveholding whites of the South. He served as U.S. consul at Buenos Aires from 1861 to 1865, and endeavored to secure the building of a railroad (the "Three Americas Railway") to extend, eventually, from Bering Strait to the Strait of Magellan.

Helps (helps), Sir **Arthur.** b. at Streatham, Surrey, England, July 10, 1813; d. at London, March 7, 1875. English historian. From June, 1860, he was clerk of the privy council, enjoying the special confidence of Queen Victoria. He is best known for his three series of social essays, *Friends in Council* (1847–59), and for his various works on the early history of Spanish America, especially *The Spanish Conquest in America* (1855–61).

Helsingborg (hel'sing.bôry'). See **Hälsingborg.**

Helsingør (hel.sing.ėr'). [English, **Elsinore.**] City in Denmark, on the island of Zealand, in the *amt* (county) of Frederiksborg, situated ab. 25 mi. N of Copenhagen at the narrowest part of the Øresund (the Sound), opposite the Swedish town of Hälsingborg. It has a harbor and shipyards, and is connected by railroad ferry with Sweden; imports coal and manufactures nets and woolen articles. Kronborg Castle (1574–85), in the Renaissance style, commanding the Øresund, is famous as the traditional scene of Shakespeare's *Hamlet.* Marienlyst Castle and seaside resort are in the vicinity. Of great strategic importance in former centuries, the town was destroyed

by the Hanseatic League in 1523 and by the Swedes in 1658. Pop. 18,930 (1945).

Helsinki (hel'sing.kē). [Swedish, **Helsingfors** (hel'sing-fôrz; Swedish, hel.sing.fôrs').] City in S Finland, the capital and chief city of the republic of Finland and the *lääni* (department) of Uusimaa, situated on a peninsula on the Gulf of Finland, W of the estuary of the Vantaanjoki (Wanda River). 375,981 (1951).

Industry and Trade. There are a number of offshore islands and various excellent harbors surrounding the city. Helsinki is a place of export for lumber, wooden articles, pulp, and paper; coal, metals, machinery, and grain are imported. There are shipyards, engineering and cable works, machine shops, lumber yards, plywood mills, cloth, porcelain, and tobacco manufactures, sugar refineries and other food industries, numerous arts and crafts shops, and important printing establishments. Helsinki is a seat of insurance, banking, and shipping companies.

Institutions and Buildings. There is a university, transferred here from Turku in 1828, which includes the national library, an institute of technology, and a school of commerce. The city has many other educational institutions and vocational schools. The national museum contains prehistoric, historical, and ethnographic collections; the Atheneum contains the Finnish art gallery. Helsinki is a modern city with numerous parks, promenades, and garden suburbs. The city hall, with a colonnaded porch, was built in the period 1778–1840. What is now the presidential palace was erected as a Russian imperial residence in the 19th century. The railway station, designed by the Finnish architect Eliel Saarinen, is generally considered to be one of the world's best examples of modern architecture on a large scale. The largest churches are the Lutheran Church of Saint Nicholas, in classical style, and the Greek Orthodox Uspenski Cathedral, a red brick building in the Byzantine style, both of the 19th century.

History. Helsinki was founded (1550) by Gustavus Vasa ab. 4 mi. N of the present site, to which it was transferred in 1640. It was destroyed by fire in 1657. The fortress of Suomenlinna (Sveaborg), built by the Swedes after the Peace of Åbo (1741), was captured by the Russians in the war of 1808–09. Helsinki became the capital in 1812. It was bombarded by the British-French fleet in the Crimean War (1855); abandoned by the Russians early in 1918, the fortress was held by Finnish Red forces from January to April, 1918, when Finnish Whites, aided by German troops, replaced them. Helsinki became the capital of the independent republic of Finland in 1918. During the Russo-Finnish War of 1939–40 it was bombed several times but escaped serious damage. In 1952 Helsinki was the scene of the international Olympic Games.

Helst (helst), **Bartholomeus van der.** b. in the Netherlands, 1613; d. at Amsterdam, Netherlands, 1670. Dutch portrait painter. His best-known work is *The Banquet* (at Amsterdam).

Helston (hel'stọn). Municipal borough in SW England, in Cornwall, ab. 304 mi. SW of London by rail, situated on the river Cober ab. 9 mi. SW of Falmouth. Helston was one of the five coinage towns in Cornwall, where smelted tin was sent during the Middle Ages. 5,545 (1951).

Helstone (hel'stōn), **Doctor Matthewson.** Rector of Briarfield in Charlotte Brontë's *Shirley*, an uncompromising and brusque, but upright and conscientious man.

Helvellyn (hel.vel'in). Mountain peak in NW England, in Cumberland, ab. 8 mi. NW of Ambleside. It is the second highest peak in the English Lake District. 3,118 ft.

Helvetia (hel.vē'shạ). See **Switzerland.**

Helvetian Desert (hel.vē'shạn). See **Uechtland.**

Helvetic Confession (hel.vē'tik), **First.** See **Basel, Confession of** (1536).

Helvetic Republic. Republic formed in 1798 by France from the larger portion of the Swiss Confederation. The former cantonal system was restored by Napoleon in 1803. It continued under French influence until 1814.

Helvetii (hel.vē'shi.ī). A Celtic people which in the time of Caesar occupied a district east of the Jura, north of the Lake of Geneva, and west and south of the Rhine, in what is now Switzerland. They were defeated by Caesar in 58 B.C., and thoroughly subjugated by Augustus in 15 B.C.

Helvétius (el.vā.syüs), **Claude Adrien.** b. at Paris, in January, 1715; d. Dec. 26, 1771. French philosopher and littérateur. He published in 1758 a metaphysical work entitled *De l'esprit*, in which he derived all virtue from self-interest, and which was burned by the public hangman in 1759 by order of the Sorbonne. He made a journey to England in 1764, and in the following year was entertained by Frederick the Great (Frederick II of Prussia) at Potsdam. According to an apocryphal story it was on the occasion of the storm aroused by the publication of *De l'esprit* that Voltaire wrote to Helvétius the letter in which is supposed to appear the sentence: "I do not agree with a word that you say, but I will defend to the death your right to say it"; the letter, however, was the invention of one of Voltaire's biographers. His *Œuvres complètes* were published at Liége in 1774, since which time numerous other editions have appeared.

Helvidius (hel.vid'i.us). Pseudonym of James Madison. Under this signature he replied in five essays to the letters of Pacificus (Alexander Hamilton).

Helwan (hel.wän'). [Also, **Hilwan.**] Town in NE Egypt, ab. 15 mi. S of Cairo. It is on a small desert plateau overlooking the Nile, and has been noted since ancient times for its hot sulfur springs. In the late 19th century it was developed as a spa, and was a favorite residence of Tewfik Pasha. An observatory was built just NE of the town in 1903–04, at an elevation of ab. 387 ft.

Hélyot (ā.lyō), **Pierre.** [Religious name, Père **Hippolyte.**] b. at Paris, in January, 1660; d. there, Jan. 5, 1716. French religious and ecclesiastical historian, author of *L'Histoire des ordres monastiques, religieux et militaires, et des congrégations séculières, de l'un et de l'autre sexe, qui ont été établies jusqu'à présent* (8 vols., 1714–19).

Hema (hē'mạ). See **Hima.**

Hemachandra (hā.mạ.chän'drạ). [Also, **Hemacandra** -kän'-).] b. c1088; d. c1172. Sanskrit lexicographer and grammarian.

Hemans (hem'ạnz), **Felicia Dorothea.** [Maiden name, **Browne.**] b. at Liverpool, England, Sept. 25, 1793; d. near Dublin, May 16, 1835. English poet, best known for her lyrics, including *Casabianca* (beginning "The boy stood on the burning deck"), *England's Dead*, *The Better Land*, *The Treasures of the Deep*, and *The Landing of the Pilgrim Fathers*. Among her other works are *The Vespers of Palermo* (1823) and *The Forest Sanctuary* (1826). Her *Poetical Works* were edited by W. M. Rossetti in 1873.

Hemel Hempstead (hem'ẹl hemp'sted, -stẹd). Municipal borough and market town in SE England, in Hertfordshire, ab. 29 mi. NW of London by rail. It is one of the towns being developed under the plan of the Ministry of Town and County Planning, eventually to accommodate 60,000 inhabitants. 23,523 (1951).

Hemer (hā'mėr). Town in W Germany, in the *Land* (state) of North Rhine-Westphalia, British Zone, formerly in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, situated on the Ose River SE of Dortmund: metallurgical, tool, and wire factories; textile, ceramics, and paper manufactures. 18,881 (1950).

Hemerken (hā'mėr.kẹn), **Thomas.** See **Thomas a Kempis.**

Hemet (hem'ẹt). City in S California, in Riverside County, ab. 75 mi. SE of Los Angeles, in a peach and apricot producing area. 3,386 (1950).

Hemicycle of Paul Delaroche (pol' dẹ.là.rosh'). Mural painting in the dome of the amphitheater of the École des Beaux-Arts, Paris. In it are grouped 75 representative artists and figures typifying the art of all periods. The Greek masters Phidias, Ictinus, and Apelles, enthroned, form the central group. The figures are 23 ft. high.

Heming (hem'ing), **Arthur (Henry Howard).** b. at Paris, Ontario, Canada, Jan. 17, 1870; d. at Hamilton, Ontario, Oct. 30, 1940. Canadian illustrator, painter, and writer. His illustrations appeared in such magazines as *Saturday Evening Post*, *Collier's*, *Scribner's*, *Harper's*, and *Scientific American*. He was the author of *Spirit Lake* (1907), *Drama of the Forests* (1921), and *The Living Forest* (1925).

Heming or **Hemminge** (hem'ing), **John.** b. at Shottery, England, c1556; d. at Aldermanbury, England, Oct. 10, 1630. English actor. Little is known of his early life, but he seems to have been treasurer of the King's Company of actors. He played in the first part of *Henry IV*, and in Jonson's *Volpone*, *The Alchemist*, and several other of his

plays. With Henry Condell he edited the first folio of Shakespeare in 1623. He was principal proprietor of the Globe Theatre and closely associated with Shakespeare, who mentions him in his will.

Hemingway (hem'ing.wā), **Ernest (Miller).** b. at Oak Park, Ill., July 21, 1898—. American novelist, journalist, and short-story writer. Volunteer in U.S. ambulance unit during World War I serving with French army, and later with Italian Arditi; European correspondent for Toronto *Star* after 1918; Paris correspondent for Hearst's news syndicate; correspondent for North American Newspaper Alliance during Spanish Civil War; war correspondent in Europe during World War II. Author of *Three Stories and Ten Poems* (1923), *In Our Time* (published in France, 1924; in U.S., 1925), *The Torrents of Spring* (1926), *The Sun Also Rises* (1926; published in England as *Fiesta*), *Men Without Women* (1927), *A Farewell to Arms* (1929), *Death in the Afternoon* (1932), *Winner Take Nothing* (1933), *Green Hills of Africa* (1935), *To Have and Have Not* (1937), *The Fifth Column and the First Forty-Nine Stories* (1938), the film script for *Spanish Earth* (1938), *For Whom the Bell Tolls* (1940), *Across the River and Into the Trees* (1950), and *The Old Man and the Sea* (1952). The last-named work won the Pulitzer prize in 1953.

Hemispheric Defense Pact. [Also known as the **Treaty of Rio de Janeiro.**] Inter-American mutual aid pact drafted by the foreign ministers of 19 American republics who met at Petropolis, Brazil, in 1947. The U.S. is a signatory to the agreement, which was signed at Rio de Janeiro. The pact reaffirmed the Act of Chapultepec (1945) and provided for effective reciprocal assistance in meeting assaults against any point in the Western Hemisphere.

Hemling (hem'ling), **Hans.** See **Memling, Hans.**

Hemmer (hem'ėr), **Jarl Robert.** b. at Vasa (Vaasa), Finland, 1893; committed suicide at Borgå (Porvoo), Finland, 1944. Finnish novelist and poet writing in Swedish. The best-known of his works is probably *En man och hans samvete* (A Man and His Conscience, 1931). The theme is taken from the Finnish struggle for liberty during World War I. His other works include *Rösterna* (The Voices, 1914), *Pelaren* (The Pillar, 1916), *Ett land i kamp* (A Fighting Country, 1918), *Onni Kokko* (Onni Kokko, 1920), *Svärseld* (Purgatory, 1925), and *Klockan i havet* (The Bell in the Sea, 1939).

Hemmeter (hem'ę.tėr), **John Conrad.** [Original name, **John Cohn Hemmeter.**] b. at Baltimore, April 26, 1863; d. there, Feb. 25, 1931. American physiologist, musician, and composer. He took his M.D. degree at the University of Maryland Medical School in 1884, and subsequently (1902–15) was professor of physiology at that institution. His studies were especially concerned with diseases of the gastric tract. He was among the first to make use of the diagnostic possibilities of x-rays. He was the author of a *Manual of Practical Physiology* (1912), and of *Master Minds in Medicine* (1927), a treatise on medical history in the form of biographies of medical pioneers from Leonardo da Vinci to Virchow. An accomplished pianist, and a composer of some talent, he published a number of piano pieces, songs, and choral compositions, including a cantata in praise of the art of medicine entitled *Hymn to Hygeia.*

Hemminge (hem'ing), **John.** See **Heming** or **Heminge, John.**

Hémon (ā.môn), **Louis.** b. at Brest, France, Oct. 12, 1880; d. under a passing train at Chapleau, Ontario, Canada, July 8, 1913. French novelist, resident in Canada (1912 *et seq.*). He was the author of a famous study of Canadian woodsmen, *Maria Chapdelaine* (1916), and of other novels, including *La Belle que voilà* (1923), *Colin-Maillard* (1924), and *Monsieur Ribois et la Némésis* (1926). Educated for the law, and a specialist in Indo-Chinese languages, he migrated to Canada after the death of his English wife. His reputation rests entirely on his first novel.

Hempel (hem'pęl), **Charles Julius.** b. at Solingen, Germany, Sept. 5, 1811; d. at Grand Rapids, Mich., Sept. 24, 1879. American physician. He became professor of materia medica and therapeutics in the Hahnemann Medical College at Philadelphia in 1857, and subsequently practiced medicine at Grand Rapids, Mich. He wrote *System of Materia Medica and Therapeutics* (1859) and others.

Hempel, Frieda. b. at Leipzig, Germany, June 26, 1885—. German coloratura soprano. She joined (1912) the Metropolitan Opera House at New York, appearing first as Marguerite de Valois in *Les Huguenots*. Her chief roles include Gilda in *Rigoletto*, Susanna in *Figaro*, Eva in *Meistersinger*, Mimi in *La Bohème*, Margaret in *Faust*, and the Marschallin in *Der Rosenkavalier*.

Hempl (hem'pl), **George.** b. at Whitewater, Wis., June 6, 1859; d. Aug. 14, 1921. American philologist, professor of Germanic philology at Stanford from 1906. He was professor of English philology and general linguistics (1889–1906) at Michigan.

Hempstead (hemp'sted, -stęd). Village in SE New York, in Nassau County, on Long Island ab. 20 mi. E of Manhattan: residential community. It is the seat of Hofstra College. 29,135 (1950).

Hempstead Garden Suburb. See under **Hendon.**

Hems (hems). See **Homs,** Syria.

Hemskerk (hems'kerk), **Maarten van.** See **Heemskerk, Maarten van.**

Hemsterhuis (hem'stėr.hois), **Frans.** b. in the Netherlands, c1722; d. at The Hague, 1790. Dutch philosopher and writer on esthetics; son of Tiberius Hemsterhuis.

Hemsterhuis, Tiberius. b. at Groningen, Netherlands, 1685; d. at Leiden, Netherlands, April 7, 1766. Dutch philologist and critic. His chief works are an edition of the *Onomasticon* of Pollux (1706), *Dialogues of Lucian* (1708), and the *Plutus* of Aristophanes (1744).

Hemsworth (hemz'wėrth). Urban district in N central England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, ab. 8 mi. SE of Wakefield, ab. 168 mi. N of London by rail: coal mining. 13,654 (1951).

Hen (hen), **Llywarch.** See **Llywarch Hen.**

Hénault (ā.nō), **Charles Jean François.** b. at Paris, Feb. 8, 1685; d. there, Nov. 24, 1770. French historian. He wrote *Nouvel abrégé chronologique de l'histoire de France* (1744) and *Abrégé chronologique de l'histoire d'Espagne et de Portugal* (1759), a play, an opera, and other works.

Hench (hench), **Philip Showalter.** b. at Pittsburgh, Pa., Feb. 28, 1896—. American scientist, corecipient of the 1950 Nobel prize in physiology and medicine. He began working with the Mayo Foundation in 1921, and became head of the department of rheumatic diseases at the Mayo Clinic in 1926; since 1947 he has been professor of medicine under the Mayo Foundation at the University of Minnesota. The discovery by E. C. Kendall of cortisone led to Hench's use of this compound in treating arthritis; as a result of his success, he, Kendall, and Tadeus Reichstein, a Swiss biochemist who had made the discovery of the hormone simultaneously, were awarded a Nobel prize.

Henckell (heng'kęl), **Karl.** b. at Hanover, Germany, 1864; d. 1929. German lyric poet. Prominent among the early naturalists, he was (with Conradi) coeditor of and contributor to the anthology *Moderne Dichtercharaktere* (1885).

Hendaye (äṅ.dày'). Town in SW France, in the department of Basses-Pyrénées, situated in mountainous surroundings above the Bidassoa River, near the Bay of Biscay and opposite the Spanish border. It is a port of entry on the main railroad line between France and N Spain. 6,436 (1946).

Henderson (hen'dėr.sọn). City in NW Kentucky, county seat of Henderson County, on the Ohio River: manufactures furniture, chemicals, foods, cotton goods, and divers other products; processing and shipping of tobacco; trade center for surrounding general farming area. It was the home (1810–19) of John James Audubon. It was founded in 1797. Pop. 16,837 (1950).

Henderson. Unincorporated community in SE Nevada, in Clark County, ab. 10 mi. SE of Las Vegas, near Hoover Dam. 3,643 (1950).

Henderson. City in N North Carolina, county seat of Vance County: manufactures textile products, flour, and motor trucks (assembly); marketing and shipping center for tobacco. 10,995 (1950).

Henderson. City in W Tennessee, county seat of Chester County, ab. 15 mi. SE of Jackson, in a farming and lumbering region. 2,532 (1950).

Henderson. City in E Texas, county seat of Rusk County, ab. 130 mi. SE of Dallas; trade and processing center in a region producing petroleum, cotton, and livestock. It was settled in 1844. Pop. 6,833 (1950).

Henderson, Alexander. b. at Criech, Fife, Scotland, c1583; d. at Edinburgh, Aug. 19, 1646. Scottish ecclesiastic and diplomat, the most capable and most prominent Presbyterian leader of his time. He was minister at Leuchars, Fife (1613–38), and afterward at Edinburgh. The National Covenant (1638) and the Solemn League and Covenant (adopted in 1643 by the Westminster Assembly, which he attended as a Scottish commissioner) were both drafted by him. He presided as a moderator at three important general assemblies (1638, 1641, and 1648); at that held at Glasgow in 1638 the Scottish bishops were deposed, and the church was reconstituted as Presbyterian. Henderson had various conferences and discussions with Charles I on public (especially ecclesiastical) affairs.

Henderson, Alice. [Maiden name, **Corbin.**] b. 1881; d. July 18, 1949. American poet and editor. She was associate editor (1912–16) of *Poetry*. Her books of poetry include *The Spinning Woman of the Sky* (1912), *Red Earth* (1920), and *The Sun Turns West* (1933). She published the prose study *Brothers of Light, the Penitentes of the Southwest* (1937), and edited, with Harriet Monroe, *The New Poetry, an Anthology* (1917).

Henderson, Archibald. b. at Salisbury, N.C., June 17, 1877—. American educator. He served as professor of pure mathematics (1908 *et seq.*) and department head (1920 *et seq.*) at the University of North Carolina. Author of *Lines on the Cubic Surface* (1911), *A New Geometrical Interpretation of Einstein's Special Relativity Theory* (1941), and other works on mathematics. His other writings include *George Bernard Shaw, His Life and Works* (1911), *European Dramatists* (1913), *The Conquest of the Old Southwest* (1920), *Table Talk of G. B. S.* (1925), *Is Bernard Shaw a Dramatist?* (1929), *Bernard Shaw—Playboy and Prophet* (1932), *The Chapel of the Cross* (1938), and *The Old North State and New* (2 vols., 1941).

Henderson, Arthur. [Called **"Uncle Arthur."**] b. at Glasgow, Sept. 13, 1863; d. Oct. 20, 1935. British Labour Party leader and statesman, chiefly remembered as organizer of numerous local branches of his party. He received the Nobel peace prize in 1934. He was a Labour member (1903–30) of Parliament, chairman of the Parliamentary Labour Party (1908–10 and 1914–17), president of the Board of Education (1915–16), and paymaster-general and labor adviser to the government (1916). Following a government mission to Russia (1917), he served as a member of the war cabinet (1917), home secretary (1924), and secretary of state for foreign affairs (1929–31). He was president of the World Disarmament Conference (1932–33).

Henderson, Charles Richmond. b. at Covington, Ind., Dec. 17, 1848; d. at Charleston, S.C., March 29, 1915. American sociologist.

Henderson, David Bremmer. b. at Old Deer, Scotland, March 14, 1840; d. at Dubuque, Iowa, Feb. 25, 1906. American lawyer and statesman. He was a member of Congress (1883–1903) from Iowa, and in 1899 was elected speaker of the House of Representatives, succeeding Thomas B. Reed. In this office he was succeeded by Joseph G. Cannon in 1903.

Henderson, James. b. in the north of England, c1783; d. at Madrid, Sept. 18, 1848. English author. His principal work is *History of Brazil* (1821).

Henderson, James Pinckney. b. in Lincoln County, N.C., March 31, 1808; d. at Washington, D.C., June 4, 1858. American general and politician. He was secretary of state of Texas (1837–39), governor of Texas (1846–47), and U.S. senator (1857–58).

Henderson, John. b. at London, 1747; d. there, Nov. 25, 1785. English actor. He made his first appearance at Bath in 1772 as Hamlet, playing at the outset under the name of Courtney, and becoming known as the "Bath Roscius." In 1777 he played Shylock at the Haymarket with success, which increased until he stood next to Garrick in public estimation.

Henderson, John Brooks. b. at Danville, Va., Nov. 16, 1826; d. April 12, 1913. American political leader. He was admitted (1844) to the bar, commencing his practice at Louisiana, Mo., where he entered politics as a Democrat and was elected (1848, 1856) to the state legislature. A states'-rights Democrat in national politics, he was a delegate to the Charleston and Baltimore conventions (1860) of the Democratic Party. Although he was at first opposed to the use of force against the seceded states, he became a brigadier general of militia after the outbreak of the Civil War. He was named (1862) to the U.S. Senate to fill an uncompleted term and was elected to that body in 1863. His alignment with the Radical Republicans came to an abrupt end when he refused to cast a vote of "guilty" against President Johnson during the latter's impeachment proceedings (1868). His stand brought an end to his career in the Senate.

Henderson, Lawrence Joseph. b. at Lynn, Mass., June 3, 1878; d. at Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 10, 1942. American biochemist. Author of *The Fitness of the Environment* (1913), *The Order of Nature* (1917), *Blood, a Study in General Physiology* (1928), and *Pareto's Sociology: A Physiologist's Interpretation* (1935).

Henderson, Leon. b. at Millville, N.J., May 26, 1895—. American economist and government administrator. He was director of consumer credit research (1924–34) for the Russell Sage Foundation, New York, served (1934–35) as economic adviser and director of the research and planning division of the National Recovery Administration and as a member (1934–35) of the National Industrial Recovery Board. He was consulting economist (1936–38) to the Works Progress Administration, commissioner (1939–41) of the Securities and Exchange Commission, and administrator (1941–42) of the Office of Price Administration during the early part of World War II. He subsequently became chief economist for the Research Institute of America.

Henderson, Sir Nevile Meyrick. b. 1882; d. at London, Dec. 30, 1942. British diplomat, known for his services in trying to maintain peace with Germany while serving (1937–39) as British ambassador to Berlin. A career diplomat, he had served at St. Petersburg (1905–08), Tokyo (1909–11), Rome (1914), Paris (1916), Constantinople (1921–24), and Belgrade (1929–35), and as ambassador to Argentina and minister to Paraguay (1935–37). Author of *Failure of a Mission* (1940), which seeks to explain the origin of World War II.

Henderson, Peter. b. at Pathhead, near Edinburgh, June 9, 1822; d. Jan. 17, 1890. American horticulturist and seed merchant. He established (c1853) a New York office which later (1862) became the seed store that was the forerunner of the seed and garden supply firm of Peter Henderson and Company (1871 *et seq.*). Among his books are *Gardening for Profit* (c1866), which enjoyed many subsequent editions, *Practical Floriculture* (1869, with later editions), *Gardening for Pleasure* (1875, 1888), *Henderson's Hand Book of Plants* (1881), *Garden and Farm Topics* (1884), and, with William Crozier, *How the Farm Pays* (1884).

Henderson, Richard. b. in Hanover County, Va., April 20, 1735; d. at Nutbush Creek, N.C., Jan. 30, 1785. American land developer, noted as the promotor of the Transylvania colony (1775 *et seq.*) in Kentucky. In 1769 he sent Daniel Boone, who had already (1764) acted as an agent for the land firm of Richard Henderson and Company, on a second expedition into Kentucky to explore that region's possibilities. In 1773 Henderson left the bench to devote himself to his western land enterprises, organizing (1774) what was later to be known as the Transylvania Company. As its president, Henderson purchased (1775) from the Cherokee Indians the land between the Cumberland and Kentucky rivers, where he was a founder of what is now Boonesborough, Ky. His efforts to secure British recognition of the colony were frustrated by the Revolutionary War, and the Transylvania project ultimately failed because of the counterclaims asserted by North Carolina and Virginia. He was a member (1779–80) of the commission which surveyed the North Carolina-Virginia boundary and during the same period promoted a land colony in western Tennessee, where he founded French Lick (Nashville).

Henderson, Robert. See **Henryson, Robert.**

Henderson, Thomas. b. at Dundee, Scotland, Dec. 28, 1798; d. at Edinburgh, Nov. 23, 1844. Scottish astronomer. His findings in astronomical matters led to his appointment (1832) as royal astronomer at the Cape of

Good Hope, where he observed Encke's and Biela's comets and the transit of Mercury. He was appointed (1834) first astronomer royal of Scotland and professor of practical astronomy in the University of Edinburgh.

Henderson, William James. b. at Newark, N.J., Dec. 4, 1855; d. at New York, June 5, 1937. American musical writer and critic. He became critic on the staff of the New York *Times* in 1887, and on that of the *Sun* in 1902. He published *Preludes and Studies* (1891), *What is Good Music?* (1898), *How Music Developed* (1898), *Modern Musical Drift* (1904), *Pipes and Timbrels* (1905), *Art of the Singer* (1906), *Some Forerunners of Italian Opera* (1911), and others.

Henderson, Yandell. b. at La Jolla, Calif., April 23, 1873; d. Feb. 18, 1944. American physiologist, famous as an expert on gases. He introduced, with H. W. Haggard, the inhalation of carbon dioxide and oxygen for revival from carbon monoxide poisoning, and set up the standard of ventilation for the Holland Tunnel under the Hudson River. He developed improvements in the gas mask used by Allied armies during World War I.

Hendersonville (hen'dėr.sǫn.vil). City in W North Carolina, county seat of Henderson County: trade and manufacturing center in a region of mountain resorts and general farming. 6,103 (1950).

Hendon (hen'dǫn). Municipal borough in SE England, in Middlesex, ab. 7 mi. NW of St. Pancras station, London: residential suburb with some manufacturing; the well-known Hendon airport is nearby. Hempstead Garden Suburb (within the limits of the borough) was one of the earliest examples of a privately developed model town. 155,835 (1951).

Hendrich (hen'driċh), **Hermann.** b. at Heringen, Germany, Oct. 31, 1856—. German painter of subjects from German legend, who was strongly influenced and inspired by Richard Wagner. Among his better-known works are *Death of a Siegfried*, *Angel of Peace*, *The Malediction of the Niebelungen*, and *Christ on the Watch*.

Hendrick (hen'drik), **Burton Jesse.** b. at New Haven, Conn., Dec. 8, 1871; d. at New York, March 24, 1949. American journalist, historian, and biographer. He was associated (1896–1927) with the New Haven *Morning News*, New York *Evening Post*, *McClure's Magazine*, *World's Work*, and other publications. Author of *The Jews in America* (1923), *The Life of Andrew Carnegie* (1932), *The Lees of Virginia* (1935), *Bulwark of the Republic, a Biography of the Constitution* (1937), *Statesmen of the Lost Cause* (1939), *Lincoln's War Cabinet* (1946), and other works. He was awarded Pulitzer prizes for *Life and Letters of Walter Hines Page* (1922) and *The Training of an American* (1928), and shared the Pulitzer prize with Admiral William Snowden Sims for *Victory at Sea* (1920).

Hendricks (hen'driks), **Thomas Andrews.** b. near Zanesville, Ohio, Sept. 7, 1819; d. at Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 25, 1885. American politician, vice-president of the United States (March–November, 1885) under Cleveland. A Democrat, he was elected (1848) to the Indiana legislature and in 1850 was prominent as a member of the state constitutional convention. He was elected (1851) to Congress and served (1855–59) as commissioner of the general land office. He was a member (1863–69) of the U.S. Senate and was elected (1872) governor of Indiana. In 1876 he shared the Democratic national ticket with Samuel J. Tilden, losing after the disputed election was decided by a commission, and in 1884 was elected as the running mate of Grover Cleveland.

Hendricksburg (hen'driks.bėrg). A former name of **Ashley,** Pa.

Henegouwen (hā.nę.gou.węn). Flemish name of **Hainaut.**

Heneti (hen'ę.tī). See **Veneti.**

Heney (hē'ni), **Francis Joseph.** b. at Lima, N.Y., March 17, 1859; d. at Santa Monica, Calif., Oct. 31, 1937. American lawyer. He was appointed (1903) by U.S. Attorney General Knox to investigate land frauds at Portland, Ore.; he secured the indictment of U.S. attorney John H. Hall, Senator Mitchell, and George C. Brownell, among others. As deputy district attorney (1906–09) at San Francisco, he brought about the conviction of Mayor Eugene Schmitz and political leader Abe Ruef on similar charges. He recovered from bullet wounds received in the courtroom at the Ruef trial and later served as a judge at Los Angeles.

Hengelo (heng'ę.lō). Town in E Netherlands, in the province of Overijssel, near the German border, N of Enschede: an industrial center, with cotton and woolen textile manufactures, machine, metallurgical, and cement industries, and breweries. 53,010 (est. 1951).

Hengist (heng'gist). [Also, **Hengest.**] d. 488. Chief of the Jutes, joint founder with Horsa of the kingdom of Kent. They landed (c449) at Ebbsfleet, and are accounted the first Germanic invaders of Britain. Some authorities have questioned their existence as historical personages.

Hengstenberg (heng'stęn.berk), **Ernst Wilhelm.** b. at Fröndenburg, Westphalia, Germany, Oct. 20, 1802; d. at Berlin, May 28, 1869. German Protestant theologian, leader of the orthodox Lutherans. He wrote *Christologie des Alten Testaments* (1829–35), *Beiträge zur Einleitung ins Alte Testament* (1831–39), *Kommentar über die Psalmen* (1842–47), and others.

Hengyang (hung'yäng'). [Also, **Hengchow** (hung'jō).] City in SE China, in E Hunan province, on the river Siang-Kiang at its junction with the Lei Ho. It is an important rail junction where the branch line to Kweichow province joins the main Canton-Hankow railroad. Coal, tungsten, and graphite are mined in the area. The chief commercial crops grown in the vicinity are cotton, tea, and tobacco; these are processed and shipped out from Hengyang. In 1944 Hengyang was totally destroyed by bombing and ground fighting, and was briefly occupied by the Japanese. The city is now largely rebuilt. 181,424 (1947).

Henie (hen'i), **Sonja.** b. at Oslo, Norway, April 8, 1912—. American ice-skater. For ten consecutive years she was amateur figure-skating champion of the world, but after winning the women's figure-skating championship in the Olympic Games of 1936 she turned to a professional career. She has appeared in a number of motion pictures, and has toured (1938 *et seq.*) the U.S. and parts of Europe as star and coproducer of an ice revue. In 1937 King Haakon of Norway made her a knight of the Order of Saint Olaf.

Hénin-Liétard (ā.naṅ.lyā.tär). Town in N France, in the department of Pas-de-Calais, in a coal-mining region ab. 16 mi. S of Lille. It has chemical and other industries. 22,552 (1946).

Henke (heng'kę), **Heinrich Philipp Konrad.** b. at Hehlen, Brunswick, Germany, July 3, 1752; d. at Brunswick, Germany, May 2, 1809. German Protestant theologian and church historian.

Henle (hen'lę), **Friedrich Gustav Jakob.** b. at Fürth, Bavaria, Germany, July 9, 1809; d. at Göttingen, Germany, May 13, 1885. German physiologist and anatomist. He wrote *Handbuch der rationellen Pathologie* (1846–52), *Handbuch der allgemeinen Anatomie* (1841), *Handbuch der Anatomie des Menschen* (1855–73), and others.

Henleigh Mallinger Grandcourt (hen'li mal'in.jėr grand'kōrt). See **Grandcourt, Henleigh Mallinger.**

Henlein (hen'līn), **Konrad.** b. at Maffersdorf, Austria, May 6, 1898; committed suicide, 1945. Czechoslovak (Sudeten-German) fascist and quisling. He was educated at a commercial academy to become a bank clerk and gymnastics instructor, and was leader (1923–33) of the Deutsche Turnbewegung in Czechoslovakia. In 1934 he founded, and subsequently led, the Sudentendeutsche Partei, which first stood for local autonomy for Germans in the Czechoslovakian republic, but which, after its electoral victory over the German Social Democrats and Communists who stood with the government, espoused the doctrine of German fascism. He increased his demands to include incorporation into the Reich and was forced to flee to Germany in 1938. After the German seizure (1938) of the Sudetenland his party merged with the Nazi party and Henlein became gauleiter. In 1939 after Hitler established his "protectorate" over Bohemia and Moravia, he became chief civil administrator of the entire territory. He was captured by U.S. troops in 1945 and killed himself.

Henley (hen'li), **John.** [Called **"Orator Henley."**] b. at Melton-Mowbray, England, Aug. 3, 1692; d. 1756. English preacher, celebrated for his eccentricities. Pope, in the *Dunciad*, called him the "zany of his age."

Henley, Robert. [Title, 1st Earl of **Northington.**] b. c1708; d. Jan. 14, 1772. English jurist and statesman. He was member of Parliament (1747–57), attorney general (1756), speaker of the House of Lords (1757–60), lord chancellor (1761), and president of council under Augustus Henry Fitzroy, 3rd Duke of Grafton. Noted for his bold manner, he was a favorite of George III, and directly responsible for the dismissal (1766) of Rockingham.

Henley, William Ernest. b. at Gloucester, England, Aug. 23, 1849; d. at Woking, Surrey, England, July 11, 1903. English poet, dramatist, and critic. He was educated at the Crypt Grammar School, in Gloucester, where he came under the influence of Thomas Edward Browne, the Manx poet. He passed examinations for Oxford, but was unable to attend. He was a close friend of R. L. Stevenson, who modeled Long John Silver in *Treasure Island* after Henley. He contributed to the *Encyclopaedia Britannica, Cornhill Magazine, Athenaeum, St. James's Gazette, Vanity Fair,* and the *Saturday Review;* edited *London,* a weekly, *Magazine of Art,* the *Scots* (later, the *National*) *Observer,* and the *New Review.* Author of *A Book of Verses* (1888), *Song of the Sword* (1892), *London Voluntaries* (1893), *For England's Sake* (1900), *Hawthorn and Lavender* (1901), and other volumes of poetry; and co-author, with Robert Louis Stevenson, of the plays *Deacon Brodie* (1892), *Beau Austin* (1892), *Admiral Guinea* (1892), and *Macaire* (1892). He wrote *Views and Reviews* (1890), critical essays, and edited *Lyra Heroica* (1892), an anthology of verse for boys, a *Book of English Prose* (1894), and, with John S. Farmer, the *Dictionary of Slang and Colloquial English* (17 vols., 1894–1904). As a poet he is popularly associated mainly with his famous *Invictus;* other characteristic poems are *The Blackbird, A Bowl of Roses, We'll Go No More A-Roving, Madam Life, Out of Tune, England, My England,* and a series of poems *In Hospital* (1888), written during the 20 months he was a patient (1874) in an Edinburgh infirmary.

Henley-on-Thames (temz). [Also, **Henley.**] Municipal borough, holiday resort, and residential town in S central England, in Oxfordshire, ab. 36 mi. W of London by rail. It is one of an almost continuous line of towns along the river Thames between London and Reading. It is noted for its annual regatta (1839 *et seq.*). 7,970 (1951).

Henlopen (hen.lō'pẹn), **Cape.** Cape on the E coast of Delaware, situated at the entrance of Delaware Bay, opposite Cape May.

Henna (hen'ạ). An ancient name of **Enna,** city.

Henne am Rhyn (hen'ẹ äm rēn'), **Otto.** b. at St. Gallen, Switzerland, Aug. 26, 1828; d. at Weiz, Styria, Austria, May 1, 1914. Swiss historian, who served as state archivist. Author of *Allgemeine Kulturgeschichte von der Urzeit bis auf die Gegenwart* (General History of Civilization from the Primeval Age to the Present Time, 1877–79) and *Kulturgeschichte der Kreuzzüge* (Cultural History of the Crusades, 1894).

Hennebique (en.bēk), **François.** b. 1842; d. 1921. French structural engineer. He was a pioneer in the development of reinforced concrete for structural use.

Hennebont (en.bôṅ). Town in NW France, in the department of Morbihan, situated on the Blavet River, ab. 7 mi. NE of Lorient. It is an old Breton town, and a river port accessible to small ocean-going vessels. A large part of the town was destroyed in World War II. 8,217 (1946).

Hennef (hėn'ẹf). [Former name, **Geistingen.**] Town and commune in W Germany, in the *Land* (state) of North Rhine-Westphalia, British Zone, formerly in the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated on the Sieg River ab. 21 mi. SE of Cologne: machine, metallurgical, chemical, furniture, and rubber-goods factories. The Romanesque Church of Geistingen was completely destroyed in World War II. 11,342 (1950).

Hennegau (hen'ẹ.gou). German name of **Hainaut.**

Hennepin (hen'ẹ.pin; French, en.paṅ), **Louis.** b. at Ath, Belgium, c1640; d. in the Netherlands, after 1701. French missionary and explorer in America. He belonged to the order of Récollets of Saint Francis, went to Canada in 1673, and in 1678 joined La Salle's second expedition to the West. He was dispatched by La Salle from Fort Crèvecœur with two men in a canoe on Feb. 29, 1680, to explore the Illinois River and the upper Mississippi. He was captured by a party of Sioux on the Mississippi on April 11, 1680, and during captivity discovered the Falls of St. Anthony (the site of Minneapolis). He was rescued by Daniel Greysolon du Lhut (Duluth), arrived at Quebec in 1682, and on returning to Europe was made guardian of the convent of Renty in Artois. He published *Description de la Louisiane* (1683), *Nouvelle découverte d'un très grand pays* (1697; in which he claims to have descended the Mississippi to its mouth in 1680, a claim since shown to be false), and *Nouveau Voyage* (1698).

Hennequin (en.kaṅ), **Philippe Augustin.** b. at Lyons, France, 1763; d. at Tournai, Belgium, May 12, 1833. French historical painter.

Henner (e.ner), **Jean Jacques.** b. at Bernwiller, in Alsace, March 5, 1829; d. July 23, 1905. French genre painter.

Hennessy (e.ne.sē), **Jean.** b. 1874—. French journalist and political leader. He is a director of the newspaper *Le Quotidien* and was president of the French League of Nations Society.

Hennessy (hen'ẹ.si), **William John.** b. at Thomastown, Ireland, 1839; d. at London, 1917. British landscape and genre painter. He was trained at the National Academy of Design at New York, of which he became a member in 1863. In 1870 he moved to London, and for a time also lived in Normandy.

Hennigsdorf (hen'iks.dôrf). Town and commune in NE Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Brandenburg, Russian Zone, formerly in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, situated ab. 8 mi. NW of Berlin. Before World War II it had a steel mill of some importance. It is part of the metropolitan region of Berlin. 13,071 (1946).

Hennique (e.nēk), **Léon.** b. on the island of Guadaloupe, West Indies, November, 1851; d. at Paris, Dec. 25, 1935. French naturalistic novelist. He was a friend of Émile Zola and collaborator (with Zola, Huysmans, Maupassant, and Céard) in the *Soirées de Médan* collection of short stories. He is remembered especially for his novel *La Dévouée* (1887).

Henoch (hā'noch), **Eduard Heinrich.** b. at Berlin, June 17, 1820; d. at Dresden, Germany, Aug. 25, 1910. German pediatrician. He described spasmodic tic (1868) and gave a description of the connection between purpura and the disorders of the intestines (1868).

Henri (äṅ.rē). French form of **Henry.**

Henri I (of *Haiti*). See **Christophe, Henri.**

Henri (hen'rī), **Robert.** b. at Cincinnati, Ohio, June 25, 1865; d. at New York, July 12, 1929. American painter who, as one of "the Eight," was an organizer of the Armory Show (1913) and a teacher of wide influence. He studied at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts (1885 *et seq.*), and at Paris (1888 *et eq.*) at the École des Beaux-Arts and Julian Academy. At various times he traveled widely over western and southern Europe, England, Ireland, and Mexico, producing portraits of various racial and social types, and including also appealing paintings of children. He taught at Philadelphia and Paris, and at the Veltin, Chase, and Ferrer schools and the Art Students League at New York. Notes taken by his students formed the basis of his *Art Spirit* (1923).

Henriade (äṅ.ryad). Epic poem (printed 1723) by Voltaire, in ten cantos. It is a picture of war undertaken in the name of religion, and was intended to inspire a hatred of intolerance and persecution.

Henrici (hen.rēt'sẹ), **Jakob.** b. at Gross Karlenbach, Bavaria, Germany, Jan. 1, 1803; d. at Economy (now Ambridge), Pa., Dec. 25, 1892. American communist. He emigrated to the U.S. in 1823, and subsequently joined the Harmonist Society founded by George Rapp, which was then established at Harmony in Butler County, Pa., but which was afterward (1824) removed to the village of Economy (now Ambridge) in Beaver County. On the death of Rapp in 1868 he succeeded to the management of the community under the title of first trustee, which position he retained until his death.

Henricians (hen.rish'ạnz). Sect of religious reformers in Switzerland and S France in the 12th century, followers of Henry of Lausanne.

Henricians. Followers or adherents of the emperor Henry IV, who opposed Pope Gregory VII in favor of the antipope Clement III.

Henricus (hen.rī'kus). Latin form of **Henry.**

Henri III et sa Cour (äṅ.rē trwȧ ā sȧ kör). Drama by Alexandre Dumas *père*, produced in 1829.

Henrietta (hen.ri.et'ạ). Town in N Texas, county seat of Clay County, ab. 90 mi. NW of Fort Worth, in an oil and cattle producing region. 2,813 (1950).

Henrietta Anne (hen.ri.et'ạ an'). [Title, Duchesse **d'Orléans.**] b. at Exeter, England, June 16, 1644; d. at St.-Cloud, near Paris, June 30, 1670. Daughter of Charles I of England. She married Philippe, Duc d'Orléans (brother of Louis XIV), in 1661.

Henrietta Maria (mạ.rī'ạ). b. at Paris, Nov. 25, 1609; d. near Paris, Aug. 21, 1669. Queen of England; daughter of Henry IV of France. A Roman Catholic, she married Charles I of England in 1625, and through her influence on the king, especially after Buckingham's assassination in 1628, aroused suspicion among the Protestants. When the Civil War broke out, she went to Holland in 1642 to obtain aid for the king; she returned in 1643, and left England for France in 1644. After the Restoration she lived for a short time in England, but left finally in 1665.

Henriot (äṅ.ryō), **Émile.** [Pseudonym of **Émile Maigrot.**] b. at Paris, March 3, 1889—. French poet and novelist. He is best known as literary "chronicler" (1919–40) and official literary critic (1940 *et seq.*) of the newspaper *Le Temps*. *La Flamme et les cendres* (1914) is representative of his poetry. *Valentin* (1919) was his most successful novel.

Henriot, Philippe. b. at Reims, France, c1889; shot at Paris, June 28, 1944. French politician. A deputy (1932 *et seq.*), he belonged to the right-wing Republican Federation. He was minister of propaganda (1944) in the Vichy government, and was slain by members of the French Resistance movement.

Henrique (äṅ.rē'kẹ). Portuguese form of **Henry.**

Henriques (hen.rē'kẹs), **Robert (David Quixano).** b. at London, Dec. 11, 1905—. English novelist. Author of *Death by Moonlight* (1938), *No Arms No Armour* (1939), *Captain Smith and Company* (1943; American title, *The Voice of the Trumpet*), *The Journey Home* (1944), and *Too Little Love* (1950).

Henríquez (en.rē'keth), **Francisco Fernández de la Cueva.** See **Fernández de la Cueva Henríquez, Francisco.**

Henríquez Árias de Saavedra (en.rē'keth ä'ryäs dā sä.ä.bā'ŦHrä), **Baltazar de la Cueva.** See **Cueva Henríquez Árias de Saavedra, Baltazar de la.**

Henríquez de Almansa (en.rē'keth dā äl.män'sä), **Martín.** b. in Alcañizes, Spain, c1525; d. at Lima, Peru, March 15, 1583. Spanish colonial administrator.

Henríquez de Guzmán (en.rē'keth dā göth.män'), **Luis.** [Title, Count of **Alba de Liste.**] b. c1600; d. c1667. Spanish colonial administrator. He was viceroy of Mexico (June 28, 1650–Aug. 1, 1653) and of Peru (Feb. 24, 1655–July 31, 1661).

Henríquez de Rivera (en.rē'keth dā rē.bā'rä), **Payo.** b. at Seville, Spain, 1610; d. April 8, 1684. Spanish prelate and statesman. He was archbishop of Mexico (1668 *et seq.*). From December, 1673, to October, 1680, he was also viceroy.

Henry IV (hen'ri). Historical play in two parts, by Shakespeare. It was founded on an old play, *The Famous Victories of Henry V*. The first part was produced c1597 and printed in 1598; the second part was produced c1598 and printed in 1600. The two parts of *Henry IV*, and *Henry V*, form a trilogy on the youth and manhood of the victor of Agincourt, a beau ideal of kingship to the nationalistic Englishman of the Elizabethan period. Though Henry (Prince Hal) is nominally the hero of *Henry IV*, he is overshadowed by Harry Percy (Hotspur) and even more by Shakespeare's magnificent creation, Sir John Falstaff.

Henry V. Historical play by Shakespeare, acted in 1599, printed in 1600, and included in the folio of 1623. The material was taken from *The Famous Victories of Henry V*, and with the two parts of *Henry IV* completes a trilogy.

Henry V. Name given by the French Legitimists to the Comte de Chambord (1820–83).

Henry VI. Historical play in three parts, attributed to Shakespeare. The first part was acted as a new play in 1592. It was evidently written (c1588–89) by several hands, with additions by Shakespeare. The authors have been said to be Marlowe, Kyd, Peele, or Lodge, and perhaps Greene. The second part is a transcript of a play written c1589 and published in 1594 as *The First Part of the Contention betwixt the two Famous Houses of York and Lancaster*. It is thought to have been written by Greene, Peele, Marlowe, or Lodge, some of it being rewritten by Shakespeare and altered by some actor. The third part followed *The true Tragedie of Richard Duke of York, and the Death of Good King Henry the Sixt*, which was the second part of *The Contention*, conjecturally by Marlowe, with touches by Shakespeare. These three plays were included by Heming and Condell in the first collected edition of Shakespeare's plays in 1623.

Henry VIII. Historical play, partly by Shakespeare who appears to have left it unfinished, the rest being probably by Fletcher. It is founded on Holinshed's *Chronicle* and Foxe's *Christian Martyrs*, and was produced in 1613.

Henry II (of *Austria*). [Also, **Henry II Jasomirgott.**] b. 1114; d. 1177. Duke of Austria (1156–77); son of Leopold III of Austria and Agnes, daughter of the emperor Henry IV and mother of the emperor Conrad III by Frederick of Swabia. He became margrave of Austria on his father's death in 1141, and in 1143 was entrusted by Conrad III with the duchy of Bavaria, then in dispute with Henry the Lion of Saxony, who was pursuing the claim of his father, Henry X (of Bavaria). The claim was one of the sources of the Guelph-Ghibelline struggle. Henry left (1147) on the Second Crusade and on his return was asked by the new emperor, Frederick I, to give up Bavaria to Henry the Lion, one of Frederick's chief supporters. This he did in 1156; in return Austria was raised to the rank of duchy and he was made duke.

Henry (of *Bavaria*). See also **Henry** (of *Saxony* and *Bavaria*).

Henry X (of *Bavaria*). See **Henry the Proud.**

Henry I (of *Castile*). [Spanish, **Enrique.**] b. c1207; d. 1217. King of Castile (1214–June, 1217); son of Alfonso VIII of León and Castile and Eleanor, daughter of Henry II of England.

Henry II (of *Castile*). [Additional title, Count of **Trastamara**; Spanish, **Enrique.**] b. 1333; d. May, 1379. King of Castile (1369–79); natural son of Alfonso XI. He was known before his accession as Count of Trastamara, and ascended the throne by expelling his half-brother, Pedro the Cruel, with the aid of the celebrated captain Bertrand du Guesclin, sent by Charles V of France with an army made up of members of the free companies. Pedro, aided by Edward the Black Prince, had at first defeated him at Nájera in 1367, but the Black Prince retired to Bordeaux and Henry quickly took Pedro's place. He won an important victory over an English fleet off La Rochelle in 1372.

Henry III (of *Castile*). [Called **Henry the Sickly**; Spanish, **Enrique.**] b. 1379; d. 1406. King of Castile (1390–1406); son of John I. He married Catherine, daughter of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, and Constance, daughter of Pedro the Cruel, in 1388, and in 1403 recognized Benedict XIII as pope in opposition to Boniface IX.

Henry IV (of *Castile*). [Called **Henry the Impotent**; Spanish, **Enrique.**] b. at Valladolid, Spain, Jan. 6, 1425; d. at Madrid, Dec. 12, 1474. King of Castile (1454–74); son of John II. He married Juana of Portugal, the legitimacy of whose daughter, Juana (called la Beltraneja after her reputed father, the court favorite Beltrán de la Cueva), was questioned by the Cortes. He was deposed (1464) by a revolt, but his successor Alfonso died in 1465; he therefore adopted as his heiress his half-sister Isabella of Castile, who married Ferdinand of Aragón in 1469.

Henry I (of *England*). [Called **Henry Beauclerc.**] b. in England, probably in Yorkshire, 1068; d. in France, Dec. 1, 1135. King of England (1100–35); youngest son of William I (William the Conqueror) and Matilda of Flanders. He was well educated (hence his surname, perhaps because he was intended for the church. He became embroiled with his brothers, William II and Robert Curthose, Duke of Normandy, over his possessions in France, and made his peace with William but kept up a sporadic struggle with Robert until the latter left on the first Crusade in 1097. Henry was with William when the latter was mysteriously killed by an arrow while

hunting. Henry immediately set out for Winchester, seized the royal treasure, and proclaimed himself king. He was accepted by the witan and crowned three days after William's death, the claims of Robert Curthose being overlooked entirely. Henry set about consolidating his position before Robert could act. In addition to the regular oath he took at his coronation, he issued a coronation charter, promising to recognize the baron's feudal rights and the privileges of the church; though he ignored this charter during his reign, it was later to be the basis of the claims of the barons during their struggle with John that led to the Magna Charta in 1215. He married (1100) Edith (renamed Matilda), daughter of Malcolm III of Scotland and a descendant of the Saxon kings of England, thus uniting the Normans with the older rulers of the country. He recalled Anselm, archbishop of Canterbury, who had been in exile since 1097 after a quarrel with William II over the investiture of the clergy. Anselm, during his stay on the Continent, had become even stronger in his opinions and refused to consecrate the bishops invested by Henry. In 1103 Anselm again left England, but, both sides desiring some solution to the problem, Henry met the archbishop in Normandy in 1105 and the two made their peace: the bishops would henceforth be invested with staff and ring by the clerical power but they would pay homage, as landholders and as feudal lords, to the crown. Since Henry continued to nominate the bishops, this solution, the first in a series that established clerical investiture in Europe, was a victory for him. Robert Curthose, who had been in Italy at the time of William's death, invaded England in 1101, but was bought off by Henry and returned to Normandy. Henry then invaded Normandy and at Tinchebrai in 1106 defeated the Normans. Robert gave up all claim to Normandy and for the rest of his life was a prisoner, though nominally free, in England. Robert's son, William Clito, disputed the right of Henry to Normandy and allied himself with Louis VI (Louis the Fat) of France. Two wars were fought over Normandy, in 1109–12 and 1116–20. These resulted, however, only in a better definition of the French boundary with Normandy. Henry chose his principal councilors well, creating nobles when he could. His principal adviser, Roger, bishop of Salisbury, who became chancellor and justiciar, was of humble birth. Under Henry the court of the exchequer was established as a separate unit to decide questions that arose during the collections of taxes; the circuit of justices about the kingdom (justices in eyre) became a regular event; the royal council became differentiated into more or less separate bodies with distinct duties. Henry was twice married: Matilda, his first wife, was the mother of William, who was lost at sea off France in 1120, and of another Matilda, who was married to both the Emperor Henry V (d. 1125) and to Geoffrey of Anjou, by whom she became the mother of Henry II of England. Henry expected that Matilda would succeed him, but the crown was usurped by Stephen. Henry's second marriage (1121) was to Adela, daughter of Godfrey VII, Count of Louvain, in hopes of male offspring after the death of William, but the marriage was childless.

Henry II (of *England*). [Also **Henry of Anjou, Henry Curtmantle, Henry Plantagenet.**] b. at Le Mans, Maine, France, March 25, 1133; d. at Chinon, Touraine, France, July 6, 1189. King of England (1154–89); son of Matilda, daughter of Henry I of England, and Geoffrey IV, Count of Anjou, her second husband. Henry was the founder of the Angevin (Plantagenet) line of English kings and ruled over an area that stretched from the Pyrenees to the Scottish border; his mother ceded to him in 1150 her claim to the English throne and her possessions in Normandy, his father's death in 1151 brought him Anjou, his marriage (1152) to Eleanor of Aquitaine (divorced wife of Louis VII of France) made him ruler of Aquitaine, Poitou, Guienne, and Gascony. In 1153, pursuing his mother's claim to the English throne, he invaded England and fought against Stephen. The death of Stephen's only son made the fighting unnecessary and at Wallingford in that year it was agreed that Stephen was to rule in England until his death and that Henry would be recognized as his heir. Stephen died the next year and Henry was crowned on Dec. 19, 1154. Henry made further attempts to extend his realm: he forced Scotland to acknowledge him as overlord; Brittany too became a vassal state, but he failed to conquer Toulouse in 1159 when Louis VII intervened. In 1170 he divided his domains among his sons: Henry became king of England and was given Normandy, Maine, and Anjou; Richard (Richard the Lionhearted) was given possession of Aquitaine and his mother's other lands; Geoffrey was made overlord of Brittany; only John (hence called John Lackland) remained without a grant. These proved to be only nominal gifts, however; Henry retained actual control of his lands and their revenues. As a result, he faced, for the remainder of his reign, a series of revolts by his sons, who fought him and also battled among themselves; Eleanor, his queen, was a moving spirit behind the trouble, perhaps because of Henry's open infidelity with such mistresses as Rosamond Clifford (Fair Rosamond). John, who despite his lack of possessions was his father's favorite, was to be married in 1173 and Henry demanded certain castles of his son Henry as a wedding gift. Henry, Richard, and Geoffrey, aided by Scotland, France, and several of the discontented English barons, rose in revolt, but Henry subdued them; at Falaise in 1174 the sons were confirmed in their possessions, but John got the castles and the king of Scotland agreed to do homage to Henry. In 1183 the young Henry died and Richard was asked to give Aquitaine to John since he was to come into possession of England. Richard refused and had to fight John and Geoffrey. Geoffrey died in 1186 and the reshuffling of lands led to Richard's open warfare against his father. In 1189 Richard and Philip II of France defeated Henry; Henry signed the agreement at Colombières whereby he was to do homage to Philip and to agree that Richard was his heir. In addition, the names of those who had been treating traitorously with the other side were to be exchanged between the kings; Henry's discovery that John was one of those secretly in league with his enemies undoubtedly killed him.

Internal Affairs. Henry has been called by some historians the greatest of the English kings, and this reputation is due in part to his selection of his lieutenants. Richard de Lucy was chosen as his justiciar early in his reign, and among his other appointments was his choice of Thomas à Becket as chancellor in 1155. Thomas was an ardent supporter of the king and helped him to extend his power within and outside the realm. When in 1162 the archbishopric of Canterbury fell vacant, Henry, over Thomas's objections, appointed him to the post. Thomas immediately made it clear that he would not serve two masters and that, as an ecclesiastic, he would fight extensions of the royal power over clerical privileges. He resigned the chancellorship and, by various actions, brought the matter of church rights to a head. Henry convened a council at Clarendon which issued (1164) the Constitutions of Clarendon, limiting clerical power (for example, they eliminated appeal to Rome from royal decisions and placed in the civil courts the sentencing of those found guilty in clerical courts). Thomas's actions soon brought him fines for contempt and, further, led to a demand for an accounting of his chancellorship. He appealed to Rome, thus violating the Clarendon provision, and was adjudged guilty by a secular court. Thomas fled to France; his lands were confiscated, but he constantly held the threat of an interdict over Henry's head. After several meetings in France between the two, Thomas returned to England in 1170. There he suspended those who had taken part in the coronation of young Henry as king of England and excommunicated those who had taken over his property. Henry, then in France, flew into a rage when he heard of this and his remarks were taken as orders by four of his knights, who came to England and murdered Thomas on Dec. 29, 1170, at Canterbury. Becket, as symbol of resistance to a greedy monarchy, became a popular hero and martyr; Henry found it expedient to make a pilgrimage to the tomb of his former friend and to revoke most of the anticlerical provisions that had been adopted (though he later reinstated them); in particular, jurisdiction over ecclesiastical clerks went to the church's courts (benefit of clergy). One of Henry's discoveries as king was that much revenue could be obtained from the courts through the issuance of writs and the assignment of cases in which the crown had an interest

(principally land cases) to the correct courts. He established (1178) the court of common pleas to take care of other cases. The jury system, whereby crimes were noted and tried by men rather than by ordeal, finds its roots in his reign. The power of the sheriffs was reduced. The teaching of Roman law, then undergoing a revival of interest on the Continent, was forbidden in England; instead, Henry established the common law as the English system. He regularized the circuits of the justices in eyre and increased their number. The power of the barons was reduced; the Inquest of Service (1166) instituted a check on the scutage (financial payment in place of actual military service) collected by the underlords and made certain that the barons withheld none of it from the king. Also, the barons were limited in the forces they could raise to those required by the king; excessive levies, made into private armies, were stopped. By the Assize of Arms (1181) all freedmen in the kingdom were required to maintain themselves as a militia according to their station in life. Henry also instituted (Saladin Tithe, 1188) the first tax on personal property in an effort to raise money for the third Crusade. Richard I (Richard the Lionhearted) succeeded him.

Henry III (of *England*). b. at Winchester, Oct. 1, 1207; d. at Westminister, Nov. 16, 1272. King of England (1216–72); son of John and Isabella of Angoulême. He succeeded at the age of 9 years, under the regency of William Marshal, Earl of Pembroke. He pacified the barons by an immediate reissue of Magna Charta (again the next year), but his title was disputed by Louis, son of Philip of France, who had been chosen king by the barons opposed to John. The regent defeated Louis's army at Lincoln May 20, 1217, and compelled him to abandon his claim to the crown after having suffered the loss of his reinforcements in a naval battle off Dover, Aug. 24, 1217. After the death of Pembroke in 1219, the government was carried on by the justiciar Hubert de Burgh, supported by Stephen Langton, archbishop of Canterbury, until 1227, when Henry personally assumed the direction of affairs. After the failure of his invasion (1230) of Provence and Gascony, he dismissed (1232) de Burgh and came under the sway of Peter des Roches, bishop of Winchester, but the baronial party, when de Burgh was imprisoned for witchcraft (1233), rose and forced des Roches' dismissal and de Burgh's reinstatement to his lands. Henry's marriage (Jan. 14, 1236) to Eleanor of Provence brought a still further influx of Frenchmen to the court and to high position. The feeling of the English nobility that they were being imposed on was further strengthened by Henry's subservience to the papal power, both in the collection of money and in the appointment of Italians to vacant English church positions. The opposition to Roman domination was led by Edmund Rich (exiled c1234) and Robert Grosseteste; the leaders of the baronial party were Simon de Montfort (originally one of the French nobles who came over in the train of Eleanor) and Roger Bigod. The dissatisfaction came to a head in 1257 when Henry demanded money to repay the pope for an unsuccessful war to capture the kingdom of Sicily; the throne was to go to Edmund, Henry's son, but the war failed; the king nevertheless asked for the money. The barons forced on the king the Provisions of Oxford (1258), whereby a permanent governing council was to be established to control the king's actions, the foreigners were to be dismissed, and money powers were to be in the hands of a committee. Under this government the Treaty of Paris (1260) was agreed to with France: England gave up claim to Normandy and Anjou; for such lands as the king still held in France he would do homage to the French king. Henry fought against the Provisions of Oxford; he and the barons agreed to permit the dispute to be arbitrated by Louis IX of France, and that monarch decreed in Henry's favor. He repudiated the Provisions, whereupon the barons rose in arms under Simon de Montfort and defeated the king at the battle of Lewes May 14, 1264. Henry was kept a virtual prisoner by Simon, who became actual ruler of the kingdom. But soon Simon's supporters among the barons began to suspect him of building his personal power at their expense and, when he turned to the Welsh for support in the face of coalitions against him, they rose against him. Led by Prince Edward (later Edward I) they crushed Simon's power, first at Kenilworth Aug. 1, 1265, then at Evesham Aug. 4, 1265, where de Montfort was killed. Henry was freed, but Edward now became virtual ruler; he reaffirmed Magna Charta and issued the Statute of Marlborough (1267) which embodied most of the barons' program. So secure was he that he went on a crusade, and he was absent from England when Henry died.

Henry IV (of *England*). [Called **Henry of Bolingbroke, Henry of Lancaster.**] b. at the castle of Bolingbroke, near Spilsby, Lincolnshire, April 3, 1367; d. at Westminster, March 20, 1413. First king (1399–1413) of England of the house of Lancaster; son of John of Gaunt (fourth son of Edward III) and Blanche, heiress of Lancaster. His marriage (1380) to Mary de Bohun brought him the dukedom of Hereford in 1397, but it was as Earl of Derby that he was known in his early career. From 1390 to 1393 he was absent on a pilgrimage in the East, making a name for himself as a soldier and an accomplished knight. He fell victim to Richard II's struggle for supremacy over the nobility and was banished for ten years in 1398. John of Gaunt died in 1399 and Richard confiscated all the lands of Lancaster, contradicting a promise he had made to retain them for Henry. While the king was absent in Ireland, Henry landed in England in July, 1399, gathered to him many of the nobility, who hated Richard's usurpations, and took possession of the kingdom. Richard rushed back from Ireland but, deserted by his forces, fled to Wales, where he was captured. On Sept. 29, 1399, Richard resigned the throne, but Parliament gratuitously insulted him the next day by voting his abdication and proclaiming Henry king. An uprising by Richard's supporters early in 1400 was put down; the ex-king died, under mysterious circumstances, in prison on Feb. 14, 1400. Troubles with the Scots and the Welsh occupied much of Henry's time for the next years; the constant watch on the Percies of Northumberland took most of the rest of it. He had the support of the Percys against the Scots at Homildon Hill (September, 1402) but they felt that their services were poorly repaid and joined the forces of Owen Glendower, in revolt in Wales since 1400. They and other disaffected nobles gathered a great force and marched against the king. He met them at Shrewsbury (July 21, 1403) and routed them; Harry Percy (Hotspur) was killed, Thomas Percy, Earl of Worcester, was captured and executed, and Northumberland was forced to submit. In 1405 Henry put down two revolts; the second, as the result of which he executed Archbishop Scrope of York, was the more serious. In 1409 Prince Henry (later Henry V) ended the Glendower rebellion, soon after Northumberland was finally eliminated as a threat at Bramham Moor (February, 1408). Henry was now in failing health, attributed popularly to his execution of the cleric Scrope, and was too feeble to fight off the strong bid for power of Prince Henry and Thomas and Henry Beaufort. He summoned enough strength, however, in November, 1411, to dismiss Henry and reinstate his faithful chancellor, Thomas Arundel, archbishop of Canterbury. Henry's reign was marked by a scrupulous adherence to constitutional government and by a severe persecution of the Lollards (1401 *et seq.*). He married twice: by Mary de Bohun he had four sons (Henry V; Thomas, Duke of Clarence; John, Duke of Bedford; Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester) and two daughters (Blanche, wife of Louis III, elector palatine; Philippa, wife of Eric XIII of Sweden); by Joan, widow of the Duke of Brittany, whom he married in 1402, he had no children.

Henry V (of *England*). b. at Monmouth, probably Aug. 9, 1387; d. at Vincennes, Aug. 31, 1422. King of England (1413–22); son of Henry IV and Mary, daughter of Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford. He came to responsibility early and when not yet 16 was commander of the royal forces at Shrewsbury against the Percies; an unfounded legend says that he personally killed Harry Percy (Hotspur) at that battle. In the later years of the reign of his father he was prominent in the council, but his insistence on a rapprochement with Burgundy led to his dismissal in 1411. He succeeded to the throne on March 20, 1413, and immediately set about arranging matters to secure domestic peace, among other things restoring those who had lost their titles or lands. In 1415,

a plot by Richard, Earl of Cambridge, to make the Earl of March king was discovered; Cambridge was executed. The rebellious Lollards were a more difficult matter, but he firmly enforced the anti-Lollard statute *De Heretico Comburendo* of 1401, Sir John Oldcastle being one of those burned (1417) for his part in the revolt of 20,000 Lollards in 1414. Under Henry's rule constitutional government made further advances: the consent of Parliament to a law was made necessary for its validity and Parliament obtained the right to draft bills without amendment; the privy council became a permanent body. Henry now decided to embark on a career of reconquest in France, principally because of French support of the Welsh during Glendower's rebellion during his father's reign, but also, according to some historians, to divert attention from domestic complaints. He crossed to France in 1415, besieged and took Harfleur, and marched on Calais. At Agincourt, his army of 13,000, thinned by disease, was faced by 50,000 French; on Oct. 25, 1415, St. Crispin's Day, the battle was fought; the French were routed with great loss, and Henry continued on to Calais. He returned almost at once to England. In 1416 he made alliances with Burgundy and with the Emperor Sigismund; the latter treaty led to the ending of the Western Schism in the church with the election in 1417 of Martin V as pope. In 1417, having completed preparations, Henry again crossed the Channel. He took Caen and besieged Rouen; most of Normandy fell into his hands, and after the fall of Rouen in 1419 his army approached Paris. The French diplomatic picture was quite complex, but with the murder of the Duke of Burgundy by the Dauphin's men in September, 1419, the way was clear for Henry's success. He played one party against the other, made himself master of the situation, and, by the Treaty of Troyes (May 21, 1420), attained his principal aims. He was to marry Catherine of Valois, daughter of Charles VI of France; he would serve as regent for the insane king; and he was to be the king's heir, the Dauphin being specifically excluded. On June 2, he married Catherine; in December he made a triumphal entry into Paris. He returned with his queen to England to have her crowned and to have the treaty ratified, but in his absence a revolt occurred in Normandy and the Duke of Clarence was defeated by the Dauphin's forces at Baugé in Anjou. Henry returned to France and, while besieging Meaux (1421–22), weakened his health and died the following summer. He was succeeded by his nine-months-old son Henry VI. Henry is often considered the ideal knightly king, and he modeled himself deliberately in the image of King Arthur and Godfrey of Bouillon. He is said on doubtful authority to have been wild and dissolute in his youth (probably a story spread by prejudiced religious controversialists who disliked his friendship with the Lollard Oldcastle), and is so represented by Shakespeare; but Shakespeare took him as the model king and as the culmination of English greatness before Elizabeth.

Henry VI (of *England*). b. at Windsor, England, Dec. 6, 1421; d. at London, May 21, 1471. King of England (1422–61 and 1470–71); son of Henry V and Catherine of Valois. By the Treaty of Troyes (1420), Henry V became heir to the French throne; when he and his father-in-law, Charles VI of France, died within a few months of each other, the infant Henry VI inherited both kingdoms under the treaty. He was opposed by Charles's son, the Dauphin (later Charles VII), in France. He succeeded to the English throne at the age of not quite nine months, under the protectorship of his uncle John, Duke of Bedford, the protectorship being exercised in England by Bedford's brother Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, during Bedford's absence as regent in France. There Bedford continued the prosecution of the Hundred Years' War, moving as far as the Loire, where in 1428 Orléans was besieged. But in 1429 Joan of Arc came to the aid of the French king, drove the English from their positions around the city, and began the long retreat of the English from France. Charles continued on to Reims, where he was crowned king in 1429. Henry's holdings in France (despite his coronation as king of France at Paris in 1431) slowly shrank until, in 1453, the English retained nothing but Calais. Bedford died in 1435, but even before that Gloucester's rule at home was complicated by the control of the council by the Beauforts, opposed to his policies. When Henry was declared of age in 1437, control of the government passed into the hands of the Beauforts, especially Henry Beaufort (Cardinal Beaufort), and of William de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk. Gloucester was aided by Richard, Duke of York, the king's cousin and nearest kinsman, but Henry's preference lay in the Beaufort party. Suffolk arranged the king's marriage (April 22, 1445) with Margaret of Anjou, daughter of the titular king of Naples and Jerusalem and duke of Lorraine; their only son, Edward, was born in 1453. When both Gloucester and Beaufort died in 1447, Suffolk became leader of the king's party and York, leader of the opposition to Suffolk, was sent to Ireland as governor. The steady collapse of the French war (in which the English were now under the leadership of Edmund Beaufort) led to Suffolk's removal in 1450; he was banished by the king, but his ship was stopped off Dover and he was executed (probably by York's orders). Popular discontent reached a climax in 1450 in Cade's rebellion; London was taken by the rebels but they were persuaded to return to their homes. York now returned from Ireland and demanded that he be named heir presumptive, but Parliament refused his claim. In 1453 Henry became insane, the first of a series of attacks of insanity that may be traceable to his grandfather Charles VI of France. A contest for the regency ensued between Queen Margaret (supported by Edmund Beaufort, Duke of Somerset) and the Duke of York. The council named York regent and in 1454 protector of the infant Prince Edward. Henry regained his sanity in 1455 and dismissed York. The latter then laid claim to the throne: Henry's claim was as a descendant of John of Gaunt, fourth son of Edward III; York's mother, however, was descended from Lionel, Duke of Clarence, Edward III's third son. Though York's claim was strong, Henry's father, and his father before him, had reigned and received homage, as had Henry. The factions resorted to arms; York obtained the aid of Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick; the king's party (called Lancastrian because of his descent from John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster) was led by Margaret and Somerset. Somerset was killed in the battle of St. Albans (May 22, 1455) and for four years a truce was maintained, York again being regent during another of Henry's spells of insanity (from 1455). Sane again, Henry dismissed York, who was defeated at Ludlow in 1459; York escaped to Ireland, Warwick to France. They returned in 1460 and captured the king at Northampton (July 10, 1460). York was declared heir to the throne, but Margaret, fighting for her son's rights, struck back. York was killed at Wakefield (Dec. 29, 1460) and Warwick was defeated at the second battle of St. Albans (Feb. 17, 1461). York's son Edward, Earl of March, took the field against the Lancastrians and, after defeating them at Mortimer's Cross, had himself crowned king (February, 1461) at London as Edward IV. The decisive battle of the Wars of the Roses was fought at Towton on March 29, 1461; the Lancastrians were routed, Margaret fled to France, and Henry took refuge in Scotland. He made an attempt to invade England in 1464 and was captured in 1465 and imprisoned. Warwick, who had turned against the Yorkists, allied himself with Margaret in France and in 1470 returned to England. Henry was restored, but Warwick was slain at the battle of Barnet and Margaret's army was defeated at Tewkesbury (May 4, 1471), where Edward, Henry's son, was killed. Henry died in the Tower soon afterwards, probably murdered.

Henry VII (of *England*). [Frequently called **Henry Tudor;** before his accession known as the Earl of **Richmond.**] b. Jan. 28, 1457; d. at Richmond, near London, April 21, 1509. King of England (1485–1509), the first of the Tudor line. He became head of the house of Lancaster on the death of Henry VI in the Tower of London in 1471, and, as an object of jealousy as the principal Lancastrian to the kings of the house of York (Edward IV and Richard III), spent the years from 1471 to 1485 in exile, chiefly in Brittany. He was to have joined in Buckingham's rebellion of 1483, but storms prevented his landing in England and Buckingham was defeated. Encouraged by desertions, especially those of Yorkists, from Richard III's tyranny, in 1485 he effected a landing in England, and having gained the victory at

Bosworth Field, Aug. 22, 1485, in which King Richard was killed, was crowned king Oct. 30, 1485. Henry VII traced his descent on his mother's side back to John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, fourth son of Edward III; his father, Edmund Tudor, Earl of Richmond, was the son of Owen Tudor and Catherine of Valois, widow of Henry V of England. When Henry married (Jan. 18, 1486) Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Edward IV, he united in his own person the titles of the houses of Lancaster and York. Edward's brothers being dead (George, Duke of Clarence, murdered in 1478, and Richard III dying at Bosworth) and his sons (Edward V and Richard, Duke of York) being slain in the Tower, Henry Tudor stood as undeniably having the best claim to the throne. He immediately arrested Edward, Earl of Warwick, son of the Duke of Clarence, and imprisoned him in the Tower. But in 1487 an impostor, Lambert Simnel, claiming to be Warwick, landed in England, backed by John de la Pole, Earl of Lincoln, who had been chosen heir presumptive by Richard III. Henry exposed the imposture by bringing Warwick from the Tower to show that he was still a prisoner, and then marched against Simnel and Lincoln. At Stoke-upon-Trent (June 16, 1487) Lincoln was killed and Simnel defeated. Simnel was later pardoned and ended his career as a scullion in the king's kitchen. In 1488 another impostor, a Fleming named Perkin Warbeck, began visiting European courts, pretending to be Richard, Duke of York, the son of Edward IV who had been murdered in the Tower on Richard III's orders. Warbeck was turned out of several countries, either because his claim was patently foolish or because Henry made strong diplomatic protests. He finally obtained the aid of James IV of Scotland and landed in Cornwall in 1497, proclaiming himself Richard IV. He was soon captured and put in the Tower. There his active mind conceived a plan of escape that included Warwick but, the plot being discovered soon after another attempt to impersonate Warwick had been made in London, Henry had both Warbeck and Warwick executed in 1499. In the early years of his reign Henry faced almost continual revolts, but no really serious rebellion occurred until 1497. Then, in protest against taxation for a war against Scotland, the men of Cornwall, led by Thomas Flammock (or Flamank), who was subsequently joined by James Touchet, Baron Audley, marched across England to Blackheath, near London. The king's forces easily defeated them there on June 17; the leaders were executed and their followers were sent home. Henry's policy was to avoid war and to build up the internal economy and the royal treasury. He invaded France briefly in 1492 to protest forcibly against the destruction of Brittany's independence by Charles VIII, who had married Anne, Duchess of Brittany, but accepted the Peace of Étaples (Nov. 9, 1492) which gave him 750,000 crowns as an indemnity. The incipient trouble with Scotland, due to Scotland's adherence to France and to James IV's support of Perkin Warbeck, was calmed by the suppression of Warbeck's rebellion, and in 1502 by the marriage of Margaret, Henry's eldest daughter, to James. His eldest son, Arthur, married Catherine of Aragon on Nov. 15, 1501; Arthur died on April 2, 1502, and Henry, wishing to preserve the Spanish connection, made several attempts to match Catherine again, including himself as a suitor after the death of Elizabeth of York in 1503; Catherine eventually married Arthur's younger brother Henry, after the latter ascended the throne as Henry VIII, the marriage being perhaps the most fateful in English history. Another of Henry's daughters, Mary, married Louis XII of France in 1514. Henry established his monarchy as an absolute rule, though outwardly maintaining the limitations on his powers established in the preceding 270 years. He put his trust in able men, regardless of their status, raising them to the nobility where necessary, and, by making them dependent on him, controlled them absolutely. His council, sitting in the Star Chamber, became the supreme court of the land (and a lucrative one in fees), and its powers were strengthened by statutes passed by subservient parliaments giving it great scope. Laws were passed controlling the economic life of the nation; exports of unfinished cloth were forbidden, for example, and wages and prices were made subject to law. In 1496 the Intercursus Magnus, a commercial treaty fixing duties and providing for reciprocal privileges, was negotiated with the Flemish. Henry reëstablished ancient taxes and fees where he could, and saw to it that they were collected. He himself checked the accounts of the treasury (to which he diverted much of the business of the exchequer) and obtained the reputation of being extremely tight-fisted. Typical of his financial maneuvers was the call for a war subsidy against France and the retention of the subsidies when no war developed. "Morton's fork," named for John Morton, his chancellor, was a typical tax scheme: those who lived well paid a tax because they obviously could afford one; those who lived less sumptuously also paid because they obviously saved money through their economies. But Henry's taxation caused great hatred for his tax collectors, and early in his son's reign the principal collectors, Richard Empson and Edmund Dudley, were executed on a trumped-up charge of treason. Henry's reign also saw the passage of Poynings' Law (the Statute of Drogheda, 1495) which made Ireland a vassal state under the English crown. Henry's enforcement of the Statute of Liveries eventually broke down the private armies of retainers maintained by the nobility; the severe fines and other punishments made the royal military force paramount in the nation and permitted economies in the military budget. Henry's reign is notable as the period when English overseas exploration began (Cabot's voyages of 1496 and later) and when the New Learning came to England (John Colet's lectures at Oxford, 1496–1504).

Henry VIII (of *England*). b. at Greenwich, June 28, 1491; d. at Westminster, Jan. 28, 1547. King of England (1509–47); second and only surviving son of Henry VII and Elizabeth of York. Well educated in the New Learning by such teachers as poet laureate John Skelton, he had great respect for scholarship and was himself an accomplished linguist, a poet, and a musician on lute, organ, and harpsichord; he was also a fine horseman, swordsman, runner, and wrestler, all accomplishments that led to his early popularity. After the death of his older brother Arthur, he became (1503) Prince of Wales. He succeeded his father on April 22, 1509, and on June 3 married his betrothed, Catherine of Aragon, widow of his brother, for which marriage negotiations had been proceeding, principally concerned with her dowry, for some five years.

Foreign Policy. Where Henry VII had avoided foreign adventures, Henry VIII entered freely into European politics, at first through the interests of Thomas Wolsey, who by 1511 had become his principal adviser, and later through his own desires and ambitions. In 1515 Francis I became king of France; in 1516 Charles I attained the Spanish throne and in 1519, as Charles V, became Holy Roman Emperor. European politics of the next 40 years revolved about the struggles for power of these kings, and Henry sought to keep the balance of power in his hand. In 1511 he joined the Holy League, with Ferdinand of Aragon, the Republic of Venice, and the Pope, against the French. The English navy under the Howards won several victories in 1511, and when in 1513 the emperor Maximilian I joined the League Henry crossed to France to join him and to take personal charge of his army. With Maximilian he won the victory of Guinegate (called the Battle of the Spurs) on Aug. 16, 1513. During his absence in France, James IV of Scotland, an ally of France, invaded England and was defeated and killed by the English under Thomas Howard, Earl of Surrey, at Flodden, on Sept. 9, 1513. France made peace in 1514, giving up Touraine to the English; in 1518 the French bought it back for 600,000 crowns. The election of Charles V as emperor in 1519 led to a series of negotiations by both France and Spain with Henry: Charles came to Kent in 1520 to confer and on June 7, 1520, Henry met Francis outside Calais at the Field of the Cloth of Gold, a magnificent but futile parley with all the trappings of a departed feudalism. The result of the conferences, after a further interview with Charles, was an alliance with the emperor (according to some because Wolsey desired the emperor's support in his candidacy for the papacy, but neither in 1522 nor in 1523 was his election forthcoming). The tremendous sum left to Henry by his father had been used up in the French war and in the subsequent diplomatic maneuvers; Parliament refused to give more

money to Wolsey and a forced loan brought practically nothing into the treasury. Henry was shackled by lack of funds and was unable to participate in the events that brought matters in Europe to a climax. Francis was captured by the emperor at Pavia in 1525 and after the subsequent sack of Rome (1527) by the emperor's troops Henry was excluded even from the making of the Treaty of Cambrai in 1529. Henry did make an attempt to ally himself with France, signing (Aug. 30, 1525) a treaty of alliance, but he could not support the alliance. Charles V was now master of Italy (therefore also of Rome), and, although opposed by Francis, still the most powerful ruler in Europe. The tremendous upset resulting when Henry attempted to divorce Catherine led to Wolsey's downfall. Thomas Cromwell now became the king's chief adviser and, following Henry's break with the Roman Catholic Church, saw quite clearly the danger of a coalition against, and an invasion of, England. He therefore suggested and arranged a marriage with Anne of Cleves, daughter of the principal Protestant prince of Europe. The marriage took place in January, 1640, but the king now had a two-year-old son and did not care at all for his German bride. They were divorced in June, and Cromwell, caught in a court cabal, was executed almost immediately. In 1542 Henry proclaimed Ireland a kingdom and reasserted England's old claim to Scottish submission. War between Scotland and England resulted and at Solway Moss (Nov. 25, 1542) James V of Scotland was defeated. James died on December 14, and Mary Queen of Scots, then a week old, succeeded. Henry thereupon proposed that the new Scottish queen and his son Edward be married; the Scots refused the proposition and Henry turned to Charles V for an alliance. He sent (1544) troops into Scotland to punish the regent for his refusal of the suit, and in 1545 took Boulogne, but he received no support from the emperor and was forced to make peace with Francis. Henry's foreign policy, apart from its resulting in a strong English navy, was a failure. He had dissipated his father's fortune in fruitless adventures and England, instead of becoming the power on the Continent he had wished it to be, was of little consequence in the Continental struggle for power. Calais alone still remained in English hands, but so weak was England that in ten years Calais would be lost.

The Reformation. Henry's marriage to Catherine of Aragon had required a papal dispensation, one about which both the pope and the archbishop of Canterbury had had doubts at the time. When, in the course of years, Catherine had a long series of miscarriages, there was talk, in 1514, of a dissolution of the marriage; but the accession of Francis I in France brought closer ties with Spain and the matter was dropped. Catherine bore a daughter in 1516, the future queen Mary I, but again the miscarriages began. Henry, knowing he was not at fault, earnestly desired a son; were he to die leaving only a daughter, the civil strife that had plagued England in the Wars of the Roses in his father's time might again break out. He had a son, Henry Fitzroy, born illegitimately in 1519 to Elizabeth Blount, but he wanted an heir, and as time passed he became determined to have one. He was a firm adherent of the Church of Rome; his book *Assertio septem sacramentorum contra M. Lutherum* (1521) a vigorous defense of the sacraments against Luther's doctrines, had won for him the title of Defender of the Faith (Fidei Defensor) from Pope Leo X. But his position as head of the English nation was paramount in his thoughts and in 1527 he began proceedings for a divorce from the 42-year-old Catherine, alleging the invalidity of the marriage with a deceased brother's wife, despite the papal dispensation. How large a part Henry's desire for Anne Boleyn played in his decision to divorce Catherine is conjectural; it is certain that unless they married their children could not inherit and that she conducted the affair very cleverly. Pope Clement VII, well aware of the immediate power of the emperor, whose niece Mary would become illegitimate if the marriage with Catherine were annulled, and of the distance separating him from England, temporized. He appointed (1528) a commission to sit in England, composed of Wolsey, appointed papal legate for the purpose, and Lorenzo Campeggio, bishop of Salisbury, the regular papal legate, to hear and decide on the case; but in 1529, Campeggio having delayed a decision on papal orders, the case was called to Rome for hearing. Wolsey was very shortly dismissed and Cranmer was put in charge of the negotiations. Cranmer traveled in Europe, parleying with Charles V and obtaining opinions from scholars on the question. Henry gathered opinions from various English and foreign universities, and with these opinions to back him, Cranmer held that the marriage was invalid and that the pope had been incompetent to grant a dispensation. Anne Boleyn was carrying Henry's child, and the marriage had to be arranged quickly. Cranmer secretly performed the ceremony on Jan. 25, 1533, and on May 23, as archbishop of Canterbury since March, declared the marriage with Catherine void and that with Anne Boleyn valid (May 28, 1533). Elizabeth, the future queen, born on Sept. 7, 1533, was thus legitimatized. Meanwhile Henry had been carrying on a war of nerves with the pope. He convoked Parliament in November, 1529, and with his new chancellor, Thomas More, as speaker, worked on the anticlerical feelings of the assembly. Acts limiting the power of the clergy were passed, including one, in 1532, reducing the annates paid to Rome to five percent. At the same time he fined (1531) the convocations of the clergy at Canterbury and York 119,000 pounds under the same statute of praemunire (acting on papal authority without the king's consent) under which he had ruined Wolsey. This submission of the English clergy was anything but acceptable to the pope; in September, 1533, he excommunicated Henry. Earlier in 1533 the king had had passed an act whereby spiritual appeals had to be made to Canterbury or to the king; in 1534 a group of 32 religious bills were passed by Parliament, which among other things cut Rome off from English revenue, declared that episcopal and archiepiscopal offices were to be filled by royal nomination and election by chapters, authorized an oath to the crown before consecration, established dispensations in the hands of the archbishop of Canterbury, and gave the king control of canons. The Act of Supremacy, at the end of the same year, appointed the king (and his successors) protector and only supreme head of the church and clergy of England. In addition to the clerical acts, Parliament passed an act of succession, declaring the children of Henry's second marriage heirs to the throne and requiring an oath to uphold the succession, on pain of conviction of treason, from all subjects. Both Thomas More, the chancellor, and John Fisher, bishop of Rochester, refused to take the oath, and in 1535 both were beheaded. At the instance of his new adviser, Thomas Cromwell, who was made vicar general or vicegerent of the king in matters ecclesiastical in 1535, Henry first suppressed the smaller (1536) and afterward the larger (1539) monasteries, whose property was confiscated. Most of the land was later sold for revenue; the precious metal and jewelry were kept by the crown; the buildings and libraries were in many instances destroyed. This revolution in the religious life of the country was not to pass without protest; in 1536 occurred the Pilgrimage of Grace, an uprising of Roman Catholics in the north of England. They forced Cromwell's men to stop their depredations, but, after they dispersed, their leaders were tried and executed. In 1535 Coverdale's Bible and in 1539 the Great Bible, its successor, were printed, in English. The Ten Articles of Faith, put forth in convocation in 1536, contained far too much of Protestantism for Henry, and in 1539 he procured the enactment of the Statute of Six Articles, a definition of heresy that adhered closely to Roman Catholic doctrine. But this could not hold back the flood he had released, and the Reformation flowed on to its full tide under his successors.

Internal Events. Henry's marriage to Anne Boleyn ended on May 19, 1536, when she was executed for adultery. The next day he was married for the third time, to Jane Seymour. Elizabeth, daughter of Anne Boleyn, was declared illegitimate; Henry had earlier possessed as one of his mistresses Mary, Anne's sister, and this was believed to attaint Elizabeth. Jane Seymour gave birth to the future Edward VI and then died on Oct. 24, 1537. Henry's fourth wife (Jan. 6, 1540) was Anne of Cleves;

their divorce took place on June 24, 1540. On August 8, 1540, Henry married Catherine Howard, the day Cromwell was executed for being too zealous a Protestant. Catherine Howard was beheaded in less than two years (Feb. 12, 1542) for adultery, apparently a more justifiable charge than the one against Anne Boleyn. Henry's sixth wife was Catherine Parr; they were married on July 12, 1543, and she survived him. By these six marriages, Henry had three children: Mary, daughter of Catherine of Aragon, who reigned as Mary I; Elizabeth, who was the daughter of Anne Boleyn; Edward VI, the son of Jane Seymour, who was Henry's immediate successor. Henry's advisers, besides the great Wolsey, More, Cranmer, and Cromwell, included his early mentors William Warham, archbishop of Canterbury, who crowned Henry king, Richard Foxe, bishop of Winchester, and Thomas Howard, Earl of Surrey. A few pretenders were dealt with in the early years of the reign; Richard de la Pole, a descendant of the Yorkist family, was declared king of England by Louis XII of France in 1511, and in 1513 his brother Edmund, Earl of Suffolk, a prisoner in the Tower, was executed as a danger to the crown. Edward Stafford, 3rd Duke of Buckingham, was executed for disloyalty in 1521. Wolsey, deprived of his magnificence, died in disgrace in 1530 while on his way to answer charges of high treason. More was beheaded for his adherence to the original succession and Cromwell for treason. Cranmer alone of the king's principal aides outlived him, to die at the stake in 1556. Henry's reliance on Parliament, especially during his struggle with Rome, resulted in a widening of that body's powers and of its membership to include Wales and other regions. Its refusal to grant funds in 1523 resulted in Cromwell's so-called amicable loan, everyone being asked to give according to his means; the attempt to raise money failed, but Cromwell became heartily disliked as a result. Under Henry the power of the crown was further centralized and that of the feudal nobility was reduced in proportion. The councils of the North and of Wales, similar to the Star Chamber court (and like it established under Henry VII), became powerful weapons against feudal barons who resisted the royal authority. The great distribution of church lands led to further close adherence to the crown by recipients of the royal favor. Henry's intention throughout his reign was to strengthen his country and to strengthen the position of the monarch; it was his boast that he did nothing unconstitutional, but often the constitutionality of his acts depended on laws enacted after the acts they legitimized.

Henry IX (of *England*). Assumed title of **York,** Cardinal.

Henry I (of *France*). [French, **Henri.**] b. c1011; d. Aug. 4, 1060. King of France (1031–60); son of Robert II. He was heir presumptive as early as 1026, but in 1030 his brother Robert, aided by their mother, Constance of Aquitaine, rebelled. The revolt ended with the queen's death in 1034. During the absence of Duke Robert I of Normandy in Palestine, he was regent for William (later William I of England), and helped the young duke subdue a revolt of his nobles. But in 1055 and 1058 he was defeated by the Norman. He married (1051) Anne, daughter of Yaroslav of Kiev; their son succeeded him as Philip I.

Henry II (of *France*). [French, **Henri.**] b. at St.-Germain-en-Laye, March 31, 1519; d. at Paris, July 10, 1559. King of France (1547–59); son of Francis I. He married (1533) Catherine de Médicis, and became dauphin in 1536 when his brother Francis died. He came under the influence of Anne de Montmorency and Diane de Poitiers, the former constable of France, the latter the prince's mistress. He conquered the bishoprics of Metz, Toul, and Verdun from Germany in 1552, and captured Calais and Guines, the last English possessions in France, in 1558. He was mortally wounded at a tournament in honor of the marriage of his daughter Elizabeth with Philip II of Spain and his sister Margaret to Emanuel Philibert of Savoy, events growing out of the disastrous Treaty of Cateau-Cambrésis (1559). Three of his sons later were French kings: Francis II, Charles IX, and Henry III; another daughter married Henry of Navarre (Henry IV of France).

Henry III (of *France*). [French, **Henri.**] b. at Fontainebleau, Sept. 19, 1551; d. at St.-Cloud, Aug. 2, 1589. King of France (1574–89); son of Henry II and Catherine de Médicis and last of the Valois kings of France. He was, while prince, styled Duc d'Anjou, defeated the Huguenots at Jarnac and Moncontour in 1569, instigated, with his mother, the St. Bartholomew massacre in 1572, was elected king of Poland in 1573, and succeeded his brother Charles IX as king of France in 1574. He sought to maintain a balance of power between the Huguenots and the Roman Catholics, but the favorable peace which he granted to the former in 1576 (the *paix de monsieur*) occasioned the formation of the Holy League by the Roman Catholics under Henry, Duke of Guise, and compelled him to take sides with the Roman Catholic party. The death of his brother, Francis, Duc d'Alençon, in 1584, caused the question of the succession to assume importance, as it left Henry of Navarre, the head of the Huguenot party, heir presumptive to the throne. The Holy League proclaimed the cardinal Charles de Bourbon heir presumptive, which brought on a renewal of the war with the Huguenots in 1585. The victory of Henry of Navarre at Coutras, Oct. 20, 1587, was followed by a conspiracy of the leading members of the League to depose the king, whose sincerity was mistrusted. Henry caused the assassination of the Duke of Guise and his brother, Louis de Lorraine, cardinal de Guise, but was forced to take refuge with Henry of Navarre, in whose camp at St.-Cloud he was murdered by the monk, Jacques Clément.

Henry IV (of *France*). [Also: **Henry of Navarre, Henry the Great**; French, **Henri.**] b. at Pau, Dec. 14, 1553; d. at Paris, May 14, 1610. King of France (1589–1610), first Bourbon king of France; son of Antoine de Bourbon, king of Navarre, and Jeanne d'Albret. Reared as a strict Calvinist, he became the head of the Huguenot party on the death of Louis, Prince de Condé, at the battle of Jarnac in 1569. He succeeded to the throne of Navarre as Henry III in 1572, and married Margaret of Valois, sister of Charles IX of France, at Paris, Aug. 18, 1572. Only by an abjuration of Calvinism did he escape the general massacre of his partisans inaugurated on the 24th (St. Bartholomew's Day), during the nuptial festivities. He was nevertheless kept prisoner until his escape (1575) after the death of Charles IX; he retracted his abjuration and put himself once more at the head of the Huguenots. The death of Francis, Duc d'Anjou, in 1584 left him heir presumptive to the throne of France, but the Holy League refused to recognize his title, and proclaimed the cardinal Charles de Bourbon heir presumptive. War (known as the War of the Three Henrys: Henry III of France, Henry III of Navarre, Henry, Duke of Guise) broke out in consequence in 1585. His victory at Coutras (1587) ended the fighting. The cardinal was proclaimed king under the title of Charles X by the League on the assassination of Henry III in 1589 during the siege of Paris. Henry was forced to raise the siege, but after defeating the Leaguers under the Duke of Mayenne at Ivry on March 14, 1590, and taking Paris and Chartres, he permitted the League to destroy itself. Spain's ambitions in France became clear and when Henry embraced the Roman Catholic religion at St. Denis, July 25, 1593, he secured the general recognition of the Roman Catholics, and was crowned at Chartres, Feb. 27, 1594, although the war was still continued by the League in alliance with Spain. He published the Edict of Nantes on April 13, 1598, giving religious and some degree of civil liberty to the Protestants, and concluded the peace of Vervins with Spain and the League on May 2, 1598, which ended the so-called Wars of the Huguenots. He divorced the childless Margaret of Valois in 1599, and married Marie de' Medici in 1600. Henry's program was intended to speed recovery from the religious wars and to reëstablish the power of the monarchy; he reorganized the administration and its financial structure, encouraged agriculture, commerce, and industry, and set about creating a navy. His principal minister was the Duc de Sully. Expansion overseas, marked by trade agreements and attempts to colonize Canada under Champlain, were the highlights of his foreign policy. He was in constant rivalry with the Hapsburgs and was about to embark on a war with Austria over the succession in Cleves, Jülich, and Berg when

he was assassinated by the Roman Catholic fanatic, François Ravaillac. Of his children, Louis XIII succeeded him, Gaston d'Orléans became an important military figure in the mid-century, Elizabeth married Philip IV of Spain, Christine married Victor Amadeus I of Savoy, and Henrietta married Charles I of England. He had several illegitimate children, notably by Gabrielle d'Estrées.

Henry I (of *Germany*). [Called **Henry the Fowler.**] b. c876; d. at Membleben on the Unstrut, Prussian Saxony, July 2, 936. King of Germany (919–936); son of Otto, duke of Saxony. He was elected king on the death of Conrad I, and was the first of the Saxon line of the kings of Germany who became emperors of the Holy Roman Empire, although he never held the latter title. He consolidated the German monarchy, enlarged and improved the old fortresses, and put an end to the inroads of the Hungarians, whom he defeated (probably on the Unstrut) in 933.

Henry II–VII (of *Germany*). See **Henry II–VII** (of the *Holy Roman Empire*).

Henry I (of the *Holy Roman Empire*). See **Henry I** (of *Germany*).

Henry II (of the *Holy Roman Empire*). b. in Bavaria, May 6, 973; d. at Grona, near Göttingen, Prussia, July 13, 1024. Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire (1014–1024); son of Henry II (Henry the Quarrelsome) of Bavaria. He succeeded Otto III as king of Germany in 1002, and was crowned emperor in 1014. He made two expeditions to Italy against Arduin, marquis of Ivrea, who had been elected king of Lombardy on the death of Otto. Arduin was overthrown in 1013. From 1003 to 1018 he was almost constantly at war with Poland, eventually giving up Lusatia. He was the last of the Saxon line and the first to call himself King of the Romans. He died childless. His conflicts with the nobility were matched by his struggles with the more prominent churchmen over his insistence on reform.

Henry III (of the *Holy Roman Empire*). [Called **"Henry the Black."**] b. Oct. 28, 1017; d. at Bodfeld, in the Harz, Germany, Oct. 5, 1056. Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire (1039–56); son of Conrad II, whom he succeeded as emperor. He deposed the three contending popes, Sylvester III, Benedict IX, and Gregory VI, and appointed Clement II, by whom he was crowned emperor on Christmas day, 1046. Clement died shortly and Henry appointed Damasus II (1048) and then Leo IX, but the latter insisted on election before he would take his seat. He raised the imperial power to its highest point, controlling not only Germany, but Italy, Burgundy, Bohemia, and Hungary.

Henry IV (of the *Holy Roman Empire*). b. at Goslar, Prussia, Nov. 11, 1050; d. at Liége, Belgium, Aug. 7, 1106. Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire (1056–1106); son of Henry III, whom he succeeded as king of Germany and emperor. Henry's reign is marked by the long struggle of the empire with the papacy. Hitherto the emperors had often secured, without difficulty, the election of popes, and they considered the question of investiture one for their own solution, churchmen being among their great landholders and principal advisers. But Gregory VII (Hildebrand), who was elected in 1073, decided to put a stop to the practice, and in 1075 issued a decree against lay investiture (investiture of clerics with their ecclesiastical symbols by a temporal ruler). Henry was busy for the moment suppressing a Saxon rebellion, but as soon as the rebels were subdued he turned to the question of several open sees in Italy and appointed bishops to fill them. Gregory immediately threatened to excommunicate him and Henry, in 1076, replied from a convocation of the German bishops at Worms: "I, Henry, king by the grace of God, together with all our bishops, say unto thee, come down, come down from thy throne and be accursed through all the ages." Without hesitation Gregory deposed the bishops, declared the thrones of Italy and Germany empty, and excommunicated Henry, thus signaling a revolt in the empire. The discontented vassals notified Henry that if he had not removed the ban by the end of the year a new emperor would be chosen. Gregory was at the same time requested to attend a meeting at Augsburg at which the question of succession would be discussed. Henry, recognizing defeat, crossed the Alps to Tuscany, intercepting the pope at Canossa on his way to Augsburg, and there, outside the castle of Countess Matilda, the emperor waited three days in the midwinter snow before Gregory would receive him and grant absolution. The German princes elected a new emperor anyway, Rudolf, Duke of Swabia, and Henry returned to face a three-year civil war. Gregory interfered in 1080, again excommunicating Henry. The clerical right to choose emperors was even less palatable to the princes than either Henry or the imperial right to choose bishops, and they rallied to Henry's cause. In 1080 Rudolf was killed; in 1083 Henry captured Rome, deposed Gregory, and chose as antipope Clement III, who crowned him emperor in 1084. Gregory died in 1085 and Victor III and then Urban II were elected in opposition to Clement. Henry in 1090 made a new expedition to Italy to protect Clement but in 1093 his son Conrad rebelled against him, having allied himself with the papal party, and Henry returned to Germany, leaving Italy in the hands of his opponents. Conrad died in 1101, but Henry's younger son, Henry, likewise allied himself with the papal party, and for a time imprisoned his father.

Henry V (of the *Holy Roman Empire*). b. in 1081; d. at Nijmegen, Netherlands, May 23, 1125. Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire (1106–25); son of Henry IV, whom he succeeded as king of Germany and emperor. Originally on the papal side in the struggle of his father with the papacy, Henry turned against the papal party when he became emperor and continued the fight for lay investiture with Pope Paschal II as his opponent. At last Paschal suggested that the clergy might give up their possessions and thus obviate the need for investiture by the emperor; to this Henry agreed, but the clergy objected violently. Paschal was forced to rescind his decree against lay investiture. The fight broke out anew with the death (1115) of Countess Matilda of Tuscany, a strong supporter of the papacy, who left her lands to the emperor. When the pope objected, Henry invaded Italy; Paschal excommunicated him in 1118. Seeing no end to the struggle, the heads of the powerful Welf and Hohenstaufen houses asked that some sort of peace be made. The result was the Concordat of Worms (1122), to which Henry agreed, declaring that investiture with ring and staff would no longer be performed by the imperial power and that ecclesiastical elections henceforth would be free. The influence of Henry's queen Matilda is apparent here; her father, Henry I of England, had come to a similar agreement earlier with Anselm.

Henry VI (of the *Holy Roman Empire*). b. at Nijmegen, Netherlands, in 1165; d. at Messina, Sicily, Sept. 28, 1197. Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire (1190–97); son of Frederick I (Frederick Barbarossa), whom he succeeded as king of Germany. Having inherited the kingdom of the Two Sicilies through his wife Constance in 1189, he undertook an expedition to Italy in 1191 to rescue his inheritance from the usurper Tancred of Lecce, but was compelled to retire to Germany in the same year after an unsuccessful siege of Naples. During this expedition he was crowned emperor at Rome. In 1192 Richard I of England was captured in Austria; since he had recognized the usurper in Sicily, Henry demanded the prisoner and would not release him until a large ransom was paid and until Richard did homage to him for holding England. He subdued the Sicilies in two subsequent expeditions (1194 and 1197), and died as he was about to undertake a crusade to the Holy Land.

Henry VII (of the *Holy Roman Empire*). [Called **Henry of Luxemburg.**] b. 1269; d. at Buonconvento, near Siena, Italy, Aug. 24, 1313. Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire (1309–13); son of Henry III, Count of Luxemburg. He succeeded Albert I as German king in 1308. He granted the Swiss cantons documentary confirmation of their immediate feudal relation to the empire, and their consequent independence of Austria, in 1309. He was crowned emperor in 1312 during an expedition into Italy.

Henry I (of *Navarre*). [Called **Henry the Fat;** additional title, Count of **Champagne;** Spanish, **Enrique.**] b. c1210; d. July, 1274. King of Navarre (1270–74). He was succeeded by his daughter Jeanne, whose marriage (1284) to Philip IV of France joined Navarre to the French crown.

Henry II (of *Navarre*). b. at Sanguesa, Spain, April, 1503; d. at Pau, France, May 25, 1555. Titular king of Navarre; son of Jean d'Albret and Catherine de Foix, heiress of Navarre. He was an unsuccessful claimant to the throne in 1521, being driven out by the Spanish troops of the emperor Charles V. He married (1526) Margaret, sister of Francis I of France, and was the father of Jeanne d'Albret, mother of Henry IV of France (Henry of Navarre).

Henry III (of *Navarre*). See **Henry IV** (of *France*).

Henry (of *Portugal*). [Called **Henry the Navigator**; Portuguese, **Henrique** (äṅ.rē'kę).] b. at Oporto, Portugal, March 4, 1394; d. at Sagres, Portugal, Nov. 13, 1460. Portuguese prince; younger son of John I of Portugal, distinguished for his encouragement of science and geographical discovery. The expeditions sent out by him rounded Cape Bojador in 1433, and discovered Madeira, the Azores, the Senegal, and other places. He is responsible in the main for the great interest in exploration and discovery that led the Portuguese to the Indies and the New World in the years following his death. While he made no voyages himself, he was the focus of the new geographical study and his home at Sagres was a clearinghouse for information about new lands, map improvements, shipbuilding innovations, and the like.

Henry I (of *Portugal*). [Portuguese, **Henrique.**] b. at Lisbon, Jan. 31, 1512; d. 1580. King of Portugal (1578–80). An ecclesiastic (appointed cardinal, 1542), he was a weak ruler and left no offspring. The dynastic quarrel that followed his death led to the absorption of Portugal by Spain under Philip II.

Henry (of *Prussia*). [German **Heinrich Friedrich Ludwig.**] b. at Berlin, Jan. 18, 1726; d. at Rheinsberg, Prussia, Aug. 3, 1802. Prussian general; brother of Frederick I (Frederick the Great). He distinguished himself in the Seven Years' War, especially at Prague (1757) and Freiberg (1762).

Henry (of *Saxony* and *Bavaria*). [Called **Henry the Lion**; German, **Heinrich der Löwe.**] b. probably at Ravensburg, Württemberg, 1129; d. at Brunswick, Germany, Aug. 6, 1195. Duke of Saxony and Bavaria; son of Henry X (Henry the Proud) and Gertrude, daughter of the emperor Lothaire II; his second wife was Matilda (1168), daughter of Henry II of England, by whom he was father of the emperor Otto IV. He succeeded as duke of Saxony in 1139, received Bavaria, also part of his father's dominions, in 1155. One of the Welf faction, he supported Frederick I, but when Frederick refused him the city of Goslar he refused to help Frederick further, especially in the emperor's Italian campaign of 1174–77. As a result the Lombard League defeated Frederick at Legnano (May 28, 1176). Henry was deposed and his dominions divided in 1180, and he submitted to the emperor in 1181. He later spent much of his time in England.

Henry, Cape. Cape in SE Virginia, on the S shore of the entrance to Chesapeake Bay, ab. 17 mi. E of Norfolk. On April 26, 1607, the party of colonists under John Smith made their first landing here, and opened the sealed instructions of the London Company. A lighthouse, built in 1879, is now on the cape.

Henry, Fort. Former Confederate fort in NW Tennessee, on the E bank of the Tennessee River, ab. 11 mi. W of Dover. It was bombarded by Union gunboats, and captured on Feb. 6, 1862, after the bulk of its defenders had retreated. The old site is now submerged by Kentucky Lake.

Henry (äṅ.rē), **Hubert Joseph.** Committed suicide, Aug. 31, 1898. French army officer, concerned in the Dreyfus case. He acknowledged that he had forged (as war office intelligence chief) the "new" proofs of Dreyfus's guilt which Cavaignac, the minister of war, laid before the Chamber of Deputies. He was arrested, and committed suicide.

Henry (hen'ri), **John.** See **John Henry.**

Henry, Joseph. b. at Albany, N.Y., Dec. 17, 1797; d. at Washington, D.C., May 13, 1878. American physicist, especially noted for investigations in electromagnetism. He became secretary of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, D.C., in 1846. Among his works is *Contributions to Electricity and Magnetism* (1835–42). His collected works were published in 1886.

Henry, Matthew. b. at Broad Oak, Flintshire, Wales, Oct. 18, 1662; d. at Nantwich, England, June 22, 1714. English Biblical commentator; son of Philip Henry. His chief work is the *Exposition of the Old and New Testament* (1708–10). He also wrote *A Method for Prayer* (1710) and others.

Henry, O. Pseudonym of **Porter, William Sydney.**

Henry, Patrick. b. in Hanover County, Va., May 29, 1736; d. in Charlotte County, Va., June 6, 1799. American Revolutionary statesman, noted for his saying (1775) "Give me liberty, or give me death." After a difficult and sometimes impoverished early career, he took up the study of law, was admitted to the bar in 1760 and established what soon became a successful practice in Hanover County at Hanover Courthouse. In 1765 he went to the Virginia House of Burgesses, where he supported frontier interests against the tidewater aristocracy. He achieved fame and influence after putting forward, on May 29, 1765, his seven radical resolutions, subsequently becoming the leader of the Virginia forces opposed to British imperial policy. He was instrumental in forming the Virginia committee of correspondence, on which he served. In May, 1774, he led the meeting which called for a Virginia convention and a continental congress. He was a delegate to the first Continental Congress and in March, 1775, placed before the Virginia convention the three resolutions which readied the colony for military defense. It was on this occasion that Henry made his famous and oft-quoted statement. He was (1775–76) commander in chief of the Virginia forces and was elected (June 29, 1776) governor of Virginia, holding that post until mid-1779. After the war he emerged as a conservative in the Virginia legislature and was again chosen governor in 1784, serving in that post until 1786. In 1788, when the Virginia convention for ratification of the federal Constitution met, he assumed the leadership of the forces opposed to adoption, and later initiated the movement for the first ten amendments. He resumed his law practice, later retiring to his plantation on the Staunton River. Toward the end of his life he provoked bitter political strife and alienated his family and his followers by supporting the Federalist Party. In 1799 he was elected to the Virginia Assembly, but died before he could take his seat. See *Patrick Henry: Life, Correspondence and Speeches*, by W. W. Henry (3 vols., 1891).

Henry, Philip. b. at London, Aug. 24, 1631; d. at Broad Oak, Flintshire, Wales, June 24, 1696. English nonconformist divine. His diaries were published in 1882.

Henry, Robert. b. at Muirton, Stirlingshire, Scotland, Feb. 18, 1718; d. at Edinburgh, Nov. 24, 1790. Scottish historian, author of a *History of England* (1771–93).

Henry, William. b. in West Caln township, Chester County, Pa., May 19, 1729; d. Dec. 15, 1786. American gunsmith and Revolutionary patriot, pioneer in the development of the steamboat. In the years before the Revolution he operated, with Joseph Simon, a gun works at Lancaster, Pa., which produced a much sought-after rifle remarkable for its accuracy. He met (1761) James Watt in England and in 1763 was the first to attempt, although unsuccessfully, the employment of steam to propel a vessel. The trial took place on the Conestoga Creek at Lancaster. He invented labor-saving devices used in his gun works and is reputed to have been the inventor of a screw auger. He became (1776) a delegate to the Pennsylvania Assembly and became (1777) a member of the Council of Safety. He served (1784–86) in the Continental Congress.

Henry, William. b. at Manchester, England, Dec. 12, 1774; d. there, Sept. 2, 1836. English physician and chemist. Author of *A General View of the Nature and Objects of Chemistry* (1799), *The Elements of Experimental Chemistry* (11th ed., 1829), and many papers on scientific subjects. Henry's law, set forth in one of these papers (1803), states that the volume of gas absorbed in water is directly in proportion to the pressure of the gas on the water.

Henry, William Wirt. b. at "Red Hill," Charlotte County, Va., Feb. 14, 1831; d. Dec. 5, 1900. American lawyer and historian; grandson of Patrick Henry. After the Civil War, in which he saw service with the Confederate forces, he settled (1873) at Richmond, where he served (1877–79) in the House of Delegates and was a

member of the Virginia senate in 1879–80. As a historian, he is remembered for his *Patrick Henry: Life, Correspondence and Speeches* (3 vols., 1891), still valuable as a source, and for his contributions to Virginia history.

Henry and Emma (em'ə). Poem by Matthew Prior upon the model of the old ballad *The Nut Brown Maid*.

Henry Beauclerc (bō'klār). See **Henry I** (of *England*).

Henry Clay (klā). Unincorporated community in N central Kentucky, in Fayette County, near Lexington. 6,104 (1950).

Henry Clegg (kleg). See **Clegg, Henry.**

Henry Cranstoun (kranz'tən). See **Cranstoun, Henry.**

Henry Curtmantle (kėrt'man''tl). See **Henry II** (of *England*).

Henry Esmond (ez'mənd). Novel by William Makepeace Thackeray, published in 1852. The book is a reproduction of the manners, thoughts, and literary style which prevailed in England in the time of Queen Anne. Henry Esmond, the principal character, is a brave, polished, true, and loyal gentleman, almost too self-sacrificing. He loves Beatrix Esmond, but finally marries her mother, Lady Castlewood.

Henryetta (hen.ri.et'ə). City in E Oklahoma, in Okmulgee County; coal mining, zinc smelting, and glass manufacture; petroleum and natural gas. 7,987 (1950).

Henry Green (grēn), **Sir.** See **Green, Sir Henry.**

Henry-Haye (äⁿ.rē.e), **Gaston.** b. at Chatou, Seine-et-Oise, France, 1889—. French diplomat and politician. He was ambassador of the Vichy regime to the U.S. from September, 1940, until the American invasion of North Africa in November, 1942, when he was interned and then returned to France.

Henry II Jasomirgott (yä.zō'mir.got). See **Henry II** (of *Austria*).

Henry Morland (môr'lənd). See **Morland, Henry.**

Henry of Anjou (an'jō). See **Henry II** (of *England*).

Henry of Bolingbroke (bol'ing.brůk). See **Henry IV** (of *England*).

Henry of Burgundy (bėr'gun.di). b. 1057; d. 1112 or 1114. Ancestor of the first royal dynasty of Portugal. About the year 1095 he responded to an appeal of Alfonso VI of León and Castile for help in the latter's wars with the Moors, and Alfonso gave him his natural daughter Teresa for wife, as well as the regions of Oporto and Coimbra and the title of count of Coimbra. Later he secured the title of count of Portucalense or Portugal. After Alfonso VI's death he intrigued to secure greater power, perhaps aiming at suzerainty throughout the whole Iberian peninsula, but in this he was unsuccessful. He did, however, consolidate his power in the course of many wars with Spaniards and Moors, and his son Alfonso Henriques, who succeeded him, became Alfonso I, king of Portugal, in 1139.

Henry of Cluny (klü.nē'). See **Henry of Lausanne.**

Henry of Flanders (flan'dėrz). b. at Valenciennes, France (at that time included in Hainaut, which was united with Flanders), c1174; d. 1216. Second Latin emperor of the Eastern Roman Empire. He joined the fourth Crusade, fought with distinction at the siege of Constantinople, and in 1205 succeeded his brother, first Latin emperor of the Eastern Empire, holding the throne until his death.

Henry of Ghent (gent). [Latinized, **Henricus de Gandavo.**] b. near Ghent, Belgium, probably c1217; d. at Tournai, Belgium, 1293. Scholastic philosopher, surnamed "Doctor Solemnis" ("Illustrious Doctor").

Henry of Huntingdon (hun'ting.dən). b. c1084; d. 1155. English historian. He became archdeacon of Huntingdon in 1110. He wrote *Historia Anglorum*, bringing it up to 1154.

Henry of Lancaster (lang'kas.tėr). [Title, Earl of **Lancaster.**] b. c1281; d. Sept. 22, 1345. English nobleman and soldier; grandson of Henry III. He joined (1326) Queen Isabella, captured Edward II and the younger Despenser, and served as guardian and chief councilor to Edward III, the young king. An opponent of Mortimer, he was forced to submit (1329).

Henry of Lancaster. [Titles: 1st Duke of **Lancaster,** Earl of **Derby,** Earl of **Lincoln,** Earl of **Moray.**] b. c1299; d. at Leicester, England, May 13, 1361. English courtier and soldier; son of Henry of Lancaster (c1281–1345). A crusader in his youth, he served (1338–39) under Edward III in Flanders, lent money to the king, and was his most trusted councilor. He distinguished himself (1340) in the sea battle at Sluis, served (1343) against the Moors at Algeciras, was lieutenant and captain (1345–47) in Aquitaine, took many towns in Gascony, and was victorious (1346) over superior French forces at Auberoche. He was appointed (1351) admiral of the western fleet after his rescue (1350) of Edward the Black Prince, the Prince of Wales, during the sea battle of "Espagnols-sur-Mer." He led campaigns (1351–57) in Poland, Prussia, Normandy, and Brittany. He headed (1354) the embassy to the king of Navarre. After aiding (1359–60) Edward III in France, he was in charge (1360) of peace negotiations at Bretigny. He was the father of Blanche, who married John of Gaunt and was the mother of Henry IV.

Henry of Lancaster. See also **Henry IV** (of *England*).

Henry of Lausanne (lō.zan'). [Also: **Henry of Cluny** (klü.nē'), **Henry the Deacon, Henry the Hermit.**] d. c1148. French itinerant preacher and religious reformer, founder of the sect of Henricians.

Henry of Luxemburg (luk'səm.bėrg). See **Henry VII** (of the *Holy Roman Empire*).

Henry of Marlborough (märl'bur.ō, -brə, môl'-). fl. c1420. English chronicler. His annals (in Latin) cover the history of England and Ireland for the period 1133–1421.

Henry of Navarre (na.vär'). See **Henry IV** (of *France*).

Henry Plantagenet (plan.taj'ə.nət). See **Henry II** (of *England*).

Henryson (hen'ri.sən), **Robert.** [Also, **Henderson.**] b. c1430; d. c1506. Scottish poet. He wrote *Testament of Cresseid* (a sort of tragic sequel to Chaucer's *Troilus and Cressida*), *Robene and Makyne* (said to be the earliest English pastoral poem), *Morall Fabillis of Esope the Phrygian* (probably written between 1470 and 1480), and other works. The fables include "The Taill of the Uponlandis Mous and the Burges Mous" ("The Country Mouse and the City Mouse"). His collected works were edited by D. Laing (1865).

Henry the Black. See **Henry III** (of the *Holy Roman Empire*).

Henry the Deacon. See **Henry of Lausanne.**

Henry the Fat. See **Henry I** (of *Navarre*).

Henry the Fowler. See **Henry I** (of *Germany*).

Henry the Great. See **Henry IV** (of *France*).

Henry the Hermit. See **Henry of Lausanne.**

Henry the Impotent. See **Henry IV** (of *Castile*).

Henry the Lion. See **Henry** (of *Saxony* and *Bavaria*).

Henry the Minstrel. See **Blind Harry** (or **Hary**).

Henry the Navigator. See **Henry** (of *Portugal*).

Henry the Proud. [Also, **Henry X** (of *Bavaria*).] b. c1108; d. 1139. Duke of Bavaria (1126–38) and duke of Saxony (1137–39). As hereditary duke of Bavaria and son-in-law of the emperor Lothair II, he was one of the most powerful of German nobles, and was intended by Lothair to succeed to the kingship of Germany; but Conrad III of the house of Hohenstaufen, against which Lothair and Henry had fought, was elected to the throne in 1138, and promptly declared Henry's duchies forfeited. Henry succeeded, however, in keeping his hold on Saxony, and was preparing an attempt to repossess Bavaria at the time of his sudden death.

Henry the Sickly. See **Henry III** (of *Castile*).

Henry Tudor (tū'dər). See **Henry VII** (of *England*).

Henschel (hen'shəl), Sir **George.** [Original name, **Isidor Georg Henschel.**] b. at Breslau, Feb. 18, 1850; d. 1934. British musical performer and conductor; husband (married 1881) of Lillian June Henschel. He had a fine baritone voice, and made a reputation as a concert singer. He was appointed (1881) conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and organized (1885) the London Symphony Concerts.

Henschel, Lillian June. [Maiden name, **Bailey.**] b. at Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 18, 1860; d. at London, Nov. 4, 1901. English concert soprano, who often appeared with her teacher and husband, Sir George Henschel.

Henschke (hensh'kə), **Alfred.** See **Klabund.**

Hensel (hen'zəl), **Fanny Cécile.** [Maiden name, **Mendelssohn-Bartholdy.**] b. at Hamburg, Germany, Nov. 14, 1805; d. May 17, 1847. German pianist and com-

poser; elder sister of Felix Mendelssohn. She married (Oct. 3, 1829) Wilhelm Hensel.

Hensel, Heinrich. b. at Neustadt, Germany, Oct. 29, 1874; d. at Hamburg, Germany, Feb. 23, 1935. German operatic tenor.

Hensel, Luise. b. at Linum, Germany, March 30, 1798; d. at Paderborn, Germany, Dec. 18, 1876. German romantic poet; sister of Wilhelm Hensel. She was the author of popular religious songs, such as "Müde bin ich, Geh' zur Ruh . . . ." Her very close friendship (from 1816) with Clemens Brentano coincided with her conversion (1818) to Roman Catholicism.

Hensel, Wilhelm. b. at Trebbin, Prussia, July 6, 1794; d. at Berlin, Nov. 26, 1861. German historical painter; husband (married 1829) of Fanny Cécile Hensel, and brother of Luise Hensel. In 1828 he became Prussian court painter.

Henseler (hen'zę.lėr), **Ernst.** b. at Wepritz, Germany, 1852—. German landscape, genre, and portrait painter.

Henselt (hen'zęlt), **Adolf von.** b. at Schwabach, Germany, May 12, 1814; d. at Warmbrunn, Germany, Oct. 10, 1889. German pianist. In 1838 he was made court pianist and teacher of the children of the imperial family at St. Petersburg. He visited England in 1852 and 1867. He, with Liszt, invented and taught the piano technique later in use. He is especially identified with the modern treatment of extended chords.

Henshaw (hen'shô), **David.** b. at Leicester, Mass., April 2, 1791; d. Nov. 11, 1852. American government official. He was appointed secretary of the navy by Tyler in 1843 (not confirmed).

Henshaw, Henry Wetherbee. b. at Cambridge, Mass., March 3, 1850; d. at Washington, D.C., Aug. 1, 1930. American ornithologist and ethnologist. He joined (1879) the staff of the Bureau of Ethnology, becoming (1905) assistant chief in the Bureau of Biological Survey of the Department of Agriculture, of which he was named chief in 1910. Among his works are *Report on the Ornithology of Nevada, Utah, California, Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona* (1875) and *Birds of the Hawaiian Islands* (1902).

Henshaw, John Prentiss Kewley. b. at Middletown, Conn., June 13, 1792; d. near Frederick, Md., July 19 or 20, 1852. American bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Henslow (henz'lō), **John Stevens.** b. at Rochester, England, Feb. 6, 1796; d. at Hitcham, Suffolk, England, May 16, 1861. English botanist. He wrote *Catalogue of British Plants* (1829), *Principles of Descriptive and Physiological Botany* (1836), *A Dictionary of Botanical Terms* (1857), and others.

Henslowe (henz'lō), **Philip.** d. 1616. English theatrical manager. He was a servant of the bailiff of Viscount Montague, whose town house was in Southwark (now part of London). Henslowe took care of the property there, and gradually made money and bought property. He owned the Boar's Head and other inns. In 1585 he bought land on the Bankside, and in 1591 built the Rose Theatre there. In 1592 he began to keep the accounts of his theatrical ventures in his *Diary*. In it he gives the dates of new plays, the amounts he paid for them or advanced to the usually impecunious playwrights, and similar material of great value to students of the drama. In 1600 he built, with Edward Alleyn, his son-in-law, the Fortune Theatre. His *Diary* was edited (with forged interpolations) by J. P. Collier for the Shakespeare Society (1845).

Henson (hen'sọn), **Herbert Hensley.** b. at London, 1863; d. near Ipswich, England, Sept. 27, 1947. English clergyman. He was bishop (1920–39) of Durham, after serving as dean (1911–12) of Westminster, and bishop (1918–20) of Hereford.

Henson, Josiah. b. in Charles County, Md., June 15, 1789; d. at Dresden, Ontario, Canada, May 5, 1883. American fugitive slave, supposedly the prototype of Uncle Tom in Harriet Beecher Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. While a slave, he became (1828) a preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Unsuccessful in his attempts to buy freedom, he fled (1830) into Canada and devoted himself to securing freedom for other enslaved Negroes and aiding their settlement in Canada. Harriet Beecher Stowe, to whom Henson had related his experiences, referred to him in *A Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin* (1853). He wrote *The Life of Josiah Henson, Formerly a Slave, Now an Inhabitant of Canada, as Narrated by Himself* (1849), which appeared in two later editions (1858, 1879) under different titles.

Henty (hen'ti), **George Alfred.** b. at Trumpington, near Cambridge, England, Dec. 8, 1832; d. aboard his yacht in Weymouth harbor, Dorsetshire, England, Nov. 16, 1902. English war correspondent and novelist. He was educated at Westminster School, London, and at Caius College, Cambridge, leaving without a degree when the Crimean War broke out. He served as correspondent (1855) for the *Morning Advertiser*, and was correspondent (1865–66) for the *Standard*, covering the Austro-Italian War. He was in Ethiopia (1867–68), Paris (1871), Spain (1874), India (1875), and Serbia (1876) during the fighting in these places. A facile writer, he produced, in addition to articles and stories for the *Union Jack* (of which he was editor) and other magazines, more than 80 very popular historical novels for juvenile readers. Author of *Out on the Pampas* (1868), *The Young Franc-Tireurs* (1872), *The Young Buglers* (1880), *Facing Death* (1883), *With Clive in India* (1884), *Bravest of the Brave* (1887), *Orange and Green* (1888), *The Cat of Bubastes* (1889), *By Pike and Dyke* (1890), *By Right of Conquest* (1891), *Redskin and Cowboy* (1892), *With Frederick the Great* (1898), *With Roberts to Pretoria* (1902), *With Kitchener to the Sudan* (1903), and *With the Allies to Pekin* (1904).

Hentz (hents), **Caroline Lee Whiting.** b. at Lancaster, Mass., June 1, 1800; d. at Marianna, Fla., Feb. 11, 1856. American novelist.

Henzada (hen.zą.dä'). District in the Irrawaddy division, S Burma, NW of Rangoon. Rice is the most important crop, followed by rubber and tobacco. Area, ab. 2,800 sq. mi.; pop. ab. 700,000.

Hepburn (hep'bėrn), **Alonzo Barton.** b. at Colton, N.Y., July 24, 1846; d. Jan. 25, 1922. American financier. He served (1875–80) in the New York assembly, and was superintendent of the state banking department (1880–83), U.S. bank examiner for New York (1888–92), and U.S. comptroller of the currency (1892–93). He occupied (1893 *et seq.*) executive and directorial positions in various banking and commercial enterprises. Author of *The Story of an Outing* (1913) and *Artificial Waterways of the World* (1914).

Hepburn, Francis Stewart. [Title, 5th Earl of **Bothwell.**] d. at Naples, Italy, 1624. Scottish politician and rebel. His mother was Lady Jane Hepburn, sister of the 4th Earl of Bothwell, husband of Mary, Queen of Scots, and, his father being an illegitimate son of King James V of Scotland, he adopted his mother's name. After taking various sides in the political turmoil of the time in Scotland, he was outlawed (1591) for allegedly consorting with witches. He attempted to seize the king, James VI (later James I of England), at Holyrood and was denounced (1592) as a pretender to the throne. After another attempt to capture the king, he was declared forfeited of his estates, but was pardoned after appearing in disguise to plead with the king. He attempted a forcible rebellion in 1594, but James drove him from the country. He fled first to Normandy and then to Italy, and died at Naples in poverty.

Hepburn, James. See **Bothwell,** 4th Earl of.

Hepburn, James Curtis. b. at Milton, Pa., March 13, 1815; d. at East Orange, N.J., Sept. 21, 1911. American physician and missionary in Japan. He became (c1840) a medical missionary under the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, serving at Singapore and Amoy. He went to Japan in 1859 as one of the first American missionaries in that country. He was the chief contributor to a translation (1880, 1887) of the Bible into Japanese. His English-Japanese dictionary was published in 1867, while his Bible dictionary appeared in 1891.

Hepburn, Katharine. b. at Hartford, Conn., 1909—. American actress. Her stage appearances include *Death Takes a Holiday*, *The Warrior's Husband* (1931), *The Lake* (1933), *The Philadelphia Story* (1939), *Without Love* (1942), and *As You Like It* (1950). She starred in such films as *Little Women*, *Spitfire*, *Alice Adams*, *Sylvia Scarlett*, *Mary of Scotland*, *A Bill of Divorcement*, *Quality Street*, *Holiday*, *The River Queen*, and others. She received (1934) the award of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences for her role in *Morning Glory*.

Hepburn, Mitchell Frederick. b. at St. Thomas, Ontario, Canada, Aug. 12, 1896—. Canadian politician. He was elected to the Canadian House of Commons (1926, 1930) and to the Ontario legislature (1934, 1937). He was head (1930 *et seq.*) of the Ontario Liberal Party. He served as premier (1934–42), treasurer (1934–43), and minister (1939) of public works of Ontario.

Hepburn, William Peters. b. at Wellsville, Ohio, Nov. 4, 1833; d. at Clarinda, Iowa, Feb. 7, 1916. American legislator, author of the Hepburn Act (1906) and joint author of the Pure Food and Drug Act (1906). He became part proprietor of the Page County (Iowa) *Herald.* Elected (1880) to Congress, he served until 1887 and was (1889 *et seq.*) solicitor of the treasury under President Harrison. He served again (1893–1909) in Congress, where he was for many years chairman of the committee on interstate and foreign commerce and a member of the committee on Pacific railroads. After his defeat for reelection in 1908, he established his law practice at Washington, D.C.

Hepburn Act. Act passed (1906) by the U.S. Congress implementing the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission governing railroads. Although not authorized to establish original rates, the Commission was empowered to reduce rates it found to be unreasonable. The burden of proof in litigation was to rest with the railroads. The act also restricted the granting of passes and forbade the transportation of commodities other than lumber and lumber products in which the railroads had a financial interest, except those required for railway operations and maintenance.

Hephaestion (hē.fes'ti.ọn). d. at Ecbatana (now Hamadan), Persia, 325 or 324 B.C. Macedonian of Pella, the intimate friend and companion of Alexander the Great. He died of fever at Ecbatana, and was mourned by the conqueror with extravagant demonstrations of grief.

Hephaestion. fl. 2nd century A.D. Alexandrian grammarian, author of a work on Greek meters.

Hephaestus (hē.fes'tus). In Greek mythology, the god of fire and metallic arts; son of Zeus and Hera, and one of the great Olympians; husband of Charis, sometimes of Aphrodite; father of Erectheus. He was identified by the Romans with their Vulcan, who became assimilated to him. He was the creator of all that was beautiful and mechanically wonderful in Olympus, especially arms and armor for the gods. Volcanoes, especially those of Lemnos and Sicily, were held to be his smithies and the Cyclopes were his forgers. In art he was represented as a bearded man, usually with the short sleeveless or one-sleeved tunic (*exomis*) and the conical cap, and holding the smith's hammer and tongs. He was lame, either from birth, or from having been hurled out of heaven by Zeus in a quarrel.

Hephzibah (hef'zi.bạ). In the Bible, the wife of Hezekiah, king of Judah (2 Kings, xxi. 1); also, a name to be given to the restored Jerusalem (Isa. lxii. 4).

Heppelwhite (hep'l.hwīt), **George.** d. 1786. English cabinetmaker and designer. Several plates representing pieces from his shop appear in *The Cabinet-maker's London Book of Prices*, dated 1788, and the only other source of information concerning his work is his own book, *The Cabinet-Maker and Upholsterer's Guide*, published in the same year. Undoubtedly George Heppelwhite and his shop in Cripplegate greatly influenced furniture design, but in a sense "Heppelwnite" should be understood as meaning a style and a mode rather than an individual and his work. He seems to have devised the winged easy chair, and may have been the first to use the shield chair back, which with the oval back and the interlaced back is characteristic of the period, as are certain decorative motifs, such as wheat-ears and the ostrich feathers taken from the arms of the Prince of Wales.

Heppenheim (hep'ẹn.hīm). Town in W Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Hessen, American Zone, formerly in the province of Starkenburg, Hesse-Darmstadt, ab. 16 mi. S of Darmstadt: cigar factories, and manufactures of knitwear, chemicals, canned goods; wine markets. It is an old town, beautifully located on the Bergstrasse and the slopes of the Odenwald; the *Rathaus* (town hall) dates from 1551. Pop. 13,111 (1950).

Heptameron (hep.tam'ẹ.rọn). Collection of stories by Margaret of Angoulême, queen of Navarre (1492–1549), supposed to have been related during seven days, modeled on the *Decameron* of Boccaccio.

Heptanomis (hep.tan'ọ.mis). In ancient geography, the part of Egypt nearly equivalent to Middle Egypt.

Heptarchy (hep'tär.ki). Name formerly loosely given to the early English kingdoms prior to their consolidation, also given to the period of English history between c449 and 828. The number of kingdoms was seldom exactly seven, however, and their union or confederation was partial and temporary. The chief kingdoms were Kent, Wessex, Mercia, East Anglia, Deira and Bernicia (united as Northumbria), Essex, and Sussex.

Heptateuch (hep'ta.tūk). First seven books of the Old Testament. The last two (Joshua and Judges) contain the history of the Jews in the Promised Land under the theocratic government historically developed in the preceding five (the Pentateuch).

Hepworth (hep'wėrth), **George Hughes.** b. at Boston, Feb. 4, 1833; d. at New York, June 7, 1902. American clergyman, lecturer, and writer. He was pastor of the Church of the Unity at Boston (1858–70) and of the Church of the Messiah at New York City (1870–72), when he abandoned the Unitarian and entered the Presbyterian Church. He subsequently occupied the pulpit of the Church of the Disciples, and eventually accepted an appointment on the New York *Herald.* He wrote *The Whip, Hoe, and Sword* (1864), *The Criminal, the Crime, the Penalty* (1865), and others.

Hera (hir'ạ). [Also, **Here.**] In Greek mythology, the greatest feminine divinity of Olympus, queen of heaven; daughter of Cronus and Rhea; wife and sister of Zeus, and inferior in power to him alone. She was the mother of Hephaestus and Ares. She was the goddess of women and childbirth, the type of virtuous womanhood, and of the wife and mother. She also typifies the jealous wife, and many myths deal with her punishment of Zeus's paramours. In art she is represented as a majestic woman, fully clad in flowing draperies, characteristically with a crown on her brow, and bearing a scepter. By the Romans Hera was early identified with their Juno, originally a distinct divinity; and the Latin name is often incorrectly given to the Greek goddess.

Hera (hā'rä). [Also: **Bahera, Baheru, Bahiro, Bahutu, Bairu, Wairu, Wahutu, Wanjambo.**] Peasant class of sedentary farmers and artisans ruled by an aristocratic class of nomadic cattle herders, known as Hima, among a number of Bantu-speaking peoples living W and N of Lake Victoria in E Africa.

Heraclea (her.ạ.klē'ạ). In ancient geography, a city of Magna Graecia, situated near the Gulf of Tarentum, in what is now Lucania, S Italy, near the modern village of Policoro. It was established as a colony of Tarentum, and was the scene of a victory of Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, over the Romans in 280 B.C. It was this victory and that of Asculum in the following year, in which Pyrrhus lost heavily, which gave rise to the saying "a Pyrrhic victory," meaning a gain made at great cost to the victor.

Heraclea. Ancient name of **Ayvalik.**

Heraclea Minoa (mi.nō'ạ). [Also, **Heraclea.**] In ancient geography, a city on the S coast of Sicily, ab. 18 mi. NW of Agrigentum.

Heraclean Tables (her.ạ.klē'ạn). [Latin, **Tabulae Heracleenses.**] Two fragmentary bronze tablets discovered near Heraclea in Magna Graecia about the middle of the 18th century, and preserved at Naples. They contain a Latin inscription (a copy of the *Lex Julia municipalis*), and also a much earlier Greek inscription.

Heraclea Perinthus (her.ạ.klē'ạ pẹ.rin'thus). See **Perinthus.**

Heraclea Pontica (pon'ti.kạ). [Also: **Heraclea;** modern Turkish name, **Ereğli.**] In ancient geography, a city in Bithynia, Asia Minor, situated on the Black Sea ab. 100 mi. E of what is now Istanbul, Turkey.

Heraclea Sintica (sin'ti.kạ). In ancient geography, a town in Macedonia, situated ab. 40 mi. NE of Therma (now Salonika); the modern Zeruokhori.

Heraclea Trachinia (trạ.kin'i.ạ). [Called **Heraclea.**] In ancient geography, a town in Malis, C Greece, ab. 6 mi. W of Thermopylae; a Spartan colony.

Heracleonites (hē.rak'lē.ọn.īts). Followers of Heracleon, a Valentinian Gnostic of the 2nd century noted as a commentator on the Gospel of John.

Heracleopolis (her″ạ.klē.op′ō.lis). [Also: **Heracleopolis Magna**; Egyptian, **Henensuten**; modern Arabic, **Hennasiyeh-el-Medineh.**] Ancient city in N Egypt, on the W bank of the Bahr Yusuf ab. 11 mi. W of Beni Suef. It was a city of great antiquity, and became the capital of Egypt during the IXth and Xth dynasties (c2445–2160 B.C.). It remained an important religious center, and there are remains of temples from the 19th century B.C. and from c1250 B.C. It was the capital of the Middle Kingdom of Egypt from the 10th century B.C. until the Assyrian conquest. Mounds and ruins mark the city site today.

Heracles (her′ạ.klēz). Greek name of **Hercules.**

Heraclian (hē.rak′li.ạn, her.ạ.klī′ạn). d. at Carthage, 413 A.D. Roman general. He assassinated Stilicho in 408 at the instigation of the emperor Honorius, for which service he was rewarded with the office of count of Africa. He remained loyal to Honorius during the usurpation in 409 and 410 of Attalus, but revolted in 413, in which year he made an unsuccessful invasion of Italy. He was killed at Carthage by emissaries of the emperor.

Heraclidae (her.ạ.klī′dē). Descendants of Hercules (Heracles); specifically, in Greek legend, certain Achaean chiefs claiming descent from Hercules, who in prehistoric times joined the Dorian migration to the Peloponnesus. The sons of Hercules were said to have been expelled from their heritage in the Peloponnesus by Eurystheus (to whom Hera had given the region) and to have settled in Attica. The most notable of their descendants who joined the Dorians were Temenus, who in the partition of the conquered territories obtained Argos; Proclus and Eurysthenes, who obtained Lacedaemon; and Cresphontes, who obtained Messenia. The invasion of the Peloponnesus by the Heraclidae in alliance with the Dorians was commonly referred to as the return of the Heraclidae.

Heraclidae. Tragedy by Euripides, exhibited c420 B.C.

Heraclitus (her.ạ.klī′tus). b. at Ephesus, Asia Minor, probably c535 B.C.; d. there, probably c475 B.C. Greek philosopher. He is one of the earliest of the metaphysical school, and was known as the "Dark" or "Weeping" philosopher (the latter in contrast to Democritus's epithet the "Laughing" philosopher) because of his depth of concept and his misanthropy. He held a theory of the relativity of things: nothing was absolute, all was subject to change and constantly changing; the individual is part of a general harmony in the world and virtue consists of becoming part of that harmony by denial of individuality.

Heraclius (her.ạ.klī′us, hē.rak′li.us). b. in Cappadocia, Asia Minor, c575 A.D.; d. 641 A.D. Byzantine emperor. He was the son of Heraclius, governor of Africa, and succeeded to the throne as the result of a conspiracy between his father and Crispus, the son-in-law of the emperor Phocas. In the early years of his reign the empire was terribly ravaged by the inroads of the Avars and the Persians. After having established (c620) the Croats and the Serbs in Illyricum as a barrier against the Avars, he annihilated (622–628) the power of the Persians in a series of brilliant campaigns. The subsequent years of his reign were spent in inactivity, which resulted in the loss of Syria, Palestine, Mesopotamia, and Egypt to the caliphs.

Héraclius (ā.rȧ.klē.üs). Play by Pierre Corneille, published in 1647.

Heraklion or **Herakleion** (hē.rak′li.ọn, her.ạ.klī′ọn). See also **Candia.**

Heraklion. [Also: **Herakleion** (ē.rä′klē.ôn), **Iraklion.**] *Nomos* (department) in S Greece, situated in the E central part of the island of Crete. It is mostly hilly or mountainous, but the fertile plain along the N coast is one of the most productive regions of Crete. Capital, Candia; area, ab. 993 sq. mi.; pop. 189,901 (1951).

Heralds' College. [Also, **College of Arms.**] Corporation (established in 1484) charged and entrusted, in England, with the granting of coats of arms and with deciding questions of lineage and heraldic rights. Heralds and their assistants, known as pursuivants, were during the early Middle Ages functionaries whose characteristic duties were to proclaim decrees of monarchs and higher nobles, and to act as intermediaries between hostile armies. The institution of the College of Heralds by Richard III was a measure in line with the increasing ascendancy of the English crown over the feudal nobles. The appointment of heralds and pursuivants by the nobles fell into desuetude, and eventually it became the chief function of the royal appointees to determine who were entitled to bear coats of arms, and to devise arms and crests for claimants determined to be entitled to them. Kings of arms, heralds, and pursuivants participate in such ceremonies as proclamations of the accession of a new sovereign, coronations, royal marriages, and royal funerals, and in court observances of Christmas, Easter Whitsunday, All Saints' Day, and Saint George's Day.

Heras (ā′räs), **Juan Gregorio de las.** b. at Buenos Aires, July 11, 1780; d. at Santiago de Chile, Feb. 6, 1866. Argentine general and politician. He was (May 9, 1824–Feb. 7, 1825) acting president of the Argentine Confederation.

Herat (he.rät′). [Ancient name, **Aria.**] Province in NW Afghanistan, bordering on Iran; one of the seven major provinces. It is a dry region of deserts and mountains, and is sparsely inhabited excepting in oases and in the valley of the river Hari-Rud; chrome ore and crude petroleum have been found here. Capital, Herat; area, ab. 55,000 sq. mi.; pop. 1,142,343 (est. 1948).

Herat. [Ancient name, **Aria**; renamed by Alexander the Great, **Alexandria Arion.**] City in NW Afghanistan, situated near the river Hari-Rud: capital of Herat province. Located at the crossing of the main roads from N Iran E to Kabul and the Khyber Pass and from the U.S.S.R. S to Baluchistan, it is a place of strategic and military importance, defended by a wall and earthwork, and has been called "the key of India." It was often captured in the Middle Ages; was unsuccessfully besieged by the Persians in 1837–38, and taken by them in 1856; and was taken by Dost Mohammed in 1863, and by Abdurrahman Khan in 1881. It has undergone over 50 sieges. It is the center of a very fertile district, but its importance as a trade center has declined. 75,632 (est. 1948).

Herat Rud (he.rät′röd′). See **Hari Rud.**

Hérault (ā.rō). Department in S France, bounded on the N by Aveyron, on the N and E by Gard, on the S by the Gulf of Lions and Aude, on the W by Tarn. It was part of the old province of Languedoc. In antiquity it was colonized from Marseilles and became one of the most advanced Roman provinces. In the early Middle Ages it succumbed to the Vandals and the Saracens, and fell later to the crown of France. There are Roman and medieval remains, thermal baths, and beaches. Sète is the most important port in the department; Montpellier is the intellectual center. The soil is fertile, and the agriculture is of the Mediterranean type, with olives, mulberry trees, vegetables, grains, and wine grapes abounding. There are stone quarries, coal deposits, various other industries, and fisheries along the coast. The department is traversed by the Canal du Midi. Capital, Montpellier; area, ab. 2,403 sq. mi.; pop. 461,100 (1946).

Hérault de Séchelles (ā.rō dẹ sā.shel), **Marie Jean.** b. at Paris, 1760; guillotined there, April 5, 1794. French revolutionist. He was a member of the Legislative Assembly in 1791, of the Convention in 1792, and of the Committee of Public Safety in 1793.

Hérault River. River in S France, flowing into the Gulf of Lions ab. 31 mi. SW of Montpellier. Length, ab. 100 mi.

Herbart (her′bärt), **Johann Friedrich.** b. at Oldenburg, Germany, May 4, 1776; d. at Göttingen, Prussia, Aug. 14, 1841. German philosopher, psychologist, and pioneer in scientific pedagogy. He was professor of philosophy at Königsberg (1809–33) and at Göttingen (1833–41). His psychology was based on the concept of constantly active ideas that could fuse into different ideas, or that could be inhibited and thus remain below the threshold of consciousness. The latter notion was involved in his development of the concept of consciousness and unconsciousness. Herbart represents a transition from the speculative psychology of the philosopher to the antimetaphysical experimentalism of G. T. Fechner and W. Wundt. Although his pupil W. F. Volkmann wrote a *Lehrbuch der Psychologie* (1856) that was the standard German text until the appearance of Wundt's *Physiologische Psychologie* (1874), Herbart influenced psychology principally through his direct influence on Fechner and Wundt. Herbart, who was a disciple of Pestalozzi, de-

veloped through his psychological system an educational method primarily intended to make of the pupil a moral human being. Believing that education could come only through the correlation of new stimuli with what had previously been learned (an approach similar to Locke's *tabula rasa* theory of mind, but taking individual predispositions into account), Herbart established a categorized system, developed logically, of steps in the educational process. Knowledge must be brought to the pupil clearly; it must be related to previously learned ideas; it must take its logical place in the pupil's associations; it must be applied to new facts. Thus, the Herbartian system includes learning and application of the learning: the learning should ideally develop into a whole of interrelated ideas so that the pupil obtains a clear view of the world in which he lives; the application of this learning should make the pupil a moral person in his relationships with his fellow men. Herbart's logical analysis has since been modified to some extent by his followers. His most important book is *Psychologie als Wissenschaft, neu gegründet auf Erfahrung, Metaphysik und Mathematik* (1824–25). He also published *Lehrbuch zur Einleitung in die Philosophie* (1813), *Lehrbuch zur Psychologie* (1816), *Allgemeine Metaphysik* (1828–29), and *Encyklopädie der Philosophie* (1831).

Herbeck (her'bek), **Johann von.** b. at Vienna, Dec. 25, 1831; d. Oct. 28, 1877. Austrian composer and conductor. His works include masses, symphonies, chamber music, part-songs, and choruses.

Herbelin (er.bę.laṅ), Madame. [Maiden name, **Jeanne Mathilde Habert.**] b. at Brunoy, Seine-et-Oise, France, Aug. 24, 1820; d. at Paris, April 4, 1904. French miniature painter.

Herbelot de Molainville (der.bę.lō dę mo.lăṅ.vēl), **Barthélemy d'.** b. at Paris, Dec. 4, 1625; d. there, Dec. 8, 1695. French Orientalist. Author of *Bibliothèque orientale, ou dictionnaire universel contenant tout ce qui regarde la connaissance des peuples de l'Orient* (1697).

Herbermann (hėr'bėr.măn), **Charles George.** b. at Saebeck, Westphalia, Germany, Dec. 8, 1840; d. Aug. 24, 1916. American teacher, editor, and writer. He was graduated (B.A., 1858) from St. John's College (later Fordham University) at New York, where he taught until 1869, when he became professor of the Latin language and literature at the College of the City of New York, a post he held until 1914. He was president (1898–1916) of the United States Catholic Historical Society and served (1905 *et seq.*) as editor in chief of *The Catholic Encyclopedia* (1913–14). Among his works are editions of Sallusts's *Jugurthine War* (1886), and *Bellum Catilinæ* (1900), and *The Sulpicians in the United States* (1916).

Herbert (hėr'bėrt), **A. P.** [Full name, **Alan Patrick Herbert;** pseudonym, **Albert Haddock.**] b. Sept. 24, 1890—. English writer. He started writing (1910) for *Punch*, becoming (1924) a staff member. A member of Parliament since 1935, he secured passage (1937) of the Matrimonial Causes Bill revising out-of-date English divorce laws. Author of *Poor Poems and Rotten Rhymes* (1910), *The Secret Battle* (1919), *The House by the River* (1920), *Light Articles Only* (1921; American title, *Little Rays of Moonshine*), *The Man About Town* (1923), *The Old Flame* (1925), *Laughing Ann* (1925), *The Trials of Topsy* (1928), *Honeybubble and Co.* (1928), *Topsy, M.P.* (1929), *The Water Gipsies* (1930), *No Boats on the River* (1932), *Holy Deadlock* (1934), *The Ayes Have It* (1937), *Siren Song* (1940), *Light the Lights* (1945), *The Point of Parliament* (1946), *Independent Member* (1951), and the comic operas *The Blue Peter, Tantivy Towers,* and *Mother of Pearl.*

Herbert, Edward. [Title, 1st Baron **Herbert of Cherbury.**] b. at Eyton-on-Severn, England, March 3, 1583; d. at London, Aug. 20, 1648. English philosopher, soldier, diplomat, and historian; brother of George Herbert (1593–1633) and Thomas Herbert (1597–c1642). He studied at Oxford and afterwards traveled on the Continent, making many influential friends in France, the Low Countries, and Italy. After military service as a volunteer in the Low Countries, he returned (c1616) to England, where he became acquainted with such leading literary figures of the day as John Donne, Ben Jonson, and Thomas Carew, among others. In 1619 he went to France as English ambassador but, after a quarrel with the Duc de Luynes, was recalled. De Luynes died in 1621 and Herbert returned to France. His mission was twofold: to arrange a marriage between Prince Charles (later Charles I) and Princess Henrietta Maria, sister of the French king Louis XIII, and to obtain aid for Frederick V, the elector palatine, King James's son-in-law. Neither plan coming to quick fruition, he was recalled in 1624. He was with Charles in Scotland in 1639–40, but when the trouble erupted between king and Parliament he attempted to take a middle course. He was forced to turn over Montgomery Castle, where he had taken refuge, to Parliamentary troops in 1644, and in 1645 submitted to the Parliamentarians and was granted a pension. Herbert's poetry is well-written metaphysical verse, but his fame rests on his other works. His autobiography (discovered by Horace Walpole and printed by him in 1764) is a flamboyant account of his career to 1624; it is anecdotal and does not go very deeply into the background of Herbert's embassies, but it is a very readable work. *De Veritate* (1624) is a metaphysical approach to truth and *De religione gentilium* (c1645), a study in comparative religion, is an early argument for deism in that it discovers certain universal bases in man's religious beliefs. He also wrote a biography of Henry VIII and other philosophical and historical works.

Herbert, Edward. [Title, 2nd Earl of **Powis.**] b. March 22, 1785; d. at Powis Castle, Montgomeryshire, Wales, Jan. 17, 1848. English politician; grandson of Robert Clive. As lord lieutenant (1839) of Montgomeryshire, he was active in suppressing Charterist riots. Herbert took (1807) his mother's surname in accordance with the will of his mother's brother, the 1st Earl of Powis.

Herbert, George. b. at Montgomery Castle, Wales, April 3, 1593; d. at Bemerton, near Salisbury, England, in February, 1633. English metaphysical poet; brother of Edward Herbert, 1st Baron Herbert of Cherbury, and of Thomas Herbert (1597–c1642). He graduated B.A. at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1613, and M.A. in 1616, when he was elected fellow. In 1618 he was prelector in the rhetoric school at Cambridge, and in 1619 he was made public orator. He was much in favor at court, and in his position as orator it was his duty to write all official letters to the government. In 1627 he resigned the post on the excuse of ill health. In 1630 Charles I presented him to the rectory of Fugglestone with Bemerton, Wiltshire. Here he wrote the religious poems for which he is principally remembered, and which were published after his death in a volume called *The Temple; Sacred Poems and Private Ejaculations* (1633), said to have sold more than 20,000 copies by 1670. He also wrote *A Priest to the Temple, or the Country Parson,* in prose (1652), and other works. Herbert's poetry, marked by conceits and symbols but intensely personal and religious, is associated with the body of work produced by the English metaphysical school, which includes Richard Crashaw, Andrew Marvell, John Donne, Thomas Traherne, and others.

Herbert, George Augustus. [Titles: 11th Earl of **Pembroke,** 8th Earl of **Montgomery.**] b. Sept. 11, 1759; d. Oct. 26, 1827. English general; eldest son of Henry Herbert (1734–94), 10th Earl of Pembroke.

Herbert, George Robert Charles. [Titles: 13th Earl of **Pembroke,** 9th Earl of **Montgomery.**] b. at London, July 6, 1850; d. at Frankfort on the Main, Germany, May 3, 1895. English author and traveler; eldest son of Sidney Herbert (1810–61), 1st Baron Herbert of Lea. He traveled in Italy, Spain, Egypt, Palestine, and elsewhere, always accompanied by his physician, George Henry Kingsley. His two journeys to the South Pacific with Kingsley produced an entertaining narrative of joint authorship, *South Sea Bubbles, by the Earl and the Doctor* (1872; other editions). Named (1874) undersecretary of war in Disraeli's second cabinet, he was compelled by his health to resign in 1875. His other works include *Roots, a Plea for Tolerance* (1873) and *Letters and Speeches* (1896).

Herbert, Henry. [Title, 2nd Earl of **Pembroke.**] b. c1534; d. at Wilton, Wiltshire, England, Jan. 9, 1601. English statesman and patron of the arts. He married three times: Lady Catherine, sister of Lady Jane Grey, in 1533; Catherine Talbot in 1563; Mary Sidney, sister of Sir Philip Sidney, in 1577. He participated in the trials

of Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk (January, 1572), Mary, Queen of Scots (October, 1586), and Philip Howard, Earl of Arundel (April, 1589).

Herbert, Henry. [Title, 4th Baron **Herbert of Cherbury.**] d. 1691. English nobleman; grandson of Edward Herbert (1583–1648), 1st Baron Herbert of Cherbury. A cofferer of the household to William III and Mary, Herbert, who had served (1672) James Scott, Duke of Monmouth, in France, joined Monmouth in opposing the Duke of York.

Herbert, Henry. b. at London, July 2, 1654; d. Jan. 22, 1709. English Whig, who sided with opponents of James II, and joined (1688) William III in Holland.

Herbert, Henry. [Titles: 10th Earl of **Pembroke,** 7th Earl of **Montgomery.**] b. July 3, 1734; d. Jan. 26, 1794. English general; eldest son of Henry Herbert (1693–1751), 9th Earl of Pembroke.

Herbert, Henry Howard Molyneux. [Title, 4th Earl of **Carnarvon.**] b. June 24, 1831; d. at London, June 28, 1890. English statesman and scholar; son of the 3rd Earl of Carnarvon. Undersecretary (1858–59) for colonies, and colonial secretary (1866–67, 1874–78), Herbert's policy was notable for the bill (1867) to federate the North American (Canadian) provinces, the abolition (1874) of slavery on the Gold Coast, and the permissive plan (1877) for South African federation. After resigning (1878) in protest against English interference in the Russo-Turkish conflict, Herbert served (1885–86) as lord lieutenant of Ireland. Favoring limited self-government, he opposed Gladstone's home rule and land purchase bills.

Herbert, Henry William. [Pseudonym, **Frank Forester.**] b. at London, April 7, 1807; committed suicide at New York, May 17, 1858. Anglo-American author of historical works, novels, and translations. He edited (1833–35) *The American Monthly Magazine.* He is best known by his works on sports: *My Shooting Box* (1846), *Field Sports of the United States* (1849), *Frank Forester and his Friends* (1849), and *The Horse and Horsemanship in the United States* (1857). He also wrote *The Brothers: A Tale of the Fronde* (1835), *The Deerstalkers* (1849), and *The Quorndon Hounds* (1852).

Herbert, Hilary Abner. b. at Laurensville (now Laurens), S.C., March 12, 1834; d. at Tampa, Fla., March 6, 1919. American politician, cabinet member in President Cleveland's second administration. He served with the Confederate army and was retired (1864) because of wounds, emerging with the rank of colonel. He was elected (c1877) to Congress, where he served for 16 years. He became (1893) secretary of the navy under President Cleveland. He wrote *The Abolition Crusade and its Consequences* (1912).

Herbert, John Rogers. b. at Maldon, Essex, England, Jan. 23, 1810; d. at London, March 17, 1890. English historical and portrait painter. He decorated the peers' robing-room in the House of Lords. His picture *Sir Thomas More and his Daughter* is in the National Gallery.

Herbert, Sir Percy Egerton. b. April 15, 1822; d. at the Styche, Market Drayton, Shropshire, England, Oct. 7, 1876. English military commander; second son of Edward Herbert (1785–1848), 2nd Earl of Powis. He served (1851–53) during the Kaffir war, participating in the expedition to the Orange River country. He succeeded Sir Richard Airey, serving as quartermaster general until the evacuation of the Crimea. In India he commanded in the districts of Cawnpore and Fatehpur until 1859, and commanded the left wing of his regiment at the capture of Bareilly and Shahjahanpur.

Herbert, Philip. [Titles: 4th Earl of **Pembroke,** 1st Earl of **Montgomery.**] b. Oct. 10, 1584; d. at Whitehall, London, Jan. 23, 1650. English Parliamentarian; son of Henry Herbert (c1534–1601), 2nd Earl of Pembroke. A favorite of James I, he served (1626–41) as lord chamberlain under Charles I. He was sent (1640) as commissioner to negotiate peace with the Scots. Dismissed (1641) from his post as lord chamberlain, Herbert deserted Charles I for the Parliamentary side, and became Parliamentary governor (1642) of the Isle of Wight. As vice-chancellor (1641–50) of Oxford, he was bitterly satirized for compliancy in ejecting Royalists and for his crude language.

Herbert, Sidney. [Title, 1st Baron **Herbert of Lea.**] b. at Richmond, Surrey, England, Sept. 16, 1810; d. at Wilton, Wiltshire, England, Aug. 2, 1861. English statesman; younger son of George Augustus Herbert, 11th Earl of Pembroke. He was secretary at war (1845–46, 1852–55, 1859–61), and colonial secretary (1855). He served in his war post under Peel, Aberdeen, and Palmerston, and was responsible for several administrative reforms. His sponsorship of Florence Nightingales' mission during the Crimean War is perhaps the best-known event of his career.

Herbert, Thomas. b. at Montgomery, Wales, May 15, 1597; d. at London, c1642. English sailor and author; brother of George Herbert (1593–1633), and of Edward Herbert, 1st Baron Herbert of Cherbury. He was in command (1616) of the *Globe,* an East Indiaman, after his captain, Benjamin Joseph, was killed in an attack, and in command (October, 1623) of the vessel returning Prince Charles (later Charles I) from Spain to England following his unsuccessful wooing of the Spanish princess. Reputed author of *An Elegie upon the Death of Thomas, Earle of Strafford* (1641), *Newes out of Islington* (1641), and various satirical pieces, all dated 1641 except *Stripping, Whipping, and Pumping* (1638).

Herbert, Sir Thomas. b. at York, England, c1606; d. there, March 1, 1682. English traveler and author. He made an extensive tour (1628–29) of the Persian dominions. Among his works are *A Description of the Persian Monarchy* (1634; reprinted with additions as *Some Yeares Travels into Africa and Asia the Great* in 1638), and *Threnodia Carolina* (1678; reprinted with additions as *Memoirs of the last two years of the reign of that Unparallell'd Prince of very blessed memory, King Charles I,* in 1702).

Herbert, Thomas. [Title, 8th Earl of **Pembroke.**] b. 1656; d. Jan. 22, 1733. English political leader; grandson of Philip Herbert (1584–1650), 4th Earl of Pembroke. He was first lord of the admiralty (1690), and served as first plenipotentiary (1697) at the Treaty of Ryswick ending King William's War (War of the League of Augsburg).

Herbert, Victor. b. at Dublin, Feb. 1, 1859; d. at New York, May 26, 1924. American cellist, composer, and conductor. He was educated at the Stuttgart Conservatory, and became first cellist of the court orchestra there. In 1886 he came to New York as solo cellist of the Metropolitan Orchestra. He later became a member of the Thomas Orchestra, and was conductor (1898–1904) of the Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra. He composed orchestral and chamber music and successful operettas, including *The Wizard of the Nile* (1895), *The Fortune Teller* (1898), *Babes in Toyland* (1903), *Mlle. Modiste* (1905), *The Red Mill* (1906), *Naughty Marietta* (1910), *Sweethearts* (1913), *Princess Pat* (1915), and *Eileen* (1917). His grand opera *Natoma* was first produced at the Metropolitan Opera House, Philadelphia, Feb. 25, 1911, but was no more successful than his later *Madeleine* (1914).

Herbert, Sir William. [Title, 1st Earl of **Pembroke** of the first creation (1468).] Beheaded at Northampton, England, July 28, 1469. English Yorkist leader. A soldier from his youth, he was knighted (1449) by Henry VI, served notably against Jasper Tudor in the Wars of the Roses, and was made privy councilor and chief justice (1461) of South Wales by Edward IV, later becoming chief justice (1467) of North Wales. Defeated and captured (1469) by rebel supporters of Henry VI, he was executed.

Herbert, William. [Titles: 2nd Earl of **Pembroke,** Earl of **Huntingdon.**] b. March 5, 1460; d. 1491. English army captain; son of Sir William Herbert (d. 1469). Captain (1475) of English forces in France, he was appointed (1483) justice of South Wales. He surrendered (1479) the earldom of Pembroke to the king in exchange for the earldom of Huntingdon.

Herbert, Sir William. [Title, 1st Earl of **Pembroke** of the second creation (1551).] b. c1501; d. at Hampton Court, England, March 17, 1570. English soldier and diplomat; son of an illegitimate son of Sir William Herbert (d. 1469). He married Anne Parr, sister of Henry VIII's sixth queen, Catherine Parr, became (1540) a gentleman of the privy chamber and later an executor of Henry VIII's will, and was a member of Edward VI's council. He acted with Northumberland in support of Lady Jane Grey, but declared (July 19, 1553) for Mary Tudor. He

commanded the forces (1554) which overcame Sir Thomas Wyatt's rebellion against the queen's marriage to Philip of Spain. He supported the Protestant party under Queen Elizabeth, and was appointed (1568) lord steward under her.

Herbert, William. [Title, 3rd Earl of **Pembroke.**] b. at Wilton, Wiltshire, England, April 8, 1580; d. at London, April 10, 1630. English statesman and patron of poets; son of Henry Herbert (c1534–1601), 2nd Earl of Pembroke. He was educated privately by Samuel Daniel, author of the *Delia* sonnets, and later at New College, Oxford. Soon after he became (1601) Lord Herbert of Pembroke, he was disgraced, imprisoned, and exiled from court because of his affair with Mary Fitton, maid of honor to Elizabeth and the "dark lady" of Shakespeare's sonnets according to some scholars. He was the patron of Jonson, Massinger, Inigo Jones the architect, and William Browne, author of *Britannia's Pastorals*. He was chancellor (1617–30) of Oxford University, Pembroke College (formerly Broadgates Hall) being renamed (1624) in his honor. He has been identified by several scholars as the "Mr. W.H." to whom Shakespeare dedicated the *Sonnets* (1609). To him and his brother Philip, Heming and Condell dedicated one of the most famous books in English literature, the first folio (1623) of Shakespeare; it is this dedication and his patronage of poets and dramatists that are his chief claims to fame. He was the author of *Poems* (1660).

Herbert, William. [Titles: 1st Marquis and titular Duke of **Powis.**] b. 1617; d. at St. Germains, England, June 2, 1696. English leader of the Roman Catholic aristocracy. He succeeded as 3rd Baron Powis in 1667 and was created (1674) Earl of Powis. Suspected of conspiracy in the fictitious "Popish plot" of 1678, he was imprisoned (1679–84). He was a privy councilor (1686) under James II, and escaped with him to France.

Herbert, William. [Titles: 2nd Marquis and titular Duke of **Powis.**] d. Oct. 22, 1745. English Jacobite; son of William Herbert (1617–96), 1st Marquis of Powis. Known until 1722 as Viscount Montgomery, he was twice (1689, 1696–1697) imprisoned, the first time for support of James II, the second for suspected implication in Jacobite conspiracies. Arrested (1715) in a third Jacobite alarm, he was later discharged and restored to his titles and estates.

Herbert Pocket (pok'ĕt). See **Pocket, Herbert.**

Herbois (der.bwȧ), **Jean Marie Collot d'.** See **Collot d'Herbois, Jean Marie.**

Herborn (her'bôrn). Town in S Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Hessen, American Zone, formerly in the province of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, ab. 39 mi. NE of Koblenz; cattle markets; metallurgical and other industries. It has the remains of medieval fortifications, and a *Rathaus* (town hall) dating from 1591. Pop. 8,326 (1946).

Herbort von Fritzlar (her'bôrt fon frits'lär). fl. early 13th century. German epic poet who rendered into German the French *Roman de Troie* of Benoît de Sainte-Maure.

Herbst (hėrpst), **Josephine (Frey).** b. at Sioux City, Iowa, March 5, 1897—. American novelist. Author of *Nothing is Sacred* (1928), *Money for Love* (1929), *Pity Is Not Enough* (1933), *The Executioner Waits* (1934), *Rope of Gold* (1939), *Satan's Sergeants* (1941), *Somewhere the Tempest Fell* (1947), and other books.

Hercegnovi (her.tseg.nô'vē). [Also: **Ercegnovi, Herceg Novi;** Italian, **Castelnuovo.**] Seaport town and township in SW Yugoslavia, in the SW part of the federative unit of Montenegro, formerly in the *banovina* (province) of Zetska, situated on the first bay of the Gulf of Kotor ab. 13 mi. W of the city of Kotor. It belonged to the former Austrian province of Dalmatia and was ceded to Yugoslavia in 1919. It was occupied by the Italians during World War II. 12,110 (1931).

Hercegovina (hėr''tsẹ.gọ.vē'nȧ; Serbo-Croatian, her.tsegô'vē.nä). [Also: **Herzegovina;** Turkish, **Hersek.**] Former *sanjak* (administrative unit) of the Turkish vilayet of Bosnia, after 1878 administered by Austria-Hungary, now forming the S part of the federative unit of Bosnia-Hercegovina in Yugoslavia. Its history is closely identified with that of Bosnia. Mostar is the chief city.

Herchheimer (herċh'hī.mėr), **Nicholas.** See **Herkimer, Nicholas.**

Herculaneum (hėr.kū.lā'nẹ̄.um). Ancient city in Campania, S Italy, near the coast, ab. 6 mi. SE of Naples, directly at the W foot of Mount Vesuvius. Like Pompeii it was overwhelmed in the eruption of 79 A.D., being covered in this and succeeding eruptions, first with mud and then with ashes and lava to a depth of from 70 to 112 ft. The ancient town was forgotten, and modern Resina grew up over its ruins. In 1709 an inhabitant of Resina sunk a well which reached the ancient theater, and brought to light sculptures and marble facings. Further search was made, solely for the marbles and works of art, and subsequent excavations were undertaken by the Italian government, but were very ignorantly and irregularly conducted, and the galleries pierced were in great part filled again. Under the French rule (1806–15) systematic explorations were instituted; a little was done between 1828 and 1837; then nothing until Victor Emmanuel caused (1869) the resumption of the work. The most important remains are the theater, basilica, prison, some interesting private dwellings, and portions of several streets paved with lava. In Herculaneum were found a number of carbonized manuscripts on papyrus, some of which have been deciphered, and some of the best-known statues in the Naples Museum, including the Agrippina, Sleeping Faun, Aristides, and busts of Plato and Demosthenes.

Herculano de Carvalho e Araújo (er.kö.lu'nö dę̣ kȧr.vä'lyö ē ä.rą.ö'zhö), **Alexandre.** b. at Lisbon, Portugal, March 28, 1810; d. near Santarém, Portugal, Sept. 13, 1877. Portuguese novelist, historian, poet, and critic, who introduced the historical novel into Portuguese literature and revived historiography in his country. Among his chief works were *História de Portugal* (4 vols., 1846–53), *Lendas e narrativas* (1851), *Da origem e estabelecimento da Inquisicao em Portugal* (1854–56), as well as his famous novels *Eurico o presbítero* (1844), *O bôbo* (1843), and *O Monge de Cistér* (1848). His poetical works are collected in *Poesias* (1850).

Hercules (her'kụ.lēz). [Greek, **Heracles.**] In Greek and Roman legend, a mighty hero of extraordinary strength and courage, originating in Greek legend, but adopted by the Romans, and deified and worshiped after his death as the god of physical strength, courage, and related qualities. He was the son of Zeus and Alcmene (wife of Amphitryon). Hera, jealous of the child of a rival, put two serpents in his cradle, which the infant strangled easily. Later she sent a cloud of madness on him, and in that madness Hercules killed his wife and sons. Upon recovery he went into voluntary exile and sought the Delphic oracle for guidance. There he was told he might purify himself and expiate his crimes by serving Eurystheus (king of Mycena) for 12 years. Eurystheus set for him 12 perilous tasks, which, if accomplished, would bring the hero immortality. These 12 labors of Hercules were already famous in legend in the 5th century B.C. They were as follows: (1) the strangling of the Nemean lion; (2) the killing of the Lernean hydra; (3) the capture of the Arcadian hind; (4) the capture of the Erymanthian boar; (5) the cleaning of the Augean stables; (6) the slaughter of the Stymphalian birds; (7) the capture of the Cretan bull; (8) the capture of the man-eating mares of Diomedes; (9) the securing of the girdle of Hippolyte, queen of the Amazons; (10) the fetching of the red oxen of Geryon; (11) the procuring of the golden apples of the Hesperides; (12) the bringing to the upper world the dog Cerberus, guardian of Hades. The hero of this most famous of the Herculean legends (of comparatively late date) is distinguished as the Tirynthian Hercules from other personifications of Hercules worshiped in different places and countries (as the Cretan or the Egyptian Hercules) under the same or other names, the attributes of these various personifications being essentially the same, but their legendary history being different. After the 12 labors of Hercules married Deianira. When they came to a river to be crossed, the centaur Nessus offered to carry Deianira across. In midstream he tried to abduct her, whereupon Hercules killed the centaur with poisoned arrows. Later, again for a murder committed in madness, Hercules served at the court of Omphale, queen of Lydia, for one year, donning women's clothes and doing women's work. Here Deianira sent him the poisoned shirt given her by Nessus, which she thought was a love charm to

bring him home to her. The shirt caused the hero's death; he built his own funeral pyre and died upon it. After his death he was taken to Olympus, where after his deification he married Hebe. Among other famous exploits, Hercules took part in the Calydonian boar hunt and the expedition of the Argonauts. His struggle with Death in person at the tomb to win back the dead Alcestis for her husband Admetus is among the most famous stories about Hercules. He is represented as brawny and muscular, with broad shoulders, generally naked or draped merely in the skin of the Nemean lion, the head of the lion being often drawn over that of the hero as a helmet. He is usually armed with a club, sometimes with a bow and arrows.

Hercules. One of the constellations recognized since ancient times, between Lyra and Corona Borealis, representing a man upon one knee, with his head toward the South and with uplifted arms. The ancients did not identify the constellation with Hercules; the moderns place a club in one hand and a branch of an apple tree, with the three heads of Cerberus, in the other. The constellation contains one star of the second magnitude, nine of the third, and 12 of the fourth.

Hercules, Pillars of. See **Pillars of Hercules.**

Hercynian Forest (hėr.sin'i.ạn). [Latin, **Hercynia Silva**; Greek, **Herkynia Hule.**] In ancient geography, a mountain range forming the N boundary of what was then known as Europe, and seemingly identified by Aristotle with the Alpine mass. It has been variously represented as in C Germany, and as identical with the Böhmerwald, the Thüringerwald, and others. In modern times it has usually been regarded as comprising the mountains of C Germany (Wesergebirge, the Harz, the Thuringian and Saxon highlands, Riesengebirge, and others).

Herczeg (her'tseg), **Ferenc.** b. at Versec, Hungary (now Vršac, Yugoslavia), Sept. 22, 1863—. Hungarian novelist and playwright. His writings deal with the problems of the middle class. His most important works are *Gyurkovics fiúk* (The Gyurkovics Boys, 1895), *Bizánc* (Byzantium, 1904), *Az élet kapúja* (The Gate of Life, 1919), *Kék róka* (Blue Fox, 1917), and *Utolsó tánc* (The Last Dance, 1938).

Herdecke (her'dek.ẹ). Town in W Germany, in the *Land* (state) of North Rhine-Westphalia, British Zone, formerly in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, situated on the Ruhr River ab. 15 mi. NE of Wuppertal: chemical, metallurgical, and tool manufactures. 13,757 (1950).

Herder (her'dėr), **Johann Gottfried von.** b. at Mohrungen, in East Prussia, Aug. 25, 1744; d. at Weimar, Germany, Dec. 18, 1803. German critic and poet of the so-called classical period of German literature. He was the son of a poor schoolteacher. He supported himself by giving private instruction while attending the University of Königsberg. From 1764 to 1769 he was a teacher at Riga. In the latter year he went to Paris, where he accepted the position of companion to the young Prince of Holstein on a journey to Italy. He accompanied the latter, however, only as far as Strasbourg, where he remained the succeeding half year. In 1771 he received a call as pastor to Bückeburg, where he lived until 1776. At the recommendation of Goethe, whom he had known at Strasbourg, he was called that year to Weimar as court chaplain and superintendent of the church district, and here, with the exception of a journey to Italy in 1788, he lived until his death. In 1802 he was ennobled by the Elector of Bavaria. His first important works, both of which were published at Riga, were *Fragmente über die neuere deutsche Literatur* (1767) and *Kritische Wälder* (1769). In 1772 appeared the treatise *Über den Ursprung der Sprache.* In 1773 he published, in collaboration with Goethe, *Von deutscher Art und Kunst einige fliegende Blätter.* In 1774 appeared *Die älteste Urkunde des Menschengeschlechts.* With these earlier writings Herder did more than any other person to bring in the period of the Sturm und Drang. The most important of his later works are *Volkslieder* (1778 and 1779; called in later editions *Stimmen der Völker in Liedern*), *Ideen zur Philosophie der Geschichte der Menschheit* (1784–91), and *Briefe zur Beförderung der Humanität* (1793–97). The poem *Der Cid,* written in 1802–03, appeared posthumously in 1805. A complete edition o[illegible] Stuttgart (1827–30) in 60 v[illegible]

[illegible]ried Jakob. b. at Leipzig, [illegible]

Here (hē'rē). See **Hera.**

Héreau (ā.rō), **Jules.** b. at Paris, 1830; d. June 26, 1879. French landscape painter, noted especially for his figures of animals.

Heredia (ā.rā'ᵺyä). Province in N central Costa Rica. Capital, Heredia; area, ab. 1,132 sq. mi.; pop. 51,760 (1950).

Heredia. Capital of the province of Heredia, in C Costa Rica: center of the coffee industry. 11,967 (1950).

Heredia, José María de. b. at Fortuna-Cafeyere, near Santiago, Cuba, Nov. 22, 1842; d. at the Château de Bourdonné, Seine-et-Oise, France, Oct. 3, 1905. French poet; cousin of José María Heredia y Campuzano. He became, in his twenties, a member of the Parnassians and contributed to their magazine, but his reputation was built on his manuscript poems. The publication of a collection of his verse under the title of *Trophées* (1893) won him election to the French Academy in 1894. Heredia is considered one of the great sonnet craftsmen in European poetry. His poems are highly pictorial and of polished technique. He translated Bernal Díaz del Castillo's history of the Mexican conquest, and prepared a critical edition of André Chénier's poetry.

Heredia (ā.rā.dēä), **Marie Louise Antoinette de.** See **Houville, Gérard d'.**

Heredia (ā.rā'ᵺyä), **Pedro de.** b. at Madrid, c1500; drowned near Cádiz, Spain, Jan. 27, 1554. Spanish soldier. He founded Cartagena (Jan. 14, 1533) and other cities in the New World, made many expeditions to the interior, and obtained a great amount of gold.

Heredia y Campuzano (ā.rā'ᵺyä ē käm.pö.sä'nō), **José María.** b. at Santiago, Cuba, Dec. 31, 1803; d. at Toluca, Mexico, May 2, 1839. Cuban poet; cousin of José María de Heredia, the French poet. Banished because of his revolutionary activities, he spent less than one third of his life in his native land, eventually becoming a Mexican citizen. His patriotic, romantic verse includes *En el teocalli de Cholula* (1820), *En una tempestad* (1822), *Niágara* (1824), and *Al sol* (1825).

Hereford (her'ē.fọrd). Municipal borough and cathedral city in W England, county seat of Herefordshire, on the river Wye, ab. 144 mi. W of London by rail. It is situated in a rich apple-growing and cider-making district. The town is mainly a residential and market town. Hereford Cathedral, of red sandstone, is a highly interesting monument, founded in 1079 but in large part built during the 13th century. It was restored in 1863 and contains a curious map of the world ("Mappa Mundi") dating from 1313 or 1314. The Lady Chapel is a beautiful example of Early English style, and the great square central tower is effective. The lower part of the nave and choir retains its massive cylindrical Norman piers and round arches with chevron molding. The work above is later, that in the NW transept being of especial beauty. Every third year, Hereford Cathedral is the scene of the Three Choirs Festival, the oldest musical festival of its kind in the world, held annually in rotation in the towns of Gloucester, Hereford, and Worcester. Hereford was the birthplace of David Garrick. 32,490 (1951).

Hereford (hėr'fọrd). City in NW Texas, county seat of Deaf Smith County, SW of Amarillo: in an irrigated farming area; shipping point for cattle, wheat, and cotton. In the decade between the last two U.S. censuses its population more than doubled. 2,584 (1940), 5,207 (1950).

Hereford (her'ē.fọrd), Earl of. Title held by various members of the **Bohun family.**

Hereford, Earl of. Title of **Fitzosbern, William.**

Hereford, Earl of. Title of **Gloucester, Miles de.**

Hereford, Viscounts of. See under **Devereux.**

Herefordshire (her'ē.fọrd.shir). [Also, **Hereford.**] County in W England, bounded on the N by Shropshire, on the E by Worcestershire, on the SE by Gloucestershire, on the SW by Monmouthshire and Brecknockshire (Wales), and on the W by Radnorshire (Wales). The surface is generally undulating, part of the county being in the Welsh Marches. The principal river is the Wye. Herefordshire is an agricultural county; mining and industry are insignificant here. Oats, wheat, barley, and root crops are grown on the Plain of Hereford in the W; hops are grown in the E valleys; most of the remaining area is pasture.

devoted chiefly to raising Hereford cattle. Milk is produced for the urban markets of South Wales. Herefordshire is an important cider-producing county. It was an important wool producer during the 17th and 18th centuries, but sheep rearing is no longer of much importance here. County seat and chief city, Hereford; ab. 842 sq. mi.; pop. 127,092 (1951).

Hérelle (dā.rel), **Félix Hubert d'.** See **d'Hérelle, Félix Hubert.**

Herencia Ceballos (ā.ren'syä sā.bä'yōs), **Mariano.** b. at Cusco, Peru, 1820; killed at Huánuco, Peru, Feb. 2, 1873. Peruvian soldier and liberal politician.

Herennius Byblius (hę.ren'i.us bib'li.us). See **Philo Byblius.**

Herentals (hā'rẹn.täls). [Also, **Herenthals.**] Town in N Belgium, in the province of Antwerp, on the Schelde-Maas Canal ab. 18 mi. E of Antwerp: cloth and shoe factories. The Church of Saint Waltrudis dates from the 15th century. 14,674 (1947).

Here Prophecy (hir), **The.** Bit of old English rhyme, which was preserved by Abbot Benedict. It is connected with the image of a hart set up in 1289 by Ralph Fitzstephen over his house. The date of setting up the hart was that of the death of Henry II and the accession of Richard I, and the verse was considered to be a prophecy concerning the future of Richard and his brother John.

Herero (hā.rā'rō). [Also, **Ovaherero.**] Bantu-speaking people of C Africa, inhabiting W South-West Africa. Their population is estimated at 33,000 (by H. Vedder, in *The Native Tribes of South West Africa*, by C. H. L. Hahn, L. Fourie, and H. Vedder, 1928). The Herero are ruled by a number of independent hereditary local chiefs. They have two sets of clans, one patrilineal and the other matrilineal. Sixteen patrilineal clans control political succession and the rituals of the sacred fire. Eight matrilineal clans control the inheritance of cattle and regulate marriage, which is exogamous. The Herero have age grades based on circumcision. They practice cattle herding, but no agriculture. Their principal food is milk.

Hereward (her'ẹ.wȧrd). [Called **Hereward the Wake.**] fl. c1070. English outlaw and patriot who defended Ely against the Normans under William the Conqueror. He was a Lincolnshire man, incorrectly said to have been a son of Leofric, Earl of Mercia. In 1070 he joined the Danes, who had appeared in the Humber, and attacked Peterborough and sacked the abbey. He took refuge with his band in the Isle of Ely, from which he was finally driven by William I. According to John of Peterborough (c1380), he was surnamed "the Wake." Many legends sprang up about his name as they have with other outlaws who resisted despised authority. He may have been the center of a cycle of ballads and poems now lost.

Hereward the Wake. Historical novel by Charles Kingsley, published in 1866.

Herford (her'fôrt). City in W Germany, in the *Land* (state) of North Rhine-Westphalia, British Zone, formerly in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, situated at the junction of the Werre and Aa rivers ab. 48 mi. SW of Hanover. It has cotton, linen, and woolen textile industries and distilleries; manufactures ceramics, furniture, machinery, cigars, and candies. The Gothic *Münster* (cathedral) dates from the 13th century, the *Johanniskirche* (Church of Saint John) from the 14th century. The city belonged in the 13th century to the Hanseatic League, came under the rule of the Duke of Jülich in 1547, of Brandenburg in 1647, and of Prussia in 1813. Damage to buildings of tourist interest during World War II was slight. 50,107 (1950).

Herford (hėr'fọrd), **Oliver (Brooke).** b. at Sheffield, England, Dec. 12, 1863; d. 1935. English writer who illustrated his own whimsical works. He lived chiefly in the U.S., where he published work in *Life*, *Harper's Weekly*, and other journals. Author of *Pen and Inklings* (1893), *Artful Anticks* (1894), *A Child's Primer of Natural History* (1899), *The Fairy Godmother-in-Law* (1905), *The Peter Pan Alphabet* (1907), *The Simple Jography* (1908), *The Jingle-Jungle Book* (1913), *Confessions of a Caricaturist* (1917), *The Laughing Willow* (1918), *Excuse it Please* (1929), and *Sea Legs* (1931).

Herfords, The. See **He and She**

Hergenröther (her'gẹn.rė.tėr), **Joseph Adam Gustav von.** b. at Würzburg, Bavaria, Germany, Sept. 15, 1824; d. at Rome, Oct. 3, 1890. German Roman Catholic ecclesiastic. After his ordination as a priest he taught theology and ecclesiastical law and history for some years at Munich and Würzburg. In the years immediately prior to the Vatican Council (1869–70) his learning and skill as a theologian were useful in support of the dogma of papal infallibility, and his polemical work *Anti-Janus* was one of the most noted products of the controversy over it. In 1879 he was elevated by Pope Leo XIII to the College of Cardinals, and appointed curator of the Vatican archives. He was the author of several other works, noted in their time, on church history.

Herger (her'gėr). See under **Spervogel.**

Hergesheimer (hėr'gẹs.hī.mėr), **Joseph.** b. at Philadelphia, Feb. 15, 1880—. American novelist. He was educated at Germantown Friends School and at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. He maintained a studio as a painter at Venice, and later at Florence, before returning (c1907) to the U.S. to pursue a writing career. Author of *The Lay Anthony* (1914), *Mountain Blood* (1915), *The Three Black Pennys* (1917), *Gold and Iron* (1918), *The Happy End* (1919), *Java Head* (1919), *Linda Condon* (1919), *Cytherea* (1922), *The Bright Shawl* (1922), *Balisand* (1924), *Tampico* (1926), *Swords and Roses* (1929), *The Party Dress* (1929), *The Limestone Tree* (1931), *Sheridan* (1931), *Berlin* (1932), *Tropical Winter* (1933), *The Foolscap Rose* (1934), and other books.

Héricourt (ā.rē.kör'), **Battle of.** See **Belfort, Battle of.**

Herihor (her.ẹ.hōr'). [Also, **Hrihor.**] fl. c1085 B.C. High priest of Amon at Thebes, the founder of the XXIst (Tanite) dynasty of Egyptian kings, ruling at Thebes. He flourished c1085 B.C. according to Breasted. During his rule Egyptian power in Asia disappeared completely.

Hering (her'ing), **Carl.** b. at Philadelphia, March 29, 1860; d. there, May 10, 1926. American physicist and electrical engineer.

Hering (her'ing; German, hā'ring), **Constantine.** b. at Oschatz, Saxony, Germany, Jan. 1, 1800; d. at Philadelphia, July 23, 1880. American homeopathic physician. He published *Rise and Progress of Homoeopathy* (1834), *Domestic Physician* (1837), and others.

Hering (hā'ring), **Ewald.** b. at Altgersdorf, Saxony, Germany, Aug. 5, 1834; d. 1918. German physiologist. He became (1895) professor at the University of Leipzig. He is best known for his researches in the physiology of the senses and in psychophysics.

Heringsdorf (hā'rings.dôrf). Village in NE Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Mecklenburg, Russian Zone, formerly in the province of Pomerania, Prussia, situated just W of the Polish border on the Baltic coast island of Usedom ab. 105 mi. N of Berlin. It was formerly a favorite summer resort of Berliners, with beautiful beach, saline springs, hotels, and casino; since World War II it has suffered economically because of disrupted communications. 2,102 (1946).

Herington (her'ing.tọn). City in E central Kansas, in Dickinson County, ab. 40 mi. SE of Salina. 3,775 (1950).

Heriot (her'i.ọt), **George.** b. at Edinburgh, 1563; d. at London, Feb. 10, 1623. Scottish goldsmith and philanthropist. He founded Heriot's Hospital at Edinburgh. He is a prominent figure (as Geordie Heriot) in Scott's *Fortunes of Nigel.*

Heriri (he.rī'rī), **Mons.** Latin name of **Snowdon.**

Heri Rud (her'i röd). See **Hari Rud.**

Herisau (hā'rē.zou). Town in NE Switzerland, situated on the Glatt River ab. 6 mi. SW of St. Gallen, the largest town in the half-canton of Appenzell Ausser Rhoden. It is known for its ruined castles, and has various industries, particularly muslin manufactures. 12,789 (1941).

Héristal (ā.rēs.tal). French name of **Herstal.**

Heritage. Novel by V. Sackville-West, published in 1919.

Herjedal (her'yẹ.däl. [Also: **Herjedalen** (her'yẹ.dä.lẹn); Swedish, **Härjedalen.**] Region and former province in W Sweden, ceded by Norway to Sweden in 1645.

Herkimer (hėr'ki.mėr). Village in C New York, county seat of Herkimer County, on Canada Creek: shipping center for dairy products; manufactures clothing, milk coolers, gloves, paper fibers, paper products, and furniture. 9,400 (1950).

Herkimer, Nicholas. [Original surname, **Herchheimer** or **Ergheimer.**] b. near what is now Herkimer, N.Y., 1728; d. Aug. 16, 1777. American Revolutionary soldier. He served as a lieutenant of militia in the French and Indian Wars and just before the Revolution became chairman of the committee of safety of Tryon County. He became brigadier general of militia in charge of defending the Mohawk Valley against Tory and Indian attacks. In 1777, he called out the militia to meet the threat of St. Leger's force of Tories and Indians, which was marching on Fort Schuyler (later Fort Stanwix). Assembling his troops at Fort Dayton (now Herkimer), he started for Fort Schuyler. He was ambushed by Indians and Tories near what is today Oriskany, N.Y. Badly wounded in the leg during the fighting, he directed the battle after being placed at the foot of a tree. He died after his leg was amputated.

Herkomer (hėr'kō.mėr), Sir **Hubert von.** b. at Waal, Bavaria, Germany, May 26, 1849; d. at Budleigh Salterton, Devonshire, England, March 31, 1914. English landscape and portrait painter. He came to America in 1851 with his father, a wood-carver, but went to England in 1857 and settled at Southampton, where he entered the school of art. He became an associate of the Royal Academy in 1879. He revisited America in 1882, and again in 1883 and 1885. He was appointed Slade professor of art at Oxford as successor to John Ruskin, and became a member of the Berlin Academy in 1885.

Herlin (her'lin), **Friedrich.** [Also: **Herlen** (her'lęn), **Hörlin** (hėr'lin), **Herlein** (her'līn).] fl. latter half of 15th century. German religious painter. He is known to have lived and worked in the Bavarian part of Swabia, and especially at Nördlingen after 1467, but his paintings display the influence of Roger van der Weyden and of the Van Eycks so strongly as to compel the inference that he studied in the Netherlands. Most of the surviving known works of Herlin, including a *Virgin Enthroned,* a *Magdalene,* a *Crucifixion,* and several saints, are in the Church of Saint George at Nördlingen.

Hermandad (er.män.däғн'). [Original name, **Santa Hermandad.**] In Spain, originally, a voluntary organization for the maintenance of public order. The first Hermandad was formed in Aragón in the 13th century, and another in Castile and León a few years later, chiefly to resist the exactions and robberies of the nobles. They soon assumed general police and judicial powers, under royal sanction; and at the end of the 15th century the organizations were united and extended over the whole kingdom. The Hermandad was soon after reorganized as a regular national police, which was superseded in later times by a civil guard on the model of the French gendarmerie.

Herman Dousterswivel (hėr'mąn dös'tėr.swiv.ęl). See **Dousterswivel, Herman.**

Hermann (her'män). See also **Arminius.**

Hermann. [Called **Hermann the Lame;** Latin, **Hermannus Contractus** (hėr.man'us kǫn.trak'tus).] b. July 18, 1013; d. at Reichenau, Lake Constance, Sept. 24, 1054. German historian, author of *Chronicon.*

Hermann (hėr'mąn). City in E central Missouri, county seat of Gasconade County, on the Missouri River ab. 40 mi. NE of Jefferson City. It was settled in 1837 by Germans from Pennsylvania. 2,523 (1950).

Hermann I (of *Thuringia*) (her'män). d. at Gotha, Germany, April 25, 1217. Landgrave of Thuringia and count palatine of Saxony. He was a patron of the arts, protector of Walther von der Vogelweide, Herbort von Fritzlar, Albrecht von Halberstadt, and others, and hence in legend and tradition host at the singing contest at the Wartburg.

Hermann, Friedrich Benedikt Wilhelm von. b. at Dinkelsbühl, Bavaria, Germany, Dec. 5, 1795; d. at Munich, Nov. 23, 1868. German political economist and statistician. His chief work is *Staatswirtschaftliche Untersuchungen* (Economic Researches, 1832; 2nd ed., 1870).

Hermann, Georg. [Original name, **Georg Hermann Borchardt.**] b. at Berlin, 1871—. German novelist, known chiefly for *Jettchen Gebert* (1906), generally considered one of the best of the so-called Berlin novels. Hermann is also an art historian (*Max Liebermann,* 1904; *Das Biedermeier im Spiegel seiner Zeit,* 1913).

Hermann, Johann Gottfried Jakob. b. at Leipzig, Germany, Nov. 28, 1772; d. there, Dec. 31, 1848. German classical philologist. Among his works are *De metris Græcorum et Romanorum poetarum* (1796), *Handbuch der Metrik* (1799), *De emendanda ratione Græcæ grammaticæ* (1801), and *De metris Pindari* (1817).

Hermann, Karl Friedrich. b. at Frankfort on the Main, Germany, Aug. 4, 1804; d. at Göttingen, Germany, Dec. 31, 1855. German archaeologist and philologist. His best-known work is *Lehrbuch der griechischen Antiquitäten* (Manual of Greek Antiquities, 1841–52).

Hermann Gessler (ges'lėr). See **Gessler, Hermann.**

Hermanns or **Hermansz** (her'mäns), **Jacob.** Original name of **Arminius, Jacobus.**

Hermannstadt (her'män.shtät). German name of **Sibiu.**

Hermann und Dorothea (her'män únt dō.rō.tā'ä). Idyllic poem by Goethe, published in 1797. The scene is laid about the year 1796, and has a basis of fact in a story connected with the expulsion (1731) of several hundred Protestants from Goethe's native region by the Archbishop of Salzburg.

Hermant (er.mäṅ), **Abel.** b. Feb. 3, 1862; d. Sept. 22, 1950. French novelist and miscellaneous writer, best known for his naturalistic *Le Chevalier Miserey* (1887) and for his mordant literary criticism. He was elected to the French Academy in 1927, but was "excluded" from it (1946) because of his political stand during World War II.

Hermaphroditus (hėr.maf.rō.dī'tus). In Greek mythology, the son of Hermes and Aphrodite; a deity combining both male and female attributes. The nymph of the fountain Salmacis, in Caria, loved him so greatly that she prayed they might be united into one person.

Hermas (hėr'mąs), **Shepherd of.** Early Christian allegorical and didactic book (c100 or c150 A.D.). The authorship is unknown, but it was written originally in Greek and has been classed among the writings of the Apostolic Fathers. The first part of the work consists of "Visions," in the last of which a shepherd, or one dressed as a shepherd, appears to Hermas (probably the Hermas saluted by Saint Paul in Rom. xvi. 14) to give him instructions in the form of the "Mandates" and "Similitudes" which form the second and third parts of the book. The scene of the visions is laid in Rome or its vicinity, and the writer mentions Saint Clement as a contemporary, which would indicate a date of composition before, or not much later than, 100 A.D.; nevertheless on other grounds some scholars date it as much as 50 years later. Unique among apochryphal books, the Shepherd of Hermas was in early times much esteemed, was publicly read in churches, and was to an extent considered Scripture, although in the end it was excluded from the canon.

Hermenegild (hėr.men'ę.gild, hėr'mę.nę.gild) or **Hermengild** (hėr'men.gild), Saint. [Also, **Ermenegild.**] d. at Tarraco (now Tarragona, Spain), April 13, 586. West-Gothic prince. He was the son of Leovigild, king in Spain, by whom he was admitted to a share in the government in 573. Converted to the Roman Catholic faith by his wife Ingundis (580), he rebelled against his father, an Arian, and was imprisoned. Subsequently he was beheaded for refusing to receive communion from the hands of an Arian bishop.

Hermengyld (hėr'men.gild). Wife of the Constable in Chaucer's *Man of Law's Tale,* of whose murder Constance (Custance) was falsely accused.

Hermes (hėr'mēz). In Greek mythology, the herald and messenger of the gods, protector of herdsmen, god of science, commerce, invention, and the arts. As herald of the gods, he became god of roads and patron of travelers. As an ancient fertility god, he became also a god of wealth, hence of luck, hence of thieves. He was the son of Zeus and Maia, born on Mount Cyllene in Arcadia. He was the guide (psychopompus) of the souls of the dead to their final abode. In art he is represented as a vigorous youth, beardless after the archaic period, usually but slightly draped, with caduceus, petasus, and talaria as attributes. The Roman Mercury, their god of commerce, became identified with Hermes. The name has also been given to quicksilver.

Hermes (her'mes), **Georg.** b. at Dreierwalde, Westphalia, Germany, April 22, 1775; d. at Bonn, Germany, May 26, 1831. German Roman Catholic theologian,

founder of the system of Hermesianism, a rationalizing theory of the relation of reason to faith. He wrote *Einleitung in die christkatholische Theologie* (1819–29) and *Christkatholische Dogmatik* (1834–36). The Hermesian views on the act of faith were condemned at the Vatican Council (1835).

Hermes Carrying the Infant Bacchus (hėr'mēz; bak'us). Original statue by Praxiteles, in the museum at Olympia, Greece. The left arm, with the child, rests on a tree stump, over which is thrown the himation. The right arm was raised, and held some object to amuse the child.

Hermesianax (hėr.mē.sī'ạ.naks). b. at Colophon, Asia Minor; fl. in the last part of the 4th century B.C. Greek elegiac poet.

Hermes Trismegistus (hėr'mēz tris.mẹ.jis'tus). Hermes as identified with the Egyptian god Thoth, the reputed author of 42 encyclopedic works on the ancient wisdom of Egypt, especially magic, astrology, and alchemy, called the *Hermetic Books*. A partial collection of Hermetic writings was translated into French by Ménard in 1866.

Hermia (hėr'mi.ạ). In Shakespeare's *Midsummer Night's Dream*, an Athenian lady, the daughter of Egeus, in love with Lysander.

Hermione (hėr.mī'ọ.nē). In Greek legend, the daughter of Menelaus and Helen, and wife of Neoptolemus and later of Orestes.

Hermione. Wife of the jealous Leontes in Shakespeare's *The Winter's Tale*. She is the Bellaria of Greene's *Pandosto*, the story from which *The Winter's Tale* was taken.

Hermione (er.myon). Character in Jean Baptiste Racine's *Andromaque*, extremely egocentric; said to be "the most personally interesting [character] on the French tragic stage."

Hermione (hėr.mī'ọ.nẹ̄). Wife of Damon in the tragedy *Damon and Pythias* by Banim and Sheil.

Hermione, Lady. [Also, **Lady Erminia Pauletti.**] Rich Genoese lady in Sir Walter Scott's novel *The Fortunes of Nigel*.

Hermiones (hėr.mi.ō'nēz) or **Herminones** (hėr.mi.nō'nēz) or **Irminones** (ėr.mi.nō'nēz). According to Tacitus, one of the three great divisions of the West Germanic people, named from their ancestors the three sons of Mannus. The Hermiones comprised, particularly, the Upper German tribes. The terms are, however, of inexact ethnologic application. Pliny makes a fivefold division in that he gives, besides the three groups of Tacitus, the Vindili and the Peucini-Bastarnae. The names were probably in their first use not ethnologic, but were originally applied to Amphictyonic unions all devoted to the cult, under different attributes, of the old Germanic heaven god.

Hermiston (hėr'mis.tọn). City in N Oregon, in Umatilla County, on the Umatilla River near the Columbia River, ab. 20 mi. NW of Pendleton. In the decade between the last two U.S. censuses its population grew from 803 (1940) to 3,804 (1950).

Hermit, The. See **Edwin and Angelina.**

Hermitage. Chalet built in the valley of Montmorency, France, by Madame d'Épinay as a retreat for Jean Jacques Rousseau. He passed about 18 months here (1756–57), writing a part of *La Nouvelle Héloïse* and of his *Dictionary of Music*.

Hermitage. Palace at Leningrad, Russia, founded by Catherine II, originally in the form of a pavilion of moderate size but rebuilt in the 19th century especially for a museum in neo-Greek style. It measures 375 by 512 ft., and has two interior courts. The entrance porch is supported by ten colossal human figures, and the roof of the grand hall rests on 16 monolithic columns.

Hermitage. Old house near Nashville, Tenn., the residence of Andrew Jackson. It is now the property of the state of Tennessee.

Hermite (er.mēt), **Charles.** b. at Dieuze, in Lorraine, France, Dec. 24, 1822; d. at Paris, Jan. 14, 1901. French mathematician. He is noted for his contributions to mathematical science, including his work on elliptic functions and his solution of the equation of the fifth degree. Among his publications are *Sur la théorie des fonctions elliptiques* (1863), *Sur l'équation du V. degré* (1866), *Sur quelques applications de la théorie des fonctions elliptiques* (1877–82), *Cours d'analyse de l'école polytechnique* (1873), and *Cours à la Faculté des Sciences* (1882).

"Hermit Nation." See **Korea.**

Hermits of Saint Paul (pôl). See **Paulists.**

Hermocrates (hėr.mok'rạ.tēz). Killed at Syracuse, c407 B.C. Syracusan general and politician. He was one of the three generals who after several spirited but unsuccessful engagements against the Athenians were deprived of their commands. He was banished in 409, and was killed in an attempt to make himself master of Syracuse.

Hermod (hėr'mọd). [Also, **Hermodr.**] In Old Norse mythology, son of Odin, messenger of the gods. It was Hermod whom Odin sent to Hel to bring back Balder (who had been accidentally killed with the mistletoe shaft by his blind brother Hoder). Hermod won entrance to Hel by leaping over the walls. The message he brought back was that Balder might return if all things on earth wept for him.

Hermodorus of Ephesus (hėr.mọ.dō'rus; ef'ẹ.sus). fl. 5th century B.C. Greek philosopher, said to have assisted the decemvirs in drawing up the laws of the Twelve Tables at Rome in 451 B.C.

Hermogenes (hėr.moj'ẹ.nēz). b. at Tarsus, Cilicia, Asia Minor; fl. in the second half of the 2nd century. Greek rhetorician.

Hermon (hėr'mọn), **Mount.** [Arabic, **Jebel esh Sheikh.**] Mountain ridge and the S culminating point in the range of Anti-Lebanon, on the border between Lebanon and Syria ab. 27 mi. SW of Damascus. It is mentioned in the Bible, and was considered the N boundary of ancient Palestine. Height, ab. 9,232 ft.

Hermonthis (hėr.mon'this). [Modern name, **Armant, Erment.**] In ancient geography, a town in the Thebaid, Egypt, situated on the Nile ab. 8 mi. SW of Thebes. It was a seat of ancient worship, and important ruins remain, notably those of a temple built in the time of Cleopatra.

Hermopolis Magna (hėr.mop'ọ.lis mag'nạ). [Also: **Hermupolis Magna** (-mup'-); Arabic, **Ashmunein, El Ashmunein, Eshmun.**] In ancient geography, a city of Egypt, situated just W of the Nile ab. 50 mi. N of the modern Asyut. Nearby are the ruins of a temple built by Seti I.

Hermopolis Parva (pär'vạ). Ancient name of **Damanhur.**

Hermosa Beach (hėr.mō'sạ). City in S California, in Los Angeles County, ab. 16 mi. SW of Los Angeles: seaside resort and residential community. 11,826 (1950).

Hermosillo (er.mō.sē'yō). City in NW Mexico, capital of Sonora state, on the Sonora River ab. 175 mi. by road S of the U.S. border at Nogales, Ariz.: trade center in an area of cotton, fruit, maize, and bean farming; copper, gold, and silver mining. 18,601 (1940).

Hermoupolis (hėr.mö'pọ̈.lis). [Also: **Ermoupolis, Hermopolis** (hėr.mop'ọ.lis), **Hermupolis** (-mup'-), **Syra, Syros, Siros.**] Town in SE Greece, capital of the *nomos* (department) of Cyclades, situated on the E coast of the island of Syros: seaport and important center for trade and shipping. It is the seat of a bishopric. 16,953 (1951).

Hermsdorf (herms'dôrf). German name of **Sobięcin.**

Hermunduri (hėr.mun'dụ̈.rī). Old Germanic tribe, belonging to the division known as the Hermiones; a branch of the Suevi, first mentioned by Strabo. The Hermunduri were situated on the Saale River eastward to the middle Elbe, and adjoined the Chatti on the west, in the Harz region. They are mentioned under their old name for the last time in the 4th century. In all probability they became the Thuringians.

Hermus (hėr'mus). Ancient name of the **Gediz.**

Hernandarias (er.nän.dä'ryäs). See **Arias de Saavedra, Hernando.**

Hernández (er.nän'deth), **Francisco.** b. at Toledo, Spain, 1514; d. c1578. Spanish naturalist. He traveled in Mexico from 1570 to 1576, and prepared 16 folio volumes on plants, animals, and minerals; portions were published in 1648, 1651, and 1791.

Hernández (er.nän'des), **José.** b. near Buenos Aires, Nov. 10, 1834; d. at Belgrano, Argentina, Oct. 21, 1886. Argentine poet. His fame rests solely on his creation of the gaucho masterpiece *Martín Fierro* (1872) and its sequel *La Vuelta de Martín Fierro* (1879), more widely read in Argentina than any other poetic work. Active

politically, Hernández also founded a Buenos Aires newspaper.

Hernández (er.nän'deth), **Mateo.** b. at Béjar, Spain, c1889; d. Nov. 25, 1949. Spanish sculptor and painter, best known for his portraits and animal figures.

Hernández de Córdoba or **Córdova** (er.nän'deth dā kôr'ᵺhō.bä). See **Córdoba** or **Córdova, Francisco Hernández** (or **Fernández**) **de.**

Hernández Girón (hē.rōn'), **Francisco.** b. at Cáceres, in Estremadura, Spain, c1505; executed at Lima, Peru, Dec. 7, 1554. Spanish adventurer. He went to America in 1535, took part in the conquest of New Granada, and fought on the royal side in Peru during the rebellion (1545–48) of Gonzalo Pizarro. On Nov. 12, 1553, he headed a revolt at Cusco; he defeated the royalists under Alonso de Alvarado at the battle of Chuquingua (May 21, 1554), but later his forces were outnumbered, and he was captured and beheaded.

Hernández Martínez (er.nän'des mär.tē'nes), **Maximiliano.** See **Martínez, Maximiliano Hernández.**

Hernani, ou l'Honneur Castillan (er.nä.nē ö lonêr kás.tē.yäñ). Tragedy by Victor Hugo, first acted on Feb. 25, 1830. The appearance of the play, an outstanding example of Hugo's romantic tendencies, caused rioting and conflict between the Romanticists and classicists.

Herndon (hėrn'dọn), **Angelo.** b. at Wyoming, Ohio, 1913—. American labor organizer, the central figure in a noted case involving civil liberties. While still in his minority, he joined the Communist Party in Georgia and became a labor organizer working among Negro miners and sharecroppers. In 1932, when thousands of families were dropped from the relief rolls in Georgia, he led a demonstration at Atlanta, for which he was arrested, tried, and convicted under a state law dating back to Reconstruction days, which forbade advocacy of resistance by force to state authority. He was sentenced to 18 years in prison; a higher court reversed the verdict; the state supreme court upheld it; in 1937 the U.S. Supreme Court (in *Herndon v. Lowry*) decided that Herndon had been wrongfully convicted. In the course of this struggle, which attracted world-wide attention, communists were to the fore in aiding the prisoner, but subsequently Herndon parted company with the Communist Party. In 1937 he published *Let Me Live*, the story of his life up to that time.

Herndon, William Henry. b. at Greensburg, Ky., Dec. 25, 1818; d. March 18, 1891. American lawyer and author, noted as the law partner and biographer of Abraham Lincoln. He attended Illinois College and in 1844 became Lincoln's junior partner in the law firm at Springfield, Ill., where he later served as mayor. After Lincoln's death he went to Kentucky and Indiana, setting down the recollections of Lincoln as given to him by men who had known the president. His rich store of notes was thrown open during his lifetime to such Lincoln biographers as Arnold, Barrett, and Holland. Suffering business reverses in 1870, he sold copies of his materials to the writers of the Lamon *Life of Abraham Lincoln* (1872); later he collaborated with Jesse W. Weik in writing *Herndon's Lincoln: The True Story of a Great Life* (3 vols., 1889), published (1892) in revised form by D. Appleton and Company. While Herndon's account of Lincoln is barely this side of adulation, his diligent researches maintain their place as a valuable contribution. It was Herndon, however, who was responsible for the popular credence given to the Ann Rutledge legend. Herndon, never friendly with Lincoln's wife, claimed that Ann Rutledge, who died of malarial fever in 1835, was Lincoln's one great love; from this grew the story that Lincoln and his wife quarreled constantly. There is little sound evidence for Herndon's conjecture.

Herndon, William Lewis. b. at Fredericksburg, Va., Oct. 25, 1813; d. at sea, Sept. 12, 1857. American naval officer and explorer. In 1851–52, being then a lieutenant, he was sent with Lieutenant Lardner Gibbon to make an exploration of the Amazon and its Peruvian tributaries. The results were published by the U.S. government as *Exploration of the Valley of the Amazon* (1853, 2 vols.: Volume I by Herndon, Volume II by Gibbon).

Herndon v. Lowry, 301 U.S. 242 (1937) (lou'ri). U.S. Supreme Court decision declaring unconstitutional a Georgia statute forbidding incitement to insurrection. The court held that Angelo Herndon, a Communist Party organizer, had not committed an act of violence and ruled that the Georgia law infringed the guarantees of liberty in the Fourteenth Amendment. The majority opinion is notable for its affirmation of "the clear and present danger" rule enunciated earlier by Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Herne (her'nẹ). City in W Germany, in the *Land* (state) of North Rhine-Westphalia, British Zone, formerly in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, situated on the Rhine-Herne Canal ab. 11 mi. NE of Essen. An important industrial center, it has coal mines, chemical, machine, tool, textile, and paperware factories, and foodstuff industries. 111,591 (1950).

Herne (hėrn), **James A.** [Original name, **James Ahern.**] b. at Cohoes, N.Y., Feb. 1, 1839; d. at New York, June 2, 1901. American actor and playwright. With David Belasco he wrote *Hearts of Oak* (1879), in which Herne appeared. Herne also wrote *The Minute Men* (1886), *Drifting Apart* (1888), and *Margaret Fleming* (1890). The latter, a failure that all but ruined Herne financially, was followed by *Shore Acres* (1892), a marked success that recouped his fortune. He also wrote *Griffith Davenport* (1899) and *Sag Harbor* (1899). He is remembered as a pioneer of realism on the American stage.

Herne Bay. Urban district and seaside resort in SE England, on the N coast of Kent ab. 11 mi. W of Margate, ab. 61 mi. E of London by rail. The urban district contains the old village of Herne, the twin towers of the Saxon church of Reculver, and the Roman fort of Regulbium. 18,298 (1951).

Herne the Hunter. Phantom hunter who ranges near an old oak, known as Herne's Oak, in Windsor Forest. It was blown down in 1863, and was supposed to be about 650 years old. Queen Victoria planted a young oak on the spot. Herne the Hunter figures in Shakespeare's *Merry Wives of Windsor.*

Hernici (hėr'ni.sī). Ancient Italian people, allied to the Sabines, dwelling in the Apennines ab. 40 mi. SE of Rome. Their capital was Anagnia (modern Anagni). They were subjugated by the Romans in 486 B.C., and revolted (unsuccessfully) in 363 B.C. and 305 B.C.

Herning (her'ning). Town in Denmark, in C Jutland, in the *amt* (county) of Ringkøbing, ab. 45 mi. W of Aarhus. It is the chief town in the heath country of Jutland, a textile center, and has agricultural markets. 16,285 (1945).

Hernösand (her.nė.sänd'). See **Härnösand.**

Hero (hir'ō) or **Heron** (hir'on). fl. probably c150 A.D. Alexandrian mathematician, inventor of "Hero's fountain," in which a jet of water is maintained by condensed air, and of a machine acting on the principle of Barker's mill, in which the motion is produced by steam. Fragments of his works on mechanics have been preserved.

Hero. In Greek legend, a priestess of Aphrodite at Sestos, on the Hellespont, beloved by Leander, who swam across the Hellespont every night from Abydos to see her. One night Leander was drowned and Hero, heartbroken, drowned herself also.

Hero. Daughter of Leonato, and friend and cousin of Beatrice, in Shakespeare's *Much Ado About Nothing.*

Hero and Leander (lē.an'dėr). Poem in 340 verses, ascribed to Musaeus (c5th century A.D.), dealing with the classic love story already known to earlier writers but here treated more fully. It is the story of Hero and her love for Leander, who swam the Hellespont nightly to visit her.

Hero and Leander. Poem by Christopher Marlowe and George Chapman, based on the poem of Musaeus. The first edition consisted of Marlowe's portion, two sestiads; the second edition gave the whole poem, the remaining four sestiads being written by Chapman after Marlowe's death. Both editions appeared in 1598, five years after Marlowe's death.

Herod I (her'ọd). [Called **Herod the Great.**] b. c73 B.C.; d. at Jericho, 4 B.C. King of Judea (40–4 B.C.). He came of an Idumean family which was converted to Judaism. His father, Antipater, succeeded, during the conflict between Hyrcanus II and his brother Aristobulus II, in obtaining a hold in Judean politics and befriending the Romans. Accordingly when Antipater was appointed (47 B.C.) by Caesar procurator of Judea, Herod, though only 15 years old, was made governor of Galilee, and shortly afterward of Coele-Syria (El Bika). In 40 he had

to flee from Judea to Rome, and was appointed by the senate king of Judea. In 37 he took possession of Jerusalem with the aid of the Romans. During the civil war he was on the side of Mark Antony, but after the battle of Actium (31 B.C.) he secured the favor of the victorious Augustus (Octavian), who not only confirmed him in his kingdom but also considerably increased his territory, so that it extended from the sea to Syria and from Damascus to Egypt. His policy toward Rome was that of servility, though his secret aim may have been the founding of an independent monarchy. His attitude toward the people over whom he ruled was characterized by entire want of understanding of or sympathy with its nature, ideals, and aspirations. His rule was marked by unscrupulous selfishness and bloody despotism. In his family relations he showed himself passionate, jealous, and cruel. He was married ten times and his family connections with the Judean nobility led to much of the political intrigue of his reign. At the same time he was bold, prudent, understanding his opportunities, and knowing how to avail himself of them, liberal, and fond of pomp and display. To these qualities may be ascribed his success, and what popularity he obtained. Thus, to strengthen his position he had his benefactor Hyrcanus II executed, and it was assumed that his brother-in-law Aristobulus, appointed by him high priest, was drowned at his instigation for fear of his great popularity with the people. The people he held in abeyance by bloody terror. Even the magnificent temple, begun 20 B.C. and finished in eight years, could not gain him the hearts of the outraged people. At the same time as the temple, he had erected everywhere theaters, gymnasia, and heathen temples. Even some cities owe their origin to his love of building, notably Caesarea. Samaria was turned by him into a fortress, and named Sebaste. In a fit of jealousy he executed his beautiful wife Mariamne, granddaughter of Hyrcanus II, and later his two sons by her, Alexander and Aristobulus, and five days before his death, his eldest son by Doris, Antipater. His last order, according to a story in Josephus, was for the massacre of the leaders of the Jews immediately after his decease, so that at least his death might cause mourning. He died in great agony from a loathsome disease, which drove him to a suicidal attempt, in 4 B.C. In Mat. ii. 1 ff. he is represented as having ordered the massacre of the infants of Bethlehem, in order to exterminate the child Jesus, an act which would have been quite in harmony with his character as a superstitious despot and tyrant, but the historicity of which causes chronological difficulties.

Herod Agrippa I (ạ.grip'ạ). [Also known as **Agrippa I, Julius Agrippa I,** or simply **Agrippa.**] b. c11 B.C.; d. at Caesarea, Palestine, 44 A.D. Grandson of Herod the Great, appointed king over the tetrarchies of NE Palestine in 37 A.D., and in 41 A.D. over Judea also. He persecuted the Christians in 44 (Acts, xii), and is said to have died in a horrible manner (Acts, xii. 23).

Herod Agrippa II. [Also, **Marcus Julius Agrippa II.**] b. c27 A.D.; d. at Rome, c100. Son of Herod Agrippa I, made ruler of Chalcis (48 A.D.) and king over N Palestine in 52. He sided with the Romans in the conquest of Jerusalem. It was before him that Paul was brought.

Herod Antipas (an'ti.pas). d. after 39 A.D. Tetrarch in Galilee and Peraea (4 B.C.–39 A.D.); the Herod of the gospels. Son of Herod the Great, he was appointed by his father successor to the throne, but was invested by the Romans with only the tetrarchy of Galilee. He first married the daughter of Aretas, king of the Nabataeans, but abandoned her to marry Herodias, the wife of his half brother Herod Philip, and was thus involved in a war with Aretas. At the instigation of his wife he had John the Baptist, who reproached him for his criminal marriage, imprisoned, and afterward was tricked by a promise to Herodias into having him executed, the boon he granted for Salome's dancing being irrevocable as the ruler's word. Jesus called him "the fox." When his nephew Herod Agrippa I was made king of Judea by Caligula, Antipas, urged by his wife, repaired to Rome also to obtain a kingdom. Agrippa accused him of treachery to Rome, and Antipas was deprived of his principality and banished to Lyons. He was followed thither by Herodias, and both died in exile.

Herodas (hẹ̄.rō'dạs), or **Herondas** (-ron'-). fl. c3rd century B.C. Greek satirical poet. He seems to have lived on Kos, one of the Dodecanese Islands, but little is known of him beyond a few lines quoted by other writers, and the seven poems of his preserved in a manuscript in the British Museum.

Herodes Atticus (hẹ̄.rō'dēz at'i.kus), **Tiberius Claudius.** [Sometimes called **Atticus Herodes.**] b. at Marathon, Greece, c101 A.D.; d. there, c177. Greek rhetorician. Employed by the emperor Antoninus Pius to tutor Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus, he was rewarded with public offices, including that of consul (143). He is notable for his interest in public works during the period of government influence, building such structures as the Odeum music theater at Athens, a theater at Corinth, a stadium at Delphi, baths at Thermopylae, an aqueduct at Canusium, as well as restoring many ruined buildings in Greece.

Hérodiade (ā.ro.dyȧd). Opera in four acts by Jules Massenet, first performed at Brussels on Dec. 19, 1881. The libretto, by M. M. Milliet, H. Gremont, and A. Zanardini, is a free version of the story of Salome.

Herodians (hẹ̄.rō'di.ạnz). Party among the Jews in the time of Christ and the apostles, adherents of the family of Herod. The Herodians constituted a political party rather than a religious sect. Some writers suppose that they were for the most part Sadducees in religion.

Herodianus (hē.rō.di.ā'nus) or **Herodian** (hẹ̄.rō'di.ạn). b. c170 A.D.; d. c240 A.D. Greek historian resident in Italy, author of a Roman history for the period 180–238 A.D.

Herodianus, Aelius. b. at Alexandria; fl. at the end of the 2nd century A.D. Greek grammarian, author of a work on prosody.

Herodias (hẹ̄.rō'di.ạs). fl. in the first half of the 1st century. Sister of Herod Agrippa I, wife of Herod Philip, and afterward second wife of Herod Antipas, half brother of Herod Philip.

Herodotus (he.rod'ọ̄.tus). b. at Halicarnassus, Asia Minor, probably c484 B.C.; d. at Thurii, Italy, probably c424 B.C. Greek historian, often called "the Father of History." According to the commonly accepted account of his life, gleaned chiefly from his own works, he was the son of Lyxes and Dryo, persons of means and station at Halicarnassus; he assisted in the expulsion of the tyrant Lygdamus from his native city, traveled in the Persian empire, Egypt, Asia Minor, and Greece, lived in Samos and later at Athens, and settled as a colonist at Thurii (probably in 444). He wrote a history in nine books (named after the nine Muses) of the Persian invasion of Greece down to 479 B.C. The history, which is discursive, has been criticized as being too inclusive; Herodotus's credulity, his inclusion of material taken without an absolute regard for its truth, has led some to rank him below Thucydides. But Herodotus is primarily a stylist and in his wealth of anecdote and incident he remains readable. There is little of the subtle in his history, the discussion of motives and movements is lacking in depth, but he draws a picture of what was happening as colorful event and his depiction of the peoples involved in the war is graphically vivid. It was first printed in the original by Aldus Manutius in 1502, a Latin version by Valla having appeared as early as 1474.

Herod Philip (her'ọd fil'ip). d. c34 A.D. Son of Herod I (Herod the Great) and Cleopatra. He was made tetrarch of Auranitis (a province of Bashan) and the neighboring regions in 4 B.C. His wife Herodias deserted him for his half brother, Herod Antipas.

Hérold (ā.rold), **André Ferdinand.** b. 1865—. French lyric and dramatic poet of the symbolist school; grandson of the composer Louis Joseph Ferdinand Hérold. His best-known works were the collection of poems *Les Paeans et les Thrènes* (1890), the dramatic work *Les Victorieux* (1895), and *L'Abbaye de Saint-Aphrodise* (1904).

Hérold, Louis Joseph Ferdinand. b. at Paris, Jan. 28, 1791; d. at Les Ternes, France, Jan. 19, 1833. French composer of comic operas. He took the Grand Prix de Rome for his cantata *Mlle. de la Vallière* in 1812. His works include *La Gioventù di Enrico Quinto* (1816), *Charles de France* (with Boieldieu; 1816), *Les Rosières* (1817), *Le Premier Venu* (1818), *Les Troqueurs* (1819), *L'Amour platonique* (1819), *Le Muletier* (1823), *Le Roi René* (1824), *Le Dernier Jour de Missolonghi* (1828), *Emeline* (1828),

Zampa (1831), *La Marquise de Brinvilliers* (1831), *La Médicine sans médicin* (1832), *Le Pré aux clercs* (1832), and *Ludovic* (finished by Halévy; 1833). He also wrote music for the pianoforte, and a number of ballets, including *La Fille mal gardée* (1828).

Heron (hir'on). [Called **Heron the Younger.**] fl. probably in the 7th century A.D. Byzantine mathematician and natural philosopher.

Heron (her'ǫn), **Matilda Agnes.** b. at Londonderry, Ireland, Dec. 1, 1830; d. at New York, March 7, 1877. American actress.

Heroopolis (hir.ō.op'ǫ.lis). Greek name of **Pithom.**

Heroopolites Sinus (hir''ǫ.ǫ.pol'i.tēz sī'nus). Ancient name of **Suez, Gulf of.**

Herophilus (hē.rof'i.lus). b. at Chalcedon, in Bithynia; fl. c300 B.C. Greek anatomist and physician at Alexandria. He was a pioneer in dissection and is credited with early descriptions of the brain, the liver, and the genitals, and with being the first to describe motor and sensory nerves as different in function.

Herostratus (hē.ros'trą.tus). Ephesian who set fire to the temple of Diana (Artemis), one of the seven wonders of the world, at Ephesus (as it happened, on the night of the birth of Alexander the Great) in order to immortalize himself.

Héroult (ā.rō), **Paul Louis Toussaint.** b. at Thury-Harcourt, Calvados, France, 1863; d. 1914. French metallurgist. He devised (c1887, simultaneously with but independently of Charles M. Hall in the U.S.) an electrolytic process (Héroult process) for extracting aluminum from cryolite. He also gave his name to the Héroult furnace, a closed type of electric furnace which formed the basic unit in European aluminum and ferro-alloy manufacture.

Herr (hėr), **Herbert Thacker.** b. at Denver, Colo., March 19, 1876; d. at Philadelphia, Dec. 19, 1933. American mechanical engineer and inventor. Associated (1907–14) with George Westinghouse, he served as general manager (1908–15) of the Westinghouse Machine Company, and vice-president (1915 *et seq.*) of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company. He invented locomotive air-brake appliances and made improvements in turbines, gas and oil engines, and remote control for marine steam turbines used in electrically propelled American battleships.

Herr, John. b. at West Lampeter, Pa., Sept. 18, 1781; d. at Humberstone, Ontario, Canada, May 3, 1850. American Mennonite clergyman. With his followers, he formed (1812) the Reformed Mennonites in a meeting at Strasburg, Pa., becoming pastor and bishop of the new sect. His translated writings include *The True and Blessed Way* (1816) and *The Illustrated Mirror* (1834).

Herrada (er.rä'ŦHä), **Juan de.** See **Rada, Juan de.**

Herrán (er.rän'), **Pedro Alcántara.** [Called **Húsar de Ayacucho.**] b. at Bogotá, Colombia, Oct. 19, 1800; d. there, April 26, 1872. Colombian general and statesman, president (1841–45) of Colombia (then New Granada). He served in the war for independence, and in Peru (1824–26). He subsequently was prominent as a liberal in the civil wars of New Granada, at times as commander in chief of the government forces. General Herrán's nickname came from a brilliant charge which he made in the battle of Ayacucho.

Herre (her'ę), **Paul.** b. at Magdeburg, Germany, June 14, 1876—. German historian. Author of *Weltpolitik und Weltkatastrophe, 1890–1915* (World Politics and World Catastrophe, 1916), *Weltgeschichte der neuesten Zeit* (World History of Recent Times, 1926), and *Die Südtiroler Frage* (The South Tyrol Problem, 1927).

Herrenhausen (her'ęn.hou.zęn). Royal palace in the city of Hanover, Germany. George I and George II of England resided there.

Herrenhausen, Alliance of. See **Hanover, Treaty of.**

Herrera (er.rā'rä). Province in W central Panama, ab. 150 mi. SW of Panama City, in the NE part of the Azuero peninsula. Livestock raising and subsistence agriculture are the chief activities. Capital, Chitré; area, ab. 568 sq. mi.; pop. 49,960 (1950).

Herrera or **Herrera y Tordesillas** (ē tôr.ŦHā.sē'lyäs), **Antonio de.** b. at Cuellar, Segovia, Spain, 1549 or c1559; d. at Madrid, March 29, 1625. Spanish historian. Philip II made him chief chronicler of America and one of the chroniclers of Castile, offices which he held until his death. His greatest work is the *Historia general de los hechos de los Castellanos en las islas y Tierra Firme del Mar Oceano*, in eight decades (Madrid, 1601–15). This relates the history of America, written in the form of annals, from 1492 to 1554, and is one of the most important of the older works on the subject, being based on official documents used intelligently. Herrera also published a history of the world during the reign of Philip II, and many other works.

Herrera, Enrique Olaya. See **Olaya Herrera, Enrique.**

Herrera, Fernando de. [Called **El Divino.**] b. at Seville, Spain, 1534; d. there, 1597. Spanish lyric poet, a friend of Cervantes, who wrote a sonnet in his honor. His poetical works were published by his friend the painter Francisco Pacheco, in 1582 and 1619. He also wrote *Relación de la guerra de Chipre, y suceso de la batalla naval de Lepanto* (1572), and *Vida y Muerte de Tomás Moro* (1592).

Herrera, Francisco de. [Surnamed **El Viejo,** meaning "the Elder."] b. at Seville, Spain, c1576; d. at Madrid, 1656. Spanish painter, etcher, engraver, and architect. Among his best works is a *Last Judgment*, at Seville.

Herrera, Francisco de. [Surnamed **El Mozo,** meaning "the Younger."] b. at Seville, Spain, 1622; d. at Madrid, 1685. Spanish painter; son of Francisco de Herrera (c1576–1656).

Herrera, José Joaquín de. b. 1792; d. at Tacubaya, Mexico, Feb. 10, 1854. Mexican general and statesman, twice (1845, 1848–59) president of Mexico. An officer in the Spanish army, he followed the independence movement of Iturbide in 1821, but opposed him as emperor. He was several times minister of war, was president of the supreme court, and was temporary president of the republic in 1844. He was elected president on Sept. 14, 1845, but was compelled to resign on December 30. He was second in command under Santa Anna during the war with the U.S. (1846–47), and was again president from May 30, 1848, to Jan. 15, 1851, a peaceful term, but marked by his unsuccessful efforts to liberalize the government.

Herrera y Reissig (ē rā.sēg'), **Julio.** b. in Uruguay, 1875; d. there, 1910. Uruguayan symbolist poet and leader of a group of modernists. His verse, collected only after his death, includes *Desolación absurda, Julio, El Cura, Nirvana crepuscular*, and *La Sombra dolorosa.*

Herreros (er.rā'rōs), **Manuel Bretón de los.** See **Bretón de los Herreros, Manuel.**

Herreshoff (her'ę.sof, -ęs.hof), **James Brown.** b. at Papposquaw, near Bristol, R.I., March 18, 1834; d. Dec. 5, 1930. American inventor; brother of John Brown Herreshoff and Nathaniel Greene Herreshoff. After 1869 he was for 14 years the European representative of his brothers' yacht-building firm. One of his notable achievements was the perfection of the fin keel for speed yachts, developed by him after 1875. Among his other innovations were a cross plank design for small craft (1858), a sliding seat for rowboats (1860), and a sewing-machine thread-tension regulator. With his brothers he constructed (1874) a coil-boiler which was used in the first U.S. naval torpedo boat.

Herreshoff, John Brown. b. at Bristol, R.I., April 24, 1841; d. July 20, 1915. American shipbuilder; brother of James Brown Herreshoff and Nathaniel Greene Herreshoff. At the age of 15 he lost his sight. In 1864 he engaged in yacht-building at Bristol with his father, and later became associated with Dexter E. Stone under the firm name of Herreshoff and Stone. For many years the business was confined to sailing vessels; but later steam vessels, steel yachts, torpedo boats, and naval vessels were undertaken. In 1879 he became president of the Herreshoff Manufacturing Company, which under his management gained the reputation of building the fastest vessels in the world.

Herreshoff, Nathaniel Greene. b. at Bristol, R.I., March 18, 1848; d. there, June 2, 1938. American naval architect; brother of James Brown Herreshoff and John Brown Herreshoff. In 1879 he joined the Herreshoff Manufacturing Company at Bristol, R.I., of which he later became superintendent (1881) and president (1915). He designed many high-speed torpedo boats and racing yachts, including the *Vigilant* (1893), the *Defender* (1895),

the *Columbia* (1899), the *Reliance* (1903), and the *Resolute* (1920), all of which successfully defended the America's cup.

Herrick (her'ik), **Charles Judson.** b. at Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 6, 1868—. American anatomist, professor of neurology in the University of Chicago from 1907.

Herrick, Francis Hobart. b. at Woodstock, Vt., Nov. 19, 1858; d. at Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 11, 1940. American biologist. Author of *The American Lobster* (1895), *Home Life of Wild Birds* (1902), *Audubon the Naturalist* (1917), *The American Eagle on the Shores of Lake Erie* (1925), *The American Eagle—A Study in Natural and Civil History* (1934), and *Wild Birds at Home* (1935).

Herrick, Myron Timothy. b. at Huntington, Ohio, Oct. 9, 1854; d. at Paris, March 31, 1929. American lawyer and diplomat. He was elected (1885) to the city council of Cleveland and thereafter was prominent in state and national political life in association with Mark Hanna. Also active in business life, he became (1886) secretary and treasurer of the Society for Savings, becoming (1894) its president and later its chairman of the board. As a leading Republican, Herrick played an important part in securing the nomination and election of William McKinley to the presidency. In 1903 he was elected governor of Ohio, serving for one term. He was appointed (1912) by President Taft as ambassador to France, remaining in that post until late 1914. He returned to this position in 1921 and served until his death.

Herrick, Robert. b. at London, in August, 1591; d. at Dean Prior, Devonshire, England, in October, 1674. English lyric poet. The son of a prosperous goldsmith, Herrick was a fellow-commoner of St. John's, Cambridge, in 1613, and in 1616 entered Trinity Hall to study law. After taking his B.A. in 1617, he probably returned to London and joined the literary group centered around the poet-dramatist Ben Jonson. Herrick accepted the benefice of Dean Prior in 1629 and continued as vicar until 1647, when he was ejected for his royalist principles. Thereafter he lived in London until restored to his parish by Charles II in 1662. Herrick is thought to surpass all other Cavalier lyrists, among whom are the graceful poets Carew, Lovelace, and Suckling. Metrical diversity, adroitness of rhyme, and tonal variety throughout a wide range of poetic forms principally account for his supremacy. As an admirer of Ben Jonson and a follower of his in his admiration of the classical writers, Herrick was strongly influenced by Horace and other Roman poets of the Augustan Age. Herrick's collected poems were published (1648) in London as *Hesperides, or the Works both Humane and Divine of Robert Herrick, Esq.* The "human" works (*Hesperides*) are a versatile miscellany of more than a thousand secular poems and are in general superior to the less numerous "divine" poems (*Noble Numbers*). Representative of the *Hesperides* are "Corinna's going a-Maying," "To Daffodils," "To Meadows," "To the Virgins, to make much of Time," and "Upon Julia's Clothes." Enduring poems from *Noble Numbers* include "His Litany to the Holy Spirit" and "His Thanksgiving to God, for his House." Among the several editions of Herrick's complete poems are those by Grosart (1876) and F. W. Moorman (1915).

Herrick, Robert (Welch). b. at Cambridge, Mass., April 28, 1868; d. at Charlotte Amalie, Virgin Islands, Dec. 23, 1938. American novelist and teacher. He was assistant professor (1895–1901), associate professor (1901–05), and professor (1905–23) of English at the University of Chicago. Author of *The Gospel of Freedom* (1898), *The Web of Life* (1900), *The Common Lot* (1904), *The Memoirs of an American Citizen* (1905), *The Master of the Inn* (1908), *Together* (1908), *The Healer* (1911), *One Woman's Life* (1913), *Clark's Field* (1914), *The World Decision* (1916), *Homely Lilla* (1923), *Waste* (1924), *Wanderings* (1925), *Chimes* (1926), *Little Black Dog* (1931), *The End of Desire* (1931), and *Sometime* (1933).

Herries (her'is), 4th Baron. A title of **Maxwell of Terregles, Sir John.**

Herries, John Charles. b. 1778; d. at St. Julians (near Sevenoaks), England, April 24, 1855. English statesman and financier. He was commissary in chief (1811–16), chancellor of the exchequer (1827–28) under Goderich, secretary at war (1834–35) under Peel, and president of the board of control (1852) in Lord Derby's first premiership.

Herries Chronicles, The. Series of four novels, by Hugh Walpole, consisting of *Rogue Herries* (1930), *Judith Paris* (1931), *The Fortress* (1932), and *Vanessa* (1933).

Herrin (her'in). City in S Illinois, in Williamson County, ab. 56 mi. N of Cairo: trade center in a coal-mining region. It was the scene of the Herrin Massacre (1922). 9,331 (1950).

Herring (her'ing), **Augustus Moore.** b. at Covington, Ga., Aug. 3, 1867; d. at Brooklyn, N.Y., July 17, 1926. American experimenter in aviation. He attended the Stevens Institute of Technology, which he left when his thesis, *The Flying Machine as a Mechanical Engineering Problem*, was not accepted (1888). He served (June-November, 1895) as assistant to Samuel Pierpont Langley at the Smithsonian Institution and worked (1896) with Octave Chanute in the construction and flying of gliders. He applied (1896) for a patent on a power-driven heavier-than-air flying machine. When the Patent Office turned down (1898) his application, he began experimenting with gasoline and steam engines, and in the same year made a "flight" of 75 ft. in a machine operating on compressed air. He took part (c1909) in founding the Herring-Curtiss Company and in ensuing years was involved in litigation and financial difficulties.

Herring, John Frederick. b. in Surrey, England, 1795; d. near Tunbridge Wells, England, Sept. 23, 1865. English painter of horses. After some years of service as a coachman he settled at Doncaster. His best works were portraits of race horses.

Herring, Percy Theodore. b. in Yorkshire, England, 1872—. English physiologist. His researches into the reflexes of experimental dogs indicated the principle utilized in the Schafer method of resuscitation after asphyxiation.

Herringen (her'ing.ẹn). Town in W Germany, in the *Land* (state) of North Rhine-Westphalia, British Zone, formerly in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, ab. 3 mi. SW of Hamm: coal-mining town. 14,745 (1950).

Herrings, Battle of the. Name given to the engagement between the French under the Count of Clermont and the English under Sir John Fastolf near Rouvray, in February, 1429, towards the close of the Hundred Years' War. Sir John was carrying provisions to the English army besieging Orléans, and these provisions consisted chiefly of herrings intended for the Lenten fast. When the French attacked the wagon train, the English took cover behind the barrels of herring.

Herriot (e.ryō), **Édouard.** b. at Troyes, Aube, France, July 5, 1872—. French statesman and man of letters, mayor (1905–47) of the city of Lyons, and an outstanding leader of the Radical-Socialist Party. After completing his education at the École Normale Supérieure, he taught at Nantes and then at Lyons. During World War I he reestablished (1916) the ancient Lyons Fair. Without surrendering his post as mayor of Lyons, he was successively a senator (1910–19) and a deputy (1919–40); he served (1916–17) as minister of public works during World War I. He was president (1919 *et seq.*) of the Radical-Socialist Party. As premier (June, 1924–April, 1925), he sought to solve the problem of French security by negotiating mutual security pacts. After serving (1925–26) as president of the Chamber of Deputies, he formed (July, 1926) a cabinet which fell on its first vote before the Chamber of Deputies. He was minister of public instruction (1926–28), headed (1928–32) the Left opposition, was premier (June-December, 1932) during the onset of an economic crisis in France, and was minister of state (February, 1934–June, 1935). After the Popular Front victory, he served (1936–40) as president of the Chamber of Deputies. During World War II, he accused (1942) Pétain of having violated the Constitution; resigned (1942) from the Legion of Honor and was arrested; refused (August, 1944) an offer from Laval to form a "transition cabinet"; and was interned (1944–45) in Germany. Elected to the Constituent Assemblies, he urged adoption of a new constitution modeled upon that of the Third Republic. He was elected (1947 *et seq.*) president of the National Assembly and declined (October, 1947) to run again for the mayoralty of Lyons. He was

elected (June 26, 1947) to the French Academy. Among his literary works are *Philon le Juif* (1897), *Mme Récamier et ses amis* (1904), and *La Vie de Beethoven* (1929). Among his political works are *Agir* (1915), *Créer* (1919), *Lyon n'est plus* (1937), *Aux sources de la liberté* (1939), and *Droit et liberté* (1946).

Herrmann (hėr'mąn), **Alexander.** [Called **Herrmann the Great** or **Chevalier Alexander Herrmann.**] b. at Paris, Feb. 10, 1844; d. Dec. 17, 1896. American magician. He made his first U.S. professional appearance at New York in 1861. He brought out a number of books on sleight-of-hand, including *Herrmann's Hand-Book of Parlor Magic*, *Herrmann's Black Art* (1898), *Herrmann's Conjuring for Amateurs* (1901), and *Herrmann's Book of Magic* (1902).

Herrnhut (hern'hōt). Town in E Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Saxony, Russian Zone, ab. 45 mi. E of Dresden. Founded by the Moravian Brethren in 1722, it has a church of the Brethren erected in the 18th century. The tomb of Count Nikolaus von Zinzendorf is here. 2,024 (1946).

Herrnhuters (hern'hōt.ėrz). Denomination of Moravians or United Brethren, originally so called in Germany from the village named Herrnhut built by them on the estate of Count Nikolaus von Zinzendorf in Saxony.

Herron (her'ọn), **Francis Jay.** b. at Pittsburgh, Pa., Feb. 17, 1837; d. Jan. 8, 1902. American officer with Union forces in the Civil War. For his performance at the Pea Ridge action during the Arkansas campaign he was advanced (1862) to the rank of brigadier general and awarded (1893) a Congressional Medal. He also served with distinction at Prairie Grove, Ark., in late 1862 and became a major general, the youngest officer of that rank in the Civil War.

Herron, George Davis. b. at Montezuma, Ind., Jan. 21, 1862; d. at Munich, Germany, Oct. 9, 1925. American Congregational clergyman. He came to public notice in the 1880's with his appeals for the observance of the Christian ethic in business, political, and social life. He subsequently held the professorship of applied Christianity in Iowa College (later Grinnell), a chair established by Mrs. E. D. Rand of Burlington, Iowa, who, after Herron resigned (1899) his professorship and joined the Socialist Party, founded (1906) the Rand School of Social Sciences at New York. After his deposition from the ministry, he took part in Socialist activities. With the coming of World War I, he gradually fell into open disagreement with the Socialist Party and supported the Wilsonian policies. During the peace negotiations he was influential in gaining German confidence in Wilson's intentions. Among his writings are *The Larger Christ* (1891), *The Call of the Cross* (1892), *The Christian State* (1895), *Between Cæsar and Jesus* (1899), *Why I am a Socialist* (1900), *From Revolution to Revolution* (1907), *Woodrow Wilson and the World's Peace* (1917), *The Menace of Peace* (1917), *Germanism and the American Crusade* (1918), and *The Defeat in the Victory* (1921).

Herr Teufelsdröckh (her toi'fęls.drėk). See **Teufelsdröckh, Herr.**

Hersart (er.sȧr), **Théodore Claude Henri.** Original name of **La Villemarqué,** Vicomte **de.**

Herschel (hėr.shęl). Name given for a time to the planet now known as Uranus, discovered by Sir William Herschel in 1781.

Herschel, Alexander Stewart. b. 1836; d. June 18, 1907. British astronomer; second son of Sir John Frederick William Herschel. His studies related especially to meteors.

Herschel, Caroline Lucretia. b. at Hanover, Germany, March 16, 1750; d. there, Jan. 9, 1848. English astronomer; sister and collaborator of Sir William Herschel. She published *Reduction and Arrangement in the Form of a Catalogue in Zones of all the Star Clusters and Nebulae observed by Sir William Herschel.*

Herschel, Clemens. b. at Boston, March 23, 1842; d. at Glen Ridge, N.J., March 1, 1930. American hydraulic engineer. He became chief engineer of the Holyoke Water Power Company at Holyoke, Mass. In connection with his duties there he devised the Venturi meter, for which he was awarded (1899) the Elliott Cresson medal of the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia. He wrote *Continuous Revolving Drawbridges: Principles of Construction and Calculation of Strains* (1875) and *115 Experiments on the Carrying Capacity of Large, Riveted Metal Conduits* (1897), and brought out a translation (1899) of *The Two Books on the Water Supply of the City of Rome*, by Sextus Julius Frontinus.

Herschel, Sir **John Frederick William.** b. at Slough, near Windsor, England, March 7, 1792; d. at Collingwood, near Hawkhurst, Kent, England, May 11, 1871. English astronomer and physicist; son of Sir William Herschel. He continued his father's researches on double stars and nebulae, and conducted (1834–38) observations at the Cape of Good Hope. His own personal interest, however, lay in chemistry and the physics of light, and led to several important developments in the new science of photography. He used (1819) sodium hyposulfite (hypo) as a solvent for silver salts, invented (simultaneously and independently with W. H. F. Talbot in 1839) a sensitized photographic paper, and was the first to use the terms "positive" and "negative" in relation to photographic prints. He also did pioneering work in spectroscopic analysis and in crystallography. His chief work is *Results of Astronomical Observations made 1834–38 at the Cape of Good Hope* (1847). Among his other works are *Study of Natural Philosophy* (1830), *Outlines of Astronomy* (1849), and *Familiar Letters on Scientific Subjects* (1866).

Herschel, Sir **William.** [Original name, **Friedrich Wilhelm Herschel.**] b. at Hanover, Germany, Nov. 15, 1738; d. at Slough, near Windsor, England, Aug. 25, 1822. English astronomer. He joined the band of the Hanoverian Guards as oboist at the age of 14, but deserted and went to England in 1757. There he was engaged in the teaching of music, and attained considerable success as a violinist and organist. He instructed himself in mathematics and astronomy, and in 1773 constructed a telescope with which he observed the Orion nebula. In 1775 he erected his first large reflecting telescope. On March 13, 1781, he discovered the planet Uranus, naming it, in honor of George III, "Georgium Sidus," a name which was not accepted by astronomers. He was made court astronomer in 1782. On Jan. 11, 1787, he discovered two satellites of Uranus (Oberon and Titania), on Aug. 28, 1789, a sixth satellite of Saturn (Enceladus), and on Sept. 17, 1789, a seventh (Mimas). His great reflecting telescope (tube 39 ft. 4 in. long) was erected in 1789. He investigated the problem of binary stars and indicated their revolution about each other in concordance with the laws of gravitation. He forwarded the hypothesis that stars evolve from the condensation of nebulae and showed Earth's position as a member of the stellar system of the Milky Way, whose construction he demonstrated as a comparatively flat, but extensive, system. His discovery of Saturn's rotational period and of the snow caps on Mars and his discussion, to no definite conclusion, of the effects of sunspots on terrestrial phenomena (like the growth of crops) mark him as one of the great astronomers; his discoveries and hypotheses concerning the stars outside the solar system give him his place as the founder of modern stellar astronomy.

Herschel Island. Island in NW Yukon Territory, Canada, in the Beaufort Sea. The trading post of Herschel is near the E end of the island. Length, ab. 11 mi.; area, ab. 40 sq. mi.

Hersek (her.sek'). Turkish name of **Hercegovina.**

Hersent (er.sȧñ), **Louis.** b. at Paris, March 10, 1777; d. there, Oct. 2, 1860. French historical and portrait painter.

Herserange (er.sẹ.rãñzh). Town in NE France, in the department of Meurthe-et-Moselle, situated between Longwy and the Luxembourg border. A suburb of Longwy, it has iron mines and metallurgical industries. 6,315 (1946).

Hersey (hėr'si), **John (Richard).** b. at Tientsin, China, June 17, 1914—. American journalist and novelist. He served (1937) as secretary to Sinclair Lewis, became a member of the staff of *Time*, and subsequently a senior editor of *Life*. He is the author of several studies relating to the Pacific phase of World War II, including *Men on Bataan* (1942), *Into the Valley* (1943), and *Hiroshima* (1946). Author of the novels *A Bell for Adano* (1944; awarded a Pulitzer prize), which is set in Sicily in World War II, and *The Wall* (1950), a fictional reconstruction of the Warsaw Jewish community under Nazi persecution.

Hersfeld (hers'felt). Town in W Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Hessen, American Zone, formerly in the province of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, situated at the junction of the Geisa and Haune rivers with the Fulda River, ab. 32 mi. SE of Kassel: agricultural markets, cloth and rope manufactures, and machine and paper industries; health resort, with saline thermal springs. It has the ruins of a medieval Benedictine abbey, a historical museum, and a *Rathaus* (town hall) dating from the 16th century. The abbey was founded in 769 by Archbishop Lullus of Mayence (Mainz); the town came under Hesse-Cassel in 1648 and under Prussia in 1866. Pop. 21,285 (1950).

Hershey (hėr'shi). Unincorporated community in SE Pennsylvania, in Dauphin County ab. 13 mi. E of Harrisburg: manufactures Hershey chocolates; founded in 1903 by Milton S. Hershey. Pop. of census district (including Swatara), 6,076 (1950).

Hershey, Lewis Blaine. b. near Angola, Steuben County, Ind., Sept. 12, 1893—. American soldier. He was appointed (1941) director of the Selective Service System, serving in that capacity through World War II. He was director (1947–48) of selective service records, and in 1948 again became director of selective service.

Hershey, Milton Snavely. b. in Dauphin County, Pa., Sept. 13, 1857; d. at Hershey, Pa., Oct. 13, 1945. American industrialist and philanthropist. He worked as a caramel-maker at New York and Chicago, and settled (1888) at Lancaster, Pa. He acquired (1903) a 1,200-acre site which subsequently became the town of Hershey, Pa., site of the plant of the Hershey Chocolate Corporation. He founded (1905) a school and home for orphan boys which later became known as the Hershey Industrial School, endowed by him in 1918 with a trust fund of 60 million dollars.

Hersin-Coupigny (er.saṅ.kō.pē.nyē). Town in N France, in the department of Pas-de-Calais, S of Béthune: coal mining. 7,859 (1946).

Herskovits (her'skǫ.vits), **Melville Jean.** b. at Bellefontaine, Ohio, Sept. 10, 1895—. American anthropologist, known for researches in African and American Negro life, folklore, primitive economics, and similar fields. His works include *Life in a Haitian Valley* (1937), *Dahomey: An Ancient West African Kingdom* (2 vols., 1939), *The Myth of the Negro Past* (1942), and *Man and His Works: The Science of Cultural Anthropology* (1948).

Herstal (her'stäl). [French, **Héristal.**] City in E Belgium, in the province of Liége, on the Meuse River ab. 2 mi. NE of Liége: coal mines and metalworking industries (armaments, automobiles, bicycles). It has remnants of a castle reputed to have belonged to the Frankish king Pepin II; was a residence of Charlemagne; came in 1444 to Nassau, in 1713 to Prussia; was sold to the bishop of Liége in 1740. Pop. 27,260 (1947).

Hertefeld (her'tẹ.felt), Prince **Philipp zu Eulenburg und.** See **Eulenburg und Hertefeld,** Prince **Philipp zu.**

Hertel (her'tẹl), **Albert.** b. at Berlin, April 19, 1843; d. there, Feb. 19, 1912. German landscape and portrait painter. Among his better-known works are *Odysseus and the Sirens, Departure of King Wilhelm and His Army, Happy Valley near Cannes, Summer Day,* and *Landscape.*

Herten (her'tẹn). Town and commune in N Germany, in the *Land* (state) of North Rhine-Westphalia, British Zone, formerly in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, situated near the Emscher River ab. 10 mi. N of Essen: large coal mines; machine, chemical, paper, and garment industries; cement and concrete plant. It is the seat of several educational institutions, and has a castle dating from the 16th century. 41,889 (1950).

Herter (hėr'tėr), **Albert.** b. March 2, 1871; d. Feb. 15, 1950. American painter, best known for his murals and portraits. He was made (1906) an academician of the National Academy of Design.

Herter, Christian Archibald. b. at Glenville, Conn., Sept. 3, 1865; d. Dec. 5, 1910. American physician and biochemist. He was the author of *The Diagnosis of Diseases of the Nervous System* (1892), *Lectures on Chemical Pathology in Its Relation to Practical Medicine* (1902), *The Common Bacterial Infections of the Digestive Tract and the Intoxication Arising from Them* (1907), *On Infantilism from Chronic Intestinal Infection* (1908), and *Biological Aspects of Human Problems* (1911).

Herter (her'tėr), **Ernst.** b. at Berlin, May 14, 1846; d. there, Dec. 21, 1917. German sculptor. His work ranges from medals and reliefs to portrait busts and monuments; among the latter are his figures of Frederick the Great at Breslau and Helmholtz at Berlin. His Lorelei Fountain, a memorial to Heine, is at New York.

Hertford (här'fọrd, härt'-). [Anglo-Saxon, **Heortford, Heorotford,** meaning "Hart Ford."] Municipal borough and market town in SE England, the county seat of Hertfordshire, on the river Lea ab. 20 mi. N of London by rail. An ecclesiastical council called by Theodore, archbishop of Canterbury, met here in 673. Pop. 13,890 (1951).

Hertford, 1st Earl of. A title of **Seymour, Edward.**

Hertford, 6th Earl of. A title of **Clare, Richard de** (1222–62).

Hertford College. One of the colleges of Oxford University. It was originally founded, c1283, as Hart (or Hertford) Hall, by Elias de Hartford. It became a college in 1740, but was discontinued in 1805, its property being taken over by Magdalen Hall. The latter was itself discontinued in 1874, in which year Hartford was reëstablished by a new charter. Hertford is the college of Charles James Fox.

Hertfordshire (här'fọrd.shir, härt'-). [Also: **Hertford, Herts** (härts, hėrts).] Inland county in SE England, bounded by Bedfordshire on the NW, Cambridgeshire on the N, Essex on the E, Middlesex on the S, and Buckinghamshire on the W. It has few manufactures, and is principally an agricultural county ranking relatively high in crop productivity. Much of its agriculture is devoted to supplying the London markets with dairy products and vegetables, there being large areas under glass where tomatoes, cucumbers, grapes, and other fruits are raised. The county is generally hilly, with pastureland, cultivated farmland, and woodland interspersed. Hertfordshire is one of the five Home Counties. County seat, Hertford; ab. 632 sq. mi.; pop. 609,735 (1951).

Hertha (hėr'thạ). See **Nerthus.**

Hertling (hert'ling), Count **Georg von.** b. at Darmstadt, Germany, Aug. 31, 1843; d. at Ruhpolding, Germany, Jan. 4, 1919. German statesman and Neo-Thomist philosopher. A member of the Reichstag (Centre Party) from 1892 to 1912, he became prime minister of Bavaria in 1912. In November, 1917, he became Reichschancellor resigning on Oct. 3, 1918, in favor of Prince Max of Baden. Hertling's works include *Augustin* (1902), *Bekenntnisse* (1905), *Recht, Staat und Gesellschaft* (1906), and *Erinnerungen aus meinem Leben* (2 vols., 1919).

Hertseliya (her.tsel.ē'yạ). See **Herzlia.**

Hertwig (hert'viċh), **Oskar.** b. April 21, 1849; d. at Berlin, Oct. 25, 1922. German embryologist; brother of Richard von Hertwig. He demonstrated (1875) that fertilization is the fusion of the nuclei of two sex cells, and also investigated malformations of vertebrate embryos and the foundations of the germ-layer hypothesis. Author of *Lehrbuch der Entwicklungsgeschichte des Menschen und der Wirbeltiere* (1886), *Der Kampf um die Kernfragen der Entwicklungs- und Vererbungslehre* (1909), and *Zur Abwehr des ethischen, des sozialen un politischen Darwinismus* (1918).

Hertwig, Richard von. b. Sept. 23, 1850; d. near Munich, Oct. 3, 1937. German zoölogist; brother of Oskar Hertwig. His researches in cytology and sex differentiation were conducted chiefly at Munich; he advanced theories concerning the relationship between the nucleus and cytoplasm. Author of *Lehrbuch der Zoologie* (1892; 14th ed., 1926).

Herty (hėr'ti), **Charles Holmes.** b. at Milledgeville, Ga., Dec. 4 1867; d. at Savannah Ga., July 27, 1938. American chemist. An organic chemist working on problems of utilization of Southern resources, he developed a new method of turpentine production from trees, a quick test for the oil content of cottonseed products, and a means of converting the Southern pinewood into newspaper pulp. The year before he died a plant using his process for newsprint production was established in Texas.

Hertz (herts), **Alfred.** b. at Frankfort on the Main, Germany, July 15, 1872; d. at San Francisco, April 17, 1942. American orchestral conductor. He was conductor (1902–15) of German opera at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, where he presented the first American performances of *Parsifal, Salome,* and *Der Rosenkavalier.*

He conducted (1915–29) the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra, and was the original conductor (1922–25) of the Hollywood Bowl concerts.

Hertz (hėrts), **Emanuel.** b. at Butka, Austria, Sept. 2, 1870; d. at New York, May 23, 1940. American lawyer and Lincoln scholar. His researches into Lincoln's life resulted in the authorship of *Abraham Lincoln—A New Portrait* (1931), and the editing of *The Hidden Lincoln* (1938) and *Lincoln Talks* (1939).

Hertz (herts), **Gustav.** b. at Hamburg, Germany, July 22, 1887—. German physicist; nephew of Heinrich Rudolph Hertz. He was professor of physics (1925–28) at the University of Halle, became (1928) professor of physics at the Berlin Technische Hochschule, and served (1935 *et seq.*) as director of the research laboratory of the Siemens Works. He was awarded (with James Franck) the 1925 Nobel prize for physics for his studies in the kinetics of electrons. He was active (1947 *et seq.*) in atomic research for the U.S.S.R.

Hertz, Heinrich Rudolph. b. at Hamburg, Germany, Feb. 22, 1857; d. at Bonn, Germany, Jan. 1, 1894. German physicist. In 1880 he was an assistant of Helmholtz at Berlin, and in 1885 became professor of physics at the Polytechnic Institute at Karlsruhe. He served as professor of physics at Bonn (1889–94). He is noted for his investigations of the relation between electricity and light, and especially for his discovery (1887–88) of the electric waves of large amplitude (sometimes called "hertzian waves") which have been utilized in wireless telegraphy. He also investigated the properties of electrical discharge in rarefied gases. Among his publications are *Über die Beziehungen zwischen Licht und Elektricität* and *Untersuchungen über die Ausbreitung der elektrischen Kraft.* His collected works were published in 1894.

Hertz, Henrik. b. at Copenhagen, Aug. 25, 1798; d. there, Feb. 25, 1870. Danish dramatist and poet. His first important work was a series of rhymed epistles, *Gjenganger-Breve eller poetiske Epistler fra Paradis* (Ghost Letters, or Poetical Epistles from Paradise), which appeared in 1830, and whose purpose was esthetic and critical. The same year appeared a comedy in verse, *Amors Genistreger* (Amor's Clever Pranks). Among his many works for the stage are the comedies *Emma* (1832), *Den eneste Feil* (The Only Error), and *Sparekassen* (The Savings Bank, 1836); the romantic plays *Kong Rene's Datter* (King René's Daughter), *Svend Dyrings Hus* (The House of Svend Dyring); the vaudevilles *Kjärlighed og Politi* (Love and Politics), *Arvingerne* (The Heirs), *De Fattiges Dyrehave* (A Park for the Poor). His poems were published at Copenhagen (1851–62) in four volumes, his dramatic works at Copenhagen (1854–73) in 18 volumes.

Hertz (hėrts), **Joseph Herman.** b. in Czechoslovakia, 1872; d. at London, Jan. 14, 1946. Chief rabbi (1913–46) of the United Hebrew Congregations of the British Empire.

Hertz (herts), **Wilhelm.** b. at Stuttgart, Germany, 1835; d. at Munich, 1902. German poet and scholar. He retold in epic form stories of the medieval period (*Lanzelot und Ginevra*, 1860; *Heinrich von Schwaben*, 1868; *Bruder Rausch*, 1882). He did a treatise on *Die Sage vom Parzival und dem Gral* (1882) and also translated Wolfram's *Parzival* into modern German verse. His outstanding achievement is considered by many to have been his rendering of Gottfried's *Tristan und Isolde* into modern German.

Hertzberg (herts'berk), Count **Ewald Friedrich von.** b. at Lottin, near Neustettin, Prussia, Sept. 2, 1725; d. at Berlin, May 22, 1795. Prussian statesman. He negotiated the peace of Hubertusburg (1763), and conducted the foreign affairs of Prussia (1763–91), serving in the cabinets of Frederick II (Frederick the Great) and Frederick William II, but after Frederick the Great's death (1786) found his policies more and more in conflict with the militant views of the new king. He was dismissed in 1791 and was thereafter persecuted by the king.

Hertzberg, Gustav Friedrich. b. at Halle, Germany, Jan. 19, 1826; d. there, Nov. 16, 1907. German historian.

Hertzen (hert'sęn), **Aleksandr.** [Also, **Alexander Herzen.**] b. at Moscow, March 25, 1812; d. at Paris, Jan. 21, 1870. Russian author and political agitator. He founded at London the liberal journal *Kolokol* (The Bell) in 1856. It had a great influence on the course of Russian politics and the reforms instituted by Alexander II are to some extent attributable to it. After 1863 Hertzen's liberalizing tendencies became attached to the revolutionary movement. Among his works are the novel *Kto Vinovat* (Whose Fault, 1847), *Le Monde russe et la révolution* (1860–62), and others.

Hertzler (hėrts'lėr), **Arthur Emanuel.** b. at West Point, Iowa, July 26, 1870; d. at Halstead, Kan., Sept. 12, 1946. American surgeon and writer. He founded (1902) the Agnes Hertzler Memorial Hospital at Halstead, Kan., and is known for his discoveries in local anesthesia. His professional works consist of a series (1912–40) of medical treatises. He was also author of *The Horse and Buggy Doctor* (1938), *The Doctor and his Patients* (1942), *The Grounds of an Old Surgeon's Faith* (1944), and other books.

Hertzog (er.tsōg'), **Enrique.** [Also, **José Enrique Hertzog Garaizabal.**] b. at La Paz, Bolivia, Nov. 1, 1897—. Bolivian physician and statesman, president of Bolivia (1947–49). He was mayor of La Paz (1931), minister of interior (1932), education (1932), and war (1932–33), and served as sanitary inspector general with the army. He served as professor of surgery (1935 *et seq.*) at San Andrés University and as the school's director (1943 *et seq.*). Leader of the Partido Republicano Genuino, he served as a senator (1940) and was elected (1947) president of Bolivia. He resigned (1949) because of ill health and became Bolivian ambassador to Spain.

Hertzog (hert'sôch), **James Barry Munnik.** b. at Wellington, Cape Colony, South Africa, April 3, 1866; d. at Pretoria, South Africa, Nov. 21, 1942. South African soldier and politician who served (1924–39) as premier of South Africa. He was appointed (1895) judge, commanded an Orange Free State division during the Boer War (1899–1902), and voted (1902) against peace at Vereeniging. He was attorney general and minister of education (1907–10) in the Orange River colony, and minister of justice (1910–12) in the Union of South Africa. He organized (1913) the Nationalist Party, with a platform based on complete independence from Great Britain, and opposed (1913–24) the Botha-Smuts program of South African attachment to Great Britain. He advanced the policy of segregation of colored races. In 1939 he favored a separate peace with Germany and was forced to resign (September, 1939) the premiership when the assembly of the Union voted against him. He openly espoused the Nazi cause in 1941.

Hertzsprung (hert'sprůng), **Ejnar.** b. at Copenhagen, Oct. 8, 1873—. Dutch astronomer. His principal work was done at the Leiden Observatory, where he became director in 1935. He is noted for important contributions to stellar photometry.

Heruli (her'ů.lī). [Also: **Eruli, Aeruli.**] Germanic people, first mentioned in the 3rd century as dwelling near the Black Sea, and as allies of the Goths. They joined with other tribes under Odoacer in overthrowing the Western Empire in 476. Their original home was probably Jutland, whence, according to Jordanes, they were entirely driven out by the Danes at the beginning of the 6th century. After the death of Attila, they formed an empire along the Danube. This empire was destroyed by Theodoric in 493. Thereafter, the Heruli apparently went back to their nomadic lives, many serving as mercenaries in the armies of the Byzantine emperors.

Herval (ēr.väl'), Baron, Marquis, and Viscount of. Titles of **Osorio, Manuel Luiz.**

Herval Cascades. Waterfall in S Brazil, in W central Parana, in the Herval River. Height, ab. 400 ft.

Hervás y Panduro (er.bäs' ē pän.dō'rō), **Lorenzo.** b. at Cuenca, Spain, May 1, 1735; d. at Rome, Aug. 24, 1809. Spanish Jesuit philologist. He published numerous works on comparative philology in Italian and Spanish, besides books on astronomy, physics, and a cosmographical work in 21 volumes.

Hervé (er.vā). [Original name, **Florimond Rouger.**] b. at Houdain, France, June 30, 1825; d. at Paris, Nov. 3, 1892. French composer of operettas. His works include *L'Œil crevé* (1867) and *Le Petit Faust* (1869).

Hervé, Aimé Marie Édouard. [Pseudonym, **Raoul Valnay.**] b. at St.-Denis, Réunion island, May 28, 1835; d. at Paris, Jan. 4, 1899. French journalist. In 1873 he established *Le Soleil*, and as a supporter of a liberal con-

stitutional monarchy exercised considerable influence on public affairs. He wrote *Une page d'histoire contemporaine* (1869) and *La Crise irlandaise depuis la fin du XVIIIe siècle jusqu'à nos jours* (1885).

Hervé, Gustave. b. at Brest, France, Jan. 2, 1871; d. 1944. French journalist and lawyer. He founded (1908) the newspaper *La Guerre sociale*, which he renamed *La Victoire* in 1916. He organized a fascist-type party in 1927.

Hervey (här'vi, hėr'-), **George William.** [Titles: 2nd Earl of **Bristol,** 3rd Baron **Hervey of Ickworth.**] b. Aug. 31, 1721; d. March 18 (or March 20), 1775. English diplomat; eldest son of John Hervey (1696–1743).

Hervey, James. b. at Hardingstone, near Northampton, England, Feb. 26, 1714; d. at Weston Favell, near Northampton, England, Dec. 25, 1758. English Episcopal clergyman and devotional writer.

Hervey, John. [Title, 1st Earl of **Bristol.**] b. Aug. 27, 1665; d. Jan. 20, 1751. English Whig politician. A member of Parliament (1694–1703), Hervey was created (1703) Baron Hervey of Ickworth through the influence of the Marlboroughs.

Hervey, John. [Title: Baron **Hervey of Ickworth;** nicknamed **"Lord Fanny."**] b. in October, 1696; d. in August, 1743. English politician. He was lord privy seal (1740–42). He wrote a very frank exposé of the court in the period 1727–37 in *Memoirs of the Court of George II*, which was withheld from publication until after the death of George III.

Hervey, Thomas Kibble. b. at Paisley, Scotland, Feb. 4, 1799; d. at London, Feb. 27, 1859. Scottish poet, critic, and editor. He was editor (1846–53) of the *Athenaeum*, resigning because of poor health. Author of the poems *Australia* (2nd ed., 1824) and *The Convict Ship* (1825).

Hervey Islands. See **Cook Islands.**

Hervieu (er.vyė), **Paul Ernest.** [Pseudonym, **Éliacin.**] b. at Neuilly, near Paris, Sept. 2, 1857; d. at Paris, Oct. 25, 1915. French dramatist and novelist. He was the author of *Diogène le chien* (1882), *L'Inconnu* (1887), *Flirt* (1890), *La Course du flambeau* (1893), and other dramas, as well as of novels, including *L'Exorcisée* (1891), *L'Armateur* (1895), and *Peints par eux-mêmes* (1901). Although classified by some critics as an author of thesis-drama, he rarely proposed a thesis in his plays, but contented himself with probing social and moral problems without attempting to solve them on the stage.

Herwegh (her'vek), **Georg.** b. at Stuttgart, Germany, May 31, 1817; d. at Liestal, Switzerland, April 7, 1875. German lyric poet who became involved in the political unrest of the middle of the 19th century and had to spend most of his life in exile. Considered to have been the best of the German political poets, his fame was at its peak in the 1840's, but faded after the revolution of 1848.

Herwerden (her'wer.dėn), **Henricus van.** b. at Beetsterzwaag, Netherlands, Sept. 17, 1831; d. at Utrecht, Netherlands, Nov. 18, 1910. Dutch classical scholar.

Herz (erts), **Heinrich** (or **Henri**). b. at Vienna, Jan. 6, 1806; d. at Paris, Jan. 5, 1888. French pianist and piano manufacturer. He composed many works, including variations and études, for the piano.

Herz (herts), **Henriette.** [Maiden name, **de Lemos.**] b. at Berlin, 1764; d. there, 1847. German hostess. She established in her home the first of the salons for which Berlin became famous. Her house was a gathering place for all the intellectuals of Berlin in her day, among them the Humboldt brothers, Friedrich Schlegel, Varnhagen von Ense, and Wilhelm Gentz. Her friendship with Schleiermacher was famous in the annals of the time.

Herzberg (herts'berk). [Also, **Herzberg am Harz** (äm härts').] Town in N central Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Lower Saxony, British Zone, formerly in the province of Hanover, Prussia, on the Sieber River ab. 19 mi. NE of Göttingen: small industries; old castle; former residence of the dukes of Brunswick. 8,318 (1946).

Herzberg. [Also, **Herzberg an der Elster** (än dėr el'stėr).] Town in C Germany in the *Land* (state) of Saxony-Anhalt, Russian Zone, formerly in the province of Saxony, Prussia, situated on the Black Elster River ab. 56 mi. S of Berlin. Before World War II it had chemical and furniture factories. The Protestant church dates from the 13th century, the *Rathaus* (town hall) from the 17th century. 6,635 (1946).

Herzegovina (hėr''tsę.gō.vē'na). See **Hercegovina.**

Herzegovinians (hėr''tsę.gō.vē'ni.ąnz). People of Hercegovina, in S Yugoslavia. They are a tall, broad-headed, tawny-skinned group once classified as belonging to the "Adriatic race" (a term now outmoded).

Herzen (hert'sęn), **Alexander.** See **Hertzen, Aleksandr.**

Herzl (herts'l), **Theodor.** b. at Budapest, May 2, 1860; d. at Edlach, July 3, 1904. Founder of modern Zionism. He studied law at Vienna, but turned to letters, and won some prominence in that city as a journalist, critic, and dramatist. Being sent as a journalist to Paris to report the Dreyfus affair, he perceived what strong currents of anti-Semitism stirred in the nationalistic atmosphere even of those days, and resolved to revive the hope of the reëstablishment of a Jewish homeland. In *Der Judenstaat*, published in 1896, he argued that the Jews, scattered throughout the world, must reconcile themselves to eventual complete absorption into other peoples, or preserve their identity in a country of their own. At that time he did not consider it essential that Palestine should be the country, and he was thinking not along religious, but rather on economic and political lines. At Basel in 1897 Herzl brought about the first of several Zionist congresses. During the few years remaining to him he spent himself to the last point of endurance, writing, addressing meetings, seeking and securing interviews with the Pope, the sultan of Turkey, and other rulers and statesmen. When in 1903 the British government offered the Jews a territory in East Africa, Herzl was among those who rejected it (by this time having his heart fixed on Palestine). Controversies arising from this issue sapped his waning strength and hastened his death. He was buried at Vienna, but in 1949 his remains were removed to Jerusalem and there reinterred in acknowledgment of his pioneer services leading to the establishment of the state of Israel.

Herzlia (herts.l.ē'a). [Also, **Hertseliya.**] Settlement in Palestine, in C Israel, ab. 8 mi. N of Tel Aviv. It was founded in 1924 as an agricultural colony, and named after Theodor Herzl. It specialized in citrus fruit growing until World War II, when farming became more diversified. Herzlia has recently developed as a holiday resort. 12,200 (1950).

Herzog (her'tsōk), **Eduard.** b. at Schongau, Switzerland, Aug. 1, 1841; d. at Bern, Switzerland, March 26, 1924. Swiss prelate. He was the leading Swiss opponent of the Vatican Council of 1870–71.

Herzog (er.zog), **Émile Salomon Wilhelm.** See **Maurois, André.**

Herzog (her'tsōk, hėr'zog), **Isaac Halevi.** b. at Łomża, Poland, 1888—. Rabbi and author. In 1925 he was appointed chief rabbi of the Jewish community of the Irish Free State, and became (1936) chief rabbi of Palestine. Author of *The Main Institutions of Jewish Law* (1936 *et seq.*).

Herzog (her'tsōk), **Johann Jakob.** b. at Basel, Switzerland, Sept. 12, 1805; d. Sept. 30, 1882. German Protestant theologian. He edited the *Real-Encyklopädie für protestantische Theologie und Kirche* (1854–68). This work, edited further by G. L. Plitt and then Albert Hauck, was edited in the U.S. by Philip Schaff and published (1882–84) as the *Schaff-Herzog Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge.*

Herzog, Rudolf. b. at Barmen, Germany, Dec. 6, 1869; d. Feb. 4, 1943. German journalist and writer of popular novels including *Die Wiskottens* (1905) and the story of the Krupps, *Die Stoltenkamps und ihre Frauen* (1917). His *Das grosse Heimweh* (1914) has an American setting.

Herzogenberg (her'tsō.gęn.berk), **Heinrich von.** [Full name, Baron **Heinrich von Herzogenberg-Peccaduc.**] b. at Graz, Austria, June 10, 1843; d. at Wiesbaden, Germany, Oct. 9, 1900. Austrian composer and pianist. His compositions include liturgical works, songs, symphonies, a symphonic poem, organ pieces, piano works, and chamber music.

Herzogenbuchsee (her'tsō.gęn.bōōĉh.zā''). Town in NW Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, ab. 20 mi. NE of Bern: trade and manufacturing. 3,255 (1941).

Herzogenbusch (her'tsō.gęn.bŭsh). German name of **'s Hertogenbosch.**

Herzog Ernst (her'tsōk ernst'). Middle High German poem, written in Bavaria by an unknown author in the latter part of the 12th century. It recounts the marvelous adventures in the Orient of the banished Duke Ernst of Swabia, who was at war with his stepfather, Emperor Conrad II.

Hesban (hes'bän). Modern name of **Heshbon.**

Hesekiel (hā.zā'kē.el), **Georg Ludwig.** b. at Halle, Germany, Aug. 12, 1819; d. at Berlin, Feb. 26, 1874. German journalist and man of letters, author of poems, historical novels, and a life of Bismarck (1868).

Heseltine (hes'ęl.tīn), **Philip Arnold.** [Pseudonym, **Peter Warlock.**] b. at London, Oct. 30, 1894; d. there, Dec. 17, 1930. English composer and writer on music. He edited collections of old English songs. Among his compositions are *Capriol Suite, The Curlew, An Old Song,* and *Serenade.*

Heshbon (hesh'bọn). [Modern name, **Hesban.**] In Biblical geography, a city in Palestine (now in Jordan), ab. 36 mi. E of Jerusalem. It was the capital of Sihon, king of the Amorites, and afterward belonged successively to the Israelites and to the Moabites. Num. xxi. 26.

Heshvan (hesh'van) or **Hesvan** (hes'van). Eighth month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year and the second month of the civil year, corresponding to the latter part of October and a part of November. It ordinarily has 29 days, but an additional day is sometimes added in order to prevent the New Year or the Day of Atonement from falling on a Friday or Sunday. Its fuller form is *Mar-heshvan,* from Babylonian *arah-šamna* (with customary phonetic change), eighth month. Like the other names of the Hebrew months, it was borrowed from the Babylonians about the time of the exile.

Hesilrige or **Haselrig** (hā'zęl.rig), Sir **Arthur.** d. in the Tower of London, Jan. 7, 1661. English Parliamentary soldier and politician. One of the five members of Parliament impeached (1642) by Charles I, he participated in the battles of Edgehill (1642), Lansdowne and Roundway Down (1643), and Cheriton (1644). After accompanying Cromwell to Scotland (1648) and commanding his reserve forces, he became Cromwell's bitter opponent (1653) when the Long Parliament was expelled. He opposed recognition of Richard Cromwell and intrigued (1658) with army officers against him. Arrested at the Restoration, he died in the Tower of London.

Hesiod (hē'si.ọd, hes'i-). b. at Ascra, Boeotia; fl. c735 B.C. Greek poet. His youth was, according to a poem attributed to him, spent in rural pursuits at his native village. He appears to have lived during the latter part of his life at Orchomenus, where he is said to have been buried. The obscurity in which his life is involved has led some critics to adopt the opinion that the name does not represent an actual person, but is a mere personification of the Boeotian or Hesiodic school of poetry, as opposed to the Homeric or Ionic. Of the numerous works commonly ascribed to him the most important are *Works and Days* and *Theogony.* The former is chiefly composed of precepts on rural economy and maxims of morality; the latter is an account of the origin of the world and the birth of gods, and is one of the principal sources of our knowledge of the mythology of the early Greeks.

Hesione (hē.sī'ọ.nē). In Greek legend, a daughter of Laomedon, king of Troy, and Leucippe. She was exposed, as a propitiatory sacrifice, to be killed by a sea monster sent by Poseidon to devastate the land because Laomedon had refused to pay Poseidon and Apollo for their help in building the walls of Troy. Hercules slew the monster and set her free, and, when the promised reward (Laomedon's horses) was refused him, took Troy, slew Laomedon and his sons, and gave Hesione to his companion, Telamon, by whom she became the mother of Teucer.

Hespeler (hes'pę.lėr). Town in S Ontario, Canada, ab. 33 mi. N of Brantford in the center of a prosperous agricultural district. 3,862 (1951).

Hesperia (hes.pir'i.ą). According to the ancient Greeks, the region of the west, especially Italy, and sometimes, according to the poets, the Iberian peninsula.

Hesperides (hes.per'i.dēz). In Greek mythology, the maidens who guarded the tree with the golden apples which Gaea (Earth) caused to grow as a marriage gift for Hera. They dwelt in the gardens of the west, or, according to one account, among the Hyperboreans. A dragon helped them guard the tree. According to Hesiod they were daughters of Nox (Night); in later accounts, they are given as daughters of Atlas.

Hesperides. An ancient name of **Bengasi.**

Hesperus (hes'pę.rus). Personification of the evening star, in Greek mythology; son of Astraeus and Eos (according to Hesiod); identified with the planet Venus. The Latin name for it was Vesper.

Hesperus. See **Pertolepe.**

Hess (hes), **Carl von.** b. at Mainz, Germany, March 7, 1863; d. at Munich, June 28, 1923. German ophthalmologist. He is known for his studies on the physiology of optics and the problems of human color-blindness.

Hess, Heinrich Maria von. b. at Düsseldorf, Germany, April 19, 1798; d. at Munich, March 29, 1863. German historical painter, noted for his frescoes at Munich; son of K. E. C. Hess and brother of Peter von Hess and Karl von Hess.

Hess, Johann Jakob. b. at Zurich, Switzerland, Oct. 21, 1741; d. there, May 29, 1828. Swiss Protestant theologian.

Hess, Karl Adolf Heinrich. b. at Dresden, Germany, 1769; d. at Wilhelmsdorf, near Vienna, July 3, 1849. German painter of horses and battle scenes.

Hess, Karl Ernst Christoph. b. at Darmstadt, Germany, Jan. 22, 1755; d. at Munich, July 25, 1828. German engraver. Among his best-known works are *A Charlatan* (after Dow), *Ascension of the Virgin* (after Guido Reni), portraits after Rubens, and a Holy Family (after Raphael).

Hess, Karl von. b. at Düsseldorf, Germany, 1801; d. at Reichenhall, Bavaria, Germany, Nov. 16, 1874. German painter; son of K. E. C. Hess and brother of Peter von Hess.

Hess, Ludwig. b. at Marburg, Germany, March 23, 1877—. German conductor. His compositions include songs, choruses, a symphony, a symphonic poem, chamber music, and *Ariadne,* a cantata.

Hess, Myra. b. at London, Feb. 25, 1890—. English pianist. She is notable as an interpreter of Bach, Mozart, Beethoven, and Brahms.

Hess, Peter von. b. at Düsseldorf, Germany, July 29, 1792; d. at Munich, April 4, 1871. German painter of battles and genre scenes; son and pupil of K. E. C. Hess and brother of Heinrich Maria von Hess and Karl von Hess. He served in the campaigns of 1813–15, and went to Greece in 1833 and to Russia in 1839 to make studies for battle pictures ordered by the czar.

Hess, Rudolf. b. at Alexandria, Egypt, June 24, 1894—. German Nazi official. A student of Karl Haushofer and proponent of his geopolitical theories, he became a party member in 1921. As secretary to Hitler during the latter's term of imprisonment at Landsberg fortress (1923–24), he assisted Hitler in writing *Mein Kampf.* He was named deputy Führer in 1933, and in 1939 was second only to Hermann Goering as successor to Hitler. He flew to Scotland on May 10, 1941, allegedly bearing peace proposals, in what has been called the strangest event of World War II. He was interned in Britain and was sentenced to life imprisonment by the international war crimes tribunal at Nuremberg in October, 1946.

Hess, Victor Francis. b. at Schloss Waldstein, Austria, June 24, 1883—. Austrian physicist, awarded (with Carl D. Anderson) the 1936 Nobel prize in physics for his discovery of cosmic rays. He was graduated (Ph.D., 1906) from the University of Graz. He was lecturer (1908–20) in medical physics at the Vienna Veterinary Academy, became director (1921–23) of the research laboratory at the U.S. Radium Corporation, New York, and was consultant (1922–25) to the U.S. Bureau of Mines. He served as professor of physics (1925–31) at the University of Graz, professor of physics (1931–37) at the University of Innsbruck, director (1937–38) of the Physical Institute at the University of Graz, and professor of physics (1938 *et seq.*) at Fordham University. Author of *The Conductivity of the Atmosphere and its Causes* (1928), *Kosmische Strahlen und ihre biologische Wirkungen* (1940), and others.

Hess, Walter Rudolf. b. at Frauenfeld, Switzerland, March 17, 1881—. Swiss physiologist. He invented (1907) the viscosimeter, made important studies in vitamin research, and performed unusual experimental work on cats. He won the Nobel prize (1949, shared with

C. D. F. E. Moniz) for his work on the functioning of the nervous system.

Hess, Willy. b. at Mannheim, Germany, July 14, 1859; d. at Berlin, Feb. 17, 1939. German violinist. He became concertmaster of several European orchestras, and was concertmaster (1904–07, 1908–10) of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Hesse (hes). See also **Hessen.**

Hesse. [German, **Hessen** (hes′ẹn).] Landgraviate of the German-Roman Empire. It extended from the Main and the middle Rhine NE to the Weser. The region was inhabited in the 1st century A.D. by Germanic tribes (the Chatti or Hessi). Christianity was introduced in the 8th century by Saint Boniface. In 1122 the landgraves of Thuringia became rulers of Hesse. On the extinction of the Thuringian line in 1247, various claimants appeared. In 1263, by the treaty of Wettin, Henry of Brabant acquired certain possessions, and styled himself landgrave and prince of Hesse, making Kassel his capital. Various acquisitions were made, including Giessen and Homburg. Philip the Magnanimous, landgrave of Hesse, was one of the leaders of the Reformation. At his death in 1567 the landgraviate was divided among his four sons, and the lines of Hesse-Cassel, Hesse-Darmstadt, Hesse-Rheinfels (extinguished 1583), and Hesse-Marburg (extinguished 1604) were formed.

Hesse (hes′ẹ), **Adolf Friedrich.** b. at Breslau, Aug. 30, 1809; d. there, Aug. 5, 1863. German organist and composer for the organ.

Hesse (hes), **Grand Duchy of.** Former grand duchy and state of the German Empire. It comprised mainly a northern part, consisting of the province of Upper Hesse (German, Oberhessen), surrounded by Prussia, and a southern part, consisting of the provinces of Starkenburg (E of the Rhine) and Rhine Hesse (German, Rhein-Hessen; W of the Rhine), bounded by Prussia on the W and N and Bavaria and Baden on the E and S. There were also 11 smaller exclaves. The government was headed by a hereditary constitutional ruler with a Landtag of two chambers. As a landgraviate (called Hesse-Darmstadt) it was constituted in 1567. It lost to France the territories W of the Rhine in the wars of the French Revolution, and ceded various territories in 1803, but was largely increased by territories from Mainz, the duchy of Westphalia, and others; entered the Confederation of the Rhine in 1806, and became a grand duchy, again receiving territory; joined the Allies against Napoleon in 1813; entered the Germanic Confederation in 1815; ceded the duchy of Westphalia to Prussia in 1815, and made other cessions, but received extensive territories and the towns of Mainz and Worms; and received a constitution in 1820. It sided with Austria against Prussia in 1866, and was obliged to make contributions and cede Hesse-Homburg and portions of Upper Hesse to Prussia, the grand duke being compelled to enter the North German Confederation for his territories N of the Main. From that time it was usually called Hesse, instead of Hesse-Darmstadt. Area, 2,966 sq. mi.

Hesse (hes′ẹ), **Hermann.** b. at Calw, Germany, 1877—. German novelist. His works include *Knulp* (1915), in praise of vagabondage; *Demian* (1919), inspired by psychoanalysis, presenting an incestuous mother and son who never age; *Narziss und Goldmund* (1930), giving the two sides of man's nature by contrasting an esthetic monk and a voluptuary; *Peter Camenzind* (1904) and *Rosshalde* (1914), treating the problem of the artist; *Der Steppenwolf* (1927), reflecting the confusion of modern life; and *Das Glasperlenspiel* (1945), a utopian fantasy on the philosophy of withdrawal from the world. He received the Nobel prize in 1947.

Hesse (es), **Jean Baptiste Alexandre.** b. at Paris, Sept. 30, 1806; d. there, Aug. 7, 1879. French historical painter; nephew of Nicolas Auguste Hesse.

Hesse (hes′ẹ), **Ludwig Otto.** b. at Königsberg, in East Prussia, April 22, 1811; d. at Munich, Aug. 4, 1874. German mathematician known for his contributions to the theory of curves and surfaces, differential equations, and the calculus of variations. In his use of determinants he was strongly influenced by Jacobi, and in this field the "Hessian" is named for him. Among his popular books are *Vorlesungen über analytische Geometrie des Raumes* (1861 and later eds.) and *Vorlesungen aus der analytischen Geometrie der geraden Linie, des Punktes und des Kreises* (1865 and later eds.).

Hesse (es), **Nicolas Auguste.** b. at Paris, 1795; d. there, June 14, 1869. French historical painter.

Hesse-Cassel (hes′kas′ẹl). [Also: **Electoral Hesse;** German, **Hessen-Kassel** (hes′ẹn.käs′ẹl), **Kurhessen.**] Former landgraviate and electorate which lay N of Hesse-Darmstadt. It was formed in 1567 at the division of the Hessian lands; was occupied by the French in the Seven Years' War; furnished 22,000 troops for the British service against the U.S.; lost to France in 1795 its territory W of the Rhine; received a few accessions and the electoral dignity in 1803; was seized by the French in 1806; was allotted to the kingdom of Westphalia in 1807; had its elector restored in 1813; received part of the principality of Fulda and other territories in 1815, and entered the Germanic Confederation. A constitution was proclaimed in 1831. A constitutional struggle between the liberals and Hassenpflug in 1850 led to the armed intervention of Austria to aid Hassenpflug. Hesse sided with Austria against Prussia (1866), and was annexed by Prussia in 1866. The greater portion became part of the province of Hesse-Nassau.

Hesse-Darmstadt (hes′därm′stat). [German, **Hessen-Darmstadt** (hes′ẹn.därm′shtät).] Former landgraviate and grand duchy of Germany, formed in 1567, later called Hesse. For its history, see **Hesse, Grand Duchy of.**

Hesse-Homburg (hes′hom′bėrg). [German, **Hessen-Homburg** (hes′ẹn.hom′bůrk).] Former landgraviate of Germany. It included Homburg vor der Höhe, N of Frankfort on the Main, and Meisenheim, between the Rhine Palatinate and Birkenfeld. It branched off from Hesse-Darmstadt in 1596; was made subordinate to Hesse-Darmstadt in 1806, and independent in 1815; received Meisenheim in 1816; and entered the Germanic Confederation in 1817. By extinction of the house in March, 1866, it reverted to Hesse-Darmstadt, which in September, 1866, ceded it to Prussia. It became part of the province of Hesse-Nassau and of the Rhine Province.

Hesselius (he.sē′li.us), **Gustavus.** b. at Folkarna, in the Dalecaria region, Sweden, 1682; d. at Philadelphia, May 25, 1755. American painter and organ builder; father of John Hesselius. He first set foot in America in 1711, at Christina, later Wilmington, Del., and at different periods he lived at that city, at Philadelphia, and in Prince Georges County, Md. He was the first known portrait painter in colonial America. Among the few unquestionably genuine examples of his work in portraiture are the pictures of himself and of his wife, in the collection of the Pennsylvania Historical Society. He also executed at least a few religious paintings, one of which, a *Last Supper* in the form of an altarpiece for the Church of Saint Barnabas in Prince Georges County, is of especial interest as the first painting publicly commissioned in this country. Gustavus Hesselius appears to have been also the first American organ builder, and in his later years this activity engrossed him more than painting. Among the organs he designed and executed was one for the Moravian Church at Bethlehem, Pa.

Hesselius, John. b. probably in Prince Georges County, Md., 1728; d. near Annapolis, Md., April 9, 1778. American portrait painter; son of Gustavus Hesselius. Among his claims to remembrance is that he was one of the early instructors of Charles Wilson Peale.

Hessen (hes′ẹn). [Also, **Hesse** (hes).] *Land* (state) in W central Germany, American Zone, bounded by the *Länder* (states) of Bavaria, Württemberg-Baden, Rhineland-Palatinate, North Rhine-Westphalia, Lower Saxony, and Thuringia. It includes the territory of the former state of Hesse E of the Rhine River, the former Prussian province of Hesse-Nassau except the districts of Oberwesterwald, Unterwesterwald, Unterlahn, and St. Goarshausen. It includes fertile agricultural districts along the Main and Rhine rivers, especially the rich Rheingau, noted for its wines, and densely forested hilly regions to the N; there are diversified industries. There was an increase in the population in the period 1939–46 of 14.8 percent. Capital, Wiesbaden; area, ab. 8,147 sq. mi.; pop. 3,995,678 (1946), 4,323,801 (1950).

Hesse-Nassau (hes′nas′ô). [German, **Hessen-Nassau** (hes′ẹn.näs′ou).] Former province of Prussia, formed in 1868. It comprised nearly all of Hesse-Cassel, nearly all

of Nassau, part of Hesse-Homburg, and the other cessions made by Hesse and by Bavaria in 1866. It surrounded Upper Hesse, and there were also several small exclaves. There were two government districts, Kassel and Wiesbaden. Capital, Kassel; area, 6,062 sq. mi.

Hessian (hesh'ạn). German dialect of old Hessian territory about the upper Lahn, the Fulda, and the Eder. With Upper and Middle Franconian and Thuringian, it forms the group specifically called Middle German.

Hessians (hesh'ạnz). Natives of Hesse in Germany, largely descended from the Catti (Chatti), an ancient Germanic tribe.

Hessleholm (hes'lę.hôlm). See **Hässleholm.**

Hester Prynne (hes'tėr prin). See **Prynne, Hester.**

Hestia (hes'ti.ạ). In Greek mythology, the virgin goddess of the hearth and the hearth fire; eldest daughter of Cronos and Rhea. She was tutelary especially of domestic living, but patroness also of public hearths. The Romans identified her with their Vesta.

Hestia. Asteroid (No. 46) discovered by Pogson at Oxford on Aug. 16, 1857.

Heston and Isleworth (hes'tọn; ī'zl.wėrth). Municipal borough in SE England, in Middlesex ab. 12 mi. W of Waterloo station, London: western suburb of London; London airport. The borough was established in 1932. Isleworth was noted as an early center of the brass industry. 106,636 (1951).

Hesvan (hes'van). See **Heshvan.**

Hesychasts (hes'i.kasts). See **Palamites.**

Hesychius (hę.sik'i.us). fl. in the 5th century A.D. Greek grammarian of Alexandria. He compiled a Greek lexicon, especially valuable for information on the Greek dialects and listing deviations from normal use and vocabulary.

Hesychius. [Surnamed **the Illustrious.**] b. at Miletus, Asia Minor; fl. at the beginning of the 6th century A.D. Greek historical and biographical writer.

Hesychius of Jerusalem (ję.rö'sạ.lęm). fl. 5th century. Presbyter and exegete. He wrote a number of exegetical commentaries, particularly on the Old Testament, some of which are extant.

Hetch Hetchy Valley (hech' hech'i). Valley in Yosemite National Park, Tuolumne County, Calif., through which flows the Tuolumne River. It lies ab. 18 mi. NW of Josemite, and is said to have been discovered in 1850 by Joseph Screech, a hunter. It is surrounded by lofty cliffs down which fall the Tueeulala and Wapama (Hetch Hetchy) falls. A dam, built in the valley in 1923 and enlarged in 1938, forms the Hetch Hetchy Reservoir, which supplies water to San Francisco.

Heth (heth). In the Bible, a descendant of Canaan (Gen. x. 15); the ancestor of the family from whom Abraham purchased the cave of Machpelah (Gen. xx).

Heth (hēth), **Henry.** b. at Black Heath Estate, Chesterfield County, Va., Dec. 16, 1825; d. at Washington, D.C., Sept. 27, 1899. American officer with the Confederate army in the Civil War. With the outbreak of the Civil War he resigned from the U.S. army and joined the Confederate forces, seeing action in the West Virginia campaign, at Chancellorsville, and at Gettysburg.

Hetruria (hę.trö'ri.ạ). See ancient **Etruria.**

Hettner (het'nėr), **Hermann Julius Theodor.** b. at Leisersdorf, near Goldberg, Germany, March 12, 1821; d. at Dresden, Germany, May 29, 1882. German historian of literature and art. His chief work is *Literaturgeschichte des 18. Jahrhunderts* (1856–70).

Hettner, Otto. b. at Dresden, Germany, Jan. 27, 1875—. German painter, designer, and sculptor; son of Hermann Hettner. He was influenced by Rodin in his sculpture and by the neoimpressionists in his paintings.

Hetton (het'ọn). Urban district in NE England, in Durham, ab. 12 mi. SE of Newcastle, ab. 274 mi. N of London by rail: coal mining. 18,511 (1951).

Hettstedt (het'shtet). [Also, **Hettstädt.**] Town in C Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Saxony-Anhalt, Russian Zone, formerly in the province of Saxony, Prussia, on the Wipper River ab. 35 mi. S of Magdeburg. Before World War II it had copper and brass works. 10,118 (1946).

Hetty Sorrel (het'i sor'ęl). See **Sorrel, Hetty.**

Heuberger (hoi'ber.gėr), **Richard Franz Joseph.** b. at Graz, Austria, June 18, 1850; d. at Vienna, Oct. 28, 1914. Austrian conductor, critic, and composer. He was editor (1904 *et seq.*) of the *Neue Musikalische Presse.* His works include operas, operettas, orchestral pieces, and songs.

Heubner (hoib'nėr), **Otto Johann Leonhard.** b. at Mühltroff, in Vogtland, Germany, Jan. 21, 1843; d. at Loschwitz, near Dresden, Germany, Oct. 17, 1926. German pediatrician. He studied the disorders of infant nutrition (1894) and made, with M. Rubner, investigations of the food requirements of the infant (1898–99) on the basis of caloric values. He identified (1870) syphilis of the cerebral vessels, isolated meningococci from cerebrospinal fluid (1896), and was the originator of the method of caloric feeding (1897).

Heuglin (hoik'lin), **Theodor von.** b. at Hirschlanden, Germany, March 20, 1824; d. at Stuttgart, Germany, Nov. 5, 1876. German traveler and ornithologist. His many-sided explorations carried him to Arabia, Ethiopia, and Kordofan (1850–55), to Bayuda (a desert and steppe region in E Anglo-Egyptian Sudan), the Red Sea and Somali coasts (1856), to Tigre, Aduwa, Gondar, and to the land of the Bongo as far as the Dembo River (1863–64). In 1858–60, and after 1864, he published seven important works on his journeys and on African ornithology. In 1870–71 he visited Spitsbergen and Novaya Zemlya; in 1874 he made his last African tour along the Red Sea and among the Beni-Amer.

Heureaux (ė.rō'), **Ulisse** (or **Ulises** or **Ulysse**). b. c1846; assassinated at Moca, Dominican Republic, July 26, 1899. Dominican general and politician, president (1882–83, 1887–99) of the Dominican Republic. He took an important part in the war with the Spaniards (1866), was president of the republic (1882–83), retained dictatorial power until elected again in 1887, and was afterward continuously reëlected, the last time in 1897.

Heusch or **Heus** (hės), **Jacob van.** b. at Utrecht, Netherlands, 1657; d. there, 1701. Dutch painter; nephew of Willem van Heusch.

Heusch or **Heus, Willem van.** fl. in the 17th century. Dutch landscape painter.

Heusler (hois'lėr), **Andreas.** b. at Basel, Switzerland, Aug. 10, 1865—. German scholar. Author of *Nibelungensage und Nibelungenlied* (Nibelungen Saga and Nibelungen Song, 1921), and *Die altgermanische Dichtung* (Old German Poetry, 1924).

Heuss (hois), **Theodor.** b. at Brackenheim-bei-Heilbronn, Württemberg, Germany, Jan. 31, 1884—. German politician. He was an editor at Heilbronn (1912–28) and taught at the Deutsche Hochschule für Politik (1920–33). Though politically an opponent of the Nazis and author of a book (*Hitlers Weg*, 1932) later publicly burned by them, he voted in the Reichstag, in which he served (1924–28, 1930–33), to give Hitler dictatorial powers. He edited *Hilfe* at Berlin from 1905 to 1912 and from 1933 until its suppression in 1936. After World War II he again became a publisher and served as minister of education in Württemberg-Baden. He led the Free Democratic Party and was a member of the convention at Bonn that wrote (1948–49) the constitution of the German Federal Republic, of which he was elected president in 1949, the first president to serve in the western zone republic.

Heutsz (hėts), **Johannes Benedictus.** b. at Koevorden, Drente, Netherlands, Feb. 3, 1851; d. at Montreux, Switzerland, July 10, 1924. Dutch army officer and colonial official. He was appointed lieutenant general of the Netherlands East Indies army in 1900, and served (1904–09) as governor general of Indonesia.

Heuven Goedhart (hė'vęn ċhöd'härt), **Gerrit Jan van.** b. at Bussum, Netherlands, March 19, 1901—. Dutch journalist. He was minister of justice in the Gerbrandy cabinet (1944–45), and a member of the first chamber of the states-general. He has been editor in chief of *Het Parool* since 1945.

Hevelius (hę.vē'li.us; German, hā.vā'lę.ụs), **Johannes.** [Original surname, **Hewel** or **Hewelke.**] b. at Danzig, Jan. 28, 1611; d. there, Jan. 28, 1687. Polish astronomer. After 1641 he devoted himself to the study of astronomy. With the telescope he built in his house, he observed sunspots, charted the moon's surface and determined its libration, discovered four planets and charted their courses, and published a star catalogue and an atlas in which he gave their names to seven new constellations. He was elected a judge in 1641, and a town councilor in

1651. Among his works are *Selenographia* (1647) and *Prodromus astronomiae* (1690).

Héverlé (ā.ver.lā). [Flemish, **Heverlee** (hā'vėr.lā).] Town in C Belgium, in the province of Brabant, S of Louvain: horticultural center. 11,698 (1947).

Hevesy (he've.shē), **Georg von.** b. at Budapest, Hungary, 1885—. Hungarian inorganic chemist. With D. Coster, he discovered and thoroughly studied the element hafnium (1923). His other work includes a pioneer tracer study with phosphorus. He was awarded the 1943 Nobel prize in chemistry.

Hevros (ev'rôs). See **Evros.**

Hewart (hū'ėrt), **Gordon.** [Titles: 1st Baron **Hewart,** Viscount **Hewart of Bury.**] b. at Bury, England, Jan. 7, 1870; d. at Totteridge, Hertfordshire, England, May 5, 1943. English jurist who served (1922–40) as lord chief justice of England. He was appointed solicitor general (1916) and attorney general (1919).

Hewel (hā'vęl) or **Hewelke** (hā'vęl.kę), **Johannes.** See **Hevelius, Johannes.**

Hewes (hūz), **Joseph.** b. at Kingston, N.J., Jan. 23, 1730; d. at Philadelphia, Nov. 10, 1779. American Revolutionary patriot, signer of the Declaration of Independence. He was a member (1773) of the committee of correspondence and a member (1774–77, 1779) of the Continental Congress. During his service at Philadelphia he was a member of the committee on claims, the committee to prepare a plan of confederation, and the secret committee, and was chairman of the committee of marine. He appointed John Paul Jones a naval officer and provided him with a ship.

Hewett (hū'ėt), **Edgar Lee.** b. in Warren County, Ill., Nov. 23 1865—. American archaeologist. He participated in archaeological expeditions to Central America, Peru, and Bolivia, explored and excavated in Colorado, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico, and California, and directed the excavation in the Mayan city of Quiriguá. Author of *Ancient Life in Mexico and Central America* (1936).

Hewit (hū'it), **Augustine Francis.** [Original name, **Nathaniel Augustus Hewit.**] b. at Fairfield, Conn., Nov. 27, 1820; d. at New York, July 3, 1897. American clergyman. He was licensed (1842) as a Congregationalist preacher. However, he turned to the Episcopal Church, in which he was ordained (1843) a deacon, and in 1847 became a Roman Catholic priest. He was one of the founders (1858) of the Missionary Society of Saint Paul the Apostle at New York, of which he became superior in 1888. He served (1869–74) as editor of the *Catholic World,* of which he was a founder.

Hewitt (hū'it), **Abram Stevens.** b. at Haverstraw, N.Y., July 31, 1822; d. at New York, Jan. 18, 1903. American industrialist and statesman; son-in-law of Peter Cooper. He was a founder of the iron-manufacturing company, Cooper, Hewitt and Company, which promoted many advances in steel-making and from which he derived a large fortune. An anti-Tweed Democrat, he helped reorganize Tammany Hall and was a member of Congress from New York (1875–79, 1881–86), and mayor of New York (1887–88), defeating both Theodore Roosevelt and Henry George for the latter office.

Hewitt, Henry Kent. b. at Hackensack, N.J., Feb. 11, 1887—. American naval officer. He was chief (November, 1942) of the U.S. naval forces participating in the North African invasion, commanded (July, 1943) the U.S. forces landing on Sicily, and commanded Allied forces landing at Salerno, Italy (September, 1943) and in southern France (August, 1944).

Hewitt, James. b. in Dartmoor, England, 1770; d. in the U.S., 1827. American composer and instrumentalist.

Hewitt, John Hill. b. at New York, July 11, 1801; d. at Baltimore, Oct. 7, 1890. American author. In 1825 he settled at Baltimore, where he engaged in literary work and was brought into rivalry with Edgar Allan Poe. His best-known work is the ballad *The Minstrel's Return from the War.*

Hewitt, Peter Cooper. b. at New York, March 5, 1861; d. at Paris, Aug. 25, 1921. American electrician and inventor; son of Abram Stevens Hewitt and grandson of Peter Cooper. He was best known for his work with vapor conductors of electricity. Among the more important of his inventions are the mercury-vapor lamp, static converter, interrupter, and circuit-breaker.

Hewlett (hū'lęt). Unincorporated suburban community in SE New York, in Nassau County, on Long Island ab. 16 mi. SE of Manhattan. Under the new urban definition established for use in the 1950 census it was counted with adjoining urban areas. The last official enumeration was 3,485 (1940).

Hewlett, James Monroe. b. at Lawrence, Long Island, N.Y., Aug. 1, 1868; d. 1941. American mural painter and architect. A member of the National Academy (1931) and the American Institute of Architects, he was director (1932–35) of the American Academy at Rome.

Hewlett, Maurice (Henry). b. at London, Jan. 22, 1861; d. near Salisbury, England, June 15, 1923. English writer of historical romances and sketches. His works include *Earthwork out of Tuscany* (1895), *A Masque of Dead Florentines* (1895), *The Forest Lovers* (1898), *Little Novels of Italy* (1899), *Life and Death of Richard Yea-and-Nay* (1900), *New Canterbury Tales* (1901), *The Queen's Quair* (1904), *The Road in Tuscany* (1904), *Fond Adventures,* including *The Love Chase* (1905), and *The Heart's Key* (1905), *The Fool Errant* (1905), *The Stooping Lady* (1907), *Halfway House* (1908), *Spanish Jade* (1908), *Artemision* (1909), *Open Country* (1909), *Rest Harrow* (1910), *The Agonists* (1911), *Brazenhead the Great* (1911), *Song of Renny* (1911), *Mrs. Lancelot* (1912), *Bendish* (1913), *A Lovers' Tale* (1915), *Song of the Plow* (1916), *Frey and His Wife* (1916), *Love and Lucy* (1916), *Mainwaring* (1920), and *Wiltshire Essays* (1922).

Hexam (hek'sąm), **Lizzie.** One of the principal female characters in Charles Dickens's *Our Mutual Friend.*

Hexapla (hek'są.plą). Edition of the Bible in six versions. The name is especially given to a collection of texts of the Old Testament collated by Origen. It contained in six parallel columns the Hebrew text in Hebrew characters and in Greek characters, the Septuagint with critical emendations, and versions by Symmachus, Aquila, and Theodotion. There were also fragments of several other versions.

Hexapolis (hek.sap'ō.lis), **Dorian.** In ancient Greek history, a name given to a league of six Dorian cities: Lindus, Ialysus, Camirus (all in Rhodes), Halicarnassus, Cnidus, and the island of Kos.

Hexateuch (hek'są.tūk). First six books of the Old Testament. The sixth book, Joshua, relating the final settlement of the Jews in the Promised Land, is a continuation of the Pentateuch, and apparently forms with it a complete work, homogeneous in both style and purpose.

Hexham (hek'sąm). Urban district and market town in NE England, in Northumberland, on the river Tyne ab. 20 mi. W of Newcastle, ab. 289 mi. N of London by rail. It contains a priory church. Near Hexham, on May 15, 1464, the Lancastrians under Henry Beaufort, 3rd Duke of Somerset, were totally defeated by the Yorkists under John Neville, Baron Montagu. 9,715 (1951).

Hext (hekst), **Harrington.** Pseudonym of **Phillpotts, Eden.**

Hey (hī), **Wilhelm.** b. at Leina, near Gotha, Germany, March 26, 1789; d. at Ichterhausen, Thuringia, Germany, May 19, 1854. German writer of fables and Biblical stories for children.

Heyck (hīk), **Eduard.** b. at Doberan, Germany, May 30, 1862; d. at Ermatingen, Switzerland, July 11, 1941. German historian. Author of *Florenz und die Medici* (1902) and *Luther* (1909).

Heydebrand und der Lasa (hī'dę.bränt ůnt dėr lä'zä), **Ernst von.** [Called **"Prussia's uncrowned King."**] b. at Golkowe, Germany, Feb. 20, 1850; d. at Klein-Tschunkawe, Germany, Nov. 15, 1924. Prussian conservative politician. A member of the Reichstag (1903 *et seq.*), he caused Reichschancellor von Bülow's fall (1909) by engineering the defeat of tax reform. He opposed Reichschancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg and all attempts to reform the Prussian franchise.

Heydebreck (hī'dę.brek), **Hans Adam Otto von.** b. at Köslin, Germany, July 1, 1889; assassinated, June 30, 1934. German officer, in charge (until 1934) of the police at Breslau. He was assassinated on Hitler's orders in the purge of June, 1934, just after the important railroad junction of Kandrzin in Silesia had been renamed Heydebreck in his honor.

Heyden (hī′dẹn), **Hubert.** b. at Berlin, Sept. 13, 1860; d. at Munich, Jan. 20, 1911. German painter and designer. He studied at the Berlin Academy and then at the Munich Academy. The German impressionists had a strong influence on him.

Heyden, Jan van der. b. at Gorkum, Netherlands, c1637; d. at Amsterdam, Netherlands, 1712. Dutch architectural painter.

Heydrich (hī′driċh), **Reinhard.** [Called **Heydrich der Henker.**] b. at Halle, Germany, March 7, 1904; assassinated at Prague, June 4, 1942. German Nazi politician. Appointed (1933) chief of the Bavarian police, he served as assistant to Himmler, notably during the purge of 1934. He subsequently became the official most active in the elimination of Communists within Germany. As vice-protector (1941) of Bohemia-Moravia, he brutally terrorized the Czechs (and thus earned his epithet "the Hangman"). His assassination at Prague by Czech patriots led the Nazis to wipe out the Czech town of Lidice in June, 1942, killing all the men, deporting the women, and tearing down the buildings.

Heyer (hā′ẹr), **Georgette.** b. at Wimbledon, Surrey, England, Aug. 16, 1902—. English novelist. Her books include *The Black Moth* (1919), *These Old Shades* (1926), *Devil's Cub*, *The Conqueror*, *Regency Buck*, *An Infamous Army* (1938), *Death in the Stocks*, *A Blunt Instrument*, *Royal Escape* (1939), *No Wind of Blame*, *Penhallow*, *Friday's Child* (1946), and *The Reluctant Widow* (1947).

Heylin or **Heylyn** (hā′lin, hī′-), **Peter.** b. at Burford, Oxfordshire, England, Nov. 29, 1600; d. at London, May 8, 1662. English church historian and controversialist. Among his works are *Cosmography* (1662) and *Ecclesia Restaurata: the History of the Reformation of the Church of England* (1661).

Heym (hīm), **Georg.** b. at Hirschberg (Jelenia Góra), in Silesia, 1887; d. at Berlin, 1912. German poet. His poems about Berlin, mostly in sonnet form, are reminiscent of the work of Baudelaire and Rimbaud in their point of view and seem almost to anticipate the holocaust of World War I (*Der ewige Tag*, 1911; *Umbra vitae*, 1912). The same point of view marks his few short narratives (*Der Dieb*, 1912).

Heym, Stefan. b. at Chemnitz, Germany, April 10, 1913—. American author. He was editor (1937–39) of the *Deutsche Volksecho*, an anti-Nazi weekly published at New York, and served in the U.S. army during World War II. Author of the novels *Hostages* (1942), *The Crusaders* (1948), and *The Eyes of Reason* (1951).

Heymans (hī′mäns; French, ā.mäṅs), **Corneille.** b. at Ghent, Belgium, March 28, 1892—. Belgian physiologist. He served as head (1940–41) of the medical department of the Belgian relief commission. He was awarded (1938) the Nobel prize in medicine for studies in the physiology and pharmacology of respiration and circulation; he discovered the significance of the carotid sinus and the aorta in the regulation of breathing.

Heymans, Gerardus. b. at Ferwerd, Netherlands, April 17, 1857; d. at Groningen, Netherlands, Feb. 13, 1930. Dutch philosopher and psychologist, proponent of psychic monism.

Heyne (hī′nẹ), **Christian Gottlob.** b. at Chemnitz, Germany, Sept. 25, 1729; d. at Göttingen, Germany, July 14, 1812. German classical philologist and archaeologist.

Heyne, Moriz. b. at Weissenfels, Germany, June 8, 1837; d. at Göttingen, Germany, March 1, 1906. German philologist. He was editor and translator of Old English and Old High German texts, a collaborator on Grimm's *Deutsches Wörterbuch* (German Dictionary), and author of a three-volume *Deutsches Wörterbuch* (1889 *et seq.*) of his own.

Heyrovsky (hī.rôf′skē), **Hans.** b. at Tonzetin, in Bohemia, April 26, 1877; d. 1945. Austrian surgeon.

Heyrovský (hā′rôf.skē), **Jaroslav.** b. at Prague, 1890—. Czech analytical chemist. He developed the polarograph (1925), an important electrochemical device for inorganic analysis, as well as for investigations of cathodic phenomena.

Heyse (hī′zẹ), **Johann Christian August.** b. at Nordhausen, Germany, April 21, 1764; d. at Magdeburg, Germany, June 27, 1829. German grammarian. He published *Allegemeines Fremdwörterbuch* (1804), *Deutsche Grammatik* (1814), and others.

Heyse, Karl Wilhelm Ludwig. b. at Oldenburg, Germany, Oct. 15, 1797; d. at Berlin, Nov. 25, 1855. German philologist; son of J. C. A. Heyse. He continued his father's grammatical works, and wrote *System der Sprachwissenschaft* (1856) and others.

Heyse, Paul. b. at Berlin, March 15, 1830; d. at Munich, April 2, 1914. German novelist, dramatist, and poet; son of K. W. L. Heyse. He is remembered today chiefly in connection with the German short story (*Novelle*). With H. Kurz and Laistner he collected and edited nearly 40 volumes of tales, both German and foreign. He himself wrote no less than 120, and in one of his prefaces he evolved a definition of this genre, known as the "Falkentheorie" from Boccaccio's *Tale of a Falcon*, with which he illustrated it. His 60 plays have been largely forgotten, and of his several novels only *Die Kinder der Welt* (1873) still holds the interest of modern readers. In 1910 he received the Nobel prize in literature.

Heyst (hīst). See **Heist.**

Heyst-op-den-Berg (hīst′ôp.dẹn.berċh′). See **Heist-op-den-Berg.**

Heyward (hā′wạrd), **Dorothy Hartzell.** [Maiden name, **Kuhns.**] b. at Wooster, Ohio, June 6, 1890—. American novelist and playwright; wife (married 1923) of DuBose Heyward. She is the author of the play *Nancy Ann* (1924). Her novels include *Three-a-Day* (1930) and *The Pulitzer Prize Murders* (1932). She collaborated with her husband in the dramatization of *Porgy* (1927) and *Mamba's Daughters* (1939).

Heyward, DuBose. b. at Charleston, S.C., Aug. 31, 1885; d. at Tryon, N.C., June 16, 1940. American novelist. Much of his writing is set against the Charleston waterfront with which he became familiar in his youth. His first published work was the book of poems *Skylines and Horizons* (1924). His novel *Porgy* (1925), which he dramatized (1927) with his wife Dorothy Heyward, was used as a basis for George Gershwin's opera *Porgy and Bess*. He was author also of the novels *Angel* (1926), *Mamba's Daughters* (1929), *Peter Ashley* (1932), *Lost Morning* (1936), and *Star Spangled Virgin* (1939) and the play *The Brass Ankle* (1931).

Heyward, Thomas. b. in what is now St. Luke's Parish, S.C., July 28, 1746; d. March 6, 1809. American Revolutionary patriot and soldier, signer of the Declaration of Independence. He served (1774) as a delegate to the provincial convention in South Carolina and was a member (1775) of a provincial congress, where he was named a member of the council of safety. Elected (1775) to the second provincial congress, he aided (1776) in the preparation of the South Carolina constitution adopted that year, and as a delegate to the Second Continental Congress signed the Declaration of Independence.

Heywood (hā′wůd). Municipal borough and manufacturing town in NW England, in Lancashire ab. 8 mi. N of Manchester, ab. 193 mi. NW of London by rail: cotton-textile manufactures, especially toweling. 25,193 (1951).

Heywood, John. b. c1497; d. at Mechelen (Malines), Belgium, c1580. English epigrammatist and dramatist. He was a sort of court jester, though of good social position, and known for his powers of repartee. He was a favorite with Queen Mary but when Elizabeth ascended the throne he retired to Mechelen, where he is supposed to have died. He wrote three interludes in which for the first time characters were personal and not mere abstractions; he thus paved the way for English comedy. The best-known of the interludes is *The Playe called the foure PP: a newe and a very mery interlude of a palmer, a pardoner, a potycary, a peller*, printed between 1543 and 1547. His *Epigrams and Proverbs* (1562) show both wit and humor, and were very popular. He wrote also *The Play of Love*, *The Play of the Wether*, and *Witty and Witless;* probably also by him are the plays *The Pardoner and the Frere* and *A mery play Betwene Johan Johan the husbande, Tyb his wyfe, and Sir Jhan the preest.*

Heywood, Thomas. b. in Lincolnshire, England, c1575; d. 1641. English dramatist and miscellaneous writer. He speaks of his residence at Cambridge in his *Apology for Actors*, but there is no record of him there. He was an actor, a member of the Lord Admiral's, Earl of Southamp-

ton's, Earl of Derby's, Earl of Worcester's, and the Queen's companies. After the death of the queen (1603) he went back to the Earl of Worcester's company. He was a prolific writer. Among his plays are *The Four Prentices of London* (produced c1600; printed 1615), *Edward IV* (c1599; in 2 parts), *If You Know not Me, You Know Nobody; or, The Troubles of Queene Elizabeth* (1605–06; in 2 parts), *The Royal King and the Loyall Subject* (printed 1637; acted much earlier), *A Woman Killed with Kindness* (acted 1603; printed 1607), *The Golden Age* (1611), *The Silver Age* (1612–13), *The Brazen Age* (1612–13), *The Iron Age* (1632; in 2 parts), *A Fair Maid of the West, or A Girl Worth Gold* (acted 1617; printed 1631), *The English Traveller* (printed 1633), *Love's Mistress, or The Queen's Masque* (1636), *The Wise Woman of Hogsden* (c1604; printed 1638), *Fortune by Land and Sea* (with William Rowley, c1607; printed 1655), *The Rape of Lucrece* (c1607), *A Challenge for Beauty* (c1635), and *A Maidenhead Well Lost* (c1633). He wrote the lord mayor's pageants for many years. Among his miscellaneous works are selections from Lucian, Ovid, and others; *Troia Britannica*, a long heroic poem (1609); *An Apology for Actors* (1612; reprinted with alterations by William Cartwright in 1658, with the title *The Actors' Vindication*); *England's Elizabeth* (1631); and *The Hierarchy of the Blessed Angels*, a long didactic poem (1635).

Hezekiah (hez.ē.kī′ą). [Also: **Ezechias, Ezekias.**] fl. 700 B.C. King of Judah for 29 years. The date of his accession to the throne is variously given as 727, 726, and 715 B.C. He restored the service of Jehovah, purged the country of the idolatry which was spread under his father Ahaz, and inaugurated a kind of revival of the theocratic spirit. Isaiah prophesied during his reign. He obtained a series of victories over the Philistines. Concerning his relation to Assyria, accounts are found in the Old Testament as well as in the cuneiform inscriptions. Hezekiah undertook to shake off the Assyrian supremacy under which Judah had groaned since Uzziah. It would seem that Shalmaneser IV and Sargon II were somehow prevented from punishing him. But Sennacherib made two invasions into Judah. The first (702) is briefly related in 2 Kings, xviii, according to which, after Sennacherib had captured all the fortified cities in Judah, Hezekiah submitted and sent to the conqueror at Lachish 300 talents of silver and 30 talents of gold. The prism inscription of Sennacherib relates more fully that he attacked Hezekiah because he kept Padi, King of Ekron, prisoner in Jerusalem; that he took 46 fenced cities and many captives, and gave a part of his territory to the kings of Ekron, Ashdod, and Gaza; and that he besieged Jerusalem, shutting up Hezekiah in it "like a bird in a cage." Returning to Lachish, Sennacherib sent a letter through his chief general (*tartan*) and prime minister (*rabshake*) to Hezekiah, demanding the surrender of the capital. The result of this invasion, as given in the Biblical record, was that the Assyrian army of 185,000 troops besieging Jerusalem was smitten by the angel of the Lord in the night, and were "all dead corpses." The Assyrian inscriptions contain no reference to the catastrophe of the army, which is usually explained as having been caused by a pestilence, but this omission is easily accounted for by national pride. The extraordinary event is corroborated by a tradition preserved in Egypt, and heard 250 years later by Herodotus. The divergences between the Biblical and the Assyrian accounts more seriously concern the chronology. According to the Biblical account Hezekiah reigned from 727 to 699, for the destruction of the kingdom of Israel in 722 is represented as taking place in his sixth year, and Sennacherib's campaign, which fell in the 14th year of Hezekiah, would have to be assigned to 713. But Sennacherib did not come to the throne before 705, and the date of the campaign in the inscriptions (701) is therefore preferable. Again, the illness of Hezekiah, his recovery, and the congratulatory embassy from Merodach-Baladan, to whom he showed his rich treasures, are represented in the Bible as happening after the collision with Sennacherib. This must have occurred, however, before the treasury was emptied to pay the heavy tribute to Assyria (i.e., 704 or 703).

H.H. Pseudonym of **Jackson, Helen Maria Fiske Hunt.**

Hialeah (hī.ą.lē′ą). City in S Florida, in Dade County, ab. 6 mi. NW of Miami: a residential suburb, site of the Hialeah Park race track. In the decade between the last two U.S. censuses its population grew from 3,958 (1940) to 19,676 (1950).

Hiang Hun (shyäng′ hön′). See **Khakass.**

Hiawatha (hī.ą.wô′thą). City in NE Kansas, county seat of Brown County, ab. 60 mi. N of Topeka. 3,294 (1950).

Hiawatha (hī.ą.wô′thą, hē-). Cantata in three parts by Samuel Coleridge-Taylor, first performed in 1900. It is based on the poem by Longfellow.

Hiawatha, The Song of. Narrative poem by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, published in 1855. The principal source for the poem is the writing of Henry Rowe Schoolcraft; Longfellow took the meter from the Finnish epic *Kalevala*, and, though some claim that he also borrowed incidents from the Finnish work, the indicated passages are in general familiar in world folklore. The story presents the North American Indian customs, legends, and ceremonies through the life of Hiawatha, who is reared by his grandmother, Nokomis. Hiawatha maintains a mystic communion with nature throughout the poem. Hiawatha, in American Indian belief, was the bringer of culture to the Five Nations of the Iroquois.

Hibbard (hib′ąrd), **Aldro Thompson.** b. at Falmouth, Mass., Aug. 25, 1886—. American landscape painter, director of the Hibbard Summer School at Rockport, Mass. In 1933 he was named an academician of the National Academy.

Hibben (hib′ęn), **John Grier.** b. at Peoria, Ill., April 19, 1861; d. in New Jersey, May 16, 1933. American educator and Presbyterian minister, president (1912–32) of Princeton University. Among his publications are *Problems of Philosophy* (1898), *Hegel's Logic* (1902), *Logic, Deductive and Inductive* (1905), *Philosophy of the Enlightenment* (1909), and *Defense of Prejudice and Other Essays* (1911).

Hibben, Paxton Pattison. b. at Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 5, 1880; d. Dec. 5, 1928. American diplomat and journalist. He served (1905–06) as third secretary of the U.S. embassy at St. Petersburg, became (1908) secretary of the U.S. legation in Colombia, and served (1912) as secretary of the legation in Chile. In 1914 he went to the European war zone as a correspondent for *Collier's Weekly* and in 1915 went to Greece as a correspondent for the Associated Press. He served (1917–19) in the U.S. army and in 1921 departed for Russia, where he worked with the Near East Relief. A radical in his later years, he was twice submitted to investigation by a military board, but continued to hold his army commission. Author of *Constantine I and the Greek People* (1920), *Henry Ward Beecher; an American Portrait* (1927), and a biography of William Jennings Bryan (published in 1929 and completed by C. Hartley Grattan).

Hibbing (hib′ing). Village in NE Minnesota, in St. Louis County: chief mining center of what has been the most productive U.S. iron-ore range, the Mesabi; the world's largest open-pit iron mine is here. 16,276 (1950).

Hibernia (hī.bėr′ni.ą). Latin name of **Ireland.**

Hibernicus (hī.bėr′ni.kus), **Oceanus.** Latin name of the **Irish Sea.**

Hicesia (hī.sē′zhą). A Latin name of **Panaria** or **Panarea** island.

Hichborn (hich′bȯrn), **Philip.** b. at Charlestown, Mass., March 4, 1839; d. at Washington, D.C., May 1, 1910. American naval officer. He invented the Franklin life buoy and the Hichborn balanced turret.

Hichens (hich′ęnz), **Robert Smythe.** b. in England, Nov. 14, 1864; d. July 20, 1950. English novelist. His works include *The Green Carnation* (1894), *New Love* (1895), *An Imaginative Man* (1895), *Flames* (1897), *Byways* (1898), *The Londoners* (1898), *Felix* (1902), *The Woman with the Fan* (1904), *The Garden of Allah* (1904; dramatized), *The Call of the Blood* (1906), *Barbary Sheep* (1907), *Egypt and its Monuments* (1908), *Bella Donna* (1909; dramatized), *The Holy Land* (1910), *The Dweller on the Threshold* (1911), *The Fruitful Vine* (1911), *Mrs. Marden* (1919), *Doctor Artz* (1929), *The Paradine Case* (1933), *The Journey Up* (1938), *The Million* (1940), and *A New Way of Life* (1942).

Hickam Field (hik′ąm). U.S. Air Force base in S Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, ab. 6 mi. W of Honolulu. It was one of the chief targets of the Japanese bombing attack of Dec. 7, 1941.

Hickathrift (hik'ą.thrift), **Tom.** In English legend, a laboring man of the time of William the Conqueror, who had prodigious strength. He was knighted for his wonderful exploits, and became a byword in folklore for the fabulous strong-man hero. His story may allude to some of the insurrections in the Isle of Ely.

Hickes (hiks), **George.** b. at Newsham, near Thirsk, Yorkshire, England, June 20, 1642; d. Dec. 15, 1715. English nonjuring divine, Old English scholar, and controversialist. His chief works are *Institutiones Grammaticae Anglo-Saxonicae* (1689), *Linguarum veterum Septentrionalium Thesaurus* (1703–05).

Hickok (hik'ok), **James Butler.** [Called **"Wild Bill" Hickok.**] b. at Troy Grove, Ill., May 27, 1837; killed at Deadwood, Dakota Territory, Aug. 2, 1876. American soldier, Indian scout, and border marshal. After serving in General Lane's Kansas free-state force, he was elected (1856) constable of Monticello Township, Johnson County, Kan., and later became a stage driver on the Santa Fe Trail. Subsequently, as a driver on the Oregon Trail, he engaged in his noted battle (July 12, 1861) with the McCanles gang at Rock Creek Station, Neb. After taking part in the Civil War as a Union scout and spy, he became (1866) deputy U.S. marshal at Fort Riley, Kan., where he was responsible for maintaining law and order in a large area infested by horse thieves and outlaws. While holding this post he also acted as a scout with Indian expeditions under Generals Custer, Hancock, and Sheridan. He resigned in 1867 and became (1869) marshal of Hays City and marshal (April–December, 1871) of Abilene, both of which were at that time wild Kansas border towns. In 1872–73 he toured the East with William F. Cody (Buffalo Bill). In 1876, while he was engaged in a poker game, he was killed by Jack McCall. According to reports, the hand he held when McCall shot him in the back was two pair, aces and eights, since then known as the "dead man's hand."

Hickok, Laurens Perseus. b. at Bethel, Conn., Dec. 29, 1798; d. at Amherst, Mass., May 6, 1888. American clergyman and metaphysician, president of Union College (1866–68). Among his works are *Rational Psychology* (1848), *Moral Science* (1853), *Empirical Psychology* (1854), *Rational Cosmology* (1858), *Creator and Creation* (1872), and *The Logic of Reason* (1875).

Hickory (hik'ọ.ri). [Former names, **Hickory Tavern, Hickory Station, City of Hickory.**] City in W North Carolina, in Catawba County, ab. 45 mi. NW of Charlotte: manufactures of hickory wagons, hosiery, cotton and knitted textiles, iron, and furniture. It is the seat of Lenoir-Rhyne College. 14,755 (1950).

Hicks (hiks), **Elias.** b. at Hempstead, N.Y., March 19, 1748; d. at Jericho, N.Y., Feb. 27, 1830. American preacher of the Society of Friends, founder of the Hicksite sect. He published *Doctrinal Epistle* (1824), in which he set forth his opposition to any doctrine that restricted individual belief. Hicksville, N.Y., is named for him.

Hicks, Frederick Charles. b. at Capac, Mich., 1863; d. at Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 7, 1953. American economist. Author of *Lectures on The Theory of Economics* (1901), *Competitive and Monopoly Price* (1911), and *Our Anti-Trust Policy* (1940).

Hicks, Granville. b. at Exeter, N.H., Sept. 9, 1901—. American critic, novelist, and teacher. He was literary editor (1934–39) of the Communist weekly, *New Masses*, but broke with the U.S. Communist Party in 1939. He became (1942) director of the Yaddo Corporation. He is the author of *Eight Ways of Looking at Christianity* (1926), *The Great Tradition* (1933; revised ed., 1935), *John Reed* (1936), *I Like America* (1938), *Figures of Transition* (1939), and *Small Town* (1946). His novels include *The First to Awaken* (written with Richard M. Bennett; 1940), *Only One Storm* (1942), and *Behold Trouble* (1944). With Ella Winter he edited the *Letters of Lincoln Steffens* (1938).

Hicks, Sir Seymour. [Full name, **Edward Seymour Hicks.**] b. at St. Heliers, Island of Jersey, Jan. 30, 1871; d. in Hampshire, England, April 6, 1949. English actor, playwright, and manager. He originated theatrical and concert performances for soldiers during World War I. He was known especially as dancer and singer in musical comedies. Author of *The Earl and the Girl*, *The Gay Gordons*, *The Price of Silence*, and other plays.

Hicks, Thomas. b. at Newtown, Bucks County, Pa., Oct. 18, 1823; d. at Trenton Falls, N.J., Oct. 8, 1890. American painter, especially of portraits.

Hicks, Thomas Holliday. b. in Dorchester County, Md., Sept. 2, 1798; d. Feb. 13, 1865. American politician. In 1857 he was elected governor of Maryland on the American (Know-Nothing) Party ticket and was at the head of the state government when the Civil War began. He refused to convene the state legislature until federal troops had control of the state and thus prevented Maryland from seceding. A short time later he was selected to fill a vacancy in the U.S. Senate, to which he was elected in 1864.

Hicks, William. [Called **Hicks Pasha.**] b. 1830; killed near El Obeid, Kordofan, in what is now Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Nov. 4, 1883. English soldier. He commanded the Egyptian army sent against the Mahdi in 1883, and was ambushed and slain on November 3.

Hicks Beach (hiks' bēch'), Sir **Michael Edward.** [Title, 1st Earl **St. Aldwyn.**] b. at London, Oct. 23, 1837; d. there, April 30, 1916. English politician. He was chief secretary for Ireland (1874–75, 1886–87), colonial secretary (1878–80), chancellor of the exchequer (1885–86, 1895–1902), leader of the House of Commons (1885–86), and president of the board of trade (1888–92).

Hick Scorner (hik' skōr'nėr). [Also, **Hycke Scorner.**] Moral interlude printed by Wynkyn de Worde, and written probably soon after 1500.

Hicksites (hik'sīts). Sect of the Society of Friends (Quakers), originally followers of Elias Hicks, formed in the U.S. in 1827. For almost a century thereafter the Hicksites (considered the more "liberal") and the Orthodox Friends (considered the more "conservative") were separated on certain issues, but in more recent years the body of Friends, guided by the Quaker tradition of doctrinal flexibility and coöperation, has tended again to be united.

Hicks's Hall (hik'sęz). Sessions house of the county of Middlesex, England, built in 1612 and taken down in 1782.

Hicksville (hiks'vil). Unincorporated residential community in SE New York, in Nassau County, on Long Island ab. 24 mi. E of Manhattan. Under the new urban definition established for use in the 1950 census it was counted with adjoining urban areas. The last official enumeration was 6,835 (1940).

Hicksville. Village in NW Ohio, in Defiance County: shipping point for melons, tomatoes, and dairy products. 2,629 (1950).

Hidalgo (ē.ᴛʜäl'gō). See also **Pachuca.**

Hidalgo. State in C Mexico, located chiefly on the highland plateau N and NE of Mexico City, between San Luis Potosí on the N, Veracruz and Puebla on the E, Tlaxcala and México on the S, and Querétaro on the W. Much of Hidalgo is mountainous and semiarid, but in the S and SE there are broad valleys and mountain basins with irrigation agriculture; maguey is grown especially in SE Hidalgo. The NE part of the state is extremely mountainous (Sierra Madre Oriental) and partly covered by rain forest. Mining has been the greatest wealth-producing industry of the state since the Spanish conquest; silver is the major product, but gold, copper, lead, zinc, antimony, and other minerals are mined. Once part of the empire of the Toltecs, then of the Aztecs, the region was occupied (1530) by the Spaniards; formed part of the province of Mexico (later the state of Mexico) until it was made a state in 1869. It was named for Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla. Capital and chief city, Pachuca; area, ab. 8,058 sq. mi.; pop. 840,760 (1950).

Hidalgo, Bartolomé. b. at Montevideo, Uruguay, 1788; d. 1822. Uruguayan poet, considered the forerunner of the Argentine gaucho poets.

Hidalgo de Cisneros y Latorre (dā thēz.nā'rōs ē lā-tôr'rā), **Baltazar.** b. at Cartagena, Spain, c1755; d. there, June 9, 1829. Spanish general and administrator.

Hidalgo del Parral (del pär.räl'). [Also, **Parral.**] City in N Mexico, in Chihuahua state: large mining center, dating from the 16th century. 24,231 (1940).

Hidalgo y Costilla (ē kōs.tē'yä), **Miguel.** b. near Guanajuato, Mexico, May 8, 1753; executed at Chihuahua, Mexico, July 31 or Aug. 1, 1811. Mexican priest and patriot, one of the national heroes of Mexico. He was ordained (1779), and served as curate of the village of Dolores, where he attempted to put into effect his plans of social reform for the natives. During the Napoleonic invasion of Spain he planned a separatist movement. His *Grito de Dolores*, issued Sept. 16, 1810, marked the beginning of the Mexican war of independence. He organized the natives into an army which was joined by Ignacio Jose Allende, Juan Aldama, and others. Behind the image of the Virgin of Guadalupe, they captured San Miguel, Celaya, Guanajuato, and Valladolid. His army marched on Mexico City, defeating the royalist forces under Truxillo at Monte de los Cruces (Oct. 30, 1810). Suffering great losses, Hidalgo's army retreated, to be defeated by Félix Calleja del Rey and the Spanish Nov. 7, at Aculco and, on Jan. 17, 1811, at Calderón Bridge near Guadalajara, where his army of 100,000 was disastrously routed. Hidalgo attempted escape to the U.S., but was captured, degraded by the Inquisition, and shot.

Hidari Jingoro (hē.dä.rē jēn.gō.rō). b. c1594; d. c1633. Japanese sculptural woodcarver. Examples of his work are to be seen at Nikko and Kyoto.

Hidatsa (hi.dät'są). North American Indian tribe formerly inhabiting a large area of North Dakota. The language was of the Siouan family. They built characteristic walled villages and round earthen huts, and partook of the sun dance which was a feature of Plains culture. A few hundred Hidatsa survive on a reservation in North Dakota.

Hiddekel (hid'ē.kel). Biblical name of the **Tigris.**

Hiddensee (hid'ęn.zā). [Also, **Hiddensö** (hid'ęns.ė).] Island in NE Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Mecklenburg, Russian Zone, formerly in the province of Pomerania, Prussia, situated in the Baltic Sea just W of the island of Rügen, from which it was separated by a flood in 1308. Artifacts belonging to the Vikings were found here. Area, ab. 7 sq. mi.; pop. 1,112 (1946).

Hideyoshi (hē.de.yō.shē), **Toyotomi.** b. in the province of Owari, Japan, c1536; d. 1598. Japanese dictator (1585–98). Named dictator by the mikado in 1585, by 1590 he had completed the unification of Japan; thereafter, although he ostensibly retired in 1591, he ruled the country until his death. In 1592 he undertook the conquest of China, but after the Japanese had occupied Korea a long stalemate ensued, and after his death the Japanese forces retired from the mainland. He was an able and in some ways an enlightened administrator, but by a curious irony it was this son of a worker who had become a soldier and risen to place and power who attempted to inhibit social change by forbidding the lower classes to bear arms or any person to change his occupation. For a time Hideyoshi welcomed Jesuit missionaries and foreign traders, but later, fearing their intervention in factional strife, he issued an edict against them, which after some years of tolerance he enforced by a number of executions of priests and of Japanese Christians.

Hierapolis (hī.ėr.ap'ō.lis). [Eng. trans., *"Sacred City."*] Ancient city in Phrygia, Asia Minor, near Laodicea. It was held sacred on account of its hot springs and cave "Plutonium," and was the birthplace of Epictetus.

Hierapolis. Ancient city in Syria, ab. 50 mi. NE of Beroea (Aleppo); the Greek Bambyce, and the modern Membij.

Hierizim (hi.er'i.zim). Riccioli's name for the star β Cygni, ordinarily known as Albireo.

Hiero I (hī'ę.rō) or **Hieron I** (-ron). d. at Catania, Sicily, 467 B.C. Tyrant of Syracuse; brother of Gelo, whom he succeeded c478 B.C. He was noted as a patron of literature, Aeschylus, Pindar, and Simonides being among those who lived at his court. In 474 he defeated the Etruscans near Cumae, an event commemorated in Pindar's *First Pythian Ode.*

Hiero II or **Hieron II.** b. c307 B.C.; d. 216 B.C. King of Syracuse. He became (275) general of the Syracusans, and as a result of his victory over the Mamertines, who were spreading into Syracusan territory, was chosen king in 270. The Carthaginians, looking for a chance to gain possession of a base in Sicily, came to the Mamertines' aid, but they in turn had called on Rome for help. Hiero therefore became an ally of Carthage in 264, but he became a permanent ally of Rome in 263 and remained on their side during the First and Second Punic wars.

Hierocles (hī.er'ō.klēz). fl. in late 3rd and early 4th century A.D. Native of Caria, Roman proconsul in Bithynia, and later Alexandria, during the reign of Diocletian; said to have incited that emperor to his persecution of the Christians.

Hierocles. fl. in the 5th century A.D. Alexandrian Neoplatonic philosopher, reputed author of an extant commentary on the *Golden Verses* of Pythagoras.

Hieronimo (hī.ę.ron'i.mō). See also **Jeronimo.**

Hieronymus (hī.ę.ron'i.mus), **Eusebius.** Original name of **Jerome,** Saint.

Hieronymus Aleander (al.ē.an'dėr). Latinized name of **Aleandro, Girolamo.**

Hierosolyma (hī''ę.rō.sol'i.mą). Latin name of **Jerusalem.**

Hierro (yer'rō). [Former name, **Ferro; French, Île de Fer.**] Westernmost of the Canary Islands. In ancient times the island lay at the western limit of the known world. The W tip of Hierro was adopted as an international prime meridian by a congress at Paris in 1634, and was assumed to lie 20° W of Paris (it is actually 20°31′ W of Paris); this was used as an international standard until the Greenwich meridian was adopted in 1884. Principal town, Valverde; area, ab. 106 sq. mi.

Higan (hē.gän). Japanese Buddhist holy week, observed twice a year at the time of the equinoxes, with sermons and lectures at the temples. During the spring Higan the priests may perform collective memorial services for the ancestors of their parishioners.

Higashikuni (hē.gä.shē.kō.nē), Prince **Naruhiko.** b. Dec. 3, 1887—. Japanese politician who became (September, 1945) prime minister after the resignation of the cabinet that surrendered to end World War II. He was high military councilor (1935 and 1937) and supreme war councilor (1945). Although a member of the royal family, he asked, upon resignation (October, 1945) of his premiership, to become a commoner.

Higden (hig'dęn) or **Higdon** (-dọn), **Ranulf.** b. c1299; d. at Chester, England, c1363. English chronicler. He was the author of a general history entitled *Polychronicon.*

Higginbotham's Catastrophe (hig'in.both.ąmz), **Mr.** See **Mr. Higginbotham's Catastrophe.**

Higgins (hig'inz), **Ambrose.** Original name of **O'Higgins, Ambrosio.**

Higgins, Andrew Jackson. b. at Columbus, Neb., Aug. 28, 1886; d. at New Orleans, La., Aug. 1, 1952. American manufacturer. He was an executive in lumber companies (1908 *et seq.*) in the South and developed, for surveying and other lumber operations in the bayou country of Louisiana, a shallow-draft boat. After 1930 he headed Higgins Industries, manufacturers of these boats, and also of airplanes and other equipment, and during World War II manufactured by the hundreds on a production-line basis the Higgins landing boats used by the U.S. armed forces.

Higgins, Edward John. b. at Highbridge, Somersetshire, England, 1864; d. at Summit, N.J., Dec. 14, 1947. English Salvation Army leader who succeeded (1929) William Bramwell Booth as general of the Salvation Army. He retired in 1934 from this command.

Higgins, Eugene. b. at Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 28, 1874—. American painter, etcher, and water-colorist, whose work is in permanent collections of the Metropolitan, Whitney, and British Museums, the Bibliothèque Nationale, and public libraries at Boston, New York, Brooklyn, and Washington. He was educated at Paris and was designated an academician of the National Academy in 1928.

Higgins, Frederick Robert. b. at Foxford, County Mayo, Ireland, April 24, 1896; d. at Dublin, Jan. 8, 1941. Irish poet and theater director, managing director (1935–41) of the Abbey Theatre at Dublin. He was author of the poetic works *Salt Air* (1924), *Island Blood* (1925), *The Dark Breed* (1927), *Arable Holdings* (1933), and *The Gap of Brightness*, and of the play *A Deuce of Jacks* (1935).

Higgins, Henry Bournes. b. at Newtownards, County Down, Ireland, June 30, 1851; d. at Melbourne, Australia, Jan. 13, 1929. Australian jurist and politician. He was attorney general in J. C. Watson's Labour govern-

ment (1904) although he was not a party member. He won his most enduring fame as a justice of the high court (appointed 1906), and especially as first president (1907–20) of the federal arbitration court, where he pioneered basic concepts, including the idea of a basic wage, now integral to the Australian wage structure.

Higgins, Victor. b. at Shelbyville, Ind., June 28, 1884; d. Aug. 23, 1949. American landscape and figure painter, a teacher at the Chicago Academy of Fine Arts. He was educated at the Art Institute of Chicago, the Chicago Academy, Paris, and Munich, and was made an academician of the National Academy of Design in 1935.

Higginson (hig'in.sọn), **Francis.** b. in England, 1586; d. at Salem, Mass., Aug. 6, 1630. English clergyman. He emigrated to Massachusetts in 1629, and wrote *New England's Plantations* (1630).

Higginson, Henry Lee. b. at New York, Nov. 18, 1834; d. Nov. 14, 1919. American banker and philanthropist. He served in the Civil War as an officer in the Union forces and became (1868) a member of Lee, Higginson and Company, Boston banking establishment. He was the founder of the Boston Symphony Orchestra (1881 *et seq.*), of which he was the sole guarantor until 1918. He donated (1890) the land for Soldiers' Field, Harvard, and in 1899 supplied the funds for a Harvard Union building.

Higginson, John. b. at Claybrooke, Leicestershire, England, Aug. 6, 1616; d. at Salem, Mass., Dec. 9, 1708. American clergyman; son of Francis Higginson.

Higginson, Thomas Wentworth. b. at Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 22, 1823; d. there, May 9, 1911. American author. He was graduated from Harvard in 1841. Ordained in 1847, he retired from the Unitarian ministry in 1858. He was colonel of the first Negro regiment in the Civil War. He published *Outdoor Papers* (1863), *Harvard Memorial Biographies* (1866), *Malbone: an Oldport Romance* (1869), *Army Life in a Black Regiment* (1870), *Atlantic Essays* (1871), *Oldport Days* (1873), *Young Folks' History of the United States* (1875), *Larger History of the United States* (1884), *Hints on Writing and Speech-making* (1887), *Cheerful Yesterdays* (1898), *Henry Wadsworth Longfellow* (1902), *John Greenleaf Whittier* (1902), and many other books.

Higginsville (hig'inz.vil). City in NW Missouri, in Lafayette County: center for a corn-producing area. 3,428 (1950).

High Bridge. Bridge of 13 arches built (1842–49) at 175th Street in New York City to carry the Croton aqueduct across the Harlem River into the city, and replaced by a single span in the 1920's. Length, ab. 1,460 ft.

High Commission Territories. Three British territories (Bechuanaland protectorate, Basutoland, and Swaziland) in S Africa, within or adjacent to the Union of South Africa but politically not part of the Union. They are governed directly by the British colonial office through a high commissioner who is also high commissioner for the United Kingdom in the Union of South Africa. Each territory is governed by a resident commissioner. The territories are closely tied to the Union of South Africa in regard to economy and trade, and provision was made in 1910 for their eventual transfer to the Union. Native opposition in the territories has delayed this move.

Highgate (hī'gāt). Ward of Hornsey municipal borough, in SE England, in Middlesex ab. 5 mi. NW of King's Cross station, London. Highgate is a northern suburb of London, built on high land; its highest point is ab. 350 ft. above the level of the Thames. 13,479 (1931).

Highgate. Old gate formerly in London, at the S end of King Street, which runs from Whitehall to Westminster. The gatehouse was taken down in 1723.

High German. See under **German.**

High-Heels and Low-Heels. Two parties in Lilliput, in Swift's *Gulliver's Travels*, intended to satirize the Tories and Whigs.

Highland (hī'land). City in SW Illinois, in Madison County ab. 30 mi. NE of St. Louis, Mo.: manufacture of electric organs. 4,283 (1950).

Highland. Town in NW Indiana, in Lake County ab. 7 mi. S of Gary: truck gardening; residential suburb. 5,878 (1950).

Highland. Unincorporated community in SE New York, in Ulster County, on the W bank of the Hudson River ab. 14 mi. S of Kingston. 3,035 (1950).

Highland Falls. Village in SE New York, in Orange County, on the W bank of the Hudson River, S of West Point. 3,930 (1950).

Highland Park. City in NE Illinois, in Lake County ab. 22 mi. N of Chicago: residential suburb. 16,808 (1950).

Highland Park. City in SE Michigan, in Wayne County, surrounded by Detroit: residential community, until 1920 site of the Ford automobile factories; now manufactures automobile parts and accessories. It is the seat of Lawrence Institute of Technology. 46,393 (1950).

Highland Park. Borough in C New Jersey, in Middlesex County, on the Raritan River: residential suburb of New Brunswick. 9,721 (1950).

Highland Park. Unincorporated suburban community in SE Pennsylvania, in Delaware County near Philadelphia. Under the new urban definition established for use in the 1950 census it was counted with adjoining urban areas. The last official enumeration was 7,778 (1940).

Highland Park. Unincorporated community in NE Tennessee, in Sullivan County; suburb of Kingsport. 4,846 (1950).

Highland Park. Town in N central Texas, in Dallas County: a northern suburb of Dallas. 11,405 (1950).

Highlands (hī'lạndz). Borough in E New Jersey, in Monmouth County, on Sandy Hook Bay ab. 20 mi. S of Manhattan: residential and summer resort community. 2,959 (1950).

Highlands. Unincorporated community in SE Texas, in Harris County near Houston: 2,723 (1950).

Highlands, the. [Also, **Scottish Highlands.**] Largely mountainous region in N and C Scotland, lying generally NW of a line from the Firth of Clyde to Aberdeen. It includes the counties of Argyllshire, Inverness-shire, Ross and Cromarty, Sutherland, and parts of Caithnessshire, Nairnshire, Moray, Banffshire, Aberdeenshire, Kincardineshire, Angus, Perthshire, Stirlingshire, Dunbartonshire, and Buteshire. The Highlands are an area of old eroded mountains, broken by many deep valleys; the great valley of Glen More breaks the region into two separate mountain groups, the Grampians and the Western Highlands (also called the Northern Highlands). The Highlands include Ben Nevis (4,406 ft.), the highest summit in the British Isles; the climate is extremely raw and most of the upland is either barren or poor heath and moorland used for extensive sheep grazing. There are extensive areas of timber on the lower slopes. As a major area, the Highlands are the least densely populated and the most isolated part of the British Isles; the inhabitants are mainly of Celtic stock and their Gaelic speech has survived down to the present day, although most of the population is now bilingual. Because of their magnificent scenery and romantic historical associations, the Highlands attract many tourists. The Highland clans took an active part on the Royalist side in the civil wars of 1642–50, for James II in 1689, and in the Jacobite risings of 1715 and 1745.

Highlands of Navesink (nav'ẹ.singk, nā'vẹ-). [Also: **Highlands, Highlands of Neversink, Navesink Hills.**] Range of hills along the NE coast of New Jersey, W of Sandy Hook.

Highlands of the Hudson (hud'sọn). Range of hills and low mountains in E New York, in Orange, Putnam, Dutchess, and Rockland counties. Prominent summits are Bear Mountain, Fishkill Mountain, Storm King, Crow's Nest, Dunderberg, and Anthony's Nose.

Highland Springs. Unincorporated community in E central Virginia, in Henrico County: an eastern suburb of Richmond. 3,171 (1950).

Highland Widow, The. Story by Sir Walter Scott, published in 1827.

High Life Below Stairs. Farce (1759) by James Townley.

High Peak. Mountainous region in C England, in NW Derbyshire, just S of the Peak, ab. 16 mi. SE of Manchester. It is noted for the Castleton caverns. Highest summit, Brown Knoll (ab. 1,866 ft.).

High Peak. [Also, **Mount Lincoln.**] One of the chief summits of the Catskills, in SE New York. 3,655 ft.

High Point. City in W central North Carolina, in Guilford County: manufactures furniture, cotton textiles, and silk hosiery. It is the seat of High Point College. It was

incorporated in 1859 and received its name because it was the most elevated point on the rail route between Charlotte and Goldsboro. 39,973 (1950).

High Point State Park. State park in NW New Jersey, ab. 80 mi. NW of New York City by road. In the park is High Point (elevation, 1,803 ft.), the highest summit in New Jersey, on top of which stands the 225-ft. obelisk of the New Jersey War Memorial. Area, ab. 17 sq. mi.

Highspire (hī'spīr). Borough in S Pennsylvania, in Dauphin County, on the Susquehanna River: a southeastern suburb of Harrisburg. 2,799 (1950).

High Tartary (tär'tạ.ri) or **Tatary** (tä'-). See under **Sinkiang.**

High Tatra (tä'trạ). See **Tatra Mountains.**

High Tor (tōr). Play in verse by Maxwell Anderson, produced in 1936.

Hightown (hī'toun). A former name of **Ashley,** Pa.

Hightstown (hīts'toun). Borough in C New Jersey, in Mercer County: marketing center for an agricultural area. 3,712 (1950).

Highwayman, The. Historical novel by Henry Christopher Bailey, published in 1915. It is set in the period of Queen Anne.

Highwood (hī'wụd). City in NE Illinois, in Lake County, ab. 24 mi. N of Chicago: residential suburb. 3,813 (1950).

High Wycombe (wik'ọm). [Also: **Wycombe, Chepping** (or **Chipping**) **Wycombe.**] Municipal borough and market town in S England, in Buckinghamshire, ab. 27 mi. NW of London by rail. It has a furniture industry, an outgrowth of former handicraft industries. 40,692 (1951).

Higuay (ē.gwī'). [Also: **Ciguay, Higüey** (ē.gwā').] Region or so-called province of the island of Hispaniola, occupying its E end. It was first visited by Columbus in 1493. The natives were warlike and were governed by a chief called Cotubanamá, who resisted the Spaniards, but was finally subdued c1505.

Hii (hī'ī). See **Iona.**

Hiiumaa (hē'ụ.mä). [Also: **Dagö, Khiuma.**] Island in the Baltic Sea, near the S entrance of the Gulf of Finland, belonging to Estonia.

Hijaz (hi.jaz', -jäz'). See **Hejaz.**

Hika (hē'kạ). Name given to the little group of stars in the head of Orion.

Hilaire (ē.ler), **Émile Marc.** See **Saint-Hilaire, Marco de.**

Hilar (hē'lär), **Karel Hugh.** b. 1884; d. at Prague, April 3, 1935. Czech stage director, director of the National Theatre (1921).

Hilarion (hi.lār'i.ọn), Saint. b. at Thabatha, near Gaza, Palestine, c291 A.D.; d. in Cyprus, 372. Hermit of Palestine. He introduced monasticism into that country.

Hilarius (hi.lār'i.us) or **Hilary** (hil'ạ.ri), Saint. [Surnamed **Pictaviensis.**] b. probably at Poitiers, France; d. there, Jan. 13, 368 A.D. Gaulish prelate and theologian, a noted opponent of Arianism. He became bishop of Poitiers c353. His chief works are *De Trinitate, De synodis,* and commentaries. He was declared a Doctor of the Church in 1852.

Hilarius or **Hilary,** Saint. [Surnamed **Arelatensis.**] b. in Gaul, c401; d. May 5, 449. Gaulish prelate. He became bishop of Arles in 429, and was deprived by Pope Leo I (Leo the Great) of his rights as metropolitan in 445.

Hilary (hil'ạ.ri), Saint. [Latinized, **Hilarius.**] b. in Sardinia; d. 468. Pope from 461 to 468. He convened the first Roman synod whose acts are extant. He also prescribed annual synods for southern Gaul.

Hilary's Day, Saint. Feast commemorated on January 13 by the Church of England, and on January 14 by the Church of Rome.

Hilbert (hil'bėrt), **David.** b. at Königsberg, in East Prussia, Jan. 23, 1863; d. at Göttingen, Germany, Feb. 14, 1943. German mathematician.

Hilda (hil'dạ) or **Hild** (hild), Saint. b. in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, 614; d. at Whitby, England, Nov. 17, 680. English abbess. She was a descendant of the royal Northumbrian line, became abbess of Hartlepool in 649, and founded the monastery of Whitby in 657.

Hilda. New England girl who studied painting at Rome in *The Marble Faun* (1860) by Nathaniel Hawthorne.

Hilda Lessways (les'wāz). Novel by Arnold Bennett, published in 1911. It is the second volume in the second "Five Towns" trilogy (also known as the "Clayhanger" series). Its companion volumes are *Clayhanger* (1910) and *These Twain* (1916).

Hildburghausen (hilt'bụrk.hou.zẹn). Town in C Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Thuringia, Russian Zone, situated on the Werra River ab. 38 mi. S of Erfurt. Before World War II it had metallurgical, chemical, and lumber industries. The castle of the former dukes of Saxe-Hildburghausen dates from the period 1685–1707, the *Rathaus* (town hall) from 1572, the theater from 1721. There are various churches from the 18th century. The town was the residence of the princes of Saxe-Hildburghausen from 1683 to 1826, came then to Saxe-Meiningen, and in 1919 to the state of Thuringia. 7,870 (1946).

Hildebert of Tours (hil'dẹ.bėrt; French, ēl.dẹ.ber; tör). b. at Lavardin, near Vendôme, France, c1055; d. at Tours, France, c1134. French prelate, theologian, and author. He was made bishop (1096) of Le Mans and archbishop (1125) of Tours.

Hildebrand (hil'dẹ.bränt). Celebrated legendary character of old German romance. He is an old man, foster father of Dietrich von Bern. Part of his story is told in the *Hildebrandslied,* but he also appears in the *Nibelungenlied, Dietrich von Bern, Biterolf,* the *Rosengarten,* and the hero legends.

Hildebrand. Pseudonym of **Beets, Nikolaas.**

Hildebrand (hil'dẹ.brand). Original name of Saint **Gregory VII.**

Hildebrand (hil'dẹ.bränt), **Adolf von.** b. at Marburg, Germany, Oct. 6, 1847; d. at Munich, Jan. 18, 1921. German sculptor. As a founder of the neoclassicist style in sculpture, he exercised an important influence over the following generation of German sculptors. Studying at Florence, he was impressed by the works of the Italian Renaissance, and in his own sculpture strove for simpler proportions in contrast to the style of the neobaroque school. His best-known works are the Wittelsbach Fountain (1895) at Munich and the equestrian statue (1910) of Bismarck at Bremen. His philosophy and aesthetics are expressed in his book *Das Problem der Form in der bildenden Kunst* (1893).

Hildebrandslied (hil'dẹ.bränts.lēt). Old High German poem in alliterative verse, of unknown authorship, preserved in a fragmentary form in a single manuscript which dates from the end of the 8th century. It is important as the only extant example of Old High German heroic poetry. The surviving fragment relates how Hadubrand, the son of Hildebrand, not knowing his father, compels the latter to do battle, in which the son is killed. It is thus a variant of the widespread legend which in Persian literature is the story of Sohrab and Rustum, and in the old Irish tales is the episode of Conlaoch and Cuchulain.

Hildebrandt (hil'dẹ.bränt), **Eduard.** b. at Danzig, Sept. 9, 1818; d. at Berlin, Oct. 25, 1868. German landscape painter.

Hildebrandt, Ferdinand Theodor. b. at Stettin (Szczecin), in Pomerania, July 2, 1804; d. at Düsseldorf, Germany, Sept. 29, 1874. German historical painter.

Hildebrandt, Johann Maria. b. at Düsseldorf, Germany, March 19, 1807; d. in Madagascar, May 29, 1881. German traveler and botanist.

Hildegard (hil'dẹ.gärd), Saint. b. at Böckelheim, in the diocese of Mainz, Germany, 1098; d. at Rupertsberg, near Bingen, Germany, Sept. 17, 1179. German abbess, noted for her visions and ability as a counselor. She founded the convent of Rupertsberg in 1148.

Hilden (hil'dẹn). Town in W Germany, in the *Land* (state) of North Rhine-Westphalia, British Zone, formerly in the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated on the Itter River ab. 8 mi. SE of Düsseldorf: metallurgical, chemical, textile industries; manufactures leather, paper, and rubber articles. 27,304 (1950).

Hildesheim (hil'dẹs.hīm). City in N central Germany in the *Land* (state) of Lower Saxony, British Zone, formerly in the province of Hanover, Prussia, situated on the Innerste River ab. 18 mi. SE of Hanover: metallurgical and machine industries; chemical, textile, furniture manufactures; sugar refinery. There are various educational and vocational institutions. This ancient and historic city was all but completely ruined by air raids in World War II. It was formerly one of the centers of

Romanesque art and architecture in Germany, containing also numerous monuments of late Gothic and Renaissance architecture. Its three Romanesque basilica churches of the 11th and 12th centuries, the *Dom* (cathedral), the *Michaeliskirche* (Church of Saint Michael), and the Church of Saint Godehard, were badly damaged; but most of the art treasures, such as the bronze doors and the treasury of the Dom, were saved. The Gothic Kreuzkirche, Magdalenenkirche, Jakobikirche, and Lambertikirche were all burned out, as were the Gothic *Rathaus* (town hall; 13th century), Templar's House (14th century), *Knochenhaueramtshaus* (House of the Butchers' Guild; 16th century), and all of the buildings around the city marketplace. Most of the museum buildings, containing ethnological, historical, and art and crafts collections, and the Beverin Library which housed the municipal library and archives were also destroyed. However, the collections and the books had been removed to safety. The bishopric of Hildesheim was founded by Emperor Louis I (Louis the Pious) in 815. The bishopric flourished in the 10th and 11th centuries under the bishops Bernward and Godehard. The city became part of Prussia in 1802, of the Napoleonic kingdom of Westphalia in 1807, of Hanover in 1813, and again of Prussia in 1866. Pop. 72,292 (1950).

Hilditch (hil'dich), **Jacob.** b. at Oslo, Norway, Jan. 20, 1864; d. there, June 1, 1930. Norwegian writer of short stories descriptive of rural life. He is best known for his satire on small-town life in the mock newspaper *Trangviksposten* (1900–07).

Hildreth (hil'dreth), **Richard.** b. at Deerfield, Mass., June 28, 1807; d. at Florence, July 11, 1865. American historian and journalist. He became (1832) a member of the editorial staff of the Boston *Atlas*. His chief work is *History of the United States* (6 vols., 1849–56).

Hilferding (hil'fêr.ding), **Rudolf.** b. at Vienna, Aug. 10, 1877; allegedly committed suicide in a Gestapo prison at Paris, 1941. German statesman and economist. A Social Democratic journalist (1906 *et seq.*), he later served as a member of the executive board of the Independent Social Democratic Party. Reëntering the Social Democratic Party in 1922, he served as financial expert at the Genoa conference in 1922, was finance minister in Stresemann's cabinet (August–October, 1923) and in Hermann Müller's cabinet (1928–29). He had to leave Germany in 1933, lived at Prague, and after 1938 at Paris. He was handed over by the Vichy government to the Gestapo.

Hilgard (hil'gärd), **Eugene Woldemar.** b. at Zweibrücken, Rhenish Bavaria, Germany, Jan. 5, 1833; d. Jan. 8, 1916. American geologist and agricultural chemist; brother of Julius Erasmus Hilgard. Professor of agricultural chemistry at the University of California and director of the agricultural experiment station at Berkeley (both until 1904), he was a leader in the movement to bring scientific knowledge to bear on practical agricultural operations. His books, *Geology of the Mississippi Delta* (1870) and *Soils, Their Formation, Properties, Composition, and Relations to Climate and Plant Growth in the Humid and Arid Regions* (1906), were long standard works in the field.

Hilgard (hil'gärt), **Ferdinand Heinrich Gustav.** Original name of **Villard, Henry.**

Hilgard (hil'gärd), **Julius Erasmus.** b. at Zweibrücken, Rhenish Bavaria, Germany, Jan. 7, 1825; d. at Washington, D.C., May 8, 1891. American physicist; brother of Eugene Woldemar Hilgard. He was superintendent (1881–85) of the U.S. Coast Survey.

Hilkiah (hil.ki'ạ). In the Bible, the high priest in the time of Josiah, king of Judah, who discovered the book of the law in the temple. 2 Kings, xxii. 8.

Hill (hil), **Aaron.** b. at London, Feb. 10, 1685; d. Feb. 8, 1750. English poet, dramatist, and general writer. He published the *Plain Dealer* (1724–25) and the *Prompter* (1734–36), both periodicals, the former with William Bond. He wrote the tragedy *Elfrid* (1710; revised as *Athelwold*, 1731), and *Zara* (1736) and *Meropé* (1749), adaptations from Voltaire. *The Walking Statue* (1710), a farce, was a success.

Hill, Adams Sherman. b. at Boston, Jan. 30, 1833; d. there, Dec. 25, 1910. American educator, professor of rhetoric in Harvard University from 1876. His works include *Principles of Rhetoric* (1878), *Our English* (1889), and *Foundations of Rhetoric* (1892).

Hill, Ambrose Powell. b. at Culpeper, Va., Nov. 9, 1825; killed in action at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865. American Confederate soldier. Resigning (March 1, 1861) from the U.S. army, he became colonel of the 13th Virginia infantry, and became a major general on May 26, 1862. In June, 1862, his command performed creditably in three engagements in the bloody battle of the Seven Days. He served with Jackson at Cedar Mountain (Aug. 9, 1862) and at the second battle of Bull Run (Aug. 29–30,1862). At Chancellorsville, after Jackson was wounded, he directed the Confederate attack until he himself was wounded. He later received the command of a corps and was promoted (May 23, 1863) to the rank of lieutenant general. He opened the battle of Gettysburg and directed the Confederate action on the first day (July 1, 1863) of the battle. He participated in the battle of the Wilderness and in the actions from North Anna to Cold Harbor. He was killed during the last Union attack on Petersburg.

Hill, Archibald Vivian. b. at Bristol, England, Sept. 26, 1886—. English physiologist, noted for his investigation into the nature of physicochemical action of the muscles. He shared (1923) the Nobel prize in physiology and medicine with Otto Meyerhof. Author of *Living Machinery* (1927).

Hill, Benjamin Harvey. b. in Jasper County, Ga., Sept. 14, 1823; d. at Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 16, 1882. American lawyer and politician. A Whig, he was elected (1851) to the Georgia legislature, later joining the Constitutional Union and American (Know-Nothing) parties. At first an opponent of secession, he finally signed the secession ordinance at the Milledgeville convention (1861). He served as a member of the Confederate Provisional Congress, helping to organize the new government, and was elected (1861) Confederate States senator, serving until 1865. After the war he opposed the reconstruction schemes of the Radical Republicans, but in 1870 threw his support to the Reconstruction Acts, at the same time joining in Georgia railroad development in association with Northern and Southern Radicals. He was elected to Congress in 1875 and went to the U.S. Senate in 1877.

Hill, Daniel Harvey. b. at Hill's Iron Works, York District, S.C., July 12, 1821; d. at Charlotte, N.C., Sept. 24, 1889. American general. He was commissioned colonel in the Confederate army at the beginning of the Civil War. In September, 1862, during the Maryland campaign, he held the pass in the Blue Ridge, near Boonesboro, until Jackson had captured Harpers Ferry and Lee had crossed the Potomac River. He was promoted lieutenant general in 1863, and commanded a corps under Bragg at the battle of Chickamauga.

Hill, David Bennet. b. at Havana, N.Y., Aug. 29, 1843; d. near Albany, N.Y., Oct. 20, 1910. American lawyer and politician. He was elected lieutenant governor of New York in 1882, became governor on the election of Cleveland to the presidency, and was elected governor in 1885 and again in 1888. He was U.S. senator (1891–97).

Hill, David Jayne. b. at Plainfield, N.J., June 10, 1850; d. at Washington, D.C., March 2, 1932. American educator and diplomat. He was president of Bucknell University (1879–88) and of Rochester University (1888–96). He became assistant secretary of state (1898–1903), was minister to Switzerland (1903–05), to the Netherlands (1905–07), and to Germany (1908–11). Author of *A History of Diplomacy in the International Development of Europe* (2 vols., 1905, 1906), *World Organization as Affected by the Nature of the Modern State* (1911), and *The Problem of a World Court, the Story of an Unrealized American Idea* (1927).

Hill, David Octavius. b. at Perth, Scotland, 1802; d. in Scotland, May 17, 1870. Scottish painter. He was the first to use photography as an aid to painting, in his work *Signing the Deed of Demission* (1865).

Hill, Edward Burlingame. b. at Cambridge, Mass., Sept. 9, 1872—. American musician and composer. His compositions include chamber music, piano pieces, choral works, and the orchestral selections *Lalaes* (1927), *The Fall of the House of Usher* (1920), and *Launcelot and Guinevere* (1915).

Hill, Frank Ernest. b. at San Jose, Calif., Aug. 29, 1888—. American editor and writer. Author of *What is American* (1933), *The Westward Star* (1934), and *To Meet Will Shakespeare* (1949). He was editor (with Joseph Auslander) of *The Winged Horse Anthology* (1929).

Hill, Frederick Trevor. b. at Brooklyn, N.Y., May 5, 1866; d. March 17, 1930. American lawyer and Lincoln biographer. Author of *Lincoln the Lawyer* (1906), *Lincoln's Legacy of Inspiration* (1909), and *Lincoln, the Emancipator* (1928), as well as of *Washington in Action* (1912), the novel *The Thirteenth Juror* (1913), a volume of short stories, *Tales Out of Court* (1920), and collected plays, *High School Farces* (1920).

Hill, George Birbeck Norman. b. at Tottenham, Middlesex, England, June 7, 1835; d. at Hampstead, London, Feb. 27, 1903. English author and educator. He wrote *Dr. Johnson, his Friends and his Critics* (1878), a biography (1880) of his uncle, Sir Rowland Hill, *Footsteps of Dr. Johnson in Scotland* (1890), *Writers and Readers* (1891), *Harvard College by an Oxonian* (1894), and *Talks About Autographs* (1896). His editorial work, of the highest value to students and teachers, includes Boswell's *Correspondence* (1879) and *Journal* (1879), Boswell's *Johnson* (6 vols., 1887), Johnson's *Rasselas* (1887), Goldsmith's *Traveler* (1888), *Wit and Wisdom of Samuel Johnson* (1888), *Lord Chesterfield's Worldly Wisdom* (1890), *Johnsonian Miscellanies* (1897), *Memoirs of the Life of Edward Gibbon* (1900), Johnson's *Lives of the English Poets* (3 vols., 1905), and editions of the letters of Charles G. Gordon (1881), David Hume (1888), Johnson (2 vols., 1892), Rossetti (1897), and Swift (1899).

Hill, George William. b. at New York, March 3, 1838; d. April 16, 1914. American astronomer, noted for researches in the lunar theory. His publications include *The Theory of Jupiter and Saturn* (1890) and *Collected Mathematical Works* (1905–07).

Hill, Harry W. b. at Oakland, Calif., April 7, 1890—. American naval officer. During World War II, he commanded the assault and capture of Tarawa (November, 1943), Eniwetok (February, 1944), and Tinian (July-August, 1944). He was second in command (February-March, 1945) of the Iwo Jima assault forces, and commanded (May–July, 1945) the amphibious forces at Okinawa. He was chairman of the general board of the navy (1949–50) and commandant at Annapolis (1950–52).

Hill, James Jerome. b. near Rockwood, Ontario, Canada, Sept. 16, 1838; d. at St. Paul, Minn., May 29, 1916. American railroad promoter, financier, and civic benefactor, known as the "empire builder" for his development of the rail systems of the U.S. and Canadian Northwest. At the age of 14 he became a clerk in a village store in Ontario; four years later he left for the eastern U.S. and then settled at St. Paul, Minn., in 1856. After working as a clerk for a Mississippi steamboat line, he established (1865) his own forwarding and transportation business. In 1872 he became a partner in the Red River Transportation Company and in 1875 organized the Northwestern Fuel Company. Following the panic of 1873, Hill gathered together a number of financial associates and purchased (1878) the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad, which was then in receivership. Under his direction it was improved and expanded, and in 1879 was reorganized as the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway. In 1890 the lines in the Hill system were absorbed and organized in the Great Northern Railway Company; Hill served as general manager (1879–81), vice-president (1881–82), president (1882–1907), and chairman of the board (1907–12). He also helped organize the Canadian Pacific Railroad, serving for a time as a director of the company and linking its construction to his own interests. However, realizing that the line would be a potential competitor, he resigned (1883) from its board two years before its completion. Through efficient operation and financing, Hill never had to resort to the common expedient of obtaining government subsidies. After 1895 he acquired a community of interest with his rival, the Northern Pacific, and in 1901, together with J. P. Morgan, purchased the controlling interest in the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad in order to offset the Northwest schemes of Edward H. Harriman. The contest between the Hill-Morgan and Schiff-Harriman interests for control of the Northern Pacific led to the stock-market panic of May 6, 1901. To strengthen his control, Hill organized (1901) the Northern Securities Company, a holding company for the Hill properties. The company was dissolved after the U.S. Supreme Court declared (1904) it to be a violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act of 1890. In 1905 the Great Northern and Northern Pacific undertook the formation and construction of the Portland and Seattle Railway (later the Spokane, Portland and Seattle). Active in banking affairs, Hill was a director of the Chase National Bank and the First National Bank of New York, and of the First National Bank and the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago. He donated funds for the founding and construction of the Hill Reference Library at St. Paul and endowed a Roman Catholic seminary in the same city.

Hill, Joseph Adna. b. at Stewartstown, N.H., May 5, 1860; d. at Washington, D.C., Dec. 12, 1938. American statistician. He was named (1909) chief statistician of the U.S. Census Bureau and served as assistant director for the 14th (1921) and 15th (1929) census. He was promoted (1933) to chief statistician for statistical research. Author of *The English Income Tax* (1899), and *Women in Gainful Occupations* (1929).

Hill, Sir Leonard Erskine. b. at Tottenham, Middlesex, England, June 2, 1866—. English physiologist; son of G. B. N. Hill. Author of *The Physiology and Pathology of the Cerebral Circulation* (1896), *Caisson Disease* (1912), *Sunshine and Open Air* (1924), and, with Mark Clement, *Common Colds* (1929).

Hill, Louis Clarence. b. at Ann Arbor, Mich., Feb. 22, 1865; d. at Los Angeles, Calif., Nov. 5, 1938. American engineer. He was supervising engineer (1905–14) for the U.S. Reclamation Service, heading work in Arizona, southern California, New Mexico, Texas, and Utah.

Hill, Octavia. b. at London, 1838; d. 1912. English social worker, a pioneer in the development of adequate low-cost housing. With the assistance of John Ruskin she acquired a long lease on several houses in a London slum, put them in repair, and rented them in small apartments. The results she achieved attracted wide attention, and various large owners of tenements retained her to manage their properties and to assist in planning new buildings.

Hill, Rowland. b. at Hawkestone, Shropshire, England, Aug. 23, 1744; d. at London, April 11, 1833. English preacher.

Hill, Rowland. [Title, 1st Viscount **Hill.**] b. at Prees Hall, Shropshire, England, Aug. 11, 1772; d. at Hardwicke Grange, near Shrewsbury, England, Dec. 10, 1842. English general; nephew of Rowland Hill (1744–1833). He served with distinction in several battles during the Peninsular War and at the battle of Waterloo, and was commander in chief of the British army (1828–42).

Hill, Sir Rowland. b. at Kidderminster, England, Dec. 3, 1795; d. at Hampstead, near London, Aug. 27, 1879. English originator of the penny postal system. He published in 1837 a pamphlet entitled *Post Office Reform: its Importance and Practicability*, in which he recommended the adoption throughout the United Kingdom of a uniform rate of one penny for letters not exceeding half an ounce. An act embodying this proposition was passed by Parliament in 1839, and the penny rate was introduced on Jan. 10, 1840. He was appointed secretary to the postmaster general in 1846, was secretary to the post office (1854–64), and was knighted in 1860.

Hill, Thomas. b. at New Brunswick, N.J., Jan. 7, 1818; d. at Waltham, Mass., Nov. 21, 1891. American educator and Unitarian clergyman. He was president of Antioch College (1859–62) and of Harvard College (1862–68).

Hill, Wills. [Titles, 1st Marquis of **Downshire,** 1st Earl and 2nd Viscount of **Hillsborough.**] b. at Fairford, Gloucestershire, England, May 30, 1718; d. Oct. 7, 1793. English statesman. As secretary of state for colonies (1768–72) he instructed (1768) the Massachusetts Bay governor to dissolve the Assembly after its letter protesting taxes, and ordered Gage to send a regiment to Boston.

Hilla (hil'ạ). [Also, **Hillah.**] *Liwa* (province) in C Iraq, ab. 60 mi. S of the city of Baghdad: a rich farming area in the plain of the Euphrates River; wheat, tobacco, dates, sheep, and goats are raised here. Capital, Hilla; area, ab. 2,041 sq. mi.; pop. 261,903 (1947).

Hilla. [Also, **Hillah.**] Town in S central Iraq, capital of the *liwa* (province) of Hilla, on the Euphrates River ab. 58 mi. S of Baghdad, on the old channel which carries irrigation water to extensive tracts of rich agricultural land. It is the place nearest to the site of ancient Babylon, and is built almost entirely with bricks from the ruins of the once gorgeous palace of Nebuchadnezzar. It was built in 1102 at the point where the main crossing of the Euphrates was made on a bridge of boats. Dates and textiles are produced. 81,055 (1947).

Hillard (hil'ȧrd), **George Stillman.** b. at Machias, Me., Sept. 22, 1808; d. at Boston, Jan. 21, 1879. American journalist and writer.

Hillcrest (hil'krest). Unincorporated community in N Texas, in Wichita County, near Wichita Falls. 2,826 (1950).

Hille (hil'ę), **Peter.** b. at Erwitzen, Germany, 1854; d. at Berlin, 1904. German poet and novelist, whose writings consist largely of aphoristic thoughts jotted down at random. He wrote a few novels (*Die Sozialisten*, 1887; *Semiramis*, 1901), a play (*Des Platonikers Sohn*, 1896), and lyric poems.

Hillebrand (hil'ę.brand), **William Francis.** b. at Honolulu, Dec. 12, 1853; d. Feb. 7, 1925. American chemist, noted for his analyses of minerals and rocks. He was chief chemist (1908–25) of the U.S. Bureau of Standards.

Hillebrandt (hil'ę.bränt), **Alfred.** b. at Grossnädlitz, Germany, March 15, 1853; d. at Deutsch Lissa, Germany, Oct. 18, 1927. German Sanskrit scholar. Author of *Ritual Literatur. Vedische Opfer und Zauber* (Ritual Literature. Vedic Sacrifices and Magic, 1897), and his main work, *Vedische Mythologie* (Vedic Mythology, 1891–1902).

Hillegas (hil'ę.gąs), **Michael.** b. at Philadelphia, April 22, 1729; d. there, Sept. 29, 1804. American merchant and public official, first treasurer of the U.S. He held interests in iron manufacturing and sugar refining. Shortly after being named (1775) treasurer of the Pennsylvania committee of safety, the Continental Congress appointed him a joint treasurer. In 1777 he became treasurer of the United States, serving until 1789.

Hillegersberg (hil'ę.ċhėrs.berċh). Town in W Netherlands, in the province of South Holland, a northern suburb of Rotterdam: manufactures electrotechnical apparatus, motors, and furniture. 22,470 (1939).

Hillegom (hil'ę. ċhôm). Town in W Netherlands, in the province of South Holland, ab. 8 mi. S of Haarlem: horticultural center; has considerable trade in flower bulbs (tulips, hyacinths, and others). 11,822 (1939).

Hillel (hil'el). b. in Babylonia; fl. 30 B.C.–9 A.D. Rabbi in Palestine; a descendant of the family of David. He lived in poor circumstances and went to Jerusalem to study the law, becoming there the reorganizer of Jewish life and the founder of Talmudic Judaism. By his introduction of the seven dialectical rules for the interpretation of the law, he gave its study a rational basis. He also enacted many reforms which affected the whole social fabric of his time. He was the first of the presidents (30 B.C.–9 A.D.) of the Sanhedrin to be honored with the title *Nasi* ("prince" or "patriarch"), and the patriarchate remained thenceforth hereditary in his family until its extinction. He was particularly distinguished for his humility, gentleness, and liberal, humane spirit, as opposed to the rigorous reading of the law of Shammai. From his numerous sayings and maxims may be mentioned "Do not judge thy neighbor until thou hast stood in his place," "Do not believe in thyself till the day of thy death," and the most celebrated, "Do not unto others what thou wouldst not have done unto thyself. This is the whole law: the rest is commentary."

Hillel II. fl. in Tiberias, c360 A.D. Hebrew patriarch. He introduced definite rules for the calculation and fixing of the Hebrew calendar, which still form the groundwork of Jewish reckoning.

Hiller (hil'ėr), **Ferdinand.** b. at Frankfort on the Main, Germany, Oct. 24, 1811; d. at Cologne, Germany, May 10, 1885. German composer, pianist, and writer on music. He became municipal *Kapellmeister* (choir leader) at Düsseldorf in 1847, and at Cologne in 1850. His works include the oratorio *Die Zerstörung Jerusalems* (The Destruction of Jerusalem, 1839), symphonies (notably his *Spring Symphony in E*), concertos (notably the piano concerto in F minor), cantatas, choral works, songs, and chamber music.

Hiller, Johann Adam. [Original surname, **Hüller.**] b. at Wendischossig, near Görlitz, Germany, Dec. 25, 1728; d. at Leipzig, Germany, June 16, 1804. German composer of operettas, songs, and church music, resident at Leipzig after 1758. He was the first to compose *Singspiele* (operettas), and the founder of a series of public concerts since famous as the Gewandhaus Concerts, from being given in the hall of the Gewandhaus after 1781.

Hiller, Kurt. b. at Berlin, 1885—. German writer, chiefly interested in internationalism and pacifism, as in the treatise *Der Aufbruch zum Paradies* (1922). He was one of the expressionistic group connected with *Die Aktion* (1910 *et seq.*). His *Der Kondor* (1912) is an anthology of contemporary verse.

Hillern (hil'ėrn), **Wilhelmine von.** b. at Munich, Germany, 1836; d. at Hohenaschau, Germany, 1916. German story writer; daughter of Charlotte Birch-Pfeiffer and like her a writer of popular stories, frequently with a religious background (*Höher als die Kirche*, 1876; *Am Kreuz*, 1890).

Hillerød (hil'ę.rėŧʜ). Town in the island of Zealand, Denmark, ab. 21 mi. NW of Copenhagen, capital of the *amt* (county) of Frederiksborg. It is noted for the castle of Frederiksborg (the historical museum of Denmark), an imposing Renaissance structure of red brick with towers and pediments, built early in the 17th century by Christian IV. The apartments of the interior are richly decorated. The palace church, in which many Danish kings have been crowned, is rich in gilding and color. Pop. ab. 9,000.

Hiller von Gaertringen (hil'ėr *fon* ger'tring.ęn), Baron **Friedrich von.** b. at Berlin, Aug. 3, 1864—. German archaeologist. He directed (1896 *et seq.*) excavations at Thera, Greece. Author of *Thera* (1899–1909) and *Historische griechische Epigramme* (Historical Greek Epigrams, 1926).

Hilleviones (hil.ę.vī'ǭ.nēz). Name given by Pliny to the Germanic tribes of Scandinavia. It is of unknown etymology and uncertain application.

Hillhouse (hil'hous), **James.** b. at Montville, Conn., Oct. 20, 1754; d. at New Haven, Conn., Dec. 29, 1832. American politician.

Hillhouse, James Abraham. b. at New Haven, Conn., Sept. 26, 1789; d. near New Haven, Jan. 4, 1841. American poet; son of James Hillhouse. He published *The Judgment: a Vision* (1812), and the dramas *Percy's Masque* (1820) and *Hadad* (1825).

Hilliard (hil'yąrd), **Henry Washington.** b. at Fayetteville, N.C., Aug. 4, 1808; d. at Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 17, 1892. American lawyer. He was a member of Congress from Alabama 1845–51. He was appointed Confederate commissioner to Tennessee by Jefferson Davis, and held the rank of brigadier general in the Confederate army. He was U.S. minister to Brazil (1877–81). He wrote *Speeches and Addresses* (1855), *De Vane: a Story of Plebeians and Patricians* (1865), and *Politics and Pen Pictures* (1892).

Hilliard, Nicholas. b. at Exeter, England, 1537; d. at London, 1619. English miniature painter, classed as the first English miniaturist. Originally a goldsmith, he became court painter to Queen Elizabeth.

Hilliers (dē.lyā), **d'.** See **Baraguay d'Hilliers.**

Hillis (hil'is), **Newell Dwight.** b. at Magnolia, Iowa, Sept. 2, 1858; d. Feb. 25, 1929. American clergyman and author. He was pastor at Peoria, Ill. (1887–90), at Evanston, Ill. (1890–94), and of the Central Church at Chicago (1894–98), succeeding David Swing; and in 1899 became pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, succeeding Lyman Abbott.

Hillman (hil'mąn), **Sidney.** b. at Žagarė, Lithuania, March 23, 1887; d. at Point Lookout, Long Island, N.Y., July 10, 1946. American labor leader and union official. He participated in the Russian revolution of 1905 and was imprisoned for four months. He arrived (1907) in U.S. He was an organizer among textile workers and president (1915–46) of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. He became a high official of the Congress of Industrial Organizations. He served as a member of the U.S. National Defense Advisory Committee and as co-director (1940 *et seq.*) with William S. Knudsen of the U.S. Office of Production Management. He was the chair-

man (1943 *et seq.*) of the Congress of Industrial Organizations Political Action Committee and was influential in the reëlection (1944) of President Franklin D. Roosevelt to a fourth term.

Hill of Howth (houth, hōth). See **Howth, Hill of.**

Hillquit (hil'kwit), **Morris.** b. at Riga, Latvia, Aug. 1, 1869; d. Oct. 7, 1933. American socialist. He came to the U.S. in 1886, and practiced law at New York from 1893. He was a member of the Socialist Party (originally Socialist Labor Party) from 1888, and of its national executive committee from 1907. Hillquit was one of the leaders of the right-wing Socialists who split with the left-wing followers of Daniel De Leon in the late 1890's. He was a delegate from the party to the International Socialist Congress at Amsterdam in 1904, to that at Stuttgart in 1907, and to that at Copenhagen in 1910, and was its representative (1904 *et seq.*) in the International Socialist Bureau at Brussels. He was an organizer (1917) of the first American Conference for Democracy and Terms of Peace. He ran for office several times but was defeated. He published *History of Socialism in the United States* (1903) and *Socialism in Theory and Practice* (1909).

Hillsboro (hilz'bur.ō). City in C Illinois, county seat of Montgomery County: coal mining; industries. 4,141 (1950).

Hillsboro. Village in SW Ohio, county seat of Highland County: trading center for livestock; manufactures iron and dairy products. 5,126 (1950).

Hillsboro. [Former names: **Columbia, East Tualaty Plains.**] City in NW Oregon, county seat of Washington County: shipping center for wheat, dairy products, condensed milk, and canned and processed fruits. 5,142 (1950).

Hillsboro. City in E central Texas, county seat of Hill County, ab. 57 mi. SW of Dallas: center of a cotton region; processing and shipping of cotton and dairy products; cotton textile mills; cottonseed-oil plants. 8,363 (1950).

Hillsborough (hilz'bur.ō). [Called the **"Millionaires' Community."**] Town in W California, in San Mateo County, ab. 10 mi. S of San Francisco: residential suburb. 3,552 (1950).

Hillsborough, 1st Earl and 2nd Viscount of. Titles of **Hill, Wills.**

Hillsdale (hilz'dāl). City in S Michigan, county seat of Hillsdale County, ab. 85 mi. W of Detroit: seat of Hillsdale College; metalworking industries. 7,297 (1950).

Hillsdale. Town in E Missouri, in St. Louis County: suburb of St. Louis. 2,902 (1950).

Hillsdale. Suburban borough in NE New Jersey, in Bergen County. 4,127 (1950).

Hillside (hil'sīd). Township in NE New Jersey, in Union County: manufacturing and residential suburb. 21,007 (1950).

Hill Tippera (tip'ẹ.rä). Former name of **Tripura.**

Hillyer (hil'yėr), **Robert (Silliman).** b. at East Orange, N.J., June 3, 1895—. American poet and novelist. He served as professor (1937–45) of English at Harvard. Author of *Sonnets and Other Lyrics* (1917), *The Halt in the Garden* (1925), *The Seventh Hill* (1928), *The Gates of the Compass* (1930), *A Letter to Robert Frost and Others* (1937), and other volumes of verse. His novels include *The Happy Episode* (1927), *Riverhead* (1932), and *My Heart for Hostage* (1942). He received the Pulitzer prize (1934) for his *Collected Verse* (1933).

Hilmend (hil.mend'). See **Helmand.**

Hilo (hē'lō). Seaport and the second largest city of the Hawaiian Islands, situated on the E coast of the island of Hawaii: only major trade center and port for the island (ships sugar, cattle, hides, and fruit); active tourist industry for visitors to Hawaii National Park. On April 1, 1946, Hilo was struck by a tidal wave, which caused a loss of ab. 200 lives and great damage along the coast. 27,198 (1950).

Hilprecht (hil'precht), **Hermann Volrath.** b. at Hohenerxleben, in Anhalt, Germany, July 28, 1859; d. March 19, 1925. German Assyriologist. He accompanied an expedition sent by the University of Pennsylvania to explore Nippur in Babylonia in 1888, and in 1900 took charge of it. He made numerous explorations in Asia Minor and Syria. He also had charge of the Babylonian department of the Imperial Museum at Constantinople. Among his publications are *Recent Researches in Bible Lands* and *Ausgrabungen in Assyrien und Babylonien.*

Hiltbrunner (hilt'brun.ėr), **Hermann.** b. at Biel-Benken, Switzerland, 1893—. Swiss poet writing in German. *Geistliche Lieder* (1945) and *Das Blumenjahr* (1945) have assured him a place among the best Swiss lyricists. He won wide recognition with his descriptions of Swiss scenery in *Das Antlitz der Heimat* (1943).

Hilton (hil'tọn). Unincorporated community in SE Virginia, in Warwick County, near Newport News. 4,486 (1950).

Hilton, James. b. at Leigh, Lancashire, England, Sept. 9, 1900—. English novelist. Author of *Catherine Herself* (1920), *And Now Goodbye* (1931), *Contango* (1932), *Lost Horizon* (1933; awarded the 1934 Hawthornden prize), *Goodbye, Mr. Chips* (1934; dramatized, 1938), *We Are Not Alone* (1937), *To You, Mr. Chips* (1938), *Random Harvest* (1941), *So Well Remembered* (1946), *Nothing so Strange* (1947), and *Morning Journey* (1951).

Hilton, John. b. at Essex, England, 1804; d. at Clapham, England, Sept. 14, 1878. English surgeon and anatomist. He was professor of human anatomy and surgery (1860–62) at College of Surgeons, and while demonstrator at Guy's Hospital made dissections of the body which were reproduced in wax. Author of *Rest and Pain* (1863).

Hilton Bay. Embayment in Antarctica immediately S of Cape Knowles, in the E side of the Palmer Peninsula, ab. 71°50′ S., 60° W.

Hilty (hil'tē), **Carl.** b. at Werdenberg, Switzerland, Feb. 28, 1833; d. at Clarens, Switzerland, Oct. 12, 1909. Swiss jurist, philosopher, and politician. He served (1890–1909) as a member of the *Nationalrat* (the Swiss National Council). Author of *Vorlesungen über eidgenössische Politik* (1875), *Glück* (1891–99), *Das Geheimnis der Kraft* (1909), and *Das Evangelium Christi* (1910).

Hilversum (hil'vėr.sum). City in W Netherlands, in the province of North Holland, ab. 16 mi. SE of Amsterdam: a residential city with modern middle-income housing developments; health resort; manufactures textiles, essences, automobile parts, machinery; has important radio stations. 89,447 (est. 1951).

Hilwan (hil.wän'). See **Helwan.**

Hima (hē'mä). [Also: **Bahima, Enfuro, Hema, Hinda, Huma, Tusi, Tussi, Watusi.**] Bantu-speaking class of nomadic cattle herders in E Africa, who have established themselves as political and economic overlords among the Nyoro, Nkole, Ruanda, Rundi, Karagwe, Kiziba, Haya, and northern groups of the Nyamwezi; they tend the cattle herds of the chiefs among the Ganda. It is said that they were once united as rulers of a great empire called Kitara, but throughout historic times their territory, lying W and N of Lake Victoria in E Africa, has been divided among a number of independent kingdoms. They are tall, with dark skins and woolly hair, but their narrow noses and long faces set them apart physically from the Negroid peasant class known as Hera, which they rule. They are regarded as Caucasoid (Hamitic) with Negroid admixture, and are believed by some authorities to be related to the Galla of Ethiopia. A symbiotic relationship exists between the pastoral Hima and the sedentary Hera farmers and artisans who, in return for the use of their land, provide them with agricultural crops, millet beer, salt, and utensils, tend their sheep, goats, and dogs, carry their firewood and water, and perform other menial services.

Himachal Pradesh (hi.mä'chul prä'desh). Administrative area in N Union of India, ab. 170 mi. N of Delhi. It consists of two separate areas in the Himalayas and their foothills, formed in 1948 by the merger of 21 former states. Capital, Simla; area, ab. 10,600 sq. mi.; pop. 989,437 (1951).

Himalayas (hi.mä'lạ.yạz, him.ạ.lā'ạz). [Also: **the Himalaya,** Eng. trans., *"Snow Abode";* **Great Himalaya Range, Himalaya Mountains;** ancient names, **Emodus, Imaus.**] Mountain system in S central Asia, extending from the meeting of the borders of the U.S.S.R., Sinkiang, Afghanistan, and Kashmir along the N frontier of the Union of India, through Nepal, Bhutan, and S Tibet: contains the highest mountains in the world. It is connected with the Pamirs on the NW, the Hindu Kush on the W, and the plateau of Tibet on the N, and contains

the sources of the Indus, Ganges, and Brahmaputra rivers. The mountains rise from the plain of the Ganges in generally parallel ranges. The two main chains are the southern or Outer Himalaya, and northern or Inner Himalaya; on the S margin are also the sub-Himalayan or Siwalik Hills and various other outer ranges. The permanent snow line varies from an elevation of ab. 15,000 ft. on the S to ab. 20,000 ft. on the N (drier) slopes; the higher parts of the Himalayas are covered by vast snowfields and mountain glaciers. The highest peaks are Everest (29,141 ft.), Godwin-Austen or K^2 (28,250 ft.), Kanchenjunga (28,146 ft.), and Dhaulagiri (26,492 ft.). Two peaks apparently higher than Mount Everest were seen by Graham in 1884. The range is a formidable barrier, crossed by a few good passes which ascend to high altitudes. Length, ab. 1,500 mi.

Himeji (hē.me.jē). City in SW Honshu, Japan, ab. 30 mi. W of Kobe: manufactures cotton textiles, leather goods, and metal products; remains of a 14th-century castle nearby; annexed suburbs in 1947. Pop. 212,100 (1950).

Himera (him'ẹ.rạ). Ancient name of two rivers in Sicily, one (the modern Salso) flowing S, and the other (the modern Grande) flowing N past the ancient town of Himera.

Himera. In ancient geography, a town on the N coast of Sicily, ab. 30 mi. E of Palermo. It was founded by Greek colonists in the 7th century B.C. Here (480 B.C.) Gelo of Syracuse defeated the Carthaginians. It was destroyed by Carthage c408 B.C. Afterward Thermae Himerenses (the modern Termini Imerese) was the chief town in the vicinity.

Himilco (hi.mil'kō). fl. c500 B.C. Carthaginian navigator. According to Pliny he conducted a voyage of discovery from Gades (modern Cádiz) northward along the coast of Europe, perhaps as far as Britain. It is inferred from passages in the *Ora Maritima* (c400 A.D.) of Festus Avienus that the voyage of Himilco may have extended to the Sargasso Sea, though similar seaweed patches occur off Portugal.

Himilco. fl. c400 B.C. Carthaginian general in Sicily. At first successful, he was defeated by Dionysius the Elder and forced to flee from Sicily.

Himmel (him'ẹl), **Friedrich Heinrich.** b. at Treuenbrietzen, Brandenburg, Germany, Nov. 20, 1765; d. at Berlin, June 8, 1814. German composer, author of the opera *Fanchon, das Leiermädchen*, with a libretto by Kotzebue (1805), *Der Kobold* (1804), a number of cantatas, oratorios, songs, and others.

Himmler (him'lẽr), **Heinrich.** b. at Munich, Oct. 7, 1900; committed suicide, May 24, 1945. German Nazi official. He took a leading part in the Hitler putsch (Nov. 9, 1923), and later organized the Schutz-Staffeln (S.S.), of which he became the leader in 1929. He was chief of the Bavarian police (1933 *et seq.*), and became (1934) head of the Gestapo, the Nazi secret police. In June, 1936, Hitler appointed him chief of the German national police. Through his control of the police system, Himmler attained a degree of power rivaling Hitler's, and the sadistic and inhuman measures adopted by the Germans against their opponents before and during the war have been attributed by some authorities largely to him. He was made (1943) German minister of interior. After the abortive army plot of July 20, 1944, to assassinate Hitler, Himmler became chief of all troops stationed in Germany. He sent out secret peace feelers in 1945, and he committed suicide after capture by Allied forces.

Hims (hims). See **Homs,** Syria.

Himyarites (him'yạ.rīts). Ancient Semitic people of S Arabia, including the Sabaeans, Minaeans, and Katabanians. They were assimilated by the northern groups before the 7th century.

Himyaritic (him.yạ.rit'ik). [Also, **Himyarite** (him'yạ.rīt).] Ancient language of S Arabia, belonging to the Arabic group of Semitic languages. The term applies especially to the language of the Himyaritic inscriptions (700 B.C.–500 A.D.). It was a South Arabic dialect, more nearly akin to Ethiopic, or Geez, than is the classical or Northern Arabic, which replaced it in Yemen.

Hina (hē'nä). [Also, **Sina.**] In Polynesian mythology, a female culture giver and tutelary of women. The name is taken from the Polynesian word meaning "white." Hina appears in some versions as a goddess of varied genealogy and role; in others as the first woman, formed of earth by a god. In Tahiti Hina is most directly associated with the making of tapa cloth, however. She is the one who first beat out tapa for the making of cloth. She beat so hard and made so much noise that the chief god and creator sent word to her to stop. But Hina would not stop; she was making tapa cloth for garments for the gods, she said, and went right on beating harder than ever. Whereupon the god sent a messenger to hit her on the head with a tapa mallet. This sent Hina flying through the sky to the moon. The markings on the moon still show Hina beating tapa for the gods. The same name, or its Samoan counterpart Sina, is applied to what may be a different character: the maid whose celebrated beauty attracts suitors from afar. In some versions she marries Tuna, the eel whose head became the first coconut.

Hinamatsuri (hē.nä.mä.tsō.rē). See **Feast of Dolls.**

Hinckley (hingk'li). Urban district and market town in C England, in Leicestershire ab. 10 mi. NE of Coventry, ab. 101 mi. NW of London by rail: manufactures knitwear, footwear, and other products. 39,088 (1951).

Hinckley, Allen Carter. b. at Gloucester, Mass., Oct. 11, 1877—. American operatic bass singer.

Hinckley, Thomas. b. in England, c1618; d. at Barnstable, Mass., April 25, 1706. Governor of Plymouth colony. He was deputy governor of Plymouth in 1680, and, except during the administration of Sir Edmund Andros, was governor during the period 1681–92.

Hincks (hingks), **Edward.** b. at Cork, Ireland, 1792; d. at Killyleagh, County Down, Ireland, Dec. 3, 1866. Irish Assyriologist and Egyptologist; brother of Sir Francis Hincks. He developed independently a method of reading the cuneiform writing and participated (along with Rawlinson, Talbot, and Oppert) in the Royal Asiatic Society's experiment to determine whether the cuneiform inscriptions could be read. Each was sent a long passage; each translated according to his own method; the four results agreed in essentials.

Hincks, Sir Francis. b. at Cork, Ireland, 1807; d. at Montreal, Aug. 18, 1885. Canadian statesman; brother of Edward Hincks. He emigrated to Canada in 1832, and founded the Toronto *Examiner* in 1838 and the Montreal *Pilot* in 1844. He was premier of Canada (1851–54); and was governor of Barbados and the Windward Islands (1855–62), and of British Guiana (1862–69).

Hincmar (hingk'mär). b. c806; d. at Épernay, France, Dec. 21, 882. French prelate. He was descended from a noble West Frankish family, was educated at the Abbey of St. Denis under Hilduin, and was appointed archbishop of Reims by the emperor Charles II (Charles the Bald) in 845. He played a conspicuous part in the theological movements of his time, notably in the predestinarian controversy, in which he supported Paschasius Radbertus. His chief work is the *Annales Bertiniani* (from 861 to 882). His complete works were first published by Sirmond in 1645.

Hind (hīnd), **John Russell.** b. at Nottingham, England, May 12, 1823; d. Dec. 23, 1895. English astronomer. He was superintendent of the Nautical Almanac Office for many years, and discovered ten planetoids and several comets. He published *The Solar System* (1846), *Astronomical Vocabulary* (1852), *Elements of Algebra* (1855), and others.

Hinda (hēn'dä). See **Hima.**

Hind and the Panther, The. Satirical poem by Dryden, published in 1687; a defense of Roman Catholicism. The hind typified the Church of Rome; the panther, the Church of England.

Hindemith (hin'dẹ.mith; German, -mit), **Paul.** b. at Hanau, Germany, Nov. 16, 1895—. German composer and violist, known for his modern composition technique, employing linear counterpoint. He was concertmaster (1915–23) at the Frankfort Opera, and professor (1927–33) at the Berlin Hochschule. He emigrated (1933) to the U.S., where he became professor at Yale and the Berkshire Music Center in Massachusetts. His compositions include the operas *Sancta Susanna* (1921) and *Cardillac* (1926), the orchestral works *Cupid and Psyche* (1943) and *Mathis der Maler* (1934), numerous concertos, sonatas, and chamber music selections.

Hindenburg (hin'den burk). German name of **Zabrze.**

Hindenburg (hin'dən.bûrk; Anglicized, -bėrg), **Paul von.** [Full name, **Paul Ludwig Hans von Beneckendorf und von Hindenburg.**] b. at Posen, Germany (now Poznań, Poland), Oct. 2, 1847; d. at Neudeck, in East Prussia, Aug. 2, 1934. German general, second (and last) president (1925–34) of the German Weimar republic. He was a pupil of the great German strategist von Schlieffen. After a distinguished military career he was placed on the retired list in 1911. At the outbreak of World War I, he returned to active duty and was made commander in chief on the Eastern Front with Ludendorff as his chief of staff. They halted the Russian advance and at the battles of Tannenberg (Aug. 26–31, 1914) and the Masurian Lakes (September 7–12) crushed Samsonov's and Rennenkampf's armies. Hindenburg was made (Sept. 18, 1914) supreme commander of the German forces on the Eastern Front and later (August, 1915) commander of all the forces of the Central Powers in the east after the Russian breakthrough on the Austrian front in the summer of 1915. He succeeded Falkenhayn as supreme commander (August, 1916). In March, 1918, Ludendorff and Hindenburg mounted a huge offensive at St.-Quentin to end the war before American troops could appear in force, but the attack, reinforced by thrusts at the Lys, at the Aisne, and at the Matz through April, May, and June, was stopped in the second battle of the Marne (July 15–Aug. 7, 1918). Hindenburg led the German retreat and protected Germany's eastern frontier, resigning in 1919. After the death of President Ebert in 1925 the anti-Socialist parties induced Hindenburg to become a candidate for presidency of the Reich. He was elected, and reëlected (1932), defeating Hitler in the 1932 election. He respected the Weimar constitution but remained a Prussian conservative militarist. Intrigues in the entourage of the aged marshal convinced him that a radical plot was brewing and eventually led to the fall of Chancellor Brüning. Hitler became the new chancellor and Hindenburg, who had little use for the ex-corporal, spent his last year of life in eclipse.

Hindi (hin'dē). Indo-European language of N and C India, spoken by over 121 million people. It is written in characters like those of the standard Sanskrit alphabet and began to be used as a literary language in the 16th century. It is the most widely spoken language in India; many speakers of other languages in India have adopted it as a second language out of nationalist sentiment. Urdu is essentially the same language, but it is written in the Arabic, rather than the Sanskritic script. In its literary form, Urdu usually contains somewhat more Persian words than does ordinary Hindi. Urdu also has important symbolic meanings for the Moslem nationalists of Pakistan. Hindustani is a term which is loosely used for the spoken forms of both Hindi and Urdu. There are many dialects of Hindi; these are grouped into two main divisions, Eastern Hindi and Western Hindi.

Hindley (hind'li). Urban district in NW England, in Lancashire ab. 14 mi. W of Manchester, ab. 198 mi. NW of London by rail: cotton mills; coal mining. 19,414 (1951).

Hindley, Charles. d. at Brighton, England, in May, 1893. English bookseller. He wrote a good deal for the press, but is best known as the author of *Mother Shipton's Prophecy* (1862), purported to have been published in 1448.

Hindman (hīnd'mən), **Thomas Carmichael.** b. at Knoxville, Tenn., Jan. 28, 1828; d. Sept. 28, 1868. American lawyer and legislator, Confederate commander in the Civil War. Prominent in the agitation for Arkansas's secession from the Union, he became a major general in the Confederacy's Trans-Mississippi Department. He took part in the battle of Prairie Grove (1862), and in the battles around Chattanooga and against Sherman's drive to Atlanta.

Hindol (hin.dōl'). Former state in the Eastern States, ab. 40 mi. W of the city of Cuttack, India; since 1948 part of Orissa state, Union of India. Area, ab. 291 sq. mi.; pop. 58,505 (1941).

Hindostan (hin.dọ̄.stan'). See **Hindustan.**

Hindostani (hin.dọ̄.stän'ē) or **Hindoostani** (-dọ̄-). See **Hindustani.**

Hinds (hīndz), **Asher Crosby.** b. at Benton, Me., Feb. 6, 1863; d. at Washington, D.C., May 1, 1919. American student of parliamentary procedure in Congress, now chiefly remembered for his five-volume *Hinds' Precedents of the House of Representatives of the United States* (1907–08), which he prepared during his service (1895–1911) as clerk at the speaker's table in the House of Representatives.

Hinds, John. See under **Badcock, John.**

Hinduism (hin'dō.izm). Chief religion of India, involving all types and classes of the population, from the erudite Brahmans to the members of the lowest castes. Statistically it ranks third among the religions of the world. The philosophical form of Hinduism, still prevalent today, is called Brahmanism. The words Hinduism and Brahmanism, however, are Occidental terms; in India the word for religion is *dharma*, and *dharma* itself is the established law and order, justice and right, the sanctioned and traditional custom, rule, duty, and virtue of daily life. The beliefs and rituals of Hinduism come to us intact over 3,000 years of reverence for the written word. The basic scriptures of Hinduism, the Vedas, have not been tampered with, in the belief that the changing of a single word could vitiate the power of the words themselves. There are four Vedas. The Rig-Veda, called the Hymn Veda, containing 1,068 hymns, dates back to c1500 B.C., and presents a vast body of sophisticated and conscious myth in its epic chants, prayers to the gods, and popular songs. The Sama-Veda, called the Chant Veda, contains tunes to which the hymns of the Rig-Veda are chanted. The Yajur-Veda is a collection of prayers and magic spells, many of them mere paraphrases of those in the Rig-Veda. The Atharva-Veda, the latest of the Vedas, is a priestly compilation of 20 books of magic formulae or incantations, called *mantra*, relating to adolescence, marriage, the anointing of kings, the curing of baldness and various diseases, the overcoming of rivals, and charms for the fertility of fields, etc. The old religion of the Vedas is animistic. The powers of nature were adored and deified, and could be propitiated and controlled by sacrifices and formulae. The chief god of the Rig-Veda is Indra, and about one fourth of the hymns in that book are addressed to him. He is the typical Aryan battle-leader, huge, strong, always "tawny-bearded," human enough to be pot-bellied from overeating and drinking; he fights from his chariot and invariably destroys the enemy. Other old Vedic gods were Varuna, god of the firmament, Agni, god of fire, and Surya, the sun god. These four survive. Most of the other Vedic gods are either forgotten or have become vague and unimportant. The sun deity, Mitra, for instance, is hardly known, nor is Usas, the dawn, nor the cosmic twins, the Asvins, nor the young warrior gods, the Maruts, who accompanied Indra, nor Yama, the god of the dead. The Vedic gods were benevolent, perennially opposed to the demons, and always at war against evil.

Brahmanic Period of Hinduism. This is dated c800–500 B.C. The philosophy expounded in the Brahmanas is more pessimistic; ceremonialism has become more elaborate. The great triad was Brahma, the creator, Vishnu, the preserver, and Shiva, the destroyer. The learned Brahman, who was often also a priest, became the supreme figure in society; the caste system was established; the doctrine of metempsychosis, or transmigration of the soul (which does not appear in the Vedas) became an important part of the creed, along with the concept of *karma*, i.e., that every individual must, and does, suffer for his wrong-doing, if not in this present life, surely in one of his next reincarnations. Final absorption into the personality of Brahma was the aim of every Hindu. Buddhism and Jainism arose almost side by side during the Brahmanic period: the one advocating salvation through right living, the other through almost fanatic asceticism and the intense practice of *ahimsa*, which is the reverence for life in all forms, plant, animal, human. Buddhism took strong hold in N India; Jainism swept through the south; but Brahmanism never lost its hold on the popular mind, and a new Brahmanism grew up in reaction to the two movements. The new Brahmanism made no break with the old, but expressed itself in a gradual substituting of village and tribal gods for the older mythological gods. The books of the new Brahmanism were the Puranas, the Law of Manu, and the two great epics, the Mahabharata and the Ramayana. There are 18 Puranas, of which the Vishnu Purana is probably the best known. The chief

gods of the Puranas are still the great triad: Brahma, Vishnu, and Shiva. The Law of Manu (c200 B.C.–200 A.D.), setting forth the entire ritual for social, civil, and religious life, was based on the Vedas. Its great god is the old Vedic creator-god, Prajapati; it does not mention the triad. The great epics, the Mahabharata and the Ramayana are dated somewhere between 500 B.C. and 100 A.D. The old Vedic gods appear in both, plus many others, including Dharma Vaivasvata, god of justice, and Kama, god of love. Hanuman, the monkey ally of Rama in the Ramayana, still turns up in modern Hinduism as village god and guardian. Yoga, the system of mental concentration by which one attains union with Brahma, is emphasized. The section of the Mahabharata known as the Bhagavadgita, comes from the mouth of Krishna (as an incarnation of Vishnu), and expounds the doctrine that all things, all men and all gods, are but manifestations of the one supreme spiritual entity. This new Brahmanism is practically identical with modern Hinduism. It retains the old Vedic pantheism, but has developed a new pantheon from the deified heroes of the epics and other popular legend, and by absorbing and syncretizing a legion of local and tribal gods and cults from among the people, especially from among the agricultural groups.

Modern Hinduism. The best known cults of modern Hindusim are probably the cults of Shiva, Vishnu Krishna, and of Shakti and the Matris (mother goddesses). Shiva, as god of nature, reproduction, dissolution, and the "pitiless change" of the universe, is both severely ascetic and jovial. To the Brahman he is a high god from whom the universe evolved; to the farmer and herdsman he is a fertility god, lord of propagation. His symbol is the *linga*, or phallus, and he is worshipped in his shrines in this representation. The cult of the *linga* is not to be confused or associated with eroticism, for the severest forms of asceticism have come into Hinduism via the cult of Shiva. Today at fairs, however, only occasionally does one see the fanatic Saivite on his bed of nails or the sky-gazer whose prolonged position has resulted in a rigid neck. The cult of Vishnu is less ascetic, less concerned with the inevitable change and disintegration of the world. The doctrine of reincarnation is not limited to the Vishnu cult, but the story of Vishnu, the god who became incarnate ten times out of pity for human suffering, exerts stronger and wider appeal than ever today with the spread of the doctrines of democracy and abolition of castes. The cult of Krishna is a relatively new cult, established in the 15th century. Originally it was the cult of Krishna as hero, but its later and more popular form is the worship of Krishna as the young cowherd among the dairy maids; it stresses the delights of social life rather than solitude or abnegation. The cult of Shakti and the Matris (mother goddesses) has probably been the most misunderstood and most publicized of all the Hindu cults. Shaktism is the worship of the active female principle in the universe, in the persons of the consorts of the gods, and the cruelties, the bloody sacrifices, and sexual ecstasies of the worshippers made the missionaries of the 18th and 19th centuries shudder. Shakti is the term for the female counterpart of the Hindu gods, but most specifically of Shiva. The doctrine is that the male and female forces which create the universe reach the peak of nobility at the moment of their union. Images of the gods in sexual embrace represent to the worshippers eternal life eternally renewed, eternal good, eternal ecstasy. Shaktism is a development from the ancient mother-goddess cults of the people. It is no far step from the village earth-mother (who is not only fertility-giver and life-giver, but often also an underworld life-recaller) to the national mother goddesses such as Kali, Devi, Durga. The terrible sacrifices (even human sacrifices as late as the 1890's) and cruelties refer to the life-giving mother who demands back the lives she has given. The so-called "licentious orgies" were originally intended not only as participation in the eternal ecstasy of the universe, but as a strengthening and ensuring (by mimetic magic) of its continuance. The trend of modern Hinduism is to adapt itself to the changing world. Various sects have sprung up which are preoccupied with social rebellion; the crusade of Gandhi abolished the caste of the untouchables; the British abolished child marriage and *suttee* (widow-burning). Elaborate ceremonialism is being rejected gradually for a return to Vedic simplicity. *Ahimsa*, the reverence for life, continues to be widespread and strong; cows especially are reverenced and protected. Daily the true Hindu, whether Brahma or peasant, pours out a little water in the name of the sun; from earliest Vedic times to this hour, water is regarded as a manifestation of the god-essence. A little bowl or jar of water can be worshiped at any time as proxy for the god. Pilgrimages to holy places are still made. The Brahman is still recognized as the "custodian of knowledge."

Hindu Kush (hin'dō kŭsh'). [Ancient names, **Paropamisus, Caucasus Indicus.**] Range of mountains situated mainly in Afghanistan, and in extreme N Pakistan. The range runs from NE to SW for ab. 400 mi. It is a western continuation of the Himalayas. Highest point, Tirich Mir (25,263 ft.).

Hindu Mahasabha (mä.hä.sä'bä). Cultural and political organization in India which aims at the preservation of the cultural, political, and social heritage of Hindu India. It is uncompromisingly hostile to Moslem special interests in India, and remains opposed to the partition of India. Founded (c1900) as a cultural organization, it was put on an All-India basis in 1928 by Pandit Malaviya and Lala Lajpat Rai, and claimed a membership of 300,000 in 1942. Its president (1937 *et seq.*) has been V. D. Savarkar. The organization is strongest in Bengal and the Punjab.

Hindur (hin'dŭr). See **Nalagarh.**

Hindus (hin'dus), **Maurice (Gerschon).** b. at Bolshoye Bikovo, Russia, Feb. 27, 1891—. American writer. Author of *Russian Peasant and Revolution* (1920), *Broken Earth* (1926), *Humanity Uprooted* (1929), *Red Bread* (1931), *The Great Offensive* (1933), *Moscow Skies* (1936), *Green Worlds* (1938), *We Shall Live Again* (1939), *Sons and Fathers* (1940), *To Sing with the Angels* (1941), *Mother Russia* (1943), *The Cossacks* (1945), *The Bright Passage* (1947), *Magda* (1951), and other books.

Hindustan (hin.dŭ.stan'). [Also: **Hindostan** (hin.dō-stan'), **Indostan.**] Land of the Hindus; the central (Indian) peninsula of Asia, or, in a more restricted sense, that portion N of the Vindhya Mountains, or even the valley of the upper Ganges River, India. Since the partition of India in 1947 the term Hindustan has been sometimes used for the Union of India.

Hindustani (hin.dō.stän'ē). [Also: **Hindostani, Hindoostani.**] Term applied to the standard vernacular forms of both Hindi and Urdu. It belongs to West Hindi, one of the languages of the Indic group of Indo-Iranian languages.

Hines (hīnz), **Frank Thomas.** b. at Salt Lake City, Utah, April 11, 1879—. American army officer, government administrator, and diplomat. He commanded (1918–19) the embarkation service and organized the transportation of more than two million U.S. soldiers to Europe and their return to the U.S. He directed (1923–30) the U.S. Veterans Bureau, and served (1930–45) as veterans' affairs administrator. He was appointed (1945) U.S. ambassador to Panama.

Hines, John Leonard. b. at White Sulphur Springs, W.Va., May 21, 1868—. American infantry officer who succeeded (1924) John J. Pershing as U.S. Army chief of staff.

Hines, Walker Downer. b. at Russelville, Ky., Feb. 2, 1870; d. Jan. 14, 1934. American railroad lawyer and official. He was general counsel (1906–18) for the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company, and assistant U.S. director general (1918–19) and director general (1919–20) of railroads. Author of *War History of American Railroads* (1929).

Hinganghat (hing.gan.gät'). Town in C Union of India, in S Madhya Pradesh State (formerly Central Provinces) ab. 40 mi. SW of Nagpur; manufactures cotton textiles. 28,040 (1941).

Hingham (hing'ăm). Town in E Massachusetts, in Plymouth County, on Boston Bay ab. 12 mi. SE of Boston; residential suburb and summer resort. Hingham was incorporated in 1635. Pop. 10,665 (1950).

Hinkle (hing'kl). **Beatrice M.** [Maiden name, **Van Geisen.**] b. at San Francisco, 1874—. American psychiatrist. As city physician (1899–1905) at San Francisco she was the first woman doctor to hold a public health post. She subsequently practiced medicine at New York, where she helped establish (1908) the first psychothera-

peutic clinic in the U.S. (at Cornell Medical College). Author of *The Re-Creating of the Individual* (1923).

Hinks (hingks), **Mount.** Peak in Antarctica, in the Gustav Bull Mountains, near the Mac-Robertson Coast, ab. 67°52′ S., 66°16′ E. Elevation, ab. 2,165 ft.

Hinmaton-Yalaktit (hin′mą.ton.yą.lak′tit). Indian name of the American Indian chief **Joseph.**

Hinnom (hin′ǫm). [Greek, **Gehenna**; Hebrew, **Ge Hinnom, Ge bene Hinnom.**] Valley S of Jerusalem and N of Jebel Abu Tor. The name of the valley occurs first in the description of the boundaries of Judah and Benjamin (Josh. xviii. 16). In the times of Ahaz and Manasseh children were offered here to Moloch, in consequence of which the valley was called Topheth ("abomination"), and was polluted by Josiah (2 Kings, xxiii. 10). In later times it became the prototype of the place of punishment, and was considered as the mouth of hell. In this sense it is used in the Talmud and (in the Greek form, Gehenna) in the New Testament.

Hino (hē′nō), **Ashihei.** Pseudonym of **Tamai, Katsunori.**

Hinojosa (ē.nō.ʜō′sä), **Pedro de.** b. at Trujillo, Spain, c1490; murdered at Chuquisaca, Upper Peru (now Sucre, Bolivia), May 6, 1553. Spanish soldier. He was a follower of Pizarro in Peru, fought against the Almagros in 1538 and 1542, followed the rebellion of Gonzalo Pizarro in 1545, and as captain of his ships took Panama and Nombre de Dios. Gasca induced Hinojosa to desert to the royal side with his whole fleet (Nov. 19, 1546), and this defection insured the defeat of the rebellion. Gasca gave him the command of his army, and subsequently he was made governor of Charcas (or Upper Peru, now part of Bolivia) where he received rich grants. He was murdered there by conspirators.

Hinojosa del Duque (del dō′kā). Town in S Spain, in the province of Córdoba, on a small plain ab. 48 mi. N of Córdoba: agricultural market town; metallurgical and textile industries. 14,844 (1940).

Hinsdale (hinz′dāl). Village in NE Illinois, in Cook and Du Page counties: a western suburb of Chicago. 8,676 (1950).

Hinshaw (hin′shô), **William Wade.** b. at Union, Iowa, Nov. 3, 1867; d. at Washington, D.C., Nov. 27, 1947. American operatic baritone.

Hinsley (hinz′li), **Arthur.** b. at Carleton, near Selby, Yorkshire, England, Aug. 25, 1865; d. in England, March 17, 1943. English clergyman and primate (1935–43) of the Roman Catholic Church in Great Britain. He was rector (1917–28) of the English College at Rome, was appointed (1930) titular archbishop of Sardis and apostolic delegate in South Africa, and was created cardinal and enthroned (1935) as archbishop of Westminster.

Hinterpommern (hin′tėr.pom.ern). See under **Pomerania.**

Hinter Rhein (hin′tėr rīn′). River in SE Switzerland, in the canton of Graubünden which joins the Vorder Rhein to form the Rhine at Reichenau. Length, ab. 38 mi.

Hinton (hin′tọn). City in S West Virginia, county seat of Summers County: shipping point for livestock and agricultural produce; railroad shops. 5,780 (1950).

Hinton, James. b. at Reading, England, 1822; d. in the Azores, Dec. 16, 1875. English physician and philosophical writer. Among his works are *Man and his Dwelling-Place* (1859), *The Mystery of Pain* (1866), and *The Place of the Physician* (1873). He edited *Physiology for Practical Use* (1874).

Hinton, John Howard. b. at Oxford, England, March 24, 1791; d. at Bristol, England, Dec. 17, 1873. English Baptist clergyman and author.

Hintze (hint′sę), **Paul von.** b. at Schwedt, Germany, Feb. 13, 1864; d. at Berlin, Aug. 23, 1941. German admiral and diplomat. He was ambassador to Russia (1907), Mexico (1911–14), China (1915), and Norway (1917–18). From July, 1918, until the end of World War I he represented the German foreign office at general headquarters, where he opposed the abdication of the Kaiser. He was one of those who arranged the Kaiser's escape to the Netherlands.

Hio (hē′ō). See **Oyo.**

Hiogo (hyō.gō). See **Hyogo.**

Hiouentang or **Hiouen-Tsang** (shwän′dzäng′). See **Hsüan-tsang.**

Hipparchus (hi.pär′kus). d. at Athens, 514 B.C. Tyrant of Athens; son of Pisistratus. He reigned in conjunction with his brother Hippias from 527 to 514, when he was slain by Harmodius and Aristogiton.

Hipparchus. b. at Nicaea, Bithynia, c160 B.C.; d. c125 B.C. Greek astronomer; considered the father of systematic astronomy. He catalogued many hundreds of stars, invented the planisphere, and made a number of most important discoveries including the eccentricity of the solar orbit, some of the inequalities of the moon's motion, and the precession of the equinoxes. Only one of his own writings survives, but Ptolemy acknowledged his indebtedness to Hipparchus for the Ptolemaic theory of the universe. He is credited also with development and extension of the use of trigonometry.

Hippel (hip′ęl), **Theodor Gottlieb von.** b. at Gerdauen, in East Prussia, Jan. 31, 1741; d. at Königsberg, in East Prussia, April 23, 1796. German writer. He amused his contemporaries with his humorous and satirical novels, *Lebensläufe nach aufsteigender Linie* (3 vols., 1778–81) and *Kreuz- und Querzüge des Ritters A biz Z* (2 vols., 1793–94). His book on marriage (*Über die Ehe*, 1774), coming from a confirmed bachelor, also provoked laughter.

Hipper (hip′ėr), **Franz von.** b. at Weilheim, Germany, Sept. 13, 1863; d. at Altona, Germany, May 25, 1932. German admiral. He took part in the engagement at the Dogger Bank (Jan. 24, 1915), and in the battle of Jutland (May 31–June 1, 1916). In 1918 he was made supreme commander of the German high seas fleet.

Hippias (hip′i.ąs). d. c490 B.C. Athenian ruler; son of Pisistratus, whom he succeeded as tyrant of Athens (jointly with Hipparchus) in 527. He was sole ruler from 514, and was expelled in 510 as a result of the extremely harsh rule to which he subjected the Athenians after the murder of his brother.

Hippius (hip′i.us; Russian, gēp′pē.ụs), **Zinaida.** [Pseudonym of **Zinaida Nikolayevna Merezhkovskaya**; maiden name, **Hippius.**] b. at Belev, Tula, Russia, Nov. 20, 1867; d. 1945. Russian literary critic, poet, playwright, and short-story writer; wife of Dmitry Merezhkovsky (1865–1941). *The Green Ring*, a play (1920), is the only one of her works available in English.

Hippo (hip′ō). [Also, **Hippo Regius** (rē′ji.us).] In ancient geography, a city in Numidia, near what is now Bône, Algeria. It was burned (430) by the Vandals. Saint Augustine was bishop of Hippo.

Hippocrates (hi.pok′rą.tēz). [Called the **"Father of Medicine."**] b. on the island of Kos, c460 B.C.; d. at Larissa, Thessaly, c377. Greek physician. Nothing definite is known of his life: he is said to have been a descendant (17th or 19th in direct line) of Aesculapius, to have traveled widely, and to have practiced in various places. Of the 72 (or 87) medical works attributed to him, it is not known which, if any, he wrote; there is, however, general recognition of a Hippocratic school of medicine and a corpus of Hippocratic treatises that were preserved in the Alexandrian library. The Hippocratic physician discarded the philosophic approach and also the ancient customs and beliefs in his insistence that the effect must have a cause; moreover, the effect was the result of ascertainable causes and was not of supernatural origin. Climate, food, even the kind of government under which the patient lived had to be considered. Observation was the keynote of the teaching of Hippocrates; of necessity his knowledge of anatomy was weak, since current religious beliefs did not sanction vivisection, and his theories of essences or humors were incorrect. But his observation was sharp enough to make the *facies Hippocratica*, described in his *Prognostics*, a still recognizable symptom in the dying patient. His *Aphorisms* contains the famous "Life is short, but the art is long." The Hippocratic Oath, taken by doctors today, is perfectly in harmony with Hippocrates's reported medical practice, even though it was not written by him.

Hippocrates of Chios (kī′os). fl. at Athens, 450–400 B.C. Greek mathematician. He wrote an *Elements of Geometry*, now lost. The third and fourth books of Euclid's *Elements* are to some extent based on the work of Hippocrates, who is said to have proved that the areas of circles are to each other as the squares on their diameters. His

best-known work is on the "lunes of Hippocrates," certain quadrable figures bounded by arcs of circles.

Hippocrene (hip'ō.krēn, hip.ō.krē'nē). Fountain on Mount Helicon, in Boeotia, sacred to the Muses. Traditionally it sprang up from a hoof mark of Pegasus, and is alluded to as a source of poetic inspiration.

Hippodameia (hi.pod.ạ.mē'ạ, -mī'ạ). See also **Briseis.**

Hippodamia or **Hippodameia** (hi.pod.ạ.mī'ạ). In Greek legend: **1.** The daughter of Oenomaus. She was won in marriage by Pelops in a race against her father's horses. **2.** A daughter of Atrax, one of the Lapithae. At her marriage with Perithous (king of the Lapithae) the battle of the Centaurs and Lapithae took place. One of the Centaurs attempted to abduct her; but the Centaurs were defeated.

Hippodamus of Miletus (hi.pod'ạ.mus; mī.lē'tus, mi-). Greek sophist, architect, and engineer, who laid out the Piraeus, and later constructed Thuriin and Rhodes.

Hippo Island (hip'ō). Steep, rocky island in Antarctica, along the Queen Mary Coast, ab. 66°25′ S., 98°03′ E. It rises from the Shackleton Shelf Ice to a height of ab. 400 ft., ab. 2 mi. N of Delay Point.

Hippolita (hi.pol'i.tạ). Principal female character in Wycherley's comedy *The Gentleman Dancing-Master.*

Hippolyta (hi.pol'i.tạ). In Shakespeare's *A Midsummer Night's Dream,* queen of the Amazons, betrothed to Theseus. She also appears as the bride of Theseus in *The Two Noble Kinsmen.*

Hippolyte (hi.pol'i.tē). In classical mythology, a queen of the Amazons. She was the daughter of Ares and Otrera, and wore as an emblem of her dignity a girdle received from her father. This girdle was coveted by Eurystheus (king of Mycena) who ordered Hercules to fetch it, as one of the famous 12 labors. Hercules was kindly received at her court, and was promised the girdle; but Hera roused the Amazons by spreading the report that their queen was being robbed, and Hercules, believing that Hippolyte was plotting against his life, killed her, and carried away the girdle.

Hippolyte (ē.po.lēt), **Père.** Religious name of **Hélyot, Pierre.**

Hippolytus (hi.pol'i.tus), Saint. [Also, **Hippolytus of Rome.**] b. at Rome; d. c236. Antipope (217–235) during the reigns of Callixtus I, Urban I, and Pontian. He came into conflict with Pope Zephyrinus because the latter was indecisive in condemning Christological heresies which Hippolytus opposed. On Zephyrinus's death he had himself elected by a group of dissidents and rigorists. Banished along with Pope Pontian to Sardinia, he died in exile after reconciliation with the lawful pontiff and is venerated as a martyr.

Hippolytus. In Greek legend, the son of Theseus and either the Amazon queen, Hippolyte, or her sister, Antiope. He was stepson of Phaedra, whom Theseus later married. Phaedra fell in love with him, but was repulsed, and in revenge falsely accused him to Theseus of making advances to her. Theseus called upon Poseidon to avenge him, and, accordingly, as Hippolytus was riding along the shore, the god sent a bull out of the sea against him. His horses were frightened, and he was thrown out of his chariot and dragged until he died. When Theseus discovered the innocence of his son, Phaedra killed herself in despair. Hippolytus is one of the people whom Aesculapius is said to have restored to life.

Hippolytus. Tragedy (428 B.C.) by Euripides.

Hippolytus. [Also, **Phaedra.**] Tragedy by Seneca, founded upon the same legend as Euripides's Greek tragedy of the same name. This work, rather than the Greek tragedy, served as a basis for later treatments of the story.

Hippolytus of Rome (rōm). See Saint **Hippolytus.**

Hipponax (hi.pō'naks). b. at Ephesus; fl. during the second half of the 6th century B.C. Greek iambic poet, generally reckoned as the third (with Archilochus and Simonides); noted as the inventor of the choliambus.

Hipponium (hi.pō'ni.um). Ancient name of **Vibo Valentia.**

Hippo Regius (hip'ō rē'ji.us). See **Hippo.**

Hippo Zaritus (or **Zarytus**) (zạ.rī'tus). Ancient name of **Bizerte.**

Hipsch Martin (hipsh mär'tēn). See **Schongauer, Martin.**

Hirado (hē.rä.dō). Town in W Japan, on an island of the same name, ab. 50 mi. NW of Nagasaki, noted as the first port in Japan opened to foreign traders. About the middle of the 16th century, Hirado was opened to the Portuguese, later followed by the Dutch and English, who established trading stations there. About 1640 the Japanese rulers adopted a policy of isolation, and the Dutch were transferred to Deshima (an island in Nagasaki harbor); the English venture had failed and the Portuguese were expelled. Hirado has long been noted for its beautiful porcelain. 16,397 (1945).

Hiram (hī'rạm). [Also, **Huram.**] King of Tyre c1000 B.C., a contemporary of David and Solomon. He raised Tyre to a leading position in the Phoenician confederacy, built many temples, and subjugated Cyprus. He entertained amicable relations with David and Solomon, assisted at the building of the temple at Jerusalem by furnishing materials and artisans, and entered into a commercial alliance with Solomon.

Hiram. [Also, **Huram.**] In the Bible, an outstanding worker in brass brought by Solomon from Tyre. 1 Kings, vii. 13.

Hiranuma (hē.rä.nö.mä), Baron **Kiichiro.** b. Sept. 28, 1865; d. at Tokyo, Aug. 22, 1952. Japanese general and premier, known as leader of rightist political organizations such as the Kokuhonsha and the Shuyodan. He was in office many times during the 1910's and 1920's, serving in the justice ministry. He was prime minister (January to August, 1939), and home affairs minister (1940). He negotiated (1942) a secret agreement with the Nanking (puppet) government. After World War II, he was indicted as a war criminal, tried, and sentenced to life imprisonment, but was later released because of his health.

Hiranyagarbha (hē.rän.yạ.gär'bạ). In Hindu Vedic mythology, the golden egg from which the cosmos emerged, or from which Prajapati, the Creator, came forth. In the Ramayana, Hiranyagarbha arose self-existent in the beginning, the one lord of all beings, who upholds heaven and earth and gives life and breath, and whose command even the gods obey. According to Manu he was Brahma, the first male, formed by the undiscernible First Cause in a golden egg resplendent as the sun. After a year Brahma divided the egg into two parts by his mere thought. One part became the heavens, the other the earth; and between them he placed the sky, the eight regions, and the eternal abode of waters.

Hirayama (hē.rä.yä.mä), **Kiyotsugo Rigakushi.** b. at Sendai, Japan, Oct. 13, 1874—. Japanese astronomer. He investigated asteroid and planetary orbits and long-period variable stars.

Hire (ēr). See **La Hire.**

Hireling and the Slave, The. Poem by William J. Grayson, published in 1854.

Hiren (hī'rẹn). Strumpet, Irene, the fair Greek, a character in the play *The Turkish Mahomet and Hiren the Fair Greek,* attributed to George Peele. The phrase "Have we not Hiren here?" which appears in Dekker's *Satiromastix* and a number of 17th century works, is an allusion to her.

Hirlas Horn (hēr'läs), **The.** Welsh poem, written by Owain, prince of Powys, in the 12th century. The Hirlas horn is "a drinking-horn, long, blue, and silver-rimmed," which Owain fills and drinks to each of his chiefs, with a song.

Hirohito (hē.rō.hē'tō). [Reign name, **Showa.**] b. April 29, 1901—. Emperor of Japan. He visited Europe as crown prince in 1921 and was prince regent (1921–26). He married (Jan. 26, 1924) Princess Nagoko, and has two sons and three daughters. His reign name, Showa, means "light and peace." The Chinese "incident," beginning in 1931, was the start of a series of Japanese expansionist thrusts that culminated in 1941 in Japan's entry into World War II. After the defeat of Japan (1945), he publicly renounced war and his own divinity, and promulgated (1946) the new Japanese constitution. Although listed as a war criminal by China, Australia, and New Zealand, he was exempted from trial.

Hirosaki (hē.rō.sä.kē). City in N Honshu, Japan, in Aomori prefecture ab. 340 mi. N of Tokyo; manufactures lacquer ware, silk textiles, sake, and soybean products; ships apples. 65,597 (1950).

Hiroshige (hē.rō.shē.ge). b. 1797; d. 1858. Japanese painter, a pupil of Toyohiro. He was one of the leading masters of the Okioye, or later naturalistic school of Japan. His work is based on a key of color rather than on line and mass (whence his influence on Whistler). He was especially clever in the representation of atmospheric effects.

Hiroshima (hē.rō.shē'mą, hē.rō'shi.mä). [Also, **Hirosima.**] City in SW Honshu, Japan, on the Inland Sea. It is the capital of the prefecture of Hiroshima and before World War II had an important trade in lacquered ware, bronzes, and other art objects. It had a *daimyo* castle and a garrison, and was known for manufactures of rayon, cotton, silk, rubber products, and machine tools. Food packing has also been important. Near the end of World War II the first atomic bomb was dropped (Aug. 6, 1945) on this city by the U.S. Air Force. The C portion of Hiroshima was totally destroyed and nearly all of the remainder of the city severely damaged; ab. 80,000 persons were killed or died later from the effects of radiation. This event precipitated the surrender of Japan and the end of hostilities in World War II. 285,712 (1950).

Hirota (hē.rō.tä), **Koki.** b. 1878; d. 1948. Japanese politician. He was minister to the Netherlands (1927–30) and ambassador to the U.S.S.R. (1930–32) before becoming minister of foreign affairs in 1933, holding that post until 1936 when, following the military revolt of that year, he became prime minister. He implemented the army policies of increased military preparations, economic controls, legislation against "dangerous thoughts," and adherence to the anti-Comintern pact with Germany and Italy, but was forced out of office by army extremists in January, 1937. Later that year he became foreign minister in the Konoye government, holding office into 1938. After World War II he was tried and convicted as a war criminal, and hanged in 1948.

Hirpini (hėr.pī'nī). Ancient Italian people, of Samnite stock, living in southern Samnium in the district near Beneventum, subjugated by the Romans in 290 B.C.

Hirsau (hir'zou). [Also, **Hirschau** (hir'shou).] Village in S Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Württemberg-Hohenzollern, French Zone, formerly in the Schwarzwald *Kreis* (district) of Württemberg, situated on the Nagold River ab. 21 mi. W of Stuttgart. It had a noted Benedictine monastery founded in the 9th century, which was destroyed by the French army in 1692; only ruins remain standing. 1,441 (1946).

Hirsch (hėrsch), **Alcan.** b. at Corpus Christi, Tex., Feb. 1, 1885; d. at New Rochelle, N.Y., Nov. 24, 1938. American chemical engineer. He was president (1917 *et seq.*) of Hirsch Laboratories, a founder (1920) and consultant of the Molybdenum Corporation of America, and consultant to the Japanese government (1916–18) and to the Soviet government (1931–33). He introduced (1915) the pyrophoric alloy (metal used in cigarette-lighter flints) industry in the U.S.

Hirsch, Emil Gustav. b. in Luxembourg, 1851; d. at Chicago, 1923. American rabbi and teacher. An exponent of liberal Judaism, he became (1880) rabbi of the Sinai Congregation at Chicago, which under his leadership became the first congregation of its kind to hold the Sabbath service on Sunday only. He was editor (1880–83) of the *Zeitgeist* and edited the *Reform Advocate* from 1891 until 1923.

Hirsch (hirsh), Baron **Maurice de.** [Also, Baron **Maurice de Hirsch de Gereuth.**] b. at Munich, Dec. 9, 1831; d. at Ogyalla (Stara Dala), near Komárom, Hungary, April 21, 1896. German financier, capitalist, and philanthropist. His wealth was partly inherited from his father, partly increased by marriage, and to a great extent gained by banking and by transactions in railroads, chiefly Turkish. He and his wife contributed upward of 80 million dollars for charitable purposes, largely for the education and alleviation of the sufferings of Jews. Among the gifts by which he is best known is that to the Jewish Colonization Association (to establish Jewish refugees in new homes), and the Baron de Hirsch Fund for the U.S.

Hirsch, Max. b. at Halberstadt, Germany, Dec. 30, 1832; d. at Homburg, Germany, June 26, 1905. German economist.

Hirschberg (hirsh'berk). German name of **Jelenia Góra.**

Hirschberg, Julius. b. at Potsdam, Germany, Sept. 18, 1843; d. at Berlin, Feb. 17, 1925. German ophthalmologist. He described a method of measuring the deviation of a strabismic eye, introduced the electromagnet (1885) for the extraction of metallic foreign bodies from the eye, discovered the deep blood vessels in interstitial keratitis, and showed the changes in the eye due to syphilis.

Hirschfeld (hirsh'felt), **Georg.** b. at Berlin, 1873—. German playwright and story writer. An early disciple of Gerhart Hauptmann, he made a stir with his dramas *Die Mütter* (1896) and *Agnes Jordan* (1898), and the short stories *Dämon Kleist* (1895). He is the author of the novel *Die Frau mit den hundert Masken* (1931).

Hirschfeld, H. M. b. at Bremen, Germany, May 29, 1899—. Dutch economist. He was secretary general (1940–47) of the ministry of commerce, industry, and shipping, and was appointed (1947) a government commissioner on special service. Accorded the title of ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary (Sept. 8, 1949), he was first Netherlands high commissioner to the United States of Indonesia (1949).

Hirschfeld, Magnus. b. at Kolberg, Germany, May 14, 1868; d. at Nice, France, May 15, 1935. German psychiatrist. He is well known for his efforts to repeal the penal provisions for homosexuality, and as the founder of the Institute for Sexual Science at Berlin. Author of *Der §175 des Reichsstrafgesetzbuches* (1898), *Das Ergebnis der statistischen Untersuchungen über den Prozentsatz der Homosexuellen* (1904), *Geschlechtsübergänge* (1905), *Die Kenntnis der homosexuellen Natur, eine sittliche Forderung* (1908), *Die Transvestiten* (1910), *Die Homosexualität des Mannes und des Weibes* (1914), *Sexualpathologie* (1917–19), *The Sexual History of the World War* (1934), *Sex in Human Relationships* (1935), and *Curious Sex Customs in the Far East (Men and Women)* (1938).

Hirschfeld, Otto. b. at Königsberg, in East Prussia, March 16, 1843; d. at Berlin, March 27, 1922. German historian, a follower of Theodor Mommsen, and coeditor with him of *Corpus inscriptionum Latinarum.* Author of *Die kaiserlichen Verwaltungsbeamten bis auf Diokletian* (The Imperial Administrative Officers until the Time of Diocletian, 1877).

Hirsch Fund (hirsh), **Baron de.** See **Baron de Hirsch Fund.**

Hirshfeld (hėrsh'feld), **Clarence Floyd.** b. at San Francisco, Jan. 30, 1881; d. April 19, 1939. American electrical engineer, a specialist in power-plant and power-distribution engineering. He was chief of research (1913 *et seq.*) for the Detroit Edison Company. Author of *Engineering Thermodynamics* (1913).

Hirson (ēr.sôn). Town in N France, in the department of Aisne, on the Oise River near the Belgian border, ab. 33 mi. NE of Laon: metallurgical and glass industries; railway junction. It suffered damage in World War II. 10,462 (1946).

Hirst (hėrst), **Francis W.** b. at Huddersfield, Yorkshire, England, 1873—. English editor and author. In 1907 he became editor of the London *Economist.* Among his published works are *Adam Smith* (1904), *Trusts and Cartels* (1905), *The Arbiter in Council* (1906), *The Stock Exchange* (1911), *Liberty and Tyranny* (1935), and *Armaments* (1937).

Hirta (hėr'tą). See **St. Kilda.**

Hirth (hirt), **Friedrich.** b. at Gräfentonna, Thuringia, Germany, April 16, 1845; d. at Munich, Jan. 8, 1927. German Sinologist; brother of Rudolf Hirth du Frênes. After a study (1870–97) of the Chinese language as an official of the international Chinese maritime customs service, he served as professor (1902–17) at Columbia University, New York. Author of *China and the Roman Orient* (1885), *Über die einheimischen Quellen zur Geschichte der chinesischen Malerei* (On Indigenous Sources of the History of Chinese Painting, 1897), and others.

Hirthals (hirt'häls). See under **Hjørring,** city.

Hirth du Frênes (hirt' dü fren'), **Rudolf.** b. at Gräfentonna, Thuringia, Germany, July 24, 1846; d. at Miltenberg, Bavaria, Germany, May 1, 1916. German genre and portrait painter; brother of Friedrich Hirth. He studied at Nuremberg and Munich, and later traveled for five years in Belgium, the Netherlands, and France, where he met Courbet (1869), who was an influence on his work.

Hirtius (hėr'shi.us), **Aulus.** Killed near Mutina (modern Modena), Italy, 43 B.C. Roman politician. He was a friend of Caesar and the reputed author of the eighth book of Caesar's *Commentaries on the Gallic War*, and of the history of the Alexandrian war. As consul with Pansa (43) he defeated Antony at Mutina, but was killed in another battle there less than two weeks later.

His (his), **Wilhelm.** b. at Basel, Switzerland, July 9, 1831; d. at Leipzig, Germany, May 1, 1904. German histologist and physiologist. He was especially noted for his researches in the development of the nervous system.

His, Wilhelm. b. at Basel, Switzerland, Dec. 29, 1863; d. at Wiesental, near Basel, Nov. 10, 1934. German physician; son of Wilhelm His (1831–1904). Important to the knowledge of the nature of the heartbeat were his studies of the rhythmic action of the heart and the myogenic origin of the heartbeat. He discovered (1893) the auriculo-ventricular bundle, called the bundle of His, a special muscle bundle connecting the right auricle with the ventricles of the heart, and described (1916) during World War I a periodical fever, Volhynia or trench fever, called Werner-His disease.

His Family. Novel by Ernest Poole, published in 1917 and awarded a Pulitzer prize the following year.

Hispalensis (his.pą.len'sis), **Isidorus.** Latin name of Saint **Isidore of Seville.**

Hispalis (his'pą.lis). A Latin name of **Seville,** Spain.

Hispania (his.pā'ni.ą). Latin name of **Spain.**

Hispania Citerior (si.tir'i.or). Ancient name of **Catalonia**; also the original name of **Tarraconensis.**

Hispania Tarraconensis (tar''ą.kǫ.nen'sis). See **Tarraconensis.**

Hispanidad (ēs.pä.nē.ŦHäŦH'). Spanish historic ideal, aiming toward Pan-Hispanic rule over all lands discovered or once governed by Iberians. It was adopted by the Falange as part of its foreign policy program and was projected in a series of articles by Ramiro Maetzú appearing (1931) in the monthly *Acción Española.* The empire of Hispanidad includes Portugal and all her possessions, embracing all peoples of Iberian tradition in demonstrations such as the *dia de la raza* (day of the race) stressing the common ideals of religion, authority, and monarchy. In November, 1940, Serrano Suñer, foreign minister of Spain, was made director of the Consejo de Hispanidad, which then had 73 members, and was mainly active in Falange propaganda in Latin America and in the collection of military data through the SIM (Servicio de Inteligencie Militar), which functions in all Latin American republics. The program of Hispanidad was in abeyance during World War II, but was reactivated in 1949 at a congress held at Barcelona.

Hispaniola (his.pan.yō'lą). [Spanish, **Española;** formerly also called **Haiti** and **Santo Domingo.**] Island of the Greater Antilles, next to Cuba the largest of the West Indian islands. It is separated from Cuba on the W by the Windward Passage, and from Puerto Rico on the E by the Mona Passage, and is traversed by numerous rugged mountain ranges. It is divided politically into the republic of Haiti and the Dominican Republic. It was discovered by Columbus in 1492; in 1493 he established on it the first Spanish colony in the New World. Española, the name given by Columbus to the island, means "little Spain." English authors corrupted it to Hispaniola. In old maps in Latin the island is called Hispaniae insula. The name given to Hispaniola by the Cuban Indians, in the time of Columbus, was Bohio, said to have meant "a house," and to have referred to the populousness of that island. Santo Domingo is a later designation, derived from the city of that name (now Ciudad Trujillo). For some time the colony was neglected, and became the prey of freebooters and buccaneers. About 1632 French buccaneers settled in the W part, which was definitely ceded to France in 1697. Bloody revolutionary and slave revolts in the French colony (1791–93) ended in the supremacy of the Negroes. Their leader, Toussaint L'Ouverture, governed the whole island from 1795, and proclaimed its independence in 1801. Temporarily reduced by Leclerc's expedition (1802–03), the slaves, aided by the English, recovered the W part, where Dessalines was emperor (1804–06). Factional struggles led to the division of this part of the island; but it was reunited under Boyer, who in 1822 conquered the Spanish or E end. In 1844 the Spanish part became independent, and since then the island has been divided politically into Haiti and the Dominican Republic, the former occupying about one third in the W part. Area, ab. 29,400 sq. mi.; with adjacent small islands, ab. 29,840 sq. mi.

Hispanus (his.pā'nus), **Petrus.** Original name of Pope **John XXI** (or **XX**).

Hiss (his), **Alger.** b. at Baltimore, Nov. 11, 1904—. American public official. Upon graduation from Harvard Law School in 1929 he became secretary to Oliver Wendell Holmes, justice of the U.S. Supreme Court, but from 1930 to 1933 engaged in private practice at Boston and New York, before entering on a career in public service. After serving in the legal division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, as a legal assistant to a Senate committee investigating the munitions industry, and as a special attorney with the Department of Justice, he entered the State Department in 1936 and, after holding posts in various divisions, became director of the office of special political affairs in 1945. During this period he served as executive secretary of the Dumbarton Oaks Conference in 1944, accompanied President Franklin D. Roosevelt to the conference at Yalta in February, 1945, was secretary-general of the United Nations Conference on International Organization at San Francisco in that same year, and acted as principal advisor to the U.S. delegation to the United Nations General Assembly in January and February, 1946. In January, 1947, he left the State Department to become president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, holding that post until May, 1949. In August, 1948, J. D. Whitaker Chambers, a confessed former courier for the Communist Party of the U.S., accused Alger Hiss of having supplied him with confidential government information for transmission to agents of the U.S.S.R. Hiss denied the allegations, and was indicted for perjury. He was tried in Federal Court at New York where, in July, 1949, a jury was unable to agree on a verdict. After a second trial he was found guilty in January, 1950, and sentenced to a five-year term in prison; the conviction was later upheld by the U.S. Supreme Court.

Hissar (hi.sär'). District in the state of Punjab, Union of India, ab. 100 mi. NW of the city of Delhi: rice, wheat, and sugar. The former state of Loharu was incorporated into the district in 1948. Capital, Hissar; area, ab. 5,439 sq. mi.; pop. of present area, 1,034,601 (1941).

Hissar. Capital of the district of Hissar, Punjab, Union of India, ab. 100 mi. NW of the city of Delhi: government cattle farm, cotton industries, rail junction. 28,618 (1941).

Hissar. Former dependency of the emirate of Bukhara, in C Asia. The area is now in the U.S.S.R., in the Tadzhik Soviet Socialist Republic.

Hissar. See **Alabanda.**

Hissarlik (hi.sär.lik'). See under **Troy.**

Hist (hist). Character in *The Deerslayer* (1841), novel by James Fenimore Cooper.

Histiaea (his.ti.ē'ą). Former name of **Oreus.**

Histiaeus (his.ti.ē'us). Executed at Sardis, Asia Minor, 494 B.C. Tyrant of Miletus, a friend of Darius I of Persia. Darius became suspicious of his ambitions in Thrace and kept him at the court at Susa. Histiaeus engineered a revolt among the Ionians, undertook to put the revolt down, and, once freed of Darius's restraint, warred against Persia. He was captured and executed by Artaphernes, governor of Ionia.

Histoire Comique de Francion (ēs.twär ko.mēk dę fräń.syôń). [Eng. trans., *"Comic History of Francion."*] Novel by Charles Sorel, published in 1623. It is an early attempt at a novel of everyday manners.

Histoire de Gil Blas de Santillane (ēs.twär dę zhēl blàs dę säń.tē.yán). See **Gil Blas de Santillane, Histoire de.**

Histoire des imaginations extravagantes de M. Ouffle ē.stwär dā.zē.mą.zhē.nà.syôń ek.strą.vą.gänt dę mę.syė öfl). See **Ouffle, Histoire des imaginations extravagantes de M.**

Histoire du Châtelain de Coucy et de la dame de Fayel (ēs.twär dų shat.lań dę kǫ.sē ā dę là dàm dę fa.yel). See **Châtelain de Coucy et de la dame de Fayel, Histoire du.**

Histonium (his.tō′ni.um). Ancient name of **Vasto,** Italy.

Historia Miscella (his.tō′ri.ạ mi.sel′ạ). First part of Muratori's great collection of the *Scriptores Rerum Italicarum.* The first 11 books are substantially the work of Eutropius and reach down to the death of Jovian. The authorship of the following books is generally attributed to Paulus Diaconus, of Aquileia, who died in 799, and the completion of the work to Landulf the Wise, who flourished in the 11th century. The writer, who is confessedly a mere compiler, interweaves long passages from Jornandes, Orosius, the Annalists, and others.

History of Anthony Waring (an′thō.ni wār′ing), **The** Novel by May Sinclair, published in 1927.

History of Cardenio (kär.dē′ni.ō), **The.** See **Cardenio, The History of.**

History of Colonel Jack (or **Jaque**) (jak). See **Colonel Jack** (or **Jaque**), **History of.**

History of Jacob Stahl (jā′kọb stäl′), **The Early.** Novel by John Davys Beresford, published in 1911. It is the first volume of a trilogy, dealing with the adventures of an architect hero. Its companion volumes are *A Candidate for Truth* (1912) and *The Invisible Event* (1915).

History of John Bull (jon′ bul′), **The.** See **John Bull, The History of.**

History of Jonathan Wild the Great (jon′ạ.thạn wīld′), **The.** See **Jonathan Wild the Great, The History of.**

History of Mr. Polly (pol′i), **The.** Novel by H. G. Wells, published in 1910. It is the story of Alfred Polly, a small shopkeeper who runs away from home and responsibility, and establishes his own "death." Returning after five years of freedom, he finds that his wife, Miriam, is getting along satisfactorily. Polly then goes back to the Potwell Inn and the "plump woman" with whom he has a happy understanding.

History of New York, From the Beginning of the World to the End of the Dutch Dynasty, by Diedrich Knickerbocker (nū yôrk′; duch; dī′drik nik′ėr.bok.ėr), **A.** Burlesque history by Washington Irving, published in 1809 and revised in 1812, 1819, and 1848.

History of Orlando Furioso (ôr.lan′dō fö.ri.ō′sō), **The.** See **Orlando Furioso, The History of.**

History of Sandford and Merton (san′fọrd; mėr′tọn). See **Sandford and Merton, History of.**

History of Science Society, Inc. Organization founded in 1924 (incorporated 1925) for the purpose of fostering the interest and the study of the history of science. It maintains headquarters at Harvard University and publishes *Isis* (quarterly).

History of Susanna (sö.zan′ạ), **The.** See under **Susanna.**

History of the Conquest of Mexico (mek′si.kō). Work by William Hickling Prescott, published in three volumes in 1843.

History of the Conquest of Peru (pē.rō′). Work by William Hickling Prescott, published in two volumes in 1847.

History of the Dividing Line. Journal kept by William Byrd during 1729; it was published in 1841 after being found among the Westover Manuscripts.

History of the Norman Conquest of England (nôr′-mạn; ing′glạnd). See **Norman Conquest of England, History of the.**

History of the Plimmeth Plantation (plim′ėth). See **Plimmeth Plantation, History of the.**

History of the Worthies of England (ing′glạnd). See **Worthies of England, History of the.**

Histriomastix (his″tri.ō.mas′tiks). Play by John Marston, produced before 1599, in which year Jonson satirized it in his *Every Man Out of His Humour.* It was printed in 1610. Chrisoganus is a distinct caricature of Jonson.

Histrio-Mastix, the Player's Scourge, or Actor's Tragaedie (traj′ẹ.di). Treatise by William Prynne, published in 1632, though dated 1633. The book was designed to promote the total suppression of stage plays. In 1649 a mock retraction, entitled *Mr. William Prynne, his Defence of Stage-Plays, or a Retraction of a former Book of his called Histrio-Mastix,* was published.

Hit (hit). [Ancient name, **Is.**] Town in W central Iraq, in the *liwa* (province) of Dulaim, situated on the Euphrates River ab. 90 mi. W of Baghdad. It is famous for its wells of bitumen, used in building the walls of Babylon. Pop. ab. 5,000.

Hitchcock (hich′kok), **Albert Spear.** b. at Owosso, Mich., Sept. 4, 1865; d. Dec. 16, 1935. American agrostologist (botanist specializing in grasses). He was agrostologist (1901–24) and head botanist (1924 *et seq.*) in charge of systematic agrostology in the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Hitchcock, Alfred Joseph. b. Aug. 13, 1899—. British motion-picture director. In 1920 he found employment in the technical division of the Famous Players-Lasky British studios, and in 1923 joined Gainsborough Pictures as a production manager and art director, also writing scenarios. Since 1925 he has been a director, sharing in the credit for a large number of successful films, both serious and light, including *The Farmer's Wife, Blackmail, Juno and the Paycock, Secret Agent, Sabotage, Rebecca, Suspicion, Foreign Correspondent, Shadow of a Doubt, Spellbound,* and *Lifeboat.*

Hitchcock, Charles Henry. b. at Amherst, Mass., Aug. 23, 1836; d. at Honolulu, Nov. 5, 1919. American geologist; son of Edward Hitchcock (1793–1864).

Hitchcock, Edward. b. at Deerfield, Mass., May 24, 1793; d. at Amherst, Mass., Feb. 27, 1864. American geologist. He was president of Amherst College (1845–54), with the professorship of natural theology and geology. Among his works are *Geology of the Connecticut Valley* (1823), *Elementary Geology* (1840), *Fossil Footsteps* (1848), *Religion of Geology* (1851), *Illustrations of Surface Geology* (1856), *Supplement to the Ichnology of New England* (1865), *Elementary and Popular Treatise on Geology* (with Charles H. Hitchcock, 1860), and *Anatomy and Physiology* (with Edward Hitchcock, Jr., 1860).

Hitchcock, Edward. b. at Amherst, Mass., May 23, 1828; d. Feb. 15, 1911. American physician; son of Edward Hitchcock (1793–1864). His appointment (1861) as professor of physical education and hygiene at Amherst College was the first made in the U.S. From 1879 he was a member of the Massachusetts State Board of Health, Lunacy, and Charity.

Hitchcock, Ethan Allen. b. at Mobile, Ala., Sept. 19, 1835; d. at Washington, D.C., April 9, 1909. American diplomat and cabinet officer. He was minister (1897–98) and ambassador (1898) to Russia, and was secretary of the interior (1898–1907) under McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt, helping to carry out the latter's conservation program. His diary, *Fifty Years in Camp and Field,* edited by W. A. Croffut, was published in 1910.

Hitchcock, Frank Harris. b. at Amherst, Ohio, Oct. 5, 1867; d. at Tucson, Ariz., Aug. 5, 1935. American lawyer and government official, postmaster general (1909–13) under Taft. He was chairman of the Republican national committee in 1908 and conducted the presidential campaign of that year.

Hitchcock, Gilbert Monell. b. at Omaha, Neb., Sept. 18, 1859; d. at Washington, D.C., Feb. 2, 1934. American newspaper publisher and politician. He founded (1885) the Omaha *Evening World,* which he consolidated (1889) with the Omaha *World* as the *World-Herald.* He was a member of the House of Representatives (1903–05, 1907–11) and of the Senate (1911–23), where he led the fight, against Lodge, Borah, and other senators, to adopt the Treaty of Versailles and bring the U.S. into the League of Nations, especially after President Wilson's physical breakdown in September, 1919.

Hitchcock, Lambert. b. at Cheshire, Conn., 1795; d. 1852. American chair manufacturer. Trained as a cabinetmaker, in 1818 he turned to the manufacture of chair parts for sale to chairmakers, establishing a small factory in the town of Barkhamsted in his native state. Before long he discontinued making parts for others, and began turning out complete chairs. Hitchcock chairs, well adapted to the needs and tastes of the time, and notably well made, found so large a market (along with the rocking chairs which he also manufactured) that eventually the factory employed as many as 100 workers, and a village grew up about it which was for some years known as Hitchcockville (it is now Riverton, near Simsbury)

Hitchcock, Raymond. b. at Auburn, N.Y., Oct. 22, 1865; d. at Beverly Hills, Calif., Nov. 25, 1929. American actor, noted as a musical comedy comedian.

Hitchcock, Roswell Dwight. b. at East Machias, Me., Aug. 15, 1817; d. at Somerset, Mass., June 16, 1887. American clergyman and theologian. He was president (1880 *et seq.*) of Union Theological Seminary (New York).

Hitchendon (hich'ẹn.dọn). See **Hughenden.**

Hitchin (hich'in). Urban district and market town in SE England, in Hertfordshire ab. 14 mi. NW of Hertford, ab. 32 mi. N of London by rail. 19,959 (1951).

Hither India (in'di.ạ). See **India, Hither.**

Hither Pomerania (pom.ẹ.rā'ni.ạ). See under **Pomerania.**

Hitler (hit'lẽr), **Adolf.** [Alleged original surname, **Schicklgruber.**] b. at Braunau, Austria, April 20, 1889; thought to have committed suicide at Berlin, April 29, 1945. German chancellor and Führer, leader of the National Socialist (Nazi) Party. The son of an Austrian customs official, he lived at Vienna (1907–13) as an unskilled laborer and commercial artist; during World War I he served in a Bavarian regiment as an enlisted man, and after the war was an informer for the Reichswehr at Munich, where he joined a small political group, the National Socialist German Workers Party, which he developed into a powerful organization. In 1923, in collaboration with Ludendorff, he made an unsuccessful attempt, in the so-called Beer Hall Putsch, to overthrow the Bavarian government; sentenced to serve for five years, he was soon released; during his internment he wrote *Mein Kampf* (2 vols., 1925–26). He reorganized his party, shifting his main activities to north Germany; won assistance (1930) from the German National People's Party led by Hugenberg, and was named reichschancellor by President Hindenburg on Jan. 30, 1933; proceeded to organize Germany as a totalitarian state; after Hindenburg's death (August, 1934), Hitler was elected Führer for life. He inaugurated the rearmament of Germany and the remilitarization of the Rhineland; incorporated Austria into the Reich in March, 1938; negotiated the Munich agreement (September, 1938) which led to the dismemberment of Czechoslovakia; concluded (August, 1939) a nonaggression pact with Russia; by his attack on Poland (Sept. 1, 1939), he touched off World War II. His successes were founded on winning the majority of the German people by a ruthless combination of propaganda and terror; he made anti-Semitism a part of official German policy and dominated the international scene by skillfully exploiting existing discords. In the spring of 1940 Hitler's army overran Denmark and Norway, and invaded Belgium, the Netherlands, and France in May, 1940; he occupied the Balkans, and attacked Russia in June, 1941; Hitler assumed full military responsibility by becoming commander in chief on Dec. 22, 1941. After the Stalingrad disaster (February, 1943) and the collapse of the North African campaign (1942–43), his military fortunes steadily declined until the catastrophic downfall of the Third Reich in 1945. The name Schicklgruber was actually never held by Hitler. It was the name of Hitler's grandmother and was held by his father until he legally acquired the name Hitler.

Hitopadesha (hi.tō.pạ.dā'shạ). In Sanskrit literature, the book of "Good Counsel." The Hitopadesha is not an original work, but an excellent compilation of ancient material. The sources are expressly said to be "the *Panchatantra* and another work." The author or editor is said to have been Naravana and his patron, the prince Dhavalachandra. The work is at least 500 years old.

Hitotsubashi (hē.tō.tsö.bä.shē). [Also: **Yoshinobu**; Chinese, **Keiki.**] b. 1837; d. 1902. Last of the Japanese shoguns, remembered for having surrendered his powers voluntarily to the sovereign in 1867. Although leader of the shogun party, which was opposed to foreigners, he himself realized from the events of 1857–66 that it was no longer possible to keep closed the Japanese door. His resignation therefore ended 700 years of the shogun system of government in Japan, and opened the country to modernization.

Hitra (hit'rä). [Former name, **Hitteren** (hit'ẹ.rẹn).] Island of W Norway, W of Trondheim. Area, ab. 218 sq. mi.; pop. 3,103 (1946).

Hitti (hit'i), **Philip Khuri.** b. at Shimlan, Mt. Lebanon, Syria, June 24, 1886—. American Orientalist. Author of *The Origins of the Islamic State* (1916), *The Syrians in America* (1924), *Syria and the Syrians* (1926), *The Origins of the Druze People and Religion* (1929), *History of the Arabs* (1937), and other books.

Hittite (hit'īt). Language of the ancient Hittites, now classified as basically Indo-European (Anatolian subfamily) and embracing the languages or dialects known as Lycian, Lydian, and Luwian or Luish, and also a number of smaller non-Indo-European languages such as Khattish and Khurrish.

Hittites (hit'īts). Ancient people in Asia Minor c2000–1200 B.C., traditionally descended from Heth, son of Canaan, the son of Ham. They settled in the region of Hebron on the hill, are mentioned as one of the seven principal Canaanite tribes, and sometimes as comprising the whole Canaanite population. Hittite kings are mentioned who seem to have dwelt N of Palestine. About the middle of the 9th century B.C. they disappear from Biblical history. Some scholars, however, distinguish the latter as Syrian Hittites, whom they consider a different group from the Canaanite Hittites. Historically it is assumed that the Hittites were a people of Indo-European stock who invaded the region known as Cappadocia c1800 B.C., conquered its people, and retained their power in Asia Minor until c1200 B.C., when they were overcome by Rameses II. Thothmes III of the XVIIIth dynasty fought with them c1600 B.C. in Megiddo. Later Seti attacked them c1350 B.C., and Rameses II (the supposed Pharaoh of the oppression) defeated them at Kadesh, on the Orontes, c1200 B.C. and married a Hittite princess. Thracian, Phrygian, and Assyrian invasions finally overthrew them late in the 12th century B.C. Monuments have been discovered since 1872 in Hama, Aleppo, Carchemish, Cappadocia, Lycaonia, and Lydia, which would show that the Hittite empire once spread over the greater part of Asia Minor; and it may be that from there they at one time pushed their way into N Syria. The question whether they formed one people with the Hittites of the Canaanite stock remains an open one. The inscriptions on these monuments are in hieroglyphic characters.

Hittorf (hit'ôrf), **Johann Wilhelm.** b. at Bonn, Germany, March 27, 1824; d. at Münster, Germany, Nov. 28, 1914. German physicist. He is known for his researches in the migration of ions during electrolysis; he first measured the relative velocities of different ions pulled through water by an electric field (1853–59), a significant step leading toward Arrhenius's ionic theory (1884). He also studied the passivity of metals and the spectra of gases and vapors. He did very early work in the nature of the cathode rays, anticipating Crookes to some extent.

Hittorff (ē.tôrf), **Jacques Ignace.** b. at Cologne, Germany, Aug. 20, 1792; d. at Paris, March 25, 1867. French architect. His chief work is the Church of Saint Vincent de Paul at Paris.

Hitze (hit'sẹ), **Franz.** b. at Hanemike, Germany, March 16, 1851; d. at Nauheim, Germany, July 20, 1921. German politician and Roman Catholic priest. He was a Centrist Party member of the Prussian diet (1882–93, 1898–1912). As member (1884–1921) of the Reichstag, he was active in drafting social insurance laws.

Hitzig (hit'siċh), **Ferdinand.** b. at Hauingen, Baden, Germany, June 23, 1807; d. at Heidelberg, Baden, Germany, Jan. 22, 1875. German Biblical scholar.

Hitzig, Friedrich. b. at Berlin, April 8, 1811; d. Oct. 11, 1881. German architect.

Hitzig, Julius Eduard. b. at Berlin, 1780; d. 1849. German jurist and writer. He is remembered for biographies of his literary friends including Zacharias Werner (1823), E. T. A. Hoffmann (1823, 1839), and Adelbert Chamisso (1839–40).

Hiva Oa (hē'vạ ō'ạ). [Also: **Hivo-Oa**; former Spanish name, **La Dominica.**] Volcanic island in Marquesas Islands, C Pacific Ocean. The central mountain peaks rise to ab. 4,130 ft. The French painter Paul Gauguin spent his last years on Hiva Oa, and is buried there. Chief town, Atuona; area, ab. 154 sq. mi.; pop. 836 (1946).

Hivites (hī'vīts). Ancient Canaanite people in N Palestine, near Jerusalem, who were conquered by the Hebrews.

Hivo-Oa (hē'vọ.ō'ạ). See **Hiva Oa.**

Hjälmaren (yel'mä.rẹn). [Also: **Hjelmar, Hjelmaren.**] Lake in SE Sweden, ab. 10 mi. SW of Lake Malaren, into which it discharges. Area, ab. 187 sq. mi.

Hjärne (yer'nę), **Harald Gabriel.** b. at Klastorp, Sweden, May 2, 1848; d. at Uppsala, Sweden, Jan. 6, 1922. Swedish historian.

Hjelmar (yel'mär) or **Hjelmaren** (yel'mä.rən). See **Hjälmaren.**

Hjørring (yėr'ing). *Amt* (county) of Denmark, in N Jutland, including the northernmost part of Jutland and the island of Laesø; important fisheries; dairying and cereal growing. Capital, Hjørring; area, ab. 1,102 sq. mi.; pop. 164,845 (1945).

Hjørring. City in Denmark, in N Jutland, capital of the *amt* (county) of Hjørring. It is a traffic junction and commercial center near the northernmost tip of the Jutland peninsula; the harbor and beach of Hirthals are ab. 10 mi. N. 13,346 (1945).

Hjort (yört), **Johan.** b. 1869; d. 1948. Norwegian biologist and oceanographer. He was director of fisheries of the Norwegian government (1900–17), and a professor at the University of Oslo (1921–39). With Sir John Murray he was the author of *The Depths of the Oceans* (1912), and individually, of *The Human Value of Biology* (1938).

Hjørund Fjord (yė'run). [Also, **Jørund Fjord.**] One of the most noted fjords in W Norway, SE of Alesund. Length, ab. 21 mi.

Hlanganu (hläng.gä'nö). [Also: **Bahlanganu, Nhlanganu, Vahlanganu.**] Central subgroup of the Bantu-speaking Tonga of S Mozambique in SE Africa. This subgroup includes the Sobyana, Ndjondjela, and Shangana.

Hlavi (hlä'vē). [Also, **VaHlavi.**] Central subgroup of the Bantu-speaking Tonga of S Mozambique in SE Africa. This subgroup includes the Makuma, Nkwinka, Mwawundja, and Mapsanganyi.

Hlengwe (hlāng'gwā). [Also, **Balengwe.**] Northern subgroup of the Bantu-speaking Tonga of S Mozambique in SE Africa. This subgroup includes the Tshauke, Shishongi, Mbenjana, and Muhungu.

Hlér (hlār). Old Norse name of **Aegir.**

Hlinka (hling'kä), **Father Andrej.** b. at Černova, Austria-Hungary, Sept. 27, 1864; d. at Buzomberck, Czechoslovakia, Aug. 16, 1938. Slovak ecclesiastic and politician. He was active in the anti-Hungarian movement in Slovakia before World War I, and was later Slovak leader of the opposition to the Czechoslovak republic. He advocated Slovak autonomy, defended clerical interests, and was a foe of Czech reconstruction in Slovakia. His policy was directed against the educational, land, and administrative reforms sponsored by the government. He was jailed briefly for libeling the president in 1926, but continued to refuse offers of reconciliation which were made by the government. During the crisis that led to the Munich conference, Hlinka and his Slovak political adherents refused to coöperate with the Hodža cabinet and preferred to join their claims for autonomy with those of Henlein and the Sudeten Germans.

Hlond (ʜlônt), **August.** b. at Breckowicz, Poland, July 5, 1881; d. at Warsaw, Poland, Oct. 22, 1948. Polish primate and cardinal. He became bishop in 1922 and archbishop with the title of Polish Primate in 1926. A year later he became a cardinal. During World War II he was interned by the Germans. The Vatican returned him (1945) to Poland, where he defended with great energy the rights of the Roman Catholic Church against the antireligious policy of the communist Warsaw regime.

Hlučín (hlö'chēn). [German, **Hultschin.**] Town in Czechoslovakia, in the *kraj* (region) of Ostrava, in N Moravia-Silesia, situated N of the Opava River ab. 6 mi. N of Ostrava. It has a hosiery industry and coal mines. The town and the surrounding country (Hultschiner Ländchen) were ceded by Germany to Czechoslovakia in 1919, returned to Germany in 1938, and to Czechoslovakia in 1945. The majority of the population prior to 1945 was German-speaking but it is now largely Czech. 5,064 (1947).

H. M. S. Pinafore, or The Lass that Loved a Sailor (pin'ą.fōr). Full title of **Pinafore.**

Ho (hō). See **Misahohe.**

Hoadly or **Hoadley** (hōd'li), **Benjamin.** b. at Westerham, Kent, England, Nov. 14, 1676; d. at Chelsea, London, April 17, 1761. English divine and controversialist.

Hoadly, Benjamin. b. at London, Feb. 10, 1706; d. at Chelsea, London, Aug. 10, 1757. English physician and author; son of Benjamin Hoadly (1676–1761). He assisted Hogarth in his *Analysis of Beauty.*

Hoan (hōn), **Daniel Webster.** b. at Waukesha, Wis., March 12, 1881—. American politician. He led the movement which resulted in the adoption by Wisconsin of the first workmen's compensation law enacted in the U.S. As a socialist he was elected city attorney of Milwaukee in 1910 and mayor in 1916. He was thereafter reelected until 1940. During World War II he was director of the Office of Civilian Defense. He was the author of *The Failure of Regulation* (1913) and of *City Government* (1936).

Hoangho (hwäng'hō'; Chinese,-hu'). See **Hwang Ho.**

Hoar (hōr), **Ebenezer Rockwood.** b. at Concord, Mass., Feb. 21, 1816; d. there, Jan. 31, 1895. American jurist; son of Samuel Hoar. He was judge of the Massachusetts supreme court (1859–69), U.S. attorney general (1869–70), and member of Congress from Massachusetts (1873–75).

Hoar, George Frisbie. b. at Concord, Mass., Aug. 29, 1826; d. at Worcester, Mass., Sept. 30, 1904. American lawyer and politician. He helped found the Free Soil Party in Massachusetts and was among the first organizers of the Republican Party in that state. Elected (1869) to Congress, he sat in the House of Representatives until 1877, when he went to the U.S. Senate, in which he served until his death. He served on the committee on the judiciary, of which he was chairman for many years, on the committee on claims, and on the committee on privileges and elections. He framed the presidential succession act of 1886 and took part in drafting antitrust and bankruptcy legislation.

Hoar, Leonard. b. at Gloucester, England, c1630; d. Nov. 28, 1675. American clergyman and educator. He became (1672) the third president of Harvard, holding that post until his resignation in 1675.

Hoar, Samuel. b. at Lincoln, Mass., May 18, 1778; d. at Concord, Mass., Nov. 2, 1856. American politician, member of Congress (1835–37) from Massachusetts.

Hoare (hōr), **Prince.** b. at Bath, England, c1755; d. at Brighton, England, Dec. 22, 1834. English painter and playwright; son of William Hoare.

Hoare, Sir Richard Colt. b. at Stourhead, Wiltshire, England, Dec. 9, 1758; d. there, May 19, 1838. English antiquary and topographer.

Hoare, Samuel John Gurney. [Title, 1st Viscount **Templewood.**] b. Feb. 24, 1880—. British diplomat. He was secretary of state for air (1922–24, 1924–29) and secretary of state for India (1931–35). As secretary of state for foreign affairs (1935), he became notorious for his efforts to appease Italy in the Italo-Ethiopian War of 1935. He negotiated the Hoare-Laval agreement whereby Italy was practically given Ethiopia as a protectorate, despite the promises of Stanley Baldwin that he would support League of Nations action. Hoare was forced to resign and Anthony Eden replaced him. He was first lord of the admiralty (1936–37), secretary of state for home affairs (1937–39), lord privy seal (1939–40), secretary of state for air (1940), and ambassador to Spain on special mission (1940–44).

Hoare, William. b. c1706; d. at Bath, England, in December, 1792. English historical and portrait painter.

Hoare-Laval Agreement (lä.väl'). Agreement between British Foreign Secretary Sir John Gurney Hoare and French Foreign Minister Pierre Laval in December, 1935. It was announced as a peace proposal in the Italo-Ethiopian War. However, by delineating a wide Italian zone of "economic expansion and settlement" and proposing territorial exchanges, its effect was actually to give Italy two thirds of Ethiopia. The proposals were widely denounced as a betrayal of the League of Nations and led in Great Britain to Hoare's replacement as foreign secretary by Anthony Eden.

Hoban (hō'bąn), **James.** b. at Callan, County Kilkenny, Ireland, c1762; d. at Washington, D.C., Dec. 8, 1831. American architect. For several years he lived in South Carolina, and designed the first capitol of that state, at Columbia. In 1792, when the federal capital (not yet named Washington) was being laid out in the District of Columbia, he submitted the winning design for the presidential mansion, and was retained to supervise its construction. In planning this handsome mansion, which

later came to be called the White House, Hoban followed largely the design of Leinster House at Dublin. He was also employed as one of the supervisors of construction of the federal capitol; he designed two of the earliest hotels erected in the new city, rebuilt the White House after its destruction by the British in 1814, designed and erected a building to house the state and the war departments, and had a hand in the construction of many other structures at Washington.

Hobart (hō′bȧrt -bärt). [Former names: **Hobarton** (hō′bȧr.tọn, -bär), **Hobart Town.**] City in SE Australia, capital of the state of Tasmania, situated on the W shore of the estuary of the river Derwent. It was founded in 1804, and is the chief commercial city and port of the state, and the second oldest city in the Commonwealth. There are manufacturing industries (woolens, textiles, confectionery, machine shops), and a large zinc refinery is at nearby Risdon. Hobart is the seat of Tasmania University (established 1890). Pop. of metropolitan Hobart, 76,534; of city, 56,640 (1947).

Hobart (hō′bȧrt). City in NW Indiana, in Lake County: residential city; clay products. 10,244 (1950).

Hobart. [Called the **"City of Iris."**] City in SW Oklahoma, county seat of Kiowa County, in an agricultural area: processing center for cotton. 5,380 (1950).

Hobart, Alice Tisdale. [Maiden name, **Nourse.**] b. at Lockport, N.Y., Jan. 28, 1882—. American novelist. Author of *Pioneering Where the World Is Old* (1917), *By the City of the Long Sand* (1926), *Pidgin Cargo* (1929; republished as *River Supreme*, 1934), *Oil for the Lamps of China* (1933) and a sequel, *Their Own Country* (1940), *Yang and Yin* (1936), *The Cup and the Sword* (1942), *The Peacock Sheds His Tail* (1945), *The Serpent-Wreathed Staff* (1951), and other books.

Hobart (hō′bȧrt, -bärt), **Augustus Charles.** [Called **Hobart Pasha.**] b. at Walton-on-the-Wolds, Leicestershire, England, April 1, 1822; d. at Milan, Italy, June 19, 1886. English admiral in the Turkish service; brother of Vere Henry Hobart. He was a blockade runner off North Carolina during the Civil War, became naval adviser to the sultan of Turkey in 1867, suppressed the Cretan rebellion in 1867, was appointed admiral, with the title of pasha, in 1869, reorganized the Turkish fleet and operated against Russia in the Black Sea in 1877, and was promoted *mushir* or marshal of the Turkish empire in 1881.

Hobart (hō′bȧrt), **Garret Augustus.** b. at Long Branch, N.J., June 3, 1844; d. at Paterson, N.J., Nov. 21, 1899. American lawyer and Republican politician, Vice-President of the United States (1897–99).

Hobart, George Vere. b. at Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, Canada, Jan. 16, 1867; d. Jan. 31, 1926. American humorist and dramatist. A humorous writer for the Baltimore *News* and *American*, he wrote for 16 years the "Dinkelspiel" papers, and was the author of the "John Henry" books (1901–04), 15 volumes of comic stories, and *Li'l Verses for Li'l Fellers* (1903). He wrote the plays *After Office Hours*, *Miss Print*, and *Sally in Our Alley*, was co-author of the drama *Wildfire*, the comedies *Our Mrs. McChesney*, *Buddies*, *Sonny*, and the morality play *Experience*.

Hobart (hō′bȧrt, -bärt), **John.** [Title, 1st Earl of **Buckinghamshire.**] b. c1694; d. Sept. 22, 1756. English political leader; brother of Henrietta Howard (1681–1767), later Countess of Suffolk, whose influence with George II is suggested by some sources as contributing to Hobart's rapid rise to honor. He was a member of Parliament (1715, 1722–28), treasurer of the chamber (1727), and lord lieutenant of Norfolk and privy councilor (1745).

Hobart, John. [Title, 2nd Earl of **Buckinghamshire.**] b. Aug. 17, 1723; d. Sept. 3, 1793. English diplomat; son of John Hobart (c1694–1756). He was a member of Parliament (1747–56), comptroller of the royal household (1755), ambassador (1762–65) to Russia, and lord lieutenant (1777–80) of Ireland.

Hobart (hō′bȧrt), **John Henry.** b. Sept. 14, 1775; d. Sept. 12, 1830. Protestant Episcopal bishop of New York (1816–30).

Hobart (hō′bȧrt, -bärt), **Robert.** [Titles: Baron **Hobart,** 4th Earl of **Buckinghamshire.**] b. May 6, 1760; d. Feb. 16, 1816. English statesman; grandson of John Hobart (c1694–1756). He was chief secretary (1789–93) to the lord lieutenant of Ireland, where he opposed the Roman Catholic party, and served as governor (1794–98) of Madras. He was recalled because of a dispute with Sir John Shore, governor general of India, and served as secretary for war and the colonies (1801–04). He held the post of president of the board of control for Indian affairs from 1812.

Hobart, Vere Henry. [Title, Baron **Hobart.**] b. at Welbourn, Lincolnshire, England, Dec. 8, 1818; d. at Madras, India, April 27, 1875. English governor (1872–75) of Madras; brother of Augustus Charles Hobart. After serving (1840–42) as clerk to the board of trade, he was promoted (1861) to a senior clerkship and sent to investigate Turkish financial affairs. He was appointed director general of the Ottoman Bank at Constantinople, and became (February, 1872) governor of Madras, where he endeavored to improve the social status of the natives and to promote general education.

Hobbema (hôb′ę.mä), **Meindert** (or **Minderhout**). b. at Amsterdam, or Koeverdam, Netherlands, c1638; d. at Amsterdam, in December, 1709. Dutch landscape painter. He was influenced in style by Ruisdael. He is noted for his atmospheric effects, tone, and brilliancy. In many of his landscapes figures have been painted by other artists. His picture *The Hermitage, St. Petersburg* (1663) is owned by the New York Historical Society.

Hobbes (hobz), **John Oliver.** Pseudonym of **Craigie, Pearl Mary Teresa.**

Hobbes, Thomas. b. at Westport (now in Malmesbury), Wiltshire, England, April 5, 1588; d. at Hardwick Hall, Dec. 4, 1679. English philosopher. His father, Thomas Hobbes, was vicar of Charlton and Westport. In 1603 Hobbes entered Magdalen Hall, Oxford, where he graduated in 1608. He soon entered the service of William Cavendish (later 1st Earl of Devonshire) as tutor and companion to his eldest son (later 2nd Earl of Devonshire), and retained this position until the death of his pupil in 1628. They made a continental tour in 1610. In 1629 he became traveling tutor to the son of Sir Gervase Clifton, and visited Paris and, probably, Italy. He returned to the service of the Cavendishes in 1631 as tutor to the 3rd Earl of Devonshire, with whom he made (1634–37) an extended tour on the Continent, during which he established friendly relations with many distinguished men, including Galileo, Gassendi, Mersenne, and Descartes. Previous to this time (probably before 1625) he had served Francis Bacon as amanuensis, and in translating some of his essays into Latin. He lived with Devonshire until 1640, when fear of persecution by Parliament for his political opinions drove him to Paris, where he remained until 1651, when, in the belief that his life was in danger from those who accused him of heterodoxy and even atheism, he fled back to England and became reconciled to the Cromwellian government. For a time in 1646 he instructed the Prince of Wales (later Charles II) in mathematics. After the Restoration he lived with the Earl of Devonshire. Hobbes was a pronounced nominalist in philosophy, an antagonist of scholasticism, one of the suggesters of the associational psychology, and a leader of modern rationalism. He insisted especially upon the complete separation of theology and philosophy, and the subordination of the church to the state. He is best known for his doctrine that the power of the state is absolute as against the individual, that it is the "Leviathan" that swallows all, a mortal god who, like the Deity, governs according to his pleasure, and gives peace and security to his subjects. His chief works are a translation of Thucydides's *De cive* (1642), *Human Nature, or the Fundamental Elements of Policy* (1650), *De corpore politico* (1650), *Leviathan, or the Matter, Form, and Power of a Commonwealth, Ecclesiastical and Civil* (1651), and *Of Liberty and Necessity* (1654). His collected works (five in Latin) were edited (1839–45) by Sir W. Molesworth in 16 volumes.

Hobbs (hobz). City in SE New Mexico, in Lea County: marketing center for a petroleum, livestock, and fruit and vegetable producing area. 13,875 (1950).

Hobbs, William Herbert. b. at Worcester, Mass., July 2, 1864—. American geologist. He was director (1926–30) of the aerological researches of the University of Michigan Greenland expedition. Author of *Earthquakes* (1907), *Characteristics of Existing Glaciers* (1911), *Earth Features*

and Their Meaning (1912), *Cruises Along By-Ways of the Pacific* (1923), *Peary* (1936), *Explorers of the Antarctic* (1941), *Fortress Islands of the Pacific* (1945), and others.

Hobby (hob'i), **Oveta Culp.** b. at Killeen, Tex., Jan. 19, 1905—. American government official, newspaper executive, and former army officer. In April, 1953, she became secretary of the new Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (although she had already been accorded cabinet status by President Eisenhower, even prior to establishment of the new department, as head of the Federal Security Agency). She became (1938) executive vice-president of the Houston *Post*, and served (1942–45) as director, with the rank of colonel, of the U.S. Women's Auxiliary Army Corps (WAAC), which in 1943 became known as the Women's Army Corps (WAC).

Höber (hē'bėr), **Rudolf.** b. at Stettin, in Pomerania, Dec. 27, 1873; d. at Philadelphia, Sept. 5, 1953. German pharmacologist, known for studies on cell physiology.

Hobertus (hō.ber'tus), **Jacob.** See **Obrecht, Jacob.**

Hobhouse (hob'hous), **John Cam.** [Title, Baron **Broughton de Gyfford.**] b. at Redland, near Bristol, England, June 27, 1786; d. at London, June 3, 1869. English politician and writer. He entered Parliament in 1820, became secretary at war in 1832, and was appointed chief secretary for Ireland in March, 1833, but soon resigned his office and his seat. He reëntered Parliament in 1834, and was president of the board of control (1835–41, 1846–52). In 1819 he was arrested and committed to Newgate Prison for an anonymous pamphlet (*A Trifling Mistake in Thomas, Lord Erskine's recent Preface*), the publication of which was held to be a breach of privilege by the House of Commons. He was one of the intimate friends of Lord Byron, a connection which was formed at Cambridge. They traveled together (1809–10) on the Continent. Hobhouse was one of Byron's executors. He was created Lord Broughton in 1851. He wrote *Historical Illustrations of the Fourth Canto of "Childe Harold"* (2nd ed., 1818), *A Journey through Albania* (1813), and others. His *Diaries, Correspondence, and Memoranda* could not be opened until the year 1900. His *Recollections of a Long Life* (1909–12) were edited by his daughter.

Hobhouse, Leonard Trelawney. b. at St. Ive, near Kiskeard, Cornwall, England, Sept. 8, 1864; d. at Alençon, France, June 21, 1929. English journalist, philosopher, and sociologist. He was an advocate of "New Trade Unionism" in the 1880's. He was editor of the *Manchester Guardian* (1897–1902) and of the *Sociological Review* (1903–05), and political editor of *The Tribune* (1906–07). Author of *Labour Movement* (1893), *The Theory of Knowledge* (1896), *Mind in Evolution* (1906), *Liberalism* (1913), *The Rational Good* (1921), *The Elements of Social Justice* (1922), *The Metaphysical Theory of the State* (1918), and *Social Development* (1924).

Hobkirk's Hill (hob'kėrks). Place near Camden, S.C. Here on April 25, 1781, the British under Francis Rawdon-Hastings defeated the Americans under Greene, in what is sometimes called the second battle of Camden.

Hobohm (hō'bōm), **Martin.** b. at Friesdorf, Germany, Sept. 12, 1883—. German historian. An opponent of German chauvinism, he wrote *Die alldeutsche Bewegung, eine politische Schuld und Gefahr* (The Pan-German Movement, a Political Guilt and Danger, 1915) and *Chauvinismus und Weltkrieg* (Chauvinism and World War, 1919).

Hoboken (hō'bō.kẹn). Town in N Belgium, in the province of Antwerp, situated on the Schelde River ab. 3 mi. SW of Antwerp, of which it is a suburb: shipyards; machinery and woolen textile manufactures. 31,725 (1947).

Hoboken. City in NE New Jersey, in Hudson County, on the Hudson River opposite New York, and just N of Jersey City: terminus of several steamship and railway lines; maintains a unique "seatrain" freight service; manufacturing industries. It is the seat of Stevens Institute of Technology. 50,676 (1950).

Hobrecht (hō'brecht), **Jacob.** See **Obrecht, Jacob.**

Hobson (hob'sọn), **Ernest William.** b. at Derby, England, Oct. 27, 1856; d. April 18, 1933. English mathematician who is noted for his work in the theory of functions. His most important books are *The Theory of Functions of a Real Variable and the Theory of Fourier Series* (1907) and *The Theory of Spherical and Ellipsoidal Harmonics* (1931).

Hobson, John Atkinson. b. at Derby, England, July 6, 1858; d. at Hampstead, London, April 1, 1940. English economist. Known as a pioneer of the welfare school of economic thought, he advanced the oversaving theory of the business cycle. His works include *Problems of Poverty* (1891), *The Problem of the Unemployed* (1896), *Imperialism* (1902; revised, 1938), *Problems of a New World* (1921), *Wealth and Life—A Human Evaluation* (1929), *God and Mammon* (1931), *Democracy* (1934), and *Confessions of an Economic Heretic* (1938).

Hobson, Richmond Pearson. b. at Greensboro, Ala., Aug. 17, 1870; d. at New York, March 16, 1937. American naval officer. He was noted for his exploit in blowing up the U.S. collier *Merrimac* in an attempt to block the channel of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, on June 3, 1898. He was a Democratic member of Congress from Alabama (1907–15). He lectured and wrote extensively, advocating international peace, prohibition, and American naval supremacy. He was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor (1933) for his *Merrimac* exploit.

Hobson, Thomas. b. c1544; d. Jan. 1, 1630. English carrier and keeper of a livery stable at Cambridge, whose habit of obliging his customers to take the horse that happened to be nearest the door gave rise to the expression "Hobson's choice," that is, "this or none." Milton wrote two kindly poems about him and Steele wrote (*Spectator*, Oct. 14, 1712) an essay on his life.

Hoccleve (hok'lēv), **Thomas.** See **Occleve, Thomas.**

Hoch (hōch). See **Aepinus.**

Hochberg (hōch'berk), Count of. Original title of **William** (of *Baden*).

Hochberg vom Fürstenstein (hōch'berk fom für'stẹn-shtīn), Count **Volko von.** [Pseudonym, **J. H. Franz.**] b. at Fürstenstein Castle, in Silesia, Jan. 23, 1843; d. at Salzbrunn, Germany, Dec. 1, 1926. German theater manager and composer. He was general intendant (1886–93) of the Prussian theaters, and established (1876) the Silesian music festivals. His compositions include the operas *Die Falkensteiner*, rewritten and renamed *Der Wärwolf* (1881), and *Claudine von Villabella* (1864). He also composed three symphonies, songs, a concerto, three string quartets, and two piano trios.

Hoche (osh), **Lazare.** b. at Montreuil, near Versailles, France, June 25, 1768; d. at Wetzlar, Prussia, Germany, Sept. 19, 1797. French general.

Hochelaga (hosh.ẹ.lag'ạ). Former Indian village on the site of Montreal, Quebec, discovered by Jacques Cartier in 1535.

Hochenegg (hōch'ẹ.nek), **Julius von.** b. at Vienna, Aug. 2, 1859; d. there, May 11, 1940. Austrian surgeon. He is known for his rectal and large intestinal surgery, especially his operation for rectal cancer (1897; called Hochenegg's operation), for his description (1906) of the so-called Hochenegg's symptom in intestinal stenosis, and for the operative treatment (1908) of acromegaly by means of hypophysectomy.

Hocheston (hoks'tọn). See under **Hoxton.**

Hochheim (hō'hīm, hok'-; German, hōch'hīm). Town in W Germany in the *Land* (state) of Hessen, American Zone, formerly in the province of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, situated near the Main River ab. 3 mi. E of Mainz: celebrated white wines. 5,786 (1946).

Ho Chi Minh (hō' chē' min'). [Original name, **Ngyen-Ai-Quoc.**] b. 1892 (or, according to some sources, 1894)—. Indochinese political leader, president (1945) of the republic of Viet-Nam and leader of the Indochinese Communists. Son of an Annamese civil servant, he traveled around the world at the age of 17 as a deck hand on a French boat and spent several years in France, studying, earning his living, and joining in various socialist and revolutionary movements. When he was frustrated in an attempt to interest the Paris Peace Conference (1919) in the Annamese demand for political freedom, he organized the Intercolonial Union of Colored Peoples and founded an anti-imperialist magazine, *Le Paria*, while also contributing to other periodicals. Returning to Indochina in the late 1920's, he there reorganized the nationalist party. After an unsuccessful uprising in 1930, he was arrested by the British police at Hong Kong in 1933 and for some years disappeared from public view. He was

heard of again as leader of the independence party after the virtual capitulation of Indochina to Japan in 1940 and in 1942 formed the Ligue Viet-Minh to obstruct both Japanese aggression and the pro-Japanese administration of the French governor, Admiral Jean Decoux. For the next five years he conducted a guerrilla campaign against the Japanese. To forestall French and foreign recognition of the Japanese-created government under the Annamese emperor Bao-Dai, the resistance forces under Ho's leadership established their own republican government in August, 1945; the emperor resigned as president, and Ho Chi Minh was recognized by the French as head of the de facto republican government. By an agreement of March 6, 1946, the area under nationalist control was defined, but the status of Cochin-China, stronghold of French economic interests, remained unsettled, and fighting recommenced at the end of the year.

Hochkirch (hōĕh'kirĕh). [Also, **Hohkirchen.**] Village in SE Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Saxony, Russian Zone, formerly in the *Kreis* (governmental district) of Bautzen, Saxony, ab. 6 mi. SE of Bautzen. Here on Oct. 14, 1758, the Austrians (ab. 65,000) under Daun defeated the Prussians (ab. 42,000) under Frederick II (Frederick the Great), the loss of the Prussians being ab. 9,000, that of the Austrians ab. 6,000.

Höchst (hĕkst). Former town in W Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Hessen, American Zone, formerly in the province of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, situated on the Main River ab. 6 mi. W of the center of Frankfort on the Main: huge chemical factories of the I. G. Farbenindustrie; machine factories; brewery. It is now incorporated into Frankfort on the Main. Here on June 20, 1622, Tilly defeated Christian of Brunswick. The town suffered considerable war damage in World War II.

Höchstädt (hĕĕh'shtet). Town in S Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Bavaria, American Zone, formerly in the governmental district of Swabia, Bavaria, situated on the Danube River ab. 23 mi. NW of Augsburg. It was the scene of several battles: (1) Sept. 20, 1703, defeat of the Imperialists by the Bavarians and French; (2) Aug. 13, 1704, the battle of Blenheim, called the battle of Höchstädt by the Germans; (3) June 19, 1800, defeat of the Austrians by the French under Moreau. 2,270 (1946).

Hochstetter (hōĕh'shtet.ĕr), **Ferdinand.** b. at Hruschau, in Moravia, Feb. 5, 1861—. Austrian anatomist. He is known for his studies on anthropogeny, especially for his description of postcaval ureter in man (1892) and a method of conservation of corpses.

Hochstetter, Ferdinand von. b. at Esslingen, Württemberg, Germany, April 30, 1829; d. at Oberdöbling, near Vienna, July 18, 1884. German geologist and geographer. He wrote *Neuseeland* (1863), *Geologie von Neuseeland* (1864), *Paläontologie von Neuseeland* (1864), and others.

Hockenheim (hok'ẹn.hīm). Town in S Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Württemberg-Baden, American Zone, formerly in the state of Baden, ab. 7 mi. S of Mannheim: tobacco and asparagus culture; cigar factories, canneries, and other small industries. 12,183 (1950).

Hocking (hok'ing), **Joseph.** b. at St. Stephens, Cornwall, England, Nov. 7, 1860; d. at St. Ives, Cornwall, England, March 4, 1937. English Nonconformist minister, traveler, and novelist; brother of Silas Kitto Hocking. Author of *Jabez Easterbrook* (1891), *Zillah* (1892), *All Men Are Liars* (1895), *Fields of Fair Renown* (1896), *The Scarlet Woman* (1899), *O'er Moor and Fen* (1901), *Follow the Gleam* (1903), *Esau* (1904), *A Strong Man's Vow* (1907), *The Soul of Dominic Wildthorne* (1908), *God and Mammon* (1912), *All for a Scrap of Paper* (1914), *The Path of Glory* and *Tommy and the Maid of Athens* (both 1917), *The Pomp of Yesterday* (1918), *In the Sweat of Thy Brow* (1920), *Prodigal Daughters* (1922), *Prodigal Parents* (1923), *Out of the Depths* (1930), *Caleb's Conquest* (1932), and *Deep Calleth Deep* (1936). *The Birthright* (1897) and *Felecity Treverbyn* (1927) are Cornwall novels; *The Trampled Cross* (1907), *The Jesuit* (1911), and *The Eternal Challenge* (1929) reflect his career as a clergyman; *A Flame of Fire* (1903), set in the period of Martin Luther, is an example of his work as a historical novelist.

Hocking, Silas Kitto. b. at St. Stephens, Cornwall, England, March 24, 1850; d. Sept. 15, 1935. English Free Church (Methodist) minister and novelist; brother of Joseph Hocking. Author of *Alec Green* (1878), *Her Benny* (1879), *His Father* and *Reedyford* (both 1880), *Ivy* (1881), *Sea Waif* (1882), *Dick's Fairy* (1883), *Caleb Carthew* (1884), *Cricket* (1885), *Real Grit* (1887), *For Abigail* (1889), *For Light and Liberty* (1890), *Where Duty Lies* (1891), *One in Charity* (1893), *A Son of Reuben* (1894), *The Heart of Man* (1895), *For Such is Life* (1896), *In Spite of Fate* (1897), *God's Outcast* (1898), *Day of Recompense* and *Strange Adventures of Israel Pendray* (both 1899), *Gripped* (1902), *Pioneers* (1905), *Flaming Sword* and *The Silent Man* (both 1906), *Who Shall Judge?* (1910), *The Third Man* (1911), *The Wrath of Man* (1913), *Beautiful Alien* (1916), *His Own Accuser* (1917), *Watchers in the Dawn* (1920), *The Greater Good* (1922), and *The Mystery Man* (1930).

Hocking, William Ernest. b. at Cleveland, Ohio, Aug. 10, 1873—. American philosopher. He was professor of philosophy at Yale (1913–14) and Harvard (1914–43), serving as chairman (1937–43) of the department at Harvard. Author of *The Meaning of God in Human Experience* (1912), *Human Nature and Its Remaking* (1918), *Man and the State* (1926), *Types of Philosophy* (1929), *Thoughts on Death and Life* (1937), *What Man Can Make of Man* (1942), *Science and the Idea of God* (1944), *Freedom of the Press* (1947), and other works.

Hoddesdon (hodz'dọn). Urban district in SE England, in Hertfordshire ab. 4 mi. SE of Hertford, ab. 17 mi. N of Liverpool Street station, London. The district has many greenhouses for the production of tomatoes and flowers and also has large areas in woodland. It is included in the London "Green Belt Scheme." 13,728 (1951).

Hodeida (hō.dā'dạ, -dī'-). [Also: **Hadeda, Hodeda, Hudeide.**] Seaport in SW Arabian peninsula, in W Yemen, on the Red Sea ab. 190 mi. NW of Aden: chief port of Yemen; exports tobacco, dates, and Mocha coffee; chief center for foreign traders and representatives. Pop. ab. 30,000.

Hödel (hĕ'dẹl), **Emil Heinrich Max.** [Called **Lehmann,** and **Traber.**] b. at Leipzig, Germany, May 27, 1857; executed Aug. 176, 188. German Social Democrat who attempted to assassinate Emperor William I at Berlin on May 11, 1878.

Hoder (hō'dẽr). [Also: **Hödur, Hoth;** Old Norse, **Hödhr, Hothr.**] In Old Norse mythology, a blind son of Odin and Frigg, who, at the instigation of Loki, unwittingly killed his brother Balder by means of a shaft of mistletoe. He was regarded as a god of darkness. He was in turn slain by Vale, another son of Odin. The prophecy is that after the battle of Ragnarok at the end of the world Hoder and Balder will be reconciled.

Hodge (hoj), **Archibald Alexander.** b. at Princeton, N.J., July 18, 1823; d. there, Nov. 11, 1886. American Presbyterian clergyman and theologian.

Hodge, Charles. b. at Philadelphia, Dec. 27, 1797; d. at Princeton, N.J., June 19, 1878. American Presbyterian theologian; brother of Hugh Lenox Hodge. He was the founder of the *Biblical Repertory and Princeton Review* (1825).

Hodge, Frederick Webb. b. at Plymouth, England, Oct. 28, 1864—. American anthropologist, ethnologist of the Bureau of American Ethnology (1889–1901, 1905–10), appointed chief in 1910. Associated (1918–31) with the Museum of the American Indian at New York, he left to head (1932 *et seq.*) the Southwest Museum at Los Angeles. He led (1917–21, 1923) expeditions to the American Southwest for archaeological and ethnological purposes.

Hodge, Hugh Lenox. b. at Philadelphia, June 27, 1796; d. there, Feb. 26, 1873. American physician and medical writer; brother of Charles Hodge. He wrote *Diseases Peculiar to Women* (1859), *Principles and Practice of Obstetrics* (1864), and *Fœticide* (1869).

Hodge, John Reed. b. at Golconda, Ill., June 12, 1893—. American soldier. He was commissioned in 1917, fought in World War I, and later served (1936–40) on the general staff. As commander of the 24th corps, he saw fighting in World War II on Guadalcanal, New Georgia, Bougainville, Leyte, and Okinawa. He led U.S army troops into Korea as an occupation army after the Japanese surrender in 1945, and from 1947 to 1948, when the Republic of Korea was established, was commander

of U.S. forces there. In 1952 he became chief of the army's field forces.

Hodge and Mr. Hazard (haz'ȧrd), **Mr.** See **Mr. Hodge and Mr. Hazard.**

Hodges (hoj'ẹz), **Courtney H.** b. at Perry, Ga., Jan. 5, 1887—. American army officer. He enlisted (1906) as a private in the U.S. army, advancing from the ranks to become a brigadier general in 1940, a lieutenant general in 1943, a general (temporary rank) in 1945, and a major general (permanent) in 1945. He served (1950) as military adviser to the mediator of the Kashmir dispute.

Hodges, George. b. at Rome, N.Y., Oct. 6, 1856; d. May 27, 1919. American Protestant Episcopal theologian. Author of *William Penn* (1900), *Three Hundred Years of the Episcopal Church in America* (1906), *The Apprenticeship of Washington* (1909), and others.

Hodges, John Sebastian Bach. b. at Bristol, England, 1830; d. May 1, 1915. American Protestant Episcopal clergyman. He composed services, anthems, chants, and hymn tunes, and compiled (1868) the *Book of Common Praise*, a companion volume to the *Book of Common Prayer*.

Hodgkin (hoj'kin), **Thomas.** b. at Tottenham, Middlesex, England, Aug. 17, 1798; d. at Jaffa, Palestine, April 5, 1866. English physician for whom Hodgkin's disease is named. He published *An Essay on Medical Education* (1828), *Lectures on the Morbid Anatomy of Serous and Mucous Membranes* (1836), and *The Means of Promoting and Preserving Health* (1840).

Hodgkin, Thomas. b. at Tottenham, Middlesex, England, July 29, 1831; d. at Falmouth, Cornwall, England, March 2, 1913. English banker and historian. He was associated (1859–1902) with the Newcastle banking establishment of Hodgkin, Barnett and Company, writing his detailed historical works in his free time. Author of *The Dynasty of Theodosius* (1889), *Theodoric the Goth* (1891), *Life of Charles the Great* (1897), and *History of England from the Earliest Times to the Norman Conquest* (1906), the first volume in the Longmans, Green series *Political History of England* (12 vols.). His chief work is *Italy and Her Invaders* (7 vols., 1879–99).

Hodgson (hoj'sọn), **John Evan.** b. March 1, 1831; d. June 19, 1895. English painter of genre, historical, and Moorish subjects.

Hodgson, Ralph. b. in Yorkshire, England, 1872—. English poet. Among his works are *The Beggar* (1913), *Poems* (1917), and *Silver Wedding and Other Poems* (1941). His better-known poems include *Eve*, *The Gypsy Girl*, *The Bull*, *The Bride*, *The Last Blackbird*, and *Time, You Old Gypsy Man*.

Hodgson, Shadworth Hollway. b. at Boston, Lincolnshire, England, Dec. 25, 1832; d. at London, June 13, 1912. English philosophical writer. Author of *Time and Space* (1865), *The Theory of Practice* (1870), *The Philosophy of Reflection* (1878), *The Metaphysic of Experience* (1898), and of many philosophical papers.

Hödhr (hė'ᵺėr). Old Norse name of **Hoder.**

Hodler (hōd'lėr), **Ferdinand.** b. near Bern, Switzerland, March 14, 1853; d. at Geneva, Switzerland, May 20, 1918. Swiss historical, genre, and landscape painter, who did many of the decorations for the National Exposition at Geneva (1896). He was influenced by the school of Ingres and by Corot.

Hódmezővásárhely (hōd'me.zė.vä'shär.hey'). City in SE Hungary, near the Tisza River ab. 15 mi. NE of Szeged. It is the center of the best wheat-growing district in Hungary. The city, extending over a wide area, has textile and pottery industries and large flour mills. 59,291 (1948).

Hodonín (hô'dô.nēn). [German, **Göding.**] Town in Czechoslovakia, in the *kraj* (region) of Gottwaldov, in SE Moravia, situated on the Morava River ab. 34 mi. SE of Brno: railroad junction; sugar refinery; castle. Lignite and petroleum are produced in the vicinity. 13,103 (1947).

Hodson (hod'sọn), **William Stephen Raikes.** b. near Gloucester, England, March 19, 1821; shot at Lucknow, India, March 12, 1858. English cavalry officer. He was commissioned (1857) to raise and command a troop of cavalry, known as Hodson's Horse, which did more than any other single regiment to preserve the Indian empire during the Sepoy Mutiny. After the capture (Sept. 20, 1857) of Delhi, he marched the king, Bahadur Shah, into his own palace as a captive and shot the princes of Delhi when a native mob threatened violence.

Hödur (hė'dụr). See **Hoder.**

Hodža (hô'jä), **Milan.** b. 1878; d. in the U.S., 1944. Czechoslovak statesman. After studying law at Budapest he became prominent in the Slovak national movement as the leader of the Slovak republican people's party and a deputy to the Hungarian diet in 1905. After 1918 he served as Czechoslovakian minister to Hungary (1918), minister for coördination of administrative and legislative affairs (1919), of agriculture (1922, 1926, and 1932), and of education (1926, 1929). He was appointed prime minister by President Beneš in 1935 and served until the Munich crisis (1938). He symbolized Czech and Slovak unity, and distinguished himself by his adroit conduct during the Munich crisis and the events leading to it. In exile Hodža served (1940–41) as vice-president in the Beneš government at London, but later retired from public life.

Hoe (hō), **Richard March.** b. at New York, Sept. 12, 1812; d. at Florence, June 7, 1886. American inventor and manufacturer, noted for designing and improving mechanical printing equipment, particularly the rotary press, the improved web press, and the triangular former-folder for newspaper presses; son of Robert Hoe (1784–1833). In 1837, after improving the single small cylinder press made by his father's Hoe Company, he produced the double small cylinder press. At about this time he also designed and manufactured a single large cylinder press, the first flat bed and cylinder press employed in the U.S. In the following decade he constructed and patented the Hoe type-revolving machine which formed the central feature of the Hoe rotary press. The first machine incorporating this new feature, which enabled high-speed printing, was installed (1847) at the plant of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*. He introduced (1853) the stop cylinder press which had been patented in France by Dutartre, later improving it for lithographic and letterpress work. Together with a partner, Stephen D. Tucker, he designed and built (1871) a web press capable of printing (on both sides of a sheet) 18,000 papers an hour at top speed. The first machine of this type used in America was installed in the plant of the New York *Tribune*. In 1881 the Hoe Company brought out the triangular former-folder which, together with other improvements, forms the basis of the modern newspaper press.

Hoe, Robert. b. at Hoes, Leicestershire, England, Oct. 29, 1784; d. Jan. 4, 1833. American manufacturer of printers' equipment and presses. In 1823 he became the head of R. Hoe and Company and, using (1827) Samuel Rust's patent on a wrought-iron frame structure, brought out a new model, the "Washington" press. He began (c1830) making a steam-powered press manufactured under the patent taken out by Isaac Adams, and introduced (c1829) an improved model of the English Napier cylinder press.

Hoe, Robert. b. at New York, March 10, 1839; d. at London, Sept. 22, 1909. American mechanical engineer, inventor, and manufacturer of printing machinery; grandson of Robert Hoe (1784–1833) and nephew of Richard March Hoe. In 1886 he succeeded to the management of the printing-press factory founded by his grandfather. He developed the printing press from the earliest form of rotary web perfecting-machine, printing from stereotype plates, to the double octuple press of 1906, and was a pioneer in the development of rotary color-printing machines and of rotary machines for high-grade magazine and periodical printing. He was actively interested in the promotion of literature and the fine arts, and was one of the founders of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Hoecke (hö'kẹ), **Jan van den.** b. at Antwerp, 1611. d. there, 1651. Historical and portrait painter of the Flemish school; half brother of Robrecht van den Hoecke; He was court painter to the archduke Leopold William in 1647.

Hoecke, Robrecht van den. b. at Antwerp, Nov. 30, 1622; d. after 1695. Genre, landscape, and battle painter of the Flemish school; half brother of Jan van den Hoecke.

Hoedi (hē'dī). The two stars η and ξ Aurigae.

Hoefnagel (hōf'nä.gəl) or **Hoefnagels** (-gəls), **Joris.** b. at Antwerp, c1545; d. at Vienna, c1601. Flemish painter and engraver.

Hoegner (hėg'nėr), **Wilhelm.** b. at Munich, Germany, Sept. 23, 1887—. German politician. He was a Social Democratic member of the Reichstag from 1930 to 1933. Going into exile in 1933, he lived in Austria and Switzerland. He returned (1945) to Germany and served as Bavarian minister-president (1945–46), and as Bavarian minister of justice (1947–48).

Hoehne (hė'nę), **Ottomar.** b. at Treuenbrietzen, Brandenburg, Germany, July 30, 1871; d. at Greifswald, Germany, July 16, 1932. German gynecologist and obstetrician. He constructed a dilatator (called the Schatz-Hoehne dilatator), described (1925) the etiology and diagnostic of rupture of the gravid uterus during delivery (called Hoehne's sign), and described trichomonas as a cause of vaginitis.

Hoei (hō'ē). Flemish name of **Huy.**

Hoekschewaard or **Hoeksche Waard** (hök'sę.värt). See **Beijerland.**

Hoek van Holland (hök' vän hol'änt). Dutch name of **Hook of Holland.**

Hoel (hō'ęl), **Sigurd.** b. in Nord-Odal, Norway, Dec. 14, 1890—. Norwegian author. His novels of contemporary life include *Syndere i Sommersol* (Sinners in the Summertime, 1927), *En dag i Oktober* (A Day in October, 1931), and *Møte ved Milepoelen* (Meeting at the Milestone, 1947). He has done much to introduce American writing in Norway, especially that of Hemingway, Faulkner, Steinbeck, and other moderns.

Hoëné-Wronski (hô.e'ne.vrôn'skē), **Józef Maria.** See **Wronski, Józef Maria.**

Hœnir (hė'nir). In Old Norse mythology, one of the three gods, with Odin and Lodur (Old Norse, *Lodhurr*), who created the first man and woman, Ask and Embla. Ask was created from an ash tree, Embla from an elm. Odin gave them life; Hœnir, reason and motion; and Lodur, blood and color.

Hoensbroek (höns'brök). Town in SE Netherlands, in the province of Limburg ab. 12 mi. NE of Maastricht: coal mines, briquette factories, and iron foundries. 8,825 (1947).

Hoepker-Aschoff (hėp'kėr.äsh'of), **Hermann.** b. at Herford, Germany, Jan. 31, 1883—. German politician. He was Prussian finance minister in 1925. In 1945 he was appointed councilor on finances to the Westphalian provincial government, and he later was a member (1948–49) of the Bonn parliamentary council. In 1951 he became president of the West German constitutional court.

Hoeppner (hėp'nėr), **Ernst von.** b. at Tonnin, Germany, Jan. 14, 1860; d. at Grossmockratz, Germany, Sept. 25, 1922. German army officer. He was first general of the German air force (1916 *et seq.*). He wrote *Deutschlands Krieg in der Luft* (Germany's War in the Air, 1921).

Hoerbst (hėrpst), **Hans.** b. at Zurich, Switzerland, April 29, 1859—. Swiss sculptor, best known for his portrait busts. He studied at Munich, came to the U.S. in 1887, and returned to Europe in 1894. Among his better-known works in the U.S. is the Columbus monument at Chicago.

Hoernes (hėr.nęs), **Moritz.** b. at Vienna, Jan. 29, 1852; d. there, July 10, 1917. Austrian archaeologist and ethnographer; brother of Rudolf Hoernes. Author of *Urgeschichte der bildenden Kunst in Europa* (Primeval History of the Plastic Arts in Europe, 1898) and *Dinarische Wanderungen* (Dinaric Journeys, 1888).

Hoernes, Rudolf. b. at Vienna, Oct. 7, 1850; d. at Judendorf, near Graz, Austria, Aug. 20, 1912. Austrian geologist and paleontologist; brother of Moritz Hoernes. Author of *Elemente der Paläontologie* (*Paläozoologie*), published in 1884, *Erdbebenkunde* (1893), and *Bau und Bild der Ebenen Österreichs* (1903).

Hoesch (hėsh), **Leopold von.** b. at Dresden, Germany, June 10, 1881; d. at London, April 10, 1936. German diplomat. He was ambassador to Spain (1920–21), to France (1921–24), and to England (1932–36).

Hoesslin (hės'lin), **Franz von.** b. at Munich, Germany, Dec. 31, 1885—. German conductor. He has composed choral and orchestral works, songs, and a clarinet quartet.

Hoetzsch (hėch), **Otto.** b. at Leipzig, Germany, Feb. 14, 1876—. German historian. He was a member of the Reichstag, where he advocated Germany's entrance into the League of Nations. Author of *Die Vereinigten Staaten von Nordamerika* (The United States of North America, 1903), *Russland* (Russia, 1913), and *Russische Probleme* (Russian Problems, 1918).

Hoey (hō'ē). Flemish name of **Huy.**

Hof (hōf). [Former name, **Regnitzhof.**] City in E central Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Bavaria, American Zone, in the *Regierungsbezirk* (government district) of Middle and Upper Franconia, on the Saale River ab. 72 mi. NE of Nuremberg: cotton spinning and weaving, felt, rug, embroidery, and furniture manufactures; metallurgical, machine, ceramics, leather, and rubber industries; produces confectionery and sausages. There are few old buildings; the city was rebuilt after a disastrous fire in 1823. It belonged formerly to the burgraves of Nuremberg, came under the rule of Prussia in 1792, of France in 1806, and of Bavaria in 1810. The population is predominantly Protestant; numerous Sudeten German refugees settled here after World War II; the increase of population in the period 1939–46 was 24 percent. 54,645 (1946), 61,033 (1950).

Hofei (hu'fā'). [Also: **Ho-fei;** former name, **Luchow.**] City in E central China, in C Anhwei province, capital of the administrative district of Wanpei (northern Anhwei). It is the northern of the two provincial capitals. Pop. ab. 70,000 (1934).

Hofer (hō'fėr), **Andreas.** b. at St. Leonhard, Passeyr valley, Tyrol, Nov. 22, 1767; executed at Mantua, Italy, Feb. 20, 1810. Tyrolese patriot, the head of the Tyrolese insurrection (1809) against the transfer of the Tyrol from Austria to Bavaria under the treaty of Pressburg (1805). He won victories at Sterzing (now Vipiteno), Innsbruck, and elsewhere, and was the head of the government in 1809. Twice he ceased fighting after defeating the Bavarians and attaining his objectives, having the Austrian emperor's word that he would not again cede the Tyrol, but both times Francis I gave the area up. Hofer was executed after his defeat by Bavarian and French forces and his betrayal to the enemy by a neighbor.

Hofer, Karl. b. at Karlesruhe, Germany, 1878—. German landscape, still-life, and figure painter, strongly influenced by Cézanne. His early paintings were influenced by Puvis de Chavannes, as well as Cézanne, Picasso, and André Derain. He is noted for his colorist tendencies, and his work is slanted towards the classical in many respects.

Hoff (hôf), **Jacobus Henricus van't.** See **van't Hoff, Jacobus Henricus.**

Hoffa (hof'ä), **Albert.** b. at Richmond, South Africa, March 31, 1859; d. at Cologne, Germany, Dec. 31, 1907. German orthopedic surgeon. He is especially known for his operation on congenital dislocation of the hip (1890), called Hoffa-Lorenz's operation, and described traumatic lipoma of the knee joint (known as Hoffa's disease). He founded (1891) the first journal of orthopedics, the *Zeitschrift für orthopädische Chirurgie.*

Høffding (hėf'ding), **Harald.** b. at Copenhagen, Jan. 11, 1843; d. there, July 2, 1931. Danish psychologist and philosopher of the positivistic school. Author of *Psykologi i Omrids paa Grundlag of Erfaring* (1882), *Etik* (1887), *Søren Kierkegaard* (1892), *Kant* (1893), and *Religionsfilosofi* (1901).

Hoffenstein (hof'ęn.stīn), **Samuel Goodman.** b. in Lithuania, Oct. 8, 1890; d. 1947. American humorist and writer of light verse. He became (1912) a member of the staff of the New York *Sun*, contributed (1923–25) a humorous column to the New York *Tribune*, and subsequently became a screen writer at Hollywood. His works include *Life Sings a Song* (1916), *Poems in Praise of Practically Nothing* (1928), and *Year In, You're Out* (1930).

Hoffheimer (hof'hī.mėr), **Paul** (or **Paulus**) **von.** See **Hofhaimer** or **Hoffheimer, Paul** (or **Paulus**) **von.**

Hoffman (hof'mąn), **Charles Fenno.** b. at New York, Feb. 7, 1806; d. at Harrisburg, Pa., June 7, 1884. American poet, novelist, and editor. He established the *Knickerbocker Magazine* in 1833, and served (1835–37) as editor of the *American Monthly Magazine.* He also edited the New York *Mirror*, was associate editor (with Horace

Greeley, 1840) of the *New-Yorker*, and was named (1847) editor of the *Literary World*. He became insane in 1849, and for the rest of his life was confined in the Harrisburg Insane Asylum. The first collection of his poems, *The Vigil of Faith, a Legend of the Adirondack Mountains, and other Poems*, appeared in 1842. Author of *A Winter in the West* (1835), *Wild Scenes in the Forest and Prairie* (1839), *Greyslaer* (1840), *The Echo* (1844), and *Love's Calendar* (1847).

Hoffman, John Thompson. b. at Sing Sing (now Ossining), N.Y., Jan. 10, 1828; d. March 24, 1888. American politician. He served as mayor of New York (1866–69) and as governor of New York (1869–71) but was popularly thought to be implicated in the Tweed Ring's corruption and was never again elected after the ring's exposure.

Hoffman (dof.mȧn), **Les Contes d'.** See **Contes d'Hoffman, Les.**

Hoffman (hof'mȧn), **Malvina.** b. at New York, June 15, 1887—. American sculptor and writer, best known for her figures and busts, including 33 full-length bronze figures and 68 other pieces showing various types of man done for the Hall of Man, Field Museum, Chicago. She studied at New York and under Rodin at Paris. She was made an academician of the National Academy of Design in 1931. Among her better-known works are *Russian Dancers, Bill, Head of a Modern Crusader, Martinique Woman, Pavlova, The Sacrifice, Ignace Paderewski, Ivan Mestrović*, and *John Keats;* also the books *Heads and Tales* and *Sculpture Inside and Out.*

Hoffman, Paul Gray. b. at Chicago, April 26, 1891—. American business executive and administrator. He began (1911) as a salesman with the Studebaker Corporation and rose to the presidency (1935–48) of the automobile firm. In 1948 he was named by President Truman to head the Economic Coöperation Administration, in which post he supervised the European Recovery Program. He resigned in 1950 to become president of the Ford Foundation, which he left in early 1953 to return to the Studebaker Company. Author of *Peace Can Be Won* (1951) and other books.

Hoffman, Richard. b. at Manchester, England, May 24, 1831; d. at Mt. Kisco, N.Y., Aug. 17, 1909. American composer, pianist, and teacher. He was Jenny Lind's accompanist during her American tour (1850). Author of *Some Musical Recollections of Fifty Years* (1910).

Hoffman, Tragedy of. [Full title, **Tragedy of Hoffman, or a Revenge for a Father** (hof'mȧn).] Tragedy by Henry Chettle, produced in 1602.

Hoffman Island. Island situated in lower New York Bay, E of Staten Island, and included in the borough of Richmond. It is the site of a training school conducted by the U.S. Maritime Commission. Area, ab. 10 acres.

Hoffmann (hof'män), **Adolf.** [Nicknamed **Zehn-Gebote-Hoffmann.**] b. at Berlin, March 23, 1858; d. there, Dec. 1, 1931. German politician. He was a Social Democratic member of the Reichstag (1902–06, 1920–24), joined the Independent Social Democrats in 1916, and was Prussian minister of culture (1918–19). His nickname derived from *Die Zehn Gebote und die Besitzende Klasse* (The Ten Commandments and the Propertied Class), a book first published by him in 1891.

Hoffmann, August Heinrich. [Called **Hoffmann von Fallersleben.**] b. at Fallersleben, Hanover, Germany, April 2, 1798; d. near Höxter, Germany, Jan. 19 or 20, 1874. German poet, philologist, and literary historian; author of the German national hymn, *Deutschland, Deutschland über Alles.* In 1823 he was made custodian of the university library at Breslau, and in 1830 became professor there of Germanic philology. In 1842, in consequence of the views expressed in his *Unpolitische Lieder* (1840–41), he was deprived of his position and for several years had no settled place of residence. He was finally able to resettle in 1848, in Prussia. In 1853 he went to Weimar, where he engaged, in collaboration with the Germanist Oscar Schade, in the editorship of the short-lived *Weimarische Jahrbücher für deutsche Sprache, Literatur und Kunst* (1854–57). After 1860 he lived at Korvey as librarian to the Duke of Ratibor. Among his many poetical works are *Lieder und Romanzen* (1821), *Jägerlieder* (1828), *Kinderlieder* (1843–47), *Deutsche Gassenlieder* (1843), *Liebeslieder* (1851), *Soldatenlieder* (1851–52), and *Vaterlandslieder* (1871). Among his equally numerous other writings are *Fundgruben für Geschichte deutscher Sprache und Literatur* (1830–37), *Geschichte des deutschen Kirchenlieds bis Luther* (1832), *Horae Belgicae* (a collection of Low German folk songs, 1833–62, in 12 vols.), and *Deutsche Philologie im Grundriss* (1836).

Hoffmann, Daniel. b. at Halle, Germany, 1540; d. at Wolfenbüttel, Germany, 1611. German Lutheran controversialist.

Hoffmann, Erich. b. at Witzmitz, in Pomerania, Germany, April 25, 1868—. German dermatologist. He discovered (1905), with F. Schaudinn, the spirochaeta pallida of syphilis.

Hoffmann, Ernst Theodor Amadeus. [Original name, **Ernst Theodor Wilhelm Hoffmann.**] b. at Königsberg, in East Prussia, Jan. 24, 1776; d. at Berlin, July 24, 1822. German story writer and musician, the most popular of all the German romanticists. The substitution of Amadeus for Wilhelm in his name was made in honor of Mozart. He studied law at Königsberg, was in state service (1796–1806), then became music conductor at Bamberg (1808–13) and at Leipzig and Dresden (1813–15). In 1816 he was made a member of the supreme court at Berlin, a post which he held until his death. He inherited from his musician father a passionate love of music; his opera *Undine* had a long run at Berlin (1816). He began his literary career with a story about Gluck, and his Kapellmeister Johannes Kreisler, a character modeled on his father, was of all his figures the one nearest his heart. Such musicians as Offenbach and Wagner used his stories for material. His literary fame rests on stories in such collections as *Phantasiestücke in Callots Manier* (4 vols., 1814–15), *Nachtstücke* (2 vols., 1817), *Serapionsbrüder* (4 vols., 1819–21), and on the novels *Die Elixiere des Teufels* (1815–16) and *Lebensansichten des Katers Murr* (1820–21).

Hoffmann, Friedrich. b. at Halle, Germany, Feb. 19, 1660; d. there, Nov. 12, 1742. German physician, author of *Systema medicinae rationalis* (1718–40).

Hoffmann, Hans. b. at Stettin (Szczecin), in Pomerania, 1848; d. at Weimar, Germany, 1909. German short-story writer and novelist. He wrote *Iwan der Schreckliche und sein Hund* (1889), *Der eiserne Rittmeister* (1890), *Das Gymnasium zu Stolpenburg* (1891), and the narrative poem *Der feige Wandelmar* (1889).

Hoffmann or **Hoffmann-Donner** (-don'ėr), **Heinrich.** b. at Frankfort on the Main, Germany, 1809; d. there, 1894. German physician and poet. To amuse and divert his young patients he drew pictures and accompanied them with verses, and from this came the children's book *Struwelpeter* (1845; Eng. trans., *Slovenly Peter*), a sort of German Mother Goose which has gone through many editions and is known throughout the German-speaking world.

Hoffmann, Ludwig Friedrich Wilhelm. b. at Leonberg, Württemberg, Germany, Oct. 30, 1806; d. at Berlin, Aug. 28, 1873. German Protestant clergyman.

Hoffmann, Max. b. at Homberg, Germany, Jan. 25, 1869; d. at Reichenhall, Germany, July 8, 1927. German general. In 1916 he succeeded Ludendorff as chief of the general staff in the East; he conducted the negotiations at Brest (Brest Litovsk) and signed the treaty with the Ukraine (February, 1918). After World War I he attacked Ludendorff in several books including *Der Krieg der versäumten Gelegenheiten* (1923) and *Tannenberg wie es wirklich war* (1927). He also wrote *An allen Enden Moskau* (1925), a plea for the unity of the great powers against Russia.

Hoffmeister (hof'mī.stėr), **Frederich Ludwig Cuno.** b. at Sonneberg, Germany, Feb. 2, 1892—. German astronomer.

Hof-Gastein (hōf'gä.stīn'). [Also, **Hofgastein.**] Village in Austria, in the province of Salzburg, in the valley of Gastein ab. 44 mi. S of Salzburg. Formerly a gold-mining center, it is now a health resort and a center for winter sports. 4,385 (1946).

Hofgeismar (hōf'gīs''mär). Town in S Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Hessen, American Zone, formerly in the province of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, ab. 14 mi. N of Kassel: lumber mills, stone quarries, small industries; saline thermal springs ab. 1 mi. E. The population is chiefly Protestant. 7,711 (1946).

Hofhaimer (hōf'hī.mėr) or **Hoffheimer** (hof'hī.mėr), **Paul** (or **Paulus**) **von.** b. at Radstadt, Germany, Jan. 25, 1459; d. at Salzburg, Austria, 1537. German organist and composer. His works include organ pieces, part-songs, and musical settings for 35 odes of Horace.

Hofhuf (hō.fōf'). See **Hofuf.**

Hofmann (hōf'män, hof'-), **August Wilhelm von.** b. at Giessen, Germany, April 8, 1818; d. at Berlin, May 5, 1892. German chemist. He became superintendent of the Royal College of Chemistry at London in 1848, but when the college was absorbed into the Royal School of Mines he felt that the event was simply a reflection of lack of British interest in chemistry. He therefore left England to become professor of chemistry at Bonn in 1864, and was professor of chemistry at Berlin from 1865 until his death. He was the identifier of aniline as a dye substance and his investigations into coal-tar products led to the establishment, in Germany and not in England, of the great synthetic dye industry. His work also includes a method of conversion of amides to amines and a vapor-density method of molecular weight determination. He published *Handbook of Organic Analysis* (1853), *Einleitung in die moderne Chemie* (6th ed., 1877), and others.

Hofmann, Heinrich. [Full name, **Johann Michael Ferdinand Heinrich Hofmann.**] b. at Darmstadt, Germany, March 19, 1824; d. at Dresden, Germany, June 23, 1911. German painter. His best-known works are scenes from the life of Christ, which won such popularity that examples of them in engraved reproductions were to be seen in countless European and American homes. He also painted scenes from Shakespeare and subjects from classical mythology; his *Apotheosis of the Heroes of Greek Drama*, executed as a decoration of a theater at Dresden, has been much admired.

Hofmann, Johann Christian Konrad von. b. at Nuremberg, Bavaria, Germany, Dec. 21, 1810; d. at Erlangen, Bavaria, Germany, Dec. 20, 1877. German Lutheran theologian.

Hofmann (hof'mąn; Polish, hôf'män), **Josef.** [Also (as a composer), **Michael Dvorsky.**] b. at Kraków, Poland (in territory then part of Austria), Jan. 20, 1876—. American pianist and composer. As a child he attracted great attention in his concerts from 1883 to 1888. He was then withdrawn from public notice for study under Rubinstein, and made his debut as an artist in 1894, winning high rank; he became (1926) director of the Curtis Institute of Music at Philadelphia, serving in that post until 1938. He has composed a number of works for the piano.

Hofmann (hōf'män, hof'-), **Ludwig von.** b. at Darmstadt, Germany, Aug. 17, 1861—. German impressionist landscape, genre, figure, and historical painter; nephew of Heinrich Hoffmann. He was a professor in the Academy of Fine Arts at Weimar. A list of his works includes *Dances, Women by the Sea, Allegory, Burning Night*, sets for plays by Maeterlinck and Hauptmann, and designs for Ruth St. Denis ballets.

Hofmannsthal (hōf'mäns.täl, hof'-), **Hugo von.** b. at Vienna, Feb. 1, 1874; d. at Rodaun, near Vienna, July 15, 1929. Austrian dramatist, lyric poet, and prose writer. One of the foremost members of the *Jung-Wien* (Young Vienna) group of writers, he has come to be generally acclaimed as one of the very great Austrian authors. Among his plays are *Der Tor und der Tod* (1893; Eng. trans., *Death and the Fool*, 1913), *Die Hochzeit der Sobeide* (1899; Eng. trans., *The Marriage of Sobeide*, 1913–15), *Jedermann* (1911; a translation of the old morality *Everyman*, retranslated as *The Play of Everyman*, 1917), *Das grosse Salzburger Welttheater* (The Salzburg Great Theater of the World, 1922), and *Der Turm* (The Tower, 1925; revised, 1927). He also wrote librettos for the operas by Richard Strauss *Elektra* (1903; Eng. trans., *Electra*, 1908), *Der Rosenkavalier* (1911, Eng. trans., *The Knight of the Rose*, 1912), and *Ariadne auf Naxos* (1912; Eng. trans., *Ariadne on Naxos*, 1913). His prose includes *Loris, die Prosa des jungen Hugo von Hofmannsthal* (1930).

Hofmannswaldau (hōf'mäns.väl.dou, hof'-), **Christian Hofmann von.** b. at Breslau, 1617; d. there, 1679. German writer of the so-called Second Silesian School, which had its inspiration in the Italian poet Marino and its counterpart in the French *précieuses*. He wrote *Heldenbriefe* (1680).

Hofmeister (hōf'mī.stėr), **Franz.** b. at Prague, 1850; d. at Würzburg, Germany, 1922. German biochemist. In 1888 his experiments revealed the relative power of different anions to precipitate lyophilic salts. This so-called Hofmeister series is not only fundamental to theories of lyophiles, but also important to physiology.

Hofmeister, Wilhelm Friedrich Benedict. b. at Leipzig, Germany, May 24, 1824; d. at Lindenau, near Leipzig, Jan. 12, 1877. German botanist. He was a professor at Heidelberg (1863–71) and at Tübingen in his last years. He made fundamental discoveries with respect to the reproductive process in certain botanical species.

Hofuf (hō.fōf'). [Also, **Hofhuf.**] Town in E Saudi Arabia, capital of El Hasa, situated near the Persian Gulf ab. 75 mi. SW of Dhahran: an important oasis surrounded by dry steppe-deserts. Crops grown in the oasis include coffee, dates, and cereals. Pop. ab. 30,000.

Hofwyl (hōf'vēl). Estate ab. 5 mi. N of Bern, Switzerland: the seat of the educational institutions of Philipp Emanuel von Fellenberg.

Hogansville (hō'gąnz.vil). City in W Georgia, in Troup County: textile manufactures. 3,769 (1950).

Hogarth (hō'gärth), **David George.** b. at Barton-on-Humber, Lincolnshire, England, May 23, 1862; d. Nov. 6, 1927. English archaeological explorer and writer, remembered chiefly for his excavations in Cyprus, Egypt, Crete, Syria, and Melos. Author of *Devia Cypria* (1890), *Modern and Ancient Roads in Eastern Asia Minor* (1892), *Philip and Alexander of Macedon* (1897), *The Ancient East* (1914), *The Balkans* (1915), and *Kings of the Hittites* (Schweich Lecture, 1926).

Hogarth, William. b. at London, Nov. 10, 1697; d. there, Oct. 26, 1764. English painter and engraver. In 1712 he was apprenticed to Ellis Gamble, a silversmith, in 1718 he turned his attention to engraving, and in 1726 he first became known by his plates for *Hudibras*. In 1729 he ran away with Sir James Thornhill's only daughter, Jane, and was married at Paddington church. He published in 1733 *The Harlot's Progress*, which was soon followed by *The Rake's Progress*. In 1735 Hogarth obtained the passage of an act securing the rights of artists to their own designs. In 1736 he painted on the stairway of St. Bartholomew's Hospital *The Good Samaritan* and *The Pool of Bethesda*. Among his other pictures are the *Distressed Poet* (1736), the *Enraged Musician* (1741), *Marriage à la Mode* (1745), *Industry and Idleness* (1747). He made a famous journey to France in 1748. In his later years he indulged in literary compositions, and wrote *The Analysis of Beauty*. He painted a number of portraits of himself, the best of which is in the National Gallery, London. His pictorial series are noted for their social satire.

Hogarth Club. London club for artists, established in 1870. It has a life class, sketching club, and reading room.

Hogben (hog'bęn), **Enid.** See **Charles, Enid.**

Hogben, Lancelot. b. 1895—. English scientist and writer; husband (married 1918) of Enid Charles. His books include *Nature and Nurture* (1933), *Mathematics for the Million* (1936), *Science for the Citizen* (1938), *Retreat from Reason* (1938), *Dangerous Thoughts* (1940), and *Author in Transit* (1940).

Hogg (hog), **Douglas McGarel.** See **Hailsham,** 1st Viscount.

Hogg, James. [Called the **Ettrick Shepherd.**] b. at Ettrick, Selkirkshire, Scotland, 1770; d. at Eltrive Lake, Scotland, Nov. 21, 1835. Scottish poet. In 1790 he began to be known as a song-maker, and in 1796 his education had advanced so far that he began to write his verses. He made the acquaintance of Scott in 1802, and in 1810 he settled in Edinburgh with a view to devoting himself to literature, but went (c1816) to Eltrive Lake in Yarrow. Among his poems are *The Queen's Wake* (1813), *The Pilgrims of the Sun* (1815), *Madoc of the Moor* (1816), *The Poetic Mirror, or the Living Bards of Great Britain* (1816; parodies), and *Queen Hynde* (1826). Among his prose works are *The Brownie o' Bodsbeck* (1817), *Winter Evening Tales* (1820), and *The Private Memoirs and Confessions of a Justified Sinner* (1824). His *Jacobite Relics of Scotland* (1819–20) are both prose and verse.

Hogg, Thomas Jefferson. b. at Norton, Durham, England, 1792. English friend and biographer of Percy

Bysshe Shelley. Hogg and Shelley became friends while both were students at University College, Oxford, and when Shelley was expelled upon discovery of his authorship of the pamphlet *The Necessity of Atheism*, Hogg, who had influenced Shelley's thought, notified the university authorities that he was equally responsible, and was visited with the same punishment. Soon after his first marriage in 1811, Shelley left his young wife Harriet in Hogg's protection at York for a week, and learned upon his return that his friend had made love to his wife. Shelley forgave Hogg, but saw no more of him for two years. The friendship, when resumed in 1813, continued until Shelley's death, and Hogg was one of the beneficiaries of his will. Hogg undertook the writing of Shelley's life at the request of the poet's widow and family, but being dissatisfied with the two volumes issued in 1858, they refused him further access to material necessary to complete the work. Though it has been commented that there is too much Hogg and too little Shelley in these pages, yet it is conceded that Hogg's account of the earlier life of his famous friend is loyal in spirit and factually valuable.

Hoggeston (hogz'tən). See under **Hoxton.**

Hog Lane. See under **Hoxton.**

Hogmanay (hog'mə.nā). In the north of England and in Scotland, the day or evening of December 31, New Year's Eve, when troops of children go from house to house singing and soliciting pennies or cakes. In Scotland it is sometimes called Cake Day. The term is also applied to the gift given for the entertainment.

Hogoleu (hō'gō.lö). See **Truk Islands.**

Hogsdon (hogz'dən). See under **Hoxton.**

Hogue (hōg), **Alexandre.** b. at Memphis, Mo., Feb. 22, 1898—. American painter, water-colorist, lithographer, and teacher, best known for his paintings of the Southwest. His murals are in the city hall at Dallas, Tex., the U.S. post office at Houston, Tex., and the Texas State College for Women. *The Flavor of Texas* and other books were illustrated by him; he has also done editorial cartoons for the Dallas *Times-Herald* and contributed to art magazines and newspapers.

Hogue (*og*), **La.** See under **La Hague.**

Hohe Acht (hō'ə äċht'). Mountain in W Germany, the highest peak in the Eifel. Elevation, ab. 2,448 ft.

Hohe Eule (hō'ə oi'lə). See under **Eulengebirge.**

Hohenasperg (hō.ən.äs'perk). See under **Asperg.**

Hoheneck (hō'ən.ek). German name of **Hohneck.**

Hohenelbe (hō.ən.el'bə). German name of **Vrchlabí.**

Hohenems (hō.ən.ems'). [Also, **Hohenembs** (hō.ən-emps').] Town in W Austria, in NW Vorarlberg province, in the valley of the Rhine River near the Swiss border. It has a castle. The ruined fortress of Alt-Hohenems is nearby. 6,654 (1946).

Hohenfriedberg (hō.ən.frēt'berk). [Also: **Hohenfriedeberg** (-frē'də-); Polish, **Wysoka Góra.**] Village in SW Poland, in the *województwo* (province) of Wrocław, formerly in Lower Silesia, SE Germany. Just N of the village the Prussian army of Frederick II of Prussia (Frederick the Great) met and defeated an army of Austrians and Saxons under Prince Charles of Lorraine (June 4, 1745).

Hohenheim (hō'ən.hīm), **Theophrastus Bombastus von.** Original name of **Paracelsus, Philippus Aureolus.**

Hohenlimburg (hō.ən.lim'bůrk). Town in W Germany, in the *Land* (state) of North Rhine-Westphalia, British Zone, formerly in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, ab. 5 mi. E of Hagen: rolling mills; metallurgical, chemical, and textile manufactures; castle. 23,862 (1950).

Hohenlinden (hō.ən.lin'dən). Village in S Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Bavaria, American Zone, in Upper Bavaria ab. 19 mi. E of Munich. Here on Dec. 3, 1800, the French under Moreau defeated the Austrian army under the archduke John. The Austrians lost 8,000 killed and wounded and 12,000 prisoners, and the battle virtually ended the war of the second coalition. The poet Thomas Campbell wrote a lyric on the battle.

Hohenlohe (hō.ən.lō'ə). Former county, later a principality, of Germany, mediatized in 1806, and later mainly included in N Württemberg. Several outstanding soldiers, statesmen, and clergymen were descended from branches of its former ruling family.

Hohenlohe-Ingelfingen (-ing'əl.fing.ən), Prince **Friedrich Ludwig** of. b. at Ingelfingen, Württemberg, Germany, Jan. 31, 1746; d. near Kosel (Koźle), in Silesia, Feb. 15, 1818. Prussian general. He gained a victory over the French at Kaiserslautern in 1794, but was defeated by Napoleon at Jena, Oct. 14, 1806, and compelled to surrender with 17,000 men at Prenzlau, Oct. 28, 1806.

Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst (-shil'ings.fürst), Prince **Chlodwig Karl Victor** of. [Additional title, Prince of **Ratibor and Korvei.**] b. at Schillingsfürst, Bavaria, Germany, March 31, 1819; d. at Ragaz, Switzerland, July 6, 1901. German statesman and diplomat. He was Bavarian minister of foreign affairs (1866–70), and was a supporter of Bismarck in his efforts to unite Germany. He became German ambassador at Paris (1874), was appointed governor of Alsace-Lorraine (1885), and was chancellor of the German Empire (October, 1894–October, 1900), succeeding Caprivi.

Hohenlohe-Waldenburg-Schillingsfürst (-väl'dən-bůrk.shil'ings.fürst), Prince **Alexander Leopold** of. b. near Waldenburg, Germany, Aug. 17, 1794; d. at Vöslau, near Vienna, Nov. 14, 1849. German Roman Catholic ecclesiastic. He was ordained priest in 1815, and became canon of Grosswardein in 1824, grand provost in 1829, and titular bishop of Sardica in 1844. He several times came into conflict with civil and ecclesiastical authorities as a practitioner of the prayer-cure. He wrote *Der im Geist der Katholischen Kirche betende Christ* (1819) and others.

Hohensalza (hō.ən.zäl'tsä). German name of **Inowrocław.**

Hohenstaufen (hō.ən.shtou'fən). German princely family. It furnished sovereigns to Germany (1138–1208 and 1215–54) and to Sicily (1194–1266). Its rivalry with the Welfs in the 12th and 13th centuries was the major political factor of the times in European events. Conradin, last of the line, was executed in 1268.

Hohenstaufen. Village in S Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Württemberg-Baden, American Zone, ab. 23 mi. E of Stuttgart. Its ruined castle (on the peak of Hohenstaufen) was the seat of the Hohenstaufen family. 1,491 (1946).

Hohenstein-Ernstthal (hō'ən.shtīn.ernst'täl). Town in SE Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Saxony, Russian Zone, formerly in the state of Saxony, situated on the N slopes of the Erzgebirge ab. 48 mi. SW of Dresden: industrial town; before World War II had textile and metallurgical industries; school for the textile trade. Lignite mines are in the vicinity. The population is mostly Protestant. 17,729 (1946).

Hohentwiel (hō.ən.tvēl'). Ruined fortress on a peak in SW Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Baden, French Zone, formerly in Württemberg, near Singen. Elevation, ab. 2,260 ft.

Hohenzollern (hō.ən.tsol'ərn). German princely family. It ruled over Brandenburg from 1415, and furnished the kings of Prussia from 1701 (German emperors from 1871) until 1918.

Hohenzollern. Former province in SW Germany, a part of Prussia, enclosed by Württemberg. In 1945 it was incorporated into the *Land* (state) of Württemberg-Hohenzollern, French Zone. Area, ab. 441 sq. mi.

Hohenzollern. Castle in SW Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Württemberg-Hohenzollern, French Zone, formerly in the province of Hohenzollern, Prussia, on a peak ab. 2 mi. S of Hechingen. It was a residence of the Prussian royal family. It was begun in 1850, the medieval fortress having practically disappeared, except the chapel. The exterior walls and bastions reproduce the old castle. The style of the 14th century is consistently followed throughout. Elevation, ab. 2,805 ft.

Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen (-zēk'mä.ring.ən), Prince **Ferdinand** of. See **Ferdinand I** (of *Rumania*).

Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, Prince **Karl Eitel Friedrich** of. See **Carol I** (of *Rumania*).

Hohe Tauern (hō'ə tou'ərn). See **Tauern, Hohe.**

Hohkirchen (hō'kir.ċhən). See **Hochkirch.**

Hohle (hō'lə). See **Holi.**

Hohneck (ō.nek). [German, **Hoheneck.**] Peak in NE France, in the department of Haut-Rhin, the second highest summit of the Vosges Mountains. Elevation, ab. 4,465 ft.

Hohokam (hō′hō.käm). Major pattern of culture in the American Southwest, preceding that of the Pima Indians in the desert areas of central and S Arizona and known through archaeological remains found in that region. The name is taken from the Pima word meaning "those who have gone." In contrast to the other major patterns, Anasazi, Mogollon, and Patayan, the Hohokam is characterized by pit dwellings, ball courts, cremation, red-on-buff painted pottery, and extensive irrigation.

Ho Hsiang-ning (hu′ shyäng′ning′). Maiden name of **Liao Chung-k'ai,** Madame.

Hoihow (hoi′hou′). City in S China, in Kwangtung province, on the N coast of Hainan Island: the principal port of Hainan, shipping out tropical woods, livestock, hides, copra, sugar, and rubber. Pop. ab. 60,000.

Hoisington (hoi′zing.tən). City in C Kansas, in Barton County. 4,012 (1950).

Hojeda (ō.hā′ᴛнä), **Diego de.** See **Ojeda, Diego de.**

Hokan (hō′kən, hō.kän′). [Also, **Hokan-Siouan** (-sō′ən).] American Indian linguistic family, consisting of a number of languages, distributed over scattered areas in C and N California, S California, Arizona, and Lower California, as well as other areas along the Pacific coast of Mexico. It is a hypothetical classification devised by the anthropologists Edward Sapir, A. L. Kroeber, R. B. Dixon, and others.

Hoke v. United States, 227 U.S. 308 (1913) (hōk). U.S. Supreme Court decision upholding the constitutionality of the federal Mann Act of 1910 forbidding the interstate transportation of women and girls for immoral purposes. Replying to the charge that the law was an invasion of the legislative realm of the states, the majority opinion declared that the commerce power could be employed to advance the general welfare.

Hokiang (hu′jyäng′). Former province of China, in E Manchuria, centered ab. 180 mi. NE of the city of Harbin. It was created from portions of the provinces of Heilungkiang and Kirin. In 1949 it was incorporated into Sungkiang province of the Chinese People's Republic. Capital, Kaimusze; area, 50,816 sq. mi.; pop. 1,298,000 (1947).

Hokinson (hō′kin.sən), **Helen.** b. at Mendota, Ill., c1900; d. in an airplane crash at Washington, D.C., Nov. 1, 1949. American cartoonist, noted as the depicter, in the pages of the *New Yorker,* of the frivolities and aspirations of the American clubwoman. The stout, fifty-ish, somewhat scatterbrained middle-class housewife lunching at a Tea Shoppe or addressing a literary or garden club meeting was drawn by Miss Hokinson with kind understanding showing through the laughter at her character's inanities.

Hokkaido (hôk.kī.dō). [Also: **Ezo, Hokushu, Yesso, Yezo.**] Northernmost of the four principal islands of Japan, separated from the main island (Honshu) by the Strait of Tsugaru. Much of the interior consists of rugged, forested mountain ranges, with many volcanic peaks. The most important agricultural areas are the plains in the S part of the island. Fish, coal, and timber are the major resources now exploited. Japanese settlement and colonization of Hokkaido has taken place mostly in the last 75 years. A small number of the aboriginal Ainu population live on the island. Hokkaido is also a prefecture of Japan: capital, Sapporo; area, ab. 30,304 sq. mi.; pop. 4,295,567 (1950).

Hoko Gunto (hō.kō gön.tō) or **Hoko Shoto** (shō.tō) or **Hoko To** (tō). Japanese names of the **Pescadores** islands.

Hokusai (hō.kō.sī). b. at Yedo (now Tokyo), Japan, 1760; d. May 10, 1849. Japanese artist. He was at first apprenticed to an engraver, but after a few years abandoned engraving and studied designing with Shunsho, a noted artist of the period. Later he devoted himself to book illustration, and finally became an artist and teacher of great repute. His works are very numerous, amounting to over 30,000 drawings.

Hokushu (hō.kō.shō). See **Hokkaido.**

Hol (hôl), **Richard.** b. at Amsterdam, Netherlands, July 23, 1825; d. at Utrecht, Netherlands, May 14, 1904. Dutch conductor and composer. His works include operas, an oratorio, symphonies, chamber works, and church music.

Holar (hô′lär), **Václav.** Czech name of **Hollar, Wenceslaus.**

Holbach (dol.bák), **Paul Henri Thiry,** Baron **d'.** b. at Heidelsheim, Baden, Germany, 1723; d. at Paris, Jan. 21, 1789. French skeptic and materialistic philosopher. He wrote *Le Christianisme dévoilé* (1767), *Le Système de la nature* (1770, published in popular form as *Le Bon Sens,* 1772), and numerous articles in the *Encyclopédie.* He resided at Paris from his youth, and his home became a rendezvous for the free thinkers of his time. His dinners were exceptionally celebrated, and earned for him, from the Abbé Galiani, the title of the "premier maître d'hôtel de la philosophie."

Holbæk (hôl′bek). *Amt* (county) of Denmark, in NW Zealand, bounded by Copenhagen and Sorø *amter* (counties), and including Samsø and several smaller islands: agriculture. Capital, Holbæk; area, ab. 676 sq. mi.; pop. 125,066 (1945).

Holbæk. Town in Denmark, in NW Zealand, the capital of the *amt* (county) of Holbæk, on an arm of the Kattegat, ab. 33 mi. W of Copenhagen: a seaport; agricultural trade. 13,467 (1945).

Holbeach (hōl′bēch). Former urban district, now a parish and market town, in E central England, in Lincolnshire, in the Parts of Holland ab. 8 mi. E of Spalding, ab. 100 mi. N of London by rail. It is in the Fens, and in the chief potato-producing region of England. 6,112 (1931).

Holbein (hōl′bīn; German, hol′bīn), **Hans.** [Called **Holbein the Elder.**] b. at Augsburg, Bavaria, Germany, c1460; d. there, 1524. German historical painter. He represented the realistic tendency of the Swabian school and later was influenced by that of the Italian Renaissance. His *Altar of Saint Sebastian* (1516), in the Old Pinakothek, at Munich, is sometimes called his masterpiece.

Holbein, Hans. [Called **Holbein the Younger.**] b. probably at Augsburg, Bavaria, Germany, c1497; d. at London, 1543. German historical and portrait painter and wood engraver; son of Hans Holbein (1460–1524). He went to Basel, Switzerland, in 1515, and matriculated in the painters' guild in 1519. His frescoes in the city hall at Basel and the *Passion* in the Basel Museum were painted c1521–22. In 1523 he painted the portrait of Erasmus at Longford Castle. About 1526 he visited Antwerp to see Quentin Massys, and afterward went to England, where he was lodged at Sir Thomas More's house, near London. In 1528 he went to Basel, and returned to England in 1532, where he remained for the rest of his life. He became court painter to Henry VIII c1536. Among his works are a series of 89 sketches in red chalk and India ink, belonging to this period, now in the Windsor collection; a series of designs for wood engraving, *The Dance of Death,* engraved by Hans Lützelburger and published in 1538 and 1547; a portrait of Sir Thomas More (1527); a portrait of Anne of Cleves (1539); a number of portraits of German merchant goldsmiths of the Steelyard, some of which are in Germany; *The Ambassadors* (in the National Gallery, 1533); and portraits of Henry VIII and of the principal personages of the time. He also designed the title pages to Coverdale's and Cranmer's Bibles, and painted some important works with religious subjects including *The Last Supper, The Dead Christ,* eight Passion pictures, and others (all in the museum at Basel), *The Nativity* and *The Adoration of the Magi* (at Freiburg im Breisau), *Madonna* (at Darmstadt), and *Madonna and Saints* (at Solothurn).

Holberg (hôl′berg), **Ludvig.** b. at Bergen, Norway, Dec. 3, 1684; d. at Copenhagen, Jan. 28, 1754. Danish dramatist. His father, who had risen from a common soldier to the rank of colonel, died when he was still an infant, and his mother when he was 10 years old. He had been intended for the army, but showed such an aptitude for study that he was sent to the Bergen Latin school, and in 1702 he entered the Copenhagen University. Being destitute of means, he soon came back again to Norway, and was tutor in the family of a clergyman at Voss. A year later he again went to Copenhagen, where he studied theology and took his examination, but shortly after returned to Norway and was again a tutor, this time with a clergyman at Bergen. This latter had been a great traveler, and Holberg, through the perusal of the journal he had kept, was inspired with a desire to see the world.

He accordingly set out for Holland, but went only as far as Aix-la-Chapelle (Aachen). The year after he returned to Norway and settled at Kristiansand, where he taught French during the winter. The following spring he went to England and remained two years, chiefly at Oxford, where he supported himself by teaching languages and music. Returning to Copenhagen, he established himself as docent at the university, but soon after accepted the post of private tutor, and accompanied his charge to Germany. Upon his return to Denmark he was again a tutor until the year after (1810), when he was admitted as a stipendiary at Borch's Collegium in Copenhagen, and was finally enabled to devote himself to literary work. In 1711 he published his first work, *Introduction til den Europäiske Rigers Historie* (Introduction to the History of the Nations of Europe). In 1714 he was made professor extraordinarius, but without a stipend. Shortly after, however, he was made the beneficiary of the "Rosenkrantz fund," and was thus enabled to go abroad. He accordingly sailed to Holland, traveled on foot from Brussels to Paris, where he remained for a year and a half, proceeded again, partly on foot, to Marseilles and Genoa, where he fell ill, and afterward went on to Rome, where he remained the whole winter. The following February he set out again for Denmark, making the whole journey from Rome to Paris on foot. In 1718 he was made professor of metaphysics at Copenhagen; later he became professor of Latin and rhetoric, and ultimately (1730) of history and geography. In 1719–20 appeared, under the pseudonym Hans Mikkelsen, the first of his characteristic productions, the comic-heroic poem *Peder Paars*. In 1722 he began to write comedies. Up to this year, when the Danish theater was opened with a translation of Molière's *L'Avare*, there had been French and German but no Danish theaters in Copenhagen. Holberg applied himself to writing Danish comedies, and this year the first of them was produced: *Den politiske Kanderstøber* (The Pewterer Politician). Five plays were furnished during the year, and ultimately he had written 33. Among the most notable of these, besides the one mentioned, are *Den Stundesløse* (The Busy Man), *Erasmus Montanus*, *Barselstuen* (The Lying-in Room), *Jeppe paa Bjerget* (Jeppe of the Mountain), *Jacob von Thybo*, and *Den Vaegelsindede* (The Fickle Woman). In 1725 he again went abroad, and remained during the winter in Paris. After 1728, the year of the great conflagration in Copenhagen, and during the reign of Christian VI, no more plays were written; but when the theater was reopened in 1747, on the accession of Frederick V, several more were furnished, inferior, however, to his earlier comedies. The considerable property that he accumulated was left, at his death, to the Sorø Academy. He was buried in the Sorø church. Besides the above, he wrote various historical and other works, among them *Danmarks Riges Historie* (The History of the Kingdom of Denmark) in three volumes, an autobiography in three letters written in Latin, and several humorous epics and lyrics. He has been called the founder of modern Danish literature.

Holborn (hō'bọrn, hōl'-). Metropolitan borough in C London, immediately NW of the City of London. Holborn is the smallest metropolitan borough (405 acres) in London. It contains Covent Garden, Hatton Garden (the diamond market), London University, the British Museum, Bloomsbury, and parts of Soho. The daytime population has been estimated at 250,000. Resident pop. 24,806 (1951).

Holbrook (hōl'brůk). Town in SE Massachusetts, in Norfolk County ab. 6 mi. N of Brockton. 4,004 (1950).

Holbrook, John Edwards. b. at Beaufort, S.C., Dec. 30, 1794; d. at Norfolk, Mass., Sept. 8, 1871. American naturalist. He became professor of anatomy in the Medical College of South Carolina in 1824, a position which he retained upward of 30 years. His chief work is *American Herpetology* (1842).

Holbrooke (hōl'brůk), **Josef.** b. at Croydon, Surrey, England, July 6, 1878—. English pianist, composer, and conductor. His compositions include *The Raven*, based upon Poe's work, *Ulalume*, *The Bells*, *The Masque of the Red Death*, and *Queen Mab*. He has also composed operas, ballets, and chamber music.

HOLC. See **Home Owners Loan Corporation.**

Holcomb (hōl'kọm), **Thomas.** b. at New Castle, Del., Aug. 5, 1879—. American general of the Marine Corps. Commissioned a second lieutenant of marines in 1900, he rose through the various grades, becoming a major general and commandant of the marine corps in 1936. He saw service in both World Wars, and in the course of the second was promoted, in January, 1942, to the rank of lieutenant general. At his retirement in December, 1943, he was given the rank of a full general, the first officer of the marines to be so honored. Subsequently, from April, 1944, to June, 1948, he was U.S. minister to the Union of South Africa.

Holcroft (hōl'kroft), **Thomas.** b. at London, Dec. 10 (O.S.), 1745; d. there, March 23, 1809. English dramatist, miscellaneous writer, and actor. In 1794, having embraced the principles of the French Revolution, he was indicted for high treason, but after remaining for about two months in Newgate Prison he was discharged without a trial. Among his plays are *The Follies of a Day*, a translation of Beaumarchais's *Mariage de Figaro* (produced in 1784, Holcroft appearing as Figaro), *The Road to Ruin* (1792; revived in 1873, and translated into Danish and German), and *The Deserted Daughter*, founded on Cumberland's *Fashionable Lover* (1795). He also wrote *Tales of the Castle* from the French of Madame de Genlis (1785), *Life of Baron Frederic Trenck* (1788), *A Tale of Mystery* (the first melodrama, 1802), with several novels and translations.

Holda (hol'dä). [Also: **Frau** (or **Mother**) **Holde, Holle, Hulde.**] In ancient Germanic religion, a sky goddess conceived as riding the wind and followed by a host of spirits of the dead or unborn. In this aspect she has become associated with the Wild Hunt and her south German counterpart, Perchta. Very anciently she was an earth and fertility goddess. As a domestic hearth deity she is a tutelary of spinning and weaving. In modern German folklore, Holda has become a sort of witchlike bogey with whom mothers frighten naughty children. In Grimm's tale *Mother Holle* she lives, typically, at the bottom of a well and is a benefactor of good, kind children, and punisher of bad, unkind ones.

Holden (hōl'dẹn), **Eben.** See **Eben Holden.**

Holden, Edward Singleton. b. at St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 5, 1846; d. March 16, 1914. American astronomer, librarian (1901–14) of the U.S. Military Academy. He was astronomer in the U.S. Naval Observatory (1873–81), director of the Washburn Observatory (1881–85), president of the University of California (1885–88), and director of the Lick Observatory (1888–98). The Lick Observatory was built according to plans prepared by Newcomb and Holden (1874–85).

Holden, Perry Greeley. b. in Minnesota, Oct. 13, 1865—. American agronomist, noted for his role in the development of agricultural extension work. He served as professor of agronomy at the University of Illinois and Iowa State College. At the latter institution he was in charge (1906–12) of agricultural extension work. He served as director (1912–32) of the agricultural extension department, International Harvester Company.

Holden v. Hardy, 169 U.S. 366 (1898) (här'di). U.S. Supreme Court decision upholding a Utah law of 1896 which limited working hours in mines, smelters, and ore reduction works. The majority opinion was notable for its assertion that a reasonable exercise of state police power should not be impeded by too narrow a construction of the Fourteenth Amendment.

Holdenville (hōl'dẹn.vil). [Former name, **Fentress.**] City in E central Oklahoma, county seat of Hughes County, in a petroleum-producing region; food products; cotton processing. 6,192 (1950).

Holder (hōl'dėr), **Charles Frederick.** b. at Lynn, Mass., Aug. 5, 1851; d. Oct. 10, 1915. American author; son of Joseph Bassett Holder and a lineal descendant of Christopher Holder. He was assistant curator of zoölogy (1871–75) in the American Museum of Natural History at New York. Among his publications are *The Ivory King* (1887), *Living Lights* (1889), *Louis Agassiz* (1892), *Charles Darwin* (1893), *Big Game Fishes of the United States* (1903), *The Pioneer Quakers* (1905), *Life in the Open in Southern California* (1906), *The Log of a Sea Angler* (1906), *Big*

Game at Sea (1908), *Fish Stories* (1909; with D. S. Jordan), and *The Channel Islands* (1910).

Holder, Christopher. b. at Winterbourne, England, 1631; date of death not known. One of the founders (1656) of the first meeting of the Society of Friends in New England. He wrote in the Boston jail, in 1657, the first declaration of faith of the Quakers.

Holder, Joseph Bassett. b. at Lynn, Mass., Oct. 26, 1824; d. at New York, Feb. 27, 1888. American naturalist; a lineal descendant of Christopher Holder. He was curator of invertebrate zoölogy, ichthyology, and herpetology in the American Museum of Natural History at New York from 1870 until his death. He wrote *History of the North American Fauna* (1882), *History of the Atlantic Right Whales* (1883), *The Living World* (1884), and others.

Hölderlin (hel'dėr.lin), **Johann Christian Friedrich.** b. at Lauffen, Württemberg, Germany, March 20, 1770; d. (after 40 years of insanity) at Tübingen, Württemberg, Germany, June 7, 1843. German poet, author of the romance *Hyperion* (1797–99), lyric poems (1826), and others. He stands as a writer on the border between classicism and romanticism. His love of Greek culture is expressed in verse or rhapsodic prose. He remains, unlike many of his contemporaries, highly thought of by many modern readers of German literature.

Holderness (hōl.dėr.nes'). Flat, low peninsula in NE England, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, between the North Sea and the Humber estuary. It has now been drained, and most of it is under cultivation.

Holderness, Earl of. A title of **Rupert,** Prince.

Holding (hōl'ding), **Elisabeth Sanxay.** b. at Brooklyn, N.Y., 1889—. American novelist. Among her works are *Invincible Minnie* (1920), *Angelica* (1921), *Miasma* (1929), *Lady Killer* (1942), and *The Blank Wall* (1947).

Holdrege (hōl'drij). City in S Nebraska, county seat of Phelps County: shipping center for wheat and livestock. 4,381 (1950).

Hole's Station (hōlz). Former name of **Miamisburg,** Ohio.

Holetschek (hō'le.chek), **Johann.** b. Aug. 29, 1846; d. at Vienna, Nov. 10, 1923. Austrian astronomer, at Vienna Observatory (1879–1919). He studied the evolution and physical characteristics of comets.

Holfelder (hol'fel.dėr), **Hans.** b. at Wernigerode, Harz, Germany, April 22, 1891—. German roentgenologist. He is known for devising the "field selector" for x-ray therapy

Holger Danske (hôl'gėr dän'skę). Danish name of **Ogier the Dane.**

Holgrave (hōl'grāv). Character who marries Phoebe in *The House of the Seven Gables* (1851), novel by Nathaniel Hawthorne.

Holguín (ōl.gēn'). City in E Cuba, in Oriente province: in a region producing chiefly sugar, tobacco, and cattle. 35,865 (1943).

Holi (hō'lē). [Also: **Hohle, Hoolee.**] Hindu spring fire-festival in honor of the god Krishna. It is celebrated just before the ripening of the spring crops and is thought to promote productiveness. The celebration lasts from three to 20 days, according to locality. On the second day red powder is daubed on the god's image; men and boys throw red powder and squirt colored water over each other and the spectators. It is a time of hilarity and license. Ashes from the Holi fires are powerful against bad luck and the evil eye.

Holič (hô'lēch). [Hungarian, **Holics.**] Town in Czechoslovakia, in the *kraj* (region) of Bratislava, in W Slovakia, near the Morava River ab. 45 mi. N of Bratislava. 5,353 (1947).

Holiday (hol'i.dā), **Henry.** b. at London, 1839; d. there, 1927. English painter, illustrator, stained-glass designer, and sculptor, noted particularly for his historical subjects. He designed stained-glass windows for churches at Edinburgh, Düsseldorf, and New York (Holy Trinity), among others.

Holiday Romance. Story in four parts by Charles Dickens, written especially for the American juvenile magazine *Our Young Folks* and there published during the months of January, March, April, and May, 1868.

Holin (hu'lin'). A Chinese name of **Karakorum,** in Mongolia.

Holinshed (hol'inz.hed, -in.shed) or **Hollingshead** (hol'ingz.hed), **Raphael.** b. probably at Sutton Downes, Cheshire, England; d. c1580. English chronicler. He is said to have been educated at one of the universities, possibly Cambridge. His great work, *The Chronicles of England, Scotland, and Ireland,* was begun for Reginald Wolfe, a London printer, whose service he entered as translator early in the reign of Elizabeth. A second and enlarged edition, edited by John Hooker, was published after Holinshed's death (1587). The work furnished Shakespeare with plots for *King Lear, Macbeth,* and some of the historical plays.

Holinshed's Chronicles. See **Chronicles of England, Scotland, and Ireland, The.**

Ho Liu-hua (hu' lū'hwä'). See **Liao Cheng-chih.**

Holkar (hōl'kąr). Mahratta family ruling in Indore in the 18th and 19th centuries.

Holkar's Dominions. See under **Indore,** state.

Holl (hōl), **Frank.** [Full name, **Francis Montague Holl.**] b. at London, July 4, 1845; d. 1888. English genre and portrait painter. Among his sitters were the Prince of Wales (later Edward VII), John Bright, William E. Gladstone, John Tenniel, and J. Pierpont Morgan. Most of his portraits remain in private collections.

Hollabrunn (hol.ä.brůn'). [Also, **Oberhollabrunn.**] Town in NE Austria, in the province of Lower Austria, ab. 27 mi. NW of Vienna. 6,735 (1946).

Holland (hol'ąnd). See also **Netherlands.**

Holland. City in W Lower Michigan, in Ottawa County, settled by Dutch immigrants in 1847: manufactures furnaces, cosmetics, aniline dyes, machinery, leather goods, and other products. Its annual tulip festival attracts large numbers of visitors. 15,858 (1950)

Holland. Former autonomous county occupying much of the present area of the kingdom of the Netherlands. Recognized as autonomous in the 11th century, and nominally a part of the Holy Roman Empire, it came under Burgundian rule in 1433 and under the Hapsburgs in 1482; in 1521 it passed, as a Hapsburg domain, to the rulers of Spain. In the movement for Dutch independence Holland played a leading role.

Holland. Former province in the United Provinces of the Netherlands, divided in 1840 into North Holland and South Holland provinces.

Holland, Baron. See **Fox, Henry,** and **Fox, Henry Richard Vassall.**

Holland, Clifford Milburn. b. at Somerset, Mass., March 13, 1883; d. at Battle Creek, Mich., Oct. 27, 1924. American civil engineer, for whom the Holland Tunnel (New York–New Jersey) is named. He became (1905) assistant engineer for the Rapid Transit Commission of New York, served as tunnel engineer (1914–16) and as division engineer (1916–19) for the Public Service Commission of New York, and in 1919 was named chief engineer for the New York State and New Jersey Interstate Bridge and Tunnel commissions. The Holland Tunnel, completed (1927) after his death, was planned by him and was the first vehicular passageway of its kind.

Holland, Edmund Milton. b. at New York, Sept. 7, 1848; d. Nov. 24, 1913. American character actor; son of George Holland.

Holland, George. b. at London, Dec. 6, 1791; d. at New York, Dec. 20, 1870. American actor, notable for his comedy roles. After a career of some success in England he came to the U.S. in 1827, where he was a popular favorite until his death.

Holland, Sir Henry. b. at Knutsford, Cheshire, England, Oct. 27, 1788; d. at London, Oct. 27, 1873. English physician and author.

Holland, Henry Edmund. b. at Ginninderra, New South Wales, Australia, June 10, 1868; d. at Waihi, New Zealand, Oct. 8, 1933. Labor leader in Australia and New Zealand. A printer by trade, he was an early participant in the Australian labor movement, and also a member of the Salvation Army. He was a leader of the strike of 1901. He went to New Zealand in 1912 and became editor of the *Maoriland Worker* (1912–18). He was an anticonscriptionist in World War I. He served in the New Zealand Parliament (1918–33), and was leader of the Parliamentary Labour Party (1919–33).

Holland, John. [Titles: Duke of **Exeter,** Earl of **Huntingdon.**] b. c1352; beheaded at Pleshey, England, Jan.

16, 1400. English soldier and political leader. He was a half brother to Richard II through his mother's marriage to Edward, the Black Prince. He served (1386) under John of Gaunt in Spain, and was made (1389) chamberlain of England for life. After supporting (1397) Richard II against Gloucester and Arundel, he was made Duke of Exeter and given large grants of land, which he was forced to give up after the king was deposed in 1399. Defeated in a conspiracy to restore Richard II, he was captured by the Countess of Hereford and beheaded.

Holland, John. [Titles: Duke of **Exeter,** Earl of **Huntingdon.**] b. March 18, 1395; d. Aug. 5, 1447. English commander; second son of John Holland (c1352–1400), Duke of Exeter. He distinguished himself at Agincourt (1415), and was commander of the fleet which defeated (1417) the Genoese off Harfleur, thus making possible Henry V's second expedition to France. He engaged (1436) in the defense of Calais, and was commander of the expedition sent (March, 1438) for the relief of Guînes.

Holland, John Philip. b. at Liscanor, County Clare, Ireland, Feb. 29, 1840; d. at Newark, N.J., Aug. 12, 1914. American inventor, noted as a pioneer in modern submarine design and construction. He emigrated (1873) to the U.S., settled (1874) at Paterson, N.J., and while working as a teacher continued to develop his ideas on submarine design. Securing financial aid from the Fenian Society, he launched an experimental submarine in 1878 and in 1881 built the *Fenian Ram*, a full-scale craft which in its fundamentals was similar to the modern submarine. Obtaining (1895) a U.S. navy contract, the J. P. Holland Torpedo Boat Company built the *Plunger;* Holland's ideas were rejected, however, and the craft proved a failure. In 1898 he launched the *Holland,* the first submarine with a capacity to make sizable runs while submerged. It was bought (1900) by the U.S. government, which later purchased six more. He also built submarines for the Japanese, British, and Russian governments.

Holland, Joseph Jefferson. b. at New York, Dec. 20, 1860; d. Sept. 25, 1926. American actor; son of George Holland.

Holland, Josiah Gilbert. [Pseudonym, **Timothy Titcomb.**] b. at Belchertown, Mass., July 24, 1819; d. at New York, Oct. 12, 1881. American author, journalist, and editor. He was an editor (1849–66) of the Springfield *Republican* and a founder and editor in chief (1870–81) of *Scribner's Monthly* (later *The Century Magazine*). He wrote *Titcomb's Letters to Young People, Single and Married* (1858), *Gold Foil Hammered from Popular Proverbs* (1859), *Plain Talks on Familiar Subjects* (1865), and *Life of Abraham Lincoln* (1866); the poems *Bitter-Sweet* (1848 and *Kathrina* (1868); and the novels *Arthur Bonnicastle* (1873), *Sevenoaks* (1875), and *Nicholas Minturn* (1877).

Holland, Sir Nathaniel Dance-. See **Dance-Holland, Sir Nathaniel.**

Holland, New. Former name of **Australia.**

Holland, North. See **North Holland.**

Holland, Parts of. Administrative county, a subdivision of the county of Lincolnshire, in E central England. It is in the S portion of Lincolnshire, and is the smallest of the three counties into which Lincolnshire is divided. It is bounded on the N by the Parts of Lindsey, on the E by the Wash, on the S by Cambridgeshire and Northamptonshire, and on the W by the Parts of Kesteven. The surface is flat and low-lying. It is part of the Fens, and there has been much reclamation of land here by drainage. It is an agricultural region, raising wheat, berries, flowers, and root crops (potatoes especially). The sugar beet is also an important crop. County seat, Boston; area, ab. 419 sq. mi.; pop. 101,545 (1951).

Holland, Philemon. b. at Chelmsford, Essex, England, 1552; d. at Coventry, England, Feb. 9, 1637. English writer, noted as a translator. He graduated from Cambridge (Trinity College) in 1571, and after 1595 lived at Coventry. His translations include Livy (1600), the *Natural History* of Pliny (1601), the *Morals* of Plutarch (1603), the *History of the Caesars* of Suetonius (1606), Camden's *Brittania* (1610), and the *Cyropaedia* of Xenophon (1632).

Holland, Sidney George. b. at Greendale, New Zealand, Oct. 18, 1893—. New Zealand statesman. In 1935 he entered the New Zealand parliament, and later became (1940) leader of the National Party, in opposition to the Labour government. When the Labour Party was defeated in the election of 1949, Holland became prime minister and minister of finance.

Holland, Sir Thomas Erskine. b. July 17, 1835; d. May 24, 1926. British lawyer. He was for 36 years (1874 *et seq.*) a professor of international law at Oxford. He was the British representative at the Geneva Conference of 1906, which revised the Geneva Convention concerning the treatment of wounded prisoners of war.

Holland, Sir Thomas Henry. b. in Cornwall, England, 1868—. British geologist. He served as director (1903–09) of the geological survey of India, and as principal and vice-chancellor (1929–44) of the University of Edinburgh.

Holland, William Jacob. b. at Bethany, Jamaica, B.W.I., Aug. 16, 1848; d. at Pittsburgh, Pa., Dec. 13, 1932. American naturalist, director of the Carnegie Museum at Pittsburgh from 1898. He was naturalist of the U.S. eclipse expeditions to Japan in 1887 and to Africa in 1889, and was chancellor (1891–1901) of the Western University of Pennsylvania. He published *The Butterfly Book* (1898), *The Moth Book* (1903), and numerous scientific memoirs on entomology and paleontology.

Hollander (hol'ạn.dẻr), **Bernard.** b. at Vienna, 1864; d. Feb. 6, 1934. English physician, specialist in psychotherapy. Known for his studies of brain functions, he propounded the theory of cerebral localization in an effort to explain certain types of mental deviation. His works include *The Mental Functions of the Brain* (1901), *Scientific Phrenology* (1902), *Crime and Responsibility* (1907), *Seeing Ourselves in the Light of Modern Psychology* (1931), and *Old Age Deferred* (1933).

Hollander (hôl'än.dẻr), **Franciscus Querien den.** b. at Goes, Netherlands, May 31, 1893—. Dutch mechanical engineer. He was secretary-general (May–October, 1945) of the Dutch ministry of economic affairs, and director-general (October, 1945–March, 1946) of communications.

Hollander (hol'ạn.dẻr), **Jacob Harry.** b. at Baltimore, July 23, 1871; d. there, July 9, 1940. American economist. He was an associate professor (1901–04) and professor (1904 *et seq.*) of political economy at Johns Hopkins. As treasurer (1900–01) of Puerto Rico, he introduced the system of revenue taxation known as the "Hollander law." Sent (1905) to Santo Domingo (now Ciudad Trujillo) to report on the public debt (which was then vastly greater than the national taxes could support), he was a confidential agent (1906–07) of the U.S. department of state and financial adviser (1908–10) to the Dominican Republic. He later served as arbitrator (1918–20) of labor disputes in the Maryland and upper Potomac coal fields, and as head (1931–32) of the tax survey commission of Maryland.

Hollandia (ho.lan'di.ạ). Settlement on the N coast of New Guinea, in NE Netherlands New Guinea. Before World War II it was a small trading post. In March, 1942, it was occupied by Japanese forces, and became a major base, supplying three nearby airfields. In April, 1944, it was occupied by U.S. forces, and was the headquarters of General Douglas MacArthur from September, 1944, to March, 1945. Since World War II Hollandia has been the seat of the Dutch governor of New Guinea; it has a naval base and airport. The population has been greatly increased by an influx of Europeans from Indonesia. Pop. (Europeans only), ab. 6,000 (1950).

Holland Land Company (hol'ạnd). Enterprise (1796–1847) organized by Dutch bankers to acquire and sell land in the U.S. From the American financier Robert Morris this company in 1796 acquired by foreclosure more than a million and a quarter acres in the NW part of New York State. In NW Pennsylvania it obtained an even larger tract by outright purchase. A good many squatters, however, had already built homes and hewed farms out of the wilderness on the company's holdings, especially in Pennsylvania, and their resistance to the company's claims became an important political issue. Unable to secure decisive legislative or judicial support, the Dutch proprietors compromised with the squatters, and liquidated their Pennsylvania holdings about 1810. In New York, the agitation against large-scale landlordism, which mounted during the early decades of the

1800's, hampered the company's operations, and after a generally unsatisfactory experience, its operations in the U.S. were terminated in 1847.

Hollandsche Veld (hôl'ănt.sę velt'). See **Hoogeveen.**

Holland Tunnel (hol'ąnd). Motor-vehicle tunnel extending under the Hudson River between the borough of Manhattan in New York City and Jersey City in New Jersey. Built at a cost of 50 million dollars, it was opened on Nov. 13, 1927, and named for Clifford Milburn Holland, its designer. The tunnel contains an eastbound tube and a westbound tube, each having two traffic lanes. It is administered by the Port of New York Authority. Length, ab. 9,250 ft.

Hollar (hol'ąr), **Wenceslaus.** [Czech, **Václav Holar.**] b. at Prague, July 13, 1607; d. March 28, 1677. Bohemian engraver. Thomas Howard, 14th Earl of Arundel, ambassador to the Holy Roman Emperor in 1635, discovered Hollar and brought him to England, where he became (c1639) teacher of drawing to the Prince of Wales, and was made royal designer on the prince's accession as Charles II. Hollar enlisted with the Royalists in the English Civil War, and was made prisoner at Basing House in 1645. On regaining his liberty he joined the Earl of Arundel at Antwerp, returning to England in 1652. He was afterward sent with Arundel to Tangier to make topographical drawings. In 1640 appeared 26 plates entitled *Ornatus Muliebris Anglicanus, or Several Habits of English Women*, followed in 1643 by illustrations of feminine costumes in other parts of Europe. In 1672 he made plates of Lincoln, York, and others.

Holle (hol'ę), **Frau** (or **Mother**). See **Holda.**

Höllenthal (hėl'ęn.täl). Picturesque valley in SW Germany, in the Black Forest E of Freiburg in Breisgau.

Holler (hol'er). See **Ull.**

Holles (hol'ęs), **Denzil.** [Title, 1st Baron **Holles of Ifield.**] b. Oct. 31, 1599; d. Feb. 17, 1670. English statesman; second son of John Holles, 1st Earl of Clare, and brother-in-law of Sir Thomas Wentworth, 1st Earl Strafford. In 1624 he entered Parliament, and on March 2, 1629, was one of the two who held the speaker in his chair when he attempted to adjourn the House at the order of Charles I. Two days later he was arrested and sent to the Tower. He refused to acknowledge the jurisdiction of the courts over what was done in Parliament, and was heavily fined. The sum of 5,000 pounds was voted to him by the Long Parliament as compensation for his losses in the affair. He was an influential member of this Parliament, was one of the members impeached by the king on Jan. 3, 1642, and fought for the Parliament at Edgehill and Brentford. Later he became a prominent advocate of peace and of a negotiated agreement with the king, but was opposed to the Independents, and in 1647 was impeached with ten others by the army. He fled to France, and in January, 1648, was expelled from Parliament. On the Restoration he was created Baron Holles, and was ambassador (1663–66) at Paris.

Holles, John. [Title, 1st Earl of **Clare.**] b. at Haughton, Nottinghamshire, England, c1564; d. there, Oct. 4, 1637. English politician.

Holley (hol'i), **Alexander Lyman.** b. at Lakeville, Conn., July 20, 1832; d. at Brooklyn, N.Y., Jan. 29, 1882. American metallurgist, mechanical engineer, and writer. He worked (1855 *et seq.*) for the New Jersey Locomotive Works at Jersey City, N.J., and subsequentlh became the publisher of *Holley's Railroad Advocate*, whicy appeared until 1857. He served (1858–75) on the staff of the New York *Times* and was technical editor of the *American Railway Review*. He was chiefly responsible for introducing the Bessemer process into the U.S., became the leading engineer and designer of steel plants in the U.S. and was also prominent for his mechanical improvements, on which he took out 15 patents.

Holley, Horace. b. at Torrington, Conn., 1887—. American writer on Bahaism. He served as secretary (1924–30, 1932–48, 1948–49) of the National Spiritual Assembly of Bahais of the U.S. and Canada, and as editor (1927–35) of *World Unity Magazine*. Author of *Bahaism; The Modern Social Religion* (1914), *The Social Principle* (1916), and *Bahai—The Spirit of the Age* (1921).

Holley, Marietta. [Pseudonym, **Josiah Allen's Wife.**] b. in Jefferson County, N.Y., July 16, 1836; d. March 1, 1926. American humorist, poet, essayist, novelist, author of the "Samantha" books. She contributed many essays, sketches, and poems to the leading magazines of the country and published numerous books, the first being *My Opinions and Betsy Bobbet's* (1873), and the last *Josiah Allen on the Woman Question* (1914). The immensely popular "Samantha" books, chronicles of homespun humor and philosophy, were also a vehicle for her views on feminism and temperance. They included *Samantha at the Centennial* (1877), *Samantha at Saratoga* (1887), and *Samantha on the Woman Question* (1913).

Hollick (hol'ik), **Charles Arthur.** b. at Staten Island, N.Y., Feb. 6, 1857; d. March 11, 1933. American botanist and geologist. He was curator (1900–13) of the department of fossil botany, honorary curator (1914–21), and paleobotanist (1921 *et seq.*) at the New York Botanical Garden.

Hollick-Kenyon Plateau (-ken'yǫn). Plateau area of Ellsworth Highland in Antarctica, centering in ab. 79° S., 108° W. Elevation, over 6,000 ft.

Hollidaysburg (hol'i.dāz.bėrg). Borough in S central Pennsylvania, county seat of Blair County: railroad shops; manufactures boilers and machinery; settled in 1768. Pop. 6,483 (1950).

Hollidays Cove (hol'i.dāz). Former city in N West Virginia, in Brooke and Hancock counties: a residential suburb incorporated into Weirton in 1947. It was settled in 1776. Pop. 6,137 (1940).

Hollingshead (hol'ingz.hed), **Raphael.** See **Holinshed** or **Hollingshead, Raphael.**

Hollingsworth (hol'ingz.wėrth). Character in *The Blithedale Romance* (1852), novel by Nathaniel Hawthorne. He is the only man of action in the story.

Hollingworth (hol'ing.wėrth), **Leta Stetter.** b. at Chadron, Neb., May 25, 1886; d. Nov. 27, 1939. American educator, a specialist in child psychology. In 1916 she joined the staff of Teachers College, Columbia University, where she taught until her death, becoming professor of education in 1929. She wrote *Psychology of Subnormal Children* (1920), *Special Talents and Defects* (1923), *Gifted Children: Their Nature and Nurture* (1926), and *Psychology of the Adolescent* (1928).

Hollins (hol'inz), **George Nichols.** b. at Baltimore, Sept. 20, 1799; d. there, Jan. 18, 1878. American naval officer. He commanded (1854) in the bombardment of the Nicaraguan port of Greytown, whose inhabitants, it was alleged, had molested U.S. citizens resident in the city, in consequence of which hasty action serious difficulty was narrowly averted with Great Britain, which then claimed a protectorate over Nicaragua. He resigned in 1861, in order to accept a commission as commodore in the Confederate navy.

Hollis (hol'is). Residential community of New York City, on Long Island, in the borough of Queens, ab. 12 mi. E of Manhattan.

Hollis. City in SW Oklahoma, county seat of Harmon County, in a cattle-raising area. 3,089 (1950).

Hollis, Ira Nelson. b. at Mooresville, Ind., March 7, 1856; d. Aug. 14, 1930. American naval engineer and educator. He was graduated (1878) from the U.S. Naval Academy, and subsequently became professor of marine engineering at Union College, Schenectady, N.Y. He was professor of mechanical engineering (1893–1913) at Harvard and president (1913–25) of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute.

Hollis, Thomas. b. in England, 1659; d. 1731. English merchant, a benefactor of Harvard College.

Hollister (hol'is.tėr). City in C California, county seat of San Benito County, SE of San Francisco. 4,903 (1950).

Holloway (hol'ō.wā), **Emory.** b. at Marshall, Mo., 1885—. American teacher and biographer. He served (1914–37) as professor of English at Adelphi College, and became (1939) professor of English at Queens College (New York). A noted Whitman scholar, he was awarded the Pulitzer prize in biography for 1927 for his *Whitman: An Interpretation in Narrative* (1926). He also compiled and edited *The Uncollected Poetry and Prose of Walt Whitman* (1921).

Holloway, Thomas. b. at London, 1748; d. at Coltishall, near Norwich, England, in February, 1827. English engraver. His chief works are engravings after Raphael's cartoons.

Holls (holz), **George Frederick William.** b. at Zelienople, Pa., July 1, 1857; d. July 23, 1903. American lawyer and writer. He was influential in securing U.S. participation in the international peace conference at The Hague, at which he served as the secretary of the American delegation. He was the author of *Franz Lieber: Seine Leben and Seine Werke* (1884), *Sancta Sophia and Troitsza* (1888), and *The Peace Conference at the Hague and Its Bearings on International Law and Policy* (1900).

Holly (hol'i). Manufacturing village in SE Lower Michigan, in Oakland County, ab. 15 mi. S of Flint. 2,663 (1950).

Holly, James Theodore. b. at Washington, D.C., Oct. 3, 1829; d. at Port-au-Prince, Haiti, March 13, 1911. American Protestant Episcopal bishop. Born of emancipated Negro slaves, he served (1851–54) as associate editor of the *Voice of the Fugitive*, and in 1854, when he was ordained an Episcopal deacon, he took part in calling the National Emigration Convention of Colored Men. In behalf of this cause, and also with an eye to founding a mission, he visited Haiti and furnished his report in *A Vindication of the Capacity of the Negro Race for Self-government, and Civilized Progress* (1857). In 1856 he was ordained a priest, was rector of St. Luke's Church at New Haven, Conn., and in 1861 departed with a party of emigrants to set up a colony in Haiti. In 1874 he was consecrated bishop of Haiti.

Holly Hill. Town in NE Florida, in Volusia County, on the Atlantic coast ab. 5 mi. N of Daytona Beach. 3,232 (1950).

Holly Springs. City in N Mississippi, county seat of Marshall County: shipping point for cotton, dairy products, and clay. During the Civil War, it was raided 61 times. It is the seat of Rust College and Mississippi Industrial College. 3,276 (1950).

Holly-Tree, The. Story by Charles Dickens, published in *Household Words* in December, 1855.

Hollywood (hol'i.wŭd). Part of the city of Los Angeles, Calif., ab. 6 mi. NW of the city center. Long renowned as the center of the motion-picture industry, it is now actually the site of only two of the major studios; however, it remains a principal center for radio and television, and has an important shopping district. Hollywood was incorporated in 1903, and was annexed to Los Angeles in 1910.

Hollywood. City in SE Florida, in Broward County, N of Miami: residential city; winter resort. In the decade between the last two U.S. censuses its population more than doubled. 6,239 (1940), 14,351 (1950).

Holm (hôlm), **Peter Edward.** b. Copenhagen, Jan. 26, 1833; d. there, May 18, 1915. Danish historian, professor (1868 *et seq.*) at the University of Copenhagen. He specialized in the history of Denmark and Norway.

Holman (hōl'mạn), **William Arthur.** b. at London, Aug. 4, 1871; d. at Sydney, Australia, June 6, 1934. Australian labor leader, politician, and lawyer. He became (1898) a Labour member of the New South Wales assembly, and served (1910–13) as attorney general. He became premier in 1913. Because he favored conscription in World War I, he was dropped by the Labour Party, but continued in office as a Nationalist until he was defeated in the election of 1920. His career was chosen by H. V. Evatt as the basis of a study of the Australian labor movement of his time.

Holman, William Steele. [Called the **"Watch Dog of the Treasury."**] b. near Aurora, Ind., Sept. 6, 1822; d. April 22, 1897. American legislator. As a member of Congress from before the Civil War almost until the Spanish-American War (1859–65, 1867–77, 1881–95, 1897), he was prominent as an exponent of the Jeffersonian philosophy of a relatively weak central government and was persistently vocal as a champion of government economy (whence his epithet).

Holmboe (hôlm'bė), **Kristoffer Andreas.** b. in the district of Valders, S Norway, March 19, 1796; d. April 2, 1882. Norwegian philologist. He was appointed (1825) to a professorship at the University of Christiania (now Oslo).

Holmby House (hōm'bi). Old mansion near Northampton, England, in which Charles I was imprisoned in 1647.

Holme Bay (hōm). Bay in Antarctica, containing many islands and islets, in ab. 62°50′ E., 67°40′ S. Width, ab. 20 mi.

Holmes (hōmz), **Abiel.** b. at Woodstock, Conn., Dec. 24, 1763; d. at Cambridge, Mass., June 4, 1837. American Congregational clergyman and historical writer; father of Oliver Wendell Holmes (1809–94). He was pastor (1792–1832) of a church at Cambridge, Mass. Author of *Annals of America* (1805; new ed., bringing the narrative down to 1826, 1829).

Holmes, Arthur. b. at Hebburn-on-Tyne, England. Jan. 14, 1890—. English geologist. He was professor of geology (1943 *et seq.*) at the University of Edinburgh. Author of *The Age of the Earth* (1913), *The Nomenclature of Petrology* (1920), and *Principles of Physical Geology* (1944).

Holmes (hōmz; French, ol.mes), **Augusta Mary Anne.** [Pseudonym, **Hermann Zeuta.**] b. at Paris, Dec. 16, 1847; d. there, Jan. 28, 1903. French composer. Among her several teachers she was most influenced by César Franck. Her works include the operas *Héro et Léandre* and *La Montagne noire* (Paris Opéra, 1895), symphonic poems, symphonies and other orchestral works, and numerous songs.

Holmes (hōmz), **Burton.** [Full name, **Elias Burton Holmes.**] b. at Chicago, Jan. 8, 1870—. American traveler and author, who has presented illustrated travelogues throughout the U.S. Author of *The Burton Holmes Travelogues* (15 vols., 1900–18), *The Traveler's Russia* (1934), *School Readers Travel* (1930–45), and other books.

Holmes, Sir **Charles John.** b. at Preston, England, Nov. 11, 1868; d. 1936. English landscape painter and etcher, who was known also as a critic and scholar. Editor (1903–09) of the *Burlington Magazine*, he was also (from 1904) Slade professor of fine art at Oxford; from 1909 to 1916 he was director of the National Portrait Gallery, and from 1916 to 1928 he was director of the National Gallery. Among his publications are *Constable* (1902), *Notes on the Science of Picture Making* (1909), and *The National Gallery* (*Old Masters and Modern Art*) (3 vols., 1923, 1925, 1927).

Holmes, Elias Burton. See **Holmes, Burton.**

Holmes, Harry Nicholls. b. in Lawrence County, Pa., July 10, 1879—. American chemist, notable for his researches in colloids. He was professor of chemistry at Oberlin College (1914–45). Author of *General Chemistry* (1921), *Out of the Test Tube* (1934), *Have You Had Your Vitamins?* (1938), *Strategic Materials and National Defense* (1942), and other works.

Holmes, John Haynes. b. at Philadelphia, Nov. 29, 1879—. American clergyman. Ordained (1904) as a Unitarian minister, he was pastor (1907 *et seq.*) of the Community Church of New York (formerly, Church of the Messiah). In 1919 he withdrew from the Unitarian church, and remained thereafter without formal religious affiliation. He was president of the Unitarian Fellowship for Social Justice (1908–11) and of the War Resisters League (1929–39), and a director (1917–50) of the American Civil Liberties Union. Author of *The Revolutionary Function of the Modern Church* (1912), *Marriage and Divorce* (1913), *New Wars for Old* (1916), *Religion for Today* (1917), *Is Violence the Way Out?* (1920), *Patriotism Is Not Enough* (1925), *The Second Christmas* (1943), *The Affirmation of Immortality* (1947), and other books.

Holmes, Joseph Austin. b. at Laurens, S.C., Nov. 23, 1859; d. at Denver, Colo., July 12, 1915. American geologist and mining engineer, a pioneer in the introduction of modern safety methods in mines (it was he who originally popularized the slogan "Safety First"). He served (1882 *et seq.*) as professor of geology and natural history at the University of North Carolina, became (1891) state geologist for North Carolina, and was subsequently placed at the head of the U.S. Geological Survey's testing laboratories. In 1907 he was named chief of the Survey's technological branch and in 1910 became the first director of the U.S. Bureau of Mines.

Holmes, Mary Jane. [Maiden name, **Hawes.**] b. at Brookfield, Mass., April 5, 1825; d. at Brockport, N.Y., Oct. 6, 1907. American novelist, whose stories for young people attained wide popularity. Among the best known of her earlier works are *Tempest and Sunshine* (1854) and *Lena Rivers* (1856). Among her later works are *Gretchen* (1887), *Dr. Hathern's Daughters* (1895), *The Cromptons* (1902), and *The Abandoned Farm* (1905).

Holmes, Nathaniel. b. at Peterborough, N.H., Jan. 2, 1815; d. at Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 26, 1901. American judge and professor of law at Harvard. After the Civil War he was appointed state supreme court judge of Missouri under questionable legal authority, and, after being forcibly installed by the police, he delivered a judicial opinion (1865) vindicating his own appointment. He became (1868) Royall professor of law at Harvard, but resigned in 1872. Author of *Realistic Idealism in Philosophy Itself* (1888) and *The Authorship of Shakespeare* (1866), which defended the Baconian thesis.

Holmes, Oliver Wendell. b. at Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 29, 1809; d. Oct. 7, 1894. American poet, essayist, and novelist; son of Abiel Holmes. He was professor of anatomy and physiology in the medical school of Harvard University from 1847 to 1882, when he resigned and was appointed professor emeritus. He contributed to the *Atlantic Monthly* the *Autocrat of the Breakfast-Table* (collected 1858), *The Professor at the Breakfast-Table* (collected 1860), *The Poet at the Breakfast-Table* (collected 1872), and *Over the Tea-cups* (collected 1891); and wrote the novels *Elsie Venner* (1861), *The Guardian Angel* (1867), and *A Mortal Antipathy* (1885). His poems have been collected in *Songs in Many Keys* (1861), *Humorous Poems* (1865), *Songs of Many Seasons* (1874), and *Before the Curfew* (1888). Among his best-known poems are "The Chambered Nautilus," "The Living Temple," "Contentment," and "The Deacon's Masterpiece; or, The Wonderful One-Hoss Shay," all of which appeared in *The Autocrat of the Breakfast-Table.* He also wrote a number of volumes of essays, and memoirs of Ralph Waldo Emerson (1885) and of John Lothrop Motley (1878).

Holmes, Oliver Wendell. b. at Boston, March 8, 1841; d. March 6, 1935. American jurist; son of Oliver Wendell Holmes (1809–94). He was graduated from Harvard in 1861, and served (1861–64) with the 20th Massachusetts volunteer regiment during the Civil War. After being wounded three times (at the battle of Ball's Bluff, at Antietam, and near Fredericksburg), he was mustered out with the rank of captain. He was graduated (1866) from the Harvard Law School, was admitted to the bar (March 4, 1867) at Boston, and until 1881 there practiced law, where he was a member of the firm of Shattuck, Holmes, and Munroe. During this period he served as editor (1870–73) of the *American Law Review*, edited the 12th edition of Kent's *Commentaries on American Law* (1873), and pursued a wide-ranging study of the law which bore fruit in his classic work, *The Common Law* (1881; originally delivered as lectures at the Lowell Institute, Boston, in 1880). This book, which exercised a pervasive influence upon the subsequent development of historical and sociological jurisprudence, was distinguished for its sound scholarship, its felicitous style, and above all for its grasp of the law as an organic part of the social and historical process. "The life of the law," wrote Holmes, "has not been logic; it has been experience. The felt necessities of the time, the prevalent moral and political theories, intuitions of public policy, avowed or unconscious, even the prejudices which judges share with their fellow-men, have had a good deal more to do than the syllogism in determining the rules by which men should be governed. . . . The substance of the law at any given time pretty nearly corresponds, so far as it goes, with what is then understood to be convenient; but its form and machinery, and the degree to which it is able to work out desired results, depend very much upon its past." He was named (1882) Weld professor of law at the Harvard Law School, and was appointed (Dec. 5, 1882) associate justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, of which he served as chief justice from 1899 to 1902. In 1902 President Theodore Roosevelt appointed him an associate justice of the U.S. Supreme Court, where he remained until his retirement in 1932. His major opinions on the high bench were characterized by a penetrating pragmatic analysis of the shift of social forces in 20th-century America, an admirable display of judicial self-restraint, and a force and clarity of phrasing. While the popular eye was inevitably attracted to the content and tenor of his epigrammatic dissenting opinions, it is noteworthy that over the course of his Supreme Court service Holmes more often stood with the court majority. Toward the end of his life he was a nationally revered figure, and at his death left the greater part of his estate to the national government. As judge, his outstanding and permanent contribution to jurisprudence lies in the part he played in freeing constitutional law from abstractions.

Holmes, Samuel Jackson. b. at Henry, Ill., March 7, 1868—. American zoölogist. He has been associate professor (1912–17) and professor (1917 *et seq.*) of zoölogy at the University of California. Author of *Synopsis of California Stalk-Eyed Crustacea* (1900), *The Biology of the Frog* (1906), *The Evolution of Animal Intelligence* (1911), *Studies in Animal Behavior* (1916), *Studies in Evolution and Eugenics* (1923), *The Negro's Struggle for Survival* (1937), and other works.

Holmes, Sherlock. See **Sherlock Holmes.**

Holmes, William Henry. b. near Cadiz, Ohio, Dec. 1, 1846; d. April 20, 1933. American anthropologist. He was chief of the Bureau of American Ethnology (1902–10), and honorary curator of the division of prehistoric archaeology in the U.S. National Museum (1903 *et seq.*) and of the National Gallery of Art (1907 *et seq.*). He was a director (1920–32) of the National Gallery.

Holmfirth (hōm'fėrth). Urban district in N central England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, ab. 6 mi. S of Huddersfield, ab. 209 mi. N of London by rail. 19,073 (1951).

Holo (hō'lō). [Also, **Buholo.**] Small Bantu subgroup of the Kavirondo peoples of Kenya in E Africa.

Holofernes (hol.ō.fėr'nēz). In Biblical history, a general of Nebuchadnezzar: the leading character in the book of Judith (Apocrypha). He was killed by Judith.

Holofernes or **Holophernes** (hol.ō.fėr'nēz). Conventional character of Italian comedy, a pedant or pompous schoolmaster.

Holofernes or **Holophernes.** Pedant in François Rabelais' *Gargantua* and *Pantagruel.* He teaches Gargantua to say the alphabet backward in five years and three months.

Holofernes or **Holophernes.** Pompous schoolmaster in Shakespeare's *Love's Labour's Lost*, taken from the conventional character of Italian comedy.

Holon (hō.lôn'). Town in Palestine, in C Israel, ab. 3 mi. SE of Tel Aviv: it is a residential suburb with small industries. 17,130 (1950).

Holroyd (hol'roid), Sir **Charles.** b. at Leeds, England, April 19, 1861; d. at Weybridge, England, Nov. 17, 1917. English painter and etcher, noted particularly for his views of Venice. His first works were genre scenes in oil, but he soon devoted most of his time to landscape etchings.

Holst (holst), **Gustav.** [Original name, **Gustav von Holst.**] b. at Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, England, Sept. 21, 1874; d. at London, May 25, 1934. English musician and composer. His compositions include the operas *The Perfect Fool* and *The Tale of the Wandering Scholar;* among his orchestral works are *A Somerset Rhapsody* and *The Planets.*

Holst (hôlst), **Hans Peter.** b. at Copenhagen, Oct. 22, 1811; d. June 2, 1893. Danish poet. He became (1875) dramaturgist to the royal theater at Copenhagen. He founded (1868) the magazine *For Romantik og Historie*, and was the author of *Ude og Hjemme*, *Den lille Hornblæser* (1849), and others.

Holst, Hermann Eduard von. b. at Fellin (now Vilyandi, Estonia), in Livonia, June 19, 1841; d. at Freiburg im Breisgau, Germany, Jan. 20, 1904. German historian. He came to the U.S. in 1866, and settled at New York, where in 1869 he became assistant editor of the *Deutsch-Amerikanisches Conversations-Lexikon.* He was professor of history at Strasbourg University (1872–74), at the University of Freiburg (1874–92), and at the University of Chicago (1892–99). Among his works are *Verfassungsgeschichte der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika* (1878–85; Eng. trans., *Constitutional and Political History of the United States*) and *Life of John C. Calhoun* (1884). He wrote also *John Brown* (1888) and *The French Revolution Tested by Mirabeau's Career* (1894).

Holstebro (hôl.stę.brō'). Town in Denmark, in W Jutland, in the *amt* (county) of Ringkøbing: market town; food-processing industries. 13,212 (1945).

Holstein (hōl'stīn; German, hol'shtīn). Region in N Germany, the S part of the *Land* (state) of Schleswig-

Holstein, separated from Schleswig by the Eider River and the Kiel Canal. The chief city is Kiel. It formed part of the realm of Charlemagne, and was for several centuries ruled by counts of the house of Schauenberg. Schleswig and Holstein were formally united in 1386. In 1460 they passed to the kings of Denmark (Oldenburg line). Holstein continued a fief of the empire, became a duchy in 1474, and was incorporated with Denmark in 1806. The king of Denmark entered the Germanic Confederation for Holstein in 1815. It received representative government in 1831, rebelled against Denmark (1848–50 and 1863–64), and was annexed by Prussia in 1866.

Holstein (hōl'shtīn), **Franz von.** b. at Brunswick, Germany, Feb. 16, 1826; d. at Leipzig, Germany, in May, 1878. German composer, notably of the opera *Der Haideschacht* (1869). His other operas include *Die Erbe von Morley* (1872) and *Die Hochländer* (1876).

Holstein, Friedrich von. [Called **Graue Eminenz,** meaning "Gray Eminence."] b. at Schwedt, Germany, April 24, 1837; d. at Berlin, May 8, 1909. German statesman. After serving as attaché to Bismarck he was appointed by Bismarck to the staff of Count Arnim, ambassador to France. Bismarck later quarreled with Arnim and employed Holstein to spy on his chief. When Bismarck brought Arnim to trial and obliged Holstein to testify, the latter became Bismarck's most relentless enemy. As counselor in the foreign office (1878 *et seq.*) he decisively influenced German international policies under Caprivi, Hohenlohe, and Bülow. He frustrated Russian and British rapprochements and inaugurated (1905) the anti-French policies in Morocco. He resigned in 1906.

Holston (hōl'stọn). River in E Tennessee, formed by its N and S forks near Kingsport. It unites with the French Broad River to form the Tennessee just E of Knoxville. A reservoir ab. 40 mi. in length was formed in the Holston by Cherokee Dam, completed by the Tennessee Valley Authority in 1942. Length of river, ab. 140 mi.

Holst-van der Schalk (hôlst'vän dėr sċhälk'), **Henriëtte Roland.** See **Roland Holst, Henriëtte.**

Holt (hōlt), **Hamilton.** b. Aug. 19, 1872; d. April 26, 1951. American editor and educator. In 1897 he became managing editor, and from 1913 to 1921 was owner and editor, of *The Independent,* a weekly magazine published at New York. In 1925 he became president of Rollins College at Winter Park, Fla. He attended several assemblies of the League of Nations, and was present at the San Francisco Conference of the United Nations in 1945. He was the author of *Undistinguished Americans* (1906) and of *Commercialism and Journalism* (1909).

Holt, Henry. b. at Baltimore, Jan. 3, 1840; d. Feb. 13, 1926. American author and publisher. He became (1873) head of the publishing firm of Henry Holt and Company and founded (1914) *The Unpopular Review* (later *The Unpartizan Review*). His books include *Talks on Civics* (1901), *On the Civic Relations* (1907); two novels dealing with religious and social questions, *Calmire* (1892) and *Sturmsee* (1905); and the autobiographical *Garrulities of an Octogenarian Editor* (1923).

Holt, Sir **Herbert Samuel.** b. near Dublin, 1856; d. at Montreal, Canada, Sept. 28, 1941. Canadian financier. He obtained contracts for much Canadian Pacific construction in Quebec, Maine, and New Brunswick, and organized (1901) the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company, later serving as its chairman. Elected president of the Royal Bank of Canada (1908) and of the Montreal Trust Company, he was associated with the Canada Power and Paper Company, and shared control at various times of some 250 organizations, including insurance companies, paper, pulp, textile, and flour mills, motion-picture concerns, cement works, and tobacco factories.

Holt, Joseph. b. in Breckinridge County, Ky., Jan. 6, 1807; d. at Washington, D.C., Aug. 1, 1894. American government official and jurist. In 1857 Buchanan appointed him commissioner of patents, in 1859 U.S. postmaster general, and in 1860 U.S. secretary of war. In September, 1862, Lincoln appointed him judge advocate general, and upon the establishment of the Bureau of Military Justice in 1864 he was kept at its head with the same title. He was judge advocate and recorder of the military commission which tried the assassins of Lincoln, May–June, 1865.

Holt, Luther Emmett. b. at Webster, N.Y., March 4, 1855; d. at Peiping, China, Jan. 14, 1924. American physician. He specialized in diseases of children, and from 1905 was professor of diseases of children in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at New York. He published *Care and Feeding of Children* (1894) and *Diseases of Infancy and Childhood* (1896).

Holt, Winifred. b. at New York; d. June 14, 1945. American sculptor and philanthropist, best known for her organization of institutions to aid the blind. She founded the New York Association for the Blind and was active in organizing and supporting other similar institutions in Europe and the U.S. Among the books she wrote are *A Short Life of Henry Fawcett, The Beacon for the Blind,* and *The Light Which Cannot Fail.*

Holtby (hōlt'bi), **Winifred.** b. at Rudstone, Yorkshire, England, 1898; d. at London, Sept. 25, 1935. English novelist, essayist, and critic. Author of *Eutychus, or the Future of the Pulpit* (1928), *Virginia Woolf—A Critical Study* (1932), *Mandoa! Mandoa!* (1933), a satire, *Women and a Changing Civilization* (1934), essays and criticism, and *Truth Is Not Sober* (1934), stories. Her masterpiece, *South Riding,* a Yorkshire novel completed three weeks before she died, was published in 1936; *Pavements at Anderby,* a volume of short stories, and *Letters to a Friend* appeared in 1937.

Holtei (hol'tī), **Karl von.** b. at Breslau, Jan. 24, 1798; d. there, Feb. 12, 1880. German poet and dramatist. His principal fame rests upon his dialect poems *Schlesische Gedichte* (1830), and his dramas, in which he stressed the songs. Particularly to be mentioned are *Lenore, Lorbeerbaum und Bettelstab, Der alte Feldherr, Die Berliner in Wien,* and *Die Wiener in Berlin,* all of which appeared in his *Theater* (1867) in six volumes. He is also the author of a number of novels, among them *Die Vagabunden* (The Vagabonds, 1851), *Christian Lammfell* (1853), *Ein armer Schneider* (A Poor Tailor, 1858), and *Der letzte Komödiant* (The Last Comedian, 1863).

Holthusen (holt'hö.zẹn), **Hermann Georg.** b. at Hamburg, Germany, Sept. 22, 1886—. German roentgenologist. He introduced a method of measurement of roentgen units, called "r."

Holton (hōl'tọn). City in NE Kansas, county seat of Jackson County. 2,705 (1950).

Hölty (hėl'tē), **Ludwig Heinrich Christoph.** b. at Mariensee, near Hanover, Germany, Dec. 21, 1748; d. at Hanover, Sept. 1, 1776. German lyric poet. He studied theology at Göttingen, where he was one of the founders of the poetic brotherhood, the so-called Hainbund. He wrote songs, odes, and elegies, and the patriotic idyl *Das Feuer im Walde.* His collected poems were first published posthumously in 1783.

Holtzendorff (hol'tsẹn.dôrf), **Franz von.** b. at Vietmannsdorf, Ukermark, Prussia, Oct. 14, 1829; d. at Munich, Feb. 5, 1889. German jurist.

Holub (hô'löp), **Emil.** b. at Holitz, in Bohemia, Oct. 7, 1847; d. at Vienna, Feb. 21, 1902. Austrian explorer in Africa. After practicing medicine in the diamond fields of South Africa (1872), he took to scientific exploration. He first explored the Transvaal (1873–74), reached the Zambezi River in 1875, and went as far as Barotseland, returning to Europe in 1879. In 1884 he was again at the Cape of Good Hope and on his way to the Zambezi. He wrote *Seven Years in South Africa* (1880), *Die Kolonisation Afrikas* (1881–82), and *Von der Kapstadt ins Land der Maschukulumbe* (1888–90).

Ho Lung (hō' lung'). b. at Sangchih, Hunan, China, 1886—. Chinese Communist military leader, with close connections with the Hunan Brothers' Society. He started as a Kuomintang general, revolted and led (1927) the Nanchang uprising, participated (1934–35) in the Long March, and won (1937) the first Chinese victory (at Pinghsing Pass) against the Japanese. After the civil war began (1945), he became second to P'eng Te-huai as commander of the Communist armies in NW China.

Holy Alliance. League formed by the sovereigns of Russia, Austria, and Prussia in person after the fall of Napoleon, signed at Paris, on Sept. 26, 1815, and after-

ward joined by all the other European sovereigns except the Pope and those of England and Turkey. Its professed object was to unite the respective governments in a Christian brotherhood, but its real one, as seen by Metternich of Austria, was to perpetuate existing dynasties by joint opposition to all attempts at change. The Holy Alliance was paralleled by (and is often confused with) the Quadruple Alliance, entered into by England, Austria, Prussia, and Russia (later joined by France); however, unlike the Holy Alliance, which existed for all practical purposes only as a statement of principles, the Quadruple Alliance provided for regular consultations. This latter broke up when England repudiated the extension of European power in the Western Hemisphere (the Monroe Doctrine, which was evoked in answer to this same threat, was actually made effective at the time largely by this English action). The Holy Alliance continued rather feebly after the French and Belgian revolutions of 1830 and collapsed after the revolutions of 1848, to be replaced by the informal Concert of Europe that lasted until World War I.

Holycross (hō'li.kros). Hamlet and parish in Munster province, Irish Republic, in County Tipperary, on the river Suir ab. 21 mi. NW of Clonmel. Holycross Abbey, dating from 1182, a notable Cistercian foundation, is now ruined. Pop. of electoral district, 1,034 (1936).

Holy Cross, Mount of the. Peak in C Colorado, in the Sawatch Range ab. 18 mi. NW of Leadville. Near the summit snow-filled ravines form an enormous white cross on the mountainside. Elevation, ab. 13,986 ft.

Holy Deadlock. Satirical novel by A. P. Herbert, published in 1934. It is an attack upon the out-of-date English divorce laws, which were to some extent revised as a result of the novel.

Holy Dying and **Holy Living.** Two tracts by Jeremy Taylor.

Holy Ghost or **Holy Spirit.** In Trinitarian Christian doctrine, the Third Person of the Trinity, i.e., the Third Person of God. Trinitarian concepts are found in other religions, but nowhere else have they the definite and precise character of this Christian doctrine, according to which the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost are distinct Persons, but equally divine, coeternal, of the one substance, equal in power, harmoniously comprising the Deity. Many passages from the New Testament are cited in support of this concept of God, notably John, xiv. 16, 17, 26, in which Jesus promised that the Paraclete (advocate, or comforter) would visit His disciples after He left them, and Acts, ii, which relates the manifestation of the Holy Ghost to the disciples in the form of tongues of fire, on the first Pentecost following the Crucifixion and the Resurrection.

Holy Grail. See **Grail.**

Holy Grail, The. One of Alfred Lord Tennyson's *Idylls of the King.*

Holyhead (hol'i.hed). [Welsh, **Caer-Gybi.**] Urban district and seaport in NW Wales, in Anglesey, situated on Holyhead island ab. 24 mi. NW of Bangor, ab. 264 mi. NW of London by rail. It is the terminus of the mail-packet line to Dublin, from which it is distant 61 mi. by sea. Holyhead imports foodstuffs and livestock from Ireland. 10,569 (1951).

Holyhead Hill. See under **Anglesey.**

Holy Innocents, Feast of the. See **Childermas Day.**

Holy Island. [Also, **Lindisfarne.**] Island (at low water a peninsula), in the North Sea, ab. 1 mi. off the Northumberland coast, NE England, ab. 10 mi. SE of Berwick-upon-Tweed. It is celebrated for the ruins of its monastery, founded by Saint Aidan in 635, and famous under Saint Cuthbert. Length, ab. 3 mi.

Holy League. League between Pope Julius II, Ferdinand V of Castile, and the states of Venice and Switzerland, formed in 1511 for the purpose of expelling Louis XII of France from Italy. It was subsequently joined by Henry VIII of England and by Emperor Maximilian I. It was dissolved on the death of Julius in 1513.

Holy League. League between the emperor Charles V, the archbishops of Mainz and Salzburg, and the dukes William and Louis of Bavaria, George of Saxony, and Eric and Henry of Brunswick, formed at Nuremberg, July 10, 1538, for the support of the Roman Catholic faith in Germany in opposition to the Schmalkaldic League.

Holy League. League formed by the Roman Catholics in France in 1576 for the purpose of annihilating the Huguenot party and elevating the Guises to the throne. It owed its origin to the dissatisfaction among the Roman Catholics with the peace of Chastenoy concluded in that year, which granted the Huguenots free exercise of their religion in all parts of France except Paris. It was supported by Philip II of Spain, and was finally overthrown by Henry V in 1596.

Holy League of Cognac (ko.nyäk'). See **Cognac, Holy League of.**

Holy Mother of the Russians (rush'ạnz). Epithet of **Moscow,** U.S.S.R.

"Holy Mountain." See **Athos, Mount.**

Holyoake (hōl'i.ōk), **George Jacob.** b. at Birmingham, England, April 13, 1817; d. Jan. 22, 1906. English reformer. He took a prominent part in promoting schemes for the education of the working classes and for the advancement among them of various forms of coöperation. He was an advocate of secularism. Among his works are *The History of Co-operation in England: its Literature and Advocates* (1875–78) and *The Rochdale Pioneers: Thirty-Three Years of Co-operation in Rochdale* (1858), of which a ninth edition appeared in 1883 under the title of *Self-Help by the People.* He wrote also *Life of Joseph Rayner Stephens* (1881), *The Co-operative Movement of Today* (1891), *Sixty Years of an Agitator's Life* (1892), *Public Speaking and Debate* (1894), *Nature and Origin of Secularism* (1896), *Bygones Worth Remembering* (1905), and others.

Holyoke (hōl'yōk). [Called the **"Paper City."**] City in S Massachusetts, in Hampden County, on the Connecticut River ab. 7 mi. N of Springfield. The city developed at a water-power site on the river and manufactures paper, woolen goods, silk and cotton textiles, machinery, and metal products. 54,661 (1950).

Holyoke, Mount. Mountain in a low range (Holyoke Range) in W central Massachusetts, SE of Northampton. Elevation, ab. 878 ft.

Holy Roman Empire (rō'mạn). [Also: **German-Roman Empire;** often called the **German Empire;** German, **Römisches Reich deutscher Nation, Deutsches Reich.**] Realm ruled by various emperors who claimed to be the representatives of the ancient Roman emperors, and who asserted (in theory) authority over the states and countries of W central Europe: called "holy" from the theoretical interdependence of the empire and the church (it has been a classroom witticism for generations that the Holy Roman Empire "was neither Holy, nor Roman, nor an Empire"; and, indeed, it was for most of its history more nearly a concept than a political entity). It comprised in general the German-speaking peoples in C Europe, and it had for a long time a close connection with Italy. Various regions outside of Germany proper were at different times nominally under the empire. It began with Charlemagne, king of the Franks, who was crowned emperor of the West (800), and was succeeded by various Carolingian emperors. By the treaty of Verdun (843) the Carolingian dynasty continued in the E part of Charlemagne's empire (i.e., Germany). The German nation grew from the union of Thuringians, Franks, Saxons, Bavarians, Swabians, Lorrainers, and others. The Saxon line of German kings began with Henry the Fowler in 919. The lasting union of Germany with the empire began in 962, when Otto I, king of Germany, became Roman emperor. The Saxon line of emperors continued until 1024. The Franconian line (Conrad IV, Henry III, Henry IV, Henry V) reigned from 1024 to 1125; the Hohenstaufen or Swabian line (Conrad III, Frederick I, Frederick II, Conrad IV) from 1138 to 1208 and from 1215 to 1254. There was an interregnum from 1254 to 1273. Emperors from the Hapsburg, Luxemburg, and other houses reigned from 1273 to 1437. The continuous line of Hapsburg emperors, who were powerful Austrian rulers, began in 1438. After Maximilian I and Charles V the empire degenerated through the 17th and 18th centuries, and Francis II (Francis I of Austria) abdicated as the last emperor in 1806. The emperors were elected. The number of electors was fixed at seven by the Golden Bull of 1356: the archbishops of Mainz, Treves (Trier), and Cologne, the count palatine of the Rhine, the king of Bohemia, the duke of Saxony, and the

margrave of Brandenburg. Bavaria and Hanover were respectively made electorates in 1623 and 1692, and in the years immediately before the fall of the empire Württemberg, Hesse-Cassel, and Salzburg. By Maximilian I the empire was divided into ten circles or districts: Burgundian, Westphalian, Lower Rhine, Upper Rhine, Lower Saxon, Upper Saxon, Franconian, Swabian, Bavarian, and Austrian.

Holyrood Palace. Ancient royal palace of Scotland, situated at Edinburgh. It was originally an abbey, founded in 1128, and several times burned. It was the scene of the murder of Rizzio in 1566. It is a large and picturesque castellated structure, in its existing form built chiefly c1670, but the apartments of Mary, Queen of Scots are preserved.

Holy Sepulcher. See **Sepulcher, Holy.**

Holy Sepulcher, Church of the. Church at Jerusalem, consecrated in 336. The original building was in the form of a rotunda, whose shape, at least, survives in the existing complex structure. It assumed various forms in the course of the Middle Ages, and was in great part rebuilt after a fire in 1808. The chief entrance is from a court on the south, and has recessed pointed Norman-Saracenic arches. In the interior is the sepulcher proper, enclosed in a 16-sided chapel beneath a dome 65 ft. in diameter resting on 18 piers, together with a great number of chapels appropriated to different creeds and nationalities, or marking various spots traditionally connected with the Saviour's passion. Much of the 12th-century Church of the Crusaders, originally distinct from the Holy Sepulcher, is included in the existing edifice: it presents beautiful details of the French architecture of the style of transition to the Gothic.

Holy Spirit. See **Holy Ghost.**

Holy Trinity, the. See **Trinity, the.**

Holy War, The. Work by Thomas Fuller, published in 1639.

Holy War, The. Work by John Bunyan, published in 1682.

Holy Week. Week ending on Easter Sunday and commemorating Christ's last week on earth.

Holywell (hol'i.wel, -wẹl). Urban district in N Wales, in Flintshire, situated near the estuary of the river Dee ab. 4 mi. NW of Flint, ab. 196 mi. NW of London by rail; the shrine of Saint Winefride's Holy Well is an old place of pilgrimage. 8,196 (1951).

Holywell. See under **Finsbury.**

Holywood (hol'i.wůd). Urban district and seaport in Northern Ireland, in County Down, on the S bank of Belfast Lough ab. 5 mi. NE of Belfast: residential suburb; formerly had an abbey. 6,376 (1947).

Holywood, John of. See **Sacrobosco, Johannes de.**

Holz (holts), **Arno.** b. at Rastenburg, Germany, 1863; d. at Berlin, 1929. German poet and literary theorist. A key figure in German naturalism, he studied Zola's theories and endeavored to transcend them. His theorizing in *Die Kunst, ihr Wesen und ihre Gesetze* (1891), and the illustration of it in the sketches *Papa Hamlet* (1889) and the drama *Familie Selicke* (1890), both written in collaboration with Johannes Schlaf, add up to what he called *konsequenter Naturalismus*, i.e., realism carried to its logical conclusion.

Holzknecht (holts'kneċht), **Guido.** b. at Vienna, Dec. 3, 1872; d. there, Oct. 30, 1931. Austrian roentgenologist, one of the foremost pioneers in medical radiology. He invented the first instrument for measuring x-ray dosage, the chromoradiometer (1902); described (1909) the movement "en masse" of the colon; recognized the erythema effect and introduced (1902) the "Holzknecht unit" of roentgen-ray dosage equal to one-fifth the erythema dose. He described the effects of x-rays and radium on the cells of the blood, especially in diminishing the lymphocytes and granulocytes, and introduced radiologic treatment of cancer of the stomach in cases where surgical intervention was no longer possible.

Holzmeister (holts'mī.stêr), **Clemens.** b. in the Tyrol, Austria, March 27, 1886—. Austrian architect. He is best known for his design for the Festspielhaus at Salzburg and the parliament buildings at Ankara, Turkey. His work is noteworthy for its attempt to fuse architectural features with the surrounding landscape.

Holzminden (holts'min.dẹn). Town in NW Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Lower Saxony, British Zone, formerly in the state of Brunswick, situated on the Weser River, ab. 40 mi. S of Hanover: river port; chemical, lumber, leather, and paper industries. 22,151 (1950).

Homan (hō.măn'). The third-magnitude star η Pegasi.

Homberg (hom'berk). Town in W Germany, in the *Land* (state) of North Rhine-Westphalia, British Zone, formerly in the Rhine Province, Prussia, ab. 36 mi. N of Cologne, on the W bank of the Rhine opposite Duisburg-Hamborn: coal mines, iron foundries, metallurgical, machine, and chemical industries, cement works, flour mills. It is a river port, exporting coal and the products of the Ruhr industries. 31,056 (1950).

Homberg, Willem. b. at Batavia, Java, Jan. 8, 1652; d. at Paris, Sept. 24, 1715. Dutch chemist. He discovered (1702) boracic acid.

Homburg (hom'bůrk). [Also: **Bad Homburg, Homburg vor der Höhe** (fōr dêr hé'ẹ).] Town in W Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Hessen, American Zone, formerly in the province of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, situated at the foot of the Taunus Mountains ab. 9 mi. NW of Frankfort on the Main. It is a popular health resort with cold carbonic, saline, and ferruginous springs. The excavated Roman camp of Saalburg is in the vicinity. There are manufactures of costume jewelry, metallurgical, leather, and foodstuff industries, and wine markets. The castle dates from the 17th century. The town was from 1622 to 1866 the capital of the landgraviate of Hesse-Homburg. It suffered through air raids in World War II, but not as much as many neighboring towns. 27,971 (1950).

Homburg. [Also, **Homburg im Saargebiet** (im zär'gẹ.bēt).] Town in the Saar Basin Territory, formerly Saarland, Germany, ab. 17 mi. NE of Saarbrücken: pottery and textile manufactures; ruined castle. 21,872 (1939).

Home (hūm), **Daniel Dunglas.** b. near Edinburgh, March 20, 1833; d. at Auteuil, France, June 21, 1886. American spiritualist and medium, brought to the U.S. in childhood. The occurrences at his séances, including the levitation of furniture and of the medium himself, attracted wide interest and gave rise to much controversy. In 1855 he went to England, and later to the Continent, giving many demonstrations of his alleged powers before people of prominence, including French, Dutch, and Prussian royalty, convincing many, and by others being denounced as a charlatan. Robert Browning satirized him in the poem *Sludge the Medium*, but the scientist Sir William Crookes, after Home had achieved his usual effects not, as was customary, in a darkened room but in full light, accepted these phenomena as the work of spirits. That they were the work of the devil was evidently the opinion of the authorities at Rome who, although Home had become a Roman Catholic, expelled him from that city as a sorcerer. Home never charged admission to, nor accepted fees for, his séances, but gifts from admirers made him moderately wealthy. He wrote and published two books, *Incidents of My Life* and *Lights and Shadows of Spiritualism.*

Home, Sir Everard. b. at Hull, England, May 6, 1756; d. at London, Aug. 31, 1832. Scottish surgeon and anatomist. He was a pupil of his brother-in-law John Hunter, and later his assistant. He wrote *Lectures on Comparative Anatomy* (1814–28) and others.

Home, Henry. [Title, Lord **Kames.**] b. at Kames, Berwickshire, Scotland, 1696; d. at Edinburgh, Dec. 27, 1782. Scottish judge and philosophical writer. He published *Essays on the Principles of Morality and Natural Religion* (1751), *Elements of Criticism* (1762), and various legal works.

Home, John. b. at Leith, Scotland, Sept. 21, 1722; d. near Edinburgh, Sept. 5, 1808. Scottish clergyman and dramatist, the author of *Douglas.* He was settled as minister at Athelstaneford in East Lothian in 1747. His connection with the stage aroused clerical hostility, and proceedings against him were begun in the presbytery; but he resigned in 1757. He also wrote *Agis* (acted 1758), *The Fatal Discovery* (1769), *Alonzo* (1773), and *Alfred* (1778).

Home, Sir Patrick. See **Hume** or **Home, Sir Patrick.**

Home as Found. Novel by James Fenimore Cooper, published in 1838.

Home Building and Loan Association v. Blaisdell 290 U.S. 398 (1934) (blāz'del). U.S. Supreme Court decision upholding a Minnesota moratorium statute limiting the rights of creditors on mortgage payments. The majority opinion, which declared that the law did not violate the contract clause of the Constitution, was notable for its view that an emergency may justify the exercise of state power.

Home Burial. Dramatic dialogue in blank verse by Robert Frost, published in his *North of Boston* (1914). It depicts the deep-seated antagonism between a New England farmer and his wife which comes to the surface after the death of an only child.

Home Corner. Unincorporated community in N central Indiana, in Grant County, near Mation. 3,950 (1950).

Home Counties. Name given to the five English counties surrounding London. They are Middlesex, Surrey, Kent, Essex, and Hertfordshire.

Homécourt (*o*.mā.kör). Town in NE France, in the department of Meurthe-et-Moselle, ab. 3 mi. S of Briey. It has important iron- and steelworks. 7,204 (1946).

Home Owners Loan Corporation. [Called the **HOLC.**] Agency set up by the Federal Home Loan Board in 1933 as a New Deal emergency body for making loans to distressed home owners. The loans were based upon an exchange of government-guaranteed bonds for mortgages. By 1936, when its credit operations were terminated, the HOLC had issued more than three billion dollars in loans.

Homer (hō'mėr). fl. before 700 B.C. Poet to whom is assigned by very ancient tradition the authorship of the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*, and of certain hymns to the gods (*Homeric Hymns*). Other poems also, as the *Batrachomyomachia* (Battle of the Frogs and Mice), were with less certainty attributed to him. Seven cities (Smyrna, Rhodes, Colophon, Salamis in Cyprus, Chios, Argos, and Athens) contended for the honor of being his birthplace; of these, the best evidence connects him with Smyrna. He was said to have died on the island of Ios. The tradition that he lived on the island of Chios, and in his old age was blind, is supported by the *Hymn to the Delian Apollo*. Modern criticism, especially that stemming from the great scholarly debate of the 19th century, when the Homeric works were the focus of classical study, has led to doubt whether such a person as Homer existed at all, the great epics which bear that name being supposed to be, in their existing form, of composite character, the product of various persons and ages. It is possible, however, that the nucleus of the *Iliad*, at least, was the work of a single poet of commanding genius; debate still continues, the only agreement being that in the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey* we have the prototype of epic poetry. According to Herodotus, Homer lived c850 B.C.; others give a later date, and some a date as early as 1200 B.C. His poems were sung by professional reciters (rhapsodists), who went from city to city. They were given substantially their present form under Pisistratus or his sons Hipparchus and Hippias, who ordered the rhapsodists to recite them at the Panathenaic festival in their order and completeness. The present text of the poems, with their division into books, is based upon the work of the Alexandrine critics.

Homer. Town in N Louisiana, parish seat of Claiborne Parish: ships cotton and lumber; oil fields. 4,749 (1950).

Homer. Village in C New York, in Cortland County, just N of Cortland: residential community. 3,244. (1950).

Homer, Louise. [Maiden name, **Louise Dillworth Beatty.**] b. at Pittsburgh, Pa., April 28, 1871; d. at Winter Park, Fla., May 6, 1947. American contralto singer; wife of Sidney Homer. During the season of 1900-01 she became a member of the Metropolitan Opera Company, New York. She had a repertoire of the standard contralto roles in Italian, French, German, and English, and was also well known as a concert singer.

Homer, Sidney. b. at Boston, Dec. 9, 1864; d. at Winter Park, Fla., July 10, 1953. American composer. His best-known work consists of songs, including a set for children based upon Christina Rossetti's *Sing-Song*; he also published *My Wife and I* (1939).

Homer, Winslow. b. at Boston, Feb. 24, 1836; d. at Scarboro, Me., Sept. 28, 1910. American landscape painter. He accompanied the Army of the Potomac in the Civil War, and his first oil pictures were war scenes, among them the famous *Prisoners from the Front*. In later years he lived chiefly in Maine. He was elected national academician in 1865. He produced many works in oils, in water colors, and in black and white. Among his pictures are *The Life-Line* (1884), *Launching the Boat* (1884), and others.

Homeric Hymns (hō.mer'ik). Group of Greek hexameter poems, five of considerable length and 29 shorter, anciently ascribed to Homer. Each is inscribed to and relates a legend concerning a god or goddess. The most noted are the *Hymn to the Delian Apollo*, in which an account is given of the birth of Apollo and of the ancient festival at Delos (the author describing himself as the blind bard of rocky Chios), the *Hymn to the Pythian Apollo*, and the hymns to Hermes, Demeter, and Aphrodite.

Homeridae (hō.mer'i.dē). Ancient Greek clan at Chios claiming to be descended from Homer. They recited epics and poems purporting to be by him and it is thought by some scholars that they gave polished form to the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey* and may have written the *Homeric Hymns* and other poems attributed to him.

Homeromastix (hō.mer.ō.mas'tiks). See under **Zoilus.**

Home Rule Bills. Two bills introduced into the British Parliament by William Ewart Gladstone, the object of which was to provide a separate legislature for Ireland. The first, introduced in 1886, was defeated on the second reading, June 7; the second, introduced in 1893, passed the House of Commons on September 1, but was thrown out by the House of Lords on September 8, by 419 votes to 41. A third bill was introduced by Herbert Henry Asquith on April 11, 1912.

Homespun (hōm'spun), **Zekiel** and **Cicely.** Brother and sister in George Colman the younger's play *The Heir-at-Law*. Their names are almost a synonym for rustic worth and simplicity.

Homestead (hōm'sted). City in S Florida, in Dade County, SW of Miami: ships fruits and vegetables. 4,573 (1950).

Homestead. Unincorporated community in E Nebraska, in Douglas County: suburb of Omaha. Under the new urban definition established for use in the 1950 census it was counted with adjoining urban areas. The last official enumeration was 3,688 (1940).

Homestead. [Former name, **Amity Homestead.**] Borough in SW Pennsylvania, in Allegheny County, ab. 5 mi. SE of the center of Pittsburgh: manufactures steel. It was incorporated and renamed in 1880. It was the scene of a strike and shutdown from July to November, 1892, during which 18 persons were killed, and of another strike during the nationwide steel strike of 1919. Pop. 10,046 (1950).

Homestead Act. In U.S. history, an act (1862) of Congress by which settlers could obtain 160-acre "homesteads" on the public lands. In 1852 the Free Soil Party declared that such lands, belonging to the whole people, "should not be sold to individuals nor granted to corporations, but should be held as a sacred trust for the benefit of the people, and should be granted in limited quantities, free of cost, to landless settlers." Legislative proposals to this end, however, either failed of congressional approval or were killed by presidential veto, until 1862, when a measure proposed by Galusha A. Grow, then speaker of the House of Representatives, was enacted. Under this act, any head of a family, or citizen 21 years of age or older, or noncitizen who had declared his intention of acquiring citizenship, such person in any case not being the owner of more than 160 acres of land in the U.S., could file a claim to not more than 160 acres of public land, to which, after three years of occupancy and improvement, he could obtain patent. This Homestead Act of 1862 is the cornerstone of the Homestead Law which, however, embodies several later amendments, such as that of 1909, which permits the homesteading, in 14 Western states, of as much as 320 acres of nonmineral, nontimbered, and nonirrigable land.

Homestead National Monument of America. National monument in SE Nebraska, ab. 4 mi. W of Beatrice. It is the site of the first homestead established in the U.S. under the Homestead Act of 1862.

Homestead Strike. Industrial dispute, celebrated in U.S. labor history, which took place in 1892 at the Carnegie Steel Company's plant at Homestead, Pa. Failing in its negotiations for a new agreement with the company, the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers called a strike which resulted in violence after Pinkerton operatives had attempted to gain access to the plant in barges. The strikers fired on the barges and poured oil on the river to burn them. The rioting was suppressed by state troops and the strike was called off.

Home, Sweet Home. Favorite English song. The music is in Henry Rowley Bishop's opera *Clari, or the Maid of Milan.* It is called a Sicilian air, but is probably Bishop's. The words were written by John Howard Payne.

Homeward Bound. Novel by James Fenimore Cooper, published in 1838.

Homewood (hōm'wůd). City in N Alabama, in Jefferson County; a southern suburb of Birmingham. 12,866 (1950).

Homewood. Village in NE Illinois, in Cook County: residential suburb S of Chicago. 5,887 (1950).

Homildon Hill (hom'il.dọn). Height near the village of Humbleton, ab. 16 mi. S of Berwick-upon-Tweed, Northumberland, England, near which the English under Percy defeated (September, 1402) the Scots under Douglas.

Hominy (hom'i.ni). City in N Oklahoma, in Osage County, in a petroleum-producing area: formerly a trading post for Indians. 2,702 (1950).

Homma (hō.mä), **Masaharu.** b. in Niigata prefecture, Japan, in November, 1888; executed April 3, 1946. Japanese soldier. In World War II, he was commander in chief of the Japanese forces in the Philippine Islands from the beginning of the invasion until August, 1942. He was considered responsible for the mistreatment of American and Filipino military prisoners following the surrender of Bataan, and after the capitulation of Japan he was taken to Manila, tried, convicted, and executed.

Homme Armé (lom ȧr.mā), **L'.** [Eng. trans., *"The Armed Man";* Middle French, **Lome armé, Lomme armé.**] Middle French chanson, the melody of which was used by some of the musicians of the 15th and 16th centuries as the *canto fermo* (fixed song) of a certain kind of mass called the *Missa L'Homme armé.*

Homme Armé, L'. French dance tune said to date from the 15th century, and printed with sacred words at Antwerp in 1565.

Hommel (hom'ẹl), **Fritz.** b. at Ansbach, Germany, July 31, 1854; d. 1936. German scholar, notable in the field of Assyriology. Author of *Grundriss der Geschichte und Geographie des alten Orients* (Compendium of the History and Geography of the Old Orient, 1926).

Homme qui Rit (lom kē rē), **L'.** [English title, **The Man Who Laughs.**] Romance by Victor Hugo, published in 1869.

Hommes de bonne volonté (lā zom dẹ bon vo.lôn.tā), **Les.** [English title, **Men of Good Will.**] Cyclical novel (1932–47) in 27 volumes by the French writer Jules Romains. It attempts a fictional re-creation of the history of France, covering the first quarter of the 20th century.

Homolka (hō.mōl'kä), **Oscar.** b. at Vienna, Aug. 12, 1898—. German actor. He played leading roles for Max Reinhardt in *Loyalties, King Lear,* and *Midsummer Night's Dream.* His first English-speaking performance was at Glasgow in May, 1935; his first New York performance was in 1940.

Homolle (o.mol), **Théophile.** b. at Paris, Dec. 19, 1848; d. there, June 13, 1925. French archaeologist. He served as director of the French archaeological institute at Athens, and later as director of the Louvre and the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris. He was the author of *Les Fouilles de Delphes* (The Excavations at Delphi, 1891–1901).

Homo Soloensis (hō'mō sō.lō.en'sis) or **Homo Wadjakensis** (wäd.jạ.ken'sis). See under **Pithecanthropus.**

Hompesch (hom'pesh), Baron **Ferdinand von.** b. at Düsseldorf, Germany, Nov. 9, 1744; d. at Montpellier, France, 1803. Past grand master of the Order of Saint John. He was elected in 1797, and was exiled from Malta by the French in 1798.

Homs (hôms). [Also, **Khoms.**] Coast town in N Africa, in Tripolitania, Libya, on the Mediterranean Sea ab. 65 mi. E of Tripoli; just E was the site of the ancient Phoenician colony of Leptis, later the Roman city of Leptis Magna, now in ruins. Pop. ab. 2,500.

Homs. [Also: **Hems, Hims, Hums;** Latin, **Emesa.**] City in W Syria, situated on the Orontes River ab. 85 mi. N of Damascus: a highway junction served by one railway, in a rich agricultural region; weaving of silk and cotton textiles. It was noted in ancient times for its temple of the sun god, was frequently captured and recaptured, and was the scene of a victory of Aurelian over Zenobia in 272 and of a victory (July, 1832) of Ibrahim Pasha of Egypt over the Turks. 100,142 (1943).

Honan (hō'nan'; Chinese, hu'nän'). Province in E central China, bounded by Shansi and Hopei on the N, by Hopei, Shantung, Kiangsu, and Anhwei on the E, Hupeh on the S, and Shensi on the W. It is important for its cereal, coal, and cotton production. In 1949 the portion of Honan province N of the Hwang Ho was incorporated into the provinces of Pingyuan and Hopeh, Chinese People's Republic. Capital, Kaifeng; area of present province, ab. 59,500 sq. mi., formerly ab. 64,545 sq. mi.; pop. of present province, 30,465,138 (1950), of former province, 31,806,000 (1947).

Honanfu (hō'nan'fö'; Chinese, hu'nän'fö'). See **Loyang.**

Honda (ōn'dä). [Full name, **San Bartolomeo de Honda.**] Town in C Colombia, in Tolima department, on the Magdalena River: river port for agricultural produce. Founded by the Spanish in the 16th century at the portage around the rapids in the river, it was nearly destroyed by an earthquake in 1808. Pop. 12,424 (1938).

Honda, Bahía. [Eng. trans., *"Deep Bay."*] Bay in the coast of NW Cuba, ab. 50 mi. W of Havana. Length, ab. 4 mi.

Hondekoeter (hôn'dẹ.kö.tẹr), **Melchior.** b. at Utrecht, Netherlands, c1636; d. at Amsterdam, Netherlands, April 3, 1695. Dutch painter of animals, especially of fowls.

Hondo (hon'dō). City in C Texas, ab. 40 mi. W of San Antonio: county seat of Medina County. 4,188 (1950).

Hondo (hôn.dō) or **Hondu** (hôn.dö). Former name of **Honshu.**

Hondt (hônt), **Pieter De.** Original name of **Canisius,** Saint **Petrus.**

Honduras (hon.dö'rạs, -dū'-; Spanish, ôn.dö'räs). Republic in Central America, bounded by Guatemala on the NW, the Caribbean Sea on the N, Nicaragua on the SE, the Gulf of Fonseca on the S, and El Salvador on the SW. The surface is varied, with numerous mountain chains, and high open valleys and plateaus; in the N and NE there are extensive tropical rain forests. The climate of the highlands is temperate and healthful; the lowlands are hot. The principal commercial product of the lowlands is bananas; copra and mahogany are also produced. The highlands produce coffee, tobacco, hides, gold, and silver. Transportation is not well developed, and it is necessary for shipments from the interior to use both road and rail in order to reach the Caribbean port of Puerto Cortés. In the S the Pan-American highway crosses Honduras between El Salvador and Nicaragua; it is linked to the road network of the highlands. About 90 percent of the inhabitants are Mestizos or Indians. Spanish is the common language, and the prevailing religion is Roman Catholic. The executive is a president elected for six years; congress consists of a single house. The coast of Honduras was discovered by Columbus in 1502; the country was conquered (1523–36) by the Spanish and formed a colonial *intendencia* (province) in the captaincy of Guatemala. It was a state (1823–38) in the Central American union and has since 1838 been independent. It has suffered from political revolutions and from wars with Salvador, Guatemala, and Nicaragua. Capital, Tegucigalpa (the old capital was Comayagua); area, ab. 44,480 sq. mi.; pop. 1,533,625 (1950).

Honduras, British. See **British Honduras.**

Honduras, Gulf of. Embayment of the Caribbean Sea, N and NW of Honduras and SE of British Honduras. It contains many small islands. Width, ab. 100 mi.

Hone (hōn), **Philip.** b. at New York, Oct. 25, 1780; d. May 5, 1851. American diarist and public official. Making his fortune in the auction business at New York, he retired (1821) from active business and devoted himself to social and political affairs. He was elected mayor

of New York in 1825, and returned to the business world after the panic of 1837 as chief executive of the American Mutual Insurance Company. His chief title to fame rests upon the secret diary (1828–51) maintained by him; in the pages of its 28 volumes (in manuscript) are found vivid and intimate pictures of the political and social life of the time. Selections from the diary were published by Bayard Tuckerman (2 vols., 1889) and by Allan Nevins (1927).

Hone, William. b. at Bath, England, June 3, 1780; d. at Tottenham, near London, in November, 1842. English political satirist, miscellaneous writer, and publisher. His best-known works are *Every-day Book* (1826), *Table-book* (1827–28), and *Year-book* (1829).

Honea Path (hun'i path). Town in NW South Carolina, in Abbeville and Anderson counties: textile manufactures. 2,840 (1950).

Honegger (hun'ẹ.gẽr, hon'-; French, *o.ne.ger*), **Arthur.** b. at Le Havre, France, March 10, 1892—. French composer, noted as the head of the Parisian modernistic group known as "Les Six." Among his works are the stage compositions *Le Roi David* (1921), *Judith* (1925), *Les Cris du Monde* (1930–31), and *Jeanne d'Arc;* the orchestral pieces *Prelude to Aglavaine et Selysette* (1917), *Horace Victorieux* (1920–21), *Pacific 231* (1923), and *Rugby* (1928); chamber music, including three string quartets; songs and piano pieces.

Honesdale (hōnz'dāl). Borough in NE Pennsylvania, county seat of Wayne County, ab. 25 mi. NE of Scranton: formerly a major coal-shipping point on the Delaware and Hudson Canal; manufactures shoes, spools, hoists, and textiles. 5,662 (1950).

Honest Man's Fortune, The. Play by Fletcher, Massinger, and others, acted in 1613. It was first printed in the 1647 folio. Fletcher wrote a poem *Upon an Honest Man's Fortune*, printed with the play.

Honest Whore, The. Play by Dekker and Middleton, in two parts. Part 1 was printed in 1604; the earliest copy extant of part 2 was printed in 1630.

Honeybubble & Co. (hun'i.bub.l). Collection of short stories by A. P. Herbert, published in 1928.

Honeycomb. Novel by Dorothy M. Richardson, published in 1917. It is the third section of *Pilgrimage* (1938), a novel sequence in 12 parts employing the stream-of-consciousness technique.

Honeycomb (hun'i.kōm), **Will.** Member of the fictitious club that purported to publish *The Spectator*.

Honeymoon, The. Comedy by John Tobin, produced in 1805. It is to some extent based on Shakespeare's *The Taming of the Shrew*, with ideas from Fletcher and Shirley.

Honeywill (hun'i.wil), **Ruth.** Young woman married to a brutal husband, in John Galsworthy's social tragedy in four acts, *Justice* (1910). It is for her sake that William Falder, a lawyer's clerk, commits forgery.

Honeywood (hun'i.wụd). The "good-natured man" in Oliver Goldsmith's play of that name. He suffers from a foolish eagerness to please, even wishing to give up the woman he loves to a friend who also loves her. He is cured by Sir William Honeywood, his uncle.

Honfleur (ôn.flẽr). Town in NW France, in the department of Calvados, situated on the S shore of the estuary of the Seine opposite Le Havre. It is a picturesque old town, a fishing port, and a transit station. In the 14th century it was in English hands. The mariners of Honfleur later made a name for themselves in naval history. Champlain, the founder of Quebec, departed (1603) from here for Canada. The town has a Norman museum. It suffered considerable damage in World War II. 7,861 (1946).

Hong Kong (hong'kong'). [Chinese, **Hsiang-Kiang.**] British crown colony in SE Asia, geographically in the province of Kwangtung, China, consisting of territory on Hong Kong island, on adjoining islands (chiefly Stonecutter's Island and Lan-tao), and on the mainland at the mouth of the Canton River, ab. 91 mi. SE of Canton. The surface is largely mountainous (highest point, ab. 3,130 ft.) except for the Kowloon peninsula. Hong Kong island was ceded by China to Great Britain in 1842; Kowloon peninsula, on the mainland, was added in 1860; an area of ab. 355 sq. mi., called the New Territories and comprising an agricultural region inland from Kowloon as well as several islands, was obtained in 1898 on a 99-year lease. The colony was occupied (1941–45) by the Japanese in World War II. After the Communist victory in China in 1949, the population of Hong Kong was increased by several hundred thousand refugees, and Hong Kong became an important center for trade with the new Chinese People's Republic. The city proper has been extended along the harbor beyond the limits of the old city of Victoria. It is a major commercial and financial center, entrepôt, and free port for all of S China. The chief exports are fish, textiles, hemp, and drugs. Shipbuilding and ship repairing are the leading industries. Area, ab. 391 sq. mi.; pop. 2,360,000 (est. 1950).

Honister Hause (hon'is.tẽr hôs'). Pass in NW England, in Cumberland, in the Cumbrian Mountains ab. 7 mi. S of Keswick. Elevation, ab. 1,190 ft.

Honiton (hon'i.tọn, hun'-). Municipal borough and market town in SW England, in Devonshire, ab. 155 mi. SW of London by rail, and ab. 9 mi. W of Axminster. It has long been noted for the manufacture of lace (which is now machine-made). 4,614 (1951).

Honnef (hon'ef). [Also, **Honnef am Rhein** (ăm rīn').] Town in W Germany, in the *Land* (state) of North Rhine-Westphalia, British Zone, formerly in the Rhine Province, Prussia, on the Rhine River ab. 13 mi. SE of Bonn. It is a climatic and health resort, beautifully located at the foot of the Siebengebirge, with radioactive, alkaline salt springs. It has numerous villas and country seats of well-to-do families. Industries include viticulture and canneries. 13,948 (1950).

Honolulu (hon.ọ.lö'lö). Capital of the Territory of Hawaii, situated on the S coast of Oahu. It has the only good harbor (except Pearl Harbor) in the Hawaiian Islands, and is their only major seaport. The climate is exceptionally mild and pleasant, and extremes of heat and cold are unknown. Honolulu is beautifully located on the S foothills of the Koolau range and on the small coastal plain. The city is primarily residential and commercial, but it has pineapple canneries, sugar mills, and metalworking industries. It is an important port of call for ships crossing the Pacific, and is visited by large numbers of tourists (chiefly from the U.S.). It is the seat of the University of Hawaii and of numerous academies and cultural institutions, including the Bishop Museum. The population of Honolulu is very mixed, consisting of *haoles* (whites, or Caucasians), Chinese, Japanese, Filipinos, Koreans, Hawaiians, and various intermixtures of these peoples. 179,236 (1940), 248,034 (1950).

Honorable Peter Stirling (pē'tẽr stẽr'ling), **The.** Novel by Paul Leicester Ford, published in 1894. The theme is the role of the idealist amid the corruption of municipal politics. It has been said that Stirling is a representation of Grover Cleveland.

Honoria (họ.nō'ri.ạ), **Justa Grata.** b. c418 A.D.; fl. 5th century. Roman princess. She was the daughter of Constantius III, emperor of the West, and Galla Placidia. She is said to have sent a ring to Attila, with the request that he claim her as his bride. Subsequently, in 450, when seeking a cause of quarrel with the Western Empire, Attila sent an embassy to Valentinian, claiming the person of Honoria and her share in the empire. The date of her death is not known.

Honorius I (họ.nō'ri.us) d. 638. Pope from 625 to 638. He delivered an opinion favorable to Monothelitism in a letter to Sergius, patriarch of Constantinople, c634, in consequence of which he was condemned by the sixth ecumenical council, held at Constantinople in 681.

Honorius II. [Original name, **Pietro Cadalous.**] d. 1072. Antipope from 1061 to 1064. He was elected by the Lombard bishops, acting under the influence of the empress Agnes, in opposition to Alexander II, and was deposed by the Council of Milan in 1064.

Honorius II. [Original name, **Lamberto Scannabechi.**] b. at Fagnano, near Imola, Italy; d. Feb. 14, 1130. Pope from 1124 to 1130. He concluded, while cardinal-bishop of Ostia, the Concordat of Worms with Henry V (1123). He was elevated to the holy see in opposition to the antipope Celestine II by the powerful family of the Frangipani. He approved the order of Premonstratensians in 1126.

Honorius III. [Original name, **Cencio Savelli.**] b. at Rome; d. there, March 18, 1227. Pope from 1216 to 1227.

He confirmed the order of the Dominicans in 1216, and that of the Franciscans in 1223.

Honorius IV. [Original name, **Giacomo Savelli.**] b. at Rome, c1210; d. there, April 3, 1287. Pope from 1285 to 1287. He endeavored to promote peace in the kingdom of Sicily.

Honorius, Flavius. b. at Constantinople, Sept. 9, 384 A.D.; d. at Ravenna, Aug. 27, 423. Roman emperor of the West. He was the second son of Theodosius, whom he succeeded in the western half of the empire in 395, while his brother Arcadius inherited the eastern half. He was, by the will of his father, placed under the guardianship of Stilicho, whose daughter Maria he married in 398. Stilicho defeated Alaric at Pollentia (modern Pollenza) in 403, and in 406 repulsed the invasion of Radagaisus (who penetrated as far as what is now Florence), but was put to death at the instance of the emperor in 408. In 410 Rome was taken and sacked by Alaric. During the reign of Honorius the West Goths, Franks, and Burgundians settled in Gaul, and the Suevi, Vandals, and Alani in Spain, while Britain and Armorica made themselves virtually independent.

Honshu (hôn.shö). [Also: **Honshiu**; former name, **Hondo, Hondu.**] Chief island of Japan. About four-fifths of the island is mountainous or rugged terrain, much of it forested. Most of the population is concentrated in the cities, and in the intensively cultivated alluvial coastal plains and interior basins. Honshu is subdivided into 34 *ken* (prefectures); it is a geographical, not a political unit. Length, ab. 800 mi.; area of prefectures, including adjacent small islands, ab. 89,016 sq. mi.; of island, ab. 88,942 sq. mi.; pop. 62,586,916 (1950).

Hontheim (hont'hīm), **Johann Nikolaus von.** b. at Trier, Germany, Jan. 27, 1701; d. at Montquintin, Luxembourg, Sept. 2, 1790. German Roman Catholic prelate, suffragan bishop of Trier (Treves); an opponent of Ultramontanism. His chief work is *De statu ecclesiae et legitima potestate Romani pontificis* (published under the pseudonym of Justinus Febronius, 1763).

Honthorst (hônt'hôrst), **Gerard van.** b. at Utrecht, Netherlands, 1590; d. there, 1656. Dutch genre, allegorical, and portrait painter. He was chosen dean of the Guild of Saint Luke, and set up as a teacher. His reputation spread to England, where Charles I invited him to embellish the palace at Whitehall with allegorical compositions. Returning again to the Netherlands, he was commissioned to decorate the royal palace at The Hague. He also executed a series of historical paintings for the king of Denmark.

Hooch or **Hoogh** (hōĉh), **Pieter de.** b. at Rotterdam, Netherlands, c1629; d. at Haarlem, Netherlands, after 1677 or c1681. Dutch genre painter, known for interiors and brick Dutch houses, still much admired for their fine color and subtle, serene treatment of light. He lived at Delft and Amsterdam and is believed to have studied with Nicolaes Berchem and to have been a friend of Vermeer.

Hoochow (hö'chou'; Chinese, hö'jō'). See **Wuhing.**

Hood (hud). Largest vessel of war (actually a battle cruiser rather than a battleship) possessed by the British for the first two years of World War II. This vessel of 37,000 tons engaged the German battleship *Bismarck* when it was attempting to break out into the Atlantic. In the action in the straits between Greenland and Iceland the *Hood* was sunk on May 24, 1941, by salvos from the *Bismarck*.

Hood, John Bell. b. at Owingsville, Ky., June 1, 1831; d. at New Orleans, La., Aug. 30, 1879. American Confederate soldier in the Civil War. He was graduated (1853) from West Point and after service with the infantry in California went to Texas to join the 2nd cavalry. He was wounded (July, 1857) while serving on an Indian expedition. He resigned (April, 1861) from the U.S. army and became a first lieutenant in the Confederate forces. Joining General John B. Magruder, he was placed in charge of the cavalry under the latter's command. He became (March 2, 1862) brigadier general and assumed command of the "Texas Brigade" which he led at Gaines's Mill, Second Manassas (Bull Run), and Antietam. He became (Oct. 11, 1862) major general and was wounded (July 2, 1863) at the battle of Gettysburg. At Chickamauga he directed Longstreet's corps and three divisions of the Army of Tennessee. A leg wound compelled the amputation of his right leg. Promoted (Feb. 1, 1864) to the rank of lieutenant general, he assumed command of a corps under Joseph E. Johnston; from that time onward, he was defeated in every battle. After Jefferson Davis removed Johnston from his command, Hood was given the temporary rank of general and engaged Sherman during part of the latter's march through Georgia in 1864. He was defeated at Franklin and Nashville, Tenn., in late 1864 and was relieved (Jan. 23, 1865) at his own request. After the war he became a factor and commission merchant at New Orleans.

Hood, Mount. Peak in N Oregon, in the Cascade Range E of Portland, the highest point in the state. It is a symmetrical snow-capped volcanic cone; minor volcanic activity occurred as recently as 1868. Elevation, 11,245 ft.

Hood, Raymond Mathewson. b. at Pawtucket, R.I., March 29, 1881; d. at Stamford, Conn., Aug. 14, 1934, American architect, winner (1922) with J. M. Howells of the Chicago *Tribune* building competition, and designer of many modern New York skyscrapers. His firm, Hood and Fouilhoux, designed the McGraw-Hill and *Daily News* buildings, collaborated on Rockefeller Center, New York, and did work for the Century of Progress Exhibition at Chicago, 1933.

Hood, Robin. Legendary English outlaw and popular hero, celebrated especially in a cycle of ballads. He is said to have been born at Locksley, Nottingham, c1160. He lived in the woods with his band, either for reasons of his own or because he was really outlawed, his haunts being chiefly Sherwood Forest and Barnsdale in Yorkshire. He is also said to have been the outlawed Earl of Huntingdon. He was extravagant and adventurous, and traditionally robbed the rich to give to the poor. According to one tradition the prioress of Kirkley, to whose care he had entrusted himself to be bled when he was a very old man, treacherously allowed him to bleed to death. His companions were Friar Tuck, Maid Marian, Little John, Will Scarlett, Allan-a-Dale, and George-a-Greene. He is a favorite subject in ballad tradition, and in fact the ballads are to all appearance the original source of the legends concerning him. He has become also a stock character of popular May Day plays and festivities.

Hood, Samuel. [Title, 1st Viscount **Hood.**] b. Dec. 12, 1724; d. at Bath, England, Jan. 27, 1816. English admiral. On Feb. 21, 1759, in command of the *Vestal*, he captured the French frigate *Bellona* after a fight of three hours. He was appointed commander in chief in North America in April, 1767, returning to England in 1771. In 1780 he became rear admiral of the blue, and was sent to the West Indies to reinforce Rodney. He was sent to blockade Martinique in 1781, but was prevented from accomplishing his object by a French fleet under De Grasse. On Aug. 28, 1781, he joined Rear Admiral Graves at New York. He commanded the rear in the fight with De Grasse (Sept. 5, 1781) but was not able to get into action. In November he sailed to the West Indies, where he again met De Grasse. He was commander in chief in the Mediterranean in 1793, and took possession of the harbor and forts of Toulon in August; from this position he was driven by the French in December. He captured Bastia, Corsica, on May 19, 1794.

Hood, Thomas. b. at London, May 23, 1799; d. there, May 3, 1845. English poet and humorist. He began the study of engraving, but soon abandoned it and in 1821 became an undereditor of the *London Magazine*. In 1830 he began the *Comic Annual*, and in 1843 *Hood's Magazine*. From 1835 to 1837 he lived at Koblenz, and from 1837 to 1840 at Ostend. Hood's humorous style is well adapted to caricature, but he placed too much reliance on the pun, especially in the rhyme, and the reader is often distracted. He wrote *Whims and Oddities* (1826–27), *Plea of the Midsummer Fairies* (1827), *Lamia* (published 1852), *Dream of Eugene Aram* (1829), *Tylney Hall*, a novel. (1834), *Up the Rhine* (1840), and others. Some of his best-known lyrics are *The Song of the Shirt*, *The Bridge of Sighs*, and *Eugene Aram*.

Hood, Thomas. [Called **Tom Hood.**] b. at Wanstead, near London, Jan. 19, 1835; d. Nov. 20, 1874. English

author; son of Thomas Hood (1799–1845). He was editor (1865 *et seq.*) of *Fun*.

Hood River. [Former name, **Dog River.**] City in N Oregon, county seat of Hood River County, on the Columbia River: shipping center for strawberries, apples, cherries, and pears. 3,701 (1950).

Hoofdorp (hōf'dôrp). See under **Haarlemmermeer.**

Hooft (hōft), **Pieter Corneliszoon.** b. at Amsterdam, Netherlands, March 16, 1581; d. at The Hague, May 21, 1647. Dutch poet and dramatist. In 1609 he was appointed bailiff of Muiden, and in the following years lived during the summer at the castle of Muiden, and in the winter at Amsterdam, in which places he gathered about him the most renowned artists, poets, and learned men of the day, since known in Dutch history as "the Muiden Circle." His principal work is *Nederlandsche Historien* (History of the Netherlands), written during 1628–38, and published in 1642 (last 7 vols., 1656).

Hoog (hōch), **Joost van der.** b. c1550; d. after 1613. Dutch captain who, in 1580, was the leader of the first Dutch colonists in Guiana. They settled on the Essequibo River, but were driven out by the Spaniards and Indians. Returning in greater force, they formed the settlement of Demerara, of which Van der Hoog was the governor.

Hoogeveen (hōch.ę.vān'). [Also, **Hollandsche Veld.**] Town in NE Netherlands, in the province of Drenthe, ab. 23 mi. NE of Zwolle: egg markets, dairies, shipyards, and aluminum works. Numerous moor colonies are in the vicinity. 21,617 (est. 1951).

Hoogezand (hō.chę.zänt'). Town in NE Netherlands, in the province of Groningen, ab. 9 mi. SE of Groningen: shipyards, paper mills, agricultural markets. 3,040 (1947).

Hoogh (hōch), **Pieter de.** See **Hooch** or **Hoogh, Pieter de.**

Hooghly (hög'li). [Also, **Hugli.**] Town in West Bengal, Union of India, on the Hooghly River ab. 24 mi. N of Calcutta: jute mills. Pop. ab. 32,000.

Hooghly River. [Also, **Hugli River.**] Westernmost channel of the Ganges delta, in NE Union of India. Calcutta is situated on it. Length, ab. 150 mi.

Hoogstraten (hōch'strä.tęn), **Samuel van.** b. at The Hague, c1627; d. at Dordrecht, Netherlands, Oct. 19, 1678. Dutch painter.

Hook (hůk), **Captain.** Vicious pirate captain with one hand (having lost the other to a hungry crocodile) and a cruel iron hook, in Sir James M. Barrie's fairy play *Peter Pan* (1904). Hook is Peter's sworn enemy. The crocodile, which liked the taste of the first morsel of Hook, and which follows the pirate faithfully in hope of another, has swallowed a loudly ticking clock and warning of Hook's approach is thus always audible.

Hook, James. b. at Norwich, England, June 3, 1746; d. at Boulogne, France, 1827. English composer and organist. He was engaged at Marylebone Gardens (1769–73) and Vauxhall Gardens (1774–1820). His works include over 2,000 songs, an oratorio, music for plays, and organ and piano works.

Hook, James Clarke. b. at London, Nov. 21, 1819; d. April 14, 1907. English historical, marine, and genre painter. He was elected a royal academician in 1860.

Hook, Theodore Edward. b. at London, Sept. 22, 1788; d. there, Aug. 24, 1841. English humorist and novelist; son of James Hook (1746–1827). He became the editor of *John Bull* in 1820. Among his novels are *Maxwell* (1830), *Gilbert Gurney* (1835), and *Jack Brag* (1837). He was the original of Mr. Wagg in Thackeray's *Vanity Fair*.

Hook, Walter Farquhar. b. at London, March 13, 1798; d. at Chichester, England, Oct. 20, 1875. English divine (dean of Chichester) and writer; nephew of Theodore Edward Hook. He published *A Dictionary of Ecclesiastical Biography* (1845–52), *Church Dictionary* (8th ed., 1859), and *Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury* (1860–76).

Hook, William. b. in Hampshire, England, 1600; d. March 21, 1677. English Puritan clergyman who went to New England and was minister (1640–56) at Taunton, Mass.

Hooke (hůk), **Nathaniel.** b. in Ireland, c1690; d. July 19, 1763. British historian, author of a *Roman History* (1757–71).

Hooke, Robert. b. at Freshwater, Isle of Wight, England, July 18, 1635; d. at London, March 3, 1703. English physicist and mathematician, generally conceded to have been the greatest mechanic of his age. He studied at Oxford for the ministry, but was persuaded by poor health that he should devote himself to science (on the assumption that a career in this field would be less demanding of his limited physical capacities). In 1662 he was placed in charge of experiments for the Royal Society, and he assisted Robert Boyle in work on the air pump; in 1665 he became Gresham professor of geometry at Oxford. By this time he had already formulated (1660) what is now known as Hooke's Law, i.e., that a spring will be extended in direct proportion to the force applied to it. His work with springs led to the improvement or development of key motive parts for watches, clocks, and various astronomical instruments. He built what has been called the first arithmetical computing machine, and the first Gregorian telescope. He had some idea of the law of gravity (indeed, he claimed to have anticipated Newton in its discovery). He wrote *Micrographia* (1664) and other works. He was among the very first to use the microscope for examination of the component elements of vegetable tissue, and verified (1667) the existence of cells in a section of cork. He had already (1665) described his theory of cells in the work *Micrographia*.

Hooker (hůk'ėr), **Brian.** [Full name, **William Brian Hooker.**] b. at New York, 1880; d. 1946. American writer, especially of texts for operas. He completed (1923) one of the standard English translations of *Cyrano de Bergerac*. In collaboration with Horatio Parker, who composed the music, he wrote the following operas: *Mona* (1911), which was awarded the prize in a competition sponsored by the Metropolitan Opera Company; *Fairyland* (1915), awarded the prize in an American Opera Association competition; and *Morven and the Grail* (1915). Independently or in collaboration he wrote *The Right Man* (1908), *The Professor's Mystery* (1911), *The Vagabond King* (1925), and *Through the Years* (1932).

Hooker, Isabella Beecher. b. at Litchfield, Conn., Feb. 22, 1822; d. Jan. 25, 1907. American philanthropist and reformer; daughter of Lyman Beecher.

Hooker, Joseph. [Called **"Fighting Joe" Hooker.**] b. at Hadley, Mass., Nov. 13, 1814; d. at Garden City, N.Y., Oct. 31, 1879. American Union army general, commander (January–June, 1863) of the Army of the Potomac. He was graduated (1837) from West Point and after serving in the Florida War and on the Canadian border returned to West Point as adjutant of the U.S. Military Academy. He served in the Mexican War, taking part in the campaigns under Taylor and Scott, emerged a brevet lieutenant colonel, and resigned from the army on Feb. 21, 1853. He became a farmer at Sonoma, Calif., was superintendent (1858–59) of military roads in Oregon and a colonel (1859–61) of the California militia. He was appointed (May 17, 1861) brigadier general of volunteers, took part in the defense of Washington, and led a division in the Peninsular Campaign (1862), earning his nickname at the battle of Williamsburg (May 5, 1862). He also participated in the battles at Fair Oaks, Williamsburg Road, Glendale, Malvern Hill, Bristoe Station, and second Bull Run. He commanded the 1st corps in the Maryland campaign, was wounded at the battle of Antietam, and was promoted (Sept. 20, 1862) to the rank of brigadier general in the regular army. After Burnside's defeat at Fredericksburg (December, 1862) Hooker was appointed (January, 1863) commander of the Army of the Potomac. In his letter of appointment, Lincoln reminded Hooker of the latter's remarks concerning the need of a dictator for the government and army. "Of course," wrote Lincoln, "it is not for this, but in spite of it, that I have given you the command. Only those generals who gain successes set up dictators. What I now ask of you is military success, and I will risk the dictatorship" (Jan. 26, 1863). However, Hooker's failure to take the initiative at Chancellorsville (May 2–4, 1863) resulted in a Union retreat. When Halleck refused Hooker's request for additional troops just before the battle of Gettysburg, Hooker resigned (June, 1863) from his command. As commander of the 11th and 12th corps under Generals Thomas and Sherman, he served creditably at Lookout Mountain, Mill Creek Gap, Resaca, Cassville, New Hope Church, Pine Mountain, and the siege of Atlanta. His achievement at Lookout Mountain earned him a promotion to major general in the regular army. He resigned his command

when Sherman failed to appoint him as McPherson's successor; in September, 1864, he was assigned to command the Northern Department at Cincinnati, Ohio. He commanded the Department of the East at New York beginning July 8, 1865, and on Aug. 23, 1866, took over the command of the Department of the Lakes at Detroit, Mich. He was retired (Oct. 15, 1868) as a major general.

Hooker, Sir **Joseph Dalton.** b. at Halesworth, Suffolk, England, June 30, 1817; d. near Sunningdale, Berkshire, England, Dec. 10, 1911. English botanist; son of Sir William Jackson Hooker. He was a friend of Charles Darwin, with whom he collaborated and whom he persuaded to publish *On the Origin of Species.* He was surgeon and naturalist of the Ross Expedition to the Antarctic (1839–43), explored as a naturalist the Himalayas, Eastern Bengal, Khasia Hills, and elsewhere in India (1847–51), Syria and Palestine (1860), Morocco and the greater Atlas range (1871), and the Rocky Mountains and California (1877).

Hooker, Mount. Rounded summit in Antarctica, SW of McMurdo Sound, along the W side of the Ross Sea, in ab. 78°07′ S., 162°50′ E. Elevation, ab. 12,420 ft.

Hooker, Richard. b. at Heavitree, Exeter, England, c1553; d. at Bishopsbourne, near Canterbury, England, Nov. 2, 1600. English divine and theological writer. His great work is *Of the Laws of Ecclesiastical Polity* (1st ed., 4 books, c1592; 5th book, 1597; the remaining 3 books were published after his death). The work is a defense of the Anglican Church against the attacks of a narrower Presbyterianism and is important as a document in the religious struggle of the period, but its greater importance lies in its being the first really independent, full-fledged English prose work, adorned with all the richness of Elizabethan prose but not stooping to Euphuism or the fads of the time.

Hooker, Thomas. b. at Markfield, Leicestershire, England, c1586; d. at Hartford, Conn., July 7, 1647. English clergyman. He emigrated to Massachusetts in 1633, and was one of the founders of the Connecticut colony. He was the author (with John Cotton) of the *Survey of the Summe of Church Discipline* (1648).

Hooker, Sir **William Jackson.** b. at Norwich, England, July 6, 1785; d. at Kew, near London, Aug. 12, 1865. English botanist, appointed director of the Royal Botanical Gardens at Kew in 1841. He published numerous botanical works, including *British Jungermanniae* (1816), *Flora Scotica* (1821), *Icones Plantarum* (1837–54), and *Species Filicum* (1846–64).

Hooker, Worthington. b. at Springfield, Mass., March 3, 1806; d. at New Haven, Conn., Nov. 6, 1867. American physician, professor of the theory and practice of medicine at Yale from 1852 until his death.

Hook Head (hůk). Promontory in SE Irish Republic, in County Wexford, on the E side of the entrance to Waterford Harbour.

Hook of Holland. [Dutch, **Hoek van Holland.**] Ferry port in W Netherlands, ab. 18 mi. by rail W of Rotterdam: point for transfer of passengers and perishable goods moving between England and the Netherlands. 2,536 (1947).

Hoole (höl). Urban district in W England, in Cheshire, ab. 2 mi. NE of Chester, ab. 179 mi. NW of London. 9,054 (1951).

Hoole, John. b. at London, in December, 1727; d. near Dorking, England, 1803. English poet and dramatist. He translated Tasso's *Jerusalem Delivered* (1763), the *Orlando Furioso* of Ariosto (1773–83), and other Italian poems. He wrote three plays, *Cyrus* (1768), *Timanthes* (1770), and *Cleonice* (1775).

Hoolee (hö′lē). See **Holi.**

Hoopa (hö′pä). See **Hupa.**

Hooper (hö′pėr, hůp′ėr), **Franklin William.** b. at Walpole, N.H., Feb. 11, 1851; d. Aug. 1, 1914. American zoölogist and geologist, director of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences from 1889.

Hooper, John. b. in Somersetsbire, England, c1495; burned at the stake at Gloucester, England, Feb. 9, 1555. English Protestant bishop and martyr. He fled from England to escape prosecution for heresy in 1539, and resided (1547–49) at Zurich. In the latter year he returned to England, and was subsequently consecrated bishop of Gloucester (after a struggle against the wearing of vestments, yielding only when he was committed to the Fleet Prison) in 1551. In 1552 he became bishop of Worcester. On the accession of Mary he was imprisoned, accused of heresy, and, having refused to recant, executed.

Hooper, Johnson Jones. b. at Wilmington, N.C., June 9, 1815; d. at Richmond, Va., June 7, 1862. American humorist and journalist, noted as the creator of the backwoods character Simon Suggs. His books included *Some Adventures of Captain Simon Suggs, Late of the Tallapoosa Volunteers* (1846), *The Widow Rugby's Husband, A Night at the Ugly Man's and Other Tales of Alabama* (1851), and *Dog and Gun, A Few Loose Chapters on Shooting* (1858).

Hooper, William. b. at Boston, June 17, 1742; d. at Hillsboro, N.C., Oct. 14, 1790. American Revolutionary patriot, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. He was (1773 *et seq.*) a member of the colonial assembly, became a member of the North Carolina committee of correspondence, and was elected to all of the provincial congresses. He served in the Continental Congress until 1777 and, although he was absent when the vote on independence was taken, he signed the Declaration. After leaving Congress, he served (1777–82) in the North Carolina house of commons, returning to that body in 1784.

Hoopeston (höps′tọn). City in E Illinois, in Vermilion County: vegetable canning. 5,992 (1950).

Hoor Islands (hōr) or **Hoorn Islands** (hōrn). See **Futuna Islands.**

Hoorn (hōrn). [Also, **Horn.**] Town in the W Netherlands, in the province of North Holland, situated on the Ijsselmeer ab. 20 mi. NE of Amsterdam: egg, butter, cheese, and cattle markets; tobacco manufactures. Old town hall, weigh house, and other medieval buildings are preserved; museum. It was formerly the capital of West Friesland. Near here the Dutch navy defeated the Spaniards in 1573. Hoorn was the birthplace of Willem C. Schouten, who named Cape Horn after this town, and of Abel J. Tasman, discoverer of Tasmania. 13,711 (1947).

Hoorn (hōrn) or **Hoorne** (hōr′nę) or **Horn** (hôrn) or **Hornes** (ôrn), Count of. [Title of **Philip II of Montmorency-Nivelle.**] b. c1520; beheaded at Brussels, June 5, 1568. Dutch nobleman. He served with distinction at the battle of St.-Quentin in 1557 and at Gravelines in 1558; arrested by the Duke of Alva (Sept. 9, 1567), he was executed in company with the Count of Egmont.

Hoorn, Cape. Original name of **Horn, Cape.**

Hoosac Mountains (hö′sąk). [Also, **Hoosac Range.**] Extension in NW Massachusetts of the Green Mountains.

Hoosac Tunnel. Railroad tunnel (now used by the Boston and Maine Railroad) in NW Massachusetts, through the Hoosac Mountains, opened in 1875. Length, ab. 4¾ mi.

Hoosatonic (hö.są.ton′ik). See **Housatonic.**

Hoosic (hö′sik). River in NW Massachusetts, SW Vermont, and E New York, flowing into the Hudson River N of Troy, N.Y. Length, ab. 90 mi.

Hoosick Falls (hö′sik). Village in E New York, in Rensselaer County, on the Hoosic River ab. 22 mi. NE of Troy: manufactures paper, knitwear, and electrical appliances. 4,297 (1950).

Hoosier Poet (hö′zhėr). See **Riley, James Whitcomb.**

Hoosier Schoolboy, The. Novel by Edward Eggleston, published in 1883.

Hoosier Schoolmaster, The. Novel by Edward Eggleston, published in 1871. The plot concerns the difficulties of Ralph Hartsook, a backwoods schoolmaster in Indiana.

"Hoosier State." Nickname of **Indiana.**

Hooton (hö′tọn), **Earnest Albert.** b. at Clemansville, Wis., Nov. 20, 1887—. American anthropologist and author. Rhodes scholar (1910–13) at Oxford; faculty member (1913 *et seq.*) and professor (1930 *et seq.*) at Harvard; curator (1914 *et seq.*) of Peabody Museum. His works include *Up from the Ape* (1931), *Apes, Men and Morons* (1937), *Crime and the Man* (1939), and *Twilight of Man* (1939).

Hoover (hö′vėr), **Herbert Clark.** b. at West Branch, Iowa, Aug. 10, 1874—. American mining engineer, relief administrator, and statesman; thirty-first President of the United States (1929–33). He received a B.A. in mining engineering (1895) from Stanford University, and served as an engineer (1895–1913) in different parts of the world, maintaining offices (1902 *et seq.*) at San Francisco, New

York, London, St. Petersburg, Melbourne, Rangoon, and Singapore. He was chairman of the American Relief Committee, London, in 1914, and was creator and chairman of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, which provided ten million war victims with 928 million dollars' worth of food, clothing, and medical supplies during four years at an overhead cost of only .375 percent and created a wholly new pattern of relief. Under his direction (1917–19) as U.S. food administrator, the American people, through stimulated production and voluntary rationing, increased food exports to the Allies from 5,533,000 tons to 11,820,000 in the first year and 16,301,061 in the second year. He was chairman of the Interallied Food Council, director general of Relief and Reconstruction on behalf of all Allied governments following World War I, and founded the American Relief Administration, which between 1918 and 1923 cared for 16 million debilitated children of 18 liberated and enemy countries. He was vice-chairman of President Wilson's Commission on Industrial Relations (1920). He initiated and directed Russian relief (1921–23), lifting the grand total of Hoover-directed relief supplies distributed (1914–23) to 33,841,307 metric tons with a value of 5,234,028,208.56 dollars. Appointed (1921) U.S. secretary of commerce by Harding, he completely reorganized the department, lifting it from an obscure position to one of high rank in the cabinet. He organized voluntary elimination of industrial wastes, thereby producing an increasing volume of goods at lower prices, sought also to elevate business morals by the creation and voluntary adoption of a business "code of ethics," encouraged zoning, analyzed causes of bankruptcy, checked foreign plans for monopolies of raw materials, organized governmental regulation and development of radio and aviation, and the advancement of the inland-waterways program. He served as chairman of a national effort to raise a fund of 20 million dollars with which to assist and encourage scientific research through the National Academy of Sciences, initiated and established (1927) among seven states a Colorado River pact, and initiated construction of the Hoover Dam. In 1928 he defeated Alfred E. Smith for the presidency, getting 444 electoral votes to Smith's 87. He made a "good neighbor" trip to Latin America (1929). As president he stressed advancement of social service programs; called the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection and the White House Conference on Housing; appointed a commission to make a recent social trends study; initiated reforms in the regulation of business; stimulated plans for conservation of national forests, oil, and other natural products, and gained congressional approval of the flexible tariff principle. He instituted the Naval Conference of 1930 which sought to reduce and establish parities for all the navies of the world; advocated reforms of the nation's banking system; strengthened the merit system in government service; secured a moratorium for European government debtors; brought about the "standstill agreement" on German debts; called the World Economic Conference which convened in 1933; organized nation-wide relief for the unemployed; secured the creation of the R.F.C. and the Home Loan Banks, and expanded the Farm Loan Banks; and submitted to the Congress a reorganization program for executive branch of the government. During Hoover's presidency, however, occurred the panic of 1929 and the Great Depression; none of his measures aided in raising business from its slump and with the crisis growing he was defeated in the 1932 election by F. D. Roosevelt. He was appointed (1946) by President Truman to a world food mission to 38 countries, and was named (1948) chairman of the Joint Congressional Commission for Reorganization of the Executive Branch of the Federal Government. He translated (with Mrs. Hoover) and published (1912) *De Re Metallica*, Georgius Agricola's 16th-century treatise on mining and smelting. Author of *Principles of Mining* (1911), *American Individualism* (1922), *The Challenge to Liberty* (1934), *America's First Crusade* (1941), *The Problems of Lasting Peace* (1942), *Addresses on American Road* (4 vols., 1945), *The Memoirs of Herbert Hoover* (1951–52), covering in three volumes the years through 1941, and other books.

Hoover, John Edgar. b. at Washington, D.C., Jan. 1, 1895—. American lawyer, director (1924 *et seq.*) of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice. Graduated (1916) from the law school of George Washington University, he joined the Department of Justice staff in 1917. Author of *Persons in Hiding* (1938) and other books.

Hoover Commission Report. See under **Administrative Reorganization.**

Hoover Dam. [Former name (1933–47), **Boulder Dam.**] Dam in the Colorado River, in NW Arizona and SE Nevada, in Black Canyon. It is the principal dam in the Colorado River system, and serves for irrigation, flood control, and the generation of electric power (installed capacity, 1,030,000 kw.). The dam was built (1931–36) by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, and was named for President Hoover. It is the highest existing dam in the world. Its reservoir is named Lake Mead. Height of dam, ab. 726 ft.; length, ab. 1,282 ft.

Hoover Moratorium. One-year suspension of intergovernmental payments of principal and interest on World War I reparations and war debts, initiated for the purpose of coping with the post-1929 world financial panic. It was proposed by President Hoover on June 20, 1931, and secured the approval of the U.S. Congress on Dec. 22, 1931. The moratorium year extended from July 1, 1931, to June 30, 1932.

Hoover-Stimson Doctrine (-stim'sən). See **Stimson Doctrine.**

Hopalong Cassidy (hop'ə.lông kas'i.di). See under **Mulford, Clarence Edward,** and under **Boyd, William.**

Hopatcong (hō.pat'kong), **Lake.** Lake in N New Jersey, ab. 50 mi. NW of New York: summer resort. Length, ab. 7 mi.

Hope (hōp). City in SW Arkansas, county seat of Hempstead County: watermelon "capital" of Arkansas and shipping point for cotton and truck. 8,605 (1950).

Hope, Alexander James Beresford. [Also, **Beresford-Hope.**] b. Jan. 25, 1820; d. near Cranbrook, Kent, England, Oct. 20, 1887. English politician and writer; adopted (1854) additional surname upon inheriting the English estates of his stepfather, William Carr Beresford (1768–1854), Viscount Beresford. In partnership with John Douglas Cook he founded the *Saturday Review* in 1855. He devoted himself especially to the promotion of the interests of the Church of England. He wrote *A Popular View of the American Civil War* (1861), *The Results of the American Disruption* (1862), and others.

Hope, Anthony. Pseudonym of **Hawkins,** Sir **Anthony Hope.**

Hope, Bob. [Stage name of **Leslie Towne Hope.**] b. at London, May 29, 1904—. American actor. He came to the U.S. as a child and lived at Cleveland. After several years as a vaudeville headliner, he appeared on Broadway in such musical shows as *Roberta* and the *Ziegfeld Follies*, in which he achieved critical acclaim as a comedian. He soon began to appear on radio, and made a number of successful motion pictures, as for example *The Big Broadcast of 1938* (in which he sang "Thanks for the Memory," later adopted as his identifying song) and *The Road to Singapore* (1940), the first of a number of "Road" pictures he made with Bing Crosby and Dorothy Lamour. During World War II Hope made many appearances at service posts and camps, both in the U.S. and overseas; his weekly broadcasts were usually made before an audience of soldiers or sailors; his travels during the war were recounted in *I Never Left Home*, published in 1944, and the book's royalties were donated to the United Service Organizations. Hope's rapid "gag" patter, his reliance on humor built around local personalities and places, and a talented troupe of associates which included Jerry Colonna and the frustrated spinsters "Brenda and Cobina" made his radio program one of the most popular in the U.S.

Hope, John. b. at Augusta, Ga., June 2, 1868; d. Feb. 22, 1936. American educator, president of Morehouse College (1906–31) and Atlanta University (1929 *et seq.*), Negro schools in the Atlanta University composite.

Hope, John Adrian Louis. [Titles: 7th Earl of **Hopetoun,** 1st Marquis of **Linlithgow.**] b. in England, 1860; d. at Pau, France, March 1, 1908. English statesman who served (1900–02) as first governor general of the Commonwealth of Australia. He was governor of Victoria (1889–

paymaster general (1895–98), and lord chamberlain (1898). He resigned the governorship of Australia because of insufficient salary (10,000 pounds annually).

Hope, Thomas. b. at London, c1770; d. there, Feb. 3, 1831. English novelist and antiquary. His works include the novel *Anastasius, or Memoirs of a Greek: written at the Close of the Eighteenth Century* (1819), *Costume of the Ancients* (1809), *Modern Costumes* (1812), and *Historical Essay on Architecture* (1835).

Hopedale (hōp'dāl). Unincorporated village in S Massachusetts, in Worcester County, SE of Worcester: site of a Utopian Christian community founded by Adin Ballou in 1841, which became, after 1856, a textile-mill town. 2,797 (1950).

Hope Diamond. Oblong and slightly shallow brilliant diamond, of dark blue color with a steely tint, weighing 44½ carats. It was believed to be part of the blue diamond of irregular shape and weighing 68½ carats that was originally brought to France by Tavernier for Louis XIV and which disappeared with the French crown jewels during the French Revolution. It was later purchased by H. T. Hope, an Amsterdam and London banker, and was sold to a London jeweler. It was for sale on consignment at New York, and became the property of a Turkish jeweler at Paris, who sold it to some French dealers. It has been the cause of considerable litigation.

Hopeful (hōp'fůl). Companion of Christian in Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress.*

Hopeful Journey, The. Novel by Beatrice Kean Seymour, published in 1923.

Hopeh (hō'pā'; Chinese, hu'bā'). [Also, **Hopei.**] Province in E China, bordered on the N by the provinces of Jehol and Liaoning, on the E by the gulf of Po Hai, on the SE by the province of Shantung, on the S by the province of Honan, on the W by the province of Shansi, and on the NW by the province of Chahar. Excepting the mountains in the W and N, Hopeh is entirely in the plain of the Yellow River, rich flat land which is intensively farmed. The chief crops are kaoliang, wheat, corn, potatoes, and peanuts. Climate, especially the rainfall, is extremely variable and droughts as well as floods are a constant menace. The province is crossed by several railway lines and highways and supports two of China's largest cities, Tientsin and Peiping. Capital, Paoting. In 1949 minor changes were made in the area of Hopeh province, Chinese People's Republic. Area of present province, ab. 55,000 sq. mi.; former area, ab. 54,150 sq. mi.; pop. of present province, 29,790,000 (1950), of former province, 28,644,000 (est. 1935).

Hope-on-High Bomby (hōp'on'hī' bom'bi). See **Bomby, Hope-on-High.**

Hope Theatre (hōp). Playhouse built for Philip Henslowe on the Bankside, Southwark, London, in 1613. The site was originally occupied by the Bear-garden.

Hopetoun (hōp'tọn, -toun), Earl of. A title of **Hope, John Adrian Louis.**

Hopewell (hōp'wel). North American Indian culture, now extinct, known mainly from archaeological findings in S Ohio but with extensions in Michigan, Pennsylvania, New York, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Kansas. It is by the burial mounds and other earthworks, often elaborate and extensive, of this culture that the folklore concerning a race of Mound Builders was inspired. Hopewell culture is dated as having existed from c900 to 1300 A.D. and is characterized by particular pottery styles and decorations, a variety of fine chipped-stone tools and objects, stone carving, copper ornaments, and figures cut from sheets of mica.

Hopewell. Archaeological site and state monument in Ross County, S central Ohio: the type station for the Hopewell culture.

Hopewell. Independent city in E central Virginia, at the confluence of the James and Appomattox rivers: notable for its munitions industry; manufactures chemicals, cellulose, rayon, textiles, pottery, car liners and doors, sheet metal, machine equipment, and building supplies. It was the birthplace of John Randolph. Hopewell includes the former village of City Point, settled in 1613. Pop. 10,219 (1950).

Hopewell. Former name of **Paris,** Ky.

Hopewell Village National Historical Site. U.S. historical site in SE Pennsylvania, ab. 5 mi. S of Birdsboro. It was set aside in 1938 to preserve an old ironmaking village founded in the 18th century, which produced weapons in the Revolutionary War. Area, ab. 1.3 sq. mi.

Hophra (hof'ra). See **Apries.**

Hopi (hō'pi). [Also: **Tusayan;** former name, **Moki, Moqui.**] Pueblo Indian tribe inhabiting seven villages on three mesas in NE Arizona, one of which (Oraibi) has been occupied continuously since 1150 A.D. and may well be the oldest continuously inhabited town in the U.S. The language of the Hopi belongs to the Shoshonean branch of the Uto-Aztecan family. The Hopi social organization is a complex clan system. They are noted especially for their blankets and, at Hano, for their pottery. The Hopi cling to their old rituals: the kachina fertility rites are still performed, as is the famous snake dance.

Hôpital (*o.*pē.tàl). See under **Albertville,** France.

Hôpital (*lo.*pē.tàl), **Michel de L'.** See **L'Hospital, Michel de.**

Hopkins (hop'kinz). Village in SE Minnesota, in Hennepin County: W suburb of Minneapolis in a truck-farming area noted for its raspberries. 7,595 (1950).

Hopkins, Arthur Melancthon. b. Oct. 4, 1878; d. March 22, 1950. American play producer. His productions include *The Poor Little Rich Girl, We Are Seven, Redemption, Hedda Gabler, The Doll's House, Macbeth, Anna Christie, The Second Mrs. Tanqueray, The Hairy Ape, The Glory Road, The Petrified Forest, The Joyous Season, The Magnificent Yankee,* and *Hear That Trumpet.* He was coauthor with G. M. Watters of *Burlesque* (1927).

Hopkins, B. Smith. b. Sept. 1, 1873; d. Aug. 27, 1952. American chemist. He shares the credit for discovering a previously unknown element, which in honor of the University of Illinois was named illinium. He was the author of *Chemistry of the Rarer Elements* (1923), and coauthor of a number of works including *Chemistry and You* (1939).

Hopkins, Edward. b. at Shrewsbury, England, 1600; d. at London, in March, 1657. English politician, governor of Connecticut in alternate years from 1640 to 1654.

Hopkins, Edward John. b. at Westminster, London, June 30, 1818; d. at London, Feb. 4, 1901. English composer and organist, author of *The Organ, Its History and Construction* (1855).

Hopkins, Edward Washburn. b. at Northampton, Mass., Sept. 8, 1857; d. at Madison, Conn., July 16, 1932. American philologist. Author of *Caste in Ancient India* (1881), *Religions of India* (1895), *The Great Epic of India* (1901), *Epic Mythology* (1915), *History of Religions* (1918), *Ethics of India* (1924), and *Legends of India* (1928).

Hopkins, Ernest Martin. b. at Dunbarton, N.H., Nov. 6, 1877—. American college administrator. He became president of Dartmouth in 1916, serving in that post until his retirement in 1945.

Hopkins, Esek. b. at what is now Scituate, R.I., April 26, 1718; d. Feb. 26, 1802. American Revolutionary officer, first commander in chief of the Continental navy. A sea captain before the Revolution, he served (1775) as head of Rhode Island's military defenses before he was named commander in chief of the Continental navy in the same year. Beginning with the fleet of eight vessels, he led a successful attack against the British at the island of New Providence in the Bahamas, but later fell into difficulties which brought him a vote of censure from the Continental Congress. He was suspended from his post in 1777 and in the following year was dismissed from the service. Until his death he was active in Rhode Island politics.

Hopkins, Sir Frederick Gowland. b. at Eastbourne, Sussex, England, June 20, 1861; d. at Cambridge, England, May 16, 1947. English biochemist who discovered (1906) certain accessory food factors (now known as vitamins) and essential amino acids. From 1914 to 1943 he was professor of biochemistry at Cambridge. He published (1912) a report of the investigation on the few vitamins then identified. He isolated (1921) glutathione, a factor in the use of oxygen of living tissue, originated a method of quantitative estimation of uric acid, and collaborated with S. W. Cole in the isolation of tryptophan. He was codiscoverer with Sir Walter Fletcher of the relationship between lactic acid and muscular con-

traction. He shared with Christian Eijkman the Nobel prize (1929) for physiology and medicine.

Hopkins, Gerard Manley. b. at Stratford, Essex, England, June 11, 1844; d. at Dublin, June 8, 1889. English poet, painter, priest, and teacher. He was educated at Sir Robert Cholmondeley's Grammar School, Highgate, North London, winning (1859, 1862) two poetry prizes, and at Balliol College, Oxford. He became (1865) a Roman Catholic, and began studies for the priesthood the next year (being sponsored by John Henry Newman), studied philosophy and theology at Roman Catholic colleges in Lancashire and North Wales, was ordained in 1874, and served in London, Chesterfield, Oxford, and Liverpool churches. He was classical professor (1882–84) at St. Mary's Hall, and professor of Greek (1884–89) at the Royal University, Dublin. Most of his poetry was not published until after his death. His collected *Poems*, appearing in 1918, were edited with notes and an introduction by his friend, Robert Bridges; an enlarged edition was published in 1934. Influenced by the 17th-century metaphysical poets, Hopkins in turn exerted an influence over several poets of a later generation, among them W. H. Auden and Cecil Day Lewis. Hopkins's poetry is distinguished by several technical devices, among them sprung rhythm (using stress and not syllable count to determine the line), revealing his skill and importance as an innovator. Two volumes of critical value, his letters to Bridges and to Richard Watson Dixon, were published in 1935. Among his notable individual poems are *The Wreck of the Deutschland, The Windhover, Pied Beauty, The Habit of Perfection, The Golden Echo, The Leaden Echo, God's Grandeur, The Starlight Night, Spring, The Caged Skylark, Felix Randal, A Nun Takes the Veil,* and *Peace.*

Hopkins, Harry Lloyd. b. at Sioux City, Iowa, Aug. 17, 1890; d. at New York, Jan. 29, 1946. American social worker and public administrator, intimate associate and adviser of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, and U.S. secretary of commerce (1938–40). He was graduated (1912) from Grinnell College, entered social work as the head of a boys' camp in New York and was a work relief agent (1913–15) for the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. He subsequently became chief of the widows' pension bureau of what was then the New York City Board of Civil Welfare and during World War I directed civilian relief at New Orleans and was manager of the southern division of the American Red Cross. He later became director of the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association and then was named head of the New York State Temporary Emergency Relief Administration under Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt. When the latter became president, Hopkins was appointed (1933) to the post of Federal Emergency Relief Administrator, assuming responsibility for the agency that later became the Works Progress Administration. Between 1933 and 1938 he had charge of spending eight and one half billion dollars appropriated for the U.S. relief program; at one time or another his agencies employed more than 15 million persons. His enemies frequently charged him with waste, extravagance, and political corruption, but Hopkins pointed to a record of construction that included 83,000 schools, 400,000 miles of roads, and 28,000 bridges built or repaired. He became (December, 1938) secretary of commerce; by that time he was a close adviser and friend of President Roosevelt. At the Democratic national convention (1940) held at Chicago, Hopkins led the movement to "draft" Roosevelt for a third term. In January, 1941, he was for a brief time U.S. emissary to Great Britain pending the appointment of an ambassador and shortly thereafter was placed in charge of the lend-lease program. As the personal representative of President Roosevelt, he went on missions to London and Moscow, conferring with Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin. He was chairman of the Anglo-American Munitions Assignments Board, and a member of the Supply Priorities and Allocations Board and of the War Mobilization Committee. As a member of President Roosevelt's inner cabinet, he attended the major war conferences at Washington, Casablanca, Quebec, Cairo, Tehran, and Yalta. In postwar conferences (May-June, 1945) with Premier Stalin he prepared the way for the Potsdam (Berlin) Conference held in the summer of that year and was instrumental in launching the United Nations Conference held at San Francisco beginning in April, 1945. He resigned (July, 1945) as assistant and adviser to the president and became (September, 1945) impartial chairman of the New York cloak and suit industry.

Hopkins, Henry. b. at Williamstown, Mass., Nov. 30, 1837; d. at Rotterdam, Netherlands, Aug. 13, 1908. American educator; son of Mark Hopkins (1802–87).

Hopkins, James R. b. at Irwin, Ohio, May 17, 1877—. American portrait and figure painter, director (1944 *et seq.*) of the school of fine and applied arts, Ohio State University.

Hopkins, John. b. probably in Gloucestershire, England, c1520; d. at Great Waldingfield, Suffolk, England, in October, 1570. English clergyman and schoolmaster, remembered, with Thomas Sternhold, as the coauthor of metrical versions of the Psalms. The 1549 edition contained 44 psalms, seven of them by Hopkins; the first complete edition, the *Whole Booke of Psalmes* (1562), contained 150, 56 by Hopkins, 43 by Sternhold, and 51 by seven other versifiers.

Hopkins, John Henry. b. at Dublin, Jan. 30, 1792; d. at Rock Point, Vt., Jan. 9, 1868. American bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, presiding bishop from 1865 to 1868.

Hopkins, Johns. b. in Anne Arundel County, Md., May 19, 1795; d. Dec. 24, 1873. American merchant and philanthropist, contributor of funds for the Johns Hopkins University and the Johns Hopkins Hospital at Baltimore, Md. Leaving school at the age of 12, he worked on his father's tobacco plantation at "Whitehall," later going to Baltimore, where he worked for his uncle, a wholesale grocer and commission merchant. In 1819 he established his own business in the same line, later organizing the firm of Hopkins Brothers with Philip, Mahlon, and Gerard Hopkins. As his business prospered, he expanded into banking, warehousing, and railroad development. He became (1847) a director of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and in 1855 became chairman of its finance committee. He was also connected with steamship lines, and fire and life insurance companies. In 1870 he willed seven million dollars to be equally divided between the Johns Hopkins University and the Johns Hopkins Hospital.

Hopkins, Lemuel. b. at Waterbury, Conn., June 19, 1750; d. at Hartford, Conn., April 14, 1801. American poet. He practiced medicine at Litchfield from 1776 until 1784, and then at Hartford until his death. He was one of the so-called Connecticut Wits, or Hartford Wits, associated in the composition of *The Anarchiad.* He wrote *The Hypocrite's Hope* and other poems.

Hopkins, Livingston. b. at Bellefontaine, Ohio, July 7, 1846; d. at Sydney, Australia, Aug. 21, 1927. American cartoonist and caricaturist who became an Australian institution although he maintained his U.S. citizenship. The senior cartoonist in the period of Phil May, Will Dyson, and David Low (who all rose to greater fame), Hopkins nevertheless had a distinctive style and humor. A selection of his work was published as *On the Hop* (1904).

Hopkins, Mark. b. at Stockbridge, Mass., Feb. 4, 1802; d. at Williamstown, Mass., June 17, 1887. American educator and theologian. He was graduated (1824) from Williams College, later abandoning the study of medicine to become a tutor at that institution. Returning to his medical studies, he graduated (M.D., 1829) from the Berkshire Medical College at Pittsfield, Mass., and subsequently established his practice at New York and Binghamton, N.Y. He became (1830) professor in moral philosophy and rhetoric at Williams, and served as the college's president from 1836 to 1872. In 1833 he was licensed to preach by the Berkshire Association of Congregational Ministers, being ordained in 1836. He was president (1857–87) of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. His fame as a teacher derived from his remarkable ability to arouse students to an expression of their own thoughts and natures; his ability evoked the remark (originally made by President James A. Garfield) that the ideal college is a log with a student at one end and Mark Hopkins at the other. His works include *Lectures on the Evidences of Christianity* (1846), *Miscellaneous Essays and Discourses* (1847), *Lec-*

tures on Moral Science (1862), *The Law of Love and Love as a Law* (1869), *An Outline Study of Man* (1873), *Strength and Beauty* (1874), *The Scriptural Idea of Man* (1883), and *Teachings and Counsels* (1884). See *Mark Hopkins*, by Franklin Carter (1892).

Hopkins, Mark. b. at Henderson, N.Y., 1813; d. 1878. American railroad builder. After clerking in a country store for some years, he became a commission merchant at New York, and was in his mid-thirties when he set out, in the high tide of the California gold rush, to seek his fortune in the West. He found it, not as a miner, but as the partner of Collis P. Huntington, first in a mercantile business at Sacramento and later in the promotion of the Central Pacific Railroad. In building this, and later the Southern Pacific Railroad, Hopkins and Huntington were associated also with Charles Crocker and Leland Stanford, and these came to be known as the "Big Four" of Western railroading.

Hopkins, Samuel. b. at Waterbury, Conn., Sept. 17, 1721; d. at Newport, R.I., Dec. 20, 1803. American theologian. He settled at Housatonic (now Great Barrington), Mass., in 1743, where he often worked with his friend Jonathan Edwards, pastor at Stockbridge, and went to Newport, R.I., in 1770. His chief work is *A System of Doctrines Contained in Divine Revelation, Explained and Defended* (1793). His followers were known as Hopkinsians.

Hopkins, Stephen. b. at Scituate, R.I., March 7, 1707; d. at Providence, R.I., July 13, 1785. American politician. He was governor of Rhode Island from 1755 to 1768, with three short intervals, and signed the Declaration of Independence as a member of Congress in 1776. He wrote *History of the Planting and Growth of Providence.*

Hopkins, William John. b. at New Bedford, Mass., June 10, 1863; d. Nov. 24, 1926. American writer. Author of *Telephone Lines and Their Properties* (1893), *The Sandman* series (1902–08; four volumes for children), *The Clammer* (1906), *Old Harbor* (1909), *The Meddlings of Eve* (1910), *Concerning Sally* (1912), *The Doers* (1914), *The Clammer and the Submarine* (1917), *She Blows! and Sparm at That* (1922), and others.

Hopkinsians (hop.kin'zi.ạnz). Adherents of the theological system founded by Samuel Hopkins and developed by Nathanael Emmons and others. Hopkinsianism was Calvinistic, and a development of the system taught by Jonathan Edwards. It laid especial stress on the sovereignty and decrees of God, election, the obligation of impenitent sinners to submit to the divine will, the overruling of evil to the good of the universe, sin and holiness as not inherent in man's nature apart from his exercise of the will and as belonging to each man exclusively and personally, and the eternity of future punishment. As a distinct system Hopkinsianism no longer exists.

Hopkinson (hop'kin.sọn), **Charles Sydney.** b. at Cambridge, Mass., July 27, 1869—. American marine painter.

Hopkinson, Francis. b. at Philadelphia, Oct. 2, 1737; d. there, May 9, 1791. American Revolutionary patriot and statesman, author, musician, and artist, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. He was graduated from the Academy of Philadelphia (in which he was the first student enrolled) and received the first diploma given by the College of Philadelphia. Studying law privately, he was admitted (1761) to practice before the supreme court of Pennsylvania and was appointed (1763) collector of customs at Salem, N.J. In 1772 he was assigned to a similar post at New Castle, Del., and subsequently moved to Bordentown, N.J., where he practiced law. He was appointed (1774) to the governor's council and was elected (1776) to the Continental Congress. In the meantime, beginning in 1754, he took up the study of the harpsichord, giving a public performance in 1757 and later setting poems and psalms to music. At about the same time he developed an interest in writing poetry, many of his poems appearing in the *American Magazine* in 1757 and 1758. He later contributed verse and essays to the *Pennsylvania Magazine* (1775–76). His essay *A Prophecy* predicted the Declaration of Independence. As New Jersey delegate to the Continental Congress, he voted for and signed the Declaration. He was chairman (1776–78) of the Continental Navy Board and treasurer of loans (1778–81). He was judge of admiralty for Pennsylvania (1779–89), and when that court was abolished became (1789) judge of the U.S. court of the eastern district of Pennsylvania. A pamphleteer during the Revolutionary War, he wrote *A Letter to Lord Howe* (1777), *A Letter Written by a Foreigner* (1777), *An Answer to General Burgoyne's Proclamation* (1777), and *A Letter to Joseph Galloway* (1778). His most effective (and popular) verse was *The Battle of the Kegs* (1778), ridiculing the British troops at Philadelphia. He was an artist of some ability and used his talents in helping to design the seal of the American Philosophical Society, the Great Seal of New Jersey, and a seal for the University of the State of Pennsylvania. He probably designed (1777) the American flag. Among his published works are *Seven Songs* (1788) and *The Miscellaneous Essays and Occasional Writings of Francis Hopkinson* (1792).

Hopkinson, John. b. at Manchester, England, July 27, 1849; d. in a mountain climbing accident in the Alps, Aug. 27, 1898. English electrical engineer. He was consulting engineer in the electric lighting of Manchester (1891) and subsequently of Leeds, Liverpool, and St. Helens; as a theorist, he performed valuable experiments (1876–77), at the suggestion of James Clerk Maxwell and Sir William Thomson, on the residual charge of the Leyden jar, and elucidated (1879–80) the theory of the dynamo.

Hopkinson, Joseph. b. at Philadelphia, Nov. 12, 1770; d. there, Jan. 15, 1842. American jurist, author of *Hail, Columbia* (1798); son of Francis Hopkinson.

Hopkinsville (hop'kinz.vil). City in SW Kentucky, county seat of Christian County, ab. 70 mi. NW of Nashville, Tenn.: marketing center for fire-cured tobacco. Ab. 11 mi. E is Fairview, the birthplace of Jefferson Davis. 12,526 (1950).

Hop o' my Thumb (hop' o̤ mī thum'). Hero of a fairy tale of the same name by Charles Perrault. (He should not be confounded with Tom Thumb.) The story is that Hop o' my Thumb saves himself and his brothers from an ogre. It includes many of the typical children-and-the-ogre motifs of north European folklore.

Hoppe (hop'ē), **William Frederick.** [Known as **Willie Hoppe.**] b. at Cornwall-on-Hudson, N.Y., Oct. 11, 1887—. American billiards player. At the age of 16, at Paris, he won the world championship at 18.2 balk line play in the young masters class. In 1906 he became world champion at 18.1 balk line billiards. Balk line billiards gradually was superseded in public favor by the three-cushion game, in which Hoppe proved equally a master. He made many high run records, including one of 622 in an 18.2 balk line exhibition. He has long been considered the greatest master of the game in all its history. He is the author of *Thirty Years of Billiards* (1925) and of *Billiards as It Should Be Played* (1941).

Hopper (hop'ėr), **DeWolf.** [Original name, **William D'Wolf Hopper.**] b. at New York, March 30, 1858; d. at Kansas City, Sept. 23, 1935. American comedian and musical comedy star, famous for his recitation of E. L. Thayer's poem *Casey at the Bat.* He first appeared (1879) in *Our Boys.* After playing with Weber and Fields he headed his own company, appearing in the comedies and operettas *Wang, Happy Land, The Matinee Idol, Pinafore, Patience, The Pirates of Penzance, The Mikado, Iolanthe, The Better 'Ole, The Student Prince,* and *Erminie.*

Hopper, Edward. b. at Nyack, N.Y., July 22, 1882—. American realistic painter and writer, best known for his paintings of the American scene. He was a pupil of Robert Henri, Kenneth Hayes Miller, and William Chase. Some of his better-known paintings are *House by the Railroad, Corner Saloon, Cape Cod Afternoon, Lighthouse Hill,* and *Lighthouse at Two Lights.*

Hoppe-Seyler (hop'ę.zī'lėr), **Felix.** b. 1825; d. 1895. German physiologist and chemist. When Rudolf Virchow took the directorship of the Pathological Institute at Berlin, in 1856, Hoppe-Seyler became his assistant. In 1864 he was appointed professor of applied chemistry at the University of Tübingen, and in 1872 became professor of physiological chemistry at the University of Strasbourg. His researches resulted in important advances in understanding the composition of hemoglobin and the process of metabolism. He originated the term "proteid" (now more commonly "protein"), and greatly extended basic scientific knowledge concerning chlorophyll.

Hoppin (hop'in), **Augustus.** b. at Providence, R.I., July 13, 1828; d. at Flushing, N.Y., April 1, 1896. American book illustrator. He illustrated works by many well-known authors.

Hoppin, James Mason. b. at Providence, R.I., Jan. 17, 1820; d. at New Haven, Conn., Nov. 15, 1906. American clergyman, writer, and educator. Author of *Notes of a Theological Student* (1854), *The Office and Work of the Christian Ministry* (1869), *Sermons on Faith, Hope and Love* (1891), *Notes on Aristotle's Ethics* (1882), *The Early Renaissance, and Other Essays on Art Subjects* (1892), *Greek Art on Greek Soil* (1897), *Great Epochs in Art History* (1901), *Old England: Its Art, Scenery and People* (1867 and subsequent editions), *The Reading of Shakespeare* (1906), *Life of Rear-Admiral Andrew Hull Foote* (1874), and *Memoir of Henry Armitt Brown* (1880).

Hoppin, Joseph Clark. b. at Providence, R.I., May 23, 1870; d. Jan. 30, 1925. American archaeologist; nephew of Augustus Hoppin. He took part (1910–11) in the expedition to ancient Cyrene (North Africa). Author of *Euthymides and His Fellows* (1917), *A Handbook of Attic Red-Figured Vases* (2 vols., 1919), *A Handbook of Greek Black-Figured Vases* (1924), and the *Corpus Vasorum Antiquorum* (1926).

Hoppner (hop'nėr), **John.** b. at London, April 4, 1758; d. Jan. 23, 1810. English portrait painter, rival of Sir Thomas Lawrence. His portraits of women and children are especially admired for their simplicity and fine color.

Hopton (hop'tọn), **Ralph.** [Title, 1st Baron **Hopton.**] b. 1598; d. at Bruges, in September, 1652. English commander. He was expelled (Aug. 5, 1642) from the House of Commons for his Royalist sympathies, which had led him to speak against the militia ordinance. He won victories at Stratton and Lansdown, but was defeated (March 29, 1644) at Cheriton (Kent). He became commander of the Royalist forces, but was forced to surrender (March 14, 1646) at Truro, in Cornwall. He left (July, 1648) England with Prince Charles when a portion of the Parliamentary fleet revolted and placed itself under the future Charles II's command.

Hopwood (hop'wụd), **Avery.** [Full name, **James Avery Hopwood.**] b. at Cleveland, Ohio, May 28, 1882; d. by drowning at Juan-les-Pins, France, July 1, 1928. American playwright. He wrote his first play, *Clothes* (1906), in collaboration with Channing Pollock. In the ensuing years he wrote numerous plays, specializing in comedies such as *Fair and Warmer* (1915), *Our Little Wife* (1916), *The Gold Diggers* (1919), and *The Girl in the Limousine* (1919). The highly popular mystery drama *The Bat* (1920) was written in collaboration with Mary Roberts Rinehart, with whom he also wrote *Spanish Love* (1920). Among his other plays are *The Powers that Be* (1907), *Judy Forgot* (1910), *The Demi-Virgin* (1921), *Why Men Leave Home* (1922), and *The Harem* (1924), the latter an adaptation from the Hungarian.

Hopwood, Ronald Arthur. b. 1868—. British admiral, poet, and writer, especially on naval gunnery. His poems include *The Laws of The Navy* and *Secret Orders.*

Hoquiam (hō'kwi.ạm). City in SW Washington, in Grays Harbor County, on Grays Harbor, adjoining Aberdeen on the W: great lumber-shipping port; produces pulp, plywood, and canned seafood. 11,123 (1950).

Hor (hōr). See also **Horus.**

Hor (hôr). Mountain in ancient Palestine, now in SW Jordan, identified with the modern Jebel Harun (4,383 ft.): traditionally the scene of the death of Aaron (Num. xx. 25–26).

Hora (hô'rä), **Joseph.** b. 1891; d. 1938. Czech poet.

Horace (hor'ạs). [Full Latin name, **Quintus Horatius Flaccus.**] b. at Venusia (modern Venosa), in Apulia, Dec. 8, 65 B.C.; d. at Rome, Nov. 27, 8 B.C. Roman poet. The son of a freedman, he was educated at Rome and Athens and served in the republican army under Brutus at Philippi in 42 B.C. as a *tribunus militum*, so becoming a knight. Later he was reconciled to the rule of Augustus and lauded his work for peace. His literary patron was Maecenas, who in 33 B.C. gave him a farm in the Sabine Hills. His works (all dates are approximate) are *Satires*, conversation pieces in hexameters (first book 35 B.C., second 30 B.C.), *Epodes* (29 B.C.), often in iambics, with a refrain, *Odes* (first three books 23 B.C., fourth 13 B.C.), lyrics in various meters of great originality, beauty, and melody, *Epistles* (first book 20 B.C., second 13–8 B.C.), personal letters in hexameters addressed to friends, *Carmen Seculare* (17 B.C.), and *Ars Poetica* (13–8 B.C.), a treatise on the art of poetry, especially dramatic poetry. Many complete editions have been published. Probably no other Roman poet has had so great an influence on modern poetry, both in English and in the romance languages.

Horace (o.rās). Tragedy by Pierre Corneille, produced in 1640, on the combat of the Horatii and Curiatii.

Horae (hō'rē). In Greek mythology, three nature goddesses who preside over the changes of the seasons and the accompanying course of natural growth and decay. According to Homer, they are handmaidens of Zeus, who guard the gates of heaven and control the weather; according to Hesiod, they are daughters of Zeus and Themis, named Eunomia ("Good Order"), Dice ("Justice"), and Eirene ("Peace"), guardians of agriculture and also of social and political order. Their number varied from two, as at Athens (Thallo, goddess of spring flowers, and Carpo, goddess of summer fruits), to four. The dance of the Horae was a symbolized representation of the course of the seasons.

Hora Kutná (hô'rä köt'nä). See **Kutná Hora.**

Horatia gens (họ.rā'shi.ạ, -shạ). Roman patrician gens whose surnames were Barbatus, Cocles, and Pulvillus.

Horatii (họ.rā'shi.ī), **the Three.** In Roman legend, three brothers celebrated in the reign of Tullus Hostilius for their combat with the three Curiatii of Alba Longa. Two of them were slain, but the third by pretending to flee vanquished his wounded opponents one at a time. On returning to Rome he slew his sister Horatia, who expressed her grief for one of the Curiatii to whom she was betrothed. For this he was condemned to death, but escaped with a ritual punishment (of being led under a yoke).

Horatio (họ.rā'shi.ō). Friend of Hamlet in Shakespeare's *Hamlet.*

Horatio. In Rowe's tragedy *The Fair Penitent*, the friend of Altamont.

Horatius Cocles (họ.rā'shus, -shi.us; kok'lēz, kō'klēz). See **Cocles, Publius Horatius.**

Horb (hôrp). Town in S Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Württemberg-Hohenzollern, French Zone, formerly in the state of Württemberg, situated on the Neckar River ab. 33 mi. SW of Stuttgart: lumber trade; small industries. It has churches of the 14th, 16th, and 17th centuries, and remains of old fortifications. 2,920 (1946).

Horbury (hôr'bėr.i). Urban district in C England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, ab. 4 mi. SW of Wakefield, ab. 180 mi. N of London by rail: woolen and worsted mills, and coal mining. 7,966 (1951).

Horcasitas (ōr.kä.sē'tās), **Juan Francisco Güémez de.** See **Güémez de Horcasitas, Juan Francisco.**

Horcasitas, Juan Vicente Güémez Pacheco de Padilla. See **Güémez Pacheco de Padilla Horcasitas, Juan Vicente.**

Horcus (hôr'kus). See under **Orcus.**

Hordaland (hôr'dä.län). [Former name, **Søndre Bergenhus.**] *Fylke* (county) in S Norway, bordering on the Atlantic Ocean in the W, surrounding the *fylke* (county) of Bergen, and bounded by the *fylker* (counties) of Telemark, Rogaland, Buskerud, and Sogn og Fjordane. It is very mountainous and indented by many fjords. Capital, Bergen; area, ab. 6,126 sq. mi.; pop. 188,389 (1946).

Hörde (hėr'dẹ). Former industrial town in W Germany, in the *Land* (state) of North Rhine-Westphalia, British Zone, formerly in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, ab. 3 mi. SE of the center of Dortmund, since 1929 part of Dortmund.

Horeb (hō'reb). See under **Sinai.**

Hore-Belisha (hōr'bẹ.lē'shạ, -lī-), **Leslie.** b. 1898—. English political leader and lawyer. He was a member (1923–45) of Parliament, parliamentary secretary (1931–32) to the board of trade, and financial secretary (1932–34) in the treasury. As minister (1934–37) of transport, he invented the "Belisha beacons" for traffic regulation.

Horemheb (hō'rem.heb). See **Harmhab.**

Horen (hō'rẹn). See **Oresme, Nicole.**

Horen, Die. German literary journal edited by Schiller and published by Cotta. It appeared in the period 1795

97, and Goethe was one of its contributors. It was their cooperation in this enterprise that first brought Schiller and Goethe into close relationship.

Hore-Ruthven (hōr'röth'vẹn, -riv'ẹn), **Alexander Gore Arkwright.** [Title, 1st Baron **Gowrie of Canberra and of Dirleton.**] b. at Windsor, England, July 6, 1872—. English soldier who served (1936–45) as governor general of Australia. He received the Victoria Cross during operations in the Sudan as commander of a camel corps. During World War I, he fought in France and at Gallipoli, where he was seriously wounded. He served (1928–34) as governor of South Australia, and was governor (1935) of New South Wales.

Horgan (hôr'gạn), **Paul.** b. at Buffalo, N.Y., Aug. 1, 1903—. American novelist. He is the author of the novels *The Fault of Angels* (1933), *No Quarter Given* (1935), *Main Line West* (1936), *The Return of the Weed* (1936), *A Lamp on the Plains* (1937), *Far from Cibola* (1938), *The Habit of Empire* (1939), and *The Common Heart* (1942).

Horgan, Stephen Henry. b. near Norfolk, Va., Feb. 2, 1854; d. at Orange, N.J., Aug. 30, 1941. American photographer who invented half-tone engraving. He reproduced (March 4, 1880) the first half-tone for the New York *Graphic* of a picture called "Shantytown." He worked on half-tone illustrations (1884–91) for the American Press Association, and was associated (1893 *et seq.*) with the New York *Herald*.

Horgen (hôr'gẹn). Town in N Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, situated on the Lake of Zurich: silk and machinery industries. 8,916 (1941).

Horicon (hor'i.kon). See also under **George, Lake.**

Horicon. City in SE Wisconsin, in Dodge County, on the Rock River ab. 45 mi. NW of Milwaukee: manufactures farm machinery. 2,664 (1950).

Horim (hō'rim) or **Horims** (-rimz). [Also, **Horites** (-rīts).] Ancient dwellers on Mount Seir, mentioned in Genesis and Deuteronomy. They are thought by some scholars to have been primitive cave dwellers, by some others to have been Hurri (a non-Semitic people of Asia Minor c1500 B.C.).

Horinouchi (hō.rē.nō.ō.chē), **Kensuke.** b. in Hyogo prefecture, Japan, in March, 1886—. Japanese diplomat, ambassador to the U.S. (1938–40).

Horler (hôr'lẹr), **Sydney.** b. at Leytonstone, Essex, England, July 18, 1888—. English journalist and writer. His books include numerous mystery stories and thrillers, such as *Hidden Hand, Lord of Terror, Traitor, The Man Who Died Twice, My Lady Dangerous,* and *Tiger Standish.* He also published the autobiography *Excitement,* and the diaries *Strictly Personal* and *More Strictly Personal.*

Horlick (hôr'lik), Sir **James.** b. 1844; d. May 7, 1921. English industrialist; brother of William Horlick. He was a founder and promoter of Horlick's Malted Milk Company (later Corporation), one of the world's chief manufacturers of malted milk.

Horlick, William. b. in Gloucestershire, England, Feb. 23, 1846; d. Sept. 25, 1936. American industrialist, notable for his use of malt extracts, president and general manager of Horlick's Malted Milk Corporation. He was an originator of malted milk, dry extract of malt, and methods for their production.

Horlick, William. b. at Chicago, Dec. 12, 1875; d. at Racine, Wis., April 1, 1940. American malt-extract manufacturer; son of William Horlick (1846–1936).

Hörlin (hėr'liṇ), **Friedrich.** See **Herlin, Friedrich.**

Hormakhu or **Hormaku** (hōr.mä'kö). See **Harmachis.**

Hormayr (hôr'mīr), Baron **Joseph von.** b. at Innsbruck, Austria, Jan. 20, 1782; d. at Munich, Germany, Oct. 5, 1848. German historian.

Hormisdas (hôr.miz'dạs), Saint. d. at Rome, Aug. 6, 523. Pope from 514 to 523. He effected the temporary reunion of the churches of Rome and Constantinople in 519.

Hormizdas (hôr.miz'dạs), **Hormizd** (hôr'mizd), or **Hormuz** (hôr'muz, hôr.möz'). See **Ormizd.**

Hormuz (hôr'muz, hôr.möz'). [Also: **Ormus, Ormuz;** ancient name, **Harmozia.**] Ancient and medieval city situated on the S coast of Persia at the entrance of the Persian Gulf. It was removed to a neighboring island in the Strait of Hormuz at the time of the Mongol invasions, became noted for its wealth, became dependent on Portugal in 1514, and in 1622 was taken by the shah of Persia, assisted by the English. It is now in ruins. Milton celebrates "the wealth of Ormus and of Ind" (*Paradise Lost,* ii. 2).

Hormuz, Strait of. [Also, **Strait of Ormuz** (or **Ormus**).] Sea passage between S Iran and SE Arabia, connecting the Persian Gulf with the Arabian Sea.

Horn (hôrn). See **Hoorn.**

Horn, Alfred Aloysius ("Trader"). See under **Lewis,** Mrs. **Ethelreda.**

Horn, Cape. [Original name, **Cape Hoorn;** Spanish, **Cabo de Hornos.**] Southern end of a rocky island in extreme S Chile: the southernmost point of South America. It was first rounded by Le Maire and Schouten in 1616, and named by them from Hoorn in North Holland. Peak elevation, ab. 1,391 ft.

Horn, Charles Edward. b. in England, 1786; d. at Boston, 1849. English singer and composer of operettas and songs.

Horn, George Henry. b. at Philadelphia, April 7, 1840; d. at Beesley's Point, N.J., Nov. 24, 1897. American entomologist and physician. With John L. LeConte he wrote *The Classification of the Coleoptera of North America* (1883).

Horn, Gustaf. b. at Örbyhus, in Uppland, Sweden, Oct. 23, 1592; d. at Skara, Sweden, May 10, 1657. Swedish general in the Thirty Years' War.

Horn, King. See **King Horn.**

Horn, Otto. See **Bäuerle, Adolf.**

Horn, W. O. von. Pseudonym of **Örtel, Philipp Friedrich Wilhelm.**

Hornaday (hôr'nạ.dā), **William Temple.** b. at Plainfield, Ind., Dec. 1, 1854; d. at Stamford, Conn., March 6, 1937. American zoölogist, director of the New York Zoölogical Park from 1896. He traveled (1875–79) in the West Indies, South America, India, Ceylon, the Malay Peninsula, and Borneo, as a collecting naturalist, and was chief taxidermist (1882–90) of the U.S. National Museum, Washington. He was chiefly instrumental in the creation of the National Bison Range, the Montana National Bison Range, and the Snow Creek (Montana) Game Preserve.

Hornau (hôr'nou), **Martin Gerbert von.** See **Gerbert von Hornau, Martin.**

Hornblow (hôrn'blō), **Arthur.** b. at Manchester, England, 1865; d. at Asbury Park, N.J., May 6, 1942. American editor and playwright. He was a member (1894–99) of the staff of the New York *Herald,* and edited (1901–26) *The Theatre Magazine.* He collaborated with Charles Klein in writing such plays as *The Third Degree, John Marsh's Millions, The Gamblers,* and *The Moneymakers,* wrote *The Talker* in collaboration with Marion Fairfax, and with George Broadhurst wrote *The Price.*

Hornblower (hôrn'blō.ẹr), **Jonathan.** b. 1717; d. at Whitehall, England, 1780. English engineer. With his son Jonathan Carter Hornblower (1753–1815) he was employed by James Watt. Later the two patented (1781) a steam engine which anticipated the principle of the compound engine. Since Hornblower's machine was declared an infringement of Watt's patent, however, the principle was lost sight of until rediscovered by Arthur Woolf in 1804.

Horn Bluff (hôrn). Rocky Bluff in Antarctica, on the George V Coast, in ab. 68°24′ S., 149°50′ E. It projects from beneath the ice cap as a coastal cliff. Elevation, ab. 1,065 ft.

Hornbostel (hôrn'bos.tẹl), **Henry.** b. at Brooklyn, N.Y., Aug. 15, 1867. American architect.

Hornby (hôrn'bi), **Lester George.** b. at Lowell, Mass., March 27, 1882—. American painter, illustrator, etcher, writer, and lecturer, best known for his illustrations in travel books. He served (1917–18) as a war correspondent and artist for *Harper's Magazine.*

Horncastle (hôrn'kăs''l). Urban district and market town in C England, in Lincolnshire, in the Parts of Lindsey, situated on the river Bain ab. 18 mi. E of Lincoln, ab. 130 mi. N of London by rail. There are ruins of a Roman wall (Banovallum). 3,809 (1951).

Hornchurch (hôrn'chėrch). Urban district in SE England, in Essex, ab. 2 mi. SE of Romford: an eastern residential suburb of London. 104,128 (1951).

Horne (hôrn), **C. Silvester.** b. at Cuckfield, Sussex, England, April 15, 1865; d. May 2, 1914. English Congregational minister.

Horne, George. b. at Otham, Kent, England, Nov. 1, 1730; d. at Bath, England, Jan. 17, 1792. English bishop.

Horne, John. Original name of **Tooke, Horne.**

Horne, Mount. [Also, **Mount Bernard Horne.**] Mountain in Antarctica, on the Joerg Plateau, in ab. 76°47′ S., 70°00′ W.

Horne, Richard Henry (or **Hengist**). b. at London, Jan. 1, 1803; d. at Margate, England, March 13, 1884. English poet and miscellaneous writer. He served (1852–69) as commissioner for crown lands in Australia. Author of the epic *Orion* (1843), the dramas *Cosmo de Medici* (1837), *Death of Marlowe* (1837), *Gregory the Seventh* (1840), and others; with Elizabeth Barrett (later Mrs. Browning) he wrote the essays *A New Spirit of the Age* (1844).

Horne, Thomas Hartwell. b. at London, Oct. 20, 1780; d. there, Jan. 27, 1862. English Biblical scholar.

Hornell (hôr.nel′). [Former name, **Hornellsville.**] City in S New York, in Steuben County, on the Canisteo River: railroad shops; manufactures of brick, tile, metal products, textiles, and clothing; shipping point for potatoes. 15,049 (1950).

Hornemann (hôr′nẹ.män), **Friedrich Konrad.** b. at Hildesheim, Germany, 1772; d. in Nupe, in what is now Nigeria, after 1803. German explorer in Africa. He crossed the African continent diagonally from Cairo to the lower Niger (1798–1801).

Horner (hôr′nėr), **Francis.** b. at Edinburgh, Aug. 12, 1778; d. at Pisa, Italy, Feb. 8, 1817. British politician and political economist.

Horner, Jack. See **Jack Horner.**

Horner, William Edmonds. b. at Warrenton, Va., June 3, 1793; d. March 13, 1853. American physician and anatomist, writer of the first U.S.-published text on pathology, *A Treatise on Pathological Anatomy* (1829). He also wrote *Lessons in Practical Anatomy, for the Use of Dissectors* (1823) and *A Treatise on Special and General Anatomy* (2 vols., 1826).

Hornet (hôr′nẹt). American ship of war, of 18 guns rating and 480 tons burden. Her first commander was Captain James Lawrence. On Dec. 13, 1812, she blockaded the *Bonne Citoyenne* (18 guns rating) at San Salvador. On Feb. 24, 1813, near the mouth of the Demerara River, she fell in with the British war brigs *Espingle* (18 guns rating) and *Peacock*, capturing the latter.

Hornet. U.S. aircraft carrier in World War II. The vessel served as the launching platform for the 16 B-25 medium bombers which raided Tokyo in April, 1942. The ship participated in the battle of Midway in June, 1942, as a torpedo-plane carrier.

Hornet Islands. See **Liancourt Rocks.**

Horney (hôr′nī), **Karen.** [Maiden name, **Danielsen.**] b. at Hamburg, Germany, 1885; d. at New York, Dec. 4, 1952. American psychiatrist. She studied at Freiburg, Göttingen, and Berlin, and taught (1920–32) at the Berlin Psychoanalytic Institute. She arrived (1932) in the U.S., became a teacher (1934–41) at New York Psychoanalytic Institute, and helped found (1941) the Association for the Advancement of Psychoanalysis after divergence from the Freudian group. She served as professor (1942 *et seq.*) at the New York Medical College. Her teaching stressed adjustment to environment and moral purpose in psychoanalysis.

Horní Litvínov (hôr′nē lēt′vē.nôf). [German, **Oberleutensdorf.**] Town in NW Czechoslovakia, in the *kraj* (region) of Ústi, in N Bohemia, on the S slope of the Krušné Hory (Erzgebirge), N of Most. It has a baroque parish church and a castle, and is a summer resort. There are textile and lumber industries. Lignite mines are in the vicinity. 19,284 (1947).

Horniman (hôr.ni.mạn), **Annie Elizabeth Fredericka.** b. at Forest Hill, London, Oct. 3, 1860; d. at Shere, Surrey, England, Aug. 6, 1937. English theater manager. She managed (1904 *et seq.*) the Abbey Theatre at Dublin for the Irish National Theatre Society, and bought (1908) and managed (1908–21) the Gaiety Theater at Manchester.

Hornisgrinde (hôr′nis.grin.dẹ). Peak in SW Germany, in the Black Forest, ab. 10 mi. S of Baden-Baden. Elevation, ab. 3,819 ft.

Hornos (ōr′nōs), **Cabo de.** Spanish name of **Horn, Cape.**

Hornsby (hôrnz′bi), **Rogers.** b. at Winters, Tex., April 27, 1896—. American baseball player and manager. He entered big league baseball in 1915, playing shortstop with the St. Louis Cardinals; changed to second base, he became one of the greatest players of all time in that position, as well as one of the greatest of batters. In 1925 he was made manager of the Cardinals, whom he led to victory in the National League and in the world series in 1926. In the following year he was traded to the New York Giants; in 1928 he was player-manager of the Boston Braves, and player-manager of the Chicago Cubs in 1930, 1931, and 1932. He returned to the Cardinals in 1933, but later in that same year became player-manager of the St. Louis Browns of the American League, and so continued until 1937. Thereafter he managed several minor league teams; in 1952 he became once again manager of the Browns, was dropped in midseason, and a few weeks later became manager of the Cincinnati Reds. He was seven times (1920–25, and 1928), high batter of the National League, with a lifetime average of .358, and a record of .424 in 1924, a figure not yet surpassed in the 20th century. In 1931 he hit three home runs in succession, and he established a record of home run hits with the bases full. In 1925 and 1929 he was rated the most valuable player in the National League, and in 1942 he was elected to the National Baseball Hall of Fame at Cooperstown, N.Y.

Hornsey (hôrn′zi). Municipal borough in SE England, in Middlesex, on the heights just outside the County of London, ab. 5 mi. N of King's Cross station, London. It suffered extensive air-raid damage in World War II. 98,134 (1951).

Hornsrud (hôrns′rö), **Christopher.** b. at Øvre Eiker, near Oslo, Norway, Nov. 15, 1859—. Norwegian political leader, premier for one week in 1928 in the first Labor government of Norway.

Hornu (ôr.nü). Town in SW Belgium, in the province of Hainaut, ab. 6 mi. W of Mons: coal mines; manufactures machinery and cordage. 10,799 (1947).

Hornung (hôr′nung), **Ernest William.** b. at Middlesborough, Yorkshire, England, June 7, 1866; d. at St.-Jean-de-Luz, France, March 22, 1921. English novelist, creator of the fictional gentleman-burglar "Raffles." Author of *A Bride from the Bush* (1890), *The Boss of Taroomba* (1894), *At Large* and *The Shadow of the Rope* (both 1902), *No Hero* and *Stingaree* (both 1903), *The Camera Fiend* (1911), *The Crime Doctor* (1914), novels; *The Young Guard*, war poetry; *Notes of a Camp Follower on the Western Front* (1919), a record of his war impressions; several stories of "Raffles," the gentleman thief, including *The Amateur Cracksman* (1899), *Raffles—Further Adventures of the Amateur Cracksman* (1901), *A Thief in the Night—Further Adventures of A. J. Raffles* (1905), and *Mr. Justice Raffles* (1909).

Horodenka (hō.rō.den′kä). See **Gorodenka.**

Horological Institute of America, Inc. Organization founded by the National Research Council in 1921 for the purpose of advancing the science and practice of horology, developing standards for training in the field, and establishing professional standards for watch and clock makers. It maintains headquarters at the National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D.C., and issues a monthly *Journal*.

Horologium (hor.ọ̄.lō′ji.um). Southern constellation of 12 stars, inserted (by Lacaille) E of Eridanus. Its brightest star is of the fourth magnitude.

Horowitz (hor′ọ̄.wits), **Vladimir.** b. at Kiev, Russia, Oct. 1, 1904—. American piano virtuoso. He made his first appearance at Berlin at the age of 20, toured (1924 *et seq.*) in Europe, and made his New York debut (1928) with the Philharmonic Orchestra. He married (1933) Arturo Toscanini's daughter, Wanda.

Horrabin (hor′ạ.bin), **James Francis.** b. at Peterborough, England, Nov. 1, 1884—. English illustrator

and writer. Author and illustrator of *An Outline of Economic Geography* (1923), *The Plebs Atlas* (1926), *An Atlas of Current Affairs* (1934), *Atlas of Empire* (1937), and the ten-volume *Horrabin's Atlas-History of the Second Great War* (1940–47).

Horrocks (hor'ọks), **Jeremiah.** b. at Toxteth Park, near Liverpool, England, c1617; d. there, Jan. 3, 1641. English astronomer. He studied at Cambridge, but did not take a degree. He made the first observation of a transit of Venus (1639), an account of which is given in his *Venus in sole visa* (1662). Other posthumous works were published in 1672. He was the first to assign to the moon an elliptical orbit with the earth at one of the foci, and in a measure anticipated the Newtonian theory of gravitation.

Horrocks, Sam. Character in *Lonesome-Like* (1911), a one-act play of Lancashire life by Harold Brighouse.

Horsa (hôr'sạ). Brother of Hengist, killed at the battle of Aylesford, 455. See **Hengist.**

Horschelt (hôr'shẹlt), **Theodor.** b. at Munich, Germany, March 16, 1829; d. there, April 3, 1871. German painter of genre scenes and battles.

Horse-Fair, The. Large painting by Rosa Bonheur, in the Metropolitan Museum of Art at New York. It represents a number of horses, some ridden, some led, trotting toward the right. It appeared in the Salon of 1853, was bought by Gambart and Company, London, for 40,000 francs, and from them by W. L. Wright of Weehawken, N.J., in 1857; it then passed to the Stewart collection. It was bought and presented to the Metropolitan Museum by Cornelius Vanderbilt. Landseer made an engraving from it while it was in Gambart's possession. Rosa Bonheur painted for his use a reduced copy, which was bequeathed in 1859 to the National Gallery at London, and also painted other replicas.

Horseheads (hôrs'hedz). Village in S New York, just N of Elmira: manufactures optical goods and bricks. 3,606 (1950).

Horsens (hôr'sẹns). City in Denmark, on the E coast of Jutland, in the *amt* (county) of Skanderborg, situated at the head of the Horsens Fjord, SW of Aarhus. It is a railroad and shipping center, exports dairy products, manufactures textiles and electrical, metallurgical, and rubber products, and processes tobacco. The Church of Our Saviour dates from the 17th century. 35,898 (1950).

Horses and Men. Collection of short stories by Sherwood Anderson, published in 1923.

Horseshoe Curve. See under **Altoona.**

Horseshoe Falls. See under **Gersoppa, Falls of.**

Horseshoe Island. Island in Antarctica, off the W coast of the Palmer Peninsula, in ab. 67°53′ S., 67°11′ W. It is in the NE part of Marguerite Bay. Length, ab. 7 mi.; width, ab. 3 mi.

Horseshoe Mountain. Horseshoe-shaped mountain in Antarctica, in Victoria Land, in ab. 77°35′ S., 160°25′ E. It is near the edge of the plateau and N of the head of the Taylor Glacier. Elevation, ab. 8,250 ft.

Horse-Shoe Robinson (rob'in.sọn). Historical novel (1835) by John Pendleton Kennedy. The scene is laid in the South during the Revolutionary War.

Horsford (hôrs'fọrd), **Eben Norton.** b. at Moscow, Livingston County, N.Y., July 27, 1818; d. Jan. 1, 1893. American chemist. He discovered the method of preparing baking powder, condensed milk, and the medicinal acid known as Horsford's acid. Among his works are *The Theory and Art of Bread-Making* (1861) and *The Discovery of America by the Northmen* (1888).

Horsforth (hôrs'fọrth). Urban district in N central England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, ab. 5 mi. NW of Leeds, ab. 190 mi. W of London by rail. 14,105 (1951).

Horsham (hôr'shạm). Urban district and market town in SE England, in West Sussex, ab. 26 mi. NW of Brighton, ab. 35 mi. S of London by rail. 16,682 (1951).

Horsley (hôrz'li, hôrs-), **Alfred E.** Original name of **Orchard, Harry.**

Horsley, Charles Edward. b. at London, Dec. 16, 1822; d. at New York, Feb. 28, 1876. English composer; son of William Horsley.

Horsley, John. b. at Inveresk, Midlothian, Scotland, 1685; d. at Morpeth, England, Jan. 12, 1732. British antiquary.

Horsley, John Callcott. b. Jan. 29, 1817; d. Oct. 18, 1903. English painter.

Horsley, Samuel. b. at London, Sept. 15, 1733; d. at Brighton, England, Oct. 4, 1806. English bishop (of St. Asaph) and scholar. He is notable for a controversy with Joseph Priestley, in which he opposed Socinianism (a denial of the Trinity). Among his works is *Biblical Criticism on the first fourteen Historical Books of the Old Testament* (1820).

Horsley, Sir Victor Alexander Haden. b. at Kensington, London, April 14, 1857; d. at 'Amara, in Mesopotamia, July 16, 1916. English surgeon, pathologist, and social reformer; son of John Callcott Horsley. In 1886 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, appointed surgeon to the London National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic, at Queen Square, and as secretary to the hydrophobia commission went to Paris to study the Pasteur method of treating rabies. At this time, Horsley was the only student of rabies in England qualified to explain and interpret Pasteur's system to his countrymen. On June 9, 1887, he made English surgical history by removing a tumor from the spinal cord, the first operation of its kind.

Horsley, William. b. at London, Nov. 15, 1774; d. at New York, June 12, 1858. English composer, especially noted for his glees, among them *By Celia's Arbour* and *O Nightingale.*

Horstmann (hôrst'män), **August Friedrich.** b. at Mannheim, Germany, 1842; d. at Heidelberg, Germany, 1929. German physical chemist. He pioneered (1868 *et seq.*) in chemical thermodynamics, measuring dissociation pressures and applying the second law of thermodynamics to them. He also showed (1877) experimentally that the mass law applies to gaseous equilibrium.

Horta (hôr'tạ; Portuguese, ôr'tạ). District in Portugal, in the Azores islands. Capital, Horta; area, ab. 296 sq. mi.; pop. 55,000 (1950).

Horta. City and *concelho* (commune) in Portugal, in the Azores islands, on the island of Fayal, the capital of the district of Horta. It has a good harbor; exports pineapples, oranges, wine; interoceanic cable connection; major trans-Atlantic airbase. Pop. of concelho, 23,209 (1940); of city, 7,613 (1940).

Horta (hôr'tä), **Victor.** b. at Ghent, Belgium, 1861; d. Sept. 8, 1947. Belgian architect.

Horten (hôr'tẹn). Town in SE Norway, in the *fylke* (county) of Vestfold, situated on the W side of Oslofjord, SW of Oslo. It is the chief naval station of Norway; has old fortifications, shipyards, naval school, nautical museum. In World War II, on April 9, 1940 (the day Norway was invaded by the Germans), a naval battle between the Germans and Norwegians took place here; several German ships were sunk or damaged. 10,964 (1946).

Hortensia gens (hôr.ten'shi.ạ, -shạ). Roman plebeian gens.

Hortensian Law (hôr.ten'shi.ạn, -shạn). In the history of ancient Rome, a law, adopted probably in 286 B.C., which decided that the decrees of the Comitia Tributa should be binding on all citizens, patricians as well as plebeians.

Hortensio (hôr.ten'shi.ō). In Shakespeare's *The Taming of the Shrew,* a suitor of Bianca.

Hortensius (hôr.ten'shi.us, -shus), **Quintus.** b. 114 B.C.; d. 50 B.C. Roman orator, a leader of the aristocratic party. He was defeated (70 B.C.) by Cicero in the trial of Verres.

Horthy von Nagybánya (hōr'tē fon nôdy''bä.nyô), **Nicolaus.** [Usually called **Admiral Horthy.**] b. at Kenderes, Hungary, June 18, 1868—. Hungarian admiral and statesman. He took command (1918) of the Austro-Hungarian navy, and led the Hungarian anti-Communist forces in 1919 against the government of Béla Kun. He served (1920–44) as regent of Hungary, occupied Czech Southern Slovakia and Carpatho-Ukraine (1938–39), joined the Axis (1940), and assisted the Germans in their attacks on Yugoslavia and Russia. He was interned by the Germans when they invaded Hungary in 1944, and taken prisoner by the Allies in 1945.

Hortobágy Puszta (hōr'tō.bädy' pōs'tô). See under **Balmazújváros.**

Horton (hôr'tọn), Mrs. **Douglas.** See **McAfee, Mildred Helen.**

Horton, Samuel Dana. b. at Pomeroy, Ohio, Jan. 16, 1844; d. at Washington, D.C., Feb. 23, 1895. American economist and publicist. An advocate of bimetallism, he served (1878) as secretary of the American delegation to the International Monetary Conference at Paris and was a delegate (1881) to the second Paris Monetary Conference. Author of *Silver and Gold in Their Relation to the Problem of Resumption* (1876), *The Silver Pound and England's Monetary Policy Since the Restoration* (1887), and *Silver in Europe* (1890; revised ed., 1892).

Horton River. River in NW Canada, in the District of Mackenzie, Northwest Territories, rising just N of Great Bear Lake, and flowing NW to Franklin Bay. Length, ab. 275 mi.

Hørup (hé'rùp), **Viggo Lauritz Bentheim.** b. at Torpmagle, Denmark, May 22, 1841; d. at Copenhagen, Feb. 15, 1902. Danish journalist and political leader, who founded (1884) with E. Brandes the influential Copenhagen newspaper *Politiken*, which he edited until 1901.

Horus (hō'rus). [Also, **Hor.**] In Egyptian mythology, a solar deity of dual personality; brother of Osiris, Isis, and Set, and also son of Osiris and Isis, and the avenger of his father's death upon Set. As the brother of Osiris, Isis, and Set, he was generally represented as falcon-headed, and is hardly distinguishable from Ra, like whom he was the lord of Upper Egypt. As a sun deity he was identical with the Elder Horus, ancient sun god of the Delta.

Horváth (hōr'vät), **Mihály.** b. at Szentes, Hungary, Oct. 20, 1809; d. at Karlovy Vary (Karlsbad), in Bohemia, Aug. 19, 1878. Hungarian historian and politician, minister of worship and public instruction in 1849. He wrote *History of the Hungarians* (1842–46), *Historical Monuments of Hungary* (1857 *et seq.*), and *History of Hungary* (1859–63).

Horvátország (hōr'vät.ōr'säg). Hungarian name of **Croatia.**

Horwich (hor'ich, -ij). Urban district in NW England, in Lancashire, ab. 18 mi. NW of Manchester, ab. 205 mi. NW of London by rail: railway shops, cotton mills. 15,552 (1951).

Horyń (hô'riny'). Polish name of the **Goryn.**

Hosack (hus'ąk, huz'-), **Alexander Eddy.** b. at New York, April 6, 1805; d. March 2, 1871. American surgeon; son of David Hosack. He pioneered in urological surgery and wrote a notable paper (1839) on the removal of sensitive tumors of the female urethra. He also improved methods of cleft palate operations.

Hosack, David. b. at New York, Aug. 31, 1769; d. Dec. 22, 1835. American physician, teacher, and writer. He was (1808) the first U.S. surgeon to ligate the femoral artery for aneurysm and was among the first American physicians to employ the stethoscope. He was one of the founders of Rutgers Medical College, of which he was president until 1830, and took a leading role in the establishment of Bellevue Hospital.

Hosäus (hō.zā'ùs), **Hermann.** b. at Eisenach, Germany, May 6, 1873—. German sculptor. His best-known works are his statue of Vasco da Gama at Hamburg and that of Mozart at Dresden.

Hosea (hǫ.zē'ą). See also **Hoshea.**

Hosea. [Also: **Hoshea, Osee.**] fl. 8th century B.C. First of the "minor prophets" of the Bible. He flourished in the kingdom of Israel under Jeroboam II and his successors (sometime about 750 to 734 B.C.). In his prophecies, which consist of 14 chapters, he represents the relation of Israel to Yahveh (Jehovah) as that of a wife to her husband, and its apostasy as the faithlessness of a wife. In the first division (i–iii), which originated during the latter part of the reign of Jeroboam II, these ideas are symbolically expressed and illustrated by the prophet's own experiences in his married life with a faithless woman; the second division (iv–xiv), belonging to the period of the kings following, contains, on the basis of the same ideas, a series of discourses in which the sins of the people in all ranks are exposed and censured. Hosea's style is characterized by short and abrupt, sometimes obscure, sentences, full of fervor and strong feeling. Hosea reinforced considerably the ethical side of Hebrew monotheism, insisting on the idea of mercy (love).

Hoseason Island (hō.zē'ą.sǫn). Island in Antarctica, off the NW coast of the Palmer Peninsula, in ab. 63°45′ S., 61°40′ W. Elevation, ab. 1,900 ft.; length, ab. 7 mi.; width, ab. 3 mi.

Hosemann (hō'zę.män), **Andreas.** Original name of **Osiander, Andreas.**

Hoseyn (hō.sīn'). See **Husein.**

Hoshangabad (hō.shung'gą.bad, -gä.bäd). [Also, **Hushangabad.**] District in C Union of India, in NW Madhya Pradesh (Central Provinces), ab. 150 mi. NW of the city of Nagpur. There is considerable coal mined in the area; the chief crops are cotton, millet, and wheat. Capital, Hoshangabad; area, ab. 5,858 sq. mi.; pop. of present area, 837,942 (1941).

Hoshangabad. [Also, **Hushangabad.**] Capital of the district of Hoshangabad in NW Madhya Pradesh (Central Provinces), Union of India, on the Narbada River ab. 100 mi. NW of Nagpur. 13,290 (1941).

Hoshea (hō.shē'ą). See also **Hosea.**

Hoshea. [Also: **Hosea, Ozias.**] In Biblical history, the last king of the ten tribes of Israel, successor of Pekah, son of Remaliah, whom he assassinated in a revolution and whose throne he usurped. According to the annals of Tiglath-pileser III, Pekah was killed by the Assyrian king, and Hoshea (Assyrian, *Ausi*) was appointed his successor. The invasion by Tiglath-pileser of the kingdom of Israel, resulting in the capture of many cities, the inhabitants of which were deported to Assyria, is mentioned in 2 Kings, xv. 29. Under Tiglath-pileser's successor, Shalmaneser V (or IV), Hoshea "conspired" against the Assyrians, seeking an alliance with the Egyptian king Shabaka (Biblical *So*). This led to the destruction of Samaria after a three years' siege by Shalmaneser (or his successor Sargon II), and the imprisoning of the last king of the northern kingdom.

Hoshiarpur (hō.shi.är'pör). [Also, **Hushiarpur.**] District in NW Union of India, in N state of Punjab, ab. 100 mi. E of Lahore: cotton, wheat, sugar, and rice. Capital, Hoshiarpur; area, ab. 2,195 sq. mi.; pop. 1,170,323 (1941).

Hoshiarpur. [Also, **Hushiarpur.**] Capital of the district of Hoshiarpur, Punjab, Union of India, ab. 100 mi. E of Lahore: manufactures textiles; handicrafts. Pop. ab. 35,000.

Hosius (hō'zhi.us) or **Osius** (ō'zhi.us). b. c256; d. either at Sirmium (in what is now Yugoslavia) or in Spain, c358. Bishop of the early Christian church in Spain. He was appointed to the see of Córdoba c300, and in 324 was sent by Constantine the Great to Alexandria, with a view to composing the difficulties between Alexander and Arius. He presided at the Council of Nicaea in 325.

Hosius, Stanislaus. [Polish, **Stanisław Hozjusz.**] b. at Kraków, Poland, May 5, 1504; d. near Rome, Aug. 5, 1579. Polish cardinal, a leading opponent of Protestantism in Poland.

Hoskins (hos'kinz), **Mount.** Mountain in Antarctica, W of the Ross Shelf Ice, in ab. 81°52′ S., 159°28′ E., ab. 25 mi. W of Cape William Henry May.

Hosmer (hoz'mėr), **Harriet Goodhue.** b. at Watertown, Mass., Oct. 9, 1830; d. there, Feb. 21, 1908. American sculptor. Among her best-known works are *Œnone* (1855), *Zenobia in Chains* (1859), *The Sleeping Faun* (1867), *Puck* (1885), and a fountain in Central Park, New York.

Hosmer, James Kendall. b. at Northfield, Mass., Jan. 29, 1834; d. May 11, 1927. American historian and librarian. He served (1874–92) as professor of English and German literature at Washington University (St. Louis) and as librarian (1892–1904) of the Minneapolis Public Library. Among his works are *The Color-Guard* (1864), *The Thinking Bayonet* (1865), *A Short History of German Literature* (1878), *Samuel Adams* (1885), *The Life of Young Sir Henry Vane* (1888), *A Short History of Anglo-Saxon Freedom* (1890), *The Life of Thomas Hutchinson* (1896), *A Short History of the Mississippi Valley* (1901), *The History of the Louisiana Purchase* (1902), *The Appeal to Arms, 1861–63* (1907), and *Outcome of the Civil War, 1863–65* (1907), the latter two among the volumes of the American Nation series.

Hospenthal (hos'pęn.täl). Village in S Switzerland, at the N end of the St. Gotthard Pass. Elevation, ab. 4,800 ft.

Hospital (ło.pē.täl), **L'.** See **L'Hospital.**

Hospitalers of Saint John of Jerusalem (hos'pi.tạl.ẻrz; jon; jē.rō'sạ.lẹm), **Order of the.** [Also: **Knights of Malta, Knights of Rhodes.**] Body of military monks, which took its origin from an earlier community, not military in character, under whose auspices a hospital and a church had been founded at Jerusalem. Its military organization was perfected in the 12th century. After the retaking of Jerusalem by the Moslems, these knights defended Acre in vain, took shelter in Cyprus, and in the 14th century occupied the island of Rhodes. In 1522 the island of Rhodes was seized by the Turks, and the knights, after some wanderings, had possession given them of Malta, the government of which island they administered until it was occupied by Napoleon in 1798. The badge of the order was the cross of eight points, without any central disk, and consisting in fact of four barbed arrowheads meeting at their points: the well-known Maltese cross. This is modified in modern times, with slight differences for the different nations in which branches of the order have survived. At different times the order has been called officially Knights of Rhodes and Knights of Malta. It maintains to the present day a certain independent existence. The most famous grand master of the order was Jean Parisot de La Valette, who successfully defended Malta against the Turks in 1565; Valletta is named for him. That branch of the order called the bailiwick of Brandenburg was revived and recognized as a separate order by the king of Prussia in 1852.

Hospitalet (ôs.pē.tä.let'). Town in NE Spain, in the province of Barcelona: a southwestern suburb of Barcelona; manufactures textiles, steel, and chemicals. 71,580 (1950).

Hostess Quickly (kwik'li). See **Quickly, Mistress.**

Hostos (ōs'tōs), **Eugenio María.** b. 1839; d. 1903. Puerto Rican essayist and politician. Concerned exclusively with moral problems, he wrote *Moral social* (1888) and other works.

Hostun (*dos.tėṅ*), **Camille d'.** See **Tallard,** Comte **de.**

Hotchkiss (hoch'kis), **Benjamin Berkeley.** b. at Watertown, Conn., Oct. 1, 1826; d. at Paris, Feb. 14, 1885. American inventor and manufacturer, noted for his development of the machine gun. During the Franco-Prussian War, when he supplied small-arms cartridge cases to the French army, he became interested in the latter's type of machine gun and devised an improved model which was patented in 1872. The Hotchkiss gun, widely adopted, revolutionized the military use of the machine gun. He developed (1875) a magazine rifle and in 1882 founded the firm of Hotchkiss and Company.

Hotei (hō.tā). In Japanese folklore, one of the seven Japanese gods of luck. He is depicted as a well-fed, jolly man. He is a favorite with children.

Hôtel de Cluny (ō.tel dẹ klü.nē). See **Cluny, Hotel de.**

Hôtel de Rambouillet (dẹ räṅ.bö.ye). Former house in Paris, on the Rue St. Thomas du Louvre. It was destroyed, together with the street, when the Louvre was finished. It was originally the Hôtel Pisani, the residence of the father of Madame Rambouillet. It was noted as being the center of a literary and exclusive circle out of which afterward grew the French Academy. This salon was instituted c1615 by the Marquise de Rambouillet, who was shocked by the puerile and immoral society of the period. The women assumed the title of "Les précieuses," and proposed to devulgarize the French language. The men called themselves "Esprits doux." They had a vocabulary of their own, and called all common things by uncommon names. They also had a conventional language out of which Saumaise composed his *Dictionnaire des précieuses.* Richelieu, Bossuet, Corneille, Descartes, La Rochefoucauld, Balzac, Madame de Sévigné, and others were members of this coterie. Pedantry and affectation, however, increased, and the gatherings declined in interest; Molière attacked the most exaggerated extravagances of the group in *Les Précieuses ridicules* and *Les Femmes savantes.* La Bruyère also took occasion to quarrel with them.

Hôtel des Invalides (dā zaṅ.vả.lēd). Establishment founded in 1670 at Paris for disabled and infirm soldiers. The monumental façade, ab. 650 ft. long, has three stories, and is adorned with military trophies and an equestrian statue of Louis XIV. The interior possesses halls adorned with military paintings, and contains the Musée d'Artillerie, which includes a remarkable collection of medieval and Renaissance armor. The Church of the Invalides consists of two parts, the Église St. Louis and the Dôme, since 1840 the mausoleum of Napoleon I. The nave of the former is adorned with captured battle flags. The Dôme was built by J. H. Mansart in 1706. In plan it is a square of 198 ft., surmounted by a gilded dome on a circular drum which is 86 ft. in diameter, and with its cross and lantern 344 ft. high. The entrance is adorned with two tiers of classical columns and a pediment. The tomb of Napoleon is a large monolithic sarcophagus of red granite, placed beneath the dome in an open circular crypt 20 ft. deep and 36 in diameter. The walls of the crypt bear allegorical reliefs, and against its 12 piers stand colossal Victories. In alternate intercolumniations are placed six trophies, each of ten flags taken in battle.

Hôtel de Ville (dẹ vēl). Historic building in Paris, of great size, burned by the Commune in 1871, but carefully restored and much enlarged. The original structure was begun in 1533 by an Italian, Domenico da Cortona; this is represented by the central part of the existing façade, which offers a picturesque combination of the Italian and French Renaissance styles. It is of two stories, flanked by pavilions a story higher, all with high hip-roofs, and surmounted by a high openwork central tower. The exterior is adorned with sculpture, and the rooms of state with both sculptures and wall paintings.

Hotel Universe. Play by Philip Barry, produced and published in 1930.

Hoth (hoth) or **Hothr** (hō'ᵺhėr). See **Hoder.**

Hotho (hō'tō), **Heinrich Gustav.** b. at Berlin, May 22, 1802; d. there, Dec. 24, 1873. German historian of art, appointed professor at the University of Berlin in 1829. He was director of the collection of prints in the Royal Museum from 1858.

Hotien (hō'tyen'). See **Khotan.**

Hotin (hō.tēn'). See **Khotin.**

Hot Lakes District. See **Hot Springs District.**

Hotman (*ot.mäṅ*), **François.** [Latinized, **Hotmanus.**] b. at Paris, Aug. 23, 1524; d. at Basel, Switzerland, Feb. 12, 1590. French jurist and Huguenot leader. *Franco-Gallia* (1573), considered his greatest work, is a plea for representative government and for an elective monarchy.

Hotson (hot'sọn), (**John**) **Leslie.** b. at Delhi, Ontario, Canada, Aug. 16, 1897—. English teacher and Elizabethan scholar. He taught at Harvard (1924–25), Yale (1925–27), and New York University (1927–31), and was professor (1931–41) at Haverford. His books include *The Death of Christopher Marlowe* (1925), *The Commonwealth and Restoration State* (1928), *Shelley's Lost Letters to Harriet* (1930), *Shakespeare versus Shallow* (1931), and *I, William Shakespeare* (1937). His researches on Marlowe resulted in the discovery of the actual facts surrounding the poet's death, lost for more than 300 years; the Shelley letters were an almost chance discovery.

Hot Springs. City in C Arkansas, county seat of Garland County, ab. 43 mi. SW of Little Rock: noted as a spa and vacation center. 29,307 (1950).

Hot Springs. [Former name, **Minnekahta.**] City in SW South Dakota, county seat of Fall River County: sandstone quarries; health resort; hot springs were used by Indians. 5,030 (1950).

Hot Springs. Unincorporated village in W Virginia, in Bath County: health resort with hot sulfur springs. Pop. under 1,000 (1950).

Hot Springs. Former name of **Truth or Consequences,** N.M.

Hot Springs Conference. Meeting of representatives from 44 nations held in May–June, 1943, at Hot Springs, Va. It drew up the basic planks for an international food organization to aid in the agricultural readjustments of the period after World War II and to provide long-term conservation and educational programs in food, agriculture, and nutrition. This became in 1946 the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

Hot Springs District. [Also: **Hot Spring District, Hot Lakes District.**] Region in N central North Island, New Zealand: a low volcanic plateau with hot springs, geysers, and bubbling mud pools, visited by more than

150,000 persons annually. The town of Rotorua, in this region, is the principal spa of New Zealand.

Hot Springs National Park. National park at Hot Springs, Ark., within the city of Hot Springs. It has 47 hot springs, an Army-Navy hospital, and other establishments. It was made a national park in 1921. Area, ab. 1,019 acres.

Hotspur (hot'spėr). Epithet of **Percy, Sir Henry.**

Hottentot (hot'ėn.tot). [Also, **Khoi-khoin.**] Khoisan-speaking people of S Africa, inhabiting South-West Africa and the Union of South Africa. In the Union they have largely interbred with whites and Bantus, producing half-breed groups such as the Bastaards, or Basters, and in South-West Africa their population has been reduced to ab. 15,000 (based on the 1926 census). Pure Hottentots have yellowish skin, short stature (averaging 5 ft., 3 in. for males), and "Hottentot aprons," or elongated labia minora and steatopygia in females. Hottentot and Bushman languages have four kinds of consonantal "clicks": dental, alveolar, cerebral, and lateral. The Hottentots are divided on the basis of language into the Cape and Eastern Hottentots, both of which are absorbed or nearly extinct, the Korana, and the Nama. These are in turn divided into groups of small nomadic bands under the rule of independent chiefs, and into exogamous patrilineal clans. They practice metalworking and pottery, but no weaving. They do no farming, but engage in cattle herding, hunting, fishing, and gathering. Their principal food is milk.

Hottinger (hot'ing.ėr), **Johann Heinrich.** b. at Zurich, Switzerland, March 10, 1620; drowned in the Limmat River, near Zurich, June 5, 1667. Swiss Orientalist and Biblical scholar.

Hottinguer (*o*.taṅ.ger), **Maurice,** Baron. b. 1868—. French banker, a regent and director of the Bank of France before World War II.

Hötzendorf (hėt'sėn.dôrf), Count **Franz Conrad von.** See **Conrad von Hötzendorf,** Count **Franz.**

Houana (wȧ.nȧ). A French name of the **Huana.**

Houben (hö'bėn), **Heinrich Hubert.** b. 1875; d. 1935. German literary historian. He was literary director (1907–19) of the publishing firm of Brockhaus.

Houbraken (hou'brȧ.kėn), **Arnold.** b. at Dordrecht, Netherlands, 1660; d. at Amsterdam, 1719. Dutch historical painter and art historian. He was the author of *The Great Theater of Dutch Painters,* which is one of the chief sources in its field.

Houbraken, Jakob. [Called **"the Dutch Hogarth."**] b. at Dordrecht, Netherlands, Dec. 25, 1698; d. at Amsterdam, Netherlands, Nov. 14, 1780. Dutch engraver and painter; son of Arnold Houbraken.

Houchard (ö.shȧr), **Jean Nicolas.** b. at Forbach, in Lorraine, 1740; guillotined at Paris, Nov. 16, 1793. French general. He won a victory over the British at Hondschoote (Sept. 6–8, 1793), but was defeated at Courtrai (Sept. 15, 1793). This defeat was the cause of his arrest and execution.

Hou-chia Chuang (hō'jyä' jwäng'). Village in Honan, ab. 4 mi. NW of Anyang: site of the royal Shang tombs excavated in 1934–35. These were great pits some 20 yds. square and 20 yds. deep, with vertical sides and four ramps (one on each side) giving access to the burial chambers. The burial chamber was a hole 3 yds. deep, dug in the bottom of the larger pit; and in the bottom of the burial chamber, in turn, was a small pit in which the skeleton of a dog was sometimes found. The top of the burial chamber had been covered over with hides or matting on which were painted typical Shang designs in green, yellow, and red.

Houdan (ö.dȧṅ), **Luc de.** b. at Rennes, France, 1811; d. at Paris, 1846. French hydrographer.

Houdar de La Motte (ö.dȧr dė lȧ mot), **Antoine.** See **La Motte, Antoine Houdar de.**

Houdetot (ö.dė.tō), **Élisabeth Françoise Sophie de La Live de Bellegarde,** Comtesse **de.** b. at Paris, 1730; d. Jan. 22, 1813. French beauty, known for her friendship with Rousseau. She is described in Rousseau's *Confessions.*

Houdin (ö.daṅ), **Jean Eugène Robert.** b. at Blois, France, 1805; d. there, June, 1871. French conjurer and mechanician. He learned the trade of watchmaking, but a friendship with a traveling juggler and a love of works on natural magic turned his attention to conjuring. He constructed the most complicated toys and automata, and in 1845 began a series of juggling exhibitions. In 1855 he received the gold medal at Paris for an application of electricity to clocks. In 1856, at the request of the French government, he went to Algeria to "hoist with their own petard," if possible, the priests who were stirring up the people with their tricks. In this he was successful. Houdin acted as the great exposer of magic, constantly giving proof that magic had nothing of the supernatural in it, duplicating the effects and then demonstrating how they had been accomplished, and further performing effects seemingly still more miraculous. He published *Robert Houdin* (1857), *Confidences* (1859), and *Les Tricheries des Grecs dévoilées* (1861), exposing gambling cheats.

Houdini (hö.dē'ni), **Harry.** [Stage name of **Ehrich Weiss.**] b. at Appleton, Wis., April 6, 1874; d. at Detroit, Oct. 31, 1926. American magician and writer. He came to prominence shortly after 1900 as a magician specializing in "escape" tricks and subsequently became one of the leading figures in the American entertainment world. Houdini carried on an intensive campaign against spiritualistic mediums, duplicating and exposing all the phenomena attributed by them to the spirit world. He derived his stage name from that of Jean Eugène Robert Houdin, a magician whose life he investigated in *The Unmasking of Robert-Houdin* (1908). President of the Society of American Magicians, he founded the Magicians' Club of London and was editor (1906–08) of the *Conjurer's Monthly.* His other works include *Miracle Mongers and Their Methods* (1920) and *A Magician Among the Spirits* (1924).

Houdon (ö.dôṅ), **Jean Antoine.** b. at Versailles, France, c1741; d. at Paris, July 16, 1828. French sculptor. He won the Prix de Rome at the age of 19, and remained in Italy 10 years, during the period of Winckelmann and the excavations at Pompeii and Herculaneum. While at Rome he made the famous statue of Saint Bruno at Ste.-Marie-des-Anges. On his return to France he exhibited in the Salon of 1771 a statuette of Morphée, which gained him entrance to the Academy, and soon after he made his famous *Écorché,* reduced copies of which became well known in the drawing schools. He visited America with Franklin, and resided with Washington at Philadelphia, where he modeled a bust from which he afterward made his Richmond statue. In 1773 he made busts of Catherine of Russia and of Diderot, and in 1775 busts of Turgot and Gluck, and a statue of Sophie Arnould as Iphigenia. In the Salon of 1781 he entered his nude statue of Diana (which was excluded), the statue of Tourville, and the famous Voltaire of the Théâtre Français. He also made busts of Molière, Rousseau, Franklin, and D'Alembert. His bust of Buffon is perhaps his finest work. In the Revolution he was denounced at the tribunal of the Convention for having a statue of a saint in his atelier, and escaped through the presence of mind of a member who declared that the work was a statue of Philosophy.

Houdry (hö.drē'), **Eugene J.** b. at Domont, France, 1892—. American engineer and manufacturer. He was associated with the Vacuum Oil Company in the commercial production of gasoline from coal, lignite, and other products by catalytic process. He was president (1931 *et seq.*) of Houdry Process Corporation, and developed (c1936) the method of catalytic cracking of crude oil to obtain commercial gasoline and production of high-octane aviation gasoline from naphtha. He later applied the catalytic process to the development of synthetic rubber.

Hough (huf), **Emerson.** b. at Newton, Iowa, June 28, 1857; d. April 30, 1923. American journalist and novelist. Deeply interested in the preservation of wild life and in the maintenance of national parks, he propagandized widely for his cause in magazines and newspapers. His books include *The Singing Mouse Stories* (1895), *The Story of a Cowboy* (1897), *The Girl at the Half-way House* (1900), *The Mississippi Bubble* (1902), *The Way to the West* (1903), *54–40 or Fight!* (1909), *The Passing of the Frontier* (1918), *The Covered Wagon* (1922), *North of 36* (1923), and *Man of Glory* (1924). He was also the author of the "Young Alaskans" series of boys' books and of the regular page "Out of Doors," in the *Saturday Evening Post.*

Hough, George Washington. b. at Tribes Hill, N.Y., Oct. 24, 1836; d. Jan. 1, 1909. American astronomer. Among his contributions to the improvement of astronomical and meteorological instruments were the automatic anemometer, the recording and printing barometer, an electric control for the telescope, and a sensitometer for testing photographic plates. He began observing and measuring double stars as early as 1867, discovering more than 600 new ones.

Hough, Lynn Harold. b. at Cadiz, Ohio, Sept. 10, 1877—. American Methodist Episcopal clergyman and educator. Author of *Athanasius, the Hero* (1906), *The Lure of Books* (1911), *Living Democracy* (1943), *The Meaning of Human Experience* (1945), and other books.

Hough, Romeyn Beck. b. at Albany, N.Y., March 30, 1857; d. Sept. 2, 1924. American dendrologist. He was the inventor of a method by which sections of actual wood could be used to illustrate the varieties of species in publications. Author of *Handbook of the Trees of the Northern States and Canada* (1907), *Leaf Key to the Trees* (1910), and a 15-volume work on *American Woods*.

Hough, Theodore. b. at Front Royal, Va., June 19, 1865; d. at Richmond, Va., Nov. 30, 1924. American physiologist and teacher. Author of *On the Escape of the Heart from Vagus Inhibition* (1895).

Hough, Walter. b. at Morgantown, W.Va., April 23, 1859; d. Sept. 20, 1935. American anthropologist. He was chief curator (1922 *et seq.*) of anthropology at the U.S. National Museum. He was a member (1896–97) of J. Walter Fewkes's expedition to Arizona, and explored (1901, 1904, 1905) widely in the Southwest.

Houghton (hō'tən). Village in NW upper peninsula of Michigan, county seat of Houghton County: copper-refining center for the Keeweenaw Peninsula. It is the seat of Michigan College of Mining and Technology. 3,829 (1950).

Houghton (hô'tən, hou'-), 1st Baron. Title of **Milnes, Richard Monckton.**

Houghton (hō'tən), **Alanson Bigelow.** b. at Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 10, 1863; d. at South Dartmouth, Mass., Sept. 16, 1941. American diplomat and industrialist. He was president (1910–18) and board chairman (1918 *et seq.*) of the Corning Glass Works, Corning, N.Y. He was appointed (1922) ambassador to Germany, where he served until his appointment (1925) to the same position in Great Britain, from which he resigned in 1929.

Houghton, George Hendric. b. at Deerfield, Mass., Feb. 1, 1820; d. Nov. 17, 1897. American Protestant Episcopal clergyman, noted as the founder and rector of the Little Church around the Corner (the Church of the Transfiguration) at New York. He organized (1849) the parish which subsequently became known as the Little Church around the Corner after its association with members of the acting profession. Its popular name appears to have been originated by Joseph Jefferson.

Houghton, (William) Stanley. b. at Ashton-on-Mersey, Cheshire, England, Feb. 22, 1881; d. at Manchester, England, Dec. 11, 1913. English dramatist.

Houghton-le-Spring (hō'tən.lẹ.spring'). Urban district and market town in NE England, in Durham, ab. 7 mi. NE of Durham, ab. 261 mi. N of London: coal mining; 13th-century church. 30,676 (1951).

Hougoumont (ö.gö.môn) or **Hougomont** (ö.go.môn). Farm near Waterloo, the base of Wellington's right wing, against which the first French attack was launched.

Hougue (ög), **La.** See under **La Hague.**

Houilles (öy'). Town in N central France, in the department of Seine-et-Oise, situated near the Seine River, ab. 8 mi. NW of Paris: an outlying suburb with various industries; horticulture. 20,610 (1946).

Hou-kang (hō'gäng'). Name of a mound ab. 1½ mi. NW of Anyang, in Honan province, China. Excavations there in 1931 revealed three consecutive culture levels, of which the earliest was neolithic in type (Hou-kang I); the second was characterized by a highly polished, black pottery said to be similar to that of Lung-shan (Hou-kang II); and the uppermost level contained typical Shang cultural materials (Hou-kang III).

Houlgate (öl.gät). Seashore resort in N France, in the department of Calvados, on the English Channel. Pop. of commune, 1,837 (1946).

Houlton (hōl'tən). Town in NE Maine, county seat of Aroostook County: shipping point for potatoes from one of the major potato-growing areas of the U.S.; tourist trade. 8,377 (1950).

Houma (hō'mą). City in SE Louisiana, parish seat of Terrebonne Parish: canneries; shipping point for seafood, truck, muskrat pelts, and oil. 11,505 (1950).

Hound and Horn. "Little magazine" founded (1927) at Harvard University by Varian Fry and Lincoln Kirstein and published until 1934.

Houndsditch (hounz'dich). District in the E part of London, near Whitechapel. It was called "Dogsditch" contemptuously by Beaumont and Fletcher. Its name is a relic of the old fosse (formerly a receptacle for dead dogs) which encircled the city.

Hounds of Spring, The. Novel by Sylvia Thompson, published in 1925.

Hounslow (hounz'lō). Town in SE England, a part of Heston and Isleworth urban district, in Middlesex, ab. 3 mi. SW of Brentford, SW of London. It was formerly an important road-junction and coaching center. 40,867 (1931).

Hounslow Heath. Heath formerly situated W of Hounslow (now enclosed). It was long notorious as a resort of highwaymen. A military camp was formed (1686) here by James II.

Hour-Glass, The. Morality play (1903) by William Butler Yeats.

Housatonic (hö.sạ.ton'ik). [Formerly, also, **Hoosatonic, Ousatonic.**] River in SW Massachusetts and W Connecticut, flowing into Long Island Sound ab. 4 mi. E of Bridgeport. Length, ab. 148 mi.

House (hous), **Edward Howard.** b. at Boston, Sept. 5, 1836; d. at Tokyo, Dec. 17, 1901. American journalist and musician, notable as Japan's first official foreign publicist. He was music and drama critic (1854–58) for the Boston *Courier*, and later (1859 *et seq.*) on the staff of the New York *Tribune*, for which he reported John Brown's raid and also served as correspondent with the Union armies in Virginia. After joining the staff of the New York *Times*, he requested and received an appointment (1871) as professor of the English language and literature at the Nanko (now Imperial) University at Tokyo. His sympathetic articles on Japan brought an official subsidy for an English language weekly, the Tokyo *Times*, but his outspoken pro-Japanese sentiments and his consistent attacks on influential foreigners disturbed the Japanese government. When the subsidy expired (1877), House's official support was withdrawn. His books include *Yone Santo, a Child of Japan* (1889), an attack on missionaries, *Japanese Episodes* (1881), *Midnight Warning and Other Stories* (1892), *The Shimonoseki Affair* (1875), and *The Japanese Expedition to Formosa* (1875).

House, Edward Mandell. b. at Houston, Tex., July 26, 1858; d. at New York, March 28, 1938. American diplomat; friend and adviser of President Wilson and influential in securing his nomination and election in 1912. Known as "Colonel" House throughout his career (because of his rank on the staff of Governor Culbertson of Texas), he never held an elective office. He was the personal representative of the president (1914, 1915, 1916) to European nations, was appointed (1917) special U.S. representative at the interallied conference on coördination of military and naval action, and was empowered by the president to act as U.S. representative at the armistice negotiations (1918). He served (1918–19) as a member of the American commission to negotiate peace and to draft the covenant of the League of Nations. Wilson broke with him in 1919 and died without becoming reconciled. House was a supporter of A. E. Smith in the 1928 presidential campaign and was an adviser (1932) to President-elect F. D. Roosevelt. Author of *What Really Happened at Paris* (1921), in collaboration with Charles Seymour, who edited *The Intimate Papers of Colonel House* (4 vols., 1927–28).

House, Henry Alonzo. b. at Brooklyn, N.Y., April 23, 1840; d. at Bridgeport, Conn., Dec. 18, 1930. American inventor and manufacturer. Together with his brother, he was granted (1862–63) five patents for a buttonholing machine which was sold (1863) to the Wheeler and Wilson Sewing Machine Company of Bridgeport, Conn., for whom the House brothers devised 45 sewing-machine

improvements. He established (1869) the Armstrong and House Manufacturing Company at Bridgeport for the production of machines for making paper boxes and knitted materials and for plucking fur. He was at one time connected with Percy and Hiram Maxim, and assisted them in constructing the Maxim steam-powered flying machine (1896).

House, Homer Doliver. b. at Oneida, N.Y., 1878—. American botanist. He was state botanist of New York from 1914 to 1948.

House, Royal Earl. b. at Rockland, Vt., Sept. 9, 1814; d. Feb. 25, 1895. American inventor. In 1846 he secured a patent on a printing telegraph, and in 1849 he set up permanent lines between New York and Philadelphia. The first to use stranded wire, he later also devised a glass socket insulator and the means for its manufacture.

Houseboat on the Styx (stiks), **A.** Humorous fantasy by John Kendrick Bangs, published in 1896.

House by the River, The. Novel by A. P. Herbert, published in 1920.

House-Grey Memorandum (-grā). Agreement (February, 1916) between British Foreign Secretary Sir Edward Grey and Edward House, personal emissary of President Woodrow Wilson, providing for Wilson's calling of a conference to end World War I. In the event of Germany's refusal to participate, "the United States would probably enter the war against Germany." In the event of German participation and the failure of the conference, "the United States would leave the conference as a belligerent on the side of the Allies, if Germany was unreasonable." When the memorandum came to the attention of Wilson, he revised the last quoted passage to make it read "the United States would probably leave the conference as a belligerent. . . ." The insertion of the word "probably" later led to differing interpretations. The conference projected by the memorandum was never held.

Household Words. Periodical conducted by Charles Dickens. It first appeared on March 30, 1850.

House in Dormer Forest (dôr'mėr), **The.** Novel by Mary Webb, published in 1920.

Housemaid, The. Novel in three parts by Naomi Royde-Smith, published in 1926.

House of Commons. In English history and politics, one of the two parts of the British Parliament, the other being the House of Lords. It is the popular branch of Parliament and is actually the chief legislative body of the country. In earlier days its members were servants in fact as well as in name, of the monarch, but they have for a long time been, and now are, servants of the sovereign in name only. Its membership (since 1948) has been 625 divided as follows: England, 506 seats, Scotland, 71, Wales, 36, and Northern Ireland, 12. Members must be at least 21 years old.

House of David (dā'vid). See under **Benton Harbor.**

House of Earth, The. Trilogy by Pearl Buck, containing *The Good Earth* (1931), *Sons* (1932), and *A House Divided* (1935).

House of Fame, The. Poem by Chaucer. The influence of Dante is marked in it, and Lydgate speaks of it as "Dante in English." Its general idea is from Ovid, though the first book follows Vergil. Pope converted it into *The Temple of Fame* in 1715.

House of Gold, The. Novel by Liam O'Flaherty, published in 1929.

House of Islam (is'lạm, is.läm'), **The.** Novel by Marmaduke Pickthall, published in 1906.

House of Life, The. Series of sonnets by Dante Gabriel Rossetti.

House of Lords. In English history and politics, one of the two parts of the British Parliament, the other being the House of Commons. Its members hold their office by hereditary right, by royal appointment, by right of their office (law lords and archbishops), and by election ("representative peers") for a single Parliamentary term, which is not more than five years, and may be less. The members of the House of Lords include the Lord Chancellor of England (who is the speaker, and who technically sits outside the House), the royal dukes, the archbishops, the dukes, the marquesses, the earls, the viscounts, 24 bishops, the barons, and 16 Scottish peers elected for the life of the Parliament. Their number varies slightly from year to year, but is usually between 850 and 860. As members they have certain privileges, such as freedom of speech in the House and freedom from arrest in civil cases (they may be arrested for crime) while Parliament is in session and for 40 days before and after the opening and closing of Parliament. Until the Parliament Act of 1911 restricted its power, the House of Lords was technically an equal legislative branch with the House of Commons, although its actual power had been whittled down during the 19th century and it made itself felt only from the fact that no law could be passed without its consent. However, this gave it what was essentially a power of absolute veto in the legislative realm, and it was this last legislative power that was stripped from it in 1911. It remains, however, the highest court of appeal in the United Kingdom, and thus now serves almost as the British equivalent of a supreme court; its legislative powers are, for all practical purposes, nonexistent.

House of Mirth, The. Novel by Edith Wharton, published in 1905. The 29-year-old Lily Bart possesses beauty, charm, and social connections, but lacks a husband. She rejects Lawrence Selden because he is not wealthy, and resists the demands of Gus Trenor, to whom she owes money. After becoming involved in a scandal, Lily endures a brief period of poverty and illness, and then commits suicide.

House of Night, The. Poem by Philip Freneau, published in 1779.

House of Representatives. See **Representatives, House of.**

House of Spies, The. Historical novel by Warwick Deeping, published in 1913.

House of the Seven Gables, The. Novel by Nathaniel Hawthorne, published in 1851. The plot concerns the fortunes of the surviving members of the Pyncheon family, over whom hangs a hereditary curse.

House of the Titans, The. Poems by (Æ) George William Russell, published in 1934.

House of Usher (ush'ėr), **The Fall of the.** See **Fall of the House of Usher, The.**

House of War, The. Novel by Marmaduke Pickthall, published in 1916.

House that Jack Built, The. English cumulative tale, probably the most famous of the cumulative tales, and now a favorite nursery chant.

House with the Echo, The. Volume of 26 stories by Theodore Francis Powys, published in 1928.

House With the Green Shutters, The. Novel by George Douglas Brown, published in 1903. His sole work in this field, it appeared under the pseudonym George Douglas.

Housman (hous'mạn), **Alfred Edward.** b. March 26, 1859; d. April 30, 1936. English poet, essayist, and scholar; brother of Laurence Housman. He was graduated at Oxford, was professor of Latin (1892–1911) at University College, London, and was professor of Latin (1911–36) at Cambridge University. His verse, full of *fin de siècle* pessimism, published in *A Shropshire Lad* (1896), *Last Poems* (1922), and the posthumous *More Poems* (1936), includes the widely anthologized *When I Was Young and Twenty, To an Athlete Dying Young, Be Still, My Soul, Be Still,* and *Epilogue.* He also edited the works of Juvenal, Lucan, and Manilius, and wrote an essay on *The Name and Nature of Poetry* (1933).

Housman, Laurence. b. July 18, 1867—. English illustrator and author; brother of Alfred Edward Housman. He first came to public notice with his illustrations of such works as Meredith's *Jump to Glory Jane,* Christina Rossetti's *Goblin Market,* and Shelley's *Sensitive Plant.* His works include *Gods and their Makers* (1897), *Spikenard* (1898), *Rue* (1899), *An Englishwoman's Love Letters* (1900, a sensation, published anonymously), *A Modern Antæus* (1901), *Bethlehem,* a nativity play (1902), *Sabrina Warehan* (1904), *The Blue Moon* (1904), *Prunella* (1904, with Granville Barker), *The Cloak of Friendship* (1905), *The Chinese Lantern* (1908), *The Sheepfold* (1918), *Angels and Ministers* (1921), *Trimblerigg* (1924), *Nunc Dimittis* (1933), the play *Victoria Regina* (1934), the biographical *A. E. H.* (1937), dealing with his poet brother, and his autobiographical *The Unexpected Years* (1936).

Houssay (ou'sī), **Bernardo Alberto.** b. at Buenos Aires, April 10, 1887—. Argentine physiologist, physician, and Nobel prize winner. In 1946 he was the cowinner (with Carl and Gerty T. Cori) of the Nobel prize in physiology and medicine for his research work on the relation between the pancreas and the pituitary gland. He was the first South American scientist to receive such an honor.

Houssaye (ö.sā), **Arsène.** [Original surname, **Housset.**] b. at Bruyères, near Laon, France, March 28, 1815; d. Feb. 26, 1896. French critic and novelist. In 1849 he became director of the Comédie Française. He resigned (1856), having staged more than a hundred plays by the best-known dramatists. He wrote *La Galerie de portraits du XVIIIe siècle* (1844), *Histoire de la peinture flamande et hollandaise* (1846), *L'Empire, c'est la paix*, a cantata composed for Rachel after the coup d'état of 1851, besides many novels, five or six volumes of poems, a number of critical works, and histories, among which are *Le Roi Voltaire* (1858), *Histoire de l'art français* (1860), *Molière* (1880), *Confessions* (1885–91), and *Le Livre de minuit* (1887).

Houssaye, Henri. b. at Paris, Feb. 24, 1848; d. there, Sept. 24, 1911. French historian and critic; son of Arsène Houssaye. His chief work is *Histoire d'Alcibiade et de la république athénienne* (1873).

Houston (hūs'tǫn). City in SE Texas, county seat of Harris County, on Buffalo Bayou: largest city in Texas; inland port; ships and exports cotton, petroleum, wheat, rice, sulfur, and manufactured products. Houston is a great commercial and financial center, and in recent years has had phenomenal industrial growth; the major industries are petroleum refining, shipbuilding, meat packing, and the manufacture of machinery, chemicals, paper, and cotton products. The port of Houston in the E part of the city was opened in 1914; it is connected with the Gulf of Mexico by the Houston Ship Channel, ab. 50 mi. in length. Originally settled in 1823, it was named for Sam Houston in 1836, and served as the capital of the Republic of Texas (1837–39). It is the seat of Rice Institute, the University of Houston, Baylor College of Medicine, the University of Texas School of Dentistry, and Texas State University for Negroes. 596,163 (1950); urbanized area, 700,508 (1950).

Houston, David Franklin. b. at Monroe, N.C., Feb. 17, 1866; d. at New York, Sept. 2, 1940. American educator, secretary of agriculture (1913–20), and secretary of the treasury (1920–21). He was a graduate student of political science at Harvard (1891–94), and served as president of the Texas Agricultural College (1902–05), and of the State University of Texas (1905–08), and chancellor of Washington University, St. Louis (1908–13). He wrote *A Critical Study of Nullification in North Carolina.*

Houston, Edwin James. b. at Alexandria, Va., July 9, 1847; d. at Philadelphia, March 1, 1914. American consulting electrical engineer. He was one of the inventors of the Thomson-Houston system of electric lighting. His publications include *Dictionary of Electrical Words, Terms, and Phrases* and many books on electrical subjects and general and applied physics.

Houston, Margaret Bell. b. at Houston, Tex., —. American novelist and poet; granddaughter of Samuel Houston. Among her novels are *The Witch Man* (1922), *Hurdy-Gurdy* (1932), *Window in Heaven* (1937), and *Dark of the Moon* (1943); her books of verse include *Prairie Flowers* (1907), *The Singing Heart and Other Poems* (1926), and *Lanterns in the Dusk* (1930).

Houston, Samuel. [Called **Sam Houston.**] b. in Rockbridge County, Va., March 2, 1793; d. at Huntsville, Tex., July 26, 1863. American soldier and politician, first president of the Republic of Texas and governor of the state of Texas, for whom Houston, Tex., is named. Volunteering (1813) for the army after the outbreak of the War of 1812, he later became an ensign and served under Andrew Jackson in the campaign against the Creeks, being wounded in the engagement (March 28, 1814) at Horseshoe Bend, Ala. He resigned from the army in 1818, studied law, and shortly after commencing his practice was elected district attorney for the Nashville district. He was elected (1823) to Congress and was returned to his seat in 1825. In 1827 he was chosen governor of Tennessee. In 1829, after his short-lived marriage to Eliza Allen ended in separation (and later divorce), he resigned as governor and set out for the Indian country, where he set up a trading post on the Verdigris near Fort Gibson. He became the trusted friend, adviser, and agent of the Indians and was formally adopted by the Cherokees. He settled (c1833–35) in Texas and in 1836, after the formal declaration of Texan independence, was confirmed in his appointment as commander in chief of the regular army under the provisional government of Texas, a post to which he had been named in 1835. On April 21, 1836, Houston administered a heavy defeat to Santa Anna at the battle of San Jacinto, where Houston was wounded in the brief but decisive engagement. He was elected president of the Republic of Texas, taking the oath of office (Oct. 22, 1836) at Columbia, and shortly thereafter secured U.S. recognition of the Texan republic. He retired after serving one term, but returned as president of Texas in 1841, serving until 1844. Texas having become (1845) a state, in 1846 he went to the national capital as U.S. senator from the state of Texas, serving until 1859, when he was elected governor of Texas. Anxious to preserve the Union, he adopted a moderate position, but failed to prevent Texan support of secession. When secession was backed by a popular vote, Houston refused to pledge his allegiance to the secession forces, preferring to view Texas as an independent republic. He left office on March 18, 1861, and declined Union aid to restore him to his former position. See *The Raven, a Biography of Sam Houston*, by Marquis James (1929).

Houston, E. and W. Texas Railway Co. v. United States, 234 U.S. 342 (1914). [Also known as the **"Shreveport Rate Case."**] U.S. Supreme Court decision upholding the Interstate Commerce Commission's power to interfere with state-fixed rates for intrastate commerce in instances where such regulation was related to a legitimate exercise of the federal commerce power. Under such circumstances, said Chief Justice Charles E. Hughes, who delivered the majority opinion, "it is Congress, and not the state, that is entitled to prescribe the final and dominant rule, for otherwise Congress would be denied the exercise of its constitutional authority, and the state, and not the nation, would be supreme within the national field."

Houville (dö.vēl), **Gérard d'.** [Pseudonym of **Marie Louise Antoinette de Heredia,** Madame **Henri de Régnier.**] French poet and miscellaneous writer; daughter of the poet José Marie de Heredia, and wife of the poet Henri de Régnier. Author of numerous novels, including *L'Inconstante* (1903), *Le Temps d'aimer* (1908), *Le Séducteur* (1914), and *Jeune Fille* (1916), but most successful in her verse, collected in *Les Poésies de Gérard d'Houville* (1930). She was married to Régnier in 1896.

Houyhnhnms (hö.in'ẹmz, hwin'ẹmz). Community of horses endowed with reason and intelligence, in the fourth part of *Gulliver's Travels*, by Jonathan Swift. Their inferiors, their beasts of burden, are the Yahoos, a degraded race embodying all that is worst in mankind.

Hova (hō'vạ). Largest of the Malayo-Polynesian-speaking peoples of Madagascar, occupying the central portion of the island. They now number ab. 900,000. Until their defeat by the French in 1895, they were the dominant and purest indigenous strain in the island, and their kingdom ruled all the tribes of Madagascar with the exception of those in the SW.

Hove (hōv). Municipal borough and seaside residential resort in SE England, in East Sussex, ab. 52 mi. S of London by rail. Hove is continuous with Brighton, forming a westward residential extension. 69,435 (1951).

Hoven (hō'fẹn), **J.** Pseudonym of **Vesque von Püttlingen, Johann.**

Hovenden (hō'vẹn.dẹn), **Thomas.** b. at Dunmanway, County Cork, Ireland, Dec. 28, 1840; d. near Norristown, Pa., Aug. 14, 1895. American artist. His earliest successes were made with scenes from Negro life, and were followed by subjects taken from the common life of the people. His picture *Last Moments of John Brown* is in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

Hovenweep National Monument (hō'vẹn.wēp). National monument in SE Utah and SW Colorado, consisting

of four separate prehistoric Indian pueblos with cliff dwellings and towers. It was established in 1923. Total area, ab. 299 acres.

Hovey (huv'i), **Alvin Peterson.** b. near Mt. Vernon, Ind., Sept. 6, 1821; d. Nov. 23, 1891. American soldier, jurist, and politician. He was admitted to the Indiana bar, served (1851–54) as circuit judge and as a member (1854–55) of the state supreme court, and from 1856 to 1858 was U.S. district attorney. He served in the Civil War, serving as commander (1864–65) of the District of Indiana. He was minister (1865–70) to Peru, was elected (1886) to Congress, and was elected (1888) governor of Indiana.

Hovey, Charles Mason. b. at Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 26, 1810; d. there, Sept. 2, 1887. American horticulturist and editor, originator (1834) of the Hovey strawberry. He helped found (1835) and was editor of *The American Gardener's Magazine and Register* (beginning in 1837 as *The Magazine of Horticulture, Botany, and all Useful Discoveries and Improvements in Rural Affairs*, and published until 1868). He wrote the *Fruits of America* (3 vols., 1847–56).

Hovey, Edmund Otis. b. at New Haven, Conn., Sept. 15, 1862; d. at New York, Sept. 27, 1924. American geologist, curator of the department of geology and invertebrate paleontology in the American Museum of Natural History from 1910.

Hovey, Richard. b. at Normal, Ill., May 4, 1864; d. at New York, Feb. 24, 1900. American poet. He was the author of the cyclic poetic drama *Launcelot and Guenevere* (1891 *et seq.*). In addition to his major work he translated (1894 and 1896) two series of plays by Maurice Maeterlinck, collaborated on *Songs from Vagabondia* (1894) and *More Songs from Vagabondia* (1896), both with Bliss Carman, and wrote *Along the Trail, a Book of Lyrics* (1898). After his death two more volumes appeared, *Last Songs from Vagabondia* (1901), with Carman, and *To the End of the Trail* (1908). In 1907 his widow published a book of fragments from the *Launcelot and Guenevere* series entitled *The Holy Graal*. He was author also of the song *Men of Dartmouth* (written as an undergraduate) and of the elegy *Seaward* (1893).

Howard family (hou'ard). See also **Norfolk,** Dukes of.

Howard, Ada Lydia. b. at Temple, N.H., Dec. 19, 1829; d. at Brooklyn, N.Y., March 3, 1907. American educator, first president (1875 *et seq.*) of Wellesley College. She was graduated (1853) from Mount Holyoke Seminary, where she taught (c1858–61), and served (1866–69) as principal of the department for women at Knox College, Galesburg, Ill.

Howard, Benjamin Chew. b. at "Belvedere," near Baltimore, Nov. 5, 1791; d. at Baltimore, March 6, 1872. American lawyer and politician; son of John Eager Howard. He was a member (1824 *et seq.*) of the Maryland house of delegates, served (1829–33, 1835–39) in Congress, and was reporter (1843–61) of the U.S. Supreme Court. His 24 volumes of reports, *42–65 United States Reports*, embrace the years between 1843 and 1862.

Howard, Blanche Willis. [Married name, Mrs. **Julius von Teuffel.**] b. at Bangor, Me., July 21, 1847; d. at Munich, Germany, Oct. 7, 1898. American novelist. She wrote *One Summer* (1875), *One Year Abroad* (1877), *Aunt Serena* (1881), *Guenn: A Wave on the Breton Coast* (1883), *The Open Door* (1889), *A Fellowe and his Wife* (1892; with William Sharp), *Seven on the Highway* (1897), *Garden of Eden* (1900), and *The Humming Top* (1903).

Howard, Bronson Crocker. b. at Detroit, Mich., Oct. 7, 1842; d. at Avon, N.J., Aug. 4, 1908. American playwright; cousin of George Bronson Howard. He was engaged (1868–72) in journalistic work at New York on the *Evening Mail*, *Tribune*, and *Evening Post*. In 1880 he married Alice Wyndham, sister of the English actor Sir Charles Wyndham. His plays include *Saratoga* (1870), *Moorcroft* (1874), *The Banker's Daughter* (1878, first produced in 1873 as *Lillian's Last Love*), *Hurricanes* (1878), *Young Mrs. Winthrop* (1882), *The Henrietta* (1887), *Shenandoah* (1889), *Aristocracy* (1892), and *Peter Stuyvesant* (1899; with Brander Matthews).

Howard, Catherine. Executed Feb. 13, 1542. Fifth queen of Henry VIII, whom she married July 28, 1540. niece of Thomas Howard (1473–1554 , 3rd Duke of Norfolk. She was convicted of adultery and condemned as a traitor.

Howard, Charles. [Titles: 2nd Baron **Howard of Effingham,** 1st Earl of **Nottingham.**] b. 1536; d. at Harling, England, Dec. 13, 1624. English sailor, statesman, and courtier, in command at defeat of Spanish Armada (1588); son of William Howard (c1510–73). He was ambassador to France (1559), and lord chamberlain (1574–85). He was a commissioner for the trial (1586) of Mary, Queen of Scots although he was not present at the trial. As lieutenant general and commander in chief of the land and sea forces he was responsible for the Armada's defeat. He shared joint command with the Earl of Essex in the Cádiz expedition (1596) in which Spanish shipping was destroyed, and served as lord lieutenant of England during the Spanish invasion alarm (1599). He served as a commissioner at Essex's trial for treason (1601). For his support of James I he was a commissioner at his coronation (1603) and was appointed ambassador extraordinary to Spain to arrange peace (1605). He served as a member of several important commissions, among them one for union with Scotland (1604) and one for the trial of those in the Gunpowder Plot (1606).

Howard, Charles. [Titles: 1st Earl of **Carlisle,** Baron **Dacre of Gilsland,** Viscount **Howard of Morpeth.**] b. 1629; d. Feb. 24, 1685. English politician and soldier who supported Cromwell in the Civil War; great-great-grandson of Thomas Howard (1536–72), 4th Duke of Norfolk. He became a member of Cromwell's council of state (1653), and was captain of his bodyguard (1654). He was arrested on charges of treason in connection with Sir George Booth's rising (1659) but was released without trial. After the Restoration, he became (1660) privy councilor and lord lieutenant of Cumberland and Westmorland; created (1661) Earl of Carlisle; ambassador extraordinary to Russia, Sweden, and Denmark (1663–64), governor of Jamaica (1677–81), and lieutenant general of the forces (1667).

Howard, Charles. [Titles: 3rd Earl of **Carlisle,** Viscount **Morpeth.**] b. 1674; d. at Bath, England, May 1, 1738. English politician; grandson of Charles Howard (1629–85).

Howard, Charles. [Title, 11th Duke of **Norfolk.**] b. March 5, 1746; d. at London, Dec. 16, 1815. English politician who in Parliament opposed the American war. Born a Catholic, he became a Protestant and joined the Whigs; as a member of Parliament (1780–86), he supported Fox's policy against the Revolutionary War.

Howard, Charles Henry George. [Title, 20th Earl of **Suffolk and Berkshire.**] b. 1906; d. 1941. English scientist; a descendant of Thomas Howard (1561–1626), 1st Earl of Suffolk.

Howard, Sir **Ebenezer.** b. at London, Jan. 29, 1850; d. at Welwyn Garden City, England, May 1, 1928. English town-planner. In 1898 his life and the direction of his energies were changed by his reading Edward Bellamy's Utopian novel *Looking Backward, or 2000–1887*. The ideals set forth in that romance aroused his enthusiastic desire to try to make the ideals realities. He lost no time in putting his beliefs on paper and the result was *Tomorrow: A Peaceful Path to Real Reform*. In 1899 he founded the Garden City Association; in 1902 *Tomorrow* was brought out as *Garden Cities of Tomorrow*. In 1903, with help from friends and those who believed in him (he had no money of his own), he organized a company with the purpose of building a garden city and with enough capital to purchase and develop a large estate at Letchworth, in Hertfordshire. In 1919 in the same way he purchased Welwyn, in the same county.

Howard, Edmund Bernard Fitzalan-. [Title, 1st Viscount **Fitzalan of Derwent;** assumed name (1876–1921), **Talbot.**] b. 1855; d. at Cumberland Lodge, Windsor, England, May 18, 1947. English politician; brother of Henry Fitzalan-Howard, 15th Duke of Norfolk. He was viceroy of Ireland (1920–21).

Howard, Esme William. [Title, 1st Baron **Howard of Penrith.**] b. in Cumberland, England, Sept. 15, 1863; d. at Hindhead, Surrey, England, Aug. 1, 1939. British diplomat. Appointed consul general in Crete (1903) and Hungary (1908), he was councilor of embassy (1906–08) at Washington, minister to Switzerland (1911–13) and

Sweden (1913–19), and ambassador to Spain (1919–24) and the U.S. (1924–30).

Howard, Frederick. [Title, 5th Earl of **Carlisle.**] b. May 28, 1748; d. at Castle Howard, Yorkshire, England, Sept. 4, 1825. English politician, viceroy of Ireland (1780–82). He was chief of the commissioners sent to America by Lord North in 1778.

Howard, George Bronson. b. in Howard County, Md., Jan. 7, 1884; d. Nov. 20, 1922. American novelist, playwright, and journalist; cousin of Bronson C. Howard. On the staff variously of the London *Daily Chronicle*, Baltimore *American*, Brooklyn *Citizen*, New York *Herald*, and San Francisco *Chronicle;* dramatic critic for the New York *Morning Telegraph*. Author of *Norroy, Diplomatic Agent* (1907), *Scars on the Southern Seas* (1907), *An Enemy to Society* (1911), *God's Man* (1915), *Birds of Prey* (1918), and *The Black Book* (1920); the plays *The Only Law* (1909), *Snobs* (1911), *The Passing Show of 1912* (1912), *A Night in Subterranea* (1914), and *The Red Light of Mars* (1918). In the employ (1914–17) of the Fox and Lasky studios at Hollywood, he wrote the screenplays for *The Spy*, *Come Through*, *Queen of the Sea*, and *Sheltered Daughters*.

Howard, George Elliott. b. at Saratoga, N.Y., Oct. 1, 1849; d. June 9, 1928. American teacher and historian. He was graduated (B.A., 1876) from the University of Nebraska, where he became (c1878) the first professor of history, and in 1891 became professor of history at the newly established Stanford University, serving there until 1901. He was professor of institutional history (1904 *et seq.*) and head (1906 *et seq.*) of the department of political science and sociology at the University of Nebraska, and was president (1917) of the American Sociological Society. Author of *An Introduction to the Local Constitutional History of the United States* (1889), *History of Matrimonial Institutions Chiefly in England and the United States* (1904), and *Preliminaries of the American Revolution* (1905), the latter in the American Nation series.

Howard, George James. [Title, 9th Earl of **Carlisle.**] b. at London, 1843; d. there, 1911. English amateur artist and member of Parliament; great-grandson of Frederick Howard, nephew of George William Frederick Howard, and husband of Rosalind Frances Howard.

Howard, George William Frederick. [Titles: 7th Earl of **Carlisle,** Viscount **Morpeth.**] b. at London, April 18, 1802; d. at Castle Howard, Yorkshire, England, Dec. 5, 1864. English statesman; grandson of Frederick Howard, 5th Earl of Carlisle. He was chief secretary for Ireland (1835–41), chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster (1850–52), and lord lieutenant of Ireland (1855–58, 1859–64). He wrote *Diary in Turkish and Greek Waters* (1854) and other works in prose and verse.

Howard, Henry. [Title (by courtesy), Earl of **Surrey.**] b. c1517; beheaded on Tower Hill, London, Jan. 21, 1547. English poet; son of Thomas Howard (1473–1554). He was known in youth as "Henry Howard of Kenninghall," from an estate owned by his grandfather in Norfolk. He received an unusually good education, and from 1530 to 1532 lived at Windsor with the young Henry Fitzroy, Duke of Richmond, the natural son of Henry VIII, accompanying the king to France in 1532. He remained at the French court for about a year, returning for the marriage of Surrey's sister Mary to Richmond. In 1541 he was installed Knight of the Garter, and in 1543 joined the English forces at Landrecies with special recommendations from Henry VIII to the emperor Charles V, and a little later was appointed cupbearer to the king. He was present at the surrender of Boulogne, of which he was made governor in 1545, but was recalled to England the next year. Henry VIII was ill, and, when his death was near, Surrey's father, Thomas, 3rd Duke of Norfolk, who was premier duke, was suspected of aiming at the throne. A month before the king's death both Norfolk and Surrey were arrested, and the former, as a peer of the realm, was tried by his peers. The latter, however, who had only a courtesy title, was tried by a jury picked for the occasion, who found that he "falsely, maliciously, and treacherously set up and bore the arms of Edward the Confessor, then used by the Prince of Wales, mixed up and joined with his own proper arms." He had borne these arms without question in the presence of the king, as the Howards before him had done since their grant by Richard II. He was tried for high treason and beheaded. His poems were first printed as "Songes and Sonettes" in *Tottel's Miscellany* in 1557, with those of Sir Thomas Wyatt. He was the first English writer of blank verse (unrhymed iambic pentameter), translating the second and fourth books of the *Aeneid* into this form, and with Wyatt he introduced the sonnet into English literature.

Howard, Henry. [Title, 1st Earl of **Northampton.**] b. Feb. 25, 1540; d. 1614. English statesman; second son of Henry Howard (c1517–1547), Earl of Surrey. He came into favor on the accession of James I. In 1604 he was made earl of Northampton, and in 1608 lord privy seal. He supported the Catholic alliance.

Howard, Henry. [Title, 6th Duke of **Norfolk.**] b. 1628; d. at Arundel, Sussex, England, Jan. 11, 1684. English traveler and patron of the Royal Society; son of Henry Frederick Howard, 3rd Earl of Arundel. He became (1666) a fellow of the Royal Society, to which he presented most of his library, and gave the Arundel marbles to Oxford, both gifts being suggested (1667) by John Evelyn. He was appointed (1669) envoy to Morocco, and succeeded his brother Thomas as Duke of Norfolk in 1677.

Howard, Henry. [Title, 7th Duke of **Norfolk.**] b. Jan. 11, 1655; d. at London, April 2, 1701. English politician and soldier, a supporter of William of Orange; son of Henry Howard (1628–84). Appointed lord lieutenant of Berkshire and Surrey (1682) and of Norfolk (1683), he joined those inviting (1688) the Prince of Orange to England, and won over the eastern counties to William; privy councilor (1689).

Howard, Henry Fitzalan-. [Title, 15th Duke of **Norfolk.**] b. at London, Dec. 27, 1847; d. at London, Feb. 11, 1917. English nobleman; brother of Edmund Bernard Fitzalan-Howard. He was (1887) special envoy for Queen Victoria to the Vatican, and a noted builder of Gothic churches including that of Our Lady and Saint Philip Neri at Arundel, the chapel at Arundel Castle, and Saint John the Baptist at Norwich. A founder of Sheffield University, he was (1904) its first chancellor.

Howard, Henry Frederick. [Title, 3rd Earl of **Arundel.**] b. 1608; d. April 17, 1652. English politician and Royalist; son of Thomas Howard (1586–1646).

Howard, H. L. Pseudonym of **Wells, Charles Jeremiah.**

Howard, Jacob Merritt. b. at Shaftsbury, Vt., July 10, 1805; d. at Detroit, Mich., April 2, 1871. American legislator. He was elected (1838) to the Michigan legislature, and was a member (1841–43) of Congress. He took a leading role in the formation (1854) of the Republican Party at Jackson, Mich., was elected (1854) attorney general of Michigan, serving in that capacity until 1861, and was a U.S. senator from 1862 to 1871.

Howard, John. [Title: 1st Duke of **Norfolk;** called **Jack of Norfolk.**] b. c1430; killed at Bosworth Field, England, Aug. 22, 1485. English commander, 1st Duke of Norfolk of the Howard line (1483); father of Thomas Howard (1443–1524). As a trusted councilor, he accompanied (July, 1475) Edward IV during his invasion of France and was one of the commissioners at the truce of Amiens. He was created (1483) privy councilor and earl marshal of England by Richard III (the latter distinction being passed on to his male heirs). Appointed (1483) admiral of England, Ireland, and Aquitaine, he led (1485) the vanguard of archers at the battle of Bosworth Field.

Howard, John. b. probably at Hackney, London, Sept. 2, 1726; d. at Kherson, Russia, Jan. 20, 1790. English philanthropist, remembered for his activity on behalf of prison reform. After a careful personal inspection of the prisons of England, Scotland, and Ireland, he visited those of Paris, Holland, Flanders, Germany, and Switzerland, and later made a second tour in England. He published *The State of the Prisons in England and Wales* (1777).

Howard, John Eager. b. in Baltimore County, Md., June 4, 1752; d. at Baltimore, Oct. 12, 1827. American Revolutionary officer and politician. He served at the Cowpens in 1781, and was governor of Maryland (1789–92) and U.S. senator (1796–1803).

Howard, John Galen. b. at Chelmsford, Mass., May 8, 1864; d. July 18, 1931. American architect. He was appointed architect of the University of California, and

later (1901) professor in charge of its architectural department.

Howard, Kenneth Alexander. [Title, 1st Earl of **Effingham** (2nd creation).] b. 1767; d. at Brighton, England, Feb. 13, 1845. English soldier. He was commander of the first division of the British army during the occupation of Paris after Waterloo (1815).

Howard, Leland Ossian. b. June 11, 1857; d. May 1, 1950. American entomologist, chief of the Bureau of Entomology of the U.S. Department of Agriculture from 1894 and head entomologist from 1927 until 1931. He was honorary curator (1895 *et seq.*) of the department of insects in the U.S. National Museum, and consulting entomologist of the U.S. Public Health and Marine Hospital Service. In 1897 he became permanent secretary of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Among his publications are *Mosquitoes* (1901), *The Insect Book* (1902), *The House Fly, Disease Carrier* (1911), and many government bulletins and reports.

Howard, Leslie. b. at London, April 3, 1893; d. June 1, 1943. English actor on stage and in motion pictures; also playwright and producer. He made his first stage appearance at London as Charley in *Charley's Aunt* (1917), and at New York in *Just Suppose* (1920). He produced *Her Cardboard Lover* (1928), *Berkeley Square* (1929), and others; playwright of *Murray Hill*, produced (1927) with Gilbert Miller. After 1930, he appeared in the films *Outward Bound, Smilin' Through, The Scarlet Pimpernel, Pygmalion, Gone With the Wind,* and *Intermezzo.*

Howard, Luke. b. at London, Nov. 28, 1772; d. at Bruce Grove, England, March 21, 1864. English meteorologist, known as one of the pioneers of that branch of science in England. He began (1806) to record his observations in a meteorological record, the results of which were published in *Climate of London* (1818–20) and revised to 1830 (published 1833). He was also active in the antislavery movement and visited Germany in connection with distribution of funds for relief of German peasants left destitute by Napoleon in his retreat from Moscow.

Howard, Oliver Otis. b. at Leeds, Me., Nov. 8, 1830; d. at Burlington, Vt., Oct. 26, 1909. American Union general in the Civil War, for whom Howard University was named. He commanded an army corps at Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Missionary Ridge, and Chattanooga, and led the right wing of Sherman's army in the march from Atlanta to the sea. He was chief of the Freedmen's Bureau (1865–74), and was promoted to major general in 1886. He retired in 1894.

Howard, Philip. [Title, 13th Earl of **Arundel** (1st of the Howard family).] b. at London, June 28, 1557; d. in the Tower of London, Oct. 19, 1595. English nobleman; son of Thomas Howard (1536–72). He was a courtier at the court of Elizabeth, but withdrew upon becoming (1584) Earl of Arundel. Converted (1584) to Roman Catholicism (supposedly by his wife) he attempted (1585) to escape from England but was captured and sent to the Tower.

Howard, Rosalind Frances. [Title, Countess of **Carlisle.**] b. 1845; d. at London, 1921. English feminist and temperance reformer; wife (married 1864) of George James Howard. She served as president of the National British Women's Temperance Association (1903) and of the Women's Liberal Federation (1891–1901, 1905–14); supported Irish Home Rule.

Howard, Roy Wilson. b. at Gano, Ohio, Jan. 1, 1883—. American journalist, editor, and newspaper executive. He began his career in 1902 as a reporter for the Indianapolis *News*, and was appointed New York manager of the Publishers' Press Association (1906) and then of the newly founded United Press Association (1907), becoming president and general manager (1912) and board chairman (1921) of the latter. He became business director (1921) of the Scripps-McRae (later Scripps-Howard) newspapers, serving (1925 *et seq.*) with Robert P. Scripps as editorial director. He has been editor and president (1931 *et seq.*) of the New York *World-Telegram* (since 1950 of the *World-Telegram and Sun*).

Howard, Sidney Coe. b. at Oakland, Calif., June 26, 1891; d. near Tyringham, Mass., Aug. 23, 1939. American playwright. After graduation from the University of California in 1915, he studied with George P. Baker at Harvard for a year. In 1922 he became literary editor of *Life* and was a feature writer for the *New Republic*. His plays include *Swords* (1921), *They Knew What They Wanted* (1925), for which he received the Pulitzer prize, *Lucky Sam McCarver* (1925), *Ned McCobb's Daughter* (1926), *The Silver Cord* (1926), *Alien Corn* (1933), *The Late Christopher Bean* (1933), *Yellow Jack* (1934), and *The Ghost of Yankee Doodle* (1937). He collaborated with Edward Sheldon on *Bewitched* (1924), with Charles MacArthur on *Salvation* (1927), with Sinclair Lewis on *Dodsworth* (1934), and with Humphrey Cobb on *Paths of Glory* (1935), and adapted plays from the French, Spanish, Hungarian, and German for American presentation. He prepared the screenplays for *Bull Dog Drummond, Arrowsmith, Dodsworth,* and *Gone With the Wind.* In 1938, with Maxwell Anderson, S. N. Behrman, Elmer Rice, and Robert E. Sherwood, he founded the Playwrights' Company to produce their own work.

Howard, Theophilus. [Titles: 2nd Earl of **Suffolk,** 2nd Baron **Howard de Walden.**] b. 1584; d. at London, June 3, 1640. English government official; son of Thomas Howard (1561–1626). He was councilor for the colony of Virginia (1609), and governor of the island of Jersey (1610). In later years, he was lord lieutenant of Cambridgeshire, Suffolk, and Dorset (1626) and warden of Cinque Ports (1628).

Howard, Thomas. [Titles: Earl of **Surrey,** 2nd Duke of **Norfolk.**] b. 1443; d. May 21, 1524. English soldier and politician; son of John Howard (c1430–85), 1st Duke of Norfolk. He defeated the Scots at Flodden Field on Sept. 9, 1513.

Howard, Thomas. [Titles: Earl of **Surrey,** 3rd Duke of **Norfolk.**] b. 1473; d. at Kenninghall, Norfolk, England, Aug. 25, 1554. English soldier and politician; son of Thomas Howard (1443–1524), 2nd Duke of Norfolk. He became lord high treasurer in 1523, and, on the marriage of his niece, Catherine Howard, to Henry VIII in 1540, gained great influence at court. Through the influence of his rival Edward Seymour, the Earl of Hertford, he was condemned to death on a charge of treason in 1547, but was saved by the death of Henry VIII.

Howard, Thomas. [Title, 4th Duke of **Norfolk.**] b. March 10, 1536; executed on Tower Hill, London, June 2, 1574. English politician; son of Henry Howard (c1517–1547), Earl of Surrey. He inherited his title from his grandfather Thomas Howard (1473–1554). He was the first subject in England under Elizabeth, inasmuch as there were no princes of the blood and he was the possessor of the highest title of nobility. He was appointed lieutenant of the northern counties in 1559. He aspired to become the husband of Mary, Queen of Scots, was jailed (1569–70) for his intrigue, and released when he promised to give up the idea. But he was implicated in the Ridolfi conspiracy for her liberation and assumption of the English crown, in consequence of which he was executed for treason.

Howard, Thomas. [Titles: 1st Earl of **Suffolk,** 1st Baron **Howard de Walden.**] b. Aug. 24, 1561; d. at Charing Cross, London, May 28, 1626. English sailor and politician; son of Thomas Howard (1536–72). Knighted for his valor in the defeat of the Spanish Armada (1588), he was admiral of the third squadron in Essex's Cádiz expedition (1596), and took part in the trial of Essex and Southampton (1601). After the accession of James I he served (1603–14) as lord chamberlain; appointed lord high treasurer (1614), but suspended (1618) for embezzlement and he and wife imprisoned (1619), she for extortion; restored to favor and pressed similar charges (1621) against Francis Bacon.

Howard, Thomas. [Titles: 2nd Earl of **Arundel** and of **Surrey.**] b. at Finchingfield, Essex, England, July 7, 1586; d. at Padua, Italy, Oct. 4, 1646. English art collector and statesman; son of Philip Howard (1557–95). Restored to titles (1604) lost by father's attainder (1595), he toured the Continent (1609–10), where he became interested in art. Becoming a Protestant (1615), he was appointed (1616) privy councilor, and served as a member of the committee for New England plantations (1620). As a member of the House of Lords he supported Francis Bacon in his trial (1621). From 1615 on he collected works of art and books at Arundel House, London. The Arundel marbles from this collection were presented to Oxford (1667) by his grandson, Henry Howard (1628–84).

Howard, Lord William. [Title, 1st Baron **Howard of Effingham.**] b. c1510; d. at Hampton Court, England, Jan. 12, 1573. English soldier and politician; son of Thomas Howard (1443–1524). Sent on embassies to Scotland (1531, 1535, 1536) and to France (1537, 1541); recalled from France and charged with concealment of immoral acts committed by Catherine Howard (fifth wife of Henry VIII), but was pardoned (1541). Under Mary he was created Baron Howard of Effingham for his defense (1554) of London against Sir Thomas Wyatt. Although under suspicion for friendship with Elizabeth, he was appointed lord chamberlain (1558); appointment confirmed by Elizabeth; lord privy seal (1572).

Howard, William. [Title, 1st Viscount **Stafford.**] b. in England, Nov. 30, 1614; executed on Tower Hill, London, Dec. 29, 1680. Chief victim of the Titus Oates conspiracy; fifth son of Thomas Howard (1586–1646), 2nd Earl of Arundel. He was brought up as a Roman Catholic. About 1634 he married Mary, sister and heir of Henry, Baron Stafford, through whom he acquired the title of Baron Stafford. He was created Viscount Stafford in 1640. He was a Royalist during the English Civil War. He was accused of complicity in the "Popish Plot" of Titus Oates, and of treason, and was convicted on Dec. 7, 1680.

Howard Mount. Dark-appearing, rounded mountain in Antarctica, in Victoria Land, in ab. 75°40′ S., 161°10′ E., N of the Davis Glacier.

Howard University. Coeducational institution at Washington, D.C., founded in 1867 by Oliver Otis Howard, who was its president until 1874. It grew out of a missionary meeting held in 1866 in the Washington First Congregational Church. It is nonsectarian and nonracial, students of all creeds and colors being admitted on an equal basis, but it was originally founded to help Negroes after the Civil War. It has schools of liberal arts and science, applied science, music, medicine, dentistry, education, manual training, law, and theology, as well as its own high school.

How Beautiful with Shoes. Play by Wilbur Daniel Steele and Anthony Brown, produced in 1935 and based on a short story by Steele.

Howe (hou), **Clarence Decatur.** b. at Waltham, Mass., Jan. 15, 1886—. Canadian civil engineer and public official As minister of transport (1936–40), he played a major part in the organization (1938) of Trans-Canada Air Lines. He has been minister of trade and commerce (1948 *et seq.*) and defense production minister (1951 *et seq.*).

Howe, Ed. [Full name, **Edgar Watson Howe.**] b. at Treaty, Ind., May 3, 1853; d. Oct. 3, 1937. American journalist and writer. Entered (1865) a printing office; published, at the age of 19, the Golden (Colo.) *Globe;* proprietor and editor of the Atchison *Daily Globe* (1877–1911) and *E. W. Howe's Monthly* (1911 *et seq.*). His best-known work is the novel *The Story of a Country Town* (1883), a pioneer work of American realism. His other works include *The Confession of John Whitlock* (1891), *Country Town Sayings* (1911), *Ventures in Common Sense* (1919), the autobiographical *Plain People* (1929), and *The Indignations of E. W. Howe* (1933).

Howe, Elias. b. at Spencer, Mass., July 9, 1819; d. at Brooklyn, N.Y., Oct. 3, 1867. American inventor and manufacturer, noted as the inventor of the sewing machine. For two years (1835–37) he worked in a cotton machinery manufacturing plant at Lowell, Mass.; later, at Cambridge, Mass., he worked in a machine shop and subsequently went to Boston, where he became an apprentice to a maker of watches and scientific instruments. In this establishment he became a skilled machinist and began developing his sewing machine. After his experiments proved promising, he left his job with Davis to concentrate on them. Returning to Cambridge, he induced George Fisher to become his partner. Supplied with tools and living accommodations by Fisher, Howe devoted the winter of 1844–45 to developing his machine. In April, 1845, he brought out a machine which could make 250 stitches a minute. Although it was demonstrated successfully, Fisher failed to secure financial backing. However, with additional money obtained from Fisher, Howe patented (Sept. 10, 1846) a second model built in that year. In October, 1846, Howe went to England, where he sold all British rights to the machine to William Thomas for the sum of 250 pounds. After a disappointing stay, Howe left England in 1847 to discover upon his arrival in the U.S. that some American manufacturers had already begun making and selling machines resembling his. Howe instituted legal proceedings, especially against Isaac Merritt Singer, who had a patent on his own machine dating from 1851, but whose machines embodied ideas infringing on Howe's patent, the litigation lasting from 1849 to 1854. Deriving funds from a few successful suits, he manufactured and sold his own sewing machines. The drawn-out litigation finally resulted in a complete victory for Howe, and he was awarded a judgment for a royalty on every machine that infringed his patent. Afterwards, Howe received as much as 4,000 dollars a week in royalties. In 1865 he founded the Howe Machine Company at Bridgeport, Conn., producing a sewing machine which was awarded the gold medal at the Paris Exhibition (1867). During the Civil War Howe served as a private in a Connecticut infantry regiment raised and equipped by him.

Howe, Frederick Clemson. b. at Meadville, Pa., Nov. 21, 1867; d. Aug. 3, 1940. American lawyer. He was president of the Sinking Fund Commission (1904–05), special U.S. commissioner in 1905 to investigate municipal ownership in Great Britain, and a member of the Ohio senate (1906–09). He headed (1911–14) the People's Institute at New York and served as commissioner (1914–19) of immigration for the port of New York. From 1935 he was a special adviser to the U.S. Department of Agriculture. He published *Taxation and Taxes in the United States under the Internal Revenue System, 1791-1895* (1896), *The City, the Hope of Democracy* (1905), *The British City, the Beginnings of Democracy* (1907), and others.

Howe, George. b. at Worcester, Mass., June 17, 1886—. American architect and writer. Among his works are the Coast Guard war memorial in Arlington Cemetery, buildings for Bryn Mawr College, Hessian Hills School, the New York World's Fair, and the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* and Savings Fund Society, American war monuments in France, and many private residences.

Howe, George Augustus. [Title, 3rd Viscount **Howe.**] b. 1724; killed at Ticonderoga, N.Y., July 8, 1758. British general; brother of Richard Howe and Sir William Howe.

Howe, Harrison Estell. b. at Georgetown, Ky., Dec. 15, 1881; d. at Washington, D.C., Dec. 10, 1942. American industrial chemist. Editor of *Industrial and Engineering Chemistry* (1921–42) and *Chemistry in Industry* (2 vols., 1924–25), he was chairman (1941) of the chemicals group and chemicals priority committee of the U.S. Office of Production Management. Author of *The New Stone Age* (1921) and *Profitable Science in Industry* (1924).

Howe, Henry Marion. b. at Boston, March 2, 1848; d. at Bedford Hills, N.Y., May 14, 1922. American metallurgist, professor of metallurgy at Columbia University from 1897; son of Samuel Gridley Howe and Julia Ward Howe.

Howe, John. b. at Loughborough, Leicestershire, England, May 17, 1630; d. at London, April 2, 1705. English Puritan clergyman. He became domestic chaplain to Cromwell, and settled at London in 1676. His complete works were published in 1724, including the *Living Temple of God* (1676–1702).

Howe, Joseph. b. near Halifax, Nova Scotia, Dec. 13, 1804; d. at Halifax, June 1, 1873. Canadian politician. He became secretary of state and superintendent-general of Indian affairs in 1870, and in 1873 was appointed lieutenant governor of Nova Scotia.

Howe, Julia Ward. b. at New York, May 27, 1819; d. at South Portsmouth, R.I., Oct. 17, 1910. American poet and philanthropist; wife of Samuel Gridley Howe, whom she married in 1843. Her poems were collected in *Passion Flowers* (1854), *Words for the Hour* (1857), and *Later Lyrics* (1866; including "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," which was written, to furnish more suitable words for "John Brown's Body," during a visit to the camps near Washington in 1861 and published in the *Atlantic Monthly* in February, 1862). An abolitionist and leader in the women's suffrage, prison reform, and world

peace movements, she was widely known as a lecturer. She wrote *Sex and Education* (1874), *Modern Society* (1880), *Margaret Fuller* (1883), *Reminiscenses* (1899), and *Hippolytus* (1858), a drama.

Howe, Lucien. b. at Standish, Me., Sept. 18, 1848; d. Dec. 27, 1928. American ophthalmologist, noted as the author of the 1890 Howe Law (New York State) requiring the application of a prophylactic solution to the eyes of newborn children. He founded (1876) the Buffalo Eye and Ear Infirmary, and served (1879 *et seq.*) as professor of ophthalmology at the University of Buffalo. In 1926 he was the chief donor of the Howe laboratory for ophthalmic research at Harvard University.

Howe, Mark Anthony DeWolfe. b. at Bristol, R.I., April 5, 1808; d. July 31, 1895. American Protestant Episcopal bishop. In 1871 he was named the first bishop of the newly established Diocese of Central Pennsylvania, retiring from that post in 1895.

Howe, Mark DeWolfe. b. at Boston, May 22, 1906—. American lawyer and educator; grandson of Mark Anthony DeWolfe Howe. Secretary (1933–34) to Oliver Wendell Holmes, he was appointed professor (1937), acting dean (1939), and dean (1941) of the University of Buffalo Law School. He was an adviser (1944–45) to the civil affairs division of the U.S. army, and a special adviser (1945) at the Potsdam Conference.

Howe, Marshall Avery. b. at Newfane, Vt., June 6, 1867; d. Dec. 24, 1936. American botanist. Professor (1935–36) of botany at Columbia University, he was connected also (from 1901) with the New York Botanical Garden.

Howe, Richard. [Title, Earl **Howe**; nicknamed **Black Dick.**] b. at London, March 8, 1726; d. Aug. 5, 1799. English admiral; brother of Sir William Howe and George Augustus Howe. He was made vice-admiral in 1775, and in February, 1776, was appointed commander in chief in America. Here, after futile attempts to reach some conciliation, he conducted the English naval operations from the beginning of the Revolutionary War until 1778, when he returned to England. He was first lord of the admiralty (1783–88). On June 1, 1794, he defeated the French off Ushant (Île d'Ouessant), Brittany. In 1796 he was promoted to admiral of the fleet.

Howe, Samuel Gridley. b. at Boston, Nov. 10, 1801; d. there, Jan. 9, 1876. American humanitarian and reformer, noted for his work on behalf of the blind; husband (married 1843) of Julia Ward Howe. He was graduated from Brown University (1821) and from Harvard (M.D., 1824), then going to Greece to aid that nation in its struggle against the Turks. He served as a guerrilla fighter and a naval surgeon, and helped in the reconstruction of the war-shattered country. In 1831, having been appointed to direct a school for the blind incorporated by Massachusetts in 1829, he went abroad to study foreign models and upon his return opened (August, 1832) the school in his father's house. Later he obtained financial aid and the grant of the Perkins mansion, the school thereafter being named the Perkins Institution. He was chairman (1865–74) of the Massachusetts Board of State Charities, the first of its kind in the U.S. His energy and ardor were enlisted in many reform and humanitarian causes, including popular education (with Horace Mann), the instruction of the deaf, the care and training of mentally defective children, prison reform, and antislavery. For a time he was editor of the antislavery organ *The Commonwealth* with his wife, Julia Ward Howe. During the Civil War he was a member of the Sanitary Commission, and also served on the President's Inquiry Commission. He was active (1866–67) in aiding the Cretans; going abroad to supervise the distribution of aid in Greece, he founded at Athens an industrial school for Cretan refugees. He was U.S. commissioner to Santo Domingo (later the Dominican Republic) in 1871. He published *Historical Sketch of the Greek Revolution* (1828) and others. See *Letters and Journals of Samuel Gridley Howe*, edited by Laura E. Richards (2 vols., 1906–09), and *Dr. S. G. Howe, the Philanthropist* by F. B. Sanborn (1891).

Howe, Timothy Otis. b. at Livermore, Me., Feb. 24, 1816; d. at Kenosha, Wis., March 25, 1883. American politician. He was elected (1861, 1866, 1872) to the U.S Senate and in late 1881 was named U.S. postmaster general by President Chester A. Arthur.

Howe, Sir William. [Title, 5th Viscount **Howe.**] b. Aug. 10, 1729; d. July 12, 1814. British general; brother of Richard Howe and George Augustus Howe. He commanded a regiment at the capture of Louisburg (1758) and fought under Wolfe on the Plains of Abraham at Quebec (1760). In 1775 he was in America as second in command to Gage at Boston, but he disagreed with Gage's (i.e., the British government's) policies, desiring to see some compromise reached with the colonists. He led his troops at Bunker Hill (1775) and was appointed to the chief command when Gage resigned in October, 1775. He evacuated Boston in 1776 and, after defeating Washington in the battle of Long Island, occupied New York City. He scored victories at White Plains (1776) and at Brandywine (1777), subsequently occupying Philadelphia, and beat off an attack at Germantown (1777). In 1778 he and his brother resigned their commands, alleging lack of support, and returned to England. He served in England during the war against the French republic.

Howe, William F. b. at Boston, July 7, 1828; d. Sept. 1, 1902. American criminal lawyer. He was educated at King's College, London, was admitted (1859) to the bar at New York, and became prominent as a criminal lawyer. In 1869 he was joined by a partner, Abraham Henry Hummel, with whom he formed the law firm of Howe and Hummel. In the ensuing three decades Howe and Hummel achieved a nation-wide notoriety for their successful defense of persons accused of homicide. With Hummel, he wrote *In Danger: or, Life in New York* (1888).

Howe Caverns. [Former name, **Howe's Cave.**] Limestone caverns in E New York, in Schoharie County near the village of Howes Cave, ab. 35 mi. by road W of Albany.

Howell (hou'ĕl). City in SE Michigan, county seat of Livingston County: dairy cattle market, summer resort area. 4,353 (1950).

Howell, Clark. b. in Barnwell County, S.C., Sept. 21, 1863; d. at Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 14, 1936. American newspaper editor; son of Evan Park Howell. Joined (1884) the staff of the Atlanta *Constitution*, of which his father was editor in chief; managing editor (1889–97) and successor (1897 *et seq.*) to his father.

Howell, Evan Park. b. at Warsaw, Ga., Dec. 10, 1839; d. at Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 6, 1905. American newspaper editor. In 1876 he purchased an interest in the Atlanta *Constitution*, which he kept until 1897, making it the most important paper in the South and one of the most important in the country. Henry W. Grady and Joel Chandler Harris, of "Uncle Remus" fame, were two among the distinguished authors whose services he employed.

Howell, James. b. in Wales, c1594; d. 1666. English author, best known for his *Epistolae Ho-elianae: Familiar Letters* (collected in 1650). He edited the third and fourth editions of Cotgrave's *French and English Dictionary* (1650 and 1660), and compiled a polyglot dictionary, *Lexicon Tetraglotton* (1660), with a classified glossary and list of proverbs.

Howell, John Adams. b. at New York, March 16, 1840; d. at Warrenton, Va., Jan. 10, 1918. American naval officer. He was the inventor of a gyroscopic steering-gear for torpedoes.

Howell, Thomas Jefferson. b. near Pisgah, Mo., Oct. 9, 1842; d. at Portland, Ore., Dec. 3, 1912. American botanist. His systematic collecting elicited 50 new specimens, and the scope of his work is indicated by the 2,152 species and 227 varieties listed in Howell's *A Catalogue of the Known Plants (Phaenogamia and Pteridophyta) of Oregon, Washington, and Idaho* (1887). His other work is *Flora of Northwest America* (1897–1903).

Howell, William Henry. b. at Baltimore, Feb. 20, 1860; d. there, Feb. 6, 1945. American physiologist, notable for research on the origin of red blood corpuscles and causation of rhythmic beat of the heart. He discovered heparin, a liver extract effective against blood clots.

Howells (hou'ĕlz), **Herbert Norman.** b. at Lydney, Gloucestershire, England, Oct. 17, 1892—. English composer. Included among his compositions are the orchestral selections *Lady Audrey's Suite* (1916), *Merry-Eye* (1920), and *Pastoral Rhapsody* (1923); he has also written vocal works and chamber music.

Howells, William Dean. b. at Martins Ferry, Ohio, March 1, 1837; d. at New York, May 11, 1920. American novelist and man of letters. From boyhood on, he worked as a typesetter in several Ohio towns and as a staff member (1856–61) of the *Ohio State Journal* at Columbus. He came to early notice through his poems published in the *Atlantic Monthly* and compiled (1860) a campaign biography of Lincoln. He served (1861–65) as U.S. consul at Venice, was assistant editor (1866–71) and editor (1871–81) of the *Atlantic Monthly*, an associate editor (1886–91) of *Harper's Magazine*, and edited (1891–92) the *Cosmopolitan Magazine*. One of the pioneers of American realism, he championed the literature of moral and social purpose. His contributions (1886–91) to the "Editor's Study" in *Harper's Magazine* were an elaboration of his credo as an artist. He served as the first president of the American Academy of Arts and Letters. Among his novels are *Their Wedding Journey* (1872), *A Chance Acquaintance* (1873), *A Foregone Conclusion* (1875), *The Lady of the Aroostook* (1879), *The Undiscovered Country* (1880), *A Fearful Responsibility* (1881), *A Modern Instance* (1882), *A Woman's Reason* (1883), *The Rise of Silas Lapham* (1885), *Indian Summer* (1886), *The Minister's Charge* (1886), *April Hopes* (1888), *Annie Kilburn* (1889), *A Hazard of New Fortunes* (1889), *The Quality of Mercy* (1892), *An Imperative Duty* (1893), *The World of Chance* (1893), *The Coast of Bohemia* (1893), *A Traveler from Altruria* (1894), *An Open-Eyed Conspiracy* (1897), *The Landlord at Lion's Head* (1897), *Their Silver Wedding Journey* (1899), *Ragged Lady* (1899), *The Kentons* (1902), *The Son of Royal Langbrith* (1904), *Through the Eye of the Needle* (1907), *New Leaf Mills* (1913), and *The Leatherwood God* (1916). His poetry includes *Poems of Two Friends* (with John J. Piatt; 1860), *Stops of Various Quills* (1895) and *The Mother and the Father* (1909). He also wrote short comedies and farces. Among his other prose works, including reminiscences, literary criticism, and travel impressions, are *Venetian Life* (1866), *Italian Journeys* (1867), *Modern Italian Poets* (1887), *Boy's Town* (1890), *Criticism and Fiction* (1891), *My Literary Passions* (1895), *Literary Friends and Acquaintances* (1900), *Heroines of Fiction* (1901), *Literature and Life* (1902), *London Films* (1905), *My Mark Twain* (1910), and *Imaginary Interviews* (1910). His play *Yorick's Love*, adapted from the Spanish, was produced in 1885.

Howe of Fife (hou; fif). See under **Fife.**

Howe of Mearns (mėrnz). See **Mearns, Howe of.**

Howe's Cave (houz). See **Howe Caverns.**

Howes Mills (houz). A former name of **Hudson,** Mass. .

Howick (hou'ik), Viscount. A title of **Grey, Charles.**

Howison (hou'i.sọn), **George Holmes.** b. in Montgomery County, Md., Nov. 29, 1834; d. Dec. 31, 1916. American philosophical writer and educator, professor of philosophy in the University of California from 1884 (emeritus 1909). He published *Limits of Evolution* (1901), and others.

Howitt (hou'it), **Alfred William.** b. 1830; d. at Melbourne, Australia, March 8, 1908. English anthropologist and explorer, distinguished especially for his travels and investigations in southern and southeastern Australia. He published *The Native Tribes of South-East Australia* (1904) and other writings on anthropological subjects.

Howitt, Mary. [Maiden name, **Botham.**] b. at Coleford, Gloucestershire, England, March 12, 1799; d. at Rome, Jan. 30, 1888. English author; wife (married 1821) and collaborator of William Howitt. Among her separate works are translations from Frederika Bremer and Hans Andersen, and juvenile works.

Howitt, William. b. at Heanor, Derbyshire, England, 1792; d. at Rome, March 3, 1879. English poet and miscellaneous author; husband (married 1821) of Mary Howitt. He wrote *Book of the Seasons* (1831), *Rural Life of England* (1838), *Visits to Remarkable Places* (1840–42), *Rural and Domestic Life of Germany* (1842), *History of the Supernatural* (1863), and *Northern Heights of London* (1869); jointly with his wife, *Literature and Romance of Northern Europe* (1852), *Ruined Abbeys and Castles of Great Britain* (1862–64), . . . *of the Wye* (1863), . . . *of Yorkshire* (1865), and . . . *of the Border* (1865).

Howland Island (hou'lạnd). Coral island in the W central Pacific Ocean ab. 1,900 mi. SW of Honolulu. At one time claimed by the British, it was annexed by the U.S. in 1935. It has a landing field for aircraft. Area, ab. 1 sq. mi.; pop. 4 (1940).

Howrah (hou'rạ). Suburb of Calcutta, West Bengal, Union of India, across from that city on the W bank of the Hooghly River. The chief western rail terminal for Calcutta is here. Howrah was once connected with Calcutta by the famous bridge of boats, of which the center boats could be removed. This has now been replaced by a modern span. There are many manufacturing industries. 379,292 (1941).

Howson (hou'sọn), **John Saul.** b. at Giggleswick, Yorkshire, England, May 5, 1816; d. at Bournemouth, Hampshire, England, Dec. 15, 1885. English clergyman and author.

Howth (houth, hōth), **Hill of.** Hill in the Irish Republic, in County Dublin, on a promontory on the N side of the entrance to Dublin Bay, ab. 8 mi. E of Dublin: castle. Elevation, ab. 560 ft.

How to Write Short Stories. Collection of stories by Ring Lardner, published in 1924.

Howze (houz), **Robert Lee.** b. at Overton, Tex., Aug. 22, 1864; d. at Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 19, 1926. American army officer. He commanded the 38th division, AEF, in France and was head of the 3rd division during its occupational duty in Germany. He was advanced (1922) to the rank of major general and at the time of his death was commander of the 5th corps area.

Hoxey (hok'si), **Archibald.** b. at Staunton, Ill., Oct. 27, 1884; d. at Los Angeles, Calif., Dec. 31, 1910. American aviator. He was an entrant in the international races at Belmont Park, Long Island, in 1910, reaching altitudes of over a mile, and on one occasion flew in a wind which blew at about 80 miles an hour. On Oct. 8, 1910, he made an American record for cross-country flying of 89⅝ miles (Springfield to St. Louis), and a duration record of 3 hours, 16 min., 50 sec. At Los Angeles he made a world's altitude record of approximately 11,474 ft., on Dec. 26, 1910; but the barograph was not officially calibrated. On December 30 he circled Mount Wilson, near Los Angeles, at a height of 10,000 ft. and officially recorded 10,575 ft. Coming down from an altitude flight on December 31, he appeared to lose control of his airplane, which turned over twice and struck the ground at an acute angle, instantly killing him.

Hoxha (hô'jä), **Enver.** b. at Gjinokostër, Albania (then part of Turkey), 1908—. Albanian Communist leader. He held a consular post and studied at Brussels (1932–36), and was a professor at the French Lycée at Korçë, Albania, after 1936. Jailed by Zog I for his opposition activities, he organized a national liberation movement during World War II and became prime minister in 1944.

Höxter (hėks'tėr). Town in W Germany, in the *Land* (state) of North Rhine-Westphalia, British Zone, formerly in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, a river port on the Weser River ab. 43 mi. S of Hanover: lumber mills; metallurgical, chemical, textile, and foodstuff industries. The *Kilianikirche* (Saint Kilian's Church) and the Church of the Minorites, in Romanesque style, date from the 13th century; the *Rathaus* (town hall) from the 15th century. The former Benedictine monastery of Corvey (founded c820) is ab. 1 mi. E. In the Middle Ages Höxter was a member of the Hanseatic League. The Kilianikirche sustained only slight damage, now repaired, in World War II. 14,606 (1950).

Hoxton (hoks'tọn). Ward of Shoreditch, in N central London. It has been variously called Hogsdon and Hog Lane, Hocheston, and Hoggeston. Hoxton has long been noted for the number of its charitable institutions. 15,898 (1931).

Hoy (hoi). Island in N Scotland, in the SW Orkney Islands, ab. 2 mi. SW of Pomona (or Mainland) island. The W coast has precipitous cliffs, rising over 1,000 ft. above the sea. Area, ab. 55 sq. mi.

Hoyden (hoi'dẹn), **Miss.** Daughter of Sir Tunbelly Clumsy in Vanbrugh's comedy *The Relapse*, a pert and amorous country girl.

Ho Ying-ch'in (hu' ying'chin'). b. at Hsingi, Kweichow, China, 1889—. Chinese military leader, a member of the

Kuomintang. He was opposed to Ch'en Ch'eng, but remained generally close to Chiang Kai-shek. He signed the unpopular Thangku truce (1933) and Ho-Umetsu agreement (1935) with Japan. He served as war minister (1930–44), chief of staff (1937–45), and premier (March–June, 1949).

Hoylake (hoi'lāk). Urban district and town in W England, in Cheshire, on the Wirral Peninsula at the entrance to the estuary of the river Dee, ab. 6 mi. W of Birkenhead, ab. 201 mi. NW of London by rail: residential suburb and summer resort. 30,920 (1951).

Hoyland Nether (hoi'lạnd neтн'ėr). [Locally called **Hoyland.**] Urban district in N central England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, ab. 8 mi. N of Sheffield, ab. 169 mi. N of London by rail: coal mining. 15,707 (1951).

Hoyle (hoil), **Edmund.** b. 1672; d. at London, Aug. 29, 1769. English writer on games. He published a short treatise on whist (1742), which came to be regarded as authoritative, giving rise to the expression "according to Hoyle." In subsequent printings of his book, he added sections on other card games and on backgammon, and later editors have added many other games, almost universally using Hoyle's name in their title pages.

Hoyt (hoit), **Charles Hale.** b. at Concord, N.H., July 26, 1860; d. at Charlestown, N.H., Nov. 20, 1900. American playwright. As a member of the staff of the Boston *Post*, he was one of the first American columnists. His most popular stage successes were farces such as *A Bunch of Keys* (1882), *A Parlor Match* (1884), *A Tin Soldier* (1869), and *A Hole in the Ground* (1887). His later plays included *A Midnight Bell* (1889), *A Texas Steer* (1890), *A Trip to Chinatown*, which, with its record of 650 performances (1891–93), stood until 1918 as the longest consecutive run in the annals of American plays, *A Temperance Town* (1893), *A Milk White Flag* (1893), *A Contented Woman* (1897), and *A Day and A Night in New York* (1898).

Hoyt, John Wesley. b. at Worthington, Ohio, Oct. 13, 1831; d. at Washington, D.C., May 23, 1912. American educator, first president (1887–90) of the University of Wyoming. In 1878 President Rutherford B. Hayes appointed him governor of Wyoming Territory, a post he held until 1882.

Hoz (ōth), **Pedro Sanchez de.** Beheaded at Santiago, Chile, 1548. Spanish conquistador who, in 1537, received from Charles V authority to conquer and colonize Chile. Pizarro had already given the same right to Valdivia, and to avoid conflict he arranged that the two should be associated in the enterprise (1539). Valdivia speedily became the real leader, but Hoz received rich grants of land and Indians. During Valdivia's absence in Peru he plotted to seize the command; the plan was discovered, and Hoz was beheaded.

Hozjusz (hô'zyösh), **Stanisław.** Polish name of **Hosius, Stanislaus.**

Hrabanus Maurus (rạ.bā'nus mô'rus). See **Rabanus (or Rhabanus) Maurus.**

Hradčany (hrät'chä.nē). Castle at Prague which was the seat of the kings of Bohemia and after 1918 the residence of the president of the Czechoslovak republic. Its foundations were laid in the 10th century, and considerable enlargements were undertaken by Charles IV in the 14th century. Its notable features are the Cathedral of Saint Vitus (14th century), the Vladislav Hall (15th century), and the royal park (16th century). It includes some 700 rooms and is of great historic interest.

Hradec Králové (hrä'dets krä'lô.ve). *Kraj* (region) in N Czechoslovakia, in NE Bohemia, formed by decree of Dec. 21, 1948, which took effect in 1949. Capital, Hradec Králové; area, ab. 1,986 sq. mi.; pop. 552,780 (1949).

Hradec Králové. [German, **Königgrätz.**] City in Czechoslovakia, capital of the *kraj* (region) of Hradec Králové, in NE Bohemia, situated at the junction of the Orlice and Labe (Elbe) rivers, ab. 62 mi. E of Prague. It is an industrial center and manufactures soap, textiles, metalware, furniture, pianos, photographic equipment, and beer; important tanneries. There is an institute for the glass industry, a school for leather-dressing, and a technical school. The early Gothic cathedral of the Holy Ghost is a brick building; the Church of the Holy Virgin dates from the 17th century. The city developed after the old fortress was razed in the late 19th century. The decisive battle in the war between Prussia and Austria, sometimes known as the battle of Sadowa, was fought near here on July 3, 1866. The Prussians, under Crown Prince Frederick William, defeated the main Austrian army under Benedek, thereby deciding the struggle for supremacy in Germany in favor of Prussia. Pop., including suburbs, 51,480 (1947).

Hranice (hrä'nē.tse). [German, **Mährisch-Weisskirchen, Weisskirchen.**] Town in Czechoslovakia, in the *kraj* (region) of Olomouc, in N Moravia, situated on the Becva River ab. 21 mi. E of Olomouc: castle and museum; various industries. 11,225 (1947).

Hrdlička (hėrd'lich.ka), **Aleš.** b. at Humpolec, in Bohemia, March 29, 1869; d. at Washington, D.C., Sept. 5, 1943. American anthropologist. He arrived in the U.S. at the age of 13, studied medicine in New York and received his degrees in 1892 and 1894. Becoming interested in anthropometric techniques while investigating mental cases he went to Paris to study physical anthropology. On returning to the U.S., he became a member of American Museum of Natural History expeditions (1899–1903) in Mexico and the U.S. He was a staff member (1903–43) and curator (1910–43) of the National Museum, Washington, D.C. He was founder (1918) and editor (1918 *et seq.*) of the *American Journal of Physical Anthropology*. He maintained that American Indians were of Asiatic origin, and was known for his anthropological survey of Alaska, and researches in anthropometry and the progressive growth of human brain capacity. He postulated a human ancestor nearer the present type of man than the anthropoid ape; his studies in the evolution of man led him to indicate the growth of an "Old American" type in the U.S. today, having characteristics distinct from those of his European ancestors.

Hrihor (hrē.hōr'). See **Herihor.**

Hrolf (rolf). See **Rollo.**

Hromádka (hrô'mät.kä), **Joseph Lukl.** b. at Hodslavice, in what is now Czechoslovakia, June 8, 1889—. Czechoslovak theologian. Educated at Prague, Vienna, Heidelberg, and Aberdeen, he served as professor with the Jan Hus Theological Faculty (1920–39). During World War II, he was appointed professor at Princeton Theological Seminary, whence he returned to Prague, where he was generally considered to be the leading Protestant clergyman of the period following World War II.

Hrosvitha (rōs.vē'tä) or **Hrotswitha** (rōt.svē'tä). See **Roswitha.**

Hrozný (hrôz'nē), **Friedrich.** [Czech, **Bedřich Hrozný.**] b. at Lissa an der Elbe, in Bohemia, 1879; d. 1952. Czech archaeologist and Orientalist, the first to decipher the language of the Hittites. Author of *Die Sprache der Hethiter* (The Language of the Hittites, 1917), *Code hittite* (Hittite Code, 1922), *Les Inscriptions hittites hiéroglyphiques* (The Hieroglyphic Hittite Inscriptions, 1933–37), and *Die älteste Geschichte Vorderasiens* (The Most Ancient History of the Near East, 1940).

Hrubieszów (hrö.bye'shōf). [Russian, **Grubeshov.**] Border town in E Poland, in the *województwo* (province) of Lublin, ab. 2 mi. W of the Bug River, ab 64 mi. SE of Lublin: agricultural trade. The majority of the population, prior to World War II, was Jewish. 12,984 (1946).

Hrushevski (hrö.shef'ski), **Mikhail Sergeevich.** b. at Kholm, Russia, 1866; d. at Kislovodsk, in Caucasia, Nov. 26, 1934. Ukrainian historian. He served as professor (1894 *et seq.*) at the University of Lvov, and as director of the historical section of the Ukrainian academy of sciences at Kiev.

Hrvatska (hėr'vät.skä). Serbo-Croatian name of **Croatia.**

Hsia (shyä). Earliest dynasty listed in traditional Chinese history, usually dated 2205–1766 B.C. or even to 1557 B.C. It was purely legendary as a dynasty, but the use of the name in later literature suggests that there was probably a Hsia state in very early times. While nothing is known of its dates or its kings, there is evidence that it may have been located in the lower Hwang Ho (Yellow River) valley in NE China. Some scholars have considered the Hsia dynasty as possibly pre-Chinese.

Hsiang (shyäng). See **Siang.**

Hsiang-Kiang (shyäng'jyäng'). Chinese name of **Hong Kong.**

Hsiang Tang Shan or **Hsiang-t'ang shan** (shyäng'täng'shän'). Mountain in China, on the Honan-Hopei border.

ab. 30 mi. NW of Anyang. On it are two groups of Buddhist cave temples containing important sculptures and reliefs.

Hsiao Khingan Shan (shyou' shing'än' shän'). Chinese name of the **Little Khingan Mountains.**

Hsiao Tang Shan or **Hsiao-t'ang shan** (shyou'täng' shän'). Mountain in Shantung province, China, ab. 30 mi. SW of Tsinan: site of a tomb dating from 129 A.D. The offering shrine before this tomb is one of two such structures surviving nearly intact from Han times.

Hsiaotun or **Hsiao-t'un** (shyou'tön'). Village in Honan, China, ab. 2 mi. NW of Anyang: site of many of the Shang dynasty finds.

Hsi Hsia (shē'shyä'). Tangut people who exercised power in the region of Ninghsia, Kansu province, NW China, from 882 to 1227, when their kingdom was destroyed. Specimens of their literature, printed in the 13th century, survive, but have been only partially deciphered.

Hsi-k'u-lun (shē'kö'lön'). Chinese name of **Karakorum,** Mongolia.

Hsinchenghsien or **Hsin-cheng hsien** (shin'jung' shyen'). Town in Honan, China, ab. 80 mi. SE of Loyang: site of the discovery (1923) of an important Eastern Chou burial which contained a large group of bronzes and scattered pottery, jade, and cowries. The tomb appeared to have been closed no later than 575 B.C.

Hsingan (shing'än'). Former province in NE China, in W Manchuria, created from portions of the provinces of Heilungkiang and Kirin. In 1949 it was incorporated into the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region of the Chinese People's Republic.

Hsining (shē'ning'). See **Sining.**

Hsin Kao Shan (shin' gou' shän'). Chinese name of **Morrison, Mount,** in Formosa.

Hsinking (shin'jing'). See **Changchun.**

Hsin-tien (shin'dyen'). Third major stage in Chinese prehistoric pottery, named from the type site in the Tao River valley in Kansu.

Hsiung-nu (shyung'nö'). Nomadic people once in control of the steppe region of Mongolia, who frequently harassed N China at the time of the building of the Great Wall. They are often mentioned in Chinese annals of the 2nd century B.C.

Hsüan-tsang (shwän'dzäng'). [Also: **Hiouentang, Hiouen-Tsang, Hüan Chwang, Yüan Chwang, Yüan Tsang.**] b. in the district of Keushi, near Loyang, Honan, China, sometime between 600 and 605; d. at a convent at Changan (now Sian), China, 664. Chinese Buddhist monk, scholar, and traveler. In 629 he undertook the dangerous journey to India in order to secure Indian religious books and to visit sacred places. He managed in some way to elude the drastic regulations against crossing the frontier, and finally reached Peshawar. He visited the most important Buddhist shrines, learned Sanskrit, studied Buddhist philosophy, and collected some 150 relics associated with Buddha, and 657 sacred books. After living and traveling in India for several years he went on to Assam and then made his way to Kabul, by way of the Pamirs and Kashgar, Khotan, and the region of the Lob Nor. He returned to China in 645, and was welcomed as a hero both by the people and by the emperor T'ai-Tsung, at whose request he wrote an account of his travels. He also translated into Chinese the books he had collected during his stay in India. Shortly before his death (which makes one think of the death of Bede), he requested one of his disciples to compile a list of the good deeds he had done, the good books that he had translated, the pictures that he caused to be painted, the charity he had dispensed, and the animals whose lives he had saved.

Hsüan-t'ung (shwän'tùng'). Reign title of **Pu-yi.**

Hsü Shih-chang (shü' shē'chäng'). b. at Tientsin, China, 1858; d. 1939. President (1918–22) of China.

Huacho (wä'chō). Town in W Peru, in Lima department ab. 82 mi. by road NW of Lima: cotton, sugar, and allied industries. 13,320 (1940).

Huai (hwī). See **Hwai Ho.**

Huailas or **Huaylas** (wī'läs). See under **Ancash.**

Huaina Capac (wī'nä kä'päk). [Also, **Huayna Ccapac.**] b. at Tumibamba, in what is now Ecuador, c1450; d. in November, 1525. Eleventh Inca ruler of Peru. Some accounts have it that he had ruled 42 years at the time of his death; Balboa says 33 years. He completed the conquests of his father, Tupac Yupanqui, penetrating far south into Chile and subduing the province of Quito, where he fought a memorable battle. During his reign the Inca empire attained its greatest splendor and extent (c400 by 3,000 mi.; its capital was Cusco). At his death it was divided between his two sons, Huáscar and Atahualpa, the former getting the older domains, the latter, son of a princess of Quito, obtaining the newly conquered province.

Huallaga (wä.yä'gä). River in N central Peru which flows N to the Marañon River. Length, ab. 700 mi.

Hualpa (wäl'pä), **Inti Cusi.** See **Huáscar.**

Huamanga (wä.mäng'gä). Former name of **Ayacucho,** city.

Huambo (wäm'bō). See **Nova Lisboa.**

Huambo (hwäm'bō) or **Huamba** (hwäm'bä). See **Wambu.**

Huana (hwä'nä). [Also: **Bahuana**; French, **Houana, Bahouana.**] Bantu-speaking people of C Africa, inhabiting the region along the Kwilu River in Kasai province, SW Belgian Congo. The Huana were formerly ruled by a single chief, whose authority is still recognized among the Wangana, or Huana proper, in the N. Other northern Huana are subject to the Yanzi people, while the southern Huana, known as Honi, are ruled by numerous village chiefs. They have matrilineal descent, although marriage is patrilocal. They practice agriculture, and their principal foods are cassava and maize.

Huancas (wäng'käs). Extinct tribe of Peruvian Indians which inhabited a portion of what is now the department of Junín. They are now merged in the population of Peru.

Huancavelica (wäng"kä.bā.lē'kä). Department in S central Peru. It is highly mountainous and has mineral resources; silver and lead are produced. In the valleys, cereals and potatoes are cultivated. Capital, Huancavelica; area, ab. 8,300 sq. mi.; pop. 316,962 (est. 1950).

Huancavelica. Town in SW Peru, capital of Huancavelica department, ab. 160 mi. SE of Lima, at an elevation of ab. 12,400 ft. It was formerly one of the richest cities in Peru, and was noted for its quicksilver mines, now abandoned. 8,139 (1940).

Huancavilca (wäng.kä.BĒl'kä). [Also, **Huancavillca.**] Extinct tribe of Indians which inhabited the main portion of what is now the province of Guayas in W Ecuador. Their economy was based on agriculture (maize) and fishing. They are now merged into the general population of the Guayaquil valley.

Huancayo (wäng.kä'yō). City in S central Peru, capital of Junín department, in the valley of the Mantaro, ab. 10,700 ft. above the sea: center of an important highland farming area producing wheat, barley, and dairy products; food-processing and other industries. 28,679 (1940).

Huancayo. Series of rock-shelter sites near the Mantaro River in Peru where archaeologists have unearthed evidence of one of the earliest cultures in Peru (one that was pre-agricultural, with an economy based on hunting).

Huandoy (wän.doi'). Mountain in W Peru. 21,088 ft.

Huang Fu (hwäng' fö'). b. at Hangchow, Chekiang, China, 1883; d. 1935. Chinese politician. He served as premier (1927), foreign minister (1933–35), and chairman (1933–35) of the Peiping Political Council, which negotiated (1933) the unpopular Tangku truce with the Japanese.

Huangho (hwäng'hō'). See **Hwang Ho.**

Huang-pu (hwäng'pö'). See **Whampoa.**

Huang-ti (hwäng' dē'). [Eng. trans., *"Yellow Emperor."*] Third of the first three legendary emperors of prehistoric China. To him were attributed many fundamental inventions of civilization such as bricks and musical instruments. Traditionally he was the first organizer and uniter of the Chinese people, and his wife was the first to domesticate silkworms.

Huang Yen-p'ei (hwäng' yen'pā'). b. at Shanghai, China, 1879—. Chinese educational reformer and liberal leader. He visited (1915) America to study industrial conditions, and established (1918) in China the National Association for Vocational Education. He participated in founding (1941) the so-called Federation of Democratic Parties. He became (1949) minister of light industries and was one of the four vice-premiers of the state administrative council in the Peiping government.

Huanta (wän'tä). Town in SW Peru, in Ayacucho department, ab. 200 mi. SE of Lima. 4,874 (1940).

Huánuco (wä'nō.kō). [Also, **Guánuco.**] Department in C Peru, comprising part of the upper valley of the Huallaga River with the adjacent mountains. The mountains are rich in minerals, and the valleys near the Huallaga are covered with forest. Huánuco corresponds to an Inca province or region of the same name. It was settled by Gomez de Alvarado in 1539. Capital, Huánuco; area, 15,430 sq. mi.; pop. 325,871 (est. 1950).

Huánuco. [Also, **Guánuco.**] City in C Peru, capital of Huánuco department, near the Huallaga River, ab. 170 mi. NE of Lima. Founded in 1542. Elevation, ab. 6,273 ft.; pop. 12,877 (1940).

Huánuco Viejo (wä'nō.kō BYE'HŌ). Indian ruins in S Peru. There is some difference of opinion concerning their origin, some archaeologists assigning the buildings to a period prior to the Incas. The place was settled by the Spaniards in 1539, but abandoned soon after for the present capital. Silver mines in the vicinity were worked in the 18th century.

Huaqui (wä'kē). [Modern spelling, **Guaqui.**] Place on the Desaguadero River, Bolivia. It is notable for the battle of June 20, 1811, in which the Spanish forces under Goyeneche defeated the patriots of Buenos Aires and Upper Peru under Castelli.

Huarás (wä.räs'). [Also, **Huaraz.**] City in W Peru, capital of Ancash department, on the Santa River, ab. 200 mi. NW of Lima, at an elevation of ab. 9,930 ft. 12,099 (1940).

Huarina (wä.rē'nä). Plain at the SE extremity of Lake Titicaca, Bolivia. It gave its name to the battle of Oct. 20, 1547, in which Gonzalo Pizarro and his lieutenant Carvajal defeated Diego Centeno.

Huart (ü.är), **Clément Imbault.** b. at Paris, 1854; d. there, 1926. French Orientalist. He served (1898 *et seq.*) as professor at the École des Langues Orientales. Author of *Grammaire élémentaire de la langue persane* (Elementary Grammar of the Persian Language, 1899) and *Histoire des Arabes* (History of the Arabs, 1912–13).

Huáscar (wäs'kär). [Also, **Inti Cusi Hualpa.**] b. c1495 or 1500; drowned at Andamarca, Peru, in January, 1533. Inca chief. At the death (November, 1525) of his father, Huaina Capac, the empire was divided between Huáscar and his younger brother, Atahualpa. Huáscar had the southern and larger part, with his capital at Cusco. War broke out between the two, and Huáscar was eventually defeated and captured (1532). After Atahualpa was seized by Pizarro he feared that the Spaniards would interfere in favor of his brother, and by his secret orders Huáscar was drowned

Huascarán (wäs.kä.rän'). [Also: **Huascán** (wäs.kän'); Spanish, **Nevado de Huascarán.**] Mountain in W Peru, in the department of Ancash: highest peak in Peru. Ascended (1908) by Miss Annie S. Peck. 22,205 ft.

Huastec (wäs'tek). [Also: **Huastecas** (wäs.tā'käs), **Huaxtecos** (wäs.tā'kōs), **Guatescos.**] Former Indian tribe in Tamaulipas and Veracruz, Mexico. Though linguistically and physically related to the Maya of Yucatán, they appear to have had little or no direct cultural contact. They survive to the present as a Christianized population.

Huastec. Language of the Huastec Indians, belonging to the Mayan linguistic stock.

Huayna Ccapac (wī'nä kä'päk). See **Huaina Capac.**

Hubay (hö'boi), **Jenő.** [Known as **Hubay von Szalatna**; original name, **Eugen Huber.**] b. at Budapest, Hungary, Sept. 14, 1858; d. 1937. Hungarian violin virtuoso and composer. He was long associated with David Popper, cellist, and with him organized a string quartet at Budapest. Among his compositions is the opera *Der Geigenmacher von Cremona* (1894); he also composed symphonic works, violin concertos, choral pieces, and songs.

Hubbard (hub'ard). Village in NE Ohio, in Trumbull County: manufactures steel products. 4,560 (1950).

Hubbard, Bernard Rosecrans. b. at San Francisco, Calif., Nov. 24, 1888—. American Roman Catholic priest, scientist, and explorer. He has studied and made valuable contributions to almost a dozen different branches of science, including volcanology (Aniakchak Volcano, 1931–32), glacier geology (Alaska peninsula and southeastern Alaska), meteorology and oceanography (Arctic Ocean north of Alaska, and Bering Sea islands), ethnology (tracing primitive Asiatic migration to North America), anthropology (locating buried village sites of prehistoric man), ichthyology (studies of salmon runs bound for the Bering Sea), and paleontology (discovering fossil marine life in Katmai).

Hubbard, Elbert (Green). b. at Bloomington, Ill., June 19, 1856; d. in the sinking of the *Lusitania*, May 7, 1915. American writer, editor, publisher, and lecturer. In his early years Hubbard worked as a newspaperman at Chicago, in the promotion and advertising office of a factory at Buffalo, N.Y., and for the Arena Publishing Company, at Boston. In 1895 he published the first of his monthly pamphlets, *Little Journeys.* In the same year he founded at East Aurora, N.Y., the Roycroft publishing shop and issued the first volume of *The Philistine.* In 1908 another Hubbard periodical, *The Fra*, made its appearance. His books include three novels, *One Day: A Tale of the Prairies* (1893), *Forbes of Harvard* (1894), and *No Enemy (But Himself)* (1894), the well-known *A Message to Garcia* (1899), and a posthumously published booklet, *Loyalty in Business* (1921), a collection of efficiency maxims.

Hubbard, Frank McKinney. [Called **"Kin" Hubbard.**] b. at Bellefontaine, Ohio, Sept. 1, 1868; d. Dec. 26, 1930. American caricaturist and humorist, creator of the character Abe Martin. He joined (1891) the Indianapolis *News* as police reporter and artist. He was later employed by the Cincinnati *Commercial Tribune* and the Mansfield (Ohio) *News*, returning (1901) to the Indianapolis *News.* The editor of the *News*, impressed by Hubbard's sketches of rustic characters during a 1904 campaign trip, persuaded him to do a series, the first of which appeared on Dec. 31, 1904. The drawings and sayings of the character Abe Martin were soon syndicated and also appeared frequently in book form, the first being *Abe Martin, Brown County, Indiana* (1906) and the last *Abe Martin's Town Pump* (1929). A weekly essay, "Short Furrows," was also syndicated.

Hubbard, Gardiner Greene. b. at Boston, Aug. 25, 1822; d. at Washington, D.C., Dec. 11, 1897. American lawyer, promoter of the telephone industry, and founder of the National Geographic Society. Active also in the movement for the education of the deaf, he took a leading part in organizing (1867) the Clarke Institution for Deaf Mutes (later the Clarke School for the Deaf) at Northampton, Mass., and served (1867–77) as its president. He participated in the early business promotion of the telephone; in 1877 he became Alexander Graham Bell's father-in-law. With Bell he founded (1883) the periodical *Science;* he also founded and was first president (1888–97) of the National Geographic Society. Hubbard Memorial Hall at Washington, D.C., was named (1902) in his honor.

Hubbard, Henry Vincent. b. at Taunton, Mass., Aug. 22, 1875—. American landscape architect and city planner. He was graduated from Harvard, where he taught landscape architecture and regional planning from 1906 to 1941. He was also a practicing landscape architect and town planner (1906 *et seq.*) with offices at Boston and Brookline, Mass. Among his works are *Introduction to the Study of Landscape Design* (with Theodora Kimball, 1917; revised ed., 1929) and *Our Cities Today and Tomorrow* (with T. K. Hubbard, 1929).

Hubbard, Mother. See **Mother Hubbard.**

Hubbard, William. b. in England, c1621; d. at Ipswich, Mass., Sept. 14, 1704. American historian and Congregational clergyman. He wrote *History of New England* (published 1815), and *Narrative of the Troubles with the Indians in New England* (1677).

Hubbard Glacier. Ice mass flowing into Yakutat Bay, Alaska. It extends to the sea, where it presents a tidal cliff almost 5 mi. long and from 250 to 300 ft. in height. The glacier was discovered in 1890. Only its lower portion has been explored. Length, ab. 50 mi.

Hubbardton (hub'ard.tən). Town in W Vermont, in Rutland County, ab. 14 mi. NW of Rutland. Here on July 7, 1777, British troops defeated an American force under Colonel Seth Warner. 332 (1950).

Hubbell (hub'el), **Carl Owen.** b. at Carthage, Mo., 1903—. American baseball player. A left-handed pitcher, he retired in 1943, having won 253 games, and since 1943

he has been director of the New York Giants' farm system.

Hubbell, Henry Salem. b. at Paola, Kan., Dec. 25, 1870; d. Jan. 9, 1949. American painter, director (1918–21) of the school of painting and decoration, Carnegie Institute of Technology.

Hubble (hub'l), **Edwin Powell.** b. at Marshfield, Mo., Nov. 20, 1889—. American astronomer, noted for his investigations of nebulae. Attended (1910–13) Oxford as Rhodes scholar and received (1912) B.A. in jurisprudence; astronomer (1919 *et seq.*) at Mount Wilson Observatory, Pasadena, Calif. Author of *The Realm of Nebulae* (1936) and *The Observational Approach to Cosmology* (1937).

Huber (hō'bėr), **Eugen.** Original name of **Hubay, Jenő.**

Huber (ü.ber), **François.** b. at Geneva, Switzerland, July 2, 1750; d. near Geneva, Dec. 21, 1831. Swiss naturalist, best known for his observations on the honeybee. He was the author of *Nouvelles observations sur les abeilles* (1792) and *Mémoire sur l'influence de l'air et des diverses substances gazeuses dans la germination des différentes plantes* (1801). He lost his eyesight early in life, and conducted his scientific work thereafter with the aid of his wife.

Huber (hū'bėr), **Gotthelf Carl.** b. at Hubli, India, Aug. 30, 1865; d. Dec. 26, 1934. American anatomist. He was professor (1903 *et seq.*) of histology and embryology, professor (1914 *et seq.*) and director of the anatomical laboratories, and dean (1927) of the graduate school at the University of Michigan. Editor (1901–20) of the *American Journal of Anatomy;* managing editor (1909–20) of the *Anatomical Record.*

Huber (hō'bėr), **Hans.** b. at Schönenwend, Switzerland, June 28, 1852; d. at Basel, Switzerland, Dec. 25, 1921. Swiss composer. He was director (1896 *et seq.*) of the Basel Music School. Among his compositions are the orchestral works *Böcklin* (Opus 118), *Ländliche,* and *Frühlings-Symphonie* (1920), and the operas *Frutta di Mare* (1918) and *Die Schöne Belinde* (1916).

Huber, Johannes. b. at Munich, Germany, Aug. 18, 1830; d. there, March 20, 1879. German philosophical writer and Roman Catholic theologian, professor of philosophy at Munich (1855 *et seq.*).

Huber, Johann Rudolf. b. at Basel, Switzerland, 1668; d. 1748. Swiss historical painter, sometimes called "the Tintoretto of Switzerland."

Huber, Ludwig Ferdinand. b. at Paris, 1764; d. at Ulm, Germany, 1804. German writer and public official, sometime friend of Schiller and Körner, and later of Georg Forster, whose widow he married. After holding various offices under the Saxon government he became (1798) editor of Cotta's *Allgemeine Zeitung.* Much that bears his name was actually written by his wife, Therese Huber.

Huber, Max. b. 1874—. Swiss jurist. He was a judge of the Permanent Court of International Justice (1921–30), president of the court (1925–28), and its vice-president (1928–30). He was president of the International Red Cross Committee from 1928 to 1944.

Huber, Therese. [Maiden name, **Heyne.**] b. at Göttingen, Prussia, Germany, May 7, 1764; d. at Augsburg, Bavaria, Germany, June 15, 1829. German author; daughter of C. G. Heyne, wife first of Georg Forster, and after his death of L. F. Huber. With Huber she edited Cotta's *Allgemeine Zeitung* and later (1817–24) was sole editor of the *Morgenblatt* at Stuttgart. She was thus the first woman editor of a newspaper in Germany. Her *Erzählungen* were published 1830–33.

Hubermann (hō'bėr.män), **Bronislaw.** b. at Częstochowa, Poland, Dec. 19, 1882; d. at Nant sur Corsier, Switzerland, June 16, 1947. Polish violinist and conductor. He founded (1936) the Palestine Symphony Orchestra, and toured in Austria, Italy, Germany, Russia, the U.S., and England.

Hubert (hū'bėrt; French, ü.ber), Saint. b. c656; d. 727. Bishop of Liége and Maastricht, the patron saint of hunters. On the death of his wife he became a hermit, and was elected bishop of Liége in 722.

Hubert (hū'bėrt). Character in Shakespeare's *King John,* based on Hubert de Burgh.

Hubert de Burgh (dę bėrg). See **Burgh, Hubert de.**

Huberti (ü.ber.tē), **Gustave Léon.** b. 1843; d. c1911. Belgian composer. Among his compositions are cantatas, songs, and a symphony.

Hubert Stanley (hū'bėrt stan'li), **Sir.** See **Stanley, Sir Hubert.**

Hubertusburg (hö.ber'tùs.bùrk). Castle in SE Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Saxony, Russian Zone, near Wermsdorf, ab. 25 mi. E of Leipzig. The peace of Hubertusburg was concluded (Feb. 15, 1763) here between Prussia, Austria, and Saxony, ending the Seven Years' War.

Hubli (hùb'li). City in Dharwar district, Bombay, SW Union of India, ab. 300 mi. SE of Bombay: cotton trade; railway workshops, cotton mills, metalworking; transport center. 95,512 (1941).

Hübner (hüb'nėr), **Emil.** b. 1834; d. at Berlin, Feb. 21, 1901. German philologist; son of Julius Hübner. He became professor of classical philology at the University of Berlin in 1870, and was editor of the periodical *Hermes* (1866–81), and of the *Archäologische Zeitung* (1868–73).

Hübner, Count **Joseph Alexander von.** b. at Vienna, Nov. 26, 1811; d. July 30, 1892. Austrian diplomat. He was minister at Paris (1849–50) and ambassador at Rome (1865–67). He published *Sixtus V* (1871).

Hübner, Julius. [Full name, **Rudolf Julius Benno Hübner.**] b. at Oels (Oleśnica), then in Prussian Silesia, Jan. 27, 1806; d. at Loschwitz, near Dresden, Germany, Nov. 7, 1882. German historical painter, professor of painting, and director of the Dresden Art Gallery. He studied at Düsseldorf, and at the Berlin Academy under Johann Schadow, whose portrait he painted (Düsseldorf Gallery). Some of his works are *Boaz and Ruth, Roland Freeing Princess Isabella, Ruth and Naomi, Samson Breaking the Columns, Job and his Friends, Cupid in Winter, Christ and the Evangelists, The Golden Age,* and *Felicity and Sleep.* He settled (1839) at Dresden, after painting at Düsseldorf, was made professor at the Academy of Arts in 1841, and director of the Royal Art Gallery in 1871.

Hübner, Karl Wilhelm. b. at Königsberg, in East Prussia, June 14, 1814; d. at Düsseldorf, Germany, Dec. 5, 1879. German genre painter.

Hübsch Martin (hüpsh mär'tēn). See **Schongauer, Martin.**

Huc (ük), **Évariste Régis.** b. at Toulouse, France, Aug. 1, 1813; d. at Paris, March 26, 1860. French Roman Catholic missionary and traveler in the Chinese Empire. He published *Souvenirs d'un voyage dans la Tartarie, le Thibet, et la Chine* (1850), *L'Empire chinois* (1854), and *Le Christianisme en Chine* (1857).

Huc, Philippe. Original name of **Derème, Tristan.**

Hucbald (huk'bôld). [Also: **Hubald, Hugbaldus, Ubaldus, Ugubaldus.**] b. c840; d. c930. Benedictine monk and writer on music. After entering the monastery of St.-Armand-sur-l'Elmon, near Tournai, he later studied at the abbey of St.-Germain d'Auxerre and taught at the abbey of St. Bertin (883). He experimented with various musical notations and laid the groundwork for polyphony in church music.

Huch (hōch), **Friedrich.** b. at Brunswick, Germany, 1873; d. at Munich, Germany, 1913. German novelist; cousin of Ricarda Huch and Rudolf Huch, and grandson of Friedrich Gerstäcker. His novels include *Peter Michel* (1901), *Die Geschwister* (1903), *Mao* (1907), *Pitt und Fox* (1909), and *Enzio* (1911).

Huch, Ricarda. b. at Brunswick, Germany, July 18, 1864; d. at Frankfort on the Main, Germany, Nov. 17, 1947. German author; sister of Rudolf Huch and cousin of Friedrich Hoch. One of the outstanding women in German literary history, she wrote novels, short stories, and authoritative critical and historical works. She was one of the first German women to take the Ph.D. in Switzerland (at that time German universities were still closed to women). At Zurich she fell under the spell of Keller and C. F. Meyer, as is evidenced by her monograph on the former (1904), and by her short stories (*Erzählungen,* 1919) and lyric poems (*Gedichte,* 1894). Her novels include *Erinnerungen von Ludolf Ursleu dem Jüngeren* (1892), *Aus der Triumphgasse* (1902), *Vita somnium breve* (1903), *Von den Königen und der Krone* (1904), *Die Geschichten von Garibaldi* (1906–07), and *Der grosse Krieg in Deutschland* (1912–14). She wrote what are generally considered to be among the best works on German ro-

manticism (*Die Blütezeit der Romantik*, 1899; *Ausbreitung und Verfall der Romantik*, 1902), and expressed herself on socio-political matters (*Der letzte Sommer*, 1910; *Michael Bakunin und die Anarchie*, 1923), and on religious faith (*Luthers Glaube*, 1915; *Der Sinn der Heiligen Schrift*, 1919; *Das Zeitalter der Glaubensspaltung*, 1937).

Huch, Rudolf. b. at Porto Alegre, Brazil, Feb. 28, 1862—. German novelist; brother of Ricarda Huch and cousin of Friedrich Huch. He passed his earliest childhood in South America, but after the family returned to Brunswick, he spent the rest of his life in small German towns as a civil servant and lawyer His first publication was the essay *Mehr Goethe* (1899), in which he attacked the fads and fashions of contemporary literature. Among his more than 30 novels, the picaresque *Wilhelm Brinkmeyers Abenteuer* (1911) is generally considered to be the best.

Huchow or Hu-chau (hō'chou'; Chinese, hö'jō'). See **Wuhing.**

Hucicolhuacán (ö.sē.kōl.wä.kän'). See under **Culiacán.**

Huckel (huk'ẹl), **Oliver.** b. at Philadelphia, Jan. 11, 1864; d. Feb. 3, 1940. American Congregational minister and Wagnerian scholar. Author of *Wagner's Parsifal* (1903), *Wagner's Rheingold* (1907), *Wagner's Siegfried* (1910), *Wagner's Meistersinger* (1912), *Through England with Tennyson* (1913), *The Secret of the East* (1924), and *The New Day* (1930).

Hückelhoven (hük'ẹl.hō.fẹn). Town and commune in W Germany, in the *Land* (state) of North Rhine-Westphalia, British Zone, formerly in the Rhine Province, Prussia, ab. 7 mi. W of Cologne: textile and garment industries; agricultural trade. 16,207 (1950).

Hückeswagen (hük'ẹs.vä.gẹn). Town in W Germany, in the *Land* (state) of North Rhine-Westphalia, British Zone, formerly in the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated on the Wupper River ab. 27 mi. E of Düsseldorf: metallurgical, tool, and machine factories; cloth manufactures. The Bevertal Dam is in the vicinity. 13,512 (1950).

Huckleberry Finn (huk'l.ber.i fin'), **The Adventures of.** Novel by Samuel Langhorne Clemens written under the pseudonym Mark Twain, published in 1884 as a sequel to *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*, and generally considered the author's masterpiece. In the company of Jim, a runaway slave, Huck, who tells the story, travels down the Mississippi on a raft and becomes involved with two sly adventurers who sell the Negro back into slavery. The rescue of Jim is accomplished with the aid of Tom Sawyer, who is wounded in the attempt. Huck comes into a fortune, but turns down the comforts of a sheltered life in favor of freedom. In addition to its comic richness, the work is valuable for its presentation of frontier life along the Mississippi.

Hucknall (huk'nạl). [Also, **Hucknall Torkard** (tôr'-kạrd).] Urban district in C England, in Nottinghamshire, ab. 8 mi. NW of Nottingham, ab. 132 mi. N of London by rail: coal mining, hosiery mills. The body of the poet Byron is buried in a church here. 23,213 (1951).

Huddersfield (hud'ẹrz.fēld). County borough and manufacturing town in N central England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, situated on the river Colne ab. 15 mi. SW of Leeds, ab. 191 mi. N of London by rail. A textile center producing rayons, cottons, and woolens, it is especially noted for fancy woolens and pattern designing. Other manufactures include textile machinery, chemicals and dyes, motorcars, heavy iron and steel goods, and brass. Coal is mined in the vicinity. Huddersfield has canal connections with Manchester. 129,021 (1951).

Huddleston (hud'l.stọn), **Sisley.** b. at Barrow in Furness, England, May 28, 1883; d. 1952. English writer and journalist. He was Paris correspondent of the London *Times* and subsequently European correspondent of the *Christian Science Monitor*. Author of *Peace-Making in Paris* (1919), *France and the French* (1925), *In and About Paris* (1927), *Europe in Zigzags* (1929), *Le Livre de St. Pierre* (1941), and *Le Mythe de la Liberté* (1943).

Hude (hö'dẹ). Village and commune in NW Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Lower Saxony, British Zone, formerly in the state of Oldenburg, ab. 7 mi. E of Oldenburg: agricultural commune; ruins of a 13th-century Cistercian abbey, destroyed in 1538. Pop. of commune, 10,275 (1947).

Hudeide (hö.dā'dẹ). See **Hodeida.**

Hudibras (hū'di.bras). Satirical poem in nine cantos by Samuel Butler, directed against the Puritans, published in three parts (1663–78); so called from the name of its hero, who is a Presbyterian country justice. Accompanied by a clerk, Ralpho, one of the Independents, he ranges the country after the manner of Don Quixote, with zealous ignorance endeavoring to correct abuses and repress superstition.

Hudibras, Sir. A rash and melancholy man, the lover of Elissa, in Spenser's *Faerie Queene*.

Hudleston (hud'l.stọn), **Wilfred Hudleston.** b. at York, England, June 2, 1828; d. near Wareham, Dorsetshire, England, Jan. 29, 1909. English geologist.

Hudson (hud'sọn). [Former names: **Howes Mills, Mills, Feltonville.**] Town in NE Massachusetts, in Middlesex County, ab. 26 mi. NW of Boston: manufactures shoes, leather, rubber goods, and machine tools. 8,211 (1950).

Hudson. Manufacturing city in S Michigan, in Lenawee County, ab. 65 mi. SW of Detroit. 2,773 (1950).

Hudson. [Former names, **Nottingham, Nottingham West.**] Town in S New Hampshire, in Hillsboro County: suburb of Nashua. 4,183 (1950).

Hudson. City in E New York, county seat of Columbia County, on the E bank of the Hudson River ab. 28 mi. S of Albany: manufactures knit goods, matches, furniture, machinery, cement, and clothing. It was named for Henry Hudson. 11,629 (1950).

Hudson. City in N Wisconsin, county seat of St. Croix County: wheat-trading center. 3,435 (1950).

Hudson, George. [Called **"the Railway King."**] b. at York, England, 1800; d. at London, Dec. 14, 1871. English speculator.

Hudson, Henry. [Often, incorrectly, **Hendrick Hudson.**] d. after June 23, 1611. English navigator and explorer, noted for his voyages in the *Hopewell*, *Half Moon*, and *Discovery*, and for whom are named Hudson Bay and the Hudson River. As master of an expedition for the English Muscovy Company in quest of a northeast passage to the Orient, he made his first voyage in the *Hopewell* in 1607, leaving Gravesend on May 1, going to Greenland and Spitsbergen, proceeding as far north as Hakluyt's headland, and returning to England on Sept. 15, 1607. He made his second voyage in the same vessel and under the same auspices, leaving the Thames on April 22, 1608. Searching for a passage between Spitsbergen and Novaya Zemlya, or for a strait leading to the Kara Sea, he reached the Lofoten Islands and rounded the North Cape; upon reaching Novaya Zemlya he discovered that the ice pack blocked the passage between it and Spitsbergen. He and his crew stayed in the area for ten weeks, but vanishing supplies and the disappointing results of local explorations compelled the *Hopewell* to turn back. It reached Gravesend on August 26. On Jan. 8, 1609, Hudson signed a contract with the Amsterdam Chamber of the Dutch East India Company in which he agreed to search for a northeastern passage to the north of Novaya Zemlya. He set out from Amsterdam on April 4, 1609, carrying a crew of 18 aboard the *Half Moon*. Proceeding toward Novaya Zemlya, he again found his way blocked by the ice pack. The harsh weather caused a near-mutiny; to appease his crew, Hudson disobeyed the instructions of his sponsors and made for America. After a rough crossing, he approached Newfoundland, made repairs off the coast of Maine, and sailed to Delaware Bay. In search of a northwestern passage, he proceeded for a time up the Delaware River, turned back and went up the New Jersey coast, and then anchored in Lower New York Bay. Thence he sailed up the Hudson River, going as far as Albany with the *Half Moon*. It is possible that some of his crew, using a small boat, went as far north as Troy. The *Half Moon* returned to Dartmouth, England, on Nov. 7, 1609. Thereafter Hudson was compelled to remain in England and restrict his services to the English government. His fourth voyage, made under the auspices of English investors, was made in the *Discovery*, which left London on April 17, 1610. On August 3 he sighted Hudson Bay, which he explored for some weeks afterward. The *Discovery* was taken ashore (Nov. 1, 1610) and a few days later Hudson and his crew were frozen in. The unruliness which had appeared among the crew soon after the vessel left London now threatened to break out into mutiny as food supplies all but disappeared. On June 23, 1611, after

the *Discovery* had proceeded to James Bay, Hudson and his son, John, were seized by conspirators among the crew and set adrift with seven others in a small boat without food or supplies. It is certain that all of them died as a result. At the time that Hudson became a victim of treachery, he was still in search of the Northwest Passage. On Sept. 6, 1611, the remnant of the crew brought the *Discovery* into Berehaven in Bantry Bay, Ireland.

Hudson, Henry Norman. b. at Cornwall, Vt., Jan. 28, 1814; d. at Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 16, 1886. American Shakespearian scholar and Episcopal clergyman. He published *Lectures on Shakespeare* (1848), *Shakespeare: his Life, Art, and Characters* (1872), *Studies in Wordsworth* (1874), and *Essays on Education* (1883). He edited Shakespeare's works (11 vols.) in 1851–56 and again (20 vols.) in 1880–81.

Hudson, Jeffery. b. at Oakham, Rutlandshire, England, 1619; d. 1682. English dwarf. He was but 18 or 20 inches high till he was about 30 years of age, when he grew to the height of 3 feet 9 inches. He made his first appearance served up in a pie at the table of the Duke of Buckingham. After the marriage of Charles I he was a page in the service of the queen. He was a captain in the royal army at the beginning of the English Civil War. Sir Walter Scott introduces him in *Peveril of the Peak*. He was finally arrested in 1682 upon some suspicion connected with the Popish Plot, and confined in the Gatehouse prison. He was released, and did not die there as Scott and others state.

Hudson, Manley Ottmer. b. at St. Peters, Mo., May 19, 1886—. American jurist and educator. Professor of law at University of Missouri (1910–19) and Harvard (1919–23), and professor of international law (1923 *et seq.*) at Harvard Law School, he was a member (1918–19) of the American commission at the Paris peace conference, a member (1919 *et seq.*) of the legal section of the League of Nations Secretariat, and a judge (1936–46) of the Permanent Court of International Justice. Author of *The Permanent Court of International Justice and the Question of American Participation* (1925), *Current International Coöperation* (1927), *Progress in International Organization* (1931), *By Pacific Means* (1935), *International Tribunals* (1944), and other books.

Hudson, Mary Clemmer Ames. See **Clemmer, Mary.**

Hudson, Robert. Pseudonym of **Mantell, Robert Bruce.**

Hudson, Robert Spear. b. 1886—. British politician. He was a member (1924–29, 1931 *et seq.*) of Parliament, parliamentary secretary (1931–35) to the ministry of labor, minister (1935–36) of pensions, secretary (1937–40) in the department of overseas trade, and minister of shipping (1940) and agriculture and fisheries (1940–45).

Hudson, Stephen. [Pseudonym of **Sydney Schiff.**] d. 1944. English novelist, friend of Marcel Proust. His works include *Concessions* (1913), *Richard Kurt* (1919), *Elinor Colhouse* (1921), *Prince Hempseed* (1923), dedicated to Marcel Proust, *Tony* (1924), *Myrtle* (1925), *Richard, Myrtle, and I* (1926), *A True Story* (1930), and *The Other Side* (1937), psychological novels; and of *War-Time Silhouettes* (1916) and *Celeste and Other Sketches* (1930), short stories and character sketches. He also translated *In Sight of Chaos* (1923) from the German of Hermann Hesse. He was a friend of Katherine Mansfield, whose many letters to him are in her *Letters* (1928).

Hudson, W. H. [Full name, **William Henry Hudson.**] b. at Quilmes, near Buenos Aires, Aug. 4, 1841; d. at London, Aug. 18, 1922. English naturalist and author. Born of American parents, he lived in Argentina until 1870 and then went to England, where he was naturalized in 1900. He is remembered for *Green Mansions* (1904), a combination of nature-essay, novel, and fantasy. Author of *The Purple Land that England Lost* (1885), *A Crystal Age* (1887), *Argentine Ornithology* (1888–89, with P. L. Schlater), *The Naturalist in La Plata* (1892), *Birds in a Village* (1893), *British Birds* (1895), *Birds in London* (1898), *Nature in Downland* (1901), *Birds and Man* (1901), *Hampshire Days* (1903), *A Little Boy Lost* (1905), *Land's End* (1908), *South American Sketches* and *Afoot in England* (both 1909), *A Shepherd's Life* (1910), *Adventures Among Birds* (1913), *Far Away and Long Ago—A Story of My Early Life* (1918), *Birds in Town and Village* (1919), *A Hind in Richmond Park* (1922), and many others. He wrote many essays and papers for the London Society for the Protection of Birds. A bird sanctuary, designed by the sculptor Jacob Epstein, was erected (1925) in his honor in Kensington Gardens, a part of Hyde Park, London.

Hudson, William. b. at Kendal, England, c1730; d. at London, May 23, 1793. English botanist. He was the author of *Flora Anglica* (1762), which applied Linnaean principles to English botany. A North American genus of the family Cistaceae was named Hudsonia by Linnaeus.

Hudson, William Henry. b. at London, May 2, 1862; d. Aug. 12, 1918. English author, critic, and educator. Among his works are *Introduction to the Philosophy of Herbert Spencer* (1894), *Studies in Interpretation* (1896), *The Study of English Literature* (1898), *Rousseau and Naturalism in Life and Thought* (1903), and *The Story of the Renaissance* (1912).

Hudson Bay. Large sea in N North America, enclosed by Canada on the E, S, and W, and partly enclosed by Southampton Island on the N. It communicates with the Atlantic Ocean through Hudson Strait. The chief rivers entering it are the Churchill and the Nelson. It was discovered by Henry Hudson in 1610. Hudson Bay is a relatively shallow sea; its average depth is ab. 450 ft., and the greatest known depth ab. 800 ft. Length, ab. 850 mi.; greatest width, ab. 600 mi.; area, ab. 472,000 sq. mi.

Hudson Bay Company. See **Hudson's Bay Company.**

Hudson Bay Territory. [Also, **Rupert's Land.**] Territory watered by the streams flowing into Hudson Bay, granted to the Hudson's Bay Company in 1670. It was incorporated into the Dominion of Canada in 1869.

Hudson Falls. Village in E New York, county seat of Washington County, on the E bank of the Hudson River: manufactures paper. 7,236 (1950).

Hudson-Fulton Celebration (-fůl'tọn). Celebration held in New York from Sept. 25 to Oct. 9, 1909, to commemorate the 300th anniversary of the exploration of the Hudson River by Henry Hudson in the *Half Moon* in 1609, and the 100th anniversary of the successful application of steam to navigation on the same river by Robert Fulton in the *Clermont* in 1807.

Hudson River. River in E New York, rising in the Adirondacks in Essex County, flowing generally S, forming (for ab. 20 mi.) part of the New York-New Jersey boundary, and entering Upper New York Bay. It is celebrated for its picturesque scenery, especially in its course through the Highlands and past the Palisades. In its lowest course it is also called the North River. The Mohawk is its chief tributary. It was discovered in 1609 by Henry Hudson. Length, ab. 306 mi.; navigable to Troy, ab. 151 mi.

Hudson River Bracketed. Novel by Edith Wharton, published in 1929.

Hudson River School. Coterie of American painters who were active during the middle period of the 19th century, and who were especially interested in topographical painting, that is, in the representation of interesting views, especially scenes which were grand or picturesque in a romantic sense. Among those usually associated with the school are Asher B. Durand, Thomas Cole, Thomas Doughty, John F. Kensett, T. Addison Richards, Sanford R. Gifford, F. E. Church, and Albert Bierstadt.

Hudson's Bay Company. British joint stock company chartered in 1670 for the purpose of purchasing furs and skins from the Indians of British North America. Its original possessions, called Hudson Bay Territory, came under control of the Canadian government in 1869.

Hudson Strait. Sea passage connecting Hudson Bay on the SW with the Atlantic Ocean on the E: discovered by Sebastian Cabot in 1517. Length, ab. 500 mi.; greatest width, ab. 150 mi.

Hué (hwā, hū.ā'). [Also, **Hué-fu** (hwā'fō').] City in E Indochina, SE Asia, the capital of the province of Annam (now the province of Central Viet-Nam), situated almost midway between Hanoi and Saigon, on the river Hué. It is an important trading center and has exports of silk, tea, and tobacco products. It was fortified by the French. Pop. ab. 30,000; with suburbs, ab. 40,000 (1939).

Hüe (ü), **George Adolphe.** b. at Versailles, France, May 6, 1858—. French composer. His compositions

include the operas *Les Pantins* (1881), *Titania* (1903), and *Le Miracle* (1910), and orchestral works such as *Rübezahl* (1886) and *Jeunesse* (1893).

Huebner (hēb'nėr), **Grover Gerhardt.** b. at Manitowoc, Wis., Nov. 13, 1884—. American authority on transportation; brother of Solomon Stephen Huebner. In 1937 he was economic advisor to the U.S. Maritime Commission. Among his works are *Railroad Traffic and Rates* (1911), *Agricultural Commerce* (1915), *Ocean Steamship Traffic Management* (1919), *Foreign Trade* (1930, 1942), and *Transportation: Economic Principles and Practices* (1940).

Huebner, Solomon Stephen. b. at Manitowoc, Wis., March 6, 1882—. American authority on insurance; brother of Grover Gerhardt Huebner. He was professor of insurance and commerce (1908 *et seq.*) at the University of Pennsylvania. Author of *The Stock Exchange* (1918), *Marine Insurance* (1920), *Property Insurance* (1922), *Life Insurance* (1927), *Life Insurance as Investment* (1933), and other works.

Hueffer (hū'fėr), **Ford Madox.** Original name of **Ford, Ford Madox.**

Hueffer, Francis. [Original name, **Franz Hüffer.**] b. at Münster, Germany, May 22, 1843; d. at London, Jan. 19, 1889. English critic and writer on music; father of Ford Madox Ford. In 1878 he was appointed music critic of the London *Times*. An ardent advocate of Wagner, he wrote *Richard Wagner and the Music of the Future* (1874) and translated the *Correspondence of Wagner and Liszt* (1888). He also wrote *The Troubadours* (1878), *Musical Studies* (1880), *Italian and Other Studies* (1884), and *Half a Century of Music in England* (1889).

Huehuetenango (wā''wā.tā.näng'gō). Department in W Guatemala. Capital, Huehuetenango; area, 2,857 sq. mi.; pop. 205,110 (1950).

Huejotzingo (wā.hō.tsēng'kō). [Also, **Huexotzinco.**] Town in C Mexico, in Puebla state, ab. 18 mi. by road NW of Puebla, at the E foot of Mount Iztaccihuatl. At the time of the Spanish conquest the tribe of Huejotzinco was independent, and almost always at war with the tribe of Tenochtitlan (Mexico City) and their confederates. In 1542 a convent was established there, parts of which are still occupied. 4,904 (1940).

Huelva (wel'bä). Province in S Spain, bounded by Badajoz on the N, Sevilla and Cádiz on the E, the Atlantic Ocean on the S, and Portugal on the W: part of the region of Andalusia. The N part of the province is mountainous; the S part, along the coast, is flat; the lowland climate is warm and mild. Copper, manganese, iron, and other minerals are mined. Capital, Huelva; area, ab. 3,894 sq. mi.; pop. 374,001 (1950).

Huelva. [Ancient name, **Onuba Aestuaria.**] City in S Spain, the capital of the province of Huelva, situated on the Odiel River, ab. 10 mi. from its influx into the Atlantic Ocean and ab. 54 mi. SW of Seville: large port, shipyards, machine shops, and sardine canneries. From the harbor are exported the products of the numerous copper, manganese, and iron mines in the vicinity and also wine, olive oil, and citrus fruits. A colossal statue of Columbus was erected here in 1892 to commemorate his sailing from Palos (near Huelva) in 1492. Nearby is the convent of Santa María de La Rábida, where Columbus received aid for his voyage. The buildings, with the iron cross before the door, the two arcaded courts surrounded with cells, and the large hall of the prior, remain nearly the same as when the discoverer sojourned there. The city was founded by the Carthaginians and colonized by the Romans; a Roman aqueduct is preserved. The Nationalists conquered Huelva early in the Spanish Civil War. 65,633 (1950).

Huelva, Alonso Sanchez de. Sailor or pilot said (1609) to have discovered (c1484) land west of the Canary Islands. According to the story, this man died in the house of Columbus after having revealed to him the secret of the discovery. The report, in a much less definite form, and without the name, first appeared in a history in 1535. It is now generally discredited.

Hueppe (hüp'ę), **Ferdinand.** b. at Heddesdorf, near Neuwied, Germany, Aug. 24, 1852; d. near Dresden, Germany, in December, 1938. German hygienist and bacteriologist. He joined (1879) R. Koch, G. Gaffky, and A. F. Loffler in the imperial health department at Berlin, leaving in 1885 to establish a department of hygiene and bacteriology in the Chemical Institute of K. R. Fresenius at Wiesbaden. He was made (1889) professor of hygiene in the German University at Prague and held this appointment until 1912, when he settled at Dresden. He is one of the founders of modern bacteriology and an authority on public health, biology, and the medical aspects of athletics.

Huércal-Overa (wer'käl.ō.bā'rä). Town in SE Spain, in the province of Almería, situated near the Almanzora River, ab. 45 mi. NE of Almería: ships fruit and olive oil; lead, copper, and silver mines in the vicinity. 13,016 (1940).

Huerta (wer'tä), **Adolfo** (or **Adolpho**) **de la.** b. c1877—. Mexican politician and revolutionist. He was a member (1920) of the revolutionary group with Obregón and Calles against Carranza, breaking with Carranza and declaring the secession of Sonora. He was declared by the revolutionists provisional president (1920). He served (1920–23) as minister of finance under Obregón, and was prominent in the oil (1921) and international debts (1922) questions. He revolted (December, 1923) against the government when Calles was named the successor to Obregón, was defeated, and was exiled. He lived in the U.S. until 1933, when he was amnestied and returned to Mexico.

Huerta, Victoriano. b. at Colotlán, Jalisco, Mexico, Dec. 23, 1854; d. at El Paso, Tex., Jan. 13, 1916. Mexican soldier and politician, provisional president (1913–14) of Mexico. He served under Porfirio Díaz with Madero and the revolutionists, and suppressed the revolt led by Pascual Orozco. When Felix Díaz revolted against Madero, Huerta, then a general, led the defense, but in the course of battle took Madero prisoner and proclaimed himself (Feb. 18, 1913) provisional president. He refused the U.S. demand for a regular election, and dissolved the chamber; further, he alienated the U.S. by giving preferential treatment to British businessmen and by the Tampico incident (April, 1914), when a number of U.S. marines were arrested, which resulted in the U.S. bombardment and occupation of Veracruz. With U.S. recognition not forthcoming, he resigned (July 15, 1914), to exile himself in Europe and the U.S. He was arrested (June 27, 1915) at Newman, N.M., on charges of inciting revolution against Mexico, and died in the custody of the U.S. government.

Huesca (wes'kä). Province in NE Spain, bounded by France on the N, Lérida on the E, Zaragoza on the S and W, and Navarra on the NW: part of the region of Aragon. The surface is largely mountainous, including the high peaks and the S slopes of the C Pyrenees. Ample sources of water power; agriculture, forestry, and sheep raising. Capital, Huesca; area, ab. 6,054 sq. mi.; pop. 241,347 (1950).

Huesca. [Ancient name, **Osca.**] City in NE Spain, the capital of the province of Huesca, situated near the Isuela River ab. 35 mi. NE of Saragossa: seat of a bishopric; cloth, leather, pottery manufactures. The medieval character of the city has been preserved; the Church of San Pedro is in the Romanesque style of the 12th century; there is an episcopal palace and a palace of the kings of Aragon. Huesca was formerly the seat of the university now at Saragossa. It was an important Roman town in ancient times, and seat of a Roman school for the sons of native chiefs. Taken by the Moors in the 8th century, it was recaptured by Pedro I of Aragon in 1096 and was capital of the kingdom of Aragon from 1096 to 1118. Fighting took place here during the Spanish Civil War. 17,730 (1940).

Huéscar (wes'kär). Town in S Spain, in the province of Granada, ab. 72 mi. NE of Granada. 11,451 (1940).

Hueso (wā'sō), **Cayo.** Spanish name of the island of **Key West.**

Huet (hü.et'), **Conrad Busken.** See **Busken Huet, Conrad.**

Huet (ü.e), **Pierre Daniel.** b. at Caen, France, Feb. 8, 1630; d. at Paris, Jan. 26, 1721. French prelate, bishop of Avranches, and a noted scholar. He wrote *Demonstratio evangelica* (1679) and *Censura philosophiae cartesianae* (1689).

Huexotzinco (wā.hō.tsēng'kō). See **Huejotzingo.**

Hufeland (hö'fẹ.länt), **Christoph Wilhelm.** b. at Langensalza, Prussia, Germany, Aug. 12, 1762; d. at Berlin, Aug. 25, 1836. German physician and medical writer. He wrote *Makrobiotik, oder die Kunst das menschliche Leben zu verlängern* (1796), and numerous other works.

Hufeland, Gottlieb. b. at Danzig, Oct. 19, 1760; d. at Halle, Germany, Feb. 18, 1817. German jurist and political economist.

Hüffer (hüf'ẽr), **Franz.** See **Hueffer, Francis.**

Hug (hök), **Johann Leonhard.** b. at Konstanz, Baden, Germany, June 1, 1765; d. at Freiburg im Breisgau, Baden, Germany, March 11, 1846. German Roman Catholic Biblical critic.

Hügel (hü'gẹl), Baron **Friedrich von.** b. at Florence, May 8, 1852; d. at London, Jan. 27, 1925. German Roman Catholic theologian; son of Baron Karl Alexander Anselm von Hügel. From 1873 on, he lived in England, except for periods of winter travel abroad (especially to Rome, where he studied religious history, natural science, philosophy, and Hebrew). In 1905 he founded the London Society for the Study of Religion. In 1914, when World War I broke out, he became a British subject. His works include *The Mystical Element of Religion as Studied in St. Catherine of Genoa and Her Friends* (1908), *Eternal Life, a Study of its Implications and Applications* (1912), *The German Soul in its Attitude Towards Ethics and Christianity, the State and War* (1916), World War I, and *Essays and Addresses on the Philosophy of Religion* (1921).

Hügel, Baron **Karl Alexander Anselm von.** b. at Regensburg, Bavaria, Germany, April 25, 1796; d. at Brussels, June 2, 1870. German traveler in Asia, the East Indies, and elsewhere. He published *Kaschmir und das Reich der Sikhs* (1840–42), *Das Becken von Kabul* (1851–52), and others.

Hugenberg (hö'gẹn.berk), **Alfred.** b. June 19, 1865; d. March 12, 1951. German politician and industrialist. A director from 1909 to 1918 of the Krupp works, he founded the widespread Hugenberg newspaper and film enterprises. He served as a member of the Reichstag (1920 *et seq.*). He became head of the German National People's Party in 1928, representing the financial interests in the party. A royalist and an enemy of the Weimar Republic, he assisted Hitler's coalition in 1930 and served the Hitler government as minister for economics and agriculture until June, 1933. His party was outlawed and his own business interests were eventually nationalized by the Nazis.

Hugenius (hū.jē'ni.us). Latinized name of **Huygens** or **Huyghens, Constantijn.**

Huger (ū.jē'), **Benjamin.** b. at Santee, S.C., Nov. 22, 1805; d. at Charleston, S.C., Dec. 7, 1877. American Confederate general in the Civil War; son of Francis Kinloch Huger.

Huger, Francis Kinloch. b. at Charleston, S.C., Sept. 17, 1773; d. there, Feb. 14, 1855. American soldier; nephew of Isaac Huger. He joined Eric Bollman in the unsuccessful attempt to liberate Lafayette from the fortress of Olomouc (Olmütz) in 1797, with the result that he was imprisoned by the Austrian government for nearly eight months.

Huger, Isaac. b. on Limerick Plantation, S.C., March 19, 1743; d. Oct. 17, 1797. American general in the Revolutionary War. He was defeated by Tarleton and Webster at Monk's Corner, S.C., and commanded the Virginians at Guilford Court House.

Huggenberger (hùg'ẹn.ber.gẹr), **Alfred.** b. at Bewangen, Switzerland, 1867—. Swiss poet and novelist writing in German.

Huggins (hug'inz), **Miller James.** b. at Cincinnati, Ohio, April 19, 1879; d. at New York, Sept. 25, 1929. American baseball player, manager (1918–29) of the New York Yankees. He was a second baseman in the National League, with the Cincinnati team from 1904 to 1909 and with the St. Louis Cardinals from 1910 to 1916. He became (1913) manager of the Cardinals, but left them to become manager of the New York Yankees in the American League. Under Huggins's direction, they won six pennants and three World's Series.

Huggins, Mount. Mountain peak in Antarctica, in S Victoria Land, in the Royal Society Range, in ab. 78°18′ S., 162°30′ E. Elevation, ab. 12,870 ft.

Huggins, Sir **William.** b. at London, Feb. 7, 1824; d. there, May 12, 1910. English astronomer, noted for his researches in spectrum analysis. He invented a method of photographing stellar spectra, and, applying spectrum analysis to the light from celestial bodies, demonstrated that the stars and the sun were similar in structure. He used the same method to determine stellar velocities.

Hugh (hū). [Called **Hugh the Great** or **the White;** French, **Hugues.**] d. June 16, 956. Count of Paris and Duke of France. He married Hedwig, sister of the emperor Otto I, by whom he became the father of Hugh Capet. King Lothair made him Duke of Burgundy.

Hugh Capet (hū kā'pẹt, kap'ẹt). [French, **Hugues Capet.**] b. c938 A.D.; d. at Paris, Oct. 24, 996. King of France (987–996); son of Hugh (called Hugh the Great), whom he succeeded in the duchy of France and in the countship of Paris in 956. He was elected king on the extinction of the direct line of Charlemagne by the death of Louis V without issue in 987. He found the royal domain restricted to the region bounded by the Somme, the Loire, Normandy, Anjou, and Champagne; and was powerless to resist the great feudatories (the dukes of Normandy, Brittany, Burgundy, and Aquitaine, and the counts of Flanders, Champagne, and Vermandois), each of whom surpassed the king in military power and in extent of territory. He fought and conquered Charles, Duke of Lorraine, uncle of Louis V, who claimed the throne; he deposed the archbishop of Reims, an adherent of the Carolingians, coming thus into conflict with the papacy. He became the founder of the Capetian dynasty; his son, Robert II, succeeded him.

Hugh de Balsham (dẹ bôl'shạm). See **Balsham, Hugh de.**

Hughenden (hū'ẹn.dọn). [Also, **Hitchendon.**] Civil parish and village in S England, in Buckinghamshire, ab. 31 mi. NW of London. Hughenden Manor (recently presented to the nation as a gift) was the residence of Benjamin Disraeli, the Earl of Beaconsfield. The town grew rapidly, due to residential development, between 1921 and 1931. Pop. 3,238 (1931).

Hughes (hūz), **Ball.** See **Hughes, Robert Ball.**

Hughes, Charles Evans. b. at Glens Falls, N.Y., April 11, 1862; d. at Osterville, Mass., Aug. 27, 1948. American jurist and statesman. He was graduated from Brown University (1881) and from the Columbia University Law School (1884). He was counsel of the gas commission of the New York legislature (1905), and of the Armstrong commission which investigated (1905–06) the insurance companies of the state. In 1906, he defeated William Randolph Hearst for the governorship of New York, and after reëlection in 1908, resigned in 1910 when he was named associate justice of the U.S. Supreme Court by President Taft. He left the Supreme Court in 1916 to campaign for the presidency against Woodrow Wilson and, in the second closest race in U.S. history, was defeated, 277 electoral votes to 254, when he lost California. His defeat there was attributed to his permitting the defection of the Progressive Republicans under Hiram Johnson, his loss of the election on the whole to his refusal to take a stand on the war question. Under President Harding, he served as U.S. secretary of state (1921–25), presiding at the Washington Arms Conference (1922), intervening to solve the Tacna-Arica dispute between Chile and Peru by having the two countries agree to U.S. arbitration, and generally opposing U.S. entry into the League of Nations while supporting its aims. He was a judge (1926–30) on the Hague Tribunal (Permanent Court of Arbitration), and a member (1928–30) of the Permanent Court of International Justice. He was appointed (1930) chief justice of the U.S. Supreme Court by President Hoover, a post which he held until his retirement (1941).

Hughes, Charles Frederick. b. at Bath, Me., Oct. 14, 1866; d. at Chevy Chase, Md., May 28, 1934. American naval officer. He participated in the battle of Manila during the Spanish-American War, was chief of staff (1913–14) and commander (1920–21) of the 2nd battleship squadron of the Atlantic fleet, and served (1917–18) with the British grand fleet in the North Sea. He was subsequently commandant in chief of the U.S. battle fleet and chief of naval operations.

Hughes, David Edward. b. at London, May 16, 1831; d. there, Jan. 22, 1900. British-American inventor, noted for his improvement of the printing telegraph. He was brought (c1838) to the U.S., was reared in Bardstown, Ky., and became interested in telegraphic printing, carrying out his experiments at Bowling Green, Ky. In 1856 he was granted a patent for his improved printing telegraph, which was used on the lines of the American Telegraph Company. Hughes's system was adopted by the French government in about 1861. Beginning in 1877 he lived at London, devised such inventions as a microphone (1878) and the induction balance (1879), and performed experiments in aerial telegraphy, electricity, and magnetism.

Hughes, Edwin. b. at Washington, D.C., Aug. 15, 1884—. American pianist and composer. His compositions include songs and piano pieces.

Hughes, Edwin Holt. b. at Moundsville, W.Va., 1866; d. Feb. 12, 1950. American clergyman. He was president (1903–08) of De Pauw University, bishop (1908 *et seq.*) and senior bishop (1936–40) of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Author of *Letters on Evangelism* (1907), *The Bible and Life* (1914), the autobiographical *I Was Made a Minister* (1943), and others.

Hughes, Hatcher. b. at Polkville, N.C., 1883; d. at New York, in October, 1945. American playwright and teacher. He was named (1922) assistant professor of English at Columbia University. His plays include *A Marriage Made in Heaven* (1918), *Ruint* (1920), *Hell-Bent for Heaven* (1924), which won the Pulitzer prize for 1924, and *The Lord Blesses the Bishop* (1932). With Elmer Rice he wrote *Wake Up, Jonathan!* (1921).

Hughes, Howard Robard. b. at Lancaster, Mo., Sept. 9, 1869; d. at Houston, Tex., Jan. 14, 1924. American businessman, manufacturer, and inventor; brother of Rupert Hughes. He invented a cone-shaped drill which is now employed all over the world in drilling for oil. He received patents also for 25 improvements and additions to his original drill.

Hughes, Howard Robard. b. at Houston, Tex., Dec. 24, 1905—. American airplane manufacturer, flyer, and motion-picture producer, son of Howard Robard Hughes (1869–1924). His business interest in airplanes was paralleled by a strong personal inclination for flying. *Hell's Angels*, one of the early air-adventure motion pictures, was produced and directed by Hughes; among the other pictures he has produced are *Two Arabian Knights*, *The Front Page*, *Scarface*, and *The Outlaw*. Hughes, who has often been injured in airplane accidents, at one time held the land-plane speed record (352 miles per hour, 1935) and the transcontinental speed record (7 hours, 28 minutes, 1937). In 1938 he and a crew of four flew around the world in 91 hours, 14 minutes. Head of Trans World Airlines (1947 *et seq.*), Hughes in 1947 designed, built, and flew the world's largest seaplane. He aided in the development (1947) of a radar unit for use as a warning system in airplanes in flight.

Hughes, John. b. at Marlborough, Wiltshire, England, Jan. 29, 1677; d. at London, Feb. 17, 1720. English dramatist, essayist, and translator. Among his works are *Calypso and Telemachus* (1712), an opera; *The Siege of Damascus* (1720), a tragedy produced at Drury Lane; *Poems on Several Occasions with Some Select Essays in Prose* (1735); translations from Molière and Fontenelle; cantatas and operas set to music by Handel, Galliard, and Pepusch; and contributions to the *Tatler*, *Spectator*, and *Guardian*.

Hughes, John Ceiriog. [Pseudonym, **Ceiriog.**] b. in Denbighshire, Wales, Sept. 25, 1832; d. 1887. Welsh poet. One of the leading Welsh poets of the 19th century, he is the author of some 600 songs, published in *Evening Hours* (1860), *Morning Hours* (1862), *A Hundred Songs* (1863), *Other Hours* (1868), *Summer Hours* (1870), and *Last Hours* (1888). His *Owain Wyn* (1856), considered the best pastoral poem in the Welsh language, is only one of his many prize-winning works.

Hughes, John Joseph. b. in County Tyrone, Ireland, June 24, 1797; d. at New York, Jan. 3, 1864. American Roman Catholic prelate. He became bishop of New York in 1842, and first archbishop of New York in 1850. He founded St. John's College (now Fordham University), in 1841.

Hughes, Langston. [Full name, **James Langston Hughes.**] b. at Joplin, Mo., Feb. 1, 1902—. American writer. He received a B.A. (1929) from Lincoln University, after having worked as an English teacher in Mexico, seaman, busboy, and waiter. His poetry includes *The Weary Blues* (1926), *Fine Clothes to the Jew* (1927), *The Dream Keeper* (1932), and *Shakespeare in Harlem* (1942). He is the author of *Mulatto* (1935) and other plays. His fiction includes *Not Without Laughter* (1930) and *The Ways of White Folks* (1934). His autobiography, *The Big Sea*, was published in 1940. His musical drama, *The Barrier*, was produced at New York in 1950. He published a volume of stories, *Laughing To Keep From Crying*, in 1952.

Hughes, Mount. Mountain in Antarctica, in the Britannia Range, along the W side of the Ross Shelf Ice, in ab. 79°26′ S., 157°12′ E. Elevation, ab. 7,690 ft.

Hughes, Richard (Arthur Warren). b. in England, April 19, 1900—. English novelist, short-story writer, and dramatist. Author of *Gypsy-Night and Other Poems* (1922), *The Sisters' Tragedy and Other Plays* (1924), the collected short stories *A Moment of Time* (1926), verse collected in *Confessio Juvenis* (1926), *A High Wind in Jamaica* (1929; American title, *The Innocent Voyage*), *In Hazard* (1938), and two volumes of children's stories, *The Spider's Palace* (1931) and *Don't Blame Me* (1940).

Hughes, Robert Ball. [Name sometimes shortened to **Ball Hughes.**] b. at London, Jan. 19, 1806; d. at Boston, March 5, 1868. Anglo-American sculptor. His most important works were a statue of Alexander Hamilton at New York (which was destroyed soon after it was made), the effigy of Bishop Hobart in the vestry of Trinity Church, New York, and the bronze statue of Nathaniel Bowditch, the astronomer, in Mount Auburn Cemetery.

Hughes, Rupert. b. at Lancaster, Mo., Jan. 31, 1872—. American author; brother of Howard Robard Hughes. Author of *American Composers* (1900), *Love Affairs of Great Musicians* (1903), *Music Lovers' Cyclopedia* (1914), and other books on music. He also published the biography *George Washington* (3 vols., 1926–30). His plays include *Alexander the Great* (1903), *All for a Girl* (1908), *The Bridge* (1909), and *Excuse Me* (1911). He is author of some 25 novels, including *What Will People Say?* (1914), *Cup of Fury* (1919), *Souls for Sale* (1922), *The Patent Leather Kid* (1927), *No One Man* (1931), and *The Man Without a Home* (1935). His *City of Angels* (1941) deals with Los Angeles.

Hughes, Sir Sam. b. at Darlington, Ontario, Canada, Jan. 8, 1853; d. at Lindsay, Ontario, Aug. 24, 1921. Canadian soldier and politician. In 1899 when the Boer War broke out he went to South Africa with a Canadian unit. He was at London in 1911 at the coronation of George V, and when he returned to Canada in October of that year he was made minister of militia and defense in Borden's cabinet, a post he occupied until November, 1916, when, as a result of differences of opinion with Borden, he resigned.

Hughes, Thomas. b. at Uppington, Berkshire, England, Oct. 20, 1822; d. at Brighton, England, March 22, 1896. English author, reformer, and politician. He was educated at Rugby under Thomas Arnold and at Oxford. He was later associated with Charles Kingsley and Frederick Denison Maurice in the movement for improving the condition of the poor known as Christian Socialism. In 1854 he helped found the Working Men's College in London, and was later (1872–83) its principal. He lectured in the U.S. in 1870 and in 1880 founded the "Rugby Colony" in Tennessee. He wrote *Tom Brown's School-Days* (1857), the most famous depiction of English public-school life and the author's tribute to Rugby and Dr. Arnold. His other books include *The Scouring of the White Horse* (1859), *Tom Brown at Oxford* (1861), *The Manliness of Christ* (1879), and *Rugby, Tennessee* (1881).

Hughes, Thomas Patrick. b. at Ludlow, England, March 26, 1838; d. Aug. 8, 1911. American Orientalist and clergyman. Author of *A Dictionary of Islam* (1895).

Hughes, William Morris. b. at Llansantffraid, Montgomeryshire, Wales, Sept. 25, 1864; d. at Sydney, Oct. 27, 1952. Australian political leader, prime minister of Australia, leader of Australia in World War I and an opponent of Woodrow Wilson at Versailles. He received a grammar school education in Wales, and went

to Australia in 1884. He became a trade-union organizer and a pioneer in the Australia Labour Party. He served as a member of the legislative assembly of New South Wales (1894–1901), and, after the federation of Australia, of the federal house of representatives (1901 *et seq.*). He first achieved cabinet rank in 1904, serving in all subsequent Labour governments until 1916, and in many non-Labour cabinets thereafter. He became prime minister in 1915, was dropped from the Labour Party as a conscriptionist in 1916, but continued as prime minister of a coalition government until 1923. He was an imperialist-nationalist of immense influence at the height of his power, and fought bitterly for recognition of Australia's important position in the Pacific. He obtained the mandate over German New Guinea for Australia.

Hughes Bay. [Also: **Brialmont Bay, Hughes Gulf.**] Bay in Antarctica, in the Palmer Peninsula, in ab. 64°15′ S., 61°25′ W.

Hugh Evans (hū ev′ạnz), **Sir.** See **Evans, Sir Hugh.**

Hugh Littlejohn (lit′l.jon). See **Littlejohn, Hugh.**

Hugh of Avalon (av′ạ.lon), Saint. See Saint **Hugh of Lincoln.**

Hugh of Avranches (ȧ.vräⁿsh′). [Title, Earl of **Chester**; called **Lupus.**] d. 1101. Anglo-Norman leader, adviser to Henry I. For contributing 60 ships to the invasion of England, he received an earldom and lands (1071) from William I. He fought for Henry in Normandy, and won his epithet (the wolf) for his savage conquest of Anglesey and North Wales.

Hugh of Cyveiliog (kė.vī′lyōg) or **Kevelioc** (kẹ.vē′li.ok). [Title, (palatine) Earl of **Chester.**] b. 1147; d. 1181. Anglo-Norman rebel against Henry II (1173); son of Randulf de Gernons (d. 1153). He was defeated at Dol (1173) and imprisoned in England and Normandy until 1177 by Henry.

Hugh of Lincoln (ling′kọn) or **Hugh of Avalon** (av′ạ.lon), Saint. b. at Avalon, France, c1135; d. at London, in November, 1200. English prelate. His organizing abilities at La Grande Chartreuse caused Henry II of England to invite him to found a Carthusian monastery in England; he did so at Witham in Somersetshire. Henry made him bishop of Lincoln in 1186. He consistently resisted royal encroachment on his prerogatives but maintained the respect of Henry and his sons, Richard I and John; he excommunicated John in 1194 because of his actions while Richard was a prisoner of the emperor, but John later went out of his way to keep in the good graces of the bishop.

Hugh of Lincoln. English boy alleged to have been put to death by Jews at Lincoln, England, 1255. The story is told in an English ballad of the child collection entitled *Sir Hugh*, of which there are 21 versions. *Hugh of Lincoln, or The Jew's Daughter* is the title in *The Percy Reliques.* He is the subject of the "Prioress's Tale" in Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*, and of *Alphonsus of Lincoln.*

Hugh (or **Hugo**) **of St.-Cher** (saⁿ.sher′). b. at St.-Cher, near Vienne, France, c1200; d. at Orvieto, Italy, 1263. French cardinal and compiler of the first Biblical concordance.

Hugh (or **Hugo**) **of St.-Victor** (sānt.vik′tọr). b. c1097; d. Feb. 11, 1141. French mystical theologian. His works were edited in 1648.

Hugh Strap (strap). See **Strap, Hugh.**

Hugh The Drover. Opera in two acts by Ralph Vaughan Williams, with a libretto by Harold Child, first performed at the Royal College of Music on July 4, 1924.

Hugh Wynne, Free Quaker (win). Romance by S. Weir Mitchell, published in 1897. The book, set against the background of the American Revolution, takes the form of an autobiographical narrative by Hugh Wynne, son of a pacifist Quaker from Philadelphia, and contains graphic pictures of life in old Philadelphia.

Hugli (hög′li). See **Hooghly.**

Hugo (hū′gō). City in SE Oklahoma, county seat of Choctaw County, in an agricultural area: processing center for peanuts and pecans; creosoting plant. 5,984 (1950).

Hugo. Italian jurist, at Bologna, notable as one of the "Four Doctors." See under **Bulgarus.**

Hugo (hö′gō), **Gustav.** b. at Lörrach, Baden, Germany, Nov. 23, 1764; d. at Göttingen, Prussia, Germany, Sept. 15, 1844. German jurist, author of *Lehrbuch eines civilistischen Kursus* (1792–1821).

Hugo (hū′gō; French, ü.gō), **Victor Marie.** b. at Besançon, France, Feb. 26, 1802; d. at Paris, May 22, 1885. French poet, novelist, and dramatist, the recognized leader of the French romantic school of the 19th century. His childhood was spent partly with his mother at Paris, and partly in Corsica, Elba, Italy, and Spain, wherever his father, an officer in the French army, could gather his family about him. He received his early education from his mother, a royalist, and also from an old priest, Larivière. In 1815 he went to school, and thence to the Lycée Louis-le-Grand at Paris. In 1816 he wrote his first tragedy, *Irtamène.* While still at school he began another tragedy, *Athélie*, and composed a melodrama, *Inez de Castro*, and several poems. He also competed for a prize of the French Academy with a poem, *Sur les avantages de l'étude* (1817). Again, in 1818, he competed with his poems *Sur l'institution du jury* and *Sur les avantages de l'enseignement mutuel.* His success encouraged him to send to the Academy of Floral Games at Toulouse *Les Derniers Bardes*, *Les Vierges de Verdun*, and *Le Rétablissement de la statue de Henri IV* (1819), for which he was awarded the principal prize. In 1820 he took another prize with his poem *Moïse sur le Nil*, and was made *Maître ès jeux-floraux.* In 1819 he had founded a fortnightly review, *Le Conservateur Littéraire;* he wrote also for *La Muse Française.* His poetical works include *Odes et poésies diverses* (1822), *Nouvelles odes* (1824), *Odes et ballades* (1826; revised and enlarged ed., 1828), *Les Orientales* (1829), *Les Feuilles d'automne* (1831), *Les Chants du crépuscule* (1835), *Les Voix intérieures* (1837), *Les Rayons et les ombres* (1840), *Les Châtiments* (1853), *Les Contemplations* (1856–57), first series of *La Légende des siècles* (1859), *Les Chansons des rues et des bois* (1865), *L'Année terrible* (1872), *L'Art d'être grandpère* (1877), second series of *La Légende des siècles* (1877), *Le Pape* (1878), *La Pitié suprême* (1879), *L'Ane* (1880), *Religion et religions* (1880), *Les Quatre Vents de l'esprit* (1881), third series of *La Légende des siècles* (1883), *La Fin de Satan* (1886), *Toute la lyre* (1889–93), and *Dieu* (1891). As a dramatist Hugo adapted *Amy Robsart* (1828) from Scott's *Kenilworth*, and also wrote *Cromwell* (1827), *Marion Delorme* (1829), *Hernani* (1830), *Le Roi s'amuse* (1832), *Lucrèce Borgia* (1833), *Marie Tudor* (1833), *Angelo* (1835), *Esmeralda* (1836), *Ruy Blas* (1838), *Les Burgraves* (1843), *Torquemada* (1882), *Le Théâtre en liberté* (1886), and *Les Jumeaux* (1889). Hugo's prose writings are *Han d'Island* (1823), *Bug-Jargal* (1826), *Le Dernier Jour d'un condamné* (1829), *Notre Dame de Paris* (1831), *Littérature et philosophie mêlées* and *Claude Gueux* (1834), *Napoléon le petit* (1852), *Les Misérables* (1862), *William Shakespeare* (1864), *Les Travailleurs de la mer* (1866), *L'Homme qui rit* (1869), *Actes et paroles* (1872–76), *Quatrevingt-treize* (1874), *Histoire d'un crime* (1877–78), *Choses vues* (1887), and *En voyage: Alpes et Pyrénées* (1890). He was elected to the French Academy, Jan. 7, 1841. His interest in politics and journalism led him to found a newspaper, *L'Événement*, in 1848. After the revolution of that year he was exiled (1851) from France, and did not return till the fall of the empire in 1870. He went first to Belgium, in 1852 to Jersey, and in 1855 to Guernsey. Hugo was elected a life member of the French senate in 1876.

Hugo de Balsham (dẹ bôl′shạm). See **Balsham, Hugh de.**

Hugo of St.-Cher (saⁿ.sher′). See **Hugh** (or **Hugo**) **of St.-Cher.**

Hugo of St.-Victor (sānt.vik′tọr). See **Hugh** (or **Hugo**) **of St.-Victor.**

Hugoton (hū′gō.tọn). City in SW Kansas, county seat of Stevens County, ab. 85 mi. SW of Dodge City. In the decade between the last two U.S. censuses its population more than doubled. 1,349 (1940), 2,781 (1950).

Hugo von Trimberg (hö′gō fon trim′berk). fl. near Bamberg, Germany, late 13th century. German poet and schoolteacher, author of the long didactic and allegorical poem *Der Renner* (c1300).

Huguenots (hū′gẹ.nots). The Reformed or Calvinistic communion of France in the 16th and 17th centuries. The name as applied to the Protestants of France was apparently imported from Geneva, Switzerland, where it appears to have been for some time in use as a political nickname. The Huguenots were persecuted in the reign (1515–47) of Francis I and his immediate successors, and

after 1562 under the leadership of such men as Admiral Gaspard de Coligny and Henry of Navarre (afterward Henry IV of France), were frequently at war with the Catholics. In spite of these wars and the Massacre of Saint Bartholomew (Aug. 24, 1572), they continued numerous and powerful, and the Edict of Nantes, issued by Henry IV (1598), secured to them full political and civil rights. Their political power was broken with the surrender of La Rochelle in 1628; the revocation (1685) of the Edict of Nantes by Louis XIV, and the subsequent persecutions, forced hundreds of thousands into exile in Prussia, the Netherlands, Switzerland, England, and elsewhere. Many settled in New York, Virginia, and other American colonies, but especially in South Carolina. It was not until 1787 that they received civil equality; the Declaration of the Rights of Man (1789) gave them religious equality. The name is sometimes applied at the present day to the descendants of the original Huguenots.

Huguenots (ü.gnō), **Les.** Opera in five acts by Giacomo Meyerbeer, with a libretto by Eugene Scribe and Émile Deschamps, first produced at Paris on Feb. 29, 1836. The romantic tragedy is set against the background of the Massacre of Saint Bartholomew.

Hugues (üg). French form of **Hugh.**

Hugues. See **Le Roux, Henri.**

Hugues, Clovis. b. at Menerbes, Vaucluse, France, Nov. 3, 1851; d. June 11, 1907. French politician and poet. He was the author of *Les Intransigents* (1875), *Poèmes de prison* (1875), *La Petite Muse* (1877), and others. An ebullient son of the French south, he served as deputy from Marseilles, ten years after he was sentenced to imprisonment for revolutionary propaganda; his politics were Socialist, his poems oratorical.

Hugues, Victor. b. at Marseilles, France, 1761; d. near Bordeaux, France, in November, 1826. French administrator in the West Indies. He fitted out several privateers which preyed not only on the English but on North American commerce, nearly provoking a war between the U.S. and France (1798).

Hugues Capet (üg ka.pe). See **Hugh Capet.**

Hu Han-min (hö' hän'min'). b. at Canton, China, 1886; d. 1936. Chinese politician, an early collaborator with Sun Yat-sen and later a rival of Chiang Kai-shek. He aided Sun Yat-sen in anti-Manchu activities in Japan. After the 1911 revolution he held increasingly important civil and party posts under Sun. After Sun's death (1925) he was gradually eclipsed by Chiang and relegated to the role of an elder statesman of the Kuomintang.

Huichow-fu (hwā'chou'fō'). See **Waiyeung.**

Huidobro (wē.ᴛʜō'ʙrō), **Vicente.** b. at Santiago, Chile, Jan. 10, 1893—. Chilean poet, founder of "creationism," an extreme and short-lived modernistic movement.

Huila (wē'lä). Department in S central Colombia: coffee, livestock; some gold and silver mining. Capital, Neiva; area, ab. 7,992 sq. mi.; pop. 239,800 (est. 1950).

Huila, Mount. [Spanish, **Nevado del Huila.**] Volcanic peak in SW Colombia. Elevation, ab. 18,865 ft.

Huilliche (wē.lyē'chā). [Also: **Huilli, Guiliche, Veliche, Beliche.**] Araucanian tribe of S central Chile. They are S of the Mapuche, to whom they are similar in culture.

Huitzilihuitl (wēt.sē.lē'wēt.l). [Eng. trans., *"Humming-Bird."*] d. 1414. Aztec war chief of Tenochtitlan, Mexico, from 1403.

Huitzilipochtli (wēt"sē.lē.pōch'tlē). In Aztec mythology, the god of war and principal deity, who was also believed to be the sun, reborn daily. The Aztecs offered immense numbers of human sacrifices at the temple dedicated to him, which once stood on the site of the present cathedral on the Plaza de Armas in Mexico City.

Hui-yang (hwā'yäng'). See **Waiyeung.**

Huizinga (hoi'zing.ä), **Johan.** b. at Groningen, Netherlands, Dec. 7, 1872; d. at de Steeg, near Arnhem, Netherlands, Jan. 29, 1945. Dutch historian. During World War II he was seized and held as a hostage by the Nazis. Author of *Herfsttij der middeleeuwen* (The waning of the Middle Ages, 1919), *Erasmus* (1925), *Mensch en menigte in Amerika* (1928), and *Homo Ludens* (1944; Eng. trans., 1950).

Hukbalahaps (huk.bal'a.haps). [Also, **Huks** (huks).] Guerrilla fighters in the Philippine Islands, first organized during the Japanese occupation in World War II. The name is formed from the first syllables of *Hukbong Bayan Laban sa Hapon* (Anti-Japanese People's Army). Leadership of the movement was in the hands of adherents of Communism; the strength of the forces was drawn from the farmers of central Luzon, where a movement to socialize landholdings had been active before the war. After World War II ended the Huks continued their activities against the government when the land reforms they demanded were not forthcoming; punitive expeditions were sent to suppress them, but the guerrilla raids continued and large sections of Luzon were often under Huk control and not under government rule. In 1950 the organization changed its name to *Hukbong Mapagpalaya Nang Bayan* (Army for the Liberation of the People).

Hukuoka (hö.kö.ō.kä). See **Fukuoka.**

Hukwe (hö'kwā). [Also, **Makwengo.**] Central Bushman group of S Africa, inhabiting N Bechuanaland and living among the Rotse.

Hula (hö'lä), **Lake.** See **Huleh, Lake.**

Hulagu Khan (hö.lä'gö kän'). [Also, **Hulaku** (-kö).] b. 1217; d. 1265. Mongol conqueror; a grandson of Jenghiz Khan and a brother of Kublai Khan. He marched on Baghdad in 1258 and deposed the caliph, after seizing and sacking the city and imposing his rule on Syria, which he invaded in 1260, and Mesopotamia. He captured Aleppo and Damascus, and crushed the Seljuk power in Persia. He founded an astronomy observatory and became a Moslem.

Hulbert (hul'bėrt), **Archer Butler.** b. at Bennington, Vt., Jan. 26, 1873; d. at Colorado Springs, Colo., Dec. 24, 1933. American historian. His *Forty Niners* (1931) was awarded the Atlantic Monthly prize for that year.

Hulbert, James Root. b. at Eldora, Iowa, March 8, 1884—. American specialist in the history of the English language. He has been a member of the English faculty (1907 *et seq.*) and professor (1926 *et seq.*) at the University of Chicago. Author of *Chaucer's Official Life* (1912), and coauthor of *Effective English* (1929). He was coeditor of the *Dictionary of American English* (1943).

Hulde (hül'dę). See **Holda.**

Huleh (hö'le), **Lake.** [Also: **Bahr el-Huleh, Hula, Hule, Waters of Merom.**] Lake in NE Israel, near the Syrian border. Draining of the lake and adjacent marshes was under way in 1952, with an end of providing ab. 15,000 acres of new agricultural land. In 1948 the area was occupied by Syrian forces which withdrew in 1949; in 1951 there was a series of border clashes between Israelis and Syrians. The River Jordan flows through Lake Huleh. Area, ab. 5½ sq. mi.

Hulin or **Hullin** (ü.laṅ), **Pierre Augustin,** Comte. b. at Paris, Sept. 6, 1758; d. there, Jan. 9, 1841. French general in the Napoleonic wars. He became adjutant general to Napoleon in 1796, and general of division in 1802. He presided at the court-martial which condemned the Duc d'Enghien in 1804. In 1812, as governor of Paris, he put down the conspiracy of Claude Malet to subvert the empire.

Hulin de Loo (ü.laṅ dę lō), **Georges Charles Nicolas Marie.** b. Dec. 10, 1862; d. 1946. Belgian art historian.

Hulin Rocks (hö'lin'). See **Maidens, the.**

Hull (hul). [Official name, **Kingston-upon-Hull.**] County borough and major seaport city in E central England, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, on the N shore of the estuary of the river Humber, ab. 180 mi. N of London by rail. It is the principal North Sea port serving the English Midlands, importing raw materials, foods, petroleum products, lumber, and paper; exports include coal, iron and steel, textiles, and yarn. The city has numerous industries: shipyards, flour mills, chemical industries, and others. There are important fisheries. Hull received its charter in 1299, and developed as a fortress town and fishing port. There are several historic buildings, and it is the seat of a university. During World War II Hull suffered extensive bomb damage. 299,068 (1951).

Hull. City in Hull County, Quebec, Canada, on the Ottawa River opposite Ottawa, Ontario. It manufactures matches, paper, lumber, and iron and steel products, among others, and is connected by five bridges with the capital. 43,483 (1951).

Hull, Cordell. b. in Overton (now Pickett) County, Tenn., Oct. 2, 1871—. American legislator and statesman, U.S. secretary of state (1933–44). He was graduated

(1891) from the Cumberland University Law School and was admitted to the bar in the same year. He was a Democratic member (1893–97) of the Tennessee legislature, served as a captain of infantry in the Spanish-American War, was a judge (1903–07) in the fifth judicial circuit in Tennessee, and was a member of Congress (1907–21, 1923–31). He was the author of the federal income-tax system of 1913 and the revised act of 1916, and framed the federal inheritance act of 1916. He was elected (1930) to the U.S. Senate, but resigned (1933) when he was appointed secretary of state by F. D. Roosevelt. His incumbency in that office, lasting until his resignation on Nov. 27, 1944, was the longest in U.S. history. He was chairman of the U.S. delegations to the London Monetary and Economic Conference (1933), the seventh (1933) and eighth (1938) International Conferences of American States, the Inter-American Conference for Maintenance of the Peace (held at Buenos Aires in 1936), and the second Consultative Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics (held at Havana in 1940). He was instrumental in initiating the U.S. program of reciprocal trade that popularly bears his name and won the Nobel peace prize in 1945. See *The Memoirs of Cordell Hull* (2 vols., 1948).

Hull, Edith Maude. English novelist. She is best known for *The Sheik* (1921), as popular a success in book form as it was on the silent screen in the motion picture starring Rudolph Valentino. Author also of *The Shadow of the East* (1921), *The Desert Healer* (1923), *Sons of the Sheik* (1925), *The Lion Tamer* (1928), *Captive of the Sahara* (1931), *The Forest of Terrible Things* (1939), and *Jungle Captive* (1939). *Camping in the Sahara* (1927) is a travel book.

Hull, Helen (Rose). b. at Albion, Mich. American novelist. Her novels include *Quest* (1922), *Labyrinth* (1923), *The Surrey Family* (1925), *Heat Lightning* (1932), *Frost Flower* (1939), *A Circle in the Water* (1943), *Hawk's Flight* (1947), and *Octave* (1947).

Hull, Isaac. b. at Huntington (now Shelton), Conn., March 9, 1773; d. at Philadelphia, Feb. 13, 1843. American naval officer, noted for his command of the *Constitution* during its battle against the British frigate *Guerrière* in the War of 1812; nephew of William Hull. Going to sea at the age of 14, he commanded his first ship before reaching the age of 21. He became (March 9, 1798) a lieutenant in the U.S. navy and during the naval war with France saw service aboard the frigate *Constitution*, later seeing action during the war with Tripoli. He became (May 18, 1804) a commander and in 1805 assisted General William Eaton in attacking and seizing Derna, in Libya. Promoted to captain on April 23, 1806, he subsequently went on shore duty. In 1810 he was assigned to the command of the *Constitution* which, shortly after the War of 1812 began, defeated and compelled the surrender of the British frigate *Guerrière* in the first important naval action of the war. Afterwards Hull remained on shore duty for the rest of the war, commanding the Boston navy yard and subsequently the Portsmouth navy yard. He was later in command of the Pacific station and in 1829 was appointed commandant of the Washington navy yard, remaining in that post for six years.

Hull, William. b. at Derby, Conn., June 24, 1753; d. at Newton, Mass., Nov. 29, 1825. American soldier, first governor of the Michigan territory; uncle of Isaac Hull. Graduated from Yale, he studied law at Litchfield, Conn., was admitted to the bar in 1775, and entered the Revolutionary army as a captain of militia. He participated in the battles of White Plains, Trenton, Princeton, Saratoga, Monmouth, and Stony Point. At the end of the war, he left the army as a lieutenant colonel and established his practice at Newton, Mass. He aided in the suppression of Shays's Rebellion, took part in founding the Society of the Cincinnati, and was a judge of the court of common pleas and a state senator. A supporter of Jefferson, he was appointed (March 22, 1805) by President Jefferson as governor of the newly established Michigan territory. In 1812 he took a commission as brigadier general in command of the forces assigned to the defense of the territory. The defective plan to attack the British in Upper Canada, a scheme for which he was only partly responsible, resulted in a disastrous defeat to the American forces in the summer of 1812. The setback was the result of Hull's poor strategy, the failure of General Henry Dearborn to take action on the Niagara River, the lack of an American naval force on Lake Erie, Hull's solicitude for noncombatants, and the superior generalship of the British commander, General Isaac Brock, lieutenant governor of Upper Canada. It was to Brock that Hull surrendered (Aug. 16, 1812) at Detroit, without even giving battle. Found guilty of cowardice and neglect of duty by a court-martial, he was sentenced to be shot. Although recognition of Hull's accomplishments in the Revolutionary War compelled President Madison to remand the death sentence, he approved the findings of the court-martial. Hull was then removed from the army rolls.

Hullah (hul'ą), **John Pyke.** b. at Worcester, England, June 27, 1812; d. at London, Feb. 21, 1884. English composer and organist, one of the first to teach (1840 *et seq.*) choral singing in England by the tonic sol-fa method. Composer of songs, and of the opera *The Village Coquette* (1836), with words by Charles Dickens, and author of books on music history and theory.

Hüller (hül'ėr), **Johann Adam.** Original name of **Hiller, Johann Adam.**

Hull House (hul). Social settlement at Chicago, founded in 1889 by Jane Addams and Ellen Gates Starr.

Hullin (ü.lań), **Pierre Augustin,** Comte. See **Hulin** or **Hullin, Pierre Augustin,** Comte.

Hüls (hüls). Town in W Germany, in the *Land* (state) of North Rhine-Westphalia, British Zone, formerly in the Rhine Province, Prussia. It is a suburb of Krefeld. It has cotton, woolen, and silk textile manufactures, and metallurgical, chemical, and glass industries. The population is mostly Roman Catholic. The town suffered severe damage during air raids (1943) in World War II. 11,628 (1950).

Hulse (huls), **John.** b. at Middlewich, Cheshire, England, March 15, 1708; d. there, Dec. 14, 1790. English clergyman. He bequeathed estates to the University of Cambridge, which form an endowment for the Hulsean professorship of divinity, for the Hulsean lectures (on the Christian evidences, or in explanation of difficult or obscure parts of Scripture), and for certain Hulsean prizes.

Hülsen (hül'zęn), **Christian.** b. at Berlin-Charlottenburg, Germany, Nov. 29, 1858; d. at Florence, Jan. 19, 1935. German historian and classical archaeologist.

Hulton (hul'tọn), Sir **Edward.** b. at Ashton-on-Mersey, Lancashire, England, 1869; d. May 23, 1925. English newspaper owner. He began (1884) his career as a journalist at Manchester, under his father, Edward, founder of the *Sporting Chronicle, Evening Chronicle, Sunday Chronicle,* and other papers. In 1897 he purchased the Manchester *Evening Chronicle,* in 1900 the *Daily Dispatch,* and in 1921 founded the *Daily Sketch* and the *Illustrated Sunday Herald,* later purchasing the *Evening Standard.* Retiring in 1923, he disposed of his chain of newspapers to Harold Sidney Harmsworth (Lord Rothermere) and William Maxwell Aitkin (Lord Beaverbrook) for the sum of six million pounds.

Hulton, Edward George Warris. b. at Harrowgate, Yorkshire, England, Nov. 29, 1906—. English newspaper owner; son of Sir Edward Hulton. Proprietor of the *Picture Post, Farmers Weekly, Lilliput, Housewife,* and *The Leader;* editor and owner of *World Review.*

Hultschin (hůl'chin). German name of **Hlučín.**

Hulun (hö'lön'). See **Hailar.**

Huma (hö'mä). See **Hima.**

Humacao (ö.mä.kä'ō). Town in E Puerto Rico: tobacco, sugar. 10,851 (1950).

Humahuacas (ö.mä.wä'käs). [Also, **Omaguacas.**] Group of Indian tribes once found in the Quebrada de Humahuaca, a narrow valley in NW Argentina. The culture was typically Andean with maize and potatoes as the chief crops. There was also an emphasis on the herding of llamas and the use of stone masonry for villages and forts.

Humaitá (ö.mī.tä'). Town in SW Paraguay, in Ñeembucú department, on the Paraguay River ab. 15 mi. above its confluence with the Paraná. Pop. ab. 1,300.

Humanism. See under **Renaissance** or **Renascence.**

Human Rights, United Nations Commission on. See **United Nations Commission on Human Rights.**

Human Rights, Universal Declaration of. See **Universal Declaration of Human Rights.**

Humayun Shah (hü.mä'yön shä'), **Tomb of.** See under **Delhi** city, India.

Humbaba (höm.bä'bä). See **Khumbaba.**

Humbe (höm.bā'). [Also: **Ovakumbi, Vahumbi, Vakumbi.**] Bantu-speaking people of SW Angola in C Africa, organized into a kingdom, and culturally related to the Mbo.

Humbe. Former name of **Mutano.**

Humber (hum'bėr). [Latin, **Abus.**] Estuary in E England, lying between Yorkshire on the N and Lincolnshire on the S. It is formed by the junction of the rivers Trent and Ouse and, with these rivers and their tributaries, drains about one sixth of the area of England. The chief ports are Hull and Grimsby. It was part of the boundary between ancient Northumbria (Deira) and Mercia. Length, ab. 38 mi.

Humber. River in W Newfoundland, Canada, flowing SW into an arm of the Gulf of St. Lawrence at Corner Brook. Length, ab. 80 mi.

Humbermouth (hum'bėr.mouth, -muth). Town in W Newfoundland, Canada, on the lower Humber River ab. 2 mi. E of Corner Brook: sawmills. 1,225 (1951).

Humberstone (hum'bėr.stōn, -stọn). Village in the S part of the Niagara peninsula, Ontario, Canada, adjoining Port Colborne on the north: site of the uppermost lock of the Welland Canal, ab. 1½ mi. N of the canal entrance at Port Colborne. 3,895 (1951).

Humbert I (hum'bėrt). [Italian, **Umberto.**] b. at Turin, Italy, March 14, 1844; assassinated at Monza, near Milan, Italy, July 29, 1900. King of Italy (1878–1900); son of Victor Emmanuel II. He commanded, while Prince of Piedmont, a division of General Cialdini's army at Custozza (June 24, 1866). The most notable event of his reign was the formation (1882) of the Triple Alliance with Austria-Hungary and Germany. His reign, despite his recognized benevolence, was marked by the ruthless Crispi ministries (1887–91, 1893–96), the Ethiopian war (1895–96), and the Rudini, Giolitti, and Pelloux governments.

Humbert II. [Italian, **Umberto.**] b. at Racconigi, Italy, Sept. 15, 1904—. King of Italy (May 9–June 13, 1946); third child and first son of Victor Emmanuel III and Elena of Montenegro. He married (Jan. 8, 1930) Princess Maria José of Belgium. He served (1939–43) in the Italian war ministry, and was named marshal (1942) and lieutenant general (1944) of the realm. In the latter post, he ruled for his father, who retired from active participation in public affairs. Victor Emmanuel's abdication was followed by a referendum in which a republic was favored over the monarchy; Humbert found his powers delegated to the cabinet and left for Spain. He eventually settled in Portugal as the Count di Sarre.

Humble-Bee (hum'bl.bē), **The.** Poem by Ralph Waldo Emerson, published in 1839.

Humble Fisherman, A. Book of essays by Morley Roberts, published in 1932.

Humble Romance, and Other Stories, A. Collection of 28 tales by Mary Wilkins Freeman, published in 1887.

Humboldt (hum'bōlt). [Former name, **Springvale.**] City in N Iowa, in Humboldt County. It was named in honor of Alexander von Humboldt. 3,219 (1950).

Humboldt. City in W Tennessee, in Gibson County: trading center for the principal strawberry and vegetable region of the state. 7,426 (1950).

Humboldt (hum'bōlt; German, hüm'bolt), Baron **Alexander von.** [Full name, **Friedrich Heinrich Alexander von Humboldt.**] b. at Berlin, Sept. 14, 1769; d. there, May 6, 1859. German scientist and author; brother of Wilhelm von Humboldt. He studied at the universities of Frankfort on the Oder and Göttingen, and, after traveling in Holland, Belgium, and England, continued his studies at the Mining School at Freiberg. From 1792 he was for several years assessor of mines at Berlin, but resigned the position in 1797 to travel in Switzerland, Italy, and France. In Paris he became acquainted with Aimé Bonpland, with whom he undertook from 1799 to 1804 a scientific journey to South America and Mexico. From 1809 to 1827 he lived for the most part at Paris, engaged in scientific work. After 1827 he took up his permanent residence at Berlin. In 1829, at the instance of the emperor of Russia, he undertook another scientific expedition, to Siberia and the Caspian Sea. Subsequently, until his death, he lived at Berlin. The results of the American journey were published in a large series of works with the general title *Voyage aux régions équinoxiales du nouveau continent.* They include *Relation historique* (1814–25, covering only the first part of the trip), *Essai politique sur la Nouvelle Espagne* (1811), *Essai politique sur l'île de Cuba* (1826–27), scientific monographs, atlases, and other material. *Asie Centrale* (1843) and other works describe the Asiatic journey. *Kosmos* (1845–62), perhaps the greatest of Humboldt's books, first published in German, is an attempt to describe the physical universe as a functioning unity.

Humboldt, Baron **Wilhelm von.** [Full name, **Friedrich Wilhelm Christian Karl Ferdinand von Humboldt.**] b. at Potsdam, Prussia, June 22, 1767; d. at Tegel, near Berlin, April 8, 1835. German philologist and author; brother of Baron Alexander von Humboldt. He studied jurisprudence at Frankfort on the Oder and Göttingen. He afterward traveled extensively through Europe, and acquired a mastery of the principal modern languages. From 1801 to 1808 he was Prussian minister resident at Rome. The latter year he returned to Berlin, where, as minister of public instruction, he was active in the foundation of the new University of Berlin. Afterward he was minister resident at Vienna and a member of the Vienna Congress. Later he was minister resident at London, and, finally, minister of the interior at Berlin. After 1819 he lived for the most part at Tegel. His principal work, *Über die Kawisprache auf der Insel Jawa* (On the Kawi Language of the Island of Java), appeared posthumously at Berlin (3 vols., 1836–40). The introduction to this work, *Über die Verschiedenheit des menschlichen Sprachbaues und ihren Einfluss auf die geistige Entwickelung des Menschengeschlects* (On the Difference in the Construction of Language, and its Influence upon the Intellectual Development of the Human Race), has been published several times separately. *Briefe an eine Freundlin* (Letters to a Friend, Charlotte Diede) appeared first in 1847. His collected works were published at Berlin (7 vols., 1841–52).

Humboldt Glacier (hum'bōlt). Glacier in NW Greenland, flowing from the Greenland ice cap W into Kane Basin. Width, at the foot of glacier, ab. 57 mi.

Humboldt Range. Range of mountains in W central Nevada. Peak elevation, ab. 9,835 ft.

Humboldt River. River in N central Nevada, formed in Elko County and flowing W and SW into Humboldt Sink. Its valley is traversed by the original transcontinental line of what is now the Union Pacific Railroad; irrigation for agriculture and livestock ranching. Length, ab. 290 mi.

Humboldt Sink. [Also, **Humboldt Lake.**] Saline lake bed in W Nevada, in Churchill and Pershing counties. It receives water occasionally from the Humboldt River, and has no outlet, losing its water by evaporation.

Hume (hūm), **David.** b. at Edinburgh, April 26 (O.S.), 1711; d. there, Aug. 25, 1776. Scottish philosopher and historian. He studied at Edinburgh, and went to France in 1734, where he remained until 1737, chiefly at La Flèche in Anjou. He retired to Ninewells, Berwickshire, in 1740, became companion to the Marquis of Annandale in 1745, and was dismissed in 1746; and became secretary to General James Sinclair or St. Clair, by whom he was appointed judge advocate, and whom he accompanied on an embassy to Vienna and Turin. He was appointed keeper of the library of the Faculty of Advocates at Edinburgh in 1752. He again visited France (1763–65), and was undersecretary of state (1767–68). He is chiefly celebrated as the expounder of skeptical views in philosophy, which have produced an effect upon metaphysical thinking since his day. Hume based his system on a strict empiricism, only sensation forming the mind and causation being, like facts themselves, a matter impossible of demonstration. He wrote *A Treatise of Human Nature, being an Attempt to Introduce the Experimental Method of Reasoning into Moral Subjects* (1739–40), *Essays, Moral and Political* (1741–42), *Philosophical Essays concerning Human Understanding* (1748, afterward called *An*

Enquiry concerning Human Understanding), *Political Discourses* (1751), *An Enquiry concerning the Principles of Morals* (1751), *History of England* (1754–61), *Four Dissertations* (1757), *Natural History of Religion* (1757), *Two Essays* (1777), and *Dialogues concerning Natural Religion* (1779). His collected works were edited by Green and Grose (4 vols., 1874); his life was written by J. H. Burton (1846).

Hume, Fergus. [Full name, **Ferguson Wright Hume.**] b. in England, July 8, 1859; d. near Thundersley, Essex, England, July 13, 1932. English writer of detective novels and stories. Author of *The Mystery of a Hansom Cab* (1886), *The Piccadilly Puzzle* (1889), *The Black Carnation* (1892), *The Lone Inn* (1894), *The Bishop's Secret* and *The Lady From Nowhere* (both 1900), *Jonah's Luck* (1906), *The Other Person* (1920), *The Caravan Mystery* (1926), and more than 100 other detective and mystery stories.

Hume, Joseph. [Known as **"Adversity Hume."**] b. at Montrose, England, Jan. 22, 1777; d. at Norfolk, England, Feb. 20, 1855. English physician and leader of the Radical Party. He was a surgeon for the East India Company (1797) but was later employed in political duties in India. He returned (1807) to England where he entered Parliament as a Tory (1812). As a Radical member of Parliament (1818–41, 1842–55), he advocated many reforms, including repeal of the Corn Laws (1834), reduction of government expenditure, Roman Catholic emancipation, abolition of flogging in the army, parliamentary reform, repeal of laws prohibiting emigration of workers and export of machinery, and removal of restrictions on workingmen's associations.

Hume, Martin Andrew Sharp. [Original name, **Martin Sharp.**] b. at London, Dec. 8, 1843; d. at Forest Gate, Essex, England, July 1, 1910. English historian. Editor (1892–1912) of *Spanish State Papers Relating to Negotiations Between England and Spain.* Author of *The Courtships of Queen Elizabeth* and *The Year After the Armada and Other Studies* (both 1896), *Sir Walter Raleigh* and *Philip II of Spain* (both 1897), *Spain—Its Greatness and Decay* (1898), *Modern Spain* (1899), *The Spanish People: Their Origin, Growth, and Influence* (1901), *The Love Affairs of Mary Queen of Scots* (1903), *Spanish Influence on English Literature* (1905), *The Wives of Henry VIII* (1905), and *The Court of Philip IV* (1907).

Hume or **Home** (hūm), Sir **Patrick.** [Titles: 1st Earl of **Marchmont,** Baron **Polwarth.**] b. Jan. 13, 1641; d. at Berwick-upon-Tweed, England, Aug. 1, 1724. Scottish statesman and supporter of the Presbyterian cause. Imprisoned (1675–79) for his dislike of James II's actions against the Covenanters, upon his release he joined the party of the Duke of Monmouth and was considered involved in the Rye House plot. He escaped (1684) to Holland, and joined Archibald Campbell, 9th Earl of Argyll's expedition; upon its failure, he was outlawed (1685) and escaped to Utrecht. He became adviser to William of Orange (William III) and accompanied him to England (1688). He was appointed privy councilor (1689), sheriff of Berwickshire (1692), and lord chancellor of Scotland (1696). He helped pass the act for security of Presbyterianism and was a supporter of union with England.

Hume, Robert Allen. b. at Byculla, Bombay, India, March 18, 1847; d. at Brookline, Mass., June 24, 1929. American Congregational clergyman and missionary. He was the founder and head (1878–1926) of the theological seminary in India which since 1921 has been known as the United Divinity College.

Hume Reservoir. Artificial lake in SE Australia, in the Murray River in S New South Wales and NE Victoria, ab. 170 mi. NE of Melbourne. It is formed by Hume Dam, primarily for irrigation, but also furnishing water power. Area, when full, ab. 52 sq. mi.; to be increased to ab. 69 sq. mi.

Hummel (hum'ęl), **Abraham Henry.** b. at Boston, July 27, 1850; d. at London, Jan. 22, 1926. American criminal lawyer. He was admitted (1869) to the bar and a short time later became a partner with William F. Howe in the law firm of Howe and Hummel. In the ensuing 30 years the firm achieved a national reputation for its successful defense in cases involving crime (chiefly homicide) and divorce. The two partners were notorious for sharp courtroom tactics within the letter of the law. After Howe's retirement in 1900, Hummel fell into difficulty and in 1905 was indicted for conspiracy and subornation of perjury. He went to prison in 1907, was released in 1908, and took up residence at London.

Hummel, Arthur William. b. at Warrenton, Mo., March 6, 1884—. American librarian and Orientalist. He was lecturer in Chinese history at Yenching School of Chinese Studies, Peiping, China (1924–27), and Columbia University (1930–32). He has been chief (1927 *et seq.*) of the division of Orientalia at the Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. Author of *The Autobiography of a Chinese Historian* (1931); editor of *Eminent Chinese of the Ch'ing Period* (1943).

Hummel (hům'ęl), **Johann Nepomuk.** b. at Pressburg (now Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, then in Hungary), Nov. 14, 1778; d. at Weimar, Germany, Oct. 17, 1837. German pianist and composer, author of concertos, sonatas, and operas. He was a pupil of Mozart.

Hummelstown (hum'ęlz.toun). [Former name, **Frederickstown.**] Borough in SE Pennsylvania, in Dauphin County, in an agricultural area E of Harrisburg: residential community; manufactures of dresses; founded c1740. Pop. 3,789 (1950).

Humoresque (hū.mọ.resk'). Title story of a collection by Fannie Hurst, published in 1919.

Humorists, The. Comedy by Thomas Shadwell, produced in 1671.

Humorous Lieutenant, The. Play by John Fletcher, probably produced between 1618 and 1625, printed in 1647.

Humpata (hům.pä'tä). Town in Angola, in SW Africa, in Huíla province, ab. 15 mi. inland on the Mossâmedes railway. About 500 Boers trekked here and settled in 1876; in 1929 about 1,500 of their descendants returned to the Union of South Africa (some 150 remained at Humpata). Elevation, ab. 6,150 ft.; pop. 490 (1940).

Humperdinck (hům'pėr.dingk), **Engelbert.** b. at Siegburg, Germany, Sept. 1, 1854; d. at Neustrelitz, Germany, Sept. 27, 1921. German composer. His opera *Hänsel und Gretel* was produced at Weimar on Dec. 23, 1893; *Die Königskinder* was produced in 1910. He wrote (1910) music to Maeterlinck's *Blue Bird,* and composed incidental music to Reinhardt's *The Miracle.*

Humphrey (hum'fri). [Titles: Duke of **Gloucester** and Earl of **Pembroke**; called **"the Good Duke Humphrey."**] b. 1391; d. at Bury St. Edmunds, England, Feb. 23, 1447. English soldier and statesman; youngest son of Henry IV by his first wife, Mary Bohun. He studied at Balliol College, Oxford, and was noted as a patron of learning and a collector of books. He was the founder, by his gifts of books, of the library of that university. In 1420 he was appointed lieutenant of England, and held that office until the return of Henry V in 1421. On Henry's death Gloucester, though only deputy for Bedford, became, in effect, protector of the young king Henry VI, through Bedford's occupation with affairs in France. In 1422 he married Jacqueline, only daughter of William VI, Count of Hainaut, to whose estates she had succeeded, but of which she had been deprived; and in 1424 conquered Hainaut and was proclaimed its count. In 1428 his marriage with Jacqueline was annulled, and he soon married his mistress, Eleanor Cobham. His protectorate, which was throughout unfortunate, was terminated by the coronation (Nov. 6, 1429) of Henry VI. In 1441 he was disgraced through the dealings of his wife with the astrologer Bolingbroke. In 1447 he was arrested by order of the king, and in a few days died.

Humphrey, Doris. b. at Oak Park, Ill., Oct. 17, 1895—. American dancer, teacher, and choreographer. From 1913 to 1927 she worked and studied with the Denishawn group under Ruth St. Denis and Ted Shawn. In 1921 she made a tour of the U.S. at the head of her own company, in which year she also first met Charles Weidman, her present dancing partner. Since 1934 she and Weidman have taught dancing and given joint recitals. She staged the dances for *Americana, Flying Colors,* and *Life Begins at 8.40.* Among her own original dances are *The Shakers,* a study of an American religious community, *With My Red Fires, Passacaglia in C Minor,* set to Bach's

music, *New Dance, American Holiday,* and *Song of the West,* one of her most successful creations.

Humphrey, George Magoffin. b. at Cheboygan, Mich., March 8, 1890—. American lawyer and administrator, U.S. secretary of the treasury (1953 *et seq.*) under Eisenhower. A steel executive, he served (1948–49) as chairman of the industrial advisory committee of the Economic Coöperation Administration.

Humphrey, Heman. b. at West Simsbury, Hartford County, Conn., March 26, 1779; d. at Pittsfield, Mass., April 3, 1861. American Congregational clergyman and educator, president (1823–45) of Amherst College.

Humphrey, Hubert Horatio, Jr. b. at Wallace, S.D., May 27, 1911—. American politician. He taught political science at Louisiana (1939–40) and at Minnesota (1940–41). In 1943 he served with the War Manpower Commission and in 1944 became campaign manager in Minnesota for the Democratic ticket of Franklin Roosevelt and Harry Truman. He served (1945–48) as mayor of Minneapolis and was elected (1948) U.S. senator from Minnesota.

Humphrey Dobbins (dob'inz). See **Dobbins, Humphrey.**

Humphreys (hum'friz), **Albert.** b. near Cincinnati, Ohio; d. at New York, 1922. American sculptor and painter, whose works are in the Detroit Institute of Art, Boston Public Library, and the National Gallery, at Washington, D.C.

Humphreys, Andrew Atkinson. b. at Philadelphia, Nov. 2, 1810; d. at Washington, D.C., Dec. 27, 1883. American general. He commanded a Union division at the battle of Gettysburg in 1863, and a corps in the operations about Petersburg (1864–65). He was chief of engineers (1866–79) in the U.S. army.

Humphreys, Cecil Frances. See **Alexander, Cecil Frances.**

Humphreys, David. b. at Derby, Conn., July 10, 1752; d. at New Haven, Conn., Feb. 21, 1818. American poet and diplomat. One of the Connecticut Wits, he published, with Barlow, Hopkins, and Trumbull, the *Anarchiad* (1786–87), and was also the author of the comedy *The Yankey in England* (1815). His collected works were published in 1790 and 1804. He was on Washington's staff during the Revolutionary War and served (1796–1801) as U.S. minister to Spain. He returned with a flock of Merino sheep, the first in the U.S., and established a woolen mill in Connecticut after 1801.

Humphreys, Joshua. b. in Haverford township, Delaware County, Pa., June 17, 1751; d. Jan. 12, 1838. American naval architect and shipbuilder. In the years before the Revolution he came to prominence as the foremost American naval architect, and he fitted out the Continental fleet which left (1776) Philadelphia under the command of Esek Hopkins. In 1794 he was named naval constructor by the U.S. government, which adopted his plans for the construction of the frigates *Constitution, United States, President, Congress,* and *Constellation,* for use in securing American commerce against the depredations of the Algerine pirates. He held the position of naval constructor, of which he was the first official appointee, until 1801.

Humphreys, William Jackson. b. at Gap Mills, W.Va., Feb. 3, 1862—. American physicist. He was professor of meteorological physics with the U.S. Weather Bureau (1905–35) and at George Washington University (1911–34). Author of *Physics of the Air* (1920; 3rd ed., 1940), *Fogs and Clouds* (1926), *Clouds and Aviation* (1943), and others.

Humphreys Peak. See under **San Francisco Peaks.**

Humphrey's Walk, Duke. See **Paul's Walk.**

Humphry (hum'fri), **George Murray.** b. at Sudbury, Suffolk, England, July 18, 1820; d. at Cambridge, England, Sept. 24, 1896. English anatomist and surgeon. His *Treatise on the Human Skeleton, including the Joints* (1858) is a classic work.

Humphry Clinker (kling'kėr), **The Expedition of.** Novel, in epistolary form, by Tobias George Smollett, published in 1771.

Humpolec (hŏm'pô.lets). [Also: **Humpoletz;** German, **Gumpolds.**] Town in Czechoslovakia in the *kraj* (region) of Jihlava, in SE Bohemia, ab. 57 mi. SE of Prague. woolen industries. 5,083 (1947).

Hums (hums). See **Homs,** Syria.

Hu Mun (hö'mün'). Chinese name of **Boca Tigris.**

Humuya (ö.mö'yä). See **Ulúa.**

Hun (hün). See **Hun Ho.**

Hunab (ö.näb'). [Also, **Hunab Ku.**] In Maya religion and mythology, the creator of the world and father of Itzamna.

Hunan (hö'nän'). Province in S central China, bounded by Hupeh on the N, Kiangsi on the E, Kwangtung and Kwangsi on the S, and Kweichow and Szechwan on the W. Hunan is mostly mountainous or hilly; the principal plains are in the lowland area around Tungting Lake known as the "rice-bowl," and in the major river valleys. Rice, tea, beans, cotton, hemp, and tung nuts are grown. This province is the principal source of antimony in China, and also produces lead, zinc, manganese, and coal. Capital, Changsha; area, ab. 79,500 sq. mi.; pop. ab. 28,092,000 (1947).

Huncamunca (hung'ką.mung'ką). Character in Henry Fielding's burlesque tragedy *Tom Thumb the Great.* She is the daughter of King Arthur and Queen Dollallolla, and is sweet, gentle, and amorous.

Hunchback, The. Comedy by J. Sheridan Knowles, produced in 1832.

Hunchun (hün'chün'). Town and former treaty port in NE China, in Kirin province, E Manchuria, near the Korean border, ab. 60 mi. W of Vladivostok, U.S.S.R.: lumbering; gold mining; border trade with Korea. Pop. ab. 13,000 (1940).

Hundhammer (hünt'häm''ėr), **Alois.** b. at Moos, Germany, Feb. 25, 1900—. German politician. He was a member (1932) of the Bavarian diet for the Bavarian People's Party. He was imprisoned (1933) in the Dachau concentration camp, worked as shoemaker after his release, was drafted into the army in 1939, and was captured in 1945. After his release he assisted in the organization of the Christian Social Union and was elected to the diet in 1946. He was appointed minister of education, and is leader of the extreme right wing of his party.

Hundred Days. The period of about 100 days, from the middle of March to June 28, 1815, during which Napoleon I, after his escape from Elba, made his final effort to reëstablish his empire. It ended in the crushing defeat at Waterloo, his abdication, and the accession once more of Louis XVIII.

Hundred Days, The. Historical novel by Sir Max Pemberton, published in 1905. It deals with the period between Napoleon's return from Elba and his defeat at Waterloo.

Hundred Guilder Print. Popular name for an etching by Rembrandt which represents Christ healing the sick. He was supposed to have sold a proof of this plate for 100 guilders; but in fact he exchanged this proof, still in existence, with his friend Jan Zoomer for a proof of *The Pest* by Marcantonio Raimondi. The date of the plate is not known, but is conjecturally given as 1649 or 1650.

Hundred Years' War. Series of wars between England and France, c1338–1453. The English, generally victors in these wars down to c1430 (Crécy, Poitiers, Agincourt), and rulers of a great part of France, were finally expelled entirely, except from Calais, which they retained for about a century longer.

Hundsrück (hünts'rük). See **Hunsrück.**

Hunebourg (dü.nę.bör), Comte **d'.** A title of **Clarke, Henri Jacques Guillaume.**

Huneker (hun'ę.kėr), **James Gibbons.** b. at Philadelphia, Jan. 31, 1860; d. at Brooklyn, N.Y., Feb. 9, 1921. American music and drama critic. He was drama editor (1895–97) of the *Morning Advertiser* and served as music, drama, and art editor (1900–12) of the New York *Sun.* He later served with both the New York *Times* and *World.* He published *Mezzotints in Modern Music* (1899), *Chopin* (1900), *Melomaniacs* (1902), *Overtones* (1904), *Iconoclasts* (1905), *Visionaries* (1905), *Egotists* (1909), *Promenades of an Impressionist* (1910), *Franz Liszt* (1911), *Old Fogy* (1913), *Ivory, Apes and Peacocks* (1915), *Unicorns* (1917), a novel, *Painted Veils* (1920), *Bedouins* (1920), and *Steeplejack* (2 vols., 1921).

Hunfalvy (hŏn'fôl.vē), **János.** b. at Gross-Schlagendorf, Zips, Hungary, June 9, 1820; d. Dec. 6, 1888. Hungarian geographer; brother of Pál Hunfalvy. His chief work is *Physical Geography of Hungary* (1863–66).

Hunfalvy, Pál. b. at Gross-Schlagendorf, Zips, Hungary, March 12, 1810; d. Nov. 30, 1891. Hungarian philologist and ethnographer; brother of János Hunfalvy.

Hungabee (hung'gə.bē), **Mount.** Peak in SE British Columbia and SW Alberta, Canada, on the provincial border ab. 6 mi. SW of Lake Louise. It is a prominent, sharp peak, first scaled in 1903. Elevation, ab. 11,457 ft.

Hungarian (hung.gār'i.ən). [Also, **Magyar.**] Language of the Magyars or Hungarians, belonging to the Ugric group of the Finno-Ugric family of languages.

Hungarian Insurrection. Rising (1848–49) in Hungary against the rule of Austria. Louis Kossuth was the chief leader. The overthrow of Metternich, the reactionary minister, at Vienna in March, 1848, was immediately followed by a revolutionary movement at Pest. The emperor Ferdinand I was forced to grant a separate Hungarian ministry, but encouraged Jellachich, the Ban of Croatia, to revolt against Hungary. In October, 1848, Hungary rose in insurrection. The war continued under the reign of Francis Joseph I (who succeeded Dec. 2, 1848). The chief Hungarian generals were Görgei, Klapka, Bem, and Dembinski. In April, 1849, the Hungarians declared their independence, and proclaimed their country a republic, with Kossuth as governor. With the aid of Russian armies the Austrians conquered the country. Görgei surrendered the main army at Világos in August, 1849, and Kossuth escaped. Austria restored the constitutional liberties of the kingdom in 1867.

Hungarians. See **Magyars.**

Hungary (hung'gə.ri). [Hungarian, **Magyarország, Magyar Köztársaság;** Czech, **Mad'arsko;** French, **Hongrie;** German, **Ungarn;** Rumanian, **Ungaria;** Serbo-Croatian, **Madiarska;** Latin, **Hungaria** (hung-gār'i.ə).] Country in SE Europe, bounded on the W by Austria, on the N by Czechoslovakia, on the NE by the U.S.S.R. (Transcarpathian *oblast,* or region), on the E and SE by Rumania, and on the S and SW by Yugoslavia. Capital, Budapest; area, ab. 35,912 sq. mi.; pop. 9,201,158 (1948), 9,204,799 (est. 1949).

Terrain and Climate. Geographically, Hungary is divided into three parts, namely the Alföld E of the Danube River, Pannonia W of the Danube, and the north-Hungarian hill country. The Alföld, particularly the section between the Danube and Tisza rivers, is a wide plain containing loess soils which in part are covered by sandy layers. It includes arid steppelike country, called *púszta,* as well as some of the most abundantly fertile agricultural regions of Europe. A comparable district is in Pannonia between Budapest and Lake Balaton, but otherwise Pannonia is rolling country which may be considered the easternmost foothills of the Alps. The north-Hungarian hill country belongs to the foothills of the Carpathian Mountains. The chief rivers are the Danube, which separates Pannonia from the Alföld, and the Tisza, which divides the Alföld into a W and an E part. From Bratislava to Esztergom, the Danube now forms the border between Hungary and Czechoslovakia, but the country N of the Danube has the physical characteristics of the Hungarian plain. The same is true of the Bačś and Banat regions to the S and SE, which are joined politically to Yugoslavia and Rumania respectively. Apart from the Drava River on the SW, Hungary has no natural frontiers. Particularly on the S and SE, the boundary line runs for the most part through level country. The climate is continental in nature, with sharp contrasts between the hot summers and cold winters; protracted droughts and strong winds are experienced.

Agriculture, Industry, and Trade. Hungary's agricultural production is outstanding in Europe. Maize (corn), wheat, and barley are the most important crops, but other grains, sugar beets, potatoes, tobacco, and vegetables are also raised; the soybean was introduced after World War I. Wine and fruit culture is significant in parts of the Alföld and in the hill regions; the wines of Tokaj and Eger and the brandies of Kecskemét are well known. Pigs, cattle, horses, sheep and sheep-wool, fowl, and eggs are exported. The Danube and Tisza rivers and Lake Balaton are fished commercially. Forests are scarce, but coal (lignite) is mined. Large-scale industry is concentrated in and around Budapest, where there are iron and steel mills, metallurgical, paper, and textile industries, petroleum refineries, and various food industries. However, food industries such as flour mills, sugar refineries, canneries, and sausage, liquor, beer, and tobacco manufactures are located in many other places in the country. Hungary takes part in Danube shipping and forms an important link in the European railroad system.

History and Government. Hungary has a well-documented prehistory, with remains from the copper and bronze periods particularly numerous. At the beginning of the historic period, Scythian tribes entered the E part of the country and Celts settled in the W part. The Germanic and Slavic bands who migrated into Hungary later became subject to the Huns and the Avars, who were nomadic invaders from the Asiatic East. They threatened to subject the whole of Europe to their rule, so much so that the name of their leader, Attila, became a byword of terror. After the defeat of the Huns by the Franconians, Slavs again occupied the country. Around the year 895, another Asiatic people, the Magyars, crossed the Carpathian Mountains and under their leader Árpád took possession of the Alföld and of Pannonia. Once more the Slavic population became assimilated to the nomadic invaders. Hungary became a kingdom in 1001. The advance of the Magyars into W Europe was checked by the German emperors, but their rule in Hungary was consolidated. In the reign of Stephen I (997–1038) the country was Christianized. A constitution, the Golden Bull, was issued in 1222. German colonists were invited and German institutions adopted but German political influence was kept at bay. Hungary remained an unruly region astride the routes to the Near East, along the Danube River and on the E shore of the Adriatic Sea, susceptible to Byzantine influence. In 1241, the country was once more overrun by Asiatics, when the Mongols defeated the Hungarians at Mohi, only to depart soon after. In 1301, the dynasty of the Árpáds came to an end, opening a long period of unsettled and changing rule in the Danube basin. In the 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries, Hungary was under rulers from the houses of Anjou, Luxembourg, Hapsburg, Hunyadi, and Jagiello, which were chosen and rejected by the actual rulers of the country, the Hungarian magnates. Meanwhile, the Turks advanced steadily and after the battle of Mohács (1526) occupied almost the entire country. Only the westernmost districts remained under the Hapsburgs, who met subsequently with the opposition of both the Turkish occupation authorities and the native aristocracy. At the end of the 17th century, the tables were reversed, the imperial armies swept the country, and in the treaties of Karlowitz (1699) and Passarowitz (1718), the Turks ceded Hungary to the Hapsburgs. The Hapsburgs settled part of the devastated countryside with Serbian and German colonists, but aroused antagonism because of their absolutist rule and the attempt to suppress the Calvinistic religion. Latin and German were made the official languages, and the administration was centralized. Maria Theresa and Joseph II tried to attach the Hungarian aristocracy to the court while at the same time introducing agrarian reforms. In 1844, the Hungarian (Magyar) language attained official status. In 1848, Hungary rose in a full revolt which the imperial armies could not quench without the assistance of a Russian army. After another period of uncertainty, an agreement between the crown and the Hungarians was reached in 1867 which established the dual monarchy: Hungary became an independent kingdom, united with Austria only in personal union, the Austrian emperor being also king of Hungary. The army and foreign affairs remained under a unified administration. In the period from 1867 to 1914, Hungary's internal difficulties mounted, partly because of the unequal distribution of landed property, partly because barely one half of the population was Magyar, the other half consisting of Germans, Rumanians, Slovaks, Croats, and Serbs. The ruling Magyar aristocracy was unwilling to make concessions in any direction, resorting to a policy of economic exploitation and cultural oppression. This policy collapsed in World War I. In October, 1918, in the shadow of defeat, a revolution broke out and a provisional president was installed. The new government was short-lived, the country was plunged into a bloody Communist revolution and anti-Communist counterrevolution, occupied by foreign troops, and, in the peace treaty of Trianon (1920), forced to yield its outlying

territories. Hungary was again constituted as a monarchy, but with the throne vacant and the functions of the monarch being exercised by a regent, Admiral Horthy. After the Nazis had come to power in Germany, Hungary became their ally. By the first and second Vienna awards (Nov. 2, 1938, and Aug. 30, 1940), a large part of former Hungarian territory was detached from Czechoslovakia and Rumania and returned to Hungary. However, the country was dragged into active participation in World War II only in 1944, when a pro-German government was appointed after German occupation of the country. By April, 1945, the country found itself occupied by a Russian army. A provisional government was set up; the Vienna awards were voided; an armistice and finally a peace treaty were concluded, the latter on Feb. 10, 1947. On August 3, Dr. Zoltán Tildy resigned as president of the republic and a Communist regime was installed. The U.S.S.R kept an unspecified number of troops in Hungary for the maintenance of communications with the Soviet forces of occupation in Austria. Reparations were to be paid to Russia, Yugoslavia, and Czechoslovakia.

Culture and Education. Hungary was long a country of feudal estates. The greatest postwar change has been the land reform in which large holdings were appropriated for the creation of small holdings. Recently, the Russian system of the *kolkhoz* has been introduced. Through decrees of 1946 and 1948, coal and other mines, electric power plants, iron- and steelworks, banking activities, and also a number of other industrial enterprises were nationalized. A number of the remaining enterprises were reorganized as mixed private and public companies. The majority religion (figures for 1941) is Roman Catholic (66%); others are the Reformed Church (21%), Lutheran (6%), Jewish (4%). In 1948 and 1949, Josef Cardinal Mindszenty, the primate of the Roman Catholic Church in Hungary, and the bishop of the Lutheran Church were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. Ethnically the Magyars are the majority; there are small groups of Germans, Slovaks, Rumanians, and Serbs. There are four universities, a technical university, various vocational institutions of higher learning, and 120 people's colleges.

Hungary, West. See **Burgenland.**

Hungerford (hung'gėr.fȯrd), **Margaret Wolfe.** [Maiden name, **Hamilton**; pseudonym, **The Duchess.**] b. c1855; d. at Bandon, Ireland, Jan. 24, 1897. Irish novelist.

Hungnam (hůng'näm). See under **Hamhung.**

Hungry Desert (hung'gri). See **Golodnaya Step.**

Hungtze (hůng'dzu'), **Lake.** [Chinese, **Hung-tze-hu** (-hȯ').] Shallow lake in E central China, in NE Anhwei and W Kiangsu provinces. It is fed and drained by the Hwai Ho; its area varies with the flow of water in the river. Length, ab. 65 mi.; elevation, ab. 40 ft.

Hun Ho (hůn' hȯ'; Chinese, hu'). [Also, **Hun.**] River in NE China, in Liaotung province, S Manchuria, which rises NE of Mukden, flows S of that city, generally SW, and empties into the Liao Ho NE of Newchwang. It played an important part in the battles of the Russo-Japanese War. Length, ab. 250 mi.

Huningue (ü.naṅg). [German, **Hüningen** (hü'ning.ẹn).] Border town and former fortress in E France, in the department of Haut-Rhin, on the Rhine ab. 3 mi. N of Basel, Switzerland. 2,946 (1946).

Hunkers (hung'kėrz). In U.S. political history, the term applied (c1840–c1850) to that faction of the Democratic Party in New York which favored a conservative policy in order not to embarrass the president, J. K. Polk. They supported state expenditures on internal improvements and the chartering on a wide scale of state banks, and deplored agitation on the slavery question. Their opponents within the party ranks, followers of Martin Van Buren, were called Barnburners. During the 1850's the term was also used outside New York, particularly in referring to Northern supporters of Southern policy on slavery and territorial expansion.

Hunkiar-Skelessi (hůng.kyär'ske.le.sē'). See **Unkiar-Skelessi.**

Hunold (hȯ'nȯlt), **Christian.** [Pseudonym, **Menantes.**] b. at Wandersleben, Germany, 1681; d. at Halle, Germany, Aug. 6, 1721. German writer who continued the tradition of the 17th-century "gallant" novel (*Die verliebte und galante Welt*, 1700). He was the author also of *Satyrischer Roman* (1707).

Huns (hunz). Asiatic people of undetermined origin first mentioned in Chinese chronicles, dating from at least 400 B.C., in NW China and the Gobi. Gradually they extended their power west into Central Asia, a part of the people moving into India. After defeat by the Chinese in 36 B.C., they moved north of the Caspian Sea, and established a kingdom between the Don River and the Carpathians in the 4th century A.D. Under Attila (445–453), the Huns penetrated to Constantinople and Rome. Soon after Attila's death, his kingdom disintegrated. The Huns, although notorious for their barbarity, acted as intermediates in the trade between China and Europe. The Hungarians are not their descendants.

Hunsaker (hun'sā"kėr), **Jerome Clarke.** b. at Creston, Iowa, Aug. 26, 1886—. American aeronautical engineer. He was chief (1916–23) of aircraft design for the Navy Department at Washington, and was designer of the airship *Shenandoah* and the flying boat *NC–4*, which crossed the Atlantic in 1919. He was head (1933 *et seq.*) of the mechanical and aeronautical engineering departments at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and served as chairman (1941 *et seq.*) of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.

Hunsdon (hunz'dọn), 1st Baron. Title of **Carey, Henry.**

Hunsrück (hůns'rük). [Also, **Hundsrück.**] Mountain range in W Germany, S of the Moselle (Mosel) River. Peak elevation, ab. 2,677 ft.

Hunt (hunt), **Clara Whitehill.** b. at Utica, N.Y., 1871—. American librarian. She was librarian (1898–1903) at Newark, where she organized (1901) a children's department. She was also superintendent (1903 *et seq.*) of the children's department at the Brooklyn Public Library. Author of juveniles such as *The Little House in the Woods* (1918) and *Peggy's Playhouses* (1924).

Hunt, Edward Eyre. b. at Bellwood, Neb., Aug. 1, 1885—. American journalist and sociologist. A war correspondent (1914) in Europe, he served as a member (1914–16) of the Belgian relief commission, and as American Red Cross deputy commissioner (1917–18) for Europe. Author of *War Bread—A Personal Narrative of the War and Relief in Belgium* (1916), *Tales from a Famished Land* (1918), *An Audit of America* (1930), *Greathouse* (1937), and other books.

Hunt, Frazier. b. at Rock Island, Ill., Dec. 1, 1885—. American journalist and author. He was a war correspondent (1918) for the Chicago *Tribune*, covering the western front, U.S. naval operations in French waters, and, later, the northern Russian campaign. Author of *Blown In by the Draft* (1918), *Little Doc: The Story of Allan Roy Dafoe* (1939), and *The Long Trail from Texas* (1940).

Hunt, Gaillard. b. at New Orleans, La., Sept. 8, 1862; d. March 20, 1924. American historian and government official. He served (1887–1909, 1917–24) as chief of the passport bureau and then as chief of the division of publications and editor with the U.S. Department of State. He was chief (1909–17) of the division of manuscripts in the Library of Congress. He edited *The First Forty Years of Washington Society* (1906), by Margaret Bayard Smith, *The Writings of James Madison* (9 vols., 1900–10), and *Journals of the Continental Congress* (vols. XVI–XXV, 1910–22). His works include *The American Passport* (1898), *The Life of James Madison* (1902), *John C. Calhoun* (1908), and *The Department of State of the United States: Its History and Functions* (1914).

Hunt, Henry. b. at Upphaven, Wiltshire, England, Nov. 6, 1773; d. at Alresford, Hampshire, England, Feb. 15, 1835. English reformer. A follower of William Cobbett, he did much speaking for the Radical Party including a speech at Spa Fields (1816). Though he was in danger of arrest for his views, he presided at a reform meeting (1819) in St. Peter's Fields, Manchester, which was broken up by troops firing into the crowd and which became known as the Peterloo Massacre. He was sentenced to two years imprisonment for his part in the meeting. He served as member of Parliament (1830–33), where he advocated universal suffrage and women's rights.

Hunt, Henry Jackson. b. at Detroit, Mich., Sept. 14, 1819; d. Feb. 11, 1889. American artillery officer, with the Union army in the Civil War. In 1861 he became training head of the artillery reserve of the Army of the Potomac, with the rank of colonel. For his participation as an artillery expert in the Peninsular Campaign, he

was advanced to the rank of brigadier general of volunteers, and at Gettysburg he helped to break Pickett's charge by his concentration of artillery fire.

Hunt, Leigh. [Full name, **James Henry Leigh Hunt.**] b. at Southgate, near London, Oct. 19, 1784; d. at Putney, near London, Aug. 28, 1859. English essayist, poet, and miscellaneous author. He edited (1808 *et seq.*) the *Examiner* and was editor (1810) of the *Reflector*. Some of his *Examiner* papers casting reflections on the prince regent resulted in Hunt's being sentenced (1813) to two years' imprisonment. From 1819 to 1821 he wrote in the *Indicator*. He was the friend of Lamb, Bentham, Moore, and Byron, and with the last edited *The Liberal* (1822–23), a magazine. His frank criticism of his friend Byron in *Lord Byron and some of his Contemporaries* (1828) shocked the English sense of propriety and lost him many friends. His chief works are essays, the poem *Story of Rimini* (1816), *Autobiography* (1850), and several books of poetry, dramas, and translations. He is best remembered for his influence on Keats (giving rise to criticism of the "Cockney school" of poetry) and for the two poems *Abou Ben Adhem* and *Jenny Kissed Me*.

Hunt, Mount. Dome-shaped mountain in Antarctica, on the George V Coast, in ab. 67°07′ S., 144°19′ E. It forms a promontory which terminates in Cape de la Motte. Elevation, ab. 1,700 ft.

Hunt, Reid. b. at Martinsville, Ohio, April 20, 1870—. American pharmacologist, chief of division and professor of pharmacology (1904–13) in the U.S. Public Health Service. Author of *Effects of Various Diets Upon Resistance to Poisons* (1910), *Effects of Derivatives of Cholines and Analogous Compounds* (1911); coauthor of *Studies in Experimental Alcoholism* (1907).

Hunt, Richard Howland. b. at Paris, March 14, 1862; d. July 12, 1931. American architect; son of Richard Morris Hunt. He was educated at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and at the École des Beaux-Arts, Paris, and practiced his profession at New York. He built the façade of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, after a plan suggested in a sketch left by his father, designed buildings for the University of the South and Vanderbilt University, and was especially successful with large private houses.

Hunt, Richard Morris. American architect, one of the chief figures in 19th-century eclecticism; brother of William Morris Hunt. He studied at Geneva, Switzerland, and enrolled (1846) in the École des Beaux-Arts at Paris, being one of the first American students of architecture there. His interest in adapting the styles of other countries and periods to American uses was stimulated by his training, which included taking the "Grand Tour," customary at that time, of Europe and the Near East, working (1854) under Hector M. Lefuel on the Louvre and Tuileries, and later assisting Thomas U. Walter on the Capitol at Washington, D.C. He practiced chiefly at New York, where his designs included the Lenox Library building, the *Tribune* building, the main part of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and the W. K. Vanderbilt house on Fifth Avenue; the last-named, an adaptation of French chateau style of the Renaissance period, with lavish use of marbles and other rare materials both inside and out, became, along with "The Breakers" at Newport and other mansions, a prototype for the residences of the wealthy and for imitations less costly in material and scale by less affluent builders. Hunt also designed buildings for the naval observatory at Washington, D.C., the Fogg Art Museum at Cambridge, Mass., and the administration building for the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago (1893), which was one of the principal incentives to the subsequent widespread revival of classical style in public buildings. He was one of the founders of the American Institute of Architects.

Hunt, Robert. b. c1568; d. at Jamestown, Va., before June 12, 1608. English clergyman in America, minister to the original Jamestown settlers.

Hunt, Robert Woolston. b. at Fallsington, Pa., Dec. 9, 1838; d. at Chicago, July 11, 1923. American metallurgist. In 1860 he set up at the Cambria Iron Company at Johnstown, Pa., the first analytical laboratory organically a part of an ironworks. In 1867 he supervised the rolling of the first commercial order of steel rails (for the Pennsylvania Railroad). From 1875 to 1888 he was general superintendent of the Bessemer steel plant that was eventually called the Troy Iron and Steel Company.

Hunt, Thomas Sterry. b. at Norwich, Conn., Sept. 5, 1826; d. at New York, Feb. 12, 1892. American chemist, mineralogist, and geologist. He was chemist and mineralogist to the Geological Survey of Canada (1847–72). He wrote *Chemical and Geological Essays* (1874), *The Domain of Physiology* (2nd ed., 1882), *A New Basis for Chemistry* (1887), and others.

Hunt, Ward. b. at Utica, N.Y., June 14, 1810; d. March 24, 1886. American jurist, associate justice (1873–82) of the U.S. Supreme Court.

Hunt, William. b. March 3, 1842; d. June 15, 1931. English Anglican clergyman and historian of the Anglican Church. Author of *The History of the Dioceses of Bath and Wells* (1883) and *The English Church in the Middle Ages* (1888); editor of *The History of the English Church* (1899 *et seq.*) and *Irish Parliament, 1775* (1907).

Hunt, William Henry. b. at London, March 28, 1790; d. Feb. 10, 1864. English painter in water colors.

Hunt, William Henry. b. at Charleston, S.C., June 12, 1823; d. at St. Petersburg, Feb. 27, 1884. American lawyer and Republican politician. He was secretary of the navy in 1881. When President Arthur reorganized President Garfield's cabinet he retired from office and was appointed (1882) minister to Russia.

Hunt, William Holman. b. at London, 1827; d. there, Sept. 7, 1910. English painter, a leader of the Pre-Raphaelite school. He first exhibited in 1846. Among his works are *Awakened Conscience* and *Light of the World* (1854), *Finding of the Saviour in the Temple* (1860), *Isabella and the Pot of Basil* (1868), *The Shadow of Death* (1873), and *Portrait of Dante Gabriel Rossetti* (1884).

Hunt, William Morris. b. at Brattleboro, Vt., March 31, 1824; d. in the Isles of Shoals, N.H., Sept. 8, 1879. American portrait, landscape, and figure painter, a pupil of Couture and Millet; brother of Richard Morris Hunt. A follower of the French painters of the Barbizon School, he did much (1855 *et seq.*) to popularize in America the works of Corot, Rousseau, Millet, and others of that group. Among his works are sketches of street life in Paris, *Peasant Girl at Barbizon, Hurdy-Gurdy Boy, Girl at a Fountain*, and a number of landscapes; his *Bathers* is in the Metropolitan Museum of Art at New York. He painted (1878) two murals in oils in the Capitol at Albany, N.Y., which were destroyed by moisture.

Hunted Down. Story by Charles Dickens, written especially for the New York *Ledger* and there published serially during August and September, 1859.

Hunter (hun'tẽr), Sir **Archibald.** b. Sept. 6, 1856; d. June 28, 1936. British general.

Hunter, Cape. Cape in Antarctica, along George V Coast, in ab. 66°57′ S., 142°22′ E., in Commonwealth Bay.

Hunter, David. b. at Washington, D.C., July 21, 1802; d. there, Feb. 2, 1886. American soldier, in the Union army during the Civil War. After Lincoln's inauguration, he commanded a volunteer force which protected the White House. He became (May, 1861) a colonel of cavalry and shortly thereafter was appointed brigadier general of volunteers and assigned to the command of the 2nd division of McDowell's army. He led his unit at First Bull Run (July, 1861), where he was wounded. He succeeded (Nov. 2, 1861) Frémont as commander of the Western Department and in March, 1862, took command of the Department of the South. He issued (April 12, 1862) an order emancipating all slaves in Union custody in his department, afterward (May 9, 1862) sanctioning the liberation of all slaves in the area embraced by his command. The order was later annulled by Lincoln, but Hunter's approval of the raising of a South Carolina Negro regiment was sustained by Congress. He was given command (May, 1864) of operations in the Shenandoah Valley, winning the battle of Piedmont and taking Lynchburg. However, his retreat before Early's troops enabled the Confederate commander to threaten Washington, D.C., by way of the Shenandoah Valley. Hunter resigned from his command on Aug. 8, 1864, and did not take part in field operations for the remainder of the war. He later served as president of the military commission which tried the Lincoln conspirators.

Hunter, John. b. at Long Calderwood, Lanarkshire, Scotland, Feb. 13, 1728; d. at London, Oct. 16, 1793. British surgeon, anatomist, and physiologist; brother of William Hunter. He collected at London a museum of anatomical, physiological, and pathological specimens. He wrote *Natural History of the Human Teeth* (1771–78), *Treatise on the Blood, Inflammation and Gunshot Wounds* (1794), and others.

Hunter, Mrs. Leo. Author of an ode to "an expiring frog"; a character devoted to celebrities, in Charles Dickens's *Pickwick Papers*.

Hunter, Port. Harbor on the E coast of New South Wales, Australia, ab. 75 mi. NE of Sydney. On it has developed the port of Newcastle.

Hunter, Robert. b. at Hunterston, Ayrshire, Scotland; d. March, 1734. English colonial official in America. He was named (1709) governor in chief and captain-general of New York and New Jersey. He served until 1719, taking a prominent part in the organization of colonial defenses against the French in North America. In 1727 he was named governor of Jamaica, serving in that post until his death.

Hunter, Robert. [Full name, **Wiles Robert Hunter.**] b. at Terre Haute, Ind., April 10, 1874; d. at Santa Barbara, Calif., May 15, 1942. American social worker. He was organizing secretary of the Chicago Bureau of Charities (1896–1902), chairman of the investigating committee of the City Homes Association, Chicago, head worker of the University Settlement, New York (1902–03), and chairman of the New York Child Labor Commission (1902–06). In 1910 he was a candidate for the governorship of Connecticut on the Socialist ticket. He was an advocate of reforms which he believed were made necessary because of the limitations of charity. He wrote *Tenement Conditions in Chicago* (1901), *Poverty* (1904), *Socialists at Work* (1908), *The Crisis* (1909), and others.

Hunter, Robert Mercer Taliaferro. b. in Essex County, Va., April 21, 1809; d. near Lloyds, Va., July 18, 1887. American lawyer and politician. He served (1834–37) in the Virginia Assembly, following which he went to Congress as a states'-rights Whig. During his one term as speaker of the House he became identified with the states'-rights Democrats, bringing Virginia into the Calhoun fold after he failed to be reëlected in 1843. Through adroit political maneuvering, he returned to Congress in 1845 and went to the U.S. Senate in 1847. He served as chairman of the committee on finance, seeing through the tariff bill of 1857. He withdrew from the Senate on March 28, 1861, and served (1861–62) as Confederate secretary of state, thereafter becoming a member of the Confederate senate. He was a member of the Confederate mission which conducted unsuccessful peace negotiations with Lincoln and Seward at Hampton Roads in February, 1865. After the war he was a federal prisoner for several months.

Hunter, Thomas. b. at Ardglass, Ireland, Oct. 19, 1831; d. Oct. 14, 1915. American educator, for whom Hunter College of the City of New York is named. In 1850 he became a public-school teacher at New York. In 1857 he was named principal of Public School No. 35 and in 1866 established the first New York City evening high school. He founded (1869) the Normal and High School, which was renamed (1870) the Normal College of the City of New York and of which he served as president until 1906. The name of the school was changed to Hunter College in 1914. He was a coeditor of *Home Culture, A Self-Instructor and Aid to Social Hours at Home* (1884) and *A Narrative History of the United States for the Use of Schools* (1896).

Hunter, Walter Samuel. b. at Decatur, Ill., March 22, 1889—. American psychologist. He was professor of psychology (1916–25) at the University of Kansas, professor of genetic psychology (1925–36) at Clark University, and professor of psychology and director of the psychological laboratory at Brown University (1936 *et seq.*). Author of *General Psychology* (1919) and *Human Behavior* (1928); editor (1926–46) of *Psychological Abstracts*.

Hunter, Wiles Robert. See **Hunter, Robert.**

Hunter, William. b. at Long Calderwood, Lanarkshire, Scotland, May 23, 1718; d. at London, March 30, 1783. British physician, anatomist, and physiologist; brother of John Hunter. He was noted as a lecturer on anatomy, and as the collector of a museum (now in the University of Glasgow). He wrote *Anatomy of the Gravid Uterus* (1774) and others.

Hunter, Sir William Wilson. b. at Glasgow, July 15, 1840; d. at Oxford, England, Feb. 6, 1900. British civil servant and author. He entered the Bengal civil service in 1862, holding various government posts until he retired in 1887 and returned to England. As director general of statistics, he edited (1869–81) a statistical survey of India in 128 volumes, later issuing a nine-volume condensation in the *Imperial Gazetteer of India* (1881). Among his many works are *A Comparative Dictionary of Non-Aryan Languages of India and High Asia* (1868), *The Indian Empire — Its People, History, and Products* and *History of the Indian Peoples* (both 1882), *The Thackerays in India* (1897), *A History of British India* (2 vols., 1899, 1900), and *The India of the Queen and Other Essays* (1903).

Hunter and Other Poems, The. Work by W. J. Turner, published in 1916.

Hunter's Landing. A former name of **Ossining,** N.Y.

Hunter-Weston (-wes'tən), Sir **Aylmer.** b. in Scotland, Sept. 23, 1864; d. at Hunterston, West Kilbridge, England, March 18, 1840. British soldier. He commanded successively an infantry brigade in France, a division engaged in the Gallipoli campaign, and an army corps in France during World War I.

Huntingburg (hun'ting.bėrg). City in SW Indiana, in Du Bois County: pottery manufactures. 4,056 (1950).

Huntingdon (hun'ting.dən). [Middle English, **Huntyngdon, Huntendon, Huntendun;** Old English, **Huntandūn,** meaning "Hunter's Hill."] Municipal borough and market town in C England, the county seat of Huntingdonshire, ab. 59 mi. N of London by rail. It is situated on the river Ouse, on the edge of the Fens. The old Roman road, Ermine Street, passes through the town. It was the birthplace of Oliver Cromwell and the residence of the poet William Cowper. 5,282 (1951).

Huntingdon. Borough in S central Pennsylvania, county seat of Huntingdon County, on the Juniata River: manufactures boilers, machines, sewer pipe, radiators, and paper tablets. It is the seat of Juniata College. Platted in 1767, it occupies the site of a former Oneida Indian village. 7,330 (1950).

Huntingdon, Earls of. Titles held by various members of the **Hastings** family.

Huntingdon, Earl of. A title of **Herbert, William** (1460–91).

Huntingdon, Earl of. A title of **Holland, John** (c1352–1400) and of **Holland, John** (1395–1447).

Huntingdon, Countess of. Title of **Shirley, Selina.**

Huntingdonians (hun.ting.dō'ni.ənz). Denomination of Calvinistic Methodists in England and Wales, adherents of George Whitefield and Selina Hastings, Countess of Huntingdon, after their separation from the Wesleys.

Huntingdonshire (hun'ting.dən.shir). [Also: **Huntingdon, Hunts.**] Inland county in C England, bounded by Cambridgeshire on the E, Bedfordshire on the S and SW, and Northamptonshire on the W and N. The N portion (about one quarter of the total area of the county) lies in the Fens; the remainder is undulating countryside. With the exception of paper manufacture and the preparation of parchment, there are no manufactures of more than local importance. Huntingdonshire is primarily an agricultural county, specializing chiefly in market gardening and cattle rearing, with the raising of some wheat and barley. County seat, Huntingdon; area ab. 365 sq. mi.; pop. 69,273 (1951).

Huntington (hun'ting.tən). City in NE Indiana, county seat of Huntington County, on the Little River ab. 20 mi. SW of Fort Wayne: manufactures furnaces, cranes, automobile parts, electrical machinery, and diverse other products. It is the seat of Huntington College. 15,079 (1950).

Huntington. Unincorporated village in SE New York, in Suffolk County, on Long Island ab. 30 mi. E of Manhattan: old community, now a residential suburb. About 2 mi. N is the supposed site of the capture of Nathan Hale on Sept. 21, 1776, marked by a boulder. 9,324 (1950).

Huntington. [Former name, **Guyandotte.**] City in W West Virginia, in Cabell and Wayne counties, county

seat of Cabell County, on the Ohio River: coal-shipping river port; manufactures glass, nickel plate and alloys, mine cars, freight cars, railroad-car wheels, and other products; railroad shops. It is the seat of Marshall College. The city was founded by Collis P. Huntington in 1871 and named for him. 86,353 (1950); urbanized area (including Ashland, Ky.), 156,288 (1950).

Huntington, Anna Hyatt. [Maiden name, **Anna Vaughn Hyatt.**] b. at Cambridge, Mass., March 10, 1876—. American sculptor; wife of Archer Milton Huntington. She studied at Boston and New York, was honored by the governments of France and Spain, and is an academician of the National Academy of Design, and a member of the National Sculpture Society, American Academy of Arts and Letters, and National Institute of Arts and Letters. Her work is in collections of the Metropolitan Museum at New York, the Carnegie, Cleveland, San Francisco, San Diego, Luxembourg, and Edinburgh museums, and in the Cathedral of Saint John the Divine at New York.

Huntington, Archer Milton. b. at New York, March 10, 1870—. American poet and Hispanic scholar; son of Collis P. Huntington and husband of Anna Vaughn Huntington. Among his books of verse are *Lace Maker of Segovia* (1928), *The Ladies of Vallbona* (1931), and *Spain and Africa* (1943). He has also edited works relating to Spanish history and culture.

Huntington, Collis Potter. b. at Harwinton, Conn., Oct. 22, 1821; d. Aug. 13, 1900. American railroad magnate, promoter of the Southern Pacific railroad system. He became (1836) an itinerant vender in the South. In 1842 he founded a store at Oneonta, N.Y., and in 1849 went to California, where he sold miners' supplies at Sacramento, later establishing the firm of Huntington and Hopkins. His activity in the railroad field began in 1860, when he joined with his partner, Mark Hopkins, and with Leland Stanford and Charles Crocker, in financing a survey of a railroad route across the Sierra Nevada mountains projected by the engineer Theodore D. Judah. Securing government aid for the construction of the road, Huntington became the leader of the group which built the Central Pacific Railroad (completed May 10, 1869). Eventually the promoters expanded their operations, organizing (1884) the Southern Pacific Company as the controlling body for their properties. After 1890 when he broke with Stanford, he succeeded the latter as president of the Southern Pacific Company. Huntington was also president of the Chesapeake and Ohio, which he purchased in 1869, and president of the Mexican International Railway Company and of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. Between 1870 and 1880 he was active in the national capital as a lobbyist. He was particularly opposed to government aid to the Texas and Pacific Railway, which he regarded as a potential rival, and to bills pertaining to the repayment of government guarantees which, under the acts of 1862 and 1864, had enabled the construction of the Pacific railroad lines.

Huntington, Daniel. b. at New York, Oct. 14, 1816; d. there, April 18, 1906. American painter, especially noted for portraits. He was a pupil of Morse and of Inman, and was elected academician of the National Academy of Design in 1840. He was for many years president of the National Academy. Among his paintings is *The Republican Court in the Time of Washington.*

Huntington, Edward Vermilye. b. at Clinton, N.Y., April 26, 1874—. American mathematician. He devised the method of apportioning representatives in Congress which was declared legal on Nov. 15, 1941. Author of *The Continuum and Other Types of Serial Order* (1917), *Handbook of Mathematics for Engineers* (1918), and other works.

Huntington, Ellsworth. b. at Galesburg, Ill., Sept. 16, 1876; d. Oct. 17, 1947. American explorer and geographer. He explored the canyons of the Euphrates River in 1901, was a member of an expedition to Russian Turkestan (1903–04) and later of one to Chinese Turkestan, and traveled extensively in India, China, Siberia, and Asia Minor. Author of *Explorations in Turkestan* (1905), *The Pulse of Asia* (1907), *Civilization and Climate* (1915), *World Power and Evolution* (1919), *Earth and Sun* (1923), *The Character of Races* (1924), *The Pulse of Progress* (1926), *The Human Habitat* (1927), *Tomorrow's Children—the Goal of Eugenics* (1935), *Season of Birth* (1938), and others.

Huntington, Frederic Dan. b. at Hadley, Mass., May 28, 1819; d. there, July 11, 1904. American bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He established, with George M. Randall, the *Church Monthly* in 1861, and in 1869 became bishop of Central New York.

Huntington, George Sumner. b. at Hartford, Conn., March 21, 1861; d. Jan. 5, 1927. American anatomist. He was appointed (1889) professor of anatomy at Columbia University, the first full-time position of its kind in the U.S. He made fundamental contributions to knowledge of the anatomy of the lymphatic and vascular systems.

Huntington, Henry Edwards. b. at Oneonta, N.Y., Feb. 27, 1850; d. at Philadelphia, May 23, 1927. American railroad executive (1881 *et seq.*), owner and developer of transportation systems (c1892–1910) and real estate in California, and founder of the Huntington Library at San Marino, Calif.; nephew of Collis Potter Huntington. After selling (c1900) control of the Southern Pacific Railway, which he inherited with a large fortune from his uncle, he became active in aiding the rapid growth of southern California.

Huntington, Jedediah. b. at Norwich, Conn., Aug. 4, 1743; d. Sept. 25, 1818. American Revolutionary officer. He became active in the patriot cause in the years just before the Revolution, and was a colonel at the outbreak of the war. He was one of the four who drafted the constitution for the Society of the Cincinnati.

Huntington, Samuel. b. at Windham, Conn., July 3, 1731; d. at Norwich, Conn., Jan. 5, 1796. American politician, a signer of the Declaration of Independence as member of Congress in 1776. He was governor (1786–96) of Connecticut.

Huntington, William Reed. b. at Lowell, Mass., Sept. 20, 1838; d. at Nahant, Mass., July 26, 1909. American Episcopal clergyman. From 1883 until his death he was rector of Grace Church, New York. He took a major part in the building of the Cathedral of Saint John the Divine, New York. Among his published works are *The Church Idea* (1870), *Conditional Immortality* (1878), *Popular Misconceptions of the Episcopal Church* (1891), *Short History of the Book of Common Prayer* (1893), *A National Church* (1898), and *Sonnets and a Dream* (1899).

Huntington Beach. City in S California, in Orange County: important for the production of petroleum; formerly a seashore resort. 5,237 (1950).

Huntington Park. City in S California, in Los Angeles County, ab. 6 mi. S of downtown Los Angeles: residential and industrial suburb. 29,450 (1950).

Huntington Station. Unincorporated village in SE New York, in Suffolk County, on Long Island ab. 30 mi. E of Manhattan: residential commuting suburb. 9,924 (1950).

Huntington Woods. City in SE Michigan, in Oakland County: a northern suburb of Detroit. In the decade between the last two U.S. censuses its population more than doubled. 1,705 (1940), 4,949 (1950).

Huntley (hunt'li). A former name of **Orange,** Tex.

Huntly (hunt'li). Burgh and market town in NE Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, ab. 41 mi. by rail NW of Aberdeen: ruins of 14th-century castle; manufactures hosiery. 3,804 (est. 1947).

Huntly, Earls of. Titles held by various members of the **Gordon** family.

Huntly, Frances E. Pseudonym used prior to 1898 by **Mayne, Ethel Colburn.**

Hunts (hunts). See **Huntingdonshire.**

Huntsville (hunts'vil). City in N Alabama, county seat of Madison County: manufactures cotton textiles. The city was the site (1819) of the Alabama Territory constitutional convention. It was captured (1862) by Union troops in the Civil War. 16,437 (1950).

Huntsville. Town in SE Ontario, in the N part of the Muskoka Lakes region. It is a popular summer and skiing resort. 3,286 (1951).

Huntsville. City in E Texas, county seat of Walker County, ab. 70 mi. by road N of Houston. It is the seat of the Texas State Penitentiary, and of Sam Houston State

Teachers College; the home and grave of Sam Houston are here. 9,820 (1950).

Huntziger (ẽn.tsē zher), **Charles Léon Clément.** b. at Lesneven, Finistère, France, June 25, 1880; d. in an airplane crash near Le Vigan, Gard, France, Nov. 12, 1941. French army officer and politician, signer of the armistice with Germany on June 22, 1940. He was minister of war (September, 1940–November, 1941) in the Pétain government, taking command over all French land forces.

Hunyadi or Hunyady (hö'nyô.dē), **János.** [English, **John Hunyadi.**] b. at Hunyad, in Transylvania, c1387; d. at Zemun, in what is now Yugoslavia, Aug. 11, 1456. Hungarian general. He was a military leader and councilor of Sigismund, attending the monarch when he successfully sought to become (1411) emperor. Albert II of Germany, Sigismund's successor, entrusted him with a frontier region, where he defended (1437–38) the outposts of the empire against the Turks. When Albert died (1439), Hunyadi supported Ladislas III for the Hungarian throne and in return was appointed (1442) *voivode* (governor) of Transylvania. He entered into a series of victorious campaigns against the Turks, defeating them (1441–42) in several great battles. In 1443 he embarked on an expedition that drove the Turks from the Adriatic and in 1444 with Ladislas began a campaign aimed at supporting Constantinople; they were defeated at Varna (Nov. 10, 1444), Ladislas dying in the battle. In 1446 Hunyadi was elected regent of Hungary for Ladislas V, who was being held against his will by Frederick III of Germany. Hunyadi marched against Frederick but was forced to return to battle the Turks. At Kossovo (October, 1448) he was defeated through the machinations of men he had counted as allies. Constantinople fell to the Turks in 1453 and Hunyadi began, unsupported by his own nobles, to rally an army for the defense of Hungary. The result was his most celebrated exploit, the successful defense of Belgrade against Mohammed II in 1456. The Turks broke off the siege and retired, but Hunyadi died of plague three weeks afterward. His life, and legends accreting to it, became a national legend and Hunyadi the national hero.

Hunza (hůn'zą). Area in the Gilgit territory, NW Kashmir, in the Karakoram Range: formerly a small hill kingdom, situated opposite Nagar along the Hunza River. It joined with Nagar in an insurrection crushed by British troops in 1891. In 1948 it was occupied by Pakistan. It commands an important route from the Pamirs and the U.S.S.R. Area, ab. 3,900 sq. mi.; pop. 15,341 (1941).

Hunza River. [Also, **Kanjat.**] Small river in NW Kashmir, a tributary of the Gilgit, which flows into the Indus. Length, ab. 100 mi.

Huon de Bordeaux (ü.ôṅ dẹ bôr.dō). French *chanson de geste.* Probably through the translation (c1540) into English by John Bourchier, Lord Berners, it supplied Shakespeare with some of the dramatis personae of *A Midsummer Night's Dream,* for example Oberon, though there were earlier dramatic versions of the Huon story on the English stage. It is believed to have been written in the 13th century, although no manuscripts of the original are extant and it is considered possible that the latter portion may have been written at a later date.

Huon Gulf (hū'on). Gulf in the E coast of New Guinea, an embayment of the Solomon Sea.

Huon Islands. Group of three barren coral atolls in the SW Pacific, ab. 165 mi. NW of New Caledonia, of which colony they are a part. Area, ab. 160 acres.

Huon Peninsula. Peninsula on the E coast of the island of New Guinea, in the Territory of New Guinea, extending into the Solomon Sea N of the Huon Gulf. The C part is entirely mountainous, with lofty peaks. In World War II American and Australian forces attacked and occupied the Japanese bases at Lae and Finschhafen on the coast of the peninsula (September–October, 1943).

Hupa (hö'pą). [Also, **Hoopa.**] North American Indian tribe, formerly inhabiting the Trinity River valley, in California, to the Klamath River. About 650 of them now survive on the Hupa Indian reservation, in California. The language is of the Athabaskan family. Their ceremonial sweat houses and acorn bread marked them as of typical California Indian culture.

Hupeh (hö'pā'; Chinese, hö'be'). [Also: **Hupei, Hupih.**] Province in E central China, bounded by Shensi and Honan on the N, Anhwei on the E, Kiangsi and Hunan on the S, Szechwan on the W, and Shensi on the NW. Major crops include rice, cotton, wheat, mulberry (for silk), and tung nuts; the iron mines at Tayeh are the largest in C China. Hankow is the chief commercial city. Capital, Wuchang; area, ab. 71,900 sq. mi.; pop. ab. 24,659,000 (1947).

Hupfeld (hůp'felt), **Hermann.** b. at Marburg, Germany, March 31, 1796; d. at Halle, Germany, in April, 1866. German theologian and Orientalist.

Hupih (hö'pā'; Chinese, hö'be'). See **Hupeh.**

Hurakan (hö'ra.kän'). In the mythology of the Quiché Indians of Guatemala, the god of thunder, lightning, and destructive winds. The English word "hurricane" is related to the name. Hurakan was associated with Gucumatz (Quiché creator) in the cosmological myths. At the time of creation it is said that Hurakan, the wind sweeping through space, cried out "Earth" and the earth appeared.

Huram (hū'ra n). See **Hiram.**

Hurd (hėrd), Sir **Archibald.** b. at Berkeley, Gloucestershire, England, Aug. 13, 1869—. English journalist and naval expert; brother of Sir Percy Angier Hurd. He served on the editorial staff (1899–1928) of the *Daily Telegraph,* and was joint editor (1922–28) of Brassey's *Naval and Shipping Annual.*

Hurd, Henry Mills. b. at Union City, Mich., May 3, 1843; d. July 19, 1927. American psychiatrist. He was superintendent (1878–89) of the Eastern Michigan Asylum, and professor (1889–1906) of psychiatry at Johns Hopkins, serving also as superintendent (1889–1911) of the Johns Hopkins Hospital.

Hurd, Sir Percy Angier. b. at Berkeley, England, May 18, 1864; d. June 5, 1950. English editor and current events specialist; brother of Sir Archibald Hurd. He was instrumental in founding (1898) *The Outlook,* which he edited (1898–1904), was London editor of the Montreal *Star,* editor of the *Canadian Gazette,* and subsequently of *Canada's Weekly.*

Hurd, Peter. b. at Roswell, N.M., 1904—. American painter and lithographer, among whose chief subjects (painted mostly in egg tempera) are the landscapes and ranch hands of New Mexico. Among his paintings are *River and Canal* (1936), *Landscape with Polo Players* (1938), *José Herrera* (1938), and *Boy from the Plains* (1938); his portrait *El Mocho* (1936) is in the Art Institute of Chicago; he is represented also in the Metropolitan Museum of Art and Whitney Museum of American Art at New York.

Hurdcott (hėrd'kot, -kọt). Novel (1911) of 19th-century English country life, by Monsignor Count Francis Browning Drew Bickerstaffe-Drew under the pseudonym John Ayscough.

Hurdwar (hur'dwär). See **Hardwar.**

Hurlbut (hėrl'but), **Stephen Augustus.** b. at Charleston, S.C., Nov. 29, 1815; d. at Lima, Peru, March 27, 1882. American general in the Union forces during the Civil War, politician, and statesman.

Hurley (hėr'li). City in N Wisconsin, county seat of Iron County: twin city of Ironwood, Mich.; ships iron ore from the Gogebic range. 3,031 (1950).

Hurley, Cape. Cape in Antarctica, on the George V Coast, in ab. 67°36′ S., 145°20′ E., on the E margin of the Mertz Glacier.

Hurley, Edward Nash. b. at Galesburg, Ill., July 31, 1864; d. Nov. 14, 1933. American tool manufacturer and government official. He began and developed the pneumatic tool industry in Europe and America, being founder (1896) and president and treasurer (1896–1902) of the Standard Pneumatic Tool Company at Chicago, and president (1908–15) of the Hurley Machine Company at Chicago. He was named (1913) U.S. trade commissioner to the South American republics, served as vice-chairman and subsequently chairman (until 1917) of the Federal Trade Commission, and was chairman of the U.S. Shipping Board and head (1917–19) of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. Author of *The Awakening of Business* (1916), *The New Merchant Marine* (1920), and *The Bridge to France* (1927).

Hurley, Mount. Mountain massif in Antarctica, in Enderby Land just SW of Cape Ann, in ab. 66°18′ S., 51°30′ E. It has steep, bare slopes on the W, and snowfields on the N and S slopes.

Hurley, Patrick Jay. b. in Choctaw Nation Indian Territory (now Oklahoma), Jan. 8, 1883—. American lawyer, soldier, government official, and diplomat. He practiced law (1908 *et seq.*) at Tulsa, and served as an officer during World War I. From 1929 to 1933 he was U.S. secretary of war under Herbert Hoover. He negotiated the agreement (1940) between Mexico and the expropriated U.S. oil companies. During World War II he was U.S. minister (February, 1942–March, 1943) to New Zealand, and was appointed President F. D. Roosevelt's personal representative in the Near and Middle East (March, 1943) and on missions to Afghanistan and China (1944). He was U.S. ambassador (November, 1944–45) to China.

Hurlingham Club (hėr'ling.ạm). London club established in 1868 for the purposes of sport and social intercourse. It became the recognized lawmaking authority for British polo.

Hurlothrumbo (hėr.lō.thrum'bō). Burlesque opera written and brought out by Samuel Johnson in 1729. He played the part of Lord Flame. The piece was successful and a Hurlothrumbo Society was formed, the word becoming proverbial for absurdity and nonsense.

Huron (hū'rọn). Village in N Ohio, in Erie County, on Lake Erie at the mouth of the Huron River, ab. 45 mi. W of Cleveland: summer resort; shipping port for coal and iron ore. 2,515 (1950).

Huron. City in E South Dakota, county seat of Beadle County, on the James River ab. 98 mi. NW of Sioux Falls: trading and processing center for an agricultural area; meat-packing plants and brewery. It is the seat of Huron College; the South Dakota state fair grounds are here. 12,788 (1950).

Huron, Lake. One of the Great Lakes, in E central North America, in the St. Lawrence drainage basin. It lies between Michigan on the W and the province of Ontario on the N, E, and S. Its chief arms are Georgian Bay, Saginaw Bay, and Thunder Bay; the chief island, Manitoulin. It is connected with Lake Superior by St. Mary's River, and with Lake Michigan by the Strait of Mackinaw. Its outlet is the St. Clair River. It was named for the Huron tribe of Indians. Length, ab. 206 mi.; greatest width, excluding Georgian Bay, ab. 100 mi.; area, ab. 23,010 sq. mi.; maximum depth, ab. 750 ft.; elevation, ab. 580 ft.

Huron River. River in SE Michigan, flowing SW, and then SE into Lake Erie ab. 20 mi. S of Detroit; Ann Arbor and Ypsilanti are on the river. Length, ab. 95 mi.

Hurons (hū'rọnz). Four Iroquoian tribes of North American Indians formerly inhabiting the region around Lake Huron, Lake Erie, and Lake Ontario. Wars with the Iroquois (south of them), however, practically wiped them out; hostilities prevailed until the middle of the 17th century, when they fled southward and westward, finally as far as Michigan and Illinois, only to be attacked by the Sioux. They settled in Ohio, but in 1867 the remnants of them moved to NE Oklahoma, where some 800 of them still survive. Their culture was typically that of other Eastern Woodlands groups: they lived in villages, raised tobacco, hunted, and fished. Their language, which is of the Iroquoian family, was called Wyandot. The few Huron and Wyandot Indians of Canada today are their descendants.

Hurrur (hur'ur). See **Harar.**

Hurry Harry (hur'i har'i). Trapper in *The Deerslayer* (1841), novel by James Fenimore Cooper.

Hurst (hėrst), Sir **Cecil James Barrington.** b. at Horsham Park, Sussex, England, Oct. 28, 1870—. English jurist. He served as judge (1929–46) and president (1934–36) of the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague, and was British member (1929 *et seq.*) of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague. He sat as chairman (1943–44) of the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

Hurst, Fannie. b. at Hamilton, Ohio, Oct. 18, 1889—. American fiction writer. Her novels and collections of short stories include *Just Around the Corner* (1914), *Every Soul Hath Its Song* (1916), *Gaslight Sonata* (1918), *Humoresque* (1919), *Star Dust* (1921), *Lummox* (1923), *Appassionata* (1926), *Song of Life* (1927), *A President is Born* (1928), *Five and Ten* (1929), *Back Street* (1931) *Imitation of Life* (1933), *Anitra's Dance* (1934), *Lonely Parade* (1942), *Hallelujah* (1944), *Hands of Veronica* (1947), and *Anywoman* (1950). She has also written plays and adapted several of her novels for the screen.

Hurst, John Fletcher. b. near Salem, Md., Aug. 17, 1834; d. at Washington, D.C., May 4, 1903. American bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church and writer on church history. He became professor of historical theology in Drew Theological Seminary (Madison, N.J.) in 1871, of which institution he was president from 1873 to 1880, when he was elected bishop. He published *History of Rationalism* (1865). *Outline of Church History* (1876), *Short History of the Reformation* (1884), *Short History of the Medieval Church* (1887), *The Success of the Gospel* (1888), and others.

Hurston (hėrs'tọn), **Zora Neale.** b. at Eatonville, Fla., Jan. 7, 1901—. American Negro writer. She was educated at Howard University, Washington, D.C., and at Barnard College, where she was an anthropology student under Franz Boas. She was private secretary to Fannie Hurst. Her books include *Jonah's Gourd Vine* (1934), *Mules and Men* (1935), *Their Eyes Were Watching God* (1937), *Tell My Horse* (1938), *Moses, Man of the Mountain* (1939), and *Seraph on the Suwanee* (1948). She also published the autobiography *Dust Tracks on a Road* (1942), and was author of the play *From Sun to Sun.*

Hurtado de Mendoza (ör.tä'ŦHō dā men.dō'thä), **Andrés.** [Title, Marquis of **Cañete.**] b. at Cuenca, Spain, c1490; d. at Lima, Peru, March 30, 1561. Spanish nobleman, from June 29, 1556, viceroy of Peru. Sayri Tupac, the last of the Inca chiefs, was induced to resign his sovereignty.

Hurtado de Mendoza, Diego. See **Mendoza, Diego Hurtado de.**

Hurtado de Mendoza, Garcia. [Title (1561 *et seq.*), Marquis of **Cañete.**] b. July 25, 1535; d. Oct. 15, 1609. Spanish administrator; son of Andrés Hurtado de Mendoza. The Marquesas Islands, discovered in 1595 by an expedition which he sent out, were named in his honor.

Hurtado de Mendoza y Luna (ē lö'nä), **Juan Manuel.** [Often called **Juan de Mendoza y Luna;** title, Marquis of **Montes-Claros.**] b. at Seville, Spain, c1560; d. at Madrid, Oct. 9, 1628. Spanish administrator, viceroy of Mexico (1603–06), and of Peru (Dec. 21, 1607–Dec. 18, 1615).

Hurtado v. California 110 U.S. 516 (1884) (hėr.tä'dō; kal.i.fôr'nya). U.S. Supreme Court decision holding that the guarantee of due process in the Fourteenth Amendment could not be identified in substance with the due process guarantee laid down in the Fifth Amendment. Under this ruling the court held that the guarantee of a grand-jury indictment in capital cases could not be construed as part of due process of law.

Hurter (hůr'tėr), **Friedrich Emanuel von.** b. at Schaffhausen, Switzerland, March 19, 1787; d. at Graz, Styria, Austria, Aug. 27, 1865. Swiss historian. He was Protestant pastor (1825–41) at Schaffhausen. In 1844 he went over to the Roman Catholic Church, becoming an exponent of ultramontanism. From 1846 (except 1848–52) he was imperial historiographer at Vienna.

Huruthse (hö.röth'sā). [Also, **Bahuruthse.**] Subgroup of the Tswana, or Sotho, of E Bechuanaland in S Africa.

Hurwitz (hůr'vits), **Adolf.** b. at Hildesheim, Germany, March 26, 1859; d. at Zurich, Switzerland, Nov. 18, 1919. German algebraist and analyst, author of numerous papers and books on algebraic number theory and the theory of functions. He is remembered especially for contributions to invariant theory, the arithmetic of quaternions, Fourier series, differential operators, and the application of arithmetic concepts to certain linear algebras.

Hus (hus; Czech, hös), **John.** [Also: **Huss;** Czech, **Jan Hus.**] b. at Husinec, in Bohemia, c1369; burned at Konstanz (Constance), Baden, Germany, July 6, 1415. Czech preacher, the most important of the native Czech religious reformers of his time. He was educated at the University of Prague, where he studied liberal arts and divinity. He began to lecture there in 1398. Three years later he was appointed dean of the philosophical faculty, and was rector of the university (1402–03). Having been ordained priest, he became in 1402 preacher of the Bethlehem Chapel at Prague, the recognized center of the native reform movement; he thus became the leader of

that movement. He preached in Czech. At first, he was supported in his endeavors to reform the clergy and the religious life generally by the young archbishop of Prague, Zbyněk. But when he joined the king's side in the current conciliar struggle which had for its aim the termination of the papal schism, Zbyněk turned against him. King Wenceslaus IV of Bohemia supported Alexander V, who was elected to the papacy by the Council of Pisa in 1409 in an attempt to heal the schism that found both Gregory XII and Benedict XIII claiming the papacy; the archbishop, however, remained faithful to Gregory XII. As a result of this disagreement, Zbyněk excommunicated Hus (1409) when the latter protested against the indiscriminate burning of Wycliffe's writings. But since Hus had the support of the king, he was able to defy the archbishop, and to continue preaching. Nevertheless, in 1411 the whole city of Prague was placed under an interdict on account of Hus; thereupon, he left, and sought refuge in hiding. This step was particularly necessary when he lost the protection of the king after he had denounced the bull of Pope John XXIII decreeing a crusade against King Ladislas of Naples and granting indulgence to those joining the crusade. Hus objected to the use of ecclesiastical power of this sort in a struggle over a purely temporal matter; the whole question of indulgences was brought to the fore. The papal indulgences were sold at Prague in a manner which, a hundred years hence, was to arouse the protest of Luther, and thus become an occasion of the outbreak of the Protestant Reformation. During his voluntary seclusion, Hus wrote some of his most important works, particularly the tract on *Simony* and *De ecclesia*. But when the Council of Constance met in 1414, and Hus was offered a safe-conduct by the emperor Sigismund, he accepted the invitation to appear before the Council, hoping thus to be able to answer charges of heresy. Nevertheless, shortly after his arrival, he was arrested on orders of Pope John XXIII and imprisoned. The charges against him were prepared by his avowed enemies, both Czech and German. The chief of these was a charge of Wycliffism, although Hus himself never held many of Wycliffe's radical doctrines (for instance, that of the denial of transubstantiation), while others he held in a greatly modified form. The Council ordered him to recant unconditionally, which his conscience would not permit him to do, especially since he did not hold many of the doctrines imputed to him and recantation would imply that he had held to those doctrines. He was, accordingly, burned at the stake as a heretic. A year later, Jerome of Prague, one of Hus's defenders at the trial, suffered the same fate. Hus was primarily a representative of the native Czech reform which comprised among his predecessors such men as Milič of Kroměříž and Matthew of Janov. He did not derive his doctrine from Wycliffe, although he accepted in a modified form many of Wycliffe's formulations of doctrines common to both the English and the Czech reform movements and probably carried from England to Bohemia by churchmen attendant on Anne of Bohemia, queen (1382–94) of Richard II of England. His condemnation for Wycliffism by the Council of Constance, therefore, does not rest on essentially factual grounds.

Husain (hö.sīn′), **Faisal al-.** See **Faisal I** (of *Iraq*).

Husain ibn-Ali (ib.n.ä′lē). See **Husein ibn-Ali.**

Husan (hö.sän). A Japanese name of **Pusan.**

Húsar de Ayacucho (ö′sär dā ä.yä.kö′chō). Epithet of **Herrán, Pedro Alcántara.**

Husbands (huz′bandz), **Hermon.** b. in Pennsylvania, Oct. 3, 1724; d. near Philadelphia, 1795. American revolutionist and agitator. He was a leader of the North Carolina "Regulators" (1768–71) and of the so-called Whisky Rebellion in western Pennsylvania in 1794.

Hus-Desforges (üs.dā.fôrzh), **Pierre Louis.** [Also, **Jarnowick.**] b. at Toulon, France, 1773; d. at Pont-le-Voy, France, 1838. French composer and cellist. His works include a concerto, a mass, chamber pieces, and symphonies.

Husein (hö.sīn′, -sān′). See also **Hasan**; also **Hussein.**

Husein or **Hoseyn.** b. c1675; d. 1729. Shah of Persia (1694–1722) under the Safawid dynasty. He was conquered by the Ghilzai, Afghan tribesmen, and forced to abdicate in 1722. He was succeeded by his son, Tahmasp II.

Husein ibn-Ali (ib.n.ä′lē). [Also, **Husain ibn-Ali.**] b. 1856; d. at Amman, Jordan, 1931. Arabian king. He was amir of Mecca (1908–16), and in World War I initially supported Turkey, but later sided with the Allies, lending his aid to the Arab revolt of 1916. He was proclaimed (1916) first king of Hejaz, and became (1917) king of Arabia. Dissatisfied with the postwar arrangement of Arab interests in the Near East, he refused to sign the Versailles Treaty and also withheld his signature from the treaty (1924) with Great Britain. After proclaiming himself caliph in 1924, his difficulties with ibn-Saud led to open warfare and finally compelled his abdication (Oct. 5, 1924). Succeeded by his son, Ali ibn-Husein, he went into exile, spending most of his last years in Cyprus.

Hush (hösh). See **Huşi.**

Hushang (hö.shäng′). According to Firdausi, the second Iranian king. He first separated iron from ore, and practiced irrigation and the breeding of animals. Hurling at a serpent demon a stone which struck a spark from another, he was led to ordain the worship of fire.

Hushangabad (hö.shung′ạ.bad, -ä.bäd). See **Hoshangabad.**

Hushiarpur (hö.shi.är′pör). See **Hoshiarpur.**

Hu Shih (hö′ shē′). b. at Shanghai, China, Dec. 17, 1891—. Chinese philosopher, statesman, and author. He was educated entirely in the U.S., at Cornell (B.A., 1914) and Columbia (Ph.D., 1917). Returning to his own country, he was professor of philosophy, later dean (1917–26) of the English literature division at the Peking (Peiping) National University, and professor of philosophy (1927–31) at Shanghai at the Kuang Hua University. From 1931 to 1937 he was both research fellow for the China Foundation, and chairman of the Shanghai Conference Institute of Pacific Relations. During the same period he was dean of Peking National University, professor of Chinese literature, and chairman of the department. From October, 1938, to September, 1942, he was ambassador to the U.S. He was a delegate to the 1945 United Nations Conference at San Francisco, and he became chancellor of the Peking National University in 1946. He invented a modern simplified form of the Chinese language, known as *pai-hua*, and has written poetry in it, as well as other works in Chinese. In English, he is the author of *Outline of Chinese Philosophy* (1919), *Development of Logical Method in Ancient China* (1922), and *The Chinese Renaissance* (1934).

Huşi (hösh, hö′shē). [Also, **Hush.**] Town in NE Rumania, in the province of Moldavia, situated near the Prut River ab. 38 mi. SE of Iaşi: railroad station; tobacco, grape, and fruit growing district; wine trade; manufactures leather. It is the seat of a bishopric and a seminary for priests; the cathedral was built by Stephen of Moldavia in 1441. By the peace of the Pruth (or Prut), signed here in 1711, Peter I (Peter the Great) of Russia returned Azov to Turkey. 16,605 (1948).

Huskerville (hus′kėr.vil). Unincorporated community in SE Nebraska, in Lancaster County, near Lincoln. 2,717 (1950).

Huskisson (hus′ki.sọn), **William.** b. at Birch Moreton, Worcestershire, England, March 11, 1770; accidentally killed at Eccles, near Manchester, England, Sept. 15, 1830. English statesman and financier. He was secretary of the treasury (1804–06, 1807–09), president of the board of trade (1823–27), and colonial secretary (1827–29).

Huskvarna (hos′kvär.nä). Town in S Sweden, in the *län* (county) of Jönköping, at the S end of Lake Vättern E of Jönköping; manufactures hardware, sewing machines, bicycles, and metal articles. 12,014 (1940).

Huss (hus), **Henry Holden.** b. at Newark, N.J., June 21, 1862—. American pianist and composer. Among his compositions are the orchestral works *The Ride of Paul Revere* (1920) and a nocturne (1913); he also composed choral and chamber music.

Huss, John. See **Hus, John.**

Hussarek von Heinlein (hûs′ä.rek fon hīn′līn), Baron **Max.** b. at Pressburg (now Bratislava, Czechoslovakia), then in Austria, May 3, 1865—. Austro-Hungarian statesman. He was minister of education (1911–17), and as minister president (July–October, 1918) made great

but vain efforts to save the Austro-Hungarian monarchy by the establishment of a federal state.

Hussein I (hō.sān′, -sīn′). b. 1935—. King of Jordan (1952 *et seq.*); son of Talal I. When it became apparent that his father, who had become king on the assassination (1951) of King Abdullah, was mentally incompetent to reign, Hussein was proclaimed king under a regency which was to remain active until he reached the age of 18.

Husseini (hů.sā′nē). [Full name, **Haj Amin el Husseini**; called the **Mufti** or **Grand Mufti.**] b. c1896—. Arab politician; cousin of Abdullah of Jordan and Feisal II of Iraq. Notorious for his opposition to the creation of a Jewish state in Palestine, he was suspected of having instigated and taken part in anti-Jewish riots at Jerusalem in 1921. He returned after an amnesty had been proclaimed and was made Grand Mufti of Jerusalem by the British. In 1937 he was arrested by the British administration, along with several members of the Arab High Committee (organized in April, 1936, to unite all Arabs against Jewish claims) for deliberately provoking discord between Arabs and Jews. He managed to escape, took refuge in a mosque, and on October 16 fled to Syria. He was at Rome in 1941, following the failure of the pro-Axis Iraqi revolt, and broadcast Nazi propaganda at Berlin. In 1946 he escaped from Paris, where he was under house arrest, and went to Egypt.

Hussein Kamil Pasha (hō.sān′, -sīn′, kä′mil päsh′ä). [Also, **Hussein Kemal Pasha** (kem′ăl).] b. c1850; d. at Cairo, Egypt, Oct. 9, 1917. First sultan of Egypt (1914–17); second of the 12 sons of Ismail Pasha, and brother of King Fuad I. Educated in Egypt and at Paris (1867 *et seq.*), he spent part of his youth in Italy and returned to Egypt in 1883. He became (1914) sultan of Egypt when the British proclaimed a protectorate over the country after deposing the khedive Abbas Hilmi on Dec. 18, 1914. Upon his death he was succeeded by his brother, later King Fuad I.

Husserl (hůs′ėrl), **Edmund.** b. at Prossnitz, in Moravia, April 8, 1859; d. at Freiburg im Breisgau, Germany, April 27, 1938. German philosopher.

Hussey (hus′ī), **Obed.** b. in Maine, 1792; d. Aug. 4, 1860. American inventor of farm machinery. Securing a patent (1833) for a full-size reaper, Hussey embarked upon the manufacture of his machine, which from 1834 to 1838 was adopted by farmers in New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Illinois. He subsequently entered into keen rivalry with Cyrus McCormick, to whom he eventually lost the reaper market.

Hussey, William Joseph. b. at Mendon, Ohio, Aug. 10, 1862; d. in England, Oct. 28, 1926. American astronomer. He became (1896) astronomer at the Lick Observatory, and served (1905 *et seq.*) as director of the observatory at the University of Michigan. Beginning in 1911, he spent his time between Ann Arbor and La Plata (Argentina) observatory, of which he was director for six years. He made important contributions to the exact measurement of double stars, comets, and satellites.

Hussites (hus′īts). Followers of John Hus. The Hussites organized themselves immediately after Hus's death into a politico-religious party, and waged fierce civil war from 1419 to 1434. A compromise was effected by negotiations (1433–36) with the Roman Catholic council sitting at Basel. The Hussites were divided in doctrine into radical and conservative sections called Taborites and Calixtines (or Utraquists). The former (named for the city of Tabor) finally became merged with the Bohemian Brethren, and the latter (who took their name from the chalice or from their doctrine of the double communion, *sub utraque specie*) partly with the Lutherans and partly with the Roman Catholics.

Huston (hūs′tọn), **Walter.** b. at Toronto, April 6, 1884; d. April 7, 1950. American actor. He appeared in vaudeville and on the legitimate stage in the U.S., and later acted in films (1929 *et seq.*), starring in *Cecil Rhodes, Dodsworth, Benefits Forgot, Ten Little Indians, Treasure of Sierra Madre* (1948), and others. His supporting performance in the *Treasure of Sierra Madre* won an Academy award.

Hustopeče (hös′tŏ.pe.che). [German, **Auspitz.**] Town in Czechoslovakia, in the *kraj* (region) of Brno, in S Moravia ab. 19 mi. SE of Brno. 2,495 (1947).

Husum (hö′zům). Town in NW Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Schleswig-Holstein, British Zone, formerly in the province of Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, situated on the canalized Husumer Au River, ab. 2 mi. from an arm of the North Sea. It is a port and the center of a fertile district protected against the sea by dikes; has fisheries, cattle, hog, and horse markets, dairies, canneries, paper, chemical, textile, and shoe manufactures, and other small industries. It is a center for excursions to the Halligen islands. An old town, it has a former ducal castle of the 16th century and a *Rathaus* (town hall) of the 17th century. The town was damaged by floods in 1634 and 1717, and was bombed during World War II. The population was augmented by East German refugees after 1945; the increase in the period 1939–46 was 65.5 percent. 23,551 (1946), 24,858 (1950).

Huszár (hö′sär), **Károly.** b. at Nussdorf, Austria, Sept. 10, 1882—. Hungarian politician. He became (1910) a member of parliament (People's Party), served as minister president after the fall of the Hungarian soviet republic (1919), and retired in 1920 after Admiral Horthy was named regent.

Huszt (höst). See **Khust.**

Hutcheson (huch′ẹ.sọn), **Ernest.** b. at Melbourne, Australia, July 20, 1871; d. Feb. 9, 1951. American musician. He was president (1937–45) of the Juilliard School of Music, New York. His compositions include a symphonic poem, an orchestra suite, and concertos.

Hutcheson, Francis. b. in County Down, Ireland, Aug. 8, 1694; d. at Glasgow, 1746. Scottish philosopher, professor of moral philosophy (1729–46) at Glasgow.

Hutchins (huch′ĭnz), **Harry Burns.** b. at Lisbon, N.H., April 8, 1847; d. Jan. 25, 1930. American lawyer and educator. He became (1884) Jay professor of law at the University of Michigan and was named (c1887) the first dean of the Cornell University law school. In 1895 he returned to the University of Michigan as dean of its law school. He served (1897–98, 1909) as the university's acting president and was its president from 1910 to 1920.

Hutchins, Robert Maynard. b. at Brooklyn, N.Y., Jan. 17, 1899—. American educator; son of William James Hutchins. He received a B.A. (1921) and an LL.B. (1925) from Yale, served as secretary (1923–27) of Yale, and became dean (1928–29) of the Yale Law School. He was president (1929–45) and chancellor (1945–51) of the University of Chicago. An enemy of collegiana, Hutchins emphasized the necessity of self-education by the student, and believed this could be accomplished, in the liberal arts curriculum, by contact with and knowledge of the great books of the world. He became (1951) associate director of the Ford Foundation. His writings include *No Friendly Voice* (1936), *The Higher Learning in America* (1936), and *Education for Freedom* (1943). He is editor of *Great Books of the Western World* (54 vols., 1952).

Hutchins, Thomas. b. in Monmouth County, N.J., 1730; d. at Pittsburgh, Pa., April 28, 1789. American cartographer and military engineer. In 1781 he became geographer to the Continental army in the South. After the war he continued as geographer to the U.S. government and also engaged in private practice. For five years after 1785 he headed the survey of the western territory ceded to the federal government by the states. His works include *A Topographical Description of Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maryland and North Carolina* (1778) and *An Historical Narrative and Topographical Description of Louisiana and West-Florida* (1784).

Hutchins, William James. b. at Brooklyn, N.Y., July 5, 1871—. American Presbyterian minister and educator; father of R. M. Hutchins. He was professor of homiletics (1907–20) at Oberlin, and served as president (1929 *et seq.*) of Berea College.

Hutchinson (huch′in.sọn). City in C Kansas, county seat of Reno County, on the Arkansas River: shipping and milling center for wheat; manufactures salt extracted from underground deposits; in a rich oil-producing area. 33,575 (1950).

Hutchinson. City in S Minnesota, in McLeod County. 4,690 (1950).

Hutchinson, Anne. [Maiden name, **Marbury.**] b. at Alford, Lincolnshire, England, 1591; d. on Long Island, N.Y., 1643. English colonist in America, noted for having been banished from the Massachusetts Bay colony for

upholding her own religious views. She married (1612) a merchant, William Hutchinson, and in 1634 sailed with him and their large family to Massachusetts aboard the *Griffin*. When she advocated antinomian religious beliefs running counter to the doctrines of stern legalistic New England Calvinism, and criticized the Massachusetts clergy, she aroused widespread opposition. A synod of the churches denounced (1637) her preachings and she was later brought to trial before the General Court, which sentenced her to be banished. After refusing to recant, she was formally excommunicated and emigrated (1638) with her family to the colony on the island of Aquidneck (now Rhode Island). After the death of her husband (1642), she went with several members of her family to Long Island, where she was killed in an Indian massacre in the following year.

Hutchinson, Benjamin Peters. [Called **"Old Hutch."**] b. at Middleton, Mass., July 24, 1829; d. March 16, 1899. American food speculator and packer. He helped establish (1870) the Corn Exchange at Chicago and beginning in 1876 engaged in speculative trading on the Chicago "call market" that brought him into prominence as one of the leading grain speculators of the day. His operations made him the dominant figure on the Chicago Board of Trade from 1887 to 1890.

Hutchinson, Charles Lawrence. b. at Lynn, Mass., March 7, 1854; d. Oct. 7, 1924. American merchant and banker; son of Benjamin Peters Hutchinson. He was a member (1875–89) of the Chicago commission firm of B. P. Hutchinson and Sons, of which he became (c1888) president, and served (1886–98) as president of the Corn Exchange Bank at Chicago. One of the founders (1879) of the Chicago Art Institute (originally the Chicago Academy of Fine Arts), he was its president from 1882 to 1924.

Hutchinson, Ellen Mackay. Maiden name of **Cortissoz, Ellen Mackay.**

Hutchinson, John. b. in Nottinghamshire, England, 1615; d. at Sandown Castle, Kent, England, Sept. 11, 1664. English revolutionist and regicide, one of the members of Parliament who signed the death warrant of Charles I.

Hutchinson, R. C. [Full name, **Ray Coryton Hutchinson.**] b. at London, Jan. 23, 1907—. English novelist. Author of *Thou Hast A Devil* (1930), *The Answering Glory* (1932), *The Unforgotten Prisoner* (1933), *One Light Burning* (1935), *Shining Scabbard* (1936), *Testament* (1938), *The Fire and the Wood* (1940), *Interim* (1945), *Elephant and Castle* (1949), *Journey With Strangers* (1952), and the play *Last Train South* (1938).

Hutchinson, Thomas. b. at Boston, Sept. 9, 1711; d. in England, June 3, 1780. American colonial official. He became (1737) a selectman of Boston and served (1737–38, 1740–49) in the Massachusetts House of Representatives, where he was speaker from 1746 to 1748. He was an advocate of "hard money," and his successful efforts in behalf of fixed currency gained him the support of conservative elements in the province. He was a member (1749–66) of the Council and was appointed (1752) judge of probate, and justice of common pleas, in Suffolk County. As a representative of Massachusetts at the Albany Congress (1754) he backed Franklin's scheme for union. He was appointed lieutenant governor in 1758 and chief justice in 1760. Sent to England in 1764 to lodge Massachusetts protests against the impending sugar duties, he expressed views on the legal right of the British Parliament to tax and govern the colonies which led to the ransacking (Aug. 26, 1765) of his mansion by a Boston mob after his return. Thereafter he was a firm supporter of Parliamentary supremacy over the colonies. After having served continuously as lieutenant governor, he was governor from 1771 to 1774, holding that office during the famous Boston Tea Party. His property was confiscated after his departure (1774) for England.

Hutchinson, Woods. b. at Selby, Yorkshire, England, Jan. 3, 1862; d. April 26, 1930. American physician and writer of popular books on medicine. He served (1896–99) as professor of comparative pathology at the University of Buffalo, and was state health officer (1903–05) of Oregon. He settled (c1905) at New York, where he turned to writing. Author of *Instinct and Health* (1908), *Health and Common Sense* (1909), *The Conquest of Consumption* (1910), *We and Our Children* (1911), *The Child's Day* (1912), *Common Diseases* (1913), *Civilization and Health* (1914), *Community Hygiene* (1916), and *The Doctor in War* (1918).

Hutchinsonians (huch.in.sō'ni.anz). In American history, the followers of Anne Hutchinson, an antinomian teacher, in the early days of the colony of Massachusetts Bay.

Hutchinsonians. Those who held the views of John Hutchinson (1674–1737), secular English writer on theology and natural philosophy. He and his followers interpreted the Bible mystically, regarded it as an infallible source of science and philosophy, opposed the Newtonian system, and laid great stress on the importance of the Hebrew language.

Hutchinson Letters. Letters by Thomas Hutchinson, royal governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, urging suppression of colonial liberties. They were published in 1772 after being intercepted by Benjamin Franklin.

Hutier (ü.tyā'), **Oscar von.** b. at Erfurt, Germany, Aug. 27, 1857; d. at Berlin, Dec. 5, 1934. German general. In World War I he conquered (1917) Riga, Ösel (Saaremaa), and Dagö (Hiiumaa), and later served on the Western front. He headed the German officers' federation (1919 *et seq.*).

Hut Point (hut). Small promontory in Antarctica, on Ross Island, in ab. 77°51′ S., 166°37′ E.: headquarters of the Antarctic expedition (1901–04) of Captain Robert F. Scott.

Hu Tsung-nan (hö dzùng'nän'). b. at Hsiaofeng, Chekiang, China, 1902—. Chinese military leader, close to Chiang Kai-shek. He blockaded (1941–45) the Communist area in NW China and captured (1947) Yenan, but was later driven out and retreated (1949) into Szechwan, where his army was defeated.

Hutten (hůt'ẹn), **Ulrich von.** b. at Castle Steckelberg, near Fulda, Germany, April 21, 1488; d. on the island of Ufenau, on the Lake of Zurich, Switzerland, Aug. 23, 1523. German humanist. Intended for the church, he was placed (1498) in the monastery of Fulda, whence he fled in 1505. He subsequently studied the humanities at various German and Italian universities, including those of Frankfort on the Oder and Pavia. He served in the imperial army in 1513, was crowned poet by the emperor Maximilian I at Augsburg in 1517, entered the service of the archbishop of Mainz in 1518, joined the Swabian League against Ulrich, Duke of Württemberg, in 1519, and in 1522 fought unsuccessfully in association with Franz von Sickingen at the head of the nobility of the Upper Rhine against the spiritual principalities. He was a friend and supporter of Luther, one of the authors of the *Epistolae obscurorum virorum*, and one of the principal satirical writers of his time. His works were edited by Eduard Böcking (1859–62); life by Strauss (1857).

Hutten zum Stolzenberg (tsům shtol'tsẹn.berk) **Baroness von.** [Maiden name, **Bettina Riddle.**] b. at Erie, Pa., Feb. 14, 1874—. American author. She has published *Our Lady of the Beeches* (1902), *Pam* (1905), *He and Hecuba* (1905), *What became of Pam* (American ed., *Pam Decides*, 1906), *One Way Out* (1906), *The Halo* (1907), *Kingsmead* (1909), *The Green Patch* (1910), *Sharrow* (1912), *Lives of a Woman* (1935), and *Die She Must* (1936).

Hutter (hut'ẽr), **Thomas.** Settler in *The Deerslayer* (1841), novel by James Fenimore Cooper.

Hutton (hut'ọn), **Charles.** b. at Newcastle, England, Aug. 14, 1737; d. Jan. 27, 1823. English mathematician, professor of mathematics (1773–1807) at the Royal Academy, Woolwich. Among his works are *Mathematical and Philosophical Dictionary* (1795) and *Course of Mathematics* (1798).

Hutton, Frederick Remsen. b. at New York, May 28, 1853; d. there, May 14, 1918. American engineer. He published *Mechanical Engineering of Power Plants* (1897), *Heat and Heat Engines* (1899), *The Gas Engine* (1904), and others.

Hutton, James. b. at Edinburgh, June 3, 1726; d. March 26, 1797. Scottish geologist and natural philosopher. He first systematized the theory of the geological mechanics that shape the earth's surface. He wrote *Theory of the Earth* (1795) and others.

Hutton, Laurence. b. at New York, Aug. 8, 1843; d. at Princeton, N.J., June 10, 1904. American author and editor, literary editor (1886–98) of *Harper's Magazine*. He published a *Literary Landmarks* series, including studies of London (1885), Edinburgh (1891), Jerusalem (1895), Venice (1896), Florence (1897), Rome (1897); among his other works is *A Boy I Knew* (1898).

Hutton, Richard Holt. b. at Leeds, England, June 2, 1826; d. at Twickenham, England, Sept. 9, 1897. English journalist and essayist. He was editor (1861–97) of the *Spectator*.

Hutton, Thomas Jacomb. b. March 27, 1890—. English army officer and government official. He served (1936–39) in Palestine, was deputy chief (1940–41) and chief (1941) of the general staff in India, and led (1942) British forces in Burma. He has been associated (1947 *et seq.*) with the ministry of health at London.

Huxley (huks'li), **Aldous Leonard.** b. at Godalming, Surrey, England, July 26, 1894—. English novelist, short-story writer, dramatist, essayist, poet, and biographer; son of Leonard Huxley, grandson of Thomas Henry Huxley, and nephew of Matthew Arnold. Mrs. Humphry Ward was his aunt and Julian Sorell Huxley is his brother. From 1919 to 1924 he was on the staff of the London *Athenaeum* and the *Westminster Gazette*. During the years 1923–30 he lived in Italy, and in 1925–26 he traveled in India and the West Indies. In 1934–35 he visited Central America and the U.S., and he was again in America in 1938. An early intention to study medicine (he majored in biology at Eton) had to be given up because of defective vision, so serious that at times it became almost complete blindness, making it necessary for him to learn the Braille system so that he could read books and music. During his late teens, when he was practically blind, he wrote a full-length novel on a Braille typewriter. As he tells us, he never read the novel, because he could not see, and when his vision later returned, so that he could manage to read with a large magnifying glass, the manuscript was lost. His works include *Limbo* (1920), *Crome Yellow* (1921), *Mortal Coils* (1922), *Antic Hay* (1923), *Those Barren Leaves* (1925), *Two or Three Graces* (1926), *Point Counter Point* (1928), which contains portraits of his friends J. Middleton Murry and D. H. Lawrence, *Brave New World* (1932), a futuristic satire, and *Eyeless in Gaza*, (1936), all prose fiction; *Little Mexican and Other Stories* (1924; American title, *Young Archimedes and Other Stories*) and *Rotunda* (1932), stories and essays; *The Burning Wheel* (1916), *Jonah* (1917), *The Defeat of Youth* (1918), *Leda* (1920), and *The Cicadas* (1931), poetry. His collected essays are *On the Margin* (1923), *Along the Road* (1925), *Jesting Pilate* (1926), *Proper Studies* (1927), *Do What You Will* (1929), *Brief Candles* and *Vulgarity in Literature* (both 1930), *Music at Night* (1931), *Texts and Pretexts* (1932), *The Olive Tree* (1936), and *Ends and Means* (1937). *The World of Light* (1931) is a play, and *Grey Eminence* (1941) is a life of Father Joseph, known as "Éminence Grise" because of the gray habit he wore. Other works are *After Many a Summer Dies the Swan* (1939) and *Ape and Essence* (1948), fiction, *The Art of Seeing* (1942), a subject in which Huxley has a vital interest, "the onset of eye trouble," being "unquestionably the most important single event in my life," *Time Must Have a Stop* (1944), and *The Perennial Philosophy* (1945). For the screen, while at Hollywood, he wrote scripts for *Madame Curie* and *Pride and Prejudice*. His recent work includes the play *The Gioconda Smile* (1950) and *The Devils of Loudun* (1952), a study of witchcraft and mass hysteria.

Huxley, Julian Sorell. b. at London, June 22, 1887—. English biologist; son of Leonard Huxley, grandson of Thomas Henry Huxley, and brother of Aldous Leonard Huxley. Educated at Eton and at Balliol College, Oxford, he served as research associate (1912–13) and assistant professor (1913–16) at the Rice Institute at Houston, Tex. Following service in Italy during World War I, he became a fellow and senior demonstrator (1919–25) in zoölogy at New College, Oxford, and professor (1925–27) of zoölogy and honorary lecturer (1927–35) at King's College, London. He was Fullerian professor (1926–29) of physiology at the Royal Institution. He is director general (1946 *et seq.*) of the United Nations Education, Scientific, and Cultural Organization. Author of *The Individual in the Animal Kingdom* (1911), *Essays of a Biologist* (1923), *The Stream of Life* (1926), *Essays in Popular Science* (1926), *Ants* (1926), *Africa View* (1931), *What Dare I Think?* (1931), *Problems of Relative Growth* (1932), *The Captive Shrew and Other Poems* (1932), *If I Were Dictator* (1934), *At the Zoo* (1936), *Evolution Restated* (1940), *Evolution: the Modern Synthesis* (1942), and *Man in the Modern World* (1947). He collaborated with H. G. and G. P. Wells on *The Science of Life* (1929).

Huxley, Leonard. b. Dec. 11, 1860; d. at Hampstead, London, May 3, 1933. English biographer, teacher, and editor; son of Thomas Henry Huxley and father of Julian Sorell Huxley and Aldous Leonard Huxley. He was educated at University College School, St. Andrews University, and at Balliol College, Oxford, and became master (1884–1901) at the Charterhouse School, Godalming, Surrey. He was later assistant professor of Greek at St. Andrews. Author of *Life of Huxley* (1900), *Scott's Last Expedition* (1913), *Life of Sir Joseph Hooker* (1918), *Thomas Henry Huxley: A Character Sketch* (1920), *Charles Darwin* (1921), *The House of Smith, Elder* (1923), and *Progress and the Unfit* (1926). He translated the *New Testament Times* of Adolf Hausrath, edited *Jane Welsh Carlyle: Letters to Her Family* (1924) and *Letters to Her Sister from Elizabeth Barrett Browning* (1929), and contributed to the *Cornhill Magazine*, of which he was editor.

Huxley, Thomas Henry. b. at Ealing, near London, May 4, 1825; d. at Eastbourne, Sussex, England, June 29, 1895. English biologist. He was educated at Ealing School and at Charing Cross Hospital, London. He served (1846–50) as assistant surgeon on board H.M.S. *Rattlesnake*, collecting a mass of information on the biological phenomena of the south Pacific. He became lecturer in natural history (1854) at the Royal School of Mines, where he taught for 31 years. He was installed lord rector of Aberdeen University for a term of three years in 1874, was Rede lecturer at Cambridge in 1883, and was president of the Royal Society (1881–85). Among his works are *Oceanic Hydrozoa* (1859), *Evidence as to Man's Place in Nature* (1863), *Lectures on the Elements of Comparative Anatomy* (1863), *Lessons in Elementary Physiology* (1866), *An Introduction to the Classification of Animals* (1869), *Lay Sermons* (1870), *A Manual of the Anatomy of Vertebrated Animals* (1871), *Critiques and Addresses* (1873), *Physiography* (1877), *A Manual of the Anatomy of Invertebrated Animals* (1877), *The Crayfish* (1880), *Science and Culture* (1881), *A Course of Practical Instruction in Elementary Biology* (with H. M. Martin, 1875), *Essays upon some Controverted Questions* (1892), and *Evolution and Ethics* (1893).

Huy (ü.ē). [Flemish, **Hoei, Hoey.**] Town in E central Belgium, in the province of Liége, on the Meuse River ab. 15 mi. SW of Liége: metallurgical and paper manufactures. There is a Gothic church. The ruins of the Abbey of Neufmoustier, containing the tomb of Peter the Hermit, are in the vicinity. The town suffered severe damage in World War II. 13,124 (1947).

Huygens or **Huyghens** (hī'gənz; Dutch, hoi'ċhəns), **Christian.** b. at The Hague, Netherlands, April 14, 1629; d. there, June 8, 1695. Dutch physicist, astronomer, and mathematician; son of Constantijn Huygens. His first scientific work was in mathematics, but he was attracted to improvements in the telescope and the clock as practical problems in aids to navigation. With his brother Constantijn, he developed (1655) a method of grinding lenses that minimized aberration of light. The new lenses permitted him to resolve Saturn's rings, to discover that planet's sixth satellite, and to investigate other astronomical phenomena. In 1657 he made the first pendulum-regulated clock, and he subsequently investigated the problems of the compound pendulum and the principles of gravity. From this study he developed some of the first essays into the physical field of mechanical systems. Further experiments with the telescope followed; he made lenses of large focal length and invented an achromatic eyepiece. In 1678 he wrote (published 1690) a treatise on light in which he discussed the wave nature of light, developing a theory (opposed to the corpuscular theory) that the wave front generates wavelets; he thus explained many puzzling phenomena, including the refraction of light. He discovered the polarization of light. His principal work is *Horologium oscillatorium*

(1673), but as the founder of the wave theory of light and as an early experimenter and theorist in physics he stands near Isaac Newton, his younger contemporary.

Huygens or **Huyghens, Constantijn.** [Latinized, **Hugenius.**] b. at The Hague, Netherlands, Sept. 4, 1596; d. at his estate, Hofwijk, March 28, 1687. Dutch poet; father of Christian Huygens. He studied at Leiden, and subsequently was sent upon various embassies, first to England, then to Venice, and afterward twice again to England. In 1625 he succeeded to his father's position as state secretary. His collected poems appeared for the first time in 1625, under the title *Otia, of Ledighe Uren* (Otia, or Idle Hours), later amplified as *Korenbloemen* (Cornflowers, 1658–72) in 27 books. His later poems, *Cluyswerk* (Cell-Work), were published in 1841.

Huysmann or **Huysman** (hois'män), **Roelof.** Original name of **Agricola, Rodolphus.**

Huysmans (wēs.mäṅs), **Camille.** b. at Bilsen, Limbourg, Belgium, May 20, 1871—. Belgian journalist and politician. He was secretary of the Socialist International (1905–22) and its chairman from 1939. He served as minister of sciences and arts (1925–27), speaker of the chamber of representatives (1936–39), prime minister (1946–47), and minister of education (1947). He was head of the Belgian delegation to the UNESCO Conference at Mexico City, 1947. He is editor in chief of *De Volksgazet.*

Huysmans (hois'mäns), **Cornelis.** b. at Antwerp, Belgium, 1648; d. at Mechelen (Malines), Belgium, June 1, 1727. Flemish religious and landscape painter. He worked at Mechelen (where he married in 1682), at Antwerp (1706–17), and again at Mechelen. According to Horace Walpole, he was in England for a short time. His works are *Woodland with Château* (London National Gallery), *Christ on the Road to Emmaus, Italian Landscape* and *Landscape with Figures* (both in the Metropolitan Museum, New York). Other paintings by him are at Berlin, Brussels, and Dresden, in Russia, and in the Louvre and the Edinburgh National Gallery.

Huysmans, Joris Karl. [Pseudonym of **Charles Marie Georges Huysmans.**] b. at Paris, Feb. 5, 1848; d. there, May 13, 1907. French writer of Flemish extraction. His work was at first naturalistic, as in *Marthe; histoire d'une fille* (1876), *Les Sœurs Vatard* (1879), *En ménage* (1881), and *À vau-l'eau* (1882); but later exhibited a reaction from materialism as in *À rebours* (1884), *Là-bas* (1891), *En route* (1895), *La Cathédrale* (1898), and *L'Oblat* (1903), of which the last three were written as a result of the author's retreat to a Trappist monastery. His last book was *Les Foules de Lourdes* (1906).

Huysum (hoi'sum), **Jan van.** b. at Amsterdam, Netherlands, April 15, 1682; d. there, 1749. Dutch painter of flowers and fruit, called the ablest among this class of painters of the 18th century.

Huyton with Roby (hī'tọn; rō'bi). Urban district in NW England, in Lancashire, ab. 6 mi. E of Liverpool, ab. 196 mi. NW of London by rail. 55,783 (1951).

Huzara (hu.zä'rạ). See **Hazara.**

Huzard (ü.zär), **Antoinette.** [Maiden name, **de Bergevin;** pseudonym, **Colette Yver.**] b. at Segré, France, July 28, 1874—. French novelist. Author of *Mlle. Devoir* (1892), *Étienne ou le fils de l'aveugle* (1894), *Les Protégés de Geneviève* (1900), and others.

Hvar (ʜvär). [Italian, **Lesina;** ancient name, **Pharos,** Latin, **Pharus.**] Island in W Yugoslavia, in the Adriatic Sea, in the federative unit of Croatia, S of the island of Brač: wine and olive culture. Length, ab. 43 mi., area, ab. 111 sq. mi.; pop. 23,174 (1931).

Hvar. [Italian, **Lesina.**] Seaport town on the island of Hvar, in W Yugoslavia. 2,882 (1931).

Hvidovre (vēᴛʜ'ō.vrę). Town in Denmark, on the island of Zealand. It is a western suburb of Copenhagen. 14,208 (1945).

Hwai Ho (hwī'hō'; Chinese, hu'). [Also: **Huai, Hwai.**] River (Chinese, *ho*) in E China, in the provinces of Honan and Anhwei. A river without a mouth, it empties into the Hungtze lakes, which vary in size according to the amount of water discharged by the river. The Hwai valley has yielded many important Late Chou bronzes, and the term Huai is used by some scholars to designate that period or the style of that period. Length, ab. 600 mi.

Hwaining (hwī'ning'). [Also: **Anking, Nganking.**] City in E central China, capital of the administrative district of Wannan (S Anhwei), and formerly capital of the province of Anhwei, on the Yangtze-Kiang. The city has been flooded several times in the past but dikes have kept it safe in recent years. It does a large river trade; there are coal and gypsum mines just S of the city. 121,379 (1933).

Hwanghae (hwäng'hē'). [Japanese, **Kokai;** full Korean name, **Hwanghae-do;** full Japanese name, **Kokai-do.**] *Do* (province) of Korea, N of Seoul, on the W coast. The fact that most of the iron in Korea is mined here makes it one of the most important provinces in the country. Capital, Haeju; area, 6,463 sq. mi.; pop. 1,695,858 (est. 1938).

Hwang Hai (hwäng' hī'). Chinese name of the **Yellow Sea.**

Hwang Ho (hwäng' hō'; Chinese, hu'). [Also: **Hoangho, Huangho, Hwang;** English, **Yellow River** (*ho* = river).] Northernmost of the two chief rivers of China. It rises among the mountains of C Tsinghai province, enters Kansu, traverses Inner Mongolia in a great horseshoe bend, then flows S, E, and NE and enters the Po Hai. It is called "China's Sorrow" from its frequent disastrous floods. The river has shifted the lower 400 mi. of its course several times in history. In 1938 the Chinese broke the dikes near Kaifeng and let the river flow S of the Shantung peninsula into the Yellow Sea, flooding a large area and impeding the advance of the Japanese army. In 1947 the river was restored to its former channel. The Hwang Ho is navigable only in portions of its middle course. Length, ab. 2,900 mi.

Hwlffordd (höl'fôrᴛʜ). Welsh name of **Haverfordwest.**

Hyacinth (hī'ạ.sinth), Saint. [Called **"Apostle of the North."**] b. in Silesia, c1185; d. at Kraków, Poland, Aug. 15, 1257. Roman Catholic priest. He met Saint Dominic at Rome and in 1220 received the Dominican habit. He went to Poland as superior of a band of missionaries and founded a number of Dominican houses. He preached in Prussia, Pomerania, Lithuania, Denmark, and in Muscovy all the way to the Black Sea.

Hyacinthe (yȧ.saṅt), Père. See **Loyson, Charles.**

Hyacinthus (hī.ạ.sin'thus). [Also, **Hyacinth.**] In Greek mythology, a beautiful youth; son of Amyclas, king of Amyclae in Laconia. He was killed through jealousy by Zephynes or accidentally by Apollo by a discus throw. From his blood the god caused the hyacinth to spring, and upon the petals of the plant was thought to be marked the exclamation *AI* ("woe!"). His festival, the Hyacinthia, was observed at Amyclae during three days in July.

Hyades (hī'ạ.dēz). [Also, **Hyads** (hī'adz).] In Greek mythology, a group of nymphs; daughters of Atlas and Aethra, and sisters of the Pleiades. They nursed the infant Dionysus, and as a reward were transferred to the heavens as a part of the constellation Taurus. Their rising with the sun was associated with the beginning of the rainy season. The Romans, through a mistaken etymology, called the constellation "the little pigs" (Succulae).

Hyannis (hī.an'is). Unincorporated community in SE Massachusetts, in Barnstable County, on Cape Cod: commercial and resort center. 4,235 (1950).

Hyatt (hī'ạt), **Alpheus.** b. at Washington, D.C., April 5, 1838; d. at Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 15, 1902. American naturalist, professor of zoölogy and paleontology (1870–88) in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and of zoology and biology (1887–1902) in Boston University. His investigations were devoted chiefly to invertebrate animals; they are of importance for general biology and especially to the theory of evolution. He belonged to the neo-Lamarckian group of evolutionists.

Hyatt, Anna Vaughn. See **Huntington, Anna Hyatt.**

Hyatt, John Wesley. b. at Starkey, N.Y., Nov. 28, 1837; d. at Short Hills, N.J., May 10, 1920. American inventor, noted for his work in roller bearings. He patented (c1851) a mechanism for sharpening knives and later developed (1868–69) a composition billiard ball which came into popular use. Even though he was not versed in advanced chemistry, he pioneered in the making of celluloid and the machinery for its fabrication. In the years after 1881 he and his brother, Isaiah, perfected and patented the Hyatt filter for water purification; and he

invented (1891–92) an improved type of roller bearing which was subsequently manufactured by the Hyatt Roller Bearing Company at Harrison, N.J.

Hyattsville (hī'ăts.vil). Town in C Maryland, in Prince Georges County: suburb of Washington, D.C. 12,308 (1950).

Hyaty (yä'tē). City in S Paraguay, in Guairá department. Pop. ab. 11,000.

Hybla (hī'blą). [Also: **Hybla Magna** (mag'ną), **Hybla Major** (mā'jǫr).] In ancient geography, a city in Sicily, on the S slope of Mount Etna, ab. 11 mi. NW of Catana (Catania); believed to have been at or near the modern Paternò.

Hybla Heraea (hē.rē'ą). Ancient name of **Ragusa,** Italy.

Hybla Minor (mī'nǫr). [Also, **Megara Hyblaea.**] In ancient geography, a city on the E coast of Sicily ab. 12 mi. N of Syracuse. It was celebrated for the honey produced in the vicinity. It is often confused with Hybla on Mount Etna, sometimes called Hybla Major.

Hycke Scorner (hik' skôr'nėr). See **Hick Scorner.**

Hydaspes (hi.das'pēz). Ancient name of the **Jhelum River.**

Hyde (hīd). Municipal borough and market town in W England, in Cheshire, situated on the river Tame ab. 6 mi. E of Manchester, ab. 182 mi. NW of London by rail: cotton mills, machinery works, other industries. 31,498 (1951).

Hyde, 4th Baron. A title of **Villiers, George William Frederick.**

Hyde, Arthur M. b. at Princeton, Mo., July 12, 1877; d. at New York, Oct. 18, 1947. American lawyer and politician. He was governor (1921–25) of Missouri, and served (1929–33) as U.S. secretary of agriculture under Herbert Hoover.

Hyde, Charlotte. fl. 1752. English daughter of Robert Devereux, 3rd Earl of Essex. She assumed the name of Hyde, being a descendant of that family. She was the wife of Thomas Villiers, 1st Earl of Clarendon.

Hyde, Douglas. [Known in Ireland as **An Craoibhín Aoibhinn,** meaning "the Fair Branch."] b. in County Roscommon, Ireland, 1860; d. at Dublin, July 12, 1949. Irish nationalist and writer, associated from its inception with the movement toward Irish independence. He was the first president (1893–1915) of the Gaelic League, became a member (1909–19) of the senate, and was the first president (1938–45) of Ireland (Eire). Author of *Beside the Fire* (1890), *Love Songs of Connacht* (1894), *Story of Early Irish Literature* (1897), *Literary History of Ireland* (1899), *Ubhla den Chraoibh* (1900), a volume of Irish poems, the Irish play *Casadh an tsugáin* (1901), *Raftery's Poems* (1904), five collected Irish plays (1905), *The Religious Songs of Connacht* (1906), *Maistin an Bheurla* (1913), a play, *Legends of Saints and Sinners from the Irish* (1915), *An Leath-rann* (1922), *Mise Agus an Connradh* (1938), and *Sgéalta Thomáis Uí Chathasaigh* (1939).

Hyde, Edward. See also **Cornbury, Edward Hyde,** Viscount.

Hyde, Edward. [Title, 1st Earl of **Clarendon.**] b. at Dinton, Wiltshire, England, Feb. 18, 1609; d. at Rouen, France, Dec. 9, 1674. English statesman and historian. He entered Parliament in 1640, became chancellor of the exchequer in 1643, was the chief adviser of Charles I during the English Civil War and of Prince Charles during his exile, and was lord chancellor of England from 1660 to 1667, when he was impeached and banished by Parliament. His chief works are a *True Historical Narrative of the Rebellion and Civil Wars in England* (generally termed *History of the Rebellion,* 1702–04) and *The Life of Edward, Earl of Clarendon, . . . Written by Himself* (1759).

Hyde, Henry Baldwin. b. at Catskill, N.Y., Feb. 15, 1834; d. May 2, 1899. American insurance official. In 1859, he organized the Equitable Life Assurance Society, of which he became vice-president at the outset and president in 1874.

Hyde, William DeWitt. b. at Winchendon, Mass., Sept. 23, 1858; d. June 29, 1917. American educator and writer, president of Bowdoin College from 1885. Among his publications are *Practical Ethics* (1892), *Practical Idealism* (1897), *The Art of Optimism* (1900), *From Epicurus to Christ* (1904), and *The College Man and the College Woman* (1906).

Hyde Park. Former township in Cook County, Ill., annexed to Chicago c1892.

Hyde Park. Section of the city of Boston, in Suffolk County, E Massachusetts. It was formerly a township in Norfolk County, annexed to Boston in 1912.

Hyde Park. Town in SE New York, in Dutchess County, on the Hudson River: residential community. In it is the home of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, now a national historical site. 6,136 (1950).

Hyde Park. Park in Westminster, London, situated ab. 2¼ mi. W of Saint Paul's. It is one of the largest of the London parks, extending from Westminster to Kensington. It originally belonged to the manor of Hyde, the property of the monks of Saint Peter, Westminster, which fell into the hands of Henry VIII at the dissolution of the monasteries. During the Commonwealth and for ten years after the Restoration, a large park was leased to private holders. In 1670 it was enclosed with a wall and restocked with deer. It is now a principal recreation ground of London, and is noted as the scene of much outdoor oratory. Area, ab. 364 acres.

Hyderabad (hī'dėr.ą.bad", -bäd"). [Also: **Haidarabad, the Nizam's Dominions.**] State in S central Union of India, formerly the largest and most important native state in India, situated in the Deccan. It refused to join with India when the Union of India was formed but was occupied by troops of the Union in 1948, and joined the Union formally in 1949. The state occupies the old dissected plateau of the Deccan; much of the area is semiarid, and irrigation from tanks, reservoirs, or streams is used, especially in the C, E, and S parts. In the W short-staple cotton is the chief commercial crops; peanuts, wheat, and millet are also important. In the rest of the province, rice and millet are grown for food, and some sugar cane, oilseeds, and tobacco are raised. The rulers are Mohammedans, but only ab. 15 percent of the population are Moslem, the majority being Hindu. The principal languages are Telugu, Marathi, and Kanarese. In 1687 it was made a Mogul province. About 1713 the viceroy (Nizam-ul-Mulk) became independent. In 1748 there was a disputed succession, one of the rivals being supported by Dupleix and one by the East India Company. A treaty of alliance with England was made in 1766. In the mutiny of 1857 Hyderabad sided with England. Capital, Hyderabad; area, ab. 82,313 sq. mi.; pop. 18,652,964 (1951).

Hyderabad. [Also, **Haidarabad.**] Capital of the state of Hyderabad, Union of India, situated on the Musi River ab. 380 mi. SE of Bombay: important commercial and railroad center. It is the fourth largest city of the Union of India and has several large cotton mills, cement plants, paper mills, sugar refineries, and other industries. The former cantonment of Secunderabad and the old city of Golconda are in the neighborhood. Pop., including suburbs, 739,159 (1941).

Hyderabad. [Also, **Haidarabad.**] City in Pakistan, in the province of Sind, ab. 120 mi. above the mouth of the Indus River; site of the bridge across the Indus closest to the mouth of the river. The city, which replaced Karachi as capital of Sind in 1950, is an important trading center and has some light manufacturing. Founded 1768; capital of Sind (1768–1843). Pop. 241,801 (1951).

Hyderabad Assigned Districts. Former official name of **Berar.**

Hyder Ali (hī'dėr ä'lē). [Also, **Haidar Ali.**] b. c1722; d. at Chittore, India, in December, 1782. Maharaja of Mysore; father of Tippoo Sahib. He entered the Mysore army in 1749, and by 1759, despite his peasant birth and lack of education, had become virtual ruler of Mysore. He consolidated his power in the next few years and took the title of maharaja in 1766. The English having formed a league with the Mahrattas against him in 1767, a war ensued which resulted in the defeat of the English, who were compelled to sue for peace in 1769. He was thereafter in alliance with the French and Mahrattas against the English (who were expanding their power under Warren Hastings); he invaded the Carnatic in 1780, but was decisively defeated (1781) by Sir Eyre Coote at Porto Novo and elsewhere in a campaign which had Madras for its eventual goal.

Hydra (hī'drą). [Also, **Idhra.**] Town in S Greece, in the *nomos* (department) of Argolis and Corinthia, situated on the N coast of the island of Hydra, ab. 4 mi. from the Peloponnesus: seaport; sponge fishing. Under Turkish rule it was noted for commerce; its sailors carried trade as far as America and the Baltic Sea. It took a leading part during the 19th century in the Greek war of independence. 4,069 (1940).

Hydra. In Greek mythology, a monstrous dragon of Lake Lerna in Argolis, represented as having nine heads, each of which, being cut off, was immediately succeeded by two new ones unless the wound was cauterized. The destruction of this monster (by searing each neck as he cut off the head) was one of the 12 labors of Hercules.

Hydra. Southern constellation, recognized in ancient times and representing a sea serpent. It is of Babylonian origin, like most of the ancient constellations. It is bounded by the ancient constellations Canis Minor, Argo, Centaurus, Virgo, Corvus, Crater, Leo, and Cancer, and by the modern constellations Sextans and Monoceros (which separates it from Canis Major). It contains one double star of the second magnitude, and about 200 lesser stars visible to the naked eye.

Hydraotes (hī.drą.ō'tēz, hid.rą-). Ancient name of the **Ravi.**

Hydriotaphia, or Urn-Burial (hī''dri.ō.taf'i.ą). Work by Sir Thomas Browne, published in 1658.

Hydruntum (hī.drun'tum). Ancient name of **Otranto,** Italy.

Hyères (yer). [Latin, **Castrum Arearum.**] Commune and town in SE France, in the department of Var, near the Mediterranean Sea on the Rade d'Hyères, ab. 10 mi. E of Toulon. It is one of the oldest winter resorts on the Côte d'Azur (French Riviera). It has an old and a new town. The 13th-century Church of Saint-Louis is a remarkable building in Romanesque style. The beach (at some distance from the town) and part of the town itself suffered severe damage in World War II. Pop. of commune, 23,654 (1946); of town, 15,020 (1946).

Hygeia (hī.jē'ą). [Also, **Hygieia.**] In Greek mythology, the goddess of health. She was the daughter of Aesculapius, and in later myth, his wife. In later myth also, she became the goddess of mental health.

Hygeia. Asteroid (No. 10) discovered by De Gasparis at Naples, April 12, 1849.

Hygieia (hī.ji.ē'ą). See **Hygeia.**

Hyginus (hi.jī'nus), Saint. b. in Greece; d. 140 A.D. Pope from 136 to 140. During his pontificate the Gnostics Cerdo and Valentine probably came to Rome. He opposed the Gnostic heresy, and reputedly died a martyr.

Hyksos (hik'sōs, -sos). [Wrongly called (from an incorrect etymology) the **"Shepherd Kings."**] Name given to the kings of Egypt, of a foreign (probably Semitic) race, whose rule (c1675–c1575 B.C.) fell between the XIIIth and the XVIIIth dynasties. They introduced the horse into Egypt.

Hylacomylus (hī.lą.kom'i.lus). See **Waldseemüller, Martin.**

Hylan (hī'ląn), **John Francis.** b. near Hunter, N.Y., April 20, 1868; d. Jan. 12, 1936. American politician and lawyer. He was appointed (1914) and elected (1915) judge of the county court. After serving as mayor (1918–25) of New York, he became (1925) justice of the Children's Court at New York.

Hylas (hī'ląs). In Greek legend, a boy who was a favorite of Hercules, and accompanied him on the Argonaut expedition. Hylas was carried off by the Naiads, who fell in love with him when he went ashore to draw water from a fountain in Mysia.

Hymans (hī'mäns; French, ē.mäⁿs), **Paul.** b. at Brussels, Belgium, March 23, 1865; d. at Nice, France, March 8, 1941. Belgian teacher and statesman. He served during most of World War I as Belgian plenipotentiary at London (1915–17) and was minister of foreign affairs (1918–20, 1924–25, 1927). He represented Belgium at the peace conference of 1919 and signed the peace treaty with Germany. He was first president (1920) of the League of Nations Assembly.

Hymen (hī'mẹn) or **Hymenaeus** (hī.mẹ.nē'us). Originally, the marriage song among the Greeks. The names were gradually personified, and Hymen, the marriage song personified, was invoked as the god of marriage. He is represented as a beautiful youth, more serious than Eros, carrying a bridal torch.

Hymettus (hī.met'us). [Also, **Trelo Vouni.**] Mountain in Attica, Greece, SE of Athens. It was celebrated in ancient times for its honey, and also for its marble. Elevation, ab. 3,368 ft.

Hymir (hī'mir, hü'-). In Old Norse mythology, a giant, personification of the winter sea. He dwelt far in the east, at the end of the heavens, by the sea. The glaciers resounded when he returned home from the chase, and his beard was covered with ice. He was the original owner of the kettle in which the gods brewed ale.

Hyndhope (hīnd'hōp), 1st Viscount of. A title of **Cunningham, Sir Andrew Browne.**

Hyndman (hīnd'mąn), **Henry Mayers.** b. at London, March 7, 1842; d. Nov. 22, 1921. English socialist writer and politician. He took an active part in agitation for social reform along Marxist lines from 1881, when he founded an organization that became known as the Social Democratic Federation. This was replaced (1911) by the British Socialist Party, of which Hyndman became chairman. Unable to reconcile himself to the policies of this group in World War I, he withdrew and established (1916) the National Socialist Party. He objected to militarism in any form and was a persistent critic of British policy in India. Among his publications are *Historical Basis of Socialism* (1883), *A Commune for London* (1888), *Commercial Crises of the Nineteenth Century* (1892), and *Economics of Socialism* (1896).

Hyndman Peak. [Also, **Mount Hyndman.**] Mountain peak in S central Idaho, in Blaine and Custer counties. 12,078 ft.

Hyne (hīn), **Charles John Cutcliffe Wright.** b. at Bibury, Gloucestershire, England, May 11, 1865; d. March 10, 1944. English novelist and traveler. Much of his fictional material was based on his travel in the Shetland Islands, the Arctic, the Spanish Main, Mexico, Brazil, Lapland, and the Belgian Congo. Author of *People and Places* (1930), *Ivory Valley* (1938), and *Wishing Smith* (1940). He is best known, however, as the creator of a plucky, quick-witted Welsh shipmaster, Captain Kettle, who appears in *Honor of Thieves* (1895), *Adventures of Captain Kettle* (1898), *Further Adventures* (1899), *The Little Red Captain* (1902), *Captain Kettle, K.C.B.* (1903), *The Marriage of Captain Kettle* (1912), *Captain Kettle on the Warpath* (1916), *Captain Kettle's Bit* (1918), *Reverend Captain Kettle* (1925), *President Kettle* (1928), *Mr. Kettle, Third Mate* (1931), and *Captain Kettle, Ambassador* (1932). *My Joyful Life* (1935) is his autobiography.

Hynes (hīnz). Former name of **Paramount,** Calif.

Hyogo (hyō.gō). *Ken* (prefecture) of SW Honshu, Japan, extending from the Sea of Japan to the Inland Sea. It is mountainous, with most of the population concentrated in the valleys and on the coastal plains of the S part. Capital, Kobe; area, ab. 3,217 sq. mi.; pop. 3,309,935 (1950).

Hyogo. [Also: **Hiogo;** former name, **Bako.**] Former seaport town in SW Honshu, Japan, now part of Kobe. It has much heavy industry: iron and steel, machine tools, railway workshops, and shipbuilding. It was for a long time one of the chief commercial towns in Japan, and was opened to European commerce in 1868. It was absorbed by Kobe a few years thereafter. 160,127 (1950).

Hypanis (hip'ą.nis). Ancient name of the **Bug,** and of the **Kuban River,** in what is now the U.S.S.R.

Hypatia (hī.pā'shą, -shi.ą). fl. at Alexandria, Egypt, at the end of the 4th and beginning of the 5th century. Neoplatonic philosopher, celebrated for her beauty and her unhappy fate. In her day, the principal teacher of philosophy (which she derived from Plotinus) at the Greek city of Alexandria, she became the object of the fanatic zeal of Cyril, newly appointed bishop of Alexandria. Her teachings in the pagan philosophy and her liaison with Orestes, prefect of the city and a pagan, caused a riot (March, 415 A.D.) against her by a band of monks, led by an ecclesiastic named Peter. Knowing that they would be protected by Cyril, and perhaps at his instigation, the rioters seized her, stripped her naked in one of the Christian churches, threw her into the street, and pelted her to death with shells or potsherds. Her body was torn to pieces and burned. Her tragic fate provides the theme of the novel *Hypatia,* by Charles Kingsley.

Hypatia. Novel by Charles Kingsley, published in 1853.

Hyperborean (hī.pėr.bōr'i.ạn). [Also: **Paleo-Asiatic, Paleo-Siberian, Siberian-Americanoid.**] Group of languages, belonging to several genetically unrelated families, spoken by a number of peoples of the far north in E Siberia.

Hyperboreans (hī.pėr.bō'rē.ạnz). In early Greek legend, a people who were believed to live beyond the north wind, and were not exposed to its blasts, but enjoyed a land of perpetual sunshine and abundant fruits. They were free from disease, violence, and war. Their natural life lasted a thousand years, and was spent in the worship of Apollo. In later times the Greeks gave the name to inhabitants of northern countries generally.

Hyperides or **Hypereides** (hī.pẹ.rī'dēz). fl. 4th century B.C. Attic orator. He supported Demosthenes in the latter's opposition to the Macedonian party, but later (324) took part in his prosecution on the charge of bribery by Alexander, and was chief instigator of the Lamian war against Antipater, by whose order he was slain at Corinth in 322.

Hyperion (hī.pir'i.ọn). In Greek mythology, a Titan; a son of Uranus and Gaea. By his sister Theia he was the father of Helios, Selene, and Eos. In late mythology, he became identified with Apollo. The story of the Titans, and particularly of Hyperion, served as a thematic source for works (both named *Hyperion*) by Longfellow and Keats.

Hyperion. Seventh satellite of Saturn, discovered by Bond, Sept. 16, 1848.

Hyperion. Poetical fragment by Keats, published in 1820.

Hyperion. Prose romance by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, published in 1839. The story concerns the wanderings of Paul Fleming, who can find no expression for his poetic nature.

Hypermnestra (hī.pėrm.nes'trạ). In Greek mythology, one of the 50 daughters of Danaüs (king of Egypt) who married the 50 sons of Aegyptus (twin brother of Danaüs). Danaüs gave each of the girls a knife on their bridal night with orders to kill their husbands. Hypermnestra was the only one who disobeyed and spared the life of her bridegroom, Lynceus. Lynceus then killed Danaüs and the other 49 daughters and became king of Argos.

Hyphasis (hif'ạ.sis). Ancient Greek name of the **Beas.**

Hypnos (hip'nos). [Also, **Hypnus** (hip'nus).] In Greek mythology, the god of sleep; son of Erebus and Night, and brother and companion of Thanatos (Death). He is usually represented as a winged figure accompanying Thanatos. He had three sons named Morpheus, Icelus, and Phantasus, regarded as dream-bringers. Hypnos is identified with the Roman Somnus.

Hypocrite (lē.po.krēt), **L'.** Name under which Molière's *Tartuffe* was first played.

Hypocrite, The. Play by Bickerstaffe, in which Cibber's *Non-Juror*, an adaptation of *Tartuffe*, survives. It was produced in 1768.

Hyppolite (ē.po.lēt), **Louis Mondestin Florvil.** b. at Cap-Haïtien, Haiti, 1827; d. March 24, 1896. Haitian general and politician. In October, 1889, he was proclaimed acting president, and in May, 1890, was elected president for seven years.

Hypsas (hip'sạs). Ancient name of **Raffadali,** Italy.

Hyrcania (hėr.kā'ni.ạ). In ancient geography, a region in W Asia, around the S end of the Caspian Sea; now part of N Iran.

Hyrcanium (hėr.kā'ni.um), **Mare.** A Latin name of the **Caspian Sea.**

Hyrcanus I (hėr.kā'nus). [Also, **John Hyrcanus I.**] fl. 2nd century B.C. Maccabean prince of Judea (135–105 B.C.). Under him the political achievements of the Maccabees were consolidated and extended. He cleared the young state of heterogeneous and hostile elements by driving out the Hellenists from Palestine and destroying the Samaritan temple on Mount Gerizim, thus accomplishing the dissolution of the Samaritans as a separate religious nation. The Idumeans he forced to accept Judaism. He also extended, by successful wars, the boundaries of Judea, and assured its independence. He entertained friendly relations with Rome.

Hyrcanus II. [Also, **John Hyrcanus II.**] d. 30 B.C. Last and most unfortunate of the Maccabean princes. He was of a weak, irresolute character, but, being the elder of two brothers, was at the death (69 B.C.) of his mother, Salome Alexandra, appointed king, while to his more energetic but rash brother, Aristobulus II, was bequeathed the high-priesthood. Soon a conflict broke out between the brothers. The helpless Hyrcanus fell into the hands of the crafty Idumean Antipater, father of Herod, whom he adopted as his guide and counselor. Antipater's machinations brought Pompey to Jerusalem in 63 B.C., an event which was the beginning of the end of Judean independence, and resulted in supplanting the Maccabean line by that of Antipater, the Herodians. Aristobulus II was led as a prisoner by Pompey to Rome, and was there poisoned. The weak Hyrcanus became a tool of Herod. Even of the dignity of the high-priesthood, to which Herod confined him, he was deprived in consequence of mutilation which he suffered at the hands of the invading Parthians. He finally died the ignominious death of a criminal, Herod ordering his execution on a charge of conspiracy in 30 B.C.

Hyre (ēr), **Laurent de La.** See **La Hire** or **La Hyre, Laurent de.**

Hyslop (his'lọp), **James Hervey.** b. at Xenia, Ohio, Aug. 18, 1854; d. at Upper Montclair, N.J., June 17, 1920. American philosopher, psychologist, and educator, one of the founders (1906) of the American Society for Psychical Research. Among his publications are *Logic and Argument* (1899), *Syllabus of Psychology* (1899), *Problems of Philosophy* (1905), *Science and a Future Life* (1905), *Enigmas of Psychical Science* (1906), *Borderland of Psychical Research* (1906), *Psychical Research and the Resurrection* (1908), and *Life After Death* (1918).

Hysmene and Hysmenias (his'mē.nē; his.mē'ni.ạs). Greek romance by Eustathius (or Emathius, or Eumathias), written not earlier than the 9th century A.D.

Hystaspes (his.tas'pēz). fl. c517 B.C. Persian ruler; father of Darius I and related to Cyrus the Great. He was satrap of Parthia and Hyrcania, and is thought by some to have been the patron of Zoroaster.

Hystaspis (his.tas'pis), **Darius.** See **Darius I** (of *Persia*).

Hystorie of Hamblet, Prince of Denmarke (ham'blet). See **Hamblet, Prince of Denmarke, Hystorie of.**

Hythe (hīth). Municipal borough and market town in SE England, in Kent, ab. 67 mi. SE of London by rail, on the Strait of Dover. It is now a seashore resort; formerly it was one of the Cinque Ports. What is claimed to be the smallest railway in the world runs from Hythe to Dymchurch. 9,218 (1951).

I

I (ī). See **Iona.**

Iacchus (ī'ạ.kus). In Greek mythology, a divinity peculiar to Athens, and important for his intimate connection with the Eleusinian mysteries. He was a son of Demeter and Zeus, and a brother of Cora (Persephone) and, as Corus, personified the male element in nature, as his sister personified the female. At Eleusis he was looked upon as an intermediary between the great goddesses and their votaries. His image, crowned with myrtle and bearing a torch, was carried in the famous procession from the Eleusinium at Athens to the *sekos* (sanctuary) at Eleusis, and he presided over the mysterious rites there. At a comparatively late date Iacchus became equated with Dionysus. He was sometimes called the Phrygian Bacchus, who, as a son of Demeter, was distinct from the older Dionysus.

Iachimo (ī.ak'i.mō). In Shakespeare's *Cymbeline*, a worldly and affected Roman courtier.

Iadera (ī.ad'ėr.a). Latin name of **Zadar.**

Iago (ē.ä'gō). Character in Shakespeare's tragedy *Othello.* A malign villain, he is filled with jealousy of Othello's rank and power. His cool and calculating villainy, his speciousness, and his bitter sarcasm form an artistic contrast to the noble and large-natured Othello. He dupes Othello into believing in the unfaithfulness of Desdemona, whom Othello thereupon kills in a rage of jealousy.

Ialysus (ī.al'i.sus). Ancient city in N Rhodes, on the NW coast of the island ab. 6 mi. SW of the modern city of Rhodes. It was a Dorian city, and a member of the "League of Six Cities"; it flourished c1000 B.C. About the 4th century B.C. it was surpassed by the city of Rhodes, and declined.

Iamblichus (ī.am'bli.kus). b. at Chalcis, in Coele-Syria (modern El Bika); d. c330 A.D. Syrian Neoplatonic philosopher. His main work was an encyclopedia of Pythagorean doctrine, in nine books, of which four or five remain. In his mathematical books, Pythagorean mysticism is carried to the extreme. He mentions the first pair of amicable numbers (220 and 284), but the interest of the Pythagoreans in the properties of numbers makes it virtually certain that they were not his own discovery but were already known by the time he wrote.

Iams (ī'ąmz), **Jack.** [Original name, **Samuel H. Iams, Jr.**] b. at Baltimore, Nov. 15, 1910—. American journalist and novelist. In 1939 he joined the staff of the New York *Daily News.* His novels include *Nowhere With Music* (1938), *Table for Four* (1939), *The Countess to Boot* (1941), *Prophet by Experience* (1943), and *Death Draws the Line* (1949).

Iapetus (ī.ap'ę.tus). In Greek mythology, a Titan; son of Uranus (the sky) and Gaea (the earth); father of Prometheus (and therefore ancestor of the human race), Epimetheus, Atlas, and Menoetius. He was thrown by Zeus into Tartarus after the Titans were overthrown.

Iapygia (ī.ą.pij'i.ą). In ancient geography, a name used vaguely by the Greeks for a region approximating what is now the SE part of Italy.

Iapygians (ī.ą.pij'i.ąnz). Under the general name of Iapygians there were commonly included three distinct tribes, the Messapians, the Peucetians, and the Daunians. The first-named are spoken of by Strabo as the inhabitants of the Iapygian peninsula, eastward of Tarentum and Brundusium. They were generally derived from Crete. Probably they came in reality, like the other early inhabitants of what is now the S part of Italy, from the Peloponnesus.

Iaşi (yäsh, yä'shē). [Also: **Jassy, Yassy.**] City in NE Rumania, the capital of the province of Moldavia, situated on the Bachlui River near the Prut River: railroad junction; agricultural center of Moldavia; exports cattle, metal, and textiles. Iaşi is the seat of a Greek Catholic metropolitan and a Roman Catholic bishopric. The capital of Moldavia from 1564 to 1861, it has been frequently occupied by the Russians and was burned in 1513 by the Tartars, in 1538 by the Turks, and in 1686 by the Russians. In 1822 it was also nearly destroyed by the Janizaries. The treaty of Iaşi on Jan. 9, 1792, ended the war between Catherine the Great of Russia and the Turks; the Russian frontier was extended to the Dniester River. In World War I Iaşi was temporarily the capital of Rumania. 94,075 (1948).

Iasion (ī.ā'zi.ọn). In Greek mythology, a man who lay with Demeter in a "thrice-plowed field" and begot Plutus (the wealth-giver, especially the giver of agricultural bounty). He was punished by Zeus for this association with the goddess. The myth is probably the rationalization of some very early Greek agricultural rite dedicated to Demeter in her aspect as Corn Mother.

Iason (ę ā'sọn). See **Jason.**

Iazyges (yaz'i.jēz). See **Jazyges.**

Iba (ē'bä). Town in the Philippine Islands, on the W coast of Luzon, the capital of Zambales province. 8,080 (1939).

Iba, Mount. Mountain of the Zambales range, in W Luzon, Philippine Islands. Elevation, ab. 5,265 ft.

Ibadan (ē.bä'dän). City in W Africa, the administrative capital of the Western Provinces, Nigeria, situated in Oyo province, on the main railroad line ab. 120 mi. NE of Lagos. It is the largest city in the central section of Africa and is an important commercial, agricultural, educational, and transportation center. The agricultural and forestry departments of the Nigerian government are situated here. Pop., with suburbs, 327,284 (1945), 335,000 (est. 1950).

Ibagué (ē.bä.gā'). City in W Colombia, capital of Tolima department. 27,448 (1938).

Ibáñez (ē.bä'nyes), **Carlos.** [Full name, **Carlos Ibáñez del Campo.**] b. at Linares, Chile, Nov. 3, 1877—. Chilean army officer and politician, president (1927–31, 1952 *et seq.*) of Chile. He was deposed (July, 1931) and was exiled (1931–37). Again a candidate (1938) for president, he was arrested in connection with a Nazi revolt (Sept. 4, 1938), exonerated, but accepted Nazi support in his unsuccessful campaign of 1942. He was elected in 1952 on the Nationalist ticket.

Ibáñez (ē.bä'nyeth), **Vicente Blasco.** See **Blasco Ibáñez, Vicente.**

Ibaraki (ē.bä.rä.kē). *Ken* (prefecture) in SE Honshu, Japan, NE of Tokyo. The N part of the prefecture is mountainous, but the C and S parts are part of an alluvial lowland which forms the NE portion of the Kwanto Plain. This area is densely populated, and largely occupied by rice paddies; there are important fisheries on the coast; copper is mined at Hitachi. Area, ab. 2,352 sq. mi.; pop. 2,039,418 (1950).

Ibarbourou (ē.bär.bō'rō), **Juana de.** [Called **Juana de América.**] b. at Melo, Uruguay, 1895—. Uruguayan poetess, considered by some the best in contemporary South America. Her verse has been collected in *Las Lenguas de diamante* (1918), *Raíz salvaje* (1922), and others.

Ibarra (ē.bär'rä). City in N Ecuador, capital of Imbabura province, ab. 50 mi. NE of Quito: cotton-producing center. It was destroyed in 1868 by an earthquake which killed 3,000 of the inhabitants. Elevation, ab. 7,300 ft.; pop. 13,798 (est. 1944).

Ibarra, José María Velasco. b. 1893—. Ecuadorian statesman, president (1933–38, 1944–47, 1952 *et seq.*) of Ecuador.

Ibarruri (ē.bär.rō'rē), **Dolores.** [Pseudonym, **La Pasionaria.**] b. 1895—. Spanish Communist leader. She joined the Socialist Party after her marriage to a miner. She began to write for revolutionary papers under the pseudonym of La Pasionaria and participated in the founding of the Spanish Communist Party. She was frequently arrested for her propaganda, but in February, 1936, she was elected as a deputy to the Cortes. During the Spanish Civil War (1936–39) she wrote impassioned propaganda at Madrid until the last days of siege in 1939 (her name has been connected with the statement "it is better to die on your feet than to live on your knees"). At the fall of the city she left for Russia and later made trips through Europe and to America, campaigning against the Franco regime.

Ibas (ī'bąs). b. c380; d. c457. Bishop of Edessa. He became bishop of Edessa in 439, following Rabbulas, who had supported Saint Cyril. He strongly opposed the Monophysites, and was accused by them of Nestorianism. He was deposed at the so-called Robber Synod of Ephesus (449) but was restored by the Council of Chalcedon (451). It is not clear to what extent Ibas followed Nestorian teaching; he himself refuted some of the charges made against him. The letter of Ibas to Maris was condemned at the fifth ecumenical council (553), because it criticized Cyril and inclined toward Nestorianism. However, Ibas himself was never condemned by a bona fide council.

Ibb (ib). [Also, **Abb.**] Town in SW Arabia, in the mountains of S Yemen, ab. 75 mi. NE of Mocha. Altitude, ab. 6,275 ft.; pop. ab. 7,000.

Ibbenbüren (ib'en.bü.ren). Town in NW Germany, in the *Land* (state) of North Rhine-Westphalia, British Zone, formerly in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, situated ab. 22 mi. N of Munster: the center of a coal-mining and dairy region; machine and textile manufactures. 13,763 (1950).

Ibbetson (ib'et.sọn), **Peter.** See **Peter Ibbetson.**

Ibea (ī.bē'a). Part of British East Africa formerly under control of the Imperial British East Africa Company, the name being formed from the initials of the words.

Iberia (ī.bir'i.ą). [Latin, **Hispania.**] In ancient geography, the peninsula of SW Europe, now known as the Iberian Peninsula.

Iberia. In ancient geography, the region bounded by the Caucasus Mountains on the N, (ancient) Albania on the E, Armenia on the S, and Colchis on the W; now largely the E portion of Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic.

Iberian Mountains (ī.bir'i.ąn). [Spanish, **Cordillera Ibérica.**] Mountainous region in E central Spain, formed by the NE margin of the Spanish Meseta (plateau) S of the Ebro valley. Peak elevation, ab. 7,000 ft.

Iberian Peninsula. Southwestern peninsula of Europe, divided between Spain and Portugal. Area, ab. 223,500 sq. mi.

Iberians (ī.bir'i.ąnz). Ancient inhabitants and eponymous settlers of the Iberian Peninsula, thought to have entered the region from Africa as far back as the New Stone Age. Various theories have been advanced in regard to them: (1) that they preceded the Celts in Spain and merged with them to the extent of interabsorption; (2) that they were identical with the Basques (a supposition now discredited). They were a short, dark people to whom are attributed various characteristic neolithic cairns and dolmens which survive in sections of North Africa, Spain, Portugal, and Great Britain. They were eventually conquered by the Romans, whose culture absorbed them.

Iberians. Ancient people of Caucasia, inhabiting what is now the E part of the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic. They are classified as ancestors or precursors of the modern Georgians.

Ibernia (ī.bėr'ni.ą). Latin name of **Ireland.**

Ibert (ē.ber), **Jacques.** b. at Paris, Aug. 15, 1890—. French composer. His compositions include the orchestral works *The Ballad of Reading Gaol* (1920) and *Le Jardinier de Samos* (1923). He also composed the comic opera *Le Roi d'Yvetot.*

Iberus (ī.bir'us). Latin name of the **Ebro.**

Iberville (ē'bėr.vil; French, ē.ber.vēl). Town in S Quebec, Canada, capital of Iberville County, situated on the E bank of the Richelieu River, opposite the town of St. Jean, ab. 23 mi. SE of Montreal. 5,185 (1951).

Iberville (dē.ber.vēl), **Pierre Le Moyne, Sieur d'.** b. in Canada (then New France), in July, 1661; d. at Havana, Cuba, July 9, 1706. French explorer in North America. He set out in March, 1686, as a member of the expedition of de Troyes, which went from Montreal to the source of the Ottawa River and thence down the Moose River to James Bay, where the party attacked the British posts and looted the Hudson's Bay Company of a vast store of furs. Thereafter he harried the British posts on James Bay and, after the French declaration of war against England in 1689, led naval raids against British posts in 1689, 1691, 1694, and 1697. However, he never succeeded in his aim to wrest control of Hudson Bay from the British. From 1690 to 1696 he participated also in expeditions against the British colonies in New York, Maine, and Newfoundland. After the peace of Ryswick (1697) he turned his interest to the south, and in 1698 set out from France to establish a colony in Louisiana at the mouth of the Mississippi. In 1699 he erected Fort Biloxi, at the head of Biloxi Bay, the first post on the Mississippi River. When war again broke out between France and England, he seized two British West Indian islands.

Ibibio (ē.bē'bē.ō). Semi-Bantu-speaking people of W Africa, inhabiting SE Nigeria, between Port Harcourt and Calabar. Their population is estimated at ab. 1,000,000 (based on P. A. Talbot, *The People of Southern Nigeria*, 1926). With the Ibibio proper are included ten related subgroups: the Anang, Andoni, Efik, Ekket, Ibeno, Kwa, Mbolli, Nsitt, Ogoni, and Oronn. The Ibibio proper, who number ab. 400,000, include the Awa, Enyong, Ibionnaw, Ibisikpo, Ididepp, Ikonnaw, Iman, Itam, Ito, Offott, and Uduan. These various Ibibio groups have exogamous patrilineal clans and practice hoe agriculture. Their principal foods are yams and maize.

Ibicuí (ē.bē.kwē'). See also **Ibycuí.**

Ibicuí. [Also, **Ibicuhy.**] River in S Brazil, flowing NW to the Uruguay River in the state of Rio Grande do Sul. Length, ab. 400 mi.

Ibiza (ē.bē'thä). See **Iviza.**

Iblis (ib'lis). See **Eblis.**

ibn- (ib'n). Arabic word element, prefixed to many Arabic names. It means "son." If an Arabic name containing this element is not listed immediately below, see under other elements of the name.

Ibna (ib'nạ). Modern name of **Jabne.**

ibn-Batuta (ib"n.bä.tō'tä). [Prenames, **Abu Abdallah Mohammed.**] b. at Tangier, Morocco, c1304; d. at Fez, Morocco, c1377. Arab traveler. He visited N and C Africa, W and C Asia, Russia, India, China, and elsewhere. His *Travels* were first translated into English in 1829; other translations have been made since (most recently during the 1920's).

ibn-Ezra (ib"n.ez'rą), **Abraham ben Meïr.** [Also: **Avenare.**] b. at Toledo, Spain, c1092; d. 1167. Jewish scholar, Biblical commentator, philologist, poet, mathematician, and astronomer. He traveled in North Africa, England, France, Spain, Greece, and Italy (c1140–c1165). He wrote a huge number of treatises on mathematics, astronomy, medicine, grammar, and chess. He translated the Hebrew grammarian Hayyuj from Arabic into Hebrew. Ibn-Ezra is best known for his Biblical interpretation, based on grammatical principles, and as being the first to distinguish reason from faith in Biblical criticism. He is the subject of Browning's *Rabbi Ben Ezra.* Author of *Moznayim* (1140) and *Zahel* (1141), treatises on grammar; *Yosod Mera* (1158), a philosophical explanation of the commandments; and commentaries on most of the Bible, especially Isaiah, the minor prophets, and Job and Daniel.

ibn-Gabirol (ib"n.gä.bē'rôl), **Solomon ben Judah.** [Called (in Spanish), **Avicebrón.**] b. at Málaga, Spain, c1021; d. at Valencia, Spain, c1058 or 1059. Jewish poet, philosopher, and moralist. Ocaña has also been given as the place, and 1070 and 1075, both now rejected, frequently cited as the years of his death. He spent his very early years in Saragossa, and then at Granada. His secular poetry is sometimes amatory, often gloomy; his religious poetry is marked by a passionate mysticism. Some of his works are *Azharoth,* a poetic exposition of the commandments, a *Song of Glory,* a Sabbath hymn, a *Song of Unity,* in seven parts, one for each day of the week, the *Royal Crown* (or *Crown of Royalty;* in Hebrew, *Kether Malkuth*), a philosophical and didactic poem on the Cosmos, and the *Anaq,* a poem on the subject of grammar, which, it is believed, he wrote when he was 16. Many of his poems may be found in prayer books. His greatest work is *The Fountain of Life* (also called *The Well of Life* and *The Source of Life*), a philosophical treatise written in Arabic and translated (1150) into Latin. In this latter form it exercised great influence on the early scholastic philosophers, being accepted by the Franciscans, Alexander of Hales, and Duns Scotus, but rejected by the Dominicans, and especially by Thomas Aquinas. Albertus Magnus and other medieval Christian philosophers quoted the book with approval, but Jewish thinkers were inclined to disregard or to condemn it on account of its Platonic origin and its rationalistic approach. It was also translated into Spanish, and under its Latin title, *Fons vitae,* was believed to be the work of a mythical and nonexistent Avicebrón (also Avencebrol), which is ibn-Gabirol's name in Spanish. Other works are the *Choice of Pearls,* a collection of Arabic maxims, and an ethical treatise, *Introduction to the Improvement of the Qualities of the Soul* (also called *The Improvement of the Moral Qualities*). A modern edition of the latter work was edited by Stephen S. Wise. In 1846, Solomon Munk discovered that what was thought to be another work, *Mekor Hayim,* was identical with the Latin *Fons vitae,* and he also established the fact that Avicebron and ibn-Gabirol were the same person. Ibn-Gabirol was the first to make Arabic meters popular in Hebrew poetry, and he was the first exponent of Neoplatonism in Europe. According to a legend, ibn-Gabirol was murdered by a Mohammedan, who was jealous of his poetic genius, and buried under a fig tree which thereafter bore fruit in great abundance and of great sweetness.

ibn-Haukul (ib"n.hou'kůl). [Also, **ibn-Hawgal.**] d. 976 A D. Arab geographer and traveler. The observations of his 20 years of travel in the countries of Islam were put down in the work *Highways and Countries.*

ibn-Husein (ib″n.hö.sīn′, -sān′), **Abdullah.** See **Abdullah.**

ibn-Khaldun (ib″n.ċhäl.dön′). [Prenames, **Abu Zeid Abdurrahman.**] b. at Tunis, May 27, 1332; d. at Cairo, in March, 1406. Arab historian, generally considered to have been the greatest to emerge from the highly developed Arabic culture of the Middle Ages. By his efforts to treat history as a science and by his formulation of a philosophical framework for it (he envisioned a type of historiography broad enough to include sociology, economics, and even geography), he produced a body of works which have brought him immortality in the Arabic world and which have earned the great respect of Western scholars (although this latter tribute is of comparatively recent origin; a few European scholars knew about him in the 17th century, but his general renown in the West dates actually from the early 19th century). He became a royal secretary at the age of 20, and continued in that capacity for at least 22 years in various courts at either end of the Mediterranean. The value of his services as adviser, or cadi, is probably given most dramatic evidence by the fact that he was with the Egyptian force that sought (1400–02) to repulse Tamerlane, and that he was the plenipotentiary selected to negotiate terms to cover the surrender of Damascus to the Mongols. His most lasting fame, however, stems from his authorship of the *Kitab al-Ibar*, and even more narrowly, from the *Muqaddamah*, which was the first of the three sections of the *Kitab al-Ibar*. It is this which some authorities have called the most important historical work of the Middle Ages. It is divided into six parts: (1) on civilization, covering geography and anthropology; (2) on a sociological and historical discussion of the causes and consequences of conflicts between the nomadic and sedentary cultures which then (and still) marked the Arabic world; (3) on principles of government and administration; (4) on the organization of urban centers; (5) on various means of livelihood; and (6) on the various kinds of sciences. Badly composed as the Muqaddamah is, with many repetitions and poorly written sometimes to the point of obscurity, it remains as a whole one of the noblest and most impressive monuments of medieval thought. However, if the Western mind is to understand ibn-Khaldun, his theological background must constantly be borne in mind. He was an original thinker only within the framework of the theology of Islam; yet within that framework he did not hesitate to ask himself questions and to try to answer them in a scientific way.

ibn-Khallikan (ib″n.ċhäl.li.kän′). b. at Arbela (modern Erbil, Iraq), 1211; d. at Damascus, 1281. Arab scholar, poet, compiler, biographer, and historian. His celebrated biographical work, *Deaths of Eminent Men*, has been translated into English.

ibn-Roshd (ib″n.rôsht′) or **ibn-Rushd** (ib″n.rûsht′). See **Averroës.**

ibn-Saud (ib″n.sä.ōd′), **Abdul-Aziz I.** b. at Riyadh, Nejd, Arabia, c1880—. King of Saudi Arabia (1932 *et seq.*); son of a Wahabi sultan of the house of Nejd. Upon succeeding (1901) his father, who had been driven into exile by rival rulers in 1891, he seized Riyadh, the Nejd capital. Subsequently, during the period up until the outbreak of World War I, he expanded his territorial holdings and consolidated his power, and by 1914 his rule reached the Persian Gulf. He aided the British during World War I, but did not engage in military activity except for fighting against the pro-Turkish Rashidites. Between 1919 and 1925 he conquered additional territory, including Jebel Shammar and the kingdom of Hejaz. He became (1921) sultan of Nejd and its dependencies, and on Jan. 11, 1926, was proclaimed king of Hejaz after compelling the abdication of Husein ibn-Ali and the latter's son, Ali ibn-Husein. He concluded treaties (1925, 1927) with Great Britain by which that country acknowledged his frontiers with Iraq and Transjordan (now Jordan) and the independence of his state; in 1927 he became king of the Hejaz and of Nejd and its dependencies, the official title of which he changed (Sept. 18, 1932) to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. He subordinated tribal claims to the goals of Arab nationalism, introducing a policy which favored the development of agriculture over the nomadic mode of life; on the religious side, he insisted upon rigid adherence to the law of the Koran. With the discovery (1938) of oil in his territory, he granted concessions to American oil interests. A de facto neutral during World War II, he was friendly to the Allies and received considerable U.S. aid.

ibn-Tashfin (ib″n.täsh.fēn′), **Yusuf** (or **Yussuf**). See **Yusuf** (d. 1106).

ibn-Tufail (ib″n.tö.fīl′). [Full name, **Abu Beker ibn-el-Tufeil**; also, **ibn-Tofail.**] fl. toward the end of the 12th century. Arab philosopher and physician, a contemporary and friend of the Arab philosopher and writer Averroës. He lived in one of the Arab kingdoms in Spain. He composed a philosophical description of the imaginary voyages of Hayy ibn-Yaqzan (thought by some to have been the prototype of Robinson Crusoe), translated into Hebrew by Moses Narbonensis, and into Latin by Pococke in 1671. Several English translations were made from the Latin, and one from the original Arabic by Simon Ockley, published in 1708 under the title *The Improvement of Human Reason Exhibited in the Life of Hai Ebn Yokdhan, written by Abu Jaafer Ebn Tophail.*

ibn-Zohr (ib″n.zōr′) or **ibn-Zuhr** (ib″n.zör′). See **Avenzoar.**

Ibo (ē′bō). [Also: **Eboe, Igbo.**] Sudanic-speaking people of W Africa, inhabiting S Nigeria on both sides of the Niger River, N from Port Harcourt to above Onitsha. Their population is estimated at ab. 4,000,000 (by C. K. Meek, *Law and Authority in a Nigerian Tribe*, 1937). Despite their numbers and the density of their population, the Ibo did not develop large states of the types known among the Edo, Yoruba, Dahomeans, and Ashanti to the W. They are divided into ab. 500 independent subgroups, and political authority is associated with their exogamous patrilineal clans. They practice hoe agriculture, and their principal food is the yam. Nnamdi Azikiwe, or "Zik" as he is popularly known, an Ibo educated at American universities, has been the leader of the Nigerian nationalist movement.

Ibo (ē′bō). Town in E Africa, an island seaport just off the coast of NE Mozambique, ab. 150 mi. S of the border between Mozambique and Tanganyika. 4,650 (est. 1940).

Ibrahim (ib.rä.hēm′). See also **Abraham.**

Ibrahim. d. 1535. Grand vizier of Turkey under Suleiman I. He was the son of a sailor at Parga, was captured by corsairs in his youth, sold into slavery at Manisa and became the property of Suleiman, by whom he was made vizier in 1523. He fought with distinction in the war against Hungary in 1527, and was put to death at the instigation of the sultana in 1535.

Ibrahim, Nahr-. Modern name of the **Adonis,** a river in ancient Syria.

Ibrahim of Aleppo (a.lep′ō). d. 1549. Turkish jurist. He compiled a code of laws.

Ibrahim, ou l'Illustre Bassa (ē.brä.ēm ō lē.lüstr bä.sä). Romance by Mademoiselle de Scudéry, published in 1641.

Ibrahim Pasha (ib.rä.hēm′ päsh′a). b. at Kavalla (then in Rumelia, now in Greece), 1789; d. at Cairo, Egypt, Nov. 9, 1848. Egyptian general; son (or adopted son) of Mehemet Ali. He subdued the Wahabis (1816–18), commanded against the Greeks (1824–27), stormed Acre (May 25, 1832), defeated the Turks at Homs and Konya (1832), and succeeded (1848) Mehemet Ali as viceroy.

Ibraïl (ē.brä.ēl′). See **Brăila.**

Ibsen (ib′sen; Norwegian, ip′sen), **Henrik.** b. at Skien, Norway, March 20, 1828; d. at Christiania (Oslo), May 23, 1906. Norwegian dramatic poet. He studied medicine, but soon devoted himself entirely to literature. His first dramatic attempt, the three-act tragedy *Katilina*, was published at Christiania in 1850, under the pseudonym Brynjolf Bjarme. In the same year he went to Christiania University. With A. O. Vinje and Botten-Hansen the bibliographer, young men of his own age, he edited the short-lived weekly *Andhrimner*, to which he contributed lyrics and satirical pieces. A short saga piece *Kjæmpehøjen* (The Warrior's Mound), written at this time, was produced upon the stage. When the weekly closed down, in the following year, he obtained from the violinist Ole Bull the position of manager in the newly opened National Theater at Bergen, a post which he held until 1857. In 1852 he undertook a short journey to Denmark and Germany to study scenic art. From this period is the historical drama *Gildet paa Solhaug* (The Banquet of

Solhaug). In 1857 he was made director of the Norwegian Theater at Christiania, and finished the historical drama *Fru Inger til Østraat* (Mistress Inger at Østraat), which subsequently, however, was almost wholly rewritten. In 1858 he wrote the historical drama *Hermændene paa Helgeland* (The Warriors at Helgeland). *Kjærlighedens Komedie* (Love's Comedy), the first of the satirical social plays that have particularly made his name famous, was the next important work to appear (in 1862). In 1863 appeared the historic drama *Kongs-Emnerne* (The Pretenders). In 1864, after writing the poem *En Broder i Nød* (A Brother in Need), a demand to the people to take up the cause of Denmark, which, however, fell unheeded, he left Norway in a sort of voluntary exile. At Rome in 1866 he completed one of the greatest of his works, the drama *Brand*. This was followed the succeeding year (1867) by the dramatic poem *Peer Gynt*, also written in Italy. His next work was the satiric comedy *De Unges Forbund* (The Young Men's Union, 1867), like all his later works written in prose. This was followed in 1871 by the long historic drama *Kejser og Galilæer* (Emperor and Galilean), which consists of two parts, *Julian's Apostasy* and *Julian the Emperor*. In the meantime he had changed his place of residence, first to Dresden and later to Munich, where he lived until 1891, when he returned to Christiania. In 1877 appeared, further, *Samfundets Støtter* (*The Pillars of Society*), another satiric comedy. This was followed in 1879 by *Et Dukkehjem* (*A Doll's House*) in the same vein. His later plays are *Gjengangere* (*Ghosts*, 1881), *En Folkefiende* (*An Enemy of the People*, 1882), *Vildanden* (*The Wild Duck*, 1884), *Rosmersholm* (1886), *Fruen fra Havet* (*The Lady from the Sea*, 1888), *Hedda Gabler* (1890), *Bygmester Solness* (Architect Solness, 1892, usually called in English *The Master Builder*), *Lille Eyolf* (*Little Eyolf*, 1894), *John Gabriel Borkman* (1896), and *Nar vi Döde vågner* (*When We Dead Awaken*, 1899). Among his minor writings are the epic *Terje Vigen* and the long poem *Paa Vidderne* (1860). Ibsen's plays, especially the later ones, realistic in dialogue but with the inevitability of Greek tragedy in their situations, have been translated into all the major European languages. A large body of critical writing has grown up about them; in English, Ibsen's principal publicizers have been Edmund Gosse and George Bernard Shaw. Ibsen's pioneering efforts in the drama of the conflict between society and the individual caused a breakdown of the Victorian taboos about what might not be seen on the stage (*Ghosts*, describing the blighting effects of syphilis, was abused in Norway and banned in England); discussion of similar problems in novels and plays by other authors marked the rise of a new drama of society.

Ibsen, Sigurd. b. at Oslo, Norway, Dec. 23, 1859; d. at Freiburg im Breisgau, Germany, April 14, 1930. Norwegian political leader, editor, and writer; son of Henrik Ibsen. He edited the *Nyt Tidsskrift* (1892–95) and the weekly *Ringeren* (1898–99). He was the last premier of Norway under the Norwegian-Swedish union, simultaneously with Georg Francis Hagerup for Sweden, from 1903 to 1905. He thus headed the Norwegian government at Stockholm, but did not participate in the dissolution (1905) of the Norwegian-Swedish union. After the declaration (1905) of Norwegian independence, he concentrated on a literary career, publishing essays and dramas. His works include *Unionen* (1891), *Mänd og magter* (1894), and *Menneskelig Qvintessens* (1911).

Ibycuí (ē.bē.kwē'). [Also: **Ibicuí, Ybycuí.**] Town in S central Paraguay, in Paraguarí department. Pop. ab. 15,000.

Ibycus (ib'i.kus, ī'bi-). b. at Rhegium, Italy; fl. second half of the 6th century B.C. Greek lyric poet. He lived for the greater part of his life at the court of Polycrates of Samos. Fragments of his poems, which were chiefly erotic, have survived. According to tradition, he was murdered by robbers near Corinth, and called on a flock of passing cranes to bear witness. Later one of the murderers, at sight of some cranes, involuntarily exclaimed "the avengers of Ibycus." Suspicion was aroused and the murderers identified. Hence the "cranes of Ibycus" became a proverb for the belief that "murder will out."

Ica (ē'kä). [Also, **Yca.**] Department in SW Peru. Capital, Ica; area, ab. 9,799 sq. mi.; pop. 164,964 (est. 1950).

Ica. [Also, **Yca.**] City in SW Peru, capital of Ica department, ab. 160 mi. SE of Lima. 26,280 (est. 1950).

Içá (ē.sä'). A Brazilian name for the **Putumayo River.**

ICAO. See **International Civil Aviation Organization.**

Icaria (ī.kâr'i.ạ). [Also: **Ikaria, Nicaria, Nikaria, Kariot.**] Island in the Aegean Sea, belonging to Greece, in the *nomos* (department) of Samos, situated ab. 13 mi. W of Samos. The chief city is Hagios Kyrikos, with 3,114 inhabitants. Area, ab. 99 sq. mi.; length, ab. 25 mi.; pop. ab. 12,000.

Icaria. Site in the Rapedosa valley, Attica, Greece, N of Mount Pentelicus, excavated and identified (1888) by an expedition from the American School at Athens. Here, according to the legend, winemaking and the Dionysiac cult were introduced into Attica by Dionysus himself, and here was born Thespis, who, by the changes he introduced into the old dithyrambic songs, became the originator of the drama, with Icaria as the theater.

Icaria. Utopian community established in 1848 in Texas, removed to Nauvoo, Ill., in 1849, and in 1857 to Corning, Iowa. The last colony, at Cloverdale, Calif., went out of existence in 1895.

Icarian Sea (ī.kâr'i.ạn). [Latin, **Mare Icarium** (mā'rē ī.kâr'i.um).] In ancient geography, part of the Aegean Sea surrounding Samos and the neighboring small island of Icaria, along the coast of Asia Minor. In Greek legend it is the scene of the drowning of Icarus.

Icarius (ī.kâr'i.us). In Greek mythology, an Athenian who entertained the god Dionysus, not knowing he was a god. As a reward for his hospitality, Dionysus taught Icarius the cultivation of the vine and the art of winemaking.

Icarus (ik'ạ.rus, ī'kạ-). In Greek legend, the son of Daedalus, drowned in the Icarian Sea (named for him), near Samos, in his flight from Crete. Although warned not to do so by his father, he flew so near the sun that the wax binding of his wings, made by Daedalus, melted and he fell into the sea.

Icaza (ē.kä'sä) or **Icaza Coronel** (kō.rō.nel'), **Jorge.** b. at Quito, Ecuador, July 10, 1906—. Ecuadorean writer of fiction, known for his portrayal of Ecuador's native Indians. His work includes *Huasipungo* (1934), *En las calles* (1935), and *Cholos* (1938).

ICC. See **Interstate Commerce Commission.**

Ice Age. Term often used to characterize the Pleistocene Period. During the Ice Age man first appeared in the world and developed his skills to the point where the first human cultures and civilization may be distinguished. The Ice Age comprises at least four separate glaciations, when snow and ice pushed down from the high mountains to cover a wide area of the globe; the four (Gunz, Mindel, Riss, Würm successively) are separated by interglacial periods during which now extinct forms of man flourished. Neanderthal Man lived in the Riss-Würm interglacial period and Cro-Magnon Man appeared during the Würm glaciation, which began about 100,000 years ago.

Icebound. Play by Owen Davis, produced and published in 1923 and awarded the Pulitzer prize.

Içel (ē.chel'). [Also: **Mersin**; Turkish, **İçel.**] *Il* (province or vilayet) in S Turkey, S of the Taurus Mountains and bordering on the Mediterranean Sea: level coastal plain with a mountainous hinterland; produces wheat, tobacco, olives, figs, and other fruits. Capital, Mersin; area, ab. 6,000 sq. mi.; pop. 317,853 (1950).

Iceland (īs'lạnd). [Icelandic, **Ísland**; Danish, German, and Norwegian, **Island**; Eng. trans., *"Land of Ice."*] Island in the N Atlantic Ocean, just S of the Arctic Circle, between Greenland and Norway, an independent republic since 1944. Capital, Reykjavík; area, ab. 39,709 sq. mi.; pop. 144,293 (1950).

Terrain and Climate. The soils are volcanic, the coasts generally steep; there are numerous fjords and good harbors. In the interior highlands are ab. 35 ice fields and glaciers, of which the largest, Vatna Jökull, covers ab. 3,300 sq. mi. and is Europe's largest glacier. On Vatna Jökull is the highest elevation in Iceland, ab. 6,952 ft. The interior contains volcanic craters, hot springs, and geysers. The climate, warmed by a branch of the Gulf Stream, is oceanic, with cool summers and mild winters; there are frequent storms, and much rain, with snow in winter; the northern lights may be seen on clear nights.

Agriculture and Commerce. Less than 1 percent of the area is under cultivation; crops include potatoes, hay, and turnips. There is considerable sheep raising; horses and cattle are raised in smaller numbers; there is some dairying. Iceland has no forests. Herring and cod fisheries provide most of the income of the islanders; there are few mineral resources; small textile and other manufacturing industries.

History and Government. Iceland was reached by Norwegian settlers in 874; Icelanders probably sailed to Greenland and the North American continent. Christianity was introduced in the year 1000. It was an independent republic from 930 to 1264, torn by civil strife; in 1263 the *Althing* (parliament) decided to submit to the rule of the king of Norway. In 1381, it passed, together with Norway, under the rule of the king of Denmark and remained so after Norway was separated from Denmark in 1814. Iceland was declared a sovereign state on Dec. 1, 1918, united with Denmark only in the rule of the Danish king. It was occupied by British and American troops during World War II, as part of the Atlantic Security Zone. It became an independent republic on June 17, 1944, after a referendum had overwhelmingly declared in favor of it. The president is elected for a term of four years; the Althing divides itself into a lower and an upper house after election. The executive power rests with the president and the ministers. The ministers appear in both houses but vote only in the house of which they are members.

Culture. The religion is Lutheran Protestantism. There is a bishop in Reykjavík, which is also the seat of a university and of schools of agriculture, navigation, and commerce. Elementary education is compulsory.

Icelandic (īs.land′ik). Language of the people of Iceland, belonging to the Northern group of the Germanic subfamily of Indo-European languages. Old Icelandic, the language of the early sagas (*Eddas*), is often called Old Norse. Modern Icelandic is not far removed from the language of the sagas. The most important work in modern Icelandic is a translation of the New Testament made c1540.

Iceni (ī.sē′nī). Ancient British tribe, in the eastern part of England, whose queen, Boadicea, headed an insurrection against the Romans. She was defeated by Suetonius Paulinus in 61 A.D.

I.C.F.T.U. Abbreviation of **International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.**

Ichabod (ik′ạ.bod). In the Bible, a child (the son of Phinehas and grandson of Eli) named ("inglorious") by his mother, who died in giving him birth. 1 Sam. iv. 21.

Ichabod. Poem by John Greenleaf Whittier, published in 1850. It attacks Daniel Webster for his support of the Compromise of 1850.

Ichabod Crane (krān). See **Crane, Ichabod.**

Ichang (ē′chäng′). [Also, **Y-lin.**] City in E central China, a former treaty port in the province of Hupeh, and a river port on the Yangtze-Kiang. The famous gorges of the Yangtze begin just above the city. It was made a treaty port in 1877; during World War II it was occupied (1940–45) by the Japanese. Pop. 107,940 (1931).

Ichlil (ik.lēl′). Third magnitude star, β Scorpii.

Ichnousa (ik.nö′sạ). Greek name of **Sardinia.**

Ichow (ē′jō′). Former name of **Lini.**

Icilius (ē.tsē′lē.ụs), **Quintus.** Pseudonym of **Guichard, Karl Gottlieb.**

Ickes (ik′ẹs), **Harold Le Claire.** b. in Frankstown Township, Blair County, Pa., March 15, 1874; d. at Washington, D.C., Feb. 3, 1952. American public official and writer, U.S. secretary of the interior (1933–46). He was graduated (B.A., 1897; J.D., 1907) from the University of Chicago and worked as a reporter (1897–1900) for Chicago newspapers. In 1907 he established a law practice at Chicago. He early took an interest in politics, participating in Chicago political reform movements beginning in 1907. Until he aligned himself with the Democratic Party, he was most generally identified as an independent Republican. He was chairman (1912–14) of the Progressive County Committee of Cook County, Ill., chairman (1914–16) of the Illinois Progressive State Committee, and a member (1915–16) of the Progressive National Committee and its national executive committee. He was a delegate at large (1936, 1944, 1944) to the Democratic national conventions. Under President F. D. Roosevelt, he became known as one of the principal New Dealers, acting as U.S. secretary of the interior (1933–46), administrator of public works (1933–39), NRA oil administrator, wartime petroleum and solid fuels administrator (1941–46), coördinator of fisheries (1942–46), and hard fuels administrator (1943–46). After leaving public office he wrote a syndicated newspaper column and magazine articles. Among his books are *The New Democracy* (1934), *Back to Work* (1935), *America's House of Lords* (1939), *The Third Term Bugaboo* (1940), *Not Guilty* (1940), *Freedom of the Press Today* (1941, edited by Ickes), *Autobiography of a Curmudgeon* (1943), and *Fightin' Oil* (1943).

Icknield Way (ik′nēld). Ancient Roman road in S England, extending SW from Venta Icenorum (Norwich) along the ridges of the Chilterns and S of the Berkshire Downs, into SW England.

Icod (ē.kōᵺH′). Town and commune in the Canary Islands, in the Spanish province of Santa Cruz de Tenerife, on the NW coast of the island of Tenerife ab. 28 mi. SW of Santa Cruz de Tenerife: center of a district growing bananas, citrus fruits, and mulberry trees. 13,263 (1940).

Icolmkill (ik′ọlm.kil). See **Iona.**

Iconium (ī.kō′ni.um). See **Konya.**

Iconoclast Emperors (ī.kon′ō.klast). Those Byzantine emperors who were noted for their opposition to the veneration of images in the Eastern Church. The controversy began with the edict of Leo the Isaurian in 726, and continued until the middle of the 9th century.

Iconoclasts. Sect or party in the Byzantine Empire in the 8th and 9th centuries A.D., which opposed all use and honor or worship of icons, or images, and destroyed them when in power.

Icosium (ī.kō′si.um, -zi.um). Latin name of **Algiers,** city.

I Crown Thee King. Historical novel by Sir Max Pemberton, published in 1902. The scenes of action are London and Sherwood Forest in 1554.

Ictinus (ik.tī′nus). fl. in the middle of the 5th century B.C. Greek architect, chief designer of the Parthenon. He also designed the temple of Demeter and Persephone at Eleusis, and the temple of Apollo at Bassae, near Phigalia (the sculptures of this temple are among the treasures of the British Museum). Ictinus and Phidias were identified with Pericles in the execution of his great scheme of public works.

Ictis (ik′tis). Ancient name of **St. Michael's Mount.**

Ida (ī′dạ). See also **Ida Mountains.**

Ida. d. 559. Chief of the Angles, the first king of Bernicia. He began to reign in Northumbria in 547. Ida's immediate kingdom did not probably extend south of the Tees, though his power may have been felt beyond that river, for the kingship of Deira, between the Tees and the Humber, does not seem to have been founded until his death. It is quite possible that Ida's Bernicia did not extend as far as the Tees. He is said to have had six sons by queens and six by concubines. The consolidation and advance of the heathen power under him and his sons caused a widespread apostasy from Christianity among the Picts. He reigned 12 years and on his death Aella (d. 588) became king in Deira, and is supposed to have extended his power over Bernicia.

Ida (ē′dạ). See **Idah,** Nigeria.

Ida (ī′dạ), **Mount.** [Modern name, **Psiloriti**; Latin, **Ida Mons.**] Mountain in C Crete, the highest peak of the island. According to Greek mythology, the infant Zeus was raised on Mount Ida by Amalthea. Elevation, ab. 8,195 ft.

Ida, Mount. Mountain in Antarctica, in the Queen Alexandra Range, on the W side of the Beardmore Glacier, in ab. 83°39′ S., 169°40′ E. Elevation, ab. 5,280 ft.

Idabel (ī′dạ.bel). [Former name, **Mitchell.**] City in SE Oklahoma, county seat of McCurtain County, in a farming and lumbering area. 4,671 (1950).

Idah (ē′dạ). [Also: **Ida, Idda.**] Town in W Africa, in Northern Provinces, Nigeria, on the E bank of the Niger River ab. 180 mi. from its mouth.

Idaho (ī′da.hō). [Called the **"Gem State"**; also, the **"Gem of the Mountains."**] State of the W United States, bounded by British Columbia in Canada on the N, Montana and Wyoming on the E, Utah and Nevada on the S, and Washington and Oregon on the W; one of the Mountain States.

Population, Area, and Political Divisions. Idaho is divided for administrative purposes into 44 counties. It sends two representatives to Congress, and has four electoral votes. Leading cities are Boise, Pocatello, Idaho Falls, Twin Falls, Nampa. Capital, Boise; area, ab. 82,808 sq. mi. (83,557 sq. mi., including water); pop. 588,637 (1950). The state ranks 12th in area, and 43rd (on the basis of the 1950 census), in population.

Terrain and Climate. Most of Idaho is extremely mountainous, containing the Salmon River Mountains (which include the Sawtooth Mountains in the S part) and the Lost River Range, both in the C region; and the Rocky Mountains along the E border, including such ranges as the Cabinet, Bitterroot, and Beaverhead. Borah Peak (12,655 ft.) in the Lost River Range is the highest point in the state. The Snake River, which rises in the SE, flows SW, W and N, eventually forming the state's boundary with Oregon and with Washington. The Snake River Plain in SE Idaho is the only extensive plain in the state. On the Oregon border the Snake flows through Hell Canyon, a gorge of more than 40 mi. in length and in one spot deeper than 7,000 ft. The Shoshone Falls and the Twin Falls are noted waterfalls along the Snake. The American Falls Dam and Reservoir on the Snake in the SE irrigate parts of the Snake River Plain, making it available for agriculture. The Salmon River flows N and W from the C part of the state, discharging into the Snake. Pend Oreille, Coeur d'Alene, Bear, and Kaniksu are lakes scattered among the mountains. At the foot of the mountains on the N part of the Snake River Plain is the Craters of the Moon National Monument (established 1924), a volcanic region no longer active. The state still has much wild animal life including antelope, mountain goats, elk, and bear. The climate of the valleys is semiarid, but the mountains receive considerable moisture and are extensively forested.

Industry, Agriculture, and Trade. Mining has long been the state's chief industry, Idaho ranking first in lead and silver production, and producing considerable quantities of zinc as well. Gold, phosphate rock, tungsten, and antimony are also found. Timber is an important natural resource. Idaho also boasts a major agricultural industry, and is known especially for its fine potatoes; raises wheat, fruit, sugar beets, livestock (particularly sheep), oats, hay, alfalfa, peas, beans, and barley in addition. As the result of its mountain snows, the state has an abundance of water, and hydroelectric power has been greatly developed. The U.S. government in 1949 selected a spot near Arco for the site of a large atomic reactor testing station. Manufacturing is closely related to agriculture, beet sugar, dairy products, lumber, and flour being the chief manufactured products. Annual income in the state from agriculture ranges as high as 296 million dollars; from mineral output, 45 million dollars.

History. Lewis and Clark were the first (1805) white explorers of Idaho. The state was included in the Oregon Territory from 1848 to 1853. The S portion was part of Oregon from 1853 to 1859, the N portion being included in the Washington Territory from 1859 to 1863. Gold discovered (1860) at Orofino brought a rush of settlers. The Idaho Territory organized in 1863 included part of what is now Wyoming, all of what is now Montana. Idaho was admitted to the Union (as the 43rd state) on July 3, 1890, having lost Montana in 1864 and Wyoming in 1868. The state experienced severe labor troubles, especially in the Coeur d'Alene lead mines, in 1892 and 1899. In connection with the death of Governor Frank Steunenberg, killed (1905) by a bomb during a mine strike, the state tried William D. ("Big Bill") Haywood and other mine union officials, defense attorney Clarence Darrow securing an acquittal despite the efforts of prosecutor William E. Borah, later outstanding U.S. senator.

Culture. Idaho, like the other states of the Rocky Mountain region, is predominantly rural. The grandeur of its scenery has made it a favorite vacation spot, particularly in the winter when many skiers and others flock to Sun Valley, a resort developed in the C part of the state by the Union Pacific Railroad. Chief among the institutions of higher learning located in Idaho is the state-supported University of Idaho, at Moscow. The state motto is *Esto Perpetua*, meaning "May She Endure Forever." The state flower is the syringa.

Idaho Falls. City in SE Idaho, county seat of Bonneville County: hydroelectric power plant; shipping center for potatoes, sugar beets, and honey; food-processing industries. 19,218 (1950).

Idaho Springs. City in N central Colorado, in Clear Creek County, ab. 32 mi. by road W of Denver. It is a spa and resort; in the vicinity are gold, silver, and lead mines. It was the site of a major gold discovery in 1859. Pop. 1,769 (1950).

Idalium (ī.dā'li.um). [Also: **Idalia** (ī.dā'li.ạ); modern village name, **Dali.**] In ancient geography, a town and promontory on the coast of Cyprus, with a temple to Aphrodite, who was sometimes called Idalia.

Ida Mountains (ī'dạ). [Modern Turkish, **Kaz Dagh, Kazdağı.**] In ancient geography, a mountain range in Phrygia and Mysia, Asia Minor. At the base of it was the Troad (the ancient district whose capital was Troy). It was famous as a seat of the worship of Cybele (Phrygian mother goddess). Highest summit, Gargaron (5,749 ft.).

Idar-Oberstein (ē'där.ō'bėr.shtīn). Town in W Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Rhineland-Palatinate, French Zone, formerly in the Birkenfeld exclave of the state of Oldenburg, situated ab. 47 mi. SW of Mainz. The chief industries are diamond cutting and polishing and manufactures of finished and costume jewelry and medical and surgical instruments; there is a school for the jewelry and nonferrous metal trades. The town has a 12th-century church, picturesquely located on a rocky slope, and ruins of two medieval castles. 24,875 (1950).

Idda (id'ạ). See **Idah,** Nigeria.

Iddesleigh (idz'lā), 1st Earl of. Title of **Northcote,** Sir **Stafford Henry.**

Iddhi (id'di). In Buddhist theology, the name for the extraordinary powers over matter possessed by the Arhat or Buddhist in the fourth stage of moral perfection. In this stage he has gained the Abhinnas, "transcendent faculties of knowledge," the inner eye, the inner ear, knowledge of all thoughts, and recollection of previous existences and Iddhi. Under Iddhi are included: (1) the faculty of reducing the body to the size of an atom, (2) increasing the size or weight at will, (3) making the body light at will, (4) reaching any object, however remote, (5) unlimited exercise of will, (6) absolute power over oneself and others, (7) subjecting the elements, and (8) the suppression of all desires.

Iddings (id'ingz), **Joseph Paxson.** b. at Baltimore, Jan. 21, 1857; d. in Maryland, Sept. 8, 1920. American geologist. He published *The Rock Minerals* (1906), *Igneous Rocks* (1909–13), and various technical papers; with Cross, Pirsson, and Washington, he was author of *The Quantitative Classification of Igneous Rocks* (1903).

Ide (īd), **Henry Clay.** b. at Barnet, Vt., Sept. 18, 1844; d. June 13, 1921. American diplomat and jurist. He was U.S. commissioner to Samoa in 1891, and chief justice of Samoa (1893–97). In 1900 he was a member of the Taft commission for establishing civil government in the Philippines, and subsequently became secretary of finance and justice (1901), vice-governor (1904–05), acting governor (1905–06), and governor general (1906) of the islands. He was appointed minister to Spain in 1909.

Ideas of Good and Evil. Volume of essays by William Butler Yeats, published in 1903.

Ideler (ē'dẹ.lėr), **Christian Ludwig.** b. at Gross-Brese, Prussia, Sept. 21, 1766; d. at Berlin, Aug. 10, 1846. German astronomer. His chief work is *Handbuch der mathematischen und technischen Chronologie* (1825–26).

Idell (ī.del'), **Albert Edward.** b. at Philadelphia, June 21, 1901—. American novelist. Author of the novels *Pug* (1941), *Cross in the Caribbean* (1941), *Centennial Summer* (1943), *Bridge to Brooklyn* (1944), *The Sea Is a Woman* (1947), *The Great Blizzard* (1948), and *Stephen Hayne* (1951).

Idelsohn (ē'dẹl.zōn), **Abraham Zevi.** b. at Felixberg, in Courland (now part of Latvia), Russia, 1882; d. at Johannesburg, South Africa, 1938. Jewish composer and musicologist. At Jerusalem he became a music teacher at the Hebrew Teachers' College and founded (1910) the Institute for Jewish Music. Coming to the U.S. in 1922, he founded (1924) the department of Jewish music at the Hebrew Union College, where he was professor of music

and liturgy (1924–34). He composed *Yiftah* (1922), the first opera in Hebrew. Author of many works, including *Shire Tziyyon* (1908), *Otzar Neginoth Yisrael* (Thesaurus of Hebrew Oriental Melodies, 10 vols., 1914–32), *Toledoth Haneginah Haibrith* (1924), and *Diwan of Hebrew and Arabic Poetry of the Yemenite Jews* (1930).

Iden (ī′dən), **Sir Alexander.** In Shakespeare's *Henry IV*, part II, the slayer of Jack Cade.

Idenie (ē.dā′nyā). See **Ndenie.**

Ideologie und Utopie (ē.da.ō.lō.gē′ ùnt ö.tō.pē′). Work (1929; Eng. trans., *Ideology and Utopia*, 1930), by the German social philosopher Karl Mannheim (1893–1947).

Idfu (id′fō). See **Edfu.**

Idhra (ē′ʜʀä). See **Hydra.**

Idhunn (ē′ʜön). Old Norse name of **Idun.**

Idiot's Delight. Play by Robert Sherwood, produced and published in 1936. It was awarded a Pulitzer prize.

Idle (ī′dl). Civil parish and ward of Bradford, England, ab. 5 mi. by rail N of the city center: manufactures woolens. 9,518 (1931).

Idler, The. Series of essays by Samuel Johnson, published (1758–60) in a newspaper called *The Universal Chronicle.*

Idle River (ī′dl). River in C England, in Nottinghamshire, a tributary of the Trent. Ethelfrith, king of Northumbria, was defeated and slain in a battle on its banks by Redwald, king of East Anglia, in 617. Length, ab. 30 mi.

Idlewild (ī′dl.wīld). [Official name, **New York International Airport.**] Airport in S Queens borough, New York City, on Long Island. It is a port of entry, and a major air terminal for international passenger and freight traffic. It was opened in 1948. Area, ab. 8 sq. mi.

Idomeneo, Re di Creta, Ossia Ilia e Adamante (ē.dō.me.ne′ō rā′ dē krā′tä ōs.sē′ä ē′lyä ā ä.dä.män′tä). [Eng. trans., *"Idomeneo, King of Crete, or Ilia and Adamante."*] Opera in three acts by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, with a libretto by Abbé Giambattista Varesco, first performed at Munich on Jan. 29, 1781.

Idomeneus (ī.dom′ē.nūs). In Greek legend, a king of Crete, one of the leading heroes of the Greek army in the Trojan War. His ship was beset by storm on his way home. He prayed to Poseidon to abate it, promising to sacrifice the first thing he met upon landing. This, to his sorrow, was his son. He was true to the vow, however, and in consequence Crete was swept by pestilence. The story of Idomeneus is one of many featuring the motif of the hasty vow, like that of Jephthah.

Idrija (ē′drē.yä). [Italian, **Idria** (ē′drē.ä).] Town in NW Yugoslavia, in the region of Istria, in the federative unit of Slovenia, formerly in Italian province of Gorizia, situated on the Idrija River ab. 29 mi. NE of Trieste. Its mercury mines, discovered in 1497, are considered second in importance only to those of Almadén in Spain. 5,148 (1948).

Idris I (i.drēs′). [Also Sayed **Mohammed Idris el-Mahdi es-Senussi.**] b. 1890—. First king of the united kingdom of Libya (1951 *et seq.*). Chief of the powerful Senussi brotherhood, he lived in exile in Egypt after 1923 as an opponent of the Italian Fascists. In 1947, after having fought in the desert battles of World War II against the Axis, he resumed his place as ruler of Cyrenaica. When the union of Cyrenaica, Tripolitania, and the Fezzan was accomplished in 1950, he was chosen king of the new state, and in 1951 he assumed power and proclaimed the independence of the new state of Libya.

Idrisi (i.drē′sē). [Also, **Edrisi.**] fl. in the 12th century. Arab geographer. Little is known concerning his life. His principal work, a description of the world, is known by various titles, and is of great importance in the history of geography.

Idro (ē′drō), **Lake.** [Italian, **Lago d'Idro** (lä′gō dē′drō); Latin, **Lacus Edrinus.**] Small lake in the province of Brescia, N Italy, ab. 9 mi. NW of Lake Garda.

Idstedt (ēt′shtet). Village in NW Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Schleswig-Holstein, British Zone, formerly in the province of Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, ab. 5 mi. N of Schleswig. Near here on July 24 and 25, 1850, the Danes (ab. 38,000) defeated the troops of Schleswig-Holstein (ab. 27,000). 769 (1947).

Idumea (id.ū.mē′ə, i.dū-). See **Edom.**

Idun (ē′dön). [Also: **Ithunn**; Old Norse, **Idhunn.**] In Old Norse mythology, the goddess of spring, who had in her keeping, in Asgard, the apples eaten by the gods to preserve eternal youth. Because of these she was kidnaped by the giants with the aid of Loki, but Loki was compelled by the gods to get her back. Later myths make her the wife of Bragi.

Idylls of the King. Series of poems by Alfred Tennyson, based on the Arthurian romances. Published between 1859 and 1885 they comprise "The Coming of Arthur," "Gareth and Lynette," "Geraint and Enid," "Merlin and Vivien," "Lancelot and Elaine," "The Holy Grail," "Pelleas and Etarre," "The Last Tournament," "Guinevere," and "The Passing of Arthur."

Idzo (ē′dzō). See **Ijaw.**

Ieper (yā′pėr) or **Ieperen** (yā′pėr.ən). Flemish name of **Ypres,** Belgium.

Ierne (ī.ėr′nē). Latin name of **Ireland.**

Iesi (ye′zē). [Also: **Jesi**; ancient name, **Aesis.**] Town and commune in C Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Marches, in the province of Ancona, situated ab. 16 mi. SW of Ancona: center of a fertile agricultural district producing grapes, fruit, vegetables, olive oil, and fowl. The seat of a bishopric, it has a castle and walls of the 14th century, the Church of San Marco of the 13th century, and the Palazzo della Signoria, in Renaissance style. After the downfall of the Roman Empire the town was devastated by Goths and Lombards; included (774) in King Pepin's donation to the Roman Catholic Church; birthplace (1194) of Emperor Frederick II of the Hohenstaufen line; after a period under the Simonetti, Montone, Malatesta, and Sforza families, it returned to the Roman Catholic Church in 1447; incorporated into the kingdom of Italy in 1860. Buildings of interest to tourists were undamaged in World War II. Pop. of commune, 29,578 (1936); of town, 18,008 (1936).

Iesolo (ye′zō.lō). [Former name, **Cava Zuccherina.**] Town and commune in NE Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Veneto, in the province of Venezia, situated near the Gulf of Venice, ab. 20 mi. NE of Venice. Pop. of commune, 12,006 (1936); of town, 1,171 (1936).

If (ēf). Small island ab. 2 mi. SW of Marseilles, France, noted for its fortress, the Château d'If (one of the scenes of Dumas's novel *Count of Monte Cristo*). Mirabeau and Louis Philippe Joseph d'Orléans (known as Philippe-Egalité) were confined here.

If (dēf), **Château d'.** Castle in SE France, on a small islet in the harbor of Marseilles ab. 2 mi. SW of the city. It was built in 1524. It is a state prison.

If All These Young Men. Novel by Romer Wilson (Mrs. Edward J. O'Brien), published in 1919.

Ife (ē′fe). [Also, **Ile-ife.**] Subgroup of the Sudanic-speaking Yoruba of W Africa, inhabiting SW Nigeria, E of Ibadan. Their king, who has frequently been referred to as the religious head of the Yoruba, is the Oni of Ife, Ife being their capital city and traditional cradle of the Yoruba people. The famous Ife heads, cast in bronze by the lost-wax process, are recognized as being among the art masterpieces of the world. According to tradition, both the Benin bronzes and the Benin rulers came originally from Ife.

Iferten (ē′fėr.tən). German name of **Yverdon.**

Iffezheim (if′əts.hīm). See under **Baden-Baden.**

Iffland (if′länt), **August Wilhelm.** b. at Hanover, Germany, April 19, 1759; d. at Berlin, Sept. 22, 1814. German actor and dramatist, director of the national theater at Berlin after 1796, and general royal theatrical director after 1811.

Iffley (if′li). See under **Cowley and Iffley.**

Ifi (ē′fē). See **Efe.**

Ifni (ēf′nē). Spanish colonial territory on the NW coast of Africa, forming an enclave in the SW part of French Morocco. It is bounded on the S by the Noun (or Nun) River. It was ceded (1860) to Spain by the sultan of Morocco, but the occupation was only nominal until 1934 when the Spanish flag was raised for the first time. Treaties with France in 1912 and 1935 fixed the boundaries. Its only value lies in its fisheries. The chief town and administrative center is Ifni or Sidi Ifni. It is under military government. Area, ab. 741 sq. mi.; pop. ab. 40,000.

Ifugao (ē.fö.gä′ō). Malayo-Polynesian-speaking, mountain-dwelling pagan tribe of NW Luzon (chiefly in Ifugao subprovince and Nueva Vizcaya province), Philippine Islands; they number 69,112 (1939). They are noted for the elaborate terracing of their mountainside rice fields.

If, Yes, and Perhaps. Collection of tales by Edward Everett Hale, published in 1868. It includes the stories "The Man Without a Country" and "My Double; and How He Undid Me."

Igala (ē.gä′lä). [Also: **Atagara, Igara** (ē.gä′rä).] Sudanic-speaking people of W Africa, inhabiting the E bank of the Niger River, below the Benue River in C Nigeria. Their population is estimated at ab. 235,000 (by C. K. Meek), *The Northern Tribes of Nigeria*, 1925). They are ruled by a hereditary king, known as the Attah of Idah, Idah being their capital city. Linguistically they are related to the Yoruba.

Igarka (ē.gär′ka). City in N U.S.S.R., in Siberia, in NW Krasnoyarsk Territory of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic. It is on the E bank of the Yenisei River, and is a major sawmilling center, shipping out lumber via the northern sea route. Pop. ab. 20,000.

Igaunija (ē′gou.nē.yä). Lettish name of **Estonia.**

Igbira (ēg.bē′rä). [Also, **Gbira.**] Sudanic-speaking people of W Africa, inhabiting the Niger valley in the neighborhood of Lokoja in C Nigeria. Their population is estimated at ab. 120,000 (by C. K. Meek, *The Northern Tribes of Nigeria*, 1925). They are divided into four principal subgroups, the Ika, Ihima, Odabie, and Okengwe, each with its own divisional chief, and all united under the Igbira king, who is known as the Atairu.

Igbo (ēg′bō). See **Ibo.**

Igbomina (ēg.bō′mē.nä). [Also, **Igbonna.**] Subgroup of the Sudanic-speaking Yoruba of W Africa, inhabiting SW Nigeria, SE of Ilorin. Their population is estimated at ab. 15,000 (by P. A. Talbot, *The Peoples of Southern Nigeria*, 1926). They are divided politically into several small, independent kingdoms, ruled by the Orangun of Ila, the Ore of Otun, the Olosi of Osi, the Olotan of Ota, the Aringbajo of Igbajo, the Olofa of Ofa, and the Olomu of Omu.

Igdrasil (ig′dra.sil). See **Yggdrasil.**

Igel (ē′gel). Village in W Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Rhineland-Palatinate, French Zone, formerly in the Rhine Province, Prussia, near Trier. The Igel monument, or Heidenthurm, is one of the most remarkable Roman monuments in N Europe. It is a funeral monument of the Secundini family, and is assigned to the end of the 3rd century. It consists of a tower 16½ ft. square at the base, rising above the basement in two stages, crowned by small pediments and a pyramidal finial. Almost the whole surface is covered with reliefs which represent mythological scenes and symbols, and incidents of everyday life.

Igerna (i.gėr′na). [Also: **Igerne** (i.gėrn′), **Igraine, Yguerne.**] In the Arthurian cycle of romance, the wife of Gorlois, Duke of Cornwall, and the mother, by Uther Pendragon, of Arthur. Uther eithêr killed Gorlois in battle and then married Igerna, or by magic assumed the appearance of Gorlois in order to enter her bed.

I. G. Farben (ē′ gä′ fär′bẹn). [Full German name, **Interessengemeinschaft Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft.**] German cartel established in 1925. It combined the country's leading chemical enterprises.

Iggdrasill (ig′drä.sil). See **Yggdrasil.**

Igigi (ē.gē′gē). In Babylonian mythology, the spirits who aided the chief gods of the Babylonian pantheon. They appeared to men as the stars above the horizon, and were invoked for aid in all good causes.

Iglau (ē′glou). German name of **Jihlava.**

Iglesias (ē.glā′zyäs). Town and commune in W Italy, on the island of Sardinia, in the province of Cagliari, situated near the W coast of the island, ab. 32 mi. W of Cagliari. Since the 13th century, lead and zinc have been mined in the vicinity. It is the seat of a bishopric; the cathedral, which dates from the 13th century, shows a mixture of Romanesque and Gothic elements; medieval walls are preserved. Pop. of commune, 21,048 (1936); of town, 13,860 (1936).

Iglesias (ē.glā′syäs), **José María.** b. at Mexico City, Jan. 5, 1823; d. 1891. Mexican politician, lawyer, and author. He became president of the supreme court in 1873, and by virtue of that office assumed the presidency of Mexico after the downfall of Lerdo in 1876; the subsequent success of Díaz compelled him to give up the office.

Iglesias, Miguel. b. at Cajamarca, Peru, Aug. 18, 1822; d. at Madrid, 1901. Peruvian general and statesman. During the confusion at the end of the War of the Pacific (1879–83) he assumed the presidency with Chilean backing and signed (Oct. 20, 1883) the treaty of Ancón with the Chileans. Cáceres refused to recognize Iglesias, and civil war followed. Cáceres occupied Lima (Dec. 1, 1885), and both the leaders resigned the government into the hands of an executive ministry, pending an election which resulted in favor of Cáceres. Iglesias then left the country.

Iglesias de la Casa (dā lä kä′sä), **José.** b. at Salamanca, Spain, Oct. 31, 1748; d. Aug. 26, 1791. Spanish poet. His collected poems were published in 1798. He attacked the immorality of his contemporaries with satirical ballads, apologues, and epigrams.

Iglesias Pantín (pän.tēn′), **Santiago.** b. at La Coruña, Spain, Feb. 22, 1872; d. at Washington, D.C., Dec. 5, 1939. Puerto Rican labor leader. He served as secretary of the Workingmen Trades Circles (1889–96) at Havana. He moved to Puerto Rico, founded the Free Federation of Workingmen of Puerto Rico, and was appointed general organizer of the A.F. of L. for the districts of Puerto Rico and Cuba in 1901. He was a member of the Puerto Rican senate (1917–33). He was elected resident commissioner to the U.S. in 1932, was reëlected in 1936, and served until his death.

Iglesias Posse (pô′sä), **Pablo.** b. at El Ferrol, Spain, 1850; d. at Madrid, 1925. Spanish political leader and journalist, notable as a pioneer of Spanish socialism. He was a member of the First International and was named to sit on its council in 1871. In 1872 he founded the Nueva Federación Madrileña and sided with the Marxists in their dispute with Bakunin. Through his paper, *El Socialista* (published 1885 *et seq.*), he began to organize the Unión General del Trabajo (UGT). He stood for election to the Cortes in 1910 and became Spain's first socialist deputy. His leadersbip remained uncontested throughout World War I, but in 1921 the Spanish Socialist Party split, as did all socialist parties of the Second International. Iglesias did not join the Third International. He earned the affectionate nickname *El Abuelo*, "the grandfather" of socialism.

Igló (ē′glō). Hungarian name of **Spišská Nová Ves.**

Ignacio (ēg.nä′syö), **Joaquim José.** [Title (created 1867), Marquis of **Inhauma.**] b. at Lisbon, Portugal, July 30, 1808; d. at Rio de Janeiro, March 8, 1869. Brazilian naval officer.

Ignatiev (ēg.nä′tyif), **Nikolay Pavlovich.** b. at St. Petersburg, Jan. 29, 1832; d. there, July 3, 1908. Russian diplomat. He was ambassador at Peiping (1859–63), and at Constantinople (1864–77). He aided in negotiating the treaty of San Stefano in 1878.

Ignatius (ig.nā′shus), Saint. [Surnamed **Theophorus.**] b. in Syria, c50 A.D.; d. at Rome, 107. Bishop of Antioch who suffered martyrdom under Trajan. He was the reputed author of epistles to the Ephesians, Romans, Polycarp, and others.

Ignatius of Constantinople (kon″stan.ti.nō′pl), Saint. [Called **Nicetas.**] b. c799; d. Oct. 23, 877. Patriarch of Constantinople; son of the emperor Michael I. After Leo V deposed Michael, he had Ignatius made a eunuch and imprisoned in a monastery. Ignatius decided to become a monk, was made abbot, and in 847 was designated patriarch of Constantinople. He was banished by Michael III, whose profligacy he opposed, and Photius assumed the patriarchate. Pope Nicholas I recognized Ignatius as legitimate patriarch, and in 867 he was restored to his see when Basil I became emperor.

Ignatius of Loyola (loi.ō′lä), Saint. [Original name, **Iñigo López de Recalde** or **Íñigo de Oñez y Loyola.**] b. at the Castle of Loyola, in the Spanish province of Guipúzcoa, Dec. 24, 1491; d. at Rome, July 31, 1556. Spanish Roman Catholic ecclesiastic soldier, and mystic, founder of the Society of Jesus (Jesuit order) and one of the leaders in the Counter Reformation. As a boy he was sent to the court of Ferdinand I and Isabella, where he was a page and learned the ways and customs of knighthood. From 1517 to 1521 he was in military service,

rising to the rank of captain and being so seriously wounded (May 19, 1521) at the battle of Pampeluna (modern Pamplona) that he was crippled for life. During his long recovery he read the only books that he was able to obtain, a *Life of Christ*, by Ludolphus of Saxony, and a popular devotional book, the *Flowers of the Saints*. The result was a complete change in his life, character, and outlook. He gave himself up to mysticism, renounced the material world and all its pleasures, gave up his army career, and, as soon as he was strong enough to do so, made a pilgrimage, barefoot, to the shrine of the Virgin at the Benedictine monastery of Montserrat. There, on March 21, 1522, he put away his arms, gave away his clothing and possessions, and swore himself a knight to the Virgin. He went thence to Rome and to Jerusalem, and from 1524 to 1527 he studied at the universities of Barcelona, Alcalá de Henares, and Salamanca. At the end of this period he went to Paris, where he studied (1528–34), begging for a living during the term, and where he organized, in 1535, when he received his Master's degree, what was to become the Society (or Company) of Jesus five years later. During his stay at Paris he met six men, Pierre Lefèvre (Faber), with whom he roomed, Francis Xavier, professor of philosophy at St. Barbara, Diego Lainez, a Castilian who came to Paris after hearing about Ignatius at Alcalá, Alfonso Salmeron, from Toledo, Simon Rodriguez, a Portuguese, and Nicholas Bobadilla, who had already finished his studies. These men were to become the first fathers of the society he founded. On the day of the Feast of the Assumption (Aug. 15) in 1534, this group of seven gathered in the chapel of the Church of Saint Mary of Montmartre, dedicated themselves to the great work of converting sinners and heathens, took vows of chastity and poverty, and solemnly agreed to go to the Holy Land as missionaries or to take care of the sick, or to go to Rome to undertake any task that might be pleasing to the Pope. In 1536 they met at Venice, where Loyola had been for a year, and went on to Rome. While waiting at Venice for his comrades to join him, Loyola had been ordained as a priest in June, 1537, but he said his first mass on Christmas, 1538, at Rome in the Church of Santa Maria Maggiore. On Sept. 27, 1540, Pope Paul III officially recognized the Company of Jesus. Loyola was the first general, or superior, of the Order, a post to which he was unanimously elected in April, 1541, and which he held until his death, although he tried to resign in 1547 and 1550, his offer being rejected both times. He died of fever, unexpectedly, without being able to receive the last sacraments. He was beatified in 1609 by Pope Paul V, and canonized by Pope Gregory XV in 1628. He was the author of the *Constitutions of the Order*, which was issued in final form after his death, and of *The Book of the Spiritual Exercises* (1548), the title coming from a work written in 1500 by Abbot Garcias de Cisneros, which had influenced and interested him. It has been called a world-moving book, and has been translated, from its original Spanish, into Latin, English, and other languages, two Latin versions of it appearing while Loyola was alive. A great believer in unquestioning obedience, possibly as a result of his military experience, he wrote an important *Letter on Obedience* (1553) to the Portuguese Jesuits. There are many lives of him in English, French, German, and Spanish, and there are many editions of his works. The official life is by Daniello Bartoli, a 17th-century Italian Jesuit.

Ignoramus (ig.nō.rā′mus). Academic comedy written (1615) by George Ruggle, as a personal satire. It is a mixture of the iambics of Plautus (from whom it was taken through the Italian) and Latin and English prose.

Ignotus (ig.nō′tŭs). Pseudonym of **Müller-Guttenbrunn, Adam.**

Igor (ē′gôr). [Full name, **Igor Sviatoslavov** (or **Svyatoslavovich**).] b. 1150; d. 1202. Russian hero, prince, and soldier. He was defeated in 1185 in an expedition against the Cumans (a nomadic people also known as the Kipchaks, and in Russia as the Polovtzi).

Igor, Prince. See **Prince Igor.**

Igor, Song of the Band of. Russian epic poem of the 12th century, describing the struggle of Igor, prince of Novgorod-Severski, with the Polovtzi, pagan hordes from the southwest. It is variously called in English *Ballad of the Band of Igor*, *Word* (or *Lay*) *Concerning Igor's Raid*, *The Expedition of Igor against the Polovtzi*, and *The Word of Igor's Armament*. It is commonly referred to in Russian scholarship today as the *Slovo* (literally, the *Word*). This epic has been the subject of much scholarly study since its discovery in 1795. The original manuscript was burned in the Moscow fire of 1812, but an edition had been published in 1800. The epic is based on historical events and is rich in the folklore and the ethical and religious concepts of medieval Russia. There have been a number of translations, good and bad, and several in which enthusiasm outstripped scholarship. Among the best known are Rainer Maria Rilke's *Aus dem Übersetzungen des Igor-Liedes*, usually referred to simply as *The Igor Song* (c1900–02), and Leo Wiener's *Expedition of Igor Svaatoslavich against the Polovtses* (1902), L. A. Magnus's *The Tale of the Armament of Igor, A.D. 1185* (1915). The libretto, written by Vladimir Stassoff, of A. A. Borodin's opera *Prince Igor* (1915) is based on this epic; the opera was completed by Rimsky-Korsakov and Glazunov. *Le Geste du Prince Igor*, edited and translated by Henri Grégoire, Roman Jakobson, and Marc Szeftel (1948), is accurate and authentic. *Russian Epic Studies*, edited by Roman Jakobson and Ernest J. Simmons (1949), is the latest study of the subject.

Igorot (ig.ọ.rōt′, ē.gọ-). [Also, **Igorote** (-rō′tā).] Any or all of the mountain peoples (other than Negritos) of N Luzon (Mountain Province), Philippine Islands; or, in a more restricted usage, the Bontok, Kankanai, and Nabaloi tribes. The languages or dialects of these groups are also called Igorot, and belong to the northern Malagasay branch of the Indonesian group of the Malayo-Polynesian family of languages.

Igoumenitsa (ē.gö.me.nē′tsä). See **Hegoumenitsa.**

Igraine (i.grān′). See **Igerna.**

Iguaçú (ē.gwą.sö′). [Also: **Iguassú, Iguazú.**] Former territory in S Brazil, bordering Paraguay and Argentina; established in 1943 and abolished in 1946. Capital, Foz do Iguaçú; area, ab. 25,426 sq. mi.; pop. 96,848 (1940).

Iguala (ē.gwä′lä). City in S Mexico, in Guerrero state: agriculture and mining. It was the scene of the proclamation (Feb. 24, 1821) of Iturbide's Plan of Iguala, which antedated actual independence from Spain by only a few months. The city has had earthquakes, notably that of 1907. Pop. 12,756 (1940).

Igualada (ē.gwä.lä′ᵺä). Town in NE Spain, in the province of Barcelona, on the Noya River ab. 35 mi. NW of Barcelona: manufacturing town; textile mills, ironworks, ribbon, cloth, and leather factories; metallurgical industries. There are remains of ancient city walls; to the E is Montserrat Mountain, noted for its monastery. 15,603 (1940).

Iguassú (ē.gwą.sö′). [Spanish, **Iguazú** (ē.gwä.sö′); Portuguese, **Iguaçú.**] River rising in S Brazil, in the state of Paraná, and flowing generally W of the Paraná. In its lowest course it forms part of the border between S Brazil and NE Argentina. Length, ab. 820 mi.

Iguassú Falls. [Spanish, **Cataratas del Iguazú**; former name, **Victoria Falls.**] Waterfalls on the Iguassú, between S Brazil and NE Argentina. Height, ab. 200 ft.

Iguvium (i.gū′vi.um, ī-). An ancient name of **Gubbio.**

Ihangiro (ē.häng.gē′rō). Subgroup of the Bantu-speaking Haya of NW Tanganyika, in E Africa.

Ihing (ē′hing′). [Also, **I-hsing** (ē′shing′).] Town in E central China, in Kiangsu Province, ab. 150 mi. W of Shanghai. In Ming and Ch'ing times it was famous for the production of beautifully formed small teapots and intricately carved furnishings for the scholar's desk. These were made of unglazed stoneware in reddish brown, chocolate brown, and a variety of related shades.

Ihne (ē′nę), **Wilhelm.** b. at Fürth, Germany, Feb. 2, 1821; d. at Heidelberg, Germany, May 22, 1902. German historian.

Ij (ī). [Also: **IJ, Y.**] Arm of the Ijsselmeer, near Amsterdam, Netherlands, connected with the North Sea by the North Sea Canal.

Ijashne (ē.jash′nē). Among the Parsis, the name of the ceremony attending the solemn recital of the *Yasna* (the chief liturgical section of the Avesta). In it are used consecrated water, a kind of bread, butter, fresh milk, meat, branches of the haoma plant (which is the Indo-Iranian plant of life and also of sacrifice) with one of the

pomegranate, the juice of the haoma, the hair of an ox, and a bundle of twigs tied together with a reed.

Ijaw (ē′jô). [Also: **Idzo, Ijo.**] Sudanic-speaking people of W Africa, inhabiting the delta of the Niger River S of Warri and Port Harcourt in S Nigeria, and extending along the coast from Forcados to the mouth of the Bonny River. Their population is estimated at ab. 150,000 (*The Nigeria Handbook*, 1936). They are divided into eight subgroups: the Arogbo, Atissa, Brass-Ijaw, Brass-Nembe, Kalabari, Ogbinya, Mini, and Warri. The Arogbo, to the NW of Forcados and SW of Benin, are separated from the other Ijaw by the Jekri.

Ijebu (ē.je′bō). [Also, **Jebu.**] Subgroup of the Sudanic-speaking Yoruba of W Africa, inhabiting SW Nigeria NE of Lagos. Their population is estimated at ab. 225,000 (by P. A. Talbot, *The Peoples of Southern Nigeria*, 1926). They are divided into two states, one ruled by the Awujale of Ijebu Ode and the other by the Akrigbo of Ijebu Remo.

Ijesha (ē.jā′shä). [Also, **Jesha.**] Subgroup of the Sudanic-speaking Yoruba of W Africa, inhabiting SW Nigeria, NE of the Ife. Their population is estimated at ab. 65,000 (by P. A. Talbot, *The Peoples of Southern Nigeria*, 1926). Their king is the Owa of Ilesha, Ilesha (a town in the Western Provinces of Nigeria) being their capital city.

Ijmuiden (ī.moi′dən). Town in W Netherlands, in the province of North Holland, at the mouth of the Amsterdam-North Sea Canal: seaport; fisheries. The North Sea Canal locks here, damaged in World War II and rebuilt thereafter, are the largest in the world. Pop. ab. 28,000.

Ijo (ē′jō). See **Ijaw.**

Ijssel (ī′səl). [Also: **IJssel, Yssel**; ancient names, **Isala, Sala.**] Arm of the lower Rhine, from which it separates E of Arnhem. It flows past Doesburg and into the Ijsselmeer ab. 43 mi. NE of Amsterdam. Length, ab. 70 mi.

Ijsselmeer (ī′səl.mār). See under **Zuider Zee.**

Ikaria (ē.kä.rē′ä). See **Icaria,** island.

Ikeda (ē.ke.dä), **Seihin.** b. at Yonezawa, Japan, in July, 1867—. Japanese banker, connected mainly with the Mitsui Bank. He became governor (1937) of the Bank of Japan, and served as Japanese finance minister (1938–39). He was a member of the cabinet advisory board (1939–40)

Ikelemba (ē.ke.lem′bä). [Also, **Ikelembe.**] River in C Africa, in Belgian Congo, a southern tributary of the Congo River, which it joins near Coquilhatville. Length, ab. 190 mi.

Ikeno (ē.ke.nō), **Seiichiro.** b. at Tokyo, in May, 1866; d. 1943. Japanese botanist.

Iketu (ē.kā′tō). [Also: **Ketou, Ketu.**] Subgroup of the Sudanic-speaking Yoruba of W Africa, inhabiting E Dahomey.

Ikhnaton (ik.nä′tən). [Also: **Akhenaten, Akhnaton, Amenhotep IV, Amenhotpe, Amenophis.**] fl. 14th century B.C. Egyptian king (1375–1358 B.C.), the tenth of the XVIIIth dynasty; son of Amenhotep III and Queen Tiy. He took as his queen Nefertiti, probably a Hittite princess and perhaps influential in shaping Ikhnaton's revolutionary policies. His father had been an extremely able ruler of a great empire, but Ikhnaton, concentrating on internal reforms and ignoring revolts in the provinces, permitted his empire to dwindle away almost completely. His successors received little more than Egypt itself. Ikhnaton, who came to the throne with the name of Amenhotep IV, may have wanted primarily to break the power of the priests and to concentrate in his own hands even more absolute rule than his predecessors had, but his religious reforms were deeply sincere and he seems to have been a true reformer rather than a seeker after power. He established a new form of worship in Egypt, that of the all-giving sun disk Aton, and, while recognizing the other gods, made them all subordinate to the principal god. He himself changed from an Amen-name (Amenhotep) to an Aten-name (Ikhnaton). He set about systematically obliterating traces of Amen worship in the kingdom; the name of Amen was chiseled off wherever it appeared, not even the name of Ikhnaton's father escaping. The capital of Egypt was moved from priest-controlled Thebes to the new city of Akhetaton (modern Tell el-Amarna) and new capitals were established for the provinces. Ikhnaton wrote new hymns for the new religion, which in its insistence on the sun disk as the source of all life approached monotheism. He likewise fostered new forms of art, emphasizing sun-derived nature, freed like religion from the empty, millennia-old traditions, symbols, and conventions; apart from many wonderful pictures of persons and animals, the period has left us the most famous Egyptian work of art, the reversed-pyramid bust of the beautiful Nefertiti. The reforms were, however, too thoroughgoing for the Egyptians, and soon after the king's death the resurgent priesthood of Amen began expunging the name of Aten from Ikhnaton's works. Even his son-in-law (or younger brother) Tut-ankh-amen, who ruled after him, returned to an Amen-name. Tell el-Amarna, Ikhnaton's capital, has proved to be one of the great archaeological sites; diplomatic correspondence and other material dating from Ikhnaton's reign found there have given a name to the period (Amarna period) and furnish an exceptionally good picture of Egypt and her neighbors in a period of international unrest.

Ikitos (ē.kē′tōs). See **Iquitos.**

Ikonion (ī.kō′ni.on). Ancient Greek name of **Konya,** city.

Il (ēl), **Nam.** See **Nam Il.**

Ila (ē′lä). [Also: **Baila, Mashukulumbwe, Shukulumbwe.**] Bantu-speaking people of S Africa, inhabiting an area N of Livingstone in S Northern Rhodesia. Their population is estimated at ab. 60,000 (by E. W. Smith and A. M. Dale, *The Ila-speaking Peoples of Northern Rhodesia*, 1920). They are divided into 80 small subgroups ruled by independent hereditary chiefs. They have age grades and exogamous matrilineal clans. They practice hoe agriculture and cattle herding, with the cattle complex. Their principal foods are maize, sorghum, and milk.

Ilacomilus (ī.la.kom′i.lus). See **Waldseemüller, Martin.**

Ilagan (ē.lä′gän). Town in the Philippine Islands, in NE Luzon, the capital of Isabela province. 7,436 (1948).

Ilaikipyak (ē.lī.kip′yäk). See **Aikipyak.**

Ilala (ē.lä′lä). See **Lala.**

Ilamba (ē.läm′bä). See **Lamba.**

Ilanz (ē′länts). [Romansh, **Glion.**] Town in SE Switzerland, in the canton of Graubünden, situated on the Vorder Rhein at the junction of the Lugnetz Valley. In 1526, the Rhaetian Leagues decided here that the doctrines of the Reformed Church could be practiced on an equal footing with those of the Roman Catholic Church. 1,494 (1941).

Ilawa (ē.lä′vä). [German, **Deutsch-Eylau.**] Town in N Poland, in the *województwo* (province) of Olsztyn, formerly in East Prussia, Germany, situated on Lake Jeziorak, ab. 70 mi. SE of Danzig (Gdansk): livestock markets; lumber industry; came under the administration of Poland in 1945. Pop. 13,922 (1939); 2,220 (1946).

Ilchester (il′ches.tėr). [Former name, **Ivelchester**; ancient name, **Ischalis.**] Civil parish and village in SW England, in Somersetshire, situated on the river Yeo, ab. 31 mi. SW of Bath: an important town of ancient Britain. It was the birthplace of Roger Bacon. 485 (1931).

Ilchi (ēl′chē). See **Khotan.**

Ildefonso (ēl.dā.fôn′sō), Saint. b. 607; d. Jan. 23, 667. Spanish ecclesiastic. He was elected archbishop of Toledo (c657). Some of his writings are extant, including one in defense of the virginity of Mary.

Ilderim (il′dę.rim). See **Bajazet I.**

Ildorobo (ēl.dō.rō′bō). See **Dorobo.**

Il Duce (ēl dö′chā). See **Mussolini, Benito.**

Île (ēl). French word for "island": for entries on islands not found below, see the specific element of the name.

Île-aux-Noix (ēl.ō.nwä′). Islet in S Quebec, in the Richelieu River near St. Jean. On it is a French fort, built in 1759, and captured in 1760 by the British in the French and Indian Wars. During the War of 1812, the British built a fort on the island, named Fort Lennox. In 1941 the Canadian government made the site a national historic park (area, ab. 210 acres).

Ilebo (ē.lā′bō). See **Port Francqui.**

Île-de-France (ēl.dę.fräṅs). [English, **Isle of France.**] Region and former government of France. It was bounded by Picardy on the N, Champagne on the E, Orléanais on the S, and Normandy on the W; and was so called because it was between the rivers Seine, Marne, Aisne, Oise, and Ourcq. It corresponded to the modern department of

Seine, with a large part of Seine-et-Oise, Seine-et-Marne, Aisne, and Oise, and small parts of Nièvre and Loiret. It was the portion of the country about Paris that was most completely under the control of the French kings, i.e., the royal domain. The capital was Paris.

Ile-ife (ē'le.ē'fe). See **Ife.**

Ilerda (i.lėr'dą). Ancient name of **Lérida,** city.

Îles (ēl). French word for "islands": for entries on island groups not found below, see the specific element of the name.

Iletskaya (ē.lyet'ską.yą) or **Iletskaya Zashchita** (zä-shchē'tą) or **Iletzk** (ē.lyetsk'). See **Sol-Iletsk.**

Ilf (ēlf), **Ilya Arnoldovich.** b. at Odessa, Russia, 1897; d. at Moscow, April 13, 1937. Russian humorist who wrote in collaboration with Yevgeny Petrov. The pair produced a number of humorous short stories and novels, their best known being the novels translated into English as *Diamonds to Sit On* (1930) and *The Little Golden Calf* (1932). In 1936 the two authors visited the U.S. and set down their impressions of this country in a book entitled *One-Storied America,* which was published in English as *Little Golden America* (1937).

Ilford (il'fȯrd). [Also, **Great Ilford.**] Municipal borough in SE England, in Essex, ab. 7 mi. NE of Liverpool Street station, London: residential and manufacturing suburb; manufactures light machinery, radio and electrical components, photographic materials, and chemicals. 184,707 (1951).

Ilfracombe (il.frą.kōm'). Urban district and market town in SW England, in Devonshire, on the Bristol Channel ab. 43 mi. NW of Exeter, ab. 204 mi. SW of London by rail. It was formerly a fishing village and a relatively important seaport, but has now developed into a popular seaside resort, noted for its scenery. 9,218 (1951).

Ilg (ilk), **Alfred.** b. at Fraunfeld, Switzerland, March 30, 1852; d. at Zurich, Switzerland, Jan. 7, 1916. Swiss engineer and statesman. He acted as adviser on high policy to the Ethiopian government under King Menelik, serving (1897–1907) as prime minister in charge of foreign affairs. He built the railroad from Addis Ababa to Djibouti.

Ilg, Paul. b. at Salenstein, Switzerland, 1875—. Swiss author writing in German, one of the few Swiss naturalists. His best-known work is *Der starke Mann* (1917), a novel examining the stress of the war years 1914–18 on neutral Switzerland.

ILGWU. See **International Ladies' Garment Workers Union.**

Ilha (ē'lyą). [Plural, **Ilhas** (ē'lyąsh).] Portuguese word for "island": for entries on islands not found below, see the specific element of the name.

Ilhavo (ē.lyä'vō). Town and *concelho* (commune) in W Portugal, in the province of Beira Litoral, in the district of Aveiro, situated near the mouth of the Vouga River ab. 27 mi. NW of Coimbra: saltworks, fisheries, and glass and china factories. Pop. of concelho, 18,850 (1940); of town, 12,134 (1940).

Ilhéos (ē.lye'ös). Former hereditary captaincy of Brazil, corresponding to the coast from Bahia 50 leagues southward. It was settled in 1535, prospered for a time, but fell into decay, and in the 18th century was incorporated with Bahia.

Ilhéus (ē.lye'ös). [Also, **Ilhéos.**] Seaport in E Brazil, in the state of Bahia: exports most of Brazil's cacao. 23,006 (1950).

Ilhuicamina (ēl.wē.kä.mē'nä). See **Montezuma I.**

Ili (ē'lē'). See also **Ili River,** and see **Kuldja.**

Ili. Former dependency of China, now chiefly in Sinkiang province. It was divided into the North Circuit (Dzungaria) and the South Circuit (Kashgaria).

Ilia (ē'lyä). See **Elis,** department.

Ilia (il'i.ą). See **Rhea Silvia.**

Iliad (il'i.ąd). Greek epic poem, composed, according to tradition, by the poet Homer sometime during or before the 9th century B.C. With its companion poem, the *Odyssey,* it is one of the greatest of epics of world literature and one of the earliest examples of literary invention. The subject of the Iliad is the ten years' siege of Ilium or Troy, by the confederated states of Greece under Agamemnon, king of Mycenae, to redress the injury done to Menelaus, king of Sparta, in the carrying off of his wife, Helen, by the Trojan prince Paris. Helen had been given to Paris by Aphrodite as a reward for his decision in favor of Aphrodite in the contest of beauty between her, Athene, and Hera. The direct narrative relates only to a part of the last year, leaving the fall of the city untold. The mighty deeds of the Greek Achilles and of the Trojan Hector, son of King Priam, supply some of the chief episodes of the poem, which reaches its climax in the battle between Achilles and Hector, in which Hector is slain.

Ilias (ē.lē'äs), **Hagios.** See **Hagios Elias.**

Ilici (il'i.sī). Ancient name of **Elche.**

Iligan Bay (ē.lē'gän). Arm of the Mindanao Sea indenting the N coast of Mindanao, in the Philippine Islands.

Iliniza (ē.lē.nē'sä). [Also, **Illiniza.**] Mountain in N central Ecuador. Elevation, ab. 17,400 ft.

Iliodhromia (ē.lyô.ᴛʜrô'myä). See **Alonesos.**

Ilion (il'i.ọn). Village in C New York, in Herkimer County, ab. 11 mi. SE of Utica: manufactures of armaments, typewriters, sewing machines, farm implements, and electrical equipment. 9,363 (1950).

Ili River (ē'lē'). River in C Asia rising in the Tien Shan mountains in China and flowing into Lake Balkash in the U.S.S.R., in the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic. Length, to headwaters, ab. 860 mi.; navigable in its middle course.

Ilissus (i.lis'us). [Modern Greek name, **Ilissos** or **Eilissos.**] In ancient geography, a small river in Attica, Greece, flowing just S of Athens.

Ilithyia (il.i.thī'yą). [Also, **Eileithyia.**] In Greek mythology, the goddess who presides over childbirth. Sometimes she is recorded as the daughter of Hera; sometimes she is identified with Hera in her aspect of childbirth tutelary. The Romans identified her with Guno, whom they called Lucina in this aspect.

Ilium (il'i.um). See under **Troy.**

Ilkeston (il'kęs.tọn). Municipal borough, market town, mining and manufacturing center in C England, in Derbyshire, ab. 8 mi. NE of Derby, ab. 136 mi. N of London by rail: coal and iron mining; manufactures iron and steel (the only place in Derbyshire where this industry has survived), and knit rayon goods. The town has a mineral spring. 33,674 (1951).

Ilkisongo (il.kē.sông'gō). See **Kisongo.**

Ilkley (ilk'li). [Latin, **Olicana.**] Urban district and health resort in N central England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, situated on the river Wharfe, ab. 10 mi. N of Bradford, ab. 203 mi. N of London by rail. 17,265 (1951).

Ilkshidites (ilk'shi.dīts). One of two dynasties of Turkish slaves which established themselves as rulers in Egypt during the 9th and 10th centuries.

Ill (ēl). River in NE France, in Alsace, which joins the Rhine ab. 9 mi. below Strasbourg. Length, ab. 125 mi.; navigable from near Colmar.

Iłłakowicz (ē.lä.kô'vēch), **Kazimiera.** b. in Vilna (Wilno, then in Russian Poland, now in Lithuania), 1892—. Polish poet. She was educated at the University of Kraków and at Oxford. From 1926 she was private secretary to Józef Piłsudski. Author of numerous volumes of verse, mostly lyrical, and of rhymes for children.

Illampú (ē.yäm.pō'). Mountain in W Bolivia, N of La Paz, E of Lake Titicaca. It is one of the two peaks of the Sorata group. Elevation, ab. 21,275 ft.

Illana Bay (ē.yä'nä). Arm of the Celebes Sea indenting the SW coast of Mindanao, Philippine Islands.

Illa-Ticsi (ē'lyä.tēk'sē). Name sometimes applied to **Viracocha,** supreme deity of the Incas.

Ille (ēl). [Also, **Ille-sur-la-Têt** (-sür.là.tet).] Town in S France, in the department of Pyrénées-Orientales, France, on the Têt River W of Perpignan. 3,711 (1946).

Illecillewaet (il.ę.sil'ę.węt). River in SE British Columbia, Canada, fed by Illecillewaet Glacier in Glacier National Park, B.C., and flowing SW to join the Columbia near Revelstoke. Its valley is traversed by the Canadian Pacific Railroad. Length, ab. 50 mi.

Ille-et-Vilaine (ēl.ā.vē.len). Department in NW France, bounded by the English Channel and the department of Manche on the N, Mayenne on the E, Loire-Inférieure on the S, and Côtes-du-Nord and Morbihan on the W. It is part of the region of Brittany. It came to the French crown in 1532. The department suffered in the course of the fighting following the Anglo-American invasion in the

summer of 1944. It is an agricultural department, with an important production of grains, potatoes, hemp, flax, and apple cider. The department takes second rank in the production of milk, third rank in butter production, and first rank in the production of honey, among all the departments of France. There are stone quarries, and lead and antimony mines. Rennes and Fougères are centers of the leather and shoe industry. There are fisheries and bathing resorts on the coast. Capital, Rennes; area, ab. 2,697 sq. mi.; pop. 578,246 (1946).

Iller (il'ėr). River in S Germany, a tributary of the Danube, which it joins near Ulm. It forms part of the boundary between Württemberg-Hohenzollern, Württemberg-Baden, and Bavaria. Length, ab. 100 mi.

Illiberis (i.lib'ėr.is). An ancient name of **Elne.**

Illiberis. Important Roman city in Spain, near the modern Granada.

Illidge (il'ij), **Frank.** In Aldous Huxley's *Point Counter Point* (1928), a scientist and Communist, employed in Lord Tantamount's biological laboratory.

Illiger (il'i.gėr), **Johann Karl Wilhelm.** b. at Brunswick, Germany, Nov. 19, 1775; d. at Berlin, in May, 1813. German naturalist.

Illimani (ē.yē.mä'nē). Mountain in the Bolivian Andes, E of La Paz. Elevation, ab. 21,184 ft.

Illington (il'ing.tọn), **Margaret.** b. at Bloomington, Ill., July 23, 1879; d. at Miami Beach, Fla., March 11, 1934. American actress. She had leading parts in *The Two Orphans* (1904), *Mrs. Leffingwell's Boots* (1905), *His House in Order* (1906), and *The Thief* (1907), and was featured in *Within the Law* (1913–14), *The Lie* (1915–16), and *Our Little Wife* (1916–17). She costarred with John Drew in *The Gay Lord Quex* (1917–18).

Illiniza (ē.yē.nē'sä). See **Iliniza.**

Illinoi (il.i.noi'). Confederacy of North American Indian tribes (the Cahokia, Kaskaskia, Michigamea, Moingwena, Peoria, and Tamaroa) formerly occupying Illinois and adjacent Wisconsin, Iowa, and Missouri. The languages belonged to the Algonquian family. Their culture was largely agricultural with admixture (because of proximity) of some Plains traits. The state of Illinois takes its name from them in Gallicized form. About 400 survive today on a reservation in NE Oklahoma.

Illinois. [Called the **"Prairie State"**; also, the **"Sucker State."**] State in the N central United States, bounded by Wisconsin on the N and Lake Michigan and Indiana on the E, and separated by the Ohio River from Kentucky on the S and by the Mississippi from Iowa and Missouri on the W; in the section of the U.S. called the Middle West.

Population, Area, and Political Divisions. Illinois is divided for administrative purposes into 102 counties. It sends 26 representatives to Congress and has 28 electoral votes. Among the leading cities are Chicago, Moline, Peoria, Rockford, Rock Island, Springfield, and East St. Louis. Capital, Springfield; area, ab. 55,947 sq. mi. (56,400 sq. mi., including water area but excluding water area of the Great Lakes); pop. 8,712,176 (1950). The state ranks 23rd in area, and fourth (on the basis of the 1950 census) in population. The center of population in the U.S. was located near Olney, Ill., in 1950.

Terrain and Climate. The surface of Illinois is generally level or gently rolling, the highest point being Charles Mound (1,241 ft.) in the NW corner. The state has many rivers; the most important within the state is the Illinois, which is formed by the junction of the Kankakee and Des Plaines rivers in the NE and which flows SW discharging into the Mississippi on the state's W boundary. The 40-mi. Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal (the Chicago Drainage Canal from 1900 to 1930, when it was taken over by the federal government) extends from Chicago to Joliet. Created to reverse the current of the Chicago River in order to divert metropolitan Chicago's sewage into the Des Plaines River and thence to the Illinois, it provides a waterway between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi. Flowing along the SE boundary is the Ohio. The Wabash River flows along part of the E boundary.

Industry, Agriculture, and Trade. Illinois ranks third among the states in the manufacture of goods; meat packing and the production of petroleum products, iron, steel and rolling-mill products, and agricultural tools are important. Chicago is a center of publishing, and the leading meat-packing center of the world, as well as its largest grain and livestock market. The nation's second largest city, it is the distributing point for much of the central U.S. and a major port on the Great Lakes. Agriculture is a mighty industry in Illinois, the state being a heavy producer of corn, soybeans, wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, and rye. Livestock raising is an enterprise of considerable scope. The state ranks third in the production of soft coal; petroleum, natural gas, stone, and clay constitute other important natural resources. Annual income in the state from agriculture ranges as high as two billion dollars; from manufacturing, as high as five billion; from mineral output, as high as 528 million.

History. Illinois was first explored by the French, Louis Joliet and Jacques Marquette traveling through the state in 1673. In 1675 Marquette founded a mission at Kaskaskia. La Salle established (1680) a fort (Fort Crèvecœur) on the Illinois River near Peoria. Cahokia (founded 1699) was the first permanent white settlement in the valley of the Mississippi. The Illinois region was contained in Louisiana until 1763 when it was ceded by France to Great Britain; included (1744) in the province of Quebec under the Quebec Act; ceded by Great Britain to the U.S. in 1783. Eventually Virginia, Connecticut, and Massachusetts relinquished claims to the region and it became (1787) part of the Northwest Territory established by Congress. Illinois was included (1800) in the territory of Indiana; organized (1809) with most of Wisconsin, the E part of Minnesota, and much of Michigan as the Territory of Illinois. Illinois was admitted to the Union (as the 21st state) on Dec. 3, 1818; its capital was successively at Kaskaskia, Vandalia, and Springfield. Illinois, with Wisconsin, was the scene of the Black Hawk Indian uprising. Abraham Lincoln made his home at Springfield, and the Lincoln-Douglas debates on slavery were held (1858) at various places in the state. In the Civil War the state remained loyal to the Union despite much internal opposition. The great industries of Illinois have witnessed the rise of a militant labor movement. Notable labor struggles have been the Chicago Haymarket bombing and riots (1886) over the eight-hour day, and the Pullman strike of railroad-car factory workers which occurred (1894) at Pullman, Ill., and resulted in a sympathy strike by the American Railway Union and the intervention of federal troops sent by President Cleveland. The Industrial Workers of the World was organized (1905) at Chicago by Eugene V. Debs.

Culture. Nearly 78 percent of the population of the state is urban (1950 census). The majority of the early immigrants were German; there were also large blocs of British and Scandinavian settlers, and later of Italians. Today there are still many foreign-born residents, particularly in Chicago. Negroes form a sizable segment of the population, their greatest concentration in the state being at Chicago. Chicago has been a great cradle of social reform, literature, and intellectual activity. Here Jane Addams founded (1889) Hull House, one of the first settlement houses in the U.S., and here Harriet Monroe founded (1912) *Poetry* magazine, which brought to national attention such poets as Carl Sandburg. The city was the site of the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893 and of the Century of Progress Exposition (1933–34); the Art Institute of Chicago is the second largest art museum in the U.S. Among the institutions of higher learning in Illinois are the University of Chicago; the state-supported University of Illinois, at Urbana, with branches at Galesburg and Chicago; De Paul University, at Chicago; Loyola University, at Chicago, with a branch at West Baden, Ind.; Northwestern University, at Evanston, with a branch at Chicago. The state motto is "State Sovereignty, National Union." The state flower is the violet.

Illinois Monthly Magazine, The. First literary periodical west of Ohio, published from 1830 to 1837. In 1832 the title was changed to *The Western Monthly Magazine.* It was edited (1830–36) by James Hall.

Illinois River. River in Illinois, formed by the junction of the Des Plaines and Kankakee in Grundy County, ab. 40 mi. SW of Chicago. It joins the Mississippi ab. 16 mi. above Alton, and is connected by canal with Lake Michigan. Length, ab. 273 mi.

Illiturgis (il.i.tėr'jis). Ancient name of **Andújar.**

Illkirch-Graffenstaden (il'kirċh.gräf.ẹn.shtä'dẹn) or **Ill-kirch-Grafenstaden** (-grä.fẹn-). Town in E France, in the department of Bas-Rhin, situated on the Rhone-Rhine Canal and the Ill River ab. 4 mi. SW of Strasbourg. It is an industrial town, producing locomotives, machine tools, and glass and chemical products. 7,936 (1944).

Íllora (ē'lyō.rä). Town in S Spain, in the province of Granada, ab. 15 mi. NW of Granada: silk and cotton textile manufacture; soap factories; distilleries; Moorish castle. 13,458 (1940).

Illuminati (i.lö.mi.nä'tī). Name given to various religious societies or sects because of their claim to perfection or enlightenment in religious matters. The most noted among them were the Alumbrados ("the Enlightened") of Spain in the 16th century; an ephemeral society of Belgium and N France (also called Guérinets) in the 17th century; and an association of mystics in S France in the 18th century, combining the doctrines of Swedenborg with the methods of the Freemasons.

Illuminati, Order of the. See **Order of the Illuminati.**

Illumination. See under **Damnation of Theron Ware, The.**

Illunum (i.lö'num). Latin name of **Hellín.**

Illusion Comique (lē.lü.zyôṅ ko.mēk), **L'.** Comedy by Pierre Corneille, issued in 1636.

Illusions perdues (ē.lü.zyôṅ per.dü), **Les.** [Eng. trans., *"Lost Illusions."*] Work by Honoré de Balzac, in three parts, written in 1837–43. He drew in it a picture of the *feuilletonistes* (journalists) which aroused the antagonism of the press toward him.

Illustrious. One of the largest of British World War II aircraft carriers.

Illyés (ē'yāsh), **Gyula.** b. at Rác-Egrespuszta, Hungary, 1902—. Hungarian poet and essayist, a leader and organizer of the younger (and politically radical) generation of poets.

Illyria (i.lir'i.ạ). [Greek, **Illyris** (i.lir'is), **Illyria.**] In ancient geography, a region in the W part of the Balkan peninsula, N of Greece. Its boundaries are vague. In the second millennium B.C. this region was occupied by tribes speaking an Indo-European language and collectively known as Illyrians. The S part of Illyria came early under Greek influence. The kingdom of Illyria, with Scodra as its capital, was important in the 3rd century B.C., and was overthrown (168 B.C.) by Rome. The region formerly known as Illyria is now occupied principally by Yugoslavia and Albania.

Illyria. [German, **Illyrien** (i.lē'ryẹn).] Former titular kingdom belonging to the Cisleithan division of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, comprising the five crownlands Carinthia, Carniola, Istria, Trieste, and Görz and Gradiska, formed from the Illyrian Provinces ceded to Austria in 1815.

Illyrian Provinces (i.lir'i.ạn). State under French control, formed by Napoleon in 1809 out of cessions by Austria. It comprised Carniola, Dalmatia, Istria, Fiume, Trieste, Görz and Gradiska, and parts of Carinthia and Croatia. The territory was restored to Austria in 1815.

Illyrians (il.ir'i.ạnz). People of ancient Illyria, including groups later known as Dalmatians and Pannonanians; but the term is most commonly applied to the tribes who inhabited the coastal region of the Balkan Peninsula north of what is now Albania. Their language was Indo-European and is represented today by modern Albanian if by anything. They were a warlike, piratical people, who threw off all Greek attempts to subjugate them. The Romans conquered them in the 3rd century B.C. and set up a colony called Illyricum.

Illyricum (i.lir'i.kum). One of the four great prefectures into which the Roman Empire was divided in the 4th century. It comprised the dioceses of Macedonia and Dacia, and corresponded generally to Greece, Crete, Macedonia, Albania, and Serbia.

Illyricum. Diocese of the later Roman prefecture of Italy. It comprised Noricum, Dalmatia, and Pannonia (that is, nearly all of Bosnia and the region between the Danube and the Adriatic).

Illyricus (i.lir'i.kus), **Matthias Flacius.** See **Flacius Illyricus, Matthias.**

Ilm (ilm). Small river in Germany which rises in the mountains SW of Ilmenau, flows NE past Weimar, and empties into the Saale near Sulza.

Ilmaasai (il.mä.sī'). See **Masai.**

Ilmarinen (ēl'mä.rē.nen). In Finnish mythology, a god of wind and weather, and patron especially of sailors.

Ilmarinen. In the Finnish epic, the *Kalevala,* the divine smith who made the sky, sun, and moon; brother of Väinämöinen. He also forged the mysterious Sampo, a device which produced good luck and wealth for the owner.

Ilmatar (ēl'mä.tär). In Finnish mythology, daughter of the air; creator goddess of the world, on whose knee was hatched (as she floated through the ages on the primeval water) the eggs which gave forth the earth and all living creatures. She was also the mother of Väinämöinen, the great hero of Finnish myth and epic.

Ilmen (il'mẹn). Lake in the U.S.S.R., in the Leningrad *oblast* (region) of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, ab. 120 mi. S of Leningrad. It empties by the river Volkhov into Lake Ladoga. Elevation, ab. 62 ft.; area, ab. 850 sq. mi.; greatest depth, ab. 32 ft.

Ilmenau (il'mẹ.nou). Town in C Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Thuringia, Russian Zone, situated on the Ilm ab. 28 mi. SW of Weimar. Before World War II it had manufactures of glass and chinaware, toys, and chemicals (dyes); tourist center in the Thuringian Forest. It has a school for the glass-instrument industry, a Gothic church and a *Rathaus* (town hall) dating from the late 18th century. The 17th-century castle, former seat of the dukes and grand dukes of Saxe-Weimar, was frequently used as a residence by Goethe; Goethe mementoes are also found in the former forestry building at Gabelbach, which is in the vicinity. 18,603 (1946).

Ilminster (il'min.stėr). Urban district and market town in SW England, in Somersetshire, situated on the river Isle ab. 31 mi. NE of Exeter, ab. 155 mi. SW of London by rail. 2,610 (1951).

Ilm Orma (ilm' ôr'mạ). See **Galla.**

ILO. See **International Labor Organization.**

Ilocano (ē.lō.kä'nō)-or **Iloco** (ē.lō'kō). See **Iloko.**

Ilocos Norte (ē.lō'kōs nôr'tā). Province of the Philippine Islands, in NW Luzon. It is bounded by the South China Sea on the W and N, Cagayan and Mountain Province on the E, Abra on the SE and S, and Ilocos Sur on the S and SW. The N and E parts of the province are mountainous, with several peaks over 4,000 ft. in altitude. The highest is Sicapoo (ab. 7,741 ft.), on the boundary between Ilocos Norte and Abra. The valleys are very fertile, being watered by numerous rivers and producing rice, cotton, corn, sugar cane, pineapples, betel nuts, coffee, and tobacco. The largest river is the Laoag, which flows NW to the China Sea. Most of the native inhabitants are Ilokos. Capital, Laoag; area, ab. 1,308 sq. mi.; pop. 251,455 (1948).

Ilocos Sur (sör'). Province of the Philippine Islands, in NW Luzon. It is bounded by Ilocos Norte on the N, Abra on the NE, Mountain Province on the E, La Unión on the S, and the South China Sea on the W. The highest peaks of the province are over 7,000 ft. The Abra River flows through the province to the China Sea. Of the bays, Port Salomague, on the NW coast, is safe for large vessels during the NE monsoon. The chief products are hemp, sugar cane, and rice. Large numbers of cattle are raised. The inhabitants are mainly Ilokos. Capital, Vigan; area, ab. 1,037 sq. mi.; pop. 276,278 (1948).

Iloilo (ē.lō.ē'lō). Province of the Philippines, occupying the E and SE parts of Panay island, and including numerous islands, the largest of which is Guimaras. It is bounded by Cápiz on the N, the Visayan Sea and Guimaras Strait on the E, the Strait of Iloilo on the SE, the Sulu Sea on the S, and Antique on the W. The most important rivers are the Jaro, the Jalaur, and the Iloilo. Among the products are tobacco, corn, pineapples, mangos, copra, rice, and sugar cane. The native race is Visayan. Capital, Iloilo; area, including islands, ab. 2,048 sq. mi.; pop. 816,382 (1948).

Iloilo. City in W central Philippine Islands: capital of Iloilo province and the second port and commercial center of the Philippines. It is situated on the island of Panay, on the SE coast and on the lower Iloilo River. Iloilo exports sugar, rice, copra, and tropical woods, and is

noted for the production of piña cloth. It was captured from the Philippine insurgents by U.S. troops in 1899. Fire devastated the city in April, 1907. Pop. 110,122 (1948).

Iloilo River. River in the island of Panay, Philippine Islands. It flows from its sources in the central mountain range SE to Iloilo Strait, and is navigable for ab. 8 mi. by small native craft. Length, ab. 100 mi.

Iloilo Strait. Strait separating Panay, Philippine Islands, from Guimaras, and connecting Panay Gulf of the Sulu Sea with Guimaras Strait.

Ilokano (ē.lō.kä′nō). See **Iloko.**

Iloko (ē.lō′kō). [Also: **Iloco, Ilocano, Ilokano, Iluko.**] Indigenous Malay, Christianized people inhabiting the W and NW coast of Luzon, Philippine Islands, numbering about one million. Their language, usually called Ilocano, belongs to the N Malagasay branch of the Indonesian group of Malayo-Polynesian languages. It consists of several well-developed dialects, with its own alphabet and literature.

Ilopango (ē.lō.päng′gō). Lake in C El Salvador, E of the city of San Salvador, noted for a recent volcano which has formed an island in it. Length, ab. 5½ mi.

Ilorin (ē.lô′rēn). [Also, **Ilori** (ē.lô′rē).] City in W Africa, capital of the province of Ilorin, Northern Provinces, Nigeria, on the main railway line ab. 243 mi. N of Lagos. It is a market town for the surrounding agricultural area, trading in rubber and palm oil. 54,684 (1945), 53,000 (est. 1950).

Il Penseroso (il pen.se.rō′sō). See **Penseroso, Il.**

Il Popolo d'Italia (ēl pô′pō.lō dē.tä′lyä). Italian newspaper, official organ of the Fascist Party until the collapse of Italy in World War II. Founded (Nov. 15, 1914) by Benito Mussolini, it was edited by his nephew Vito Mussolini at Milan. Its circulation was chiefly in northern Italy, but the frequent editorials by Il Duce were copied by the entire Italian press.

Ilsenburg (il′zẹn.bŭrk). Small town in E Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Saxony, Russian Zone, formerly in the province of Saxony, Prussia, in the Harz mountains: tourist and health resort. 6,713 (1946).

Iluasin Gishu (ēl.wä′sēn gē′shō). See **Uasin Gishu.**

Iluilek (ē.lwē′lek). Native name of **Godhavn.**

Iluko (ē.lō′kō). See **Iloko.**

Iluro (i.lō′rō). Ancient name of **Álora** and of **Mataró,** both in Spain.

Ilus (ī′lus). In Greek legend, the son of Tros, founder of Ilium or Troy; grandfather of Priam, the last king of Troy.

Ilva (il′vạ). An ancient name of **Elba.**

Ilyin (ēl.yēn′), **Mikhail Andreyevich.** See **Osorgin, Mikhail.**

Imamura (ē.mä.mō.rä), **Akitsune.** b. in Kagoshima prefecture, Japan, 1870—. Japanese seismologist, a member (1938) of the Imperial Academy.

Imandra (ē.män′drạ). Lake in NW U.S.S.R., in the Murmansk *oblast* (region) of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic. It is drained by the Niva River, which flows S to the White Sea. Area, ab. 329 sq. mi.; greatest known depth, ab. 220 ft.

Imatra (ē′mä.trä). City in SE Finland, in the *lääni* (department) of Kymi, ab. 3½ mi. NW of the U.S.S.R. border. It is located at the Imatra Falls, in the Vuoksi River, the site of Finland's greatest hydroelectric power station. Numerous industries have developed here, and the population of the city was increased greatly by the influx of Karelian refugees in 1940. Pop. 28,441 (1951).

Imaus (im′ạ.us). An ancient name of the **Himalayas.**

Imbabura (ēm.bä.bō′rä). Province in N Ecuador. Capital, Ibarra; area, ab. 1,854 sq. mi.; pop. 148,993 (est. 1944).

Imbangala (im.bäng.gä′lä). See **Mbangala.**

Imber (im′bėr), **Naphtali Herz.** b. at Złoczów, Poland (now Zlochev, U.S.S.R.), 1856; d. at New York, 1909. Hebrew scholar and poet. He went (1882) to Palestine in association with Laurence Oliphant, to whom he dedicated his volume of poetry *Barkai* (1886). He went (c1888) to England, where he became acquainted with Israel Zangwill; the latter supposedly based upon Imber the character of Melkisedek Pinchas, the beggar in Zangwill's *Children of the Ghetto.* He came to the U.S. in 1892. Imber's poem *Hatikvah* (The Hope), written in 1878, was set to an adaptation of a Czech folk song by Samuel Cohen; it became (1897 *et seq.*) the song of the Zionist movement. Author of *Barkai Hehadash* (1902).

Imbert (aṅ.ber), **Barthélemy.** b. at Nîmes, France, 1747; d. at Paris, Aug. 23, 1790. French poet, noted especially for his *Le Jugement de Pâris* (1772) and *Fables* (1773).

Imboden (im′bō″dẹn), **John Daniel.** b. in Augusta County, Va., Feb. 16, 1823; d. at Damascus, Va., Aug. 15, 1895. American lawyer, Confederate officer in the Civil War, and mining promoter. He was the organizer (1862) of the 1st Partisan Rangers, was promoted (1863) to brigadier general, and in the same year led the "Imboden Raid" in northwest Virginia and West Virginia. He covered the Confederate retreat at Gettysburg and later saw action at Piedmont and New Market. He resumed his law practice after the war and was also active in inviting capital for the exploitation of the natural resources of his native state. He wrote *The Coal and Iron Resources of Virginia* (1872).

Imbros (ēm′vrôs). Greek name of **Imroz.**

Imbusch (im′bŭsh), **Heinrich.** b. at Oberhausen, Germany, Sept. 1, 1878—. German labor leader. He was a member of the Reichstag (1920–23, 1929–33), and chairman of the Christian trade unions.

Imeritia (im.ẹ.rish′ạ) or **Imeretia** (im.ẹ.rē′shạ). Former independent kingdom in Transcaucasia, between the kingdom of Georgia on the E and Mingrelia on the NW. It was annexed by the Russian Empire in 1810, and is now incorporated in the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic.

Imhotep (im.hō′tep). fl. 30th century B.C. Egyptian sage and healer. In later mythology, he acquired divine status, as the first-born son of Ptah and Sekhmet, with whom he formed the Memphic triad. In this concept, he was the god of knowledge, akin to Thoth, and was identified by the Greeks with Aesculapius.

Imidange (ē.mē.dänG′gä). See **Mdange.**

Iminovici (ē.mē.nô′vē.tsē), **Mihail.** See **Eminescu, Mihail.**

Imitation of Christ. See **De imitatione Christi.**

Imlac (im′lak). In Samuel Johnson's *Rasselas,* a man of learning who accompanies Rasselas from the monotonous "happy valley."

Immaculate Conception, Feast of the. Roman Catholic holy day on December 8. It celebrates the dogma, established by papal bull in 1854, that the Virgin Mary was born without original sin.

Immanuel (i.man′ū.ẹl). [Also, **Emmanuel.**] Name that was to be given to Jesus Christ (Mat. i. 23) as the son born of a virgin predicted in Isa. vii. 14.

Immelmann (im′ẹl.män), **Max.** b. 1890; d. 1916. German flier. One of the best-known German combat aviators of World War I, he is remembered by the "Immelmann turn," a tactical maneuver consisting of a half inside loop and a half barrel roll, thus reversing the direction of the plane, which was inaugurated by him.

Immenstadt (im′ẹn.shtät). Town in S Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Bavaria, American Zone, in the *Regierungsbezirk* (government district) of Swabia, situated near the Iller River and the foothills of the Alps, SW of Munich: a center for summer and winter sports; one of the centers of a dairying district; cheese is exported. There are also manufactures of cotton textiles, embroideries, metal articles; brewery; agricultural school; local museum. The population is chiefly Roman Catholic. 8,281 (1946).

Immermann (im′ėr.män), **Karl Leberecht.** b. at Madgeburg, Germany, April 24, 1793; d. at Düsseldorf, Germany, Aug. 25, 1840. German novelist, poet, and dramatist. He wrote many plays, among them *Kaiser Friedrich II* (1828), *Die Schule der Frommen* (1829), and the trilogy *Alexis* (1832). However, he is known chiefly for his two novels, *Die Epigonen* (1836) and *Münchhausen* (1838–39). From the latter have been taken certain chapters for the separate novel *Der Oberhof,* considered to be the best story of peasant life in German literature. His interest in the Middle Ages is shown by his dramatic poem *Merlin* (1832) and his unfinished epic *Tristan und Isolde* (1842).

Immigration Act of 1924. [Also called the **Johnson Bill.**] Act of the U.S. Congress, proclaimed law on May 26, 1924, which placed additional limitations upon the legal entry of immigrants into the U.S. Where the Immigration Act of 1921 had provided for national quotas

on the basis of three percent of the number of foreign-born of various nationalities as indicated by the 1910 census, the new law based it on two percent of each nationality as indicated by the 1890 census. The total annual quota was fixed at 164,667, until July 1, 1927, after which it was set at 150,000. The law, which marked a turning point in U.S. immigration policy, favored the national stocks of northern and western Europe over those from southern and eastern Europe

Immigration Restriction League. Organization established in 1894 for the purpose of advocating legislation limiting the entry into the U.S. of immigrants from southern and eastern Europe.

Immoraliste (lē.mo.rä.lēst), **L'**. Novel (1902; Eng. trans., *The Immoralist*) by André Gide.

Immortal Hour, The. Opera in two acts by Rutland Boughton with a libretto by William Sharp (Fiona Macleod), first performed at the Glastonbury Festival in August, 1914.

Immortal Moment, The. See **Kitty Tailleur.**

Immortal Youth. Novel by Morley Roberts, published in 1902.

Imoden (im.ō'den). A former name of **Big Stone Gap.**

Imogen (im'ō.jen). In Shakespeare's play *Cymbeline*, the daughter of Cymbeline and wife of Posthumus.

Imola (ē'mō.lä). [Ancient name, **Forum Cornelii.**] City in N Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Emilia-Romagna, in the province of Bologna, situated on the Santerno River ab. 22 mi. SE of Bologna. The 12th-century cathedral is a basilica church; the castle, erected in 1304, was damaged during a siege by Cesare Borgia in 1499; there are beautiful Renaissance palaces (Palazzo Communale, Palazzo Sersanti, and others). Devastated by the Ostrogoths, destroyed by the Lombards, it was later under the rule of the Visconti and Sforza families; it was joined to the States of the Church under Pope Julius II. Light damage was suffered during World War II by some buildings of tourist interest, but repairs have been completed or are being carried out. Pop. of commune, 42,525 (1936); of town, 20,800 (1936).

Imola, Innocenzo da. [Original name, **Innocenzo Francucci.**] b. at Imola, Italy, c1494; d. c1550. Bolognese painter.

Impellitteri (im.pel.i.ter'i), **Vincent R.** b. at Isnello, Sicily, Feb. 4, 1900—. American politician. He was brought to the U.S. as an infant and graduated from Fordham Law School in 1924. He served as assistant district attorney of New York County (1930–37) and in 1946 became president of the city council, second highest post in the New York City administration. When William O'Dwyer resigned (1950) as mayor to become U.S. ambassador to Mexico, Impellitteri served as acting mayor of the city. In November, 1950, after failing to receive the regular Democratic nomination for the office, he ran as an independent, on the Experience Party ticket, and was elected mayor, the first candidate ever to be elected to the position without the support of either of the major parties. His administration was marked by growing financial difficulties and the city was forced to resort to "nuisance" taxes to raise revenue; in 1953 an acute crisis arose when Governor T. E. Dewey of New York pushed through the state legislature a financial program unpalatable to the city administration but which was accepted in lieu of any other feasible plan.

Impending Crisis, The. Antislavery tract by Hinton Rowan Helper, published in 1857. It was widely circulated in the years just before the Civil War. The full title is *The Impending Crisis of the South: How to Meet It.*

Imperia (ēm.pe'ryä). [Former name, **Porto Maurizio.**] Province in NW Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Liguria. Capital, Imperia; area (in 1936), ab. 457 sq. mi.; pop. 158,565 (1936).

Imperia. Town and commune in NW Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Liguria, in the province of Imperia, situated on the Mediterranean Sea ab. 57 mi. SW of Genoa: formed in 1923 from the towns of Porto Maurizio and Oneglia. It is a seaside resort and a seaport; has important industries, including olive-oil mills and cement construction works; also flour mills, macaroni, soap, and glass manufactures. The Church of San Maurizio dates from 1780-1832; there are a number of older churches. The town, formerly under Genoese rule, was incorporated into the kingdom of Sardinia in 1814. Buildings of interest to tourists were undamaged in World War II. Pop. of commune, 28,837 (1936); of town, 20,916 (1936) (Porto Maurizio, 9,668; Oneglia, 11,248).

Imperial (ēm.pā.ryäl'). Former city in S Chile (in what is now the province of Cautín), near the Río de las Damas, ab. 15 mi. from the Pacific. It was founded by Valdivia in March, 1551, and for a half-century was an important place, becoming the seat of a bishop in 1582. After withstanding many assaults from the Araucanians, it was destroyed by them in 1600. Nueva Imperial, a modern town, is near the same site.

Imperial British East Africa Company. See **British East Africa Company, Imperial.**

Imperial Delegates Enactment. Convention drawn up on Feb. 25, 1803, by delegates of the Holy Roman Empire under French and Russian influence. The principal provisions were: cession of the left bank of the Rhine to France; indemnification of the secular powers who lost possessions thereby, partly by the secularizing of the ecclesiastical powers (except the electorate of Mainz and the Teutonic Order and the Order of Saint John), partly by mediatizing all the free cities except Hamburg, Bremen, Lübeck, Frankfort on the Main, Nuremberg, and Augsburg; certain territorial changes in Prussia, Hanover, Bavaria, Baden, Württemberg, and elsewhere; the abolition of the electorates of Cologne and Trier (Treves); and the creation of the electorates of Württemberg, Baden, Hesse-Cassel, and Salzburg.

Imperial Order of the Crown of India (in'di.ą). Honorary order founded (1878) for women, at the time of the assumption by Queen Victoria of the title Empress of India. It included a number of Indian women of the highest rank.

Imperial Palace. Novel by Arnold Bennett, published in 1930. It is a cross-section study of life in a modern luxury hotel.

Imperial Valley (im.pir'i.ąl). Valley in SE California, and NE Lower California (Baja California), Mexico. The valley was formed in prehistoric times when the delta of the Colorado River cut off the NW arm of the Gulf of California, and the isolated sea largely dried up, leaving a broad valley and a remnant saline lake, the Salton Sea. The valley was a desert until the first decade of the 20th century, when irrigation was developed, using water diverted from the Colorado River through a canal. The Imperial Valley is one of the chief areas in the U.S. for the production of winter vegetables, truck, cantaloupes, and other specialized farm produce. The Mexican portion, smaller than that in the U.S., grows cotton for the Mexican market, as well as vegetables. Most of the valley lies below sea level. Irrigated area, over 1,500 sq. mi.; length, ab. 50 mi.; greatest width, ab. 40 mi.

Impey (im'pi), Sir **Elijah.** b. June 13, 1732; d. Oct. 1, 1809. English jurist, the first chief justice of Bengal. He assumed this office in 1774, and acted from the first in harmony with Warren Hastings. In 1775 he presided at the trial of Nuncomar, one of Hastings's principal Indian opponents, for forgery, and sentenced him to death. In 1783 he was recalled and impeachment for his conduct in this case was attempted but, in 1788, was dropped.

Imphal (imp'hul). City in NE Union of India, the capital of the state of Manipur, situated ab. 375 mi. NE of Calcutta, in a mountain valley at an elevation of ab. 2,615 ft. It is an important administrative and trade center, and has extensive gardening in the outlying parts of the city. It is connected with the Assam Valley by a road. Imphal is near the Burmese border, and in 1944 was attacked and besieged by Japanese forces advancing over the mountains from Burma. The city was successfully defended, but suffered extensive damage. 99,716 (1941).

Imp of the Perverse, The. Story by Edgar Allan Poe, published (1845) in *Graham's Magazine.*

Importants (im.pôr'tąnts; French, aṁ.pôr.tąṁ), **the.** In French history, a political clique formed after the death (1643) of Louis XIII. It intrigued unsuccessfully to gain control of the government during the regency of Anne of Austria.

Impressions of Theophrastus Such (thē.ō.fras'tus suchz), **The.** See **Theophrastus Such, The Impressions of.**

Impruneta (ēm.prö.nā′tä). Town and commune (which includes the former commune of Galuzzo) in N central Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Tuscany, in the province of Firenze, ab. 6 mi. S of Florence: suburb of Florence; agricultural trade center; terra-cotta manufacture. The collegiate Church of Santa Maria Impruneta contained a relief by Luca della Robbia which was damaged beyond repair during World War II. Pop. of commune, 10,375 (1936); of town, 2,324 (1936).

Imroz (ēm.rōz′). [Turkish, **İmroz**; Greek, **Imbros.**] Island in NW Turkey, in the *il* (province or vilayet) of Çannakale: the largest island now belonging to Turkey. It was an ancient Athenian possession. During World War I it was occupied by the Allies and used as a base for the Gallipoli campaign. Area, ab. 109 sq. mi.; pop. ab. 6,400.

Imru-al-Qays (im.rö′äl.kīs′). See **Amru-al-Kais.**

Ina (ē′nä). See **Ine.**

In Abraham's Bosom (ā′brą.hamz). Play by Paul Green, produced in 1926. Published in 1927, it received the Pulitzer prize for that year.

Inaccessible Island. Island in Antarctica, SW of Ross Island, in ab. 77°40′ S., 166°22′ E., one of the Dellbridge Islands. Length, ab. ¾ mi.

Inachus (in′ą.kus). [Modern Greek name, **Inakhos** or **Inachos.**] In ancient geography, a river in Argolis, flowing into the Gulf of Argolis SE of Argos.

Inachus. In Greek mythology, the god of the river Inachus, son of the Titan Oceanus and his sister Tethys, whose children were the Oceanids and the rivers of the world.

Inagua (ē.nä′gwä). Group of islands in the Atlantic Ocean, NW of Haiti, comprising an administrative district in the SE part of the Bahamas. The major industries are fishing and vegetable gardening. Area of district, ab. 560 sq. mi.; Great Inagua is the principal island: length, ab. 50 mi.; width, ab. 25 mi.; pop. 890 (1943).

Inakhos (ēn′ä.ċhôs). Modern Greek name of the **Inachus.**

Inari (ē.nä.rē). Harvest god or rice god, a Shinto deity of Japan, regarded as a god of prosperity and of good crops, and also as the patron of geisha girls and of prostitutes. His messenger is a fox.

Inari (ē′nä.rē), **Lake.** [Swedish, **Enareträsk.**] Lake in N Finland, draining NE into the Arctic Ocean. Elevation, ab. 374 ft.; area, ab. 549 sq. mi.

Inasi (ē.nä′sē). Tongan harvest festival of pre-Christian, western Polynesian religion, celebrated in honor of the god Hikuleo, who was represented in the person of the Tui Tonga (chief political and religious head). Captain Cook witnessed the first part of a *natche*, a ceremony which consisted mainly of offerings of yams, little sticks symbolizing yams, and fish, accompanied by prayers and orations. He was told that three months later there would be a greater celebration, involving the sacrifice of 10 human beings.

Inawashiro Ko (ē.nä.wä.shē.rō kō). Lake in N central Honshu, Japan, the second largest lake of Japan, ab. 120 mi. N of Tokyo. Length, ab. 10 mi.; area, ab. 40 sq. mi.; greatest known depth, ab. 335 ft.; elevation, ab. 1,686 ft.

Inaya (ē.nä′yä). See **Bicol.**

Inber (ēn′ber), **Vera Mikhailovna.** b. July 9, 1891—. Russian poet and short-story writer. She lived at Leningrad during World War II and wrote a remarkable long poem about the besieged city and a prose diary covering the years 1941–45.

Inbhear Mor (in′ir mōr′). Gaelic name of **Arklow.**

Inca (ing′ką; Spanish, ēng′kä). Town in the Balearic Islands, on the island of Majorca, ab. 16 mi. NE of Palma: center of a fertile inland agricultural district; small handicraft industries. 12,176 (1940).

Inca, El. See **Garcilaso de la Vega.**

Inca, Paullu. See **Paullu.**

Incahuasi (ēng.kä.wä′sē). [Full name, **Nevado Incahuasi.**] Mountain in the Andes, on the Argentine-Chilean border ab. 450 mi. NE of Santiago, Chile. Elevation, ab. 21,720 ft.

Inca Manco (ēng′kä mäng′kō). See **Manco.**

Incan (ing′kąn). Name sometimes applied to **Quechua,** the language of the Quechua Indians of the South American Andean region.

Incas (ing′kąz). Quechua-speaking Indian tribe which once occupied a valley tributary to the Urubamba River in the Peruvian highlands, and was concentrated around Cusco. About 1100 A.D. it began to expand, slowly at first, the area under its control. The Incas gained control of the Titicaca basin and later, by defeating or wooing over tribe after tribe, among them the powerful Chancas (c1425), managed to build an empire, with a population of perhaps ten million, that stretched from SW Ecuador along the coastal plains and highlands to N Chile and which lasted till the Spanish conquest (1532). The Inca (as the ruler was also known) was supreme. Below him were governors of the four quarters of the empire, below them were the leaders of 40,000 households, 10,000 households, 1,000 households and so on, down to the leaders of 10 households. Rulers of conquered states and tribes were incorporated into this rigid hierarchy; there were no provisions for contacts between officials of equal rank. This system, together with the shifting about piecemeal of disgruntled peoples into various parts of the empire, enabled the Inca ruler to maintain his authority. Labor was drafted for work on irrigation systems and roads, building of temples and fortresses, mining for gold, silver, copper, and salt, and for quarrying stone. The economy was based on the cultivation of maize, squash, beans, potatoes, and other plants, and herding of llama and alpaca for wool, hides, and meat. The chief god in the pantheon was Viracocha; there was an organized priesthood and some human sacrifice, especially of children, but the llama came to be used as a substitute. A civil war (1531) aided Pizarro and his tiny force of adventurers in overthrowing the empire with almost incredible ease in a relatively short space of time. Descendants of the Incas are the modern Quechua-speaking rural population of highland Peru.

Ince-in-Makerfield (ins′in.mā′kėr.fēld). [Locally called **Ince.**] Urban district in NW England, in Lancashire, ab. 17 mi. NE of Liverpool, ab. 200 mi. NW of London by rail: an industrial suburb of Wigan. 20,414 (1951).

In Chancery. Novel by John Galsworthy, published in 1920. It was later included in *The Forsyte Saga* (1922).

Inchbald (inch′bôld), **Elizabeth.** [Maiden name, **Simpson.**] b. at Stanningfield, near Bury St. Edmunds, England, Oct. 15, 1753; d. at London, Aug. 1, 1821. English novelist, dramatist, and actress. Among her novels are *A Simple Story* (1791) and *Nature and Art* (1796). She also wrote *Such Things Are* (1788) and other plays.

Inchcape (inch′kāp), 1st Earl. [Title of **James Lyle Mackay.**] b. at Arbroath, Forfarshire (now Angus), Scotland, Sept. 11, 1852; d. aboard yacht in harbor of Monte Carlo, May 23, 1932. English shipowner, financier, and government adviser. He entered (1874) the shipping business in India, and became the senior partner in the shipping firm of Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Company. He served as a member of the legislative council of the viceroy of India (1891–93) and of the Council of India (1897–1911). He negotiated (1901–02) a commercial treaty with China for the British government. In 1914 he merged the British India Steam Navigation Company and the Peninsular and Oriental. He was a member of the imperial defense and food production committees during World War I, and a member of the international committee to regulate the currency of Mexico. He was chairman (1918–23) of the committee to control bank amalgamation.

Inchcape Rock or **Inch Cape.** See **Bell Rock.**

Inchcape Rock, The. Ballad by Robert Southey. The story is that of the shipwreck of Sir Ralph the Rover upon the Inchcape or Bell Rock, from which he had maliciously cut loose the warning bell placed there for the safety of mariners by the abbot of Aberbrothock (Arbroath).

Inchcolm (inch′kọm). Islet in C Scotland, in Fifeshire, lying in the Firth of Forth ab. 6 mi. N of Edinburgh. Inchcolm is now a national property. It has the remains of a 12th-century abbey, and is called "St. Colme's Inch" in *Macbeth.*

Inchkeith (inch′kēth). Island in SE Scotland, in Fifeshire, in the Firth of Forth ab. 10 mi. NE of Edinburgh. It was the site of an 8th-century Culdee religious colony, and was first fortified in 1547. It has an important lighthouse. Length, ab. 1 mi.

Inchon (in'chon'). [Also: **Chemulpo**; Japanese, **Jinsen, Zinsen.**] City in W Korea, in the province of Kyonggi, ab. 20 mi. W of the city of Seoul, for which it is the seaport. It is the terminus of two railway lines and several major highways. In the Russo-Japanese War, a naval engagement took place in the harbor of Inchon, on Feb. 9, 1904, between two Russian cruisers, the *Variag* and *Korietz*, and a Japanese fleet consisting of four cruisers, seven torpedo-boats, and three transports. Both of the Russian vessels were damaged and were sunk by their officers after the engagement. In 1950, during the Korean War, it was a key point in a successful amphibious assault by United Nations troops under General Douglas MacArthur. Pop. ab. 110,000.

Incledon (ing'kl.dọn), **Charles Benjamin.** b. at St. Kevern, Cornwall, England, 1763; d. at Worcester, England, Feb. 18, 1826. English dramatic tenor. He took part in the première of Haydn's *Creation* (1800).

Inconstant, or the Way to Win Him, The. Comedy by George Farquhar, produced in 1702. It is an adaptation of Fletcher's *Wild-Goose Chase.*

Incoul's Misadventure (ing'kọlz), **Mr.** See **Mr. Incoul's Misadventure.**

Incredible Tale. Novel by Naomi Royde-Smith, published in 1932.

Incredible Things in Thule (thū'lē). Ancient romance by Antonius Diogenes (about the 1st century A.D.), narrating the adventures and loves of Dinias and Dercyllis.

Inculisma (ing.kū.liz'mạ). Latin name of **Angoulême.**

Ind (ind). Poetical name of India or the Indies.

Indaal (in.dāl'), **Loch.** [Also, **Indail.**] Sea inlet in SW Scotland, in Argyllshire, in the SW coast of the island of Islay. Length, ab. 12 mi.; width at entrance, ab. 8 mi.

In Darkest Africa (af'ri.kạ). Work by Henry M. Stanley, published in 1890.

In Darkest England, and the Way Out (ing'glạnd). Book by William Booth, of the Salvation Army, published in 1890.

Indemnity, Act of. See **Oblivion, Act of.**

Independence (in.dē.pen'dens). City in E Iowa, county seat of Buchanan County. 4,865 (1950).

Independence. City in SE Kansas, county seat of Montgomery County: center for oil and gas companies; cement, machinery, and clay industries. 11,335 (1950).

Independence. City in W Missouri, county seat of Jackson County, ab. 9 mi. E of Kansas City and included in its urbanized area: home of Harry S. Truman. In the decade between the last two U.S. censuses its population more than doubled. 16,066 (1940), 36,963 (1950).

Independence. Village in NE Ohio, in Cuyahoga County: in 1831 ern suburb of Cleveland. 3,105 (1950).

Independence, Fort. Fort on Castle Island; one of the **Gentles** of the harbor of Boston.

Independence Day. [Also, **Fourth of July.**] American Depnal holiday celebrating the anniversary of the signdig of the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776.

Independence Fjord. Inlet in the NE coast of Greenland, discovered by Peary and Astrup on July 4, 1892. Length, ab. 150 mi.

Independence Hall. Building in Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, where on July 4, 1776, the Declaration of Independence was proclaimed by Congress and read to the people assembled on Independence Square. The Continental Congress assembled here, and Washington was here chosen commander in chief in 1775. The building is now used as a museum of relics connected with the early history of the U.S.

Independent, The. New York weekly periodical containing material of literary and religious interest, published from 1848 to 1928.

Independent Artists, Society of. See **Society of Independent Artists.**

Independent Chronicle. Whig newspaper, published at Boston from 1776 to 1819.

Independent National Party. See **Greenback Party.**

Independent Order of Odd-Fellows. See **Odd-Fellows.**

Inderab (in.dēr.ab'). See **Anderab.**

Index Librorum Prohibitorum (lib.rō'rum prō.hib.i.tō'rum). [Former name, **Index Expurgatorius.**] Catalogue of books, periodically revised, comprising those which Roman Catholics are forbidden for doctrinal or other reasons to read (unless, for adequate reason, a special dispensation is granted to particular individuals or groups). The catalogue is the responsibility of the Congregation of the Holy Office.

India (in'di.ạ). Extensive region in S Asia. The name India is and has been used with very different meanings. To the ancients it signified the country of the Indus River; later it was extended to cover the entire peninsula, or subcontinent, and sometimes also the Malay Peninsula and the N islands of the Malay Archipelago. In modern times it may mean the Union of India and Pakistan, the area included by the natural boundaries of the Indian Ocean, the Sulaiman Mountains, the Himalayas, and the hill ranges E of Bengal: in this sense it includes the French and Portuguese possessions. The ordinary meaning, however, is the former British India, or the Indian Empire, officially called India. This included Assam, Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Ajmer-Merwara, Central Provinces, Berar, Burma, Coorg, Northwest-Frontier Province, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Punjab, Andamans and Nicobars, and Baluchistan. Area, 1,097,901 sq. mi.; pop. 295,827,000 (1941). There were also the feudatory native states, including Hyderabad, Mysore, Kashmir, Baroda, states in Rajputana, and states in connection with the Central Provinces, Central India, Punjab, Bengal, Madras, Bombay, United Provinces, and Baluchistan. Their area was 691,253 sq. mi.; pop. 92,973,000 (1941). Total area of India, 1,789,154 sq. mi.; pop. 388,997,955 (1941). India exports rice, cotton, opium, oilseeds, jute, hides, tea, lac, wool, and other products. About two thirds of the inhabitants are Hindus in religion; Mohammedans come next (over 60 million).

History. India, mentioned in Esther, i. 1 and viii. 9, as the limit of the territories of Ahasuerus on the E, denotes probably the country surrounding the Indus, the Punjab. The name Indu (Hindu) also occurs in the cuneiform inscription of Nakhsh-i-Rustem. Whether and how India was known to the Phoenicians, Hebrews, and Assyro-Babylonians before the Persian kings is uncertain. The view that Ophir, whither the mercantile fleet of Solomon and Hiram went, was in India, has been generally given up. The knowledge of the ancients concerning India, before the expeditions of Alexander the Great and Seleucus I, was very limited. West India (*India intra Gangem*) was to the Greeks and Romans the land E of the Iranian highland and S of the Imaus (Himalayas). Alexander the Great penetrated India as far as the Hyphasis (Beas) in the E and the mouth of the Indus in the S. The island of Ceylon was known by the name of Taprobane, or Salike, the inhabitants being called Salae. Still less comprehensive and accurate was their knowledge of East India (*India extra Gangem*). In addition to a land of gold, silver, and copper, a golden peninsula is mentioned, by which probably Malacca was meant. As names of the islands of the Indian Archipelago "the island of the Good God," perhaps meaning Sumatra, and Jabadin, doubtless Java, occur. The chief authenticated facts of Indian history are the following: the passage by Aryan tribes of the N and NW mountain passes, and their settlement in the plains, at an unknown period; founding of Buddhism (6th century B.C.); conquest of the Punjab (327–325 B.C.) by Alexander the Great; a Greco-Bactrian kingdom in India down to about the 2nd century B.C., the so-called Scythian invasions following or accompanying this; Buddhism displaced by Brahmanism, about the 6th century of our era; invasion (1001) of Mahmud of Ghazni (the first Mohammedan invasion); invasion of Timur (1398); expedition of Vasco da Gama (1498); permanent settlement of Portuguese at Goa (1510); foundation of the Mogul empire by Baber (1526); reign of Akbar (1556–1605); formation of the English East India Company (1600) and of the Dutch East India Company (1602); rise of the Mahratta power under Sivaji (1657); death of Aurung-Zeb and beginning of the Mogul decay (1707); rivalry of French and English in India at its height in the time of Dupleix (c1748); Clive's victory at Plassey (1757), followed by the acquisition of Bengal and Bihar; acquisitions made under the administration of Warren Hastings (1772–85), Wellesley, Cornwallis, Minto, Marquis of Hastings, Amherst, Dalhousie; Carnatic annexed (1801); British (Lower) Burma annexed (1826 and 1852); first Afghan war (1838–42); annexation of Sind (1843); annexation of the Punjab (1849); Sepoy

Mutiny (1857; suppressed, 1858); transference of the administration from the East India Company to the crown (1858); Queen Victoria proclaimed Empress of India (1877); second Afghan war (1878–80); annexation of Upper Burma (1886). Events in the late 19th century include the building of the Sind-Quetta Railway toward the Afghan frontier, the acquisition of certain territories in Baluchistan, the suppression of the Hunza-Nagar insurrection (1891), the Manipur revolt (1891), Chitral expedition (1895), and Tirah campaign (1897). On Aug. 15, 1947, India was divided into two dominions, the Union of India and Pakistan.

India (ēn'dyą), **Bassas da.** See **Bassas da India.**

India (in'di.ą), **French.** See **French India.**

India, Further. [Also: **East India, Farther India, Indo-China, India Beyond the Ganges;** Latin, **India extra Gangem.**] Term formerly used to mean the SE peninsular region of Asia, now including Burma, Thailand (Siam), Cambodia, Viet-Nam, Laos, and Malaya.

India, Hither. [Also **Nearer India, West India;** Latin, **India intra Gangem.**] Term formerly used to designate the great C peninsula in S Asia, with the natural boundaries as described under **India,** which now includes the countries of India and Pakistan; distinguished from Further India.

India, Union of. [Also: **India, Indian Union;** officially, since Jan. 26, 1950, **Republic of India, Bharat.**] Country in S Asia, occupying most of the subcontinent of India and bordered on the W and NW by Pakistan, on the N by China (with Tibet), Nepal, and Bhutan, on the E by Burma, on the SE by the Bay of Bengal, on the S by the Indian Ocean, and on the SW by the Arabian Sea. In its E portion it surrounds on three sides the E part of Pakistan. The Union of India is now organized as a federative republic with a parliament composed of two houses: a lower house of 500 members, the *Lok Sabha* (House of the People), elected directly by the voters of its constituencies, and an upper house of 250 members, the *Raj Sabha* (House of the States), made up largely of members appointed by the elected members of the several state legislatures. The president of India is elected for a term of five years by an electoral college consisting of the national and state legislatures. There are 26 states and centrally administered areas in the Union (including the new state unions formed in 1947–50); they are: Ajmer, Assam, Bhopal, Bihar, Bilaspur, Bombay, Coorg, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Hyderabad, Kutch, Madhya Bharat, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Manipur, Mysore, Orissa, Patiala and East Punjab States Union, Punjab, Rajasthan, Saurashtra, Travancore and Cochin, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Vindhya Pradesh, and West Bengal. There are two territories: Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and Sikkim. The state of Jammu and Kashmir was nominally assigned to the Union of India by the partition of 1947, but the NW portion is now occupied by Pakistan, and the settlement of the dispute is before the United Nations. The so-called untouchable castes have been officially abolished, and the electorate under the new constitution consists of all persons 21 years of age or over, an estimated total of ab. 175 million persons. In the Union of India, there are three entirely different topographical areas: the mountain wall of the Himalayas and their foothill ranges, the plains of the Ganges and Brahmaputra rivers, and the eroded plateau of the south. The climate is of the monsoonal variety; nowhere else in the world are so many people so intimately dependent on seasonal rainfall. India is alternately lush and green or dry and brown. Rainfall varies from over 150 inches to less than 15 inches a year. The mineral wealth of India is concentrated W of Calcutta, and in the S part of the plateau. Coal, iron, limestone, manganese, copper, and chromite are present in fair amounts and supply an iron and steel industry which, although growing rapidly, is still unable to supply the demands of the country. Most of the people of India are farmers, and the chief crops are rice, wheat, cotton, sugar cane, millet, tea, maize, jute, peanuts, tobacco, and opium. Fruits and coconuts are grown. Principal varieties of livestock are cattle, buffaloes, goats, and sheep. One of the great problems of India is that it appears to have too many people; it scarcely seems possible that so many can live on so little and still have an opportunity to increase their standard of living. The exports from India, which include jute, rope, cotton cloth, tea, and tobacco products, reflect the fact that there is little heavy industry and no food to spare; some rice, grain, and flour are normally imported. Capital, New Delhi; area (excluding Jammu and Kashmir, now disputed with Pakistan), ab. 1,138,814 sq. mi.; pop. 356,891,624 (1951).

India Act of 1919. British legislation comprising the recommendations embodied in the Montagu-Chelmsford Report (1918), which provided for the introduction of partly responsible government in the Indian provinces (the so-called dyarchy, which reserved such matters as policing to the governors), and a greater measure of popularly elected Indian representation in the central government of India.

India Act of 1935. See **Government of India Act, 1935.**

India Congress Committee, All-. See **All-India Congress Committee.**

India Independence Act of 1947. British legislation providing for the transfer of sovereign power in British India to two new dominions (the Union of India and Pakistan). It provided also for the lapsing of British paramountcy over the native states of the Indian subcontinent, which became free either to join the dominions or to seek an independent status.

Indiana (in.di.an'ą). [Called the **"Hoosier State."**] State of the N central United States, bounded by Lake Michigan and Michigan on the N, Ohio on the E, Illinois on the W, and Kentucky (separated by the Ohio River. on the S: in the section of the U.S. called the Middle West)

Population, Area, and Political Divisions. Indiana is divided for administrative purposes into 92 counties. It sends 11 representatives to Congress and has 13 electoral votes. Leading cities are Evansville, Fort Wayne, Gary, Indianapolis, South Bend, and Terre Haute. Capital, Indianapolis; area, ab. 36,205 sq. mi. (36,291 sq. mi., including water but excluding water area of the Great Lakes); pop. 3,934,224 (1950). The state ranks 37th in area, and 12th (on the basis of the 1950 census) in population.

Terrain and Climate. Indiana's surface is generally level or undulating except for a hilly section in the S. The highest point (elevation, ab. 1,240 ft.) is in Greensfork Township, Randolph County. The Ohio River forms the entire S boundary. The Wabash River flows W and S across the state, forming a good part of the W boundary. Its principal tributary is the White River, formed by the union of the east and west forks; it joins the Wabash in the SW corner of the state. Another tributary, the [illegible] canoe, rises in the C part of the state and flow[illegible]oor [illegible] then S into the Wabash. The Whitewater Ri[illegible]ner, finan[illegible] into the Ohio along the E boundary. In the [illegible] (1874) the state is a limestone region with many ca[illegible]or partner Wyandotte Cave is the largest, ranking amo[illegible] and Com- in the world. Donaldson's Cave is also well kn[illegible] council Lick, a resort, has sulfur springs, as do West L[illegible]ouncil of Martinsville. Indiana's climate is characterized [illegible]cial winters and hot summers, with abundant moisture the year round except during an occasional summer drought.

Industry, Agriculture, and Trade. Manufacturing is Indiana's chief industry, and the state ranks high in this field. Steel, automobiles and automotive parts, internal-combustion and jet engines, electrical machinery, farming implements, glass, cement, furniture, soap, canned foods, lumber, pharmaceuticals, and pumps are among the important manufactures. The Calumet region (Gary, Whiting, East Chicago, and Hammond) represents one of the world's mightiest heavy industrial centers, containing a concentration of steel mills, oil refineries, and allied enterprises. Gary is one of the greatest steel-manufacturing centers in the U.S. Whiting and East Chicago are the site of large oil refineries. Fort Wayne has large gasoline pump and tank plants. Indianapolis is a meat packing and distributing center and manufactures auto and electrical parts. Indiana is served by a highly developed network of railroads and highways. Lake Michigan provides convenient water shipment for heavy products. Indiana's agriculture ranks high among the states. Corn is the largest crop; other agricultural products are oats, wheat, soybeans, tomatoes and other vegetables, and peppermint and spearmint; hogs, cattle, and poultry are raised. Indiana has great resources of bituminous coal, clay,

limestone, sandstone, and petroleum. Annual income in the state from agriculture ranges as high as 900 million dollars; from manufacturing, as high as three billion; from mineral output, as high as 91 million.

History. The French were the first Europeans to explore the state, their first permanent settlement occurring c1715 at Fort Wayne; ceded (1763) to Great Britain; ceded (1783) to the U.S. after George Rogers Clark captured Vincennes in 1779; became (1787) part of the Northwest Territory; became (1800) a separate territory, with Vincennes the capital, containing much land eventually assigned to other states. In this territory occurred the battle of Tippecanoe (1811), in which Tenskwatawa, the brother of the Shawnee Indian chief Tecumseh, was defeated by the territorial governor William Henry Harrison, who later became president. Indiana was admitted to the Union (as the 19th state) on Dec. 11, 1816, with Corydon as its capital, Indianapolis becoming the capital in 1825. The state adopted its present constitution in 1851; it favored the Union cause during the Civil War despite considerable internal opposition.

Culture. About 60 percent of Indiana's inhabitants are urban dwellers (1950 census). The state has had many famous residents, including the writers James Whitcomb Riley ("the Hoosier poet"), Lew Wallace, Edward Eggleston, George Ade, Booth Tarkington, and Theodore Dreiser, the Socialist leader Eugene V. Debs, several vice-presidents, and Republican presidential candidate Wendell Willkie. New Harmony, on the Wabash, was the location of two experimental coöperative communities; the first was a religious colony founded (1815) by the German George Rapp, the second (unsuccessful, 1825) by the Englishman Robert Owen. Selected by the sociologists Robert S. and Helen Merrell Lynd in the 1920's as a typical American community, Muncie was the subject of their famous "Middletown" surveys, published as books. Among the most prominent institutions of higher learning in the state are the state-supported Indiana University, at Bloomington, with branches in several cities; Purdue University, at Lafayette; De Pauw University, at Greencastle; and the University of Notre Dame, near South Bend. The state motto is "The Crossroads of America." The state flower is the zinnia; the state tree is the tulip, or yellow poplar.

Indiana. Borough in W Pennsylvania, county seat of Indiana County, ab. 45 mi. NE of Pittsburgh: manufactures of rubber tires and hosiery. Founded in 1805. It is the seat of a state teachers college. 11,743 (1950).

Indiana. Character in Richard Steele's *Conscious Lovers.*

Indiana (aṅ.dyȧ.nȧ). Novel by George Sand, published in 1831.

Indiana (in.di.an′ą), **The Gentleman from.** See **Gentleman from Indiana, The.**

Indian Affairs (in′di.ąn), **Bureau of.** Agency in the U.S. Department of Interior. It was created in 1824 as a division of the War Department, being transferred in 1849 to the Interior. It is responsible for the health, the education, and the industrial welfare of the Indians, for protecting them from exploitation of any kind, for encouraging their art and culture, and for distributing them properly on the various reservations. The head of the bureau is a commissioner, who is appointed by the president, and he has several inspectors, superintendents, and agents under him.

Indianapolis (in″di.ą.nap′ō.lis). City in C Indiana, capital of Indiana and of Marion County, on the W fork of White River, nearly at the geographical center of the state. It is the chief city in the state and an important railway and trading center; manufactures paper, furniture, pharmaceuticals, textiles, and other products. It was laid out in 1821, and became the state capital in 1825. Seat of Indiana Central College, Butler University, the Indiana University Medical Center, and the John Herron Art Institute, and the national headquarters of the American Legion. The annual Memorial Day automobile race is held at the Indianapolis Motor Speedway. Pop of city, 386,972 (1940), 427,173 (1950); of urbanized area, 502,375 (1950).

Indian Archipelago (in′di.ąn). See **Malay Archipelago.**

Indian Burying Ground, The. Poem by Philip Freneau, published in 1788.

Indian Councils Act of 1909. See **Morley-Minto Reforms.**

Indian Desert. See **Thar Desert.**

Indian Emperor, or the Conquest of Mexico by the Spaniards, The. Play by Dryden, produced in 1665, a sequel to *The Indian Queen.*

Indian Empire, Order of the. See **Order of the Indian Empire.**

Indian Mutiny. See **Sepoy Mutiny.**

Indian National Congress. Political organization formed in 1885 which, in succeeding years, has maintained a parallel structure to the official government of India and has claimed to be the repository of national sovereignty. In participating in the political life of India, its members belonged to either the Congress Party or the Swaraj Party (1923–26), and were subject to control by the parent body. It was originally formed to bring about limited changes in the administration and government of India. Its members were intensely loyal to the British tie and remained under moderate control until 1920, when Gandhi became leader of the Congress. He was responsible for converting it into a mass political organization, which engaged in several nation-wide nonviolent campaigns to attain autonomy for India. A predominantly Hindu organization in the earlier period, it included many nationalist Moslems after 1920. Upon the transference of power to India in 1947, the Congress inherited control of the machinery of government in India, and, pending the holding of popular elections in 1950, became practically coextensive with the state. It has an elaborate nation-wide organization, and delegates are elected by the primary members to attend annual national sessions.

Indian Ocean. [Latin, **Oceanus Indicus.**] Ocean in the Eastern Hemisphere, lying between Asia on the N, Africa on the W, the Malay Archipelago and Australia and Tasmania on the E, and an indefinite line (usually placed somewhere between latitude 40° and 50° S.) separating it from the Antarctic Ocean. Because there is no real boundary between the Indian and Antarctic oceans, the term Indian Ocean now frequently includes the entire oceanic area S to Antarctica. Its chief arms are the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea (with the Persian Gulf and Red Sea). It contains numerous island groups and several deep oceanic basins; the deepest point (ab. 24,450 ft.) is in the Sunda Trough, S of Java. It receives the drainage of the Zambesi, Limpopo, Euphrates and Tigris, Indus, Ganges, Brahmaputra, Irrawaddy, and the rivers of the Deccan. Length from the Cape of Good Hope to Tasmania, ab. 6,000 mi.; area (entire ocean), ab. 28,356,000 sq. mi.; average depth, ab. 13,000 ft.

Indianola (in″di.ą.nō′lą). City in S central Iowa, county seat of Warren County. It is the seat of Simpson College. 5,145 (1950).

Indianola. City in W Mississippi, county seat of Sunflower County: cotton processing. 4,369 (1950).

Indianola. Settlement in SE Texas, in Calhoun County, on the SW shore of Matagorda Bay. Founded in 1844, it was a flourishing port until devastated by hurricanes in 1875 and 1886; it has been superseded by Port Lavaca.

Indian Princess; or, La Belle Sauvage, The (in′di.ąn; lȧ bel′ sō.vȧzh′), Play by James Nelson Barker, produced and published in 1808.

Indian Queen, The. Tragedy by Sir Robert Howard and John Dryden, produced in 1664.

Indian River. Long, narrow lagoon in E Florida, extending along the Atlantic coast. It is traversed by the Intracoastal Waterway. Length, ab. 123 mi.

Indian Student, The. Poem by Philip Freneau, published in 1788.

Indian Summer. Novel by William Dean Howells, published in 1886.

Indian Territory. Former territory of the S central U.S. It comprised all of what is now Oklahoma with the exception of the Panhandle. The Indian tribes living within it (Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks, and Seminoles) conducted their own affairs. Tahlequah in the Cherokee land was the chief town. The territory was originally set apart (1834) for Indians who were removed from their original homes. In 1889 a large part of the territory was opened to white settlement; this W and C portion of former Indian Territory became the Territory

of Oklahoma in 1890. An act enabling Oklahoma and Indian Territory to enter the Union as the state of Oklahoma was passed by Congress in June, 1906, and this state was admitted to the Union on Nov. 16, 1907.

Indian Union. See **India, Union of.**

Indic (in'dik). [Also, **Indo-Aryan.**] Group of languages belonging to the Indo-Iranian subfamily of the Indo-European family of languages; specifically, the languages of India proper, ancient and modern. Indic embraces the ancient Vedic and Sanskrit, the various Prakrit languages, and Pali, also Kashmiri, Romany, Sindhi, Panjabi, Hindustani and Urdu, Bengali, Assamese, and others.

Indicus (in'di.kus), **Oceanus.** Latin name of the **Indian Ocean.**

Indies (in'dēz). [Also, formerly, **Indias.**] Name given by Columbus and early geographers to the American islands and mainland, then supposed to be a part of Asia; later, when their true nature was known, they were distinguished as the West Indies, and the latter term was eventually retained for the islands now bearing that name. Many writers of the 16th century used the word Indies in a restricted sense for the country now included in Mexico.

Indigirka (in.di.gir'ka). River in NE U.S.S.R., in the Yakutsk Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, E Siberia, flowing N into the East Siberian Sea (that part of the Arctic Ocean N of NE Siberia). Length, ab. 1,115 mi.

Indio (in'di.ō). City in SE California, in Riverside County, ab. 115 mi. SE of Los Angeles. It is the principal trade center of the Coachella Valley, and a shipping point for dates, grapefruit, and vegetables. In the decade between the last two U.S. censuses its population more than doubled. 2,296 (1940), 5,300 (1950).

Indo-Aryan (in'dō.är'yan). See **Indic.**

Indo-Australoid (in'dō.ôs'trą.loid). See **Veddoid.**

Indochina (in'dō.chī'na). [Also: **French Indochina**; French, **Indochine** (aṅ.do.shēn).] Associated states in SE Asia: part of the French Union. The territory is bounded on the N by China, on the E and SE by the Gulf of Tonkin and the South China Sea, on the W by Thailand and the Gulf of Thailand, and on the NW by Burma. It comprises the states of Cambodia, Viet-Nam (provisional republic including the former states of Annam, Cochin-China, and Tonkin), and Laos. Indochinese independence was declared under Japanese sponsorship in March, 1945. Revolutionary forces deposed the king of Annam in August, and in March, 1946, the republic of Viet-Nam was recognized by France as part of the Federation of Indochina and of the French Union. In 1949 Viet-Nam, Cambodia, and Laos became associated states of the French Union. Kwang-Chow-Wan (now Chankiang), leased from China in 1898, was returned in 1945. Capital, Saigon; area, ab. 272,400 sq. mi.; pop. 27,460,000 (est. 1949).

Indo-China. See also **India, Further.**

Indo-Chinese (in'dō.chī.nēz', -nēs'). See **Sino-Tibetan.**

Indo-European (in'dō.ū.rǫ.pē'ąn). Large family of lan-languages comprising most of the languages of Europe together with the Indo-Iranian subfamily, and the now extinct Anatolian and Tokharian subfamilies. All the Germanic, Celtic, Italic, and Greek languages are of the Indo-European linguistic family, as are also all the Slavic languages, and the Lithuanian and Lettish Baltic tongues. The prehistoric language from which all these have evolved, reconstructed by scholars, is also called Indo-European.

Indo-Iranian (in'dō.ī.rā'ni.ąn). Subfamily of Indo-European languages embracing both the Indic and the Iranian groups.

Indonesia (in.dǫ.nē'zha, -sha). **1.** Linguistic province in which languages of the Indonesian subdivision of the Malayo-Polynesian stock are spoken. **2.** Geographical region consisting of the Malay Archipelago exclusive of the Philippine Islands and the British portions of Borneo; the former Netherlands East Indies. **3.** The United States of Indonesia. **4.** The Republic of Indonesia.

Indonesia, East. See **East Indonesia.**

Indonesia, Republic of. Republic in SE Asia, occupying most of the Malay Archipelago, formed by the constitution of Aug. 15, 1950, from the United States of Indonesia. It contains 10 provinces: Borneo, Celebes, Central Java, Central Sumatra, East Java, Lesser Sunda Islands, Moluccas, North Sumatra, South Sumatra, and West Java. The original republic of Indonesia, the nucleus of the present republic, was set up in August, 1945, and engaged in warfare with Dutch and allied forces. Most of this fighting took place on the island of Java. On March 25, 1947, the new republic was formally recognized by the Dutch, and after prolonged negotiation and several outbreaks of hostilities, on Dec. 28, 1949, the government of the Netherlands granted full sovereignty to the Republic of Indonesia, which became a member of the United States of Indonesia. Area of present republic, ab. 583,500 sq. mi.; pop. 78,000,000 (est. 1950).

Indonesia, United Nations Commission for. See **United Nations Commission for Indonesia.**

Indonesia, United States of. Former federation of independent states comprising most of what had been the Netherlands East Indies. After World War II the islands of Indonesia, with the exception of Netherlands New Guinea, agreed to establish a union in which they would be partners with the Netherlands under the Dutch crown. This union was unique but it most resembled the British Commonwealth in that both members were nations in their own right. The United States of Indonesia came into being on Dec. 28, 1949. On Aug. 15, 1950, its organization was changed to that of a unitary republic divided into 10 provinces, and it became the Republic of Indonesia.

Indonesian (in.dō.nē'zhąn, -shąn). **1.** An inhabitant of Indonesia. **2.** A subdivision of the Malayo-Polynesian family of languages comprising that group of languages spoken in the Malay Peninsula, the Malay Archipelago (inclusive of the Philippines), Formosa, the Marianas and Palau Islands, and Madagascar. **3.** A speaker of a language belonging to the Indonesian group of Malayo-Polynesian languages. **4.** A dialect of Malay adopted as *lingua franca* by Indonesian nationalists: the official language of the Republic of Indonesia. **5.** An individual in the Malay Archipelago of Proto-Malay physical type. **6.** A member of one of the Mon-Khmer- or Cham-speaking Moi tribes dwelling in the mountains of Indochina.

Indonesian-Malay (-mā'lā) or **Indonesian-Mongoloid** (-mong'go.loid). See **Southern Mongoloid.**

Indonesian Timor (tē'mōr). See under **Timor.**

Indonesia Timoer (in.dǫ.nē'zha, -sha, tē'mör). See **East Indonesia.**

Indore (in.dōr'). Former Indian state in N central Union of India, incorporated into Madhya Bharat in 1948. It consisted of various detached tracts, partly in the valley of the Narbada River, and was also called the Holkar's Dominions, from its Mahratta ruler of the Holkar family. It was founded by an adventurer in the middle of the 18th century. The ruler became a prince feudatory to Great Britain in 1818. Cattle, wheat, rice, millet, cotton, and tobacco are raised in the region. The capital was Indore; former area, ab. 9,934 sq. mi.; pop. 1,513,966 (1941).

Indore. City in N central Union of India, former capital of Indore, ab. 320 mi. NE of Bombay. It is an important commercial city and a major cotton-textile manufacturing center. 203,695 (1941).

Indostan (in.dǫ.stan'). See **Hindustan.**

Indra (in'dra). A principal deity of the Vedas, the early scriptures of the Hindus; the greatest god of the *Rig-Veda*, in which one fourth of all the hymns are addressed to him. He is the great god of the firmament and the weather. His great gift to the gods and mankind was his killing of Vritra, the dragon of drought. Thus he is regarded as a dispenser of rain, fertility god, and benefactor. In later Hindu mythology he became identified with Parjana, an ancient Vedic rain-fertility god. He is described as riding in a golden chariot, drawn by two (sometimes 10,000) tawny horses. His weapon is the thunderbolt, and he also uses arrows, a hook, a spear, and a net, in which he entangled his foes. He is also often depicted riding on his elephant, named Airavata, the first of the divine elephants from whom all elephants are descended. Indra is the great type of Aryan hero, heavily bearded, a great eater and drinker, strong in battle and a terror to enemies. In later Hindu mythology, Indra is of lesser rank, inferior to the triad of Brahma, Siva, and Vishnu, but he still is a chief among gods.

Indraprastha (in.drą.prus'tą). In the legendary history of India, the capital city of the Pandu princes. The name is still known and used for a part of the city of Delhi.

Indrapura (in.drą.pö'rą). See under **Sumatra.**

Indre (aṅdr). Department in C France, bounded by Loir-et-Cher on the N, Cher on the E, Creuse and Haute-Vienne on the S, Vienne on the W, and Indre-et-Loire on the NW. It was formed from the old province of Bas-Berry and parts of Orléanais and Marche. It is an agricultural department, mainly devoted to grain production. It has important flour mills and porcelain manufactures. Châteauroux is a long-established seat of the woolen and linen industries. Capital, Châteauroux; area, ab. 2,666 sq. mi.; pop. 252,075 (1946).

Indre-et-Loire (aṅ.drā.lwär). Department in W central France, bounded by Sarthe on the N, Loir-et-Cher on the NE, Indre on the SE, Vienne on the S, and Maine-et-Loire on the W. It occupies part of the former province of Touraine. It is traversed by the river Loire, and is situated on the historic route between Paris and the port cities on the Atlantic. The agricultural specialties are fruit orchards and vineyards. There are various industries, among which the manufacture of agricultural machinery, paperware and leatherware, pottery, lingerie, and products of the printing industry are most important. Capital, Tours; area, ab. 2,378 sq. mi.; pop. 349,685 (1946).

Indre River (aṅdr). River in C France, joining the Loire ab. 17 mi. W of Tours. Length, ab. 165 mi.

In Dubious Battle. Novel by John Steinbeck, published in 1936. It is concerned with radical labor organizers who work among migratory fruit-pickers in California.

Indulgence, Declaration of. In English history, one of several royal proclamations promising greater religious freedom to nonconformists. The principal ones were: **1.** A proclamation by Charles II in 1671 or 1672, promising the suspension of penal laws relating to ecclesiastical matters which were directed against nonconformists. It was rejected by Parliament. **2.** A proclamation by James II in 1687, annulling penal laws against Roman Catholics and nonconformists, and abolishing religious tests for office. The refusal to read this declaration by several prelates led to their trial, and was one of the causes of the revolution of 1688.

Indus (in'dus). [Also: **Sind**; Sanskrit, **Sindhu.**] Chief river of Pakistan. It rises among the Himalayas of W Tibet, and flows NW through gorges in Tibet and Kashmir. Near the N part of Kashmir it turns S and flows SW through Pakistan (Punjab and Sind) into the Arabian Sea. It has formed an extensive delta. Its chief tributaries are the combined rivers of the Punjab (Jhelum, Beas, Chenab, Ravi, and Sutlej, entering through the Panjnad) and the Kabul. By means of the Sukkur Barrage, in Sind, the Indus irrigates several million acres of land. The volume of water in the Indus varies greatly, with floods in the spring and summer, and low water in winter; because of this extreme variability and silt deposition, it is not much used for navigation. In 1908 Sven Hedin announced that he had discovered its source. Length, ab. 2,000 mi.

Industrial Hygiene Foundation of America, Inc. Organization founded in 1935 for the purpose of eliminating or controlling industrial diseases caused by air pollution, with an emphasis on silicosis. Its membership is composed largely of companies and trade associations. It maintains headquarters at Pittsburgh, Pa., and issues the *Industrial Hygiene Digest* (monthly) and *Proceedings* (annually).

Industrial Revolution. Name of a period of change in Europe, and particularly England, from the domestic, or home, system of industry to the factory system. It has been called "the greatest single event in the history of the world." It began about the middle of the 18th century. From Europe it spread to other parts of the world and continues to make itself felt in various undeveloped and unexploited areas. Before 1750, industry in England was carried on largely in homes by individual workers. In the 1760's, this situation began to change, some of the results being that work and workers were taken from homes and put in factories, a large part of the population moved from the country to the city, factory towns developed, and the sharp distinction grew up between agricultural and industrial workers. This major change in the social pattern was made possible largely by a series of inventions, including John Kay's flying shuttle (1733), Richard Arkwright's water-power spinning frame (1769), James Hargreaves's spinning jenny (1770), Samuel Crompton's spinning "mule" (1779), and Edmund Cartwright's power loom (1785).

Industrial Workers of the World. [Called the **IWW.**] Federation of industrial unions established at Chicago on July 27, 1905, and dedicated, after 1908, to the overthrow of capitalism by means of "direct action," chiefly sabotage and the general strike. Its members were commonly known as "wobblies." The suppression of the IWW began with the passage of criminal syndicalist laws in various states, and in 1918 the U.S. government arrested, tried, and convicted its leaders on charges of conspiracy. A dissident IWW group, which based its activities at Detroit and emerged in 1915 as the Workers International Industrial Union, was terminated in 1925.

Indy (daṅ.dē), **(Paul Marie Théodore) Vincent d'.** b. at Paris, March 27, 1851; d. there, Dec. 2, 1931. French composer, pupil of César Franck and leader of the radical French school. He was one of the founders of the Schola Cantorum at Paris, and served as its director and professor of composition. His most important works are the operas *Fervaal* (1897) and *L'Étranger* (1903), for both of which he wrote the librettos, the orchestral trilogy *Wallenstein*, symphonies, symphonic ballads, a string quartet, a trio for piano, clarinet, and cello, a sonata for piano and violin, and other chamber music and piano pieces. Author of *Cours de composition musicale* (with A. Sérieyx; 3 vols., 1897–1933), *Beethoven* (1906), and *César Franck* (1911).

Ine (ē'nę) or **Ini** (ē'nē) or **Ina** (ī'ną). d. 729. King of the West Saxons (688–726). He conquered Kent in 694, defeated the Cymry of Cornwall in 711, and between 690 and 693 published a series of laws, commonly called the Laws of Ine, which form the earliest extant specimens of West Saxon legislation. He abdicated in 725 or 726, and, with his wife Ethelburh, made a pilgrimage to Rome, where he died.

Inessa (i.nes'ą). Ancient name of **Biancavilla.**

Inexpiable War, the. War between Carthage and her mercenaries (241–238 B.C.) following the first Punic War. The mercenaries were unsuccessful, being defeated by Hamilcar Barca.

Inexpressible Island. [Also, **Southern Foothills.**] Island in Antarctica, along the coast of C Victoria Land, in ab. 74°59′ S., 163°42′ E. Length, ab. 2.5 mi.; width, ab. 0.5 mi.

Infanta Maria Teresa (ēn.fän'tä mä.rē'ä tā.rā'sä). Armored cruiser of 7,000 tons, the flagship of Admiral Cervera in the Spanish-American War. She was sunk in the battle of Santiago, July 3, 1898, was raised under the direction of Naval Constructor Hobson, and was abandoned in a gale north of San Salvador, Nov. 1, 1898.

Infante (ēn.fän'tā), **Manuel.** b. at Osuna, Sevilla, Spain, July 29, 1883—. Spanish composer. He devoted himself to conducting performances at Paris of Spanish music and to composition, with an emphasis on piano selections.

Infeld (in'felt), **Leopold.** b. at Kraków, Poland, Aug. 20, 1898—. American physicist, notable for his contributions to the relativity and quantum theories. He was a member (1936–38) of the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton, N.J., where he worked with Albert Einstein, and served as professor of applied mathematics (1939 *et seq.*) at the University of Toronto, Canada. Author of *The World in Modern Science* (1934), *Quest: The Evolution of a Scientist* (1941), *The Story of Evariste Galois* (1947); coauthor with Albert Einstein of *The Evolution of Physics* (1938).

Inferno (in.fėr'nō; Italian, ēn.fer'nō). First part of Dante's *Divina Commedia* (*Divine Comedy*). It consists of a general introductory canto to the whole poem followed by 33 cantos in terza rima. Under the allegory of an imaginary journey to the center of the earth, the poet gives us a passionate vision of the wilfulness of the human heart from the less culpable sins of sensuality, through the graver irrationality of the rejection of revelation, to the injustice of deliberate violence and the malice of calculated fraud and infidelity. In certain episodes, as that of the death of Conte Ugolino and his sons (canto

XXXIII), the poetry and music are directly related to the tragedy in its literal sense. For the most part, however, as in the journey of Ulysses (canto XXVI), it is the deeper meaning symbolized by the myth which is the center of the poet's vision, the source of his feeling, and the stimulus to creative fancy.

Inferum Mare (in'fėr.um mā'rē). A Latin name of the **Tyrrhenian Sea.**

Infidel, The. Novel by Robert Montgomery Bird, published in 1835.

Informer, The. Novel by Liam O'Flaherty, published in 1925. The story of a man who betrays his comrade to the police, it won the James Tait Black memorial prize and was later made into a screen play which won (1935) the Motion Picture Academy award.

Ingaevones (in.jē.vō'nēz). See **Ingvaeones.**

Ingalls (ing'gąlz), **James Monroe.** b. at Sutton, Vt., Jan. 25, 1837; d. at Stamford, Conn., May 1, 1927. American army officer, an authority on ballistics. He was the founder (1882) of the ballistics department and principal instructor (until 1898) at the army artillery school at Fort Monroe, Va. Author of *Exterior Ballistics* (1883–86), *Ballistic Machines* (1885), *Ballistic Tables* (1891, 1900), *Ballistics for the Instruction of Artillery Gunners* (1893), *Interior Ballistics* (1894, 1911), and others.

Ingalls, John James. b. at Middleton, Mass., Dec. 29, 1833; d. at Las Vegas, N.M., Aug. 16, 1900. American Republican politician in Kansas. He was a member of the Wyandotte convention in 1859, secretary of the territorial council in 1860 and of the state senate in 1861, a member of the Kansas senate in 1862, and U.S. senator from Kansas (1873–91).

Ingalls, Melville Ezra. b. at Harrison, Me., Sept. 6, 1842; d. at Hot Springs, Va., July 11, 1914. American lawyer and railroad executive. He was graduated (1863) from the Harvard Law School, subsequently specialized in corporation practice, especially in common carriers, and became (1870) president of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Railroad, which he later reorganized and consolidated into the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Chicago Railway. His interests were later merged into the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St Louis Railway Company, of which he became (1889) president, and later served (1905–12) as chairman of the board of directors after this system was taken over by the New York Central.

Ingalls Park. Unincorporated community in NE Illinois, in Will County: a southern suburb of Chicago. 6,840 (1950).

Ingauni (in.gô'nī). Tribe of the ancient Ligurii, or people of Liguria, which dwelt in NW Italy, on the Gulf of Genoa. Their chief town was Albingaunum or Albium Ingaunum (today Albenga). They were subjugated by the Romans in 180 B.C.

Inge (ing), **William Ralph.** [Sometimes called the **"Gloomy Dean."**] b. at Craike, Yorkshire, England, June 6, 1860—. English Anglican clergyman and theologian. He studied at Cambridge, where he was professor (1907–11) of divinity, after serving as fellow and tutor (1889–1904) at Hertford College at Oxford. He was dean (1911–34) of Saint Paul's at London. Noted for his philosophical pessimism, he was the author of *Christian Mysticism* (1899), *Faith and Knowledge* (1904), two series of *Outspoken Essays* (1919, 1922), *The Ideas of Progress* (1920), *The Platonic Tradition* (1926), *Lay Thoughts of a Dean* (1926), *The Church in the World* (1927), *Christian Ethics and Modern Problems* (1930), *Things New and Old* (1933), *Vale* (1934), *The Gate of Life* (1935), *Our Present Discontents* (1938), *The Fall of the Idols* (1940), *Talks in a Free Country* (1943), and *Diary of a Dean* (1949).

Ingegneri (ēn.je.nyā'rē), **Marco** (or **Marc**) **Antonio.** b. at Verona, Italy, c1545; d. at Cremona, Italy, July 1, 1592. Italian composer, teacher of Monteverdi. His church music includes a group of 27 responsoria for Holy Week which were long thought to be by Palestrina.

Ingelheim (ing'ęl.hīm). Town in W Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Rhineland-Palatinate, French Zone, formerly in the province of Rhine-Hesse, Hesse, ab. 8 mi. W of Mainz: the center of a fruit and vegetable growing district; famous for excellent red and white wines. It has canneries, chemical and machinery industries, and stone quarries. The remains of an imperial palace, founded by Charlemagne, have been excavated here. 13,254 (1950).

Ingelow (in'ję.lō), **Jean.** b. at Boston, Lincolnshire, England, March 17, 1820; d. at London, July 20, 1897. English poet and novelist. Her works include poems (1863, 1876, 1885), *Studies for Stories* (1864), *Mopsa the Fairy* (1869), *Off the Skelligs* (a novel, 1872), *Fated to be Free* (1875), *Sarah de Berenger* (1879), *Don John* (1881), *John Jerome* (1886), *A Motto Changed* (1893), and a number of children's books.

Ingemann (ing'ę.män), **Bernhard Severin.** b. at Torkildstrup, Falster, Denmark, May 28, 1789; d. at Copenhagen, Feb. 24, 1862. Danish poet and novelist. He wrote the epic *Valdemar de Store og hans Mænd* (1824) and the historical novels *Valdemar Seier* (1826), *Erik Menveds Barndom* (1828), *Kong Erik* (1833), and *Prinds Otto af Danmark* (1835).

Ingena (in.ję.nạ). An ancient name of **Avranches.**

Ingenhousz (ing'ęn.hous), **Johannes.** b. 1730; d. in England, 1779. Dutch physician, who also practiced in Austria and England. He was noted as an experimenter with plants, demonstrating their oxygen-carbon dioxide respiration cycle.

Ingenieros (ēn.HĀ.nyā'rōs), **José.** b. 1877; d. c1925. Argentine psychiatrist and philosopher. Among his works, some of which have been widely translated, are *Simulación de la locura* (1903), *El Hombre mediocre* (1913), *Principio de psicología biológica* (1913), and *La Evolución de las ideas argentinas* (1920).

Ingenohl (ing'ę.nōl), **Friedrich von.** b. at Neuwied, Germany, June 30, 1857; d. at Berlin, Dec. 19, 1930. German admiral, chief of the German high seas fleet (1913 *et seq.*). He retired after the battle of the Dogger Bank (1915).

Ingermanland (ing'gėr.mạn.land). [Also, **Ingria.**] District in NW Russia, now forming a large part of the *oblast* (region) of Leningrad, U.S.S.R. First a part of Novgorod, it passed several times between Sweden and Russia, and was acquired by Sweden in 1617. It was occupied by Peter the Great in 1703, and annexed by the Russian Empire in 1721.

Ingersoll (ing'gėr.sol). Town in S Ontario, Canada, situated on the Thames River ab. 59 mi. SW of Hamilton and ab. 20 mi. E of London: small industries. 6,524 (1951).

Ingersoll, Charles Jared. b. at Philadelphia, Oct. 3, 1782; d. there, May 14, 1862. American politician and author; son of Jared Ingersoll (1749–1822). He wrote *A Historical Sketch of the Second War between the United States and Great Britain* (1845–52).

Ingersoll, Ernest. b. at Monroe, Mich., March 13, 1852; d. at Brattleboro, Vt., Nov. 14, 1946. American naturalist and editor. While a correspondent for the New York *Herald*, he was the first to report the discovery (1874) of cliff-dweller ruins at Mesa Verde. He conducted the natural history department (1899–1938) of the Montreal *Star*. His books include *Knocking 'Round the Rockies*, *History and Present Condition of the Oyster Industries of the United States*, *Crest of the Continent*, and *Nature's Calendar*.

Ingersoll, Jared. b. at Milford, Conn., 1722; d. at New Haven, Conn., Aug. 25, 1781. American lawyer and public official. He was prominent as a lawyer at New Haven, Conn., and became (1758) the Connecticut government's London agent, serving in this capacity for three years and returning (1764) on a similar mission. During the stamp tax disorders in 1765, he was set upon by a mob and forced to submit his resignation as agent for the collection of the tax. He became (1768) judge of vice-admiralty at Philadelphia and returned (1777) to New Haven on parole after the Philadelphia patriots took action against the Loyalists.

Ingersoll, Jared. b. at New Haven, Conn., Oct. 27, 1749; d. Oct. 31, 1822. American lawyer, jurist, and public official; son of Jared Ingersoll (1722–81). He was admitted (1773) to the bar at Philadelphia, and in 1791 was admitted to practice before the U.S. Supreme Court. He was a member (1780 *et seq.*) of the Continental Congress and a delegate (1787) to the Federal Convention, and served as solicitor (1798–1801) of Philadelphia and was U.S. district attorney (1790–99, 1811–17) for Pennsylvania. In 1812 he was the Federalist candidate for the vice-presidency, but he and DeWitt Clinton were defeated

by Madison and Gerry. He served (1821–22) as presiding judge of the district court for the county and city of Philadelphia.

Ingersoll, Joseph Reed. b. at Philadelphia, June 14, 1786; d. there, Feb. 20, 1868. American politician; son of Jared Ingersoll (1749–1822). He was U.S. minister to England (1850–53).

Ingersoll, Robert Green. [Called the **"Great Agnostic."**] b. at Dresden, N.Y., Aug. 11, 1833; d. at Dobbs Ferry, N.Y., July 21, 1899. American lawyer, orator, lecturer, politician, and statesman. The son of a New School Presbyterian clergyman, he was admitted (1854) to the bar at Mt. Vernon, Ill., lived and practiced law at Shawneetown, Ill. (1855–58), and in February, 1858, moved to Peoria, Ill., where he established a reputation as an outstanding leader of the Illinois bar. He served (1861–63) as colonel of the 11th Illinois volunteer cavalry regiment, taking part in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, Lexington, and others, and was discharged from the army after he was unable to secure his exchange following his capture (Dec. 18, 1862) at the hands of the Confederate general Nathan B. Forrest. He was placed in charge of paroled prisoners at Benton Barracks, St. Louis, Mo., until he resigned (June 30, 1863). He served (1867–69) as attorney general of Illinois, and contemporary evidence indicates that had it not been for his refusal to be silent on his agnostic beliefs, he would have become governor of Illinois. After leaving public office, he devoted himself to his law practice and to the lecture platform, where he drew large and enthusiastic audiences interested in his views on agnosticism and other subjects of general public interest. He was one of the most successful and brilliant of American lawyers, both as advocate and counsellor. He was very active in Republican politics for over 30 years, first achieving national fame with his speech at the Republican national convention (1876) placing James G. Blaine in nomination. This "Plumed Knight" speech is considered by many to have been the most brilliant and eloquent nominating speech ever delivered. Ingersoll moved to Washington in 1879 and to New York in 1885. Among his lectures were *The Gods* (1872), *The Liberty of Man, Woman, and Child* (1877), *Some Mistakes of Moses* (1879), *About the Holy Bible* (1894), *Why I Am an Agnostic* (1896), *Superstition* (1898), and *What Is Religion?* (1899). He also delivered lectures on Thomas Paine (1870), Shakespeare (1891), Lincoln (1894), and Voltaire (1894). His orations at the grave of his brother and at that of a child, the *Vision of War*, the apostrophe at the tomb of Napoleon, and other lectures and speeches are notable. See *The Works of Robert G. Ingersoll* (12 vols., 1900; reprinted 1902, 1909, 1910, 1929), *The Philosophy of Ingersoll*, edited by Vere Goldthraite (1906; 1913), and *Ingersoll's Greatest Lectures* (1944). See also *Ingersoll: a Biographical Appreciation* (1911), by H. E. Kittredge; *An Intimate View of Robert G. Ingersoll* (1920), by I. N. Baker; *Life of Robert G. Ingersoll* (1921), by C. T. Gorham; *Colonel Bob Ingersoll* (1927), by Cameron Rogers, and *Bradlaugh and Ingersoll* (1933), by Chapman Cohen.

Ingersoll, Robert Hawley. b. at Delta, Mich., Dec. 26, 1859; d. at Denver, Colo., Sept. 4, 1928. American watch manufacturer, one of the first to develop the mail-order and chain-store systems of merchandising. He sold (1892 *et seq.*) the Ingersoll one-dollar watch, but his business failed in 1921 and he sold out to the Waterbury Clock Company.

Ingersoll, Simon. b. at Stanwich, Conn., March 3, 1818; d. at Stamford, Conn., July 24, 1894. American farmer, remembered as the inventor of the Ingersoll rock drill.

Ingham (ing'ạm), **Charles Cromwell.** b. at Dublin, c1796; d. at New York, Dec. 10, 1863. American painter. He came to the U.S. in 1816. He was one of the original members of the National Academy of Design.

Ingham, Col. Frederic. Pseudonym used by Edward Everett Hale in *The Ingham Papers* (1870) and other works.

Ingham, Katharine. Maiden name of **Brush, Katharine.**

Ingham, Samuel Delucenna. b. at Great Spring, near New Hope, Pa., Sept. 16, 1779; d. at Trenton, N.J., June 5, 1860. American politician and manufacturer, member of the cabinet during President Andrew Jackson's first administration. He served (1813–18, 1823–29) in the U.S. Congress, becoming (1829) secretary of the treasury under Andrew Jackson. He held this post until 1831 and thereafter was active in Pennsylvania business life, helping to develop inland navigation, railroad transportation, and anthracite mining.

Inghamites (ing'ạm.īts). English denomination founded by Benjamin Ingham (1712–72), a Yorkshire evangelist, combining elements of Methodism and Moravianism.

Inghelbrecht (aṅ.gel.bresht), **D. E.** b. at Paris, Sept. 17, 1880—. French impressionistic composer and orchestral conductor. Among his compositions are *Le Diable dans le Beffroi*, *Rapsodie de Printemps*, and the ballet *El Greco*.

Inghirami (ēng.gē.rä'mē), **Francesco.** b. at Volterra, Italy, 1772; d. at Florence, May 17, 1846. Italian archaeologist. He wrote *Monumenti etruschi o di etrusco nome* (1820–27) and others.

Inghirami, Tommaso. [Called **Fedra.**] b. at Volterra, Italy, 1470; d. at Rome, Sept. 6, 1516. Italian poet, scholar, and orator. His nickname came from his success as Phaedra in Seneca's *Hippolytus*.

Ingleby (ing'gl.bi), **Clement Mansfield.** b. at Edgbaston, near Birmingham, England, Oct. 29, 1823; d. at Ilford, Essex, England, Sept. 26, 1886. English philosophical writer and Shakespearian scholar. He wrote *Outlines of Theoretical Logic* (1856), a book exposing the J. P. Collier forgeries, *The Shakespeare Fabrications* (1859), *Shakespeare Controversy* (1861), *An Introduction to Metaphysics* (1864–69), *Shakespeare's Centurie of Prayse* (1874), *The Still Lion* (1874; a new edition 1875, entitled *Shakespeare Hermeneutics*), *Shakespeare: the Man and the Book* (1877–81), and others.

Inglesant (ing'gl.sant), **John.** See **John Inglesant.**

Inglês de Sousa (ēng.glāsh' dẹ sō'zạ), **Herculano Marcos.** See **Sousa, Herculano Marcos Inglês de.**

Inglewood (ing'gl.wůd). City in S California, in Los Angeles County, ab. 8 mi. SW of downtown Los Angeles: residential and industrial suburb. 46,185 (1950).

Inglin (ing'lin), **Meinrad.** b. at Schwyz, Switzerland, 1893—. Swiss novelist writing in German. Author of the novels *Grand Hotel Excelsior* (1928) and *Schweizerspiegel* (1938).

Inglis (ing'glz, -glis), **John.** [Title, Lord **Glencorse.**] b. at Edinburgh, 1810; d. near Edinburgh, Aug. 20, 1891. Scottish jurist.

Inglis, Sir John Eardley Wilmot. b. in Nova Scotia, Nov. 15, 1814; d. at Hamburg, Germany, Sept. 27, 1862. English soldier, known as the defender of Lucknow. He served in Canada in 1837, and in the Punjab war (1848–49). In the Sepoy Rebellion of 1857 he was second in command to Sir Henry Lawrence at Lucknow, where the garrison was besieged in the residency, on July 1. When Lawrence was wounded (July 2), Inglis succeeded to the command, and conducted the defense until the arrival of Sir Henry Havelock, on Sept. 26, 1857.

Ingoldsby (ing'goldz.bi), **Thomas.** Pseudonym of **Barham, Richard Harris.**

Ingoldsby Legends. Series of satirical stories in prose and verse by Richard Harris Barham. The earlier numbers were published in *Bentley's Miscellany*, and afterward in *The New Monthly Magazine*. In 1840 the first series was published collectively; a second and third series appeared in 1847.

Ingolstadt (ing'ol.shtät). City in S Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Bavaria, American Zone, in the *Regierungsbezirk* (government district) of Upper Bavaria, situated on the Danube River ab. 44 mi. NW of Munich. The center of a grain and hops producing district, it has breweries, lumber yards, cement works, machinery, ceramics, and tobacco manufactures; seat of an agricultural school. The *Frauenkirche* (Church of Our Lady) is an interesting Gothic building dating from the 15th century. The Moritzkirche and the Church of the Franciscans date from the 13th and 14th centuries, with some alterations from the 18th century; the castle contains historical and art collections. The city, first mentioned in 806, became in 1392 the residence of a duke, and in 1472 the seat of a university, one of the seats of Catholic humanism in the Renaissance period and the first German university to admit Jesuits (1549); the university was transferred to Landshut in 1800. Ingolstadt was strongly fortified

from the 16th century; unsuccessfully besieged by Gustavus Adolphus in 1632; fortifications were razed by the French in 1800; reconstructed in the 19th century; again razed after World War I. 40,523 (1950).

Ingomar the Barbarian (ing'gō.mär). Play by Maria Anne Lovell, produced at the Drury Lane Theatre, London, in 1851.

Ingraham (ing'grąm), **Duncan Nathaniel.** b. at Charleston, S.C., Dec. 6, 1802; d. there, Oct. 16, 1891. American naval officer. He was one of the leading figures in the Koszta affair (1853), when Ingraham, as commander of the U.S. sloop of war *St. Louis*, was instrumental in securing the release of Martin Koszta from the Austrian brig *Hussar* in Smyrna harbor. Resigning from the federal service in 1861, he subsequently became head of the Confederate naval forces along the South Carolina coast.

Ingraham, Joseph Holt. b. at Portland, Me., Jan. 25 or 26, 1809; d. at Holly Springs, Miss., Dec. 18, 1860. American clergyman and novelist. Among his works are *The Prince of the House of David* (1855) and *The Pillar of Fire* (1859).

Ingraham, Prentiss. b. near Natchez, Miss., Dec. 22, 1843; d. Aug. 16, 1904. American soldier of fortune, novelist, dramatist, essayist, short-story writer, poet, traveler, and friend of Buffalo Bill; son of Joseph Holt Ingraham. He wrote for several "family weeklies" and for the *Dime and Half-Dime Libraries*, published at New York by Beadle and Adams. It is said that he could write 35,000 words (which was only a "half-dime" story) in a day and a night. He wrote over 600 novels, a dozen dramas, and an uncounted number of poems and short stories.

Ingram (ing'grąm). Borough in SW Pennsylvania, in Allegheny County: a western suburb of Pittsburgh. 4,236 (1950).

Ingram, Arthur Foley Winnington. b. in Worcestershire, England, Jan. 26, 1858; d. at London, May 26, 1946. English clergyman, bishop of London (1901–39). In 1888 he founded the Oxford House in the East End of London, and he was the leader of the Oxford settlement movement. His works include *Work in Great Cities* (1896), *Under the Dome* (1902), *The Gospel in Action* (1906), *Early English Colonies in America* (1908), and *Joy in God* (1909).

Ingram, Frances. b. at Liverpool, England, Nov. 5, 1888—. American operatic contralto.

Ingram, John Kells. b. in County Donegal, Ireland, July 7, 1823; d. at Dublin, May 1, 1907. Irish philosopher, economist, pacifist, and poet. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he later served as professor of English (1852–66) and of Greek (1866–77). One of the founders (1842) of the Dublin Philosophical Society, he contributed papers on geometry to its *Transactions* and sonnets to the *Dublin University Magazine*, and wrote for the *Positivist Review*. Author of *History of Political Economy* (1888), *History of Slavery* (1895), *Outlines of the History of Religion* (1900), *Practical Morals* (1904), and *The Final Transition* (1905). He also wrote *Sonnets* (1900) and other volumes of poetry, and is best known for the poem *Memory of the Dead*, which was adopted as their own by the Irish Nationalists.

Ingres (aṅgr), **Jean Auguste Dominique.** b. at Montauban, France, Aug. 29, 1780; d. at Paris, Jan. 13, 1867. French historical painter. At the age of 16 he went to Paris and entered the atelier of David. He won the Grand Prix de Rome in 1801, studied for five years at Paris, and went in 1806 to Italy, where he remained about 15 years. In 1824 the *Vow of Louis XIII* was exhibited in the Louvre, and the artist returned to Paris in great favor. He was made a member of the Institute in 1825. Among his works are *Oedipus and the Sphinx* (1808), *Odalisque* (1814), *Apotheosis of Homer* (1826), *Martyrdom of Saint Symphorian* (1834), *Stratonice* (1839), *The Golden Age* (unfinished, 1848), *Joan of Arc* (1854), and *La Source*, or *The Spring* (1856).

Ingria (ing'gri.ą). See **Ingermanland.**

Ingul (ēn.gōl'). River in SW U.S.S.R., in SW Ukrainian Soviet Socialistic Republic, flowing generally S to join the Bug at Nikolaev. Length, ab. 212 mi.

Ingulets (ēn.gö.lyets'). River in SW U.S.S.R., in S Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, flowing generally S past Krivoi Rog to join the Dnieper near its mouth. Length, ab. 35 mi.

Ingvaeones (ing.vē'ō.nēz). [Also, **Ingaevones.**] Ancient West-Germanic people, mentioned by Tacitus.

Ingwavuma (ing.wą.vö'mą). District of NE Natal province, Union of South Africa, situated between Zululand, Mozambique, Swaziland, and the Indian Ocean. It has been associated with Zululand for a long time and, with that district, was incorporated (1897) into Natal.

Inhambane (in.yąm.ban'ę). See also **Khoka.**

Inhambane. Seaport in SE Africa, on the E coast of Mozambique, about midway between Beira and Lourenço Marques and opposite the S tip of Madagascar. Chief exports are sugar, cotton, rubber, copra, caju nuts, and sisal. 47,296 (1940).

Inhampura (ē.nyum.pö'rą). See **Limpopo.**

Inhauma (ē.nyou'mą), Marquis. Title of **Ignacio, Joaquim José.**

Inheritance, The. Novel by Susan E. Ferrier, published in 1824.

Inheritors, The. Play (1921) by Susan Glaspell.

In His Name. Romance of the Waldenses by Edward Everett Hale. It was published in 1873.

In His Steps. Novel by Charles Monroe Sheldon, published in 1896. It was one of the most widely sold books in the history of publishing (well over a million copies had been purchased by the end of the first decade of the 20th century).

Ini (ē'nē). See **Ine.**

Ining (ē'ning'). See **Kuldja.**

Inis (in'ish). Irish name of **Ennis,** Irish Republic.

Inis Córtha (in'ish kōr'ą). Irish name of **Enniscorthy.**

Inisfail (in'is.fāl). See **Innisfail.**

Inisheer (in.i.shir'). See under **Aran Islands.**

Inishmaan (in.ish.mān'). See under **Aran Islands.**

Inishmore (in.ish.mōr'). See under **Aran Islands.**

Injalbert (aṅ.zhàl.ber), **Jean Antoine.** b. at Béziers, France, Feb. 23, 1845; d. 1933. French academic sculptor. He exhibited (1872 *et seq.*) at the Salon and won the Grand Prix de Rome in 1874. His chief works are the monument to Louis Gallet, *La Source* at the Musée du Luxembourg, and sculptures at the Mirabeau Bridge at Passy.

Injun Joe (in'jun jō'). Sinister character in *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer* (1876), by Samuel Langhorne Clemens under the pseudonym Mark Twain.

Inkerman (ing'kėr.mąn; Russian, ēn.kir.män'). Town in SW U.S.S.R., in Crimea, E of Sevastopol. Here on Nov. 5, 1854, in the Crimean War, the English and French defeated the Russians, who had made an unexpected attack on the English camp.

Inkle and Yarico (ing'kl; yar'i.kō). Musical comedy by George Colman the younger, based on a story by Addison in *The Spectator* (No. 11). It was produced at the Haymarket Theatre, London, on Aug. 4, 1787.

Inkster (ingk'stėr). Village in SE Michigan, in Wayne County: a western residential suburb of Detroit. In the decade between the last two U.S. censuses its population more than doubled. 7,044 (1940), 16,728 (1950).

Inland Passage (in'land). See **Inside Passage.**

Inland Sea. [Japanese, **Seto Naikai.**] Sea arm of the Pacific Ocean which lies S of the SW part of the island of Honshu, Japan, and is nearly enclosed by it and the islands of Kyushu and Shikoku. It is connected with the Pacific Ocean by the Bungo Strait and the Kii Channel. Length, ab. 240 mi.; area, ab. 3,700 sq. mi.; average depth, ab. 130 ft.

Inman (in'mąn), **Henry.** b. near Utica, N.Y., Oct. 28, 1801; d. at New York, Jan. 17, 1846. American painter, noted for his portraits. A student of John Wesley Jarvis, he opened (1823) a studio at New York, helped found (1825) the National Academy of Design, and worked also at Philadelphia and in England. Among his sitters were Wordsworth, Macaulay, Martin Van Buren, Hawthorne, and DeWitt Clinton.

Inman, Samuel Guy. b. at Trinity, Tex., June 24, 1877—. American authority on Latin-American affairs. He was instructor of international law (1919–34) at Columbia, and professor of international relations at the University of Hawaii (1936) and University of Pennsylvania (1937–42). Author of *Christian Coöperation in Latin America* (1917), *Intervention in Mexico* (1919), *Through*

Santo Domingo and Haiti (1919), *Latin America, Its Place in World Life* (1937), *Latin America, a New View of Our Neighbors to the South* (1941), and other books.

In Memoriam (in mē.mō'ri.ạm). Elegiac poem by Alfred Tennyson, published in 1850. It is a philosophic lament for the poet's friend Arthur Henry Hallam, and is Tennyson's most characteristic work.

Inn (in). [Latin, **Aenus, Oenus.**] River in C Europe, one of the chief tributaries of the Danube, which it joins at Passau, Bavaria. It rises in the canton of Graubünden, Switzerland, traverses Tirol province in Austria, and Bavaria, and forms part of the boundary between Bavaria and Upper Austria. Length, ab. 320 mi.; navigable from Hall.

Inner Hebrides (heb'ri.dēz). See under **Hebrides.**

Inner Himalaya (hi.mä'lạ.yạ, him.ạ.lā'ạ). See under **Himalayas.**

Innerleithen (in.ėr.lē'ᴛʜẹn). Burgh in S Scotland, in Peeblesshire, ab. 24 mi. S of Edinburgh. It manufactures woolen goods and hosiery, and is the locale of Sir Walter Scott's *St. Ronan's Well.*

Inner Mongolia (mon.gō'li.ạ, mong-). See **Mongolia, Inner.**

Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region (mong.gō'li.ạn). Region in N China, an administrative unit of the Chinese People's Republic, formed in 1949 from the former province of Hsingan and large parts of Jehol and Chahar. Most of the region is steppe country, hilly or mountainous in character, and inhabited by nomadic Mongol tribes. Capital, Kalgan (in Chahar); area, ab. 275,000 sq. mi.; pop. 2,351,565 (1950).

Inner Tibet (ti.bet'). See under **Tibet.**

Innes (in'ẹs), **Arthur Donald.** b. 1863; d. April 19, 1938. English historian and editor. Author of *Verse Translation from Greek and Latin* (1894), *Cranmer and the English Reformation* (1900), *England under the Tudors* (1905), *History of England and the British Empire* (2 vols., 1913–14), and *Colonial and Maritime Expansion of England under the Stuarts* (1932).

Innes, Cosmo. b. in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, Sept. 9, 1798; d. at Killin, in the Highlands of Scotland, July 31, 1874. Scottish antiquary. From 1846 until his death he was professor of constitutional law and history at the University of Edinburgh. Among his principal works are *Two Ancient Records of the Bishopric of Caithness* (1827), *The Book of the Thanes of Cawdor* (1859), *Scotland in the Middle Ages* (1860), and *Facsimiles of National Manuscripts of Scotland* (1867).

Innes, James. b. in Caroline County, Va., 1754; d. at Philadelphia, Aug. 2, 1798. American soldier, lawyer, and orator. In the Virginia Convention of 1788 he was selected to deliver the final speech for the adoption of the Constitution.

Innes, Robert Thorburn Axton. b. at Edinburgh, 1861; d. March 14, 1933. English astronomer, known for discoveries and records of binary stars. He was secretary (1896–1903) of the Royal Observatory at Capetown, director (1903–11) of meteorology for the Transvaal, and astronomer (1911–27) of the Union of South Africa. He devised (1931) a method of stereoscopic film projection, and, among other astronomical studies, investigated oscillations in the length of the day.

Inness (in'ẹs), **George.** b. near Newburgh, N.Y., May 1, 1825; d. at Bridge of Allan, Scotland, Aug. 3, 1894. American landscape painter. He painted at Rome and Paris for a time, and at first produced large, rather somber landscapes in the manner of the Hudson River School. He was elected academician of the National Academy of Design in 1868. His later work is noted for its coloring and sensitive reproduction of the moods of nature. Among his paintings are *After the Storm* (1869), *View near Rome* (1871), *The Afterglow* (1878), *Spring* (1881), *Niagara Falls* (1883), and *Sunset* (1885).

Inness, George. b. at Paris, Jan. 5, 1854; d. July 27, 1926. American animal and landscape painter; son of George Inness (1825–94). He was a pupil of his father at Rome (1870–74), and studied at Paris in 1875. His work is signed "Inness, Jr." In 1895 he was elected an associate member and in 1899 a member of the National Academy of Design, and he was made an officer of the Académie des Beaux-Arts in 1902. His *Shepherd and Sheep* is in the Metropolitan Museum, New York.

Innisfail (in'is.fāl). [Also, **Inisfail.**] Old poetical name for Ireland, meaning the Island of Fal (from *inis*, "island," and *Fail*, the genitive of *Fal*). Ireland was called the Island of Fal from the wonderful stone brought by the Tuatha De Danann (the ancient divine race of Ireland) from the mythical city of Falias. This stone was once in Tara and became the coronation stone of the kings of Ireland, and legend has it that it was taken to Scotland for the crowning of Fergus mac Erc, and after that was taken to England, where it is today in Westminster Abbey, the Stone of Scone, which is the coronation stone for the kings and queens of England.

Innisfree (in.is.frē'). Island in NW Irish Republic, in E County Sligo, in Lough Gill, celebrated by William Butler Yeats in the *Lake Isle of Innisfree.*

Inniskilling (in.is.kil'ing). See **Enniskillen.**

Innocent I (in'ọ.sẹnt), Saint. b. at Albano, Italy; d. March 12, 417. Pope from 401 to 417. During his pontificate Rome was sacked by Alaric (410). He opposed the Donatists and Pelagians.

Innocent II. [Original name, **Gregorio Papareschi.**] b. at Rome; d. Sept. 24, 1143. Pope from 1130 to 1143. He was elected in an irregular manner by a minority of the college of cardinals on the death of Honorius II, whereupon the majority of the cardinals, refusing to recognize the validity of his election, chose Anacletus II as antipope. He was forced to seek refuge in France, where Bernard of Clairvaux procured his recognition by the court and the clergy. He was installed in the Lateran at Rome by the emperor Lothair II in 1133, but did not gain undisputed possession before the death of Anacletus in 1138.

Innocent III. b. at Sezze, Italy; d. Aug. 29, 1180. Antipope from 1179 to 1180, in opposition to Alexander III.

Innocent III. [Original name, **Giovanni Lotario de' Conti.**] b. at Anagni, Italy, 1161; d. at Perugia, Italy, June 16, 1216. Pope from 1198 to 1216; son of Count Trasimundo, of the house of Conti, and Claricia, a descendant of the house of Scotti at Rome. He was educated at Rome, Paris, and Bologna, became a canon of Saint Peter's in 1181 and cardinal deacon of Saint Sergius and Saint Bacchus in 1190, and was crowned Pope on Feb. 22, 1198. Following in the footsteps of Gregory VII, he made it the chief aim of his ecclesiastical policy to vindicate the papal claim of the supremacy of the church over the state. He forced Philip II (Philip Augustus) of France to take back his repudiated queen, Ingeborg of Denmark, in 1200, instigated the fourth Crusade (1202–04), the chief result of which was the capture of Constantinople from the Greeks and the establishment of the Latin Empire, deposed Otto IV, emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, and in 1215 installed his former ward, Frederick II, as emperor. In 1213 he compelled John of England, who refused to accept Stephen Langton, the papal nominee to the archbishopric of Canterbury, to acknowledge the feudal sovereignty of the Pope and to pay an annual tribute. He ordered the crusade against the Albigenses in 1208, and presided at the fourth Lateran Council in 1215. During his pontificate the papal power attained its greatest height.

Innocent IV. [Original name, **Sinibaldo de' Fieschi.**] b. at Genoa, Italy; d. at Naples, Italy, Dec. 7, 1254. Pope from 1243 to 1254. He inherited from his predecessors a feud with the emperor Frederick II, who had been excommunicated by Gregory IX in 1239. After the death of Frederick in 1250, and of his son the emperor Conrad IV in 1254, the struggle was continued with Manfred, the uncle and guardian of Conrad's son, Conradin of Sicily, who inflicted a decisive defeat on the papal troops five days before Innocent's death.

Innocent V. [Original name, **Pietro di Tarantasia.**] b. at Tarentaise, in Savoy, 1225; d. at Rome, June 22, 1276. Pope from Jan. 20 to June 22, 1276, the first Dominican to become Pope.

Innocent VI. [Original name, **Étienne Aubert.**] b. at Mont, near Limoges, France; d. at Avignon, France, Sept. 12, 1362. Pope from 1352 to 1362. He kept his court at Avignon. He was an upright man who sought in vain to restore peace between Castile and Aragon, to promote a crusade, and to reunite the Church in the East and West.

Innocent VII. [Original name, **Cosimo de' Migliorati.**] b. at Sulmona, Abruzzi, Italy, 1336; d. at Rome, Nov. 6, 1406. Pope from 1404 to 1406. He was opposed by the antipope Benedict XIII, who resided at Avignon.

Innocent VIII. [Original name, **Giovanni Battista Cibó.**] b. at Genoa, Italy, 1432; d. at Rome, July 25, 1492. Pope from 1484 to 1492. He was involved in war with Ferdinand I of Naples, whose crown he offered to Renaldus, Duke of Lorraine, and kept Zezim, brother of the sultan Bajazet II, a close prisoner in consideration of an annual payment of 40,000 ducats and the gift of the sacred spear said to have pierced the side of the Saviour.

Innocent IX. [Original name, **Giovanni Antonio Facchinetti.**] b. at Bologna, Italy, July 22, 1519; d. at Rome, Dec. 30, 1591. Pope from Oct. 29 to Dec. 30, 1591.

Innocent X. [Original name, **Giambattista Pamfili.**] b. at Rome, May 6, 1574; d. there, Jan. 7, 1655. Pope from 1644 to 1655. He rejected the treaty of Westphalia in 1651, and condemned the *Augustinus* of Cornelis Jansen in 1653, thus sanctioning the opposition to Jansenism in France.

Innocent XI. [Original name, **Benedetto Odescalchi.**] b. at Como, Italy, May 16, 1611; d. at Rome, Aug. 11, 1689. Pope from 1676 to 1689. He opposed the absolutism of Louis XIV of France, and promoted ecclesiastical education.

Innocent XII. [Original name, **Antonio Pignatelli.**] b. near Naples, Italy, March 13, 1615; d. at Rome, Sept. 27, 1700. Pope from 1691 to 1700. He was known for his charity and beneficence, opposed nepotism, and in 1699 condemned the semiquietistic propositions of Fénelon.

Innocent XIII. [Original name, **Michelangelo dei Conti.**] b. at Rome, May 13, 1655; d. there, March 7, 1724. Pope from 1721 to 1724. He disapproved the Chinese rites, introduced by Jesuit missionaries, and was an opponent of quietism.

Innocent Birds. Novel by Theodore Francis Powys, published in 1926.

Innocents Abroad, The. [Full title, **The Innocents Abroad; or, The New Pilgrim's Progress.**] Travel narrative and satire by Samuel Langhorne Clemens under the pseudonym Mark Twain, published in 1869. A group of the American passengers aboard the steamship *Quaker City* sail to Europe, Egypt, and the Holy Land, taking with them their provincial preconceptions of Europe. The account sets forth the confrontation of republican simplicity and naïveté with the unfamiliar culture of the Old World. The book has been referred to as "the declaration of independence for the American traveler."

Innocenzo da Imola (ēn.nō.chen'tsō dä ē'mō.lä). See **Imola, Innocenzo da.**

Innsbruck (inz'brůk; German, ins'brůk). [Also: **Innspruck** (ins'průk); Latin, **Oenipontum.**] City in W Austria, the capital of Tirol province, situated at the junction of the Sill and Inn rivers where the Brenner road joins the Inn valley. 94,599 (1951).

Description. The location of the city is of arresting beauty: to the N are the towering limestone peaks of the Karwendel mountains, to the S the hilly country stretching toward the Brenner Pass, with the Alps in the background. The Maria Theresa and Duke Frederic streets are lined by picturesque buildings dating from the 17th and 18th centuries, among them the Landhaus, the Palais Taxis, and the triumphal arch. The Goldenes Dachl dates from the 15th century, the *Hofburg* (imperial castle) from the 15th–18th centuries. The Hofkirche, or Franciscan church, was built in Italian Renaissance style in compliance with the will of Emperor Maximilian I. His monument, containing the kneeling statue of the emperor and 28 other statues in German Renaissance style, some of them by Peter Vischer, is in the nave of the church. The Museum Ferdinandeum contains a picture gallery and archaeological and natural history collections; the Tirolese peasant art museum has costume and furniture collections. The university was founded in 1677, the Capuchin monastery in 1594. The city has small food, wood, and textile industries. The main sources of income are tourists, local crafts, commerce, and administration.

History. The city of Innsbruck was founded by the Count of Andechs in 1180 and received a municipal charter in 1239. It became the property of the Hapsburgs in 1363. In the 18th century it attracted many Italian merchants. The nearby Isel mountain was the scene of desperate fighting during the Tirolese resistance against the French and the Bavarians in 1809. After World War I Innsbruck was temporarily occupied by Italian troops; after World War II it was in the American zone of occupation in Austria. The damage caused by the Allied bombings in World War II was considerable, destroying parts of the inner city and of the suburbs of Wilten and Pradl, including the central railroad station and the concert hall. However, most of the historic monuments were preserved and most of the damage is in the process of being repaired

Inns of Chancery. Inns subordinate to the Inns of Court, at London. Clifford's Inn, Clement's Inn, and Lyon's Inn (pulled down in 1868), were attached to the Inner Temple; New Inn and Strand Inn (which have disappeared), to the Middle Temple; Barnard's Inn and Staple's Inn, to Gray's Inn; Thavies' Inn and Furnival's Inn (both demolished), to Lincoln's Inn. Serjeant's Inn, in Chancery Lane, was formerly used by the Society of Serjeants-at-law.

Inns of Court. Legal societies at London which have the exclusive privilege of calling candidates to the bar, and maintain instruction and examination for that purpose; also, the precincts or premises occupied by these societies respectively. They are the Inner Temple, Middle Temple, Lincoln's Inn, and Gray's Inn. The first two originally belonged to Knights Templars (whence the name Temple). These inns had their origin about the end of the 13th century.

Innuit (in'ū.it). Term applied by the Eskimos of Alaska to themselves. Literally it means "men." The term Innuit is also applied to the Eskimos of the Arctic to distinguish them from the Aleuts.

Innviertel (in'fēr"tęl). Region in N central Austria, in the province of Upper Austria, situated between the Inn, Danube, and Salzach rivers. It is a frontier region between Austria and Bavaria, preserving many ancient folk customs. It was Bavarian until the end of the 18th century, ceded to Austria in 1779, back to Bavaria in 1809, and again to Austria in 1815.

Inocência (ē.nō.sän'syą). Novel of ill-fated love in 19th-century central Brazil, by the Brazilian writer Alfredo de Taunay (1843–99), published in 1872

In Ole Virginia (ōl' vėr jin'yą). Collection of local-color stories by Thomas Nelson Page, published in 1887.

Inönü (ē.nė.nü'), **Ismet.** [Known during his early career as **Ismet Pasha**; original surname, **Djevriye.**] b. at Smyrna (now Izmir), Turkey, Sept. 24, 1884—. Turkish statesman, president (1938–50) of the republic of Turkey. A graduate (1906) of the Military Academy of Istanbul, he was active in organizing the Party of Union and Progress, a clandestine patriotic society in European Turkey. He commanded (1916–17) an army corps against the Russians on the eastern frontier and against the British in Syria, and in 1918 was named undersecretary of the ministry of war. In 1920 he joined Mustafa Kemal's cause and was appointed chief of the general staff in the war against Greece. As the result of his winning two striking victories (1921) over the Greeks at Inönü in Asia Minor, he adopted the name of the village as his surname. He became (1922) minister of foreign affairs, signed (July 24, 1923) the treaty of Lausanne, and served (October, 1923–November, 1924, and March, 1925–October, 1937) as Turkish premier. He was promoted to general in 1926, and retired from the army in 1927. After succeeding (1938) Kemal Atatürk as president of Turkey, he was reëlected in 1939, 1943, and 1946. He leads the Republican People's Party.

In Our Time. Collection of 15 short stories by Ernest Hemingway, published in France in 1924 and in the U.S. in 1925.

Inouye (ē.nō.ō.ye), **Junnosuke.** b. in Oita prefecture, Japan, in March, 1869; assassinated at Tokyo, Feb. 9, 1932. Japanese banker and statesman, remembered chiefly for stabilizing the Japanese currency and for restoring the gold standard during the depression of 1929–31, when he served as finance minister. He was London agent, Bank of Japan (1908–11); vice-president (1908–11) and president (1913), Yokohama Specie Bank; governor (1924, 1927–28), Bank of Japan. His assassination resulted from his drastic reductions of the budget.

an act which was violently opposed by the military and navy clique because it reduced the amount of money available for armaments.

Inouye, Marquis Kaoru. b. 1835; d. Sept. 1, 1915. Japanese statesman, remembered chiefly as one of the five Meiji statesmen who brought about the restoration of the emperor (1868) and the modernization of Japan. He visited (1863) England and was early convinced that Japan must assimilate the essentials of Western civilization. In 1864 he made an unavailing effort to moderate a dispute over foreign ships and was badly wounded by a group of samurai. He became known as an able statesman and after the Restoration (1867), he served as minister of foreign affairs (1881–88), finance (1870–73), and of home affairs and agriculture and commerce.

Inouye, Marquis Katsunosuke. b. 1861; d. at Tokyo, Nov. 3, 1929. Japanese financier and diplomat, remembered chiefly as a proponent of the open door in Manchuria; nephew of Marquis Kaoru Inouye. He was envoy to Berlin (1906–08), and ambassador to Britain (1913–16). He visited (1927) the U.S. in behalf of Manchurian industries. He served as a director of the South Manchurian Railway.

Inouye, Viscount Ryokei. b. 1845; d. at Tokyo, March 22, 1929. Japanese admiral, one of the earliest Japanese students at the U.S. Naval Academy, graduating with the class of 1881. Before coming to the U.S., he was wounded (1863) during the bombardment of Kagoshima by a British squadron. He served in the Sino-Japanese war of 1894–95.

Inowroclaw (ē.nô.vrô'tsläf). [German, **Hohensalza, Inowrazlaw** (ē.nō.vräts'läf); Russian, **Inovrotslav** (ē.no-vrôts'läf).] Town in N central Poland, in the *województwo* (province) of Pomorze, until 1919 in the province of Posen, Prussia, Germany, ab. 62 mi. NE of Poznań. The center of a fertile agricultural district, it has metal-working industries, flour mills, and sugar refineries. Salt mines are in the vicinity. It contains the Church of the Virgin Mary, a Romanesque building of the 13th century, and the Church of Saint Nicholas, in the Gothic style. The town was acquired by Prussia in the 18th century, and was returned to Poland in 1919. It was occupied by the Germans during World War II. 35,808 (1946).

In Praise of Johnny Appleseed (jon'i ap'l.sēd). Poem in free verse by Vachel Lindsay, published in his *Collected Poems* (1923).

Inquisition. Name given to a tribunal of the Roman Catholic Church established in 1229 at the Synod of Toulouse, by Pope Gregory IX. It began to function in 1233, its purpose being to discover and to punish heretics and heresy. Acts that paved the way for the Inquisition were the third Lateran Council (March 5–19, 1179), held under Pope Alexander III, which excommunicated groups of heretics in southern France, the Council of Verona (1184), which endorsed it, and the fourth Lateran Council (Nov. 11–30, 1215), one of the most important in church history, which, under Pope Innocent III, ordered the bishops to be active in finding out heretics and seeing that they were brought to a speedy trial. In the 12th and 13th centuries the Inquisition was directed chiefly against the Cathari, the Waldenses, and the Albigenses; in the 14th century its activity was directed against Franciscan heretics.

Inquisition, Spanish. Tribunal established in Castile in 1478 by Ferdinand V of Castile and Isabella, with the approval of Pope Sixtus IV. It was nominally under papal control, but operated in fact as an agency of the Spanish crown. The tribunal began to function at Seville in 1481, the first inquisitor-general being Tomás de Torquemada. He was followed by Diego Deza, from 1499 to 1506, and by Francisco Jiménez de Cisneros, from 1507 to 1517. The Spanish Inquisition was directed chiefly against Jews and Moors. It was so severe that it directed its power not only against words and actions but also against the thoughts that the accused was supposed to have and against his intentions, real or imaginary. The accused was commanded to appear before the tribunal, immediate arrest following if he did not obey the order. He might be charged with blasphemy, sorcery, witchcraft, infidelity, polygamy, seduction, rape, or Judaism. He was not told who accused him, and he was not always told what was the charge against him. He was kept in prison at the pleasure of his judges, who were often in no hurry to bring him to trial, being content to keep him under restraint. He was subjected to constant cross-examination in an attempt to make him confess, and, if questioning failed, various forms of torture were sometimes employed. The sessions of the Inquisitions were secret, and the sentence was proclaimed publicly at what was shown as an auto-da-fé (act-of-faith), and carried out by the secular authorities. The Spanish Inquisition was abolished in 1820, its place being taken in 1823 by an independent body known as the Tribunal of the Faith, which itself finally disappeared in 1835.

In Salah (in sä.lä'). One of the important chain of oases of Oasis Sahariennes, Algeria, in NW Africa. It is the administrative center for the surrounding area and is situated on one of the main trans-Saharan caravan routes, ab. 675 mi. S of Algiers. 4,443 (1948).

Insatiate Countess, The. Tragedy acted in 1610, and attributed to John Marston, though altered by William Barksted. It was sometimes mentioned as *Barksted's Tragedy*.

Insel (in'zęl), **Die.** German literary journal (1899–1902) founded by O. J. Bierbaum and A. W. Heymel. Out of this enterprise grew the Insel-Verlag, a publishing house known for its fine books and editions of the classics.

Inselsberg (in'zęls.berk). One of the chief summits of the Thüringerwald, in C Germany. Elevation, ab. 3,005 ft.

Inside of the Cup, The. Novel by Winston Churchill, published in 1913.

Inside Passage. [Also, **Inland Passage.**] Sea passage along the W coast of North America, extending from Seattle, Wash., to Skagway, Alaska. For almost the entire length the route follows interior straits and fjords, screened from the open Pacific Ocean by numerous islands. The chief ports along the route are Vancouver, Prince Rupert, Ketchikan, Juneau, and Skagway. Length, ab. 1,000 mi.

Inskip (in'skip), Sir **Thomas Walker Hobart.** [Title, 1st Viscount **Caldecote.**] b. at Bristol, England, March 5, 1876; d. at Godalming, Surrey, England, Oct. 11, 1947. English jurist and government official, lord chief justice (1940–46) of England. He served (1915–18) in the Admiralty naval intelligence division, and as head (1918) of the naval law branch. He was subsequently (1918–29, 1931–39) a member of Parliament, holding cabinet posts as solicitor general (1922–24, 1924–28, 1931–32) and attorney general (1928–29, 1932–36). From 1936 to 1939 he was minister for coördination of defense, and held (1939) the office of secretary of state for dominion affairs. He served (1939–40) as lord chancellor, and became leader (1940) of the House of Lords.

Inspector Bucket (buk'ęt), **Mr.** See **Bucket, Mr. Inspector.**

Inspector Field (fēld). See **Field, Inspector.**

Inspector General, The. [Russian, **Revizor.**] Satirical comedy by Nikola V. Gogol, produced in 1841. Its theme is political corruption in provincial Russia.

Instauratio Magna (in.stô.rā'shi.ō mag'na). Comprehensive philosophical work planned and partially carried out by Francis Bacon, comprising the *Advancement of Learning*, *Novum Organum*, and other works.

Insterburg (in'stėr.bůrk). See **Chernyakhovsk.**

Institute for Advanced Study. Research organization located at Princeton University. It received a charter in 1930, was established in 1932, and actually opened in 1933, in which year Albert Einstein was made head of its school of mathematics, and Abraham Flexner director of the institute, a post he held until 1939, when he was succeeded by Frank Aydelotte, who occupied it until 1947. The present director (since October, 1947) is J. Robert Oppenheimer.

Institute of France. [French, **Institut de France** (aṅ.stē.tü de fraṅs).] Association of the members of the five French academies, the French Academy, Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres, Academy of Sciences, Academy of Fine Arts, and Academy of Moral and Political Sciences. It was established by the Republican Convention in 1795, and is supported by the government. Its purpose is "to advance the sciences and arts of research by the publication of discoveries and by correspondence with other learned societies, and to prosecute

those scientific and literary labors which shall have for their end general utility and the glory of the republic." It was originally called the National Institute (Institut National) and the name has changed with the various changes in the government. There is a general annual meeting on the 25th of October, the anniversary of its founding.

Institute of Human Relations. Graduate division of Yale University, founded in 1929 for the purpose of gathering and interpreting scientific material concerning man in relationship to his mental, physical, social, and economic aspects. Its present (1952) director, and professor of educational psychology, is Mark Arthur May.

Institute of Intellectual Coöperation, International. See **International Institute of Intellectual Coöperation.**

Institute of International Education. Organization founded in 1919 for the purpose of promoting international understanding and good will through educational activities. It maintains headquarters at New York and issues a monthly *News Bulletin.*

Institute of Pacific Relations (pa.sif'ik). See **American Institute of Pacific Relations, Inc.**

Institute of Radio Engineers, Inc. Organization founded in 1912 for the purpose of furthering the theory and application of radio and allied branches of engineering and the maintenance of professional standards. It maintains headquarters at New York and issues *Proceedings* (monthly).

Institute of the Aeronautical Sciences, Inc. Organization incorporated in 1932 for the purpose of advancing and coördinating research and progress in the various phases of technology related to aviation. Its headquarters are at New York, where it maintains an aeronautical museum and a library containing 30,000 volumes. It also maintains a library at Los Angeles, Calif., and publishes the *Journal of the Aeronautical Sciences* and *Aeronautical Engineering Review.*

Institutes of the Christian Religion. [Latin, **Institutio Religionis Christianae** (in.sti.tū'shi.ō rē.lij.i.ō'nis kris.ti.ā'nē); French, **Institution Chrétienne** (aṅ.stē.tü.syôṅ krā.tyen).] Theological work by John Calvin, published in Latin in 1536, and in French in 1540. Calvin's main work, it puts forth his doctrine of predestination and other important tenets of Calvinism.

Instituto Histórico e Geográfico Brasileiro (ēñ.stē.tö'tö ēs.tô'rē.kö ę̄ zhā.ō.grä'fē.kö brä.zē.lā'rö). Society established at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 1839, for the encouragement of historical and geographical studies. Since its foundation it has published the *Revista do Instituto Histórico e Geográfico Brasiliero* containing documents of the highest interest. It possesses a library of some 80,000 volumes.

Insubres (in'sū.brēz). Ancient Gallic people in Cisalpine Gaul, dwelling north of the Po, in the vicinity of Milan. They were finally made subject to Rome in 194 B.C.

Insula (in'sū.la). [Plural, **Insulae** (-lē).] Latin word for "island": for entries on islands see the specific element of the name.

Insula. Latin name of **Lille.**

Insular Cases. Name applied to a number of U.S. Supreme Court decisions affecting the constitutional status of the outlying possessions and territories of the U.S. and determining the precise nature of fundamental rights applicable to their peoples. The setting for these decisions was provided after the Spanish-American War, when a controversy developed between those who advocated the automatic extension of the Constitution to newly acquired territories and those who maintained that such areas, since they were not an organic part of the U.S., were subject solely to the authority of Congressional decision without reference to the general applicability of the Constitution. The first Insular Cases, all decided in 1901, were *De Lima v. Bidwell, 182 U.S. 1; Dooley v. United States, 182 U.S. 222;* and *Downes v. Bidwell, 182 U.S. 244.* All of the cases involved the constitutional status of Puerto Rico. In the first two cases, the court held that the "Constitution follows the flag." In *Downes v. Bidwell,* however, the court, in deciding the constitutionality of the Foraker Act, held that although Puerto Rico was under U.S. jurisdiction, it was not incorporated into the U.S.; thus, the Constitution did not automatically apply to all areas under U.S. sovereignty. The court held, in *Balzac v. Porto Rico, 258 U.S. 298 (1922),* that even the Organic Act of 1917 conferring citizenship upon the people of Puerto Rico did not make the Constitution fully applicable to the island. However, the same decision ruled that due process of law guaranteed in the Fourteenth Amendment extended to U.S. possessions. In *Hawaii v. Mankichi, 190 U.S. 197 (1903),* the court decided that Hawaii, as distinguished from Puerto Rico, was an incorporated territory and hence possessed full constitutional status. Similar rulings applying to the Philippine Islands and Alaska, respectively, were handed down in *Dorr v. United States, 195 U.S. 138 (1904),* and *Rasmussen v. United States, 197 U.S. 516 (1905).*

Insulinde (in'sul.ind; French, aṅ.sül.aṅd). See **Malay Archipelago.**

Insull (in'sul), **Samuel.** b. at London, Nov. 11, 1859; d. at Paris, July 16, 1938. American public-utilities promoter. After serving as secretary to the organizer of the Edison Telephone Company of London, he came (1881) to America to become the private secretary to Thomas A. Edison. He was the builder and general manager of the Edison Machine Works at Schenectady, N.Y. Upon the merger (1889) of the various Edison enterprises into Edison General Electric Company, he was made second vice-president. He was again named (1892) second vice-president upon the further consolidation into the General Electric Company, but resigned to become president of the Chicago Edison Company (1892–1907), of the Commonwealth Electric Company (1893–1907), and of the Commonwealth Edison Company (1907–30), of which he was also board chairman (1930–32). During the 1920's his control of utilities, including transit companies and gas and electric companies, gave him a business empire in the Middle West that was probably unequaled in the world. Financial problems stemming from overexpansion forced him in 1932 to give three of his companies into receivership, and his entire corporate empire collapsed. He was indicted (1932) for using the mails to defraud, for violating the bankruptcy laws, and for embezzlement, but fled to Europe. Greece refused to extradite him, but ordered him out of the country, and he was arrested in Turkey and returned to the U.S. He was finally brought to trial (1934–35) and acquitted.

Inter-American Highway. International highway from Laredo, Tex., to Panama City, Panama, the N portion of the Pan-American Highway. In 1951 the Mexican section (ab. 1,600 mi. in length) was substantially completed, but parts in W Guatemala, SE Costa Rica, and W Panama were still under construction, and a portion of the highway in NW Costa Rica remained unpaved. Length, ab. 3,340 mi.

Interamium Flavium (in.tėr.ā'mi.um flā'vi.um). Latin name of **Ponferrada,** Spain.

Interamna (in.tėr.am'na). Ancient name of **Teramo,** and of **Terni,** both in Italy.

Interessengemeinschaft Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft (in.tę.res''ęn.gę.mīn'shäft fär''bęn.in.dus.trē' äk''tsyęn.gę.zel'shäft). Full name of **I. G. Farben.**

Interim (in.tėr.im). Name given to a provisional arrangement for the settlement of religious differences between Protestants and Roman Catholics in Germany during the Reformation, pending definite settlement by a church council. There were three interims: the Ratisbon (Regensburg) Interim, promulgated by the emperor Charles V, July 29, 1541, but ineffective; the Augsburg Interim, proclaimed also by Charles V, May 15, 1548, but not carried out by many Protestants; and the Leipzig Interim, carried through the Diet of Saxony, Dec. 22, 1548, by the efforts of the elector Maurice, and enlarged and published as the Greater Interim in March, 1549; it met with strenuous opposition. Religious toleration was secured for the Lutherans by the peace of Passau, 1552.

Interim. Novel by Dorothy M. Richardson, published in 1919. It is the fifth section of *Pilgrimage* (1938), a novel sequence in 12 parts employing the stream-of-consciousness technique.

Interior, U.S. Department of the. Executive department of the national government, originally established (1849) as the Home Department. It was created at the recommendation of Secretary of the Treasury Robert J. Walker, and at the outset handled mainly land and

Indian affairs. It is headed by the secretary of the interior, who has cabinet status. During the course of its history the department has included units later transferred to other executive divisions; among these units have been the Census Bureau, the Pensions Office, the Bureau of Education, and the Copyright Office. During the era of the New Deal, when the department was headed by Harold L. Ickes, it was responsible for a wide variety of activities, including public works construction and rural resettlement. At present the department's chief functions deal with Indian affairs, the conservation and administration of natural resources, and the administration of federal affairs in U.S. territories and outlying possessions. Among the bureaus under the department are the Bureau of Reclamation, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the National Park Service, the Fish and Wildlife Service, the General Land Office, the Petroleum Conservation Division, the Bureau of Mines, the Geological Survey, and the Division of Territories and Island Possessions.

Interlaken (in'tėr.lä.kẹn, in.tėr.lä'kẹn). [Also, **Interlachen**; Eng. trans., *"Between Lakes."*] Town in C Switzerland, in the S part of the canton of Bern, in the Bernese Oberland, situated on the Aare River between the lakes of Thun and Brienz: resort and international tourist center of the Bernese Oberland. Elevation, ab. 1,860 ft.; pop. 4,059 (1941).

Interlude for Sally (sal'i). Novel by Beatrice Kean Seymour, with the secondary title, *Being Some Further Chapters in the Life of Sally Dunn*, published in 1934. It is a sequel to *Maids and Mistresses* (1932).

Internal Security Act of 1950. [Also known as the **McCarran Act.**] Act of Congress, passed in September, 1950, over the veto of President Harry S. Truman, intended to limit subversive activities by Communists in the U.S. Sponsored by Senator Patrick A. McCarran of Nevada, the act, though opposed by the president and the object of severe criticism by many groups throughout the country, secured an overwhelming vote both in the House of Representatives and in the Senate; in the latter house of the legislature a filibuster conducted by several liberal senators failed to stop the vote overriding the veto. It provides for the registration with the Department of Justice of all Communist organizations, who must file lists of their members, and of groups associated with them; they must likewise make financial reports and label their publications. Members of such groups may not be employed by the federal government, or work in industrial establishments under defense contracts, or receive passports; aliens guilty of subversion are to be deported; and in case of war or insurrection those considered potentially as saboteurs are to be interned in camps specially set up to receive them. A control board of five members is provided for to administer the act.

International. [Full original name, **International Workingmen's Association**; often called the **First International.**] Society formed at London in 1864, designed to unite the working classes of all countries in promoting social and industrial reform by political means. Its chief aims were: (1) the subordination of capital to labor through the transference of industrial enterprises from the capitalists to bodies of workingmen; (2) the encouragement of men on strike by gifts of money, or by preventing laborers of one locality from migrating to another when the laborers of the latter are on strike; (3) the overthrow of all laws, customs, and privileges considered hostile to the working classes, and the encouragement of whatever aids them, as the shortening of hours of labor, free public education, and the like; (4) the end of all wars. By 1867 the International had become a powerful organization, though strenuously opposed by the continental European governments; but its manifestation in 1872 of sympathy with the Paris Commune in the preceding year, and internal dissensions, caused a great loss of reputation and strength. Its last meeting was held in 1874 at Philadelphia. A reconstitution as the Socialist International took place in 1889, when the Socialist parties of Europe, including principally the Social Democrats of Germany and Russia, sent delegates to a meeting at Paris. This Second International, called also the Amsterdam International from its headquarters, was dedicated to the same basic Marxian causes, but when, in World War I, most of its members supported the war as national subjects instead of opposing it as internationalists, the movement lost much of its idealism and force. Its principal members were Engels, Bebel, Kautsky, Plekhanov, Jaurès, Victor Adler, Rosa Luxemburg, Ebert, Stauning, Branting, and Ramsay MacDonald. As a result of the Communist revolution in Russia in 1917, the Third International was established. This organization, called the Comintern or Communist International, was dissolved in 1943 during World War II, but its principles were carried on after the war by the Cominform, an international body established ostensibly to gather and disseminate news about Communism and Communist activities throughout the world. The hostility of the Third International to the more moderate Social Democratic movement led to a resurgence of the Second International, and during the 1930's an effort was made to form a united socialist front. But mutual distrust prevented any real merger of the Communists and Socialists except for limited coöperation in specific national contexts. The so-called 2½ International, the Labor and Socialist International, was formed at Vienna in 1919, and in 1937 Leon Trotsky formed the Fourth or Anti-Communist International in Mexico, but neither movement attained either the force or influence of the first two Internationals.

International African Association (af'ri.kạn). [Full name, **International Association for the Exploration and Civilization of Central Africa.**] International commission provided for at the Brussels Conference of 1876. Its object was to be the exploration of central Africa. National committees were formed in France, Germany, Italy, and elsewhere to coöperate in the work. Its seat was Brussels. Out of it grew the Congo Committee, the International Association of the Congo, and the Congo Free State.

International Authority for the Ruhr (rör). International body established on April 28, 1949, by the signatures of the U.S., the United Kingdom, Belgium, France, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg to ensure the accessibility of the Ruhr's coal and steel to countries dependent on these resources and regulate their division between German consumption and export. It was also designed to enforce certain commercial, tariff, and trade practices and has powers of inspection. It is administered by a board of seven members from the original signatories and Germany.

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Unit with headquarters at Washington, D.C., set up under an agreement reached at the United Nations Monetary Conference (known as the Bretton Woods Conference) in 1944. It was designed to facilitate world trade, promote private overseas investment, and assist in the reconstruction and development of areas throughout the world. It was capitalized at ten billion dollars and began operations on June 25, 1946.

International Brigades. Volunteer units which aided the republican (or loyalist) cause in the Spanish Civil War (1936–39). Men from 54 nations were included in their ranks. They were organized in five brigades in 1937: the 11th Brigade, made up mostly of German and Italian refugees; the 12th (or Garibaldi) Brigade, chiefly Italian; the 13th Brigade, predominantly Polish; the 14th Brigade, mostly French and Belgian; and the 15th Brigade, which was largely American and Canadian. The American Abraham Lincoln and George Washington Battalions of the 15th Brigade achieved fame for their part in the fighting of 1937 and 1938. The peak enlistment of the International Brigades has been estimated at about 18,000 men, but no more than 7,500 were ever in actual combat at any one time. They were all withdrawn following a speech by Negrín addressed to the League of Nations at Geneva on Sept. 24, 1938.

International Bureau of American Republics. Organization established at Washington, D.C., on April 14, 1890, during the first Pan-American Conference (First International Conference of American States), which was attended by the U.S. and 17 Latin-American nations. In 1910 the title of the bureau was changed to the Pan-American Union.

International Chamber of Commerce. Organization set up at Paris in 1920. It is modeled after the U.S. Chamber of Commerce. Through its Paris bureau and special *ad hoc* committees, it makes studies and recom-

mendations on trade policies, monetary exchange, industrial arbitration, and related subjects. The chamber has representation from national associations and provides for associated membership by firms and individuals.

International Civil Aviation Organization. [Abbreviation, **ICAO.**] International advisory body created by the International Civil Aviation Convention at Chicago in December, 1944. One of the specialized agencies of the United Nations, it has a membership of 53 nations. Its central purpose is the improvement of air navigation through uniform international air policies, safety and design improvements, informational and rescue services, and coöperative financing of some facilities. It meets in annual assembly and is staffed by a president, a secretariat, a permanent 21-member council, and several special committees. Its permanent headquarters are located at Montreal.

International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. [Abbreviation, **I.C.F.T.U.**] International federation of non-Communist trade unions with representation from 82 nations. It was organized at London in December, 1949, in opposition to the Communist-dominated World Federation of Trade Unions. The bulk of its membership is concentrated in the U.S. and in the nations of western Europe. It has invited membership by Catholic as well as socialist unions. It elected as its first general secretary J. H. Oldenbroek of the Netherlands.

International Conference on Problems of War and Peace. [Also, **Chapultepec Conference.**] Conference held (1945) at Mexico City by the Pan-American states other than Argentina. They reached agreement on the Act of Chapultepec, which agreed that common steps should be taken against all aggression, whatever the source, against the South American continent. It provided, however, that no step be taken in contradiction to principles of the future international organization. The agreement has come to be recognized as one of the "regional" arrangements under the United Nations Charter.

International Convention for the Suppression of Slavery. Convention approved by the League of Nations Assembly on Sept. 25, 1926. It enjoined all its signatories to repress compulsory or forced labor that was analogous to slavery. A 1932 study by a special committee of the League found slave trading and servitude still prevalent in several states. An advisory committee of six members was then appointed to render periodic reports to the League Council.

International Cotton Advisory Committee. Committee set up as a result of the International Cotton Conference at Washington, D.C., in 1938. Its membership includes representatives from the major cotton-producing countries of the world. It surveys and reports on world cotton markets and prospects, seeks to stimulate cotton trade, and encourages better methods of cotton production.

International Court of Justice. Chief adjudicative body of the United Nations. A 15-member court elected for nine-year terms by the Security Council and the General Assembly of the United Nations, it sits continuously at The Hague. Though not compelled to submit disputes to this body, some members of the United Nations have signed clauses compelling such submission. All the permanent members of the Security Council are represented on the court, in addition to ten other nations. The court began sitting on April 3, 1946.

International Emergency Food Council. Temporary body created by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in the spring of 1946, intended to work out in detail the allocation of agricultural commodities which were then likely to remain in short supply. On Jan. 1, 1948, the Council was dissolved and its work consolidated with the International Emergency Food Committee, directly under the Council of the FAO.

International Episode, An. Novel by Henry James, published in 1879.

International Exchange Service. Agency established (c1850) by Joseph Henry, first secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, and supported by U.S. Congressional appropriation since 1881. Operating under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, it is the official exchange with foreign nations for government documents of various descriptions. In 1946 it maintained exchanges with 93 foreign countries.

International Falls. City in N Minnesota, county seat of Koochiching County, on the Rainy River and the Canadian border: summer tourist center; paper mills; woodworking plants. 6,269 (1950).

International Institute of Intellectual Coöperation. Organization established at Paris in 1926 under the auspices of the League of Nations to act as a kind of clearing house for intellectual work being done throughout the world. It also sought to spur coöperative intellectual endeavors among nations. Although connected with the League of Nations, it had autonomy in the administration of its own affairs. It engaged in such specific activities as student exchange, studies of educational methods, sponsorship of translations, studies of radio, press, and propaganda, library and archival coöperation. It issued numerous publications. Its work has been superseded by UNESCO of the United Nations.

International Kiwanis (ki.wä'nis). See **Kiwanis International.**

International Labor Conference. Conference of the International Labor Organization (ILO) held at Philadelphia in May, 1944. It adopted the so-called Philadelphia Charter, affirming principles of equal opportunity and security for all human beings in the pursuit of conditions of freedom and material well-being.

International Labor Organization. [Called the **ILO.**] Body set up in 1919 under the Treaty of Versailles for the purpose of promoting the improvement of labor standards and conditions throughout the world. Originally an autonomous agency of the League of Nations, the ILO became affiliated (1946) with the United Nations. Like other member nations, the U.S., which joined the ILO in 1934, has four representatives, one each from management and labor and two from the government. The agency's monthly publication is the *International Labor Review.*

International Ladies' Garment Workers Union. [Called the **ILGWU.**] Trade union, established in 1910, embracing workers in the various branches of the U.S. women's wear industry. It is affiliated with the AFL and is headed by David Dubinsky. It is notable for its health, education, and benefit plans, and for its policy of labor-management coöperation initiated after the garment strike of 1910. The Joint Board of Sanitary Control, established (1911) by the union and employers, effected widespread improvement in shop conditions. Membership: 423,010 (1951).

International Military Tribunal for the Far East. Court created in 1946 by General Douglas MacArthur to try major Japanese war criminals. The judges on its bench were drawn from those countries which had signed the Japanese surrender. It tried more than 600 Japanese military, industrial, and political leaders. Such figures as Premiers Tojo and Konoye, and Generals Homma and Araki, were prosecuted before it under a broad mandate which provided for the trial of makers of aggressive war as well as offenders against the rules of war.

International Monetary Fund. Fund of 8.8 billion dollars established by the Bretton Woods Conference of 44 nations in July, 1944. The fund was designed to supplement the ordinary foreign-exchange resources of the signatory nations and to aid them in surmounting balance-of-payment difficulties. Although a consultative body, its administrative organization is provided with a mechanism for making exchange adjustments and providing short-term credit.

International Monthly Magazine of Literature, Art, and Science, The. Periodical published from 1850 to 1852. It was merged with its competitor, *Harper's.*

International Musical Society. [German, **Internationale Musikgesellschaft** (in.tėr.nä.tsyo.nä'lę mö.zēk'-ge.zel.shäft).] Organization established (1899) at Leipzig by Oskar Fleischer. Active until 1914, it had sections in countries throughout the world.

International Office for Refugees, Nansen. See **Nansen International Office for Refugees.**

International Opium Convention. International convention signed (January, 1912) at The Hague by 59 representatives of countries interested in the opium problem. It sought to bring about gradual suppression of the manu-

facture of and internal trade in opium, and to encourage enactment of sound pharmaceutical laws. A supplementary convention at Geneva in February, 1925, made its regulations compulsory and set up a permanent central opium board of eight experts with power to ask member governments through the secretary-general of the League of Nations for explanations of their violation and to recommend certain sanctions to the League of Nations Council. In 1931 another convention on narcotic drugs established a supervisory body of four members to examine estimates limiting the manufacture and importation of drugs.

International Red Cross Committee. Committee founded in 1863 to coördinate the work of various national committees. From its headquarters at Geneva, Switzerland, it has directed relief and assistance in times of war, epidemic, starvation, and other catastrophe. It has also endeavored to enforce the Geneva Conventions concerning the treatment of prisoners and wounded in time of war. It is financed through donations and through national contributions.

International Refugee Organization. [Called the **IRO.**] Temporary agency organized by the United Nations in 1948, and scheduled to conclude its business in 1952, with headquarters at Geneva, Switzerland. Its stated objectives were to offer all refugees and displaced persons such services as return to their own countries, identification, proper registration and classification, legal and political aid, resettlement, and reëstablishment.

International Secretariat of National Trade Union Centers. [Later name, **International Federation of Trade Unions.**] Bureau established under the aegis of the Second International and the German Social Democratic Party as an organization for international labor research and statistical analysis. It also promoted such projects as strike funds and contacts between labor groups. At its height in 1912 the secretariat had an affiliated membership of about seven million. In 1913 it was renamed the International Federation of Trade Unions.

International Service of the Society of Friends. See **Friends Service Committee.**

International Settlements, Bank for. See **Bank for International Settlements.**

International Society for Contemporary Music. Organization established (1922) at Salzburg, with Edward J. Dent as president, for the purpose of performing new music from various countries. Festivals have been held annually.

International Telecommunication Union. [Called the **ITU.**] Organization formed in 1934 as a result of the merger of the International Union of Telecommunications (organized 1865) and the International Radiotelegraph Union (1906). It now functions under a charter which was adopted in 1947, and put into effect in 1949. It has 18 members on its Administrative Council, and in 1950 there were 61 states holding full membership, plus various non-self-governing territories holding associate membership. Its main purpose is to establish international rules and regulations for radio, telegraph, and telephone services.

International Trade Organization. [Abbreviation, **ITO.**] One of the specialized agencies of the United Nations, chartered by the 53-nation Havana Conference on March 24, 1948. Its general provisions call on member states to grant mutual and equal treatment in trade, to establish nondiscriminatory trade policies, to eliminate quotas in imports and exports, and to undertake negotiations seeking tariff reductions. The organization also administers many special provisions and "escape clauses."

International Union of Telecommunications. [Original name, **Telegraphic Union.**] The oldest of international unions, founded at Paris in 1865 as the Telegraphic Union. See under **International Telecommunication Union.**

Internum (in.tėr'num), **Mare.** A Latin name of the **Mediterranean Sea.**

Inter-Parliamentary Union. Association of members of national legislative bodies founded in 1889 by Randal Cremer of Great Britain and Frederic Passy of France. Although without explicit authority, it has conferences on international problems such as customs duties, arbitration, and reduction of armaments. The Hague conferences were partially inspired by this union, which has met usually every year. It is administered by a council of two members from each parliamentary group and an executive committee of five.

Interpreter, Mr. Character in Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress.* He is intended as an allegorical representation of the Holy Ghost. The house of the Interpreter was just beyond the Wicket Gate.

Interstate Commerce Act. Act passed by the U.S. Congress in 1887 in response to demands for remedying prevailing evils in the operation of American railroads. It created the Interstate Commerce Commission and endowed that body with a measure of regulatory power over rail transportation. The act declared illegal such practices as rate discrimination, rebates, and drawbacks.

Interstate Commerce Commission. [Called the **ICC.**] Eleven-man body, originally limited to five and then to seven members, established by the Interstate Commerce Act of 1887, and authorized to conduct inquiries into the operations of interstate carriers and to submit fact-finding reports sanctioned for use as evidence in judicial proceedings. Its regulatory powers were expanded and strengthened by subsequent legislation including the Elkins Act of 1903, the Transportation Act of 1920, the Motor Carrier Act of 1935, and the Transportation Act of 1940.

Intervale (in'tėr.vāl). Village in N New Hampshire, in the town of Conway, Carroll County: summer and winter resort in the White Mountain region.

In the Wood. See **Children in the Wood.**

Inti (in'tē). Chief god of the ancient Incas of Peru; a deification of the sun. This is one of the many names of Viracocha. The famous temple of the sun at Cusco was called Inti-huasi.

Intibucá (ēn"tē.bö.kä'). Department in SW Honduras, on the border of El Salvador: rubber, coffee; subsistence agriculture. Inhabited largely by Indians. Capital, La Esperanza; area, ab. 1,208 sq. mi.; pop. 59,362 (1950).

Inti Cusi Hualpa (ēn'tē kö'sē wäl'pä). See **Huáscar.**

In Time Like Glass. Volume of poetry by W. J. Turner, published in 1921.

Intolerable Acts. See **Coercive Acts.**

Intracoastal Waterway. Waterway system in E and S U.S., along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts from Boston, Mass., to the Mexican border. It is planned to make the section from Boston to Hampton Roads a deep-water channel, with the remainder of the waterway a barge channel. The waterway extended in 1952 from Manasquan Inlet, New Jersey, to S Texas. Total length, ab. 3,000 mi.

In Tragic Life. Novel by Vardis Fisher, published in 1932 and issued in England under the title *I See No Sin* (1934). It is the second panel of the Vridar Hunter tetralogy.

Intransigentists. [Spanish, **Intransigentes** (ēn trän.sē-hen'tās).] Radical party in Spain which in 1873–74 fomented an unsuccessful insurrection.

Intrepid. Tripolitan vessel, captured and so named by Americans, in which Stephen Decatur sailed into the port of Tripoli on the night of Feb. 16, 1804, and recaptured and burned the U.S. frigate *Philadelphia*, which had fallen into the enemy's hands.

Intrepid. Arctic exploring vessel. She sailed under Commander Austin in 1850 from England.

Intrigo (in.trē'gō). Men of business in Sir Francis Fane's comedy *Love in the Dark.*

Intronati (ēn.trō.nä'tē). Literary academy founded at Siena in 1525.

Intrusion. Novel by Beatrice Kean Seymour, published in 1921.

Inugsuk (ē.nög'sök). Eskimo culture, known through archaeological remains found along the coasts of Greenland. It is dated c1200–1400 A.D., in part on the basis of Norse chessmen carved from bone and figures of Norsemen carved in wood that have been found in the sites, which are testimony of pre-Columbian contact between Norsemen and the Greenland Eskimo.

Inukai (ē.no.ki). **Ki Tsuyoshi.** b. in Okayama prefecture, Japan, April, 1855; assassinated May 16, 1932. Japanese journalist and prime minister, whose assassination soon after the outbreak of fighting at Shanghai marked the outburst of terrorist activities by the military clique to gain control of the government. He was war

correspondent and editor for the *Hochi-Shimbun* (1877–90), and founder and editor of the *Tokyo Economic Magazine* (1880–90). He was a member of the House of Representatives (1890–1932), and served as minister of education (1898), minister of communications (1924–25), president of the Seiyukai party (1929), and premier (1931–32).

Invaders, The. Novel by William Plomer, published in 1934.

Invalides (dā zaṅ.vȧ.lēd), **Hôtel des.** See **Hôtel des Invalides.**

Inveraray (in.vėr.ăr'i). [Also, **Inverary.**] Royal burgh and seaport in W central Scotland, county seat of Argyllshire, near the head of Loch Fyne, ab. 42 mi. NW of Glasgow. Inveraray was a center of the Scottish iron industry in the 18th century. Inveraray Castle, built in the 18th century and since restored, is nearby. 488 (est. 1948).

Invercargill (in.vėr.kär'gil). City in S New Zealand, near the S end of South Island. It exports mutton. 31,613 (1951).

Invergordon (in.vėr.gôr'don). Burgh and naval port in N Scotland, in Ross and Cromarty, on Cromarty Firth ab. 15 mi. N of Inverness. It was the scene of a mutiny by members of a detachment of the Royal Navy in September, 1931. 1,417 (1931).

Inverlochy (in.vėr.loch'i). Place in Argyllshire, Scotland, at the head of Loch Linnhe, ab. 3 mi. NE of Fort William. Here Montrose defeated (Feb. 2, 1645) the Campbells.

Inverness (in.vėr.nes'). Town on the W coast of Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia, Canada, the terminus of the W branch rail line from Port Hawkesbury: coal-shipping port; fisheries; resort town. 2,360 (1951).

Inverness. [Called the **"Capital of the Highlands."**] Royal burgh, seaport, market town, and tourist center in N central Scotland, county seat of Inverness-shire, situated on the river Ness at its influx into Moray Firth, ab. 15 mi. SW of Nairn, ab. 559 mi. N of London by rail. It is a repair center for railway locomotives and rolling stock. The town has woolen manufactures (especially of plaid), and a shipbuilding industry. Formerly, it was an important center of wooden shipbuilding. Inverness was the ancient capital of the Picts. It is the site of Macbeth's castle, razed in the 11th century by Malcolm Canmore, the avenger of the dead King Duncan. A later castle was destroyed by the army of the Pretender in 1746. The battlefield of Culloden is 6 mi. E of the town. 28,112 (est. 1948).

Inverness-shire (in.vėr.nes'shir) or **Inverness** (in.vėr.nes'). County in N Scotland. It is bounded on the N by Ross and Cromarty, on the NE by Nairnshire and Moray, on the E by Banffshire and Aberdeenshire, on the SE by Perthshire, on the S by Argyllshire, and on the W by the Atlantic Ocean. It is partially insular, comprising the whole of the Outer Hebrides, except Lewis, and part of the Inner Hebrides (the Isle of Skye and adjacent islands). The surface is largely mountainous with many lochs and glens. The mainland portion of the county is divided from SW to NE by Glen More nan Albin (the Great Glen of Scotland), including the chain of lochs connected by the Caledonian Canal. Very little of the county is under cultivation, most of it consisting of scrub woodland growth, heathland, and barren rocky heights. Inverness-shire is the largest county in Scotland. County seat, Inverness; area, ab. 4,211 sq. mi.; pop. 84,924 (1951).

Investigator Strait. Sea passage S of Australia which connects Gulf St. Vincent with the Great Australian Bight and separates Kangaroo Island from Yorke Peninsula.

Investment Company Act. Act passed by the U.S. Congress in 1940 requiring the registration of investment companies and trusts dealing primarily in securities investment and trading, and authorizing the regulation of such business by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), which handles their registration.

Invictus (in.vik'tus). Poem by William Ernest Henley (1849–1903), written in an Edinburgh infirmary where the author was hospitalized for 20 months (1873–74) while undergoing treatment for a tuberculous disease of his remaining leg. Originally published (1875) in the *Cornhill Magazine*, it contains the well-known lines:

I am the master of my fate,
I am the captain of my soul.

Invincible Armada. See **Armada, Spanish.**

Invisible Event, The. Novel (1915) by John Davys Beresford, the last volume in the Jacob Stahl trilogy. Its companion volumes are *The Early History of Jacob Stahl* (1911) and *A Candidate for Truth* (1912).

Invisible Tides. Novel by Beatrice Kean Seymour, published in 1919.

Invoice (in'vois). One of the principal characters in Samuel Foote's *The Devil upon Two Sticks.*

In War Time. Novel by S. Weir Mitchell, published in 1885.

Inwood (in'wůd). Unincorporated suburban community in SE New York, in Nassau County, on Long Island. Under the new urban definition established for use in the 1950 census it was counted with adjoining urban areas. The last official enumeration was 8,022 (1940).

Inwood, Henry William. b. May 22, 1794; supposed to have been shipwrecked, March 20, 1843. English architect; eldest son of William Inwood.

Inwood, William. b. at Highgate, near London, c1771; d. at London, March 16, 1843. English architect.

Io (ī'ō). In Greek mythology, the beautiful daughter of Inachus, king of Argos, Greece, beloved by Zeus. She was changed by Hera in a fit of jealousy into a white heifer, and placed under the watch of Argus of the hundred eyes. When Argus was killed by Hermes at the command of Zeus, the heifer was tormented and maddened by a terrible gadfly sent by Hera. She wandered about and finally jumped into the sea and swam until she arrived in Egypt. This was the Ionian Sea, named for her. In Egypt she recovered her own shape, and bore Epaphus to Zeus. Epaphus became the ancestor of Aegyptus, Danaus, Cepheus, and Phineus. According to another story, Io was carried off by Phoenician traders who landed in Argos. Later the Greeks identified Io with Isis, the Egyptian moon goddess. The starry skies symbolized the hundred-eyed Argus; her transformation into a horned heifer was represented by the crescent moon.

Ioannina (yô.ä'nē.nä). [Also: **Janina, Yannina.**] *Nomos* (department) in NW Greece, situated in Epirus. Capital, Ioannina; area, ab. 1,956 sq. mi.; pop. 154,568 (1951).

Ioannina. [Also: **Yannina, Janina.**] City in NW Greece, the capital of the *nomos* (department) of Ioannina, situated in Epirus on Lake Ioannina, near the Albanian border: important trade; manufactures gold lace. It was taken by the Turks c1431, and was flourishing in the time of Ali Pasha (1788–1822). In 1913 it was taken by the Greeks; in World War II it was occupied by the Italians for a short time in October, 1940, but recaptured by the Greeks; the Germans took it on April 19, 1941. Pop. 19,626 (1940).

Ioannina, Lake. [Also: **Janina, Yannina.**] Lake in NW Greece, near Ioannina. Length, ab. 6 mi.

Iola (ī.ō'lą). City in SE Kansas, county seat of Allen County, on the Neosho River: cement plant. 7,094 (1950).

Iolaus (ī.ō.lā'us). In late Greek mythology, the charioteer and companion of Hercules. Originally he was a hero of Boeotia, whose legend and cult rivaled that of Hercules.

Iolcus (ī.ol'kus). See under **Volos.**

Ion (ī'on, ī'ọn). In Greek mythology, the eponymous ancestor of the Ionians, and hero of a tragedy by Euripides. He was the son of Apollo and an Athenian princess named Creusa.

Ion. Play by Euripides, exhibited c424 B.C. Its theme derives from the legend of Ion, eponymous founder of the Ionian race.

Ion. Tragedy by Thomas Noon Talfourd, privately printed in 1835, and produced the next year at Covent Garden Theatre, London.

Iona (ī.ō'nạ). [Also: **I Icolmkill**; original Irish name, **Hii, I,** or **Ioua,** meaning "island."] Island of the Inner Hebrides, in C Scotland, in Argyllshire, ab. 1 mi. W of SW Mull, from which it is separated by the Sound of Iona. It was an ancient seat of the Druids. Saint Columba (with about 12 missionaries) founded a monastery here in 563, which became a leading center for the spread of Celtic missions. The Culdees were replaced by Bene-

dictines in 1203. A new monastery as well as a nunnery were built by the Benedictines, the old monastery having been demolished in 1151. The burial ground attached to the chapel of Saint Oran is the burial place of many Scottish kinds, among them King Duncan, victim of Macbeth. The cathedral is a small but very interesting building, now roofless, though the masonry is complete. It was founded in the 13th century, but exhibits some details as late as the 16th. Saint Martin's and Maclean's crosses nearby are interesting examples of the many sculptured Runic crosses with which Iona formerly abounded. The inhabitants of the island engage in subsistence agriculture and fishing. Area, ab. 3½ sq. mi. Pop. ab. 140 (1931).

Ionescu (yō.nes'kō), **Take.** b. 1858; d. 1922. Rumanian political leader, noted for his pro-Ally influence during World War I. He was instrumental in the creation of the Little Entente with Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia. He served as foreign minister (1920) and as prime minister (1921–22).

Ionia (ī.ō'ni.ą). In ancient geography, a maritime region on the W coast of Asia Minor, including Chios, Samos, and the adjacent islands. It included the mainland cities of Phocaea, Clazomenae, Erythrae, Teos, Lebedus, Colophon, Ephesus, Priene, Myus, Miletus, and later Smyrna. It was colonized about the 11th century B.C. by the Ionians. Conquered by Croesus in the middle of the 6th century B.C., it passed later to Persia, was the scene of an unsuccessful revolt, 500–494 B.C., became, on the close of the Persian war, a dependent ally of Athens, but passed again to Persia in 387, and to Macedonia in 334. Later it fell to Pergamum and Rome. Ionia was noted for its wealth, and for the early development of art, music, philosophy, and literature.

Ionia. City in C Lower Michigan, county seat of Ionia County, ab. 32 mi. E of Grand Rapids: shipping point for beans; manufactures furniture, auto parts, flour, and pottery. 6,412 (1950).

Ionia (yô'nyä). Former name of **Giarre.**

Ionian Islands (ī.ō'ni.ąn). In ancient geography, the islands belonging to Ionia in Asia Minor.

Ionian Islands. [Greek, **Ionii Nisi** (yô'nyē nē'sē).] Collective name of Corfu, Leukas, Cephalonia, Zante, Paxos, Ithaca, and Cythera, and some smaller islands, belonging to Greece. They form the *nomoi* (departments) of Corfu, Cephalonia, and Zante. They were acquired by Venice from c1400, were annexed to France in 1797, were conquered by the Russians and Turks in 1799, formed the republic of the "Seven United Islands" from 1800 to 1807, were annexed to France in 1807, were placed under a British protectorate in 1815, and were ceded to Greece in 1864. Area, ab. 751 sq. mi.; pop. 223,452 (1940).

Ionians (ī.ō'ni.ąnz). People of ancient Ionia, either Athenian invaders who colonized the region, or, according to recent scholarship, a mixed Hellenistic group who became even more mixed by intermarriage with the indigenous groups of the region. They founded 12 important cities, among them Chios, Ephesus, and Samos. Their language, also called Ionian, was Attic Greek.

Ionian Sea. [Italian, **Mar Ionio**; Latin, **Mare Ionium.**] Part of the Mediterranean between Greece on the E and S Italy and Sicily on the W.

Ionio (yô'nyō). Former name of **Taranto** province.

Ion of Chios (ī'on, ī'ọn; kī'os). b. on the island of Chios, off Asia Minor; d. 422 B.C. Greek poet at Athens, an opponent of Pericles. Fragments of his tragedies and lyrics have survived.

Iorga (yôr'gä), **Nicolae.** b. at Botoşani, Rumania, 1871; assassinated by nationalist extremists in Rumania, 1940. Rumanian historian and politician, member of parliament after 1907, and prime minister (1931–32). Professor of world history (1894 *et seq.*) at the University of Bucharest, he was the author of many works on Rumanian and Near Eastern history.

Ioris or **Joris** (yō'rēs), **Pio.** b. at Rome, June 6, 1843; d. March 6, 1921. Italian genre and landscape painter, water-colorist, and architect. He studied at Rome, and later traveled to Spain, where he studied under M. Fortuny, and to France, Germany, and England. He was made chevalier of the Crown of Italy in 1876. Among his many paintings are *City of Rome* and *The Market at Campo Fiori.*

Ios (ī'os). [Also, **Nio.**] Island in SE Greece, in the *nomos* (department) of Cyclades, ab. 12 mi. SW of Naxos. Length, ab. 11 mi.; area, ab. 46 sq. mi.

Ioshkar-Ola (yosh.kär'o.lä'). [Also: **Yoshkar-Ola**; former names, **Krasnokokshaysk, Tsarevokokshaysk.**] City in W central U.S.S.R., capital of the Mari Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, ab. 400 mi. E of Moscow. It is a trade center in a diversified farming region, and has manufactures of machinery and lumber. Pop. ab. 27,000 (1939).

Iosif I (yô'sēf). [Ecclesiastical name of **Lazar Iovchev.**] b. at Kalofer, Bulgaria, 1840; d. at Constantinople, 1915. Ecclesiastical leader and exarch (1877–1915) of the Bulgarian Orthodox Church.

Ioua (ē'ọ.wą). See **Iona.**

Iovchev (yôf'chef), **Lazar.** See **Iosif I.**

Iowa (ī'ọ.wą). North American Indian tribe formerly inhabiting much of what is now the state of Iowa, which is named after it. The language was of the Siouan family. Their culture was Eastern Woodlands culture with some admixture of Plains traits. Some 600 of them still survive in Kansas and Oklahoma.

Iowa (ī'ọ.wą; locally also ī'ọ.wā). [Called the **"Hawkeye State."**] State in the N central United States, bounded by Minnesota on the N and Missouri on the S, and separated on the E by the Mississippi from Wisconsin and Illinois, and on the W by the Missouri from Nebraska and by the Big Sioux from South Dakota; in the section of the U.S. called the Middle West.

Population, Area, and Political Divisions. Iowa is divided for administrative purposes into 99 counties. It sends eight representatives to Congress and has ten electoral votes. Leading cities are Cedar Rapids, Council Bluffs, Davenport, Des Moines, Sioux City, and Waterloo. Capital, Des Moines; area, ab. 55,986 sq. mi. (56,280 sq. mi., including water); pop. 2,621,073 (1950). The state ranks 24th in area, and 22nd (on the basis of the 1950 census) in population.

Terrain and Climate. Lying entirely within the fertile prairie region, Iowa has a level or undulating surface. The highest point in the state is ab. 1,675 ft. at a spot near the N boundary. Iowa is drained by numerous rivers, the Wapsipiricon, Des Moines, Cedar, and Iowa rivers flowing from near the N boundary SE to the Mississippi. The Cedar and Iowa join while still in Iowa. The Des Moines River forms a part of the SE boundary before joining the Mississippi, which forms the E boundary. The Missouri on the W boundary has various small tributaries and is joined at Sioux City by the Big Sioux.

Industry, Agriculture, and Trade. With its unusually fertile soil, Iowa is a great agricultural state, producing ab. 18 percent of the U.S. corn crop and taking a high place in the production of hay and oats. Wheat, soybeans, barley, and rye are also grown in quantity. The raising of hogs (over 20 percent of U.S. total), cattle, sheep, and poultry is an important phase of the state's agriculture. Industry also occupies an important place in the state's economy; meat packing, food processing, printing, and publishing are important. Concrete products, brick and tile, cement, structural steel, farm machinery, washing machines, clothing, medicines, drugs, and chemicals are also manufactured. Coal, gypsum, sand, gravel, cement, and stone are the chief mineral resources. Annual income in the state from agriculture ranges as high as two billion dollars; from manufacturing, as high as two billion; from mineral output, as high as 50 million.

History. Iowa was first explored (1673) by the Frenchmen Marquette and Joliet. Julien Dubuque, a French Canadian, made (1778) the first white settlement there, near the site of what is now the city of Dubuque. The state was included in the land ceded (1762) by France to Spain; returned (1800) to France; included (1803) in the Louisiana Purchase. A part of the Indiana Territory 1804–05; Louisiana Territory 1805–12; Missouri Territory from 1812 to 1821, it was included in unorganized territory from 1821 to 1834; contained in the Michigan Territory (1834–36) and later (1836–38) in the Wisconsin Territory; made (1838) a separate territory. Iowa became a state (the 29th) on Dec. 28, 1846, with its capital at Iowa City until 1857.

Culture. Iowa's population is rather evenly distributed between rural and urban dwellers; in 1950 nearly 48 percent of the population was urban. The leading institutions of higher learning are the state-supported State University of Iowa (containing in its library a 3,500-piece collection of Leigh Hunt memorabilia), at Iowa City; Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, at Ames, and Drake University, at Des Moines. The state motto is "Our Liberties We Prize and Our Rights We Will Maintain." The state flower is the wild rose; the state bird is the eastern goldfinch.

Iowa City (ī′ō.wą). City in E Iowa, county seat of Johnson County, on the Iowa River ab. 51 mi. NW of Davenport: processing center for corn and corn-syrup products; manufactures food products, metal products, calendars, and glass. It is the seat of the State University of Iowa. It was the first capital (1839–46) of the Territory of Iowa and (1846–57) of the state. 27,212 (1950).

Iowa Falls. [Former names, **Rocksylvania Whites', Mills.**] City in C Iowa, in Hardin County, on the Iowa River. It is the seat of Ellsworth Junior College. It was incorporated in 1856. Pop. 4,900 (1950).

Iowa River. River in Iowa, rising in Hancock County, flowing SE, and joining the Mississippi ab. 19 mi. S of Muscatine. Length, ab. 291 mi.

Ipacaraí (ē″pä.kä.rī′). See **Ypacaraí.**

I Pagliacci (ē pä.lyät′chē). See **Pagliacci.**

Ipatieff (ē.pä′tyif), **Vladimir Nikolaevich.** [Also, **Ipatiev.**] b. at Moscow, Nov. 9, 1867—. Russian chemist, known as the father of high pressure catalysis and, with Paul Sabatier, of industrial catalysis. The Ipatieff bomb (1903–04) became the "test tube of high-pressure chemists," and with it he made extensive pioneer investigations of catalytic hydrogenation, isomerization, polymerization, alkylation, and other processes important in refining petroleum and synthesizing hydrocarbons. He developed a polymerization process for making high-octane gasoline and a method of deriving olefins from alcohol, discovered new catalytic agents important in manufacturing fuels and dyes, and was the first to explain the action of catalysts. Earlier, he had discovered and developed directed pyrolysis. He was a member of the Supreme Economic Council, U.S.S.R. (1921–26), came to the U.S. to do chemical research for Universal Oil Products Company (1930), and was a professor at Northwestern (1931 *et seq.*). Author of *Aluminum Oxide as Catalyst* (1929), *Catalytic Reactions at High Pressures and Temperatures* (1936), and other works, and of a volume of memoirs, *The Life of One Chemist* (1946).

Ipek (ē.pek′). Turkish name of **Peć.**

Iphicles (if′i.klēz). In Greek legend, the twin brother of Hercules; son of Amphitryon (a mortal) and Alcmene, Hercules being the son of Zeus and Alcmene. The separate paternity of the twins was ascertained when Hera (or, in some accounts, Amphitryon) put serpents in the cradle with the infants. Hercules strangled them, thus proving his divine parentage. Iphicles and Hercules were companions in several adventures.

Iphicrates (i.fik′rą.tēz). fl. in the first half of the 4th century B.C. Athenian general, noted for his improvements in the equipment of the peltasts, who became thereby a body of troops both heavily armed and capable of rapid movement. He defeated the Spartans near Corinth c392 B.C.

Iphigenia (if″i.jē.nī′ą). In Greek legend, the daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra (or of Theseus and Helen, but adopted by Clytemnestra); sister of Orestes and Electra. According to one legend, the fleet which was to sail against Troy was becalmed at Aulis because of the anger of Artemis with Agamemnon (who had killed one of her stags). The seer Calchas (or the Delphic oracle) declared that the sacrifice of Iphigenia was the only means of propitiating the goddess. Agamemnon sent for his daughter, but when she arrived Artemis carried her away in a cloud to Tauris, and a stag (or other animal, or another person) was substituted for her in the sacrifice. While she was at Tauris as a priestess of Artemis, her brother Orestes, accompanied by his friend Pylades, came intending to carry off the celebrated image of the goddess. Iphigenia saved him from being put to death as a stranger, and fled with him and the image. Her story has frequently been made the subject of dramatic poetry. Euripides wrote two plays on the theme, as did Goethe; Racine was the author of another drama based on the legend and his play served as the basis for Gluck's opera.

Iphigenia. Tragedy by John Dennis, acted at Lincoln's Inn Fields in 1700. The story is taken from Euripides's *Iphigenia in Tauris.*

Iphigenia among the Tauri (tô′rī). Play by Euripides, of uncertain date, but certainly belonging to the poet's later period.

Iphigenia at Aulis (ô′lis). Play by Euripides, brought out after his death by his son.

Iphigénie (ē.fē.zhā.nē). Tragedy by Rotrou, produced in 1640.

Iphigénie. Tragedy by Jean Baptiste Racine, acted at court in 1674, in public in 1675.

Iphigenie auf Tauris (ē.fē.gā′nyę ouf tou′rēs). Poetic drama by Goethe, completed in 1787. The old Greek theme treated in Euripides's *Iphigenia* is here given a modern basis which is essentially Christian, i.e., atonement by purity of character.

Iphigénie en Aulide (ē.fē.zhā.nē äń nō.lēd). Opera in three acts by Gluck, with a libretto by du Rollet, produced at Paris on April 19, 1774. The story of *Iphigenia in Aulis* has been set to music by more than 20 composers besides Gluck.

Iphigénie en Tauride (ē.fē.zhā.nē äń tō.rēd). Opera in three acts by Gluck, with a libretto by N. F. Guillard, produced at Paris on May 18, 1779. The story of *Iphigenia in Tauris* has been set to music by some ten composers besides Gluck.

Ipin (ē′pin′). [Chinese, **I-pin; former names, Suchow, Suifu.**] City in W central China, in Szechwan province, ab. 130 mi. SW of Chungking, at the confluence of the Min and Yangtze rivers. It is a major river port, handling trade between the lower Yangtze valley and W Szechwan, Yunnan, and Sikang. 76,354 (1946).

Ipiros (ē′pē.rôs). See **Epirus,** district.

Ipiutak (i.pū′tak). Archaeological site and culture near Point Hope, Alaska, ab. 200 mi. N of Bering Strait, which is dated between 100 A.D. and 600 A.D. It is considered ancestral to modern Eskimo culture, although it lacks certain traits of the latter, such as sleds and equipment for hunting on ice. In the graves at Ipiutak were found a series of carved ivory and bone objects, the style of which is somewhat suggestive of Asiatic forms.

Ipoh (ē′pō). City in NW Federation of Malaya, capital of the state of Perak. It is the commercial center of the chief tin-mining region of Malaya, and is also a shipping point for rubber from the surrounding plantations. It is connected by rail with the nearest port, Port Weld, and with Singapore. The population is predominantly Chinese. 90,817 (1947).

Ippolitov-Ivanov (ē.po.lē′tọf.ē.vä′nọf), **Mikhail Mikhailovich.** b. at Gatchina (Krasnogvardeisk), Russia, Nov. 19, 1859; d. at Moscow, Jan. 28, 1935. Russian composer. He is notable for his studies of Caucasian folk music, especially Georgian. Among the best-known of his compositions are the orchestral suites *Sketches from the Caucasus* (Opus 12) and *In the Steppes of Turkmenistan* (Opus 65). His operas include *Ruth* (1887) and *Treachery* (1908–09). He also composed a concert overture, a symphonic scherzo, cantatas, songs, and choral works.

I Promessi Sposi (ē prō.mās′sē spō′zē). See **Promessi Sposi, I.**

Ips (ips). See **Ybbs.**

Ipsambul (ip.säm.böl′). See **Abu Simbel.**

Ipsen (ip′sęn), **Ernest Ludvig.** b. Sept. 5, 1869; d. Nov. 2, 1951. American portrait painter, best known for his portraits of educators and industrialists. He was made an academician (1924) of the National Academy of Design. Among his better-known portraits are *Joseph G. Butler, Dr. John Bates Clark, A. Nathan Meyer, Elihu Root, Dr. William F. Whitney, Otis Skinner, Dr. A. Cushman McGiffert, William Howard Taft, Dean H. K. Fine, Robert E. Lee, William Boyce Thompson, Chester A. Arthur,* and *George D. Olds.*

Ipsus (ip′sus). In ancient geography, a town in W central Asia Minor, in Phrygia, ab. lat. 38°41′ N., long. 30°52′ E. Here, in 301 B.C., Lysimachus and Seleucus defeated and slew Antigonus.

Ipswich (ips'wich). River port in Queensland, E Australia, on the Bremer River ab. 30 mi. W of Brisbane: coal-mining center. 26,218 (1947).

Ipswich. County borough and seaport in E England, county seat of East Suffolk, ab. 69 mi. NE of London by rail. It is situated on the estuary of the river Orwell ab. 11 mi. from the North Sea and is now a popular yachting center; from the 12th to the 18th centuries it was a major port. Ipswich manufactures agricultural and heavy machinery, textiles, food products, and feed. It is an old town with many historic buildings. 104,788 (1951).

Ipswich. [Original name, **Agawam.**] Town and unincorporated village in NE Massachusetts, in Essex County, near the mouth of the Ipswich River, ab. 25 mi. NE of Boston: manufactures; marketing of clams. Pop. of town, 6,895 (1950); of village, 4,952 (1950).

Iquichanos (ē.kē.chä'nōs). Tribe of Peruvian Indians, in the wild mountain region of the department of Ayacucho, W of Huanta, in S Peru. They have retained a form of tribal independence.

Iquique (ē.kē'kā). Seaport and rail center in N Chile, the capital of Tarapacá province: exports nitrate and iodine. It has a virtually rainless climate and obtains its water supply by an aqueduct from the oasis of Pica at the foot of the Andes. Founded in the 16th century, it suffered destructive earthquakes in 1868 and 1875. Near here (May 21, 1879) occurred a naval battle in which the Chilean ship *Esmeralda* was sunk by the Peruvian monitor *Huáscar*. Iquique was ceded to Chile in 1883. Pop. 38,094 (1940).

Iquitos (ē.kē'tōs). [Also: **Ikitos, Puca-uma, Yquitos.**] Tribe of South American Indians of the upper Amazon region, NE Peru, occupying territory between the Marañon, Napo, and Pastaza rivers. They were unknown before 1737, when they were first visited by missionaries, and found to be of a simple hunting-fishing culture. They did not have bows and arrows, but used spears and lances (sometimes poisoned). They also used nets, traps, and pitfalls, slept in hammocks, made mosquito tents, made fire from "two stones," knew weaving, knitting, and pottery making, had a simple herbal pharmacopoeia, wore ear and nose ornaments, and blackened the teeth. The city of Iquitos on the Amazon is named for them. There has been little agreement as to classification of the language of the Iquitos (1840–1944) but with few exceptions it is now conceded to be a language embracing three dialects and itself comprising a division (Iquito) of a group of the Zaparo family of languages.

Iquitos. City in NE Peru, on the Amazon River, capital of the department of Loreto: major river port at the head of navigation; airport; shipping point for rubber, cotton, tobacco, chicle, hides, and tropical woods. Its industries include sawmills, cotton processing, and the manufacture of straw hats. The city developed rapidly during the rubber "boom" of the early 20th century. 34,231 (1940).

Iracema (ē.ra.sā'mą). Romantic novel (1865) dealing with the love of a Brazilian Indian girl for a white man, by the Brazilian writer José de Alencar.

Iradier (ē.rä.ʜyer'), **Eduardo Dato.** See **Dato Iradier, Eduardo.**

Irae (ē'rā, ī'rē), **Dies.** See **Dies Irae.**

Iraj (ē.räj'). In the *Shahnamah*, a son of Faridun by Arnivaz. In the division of his realm Faridun gave Iran to Iraj (though he was the youngest), and the West and Turan to Salm and Tur, respectively. These latter two rose against Iraj, and Tur slew him. Iraj was avenged by Minuchihr, who slew both Salm and Tur.

Irak (ē.räk'). See **Iraq.**

Irak Ajemi or **Irak Adjemi** (ē.räk' ä.jem.ē'). See **Iraq Ajemi.**

Iraklion (ē.rä'klyôn). See **Candia,** and also **Heraklion.**

Irala (ē.rä'lä), **Domingo Martinez de.** b. at Vergara, Guipúzcoa, Spain, 1487; d. at Itá, near Asunción, Paraguay, 1557. Spanish soldier. In 1537 he was made governor of the Spanish colonies on the Plata and Paraguay rivers. Succeeded by Cabeza de Vaca in 1542, he again became governor on the latter's deposition in April, 1544, and remained in power until his death. He conducted many important expeditions, and first opened communications between Paraguay and Peru.

Iran (i.ran', ī-; Persian, ē.rän'). [Also, **Persia.**] Country in SW Asia, bounded by the U.S.S.R. and the Caspian Sea on the N, Afghanistan and Pakistan on the E, the Gulf of Oman, Strait of Ormuz, and Persian Gulf on the S, and the Persian Gulf, Iraq, and Turkey on the W.

Population, Area, and Political Divisions. The chief traditional divisions are Azerbaijan, Gilan, Mazanderan, Khurasan, Kerman, Laristan, Fars, Yezd, Khuzistan, Luristan, and Ardelan. Iran is now divided into ten *ustans* (provinces), named *Ustan Yakum* (First Province) through *Ustın Dahum* (Tenth Province). Until 1906 the government was an absolute monarchy under a hereditary shah, but in that year an elective national council was established, and on Jan. 1, 1907, a constitution was signed by the shah. Capital, Tehran; area, ab. 628,000 sq. mi.; pop. 19,139,563 (est. 1951).

Terrain and Climate. Iran is almost entirely a highland country, consisting of numerous rugged mountain ranges and high plateaus, basins, and valleys. The highest peak is Mount Demavend (ab. 18,600 ft.), in the Elburz Mountains, in N Iran. Much of the country is desert or semidesert. The plateau climate is continental in character with hot, dry summers and cold winters; only in the desertic lowlands of the SW and S coast is there a true subtropical climate, with excessively hot summers; dates are produced here.

Industry, Agriculture, and Trade. Irrigation agriculture, using water from the melting snows of the mountains, and from the streams, is the most productive type; there is also much dry farming which depends upon the precarious rainfall. In the subtropical oases along the N foot of the Elburz a great variety of crops, including rice, sugar cane, cotton, citrus fruit, tea, opium, flax, and cereals, are grown; on the plateau cereals, vegetables, fruits, and cotton are raised; wheat is the principal cereal, followed by barley. Sheep and goats are the chief livestock animals. The actual cultivated area is roughly five percent of the total area of Iran. Petroleum is the great mineral resource of Iran, which is the largest producer of the Middle East and fourth among the nations of the world. Reserves are estimated at about one billion tons. The bulk of production is from the six Khuzistan fields lying N and E of Abadan; oil flows from the fields to the Abadan refineries. There is also a developed field in W Iran at Naft-i-Shah, which supplies a refinery at Kermanshah. Other mineral resources are relatively undeveloped; coal is mined N and W of Tehran, and at Zirab in the Second Province; other minerals are not now important. The leading manufactures include textiles, leather goods, shawls, arms, and embroidery.

History. According to some accounts, the ancient Persians came to Elam c600 B.C., not from Persis, but from Parsua (which was probably near Lake Urmia). The Persians, under Cyrus the Great, overthrew Astyages c549 B.C., and the Medo-Persian monarchy rose to power under Cyrus, Cambyses (who conquered Egypt), and Darius I. It unsuccessfully attempted the conquest of Greece, under Darius I and Xerxes. The first empire under the Achaemenians was overthrown by Alexander the Great, at the battles of Issus (333) and Arbela (331), and the country was ruled by Alexander the Great and his successors, and by the Seleucidae, until the rise of the Parthian monarchy in the middle of the 3rd century B.C. The Parthian empire of the Arsacidae was overthrown by the second Persian empire of the Sassanians (227–228 A.D.). Persia was often at war with Rome. It was at its height in the reigns of Khosru I and II in the 6th and 7th centuries; overthrown by the Saracens at the battles of Cadesia, or Qadisiya (637) and Nehavend (c641); came under the caliphate, Seljuks, Kharesmians, and Mongols; conquered by Tamerlane at the end of the 14th century; under the Sufi dynasty (1499–1736); flourished under Abbas Shah (1586–1628) and under Nadir Shah (1736–47). Persian Armenia was conquered by Russia in 1827. Persia was at war with Great Britain (1856–57). Until 1906 the government was an absolute monarchy, the shah, who is generally regarded as the viceregent of the Prophet, being subject only to the rules of the Mohammedan faith. In that year a national council was established, consisting of 156 (elected) members, 60 for Tehran and 96 for the provinces. Provision was

made later for a senate of 60 members, 30 to be appointed by the shah and 30 to be elected by the national council. The constitution as finally adjusted was signed by the shah on Oct. 8, 1907. Conflict between the council and the shah (Mohammed Ali) resulted in the dissolution of the parliament on June 23, 1908, the parliament house being attacked and destroyed by the military. A council of state was then established in the place of the national council. In 1909 a proclamation was issued by the shah establishing a representative assembly and appointing the date of a general election. On July 16, 1909, the shah was dethroned by the constitutionalists and the crown prince, Ahmed Mirza, was chosen as his successor. An agreement between Great Britain and Russia, with regard to their respective spheres of influence in Persia, was signed on Aug. 31, 1907, each country limiting its sphere to the provinces adjoining the frontier touching territory under its control. A crisis in Persian affairs was produced in November, 1911, through a Russian ultimatum which contained among its demands the instant dismissal of the treasurer-general, an American. This was followed by the advance of Russian troops toward Tehran and the dissolution (December 24) of the assembly (Medjlis). Persia became a party to the Anglo-Russian convention in 1912. In 1925 the reigning sultan was deposed and Riza Khan Pahlevi was elected by the assembly as shah. He changed the name of the country to Iran in 1935. On the intercession of Russia and Great Britain in 1941 to prevent an Iranian alliance with the Axis, he abdicated and was succeeded by his son, Mohammed Riza Pahlevi. In 1951 the Iranian government expropriated the concessions of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company in a dispute which attracted world-wide attention. The oil industry has been nationalized. Iran is a member of the United Nations.

Culture. The prevailing religion is Shiite Mohammedanism. The Iranians, or Persians, are the leading group; there are also Turks, Armenians, Kurds, and others. General primary education was made compulsory in 1943. There are universities at Tehran and Tabriz, and university colleges at Isfahan, Meshed, and Shiraz.

Iran. Originally, the land of the Aryans.

Iran, Plateau of. Highland region in SW Asia including most of Iran, Afghanistan, and Baluchistan. It is a vast elevated region containing many ranges of folded mountains (part of the Alpine-Himalayan system) and broad highland plateaus or basins. Area, ab. 1,000,000 sq. mi.

Iranian (i.rā′ni.ạn). Group of languages belonging to the Indo-Iranian subfamily of the Indo-European family of languages. The western branch embraces the extinct Avestan, Old Persian, and the Pahlavi languages, as well as modern Persian, the Caspian dialects, and Kurdish. The eastern branch includes Baluchi, Afghan, and the Pamir dialects. The northern branch consists of Ossetian.

Irapuato (ē.rä.pwä′tō). City in C Mexico, in Guanajuato state: market town and old mining center; founded 1547. Pop. 32,377 (1940).

Iraq (i.rak′, ē.räk′). [Also, **Irak.**] In ancient geography, the tract of land, called Babylonia by Ptolemy, bounded on the N by Mesopotamia, on the W by the Persian Gulf and Susiana, and on the E by Susiana, Assyria, and Media. It was invaded by the Arabs under the first caliph, Abu-Bekr, 632–634 A.D.

Iraq. [Also, **Irak, 'Iraq.**] Country in SW Asia, bordered by Iran on the E, Turkey on the N, Syria and Jordan on the W, and Kuwait and Saudi Arabia on the S; it touches the Persian Gulf on the SE.

Population, Area, and Political Divisions. Iraq is a constitutional monarchy. The organic law of 1924 provides for the monarchy, with a legislative body consisting of a senate and lower house. The country is divided into 14 administrative units called *liwas*. Capital, Baghdad; area, ab. 168,040 sq. mi.; pop. 4,799,500 (1947).

Terrain and Climate. The C part of Iraq is a great riverine plain; to the W are extensive desert areas, and in the N and NE a mountainous region, in the foothills of which are great oil fields. Iraq has a desert climate, excepting in the mountains of the extreme N; the great rivers Tigris and Euphrates, and their tributaries, watered by the rain and snow of the mountains of E Asia Minor and Kurdistan, provide the water necessary to maintain the existence of the people of the valley. The country has rich soil, most of which must be irrigated. Agriculture is the basis of the economy. It produces over three fourths of the world's dates, most of which are grown in the fertile plain along the Shatt-al-Arab near Basra; other products are wheat, barley, rice, tobacco, opium, wool, cotton, and hides. The development since 1927 of its oil resources has been a decisive factor in the life of Iraq and has provided the government with a large source of income. Basra, the chief port, is connected with Baghdad in the C part of the country and with Mosul in the N by the Baghdad Railway. In 1947 there were ab. 1,177 mi. of railway lines in the country, including sidings.

History. Lying in the valley between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers, the C portion of Iraq is coextensive with the ancient country of Mesopotamia, a name still used for that region. Archaeological excavations have produced remains of some of the oldest civilizations in the world, including Assyria in the N, Babylonia in the C, and Chaldea in the S part, and cities which figured prominently in the Old Testament, such as Nineveh, Babylon, and Ur. It was freed from the Turkish Empire in 1918 and made an independent state, mandated to Great Britain until 1932. In 1920 administration was in the hands of a council of state. The country took part in the founding of the Arab League and has been a member of the United Nations since 1945.

Iraq Ajemi (ē.räk′ ä.je.mē′). [Also: **Irak Ajemi** (or **Adjemi**); **Iraq-i-Ajam.**] Region of W Iran, lying W of Khurasan and S of Azerbaijan, Gilan, and Mazanderan. It corresponds generally to the ancient Media, and contains Tehran and Isfahan. Cereals are the important crops. World-famous carpets are made here.

Iraqi (ē.rä′kē). People of Iraq, predominately of Arabic stock. Their language is also called Iraqi or Iraqi Arabic, and belongs to the Arabic group of the Semitic family of languages.

Iras (ī′ras). Female attendant on Cleopatra in Shakespeare's *Antony and Cleopatra.*

Irawadi (ir.ạ.wod′i). See **Irrawaddy.**

Irazú (ē.rä.sö′). [Full name, **Volcán Irazú.**] Volcanic mountain in Costa Rica, near Cartago. Elevation, ab. 11,900 ft.

Irbid (ir′bid). Modern name of **Beth-Arbel.**

Irbit (ir.bēt′). Town in the U.S.S.R., in the Sverdlovsk *oblast* (region) of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, ab. 110 mi. NE of Sverdlovsk, on the Irbit River. It is noted for its fair, which has been held since 1643. There are food-processing and machinery industries. Pop. ab. 25,000.

Iredell (īr′del), **James.** b. at Lewes, England, Oct. 5, 1751; d. at Edenton, N.C., Oct. 20, 1799. American jurist, justice of the U.S. Supreme Court (1790–99).

Iredell, James. b. at Edenton, N.C., Nov. 2, 1788; d. at Raleigh, N.C., April 13, 1853. American jurist and politician; son of James Iredell (1751–99). He was governor of North Carolina (1827–28), and U.S. senator (1828–31).

Ireland (īr′lạnd). [Irish, **Éire**; French, **Irlande**; German, **Irland**; called the **"Emerald Isle,"** the **"Green Isle"**; in literature, **Erin, Innisfail**; Latin, **Hibernia, Ibernia, Ierne, Ivernia.**] Island, the western of the two principal islands in the British Isles. It is bounded on the NE by the North Channel, on the E by the Irish Sea, on the SE by St. George's Channel, and on the S, W, and N by the Atlantic Ocean. The coastline is irregular and deeply indented in many places. The surface consists of a central plain, mostly flat or undulating, poorly drained, and covered with much bogland, many large and small lakes (called loughs), and meandering streams. The largest lake is Lough Neagh in Northern Ireland. The plain is generally ringed with hilly uplands or mountains, the best access to it being by the coastal lowland extending N from the vicinity of Dublin to the vicinity of Dundalk. Carrantuohill (3,414 ft.), in County Kerry, in the SW part, is the highest mountain in Ireland. Numerous small islands lie offshore, most of them off the W coast. Agriculture and livestock raising are the chief pursuits of the population. Fishing is locally important at various points along the coasts. Much of the industry is associated with the processing of agricultural products. Ireland is divided politically into Northern Ireland (occu-

pying about one sixth of the area, in the NE part of the island), part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; and the Irish Republic, now a sovereign, independent republic (occupying about five sixths of the area of the island). The two states have been separated since 1921. Belfast is the capital of Northern Ireland; Dublin, the capital of the Irish Republic. Ireland is divided for many purposes into the four ancient, historical provinces: Ulster, in the N; Leinster, in the E; Munster, in the S; and Connacht, in the W. Northern Ireland consists of six counties, and lies wholly within Ulster province. The Irish Republic consists of 26 counties, and includes Leinster, Munster, Connacht, and a portion of Ulster. Linen, for which Ireland is famous, is made almost entirely in Ulster province. The early inhabitants were Celts; the colonizations of Ireland by Firbolgs, Milesians, and other races are legendary. The following are the leading events and incidents of Irish history: Christianity introduced by Saint Patrick, 5th century; settlements on the E coasts by the Northmen, 9th and 10th centuries; Danish invasions, ended in 1014 by the victory at Clontarf of the Irish chieftain Brian Boru; conquest of the English Pale made in the reign of Henry II by Strongbow, beginning in 1169; expedition of Poynings sent by Henry VII, leading to Poynings's Act, 1494; revolt of the Irish under the Geraldines suppressed by Henry VIII, who took the title of King of Ireland; rebellions during the reign of Elizabeth, under the leadership of Shane O'Neill, later of Desmond, and later of Hugh O'Neill (Earl of Tyrone), who was defeated by Mountjoy in 1601; English and Scottish settlement made in Ulster by James I; the lieutenancy of Strafford, followed by the "massacre of 1641"; rising put down (1649–50) by Cromwell, who made additional settlements of English and Scots; adherence of Ireland to James II, 1689; battle of the Boyne, July 1, 1690; the Irish Parliament declared independent, 1782; unsuccessful rebellion, 1798; Act of Union, ending the separate Irish Parliament and uniting Ireland with Great Britain, carried through under the lieutenancy of Cornwallis (came into force Jan. 1, 1801); unsuccessful rebellion under Emmet, 1803; Catholic Emancipation passed, 1829; repeal agitation under O'Connell, 1842–44; potato famine of 1846–47, followed by great emigration to America; "Young Ireland" rebellion, 1848; Fenian outbreaks, 1865 and 1867; Land Act, 1870; disestablishment of the Irish Church, 1871; Land Act, 1881; Land League suppressed, 1881; National League organized, 1882, Phoenix Park murders, 1882; Home Rule agitation under the lead of Parnell; introduction by Gladstone of a Home Rule Bill which failed to pass the House of Commons, 1886; Home Rule Bill passed by the House of Commons, but rejected by the House of Lords, 1893; Land Act, 1896; Agricultural and Technical Instruction Act, 1899; Land Purchase Act, 1903; Irish Universities Act, 1908; and the establishment of the United Irish League (under William O'Brien), 1898. In 1908 an act of Parliament was passed providing for the dissolution of the Royal University of Ireland and for the establishment of two new universities, the National University of Ireland, at Dublin, and the Queen's University, at Belfast, both nonsectarian. University College, Dublin; University College, Cork; and University College, Galway City, are constituent colleges of the National University. The University of Dublin is a separate organization. Area, ab. 31,838 sq. mi.; pop. ab. 4,290,000.

Ireland, Duke of. A title of **Vere, Robert de.**

Ireland, John. b. near Wem, Shropshire, England; d. at Birmingham, England, in November, 1808. English author. In 1793 he edited for Boydell *Hogarth Illustrated* (1791). In 1798, as a supplementary volume of this work, he published his *Life of Hogarth*, with engravings of some hitherto unpublished drawings, which became the standard biography of Hogarth.

Ireland, John. b. near Millerstown, Ky., Jan. 1, 1827; d. at Seguin, Tex., March 15, 1896. American lawyer and Confederate soldier. He was a delegate to the 1861 convention which repealed the annexation articles between the U.S. and Texas, and he argued vigorously for secession. He joined the Confederate army in the spring of 1862. In 1882 and again in 1884 he was elected governor of Texas.

Ireland, John. b. at Burnchurch, Kilkenny, Ireland, Sept. 11, 1838; d. at St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 25, 1918. American Roman Catholic priest. He was admitted to the priesthood at St. Paul on Dec. 21, 1861. He enlisted as a chaplain with the Union army in May, 1862. In 1875 he was appointed bishop of Nebraska, an appointment that was changed, at the request of Bishop Grace, so that Ireland might stay on at St. Paul, as coadjutor-bishop, with the right of succession. He succeeded to the see in 1884. Four years later he became an archbishop. John Hay, McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt, and others of his friends hoped that he would be made cardinal, but he never was. He was one of the founders of the Catholic University of America, at Washington, D.C.

Ireland, John. b. at Bowden, Cheshire, England, Aug. 13, 1879—. English composer. He is known principally for his songs based upon the poems of Hardy, Symons, Masefield, and Housman. Among his compositions are the piano pieces *Decorations* (Opus 17) and *Summer Evening*, and the songs *Sea Fever*, *Santa Chiara*, and *The Soldier*.

Ireland, Michael. Pseudonym of **Figgis, Darrell.**

Ireland, Republic of. See **Irish Republic.**

Ireland, Samuel. b. at London; d. there, in July, 1800. English author and engraver. Originally a weaver in Spitalfields, London, he later went into business as a dealer in prints and drawings, instructing himself in drawing, etching, and engraving. From 1780 to 1785 he etched many plates after Mortimer and Hogarth, also Ruysdael (1786) and Teniers (1787). He is best known as the dupe of his (supposed) son, William Henry Ireland, in the affair of the Shakespeare forgeries.

Ireland, William Henry. b. probably at London, 1777; d. there, April 17, 1835. English forger of Shakespeare manuscripts. He is supposed to have been an illegitimate son of Samuel Ireland. He visited (c1794) Stratford-on-Avon with his father, who was an admirer of Shakespeare and who fully believed a story of the recent destruction of Shakespeare's own manuscripts. On his return to London the son began a series of forgeries of Shakespeare manuscripts. Among these are a mortgage deed copied on old parchment from a genuine deed of 1612, which had been copied in facsimile by George Steevens, Shakespeare's signature on the flyleaves of old books, a transcript of *Lear*, and extracts from *Hamlet* (the orthography copied from Chatterton's Rowley poems). In February, 1795, these documents were exhibited by the elder Ireland at his house in Norfolk Street. On Feb. 25, 1795, Dr. Samuel Parr, Sir Isaac Heard, Herbert Croft, Henry James Pye, the poet laureate, and 16 others signed a paper testifying to their belief in the authenticity of the documents. To these Ireland added a new blank-verse play, *Vortigern and Rowena*, in Shakespeare's autograph, and a tragedy, *Henry II*. On April 2, 1796, *Vortigern* was produced by Kemble at Drury Lane. Its complete failure led to the exposure of the entire fraud, and before the end of the year Ireland published *An Authentic Account of the Shakespearian MSS*. He also published a number of ballads, poems, novels, memoirs, and translations.

Irenaeus (ī.rē.nē'us), Saint. b. in Asia Minor, c130; d. at Lyons, France, probably c200. Greek church father. He became bishop of Lyons in 177 or 178.

Irene (ī.rē'nē). b. at Athens, Greece, c752; d. on the island of Lesbos, Aug. 15, 803. Byzantine empress who restored the use of ikons in the Eastern Church. She became the wife of the emperor Leo IV in 769, and from 780 to 790 was regent for her son Constantine VI, whom she dethroned and blinded in 797, after plotting against him during his period as emperor after 790. She was deposed and banished by Nicephorus in 802.

Irene (ī.rēn'), Sister. [Original name, **Catherine Fitzgibbon.**] b. at London, May 12, 1823; d. Aug. 14, 1896. American philanthropist, known for her work in New York charities. Brought to the U.S. as a child, she began (1850) her novitiate with the Roman Catholic community of Sisters of Charity at New York, where she taught at St. Peter's School, and in 1869 became the first directress of what eventually became the Foundling Hospital. She later established Seton House, a hospital for tubercular, and a day nursery for the children of working-class women.

Irene. Archaeological site and culture of the Temple Mound II period (c1500–1650 A.D.) in coastal Georgia, related to Lamar in the C part of that state. This was probably the culture of the Guale (Yamassee) or Cusabo Indians.

Irene (ī.rē′nē). In Greek mythology, the goddess of peace; one of the three daughters of Zeus and Themis known as the Horae (goddesses of order and the seasons). The Romans identified their Pax with Irene.

Irene. Asteroid (No. 14) discovered by Hind at London, May 19, 1851.

Irene. Tragedy by Samuel Johnson, played under the title *Mahomet and Irene*, under Garrick's management, on Feb. 6, 1749.

Irène (ē.ren). Tragedy by Voltaire, produced on March 16, 1778.

Ireson (ir′sọn), **Old Floyd.** See under **Skipper Ireson's Ride.**

Ireton (ir′tọn), **Henry.** b. in Nottinghamshire, England, 1611; d. near Limerick, Ireland, Nov. 26, 1651. English Parliamentary general; son-in-law of Oliver Cromwell. In 1626 he became a gentleman commoner of Trinity College, Oxford, graduating B.A. in 1629. At the beginning of the English Civil War he was the chief supporter of the Parliamentary interest in Nottinghamshire, and June 30, 1642, was made captain of the Nottingham horse. He attached himself very intimately to Cromwell, with whom he had great influence, was made commissary general of the horse at Naseby (1645), and married Cromwell's daughter Bridget, on June 15, 1646. On Oct. 30, 1645, he was returned to Parliament for Appleby. He took part in the treaty between the commissioners of the army and Parliament. He hoped to lay the foundation of an agreement between the king and Parliament, and to establish the liberties of the people on a permanent basis When Charles I, however, refused the "Four Bills," Ireton advised the settlement of the affairs of the kingdom without him. In the trial of the king he sat regularly in the High Court of Justice, and signed the warrant for the king's execution. On Aug. 15, 1649, he went with Cromwell to Ireland as second in command, and became his deputy on May 29, 1650.

Iri (ē′rē) or **Iris** (ē′rēs). Modern name of the **Eurotas.**

Irian (ē.rē.än′). See **New Guinea.**

Iriarte (ē.ryär′tā), **Ignacio.** b. at Guipúzcoa, Spain, 1620; d. 1685. Spanish landscape painter. He studied under the elder Herrera, at Seville, and worked with Murillo, who added the figures to many of Iriarte's landscapes. He was one of the founders of the Academy of Seville, and was its first secretary. Some of his paintings are in the Louvre at Paris and the Madrid Museum.

Iriarte, Tomás de. [Also, **Yriarte.**] b. at Orotava, Tenerife, Canary Islands, Sept. 18, 1750; d. near Cádiz, Spain, Sept. 17, 1791. Spanish poet. His chief works are *La Musica* (1780) and *Fabulas literarias* (1780–82).

Iriga (ē.rē′gä). Town in SE Luzon, Philippine Islands, in Camarines Sur province. 7,329 (1948).

Iriga, Mount. Extinct volcano in SE Luzon, Philippine Islands, in Camarines Sur province. It is ab. 6 mi. NE of the town of Iriga. Elevation, 3,924 ft.

Irigoyen (ē.rē.gō′yen), **Hipólito.** [Also, **Yrigoyen.**] b. at Buenos Aires, 1852; d. there, 1933. Argentine politician and lawyer, twice (1916–22, 1928–30) president of Argentina. Victorious in the first Argentine election to employ the secret ballot, Irigoyen was also in his first administration the first Argentine president not linked to the great landowners. His popularity waned during his second administration, largely because of the depression, and he was overthrown (Sept. 6, 1930) by the conservative, Uriburu, who succeeded him.

Iringa (i.ring′gạ). Town in E Africa, in S central Tanganyika territory, situated in the highlands NE of Lake Nyasa, ab. 162 mi. by road S of Dodoma. The surrounding highland areas are extremely fertile, and extensive European settlements have been made there in recent years. Chief products include wheat, coffee, tobacco, and pyrethrum.

Iris (ī′ris). In Greek mythology, goddess of the rainbow and (in the *Iliad*) messenger of the gods. As Hera's messenger she carried a jug of water which put perjurers to sleep.

Iris. Asteroid (No. 7) discovered by Hind at London, Aug. 13, 1847.

Iris (ē′ris). German literary magazine (1774–76) edited by J. G. Jacobi and Wilhelm Heinse. It offered a varied diet of classical and contemporary material, including contributions by and for women. Some of the finest lyrics of the youthful Goethe appeared in it.

Iris (ē′rēs). Opera in three acts by Pietro Mascagni, with a libretto by Luigi Illica, first performed at the Costanzi Theater at Rome on Nov. 22, 1898.

Irisarri (ē.rē.sär′rē), **Antonio José de.** b. at Santiago de los Caballeros, Guatemala, Feb. 7, 1786; d. at Brooklyn, N.Y., June 10, 1868. Spanish-American statesman and author.

Irish (ī′rish). [Sometimes also, **Erse.**] Language of the people of Ireland, belonging to the Goidelic group of the Celtic subfamily of the Indo-European family of languages. It includes Old Irish, Middle Irish, and modern Irish, which is commonly referred to as Gaelic. It is in age and philological value the most important language of the Celtic subfamily. The alphabet is an adaptation of the Latin. The letters are usually made to resemble a conventionalized form of the Latin alphabet which was in use in Britain in the early Middle Ages. Gaelic as spoken in the Scottish Highlands and on the Isle of Man differs but slightly from Irish. Modern Irish is greatly changed in pronunciation, as compared with the Old Irish; but it retains in great part the old orthography. Though almost moribund at the end of the last century, Irish as a living language is making its return, with the official support of the Irish Republic. English as spoken in Ireland, showing traits of Irish idiom and brogue, is also called Irish. Erse is more properly applied to the Gaelic of the Scottish Highlands but is also sometimes loosely applied to Irish Gaelic.

Irish Land League. See **Land League, Irish.**

Irish Republic. [Also: **Republic of Ireland** (Irish, **Poblacht na h'Éireann**), **Ireland**; former names, **Eire** (Irish, **Éire**), **Irish Free State** (Irish, **Saorstát Éireann**).] Independent republic, occupying all but the British Commonwealth since April, 1949, occupying all but the NE sixth of the island of Ireland. The Irish Republic includes all of three of the four ancient Irish provinces (Connacht, Leinster, and Munster), and a portion of Ulster, the fourth province; 26 of the 32 counties in Ireland are in the Irish Republic. Until 1921 it was a part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland (now the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland). Several insurrections during the period 1916–21 attempted to proclaim the state a republic, but these were unsuccessful. The present Irish Republic accepted dominion status within the British Empire in 1921 under the name of the Irish Free State. The Irish Free State-Northern Ireland boundary was fixed in December, 1925. A new constitution, adopted in 1937, restored to the Irish Free State the name of Éire, the Irish word for Ireland. In accordance with the hopes of Irish nationalists, the new constitution is intended to apply also to the six counties of Northern Ireland, but its application there is held in abeyance until actual incorporation of these counties within the Irish Republic can be realized. The Republic of Ireland Act, which became effective in 1949, severed the ties of the state with the British Commonwealth, and changed its name to the Irish Republic. The country is a predominantly agricultural one; two thirds of the land was devoted to crops and pasture in 1947. The leading industries (brewing, distilling, and the manufacture of butter, cheese, etc.) are all concerned with the processing of agricultural products. Exports from the Irish Republic consist mainly of livestock and foodstuffs; the value of imports far exceeds that of exports. The greatest volume of foreign trade is with Great Britain; Northern Ireland ranks second, and Belgium third. All of Ireland has very little coal and is forced to import this fuel extensively; peat is dug and is mostly used in the country districts. The Irish Republic, though it grows a part of its requirements, is forced to import wheat and barley, the latter for the brewing and distilling industry. Typical crops raised are oats, potatoes, and other root crops, and cabbages. Sugar-beet and wheat production is being officially encouraged by the government. About half of the potato crop and

most of the cabbage crop is grown for livestock feed. Poultry and egg production is becoming increasingly important; there are large exports of these items, and of meat animals (cattle, sheep, and hogs) to Britain. The fisheries are locally important at various places along the coasts. Sheep raising is a widespread and important activity. Dairying is an important, but more localized, activity. Most of the existing industry, connected directly or indirectly with agriculture, is concentrated about a few seaports along the E coast, and especially about Dublin, the commercial and industrial center of the country. The surface of the Irish Republic is mostly flat in the C portion with much bogland, many large and small lakes, and typically meandering streams. Elsewhere the surface becomes hilly to mountainous. The river Shannon, the chief river in Ireland and the longest, forms part of the boundary of nine counties. There is a large hydroelectric development on the river between Killaloe (County Clare) and Limerick (County Limerick). Capital, Dublin; area, ab. 26,600 sq. mi.; pop. 2,958,878 (1951).

Irish Sea. [French, **Mer d'Irlande**; Latin, **Oceanus Hibernicus.**] Body of water lying between England on the E and Ireland on the W, and connected with the Atlantic Ocean by the North Channel on the N and St. George's Channel on the S. The Isle of Man is in the Irish Sea. Greatest width, ab. 150 mi.

Irish Widow, The. Comedy by David Garrick, taken in part from Molière's *Le Mariage forcé.* It appeared on Oct. 23, 1772.

Irizar (ē.rē.sär'), **Cape.** Promontory in Antarctica, in Victoria Land, in ab. 75°36′ S., 163°02′ E. It is a bold, rocky headland of red granite forming the N extremity of Lamplugh Island. Elevation, ab. 600 ft.

Irkutsk (ir.kötsk'). *Oblast* (region) of the U.S.S.R., in the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic. It is a large area of hills, mountains, and plateaus lying W and N of Lake Baikal in Siberia, a land of scattered settlement, crossed by both branches of the Trans-Siberian Railroad Coal and salt are mined in the SW, along the railway; in the NE gold and mica are produced. Major undeveloped resources include iron ore in the NW, and the water power of the rivers, especially of the Angara. Most of the area is covered with coniferous forests and only in the S portions have these been cleared away for farming. The administrative region is roughly coextensive with the government of Irkutsk under the Russian Empire. Capital, Irkutsk; area, ab. 301,900 sq. mi.; pop. 1,286,696 (1939).

Irkutsk. City in the U.S.S.R., capital of the Irkutsk *oblast* (region) of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, ab. 35 mi. NW of the S end of Lake Baikal, on the Angara River: machine construction, lumber, aircraft, clothing, food-processing, and meat-packing industries; one of the principal cities on the Trans-Siberian Railroad. It was founded in 1652, and is the chief commercial city of E central Siberia. 243,380 (1939).

Irlam (ėr'lam). Urban district and manufacturing center in NW England, in Lancashire, situated at the confluence of the rivers Irwell and Mersey and on the Manchester Ship Canal, ab. 8 mi. SW of Manchester, ab. 192 mi. NW of London by rail. It produces heavy constructional steel and wire rods, using iron ores from Northamptonshire and from foreign sources. 15,063 (1951).

Irmin (ėr'min). [Also, **Irmino** (-mi.nō).] In ancient Germanic mythology, a god, eponymous ancestor of the Hermiones, a West Germanic or Saxon group. He was a god of roads and ways, and hence was regarded also as a leader of souls to the afterworld. The Milky Way was called the Way of Irmin.

Irminones (ėr.mi.nō'nēz). See **Hermiones.**

Irminsul (ėr'min.söl). Pillars, either carved tree trunks or stone, found in ancient Germanic territory, and especially associated with the old continental Saxons. They were sacred to the ancient Germanic god Irmin, god of roads and ways and guide of souls of the dead.

Irnerius (ėr.nir'i.us). [Also: **Guarnerius, Warnerius.**] fl. in the first part of the 12th century. Italian jurist, credited with reviving interest in Roman law. He lectured at Bologna on the Justinian Code. The *Authentica*, an epitome of the Justinian laws, is attributed to him.

IRO. See **International Refugee Organization.**

Iron (ī'ėrn), **Ralph.** Pseudonym of **Schreiner, Olive.**

Iron Act of 1750. Act passed by the British Parliament providing for the free entry into Great Britain of pig and bar iron produced in the American colonies. Among the most significant clauses in the act were those prohibiting the further establishment in the colonies of steel furnaces and slitting and plating mills. These provisions, incorporated in the act through the influence of British manufacturers, were not widely observed in the colonies. The act failed to increase greatly the amount of iron shipped to Great Britain.

Iron Age. Term often applied to the period of human history succeeding the Bronze Age. It is not, however, a distinct period of time, since the use of iron as a principal tool and weapon material occurred at various times in different parts of the world; it began some time about 1000 B.C. in Europe, and nearly half a millennium before in Asia Minor. It has been widely studied in Europe; a central European Hallstatt culture radiated the use of iron and was modified by invasions of the iron-using Scythians from southern Russia. The durability of iron caused the rapid displacement of bronze once the techniques of refining the ore and fashioning the metal were mastered; the modern industrial period is often considered as part of the Iron Age. Iron is mentioned in Ezekiel (xxvii. 12), along with silver, tin, and lead, in a passage which suggests that the Jews obtained it from Tarshish. The Hittites are credited with being the first to use hammered iron, although the oldest implement to be discovered, an iron dagger, dated c1350 B.C., came from Egypt. In America, the Iron Age had its beginning among the native population after the arrival of Europeans, gold, silver, and copper all having been employed before iron.

Iron Age. In classical mythology, a name given to the last (and the worst) of the four ages of mankind or the world, as described by Hesiod and Ovid. It is an age of hard work and agricultural toil, of constant care and trouble, of shame and falsehood, of moral, mental, physical, and spiritual decay, a period in which the only thing that triumphs is Evil. It is in marked contrast to the first, and best, age, the Golden Age, when Cronus (Saturn) ruled, and is inferior even to the Silver Age, when people were foolish and arrogant, and to the Bronze (or Brazen) Age, which was an age of war.

Iron Chest, The. Play by George Colman the younger, with music by Storace, taken from Godwin's *Caleb Williams* and produced on March 12, 1796.

"Iron City." See **Pittsburgh,** Pa.

Iron Cross, Order of the. See **Order of the Iron Cross.**

Irondequoit (i.ron'dę.kwoit). Town in W New York, in Monroe County: residential suburb of Rochester. 34,417 (1950).

"Iron Duke," the. See **Wellington,** 1st Duke of.

Iron Gate. [German, **Eisernes Tor**; Rumanian, **Porţile de Fier.**] Gorge of the Danube River between E Yugoslavia and SW Rumania. Length, ab. 1½ mi.

Iron Guard. Rumanian nationalistic, anti-Semitic, and antiparliamentary organization. It was organized in 1924 on strictly military lines. Officially banned in 1933, in which year it assassinated Premier Ion Duca, it continued its existence under a new name, the All-for-Fatherland Party. In 1940 Ion Antonescu achieved the premiership with the help of the Iron Guard, but he turned against it a year later. With the defeat of the Axis Powers in World War II, the Iron Guard ceased to play a part in Rumanian political life.

Iron Heel, The. Novel by Jack London, published in 1907.

Iron Mask, Man in the. See **Man in the Iron Mask.**

Ironmaster, The. Play, translated from Georges Ohnet's *Maître de Forges* (1882), by A. W. Pinero, produced in 1884.

Iron Mountain. Hill in C Florida, in Polk County, the highest point in the state. It is the site of the bird sanctuary and Singing Tower established in 1929 by Edward Bok. Elevation, ab. 325 ft.

Iron Mountain. City in SW upper peninsula of Michigan, county seat of Dickinson County, near the border of Wisconsin, ab. 55 mi. NW of Menominee: shipping point for the iron ore of the Menominee Range; trade center for the mining region. 9,679 (1950).

Iron Mountain. Hill in St. Francois County, E Missouri, ab. 67 mi. SW of St. Louis, noted for its deposit of iron

ore, which was worked from 1836 until the 1880's. Elevation, ab. 1,450 ft.

Ironquill (ī'ėrn.kwil). Pseudonym of **Ware, Eugene Fitch.**

Iron River. City in SW upper peninsula of Michigan, in Iron County: iron-ore mining (Menominee Range). 4,048 (1950).

Ironside (ī'ėrn.sīd), **Edmund.** [Title, 1st Baron of **Archangel** and of **Ironside.**] b. at Ironside, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, May 6, 1880—. British army officer. After service (1914–18) in World War I he headed (1918) the allied forces at Arkhangelsk, Russia, against the Bolsheviks. He served in 1919 against Kemal's Turkish troops at Constantinople and again faced the Bolsheviks in Iran in 1920, being forced to withdraw in each instance. He was governor and commander in chief (1938–39) at Gibraltar, and during World War II was chief (1939–40) of the imperial general staff, and headed (1940) the home defense forces.

Ironside, Nestor. A pseudonym of **Steele,** Sir **Richard.**

Ironsides (ī'ėrn.sīdz). Famous cavalry regiment led by Cromwell in the English Civil War. The name was afterward applied to the entire army under his control.

Ironton (ī'ėrn.tọn). City in S Ohio, county seat of Lawrence County, on the Ohio River: river port; manufactures coke, iron and steel products, cement, clay products, machinery, and shoes; shipping center for an agricultural area. It was established in 1848. Pop. 16,333 (1950).

Iron Woman, The. Novel by Margaret Deland, published in 1911.

Ironwood (ī'ėrn.wụd). City in W upper peninsula of Michigan, in Gogebic County: trading center and iron-ore shipping point for the Gogebic Range. 11,466 (1950).

Iroquoian (ir.ọ.kwoi'an). One of the major language families among North American Indians, embracing the languages of a number of tribes in the St. Lawrence River valley, N New York, and Pennsylvania, and in several discontinuous areas in North Carolina and Virginia. The northern group comprised the languages of the Seneca, Cayuga, Onondaga, Mohawk, and Oneida Indians of the League of the Iroquois, and also Wyandot, the language of the Hurons. The southern group comprised the languages of the Tuscarora and Cherokee Indians.

Iroquois (ir'ọ.kwoi), **League of the.** [Also: **Five Nations; Six Nations.**] Confederation of five North American Indian tribes: the Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga, and Seneca, all speaking languages of the Iroquoian stock. The group formerly occupied New York from the Hudson River to Lake Erie. In the early 18th century the League also included the Tuscarora, originally located in NE North Carolina. They are notable for the success of their political union which enabled the League to wage aggressive war against a number of neighboring tribes and to be a major factor in the American Revolutionary War, in which the Iroquois sided with the English. Remnants of the original tribes are now settled on reservations in Ontario, New York, Wisconsin, and Oklahoma. They had an advanced culture typical of the Eastern Woodlands region; they lived in villages, practiced agriculture, hunted, and fished. The Iroquois are particularly characterized by the "long house," which was the center of their religious life and ceremonies and of their political councils.

Iroquois Theater Fire. Chicago disaster (Dec. 30, 1903) in the recently built Iroquois Theater, which subsequent investigation indicated had been poorly constructed. The fire cost the lives of 571 persons, most of them women and children. Public and official reaction to the disaster brought new provisions for building-safety legislation and its enforcement.

Irrawaddy (ir.ạ.wod'i). [Also, **Irawadi.**] Chief river of Burma. It is formed by two headstreams, the Tanai and the Nmai, which unite ab. 30 mi. N of Myitkyina. Its sources are imperfectly known. It flows S into the Bay of Bengal by a delta SW of Rangoon. The delta (ab. 12,000 sq. mi.) is an intensively cultivated rice-growing area. The chief mouths are the Rangoon and Rassein. Myitkyina and Mandalay are on its banks. Length, ab. 1,300 mi.; navigable from Bhamo.

Irredentism (ir.ẹ.den'tiz.ẹm). Term which first received currency in the movement for Italian unification, through the phrase *Italia Irredenta* ("unredeemed Italy"). It expressed the Italian desire for territories containing large numbers of Italians, but held by foreign states, as the Trentino and Trieste. Later the phrase was more widely applied, as by the Germans in their quest for recovery of Alsace-Lorraine and Austria or by the Lithuanians in pressing their claims in the Vilna dispute.

Ir-shemesh (ir.shē'mesh). See **Beth-shemesh.**

Irtysh (ir.tish'). [Also, **Irtish.**] River in S central U.S.S.R., and N Sinkiang, China. It rises in the Altai, traverses Lake Zaisan, and flows generally NW to join the Ob ab. 190 mi. N of Tobolsk. Its chief affluents are the Ishim, Tobol, Bukhtarma, and Om. Length, ab. 1,844 mi.; navigable to the Sinkiang border.

Iruchulo (ē.rō.chō'lō). Basque name of **San Sebastián,** Spain.

Irún (ē.rön'). [Also, **Yrun.**] Town in N Spain, in the province of Guipúzcoa, on the Bidassoa River ab. 9 mi. E of San Sebastian, near the French border: a customs station and port of entry; iron foundries, tanneries, paper mills, and potteries. In the Spanish Civil War of 1936–39 it was besieged by the Nationalists under General Mola, who captured the town on Sept. 4, 1937. Pop. 14,368 (1940).

Iruna (ē.rö'nä). Basque name of **Pamplona,** Spain.

Irus (ī'rus). In Homeric legend, a beggar of gigantic stature who kept watch over the suitors of Penelope, and was employed by them as a messenger. He was celebrated for his voracity.

Irus. The Blind Beggar of Alexandria in George Chapman's play of that name. He assumes many disguises.

Irvine (ėr'vin). City in E central Kentucky, county seat of Estill County. 3,259 (1950).

Irvine. Royal burgh, seaport, market town, and industrial center in SW Scotland, in Ayrshire, on the river Irvine near its mouth in the Firth of Clyde, ab. 7 mi W of Kilmarnock, ab. 398 mi. N of London by rail. It is situated on the Ayrshire coal field. Irvine has shipbuilding, iron and steel manufactures, and a chemical industry. The iron industry now uses mostly imported ores. Exports consist of coal, iron and steel, and chemicals. 14,790 (est. 1948).

Irving (ėr'ving). Manufacturing town in N Texas, in Dallas County: northwestern suburb of Dallas. In the decade between the last two U.S. censuses its population more than doubled. 1,089 (1940), 2,621 (1950).

Irving, Edward. b. at Annan, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, Aug. 4, 1792; d. at Glasgow, Dec. 7, 1834. Scottish preacher and divine. As a boy he was much influenced by the services of the extreme Presbyterians, seceders from the Church of Scotland. In 1812 he obtained the mastership of the academy at Kirkcaldy, where he formed a warm friendship for Thomas Carlyle. In 1818 he went to Edinburgh to obtain a permanent position, and in October, 1819, became assistant to Dr. Chalmers at Glasgow. He removed to the little chapel in Hatton Garden, London, in July, 1822, when he immediately won extraordinary popularity. At this time began the peculiar mental and religious aberrations which are associated with his career. In May, 1828, he made a tour of Scotland with the object of proclaiming the imminence of the second advent. Another expedition to Scotland followed, and in 1830 his tract on *The Orthodoxy and Catholic Doctrine of Our Lord's Human Nature* exposed him to direct charges of heresy. The "unknown tongues," a pentecostal phenomenon, were first heard in March, 1830, from the mouth of Mary Campbell. They were at first heard only in private assemblies, but on Oct. 16, 1831, the services of his new Regent Square church were disturbed by a woman who gave utterance to an outbreak of unintelligible discourse. An attempted prosecution for heresy failed in December, 1830; but on April 26, 1832, he was removed from his church. On March 13, 1833, he was condemned by the Presbytery of Annan on a charge of heresy concerning the sinlessness of Christ. This practically terminated his career. The Irvingite or Catholic Apostolic Church still survives.

Irving, Sir Henry. [Original name, **John Henry Brodribb.**] b. at Keinton, near Glastonbury, England, Feb. 6, 1838; d. at Bradford, England, Oct. 13, 1905. English actor. He made his first appearance at the Sunderland Theatre in 1856 in Bulwer-Lytton's *Richelieu.* After play-

ing at Edinburgh for some time he made his first London appearance at the Princess's Theatre in 1859. He made no distinct mark till 1870, when he played Digby Grant in James Albery's *Two Roses*. He played with success until 1874, when his performance of Hamlet created genuine interest. In 1878 he undertook the management of the Lyceum Theatre, where his success was great. He produced a large number of new plays and Shakespearian revivals. He came frequently to the U.S. with his company, including Ellen Terry. He was especially distinguished in *Hamlet, Othello, Merchant of Venice, Richard III, Richelieu, The Bells, Louis XI, Henry VIII,* and Tennyson's *Becket,* considered his greatest role. He was knighted in 1895, the first actor so honored, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

Irving, Henry Brodribb. b. at London, Aug. 5, 1870; d. Oct. 17, 1919. English actor; son of Sir Henry Irving. He was the author of *Life of Judge Jeffreys* (1898) and *French Criminals of the Nineteenth Century* (1901).

Irving, John Duer. b. at Madison, Wis., Aug. 18, 1874; d. in France, July 20, 1918. American geologist; son of Roland Duer Irving. He served (1899–1907) with the U.S. Geological Survey. Beginning in 1907 he was professor of economic geology at the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale University.

Irving, Pierre Munro. b. 1803; d. 1876. American lawyer and writer; son of William Irving. His uncle Washington Irving's *Astoria* (1836) was the result of the younger Irving's researches. He was Washington Irving's financial and literary manager, and upon his uncle's death (1859) became literary executor. His four-volume biography, *The Life and Letters of Washington Irving* (1862–64), was followed by a collection of Irving's *Spanish Papers and Other Miscellanies* (1866).

Irving, Roland Duer. b. at New York, April 29, 1847; d. May 27, 1888. American geologist and mining engineer; nephew of Washington Irving. He became (1870) professor of geology and mineralogy at the University of Wisconsin. He served (1880–88) on a survey of the geology of the region around Lake Superior undertaken for the U.S. Geological Survey, and during the course of his investigations indicated the origin of the iron ores found there. He wrote *Copper-Bearing Rocks of Lake Superior* (1883).

Irving, Theodore. b. at New York, May 9, 1809; d. there, Dec. 20, 1880. American clergyman and author; nephew of Washington Irving.

Irving, Washington. b. at New York, April 3, 1783; d. at "Sunnyside," near Tarrytown, N.Y., Nov. 28, 1859. American historian, essayist, and storyteller. Of Scottish-English ancestry, he was the youngest of the 11 children of Deacon William Irving and Sarah Sanders Irving. Although about one third of his life was to be spent in Europe, he was to be associated with New York until his death. "I thank God," he said, "that I was born on the banks of the Hudson." His formal education was sketchy, but he provided for himself an ample substitute by his associations with writers, musicians, and artists, by his devotion to the theater, and by his omnivorous reading. During his boyhood he shot squirrels in the woods adjacent to the little city, loitered at the pierheads as the ships set out for Europe, and sailed his boat on the river. An intelligent, amiable, but rather purposeless young man, he avoided the family hardware business and settled on the law as a profession. In 1798 he became a clerk in the law office of Henry Masterton. Ten years later Longworth's *Almanac* still recorded his name as a practicing attorney. Yet by this year he had long since tired of this profession, and had revealed the true character of his mind. In 1803 he had traveled by oxcart to the Canadian frontier of Montreal, and, in 1804–06, through France, Italy, Switzerland, and England. He had mingled happily in the society of New York and Philadelphia, and, in particular, he had published two gay satires: *The Letters of Jonathan Oldstyle Gent.* (1802), and *Salmagundi: or, the Whim-Whams and Opinions of Launcelot Lanstaff, Esq, and others* (1807–08). The elaborate, absurd title suggests both Irving's wit and his light heart. *Salmagundi,* consisting of 20 papers on the life of New York, on its books, theaters, and gossip, revealed to the world and to himself his latent talents as an essayist and storyteller. Almost immediately he embarked on a more ambitious satire, Diedrich Knickerbocker's *A History of New York* (1809), a hilarious but surprisingly accurate account of the Dutch founding and development of old New York. A curious blend of scholarship and nonsense, this burlesque history established his reputation as a writer. Among its distinguished admirers were William Cullen Bryant and Walter Scott. This carefree life of laughter and literature, approved by his admiring older brothers, was interrupted by tragedy. While engaged on his comic history he had fallen in love with Matilda Hoffman, youngest daughter of Josiah Ogden Hoffman, and even as he planned his marriage, she died, on April 26, 1809. The shock was severe; Irving's grief was acute and lasting. "She died," he wrote 14 years later, "in the flower of her youth & of mine but she has lived for me ever since in all woman kind. I see her in their eyes—and it is the remembrance of her that has given a tenderness in my eyes to everything that bears the name of woman." The quotation reflects the sensitivity of Irving's temperament. That he never married may be ascribed, if one wishes to other more practical reasons, but the influence of this experience may be traced not only in his later writings, but in his aimless life in America. From 1809 until 1815, when he again sailed for abroad, he gave himself restlessly to all kinds of activity. He wrote a biography of the poet Thomas Campbell (1810), and he served as editor of the *Analectic Magazine* (1813–14). He frittered away many hours in society and politics, and during the war of 1812 he became an officer on the staff of Governor Daniel Tompkins. Evidently his volatile nature needed a new directive. This new orientation he received in Europe, where he was to remain for 17 years. At Liverpool, the family business, which had been his ostensible excuse for this journey, suddenly failed. With the bayonet of poverty at his back he began to collect the materials which were to form his most distinguished sheaf of essays and stories. We hear of him traveling through England by stagecoach and on foot. We see him with Walter Scott at Abbotsford, as the two romantics talk far into the night of legend and the supernatural. We watch him, a friend of Thomas Campbell and Thomas Moore, in the literary set of London. All these experiences found a graceful expression in *The Sketch Book,* by "Geoffrey Crayon" (1819–20), and in *Bracebridge Hall* (1822). Through *The Sketch Book* he became famous overnight. "Crayon," said the delighted Byron, "is very good." So unexpected was this turn of fortune, this fame in both America and Europe, that Irving wept tears of joy. The book was uneven, ranging from the insipid tale "The Pride of the Village" to the haunting and symbolic legends, "Rip Van Winkle" and "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow." Not only were these stories based upon authentic American lore of the Dutch Catskills but, in their links with similar legends in other countries, they attained a place in the affections of all men. The awakening of Rip Van Winkle reflects our common experience of the destructive power of Time. These two tales were destined to become not only the masterpieces of our "first man of letters," but parts of world literature. Out of the shallow satirist of Knickerbocker foibles had now emerged the perceptive essayist, writing in moving cadences ("Westminster Abbey"; "Stratford on Avon"; or "The Boarshead Tavern, Eastcheap") of the transiency of all things mortal. Irving was now in search of pastures new. He passed the winter of 1822–23 at the Saxon court of Frederick Augustus, and the years 1824 and 1825 in France. His proposed "work on Germany" became merely the ill-starred *Tales of a Traveler* (1824) and, despite the stimulating comradeship of John Howard Payne, the dramatist, in Paris, he never found in France material as suitable to his talents as the rural and urban backgrounds of England. Unconsciously perhaps, all these misadventures brought him closer to another causative experience. The year 1825 found him on the borders of Spain. From his earliest days he had read *Don Quixote* and, as he himself said, he had often trod in fancy the halls of the Alhambra. On Jan. 30, 1826, an invitation from the embassy, from Alexander H. Everett, to come to Madrid, to translate Don Martín Fernández de Navarrete's documents on Columbus, opened for him a window on a new world. He had always been fascinated by history and learning, and in February

he was in Madrid, absorbed in the Spanish historical pageant of the 15th and 16th centuries. It was, however, characteristic of Irving's mind that he soon drifted away from the austere study of these manuscripts to the more congenial task of a biography of the discoverer. In 1828 he published his *History of the Life and Voyages of Christopher Columbus*, a delightfully written narrative in which the bare facts of the great adventure mingled with passages on mermaids and other romantic wonders of Hispaniola. This species of fictionized history he repeated in his *Chronicle of the Conquest of Granada* (1829), in which he related the sallies, forays, battles, and reprisals of Moor and Christian, paynim and medieval knight. Robert Southey, himself a Hispanist, disliked the book and declared that the mild Irving was hardly the man to write of such stern warfare. *The Conquest of Granada* was, indeed, a strange mixture of history and romance. Yet such storytelling was Irving's forte. All these Spanish explorations found a culminating expression in *The Alhambra*, a kind of "Spanish Sketch Book," in which he used artfully his own unique stay in the famous palace, his conversations with the peasants, and his considerable erudition in Spanish history and Spanish legend. Apart from his tales of the Catskills, these stories of princess, caliph, Moorish chieftain, or of King Boabdil, looking back wistfully on the Alhambra he had lost, are Irving's most colorful contribution to American literature. To this he added during the first half-century a much-needed touch of the exotic. Irving's picturesque life in Spain, which he toured in stagecoach and on muleback, included not only the life of the Spanish peasant but also a knowledge of Spanish painting and Spanish architecture. Moreover, through his friendship with the novelist Fernán Caballero, he was stimulated and reassured by the resemblance between her *artículo de costumbres* and his own essay of manners. In August, 1829, Irving's happy life in Spain ended with another sharp turn of fortune, so characteristic of his varied career. With the manuscript of *The Alhambra* still unfinished in his luggage, he made the long, difficult journey from Granada to Barcelona and thence to London to take a post at the American legation. Three years later (1832) he returned to New York, where he was welcomed by a public dinner, appropriate to the fame in letters he had won for himself and for his country. Now almost 50 years old, he resumed with some uneasiness his life in democratic America, which, so he assured his somewhat doubtful countrymen, he loved far better than the Europe where as writer and artist he had lived so long. Partly as a token of his repatriation he purchased "Sunnyside," and established his patriarchial home with its clientele of sisters and nieces, and their children. For almost two decades he remained a kind of literary demigod in America. The love of travel was still in his blood. In 1832, in the very year of his return, with Charles Joseph Latrobe and Commissioner Henry L. Ellsworth he fought his way through the black-jack and over the prairies of the country of the Pawnees and Osages. He lived in a tent; he shot a buffalo; and he subsisted on hunter's fare (including skunk). Nevertheless, the impression persists that he was homesick for Europe. The Western ponies reminded him of the Andalusian horses, and the arched trees of the cathedrals of Spain. Three books, the result of his experience and of his reading (*The Crayon Miscellany*, including "A Tour on the Prairies," 1835; *Astoria*, 1836; and *The Adventures of Captain Bonneville, U.S.A.*, 1837) dealt with frontier materials in ways only possible for a Europeanized "Geoffrey Crayon." As a matter of fact, he was to remain in the U.S. for only a decade. In 1842, for his knowledge of the language, the literature, and the ways of life of Spain, Daniel Webster honored him with the appointment as minister at the court of Isabella II. Through *The Alhambra* and his other writings he was now well known in Spain. Relying upon his tact (to which his enemy, James Fenimore Cooper, gave a less pleasant name), he served his country well (1842–46), not only in the tangled politics of Maria Cristina, Espartero, and Narváez, but in American negotiations concerning the explosive issue of Cuba. The story of his efficient and gracious career as a diplomat appears not only in the hundreds of dispatches to his government but still more vividly in his charming personal letters to "Sunnyside," to his sisters and nieces. In these he tells in his own inimitable way of the "little Queen" and of the "Romance of the Palace." Most of all, his success is mirrored in the affection in which the Spaniards held, and still hold, "the poet Irving," as they called him. No American diplomat and writer, not even James Russell Lowell, has been so closely identified with both the public and private life of Spain. At "Sunnyside" for the remaining 13 years of his life, Irving wrote nothing which was not in effect repetition of *The Sketch Book* or of the biographies or histories created earlier during the fulness of his powers. *Oliver Goldsmith* (1849) represented the completion of a labor of love begun many years before, and *Mahomet and His Successors* (1849–50) he had commenced in Spain as part of the cycle of Spanish stories. Both are weak books. *Wolfert's Roost* (1855) was a miscellany, and along with his other revisions (including a new edition of his entire works) elicited from Longfellow, his devoted disciple, the lament that the master was now merely rifling his old notebooks. Irving was tired, and his five-volume life of George Washington (1855–59), an ambitious project which he had begun in 1825, was a tired book. His efforts to complete this monumental work may have hastened his death. Indeed, his influence in these last years was less through his writings than through his role at "Sunnyside" and in New York as our first man of letters. Fashions had changed, and Irving was puzzled by the rise of the great New England authors, Emerson, Hawthorne, and Thoreau. As a writer he had little more to offer, but sitting on the porch of "Sunnyside," overlooking the lordly Hudson, he reminisced of the English theater, of the Spanish peasant, of Isabella II, of Byron, Campbell, Moore, Scott, or of the Pawnee Indians. In the richness of his experience he seemed to represent the entire life of the first half of the 19th century. Until his death in 1859 he continued to be beloved not only as a great writer, but as a great American.

Irving, William. b. Aug. 15, 1766; d. Nov. 9, 1821. American poet, merchant, and politician; brother of Washington Irving. A prosperous merchant with headquarters along the East River, Irving was also a contributor of light verse to the 20 numbers of whimsical essays called *Salmagundi; or the Whim-Whams and Opinions of Launcelot Langstaff, Esq. and Others* (1807–08). He supported the War of 1812 and was elected to Congress on Dec. 28, 1813, defeating the Federalist, Peter Augustus Jay.

Irvingites (ėr'ving.īts). [Official name, **Catholic Apostolic Church.**] Religious denomination named after Edward Irving. Irving was not the founder of the sect popularly called after him, but accepted and promoted the spread of the principles upon which, after his death, the sect was formed.

Irvington (ėr'ving.tọn). Town in NE New Jersey, in Essex County, ab. 3 mi. SW of Newark: residential and industrial suburb of Newark; miscellaneous manufactures including electric toy trains, hardware, tools, clothing, and rubber products. 59,201 (1950).

Irvington. [Original name, **Dearman**; renamed for Washington Irving.] Village in SE New York, in Westchester County: residential suburb of New York City. It was the home of Cyrus W. Field. Nevis, the estate of Alexander Hamilton's son, is situated here; it is now a part of Columbia University. Sunnyside, the home of Washington Irving, overlooking the Hudson, is here; Irving died here in 1859. 3,657 (1950).

Irwell (ėr'wel, -wẹl). River in NW England, in Lancashire, rising N of Manchester and flowing in a sinuous course through Bury and Manchester to join the Mersey at Irlam. Length, ab. 40 mi.

Irwin (ėr'win). Borough in SW Pennsylvania, in Westmoreland County: bituminous coal mining. It was platted in 1853. Pop. 4,228 (1950).

Irwin, George Le Roy. b. at Fort Wayne, near Detroit, Mich., April 26, 1868; d. at sea, off Port of Spain, Trinidad, Feb. 19, 1931. American artillery officer. In World War I he commanded the 57th field artillery brigade in the major U.S. offensives.

Irwin, Inez. [Maiden name, **Haynes.**] b. at Rio de Janeiro, March 2, 1873—. American fiction writer; wife (married 1916) of Will Irwin. Author of *June Jeopardy*

(1908), *Maida's Little Shop* (1910), *Phoebe and Ernest* (1910), *Angel Island* (1914), *The Native Sons* (1919), *Confessions of a Business Man's Wife* (1931), *Strange Harvest* (1934), *Good Manners for Girls* (1937), *The Women Swore Revenge* (1946), *Maida's Little Cabins* (1947), and other books.

Irwin, Sir John. b. at Dublin, 1728; d. at Parma, Italy, in May, 1788. British general. He is supposed to have suggested to Chesterfield, with whom he corresponded for 20 years, his paper on "Good Breeding," which appeared in the *World*, Oct. 30, 1755.

Irwin, May. [Original name, **Ada Campbell.**] b. at Whitby, Ontario, Canada, June 27, 1862; d. at New York, Oct. 22, 1938. American comic actress.

Irwin, Wallace. b. at Oneida, N.Y., March 15, 1875—. American humorous writer and journalist. He was employed as special writer (1900) on the San Francisco *Examiner* and was editor (1902) of the *Overland Monthly Magazine*. He was a burlesque writer (1903) for the Republic Theater at San Francisco, composer (1904–05) of topical verse on the New York *Globe*, and on the staff (1906–07) of *Collier's Weekly*. His writings include *The Love Sonnets of a Hoodlum* (1902), *The Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam, Jr.* (1902), *Chinatown Ballads* (1905), *Letters of a Japanese Schoolboy* (1909), *Mr. Togo, Maid of All Work* (1913), *Suffering Husbands* (1920), *Lew Tyler's Wives* (1923), *Lew Tyler and the Ladies* (1928), *The Days of Her Life* (1931), *The Julius Caesar Murder Case* (1935), and *Young Wife* (1936).

Irwin, Will. [Full name, **William Henry Irwin.**] b. at Oneida, N.Y., Sept. 14, 1873; d. at New York, Feb. 24, 1948. American writer and journalist; husband of Inez Irwin. He was assistant editor (1899) and editor (1900) of the San Francisco *Wave*, reporter (1901), special writer (1902), and Sunday editor (1902–04) on the San Francisco *Chronicle*, reporter (1904–06) for the New York *Sun*, managing editor (1906–07) of *McClure's Magazine*, and writer (1907–08) for *Collier's Weekly*. He served as war correspondent (1914–15) with European armies for various publications, and was a war correspondent (1916–18) for the *Saturday Evening Post*. Author of *Stanford Stories* (1900; with C. K. Field); *The Hamadryads* (1904), poems; *The City That Was* (1907), *The Confessions of a Con Man* (1909), *The House of Mystery* (1910), *Men, Women and War* (1915), *The Thirteenth Chair* (1916), a play in collaboration with Bayard Veiller; *A Reporter in Armageddon* (1918), *The Next War: An Appeal to Common Sense* (1921), *Christ or Mars?* (1923), *Highlights of Manhattan* (1927), *How Red Is America?* (1927), *Propaganda and the News* (1936), and *The Making of a Reporter* (1942).

Irwinton (ėr'win.tǫn). Former name of **Eufaula,** Ala.

Is (is). Ancient name of **Hit.**

Isaac (ī'ząk). In the Bible, a Hebrew patriarch; only son of Abraham and Sarah, husband of Rebecca, and father of the twins Jacob and Esau. He was saved from death as his father was about to sacrifice him on the altar in obedience to God's command. In his age, he was duped by Rebecca into blessing Jacob rather than the first-born Esau; the old, blind Isaac thought the kid-skins on Jacob's hands were the really hairy hands of Esau, and because the hands were hairy, he blessed Jacob. Obvious parallels exist between the stories of Abraham and Isaac. Gen. xvii. 19.

Isaac I. [Also, **Isaac I Comnenus** (kom.nē'nus).] d. 1061. Byzantine emperor (1057–59); son of Manuel Comnenus. He was elevated by the army in opposition to Michael VI, who was defeated and compelled to abdicate. He resigned the crown to Constantine Ducas because of an illness supposed to be mortal, and entered a monastery.

Isaac II. [Also, **Isaac II Angelus** (an'jẹ.lus).] d. 1204. Byzantine emperor (1185–95 and 1203–04). He succeeded Andronicus I Comnenus, who was overthrown by a popular revolt. He was dethroned and blinded by his own brother, Alexius III, in 1195, but, on the latter's flight before the Crusaders, was replaced by them on the throne, together with his son Alexius IV, in 1203. He and his son were supplanted by Alexius V in 1204.

Isaac or **Isaak** (ē'zäk), **Heinrich.** [Also: **Isac, Izac, Yzac, Yzaac.**] b. probably in Flanders, c1450; d. 1517. Early contrapuntal composer, resident at Florence in the service (1484–92) of Lorenzo de' Medici. He was active also at Rome and Innsbruck, as well as in Switzerland. His works include much church music, songs in various languages, and music for *San Giovanni e San Paolo*, a drama by Lorenzo de' Medici.

Isaac (ī'ząk), **Sacrifice of.** Painting by Rembrandt. Isaac lies bound on a heap of fagots; Abraham, kneeling over him, with his hand on the boy's face, is about to give the fatal blow, when the angel strikes the knife from his hand. The entangled ram is seen in the wooded background.

Isaac and Archibald (är'chi.bôld). Narrative in blank verse by Edwin Arlington Robinson, published in *Captain Craig* (1902).

Isaac Jogues (zhog), Saint. See **Jogues,** Saint **Isaac.**

Isaac of Antioch (an'ti.ok). [Called **Isaac the Great.**] b. at Amida (modern Diyarbakir, Turkey); d. c460. Syrian theologian and poet, abbot of a convent near Antioch. He is regarded as a Doctor of the Syrian Church.

Isaacs (ī'ząks), **Abram Samuel.** b. at New York, Aug. 30, 1851; d. at Paterson, N.J., Dec. 22, 1920. American Hebrew scholar; son of Samuel Myer Isaacs. He was editor (1878–1903) of the *Jewish Messenger*, a New York weekly, and was professor of Hebrew (1886–94) and professor of German (1887–95) in the University of the City of New York. He also held the professorship of German literature (1895–1906) in the postgraduate division, and in 1906 became professor of Semitics in that department. His works include *A Modern Hebrew Poet: The Life and Writings of Moses Chaim Luzzatto* (1878), *What is Judaism? A Survey of Jewish Life, Thought and Achievement* (1912), and a number of books for younger readers.

Isaacs, Barnett. Original name of **Barnato, Barnett.**

Isaacs, Sir **Isaac Alfred.** b. at Melbourne, Australia, Aug. 6, 1855—. Australian jurist and statesman. He was attorney general (1905–06), justice (1906–30) of the high court, and chief justice (1930–31) of Australia. He served as governor general (1931–36) of Australia.

Isaacs (ē.säks'), **Jorge.** b. at Cali, Colombia, 1837; d. 1895. Colombian poet and novelist. He is chiefly remembered as the author of the idyllic romance *María* (1867), which became the most widely read of Latin-American novels and was translated (1890) into English under the same title.

Isaacs (ī'ząks), **Mr.** See **Mr. Isaacs.**

Isaacs, Rufus Daniel. See **Reading,** 1st Marquis of.

Isaacs, Samuel Myer. b. at Leeuwarden, Netherlands, Jan. 4, 1804; d. May 19, 1878. American rabbi and journalist; father of Abram Samuel Isaacs. He took part in the founding of the Jews' Hospital (later Mt. Sinai) at New York, the United Hebrew Charities, the Board of Delegates of American Israelites, and Maimonides College at Philadelphia. He established and edited (1857–78) the *Jewish Messenger*, a New York weekly.

Isabeau (ē.zä.bō'). Opera in three acts by Pietro Mascagni, with a libretto by Luigi Illica, first performed at Buenos Aires on June 2, 1911.

Isabeau of Bavaria (ē.zä.bō'; bą.vār'i.ą). [Also: **Elizabeth, Isabella.**] b. 1370; d. in September, 1435. French queen. She was married (July 17, 1385) to Charles VI of France, being crowned with him at Paris on Aug. 22, 1389. When Charles became insane (August, 1392) she took over the reins of government, acting as regent. At this time also she became openly the mistress of Louis, Duke of Orléans. Politically she wavered between the conflicting factions of Armagnacs and Burgundians. In the Hundred Years' War, she sided generally with the enemies of France (the English and the Burgundians). She was chiefly responsible for the Treaty of Troyes (May 21, 1420), by which she surrendered France to England and disinherited her own son. Her daughter, Catherine of Valois, married Henry V of England, and another daughter, Isabella of France, became the wife of Richard II. She, her husband, and Catherine all appear as characters in Shakespeare's *Henry V*, and Isabella appears as "Queen" in *Richard II*.

Isabel (ē.sä.bel'). Spanish form of **Elizabeth.** See also under **Isabella.**

Isabela (ē.sä.bā'lä; Anglicized, iz.ą.bel'ą). [Also: **Isabella** (iz.ą.bel'ą), **La Isabela.**] First European settlement in the New World, founded by Christopher Columbus in December, 1493, on a small bay of the N shore of the island of Hispaniola, ab. 28 mi. W of the present town

of Puerto Plata. Named for Isabella I of Castile, it was abandoned soon after the founding of Santo Domingo city (now Ciudad Trujillo), and only a few ruins now remain to mark its site.

Isabela. Province in NE Philippine Islands, in Luzon. It is bounded by Cagayan on the N, the Pacific Ocean on the E, Tayabas and Nueva Vizcaya on the S, and Nueva Vizcaya and Mountain provinces on the W. The Sierra Madre range extends N and S not far from the coast, and sends spurs westward. The Rio Grande de Cagayan rises among the mountains in the S and, uniting near the C part of the province with the Magat, which rises in Nueva Vizcaya, flows N into Cagayan. There are extensive forests. The soil is easily cultivated, and produces large crops of corn and tobacco. The inhabitants are of several races, including Igorots, Ilocanos, and Tagalogs. Capital, Ilagan; area ab. 4,069 sq. mi.; pop. 264,495 (1948).

Isabela, Cape. Cape on the N coast of the island of Hispaniola, in the Dominican Republic: northernmost point of the island, just NE of the settlement established by Columbus in 1493 and named by him for Isabella I of Castile.

Isabel Archer (iz'ạ.bel är'chėr). See **Archer, Isabel.**

Isabel (or **Izabel**) **de Braganza** (or **Braganza**) (ē.zạ.bel' dę bra.gun'sạ), Princess. [Also, **Isabel** (or **Isabella**) **of Brazil.**] b. at Rio de Janeiro, July 29, 1846; d. 1921. Eldest daughter of Emperor Pedro II of Brazil, and heiress to the Brazilian throne until the abdication of her father in 1889. She married Louis Gaston d'Orléans, Comte d'Eu, by whom she had three sons. During the absence of the emperor in Europe and America she was three times regent (1871–72, 1876–77, 1886–89). She favored the clerical party, and was sponsor (1888) of a law freeing slaves without payment to their owners, which lost the throne the support of the owners as a class and gave impetus to the revolution (1889) which drove her into exile.

Isabella (iz.ạ.bel'ạ). See also **Elizabeth** (of *Spain*).

Isabella (iz.ạ.bel'ạ; German, ē.zä.bel'ä). b. 1214; d. at Foggia, Italy, Dec. 1, 1241. German empress; wife of the emperor Frederick II, and daughter of John, king of England, and Isabella of Angoulême. Her marriage with Frederick II was concluded on July 15, 1235. Her daughter Margaret, born in February, 1237, married Albert, landgrave of Thuringia, and thus became ancestress of the Saxe-Coburg-Gotha house.

Isabella (ē.zä.bel'lä). Character in Ludovico Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso*, loved by Zerbino, and killed by Rodomont.

Isabella (iz.ạ.bel'ạ). Character in Shakespeare's comedy *Measure for Measure*, the sister of Claudio, and object of the passion of Angelo, but rescued and married by Vincentio, the duke.

Isabella. Character in John Webster's tragedy *Vittoria Corombona, or The White Devil;* the wife of the Duke of Brachiano, lover of Vittoria.

Isabella. The Insatiate Countess in John Marston's play of that name. She alternately attracts her lovers and induces their successors to kill them.

Isabella. Amusing and mischievous girl in Dryden's *Wild Gallant.*

Isabella. Wife of Biron in Thomas Southerne's *Fatal Marriage.* She marries Villeroy, being deceived into a belief in Biron's death; after his return and actual death she dies distracted.

Isabella. One of the principal characters in Susannah Centlivre's comedy *The Wonder.*

Isabella I (of *Castile*). [Called, in Spanish, **Isabel la Católica** (ē.sä.bel' lä kä.tō'lē.kä); in English, **Isabella the Catholic.**] b. April 22, 1451; d. at Medina del Campo, Spain, Nov. 24, 1504. Queen of Castile (1474–1504) and through her marriage (1469) to Ferdinand of Aragon (later to be Ferdinand V of Aragon) also queen of Aragon (1479–1504); daughter of John II of Castile. It was through the joint rule of Ferdinand and Isabella over both Aragon and Castile that Spain became a single political unit under the rule of a single royal house; it was also during their reign that the Jews were proscribed in Spain (an act which may be attributed primarily to an excess of religious zeal on the part of Isabella). She is probably best known to most American readers, however, from the fact that she supported Christopher Columbus (even to the point of offering to pawn her jewels) at a time when few others were willing to give his proposed journey of exploration a serious hearing. It was unquestionably largely through her efforts that Columbus was finally enabled to sail, and that America was discovered in 1492.

Isabella II (of *Spain*). [Full name, **Maria Isabella Louisa;** Spanish, **Isabel** (ē.sä.bel').] b. at Madrid, Oct. 10, 1830; d. at Paris, April 9, 1904. Queen of Spain (1833–68); daughter of Ferdinand VII, whom she succeeded under the regency of her mother, Maria Christina. But the setting aside of the Salic law by the Cortes disinherited the next male heir, Don Carlos, and his followers (called Carlists) rose in revolt in 1833. The rebellion was put down, but a policy of suppression was instituted. She assumed personal control of the government in 1843, was deposed and banished by a revolution which broke out at Cádiz on Sept. 18, 1868, and resigned her claim to the throne in favor of her eldest son (afterward Alfonso XII) on June 25, 1870.

Isabella of Angoulême (äṅ.gō.lem'). d. 1246. Queen of King John of England and daughter of Eymer, Count of Angoulême, by Alicia, daughter of Peter of Courtenay, a younger son of Louis VI of France. She was married to John during his visit to France in August, 1200. Her first son (afterward Henry III) was born on Oct. 1, 1207. In December, 1214, she was imprisoned at Gloucester by order of John, and was probably there when he died. In 1217 she returned to France, and in May, 1220, married Hugh, Count of La Marche.

Isabella of Bavaria (bạ.vār'i.ạ). See **Isabeau of Bavaria.**

Isabella of France. b. 1292; d. at Hertford, England, Aug. 23, 1358. Queen of Edward II of England, and daughter of Philip IV of France. They were married at Boulogne on Jan. 25, 1308. Her first son (afterward Edward III) was born on Nov. 13, 1312, at Windsor. Edward II, under the influence of his several favorites, treated her badly. Driven from England by the influence of the Despensers, she raised an army, and with Roger Mortimer, probably her lover, in command, landed (Sept. 24, 1326) at Harwich, beginning the campaign which terminated with the deposition (Jan. 7, 1327) of Edward II by the Parliament at London and the recognition of Edward III, then 14 years old. Isabella and Mortimer ruled in his name. In 1330 Edward III and Henry of Lancaster conspired against her, and she was arrested with Mortimer at Nottingham, on October 18. Mortimer was executed.

Isabella of France. b. at the Louvre, Paris, Nov. 9, 1389; d. at Blois, France, Sept. 13, 1409. Second daughter of Charles VI of France and Isabeau of Bavaria, and second queen of Richard II of England. The marriage contract was signed on March 9, 1396, when she was seven years old. After Richard's death she was restored to France (July, 1401), and in June, 1404, married Charles d'Orléans, Count of Angoulême.

Isabella of Valois (val'wä, vả.lwả'). See **Elizabeth of Valois.**

Isabelle (ē.zả.bel). Young girl brought up by Sganarelle in Molière's *École des maris.* He secludes her from all knowledge of the world or of pleasure, intending to marry her. She eludes his vigilance and marries Valère.

Isabey (ē.zả.bā), **Eugène Louis Gabriel.** b. at Paris, July 22, 1804; d. at Lagny, Seine-et-Marne, France, April 27, 1886. French painter, noted especially for his marine paintings, son of J. B. Isabey.

Isabey, Jean Baptiste. b. at Nancy, France, April 11, 1767; d. at Paris, April 18, 1855. French miniature painter, a pupil of Girardet and Claudet (at Nancy), and of Dumont and David (at Paris). Among his portraits are those of Josephine, Napoleon, his marshals, and members of the Congress of Vienna.

Isabinda (is.ạ.bin'dạ). One of the principal characters in Susannah Centlivre's comedy *The Busybody;* the daughter of Sir Jealous Traffick, who keeps her from the sight of all men.

Isac (ē'zäk), **Heinrich.** See **Isaac** or **Isaak, Heinrich.**

Isaeus (ī.sē'us, -zē'-). b. at Chalcis or Athens; fl. in the first half of the 4th century B.C. Athenian orator and

professional writer of speeches. Demosthenes was among the notable figures who retained his services. His 11 extant orations, mainly on contested inheritances, have been edited by Schönmann (1882) and Bürmann (1883).

Isai (ī'sī, ī'sā.ī). See **Jesse.**

Isaiah (ī.zā'ą). [Also: **Esaias, Isaias.**] Hebrew prophet who prophesied from 740 B.C. till 701 B.C. Usually considered to have been the greatest of the Old Testament prophets and orators, he was a consistent opponent of the policy of the Hebrew kings to enter into entangling alliances with foreign powers. Once, however, the alliance with Assyria had been formed, he counseled the keeping of faith, continually asserting that no dependence could be placed on Egypt. Chapters xl–lxvi of Isaiah, which relate to the captivity and return, are considered by some scholars the work of a post-exilic prophet called by them Deutero-Isaiah. An ancient scroll of the Book of Isaiah was found in 1947 in a cave overlooking the Dead Sea, the oldest complete Biblical work ever to have been discovered.

Isala (ē.sä'lä). See **Sissala.**

Isala (ī.sā'lą). An ancient name of the **Ijssel.**

Isandula (ē.sän.dö'lą) or **Isandlana** (ē.sänd.lä'ną). Place in Zululand, Natal, Union of South Africa, ab. 90 mi. NW of Durban. Here, on Jan. 22, 1879, a force of Zulus under Cetewayo defeated a detachment of the British army.

Isar (ē'zär). River in N Tirol province, Austria, and in Upper and Lower Bavaria, Germany, joining the Danube near Deggendorf. Munich and Landshut are on its banks. Length, ab. 185 mi.

Isara (ī.sär'ą). Ancient name of the **Isère River.**

Isarog (ē.sä.rôg'). Mountain in SE Luzon, Philippine Islands, in Camarines Sur province: extinct volcano of perfect conical form. 6,482 ft.

Isaure (ē.zōr), **Clémence.** b. at Toulouse, France, c1450; d. there, c1500. French lady; restorer of the floral games at Toulouse (1490).

Isauria (ī.sô'ri.ą). In ancient geography, a district in Asia Minor, bounded by Phrygia on the N, Lycaonia on the E, Cilicia on the S, and Pisidia on the W. The surface was rugged. The inhabitants were famous in guerrilla warfare. They were defeated by Servilius in 76 B.C., and by Pompey, but continued unsubdued.

Isca Damnoniorum (is'ką dam.nō.ni.ō'rum). Latin name of **Exeter,** England.

Iscanus (is.kā'nus), **Josephus.** See **Joseph of Exeter.**

Iscariot (is.kar'i.ọt), **Judas.** See **Judas Iscariot.**

Isca Silurum (is'ką sil'ụ.rum). Latin name of **Caerleon.**

Ischalis (is'ką.lis). Ancient name of **Ilchester.**

Ischia (ēs'kyä). [Ancient names, **Aenaria, Pithecusa;** medieval, **Iscla.**] Island belonging to the province of Napoli, Italy, situated in the Tyrrhenian Sea between the Gulf of Gaëta and the Bay of Naples, ab. 16 mi. W of Naples. It contains volcanic ranges, the highest point of which is Monte Epomeo (2,588 ft.), in which have occurred various volcanic eruptions and earthquakes; the last severe earthquake was in 1883. It is a summer resort, known since ancient times for its beautiful scenery and its mild climate; it has warm mineral springs. Wine, olives, and citrus fruit are produced. The chief town is Ischia. Area, ab. 18 sq. mi.; pop. 30,148 (1936).

Ischl (ish'l). [Also, **Bad Ischl.**] Town and spa in C Austria, in the province of Upper Austria, at the junction of the Ischl and Traun rivers, ab. 27 mi. E of Salzburg. It has been frequented for its brine baths and sulfur and salt springs since the early 19th century and was the favorite resort of the Austrian imperial family, particularly of Emperor Francis Joseph I, and of the Austrian nobility. The place preserves the atmosphere of this society. It is also a tourist center for the Salzkammergut region. 14,721 (1946).

Iscla (is'klą). Medieval name of **Ischia.**

Isdebsky (ēz.dyep'ski), **Vladimir.** b. at Kiev, Russia, 1882—. Russian painter and semi-abstract sculptor, who organized an international exhibit of contemporary painting and sculpture (1909–10) which first introduced such artists as Picasso, Braque, Bonnard, and Rousseau to Russia. He exhibited in France and Russia, and some of his works were acquired by the French government on the advice of Rodin.

Isdigerd (iz'di.gėrd). See **Yezdigerd.**

Iseghem (ē'sẹ.ċhẹm). See **Izegem.**

Isenbras (ī'zẹn.bras), **Sir.** [Also, **Sir Isumbras.**] Proud hero of medieval romance, who was humbled.

Isengrim (ī'zẹn.grim), **Sir.** Wolf in *Reynard the Fox.*

Iseo (ē.ze'ō), **Lake.** [Italian, **Lago d'Iseo;** Latin, **Lacus Sebinus** or **Sevinus.**] Lake in Lombardy, Italy, in the Alpine foothills ab. 15 mi. E of Bergamo. It is traversed by the Oglio River. Length, ab. 15 mi.; elevation, ab. 607 ft.; area, ab. 25 sq. mi.; greatest known depth, ab. 824 ft.

Iseran (dēz.rän, lēz-), **Col d'** (or **de l'**). See **Mont-Iseran, Col du.**

Isère (ē.zer). Department in SE France, bounded by Ain on the N, Savoie on the NE, the Hautes-Alpes on the SE, Drôme on the SW, and Ardèche, Rhône, and Loire on the W. It was formed from the N part of the old province of Dauphiné and came under the crown of France in the reign of Louis XI. The surface is largely mountainous, except for the major river valleys and their associated plains. The department is rich in mineral resources, having important coal and iron mines, and stone quarries. The metallurgical and construction industries lead, followed by silk, cotton, woolen, leather, and woodenware manufactures. The valley regions are fertile agricultural areas producing cereals, maize, tobacco, wine, fruits, and nuts. Forestry and livestock raising are important. Capital, Grenoble; area, ab. 3,178 sq. mi.; pop. 574,019 (1946).

Isère River. [Ancient name, **Isara.**] River in SE France, joining the Rhone ab. 7 mi. N of Valence. Length, ab. 180 mi., of which ab. 97 mi. are navigable.

Iserlohn (ē.zėr.lōn'). City in W Germany, in the *Land* (state) of North Rhine-Westphalia, British Zone, formerly in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, in the Sauerland district ab. 44 mi. NE of Cologne: one of the centers of the Westphalian metallurgical industry, producing rolled steel, machinery, tools, wire, needles, chains, keys, and similar articles; also costume jewelry, musical instruments (brass), and chemicals are manufactured. There are beautiful parks; a number of educational institutions; school for the metal trades; 16th-century Church of Mary. The population is predominantly Protestant, with a large Roman Catholic minority. The museum of Iserlohn sustained some damage during World War II, but the Church of Mary is intact. 46,221 (1950).

Isernia (ē.zer'nyä). [Ancient name, **Aesernia.**] Town and commune in SE Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Abruzzi e Molise, in the province of Campobasso, situated on a tributary of the Volturno River ab. 22 mi. W of Campobasso. It is a health resort with hot sulfur springs; has woolen and lace manufactures, and agricultural fairs; center of the trade in onions. It has a cathedral; walls and an aqueduct are preserved from ancient Roman times. The region has suffered frequently from earthquakes; the last severe one was in 1805. The town became a Roman colony in 265 B.C., was conquered by Sulla in the Roman civil war (80 B.C.), and was frequently devastated in the early Middle Ages. Some damage was suffered during World War II by buildings of tourist interest. Pop. of commune, 10,431 (1936); of town, 7,826 (1936).

Iseult (i.sölt'). See **Isolt.**

Iseult of Brittany (brit'ą.ni). Play (1920) by Arthur Symons.

Iseyin (ē.sā'yin). Large town in W Africa, in Oyo province, Western Provinces, Nigeria, in the W part of the province near the Dahomey border: a local agricultural and commercial center; shipping point for cacao, palm kernels, and palm oil. It is connected by road with Lagos and the other large towns in the vicinity. 48,470 (1945), 48,000 (est. 1950).

Isfahan (is.fą.hän'). [Also: **Ispahan;** ancient name, **Aspadana.**] City in W central Iran, in an intermontane basin watered by the Zaindeh River, ab. 210 mi. S of Tehran: capital of the Tenth Province, and the chief trading center of C Iran; a very old city (mentioned by Ptolemy as Aspadana), containing many treasures of Persian architecture. It is a major textile center, utilizing cotton, wool, and silk produced in the surrounding districts; other manufactures include felt and leather goods, metalwork, weapons, lacquer ware, and brocades. Isfahan is served by several roads and by an airport; it has no direct railway connections. It was conquered by the

Moslems (c640 A.D., and captured by Tamerlane in 1387, was the capital of Persia and an important city of 600,000 inhabitants in the 17th century, and was sacked by the Afghans in 1722. Elevation, ab. 4,480 ft.; pop. 204,598 (est. 1940).

Architecture. The Great Mosque was built by Shah Abbas in the 16th century. The entrance to the sanctuary is by a keel-shaped arch set in a square panel adorned with inscriptions and arabesques in colored tiles. The archway is flanked by a double tier of deeply recessed arcades, and behind it rises a large pointed bulbous dome, whose surface is decorated with arabesques. Before the dome stand two slender cylindrical minarets, with a portion toward the top corbeled out to a greater diameter and crowned by cylindrical domed finials. The interior is arcaded in two tiers. The Bazaar of the Tailors is a very rich and monumental example of Persian architecture. The distribution consists of wide and high corridors divided into bays by massive keel-shaped arches, and covered with domes on pendentives having open eyes for light at the apex. The walls are ornamented with colored tiles, and the arches and balustrades over the square lateral booths are filled with geometric pierced openwork. The caravansary of Amin-Abad, on the road to Shiraz, is an octagon enclosing a central court. The gateway opens beneath a high keel-shaped arch which is flanked on each side by two superposed deeply recessed arches. The court, in the middle of which stands a prayer-platform, is surrounded by chambers for travelers, behind which there is a vaulted corridor with quarters for beasts of burden.

Isfendiyar (is.fen'di.yär). See **Asfandiyar.**

Isham (ī'shạm), **Samuel.** b. at New York, May 12, 1855; d. June 12, 1914. American painter and art historian. He was elected an academician of the National Academy of Design in 1906. His *History of American Painting* (1905) is still considered a valuable reference work.

Ishan (ē.shän). See **Esa.**

Ishbosheth (ish.bō'sheth). In the Bible, a son of Saul, proclaimed king of Israel after his father's death. He was slain treacherously; David, king of Judah, executed his murderers, and assumed kingship over Israel as well. 2 Sam. ii. 8–32.

Isherwood (ish'ėr.wụd), **Benjamin Franklin.** b. at New York, Oct. 6, 1822; d. there, June 19, 1915. American naval architect and mechanical engineer. He learned civil engineering during a course of apprenticeship and became (1844) a first engineer in the Engineer Corps of the U.S. Navy, being advanced (1848) to chief engineer, and seeing service in the Mexican War. He devised (1852–53) the first feathering paddle-wheels employed by the navy. He became (1861) engineer in chief of the navy and in 1862 was named the first chief of the bureau of steam engineering. During the Civil War he took part in expanding the naval forces of the Union government. He was retired (1884) as a chief engineer with the relative rank of commodore. Among his works are *Engineering Precedents* (2 vols., 1859) and *Experimental Researches in Steam Engineering* (2 vols., 1863–65).

Isherwood, Christopher. [Full name, **Christopher William Bradshaw-Isherwood.**] b. at Disley, Cheshire, England, Aug. 26, 1904—. English novelist and playwright. Author of *All the Conspirators* (1928), *The Memorial* (1932), *Mr. Norris Changes Trains* (1935), *Goodbye to Berlin* (1939), *Prater Violet* (1945), *Condor and the Cows* (1949), and the autobiographical *Lions and Shadows* (1938). He edited *Vedanta and the West* (1943), and was coauthor with Wystan Hugh Auden of the plays *The Dog Beneath the Skin* (1935), *The Ascent of F. 6* (1937), and *On the Frontier* (1938), and the travel account *Journey to a War* (1939). *I Am a Camera,* a play based on his Berlin stories and written by John Van Druten, opened at New York in 1951.

Isherwood, Sir **Joseph William.** b. 1870; d. Oct. 24, 1937. English naval architect who patented (1906) a system of longitudinal framing of ships. He provided bracketless construction for oil tankers, built (1909) the first general cargo boat on the longitudinal principle, and designed (1934) a streamlined (arcform) transatlantic freighter.

Ishihara (ē.shē.hä.rä) or **Ishiwara** (ē.shē.wä.rä), **Kanji.** b. in Yamagata prefecture, Japan, 1889—. Japanese general. He was commander (1940) of Maizuru Fortress, and military attaché (1938–40) at the embassy in Manchukuo (Manchuria).

Ishii (ē.shē.ē), Viscount **Kikujiro.** b. at Chiba, Japan, 1866—. Japanese diplomat, known chiefly in connection with the Lansing-Ishii "Gentlemen's Agreement" (1917) by which Japan undertook voluntarily to restrict the emigration of its nationals to the U.S. in consideration for the dropping of an immigration restriction bill in the U.S. Congress. Of greater importance, however, was the exchange of notes between Lansing and Ishii which produced a profound effect on Japan's position in China, particularly with regard to the U.S. Lansing, according to the Japanese interpretation, was supposed to have recognized the "special interest" which Japan claimed to have in China. Having been a student and attaché in France, Ishii became a warm admirer of that country. He also served in Korea and China, was a leading representative of Japan at the League of Nations between 1921 and 1926, and was an unofficial envoy in Europe (1937).

Ishikari (ē.shē.kä.rē). River in N central and W Hokkaido, Japan, flowing generally SW to the Sea of Japan. Its broad alluvial plain is the largest in Hokkaido and is densely settled. Length, ab. 227 mi.

Ishikawa (ē.shē.kä.wä). *Ken* (prefecture) in W Honshu, Japan, including the Noto Peninsula and a coastal strip of the mainland. The area is mostly hilly or mountainous, with a coastal plain in the W. Capital, Kanazawa; area, ab. 1,620 sq. mi.; pop. 957,279 (1950).

Ishim (ē.shēm'). City in W central U.S.S.R., in the Tyumen *oblast* (region) of the Russian Federated Soviet Socialist Republic, on the Ishim River, ab. 190 mi. by rail NW of Omsk: meat-packing industry; flour milling. 34,500 (1936).

Ishim River. River in W central U.S.S.R., rising in the N Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic, and flowing W, N, and NE into W Siberia, where it joins the Irtysh ab. 120 mi. SE of Tobolsk. Length, ab. 1,124 mi.

Ishmael (ish'mạ.ęl). [Also, **Ismael.**] In the Bible, the son of Abraham and Hagar, cast out with his mother because of Sarah's fears for the rights of her son, Isaac. After nearly perishing in the desert, Ishmael and Hagar settled at Paran where he married an Egyptian. From his 12 sons were descended the Arabs. Esau married his daughter. The Biblical story has resulted in the name becoming an epithet for the social outcast, the misfit; this is, understandably, not true among the Moslems, since Mohammed traced his ancestry to Ishmael. Gen. xvi. 11, 12; xxi. 14.

Ishmael. Name assumed by the narrator in *Moby Dick* (1851), novel by Herman Melville.

Ishmaelites (ish'mạ.ęl.īts). Descendants of Ishmael, Abraham's son, who, as is related in Gen. xxi. 14, was driven into the wilderness with his mother, Hagar. His 12 sons were "princes" or heads of tribes.

Ishpeming (ish'pę.ming). City in N central upper peninsula of Michigan, in Marquette County, ab. 14 mi. SW of Marquette: iron-ore mining, and manufactures of mine explosives. Its annual ski tournament attracts a considerable audience. 8,962 (1950).

Ishtar (ish'tär). [Also, **Istar.**] Principal goddess of Assyrian and Babylonian mythology, great mother goddess or earth mother, goddess of love, fertility, sex, and war. As mother goddess she was identified with the Sumerian Nana or Inanna, Phoenician Astarte or Ashtoreth, Greek Aphrodite, Roman Venus. She was also associated with the planet Venus. In her warlike character she was conceived of by the Babylonians as ruling the morning star; as goddess of love she ruled the evening star. The Assyrians distinguished between the Ishtar whose shrine was at Arbela, who presided over battles, and Ishtar of Nineveh, in whom the voluptuous aspect predominated. Ishtar also occurs as an appellation, or generic name, for a goddess in general. The story of Ishtar and her lover Tammuz, his death, her mourning for him, and her descent to the underworld to bring him back, the parching of the earth in her absence, and the return of vegetation with her return is the great vegetation myth of Asia Minor and the Mediterannean region.

Ishtib (ēsh.tēp′). Turkish name of **Štip.**

Isidore of Seville (iz′i.dōr; sę.vil′), Saint. [Latin, **Isidorus Hispalensis.**] b. at Cartagena, Spain, c560; d. April 4, 636. Spanish encyclopedist and ecclesiastic. He was bishop of Seville from about 600. His works, which were held in high esteem during the Middle Ages, include the encyclopedic work *Originum sive etymologiarum libri xx*, usually shortened to *Origines* or *Etymologiae*. Written probably between the years 622 and 633, this work had a great influence upon medieval thought. In it Isidore sought to cover all available knowledge concerning not only the liberal arts but also the sciences. His sources were, for the most part, classical authors (particularly the grammarians) and the writers of patristic literature. The result is that the *Origines* seems, to the modern mind, to be a work so entirely derivative (and oblivious to the advantages of what we now call the scientific method) as to have little value; nevertheless, in its own day, it performed a great service if only because it made available to scholars much of the substance of classical thought within a single comprehensive framework. For historians of science, Isidore's *De natura rerum* is a work of some significance, covering cosmography, astronomy, and meteorology. His other works include *De ecclesiasticis officiis libri duo*, and *Sententiarum sive de summo bono libri tres*. He has been erroneously accredited with the compilation of the so-called Isidorian Decretals.

Isidorian Decretals (iz.i.dō′ri.ạn). [Also, **Spanish Decretals.**] Code of native and foreign canons which circulated in Spain in the 6th century, and was afterward accepted through the Roman Catholic Church: so called from Saint Isidore of Seville (Isidorus Hispalensis), who was erroneously supposed to have compiled it.

Isidorus (iz.i.dō′rus), Saint. b. at Alexandria, Egypt, c370; d. c449. Greek ecclesiastic, remembered as abbot of the monastery at Pelusium. He opposed Nestorianism and the heresy of Eutyches. He regarded Saint Cyril as unnecessarily obstinate at the Council of Ephesus, and wrote him asking greater forbearance. Isidorus is said to have written 10,000 letters, of which over 2,000 are extant. These mostly concern the religious life.

Isidorus of Miletus (mī.lē′tus, mi-). [Also: **Isidore, Isodorus.**] fl. 6th century A.D. Greek architect. He was employed (532–537), with Anthemius of Tralles, by the emperor Justinian to design the magnificent Church of Santa Sophia at Constantinople. He is also called "Isidorus the Elder," in order to distinguish him from another architect of the same name who rebuilt the dome of the church after it was destroyed in 533 by an earthquake.

Isidro (ē.sē′drō), Saint. Plowman supposed to have been born in the 12th century on what became the site of Madrid. He led a life so pious that the angels came down and plowed his grounds for him, a task which the holy man neglected in order to devote his time to religious duties. He was regarded as the patron and friend of the whole territory, as well as of the city of Madrid itself. His great recognition dates from the year 1598 when Philip III was dangerously ill at a neighboring village; the remains of Isidro were conveyed by a religious procession to Philip, who thereupon recovered. He was the subject of a work by Lope de Vega.

Isin (is′in). [Also, **Issin.**] Ancient city in Babylonia, ab. 90 mi. SE of Babylon. It flourished c2500 B.C. as a city-state, and was conquered by Elam in 2126 B.C. The site is marked today by mounds, one of which has been excavated.

I Sing the Body Electric. Poem by Walt Whitman, published in *Leaves of Grass* (1855) without a title, called "Poem of the Body" in the section "Children of Adam" in a subsequent edition, and published under its present title in the edition of 1867.

Isis (ī′sis). In Egyptian mythology, the chief female deity; the sister, wife, and female counterpart of Osiris, and the mother of Horus. The most famous of all Egyptian goddesses, she was distinguished by the solar disk and cow's horns on her head, and in this aspect was often identified with Hathor. She was identified by the Greeks with Athena and Demeter. Her worship in a modified form, as a nature goddess, was introduced subsequently to the Alexandrine epoch into Greece, and was very popular at Rome from the end of the republic. The Greek and Roman priests and priestesses of Isis wore a special costume, and had as an attribute a form of dance rattle, the sistrum, which traveled with the cult of Isis through the Roman Empire as far as Gaul. On her statue was an inscription mentioned by Proclus: "I am that which is, has been, and shall be. My veil no one has lifted. The fruit I bore was the Sun"; hence the well-known allusion to a mystery as covered with "the veil of Isis." In Egypt she was also identified with Sothis, the Dog Star, and in later days with the planet Venus. As Neith she was the divine originator and patroness of weaving and other womanly arts. Her cult persisted in Europe until the latter half of the 6th century A.D.

Isis. Asteroid (No. 42) discovered May 23, 1856.

Isis. Name sometimes given to the river Thames, in England. Specifically the name applies only to the upper course of the river to its confluence with the river Thame.

Iskander Bey (is.kan′dėr bā′). See **Scanderbeg.**

Iskanderiyeh (is.kän.de.rē′yẹ). An Arabic name of **Alexandria,** Egypt.

Iskardo (is.kär′dō). See **Skardu.**

Iskenderun (is.ken′de.rön). [Also: **Iskanderun, Iskenderon, Scanderoon, Skanderun;** Turkish, **İskenderun;** former name, **Alexandretta,** French, **Alexandrette.**] Seaport in S Turkey, in the *il* (province or vilayet) of Hatay, on the Gulf of Iskenderun, the NE extremity of the Mediterranean Sea: exports wool, hides, and tobacco. It is the terminus of three overland routes to the Euphrates. The town was founded by Alexander the Great in 333 B.C. Formerly in the Ottoman Empire, after World War I Alexandretta was assigned to Syria; in 1939 it was ceded, with the province of Hatay, to Turkey. 18,612 (1945).

Iskenderun, Gulf of. [Also: **Bay** (or **Gulf**) **of Iskanderun** (or **Iskenderon** or **Scanderoon** or **Skanderun**), **Gulf of Alexandretta;** Turkish, **İskenderun Körfezi** (kėr.fe.zē′); ancient name, **Gulf of Issus.**] Arm of the Mediterranean, at its NE angle, in the SE coast of Turkey ab. 100 mi. NE of the NE tip of the island of Cyprus. Width, ab. 20 mi.; length, ab. 40 mi.

Isker (is′kėr). See **Sibir.**

Iskimid (ēs.kē.mēt′). See **Izmit.**

Isla (ēs′lä). Spanish word for "island": for entries on islands see the specific element of the name.

Isla, José Francisco de. b. in León, Spain, March 24, 1703; d. at Bologna, Italy, Nov. 2, 1781. Spanish satirist and Jesuit preacher. He was the author of the satirical romance *Historia del famoso predicador Fray Gerundio de Campazas, alias Zotes* (History of the Famous Preacher Friar Gerundio of Campazas, alias Zotes, 1758–70), an attack on the popular preaching style of his day. The book, now generally considered to have been the best of its type in 18th-century Spain, was banned in 1760 when several of the religious orders objected to it. In Isla's eyes, the corruption which had been started by Paravicino, a follower of Góngora, had reduced preaching to the point where its vulgarity could no longer be endured. When the Jesuit order was expelled from Spain Isla was sent to Bologna, where he died.

Isla Cristina (krēs.tē′nä). Town in SW Spain, in the province of Huelva, on an island in the mouth of Guadiana River: seaport; sardine and tuna fisheries, canneries, and saltworks. 12,711 (1940).

Isla de León (dā lā.ōn′). Former name of **San Fernando,** Spain.

Islam (is′lạm, is.läm′). See under **Mohammedanism.**

Islamabad (is.läm′ä.bäd). Former name of **Anantnag.**

Islamabad. See **Chittagong,** town.

Island. Danish (ēs′län), German (ēs′länt), and Norwegian (ēs′län) name of **Iceland.**

Ísland (ēs′länt). Icelandic name of **Iceland.**

Island, The. Love story by Naomi Royde-Smith, published in 1930.

Island Flats. A former name of **Kingsport,** Tenn.

Island Grove Park. See under **Abington,** Mass.

Island No. 10. Former fortified island in the Mississippi River, near the NW corner of Tennessee, taken by elements of the Union army (under Pope) and navy (under Foote), on April 7, 1862. Although the position had been outflanked by Grant's drive up the Tennessee, Island No. 10 held out, its batteries blocking the use of the

Mississippi by the Union forces for almost a month. Pope, after the supporting batteries downstream from the island had been knocked out, cut off its supply route and forced its surrender. The victory opened the river down to Memphis, which fell soon afterwards.

Island of Saints. [Latin, **Insula Sanctorum.**] Medieval name given to Ireland as an early stronghold of Christianity.

Island of St. Mary (sānt mār'i). See **St. Mary's Island.**

Island of the Seven Cities. See **Seven Cities, Island of the.**

Island of Walney (wôl'ni). See **Walney, Island of.**

Island of Youth, and Other Poems. Volume of poems by Edward Shanks, published in 1921.

Island Pharisees (far'i.sēz), **The.** Novel by John Galsworthy, published in 1904.

Island Princess, The. Play by John Fletcher, produced at court in 1621, and printed in 1647. The play was converted into an opera by Motteux in 1699, the music being by Daniel Purcell and others.

Islands, Bay of. Bay in the NE coast of N North Island, New Zealand, ab. 120 mi. N of Auckland.

Islandshire (ī'lạnd.shir). Formerly a part of Durham, England, now a part of Northumberland. It comprised the Farne Islands and some districts near Berwick.

Islands Point. Point in Antarctica, in N Victoria Land, in ab. 71°28′ S., 169°27′ E.

Islas (ēs'läs). Spanish word for "islands" (plural of *Isla*): for entries on island groups not listed below, see the specific element of the name.

Islas de la Bahía (dā lä bä.ē'ä). [English, **Bay Islands.**] Department of Honduras, comprised of a group of islands in the Caribbean Sea, ab. 35 mi. N of the coast of Honduras: bananas, coconuts, pineapples, and timber. Discovered (1502) by Columbus; inhabited by the English in the 17th century, made (1852) a royal colony; surrendered (1859); formally relinquished (1903) to Honduras. Capital, Roatán; area, ab. 106 sq. mi.; pop. 8,058 (1950).

Islay (ī'lā, -lạ). [Also, **Isla** (ī'lạ).] Island of the Inner Hebrides, the most southerly of that group, in SW Scotland, in Argyllshire, ab. 15 mi. W of the mainland of Argyllshire. It manufactures and exports whiskey. Islay is notable as a golfing and fishing resort. The chief towns are Port Ellen and Port Askaig. Formerly Islay was the seat of the Lords of the Isles. Greatest length, 25 mi.; greatest width, 17 mi.; area, ab. 233 sq. mi.; pop. ab. 5,000.

Isle (īl), **William L'.** See **Lisle** or **L'Isle, William.**

Isle Jesus (īl jē'zus). See **Jésus, Île.**

Isle La Motte (lạ mot'). Island in NW Vermont, in Grand Isle County, in Lake Champlain: agriculture; marble quarrying. It was the site of a French fort built c1666, the first white settlement in what is now Vermont. 295 (1950).

Isle of Ely (ē'li). See **Ely, Isle of.**

Isle of France (frans). English form of **Île-de-France**; also the former English name of **Mauritius** island.

Isle of Honey. Name applied to Britain by the early Welsh bards. According to them, the name derived from the swarms of bees found in the woods.

Isle of Man (man). See **Man, Isle of.**

Isle of Pines. See **Pines, Isle of.**

Isle of Portland (pōrt'lạnd). See **Portland, Isle of.**

Isle of Purbeck (pėr'bek). See **Purbeck, Isle of.**

Isle of Sheppey (shep'i). See **Sheppey, Isle of.**

Isle of Thanet (than'ẹt). See **Thanet, Isle of.**

Isle of Wight (wīt). See **Wight, Isle of.**

Isle Perrot (īl pe.rō'). See **Perrot, Île.**

Isle Royale (īl roi'ạl). Island in NW Lake Superior, belonging to Michigan. The island is a densely forested wilderness area, with abundant wild life. Length, ab. 44 mi.

Isle Royale National Park. National park in NW Michigan, including Isle Royale and adjacent islets, established in 1940. Area, ab. 209 sq. mi.

Isles, Lord of the. Title assumed intermittently from the 12th to the 16th century by various Scottish chieftains who maintained a status of virtual independence on the islands west of Scotland.

Isles of Shoals. Group of small islands in the Atlantic Ocean, ab. 10 mi. SE of Portsmouth, N.H. They belong partly to Rockingham County, N.H., and partly to York County, Me. Appledore and Star are the principal islands; there are five others. They are a noted summer resort.

Isles of the Blest. See **Fortunate Islands.**

Isleta (is.let'ạ). Pueblo Indian village ab. 12 mi. S of Albuquerque, N.M. The culture of the present-day Isleta Indians is agricultural. They speak Tiwa, one of the languages in the Tanoan family.

Is Life Worth Living? Three-act comedy (1933), called "an exaggeration" by its author, Lennox Robinson. It shows what happens to a small Irish town after its happy, healthy citizens see some of the social and intellectual dramas of Ibsen.

Islington (iz'ling.tọn). Metropolitan borough in N London, ab. 4 mi. N of Broad Street station, London. Islington is the second most populous borough in London. Its buildings include the Agricultural Hall (which holds 50,000 people), and the "Angel" hotel, a famous 17th-century inn. 235,645 (1951).

Islip (ī'slip). Unincorporated village in SE New York, in Suffolk County, on Long Island: residential community; shipping point for fish and agricultural products. 5,254 (1950).

Islip (iz'lip), **Simon.** d. 1366. English ecclesiastic, archbishop of Canterbury (1349–66). He derived his name from the village of Islip near Oxford.

Isly (ēs.lē'). Small river in E Morocco, near the Algerian frontier. Here on Aug. 14, 1844, the French under T. R. Bugeaud de la Piconnerie defeated the troops of Morocco.

Isly (dēs.lē), Duc **d'.** Title of **Bugeaud de la Piconnerie, Thomas Robert.**

Ismael (is'mā.ẹl). See **Ishmael.**

Ismail (ēs.mä.ēl'). Rumanian name of **Izmail.**

Ismail I. [Also: **Ismaeel, Ismail Shah.**] b. 1499; d. 1524. Shah of Persia, founder of the Safawid dynasty. He did much to increase Persian power and territory by his victories in the period 1501–09, and it was he who made the Shiite sect of Mohammedanism the official one in Persia. He waged successful war on the Uzbeks in 1510, but was defeated in 1514 by the Ottoman Turks under Selim I, in the battle of Chaldiran, near Tabriz (an encounter which marked the beginning of a long conflict between the Persians and the Ottoman Turks).

Ismailia (is''mä.i.lē'ạ, iz.mạ.ē'li.ạ). Town in NE Africa, on the Isthmus of Suez, Egypt, situated on the Suez Canal ab. 48 mi. S of Port Saïd and ab. 45 mi. N of Suez. Founded in 1863 by de Lesseps, it is an important railway junction ab. 101 mi. by rail from Cairo. All trains traveling from Cairo to either end of the canal or E across the canal pass through Ismailia. Nearby is the headquarters of a British military garrison. Ismailia has been a focal point in the international tension between Britain and Egypt over the control of the Suez Canal; pitched battles between British troops and Egyptian forces took place here on Nov. 17–18, 1951, and on Jan. 25, 1952; in the latter disturbance over 40 Egyptians were reported killed.

Ismail Pasha (is.mä'ēl pä'shạ). b. at Cairo, Egypt, Dec. 31, 1830; d. at Emirghian on the Bosporus, March 2, 1895. Viceroy of Egypt (1863–67), and khedive (1867–79); son of Ibrahim Pasha. He succeeded his uncle, Said Pasha. Egyptian cotton having become worth almost five times its normal market value because the Civil War in the U.S. had cut off Europe from the South, Ismail used his expanded credit to launch a series of improvements in Egypt coincident with a vast increase in his personal expenses. He increased his contributions to the sultan and made himself practically independent. However, soon after his annexation (1874) of Darfur, the national debt, which was to a great extent his own personal debt, got out of hand and he was forced to sell his holdings in the Suez Canal to Great Britain. Investigations into Egyptian finances led to the establishment of foreign control of the financial structure and of the finance and works ministries. When Ismail attempted to regain control, he was compelled by the sultan to abdicate (1879) in favor of his son Tewfik Pasha.

Ismay (iz'mā), **Hastings Lionel.** [Title, 1st Baron **Ismay of Wormington**; known as Lord **Ismay.**] b. 1887—. English soldier and administrator. He served

on the Northwest Frontier in India (1908) and in Somaliland (1914–20) during World War I. In 1931 he became military secretary to Freeman Freeman-Thomas, Marquis of Willingdon, viceroy of India, and in 1938 was secretary to the imperial defense committee. During World War II, he was chief of staff (1940–46) to the minister of defense and served as deputy secretary to the war cabinet. With the victory of the Conservatives in the election of 1951, he became secretary of state for commonwealth relations and in 1952 was appointed secretary-general of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. He was chairman of the council for the Festival of Britain in 1951.

Ismid (ēz.mēt′). See **Izmit.**

Ismir (ēz.mēr′). See **Izmir.**

Isna (is′nạ). [Also: **Esna, Esne, Esneh**; ancient names, **Latopolis, Lato.**] Town in NE Africa, in Upper Egypt, on the W bank of the Nile River, ab. 490 mi. S of Cairo. It contains the ruins of an ancient temple. In 1909 an artificial obstruction was completed here to help in the control of the Nile. Pop. ab. 20,000.

Isnard (ēz.nȧr), **Maximin.** b. at Grasse, Var, France, Feb. 16, 1755; d. there, 1830. French Girondist. A vigorous supporter of the radical revolutionary moves of the Legislative Assembly and the National Convention, he became a member of the Council of Five Hundred in 1795.

Isnik (ēz.nēk′), **Lake.** Modern name of **Ascania, Lake.**

Isoard (ē.zo.ȧr), **Nicolo.** See **Isouard, Nicolo.**

Isocrates (ī.sok′rạ.tēz). b. at Athens, 436 B.C.; d. 338 B.C. Athenian orator and rhetorician, a pupil of both Socrates and Gorgios. He was distinguished (c392 *et seq.*) as a teacher of eloquence, his school being responsible for nearly all the noted orators of the middle 4th century. He did not speak himself but wrote his speeches for others. Of his orations 21 are extant. According to tradition, he starved himself to death after Philip II of Macedon's victory at Chaeronea over the Athenians and Boeotians ended the hope of Greek freedom and independence.

Isodorus of Miletus (iz.ọ.dō′rus; mī.lē′tus, mi-). See **Isidorus of Miletus.**

Isoko (ē.sō′kō). Subgroup of the Sudanic-speaking Edo of W Africa, inhabiting several small areas to the W of the Sobo subgroup, on both sides of the Niger River in S Nigeria. Their population is estimated at ab. 50,000 (by P. A. Talbot, *The Peoples of Southern Nigeria,* 1926). Their principal crop is cassava.

Isola (ē′zō.lä). Italian word for "island": for entries on islands not entered below, see the specific element of the name.

Isola del Liri (del lē′rē). Town and commune in S central Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Lazio, in the province of Frosinone, situated on an island in the Liri River, E of Frosinone. The falls of the Liri River are used for the production of electrical power; there is a large paper factory, and lumber and woolen industries. Buildings of interest to tourists were undamaged in World War II. Pop. of commune, 10,867 (1936); of town, 3,076 (1936).

Isolde (i.sōl′dẹ, i.sōld′). See **Isolt.**

Isole (ē′zō.lā). Italian word for "islands" (plural of *Isola*): for entries on island groups see the specific element of the name.

Isolt (i.sōlt′, is′ōlt). [Also: **Iseult, Isolde.**] In the Arthurian romance of *Tristan and Isolt,* the daughter of Anguish, king of Ireland, known as Isolt the Fair, or Isolt of Ireland. She was the wife of Mark, king of Cornwall, but loved Sir Tristan. Mark had sent his nephew Tristan in a ship to Ireland to bring his bride to Cornwall. En route they unwittingly drank the magic love potion intended for Isolt and Mark. Their consequent tragic love for each other constitutes one of the greatest love stories of the world. Tristan, finally unable to endure the situation, went to Brittany, and there married another Isolt, Isolt of the White Hands, daughter of the king of Brittany. Later he was mortally wounded and sent for Isolt of Ireland to come to him. The ship bringing her was to fly white sails if she were on board, black if she were not. The sails were white, but Isolt of the White Hands, in jealousy, told him they were black, and Tristan died of grief before the ship landed. When Isolt of Ireland came ashore and was told that he was dead, she died of grief beside him, and the ship took the bodies of the two lovers back to Cornwall for burial.

Isonzo (ē.zôn′tsō). [Slovenian, **Soča**; Latin, **Sontius.**] River in NW Yugoslavia and NE Italy, flowing into the Gulf of Trieste ab. 13 mi. NW of Trieste. Length, ab. 85 mi.

Isonzo, 12th Battle of the. See **Caporetto, Battle of.**

Isouard (ē.zwȧr) or **Isoard** (ē.zo.ȧr), **Nicolo.** [Professional name, **Niccolò.**] b. at Malta, Dec. 6, 1775; d. at Paris, March 23, 1818. Maltese composer. Author of about 33 operas, among which are *Michel Ange* (1802), *Cendrillon* (1810), *Joconde* (1813), and *Jeannot et Colin* (1814).

Ispahan (is.pạ.hän′). See **Isfahan.**

Isparta (ēs.pär′tä). [Turkish, **İsparta.**] *Il* (province or vilayet) in SW Turkey, N of Antalya: a very mountainous area with several lakes, at the W end of the Taurus Mountains. It is a resort area served by a railway line and several caravan roads. Capital, Isparta; area, ab. 3,209 sq. mi.; pop. 186,152 (1950).

Isparta. [Turkish, **İsparta**; Greek, **Sparte**; former name, **Hamitabat.**] City in SW Turkey, capital of the *il* (province or vilayet) of Isparta on the Anatolian plateau ab. 60 mi. N of Antalya: a trade center and terminal on the railway line to Izmir (Smyrna), served by two important highways. A major center for the carpet industry, it produces high-quality carpets on ab. 4,500 home looms. 17,292 (1945).

Ispica (ēs′pē.kä). [Former name, **Spaccaforno.**] Town and commune in SW Italy, on the island of Sicily, in the province of Ragusa, ab. 16 mi. SE of Ragusa: medieval cave dwellings in the vicinity. The Church of Santa Maria Maggiore was slightly damaged during World War II, but has been repaired. Pop. of commune, 11,470 (1936); of town, 11,095 (1936).

Israel (iz′rạ.ẹl). In the Bible, a name given to Jacob after he wrestled successfully with the angel (Gen. xxxii. 28). Hence, his descendants were called the people of Israel, and the 12 tribes of Israel took their names from his sons Reuben, Simeon, Judah, Zebulun, Issachar, Dan, Gad, Asher, Naphtali, and Benjamin; and his grandsons Ephraim and Manasseh.

Israel. Kingdom of the northern tribes of the Israelites who seceded during the 10th century B.C. from the southern tribes in the reign of Rehoboam. Their first king was Jeroboam. Prominent succeeding kings were Omri, Ahab, Jehu, Jeroboam II, and Pekah. Elijah and Elisha belonged to the northern kingdom. Sargon II, king of Assyria, captured Samaria, ended the kingdom, and carried a large part of the people into captivity in 722 or 721 B.C. Their ultimate fate has been the subject of much speculation, and they are frequently referred to as the lost tribes. They have been conjecturally identified with the Anglo-Saxons, the American Indians, and others, but these fanciful hypotheses have long since failed to attract any authoritative support. In actual fact, some probably intermingled with the Assyrians, others returned to the southern kingdom, and still others are to be found in the scattered Jewish communities in Africa, Ethiopia, and elsewhere. Those remaining eventually united with Assyrian colonists and formed the Samaritans.

Israel. Independent Jewish state in W Asia, formed from the N, W, and S parts of the former mandated territory of Palestine on May 14, 1948, after the plan for partition of Palestine had been passed by the General Assembly of the United Nations. The present area of Israel is bordered on the N by Lebanon, on the NE by Syria, on the E by Jordan, on the S by the Gulf of Aqaba, on the SW by Egypt (which has occupied a coastal strip of ab. 100 sq. mi. formerly included in Palestine, including the city of Gaza), and on the W by the Mediterranean Sea. Israel includes the larger W part of the city of Jerusalem (the New City), and the rail and road connections between Jerusalem and the rest of the country. Capital, Jerusalem; area, ab. 8,100 sq. mi.; pop. ab. 1,600,000 (1951). (Jewish, 1,425,000; Moslem, 120,000; Christian, 40,000; others (mostly Druses), 15,000.)

Terrain and Climate. The N part of Israel includes the hill country of Galilee, and the lowland plains of Zebulun (NE of Haifa), the plain of Jezreel, and the upper Jordan valley. The W part of Israel consists chiefly of the plain of Sharon, a fertile coastal lowland, with some areas of sand dunes, and the foothills of Judaea along the E border. South of about latitude 31° the territory of Israel

is a desert, known as the Negev. The highest summit in Israel is Mount Azmon (ab. 3,963 ft.), in Galilee. Rainfall comes almost entirely between November and April and is not great; in the Galilean hills, the annual average is over 30 inches, at Tel Aviv only 19 inches, and in the Negev only about 2 to 5 inches. Winters are cool and usually moist; summers are hot and dry.

Industry, Agriculture, and Trade. Agricultural settlement was an important part of the Jewish colonization of Palestine, and these settlements now contain about one fifth of the Jewish population of Israel. Most of the Arabs in Israel are rural villagers. Modern methods of agriculture have been applied; citrus fruits, cereals, olives, vegetables, and dairy products are the principal products. Collective settlements (the *kibbutz* and the *kvutza*) and the coöperative settlement (the *moshav*) are features of the social organization of Jewish agricultural life which have attracted widespread attention. The cultivated area of Israel in 1951–52 was ab. 1,500 sq. mi., or over one sixth of the total area; practically none of this is in the Negev. About one eighth of the agricultural land was irrigated in 1951. Industrial growth in Israel has evolved progressively during the period of the mandate, and has been particularly rapid since the end of World War II. In addition to food processing, consumer-goods industries, and the petroleum refinery near Haifa, there are numerous large new enterprises including automobile assembly plants, tire factories, textile mills, a watch factory, and greatly expanded chemical and fertilizer industries. Mineral resources are being utilized by the cement plants and phosphate works, and by the potash and bromide extraction works on the Dead Sea. The diamond-cutting industry is already well established; diamonds are imported from South Africa, cut, and exported, chiefly to Europe. A considerable amount of American capital is invested in new Israeli industries. Israel has (1952) a road network of over 1,300 mi., of which 955 mi. are all-weather roads. Railways total only 260 mi., but connect the three principal cities, Jerusalem, Tel Aviv-Jaffa, and Haifa. Haifa is the chief seaport (over four fifths of the imports in 1951); other ports are Tel Aviv-Jaffa, Acre, and Elath (Aqaba), on the Gulf of Aqaba, which is now under development. Lydda has achieved the status of a major international airport. The tremendous task of building up the economy of Israel and absorbing the new immigrants requires an inflow of capital and funds; in 1951 imports were approximately six times the value of exports. The chief imports are foodstuffs, machinery, vehicles, and iron and steel products; the chief exports, citrus fruits, polished diamonds, and textiles.

History and Government. The modern Jewish colonization of Palestine began c1870. By 1914 there were only ab. 85,000 Jews in the country, but a real beginning had been made in agricultural settlement. During the 1930's there was a wave of Jewish immigration into Palestine as a result of persecution in Europe, principally resulting from the actions of the Nazi government in Germany. During World War II much of the immigration was cut off, but the flow resumed at the end of the war. Meanwhile there was much agitation for the termination of the British mandate in Palestine, and the establishment of an independent Jewish state. The question was referred to the United Nations, where, after a long period of study and discussion, a plan for the partition of Palestine was passed by the General Assembly on Nov. 29, 1947. Arab hostilities began in Jerusalem on Dec. 2, 1947, with a large-scale attack on the Jewish city; Jerusalem was soon cut off from the remainder of the Jewish areas of Palestine, and Arab troops from Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, and Egypt invaded Palestine; bombing attacks were made on Tel Aviv and other Jewish cities, and Jerusalem was bombarded by artillery. The Haganah (Jewish defence forces) organized resistance to these attacks, opened a corridor to Jerusalem (April, 1948), and successfully countered the attacking armies, winning a military victory. The situation was complicated by the presence of withdrawing British forces, United Nations directives to cease hostilities, and the movement of over a half-million Arab refugees out of the area of the new state of Israel. In 1949, armistices were signed between Israel and Egypt (February 24), Lebanon (March 23), Jordan (April 3), and Syria (July 20). Israel was admitted to the United Nations on May 11, 1949. Since the cessation of hostilities Israel has been occupied with reconstruction, new construction, and economic development. A colossal number of immigrants has been received by the new state: between May 15, 1948, and Dec. 31, 1951, a total of 684,275 Jewish immigrants entered Israel. About 50 percent of these came from Europe and nearly all the remainder from the Arab countries of North Africa and the Middle East. The government of Israel is a parliamentary democracy, headed by a president (elected for a term of four years by the Knesset) and an executive council. The Knesset is the single parliamentary house, the members of which are elected for four-year terms at a general election. There is a university (Hebrew University) at Jerusalem, and primary education is compulsory. Hebrew is the official national language; there is an active cultural and artistic life.

Israel (ēs'rā.el), **James Adolf.** b. at Berlin, Feb. 2, 1848; d. there, Feb. 2, 1926. Berlin surgeon. He described (1878) the parasite of actinomycosis in man (Israel's streptothrix), and made important contributions to renal surgery.

Israel (iz'rā.ęl), **Manasseh ben.** See **Manasseh ben Israel.**

Israel ben Eliezer (ben el.i.ē'zėr). See **Baal Shem-Tob.**

Israel in Egypt (ē'jipt). English oratorio by Handel, completed in 1738 and first performed on April 4, 1739. The words are thought to have been selected by Handel himself from the Old Testament.

Israel Potter: His Fifty Years of Exile (pot'ėr). Romance by Herman Melville, published in 1855.

Israëls (ēs'rā.els), **Josef.** b. at Groningen, Netherlands, 1824; d. at The Hague, Netherlands, Aug. 12, 1911. Dutch genre painter of the Belgian school. Among his pictures are *Les Dormeuses, Retour, Le pot au feu,* and *Le jour de repos.*

Israfeel or **Israfil** (ēs.rā.fēl'). In the Koran, one of the four archangels; the angel of music. His voice is more melodious than that of any other creature. He is to sound the resurrection trumpet on the last day.

Israfel (iz'rą.fel). Poem by Edgar Allan Poe, published in his *Poems* (1831) and subsequently revised.

Issa (is'ą). Latin name of **Vis.**

Issachar (is'ą.kär). In the Bible, one of the patriarchs; son of Jacob and Leah. His descendants comprised the tribe of Issachar. Gen. xxx. 18.

Issachar. One of the 12 tribes of Israel, dwelling W of the Jordan, S of Zebulun, and N of Manasseh. The territory included the valley of Esdraelon. Deut. xxvii. 12.

Issin (is'in). See **Isin.**

Issoire (ē.swär). Town in S central France, in the department of Puy-de-Dôme, ab. 19 mi. SE of Clermont. The town was much contested during the religious wars of the 16th century. The Church of Saint-Paul dates from the 12th century. 7,115 (1946).

Issoudun (ē.sö.dėn). [Ancient name, **Uxellodunum.**] Town in C France, in the department of Indre, on the Théols River ab. 17 mi. NE of Châteauroux. It is the center of a wine-making region, has distilleries, breweries, tanneries, and manufactures bristles for brushes. 12,645 (1946).

Issus (is'us). In ancient geography, a town in Cilicia, SE Asia Minor, situated near the head of the Gulf of Issus, ab. 45 mi. E of what is now Adana, Turkey. Here Alexander the Great defeated (333 B.C.) the Persians under Darius III; Septimius Severus defeated (194 A.D.) his rival Pescennius Niger; and Heraclius defeated (622) a Persian army.

Issus, Gulf of. Ancient name of **Iskenderun, Gulf of.**

Issyk Kul (ē'sik köl'). Saline lake in S U.S.S.R., in NE Kirghiz Soviet Socialist Republic, C Asia. Area, ab. 2,400 sq. mi.; elevation, ab. 5,279 ft.; greatest known depth, ab. 2,303 ft.

Issy-les-Moulineaux (ē.sē.lā.mö.lē.nō). [Also, **Issy.**] Town in N France, in the department of Seine, on the Seine River just SW of Paris: river port; manufacturing and residential suburb of Paris. It was damaged during World War II. 42,449 (1946).

Istanbul (is.tan.böl'). [Turkish, **İstanbul** (is.täm'böl).] *Il* (province or vilayet) in NW Turkey, on both sides of the Bosporus in Europe and Asia. It inclu les an area of

intensive agriculture and several of Turkey's leading commercial and industrial cities, well served by railway lines and highways; it is of great strategic importance, controlling the outlet of the Black Sea. Capital, Istanbul; area, ab. 2,081 sq. mi.; pop. 1,078,399 (1945), 1,179,666 (1950); in Europe, 1,275 sq. mi.; pop. 841,699 (1945); in Asia, 806 sq. mi.; pop. 236,700 (1945).

Istanbul. [Also: **Istambul, Stamboul, Stambul**; Turkish, **İstanbul**; former name, **Constantinople**, Turkish, **Constantinieh**; ancient Greek, **Byzantion**; Latin, **Byzantium.**] Capital of the former Ottoman Empire and of the *il* (province or vilayet) of Istanbul, situated in European Turkey on the Bosporus, the Golden Horn, and the Sea of Marmara: the largest city and chief commercial center of Turkey; woolen and cotton mills; modern glass factory; sulfur plant; since 1888 it has had railroad connections with the rest of Europe. It contains the sultan's palace (seraglio) and is noted for its mosques; site of a university (founded 1900). Its chief sections are Beyoglu, Pera, Galata, and Stamboul (or Istanbul proper) on the W side of the Bosporus), and Üsküdar (Scutari; celebrated in history for its military hospitals during the Crimean War) on the E side of the Bosporus. The Greek colony of Byzantion was founded in the 7th century B.C. In 330 A.D. Constantine the Great made Byzantium the capital of the Roman Empire, and the city was henceforth called Constantinople. From 395 Constantinople was the capital of the Byzantine (Eastern) Empire. It was repeatedly besieged by the Saracens, and was taken by the crusaders in 1204, by Michael Palaeologus in 1261, and by the Turks on May 29, 1453. Pop. 860,558 (1950).

Istankoei (is.tän.kē'ī). Turkish name of **Kos,** town.

Istar (is'tär). See **Ishtar.**

Istel (is'tȩl), **Edgar.** b. at Mainz, Germany, Feb. 23, 1880—. German composer and musicologist. Among his compositions are the operas *Der Fahrende Schüler* (1906) and *Verbotene Liebe* (1919). He is the author of *Revolution und Oper* (1919) and *Das Buch der Oper* (1919).

Ister (is'tėr). A Latin name of the **Danube.**

Ister. See ancient **Istria.**

Isthmian Canal Zone (is'mi.ạn). See **Canal Zone.**

Isthmus of Panama (pan'ạ.mô, -mä). See **Panama, Isthmus of.**

Isthmus of Perekop (pi.ri.kôp'). See **Perekop, Isthmus of.**

Isthmus of Suez (sō.ez'). See **Suez, Isthmus of.**

Isthmus of Tehuantepec (tȩ.won'tȩ.pek; Spanish, tā.wän.tā.pek'). See **Tehuantepec, Isthmus of.**

Istib (ēsh.tēp'). Turkish name of **Štip.**

Istres (ēstr). Town in SE France, in the department of Bouches-du-Rhône, W of the Étang de Berre, ab. 24 mi. NW of Marseilles: salt and soda factories. 5,749 (1946).

Istria (is'tri.ạ). [Also: **Ister** (is'tėr), **Istropolis** (is.trop'ō.lis).] In ancient geography, a colony of the Milesians, founded about the time of the Cimmerian invasion of Asia Minor (7th century B.C.), near the mouth of the Ister (the modern Danube).

Istria. [Also: **Histria**; German, **Istrien** (is'trē.ẹn), **Histerreich.**] Former margraviate in the Cisleithan division of Austria-Hungary, which formed with the crownland of Görz and Gradiska and that of Trieste the administrative district of Küstenland; capital, Parenzo. It was incorporated into Italy about the time of Augustus, was largely settled by Slavs, and became a margraviate in the 11th century. Most of Istria was later acquired by Venice, passed with Venice to Austria in 1797, formed a part of the Illyrian Provinces under Napoleon, and was restored to Austria in 1815. Area, ab. 1,908 sq. mi.

Istria. [Serbo-Croatian, **Istra** (ēs'trä).] Region in NW Yugoslavia, and in the territory of the Free City of Trieste, formerly an Austrian *Kronland* (crownland) comprising Görz (Gorizia) and Trieste. Between 1918 and 1945 it was the Italian province of Venezia Giulia. Immediately after 1945 it was administered as a liberated territory; now the S part, comprising mainly the Istrian peninsula, is part of the federative unit of Croatia, while the N part forms a portion of the federative unit of Slovenia. In the S the Croatian language is spoken, in the N Slovenian. The larger part of the former Italian minority emigrated to Italy. The climate is Mediterranean; there are fisheries, shipyards, and bauxite mines.

Istria, Duke of. Title of **Bessières, Jean Baptiste.**

Istria (dēs'trē.ä), **Dora d'.** See **Dora d'Istria.**

Istrouma (is.trō'mạ). Community in SE Louisiana, in East Baton Rouge Parish. In 1949 Istrouma was annexed by the city of Baton Rouge, and now is included in the NE part of the city. 3,679 (1940).

Istúriz (ēs.tö'rēth), **Francisco Xavier de.** b. at Cádiz, Spain, 1790; d. April 16, 1871. Spanish politician and diplomat. He was one of the leaders in the revolution of 1820 against Ferdinand VII. He was premier in 1836 and 1846, and subsequently ambassador at London, St. Petersburg, and Paris.

Istvaeones (ist.vē'ọ.nēz). Group of ancient Germanic tribes inhabiting the Rhine region, mentioned by Tacitus, and including the Batavi, Bructeri, Chatti, Sicambri, Tencteri, Ubii, and Usipetes. The last four tribes are also mentioned by Julius Caesar: the Tencteri and Usipites as having invaded Gaul in 55 B.C., the Sicambri whose villages he burned, and the Ubii whom he protected against the Suebi (Suevi).

István (isht'vän). Hungarian form of **Stephen.**

Isumbras (iz'um.bras), **Sir.** See **Isenbras, Sir.**

Isurium (i.sö'ri.um). Latin name of **Aldborough.**

Itá (ē.tä'). City in SW Paraguay, in Central department. Pop. ab. 24,000.

Itaborahy (ē''tạ.bō.rạ.ē'), Viscount of. Title of **Rodrigues Torres, Joaquim José.**

Itabuna (ē.tạ.bö'nạ). City in E Brazil, in the state of Bahia. 26,312 (1950).

Itacurubí del Rosario (ē.tä.kö.rö.bē' del rō.sä'ryō). Town in C Paraguay, in San Pedro department. Pop. ab. 10,000.

Itagaki (ē.tä.gä.kē), **Seishiro.** b. in Iwate prefecture, Japan, 1885; d. 1948. Japanese general. He commanded (1937–38) troops in north China, was war minister (1938–39), and was chief of staff of the Japanese army in China (1940). After World War II he was indicted as a war criminal, tried, and sentenced to death.

Itagaki, Count **Taisuke.** b. 1837; d. 1919. Japanese statesman of the samurai class, known chiefly for his efforts to establish constitutional government in Japan and also for saying (1882) to a would-be assassin: "Itagaki may perish, but liberty will survive." An energetic worker for the restoration (1868) of power in the hands of the emperor, he was disappointed by the absence of samurai representation in the government. He returned to his native district and organized a school to teach the principles of government by the people. These principles soon spread, earning for Itagaki the epithet of "the Rousseau of Japan."

Itajaí (ē''tạ.zhạ.ē'). [Also: **Itajahi, Itajahy.**] City in SE Brazil, in the state of Santa Catarina: seaport shipping minerals and lumber. 20,017 (1950).

Itajaí River. [Also: **Itajahi, Itajahy, Itajaí Assú** (ạ.sö') (or **Açu**).] River in SE Brazil flowing E to the Atlantic Ocean, at Itajaí. Length, ab. 200 mi.

Itajubá (ē''tạ.zhö.bä'). City in SE Brazil, in the state of Minas Gerais. 21,255 (1950).

Italia (*Italian,* ē.tä'lyä; *Latin,* i.tal'i.ạ, -yạ). Italian and Latin name of **Italy.**

Italian (i.tal'yạn). Language of Italy, belonging to the Romanic or Romance group of the Italic subfamily of the Indo-European family of languages. Modern Italian is evolved from old vernacular Latin. There are many dialects, of which Tuscan (the language of Dante, Petrarch, and Boccaccio) is the standard.

Italiana in Algeri (lē.tä.lyä'nä ēn äl.jä'rē), **L'.** [Eng. trans., *"The Italian Lady in Algiers."*] Opera in two acts by Rossini, with a libretto by Angelo Anelli, first performed at Venice on May 22, 1813.

Italian Armistice (i.tal'yạn). Armistice between the Allies and Italy in World War II, announced Sept. 8, 1943, but actually signed on September 3. It provided for the immediate cessation of hostilities between Italian and Allied armed forces, for the transfer of the Italian fleet and aircraft to points held by the Allies, and for Italian coöperation in the Allied conquest of Italy. A subsequent protocol imposed additional political, economic, and financial conditions which, beginning in November, 1943, were modified in order to allow the Italians to become cobelligerents. King Victor Emmanuel III, Crown Prince Umberto, Marshal Badoglio, and certain other members

of the government took refuge (Sept. 8, 1943) in southern Italy, and war was declared in the name of the king against Germany on Oct. 13, 1943. The greater part of Italy, however, remained under German control, and a Fascist Italian government under Mussolini was announced by the Germans on Sept. 23, 1943.

Italian East Africa. [Italian, **Africa Orientale Italiana.**] Former Italian colony in E Africa, established by proclamation on June 1, 1936, after the Italian occupation of Ethiopia. It comprised the former territory of Ethiopia, Eritrea, and Italian Somaliland. In 1941 the British victory over Italian forces in East Africa resulted in the restoration of Ethiopia and the dissolution of the Italian colony. Former capital, Addis Ababa; area, ab. 666,000 sq. mi.

Italian Riviera (riv.i.ār'ạ). See under **Riviera.**

Italians. The inhabitants of Italy in general, ancient and modern.

Italian Somaliland (sō.mä'li.land). [Also: **Somalia**; Italian, **Somalia Italiana.**] Former Italian colony, and since May, 1949, a trust territory of the United Nations, administered since April, 1950, by Italy, on the E coast of Africa. It extends from Kenya NE to British Somaliland, and comprises an extensive desert lowland inhabited by nomadic tribes; there is some irrigation agriculture along the two chief rivers, the Juba and Webbe Shibeli. The British boundary was settled in 1891; the inland boundary was determined by treaty with Ethiopia in 1908; in 1925 Jubaland was ceded by Kenya to the colony. In 1936, after the Italian conquest of Ethiopia, Somaliland was incorporated as one of the provinces of the empire of Italian East Africa. It was taken by British troops in 1941 and was held by the British until the United Nations returned it to Italy as a trusteeship. Capital, Mogadishu (Mogadiscio); area, ab. 194,000 sq. mi.; pop. 971,000 (1947).

Italian War of 1859. War between France (under Napoleon III) and Sardinia (under Victor Emmanuel II) allied against Austria, for the liberation and unity of Italy. Victories were won by the allies at Montebello (May 20, 1859), at Magenta (June 4), and at Solferino (June 24). Preliminaries of peace were negotiated at Villafranca July 11, and the treaty of Zurich was signed November 10.

Italic (i.tal'ik). Subfamily of the Indo-European family of languages, comprising two groups, the Latin and the Romanic or Romance. These embrace ancient and medieval Latin, Vulgar Latin, Old Italian, Old French, ancient Dalmatian and Oscan, as well as all the modern Romance languages and dialects, such as Italian, Rumanian, French, Spanish, and Portuguese.

Italica (i.tal'i.kạ). Ancient Roman town in Spain, near Seville. It has ruins of an amphitheater, and is said to have been the birthplace of Trajan, Hadrian, and Theodosius.

Italiens (ē.tä.lyaṅ), **Boulevard des.** Street in the C part of Paris.

Italiens, Les. See **Théâtre Italien.**

Italiski (ē.tä.lēs'kē), Prince. See under **Suvorov,** Count **Aleksandr.**

Italo-Ethiopian War (it'ạ.lō.ē.thi.ō'pi.ạn). War which began when Mussolini, basing his attack on a series of border incidents, ordered (Oct. 2, 1935) Italian troops under General Emilio de Bono to invade Ethiopia. Not until May 9, 1936, were the Italians able to subdue Ethiopian resistance. Despite strong entreaties by Emperor Haile Selassie for decisive League of Nations action and sanctions, which produced a League declaration against Italy and an appeal for sanctions, the Italians were not seriously impeded in their aggression because of French and British reluctance to enforce sanctions in iron, coal, and oil. Great Britain also feared naval clashes in the Mediterranean. The result was the defeat of the Ethiopians and another serious blow to the prestige and power of the League, already weakened by the Japanese conquests in China.

Italo-Vatican Agreement (-vat'i.kạn). [Also, **Lateran Pact.**] Agreement consisting of a series of three documents signed by representatives of the Italian government and of the Vatican on Feb. 11, 1929. It sought to clarify the uncertain status, territorially and otherwise, which at that time marked the position of the Vatican in relation to Italy. It consisted of (1) a treaty creating Vatican City, affirming its diplomatic sovereignty, the Pope's inviolability, and military exemption, (2) a concordat guaranteeing the Roman Catholic Church free exercise of spiritual power and ecclesiastical jurisdiction within Italy and recognizing the Church's religious teaching in schools, and (3) a financial arrangement.

Italy (it.ạ.li). One of the four great prefectures in the later Roman Empire. It comprised the dioceses of Italy, Illyricum, and Africa, corresponding to modern Italy and neighboring islands, that part of Yugoslavia, Austria, and Germany N to the Danube, and nearly all the W part of the Roman possessions in Africa.

Italy. Diocese of the later Roman prefecture of Italy. It comprised Italy and neighboring islands, and Rhaetia (Tirol, Graubünden, and S Bavaria), and had 17 provinces.

Italy. [Italian and Latin, **Italia**; French, **Italie** (ē.tä.lē); German, **Italien** (ē.tä'lyẹn); official Italian name, **Repubblica Italiana.**] Republic in S Europe comprising a continental N part, the boot-shaped Italian peninsula, the islands of Sicily and Sardinia, and a number of small islands. It is bounded on the NW by France, on the N by Switzerland and Austria, on the NE by the Free Territory of Trieste and by Yugoslavia, on the E by the Adriatic Sea, on the S and SE by the main body of the Mediterranean Sea and the Ionian Sea, and on the W and SW by the Ligurian and Tyrrhenian seas.

Population, Area, and Political Divisions. Italy became a republic in 1946. Parliament is composed of the popularly elected chamber of deputies and the regionally composed senate. The president of the republic is elected for a seven-year term in a joint session of chamber and senate. The cabinet is responsible to parliament but only on a motivated motion of censure. The republic is divided into 19 *compartimenti* (regions); these are subdivided into provinces and communes. The compartimenti are self-governing units, with regional councils and executive presidents. Special statutes of autonomy are in effect in Sicily, Sardinia, Trentino-Alto Adige, Friuli-Venezia Giulia, and Valle d'Aosta. Capital, Rome; area, ab 116,225 sq. mi.; pop. 47,020,536 (1951).

Terrain and Climate. The borderland on the NW, N, and NE is formed by high Alpine ranges, reaching their highest peaks in Mont Blanc (15,781 ft.) and Monte Rosa (15,217 ft.); the mountain valleys descend to the rich alluvial plain of the Po River. The peninsula proper is traversed by the Apennines, reaching the highest peak in the Gran Sasso d'Italia (Monte Corno, ab. 9,585 ft.). The most fertile plains are in Campania and in Apulia, but the Po valley is the only extensive plain in Italy; most of the country is hilly or mountainous. Some districts in S Italy are volcanic and subject to earthquakes; Vesuvius and Etna (in Sicily) are active volcanos. Many of the hilly districts in S Italy are denuded of their original forest and shrub cover and have experienced severe soil erosion. The climate of N Italy is continental in character, with hot summers and cold winters, and abundant moisture, especially on the mountain slopes. South of the N range of the Apennines, Mediterranean climate and vegetation prevail; there are rainy seasons in the fall and in the spring, the winters are mild and the summers are dry; the flora is characterized by evergreen trees and shrubs. The lakes of upper Italy constitute oases of Mediterranean climate and flora, while alpine conditions prevail in the higher regions of the Apennines.

Industry, Agriculture, and Trade. Italy is predominantly an agricultural country, but grains must be imported in spite of the abundant harvests of wheat, corn, and rice in the Po valley. Wine is produced all over the country, with red wines prevailing; Italy is second only to France in wine production and export. Wherever Mediterranean climate prevails, the olive tree is a mainstay of agriculture; the largest concentration is in Apulia. Citrus fruits are abundant in Sicily, Calabria, and the region around Naples. Many other fruit trees are grown and vegetables cultivated; among the former almonds, among the latter potatoes and tomatoes are most important. Sugar beets are grown chiefly in the plain of the Po River. Livestock raising is less important than agriculture and horticulture. Goats and sheep are more numerous than cattle, but a

questionable asset because of their contribution to deforestation. Cattle and pigs are chiefly raised in N Italy. There are many donkeys and mules. The chief forest regions are in the Alps, in the high Apennines, and in Calabria, but much of the forest land consists of a bush-wilderness, called *macchia*, which yields little revenue. Fisheries (tuna, sardines, mackerel, and others) abound around the coast. Food-processing industries are widespread in Italy, particularly flour mills, macaroni factories, wineries, olive-oil presses, and the manufacture of tomato paste; in N Italy also sugar refineries and rice mills. The dairy industry, chiefly in N Italy, specializes in the production of cheeses some of which (Gorgonzola, Parmesano, Bel Paese) are world-renowned. There is a considerable hotel and restaurant industry catering to the tourist trade. Large-scale modern industry is almost entirely concentrated in the N part of the country, chiefly in Liguria, Piedmont, and Lombardy. The principal branches are textile (cotton, woolen, silk, hemp) industries, metal industries including shipbuilding, construction industries, chemical industries, and paper manufactures. In the automobile industry (Fiat) and in the rayon industry (Snia Viscosa) Italy was a pioneer among the industrial nations of Europe. The industrial development of Italy is largely based on hydroelectric power; the domestic fuel and mineral resources are wholly inadequate. Huge quantities of coal are imported; among domestic minerals only sulfur (Sicily), iron pyrites, and mercury are of considerable importance. Italy is rich in handicraft industries based on a long tradition of skill; these include silk and woolen textiles, iron articles, terra cotta, majolica, china, glassware, and leather and paper goods. The art of printing has been highly developed since the earliest days of the industry. Italian stone masons and shoemakers enjoy a high reputation in many countries. The individuality and the taste of the Italian workingman are expressed in these products. Italy, situated between the countries of the Near East and of Central Europe, has always been a trading and seafaring nation; first the Apulian and Campanian seaports, later the N Italian city republics of Pisa, Genoa, and Venice were the commercial focus of this trade; Florence and Milan dominated European banking in the 14th and 15th centuries; the legal forms of early capitalistic enterprise were developed in Italy. These activities declined with the age of discovery; a new field of activity began after the unification of Italy and the opening of the Suez Canal. World War II was a blow to the Italian merchant marine, but recovery is proceeding. The railway (ab. 13,450 mi.) and highway (ab. 40,500 mi.) systems are well developed. Imports exceed exports; shipping income, tourist expenditures, and remittances from Italians abroad rectify the balance of trade. The principal exports are now manufactured items, including cotton yarn and textiles, machinery, automobiles, rayon and artificial fiber products, and wool yarn and textiles. Citrus fruits and olive oil are important agricultural exports. The principal imports are foodstuffs, raw materials, and mineral fuels (coal, coke, petroleum, and petroleum products).

History and Government. Italy has an ancient cultural tradition in Europe, but is young as a nation. Its memories go back to the glories of the Roman Empire and of Roman imperial civilization; to a culture which grew of a fusion of Latin and Etruscan features with Greek and Oriental influences and came to form the basis of European culture as a whole. In the cultural sense, Italian nationalism emerged in the early Middle Ages, that is, as soon as late literary Latin was replaced by the popular language; it was fully developed in the writings of Dante. Political ambitions, however, were frustrated repeatedly. The German emperors of the Middle Ages considered themselves as the successors to the Roman Caesars but were treated as foreigners and met resistance. Frederick II did succeed in arousing popular sympathies and created in his S Italian domain the first semblance of a centralized state, but he and his successors failed in their struggle with the papacy. The popes, having prevailed only with the aid of foreign powers, particularly France, could not carry on the business of unification; neither could the independent city republics, such as Florence. Italy remained only a geographical entity until, as an aftermath of the Napoleonic era, the national liberation movement of the Risorgimento arose in the 19th century. Primarily directed against Hapsburg domination in upper Italy, secondarily against Bourbon rule in Naples and the territorial sovereignty of the Pope, it was centered in Piedmont and Lombardy, particularly at Milan, but had adherents throughout Italy. The political leadership was with the kingdom of Sardinia under the house of Savoy. The uprisings of 1848–49 and the campaign in upper Italy were a failure; the joint campaign of France and Piedmont in 1859 ended inconclusively; but the popular movement was so far progressed that plebiscites deciding union with Sardinia-Piedmont could be held in Tuscany, Parma, Modena, Romagna, Marches, and Umbria. In Naples and Sicily the rule of the Bourbons was overthrown by Garibaldi's Free Corps, and finally, on March 17, 1861, King Victor Emanuel II of Sardinia accepted the title of King of Italy. Venice was added in 1866 and Rome in 1870. Venezia Tridentina and Venezia Giulia became part of Italy in 1919. Colonies in Africa (Eritrea, Somaliland, Tripolitania, Cyrenaica) were acquired, but the conquest of Ethiopia was a brief victory which terminated in 1941 when British forces fighting in World War II defeated the Italians in Ethiopia and restored the emperor. Italy was a member of the Triple Alliance together with Germany and Austria-Hungary, but departed from it in World War I since it could not dare to risk conflict with British sea power. But, disappointed with the results of the pro-British orientation and gripped by an economic crisis, it returned to a pro-German orientation under the Fascist dictatorship which had risen to power after Mussolini's march on Rome (Oct. 30, 1922). Mussolini abolished parliamentary institutions (1928) and succeeded in reconciling the Catholic Church with modern Italy by concluding the Lateran Treaty with Pope Pius XI which restored the nominal sovereignty of the Pope over the Vatican City (1929). He achieved a protectorate over Albania (1926) and conquered Ethiopia (1935–36), but his participation in World War II on the side of Germany ended in disaster. Italy was invaded by the Allied armies and its Fascist government overthrown. German resistance was overcome only after prolonged battles (Salerno, Cassino, Anzio, the Arno River line). Italy entered the war on the side of the Allies but lost the Dodecanese islands to Greece, Venezia Giulia and Zara to Yugoslavia, and the border territories of Briga and Tenda to France by the treaty of Feb. 10, 1947; Trieste became a free territory. The reign of the house of Savoy, which had ruled over Piedmont for nine centuries and over Italy since 1861, came to an end with the plebiscite of June 2, 1946, when 54.3 percent of the voters declared in favor of the republic. The new form of government was announced on June 10, 1946.

Culture. The culture of Italy is old and highly differentiated. In ancient times, Latin foundations prevailed but Etruscan, Gallic, and Greek elements were incorporated; Oriental influences entered. The Germanic invasions of the early Middle Ages added new and vigorous ingredients in all parts of the country; in Sicily and Apulia, Greek and Arabic infusions were a distinguishing feature. History and nature combined in dividing the country while the Catholic Church provided a semblance of uniformity. The Italian population has remained highly individualistic and regional patterns of culture, including speech, are as strong as national characteristics; factionalism is common. A sharp dividing line runs between the educated and propertied classes on the one hand, and the peasants and the working people on the other. The latter are frugal and industrious, but suffer from the general poverty of the country and the unequal distribution of wealth, particularly in S Italy where large estates bar the development of an independent peasantry and generate social unrest. This is particularly true since the opportunity for emigration has declined. The prevailing religion is Roman Catholic, with Protestant denominations and Jews forming very small minorities. The Roman Catholic religion is taught in the schools. Rome is the central seat of the Catholic Church. The Pope, as a rule (there have been no departures in recent centuries), is an Italian cardinal; but the adherence of the peasants to the church is more to the local saint than to the universal institution; free thinking and anticlericalism are widely diffused in all classes. Elementary education is free and compulsory;

there are 27 universities and numerous other institutions of higher education. The cultural importance of Italy in a wider sense is inestimable. Italy is heir to the traditions of antiquity; the seedbed of the movements of humanism and the Renaissance. It is the seat of the oldest Christian bishoprics in Europe and of the oldest universities, has adapted Roman law to modern usage, has developed the earliest institutions of capitalist enterprise, has been a leader in the arts, architecture, sculpture, painting, and numerous handicrafts, has stimulated greatly the development of European music, and has made notable contributions to science, both in the period of the Renaissance and in the 19th and 20th centuries. Italy has always been the goal of travelers and distinguished tourists from many nations who desired to find there the common denominator of western civilization.

Italy. Descriptive poem by Samuel Rogers, published 1822–28.

Italy, Allied Advisory Council for. See **Allied Advisory Council for Italy.**

Italy, Allied Control Commission for. See **Allied Control Commission for Italy.**

Itapetininga (ē″tą.pę.tē.nēng′gą). City in SE Brazil, in the state of São Paulo, ab. 90 mi. W of the city of São Paulo. 18,101 (1950).

Itapúa (ē.tä.pö′ä). [Former name, **Encarnación.**] Department in SE Paraguay, bordering on Argentina and Brazil. Capital, Encarnación; area, 10,565 sq. mi.; pop. 96,924 (est. 1945).

Itasca (ī.tas′kạ), **Lake.** Small lake in N Minnesota, in Clearwater County, near the source of the Mississippi, which flows through it. Elevation, 1,457 ft.

Itbayat (ēt.bä′yät). See under **Batanes.**

It Can't Happen Here. Novel by Sinclair Lewis, published in 1935. With John C. Moffitt, the author wrote a stage version produced in 1936.

Itene (ē.tā′nā). See **Itonama.**

Iténez or **Iténes** (ē.tā′nes). Name of the upper course of the **Guaporé River.**

Itesyo (ē.tā′syō). See **Teso.**

Ithaca (ith′ạ.kạ). [Modern Greek, **Ithake** (ē.thä′kē), **Thiaki** (thyä′kē).] One of the Ionian Islands, Greece, in the *nomos* (department) of Cephalonia, ab. 2 mi. NE of Cephalonia: produces currants, wine, and olive oil. The chief place is Ithaca (or Vathy). It is famous as the reputed home of Ulysses, which, however, was identified by Dörpfeld with the island of Leukas. Length, 14 mi.; area, ab. 37 sq. mi.; pop. 8,772 (1940).

Ithaca. City in W central New York, county seat of Tompkins County, at the S end of Cayuga Lake, ab. 46 mi. SW of Syracuse. It is the seat of Cornell University and Ithaca College. 29,257 (1950).

Ithamar (ith′ạ.mär). In the Bible, the youngest son of Aaron. Num. iii. 2.

Ithamore (ith′ạ.mōr). Turkish slave in Christopher Marlowe's *Jew of Malta.*

Ithobalus (i.thob′ạ.lus). Greek name of **Ethbaal.**

Ithome (ī.thō′mē). In ancient geography, a mountain fortress in Messenia, Greece, ab. 28 mi. NW of Sparta.

Ithuel Bolt (ith′ū.ęl bōlt). See **Bolt, Ithuel.**

Ithunn (ē′ᴛʜůn). See **Idun.**

Ithuriel (i.thū′ri.ęl). Angel, a character in Milton's *Paradise Lost.* He was sent by Gabriel to find out Satan. The slightest touch of his spear exposed deceit.

Itineraries of Antoninus (an.tǫ.nī′nus). See **Antoninus, Itineraries of.**

Itinerary, The. Account by John Leland (1506–52) of his journeys through England, with descriptions of routes and matters of antiquarian interest.

It Is Never too Late to Mend. Novel by Charles Reade, published in 1856.

Itius Portus (ish′i.us pôr′tus). In ancient geography, the place from which Caesar sailed for Britain; generally identified with Boulogne or Ushant (Île d'Ouessant).

Itneg (ēt′neg). See **Tinggian.**

It Never Can Happen Again. Novel by William De Morgan, published in 1909.

ITO. Abbreviation of **International Trade Organization.**

Ito (ē.tō), Prince **Hirobumi.** b. in Choshu territory, Honshu, Japan, Sept. 2, 1841; assassinated at Harbin, Manchuria, Oct. 26, 1909. Japanese statesman, premier (1886–88, 1892–96, January–June, 1898, 1900–01), and resident general in Korea (1905–09). He became convinced of the advantages of Western civilization through visits to Europe and the U.S., and was the leader in the introduction of European ideas and political methods into Japan. He was one of the political leaders chiefly responsible for the Japanese constitution of 1889. He supported the Sino-Japanese War of 1894–95 and by the treaty of Shimonoseki obtained the independence of Korea, which he then made more or less a vassal state of Japan, laying the groundwork for its annexation by Japan in 1910.

Ito, Viscount **Sukenori.** b. in Satsuma, Kyushu, Japan, in May, 1842; d. 1914. Japanese admiral, admiral of the fleet from 1905. He commanded with great success the united Japanese squadron in the Sino-Japanese war of 1894–95.

Itonama (ē.tō.nä′mä). [Also, **Itene.**] South American Indian tribe, now nearly extinct, which once lived in the Itonama valley, E Bolivia, between latitudes 13° and 15° S. The language appears to be unrelated to any of the neighboring tongues or to any of the established linguistic families in South America.

Itsekiri (ē.tsā′kē.rē). [Also: **Jekri, Sekri.**] Sudanic-speaking people of W Africa, inhabiting a coastal area W of Warri in S Nigeria. Their population is estimated at ab. 35,000 (by P. A. Talbot, *The Peoples of Southern Nigeria,* 1926). They are related linguistically to the Yoruba, but culturally they have been influenced by the Edo and the Ijaw, who surround them.

Itsuku-shima (ē.tsö.kö.shi.mä). [Also, **Miyajima.**] Island in SW Honshu, Japan, in Hiroshima Bay ab. 7 mi. SW of Hiroshima. It is noted for its ancient temples and for its scenery. Length, ab. 6 mi.

Itten (it′ęn), **Johannes.** b. at Zurich, Switzerland, Nov. 11, 1888—. Swiss expressionist painter, sculptor, architect, and etcher. He studied at Berne, and the École des Beaux-Arts at Geneva. He was active in the Bauhaus at Weimar, with Kandinsky, Gropius, and others.

Itú (ē.tö′). City in SE Brazil, in the state of São Paulo, ab. 45 mi. NW of the city of São Paulo. 16,851 (1950).

ITU. See **International Telecommunication Union.**

Ituraea (it.ů.rē′ạ). In ancient geography, a district lying NE of Palestine and SE of Mount Hermon.

Iturbi (ē.tör′bē), **José.** b. at Valencia, Spain, Nov. 28, 1895—. Spanish pianist and conductor, now resident in the U.S. He was head (1919–23) of the piano division at the Geneva Conservatory, first appeared (1923) in England at Queen's Hall, London, and made his New York debut (1933) at Lewisohn Stadium. He was conductor (1936–44) of the Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra. He has appeared in various motion pictures.

Iturbide (ē.tör.bē′ᴛʜā), **Agustín de.** [Also, **Agustín I** (of *Mexico*).] b. at Valladolid (now Morelia), Mexico, Sept. 27, 1783; executed at Padilla, Tamaulipas, Mexico, July 19, 1824. Mexican revolutionist, for a time (1822–23) emperor of Mexico. He was a colonel in the Spanish army in Mexico, and in 1820 was in command of the forces operating against Guerrero in the south. On Feb. 24, 1821, he published the celebrated manifesto known as the Plan of Iguala, in which he proposed that Mexico should be made independent under a Spanish Bourbon prince. Guerrero and other leaders quickly adhered to this plan; the viceroy was forced to resign, and Juan O'Donojú, who succeeded him, was induced to recognize the independence of Mexico in his sovereign's name (treaty of Córdoba, 1821). But Ferdinand VII regarded the movement as a rebellion, and refused the crown which was offered to him. After much quarreling, Iturbide himself was proclaimed emperor on May 18, 1822, and was crowned Agustín I on July 21. A strong opposition was quickly manifested. Supported by Guerrero, Santa Anna proclaimed a republic at Veracruz; an army of insurgents marched on Mexico, and in March, 1823, Iturbide was forced to resign. He was allowed to retire to Europe with a large pension, on condition that he should not return. Attempting to enter the country in July, 1824, he was arrested and shot.

Ituzaingó (ē″tö.sīng.gô′). Plain and rivulet in what is now Corrientes province, Argentina. Here on Feb. 20, 1827, the Brazilians (6,527) under Felisberto Caldeira Brant Pontes, Marquês de Barbacena, were defeated by the Argentines (10,557) under Carlos de Alvear

Ityopya (ē.tyô'pyą). Amharic name of **Ethiopia.**

Itys (ī'tis). In Greek legend, the son of Tereus and Procne, killed and served as a meal to his father by Procne and her sister Philomela. Tereus had seduced Philomela and torn out her tongue. After the revenge of the sisters, they fled, with Tereus in pursuit.

Itzamna (ē.tsäm'nä). Chief god of the Maya Indian pantheon, lord of the heavens and of the day and of the night. In the latter two aspects Itzamna was associated with Kinich Ahau and Ixchel. He played the role also of culture hero, who gave the people their writing.

Itzcoatl (ēts.kō'ät.l). See **Izcohuatl.**

Itzehoe (it'sę.hō). City in NW Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Schleswig-Holstein, British Zone, formerly in the province of Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, situated on the Stör River ab. 33 mi. NW of Hamburg: the center of a fertile livestock-raising and grain and dairy producing district; has hog markets, sugar refineries, canneries, and flour mills; port facilities and railroad repair shops; metal, textile, tobacco, lumber, shoe, and leather manufactures. The Laurentius Church dates from the 12th century, with alterations from the 18th century. Charlemagne founded a castle here on the Danish frontier in 810; town privileges were received in 1238 through Count Adolphus IV of Holstein; from 1835 to 1864 the provincial estates of Holstein assembled here. 37,153 (1950).

Itzehoe, Müller von. See **Müller, Johann Gottwerth.**

Iuba (yō'bą). See **Juba.**

Iugurtha (yō.gėr'thą). See **Jugurtha.**

Iuka (ī.ū'ką). Town in NE Mississippi, county seat of Tishomingo County, ab. 110 mi. SE of Memphis: produces clay products and lumber. Site of a Civil War battle (Sept. 19, 1862). 1,527 (1950).

Iulus (ī.ū'lus). In Latin legend, a son of Ascanius (son of Aeneas) or, according to other accounts, a surname of Ascanius himself.

Ivan I (ē.vän'). [Called **Ivan Kalita** (kä.lē.tä'), meaning "Ivan Moneybag."] d. March 31, 1340. Grand duke of Moscow (1328–40). He had been grand duke of Vladimir and received Moscow from the khan of the Golden Horde after the city was taken. Ivan transferred the metropolitan see to Moscow, thus making it the ecclesiastical center of Great Russia. He also obtained the right to collect the taxes owing to the khan, and by judicious appeals to the khan for troops to subdue recalcitrant princes, was able to make Moscow the strongest city in Russia. His nickname came not only from his tax collection, but also from his strict accounting methods.

Ivan II. [Called **Ivan Krasny,** meaning "Ivan the Red."] b. 1326; d. 1359. Grand duke of Moscow (1353–59); son of Ivan I. Though a weak ruler under the control of his ministers, he maintained most of the gains in Muscovite strength obtained by his father and his brother Simeon.

Ivan III. [Called **Ivan the Great.**] d. at Moscow, Oct. 27, 1505. Grand duke of Moscow (1462–1505). He subjugated Novgorod in 1478, and freed himself from the suzerainty of the Tartars in 1480. By marriages with Maria of Tver (1467) and Zoë (or Sophia) Paleologus (1472), he extended his influence over a vast area in Russia. Through Zoë he made claim to being czar of all the Russians and by making her son Vasily, rather than Maria's son Demetrius, his coregent in 1502 he established a royal house claiming to be free of the control of the boyars. Ivan broke up the commercial power of Novgorod, expelling the Hansa merchants and relocating the great families of the city; as a result of his declaration of independence, the Golden Horde broke up and disappeared; he adopted the imperial two-headed eagle of Constantinople and became the protector of the Orthodox Church.

Ivan IV. [Called **Ivan the Terrible.**] b. Aug. 25, 1530; d. March 18, 1584. Czar of Russia (1533–84); son of Vasili IV, whom he succeeded as grand duke of Moscow. After the regencies of his mother (to 1538) and the boyars, he assumed in 1547 the title of Czar of Russia, which was borne thereafter by the monarchs of Russia. He established a personal council meant to neutralize the power of the oligarchic boyars, and convened (1549) a national assembly. In 1547, soon after his marriage, he had brought to court a number of virgins from the several parts of Russia and chose from among them his wife Anastasia Zakharina-Koshkina (Romanovna), with whom he fell deeply in love. In 1552, after a six-week siege, Kazan fell to Ivan, and in 1554 he conquered Astrakhan, both conquests driving the Tartars further east and giving the Russians control of the entire length of the Volga. In 1557 Ivan began the long Livonian War in an attempt to obtain a trade outlet on the Baltic; at first his armies were successful, but by 1582 (peace of Zapoli) the Swedes and Poles had thoroughly defeated the Russians and the Muscovites were cut off from the Baltic. Trade contact was, however, made (1553) with England through Arkhangelsk. Russian orientation therefore was toward the east, and some 30 years subsequent to this the Cossacks began the conquest of Siberia, pushing east of the Urals. In the late 1550's Ivan began to turn from his advisers, and the deaths (1560) of his wife and his son Dmitri seem to have driven him insane. He lived in constant fear, trusting no one, suspecting plots against his life, even offering to abdicate. But a popular appeal kept him on the throne, and Ivan set up the *oprichina,* his own private realm within his kingdom. The *oprichniki,* his selected personal subjects, became an immune group, able to perform cruelties and inhumanities in the name of the king's safety and without being answerable to anyone but the king. An accusation of harboring a conspiracy against Ivan was made against Novgorod, and in 1570 he entered the city with his followers, burning and killing for five full weeks, destroying the town and its surrounding countryside. Ivan married six more times, each time putting off his wife because he thought she was conspiring against him, and forcing her to become a nun. In 1580, in a fit of furious rage, he killed his eldest son Ivan. During this latter period of his reign the power of the boyars was fatally weakened by the executions for suspicion of treason performed by the oprichniki. Ivan, although a cruel and insane king, earnestly attempted throughout his reign to foster industry, trade, and the arts.

Ivan V. b. Aug. 27, 1666; d. Jan. 29, 1696. Czar of Russia (1682–89); half brother of Peter I (Peter the Great), in whose favor, being himself mentally and physically unfitted for the conduct of the government, he resigned the crown in 1689.

Ivan VI. b. Aug. 24, 1740; d. Dec. 5, 1764. Czar of Russia (1740–41); son of Anthony Ulrich of Brunswick and Anna Leopoldovna. He was adopted as her successor by the Czarina Anna Ivanovna, whom he succeeded under the regency of Ernst Biron. He was deposed by Elizabeth, daughter of Peter I (Peter the Great), and is said to have been put to death in prison in consequence of an attempted revolution in his behalf by Vasily Mirovitch.

Ivan Belkin (byel'kin). See **Belkin, Ivan.**

Ivanec (ē'vä.nets). Village and township in N Yugoslavia, in the federative unit of Croatia, in the former *banovina* (province) of Savska, situated SW of Varazdin and N of Zagreb, in a mountain valley. 20,456 (1931).

Ivangorod (ē.vän'gọ.rọt). Russian name of **Dęblin.**

Ivanhoe (ī'vąn.hō). Historical novel by Sir Walter Scott, published in 1820; named from its hero, Wilfred, knight of Ivanhoe. The scene is laid in England during the reign of Richard I (1189–99).

Ivanhoe. Opera in three acts by Arthur Sullivan, with a libretto by Julian Sturgis adapted from Sir Walter Scott's novel of the same name, first performed at the opening of the Royal English Opera House on Jan. 31, 1891.

Ivanov (ē.vä'nọf), **Aleksandr Andreyevich.** b. at St. Petersburg, 1806; d. there, July 15, 1858. Russian painter.

Ivanov, Vsevolod Vyacheslavovich. b. at Lebyazhye, Semipalatinsk, Russia, 1895 or 1896—. Russian short-story writer, playwright, and novelist.

Ivanov, Vyacheslav Ivanovich. b. at Moscow, Feb. 28, 1866; d. at Rome, July 16, 1949. Russian classical scholar and poet, after 1924 an expatriate in Italy. A leading symbolist poet, he wrote verse both abstruse and mystical.

Ivanovna (ē.vä'nọv.ną), **Anna.** See **Anna Ivanovna.**

Ivanovo (ē.vä'nọ.vọ). *Oblast* (region) in the U.S.S.R., in the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, centered ab. 150 mi. NE of Moscow. Most of the area is flat, being in the upper Volga plain, and is devoted to the production

of wheat, rye, potatoes, flax, and dairy products. There are several cities in the area which produce large amounts of textiles; the oblast is second only to the Moscow oblast as a textile center. Capital, Ivanovo; area of present oblast, ab. 9,500 sq. mi.; of oblast (1939), ab. 24,472 sq. mi.; pop. 2,650,383 (1939).

Ivanovo. [Former name, **Ivanovo-Voznesensk** (-voznyi.sensk').] City in the U.S.S.R., capital of the Ivanovo *oblast* (region) of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, ab. 160 mi. NE of Moscow, situated on the Uvoda. It is noted for its manufactures, especially of calico and cotton textiles; also machinery, and meat packing. 285,069 (1939).

Ivan the Great (ē.vän'). See **Ivan III.**

Ivan the Terrible. See **Ivan IV.**

Ivashchenkovo (ē.vä'shchin.kọ.vọ). Former name of **Chapaevsk.**

Ivel (ī'vẹl). See **Yeo.**

Ivelchester (iv'ẹl.chęs.tėr). Former name of **Ilchester.**

Ivernia (ī.vėr'ni.ạ). Latin name of **Ireland.**

Ives (īvz), **Burl.** [Full name, **Icle Ivanhoe Ives.**] b. at Hunt, Ill., June 14, 1909—. American folk singer. He collected folk songs while traveling throughout the U.S., singing these songs to various groups. In 1940 he began a series of radio broadcasts, and since then has become, through his broadcasts, phonograph records, and television appearances, one of the principal interpreters of American folk songs. Author of the autobiography *Wayfaring Stranger* (1948).

Ives, Charles Edward. b. at Danbury, Conn., Oct. 20, 1874—. American composer, who is noted for employing ultramodern, polytonal effects in his works. Among his compositions are the choral works *Harvest Festival* (1898) and *Celestial Country* (1898–99), and the orchestral compositions *Ragtime Dances* (1900–11) and *Three Places in New England* (1903–14).

Ives, Frederic Eugene. b. at Litchfield, Conn., Feb. 17, 1856; d. at Philadelphia, May 27, 1937. American inventor, especially noted for his work in photography. He invented processes in half-tone photoengraving, orthochromatic photography, and color photography.

Ives, Herbert Eugene. b. at Philadelphia, July 31, 1882—. American physicist; son of Frederic Eugene Ives. His researches and inventions in electric telephotography, notably the first transmission (1924) of pictures by telephone wire, resulted in the first public demonstration (1927) of television, for which he was awarded (1927) the John Scott medal.

Ives, James Merritt. b. at New York, March 5, 1824; d. at Rye, N.Y., 1895. American painter, lithographer, and publisher. About 1850 he entered the employment of Nathaniel Currier, publisher of lithographs, as a bookkeeper, but presently it became apparent that his artistic knowledge, supplemented by shrewd judgment concerning public taste, made him more valuable in the art end of the business. In 1857 he became Currier's partner in the business, which was thereafter known as Currier and Ives. Some of the lithographs published by this house were made from Ives's drawings, but most of them were by other artists, whose work he guided and judged. During the Civil War he organized a company of volunteers which became part of the 23rd regiment, of Brooklyn, and as its captain he saw service during the campaign leading up to the battle of Gettysburg. His association with the firm of Currier and Ives continued until his death.

Iviça (ē.vē'sä). See **Iviza.**

Ivigtut (ē'vig.töt). Mining settlement in SW Greenland, on Arsuk Fjord in ab. lat. 61°10′ N. It is the principal source of the world supply of cryolite, a mineral used in the manufacture of aluminum. 141 (1945).

Iviza (ē.bē'thä). [Also: **Ibiza, Iviça;** ancient name, **Ebusus.**] Westernmost of the Balearic Islands, belonging to Spain, situated ab. 50 mi. SW of the island of Majorca, and ab. 80 mi. E of the E coast of Spain: the main island of the ancient Pityusae group. It produces cereals, olive oil, almonds, figs, wine, and other agricultural products; has pine forests. Chief town, Iviza; area, ab. 221 sq. mi.; pop. 33,961 (1940).

Iviza. [Also: **Ibiza, Iviça.**] Town in the Balearic Islands, the chief town of the island of Iviza, situated on its SE coast: seaport; fisheries; exports figs, raisins, pine lumber, and salt. The town has old Moorish walls and gates, a cathedral of the 13th century, and an archaeological museum containing Phoenician and Carthaginian antiquities. 9,644 (1940).

Ivogün (ē'vō.gün), **Maria.** b. at Budapest, Hungary, Nov. 18, 1891—. Operatic and concert coloratura soprano.

Ivory Coast. [French, **Côte d'Ivoire.**] That part of the Guinea Coast, W Africa, lying W of the Gold Coast and E of the Grain Coast; became a French colony in 1893. It is now included in the French Ivory Coast territory.

Ivory Coast. [French, **Côte d'Ivoire.**] Territory on the Guinea Coast of W Africa, part of the federation of French West Africa. It is bounded on the W by French Guinea and Liberia, on the N by the French Sudan and Upper Volta, and on the E by the Gold Coast. With the re-creation of the former colony of Upper Volta the territory lost six of its districts formerly in the NE section. France first explored the coast in 1842 but did not occupy the area until 1882; it became a colony in 1893. The administration is in the hands of a governor assisted by a privy and a general council. The Ivory Coast is represented in the French national assembly by three deputies, in the Council of the Republic by three councilors, and in the Assembly of the French Union by four delegates. The principal export products are coffee, cacao, bananas, palm kernels, and timber. Cotton has recently been introduced with success. Gold has been found in the interior; manganese ore has also been discovered. The country possesses several miles of good roads and a 494-mi. railroad running N from Abidjan on the coast to Bobo-Dioulasso in Upper Volta. There is also a short line connecting several coastal points. The chief ports are Port Bouet, the port for Abidjan, and Grand Bassam. Capital, Abidjan; area, ab. 130,000 sq. mi.; pop. 2,064,000 (1949).

Ivory Gate. In Greek mythology, the gate of sleep by which false dreams are sent from the lower world.

Ivory Tower, The. Unfinished novel by Henry James, published in 1917.

Ivrea (ē.vrā'ä). [Ancient name, **Eporedia.**] Town and commune in NW Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Valle d'Aosta, in the province of Aosta, situated on the Dora Baltea River and in the S foothills of the Alps, ab. 30 mi. N of Turin. It is a center of communications, has cotton and silk mills (Soie de Châtillon), manufactures typewriters. It is the seat of a bishopric. The cathedral, dating from the 11th century, was rebuilt in the 18th century; a neoclassical façade was added in 1854. The castle, with four towers, dates from the 14th century. In ancient times a Gallic and later a Roman settlement, the town was the seat of a Lombard duchy in the early Middle Ages, important in the reign of the margraves Berengar II, Adalbert II, and Arduin in the 10th and 11th centuries. Much contested between various feudal lords and the bishops, the town finally passed to the house of Savoy in 1313. It was besieged by the French in 1641, taken by a French army under Vendôme in 1704, and returned to Savoy in 1713. Napoleon I stayed here March 26–29, 1800, prior to the battle of Marengo. Buildings of interest to tourists were undamaged in World War II. Pop. of commune, 14,473 (1936); of town, 8,737 (1936).

Ivry-la-Bataille (ēv.rē.lä.bä.täy'). Commune and village in N France, in the department of Eure, ab. 42 mi. W of Paris. Here on March 14, 1590, Henry IV defeated the Catholic League under the Duke of Mayenne. A memorial pyramid has been erected on the battlefield. Pop. of commune, 1,295 (1946).

Ivry-sur-Seine (ē.vrē.sür.sen). Town in N France, in the department of Seine, on the Seine River just SE of Paris. It is an industrial suburb of Paris and a river port. 42,445 (1946).

Ivy (ī'vi), **Andrew Conway.** b. at Farmington, Mo., Feb. 25, 1893—. American physiologist, noted chiefly for investigations into the functions of the brain. He served as professor and head (1925–46) of the department of physiology at Northwestern University Medical School, and as professor (1946 *et seq.*) at the University of Illinois.

Ivy-Day in the Committee Room. One of the short stories in James Joyce's *Dubliners* (1914). A story of Irish politicians who assemble on the birthday of Charles

Stewart Parnell, it tells of the disputes that arise among his sympathizers and opponents.

Ivywild (ī'vi.wīld). Unincorporated community in E central Colorado, in El Paso County, near Colorado Springs. 2,849 (1950).

Iwakura (ē.wä.kö.rä), Prince **Tomomi** (or **Tomoyushi**). b. at Kyoto, Japan, 1835; d. at Tokyo, July 20, 1883. Japanese statesman. He was until 1868 bitterly opposed to all foreign influences and to opening the ports to foreigners, but he changed his views radically and participated (Jan 3, 1868) in the palace revolution which overthrew the shogunate and made possible the opening of Japan to the West. During the period 1871–73 he was foreign minister and ambassador to the U.S. (where he sent his sons to be educated), England, and several of the European powers.

Iwasaki (ē.wä.sä.kē), **Hisaya.** b. at Tokyo, 1865; d. c1938. Japanese industrialist; nephew of Yanosuke Iwasaki. Educated in Japan and the U.S., he was president of the Mitsubishi Company, retiring in 1916. He was also a director of the Mitsubishi bank, and a partner of Mitsubishi Goshi Kaisha.

Iwasaki, Koyata. b. at Tokyo, Aug. 18, 1879—. Japanese industrialist and philanthropist, known chiefly as the founder of the Toyo Bunko (Oriental Library) at Tokyo; son of Yanosuke Iwasaki. Educated at the Tokyo Imperial University and at Cambridge University, England, he became president of the banking department of the Mitsubishi Company. He instituted an experimental stock farm in northern Japan. The foundation of the Toyo Bunko was made on his purchase of the library of G. E. Morrison, for many years the London *Times* correspondent at Peiping. To this library he added his own collection and endowed it with an annual allotment.

Iwasa Matabei (ē.wä.sä mä.tä.bā). [Also: **Iwasa, Iwasa Matahei** (-hā), **Matahei.**] b. between 1577 and 1580; d. c1640 or 1650. Japanese genre and landscape painter. His works also include upwards of 30 portraits of Japanese poets. He is credited with having been the first Japanese artist to specialize in genre painting and to acknowledge it openly and with pride, in contrast to the custom of previous painters who occasionally made genre pictures, but always anonymously.

Iwaszkiewicz (ē.väsh.kye'vēch), **Jarosław.** b. near Kalnik, Ukraine, 1894—. Polish author. He was a friend from childhood of the composer Karol Szymanowski, for whose opera *King Roger of Sicily* he wrote the libretto. Among his works are the historical novel *Red Shield.* (1934), based on a 12th-century legend; and two dramas, *Summer in Nohant* (1936; later translated into English) and *Masquerade* (1939), based on the lives of George Sand and Alexander Pushkin, respectively.

Iwate (ē.wä.te). *Ken* (prefecture) in NE Honshu, Japan, bordering on the Pacific Ocean. It is largely rugged and mountainous, with the only important plain the interior valley of the Kitakami River, where rice, potatoes, and soybeans are the chief crops; mulberry is grown on the slopes. Livestock raising and lumbering are also important, and there are fisheries along the coast. The major deposit of high-grade iron ore in Japan is mined in SE Iwate, near Kamaishi. Area, ab. 5,882 sq. mi.; pop. 1,346,728 (1950).

Iwo (ē'wō). City in W Africa, in Oyo province, Western Provinces, Nigeria, situated on a main highway ab. 150 mi. NE of Lagos. It is a market town for the surrounding agricultural region. 74,764 (est. 1945), 86,000 (est. 1950).

Iwo Jima (ē'wǭ jē'mą). [Also: **Naka Iwo, Sulfur** (or **Sulphur**) **Island**; sometimes shortened to **Iwo.**] Island in the Pacific Ocean, in the Volcano Islands, ab. 775 mi. S of Tokyo. It belonged to Japan before World War II, and is now occupied by U.S. forces; it is a naval and air base. There are sulfur deposits. Area, ab. 8 sq. mi.

Iwo Jima, Battle of. Military operation in the Pacific area, in World War II. The island of Iwo Jima, which had been heavily fortified by the Japanese, was assaulted by U.S. marines on Feb. 19, 1945, after a long naval and air bombardment. Met by a garrison of 22,000 Japanese, the U.S. forces were compelled to fight a slow, costly operation, highlighted by the capture of Mount Suribachi and three air bases. By March 16, 1945, however, effective Japanese resistance had been eliminated, and the island became an important emergency air base for the U.S. Losses by the U.S. totaled 4,189 killed and some 15,000 men wounded.

IWW. See **Industrial Workers of the World.**

Ixchel (ēsh.chel'). In Maya Indian religion, the goddess of fruitfulness and birth, of the moon, of floods, and of weaving. Like many other Mexican fertility goddesses, she was also a deity of healing plants and medicine.

Ixelles (ēk.sel). [Flemish, **Elsene.**] Town in C Belgium, in the province of Brabant, adjoining Brussels on the SE: part of greater Brussels. 90,711 (1947).

Ixil (ē.shēl'). [Also, **Ixils.**] Maya Indian tribe in N central Guatemala.

Iximché (ē.shēm.chā'). See **Patinamit.**

Ixion (ik.sī'ǫn, ik'si.ǫn). In Greek mythology, a king of the Lapithae; father of Pirithous, and father by a cloud (which was caused by Zeus to take the form of Hera) of the Centaurs. For boasting of the favors of Hera, which he supposed he had had, he was punished in the lower world by being fastened to an ever-revolving wheel.

Ixion in Heaven. Burlesque by Benjamin Disraeli, published in 1828.

Ixlilxochitl (ēsh.lēl.shō'chēt.l). See **Ixtlilxochitl.**

Ixtab (ēks.täb'). In Maya religion, the goddess of suicides. She was believed to welcome all such desperate and unhappy souls into a special paradise. She is depicted in the codices as limp-bodied, with her head in a noose.

Ixtaccíhuatl (ēs.tä.sē'wät.l). [Also: **Ixtaccihuatl, Iztaccihuatl, Iztacihuatl**; Eng. trans., *"White Woman."*] Volcanic mountain in C Mexico, N of Popocatepetl, and SE of Mexico City. The name originated on the W side, where the mountain bears some resemblance to a woman lying extended in a white shroud. The summit is covered by snowfields. 17,343 ft.

Ixtapalapa (ēs''tä.pä.lä'pä). [Also: **Ixtapalapam** (-päm), **Ixtapalapan** (-pän).] Village in C Mexico, in the Distrito Federal, ab. 7 mi. SE of Mexico City. Before the Spanish conquest it was a place of importance on the canal between Lakes Texcoco and Chalco, and was noted for its gardens. On an adjoining hill the sacred fire was kindled at the beginning of each cycle of 52 years. 9,238 (1940).

Ixtlilxochitl (ēsh.tlēl.shō'chēt.l) or **Ixlilxochitl** (ēsh.lēl.shō'chēt.l). b. at Texcoco, Mexico, c1500; d. 1550. Son of the chief of Texcoco, in Mexico, who, on his father's death, disputed the succession with his brother Cacama (1516). The war ended in a division of the kingdom. Cortés supported the pretensions of Ixtlilxochitl and deposed Cacama. The former subsequently aided Cortés in various campaigns.

Ixtlilxochitl, Fernando de Alvarado (or **de Alva** or **de Alva Cortés**). b. c1568; d. c1648. Mexican historian who claimed descent from the last war chiefs of Texcoco. He was an official interpreter, and, by order of the viceroy, wrote various works on the ancient Mexicans.

Iyyar (ē'yär). [Also, **Yar.**] Eighth month of the Hebrew civil year, and second of the ecclesiastical calendar, falling approximately during April and May.

Izá (ē.zä'). A Brazilian name of the **Putumayo.**

Izabal (ē.sä.bäl'). Department in E Guatemala bordering on British Honduras, the Gulf of Honduras and the Bay of Amatique, and Honduras: artifacts antedating Columbus. It has important banana plantations in the Motagua valley. Capital, Puerto Barrios; area, ab. 2,371 sq. mi.; pop. 55,635 (1950).

Izabal, Lake. [Also: **Dulce Gulf, Lake Yzabal.**] Lake in E Guatemala, in Izabal and Alta Verapaz departments, which communicates with the Bay of Honduras by the short Dulce River. Length, ab. 25 mi.; greatest depth, ab. 60 ft.

Izabel de Bragança or **Braganza** (ē.zą.bel' dę brą.gun'-są), Princess. See **Isabel** (or **Izabel**) **de Bragança** (or **Braganza**), Princess.

Izac (ē'zäk), **Heinrich.** See **Isaac** or **Isaak, Heinrich.**

Izalco (ē.säl'kō). [Called the **"Lighthouse of El Salvador."**] Volcano in the W part of El Salvador. Since its formation by an eruption in 1770, it has been almost constantly active, the eruptions occurring at very short intervals. Occasionally there are more violent outbreaks, as that of March 19, 1869. Elevation, ab. 6,184 ft.

Izanagi (ē.za.na.gē') and **Izanami** (ē.za.na.mē'). In Japanese mythology, the divine pair who created the earth and begot many important deities. Izanagi visited Izanami

in the lower world after her death; upon his return, as he was bathing in a stream to purify himself, Amaterasu, sun goddess, from whom the Japanese emperors claim descent, was born from his left eye. From his right eye came the moon god; from his nose came the wind god.

Izar (ē.zär'). Third-magnitude star ε Boötis, a yellow and blue double star NE of Arcturus.

Izard (iz'ärd), **George.** b. at Richmond, near London, Oct. 21, 1776; d. Nov. 22, 1828. American army officer and public official; son of Ralph Izard. He took part in actions along the New York-Canadian border during the War of 1812, and later served (1825–28) as territorial governor of Arkansas.

Izard, Ralph. b. near Charleston, S.C., Jan. 23, 1742; d. May 30, 1804. American politician, U.S. senator from South Carolina (1789–95).

Izcohuatl (ēs.kō'wät.l) or **Izcoatl** (ēs.kō'ät.l) or **Izcoatzin** (ēs.kō'ä.tsēn). [Eng. trans., "Obsidian Snake"; also: **Itzcoatl, Izicoatl.**] b. c1360; d. 1440. Aztec war chief, so-called emperor of early Mexico from 1428. Under him Mexico City (then Tenochtitlán) first rose to prominence, and became the dominant power of the lake valley.

Izegem (ē'zę.ċhęm). [Also, **Iseghem.**] Town in NW Belgium, in the province of West Flanders, ab. 25 mi. SW of Ghent: lace, linen, and tobacco manufactures. 16,718 (1947).

Izhevsk (ē.zhefsk'). City in the U.S.S.R., capital of the Udmurt Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic: manufactures machinery, motorcycles, and machine tools; old iron-smelting and arms-manufacturing center. 175,740 (1939).

Izicoatl (e.sē.kō'ät.l). See **Izcohuatl.**

Izieux (ē.zyė). Town in E central France, in the department of Loire, on the Gier River E of St.-Étienne: industrial suburb of St.-Étienne. 9,729 (1946).

Izmail (ēz.mä.ēl'). *Oblast* (region) in SW U.S.S.R., in the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, on the NW shore of the Black Sea SW of Odessa; part of Bessarabia, formerly (1918–44) included in Rumania but now belonging to the U.S.S.R. The area is hilly and the chief occupation of the people is farming with spring wheat, rye, oats, sunflowers, fruits, and cotton the principal crops. There are food-processing industries and Black Sea fisheries. Capital, Izmail; area of *oblast*, ab. 4,800 sq. mi.; area of former province, 12,043 sq. mi.; pop. 1,781,000 (1933).

Izmail. [Rumanian, **Ismail.**] City in the U.S.S.R., in the SW Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, capital of the *oblast* (region) of Izmail, on the Kilia mouth of the Danube. Formerly a Turkish fortress, it was taken by the Russians in 1770, 1790 (stormed by Suvarov, when 38,000 Turks were massacred), and 1809. It was ceded to Russia in 1812, to Rumania in 1856, to Russia in 1878, to Rumania in 1918 and 1941. In 1944 it was occupied by the Red Army; it was officially ceded in 1947 to the U.S.S.R. 26,000 (est. 1940).

Izmir (ēz.mēr'). [Also: **Ismir, Smyrna;** Turkish, **Izmir;** Greek, **Smyrne.**] *Il* (province or vilayet) in W Turkey, on the Gulf of Izmir (an arm of the Aegean Sea): an area of mountains, rolling foothills, wide river valleys, and rich soil, with fine crops of figs, dates, olives, wheat, and tobacco. The region is famous for its exports of hand-loomed rugs, silk, and tobacco. Capital, Izmir; area, ab. 4,952 sq. mi.; pop. 767,374 (1950).

Izmir. [Also: **Ismir, Smyrna;** Turkish, **İzmir;** Greek, **Smyrne.**] Seaport city in W Turkey, capital of Izmir *il* (province or vilayet), on the Gulf of Izmir (an arm of the Aegean Sea) ab. 200 mi. SW of Istanbul, in a riverless valley: the principal export port of Turkey. It has a fine harbor and exports chrome ore, tobacco, dried fruits (especially figs and raisins), olive oil, cotton, carpets, salt, and valonia (used for tanning). In the surrounding area half of all the opium of Turkey is grown; also wheat, barley, sugar beets, hemp, cotton, grapes, figs, olives, and roses. It was an ancient Aeolian settlement, and later was colonized from the Ionian city Colophon, and became a member of the Ionian League (688 B.C.). It claimed to be the birthplace of Homer. It was conquered by the Lydian king Alyattes, was rebuilt and enlarged by Antigonus and Lysimachus, and became one of the chief cities of Asia Minor. It was one of the seven cities addressed by John in the Revelation. It was destroyed by an earthquake in 178 A.D., and was restored by Marcus Aurelius; occupied by the Knights of Saint John in the 14th century; sacked by Tamerlane in 1402. Since 1424 it has been under Turkish rule. 198,396 (1950).

Izmit (ēz.mēt'). [Also: **Ismid, Iskimid, Kocaeli;** Turkish, **İzmit;** Greek, **Nikomedeia;** ancient names: **Astacus, Nicomedia.**] Town in NW Turkey, in the *il* (province or vilayet) of Kocaeli, ab. 50 mi. E of Istanbul at the head of the Gulf of Izmit (an arm of the Sea of Marmara): a small port and trading center on the Anatolian railway; exports tobacco and olives. 35,564 (1950).

Iznájar (ēth.nä'ʜär). Town in S Spain, in the province of Córdoba, ab. 50 mi. SE of Córdoba. 12,345 (1940).

İznik (ēz.nēk'). Modern Turkish name of **Nicaea.**

Iznik (ēz.nēk'), **Lake.** Modern name of **Ascania, Lake.**

Iztaccihuatl (ēs.täk.sē'wät.l) or **Iztacihuatl** (ēs.tä.sē'wät.l). See **Ixtacihuatl.**

Izu-shichito (ē.zö.shi.chi.tō). Group of volcanic islands in the Pacific Ocean S of Tokyo, Japan, a part of the *ken* (prefecture) of Tokyo. The principal islands are O-shima, Hachijo-shima, and Miyake-shima. They extend in a chain over a total length of ab. 160 mi. Area, ab. 115 sq. mi.; pop. 41,130 (1950).

Izvestia (ēz.vyes'tyą). Russian daily newspaper, with Moscow's *Pravda* one of the two leading dailies of the U.S.S.R., founded at the time of the 1917 revolution, and since published as the organ of the presidium of the supreme council of the U.S.S.R. The name means "News." In contrast to *Pravda,* which is a party newspaper, *Izvestia* is a government journal.

Izvolsky (ēz.vôl'ski), **Aleksandr Petrovich.** b. at Moscow, March 17, 1856; d. at Paris, Aug. 16, 1919. Russian diplomat. He was minister of foreign affairs (1906–10) at a time when Russia was having trouble with England and Persia, and it is held that the accord reached with both of these countries was largely a result of his efforts. He was ambassador to Paris from 1910 to 1917, resigning his post two months after the abdication of Czar Nicholas II.

Izzet Pasha (ēz.zet' pä.shä'), **Ahmet.** b. 1870—. Turkish army officer. He served (1908) as chief of the general staff, led an expedition to Yemen, was commanding general (1913) during the Balkan war, and was an army commander during World War I. In 1918 he was appointed grand vizier by Mohammed VI and arranged an armistice.

J

Jabal (jä'bąl). See note under **Jebel.**

Jabalpur (jub'ąl.pör). See **Jubbulpore.**

Jabary (zhä.bą.rē'). See **Javarí.**

Jabbah (jab'ą). Fourth-magnitude triple star ν Scorpii.

Jabbok (jab'ǫk). [Modern name, **Wadi Zerka** (or **Zerqa** or **Zurka**).] In Biblical geography, a mountain stream in Gilead, Palestine, now in N Jordan, joining the Jordan River ab. 25 mi. N of the Dead Sea. Length, ab. 90 mi.

Jabesh-gilead (jā'besh.gil'ę.ad). [Also, **Jabesh.**] In Biblical geography, an important town in Gilead, Palestine (now in Jordan). Its location has not been identified. Judges, xxi. 9.

Jabez (jā'bez). In the Bible, a person mentioned in 1 Chron. iv. 9, 10 as more honorable than his brethren.

Jabin (jā'bin). In Old Testament history, either of two kings of Hazor in Palestine, one was defeated by Joshua near the waters of Merom (Josh. xi. 1–3); the other's general, Sisera, was defeated by Barak (Judges, iv). The accounts of these two kings and their overthrow are very much alike, and probably relate to the same person and event.

Jabir (jā′bėr, jä′bir). See **Geber.**

Jablonec nad Nisou (yä′blô.nets näd nē′sō). [Also: **Jablonec**; German, **Gablonz an der Neisse, Gablonz.**] City in Czechoslovakia, in N Bohemia, in the *kraj* (region) of Liberec, situated on the Nisa (Neisse) River, E of Liberec, ab. 57 mi. NE of Prague. Prior to World War II, it was one of the world's chief centers for the manufacture of glass, glass-pearl, glass-button, and costume jewelry. There were numerous large and small factories and shops and more than 300 export firms. Glass buttons were mainly exported to the U.S., imitation pearls mainly to Africa and India. There were also cloth, paper, soap, and cement factories. There was some decline in the period between World Wars I and II, owing to increased customs barriers. After the Nazi occupation of Jablonec in 1938, the Jewish-owned enterprises were liquidated or confiscated, and export markets became steadily fewer. The Sudeten German population emigrated at the conclusion of World War II and most of the remaining enterprises were nationalized by the government. The industries of Jablonec have undergone a difficult period of adjustment. In spite of the immigration of Czech workers the population declined from 33,958 (1934) to 23,112 (1947).

Jablonica Pass (yä.blô.nē′tsä). [Also: **Jablunka** (yäblön′kä); Russian, **Yablonitsa**; German, **Tataren.**] Mountain pass across the Carpathians in W U.S.S.R., in the W Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic. It connects the upper valleys of the Prut and Tisza rivers, and is traversed by a railway and highway. Highest point, ab. 3,053 ft.

Jablonskis (yä.blôn′skēs), **Jonas.** [Pseudonym, **Rygiškiu Jonas.**] b. at Kubiliai, Bubleliai township, Lithuania, Dec. 30, 1860; d. at Kaunas, Lithuania, Feb. 23, 1930. Lithuanian grammarian, called the "father of the Lithuanian standard language." Graduated (1884) from the University of Moscow, he was for a number of years a teacher in various secondary schools. On March 14, 1922, he was elected an honorary professor of the Lithuanian University at Kaunas and, as much as his weak health permitted, lectured (1922–26) on Lithuanian grammar.

Jabne (jab′ne). [Also: **Jabneel** (jab′nę.el), **Jamnia**; modern names, **Yebna, Yibna, Ibna.**] In Biblical geography, a Philistine city which fell to the lot of the tribe of Dan, situated between Joppa and Ashdod, ab. 16 mi. S of the modern city of Jaffa. It was conquered by the Maccabeans, given by Augustus to Herod, and by the will of Salome, sister of Herod, became the private property of the imperial house. During the long siege of Jerusalem by the Romans, Titus granted permission to Johanan ben Zakkai to establish there a Talmudic school. After the fall of Jerusalem a Sanhedrin was also constituted, and Jabne was for centuries the center and nursery of the religious and national life of the dispersed Jewish community. The modern Jewish settlement of Yavne was established nearby in 1941. Pop. 452 (1950).

Jabo (jä′bō). See **Grebo.**

Jaboatão (zhu.bwą.touñ′). City in NE Brazil, in the state of Pernambuco, ab. 10 mi. W of Recife. 34,788 (1950).

Jaboatão, Antonio de Santa Maria. b. near Pernambuco (now Recife), Brazil, 1695; d. after 1761. Brazilian Franciscan author.

Jaboticabal (zhu.bō.tē.ką.bäl′). City in SE Brazil, in the state of São Paulo, ab. 190 mi. NW of the city of São Paulo. 14,164 (1950).

Jabotinsky (yab.ō.tin′ski), **Vladimir.** b. at Odessa, Russia, 1880; d. near Hunter, N.Y., Aug. 3, 1940. Jewish writer, publicist, and Zionist leader. Becoming active (c1903) as an ardent advocate of Zionism, he was a journalist in Russia, Vienna, and the Near East. During World War I he organized the 1st Judaean regiment (the Jewish Legion) in 1917, serving during the Palestine fighting in support of the Allied cause. After the war he organized the Haganah, leading it during the anti-Jewish outbreaks in 1920. He resigned (1923) from the Zionist organization and settled at Berlin, where he devoted himself to literature. He emerged as the leader of the Zionist group advocating immediate declaration of a Jewish state, by force if necessary, the group known as the "revisionists." He became (1925) president of the World Union of Zionist Revisionists, and was active as a journalist and lecturer in behalf of the revisionist cause. He was elected (1935) president of the New Zionist Organization.

Jaca (yä′kä). See **Yaka.**

Jacareí (zhu″ką.rę.ē′). City in S Brazil, in the state of São Paulo, ab. 45 mi. E of the city of São Paulo. 15,485 (1950).

Jachin (jā′kin). In the Bible, the fourth son of Simeon. Gen. xlvi. 10.

Jachin. In the Bible, a priest in the time of David.

Jachin. Column set up in the court of Solomon's temple. Its companion was named Boaz. 1 Kings, vii. 21.

Jachmann (yäċh′män), **Eduard Karl Emanuel von.** b. at Danzig, March 2, 1822; d. at Oldenburg, Germany, Oct. 23, 1887. German admiral. He defeated the Danes near Jasmund, on the island of Rügen, March 17, 1864. He became president of the ministry of marine in 1867, and was commander in chief in the North Sea (1870–71).

Jachmann-Wagner (yäċh′män.väg′nėr), **Johanna.** See **Wagner, Johanna Jachmann-.**

Jáchymov (yä′ĦI.môf). [German, **Joachimsthal, St. Joachimsthal.**] Town in Czechoslovakia, in NW Bohemia, in the *kraj* (region) of Karlovy Vary, situated in the Krušné Hory (Erzgebirge) near the German border, NE of Karlovy Vary. It is an old silver-mining center which acquired new fame through Mme. Curie's discovery of radium in its uranium ore in 1898 and through the powerful radioactivity emitted by the springs which rise in the former mines. The atomic discoveries and developments during and since World War II have given the uranium ore deposits of the region a new significance. The word "dollar" is derived from *thaler*, so called from the silver coins (*Joachimsthaler*) first struck here in 1520 by Count Schlick. The town has a municipal museum, a government-owned tobacco factory, and an institute of radiotherapy. 6,806 (1947).

Jack (jak). Novel by Alphonse Daudet, published in 1876.

Jack, Captain. [Called also: the **Black Hunter,** the **Black Rifle.**] In the history of colonial America, an Indian fighter of remarkable prowess. Tradition has it that he was originally a settler in the Juniata valley, in what is now C Pennsylvania, and that his family was wiped out by Indians. He thereupon swore undying vengeance, gathered a group of kindred spirits to follow him, and carried out raids (disguised as an Indian) on every tribe within his reach. Braddock is supposed to have lost his services during the French and Indian Wars because Captain Jack was insulted by the English general's inability to understand his manners or his tactics.

Jack Absolute (ab′sọ.löt), **Captain.** See **Absolute, Captain Jack.**

Jack and Jill (jil). English nursery rhyme, probably the most popular of them all. In the 19th century it was a common chapbook title with the story strung along sometimes up to 15 verses. Several attempts have been made to root this old rhyme in antiquity. Probably the best-known of these analogies is that of Baring-Gould, who saw Jack and Jill in the Icelandic myth of Hjuki and Bil, two children who were kidnaped by the moon while drawing water, which is carried on their shoulders in a bucket suspended from a pole. Scandinavian folklore still accounts for the moon spots in this way; but any direct connection between the Eddaic myth and the rhyme is not substantiated. A play with this title was popular at the English court between 1567 and 1578. But this too probably had nothing to do with the children's rhyme. Early English quotations (Shakespearian included) about Jack and Jill patently use the names in the generic sense of "lad" and "lass."

Jack and the Beanstalk. Title of an English folk tale, now classed as a nursery tale in the British Isles and America. It belongs to what is called the Jack tale cycle, which is common all over Europe and America, the story itself being practically the same everywhere except for details determined by local culture. The beanstalk, for instance, which is familiar in England and America, is some other plant or tree, even a cabbage, which grows to the sky, in other localities. The objects which Jack steals from the giant's (or ogre's) castle in the sky also differ according to the values of the people among whom it is told. British and European children are told that Jack

stole from the giant a little hen that laid a golden egg, a bag of gold, and a wonderful harp. In one U.S. Southern mountain version he steals a rifle, a "skinnin' knife," and a wonderful quilt decorated with bells. In most instances the story begins with the foolish bargain (i.e., Jack's stupid exchange of the cow for a handful of beans), but quite often the plant that grows to the sky grows from seeds swept out of the house with some trash.

Jack Brag (brag). Novel by Theodore Hook, published in 1837. Jack Brag is a vulgar braggart who contrives to get into good society.

Jack Cade (kād). See **Cade, John.**

Jack Cade, The Captain of the Commons. Tragedy in blank verse by Robert Taylor Conrad, produced in 1835.

Jack Frost. See **Frost, Jack.**

Jack Hatchway (hach'wā). See **Hatchway, Jack.**

Jack Horner (hôr'nėr). Subject of an English nursery rhyme, who "sat in a corner eating his Christmas pie." It is one of the oldest of this class of rhymes. A copy of his "pleasant history" is to be found in the Bodleian Library, and is taken from *The Fryer and the Boy*, a story extant c1520 and published in London in 1617. Halliwell says both are from the more ancient *Jak and his Stepdame* (c1340).

Jack-in-the-Green. Mummer in the English May Day pageants and plays. Jack-in-the-Green is a boy or youth wearing a light lattice frame covered so completely with green leaves and boughs (usually holly and ivy) as to hide him, and topped with colored ribbons.

Jack Ketch (kech). See **Ketch, John.**

Jack of Norfolk (nôr'fọk). See **Howard, John** (c1430–85).

Jack Pudding (pụd'ing). See **Pudding, Jack.**

Jack Rattlin (rat'lin). See **Rattlin, Jack.**

Jacks (jaks), **Lawrence Pearsall.** b. at Nottingham, England, Oct. 9, 1860—. English Unitarian clergyman and writer. He was professor (1903–31) and principal (1915–31) of Manchester College at Oxford, and first editor (1902–47) of the *Hibbert Journal*. His works include *Education through Recreation* (1932), *The Revolt Against Mechanism* (1934), *The Last Legend of Smokeover* (1939), *Construction Now* (1940), and *The Confession of an Octogenarian* (1942).

Jacksboro (jaks'bur.ō). City in N Texas, county seat of Jack County, ab. 50 mi. NW of Fort Worth: flour milling and oil refining. 2,951 (1950).

Jackson (jak'sọn). Town in SW Alabama, in Clarke County, on the Tombigbee River, ab. 55 mi. N of Mobile. 3,072 (1950).

Jackson. Town in E Louisiana, in East Feliciana Parish. 6,772 (1950).

Jackson. City in S Michigan, county seat of Jackson County, on the Grand River ab. 75 mi. W of Detroit: diverse manufactures including machine tools, automobile tires, automobile parts, refrigerators, and furniture. It was the site (1854) of the formation of the Republican Party. 51,088 (1950).

Jackson. City in S Minnesota, county seat of Jackson County, on the West Fork of the Des Moines River: shipping point for grain and dairy products. 3,313 (1950).

Jackson. City in W Mississippi, capital of the state and county seat (with Raymond) of Hinds County, on the Pearl River. The largest city in Mississippi, it is a railroad and cotton-shipping center, with manufactures of textiles, metal products, lumber products, and cottonseed oil. During the Civil War it was occupied (July 16, 1863) by Union forces following a siege. It is the seat of Millsaps College and Belhaven College. Pop. of city, 98,271; of urbanized area, 100,261 (1950).

Jackson. City in SE Missouri, county seat of Cape Girardeau County: flour-milling center. 3,707 (1950).

Jackson. City in S Ohio, county seat of Jackson County, ab. 66 mi. SE of Columbus, in a coal-mining region: manufactures pig iron, foundry products, and clay products. It is the scene of an annual Welsh *eisteddfod* (song festival). 6,504 (1950).

Jackson. City in W Tennessee, county seat of Madison County, on the Forked Deer River ab. 77 mi. NE of Memphis: manufactures steel products, gasoline engines, mattresses, medicines, cottonseed oil, varnish, paper boxes, and cigars. Settled in 1819, it was made county seat c1822 and was chartered as a city in 1845. It is the seat of Union University, Lambuth College, and Lane College. 30,207 (1950).

Jackson, Abraham Reeves. b. at Philadelphia, June 17, 1827; d. Nov. 12, 1892. American gynecologist. He founded (1871) the Woman's Hospital of Illinois, and helped establish the Chicago College of Physicians and Surgeons, of which he was the first president.

Jackson, Abraham Valentine Williams. b. at New York, Feb. 9, 1862; d. Aug. 8, 1937. American Orientalist. He was author of *A Hymn of Zoroaster, Yasma XXXI* (1888), *An Avestan Grammar, in comparison with Sanskrit* (1892), *An Avestan Reader* (1893), *Zoroaster, the Prophet of Ancient Iran* (1899), and *Persia, Past and Present* (1906), and joint translator of *Research in Manichaeism* (1932).

Jackson, Andrew. [Called **"Old Hickory."**] b. at Waxhaw, S.C., March 15, 1767; d. at "the Hermitage," near Nashville, Tenn., June 8, 1845. American soldier and farmer, seventh President of the United States (1829–37). During the Revolution he joined the militia at the age of 13, participated in several small though bloody actions, and was captured when he was 15. For refusing to clean the boots of a British officer the boy received a saber blow on the head that scarred him for life. The war over, young Jackson, then an orphan, studied law at Salisbury, N.C., supporting himself largely by horse racing and gambling. In 1788 he accepted an appointment no established lawyer would have taken, that of public prosecutor in the turbulent frontier settlement of Nashville, in what is now Tennessee. Jackson did much to restore the authority of courts in that region, on occasions drawing his pistols to protect himself and the judge in the discharge of their functions. He speculated in lands, and became a skilled and well-to-do planter. In his early Tennessee years he was also a merchant and the proprietor of a race track. Politically he was identified with the "nabob" wing of Jefferson's Republican Party, which voiced the views of men of property, in opposition to the "leathershirt" wing. When Tennessee became a state (1796) Jackson was elected to the House of Representatives, and in the following year to the U.S. Senate. He resigned in 1798 to ascend the superior bench in Tennessee, which was more to his liking. Judge Jackson gained respect for the new state's judiciary by conduct sometimes similar to that he had displayed as a prosecutor. In a duel he killed a man who had slandered his wife. As major general of Tennessee militia Jackson took the field against the Creek Indians, who were British allies in the War of 1812. After four pitched battles he destroyed the enemy at Horseshoe Bend on March 27, 1814. Made a major general of regular army troops, Jackson was assigned to the defense of New Orleans, which seemed hopeless. In the ensuing campaign he displayed qualities as a raiser, inspirer, and handler of raw troops that have never been equaled in America on so large a scale. His strategy was superior to that of Sir Edward Pakenham, the British commander whose veteran army Jackson smashed on Jan. 8, 1815. His military career ended with a foray into Florida in 1818, which precipitated the transfer of that province from Spain. Jackson was drawn into the presidential campaign of 1824 as a champion of the common people, embittered by an economic depression. They plumped for a national hero who refused to electioneer and who gave no indication of a change of social views since his days as a frontier "nabob." In a four-sided contest Jackson polled the largest popular vote, but no candidate had a majority of the electoral vote. The House of Representatives chose John Quincy Adams, the candidate of business. In 1828 Jackson beat Adams easily and inaugurated an eight-year "reign" that is one of the most notable in the annals of the presidency. To the surprise of some, the people had not misjudged their man. Jackson brought more power to the executive office than anyone who has held it, excepting the war presidents Lincoln and F. D. Roosevelt. He achieved this by unflinching courage, utter disregard for his political future, and above all a natural gift of leadership. His following took the name of the Democratic Party. The opposition became the Whig Party. No opposition has had abler leaders: Clay, Calhoun, Webster, Nicholas Biddle. Few presidential oppo-

sitions have been more soundly beaten. Jackson's hold on the people, and through them the Congress, was responsible. Never before had workingmen, tradesmen, and small farmers been such a factor in determining their own or the nation's affairs. Jackson's greatest victory was over the Bank of the United States, whose power over the economic life of the country had hitherto been unchallenged. In opposing the recharter of the bank by Congress, Jackson held that no private citizen should have the authority that Biddle had as head of the bank. Biddle's corrupt methods and his indifference to the plight of common people justify Jackson, though the disappearance of Biddle's institution left the country temporarily without a sound banking system. Himself a slave-owner, Jackson opposed the threat to the Union evident in the political growth of slavocracy. When South Carolina challenged the President with the Nullification ordinance refusing obedience to the tariff laws, Jackson instantly made ready to move on the state with military forces. A compromise tariff engineered by Clay helped the Nullifiers out of their dilemma. The effect of Jackson's "spoils system" of federal patronage has been exaggerated, but on the whole it did more harm than good. In the field of foreign policy Jackson enhanced the prestige of the U.S. by collecting from France a debt of 25 million francs which that nation for 20 years had ignored. He recognized the Republic of Texas which a Jackson lieutenant, Sam Houston, had carved out of Mexico. This paved the way for the acquisition of the Pacific coast. In retirement at "the Hermitage," near Nashville, Jackson continued to wield an influence in public affairs immeasurably greater than that of any other private citizen. The embodiment of the aspirations of his times, Jackson enjoyed a longer tenure as a popular idol than has any other American. See *Life of Andrew Jackson*, by John Spencer Bassett (1911), *Andrew Jackson*, by Marquis James (1933–37), and *The Age of Jackson*, by Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr. (1945).

Jackson, Charles Thomas. b. at Plymouth, Mass., June 21, 1805; d. at Somerville, Mass., Aug. 28, 1880. American geologist and physician. He practiced medicine for a time at Boston, but eventually abandoned it, and in 1838 opened a laboratory at Boston for instruction in analytical chemistry. He became state geologist of Maine in 1836, and of Rhode Island in 1839, and in 1847 was appointed by Congress to survey the mineral lands of Michigan. He constructed in 1834 a telegraphic apparatus which was similar in some ways to that patented by Morse in 1835, and in 1852 he received a prize from the French Academy for the discovery of etherization.

Jackson, Chevalier. b. at Pittsburgh, Nov. 4, 1865—. American laryngologist. He perfected the bronchoscope (1915) for the removal of foreign bodies from the bronchial tubes, and the esophagoscope (1932) for examination of the esophagus.

Jackson, Dugald Caleb. b. at Kennett Square, Pa., Feb. 13, 1865; d. 1951. American electrical engineer. He was professor and head (1907–35) of the department of electrical engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Author of *Text-book on Electricity and Magnetism and Construction of Dynamos* (1893), *Engineering's Part in the Development of Civilization* (1939), and *Present Status and Trends of Engineering Education in the United States* (1939).

Jackson, Fort. Fort in Louisiana, situated on the Mississippi ab. 57 mi. SE of New Orleans. It was strongly fortified by the Confederates during the Civil War and, with Fort St. Philip, guarded the lower approach to New Orleans. It was passed by the Union fleet under Farragut on April 24, 1862, and was compelled to surrender shortly after by the fall of the city.

Jackson, Frederick George. b. 1860; d. at London, March 13, 1938. English explorer. He commanded the Alfred Harmsworth polar expedition (1894–97) which proved Franz Josef Land to be an archipelago and not a continent. He explored the Congo forest, the Australian deserts, Lapland, and the Arctic tundra, and descended the Congo River to the sea. Author of *The Great Frozen Land, A Thousand Days in the Arctic*, and *The Lure of Unknown Lands*.

Jackson, Helen (Maria Fiske) Hunt. [Maiden name, **Fiske**; pseudonym, **H.H.**] b. at Amherst, Mass., Oct. 15, 1830; d. at San Francisco, Aug. 12, 1885. American poet and novelist. She married (1852) Edward Bissell Hunt, from whom she was divorced in 1863, and in 1875 married William Sharpless Jackson. Her first contributions to magazines were made under her pseudonym. In 1883 she was appointed U.S. special commissioner to examine the condition of the Mission Indians of California. Among her works are *Mercy Philbrick's Choice* (1876), *Hetty's Strange History* (1877), *A Century of Dishonor* (1881), and *Ramona* (1884). She also published several volumes of poems, including *Verses by H.H.* (1870) and *Sonnets and Lyrics* (1886). The stories under the signature Saxe Holm which were published (1873, 1878) in *Scribner's Monthly* have been credited to her, although she never confirmed their authorship.

Jackson, Holbrook. b. at Liverpool, England, Dec. 31, 1874; d. at Bournemouth, England, June 15, 1948. English writer and editor. He edited *The Beau* (1910), *T.P.'s Magazine* (1911–12), *T.P.'s Weekly* (1911–16), and *Today* (1917–23). Author of *The Eternal Now* (1900), poetry; *Bernard Shaw: A Study* (1907), *William Morris* (1908), *Platitudes in the Making* (1911), *Romance and Reality* (1911), *All Manner of Folk* (1912), *Occasions* (1922), *Anatomy of Bibliomania* (2 vols., 1930, 1931). *William Caxton* (1933), *The Printing of Books* (1937), *The Reading of Books* (1946), and *Dreamers of Dreams* (1948).

Jackson, Howell Edmunds. b. at Paris, Tenn., April 8, 1832; d. near Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 8, 1895. American jurist and legislator, associate justice of the U.S. Supreme Court (1893–95). In 1881 he went to the U.S. Senate, resigning in 1886 to become a federal judge on the sixth circuit. He became (1891) the first presiding judge of the circuit court of appeals at Cincinnati, and after 1893 served as a justice of the U.S. Supreme Court.

Jackson, James. b. at Newburyport, Mass., Oct. 3, 1777; d. Aug. 27, 1867. American physician; brother of Patrick Tracy Jackson. He was among the earliest to employ vaccination in the U.S., when he began his practice at Boston. He took part in the establishment of the new Harvard Medical School in 1810. Author of *On the Theory and Practice of Physic* (1825), *Letters to a Young Physician* (1855), and *Another Letter to a Young Physician* (1861).

Jackson, John. b. in Yorkshire, England, 1778; d. at London, June 1, 1831. English portrait painter, a friend of Wilkie and Haydon. One of his best works is the portrait of Canova exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1820.

Jackson, John Brinckerhoff. b. at Newark, N.J., Aug. 19, 1862; d. in Switzerland, Dec. 20, 1920. American diplomat.

Jackson, Patrick Tracy. b. at Newburyport, Mass., Aug. 14, 1780; d. at Beverly, Mass., Sept. 12, 1847. American manufacturer; brother of James Jackson. Together with several associates, he established (1813) the Boston Manufacturing Company, erecting a mill on the Charles River at Waltham. The Jackson group extended their interests as the Waltham mills prospered, and in 1820 built cotton factories at East Chelmsford on the Merrimack River, on the site of what was subsequently known as Lowell.

Jackson, Port. [Also, **Sydney Harbour.**] Large natural harbor in SE Australia, now surrounded by greater Sydney: the port of Sydney and chief port of Australia. It is spanned by a bridge connecting the central part of Sydney, on the S shore, with its north shore suburbs. Length, ab. 12 mi.

Jackson, Robert Houghwout. b. at Spring Creek, Pa., Feb. 13, 1892—. American jurist, associate justice (1941 *et seq.*) of the U.S. Supreme Court. He became (1934) general counsel of the Bureau of Internal Revenue and was (1936–38) assistant U.S. attorney general. He served (1938–39) as solicitor general of the U.S. and was U.S. attorney general from January, 1940, to June, 1941. In July, 1941, he became an associate justice of the U.S. Supreme Court. He was appointed (1945) by President Truman as U.S. representative to negotiate an agreement with Great Britain, Russia, and France in respect to the international trials of European war criminals. He later served as chief counsel of the U.S. in conducting the prosecution. Author of *The Struggle for Judicial Supremacy* (1941), *Full Faith and Credit* (1945), and *The Case Against the Nazi War Criminals* (1946).

Jackson, Samuel Macauley. b. at New York, June 19, 1851; d. at Washington, Conn., Aug. 2, 1912. American clergyman, editor, and educator. He engaged in editorial work on various encyclopedias and other works of reference, and was the author of *Huldreich Zwingli* (1901) and editor of the series of *Heroes of the Reformation* and of *Handbooks for Workers in Church and Philanthropy.*

Jackson, Thomas Jonathan. [Called **"Stonewall" Jackson** (stōn'wôl).] b. at Clarksburg, Va. (now in W.Va.), Jan. 21, 1824; d. at Guiney's Station, near Chancellorsville, Va., May 10, 1863. American Confederate general, famed for his brilliant strategy and tactics in the Civil War. He was graduated (1846) from West Point and took part in the Mexican War, in which he distinguished himself at Veracruz, Cerro Gordo, and Chapultepec, becoming a brevet major within 18 months after leaving West Point. After a tour of duty at Fort Columbus, N.Y., in 1848 and at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., from 1849 to 1851, he became (1851) professor of artillery tactics and natural philosophy at the Virginia Military Institute, resigning his army commission in 1852. In 1859 he commanded the cadet corps at the hanging of John Brown. After the firing on Fort Sumter, he was ordered by the state of Virginia to Richmond (April 21, 1861) with a force of the cadet corps. He was later sent to Harpers Ferry as a colonel of infantry, and was promoted (June 17, 1861) to brigadier general. He commanded Confederate infantry forces for the duration of his Civil War service. He took part in the first Battle of Bull Run (July 21, 1861), where he earned his nickname while holding fast against the Union forces pitted against General Joseph E. Johnston's Confederate army. Having at a critical period in this engagement been sent forward to restore the battle on the Confederate left, he maintained an exposed position against great odds until the broken forces were enabled to rally. His soldierly bearing inspired Brigadier General B. E. Bee to rally his own retreating troops with the cry "Look! There is Jackson standing like a stone wall! Rally behind the Virginians!"

Shenandoah Valley Campaign. He became (Oct. 7, 1861) a major general and on Nov. 5, 1861, took command in the Shenandoah Valley. The climax of this campaign came in late May, 1862, when Jackson drove General Nathaniel P. Banks's Union troops back to the Potomac River and menaced Washington, D.C. Jackson again exhibited his brilliant tactics at the battle of Port Republic (June 9, 1862), one day after his subordinate, Major General Richard S. Ewell, had checked Frémont's Union forces at Cross Keys. His Valley campaign succeeded in blocking the movement of Union forces from northern Virginia to the Richmond front. In strategy and execution, Jackson's Valley campaign of 1862 displayed his accomplished mastery of military science even while commanding a numerically inferior force, and ranks as one of the foremost achievements in American military annals. Subsequently Jackson's physical fatigue and consequent indecision as a corps commander during the Seven Days' Campaign (particularly at White Oak Swamp) contributed to upsetting Lee's scheme for enveloping McClellan. On Aug. 9, 1862, following the Seven Days, he fought an inconclusive action against Union forces from Pope's Army of the Potomac. Beginning in late August, 1862, Jackson carried out another of his powerful and rapid marches, taking the decisive part in the Confederate victory at the second Battle of Bull Run. After this battle, he led the advance Confederate elements into Maryland, captured Harpers Ferry on Sept. 15, 1862, and participated in the battle of Antietam (Sept. 17, 1862). Later he successfully defended the Confederate right at Fredericksburg (Dec. 13, 1862).

Chancellorsville. Promoted (Oct. 10, 1862) to lieutenant general, he was assigned to the command of the second of the two corps of Lee's Army of Northern Virginia. On April 29, 1863, he moved westward with 27,000 men to counter the federal movement across the Rappahannock. On May 2, he commanded the flank movement which paved the way for Lee's rout of the Union forces at Chancellorsville, and on the evening of the same day was mistakenly shot by some of his own troops as he was returning from the front. He died of pneumonia a week later and was buried at Lexington, Va.

Jackson, William. [Known as **Jackson of Exeter.**] b. at Exeter, England, May 29, 1730; d. there, July 5, 1803. English musical composer. He wrote the music for *The Lord of the Manor* (an opera, 1780), *The Metamorphosis* (an opera, 1783), much church music, settings for poems and songs, and several volumes of madrigals and canzonets.

Jackson, William. b. at Masham, Yorkshire, England, Jan. 9, 1815; d. at Bradford, England, April 15, 1866. English composer. Besides a number of hymns and chants, he wrote *The Deliverance of Israel* (an oratorio, produced in 1847), *Isaiah* (an oratorio, 1854), songs, and much sacred music.

Jackson Heights. Residential community of New York City, in the borough of Queens.

Jackson Hole. Valley in NW Wyoming, in Teton County, formerly included in Jackson Hole National Monument (now abolished). It is a scenic region lying just E of the Teton Range. There is a wildlife park with a zoo in the valley. In the N part is Jackson Lake.

Jackson Lake. Lake in NW Wyoming, in the valley of Jackson Hole valley; the Snake River flows through it. Elevation, ab. 6,747 ft.; area, ab. 40 sq. mi.; greatest depth, over 400 ft.

Jackson Park. Park in Chicago, situated on the lake front ab. 6 mi. S of the center of the city. It was the site of the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893. Area, ab. 523 acres.

Jacksonville (jak'son.vil). City in NE Alabama, in Calhoun County, ab. 65 mi. NE of Birmingham: cotton gins, cottonseed-oil mills, and cotton mills. It is the seat of a state teachers college. 4,751 (1950).

Jacksonville. City in NE Florida, the county seat of Duval County, on the St. John's River: the second largest city of Florida, and the most important seaport on the S Atlantic coast S of Hampton Roads, shipping naval stores and pine lumber. It is a railway and commercial center, with trade in citrus fruit, tobacco, naval stores, and lumber. The city has numerous industries, including shipyards, meat packing, metalworking, and the manufacture of cigars. Although the Spanish built a fort on the site in 1740 (burned in 1812), the first settler arrived in 1816. The town was platted in 1822, and was named in honor of Andrew Jackson, then the territorial governor of Florida. It was a major port for Confederate blockade runners during the Civil War, and was occupied and burned by Union troops in 1863. It is the seat of Edward Waters College, and a junior college. Pop. of city, 173,065 (1940), 204,517 (1950); of urbanized area, 242,909 (1950).

Jacksonville. City in W central Illinois, county seat of Morgan County, ab. 30 mi. W of Springfield: trade center; manufactures metal products. It is the seat of Illinois College, MacMurray College for Women, and the Illinois state school for the deaf. 20,387 (1950).

Jacksonville. Town in SE North Carolina, county seat of Onslow County, ab. 45 mi. NE of Wilmington: fishing port. In the decade between the last two U.S. censuses its population increased from 873 (1940) to 3,960 (1950).

Jacksonville. City in E Texas, in Cherokee County: trading and shipping center for tomatoes and other agricultural products; manufactures baskets, garments, and canned goods. 8,607 (1950).

Jacksonville. Former name of **Old Hickory,** Tenn.

Jacksonville Beach. City in NE Florida, in Duval County, on the Atlantic Ocean E of Jacksonville: seashore resort. 6,430 (1950).

Jack Sprat (sprat). English nursery rhyme ("Jack Sprat could eat no fat, his wife could eat no lean"), already well enough known in 1639 to be included in John Clarke's *Paroemiologia Anglo-Latina.* When Howell published his *Proverbs or Old Sayed Sawes & Adages* in 1659, it contained a rhyme concerning an Archdeacon Pratt who would "eat no Fatt." This reference is thought to be an archdeacon of very small stature, probably from the fact that the term Jack Sprat was a proverbial term in the 16th and 17th centuries for a dwarfed person. Jack Sprat was also the hero of a series of chapbook stories featuring Jack Sprat and his one-eared cat.

Jack the Giant-killer. Title and hero of an English folk tale, perhaps the most widespread of all the stories in the Jack tale cycle. It is known all over Europe as *The Boy Who Steals the Giant's Treasure,* and is thought

to be of northern origin. The plot consists of a series of adventures in which Jack beheads giant after giant, or tricks stupid ogres into killing themselves, either making off with their treasures, being rewarded by grateful newly released victims, or by the stupid monsters themselves. The story even appears as an accretion to the Arthur cycle: King Arthur and his son encounter Jack and join company with him. Arthur needs money, so Jack proposes to visit a three-headed giant and trick him out of some gold. This he does; Arthur gets the money and Jack gets for himself a cloak of invisibility, shoes of swiftness, and the like.

Jack Tier (tir). Novel by James Fenimore Cooper, published in 1848. It is a recasting of his *The Red Rover* (1827).

Jack Upland (up'land). Attack on friars, in prose, added by Speght to Chaucer's works in his 1602 edition, but evidently not Chaucer's.

Jackwood (jak'wůd), **Abimelech.** Character in *Neighbor Jackwood* (1857), antislavery novel by John Townsend Trowbridge.

Jackwood, Neighbor. See **Neighbor Jackwood.**

Jacmel (zhȧk.mel'). City in S Haiti, a seaport on the Caribbean Sea ab. 25 mi. SW of Port-au-Prince. Its principal exports are coffee and tropical woods. 8,545 (1950).

Jacob (jā'kọb). In the Bible, the son of Isaac and Rebecca and twin brother of Esau; father of the 12 patriarchs, and ancestor of the Israelites. He obtained the birthright of Esau, the elder twin. His service of seven years and then seven more for Laban in order that he might win Rachel's hand is one of the great love stories of world literature. Jacob received the name Israel after wrestling with the angel at the ford of the Jabbok. Jacob led his family into Egypt in time of famine, to discover that his long-lost son Joseph was chief minister to the king. By his wife Leah he was father of Reuben, Simeon, Levi, Judah, Issachar, Zebulun, and Dinah; by Rachel, of Joseph and Benjamin; by Bilhah, Rachel's handmaid, of Dan and Naphtali; by Zilpah, Leah's handmaid, of Gad and Asher. Gen. xxv. 24–34.

Jacob (zhȧ.kȯb), **Bibliophile.** A pseudonym of **Lacroix, Paul.**

Jacob (yä'kop), **Heinrich Eduard.** b. at Berlin, Oct. 7, 1889—. German writer of novels, plays, and historical essays. He wrote *Jacqueline und die Japaner* (1928 Eng. trans., 1930) and as a refugee from Hitler Germany (first in South America and later at New York) produced such works as *Coffee, the Epic of a Commodity* (1935) an *Six Thousand Years of Bread, its Holy and Unholy History* (1944). He also wrote the biographies *Johann Strauss, Father and Son* (1940), *Joseph Haydn* (1947), *Emma Lazarus* (1949), and others.

Jacob (jā'kọb), **John.** b. Jan. 11, 1812; d. Dec. 5, 1858. English soldier in India. He served (1838 *et seq.*) in the Sind district, participating (1839) in Major Billamore's expedition into the northern hill country, the first conducted against the hill tribes. He was appointed (1847) commandant of the frontier of the Upper Sind. He had (1851) the name of the town Kanghur changed to Jacobabad in his honor by the order of Lord Dalhousie.

Jacob (zhȧ.kȯb), **Max.** b. at Quimper, in Brittany, France, July 11, 1876; d. in a German prison at Drancy, France, March 5, 1944. French poet and novelist. He was author of *Histoire du roi Kaboul* (1904, a book for children), of novels like *Saint-Matorel* (1909), and of poems such as the Breton songs in *La Côte* (1913), but most successful in poems in prose such as those collected in *Cornet à Dés* (1917). A close friend of Picasso and Apollinaire, he was considered a forerunner of the surrealists.

Jacob (jā'kọb), **Naomi Ellington.** [Pseudonym, **Ellington Gray.**] b. July 1, 1889—. English novelist. Author of *The Wild Lie* (1930), *The Loaded Stick* (1935), *Barren Metal* (1937), *Time Piece* (1937), *Straws in Amber* (1938), *Sally Scarth* (1940), *The Cap of Youth* (1941), and *Me and the Mediterranean* (1945).

Jacob, Violet. [Maiden name, **Violet Mary Augusta Frederica Kennedy-Erskine.**] b. in Angus, Scotland, 1863—. Scottish poet and novelist. Among her works are *The Sheep-Stealers* (1902), *The Interloper* (1904), *The History of Aythan Waring* (1908), *Flemington* (1911), *Songs of Angus* (1916), *More Songs of Angus and Others* (1918), and *The Lairds of Dun* (1931).

Jacobabad (jā'kọb.ạ.bad'). [Former name, **Kanghur.**] Town and former British military station in Sind, Pakistan. It is a desert town noted for its extreme summer heat. It was named for General John Jacob. 21,588 (1941).

Jacob Blessing the Sons of Joseph (jō'zẹf). [Also, **The Blessing of Jacob.**] Oil painting (1656) by Rembrandt. Jacob, on his deathbed, supported by Joseph, gives his benediction to his two young grandsons, who kneel beside the bed. Their mother, with folded hands, stands behind them.

Jacob Faithful (fāth'ful). Novel by Frederick Marryat, published in 1834. Its title is taken from the name of its hero.

Jacobi (jạ.kō'bi; German, yä.kō'bē), **Abraham.** b. at Hartum, Westphalia, Germany, May 6, 1830; d. July 10, 1919. American physician. He became professor of diseases of children in the New York Medical College in 1861. Author of *Dentition and its Derangements* (1863), *Infant Diet* (1874), *A Treatise on Diphtheria* (1880), and *The Intestinal Diseases of Infancy and Childhood* (1887).

Jacobi (jạ.kō'bi), **Frederick.** b. at San Francisco, May 4, 1891; d. at New York, Oct. 24, 1952. American composer. He made extensive studies of the music of the western Indians.

Jacobi (yä.kō'bē), **Friedrich Heinrich.** b. at Düsseldorf, Germany, Jan. 25, 1743; d. at Munich, March 10, 1819. German philosopher, who held that truth could be perceived only by faith and intuitive feeling; brother of Johann Georg Jacobi. His chief works are *Woldemar* (1779), *Eduard Allwills Briefsammlung* (1781), *Über den Glauben* (1787), and *Sendschreiben an Fichte* (1799).

Jacobi, Johann Georg. b. at Düsseldorf, Germany, Sept. 2, 1740; d. at Freiburg im Breisgau, Germany, Jan. 4, 1814. German poet; elder brother of Friedrich Heinrich Jacobi. He was professor of philosophy and rhetoric at Halle, and later of literature at Freiburg.

Jacobi, Karl Gustav Jakob. b. at Potsdam, Germany, Dec. 10, 1804; d. at Berlin, Feb. 18, 1851. German mathematician; brother of Moritz Hermann Jacobi. He was especially noted for his discoveries in elliptic functions.

Jacobi, Moritz Hermann. b. at Potsdam, Germany, Sept. 21, 1801; d. at St. Petersburg, March 10, 1874. German physicist; brother of K. G. J. Jacobi. In 1839 he invented the process of electrotyping (described in his *Galvanoplastik*, 1840), and succeeded in the application of electromagnetism as a motive power.

Jacobini (yä.kō.bē'nē), **Ludovico.** b. at Genzano, near Rome, Jan. 6, 1832; d. at Rome, Feb. 27, 1887. Italian cardinal, papal secretary of state (1880–87).

Jacobins (jak'ō.binz). In France, a name applied to the Dominican order; so called from the Church of Saint Jacques (Jacobus), in which they were first established at Paris.

Jacobins. Members of a club or society of French revolutionists organized in 1789 under the name of Society of Friends of the Constitution, and called Jacobins from the Dominican convent at Paris in which they met. The club originally included many of the moderate leaders of the Revolution, but the more violent members speedily gained control. It had branches in all parts of France, and was for a time all-powerful in determining the course of government, especially after Robespierre became its leader. Many of its members were executed with Robespierre in July, 1794, and the club was suppressed in November.

Jacobites (jak'ō.bīts). Sect of Christians in Syria, Mesopotamia, and elsewhere in the East, originally an offshoot of the Monophysites.

Jacobites. In English history, partisans or adherents of James II (whose name in Latinized form was Jacobus) after he abdicated the throne, or of his descendants. The Jacobites engaged in fruitless rebellions in 1715 and 1745, in behalf of James Francis Edward and of Charles Edward, son and grandson of James II, called the Old and Young Pretender respectively.

Jacob of Edessa (jā'kọb; ẹ.des'ạ). [Called **"the Interpreter."**] b. c640; d. June 5, 708. Syrian theologian. He was named bishop of Edessa in 648. He followed the Monophysite teaching, was known as an interpreter of

Scripture and a liturgist, and gave his name to the religious sect of Jacobites.

Jacobs (yä'kops), **Christian Friedrich Wilhelm.** b. at Gotha, Germany, Oct. 6, 1764; d. there, March 30, 1847. German classical scholar and author.

Jacobs (jā'kobz), **Helen Hull.** b. at Globe, Ariz., Aug. 6, 1908—. American tennis champion and writer. She was the first woman to win the U.S. singles championship in four successive years (1932–35), and was Wimbledon singles champion (1936).

Jacobs, Joseph. b. at Sydney, Australia, Aug. 29, 1854; d. Jan. 30, 1916. Jewish scholar and folklorist. He established himself as a prominent scholar in the field of Jewish studies with works such as his *Bibliotheca Anglo-Judaica: A Bibliographical Guide to Anglo-Jewish History* (1888), *Studies in Jewish Statistics, Social, Vital and Anthropometric* (1891), *The Jews of Angevin England* (1893), *An Inquiry into the Sources of the History of the Jews in Spain* (1894), and *Studies in Biblical Archæology* (1894). He also brought out a series of folk and fairy tale collections and contributed articles to several encyclopedias.

Jacobs (yä'kops), **Paul Emil.** b. at Gotha, Germany, Aug. 18, 1802; d. there, Jan. 6, 1866. German historical painter; son of C. F. W. Jacobs.

Jacobs (jā'kobz), **Thornwell.** b. at Clinton, S.C., Feb. 15, 1877—. American college president. He reëstablished (1913) Oglethorpe University at Atlanta, Ga., and served (1916–43) as its president.

Jacobs, W. W. [Full name, **William Wymark Jacobs.**] b. at London, Sept. 8, 1863; d. there, Sept. 1, 1943. English novelist and dramatist. His first publication was *Many Cargoes* (1896), a volume of short stories. He was the author of sea stories including *The Skipper's Wooing* (1897), *Sea Urchins* (1898), *A Master of Craft* (1900), *Light Freights* (1901), *At Sunwich Port* (1902), *Odd Craft* (1903), *Dialstone Lane* (1904), *Captains All* (1905), *Short Cruises* (1907), *Salthaven* (1908), *Sailors' Knots* (1909), *Ship's Company* (1911), *Night Watches* (1914), *The Castaways* (1916), *Deep Waters* (1919), *Sea Whispers* (1926), and *Snug Harbor* (1931), an omnibus volume. With Louis Napoleon Parker he wrote *The Lady of the Barge and Other Stories* (1902); the title story was dramatized as *Beauty and the Barge* (1913). His best-known work is a short story of the occult, *The Monkey's Paw*, made into a one-act play by Parker and first produced (Oct. 6, 1903) at the London Haymarket. Other plays by Jacobs are *Establishing Relations* (1925), *The Warming-Pan* (1929), *A Distant Relative* (1930), and *Dixon's Return* (1932).

Jacob Stahl (yä'kop shtäl'). See **Stahl, Jacob.**

Jacob's Well (jā'kobz). Well, near Shechem, in Palestine, where Jesus conversed with a woman of Samaria. It seems to be identical with a well still existing near the village of Sychar, ab. 1½ mi. E of Nablus, in W Jordan. John, iv. 5–30.

Jacob's Well. Former name of **Marion,** Ohio.

Jacobsz (yä'kôps), **Lucas.** See **Lucas van Leyden.**

Jacobus (jạ.kō'bus). Italian jurist, at Bologna, notable as one of the "Four Doctors." See under **Bulgarus.**

Jacobus de Voragine (dē vō.raj'i.nē). [Also: **Jacobus de Varagine** (vạ.raj'i.nē); Italian, **Jacopo de Voragine** (yä'kōpō dā vō.rä'jē.nā).] b. at Viraggio, near Genoa, Italy, 1230; d. 1298. Italian ecclesiastic, archbishop of Genoa (1292 *et seq.*). He was the compiler of the *Legenda aurea* (Eng. trans., *The Golden Legend*), a collection of saints' lives.

Jacoby (jạ.kō'bi), **Harold.** b. at New York, March 4, 1865; d. July 20, 1932. American astronomer, head of the department of astronomy in Columbia University from 1905. He published various papers on stellar photography, stellar parallax, star clusters, and other subjects.

Jacoby (yä.kō'bē), **Johann.** b. at Königsberg, in East Prussia, May 1, 1805; d. there, March 6, 1877. Prussian politician, an opponent of Bismarck.

Jacotot (zhà.ko.tō), **Jean Joseph.** b. at Dijon, France, March 4, 1770; d. at Paris, July 30, 1840. French educator.

Jacquard (zhà.kàr), **Joseph Marie.** b. at Lyons, France, July 7, 1752; d. at Oullins, near Lyons, Aug. 7, 1834. French mechanic, inventor of the Jacquard loom (c1801), the first loom to weave figured patterns.

Jacque (zhäk), **Charles Émile.** b. at Paris, May 23, 1813; d. there, May 7, 1894. French painter and etcher. He is best known for his etchings and dry points, and excelled in pictures of rural life. In 1867 he received the cross of the Legion of Honor. He was interested in the breeding of fowls, and published an illustrated handbook on the subject, *Le Poulailler* (1858).

Jacqueline of Bavaria (jak'wę.lin, -lēn; bạ.vār'i.ạ; French, zhäk.lēn). [Also, **Jacqueline of Holland;** German, **Jakobäa.**] b. 1401; d. at Teilingen castle, on the Rhine, 1436. Daughter of William VI of Holland, whom she succeeded in Holland and Hainaut in 1417.

Jacquemart (zhäk.màr), **Nélie.** [Married name, Mme. **Édouard André.**] b. at Paris, July 25, 1841; d. there, May 4, 1912. French portrait, historical, and religious painter.

Jacquemont (zhàk.môṅ), **Victor.** b. at Paris, Aug. 11, 1801; d. at Bombay, Dec. 7, 1832. French naturalist and traveler in India (1829–32), where he collected specimens of plants then unknown in Europe.

Jacquerie (zhäk.rē). In French history, a revolt of the peasants against the nobles in northern France (Île-de-France, Beauvaisis, Picardy, Champagne) in 1358. The peasants objected to the depredations of the free companies and to the paying of taxes levied to ransom captured soldiers. They burned castles and harried the nobles. The rebels were quickly scattered and a campaign of extermination was instituted against them, led by Charles II of Navarre; some 20,000 peasants are said to have been killed.

Jacques Bonhomme (zhäk bo.nom). In French history, a contemptuous sobriquet which the French nobility gave to the people, particularly the peasants.

Jacques d'Euse (dėz). Original name of Pope **John XXII.**

Jacques Pantaléon (päṅ.tà.lā.ôṅ). Original name of Pope **Urban IV.**

Jacquet (zhà.ke), **Jules.** b. at Paris, Dec. 1, 1841; d. there, March 4, 1913. French engraver, etcher, and illustrator. He was educated at the École des Beaux-Arts, and in 1883 taught there.

Jacquin (zhà.kaṅ), Baron **Nikolaus Joseph von.** b. at Leiden, Netherlands, Feb. 16, 1727; d. at Vienna, Oct. 24, 1817. Austrian botanist.

Jacquot (zhà.kō), **Charles Jean Baptiste.** See **Mirecourt, Eugène de.**

Jacuí (zhạ.kwē'). [Also, **Jacuhy.**] River in S Brazil. It flows SE to the Lagoa dos Patos. Length, ab. 384 mi.

Jacundas (zhạ.kùn'dạz). Tribe of Indians of N Brazil, belonging to the Tupi linguistic stock. Their language is classified in the Araguaya division of the Southern Amazon group of Tupi languages.

Jadassohn (yä'däs.zōn), **Joseph.** b. at Liegnitz (Legnica), in Silesia, Sept. 10, 1863; d. at Zurich, Switzerland, March 24, 1936. German dermatologist. He described and named (1901) granulosis rubra nasi and the maculopapular erythrodermia (1892) called Jadassohn's disease. He introduced the patch test (1896).

Jadassohn, Salomon. b. at Breslau, Aug. 13, 1831; d. at Leipzig, Germany, Feb. 1, 1902. German composer and teacher of music. His compositions are numerous, but he is best known for his works on theory and composition.

Jade Bay (yä'dę). [Also: **Jahde;** German name of estuary, **Jade;** of bay, **Jadebusen.**] Inlet of the North Sea, in NW Germany; Wilhelmshaven is on its N shore. Total length, ab. 20 mi.

Jade Emperor (jād). In Chinese Taoism, Yü Huang, chief god and ruler of the universe: so called because conceived of as dwelling in a magnificent and "fathomless" jade palace in the constellation known to the Western world as Ursa Major. He is the life-giver to earth and man, judge and forgiver of sins.

Jadin (zhà.daṅ), **Louis Emmanuel.** b. at Versailles, France, Sept. 21, 1768; d. at Paris, April 11, 1853. French composer. He was the author of many operas, including *Joconde* (1790) and *Mahomet II* (1803), and also wrote *La Bataille d' Austerlitz*, an orchestral piece, and many string quintets and nocturnes.

Jadot (zhà.dō), **Joseph.** b. 1886—. Belgian jurist and author. He served as a magistrate in the Belgian Congo, where he lived for 18 years, and has been judge of the Cour de Première Instance at Tournai since 1935. He

was awarded the colonial literature prize for his works on the Congo.

Jadotville (zhä.dō.vēl). City in S central Africa, in the Belgian Congo, in Katanga province ab. 80 mi. NW of Elisabethville. The Union Minière du Haut Katanga, the principal mining company of the region, developed the city, and erected a copper-smelting plant there (which is responsible for approximately one half of the copper output of the Belgian Congo). Nearby are uranium and radium deposits. Pop. 20,686 (1949), including 2,965 Europeans.

Jadwiga (yäd.vē'gä). [Also: **Hedwig, Hedwige.**] b. 1371; d. at Kraków, Poland, July 17, 1399. Queen of Poland; daughter of Louis I (Louis the Great) of Hungary and Poland. She was chosen by the nobles of the latter country to succeed him, and was crowned in 1384. She married (1386) Jagello, grand duke of Lithuania.

Jadwin (jad'win), **Curtis.** Hero of *The Pit* (1903), novel by Frank Norris and the second part of his uncompleted trilogy, the "Epic of the Wheat."

Jadwin, Edgar. b. at Honesdale, Pa., Aug. 7, 1865; d. in the Canal Zone, March 2, 1931. American engineer and army officer. He participated (1907–11) in the construction of the Panama Canal, was named (1926) chief of engineers of the U.S. army, and was the sponsor of the Army Engineer Plan for Mississippi Flood Control.

Jaeger (yā'gėr), **Werner Wilhelm.** b. at Lobberich, Germany, July 30, 1888—. German classical scholar, notable in the field of Greek philosophy, and as a champion of humanism. Author of *Aristoteles, Grundlegung einer Geschichte seiner Entwicklung* (1923; Eng. trans., *Aristotle, Fundamentals of the History of his Development*, 1934), *Plato's Stellung im Aufbau der griechischen Bildung* (Plato's Position in the Development of Greek Culture, 1928), *Demosthenes* (1939; Eng. trans., 1938), *Paideia, The Ideals of Greek Culture* (1939–43), *Humanism and Theology* (1943), and *The Theology of the Early Greek Philosophers* (1947).

Jaegers (yā'gėrz), **Albert.** b. at Elberfeld, Germany, March 28, 1868; d. at Suffern, N.Y., July 22, 1925. American sculptor. He did figures for the New York Custom House, and the Baron von Steuben statue at Washington, D.C.

Jael (jā'el). [Also, **Jahel.**] In Old Testament history, the wife of Heber the Kenite, and the slayer of Sisera Judges, iv. 17–22.

Jaëll (yä'el), **Alfred.** b. at Trieste, March 5, 1832; d. at Paris, Feb. 27, 1882. Austrian pianist and composer.

Jaén (hä.ān'). Province in S Spain, bounded by Ciudad Real on the N, Albacete on the E, Granada on the SE and S, and Córdoba on the W; part of the region of Andalusia. The province includes the upper valley of the Guadalquivir River and is largely mountainous. Capital, Jaén; area, ab. 5,209 sq. mi.; pop. 818,640 (1950).

Jaén. City in S Spain, the capital of the province of Jaén, situated in mountain foothills ab. 175 mi. S of Madrid: linen, leather, and soap factories; distilleries; olive-oil trade. It is an episcopal see, and has a 16th-century Renaissance cathedral and Moorish walls and castle. It was an important commercial and fortress town in the Moorish period. 64,395 (1950).

Jaffa (jaf'ą, yä'fą). [Arabic, **Yafa**; Hebrew, **Japho, Yafo**; ancient name, **Joppa.**] Former city and seaport in Israel, on the Mediterranean Sea, incorporated in 1949 with Tel Aviv as the city of Tel Aviv-Jaffa, of which Jaffa forms the S part. It is important as a rail terminal, port, and growing industrial center of the new country of Israel. It is an ancient city mentioned in Egyptian and in Biblical history. It was several times attacked and captured by the Crusaders, was stormed by the French under Napoleon in 1799, taken by Ibrahim Pasha in 1832, and restored to Turkey in 1841. During hostilities between Israeli and Arab forces in 1948, most of the Arab population of Jaffa (numbering ab. 70,000) evacuated the city. It is the terminus of the Jaffa-Jerusalem Railway. 101,580 (est. 1946).

Jaffe (jaf'ę), **Bernard.** b. at New York, March 5, 1896—. American chemistry teacher and writer of books on chemistry. He won (1939) the Francis Bacon award for his book *Crucibles*. His other books include *Outposts of Science* (1935) and *New World of Chemistry* (1935).

Jaffier (jaf'yėr). Conspirator in Thomas Otway's *Venice Preserved*. He is the husband of Belvidera.

Jaffna (jäf'ną). [Also, **Jaffnapatam** (jäf'ną.pą.tām').] Peninsula at the N extremity of Ceylon. Length, ab. 20 mi.; width, ab. 7 mi.

Jaffna. [Also, **Jaffnapatam.**] City and seaport on the extreme N end of the island of Ceylon, in Northern Province. It has a fair harbor, which has to be continually dredged. Pearl diving in the lagoon brings considerable income to the people. Jaffna is served by a railway line and a major highway. The principal exports of the city are cacao, cinnamon, copra, coconut oil, tea, and rubber. It was occupied by the Portuguese in 1617, by the Dutch in 1658, and by the British in 1795. Pop. 63,000 (1946).

Jaffrey (jaf'ri). Town in SW New Hampshire, in Cheshire County: summer resort; winter sports center 2,911 (1950).

Jagannath (ju'gąn.nät) or **Jagannatha** (ju.gąn.nä'tą). See **Juggernaut**; see also **Puri.**

Jagatai (jag.ą.tī'). [Also: **Chagatai, Djagatai.**] d. 1242. Mongol ruler; second son of Genghis Khan. At the apportionment of the Mongol empire after his father's death in 1227, Jagatai became ruler of a territory roughly coextensive with modern Turkistan, including Bukhara, but in 1229 he renounced the title and office of khan to his younger brother Ogadai, whom he served as adviser. His descendants, in the following century, divided into two dynasties, setting up a western khanate with a capital at Samarkand, and an eastern khanate with Kashgar as its capital. Armed strife between the two was very frequent. Tamerlane claimed descent from Jagatai, and the western khanate was the core of his empire.

Jagello (yä.gel'ō). [Also, **Wladislaw (Ladislas) II** (of *Poland*).] d. at Gródek (now Gorodok), near Lvov, 1434. Grand duke of Lithuania from 1381. After becoming a Christian, he married Jadwiga, queen of Poland, and thereby ascended the Polish throne in 1386. He defeated (1410) the Teutonic Knights at Tannenberg (Stębark).

Jagellons (yä.gel'ǫnz). In Polish history, a dynasty founded by Jagello. Its members reigned in Poland from 1386 to 1572. It also furnished rulers to Lithuania, Hungary, and Bohemia.

Jagemann (yä'gę.män), **Karoline.** b. at Weimar, Germany, Jan. 5, 1778; d. at Dresden, Germany, July 10, 1848. German singer. She made her debut in 1795 at Mannheim, and the next year at Weimar produced so great an effect that both Goethe and Schiller interested themselves in her. In 1801 she had another success at Berlin. On her return to Weimar she became the mistress of the grand duke, but her conduct was so troublesome that in 1817 Goethe gave up the direction of the theater to avoid her.

Jäger (yā'gėr), **Johann.** Original name of **Crotus Rubianus.**

Jäger, Oskar. b. at Stuttgart, Germany, Oct. 26, 1830; d. at Bonn, Germany, March 2, 1910. German historian and educator.

Jägerndorf (yā'gėrn.dôrf). German name of **Krnov.**

Jagersfontein Excelsior (yä'chėrs.fôn.tān'). See **Excelsior, the (Jagersfontein).**

Jagga (jä'gä). See **Chaga.**

Jaggar (jag'ąr), **Thomas Augustus.** b. at Philadelphia, Jan. 24, 1871—. American geologist, chiefly noted for work in the field of volcanology. He was director (1912–19) of the Volcano Observatory in Hawaii, served (1919–24) as volcanologist with the U.S. Weather Bureau, and was chief (1926–35) of the volcanology section of the U.S. Geological Survey. He was volcanologist (1935–40) with the National Park Service.

Jaggard (jag'ąrd), **William.** b. c1568; d. 1623. English printer and publisher. He is chiefly famous for bringing out the First Folio (1623) of the plays of Shakespeare. The colophon on page 399 (which is misnumbered 993) informs the reader that it was "Printed at the Charges of W. Jaggard, Ed. Blount, I. Smithweeke, and W. Aspley, 1623."

Jagić (yą'gich), **Vatroslav** (**Ignatius**). b. at Varaždin, in Croatia, July 6, 1838; d. Aug. 5, 1923. Croatian philologist.

Jagjakarta (jäg.yą.kär'tą). See **Jogjakarta.**

Jagow (yą'gō), **Gottlieb von.** b. at Berlin, June 22, 1863; d. there, Jan. 11, 1935. German diplomat. As

the German ambassador at Rome (1909–13) and German foreign secretary (1913–16), he played a major part in forming the German policies leading to the outbreak of World War I. He wrote *Ursachen und Ausbruch des Weltkrieges* (1919).

Jagst (yäkst). [Also, **Jaxt.**] Former *Kreis* (district or circle) of NE Württemberg, Germany. Area, ab. 1,983 sq. mi.

Jagst River. [Also, **Jaxt.**] River in S Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Württemberg-Baden, joining the Neckar ab. 6 mi. N of Heilbronn. Length, ab. 122 mi.

Jaguarão (zhu.gwą.rouñ'). Southernmost city of Brazil, in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, on the river Jaguarão near its mouth in the Lagoa Mirim: connected with Río Branco, Uruguay, by an international rail and highway bridge; important border trade. 10,747 (1940).

Jahanabad (ja.hän.ą.bäd'). Town in E Union of India, in the state of Bihar, ab. 28 mi. SW of Patna: trading center, served by one railway line and one major highway. Pop. ab. 11,000.

Jahangir (ja.hän''gēr'). [Also, **Jehangir.**] fl. in the 17th century A.D. Mogul emperor (1605–27); son of Akbar. His name, while he was a prince, was Selim, and he adopted his ruling name, meaning "World Conqueror," on his accession. His reign was marked by a series of fruitless wars and by the influence of his queen, Nur Jahan or Nur Mahal, whose favoritism to her own family led to a revolt. The English first came to India in Jahangir's reign: William Hawkins in 1609 and Thomas Roe, ambassador of James I, in 1615.

Jahde Bay or **Estuary** (yä'dę). See **Jade Bay.**

Jahel (jā'ęl, -hel). See **Jael.**

Jahistan (jä.hi.stän'). See **Dardistan.**

Jahn (yän), **Friedrich Ludwig.** b. at Lanz, near Wittenberg, Germany, Aug. 11, 1778; d. at Freiburg an der Unstrut, Germany, Oct. 15, 1852. German soldier and patriot. In 1811 he began what was to be his life work by establishing a *Turnplatz,* or open-air gymnasium, at Berlin, in which the students were taught hygiene, physical education, and patriotism, the latter through the singing of songs and ballads. In 1813 he organized the Lützow Corps at Breslau. His Turnplatz was suppressed in 1819 and in July of the same year he was arrested on charges of "secret and most treasonable association." He was a prisoner at the Kolberg fortress until 1825, a condition of his release being that he was forbidden to live at Berlin or within a radius of ten miles from the capital, of "in any city containing a university or higher school for boys." This restriction was not lifted until 1840 when Frederick William IV ascended the throne and awarded him the Iron Cross for his bravery against Napoleon and for his activity in keeping alive the spirit of resistance.

Jahn, Otto. b. at Kiel, Germany, June 16, 1813; d. at Göttingen, Germany, Sept. 9, 1869. German philologist, archaeologist, and music and art critic. He published *Telephus und Troilus* (1841), *Die hellenische Kunst* (1846), editions of Latin and Greek classics, a life of Mozart (1856–59), and others.

Jähns (yäns), **Friedrich Wilhelm.** b. at Berlin, Jan. 2, 1809; d. there, Aug. 8, 1888. German composer and teacher of vocal music. Author of *C. M. von Weber in seinen Werken* (1871) and a biography (1873) of Weber.

Jahreszeiten (yä'rę̈s.tsī.tęn), **Die.** German title of **Seasons, The.**

Jahú (zhą.ö'). See **Jaú.**

Jaihun (jī.hön'). Arabic name of the **Amu Darya.**

Jailolo (jī.lō'lō). See **Halmahera.**

Jailolo Passage. See **Djailolo Passage.**

Jaime (hī'mā). Spanish form of **James.**

Jaime de Borbón y Battenberg (dā bôr.bōn' ē bä.tenberg'). See **Borbón y Battenberg, Jaime de.**

Jaimes Freyre (hī'mās frā'rā), **Ricardo.** b. 1872; d. 1933. Bolivian poet and diplomat, cofounder (1896), with Rubén Darío, of the Buenos Aires *Revista de América.* His lyrics, including *Aeternum Vale, Siempre* (*Paloma imaginaria*), *Hoc Signum, El Canto del mal,* and others, were published in *Castalia bárbara* (1899) and *Los Sueños son vida* (1917).

Jaimini (jī'mi.ni). Hindu saint and philosopher, said to have been the pupil of Vyasa, to have received from him the *Sama-Veda,* and to have founded the Purvamimansa school of Hindu philosophy.

Jains (jīnz). [Also, **Jainas** (jī'nąz).] Hindu sect which numbers more than 1,000,000, with many residing in the Bombay area. They are the followers of Jina, the "victorious," as the Buddhists are of Buddha, the "awakened." A Jina is a sage who has reached omniscience, and who comes to reëstablish the corrupted law. There have been 24 Jinas, as Buddha had 24 predecessors. They succeeded each other at immense intervals, their stature and term of life always decreasing. Like the Buddhas, the Jinas became deities. They have goddesses, Shasanadevis, who execute their commands. Their images, sometimes colossal, especially in the Deccan, are numerous in the Jain sanctuaries. Next to the Jinas rank their immediate disciples, the Ganadharas, worshiped as guardian saints, and many deities borrowed from the Hindu pantheon, but who do not share the regular cult. This cult is akin to the Buddhist in having the same offerings and acts of faith and homage. Both use little bells. In both women have the same rights as men, and both practice confession, value pilgrimages, and devote four months of the year especially to fasting, reading their Scriptures, and meditation. They have no sacerdotal caste. They observe the rules of caste among themselves, but without attaching to them religious significance. They have promoted literature and science, especially astronomy, grammar, and romantic literature. Like the Buddhists they are divided into a clerical body and a lay body (*Yatis,* "ascetics," and *Shravakas,* "hearers"), but the monastic system is less developed. They have two principal sects, the *Svetambaras,* "those having white garments," and the *Digambaras,* "those having the air as their garment," who go naked, designations applied to both clergy and laity. The first have the highest rank, but the second are more ancient. Both sects go back perhaps to the 5th century A.D. They are rather rivals than enemies. Another division is that into Northern and Southern Jains, which, originally geographical, has extended to the canon and the entire body of traditions and usages. The Digambara Yatis now practice nudity only at their meals when these are taken in common. No Hindu sect is more rigorous in respect for everything that has life, though the Southern Jains frequently practiced religious suicide in the Middle Ages. The general doctrine of the Jains is not unlike that of the Buddhists: They are (by strict Western standards) atheists; the world is external; and they deny the possibility of a perfect being existing from all eternity. As the Buddhists have their Adibuddha, the Jains have also returned to a sort of deism in their Jinapati, a supreme Jina. Beings are animate and inanimate. Animate beings are composed of soul and body, and their souls are eternal, a point of deviation from Buddhism. Not existence but life is evil to the Jains, and Nirvana is to them not annihilation, but entrance into endless blessedness. The Jina reveals the means, the Triratna, the "three jewels," perfect faith in the Jina, perfect knowledge of his doctrine, perfect conduct. The parallelism of Buddhist and Jain doctrine and usage extends also to the traditions in so many points that some have believed Vardhamana or Mahavira, "the great hero," the Jina of the present age, to be identical with Gautama; but have sought to prove that Mahavira was a real personage, distinct from Gautama. Still Jainism must, in view of the affiliation of its doctrines, be regarded as a sect that took its rise in Buddhism. The Scriptures of the Svetambara Jains are comprised in 45 works, in six groups, collectively called *Agamas,* and written in a Prakrit dialect called Ardhamagadhi; those of the Digambaras are in Sanskrit, and still comparatively little known.

Jaintia Hills (jīn'ti.ą). See **Khasi and Jaintia Hills.**

Jaipur (jī'pör). [Also, **Jeypore.**] Former native state in the Union of India, SW of Delhi, incorporated in 1949 into Rajasthan. Wheat and cotton are raised but the main occupation is herding. Capital, Jaipur; area, ab. 15,610 sq. mi.; pop. 3,040,876 (1941).

Jaipur. [Also: **Jeypore;** sometimes called the **"Pink City of Rajputana."**] City in NW Indian Union, capital and chief city of the state of Rajasthan, formerly the capital of the state of Jaipur, situated ab. 150 mi. SW of Delhi: commercial and financial center of a large area; known for its wide main streets and its symmetry of buildings. It is famous for its artistic pottery and

brassware. The city was founded in 1728. Pop. 175,810 (1941).

Jais (jā'is). Third-magnitude star δ Draconis: the "Nodus secundus" of the old catalogues.

Jaisalmer (jī.säl'mėr). [Also: **Jaisalmir, Jaysalmir, Jesalmir.**] Former state in NW Union of India, incorporated in 1949 into Rajasthan. It was in the Thar desert; the main occupation of the people is herding. Capital, Jaisalmer; area, ab. 15,980 sq. mi.; pop. 93,246 (1941).

Jaisalmer. [Also: **Jaisalmir, Jaysalmir, Jesalmir.**] Town in NW Union of India, formerly capital of the state of Jaisalmer: trading center. 7,340 (1941).

Jaitza (yī'tsä). See **Jajce.**

Jajali (jä'jạ.lē). In the *Mahabharata*, a Brahman said to have acquired by asceticism a supernatural power of locomotion, of which he was so proud that he thought himself superior to all men. When a voice from the sky told him that he was inferior to Taludhara, a Vaishya and a trader, he went to him and sought to learn wisdom from him.

Jajce (yī'tse). [Also: **Jaitza, Jayce.**] Town in C Yugoslavia, in the federative unit of Bosnia-Hercegovina, in the former *banovina* (province) of Vrbaska, situated at the junction of the Pliva and Vrbas rivers. It is connected by railroad with the Adriatic coast and is the seat of a chemical industry which uses hydroelectric power from a plant on the noted waterfall in the Pliva. It is one of the most interesting towns in Yugoslavia, containing a number of old Turkish mosques. The population is predominantly Mohammedan. 5,177. (1948).

Jajpur (jäj'pōr). [Also, **Jajpore** (jäj'pōr).] Sacred town in E Union of India, in the state of Orissa, ab. 40 mi. NE of Cuttack, on the Baitarani River. Pop. ab. 12,000.

Jakarta (yä.kär'tä). See **Batavia,** Indonesia.

Jakob (yä'kop), **Ludwig Heinrich von.** b. at Wettin, near Halle, Germany, Feb. 26, 1759; d. at Lauchstadt, near Merseburg, Germany, July 22, 1827. German philosopher and political economist.

Jakob, Therese Albertine Luise von. Maiden name of **Robinson, Therese Albertine Luise von Jakob.**

Jakobäa of Bavaria (yä.kō.bā'ä; bạ.vār'i.ạ). See **Jacqueline of Bavaria.**

Jakobshavn (yä.kôps.houn'). [Native name, **Ilulissat.**] Danish settlement (founded 1741) in W Greenland, on Disko Bay in ab. lat. 69°15′ N. It is important for its halibut fisheries. 565 (1945).

Jakštas (yäk'shtäs), **Adomas.** Pseudonym of **Dambrauskas, Aleksandras.**

Jakun (jä'kön). Pagan people practicing a primitive agriculture in the interior of E and S Malaya. Some groups speak dialects of Sakai, but the language of the greater number is Malay, and in physical type they closely resemble the Malays.

Jalalabad (ja.lal'a.bad). [Also, **Jelalabad.**] Town in E Afghanistan, ab. 77 mi. E of Kabul, on the main highway between Kabul and the Khyber Pass: an important strategic town. It was successfully defended by the British under Robert Henry Sale against the Afghans in 1842, and was held by the British from 1878 to 1880.

Jalal ud-din Rumi (jä.läl' öd.dēn' rö'mē). b. at Balkh, in what is now Afghanistan, 1207; d. 1273. Persian poet. His father was the founder of a college at Iconium (modern Konya, Turkey), to the direction of which his son succeeded after studies at Aleppo and Damascus. The great work of the son is the *Mesnevi*, a series of stories with moral maxims.

Jalandhar (jä'lạn.dạr). See **Jullundur.**

Jalapa (нä.lä'pä). Department in SE Guatemala. Capital, Jalapa; area, ab. 797 sq. mi.; pop. 74,574 (1950).

Jalapa. Town in SE Guatemala, capital of Jalapa department. 6,605 (1950).

Jalapa. [Full name, **Jalapa Enríquez** (en.rē'kes); former names, **Xalapa, Xalapan,** meaning "Place of Water and Sand," also **Jalapa de la Feria.**] City in SE Mexico, capital of Veracruz state, on the E slopes of the Sierra Madre Oriental, ab. 60 mi. NW of Veracruz: center of a coffee-growing area; manufactures cotton textiles and tobacco. An Indian town at the time of the Spanish conquest, it became an important point on what was for a long while the main road between Veracruz and Mexico City. The old name Jalapa de la Feria derives from the great annual fair of goods brought from Cádiz, held here from 1720 to 1777. Pop. 39,530 (1940).

Jalaun (jä.loun'). District in N Union of India, in S Uttar Pradesh, between the Jumna and Betwa rivers: rice, wheat, sugar, and oilseeds. Area, ab. 1,591 sq. mi.; pop. 482,384 (1941).

Jalisco (нä.lēs'kō). [Also, **Xalisco.**] State in W Mexico, bounded by Durango, Zacatecas, and Aguascalientes on the N, Guanajuato on the E, Michoacán and Colima on the S, and the Pacific Ocean on the W. It is largely mountainous, and particularly rugged in the W part. The NE part of Jalisco, in the Mexican plateau, is the principal center of population and industry. Capital, Guadalajara; area, ab. 31,152 sq. mi.; pop. 1,744,700 (1950).

Jalna (jäl'nạ). Town in W Union of India, in the state of Saurashtra, ab. 200 mi. NW of the city of Bombay. It is a trading center served by one railway line and two major highways. 22,408 (1931).

Jalofe (jä.lō'fā). See **Wolof.**

Jaloux (zhä.lö), **Edmond.** b. at Marseilles, France, 1878; d. 1949. French novelist and critic. Author of *Les Sangsues* (1904), *Le Reste est silence* (1909), *Au-dessus de la ville* (1920), *L'Oiseau lyre* (1938), and other novels, and regular contributor to many French literary periodicals, notably *Les Nouvelles Littéraires.*

Jalpaiguri (jul.pī.gö'rē). [Also, **Julpigori.**] District in NE Union of India, in the N part of the state of West Bengal, SE of Darjeeling. The area is on the plain and foothills in front of the Himalayas; tea, rubber, and tobacco are raised. Area, ab. 3,050 sq. mi. (1941); pop. 1,089,513 (1941).

Jaluit (jal'ö.it). Coral atoll in the Ralik Chain of the Marshall Islands, in the W central Pacific Ocean; site of the former headquarters of the Japanese administration of the Marshall Islands. Several commercial companies had their headquarters on the island, and other establishments included a radio station, government schools, missionary stations, and a hospital. It consists of 85 islets. Length, ab. 30 mi.; width, ab. 12 mi.; land area, ab. 4.4 sq. mi.; pop. 862 (1948).

Jaluo (jä.lö'ō). See **Luo.**

Jama (yä'mạ) or **Jamagorod** (yä'mạ.gọ.rọt). Former names of **Kingisepp.**

Jamadagni (jä.mäd.äg'nē). In Hindu mythology, a *rishi* (sage) often mentioned with Vishvamitra as an enemy of Vasishtha, and sometimes as a descendant of Bhrigu. He is the son of Bhargave Richika and the father of five sons, of whom the most renowned was Parashurama (sixth incarnation of Vishnu and the first Rama). This son (literally, Rama with the ax), at Jamadagni's command, killed his mother for impure thoughts.

Jamaica (ja.mā'kạ). Island of the Greater Antilles, West Indies, in the Caribbean Sea ab. 90 mi. S of the E part of Cuba. With the Turks and Caicos Islands, Cayman Islands, and other small cays, Jamaica constitutes a British colony. The surface is generally mountainous, the Blue Mountains in the E rising to ab. 7,520 ft. The island has abundant vegetable and some mineral resources. The chief exports are sugar, bananas, rum, coffee, pimento, cigars, cacao, spices, fruits, and dye-woods. Jamaica was the first British West Indian colony to receive (1944) limited self-government. It was discovered by Columbus on May 4, 1494, was settled by the Spaniards in 1509, and was conquered by the English in 1655. Many risings of the Maroons (or runaway slaves) occurred in the 18th century. The slaves were emancipated by purchase by the government in 1834. A Negro insurrection in 1865 was suppressed by Governor Eyre. The Turks and Caicos Islands, Cayman Islands, and a few smaller islands are dependencies of Jamaica. In 1907 an earthquake caused great damage at Kingston. Capital, Kingston; length, ab. 144 mi.; greatest width, ab. 50 mi.; area of colony, ab. 4,706 sq. mi.; pop. 1,249,871 (1943); area of island, ab. 4,411 sq. mi.; pop. 1,237,063 (1943).

Jamaica. [Original name, **Rustdorp.**] Community and former town in SE New York, on Long Island, in the C part of the borough of Queens, New York City. It is the county seat of Queens County and the commercial and industrial center of the borough, but has many residential sections also. It is the site of the King Mansion (an 18th-century structure once the home of Rufus King, first U.S. ambassador to England and a member of the

convention which framed the Constitution), and of the Queens General Hospital. Slightly S of Jamaica proper is the Jamaica Race Track. Formerly a separate town, Jamaica was absorbed (1898) by the borough of Queens when the borough was consolidated with New York City.

Jamaica, Marquis of. A title of **Columbus, Luis.**

Jamaica Bay. Inlet of the Atlantic, in SE New York, in the S shore of W Long Island, included in the boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, New York City. Area, ab. 19 sq. mi.

Jamaica Funeral, The. Poem by Philip Freneau, published in 1786.

Jaman (zhä.mäṅ), **Col de.** Mountain pass in the canton of Vaud, Switzerland, leading from Montreux past the Dent de Jaman to the valley of the Sarine in the canton of Fribourg. Elevation, ab. 4,974 ft.

Jaman, Dent de. See **Dent de Jaman.**

Jambavat (jäm'bạ.vät). In Hindu legend, the chief of the bears who with the monkeys, under their chief Hanuman, were allies of Rama in his invasion of Lanka (Ceylon).

Jambes (zhäṅb). Town in S central Belgium, in the province of Namur, situated on the Meuse River opposite the city of Namur, of which it is a suburb: glassworks. 10,103 (1946).

Jambi (jäm'bē). [Also, **Djambi.**] Town in Indonesia, in SE Sumatra, on the Hari River: major port for the export of rubber and petroleum; petroleum refinery. 22,071 (1930).

Jambol (yäm'bôl). See **Yambol.**

Jambres (jam'brēz). See **Jannes** and **Jambres.**

Jambudvipa (jäm.bö.dvē'pä). Name of India in Sanskrit poetry, literally, "the rose-apple island," restricted to India in Buddhist writings, but strictly a poetical name for the whole earth, of which India was thought to be the most important part.

Jamburg (yäm.börk'). Former name of **Kingisepp.**

James (jāmz). [Called **James of Compostela, James the Greater.**] In the Bible, the son of Zebedee and brother of the apostle John. Originally a fisherman, he was called to be a disciple of Jesus and an apostle. He was killed (44 A.D.) by Herod Agrippa, and is the only apostle whose death is recorded in the Scriptures. According to one legend, he traveled and preached in Spain; according to another, his body was miraculously conveyed to Compostela, in Spain, and worshiped there. Santiago, one of the commonest elements in Spanish place-names, is the Spanish for "Saint James," and refers almost invariably to this James.

James. [Called **James the Just, James the Less, James the Little, James the Lord's Brother.**] Brother of Jesus, considered to be the author of the Epistle of James. He is described as holding office in the church at Jerusalem, and appears to have been president of the council that met there in 50 or 51 A.D.

James. [Called **James the son of Alphaeus** (al.fē'us).] Apostle identified by many with "James the Lord's brother."

James. See also **James River.**

James IV. Play by Robert Greene. It was written c1591, but was not printed until 1598.

James I (of *Aragon*). [Called **James the Conqueror;** Spanish, **Jaime el Conquistador.**] b. at Montpellier, France, Feb. 2, 1208; d. at Valencia, Spain, July 27, 1276. King of Aragon (1213–76); son of Pedro II. He married (and divorced) a daughter of the king of Castile, in 1221, and later married Yolande, daughter of Andrew II of Hungary. During the period 1229–35 he conquered the Balearic Islands, and he captured the town of Valencia on Sept. 28, 1238. He set up a new legal code in 1247. During the last two decades of his reign he was engaged in almost constant war with the Moors.

James II (of *Aragon*). [Called **James the Just.**] b. c1260; d. 1327. King of Aragon (1291–1327); son of Pedro III and grandson of James I. He was king (1285–91) of Sicily, which he gave up, and then (1291–1327) of Aragon, which he inherited after the death of his brother, Alfonso. He was made king of Corsica and Sardinia by Pope Nicholas IV as a reward for surrendering his claim to Sicily. He founded the University of Lérida in 1300.

James I (of *England*). [Also, **James VI** (of *Scotland*).] b. in Edinburgh Castle, June 19, 1566; d. March 27, 1625. King of England, Scotland, and Ireland (1603–25); son of Lord Darnley and Mary, Queen of Scots. He became, on the abdication of his mother, king of Scotland as James VI on July 24, 1567; and by virtue of his descent, both through his father and his mother, from Margaret Tudor, daughter of Henry VII, succeeded to the English throne on the death of Elizabeth without issue, on March 24, 1603. He was crowned king of England (and Ireland) on July 25, 1603. He was a learned but pedantic, weak, and incapable monarch, whence he was aptly characterized by the Duc de Sully as the "wisest fool in Europe." In domestic politics he sought to assert the theory of the divine right of kingship and of episcopacy; in his foreign relations he strove to maintain peace at all hazards, even to the prejudices of his natural allies, the Protestant powers on the Continent. He presided, in 1604, over the Hampton Court Conference between the bishops and the Puritans, at which the latter sought but failed to obtain a relaxation of the laws directed against nonconformists. In the same year he concluded peace with Spain (he had inherited a Spanish war from Elizabeth) and appointed a commission to revise the English translation of the Bible, which commission completed the so-called King James Version (Authorized Version) in 1611. He sanctioned in 1606 penal laws of increased severity against Roman Catholics in consequence of the discovery of the Gunpowder Plot in the preceding year, and granted a patent organizing the London and Plymouth companies, the former of which founded the settlement of Jamestown in 1607, while a band of English separatists from Holland founded, without authority, the settlement of Plymouth in the territory of the latter in 1620. Another important event which took place in 1606 was the restoration of episcopacy in Scotland. He began in 1611 negotiations for the marriage of his eldest son Charles (later to become Charles I) with a Spanish princess, and in the same year entered into a defensive alliance with the Protestant Union in Germany, which was followed in 1613 by the marriage of his daughter Elizabeth to the elector palatine Frederick V, head of the union. He refused to assist his son-in-law in the struggle with the emperor Ferdinand II for the crown of Bohemia; and after the defeat of Frederick by the Imperialists on the White Mountain, and the invasion of the Palatinate by the Spanish troops in 1620, sought by futile negotiations to induce Philip III of Spain to reinstate Frederick in the electorate and to assist in restoring peace. In answer to a rebuke from the king for meddling in affairs of state by sending in a petition against popery and the proposed Spanish marriage, Parliament passed (Dec. 18, 1621) the Great Protestation, declaring that affairs which concerned the king and the realm were proper subjects for debate in Parliament. The king tore the page containing the protestation from the journal of the Commons. In 1623 he reluctantly permitted his son Charles and George Villiers, 1st Duke of Buckingham, to depart for Spain to conclude the negotiations for a marriage treaty which had been kept up, with interruptions, since 1611; but as Philip was unwilling to procure the restoration of the Palatinate, Charles and the duke returned in the same year, and the negotiations were finally abandoned.

James II (of *England*). b. at St. James's Palace, London, Oct. 14, 1633; d. at St.-Germain, France, Sept. 6, 1701. King of England, Scotland, and Ireland (1685–88); son of Charles I and Henrietta Maria. Before his accession he was known as the Duke of York. He became lord high admiral of England on the restoration of his brother Charles II in 1660, received a grant of the New Netherlands in 1664, embraced the Roman Catholic faith probably before 1672, and was forced by the Test Act to resign the admiralty in 1673. Under the guidance of Father Petre, his confessor and chief adviser, he aimed on his accession to make himself an absolute monarch and to restore the Roman Catholic Church. He increased the standing army from 6,000 to about 30,000 men by keeping up the military force raised to suppress the Scottish rebellion under the Duke of Monmouth in 1685, and granted commissions in the new regiments to Roman Catholics. He published a declaration of liberty of conscience for all denominations in England and Scotland early in 1687, and on April 25, 1688, ordered the declaration to be read in all the churches. A petition from the

primate and six bishops against the order was pronounced a seditious libel by the king, who sent the seven bishops to the Tower and brought them to trial before the Court of King's Bench. The trial resulted in acquittal on June 30, 1688, and the same day an invitation, signed by the earls of Danby, Devonshire, and Shrewsbury, the bishop of London, and others, was dispatched to William of Orange (later to become William III of England) to save the country from a Roman Catholic tyranny. William landed at Torbay on Nov. 5, 1688, and on December 22 James escaped to France, where he was assigned the chateau of St.-Germain by Louis XIV, as a place of refuge. In 1689 he made a descent on Ireland, but was totally defeated by William at the battle of the Boyne, July 1, 1690.

James I (of *Majorca*). [Titles: Count of **Roussillon** and **Cerdagne,** Lord of **Montpellier.**] b. 1243; d. 1311. King of Majorca (1276–1311); son of James I of Aragon. In 1278 he was compelled to submit to his brother, Pedro III of Aragon, and in 1285 he was deprived of his territories by Pedro's son, Alfonso, for having aided the French against Pedro. Ten years later he was restored to his privileges by James II of Aragon.

James II (of *Majorca*). [Titles: Count of **Roussillon** and **Cerdagne,** Lord of **Montpellier.**] b. 1315; d. 1349. King of Majorca (1324–49); grandson of James I of Aragon. In 1329 he became a vassal of the Aragonese crown. He was charged with illegal acts by Pedro IV of Aragon, who invaded and conquered both Montpellier and Roussillon, in 1343 and 1344, and annexed them to Aragon.

James I (of *Scotland*). b. at Dunfermline, Scotland, 1394; d. at Perth, Scotland, Feb. 20, 1437. King of Scotland (1406–37); son of Robert III and Annabella Drummond. He was captured (c1406) by the English while on his way to France, and was detained by Henry IV and Henry V in captivity until 1423. He repressed the great feudal lords of Scotland, with the assistance of the clergy and the burghs, and maintained peaceful relations both with England and with France. He was murdered at Perth by Walter Stuart, Earl of Atholl, and Robert Graham. He was the author of *The Kingis Quair,* an allegorical poem on his courtship while in England of his future wife, Jane Beaufort.

James II (of *Scotland*). b. Oct. 16, 1430; d. at Roxburgh, Scotland, Aug. 3, 1460. King of Scotland (1437–60); son of James I and Jane Beaufort, daughter of the Earl of Somerset. He continued his father's policy of repressing the great feudal lords, and on Feb. 22, 1452, stabbed with his own hand William Douglas, 8th Earl of Douglas, who had entered into a treasonable alliance with the Earls of Crawford and of Ross, and whom he had enticed to Stirling by a safe-conduct. He was accidentally killed by a wedge from a bombard at the siege of Roxburgh.

James III (of *Scotland*). b. July 10, 1451; d. June 11, 1488. King of Scotland (1460–88); son of James II and Mary of Guelders. He favored men of less than noble rank to the neglect of the great feudal lords, which provoked a rising of the latter under his son James. He was defeated by the rebels at Sauchieburn, June 11, 1488, and was killed as he fled from the field of battle.

James IV (of *Scotland*). b. March 17, 1473; d. Sept. 9, 1513. King of Scotland (1488–1513); son of James III and Margaret, daughter of Christian I of Denmark. He headed the rebellious nobles who defeated and killed his father at the battle of Sauchieburn, June 11, 1488. He maintained peaceful relations with Henry VII of England, whose daughter Margaret he married in 1502, but was forced by the aggressive attitude of Henry VIII to seek an alliance with France. He was defeated and killed (Sept. 9, 1513) by Thomas Howard, Earl of Surrey, at Flodden, in an invasion of England during Henry's absence in France.

James V (of *Scotland*). b. at Linlithgow, Scotland, April 10, 1512; d. at Falkland, Scotland, Dec. 14, 1542. King of Scotland (1513–42); son of James IV and Margaret, daughter of Henry VIII of England. During his minority the regency was conducted first by his mother, and afterward by John Stuart, Duke of Albany. He assumed personal exercise of the royal prerogatives in 1528. He was a vigorous administrator, protected the poor against oppression by the nobles, and mingled freely with the commons (sometimes under the incognito of "the Gudeman of Ballinbreich"), whence he is sometimes called "the king of the commons." He became involved in war with England in 1542, and suffered the loss of an army under Sinclair at Solway Moss, Nov. 24, 1542. He was succeeded by his week-old daughter, Mary, Queen of Scots, his only surviving legitimate child.

James VI (of *Scotland*). See **James I** (of *England*).

James, Army of the. Union army in the American Civil War, which operated in 1864 in conjunction with the Army of the Potomac. It was commanded by General Benjamin F. Butler.

James, Edmund Janes. b. at Jacksonville, Ill., May 21, 1855; d. at Covina, Calif., June 17, 1925. American educator, president (1904–20) of the University of Illinois. He was first president of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, and founder and first president of the American Society for the Extension of University Teaching.

James, Frank Cyril. b. Oct. 8, 1903—. British economist and professor. He became (1935) professor of finance at the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce at the University of Pennsylvania. He was appointed (1940) principal and vice-chancellor of McGill University. His writings include *The Economics of Money, Credit, and Banking.*

James, George Payne Rainsford. b. at London, Aug. 9, 1799; d. at Venice, May 9, 1860. English novelist and historical writer. *Richelieu,* his first novel, was published in 1829, and was followed by many others. He was appointed historiographer royal by William IV. James is parodied by Thackeray in *Barbazure, by G. P. R. Jeames, Esq.*

James, George Wharton. b. at Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, England, Sept. 27, 1858; d. Nov. 8, 1923. Explorer of the southwestern U.S. He came (1881) to the U.S., where for seven years he held Methodist pulpits in California and Nevada, later turning to lecturing and writing on the Indian life of the American Southwest and the scenic grandeur of that region. He wrote more than 40 works, among them *In and Out of the Old Missions of California* (1905) and *Our American Wonderlands* (1915).

James, Henry. b. at Albany, N.Y., June 3, 1811; d. at Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 18, 1882. American theological and philosophical writer; father of Henry James (1843–1916) and William James (1842–1910).

James, Henry. b. at New York, April 15, 1843; d. in England, Feb. 28, 1916. American novelist, playwright, and critic; son of Henry James (1811–82) and brother of William James (1842–1910). He was educated largely in Europe, studied law briefly at Harvard, and began to contribute to periodicals in 1866. From first to last a vigorous experimenter and innovator in the craft of fiction, following more closely the methods of Flaubert and Turgenev than those of his English and American contemporaries, he made a profound contribution to the development of the novel as an art form. His influence and reputation increased to great proportions after his death; he was the acknowledged master of Edith Wharton, Joseph Conrad, and many others. Although his own attempts to write for the theater met with failure during his lifetime, later dramatic versions of his works, such as *Washington Square* and the tale *The Turn of the Screw* (under the titles *The Heiress* and *The Innocents* respectively) enjoyed great popular success. His *Complete Plays* were edited in 1949 by Leon Edel. The informative and highly personal *Notebooks* were published in 1947. Between 1907 and 1909 James revised many of his novels and tales, providing them with explanatory prefaces, which were collected in 1934 in a single volume entitled *The Art of Fiction.*

Evaluation and Works. Although the background of so many of James's novels is Europe, and the situations in them the conflict between the European and the American character, they remain essentially American in spirit. The vast body of his fiction is usually subdivided into three periods. The first includes *The American* (1877), *The Europeans* (1878), *Daisy Miller* (1879), *The Portrait of a Lady* (1881), *The Bostonians* (1886), *The Princess Casamassima* (1888), and *The Tragic Muse* (1890). The second period includes his story *The Figure in the Carpet* (1896), *The Other House* (1896), *The Spoils of Poynton* (1897),

What Maisie Knew (1897), the tale *The Turn of the Screw* (1898), and *The Awkward Age* (1899). The final period includes *The Wings of the Dove* (1902), *The Ambassadors* (1903), *The Golden Bowl* (1904), *The Altar of the Dead* (1909), and two uncompleted novels, *The Ivory Tower* (1917) and *The Sense of the Past* (1917). Other writings include *Hawthorne* (1879), *Partial Portraits* (1888), *Notes of a Son and Brother* (1914), *Notes on Novelists* (1914), and *The Middle Years* (1917).

James, Henry. b. at Boston, 1879; d. at New York, Dec. 13, 1947. American lawyer and biographer; son of William James (1842–1910). He served as business manager (1912–17) of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research at New York, and headed (1932–47) the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association. His works include *Richard Olney* (1923) and the Pulitzer prize biography *Charles W. Eliot* (1930). He edited *The Letters of William James* (1920).

James, Jesse Woodson. b. near Centerville (now Kearney), Mo., Sept. 5, 1847; d. by shooting, April 3, 1882. American desperado. He served as a Confederate guerrilla during the Civil War, after which he and his brother joined with Coleman Younger and others in organizing an armed band. For some 15 years thereafter, with the exception of the period 1876-79, James led his gang in a series of bank and train robberies. He was killed by Robert Ford, one of his gang. His brother later surrendered and stood trial twice, being acquitted on each occasion.

James, John Angell. b. at Blandford, Dorsetshire, England, June 6, 1785; d. at Birmingham, England, in October, 1859. English Congregational clergyman and religious writer.

James, Marquis. b. at Springfield, Mo., Aug. 29, 1891—. American journalist and writer. He was national director (1919–23) of publicity for the American Legion, and an editor (1923–32) of the *American Legion Monthly*. He was twice awarded the Pulitzer prize for his histories, *The Raven, a Biography of Sam Houston* (1929) and *Andrew Jackson: Portrait of a President* (1937), the sequel to his *Andrew Jackson: The Border Captain* (1933). Author also of *A History of the American Legion* (1923), *They Had Their Hour* (1934), *Biography of a Business, 1792–1942* (1942) and *Metropolitan Life* (1947), both historical accounts of insurance companies, and the autobiographical *The Cherokee Strip* (1945).

James, Montague Rhodes. b. 1862; d. at Eton, England, June 12, 1936. British medievalist, writer of ghost stories, and authority on Christian religious art. He was provost of King's College, Cambridge (1905–18), and of Eton (1918–36), and discovered a number of medieval psalters, pseudepigrapha, and other writings. Author of commentaries on Biblical texts, catalogues of library manuscripts, investigations of antiquarian subjects, treatises on stained glass, bibliographies, and such popular works as *Ghost Stories of an Antiquary* (1910), *More Ghost Stories* (1912), and *A Thin Ghost and Others* (1919).

James, Philip. b. at Jersey City, N.J., May 17, 1890—. American conductor and composer. He received (1932) the National Broadcasting Company's first prize of 5,000 dollars for his suite *Station WGZBX*. Among his works are *Judith* (1927), *Bret Harte* (1925), and *Songs of the Night* (1930).

James, The General Epistle of. New Testament epistle, written by "James the Lord's brother." It was written from Jerusalem, and is addressed to the 12 tribes of the Dispersion. Its main object is to inculcate the importance of practical morality.

James, Thomas. b. c1593; d. c1635. English navigator. On May 3, 1631, he sailed from Bristol in the *Henrietta Maria* to discover the "northwest passage into the south sea" and circumnavigate the globe. He reached Greenland in June, and sailed on to Hudson Bay, where he wintered. He reached England again on Oct. 22, 1632.

James, Thomas Lemuel. b. at Utica, N.Y., March 29, 1831; d. Sept. 11, 1916. American politician, U.S. postmaster general (1881–82) under President Garfield. He was active as a newspaper publisher and political officeholder in New York and served (1873–81) as postmaster of New York, being reappointed by Hayes in the face of opposition by Roscoe Conkling. In 1881 he became U.S. postmaster general under Garfield, resigning from this position in 1882.

James, Thomas Potts. b. at Radnor, Pa., Sept. 1, 1803; d. Feb. 22, 1882. American botanist. He retired (1866) from his wholesale drug business at Philadelphia and for the rest of his life gave his time to the study of mosses, having already written the section on mosses and liverworts in *Flora Cestrica* (3rd ed., 1853) by William Darlington and contributed a list of mosses to the *Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia* (Vol. VII, 1856). He took part in the preparation of the *Manual of North American Mosses* (1884).

James, Will. [Full name, **William Roderick James.**] b. in a covered wagon near Great Falls, Mont., June 6, 1892; d. at Hollywood, Calif., Sept. 3, 1942. American writer and illustrator of books on cowboy life. Author of *Cowboys, North and South* (1924), the autobiography *Lone Cowboy* (1930), *The American Cowboy* (1942), and other books. His animal story *Smoky* (1926) received the Newbery prize.

James, William. d. at London, May 28, 1827. British writer on naval history. In March, 1816, he published *An Enquiry into the Merits of the Principal Naval Actions between Great Britain and the United States of America*. He also published *The Naval History of Great Britain from the Declaration of War by France in 1793 to the Accession of George IV* (1822–24; 2nd ed., 1826), the standard work on the subject.

James, William. b. at New York, Jan. 11, 1842; d. at Chocorua, N.H., Aug. 26, 1910. American psychologist and philosopher; son of Henry James (1811–82) and brother of Henry James (1843–1916). The James family was often abroad, and William grew up and was educated as much in England and on the Continent as at home. He studied painting at Paris and with William Morris Hunt at Newport, but concluding that his talent was not sufficient to ensure success in an artistic career, in 1861 he entered the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard University, studying especially chemistry, comparative anatomy, and physiology, and eventually enrolling in the Harvard Medical School. After taking some time out to sail on a zoölogical research expedition under Louis Agassiz, he completed his studies, received his medical degree in 1869, and in 1872 began his long association with the faculty of Harvard as an instructor in physiology, anatomy, and hygiene. His studies now embraced the fields of biology, evolution, and psychology. In 1875 he began lecturing on the relations between physiology and psychology; in 1876 he brought about the establishment of the first laboratory of psychological research in the U.S.; in 1877 he was appointed assistant professor of philosophy, in 1879 he began lecturing on the philosophy of evolution; and meanwhile in numerous contributions to learned periodicals in this country and in England and France, he was working out his views which, when published in 1890 under the title *Principles of Psychology*, was recognized as a work of unusual importance, which did much to establish psychology as an independent science. In 1889 he had been named professor of psychology, a title which was changed to professor of philosophy in 1897, the year in which he published *The Will to Believe*. By invitation he was Gifford Lecturer on natural religion at the University of Edinburgh in 1899, 1900, and 1901; in 1902 he published *The Varieties of Religious Experience;* the gist of his Lowell Institute lectures of 1906, with others given at Columbia University the following year, comprised his most noted work, *Pragmatism* (1907); and his Hibbert lectures at Oxford in 1908 became *A Pluralistic Universe* (1909). Indisputably one of the great authorities in the field of psychology, James in these later years was acknowledged as the most considerable American philosopher of his time. In 1884 he had been among the founders of the American Society for Psychical Research, and his lifelong interest in the question of psychic phenomena scandalized a good many people, but while he never committed himself to a belief in communications from another sphere, he made the point that the field of such speculation was prolific of psychological data. The last of his works published during his lifetime, *The Meaning of Truth* (1909), and the two posthumous books *Some Problems in Philosophy* (1919) and *Essays in Radical Empiricism* (1912), sustained his reputation. Examining

and rejecting philosophical systems requiring *a priori* assumptions, James became a thorough empiricist, holding to the view that all knowledge is derived from experience and the testimony of the senses. From this basis Charles S. Peirce had taken the logical step to the theory of pragmatism, which William James, with acknowledgments to Peirce, further developed and popularized.

James Adolphus Macartney (ą.dol'fus mą.kärt'ni). See **Macartney, James Adolphus.**

James Bay. Portion of Hudson Bay, in E central Canada, S of ab. lat. 55° N. It is bounded on the W by Ontario and on the E by Quebec. Length, ab. 275 mi.; greatest width, ab. 140 mi.

James Carker (kär'kėr). See **Carker, James.**

James Courtly (kōrt'li), **Sir.** See **Courtly, Sir James.**

James Edward (ed'wąrd). See **Stuart, James Francis Edward.**

James Formal (fôr'mąl). See **Formal, James.**

Jamesis (jā'mę.sis). Novel by Ethel Sidgwick, published in 1917.

Jameson (jām'sọn), **Anna Brownell.** [Maiden name, **Murphy.**] b. at Dublin, May 17, 1794; d. at Ealing, Middlesex, England, March 17, 1860. British author; eldest daughter of D. Brownell Murphy, Irish miniature painter. Her journal was published anonymously as *A Lady's Diary*, and then as *The Diary of an Ennuyée* in 1826. She traveled extensively in Europe and America, and in 1847 revisited Italy to write her *chef-d'oeuvre*, *Sacred and Legendary Art*. This appeared in four parts: *Legends of the Saints* (1848), *Legends of the Monastic Orders* (1850), *Legends of the Madonna* (1852), and *The History of our Lord*. The last was left unfinished, and was completed by Lady Eastlake after Mrs. Jameson's death. Among her other works are *Loves of the Poets* (1829), *Celebrated Female Sovereigns* (1831), *Visits and Sketches* (1834), *Winter Studies and Summer Rambles in Canada* (1838), *Social Life in Germany*, a translation of the dramas of Princess Amelia of Saxony (1840), *Memories of the Early Italian Painters* (1845), and *Miscellaneous Essays* (1846).

Jameson, James Sligo. b. at Alloa, Clackmannanshire, Scotland, Aug. 17, 1856; d. at Bangala, on the Congo, Africa, Aug. 17, 1888. British naturalist and explorer in Africa.

Jameson, John Franklin. b. at Boston, Sept. 19, 1859; d. Sept. 28, 1937. American historical writer and educator, director of the bureau of historical research in the Carnegie Institution at Washington, D.C., and managing editor of the *American Historical Review* from 1905. He was appointed (1928) head of the manuscript division of the Library of Congress.

Jameson, Sir Leander Starr. [Known as **Dr. Jameson.**] b. at Edinburgh, 1853; d. Nov. 20, 1917. Scottish physician. He practiced medicine at Kimberley, Cape Colony, and was appointed (c1890) administrator of the British South Africa Company. In this capacity he organized an attack upon the Matabele in 1893. In 1895, at the instigation of Cecil Rhodes and others, he prepared to lead an armed force to Johannesburg. He started (Dec. 29) from Pitsani, Bechuanaland, with about 600 men (chiefly drawn from the Bechuanaland and Matabele mounted police), before the preparations were complete, and was obliged to surrender to the South African Republic at Doornkop, Jan. 2, 1896. The attempt, which evoked a storm of controversy, has gone down in history as the Jameson Raid. President Kruger sent him to Great Britain for trial. In July, 1896, he was condemned to serve a term of imprisonment for having infringed the foreign enlistment act, but was released on Dec. 3, 1896, on account of ill health. He returned to South Africa, was elected a member of the Cape legislative assembly for Kimberley in 1900, was appointed a director of the De Beers Consolidated Company in 1900, and of the British South Africa Company in 1902, and was premier of Cape Colony (1904–08).

Jameson, Storm. [Full name, **Margaret Storm Jameson.**] b. at Whitby, Yorkshire, England, 1897–. English novelist. Her books include *Happy Highways* (1920), *Farewell to Youth* (1928), *A Richer Dust* (1931), *Here Comes a Candle* (1938), *The Moon is Making* (1938), *Farewell Night, Welcome Day* (1939; American title, *The Captain's Wife*), *Europe to Let* (1940), *The Fort* (1941), *The Journal of Mary Hervey Russell* (1945), *Black Laurel* (1948), and *The Moment of Truth* (1949).

Jamesone (jām'sọn), **George.** b. at Aberdeen, Scotland, c1588; d. 1644. Scottish portrait painter. He established himself at Edinburgh c1635. When Charles I visited Scotland in 1635 he sat to Jamesone, and paid him with a diamond from his own hand.

Jameson Raid (jām'sọn). See under **Jameson,** Sir **Leander Starr.**

James Peak (jāmz). Mountain in N central Colorado, ab. 37 mi. W of Denver. 13,260 ft.

James River. [Also, **Dakota River.**] River rising in E central North Dakota, and flowing S, traversing E South Dakota to join the Missouri River ab. 9 mi. E of Yankton. Length, ab. 710 mi.

James River. River in Virginia, formed near the border of Botetourt and Alleghany counties by the union of the Jackson and Cowpasture rivers, flowing E and SE, and emptying by an estuary into Chesapeake Bay near Old Point Comfort. It played an important strategic part in the Civil War. Length, ab. 340 mi.; navigable to Richmond (ab. 150 mi.).

James Steerforth (stir'fôrth). See **Steerforth, James.**

James the Conqueror. See **James I** (of *Aragon*).

James the Just. See **James II** (of *Aragon*).

Jamestown (jāmz'toun). City in SW New York, in Chautauqua County, at the outlet of Lake Chautauqua ab. 57 mi. SW of Buffalo: manufactures office furniture, textiles, lumber products, ball bearings, tools, milking machines, voting machines, and washing machines. 43,354 (1950).

Jamestown. City in SE North Dakota, county seat of Stutsman County, on the James River ab. 90 mi. W of Fargo: shipping point for wheat and livestock. Settled in 1871, it is the seat of Jamestown College. 10,697 (1950).

Jamestown. Only town on the island of St. Helena, in the S Atlantic Ocean: seaport. 1,547 (1946).

Jamestown. First permanent English settlement in what is now the U.S., situated in James City County, Va., on the James River ab. 37 mi. NW of Norfolk. It was named for James I of England, and is thought by some to have been on the site of the Spanish settlement founded (1526) by Ayllón, but soon abandoned. The colonists sent by the London Company landed on May 13, 1607; the settlement grew slowly and suffered terribly, especially in the "starving time" of 1609–10. It was burned in Bacon's Rebellion, 1676. The principal relics are the tower of the church and a few graves.

Jamestown Tercentennial Exposition. Exposition held at Sewell's Point, near Norfolk, Va., from April 26 to Nov. 30, 1907, to commemorate the 300th anniversary of the first permanent settlement of English-speaking people in America, and the birth of the American nation.

Jami (jä'mē). [Original name, **Nur ud-din Abd-ur-Rahman.**] b. at Jam, in Khurasan, Persia, 1411; d. 1492. Persian poet. He is known as Jami from his birthplace. He was the last great poet and mystic of Persia, and is said to have been the author of 99 works in both prose and verse. *The Seven Thrones* is thought by some native critics to combine the most exquisite compositions in the Persian language, with the exception of the *Five Poems* of Nizami. The seven poems thus termed are "The Chain of Gold," "Salaman and Absal," "The Present of the Just," "The Rosary," "The Loves of Laila and Mainun," "Yusuf and Zulaikha," and "The Book of Alexander." Other works are a *Spring Garden* (a book on ethics containing anecdotes and fables written in both prose and verse), the *Magazine of Secrets*, and a biography of the Sufis entitled *Exhalations of Intimacy or of Holiness*. He was buried at Herat, in Afghanistan, the sultans of which were his patrons.

Jamieson (jā'mi.sọn), **John.** b. at Glasgow, March 3, 1759; d. at Edinburgh, July 12, 1838. Scottish clergyman, antiquary, and philologist. His chief work is *An Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language* (1808, supplement 1825).

Jami Musjid (jä'mē mus.jēd'). See under **Delhi,** city, India.

Jamison (jā'mi.sọn), **Cecilia Viets.** [Maiden name, **Dakin.**] b. at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, 1837; d. at Roxbury, Mass., April 11, 1909. American painter and author. Encouraged by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow,

who arranged for the publication of her first book, *Woven of Many Threads* (1872), she pursued a writer's career at New York and Boston after spending several years abroad. She published *Something to Do: A Novel* (1871), *A Crown from the Spear* (1872), *Ropes of Sand, and Other Stories* (1873), and *My Bonnie Lass* (1877). Her most successful books include *The Story of an Enthusiast* (1888), *Lady Jane* (1891), translated widely, *Toinette's Philip* (1894), *Seraph, the Little Violiniste* (1896), *Thistledown* (1903), and *The Penhallow Family* (1905).

Jammes (zhäm), **Francis.** b. at Tournay, in the Pyrenees, France, Dec. 2, 1868; d. at Orthez, France, 1938. French poet and novelist. He was the author of much verse of rural and religious inspiration, of which the best-known collections are *De l'angélus de l'aube à l'angélus du soir* (1898) and *Géorgiques chrétiennes* (3 vols., 1912). His novels include *M. le Curé d'Ozeron* (1918) and *Le Poète rustique* (1920). Recognized as a unique talent from the publication of *De l'angélus*, he became renowned, after his conversion (1905) to Roman Catholicism, as a "Christian Vergil." Closely associated with Gide for a time, he later broke with him under the influence of a fellow Roman Catholic, Paul Claudel. His later works are considered less successful than those written before World War I.

Jammu (jum'ö). [Also: **Jamu, Jummoo.**] Town in Kashmir, N India, on the Tavi River, ab. 85 mi. NE of Lahore: winter capital of the state. It is a trading center and railway terminus, served by an important pack route across the Himalayas. 50,379 (1941).

Jammu and Kashmir (kash'mir, kash.mir'). Official name of **Kashmir.**

Jamnagar (jäm.nu'gər). [Also: **Navanagar, Nowanagar, Nowanuggur.**] Coastal city in NW Union of India, formerly capital of the state of Navanager, now in Saurashtra state, ab. 165 mi. SW of Ahmedabad: a minor port, with a shallow harbor, and a trading center, served by one railway line and one major highway. 71,588 (1941).

Jamnia (jam'ni.ą). See **Jabne.**

Jamrach (yäm'räĥ), **Johann Christian Carl.** b. at Hamburg, Germany, in March, 1815; d. at London, Sept. 6, 1891. German dealer in wild animals.

Jamrud (jum.röd'). Ruined fort ab. 9 mi. W of Peshawar, North-West Frontier Province, Pakistan, at the entrance of the Khyber Pass.

Jam Saheb of Navanagar (jäm' sä.hēb'; nu.vą.nu'gər). [Former title, Maharaja of **Navanagar.**] b. 1872—. Indian political figure, former ruler of the Indian state of Navanagar. He relinquished his throne to become (1949) president of the newly created Saurashtra union. He served as Indian representative to the United Nations and was a member (1949 *et seq.*) of the general assembly's administrative and budgetary commission. He was chancellor of the Chamber of Indian Princes in 1942 and was one of the principal conferees of the Cripps mission to India (1942).

Jamshedpur (jäm.shed.pör'). City in the Union of India, in SE Bihar, ab. 130 mi. W of the city of Calcutta: location of the Tata Iron and Steel Company plant, the largest industrial establishment in India (the only larger individual steel plants are in the U.S. and the U.S.S.R.). There are coal, iron-ore, and limestone deposits all within 80 mi. of the city. Other manufactures include tinplate, rods, wire nails, bolts, nuts, cables, and steel castings. The city has grown from a small village since the plant was established here in 1907. Pop. 148,711 (1941).

Jamshid (jam'shid; Persian, jam.shēd'). [Also, **Jem.**] In the *Shahnamah*, by the poet Firdausi, the fourth king of the Pishdadian or earliest dynasty, and culture hero of Persia. He is said to have reigned 700 years, the first 300 of which were happy and beneficent. According to tradition, he smelted iron and taught its use in the arts, taught weaving, distinguished castes, subdued the devs or demons, discovered precious stones and minerals, invented medicine, and first practiced navigation. In his homage men first celebrated the New Year. However, Jamshid became proud and boasted of being immortal. For this he was punished and forced to flee before Dahak (the three-headed dragon who devoured the faithful) and remained concealed 100 years. When he appeared on the shore of the China Sea he was seized and sawed asunder by Dahak. Jamshid is the Avestan Yima, the first man of Iranian mythology.

Jämtland (yemt'länd). [Also, **Jemtland.**] Former province in N central Sweden, in ab. lat. 63° N. It was acquired by Sweden from Norway in 1645.

Jämtland. [Also, **Jemtland.**] *Län* (county) in N central Sweden, formed from the former provinces of Jämtland and Herjedalen. It is an agricultural and forested region; also known for its winter-sport facilities. Capital, Östersund; area, ab. 19,966 sq. mi.; pop. 144,207 (1950).

Jamu (ju'mö). See **Jammu.**

Jamuna (ju'mö.nä). Name of the **Brahmaputra** in East Bengal.

Jan (yän), **Karl von.** b. 1836; d. 1899. German musicologist, noted for his writings on the music of ancient Greece.

Jana (jä'ną). See under **Janus.**

Janáček (yä'nä.chek), **Leoš.** b. at Hukvaldy, in Moravia, June 3, 1854; d. Aug. 13, 1928. Czech composer and musician. His leading works are based upon traditional folk music, of which he was a student throughout his career. His best-known works are the operas *Jenufa* (1904), *Katya Kabunová* (1921), *The Excursions of Mr. Bouček* (1920), and *Libuška Bystrouška* (1925). He was also a composer of choral music, and of chamber and orchestral works.

Janaka (jä'ną.ką). In Hindu legend, a king of Mithila, of the solar race. When Nimi died without a successor, the sages rubbed his body and produced from it a prince "called Janaka, from being born without a progenitor." He was the first Janaka, 20 generations earlier than Janaka the father of Sita.

Janaka. In Hindu mythology, king of Videha, and father of Sita (goddess of agriculture). He was remarkable for his knowledge and sanctity. The sage Yajnavalkya was his priest. He refused to submit to the pretensions of the Brahmans, and asserted his right of performing sacrifices.

Janamejaya (jä"ną.mā.jä'yą) In Hindu legend, a king; son of Parikshit and great-grandson of Arjuna (third of the five Pandava princes). He listened to the *Mahabharata* as recited by Vaishampayana, and so expiated the sin of killing a Brahman.

Janauschek (yä'nou.shek), **Fanny.** [Original name, **Franziska Magdalena Romance.**] b. at Prague, July 20, 1830; d. at Amityville, Long Island, N.Y., Nov. 28, 1904. Bohemian tragic actress. She came to the U.S. in 1867, and played successfully in the principal cities. She learned English at this time in order to play Shakespeare.

Jandal (jän.däl'). In the *Shahnamah*, a traveler, a noble of Faridan's court, whom he sent to Sarv, the king of Yemen, to seek Sarv's daughters in marriage for his three sons, Salm, Tur, and Iraj.

Jane Bennet (jān' ben'ęt). See **Bennet, Jane.**

Jane Clegg (kleg). Drama (1911) of middle-class English life and character, by St. John Ervine.

Jane Eyre (ār). Novel by Charlotte Brontë, published in 1847 under the pseudonym Currer Bell. Its title is the name of its principal character, a woman who is made interesting in spite of a lack of beauty, birth, money, and all the conventional attributes of a heroine. The book is partly autobiographical, and caused much comment, bringing its writer prominently before the public.

Jane Fairfax (fār'faks). Novel by Naomi Royde-Smith, published in 1940.

Jane Frances de Chantal (dę shäń.tál), Saint. See Saint **Chantal.**

Jane Grey (grā). See **Grey,** Lady **Jane.**

Janequin (zhän.kaň), **Clement.** See **Jannequin** or **Janequin, Clement.**

Janes (jānz), **Edmund Storer.** b. at Sheffield, Mass., April 27, 1807; d. at New York, Sept. 18, 1876. American bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Jane Shore (shōr). Tragedy by Henry Chettle and John Day, entered in Henslowe's diary in May, 1603, thought to be a revision of an older play.

Jane Shore. Tragedy (1714) by Rowe.

Janesville (jānz'vil). [Called the **"Bower City."**] City in S Wisconsin, county seat of Rock County, on the Rock River ab. 64 mi. SW of Milwaukee: manufactures fountain pens, punch presses, cotton batting, cotton and wool textiles, shades, and awnings; assembly plant for automotive vehicles. 24,899 (1950).

Janet (zhȧ.ne), **Paul.** b. at Paris, April 30, 1823; d. there, Oct. 4, 1899. French philosopher, one of the principal advocates of liberty of scientific research.

Janet, Pierre Marie Félix. b. at Paris, May 30, 1859; d. 1947. French psychologist. From 1898 until 1902 he was professor of psychology at the Sorbonne, and in 1902 he was appointed to the same post at the Collège de France. In 1904 he founded the *Journal de Psychologie Normale et Pathologique*, for which he wrote many papers. His works, some of them translated into English, are *L'Automatisme psychologique* (1889), *L'État mental des hystériques* (2 vols., 1893; Eng. trans., *Mental State of Hystericals*, 1907), *Névroses et idées fixes* (1898), *Les Obsessions et la psychasténie* (1903), *Les Névroses* (1908), *The Major Symptoms of Hysteria* (1908), a volume of lectures delivered at Harvard University, *Principles of Psychotherapy* (1924), *Psychological Healing* (1925), *De l'angoisse à l'extase* (2 vols., 1926–28), and *Cours sur l'amour et la haine* (1933).

Jane Talbot (jān tal'bọt). Novel by Charles Brockden Brown, published in 1801.

Janet Dempster (jan'ẹt, ja.net', demp'stėr). See **Dempster, Janet.**

Janet March. Novel by Floyd Dell, published in 1923.

Janeway (jān'wā), **Edward Gamaliel.** b. at New Brunswick, N.J., Aug. 31, 1841; d. at Summit, N.J., Feb. 10, 1911. American physician. He served (1875–81) as health commissioner of New York City. He was named (1881) associate professor of medicine and professor of diseases of the mind and nervous system at Bellevue, becoming (1886) professor of the principles and practice of medicine and clinical medicine at that institution.

Janeway, Theodore Caldwell. b. at New York, Nov. 2, 1872; d. Dec. 27, 1917. American physician; son of Edward Gamaliel Janeway. In 1911 he was named a scientific director of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research. He is reputed to have been the first American physician to make use of a successful device for the clinical study of blood pressure.

Janice Meredith (jan'is mer'ẹ.dith). Historical romance by Paul Leicester Ford, published in 1899, and set against the background of the Revolutionary War.

Janiculum (ja.nik'ū.lum). [Also: **Mons Janiculus, Mons Aureus;** Italian, **Monte Gianicolo.**] Long ridge or hill in Rome, on the W bank of the Tiber, extending S from the Vatican, and opposite the Capitoline and Aventine hills. It is the highest of the hills of Rome, attaining opposite the Porta San Pancrazio, at about the middle of its extent, an elevation of ab. 276 ft.

Janin (zhȧ.naṅ), **Jules Gabriel.** b. at St.-Étienne, France, Feb. 16, 1804; d. at Paris, June 20, 1874. French novelist and drama critic for the *Journal des Débats*. He wrote *L'Âne mort et la femme guillotinée* (1829), *Barnave* (1831), *Histoire de la littérature et de la poésie* (1832), *Histoire de France* for the plates of *La Galerie historique de Versailles* (1837–43), *Voyage en Italie* (1839), *La Normandie historique* (1843), *La Bretagne historique* (1844), *Histoire de la littérature dramatique* (from the *Débats*, 1851–55), *Béranger et son temps* (1866), *Circe* (1867), and many romances and novels.

Janina (yä'nē.nä). See **Ioannina.**

Janis (jan'is), **Elsie.** [Stage name of **Elsie Janis Bierbower.**] b. at Columbus, Ohio, 1889—. American actress. She was active in vaudeville (1898–1903), and starred in such productions as *The Belle of New York* (1904), *The Fair Co-ed* (1908–09), *Slim Princess* (1910–11), and *The Lady of the Slipper* (1913). After spending the war years (1917–18) as an entertainer of the fighting forces overseas, she returned to vaudeville (1920 *et seq.*).

Janizaries (jan'i.zār.iz). [Also, **Janissaries** (jan'i.sār.iz).] Former body of Turkish infantry, constituting the sultan's guard and the main standing army, first organized in the 14th century, and until the latter part of the 17th century largely recruited from compulsory conscripts and converts taken from the Rayas or Christian subjects. In later times Turks and other Mohammedans joined the corps on account of the various privileges attached to it. The body became large and very powerful and turbulent, often controlling the destiny of the government; and, after a revolt purposely provoked by the sultan Mahmud II in 1826, many thousands of Janizaries were massacred, and the organization was abolished.

Jank (yänk), **Angelo.** b. at Munich, Nov. 30, 1868—. German painter and illustrator, known for his historical and Oriental scenes, and for portraits of various notable Germans of his day.

Jankó (yông'kō), **Paul von.** b. June 2, 1856; d. at Constantinople, March 17, 1919. Hungarian mathematician, inventor (1882) of the Jankó keyboard, a piano keyboard composed of six parallel rows of whole-tone intervals, with three finger-keys for each note, one lower than the other, joined to a key lever.

Jankov (yäng'kôf). [German, **Jankau** (yäng'kou).] Village in Czechoslovakia, in C Bohemia, in the *kraj* (region) of Praha, between Benešov and Tábor, ab. 32 mi. S of Prague. Here on March 6, 1645, the Swedes under Torstenson gained an important victory over the Imperialists under Hatzfeld.

Jankovácz (yông'kō.väts). See **Jánoshalma.**

Jan Mayen (yän' mī'ẹn). Volcanic island in the Norwegian Sea, between Greenland and Norway, ab. 400 mi. NE of Iceland. It has belonged to Norway since May 8, 1929. Its highest peak is the Beerenberg (ab. 8,347 ft.). Bleak, cold, and windswept, it is occasionally visited by seal hunters, whalers, and fishermen. The island was discovered in the 17th century, and is named after a Dutch whaling captain who established a base here. It is the site of a weather-forecast station of the Norwegian Meteorological Institute, established in 1921. Area, ab. 144 sq. mi.; pop. 8 (1946).

Jannaeus (ja.nē'us), **Alexander.** See **Alexander** (128 or 129 B.C.–78 B.C.).

Jannequin or **Janequin** (zhȧn.kaṅ), **Clement.** fl. in the 16th century. Composer (presumed to be French) notably of part-songs, such as *La Bataille* and *Le Chant des oiseaux*. He also wrote religious music.

Jannes (jan'ēz) and **Jambres** (jam'brēz). Names given by Saint Paul (2 Tim. iii. 8) to the Egyptian magicians who competed with Moses at Pharaoh's court.

Janney (jan'i), **Eli Hamilton.** b. in Loudoun County, Va., Nov. 12, 1831; d. at Alexandria, Va., June 16, 1912. American inventor of an automatic coupler for railroad cars.

Janney, Russell. b. at Wilmington, Ohio, April 14, 1884—. American press agent and novelist. He is the author of the novel *The Miracle of the Bells* (1946).

Jannings (yän'ings; Anglicized, jan'ingz), **Emil.** b. at Brooklyn, N.Y., 1887; d. at Lake Wolfgang, Strohl, Austria, Jan. 2, 1950. German stage and silent-film actor. Taken in infancy to Switzerland by his German father, Jannings later went to school in Germany. Joining traveling circuses, he became a "strong man" at 16. At Berlin, Max Reinhardt noticed his work and brought him to the Deutsches Theater. He won a European reputation in plays by Shakespeare, Ibsen, Schiller, and Goethe. He went into motion pictures, his first roles being in Ernest Lubitsch's films *Carmen* and *Eyes of the Mummy*, just as World War I was drawing to a close. Jannings next appeared in *Waxworks* (1924) and soon after this played his greatest roles in *The Last Laugh* (1924), *Variety* (1925), and *Tartuffe* (1925). In 1926 he went to Hollywood, and distinguished himself in *The Last Command* and *The Patriot* (1928). With the advent of talking pictures, Jannings, who was unwilling to learn the English language, returned to Germany, where he won more fame in *The Blue Angel* (1930) with Marlene Dietrich. He appeared in many other motion pictures for Ufa. When the Nazis came into power, he continued to make films for them. He moved to Austria at the end of World War II and was making films there when he died.

Jánoshalma (yä'nōsh.hôl'mô). [Also, **Jankovácz.**] Town in S Hungary, between Bácsalmás and Kiskunhalas: flour mills. 16,242 (1948).

Janotus de Bragmardo (ja.nō'tus dẹ brag'mär.dō; French, zhȧ.no.tus dẹ brȧg.mar.dō'). See **Bragmardo, Janotus de.**

Jansen (jan'sẹn; Dutch, yän'sẹn), **Cornelis.** [Latinized **Jansenius** (jan.sē'ni.us).] b. at Acquoi, near Gorinchem, Netherlands, Oct. 28, 1585; d. at Ypres, Belgium, May 6, 1638. Dutch Roman Catholic theologian, founder of the Roman Catholic sect named for him. His chief work was

Augustinus, seu doctrina St. Augustini de humanae naturae sanitate, aegritudine, medicina . . . (1640).

Jansenists (jan'sẹn.ists). Roman Catholic sect, prominent in Europe in the 17th and 18th centuries, holding the doctrines of Cornelis Jansen. Jansenism has been described by Catholic authorities as "a heresy which consisted in denying the freedom of the will and the possibility of resisting divine grace," under "a professed attempt to restore the ancient doctrine and discipline of the Church." By Protestant authorities it has been characterized as "a reaction within the Catholic Church against the theological casuistry and general spirit of the Jesuit order," and "a revival of the Augustinian tenets upon the inability of the fallen will and upon efficacious grace."

Janson (yän'sôn), **Kristofer Nagel.** b. at Bergen, Norway, May 5, 1841; d. 1917. Norwegian poet and novelist, author of poems and tales in Norwegian dialect. He spent the years from 1881 to 1893 as a Unitarian missionary in Minnesota and Wisconsin.

Janson (zhäṅ.sôṅ; Anglicized, jan'sọn), **Nicholas.** See **Jenson** or **Janson, Nicholas.**

Janssen (zhäṅ.sen), **Pierre Jules César.** b. at Paris, Feb. 22, 1824; d. there, Dec. 23, 1907. French astronomer, mathematician, and physicist. In the years 1857–58 he was in Peru, studying the determination of the magnetic equator, and in 1861–62 and again in 1864 he was in Italy and Switzerland, investigating telluric absorption in the solar spectrum. In 1867 he was making optical and magnetic experiments in the Azores. In 1868 he saw the great Indian eclipse at Guntur, and he devised a new method of observing the red solar prominences under daylight conditions. In 1874 he was in Japan, and in 1882 at Oran, Algeria, on both occasions observing the transit of Venus. In 1875 he was made director of the new Meudon Astrophysical Laboratory established by the French government, and in the following year he began to take a set of solar photographs published in 1904 as *Atlas de photographies solaires.* In 1893 he established an observatory on Mont Blanc of which he was director. In 1896 he published the first volume of his *Annales de l'observatoire de Meudon.*

Januarius (jan.ụ.ār'i.us), Saint. d. c305. Christian martyr, beheaded during the reign of Diocletian. He was bishop of Beneventum and is the patron saint of Naples, where relics, which are said to be his head and some of his blood, are preserved. The blood is supposed to have the miraculous power of becoming fluid when it is brought near the head. Some skeptics have doubted the authenticity of the miracle, and it has been suggested that the liquefaction of the substance within the vial is actually induced by a rise in temperature or by the chemistry of the substance itself, quite independent of the temperature. However, no critic has yet succeeded in explaining satisfactorily by any known scientific law the fact that the substance not only undergoes periodic liquefaction but also changes in volume and weight. The festival of this saint is celebrated on September 19.

January (jan'ụ.ār.i). First month of the year, according to present and the later Roman reckoning, consisting of 31 days. It is named for Janus, Roman god of beginnings, who was depicted with two faces, one looking ahead and one backward.

Janus (jā'nus). In Roman mythology, the two-faced god of doorways and the special patron of the beginning of all undertakings. As god of beginnings his blessing was sought for the beginning of each day, month, and year, and at births, the beginning of life. Janus was undoubtedly an ancient pre-Italian deity; he and his female counterpart, Jana, were sun and moon gods. The primitive Janus, as god of light and sky, was rapidly obscured by Roman concepts. As a Roman deity, he was credited with having given man the knowledge of agriculture, civil law, and coinage. As the protector of doors and gateways, he was represented as holding a staff or scepter in the right hand and a key in the left; and as the god of the sun's rising and setting he had two faces, one looking to the east, and the other to the west. His temple at Rome was kept open in time of war, and was closed only in the rare event of universal peace. His festival, the Agonia, was celebrated on January 9.

Janus Quadrifrons (kwod'ri.frons), **Arch of.** See **Arch of Janus Quadrifrons.**

Janvier (jan'vir), **Catharine Ann.** [Maiden name, **Drinker.**] b. at Philadelphia, May 1, 1841; d. at Merion, Pa., July 19, 1922. American painter and author; wife (married 1878) of Thomas Allibone Janvier. She translated several of the books of Félix Gras, *The Reds of the Midi* (1896), *The Terror* (1898), and *The White Terror* (1899). Her own writings include an article, "Fiona Macleod and Her Creator William Sharp," in *The North American Review* (1907), *London News* (1904), a book of pictures and verse, and "Cocoon-husking in Provence" in *Harper's Magazine* (1911).

Janvier, Margaret Thomson. [Pseudonym, **Margaret Vandegrift.**] b. at New Orleans, in February, 1844; d. at Moorestown, N.J., in February, 1913. American author of juvenile stories and verse; sister of Thomas Allibone Janvier. Her works include *Clover Beach* (1880), *Under the Dog Star* (1881), *Holidays at Home* (1882), *Doris and Theodora* (1884), *Rose Raymond's Wards* (1885), *Ways and Means* (1886), *Little Helpers* (1889), *The Dead Doll and Other Verses* (1889), and *Umbrellas to Mend* (1905), many of which appeared first in *St. Nicholas, Harper's Young People,* the *Youth's Companion,* and *Wide Awake.*

Janvier, Thomas Allibone. [Pseudonym, **Ivory Black.**] b. at Philadelphia, July 16, 1849; d. at New York, June 18, 1913. American author; husband (married 1878) of Catharine Ann Janvier, and brother of Margaret Thomson Janvier. Among his works are *Color Studies* (1885), *The Mexican Guide* (1887), *The Aztec Treasure House* (1890), *The Uncle of an Angel, and Other Stories* (1891), *An Embassy to Provence* (1893), *In Old New York* (1894), *In the Sargasso Sea* (1898), *The Passing of Thomas, and Other Stories* (1900), *In Great Waters* (1901), *The Christmas Kalends of Provence, and Other Provençal Festivals* (1902), *The Dutch Founding of New York* (1903), *Santa Fé's Partner* (1907), and *Henry Hudson* (1909).

Janville (jäṅ.vēl), Comtesse **de Martel de.** See **Martel de Janville,** Comtesse **de.**

Jao Shu-shih (you' shō'shē'). [Also: **Yao** (or **Jao**) **Shou-shih** (or **Sou-shih**).] b. in Kiangsu, China, c1900—. Chinese Communist leader. He was active in trade-union work in the Shanghai area for many years and was appointed (1949) chairman of the East China administrative area.

Japan (ja.pan'). [Japanese, **Dai Nippon, Nihon, Niphon, Nippon;** Eng. trans., *"Land of the Rising Sun"*; original Western name, **Zipangu** (from Marco Polo), taken from the Japanese name.] Country in E Asia, in the W part of the North Pacific Ocean, lying E of China, Korea, and the U.S.S.R., and separated from them by the Sea of Japan. It is comprised of the four main islands of Hokkaido, Honshu, Kyushu, and Shikoku, and several thousand small islands. The major cities are Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya, Kyoto, and Kobe.

Population, Area, and Political Divisions. Japanese territory as constituted after World War II is divided into 46 *ken* (prefectures). Capital, Tokyo; area, ab. 142,202 sq. mi.; pop. 83,199,637 (1950).

Terrain and Climate. Japan is largely a mountainous country; the materials washed down from the mountains have built up numerous coastal plains, of which only a few are large; the chief of these is the Kwanto Plain in SE Honshu, on which Tokyo is located. These plains comprise only about 15 percent of the total area of Japan, but they contain most of the population and nearly all of the agricultural land. The mountain regions are extensively forested, and also have provided water power resources for hydroelectric development. There has been much volcanic activity in Japan, and there are several hundred volcanic peaks in the country, including its highest summit, Fujiyama (12,378 ft.). Earthquakes occur frequently, and some have caused enormous loss of life (Tokyo-Yokohama, 1923). The climate of Japan is generally humid; temperature conditions vary greatly. In Hokkaido and N Honshu there is a cold winter and only a moderately warm summer; heavy snowfall may be experienced in winter. The S coast of Honshu and S Japan have milder winters and hot summers; in S Kyushu the climate is subtropical; evergreen flora flourishes here. Climate changes with altitude, and the mountain regions are much cooler than the lowlands. Typhoons occasionally sweep in from the Pacific, inflicting severe devastation.

Agriculture, Industry, and Trade. Agriculture is the chief occupation in Japan. The staple crop is rice, nearly all grown in paddies on the lowland plains; other important food crops include sweet potatoes, wheat, barley, vegetables, and fruits (especially citrus fruits and apples). Tea, mulberry (for silkworms), and nut crops are grown on slopes. The Japanese fisheries are among the largest in the world and provide the nation's basic foods. Mineral resources are relatively modest. There are important producing coal fields on N Kyushu, on E Honshu NE of Tokyo, and on Hokkaido. Copper is relatively abundant; the major producing center is on Shikoku. There are small oil fields on the W coast of Honshu. Sulfur is abundant and there is a surplus for export. Zinc, lead, manganese, gold, and chrome ore are mined. Japan is basically dependent upon imports of iron ore, coking coal, and petroleum; the domestic mineral reserves are small and the deposits scattered. Manufacturing has developed on a large scale in the 20th century. There is a great development of textile (cotton, rayon, and silk), metal, chemical, machinery, shipbuilding, paper, and food industries. Manufacturing is concentrated in the cities and towns, and consequently suffered extensive damage from bombing in World War II. The industrial growth of Japan has been favored by cheap labor, the development of hydroelectric power, and the growth of international trade. Raw materials constitute more than half of Japan's imports, foodstuffs and special items such as machinery and vehicles make up the remainder. The principal exports are manufactured goods (cotton textiles and machinery are the chief items), raw silk, and handicraft products. Foreign trade is concentrated in the major ports of Yokohama, Osaka, and Kobe. Japan had a large merchant fleet (third in the world) before World War II; at the end of the war only one fifth of it remained. The railway net is well developed, and totaled ab. 17,000 mi. in 1950.

History. The documented history of Japan begins c500 A.D. Korean influences began at an early date, and Buddhism was introduced from Korea c550. The shogun Yoritomo usurped the authority in 1192. Marco Polo visited the islands in the 13th century. A system of feudal baronage grew up; the mikados were the emperors, but the real power belonged to the shoguns. The Portuguese traded with Japan from 1543 until their exclusion in 1638, and the native Christians were persecuted from 1624. The Tokugawa dynasty of shoguns began in 1603. Japan continued isolated, except for restricted trade with the Dutch, until the American expedition under Perry in 1853. Perry forced a commercial treaty (March 31, 1854), which was followed by commercial relations with other countries. The shogunate was abolished in 1867, and a civil war ended in 1868 in the recovery of full power by the mikado. Later events were abolition of the feudal system, 1871; annexation of the Bonin Islands, 1876, and of the Ryukyu Islands, 1879; suppression of the Satsuma rebellion, 1877; promulgation of the constitution, 1889; meeting of the first parliament, 1890; war with China and acquisition of Formosa, 1894–95; and war with Russia, February, 1904–September, 1905. By the treaty of Portsmouth (Sept. 5, 1905), Russia transferred to Japan, with the consent of China, the lease of the Kwantung province, including Port Arthur, Ta-lien-wan, Dairen, and also the railway between Chan-Chun and Port Arthur, with all its branches, and the coal mines connected therewith; and ceded the S half of the island of Sakhalin. By agreement of Nov. 17, 1905, between Japan and Korea, Japan assumed control of the foreign relations of Korea and provision was made for the establishment of a Japanese resident-general. On July 31, 1907, a further agreement was concluded by which all administrative measures and high official appointments were to be subject to the approval of the resident-general, and Japanese subjects were eligible for official posts in the government departments. The formal annexation of Korea by Japan was announced in August, 1910. At the end of World War II Japan was occupied by U.S. forces. The S half of the island of Sakhalin was returned to the U.S.S.R., which was also given the Kurile Islands. Korea was given her independence, and Manchuria was fully restored to China, as was the island of Formosa. The Ryukyu Islands and the Bonin Islands were occupied by U.S. forces, and the former Japanese-mandated islands were assigned to the various Allied forces. Thus Japan lost sovereignty over all of its former empire as a result of its defeat in World War II, and was reduced to the area of the four main islands, with nearby associated island groups. A peace treaty signed by all major belligerent powers except China and the U.S.S.R. took effect in 1952.

Japan, Allied Council for. See **Allied Council for Japan.**

Japan, Sea of. That part of the Pacific Ocean which lies between Japan on the E and S, Korea on the W, and the U.S.S.R. on the NW. It communicates with the Sea of Okhotsk by the Tatar Strait on the N and the Strait of La Pérouse on the NE, and with the Pacific by the Korea Strait on the SW, and Tsugaru Strait on the E. Area, ab. 389,000 sq. mi.; greatest depth, ab. 13,200 ft.; average depth, ab. 4,500 ft.

Japan Current. [Also: **Black Current, Japan Stream;** Japanese, **Kuroshio, Kuroshiwo,** meaning "Black Tide."] Warm ocean current in the North Pacific Ocean. It originates in the warm tropical waters of the Philippine Sea as an offshoot of the North Equatorial Current, and drifts NE past the S and SE coasts of Japan, continuing E across the Pacific as a general drift flowing with the prevailing westerly winds. In ab. lat. 40° N., NE of Honshu, the Japan Current meets the cold waters of the Kurile Current, and its warmth is considerably dissipated by the mingling of warm and cold waters. Its influence on the climate of the W coast of North America is considerably weaker than the effect of the Gulf Stream on western Europe.

Japanese Exclusion Acts (jap.ạ.nēz′, -nēs′). Acts of the U.S. Congress, or executive agreements concluded by the president, limiting and finally barring Japanese immigration to the U.S. Japanese began arriving in the U.S. toward the latter part of the 19th century, and their growing number on the Pacific Coast, particularly in California, created hostility among labor and civic groups. By 1890 the people of various Western states were petitioning Congress for laws excluding Japanese immigrants, and the agitation against the latter culminated in the San Francisco school laws of 1906 requiring the schooling of Oriental children at a separate public school. Impending passage of exclusion laws in Congress created delicate relations with Japan, and to avert growing difficulty President Theodore Roosevelt concluded (1907–08) with Japan the Gentlemen's Agreement under which Japan agreed not to issue passports to laborers and the U.S. agreed not to exclude Japanese by law. Sentiment against the Japanese was revived, however, during the crusade against the "Yellow Peril" after World War I, and by the Immigration Act of 1924 Japanese were barred from entry into the U.S. as permanent residents.

Japetus (jạ.pē′tus). Eighth satellite of Saturn, discovered by Cassini in October, 1671.

Japheth (jā′feth). [Also, **Japhet** (jā′fet).] In the Bible, according to the account in Genesis, the third son of Noah, and the ancestor of various nations in N Asia and in Europe (in general, of the so-called Indo-European race).

Japhetic (jạ.fet′ik). Disputed linguistic grouping developed especially by the Russian philologist Marr. This was an attempt to link the early, unknown languages of Europe and W Asia (the mysterious Basque and Etruscan tongues, for instance, and sometimes Sumerian and Elamite) into one family with the Caucasian languages. This grouping is now generally considered to be quite without foundation.

Japho (yā′fō). Hebrew name of **Jaffa.**

Japikse (yä′pik.sę), **Nicolas.** b. at Joure, Netherlands, Nov. 29, 1872; d. at The Hague, Netherlands, March 13, 1944. Dutch historian, director of the bureau of historical publications of the state.

Japurá (zhu.pö.rä′). [Also: **Yapurá;** in Colombia called **Caquetá.**] River in SE Colombia and W Brazil. It rises in the Andes near Popayán and joins the Amazon through a network of channels. Length, ab. 1,750 mi.; navigable nearly 620 mi.

Jaquenetta (jak.ę.net′ạ). In Shakespeare's *Love's Labor's Lost*, a country maid with whom Costard and Armado are in love.

Jaques (jāks, jäks, jā′kwēz). In Shakespeare's *As You Like It*, a philosophical companion of the exiled duke. He is usually spoken of as "the melancholy Jaques."

Jaques. [Also, **Jaques de Boys** (or **de Bois**).] In Shakespeare's *As You Like It*, an elder brother of Orlando and second son of Sir Rowland de Boys.

Jaques (zhä′kĕsh), **Christovão.** fl. in the first half of the 16th century. Portuguese captain. He founded (1572) the first Portuguese settlement at Pernambuco (now Recife), and explored as far south as the Río de la Plata.

Jaques-Dalcroze (zhäk.dȧl.krōz), **Émile.** b. at Vienna, July 6, 1865; d. at Geneva, Switzerland, July 2, 1950. Swiss composer and teacher. He founded (1915) and was director of the Jaques-Dalcroze Institute, noted for instruction in eurythmics. Author of *Rhythm, Music and Education* (1921). His compositions include *Janie* (1894) and *Festival Vaudois* (1903).

Jaques-Dalcroze Institute (zhäk′dȧl.krōz′). [Also: **Dalcroze Institute**; French, **Institut Jaques-Dalcroze.**] School founded (1915) by Émile Jaques-Dalcroze at Geneva, Switzerland, for the teaching of eurythmics. He had had a *Festspielhaus* (festival theater) connected with his institute for eurythmics and the dance (founded in 1910) at Hellerau, near Dresden, Germany. There Gluck's *Orpheus* was staged in a striking manner (1912), and Claudel's *The Tidings Brought to Mary* was presented (1913) in a production devised by Adolphe Appia. The stage was the floor of the hall and the audience was seated on a steep incline of seats. Appia used a series of platforms to create a sense of space, and this style is believed to have greatly influenced the work of Leopold Jessner, German director famous for his staging plays on steps.

Jaques De Prie (jāks, jā′kwēz, dę prē′). See **De Prie, Jaques.**

Jaraes (нä.rä′äs). See **Charaes.**

Jarai (jä.rī′). [Also, **Djarai.**] Pagan mountain tribe of Indochina, living SW of Kontum in Annam (Central Viet-Nam). The Jarai number ab. 300,000. Their language is related to that of the Cham.

Jarasandha (jä.rą.sän′dą). In Hindu legend, son of Brihadratha, and king of Magadha. By the favor of Siva, he prevailed over many kings, and especially fought against Krishna, attacking him 18 times. When Krishna returned from Dvaraka with Bhima and Arjuna (second and third of the five Pandava princes) to slay Jarasandha and release the captive kings, Jarasandha was slain by Bhima.

Jardine (jär′dēn), Sir **William.** b. at Edinburgh, Feb. 23, 1800; d. at Sandown, Isle of Wight, Nov. 21, 1874. Scottish naturalist. His chief works are *Illustrations of Ornithology* (1830), *The Naturalist's Library* (1845, which he edited and in part wrote), *The Ichnology of Annandale* (1853), and *Birds of Great Britain and Ireland* (1876).

Jardine (jär′dīn), **William Marion.** b. in Oneida County, Idaho, Jan. 16, 1879—. American agriculturalist and educator, U.S. secretary of agriculture (1925–29) in Coolidge's cabinet. He was dean of agriculture (1913–18) and president (1918–25) of the Kansas State Agricultural College. He also served as minister (1930–33) to Egypt.

Jardines de la Reina (нär.тнē′näs тнä lä rā′nä). [Eng. trans., *"Queen's Gardens."*] Group of small islands off the S coast of Cuba. They were so named by Columbus, who discovered them in 1494.

Jared (jär′ęd), **Abba.** See **Abba Jared.**

Jarita (jä′ri.tą). In the *Mahabharata*, a certain female bird. The saint Mandapala returned from the shades because he had no son, became a male bird, begot four sons of Jarita, and then abandoned her. In the burning of the Khandava forest she devotedly protected her children, who were saved by the influence of Mandapala with the god of fire.

Jarley (jär′li), **Mrs.** In Charles Dickens's *Old Curiosity Shop*, the merry, kind-hearted owner and exhibitor of Jarley's wax-works, "the delight of the nobility and gentry, and the peculiar pet of the royal family."

Jarlsberg og Larvik (yärls′bery′ ô lär′vēk). Former name of **Vestfold.**

Jarnac (zhär.näk′). Town in W France, in the department of Charente, situated on the Charente River, ab. 17 mi. W of Angoulême. It is one of the chief places in the famous winemaking region called Champagne de Cognac, which stretches from Jarnac toward the S and W. It was (1569) the scene of a battle in which the Duke of Anjou (later Henry III of France) won a victory over the Huguenot leader, Louis de Bourbon, Prince of Condé, who was killed in the battle. 3,885 (1946).

Jarnach (zhär.näk), **Philip.** b. at Noisy, France, July 26, 1892—. German composer; son of a Catalonian sculptor. He taught (1918–21) counterpoint at the Zurich conservatory, and studied under Ferruccio Busoni, completing the latter's opera *Doktor Faustus* after Busoni's death. His compositions include the orchestral suite *Winterbilder*, the prelude *Prometheus*, and *Romanza*, for violin and piano.

Jarndyce (järn′dis), **John.** In Charles Dickens's *Bleak House*, the owner of Bleak House, and guardian of Richard Carstone, Ada Clare, and Esther Summerson. It is his habit, when he is disappointed in human nature, to feel a severe east wind.

Jarnegan (jär′nę.gąn). Novel by Jim Tully, published in 1925.

Jarnowick (yär′nō.vik). [Original name, **Giovanni Mane Giornovichi.**] b. at Palermo, Sicily, c1745; d. at St. Petersburg, Nov. 21, 1804. Italian violinist and composer. His compositions include string quartets, sonatas, concertos, and smaller works for the violin.

Jarnowick, Pierre Louis. See **Hus-Desforges, Pierre Louis.**

Jarny (zhär.nē). Town in NE France, in the department of Meurthe-et-Moselle, situated on the Orne River, SW of Briey. There are iron mines in the vicinity. 7,010 (1946).

Jarocin (yä.rô′chēn). [German, **Jarotschin.**] Town in W central Poland, in the *województwo* (province) of Poznań, ab. 38 mi. SE of Poznań: railroad junction; has a castle. 11,818 (1946).

Jaroměr (yä′rô.myer). [Also, **Jaromierz.**] Town in Czechoslovakia, in NE Bohemia, in the *kraj* (region) of Hradec Králové, on the Labe (Elbe) River ab. 66 mi. E of Prague. There are churches dating from the 16th century, and cotton, linen, and jute industries. 7,281 (1947).

Jarosław (yä.rô′slăf). [German, **Jaroslau** (yä′rō.slou); Ukrainian, **Yaroslav.**] Town in S Poland, in the *województwo* (province) of Rzeszów; formerly in Galicia, on the San River ab. 28 mi. E of Rzeszów. It is famous for its fairs, and has distilleries, linen textile manufactures, and a considerable agricultural trade. In World War I, the Russians defeated the Austrians and Germans here in October, 1914, and were defeated by them in May, 1915. The town came under Austria in the 18th century, passed to Poland in 1919, was occupied by the Germans in 1939, and returned to Poland in 1945. Pop. 19,376 (1946).

Jarpa (нär′pä), **Ernesto Barros.** See **Barros Jarpa, Ernesto.**

Jarric (zhȧ.rēk), **Louis Étienne.** b. at Cayes, Haiti, 1757; executed there, Feb. 21, 1791. Haitian revolutionist.

Jarrow (jar′ō). [Also, **Jarrow-on-Tyne** (-tīn′).] Municipal borough, river port, and manufacturing town in NE England, in Durham, situated on the S bank of the river Tyne, ab. 6 mi. E of Newcastle, ab. 275 mi. N of London by rail. Its industries include shipbuilding, marine-engine manufacture, iron, chemical, and paper manufactures. There are coal mines in the vicinity. Jarrow contains the ruins of a monastery, founded in 681, which was the home of Bede. 28,541 (1951).

Jarry (zhȧ.rē), **Alfred.** b. at Laval, in Brittany, France, 1873; d. 1907. French dramatist, novelist, and humorist of the symbolist group, considered a forerunner of surrealism because of his grotesque satiric comedy *Ubu Roi* (1896). His other works include a continuation of the Ubu story, *Ubu enchainé* (1900), and three novels, *L'Amour absolu* (1899), *Messaline* (1900), and *Le Surmâle* (1902).

Jarves (järvęs), **James Jackson.** b. at Boston, Aug. 20, 1818; d. at Tarasp, Switzerland, June 28, 1888. American writer and connoisseur. He traveled in South America and the Pacific islands, and settled at Honolulu in 1838, where he established in 1840 the *Polynesian*, the first Hawaiian newspaper. About 1849 he was appointed spe-

cial commissioner of the Hawaiian government to negotiate treaties with the U.S., France, and Great Britain. After 1851 he lived at Florence, Italy, where from 1879 to 1882 he was U.S. vice-consul and acting consul. Of his collections, the best of his pictures now form the Jarves Collection at Yale University; his antique and modern Venetian glass is in the Metropolitan Museum of Art at New York.

Jarvie (jär'vi), **Nicol.** Magistrate of Glasgow, a character in Sir Walter Scott's novel *Rob Roy*.

Jarvis (jär'vis), **Claude Scudamore.** b. July 20, 1879—. English soldier and writer. He served in the Boer War and in World War I, was governor (1923–36) of the Sinai peninsula, and served as correspondent for the London *Times* in the Near East. His books include *Yesterday and Today in Sinai*, *Three Deserts*, *Scattered Shots*, and *Heresies and Humours*.

Jarvis Island. One of the Line Islands in the C Pacific Ocean, ab. 1,500 mi. S of Honolulu. It was occupied by the U.S. in 1935 and a weather station and landing field were established there. Length, ab. 2 mi.; width, ab. 1 mi.; pop. 4 (1940).

Jarvis Lorry (lor'i), **Mr.** See **Lorry, Mr. Jarvis.**

Jasher (jā'shėr), **Book of.** [Also, **Jashar.**] Lost book of Hebrew national songs, narrating the deeds of the heroes (upright men). Two passages in the Old Testament are quoted from it: the famous song which mentions the standing still of the sun (Josh. x. 13), and the lament of David over Saul and Jonathan (2 Sam. i. 18). There are several Hebrew works of this title extant, and one forgery which appeared in England in 1751.

Jask (jäsk). Small seaport in S Iran, in Laristan, on the coast of the Gulf of Oman: important port of export for dates; airport. It was here that the first show of British strength in eastern waters occurred when, in 1620, a British trading expedition beat off an attack by Portuguese ships.

Jasmin (zhȧz.mań), **Jacques.** b. at Agen, France, March 6, 1798; d. near there, Oct. 4, 1864. Provençal poet, precursor in the revival of Provençal of Mistral and the Félibrige. He was known as the last of the troubadours and as the "Barber Poet." His father was a composer of the burlesque couplets used at fêtes and charivaris, and he accompanied him on his expeditions. After a brief interval in a seminary, he was employed in a barber's shop at Agen; later he entered this business on his own account. His first work was called *Charivari* (1825). He also composed a great number of popular songs and patriotic odes, and *Mons Soubenis* (My Souvenirs), written in the patois of Agen, a dialect of the langue d'oc. The first collection of his works was published in 1835 under the title, taken from his profession, *Papillotes* (curl papers). His principal poems are *The Blind Girl of Castel-Cuillé* (1836), translated by Longfellow, *Françounetto* (1840), *Marthe la folle* (1844), *Les Deux Frères jumeaux* (1845), and *La Semaine d'un fils* (1849).

Jasomirgott (yä.zō'mir.got), **Henry.** See **Henry II** (of *Austria*).

Jason (jā'sọn). [Also, **Iason.**] In Greek legend, the leader of the Argonautic expedition. He was born at Iolcus, in Thessaly, was a son of Aeson and Polymede, and was brought up under the instruction of Chiron, the centaur. The legends concerning him are numerous and varied. His greatest exploit was the expedition to Colchis with the other Argonauts to obtain the Golden Fleece. This was a quest imposed by Pelias, Jason's uncle, who had usurped the kingdom of Iolcus. He secured the Golden Fleece with the aid of the sorceress Medea, daughter of Aeetes, king of Colchis, who fell in love with him. She protected him from the bulls breathing fire and hoofed with brass, which he was obliged, in order to obtain the fleece, to yoke to the plow, and from the armed men who sprang up from the dragon's teeth which he was required to sow in the fields. From other perils, also, she saved him, and fled with him and the fleece. Jason finally deserted Medea for Glauce, daughter of Creon, king of Corinth. But Medea, in revenge, killed both Glauce and Creon. Jason died alone, while sitting in the shade of his famous old ship, the *Argo*.

Jasonville (jā'sọn.vil). City in SW Indiana, in Greene County. 2,937 (1950).

Jasper (jas'pėr). City in N Alabama, county seat of Walker County, ab. 35 mi. NW of Birmingham: lumber and cotton mills. 8,589 (1950).

Jasper. Resort town in Alberta, Canada, in Jasper National Park: Canadian National Railways station for the park, E of the entrance to Yellowhead Pass. Pop. ab. 1,300.

Jasper. City in SW Indiana, county seat of Du Bois County: manufactures desks and wood products; vegetable canning. 5,215 (1950).

Jasper. City in E Texas, county seat of Jasper County, NE of Houston: shipping point for livestock; lumber and veneer mills. It was settled in 1824. Pop. 4,403 (1950).

Jasper Dryfesdale (drīfs'dāl). See **Dryfesdale, Jasper.**

Jasper National Park. Canadian national park on the E slope of the Rocky Mountains, in W Alberta. It contains high snow-capped mountains and is world famous for its magnificent scenery. It was established in 1905. Area, ab. 4,200 sq. mi.

Jasper of Hatfield (hat'fēld). See **Tudor, Jasper.**

Jaspers (yäs'pėrs), **Karl.** b. at Oldenburg, Germany, Feb. 23, 1883—. German psychiatrist and philosopher. He propagated the philosophy of existentialism. Author of *Allgemeine Psychopathologie* (1913), *Psychologie der Weltanschauung* (1919), *Max Weber* (1921), *Strindberg und van Gogh* (1922), *Die Idee der Universität* (1923), *Philosophie* (1932), *Existenzphilosophie* (1938), *Von der Wahrheit* (1946), and *Die Schuldfrage, ein Beitrag zur deutschen Frage* (1946).

Jassy (yäs'ē). See **Iaşi.**

Jastrow (yäs'trō), **Ignaz.** b. at Nakel, Germany, Sept. 13, 1856; d. 1937. German economist and historian, notable in the field of social policy. Author of *Sozialliberal* (Social Liberal, 1893), *Sozialpolitik und Verwaltungswissenschaft* (Social Policy and Science of Administration, 1902), and *Geschichte des deutschen Einheitstraumes* (History of the German Unification Dream, 1885). Editor in chief (1881 *et seq.*) of *Jahresberichte der Geschichtwissenschaft* (Annual Reports on Historiography).

Jastrow (jas'trō), **Joseph.** b. at Warsaw, Poland, Jan. 30, 1863; d. at Stockbridge, Mass., Jan. 8, 1944. American psychologist; son of Marcus Jastrow. He was professor (1888–1927) in the University of Wisconsin. He published *Time Relations of Mental Phenomena* (1890), *Fact and Fable in Psychology* (1900), *The Subconscious* (1906), *The Qualities of Men* (1910), and numerous articles in scientific and popular magazines.

Jastrow, Marcus. b. at Rogasen, Posen (Poznań), then in Prussian Poland, June 5, 1829; d. Oct. 13, 1903. American rabbi and lexicographer. He served (1858 *et seq.*) as rabbi of the German synagogue at Warsaw, where he was imprisoned (1861–62) for more than three months because of his activities as a Polish patriot, and came (1866) to the U.S., where he became rabbi of the Rodeph Shalom congregation at Philadelphia. His chief literary and scholarly work was his *Dictionary of the Targumim, the Talmud Babli and Yerushalmi and the Midrashic Literature* (1886–1903, reprinted in 1926).

Jastrow, Morris. b. at Warsaw, Poland, Aug. 13, 1861; d. at Jenkintown, Pa., June 22, 1921. American Orientalist, professor (1892 *et seq.*) of Semitic languages and librarian (1898 *et seq.*) in the University of Pennsylvania; son of Marcus Jastrow. His publications include *The Grammatical Works of Hayyug* (1897), *Religion of the Babylonians and Assyrians* (1898; rewritten and enlarged edition in German in course of publication since 1903), and *The Study of Religion* (1902).

Jastrowie (yäs.trô'vye). [German, **Jastrow** (yäs'trō).] Town in NW Poland, in the *województwo* (province) of Szczecin, formerly in Posen-Westpreussen, Germany, N of Poznań: lumber mills, shoe factories, and agricultural markets. It came under Polish administration in 1945. Pop. 5,891 (1939); 2,891 (1946).

Jászapáti (yäs'ô'pa.tē). [Also, **Jász-Apáthi.**] Town in C Hungary, ab. 52 mi. E of Budapest: flour and lumber mills. 12,100 (1948).

Jászárokszállás (yäs'ä'rōk.säl'lash). [Also, **Arok-Szállás.**] Town in N central Hungary, ab. 45 mi. E of Budapest: agricultural trade center. 13,553 (1948).

Jászberény (yäs'be'rāny'). City in N central Hungary, at the junction of the Tarna and Zagýva rivers, ab. 42 mi. E of Budapest. 27,518 (1948).

Jataka (jä'tą.ką). One of the sacred books of the Buddhists, a division of the *Khuddakanikaya*, or "collection of short treatises," in the *Suttapitaka*, or discourses for the laity. There is evidence of the existence of a collection so named as early as the Council of Vesali (c380 B.C.). They were put into their present form in the *Suttapitaka* in the 5th century A.D. There were current among the Buddhists fables and parables ascribed to Buddha, the sanctity of which they sought to increase by identifying the best character in any story with Buddha himself in a former birth. Distinguished by quaint humor and gentle earnestness, they teach the duty of tender sympathy with animals. Many, if not all, of the fables of the *Hitopadesha* may be identified with them. The stories number 547, and include legends, moral tales, and maxims.

Jatayu (jä'tą.yö). In the *Ramayana*, a bird, king of the vultures, the son of Vishnu's bird Garuda.

Játiva (HÄ'tē.bä). [Also: **Játiba, San Felipe de Játiva, Xátiva;** ancient name, **Saetabis;** Latin, **Valeria Augusta.**] City in E Spain, in the province of Valencia, situated on the Albaida River, ab. 35 mi. S of Valencia: agricultural trade and small industries; old palaces and hospitals; beautiful gardens; collegiate church; medieval castle. The town is of Iberian origin, and was noted in ancient times for the quality of its linen cloth. It was the birthplace of Pope Alexander VI and of the painter Ribera. 18,263 (1940).

Jaú (zhą.ö'). [Also, **Jahú.**] City in SE Brazil, in the state of São Paulo: railway shipping center for a wide farming area. 18,936 (1950).

Jaubert (zhō.ber), **Amédée Émilien Probe.** b. at Aix, France, June 3, 1779; d. at Paris, Jan. 20, 1847. French Orientalist.

Jauer (you'ĕr). German name of **Jawor.**

Jauf (jouf). [Also: **Djof, Jowf.**] Town and oasis in NW Saudi Arabia, in Nejd, ab. 112 mi. from the border of Jordan and just N of the Nefud Desert. The oasis provides a market place for the nomads of the area. Pop. ab. 10,000.

Jauja (HOU'HÄ). [Also, **Xauxa.**] Town in C Peru, in Junín department, in a valley ab. 11,150 ft. above the sea, and ab. 108 mi. E of Lima. It was a large native city at the time of the Spanish conquest, and was Pizarro's temporary capital before the founding of Lima. 8,276 (1940).

Jaujard (zhō.zhär), **Robert.** b. at St.-Martin de St.-Maixent, Deux-Sèvres, France, March 6, 1896—. French naval commander.

Jaunde (youn'dę). German name of the **Ewondo.**

Jaunpur (joun'pör). District in E Union of India, in Uttar Pradesh, NE of the city of Allahabad: rice, sugar, wheat, and barley. Capital, Jaunpur; area, ab. 1,550 sq. mi.; pop. 1,387,439 (1941).

Jaunpur. Capital of the district of Jaunpur, E Union of India, on the Gumti River ab. 35 mi. NW of Benares: formerly capital of an important Mohammedan kingdom (15th century). It is now a trading center, served by three railway lines and three major highways. 44,833 (1941).

Jaun Valley (youn). [German, **Jaunthal** (youn'täl), **Jaunerthal** (you'nĕr.täl); French, **Val de Bellegarde.**] Alpine valley in the canton of Fribourg, Switzerland, joining the valley of the Sarine.

Jauregg (you'rek), **Julius Wagner-.** See **Wagner von Jauregg, Julius.**

Jáuregui y Aldecoa (HOU'rā.gē ē äl.dā.kō'ä), **Agustín de.** b. at Bazan, in Navarre, Spain, 1708; d. at Lima, Peru, April 27, 1784. Spanish soldier and administrator.

Jaurès (zhō.res), **Jean Léon.** b. at Castres, Tarn, France, Sept. 3, 1859; assassinated at Paris, July 31, 1914. French political leader and journalist, leader of the French Socialist Party before World War I. He entered politics as a Radical deputy (1885–89), undertook the defense of strikers at the town of Carmaux, Tarn, was reëlected (1893) to the Chamber of Deputies, and became the acknowledged leader of the Socialist Party. After being defeated (1898) for reëlection, he became active in the Dreyfus case, backing the cause of Captain Dreyfus in his newspaper, *La Petite République.* He won reëlection (1902) to the Chamber. He supported the anticlerical ministry of Émile Combes in exchange for prolabor legislation, founded (1904) the newspaper *L'Humanité,* and, after the formation of the Second International at Amsterdam in 1905, was a principal figure in the formation (1906) of the Parti Socialiste Unifié, which included both revolutionary and opportunist Socialists. He was reëlected (1910, 1914) as a deputy, and was director of the *Histoire socialiste collective,* a history of France written from the socialist point of view. He attempted to avert the outbreak of the war he saw coming in the world of the Triple Entente and the Triple Alliance, meeting with other national socialist groups; he nevertheless asserted that should war occur the socialists of France would fight for France. He was assassinated by a fanatical nationalist.

Java (jä'vą, jav'ą). Island in the East Indies, one of the Sunda Islands and the most populous island of Indonesia. It is separated from Sumatra on the NW by Sunda Strait, from Borneo on the N by the Java Sea, and from Bali on the E by Bali Strait, and borders on the Indian Ocean on the S. It is traversed by mountains throughout its length, and contains many volcanoes. The highest peak is the volcano Semeru (ab. 12,060 ft.). Its soil is noted for its fertility. Over half of the area of Java is cultivated; many hill and mountain slopes have been terraced. Rice is the staple food crop, grown in paddies; maize, cassava, and sweet potatoes are also important food crops. The climate is of the humid equatorial type, with a brief dry season during Southern Hemisphere winter (July–September). Commercial crops are largely grown on plantations; the chief exports are sugar, coffee, tea, rubber, indigo, tobacco, oil, and manganese. The principal ports are Tandjoengpriok, Semarang, and Soerabaya, all on the N coast; an extensive railway net of ab. 3,400 mi. was developed under Dutch rule. The inhabitants are mainly Javanese, Madurese, and Sundanese. Various Hindu states were flourishing here prior to the introduction of Mohammedanism in the 15th century. Dutch rule commenced in 1610. The island was taken by the British in 1811, but restored to the Netherlands in 1816. There was a native insurrection in the period 1825–30. A colonial system of enforced labor for the natives was introduced in 1830, modified by an agrarian law in 1870, and again modified in 1882. Java is now part of the Republic of Indonesia, comprising (with Madura) the three provinces of West Java, Central Java, and East Java. Area, including Madura, ab. 51,032 sq. mi.; greatest length, ab. 664 mi.; greatest breadth, ab. 129 mi.; pop. with Madura, 41,718,364 (1930).

Java Head. Novel by Joseph Hergesheimer, published in 1919.

Java Man. See under **Pithecanthropus.**

Javan (jā'vąn). In the Bible, according to Genesis, son of Japheth and ancestor of Elisha, Tarshish, and Kittim. In Ezek. xxvii. 13 he is mentioned as carrying on trade with the Tyrians (compare also Isa. lxvi. 19).

Javanese (jav.ą.nēz', -nēs'). Malayo-Polynesian-speaking, predominantly Moslem people of central and E Java, constituting nearly half of the population of Indonesia, and numbering 27,808,623 (1930). Their culture has been strongly influenced by long contact with Indian civilization.

Javarí (zhu.vą.rē'). [Also: **Jabary, Javary, Yavarí, Xabary, Yacarana, Yavary.**] Southern affluent of the Amazon, forming the boundary between W Brazil and E Peru. Most of the course is navigable. By former treaties, the extreme source of the Javarí (then unknown) should have been the W terminus of the boundary between Brazil and Bolivia, and the SW terminus of that between Bolivia and Peru; this has since been changed by later delimitations. Length, ab. 656 mi.

Java Sea (jä'vą, jav'ą). That portion of the Pacific Ocean partly enclosed by Borneo on the N, Sumatra on the W, Java on the S, and Flores Sea on the E. In World War II a Japanese force defeated Allied naval forces in the battle of the Java Sea (February, 1942), thereby exposing Java to invasion. Length, ab. 750 mi.; width, ab. 250 mi.

Javert (zhä.ver). Officer of the police force in *Les Misérables*, by Victor Hugo. He is the incarnation of inexorable law.

Javier (нä.byer'), Saint **Francisco.** See **Xavier,** Saint **Francis** (or **Francisco**).

Jawbone Flats (jô'bōn). A former name of **Clarkston,** Wash.

Jawor (yä'vôr). [German, **Jauer.**] Town in SW Poland, in the *województwo* (province) of Wrocław, formerly in Silesia, Germany, situated ab. 37 mi. W of Wrocław: the center of a sugar-beet growing district; before World War II it had machine, cigar, and furniture factories; manufacture of sausages. The Church of Saint Martin is in the Gothic style. In the Middle Ages it was the seat of a Silesian principality; came to Bohemia (later Austria) in 1392; to Prussia in 1742; to Poland in 1945. A concentration camp was established here and in nearby Gross-Rosen during World War II. 13,817 (1939); 9,690 (1946).

Jaxartes (jak.sär'tēz). An ancient name of the **Syr Darya.**

Jaxt (yäkst). See **Jagst.**

Jay (jā). Town in SW Maine, in Franklin County. 3,102 (1950).

Jay, John. b. at New York, Dec. 12, 1745; d. at Bedford, Westchester County, N.Y., May 17, 1829. American lawyer, jurist, statesman, and diplomat, one of the authors of the *Federalist*, first chief justice of the U.S. Supreme Court, negotiator of Jay's Treaty (1794). He was graduated (1764) from King's College (later Columbia), studied law privately at New York, and was admitted to the bar in 1768. He became (1773) secretary of a royal commission for settling the boundary dispute between New Jersey and New York. Shortly afterward he became a member of the New York committee of correspondence, subsequently served in the provincial and Continental congresses, and until 1779 was chief justice of New York. Although he was a colonel in the state militia, he never went on active service. He was president of the Continental Congress from Dec. 10, 1778, to Sept. 27, 1779, when he was elected minister plenipotentiary to Spain. His efforts to secure Spanish aid for the American cause were only partly successful. In 1782 Jay went to Paris to become joint commissioner for negotiating a peace with Great Britain. Returning to New York in 1784, he assumed the post of secretary of foreign affairs, to which he had been named before reaching America. He held this office until 1790, thus serving as secretary of state *ad interim* until the installation of Thomas Jefferson on March 22, 1790. By that time Jay had already been chosen chief justice of the U.S. Supreme Court. During his tenure as secretary of foreign affairs Jay handled the dispute with Great Britain over the Northwest Posts (certain forts from which British troops had not been withdrawn) and attempted to reach a settlement with Spain in respect to the navigation of the Mississippi. His views on the American union under the Articles of Confederation were affected by his experience in that post, and he gave expression to his opinions in five *Federalist* papers (Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, and 64) on the Constitution and foreign affairs. While still holding the post of chief justice, Jay was sent (1794) to Great Britain to arrange for a settlement of existing differences which for a time threatened war with Great Britain, which still retained the Northwest Posts. He negotiated (1794) what has come to be known as Jay's Treaty. Although the terms aroused bitter hostility among sections of the American public, it is generally recognized that the young American republic was compelled to make the compromise as the price of survival. In 1795 Jay was elected governor of New York and in 1800 declined renomination as chief justice of the U.S. He spent the remainder of his life in retirement. See *John Jay*, by George Pellew (1890), *Correspondence and Public Papers of John Jay*, edited by H. P. Johnston (4 vols., 1890–93), and *Jay's Treaty*, by S. F. Bemis (1923).

Jay, John. b. at New York, June 23, 1817; d. May 5, 1894. American lawyer, diplomat, and writer; son of William Jay (1789–1858). He served (1869–74) as U.S. minister to Austria. He was active in the antislavery cause in the years before the Civil War, helped found the Republican Party in New York State, and served (1884–87) as a member of the New York State Civil Service Commission. He was president (1890) of the American Historical Association and wrote *The Peace Negotiations of 1782 and 1783* (1884).

Jay, Peter Augustus. b. at Elizabeth Town, N.J., Jan. 24, 1776; d. Feb. 20, 1843. American lawyer; son of John Jay (1745–1829). He was elected (1816) to the New York State assembly on the Federal Republican ticket. He served (1820–21) as criminal court judge (then known as recorder) of New York City, and was a member (1821) of the New York constitutional convention.

Jay, William. b. at Tisbury, Wiltshire, England, in May, 1769; d. at Bath, England, Dec. 27, 1853. English Independent clergyman and religious writer.

Jay, William. b. at New York, June 16, 1789; d. at Bedford, N.Y., Oct. 14, 1858. American lawyer, judge, and social crusader; son of John Jay (1745–1829). He served (1818 *et seq.*) as judge of the court of Westchester County. Active in the abolitionist cause, he was instrumental in the founding (1833) of the New York City Anti-Slavery Society, and also lent his aid to the encouragement of arbitration in international disputes. His writings include *An Inquiry into the Character and Tendency of the American Colonization, and American Anti-Slavery Societies* (1835), *Miscellaneous Writings on Slavery* (1853), and *The Life of John Jay: with Selections from his Correspondence and Miscellaneous Papers* (2 vols., 1833).

Jayce (yī'tse). See **Jajce.**

Jaysalmir (jī.säl'mir). See **Jaisalmer.**

Jay's Treaty (jāz). Name given to the treaty between Great Britain and the U.S. concluded by John Jay on Nov. 19, 1794, and ratified by the U.S. on June 24, 1795. It contained provisions for the surrender to the U.S. of the northwestern military posts, the settlement of the eastern boundary, the payment of British debts and American claims, the restriction of American trade in the West Indies, and neutrality at sea. The terms of the treaty aroused widespread resentment and protest in the U.S., where it was construed as a betrayal of American rights, and widened the cleavage between the Federalists and their opponents.

Jazira (jä.zē'rą), **Al-.** Arabic name of **Algeciras;** see also **Jezireh, El.**

Jazirat as-Sitrah (jä.zē'rät äs.sit'rą). See **Sitra.**

Jazyges (ją.zī'jēz). [Also, **Iazyges.**] Sarmatian people who settled in Hungary around the Black Sea about the beginning of the Christian era, and later were merged in the Magyars.

Jazz (jaz), **The Daniel.** See **Daniel Jazz, The.**

Jazzi (yät'tsē), **Cima di.** Mountain of the Valais Alps, on the border between Italy and Switzerland, E of Zermatt. Elevation, ab. 12,526 ft.

Jeaffreson (jef'ėr.sọn), **John Cordy.** b. at Framlingham, Suffolk, England, Jan. 14, 1831; d. Feb. 2, 1901. English novelist and miscellaneous writer. Among his works are *A Book about Doctors* (1860), *Olive Blake's Good Work* (1862), *Live it Down* (1863), *Not Dead Yet* (1864), *Life of Robert Stephenson* (1864), *A Book about Lawyers* (1866), *A Book about the Clergy* (1870), *Annals of Oxford* (1870), *The Real Lord Byron* (1883), *The Real Shelley* (1885), and *Lady Hamilton and Lord Nelson* (1887).

Jealous Ghost, The. Novel by L. A. G. Strong, published in 1930.

Jealous Wife, The. Comedy (1761) by George Colman the elder, founded on an episode in Fielding's *Tom Jones.*

Jeames (jēmz). Conventional name for a footman or flunkey. Thackeray's *Jeames's Diary*, which appeared in *Punch*, is the diary of a footman, and he occasionally used the name as a pseudonym.

Jean (zhäṅ). French form of **John.**

Jean-Aubry (zhäṅ.ō.brē), **Georges.** b. in France, Aug. 13, 1882—. French musicologist. His books include *La Musique française d'aujourd'hui* (1915) and *La Musique et les nations* (1922).

Jean Baptiste de la Salle (zhaṅ bä.tēst dę lä säl), Saint. [Also, Saint **John Baptist de la Salle.**] b. at Reims, France, April 30, 1651; d. at Rouen, France, April 7, 1719. French priest and educational reformer. Educated at the Collège des Bons Enfants, he received tonsure in 1662 and became canon of Reims in 1667. He studied at Saint Sulpice, but had to leave in 1672 to attend to family affairs. He was finally ordained priest in 1678, and

in 1680 took a doctorate in theology. He assisted in the foundation of various free elementary schools and gathered together teachers who later formed the nucleus of the institute of Brothers of the Christian Schools (Christian Brothers), whom he guided during his lifetime and for whom he wrote on pedagogical methods.

Jean Barois (bȧ.rwȧ). Novel (1913; Eng. trans., 1949) by Roger Martin du Gard.

Jean Charles (shȧrl), Chevalier **de Folard.** See **Folard, Jean Charles, Chevalier de.**

Jean Christophe (krēs.tof). Cyclical novel (10 vols., 1905–13; Eng. trans., 1910–13) by Romain Rolland. Its themes are the development of an artistic personality in our time and the inadequacies of modern European civilization.

Jean Crapaud (krȧ.pō). See **Crapaud, Jean.**

Jean de Meung (or **Meun**) (dę mėṅ). [Pseudonym of **Jean Clopinel.**] b. at Meun-sur-Loire, Orléanais, France, c1250; d. at Paris, c1305. French poet. He is known chiefly as having continued, after a lapse of 40 years, *Le Roman de la rose*, a poem undertaken c1237 by a young poet, Guillaume de Lorris, and left incomplete at the time of his death. To the 4,000 lines of Guillaume, Jean de Meung added almost 19,000; his satirical, critical verses on clergy, nobility, and especially women and their wiles contrast with the courtly approach of the earlier part. His translations into French include the *De re militari* of Vegetius (1284), the correspondence of Héloïse and Abélard, and the *Topographia Hiberniae* of Giraldus Cambrensis (Giraldus de Barri). *L'Amitié spirituelle*, translated from the English of the monk Aelred, and the French translation of Boethius's *De consolatione philosophica* have both been lost. Between 1291 and 1296 Jean de Meung wrote his *Testament*, a curious piece of work replete with sarcasm and criticism, especially of the women and of the mendicant orders of his day.

Jeanerette (jen.ę.ret′). Town in S Louisiana, in Iberia Parish: shipping point for pecans, pepper, and sugar. 4,692 (1950).

Jeanie Deans (jē′ni dēnz′). See **Deans, Jeanie.**

Jean Jacques I (of *Haiti*) (zhäṅ zhȧk). See under **Dessalines, Jean Jacques.**

Jean le Bon (lę bôṅ). See **John II** (of *France*).

Jeanne d'Arc (zhän dȧrk). Opera by Charles Gounod, produced at Paris in 1873.

Jeanne d'Arc (or **Darc**) (dȧrk). French name of **Joan of Arc.**

Jeanneret (zhȧn.re), **Charles Édouard.** See **Le Corbusier.**

Jeanneret, Pierre. b. 1896—. Swiss engineer; cousin of Le Corbusier (Charles Édouard Jeanneret), with whom he was associated (1922) at Paris.

Jeannette (ję.net′). [Called the **"Glass City."**] City in SW Pennsylvania, in Westmoreland County, ab. 26 mi. SE of Pittsburgh: manufactures glass, machinery, plumbing supplies, rubber tires, and beer. 16,172 (1950).

Jeans (jēnz), Sir **James Hopwood.** b. at Southport, England, Sept. 11, 1877; d. at Dorking, England, Sept. 16, 1946. English astronomer, physicist, mathematician, and philosopher, noted especially for his investigations on the dynamical theory of gases as applied to cosmogony, thus giving an explanation of the formation of spiral nebulae, and author of numerous works, both technical and popular, on the relationships between mathematical concepts and the natural world. He was educated at Cambridge, taught at Princeton (1905–09) and Cambridge (1910–12), and was professor at the Royal Institution (1935–46). He was elected to the Royal Society in 1906, to the Royal Astronomical Society in 1913, and he was knighted in 1928. His works include *Theoretical Mechanics* (1906), *The Mathematical Theory of Electricity and Magnetism* (1908), *Radiation and the Quantum Theory* (1914), *Problems of Cosmogony* (1919), *Atomicity and Quanta* (1926), *Astronomy and Cosmogony* (1928), *The Universe Around Us* (1929), *The Mysterious Universe* (1930), *Through Space and Time* (1930), *The Stars in Their Courses* (1931), *Physics and Philosophy* (1942), and *The Growth of Physical Science* (1948).

"Jean sans Peur" (zhäṅ säṅ pėr). See **John** (of *Burgundy*).

Jean Valjean (vȧl.zhäṅ). See **Valjean, Jean.**

Jebail (je.bīl′). See **Byblos.**

Jebavý (ye′bȧ.vē), **Václav.** See **Březina, Otokar.**

Jebb (jeb), Sir **Richard Claverhouse.** b. at Dundee, Scotland, Aug. 27, 1841; d. at Cambridge, England, Dec. 9, 1905. British professor, scholar, and translator. He founded the Cambridge Philological Society, the Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies, and the British School of Archaeology at Athens. He served as professor of Greek (1875–89) at Glasgow, and at Cambridge from 1889 until his death, and was professor of ancient history (1898 *et seq.*) at the Royal Academy. His works include *Translations from Greek and Latin* (1873), *The Attic Orators* (1876–80), *Primer of Greek Literature* (1877), *Modern Greece* (1880), *Bentley* (1882), *Homer: An Introduction to the Iliad and the Odyssey* (1887), and *The Growth and Influence of Greek Poetry* (1893). He translated the *Characters* of Theophrastus (1870), the *Rhetoric* of Aristotle (1873), and the *Tragedies* of Sophocles (8 vols., 1880–96). His *Essays and Letters* were published in 1907.

Jebeil (je.bīl′) or **Jebel** (jeb′ęl). See **Byblos.**

Jebel (jeb′ęl). Arabic word for "mountain" or "hill": for these entries see the specific element of the name. The classical Arabic form is Jabal (jä′bąl). Pronunciation (and transliteration) varies in different parts of the Arabic-speaking world. Note particularly Egyptian Gebel (ge′bęl). Djebel (je.bel) is a French spelling representing approximate modern pronunciation in many parts of the Arabic-speaking area.

Jebel, Bahr-el-. See **Bahr-el-Jebel.**

Jebel Aulia (ou′li.ą). See **Gebel Aulia.**

Jebel ed Druz (jeb′ęl ed dröz′). See under **Syria.**

Jebel Shammar (sham′ąr). District in NW Saudi Arabia, mostly desert area with several oases producing olives, dates, and figs; crossed by a caravan route leading from Medina to Baghdad. It was an emirate, conquered in 1921 by ibn-Saud. Chief town, Haïl.

"Jeb" Stuart (jeb′ stū′ąrt). See **Stuart, James Ewell Brown.**

Jebu (jā′bö). See **Ijebu.**

Jebus (jē′bus). See under **Jerusalem.**

Jebusites (jeb′ū.sīts). Canaanitish nation which long withstood the Israelites. The stronghold of the Jebusites was Jebus on Mount Zion, a part of the site of Jerusalem, of which they were dispossessed by David. 2 Sam. v. 6–9.

Jeca Tatú (zhe′ką tą.tö′). Character created by **Monteiro Lobato**, Brazilian writer, in his book *Urupês* (1918). He is the symbol of the poor, ignorant, and forgotten man of the interior of Brazil.

Jed (jed). [Also, **Yed.**] Two third-magnitude stars δ and ε Ophiuchi, which mark the giant's left hand. δ is Jed prior, and ε Jed posterior.

Jedburgh (jed′bur.ō). [Locally called **Jeddart.**] Royal burgh and manufacturing town in SE Scotland, in Roxburghshire, ab. 12 mi. SE of Selkirk, ab. 370 mi. N of London by rail. The town is one of the oldest centers of woolen manufacture in Scotland. It also has rayon manufactures. Its abbey is one of the chief Scottish ecclesiastical ruins. It was founded in 1118 by David I, but the existing nave, well-proportioned and excellent in details, is in Early English style. What remains of the choir is massive Norman. The town has associations with Mary, Queen of Scots, who was once taken ill here, and with Prince Charlie, Burns, and Wordsworth. Jedburgh was famous in border warfare, and "Jeddart justice" was proverbially summary, hanging the culprit first and trying him afterward (also called "Jedwood justice"). 3,854 (est. 1948).

Jedda (jed′ą). See **Jidda.**

Jeddart (jed′ąrt). Local name of **Jedburgh.**

Jedediah Cleishbotham (jed.ę.dī′ą klēsh′boтн.ąm). See **Cleishbotham, Jedediah.**

Jedlitzka (yed′lits.kä), **Marie.** Original name of **Jeritza, Maria.**

Jedor (zhę.dôr). See **Latude, Jean Henry.**

Jędrzejów (yen.dzhe′yöf). Town in S central Poland, in the *wodjewództwo* (province) of Kielce, ab. 27 mi. SW of Kielce: agricultural market town. 10,998 (1946).

Jedwood (jed′wůd). See under **Jedburgh.**

Jeeter Lester (jē′tėr les′tėr). See **Lester, Jeeter.**

Jeeves (jēvz). Valet or "gentleman's personal gentleman" of Bertie Wooster, in the stories of P. G. Wodehouse. Skillful at extricating his young master from ridiculous

difficulties, he has become the type of the obsequious but intelligent manservant.

Jefferies (jef'riz), **Richard.** b. near Swindon, Wiltshire, England, Nov. 6, 1848; d. at Goring, Sussex, England, Aug. 14, 1887. English writer, noted principally for his descriptions of nature. Author of *The Game-Keeper at Home* (1878), *Wild Life in a Southern Country* (1879), *Nature near London* (1883), *Story of My Heart* (1883), *Life of the Fields* (1884), *Red-Deer* (1884), *Amaryllis at the Fair* (1887), and others.

Jeffers (jef'ėrz), **Robinson.** [Full name, **John Robinson Jeffers.**] b. at Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 10, 1887—. American poet. His collections of narrative, dramatic, and lyric verse include *Californians* (1916), *Tamar and Other Poems* (1924), *Roan Stallion, Tamar, and Other Poems* (1925), *The Women at Point Sur* (1927), *Cawdor and Other Poems* (1928), *Dear Judas and Other Poems* (1929), *Thurso's Landing and Other Poems* (1932), *Give Your Heart to the Hawks* (1933), *Solstice and Other Poems* (1935), *Such Counsels You Gave to Me* (1937), *Be Angry at the Sun* (1941), *Medea* (1946), an adaptation of the drama by Euripides, and *The Double Axe* (1948). Though pessimistic in philosophy Jeffers's work is consistently religious in its concern with the ultimates of life and death. Years of residence on the central California coast at Carmel, coming after a thorough classical and scientific education, have given his narrative and lyric poems a powerful basis in reality.

Jeffers, William Martin. b. at North Platte, Neb., Jan. 2, 1876—. American railroad executive. Associated with the Union Pacific Railroad since 1890 (when he was an office boy), he has been general manager (1916 *et seq.*), executive vice-president (1932–37), and president (1937–46). He served (1942–43) as U.S. rubber administrator in World War II.

Jefferson (jef'ėr.sọn). City in C Iowa, county seat of Greene County: marketing center for an agricultural area. It was settled in 1854. Pop. 4,326 (1950).

Jefferson. City in E Texas, county seat of Marion County, on the Big Cypress Bayou, ab. 40 mi. NW of Shreveport, La., in a petroleum area: manufactures lumber, cottonseed oil, chairs, and iron. It was established in 1836. Pop. 3,164 (1950).

Jefferson. City in SE Wisconsin, county seat of Jefferson County, at the confluence of the Rock and Crawfish rivers: manufactures chairs, shoes, upholstery, wood products, dairy products, and condensed milk. It was settled in 1836. Pop. 3,625 (1950).

Jefferson. Former settlement on the site of **Martins Ferry,** Ohio.

Jefferson. A former name of **Orange,** Tex.

Jefferson, Charles Edward. b. at Cambridge, Ohio, Aug. 29, 1860; d. Sept. 12, 1937. American Congregational clergyman. He was pastor of the Central Church (1887–98) at Chelsea, Mass., and of Broadway Tabernacle (1898–1930) at New York.

Jefferson, Fort. See under **Fort Jefferson National Monument.**

Jefferson, Joseph. [Known as **"Old Jefferson."**] b. at Plymouth, Eng., 1774; d. at Harrisburg, Pa., Aug. 4, 1832. American actor; grandfather of Joseph Jefferson (1829–1905). In 1803 he settled at Philadelphia, performing especially in comedy at the Chestnut Street Theatre.

Jefferson, Joseph. b. at Philadelphia, Feb. 20, 1829; d. at Palm Beach, Fla., April 23, 1905. American actor. He was the fourth of his family and the third of his name on the stage. He made his first appearance in *Pizarro* at the age of three years. Until 1856 he played minor parts and managed several Southern theaters. In 1858 he became prominent as Asa Trenchard in *Our American Cousin.* Later he became a star, and his Dr. Pangloss, Bob Acres, and Dr. Ollapod were well received. His most famous role was Rip Van Winkle, adapted by him from Washington Irving's story in 1859 and given its final form in 1865 by Dion Boucicault; Jefferson played the part for many years. He is credited with establishing the touring combination of actors, a road company system that replaced the older local stock companies with which traveling stars appeared. His autobiography was published in 1890.

Jefferson, Mount. Peak in New Hampshire, one of the summits of the Presidential Range, White Mountains. 5,715 ft.

Jefferson, Mount. Peak in Oregon, in the Cascade Mountains, ab. 75 mi. SE of Portland. 10,495 ft.

Jefferson, Thomas. b. at "Shadwell," in Goochland (now Albemarle) County, Va., April 2/13, 1743; d. at "Monticello," near Charlottesville, Va., July 4, 1826. American statesman, diplomat, writer, scientist and architect, author of the Declaration of Independence, founder of the University of Virginia, first U.S. secretary of state, second Vice-President of the United States, and third President (1801–09) of the United States. He was schooled privately before entering (1760) the College of William and Mary, from which he was graduated in 1762. He read law under George Wythe, was admitted to the bar in 1767, and in 1772 married a young widow, Martha Skelton. They made their home at the then only partly built "Monticello," the mansion near Charlottesville designed by Jefferson. At the time he held about 5,000 acres of land, which were soon doubled by his wife's inheritance. He was appointed (1770) county lieutenant of Albemarle and in 1773 became surveyor of the county. He was a member (1769–75) of the Virginia House of Burgesses and helped draw up the resolves which established the Virginia committee of correspondence, of which he was a member. Unable to attend the Virginia convention (1774) because of illness, he dispatched a paper, subsequently published in pamphlet form as *A Summary View of the Rights of British America,* which was a powerful expression of his views on the colonial relationship and in some ways foreshadowed the Declaration of Independence. He went to the Continental Congress in 1775 but was not present at the deliberations of that body from Dec. 28, 1775, to May 14, 1776. His reputation as a writer may have been the chief factor in gaining him election to the five-man committee to draw up a declaration of independence. While the text of the Declaration incorporated changes made at the suggestion of John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, and the Continental Congress as a whole, its authorship is Jefferson's. He left the Continental Congress in September, 1776, and from Oct. 7, 1776, to June, 1779, served in the Virginia House of Delegates, leaving that body when he was elected governor. His efforts in the House of Delegates were responsible for the revision and liberalization of Virginia law. He secured, *inter alia,* the abolition of entail and primogeniture and the establishment of religious freedom in Virginia (although the latter statute was passed in 1786, when Jefferson was abroad). His two terms of office as governor, lasting until June, 1781, were perhaps the unhappiest period of his official career. He left office during the height of the British invasion of Virginia, and approved the combining of military and civic functions under General Thomas Nelson. For a time Jefferson's official conduct was under attack, but a committee of inquiry which reported on Dec. 12, 1781, submitted a statement which led to his formal vindication. He retired to family life and study, working on what later appeared as *Notes on the State of Virginia.* This compendium of information and observations, combined with his later papers for the American Philosophical Society, of which he was president (1797–1815), established his national and international reputation as a scholar and scientist. After the death of his wife (Sept. 6, 1782) he was appointed (Nov. 12, 1782) as peace commissioner but did not leave America when it became apparent that negotiations had reached a favorable point and hence did not require his presence. He was elected (June, 1783) a delegate to Congress, where he served on virtually every important committee and drafted 31 state papers. Among them was the report on March 22, 1784, one of several by him on the government of the western territory, which incorporated most of the elements of the Ordinance of 1787. He also drafted a paper on the establishment of a money unit and a report on the definitive treaty of peace. He was appointed (May 7, 1784) to assist Franklin and Adams at Paris in negotiating treaties of commerce and in 1785 was named to succeed Franklin as minister to France. Jefferson served in France until October, 1789. In addition to carrying out his diplomatic duties, he traveled widely, making observations on inventions

agriculture, and architecture. After seeing the Maison Carré at Nîmes, he drew up and forwarded a plan, based on the temple, for the new Virginia state capitol, thereby helping to launch the classical revival in American architecture. After his return to America, he became (March 22, 1790) the first U.S. secretary of state. It is from about this time that his differences with the Federalists developed into the subsequent open political battle that has been variously regarded as the opposition of federal to state authority, the opposition of autocratic to democratic tendencies, and the clash between the capitalist and agrarian interests. Although Jefferson attempted to coöperate with Alexander Hamilton at the outset, the friction between the secretary of the treasury and the secretary of state began to emerge in early 1791. The intracabinet differences between the two men soon spread into the pages of the Hamiltonian *Gazette of the United States* and the Jeffersonian *National Gazette*. In sum, Jefferson's view was that the Federalists were determined upon undermining American democracy in favor of rule by an élite. President Washington preserved the balance between Jefferson and Hamilton, and persuaded Jefferson to remain in office until the end of 1793. After his retirement from office, Jefferson still commanded the political following of many who regarded him as the exponent of American democracy. The election of 1796 made him vice-president in the administration of John Adams. Jefferson's official duties in the Senate gave him the basis of his *Manual of Parliamentary Practice* (1801), which is still the foundation of parliamentary usage in the Senate. His outstanding political achievement during this period was his framing of the Kentucky Resolutions of 1798 which, together with the Virginia Resolutions drafted by James Madison, challenged the Alien and Sedition Acts passed by the Federalists and upheld the right of the states to interpose in instances where the federal government had exceeded its powers. The election of 1800 raised Jefferson to the presidency as head of the Republicans, and in 1801 Jefferson became the first president to be inaugurated at Washington. His two administrations (1801–09) were marked by the acquisition (1803) of Louisiana from France, the Lewis and Clark expedition, the negotiation of a treaty with Tripoli, the treason trial of Aaron Burr, the Non-Importation Act of 1806, the Embargo, and the Non-Intercourse Act. After his retirement from the presidency he spent the rest of his life at "Monticello." He devoted much of his time and energy to furthering his plans for the University of Virginia, chartered in 1819. The curriculum incorporated many of his suggestions. He served as a member of the first board of visitors and was elected rector. In addition to drawing up a general plan for the university, he designed many of the details for the original buildings. Although he never practiced architecture professionally, he also designed many private homes in Virginia. Burdened by financial difficulties, he sold his 10,000-volume library to the government in order to improve his position, but the money he received sufficed for only a short period, and to the end of his life he faced what amounted to financial distress. He died, as did his predecessor as president, John Adams, on the 50th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence and was buried at "Monticello." He is remembered as a friend of progress and enlightenment and as a defender of the human spirit against tyranny and compulsion. In intellectual range and interests, he ranks as one of the greatest of American statesmen. Although a strict constructionist, he was fated, as president, to use wide executive powers in order to protect and expand the U.S. His name is associated with liberal democracy as a political faith. See *The Writings of Thomas Jefferson*, edited by Paul L. Ford (10 vols., 1892–99), *The Life of Thomas Jefferson*, by H. S. Randall (3 vols., 1858), *Thomas Jefferson: The Apostle of Americanism*, by Gilbert Chinard (1929), *Jefferson and Hamilton* (1925) and *Jefferson in Power* (1936), by Claude G. Bowers, *Jefferson the Virginian*, by Dumas Malone (1948), *History of the United States of America*, by Henry Adams (Vols. I–IV, 1889–90), and *The Economic Origins of Jeffersonian Democracy*, by Charles A. Beard (1915).

Jefferson Brick (brik). See **Brick, Jefferson.**

Jefferson City. [Called **"Jeff City."**] City in C Missouri, capital of Missouri and county seat of Cole County, on the S bank of the Missouri River: seat of Lincoln University and the Missouri state penitentiary. It was named for Thomas Jefferson by early settlers. 25,099 (1950).

Jefferson City. [Former name, **Mossy Creek.**] Town in E Tennessee, in Jefferson County, NE of Knoxville, in a zinc-mining area: manufactures of iron, and cotton and wool textiles. It is the seat of Carson-Newman College. 3,633 (1950).

Jefferson River. River in Montana, formed by the union of the Beaverhead and Big Hole rivers in Madison County. It unites with the Madison and Gallatin to form the Missouri. Total length, ab. 248 mi.

Jeffersonville (jef'ėr.sọn.vil). City in SE Indiana, county seat of Clarke County, on the Ohio River opposite Louisville, Ky., with which it is joined by a highway bridge and a railway bridge. It was laid out (1802) by William Henry Harrison after a plan by Thomas Jefferson. 14,685 (1950).

Jeffrey (jef'ri), **Francis.** [Title, Lord **Jeffrey.**] b. at Edinburgh, Oct. 23, 1773; d. there, Jan. 26, 1850. Scottish critic, essayist, and jurist. He studied at Queen's College, Oxford, for a part of one year (1791–92), and was admitted to the Scottish bar on Dec. 16, 1794. He succeeded Sydney Smith as responsible editor of the *Edinburgh Review*, of which, with Smith, H. P. Brougham, and Francis Horner, he had been a founder. The review was a success from its first number (Oct. 10, 1802). Jeffrey's legal practice continued to increase until July 2, 1829, when he was unanimously chosen dean of the Faculty of Advocates, and resigned his editorship of the *Review* to Macvey Napier. In 1830 he was appointed lord advocate. After the passage of the Reform Bill he was returned to Parliament for Edinburgh, Dec. 19, 1832. In May, 1834, he accepted a seat in the Court of Session, and became Lord Jeffrey. Jeffrey's criticisms of the writings of Wordsworth, Shelley, Keats, and the other poets of the romantic school were entirely unsympathetic, though later in life he admitted the excellence of their work. He visited America in 1813 for six months.

Jeffreys (jef'riz), **George.** [Title, 1st Baron **Jeffreys of Wem.**] b. at Acton, Denbighshire, Wales, 1648; d. at London, April 18, 1689. British judge. He was called to the bar in 1668, and was appointed common sergeant of the city of London in 1671. Seeing no hope of further advancement from the popular party, with which he had hitherto been associated, he ingratiated himself with the Duke of York (later James II), with the result that he was appointed solicitor general to the duke, and was knighted in 1677. In 1678 he was made recorder of London, a position which he was compelled by Parliament to resign in 1680. He became chief justice of Chester in 1680 and of England in 1683, and was elevated to the post of lord chancellor of England in 1685. He used his position as chief justice and as chancellor to make the judiciary, which had been a stronghold of the opposition, the chief agent in furthering the attempt of James II to make himself an absolute monarch. He rendered himself notorious by the flagrant injustice and brutality which he displayed in the trials (called "the Bloody Assizes") of the participants in Monmouth's Rebellion (1685). At least 320 were executed, after trials in which often no defense was heard; hundreds more were transported. He was imprisoned on the overthrow of James II and died in the Tower of London.

Jeffries (jef'riz), **James J.** b. at Carroll, in Fairfield County, Ohio, April 15, 1875; d. at Burbank, Calif., March 3, 1953. American heavyweight pugilist. He won the heavyweight title from Bob Fitzsimmons in 11 rounds at Coney Island, on June 9, 1899, and lost it to Jack Johnson, who knocked him out in the 15th round, at Reno, Nev., on July 4, 1910.

Jehane Saint-Pol (zhän saṅ.pol). See **Saint-Pol, Jehane.**

Jehan Frollo (zhäṅ fro.lō). See **Frollo, Jehan.**

Jehangir (jẹ.hän''gēr'). See **Jahangir.**

Jehanne d'Arc (or **Darc**) (zhän dȧrk). See **Joan of Arc.**

Jehoahaz (jẹ.hō'ạ.haz). [Also, **Joachaz.**] King of Israel (c815–c798 B.C.); son of Jehu. He was held in subjection by Hazael, king of Damascus, who compelled him to

reduce his army to 50 horsemen, ten chariots, and 10,000 infantry. 2 Kings, xiii. 1–9.

Jehoahaz. [Also, **Joachaz.**] fl. c608 B.C. King of Judah; a son of Josiah. After a short reign of three months, in 608 or 607, he was deposed by the Egyptian king Necho II, who had defeated his father, and sent as a prisoner to Egypt, where he died. In 2 Kings xxiii. 30–33, we are told that "the people of the land took Jehoahaz the son of Josiah, and anointed him, and made him king in his father's stead" and that he was "twenty and three years old when he began to reign."

Jehoash (jē.hō'ash). See **Joash.**

Jehoiachin (jē.hoi'ạ.kin). [Also, **Joachin.**] fl 6th century B.C. King of Judah (c597 B.C.); son of Jehoiakim. After a reign of three months and ten days, he was carried into the Babylonian captivity, with 10,000 of his subjects, by Nebuchadnezzar. When Evil-Merodach became Babylonian king, Jehoiachin was released. 2 Chron. xxxvi. 8–10.

Jehoiada (jē.hoi'ạ.dạ). fl. 9th century B.C. High priest of Judah. When the usurper Queen Athaliah slew (843 B.C.) the members of the royal house of Judah, he saved the prince Joash, whom he brought up in the temple. In 837 he headed a rebellion by which Athaliah was overthrown and Joash placed on the throne. 2 Kings, xi. 4, etc.

Jehoiakim (jē.hoi'ạ.kim). [Also, **Joakim.**] fl. c600 B.C. King of Judah (c609–c597 B.C.); son of Josiah. He succeeded his brother Jehoahaz, who was deposed by Necho II (Pharaoh-Necho). After the defeat of Necho at Carchemish by Nebuchadnezzar in 605, he remained virtually independent until 600, when Nebuchadnezzar invaded his kingdom. He died before the Babylonians won a complete victory, but his son and successor, Jehoiachin, was carried into captivity. 2 Kings, xxiii. 34–37.

Jehol (jẹ.hol', -hōl'). See also **Chengteh.**

Jehol. Province in NE China, included with Manchuria in the Northeast Administrative Area, bordered on the E and SE by the province of Liaohsi, on the S by the province of Hopei, on the W by the province of Chahar, and on the NW and N by the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region. Most of the province is covered by steep semiarid hills and mountains, limiting agriculture largely to the valleys and making transportation difficult. There are forests on the N slopes of the mountains but on the S slopes only brush and grass. Nomadic herders roam much of the region. Millet, kaoliang, spring wheat, and opium are the chief crops on the level land in the SE corner. The N part of Jehol was annexed to the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region in 1949. Capital, Chengteh; area, ab. 44,000 sq. mi.; pop. 4,899,021 (1950).

Jehoram (jē.hō'rạm). [Also, **Joram.**] fl. 9th century B.C. King of Israel (c851–c843 B.C.); son of Ahab. He put down a revolt in Moab with the help of the king of Judah, was wounded in an attack on the Syrians at Ramoth-Gilead, and retired to Jezreel, leaving Jehu as his general in the field. Jehu, called upon by Elisha the prophet to take over the kingship, returned to Jezreel and killed Jehoram and all his family. 2 Kings, iii. 1.

Jehoram. [Also, **Joram.**] fl. 9th century B.C. King of Judah (c848–c844 B.C.); son of Jehoshaphat. He married Athaliah, daughter of Ahab and Jezebel, rulers of Israel. 2 Kings, viii. 16.

Jehoshaphat (jē.hosh'ạ.fat). [Also, **Josaphat.**] fl. 9th century B.C. King of Judah (c873–c848 B.C.); son of Asa. He married his son Jehoram to Athaliah, daughter of Ahab, king of Israel, and Jezebel. He was defeated with Ahab at Ramoth-Gilead by the king of Syria. 1 Kings, xxii. 41–50, 2 Chron. xvii.–xx.

Jehoshaphat, Valley of. Name sometimes given to the valley between Jerusalem and the Mount of Olives, the N part of the Vale of Kidron.

Jehu (jē'hū). In the Bible, the son of Hanani; a prophet of Judah in the time of Jehoshaphat (873–848 B.C.). 2 Chron. xix. 2.

Jehu. fl. 9th century B.C. King of Israel (c843–c815 B.C.), and the founder of a new dynasty; son of Jehoshaphat, son of Nimshi. He was captain of the army under Jehoram, son and successor of Ahab, and at the order of the prophet Elisha was anointed king, and commissioned with the execution of judgment on the house of Ahab. He drove furiously in his chariot to Jezreel, where Jehoram of Israel and Ahaziah of Judah were, and killed both kings. He then ruthlessly exterminated the old dynasty, both in Israel and in Judah, and with it the worship and worshipers of Baal. In his war with Hazael of Syria he lost the East Jordan region. He is mentioned on the black obelisk of Shalmaneser II (860–824 B.C.) as being among the kings paying tribute. 2 Kings, ix, x.

Jehu. Common name for a coachman, especially a reckless one. 2 Kings, ix. 20: "the driving is like the driving of Jehu the son of Nimshi; for he driveth furiously."

Jeisk (yā'ẹ̄sk). See **Yeisk.**

Jekri (jā'krē). See **Itsekiri.**

Jekyakarta (jek.yạ.kär'tạ). See **Jogjakarta.**

Jelalabad (jẹ.lal'ạ.bad). See **Jalalabad.**

Jelbon (jel'bon). See under **Gilboa.**

Jelenia Góra (ye.le'nyä gö'rä). [German, **Hirschberg.**] City in SW Poland, in the *województwo* (province) of Wrocław, formerly in Silesia, Germany, situated in the Silesian Mountains at the junction of the Zacken and Bober rivers, ab. 60 mi. SW of Wrocław: tourist center in the Silesian Mountains. Manufactures include glass (especially optical glass and crystals), linen textiles, paper, and paper goods. Pop. 35,296 (1939); 39,050 (1946).

Jeletz (yi.lyets'). See **Yelets.**

Jelf (jelf), **William Edward.** b. 1811; d. Oct. 18, 1875. English scholar.

Jelgava (yel'gä.vä). [Also: **Yelgava;** German, **Mitau;** Russian, **Mitava.**] Town in the U.S.S.R., in Latvia, on the Lielupe River ab. 25 mi. SW of Riga: center of linen textile industry; sugar refining. It was the residence of the dukes of Courland from the middle of the 16th century. 34,000 (est. 1939).

Jellachich de Buzim (yel'ä.chich dẹ böt'sēm), Count **Joseph.** b. at Petrovaradin, in Slavonia, Oct. 16, 1801; d. at Zagreb, in Croatia, May 19, 1859. Croatian general. He was appointed (1848) governor (*ban*) of Croatia and, incited by the court of Austria, took up (September, 1848) arms against the Hungarians, who were in revolt. He was finally completely defeated in July, 1849.

Jellicoe (jel'i.kō), **John Rushworth.** [Title, 1st Earl **Jellicoe.**] b. Dec. 5, 1859; d. at London, Nov. 20, 1935. English naval officer who commanded (1914–16) the grand fleet and led British naval forces at the battle of Jutland (May 31, 1916). He was appointed rear admiral (1907) and admiral of the fleet (1919). He served as chief (1917) of naval staff, governor general (1920–24) of New Zealand, and New Zealand delegate (1927) to the Geneva Arms Conference. Author of *The Grand Fleet of 1914–1918—Its Creation, Development and Work* and *The Crisis of the Naval War.*

Jellyby (jel'i.bi), **Mrs.** In Charles Dickens's *Bleak House,* a strong-minded woman, so completely occupied with missionary and charitable work, and particularly with emigration to the fictitious African settlement of Borrioboola-Gha, that she has no time to attend to her household duties.

Jelusich (ye.lö'zēch), **Mirko.** b. 1886—. Austrian novelist. He specializes in the portrayal of historical personages in such works as *Cäsar* (1929; Eng. trans., *Caesar,* 1930), *Oliver Cromwell* (1933), *Hannibal* (1934), and *Heinrich der Löwe* (1936).

Jem (jem). See **Jamshid.**

Jemappes (zhẹ.map). Industrial town in SW Belgium, in the province of Hainaut, ab. 3 mi. W of Mons: coal mines; metallurgical, chemical, and glass manufactures. It is famous for the decisive victory gained by the French under Dumouriez over the Austrians under the Duke of Saxe-Teschen, on Nov. 6, 1792. It was the first battle won by the republic, and was followed by the occupation of Belgium. 12,902 (1947).

Jemeppe (zhẹ.mep). Town in E Belgium, in the province of Liége, near the Meuse River W of Liége, of which it is an industrial suburb: machine factories. 13,775 (1947).

Jemez (hā'mes). Pueblo Indian village ab. 20 mi. NW of Bernalillo, N.M., probably established c1300 A.D. In 1838 the group was augmented by a small group of 20 refugees, who fled from Pecos. There are now about 900 inhabitants. The language is of the Tanoan family. The Jemez Indians (along with the Keres) have been the most

tenacious of the Pueblo Indians to hold to their own culture against the whites.

Jemmy Twitcher (jem'i twich'ėr). See **Twitcher, Jemmy.**

Jemtland (yemt'länd). See **Jämtland.**

Jena (yā'nä). City in E central Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Thuringia, Russian Zone, on the Saale River ab. 45 mi. SW of Leipzig; one of the centers of the German glass and optical industries. Jena is also the seat of a number of publishing houses. The university, founded by John Frederick II of Saxony in 1558, has a library of more than 400,000 volumes and manuscripts. There are numerous other institutions including schools of home economics and public administration, a conservatory of music, meteorological, seismological institutes, the Zeiss Planetarium, and the Zeiss Institute of Microscopy. There is a Gothic *Rathaus* (town hall) of 1340. Jena became a town in 1204, came to the house of Wettin in 1331, and belonged 1690–1741 to Saxe-Eisenach (from 1741 to Saxe-Weimar). Schiller was a professor of history at the university, and Goethe visited here frequently. The first German literary journal was published here in 1785. Napoleon I gained one of his greatest victories here and at nearby Auerstädt on Oct. 14, 1806, routing the Prussian and Saxon armies under Prince Hohenlohe; as a result, he met no more resistance on his way to Berlin. The first German *Burschenschaft* (student association) was founded here in 1815. The increase in the period 1939–46 was 21 percent. 82,722 (1946).

Jenaische Allgemeine Literaturzeitung (yā'nä.i.shę äl.gę.mī'nę lē''te.rä.tör'tsī.tùng). German journal of review and criticism founded (1785) at Jena by Professor Christian Gottfried Schütz and edited by him and the jurist Gottlieb Hufeland. It was originally devoted to the philosophy of Kant, who wrote for it, as did Schiller and Goethe. One of its chief contributors was A. W. Schlegel, who during the period 1796–1800 published more than 300 reviews in it. Afterwards, however, he and his fellow romanticists broke with it. In 1804 Schütz moved to Halle and changed the magazine to *Hallische Literaturzeitung* (1804–49). At the same time Goethe brought about the founding of the new *Jenaische Literaturzeitung* (1804–48).

Jenghiz Khan (jeng'giz kän'). See **Genghis Khan.**

Jenil (нä.nēl'). See **Genil.**

Jenkin (jeng'kin), **Henry Charles Fleeming.** b. March 25, 1833; d. at Edinburgh, June 12, 1885. British engineer and electrician. In 1859 he began, with Sir William Thomson (Lord Kelvin), experiments to determine the resistance and insulation of electric cables, and from 1858 to 1873 was especially occupied with practical work in cable telegraphy. The reports to the British Association of the committee on electric standards in 1861 are largely his work.

Jenkins (jeng'kinz). Town in E Kentucky, in Letcher County; coal mining. 6,921 (1950).

Jenkins, Charles Francis. b. near Dayton, Ohio, Aug. 22, 1867; d. June 6, 1934. American inventor of an intermittent motion-picture projector (patented 1895). He invented also an airplane brake, an altimeter, the cone-shaped paper drinking cup, and an early self-starter for automobiles, and took out over 400 patents on inventions in radio-photography, television, and radio-movies. Author of *Picture Ribbons* (1896), *Motion Picture Handbook* (1908), and *Visual Radio and Television* (1928).

Jenkins, Edward. b. at Bangalore, India, 1838; d. June 4, 1910. British author of a number of books and pamphlets on political and social subjects, the best known of which is *Ginx's Baby* (1870).

Jenkins, Herbert. b. at Norwich, Norfolk, England, 1876; d. June 8, 1923. English publisher and detective writer. After managing the publishing firm of John Lane, the Bodley Head, for 11 years, he founded his own London firm. In addition to his business activities, he wrote many articles and stories, including those dealing with Bindle, a London Cockney. Author of *Bindle* (1916), *The Night Club* (1917), *Adventures of Bindle* (1918), *John Dene of Toronto* (1919), *Malcolm Sage, Detective* (1920), and *Mrs. Bindle* (1921). His chief work is *Life of George Borrow* (1911).

Jenkins, Robert. fl. 1731–38. English master mariner, remembered chiefly in connection with the incident known as "Jenkins' Ear," the immediate occasion for war with Spain in 1739. In 1731 Jenkins was captured by a Spanish *guarda costa*, the commander of which ordered Jenkins's ear cut off. This incident was later used as propaganda in inciting popular sentiment against Spain.

Jenkins, Thornton Alexander. b. in Orange County, Va., Dec. 11, 1811; d. at Washington, D.C., Aug. 9, 1893. American naval officer. He was chief of staff of Farragut's squadron in the Mississippi River and at Mobile Bay during the Civil War.

Jenkins' Ear, War of. Name popularly given to the war between Great Britain and Spain which broke out in 1739 and became merged in the War of the Austrian Succession. Its immediate cause was the grievance of an English mariner, Robert Jenkins, who alleged that he had been tortured by the Spaniards, with the loss of his ear. Activity in the war was primarily in the Caribbean area, Puerto Bello being captured and Cartagena bombarded, but some fighting also occurred in Georgia and in Florida, which was attacked twice (1740, 1743) by Oglethorpe.

Jenkins' Fort. Former name of **West Pittston,** Pa.

Jenkinson (jeng'kin.sọn), **Anthony.** d. at Tighe, Rutlandshire, England, in February, 1611. English sailor, merchant, and explorer in central Asia.

Jenkinson, Charles. [Titles: 1st Earl of **Liverpool,** 1st Baron **Hawkesbury.**] b. at Winchester, England, April 26, 1727; d. at London, Dec. 17, 1808. English statesman, secretary at war during the Revolutionary War. He was appointed undersecretary of state (1761) and served (1761–86) in the House of Commons. Under Lord Bute he held (1763–65) the office of joint secretary to the treasury and, at Bute's retirement, led the "king's friends" in the House of Commons. In North's government he was appointed (1778) secretary at war and was considered to have much influence at court. He was appointed (1786) president of the board of trade and chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. He published *Collection of Treaties between Great Britain and the Powers from 1648 to 1783* (1785) and *The Coins of the Realm* (1805).

Jenkinson, Ephraim. Venerable-looking swindler in Oliver Goldsmith's *Vicar of Wakefield.* He swindles the vicar out of his horse.

Jenkinson, Robert Banks. [Title, 2nd Earl of **Liverpool.**] b. in England, June 7, 1770; d. at London, Dec. 4, 1828. English statesman; son of Charles Jenkinson. He was in Paris at the time of the storming of the Bastille. He served (1790, 1796–1803) as member of Parliament, was appointed by Pitt to the India board, and was master of the mint (1799). He served as foreign secretary (1801–03) under Addington and was responsible for the delay in the evacuation of troops from Malta under the provisions of the Treaty of Amiens. Under Pitt he was (1804–06) home secretary and leader in the House of Lords. As secretary of state for war and the colonies (1809–12) he supported Wellington in Portugal and took steps to strengthen the army. He served (1812–27) as prime minister in a Tory government, and was largely responsible for sending Napoleon to St. Helena and for ending the slave trade by European powers. Disorders after the war led to repressive measures by Liverpool including suspension (1817) of the Habeas Corpus Act and support of the "six acts" (1819–20). He introduced the bill for Queen Caroline's divorce, and was against Roman Catholic emancipation although willing to make some concessions. He had intentions to modify the Corn Laws but resigned because of ill health before taking action.

Jenkintown (jeng'kin.toun). Borough in SE Pennsylvania, in Montgomery County; outlying residential suburb of Philadelphia. Beaver College is nearby. 5,130 (1950).

Jenks (jengks), **Albert Ernest.** b. at Ionia, Mich., Nov. 28, 1869—. American ethnologist, professor of anthropology in the University of Minnesota from 1907. He published *The Bontoc Igorot* (1905), among others.

Jenks, Edward. b. at Stockwell, Surrey, England, Feb. 20, 1861; d. Nov. 10, 1939. English lawyer, educator, and writer on law. Author of *Constitutional Experiments of the Commonwealth* (1891), *Outline of English Local Government* (7th ed., 1930), *Law and Politics in the Middle Ages* (4th issue, 1913), *Short History of English Law* (4th

ed., 1928), *The State and the Nation* (1935), *The New Jurisprudence* (1933), and *The Ship of State* (1939).

Jenks, George Charles. [Pseudonym, **W. B. Lawson.**] b. at London, April 13, 1850; d. Sept. 12, 1929. American journalist and writer of dime novels. He worked as a printer, as a writer for the Pittsburgh *Press*, and as New York correspondent for the Pittsburgh *Dispatch and Gazette-Times*. His first book, *Official History of the Johnstown Flood* (1889), was written with Frank Connelly. Although the author of several novels including *The Climax* (1909), from the play by Edward Locke, *The Deserters* (1911), with Anna A. Chapin, and *Stop Thief!* (1913), with Carlyle Moore, he is principally known for the dime novels he wrote under his pseudonym. He was one of a group in the firm of Street and Smith which created the character of Nick Carter and related his adventures. From 1896 to 1911 Jenks and others wrote a weekly novelette about the character Diamond Dick.

Jenks, Jeremiah Whipple. b. at St. Clair, Mich., Sept. 2, 1856; d. at New York, Aug. 24, 1929. American political economist. He was professor of political economy and politics in Cornell University (1891–1912), and professor of government and director of the division of public affairs in New York University (1912 *et seq.*). He acted on various occasions for the U.S. government as an expert or investigator in matters connected with trusts, labor, taxation, currency, immigration, and other socio-economic problems, and was consulted on currency problems by Mexico, China, Nicaragua, and Germany. He wrote *The Trust Problem* (1900), *The Principles of Politics* (1910), *The Immigration Problem* (1912, with W. J. Lauck), and others.

Jenné (je.nā′). See **Djenné.**

Jenner (jen′ėr), **Edward.** b. at Berkeley, Gloucestershire, England, May 17, 1749; d. there, Jan. 26, 1823. English physician, famous as the discoverer of vaccination. In 1770 he became a pupil of John Hunter at London, and also studied at the same time in St. George's Hospital. In 1773 he began to practice at Berkeley. His investigation of cowpox began very early, and was suggested by the local rustic tradition that dairymaids who contracted the disease were exempt from smallpox. On May 14, 1796, he vaccinated James Phipps, a boy of eight, with lymph from the hand of a dairymaid, and on July 1 inoculated the same boy with smallpox. The experiment was successful; an account of it (*Inquiry into the Cause and Effects of the Variolae Vaccinae*) was published in June, 1798. The practice of vaccination gradually gained ground until in 1800 a great part of his time was taken up by the distribution of lymph, much of it in America. Honors came to him from every quarter, and on June 2, 1802, a grant of 10,000 pounds was made to him by Parliament, 20,000 more in 1806, and almost 8,000 by Indian subscription (c1806).

Jenner, Thomas. fl. 1631–56. English author, engraver, and publisher. In the reigns of Charles I and Charles II he kept a print shop at the Royal Exchange which was frequented by Pepys and Evelyn.

Jenner, Sir **William.** b. at Chatham, Kent, England, Jan. 30, 1815; d. at Greenwood, near Bishop's Waltham, Hampshire, England, Dec. 11, 1898. English physician and anatomist. He was physician to Queen Victoria, whose health he took care of for over 30 years, to Prince Albert, whom he attended during his last illness, and to the Prince of Wales (later to be Edward VII), whom he treated for typhoid. He gained his place in medical history as the first to distinguish between typhus and typhoid.

Jenner, William Ezra. b. at Marengo, Ind., July 21, 1908—. American legislator. He served in the Indiana state senate (1934–42) and was elected (1944) to the U.S. Senate to complete the unexpired term of Frederick Van Nuys (1874–1944). Jenner, who has been associated with the conservative and isolationist wing of the Republican Party, was reëlected for full terms in 1946 and 1952.

Jennie Gerhardt (jen′i ger′härt). Novel by Theodore Dreiser, published in 1911.

Jennie June (jön). Pseudonym of **Croly, Jane Cunningham.**

Jennifer (jen′i.fėr). Novel by John Palmer, published in 1926.

Jennifer Lorn: A Sedate Extravaganza (lôrn). Novel by Elinor Wylie, published in 1923.

Jennings (jen′ingz). City in S Louisiana, parish seat of Jefferson Davis Parish: center of an oil and rice producing area. 9,663 (1950).

Jennings. Unincorporated community in E Missouri, in St. Louis County. 15,282 (1950).

Jennings, Herbert Spencer. b. at Tonica, Ill., April 8, 1868; d. at Santa Monica, Calif., April 14, 1947. American zoölogist and geneticist, an authority on protozoölogy. He is known for his researches in the physiology and life cycles of microörganisms, especially *Paramecium bursaria*, and studies in animal behavior and genetics.

Jenny (jen′i) or **Jenny Bull Falls** (bůl). Former names of **Merrill,** Wis.

"Jenny Wren" (ren). See **Cleaver, Fanny.**

Jensen (yen′sẹn), **Adolf.** b. at Königsberg, in East Prussia, Jan. 12, 1837; d. at Baden-Baden, Germany, Jan. 26, 1879. German composer, best known for his songs and piano pieces.

Jensen (yen′sẹn), **Eiler.** b. at Copenhagen, April 14, 1894—. Danish labor leader, president (1943 *et seq.*) of the Danish trade-union federation. He served (1925–36) as president of the Warehouse Workers Union, was (1928–36) a minister of the Joint Board of Danish Workers, and was elected (1936) secretary of the Danish trade unions. He was elected (1945) to the Folketing.

Jensen, Johannes Vilhelm. b. at Farsø, Denmark, Jan. 20, 1873; d. at Copenhagen, Nov. 25, 1950. Danish lyric poet and novelist, whose major work, *Den lange Rejse* (The Long Journey, 6 vols., 1908–22), won him the Nobel prize for literature in 1944. Jensen's philosophy was one of optimism, based on a fervent belief in evolution and the gradual betterment of the human race.

Jensen (yen′sẹn), **Peter Christian Albrecht.** b. at Bordeaux, France, Aug. 16, 1861—. German Assyriologist. Author of *Kosmologie der Babylonier* (Cosmology of the Babylonians, 1890) and *Assyrisch-babylonische Mythen* (Assyrian-Babylonian Myths, 1900).

Jensen, Wilhelm. b. at Heiligenhafen, Germany, Feb. 15, 1837; d. at Thalkirchen, Germany, Nov. 24, 1911. German newspaper editor and prolific writer of stories, novels, and plays. Among his works are the stories *Magister Timotheus* (1866), *Die braune Erica* (1868), *Eddystone* (1872), *Hunnenblut* (1895), and the historical novel *Karin von Schweden* (1872).

Jenson or **Janson** (zhäṅ.sôṅ), **Nicholas.** d. c1481. French printer and engraver who, after working with Gutenberg, set up (c1470) a printing establishment at Venice. He is known chiefly as the introducer of roman type.

Jenyns (jen′inz), **Soame.** b. at London, Jan. 1, 1704; d. there, Dec. 18, 1787. English writer and politician. In 1757 he published *Free Enquiry into the Nature and Origin of Evil*, and in 1765 *The Objections to the Taxation of our American Colonies by the Legislature of Great Britain briefly considered.* His *View of the Internal Evidences of the Christian Religion* was published in 1776.

Jephthah (jef′thạ). [Also, **Jephte** (jef′tē).] Chieftain and judge of Israel whose history is given in Judges xi–xii. When he went to battle against the Ammonites, he vowed that whatsoever should come forth from his home to meet him on his return "in peace from the children of Ammon" should be offered up as a burnt offering. The Ammonites were routed, and as Jephthah returned the first to come out to meet him was his daughter and only child. She consented to the fulfilment of his vow after a respite of two months. The women of Israel put aside four days every year to be observed in memory of Jephtha's daughter. "Jephtha's vow" is the catchword in world folklore for the motif of the hasty vow.

Jephthah. Oratorio by Handel, finished in 1751. It was produced in 1752, and was the last he composed, as he became blind at this time.

Jephthes (jef′thēz) or **Jephtha** (jef′thạ). Play by George Buchanan, written between 1539 and 1542.

Jepson (jep′sọn), **Edgar.** b. at Kenilworth, Warwickshire, England, Nov. 28, 1863; d. at Hampstead, London, April 11, 1938. English novelist. Author of *Sybil Falcon* (1895), *The Passion for Romance* (1896), *The Keepers of the People* (1898), *On the Edge of the Empire* (1899), *The Admirable Tinker* (1904), *Tangled Waters* (1908), *The*

Girl's Head (1910), *Pollyooly* (1911), *The Gillingham Rubies* (1915), *The Night Hawk* (1916), *The Professional Prince* (1917), *The Loudwater Mystery* (1919), *A Prince in Petrograd* (1921), *The Smuggled Masterpiece* (1923), *Buried Rubies* (1925), *The Tragedies of Mr. Pip* (1926), *The Splendid Adventure of Hannibal Tod* (1927), *The Murder in Romney Marsh* (1929), *The Moon Gods* (1930), *A Hundred Thousand Guineas* (1931), *The Secret Square* (1933), *The Grinning Avenger* (1934), *An Accidental Don Juan* (1935), and *Lucy and the Dark Gods* (1936). His *Memories of a Victorian* (1933) and *Memories of an Edwardian* are autobiographical.

Jepson, Helen. b. at Titusville, Pa., Nov. 28, 1906—. American operatic soprano. She made her operatic debut (1928) with the Philadelphia Civic Opera Company as Marzellina in *The Marriage of Figaro*, and first appeared (1935) at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, as Hélène in the première of *In the Pasha's Garden*.

Jequié (zhę.kye'). City in E Brazil, in the state of Bahia. 21,322 (1950).

Jequitinhonha (zhę.kē.tē.nyō'nyą). [Also: **Jequitinhonya, Rio Grande do Belmonte.**] River in E Brazil which flows E into the Atlantic. The Salto Grande, ab. 100 mi. from the mouth, is one of the finest cataracts in South America. Length, ab. 500 mi.; navigable for ab. 84 mi.

Jerash (je'räsh). Modern name of **Gerasa.**

Jerba (jer'bą). See **Djerba.**

Jeremiah (jer.ę.mī'ą). [Also, **Jeremias** (jer.ę.mī'ąs).] Second of the greater prophets of Israel. He lived and prophesied during the reigns of the kings of Judah from Josiah to Zedekiah (from 629 to c586 B.C.). The Biblical book of his prophecy gives numerous details of his personal history. It is largely occupied with denunciations of the sins of the nation and warnings of evils to come on account of them. Jeremiah recognized the weakness of the Israelites and opposed resisting the Babylonians, calling for a resurgence of moral strength. Some of his prophetic utterances were accompanied and illustrated by symbolical actions. He did not go to Babylon, but lived after the fall of Jerusalem in Egypt. His work was edited by his secretary, the prophet Baruch. The Book of Lamentations is also ascribed to him.

Jeremiah Flintwinch (flint'winch). See **Flintwinch, Jeremiah.**

Jeremy (jer'ę.mi). Witty valet in Congreve's *Love for Love.*

Jeremy. Story of school life by Hugh Walpole, published in 1919. It was followed by *Jeremy and Hamlet* (1923) and *Jeremy at Crale* (1927). Hamlet is the boy's dog.

Jeres (hā'rās), **Francisco de.** See **Xeres, Francisco de.**

Jerez (hā.rāth'), Count of. A title of **Cervera y Topete, Pascual.**

Jerez de la Frontera (hā.rāth' dā lä frōn.tā'rä). [Also: **Jerez**; former spellings, **Xeres** (or **Xerez**) **de la Frontera**; ancient name, **Hasta Regia.**] City in SW Spain, in the province of Cádiz, near the Guadalete River ab. 14 mi. NE of Cádiz: commercial center for the export of Sherry wine; has large *bodegas* (wine cellars); various other industries of local importance. It is a picturesque Andalusian town. The Church of San Miguel, in Gothic style, dates from 1430; Moorish *alcázar* (castle); commercial academy, with medical and law faculty. It was the scene of a decisive victory by the Arabs under Tarik over the Visigoths under Roderick in 711, as the consequence of which Spain was subjected to Moslem rule; the town was recaptured in 1265 by Alfonso X of Castile. 107,770 (1950).

Jerez de los Caballeros (hā.rāth' dā lōs kä.bä.lyā'rōs). Town in W Spain, in the province of Badajoz, in the Sierra Morena ab. 39 mi. S of Badajoz: agricultural market town; iron-ore and tungsten mines and marble quarries in the vicinity. 16,154 (1940).

Jericho (jer'i.kō). [Arabic, **Eriha.**] In Biblical geography, a city in Palestine, situated W of the Jordan and ab. 14 mi. NE of Jerusalem. Captured when its walls fell after the Hebrews marched around the city, it was destroyed by Joshua. It was rebuilt by Ahab; was the residence of Herod the Great; destroyed by Vespasian, rebuilt by Hadrian, and again destroyed by the Crusaders; the site is now occupied by an Arab village. Josh. v, vi.

Jerid (je.rēd'), **Beled el.** See **Beled el Jerid.**

Jerimoth Hill (je.rī'moth). See under **Rhode Island.**

Jeritza (ye'rē.tsä), **Maria.** [Original name, **Marie Jedlitzka.**] b. at Brünn (now Brno, Czechoslovakia), Austria, c1887—. Operatic soprano. She made her debut (1910) at Olomouc (Olmütz) as Elsa in *Lohengrin*. She married Baron Leopold Popper de Podharagn and, after her divorce from him, Winfield Sheehan in 1935. After singing as a member of the Imperial and Royal Opera in Vienna, she joined (1921) the Metropolitan Opera Company, New York, making her New York debut as Marietta in *Die Tote Stadt*. She also appeared as a concert singer.

Jermyn (jėr'min). Borough in NE Pennsylvania, in Lackawanna County, ab. 10 mi. NE of Scranton: coal mining; manufactures of coffins. 2,535 (1950).

Jermyn, Henry. [Title, 1st Earl of **St. Albans.**] b. in England, c1600; d. at London, in January, 1684. English politician. On July 2, 1628, he became vice-chamberlain to Queen Henrietta Maria. He represented St. Edmundsbury in the Long Parliament, and was involved, as a supporter of Charles I, in the "first army plot" to overawe Parliament, in March, 1641. During the initial phase of the English Civil War he was engaged mainly in procuring war material on the Continent. He returned (1643) to England and was wounded at Auburn Chase on September 18. He returned to France with the queen in 1644 and directed her correspondence, the interception of which exposed Charles's attempt to procure foreign aid. After the execution of Charles I he remained in France with Charles II. At the Restoration Jermyn received many favors, his success being largely due to his influence with Henrietta Maria (who was now queen mother). He was made ambassador to Paris, and employed himself in strengthening the influence of Louis XIV.

Jeroboam I (jer.ō.bō'ąm). King of Israel (c933–c910 B.C.); son of Nebat of the tribe of Ephraim. Returning from exile in Egypt whither he had fled after rebelling against Solomon, he organized a revolt of the ten northern tribes against Rehoboam, Solomon's son, and founded the kingdom of Israel, with his capital at Shechem. 1 Kings, xi–xiv; 2 Chron. ix–xiii.

Jeroboam II. King of Israel (c790–c749 B.C.); son of Joash, whom he succeeded. He was the most prosperous of the kings of Israel. 2 Kings, xiv.

Jerome (je.rōm'; British also jer'ōm), Saint. [Original name, **Eusebius Hieronymus.**] b. at Stridon, Pannonia (in what is now Yugoslavia), c340; d. at Bethlehem, in Palestine, Sept. 30, 420. Father and Doctor of the Roman Catholic Church. He studied at Rome under Donatus the grammarian and Victorinus the rhetorician. In 373, during a journey through the Orient, he was attacked with a severe illness. During his convalescence he studied Greek and scriptural exegesis. From 374 he led an eremetical life in the desert, leaving it to be ordained at Antioch in 379. After two years at Constantinople with Saint Gregory Nazianzus, he removed to Rome in 382, where he advised Pope Damasus I. While there he taught a school of Roman ladies and expounded to them the doctrine of monasticism. He also undertook, at the Pope's request, a revision of the Latin Bible in the light of his scholarly knowledge of Eastern languages. After the death of Damasus he entered a monastery at Bethlehem, where he continued his work on the Bible and on his other writings. He published the Latin version of the Bible known as the Vulgate, which was established (1546) by the Council of Trent as the official version of the Bible for the Roman Catholic Church. Jerome by his knowledge of Greek and Hebrew introduced the treasures of the Eastern Church into the West.

Jerome (je.rōm'). City in S Idaho, county seat of Jerome County, in an irrigated agricultural area. 4,523 (1950).

Jerome, Jerome K. [Full name, **Jerome Klapka Jerome.**] b. at Walsall, England, May 2, 1859; d. June 14, 1927. English novelist and dramatist, known chiefly as a humorist. He was at various times clerk, teacher, actor, and journalist. His stage experiences are embodied in *On the Stage—and Off* (1885) and *Stage Land* (1889); and he wrote a number of plays, among them *Barbara* (1886), *When Greek Meets Greek* (1888), *Sunset* (1888), *New Lamps for Old* (1890), *MacHaggis* (1897), *Miss Hobbs* (1900), *Susan in Search of a Husband* (1906), *The Passing of the Third Floor Back* (1908), and *The Master of Mrs.*

Chilvers (1911). In 1892 he founded the *Idler* with Robert Barr, retiring in 1897; he was editor (1893–97) of *To-day*. His other publications include *Idle Thoughts of an Idle Fellow* (1886), *Three Men in a Boat* (1889), *Novel Notes* (1893), *Sketches in Lavender, Blue, and Green* (1897), *Three Men on Wheels* (1900), *Tea Table Talk* (1903), *Tommy and Co.* (1904), *American Wives and Others* (1904), and *Idle Ideas in 1905* (1905).

Jerome, William Travers. b. at New York, April 18, 1859; d. there, Feb. 13, 1934. American lawyer, known for his anti-Tammany activities and as prosecuting attorney in the Stanford White murder case. He was admitted to the bar in 1884. He served as a justice of special sessions (1895–1902), and as district attorney for New York County (1901–09) carried on a campaign to rid the city of corruption, himself leading raids on the Tenderloin district. He resumed private law practice after 1909.

Jerome, A Poor Man. Novel by Mary E. Wilkins Freeman, published in 1897.

Jerome Emiliani (ā.mē.lyä′nē), Saint. b. at Venice, 1481; d. Feb. 8, 1537. Italian soldier, founder of the order of Somascha. He early joined the army and defended Castelnuova against the League of Cambray. Ordained a priest in 1518, he established hospitals and promoted works of charity. In 1532, with two other priests, he founded a religious congregation, known as Somascha from the site of its motherhouse. Devoted to charitable works and subsequently to education, it was approved as an order by Saint Pius V. Jerome was canonized in 1767.

Jerome of Prague (präg). b. at Prague, c1365; burned at Konstanz (Constance), Baden, Germany, May 30, 1416. Bohemian religious reformer, an associate and follower of John Huss. He studied at Oxford, where he became acquainted with the doctrines of Wycliffe. After traveling and studying at Cologne, Heidelberg, and Jerusalem, he returned to Prague. There his advocacy of Wycliffe and his opposition to the archbishop of Prague, especially in the matter of the sale of indulgences for the Pope's war against the king of Naples, led to his becoming known as a radical. He accompanied Huss to Constance in 1415, but recanted after he was arrested. In 1416 he resumed his advocacy of his former doctrines before the council, was condemned for heresy, and burned immediately.

Jeronimo (je.ron′i.mō), **The first part of.** [Also, **The first part of Hieronimo.**] Play by Thomas Kyd. It was acted in 1588 or 1592. The only version extant was printed in 1605. The second part was called *The Spanish Tragedy*. Jeronimo, the hero of both, is an old man, the marshal of Spain, who goes mad with grief over the murder of his son. His ravings were ridiculed by contemporary and later dramatists, and became regular expletives in the slang of the period. Shakespeare alludes to this in his "Go by Jeronymy" in *The Taming of the Shrew*.

Jeroschin (ye.rō′shin), **Nikolaus von.** fl. c1340. Chaplain of the Teutonic Order. He was the author of *Kronika von Pruzinlant* in more than 15,000 couplets in the vernacular, evolved (at the behest of Grand Commander Luther of Brunswick) from the Latin *Chronicon terrae Prussiae* by Peter von Dusburg (completed in 1326).

Jerphanion (zher.fȧ.nyôṅ). Recurrently appearing character in *Les Hommes de bonne volonté* (1932–47; Eng. trans., *Men of Good Will*), cyclical novel by Jules Romains.

Jerrold (jer′ọld), **Douglas William.** b. at London, Jan. 3, 1803; d. there, June 8, 1857. English dramatist, satirist, and humorist. From 1813 to 1815 he served as midshipman in the Royal Navy, which was engaged in operations against Napoleon. Returning to London in 1816, he supported himself by working as a printer's apprentice, and by contributions to periodical literature. A play, *More Frightened than Hurt*, was produced at London on April 30, 1821, and later at Paris. *Black-eyed Susan, or All in the Downs*, produced June 8, 1829, at the Surrey Theatre, was his first important success. In 1836 he undertook the management of the Strand Theatre, but without success. He now turned his attention to the reviews and magazines, contributing to the *Athenæum*, *Blackwood's*, and others. He attached himself to *Punch* at its appearance in 1841, and was a constant contributor until his death. His articles were signed Q. His greatest success was *Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lectures* (1846). From 1852 until his death he edited *Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper*. In all, he wrote about 40 plays.

Jerrold, William Blanchard. b. at London, Dec. 23, 1826; d. at Westminster, London, March 10, 1884. English journalist and author; eldest son of Douglas William Jerrold. On the death of his father he succeeded to the editorship of *Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper*. A Liberal in politics, he argued for the North during the Civil War. His chief work is *Life of Napoleon III* (1875–82). He also wrote a number of plays, including *Cool as a Cucumber* (1851).

Jerry Blackacre (jer′i blak′ā″kėr). See **Blackacre, Jerry.**

Jerry Cruncher (krun′chėr). See **Cruncher, Jerry.**

Jerry of the Islands. Novel by Jack London, published in 1917.

Jerry Sneak (snēk). See **Sneak, Jerry.**

Jersey (jėr′zi). [Medieval Latin, **Caesarea.**] Largest, most important, and southernmost of the Channel Islands, ab. 32 mi. S of Cap de la Hague, France. The coastline rises abruptly from the sea on the N to a wooded and cultivated plateau, which slopes gently to the S and E. The fisheries, formerly important, have now greatly declined, owing to the hazards to navigation around the Channel Islands. The chief industry is the growing of early fruits and vegetables for the British market, about one fourth of the total area of the island being devoted to the cultivation of potatoes. Both English and Norman French are spoken, the latter being still the official language, although English is gradually replacing it as the language of the people. The government is vested in a lieutenant governor appointed by the British crown, and the "states" (a local legislature). During World War II it was occupied by German forces. St. Hélier is the chief town and capital. Length of island, ab. 10 mi.; width, 5–6 mi.; area, ab. 45 sq. mi.; pop. 57,296 (1951).

Jersey City. City in NE New Jersey, county seat of Hudson County, on the Hudson River opposite New York, with which it is connected by ferries and by the Holland Tunnel: terminus of railway and steamship lines; great warehousing and freight-handling center; manufactures tin cans, soap, food products, dentifrices and other toilet articles, tobacco, chemicals, and steel products. It is the seat of several colleges and of the largest medical center in the state. It was incorporated as the City of Jersey in 1820, and as Jersey City in 1838. It was the site of the Black Tom explosion on July 30, 1916. Pop. 299,017 (1950).

Jersey Lily, the. Sobriquet of **Langtry, Lily.**

Jerseys (jėr′ziz), **the.** Collective name for East Jersey and West Jersey, into which what is now New Jersey was temporarily divided in 1676.

Jersey Shore. [Former name, **Waynesburg.**] Borough in C Pennsylvania, in Lycoming County, ab. 15 mi. SW of Williamsport: manufactures silk textiles and automobile parts. 5,595 (1950).

Jerseyville (jėr′zi.vil). City in W Illinois, county seat of Jersey County: shipping point for farm produce. 5,792 (1950).

Jerubbaal (jer.u.bā′ạl), **Gideon.** See **Gideon.**

Jerusalem (jē.rö′sạ.lẹm). Former district in C Palestine, extending from the Dead Sea to the Mediterranean Sea; now divided between Jordan and Israel. Capital, Jerusalem; area, ab. 1,650 sq. mi.; pop. 362,405 (est. 1942).

Jerusalem. Proposed international district in C Palestine, now divided between Israel and Jordan. Capital, Jerusalem; area, ab. 199 sq. mi.; pop. 176,560 (est. 1938).

Jerusalem. [Arabic, **El Quds esh Sherif**; Hebrew, **Yerushalem, Yerushalayim**; Eng. trans., probably, *"City of Peace"*; in the Assyrian inscriptions, **Ursalimmu**; in the tablets of Tel-el-Amarna, **Uru-Salim**; Latin, **Hierosolyma.**] City in Israel and Jordan, capital of Israel, ab. 35 mi. E of the Mediterranean Sea and ab. 20 mi. W of the N tip of the Dead Sea. It is built on, and surrounded by, steep, stony hills that are now rapidly being covered with modern housing developments. The ancient capital of Palestine, regarded by the Jews as their sacred city, and as a holy city by both Christians and Mohammedans, since Feb. 1, 1949, it has been divided between Israel and the Arab state of Jordan. The old walled city of Jerusalem and its suburbs on the N, E, and S have since 1949 remained in Arab hands, and are now

in the kingdom of Jordan; the newer part of the city, lying SW, W, and NW of the old city, is part of the state of Israel and is linked with the coast by rail and highway. 164,440 (est. 1946); ab. 220,000 (1951): Israel city, 150,000; Jordan city, 70,000 (est. 1951).

Old Testament History. The identity of Jerusalem with Salem (Gen. xiv. 18) is disputed. It first appears as Jebus, or the city of the Jebusites, from whom David captured it or its site, establishing himself in the "stronghold of Zion," and making it his capital. Solomon beautified it, perhaps most notably by his building of the Temple, and surrounded the city with a real wall. The secession of the ten tribes under Solomon's son Rehoboam left Jerusalem the capital of the southern kingdom only. Under Rehoboam it was invaded by the Egyptian king Shishak (Sheshonk I), and the Temple and palace were in part despoiled (c926 B.C.). Under Jehoram (848–844 B.C.) the Temple was again plundered by the Arabs and Philistines. Joash, king of Israel, defeating King Amaziah of Judah, made a wide breach in the walls, and despoiled the city. Under Uzziah (792–740 B.C.) Jerusalem and all Judah enjoyed prosperity, but were visited by an earthquake. Hezekiah provided the city with water by means of a subterranean canal; in his reign it was besieged without success by the Assyrians under Sennacherib. After Josiah fell in the battle of Megiddo, Judah was at the mercy of Egypt. Necho took Jehoahaz prisoner, and exacted a heavy fine from the city and country. Jerusalem was visited by Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon, after his victory over the Egyptians at Carchemish; probably the city was besieged, as he carried off some of the vessels of the Temple. In 597 B.C. the Babylonians reappeared before Jerusalem; the city surrendered, the treasuries of the Temple and palace were pillaged, and King Jehoiachin, the whole court, 7,000 warriors, 1,000 artisans, and others (in all, 10,000), were carried off to Babylon. Zedekiah, made king in his stead, revolted against Babylon, and Nebuchadnezzar, after a terrible siege of 18 months, again captured Jerusalem (586 B.C.). The Babylonians now carried off all the treasures that remained; the Temple was burned, and the city and land deserted by all but the very poorest people. In 536 the Persian Cyrus issued a decree authorizing the rebuilding of the Temple, and a large colony, comprising all classes, returned to Judah. After many delays the Temple was finished in 516, and the city and its walls were rebuilt (c445) under Nehemiah. In 320 Jerusalem was taken by Ptolemy I Soter. The high priest Simeon the Just (c300–270 B.C.) effected many improvements in the city. In 198 Judaea came under the rule of the Seleucidae and Jerusalem opened its gates to Antiochus III (Antiochus the Great). Under Antiochus IV (Antiochus Epiphanes: 175–164 B.C.) it again became a theater of massacre: in 170 he slew the citizens, plundered the Temple, and carried off many captives; and in 168 his army, after a great slaughter, plundered and burnt the city and destroyed the walls. Antiochus endeavored to enforce the introduction of heathen worship; the Temple was desecrated and the observance of Jewish ceremonies was absolutely forbidden. This persecution provoked the successful rising of the Maccabees, and the Temple was purified and consecrated anew in 165. The city enjoyed prosperity under John Hyrcanus (135–105 B.C.), but a struggle for the throne between the Maccabees resulted in Pompey's coming to Jerusalem in 63 and reducing it, and in an invasion in 40 by the Parthians.

Roman Period. In 37 B.C. Jerusalem was taken by Herod with the aid of the Romans. Herod embellished it with palaces, theaters, gymnasia, and the like, and especially by the rebuilding of the Temple. He also completed the reconstruction of a fortress built by John Hyrcanus, naming it Antonia, after Mark Antony. Soon after Herod's death Judaea was reduced to a Roman province, and Jerusalem was often the scene of riots and bloody encounters between the Jews and the Roman soldiers. The oppressive rule of the procurators, especially of Gessius Florus, led to resistance which ended in the destruction of Jerusalem. The city, with its triple walls, was besieged first by Cestius Florus, the governor of Syria, and for two years by the emperors Vespasian and Titus. Within, it was ravaged by factional quarrels, famine, and pestilence, and at last, after a most heroic resistance, it fell in 70 A.D. Its Temple was burned, and it lost its political importance. For more than 50 years after its destruction by Titus, Jerusalem ceased to exist. The emperor Hadrian erected (c130) a town on its site, which he named Aelia Capitolina, or simply Aelia, and settled with a colony of Roman veterans. About the same time a revolt under Bar-Cochba occurred, in which the Jews became masters of Jerusalem and attempted to rebuild the Temple; and it took Julius Severus, the greatest general of his time, two years to recapture it. On the site of the Temple various heathen temples were now erected. Jews were forbidden to enter it on pain of death, and a swine was sculptured over the gate leading to Bethlehem.

The Crusades. Christian pilgrimages to Jerusalem began as early as the 3rd century. Helena, mother of Constantine, visited it in 326, and the empress Eudocia in 438, and numerous churches were erected on the holy places. It was an episcopal see subordinated to Caesarea until after the Council of Chalcedon (451), when it became an independent patriarchate. It was taken by the Persians in 614, but was regained by Heraclius in 628. In 637 it fell into the hands of the Saracen Omar; it had then about 50,000 inhabitants. In 969 it passed over to the Egyptian Fatimites. From 1099 to 1187 it was the capital of the kingdom of Jerusalem of the Crusaders, who slew most of the Mohammedan and Jewish inhabitants. Captured in 1187 by Saladin, it was surrendered in 1229 to the emperor Frederick II. In 1244 it came into the possession of the Mohammedans, and in 1517 fell under Turkish rule.

19th–20th Centuries. In 1800 Napoleon planned the capture of Jerusalem, but gave up his intention. Mehemet Ali, pasha of Egypt, took possession of it in 1832; in 1834 it was seized and held for some time by insurgent Bedouins, and in 1841 it was again restored to the sultan of Turkey. Taken from the Turks by British forces in World War I, the city continued under the British mandate (1923–48) to have separate quarters for Christians, Jews, Mohammedans, and Armenians. After World War II, the United Nations' resolution (Nov. 29, 1947) on the partition of Palestine recommended that Jerusalem be made an autonomous city. However, on Dec. 2, 1947, shops in the Jewish commercial center of Jerusalem were attacked by an Arab mob, and hostilities began in the city on a large scale. Arab guerrillas isolated the Jewish city from the rest of Jewish-held Palestine, and during 1948 the city was subjected to bombings, artillery fire, and military actions between the Haganah and the Arab Legion. Some 1,500 Jewish residents of the New City were killed. In April, 1948, convoys broke through from the coast to the besieged city, and in December a new road was completed to the coast. In July, 1948, Israeli troops broke into the old city in fighting with the Arab Legion, but withdrew after a truce. Count Folke Bernadotte, the United Nations mediator in Palestine, was assassinated at Jerusalem by terrorists on Sept. 17, 1948. In December, 1949, Jerusalem was made the capital of Israel. Extensive reconstruction and new building have taken place, and the population of the Israeli city doubled in the period 1948–51.

Jerusalem. Symbolic and mystical work by William Blake, published in 1804.

Jerusalem. Opera by Verdi, produced at Paris in 1847.

Jerusalem, Assizes of. See **Assizes of Jerusalem.**

Jerusalem, Council of. Council of the apostles, elders, and brethren, convened at Jerusalem in 50 or 51 A.D. for the settlement of questions that had arisen regarding the recognition of gentile Christians and the obligations of their being circumcised. The deliverance of the council is given in Acts, xv. 23–29.

Jerusalem, Kingdom of. Christian kingdom (1100–87) in Syria, largely under French influence. It was continued as a titular kingdom, later held nominally by the ruling house of Austria.

Jerusalem, Synod of. See **Bethlehem, Synod of.**

Jerusalem Chamber. Room at the SW side of Westminster Abbey, London, dating from 1376 or 1386. Henry IV died in this room. The Upper House of Convocation of the Province of Canterbury meets in it. It probably derives its name from tapestries with the history of Jerusalem on them, which hung on the walls.

Jerusalem Delivered. [Italian, **Gerusalemme Liberata.**] Epic poem by Torquato Tasso, relating to the deliverance of Jerusalem from the unbelievers by the Crusaders under Godfrey of Bouillon (published 1581; Eng. trans. by Fairfax, 1600, and James, 1865).

Jervaulx Abbey (jėr'vō). Ruined Cistercian abbey in N central England, in the North Riding of Yorkshire. It was founded in 1156; in 1537 it was abandoned after the abbots and monks had been hanged for their opposition to Henry VIII.

Jervis (jär'vis, jėr'-), **John.** [Title, Earl of **St. Vincent.**] b. at Meaford, England, Jan. 9, 1735; d. March 14, 1823. English admiral. On Nov. 29, 1795, he joined the fleet off the coast of Corsica as commander in chief. On Sept. 25, 1796, he was ordered to abandon Corsica and the Mediterranean and to defend the Channel. To prevent the union of the Spanish and other allied vessels with the French squadron at Brest, he took up a position off Cape St. Vincent, in February, 1797. On February 14 a battle was fought, resulting in the capture of four Spanish ships (and as a reward for which he was made Earl of St. Vincent). He relinquished his command on June 15, 1799. In the summer of 1800 he again entered the service in command of the Channel fleet. In 1801 he became first lord of the admiralty. On the collapse of the Addington ministry and the return of Pitt to power, Jervis's retirement from the admiralty became necessary. After the death of Pitt he again entered the service with the acting rank of admiral of the fleet, in March, 1806, but was relieved on April 24, 1807.

Jervis, Sir **John.** b. Jan. 12, 1802; d. at London, Nov. 1, 1856. English jurist, lord chief justice of the Common Pleas; second cousin of John Jervis, Earl of St. Vincent. In 1848 he was instrumental in the passage of three bills which bear his name, regulating the duties of justices of the peace.

Jervis (jėr'vis), **John Bloomfield.** b. at Huntington, N.Y., Dec. 14, 1795; d. Jan. 12, 1885. American engineer, for whom Port Jervis, N.Y., is named. A railroad engineer who gained his knowledge by practical experience on Pennsylvania and New York lines, he became (1830) chief engineer of the Mohawk and Hudson Railway, for which he designed the locomotive *Experiment*, whose improvements included a swivel truck for the more efficient suspension of locomotive weight. It was also one of the world's first six-wheeled locomotives. In 1836 he was named chief engineer of the Croton Aqueduct and served (1847–50) as chief engineer for the Hudson River Railroad project.

Jervis Bay. Inlet of the Pacific Ocean in SE Australia, ab. 90 mi. S of Sydney. On its S shore is a peninsula which forms a detached portion (area, ab. 28 sq. mi.) of the Australian Capital Territory; proposed site of a port to be connected by a railroad line with Canberra.

Jerviswood (jär'vis.wůd, jėr'-), **Baillie of.** See **Baillie, Robert** (d. 1684).

Jervueren (yer.vü'rẹn). See under **Brussels.**

Jesalmir (jẹ.säl'mir). See **Jaisalmer.**

Jesha (jā'shä). See **Ijesha.**

Jesi (ye'zē). See **Iesi.**

Jespersen (yes'pėr.sẹn), **Otto.** [Full name, **Jens Otto Harry Jesperson.**] b. at Randers, Denmark, July 16, 1860; d. 1943. Danish philologist. He was educated at the University of Copenhagen, where from 1893 he was professor of English language and literature. He also lectured at Columbia University and at other American colleges and universities. His works include *Progress in Language* (1894), *Fonetik* (1897–99), *Growth and Structure of the English Language* (1905), *A Modern English Grammar on Historical Principles* (1909–31, in four parts), *Philosophy of Grammar* (1924), one of his most popular works, and *Analytic Syntax* (1937). He devised (1928) a universal language, *Novial*, for which he constructed a grammar and a dictionary.

Jesse (jes'ē). [Also, **Isai.**] In the Bible, the father of David, king of Israel. As the ancestor of the royal family, he also figured as the progenitor of the Messiah, and he appears in genealogies, as in the medieval "trees of Jesse," as the base of the line from which Jesus sprang. 1 Sam. xvi.

Jesse, Fryniwyd Tennyson. English novelist and playwright; grandniece of Alfred Tennyson, and wife (married 1918) of Harold March Harwood. She collaborated with her husband on the plays *The Mask, Billeted, The Pelican*, and *How to Be Healthy Though Married*, and is author also of the dramas *Quarantine* and *Anyhouse*. Her novels include *The Milky Way, Secret Bread, Beggars on Horseback, Tom Fool, Moonraker, Act of God*, and *London Front*.

Jesse, John Heneage. b. 1815; d. at London, July 7, 1874. English historical writer.

Jessel (jes'ẹl), Sir **George.** b. at London, Feb. 13, 1824; d. there, March 21, 1883. English jurist.

Jessel, George. b. at New York, April 3, 1898—. American actor and motion-picture producer. He appeared (1910) in Gus Edwards's troupe of child entertainers and later played (1918) on Broadway in the *Shubert Gaieties*. Jessel, whose talks with his "Mom" on the telephone became an integral part of his act, is noted as a toastmaster. He appeared on the screen before turning to producing pictures; Jessel also was one of the first to organize shows to entertain at military camps.

Jessel, Miss. Character in "The Turn of the Screw," published in *The Two Magics* (1898) by Henry James.

Jesselton (jes'ẹl.tọn). Town and port on the NE coast of Borneo, capital of the British crown colony of North Borneo. It is connected to the interior by a railway, and has a landing field. Pop. ab. 5,000.

Jessica (jes'i.ka). In Shakespeare's *The Merchant of Venice*, the daughter of Shylock. She elopes with Lorenzo, taking her father's jewels and money.

Jessner (yes'nėr), **Leopold.** b. at Königsberg, in East Prussia, 1878; d. at Los Angeles, Calif., Dec. 14, 1945. German stage director. He became especially well known for staging plays on ramps and steps (*Jessnertreppen*, meaning "Jessner steps"). His directorial career began with the staging of productions for the Hamburg trade unions, with whose socialist aims he was in accord. In 1919 the Weimar Republic placed him in charge of the national theater at Berlin. Here, in the period 1919–25, his directorial style attracted great interest, and came to be imitated in Russia and America. Until 1930, when he resigned as a result of continual attacks in the conservative press, Jessner was also general manager of the state theaters of Germany and a director of the National School of Dramatics at Berlin. He continued to stage plays until Hitler's edict against non-Aryan artists closed the German theater to Jessner. He had long been considered a subversive influence and had been severely criticized in the Prussian Diet for staging *Hamlet* (1927) in modern dress and with implicit satire on the former German monarchy. Jessner's method of direction emphasized speed and explosive performance, sharp delivery of lines, and violent stage movement. He also directed German films, and from 1936 to the year of his death he worked in Hollywood.

Jessnitz (yes'nits). Town in E Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Saxony-Anhalt, Russian Zone, formerly in Anhalt, situated on the Mulde River, SW of Berlin. Before World War II it had electrochemical, lumber, and paper industries. 11,534 (1946).

Jessore (je.sōr'). [Also, **Jessor.**] District in Rajshahi division, East Bengal, Pakistan, SW of the Ganges River, ab. 80 mi. NE of the city of Calcutta. Rice and jute raising are very important here. Part of the former district area was incorporated (1947) into West Bengal, Union of India. Area, ab. 2,925 sq. mi. (1941); pop. 1,828,216 (1941).

Jessup (jes'up), **Philip Caryl.** b. at New York, Jan. 5, 1897—. American authority on international law and legal writer. He was lecturer (1925–27), assistant professor (1927–29), associate professor (1929–35), professor (1935–46), and Hamilton Fish professor (1946 *et seq.*) of international law at Columbia University. Since 1945 he has been a U.S. representative, in various capacities, to the United Nations. In March, 1949, he was appointed a U.S. ambassador at large. Author of *The Law of Territorial Waters and Maritime Jurisdiction* (1927), *American Neutrality and International Police* (1928), *International Security* (1935), and *Elihu Root* (1938).

Jessup, Walter Albert. b. at Richmond, Ind., Aug. 12, 1877; d. at New York, July 5, 1944. American educator. He was president of the State University of Iowa (1916–34), of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching (1934–44), and of the Carnegie Corporation of New York (1941–44). Author of *Social Factors [illegible]*

Supervision of Special Subjects (1911) and coauthor of *Supervision of Arithmetic*.

Jests of Gonnella (go.nel'ạ). Jests attributed to the domestic fool of Niccolò d'Este, printed in 1506.

Jesuits (jez'ū.its). Members of the Society of Jesus (or Company of Jesus), founded by Saint Ignatius Loyola in 1534. They were so called (first, according to one tradition, by Calvin, c1550) from the name given to the order by its founder, *Societas Jesu*, "the Company (or Society) of Jesus." Membership includes two general classes (nonpriests and priests) and six grades, namely, novices, formed temporal coadjutors, approved scholastics, formed spiritual coadjutors, the professed of three vows, and the professed of four vows. The professed of the four vows are the most influential class; they form the general congregation and fill the highest offices and the leading missions. The general is elected for life by the general congregation.

Jesup (jes'up). City in SE Georgia, county seat of Wayne County: processing center for naval stores and lumber. 4,605 (1950).

Jesup, Morris Ketchum. b. at Westport, Conn., June 21, 1830; d. at New York, Jan. 22, 1908. American philanthropist. He was an officer and benefactor of many charitable, religious, and scientific institutions and organizations, being at the time of his death president of the Five Points House of Industry (from 1872), the Sailors' Snug Harbor (from 1899), the American Sunday School Union (from 1896), and the American Museum of Natural History (from 1881).

Jesus (jē'zus). [Also: **Christ Jesus, Jesus Christ, Jesus of Nazareth.**] b. between 8 and 4 B.C. (early reckoning of the year erred certainly by 3 to 7 years, whence the apparent paradox of his being born before the beginning of an era dated from his birth); crucified c29 A.D. One of the world's major religious figures. His name is the Greek form of the Hebrew name Jeshua or Joshua, meaning "God is salvation"; Christ is a Greek translation of the Hebrew Messiah, meaning "Anointed." The sources for the life of Jesus are principally in the New Testament, written by followers of Jesus some 30 to 60 years after his death. These include the so-called Synoptic Gospels (Matthew, Mark, Luke), which are in agreement with each other except for minor details and which are more or less chronological stories of the career of Jesus; the Gospel of Saint John, a more impressionistic biography; and certain of the Epistles. Confirmatory evidence is obtained from Greek and Roman historians of the period, in whose works Jesus is mentioned and his followers discussed. The question of the historicity of Jesus is no longer in doubt; the problems facing the biographer are rather the separation of fact from legend, the distinguishing of later from contemporary report, and the elimination of the purely doctrinal from the probably factual. The date of Jesus's birth is in doubt. Traditionally it occurred at the winter solstice, 1 B.C., and the Christian era began with the circumcision of the infant a week later, Jan. 1, 1 A.D. However, the historical background of the story indicates that Jesus must have been born between 8 and 4 B.C.; it was not until the 6th century that the date 1 B.C. was fixed upon. The day of the birth of Jesus is also a traditional one; the choice of December 25 is thought to have been made in a proselytizing effort to identify Jesus with Mithras, the solar deity worshiped by many of the inhabitants of the Roman Empire, whose natal day was said to be December 25. Certainly it was not until some hundreds of years later (5th century) that the Western Church settled upon the day presently observed; before then a number of days, in December, January, and March, had been considered the day of the Nativity. The eventual choice falls within a world-wide holiday season, the observance of the winter solstice (when, for example, the Romans celebrated the Saturnalia, the Jews Hannukah, the Scandinavians Yule, and the Mithraists the *natalis invicti solis*, or birth of the undying sun). The Nativity is still celebrated on other days by some Christian churches (for example, on January 6 by the Armenian Church). Attempts have been made to discover the day by identification of the bright star that shone at Jesus's birth and led the three kings to Bethlehem. A comet, a nova, a conjunction of planets, or the like have been advanced as explanations, but no definite conclusion as to day or year has been reached. Jesus was born of the race of David, stemming from Jesse and back to Abraham, at Bethlehem, in a manger. His parents, Joseph, a Galilean carpenter, and Mary, his wife, had come to Jerusalem for the taking of the census, and, because the city was crowded, were forced to stop outside the city at an inn. All the rooms were taken and no resting place could be found except in the stable. According to Christian belief, Joseph was only the legal father of Jesus; the child was conceived of God by Mary, who remained a virgin. The questions of doctrine here implied, that of the nature of Jesus, whether God became incarnate as Jesus or whether Jesus was the son of God, whether God existed as a triune person as father, son, and spirit, gave birth to much of the controversy that engaged the scholars of the early church. The Trinitarian doctrine (that there is but one God and yet three equal subjects or "persons" in one Godhead) is that now accepted by the majority of Christians, the essence of the Father and Son being regarded as the same. The acceptance of Jesus as the incarnation of the divine spirit is the one point that distinguishes all Christian sects from the non-Christian religions. Jesus, in the normal course of events for a Jewish child, was circumcised a week after his birth, and in time, back in Nazareth with his parents, was confirmed in his religion as he entered into manhood. Following his father's trade, he became a carpenter in Galilee. When he was about 30 years of age, his cousin, John the Baptist, began preaching the coming of the Messiah who would deliver the Jews from foreign oppression and lead them back to righteousness. Jesus was one of those baptized by John and he spent the next three years preaching in northern Palestine, giving up his trade to follow the evangelical movement. He obtained a large following through his emphasis on purity in observance of the law, his clear explanation of moral problems in his parables, his miraculous cures and other manifestations of power; principal among his followers were 12 disciples who accompanied him. His sermons were well received by the populace; he attacked the corruption of the established priesthood; he struck out at officialdom, the scribes and the publicans whose sense of duty was second to their selfishness; he gathered to him a group of outcasts and of the underprivileged in an organization whose tenets resembled the asceticism and communism of the Essenes. Most of the central group were chosen from among the friends, relatives, and neighbors of Jesus in Galilee; the only non-Galilean among the disciples was Judas Iscariot. After three years of teaching, Jesus came to Jerusalem, arriving there just before the celebration of the Passover in 29 A.D. The city was crowded with Jews from all over Palestine and the addition of the zealots surrounding Jesus, some of whom looked upon him as a possible native king for the country, and all of whom saw in him the rabbi to cleanse Judaism of its impurities, alarmed the leaders of the Jewish community of Jerusalem. They saw in the Nazarene sect a threat to their own status as religious leaders and as advisers to the Roman administration. The period was one of unrest in Palestine; the hold of the Roman and Roman-dominated rulers in the country was becoming loosened through corruption, and a religious movement such as Jesus represented might easily be converted into a civil rebellion. One of the first things Jesus did was to go to the Temple to preach; while there he chased out of the holy precinct the money-changers who had set up their benches there. This was not calculated to ease the suspicions of the priesthood (to whom rent was probably paid for the space) and they arranged, through Judas Iscariot, to have Jesus arrested. Judas was the treasurer of the group surrounding Jesus and several explanations have been attempted for his acceptance of the bribe of the 30 pieces of silver: some hold that it was an angry act following an order to spend money for oil to wash Jesus's feet, money he thought might be better spent; some think that he was beguiled by Satan; some say that he wanted to force Jesus to prove his divinity by putting him in a position from which he could extricate himself in no other way. Jesus attended the Passover meal (the Last Supper) with his disciples and afterwards went into the garden of Gethsemane to pray. There the Roman soldiers came upon the disciples; Judas kissed Jesus to indicate to the soldiers

the man they sought; Jesus prevented his followers from protecting him. Judas thereafter committed suicide, and the money he received for the betrayal, which could not be turned back to the treasury because it was tainted by blood, was used to buy the potter's field. Jesus was led off and was brought to trial before Caiaphas, the high priest, and the Sanhedrin, the ecclesiastical court. They examined Jesus on his tenets and found them blasphemous. Since blasphemy was a capital offense, they delivered him to the civil authorities for execution of the sentence, the civil governors having to pass on such punishments. Pontius Pilate, procurator of Judea, could see no cause for execution and referred the case to Herod Antipas, ruler of the country, who could see no reason for not following the Sanhedrin's sentence. Lacking Herod's support against the priesthood, Pilate feared the outbreak of mob violence, and therefore ordered that the sentence of death be carried out. Jesus was led to Golgotha, the place of the skull (in Latin, Calvary), where, along with two thieves, he was crucified, the usual form of capital punishment at that time. Tradition says that as he dragged his cross to the hill, wearing the crown of thorns put on his head in derision of the claim that he was king of the Jews, he attempted to rest before the shop of the shoemaker Ahasuerus, but was told by that self-righteous man to move on. "Tarry thou till I come again," Jesus said, for which reason Ahasuerus, the Wandering Jew, still walks the earth, awaiting the return of the Messiah. On the cross, beneath a sign bearing the legend "Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews," Jesus gave up the ghost; he was buried in a tomb given by Joseph of Arimathea, a rich member of the Sanhedrin who wanted to be sure that the body received religious burial. Three days later, on Easter Sunday, the tomb was visited by Mary Magdalene and other women and was found to be empty. An angel informed them the Christ had risen, and they spread the news among his followers. During the next 40 days Jesus appeared to many of his followers, at Emmaus to Cleopas and another disciple, to the doubting Thomas who touched his wounds; at last, in the sight of the eleven surviving disciples, Jesus ascended to heaven.

Jésus (zhā.zü'), **Île.** [Also: **Isle Jesus, Jesus Island.**] Island in the St. Lawrence River, in Quebec, Canada, near the mouth of the Ottawa River, and N of Montreal Island, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. market gardening, dairying, northern suburbs of the city of Montreal. Area, ab. 93 sq. mi.; pop. 21,631 (1941)

Jesús (HĀ.sös'), **Raphael de.** See **Raphael de Jesús.**

Jesus (jē'zus), **Society of.** See **Jesuits.**

Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, Church of. See **Latter-Day Saints.**

Jesus College. One of the colleges of Cambridge University. It was founded in 1496 by John Alcock, bishop of Ely. When he paid a visit to Cambridge, James I is said to have remarked that if he lived in the town he would pray at King's College, eat at Trinity, and study and sleep at Jesus.

Jesus College. One of the colleges of Oxford University. It was founded in 1571 by Queen Elizabeth.

Jesus Disputing with the Doctors. Painting by Paolo Veronese, in the Royal Museum at Madrid.

Jesus Island. See **Jésus, Île.**

Jesus, Son of Sirach (sī'rak). fl. c200 B.C. Writer of the wisdom book usually called Ecclesiasticus, probably a native of Jerusalem and a scribe.

Jesús y Trinidad (HĀ.sös' ē trē.nē.THÄTH'). City in SE Paraguay, in Itapúa department. 10,000 (est.).

Jethro (jeth'rō). [Also, **Reuel.**] In the Bible, a priest or chief of the Midianites; the father of seven daughters, one of whom, Zipporah, was married to Moses. In Ex. ii. 18, Num. x. 29 the name is given as Reuel. Perhaps the latter was his personal name, and Jethro an honorary title, or the discrepancy of the names may be due to separate and independent narratives. By the advice of Jethro, Moses appointed deputies to judge the people and to share the burden of government with him (Ex. xviii.).

Jethro Bass (bas). Character in *Coniston* (1906), a novel by Winston Churchill.

Jette (zhet). Town in C Belgium, in the province of Brabant, a part of greater Brussels: chemical and metallurgical industries. 29,484 (1947).

Jeude (yė'dę), **Otto Cornelis Adriaan van Lidth de.** See **Lidth de Jeude, Otto Cornelis Adriaan van.**

Jeu de Paume (zhė' dę pōm'), **Hall of the.** [Eng. trans., *"Tennis Court."*] Building at Versailles, France. It is famous for the oath (the "Tennis Court Oath") to form a constitution, sworn here by the representatives of the Third Estate on June 20, 1789.

Jeumont (zhė.môñ). Town in N France, in the department of Nord, situated on the Sambre River and on the Belgian border, E of Maubeuge. It has glass manufactures. The town was virtually destroyed in World War I, but was rebuilt during the 1920's. 6,809 (1946).

Jeune (jön), Sir **Francis Henry.** [Title, 1st Baron **St. Helier.**] b. March 17, 1843; d. April 9, 1905. English judge.

Jeune Claude (zhėn klōd) or **Claudin** (klō.daň), **Le.** b. at Valenciennes, France, c1530; d. 1620. French composer. His fame rests on his setting of Marot and Beza's psalms, printed after his death. This went through many editions, and was used in all the Calvinistic churches, except in Switzerland.

Jeune Fille Violaine (zhėn fēy' vyo.len), **La.** Title of an earlier version of the French poetic drama by Paul Claudel now known as **L'Annonce faite à Marie.**

Jeune Parque (zhėn pärk), **La.** Poem (1917) by Paul Valéry. It is considered a masterpiece of modern, intellectualized, symbolist poetry.

Jeunesse Dorée (zhė.nes do.rā). [Eng. trans., *"Gilded Youth."*] In French history, a band of young men who formed a reactionary faction against the Jacobins after the 9th Thermidor, year II (July 27, 1794).

Jeunesses Patriotes (zhė.nes pä.trē.ot). [Eng. trans., *"Patriotic Youth."*] French conservative nationalist youth organization, active (1924–37) as one of the principal nonroyalist groups advocating violent opposition to the Third Republic. Founded (1924) by Pierre Taittinger, it combined (1925) with a similar group, the Légion, led by Antoine Rédier. The group engaged in street riots and other violent demonstrations, particularly against Communists. It was dissolved on Aug. 9, 1944.

Jever (yā'fėr). Town in NW Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Lower Saxony, British Zone, formerly in the free state of Oldenburg, near the North Sea coast ab. 34 mi. NW of Oldenburg. Trade center for an area notable for its livestock-raising and dairy products, it has several breweries and a lumber mill. The *Rathaus* (town hall) dates from 1609, the church from the 16th–18th centuries. Jever passed to the counts of Oldenburg in 1675, to the princes of Anhalt-Zerbst in 1667, in 1793 to Catherine the Great of Russia, who had formerly been a princess of Anhalt-Zerbst; it was returned to Oldenburg in 1818. The damage suffered by buildings of tourist interest in World War II was slight. 10,720 (1950).

Jevons (jev'ǫnz), **William Stanley.** b. at Liverpool, England, Sept. 1, 1835; drowned near Hastings, England, Aug. 13, 1882. English economist and logician. He was the son of a nail maker and iron merchant of Liverpool. He entered University College, London, in 1851, and studied chemistry with his cousin, Sir Henry Roscoe. In 1853 he became assayer to the new mint at Sydney, Australia, resigning his appointment in 1859 to return to University College. From 1862 to 1864 he published several dissertations on currency and finance. In these he developed the theory that value was based on utility, which in turn was dependent on quantity available; economics thus became to Jevons a science based on mathematics and value became an ultimately determinable quantity. In 1864 appeared his *Pure Logic, or the Logic of Quality apart from Quantity*, based on the work of Boole. In 1865 he published a work on the exhaustion of the coal mines. He was appointed to the chair of logic and political economy at Owens College, Manchester, in 1866, and to the professorship of political economy at University College in 1876. This he resigned in 1880. He published *The Substitution of Similars* (1869), *The Theory of Political Economy* (1871), *The Principles of Science* (1874), and *Studies in Deductive Logic* (1880).

Jevtić (yef'tēch), **Bogoljub.** b. at Kragujevac, in Serbia, 1886—. Yugoslav political leader, minister of foreign affairs (1932–34) and prime minister (1934–35). He was a

member of the Yugoslav government-in-exile at London (1941–45), and was ambassador at London (1943–45).

Jewel (jö'ęl), **John.** b. May 24, 1522; d. Sept. 23, 1571. English ecclesiastic. His letters to Peter the Martyr and other friends, written between 1553 and 1555, are a valuable source of historical information. He was appointed bishop of Salisbury in July, 1560. In 1562 appeared his *Apologia pro Ecclesia Anglicana*, the first methodical statement of the Church of England's position against the Church of Rome. Jewel's complete works were published in 1609.

Jewel Cave National Monument. National monument in SW South Dakota, in Custer County, ab. 14 mi. W of Custer. It contains several miles of underground caverns, lined with "jewels" (which are actually crystals of calcite). It was established as a national monument in 1908. Area, ab. 2 sq. mi.

Jewell (jö'ęl), **Marshall.** b. at Winchester, N.H., Oct. 20, 1825; d. Feb. 10, 1883. American industrialist and politician, postmaster general of the U.S. (1874–76) under President Grant. He became (1850) a partner in his father's leather-belting plant at Hartford, Conn., and held interests in other New England industrial enterprises, including the Traveler's Insurance Company and the New York and New England Railroad. He was elected (1869, 1871, 1872) governor of Connecticut and served (1873–74) as U.S. minister to Russia.

Jewels of the Madonna, The. English title of **Gioielli della Madonna, I.**

Jewett (jö'ęt), **Charles Coffin.** b. at Lebanon, Me., Aug. 12, 1816; d. at Braintree, Mass., Jan. 9, 1868. American librarian and bibliographer. In 1848 he became assistant secretary and librarian in the Smithsonian Institution, which published his *Notices of Public Libraries in the United States of America* (1851), the first comprehensive work of its kind. At the Smithsonian, where he served until 1854, he was active in the movement for a union catalogue. He was superintendent (1858 *et seq.*) of the Boston Public Library.

Jewett, Frank Baldwin. b. at Pasadena, Calif., Sept. 5, 1879; d. Nov. 18, 1949. American engineer, vice-president (1925–44) in charge of development and research for the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, and president (1925–40) and chairman of the board (1940–44) of the Bell Telephone Laboratories.

Jewett, John Punchard. b. at Lebanon, Me., Aug. 16, 1814; d. at Orange, N.J., May 14, 1884. American publisher; brother of Charles Coffin Jewett. After reading the installments of Harriet Beecher Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin* in the *National Era*, Jewett, an abolitionist, approached Mrs. Stowe, who agreed to a book-length edition under the imprint of the Boston publishing house established (1847) by Jewett.

Jewett, Milo Parker. b. at St. Johnsbury, Vt., April 27, 1808; d. June 9, 1882. American educator, noted for his pioneering work in the field of higher education for women. He was active in promoting a common school system in Ohio. He bought (1856) the Cottage Hill Seminary at Poughkeepsie, N.Y., which became (1861) Vassar College, with Jewett as its first president. He subsequently resigned and settled (1867) at Milwaukee, Wis.

Jewett, Sarah Orne. b. at South Berwick, Me., Sept. 3, 1849; d. there, June 24, 1909. American author. One of the leading writers of the local-color school, she is known for her studies of New England life. Her publications include *Deephaven* (1877), *Play Days* (1878), *Tales of New England* (1879), *Old Friends and New* (1879), *Country Byways* (1881), *The Mate of the Daylight and Friends Ashore* (1883), *A Country Doctor* (1884), *A Marsh Island* (1885), *A White Heron, and Other Stories* (1886), *The Story of the Normans* (1886), *The King of Folly Island and Other People* (1888), *Betty Leicester* (1889), *Strangers and Wayfarers* (1890), *A Native of Winby, and Other Tales* (1893), *Betty Leicester's Christmas* (1894), *The Life of Nancy* (1895), *The Country of the Pointed Firs* (1896), *The Queen's Twin* (1899), and *The Tory Lover* (1901).

Jewett City. Unincorporated settlement in E Connecticut, in the town of Griswold, New London County, on the Quinebaug River: manufactures rayon and cotton textiles. 3,702 (1950).

Jewish Agency for Palestine (jö'ish; pal'ęs.tīn). Organization founded in 1897 through the incorporation of the World Zionist Organization. The Jewish Agency thereafter took a leading part in work for the creation of a Jewish national home in Palestine. Through its links to federations and various other societies throughout the world it was able to become perhaps the most influential of all single organizations working toward a Jewish state. Its guiding figure from the date of its founding was Dr. Chaim Weizmann, who carried forward Theodor Herzl's conception of Zionism as a political movement.

Jewish Autonomous Oblast (ôb'łast). See **Birobidzhan.**

Jewish Congress, World. See **World Jewish Congress.**

Jewish War Veterans of the United States of America. National society, established in 1896, which is composed of honorably discharged veterans of the Jewish faith who have served in the armed forces of the U.S. during time of war. It maintains headquarters at New York and in 1949 had 100,000 members.

Jew of Malta (môl'tą), **The.** Play by Christopher Marlowe. It was written after 1588, and was frequently acted between 1591 and 1596. It was revived in 1601 and 1633. The earliest English edition extant is dated 1633, and was edited, somewhat altered, by T. Heywood. It presents the stereotype of an avaricious and revengeful Jew, and its success may have influenced Shakespeare in his writing of *The Merchant of Venice.*

Jews (jöz). Loosely, the Semitic nation that was earlier called the Hebrews, Israelites, or the children of Israel; strictly, the people descended from the tribes of Judah and Benjamin, inhabiting the kingdom of Judah, from which the name derives. The Hebrews (Habiru in the Tell-el-Amarna archaeological remains) were one of a number of Semitic peoples inhabiting the territory between Egypt and Mesopotamia some 3,500 years ago. They were a pastoral people, moving with their flocks in an area in which other similar peoples also carried on a similar economy. Some time previous to the last quarter of the 13th century B.C. some of the Hebrew tribes settled in the land of Goshen (eastern Nile delta); others established themselves in the lands east of the Jordan River, while still others began marking out territories for themselves in Canaan (later called Palestine, from the Philistines inhabiting the coastal strip along the Mediterranean). About 1225 B.C. the Egyptian ruler Ramses II, who had enslaved the non-Egyptian peoples of Egypt, died, and under Moses (who has been conjectured to have been a royal prince of Egypt, his name being Egyptian in form) the Hebrews of the eastern delta revolted and left the country.

From Joshua to the Captivity. Led by Joshua, these tribes moved across the Jordan River into Canaan, where they took possession of the territory about Mount Ephraim. For some 150 years thereafter the Hebrews lived as more or less scattered tribes among the Canaanites, fighting with their neighbors and living under the rule of the judges, the leaders of their several tribes. In the middle of the 11th century B.C., the Philistines began an attempt to dominate the inland tribes and, answering the call of the prophet Samuel, the Israelites (who traced their descent to Israel or Jacob, son of Isaac, son of Abraham, the legendary patriarch who had come to Canaan from Babylonia to establish the worship of Yahweh) chose as their leader Saul, a successful military captain of the tribe of Benjamin. Saul, defeated by the Philistines at Gilboa in 1013 B.C., committed suicide, and his son and successor fled to the east side of the Jordan. Saul's successor as king was David, originally a brigand chief who held the kingdom of Judah as a Philistine vassal. David broke with the Philistines, defeated them, the Moabites, the Ammonites, and the Edomites, and, after suppressing revolts of the Israelites, ruled over a united Palestine. His son, Solomon (c973–c933 B.C.), reigned magnificently as the king of the principal kingdom between Egypt and Mesopotamia, but the taxes required to support his building program and his expensive court proved oppressive, and under his son the kingdom fell apart. The northern kingdom of Israel, with its capital at Shechem (later at Samaria), was ruled by Jeroboam I of the tribe of Ephraim; the southern kingdom of Judah remained under Rehoboam, Solomon's son. For about 200

years the kingdoms existed side by side, often at war with each other. In 744 B.C. Israel was made a tributary state of Assyria, and when King Hoshea refused to pay tribute Israel was attacked by Shalmaneser V; Samaria was taken (722 B.C.) by Sargon II, who sent the Israelites into exile. At about the same time Judah became first an ally (c735 B.C.) and then a tributary (701 B.C.) of Assyria. By 605 B.C. Assyria had fallen to Babylonia, but in the period from 609 B.C. to 605 B.C. Judah was ravaged by the struggle between Egypt and Babylonia for control of the strategically important country. First Egypt had control and then Babylonia. In 598 B.C. Jehoiakim revolted, and in the following year his son and successor Jehoiachin, together with the leading men of Judah, was carried off into Babylonian captivity. Zedekiah, an uncle of the Babylonian ruler, was made king over Judah in 597 B.C., but in 588 B.C. he too revolted. The Babylonians took Jerusalem in 586 B.C. and destroyed the city.

From the Babylonian Captivity to Titus. In 538 Babylon fell to the Persians and under Cyrus the Jews were permitted to return to Jerusalem. By 516 the Temple had been rebuilt. The nation passed to the rule of Alexander the Great (332), the Ptolemies (323), and the Seleucids (198). Antiochus IV (Antiochus Epiphanes) outlawed Judaism in 168 and the Jews revolted under the Hasmoneans (Judas Maccabaeus and his brothers). The Maccabaean revolt resulted in religious (164) and political (142) freedom. However, the new kingdom was far from stable and in 63 B.C. a struggle for the crown between Aristobulus II and Hyrcanus II caused Pompey to intervene; Judea was made subject to Rome, and Herod the Great, son of Hyrcanus's minister Antipater, ruled (37-34 B.C.) as the creature of the Roman senate, and his sons ruled as tetrarchs of the quartered kingdom. The Roman procurators (governors) followed the sons of Herod. A decree of Nero in 66 A.D., giving Caesarea to the Syrians, was the signal for a revolt of the Jews against Roman rule; Vespasian carried on (66–69) a successful campaign against the provinces, then, being recalled to Rome as emperor, gave over the command to Titus. In 70 A.D. Titus captured Jerusalem and destroyed the Temple.

The Dispersion. The fall of the Temple meant a revolution in Jewish life. Until then religious Judaism had its center in a specific place with a specific priesthood; with the destruction of the Temple this priesthood, whose primary duty was to perform sacrifices which could be performed only at the Temple, lost its reason for existence. Thenceforward the synagogue, the gathering place of Jews for worship and learning, became the center of Judaism in each community, and such were the concepts that held the Jews together that Judaism continued to exist even though its members were scattered throughout the world. Following 70 A.D. there were revolts by the Jews in several parts of the Roman Empire, culminating in the uprising (132–135) in Palestine under Bar Cocheba. This was crushed by Hadrian (who had precipitated the rebellion by forbidding circumcision), who made Jerusalem a Roman city (Aelia Capitolina) and built a temple to Jupiter on the site of the Temple. As a consequence of the revolt the Jews were forbidden to enter Jerusalem more than once or twice a year. But to replace the loss of Jerusalem, the Pharisees, close adherents to the Law, established a rallying point for Judaism through their leadership in the Sanhedrin. The Jews had now become in Palestine, in Babylonia, and elsewhere, a minority people determined to maintain their religious unity and looking to the day when the Messiah would come to unite them once more in Jerusalem. In 219 the rabbinical school at Sura in Persia was founded; in the 5th century the Babylonian Talmud, a codification of the traditional law, was compiled by the academy at Pumbeditha. In general the Jews were not unhappy in the Eastern countries. In Western Europe, however, throughout which the Jews as citizens of the Roman Empire were also dispersed, matters were quite different. Despite official edicts to the contrary, the early Christian church maintained in practice a severe attitude toward the Jews, fearing, in that period of recurrent schism and heresy, that Christianity might be unduly influenced by the religion from which it sprang. Jews were forbidden to hold office, or even to own land. They became perforce an urban people and, in place of their traditional pastoral and agricultural life, were forced into trade in order to live, the skilled arts and professions being closed to them. The customary example suffices: since Christians were forbidden to charge interest on loans, the Jews became the moneylenders, were hated for their "easy" gains from this nonproductive calling, were protected by the rulers as sources of revenue (although on more than one occasion, when royal indebtedness became too great, the protection was permitted to lapse), and became popular symbols of usurious greed and officially condoned illegality. One of the bright spots for Jews in the dark period of the Middle Ages was the conversion to Judaism (c740) of the khans of the Khazars, reigning in Russia in the area just north of the Caucasus; the Khazar khans were followed by many of their subjects, and until the fall of the khanate to the princes of Kiev in the period from 965 to 1016 a powerful Jewish kingdom existed on the eastern fringe of Europe; the Byzantine emperor Leo IV was the son of a Khazar princess. In the Moslem countries, the Jews were among the leaders in the medieval intellectual renaissance; Islam was officially intolerant of other religions, but in fact the Moslem rulers welcomed the Jews as counselors. Samuel ha-Nagid was vizier in Granada in the 11th century, and other Jews held high places in government. Most of Spain was in the control of the Moslems and many of the great Jewish poets and scholars of the Middle Ages were Spaniards: Maimonides, Ibn Gabirol, Judah ha-Levi, and others. Isaac Abrabanel, at one time counsellor to Ferdinand and Isabella of Aragon and Castile, was a child of this free atmosphere. In France and Germany, on the other hand, the toleration extended by Charlemagne and Louis the Pious gave way to the excesses of the period of the Crusades when massacres occurred in the Rhineland (1096, 1195), in England (1190), at Vienna (1196), and elsewhere. With the coming of the Black Death in the 14th century the Jews became the target of accusations of sorcery, well-poisoning, ritual murder, and other crimes. Throughout this period there were arbitrary expulsions and recalls, massacres, riots, burnings, and other persecutions; the Jews were forbidden to live among Christians and were relegated to ghettos; special costumes had to be worn by them; special taxes were levied against them, often confiscatory in nature. When attacks were made on Christian heretics, as on the Hussites in Austria, the Jews were included, by the extraneous logic of blind hatred, among the objects of the persecution. The outrages reached their peak in Spain after the expulsion (1492) of the Moors and the Jews. Officially the Jews had been expelled, but many of them had become, ostensibly, Christians, in order to remain. The Inquisition sought out these Maranos (as they were called) and upwards of 100,000 were killed. The result of these persecutions was twofold: on the one hand the Jews became intensely conscious of their own traditions, looking upon them as a mark of distinction from their persecutors, and developed a notable reliance on the Law and on tradition as a way of life, on reverence for learning and the printed word, and a strong feeling for the family; on the other hand, emotionally appealing religious movements arose, like the Messianic expedition against Constantinople of Eastern European Jews under Sabbatai Zebi in the 17th century and the mystical Hasidic movement of the 18th century led by Baal Shem-Tob. But these pressures now began to be relieved by history; the Reformation coincided with the expansion of European economy and the Renaissance in learning, and eventually greater tolerance resulted. Jews fleeing from the Spanish Inquisition were permitted to settle in Holland and, through their growing commercial influence there, were enabled once again to enter England after 1655, after having been banned officially since 1290. These were principally the Sephardic, or Western, Jews; the Ashkenazic, or Eastern, Jews remained ghetto dwellers, or at best itinerant peddlers and minor traders. Some Jews became advisers to the rulers of central European states, but their positions were precarious ones, at best, since, once their services were no longer needed, they were often executed. Slowly, however, the Jewish disabilities were removed legally; the French Revolution and the European revolutions of 1848 resulted in various edicts of legal emancipation and in civil equality. Simultaneously the Jews emerged from the pro-

tective shell of the ghetto; Moses Mendelssohn brought to the Jews some of the Gentile culture surrounding them and brought into the enlightened atmosphere of 18th-century Germany some of the learning of the Jews. Jews, often Jewish only in their ancestry, became prominent in the arts, the sciences, politics, the military, after being for centuries almost completely apart from participation in the life of Europe. In Russia and Rumania an anti-Jewish atmosphere still prevailed as state policy until after World War I, despite some official amelioration of anti-Jewish laws. Towards the end of the 19th century, especially in Russia, Poland, Rumania, Germany, and, in the Dreyfus incident, in France, this atmosphere became more and more apparent. Pogroms, massacres of Jews with coöperation either active or passive of the authorities, occurred in several places, notably in Kiev, Odessa, and Warsaw in 1881, Kishinev in 1903, Bialystok and Zhitomir in 1905. A section of Jews, led by Theodor Herzl, and growing progressively larger as anti-Jewish feeling spread, turned (1895 *et seq.*) to Zionism, a movement opposed to the assimilationism of Mendelssohn and envisioning a Jewish national state rather than scattered, vulnerable groups of minority people. Prejudice against the Jews, feeding on such scraps as the Jewish ancestry of some of the Communist leaders prominent in the disorders following World War I (though all of them had long since severed connections with Judaism) and on the migrations of vast numbers of Jews rendered homeless by the fighting on the Eastern front in World War I (which had occurred principally in the so-called Jewish Pale of Russia), gained many adherents, even in the U.S., where it had existed only sporadically. At first taking the form principally of social and business ostracism (nonhiring of Jews, quota systems in schools, and the like), the anti-Jewish sentiment broke out virulently in the excesses of the Nazi regime in Germany and German-held territories after 1933. The massacres of 1938 were followed by a systematic policy of Jewish extermination in the conquered countries during World War II. Hitler's policy resulted in the murder of probably 6,000,000 Jews at the German concentration camps of Auschwitz, Belsen, and other centers. As a result, the world's Jewish population was reduced to less than 10,000,000; the Jewish population of Europe fell to less than 2,000,000. In Poland, for example, of a prewar population of 2,000,000 Jews, only 80,000 survived. With the end of the war, most of the remaining Jews of Europe began frantic efforts to escape from what had become for them a vast cemetery; the pressure to emigrate to Palestine, a British mandate which had been promised as a Jewish national home in the Balfour Declaration of 1917, was reflected in the United Nations and eventually in the withdrawal of the British from Palestine and the establishment in 1948 of the independent Jewish state of Israel. Despite handicaps to immigration and the active warfare of the Arab states bordering on Israel, the new state became a reality and soon was absorbing, in the face of tremendous economic difficulties, great numbers of European Jews.

Jewsbury (jōz'bĕr.i), **Geraldine Endsor.** b. at Measham, Derbyshire, England, 1812; d. Sept. 23, 1880. English novelist; sister of Maria Jane Jewsbury. In 1841 she became associated with Thomas Carlyle and his wife; she moved to Chelsea to be near them in 1854. Among her novels are *Zoe* (1845), *The Half-Sisters* (1848), and *Sorrows of Gentility* (1856). She was also the author of several children's stories and short tales.

Jewsbury, Maria Jane. b. at Measham, Derbyshire, England, Oct. 25, 1800; d. at Poona, India, Oct. 4, 1833. English author; sister of Geraldine Endsor Jewsbury. She wrote *Phantasmagoria, Letters to the Young,* and *Lays of Leisure Hours.* Her best work appeared in the *Athenæum.*

Jex-Blake (jeks'blāk'), **Sophia.** b. 1840; d. Jan. 7, 1912. English physician, a pioneer in medical education for women. She was tutor in mathematics (1858–61) at Queen's College, London, and later studied medicine at Boston, Mass. In 1869 she matriculated in the medical faculty of the University of Edinburgh, but was not allowed to take a degree, and the action which she brought, with others, against the university was defeated. In 1874 she founded the London School of Medicine for Women, and in 1878 went to Edinburgh, where she opened a dispensary for women and children in 1878, and the Cottage Hospital in 1885. In 1886 she founded the Edinburgh School of Medicine for Women, which was recognized for graduation by the University of Edinburgh in 1894.

Jeypore (jī'pōr, jā'-). See **Jaipur.**

Jeż (yesh), **Teodor Tomasz.** Pseudonym of **Miłkowski, Zygmunt.**

Jezabel (jez'ạ.bel). See **Jezebel.**

Jezair (je.zīr'), **Al-.** Arabic name of **Algiers.**

Jezairi-Bahri-Sefid (je.zī'rē.bä'rē.se.fēd'). Turkish name of **Archipelago.**

Jezebel (jez'ẹ.bel). [Also, **Jezabel.**] In the Bible, the wife of Ahab, king of Israel, whom she married before his accession, and by whom she became the mother of Athaliah, queen of Judah, and of Ahaziah and Jehoram, kings of Israel. She was a Phoenician princess, daughter of Ethbaal, king of the Sidonians, and established the Phoenician worship at the court of Ahab. She was put to death by order of Jehu. 1 Kings, xvi. 31, xxi. 25; 2 Kings, ix. 30-37.

Jezira (je.zē'rạ), **El.** Arabic name of **Blue Nile** province.

Jezireh (je.zē'rẹ), **El.** [Also: **Al-Jazira, Al-Jezireh.**] Region and plain in Syria and Iraq, between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers, intersected by a mountain ridge, a branch of the Zagros range. Length of plain, ab. 250 mi.

Jezreel (jez'rẹ.el). [Arabic, **Zirin, Zerin.**] In Biblical geography, a city in the plain of Esdraelon (or Jezreel), Palestine, situated near Mount Gilboa, ab. 53 mi. N of Jerusalem. It was the capital of Israel under the dynasty of Ahab. Ahaziah and Jehoram were killed here by Jehu. The modern Jewish settlement of Jezreel was founded in August, 1948, on the site of the abandoned Arab village of Zirin. 96 (1950).

Jezreel, Plain of. See **Esdraelon.**

Jhalawar (jä'lạ.wär). Former native state in N central Union of India, since 1949 a part of Rajasthan, ab. 175 mi. SE of Ajmer: known for its clean cities and high percentage of literacy; the main occupation of the people is herding. Area, ab. 813 sq. mi.; pop. 122,229 (1941).

Jhang (jung). District in Pakistan, in the Multan division, Punjab, ab. 100 mi. N of the city of Multan. Indigo, cotton, and cattle are raised here. Area, ab. 3,415 sq. mi.; pop. 821,631 (1941).

Jhang-Maghiana (jung'mu.gi.ä'nạ). [Also, **Jhang.**] City in Pakistan, capital of the district of Jhang, Punjab, on the Chenab River ab. 10 mi. NE of its junction with the Jhelum River. It is an important trading center for the central Punjab, consisting of the two formerly separate units Jhang and Maghiana. 73,397 (1951).

Jhansi (jän'sē). Division in the Union of India, in Uttar Pradesh, SW of Cawnpore: rice, wheat, cotton, millet, and silk. Capital, Jhansi; area, ab. 4,983 sq. mi.; pop. 2,553,492 (1941).

Jhansi. District in the Jhansi division, Uttar Pradesh, Union of India. Capital, Jhansi; area, ab. 3,606 sq. mi. (1941); pop. 773,002 (1941).

Jhansi. Fortified city, in N central Union of India, the capital of the district and division of Jhansi, ab. 130 mi. SW of Cawnpore: trading center, served by two railway lines and four major highways. It was the scene of a massacre of Europeans in 1857, was captured by the British in 1858, and was ceded to Gwalior in 1861. Pop. 103,254 (1941).

Jhelum (jā'lum). [Also: **Jhelam, Jhylum.**] District in Pakistan, in the Rawalpindi division, Punjab, ab. 120 mi. NW of the city of Lahore, on the borders of Kashmir: forest products, tea, and sheep raising. Capital, Jhelum; area, ab. 2,774 sq. mi.; pop. 629,658 (1941).

Jhelum. [Also: **Jhelam, Jhylum.**] City in N Pakistan, capital of the district of Jhelum, Punjab, on the Jhelum River ab. 115 mi. NW of the city of Lahore: tea-packing plant. 38,567 (1951).

Jhelum River. [Also: **Jhelam, Jhylum;** ancient name, **Hydaspes.**] River in the Punjab, Pakistan, rising in Kashmir and joining the Chenab ab. 80 mi. NE of Multan: one of the five rivers from which the name Punjab was derived; in its upper valley is the Vale of Kashmir. On its banks Alexander the Great defeated Porus in 326 B.C. Length, ab. 450 mi.

Jhylum (jī'lum). See **Jhelum.**

Jibana (jē.bä′nä). One of nine Bantu-speaking peoples of SE Kenya, in E Africa, known collectively as Nyika.

Jibhalanta (jē.bä.län′tą). See **Dzhibkhalantu.**

Jibuti (ji.bō′ti). See **Djibouti.**

Jicaque (нē kä′kā). [Also, **Xicaque.**] Group of Indian tribes inhabiting the lowlands of N Honduras. Their language, called Jicaquean, appears to comprise an independent linguistic family. Authorities disagree so greatly that the consensus is to consider it "unclassified" until further research affiliates it with some phylum.

Jicarilla (нē.kä.rē′yä). Tribe of North American Apache Indians, inhabiting NW New Mexico, closely related culturally and linguistically to the Lipan Apache. Their language belongs to the Eastern branch of the Apachean group of the Southern Athapascan languages.

Jičín (yē′chēn). [German, **Gitschin, Jitschin.**] Town in Czechoslovakia, in the *kraj* (region) of Hradec Králové, in NE Bohemia, on the Cidlina River ab. 48 mi. NE of Prague. On an arcade-surrounded plaza in the center of the town are the baroque church and the castle of General Wallenstein. It was made the capital of the Duchy of Friedland in 1627. In 1866, the Prussians defeated the Austrians here. There is a machine factory and a brewery. 10,651 (1947).

Jidda (jid′ą). [Also: **Gedda, Jedda, Jeddah, Jiddah.**] Seaport in W Saudi Arabia, in Hejaz, on the Red Sea ab. 50 mi. W of Mecca, for which it is the port. It is one of the chief commercial centers of Arabia, and the landing-place for Mecca pilgrims. It exports fruits, wool, hides, and other animal products. Gold is sent from here to be refined in the U.S. It was the scene of a massacre of the Christians in 1858. Pop. ab. 50,000.

Jieng (jyeng). See under **Dinka.**

Jigat (ji′gut). See **Dwarka.**

Jiguaní (нē.gwä.nē′). City in E Cuba, in Oriente province. 4,715 (1943).

Jihlava (yē′hlä.vä). *Kraj* (region) in W central Czechoslovakia, in W Moravia, formed by decree of Dec. 21, 1948, effective in 1949. Capital, Jihlava; area, ab. 2,568 sq. mi.; pop. 422,533 (1949).

Jihlava. [German, **Iglau.**] City in Czechoslovakia, capital of the *kraj* (region) of Jihlava, in W Moravia, ab. 48 mi. W of Brno. It has textile and shoe manufactures, a tobacco factory, and a brewery. Its manufacture of cloth and woolen goods was famous as early as the Middle Ages; there was also silver mining (now abandoned) of great importance. In 1436, a treaty was concluded here, the so-called "Compacts," between the Hussites and King Sigismund of Bohemia. 23,413 (1947).

Jihun (ji.hön′). Arabic name of the **Amu Darya.**

Jikany (jē.kä′nē). See **Nuer.**

Jilolo (jī.lō′lō). See **Halmahera.**

Jim Bludso (jim′ blud′sō). Poem by John Hay, appearing in his *Pike County Ballads* (1871). The hero dies while rescuing passengers during a fire on a Mississippi steamboat.

Jim Crow (krō). Dramatic song and Negro dance brought out by Thomas D. Rice, the first "Negro minstrel," at Washington in 1833. Joseph Jefferson appeared with him in this dance when only four years old.

Jimena de la Frontera (нē.mā′nä dā lä frōn.tā′rä). Town in SW Spain, in the province of Cádiz, in the Sierra de los Gazules, N of Gibraltar. 10,123 (1940).

Jiménez (нē.mā′nes), **Jesús.** b. at Cartago, Costa Rica, June 18, 1823; d. at San José, Costa Rica, Feb. 17, 1897. Costa Rican statesman, president of the republic (May 8, 1863–May 8, 1865, and Nov. 1, 1868–April 28, 1870).

Jiménez (нē.mā′neth), **Juan Ramón.** b. at Moguer, Huelva, Spain, 1881—. Spanish poet. Among his anthologies his *Segunda antología poética* and *Canción* are outstanding.

Jiménez (нē.mā′nes), **Marcos Pérez.** See **Pérez Jiménez, Marcos.**

Jiménez de Cisneros (нē.mā′neth dā thēs.nā′rōs), **Francisco.** [Also, **Jimenes** (-nes) (or **Ximenes**) **de Cisneros.**] b. at Torrelaguna, Spain, 1436; d. at Roa, Spain, Nov. 8, 1517. Spanish cardinal and statesman. He studied at Alcalá de Henares and Salamanca, went to Rome, took possession (1473) of a benefice in Spain by virtue of a papal letter, but was dispossessed by the archbishop of Toledo and imprisoned. He was afterward restored (1480) and made vicar general. He gave up the position to become a Franciscan monk and obtained the appointment as confessor to Queen Isabella (1492), and later as Franciscan provincial. He was made archbishop of Toledo and primate of Spain in 1495. In 1506–07 he was provisional regent of Castile, and became a cardinal in 1507, and inquisitor general. He led an expedition against Oran in 1509, taking the city, and was regent of Spain (1516–17) for Charles I (who became the emperor Charles V). He printed (1502–17) the Complutensian polygot Bible and founded (1500; opened 1508) the University of Alcalá de Henares.

Jiménez de Quesada (dā kā.sä′тнä), **Gonzalo.** [Also, **Ximenes de Quesada.**] b. c1500; d. c1579. Spanish conqueror of Colombia. He was chief justice (1535 *et seq.*) of Santa Marta colony in New Granada (now Colombia), and founded (1538) Bogotá as a Spanish possession. He returned (1539) to Spain and was appointed (1550) marshal. Chosen (1565) *adelantado* (governor) of New Granada, he led (1569) an expedition to the Orinoco valley in search of El Dorado.

Jiménez Diaz (dē′äth), **Carlos.** Spanish physician, known for his work on allergic diseases.

Jiménez Oreamuno (нē.mā′nes ō″rā ä.mō′nō), **Ricardo.** b. at Cartago, Costa Rica, Feb. 6, 1859; d. at San José, Costa Rica, Jan. 4, 1945. Costa Rican statesman, three times (1910–14, 1924–28, 1932–36) president of Costa Rica.

Jiménez River (нē.mā′nes). See **Santander River,** Mexico.

Jim Hawkins (jim′ hô′kinz). See **Hawkins, Jim.**

Jim Lingard (ling′gärd). See **Lingard, Jim.**

Jimma (jim′ą). [Also, **Jiran.**] Town in Ethiopia, ab. 160 mi. SW of Addis Ababa by road. It is a local distributing and commercial center and a market town for the surrounding area.

Jimtown (jim′toun). Former name of **Miami,** Okla.

Jindřichův Hradec (yēn′dėr.zhi.нöf hrä′dets). [German, **Neuhaus.**] Town in Czechoslovakia, in the *kraj* (region) of Ceské Budějovice, in SE Bohemia, near the Nežárka River, N of the Austrian border, ab. 69 mi. SE of Prague. It is an old medieval town; has fresco paintings in the 14th-century Chapel of Saint George, and a castle founded in the 12th century. 9,099 (1947).

Jinghis Khan (jing′gis kän′). See **Genghis Khan.**

Jinghpaw (jing.pô′). See **Kachin.**

Jingle (jing′gl), **Alfred.** [Also, **Charles Fitz Marshall.**] Swindler with an airy temperament and a glib tongue, in Charles Dickens's *Pickwick Papers.*

Jinja (jin′ją). Town in E Africa, the administrative and commercial capital of the Eastern Province, Uganda protectorate, situated on the Nile River at the point where it leaves Lake Victoria via Ripon Falls. It is connected by rail with Mombasa, in Kenya, and with Kampala. Pop. ab. 100 Europeans (1947).

Jinks of the Horse Marines (jingks), **Captain.** See **Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines.**

Jinnah (jin′ą), **Mohammed Ali.** [Arabic, **Muhammad 'Ali Jinnah.**] b. at Karachi, India (in what is now Pakistan), Dec. 25, 1876; d. there, Sept. 11, 1948. Indian statesman and nationalist, leader of the Moslem community of India. He advocated (1937) the creation of Pakistan as a separate state for Indian Moslems and served (1947–48) as first governor general of the new state. A prominent lawyer, he was a graduate (1895) of Lincoln's Inn, London, became (1897) an advocate of the Bombay high court, and served on the imperial legislative council, in which he won a vote of censure (March 8, 1928) against the type of government established by the India Act of 1909. He was president (1916, 1920, 1934–48) of the Moslem League (which became the All-India Moslem League in 1924), and coöperated actively with the Congress Party from 1916 to 1921. He subsequently entered the central legislative assembly and became leader of the Moslem party in the house. He served as a delegate to the Round Table Conferences (1930–32), and continued to urge dominion status for undivided India, providing that safeguards could be worked out for Moslem special interests. He attended (1929, 1931) the first and second Round Table Conferences as a representative of British India and of the Native States. His "14 Points" bearing upon the further constitutional development of India were

adopted (Jan. 1, 1929) by the All-India Moslem Conference. After 1937 his attitude of opposition to an Indian state comprising Hindus and Moslems became uncompromising. Author of *Pakistan* and *Nationalism in Conflict in India*.

Jinne (jin'e). See **Djenné.**

Jinnestan (jin.e stän'). In Persian mythology, an ideal region in the mountains of Kaf, the abode of jinns and peris and devs.

Jinotega (нē.nō.tā'gä). Department in N Nicaragua. Capital, Jinotega; area, ab. 5,869 sq. mi.; pop. 47,103 (1950).

Jinotega. Town in N central Nicaragua, capital of Jinotega department. 7,095 (1950).

Jinotepe (нē.nō.tā'pā). Town in SW Nicaragua, capital of Carazo department. 9,556 (est. 1941).

Jinsen (jēn.sen). Japanese name of **Inchon.**

Jintotolo Channel (нēn.tō.tō'lō). Sea passage separating Panay and Masbate islands in the Philippines. It connects the Sibuyan Sea on the N with the Visayan Sea on the S.

Jipijapa (нē.pē.нä'pä). City in N Ecuador, in Manabí province, on the Saco River: internationally famous for its Panama hats. Sulfur springs are nearby. 22,097 (est. 1944).

Jiran (jē'rạn). See **Jimma.**

Jireček (yē're.chek), **Konstantin Josef.** b. at Vienna, July 24, 1854; d. there, Jan. 10, 1918. Czech archaeologist and historian. Author of *Geschichte der Bulgaren* (History of the Bulgarians, 1876), and *Geschichte der Serben* (History of the Serbians, 1911–18).

Jiříkov (yēr'zhē.kôf). [German, **Georgswalde.**] Town in Czechoslovakia, in the *kraj* (region) of Liberec, in N Bohemia, on the German border N of Rumburk, ab. 36 mi. E of Dresden. It was formerly important for its linen and cotton manufactures, iron foundry, piano factory, and other industries, most of which have now been transferred to the interior. The population has declined since World War II. 3,850 (1947).

Jisdra (zhēs'drạ). See **Zhizdra.**

Jitomir (zhi.tô'mir). See **Zhitomir.**

Jitschin (yē'chin). A German name of **Jičín.**

Jívaro (нē'вä.rō). [Also: **Siwaro, Xivaro, Zibaro.**] Collective term for several South American Indian tribes of the lowlands of E Ecuador and N Peru, whose dialects constitute a separate linguistic stock. The Jívaro are especially well known for their warlike tendencies and their practice of taking the heads of their enemies. These heads are carefully shrunk by means of an elaborate process which preserves to a great degree the features of the person when alive, although the final product is only one third to one half the normal size.

Jizdra (zhēz'drạ). See **Zhizdra.**

Joab (jō'ab). In the Bible, the commander of the Hebrew army under King David; a nephew of David. He commanded in the war against Ishbosheth, the son of Saul, as well as against the Gentiles. He treacherously slew Abner, Saul's former captain, after Abner had become reconciled with David, and he killed David's rebellious son Absalom. He was killed by order of Solomon for conspiring with Adonijah. 2 Sam. ii, iii, etc.

Joachaz (jō'ạ.kaz). See **Jehoahaz.**

Joachim (yō'ä.ċhim), **Joseph.** b. at Kittsee, now in Austria, June 28, 1831; d. at Berlin, Aug. 15, 1907. German violinist and composer, noted as a solo and quartet player. He was conductor of concerts and solo violinist (1853–66) to the king of Hanover, and head (1868) of the musical school at Berlin. He was a master of technique and of interpretation, and wrote frequently played cadenzas for the Beethoven and the Brahms violin concertos. Brahms dedicated the "Double" Concerto to him. He composed the *Hungarian Concerto* (Opus 11), overtures, variations, songs, and cadenzas.

Joachimites (jō'ạ.kim.īts). Followers or believers in the doctrines of an Italian mystic, Joachim of Floris (d. c1200). The most important feature of his doctrines was the belief that the history of man will be covered by three reigns: the first, that of the Father, from the creation, till the birth of Christ; the second, that of the Son, from the birth of Christ till 1260; and the third, that of the Holy Spirit, from 1260 onward. This last view was developed by his adherents into the belief that a new gospel would supersede the revelation of the Old and New Testaments. These views had many supporters in the 13th century.

Joachim of Floris (jō'ạ.kim; flō'ris). See under **Joachimites.**

Joachimsen (yō.ä.ċhim'zẹn) or **Joachimsohn** (-zōn), **Paul.** b. at Danzig, March 12, 1867; d. at Munich, Jan. 25, 1930. German authority on the history of the Reformation and German humanism.

Joachimsthal (yō'ä.ċhims.täl''). A German name of **Jáchymov.**

Joachin (jō'ạ.kin). See **Jehoiachin.**

Joad (jōd). Family name of the principal characters in *The Grapes of Wrath* (1939), novel by John Steinbeck.

Joad, Cyril Edwin Mitchinson. b. at London, Aug. 12, 1891; d. there, April 9, 1953. English philosopher, psychologist, and writer. He was educated at Blundell's School, at Tiverton, in Devonshire, and at Balliol College, Oxford. From 1914 to 1930 he was a civil servant, on the staff of the board of trade and in the labor ministry, resigning from the latter post in 1930 to become head of the department of philosophy and psychology at London University Birkbeck College. His works include *Essays in Common Sense Philosophy* (1919), *Common Sense Ethics* (1921), *Common Sense Theology* (1922), *Mind and Matter* (1925), *The Present and Future of Religion* (1930), and *Philosophical Aspects of Modern Science* (1932). *Under the Fifth Rib* (1933), "a belligerent autobiography" as he called it, was later reissued as *The Book of Joad.* He was sometimes called "the Mencken of England."

Joakim (jō'ạ.kim). See **Jehoiakim.**

Jo Alur (jō' ä.lör'). See **Alur.**

Joan (jōn). Name of a supposed female pope, said (without documentary proof) to have reigned c855–858. She is represented as of English descent, although born at Ingelheim or Mainz, Germany, and as having fallen in love with a young Benedictine monk, with whom she fled in male attire to Athens. After his death, according to the traditional account, she removed to Rome, where (still posing as a man) she rose to the rank of cardinal. According to this tale she was elected Pope as John VIII on the death of Leo IV, and died in childbirth during a public procession. However, the real Pope between 855 and 858 was Benedict III, and the story of "Pope Joan" has long since been known to have no basis in historical fact.

Joan. [Called **Joan Make-peace, Joan of the Tower.** b. in the Tower of London, about July, 1321; d. Aug. 14, 1362. Queen of Scotland (1329–62); fourth and youngest child of Edward II of England and Isabella, daughter of Philip IV of France. In the summer of 1327 Isabella and Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, in the name of Edward III, proposed to Robert Bruce, then besieging Norham, the marriage of his son and heir David to Joan, and this marriage was included as one of the conditions of the peace concluded at Northampton, in April, 1328. They were married at Berwick, July 12, 1328. The Scots called the princess Joan Make-peace. The children were crowned at Scone on Nov. 24, 1331. When Edward Baliol seized the crown of Scotland (Sept. 24, 1332) David and Joan fled to Dumbarton, and in 1334 to the Château Gaillard in France, where they remained until May, 1341, when they returned to Scotland.

Joan. [Called the **"Fair Maid of Kent."**] b. 1328; d. at Wallingford Castle, Berkshire, England, Aug. 7, 1385. Wife of Edward, Prince of Wales, the "Black Prince," and mother of Richard II, probably the younger daughter of Edmund of Woodstock, Earl of Kent, sixth son of Edward I. In October, 1330, the young queen Philippa of Hainaut took charge of her, and she became "in her time the most beautiful of all the kingdom of England and the most loyal" (Froissart). She was first married to Sir Thomas Holland, steward of the household to William de Montacute, 2nd Earl of Salisbury. A few months after his death (Dec. 28, 1360) she married the Black Prince. The marriage was celebrated by Simon Islip, archbishop of Canterbury, at Lambeth, Oct. 10, 1361. Between 1362 and 1371 she was with the prince in Aquitaine, where her two sons Edward and Richard II were born. The Black Prince died on June 8, 1376, and in June, 1377, Richard became king. By her intervention, in 1378, proceedings against Wyclif at Lambeth were

arrested. She also exerted all her influence to heal the breach between Richard and John of Gaunt.

Joan Mauritz van Nassau-Siegen (yō.än′ mou′rits vän näs′ou.zē′gen). Full Dutch name of **John Maurice of Nassau.**

Joanna I (jō.an′ạ). b. c1327; d. 1382. Queen of Naples (1343–82). She procured the murder of her first husband, Andrew, prince of Hungary, in 1345, and in 1346 married Prince Louis of Tarentum. She was expelled by Louis, king of Hungary, who invaded Naples to avenge the death of his brother Andrew, but was restored in 1352. She was captured and put to death by the usurper Charles III, her adopted son.

Joanna II. b. 1371; d. Feb. 11, 1435. Queen of Naples (1414–35). She succeeded to the throne a widow under the influence of her lover, Pandolfo Alopo, and the constable Muzio Attendolo Sforza. James of Bourbon, whom she married in 1415, tried to seize power and killed Alopo, but was forced to resign his assumed kingship. Sforza, back in power, reëstablished Neapolitan power in Rome, but while he was absent the queen's new lover, Giovanni Caracciolo, obtained influence over her. He opposed Sforza's nomination of Louis III of Anjou as heir and convinced her that Alfonso V of Aragon was a better choice. The resulting war (1420) ended in Alfonso's victory, but the queen soon was forced to turn to Sforza for help to keep him from usurping the throne. She now adopted Louis, but he was killed fighting rebels in Apulia and after Joanna died Alfonso seized the kingdom from her son René.

Joannes (jō.an′ēz, ẹs). For Byzantine rulers bearing this name, see under **John.**

Joannites (jō.an′īts). Adherents of Saint John Chrysostom who supported him after his deposition from the patriarchate of Constantinople in 404 A.D.

Joan of Arc (jōn; ärk). [French, **Jeanne** (or **Jehanne**) **d'Arc** (or **Darc**); called by the English the **Maid of Orleans,** by the French **La Pucelle.**] b. at Domremy (now Domremy-la-Pucelle), France, c1412; d. at Rouen, France, May 30, 1431. French national heroine. She was the fourth child of a peasant proprietor, Jacques d'Arc, who occupied a position comparable to that of mayor of a present-day French village. In her time the English and their allies, the Burgundians, were masters of the whole of France north of the Loire, and the queen mother, Isabella, supported the claim of Henry VI of England to the throne of France, in opposition to her son the Dauphin of France (later Charles VII). There was a prophecy made by Marie d'Avignon to Charles VI that "France ruined by a woman would be restored by a maid from the border of Lorraine." The young girl was undoubtedly familiar with this saying, as well as a similar prophecy attributed to Merlin, regarding a "Bois Chênu" or "Chesnu," though this latter was not as well known, and did not specify any particular oak forest in France. She believed she heard supernatural voices commanding her to liberate France, and eventually gained access to the court of the Dauphin at Chinon in 1429. She raised the siege of Orléans on May 8, 1429, and by gaining the victory of Patay on June 18, 1429, enabled the Dauphin triumphantly to enter Reims, the city where the kings of France were crowned and consecrated with the holy oil, and where he was crowned Charles VII of France on July 17, 1429. On May 24, 1430, while making a sally against the Burgundians at Compiègne unassisted by Charles's armies, she was captured by one of John of Luxemburg's men. John of Luxemburg sold her to the Duke of Burgundy, who turned her over to his close friend and ally, John of Lancaster, Duke of Bedford, and consented to let him and the cardinal of Winchester have her tried under the jurisdiction of the University of Paris, which was at that time under the domination of the English. She was burned at the stake as a heretic on May 30, 1431. The rehabilitation trial which reversed the verdict of the earlier court was ordered by Charles VII in 1450, but owing to political and ecclesiastical intrigues the actual hearings did not take place until 1455. Hearings begun at Rome in 1869 led to her beatification (April 11, 1909) by Pope Pius X and her canonization (1920) by Pope Benedict XV. She was made patroness of France in 1922. She has been the subject of works by many literary figures, among them Schiller, Mark Twain, Anatole France, and G. B. Shaw; biographies by Michelet, Lang, and others are more reliable treatments of her life.

Joan of Arc. Painting by Bastien-Lepage, in the Metropolitan Museum of Art at New York. The maid, as a coarsely dressed Lorraine peasant girl, leans against an apple tree amid rustic surroundings, and looks upward with a rapt expression. Above float spectral figures of angels and of knights in armor.

Joan of Arc, Personal Recollections of. Fictional biography (1896), by Samuel Langhorne Clemens. The story is related in the first person by Sieur Louis de Conte, "page and secretary" to Joan (Clemens here hesitated to use his usual pseudonym of Mark Twain lest it suggest to some readers that the work was not a serious one). The author mingles historical fact with romance and humor, but for the most part the work is composed in a serious vein conveying Clemens's admiration and reverence for his heroine.

Joan of the Tower. Historical novel by Warwick Deeping, published in 1911.

João (zhwouñ). Portuguese form of **John.**

João da Nova (dä nô′vạ). Portuguese name of **Juan de Nova.**

João Pessoa (zhwouñ′ pẹ.sō′ạ). [Former name, **Parahiba, Parahyba, Paraíba.**] Capital of the state of Paraíba, in NE Brazil, on the river Paraíba do Norte, near its mouth: shipping center for sugar, cotton, and mandioca, exported through its port, Cabedelo, ab. 11 mi. NE, with which it is connected by rail. 90,853 (1950).

Joasaph Christodulus (jō′ạ.saf kris.tod′ụ̄.lus). See **John VI** or **V** (of the *Byzantine Empire*).

Joash (jō′ash). [Also: **Jehoash, Joas** (jō′as).] fl. 9th century B.C. King of Judah (c837–c797 B.C.); son of Ahaziah. He was the only prince of the royal house who escaped massacre on the usurpation of the throne by Athaliah. He was proclaimed by the high priest Jehoiada, who overthrew (837) Athaliah. He put to death Zechariah, the son of Jehoiada, in anger at being rebuked for restoring the worship of Baal, and was murdered by his own servants during an invasion of the Syrians. 2 Kings, xi, xii.

Joash. [Also: **Jehoash, Joas.**] fl. 8th century B.C. King of Israel (c798–c790 B.C.); son of Jehoahaz. He expelled the Syrians from his kingdom, and defeated and captured Amaziah, king of Judah, and plundered the Temple at Jerusalem. 2 Kings, xiii. 9–25.

Joatham (jō′ạ.thạm). See **Jotham.**

Joazeiro (zhwạ′zā.rö). See **Juázeiro.**

Job (jōb). Hero of the book of the Old Testament named after him. He is a man of great wealth and prosperity, who is suddenly overtaken by dire misfortunes. These give rise to a series of discussions between Job and a number of friends who come to visit him. The problem discussed is whether suffering is always the punishment for sin, and, conversely, whether sin is always followed by punishment. Job asserts his righteousness, but his friends assume that his suffering must be a punishment for sin. A righteous man named Job is mentioned in Ezek. xiv. 14, but it is generally assumed that the book itself is not historical in character. This assumption is found as far back as the Talmud. The authorship has been ascribed to Moses, Jeremiah, Ezra, and other Biblical writers. Some modern critics consider it an Israelitish production and place it directly after the fall of Samaria (722 B.C.); others hold that it is a Judaic production dating from the period of the Babylonian captivity; others see in it the direct influence of the Greek tragic dramatists and place its composition in the period 500–300 B.C. The work is poetic in form, with a prose prologue and epilogue. Some writers call it a drama, others a didactic lyric. It is held by some that the book in its present form is not the original poem. The prologue and epilogue are considered later additions. The speeches of Elihu (one of the friends) are held to be interpolations made in the interest of orthodox beliefs, and some writers consider still other passages interpolations made from the same point of view. The great literary merit of the book is recognized by all modern students; the poetic imagery is perhaps the most vivid in all the Bible; the section (xxxviii xlii in which the Lord speaks from the whirlwind is considered to be probably the best Biblical statement of man's presumptuous position in the universe.

Joban (jō.băn). City in Japan, on the island of Honshu, just S of the city of Sendai: the third largest producer of coal in Japan. Coal is shipped from here to the blast furnaces at Kamaishi, and to Tokyo and other major cities in S Honshu.

Jobe (jōb), **Mary.** Maiden name of **Akeley, Mary.**

Jocasta (jō.kas'tą) or **Jocaste** (-tē). [Called in Homer **Epicaste.**] In Greek legend, the wife of Laius, and mother of Oedipus, whom she afterward married. Their children were Eteocles, Polynices, Antigone, and Ismene. Upon discovery of their unwitting incest, Oedipus blinded himself and Jocasta committed suicide.

Jocasta (jō.kas'tą). Play by George Gascoigne and Francis Kinwelmarsh, acted in 1566. It has been supposed to be the only early English play derived from the Greek, but is really a translation from the Italian of Lodovico Dolce.

Jocelin (jos'lin) or **Joscelin** (jos'ę.lin). fl. 1200. English hagiographer, a Cistercian monk of the abbey of Furness in Lancashire, and later of the monastery at Down, Northern Ireland.

Jocelin de Brakelonde (dę brāk'lǫnd). [Also, **Brakelond.**] fl. 1200. Native of Bury St. Edmunds, and chronicler of Saint Edmund's Abbey. He entered the convent in 1173. His chronicle of the abbey covers the period from 1173 to 1202. The graphic account of the abbot Samson suggested Carlyle's *Past and Present* (1843).

Jochanan (jō.kan'ąn), **Ben.** See **Ben Jochanan.**

Jochanan ben Zaccai (ben zak'ą̄.ī). See **Johanan ben Zakkai.**

Jochumsson (yôk'ümş sôn), **Matthías.** b. at Breidifjördur, Iceland, Nov. 11, 1835; d. at Akureyri, Iceland, Nov 18, 1920. Icelandic poet, regarded by his countrymen as their best 19th-century lyricist. His poetry was both secular and religious, with a tendency to the grandiose.

Jódar (HŌ'ᵺHär). Town in S Spain, in the province of Jaén, ab. 25 mi. E of Jaén. 12,315 (1940).

Jodelle (zho.del), **Étienne.** [Title, Sieur **de Lymodin.**] b. at Paris, 1532; d. there, July, 1573. French dramatic poet, a member of the Pléiade, and the founder of classical French tragedy and comedy. He wrote the tragedies *Cléopâtre captive* (1552) and *Didon se sacrifiant* (1553) and the comedy *Eugène.*

Jodhpur (jod'pur, jōd'pör). [Also, **Marwar.**] Former native state, now a part of Rajasthan, NW Union of India, ab. 500 mi. N of Bombay: horses, camels, sheep, and cattle are raised. It passed under British protection in 1818. Capital, Jodhpur; area, ab. 36,120 sq. mi.; pop 2,555,904 (1941).

Jodhpur. City in NW Union of India, former capital of the state of Jodhpur, ab. 235 mi. N of Ahmedabad: carpet weaving and the tanning industry are important; it is a trading center, served by two railway lines and one major highway. Jodhpur was founded in 1459 as the capital of the princely state of Jodhpur. 126,842 (1941).

Jodl (yō'dl), **Friedrich.** b. at Munich, Aug. 23, 1849; d. at Vienna, Jan. 26, 1914. German philosopher, remembered for his research in the field of ethics. He was an adherent of the theories of Mill, Comte, and Ludwig Feuerbach, believing in a naturalistic monism.

Jodocus Pratensis (jō.dō'kus prą.ten'sis). Latin name of **Josquin des Prés.**

Jodrell (jō'drel), **Richard Paul.** b. Nov. 13, 1745; d. at London, Jan. 26, 1831. English classical scholar and dramatist, a friend of Samuel Johnson.

Joe Bagstock (jō' bag'stok), **Major.** See **Bagstock, Major Joe.**

Joe Gargery (jō' gar'gėr.i). See **Gargery, Joe.**

Joekes (yō'kęs), **Adolf Marcus.** b. at Boea, Sumatra, May 5, 1885—. Dutch lawyer and public official. He was attached to the ministry of labor (1920–48), member of the second chamber of the states-general (1925–48), chairman (1946, 1949) of the Netherlands delegation to the International Labor Conference, and minister of social affairs (1948).

Joel (jō'el). Second in order of the minor prophets of Israel. In the Bible, his prophecy, which consists of three chapters, is spoken partly in his own name and partly in that of Jehovah. It foretells judgments that are to come in Israel, exhorts the people to repentance and reform, and promises ultimate blessings. Its date has been much disputed.

Joel (yō'ęl), **Kurt Walter.** b. at Greiffenberg, Germany, Jan. 18, 1865—. German jurist.

Joe Magarac (jō mag'ą.rak). In American folklore, a seven-foot steel-mill hero, said to have been born inside an ore mountain and to have had muscles and body of actual steel. He worked all shifts, both day and night, in the steel mills, and made steel rails eight at a time by squeezing the molten metal through his fingers, four from each hand. Having heard the boss say he needed the best steel for a new mill, he died willingly in a mass of boiling steel because he knew he was made of better stuff than the ore.

Joe Miller (mil'ėr). A joke, especially an old joke; also a book of jokes. The term derives from Joseph Miller (1684–1738), English comic actor, whose name was attached to a jestbook published in 1739. Since then the word has become synonymous not only with any joke book, but with any old joke.

Joensuu (yô'en.sö). City in SE Finland, in the *lääni* (department) of Kuopio, on the Pielis Joki (river) at its mouth in Pyhäselkä, a lake of the Saimaa system. It is a trading town, with sawmills and plywood mills. 8,280 (1951).

Joerg Plateau (jôrg). Plateau in Antarctica, S of the Palmer Peninsula, in ab. 76° S., 67° W.

Joe, the Fat Boy. See **Fat Boy, the.**

Jœuf (zhėf). Town in NE France, in the department of Meurthe-et-Moselle, on the Orne-de-Woëvre River, ab. 4 mi. SE of Briey. It has iron mines and blast furnaces, and is surrounded by industrial villages. 9,689 (1946).

Joffre (zhoᶠr; Anglicized, zhôf're), **Joseph Jacques Césaire.** b. at Rivesaltes, Pyrénées-Orientales, France, Jan. 12, 1852; d. at Paris, Jan. 3, 1931. French army officer, commander in chief (1914–16) of the French army during World War I. A member of the superior war council from 1910 and chief of the general staff from 1911, he had barely completed drawing up the French plan of operations known as "Plan 17" when World War I broke out (August, 1914). Placed in command of the French armies, he ordered a strategic retreat in face of the German offensive, won the battle of the Marne (September, 1914), and turned to a strategy of attrition and trench warfare which culminated in the battle of Verdun (1916). The near success of the German attack led to an intensification of attacks on Joffre by adherents of Galliéni and Sarrail, both subordinate to Joffre. Replaced (December, 1916) as French commander in chief by Nivelle, he was promoted to the rank of marshal, and undertook (1917) a mission to the U.S., followed by a postwar mission to Japan.

Jogjakarta (jog.yą.kär'tą, jōk-). [Also: **Djokjakarta, Jagjakarta, Jekyakarta, Jokjakarta.**] Former Dutch residency in S Java, now part of the province of Central Java, Republic of Indonesia.

Jogjakarta. [Also: **Djokjakarta, Jagjakarta, Jekyakarta, Jokjakarta.**] City in Indonesia, in S central Java, formerly capital of Jogjakarta residency and temporarily (1945–49) capital of the Republic of Indonesia. Jogjakarta is noted for the monumental palace of the sultan, built c1760; it has handicraft industries and railway shops. It was occupied by Dutch troops in a "police action" (December, 1948–June, 1949), in which leaders of the Indonesian government were seized. 136,700 (1930).

Jogues (zhog), Saint **Isaac.** b. at Orléans, France, Jan. 10, 1607; tomahawked at the Indian village of Ossernenon (now Auriesville), N.Y., Oct. 18, 1646. French Jesuit missionary, noted for his work among North American Indians. He performed his novitiate at Rouen and Paris and was ordained to the priesthood in 1636, sailing for Canada in July of that year. He made a wilderness journey to Huron country on the shores of Georgian Bay, where he set up a new mission on the Wye River, named Ste. Marie. In 1641 he set out with a group of Indians on a northward journey that took him to a strait that was named Sault de Ste. Marie. He was later (1642) captured by the Iroquois while on his way to the land of the Sioux Indians beyond Lake Superior and as a captive was taken to central New York. Until he was rescued by the Dutch at Fort Orange, N.Y., Jogues endured great hardships, but he endeavored nevertheless to instruct his captors in the faith. The Dutch rescued and took him to New

Amsterdam (later New York), and he returned to France. He was received by the queen regent, Anne of Austria, and the Pope, Urban VIII, and in 1644 returned to Canada. In 1646 he went as the ambassador of the governor of New France on a mission to his former captors, the Iroquois, discovered Lake George, called by him Lac du Saint Sacrement, and was killed by the Mohawks later that year while on a mission requested by himself. Together with seven other Canadian martyrs, he was beatified in 1925. In 1930 he was canonized by Pope Pius XI.

Johanan ben Zakkai (jō.han'ạn ben zak'ā.ī). [Also, **Jochanan ben Zaccai.**] d. c80 A.D. Founder of the school of Jabne (Jamnia), and head of the Jewish community after the destruction (70 A.D.) of Jerusalem by the Romans. A pupil of Hillel, he had a school at Jerusalem. At the outbreak of the revolution he urged the maintenance of peace with Rome. Later he managed to escape from the besieged city into the Roman camp, being carried out of the town as a corpse. He obtained from Vespasian permission to open a school in Jabne, and through the activity he displayed as head of the school and president of the Sanhedrin, which likewise took up its abode at Jabne, became the restorer and regenerator of Jewish national life out of the ruins of the state and Temple. His last blessing to his disciples surrounding his deathbed was "May the fear of God influence your actions as much as the fear of man."

Johann (yō'hän). German form of **John.**

Johanna (jō.han'ạ). See **Anjouan.**

Johannes (jō.han'ēz, -ẹs). See also under **John.**

Johannesburg (jō.han'ẹs.bėrg; Dutch, yō.hän'ẹs.berĉh). City in S Africa, the largest city in the Union of South Africa and the largest city in Africa S of Cairo, situated in S central Transvaal, ab. 956 mi. NE of Capetown. It is one of the most cosmopolitan cities in the British Commonwealth, with various sections devoted entirely to the people of one race or national origin. It possesses several fine business blocks and many fine residential sections. It is connected by rail with all parts of the Union and is the focus of the industry and commerce of the Union. It is the center of the Witwatersrand gold fields, opened in 1886. Gold mining is still the principal industry of the city, although in recent years diverse others have grown up. It is the seat of Witwatersrand University. Elevation, ab. 5,750 ft.; area, ab. 90 sq. mi.; pop. 727,943, including 324,304 Europeans (est. 1947).

Johannesen (yō.hän'ẹ.sẹn), **Edvard Holm.** b. 1844; d. 1901. Norwegian arctic explorer, who circumnavigated (1870) Novaya Zemlya.

Johannes Scholasticus (skọ.las'ti.kus). [Also, **John of Antioch.**] b. near Antioch; d. 577. Patriarch of Constantinople. At first a lawyer, he was ordained priest and succeeded Eutychius I as patriarch of Constantinople (565), when the latter was deposed. He collected the canons of the various councils and arranged them systematically according to titles. This work was referred to by Pope Nicholas I (858–867) as *Concordia Canonum.*

Johannes Secundus (sẹ̄.kun'dus). [Original name, **Jan Nicolai Everaerts.**] b. at The Hague, Netherlands, in November, 1511; d. at Utrecht, Netherlands, 1536. Dutch poet, noted for his Latin lyrics, elegies, and other works. His *Basia* was published in 1539.

Johannes von Goch (yō.hän'ẹs fon goĉh'). b. at Goch, Prussia, at the beginning of the 15th century; d. in March, 1475. German prior, author of *De libertate Christiana* (1521). His teachings, holding up the Bible as the essential source of religious teaching, are regarded as anticipating the Reformation.

Johanngeorgenstadt (yō"hän.gā.ôr'gẹn.shtät). Town in E Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Saxony, Russian Zone, in the Erzgebirge and on the Schwarzwasser River near the Czechoslovak border, ab. 29 mi. SW of Chemnitz; summer and winter resort; before World War II it had metallurgical, glove, and furniture manufactures; it is now in a uranium-mining region. The town was founded in 1654 by Protestant refugees from Bohemia. The *Rathaus* (town hall) dates from 1656. Pop. 6,559 (1946).

Johannisberg (yō.hän'is.berk). Village in W Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Hessen, American Zone, formerly in the province of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, on the Rhine River and on the slopes of the Rheingau Mountains. It is noted for its vineyards, which produce the Johannisberger wine. The castle, erected in 1759 by the prince-abbot of Fulda, was acquired in 1816 by the Austrian chancellor Prince Metternich. The population is chiefly Roman Catholic. 2,122 (1946).

Johannot (zho.ạ.nō), **Alfred.** b. at Offenbach, Germany, March 21, 1800; d. at Paris, Dec. 7, 1837. French historical painter; brother of Tony Johannot. He was first known as the engraver of the pictures of Vernet and Ary Scheffer.

Johannot, Tony. b. at Offenbach, Germany, Nov. 9, 1803; d. at Paris, Aug. 4, 1852. French historical painter and engraver; brother of Alfred Johannot.

Johannsen (jō.han'sẹn), **Albert.** b. at Belle Plaine, Iowa, Dec. 3, 1871—. American geologist; brother of Oskar Augustus Johannsen. He served as a geologist (1903–25) with the U.S. Geological Survey, and was professor of petrology (1910–37) at the University of Chicago. Among his works are *Determination of Rock-forming Minerals* (1908), *Manual of Petrographic Methods* (1914; 2nd ed., 1918), *A Descriptive Petrography of the Igneous Rocks* (4 vols., 1931–38), and *The House of Beadle and Its Dime and Nickel Novels* (1949).

Johannsen, Oskar Augustus. b. at Davenport, Iowa, May 14, 1870—. American entomologist; brother of Albert Johannsen. Among his works are *Aquatic Nematocerous Diptera* (1903) and *Embryology of Insects and Myriapods* (1941).

Johansen (yō.hän'sẹn), **Frederic Hjalmar.** b. at Skien, Norway, May 15, 1867; d. at Oslo, Jan. 6, 1913. Norwegian polar explorer. He accompanied Nansen on the *Fram* expedition (1893–96), which made the closest approach to the North Pole up to that time, and accompanied (1911) Amundsen to the South Pole.

Johansen, John Christen. b. at Copenhagen, Nov. 25, 1876—. American portrait painter, best known for his portraits of military men. His work hangs in the National Gallery at Washington, D.C., Metropolitan Museum at New York, Art Institute of Chicago, National Gallery at Santiago, Chile, Conservative Club at Glasgow, Scotland, at Yale, Cornell, and Wisconsin universities, and elsewhere. Some of his better-known paintings are the portraits *Gen. Diaz, Field Marshal Haig, Robert W. DeForest,* and *Fernando Carter;* and the landscapes *Piazza San Marco* and *Fiesole.*

Johansson (yō.hän'sôn), **Albin.** [Full name, **Karl Albin Abraham Johansson.**] b. at Stockholm, Feb. 11, 1886—. Leader of the Swedish coöperative movement. He became leader (1915) of the Stockholm coöperatives, and a leader (1919) of the International Coöperative Alliance, of which he was later (1945 *et seq.*) president.

John (jon). [Called **John the Evangelist, John the Divine.**] One of the 12 apostles of Jesus. He was one of the three who were admitted to closest intimacy with him, preëminently "the disciple whom Jesus loved." He was the son of Zebedee, and originally a fisherman. His brother James and he were designated "Boanerges," sons of thunder. He leaned on the bosom of Jesus at the Last Supper, and was present at the Crucifixion, when Jesus committed his mother to John's special care. He is generally believed to have been the author of the gospel and the three epistles that bear his name, and also of the Apocalypse or Revelation, though the question of the authorship of all these has more or less been a matter of discussion. Early ecclesiastical traditions tell that, after an enforced or voluntary exile to the isle of Patmos, he returned to Ephesus, and died there at a great age.

John, Don. See **John of Austria.**

John I, Saint. b. in Tuscany, c470; d. May 18, 526. Pope from 523 to 526. He was elevated on the death of Hormisdas. In 525 he was sent by Theodoric, king of the East Goths, at the head of an embassy to the Byzantine emperor, Justin I, to obtain toleration for the Arians, in which he was only partially successful. He was suspected by Theodoric of having secretly opposed the object of the mission, and was on his return thrown into prison, where he died. He was succeeded by Felix IV. He is commemorated in the Roman Catholic Church on May 27.

John II. [Surnamed **Mercurius.**] b. at Rome; d. May 8, 535. Pope from 533 to 535, successor to Boniface II. According to some accounts, his great eloquence brought him his surname. He seems to have been the first Pope to

change his name upon elevation to the papacy. Agapetus I was his successor.

John III. b. at Rome; d. July 13, 574. Pope from 561 to 574, successor to Pelagius I. During his pontificate Italy was ravaged by frequent incursions of the Lombards, as a result of which virtually all records pertaining to his reign were destroyed. He was succeeded by Benedict I.

John IV. b. in Dalmatia; d. Oct. 12, 642. Pope from 640 to 642, successor to Severinus. He was a native of Salona in Dalmatia, and condemned the Ecthesis, the Monothelitic formula of faith stating that Christ had one will and two natures, prepared by Sergius, patriarch of Constantinople, at the instance of the emperor Heraclius. He was succeeded by Theodore I.

John V. b. at Antioch, in Syria (now Antakya, Turkey); d. Aug. 2, 686. Pope from 685 to 686, succeeding Benedict II. An invalid, he had a pontificate of short duration and was succeeded by Conon.

John VI. b. in Greece; d. Jan. 11, 705. Pope from 701 to 705, successor to Sergius I. His reign was harassed by the Lombards, whom he succeeded in rendering less hostile. His successor was John VII.

John VII. b. in Greece; d. Oct. 18, 707. Pope from 705 to 707. He restored and decorated various Roman churches. He was succeeded by Sisinnius.

John VIII. fl. 9th century. Antipope in January, 844. On the death of Gregory IV, Sergius II was designated by a majority, but a mob proclaimed the deacon John to be pope. Sergius was lawfully consecrated and John was shut up in a monastery.

John VIII. b. at Rome; d. Dec. 16, 882. Pope from 872 to 882, successor to Adrian II. He crowned the emperors Charles II (Charles the Bald) in 875 and Charles III (Charles the Fat) in 881, and paid tribute to the Saracens. He protected Methodius, apostle of the Slavs, from the Germans and authorized the use of Slavonic in the liturgy. He was succeeded by Marinus.

John IX. b. at Tivoli, near Rome; d. in January, 900. Pope from 898 to 900, successor to Theodore II. He sanctioned the consecration of an independent hierarchy for the Moravian Slavs. Benedict IV succeeded him.

John X. b. at Tossignano, Romagna, Italy; d. in May, 928. Pope from 914 to 928, successor to Lando. He was elevated through the influence of Theodora, wife of the senator Theophylact and leader of a Roman faction. He defeated the Saracens near the Garigliano in 916, and endeavored to improve relations between East and West. His successor was Leo VI.

John XI. d. in December, 935. Pope from 931 to 935; son of Marozia, by whose intrigues he was elected to succeed Stephen VII. His reign was influenced in all things, save the strictly spiritual, by Alberic II, younger son of Marozia, who gained control of the city and is said to have kept John prisoner in the Lateran. Leo VII succeeded him.

John XII. d. May 14, 964. Pope from 955 to 964, successor of Agapetus II; son of Alberic II of Rome, and grandson of Marozia. He called to his aid against Berengar II of Italy, Otto I of Germany, whom he crowned emperor in 962. He presently conspired against the emperor, however, and could not regain his favor. John was deposed in December, 963, for his misdoings, by a synod of 50 Italian and German bishops, who elected Leo VIII in his place. John regained the throne briefly when Otto left Rome and treated his opponents ruthlessly. Benedict V succeeded him after Leo VIII briefly held the pontificate.

John XIII. d. Sept. 6, 972. Pope from 965 to 972, successor to Leo VIII and Benedict V. Imprisoned for a time by hostile Roman nobles, he escaped and returned to the city, allying himself with the emperor Otto I. He was succeeded by Benedict VI.

John XIV. d. Aug. 20, 984. Pope from 983 to 984, successor to Benedict VII. He was elected, through the influence of the emperor Otto II, to succeed Benedict VII, but shortly thereafter Otto died and John was imprisoned by the antipope Boniface VII in 984, and died either of starvation or by poison.

John XV. d. in March 996. Pope from 985 to 996, successor to Boniface VII. During much of his reign the patrician John Crescentius held the ascendency in temporal administration at Rome. John was first pope to make a solemn canonization of a saint. He was succeeded by Gregory V. In some papal catalogues, this pope is carried as John XVI, on the assumption that another pope, also named John, immediately preceded him. Most authorities, however, now agree that this other pope never existed; nevertheless, because of this discrepancy, all popes of this name from John XV through John XXI may sometimes be shown with two numbers.

John XVI. [Surnamed **Philagathus.**] d. probably in 1013. Antipope from 997 to 998. He was elevated in opposition to the true Pope, Gregory V, by John Crescentius, ruler of Rome, on the expulsion of Gregory V from Rome in 997, but was imprisoned and blinded by the emperor Otto III in 998.

John XVII. [Original name, **Sicco.**] d. in December, 1003. Pope in 1003. He was elected to succeed Sylvester II at the instance of John Crescentius, ruler of Rome, amidst civil disorder. He died about six months afterwards and was succeeded by John XVIII.

John XVIII. [Original name, **Phasianus** or **Fasanus.**] d. in July, 1009. Pope from 1004 to 1009. He was elected by the influence of John Crescentius. He sought to promote a union with the Eastern church. He abdicated and was succeeded by Sergius IV.

John XIX. d. probably on Nov. 6, 1032. Pope from 1024 to 1032, successor to Benedict VIII. Under him the short-lived reunion with the East lapsed, because John refused to recognize the patriarch of Constantinople as head of the Oriental churches. His nephew, the ten-year-old Benedict IX, succeeded him.

John XXI (or **XX**). [Original name, **Petrus Hispanus.**] b. at Lisbon, Portugal, c1215; d. at Viterbo, Italy, March 20, 1277. Pope from 1276 to 1277, successor to Gregory X. Originally a professor of medicine, he favored the University of Paris and encouraged learning. He wrote several medical treatises and a textbook on logic (*Summulae logicales*). He was succeeded by Nicholas III. Although he was, strictly speaking, John XX, this Pope was crowned as John XXI and is so listed by the most authoritative papal catalogues. There is thus no Pope John XX, and the double numbering which sometimes begins with Pope John XV is ended.

John XXII. [Original name, **Jacques d'Euse.**] b. at Cahors, France, 1249; d. at Avignon, France, Dec. 4, 1334. Pope from 1316 to 1334, successor of Clement V. He made his residence at Avignon, and was subservient to the interests of the French court. He opposed the emperor Louis IV (Louis the Bavarian), whom he excommunicated and declared forfeit of all rights to the German crown. Louis, however, installed Nicholas V as antipope at Rome in 1328, but on retiring from Italy was unable to prevent Nicholas from falling into the hands of John. He was succeeded by Benedict XII.

John XXIII. [Original name, **Baltasare Cossa.**] b. at Naples, Italy, c1370; d. at Florence, Nov. 22, 1419. Pope or antipope from 1410 to 1415. He served as a corsair in his youth, and afterward studied at the University of Bologna. He was created a cardinal in 1402, and in 1410 succeeded Alexander V, whose death he was suspected of having encompassed. He was opposed by the antipopes Benedict XIII and Gregory XII; the three claimants were deposed by the Council of Constance in 1415 and MartinV was elected pontiff.

John I (of *Aragon*). [Spanish, **Juan.**] b. Dec. 27, 1350; d. 1395. King of Aragon (1387–95); son of Pedro IV.

John II (of *Aragon*). [Spanish, **Juan.**] b. June 29, 1397; d. Jan. 20, 1479. King of Aragon (1458–79) and of Navarre (1425–79); son of Ferdinand I. He married Blanche of Navarre, through whom he claimed Navarre, but his claim was contested after her death in 1441 by their son, Charles, Prince of Viana. Charles died in 1461 but John was faced with continued denial of his claim. He married Juana Henríquez in 1447; their son Ferdinand married Isabella of Castile.

John (of *Austria*). [Full German name, **Johann Baptist Joseph Fabian Sebastian;** title, Archduke of **Austria.**] b. at Florence, Jan. 20, 1782; d. at Graz, Austria, May 10, 1859. Austrian general; younger son of the emperor Leopold II. He was made commander in chief of the Austrian army in Bavaria in September, 1800, and was defeated by the French under Moreau at Hohenlinden (Dec. 3, 1800). In 1809 he obtained command of the Austrian army in Italy, and gained a victory over the

Italian viceroy Eugene at Sacile (April 16), but was defeated (June 14, 1809) by him at Raab (Győr, Hungary). He commanded on the Rhine in 1815. In 1848 he was chosen regent of the empire (*Reichsverweser*) by the German National (Frankfort) Assembly. He resigned in 1849.

John (of *Bohemia*). [German, **Johann**; called **John of Luxemburg, John the Blind.**] b. c1296; killed at the battle of Crécy, Aug. 26, 1346. King of Bohemia (1310–46) of the house of Luxemburg. He became count of Luxemburg in 1309. He fought (1322) at the battle of Mühldorf for Louis IV. He fought in numerous wars and formed many alliances, eventually becoming estranged from the emperor. His alliance with King Philip VI of France called him to aid against the English and, though blind, he demanded to be led into the thick of the fighting at Crécy, where he died.

John (of *Burgundy*). [Called **John the Fearless**; French, **Jean sans Peur.**] b. at Dijon, France, May 28, 1371; assassinated at Montereau, France, Sept. 10, 1419. Duke of Burgundy; son of Philip the Bold, whom he succeeded in 1404. He and Louis, Duke of Orléans, younger brother of the insane King Charles VI of France, struggled for the regency of the kingdom. Both before and after the assassination of the Duke of Orléans in 1407 (procured by John) civil war was waged between the Burgundians and the Orléanists (or Armagnacs), especially in the period 1411–12. Compromise settlements were reached several times but not until 1418 did John take Paris. His opponent, the Dauphin Charles (later Charles VII), fled but a reconciliation was attempted and during a parley on the bridge of Montereau John was cut down and slain by the Dauphin's escort.

John I (of the *Byzantine Empire*). [Also: **Joannes** (or **John**) **I Zimiskes** or **Zimisces.**] b. c925; d. at Constantinople, Jan. 10, 976. Byzantine emperor (969–976). A general under his uncle the emperor Nicephorus Phocas, he was ousted by a court cabal. In return he entered into an adulterous intrigue with the empress Theophano, had Nicephorus put to death, and ascended (969) the throne. Theophano was exiled in 970. He campaigned against the Russians (970–973) and rewon Bulgaria from them; then in 974 he reconquered parts of Syria and Mesopotamia from the Abbassid caliphs.

John II (of the *Byzantine Empire*). [Also: **Calo-Joannes** or **Kalojoannes, Joannes** (or **John**) **II Comnenus.**] b. 1088; d. in the Taurus Mountains, Asia Minor, April 8, 1143. Byzantine emperor (1118–43); son and successor of Alexius I Comnenus. He carried on successful wars against the Turks and Serbians, and added (1137) Armenia Minor (a district of Pontus, Asia Minor) to the Greek empire. He conceived the project of conquering the Latin kingdoms of Jerusalem and Antioch, and entered Cilicia with an army but was wounded by a poisoned arrow while boar hunting and died there.

John III (of the *Byzantine Empire*). [Also: **Joannes** (or **John**) **III Vatatzes** or **Ducas.**] b. 1193; d. at Nymphaeum, Chalcidice, Greece, 1254. Emperor (1222–54) at Nicaea; son-in-law and successor of Theodore I Lascaris. He was primarily a soldier who, making sure of his eastern flank by a treaty with the Turks, set about recovering the western domains of the empire. He reconquered much of Asia Minor and the island of Rhodes from the Latins, but he failed to take Constantinople.

John IV (of the *Byzantine Empire*). [Also, **Joannes** (or **John**) **IV Lascaris.**] b. c1250; d. c1300. Emperor (1258–61) at Nicaea; son and successor of Theodore II Ducas. He reigned under the regency of Michael Palaeologus for only a short time before Michael proclaimed himself (1259) emperor as Michael VIII, and had John blinded and imprisoned.

John V or **VI** (of the *Byzantine Empire*). [Also, **Joannes** (or **John**) **V** (or **VI**) **Palaeologus.**] b. 1332; d. 1391. Byzantine emperor (1341–91); son and successor of Andronicus III. His early reign was under the regency of John Cantacuzene, who practically deposed the emperor in the years 1347–55. Cantacuzene abdicated in 1355 to enter a monastery, but again in the years 1376–79 John faced rebellion, and was eclipsed by his own son, who reigned as Andronicus IV. These internal troubles were reflected in the gradual loss of power throughout the empire and the loss of territory to the Ottoman Turks, to whom John submitted (1381) as vassal.

John VI or **V** (of the *Byzantine Empire*). [Also: **Joannes** (or **John**) **VI** (or **V**) **Cantacuzene** or **Cantacuzenus**; known also, as a writer, as **Joasaph Christodulus.**] b. at Constantinople, c1292; d. in Greece, 1383. Byzantine emperor (1347–55) and historian. He was an adviser of Andronicus III and, when Andronicus died (1341), became acting regent for John V Palaeologus. A court intrigue forced him to flee to Thrace, where in 1341 he proclaimed himself emperor. He was victorious in the ensuing civil war and, entering Constantinople in 1347, had himself made coemperor with John V, thereby retaining the rule during John's minority. The civil war had been fought to a great degree with foreign, European mercenaries and Cantacuzene's lack of money with which to pay them resulted in their seizing much territory.

John VII (of the *Byzantine Empire*). [Also, **Joannes VII.**] b. 1360; d. 1412. Byzantine emperor (1390); son of Andronicus IV. When John V in 1385 had his younger son Manuel II crowned coemperor, his grandson John, son of his elder son Andronicus, revolted, seized Constantinople, and had himself made emperor. After Manuel's accession in 1391, John was for a time (1398–1412) coemperor.

John VIII (of the *Byzantine Empire*). [Also, **Joannes** (or **John**) **VIII Palaeologus.**] b. 1390; d. 1448. Byzantine emperor (1425–48); son and successor of Manuel II. He managed to retain Constantinople during his reign although it was completely surrounded by the Turks and underwent a siege in 1432; it finally fell in 1453 under John's successor, Constantine XI. John, in his search for help from Europe, arranged for a union of the Eastern and Western churches. The pact was ratified at Florence (1439), but when the envisioned crusade of the Europeans did not occur, the Easterners repudiated the submission to the Pope. The Poles and Hungarians did march against the Turks, but they were defeated at Varna in 1444.

John I (of *Castile*). [Spanish, **Juan.**] b. in August, 1358; d. at Alcalá de Henares, Spain, Oct. 9, 1390. King of Castile (1379–90); son of Henry II. On his accession he was faced by an English rival to the throne, John of Gaunt, who claimed the kingship through his wife Constance; fighting with Portugal, John of Gaunt's ally, resulted. John attempted to escape from his difficulties by marriages: he married (1382) a daughter of the king of Portugal, and arranged the marriage of his son to John of Gaunt's daughter. This brought more trouble, because of his wife's claim to the Portuguese throne after 1383, when her father, Ferdinand I, died. John was defeated at Aljubarrota (Aug. 14, 1385) by John I of Portugal.

John II (of *Castile*). [Spanish, **Juan.**] b. March 6, 1405; d. in June, 1454. King of Castile (1406–54); son of Henry III of Castile and Catherine, daughter of John of Gaunt. His early reign was under a regency and later he was under the influence of favorites. By his second wife, Isabella of Portugal, he was the father of Isabella I, wife of Ferdinand V.

John (of *England*). [Frequently called **John Lackland.**] b. probably at Oxford, England, Dec. 24, 1167; d. at Newark, Nottinghamshire, England, Oct. 19, 1216. King of England (1199–1216); youngest son of Henry II and Eleanor of Aquitaine. Undoubtedly his father's favorite son, he nevertheless received no grant when Henry assigned his lands to his sons. Henry, though nominally he had turned the kingships of these territories to the older sons, retained his power and the sons were in constant revolt against their father. That John too was party to their schemes was a discovery that probably killed Henry. During Richard I's absence on crusade in the East John plotted with Philip II of France to take the throne and divide Richard's lands but Richard returned in 1194 and scotched the plan. John was forgiven. He ascended the English throne on the death of Richard, who died without issue. His succession was recognized also in the duchy of Normandy, but the lords of Anjou, Maine, and Touraine declared, according to their custom of inheritance, in favor of Prince Arthur, son of Geoffrey, John's deceased older brother. He procured Arthur's death in 1203, and as a result his French fiefs were declared forfeited by Philip II of France, nominal overlord in his French possessions, who took Château Gaillard, on the Seine in Normandy, the last of John's strongholds in France, March 6, 1204. On the death of Hubert Walter,

archbishop of Canterbury, in 1205, a disputed election for the archbishopric was followed by a reference to Rome, which resulted in the election of Stephen Langton by the command of Pope Innocent III in 1206. John refused to recognize the new archbishop, and England was laid under an interdict in 1208. In 1212 the Pope issued a bull deposing John and entrusting the execution of the deposition to Philip II of France. John made his peace with the Pope by consenting to hold his kingdom in fief from the Pope and to pay an annual tribute of 1,000 marks (May 15, 1213). He thereupon invaded France in alliance with the emperor Otto IV, the Flemings, and others, but was defeated with his allies at Bouvines in 1214. In the meantime the barons, with whom he had been embroiled ever since his accession by his exactions and misgovernment, and faced once again with a tax to pay the expenses of the French adventure, had combined to secure a reform in the government, and on his return from France John was compelled to sign the Magna Charta at Runnymede, June 15, 1215. He appealed to the Pope, from whom he now held the land in fief, and the Pope, Innocent III, declared the charter void. The barons retorted by declaring the crown forfeited and bestowing it upon Louis (later Louis VIII), son of Philip II of France, who landed in England in 1216. John died during the ensuing war and his opportune death preserved the crown for his son Henry III.

John I (of *France*). [French, **Jean**; called **John the Posthumous.**] b. Nov. 15, 1316; d. Nov. 22, 1316. King of France; posthumous son of Louis X. Louis's brother Philip acted as regent in the period from the death of the king and, when the infant king was born and died within a week, himself became king as Philip V.

John II (of *France*). [French, **Jean**; called **Jean Le Bon,** meaning **John the Good.**] b. 1319; d. at London, April 8, 1364. King of France (1350–64); son of Philip VI. He was defeated and captured by the British under Edward, the Black Prince, at Poitiers in 1356, and was restored to liberty by the peace of Brétigny in 1360 on condition that he pay a ransom of three million crowns. He left his son as hostage, instituted heavy taxes, and married his daughter to a Visconti of Milan in return for a large gift. These expedients, however, failed to raise more than a fifth of the ransom, and when his son escaped in 1363 John left France for England. He died there within a few months.

John II (of *Poland*). [Also: **John II Casimir, John Casimir, Casimir V.**] b. March 21, 1609; d. at Nevers, France, Dec. 16, 1672. King of Poland (1648–68); son of Sigismund III. An ecclesiastic, he obtained papal permission to succeed his step-brother Ladislaus. In 1654 a revolt of the Cossacks led to their declaring the Ukraine attached to Russia and to a consequent Polish-Russian war. A war with Sweden also occurred from 1655 to 1660. By the treaty of Oliva (May 3, 1660), Poland surrendered her lands on the Baltic to Sweden; and by the treaty of Andrussovo (Jan. 20, 1667), with Russia, Poland lost a large part of the Ukraine. After the death (1667) of his queen, John abdicated (Sept. 16, 1668).

John III (of *Poland*). [Also: **John III Sobieski, John Sobieski.**] b. at Olesko, in Galicia, June 2, 1624; d. June 17, 1696. King of Poland (1674–96). He fought (1651) against the Cossacks as a soldier of John II but when Poland and Sweden came to grips in 1655 he was on the Swedish side. Eventually, for his services against Russia, he became (1665) commander in chief of the Polish army. After the death (1668) of John II, he became involved in intrigues to the end that internal disorders and the impotence of the government might raise him to the throne. He refused to accept a peace treaty signed in 1672 with the Turks and forced the king to repudiate it. He defeated the Turks in 1673 and then, hearing of the death of the king, deserted the front and rushed back to contest the election to the throne. On May 21, 1674, the diet chose him as king. He determined to establish his own power solidly and tried to raise a national army of defense, but his call for troops met resistance from the suspicious nobility and people. He concluded a peace with Turkey in 1676. He became embroiled in the Franco-Austrian struggle for power in Europe and eventually turned to the Austrians and away from his old ally, France. He brought an army of 20,000 Poles to the relief of Vienna, before which he gained a celebrated victory over the Turks, Sept. 12, 1683. An effort to conquer Turkish lands along the Black Sea (1684 *et seq.*) met with failure and opposition to him grew in Poland. His last years were spent fighting off plots to remove him from the throne.

John I (of *Portugal*). [Portuguese, **João**; called **John the Great.**] b. at Lisbon, Portugal, April 22, 1357; d. Aug. 11, 1433. King of Portugal (1385–1433); illegitimate son of Pedro I. He became grand master of Aviz in 1364, and was in 1385 elected to succeed his legitimate brother Ferdinand I, to the exclusion of Ferdinand's daughter Beatrice, wife of John I of Castile. John of Castile sought to enforce his wife's claim, but suffered a decisive defeat at Aljubarrota, Aug. 14, 1385. John the Great married Philippa, daughter of John, Duke of Lancaster. Among his sons were his successor, Edward, and Prince Henry the Navigator.

John II (of *Portugal*). [Portuguese, **João**; called **John the Perfect.**] b. 1455; d. in October, 1495. King of Portugal (1481–95); son of Alfonso V. During his reign Bartholomeu Dias discovered the Cape of Good Hope (1486). In 1494 John concluded with Spain the treaty of Tordesillas, establishing the limits of each country in their colonizing and modifying the papal decision of the year before. The line of demarcation was moved westward, a shift that eventually made Brazil a Portuguese colony.

John III (of *Portugal*). [Portuguese, **João.**] b. at Lisbon, Portugal, 1502; d. 1557. King of Portugal (1521–57); son of Emanuel I. He introduced the Inquisition (c1526), and in general permitted clerical opinion to hold sway to the detriment of trade and prosperity. The slow dogeneration of the court was not matched abroad, where Portuguese explorers pushed further into the East Indies.

John IV (of *Portugal*). [Portuguese, **João**; called **John the Fortunate.**] b. c1605; d. Nov. 6, 1656. King of Portugal (1640–56). He headed the revolution against Spain, whose authority he threw off, although the independence of Portugal was not formally recognized before 1668 and a long war was fought with the Spaniards. He was the first of the household of Braganza.

John V (of *Portugal*). [Portuguese, **João.**] b. at Lisbon, Portugal, Oct. 22, 1689; d. July 31, 1750. King of Portugal (1706–50); son of Pedro II. During his reign Portugal participated in the War of the Spanish Succession and maintained its alliance with England. Despite a deeply religious nature that brought him (1741) the title "Most Faithful King" from Pope Benedict XIV, John found his court riddled with corruption, even though the government was largely in the hands of ecclesiastics.

John VI (of *Portugal*). [Portuguese, **João.**] b. at Lisbon, Portugal, May 13, 1767; d. there, March 10, 1826. King of Portugal (1816–26); son of Queen Maria I. He assumed in 1799 the title of regent for his insane mother, whom he succeeded in 1816. Expelled by the French in 1807, he transferred the government to Brazil, where he resided until 1821, in which year he returned to Portugal. Under the new constitution, which he accepted, Brazil became independent under his son Dom Pedro I. In 1822 and 1823, his son Miguel, incited by John's wife, Queen Carlota, rebelled; he was exiled in 1824.

John (of *Saxony*). [German, **Johann**; called **John the Constant.**] b. June 30, 1468; d. Aug. 16, 1532. Elector of Saxony. He was coregent with his brother Frederick III (Frederick the Wise) until the death of the latter (May 5, 1525). He was one of the original Protestant leaders at the diet of Speyer (1529), and was an organizer of the Schmalkaldic League (1531).

John (of *Saxony*). [Full German name, **Johann Nepomuk Maria Joseph** (ne'pō.mŏk mä.rē'ä yō'zef); pseudonym, **Philalethes.**] b. at Dresden, Germany, Dec. 12, 1801; d. there, Oct. 29, 1873. Duke and king (after 1854) of Saxony, one of the greatest Dante scholars of his time; brother and successor of Frederick Augustus II. He was also versed in the classics, and through his interest in German letters gathered around him a circle of writers including Ludwig Tieck and Count Wolf Baudissin. Under the pseudonym of Philalethes ("lover of truth") he published (1839–49) a complete metric translation of the *Divine Comedy*. In politics he leaned to Austria, but joined the North German Federation after Austria's defeat by Prussia in 1866, and was active in the organization of the unified German state.

John III (of *Sweden*). b. 1537; d. Nov. 17, 1592. King of Sweden (1568–92); second son of Gustavus Vasa. He deposed and murdered his brother Eric XIV, whom he succeeded. Originally a Protestant, he became (1578) a Roman Catholic, but failed in his efforts to make a Roman Catholic country of Sweden.

John, Augustus Edwin. b. at Tenby, Wales, Jan. 4, 1879—. British portrait and mural painter and etcher, often called the British Cézanne, since he was the most ardent supporter in England of the reaction against impressionism. In 1894 he studied at the Slade School; in 1899 he began to exhibit drawings at the New English Art Club; in 1904 he went to Liverpool as an instructor in art at Edinburgh University; in 1928 he became a member of the Royal Academy. Meanwhile his work was exhibited at numerous London galleries, and also in the U.S. and France. He is represented in museums at London, Dublin, Cambridge, Liverpool, Melbourne, and Victoria, among others. His principal compositions include *The Orange Jacket* and *Symphonie Espagnole;* his famous sitters include George Bernard Shaw, Lloyd George, and W. B. Yeats.

John, Don. In Shakespeare's comedy *Much Ado About Nothing*, the bastard brother of Don Pedro of Aragon.

John, Don. In Beaumont and Fletcher's comedy *The Chances*, a harebrained but honorable Spanish gentleman.

John, Epistles of. Name given to three epistles in the New Testament. They are traditionally attributed to the apostle John (called John the Evangelist and John the Divine) and are referred to as the First, Second, and Third John. The first epistle, which is the longest, deals with Divine love, and is famous for the passage "God is love, and he that dwelleth in love dwelleth in God, and God in him" (iv. 16).

John, Eugenie. See **Marlitt, E. P.**

John, Evan. Pseudonym of **Simpson, Evan John.**

John (yōn), Baron **Franz von.** b. at Bruck, Lower Austria, Nov. 20, 1815; d. at Vienna, May 26, 1876. Austrian general.

John (jon), **Gospel of.** Fourth gospel, the authorship of which is generally attributed to the apostle John. It has much less in common with the other three gospels than they have with each other; Matthew, Mark, and Luke are in general chronological stories (and are called the Synoptic Gospels). Its main purpose is set forth in the book itself: "These are written that ye might believe that Jesus is the Christ, the Son of God, and that, believing, ye might have life through his name" (xx. 31). While it is largely narrative, the discourses and sayings of Jesus have prominence (see especially xiv–xvii). Jesus is identified with the Word or Logos who was God; hence it is from this first statement of the divinity of Jesus that Christianity takes its basic definition. The date usually assigned to it is from 80 A.D. to 90 A.D., though some modern scholarship places its composition early in the 2nd century, perhaps as late as 125 A.D.

John, Little. See **Little John.**

John, Prester. See **Prester John.**

John Balfour of Burley (bal'fər; bėr'li). See **Balfour of Burley, John.**

John Baptist de la Salle (bap'tist dę lå sål'), Saint. See Saint **Jean Baptiste de la Salle.**

John Barleycorn (bär'li.kôrn). Novel by Jack London, published in 1913.

John Barleycorn. See also **Barleycorn, John** (or **Sir John**).

John Barsad (bär'sad). See **Pross, Solomon.**

John Blifil (blī'fil), **Captain.** See **Blifil, Captain John.**

John Bonython (bon'i.thon). See **Bonython, John.**

John Brent (brent). Novel by Theodore Winthrop, published posthumously in 1862.

John Browdie (brou'di). See **Browdie, John.**

John Brown's Body (brounz). Narrative poem by Stephen Vincent Benét, published in 1928 and awarded a Pulitzer prize in 1929. The work, dealing with the Civil War era, covers a broad range of action and locale, mingling fictional with historical characters.

John Brute (brōt), **Sir.** See **Brute, Sir John.**

John Bull (bůl). The English nation personified; used also of the typical Englishman: from the *History of John Bull* by John Arbuthnot. He is usually depicted as short and stout, wearing the traditional 18th-century English dress.

John Bull, The History of. Satirical work by John Arbuthnot, issued originally as *Law is a Bottomless Pit* in 1712.

John Bull and Brother Jonathan (jon'ą.thąn), **The Diverting History of.** See **Diverting History of John Bull and Brother Jonathan, The.**

John Bull, or The Englishman's Fireside. Comedy by George Colman the younger, produced in 1803.

John Bull's Other Island. Play by George Bernard Shaw, published in 1904. His first popular success, it deals with the Irish question.

John Bunce (buns). See **Bunce, John.**

John Buncle, Esq. (bung'kl), **Life of.** Novel by Thomas Amory, published 1756–66. The hero, John Buncle, marries seven wives after extremely short intervals. He is "a prodigious hand at matrimony, divinity, a song, and a peck."

John Bushy (bůsh'i), **Sir.** See **Bushy, Sir John.**

John VI (or **V**) **Cantacuzene** (kan''tą.kū.zēn') or **Cantacuzenus** (-zē'nus). See **John VI** or **V** (of the *Byzantine Empire*).

John Capistran (ką.pis'trąn), Saint. See **Capistrano,** Saint **Giovanni di.**

John II Casimir (kaz'i.mir). See **John II** (of *Poland*).

John Chester (ches'tėr). See **Chester, Mr.**

John Chivery (chiv'ę.ri). See **Chivery, John.**

John Chrysostom (kris'ǫs.tǫm, kri.sos'-), Saint. See **Chrysostom,** Saint **John.**

John Colepepper (kul'pep.ėr), **Captain.** See **Colepepper, Captain John.**

John II Comnenus (kom.nē'nus). See **John II** (of the *Byzantine Empire*).

John Company (kum'pą.ni). Old colloquial designation, in use in India and England, for the East India Company.

John Damascene (dam'ą.sēn), Saint. [Also: **John of Damascus;** Latinized, **Johannes Damascenus;** surnamed **Chrysorrhoas.**] b. c676; d. c760. Theologian and father of the Eastern Church. He spent his later career fighting the iconoclasts, maintaining that image worship is the culmination of belief. He wrote the standard work on dogma of the Eastern Church, *The Fountain of Wisdom*, including *The Orthodox Faith*, and various minor works and homilies. He is the reputed author of the romance *Barlaam and Josaphat.*

John Daw (dô), **Sir.** See **Daw, Sir John.**

John Dawkins (dô'kinz). See **Dawkins, John.**

John Day (dā). River in N Oregon, flowing W and N to join the Columbia. Length, ab. 281 mi.

John Doe (dō). See **Doe, John.**

John Dory (dō'ri). French privateer in a 17th-century English ballad of the same name.

John III Ducas (dō'kās). See **John III** (of the *Byzantine Empire*).

Johne (yō'nę), **Heinrich Albert.** b. at Dresden, Germany, Dec. 10, 1839; d. at Kleinsedlitz, near Pirna, Germany, Dec. 5, 1910. German veterinarian. He described a chronic type of enteritis of cattle, called Johne's disease, and found the etiologic agent, *Mycobacterium paratuberculosis* (the so-called Johne's bacillus). He recommended a method for staining bacterial capsules.

John Edmunds (ej'mundz). See **Edmunds, John.**

John Falstaff (fôl'ståf), **Sir.** See **Falstaff, Sir John.**

John Fanning's Legacy (fan'ingz). Novel by Naomi Royde-Smith, published in 1927.

John Ferguson (fėr'gu.sǫn). Realistic drama (1914) by St. John Ervine.

John Fisher (fish'ėr), Saint. See **Fisher,** Saint **John.**

John Frederick (of *Saxony*). [German, **Johann Friedrich;** called **John Frederick the Magnanimous,** German, **Johann Friedrich der Grossmütige.**] b. at Torgau, Saxony, Germany, June 30, 1503; d. at Jena, Thuringia, Germany, March 3, 1554. Elector of Saxony; son of John the Constant, whom he succeeded in 1532. He was one of the leaders of the Schmalkaldic League. At Mühlberg, on April 24, 1547, he was defeated by the emperor Charles V, captured, and was forced to renounce the electorate.

John Friendly (frend'li), **Sir.** See **Friendly, Sir John.**

John George I (jōrj). [German, **Johann Georg.**] b. March 5, 1585; d. at Dresden, Germany, Oct. 8, 1656. Elector of Saxony (1611–56) in the Albertine line; second son of the elector Christian I and Sophia, princess of

Brandenburg. He succeeded his brother Christian II. During the Thirty Years' War he fought on both sides.

John George II. [German, **Johann Georg.**] b. May 31, 1613; d. at Dresden, Germany, Aug. 22, 1680. Elector of Saxony; eldest son of John George I, whom he succeeded in 1656. He made his court at Dresden the artistic, especially the musical, center of Germany, but spent so much that he was forced to grant financial concessions to the Saxon legislature.

John George III. [German, **Johann Georg.**] b. June 20, 1647; d. at Tübingen, Germany, Sept. 12, 1691. Elector of Saxony; son of John George II, whom he succeeded in 1680. He took part in wars against France, becoming commander in chief of the imperial armies, aided the emperor against the Turks, and supported the Venetians in the Peloponnesus.

John George IV. [German, **Johann Georg.**] b. Oct. 18, 1668; d. April 27, 1694. Elector of Saxony; son of John George III, whom he succeeded in 1691.

John Gilpin's Famous Ride (gil'pinz). See **Diverting History of John Gilpin, The.**

John Glayde's Honor (glādz). Four-act play (1906) by Alfred Sutro.

John Halifax, Gentleman (hal'i.faks). Story by Dinah Mulock Craik, published in 1857.

John Harmon (här'mon). See **Harmon, John.**

John Henry (hen'ri). Title and hero of a cycle of American Negro ballads and stories. John Henry is the strongman hero of the American Negro. The most famous tale of his prowess is the one in which he bested the steam drill (with his hand drill, or with hammer and steel) during the drilling of the Big Bend Tunnel in West Virginia c1873. John Henry beat the machine, but died doing it, "with his hammer in his hand." John Henry's particular job varies from work camp to work camp throughout the South; but everywhere the tales are tales of prowess and endurance, whether the story is a work story or a love story. See *John Henry* (1931) by Roark Bradford.

John Hyrcanus (hėr.kā'nus). See **Hyrcanus I** and **Hyrcanus II.**

John Inglesant (ing'gl.sant). Romance by J. H. Shorthouse, published in 1880.

John Jarndyce (järn'dis). See **Jarndyce, John.**

John Lackland (lak'land). See **John** (of *England*).

John IV Lascaris (las'ka.ris). See **John IV** (of the *Byzantine Empire*).

John Littlewit (lit'l.wit). See **Littlewit, John.**

John March, Southerner (märch). Novel by George Washington Cable, published in 1894.

John Mark (märk). See Saint **Mark.**

John Marr and Other Sailors (mär). Name of a collection of poems by Herman Melville, published in 1888.

John Maurice of Nassau (mô'ris; nas'ô). [Full Dutch name, **Joan Mauritz van Nassau-Siegen.**] b. in Dillenburg, a province of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, 1604; d. at Cleve, Germany, Dec. 20, 1679. Dutch soldier and colonial administrator. From 1636 to 1644 he was in Brazil as governor general for the Dutch West India Company. In 1665 he was commander in chief of the Dutch land forces in the war against England, and he distinguished himself (1672–74) in the war against Louis XIV.

John Nailor (nā'lọr). See **Nailor, John.**

Johnny Appleseed (jon'i ap'l.sēd). See **Chapman, John** (1775–1845).

Johnny Crapaud (kra.pō'). See **Crapaud, Jean.**

John of Antioch (an'ti.ok). See **Johannes Scholasticus.**

John of Austria (ôs'tri.a). [Generally called Don **John of Austria**; Spanish, Don **Juan de Austria.**] b. at Regensburg, Bavaria, Germany, Feb. 24, 1547; d. near Namur, Belgium, Oct. 1, 1578. Spanish general; illegitimate son of the emperor Charles V by Barbara Blomberg. Brought up without knowledge of his parentage, he was acknowledged in Charles's will and recognized by Philip II as a prince of the royal blood. He fought against the pirates of Algeria in 1568, defeated the Moriscos in Granada (1569–70), gained a tremendous naval victory as admiral of the combined fleets of the Holy League over the Turks at Lepanto (Oct. 7, 1571), captured Tunis (1573), and was governor of the Netherlands from 1576 until his death. He granted the "perpetual edict" in 1577, which gave the Dutch many concessions; he soon found that the real power in the Netherlands was William of Orange (William I), and in 1578 declared war against the insurgent provinces. He, aided by Alexander Farnese, beat the patriots severely at Gembloux (Jan. 31, 1578), but further aid from Spain was not forthcoming and he died before he could follow up his victory.

John of Beverley (bev'ér.li), Saint. d. at Beverley, Yorkshire, England, 721. English prelate, bishop of Hexham 687, and bishop of York 705.

John of Beverley. b. at Beverley, Yorkshire, England; executed at St. Giles's Fields, Jan. 19, 1414. English Carmelite theologian.

John of Bologna (bō.lōn'ya; Italian, bō.lō'nyä). b. at Douai, now in France, c1530; d. at Florence, 1608. Italian sculptor. He was surnamed by the Italians "Il Fiammingo," from his birth in the Low Countries. He went to Rome when quite young, and submitted work to Michelangelo. After two years he settled at Florence. The great fountain of Neptune in Bologna was begun in 1563 and finished in 1566. From this he derived his name. The date of the *Mercury*, now at Florence, his most popular statue, is not known. He also made the *Rape of the Sabines* in the Loggia dei Lanzi, the equestrian statue of Cosmo I in the Piazza della Signoria, the fountain in the Boboli Gardens (all at Florence), the giant statue of the Apennines at Pratolino, a charming statuette of Venus on a fountain at Petraja, and the bronze doors of the cathedral of Pisa.

John of Brienne (brē.en'). b. c1148; d. 1237. Titular king of Jerusalem (1210–25). He married (1210) Marie, daughter of Isabella of Jerusalem, and on her death in 1212 was regent for their daughter Yolande. He fought in the fifth Crusade (1218–21) and then traveled in Europe, where he arranged the marriage (1225) of Yolande with the emperor Frederick II. Frederick at once claimed the throne of Jerusalem and for the next years John fought for the papal cause against Frederick in Italy. From 1228 to 1237 he was regent at Constantinople during the minority of Baldwin II.

John of Capistrano (kä.pēs.trä'nō), Saint. See **Capistrano,** Saint **Giovanni di.**

John of Damascus (da.mas'kus). See Saint **John Damascene.**

John of Fordun (fōr'dun). See **Fordun, John of.**

John of Gamundia (ga.mun'di.a). d. 1442. Astronomer and mathematician, remembered chiefly in connection with calendars made by him.

John of Gaunt (gänt, gônt). [Title, Duke of **Lancaster.**] b. at Ghent, Belgium, March, 1340; d. at London, Feb. 3, 1399. English statesman; fourth son of Edward III. His name comes from an English version of Ghent. In 1342 he was created earl of Richmond, and in 1359 married his cousin Blanche, second daughter of Henry, Duke of Lancaster. On the death of Henry (May, 1361) and his eldest daughter Maud, Duchess of Bavaria, he succeeded by right of his wife to the rank and possessions of the dukes of Lancaster. In 1367 he accompanied his brother, Edward, the Black Prince, on the Spanish expedition against Henry of Trastamara; he fought at Nájera in 1367. Blanche died in 1369, and in 1371 he married Constance, eldest daughter of Pedro the Cruel, the deposed king of Castile. Returning to England in 1372, he styled himself King of Castile by right of his wife. Lancaster was constantly engaged in the struggle with France, but although a brave knight he was never a competent general, and his repeated failures contributed much to his increasing unpopularity. The Black Prince died June 8, 1376, and the Good Parliament, which under his patronage had undertaken to reform abuses, was dissolved. On July 6 the supreme power passed into the hands of Lancaster, Edward III being more or less incompetent to rule because of his early aging. His most powerful opponent, William of Wykeham, bishop of Winchester, was disgraced. In the struggle with the clerical party Lancaster was drawn into an alliance with the Reformers, especially with Wycliffe, whom he defended before the convocation at Saint Paul's, Feb. 19, 1377. His brutal behavior excited a riot in London; his palace, the Savoy, was attacked, and he was forced to take refuge with Prince Richard and his mother, the widow of the

Black Prince, at Kennington. Edward III died June 21, 1377, and Richard II became king, and Lancaster's political power declined. He was engaged in futile expeditions to France and Scotland. While absent in the north his extreme unpopularity was shown by the destruction of his palace of the Savoy in Wat Tyler's insurrection, June 13, 1381. He made a futile attempt (1386–89) to take the Spanish throne but his separation from English politics brought him back into Richard's favor. Richard II created him Duke of Aquitaine on March 2, 1390, and he assisted in negotiating the French truce on May 24, 1394. He never recovered from the shock of the exile of his son Henry (later Henry IV). From John of Gaunt sprang the house of Lancaster, whose struggles with the Yorkists (descendants of John's younger brother) for the throne are known as the Wars of the Roses. From John of Gaunt and Blanche were descended Henry IV, Henry V, and Henry VI; his children by Catherine Swynford, legitimatized after their marriage in 1396, were the ancestors of Henry VII.

John of Gischala (gis'kạ.lạ). fl. c70 A.D. One of the heroes and leaders in the Judean war with Rome. He first gathered an army of volunteers, and fortified himself in his native place, Gischala, a small city in Galilee. Driven out by Titus, he fled to Jerusalem, and became one of the leading and ruling spirits, distinguishing himself by undaunted courage, heroism, and military ability. He had at last to grace the triumphal procession of Titus, and perished in a dungeon at Rome.

John of Halifax (hal'i.faks) or **Holywood** (hol'i.wụd). See **Sacrobosco, Johannes de.**

John of Hexham (hek'sạm). fl. 1180. English historian, prior of Hexham before 1178.

John of Lancaster (lang'kạs.tẽr). [Title, Duke of **Bedford.**] b. June 20, 1389; d. at Rouen, Sept. 14, 1435. Regent of England and France. He was the third son of Henry IV of England by Mary, daughter of Humphre Bohun, Earl of Hereford. He was knighted at his father's coronation as one of the original knights companions o the Bath, and in 1403 was made constable of England and warden of the East Marches. In May, 1414, he was created Duke of Bedford and Earl of Kendal, and later Earl of Richmond. He commanded the troops in the north until the death of Henry IV (March, 1413). On Aug. 15, 1416, the fleet under his command won a great victory over the French in the English Channel, and succeeded in relieving the besieged town of Harfleur; and in 1417 his expedition into Scotland was successful. At the death of Henry V (August, 1422) he assumed the regency. He went to France to prosecute English claims there, leaving Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, as regent in England. To secure the alliance of Philip, Duke of Burgundy, Bedford married his daughter Anne in 1423. His administration of France continued both successful and beneficial until the siege of Orléans (1428–29), which marks the appearance of Joan of Arc and the decline of English supremacy. Charles VII was crowned king of France at Reims on July 17, 1429, and Joan of Arc unsuccessfully assaulted Paris on Sept. 8, 1429. She was betrayed to the English, and executed on May 30, 1431. Anne, Duchess of Bedford, died Nov. 13, 1432, and Bedford sacrificed the alliance of Philip, Duke of Burgundy, by marrying Jacqueline, daughter of Pierre, Count of St.-Pol, April 20, 1433. Philip entered into an alliance with the French king, thus thwarting Bedford's hopes, and terminating the French dominion of the English king.

John of Leiden (lī'dẹn). [Original name, **Jan** (or **Johann**) **Bockelson** (or **Bockold**).] b. at Leiden, Netherlands, c1510; put to death at Münster, Germany, Jan. 23, 1536. Anabaptist fanatic. He succeeded Matthiesen as leader of the Anabaptists at Münster (1534), overthrew the regular authorities, revolutionized the city, and established a theocracy or Kingdom of Zion, of which he was crowned king. The new government established community of property and made polygamy legal. He was imprisoned by the bishop of Münster in 1535, and with the other leaders of the revolt was tortured and finally killed. He is the subject of Meyerbeer's opera *Le Prophète.*

John of London (lun'dọn). [Also, **John Bever.**] d. 1311. English chronicler, monk of Westminster Abbey. He was the author of *Commendatio lamentabilis in transitum Magni Regis Edwardi Quarti.* He is supposed to have been the author of *Flores Historiarum* (from 1265 to 1306).

John of Luxemburg (luks'ẹm.bėrg). See **John** (of *Bohemia*).

John of Nepomuk (ne'pô.mök), Saint. b. at Pomuk (Nepomuk), in Bohemia, c1340; drowned in the Moldau (Vltava) River in 1393 (according to legend, 1383). Bohemian ecclesiastic, patron saint of Bohemia. He opposed King Wenceslaus IV, who had him tortured and drowned. His opposition to Wenceslaus is agreed upon, but not its content. According to one story, he refused to divulge the queen's confession to the king; another says that he refused to sanction the transformation of a lesser building to a cathedral.

John of Peterborough (pē'tẽr.bur.ō). fl. 1380. Alleged author of the *Chronicon Petroburgense,* probably an imaginary person.

John of Salisbury (sôlz'bẽr.i). [Called **Parvus.**] b. at Salisbury, Wiltshire, England, c1115; d. at Chartres, France, Oct. 25, 1180. English ecclesiastic, scholar, and author, bishop of Chartres (1176–80). In 1136 he went to Paris to attend the lectures of Abelard. He also studied with Alberic of Reims, Robert of Melun, and William of Conches. At Chartres he laid the foundation of his classical scholarship. In 1141 he returned to Paris to study theology under Master Gilbert de la Porrée, Robert Pullus, and Simon de Poissy. In 1148 he attended the council held by Eugenius III at Reims, and followed the Pope to Rome. From 1150 to 1164 he lived at the court of Canterbury with Archbishop Theobald. He was repeatedly entrusted with delicate affairs of state, and frequently visited the papal court in Italy. His close alliance with the bishops brought him into such disfavor with Henry II that he had to abandon England in 1164 and find shelter at Reims. He later returned to Canterbury, and was present at the murder of Saint Thomas à Becket. His works consist of his letters, *Policraticus, Metalogicus, Entheticus, Vita Sancti Anselmi, Vita Sancti Thomae Cantuar., Historia Pontificalis.*

John of Swabia (swā'bi.ạ). [Called **Johannes Parricida** or **Johannes the Parricide;** also, **Johannes.**] b. 1290; d. 1368. German prince. He was the nephew of King Albert I of Austria, whom he murdered near Windisch, Aargau, Switzerland, May 1, 1308, for withholding his hereditary domains.

John of the Cross, Saint. [Spanish, San **Juan de la Cruz;** original name, **Juan de Yepis** (or **Yepes**) **y Álvarez.**] b. at Fontiveros, Avila, Spain, June 24, 1542; d. at Úbeda, in Andalusia, Spain, Dec. 14, 1591. Spanish mystic. He attended the poor school at Medina del Campo, studied under the Jesuits, and in 1563 entered the Carmelite order at Medina. He studied at Salamanca and was ordained in 1567. He followed the primitive rule of Carmel, and after meeting Saint Teresa embarked on a reform of the order. For nine months (1577–78) he was imprisoned by the Carmelites at Toledo. Escaping, he founded convents of Discalced Carmelites and finally suffered accusations from the Zelanti faction of Nicholas Doria, who wrested control of the order from the moderates. After additional persecution he died at the convent of Úbeda. His chief works are *Ascent of Mount Carmel, Dark Night of the Soul, Spiritual Canticle,* and *Living Flame of Love.*

John o' Groat's House (ọ.grōts'). Locality in N Scotland, in Caithness-shire, near the N extremity of the island of Great Britain. It was named after a Dutchman, Johan de Groot, whose house formerly occupied the site. The house was a curious structure, of octagonal shape, whose site is now outlined by a mound.

John Osborne (oz'born). See **Osborne, John.**

John V (or **VI**) **Palaeologus** (pā.lē.ol'ọ.gus). See **John V or VI** (of the *Byzantine Empire*).

John VIII Palaeologus. See **John VIII** (of the *Byzantine Empire*).

Johns (jonz), **Dr.** See **Dr. Johns.**

Johns, Foster. Pseudonym of **Seldes, Gilbert (Vivian).**

John Sherwood, Iron Master (shẽr'wụd). Novel by S. Weir Mitchell, published in 1911.

Johns Hopkins University (jonz' hop'kinz), **the.** Educational institution at Baltimore. It was incorporated on Aug. 24, 1867, and opened for instruction on Oct. 3, 1876. It was founded by Johns Hopkins, a Baltimore merchant,

who left three-and-a-half million dollars for its establishment. The first board of trustees met on Feb. 6, 1874, having been organized on June 13, 1870. Its first president (1876–1901) was Daniel Coit Gilman. Johns Hopkins has departments in the various liberal arts subjects and in the sciences, but it is specially famous for its research work, and for its medical school and hospital. Some of the greatest names in modern medicine, among them Osler, Halstead, Howard A. Kelly, and William Henry Welch have been on its faculty.

John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation. See **Guggenheim Memorial Foundation, John Simon.**

John III Sobieski (sô.byes'kē). See **John III** (of *Poland*).

Johnson (jon'sọn), **Allen.** b. at Lowell, Mass., Jan. 29, 1870; d. at Washington, D.C., Jan. 18, 1931. American teacher, historian, and editor, noted for his editorship of *The Chronicles of America* (1918–21) and as the first editor (1926–31) of the *Dictionary of American Biography.* He was graduated (1892) from Amherst and received (1899) his Ph.D. from Columbia University, served (1898–1905) as professor of history at Iowa (now Grinnell) College, was professor of history and political science (1905–10) at Bowdoin College, and from 1910 to 1926 was professor of American history at Yale University. His works include *The Intendant as a Political Agent under Louis XIV* (1899), *Stephen A. Douglas; A Study in American Politics* (1908), *Jefferson and his Colleagues* (1921), one of the volumes in the *Chronicles* series, and *The Historian and Historical Evidence* (1926).

Johnson, Alvin Saunders. b. near Homer, Neb., Dec. 18, 1874—. American economist. He was director (1923–45) of the New School for Social Research at New York. He served as assistant editor (1902–06) of the *Political Science Quarterly,* and as editor (1917–23) of the *New Republic.* Author of *Rent in Modern Economic Theory* (1903), *Deliver Us From Dogma* (1934), *The Clock of History* (1946), and *Pioneer's Progress* (autobiography, 1952).

Johnson, Amy. b. at Hull, England, 1908; drowned in Thames estuary after parachuting from damaged airplane, Jan. 5, 1941. English aviatrix; married (1932) James Allan Mollinson, divorced (1938). She was the first woman to make a solo flight (1930) from London to Australia, setting a record of six days en route from London to India. She established records on round-trip flights from London to Tokyo (1931) and from Lumpne, England, to Capetown (1932). She flew with her husband in 39 hours from England to the U.S. (1933) and in 22 hours from England to India (1934). She surpassed the England-to-Capetown record by a flight (1936) in three days, six hours, and 26 minutes. She served as an instructor in the civil air guard and joined the air transport auxiliary after the outbreak of World War II. Author of *World Skyroads.*

Johnson, Andrew. b. at Raleigh, N.C., Dec. 29, 1808; d. at Carter's Station, Tenn., July 31, 1875. American politician, 17th President (1865–69) of the United States. Reared in poverty, he was apprenticed to a tailor. After a period of wandering, in 1826 he settled, with his mother and his stepfather, at Greeneville, Tenn., where he married (1827) Eliza McCardle, who helped him overcome his lack of formal schooling. He set up a successful tailor-shop business at Greeneville. There he entered politics as an alderman, and, after three terms in that office, he was elected mayor. In 1835 and again in 1839 he was elected to the Tennessee legislature. Aligning himself with the Jacksonian Democrats during his first term in the legislature, he became known as an advocate of workingmen's causes and a champion of the humbler classes. He went to the state senate in 1841 and in 1843 was elected to Congress, serving there continuously for ten years. Elected (1853) governor of Tennessee, he served for two terms. In 1857 he went to the U.S. Senate, where he intensified his earlier efforts to secure the passage of a homestead bill.

Opponent of Secession. Up to late 1860 he favored a compromise on the slavery issue along lines similar to those laid down in the Crittenden amendments (which were intended to restore the Missouri Compromise), but on Dec. 18, 1860, as the secession convention was meeting in South Carolina, he declared before the Senate his support of the Union. He remained in the Senate after the other Southerners had withdrawn. Subsequent speeches in which he supported the Union drew attention in the North and made Southern "fire-eaters" single him out as a traitor. In July, 1861, during the special session of Congress, he introduced into the Senate a resolution stating that the object of the war was not interference with the rights and institutions of the Southern states but the defense and preservation of the Union and the Constitution. The resolution was adopted. Appointed (March, 1862) by Lincoln military governor of Tennessee, he was compelled by military circumstances to set up his regime in the western part of the state, where the people were largely Confederate in their sympathies. After the Confederate forces were defeated in Tennessee, Johnson set up a civil government which faced many of the same problems that loomed over the rest of the South after the Civil War. On the whole, he performed his task ably, even though his political needs sometimes clashed with the requirements of the Union military.

Elected Vice-President. In 1864 Johnson was nominated for vice-President at the National Union convention; his place on the ticket as Lincoln's running-mate was expected to justify the new name adopted by the Republicans. After Lincoln's assassination, Johnson was sworn in (April 15, 1865) as president and announced that his administration would maintain a continuation of Lincoln's policies. By the end of 1865, when the 39th Congress convened, Johnson's provisional governors in the South had taken steps to call elections for state conventions, the Confederate debts had been repudiated, and the 13th Amendment had been ratified by all the Southern states except Mississippi. Johnson regarded ratification of this amendment as a solemn pledge of loyalty to the Union; he recognized the Southern states as existing and intact units on the ground that secession had never been legally recognized by the Union government; he held that Negro suffrage was a matter to be decided by the states. The earlier hostility to Lincoln's plan of reconstructing the Union developed rapidly in the 39th Congress. The Republican Radicals, led by Thaddeus Stevens (chairman of the joint committee of 15), Charles Sumner, and others, opposed Johnson's scheme of reconstruction. They claimed that the balance between the legislative and executive branches of the government must be restored; they believed that Johnson's policies would lead to a restoration of the social and political elements which had ruled the South before and during the Civil War, unless Negro suffrage were established to guarantee Republican supremacy. Johnson's veto (Feb. 19, 1866) of the act for extending the functions and duration of the Freedmen's Bureau and his veto (March 27, 1866) of the Civil Rights Act, widened the gulf between him and Congress. The ill feeling was not assuaged by Johnson's tactlessness in the course of his political speaking tour in mid-1866. With the Congressional passage of Reconstruction acts over Johnson's vetoes, it became evident that he was almost hopelessly at odds with Congress, and the Tenure of Office Act, passed (March 2, 1867) over his veto, demonstrated that Congress had decided to appropriate executive powers by removing the president's right to deprive officials of their offices.

Impeachment. After the notorious controversy over the removal of Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton developed and rose to a pitch in 1867–68, the Radical Republicans under the leadership of Stevens led the House of Representatives in impeaching Johnson of high crimes and misdemeanors in office. On March 4, 1868, 11 articles of impeachment were laid before the Senate and the trial began on March 13, with the Senate organized as a court of impeachment under Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase. After the votes on three of the articles of impeachment indicated that the Radicals lacked one vote of the two-thirds majority necessary to secure conviction, the other charges were dropped, the impeachment trial was adjourned, and the President was acquitted. Johnson was not nominated by the Democratic Party in 1868. Until he left the White House he continued vigorously to oppose congressional policy. Returning to Tennessee, he reëntered politics at first without success. But in March, 1875, he took his seat in the U.S. Senate. He died a few months

later. See *Andrew Johnson*, by Robert W. Winston (1928), *Andrew Johnson*, by L. P. Stryker (1929), *The Age of Hate*, by George Fort Milton (1930), *The Tragic Era*, by Claude G. Bowers (1929), and *The Critical Year*, by Howard K. Beale (1930). The manuscript papers of Andrew Johnson, and of many of his contemporaries, in the Library of Congress, have recently been supplemented by the opening of the important collection of the papers of Abraham Lincoln, the gift of Robert T. Lincoln.

Johnson (yōn'sŏn), **Axel Axelson.** b. at Stockholm, July 25, 1876—. Swedish industrialist, a leading steel and shipbuilding magnate.

Johnson (jon'sŏn), **Benjamin.** b. c1665; d. in August, 1742. English actor.

Johnson, Benj. F. Pseudonym used by James Whitcomb Riley when he published *The Old Swimmin'-Hole.*

Johnson, Burges. b. at Rutland, Vt., Nov. 9, 1877—. American humorist and educator. President (1909–13) of Thompson, Brown Company, publishers, manager (1913–19) of the editorial department of E. P. Dutton and Company, and editor (1919–25) of the *Bulletin* of the Authors' League of America, he was also professor (1915–26) of English at Vassar College, professor (1926–34) and director of public relations at Syracuse University, and chairman (1935–44) of English at Union College. Author of *Rhymes of Little Boys* (1905), *Bashful Ballads* (1911), *As I Was Saying* (1923), *New Rhyming Dictionary and Poets' Handbook* (1931), *Sonnets from the Pekinese* (1935), *Professor at Bay* (1937), and *Campus versus Classroom: A Candid Appraisal of the American College* (1946).

Johnson, Bushrod Rust. b. in Belmont County, Ohio, Oct. 7, 1817; d. at Brighton, Ill., Sept. 12, 1880. American Confederate officer and educator. He was in command of Fort Henry when it was taken by Grant. He served (1870–74) as chancellor of the University of Nashville.

Johnson, Byron Bancroft. [Called **"Ban" Johnson.**] b. at Norwalk, Ohio, Jan. 6, 1864; d. at St. Louis, Mo., March 28, 1931. American baseball executive, first president (1900–27) of the American League. As sports editor (c1885 *et seq.*) of the Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette*, he became associated with prominent sportsmen and players, and beginning in 1894 devoted his full time to his duties as president of the Western League, a baseball association which he organized (1900) into the American League. He helped originate (1903) the annual World's Series between the winning teams of the American and the National leagues, the two major leagues, and was instrumental in bringing to justice the individuals who "fixed" the World's Series of 1919. He resigned the American League presidency in 1927.

Johnson, Captain Charles. Pseudonym under which Defoe wrote *A General History of the Robberies and Murders of the most notorious Pyrates* (2 vols., 1724–28). This is an important source for later historical writings and for many works of fiction, among them *The Pirate* by Scott and *Treasure Island* by Stevenson. After Defoe's death the name "Captain Charles Johnson" was attached to inferior compilations based on Defoe's *History* and on *A History of the Highwaymen* (1714–20) by "Captain Alexander Smith," a pseudonym for an unidentified author or authors.

Johnson, Cave. b. near Springfield, Tenn., Jan. 11, 1793; d. at Clarksville, Tenn., Nov. 23, 1866. American politician, postmaster general (1845–49) under President Polk. A Democrat, he served (1829–37, 1839–45) in Congress and acted as intimate adviser to Polk during the campaign of 1844. His administration of the Post-Office Department saw the introduction (1847) of the first U.S. postage stamps. After leaving the national government, he resumed his law practice at Clarksville, Tenn., where he became (1853) circuit judge. He was president (1854 *et seq.*) of the State Bank of Tennessee.

Johnson, Charles. b. 1679; d. at London, March 11, 1748. English dramatist. Among his plays are *Force of Friendship* (1710), *Love in a Chest* (1710), *The Wife's Relief, or the Husband's Cure* (1711), *Country Lasses* (1715), *Cœlia, or The Perjured Lover* (1733), and *The Cobbler of Preston* (1716), based on *The Taming of the Shrew.*

Johnson, Charles Anthony. Original name of **Brooke, Sir Charles Anthony Johnson.**

Johnson, Dorothy. b. at York, England. English novelist and short-story writer. Author of *Doris* (1925), *To Meet Mr. Stanley* (1926), *The Death of a Spinster* (1931), and *Private Inquiries* (1932).

Johnson, Douglas Wilson. b. at Parkersburg, W.Va., Nov. 30, 1878; d. at Sebring, Fla., Feb. 24, 1944. American geologist. He served (1918–19) at the Versailles Peace Conference as chief of the division of boundary geography in the U.S. mission. Author of *Shore Processes and Shoreline Development* (1919), *The Carolina Bays* (1932), *The Origins of Submarine Canyons* (1939), and other works.

Johnson, Dr. See **Johnson, Samuel** (1709–84).

Johnson, Duncan Starr. b. at Cromwell, Conn., July 21, 1867; d. at Baltimore, Feb. 16, 1937. American botanist. He was professor (1906 *et seq.*) of botany, and director (1913 *et seq.*) of the botanical garden at Johns Hopkins. He was in charge of botany (1896–1900) and cryptogamic botany (1902–11) at the Carnegie Institution station for experimental evolution at Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island, N. Y.

Johnson, Eastman. b. July 29, 1824; d. April 5, 1906. American genre and portrait painter. He studied at Düsseldorf, and later in Italy, Paris, and the Netherlands. He was elected national academician in 1860. Among his works are *The Old Kentucky Home* (1867), *The Old Stage Coach* (1871), *Husking Bee* (1876), and *Cranberry Harvest* (1880).

Johnson, Edward. b. at Herne Hill, Kent, England, in September, 1598; d. at Woburn, Mass., April 23, 1672. Historian of New England. He came to America as a joiner, probably with Governor Winthrop in 1630. From 1643 to 1671 he was chosen annually (except 1648) to the Massachusetts house of representatives, of which he was speaker in 1655. He wrote *History of New England from the English Planting in 1628 until 1652* (1654)

Johnson, Edward. b. at Guelph, Canada, Aug. 22, 1880—. American operatic tenor. He was a member (1919–22) of the Chicago Opera, and first appeared at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, in 1922. He served (1935–50) as general manager of the Metropolitan Opera Association.

Johnson, Emory Richard. b. at Waupun, Wis., March 22, 1864; d. 1950. American professor and expert on transportation economics. He was professor (1902 *et seq.*) of transportation and commerce at the University of Pennsylvania, and dean (1919–33) of its Wharton School of Finance and Commerce. He served as editor (1901–14) of the *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science.* Author of *Inland Waterways, Their Relation to Transportation* (1893), *American Railway Transportation* (1903), *History of Domestic and Foreign Commerce of the United States* (1915) in two volumes written with collaborators, *The Panama Canal and Commerce* (1916), *Principles of Ocean Transportation* (1918), *The Railroads and Public Welfare* (1944), and *Transport Facilities, Service and Policies* (1947).

Johnson, Esther. b. at Sheen, Surrey, England, March 13, 1681; d. at Dublin, Jan. 28, 1728. Pupil and friend of Jonathan Swift, and the "Stella" of his *Journal to Stella.* Her relations with Swift are not clear: she met him when both were staying (1689) with Sir William Temple, at Moor Park, Surrey; in 1696, when they met again, she was a beautiful girl of 15, and he a young man of 29. Whatever the nature of their relationship, Esther Johnson is immortalized by the famous *Journal to Stella* (1710–13), a series of letters and a diary. It is possible, but not at all likely, that they were secretly married, in 1706 or 1715. The shock of her death made Swift so ill that he was unable to attend the funeral. He preserved a lock of her hair in an envelope on which he wrote four words: "Only a woman's hair."

Johnson (yōn'sôn), **Eyvind Olof Verner.** b. at Overluleå, Sweden, 1900—. Swedish novelist. With the rise of dictatorial tyrannies in various parts of Europe, he became one of their most relentless enemies in Scandinavia. He worked as a journalist in Germany and France, and went to live in Switzerland after World War II. Among his works are *Stad i ljus* (City in Light), first published in French (Paris, 1927), *Kommentar till ett skjutfall* (Commentary on a Shooting Star, 1929), *Natt i rening* (Night March, 1938), *Grupp Krilon* (Group Krilon, 1941), *Romanen om Olof* (The Novel about Olof, 1945), and

Strändernas svall (The Surf, 1946). *Return to Ithaca* (1952) is a recasting of Homer's *Odyssey* as a modern tale.

Johnson (jon'son), **Francis.** b. c1796; d. at Hertford, England, Jan. 29, 1876. English Orientalist. His chief work is a *Persian Dictionary* (1829; 2nd ed., 1852).

Johnson, Frank Tenney. b. at Big Grove, Iowa, June 26, 1874; d. Jan. 1, 1939. American landscape and mural painter, best known for his Western scenes. He studied at the Art Students League, and the New York School of Art, was made an academician of the National Academy of Design in 1937, and was also a member of the National Arts Club. The National Gallery at Washington, D.C., Paramount Theater at New York, and the Royal Palace at Copenhagen own representative works, among which are *The Horse Thief, Pack Horses from the Rim Rock Ranch, Splendor of the Moon,* and *High in the Sierras;* he also did a drop curtain, two flanking murals, and a painting of the first theater in California for the Cathay Circle Theater at Los Angeles, Calif.

Johnson, Guy. b. in Ireland, c1740; d. in the Haymarket, London, March 5, 1788. American Tory and militia colonel. He served against the French (1757) and under Jeffrey Amherst (1759–60). He assisted Sir William Johnson (believed by some to have been his uncle) in the Indian administration, and succeeded him as superintendent at his death in 1774. He established his headquarters at Niagara, Canada, and during the Revolutionary War he and his lieutenant, John Butler, arranged several Indian raids on the colonials.

Johnson, Herschel Vespasian. b. in Burke County, Ga., Sept. 18, 1812; d. in Jefferson County, Ga., Aug. 16, 1880. American lawyer and politician. He was U.S. senator from Georgia (1848–49), governor of Georgia (1853–57), and Democratic candidate for the vice-presidency in 1860 on the ticket headed by Douglas. He argued against secession but became a Confederate senator (1862–65), maintaining his states' rights position against President Davis's policies.

Johnson, Hewlett. [Called the **"Red Dean."**] b. at Manchester, England, Jan. 25, 1874—. English clergyman, dean of Manchester (1924–31) and Canterbury (1931 *et seq.*). He was founder (1905) and editor (1905–24) of *The Interpreter.* Author of *The Socialist Sixth of the World* (1940), which was published in America as *The Soviet Power,* and of *The Soviet Strength.*

Johnson, Hiram Warren. b. at Sacramento, Calif., Sept. 2, 1866; d. at Bethesda, Md., Aug. 6, 1945. American lawyer and legislator. He attended the University of California, was admitted (1888) to the California bar, beginning his practice at Sacramento and moving (1902) to San Francisco. He took part in prosecuting (1906–07) city and corporation officials involved in the "boodling cases" and secured the conviction (1908) of Abe Ruef. He served (1911–15) as governor of California. One of the founders of the Progressive (Bull Moose) Party, he ran for the vice-presidency under Theodore Roosevelt in 1912. After reëlection for a successive term as governor of California, he resigned in 1917, when he was elected U.S. senator from California. At his death he was serving his fifth term in the U.S. Senate. An "isolationist" in his views on U.S. foreign policy, he opposed American participation in international agreements of all kinds, including membership in the World Court; he was the author of the Johnson Act (1934) prohibiting the sale or purchase in the U.S. of securities of foreign governments which had defaulted on World War I debts to the U.S. Johnson was a rebel who fought bitterly at times against every administration during his terms in the Senate; he and Borah were the principal supporters of Lodge in the fight against the League of Nations; he broke with F. D. Roosevelt in 1937 over the president's court plan after supporting his policies for a time. Johnson is often called responsible for the defeat of Charles Evans Hughes in the 1916 presidential election; Hughes snubbed the California Progressive and as a result lost when pivotal California voted for Wilson.

Johnson, Hugh Samuel. b. at Fort Scott, Kan., Aug. 5, 1882; d. at Washington D.C., April 15, 1942. American lawyer and soldier. He served in World War I as judge advocate in charge of the draft, for which he had originated the plan (1917), and for which he devised policies and supervised their execution (1917–18). He resigned (1919) from military service. Called from a position in private business, he became (1933) administrator of the National Recovery Act, and after the collapse of the "Blue Eagle" was appointed (1935) Works Progress Administrator for New York City. He was a lecturer and Scripps-Howard newspaper columnist (1935 *et seq.*), at first supporting and later (1940) attacking the administration of F. D. Roosevelt.

Johnson, Isaac. b. at Clipsham, Rutlandshire, England; d. at Boston, Mass., Sept. 30, 1630. English colonist in America, one of the founders of Massachusetts. He came to Salem with Winthrop in 1630, assisted in founding the first church in Charlestown on July 30 of the same year, and on September 7 superintended the settlement of Shawmut or Boston.

Johnson, Jack. [Full name, **John Arthur Johnson.**] b. at Galveston, Tex., March 31, 1878; d. at New York, June 10, 1946. American heavyweight pugilist. He became heavyweight champion on Dec. 26, 1908, by knocking out Tommy Burns in 14 rounds at Sydney, Australia, and held the title until April 5, 1915, when he was knocked out in the 26th round at Havana, Cuba, by Jess Willard.

Johnson, James. b. c1750; d. at Edinburgh, Feb. 26, 1811. Scottish engraver, publisher, and music dealer. He published at Edinburgh *The Scots Musical Museum* (1787–1803), to which Burns contributed a number of pieces.

Johnson, James Weldon. b. at Jacksonville, Fla., June 17, 1871; d. near Wiscasset, Me., June 26, 1938. American Negro writer and anthologist. He was graduated (1894) from Atlanta University. After admission (1897) to the Florida bar, the first Negro to be admitted, he practiced (1897–1901) at Jacksonville until he moved (1901) to New York. He wrote for a time for the musical-comedy stage, composing several hit songs of the period in collaboration with his brother, J. R. Johnson, and with Bob Cole. He was named consul (1906) at Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, and consul (1909–12) at Corinto, Nicaragua. He was founder and secretary (1916–30) of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, agitating, especially during the Ku Klux Klan disorders of the 1920's, for the passage of antilynching legislation and keeping the problem in the public eye. He served as professor (1930 *et seq.*) of creative literature at Fisk University. Author of *The Autobiography of an Ex-Colored Man* (published anonymously in 1912. reissued in Johnson's name in 1927), *Fifty Years and Other Poems* (1917), *Self-Determining Haiti* (1920), *The Book of American Negro Poetry* (1921), *The Book of American Negro Spirituals* (1925), *God's Trombones* (1927), *Black Manhattan* (1930), *Along This Way* (1933), and *Negro Americans, What Now?* (1934).

Johnson, Sir **John.** b. in the Mohawk Valley, N.Y., Nov. 5, 1742; d. at Montreal, Canada, Jan. 4, 1830 American colonial official, soldier, and Loyalist, superintendent of Indian affairs in Canada; son of Sir William Johnson. A captain of New York militia in 1760, he took part in the suppression of Pontiac's Conspiracy in 1763 and was commissioned colonel of a regiment of horse in the New York militia. Upon the death of his father in 1774 he was established in the major portion of his father's estates. As a Tory, he is alleged to have broken his parole in 1776, when he fled to Canada and thereafter led raids into the Mohawk Valley. Going to England in 1781, he returned (1782) as "Superintendent General and Inspector General of the Six Nations Indians and those in the Province of Quebec." This commission was renewed in 1791. As compensation for his New York property, which had been confiscated in 1779, the British government granted him a large tract of Canadian land and a sizable sum of money.

Johnson, Josephine (Winslow). b. at Kirkwood, Mo., June 20, 1910—. American novelist. She was awarded the Pulitzer prize for her novel *Now in November* (1934), and won (1935) the O. Henry memorial short-story award. Her writings include also *Winter Orchard* (1935), *Jordanstown* (1937), *Years End* (1937), *Paulina* (1939), and *Wildwood* (1946).

Johnson, Lionel (Pigot). b. at Broadstairs, Kent, England, March 15, 1867; d. at London, Oct. 4, 1902. English poet, critic, essayist, and journalist. Author of *The*

Fools of Shakespeare (1887), *The Art of Thomas Hardy* (1894), *Poems* (1895), *Ireland and Other Poems* (1897), and *Post Liminium* (1911). He contributed reviews to the *Academy*, *National Observer*, *Daily Chronicle*, and *Pall Mall Gazette*, and poetry to the *Yellow Book*.

Johnson, Louis Arthur. b. at Roanoke, Va., Jan. 10, 1891—. American lawyer, business executive, and politician. He was educated at the University of Virginia receiving his law degree and beginning his practice at Clarksburg, W.Va., in 1912. He was in Truman's cabinet as secretary of defense (1949–50). He has been president of the Rotary Club, National Commander of the American Legion, and director of various banks, loan companies, and corporations.

Johnson, Manuel John. b. at Macao, China, May 23 1805; d. in England, Feb. 28, 1859. English astronomer.

Johnson, Martin (Elmer). b. at Rockford, Ill., Oct. 9, 1884; d. at Los Angeles, Calif., Jan. 13, 1937. American explorer and photographer of wild animals; husband of Osa Johnson. With his wife, he spent 12 years exploring the South Sea Islands, one year in Australia, two years in Borneo, and five years in Africa. A member of Jack London's round-the-world expedition (1906–08) in the 50-foot *Snark*, which he had helped to build, he was the only one to complete the voyage. In Africa he filmed (1924–29) a record of the vanishing jungle life for the American Museum of Natural History. On later trips to Africa he made films that were shown commercially, the most famous being *Congorilla*, made among the Pygmies of the Belgian Congo. Author of *Through the South Seas with Jack London* (1912), *Cannibal Land* (1917), *Camera Trails in Africa* (1924), and *Lion—African Adventure with the King of the Beasts* (1929).

Johnson, Melvin Maynard, Jr. b. at Boston, Aug. 27, 1909—. American inventor of automatic firearms. His inventions include the Johnson semiautomatic rifle (1936), the Johnson light machine gun (1937), the Johnson light machine rifle (1940), the Johnson auto-carbine (1941), and the Johnson indoor target-gun (1946).

Johnson, Mordecai Wyatt. b. at Paris, Tenn., Jan. 12, 1890—. American educator and Baptist clergyman. He was named (1926) president of Howard University.

Johnson, Nelson Trusler. b. at Washington, D.C., April 3, 1887—. American diplomat. After serving as chief (1925–27) of the division of Far Eastern affairs in the U.S. state department, and as assistant secretary (1927–29) of state, he was appointed U.S. minister (1929–35) and ambassador (1935–41) to China, and minister (1941–46 to Australia. He served as secretary general (1946 *et seq.*) of the Far Eastern Commission.

Johnson, Oliver. b. at Peacham, Vt., Dec. 27, 1809; d. Dec. 10, 1889. American humanitarian and editor, noted as an abolitionist associate of William Lloyd Garrison.

Johnson, Osa Helen. [Maiden name, **Leighty;** later married name, **Getts.**] b. at Chanute, Kan., March 14, 1894; d. Jan. 7, 1953. American explorer and motion-picture photographer of jungle life; wife of Martin Johnson. She accompanied her husband on photographic expeditions to the South Seas (1912), Borneo (1917–19), and Africa (1921–34), and led (1937) a cinematic expedition into East Africa. Among the motion pictures she has produced are *I Married Adventure* (1940), *African Paradise* (1941), and *Tulagi and the Solomons* (1943). Author of *Lion* (1929), *Jungle Babies* (1930), *I Married Adventure* (1940), *Bride in the Solomons* (1944), and *Tarnish, The True Story of a Lion Cub* (1945).

Johnson, Owen McMahon. b. at New York, Aug. 27, 1878; d. Jan. 27, 1952. American novelist and short-story writer; son of Robert Underwood Johnson. He was graduated from Yale, where he was chairman of the *Yale Literary Magazine*. His novels and collections of short stories include *Arrows of the Almighty* (1901), *The Eternal Boy* (1909), *The Varmint* (1910), *Stover at Yale* (1911), *The Salamander* (1913), *The Wasted Generation* (1921), *Children of Divorce* (1927), and *The Coming of the Amazons* (1931).

Johnson, Reverdy. b. at Annapolis, Md., May 21, 1796; d. there, Feb. 10, 1876. American lawyer, politician and diplomat, U.S. attorney general (1849–50). He was graduated (1811) from St. John's College at Annapolis, studied law privately, and was admitted to the bar in 1815. He commenced his law practice at Upper Marlboro, Md., moving to Baltimore in 1817, where he became prominent as a constitutional lawyer. He represented the defense in the famous case of *Dred Scott vs. Sanford*, and was influential in securing the fateful decision against the slave. In 1821 he was elected Maryland state senator; he was re-elected in 1826, resigning two years later. He went to the U.S. Senate in 1845, resigning in March, 1849, to assume the post of attorney general in President Taylor's cabinet. A Whig, he resigned from the cabinet after Taylor's death (1850) and aligned himself with the Democrats. He supported the Union cause, and became (1861) a member of the Maryland house of delegates and in 1862 was elected U.S. senator, taking his seat in the following year after having performed a mission for President Lincoln to supervise General B. F. Butler's administration of New Orleans. In the 1864 presidential contest he supported McClellan and after the Civil War he gave his support to Andrew Johnson's Reconstruction policies, although he was sometimes inconsistent on this score. He was a member of the committee of 15 on reconstruction and was subsequently a member of the joint congressional committee. During the impeachment trial of President Johnson he was a member of the committee on rules for the Senate, which had been organized as a court, and was instrumental in influencing some senators to vote for the president's acquittal. He was appointed (1868) minister to Great Britain and in 1869 returned to America. He resumed his law practice and took part in many trials as defense attorney for Southerners charged with disloyalty to the federal government.

Johnson, Richard. b. at London, 1573; d. c1659. English poet and prose writer. His best-known work is the *Famous Historie of the Seaven Champions of Christendom: St. George of England, St. Denis of France, St. James of Spain, St. Anthony of Italy, St. Andrew of Scotland, St. Patrick of Ireland, and St. David of Wales*, which was printed as early as 1597.

Johnson, Richard Mentor. b. at Louisville, Ky., 1780; d. at Frankfort, Ky., Nov. 19, 1850. American soldier and politician, said to have killed the Indian chief Tecumseh; ninth Vice-President of the United States (1837–41), under President Van Buren. He was admitted to the bar in 1802 and was elected (1804) to the Kentucky legislature. He served (1807–19) in the U.S. House of Representatives, and during the War of 1812 was colonel of a regiment of mounted Kentucky riflemen. While taking part in the battle of the Thames on the Canadian border, at which he was wounded, he killed an Indian chief believed by some to have been Tecumseh. After recuperating from his wounds, he returned to Congress where, in 1819, he was the only member of the committee on military affairs who reported in favor of Andrew Jackson's role in the Seminole affair of 1818. Retiring from his seat in the House, he became a member of the Kentucky legislature, which elected him to the U.S. Senate after he had played a prominent part in the debt relief movement which swept Kentucky after the panic of 1819. He served in the Senate from 1819 to 1829, when he was defeated for re-election and returned to the House of Representatives. In Congress, he was a supporter of Jackson's policies, and was chosen by Jackson as Martin Van Buren's running mate. Johnson's supporters coined one of America's memorable campaign jingles: "Rumpsey, Dumpsey, Colonel Johnson killed Tecumseh." He became the only U.S. vice-president ever elected by the Senate, which installed him after he failed to secure a majority of the electoral vote. In 1841 he retired to private life, but he emerged in 1850 to take his seat in the Kentucky legislature. He died shortly thereafter. He was one of the organizers of Columbian College (now George Washington University) and was a founder and trustee of Georgetown College, in Kentucky.

Johnson, Robert Underwood. b. at Washington, D.C., Jan. 12, 1853; d. at New York, Oct. 14, 1937. American journalist, diplomat, and poet, associate editor (1881 *et seq.*) and editor (1909–13) of the *Century Magazine*. He and John Muir originated the movement which resulted in the establishment of the Yosemite National Park. He was made a chevalier of the Legion of Honor (1891) and of the Order of the Crown of Italy (1895) for his services

in the cause of international copyright. He was instrumental in establishing the Hall of Fame at New York University, becoming its director in 1919. He served (1920–21) as U.S. ambassador to Italy. Author of *The Winter Hour, and Other Poems* (1891), *Songs of Liberty, and Other Poems* (1897), *Collected Poems* (1902), the autobiographical *Remembered Yesterdays* (1923), and *Poems of Fifty Years* (1931).

Johnson, Rossiter. b. at Rochester, N.Y., Jan. 27, 1840; d. Oct. 3, 1931. American writer, editor, and encyclopedist. He was associate editor (1864–68) of the Rochester *Democrat*, and editor (1869–72) of the Concord (N.H.) *Statesman*. He served as associate editor of the *American Cyclopedia* (1873–77) and the *Standard Dictionary* (1892–94), was editor (1883–1902) of the *Annual Cyclopedia*, and was managing editor (1886–89) of the *Cyclopedia of American Biography*. He edited the 40 volumes of *The World's Great Books* (1898–1901), 18 volumes of *The Little Classics* (1875–80), 16 volumes of *The Literature of Italy* (1907), and *The Author's Digest* (1908) in 20 volumes. Author of *Phaeton Rogers—a Novel of Boy Life* (1881), *A History of the French War, Ending in the Conquest of Canada* (1882), *A History of the War of Secession* (1888), the volumes of poetry *Three Decades* (1895) and *Morning Lights and Evening Shadows* (1902), *The Story of the Constitution of the United States* (1906), and *The Grandest Playground in the World* (1918).

Johnson, Rupert. London physician, in William De Morgan's novel *Alice-for-Short* (1907).

Johnson, Samuel. b. at Guilford, Conn., Oct. 14, 1696; d. at Stratford, Conn., Jan. 6, 1772. American clergyman and educator, first president (1754–63) of King's College (later Columbia College), New York.

Johnson, Samuel. [Commonly known as **Dr. Johnson**; also called the **Great Cham of Literature.**] b. at Lichfield, England, Sept. 18, 1709; d. at London, Dec. 13, 1784. English lexicographer, essayist, and poet; son of Michael Johnson, a bookseller at Lichfield, a High Churchman and Jacobite. He lost the use of one eye from scrofula, and was "touched" by Queen Anne. His uncouth appearance and manner were against him through life. In 1728 he entered Pembroke College, Oxford, and resided there continuously until Dec. 12, 1729, and afterward at intervals until Oct. 8, 1731. A Latin translation of Pope's *Messiah* (much admired by Pope) was written at this time. He began to suffer from violent attacks of the hypochondria which followed him through life. In 1732 he became usher at Market Bosworth school, but soon abandoned the place and returned to Lichfield and Birmingham, in which latter town he married the recently (1734) widowed Mrs. Henry Porter, on July 9, 1735. She was some 20 years his senior, but he remained devoted to her until her death in 1752. He established a school at Edial, near Lichfield, in 1736, which soon failed. Among his pupils was David Garrick, with whom he started for London in March, 1737. In March, 1738, his Latin ode to Sylvanus Urban appeared in Cave's *Gentleman's Magazine*, to which he became a regular contributor. In May, 1738, *London*, an imitation of Juvenal, was published by Dodsley. The *Life of Savage* appeared in February, 1744. The plan of his dictionary, inscribed to Lord Chesterfield, was issued in 1747. Chesterfield's offer of help soon proved empty and his offer, made again when it was apparent that the work would appear and be a success, was turned down vigorously by Johnson in a famous letter (1755). A group of booksellers agreed to pay 1,575 pounds for the copyright, including the entire work of preparation for the press. He employed six amanuenses, five of whom were Scotsmen. The book was based on an interleaved copy of Nathan Bailey's dictionary, and appeared in two volumes, folio, April 15, 1755. The dictionary, though not the first in the language, was the most thorough and despite its faults (weak etymology and personally prejudiced definitions among them) remains one of the monuments of English scholarship. In January, 1749, he published the *Vanity of Human Wishes*, the finest of his poems. His tragedy *Irene* (begun at Edial) was produced Feb. 6, 1749, with indifferent success, by Garrick at Drury Lane. The *Rambler* appeared every Tuesday and Saturday from March 20, 1750, until March 14, 1752, and, with the exception of Nos. 10, 30, 44, 97, and 100, was entirely his work (No. 97 was written by Richardson). His wife died on March 17, 1752. On Feb. 20, 1755, he received the degree of M.A. from Oxford. His work *Rasselas* was written in the evenings of one week in 1759. Among his political tracts is *Taxation no Tyranny* (1775), in answer to the address of the American Congress. After the accession of George III, Johnson received a pension of 300 pounds. During his last years he devoted himself almost exclusively to society and conversation, and his sayings and doings were carefully reported by James Boswell and Mrs. Thrale (Hester Lynch Piozzi). In 1773 he took his well-known journey with Boswell, an account of which was published in 1775 as *A Journey to the Western Isles of Scotland*. He also wrote nearly all the numbers of *The Idler* (1758–60), and published an edition of Shakespeare in eight volumes, with notes, in 1765. His critical and biographical *Lives of the Poets* appeared in ten volumes from 1779 to 1781.

Johnson, Thomas. b. in Calvert County, Md., Nov. 4, 1732, d. Oct. 26, 1819. American Revolutionary leader, first governor of the state of Maryland, associate justice of the U.S. Supreme Court. A delegate (1774) to the Maryland convention, he was chosen as a representative (1774 *et seq.*) to the Continental Congress, where he made the nomination that brought Washington the command of the Continental forces. He served (1777) briefly as the first brigadier general of Maryland militia, and was elected (1777) governor of Maryland, serving in that post until 1779. He was chief judge (1790–91) of the General Court of Maryland and served (1792–93) as an associate justice of the U.S. Supreme Court, resigning because of ill health.

Johnson, Thomas George. b. at London, 1844; d. at New York, Oct. 29, 1904. American wood-engraver.

Johnson, Tom Loftin. b. at Blue Spring, near Georgetown, Ky., July 18, 1854; d. April 10, 1911. American legislator and administrator. The son of poor parents, he worked at a variety of jobs before taking employment with the Louisville (Ky.) Street Railroad, for which he invented the first fare-box for coins. With the financial support of the du Ponts, who owned the Louisville street line, Johnson bought and improved the Indianapolis Street Railway. He then went to Cleveland, Ohio, where he purchased and operated a street railroad, and acquired similar interests in Detroit. Together with members of the du Pont family, he also founded the steelworks of the Cambria Company (Johnstown, Pa.) and the Lorain Steel Company (Lorain, Ohio). He was the inventor of the "trilby" rail and the machine for rolling it, both of which he patented. Having read Henry George's *Progress and Poverty*, he became a supporter of the single tax and free trade, eventually emerging as a leader among single-tax groups. In 1886 and 1897 he supported Henry George in the latter's campaign for the New York mayoralty. Johnson was elected (1890, 1892) to Congress on the Democratic ticket and in 1901 was elected mayor of Cleveland, serving for four continuous terms. His administration of the city government set a new standard and is a landmark in the history of American municipal reform. He advocated municipal ownership, woman's suffrage, and the public ownership of railroads. See Johnson's *My Story* (1911), written in collaboration with Elizabeth J. Hauser.

Johnson, Walter Perry. [Called the **"Big Train."**] b. at Humboldt, Kan., 1887; d. 1946. American baseball pitcher and manager, who has been credited with pitching the fastest speed ball in the history of the game. He began his career in 1907 with the Washington Senators in the American League, and retired from active playing in 1927.

Johnson, Sir William. b. at Smithtown, County Meath, Ireland, 1715; d. at Johnstown, N.Y., July 11, 1774. American colonial official and landowner, superintendent of Indian affairs. He came (c1737–38) to America, settling on the Mohawk River near the mouth of the Schoharie, where he took charge of an estate belonging to his uncle, Vice-Admiral Sir Peter Warren. He established a store which throve from its connection to the fur trade and he gradually acquired large tracts of land. In 1745, when warfare with the French broke out on the New York border, Johnson was instrumental in preventing the Six Nations from going over to the French. His policy helped

open the Mohawk Valley to settlement. In 1746 he was appointed colonel of the Six Nations by Governor Clinton and at the same time assumed charge of the conduct of Indian affairs formerly handled by the Albany commissioners. He secured valuable information from his councils with the Indians and organized and supplied war expeditions against the French. He became (1750) a member of the Council of New York, holding that office until his death. He resigned (c1750–51) his management of Indian affairs, being unwilling to continue this work unless his authority came directly from the Crown. In 1754 he attended the Albany Congress and in 1755, in response to the demand made by the Indians and the need to align the Indians with the British, Johnson received a commission from General Braddock giving him "sole Management & direction of the Affairs of the Six Nations of Indians & their Allies." Johnson failed to capture Crown Point, but his defeat of the French under Dieskau at Lake George (Sept. 8, 1755) removed the French threat to the northern colonies. In the midst of common British and colonial defeat at the hands of the French in North America, Johnson's feat seemed to be a victory, and on Nov. 27, 1755, he was made a baronet. On Feb. 17, 1756, the king commissioned Johnson "Sole Agent and Superintendent of the said Indians and their Affairs." In 1759 he captured Niagara and in 1760 took part in Amherst's expedition against Montreal. Anxious to protect Indian lands against encroachment by the whites, he called a congress at Fort Stanwix (1768) at which a treaty was signed setting up an Indian boundary and opening up sizable tracts of land along the Virginia, Pennsylvania, and New York frontiers. One of the great landowners of the late colonial period, he maintained an imposing manor at Johnson Hall, near what is now Johnstown, N.Y.

Johnson, William. b. at Charleston, S.C., Dec. 27, 1771; d. at Brooklyn, N.Y., Aug. 4, 1834. American jurist. He was named (1804) by Jefferson an associate justice of the U.S. Supreme Court. He was the author of *Sketches of the Life and Correspondence of Nathanael Greene* (1822) and *Eulogy of Thomas Jefferson* (1826).

Johnson, William. Original name of **Cory, William Johnson.**

Johnson, William Eugene. [Known as **"Pussyfoot" Johnson.**] b. at Coventry, N.Y., March 25, 1862; d. at Binghamton, N.Y., Feb. 2, 1945. American journalist and temperance reformer. He served (1884–86) on the staff of the Lincoln (Neb.) *Daily News*, and subsequently was associate editor of the New York *Voice* (1895–99) and of the *New Voice* (1899–1905) at Chicago. He earned his sobriquet by the means he employed as chief special officer (1908–11) of the U.S. Indian service, when he was instrumental in securing more than 4,400 convictions of offenders in Indian Territory. He was managing editor (1912–26) of various publications issued by the Anti-Saloon League and was the organization's publicity manager from 1916 to 1918. He delivered more than 4,000 lectures in support of the temperance cause. Among his works are *The Gothenburg System* (1903), *The Liquor Problem in Russia* (1915), and *Ten Years of Prohibition in Oklahoma* (1934).

Johnson, William Samuel. b. at Stratford, Conn., Oct. 7, 1727; d. there, Nov. 14, 1819. American statesman, jurist, and educator, first president (1787–1800) of Columbia College; son of Samuel Johnson (1696–1772). Appointed (1766) colonial agent at London, he was abroad (1767–71) on a mission which included the settlement of land claims. Upon his return he became a judge of the superior court. A moderate in the dispute which led to the American Revolution, he retired from political office after incurring the hostility of the radicals. He was arrested (1779) for communicating with the enemy, but was later released after taking an oath of loyalty. In 1784 he was elected to the Continental Congress, serving continuously until 1787. A member of the Federal Convention, he was present at each day of its deliberations and served as member and spokesman of the committee of style. He was one of the two Connecticut signers of the Constitution, a firm supporter of federal sovereignty, and an active worker on behalf of ratification. The son of the first president of King's College (later Columbia), New York, he became (1787) the first president of Columbia College, serving until 1800, when he retired because of ill health. He was one of the first two U.S. senators from Connecticut, but retired (1791) from his post when the seat of government was moved to Philadelphia, thereafter devoting himself to his duties at Columbia College.

Johnson Bill. See **Immigration Act of 1924.**

Johnsonburg (jon'sŏn.bĕrg). Borough in NW Pennsylvania, in Elk County, on the Clarion River: manufactures paper, leather, iron, and chemicals. 4,567 (1950).

Johnson City. Village in S New York, in Broome County: noted for the manufacture of shoes. 19,249 (1950).

Johnson City. [Former name, **Haynesville.**] City in NE Tennessee, in Washington County: trading and shipping center for lumber and tobacco; manufactures textiles, hosiery, furniture, and wood products; railroad shops. It is the seat of the East Tennessee State College. 27,864 (1950).

Johnson Club. See **Literary Club.**

Johnson County War. See under **Buffalo, Wyo.**

Johnson Debt Default Act. Act of the U.S. Congress approved on April 13, 1934, which was aimed at governments defaulting on payments of World War I debts to the U.S. The measure took its name from Senator Hiram Johnson of California, a leading "isolationist." It forbade private loans to such governments by U.S. persons or corporations and prohibited the purchase or sale within the U.S. of the securities of defaulting governments.

Johnston (jon'stŏn, -sŏn). Town in N central Rhode Island, in Providence County: textile manufactures. Formerly a part of Providence, it became a separate town in 1759. Pop. 12,725 (1950).

Johnston, Albert Sidney. b. at Washington, Ky., Feb. 2, 1803; killed in action in Tennessee, April 6, 1862. American Confederate general. He was graduated (1826) from West Point, took part in the Black Hawk War, and resigned his commission in 1834. He later enlisted as a private in the Texan army, in which he was appointed (Aug. 5, 1836) adjutant general. As senior brigadier general, he took command of the Texan army on Jan. 31, 1837. He became (Dec. 22, 1838) secretary of war for the republic of Texas, serving in that post until March 1, 1840. Commissioned a colonel at the outbreak of the Mexican War, he served as inspector general under General Butler at Monterey, returning after the war to his farm in Brazoria County, Tex. He was commissioned (Dec. 2, 1849) as a paymaster in the U.S. army, served on the Texas frontier, and took command (April 2, 1856) of the Department of Texas. He served (1858–60) as a brevet brigadier general in Utah. Early in 1861 he took command of the Department of the Pacific, but resigned his commission (April 10, 1861) when Texas seceded from the Union. Going to Richmond, he was appointed general in the Confederate army and placed in command of the Western Department. In early 1862 he suffered a number of defeats in his command, notably the loss of Forts Henry and Donelson to Grant and the seizure of Nashville by Buell. He was killed at the battle of Corinth.

Johnston, Alexander. b. at Edinburgh, 1815; d. at Hampstead, London, Feb. 2, 1891. Scottish portrait and figure painter. He is known for various portraits, *The Interview of the Regent Murray with Mary Queen of Scots* (1841), *The Covenanters' Marriage* (1842), and others.

Johnston, Alexander. b. at Brooklyn, N.Y., April 29, 1849; d. at Princeton, N.J., July 20, 1889. American historian. Among his works are *A History of American Politics* (1879), *The Genesis of a New England State (Connecticut)* (1883), *A History of the United States* (1886), *Connecticut: a Study of a Commonwealth-Democracy* (1887), and *The United States: Its History and Constitution* (reprinted from the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 1887).

Johnston, Alexander Keith. b. at Kirkhill, near Penicuik, Midlothian, Scotland, Dec. 28, 1804; d. at Ben Rydding, Yorkshire, England, July 9, 1871. Scottish geographer; brother of Sir William Johnston. In 1826 he formed the firm of W. and A. K. Johnston with his brother. In 1833 his first maps were published in *A Traveler's Guide Book*. On Feb. 8, 1844, he was made geographer in ordinary to the queen. His chief publications were Heinrich Berghaus's *National Atlas* (1845),

The Physical Atlas (1848), *Dictionary of Geography* (1850), *Atlas of General and Descriptive Geography* (1852), and *The Royal Atlas of Modern Geography* (1861).

Johnston, Alexander Keith. b. at Edinburgh, Nov. 24, 1844; d. at Berobero, Zanzibar, June 28, 1879. Scottish geographer and map engraver; son of Alexander Keith Johnston (1804–71). In 1869 he took charge of the geographical department of the London branch of the Johnson house. His best-known works are *The Library Map of Africa* (1866), *Handbook of Physical Geography* (1870), and *The Surface Zones of the Globe* (1874).

Johnston, Annie. [Maiden name, **Fellows.**] b. at Evansville, Ind., May 15, 1863; d. in Pewee County, Ky., Oct. 5, 1931. American writer of books for children, best known for the "Little Colonel" series. She published *Big Brother* (1893) and *Joel: A Boy of Galilee* (1895). *The Little Colonel*, first of a still popular series of 12 books, also appeared in 1895. Her other books include *In the Desert of Waiting* (1905), *Mary Ware* (1908), and *Mary Ware in Texas* (1910).

Johnston, Denis William. b. at Dublin, June 18, 1901—. Irish playwright, producer, and director, associated with the Dublin Gate Theatre as director (1931–36) and with the Abbey Theatre, Dublin Gate Theatre, and the Earl of Longford's company as actor and producer (intermittently, 1927 *et seq.*). Author of *The Old Lady Says 'No'!* (1929), *The Moon in the Yellow River* (1931), *A Bride for the Unicorn* (1933), *Storm Song* (1934), *The Golden Cuckoo* (1939), *Weep for the Cyclops* (1940), and an adaptation of Ernest Toller's *Die Blinde Göttin* under the title *Blind Man's Buff* (1936).

Johnston, Eric (Allen). b. at Washington, D.C., Dec. 21, 1895—. American business leader. He was director (1934–41) of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and has been president of the Motion Picture Association of America since 1945. He was a member of the Economic Development Committee, and of the War Mobilization and Reconversion Committee. In 1951 he became economic stabilization director and in 1952 was chairman of the Point Four advisory board. In 1953 he was appointed chairman of the International Development Advisory Board.

Johnston, George. b. at Simprin, Berwickshire, Scotland, July 20, 1797; d. July 30, 1855. Scottish naturalist.

Johnston, Sir Harry Hamilton. b. at Kennington, London, June 12, 1858; d. July 31, 1927. English explorer and official in Africa. He was educated at King's College, London, made various journeys in Africa during the years 1879–84 (Portuguese West Africa, Congo River, Mount Kilimanjaro), led the expedition which founded the British Central Africa Protectorate in 1889, was consul general at Tunis (1897–99), and was consul general and commander in chief for the Uganda Protectorate (1899–1901). He published a number of works on Africa, including *The River Congo* (1884), *Kilimanjaro* (1885), *British Central Africa* (1897), *A History of the Colonization of Africa by Alien Races* (1899), *The Uganda Protectorate* (1902), *The Nile Quest* (1903), *Liberia* (1906), *George Grenfell and the Congo* (1908), and *British Empire in Africa* (1910). His novels include *The Gay Dombeys* (1919) and *Mrs. Warren's Daughter* (1920).

Johnston, Henry Erskine. b. at Edinburgh, in May, 1777; d. after 1830. English actor.

Johnston, John Taylor. b. at New York, April 8, 1820; d. there, March 24, 1893. American businessman and philanthropist. He was president of the Central Railroad of New Jersey from its founding until 1877. He assisted in organizing the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and was its first president, but in 1889 his health forced him to resign this office.

Johnston, Joseph Eggleston. b. at "Cherry Grove," Prince Edward County, Va., Feb. 3, 1807; d. at Washington, D.C., March 21, 1891. American Confederate general. He was graduated (1829) from West Point, served in the army for eight years, and resigned to take up a civil engineering practice. In his professional capacity he accompanied Powell's expedition to Florida, in which he commanded the rear guard when the expedition was routed by the Seminoles. He was recommissioned a first lieutenant in the topographical engineers and served as a captain, and later lieutenant colonel, in the Mexican War, being twice wounded near Cerro Gordo and wounded three times at Chapultepec. When Virginia seceded from the Union, he resigned (April 22, 1861) his commission as brigadier general and was immediately appointed a major general of Virginia after reporting to Richmond. In May, 1861, he was promoted to the rank of brigadier general, Confederate army, and assigned to Harpers Ferry. He served creditably at First Bull Run, was assigned to the command of northern Virginia, and was commissioned (July, 1861) the fourth-ranking general in the Confederate army. He was twice wounded at the battle of Seven Pines and in November, 1862, assumed command of the Confederate forces in Tennessee and Mississippi. He was criticized by Jefferson Davis, with whom he had been on bad terms, for having lost Vicksburg, which was evacuated by Pemberton at the direction of Johnston. In December, 1863, he was assigned to the Army of the Tennessee, from which command he was relieved (July 17, 1864) for having failed to assume the offensive against Sherman's forces. He was reassigned (Feb. 23, 1865) to the Army of the Tennessee and on April 18, 1865, with the consent of Jefferson Davis, signed an armistice with Sherman. When the Union government disapproved the armistice and he was in turn ordered by Davis to resume fighting, Johnston, having lost much of his army by desertion, refused to comply and surrendered his command to Sherman on April 26, 1865. After the war he established himself in the insurance business at Savannah, Ga., moved to Richmond, Va., in 1877, and in 1878 was elected to Congress, where he served for one term. He established his residence at Washington, D.C., and was appointed (1887) commissioner of railroads. He was the author of *Narrative of Military Operations* (1874) and was a contributor to *Battles and Leaders of the Civil War* (1887–88).

Johnston, Mary. b. at Buchanan, Va., Nov. 21, 1870; d. May 9, 1936. American novelist, noted for her popular historical romances. Author of *Prisoners of Hope* (1898), *To Have and to Hold* (1900), *Audrey* (1902), *Sir Mortimer* (1904), *The Long Roll* (1911), and *Cease Firing* (1912).

Johnston, Sir Reginald Fleming. b. in Scotland, 1874; d. at Edinburgh, March 6, 1938. English Orientalist and civil servant in China. He was tutor and counsellor (1919–25) to the "Boy Emperor" of China, Henry Pu-yi, who was later emperor of Manchukuo. He served as professor of Chinese at the University of London, and was head of the department of languages and cultures of the Far East in the School of Oriental Studies (1931–37). Author of *Twilight in the Forbidden City* (1934), *Confucianism and Modern China*, and other books.

Johnston, Richard Malcolm. [Pseudonym, **Philemon Perch.**] b. in Hancock County, Ga., March 8, 1822; d. at Baltimore, Sept. 23, 1898. American novelist. He wrote stories of Southern life, particularly on life among the Georgia "crackers." Among his works are *Georgia Sketches* (1864; revised as *Dukesborough Tales, by Philemon Perch*, 1871), *Historical Sketch of English Literature* (1872; with W. H. Browne), *Life of Alexander H. Stephens* (1878; with W. H. Browne), *Two Gray Tourists* (1885), *Widow Guthrie* (1890), *The Primes and their Neighbors* (1891), and *Old Times in Middle Georgia* (1897).

Johnston, Robert Matteson. b. at Paris, April 11, 1867; d. at Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 28, 1920. American historian and teacher. His works include *The Roman Theocracy and the Republic* (1901), *The Napoleonic Empire in Southern Italy* (2 vols., 1904), *Napoleon, A Short Biography* (1904), *Leading American Soldiers* (1907), *The French Revolution* (1909), *The Corsican* (1910), *Holy Christian Church* (1912), *Bull Run: Its Strategy and Tactics* (1913), *Arms and the Race* (1915), and *First Reflections on the Campaign of 1918* (1920).

Johnston, Samuel. b. at Dundee, Scotland, Dec. 15, 1733; d. near Edenton, N.C., Aug. 17, 1816. American jurist and statesman. He was a member of the Continental Congress (1781–82), governor of North Carolina (1788–89), U.S. senator (1789–93), and judge of the state supreme court (1800–03).

Johnston, Sir William. b. at Kirkhill, near Penicuik, Midlothian, Scotland, Oct. 27, 1802; d. there, Feb. 7, 1888. Scottish geographer; brother of Alexander Keith Johnston (1804–71). In 1826 he, with his brother, founded the house of W. and A. K. Johnston, geographical publishers.

Johnston, William Andrew. b. at Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 26, 1871; d. at Chicago, Feb. 16, 1929. American journalist and writer. After several years on local Pennsylvania newspapers, Johnston moved to New York, where he served (1900–27) on the New York *World*. His first book, *History Up to Date* (1899), was followed by a series of mystery novels, among them *The Innocent Murderers* (1910), *The Yellow Letter* (1911), *The Tragedy at the Beach Club* (1922), and *The Waddington Cipher* (1923), and by a humorous book, *The Fun of Being a Fat Man* (1922). With the cartoonist H. T. Webster, he collaborated on another humorous book, *Webster's Bridge* (1924). His most popular works are *Limpy* (1916), the story of a lame boy, and *These Women* (1925).

Johnston, William Preston. b. at Louisville, Ky., Jan. 5, 1831; d. at Lexington, Va., July 16, 1899. American Confederate officer, lawyer, and educator; son of Albert Sidney Johnston. He served (1862 *et seq.*) as aide-de-camp to President Jefferson Davis, holding the rank of colonel. After the war he resumed his law practice at Louisville, served (1867–77) as professor of history and English literature at Washington and Lee University, and was president (1880 *et seq.*) of the Louisiana State University at Baton Rouge, La. He served (1884–99) as president of Tulane University of Louisiana (formerly the University of Louisiana).

Johnston City. City in S Illinois, in Williamson County: trade center in a region of general farming and coal mining. 4,479 (1950).

Johnstone (jon'stọn, -sọn). Police burgh and manufacturing town in S Scotland, in Renfrewshire, on the river Black Cart ab. 10 mi. W of Glasgow, ab. 412 mi. N of London by rail. It manufactures cotton and machinery, and is a railway junction point. 15,627 (est. 1948).

Johnstone, Andrew James Cochrane. b. May 24, 1767; d. sometime after July, 1814. British adventurer and swindler. After a career of bribery and corruption, he speculated in the London Stock Exchange on fraudulent reports of Napoleon's death on Feb. 14, 1814, was found guilty of conspiracy in June, and was expelled from the House of Commons in July.

Johnstone, Christian Isobel. b. in Fifeshire, Scotland, 1781; d. at Edinburgh, Aug. 26, 1857. Scottish novelist and journalist.

Johnstone, John Henry. b. at Kilkenny, Ireland, 1749; d. at London, Dec. 26, 1828. Irish actor and vocalist.

Johnstone, William Borthwick. b. at Edinburgh, July 21, 1804; d. there, June 5, 1868. Scottish landscape and historical painter, better known as a connoisseur and as the first principal curator of the National Gallery of Scotland.

Johnston Glacier (jon'stọn, -sọn). [Also, **Freeborn Johnston Glacier.**] Glacier in Antarctica, flowing into the head of Nantucket Inlet of the Weddell Sea, in ab. 74°25′ S., 62°30′ W.

Johnston Island. Coral atoll in the Pacific Ocean, ab. 717 mi. SW of Honolulu, with two islets, Johnston and Sand. It was taken over by the U.S. navy in 1934, and later became an air station. 69 (1940).

Johnston Peak. [Also: **Harvey Johnston Peak, Mount Harvey Johnston.**] Sharp, dark peak in Antarctica, in Enderby Land, in ab. 66°11′ S., 52°28′ E. Elevation, ab. 3,500 ft.

Johnstown (jonz'toun). City in E New York, county seat of Fulton County, on Cayadutta Creek ab. 40 mi. NW of Albany: manufactures gloves, textiles, clothing, machinery, and gelatin. It was named for Sir William Johnson, who built the manor of Johnson Hall in 1762, around which the community of Johnstown developed. He is buried in the city. 10,923 (1950).

Johnstown. City in SW Pennsylvania, in Cambria County, on Stony Creek and the Conemaugh River, ab. 58 mi. SE of Pittsburgh: coal mining; manufactures of iron, steel, chemicals, textiles, machinery, glass, bricks, and lumber. It was platted in 1800. It and nearby valley settlements were destroyed by a flood resulting from the bursting of a reservoir on May 31, 1889, with a loss of over 2,200 lives. Pop. of city, 63,232 (1950); of urbanized area, 93,354 (1950).

John the Baptist. b. c5 B.C.; beheaded c30 A.D. Forerunner and cousin of Jesus, and the last of the Hebrew prophets; son of Zacharias and Elizabeth. He preached, beginning c25 A.D., the cause of moral regeneration; baptism was probably a symbolization of the purification. Among those he baptized was Jesus. He rebuked Herod Antipas for marrying his niece (and brother's wife) Herodias incestuously. Herod had him jailed, but Herodias, seeking stronger revenge, obtained a boon from Herod when he was stirred by her daughter Salome's dancing, and demanded John's head. The scene is one of the recurrent themes of Christian art. Mat. iii.

John the Baptist, Life of. Series of seven frescoes by Ghirlandaio (1490), in the choir of Santa Maria Novella, Florence. They begin with the "Angel and Zacharias," and end with the "Dancing of Herodias," and are of high interest not only for their inherent merit but also for their portraits of contemporary Florentines.

John the Baptist in the Desert, Saint. Painting by Titian, in the Accademia at Venice.

John the Baptist in the Desert, Saint. Painting by Raphael, in the Uffizi at Florence. Saint John is represented as a youth of 15, with a panther skin about his loins, pointing to a cross beside him. This picture is very familiar in engravings and other reproductions.

John the Blind. See **John** (of *Bohemia*).

John the Constant. See **John** (of *Saxony*) (1468–1532).

John the Divine. See **John,** the Apostle.

John the Evangelist. See **John,** the Apostle.

John the Fearless. See **John** (of *Burgundy*).

John the Fortunate. See **John IV** (of *Portugal*).

John the Good. See **John II** (of *France*).

John the Great. See **John I** (of *Portugal*).

John the Perfect. See **John II** (of *Portugal*).

John the Posthumous. See **John I** (of *France*).

John III Vatatzes (vạ.tat'sēz). See **John III** (of the *Byzantine Empire*).

John Ward, Preacher (wôrd). Novel by Margaret Deland, published in 1888.

John Wemmick (wem'ik). See **Wemmick, John.**

John I Zimisces (or **Zimiskes**) (zi.mis'kēz). See **John I** (of the *Byzantine Empire*).

Johore (jō.hōr'). State in the Federation of Malaya, at the S extremity of the Malay Peninsula. It was formerly a member of the Unfederated Malay States and under British influence. There are tin mines and many rubber plantations in the area; coconuts and pineapples are also important commercial crops. Capital, Johore Bahru; area, ab. 7,330 sq. mi.; pop. 738,251 (1947).

Johst (yōst), **Hanns.** b. at Seerhausen, Germany, July 8, 1890—. German dramatist and story writer who became the dean of German letters in Nazi Germany. Expressionistic in his beginnings (*Der Junge Mensch*, 1916), he soon developed interest in themes of leadership (*Der König*, 1920; *Die Propheten*, 1923), more particularly where the individual sacrifices himself to the state (*Thomas Paine*, 1927). This reached its climax in *Schlageter* (1933), a play that led to Johst's appointment as state dramaturgist at Berlin and election as president of the new academy of poets.

Joigny (zhwȧ.nyē). [Latin, **Joviniacum.**] Town in C France, in the department of Yonne, on the Yonne River ab. 14 mi. NW of Auxerre. Excellent wines are produced from grapes grown in the vicinity. 6,077 (1946).

Joinvile or **Joinville** (zhoin.ve'lẹ). City in SE Brazil, in the state of Santa Catarina: river port for agricultural products. 21,102 (1950).

Joinville (zhwaṅ.vēl). Town in NE France, in the department of Haute-Marne, on the Marne River ab. 51 mi. SE of Châlons-sur-Marne. It was the seat of an ancient barony, later of a principality. A treaty allying the Holy League with Philip II of Spain was signed at Joinville in 1584. Pop. ab. 3,000.

Joinville, Prince de. [Title of **François Ferdinand Philippe Louis Marie d'Orléans.**] b. at Neuilly, near Paris, Aug. 14, 1818; d. at Paris, June 16, 1900. French naval officer; third son of Louis Philippe. He was in the French naval service (1834–48), fled to England after the revolution of 1848, and during the American Civil War accompanied McClellan in the Peninsular Campaign in 1862. He served (incognito) with the French in the Franco-Prussian War, but was expelled by Gambetta. He returned to France in 1871.

Joinville, Jean de. b. at Joinville, in Champagne, France, c1224; d. on his ancestral estates, July 16, 1317.

French chronicler. His family was noble and wealthy, and held for four generations the office of seneschal of Champagne. By virtue of his birth he had access to the court circles of Champagne and France. He followed Louis IX on the seventh Crusade (1248–54) with a retinue of 700 men, and spent six years in Egypt and Syria. In 1250, at St.-Jean-d'Acre (now Acre), he drew up the articles of his religious belief, his *Credo*, which he subsequently revised in 1287. The great work, however, to which he has left his name is the *Histoire de Saint Louis*, a personal appreciation of the writer's hero, Louis IX, that remains the best source on the period, its customs and events, and its people. The original copy, presented in 1309 by the author in person to Louis X, great-grandson of Louis IX, is lost. A second copy, belonging to Joinville, shared a like fate; this was presumably used, however, in preparing the first printed edition in 1547. A good modern edition was made by Natalis de Wailly for the Société de l'Histoire de France in 1868.

Joinville-le-Pont (zhwaṅ.vēl.lẹ.pôṅ). Town in N France, in the department of Seine, on the Marne River and the St.-Maur Canal, SE of Paris and of the Bois de Vincennes. It is a river port and a suburb of Paris. 13,612 (1946).

Jókai (yō'kô.ī), **Mór** (or **Maurus**). b. at Komárno, Hungary, Feb. 19, 1825; d. at Budapest, May 5, 1904. Hungarian novelist and politician. A friend of Petőfi, whom he had met at school, he was introduced by that poet to the literary society of Pest in 1845. His first novel, *Hétköznapok* (Weekdays), appeared periodically that year, and in book form in 1846. In the revolution of 1848, Jókai, by then editor of *Életképek*, a literary journal, agitated for freedom from Austria and was as a result under a political cloud for a number of years. He edited several newspapers in the years following, and in 1863 founded *Hon* (Nation), a paper that achieved the status of government voice. His many novels display a vivid and opulent imagination working on scientific and historical facts; he has been compared to Scott, Wells, Dickens, Verne, the elder Dumas, and Beckford, or to all of them combined. Among his hundreds of novels and tales are *Egy magyar nábob* (1853–54; Eng. trans., *A Hungarian Nabob*, 1898), *A Janicsárok végnapjai* (1854; Eng. trans., *The Lion of Janina*, 1897), *Szomorú napok* (1856; Eng. trans., *The Day of Wrath*, 1900), *Az uj földesúr* (The New Squire, 1868), *A köszivü ember fiai* (1869; Eng. trans., *The Baron's Sons*, 1900), *A fekete gyémantok* (1870; Eng. trans., *Black Diamonds*, 1896), *Az arany ember* (1872; Eng. trans., *A Modern Midas*, 1885), *A tengerszemü hölgy* (1890; Eng. trans., *Eyes Like the Sea*), and *Nincsen ördög* (1891; Eng. trans., *There Is No Devil*, 1891).

Jokjakarta (jōk.yạ.kär'tạ). See **Jogjakarta.**

Joktan (jok'tan). In the Bible, the son of Eber and the father of the southeastern Arabian tribes.

Jolas (jō'lạs; French, zho.lä), **Eugene.** b. at Union Hill, N.J., 1894; d. at Paris, May 26, 1952. Franco-American writer and editor. He was brought to Lorraine, France, at the age of two, lived there until 1910, then returned to the U.S. After 1921 he lived alternately in France and the U.S. With Elliot Paul, he founded (1927) the avant-garde magazine *Transition*, in whose pages appeared the experimental work of such writers as James Joyce, Gertrude Stein, Ernest Hemingway, and Hart Crane. Author of *Ink, Cinema, Mots-Deluge, I Have Seen Monsters and Angels*, and others.

Joliba (jol'i.bạ). See the **Niger** River.

Joliet (jol.i.et', jō.li.et', jō'li.et). City in NE Illinois, county seat of Will County, on the Des Plaines River ab. 34 mi. SW of Chicago: railroad and industrial center; manufactures steel products, machinery, wallpaper, chemicals, roofing materials, jewelry, and soap. It is the seat of a state prison, the College of St. Francis, and a junior college. It was named after the explorer Louis Jolliet. 51,601 (1950).

Joliet (zho.lye), **Charles.** b. at St.-Hippolyte, Doubs, France, Aug. 8, 1832; d. in February, 1910. French novelist and journalist.

Joliet (jō.li.et', jol.i.et'; French, zho.lye), **Louis.** See **Jolliet, Louis.**

Joliette (zhô.lyet'). City in S Quebec, on L'Assomption River ab. 39 mi. N of Montreal by road: manufactures paper, farm implements, steel products, textiles, knit goods, and tobacco. 16,064 (1951).

Joliot-Curie (zho.lyō.kü.rē), **Frédéric.** [Original surname, **Joliot.**] b. at Paris, March 19, 1900—. French physicist; husband (married 1926) of Irène Joliot-Curie. He and his wife shared the 1935 Nobel prize for chemistry in recognition of their work in induced radioactivity, which helped lay the basis for James Chadwick's discovery of the neutron and the subsequent production of artificial elements. He was educated at the École de Physique et Chemie Industrielle, Paris, and at the University of Paris, was special assistant (1925) to Mme. Marie Curie, and became (1937) a professor at the Collège de France. He was appointed (1946) French high commissioner for atomic energy, and alternate member and scientific adviser (1946) to the French delegate to the International Atomic Energy Commission of the United Nations. His early researches (in collaboration with his wife) in uranium reaction helped lay the foundation for the understanding of nuclear fission. During World War II he was a leader in the French resistance movement. His Communist affiliation led to his forced resignation (1950) from all official posts in connection with atomic energy.

Joliot-Curie, Irène. [Maiden name, **Curie.**] b. at Paris, Sept. 12, 1897—. French physicist; daughter of Pierre and Marie Curie, and wife (married 1926) of Frédéric Joliot-Curie. Educated at the University of Paris, she became assistant (1918) to her mother at the Institut du Radium, Paris. She was a professor (1937 *et seq.*) at the University of Paris, member of the French Commission on Atomic Energy, and director (1946 *et seq.*) of the Institut du Radium. Because of her publicly acknowledged sympathy for the Communists and their aims, she was ousted (1951) from all official posts connected with atomic energy. She is noted for her studies (in collaboration with her husband) on the neutron, radioactivity, and the transmutation of matter; in recognition of their work in induced radioactivity, they were awarded (1935) the Nobel prize for chemistry. Active in politics, she was undersecretary of state for public works in Léon Blum's cabinet. Author of *Recherches sur les rayons polonium* (1925), *L'Existence du neutron* (1932, with F. Joliot), and *La Chimie des radioéléments naturels* (1946).

Jolley (jol'i), **Sir Joslin.** One of the principal characters in Sir George Etherege's comedy *She Would If She Could;* a convivial country gentleman.

Jolliet (jol.i.et'; French, zho.lye), **Louis.** [Also, **Joliet.**] b. at Quebec, Sept. 21, 1645; d. May, 1700. French-Canadian explorer in America. He was intended for the priesthood, and took minor orders in 1662, but abandoned divinity in 1667, and became a merchant. In 1672 he was commissioned by Frontenac, governor of New France, to discover and explore the Mississippi River, the existence of which had been reported. In company with the Jesuit missionary Jacques Marquette and five other Frenchmen, he explored the Fox, Wisconsin, Mississippi, and Illinois rivers in 1673.

Jollivet (zho.lē.ve), **Pierre Jules.** b. at Paris, June 27, 1803; d. there, Sept. 7, 1871. French historical and genre painter. Among his pictures are *Massacre of the Innocents* (1845), *Establishing the Magistracy* (1855), *Christ among the Doctors* (1865), and portraits of Philip III, Queen Victoria, Prince Albert, and others.

Jolloff (jô'lôf). See **Wolof.**

Jolly (yol'ē), **Friedrich von.** b. at Heidelberg, Germany, Nov. 24, 1844; d. at Berlin, Jan. 4, 1904. German psychiatrist. He investigated traumatic encephalitis, pseudobulbarparalysis, chorea hereditaria, tic, syphilis, and many other subjects. He described an electric reaction (Jolly's reaction), said to occur in certain amyotrophias, showing failure of response to faradic stimulation in a muscle, although the power of voluntary contraction, as well as the response to galvanic stimulation, is retained.

Jolly Beggars, The. Humorous cantata by Robert Burns, written c1785.

Jolo (hō.lō'; Anglicized, hō'lō). District of the former Moro province, in the Philippine Islands; now part of Sulu province. It included the Jolo, Tawi Tawi, Pangutaran, and other groups of the Sulu Archipelago, together with Sibutu, Cagayan de Jolo, and adjacent islands. The inhabitants were Moros.

Jolo. [Also, **Sulu.**] Largest island of the Jolo Group in the Sulu Archipelago, S Philippine Islands. It belongs to Sulu province, and is situated midway between the N end of the island of Borneo and the Zamboanga peninsula of Mindanao island. Its surface is largely hilly or mountainous. The most important elevations are Bahu (2,810 ft.), Butpula (2,739 ft.), Dajo (2,100 ft.), and Tumatanguis (2,940 ft.). The island is inhabited by Moros. The chief town is Jolo, the capital of Sulu province. Area, ab. 343 sq. mi.; pop. 130,870 (1939).

Jolo. [Also, **Sulu.**] Chief town of the Sulu Archipelago, situated on the NW coast of the island of Jolo, S Philippine Islands: capital of Sulu province; exports copra, hemp, pearls, and mother-of-pearl. 12,571.

Jolof (jô'lôf). See also **Wolof.**

Jolof. [Also: **Djollof, Yolof.**] One of the three kingdoms of the Sudanic-speaking Wolof of W Africa.

Jolo Group (hō.lō'; Anglicized, hō'lō). Group of 28 named and four unnamed islands of the Sulu Archipelago. It forms a part of Sulu province, S Philippines. The largest island is Jolo. Area of the group, ab. 377.3 sq. mi.

Jolson (jōl'sən), **Al.** [Stage name of **Asa Yoelson.**] b. at St. Petersburg, Russia, May 26, 1886; d. at San Francisco, Calif., Oct. 23, 1950. American actor and singer. The son of a cantor, Jolson early succumbed to the lure of the theater and, after touring with a circus, joined (1909) Lew Dockstader's famous blackface minstrels. He subsequently appeared in vaudeville and, in 1911, appeared at the Winter Garden, at New York, in *La Belle Paree;* he became noted in this and other hit shows as a singer with a highly successful individual style. In 1927 he made his motion-picture debut in *The Jazz Singer,* usually considered the first important success in the talking pictures. He sang one of his hit songs, "Sonny Boy" in the picture *The Singing Fool;* other songs associated with Jolson are "Avalon," "April Showers," and "Mammy," his most characteristic song. He made a number of radio appearances. In 1947 a motion picture built around his biography, *The Jolson Story,* was released; Jolson sang his noted songs, but did not appear on the screen, the part of Al Jolson being played by a younger actor. During World War II he made a number of appearances before the troops in all theaters of the war; he had just returned from such a trip, to Korea, when he died.

Joly (jol'i), **John.** b. 1857; d. at Dublin, Dec. 8, 1933. Irish physicist, geologist, and mineralogist. He is credited with producing (1897) the first color photographs. He served as professor of geology and mineralogy (1897–1933) at the University of Dublin. He investigated the effect of cosmic rays on cancer, invented a photometer, the meldometer for determination of melting points, and the steam calorimeter, devised (with Walter Stevenson) a method for securing uniform radiation in radium therapy, and did research on the crust formation of the earth, hypothesizing the rise and fall of the land as caused by internal heat stresses.

Jolyot (zho.lyō), **Prosper.** See **Crébillon, Prosper Jolyot de.**

Jomada (jō.mä'dä). See **Jumada.**

Jomanes (jom'ą.nēz). Ancient name of the **Jumna.**

Jomelli (yō.mel'lē), **Niccolò.** See **Jommelli, Niccolò.**

Jomini (zho.mē.nē), Baron **Henri.** b. at Payerne, Vaud, Switzerland, March 6, 1779; d. at Paris, March 24, 1869. Swiss military writer, in the French military service under Napoleon as colonel and aide to Marshal Ney. After 1813 he was in the Russian service as lieutenant general and aide-de-camp to the emperor. His works include *Traité des grandes opérations militaires* (1805), *Principes de la stratégie* (1818), *Histoire critique et militaire des campagnes de la révolution de 1792 à 1801* (with Koch, 1819–24), *Vie politique et militaire de Napoléon* (1827), and *Précis de l'art de la guerre* (1838).

Jommelli (yōm.mel'lē) or **Jomelli** (yō-), **Niccolò.** b. at Aversa, Italy, Sept. 10, 1714; d. at Naples, Italy, Aug. 25, 1774. Italian composer. He wrote the operas *Merope* (1747), *Didone* (1748), *Armida* (1770), and others, and cantatas, oratorios, and church music, including a *Miserere* which is considered his masterpiece.

Jonah (jō'nạ). [Also, **Jonas.**] In the Bible, a Hebrew prophet who flourished in or before the reign of Jeroboam II. His story is given in the Book of Jonah, the date and authorship of which are unknown. The incident in which Jonah was swallowed by a whale, lived in its belly for three days, and emerged safe has parallels in Babylonian, Egyptian, Indian, and Greek mythology.

Jonas (zho.näs), **Hector Lucien.** b. at Anzin, France, April 8, 1880—. French painter, lithographer, watercolorist, and illustrator, known for his war scenes.

Jonas (yō'näs), **Justus.** b. at Nordhausen, Germany, June 5, 1493; d. at Eisfeld, Germany, Oct. 9, 1555. German Protestant reformer, a friend and collaborator of Luther. He served (1521–41) as a professor at Wittenberg. In 1546 he preached Luther's funeral sermon.

Jonas Chuzzlewit (jō'nąs chuz'l.wit). See **Chuzzlewit, Jonas.**

Jónasson (yō'näs.sôn), **Hermann.** b. at Sydri-Brekkur, Iceland, Dec. 25, 1896—. Icelandic political leader, named (1934) to head a Progressive Party government. He had been elected to the *Alting* (parliament) in the same year. He resigned as prime minister in 1942, after the problems of World War II had forced living costs beyond the point where his cabinet could effectively control them. He became (1950) minister of agriculture.

Jonathan (jon'ą.thąn). In the Bible, a Hebrew commander; son of Saul and friend of David. 1 Sam. xiii., etc.

Jonathan. [Also, **Brother Jonathan.**] A once-popular nickname for the typical New Englander on the stage, in jestbooks, and the like; later a nickname for the whole American people. At first it was a term of ridicule on the part of British soldiers and Tories during the American Revolution. Later Jonathan was a comic Yankee figure in stage stock, but gradually took on the characteristics of simplicity, forthrightness, honesty, and common sense. The original Jonathan is thought to have been Governor Jonathan Trumbull of Connecticut, whom George Washington habitually consulted because of his solid common sense.

Jonathan Dakers (dā'kėrz). See **Dakers, Jonathan.**

Jonathan Maccabaeus (mak.ą.bē'us). Killed 143 B.C. Leader of the Maccabees after the death (160 B.C.) of Judas; fifth son of Mattathias. His successful political maneuvering during a period of civil unrest in Syria led to Judea's semi-independence (c157 B.C.) but eventually he was killed by one of the factional leaders.

Jonatnan Oldbuck (ōld'buk). See **Oldbuck, Jonathan.**

Jonathan Wild the Great (wīld), **The History of.** Novel by Henry Fielding, published in 1743.

Jones (jōnz), **Anson.** b. at Great Barrington, Mass., Jan. 20, 1798; committed suicide at Houston, Tex., Jan. 9, 1858. American politician, last president (1844–45) of the republic of Texas. He practiced medicine in the U.S. and at Caracas, Venezuela, settling eventually at Brazoria, Tex., in 1833. He served in the Texan war for independence, became (1838) Texan minister to the U.S., and was secretary of state (1841) in Houston's second administration. He turned over the administration of the new state of Texas to its first governor, James Pinckney Henderson, in 1846.

Jones, Cape. Cape in Antarctica, with a sharp peak, on Queen Mary Coast; in ab. 66°42′ S., 99°20′ E.

Jones, Casey. [Original name, **John Luther Jones.**] b. at or near Cayce, Ky., 1864; d. April 30, 1900. American locomotive engineer and hero. On the night of Sunday, April 29, 1900, having just finished a run on the "Cannonball Express" into Memphis, Tenn., he heard that a fellow engineer was ill and would be unable to take his train out. Casey thereupon volunteered as a replacement. He left the station at 11 P.M. and the wreck occurred at about 4 o'clock the next morning. His body was found in the wreckage of "old 638," one hand on the whistle cord, and the other on the airbrake lever. He was first made famous by a song or ballad composed by his Negro engine-wiper, Wallace Saunders, who worshiped the ground he walked on, as did his fireman, Sim Webb, to whom he shouted his last words, "Jump, Sim, and save yourself!" The nickname by which he was known came from the town of Cayce, pronounced exactly like Casey. There are many versions of the Casey Jones song, not only in English, where it is found in all branches of railroading, in hobo and IWW variations, in collections of campfire and construction-gang songs, and in forms composed by American soldiers in World War I, but also in

French, German, and South African. The opening verse is:

Come all you rounders for I want you to hear
The story told of a brave engineer;
Casey Jones was the rounder's name,
On a heavy six-eight wheeler he rode to fame.

Jones, Catesby ap Roger. b. at Fairfield, Va., April 15, 1821; d. at Selma, Ala., June 20, 1877. American naval officer. He served aboard the *Merrimac* (the refitted *Virginia*) in that ship's encounter (March 8, 1862) with the *Cumberland* and the *Congress*, and was in command on March 9, 1862, when it engaged the *Monitor*.

Jones, David Michael. b. at London, Nov. 1, 1895—. English painter and engraver on wood and copper. Among the books he has illustrated are editions of *The Chester Play of the Deluge* and *The Ancient Mariner*.

Jones, Davy. See **Davy Jones.**

Jones, Ebenezer. b. at Islington, London, Jan. 20, 1820; d. at Brentwood, Essex, England, Sept. 14, 1860. English poet and economic theorist. He was the author of *Studies of Sensation and Event* (1843), a volume of poetry, and *Land Monopoly* (1849), a work advocating the nationalization of land and anticipating the single-tax doctrine of the American reformer Henry George.

Jones, Edward German. Original name of **German, Sir Edward.**

Jones, Eli Stanley. b. at Clarksville, Md., Jan. 3, 1884—. American missionary and author. He engaged in missionary work from 1907 to 1944, serving as evangelist to the high castes of India. Author of *The Christ of the Indian Road* (1925), *Christ at the Round Table* (1928), *Christ and Human Suffering* (1933), and other books.

Jones, Ernest Charles. b. at Berlin, Jan. 25, 1819; d. at Manchester, England, Jan. 26, 1869. English Chartist, poet, and novelist. He joined the Chartist movement in 1846, siding with the extremist wing of the party, and was imprisoned (1848–50) for sedition. Author of *The Wood Spirit* (1841) and *The Lass and the Lady* (1855), novels; *The Battle Day and Other Poems* (1855) and *Evenings with the People* (1856), political speeches and revolutionary poems.

Jones, Francis Coates. b. at Baltimore, July 25, 1857; d. at New York, May 27, 1932. American painter and teacher. He studied at Paris, and was made an academician of the National Academy of Design in 1894.

Jones, George. b. Jan. 6, 1786; d. at London, Sept. 19, 1869. English painter, best known for his battle pieces.

Jones, George. b. at Poultney, Vt., Aug. 16, 1811; d. Aug. 12, 1891. American newspaper publisher and editor, founder (1851) with Henry J. Raymond of the New York *Times*. Invited by Horace Greeley to be his partner in founding the *Tribune* (1841), Jones instead joined the business office, where he met Raymond, Greeley's chief editorial assistant. He later left an Albany banking business to join Raymond in establishing the *Times*, and upon Raymond's death (1869) assumed the editorship. When the *Times* launched an attack (1871) on the Tweed Ring, it was Jones's skillful management that made the campaign successful despite legal attacks and financial setbacks.

Jones, Sir Harold Spencer. b. at Kensington, London, March 29, 1890—. English astronomer. He was chief assistant (1913–23) and astronomer royal (1933 *et seq.*) at the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, serving as astronomer (1923–33) at the Cape of Good Hope. Author of *General Astronomy* (1922), *Worlds Without End* (1935), and *Life on Other Worlds* (1940).

Jones, Harry Clary. b. at New London, Md., Nov. 11, 1865; d. April 9, 1916. American chemist.

Jones, Henry. b. near Drogheda, Ireland, 1721; d. at London, in April, 1770. Irish poet and dramatist.

Jones, Henry. [Pseudonym, **Cavendish.**] b. at London, Nov. 2, 1831; d. there, Feb. 15, 1899. English physician and authority on whist and other games of cards, on which he wrote as Cavendish, the name of a whist club to which he belonged. He also wrote on lawn tennis, backgammon, dominoes, and other games.

Jones, Henry Arthur. b. at Grandborough, Buckinghamshire, England, Sept. 28, 1851; d. Jan. 7, 1929. English dramatist. A theorist and active proponent of realism in the drama, Jones was one of the leading dramatists of his day. Among his plays are *The Silver King* (1882, with Henry Herman), *Saints and Sinners* (1884), *The Middleman* (1889), *Judah* (1890), *The Crusaders* (1891), *The Case of Rebellious Susan* (1894), *Michael and his Lost Angel* (1896), *The Liars* (1897), *Mrs. Dane's Defence* (1900), *Joseph Entangled* (1904), *The Chevalier* (1904), *The Heroic Stubbs* (1906), *The Hypocrites* (1906), *The Evangelist* (1907), *We Can't be as Bad as All That* (1910), *The Lie* (1915), and *The Pacifists* (1917). He also published a volume of essays, *The Renascence of the English Drama* (1895).

Jones, Hilary Pollard. b. in Virginia, Nov. 14, 1863; d. at Washington, D.C., Jan. 1, 1938. American naval officer.

Jones, Howard Mumford. b. at Saginaw, Mich., April 16, 1892—. American writer and professor of English. Author of *A Little Book of Local Verse* (1915), *Gargoyles* (1918), *A Bibliography of Works and MSS. of Byron* (1924), *America and French Culture, 1750–1848* (1927), *They Say the Forties* (1937), *The Harp That Once* (1937), *Ideas in America* (1944), *Education and World Tragedy* (1946), *Theory of American Literature* (1948), and the play *The Case of Professor Banoring* (1924).

Jones, Hugh Bolton. b. at Baltimore, 1848; d. Sept. 24, 1927. American landscape painter. Among his works are *The Return of the Cows, The Poplars, Near Maplewood,* and *Breaking Flax.*

Jones, Idwal. b. in Wales, Dec. 8, 1871—. American journalist and author. He served on the editorial staffs of the San Francisco *Examiner* and *Chronicle* and the New York *American*. He is the author of novels and of historical and social studies, including *The Splendid Shilling* (1926), *Steel Chips* (1929), *Black Bayou* (1941), *The Vineyard* (1942), *High Bonnet* (1945), *Vermilion* (1947), and *Vines in the Sun* (1949).

Jones, Inigo. b. at London, July 15, 1573; d. there, June 21, 1652. English architect. He went to Italy to study painting and architecture and resided there many years, especially at Venice, whence he was called (1604) to Denmark by King Christian IV. He returned to England in 1605. As court architect to the queen, and after her death to James I and Charles I, he designed the sets and staging for the court masques, by Jonson, Shirley, Carew, and other writers of the time. In 1620 he was appointed commissioner of repairs of Saint Paul's, which, however, were not commenced before 1631. In 1643 he was thrown out of his office, and in 1646 fined 345 pounds for being a royal favorite and a Roman Catholic, having been taken in arms at the capture of Basing House. He is supposed to have died of grief, misfortune, and old age at old Somerset House on the Strand. He sat twice to Vandyck, and a portrait by this master was sent with the Houghton collection to St. Petersburg. Among his works are the banqueting hall, Whitehall (1619–22), Covent Garden Piazza, the famous gateway of St. Mary's, Oxford (1632), the equally famous portico of old Saint Paul's and the reconstruction of that church (1631–41), and other architectural works. He introduced the classical style of Palladio to England which, superseding the Jacobean, developed into the Georgian style of the next century.

Jones, Jacob. b. near Smyrna, Del., in March, 1768; d. at Philadelphia, Aug. 3, 1850. American naval officer, commander of the *Wasp* at the capture of the *Frolic* in 1812.

Jones, Jesse Holman. b. in Robertson County, Tenn., April 5, 1874—. American capitalist and public official, U.S. secretary of commerce (1940–45). In addition to his activity in the lumber industry and his banking interests, he has large investments in Texas real estate and is the owner and publisher of the Houston *Chronicle*. He was a director (1932–39) of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, serving (1933–39) as chairman of the board. He was chairman (1936–43) of the executive committee of the Export-Import Bank of Washington and was administrator (1939–42) of the Federal Loan Agency. He was a member of the National Emergency Council (1933–39), the Supply Priorities and Allocations Board (1941–42), the Economic Defense Board (later the Board of Economic Warfare) (1941–45), the War Production Board (1942–45), and the Economic Stabilization Board (1942–45).

Jones, John. b. at Jamaica, Long Island, N.Y., 1729; d. June 23, 1791. American surgeon, writer of the first

(1775) American surgical textbook. He served (1767 *et seq.*) as professor of surgery and obstetrics at King's College, New York. He is credited with being the first American lithotomist, and was one of the founders (1770) of the New York Hospital. Settling (1780) at Philadelphia, he attended Washington and Franklin, and was attending physician to the Pennsylvania Hospital. He wrote *Observations on Wounds* (1765) and *Plain, Concise, Practical Remarks on the Treatment of Wounds and Fractures* (1775).

Jones, John Luther. See **Jones, Casey.**

Jones, John Paul. [Original name, **John Paul.**] b. in the parish of Kirkbean, Kirkcudbrightshire, Scotland, July 6, 1747; d. at Paris, July 18, 1792. American naval officer, known for his daring feats in the Revolutionary War. At the age of 12 he became an apprentice to a shipowner at Whitehaven, England, and made his first voyage aboard the *Friendship*, which went to Fredericksburg, Va. When he was 19 years old he became first mate on the slaver *Two Friends* and in 1769–70 commanded the merchantman *John* out of Dumfries on two voyages to the West Indies. In 1773, having become involved in the killing of a crewman aboard the *Betsey*, of which he was master, he went to America incognito, settling at Fredericksburg and adding "Jones" to his name, presumably to escape detection. With the coming of the American Revolution, he went to Philadelphia where, through the efforts of Joseph Hewes and Robert Morris, he was commissioned (Dec. 7, 1775) a lieutenant. Already, on Dec. 3, 1775, he had unfurled the Continental flag aboard the *Alfred*, the first naval vessel procured by Congress and the first to bear the Continental flag. He served as lieutenant of the *Alfred* and in 1776 was promoted to captain in command of a small fleet. As commander of the *Providence* he became noted for seizing prize vessels. He was appointed (June 14, 1777) to command the sloop *Ranger*, which he took to France, where he was supposed to receive the command of the frigate *Indien*. When this did not materialize, he took the *Ranger* out of Brest on a raiding expedition along the English and Scottish coasts, during which he captured the British naval sloop *Drake*. In 1779 he took command of an old French ship, the *Duras*, which he renamed the *Bonhomme Richard*, in honor of Benjamin Franklin, author of *Poor Richard*. Leading a fleet under American colors but subsidized by the French government, he again sailed for British waters, and on Sept. 23, 1779, engaged a British commercial convoy off Flamborough Head. It was on this occasion that the battle took place between the *Bonhomme Richard* and the *Serapis*, during which the ships were lashed together at Jones's initiative. The tenacious courage of Jones gave him the victory; but two days after the encounter the severely damaged *Bonhomme Richard* sank. In April, 1780, Jones went to Paris, where he was received as a hero and was awarded the cross of the Institution of Military Merit, which Jones received after Congress gave its assent on Feb. 27, 1781. His next command was aboard the *Ariel*, and he returned to America on Feb. 18, 1781, after an absence of more than three years. He received the formal thanks of Congress at Philadelphia and on June 26, 1781, was given the command of the *America*, then under construction at Portsmouth, N.H., the largest and most heavily armed vessel in the Continental navy. However, Jones never had active command of the *America*, for it was given to the French. After the end of the war he went (1783) to France, where he was authorized to act as agent for the collection of prize monies. In 1787, during his last visit to America, Jones, alone of all Continental naval officers, received the distinction of being voted a gold medal by Congress. In 1788 he went to Copenhagen on a prize-money mission and in May, 1788, became a rear admiral in the Russian navy and served in the war against the Turks. However, his experience was a disappointing one, and he left in 1789 to go to Paris. His health declined, and he died before receiving knowledge of his appointment as U.S. commissioner to treat with Algiers. In 1905 his supposed remains were conveyed to the U.S. under naval escort and in 1913 were placed in a tomb at the U.S. Naval Academy. A national monument to him stands in Potomac Park, Washington, D.C.

Jones, John Winter. b. at Lambeth, London, June 16, 1805; d. at Henley-on-Thames, England, Sept. 7, 1881. Librarian of the British Museum.

Jones, Mary. [Called **"Mother Jones"**; maiden name, **Harris.**] b. at Cork, Ireland, May 1, 1830; d. Nov. 30, 1930. American labor leader, agitator, and orator, for many years (c1880–1930) an advocate of better working conditions and an active supporter of striking workmen all over the country. She served for several years (1900–03, 1911 *et seq.*) as an organizer for the United Mine Workers.

Jones, Mount. Peak, in Antarctica, in Marie Byrd Land, in the E part of the Edsel Ford Ranges, in ab. 77°14′ S., 142°06′ W.

Jones, Owen. b. at London, Feb. 15, 1809; d. there, April 19, 1874. English architect and writer on ornament. In 1851 he was appointed superintendent of the works and decorations of the exhibition at London, especially of the Crystal Palace. He published *Plans, Elevations, Sections, and Details of the Alhambra* (1842–45), *The Polychromatic Ornament of Italy* (1846), *Grammar of Ornament* (1856), and *Examples of Chinese Ornament* (1867).

Jones, Richard. b. at Birmingham, England, 1779; d. at London, Aug. 30, 1851. English actor and dramatist.

Jones, Robert Edmond. b. at Milton, N.H., Dec. 12, 1887—. American designer of theater and cinema sets. Among the scenes he has designed are those for productions of *The Man Who Married a Dumb Wife*, *The Jest*, *Richard III*, *The Birthday of the Infanta*, *Macbeth*, *Redemption*, *Green Pastures*, and *The Iceman Cometh*. For the motion pictures (1933 *et seq.*) in color, *La Cucaracha* and *Becky Sharp*, he designed special settings.

Jones, Robert Tyre. [Known as **"Bobby" Jones.**] b. at Atlanta, Ga., March 17, 1902—. American golf player. He studied law at Emory University and was admitted to the Georgia bar in 1928. He was Southern amateur golf champion (1917, 1920, 1922), national amateur champion (1924, 1925, 1927, 1928, 1930), national open champion (1923, 1926, 1929, 1930), open champion of Great Britain (1926, 1927, 1930), and British amateur champion (1930). His winning of the British and American amateur and open championships in 1930, the so-called grand slam, marked the first (and thus far the only) time the feat was accomplished. Jones is generally regarded (and was so voted by sports writers in a mid-century poll) the greatest golfer of the first half of the 20th century.

Jones, Rufus Matthew. b. at South China, Me., Jan. 25, 1863; d. at Haverford, Pa., June 16, 1948. American Quaker philosopher. During the period 1917–27 he was chairman of the American Friends Service Committee for European Relief, which was founded in 1917 largely through his efforts. Among the numerous works he wrote are *Practical Christianity* (1899), *A Dynamic Faith* (1900), *Social Law in the Spiritual World* (1904), *The Abundant Life* (1908), *Quakerism, a Religion of Life* (1908), *Studies in Mystical Religion* (1909), *The Quakers in the American Colonies* (1911), *Spiritual Reformers in the 16th and 17th Centuries* (1914), *The Inner Life* (1916), *St. Paul the Hero* (1917), *The Story of George Fox* (1919), *Later Periods of Quakerism* (1921), *Religious Foundations* (1923), *Fundamental Ends of Life* and *The Life and Message of George Fox* (both 1924), *The Church's Debt to Heretics* (1925), *The Faith and Practice of the Quakers* and *New Studies in Mystical Religion* (both 1927), *George Fox, Seeker and Friend* (1930), *Pathways to the Reality of God* (1931), *Mysticism and Democracy in the English Commonwealth* (1932), *Haverford College* (1933), a history, *Some Problems of Life* (1937), *Spirit in Man* (1941), *The Radiant Life* (1944), and *The Luminous Trail* (1947).

Jones, Samuel Milton. [Called **"Golden Rule" Jones.**] b. near Beddgelart, North Wales, Aug. 8, 1846; d. July 12, 1904. American manufacturer and politician. He began work (1864) in the oil fields at Titusville, Pa., was subsequently a producer of oil in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and West Virginia, and invented improvements in oil-well devices. He established at Toledo the Acme Sucker Rod Factory, where he put into effect improved labor conditions. He was elected mayor (1897–1904) of Toledo. He advocated municipal ownership, direct legislation, the eight-hour day, and direct nomination. His campaign against dishonesty and political corruption was carried on by his successor, Brand Whitlock.

Jones, Samuel Porter. [Called **"Sam" Jones.**] b. in Chambers County, Ala., Oct. 16, 1847; d. Oct. 15, 1906. American evangelist and revivalist. Beginning as a lawyer, he turned (1872) to preaching and for eight years was a wandering preacher of the North Georgia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, subsequently becoming an agent of the Methodist North Georgia Orphans' Home, in which capacity he displayed his ability as a fund raiser. In 1884 he went to Memphis as an evangelist, and beginning in 1885 began to tour the nation. He was one of the outstanding evangelists of his day.

Jones, Sidney. b. at Leeds, England, 1869; d. 1946. English composer. His light operas include *The Geisha*, a work reminiscent of *The Mikado* of Gilbert and Sullivan.

Jones, Thomas. b. at Fort Neck, Long Island, N.Y., April 30, 1731; d. at Hoddesdon, Hertfordshire, England, July 25, 1792. American lawyer, jurist, and Loyalist. He was recorder (1769–73) for New York City and became (1773) supreme court justice. He was arrested (1776) as a Loyalist and departed from America in 1781. He was the author of *History of New York during the Revolutionary War, and of the Leading Events of the other Colonies at the Period* (2 vols., 1879), edited by Edward F. de Lancey.

Jones, Thomas Hudson. b. at Buffalo, N.Y., July 24, 1892—. American sculptor and medalist, who executed the sculpture for the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at Arlington, Va. His other works include the bust of U.S. Grant in the Hall of Fame, New York, and the Skinner memorial relief at Holyoke, Mass.

Jones, Thomas Rymer. b. 1810; d. at London, Dec. 10, 1880. English comparative anatomist and physiologist. His chief work is *General Outline of the Animal Kingdom* (1838–41).

Jones, Thomas Samuel, Jr. b. at Boonville, N.Y., Nov. 6, 1882; d. Oct. 16, 1932. American poet. He was associate editor (1911 *et seq.*) of *The Pathfinder*. Author of *The Path o' Dreams* (1904), *From Quiet Valleys* (1907), *The Voice in the Silence* (1911), *Sonnets of the Cross* (1922), *Sonnets of the Saints* (1925), and *Six Sonnets* (1926).

Jones, Tom. See **Tom Jones.**

Jones, Wesley Livsey. b. near Bethany, Ill., Oct. 9, 1863; d. Nov. 19, 1932. American politician and lawyer. He practiced law (1890 *et seq.*) in Washington state, and was a member of the U.S. House of Representatives (1899–1909) and of the Senate (1909–32) from Washington. He was the author (1929) of the Jones Act, which established penalties for violators of the Volstead Act so severe that it was widely ignored by enforcement agencies. This "five-and-ten" act (five years in prison and 10,000 dollars fine, or both) failed to establish respect for the unpopular Volstead Act.

Jones, William. b. in the parish of Llanfihangel, Anglesey, Wales, 1675; d. at London, July 3, 1749. English mathematician.

Jones, William. b. at Lowick, Northamptonshire, England, July 30, 1726; d. at Nayland, Suffolk, England, Jan. 6, 1800. English clergyman and theological and miscellaneous writer. Among his works are *Catholic Doctrine of the Trinity* (1756), and *Figurative Language of the Holy Scripture* (1786).

Jones, Sir William. b. at Westminster, London, Sept. 28, 1746; d. at Calcutta, India, April 27, 1794. English Orientalist and linguist; youngest son of William Jones (1675–1749). He entered University College, Oxford, in 1764, and became a fellow of that college in 1766. In 1770 he published a translation into French of the Persian life of Nadir Shah, brought to England on his visit in 1768 by Christian VII of Denmark. It was followed (1770) by the *Traité sur la poésie orientale*. In 1771 he issued his grammar of the Persian language, followed by *Poems, consisting chiefly of translations from the Asiatick languages* (1772) and *Poeseos Asiaticae commentatorium libri sex* (1774). He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1774. In 1778 he published a translation of the *Speeches of Isaeus in Causes concerning the Law of Succession to Property at Athens*. His essay on the *Law of Bailments* appeared in 1781, and in the same year was issued the translation of the Arabic *Moallakat*. In 1784 he founded the Bengal Asiatic Society. He was the first English scholar to master Sanskrit, and to recognize its importance for comparative philology. In 1789 he finished his translation of *Sakuntala;* he also translated the *Hitopadesa* and other Sanskrit works. In 1794 he began a complete digest of Hindu law with the *Institutes of Hindu Law*, followed by *Mohammedan Law of Succession* and *Mohammedan Law of Inheritance*.

Jones, Zenith. Maiden name of **Brown, Zenith.**

Jones Act. [Official title, **Organic Act of the Philippine Islands.**] Act passed (Aug. 29, 1916) by the U.S. Congress which provided for a greater measure of Philippine self-government and pledged the U.S. to Philippine independence as soon as a stable government was established. The upper and lower houses of the Philippine congress were placed on an elective basis, and the franchise was granted to all literate male citizens over 21 years of age. The major intent of the act was fulfilled by the Philippine Independence Act of 1934.

Jones and Laughlin Case (lôf'lin). See **National Labor Relations Board v. Jones and Laughlin Steel Corp., 301 U.S. 1 (1937).**

Jones Beach. State park in SE New York, on Long Island, in Nassau County. It has a beach ab. 3 mi. in length, on the Atlantic Ocean, and is a popular week-end shore resort for residents of New York City. Area, ab. 4 sq. mi.

Jonesboro (jōnz'bur.ō). City in NE Arkansas, a county seat (with Lake City) of Craighead County, ab. 60 mi. NW of Memphis, Tenn.: largest city in NE Arkansas; shipping point for a cotton, rice, livestock, and corn producing area. Hattie W. Caraway, notable among its citizens, was the first woman to be elected to the U.S. Senate. It is the seat of Arkansas State College. 16,310 (1950).

Jonesboro. City in N central Georgia, county seat of Clayton County, ab. 18 mi. S of Atlanta. On Aug. 31, 1864, in the battle of Jonesboro, Union forces under Howard repulsed the Confederates under Hardee, with a Union loss of 1,149 and Confederate loss of ab. 2,000. This Confederate defeat left Atlanta open for capture by the forces of General Sherman. 1,741 (1950).

Jonesboro. Town in N central Louisiana, parish seat of Jackson Parish. 3,097 (1950).

Jonesboro. Town in NE Tennessee, county seat of Washington County. It is the oldest town in Tennessee, founded in 1779, and was the capital of the state of Franklin until 1785. 1,126 (1950).

Jonge (yông'ę), **Bonifacius Cornelis de.** b. at The Hague, Netherlands, Jan. 2, 1875—. Dutch colonial official and statesman.

Jongen (yông'ęn), **Joseph.** b. at Liége, Belgium, Dec. 14, 1873; d. at Sart-les-Spa, near Liége, July 13, 1953. Belgian composer. Among his works are the symphonic poem *Lalla Roukh* (1903), the opera *Jélyane* (1916), and the orchestral works *Fantaisie sur Deux Noëls Wallons* (1902) and *Impressions d'Ardennes* (1913). He also composed pieces for violin and piano.

Jongleur de Notre-Dame (zhôṅ.glėr dę notr dàm), **Le.** Opera in three acts by Jules Massenet, with a libretto by Léna, first produced at Monte Carlo on Feb. 18, 1902.

Jongo (jōng'gō). One of the western Pygmy groups of C Africa, inhabiting the province of Gabon in French Equatorial Africa.

Jonkers Diamond (yong'kėrz). Diamond, found (1934) in South Africa, weighing 726 carats. It was sold (1935) to an American and later cut into smaller stones.

Jönköping (yėn'chė''ping). *Län* (county) in S Sweden. Capital, Jönköping; area, ab. 4,449 sq. mi.; pop. 269,614 (1950).

Jönköping. City in S Sweden, the capital of the *län* (county) of Jönköping, at the S end of Lake Vättern, E of Göteborg. It is the chief center of Swedish match manufacturing, and also has textile mills, paper and pulp mills, shoe factories, and iron foundries. Jönköping received its charter in 1284. Several Swedish parliaments met here, and the peace between Sweden and Denmark was concluded here in 1809. Pop. 44,685 (1950).

Jonnart (zho.nàr), **Célestin Auguste Charles.** b. at Fléchin, Pas-de-Calais, France, Dec. 27, 1857; d. at Paris, Sept. 30, 1927. French political leader and colonial administrator, who, as French high commissioner to Greece (1917), compelled the abdication of King Constantine, who, the Allies feared, was pro-German. The

Jonnart mission was the culmination of a long sequence of events that included British landings in Greece and a blockade. As special ambassador (1921) to the Vatican, he negotiated a settlement of church-state differences in France. A deputy (1889–1914) and senator (1914 *et seq.*), he was minister of public works (1893–94) before going to Algiers as governor general (1909–11, 1918–21). He was foreign minister (1913).

Jonquière (zhôn.kyer). Town in S central Quebec, Canada, situated on the Saguenay River ab. 90 mi. from its mouth. It manufactures newsprint paper, deriving its power from the hydroelectricity developed on the river. 21,618 (1951).

JONS. [Full name, **Juntas Ofensivas Nacional Sindicalistas;** Eng. trans., *"Party for National Syndicalist Offensive."*] Spanish fascist party founded by Ledesma Ramos, author of *Manifiesto Politico de la Conquista del Estado.* This group, modeled on the German National Socialist Workers (Nazi) Party, sought to increase its appeal to the Spanish masses by substituting the term syndicalist for socialist, because anarcho-syndicalist ideology had widely penetrated the thinking of Spanish labor. After study of the German movement José Antonio Primo de Rivera combined the forces of the JONS with his Falange Española.

Jonson (jon'sən), **Ben.** b. at Westminster (now part of London), c1573; d. Aug. 6, 1637. English actor, poet, dramatist, and essayist. His father, whom he never knew, was a minister, and his stepfather, whose trade he followed for a short time (thoroughly detesting it), was a bricklayer. He studied at Westminster School, and attended Cambridge University, but did not take a degree, although both Cambridge and Oxford were later happy to award him an honorary M.A. He fought in Flanders under Sir Francis Vere and Prince Maurice of Nassau. He seems to have been back at London c1592 and to have begun his connection with the theater c1595. Various entries in Henslowe's *Diary* indicate that Jonson worked for him in 1597. The next year was one of the most important in his career. In 1598 he wrote one of his best comedies, *Every Man in His Humour,* in which Shakespeare acted; he was cited in the famous *Palladis Tamia: Wits Treasury* of Francis Meres as "one of the best for tragedy" (a viewpoint that is no longer held); and he fought a duel with, and killed, a fellow actor, Gabriel Spenser, for which he was imprisoned and was saved from hanging only by pleading benefit of clergy. Some of his best plays are *Every Man Out of His Humour* (1599), *Volpone, or the Fox* (1606), *Epicoene, or the Silent Woman* (1609), *The Alchemist* (1610), by many considered to be his masterpiece, and *Bartholomew Fair* (1614). Other plays, all comedies, are *Cynthia's Revels* (1600), *The Poetaster* (1601), in both of which he attacks rival dramatists, *The Devil is an Ass* (1616), *The Staple of News* (1625), *The New Inn* (1629), a failure, *The Magnetic Lady* (1632), and *A Tale of a Tub* (1633), a title later used by Swift. *Sejanus* (1603) and *Catiline* (1611) are Roman tragedies, superior in scholarship and historical accuracy, but in no other respect, to the Roman plays of Shakespeare. *The Hue and Cry After Cupid* (1608), unfinished, *The Masque of Queens* (1609), and *Oberon* (1611) are court masques, entertainments combining music, dancing, singing, with a thin plot, of which he wrote at least 30. *Timber, or Discoveries Made upon Men and Matter* (published 1640) is an example of his prose. As a poet he is best remembered for the lovely "Drink to me only with thine eyes" (*To Celia*), for his tribute to Shakespeare, written for and published in the 1623 Folio, *To the Memory of My Beloved Master, Mr. William Shakespeare, and What He Hath Left Us,* for the lines *To the Reader,* also in the First Folio, *Hymn to Diana, The Triumph of Charis,* the pathetic *Epitaph on Salathiel Pavy,* and for some short pieces taken from his comedies. His classical knowledge is evidenced not only through his observance of the Unities in his plays, but by his verse translation of Horace's *Art of Poetry.* As a literary dictator, in the manner of Dryden, Pope, and Samuel Johnson, his word was law at the Mermaid, the Dog, the Sun, the Triple Tun, the Devil, and other inns, where his disciples, "the sons o' Ben," gathered. With Marlowe and Shakespeare he ranks as one of the three great Elizabethan dramatists. His powers as a conversationalist have been recorded in the *Conversations* of William Drummond of Hawthornden, whose work (published 1832) does in a small way for him what Boswell did for Samuel Johnson. Some of his comedies are still occasionally produced, but he does not hold the modern stage as well as does Shakespeare. He himself best summed up the difference between himself and his rival in his famous line, "He was not of an age, but for all time!" Jonson is buried in Westminster Abbey, where his grave is marked by the inscription, "O Rare Ben Jonson."

Jónsson (yōns'sôn), **Einar.** b. at Galtafell, Iceland, May 11, 1874—. Icelandic sculptor and painter. He was educated at Copenhagen. His work, comprising chiefly mythological and allegorical figures and groups, includes *Ring of Atlantis* (1919–22) and *Spring* (1936–37).

Jónsson, Jónas. b. at Hrifla, Iceland, May 1, 1885—. Icelandic educator and political leader, head (1934–44) of the Progressive Party. He served (1926 *et seq.*) on the Danish-Icelandic Advisory Commission. He held (1927–32) the post of minister of justice and education.

Jonzac (zhôn.zȧk). Town in W France, in the department of Charente-Maritime, ab. 45 mi. N of Bordeaux. Pop. ab. 2,500.

Jooss (yōs), **Kurt.** b. 1901—. German ballet dancer and choreographer. After studying at the Stuttgart dramatic school he became general producer in 1924 at the Munster Stadttheater. He created *The Green Table* (1931), which has been seen in all parts of the world, *The Big City, A Ball in Old Vienna, The Prodigal Son, Pavane Ball,* based on Ravel's work of the same name, *Johann Strauss—Tonight, The Seven Heroes, The Mirror,* a sequel to *The Green Table,* and other ballets. He founded the Jooss Ballet in 1933, with which he made several successful world tours.

Joplin (jop'lin). City in SW Missouri, in Jasper and Newton counties: smelting center for the lead and zinc mines of the surrounding Tri-State District; meat-packing, leather, and lumber industries; shipping point for grain and livestock. It was settled c1838 and experienced a mining boom in the 1870's. 38,711 (1950).

Joppa (jop'ạ). Ancient name of **Jaffa.**

Joram (jō'rạm). See **Jehoram.**

Jorat (zho.rȧ). [German, **Jurten.**] Chain of heights in the canton of Vaud, Switzerland, NE of Lausanne. It forms part of the watershed between the valleys of the Rhine and Rhone. Peak elevation, ab. 3,058 ft.

Jörd (yėrd). [Old Norse, **Jördh, Jörth.**] In Old Norse mythology, the goddess Earth, giant wife of Odin and the mother of Thor. She was regarded as goddess of the uncultivated, unpeopled earth.

Jordaens (yôr'dänṣ), **Jakob.** b. at Antwerp, 1593; d. there, 1678. Flemish painter of historical, religious, and genre scenes and portraits. Like Rubens, he is known for large and dramatic compositions, masterly use of color, and sumptuous handling of rich materials and glowing nudes. He also portrayed well, like Frans Hals, people laughing and feasting, and he seems to have accepted more commissions for paintings of celebrations and the like than for portraits. He did many religious works (of which *The Four Evangelists,* in the Louvre, is perhaps the best known) and many mural decorations with allegorical subjects, such as *The Triumph of Henry of Nassau,* for the latter's house near The Hague.

Jordan (jôr'dạn). See also **Jordan River.**

Jordan. [Official name (since 1949), **Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan,** Arabic, **Al-Mamlaka al-Hashimiya al-Urduniya;** formerly **Transjordan** or **Trans-Jordan,** Arabic, **Sharq el Urdunn.**] Constitutional monarchy in W Asia, E of Israel, S of Syria, N and W of Saudi Arabia, and W of Iraq. Most of the area is semiarid and hilly. Agriculture is the chief occupation in the fertile W part, which has cool, moist winters and dry, hot summers. In the E and S there is nomadic herding on the margin of the desert. Chemical works extract phosphate and potash from the Dead Sea. In 1950 there were ab. 422 mi. of improved roads. After World War I Transjordan was ruled by Britain under a mandate, but in March, 1946, it was granted full independence. There is a legislature of 40 elected members and an upper house of 20 members appointed by the king. In 1948–49 Jordan was involved in a war with Israel, as a consequence of which the Arab Legion occupied the E and C parts of Palestine, including the old walled city of Jerusalem. On April 24, 1950, Arab Palestine was incorporated into Jordan. Capital, Amman;

area, ab. 36,995 sq. mi.; pop. ab. 1,250,000 (est. 1950, including ab. 500,000 Palestinian Arab refugees).

Jordan, David Starr. b. at Gainesville, N.Y., Jan. 19, 1851; d. Sept. 19, 1931. American naturalist and educator. He studied at Cornell University, receiving the degree of M.S. in 1872. In 1875 he graduated in medicine at the Indiana Medical College. He was assistant on the U.S. Fish Commission (1877–91), professor of zoölogy at Indiana University (1879–85), and its president (1885–91), and president (1891–1913) and chancellor (1913–16) of Stanford University. He published *Manual of the Vertebrates of the Northern United States* (1876 and later editions), *Contributions to North American Ichthyology* (1877–83), *Science Sketches* (1888), *Fishes of North and Middle America* (with B. W. Evermann, 1896–1900), *Factors in Organic Evolution* (1894), *Care and Culture of Men* (1896), *Foot-notes to Evolution* (1898), *Imperial Democracy* (1899), *American Food and Game Fishes* (with B. W. Evermann, 1902), *The Voice of the Scholar* (1903), *The Call of the Twentieth Century* (1903), *Guide to the Study of Fishes* (1905), *Life's Enthusiasms* (1906), *The Human Harvest* (1907), *The College and the Man* (1907), *Fossil Fishes of California* (1907), *Evolution and Animal Life* (with V. L. Kellogg, 1907), *Fishes* (1908), and *Scientific Aspects of Luther Burbank's Work* (with V. L. Kellogg, 1909).

Jordan, Mrs. **Dorothea** or **Dorothy.** [Assumed name of **Dorothy Bland.**] b. near Waterford, Ireland, c1762; d. at St.-Cloud, France, 1816. Irish actress. She became the mistress of the Duke of Clarence (later William IV) in 1790, having ten children by him; the children were known by the family name of Fitz Clarence and were ennobled.

Jordan, Edwin Oakes. b. at Thomaston, Me., July 28, 1866; d. Sept. 2, 1936. American bacteriologist. He was professor (1907–33) and head (1914–33) of the department of hygiene and bacteriology at the University of Chicago. He investigated influenza, food poisoning, typhoid fever, and bacterial dissociation. Author of *General Bacteriology* (1908), *Food Poisoning* (1917), and *The Newer Knowledge of Bacteriology and Immunology* (1928).

Jordan (zhôr.dän), **Marie Ennemond Camille.** b. at Croix-Rousse, near Lyons, France, Jan. 5, 1838; d. at Milan, Italy, Jan. 20, 1922. French mathematician, whose most important work was in the theory of functions. He studied at the École Polytechnique and taught there for almost 40 years. The idea of "function of bounded variation" is due to him, and curves which separate the plane into two parts still are known as Jordan curves. His works include *Traité des substitutions* (1870), *Cours d'analyse* (3 vols., 1883–87), and *Les Groupes hypo-abéliens* (1904).

Jordan (jôr'dạn), **Thomas.** b. at London c1612; d. c1685. English actor, dramatist, and poet.

Jordan, Thomas. b. at Luray, Va., Sept. 30, 1819; d. Nov. 27, 1895. American army officer (with Confederate forces) and journalist. He took part in the first Battle of Bull Run, was chief of staff to Beauregard at Shiloh, and participated in the Corinth campaign. He became (1866) editor of the Memphis *Appeal*, and in 1869 became chief of staff, and then commander, of the insurgents in Cuba, serving until 1870. He was the founder and editor (1870–92) of the *Financial and Mining Record* at New York. He wrote *The South, Its Products, Commerce, and Resources* (1861), and with J. B. Pryor was the author of *The Campaigns of Lieutenant-General N. B. Forrest* (1868).

Jordan (yôr'dän), **Wilhelm.** b. at Insterburg, Germany, Feb. 8, 1819; d. at Frankfort on the Main, Germany, June 25, 1904. German poet. He was involved in the revolution of 1848, and was a member of the Frankfort Parliament. His early poetry was revolutionary (*Schaum*, 1846). His fame rests on his alliterative epic *Die Nibelunge* (1st part, *Sigfridssage*, 1868; 2nd part, *Hildebrants Heimkehr*, 1874). His epic *Demiurgos* (1852–54) is largely didactic. He translated the *Edda* (1889).

Jordanes (jôr.dā'nēz) or **Jordanis** (jôr.dā'nis) or (erroneously) **Jornandes** (jôr.nan'dēz). fl. 6th century A.D. Gothic (Alan) historian and ecclesiastic of the 6th century, by a probably erroneous tradition bishop of Ravenna. He wrote (551) *De origine actibusque Getarum*, often called the *Getica*, a history of the Goths compiled from Cassiodorus and others, and *De summa temporum vel origine actibusque gentis Romanorum*, a universal chronicle. The supposition that he may have been bishop of Crotone in Italy is now commonly rejected.

Jordan River (jôr'dạn). [Arabic, **Esh Sheri'a, Sheriat-el-Kebir**; Hebrew, **Yarden,** meaning "the Descender"; Latin, **Jordanes** (jôr.dā'nēz).] Chief river of Palestine, now in Lebanon, Israel, and Jordan. It rises in the Anti-Lebanon, traverses Lake Huleh and the Sea of Galilee, and flows S into the Dead Sea ab. 19 mi. E of Jerusalem. Length, ab. 157 mi.

Jordan River. River in Utah which flows from Utah Lake into Great Salt Lake. Length, ab. 50 mi.

Jörg (yėrk), **Johann Christian Gottfried.** b. at Predel, near Zeitz, Germany, Dec. 24, 1779; d. at Leipzig, Germany, Sept. 20, 1856. German physician and medical writer, noted especially for his works on obstetrics.

Jörg, Joseph Edmund. b. at Immenstadt, Bavaria, Germany, Dec. 23, 1819; d. at Landshut, Bavaria, Germany, Nov. 18, 1901. Bavarian ultramontane politician and historian, an opponent of Bismarck. His chief work is *Geschichte des grossen Bauernkriegs* (1850).

Jorge (hôr'hā), **Arthur Guimarães de Araujo.** See **Araujo Jorge, Arthur Guimarães de.**

Jørgensen (yėr'gẹn.sẹn), **Johannes.** b. at Svendborg, Denmark, Nov. 6, 1866—. Danish poet, journalist, and novelist, a convert (1896) to Roman Catholicism whose writings have chiefly sought a religious interpretation of life. He is known for his poetry, and biographies such as *St. Catherine of Siena* (1915).

Jørgensen, Jørgen. b. at Copenhagen, 1779; d. in New South Wales, Australia, c1830. Danish adventurer, governor of Iceland (1809) during the uneasy period when the Continental system of Napoleon and the British blockade threatened to starve Iceland. He was removed to England and eventually was transported as a criminal to Australia.

Joris (yô'rēs), **Pio.** See **Ioris** or **Joris, Pio.**

Jörmungand (yėr'mủng.änd). [Old Norse, **Jörmungandr** (-än.dėr).] In Old Norse mythology, the name of the huge Midgard Serpent which encircles the earth with his tail in his mouth. When he stirs or struggles the earth has tempests.

Jornandes (jôr.nan'dēz). See **Jordanes.**

Jörth (yėrth). See **Jörd.**

Jortin (jôr'tin), **John.** b. at London, Oct. 23, 1698; d. there, Sept. 5, 1770. English church historian and critic. His chief works are *Lusus poetici* (1722), *Life of Erasmus* (1758), and *Sermons and Charges* (1771–72).

Jorullo (hō.rö'yō). Volcano in Mexico, in the state of Michoacán, ab. 160 mi. W of Mexico City, formed in 1759. Elevation, ab. 4,330 ft.

Jørund Fjord (yė'rủn). See **Hjørund Fjord.**

Jos (jōs). Town in W Africa, capital of the Plateau province, Northern Provinces, Nigeria, situated on a branch of the rail line from Port Harcourt. Its main importance derives from its proximity to the tin mines of the nearby Bauchi highlands. Pop. ab. 10,000.

Josaphat (jos'ạ.fat). See **Jehoshaphat.**

Josaphat (yō'zä.fät), **Israel Beer.** Original name of **Reuter,** Baron **Paul Julius de.**

Josaphat Kuncewicz (jos'ạ.fat, yô.sä'fät, kön.tse'vich), Saint. [Original name, **Jan Kuncewicz.**] b. at Volodymry, Lithuania, 1580; d. at Vitebsk, Russia, Nov. 12, 1623. Ukrainian martyr. Of Ruthenian ancestry, in 1604 he entered the Basilian monastery of the Trinity at Vilna and was ordained in 1609. He became superior of several monasteries and in 1617 bishop of Vitebsk. In 1618 he became archbishop of Polotsk, working to promote the Union of Brest (1594), whereby the Ukrainians were reunited with Rome. He was slain in 1623 by schismatics resentful of the uniate group, and was canonized in 1867.

Joscelin (jos'ẹ.lin). See **Jocelin.**

Joscelyn or **Josselin** (jos'ẹ.lin), **John.** b. 1529; d. at High Roding, Essex, England, Dec. 28, 1603. One of the earliest students of Old English. He was Latin secretary to Matthew Parker, archbishop of Canterbury, and at his suggestion made collections of Old English documents, which he annotated.

Joscelyn, a Tale of the Revolution. Historical romance by William Gilmore Simms, published in 1857.

Joseffy (jō.zef'i; Hungarian, yō'shef.fē), **Rafael.** b. at Hunfalu, Hungary, July 3, 1852; d. at New York, June 25, 1915. Hungarian pianist and composer. Noted as an interpreter of Chopin, he toured Europe (1872–79) and the U.S. (1879 *et seq.*). He taught (1888–1906) at the National Conservatory of Music, New York.

Josefov (yō'se.fôf). [German, **Josefstadt, Josephstadt** (yō'zef.shtät).] Town in Czechoslovakia, in the *kraj* (region) of Hradec Králové, in NE Bohemia, on the Labe (Elbe) River ab. 66 mi. NE of Prague. It has important cotton industries. The town owes its name to the Holy Roman emperor Joseph II, under whose auspices it was fortified in 1781–87. The fortifications were razed in 1888. Pop. 3,660 (1947).

Joseph (jō'zef). See also **Caiaphas.**

Joseph. In the Bible, the first son of Jacob and Rachel. His brothers, jealous because their father favored him, sold him as a slave into Egypt, where, by interpreting the king's dreams, he was enabled to become prime minister. He was father of Ephraim and Manasseh, eponymic founders of two tribes of Israel. The episode of Joseph and Potiphar's wife plays an important part in the folklore of the Bible and of the Mohammedans. Joseph was instrumental in the settling of the Israelites in Egypt. Gen. xxx. 22–24, xxxvii. 1.

Joseph. In the Bible, the husband of Mary the mother of Jesus (Mat. 1. 16–25). He was a carpenter at Nazareth. His genealogy is traced in the gospels of Matthew and Luke back to David. According to the apocryphal gospels, he was a widower with six children when he married Mary. He had died by the time of the Crucifixion (John, xix. 26).

Joseph, Father. [Full name, **François Leclerc du Tremblay;** known as **Éminence Grise** or **Gray Eminence.**] b. at Paris, Nov. 4, 1577; d. at Rueil, near Paris, Dec. 18, 1638. French Capuchin monk, confidential agent of Richelieu. He joined the Capuchins in 1599 and in 1613 became provincial of the order at Touraine. In 1612 he first became associated with Cardinal Richelieu; the cardinal's red robe and the monk's gray habit gave them their respective popular names of Éminence rouge and Éminence grise. Father Joseph's eventual aim was to rouse Europe against the Turks, but he saw several obstacles in the way of a united Europe, principally the Austrian power. He therefore attempted first to destroy Austrian strength, enlisting even the aid of the Protestants under the Swedish Gustavus Adolphus in the struggle against the Hapsburgs. Whether Father Joseph or Cardinal Richelieu was in actual fact the more dominant of the two men is a matter still debated: Joseph was nominally Richelieu's secretary; his immense power at the French court seems to have stemmed fully as much from his own personality as from his connection with Richelieu. Moreover, Richelieu unquestionably had a passion for personal glory and acclaim, while Joseph preferred to remain in the background.

Joseph. [Indian name, **Hinmaton-Yalaktit.**] b. c1840; d. at Nespelim, on the Colville Reservation in Washington, Sept. 21, 1904. American Indian, chief of the Nez Percé tribe. He became (1873) chief of the section of his tribe which refused to recognize a treaty (1863) with the U.S. government providing for the cession of tribal lands to the federal government. When open warfare broke out (1877), he led some 800 Indians on a march of retreat toward the Canadian border, but was overtaken and defeated (Oct. 5, 1877) by U.S. forces under General Nelson A. Miles.

Joseph (jō'zef; German, yō'zef). [Title, Archduke of **Austria.**] b. at Alcsuth castle, Hungary, Aug. 9, 1872—. Austro-Hungarian general. During World War I he fought on the Eastern and Italian fronts. He handled the negotiations between the throne and the Independence party in November, 1918, and was first regent of Hungary (August–September, 1919) after the fall of the first Hungarian Communist government, but was forced to resign because of protests by the Allies.

Joseph (jō'zef; French, zhō.zef'). Opera in three acts by Étienne Méhul, with a libretto by Alexandre Duval, first performed on Feb. 17, 1807.

Joseph I (jō'zef; German, yō'zef). b. at Vienna, July 26, 1678; d. there, April 17, 1711. Holy Roman emperor; son of Leopold I. He was crowned king of Hungary in 1687, and of the Romans in 1690, and succeeded to the empire in 1705. He continued the War of the Spanish Succession, his principal general being Prince Eugene of Savoy. The revolt of Francis Rákóczy in Hungary, which saw Hungary slip temporarily from Viennese control, occurred during his reign.

Joseph II. b. at Vienna, March 13, 1741; d. there, Feb. 20, 1790. Holy Roman emperor; son of Francis I and Maria Theresa. He was crowned king of the Romans in 1764, succeeded to the empire in 1765, became coregent with Maria Theresa in the Hapsburg dominions in 1765, obtained some 1,300 square miles of Poland in the first partition (1772), took part in the War of the Bavarian Succession (1778–79), and became sole ruler in 1780, when his mother died. Joseph, who had been held in check by his mother's conservatism, now set about gathering all the reins of power in his own hands. He was nonetheless, for his day, a liberal-minded monarch (he has often been called the typical benevolent despot), who wished to see the feudal power of the nobles broken, the strength of the Church curtailed, and commerce and education expanded. His Edict of Tolerance (1781) had the effect of greatly weakening the political power of the Roman Catholic Church, although this was perhaps not its primary end; the ties with Rome were weakened, property was confiscated and used to establish schools. Pope Pius VI made (1782) a special journey to obtain some amelioration of the new law, but though Joseph received him pleasantly the strictures remained. Concurrently the peasantry was made subject to the king rather than to the nobility, whose powers were reduced. Joseph soon found himself in a dispute with France over his repudiation of the Barrier Treaties of 1714; he attempted, unsuccessfully, to open the Scheldt to Belgian trade. He then turned from one scheme to another to expand his territories. His offer to trade Belgium for Bavaria, though it had Russian support, caused the formation (1785) of the so-called Fürstenbund (Prussia, Saxony, Hanover, and other German states) against him. He joined with Russia and attacked (1788–89) Turkish territory, but gained nothing. His attempt to remove the Hungarian crown to Vienna brought an uprising in Hungary, and he abandoned the scheme. Belgium revolted (1789) over the revocation of its constitution, and elsewhere in his realm disturbances over his well-meaning but hasty and revolutionary, absolutistic reforms were taking place when he died in 1790. He had no children and was succeeded by his brother, Leopold II.

Joseph (yō'zef), **Eugen.** b. at Bad Landeck, in Silesia, Germany, April 26, 1879—. German surgeon. He introduced (with F. Voelcker, 1903) chromocystoscopy, a method of roentgenography of the kidney and ureter involving the use of a contrast solution, and an operation for recurrent dislocation of the shoulder (1917).

Joseph Andrews (jō'zef an'drōz). [Full title, **The History of the Adventures of Joseph Andrews, and of His Friend Mr. Abram Adams Written in Imitation of the Manner of Cervantes.**] Novel by Henry Fielding, published in 1742, and named for its hero. He is a young footman of great beauty who maintains his uprightness and chastity through a long series of trials. The most prominent and famous character in the book is that of the curate Parson Adams. The book was at first intended to be merely a satire on Richardson's *Pamela*, but it grew as its author worked upon it.

Joseph Bagnet (bag'net), **Mr.** and **Mrs.** See **Bagnet, Mr.** and **Mrs. Joseph.**

Joseph Bonaparte Gulf (bō'na.pärt). Embayment of the Timor Sea on the N coast of Australia, W of Arnhem Land.

Joseph Bounderby (boun'dėr.bi). See **Bounderby, Joseph.**

Joseph Bowley (bou'li), **Sir.** See **Bowley, Sir Joseph.**

Joseph Caiaphas (kā'a.fas). See **Caiaphas.**

Joseph Haag (jō'zef häg'), **Mount.** See **Haag, Mount.**

Joséphin (zhō.zā.faṅ). See **Péladan, Joseph.**

Joséphine de Beauharnais (zhō.zā.fēn de bō.ar.ne'). Empress (1804–09) of France. See **Beauharnais, Joséphine de.**

Joseph of Arimathea (jō'zef; ar'i.ma.thē'a). In the Bible, a rich Israelite who apparently was a member of the Sanhedrin at the time of the Crucifixion. He was

afraid to confess his belief in Jesus. After the Crucifixion, however, he went and begged the body of Jesus, and buried it in his own tomb. There is a legend that he was imprisoned for 42 years, which seemed but three to him on account of the Holy Grail which he kept with him in prison. This was the vessel in which he received the blood of Christ from the cross, and which he carried, after his release by Vespasian, to Glastonbury in Britain. That he founded a church at Glastonbury, and that he planted the hawthorn there which blooms at Christmas, are probably local Glastonbury legends. There is an alliterative English romance *Joseph of Arimathea*, written c1350 (edited by W. W. Skeat in 1871). Robert de Borron composed two versions of *A Legend of Joseph of Arimathea, or The Little St. Grail*, in verse and in prose, which fell into the hands of Walter Map, who wrote the *Great Saint Grail* from them.

Joseph of Calasanza (kä.lä.sän'thä; Anglicized, kal.ə.san'zə), Saint. See **Calasanzio, San José.**

Joseph of Exeter (ek'sē.tėr). [Latin, **Josephus Iscanus** (jō.sē'fus is.kā'nus).] fl. c1200. Medieval Latin poet in England. A native of Exeter, he resided much in France, and in 1188 went with Archbishop Baldwin on a crusade to the Holy Land, returning to England in 1190. His chief works are *De Bello Trojano* in six books, *Antiocheis*, a poem on the third Crusade, and *Panegyricus ad Henricum*.

Joseph Prudhomme (zhō.zef prü.dom), **Monsieur.** See **Prudhomme, Monsieur Joseph.**

Joseph Sedley (jō'zef sed'li). See **Sedley, Joseph.**

Josephson (jō'zef.sən), **Matthew.** b. at Brooklyn, N.Y., Feb. 15, 1899—. American biographer. Author of the book of poetry *Gallimathias* (1923), and such biographical works and social studies as *Zola and His Time* (1928), *Portrait of the Artist as American* (1930), *Rousseau* (1931), *The Robber Barons* (1934), *The Politicos* (1938), *The President Makers* (1940), *Victor Hugo* (1942), and *Stendhal* (1946). He edited *The Personal Papers of Anton Chekhov* (1948).

Joseph Surface (jō'zef sėr'fas). See **Surface, Joseph.**

Josephus (jō.sē'fus), **Flavius.** [Usually shortened to **Josephus.**] b. at Jerusalem, 37; d. at Rome, sometime between 95 and 100. Jewish priest, soldier, statesman, and historian. The son of a priest and descendant of royalty, he studied Hebrew law and Greek and Hebrew literature. After spending three years in the desert with Banus, a hermit, he was chosen to serve as a delegate to Nero in 64. Upon his return from Rome, he was appointed governor of Galilee by the Sanhedrin, the great council of the Jews, at Jerusalem. In 66 he was active in the Jewish revolt against Rome, and led in the defense of Jotapata for 47 days before he surrendered to Vespasian, whose favor he won (as he had previously won that of Nero's mistress, Poppaea Sabina) by making predictions calculated to please their hearers (he told Vespasian that he would become emperor). He went with Vespasian to Alexandria, was later freed, adopted the family name of Vespasian (Flavius), became a Roman citizen, and was given a pension and a considerable estate in Judea. He continued to enjoy the protection of Vespasian, and later of Titus and Domitian (he was at the fall (70) of Jerusalem with Titus). His works are a *History of the Jewish War*, in seven books, first written in Aramaic and then translated into Greek, *Antiquities of the Jews*, in 20 books, dealing with the history of the Jewish people from the beginning of time to the year 66, *Vita* (his autobiography), in which he denies the charges made by his enemy, Justus of Tiberias, that he was responsible for the Jewish rebellion, and *Contra Apionem*, two essays in which he defends the Jews against the attacks of Apion, an anti-Semitic Alexandrian.

Joseph Vance: An Ill-Written Autobiography (vans). Novel by William De Morgan, published in 1906. His first novel, it was a sensational success from its appearance. The novel is of autobiographical interest, the author drawing freely on the events and impressions of his own childhood.

Joshi (jō'shi), **Narayan Malhar.** b. at Bombay, 1879—. Indian labor leader. He is a representative of Indian labor in the Indian legislative assembly, a member of the governing board of the International Labor Organization, and general secretary (1925–29, 1940 *et seq.*) of the Indian Trade Union Congress.

Joshi, Puran Chandra. b. 1907—. Indian politician and publicist. He was general secretary (1937–48) of the Indian Communist Party, and urged the participation of India in World War II on the side of the Allies. He served as editor (1942–45) of *Peoples War*, later *People's Age*. He is author of *Forward to Freedom*, *Who Lives if Bengal Dies?*, *The Final Bid for Freedom*, and *They Must Not Fail*.

Joshua (josh'ū.ə). [Also, **Josue.**] In the Bible, the successor of Moses as leader of the Israelites. He was the son of Nun, of the tribe of Ephraim, and was one of the two spies who reported favorably on Canaan as the place for Israelite settlement. He was an attendant of Moses, who designated him as his successor. He led the nation into Canaan, and was their captain in the wars that resulted from their occupation of it. The Biblical book, the sixth in order, that bears his name consists mainly of an account of the settlement of the Israelites in Canaan. It is of composite structure but contains no legal material like that in the Pentateuch (the first five books). However, it continues the story of the exodus and conquest of Canaan and is grouped with the first books in the Hexateuch (six books).

Joshua Tree National Monument. National monument in SE California, established (1936) in a region notable for its examples of the Joshua trees (*Yucca arborescens*) peculiar to the Mojave Desert region of SE California. Area, ab. 1,073 sq. mi.

Josiah (jō.sī'ə). [Also, **Josias** (jō.sī'əs).] King of Judah (c640–c609 B.C.); son of Amon. He was defeated and slain by the Egyptians under Necho II at the battle of Megiddo in the valley of Esdraelon (2 Kings, xxii–xxiv. 30, and 2 Chron. xxxiv–xxxv). He brought about important reforms, destroying all forms of idolatrous worship. It was under his reign that the priest Hilkiah found the "book of the law," probably Deuteronomy.

Josiah Allen's Wife (al'ənz). Pseudonym of **Holley, Marietta.**

Josias (yō.zē'äs), **Friedrich.** [Title, Prince of **Saxe-Coburg.**] b. 1737; d. in February, 1815. Austrian general. He commanded against the Turks in 1789. Against the French (1793–94), he was victorious over Dumouriez at Neerwinden in 1793, and was defeated by Jourdan at Fleurus in 1794.

Jósika (yō'shē.kô), Baron **Miklós.** b. at Torda (Turda), in Transylvania, April 28, 1794; d. at Dresden, Germany, Feb. 27, 1865. Hungarian historical novelist. Among his chief novels are *Abafi* (1836), *The Last Bátory* (1838), *The Poet Zrinyi* (1840), *The Bohemians in Hungary* (1840), *A Hungarian Family during the Revolution* (1851), *The Family Mailly* (1852), and *Esther* (1853).

Josippon (jō.sip'ən). Title of a history, in Hebrew, which originated in the 10th century in Italy, and which the author (under the pseudonym Joseph ben Gorion) claims to be a free translation of Josephus's historical works. The historical events are mingled with legends and tales which the author has drawn from the rabbinical literature, the works of the historian Hegesippus, the oldest compendium of the authentic works of Josephus, and the patristic writings. It was written in a kind of poetical prose, and has been translated into many languages.

Joslin (jos'lin), **Elliott Proctor.** b. at Oxford, Mass., June 6, 1869—. American physician, a specialist in diabetes. Author of *The Treatment of Diabetes Mellitus* (1916) and *A Diabetic Manual* (1918).

Joslin Jolley (jol'i), **Sir.** See **Jolley, Sir Joslin.**

Josquin des Prés (zhos.kaṅ dā prā). [Latinized, **Jodocus Pratensis, Josquinus a Prato** (jos.kwī'nus ə prā'tō).] b. c1445; d. at Condé, France, Aug. 27, 1521. Flemish composer, preëminent in the Netherlands school of contrapuntalists; author of masses, numerous motets, and others.

Josse (zhos), **Monsieur.** Jeweler in Molière's *L'Amour médecin*. When asked how to cure a lovesick lady he recommends jewelry at once; hence the sarcastic phrase "*Vous êtes orfèvre, M. Josse*" ("You are a jeweler, Mr. Josse"); that is, you advise others for your own benefit.

Josselin (zhos.laṅ). Town in W France, in the depart-

ment of Morbihan, on the Oust River, ab. 23 mi. NE of Vannes: seat of a famous castle dating from the 14th and 15th centuries. 2,260 (1946).

Josselin (jos'lin), **John.** See **Joscelyn** or **Josselin, John.**

Jostedalsbreen (vôs'tę.däls.brā'ęn). Glacier in W Norway, in Sogn og Fjordane *fylke* (county). It is the largest glacier on the mainland of Europe, and occupies a high mountain plateau area. The highest point on the glacier is at an elevation of ab. 6,680 ft. Area, ab. 330 sq. mi.

Josue (jos'ū.ē). See **Joshua.**

Jotapata (jō.tą.pā'tą). Ancient fortress on the hill now called Tel Jefat, in Galilee. In 66 A.D., during the revolt of the Jews against Rome, it was held by Josephus. Forced by want of food and water to surrender to Vespasian, the garrison retired to a cavern and died by their own hands, with the exception of Josephus and one other.

Jotham (jō'thąm). [Also, **Joatham.**] King of Judah (c740–c734 B.C.); son of Uzziah. Isaiah, Hosea, and Micah were prophets in his reign. 2 Kings, xv. 32–38.

Jotunheim (yō'tùn.hām). [Also: **Jotunheimen** (yō'-tùn.hā.męn), **Jotun Fjeld** (yō'tùn).] Mountain region in S central Norway, ab. lat. 61°30′ N. It contains the highest summits in Scandinavia, Galdhøpiggen (ab. 8,100 ft.) and Glittertind (ab. 8,045 ft.).

Jotunheim. [Old Norse, **Jötunheimr.**] In Old Norse mythology, the realm of the giants, northeast of Asgard.

Joubert (zhö.ber), **Barthélemy Catherine.** b. at Pont-de-Vaux, Ain, France, April 14, 1769; killed at the battle of Novi, Italy, Aug. 15, 1799. French general. He served with distinction in the Tyrol in 1797, in Piedmont in 1798, and succeeded Moreau in Italy in 1799.

Joubert, Joseph. b. at Montignac, in Périgord, France, May 6, 1754; d. at Paris, May 4, 1824. French moralist and man of letters. Extracts from his manuscripts were edited (1838), under the title *Pensées*, by Châteaubriand, and later (1842), under the title *Pensées, essais, maximes, et correspondance*, by Paul Raynal.

Joubert (you'bėrt), **Petrus Jacobus.** b. in Cape Colony, South Africa, Jan. 20, 1831; d. at Pretoria, South Africa, March 27, 1900. Boer general and statesman. He was a farmer and ranchman, became a member of the Volksraad, was made attorney general of the Transvaal in 1870, and in 1874 was acting president. During the first period (1880–81) of hostilities with England he was appointed commandant general, and gained the victories of Laing's Neck, Ingogo, and Majuba Hill; during this period he, Kruger, and Pretorius had control of the provisional government. He was again acting president in 1883–84, and in 1899 assumed command of the Boer forces in the decisive phase of military conflict with England. He conducted the Natal campaign and (for a time) the siege of Ladysmith.

Jouett (jō'ęt), **James Edward.** b. near Lexington, Ky., Feb. 7, 1826; d. Sept. 30, 1902. American naval officer. His blockading service in the Gulf of Mexico during the Civil War drew the notice of Farragut who, in the battle of Mobile Bay (1864), gave to Jouett the command: "Damn the torpedoes! Four bells! Captain Drayton, go ahead! Jouett, full speed!" (which is perhaps more famous, if less authentic, in the version: "Damn the torpedoes! Full speed ahead!").

Joueur (zhö.ėr), **Le.** Comedy by Jean François Regnard, produced in 1696. Susannah Centlivre's *Gamester* was adapted from it.

Jouffroy (zhö.frwà), **Théodore Simon.** b. at Pontets, Doubs, France, July 7, 1796; d. at Paris, Feb. 4, 1842. French philosophical writer. He translated Dougald Stewart and Reid, and wrote *Mélanges philosophiques* (1883) and *Cours de droit naturel* (1835).

Jougne (zhöny'), **Col de.** Mountain pass through the Jura, on the borders of Vaud, Switzerland, and Doubs, France, connecting Lausanne with Pontarlier. Elevation, ab. 3,100 ft.

Jouhandeau (zhö.äń.dō), **Marcel.** [Pseudonym (occasionally used), **Marcel Provence.**] b. at Guéret, France, July 26, 1888—. French novelist. He is the author of *Les Térébinte* (1926), *Binche-Ana* (1933), *Les Chaminadour* (I, 1934; II, 1936; III, under separate title, *L'Arbre de visages*, 1941), and others. He couples a cynical view of humanity with a strong religious sense, loads his work with complicated symbols, and ignores psychological realism.

Jouhaux (zhō.ō), **Léon.** b. at Paris, July 1, 1879—. French trade-union leader, head of the General Confederation of Labor (CGT) for almost 40 years. Beginning work in a match factory at the age of 16, he became an active trade unionist, was secretary of the match workers' union, served (1909–47) as general secretary of the General Confederation of Labor, and took part (1919) in the Versailles peace conference as a member of the committee for international labor law. He was a member (1920 *et seq.*) of the administrative council of the International Labor Organization and a vice-president (1919 *et seq.*) of the International Federation of Trade Unions. He was a founder (1935) of the Popular Front, and was named (1936) a member of the administrative council of the Bank of France. He was interned (1940) after the fall of France and deported (1943) to Germany. Returning (1945) to France, he resumed his activity as general secretary of the CGT, sharing this post with the Communist trade-union leader Benoît Frachon until the break between the Communist and Socialist trade unionists, when he withdrew (Nov. 14, 1947) to form the Confédération Générale du Travail-Force Ouvrière. He was named (April, 1947) president of the national economic council, and was a delegate (September, 1946, September, 1947) to the Assembly of the United Nations. In 1951 Jouhaux won the Nobel peace prize.

Joule (joul, jōl), **James Prescott.** b. at Salford, Lancashire, England, Dec. 24, 1818; d. at Sale, Cheshire, England, Oct. 11, 1889. English physicist, noted for his researches in the mechanical equivalent of heat. His paper *Electro-Magnetic Forces* (1840) describes one of the earliest known attempts to measure an electric current by a definite unit. In a paper *On the Production of Heat by Voltaic Electricity* (1840) he first announced the law (known as Joule's law) "that when a current of voltaic electricity is propagated along a metallic conductor, the heat evolved in a given time is proportional to the resistance of the conductor multiplied by the square of the electric intensity." This discovery was largely suggested by Ohm's *Die Galvanische Kette* (1827). In a paper (1843) *On the Heat Evolved during the Electrolysis of Water*, he demonstrated that the mechanical and heating powers of the current are proportional to each other. These discoveries led to a long series of experiments on the equivalence of heat and energy, which occupied the remainder of his life. In a paper *On the Calorific Effects of Magnetic Electricity and the Mechanical Value of Heat* (1843), it is stated that "the quantity of heat capable of increasing the temperature of a pound of water by one degree of Fahrenheit's scale is equal to . . . a mechanical force capable of raising 838 pounds to a perpendicular height of one foot." Joule made his final experiments in 1878, and the physical constant was determined to be 772.55 foot-pounds. The joule, physical unit of work equivalent to ten million ergs, is named for him.

Jourdain (zhör.dań), **Alfonse.** [Title, Count of **Toulouse.**] b. in Syria, 1103; d. at Acre, Palestine, 1148. Ruler (1125–48) of the greater part of southern France.

Jourdain, Monsieur. In Molière's *Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme*, a good, plain citizen, who is consumed with a desire to pass for a perfect gentleman. To this end he endeavors to educate not only himself but all his family. His astonishment at learning that he had been talking prose all his life has become proverbial.

Jourdan (zhör.dań), Comte **Jean Baptiste.** b. at Limoges, France, April 29, 1762; d. at Paris, Nov. 23, 1833. French marshal. He was distinguished in the campaigns of 1792–93, became commander of the army of the north, defeated the Austrians at Wattignies (Oct. 16, 1793) and at Fleurus (June 26, 1794), was victorious at Aldenhoven, and was defeated at Höchst (Oct. 11, 1795). He was commander of the army of the Sambre and Meuse, was defeated at Amberg (Aug. 24, 1796) and Würzburg (Sept. 3, 1796) during the French invasion of Bavaria, was commander of the army of the Danube, and was defeated at Ostrach (March 21, 1799) and Stockach (March 25, 1799). He was made governor of Piedmont in 1800, and marshal in 1804; and attended Joseph Bonaparte in Naples and Spain. He joined Napoleon during the Hun-

dred Days, but after submission to Louis XVIII held several posts under the Bourbons.

Journal d'un curé de campagne (zhör.nàl dėñ kürā dę käñ.pàny'), **Le.** Novel (1936; Eng. trans., *The Diary of a Country Priest*, 1937) by Georges Bernanos.

Journal of Julius Rodman (jöl'yus rod'mąn), **The.** Fictional travel narrative by Edgar Allan Poe, published anonymously (1840) in *Burton's Gentleman's Magazine.*

Journal of the Plague Year, A. Fictional narrative by Defoe, published in 1722. It tells of the plague of 1665–66 as seen by a citizen who remained in London. Written at least partly to support Walpole's Quarantine Act, it has enjoyed great popularity as a work of religion, of history, and of fiction.

Journey's End. Play about World War I by Robert Cedric Sherriff, published in 1929.

Journey to London (lun'dọn), **A.** Name given by Vanbrugh to the unfinished comedy afterward completed by Cibber and called *The Provoked Husband* (produced in 1728).

Journey to the Land of Eden (ē'dẹn), **A.** Journal kept by William Byrd in 1733. Published in 1841, it contains useful observations on frontier life in the 18th century.

Jouve (zhöv), **Pierre Jean.** b. at Arras, France, 1887—. French poet. Author of *Les Muses romaines et florentines* (1910), *Présences* (1912), *Parler* (1913), *Poème contre le grand crime* (1916), *Danse des morts* (1917), *Prière* (1923), *Porche à la nuit des saints* (1941), and others.

Jouvenet (zhöv.ne), **Jean.** b. at Rouen, France, Aug. 21, 1647; d. at Paris, April 5, 1717. French religious and historical painter. Among his chief works are *Descent from the Cross, Esther before Ahasuerus,* and *Miraculous Draught of Fishes.*

Jouvet (zhö.ve). See **Jovet.**

Jouvet, Louis. b. at Crozon, Finistère, France, 1887; d. at Paris, Aug. 16, 1951. French actor and producer. Trained by Jacques Copeau at the Vieux Colombier Theater, he moved to his own house, the Comédie des Champs Elysées, in 1922, taking with him many of Copeau's most gifted pupils. His troupe has been particularly successful in interpreting the work of such recent dramatists as Jules Romains and Jean Giraudoux.

Joux (zhö), **Fort de.** Fortress in the department of Doubs, France, ab. 3 mi. SSE of Pontarlier. Mirabeau was imprisoned here (1775), and Toussaint L'Ouverture died here (1803).

Joux, Lake. [French, **Lac de Joux.**] Lake in W Switzerland, in Vaud canton, in the Joux Valley. Its outlet is through an underground channel which appears as the Orbe near the village of Vallorbe. Length, ab. 6 mi.; elevation, ab. 3,307 ft.

Joux Valley. [French, **Val de Joux.**] Valley in the Jura, in W Switzerland, in Vaud canton, traversed by the Orbe.

Jouy (zhwē), **Victor Joseph Étienne.** [Called **de Jouy.**] b. at Jouy, near Versailles, France, 1764; d. at St.-Germain-en-Laye, France, Sept. 4, 1846. French dramatist and man of letters. Among his numerous writings are *L'Ermite de la Chaussée d'Antin, ou observations sur les mœurs et les usages français au commencement du dix-neuvième siècle* (5 vols., 1812–14), librettos (including that for Rossini's *William Tell,* which he wrote in collaboration with Hippolyte Bis), comedies, novels, and tragedies.

Jovanović (yô.vä'nô.vēch), **Slobodan.** b. at Bovi Sad, Austria-Hungary (in what is now part of Yugoslavia), 1869—. Yugoslav scholar and political figure, noted as professor of history at the University of Belgrade and as prime minister (1942–43) of the Yugoslav government-in-exile at London.

Jove (jōv). See **Jupiter.**

Jovellanos (hō.bā.yä'nōs). Town in W Cuba, in Matanzas province. 7,036 (1943).

Jovellanos or **Jove-Llanos** (hō.bā.lyä'nōs), **Gaspar Melchor de.** b. at Gijon, in Asturias, Spain, Jan. 5, 1744; d. in Asturias, Nov. 27, 1811. Spanish statesman, poet, and man of letters. He wrote the comedy *El Delincuente honrado* (The Honest Criminal), the tragedy *Pelayo,* and prose works on politics and political economy. He remained a patriot through the reign of Joseph Bonaparte, becoming a member of the central junta and opposing the Cortes.

Jovet (zho.ve) or **Jouvet** (zhö.ve). Mountain peak in SE France, in the department of Savoie, in the Tarentaise Alps, E of Moutiers, noted for its view. 7,899 ft.

Jovial Crew, or the Merry Beggars, The. Comedy by Richard Brome, produced in 1641 and printed in 1652.

Jovian (jō'vi.ąn). [Full Latin name, **Flavius Claudius Jovianus.**] b. in Moesia, c332; d. at Dadastana, Bithynia, Asia Minor, Feb. 17, 364. Emperor of Rome (363–364). He was elected to the throne on the death of Julian the Apostate by the army during a campaign against Persia, and purchased the retreat of himself and his army by ceding to the Persian king the five Roman provinces beyond the Tigris as well as the Roman interests in Armenia. The chief event of his reign was the publication of an edict restoring to the Christian community the privileges which had been granted to it by Constantine.

Joviniacum (jō.vi.nī'ą.kum). Latin name of **Joigny.**

Jovinian (jǭ.vin'i.ąn). fl. 4th century. Italian heretic. Information about him comes chiefly from Saint Jerome's work *Adversus Jovinianum.* At first a monk, he became the leader of an antiascetical faction. His works were examined by Jerome, who wrote at length on them.

Jovius (jō'vi.us). See **Diocletian.**

Jovius, Paulus. Latinized name of **Giovio, Paolo.**

Jowett (jou'et), **Benjamin.** b. at Camberwell, London, 1817; d. Oct. 1, 1893. English classical scholar, professor of Greek (1855 *et seq.*) at Oxford, and master of Balliol College (1870 *et seq.*). In 1882 he was appointed vice-chancellor of the university. His works include *The Dialogues of Plato translated into English, with Analyses and Introductions* (1871), a translation of Thucydides (1881), and a translation of the *Politics* of Aristotle (1885). These form a monumental tribute to Jowett's scholarship, his Plato still ranking among the best translations of the work. In 1860 he was tried and acquitted before the chancellor's court of the University of Oxford on a charge of heresy.

Jowett, Frederick William. b. 1864; d. Feb. 1, 1944. English politician, a member of Ramsay MacDonald's first Labour cabinet (1924).

Jowett, John Henry. b. at Halifax, Yorkshire, England, Aug. 25, 1864; d. Dec. 19, 1923. English clergyman. He became minister of Saint James's Congregational Church, Newcastle, in 1889, of Carr's Lane Congregational Church, Birmingham, in 1895, and was chosen pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York, in 1911. He returned (1918) to England as minister of Westminster Chapel, London.

Jowf (jouf). See **Jauf.**

Joy (joi), **Charles Turner.** b. at St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 17, 1895—. American sailor. He graduated at Annapolis in 1916 and rose through the ranks to vice-admiral (1949). He was on duty in the Pacific during World War II, notably at Okinawa (1945), where he was senior naval officer afloat during the landings. He was commander in chief of the U.S. Far Eastern naval forces (1949 *et seq.*) and was chosen to head the team of negotiators in the truce talks with the North Koreans and Chinese in 1951. He left this post in 1952 to become head of the U.S. Naval Academy.

Joyce (jois), **James** (**Augustine Aloysius**). b. at Dublin, Feb. 2, 1882; d. at Zurich, Switzerland, Jan. 13, 1941. Irish novelist, short-story writer, essayist, poet, and dramatist. He was educated, toward the end of becoming a priest, at Clongowes Wood College at Clane, Belvedere College at Dublin, and at the Dublin Royal University, receiving his bachelor's degree from the latter in 1902. He studied philosophy and theology, Latin, French, Italian, and Norwegian (the last so that he might be able to read in the original the plays of Ibsen, whom he admired intensely, and by whom he was influenced to some extent). In his early teens, while at Belvedere, he wrote a prize-winning essay, *My Favorite Hero,* which has some significance in view of his later work (the "favorite hero" being Ulysses). In 1900 he wrote a critical essay, *Ibsen's New Drama,* which appeared in the April issue of the *Fortnightly Review.* He married in 1904 and spent the next ten years teaching languages in Switzerland and Trieste, in addition to writing. His works include *The Day of the Rabblement* (1901), an essay attacking nationalism in art and literature in general and the Irish National Theatre in particular, *Chamber Music* (1907), *Pomes Penyeach* (1927),

Collected Poems (1927), *Dubliners* (1914), collected short stories and sketches originally intended for publication in 1907 but delayed because it contained references offensive to Edward VII, *Exiles* (1918), a three-act play, *A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man* (1916), an autobiographical novel in which the hero, Stephen Dedalus, is Joyce himself, its sequel, *Ulysses* (1922), the work for which he is best known, and *Finnegans Wake* (1939), a novel on which he worked for 17 years and which appeared in parts during the years 1927–38. It is in four parts and 17 episodes. Joyce's *Ulysses* has been called both the "greatest fiction of the 20th century," by the Irish Æ, and "the foulest book that ever found its way into print," by the English Alfred Noyes. Regardless of which view may finally prevail, the fact remains that Joyce himself is now generally conceded to have been one of the greatest literary geniuses in modern world literature. He has exerted a strong influence on many American and English writers, including Hemingway, Dos Passos, Thomas Wolfe, James T. Farrell, William Faulkner, and Virginia Woolf.

Joyce, Mount. Dome-shaped mountain in Antarctica, in Victoria Land, in ab. 75°36′ S., 160°38′ E.

Joyce, Patrick Weston. b. at Limerick, Ireland, 1827; d. at Dublin, Jan. 7, 1914. Irish teacher and historian. Author of *Origin and History of Irish Place Names* (2 vols., 1869), *Irish Local Names Explained* (1870), *Irish Grammar* (1879), *A Short History of Ireland to 1608* (1895), *Social History of Ancient Ireland* (2 vols., 1903), and *Story of Ancient Irish Civilization* (1907). He is best known to students for his *Ancient Irish Music*, containing previously unpublished songs, and *Old Celtic Romances*.

Joyce, William. [Called **Lord Haw-Haw.**] b. at Brooklyn, N.Y., 1906; hanged at London, Jan. 3, 1946. British Nazi propagandist and traitor. During World War II he broadcast Nazi propaganda, in English, over the German radio from Berlin. He was captured by the British in 1945, tried on charges of treason, found guilty, and executed. Although he had been born in the U.S., he held a British passport and was tried as a British subject.

Joyce's Country (joi′sęz). Mountainous district in Connacht province, Irish Republic, in County Galway. It forms the N portion of the Connemara district.

Joyeuse (zhwȧ.yėz). In the Charlemagne romances, the magic sword of Charlemagne.

Joyeuse Garde (zhwȧ.yėz gärd), **La.** [Also, **La Garde Joyeuse.**] In Arthurian romance, the castle of Lancelot of the Lake, and the place of his burial. It was given to him by Arthur for his defense of the queen's honor in a conflict with Sir Mador, who has accused her of poisoning his brother. It is thought to have stood on the site of what is now Berwick-upon-Tweed.

Joynson-Hicks (join′sǫn.hiks′), Sir **William.** [Title, 1st Viscount **Brentford of Newick**; nicknamed **Jix.**] b. June 23, 1865; d. at London, June 8, 1932. English lawyer and politician. He was appointed parliamentary secretary to the overseas trade department (1922), and postmaster general and paymaster general (1923), and served as minister of health (1923–24) and home secretary (1924–29). Author of *The Command of the Air*.

Joyous Adventures of Aristide Pujol (ar.is.tēd′ püzhôl′), **The.** Picaresque novel by William John Locke, published in 1912.

Joza (jō′zą). Ancient name of **Tarifa,** Spain.

József (yō′zhef), **Attila.** b. at Budapest, Hungary, 1905; d. at Balatonszárszó, Hungary, 1937. Hungarian poet, the first to employ working-class themes in modern Hungarian poetry. He was one of the greatest experimenters with form in Hungarian literature.

Juan (hwän). Spanish form of **John.**

Juana or **Juanna** (hwä′nä). A former name of **Cuba.**

Juanacatlán Falls (hwä″nä.kä.tlän′). Waterfalls in SW central Mexico, in the Santiago River, in the state of Jalisco. Height, ab. 72 ft.

Juana de América (hwä′nä dā ä.mā′rē.kä). See **Ibarbourou, Juana de.**

Juan Carlos de Borbón y Borbón (hwän′ kär′lōs dā bôr.bōn′ ē bôr.bōn′). See **Borbón y Borbón, Juan Carlos de.**

Juan de Arpli (hwän′ dā är′plē). b. at León, Spain, c1585; d. at Madrid soon after the beginning of the 17th century. Spanish goldsmith. He left various writings on orfèvrerie, sculpture, and architecture.

Juan de Austria (hwän′ dā ous′trē.ä), Don. See **John of Austria.**

Juan de Borbón y Battenberg (hwän′ dā bôr.bōn′ ē bä.ten.berg′). See **Borbón y Battenberg, Juan de.**

Juan de Fuca Strait (jö′ąn dē fū′ką; Spanish, hwän′ dā fö′kä). Sea passage separating Vancouver Island, British Columbia, from Washington, and connecting the Pacific Ocean with the Strait of Georgia and Admiralty Inlet, the entrance to Puget Sound.

Juan de la Cruz (hwän′ dā lä kröth′), San. Spanish name of Saint **John of the Cross.**

Juan de Nova (hwän′ dā nō′bä). [Portuguese, **João da Nova.**] Island off SE Africa, in the Mozambique Channel, SW of Cape St. Andrew, Madagascar: phosphate production. It is a French possession, annexed in 1897, administered as a dependency of Madagascar. Area, with adjacent islets, ab. 1½ sq. mi.; pop. ab. 100.

Juan Fernández (jö′ąn fėr.nan′dez; Spanish, hwän′ fer.nän′des). Group of three volcanic islands in the Pacific Ocean ab. 500 mi. SW of Valparaíso, Chile, belonging to Chile; part of Valparaíso province. It includes the islands of Más a Tierra, Más Afuera, and Santa Clara. Site of a wireless station; lobster fisheries. Alexander Selkirk, on whose adventures Defoe probably based *Robinson Crusoe*, lived on Más a Tierra for about five years in the first decade of the 18th century. Total area, ab. 72 sq. mi.; pop. ab. 300.

Juan-les-Pins (zhwäⁿ.lā.paⁿ). Town in SE France, in the department of Alpes-Maritimes, in the commune of Antibes. It is a noted winter resort on the Mediterranean, in the French Riviera.

Juárez (hwä′res). See **Ciudad Juárez.**

Juárez, Benito Pablo. b. at Guelatao, Oaxaca, Mexico, March 21, 1806; d. at Mexico City, July 18, 1872. Mexican politician. He practiced law (1834–46) in Oaxaca, of which he was elected governor in 1847. Banished by Santa Anna in 1853, he returned in 1855, and served in the government of the revolutionist Álvarez and in that of his successor Comonfort. As minister of justice, he was author of the Juárez Law (1855) which curtailed military and church authority, suppressing special courts. In 1858 he was chosen as Comonfort's successor by the Liberals, but the reactionaries had seized the government and named Zuloaga president, and Juárez triumphed over them (December, 1860) only after a civil war (War of the Reform). He was regularly elected president in March, 1861, and installed at Mexico City. The invasion of Mexico by the French, English, and Spanish, ostensibly in support of foreign bondholders (December, 1861), ended in the occupation of Mexico by the French (June, 1863), and the proclamation of an empire under Maximilian. Juárez was driven to the northern frontier, but on the withdrawal of the French army (January, 1867) quickly regained strength, and Maximilian was captured and shot (June 19). Juárez entered Mexico, and was re-elected president (August, 1867). Revolts continued, and, though he introduced numerous improvements and was again elected in 1871, the northern states were in insurrection when he died.

Juárez Celmán (hwä′res sel.män′), **Miguel.** b. at Córdoba, Argentina, Sept. 29, 1847; d. 1909. Argentine politician. He became president on Oct. 12, 1886, but was forced to resign on Aug. 6, 1890, by a revolt led by the Unión Cívica, brought on by financial panic.

Juarros (hwär′rōs), **Domingo.** b. at Guatemala City, 1752; d. there 1920. Central American priest and historian. He wrote *Historia de la Ciudad de Guatemala* (2 vols., 1808–18).

Juàzeiro (zhwą′zā.rō). [Also, **Joazeiro.**] City in NE Brazil, in the state of Bahia. 16,465 (1950).

Juázeiro do Norte. [Also, **Joazeiro, Juázeiro.**] City in NE Brazil, in the state of Ceará. 42,703 (1950).

Juba (jo′ba). Town in NE Africa, the capital of Equatoria province, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, on the W bank of the White Nile River ab. 75 mi. N of the Uganda border. It is an important air base, and a communications center for truck transport. 7,900 (est. 1949).

Juba I. [Also, **Iuba.**] Committed suicide, 46 B.C. King of Numidia, an ally of Pompey. He defeated the Caesareans under Curio in 49, and was defeated at Thapsus in 46.

Juba II. [Also, **Iuba.**] d. c19 A.D. Numidian king; son of Juba I. He was taken to Rome (46 B.C.) to form part of Caesar's triumphal procession and became a protégé of Augustus. He was made king of Numidia c30 B.C., married the daughter of Antony and Cleopatra in 29 B.C., and was transferred by Augustus to Mauretania in 25 B.C. He was noted as a historical and general writer.

Jubainville (zhü.baṅ.vēl), **Marie Henri d'Arbois de.** See **Arbois de Jubainville, Marie Henri d'.**

Jubal (jō'bạl). In the Bible, according to Genesis, a son of Lamech by Adah, called the inventor of stringed and wind instruments, from the words "father of all who play the lyre and the pipe." Gen. iv. 21.

Jubaland (jō'bạ.land). [Also: **Trans-Juba**; Italian, **Oltre Giuba.**] Large tract of land on the W side of the Juba River, and E of Kenya, in E Africa. It was ceded to Italy by Great Britain in 1924 as a result of a secret treaty made just before Italy entered (1915) World War I. The area was ab. 40,000 sq. mi. and included the port of Kismayu. Jubaland had previously been part of Kenya colony, and became a part of Italian Somaliland.

Juba River (jō'bạ). [Italian, **Giuba.**] Large river in E Africa, flowing into the Indian Ocean near the equator. It rises in the Ethiopian highlands and flows through Italian Somaliland to the ocean. Length, ab. 900 mi.

Jubayl (jụ.bīl', -bāl'). Modern name of **Byblos.**

Jubbulpore (jub'ul.pōr). [Also, **Jabalpur.**] Division in Madhya Pradesh, Union of India: wheat and millet; manganese mines. Capital, Jubbulpore; area, ab. 18,688 sq. mi.; pop. 3,691,112 (1941).

Jubbulpore. [Also, **Jabalpur.**] District in the Jubbulpore division, Madhya Pradesh, Union of India, ab. 150 mi. NE of Nagpur. Capital, Jubbulpore; area, ab. 3,919 sq. mi.; pop. 910,603 (1941).

Jubbulpore. [Also, **Jabalpur.**] Capital of the district of Jubbulpore, Madhya Pradesh, Union of India, ab. 150 mi. NE of Nagpur: an important railway junction linking the Eastern Indian and the Great Indian Peninsular railways. It contains a gun-carriage factory, a cotton spinning and weaving mill, a glass factory, and a number of pottery works. 178,339 (1941).

Jubeil (jụ.bīl', -bāl'). See **Byblos.**

Jubilee Diamond (jō'bi.lē). Diamond found in South Africa, weighing 245 carats after cutting.

"Jubilee Dicky" (dik'i). See under **Norris, Henry** (1665–c1730).

Juby (jō'bi), **Cape.** [Spanish, **Cabo Yubi.**] Cape on the NW coast of Africa, in the Spanish Southern Protectorate of Morocco, S of French Morocco.

Júcar (HŌ'kär). River in E Spain, flowing into the Mediterranean ab. 25 mi. SE of Valencia. Length, ab. 310 mi.

Juch (yůch), **Emma (Antonia Joanna).** b. at Vienna, July 4, 1863; d. at New York, March 6, 1939. American operatic soprano. She organized and sang in the Juch Grand Opera Company, which toured the U.S., Mexico, and Canada.

Juchault de Lamoricière (zhü.shō dẹ lá.mo.rē.syer), **Christophe Léon Louis.** See **Lamoricière, Christophe Léon Louis Juchault de.**

Juchitán (HŌ.chē.tän'). [Full name, **Juchitán de Zaragoza** (dā sä.rä.gō'sä).] City in S Mexico, in Oaxaca state: center for trade in cacao, coffee, cereals, and sugar. 14,550 (1940).

Judaea (jō.dē'ạ). See **Judea.**

Judaeus (jō.dē'us), **Philo.** See **Philo.**

Judah (jō'dạ). See also **Aristobulus I** (of *Judea*).

Judah. [Also, **Juda.**] In the Bible, one of the Hebrew patriarchs; the fourth son of Jacob and Leah. Gen. xxix. 35, etc.

Judah. In Biblical geography, the southern kingdom of the Jews, comprising the tribes Judah and Benjamin. The northern kingdom of Israel seceded from it in the reign of Rehoboam (c933 B.C.). Among its kings were Jehoshaphat, Joash, Uzziah, Hezekiah, and Josiah. It was overthrown (586 B.C.) by Nebuchadnezzar, who carried many of the people to Babylon.

Judah. Most powerful of the 12 tribes of Israel. Its territory was bounded by Dan and Benjamin on the N, the Dead Sea and Edom (Idumea) on the E, Edom and Simeon on the S, and the Mediterranean (nominally) on the W. It was subdivided into the districts of the mountain or hill country, the wilderness, the south, and the lowland. Num. i. 26.

Judah I. [Known as **"the Prince"** or **"the Holy."**] fl. 190–220 A.D. Seventh patriarch and president of the Sanhedrin in succession from Hillel. He resided first in Tiberias, afterward in Sepphoris, and was, according to a tradition, on friendly terms with the emperor Antoninus. The principal work of his life consisted in the compiling of the thousands of decisions of the teachers of the law, which he arranged according to subjects and redacted as the Mishnah in six orders or classes, each comprising the regulations of a certain branch of religious or social life.

Judah II. fl. c225 A.D. Jewish patriarch; grandson of Judah I. He moderated many laws bearing on the relation of Jews to heathen, and, according to a tradition, was an intimate friend of the emperor Alexander Severus.

Judah ha-Levi (hä.lē'vī). [Also: **Judah ben Samuel Halevi**; Arabic, **Abu'l Hasan.**] b. at Toledo, Spain, c1085; d. in Palestine, c1140. Jewish rabbi, poet, physician, and philosopher. He wrote patriotic, secular, and religious poetry. As a prose writer he is remembered chiefly for his philosophical treatise in dialogue form in which he develops the thesis that spiritual truth is superior to rational truth, and faith superior to logic. Suffering and hope are two notes prominent in his poetry, some of which has been translated as *Songs of Exile* (1901). He is regarded as the greatest poet of the Middle Ages to write in Hebrew. Heine praised him highly in his *Romanzero.*

Judaism (jō'dạ.iz.ẹm). Religion of the Jews. With Christianity and Mohammedanism, both of which derive from it, it is regarded as one of the three great monotheistic religions of the world. It is an intensely individualistic religion, allowing considerable freedom to its followers, as is shown by the fact that some of its most important religious observances take place in the home, being conducted by members of the family as a unit. See also under **Jews.**

Judas (jō'dạs). [Called **"Judas the Gaulonite"** or **"Judas the Galilean."**] fl. 6–7 A.D. Jewish popular leader in the revolt (6–7 A.D.) against Roman rule (and specifically against the census of Jews being carried out under the prefect Quirinus).

Judas, Saint. See Saint **Jude.**

Judas Iscariot (is.kar'i.ọt). In the Bible, one of the 12 apostles, the betrayer of Jesus. He was the only non-Galilean among the apostles, his name probably signifying "man of Kerioth." He betrayed Jesus to the Romans for 30 pieces of silver and afterwards killed himself. He is the most ignoble traitor of Christian tradition; during the Middle Ages, his biography was filled out by Jacobus de Voragine and others, who attached the Oedipus myth and other motifs of legend and folklore to his name. Mat. xxvi. 14–16, 47–49.

Judas Maccabaeus (mak.ạ.bē'us). d. c160 B.C. Jewish patriot; son of Mattathias the Hasmonean. He succeeded his father in 166 as commander and leader in the struggle against Antiochus IV (Antiochus Epiphanes). In the battles at Beth-horon and Bethzur (S of Jerusalem) he gained a decisive victory over the Syrians, and in Chisleu (December), 165, he entered Jerusalem and reconsecrated the Temple; in memory of this event the feast of dedication (Hanukkah) was instituted. Later he fought many battles, and at last fell in an encounter with the Syrians under Bacchides.

Judas Maccabaeus. Oratorio by Handel, composed in 1746 and produced at London on April 1, 1747.

Judd (jud), **Charles Hubbard.** b. at Bareilly, India, Feb. 20, 1873; d. July 18, 1946. American psychologist, professor of education at the University of Chicago from 1909. He was assistant professor and professor at Yale University (1904–09). He published *Genetic Psychology for Teachers* (1903), *Psychology Laboratory Course* (1907), and others.

Judd, Gerrit Parmele. b. at Paris, N.Y., April 23, 1803; d. July 12, 1873. American statesman in Hawaii. He was graduated (1825) from a medical school at Fairfield, N.Y., and went (1827) to Hawaii as a missionary physician. He became a close adviser to the native king, serving in the Hawaiian government as minister of foreign affairs (1843–45), as minister of the interior (1845–46), and as minister of finance (1846–53).

Judd, Norman Buel. b. at Rome, N.Y., Jan. 10, 1815; d. Nov. 11, 1878. American lawyer, politician, and diplomat. He settled (1836) at Chicago, where he held political office and became associated with various railroad lines. He acted as Lincoln's manager in the race for the Republican presidential nomination in 1860 and served (1861–65) as U.S. minister to Prussia. He was a member (1867–71) of Congress and from 1872 to 1876 was collector of customs at Chicago.

Judd, Orange. b. July 26, 1822; d. Dec. 27, 1892. American journalist. In his *American Agriculturalist* (1856 *et seq.*), he advocated the percentage system of crop reporting (accepted later by almost all nations), the importation (1857 *et seq.*) of sorghum seed into the U.S., and the establishment of state agricultural experiment stations.

Judd, Sylvester. b. at Westhampton, Mass., July 23, 1813; d. at Augusta, Me., Jan. 26, 1853. American Unitarian clergyman and author. His chief work is the romance *Margaret* (1845), in which, as in his other novels, his social and religious beliefs are set forth.

Jude (jōd), Saint. [Also: Saint **Judas**; sometimes called **Lebbaeus, Thaddaeus, Thaddeus.**] In the Bible, one of the 12 apostles, probably identical with Thaddeus and Lebbaeus (doubtless a corruption of Thaddeus). There are no trustworthy traditions concerning him. Mat. x. 3.

Jude, Epistle of. Book of the New Testament, written not by the apostle Jude, but possibly by a brother of Jesus. He describes himself as a "brother of James," by whom the brother of Jesus may be meant, but both authorship and date are uncertain.

Judea or **Judaea** (jō.dē'ą). Southern division of Palestine in the Roman period, lying S of Samaria, N of Idumaea, and W of the Jordan and Dead Sea; it sometimes included territory E of the Jordan. The chief city was Hierosolyma (Jerusalem).

Judenburg (yö'den.bürk). Town in S central Austria, in Styria, on the Mur River ab. 36 mi. NW of Graz. It is a medieval town and a commercial center for the upper Mur valley. On the balcony of the Post Hotel is the emblem of the town, a Jew's head in stone, about 500 years old. 10,929 (1946).

Judeo-Spanish (jö.dē'ō.span'ish). See under **Ladino.**

Jude the Obscure (jōd). Novel by Thomas Hardy published serially in 1895 as *Hearts Insurgent* in *Harper's Magazine* and in book form in 1896. It deals with the tragic career of a humble stonecutter whose ambition for an education is frustrated by a cold reception at Oxford, and whose personal life is shipwrecked by the selfishness of two women. This was the last novel written by Hardy. According to Edwin Arlington Robinson, "*Jude the Obscure* will live, because it is the truest thing that Hardy ever wrote." The outcry that greeted its publication led to Hardy's renunciation of prose fiction.

Judeu (zhö.dā'ö), **O.** See **Silva, António José da.**

Judge (juj). American comic weekly, published from 1881 to 1939.

Judge, Jack. b. 1878; d. at Birmingham, England, July 28, 1938. English vaudeville performer and composer (1912) with Harry Williams of the song *It's a Long, Long Way to Tipperary.* He introduced the song at the Stalybridge Grand Theatre, and more than five million copies were sold by 1915.

Judge, William Quan. b. at Dublin, April 13, 1851; d. March 21, 1896. American theosophist. In 1875, after meeting Mme. H. P. Blavatsky, he became a charter member of the Theosophical Society. In ensuing years he became prominent as a leader of the theosophical movement in the U.S. He was the founder and editor (1886–96) of *The Path,* a monthly. Among his works are *The Yoga Aphorisms of Patanjali; an Interpretation* (1889, reprinted 1912), *Echoes from the Orient* (1890), *The Ocean of Theosophy* (1893), and *Notes on the Bhagvad-Gita* (1918).

Judge Priest (prēst). See **Priest, Judge.**

Judges, Book of. Book of the Old Testament; so named because it gives an account of the history of Israel under the rule of a series of leaders called judges. It describes the transition period between the conquest of Canaan and the growth of a strong, stable government, the period from Joshua to Samuel. The judge was chieftain in ancient Semitic communities, and the chief, of whatever title, always exercised juridical functions. The most famous judges were Deborah and Barak, Gideon, Jephthah, Samson, Eli, and Samuel. According to its own chronology, the book covers a period of 410 years, but there are many discrepancies which make it difficult to accept this number.

Judgment Day. [Also, **Doomsday.**] In theology, name given to the day on which God will judge all men and women, and reward or punish them, as each may deserve. The concept of Judgment Day is found in the Jewish, Christian, and Mohammedan religions. The most usual Christian doctrine derives chiefly from the New Testament and is based on the assurance that the world will come to an end, that the dead will be raised up, and that Jesus, as the son of God and judge of the quick and the dead, will return in all his glory to take the righteous into Heaven, and cast the sinners into Hell.

Judgment Day. Novel by James T. Farrell, published in 1935 as the last volume in the Studs Lonigan trilogy.

Judgment House, The. Novel by Sir Gilbert Parker, published in 1913, dealing with industrial life in England and South Africa during the period 1895–1902.

Judgment of Eve (ēv), **The.** Collection of short stories by May Sinclair, published in 1908.

Judgments of Oléron (ō.lā.rôṅ'). See **Oléron, Judgments of.**

Judicial Procedure Reform Act. Act of the U.S. Congress approved on Aug. 24, 1937, designed to improve the procedural apparatus in the lower federal courts. The law provided for discretional government action in cases involving the constitutionality of Congressional acts. The measure was passed after the defeat of the controversial Judicial Reorganization Bill (1937) advocated by President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Judicial Reorganization Bill. Controversial measure introduced with the support of President Franklin D. Roosevelt in an attempt to make the U.S. Supreme Court more responsive to what Roosevelt and his followers viewed as a popular mandate for socially progressive legislation. The move touched off one of the most heated political contests of the New Deal era and eventually alienated many of Roosevelt's followers. The main provision of the plan submitted to Congress on Feb. 5, 1937, called for presidential authority to appoint additional judges in all federal courts occupied by incumbents of retirement age (70) who had not chosen to resign. Vigorously attacked as a "packing" measure, the bill was reported adversely (June 14, 1937) by the Senate Judiciary Committee and, in compromise form, was recommitted (July 22, 1937) to the Judiciary Committee by a Senate vote of 70 to 20. The Judicial Procedure Reform Act (1937) was enacted in its place.

Judith (jö'dith). Name of the heroine of the Book of Judith in the Old Testament Apocrypha.

Judith. Early English poem, probably of the 7th century, first printed in 1698. It is found in the manuscript (Cotton Vitellius A XV) which also contains the only known copy of *Beowulf.* The poem was formerly ascribed to Caedmon.

Judith, Book of. One of the apocryphal books of the Old Testament. It is a historical romance dating from the Maccabean period (probably from c129 B.C.), and was apparently written in Hebrew. The original text is no longer extant; it exists at present in two distinct recensions, the Greek and the Latin. Judith is represented as a native of Bethulia. In order to deliver her native city, which is besieged by Holofernes, a general of the king of the Assyrians, she enters the Assyrian camp under the pretense of wishing to betray the city, gains admission to the general's tent through her extraordinary beauty, and slays him in his drunken sleep.

Judson (jud'sǫn), **Adoniram.** b. at Malden, Mass., Aug. 9, 1788; d. at sea, April 12, 1850. American Baptist missionary, long resident in Burma; husband of Emily Judson. He translated the Bible into Burmese in 1835, and wrote a Burmese-English dictionary.

Judson, Edward. b. at Moulmein, Burma, Dec. 27, 1844; d. Oct. 23, 1914. American Baptist clergyman; son of Adoniram Judson. He served (1881–1914) as the pastor of the Berean Baptist Church at New York, which in 1890 was housed in the Judson Memorial on Washington Square in that city. He was the author of *The Life of Adoniram Judson* (1883) and *The Institutional Church* (1899). In the latter he sets forth his ideal of the church

as a means of adjusting the individual to his life in the community.

Judson, Edward Zane Carroll. See **Buntline, Ned.**

Judson, Egbert Putnam. b. at Syracuse, N.Y., Aug. 9, 1812; d. at San Francisco, Jan. 9, 1893. American inventor and manufacturer of explosives. He was (c1867) one of the founders of the San Francisco Chemical Works (Judson and Sheppard), which in August, 1867, made three pounds of dynamite, supposedly the first manufactured and used in the U.S. He became a director of the Giant Powder Company, organized in 1867, and a short time later founded the Judson Powder Company at Kenvil, N.J. His "Giant Powder, No. 2" was patented by him in 1873, and thereafter was in general use in the U.S.

Judson, Emily. [Maiden name, **Chubbuck**; pseudonym, **Fanny Forrester.**] b. Aug. 22, 1817; d. June 1, 1854. American writer; third wife of Adoniram Judson. Author of *Alderbrook* (1847) and *Allen Lucas, the Self-made Man* (1847).

Judson, Harry Pratt. b. at Jamestown, N.Y., Dec. 20, 1849; d. March 4, 1927. American educator, president of the University of Chicago from 1907. He was professor of history and political science in the University of Minnesota (1885–1907).

Juel (yö'ęl), **Niels.** b. at Copenhagen, May 8, 1629; d. there, April 8, 1697. Danish admiral. He distinguished himself in the war (1675–77) against Sweden.

Jugend (yö'gent), **Die.** German satirical weekly founded in 1896 by Georg Hirth, publisher of the *Münchener Neueste Nachrichten*, as a national liberal competitor of *Simplicissimus*, whose high standards in caricature and journalistic style it managed to rival.

Juggernaut (jug'ėr.nôt). [Also: **Jagannath, Jagannatha.**] In Hindu religion, a form of Krishna, and also of Rama and Dattatreya, all incarnations of Vishnu. Juggernaut is Krishna as lord of the world. He is worshiped elsewhere in India, but his two festivals at Puri, near Cuttack in Orissa, are especially famous. These are the Snanayatra, during which the image of the god is bathed, and Rathayatra, when the image is placed on a huge car and drawn in procession. Such cars are attached to every large Vishnu pagoda in the south of India, and typify the moving active world over which the god presides. The car is 45 ft. high, 35 ft. square, and supported on 16 wheels 7 ft. in diameter. Balarama, the brother, and Subhadra, the sister of Juggernaut, have separate cars a little smaller. When the images are placed on the cars, the worshipers kneel, bow their foreheads in the dust, and, rushing forward, draw the cars down the broad street toward Juggernaut's country house. The distance is less than a mile, but the journey takes several days. It has been said that pilgrims overcome by religious frenzy have thrown themselves under the wheels of the great car, and possibly, in the press of thousands, some worshipers may sometimes have been crushed under the wheels. The possibility of deliberate suicide is extremely unlikely, however, since all devotees know that such shedding of blood could defile the sacred event.

Juglar (zhü.glär), **Clément.** b. at Paris, 1819; d. there, Feb. 28, 1905. French economist, best known for his work *Des crises commerciales et de leur retour périodique en France, en Angleterre et aux États-Unis* (1862; Eng. trans., 3rd ed., 1916). In this book Juglar stated for the first time his hypothesis of periodicity of the business cycle (sometimes called the "Juglar cycle"), which he viewed as rhythmic waves of eight to eleven years' duration. The work was based on a detailed examination of financial and commodity data.

Jugoslavia (ū.gō.slä'vi.ą). See **Yugoslavia.**

Jugoslavija (yö.gô.slä'vē.yä). Serbo-Croatian name of **Yugoslavia.**

Jugurtha (jö.gėr'thą). [Also, **Iugurtha.**] Killed at Rome, 104 B.C. King of Numidia; son of Mastanabal and grandson of Masinissa. On the death of his uncle Micipsa in 118, he and Micipsa's two sons inherited the kingdom. He usurped western Numidia in 117, and eastern Numidia in 112. A war with Rome commenced as a result in 111, and he contended against Metellus in 109 and 108 and against Marius in 107. He was captured by Sulla in 106, was exhibited in a triumphal procession at Rome, and died in prison.

Juif Errant (zhwēf e.räń), **Le.** [Eng. trans., *"The Wandering Jew."*] Opera by Halévy, first produced at Paris in 1852.

Juilliard (jöl'i.ärd, jöl'yärd), **Augustus D.** b. at sea, April 19, 1836; d. April 25, 1919. American merchant and capitalist, best remembered as a patron of music. He laid the foundations of his fortune in the dry-goods commission business at New York. He held interests in several textile mills in New England and the South and was also a trustee and director of various banks and financial institutions. He was active in support of the Metropolitan Opera House at New York, and at his death was president of the Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Company. By the terms of his will a foundation was set up for the maintenance of a school of music (now in existence as the Juilliard School) at New York.

Juin (zhwań), **Alphonse.** b. at Bône, Algeria, Dec. 16, 1888—. French army commander. Named by the Vichy regime to the command of French North African forces, he joined (1942) the Allies in fighting the Germans in North Africa, and commanded (1943–44) the Free French expeditionary force in Italy. He was chief (1944–47) of the general staff of national defense, and resident general (1947) of Morocco. He was sent to Indochina in 1950 to combat the rebel forces there, but later that year exchanged places with Jean de Lattre de Tassigny, becoming commander of the ground forces of the Western Union in Europe. He was given the marshal's baton in 1952.

Juist (yüst). Island in NW Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Lower Saxony, British Zone, formerly in the province of Hanover, Prussia, in the North Sea N of Emden: one of the East Frisian Islands. Length, ab. 9 mi.; pop. 1,231 (1946).

Juive (zhwēv), **La.** [Eng. trans., *"The Jewess."*] Opera in five acts by J. F. Halévy, with a libretto by Eugène Scribe, first produced at Paris on Feb. 23, 1835.

Juiz de Fora (zhwēzh' dę fô'rą). City in SE Brazil, in Minas Gerais: third manufacturing city in Brazil, and first in knit goods; also has sugar-refining, textile, metal, and wood industries; river port for lumber, sugar products, and farm produce. 86,819 (1950).

Jujuy (HÖ.HWē'). Province in NW Argentina, lying S of Bolivia. Its small area encompasses extremes of altitude and therefore of climate and vegetation. Although livestock, sugar, salt, borates, and gold are important products, it is most significant as the source of nearly all the country's lead, silver, tin, antimony, and zinc. Capital, Jujuy; area, ab. 22,962 sq. mi.; pop. 166,700 (1947).

Jujuy. [Full name, **San Salvador de Jujuy.**] City in NW Argentina, capital of Jujuy province, ab. 840 mi. NW of Buenos Aires. 31,091 (1947).

Jukao (jö'kou'). City in E China, in the province of Kiangsu, ab. 15 mi. N of the Yangtze-Kiang: a trading center; home spinning of cotton and silk are the principal occupations. 183,268 (1935).

Jukes (jöks), **Joseph Beete.** b. at Birmingham, England, in October, 1811; d. at Dublin, July 29, 1869. English geologist. In 1846 he joined the British Geological Survey. In 1850 he became director of the Irish branch of the survey, and lecturer on geology at the Royal College of Science, Dublin.

Jukes, the. Name given by Richard L. Dugdale to a New York State back-country family (whose real name he did not disclose) which by intermarriage or close breeding had produced, over a period of about 130 years, a high number of degenerates and criminals. Dugdale's study in heredity appeared in 1884, and a supplementary study by Arthur H. Eastabrook was published in 1915. The two accounts revealed a shocking story of crime, mental and moral degeneracy, and dependence upon public funds. Of the 2,820 persons studied by Eastabrook, 1,096 could be classed as criminals, degenerates, or paupers, and the total cost of the Jukes to the state, in the form of relief or institutional confinement, was fixed at more than two million dollars. Dugdale's study of the Jukes and H. H. Goddard's description of the degenerate Kallikaks are probably the two most famous sociogenetic studies of all time.

Jukon (jö'kōn). See **Junkun.**

Jukovsky (zhö.kôf'ski), **Vasili Andreyevitch.** See **Zhukovsky, Vasily Andreyevich.**

Jules (jölz), **Cape.** Cape in Antarctica, on the Adélie Coast, in ab. 66°42′ S., 140°50′ E.

Julfa (jöl.fä′). Town in NW Iran, in Azerbaijan, on the Russian border across the Aras River from Dzhulfa: the northern Iranian terminus of the railway line from Tabriz to the U.S.S.R. It has railroad shops and trade with the U.S.S.R.

Juli (HŌ′lē). Village in SE Peru, in Puno department, on a terrace overlooking the SW shore of Lake Titicaca, ab. 13,100 ft. above the sea. It was founded by the Jesuits as a mission station in 1577, and is celebrated in the history of the order. 2,630 (1940).

Julia (jöl′yą). b. c83 B.C.; d. 54 B.C. Daughter of Julius Caesar and Cornelia. She married Cornelius Caepio, from whom, at her father's command, she procured a divorce in order to become the wife of Pompey the Great in 59.

Julia. b. 39 B.C.; d. at Rhegium (modern Reggio di Calabria), Italy, 14 A.D. Daughter of Augustus Caesar and Scribonia. She married in 25 Marcus Claudius Marcellus, on whose death in 23 she became the wife of Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa, by whom she became the mother of Gaius and Lucius Caesar, Agrippa Postumus, Julia, and Agrippina. After Agrippa's death in 12 B.C., she married Tiberius. She was eventually divorced by Tiberius, and banished by her father, first to the island of Pandataria, and afterward to Rhegium, on account of her vices.

Julia. d. 28 A.D. Daughter of Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa and Julia, daughter of Augustus Caesar. She became the wife of Lucius Aemilius Paulus, by whom she became the mother of Marcus Aemilius Lepidus and Aemilia, first wife of the emperor Claudius. She seemed to have inherited the vices of her mother, and was banished by Augustus in 9 A.D.

Julia. In Shakespeare's comedy *Two Gentlemen of Verona,* a girl loved by Proteus.

Julia. In Richard Brinsley Sheridan's comedy *The Rivals,* the long-suffering object of the fractious jealousy of Falkland.

Julia. In J. Sheridan Knowles's play *The Hunchback,* a type of commonplace sentiment.

Juliacum (jo͝o.lī′ą.kum). Latin name of **Jülich.**

Julia Domna (jöl′yą dom′ną). d. 217 A.D. Roman empress. She was the wife of Septimius Severus, whom she married c175, before his elevation to the imperial throne, and by whom she became the mother of Caracalla and Geta. She was originally a Syrian priestess, and through her influence as empress made Oriental religious rites fashionable at Rome.

Julia Faventia (fą.ven′shą). A Latin name of **Barcelona,** Spain.

Julia France and Her Times (frans). Novel by Gertrude Atherton, published in 1912.

Julia gens. Celebrated patrician clan or house in ancient Rome. Its eponymic ancestor was Julus, the grandson or, according to some accounts, the son of Aeneas. The Julia gens was one of the leading Alban houses which Tullus Hostilius removed to Rome on the destruction of Alba Longa. Its family names in the time of the republic were Caesar, Iulus, Mento, and Libo.

Julia Island. See **Graham Island,** Mediterranean.

Julian (jöl′yąn). [Called **Julian the Apostate;** full Latin name, **Flavius Claudius Julianus.**] b. at Constantinople, probably Nov. 17, 331 A.D.; d. June 26, 363. Roman emperor (361–363). He was, with the exception of a half brother, Gallus, the only member of the Flavian family who escaped massacre on the accession of Constantius II. He was brought up in the Christian faith, and received an excellent education, which was completed in the philosophical schools at Athens. He was created (355) Caesar by Constantius, whose sister Helena he married, and by whom he was invested with the government of Gaul, Spain, and Britain. He made his residence thereafter chiefly at what is now Paris, and in 357 defeated the Alamanni in a great battle near what is now Strasbourg. He was proclaimed emperor by his troops in 361, and was marching against Constantinople when the death of Constantius left him undisputed master of the empire. On his accession he publicly announced his conversion to paganism (whence his surname), and published an edict in which he granted toleration to all religions. In 363 he undertook an expedition against Persia, during which he was killed by an arrow while pursuing the enemy after a bloody engagement on June 26, 363.

Julian, Cardinal. See **Cesarini,** Cardinal **Giuliano.**

Julián (HŌ.lyän′), **Count.** In Spanish legend, a governor of Andalusia in the 8th century. According to the story, his daughter Florinda was seduced by Roderic, and in revenge he betrayed Ceuta to the Moors.

Julian (jöl′yąn), **William Alexander.** b. in Franklin County, Ky., Aug. 6, 1860; d. near Bethesda, Md., May 29, 1949. American shoe manufacturer and banker, treasurer of the U.S. from June, 1933, until his death.

Juliana (jo͞.li.an′ą; Dutch, yü.lē.ä′nä). [Full name, **Juliana Louise Emma Marie Wilhelmina.**] b. April 30, 1909—. Queen of the Netherlands; daughter of Queen Wilhelmina and Prince Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. She succeeded to the throne on the abdication of her mother, Sept. 4, 1948, and was crowned (Sept. 6, 1948) on the 50th anniversary of her mother's coronation. She married Prince Bernhard of Lippe-Biesterfeld on Jan. 7, 1937; their children are Princess Beatrix Wilhelmina Armgard (b. Jan. 31, 1938), Princess Irene Emma Elizabeth (b. Aug. 5, 1939), Princess Margriet Francisca (b. Jan. 19, 1943), and Princess Maria Christina (b. Feb. 18, 1947).

Julian Alps (jöl′yąn). Part of the Alps lying E and SE of the Carnic Alps, between Italy and Yugoslavia. The culminating point is the Triglav (9,394 ft.). From ancient times, the pass over the Julian Alps into Italy has been of great strategic importance, being traversed by the West-Gothic invaders, by Attila, and by others.

Julian Avenel (av.ę.nel′). See **Avenel, Julian.**

Julian Calendar. [Also, **Old Style Calendar.**] Calendar system instituted (46 B.C.) by Julius Caesar, conforming to a combined lunar and solar system. It differs from the Gregorian Calendar only in that it provides for a year of 365 days and six hours, which is slightly too long (about 11 minutes) to conform to the solar year. It divides the year into 12 months, seven having 31 days, four having 30 days, and one having 28 days. The leap year is provided for by an additional day every four years. The Gregorian Calendar superseded it generally in Europe in 1582; England made the change in 1752.

Julianehaab (yö.lē.ä′nę.hôp). [Native name, **Kakortok.**] Town in S Greenland, on the W coast, in the most productive region of Greenland, which has sheep raising and also important cod and seal fisheries; vegetables are grown. Nearby is the site of the earliest Norse colonization of Greenland, established by Eric the Red in 986. Pop. 930 (1945).

Julian Emperors. Collective name for the Roman emperors Augustus, Tiberius, Caligula, Claudius, and Nero, as members by birth or adoption of the family of Julius Caesar.

Julianists (jöl′yąn.ists). Sect of Monophysites which held the body of Christ to be incorruptible; so called from the name of a bishop of Halicarnassus early in the 6th century.

Julianus (jo͞.li.ā′nus), **Didius.** See **Didius Julianus.**

Julia Traducta (jöl′yą trą.duk′tą). Latin name of **Tarifa,** Spain.

Jülich (yü′liċh). [French, **Juliers** (zhü.lyā); Latin, **Juliacum.**] Town in W Germany, in the *Land* (state) of North Rhine-Westphalia, British Zone, formerly in the Rhine Province, Prussia, on the Roer River ab. 16 mi. NE of Aachen: metallurgical, chemical, paper, and furniture factories; sugar refinery. Founded by the Romans, Jülich was from the early Middle Ages the capital of the duchy of Jülich. The town suffered severe damage in World War II. The citadel and castle, erected in the Italian Renaissance style according to designs by Alessandro Pasqualini in 1549, the *Rathaus* (town hall), and various churches were badly damaged. 6,831 (1946).

Jülich, Duchy of. Medieval countship and duchy of Germany, which lay W of the electorate of Cologne. It became united with Berg in 1423. Julich, Berg, and Cleve were united in 1521. The extinction of the Cleve ducal house in 1609 brought on the "Contest of the Julich Succession," settled in 1666, when Brandenburg received Cleve, and Jülich and Berg passed to the Palatinate-Neuburg.

Julie (zhu.lē). In Rousseau's *La Nouvelle Héloïse,* the wife of Wolmar, and former mistress of Saint-Preux.

Julien (zhü.lyaṅ), **Stanislas.** b. at Orléans, France, Sept. 20, 1799; d. at Paris, Feb. 14, 1873. French Sinologist.

Julie ou la nouvelle Héloïse (zhü.lē ö lȧ nö.vel ā.lo.ēz). See **Nouvelle Héloïse, La.**

Julier (zhü.lyā), **Col du.** Mountain pass in the canton of Graubünden, Switzerland, leading from the Oberhalbstein valley to the Upper Engadine. It was used by the Romans. Elevation, ab. 7,503 ft.

Juliet (jö.li.et′, jö′li.ẹt). Heroine of Shakespeare's tragedy *Romeo and Juliet.* She is the daughter of Capulet, and loves Romeo, the heir of the hostile family of Montague.

Juliet. Character in Shakespeare's *Measure for Measure,* a lady loved by Claudio.

Juliobana (jö″li.ọ̄.bā′nạ) or **Juliobona** (jö″li.ọ̄.bō′nạ). Latin name of **Lillebonne.**

Juliomagus (jö.li.om′ạ.gus). A Latin name of **Angers.**

Julius I (jo͞ol′yus), Saint. b. at Rome; d. April 12, 352. Pope from 337 to 352. He was a supporter of Athanasius against the Arians, whose heresy he vigorously opposed. He convened (342) the Synod of Sardica.

Julius II. [Original name, **Giuliano della Rovere.**] b. at Albissola, near Savona, Italy, 1443; d. Feb. 21, 1513. Pope from 1503 to 1513. He joined the League of Cambrai against Venice in 1508, re-formed the Holy League against France in 1511, and convened the fifth Lateran Council in 1512. In 1506 he laid the first stone of Saint Peter's; he was a patron of the arts and literature, among his protégés being Raphael and Michelangelo.

Julius III. [Original name, **Giammaria Ciocchi del Monte.**] b. at Rome, Sept. 10, 1487; d. there, March 23, 1555. Pope from 1550 to 1555. Created a cardinal in 1536, he was entrusted with the preparatory work for the Council of Trent. He opened the Council as president in 1545. As Pope he withdrew from political affairs in Italy and made some attempts at ecclesiastical reform.

Julius, Charles. Pseudonym of **Bertram, Charles.**

Julius, Emanuel. Original name of **Haldeman-Julius, Emanuel.**

Julius Agrippa I (of *Judea*) (ạ.grip′ạ). See **Herod Agrippa I** (of *Judea*).

Julius Caesar (sē′zạr). Historical tragedy by William Shakespeare, probably written and produced c1600. It was printed in the folio of 1623.

Julius Caesar. Tragedy by Sir William Alexander, Earl of Stirling, published as *Caesar* in 1604, and as *Julius Caesar* in 1607.

Julius Caesar, Gaius. See **Caesar, Gaius Julius.**

Julius Handford (hand′fȯrd). See **Harmon, John.**

Julius Valerius Majorianus (jo͞ol′yus vạ.lir′i.us mạ.jō.ri.ā′nus). Full Latin name of **Majorian.**

Julleville (zhül.vēl), **Louis Petit de.** See **Petit de Julleville, Louis.**

Jullian (zhü.lyäṅ), **Camille.** b. at Marseilles, France, March 15, 1859; d. Dec. 12, 1933. French historian. His main work was *Histoire de la Gaule* (History of France, 1907–26).

Julliard v. Greenman, 110 U.S. 421 (1884) (jö′li.ärd, grēn′mạn). U.S. Supreme Court decision upholding Congressional authority to make treasury notes, in time of war or peace, legal tender in payment of debts previously contracted. The court ruled that since the power to issue bills of credit was not forbidden to Congress under the Constitution, it could be construed as part of the powers specifically granted to borrow money on the national debt. The decision validated the federal act of 1878 which provided for the reissue and circulation of Civil War legal tender notes.

Jullien (zhü.lyaṅ), **Louis Antoine.** b. at Sisteron, Basse-Alpes, France, April 23, 1812; d. near Paris, March 14, 1860. French composer and musical director.

Jullundur (jul′un.dur). [Also, **Jalandhar.**] Division in Punjab, Union of India, E of Lahore, Pakistan: wheat, rice, sugar, and barley. Capital, Jullundur; area, ab. 12,571 sq. mi. (1941); pop. 5,438,581 (1941).

Jullundur. [Also, **Jalandhar.**] District in Jullundur division, Punjab, Union of India, E of Lahore, Pakistan. Capital, Jullundur; area, ab. 1,334 sq. mi.; pop. 1,127,190 (1941).

Jullundur. [Also, **Jalandhar.**] Capital of the division and district of Jullundur, Punjab, Union of India, ab. 75 mi. SE of Lahore, Pakistan: trading center, served by three railway lines and one major highway. 135,283 (1941).

Julpigori (jul.pi.gō′ri). See **Jalpaiguri.**

July (jö.lī′). Seventh month of the year, consisting of 31 days; so named in his own honor by Julius Caesar, whose birth date fell in this month.

July Monarchy. In French history, the government of Louis Philippe (1830–48), who was called to the throne in consequence of the July Revolution.

July Revolution. In French history, the revolution of July 27, 28, and 29, 1830, by which the government of Charles X and the elder line of the Bourbons was overthrown. The younger line (Orléans) was soon called (July 30) to the throne in the person of Louis Philippe.

Jumada I (jö.mä′dạ). [Also, **Jomada I.**] Moslem month, fifth in the calendar, having 30 days.

Jumada II. [Also, **Jomada II.**] Moslem month, sixth of the calendar, having 29 days.

Jumala (yö′mä.lä). Sky god of the ancient Finns, often identified with Ukko, the thunder god of Finnish mythology. In time, the name became a generic term for god, and today is used in Finland to mean the Christian God.

Jumet (zhü.me). Town in S central Belgium, in the province of Hainaut, ab. 4 mi. NW of Charleroi: industrial center, with coal mines, iron-smelting establishments, and glass manufacture. 28,569 (1947).

Jumièges (zhü.myezh). Village in NW France, in the department of Seine-Inférieure, on the Seine River ab. 15 mi. W of Rouen. It has ruins of a Benedictine abbey dating from the 11th century. 880 (1946).

Jumilla (hö.mē′lyä). Town in SE Spain, in the province of Murcia, ab. 33 mi. N of Murcia: trade in wine, olive oil, and esparto grass; soap manufacture; distilleries; 15th-century church; castle. 21,165 (1940).

Jummoo (jum′ö). See **Jammu.**

Jumna (jum′nạ). [Also: **Yamuna**; ancient name, **Jomanes.**] River in N India, chief tributary of the Ganges. It rises in the Himalayas, and joins the Ganges near Allahabad. On its banks are Delhi, Agra, and Allahabad. Length, ab. 860 mi.

Junagarh (jo͞o.nä′gạr). [Also, **Junagadh** (jo͞o.nä′gạd).] Former native state in the Kathiawar Peninsula, Union of India, now in Saurashtra state, ab. 175 mi. SW of Ahmedabad: cotton and cattle raising and dairying. Capital, Junagarh; area, ab. 3,337 sq. mi.; pop. 670,719 (1941).

Junagarh. [Also, **Junagadh.**] City in W Union of India, in Saurashtra, formerly capital of the state of Junagarh, ab. 175 mi. SW of Ahmedabad: the starting point of many lion hunts; a trading center served by one railway line and two major highways. 58,111, (1941).

Juncal (hŏng.käl′). Mountain in the Andes, on the border of Chile and Argentina, ab. 33 mi. S of Aconcagua. Elevation, ab. 19,879 ft.

Junction (jungk′shọn). City in W central Texas, county seat of Kimble County, at the head of the Llano River, where it is formed by the confluence of the North Llano and South Llano rivers. It is a trade center for the surrounding sheep and goat grazing region, and a resort. 2,471 (1950).

Junction City. City in E central Kansas, county seat of Geary County, at the confluence of the Republican and Smoky Hill rivers, which unite to form the Kansas River: shipping point for grain and livestock; flour milling; railroad shops. 13,462 (1950).

Junction Corner. Locality in Antarctica, on the Queen Mary Coast, in ab. 66°28′ S., 94°35′ E. It is the junction point of the mainland with the W side of the Shackleton Shelf Ice.

Jundiaí (zhŏn.dya.ē′). [Also, **Jundiahy.**] City in SE Brazil, in the state of São Paulo: manufactures textiles, matches, and pottery. 39,560 (1950).

June (jo͞on). Sixth month of the year, consisting of 30 days. The summer solstice occurs in June, traditionally the month of marriages. It was named for the Roman goddess Juno, protectress of marriage.

June, Jennie. Pseudonym of **Croly, Jane Cunningham.**

Juneau (jo͞o′nō). City in SE Alaska, in the First Judicial Division: the capital of Alaska, and a major trade center for surrounding gold mining, lumbering, fur farming, dairying, and salmon and halibut fishing areas. It is

served by steamship and air lines. It was settled c1880 and was made the capital in 1900. Gold mining has declined in the region in recent years, but tourism has increased greatly. 5,956 (1950).

Juneau (jō'nō, jō.nō'; French, zhü.nō), **Solomon Laurent.** b. at L'Assomption, near Montreal, Canada, Aug. 9, 1793; d. on the Menominee Indian reservation, Nov. 14, 1856. American fur trader, founder of the city of Milwaukee. He came (1816) to Mackinac, where he took part in the fur trade, and in 1818 commenced trade at the present site of Milwaukee, where he erected a house and subsequently became the local agent of the American Fur Company. He laid out (1835) the town of Milwaukee and became its first postmaster and president. Upon the incorporation of Milwaukee in 1846, he was chosen as its first mayor.

June Moon. Play (1929) by Ring Lardner and George S. Kaufman.

Jung (yùng), **Carl Gustav.** b. at Basel, Switzerland, July 26, 1875—. Swiss psychologist and psychiatrist. He became (1905) lecturer at the University of Zurich, resigning from the faculty in 1913. He made important contributions to analytic psychology, and developed Freud's methods in modified form, with less emphasis on the sex factor. He studied with Freud, but later broke with him and with psychoanalysis over a controversy as to the nature of libido and trauma, and established an "analytical psychology." Jung thought that faulty adjustments to life led to biochemical disorders, thus hypothesizing a psychosomatic view. He presented the view that there were fundamentally two types of people, the introvert and the extrovert, and divided the types of personality into sensational, feeling, intuitional, and thinking type personalities. He gave the name "complex" to clusters of emotionally toned ideas. With Freud he helped establish (1911) an international psychoanalytic society and served as its first president. Author of *Zur Psychologie und Pathologie sogenannter okkulter Phaenomene* (1902), *Über die Psychologie der Dementia praecox* (1907), *Über Konflikte der kindlichen Seele* (1910), *Wandlungen und Symbole der Libido* (1912), *Versuch einer Darstellung der psychoanalytischen Theorie* (1913), *Collected Papers on Analytical Psychology* (1916), *Psychologische Typen* (1921), *Die Beziehungen zwischen dem Ich und dem Unbewussten* (1933), *Psychological Factors determining Human Behavior* (1937), *Psychology and Religion* (1938), and *Essays on Contemporary Events* (1947).

Jung, Edgar J. b. 1894; assassinated June 30, 1934. German politician and writer. An assistant to von Papen and an opponent of Hugenberg, he observed the rise of the Nazi movement and voiced warnings in books and finally in the speech composed by him and delivered by von Papen to the students at Marburg University on June 17, 1934. He was executed on Hitler's orders in the purge of June, 1934. His most important books are *Die Herrschaft der Minderwertigen* (1927) and *Sinndeutung der Deutschen Revolution* (1933).

Jung, Helge. b. at Malmö, Sweden, March 23, 1886—. Swedish general, commander in chief (1944 *et seq.*) of the Swedish army.

Jung, Joachim. See **Jungius, Joachim.**

Jung, Johann Heinrich. [Pseudonym, **Heinrich Stilling.**] b. at Im-Grund, Nassau, Germany, Sept. 12, 1740; d. at Karlsruhe, Baden, Germany, April 2, 1817. German mystic. He was professor of economics at Marburg (1787–1803), and later lived in retirement at Heidelberg and Karlsruhe. He wrote an autobiography (published as *Heinrich Stillings Leben*, 1806; continued 1817) and various mystical works.

Jung, Marianne. Malden name of **Willemer, Marianne von.**

Jungbunzlau (yùng.bünts'lou). German name of **Mladá Boleslav.**

Jünger (yün'ĕr), **Ernst.** b. at Heidelberg, Germany, 1895—. German writer. His experiences in the French Foreign Legion and as an officer in World Wars I and II are drawn upon for such works as *In Stahlgewittern* (1920), *Der Kampf als inneres Erlebnis* (1922), *Die totale Mobilmachung* (1931), and *Afrikanische Spiele* (1936). Two more recent works, *Auf den Marmorklippen* (1939) and *Garten und Strassen* (1942), show a greater sense of the need for international coöperation.

Junges Deutschland (yùng'ĕs doich'länt). [English, **Young Germany.**] German literary movement of the 1830's and 1840's. The name occurred first in the dedication of Wienbarg's *Aesthetische Feldzüge* (1834), but was actually fastened to the group by a decree of the Bundestag on Dec. 10, 1835, calling for the suppression of "the writings of a literary school known as Junges Deutschland to which belong Heinrich Heine, Karl Gutzkow, Ludolf Wienbarg, Theodor Mundt, and Heinrich Laube." These writers did not constitute a school, but their generation was characterized in general by some common interests: a break with the Goethe cult; devotion to contemporary French literature, especially George Sand, and to certain ideas stemming from the socialism of Claude Henri Saint-Simon; and the conviction that literature should be put to the service of everyday life.

Jungfleisch (yông.flesh), **Emile-Clément.** b. at Paris, 1839; d. there, 1916. French organic and inorganic chemist. His major work was on quinoline derivatives, lactic acid enantiomorphs and derivatives, gladolinium, and indium.

Jungfrau (yùng'frou). [Eng. trans., *"Virgin."*] One of the chief mountains of the Bernese Oberland, Switzerland, on the border between the cantons of Bern and Valais, ab. 13 mi. SE of Interlaken. It was first ascended in 1811. Elevation, ab. 13,642 ft.

Jungfraujoch (yùng'frou.yoch). Mountain railway station in S central Switzerland, ab. 1 mi. NE of the Jungfrau, in the saddle between Jungfrau and Mönch. It is the highest point in Europe reached by rail, the terminus of a narrow-gauge railroad of which the upper 4.4 mi. is in a tunnel under the mountain icefields. The station is partly in rock and partly above ground, with a hotel and tourist restaurant. Elevation, ab. 11,342 ft.

Junghuhn (yùng'hön), **Franz Wilhelm.** b. at Mansfeld, Germany, Oct. 26, 1812; d. at Lembang, Java, April 24, 1864. German naturalist and explorer in Java and Sumatra. His chief work is *Java, seine Gestalt, Pflanzendecke, und innere Bauart* (1852–54).

Jungius (yùng'ę.ùs), **Joachim.** [Also, **Jung.**] b. at Lübeck, Germany, Oct. 22, 1587; d. at Hamburg, Germany, Sept. 17, 1657. German philosophical writer and botanist. He was professor of mathematics at Giessen (1609–14), and at Rostock (1625–28), and rector of the Johanneum at Hamburg (1628–57). His method of plant classification through a binomial system is supposed to have formed the basis on which Linnaeus developed his system.

Jungle, The. Novel by Upton Sinclair, published in 1906. Its detailed first-hand description of conditions in the Chicago stockyards precipitated a government investigation and thus contributed to the passage of the pure-food legislation of 1906.

Jungmann (yông'män), **Josef Jakob.** b. at Hudlitz, in Bohemia, July 16, 1773; d. at Prague, in November, 1847. Bohemian philologist and historian of literature. He was a leader in the Czech literary revival of his day. His chief works are *History of Bohemian Literature* (1825) and *Czech-German Dictionary* (1835–39).

Jungnickel (yùng'nik"ęl), **Max.** b. at Saxdorf, Germany, Oct. 27, 1890—. German author of numerous tales, novels, and plays. His major success was *Trotz Tod und Tränen* (1914). His later works include *Ins Blaue hinein* (1917), *Jakob Heidebuckel* (1917), *Wunder um die Schusterkugel* (1926), *Ein kleiner Junge lacht ins Leben* (1935), and the autobiography *Gesichter am Weg* (1937).

Jung-Wien (yùng'vēn'). [English, **Young Vienna.**] Name given to a group of young Austrian writers who gathered in the early 1890's at the Viennese Cafe Griensteidl to revitalize Austrian art. Among its members were Hugo von Hofmannsthal, Arthur Schnitzler, Richard Beer-Hoffman, and many other well-known Austrian authors.

Juniata (jō.ni.at'ą). Former borough of W central Pennsylvania, in Blair County, now part of the city of Altoona.

Juniata River. River in Pennsylvania, formed by the junction of the Little Juniata and the Frankstown Branch at Petersburg. It joins the Susquehanna ab. 13 mi. NW of Harrisburg; noted for picturesque scenery. Total length, ab. 150 mi.

Junín (hö.nēn′). Department in C Peru, NE of Lima. Capital, Huancayo; area, ab. 22,814 sq. mi. (1940); pop. 446,476 (est. 1950).

Junín. Town in W Peru, in Junín department, SE of Junín Lake. It gave its name to a battle fought on a plain to the S, Aug. 6, 1824, in which the patriots under Bolívar defeated the royalists of Canterac. The action was decided entirely by the cavalry, and without the use of firearms. Elevation, over 13,000 ft.; pop. 3,058 (1940).

Junín Lake. [Spanish, **Lago de Junín**; also: **Chinchaycocha, Laguna de Reyes.**] Lake in C Peru, in the department of Junín. Elevation, ab. 13,429 ft.; greatest known depth, ab. 1,000 ft.; length, ab. 13 mi.; greatest width, ab. 7 mi.

Junípero (hö.nē′pā.rō). See **Serra, Junípero.**

Junius (jön′yus). Pseudonym of the unknown author of a series of letters directed against the British ministry, Sir William Draper, the Duke of Grafton, and others. The letters appeared in the London *Public Advertiser* from Nov. 21, 1768, to Jan. 21, 1772. Their authorship has been attributed to Edmund Burke, Earl Temple, and others, but they probably were written by Sir Philip Francis.

Junius (jön′yus; German, yö′nē.ůs), **Franziskus.** b. at Heidelberg, Germany, 1589; d. at Windsor, England, Nov. 19, 1677. German student of the Teutonic languages. He served (1621–51) as librarian and tutor in the family of Thomas Howard, 2nd Earl of Arundel. His collection of manuscripts, edited by him and containing Caedmon, *Ormulum*, and other important Old English works, was willed to Oxford University. Among his works is *Etymologicum Anglicanum* (edited by Lye, 1743).

"Junius Americanus" (jön′yus ą.mer.i.kā′nus). A pseudonym of **Lee, Arthur.**

Junker (yůng′kėr), **Wilhelm.** b. at Moscow, April 6, 1840; d. at St. Petersburg, Feb. 13, 1892. Russian explorer in Africa. He made tours in Algeria and Tunis (1873–74), in Lower Egypt (1875), Suakim, Kassala, and Khartoum (1876), and elsewhere in the Sudan (1877), returning to Europe in 1878. Accompanied by his assistant Bohndorff, he returned in 1879 to Khartoum, where they embarked on the steamer *Ismaïlia*. In the period 1880–83 he explored the Nyam-Nyam and Mombuttu countries in all directions. He crossed and followed the Uele River several times, and reached Emin Pasha at Lado, on the upper White Nile, at the close of 1883. For some time he was held in virtual captivity through the Mahdi insurrection, but he finally succeeded (after the failure of the relief expedition under G. A. Fischer) in making his way from Wadelai, in Uganda, to the coast.

Junker Georg (yůng′kėr gā′ôrk). See **Luther, Martin.**

Junkers (yůng′kėrz). Members of the aristocratic party in Prussia which came into power under Bismarck when he was made prime minister in 1862.

Junkers (yůng′kėrs), **Hugo.** b. at Rheydt, Germany, Feb. 3, 1859; d. at Munich, Feb. 3, 1935. German aeronautical designer and builder. He was professor of engineering (1897–1912) in the Technische Hochschule at Aachen. He organized an airplane plant (1919) and motor works in Dessau, Germany, later expanding to Magdeburg and Stassfurt. He is best known for his construction of all-metal passenger planes.

Junkin (jung′kin), **Margaret.** Maiden name of **Preston, Margaret.**

Junkun (jöng′kön). [Also: **Jukon, Kwororofa.**] Sudanic-speaking people of W Africa, inhabiting E Nigeria and C British Cameroons E of Makurdi. Their population is estimated at ab. 40,000 (based on C. K. Meek, *The Northern Tribes of Nigeria*, 1925, and P. A. Talbot, *The Tribes of Southern Nigeria*, 1926). They are ruled by a hereditary king, known as the Aku, whose capital is at Wukari, ab. 80 mi. E of Makurdi. Succession of kings is patrilineal, but otherwise descent is matrilineal. They practice hoe agriculture, and their principal foods are sorghum, "guinea corn," and millet.

Juno (jō′nō). In Roman mythology, the queen of heaven, the highest deity in the Roman pantheon next to Jupiter, of whom she was the sister and the wife. She was identified with the Greek Hera. She was the special protectress of marriage, and the month of June (named for her) is still the popular marriage month. She was also guardian of woman from birth to death. The Matronalia was her festival, celebrated on March 1. And every woman had her own tutelary *juno*, conceived of as a kind of guardian spirit. As Juno Lucina she was invoked during childbirth, and a table was spread for her in the house where a child was born. In Rome as Juno Moneta she was also the patron of the national finances, and a temple which contained the mint was erected to her on the Capitoline Hill. As Juno Regina she headed the state cult along with Jupiter. As Juno Curitis she was regarded as a war goddess. As Juno Lanuvina she had a special cult and priesthood at Lanuvina, where her sacred serpents ate the cakes offered by pure virgins and refused all others.

Juno. The third asteroid, discovered by Harding Sept. 1, 1804.

Junot (zhü.nō), **Andoche.** [Title, Duc **d'Abrantès.**] b. at Bussy-le-Grand, France, Oct. 23, 1771; d. July 29, 1813. French general. He accompanied Napoleon in his Italian and Egyptian campaigns, was appointed governor of Paris in 1806, and in 1807 commanded an army which invaded Portugal and captured Lisbon. Shortly afterward he was created Duke of Abrantès. He was defeated by Sir Arthur Wellesley (later known as the Duke of Wellington) at Vimeiro (August, 1808) and had to evacuate Portugal.

Junot, Laure. [Title, Duchesse **d'Abrantès**; maiden name, **Permon.**] b. at Montpellier, France, Nov. 6, 1784; d. at Paris, June 7, 1834. French author; wife (married c1800) of Andoche Junot. She was the author of *Souvenirs historiques sur Napoléon, la Révolution, le Directoire, le Consulat, l'Empire et la Restauration* (1831–35) and *Histoire des salons de Paris* (1837).

Junqueiro (zhöng.kā′rö), (**Abílio Manuel**) **Guerra.** b. at Freixo-de-Espada-à-Cinta, Portugal, Sept. 17, 1850; d. July 7, 1923. Portuguese poet of social, political, and revolutionary themes, who was very popular in his time and has been looked upon as a precursor of symbolism in Portugal. Among his best-known books are *A morte de D. João* (1874), *Musa em férias* (1879), *A velhice do Padre Eterno* (1885), *Os simples* (1892), *Oração ao pão* (1902), *Oração à luz* (1904), *Poesias dispersas* (1920), and *Prosas dispersas* (1921).

Juntas Ofensivas Nacional Sindicalistas (hön′täs ō.fen.sē′bäs nä.thyō.näl′ sēn″dē.kä.lēs′täs). See **JONS.**

Junto (jun′tō). In English history, a group of Whig politicians very influential in the reigns of William III and Anne. Its chief members were Somers, Russell, Wharton, and Montague, the leaders of the Whigs in Parliament.

Juon (zhö.ôn′), **Paul.** b. at Moscow, in March, 1872; d. at Vevey, Switzerland, Aug. 21, 1940. Russian composer, who resided (1934 *et seq.*) at Vevey, Switzerland. He was the author of two musical textbooks. His compositions include orchestral works and chamber music.

Jupien (zhü.pyañ). Recurrently appearing character in *À la recherche du temps perdu* (1913–27; Eng. trans., *Remembrance of Things Past*), novel by Marcel Proust.

Jupiter (jö′pi.tėr). [Also, **Jove.**] In Roman mythology, the supreme deity, predominantly a sky god; brother and husband of Juno. He was identified with the Greek Zeus, and was the embodiment of the might and national dignity of the Romans. The central seat of his cult was the Capitoline Hill at Rome, where as god of the state he had the title of Optimus Maximus (Best and Greatest). As god of the sky, he was the originator of all atmospheric changes. His weapon was the thunderbolt, and all places struck by lightning were sacred to him. He controlled and directed the future, and sacrifices were offered to secure his favor (with Janus's) at the beginning of every undertaking. He was also the guardian of property, whether of the state or of individuals, and also guardian of honor, the keeping of oaths, treaties, and vows. White, the color of the light of day, was sacred to him: hence white animals were offered to him in sacrifice, his priests wore white caps, his chariot was drawn by four white horses, and the consuls were dressed in white when they sacrificed to him upon assuming office. The eagle was especially consecrated to him. The surviving artistic representations of Jupiter are comparatively late, and betray Greek influence, imitating the type of the Greek Zeus.

Jupiter. Largest of the planets, revolving between Mars and Saturn at a mean distance of 483,900,000 mi. from the Sun (5.2 times the Earth's distance) in an orbit with

an eccentricity of 0.048, in a period of 11.86 years. Its diameter is 89,329 mi. at the equator, but the rotation in nine hours and 50 minutes (slower in higher latitudes) causes oblateness, and the polar diameter is 83,854 mi. The diameter, about 11 times greater than that of the Earth, makes the volume 1,318 times as great. Its mass of 2.1 times 10^{24} tons (318.4 times that of the Earth) is only 1/1,047 of the Sun's mass, but Jupiter accounts for 71 percent of the mass of the entire planetary system, including all asteroids, comets, and meteoric material. The density is 1.33 times that of water. The observed surface of the planet, with its conspicuous banded appearance and other detail, especially the huge red spot observed since 1878 and perhaps since 1664, is the top of a dense atmosphere, largely ammonia and methane, which may be 8,000 mi. thick, surrounding a shell of ice about 17,000 mi. over a metallic core possibly 37,000 mi. in diameter. Jupiter has the most extensive satellite system, with 11 revolving at distances from 112,800 mi. to 14 million mi. in periods from 11 hours and 57 minutes to 692 days. The four largest, Io, Europa, Ganymede, and Callisto, discovered by Galileo (and independently by Mayer) in 1610, are visible in field glasses. They are seldom referred to by name; the common designations are I, II, III, IV. The seven of modern discovery are known only by the Roman numeral indicating order of discovery. Barnard found V inside the big four in 1892. The remainder are small, remote objects discovered photographically, the three outer ones being remarkable for their retrograde motion.

Jur (jör). See **Lwo.**

Jura (zhü.rä). Department in E France, bounded by Haute-Saône on the N, Doubs and Switzerland on the E, Ain on the S, and Côte-d'Or and Saône-et-Loire on the W. It formed part of the old province of Franche-Comté. It is a mountainous department, with a severe winter climate and poor soil. Forestry and livestock raising are more important than agriculture; cheese making is a specialty. The lumbering industry is highly developed and there are important watchmaking, optical, and mechanical industries. A specialty of the region is diamond cutting. The department has a number of spas and resorts. Capital, Lons-le-Saunier; area, ab. 1,951 sq. mi.; pop. 216,386 (1946).

Jura (jö'ra). [Latin, **Jura Mons** (monz), **Jurassus** (jö.ras'us).] Chain of mountains in E France and W and N Switzerland. It extends from the junction of the Ain and Rhone to the junction of the Aare and Rhine rivers. The designation is occasionally extended to include the prolongation through Baden, Württemberg, and Bavaria, in S Germany, to the valley of the upper Main River, called the German Jura, and subdivided into the Swabian Jura and Franconian Jura. The peaks of Dôle, Mont Tendre, Reculet, Crêt de la Neige, and Credoz are all over 5,000 ft.; the highest is Crêt de la Neige (ab. 5,653 ft.). Length of French and Swiss Jura, ab. 180 mi.

Jura. Island in the Inner Hebrides, in W Scotland, in Argyllshire. It lies ab. 4 mi. W of the mainland of Scotland, separated from it by the Sound of Jura. Loch Tarbert, entering from the W, nearly divides the island into two parts. There are ranges of hills both N and S of the lowland surrounding Loch Tarbert. Length, ab. 28 mi.; greatest width, ab. 8 mi.

Jura, Paps of. Three conical hills in the S part of the island of Jura, in the Inner Hebrides, Argyllshire, W Scotland, ab. 42 mi. SW of Oban. The highest is Beinn an Oir (2,571 ft.).

Jura, Sound of. Sea passage in W Scotland, in Argyllshire, separating the island of Jura, in the Inner Hebrides, from the mainland of Scotland. Length, ab. 20 mi.; greatest width, ab. 7 mi.

Juramento (hö.rä.men'tō), **Río del.** See **Salado, Río.**

Jurassic Period (jö.ras'ik). Geologic age in the first half of the Mesozoic Era. See table at end of Volume III.

Jurchen (jör'chen). [Also: **Nü-chih, Nü-chên.**] Tungus people who resided originally in the Sungari River region of Mongolia, and ruled a part of N China from 1115 to 1235 A.D. They developed their own script. They were in turn conquered by the Mongols.

Jurgen: A Comedy of Justice (jėr'gen). Romance (1919) by James Branch Cabell. A middle-aged pawnbroker, Jurgen, who lives in medieval Poictesme, is enabled to regain his youth and be free of his somewhat talkative wife, Dame Lisa. A sense of duty compels him to search for her but on the way he meets his old love, Dorothy La Désirée, enjoys amorous adventures with Helen of Troy, Guenevere, Anaïtis (the Lady of the Lake), and a hamadryad, and marries a vampire in Hell. When Koshchei, who exercises supernatural powers, returns Dame Lisa to him, Jurgen, disappointed with the pleasures of youth, becomes reconciled to her company for the remainder of his life.

Jurgutis (yör.gö'tēs), **Vladas.** b. at Palanga, Lithuania, Nov. 5, 1885—. Lithuanian economist. First governor of the Bank of Lithuania and one of the organizers of the Lithuanian currency (1922); minister of foreign affairs (1922–23); professor at the universities of Kaunas (1925 *et seq.*) and Vilna (1940 *et seq.*); president (1941–43) of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences. He was arrested and imprisoned (1943–45) by the German occupation authorities.

Jurjans (yör'yäns), **Andrejs.** b. in Latvia, Sept. 30, 1856; d. at Riga, Latvia, Sept. 28, 1922. Latvian composer, first to advance the theoretical basis of harmonization of Latvian folk songs and to lay the foundation of Latvian instrumental music. He organized the collection of some 3,000 Latvian folk tunes and melodies, which he arranged in five volumes published as *Materials of Folk Music,* a valuable reference.

Jurm (jörm). Town in NE Afghanistan, on the N slopes of the Hindu Kush mountains, ab. 180 mi. NE of Kabul. There are copper mines in the area, and the town is a trading center.

Jurojin (jö.rō.jin). One of the Seven Gods of Luck of Japanese mythology. He is depicted as an old man with a long white beard and is the giver of health and longevity.

Jurten (yür'ten). German name of **Jorat.**

Juruá (zhö.rwä'). River in W Brazil, flowing N to the Amazon River. Length, ab. 1,200 mi.

Juruna (zhö.rö'na). See **Yuruna.**

Jurupari (zhö.rö.pä.rē'). In Tupí Indian mythology, in Brazil, an ogrelike being who persecuted and killed humans.

Jusserand (zhüs.räń), **Jean Jules.** [Full name, **Jean Adrien Antoine Jules Jusserand.**] b. at Lyons, France, Feb. 18, 1855; d. at Paris, July 18, 1932. French diplomat and man of letters, French ambassador to the U.S. during World War I. Minister (1898–1902) to Denmark, he was appointed to the Washington embassy in 1902, and played an effective though restrained role in bringing the U.S. into World War I. He remained ambassador to the U.S. until his retirement (1925) from the diplomatic service. As a man of letters, he was known particularly for his *Histoire littéraire du peuple anglais* (1894 *et seq.*).

Jussieu (zhü.syė), **Adrien de.** b. at Paris, Dec. 23, 1797; d. there, June 29, 1853. French botanist; son of A. L. de Jussieu.

Jussieu, Antoine Laurent de. b. at Lyons, France, April 12, 1748; d. at Paris, Sept. 17, 1836. French botanist; nephew of Bernard and Joseph de Jussieu. He wrote *Genera plantarum secundum ordines naturales* (1789), which influenced greatly the modern classification of plants; also *Exposition d'un nouvel ordre de plantes, adopté dans les démonstrations du jardin royal* (1774), *Introductio in historiam plantarum* (1837), and other works.

Jussieu, Bernard de. b. at Lyons, France, Aug. 17, 1699; d. at Paris, c1776. French botanist; brother of Joseph de Jussieu. At first a physician, he later devoted himself to the study of botany, and in 1758 became superintendent of the garden of the Trianon. He was a founder of the natural system of classification of plants.

Jussieu, Joseph de. b. 1704; d. April 11, 1779. French botanist; brother of Bernard de Jussieu. In 1735 he went to Peru with Condamine and Godin. He spent 15 years studying the botany of the Andean region, paying special attention to cinchona plants.

Just (just), **Ernest Everett.** b. at Charleston, S.C., Aug. 14, 1883; d. Oct. 27, 1941. American biologist. Coauthor of *General Cytology* (1924). *The Biology of the Cell Surface* (1939), and *Basic Methods for Experiments on Eggs of Marine Animals* (1939).

Just (zhust), **René.** See **Haüy, René Just, Abbé.**

Justa Grata Honoria (jus'tạ grā'tạ hō.nō'ri.ạ). See **Honoria, Justa Grata.**

Juste (zhüst), **Théodore.** b. at Brussels, Jan. 11, 1818; d. there, Aug. 12, 1888. Belgian historian. His works include *Histoire de la Belgique* (1838), *Histoire de la révolution des Pays-Bas sous Philippe II* (1855–63), and *Les Fondateurs de la monarchie belge* (1865–84).

Justice. Social tragedy (1910) in four acts by John Galsworthy.

Justice (jus'tis), **Beatrice.** In James Joyce's three-act play *Exiles* (1918), a music teacher.

Justice, U.S. Department of. Executive department of the national government established (June 22, 1870) by act of the U.S. Congress, and placed under the authority of the attorney general. The latter office had been created in 1789, when the attorney general was given cabinet status, but his duties until the decade before the Civil War were confined chiefly to arguing federal cases before the Supreme Court and giving the president legal advice. The department's functions include the interpretation of laws under which government departments operate, the representation of the federal government in the courts, the safeguarding of national security, the administration of federal prisons, and the enforcement (by legal action) of federal laws. The solicitor general, whose office was established under the act of 1870, conducts federal cases before the Supreme Court; on some occasions, however, the attorney general undertakes this function. Among the divisions of the Department of Justice are the Tax Division, the Lands Division, the Antitrust Division, the Customs Division, the Claims Division, the War Division, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the Bureau of Prisons, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Justice Balance (bal'ạns). See **Balance, Justice.**

Justice Buzzard (buz'ạrd), **Mr.** See **Buzzard, Mr. Justice.**

Justice Clement (klem'ẹnt). See **Clement, Justice.**

Justice Clodpate (klod'pāt). See **Clodpate, Justice.**

Justice Credulous (kred'ụ.lus). See **Credulous, Justice** and **Mrs. Bridget.**

Justice Gobble (gob'l). See **Gobble, Justice.**

Justin (jus'tin), Saint. [Surnamed **the Martyr** or **the Philosopher.**] b. in Palestine, c105 A.D.; d. c165 A.D. Greek church father and Christian apologist. He was born at Flavia Neapolis, a Roman colony built on the site of the ancient Shechem in Palestine. He devoted himself to the study of philosophy, and became an adherent and a teacher of the Platonic system. Originally a pagan, he afterward embraced Christianity, and is said to have been scourged and beheaded at Rome.

Justin. [Full Latin name, **Marcus Junianus Justinus.**] fl. c3rd century A.D. Roman historian, author of an epitome of a lost history by Trogus and other works.

Justin I. b. c452; d. Aug. 1, 527. Byzantine emperor (518–527). He was of barbarian (probably Gothic) extraction, and was a native of Tauresium in Dardania. He entered the guards of the emperor Leo I, and was commander in chief of the imperial guards in the reign of Anastasius. On Anastasius's death in 518 he was proclaimed emperor by the soldiers. He reconciled for a time the Eastern and Western churches. In 527 he named his nephew Justinian, who with Proclus had been his administrator, as his colleague.

Justin II. d. Oct. 5, 578. Byzantine emperor (565–578); nephew of Justinian I, whom he succeeded. During his reign N Italy was conquered by the Lombards, who founded (568) the Kingdom of the Lombards; and several important conquests were made by the Persians in the Asiatic provinces. On the advice of his wife Sophia, niece of the empress Theodora, he named (574) Tiberius administrator.

Justina (jus.tī'nạ), Saint. d. c304. Patroness of Padua and (with Saint Mark) of Venice. She is said to have been a native of Padua, and to have suffered martyrdom at that city in 304. Her relics, said to have been recovered in 1177, are preserved at Padua in a church which bears her name. She is commemorated in the Roman Catholic Church on Oct. 7.

Justinian I (jus.tin'i.ạn). [Full name, **Flavius Anicius Justinianus;** called **Justinian the Great.**] b. at Tauresium, Dardania, Illyricum, probably May 11, 483; d. Nov. 14, 565. Byzantine emperor (527–565); nephew of Justin I, whom he succeeded. He married (525) Theodora, an actress who exercised great influence during his reign, chiefly in ecclesiastical affairs. In 532 a fight broke out in the hippodrome between the Green and the Blue factions, the latter of which favored the emperor and the orthodox church. The fight spread from the hippodrome to the city, and the Green proclaimed as emperor Hypatius, nephew of Anastasius I. The revolt was put down by the general Belisarius with the assistance of the Blue, but not before 30,000 of the insurgents had been slain and a large part of the city destroyed, including the Church of Santa Sophia, which was rebuilt (532–537) with great splendor according to plans furnished by the architect Anthemius. In the East, Justinian purchased (531) peace from the Persians, but in the West the victories of his generals Belisarius and Narses destroyed the Vandal and the Ostrogothic kingdoms in Africa and Italy respectively, and restored those countries to the Byzantine empire. An important event of his reign was the publication of a code of law now called the Justinian Code. This law compilation, prepared under Tribonian, includes the *Pandects* (previous judicial decisions), a *Code*, the *Institutes* (a textbook), and the *Novellae* (laws issued under Justinian). This, the *Corpus Juris Civilis*, is the basic Roman law used by many European countries.

Justinian II. [Called **Justinian Rhinotmetus** (rī.not-mē'tus), meaning "Justinian whose Nose is Cut off."] b. 669; d. in December, 711. Byzantine emperor (685–695 and 705–711); son of Constantine IV. As a result of his persecutions and extravagance, he was deposed (695) by his general Leontius, who cut off his nose and banished him to Cherson, in the Crimea. He made his escape from Cherson, and regained (705) his throne with the assistance of Terbelis, the king of the Bulgarians, but was overthrown (711) by Philippicus and killed.

Justinian Code. Body of Roman law compiled and annotated at the command of the emperor Justinian I. This consists of the *Pandects*, or the condensed opinions of the jurists, in 50 books; the textbook *Institutiones;* and the *Novellae* or *Novellae Constitutiones*, a collection of his own ordinances, the whole forming the *Corpus Juris Civilis*, or body of civil law, the most important of all monuments of jurisprudence.

Justin Morgan (jus'tin môr'gạn). b. 1792; d. 1821. American trotting horse; sire of the Justin Morgan breed of horses. He was small, weighed about 800 pounds, and was noted for his endurance, his heavy shoulders, short neck, and delicate head. He became the only horse to sire a distinctive breed in the U.S., and until the appearance of the Hambletonian strain, the Morgan breed was the favorite stock in America for trotting horses.

Justinopolis (jus.tin.op'ọ.lis). An ancient name of **Capodistria.**

Justo (ʜös'tō), **Agustín** (or **Augustín**) **Pedro.** b. 1876; d. 1943. Argentine general, engineer, and politician who served (1932–38) as president of Argentina.

Jutaí (zhö.tạ.ē'). [Also: **Jutahy, Jutay.**] River in W Brazil, flowing N to the Amazon River. Length, ab. 400 mi.

Jüterbog (yü'tėr.bok). [Also, **Jüterbock.**] Town in E Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Brandenburg, Russian Zone, formerly in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, on the Nuthe River ab. 40 mi. SW of Berlin. Before World War II it had furniture and paperware factories; canneries; agricultural trade. It is an old town; the *Liebfrauenkirche* (Church of Our Lady) and the Jakobikirche, in the Romanesque style, date from the 12th and 13th centuries; the Gothic Nikolaikirche and the *Mönchskirche* (Monks' Church) date from the 15th century; the *Rathaus* (town hall) from the 15th and 16th centuries. The town belonged to the archbishopric of Magdeburg until 1648, to Saxony until 1815. It was the scene of a victory of the Swedes over the Imperialists in 1644. The population is chiefly Protestant. 15,137 (1946).

Jutes (jöts). Ancient Germanic people who invaded Britain in the 5th century. According to tradition they were invited by the Britons to aid them against the Picts, and landed at Ebbsfleet, under Hengist and Horsa, c449. They founded the kingdom of Kent, and settled along the south bank of the Thames almost as far as the site of London, and also on the Isle of Wight. Their connection

with Jutland has been matter of dispute; some scholars believe their place of origin was the region around the mouth of the Rhine.

Juthia (yō'ti.ą). See **Ayutthaya.**

Juthungi (jō.thung'gī). Ancient Germanic tribe, a branch of the Suevi and a part of the Alamanni, which took part (213 A.D.) in the war in Rhaetia in the reign of Caracalla. Later in the same century the Juthungi were signally defeated by Aurelian on the upper Danube. The tribal appellation disappears in the 5th century, after which they were merged in the Suevi. Their original location is unknown.

Jutiapa (нö.tyä'pä). Department in SE Guatemala, bordering on El Salvador and the Pacific Ocean. Capital, Jutiapa; area, ab. 1,243 sq. mi.; pop. 136,213 (1950).

Jutiapa. Town in SE Guatemala, capital of Jutiapa department. 5,141 (1950).

Jutland (jut'lạnd). [Danish, **Jylland**; German, **Jütland** (yüt'länt); ancient name, **Chersonesus Cimbrica.**] Continental portion of Denmark, forming the N part of an extensive peninsula, the S part of which belongs to Germany. It is bounded by the North Sea on the W, the Skagerrak on the N, the Kattegat on the E, and Schleswig-Holstein on the S. The surface is generally level in the W, and hilly in the E. Its inhabitants in Roman times are said to have been Cimbri. Area, 11,412 sq. mi.; pop. 1,826,056 (1945).

Jutland, Battle of. Greatest naval battle of World War I. It was fought (May 31–June 1, 1916) in the arm of the North Sea called the Skagerrak and involved British vessels under Admirals Beatty and Jellicoe and a German fleet under Admirals von Hipper and Scheer. In the action the British lost three battle cruisers, three light cruisers, eight destroyers, and 6,800 killed and wounded, while the Germans lost one battleship, one battle cruiser, three light cruisers, five destroyers, and 3,000 men. The battle was not decisive for either side. Though it can be considered a German tactical success, it brought no strategic advantages to Germany. The Allied blockade was not broken and was not challenged again except by German submarine warfare.

Juvavum (jö.vā'vum). Latin name of **Salzburg,** Austria.

Juvenal (jö'vẹ.nąl). [Full Latin name, **Decimus Junius Juvenalis.**] fl. c60–140 A.D. Roman rhetorician and satirical poet of the age of Trajan. Little is known of his life. Sixteen of his satires (in five books) are extant; they display an epigrammatic style that is used to expose the vices of the Roman society of his day.

Juventas (jö.ven'tąs). In early Roman mythology, the goddess of youth, identified with the Greek Hebe. Two temples at Rome were dedicated to her, one on the Capitol and one in the Circus Maximus.

Juvisy-sur-Orge (zhü.vē.zē.sür.ôrzh). [Also, **Juvisy.**] Town in N France, in the department of Seine-et-Oise, on the Orge River S of Paris, of which it is an outlying suburb. A railroad junction, it has metallurgical and construction industries. The town suffered some damage from bombing in World War II. 8,531 (1946).

Juxon (juk'sọn), **William.** b. at Chichester, England, 1582; d. at Lambeth, London, June 4, 1663. English prelate. On Oct. 3, 1633, he was created bishop of London, and on March 6, 1636, lord high treasurer, which office he resigned on May 17, 1641. He attended Charles I during the negotiation of the treaty of Newport, during his trial, and on the scaffold, Jan. 30, 1649. In 1649 he was deprived of his see. At the Restoration he was made (Sept. 13, 1660) archbishop of Canterbury.

Juza (jö'zą). Fourth-magnitude star λ Draconis, in the tip of the monster's tail.

Jylland (yül'län). Danish name of **Jutland.**

Jyotisha (jyō'ti.shą). Name of the Vedic calendar, a short tract giving the knowledge required for fixing the days and hours of the Vedic sacrifices. It has had a certain significance from being ranked with the *Veda,* but is of very late origin, dating from the 4th or 5th century A.D.

Jyväskylä (yü'vas.kü.la). City in S central Finland, in the *lääni* (department) of Vaasa, at the N end of an arm of Lake Päijänne, N of Helsinki: lake port. A chief commercial center of the region, it has lumber and paper industries. The town was planned by Engel, in the middle of the 19th century. 30,881 (1951).

K

K2. See **Godwin-Austen, Mount.**

Ka (kä). See also **Kha.**

Ka. In Hinduism, the unknown god, from the word *ka,* "who," in the *Brahmanas,* in which it is applied as a personal name to Prajapati, the creator, according to those writings. A kind of deification of the pronoun itself developed. In the *Puranas,* Ka became a supreme god; in the *Mahabharata,* the creator (Daksha) is called Ka.

Kaaba (kä'bą, kä'ą.bą). [Also, **Caaba.**] Cube-shaped, flat-roofed building in the center of the Great Mosque at Mecca: the most sacred shrine of the Mohammedans, believed to have been built first by Adam, and rebuilt by Abraham and Ishmael. In its southeast corner it contains the sacred black stone called *hajar al aswad,* said to have been given to Ishmael by the angel Gabriel. It was originally shining white, but is now blackened from being touched by pilgrims seeking forgiveness for their sins. The stone is an irregular oval about seven inches in diameter, and is thought to be a meteorite. It is the point toward which all Mohammedans face during their devotions. The Kaaba is opened to worshipers twice or three times a year, but only the faithful are permitted to approach it. Devout Mohammedans believe that on the Judgment Day the black stone will praise Allah, and recognize all the pilgrims who have kissed it.

Kaaden (kä'dẹn). German name of **Kadaň.**

Kaahumanu (kä.ä.hö.mä'nö). d. 1832. Queen regent of the Hawaiian Islands (1824–32). Daughter of one of the leading councilors of King Kamehameha I, she married the king and became the favorite among his wives. After his death in 1819, she shared governmental power with his son (but not hers) Liholiho, who became Kamehameha II. Irked by the taboos imposed upon women, particularly in food, she ventured to eat bananas and suffered no ill effects. With the assistance of the mother of Liholiho, she induced that young king to proclaim the abolition of the taboo system by eating publicly with women. On Liholiho's departure for England in 1823, Kaahumanu was named regent, and after the King's death during that voyage, in 1824, she ruled for his youthful successor until her own death in 1832. Kaahumanu was an early and constant supporter of the New England Protestant mission in Hawaii. She supported the mission's attempts to establish schools, vainly opposed the landing of French Catholic missionaries in 1827, and led in bringing about their expulsion three years later. She retarded the development of sugar-cane planting by forbidding the distillation of rum, the main outlet for sugar cane at that time, and by ordering that fields which had been planted to feed a distillery be laid waste.

Kaap (käp). Dutch word for "cape": for entries not listed immediately below, see the specific element of the name.

Kaapland (käp'länt). South African Dutch name of **Cape of Good Hope** province.

Kaarta (kär'tä). See **Karta.**

Kaas (käs), **Ludwig.** b. May 23, 1881; d. April 25, 1952. German politician. A member of the Weimar constitutional assembly (1919–20), he was subsequently (1920–33) a member of the Reichstag, and chairman of the Center Party. After Hitler's advent to power he took refuge in the Vatican.

Kab (kab), **El.** See **El Kab.**

Kabail (ka.bil'). See **Kabyles.**

Kabakovsk (kä.bä'kọfsk). A former name of **Serov,** U.S.S.R.

Kabale und Liebe (kä.ba'lę ụnt lē'bę). Tragedy by Schiller, published in 1784.

Kabandha (kə.bän′də). In the *Ramayana*, a monstrous, headless Rakshasa (demon) slain by Rama (hero of the *Ramayana*). Mortally wounded, he asked Rama to burn his body; and, coming out of the fire in his real shape as Gandharva, aided Rama with advice as to the war with Ravana (chief of the Rakshasas).

Kabardian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic (kə.bär′di.ən). [Also: **Kabardino** (kə.bär′di.nō, kab.ər-dē′nō); until 1944, **Kabardino-Balkar** (-bäl.kär′) (or **Kabardino-Balkarian**) **Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, Kabardino-Balkarian Republic** (-bal.kär′-i.ən).] Republic of the U.S.S.R., in the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, centered ab. 350 mi. NW of Baku, on the N slopes of the Caucasus Mountains. The area extends from the lowland valley of the Terek River into the Caucasus Mountains. The chief crops grown in the lowland are cotton, tobacco, grapes, and sunflowers; in the mountains lumbering and herding are the principal occupations. The republic was established on Dec. 5, 1936. Capital, Nalchik; area, ab. 4,747 sq. mi. (1939); pop. 359,236 (1939).

Kabeiri (kə.bī′rī). See **Cabiri.**

Kabinda (kə.bin′də). See **Binda,** and see **Cabinda,** Angola.

Kabir (kə.bēr′). fl. 1488–1512. Hindu religious reformer. He was a weaver, and probably a Moslem by birth, who lived at Benares, and also at Magar near Gorakhpur. His teachings exercised an important influence in upper India in the 15th and 16th centuries, and formed the basis of the Sikh movement in the Punjab. He became a pupil of Ramananda and a Vaishnava with much of the democracy and tolerance of Buddhism; but he denounced all idol worship, and taught Vaishnavism as a form of strict monotheism. True religion, he said, ultimately could mean nothing but devotion to one God, whether called Vishnu, Rama, or Hari, or by Mohammedan names. Basically, he rejected every distinction of caste, religion, and sect. By his view, all authority in faith and morals belongs to the guru, or spiritual guide, though the rights of conscience of the believer are reserved. Kabir's aim was evidently to found a religion that should unite the Hindus and Mohammedans.

Kabirpanthis (kə.bēr′′pun′tēz). Name given to the followers of Kabir. Their chief center is at Benares.

Kabul (kä′böl, kə.böl′). [Also, **Cabul.**] Province in E Afghanistan, comprising a series of small plains which occupy the area around the capital: one of the seven major provinces. It is the richest and most densely populated part of Afghanistan. Capital, Kabul; pop. 2,817,234 (est. 1948).

Kabul. [Also, **Cabul;** ancient name, **Ortospana.**] Capital and chief city of Afghanistan, situated on the Kabul River, in Kabul province, E Afghanistan, ab. 5,900 ft. above sea level. It is noted as a commercial and strategic center, and is the terminus of a major highway through the Khyber Pass. Located here are a woolen mill and small factories that produce matches, buttons, leather goods, and furniture. Kabul University, founded in 1932, has schools of law, medicine, arts, and science. The city was taken by Tamerlane, and by Nadir Shah (1738). The British occupied it in the first Afghan war; it was evacuated by them in January, 1842, and retaken in September, 1842. In the second Afghan war (1878–80) it was captured by a force under General Frederick Sleigh Roberts, and evacuated by the British in 1880. Pop. 206,208 (est. 1948).

Kabul River. [Also: **Cabul;** ancient name, **Cophen.**] River which rises in E central Afghanistan and flows E past Kabul, emptying into the Indus in the Punjab at Attok, E of Peshawar. Length, ab. 300 mi.

Kabyles (kə.bīlz′). [Also, **Kabail.**] Name applied to Berbers living in mountain villages in the departments of Alger and Constantine in Algeria. Through centuries of Arab and French domination they have preserved their traditional law, and their two-party form of village government, and in some sections their original vernacular Berber speech, also called Kabyle. Many speak French and work as servants and industrial laborers in the French cities of North Africa and in France. Physically they are Mediterranean, with a blond minority.

Kacha (kä′chə). In the *Mahabharata*, son of Brihaspati (divine sage and priest of the gods) who becomes a disciple of Shukra, the teacher and priest of the Asuras, to obtain a charm to restore the dead. Twice killed by the Asuras, Kacha is restored by Shukra at the intercession of his daughter. After he has been killed a third time, his ashes are mixed with Shukra's wine, but Shukra revives Kacha with his own body, teaches him the charm, allows himself to be ripped open for Kacha's exit, and is in turn restored by Kacha. This incident is said to have caused Shukra to prohibit wine to Brahmans.

Kachalov (kä.chä′ləf), **Vasili.** b. 1875; d. 1948. Russian actor, considered to have been the most versatile and generally gifted of the Moscow Art Theatre company. He created such diverse roles as the Baron in Gorki's *The Lower Depths,* Ivan in *The Brothers Karamazov,* and the title role in Chekhov's *Ivanov.* He made a sensation when he played Hamlet in the Gordon Craig production of *Hamlet* (1912) for the Moscow Art Theatre.

Kachh (kuch). See **Kutch.**

Kachin (kə.chin′). [Also: **Singpho, Jinghpaw.**] Warlike Mongoloid people dwelling in the mountains of W Assam, N Burma (as far S as Lashio), and W Yunnan, China. They number 400,000 (1931) in Burma; 2,908 (1931) in Assam. They are largely agricultural; their social structure is tribal; their religion is animistic, with a complex mythology. Their language, also called Kachin, belongs to the Tibeto-Burman group of Indo-Chinese languages.

Kachin State. State in N Burma, created by the constitution of September, 1947, from the former districts of Myitkyina and Bhamo. It is a mountainous area cut by several river valleys, with abundant rainfall. Chief crops are rice, sesamum, and peanuts.

Kadai (kä′dī). Suggested linguistic stock to include the languages of the Li of Hainan, the Kelao of S China (Kweichow province), and the Laqua and Lati of the border region between China and Tonkin. A relationship has been proposed between these monosyllabic, tonal languages and Thai on the one hand, and, more distantly, Malayo-Polynesian on the other.

Kadaň (kä′dany′). [German, **Kaaden.**] Town in Czechoslovakia, in the *kraj* (region) of Karlovy Vary, in NW Bohemia, on the Ohře River ab. 54 mi. NW of Prague. It has brick and ceramics (kaolin) factories, tanneries, and glove factories. The town hall dates from the 15th century. Sudeten-German demonstrators clashed here with Czech troops as early as March, 1919. The population, formerly predominantly Sudeten-German, has decreased since 1945. Pop. 5,062 (1947).

Kadapa (ku′də.pə). See **Cuddapah.**

Kadavu (kä.dä′vö). See **Kandavu.**

Kade (kād). Town in Gold Coast colony, W Africa: the terminus of a railway line and a center for the export trade in lumber, diamonds, and cocoa.

Kaden-Bandrowski (kä′den.bän.drôf′skē), **Juljusz.** See **Bandrowski, Juljusz Kaden-.**

Kadesh (kā′desh). [Full name, **Kadesh-barnea** (kā′-desh.bär′nē.ə); modern name, **Ain Kadish, Ain Qadis.**] In Biblical geography, a place in W Edom, in the country of the Azarime. It was the headquarters of the Israelites in their wanderings in the desert. Miriam, the sister of Moses, died here; the episode of the "waters of strife" when Moses struck the rock took place here (Num. xx); and from here the spies were sent out to investigate Canaan. Num. xiii. 26.

Kadesh. In ancient geography, the capital of the Hittites, in Syria, on the Orontes River. It was here, in c1288 B.C., that Ramses II of Egypt gained a decisive victory over the Hittites.

Kadesia (kä.dē.sē′ə). See **Cadesia.**

Kadhimain (kä.ᴛʜi.mīn′), **Al.** See **Al Kadhimain.**

Kadiak (kä′di.ak, kad′i.ak). See **Kodiak.**

Kadijah (kä.dē′jə). [Also, **Cadijah.**] b. c555; d. c620. Rich widow; first wife of Mohammed, who married her in 595.

Kadiköy (kä.di.kė′i). [Also: **Kadikoi, Kadikeui;** modern Turkish, **Kadiköy;** ancient name **Chalcedon.**] Former town in NW Turkey, now a suburban quarter of Istanbul, on the Asiatic side of the Bosporus.

Kadisiya (kä.di.sē′yə). See **Cadesia.**

Kado (kä′dō). See **Dogon.**

Kaduna (kə.dö′nə). Town in W Africa, capital of the Northern Provinces, Nigeria, in Zaria province, in the N

central section of the country, situated on the main railway line ab. 566 mi. NE of Lagos. It is the junction of the W railway line from Lagos and the E railway line from Port Harcourt, and an important administrative center. Pop. ab. 11,000.

Kadur (kụ.dör'). [Also, **Cadoor.**] District in S Union of India, in the state of Mysore, ab. 75 mi. NW of the city of Mysore: wheat, coffee, and oranges are the chief crops; teakwood and other forest products are also important. Area, ab. 2,773 sq. mi.; pop. ab. 400,000.

Kadzand (kad'zand). See **Cadsand.**

Kaempfer (kemp'fėr), **Engelbrecht.** See **Kämpfer** or **Kaempfer, Engelbrecht.**

Kaempffert (kemp'fėrt), **Waldemar Bernhard.** b. at New York, in September, 1877—. American science editor and writer. He was assistant editor (1897–1911) and managing editor (1911–15) of the *Scientific American*, editor (1915–20) of *Popular Science Monthly*, and science editor (1927–28, 1931 *et seq.*) of the New York *Times*. Author of *History of Astronomy* (1910), *New Art of Flying* (1911), and *Science Today and Tomorrow* (1939); editor of *A Popular History of American Invention* (1924); translator of *Gas Engines and Producer-Gas Plants* (1905), by Rodolphe E. Mathot.

Kaesong (ka'.sông'). [Also: **Songdo; Japanese, Kaijo.**] City in W central Korea, in NW South Korea, ab. 2 mi. S of lat. 38° N. (the 38th parallel dividing North and South Korea). It is an important commercial city, on the main railroad between Seoul and Pyongyang, and was the first capital of Korea from c915 to 1392. The city has been a focal point in the Korean war and has suffered severe devastation; it was the first South Korean city occupied (June 25, 1950) by the invading North Koreans, was retaken (September, 1950) by United Nations forces, and again fell (Dec. 28, 1950) to the Red armies. It was the site of the first truce talks in the Korean war, which began on July 10, 1951.

Kaf (käf). [Also: **Caf, Qaf.**] In Mohammedan legend, a range of emerald mountains encircling the earth, the chief abode of the jinn. The term is also generic for "mountain."

Kafa (kaf'ạ). [Also: **Kaffa, Gomara.**] Province in SW Ethiopia, in E Africa. Formerly an independent kingdom, it was conquered by Ethiopia in 1897. Capital, Jimma.

Kaffa (kaf'ạ). Medieval name of **Feodosiya.**

Kaffir or **Kafir** (kaf'ėr). [French, **Caffre;** German, **Kaffern.**] Arabic word meaning "unbeliever" or "infidel," applied originally to all non-Mohammedan Africans, but adopted by the English and other Europeans as a name for all Bantu peoples, for the Nguni of S Africa, or in its most specific sense, for the southern Nguni.

"Kaffir King" (kaf'ėr). See **Barnato, Barnett.**

Kaffraria (kạ.frãr'i.ạ). [Also, **Caffraria.**] Region in the Union of South Africa, the E part of Cape of Good Hope province: the country of the Kaffirs. It is not an administrative term, although the Transkeian Territories are sometimes known incorrectly as Kaffraria, and a region in the SE part of Cape of Good Hope province was formerly known as British Kaffraria. Kaffirs are found in Natal and neighboring regions, as well as in Cape of Good Hope province.

Kafiristan (kä.fē.ri.stän', kä''fi.ri.stän', kaf''i.ri.stan'). [Also, **Caffristan.**] Mountainous region in E Afghanistan, in the Hindu Kush, lying N of Jalalabad. Area, ab. 5,000 sq. mi.

Kafka (käf'kä), **Franz.** b. at Prague, July 2, 1883; d. at Kierling, near Vienna, June 3, 1924. Austrian writer of fiction. A great number of contemporary critics consider that in his novels and short stories he deals profoundly with the dilemma of modern man, but he has not always had this recognition. Indeed, it was not until after his death that his work gained any considerable popularity or attracted much serious critical attention. He belongs to the Prague circle together with such writers as Max Brod (his lifelong friend), Franz Werfel, and Paul Kornfeld. He was one of the few writers to be deeply influenced by Kierkegaard. Among his short stories are such works as *Die Verwandlung* (1915; Eng. trans., *Metamorphosis*, 1946), *Das Urteil* (The Judgment, 1916), and *In der Strafkolonie* (1919; *In the Penal Colony*, translated into English in the 1940's in the *Partisan Review*). His novels are *Der Process* (1925; Eng. trans., *The Trial*, 1937), *Das Schloss* (1926; Eng. trans., *The Castle*, 1930), and *Amerika* (1927; Eng. trans., *America*, 1938).

Kagaba (kä.gä'bä). See **Cagaba.**

Kaganovich (kä.gä.nô'vich), **Lazar Moiseyevich.** b. Nov. 22, 1893—. Russian politician and administrator. A Bolshevik before the revolution of 1917, he was one of the organizers of the Red Army (1918 *et seq.*). In 1922 he headed the department of organization of the Communist Party's central committee, and in 1924 became a member of the central committee. He served as the secretary of the central committee (1924–28), working also with the Communist Party in the Ukraine. He became a Politburo member in 1930, and in 1937 was put in charge of the heavy industries and the fuel industry of the U.S.S.R. During World War II he worked with the commission to handle the difficult problem of coördinating the transportation system, and in 1945 served as a deputy minister in the foreign trade department. In 1946 he was in charge of the building materials industry. He became a member of the Communist Party presidium in 1952, when the old Politburo organization was dropped.

Kagawa (kä.gä.wä). *Ken* (prefecture) in N Shikoku, Japan, bordering on the Inland Sea. It is generally mountainous and hilly. Agriculture is the chief occupation; crops include food crops (rice, sweet potatoes) grown in paddies, and the hillside tree crops (oranges, apples, mulberries). Capital and chief city, Takamatsu; area, ab. 718 sq. mi.; pop. 946,022 (1950).

Kagawa, Toyohiko. b. at Kobe, Japan, July 10, 1888—. Japanese social reformer, evangelist, and publicist. He was prominent (until c1937) in the Japanese labor movement and in the organization of coöperatives. Author of *A Study on the Poor's Psychology*, *Across Death's Line*, *Human Evils vs. Human Construction*, and *Philosophy of Struggle for Existence.*

Kagera (kä.gā'rā). River in E central Africa, in Ruanda-Urundi and NW Tanganyika territory, flowing NE, N, and E to Lake Victoria. Length, ab. 450 mi.

Kagoro (kä.gō'rō). Mande-speaking people of W Africa, inhabiting W French Sudan, NW of Bamako. Their population is estimated at ab. 17,000 (by Y. Urvoy, *Petit Atlas ethno-demographique du Soudan*, 1942). Culturally, they resemble the Bambara, but ab. 35 percent are Mohammedans.

Kagoshima (kä.gō.shē.mä). [Also, **Kagosima.**] City in S Kyushu, Japan, at the base of Sakurajima volcano. The only major seaport in S Kyushu, it has a deep outer harbor which can accommodate ships up to 2,000 tons, and a shallow inner harbor. Most of the trade is domestic; the chief products shipped are lumber, dried fish, and silk. It is a very old city, with a daimyo castle, and is the seat of the manufacture of the celebrated Satsuma crackled faïence earthenware and pottery. It was bombarded by the British navy in 1863; in 1877 it was the chief center of the Satsuma rebellion; in 1914 it was partly destroyed by an eruption of Sakurajima. Because it was an important naval base, the city underwent severe air bombing in World War II. 93,698 (1945), 229,462 (1950).

Kaha'i (kä.hä'ē). See **Tahaki.**

Kahe Junction (kä'hā). Important rail junction in E Africa, S of Mount Kilimanjaro, Tanganyika territory: the junction of the Tanga line with the connecting line of the Kenya railroad system from Voi.

Kahirah (kä'hi.rạ), **El.** Arabic name of **Cairo,** Egypt.

Kahlenberg (kä'lẹn.berk). [Also, **Kalenberg.**] Summit in NE Austria, in the province of Lower Austria, in the Wienerwald near Vienna. It is ascended by a mountain railway. Elevation, ab. 1,584 ft.

Kahlur (kä.lör'). See **Bilaspur,** state.

Kahn (kän), **Albert.** b. in Westphalia, Germany, March 21, 1869; d. at Detroit, Dec. 8, 1942. American architect, whose Detroit firm designed more than 2,000 industrial buildings in various countries. He was educated in Germany, came to the U.S. in 1881, and was awarded (1890–91) a scholarship to study abroad. He practiced (1904 *et seq.*) at Detroit. Among the buildings he designed are the Packard, Ford, Hudson, and Chrysler automobile plants and the Detroit *Free Press* and *Evening News* buildings at Detroit, and the Athletic Club, Burroughs

Adding Machine plant, General Motors building, and an extension to the New York *Times* building at New York.

Kahn, Gustave. b. at Metz, France, 1859; d. 1936. French poet and novelist. He was the author of *Le Livre d'images* (1897) and other works. He founded (1885, with Paul Adam) the review *Vogue*, and later (1887, with Adam and Jean Moréas) founded the *Symbolistc*, becoming a leading campaigner for symbolism and a theorist of *vers libre*.

Kahn, Julius. b. at Kuppenheim, Germany, Feb. 28, 1861; d. Dec. 18, 1924. American politician. A Republican member (1899 *et seq.*) of the House of Representatives from California, he is now chiefly remembered as an advocate of military preparedness. He was active in securing enactment of the National Defense Act of 1916, the Selective Draft Act (1917), and the National Defense Act of 1920.

Kahn, Otto Herman. b. at Mannheim, Germany, Feb. 21, 1867; d. at New York, March 29, 1934. American banker and patron of the opera. Born of American parents in Germany, he arrived (1893) in America after having been associated for five years with the London branch of the Deutsche Bank. He was a member (1897 *et seq.*) of the banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb and Company. He served as president (1918–31) and board chairman (1908–31) of the Metropolitan Opera Company of New York, and was vice-president of the Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra Society.

Kahn, Reuben Leon. b. at Kaunas, Lithuania, July 26, 1887—. American bacteriologist, inventor (1923–28) of the Kahn blood serum test for the detection of syphilis. He was immunologist (1920–28) for the Michigan Department of Health at Lansing, and director of laboratories at the University Hospital and assistant professor (1928 *et seq.*) at the University of Michigan. Author of *Serum Diagnosis of Syphilis by Precipitation* (1925), *The Kahn Test—A Practical Guide* (1928), *Tissue Immunity* (1936), *Serology in Syphilis Control* (1942), and *An Introduction to the Universal Serological Reaction in Health and Disease* (1951).

Kahnis (kä'nis), **Karl Friedrich August.** b. at Greiz, Germany, Dec. 22, 1814; d. at Leipzig, Germany, June 20, 1888. German Protestant theologian.

Kahoda (kä.hō'da). Learned Brahman; father of Ashtavakra.

Kahoolawe (kä.hö.lä'we). Island of the Hawaiian Islands, lying ab. 6 sea miles SW of Maui: part of Maui County. The highest point is ab. 1,472 ft. Length, ab. 10 mi.; width, ab. 6 mi.; area, ab. 45 sq. mi.; uninhabited in 1950.

Kahr (kär), **Gustav von.** b. at Weissenburg, Germany, Nov. 29, 1862; killed by the Nazis at Munich, June 30, 1934. Bavarian statesman, in charge of demobilization after World War I. After the Kapp putsch he headed a non-Socialist cabinet (1920–21). As general state commissioner with dictatorial powers he crushed Hitler's and Ludendorff's Beer Hall Putsch (Nov. 8, 1923). He became president of the administrative court, retiring in 1930.

Kaieteur Falls (kī.e.tör'). Waterfalls in W central British Guiana, in the Potaro River. Height, ab. 741 ft.

Kaifeng (kī'fung'). [Also: **Kai-fung**; Sung name, **Pien-ching.**] City in E central China, the capital of the province of Honan, near the Hwang Ho: important commercial center and rail junction; silk and cotton weaving; trade in grain and peanuts. Kaifeng was walled during the Tang dynasty; it was the Northern Sung capital (then called Pien-ching) and was sacked by the Chin Tartars in 1127 when they captured the Sung emperor. It is the home of a small colony of Chinese Jews descended from refugees who arrived sometime before the 12th century A.D. (their first synagogue is known to have been built by 1163); they now know comparatively little about Judaism, but continue to remember that they are Jews. In 1937, the levees along the Hwang Ho were broken E of this city and the river diverted to block the advance of the Japanese. 281,428 (1946).

Kai Gariep (kī' gä.rēp'). See **Orange River,** S Africa.

Kai Islands (kī). [Also: **Kei, Key**; Dutch, **Kai Eilanden.**] Group of small islands in the Banda Sea W of New Guinea, ab. 550 mi. NE of Darwin, Australia. Formerly under Dutch protection, they are now part of the province of the Moluccas, Republic of Indonesia. Chief island, Great Kai. Area, ab. 550 sq. mi.; pop. 50,648 (1930).

Kaijo (kī.jō). Japanese name of **Kaesong.**

Kaikawus (kī.kä.wös'). [Also, **Kaoses.**] In the *Shahnamah*, the 12th Iranian king, son of Kaiqubad, reigning 150 years. A dev or demon, disguised as a singer, sang before the king the beauties of Mazanderan (N Persia), whence he resolved to conquer the country. Kaikawus succeeded with the aid of Rustam, who had his seven famous adventures during this war. The king next invaded Hamavaran, the king of which province yielded to him and gave him his daughter in marriage. The king of Hamavaran, however, treacherously seized Kaikawus and imprisoned him, during which time Afrasyab (Turanian leader and traditional enemy of Iran) attacked Iran. Rustam defeated him and his allies and delivered Kaikawus. The war with Afrasyab lasted during the whole reign. The history of Kaikawus contains, besides the accounts of Rustam's seven adventures, those of Suhrab (son of Rustam, whom Rustam slew by mistake) and of Syawaush (offspring of Iraj). In his pride Kaikawus sought to fly to the heavens, and harnessed to his throne four eagles. Wearied, they descended and threw the king on the ground. He escaped with his life, and, pardoned by the gods for his arrogance, ruled on. Kaikawus is the Kaoses of the Byzantine historians. The story is the source of Matthew Arnold's *Sohrab and Rustum.*

Kaikeyi (kī.kā'yē). In Hindu mythology, one of the three wives of King Dasharatha and mother of his third son Bharata. Carefully tending Dasharatha when wounded, she induced him to promise any two favors. She used this promise to procure the exile of Rama (first and semi-immortal son of Dasharatha) and the promotion of her own son, Bharata.

Kaikhusrau (kī.kus.rou'). In the Persian epic, the *Shahnamah*, the 13th and greatest of the Iranian kings. He reigned 60 years. He was the son of Syawaush (son of Iraj) and Farangis daughter of Afrasyab (Turanian enemy of Iran). After the murder of Syawaush, Afrasyab was about to slay Farangis that none of the offspring of Iraj might live; but she was sent away instead and her child was brought up by shepherds. Afrasyab, frightened by a dream in which the son of Syawaush, destroyed him, sought to destroy the child, but his fears were again allayed when he was told that the boy was an idiot. When he warred with Kaikawus, Afrasyab sent Farangis and her young son to a remote place, but they were found and brought to Kaikawus, who appointed Kaikhusrau his successor. Kaikhusrau continued the war, and slew Afrasyab. The name Kaikhusrau has been identified with that of the elder Cyrus, chiefly on a basis of similarities between Greek and Iranian legend.

Kailas (kī.läs'). Range of mountains in Tibet, N of the Himalayas. It runs from NW to SE; in it is the source of the Brahmaputra River. Elevation, up to 23,165 ft. Length, ab. 350 mi.

Kailas. [Also, **Kailasa** (kī.lä'sa).] Mountain peak in SW Tibet, in the Kailas range N of Lake Manasarowar. Siva's paradise and Kuvera's abode are said to be on Kailas. 22,028 ft.

Kaim (kīm), **Franz.** b. 1856; d. 1935. German patron of music, founder (1893) of a series of concerts at Munich, which he continued until 1908.

Kain (kān), **Saul.** A pseudonym of **Sassoon, Siegfried.**

Kaingang (kä.in.gäng'). See **Caingang.**

Kainozoic Era (kī.nō.zō'ik). Alternate form of **Cenozoic Era.** See table at end of Volume III.

Kainz (kīnts), **Joseph.** b. in Hungary, 1858; d. at Vienna, Sept. 20, 1910. Austrian actor.

Kaiping (kī'ping'). Town in NE China, in the province of Liaotung, S Manchuria, on the railroad near the W coast of the Liaotung Peninsula, ab. 30 mi. below the mouth of the Liao Ho: important road junction; salt and silk are principal products. Pop. ab. 30,000 (1922).

Kaiqubad (kī.kō.bäd'). In the *Shahnamah*, the 11th Iranian king; a descendant of Faridun, brought by Rustam from Mount Alburz (the sacred mountain of Persian mythology) at the bidding of Zal (father of Rustam). He reigned 100 years, building cities after Rustam and defeating Afrasyab.

Kaira (kī'ra). District in W Union of India, in the state of Bombay, on the E side of the Gulf of Cambay, ab. 25

mi. S of Ahmedabad: cotton, wheat, and teakwood are the important products; there is some mining of manganese. Capital, Kaira; area, ab. 1,617 sq. mi. (1941); pop. 914,957 (1941).

Kaira. Capital of the district of Kaira, Bombay state, Union of India, ab. 25 mi. SE of Ahmedabad: a small trading center. Pop. ab. 8,000.

Kairouan (kīr.wän'; French, ker.wäñ). [Also: **Kairwan, Kirwan, Kayrawan, Qairwan.**] City in N Africa, in Tunisia, ab. 87 mi. S of Tunis: a holy Mohammedan city, founded c670. It is connected with Tunis and Sousse by railroad and by road. The Djamaät es-Sehebi, or Mosque of the Companion of the Prophet, is the chief sanctuary in the city. 32,299 (1946).

Kairys (kī'rēs), **Steponas.** b. at Užnevėžis, Kurkliai township, Lithuania, Dec. 20, 1879—. Lithuanian statesman, engineer, and journalist. He was one of the top leaders of the Lithuanian underground during the German occupation (1941–44); later lived in the U. S.

Kaisaria (kī.sȧ.rē'yą) or **Kaisarie** (-ye). See **Kayseri.**

Kaiser (kī'zėr), **Georg.** b. at Magdeburg, Germany, 1878; d. at Ascona, Switzerland, June 5, 1945. German author, leading dramatist of the expressionist school. Like Hans Grimm, Kaiser tried business abroad (Buenos Aires) before settling down to literature. With the exception of two novels late in life, *Es ist genug* (1932) and *Villa Aurea* (1940; Eng. trans., *A Villa in Sicily*, 1939), he wrote entirely for the stage. His first plays were satirical treatments of old themes: *Rektor Kleist* (1905) flays school tyranny, *Die jüdische Witwe* (1911) gives the Judith theme a sardonic twist, *König Hahnrei* (1913) makes mock of King Mark. *Von Morgens bis Mitternachts* (1916) has, however, more social significance, and the trilogy *Koralle* (1917), *Gas I* (1918), and *Gas II* (1920) argue for class leveling. Kaiser, with Thomas Mann and Franz Werfel, was expelled from the Prussian Academy in 1933 when Hitler rose to power; his works were among those included in the Nazi book-burning.

Kaiser, Henry John. b. at Sprout Brook, near Canajoharie, N.Y., May 9, 1882—. American industrialist. After working (until 1906) as a photographer, he moved to the West Coast and was active in highway construction in California, Washington, and British Columbia (1914–29), in Cuba (1930), and on the Mississippi levees (1927–30). He was chairman (1931) of the Six Companies, Inc., contractors for the construction of Boulder (now Hoover) Dam, president (1933) of Bridge Builders, Inc., a constructor of the piers for the Oakland-San Francisco Bay Bridge (1933), Bonneville Dam (1934), and Grand Coulee Dam (1939), and organized (1939) the Permanente Cement Company for the production of cement for Shasta Dam. Acquiring (1940) an interest in shipbuilding, he controlled (1942) seven shipyards in California and Oregon, and built at record speed (through assembly-line methods and extensive use of prefabricated sections) ships for use in World War II. He contracted (1942) with the government for the construction of three giant cargo planes conceived by Howard Hughes, and bought (1943) an airplane factory at Bristol, Pa. With Joseph Washington Frazer, he organized the Kaiser-Frazer Corporation for the manufacture of automobiles in the great Ford-built factory at Willow Run, Mich.

Kaiser, Isabella. b. at Beckenried, Switzerland, 1866; d. there, 1925. Swiss poet and novelist writing in French and German. Her novels *La Vierge du lac* (1913), *Rahels Liebe* (1921), and others, if slight and sentimental in content, show marked formal ability.

Kaiser, Jakob. b. in Bavaria, Germany, 1888—. German politician. Originally a bookbinder, he became a trade-union official, and was a Centrist Party member (1910–33) of the Reichstag. After 1933 he was active in the underground resistance against Hitler. Arrested in 1938 but released after seven months for lack of evidence, he took part in the abortive plot (July, 1944) to assassinate Hitler, went into hiding, and in 1945 emerged as one of the founders of the Christian Democratic Union Party in the Eastern Zone of Germany. He was chairman of the party until November, 1947, when he was dismissed from his office by the Russians. He settled in Western Germany and was a member of the parliamentary council at Bonn in 1949. In September, 1949, he was made minister for All-German problems, a special post created for retaining contact (so far as possible) with the Eastern Zone.

Kaiser-Franzensbrunn (kī.zėr.frän'tsens.brůn). A German name of **Františkovy Lázně.**

Kaiser-Karlsbad (kī.zėr.kärls'bät). Former German name of **Karlovy Vary.**

Kaiserslautern (kī.zėrs.lou'tėrn). City in W Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Rhineland-Palatinate, French Zone, formerly in the Bavarian Palatinate, on the Lauter River ab. 32 mi. W of Mannheim: manufactures sewing machines, bicycles, structural steel, machinery, enamelware, cotton and woolen textiles, paperware, and cigars. There are several medieval churches. Kaiserslautern was made a free imperial city by Rudolf of Hapsburg in 1276, and came to the Palatinate in 1417. French Huguenots were admitted in the 17th century. The city was sacked by the Spaniards in 1635, and by the French in 1688. It passed to France in 1801, and to Bavaria in 1816. The decrease in population in the period 1939–46 was 20.9 percent. 55,932 (1946), 62,761 (1950).

Kaiserswerth (kī.zėrs.vert'). Town in W Germany, in the *Land* (state) of North Rhine-Westphalia, British Zone, formerly in the Rhine Province, Prussia, on the Rhine River N of Düsseldorf; it is now administratively a part of Düsseldorf. It has the ruins of an imperial palace. The German king (later emperor) Henry IV was here made a political prisoner by the archbishop of Cologne in 1062.

Kaiser Wilhelm Canal (kī'zėr vil'helm). See **Kiel Canal.**

Kaiser Wilhelm Islands. Name once given to a small group of islands in the Antarctic Ocean.

Kaithal (kī'tąl). [Also, **Kythul.**] Town in NW Union of India, in Karnal district, Punjab, ab. 92 mi. NW of Delhi: small trading center, served by one railway branch and one major highway. Pop. ab. 15,000.

Kajaani (kä'yä.nē). [Swedish, **Kajana** (kä'yä.nä).] City in C Finland, in the *lääni* (department) of Oulu, on the Kajaaninjoki (Kajaani River) above its mouth in Oulujärvi (Oulu Lake). It has pulp and paper industries, and a ruined castle. 11,090 (1951).

Kajanus (kä'yä.nůs), **Robert.** b. at Helsinki, Finland, Dec. 2, 1856; d. there, July 6, 1933. Finnish conductor and composer. He founded (1882) the Helsinki Philharmonic Society, and conducted the Helsinki Philharmonic Orchestra, the first Finnish symphonic orchestral group, taking the organization to the Paris World's Fair in 1900. He taught (1897–1926) music at Helsinki University, where he was appointed (1908) professor. His compositions include symphonic poems, rhapsodies based on national folk melodies, cantatas, suites, songs, choruses, and symphonies including *Aino* and *Kullervo.*

Kakhetia (ką.kē'shą; Russian, kä.ʜe'tē.ya). Region in SW U.S.S.R., in E Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic. It occupies a region of mountains and foothills, and produces wines and tobacco.

Kakhovka (kä.ʜôf'ką). See **Berislav.**

Kakonda (kä.kōn'dä). [Also: **Caconda, Cilombo-coñoma, Quilombo.**] One of the 13 independent kingdoms of the Mbundu, a Bantu-speaking people of SW Africa, in C Angola.

Kakongo (kä.kōng'gō). See **Kongo.**

Kakortok (kä.kōr.tok'). Native name of **Julianehaab.**

Kaku (kä'kō). [Also, **Kakui** (kä.kö.ē').] In the *Shahnamah*, a grandson of Zohak (Azhi Dahak, the mythical serpent king of Persia) who allied himself with Salm (rebel son of Faridun) in the war of Faridun and Minuchihr (son of Iraj) against Salm and his brother Tur. He was slain by Minuchihr after a single combat lasting almost a whole day.

Kalabagh (kä.lä.bäg'). Town in Pakistan, in Bannu district, North-West Frontier Province, on the Indus River: salt quarries. Pop. ab. 5,000.

Kalach (kä.läch'). [Also, **Kalatch.**] Town in the U.S.S.R., in the Stalingrad *oblast'* (region) of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, ab. 48 mi. W of Stalingrad. It is located at the W end of the new Volga-Don Canal, where this joins the Tsimlyanskaya Reservoir in the Don River. Just E of Kalach, on Nov. 23, 1942, the Soviet armies closed a trap encircling ab. 330,000 German troops in the Stalingrad area.

Kalahari (kä.lä.hä'rē). [Also: **Bakalahari, Kxalxadi.**] Subgroup of the Tswana, or W Sotho, a Bantu-speaking people of S Africa, inhabiting the Kalahari Desert in W Bechuanaland.

Kalahari Desert. Elevated semiarid region in S Africa, N of the Orange River, and mainly within the Bechuanaland protectorate, though it extends S into the Cape of Good Hope province and W into South-West Africa. There is a scanty growth of grasses which supports wild game and the nomadic pastoral activities of both African tribes and white sheep ranchers.

Kalakaua I (kä.lä.kou'ą), **David.** b. Nov. 16, 1836; d. at San Francisco, Jan. 30, 1891. King of Hawaii (1874–91). He was elected Feb. 12, 1874, to succeed Lunalilo. He was compelled by a revolutionary movement to grant in 1887 a new constitution imposing important restrictions on the royal prerogative.

Kalamantin (kä.lä.män'tin), **Pulo.** Native name of **Borneo.**

Kalamata (kä.lä.mä'tä). [Also: **Kalama** (kä.lä'mä), **Kalámai** (kä.lä'me); ancient name, **Pharae, Pherae.**] City in S Greece, the capital of the *nomos* (department) of Messenia, in the Peloponnesus on the Nedon River and on the Gulf of Messenia: commercial seaport and railroad terminus. Currants, figs, and olive oil are exported. Pop. 35,033 (1940).

Kalamazoo (kal''ą.mą.zō'). City in S Michigan, county seat of Kalamazoo County, on the Kalamazoo River: manufactures stoves, furnaces, auto bodies, pharmaceuticals, paper, and peppermint oil; shipping point for celery, grapes, apples, and peaches. It is the seat of Kalamazoo College, a state teachers college, and Nazareth Academy. Pop. of city, 57,704 (1950); of urbanized area, 83,332 (1950).

Kalamazoo River. River in Michigan, flowing into Lake Michigan ab. 41 mi. NW of Kalamazoo. Length, ab. 175 mi.

Kalanemi (kä.lą.nā'mē). In Hindu mythology, in the *Ramayana*, a Rakshasa (or demon); uncle of Ravana, chief of the Rakshasas. At Ravana's request he tried to kill Hanuman (the monkey god), assuming the form of a hermit devotee and offering him food. Hanuman refused the food and went to bathe. His foot was seized by a crocodile, which he killed. From the body rose a lovely maiden, who had been cursed to live as a crocodile until released by Hanuman. She warned him against Kalanemi, whom Hanuman immediately seized and hurled to the city of Lanka, in Ceylon, where Kalanemi fell before the throne of Ravana.

Kalanos (kal'ą.nos). [Latin, **Calanus.**] fl. 4th century B.C. Greek name of a Brahman who followed Alexander the Great from India, and, becoming ill, threw himself upon a funeral pyre before the Macedonians, three months before Alexander's death (323 B.C.), which he had predicted.

Kalapuya (kal.ą.pö'yą). [Also: **Kalapooian, Kalapuyan** (-pö'yąn).] North American Indian language family embracing several small tribes formerly located in the Willamette River valley, Oregon. They are now greatly reduced in numbers and some of the tribes have utterly disappeared.

Kalarash (ku.lu.räsh') or **Kalarashi** (ku.lu.rä'shē). See **Călăraşi.**

Kalasan (kä.lä.sän'), **Chandi.** Small Buddhist stone temple in C Java dedicated (778 A.D.) by a king of the Shailendra dynasty as a memorial for his spiritual teacher to one of the divine Taras. It is the earliest dated temple of Java.

Kalat (ką.lät'). [Also: **Kelat, Khelat.**] State of Pakistan, in Baluchistan province, N of Karachi. It is largely a mountainous, dry region with some irrigation agriculture in the mountain valleys. Kalat was taken by the British in 1839 and 1840, and in 1888 was incorporated with British India. It is under the suzerainty of a khan, and is the largest state of Baluchistan. Area, ab. 46,678 sq. mi. (1941); pop. 283,000 (1951).

Kalat-al-fimi (kä.lät.äl.fē'mē). Arabic name of **Calatafimi.**

Kalat Avub (kä.lät' ä.yōb'). Arabic name of **Calatayud.**

Kalat-i-Nadiri (kä.lät'ē.nä.dē'rē). [Also, **Kelat-i-Nadir.**] Fortress in NE Iran, in Khurasan, near the Soviet frontier.

Kalau (kä'lou), **Abraham.** See **Calov, Abraham.**

Kalauria (ką.lô'ri.ą). See **Poros** island.

Kalayavana (kä.lą.yä'vą.ną). In Hindu mythology, a Yavana, or foreign king, who led an army of barbarians to Mathura (modern Muttra) against Krishna. Krishna lured him into the cave of Muchukunda, who awoke and reduced him to ashes by a glance.

Kalb (kälp), **Charlotte von.** [Maiden name, **Marschalk von Ostheim.**] b. at Waltershausen, Germany, July 25, 1761; d. in the royal castle at Berlin, May 12, 1843. German writer, notable chiefly for her friendships with Schiller, Hölderlin, and Jean Paul Richter. Her stormy life was full of tragedy: she lost all her property in 1804, her husband committed suicide two years later, and she spent the last 25 years of her life in blindness. She dictated her memoirs (*Charlotte*, 1879), and her novel *Cornelia* (1851). Her *Briefe an Jean Paul und seine Gattin* were published in 1882.

Kalb (kalb; German, kälp), **Johann.** [Called Baron **de Kalb.**] b. at Hüttendorf, Germany, June 29, 1721; d. at Camden, S.C., Aug. 19, 1780. German officer in the French army, who served in the American Continental army in the Revolutionary War. He first came to America on a secret mission for France in 1768, and came again in 1777, with Lafayette. He subsequently became a major general in the American forces. He was at Valley Forge and in 1780 set out with a force for the relief of Charleston, S.C. He was wounded in an encounter near Saunders's Creek and died three days afterward.

Kalbe (käl'bę). See **Calbe.**

Kalckreuth (kälk'roit), Count **Friedrich Adolf von.** b. at Sottershausen, near Sangerhausen, Germany, Feb. 22, 1737; d. at Berlin, June 10, 1818. Prussian field marshal, who distinguished himself in the defense of Danzig against the French in 1807. He was responsible in large part for the negotiations leading to the Treaty of Tilsit (1807).

Kalckreuth, Count **Leopold von.** b. 1855; d. 1928. German portrait, genre, and landscape painter and sculptor, a founder of the secessionist group in painting. In 1928, he was given a retrospective showing at the Bibliothèque Nationale. His works include *Winter Landscape, Old Woman, Chateau Klein-Ols in Silesia, The Instruction, Self-Portrait, The Rainbow, Skating,* and busts of Justus Brinckmann and Friedrich Chrysander.

Kaldu (käl'dö). See **Chaldea.**

Kaled (kā'led). See **Khalid.**

Kalenberg (kä'lęn.berk). See also **Kahlenberg.**

Kalenberg. [Also, **Calenberg.**] Former principality of Germany, later included in the province of Hanover, Prussia.

Kalergis (kä.ler'yēs), **Demetrius.** b. in Crete, c1803; d. at Athens, April 24, 1867. Greek general and politician. He fought (1821) in the Greek war of independence but his opposition to the Bavarian dynasty on the Greek throne led to his exile in 1845. He served as Greek minister of war during the Crimean War and later (1861) was minister to France. While at Paris he negotiated for the accession of George, prince of Denmark, to the Greek throne, following the deposition of the Bavarians.

Kale Sultanie (kä.le' söl.tä.nē.e') (or **Sultaniye**) (söl.tä.nē.ye'). See **Çanakkale,** town.

Kalevala (kä'le.vä.lä). [Also, **Kalewala.**] National epic of Finland. The elements of the poem are ancient folk and heroic songs collected in parts of Finnish and adjacent territory, for the most part within the 19th century. A number of folk songs, runes, tales, riddles, and the like had been collected by scholars in the 18th century, but the first considerable collection of folk songs was published in five parts by Zacharias Topelius in the period 1822–31. The most important collector, however, was Elias Lönnrott (1802–44). Lönnrott was both author and editor of the *Kalevala* (first edition, 1835). This was a collection of 16 hero poems, amounting to some 5,000 lines. In 1849 appeared a second edition, containing 50 songs in some 22,800 lines, which is the present form of the poem. The *Kalevala* is written in eight-syllabled trochaic verse, with alliteration, but without rhyme. Although the unity and actual writing of the *Kalevala* are the work of one man, Lönnrott, 95 percent of the lines come direct from the people. *Kalevala* means "the land of Kaleva," ancient Finnish culture hero; but its main characters are

his descendants, the central hero being Väinämöinen, the god of poetry and music. It is the prototype, in form, of Longfellow's *Hiawatha*.

Kalgan (käl'gän'). See **Changkiakow.**

Kalgoorlie (kal.gör'li). Town in SW Australia, the most important urban center in the state of Western Australia, outside the metropolitan area of Perth. Near here, in 1893, was discovered the famous Golden Mile goldfield, and it was as a result of this that the city grew up in the vicinity; it has remained the chief center of the gold-mining industry in Australia. It is the W terminus of the transcontinental railway from Adelaide and is an important rail junction point and trade center. The town is in a desert region, and water is obtained by means of an aqueduct from Mundaring Weir, ab. 330 mi. to the W. 11,904 (1947).

Kalhana (käl'hä.nạ). fl. c1148. Author of the *Rajatarangini*, a history of Kashmir.

Kali (kä'lē). In Hindu mythology, the Black One, consort of Shiva; a destructive form of Parvati (the name Calcutta probably represents *Kalighat*, the ghat or landing-place of Kali). In her images the body is black, or dark-blue, the insides of the hands red. She wears a necklace of human heads and a cincture of blood-stained hands, while she stands on the body of Shiva. Her tongue protrudes from her mouth, which is marked with blood. Bloody sacrifices are made to her. She has a celebrated temple called the Kalighat, near Calcutta. She personifies the mother goddess as devouring, i.e., taking back, the life she has produced.

Kali. In Sanskrit, name of the die or side of the die which is marked by one point, and personification of that side of the die. In the story of "Nala and Damayanti" in the *Mahabharata*, the gods were jealous that Damayanti, daughter of King Bhima, had chosen to marry Nala, a mortal, instead of one of the gods. Kali thereupon entered into Nala, and caused him to be worsted by his younger brother in the game of dice in which Nala lost his kingdom, his wife, and even his raiment, and in consequence of which he became an exile. After years of trouble and adventure, however, Kali departed out of Nala and he won back his wife and his kingdom.

Kaliana (kä.lē.ä'nạ). [Also, **Caliana.**] Indian tribe of Venezuela. The language of the tribe comprises a separate linguistic stock.

Kalidasa (kä.lē.dä'sä). fl. probably in the 5th century A.D. Hindu poet and dramatist. Accounts of his life tell us only that he lived at Ujjain, and that he was one of the "Nine Gems" of the court of one of the kings named Vikramaditya. Kalidasa is the undisputed author of the two dramas *Sakuntala* and *Vikramorvasi*, and some have credited to him also the *Malavikagnimitra*. The *Raghuvansa*, *Kumarasambhava*, *Meghaduta*, *Ritusanhara*, *Nalodava*, and *Srutabogha* have also all been ascribed to him with varying degrees of improbability. He is known to Europeans especially through the drama of *Sakuntala*, which, when first translated by Sir William Jones in 1789, produced such a sensation that the early success of Sanskrit studies in England and Germany may be ascribed to this masterpiece.

Kalighat (kä.lē.gät'). Original name (probably) of **Calcutta.**

Kalika (kä'lẹ.kä). Name sometimes applied to the goddess Kali.

Kalikapurana (kä''lẹ.kä.pọ.rä'nạ). In Sanskrit literature, one of 18 Upapuranas, or secondary Puranas, containing about 9,000 stanzas, the object of which is to recommend the worship of Kali, the wife of Siva, in one or other of her forms.

Kalikata (kä.lē.kä'tä). Hindustani name of **Calcutta.**

Kalilag and Damnag (kạ.lē'lag; dam'nag). Name of the Syriac version of the original of the *Panchatantra*, and an important link in the genealogy of Indo-European folklore. The original, a Buddhist Sanskrit work in 13 chapters treating of the conduct of princes, and inculcating its doctrines in the form of beast-fables, was translated during the 6th century from Sanskrit into Pahlavi. From the Pahlavi version, now lost, was translated (c570 A.D.) the older Syriac version, named after the two jackals Karataka and Damanaka, who figured in the introduction to the Sanskrit original. A notice of this Syriac version had been preserved in a late 13th-century catalogue of Syriac writings, and published by Assemani at Rome in 1725. A Chaldean bishop, on his way to the ecumenical council in 1870, stumbled upon a manuscript of this version in the episcopal library at Mardin. Through the mediation of the Italian scholar Guidi, and a wonderful combination of accidents and efforts, "the lost manuscript" was made known to Europe, and at last published and translated by Bickell (Leipzig, 1876). Bickell's work contains an important introduction by Benfey summarizing the results (already published in his *Pantschatantra*) of his studies in the history of fable.

Kalilah and Dimnah (kạ.lē'lạ; dim'nạ). [Also: **Calila and Dimna, Bidpai, Pilpay, Fables of Pilpay.**] Arabic translation (made during the 8th century) of the Pahlavi translation of the Sanskrit original of the *Panchatantra*. *Kalilah and Dimnah* is also the name of the later Syriac version made in the 10th or 11th century. English translations of both were published in the 19th century.

Kalimanten (kä.li.män'ten), **Pulo.** Native name of **Borneo.**

Kali Nadi (kä'lē nu'dē). [Also, **Kalli-Nuddi.**] River in N Union of India, in Uttar Pradesh, flowing SE into the Ganges ab. 47 mi. NW of Cawnpore. Length, ab. 275 mi.

Kalinga (kä.ling'gạ). Group of Malayo-Polynesian-speaking people with highly developed political institutions, dwelling in the mountains of NW Luzon (subprovince of Kalinga), Philippine Islands. 24,452 (1939).

Kalingapatam (kä.ling.gạ.pä'täm). See **Calingapatam.**

Kalinin (kä.lē'nin). *Oblast* (region) in the U.S.S.R., in the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, between Moscow and Leningrad. Much of its area is flat and swampy, except in the W, where the Valdai Hills reach to a height of ab. 1,138 ft. The chief occupations of its people are farming and the raising of livestock; winter wheat, potatoes, dairy products, flax, and vegetables are produced. The cities of the oblast produce textiles and clothing, leather, and shoes. Capital, Kalinin; area, 41,060 sq. mi. (1939), ab. 25,500 sq. mi. (1951); pop. 3,211,439 (1939).

Kalinin. [Former name, **Tver.**] City in the U.S.S.R., in the Kalinin *oblast* (region) of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, on both banks of the Volga River at its junction with the Tvertsa: river port; important center for the manufacture of clothing, cotton textiles, shoes, machinery, and tools. It was named for Mikhail Ivanovich Kalinin, formerly president of the U.S.S.R. It was briefly occupied by the Germans in 1941, at the NE limit of their advance in this area. 216,131 (1939).

Kalinin, Mikhail Ivanovich. b. at Upper Troitsa, Tver, Russia, Nov. 20, 1875; d. June 3, 1946. Russian Communist leader, mayor of Petrograd, and president of the U.S.S.R. He joined the Social Democratic Party in 1898, was arrested a year later, and spent 10 months in prison. He was again arrested in 1903 and 1913, being sent to Siberia both times, but escaped the second time and stayed in hiding at St. Petersburg, from which he had been banished in 1908. He was active in the 1917 October Revolution, and was chairman of the union central executive committee of the U.S.S.R. and later chairman of the presidium of the supreme soviet of the U.S.S.R. (frequently referred to in other countries as president of the Soviet Union). He held this office from 1923 until he retired, because of illness, on March 19, 1946. In 1935, on his 60th birthday, he was awarded the highest Russian honor, the Order of Lenin, for "his outstanding revolutionary achievements and his important role in the creation and strengthening of the first proletarian state in the world."

Kaliningrad (kä.lē.nin.grät'). *Oblast* (region) in W U.S.S.R., a part of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic. It comprises that portion of the former German province of East Prussia annexed by the U.S.S.R. in 1945. The region is a fertile agricultural area, producing grain, potatoes, dairy products, and livestock for meat (especially beef and pork). Capital, Kaliningrad; area, ab 6,100 sq. mi.

Kaliningrad. [German, **Königsberg**; Polish, **Krolewiec.**] Seaport and former fortress city, now in W U.S.S.R., formerly the capital of East Prussia, Germany, situated on the Pregel River, near the Frisches Haff. (For its history prior to 1945, see under Königsberg.) It has

important commerce in grain, timber, hemp, and flax; manufactures machinery and paper. Baltiisk (Pillau) is its outer port. It was captured in April, 1945, after a long siege by the Soviet armies and passed to the U.S.S.R. 372,164 (1939).

Kalisch (kā'lish), **David.** b. at Breslau, Feb. 23, 1820; d. at Berlin, Aug. 21, 1872. German humorist, founder of the comic journal *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin, 1848), and author of numerous farces.

Kalisch (kā'lish), **Isidor.** b. at Krotoschin (now Krotoszyn, Poland), Posen, Prussia, Nov. 15, 1816; d. at Newark, N.J., May 11, 1886. American rabbi. Prominent in the development of reform Judaism in the U.S., he took a leading role at the Conference of Reform Rabbis at Cleveland (1855). Among his works are *A Guide for Rational Enquiries into the Biblical Writings, Being an Examination of the Doctrinal Differences between Judaism and Primitive Christianity, Based upon a Critical Exposition of the Book of Matthew* (1857), a translation from the original in German by M. Mayer, and *Die Töne des Morgenlandes* (1865).

Kalisch (kā'lish), **Marcus.** b. at Treptow (now Trzebiatów, Poland), Prussia, May 16, 1828; d. at Rowsley, Derbyshire, England, Aug. 23, 1885. German Biblical critic.

Kalisch, Paul. b. 1855—. German operatic tenor; son of David Kalisch. He was associated (after 1887) with the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, singing Wagnerian roles there. He married (1888) the soprano Lilli Lehmann.

Kalispel (kal'i.spel). [Also, **Pend d'Oreille.**] Tribe of North American Indians of Salishan linguistic stock. A small number still survive on reservations in Washington and Montana.

Kalispell (kal'i.spel). City in NW Montana, county seat of Flathead County, ab. 175 mi. NW of Butte: trading center for a farming, mining, and lumbering area. 9,737 (1950).

Kalisz (kä'lēsh). [German, **Kalisch.**] City in W central Poland, in the *województwo* (province) of Posnań, formerly in Russia, on the Prosna River ab. 58 mi. W of Łódź: an important industrial center, producing textiles, lace, metal, food, and leather. Industries established after World War II include toy and velvet manufactures. It is the trading center for a hog, goose, and sheep raising district. In 1706 the Swedes were defeated here by the Poles and Russians. On Feb. 28, 1813, Prussia and Russia concluded here an alliance against Napoleon I. In World War I, the city was conquered by the Germans in August, 1914, and partly destroyed; it was again occupied by the Germans in September, 1939. Pop. 48,092 (1946).

Kalita (kä.lē.tä'), **Ivan.** See **Ivan I.**

Kaliya (kä'li.yạ). In Hindu mythology, a five-headed serpent-king dwelling in the Jumna River. His mouths vomited fire.

Kaliyuga (kä.li.yō'gạ). In Hindu cosmogony, the last and worst of the four yugas, or ages of the world: the iron age. It is considered to have begun on Feb. 18, 3102 B.C., and is the present age, an era of fear and calamity. According to Hindu belief, when it ends (some 427,000 years hence) the world is to be destroyed.

Kalk (kälk). Former town in W Germany, in the *Land* (state) of North Rhine-Westphalia, British Zone, formerly in the Rhine Province, Prussia. It is now an eastern suburban section of Cologne.

Kalkandelen (käl"kän.de.len'). Turkish name of **Tetovo.**

Kalkbrenner (kälk'bren.ėr), **Christian.** b. at Minden, Hanover, Germany, Sept. 22, 1755; d. at Paris, Aug. 10, 1806. German composer of chamber works and operas.

Kalkbrenner, Friedrich Wilhelm. b. c1784; d. at Enghien, France, June 10, 1849. German pianist and composer for the piano; son of Christian Kalkbrenner.

Kalki (käl'kē). Name of Vishnu in his future character of destroyer of the wicked and liberator of the world from evil: literally, the white horse. This will be the tenth and last avatar or incarnation of Vishnu, and will take place at the end of the fourth and last age, the Kaliyuga. Evil will be destroyed and Kalki will restore the goodness of the world.

Kallay (kä'lô.ē), **Benjamin von.** b. at Nagykalló, Hungary, Dec. 22, 1839; d. at Vienna, July 13, 1903. Hungarian statesman and scholar. From 1882 until his death he was administrator of Bosnia and Hercegovina. He wrote *Geschichte der Serben* (1877) and *Orientpolitik Russlands* (1878).

Kallen (kal'ẹn), **Horace Meyer.** b. at Berenstadt, in Silesia, Germany, Aug. 11, 1882—. American educator and author. He was professor of philosophy (1918 *et seq.*) and dean of the graduate faculty of political and social science (1944–46) at the New School for Social Research at New York. Author of *William James and Henri Bergson, The Book of Job as a Greek Tragedy, Zionism and World Politics, Why Religion* (1927), *Judaism at Bay* (1932), *A Free Society* (1934), *Art and Freedom* (2 vols., 1942), *Modernity and Liberty* (1947), and other books.

Kallikak Family (kal'i.kak), **The.** Sociological study (1912) of hereditary feeble-mindedness, by Henry H. Goddard. Martin Kallikak (a fictitious name, used to protect the various real people involved), a descendant of a well-known Colonial family, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and during the war formed a liaison with a feeble-minded girl who bore him a son. After the war he married a normal girl. His traceable descendants from the illegitimate son were 480, of whom 143 were mentally deficient and a larger number alcoholic, immoral, or illegitimate. On the legitimate side of his family there were 496 descendants, none of whom were feeble-minded. As a study upholding the theory of transmitted defective germ-plasm Goddard's work is monumental, but critics have questioned the possibility of scientific measurement or determination of feeble-mindedness after a lapse of almost 150 years.

Kalli-Nuddi (käl.i.nud'i). See **Kali Nadi.**

Kallió (käl'lē.ō), **Kyösti.** b. at Ylivieska, Finland, April 10, 1873; d. at Helsinki, Finland, Dec. 19, 1940. Finnish statesman, president (1937–40) prior to and during the war (1939–40) with the Soviet Union. He was several times premier (1922–24, 1925–26, 1929–30, 1930), and served also as minister of agriculture (1919, 1919–20, 1921–22) and minister of communications (1925).

Kallipolis (kạ.lip'ō.lis). Ancient name of **Gelibolu.**

Kalliwoda (käl.ē.vō'dä; Czech, kä'li.vô.dä), **Johannes Wenzeslaus.** b. at Prague, 1801; d. at Karlsruhe, Baden, Germany, Dec. 3, 1866. Czech violinist, conductor, and composer. His works include seven symphonies, string quartets, violin music, and piano pieces.

Kallwitz (käl'vits), **Seth.** Original name of **Calvisius, Sethus.**

Kalm (kälm), **Peter.** b. in Finland, 1715; d. at Abo (now Turku), Finland, Nov. 16, 1779. Swedish botanist, for whom the genus *Kalmia* is named. He published *En resa til Norra Amerika* (A Journey to North America, 3 vols., 1753–61) and other works.

Kalmar (käl'mär). [Also, **Calmar.**] *Län* (county) in S Sweden, including the island of Öland. Capital, Kalmar; area, ab. 4,485 sq. mi.; pop. 235,851 (1950).

Kalmar. [Also, **Calmar.**] City in S Sweden, capital of the *län* (county) of Kalmar, on Kalmar Sound, opposite the island of Öland. It has a harbor, shipyards, and match and margarine factories. Its famous castle, called the Kalmarhus, was built originally in the 12th century, was enlarged in the 16th century, and has been kept since in excellent repair. A part of the huge building now serves as a museum of antiquities (archaeological and ethnological collections). Once called (from the strategic location) the "Key to Sweden," the city was the site of numerous diets in the 13th-16th centuries. The Union of Kalmar, concluded in 1397, united Denmark, Sweden, and Norway in a single realm until 1523. Pop. 27,049 (1950).

Kalmar Sound. [Swedish, **Kalmarsund.**] Sea passage separating the island of Öland from the mainland of Sweden. Length, ab. 90 mi.

Kalmucks (kal'muks). [Also: **Calmucks, Kalmyks** (kal'miks, käl.miks').] Western Mongols, of the Buddhist religion, who migrated from Dzungaria (in what is now Sinkiang, China) and settled the region of the Lower Volga in the early 17th century. Although they willingly served the Russian government as mercenary soldiers, their tribal privileges and customs were nevertheless interfered with to such an extent that the bulk of the tribe fled back toward China in 1771. It is said that only 15,000 out of 300,000 survived this famous flight. The survivors settled in the Ili valley in Sinkiang. A group west of the

Volga did not join this exodus, but remained to follow their own brand of Lamaism. Descendants of this group constituted the ethnic basis of the Kalmuck Autonomous Republic, SW of the Volga River in the U.S.S.R., which was liquidated in 1943 for collaboration with the Germans during World War II. There are a few thousand Kalmucks today surviving as "displaced persons" in C and W Europe, or as resettled persons in the U.S.S.R.

Kalna (kul'nạ). [Also, **Culna.**] Town in NE Union of India, in Burdwan district, West Bengal, on the Bhagirath River ab. 47 mi. N of Calcutta. Pop. ab. 12,000.

Kálnoky (käl'nō.kē), Count **Siegmund Gustav.** b. at Lettowitz, in Moravia, Dec. 29, 1832; d. in Moravia (then part of Austria), Feb. 13, 1898. Austrian statesman and diplomat. He was appointed minister at Copenhagen in 1874, and ambassador at St. Petersburg in 1880, and was minister of foreign affairs (1881–95). He obtained the entrance of Italy into the Triple Alliance in 1882, supporting Bismarck in the negotiations, and carried on diplomatic exchanges with Serbia and Rumania.

Kalocsa (kô'lō.chô). City in S Hungary, near the Danube River ab. 67 mi. S of Budapest. It is the seat of a Roman Catholic archbishopric. 11,568 (1948).

Kalojoannes (kal''o̧.jo̧.an'ēz, -ẹs). See **John II** (of the *Byzantine Empire*).

Kalou vu (käl'ou vö'). Indigenous gods of Fiji, literally, the "root gods," regarded by anthropologists as probably being a development of deified ancestors. Their chief is Ndengi, the creator, whom the people worship in serpent form and to whom they give their first fruits. Others of the Kalou vu are a fire god, a god of the dead who is also a fertility deity, and a kindly shark god who aids fishermen and saves those who are shipwrecked.

Kalpa (käl'pạ). In Hindu cosmogony, a day and night of Brahma, consisting of 1,000 yugas, or 432 million years.

Kalpasutras (käl.pạ.sö'trạz). In Vedic literature, the works which describe the ceremonial necessary in a Vedic religious observance, expressed in short technical rules (*sutras*); among the Jains, the name of their most sacred book, which gives the history of Mahavira, the last of the 24 deified saints or Tirthankaras.

Kalpeny (kal'pẹ.ni). Third-magnitude star β Aquarii, more commonly known as Sadalsuud.

Kalpi (kul'pē). [Also, **Culpee.**] Town in N central Union of India, in Jalaun district, Uttar Pradesh, on the Jumna River ab. 45 mi. SW of Cawnpore. The Indian (Sepoy) mutineers were defeated here by Sir Hugh Rose, in May, 1858. Pop. ab. 10,000.

Kaltenborn (kal'tẹn.bôrn), **H. V.** [Full name, **Hans von Kaltenborn.**] b. at Milwaukee, Wis., July 9, 1878—. American editor and radio commentator. He served as a news analyst for the Columbia Broadcasting System (1929–40) and the National Broadcasting Company (1940 *et seq.*). Author of *We Look at the World* (1930), *Europe Now* (1945), *Fifty Fabulous Years* (1950), and other books.

Kaltenhausen (käl'tẹn.hou.zẹn). Former name of **Bitche.**

Kaltneker (kält'nā.kėr), **Hans.** b. at Temesvár (now Timişoara, Rumania), in Banat, Feb. 2, 1895; d. at Gutenstein, Lower Austria, Sept. 22, 1919. Austrian dramatist. His work was expressionistic in form, and Christian and pacifistic in tendency.

Kaluga (kä.lö'gạ). Former *guberniya* (government) of Russia, now largely included in the Kaluga *oblast* (region) of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Area, ab. 11,942 sq. mi.

Kaluga. *Oblast* (region) in W U.S.S.R., in the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, SW of Moscow. It is a productive agricultural region, growing rye, wheat, flax, and hemp; dairying is important. It was formed in 1944. Capital, Kaluga; area, ab. 11,500 sq. mi.; pop. ab. 1,050,000.

Kaluga. City in the U.S.S.R., capital of the Kaluga *oblast* (region) of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, on the Oka River ab. 100 mi. SW of Moscow. Manufactures include machinery, matches, steam turbines, and foods. 89,484 (1939).

Kalukembe (kä.lö.kām'bā). [Also: **Caluguembe, Caluquembe.**] One of the 13 independent kingdoms of the Mbundu, a Bantu-speaking people of SW Africa, in C Angola.

Kalush (kä'lösh). [Also: **Kalushin** (kä.lö'shin); Polish, **Kalusz** (kä'lösh).] Town in W U.S.S.R., in the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, formerly in Galicia, Poland, on the Lomnitsa River ab. 60 mi. S of Lvov. Pop. over 10,000 (1951).

Kalvarija (käl.vä'rē.yạ). [Also, **Kalvaria** (käl.vä'rē.ạ).] Town in Lithuania, on the Shelupa River ab. 84 mi. SW of Vilna. Butter and cheese are made here.

Kalw (kälf). See **Calw.**

Kalymnos (kä'lēm.nôs). [Also: **Calymna, Calymno, Calymnos;** Italian, **Calino.**] Island in SE Greece, in the *nomos* (department) of Dodecanese, in the Aegean Sea SW of Asia Minor, between the islands of Lemnos and Kos: one of the Dodecanese islands. Kalymnos is the chief town. Area, 49 sq. mi.; pop. 24,393 (1940).

Kalymnos. [Also: **Calymna, Calymno, Calymnos;** Italian, **Calino.**] Town in SE Greece, in the *nomos* (department) of Dodecanese, on the island of Kalymnos. 12,818 (1940).

Kama (kä'mạ). River in the U.S.S.R., the largest tributary of the Volga, which it joins ab. 42 mi. S of Kazan. It is one of the major waterways of the Volga system, carrying heavy traffic between the Urals and the C European part of the U.S.S.R. It is navigable, except during the winter, for nearly its entire length. Length, ab. 1,263 mi.

Kama. Hindu god of love. In the *Rig-Veda*, desire is the first movement that arose in the One after it had come into life through the power of fervor or abstraction. It is the bond which connects entity with nonentity. He is armed with a bow and arrows, the bow being of sugar cane, the bowstring a line of bees; each of the five arrows, tipped with a distinct flower, conquers one of the five senses. He rides on a parrot attended by nymphs, one of whom bears his banner. His wife is Rati, or Delight.

Kamadhenu (kä.mạ.dā'nö). [Also, **Kamadhuk** (-dök').] In Hindu mythology, the cow of plenty that granted all the wishes of her possessor.

Kamaishi (kä.mä.ē.shē). City and seaport in NE Honshu, Japan, ab. 280 mi. N of Tokyo, on the Pacific Ocean. It is one of the oldest producers of pig iron in Japan (and in recent times still ranked third among Japanese cities in its pig-iron output). Iron ore is found at Kamaishi mine, ab. 12 mi. W of the city, and shipped by rail to the furnaces in the city. 35,231 (1950).

Kamakura (kä.mä.kö.rä). City in SE Honshu, Japan, ab. 10 mi. SW of Yokohama. It is noted for its historic shrines and museums, and especially for its great image of Buddha, ab. 42 ft. high, dating from 1252. It was the seat of Japanese government in the Middle Ages. 85,391 (1950).

Kamaran (kä.mä.rän'). [Also: **Cameran.**] Island in the Red Sea, belonging to Great Britain, ab. 200 mi. NW of the island of Perim, near the coast of Yemen: administered as part of Aden. It is the site of a quarantine station, operated jointly by the Indian and Netherlands Indies governments, for pilgrims traveling to Mecca, and of an airfield. It was formerly a Turkish possession, occupied by the British in 1915. Area, with nearby small islands, ab. 22 sq. mi.; pop. ab. 2,200.

Kamba (käm'bä). [Also: **Akamba, Athaishu, Atumwa, Wakamba.**] Bantu-speaking people of S Kenya, in E Africa. Scattered groups are found in Tanganyika as well as Kenya, but their principal group occupies an area E of Nairobi and N of Mount Kilimanjaro. Their population is estimated at ab. 500,000 (by I. Schapera, *Some Problems of Anthropological Research in Kenya Colony*, 1949). Before British occupation they had no chiefs; they were ruled by the elders of small local units, including up to six or seven families. They have exogamous patrilineal clans, and military age grades based on circumcision. They practice agriculture and herding, with the cattle complex, and their principal crops are sorghum and maize.

Kamban (käm'bän), **Gudmundur Jónsson Hallgrimsson.** b. near Reykjavík, Iceland, June 8, 1888; d. at Copenhagen, May 5, 1945. Icelandic novelist and playwright, known for his romantic play *Hadda-Padda*, the four-part historical novel *Skálholt*, and his retelling of the sagas concerning Vinland in *I See a Wondrous Land*. He was shot by Danish patriots under the mistaken impression that he was a Nazi sympathizer.

Kambay (kam.bā′). See **Cambay.**

Kambe (käm′bā). [Also, **Wakambe.**] One of nine Bantu-speaking peoples of SE Kenya, in E Africa, known collectively as Nyika.

Kamboja (käm.bō′jä). Malay name of **Cambodia.**

Kambryk (käm′brīk). Flemish name of **Cambrai.**

Kamchadal (kam′chą.dal). [Also, **Itelmen, Kamchadele** (-dēl).] Aboriginal people, now almost extinct, of S Kamchatka, in Siberia, having a typical arctic hunting and fishing culture.

Kamchatka (kam.chat′ką). [French, **Kamtchatka**; German, **Kamtschatka.**] Large peninsula in E U.S.S.R., in the Khabarovsk *krai* (territory) of E Siberia, forming the peninsular portion of the Kamchatka *oblast* (region). It extends into the Pacific between Bering Sea and the Sea of Okhotsk. It is traversed by volcanic mountains (highest point, ab. 15,900 ft.). The chief native people are the Kamchadal, now mostly Russianized, the Kamchatkans, and the Koryaks. Kamchatka was occupied by Russia in the late 17th century, and incorporated with the Maritime Province in 1855. Length, ab. 750 mi.; area, ab. 105,000 sq. mi.

Kamchatka. *Oblast* (region) in NE U.S.S.R., a subdivision of the Khabarovsk *krai* (territory) of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic. It includes the Kamchatka peninsula and a large area on the mainland of NE Siberia bordering on the Sea of Okhotsk and the Bering Sea. The region is mostly mountainous, and has a severe climate, with very cold winters and cool summers. There are some forests on the Kamchatka peninsula, but much of the region is barren mountain tundra. There are rich coastal fisheries; crab canning is a specialty. Area, ab. 490,400 sq. mi.

Kamchatka, Sea of. See **Bering Sea.**

Kamchatkans (kam.chat′kąnz). Indigenous people of N Kamchatka, characteristically reindeer herders, fur trappers, hunters, and fishers.

Kamehameha I (kä.mā′hä.mā′hä). [Called **Kamehameha the Great.**] b. c1753; d. at Kailua, Hawaii, May 8, 1819. First ruler (1810–19) of all the Hawaiian Islands. At the time of Captain Cook's visits in 1778–79, Kamehameha was second in line of succession to his uncle, the paramount chief of the island of Hawaii. In 1780, this chief designated his son as his successor and bequeathed to his nephew Kamehameha the custody of the war god Kukailimoku. After the old chief's death the two heirs fell out, and in 1782 Kamehameha defeated and killed his rival in battle; but several other powerful leaders still disputed his authority over the island. Perhaps the greatest among Kamehameha's qualifications for success in the series of wars that followed was his shrewdness in taking advantage of the help offered by the newcomers from Europe and America. As early as 1789, he began to acquire firearms and foreign ships, and in the following year took on two foreign seamen, Isaac Davis and John Young, as advisers. In 1791 he became master of all the island of Hawaii through the assassination of his principal rival there, by treachery either on the part of Kamehameha himself or of one of his supporters. At this time, the ruler of all the islands to the north appeared far more powerful than Kamehameha. But when this chief died in 1794, his brother and son quarreled over the succession. With European help, the son won out, then tried to seize the ships of his European allies in order to attack Kamehameha. In this he failed, whereupon Kamehameha took the offensive. He quickly overran the islands of Maui and Molokai and landed on Oahu. There, in the battle of Nuuanu (1795), he completed his victory. Extension of Kamehameha's rule to the northern island Kauai and little Niihau was long in coming. Stormy weather foiled one attempt to cross the channel with an invading fleet in 1796. An epidemic that carried off many of his men prevented another attempt in 1803. Finally (1810), the chief of Kauai acknowledged Kamehameha as his sovereign without a battle. With no islands left to conquer, Kamehameha spent his remaining years governing a peaceful realm. He continued to welcome help from foreigners, and apparently regarded the king of England as his protector. No missionaries reached Hawaii during his lifetime and, although he seems to have heard of Christianity, he never accepted it. He died in 1819, leaving the kingdom to his son. The place of his burial has remained a secret.

Kamehameha II. [Called **Liholiho.**] b. in Hawaii, 1797; d. at London, July 14, 1824. King of the Hawaiian Islands (1819–24); son of Kamehameha I. He permitted the establishment of an American Protestant mission in 1820. He and his wife died of measles at London, during a visit to George IV.

Kamehameha III. [Called **Kauikeaouli.**] b. March 17, 1814; d. at Honolulu, Dec. 15, 1854. King of the Hawaiian Islands (1824–54); brother of Kamehameha II, whom he succeeded. He introduced a constitutional form of government in 1840.

Kamehameha IV. [Called **Alexander Liholiho.**] b. Feb. 9, 1834; d. at Honolulu, Nov. 30, 1863. King of the Hawaiian Islands (1854–63); nephew of Kamehameha III, whom he succeeded.

Kamehameha V. [Also, **Lot Kamehameha.**] b. Dec. 11, 1830; d. at Honolulu, Dec. 11, 1872. King of the Hawaiian Islands (1863–72); brother of Kamehameha IV, whom he succeeded. He proclaimed a new constitution in 1864.

Kamehameha, Fort. Fort in S Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, at the entrance to Pearl Harbor: coastal defense point.

Kamen (kä′mẹn). Town in W Germany, in the *Land* (state) of North Rhine-Westphalia, British Zone, formerly in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, ab. 9 mi. NE of Dortmund: coal mines; metallurgical, machine, and chemical industries; shoe factory. 16,601 (1950).

Kamenets-Podolsk (kä′mi.nyits.po.dôlsk′). *Oblast* (region) in SW U.S.S.R., in the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, centered ab. 150 mi. SW of Kiev, near the border of Rumania. The area is hilly and is devoted chiefly to farming; wheat and sugar beets are the major crops; fruit and tobacco are also produced. The chief industries are processing plants for agricultural products, particularly sugar refineries and flour mills. Capital, Proskurov; area ab. 7,565 sq. mi. (1933), ab. 8,000 sq. mi. (1951); pop. 1,776,000 (1933).

Kamenets-Podolski (kä′mi.nyits.po.dôl′ski). City in SW U.S.S.R., in the Kamenets-Podolsk *oblast* (region) of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, ab. 30 mi. N of the Rumanian border: food-processing industries. An ancient Polish fortress, it was held (1672–99) by the Turks. It was held by the Germans (1941–43) during World War II. 33,900 (est. 1933).

Kamenev (kä′mi.nyif), **Lev Borisovich.** b. at Moscow, 1883; d. 1936. Russian Communist politician. He was banished to Siberia in 1915 for his anti-war activity, but returned after the 1917 February Revolution. He took part in the Bolshevik October Revolution, and with Stalin and Zinoviev he was one of the triumvirate that ruled immediately after Lenin's death in 1924. He married Trotsky's sister and in 1925 he joined Trotsky's faction within the Communist Party. A thorough opportunist, he was frequently expelled from, and readmitted to, party membership. He was sentenced to imprisonment in 1934 for being involved, with Zinoviev, in the murder of Kirov, and with Zinoviev, after admitting all the charges brought against him, he was executed.

Kamenice (kä′me.ni.tse), **Česká.** See **Česká Kamenice.**

Kamenický Šenov (kä′me.nits.kē she′nôf). [German, **Steinschönau.**] Town in Czechoslovakia, in the *kraj* (region) of Liberec, in N Bohemia, N of Česka Lipa and ab. 50 mi. N of Prague. It is a glass-manufacturing center. 3,445 (1947).

Kamensk (kä′minsk). [Also: **Kamensk-Shakhtinski** (kä′minsk.shäн′tyin.ski), **Kamenskaya** (kä′min.skạ.yạ).] Town in the U.S.S.R., in the Rostov *oblast* (region) of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, ab. 80 mi. NE of Rostov: alcohol-manufacturing plants. Pop. ab. 25,000.

Kamensk. [Also, **Kamensk Uralski** (ö.räl′ski).] City in W central U.S.S.R., in the Sverdlovsk *oblast* (region) of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic: a major iron-mining and smelting center in the E foothills of the Urals; also an important center for the processing of aluminum, using bauxite from nearby mines. 50,897 (1939).

Kamenskoye (kä′min.skọ.yẹ). Former name of **Dneprodzerzhinsk.**

Kamenz (kä'ments). [Also, **Camenz.**] Town in C Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Saxony-Anhalt, Russian Zone, formerly in the free state of Saxony, at the junction of the Langenwasser and Schwarze Elster rivers, ab. 22 mi. NE of Dresden. Before World War II it had cloth, glass, ceramics, and machine industries; there is an agricultural school and a school for the clothing trades. Buildings of interest include several Gothic churches of the 13th and 15th centuries. 13,862 (1946).

Kamerlingh Onnes (kä'mėr.ling ôn'ęs), **Heike.** b. at Groningen, Netherlands, Sept. 21, 1853; d. at Leiden, Netherlands, Feb. 21, 1926. Dutch physicist. He was professor of physics and director of the physical laboratory at Leiden. He liquefied (1908) the last of the "permanent" gases (helium). During the course of his experiments, he obtained a temperature reading within one degree of absolute zero and discovered the lack of resistance in metals to electrical currents at temperatures low enough to liquefy helium. His researches won him the Nobel prize in physics in 1913, in recognition of his investigation into the properties of matter at low temperatures. Author of *Over het bereiken van temperaturen belangrijk beneden het Kookpunt van helium* (1910).

Kamerny Teatr (kä'mir.ni tā'ä.tėr). [English, **Chamber Theater.**] Theater founded at Moscow in 1914 as part of a revolt against the Moscow Art Theater's realistic and subjective style. Instead of a theater of everyday life, the Kamerny favored an art by means of which audiences would be lifted into a "region of pure esthetic harmony." Stylization of the stage production was emphasized, and the actor was given more importance than the play. The Bolshevik Revolution had only a slight effect on this theater. The Kamerny became known especially for its productions of foreign plays, such as O'Neill's *The Hairy Ape* and *Desire under the Elms* and Sophie Treadwell's *Machinal*, as well as George Bernard Shaw's *Saint Joan*, which was withdrawn as too "bourgeois." The Kamerny was merged in 1937 with Okhlopkov's Realistic Theatre.

Kamerun (kä'mę.rön). German name of the **Cameroon** and of **Cameroons.**

Kames (kāmz), Lord. Title of **Home, Henry.**

Kamet (kä'met). Mountain on the border of Tibet and the Union of India, ab. 100 mi. NW of the W end of Nepal: the first peak of over 25,000 ft. (and still the second highest mountain) ever to be climbed by man. It was scaled by a British party in 1931. Elevation, 25,447 ft.

Kamienna Góra (kä.myen'nä gö'rä). [German, **Landeshut.**] Town in SW Poland, in the *województwo* (province) of Wrocław, formerly in Silesia, Germany, on the Bober River, in the Silesian Mountains, ab. 50 mi. SW of Wrocław (Breslau): important cotton and linen textile industries; shoe manufactures. The town came under Polish administration in 1945. Pop. 13,688 (1939); 12,754 (1946).

Kamień Pomorski (kä'myeny' pô.môr'skē). [German, **Cammin, Kammin.**] Town in NW Poland, in the *województwo* (province) of Szczecin, formerly in Pomerania, Germany, on an inlet of the Baltic Sea ab. 38 mi. N of Stettin. Before World War II it had metallurgical industries, flour mills, and fisheries. Seat of a bishopric in the Middle Ages, it received town privileges in 1274, passed to Brandenburg in 1679, and came under Polish control in 1945 (since which time the majority of the German population has departed). 6,100 (1939); 1,576 (1946).

Kamieński (kä.myen'skē), **Lucian.** [Pseudonym, **Dolęga-Kamieński.**] b. at Gniezno, Poland, Jan. 7, 1885—. Polish composer and musicologist. His works include the operetta *Tabu*, the opera *Thamar*, songs, and choral and orchestral works.

Kamieński, Matthias. b. at Sopron (Ödenburg), Hungary, Oct. 13, 1734; d. at Warsaw, Poland, Jan. 25, 1821. Polish operatic composer, notably of the first Polish opera, *Nędza uszczęśliwiona* (Comfort in Misfortune, 1778). His other works include religious compositions.

Kamimura (kä.mē.mö.rä), Baron **Hikonojo.** b. in Satsuma, Japan, May 5, 1850; d. 1916. Japanese naval officer. He fought, as captain, in the Sino-Japanese war (1894–95), and during the Russo-Japanese war commanded the second Japanese squadron. On Aug. 14, 1904, he defeated the Russian cruiser squadron from Vladivostok, sinking the *Rurik* and damaging the *Gromoboi* and *Rossia.*

Kaminski (kä.min'skē), **Heinrich.** b. July 4, 1886—. German composer, who was influenced by Bach, Beethoven, and Bruckner, employing polyphonic effects in modern compositions. His works include a concerto grosso for double orchestra and piano; *Introit* and *Hymn* for orchestra; *Der Mensch*, a motet; and *Jürg Jenatsch*, a musical drama. He also composed chamber music and choruses.

Kamloops (kam'löps). City in S British Columbia, Canada, on the S bank of the Thompson River at the point where it is joined by the North Thompson River. The town is connected by railway and road with Vancouver, which is ab. 250 mi. to the SW. Founded originally as a trading post, Kamloops is now the center of a large ranching, fruit farming, lumbering, and mining area. It has a sanitarium. 8,099 (1951).

Kammer Lake (käm'ėr) or **Kammersee** (käm'ėr.zā). See **Atter Lake.**

Kammerspielhaus (käm'ėr.shpēl'hous). Theater in Berlin managed by Max Reinhardt (1906), where he staged Ibsen's *Ghosts*, with Alexander Moissi as Oswald.

Kammin (kä.mēn'). German name of **Kamień Pomorski.**

Kamnitz (käm'nits), **Böhmisch-.** German name of **Česká Kamenice.**

Kampala (käm.pä'lä). Town in E Africa, capital of the kingdom of Buganda, in Uganda protectorate, on the N shore of Lake Victoria: the terminus of the railway line from Mombasa, in Kenya, and the chief commercial center in Uganda; it is also a town of great importance in the culture of the region, and the seat of Makerere College.

Kampen (käm'pęn). Town in N central Netherlands, in the province of Overijssel, situated on the Ijssel River, NE of Zwolle: a center for the manufacture of cigars and other tobacco products. It also manufactures enamelware and machinery, has shipyards, and a considerable agricultural trade. Kampen was formerly a member of the Hanseatic League. 24,382 (est. 1951).

Kampen, Nikolaas Godfried van. b. at Haarlem, Netherlands, May 15, 1776; d. at Amsterdam, Netherlands, March 14, 1839. Dutch historian.

Kamperduin (käm'pėr.doin). Dutch name of **Camperdown.**

Kämpfe (kemp'fę), **Hermann Anschütz-.** See **Anschütz-Kämpfe, Hermann.**

Kämpfer or Kaempfer (kemp'fėr), **Engelbrecht.** b. at Lemgo, Germany, Nov. 16, 1651; d. there, Nov. 2, 1716. German physician, now remembered chiefly for his travels in Japan, the East Indies, and western and southern Asia. Author of *History of Japan and Siam* (London, 1727).

Kamphausen (kämp'hou.zęn), **Adolf.** b. at Solingen, Germany, Sept. 10, 1829; d. Aug. 18, 1909. German Protestant theologian.

Kamp-Lintfort (kämp.lint'fôrt). Town in W Germany, in the *Land* (state) of North Rhine-Westphalia, British Zone, formerly in the Rhine Province, Prussia, ab. 22 mi. NW of Düsseldorf: machine, textile, and paper industries; coal mining; cement works. 27,978 (1950).

Kampot (käm.pôt'). Town in SW Indochina, in Cambodia, on the Gulf of Siam ab. 160 mi. W of Saigon: seaport. It has a silk factory and exports rice, pepper, dried and salt fish, rubber, and cigarettes. Pop. ab. 3,000.

Kamptee (kämp'tē). [Also: **Kampti, Kamthi.**] Town in N central Union of India, in Nagpur district, Madhya Pradesh, ab. 10 mi. NE of the city of Nagpur. Manganese ore is refined here. 20,787 (1941).

Kam-ranh Bay (käm'rän', kam'rang'). See **Cam-ranh Bay.**

Kamrup (käm.röp'). District in NE Union of India, in Assam, ab. 350 mi. NE of Calcutta: tea, rubber, sugar, and rice. Area, ab. 3,840 sq. mi.; pop. 1,264,200 (1941).

Kamsa (käm'sa). See **Kansa.**

Kamtchatka (käm.chät.kä). French name of **Kamchatka.**

Kamthi (käm'tē). See **Kamptee.**

Kamtschatka (käm.chät'kä). German name of **Kamchatka.**

Kamyshin (kä.mi'shin). City in the U.S.S.R., in the Stalingrad *oblast* (region) of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, on the Volga River ab. 110 mi. NE of Stalingrad. It is a rail terminus and river port, and an important food-processing center. Pop. ab. 30,000.

Kan (gän). River in SE China, flowing N through Kiangsi province to Poyang Lake in the Yangtze system. Length, ab. 537 mi.

Kanada (kä.nä'dạ). Reputed founder of the Vaiseshika school of Hindu philosophy.

Kana-el-Jelil (kä'nạ.el.je.lēl'). See under **Cana.**

Kanagawa (kä.nä.gä.wä). *Ken* (prefecture) in SE Honshu, Japan, S and SW of Tokyo. It has a predominantly urban population, with the large cities of Yokohama, Kawasaki, and Yokosuka included within it. Capital, Yokohama; area, ab. 912 sq. mi.; pop. 2,487,665 (1950).

Kanagawa. Former seaport in Japan, now a part of Yokohama. It was the place originally selected by the Japanese in 1854 as the treaty port which would be opened to commerce with the West, but was supplanted by Yokohama.

Kanakas (kä.nä'käs). Aboriginal inhabitants of the Hawaiian Islands, of Polynesian stock, language, and culture. More broadly the term is applied to all Polynesians, even to all South Sea Islanders.

Kanal (kä.näl'), **Der.** A German name of the **English Channel.**

Kanaloa (kä.nä.lō'ä). See **Tangaroa.**

Kananur (ku.nạ.nör'). See **Cannanore.**

Kanara (kä'nạ.rạ). [Also: **Canara, North Kanara.**] District in SW Union of India, in the state of Bombay, E and SE of Goa: coffee, coconuts, tea, rubber, and fruits; coastal fisheries. Capital, Karwar; area, ab. 3,961 sq. mi.; pop. 441,157 (1941).

Kanara, South. See **South Kanara.**

Kanarak (kạ.nä'rạk). [Also, **Konarak.**] Village in E Union of India, in Orissa, near the coast of the Bay of Bengal ab. 20 mi. NE of Puri. It is noted as the site of the Black Pagoda, a Hindu temple dating from the 13th century or earlier, which is famous for its sculptures.

Kanarese (kan.ạ.rēz', -rēs') or **Kannada** (kä'nä.dä). Group of Dravidian languages spoken by about 11 million people in South India, mainly in the state of Mysore and adjoining areas. It embraces Kota, Kulu, and Toda. It has an ancient literature (inscriptions in Kanarese date from the 5th century A.D.) and its own alphabet.

Kanaris (kä.nä'rēs), **Constantine.** See **Canaris, Constantine.**

Kanauj (kạ.nouj'). [Ancient name, **Kanyakubja**; classical, **Canogyza.**] Town in N central Union of India, in Farrukhabad district, Uttar Pradesh, ab. 50 mi. NW of the city of Cawnpore, on the Kali Nadi River, an affluent of the Ganges: trading center. In antiquity it ranked next to Ajodhya and Oudh, and its ruins are said to occupy an area greater than that of modern London; it was an important Hindu city early in the Christian era. It contains two notable Mohammedan mausoleums. 21,994 (1941).

Kanavel (kạ.nā'vẹl), **Allen Buckner.** b. at Sedgwick, Kan., Sept. 2, 1874; d. May 27, 1938. American surgeon. Author of *Infections of the Hand.*

Kanawha (kạ.nô'wạ). [Also, **Great Kanawha.**] River in West Virginia, formed by the junction of the New and Gauley, and joining the Ohio at Point Pleasant, Mason County, W.Va. Length, ab. 97 mi.; including its chief tributary, the New River, ab. 352 mi.

Kanawha, Little. See **Little Kanawha.**

Kanawha City. A former name of **St. Albans,** W.Va.

Kanazawa (kä.nä.zä.wä). City near the W coast of Honshu, Japan, noted for its porcelain manufactures. It is a seaport, the largest city of W Honshu, and has many silk mills. 252,017 (1950).

Kanchenjunga (kun.chẹn.jung'gạ). [Also: **Kanchanjanga, Kanchanjunga, Kinchinjinga, Kinchinjunga, Kunchinjinga.**] One of the loftiest peaks of the Himalayas (once considered the highest), between Nepal and Sikkim: the third highest known mountain in the world. Height, 28,146 ft.

Kanchipuram (kän.chē'pụr.ạm). See **Conjeeveram.**

Kandahar (kän.dä.här', kan.dạ.här'). [Also, **Candahar.**] Province in S Afghanistan, one of the seven major provinces. It is a dry region, with agriculture concentrated in oases watered by numerous rivers flowing from the high mountains; it produces some gold. Capital, Kandahar; pop. 1,963,496 (est. 1948).

Kandahar. [Also, **Candahar**; ancient name, **Alexandria Arachosiae.**] Chief city of S Afghanistan, and capital of Kandahar province, located at the head of the road to Quetta, Pakistan, and connected by road with Herat and Kabul. It is a great commercial center and an important strategic point, said to have been founded by Alexander the Great. It was thereafter an object of successful conquest by the Mongols, the Mogul rulers of India, and various others. It was finally taken by Ahmed Shah in 1747, and was the capital of Afghanistan until 1774. In the period 1839–41, and again in 1879–81, it was held by the British. The strategic Sibi-Pishin railway reaches the frontier of Afghanistan ab. 65 mi. SE of Kandahar. Pop., including suburbs, 77,186 (est. 1948).

Kandalaksha (kän.dä.läk'shạ). City in NW U.S.S.R., in the Murmansk *oblast* (region) of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, at the mouth of the Niva River. It is a White Sea port, on the Leningrad-Murmansk railroad, and has lumber and fish-canning industries, and an aluminum plant using power from the nearby Niva hydroelectric station. 17,100 (1935).

Kandarv (kän.därv'). See **Kundrav.**

Kandavu (kän.dä'vō). [Also, **Kadavu.**] Fourth largest of the Fiji islands, Pacific Ocean, S of Viti Levu. Area, ab. 165 sq. mi.

Kander Valley (kän'dėr). [German, **Kanderthal** (kän'dėr.täl).] Valley in the Bernese Oberland, Switzerland, S of the Lake of Thun.

Kandiaga (kän.dē.ä'gä). See **Builsa.**

Kandinski (kän.dyēn'ski, kan.din'ski), **Vasili.** b. at Moscow, Dec. 5, 1866; d. at Paris, Dec. 13, 1944. Russian nonobjective painter, designer, and writer. A leader of the abstract art movement, he was founder of a group known as the Blaue Reiter (1912), director of the Museum of Pictorial Culture, and founder of the Russian Academy of Arts and Sciences and the Institute of Artistic Culture (all at Moscow). As a young man, he studied law and economics at Moscow, then ethnology and anthropology, and in 1900 went to Munich to study painting. In 1902–03, he taught at a private art school, and then traveled until 1908. His early works were strongly influenced by the neo-impressionists and the fauves. In 1911 he painted his first nonobjective work, and in 1912 settled at Munich, where he formed the Blaue Reiter with Franz Marc, and wrote the book entitled *Blaue Reiter.* He exhibited in the Salon d'Automne (1914) and the Sturm (1913–18), both at Berlin, and in other cities. In 1914 he returned to Russia, and in 1922 went back to Germany and taught at the Bauhaus at Weimar and Dessau until 1933. After that he settled at Paris and remained there, except for short trips, until his death. Among his works are *Winter Landscape, Pointed and Round, Black Lines, Light Forms,* many *Improvisations* and *Compositions, One Center,* the books *Autobiography, On the Spiritual in Art, Point, Line, and Plane,* and several plays and poems.

Kandu (kän'dō). In Hindu mythology, a sage beguiled from his austerities by a nymph who was sent by Indra from heaven for this purpose. Kandu lived with her several hundred years (which "seemed [to him] as one day"), but at length repudiated her and "went to the region of Vishnu."

Kandy (kan'di). [Also, **Candy.**] City in C Ceylon, capital of Central Province, situated in the highlands at an elevation of 1,602 ft., ab. 60 mi. NE of Colombo: the most important inland trading center of the island and a resort, served by a railway line and two major highways. It contains various temples and royal tombs, and is an important center for Buddhism. It is an ancient city, and was formerly the capital of a native kingdom of the same name. 51,200 (1946).

Kane (kā'nā). See also **Tane.**

Kane (kān). Borough in NW Pennsylvania, in McKean County, ab. 72 mi. SE of Erie: tourist center; manufactures of textiles and wood products; oil fields. It was founded in 1859. Elevation, ab. 2,013 ft.; pop. 5,707 (1950).

Kane, Elisha Kent. b. at Philadelphia, Feb. 3, 1820; d. at Havana, Cuba, Feb. 16, 1857. American physician

and arctic explorer. As a young naval surgeon, he traveled extensively in South America, Europe, and the East. He accompanied the first Grinnell expedition (1850–51) to the arctic regions in search of Sir John Franklin, and commanded the second Grinnell expedition (1853–55). He wrote *The U.S. Grinnell Expedition* (1854) and *The Second Grinnell Expedition* (1856).

Kane, John. b. at West Calder, Scotland, Aug. 19, 1860; d. at Pittsburgh, Pa., Aug. 10, 1934. American painter. Publicity given to his work was one of the large factors in the popularity of American primitives during and after the 1930's. He came to the U.S. in 1880, and worked most of his life as a house painter and laborer. He started to paint as a hobby, exhibited first in 1928 at the Carnegie International, and then in many important exhibitions of contemporary art. His works include *The Running Horse, On the Susquehanna, Touching Up, Industry's Increase, Across the Strip, Lassie, Self-Portrait, Skunk Hollow, Old St. Patrick's,* and *Andrew Carnegie's Birthplace.*

Kane, Saul. Reformed drunkard, the hero of John Masefield's narrative poem *The Everlasting Mercy* (1911).

Kaneko (kä.ne.kô), Viscount **Kentaro.** b. at Fukuoka, Japan, in February, 1853; d. 1942. Japanese statesman and diplomat, a member of the House of Peers. He was graduated from Harvard University in 1878. He served as minister of agriculture and commerce from April to June, 1898, and of justice from October, 1900, to May, 1901. In 1894 he was sent to the U.S. as a diplomatic agent of Japan.

Kanellopoulos or **Canellopoulos** (kä.ne.lô'pō.lôs), **Panayotis.** b. at Patras, Greece, 1902—. Greek politician. Professor of sociology at Athens University (1929 *et seq.*), he was exiled by Metaxas. As leader of the National Union Party, he shared during World War II in the government-in-exile as deputy prime minister and minister of defense (1942–43), of finance and reconstruction (1944), of navy (1944), and as prime minister (1945). After the Greek liberation he was elected to parliament and was minister without portfolio (1946–47), minister of air (1947), of navy (1947), and of war (1949). He served as vice-premier (March, 1950) but resigned soon afterward and later was one of the founders (1951) of a new party opposed to Constantine Tsaldaris. Author of *The League of Nations* (1926), *Sociology of Imperialistic Phenomena* (1927), *History and Criticism of Sociological Theories* (1929 *et seq.*), *Karl Marx* (1930), and others.

Kanem (kä'nem). Former vassal state of Oudai, C Africa, on the N and E shores of Lake Chad. It was recognized by the Anglo-French agreement of 1899 as coming within the French sphere of influence; in 1903 it ceased to be a state, and is now a district of the Chad territory, French Equatorial Africa. Chief town, Mao.

Kaneohe Bay (kä.nā.ō'hā). Bay in the NE coast of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, the site of a naval air base which was attacked and bombed by Japanese planes on Dec. 7, 1941.

Kanesville (kānz'vil). A former name of **Council Bluffs.**

Kanga (käng'gä). [Also, **Makanga.**] Bantu-speaking people of SE Africa, inhabiting W Mozambique, and closely related to the Nyanja in language and culture.

Kangaroo Island (kang.gą.rō'). Island off the coast of South Australia. Length, ab. 87 mi.; area, ab. 1,680 sq. mi.

Kanghur (käng.gör'). Former name of **Jacobabad.**

Kanghwa (käng'hwä'). [Also, **Kang'hoa.**] Island in the Yellow Sea, in NW South Korea, NW of Seoul. Its former fortress, an outpost at the mouth of the Han River defending the approach to Seoul, was attacked many times by foreigners, notably by the French in 1866 and by the Americans in 1871. It has played no major role in the most recent conflict in Korea.

Kang-Kao (käng'kou'). See **Hatien.**

Kangra (käng'grą). District in NW Union of India, in the Jullundur division, Punjab, ab. 150 mi. NE of Lahore, Pakistan: rice, wheat, sugar, and tea. Area, ab. 9,978 sq. mi.; pop. 899,377 (1941).

Kangro (käng'rô), **Bernard.** b. at Võrumaa, Estonia, 1909—. Estonian poet, novelist, and critic. He is the author of symbolist poetry on Estonian folklore motifs, such as *Vanad majad* (Old Houses, 1937), and on the tragic fate of his country, as in *Põlenud puu* (The Burnt Tree, 1945). He has also written historical novels, such as *Igatsetud maa* (The Land of Our Desire, 1949), and critical studies.

Kangting (käng'ding'). [Former name, **Tatsienlu.**] City in W central China, capital of Sikang province, in a mountain valley at an elevation of ab. 8,400 ft. It is on the main overland trade route between Szechwan and Tibet, exchanges Tibetan products for tea, textiles, and other Chinese goods, and processes hides and furs for shipment. Pop. ab. 10,000.

K'ang Yu-wei (käng' yō'wā'). b. at Nanhai, Kwangtung, China, 1858; d. at Tsingtao, China, 1927. Chinese scholar and reformer, most famous for his part in the emperor Kuang-hsü's ill-fated One Hundred Days of Reform (1898), the collapse of which forced him to flee abroad. Returning after the establishment (1911) of the Chinese republic, he worked for the adoption of Confucianism as the state religion and remained a monarchist, supporting (1917) the attempted Manchu restoration.

Kaniapiskau (kan.yą.pis'kou), **Lake.** Lake in N central Quebec, in the interior plateau at an elevation of ab. 1,850 ft. Area, ab. 210 sq. mi.

Kaniapiskau River. River in N Quebec, flowing from Lake Kaniapiskau generally N to its confluence with the Larch, forming the Koksoak. Length, ab. 575 mi.

Kanin (kä'nyin). Peninsula in NW U.S.S.R., in the Arkhangelsk *oblast* (region) of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, projecting into the Arctic Ocean between the White Sea on the W and the Gulf of Chesh on the E. Length, ab. 120 mi.

Kanischa (kä'ni.shä). German name of **Nagykanizsa.**

Kanish (kä'nish). [Modern name, **Kultepe.**] In ancient geography, a town in C Asia Minor, in the Anatolian plateau, ab. 100 mi. N of what is now Adana, Turkey. Silver was mined here for Assyria c1900 B.C.; it was a Hittite center. The modern village produces silver, wool, and opium.

Kanishka (ką.nish'ką). One of the three Indo-Scythic kings (Hushka, Jushka, and Kanishka), recorded in the *Rajatarangini* as ruling in Kashmir. Nothing is known of Jushka save his name as thus recorded, but the names of Hushka and Kanishka are found in inscriptions and upon coins. They had considerable dominions in N India, and were zealous Buddhists. They seem to have reigned just before the Christian era and during the 1st century.

Kanitz (kä'nits), **Felix Philipp.** b. at Budapest, Hungary, Aug. 2, 1829; d. at Vienna, Jan. 5, 1904. Hungarian archaeologist, ethnologist, and art historian. Author of *Serbien, historisch-ethnographische Reisestudien* (Serbia, Historic-Ethnographical Travel Studies, 1868), and *Katechismus der Ornamentik* (Catechism of Ornamentation, 1877).

Kanizsa (kô'nē.zhô). See **Nagykanizsa.**

Kanjat (kän.jät'). See **Hunza River.**

Kankakee (kang.ką.kē'). City in NE Illinois, county seat of Kankakee County, on the Kankakee River ab. 54 mi. S of Chicago: manufactures furniture, hosiery, heaters, agricultural machinery, metal products, and clay products. It is the seat of Olivet Nazarene College, and a school attended by the American sculptor George Gray Barnard, which now houses a collection of his works. 25,856 (1950).

Kankakee River. River in NW Indiana and E Illinois which unites with the Des Plaines in Grundy County, Ill., to form the Illinois. Length, ab. 200 mi.

Kankan (kän'kän'; French, kän.kän). Town in French West Africa, in French Guinea, on the Milo River (one of the headstreams of the Niger River), in the NE part of the territory: terminus of the railroad from Conakry, a cattle and vegetable market, and the commercial center of the surrounding area. 12,253 (1943).

Kankanai (kän.kä'nī). [Also, **Lepanto Igorot.**] Malayo-Polynesian-speaking pagan mountain people of NW Luzon, Philippine Islands. Their language, also called Kankanai, is one of the three languages of N Luzon commonly classified as Igorot. 90,949 (1939).

Kanko (kän.kō). Japanese name of **Hamhung.**

Kankrin (kän.krēn'). Russian surname of **Cancrin,** Count **Georg.**

Kannada (ka.nä.dä). See **Kanarese.**

Kannapolis (ką.nap'ō.lis). Unincorporated community in W central North Carolina, in Cabarrus and Rowan

counties: manufactures of towels, blankets, and sheets. 28,448 (1950).

Kano (kä'nō). City in W Africa, in Northern Provinces, Nigeria, on the main railway line ab. 705 mi. N of Lagos: chief city of N Nigeria. It has manufactures of cloth, shoes, and sandals, and considerable export trade in cotton, peanuts, and hides. It is the terminus of routes crossing the Sahara to North Africa. Its market is famous throughout the Northern Provinces and in the oases of the Sahara. There is a large Moslem population. 100,000 (est. 1950).

Kanpur (kän'pör). See **Cawnpore**, city.

Kansa (kan'sô). [Also: **Kansas, Kaw.**] North American Indian tribe, speaking a language of the Siouan family, formerly inhabiting large portions of what is now the state of Kansas, which was named after the tribe. Their culture was the typical Plains culture. They were closely related to the Osage Indians, and a few now survive with the Osage on reservations in Oklahoma.

Kansa (kän'sạ). [Also, **Kamsa.**] In Hindu mythology, a king of Mathura, on the Jumna River; a cousin of Krishna. When it was foretold that a son of Devaki, Krishna's mother, would destroy him, he killed six of her children; but Balarama, the seventh, was smuggled away. When Krishna (the eighth) was born, his parents fled, upon which the tyrant ordered a general massacre of all vigorous male infants. Kansa became the great persecutor of Krishna, but was at last killed by him.

Kansas (kan'zạs). [Called the **"Sunflower State"**; sometimes the **"Garden State"** or **"Garden of the West."**] State in the C United States, bounded by Nebraska on the N, Missouri (separated in part by the Missouri River) on the E, Oklahoma on the S, and Colorado on the W; in the section of the U.S. called the Middle West.

Population, Area, and Political Divisions. Kansas is divided for administrative purposes into 105 counties. It sends six representatives to Congress, and has eight electoral votes. Leading cities are Wichita, Kansas City, Topeka, Hutchinson, and Salina. Capital, Topeka; area, 82,113 sq. mi. (82,276 sq. mi., including water); pop. 1,905,299 (1950). The state ranks 13th in area, and 31st (on the basis of the 1950 census) in population.

Terrain and Climate. Located in the prairie region and precisely in the geographical center of the nation, the state has a surface which is for the most part level or undulating, with high plains in the W, the highest point being 4,135 ft., on the W border. The major rivers are the Arkansas, flowing E from the W border and then S into Oklahoma; and the Kansas, formed by the union of the Republican and Smoky Hill rivers, and the tributaries of the Smoky Hill, the Saline and the Solomon. The Missouri flows N along the NE boundary. Abilene was the northern terminus of the Chisholm Trail, over which cattle from Texas were herded during the early 1870's for shipment to market via the Union Pacific railroad, of which Abilene was, at that time, the railhead. Kansas has a continental climate with cold, dry winters and hot summers.

Industry, Agriculture, and Trade. The nation's largest wheat producer, Kansas is also among the leaders in cattle raising. Corn, alfalfa, and fruits are raised in quantity, and dairy products and poultry raising are important. The largest grain-storage facilities in the world are situated at Kansas City, which is also the world's greatest hay market. Industries include meat packing, flour-milling, petroleum refining, metalworking, food processing, and the manufacture of aircraft, alcohol, furniture, and grain products. The state is rich in oil, natural gas, salt, coal, lead, and zinc. Fluorite and fire clay are also found. Wichita is a center of aircraft manufacture. Hutchinson is the country's largest salt-mining and salt-processing center. Annual income in the state from agriculture ranges as high as 1,200,000,000 dollars; value added by manufacture, as high as 500 million dollars.

History. Francisco de Coronado, a Spaniard, visited (1541) the Kansas region in the course of a search for gold. The region was ceded (1803), with the exception of a portion in the W, to the U.S. as part of the Louisiana Purchase. Under the Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854) Kansas was constituted a territory and given the right to enter the Union as a free state or a slave state, this decision to be arrived at by popular vote (called "popular sovereignty" or "squatter sovereignty"). This Act launched a fierce struggle between free and slavery forces, with many incidents involving armed conflict, among which were the murder of five proslavery men by John Brown and others at Pottawatomie Creek, and another struggle involving Brown at Osawatomie, both in 1856. Much of the conflict was generated by border warfare in which elements from neighboring states attempted to influence Kansas residents in their final decision on slavery. A first constitutional convention (1857) framed a proslavery constitution called the Lecompton Constitution, which was eventually rejected by the people. A second, free-state constitution was considered illegal because of conditions surrounding the convention (1858). Finally, in 1859, the free-state Wyandotte Constitution was adopted, and Kansas was admitted to the Union (as the 34th state) on Jan. 29, 1861. During the Civil War, despite its previous division on the matter of slavery, the state supported the Union cause, engaging in fierce border warfare with Missouri. Lawrence, in the E part, was the scene of a raid and burning in 1863. General Pleasonton defeated a Confederate force in the Battle of Mine Creek in 1864.

Culture. In the latter part of the 19th century Kansas received many European immigrants. In 1950 ab. 48 percent of the population was rural and ab. 52 percent urban. The state is known for the Menninger Foundation, an outstanding center for psychiatric treatment, at Topeka. Emporia was the home of William Allen White, whose editorials made his Emporia *Gazette* a nationally famous small-town paper. Among the institutions of higher learning are the state-supported University of Kansas, at Lawrence; Kansas State Colleges at Manhattan, Emporia, Pittsburg, and Hays; Washburn Municipal University at Topeka; and Wichita Municipal University. The state motto is *Ad Astra per Aspera*, meaning "To the Stars Through Difficulties." The state flower is the sunflower.

Kansas City. City in E Kansas, county seat of Wyandotte County, at the confluence of the Kansas and Missouri rivers: second largest in the state, twin city of Kansas City, Mo. It ranks as one of the three leading flour-milling cities of the U.S., and is a major stockyard and meat-packing center. It also has animal serum plants, soap factories, large railway yards and shops, foundries, and diverse manufactures. It is the seat of Western University, the Kansas State School for the Blind, a medical school of the University of Kansas, two theological seminaries, and the Kansas City Conservatory of Music. Pop. of city, 121,458 (1940), 129,553 (1950); of urbanized area (Kansas portion), 178,370 (1950).

Kansas City. City in W Missouri, in Clay and Jackson counties, on the Missouri River: twin city of Kansas City, Kan. The second largest city of the state, it is an important meat-packing and seed-distribution center and is a large railway and marketing center for livestock. Other industries include grain processing, manufacturing of automobile equipment, agricultural machinery, and clothing, petroleum refining, and quarrying of limestone. It is the seat of the University of Kansas City, Rockhurst College, and a junior college. Pop. of city, 399,178 (1940), 456,622 (1950); of entire urbanized area (in Missouri and Kansas), 698,350 (1950).

Kansas-Nebraska Act (nē.bras'kạ). Act passed by the U.S. Congress in 1854, which provided for the organization of the separate territories of Kansas and Nebraska instead of one territory, bills to accomplish the latter end having met defeat. Its passage was due largely to the efforts of Stephen A. Douglas. It introduced the principle of "squatter sovereignty," or local option on the slavery question, for the people of the territories, thus abrogating the Missouri Compromise of 1820. It disrupted the Whig Party, led to the rise of the Republican Party, caused virtual civil war in Kansas, and was an important link in the chain of events leading to the Civil War.

Kansas River. [Also, **Kaw.**] River in Kansas which joins the Missouri near Kansas City. It is formed by the union of the Smoky Hill and Republican rivers E of Abilene. Length, ab. 169 mi.; including the Smoky Hill, ab. 709 mi.

Kansk (känsk). City in the U.S.S.R., in the Krasnoyarsk *oblast* (region) of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist

Republic, on the Trans-Siberian Railroad ab. 100 mi. E of Krasnoyarsk. It has cotton-textile, lumber, and food-processing industries. Pop. ab. 25,000.

Kansu (kan'sö'; Chinese, gän'sö'). Province in NW China, bounded by Ninghsia on the N, Shensi on the E, Szechwan on the S, and Tsinghai on the SW and W. The Great Wall ends in this province. Kansu is a dry upland province, famous for its loess hills (formed of wind-deposited clay) in which many cave dwellings have been dug. Agriculture is concentrated in the SE where the chief crops are cereals, cotton, potatoes, and opium. There are oil wells and salt mines. Great earthquakes have killed thousands of cave-dwellers; the last one occurred in 1936. Capital, Lanchow; area, ab. 151,000 sq. mi.; pop. 6,689,871 (1950).

Kant (kant; German, känt), **Immanuel.** b. at Königsberg, in East Prussia, April 22, 1724; d. there, Feb. 12, 1804. German philosopher, one of the most influential thinkers of modern times, founder of the "critical philosophy." He was the son of a saddler in very moderate circumstances. His early education was obtained in his native city, where he entered the university in 1740 and began the study of theology. Subsequently he was tutor in several families, but took his degree in 1755 and settled as docent at the university. In 1766 he received a small salaried position in the Royal Library. Finally in 1770 he was made professor of logic and metaphysics, a position which he held until his death. Although he had advantageous calls to other universities, he preferred to remain at Königsberg, and during his whole life is said never to have been further away than Pillau, some 30 English miles distant. During his university career he lectured not only on logic and the various branches of metaphysics, but also, at various times, on anthropology, physical geography, and mathematics.

Written Works. His first treatise, *Gedanken von der wahren Schätzung der lebendigen Kräfte*, appeared in 1747. His real literary activity began in 1755 with the treatise on cosmic physics, *Allgemeine Naturgeschichte und Theorie des Himmels* (General History of Nature and Theory of the Heavens), in which he suggested for the first time the "nebular hypothesis" later developed by Laplace. In 1764 appeared *Beobachtungen über das Gefühl des Schönen und Erhabenen* (Observations on the Sense of the Beautiful and the Sublime). In 1766 he published *Träume eines Geistersehers* (Dreams of a Ghost-seer). The first of his great philosophical works, the most important in modern philosophy, appeared in 1781. This is the *Kritik der reinen Vernunft* (Critique of Pure Reason). The best German edition is that of Raymund Schmidt, published in 1926; the best English version is by Norman Kemp Smith (1929). His second great work, the *Kritik der praktischen Vernunft* (Critique of Practical Reason), appeared in 1788. This deals with morals; according to it the ideas of God, human liberty, and immortality are postulates of practical reason. Finally, the third *Critique*, an inquiry into the faculty of judgment, appeared in 1790 under the title *Kritik der Urteilskraft* (Critique of the Power of Judgment). In addition to the works mentioned, he published a number of smaller treatises and essays. To 1784 belongs the short essay *Was ist Aufklärung?* (What is Enlightenment?), which pronounces the century of Frederick the Great the age of German enlightenment. *Grundlegung der Metaphysik der Sitten* (Foundation of the Metaphysics of Ethics) appeared in 1785, *Religion innerhalb der Grenzen der blossen Vernunft* (Religion within the Limits of Mere Reason) in 1793, *Metaphysische Anfangsgründe der Rechtslehre* (Metaphysical Elements of Legal Science) in 1797. A late edition of his collected works is that of E. Cassirer (1912–22), in 10 volumes.

Position and Contribution as Philosopher. Kant's *Critique of Pure Reason* was the turning point of modern thought. His problem arose from the conflict between the opposed conceptions of knowledge that had dominated modern philosophy. The rationalists held that all genuine knowledge is the work of thought as distinguished from sense-perception. But if this is true then it would seem that knowledge can contain nothing not already implicit in its premises, and so must be analytical. Kant had been educated in the rationalist philosophy but happened to become acquainted with some of the writings of David Hume, the great Scottish empiricist and critic of reason. Hume, Kant tells us, awakened him from his "dogmatic slumber" and forced him to reconsider the whole problem of the nature and limits of knowledge. Although Kant's conviction that mathematics and physics provide us with genuine and certain knowledge independently of experience was unshaken by the skeptical conclusions at which Hume had arrived, yet Hume did convince him that the basic principles of our knowledge of nature are not analytical but synthetical. So Kant found himself agreeing with the rationalists that some of our knowledge is a priori and agreeing with Hume that these same principles are synthetical. The insight from which Kant's critical philosophy developed is his discovery that the rationalists and empiricists were making an identical unexamined assumption. They both assumed that if knowledge is a priori it must also be analytical and if, on the other hand, it involves the addition of anything new it cannot be a priori. Convinced that this assumption is false Kant asks how it is possible for knowledge to be both a priori and synthetical, and with this he opens a new line of development for European thought. He answers his own question by using the traditional distinction between the form and material of knowledge. He accounts for its synthetical character in terms of the material which it obtains from sensation, and for the a priori factor in terms of the processes of the mind which organize the material of sensation into an awareness of objects. The heart of Kant's argument is his attempt to show that in order to constitute an awareness of objects our sensations must be organized into certain definite patterns such as space, time, quality, quantity, substance, causality, and the like, and consequently we know before we experience an object that it must exhibit these forms. From the characteristics of these forms Kant thinks he can account for the basic principles of our knowledge of the physical world, especially those of Euclidean geometry and Newtonian physics. This justification, as against skepticism, of the use of reason with respect to the objects of sense-perception has two consequences. First, the world of space and time objects is a world of phenomena, of things which do not exist in themselves but which depend for their form upon the processes by which they come to be known. Second, the existence of another world of things-in-themselves must be postulated, but pure reason is unable to discover anything about the nature of this other world. Consequently such objects as God, the world as a whole, and the soul cannot be known by reason even though reason inevitably speculates about them.

Kantara (kan'tą.rą), **El.** See **El Kantara.**

Kantemir (kän.ti.mēr'). See **Cantemir.**

Kanto (kän.tō). See **Kwanto.**

Kantor (kan'tor), **MacKinlay.** b. at Webster City, Iowa, Feb. 4, 1904—. American journalist, scenarist, and novelist. He served as a newspaperman (1921–31) and as a film script writer (1934 *et seq.*). Author of *Diversey* (1928), *El Goes South* (1930), *The Jaybird* (1932), *Long Remember* (1934), *The Voice of Bugle Ann* (1935), *Arouse and Beware* (1936), *Gentle Annie* (1942), *Happy Land* (1943), *Author's Choice* (1944), *Glory for Me* (1945), *But Look, the Morn* (1947), *Don't Touch Me* (1951), and other novels.

Kanuri (kä.nö'rē). [Also: **Beri-Beri, Birni.**] Sudanic-speaking people of W Africa, inhabiting the province of Bornu in NE Nigeria, SE of Lake Chad. Their population is estimated at ab. 930,000 (*The Nigeria Handbook*, 1936). Their powerful empire of Bornu, established in the 11th century, lost territory to the Fulani, but was never conquered. They practice hoe agriculture, and their principal crops are millet and sorghum. More than 98 percent are Mohammedans.

Kanva (kän'vą). In Vedic literature, the name of one of the two recensions (the other being the *Madhyandina*) of the *Vajasaneyisanhita*, or *White Yajurveda*, and the *Satapathabrahmana*.

Kanva. One of a class of evil beings against whom various charms and spells of the *Atharva-Veda* are directed.

Kanyakubja (kan'ya.kob'ja). Ancient name of **Kanauj.**

Kaohsiung (gou'shyung'). [Former name, **Takao, Takow.**] Seaport in Formosa, on the SW coast; a major industrial and export center. Manufactures include aluminum, ferro-alloys, machinery, fertilizers, and fish

products. There is a meat-packing plant. Area of municipality, ab. 43 sq. mi.; pop. 275,563 (1950).

Kao Kang (gou' gäng'). b. in Shensi, China, c1890—. Chinese peasant leader in Shensi. He led (1928–36) local Communist revolts before merging (1936) his group with the main body of the Communists, after which he became chairman of the Party's Northwest Bureau. He was appointed (1949) chairman of the Northeast Administrative Area and one of the six vice-chairmen of the Central People's Government Council in the Peiping government.

Kaolack (kä'ō.lak, kou'lak). [Also, **Kaolak.**] Commercial town in French West Africa, Senegal, situated SE of Dakar and connected with it by rail. 28,860 (1945).

Kaolan (gou'län'). See **Lanchow.**

Kao-li (kou'lē'). Chinese name of **Korea.**

Kaonde (kä'ōn.dā). [Also: **Bakaundi, Bakaonde.**] Bantu-speaking people of C Africa, inhabiting an area in NW Northern Rhodesia near the Belgian Congo border. Their population is estimated at ab. 30,000 (based on F. H. Melland, *In Witch-Bound Africa*, 1923). They are divided into a number of subgroups ruled by independent chiefs, who were formerly tributaries of the king of the Lunda. They have exogamous matrilineal clans. The Kaonde practice hoe agriculture, and their principal food is sorghum.

Kaoses (kā.ō'sēz). See **Kaikawus.**

Kap (käp). German word for "cape": for entries not listed immediately below, see the distinguishing element of the name.

Kapchak (käp.chäk'), **Khanate of.** See **Golden Horde.**

Kapfenberg (käp'fən.berk). Town in SE Austria, in Styria province, on the Mürz River. After 1945 it was the site of one of the largest camps for displaced persons in Austria. 23,843 (1951).

Kapidaği (kä"pi.dä.gi'). See under **Cyzicus.**

Kapila (kä'pi.lą). Reputed founder of the Sankhya system of Hindu philosophy.

Kapilavastu (kä"pi.lą.väs'tō). [Eng. trans., *"Abode of Kapila."*] Town of ancient India, near the modern village of Paderia, in Nepal, just N of the present-day border of the Indian Union: the birthplace of Buddha and the capital of Shuddhodana, father of Sakyamuni.

Kapitza (kä'pē.tsą), **Peter L.** b. at Kronstadt, Russia, June 26, 1894—. Russian physicist. He lectured (1919–21) at the Leningrad Polytechnic Institute, and was assistant director of research in magnetism (1924–32) at the Cavendish Laboratory at Cambridge and a fellow (1925 *et seq.*) of Cambridge University. He returned (1935) to the U.S.S.R. to become director of the Institute for Physical Problems of the Academy of Sciences. He is known for his researches in atomic structure, cosmic rays, magnetism, and low temperature.

Kaplan (kap'lən). Town in S Louisiana, in Vermilion Parish. 4,562 (1950).

Kaplan, Mordecai Menahem. b. at Swenziany, Lithuania, June 11, 1881—. American rabbi and educator. He was associated with the Teachers Institute of the Jewish Theological Seminary as principal (1909–31), professor of homiletics (1910 *et seq.*), and dean (1931–46). He was the leader (1922–44) of the Society for the Advancement of Judaism. Kaplan's so-called reconstructionism, one of the controversial religious philosophies of the times, involved denial of Judaism as a solely religious phenomenon, replacing it with the concept of Judaism as a whole culture of which the religion was a realization of the group values. Author of *A New Approach to the Problem of Judaism* (1924), *Judaism as a Civilization* (1934), *Judaism in Transition* (1936), *The Meaning of God in Modern Jewish Religion* (1937), *The Future of the American Jew* (1948), and other books.

Kapnist (käp.nēst'), **Vasily Vasilyevich.** b. 1756; d. Oct. 28, 1823. Russian dramatist and lyric poet.

Kapodistrias (kä.pô.ᵺhēs'trē.äs). See **Capo d'Istria** or **Capodistrias.**

Kapoeas (kä'pù.äs). See **Kapuas.**

Kápolna (kā'pōl.nô). Village in N Hungary, on the Tarna River ab. 59 mi. NE of Budapest. Here on Feb. 26 and 27, 1849, the Austrians defeated the Hungarian insurgents under Dembiński.

Kaposvár (kô'pōsh.vär). City in SW Hungary, on the Kapos River ab. 94 mi. SW of Budapest. It is a station on the railroad line from Budapest to Zagreb and has flour-milling, sugar-refining, and farm-machinery industries. 33,032 (1948).

Kapp (käp), **Friedrich.** b. at Hamm, Prussia, April 13, 1824; d. at Berlin, Oct. 27, 1884. German historian, politician, and lawyer. Exiled after his participation in the revolution of 1848, he became a resident of New York (1850–70), where he established a practice as a lawyer. He wrote *Die Sklavenfrage in den Vereinigten Staaten* (The Slavery Question in the United States, 1854), *Geschichte der Sklaverei in den Vereinigten Staaten* (History of Slavery in the United States, 1860), and other works on American subjects. He was a presidential elector in 1860 (he voted for Lincoln), and commissioner of emigration (1867–70). On his return to Germany he became a member of the Reichstag.

Kapp, Julius. b. at Steinbach, Germany, Oct. 1, 1883—. German writer on composers and opera. He was the founder (1904) of the Berlin *Literarischer Anzeiger*. Author of *Liszt* (1909), *Wagner* (1910), *Die Oper der Gegenwart* (1922), and *Weber* (1922).

Kapp, Wolfgang. b. at New York, July 24, 1858; d. at Leipzig, Germany, July 12, 1922. German politician; son of Friedrich Kapp. He founded agricultural credit institutes in East Prussia. Closely allied with the reactionary Junkers, he opposed Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg and was a cofounder of the imperialistic monarchist Fatherland Party. In a *coup d'état* now usually called the Kapp Putsch, on March 13, 1920, he proclaimed himself chancellor of the Reich, and with General von Lüttwitz occupied government offices at Berlin. The republican government withdrew to Stuttgart, but a general strike in Berlin forced Kapp and Lüttwitz to abandon their schemes and to flee. Kapp returned to Germany from Sweden in 1922, and was arrested for high treason, but died before being brought to trial.

Kappa (käp'ą). In Japanese folklore, an evil spirit dwelling in rivers. He is said to catch little boys who go swimming without permission.

Kappel (käp'əl). [Also, **Cappel.**] Village in N central Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich. Here, Oct. 11, 1531, Zwingli was defeated and slain when leading the Protestant forces against those of the Roman Catholic cantons. The civil wars between the two contending faiths were called the wars of Kappel. 635 (1941).

Kappel (kap'əl), **Philip.** b. at Hartford, Conn., Feb. 10, 1901—. American painter, etcher, lithographer, illustrator, and writer, best known for his illustrations in *Yachting Magazine*, *Pictorial Review*, and the New York *Times Book Review*. His work is represented in the National Gallery at Washington, D.C., public libraries at New York and elsewhere, the Library of Congress, the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris, the Cleveland Museum, and the Metropolitan Museum at New York.

Kapp Putsch (käp pùch). See under **Kapp, Wolfgang.**

Kapronca (kôp'rōn.tsô). Hungarian name of **Koprivnica.**

Kaprun Valley (käp'rön). Valley in the Austrian Alps, directly N of the Grossglockner.

Kapuas (kä'pù.äs). [Dutch, **Kapoeas.**] River in W Borneo, Indonesia, flowing generally W to the South China Sea. Length, ab. 400 mi.

Kapurthala (ką.pör'tą.lą). [Also, **Kopurthella.**] Former native state in NW Union of India, now in Patiala and East Punjab States Union, ab. 60 mi. E of Lahore, Pakistan: sugar, wheat, and rice. Area, ab. 645 sq. mi.; pop. 378,380 (1941).

Kapurthala. Town in NW Union of India, in the Patiala and East Punjab States Union. It was formerly the capital of the state of Kapurthala, and is served by a railroad line. 26,067 (1941).

Kapuskasing (kap.us.kā'sing). Town in N central Ontario, Canada, ab. 566 mi. N of Toronto, and ab. 341 mi. N of North Bay. It is on the main line of the Canadian National Railway, in a clay-soil farming area. 4,687 (1951).

Kaputiei (kä.pō'tē.ā.ē). Pastoral subgroup of the Nilo-Hamitic-speaking Masai of E Africa, inhabiting S Kenya and N Tanganyika. Their population is estimated at ab. 50,000 (by M. A. Bryan, *Distribution of the Nilotic and Nilo-Hamitic Languages of Africa*, 1948).

Kara (kä'rą). See also **Kara River.**

Kara. Valley in the U.S.S.R., in the Chita *oblast* (region) of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, ab. 300 mi. NE of Chita in E Siberia. It was noted, during the 19th century, for its gold mines.

Kara Amid (kä'ra ä.mēd'). See **Diyarbakir** city.

Kara-Boğaz-Göl (kä.rä''bō.gäz''gėl'). [Also: **Karabugaz, Karabughaz** (kä.rä.bō.gäz'), **Qara Boghaz** (kä.rä' bō.gäz').] Gulf in the E part of the Caspian Sea, in the U.S.S.R., in the Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic. Nearly landlocked, it is exceptionally saline because of evaporation of its waters; there is an inflowing current from the Caspian Sea to the gulf. A chemical industry, extracting and processing its salts, has been developed. Area, ab. 7,083 sq. mi.

Karabük (kä.rä.bük'). Town in NW Turkey, in the *il* (province or vilayet) of Zonguldak, in the valley of the Filyos River ab. 45 mi. by rail from the Black Sea coast. It is the principal center of the Turkish iron and steel industry. The original plant was completed in 1940. Pop. ab. 10,000.

Karachai Autonomous Oblast (kä.rä.chī'). [Also, **Karachaev** (kä.rä.chä'yif).] Former region of the SW U.S.S.R., on the N slopes of the Caucasus Mountains. Because of the disloyalty of its inhabitants during World War II it was abolished in 1944. Area, ab. 3,800 sq. mi.; pop. 149,925 (1939).

Karacharovo (kä.rä.chä'rọ.vọ). Paleolithic site on the Oka River near Murom in the C European part of the U.S.S.R. Discovered in 1877 by A. S. Uvarov, it is the northernmost paleolithic site in Europe. Among the findings were bones of mammoth, Siberian rhinoceros, *Bos primigenius*, and reindeer. Cultural remains, belonging to the early Magdalenian phase, consisted of crude gravers, scrapers, and other flint instruments; no evidence of bone industry was found.

Karachev (kä.rä.chôf'). [Also, **Karatchef.**] Town in the U.S.S.R., in the Bryansk *oblast* (region) of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, ab. 48 mi. NW of Orel. It produces hemp textiles. Pop. ab. 12,000.

Karachi (kạ.rä'chē). [Also, **Kurrachee.**] Former district of Pakistan, in Sind, bordering on Baluchistan on the W, the Arabian Sea on the S, and the Indus River on the E; now divided between Karachi Federal Capital Area and the Tatta district. Area, ab. 8,357 sq. mi. (1941); pop. 713,900 (1941).

Karachi. [Also, **Kurrachee.**] Capital of Pakistan, on Karachi Bay, NW of the mouths of the Indus River. It is Pakistan's largest port and exports wheat and raw cotton, but its humidity is too low for cotton mills. Karachi became the capital of the new country of Pakistan in 1947. It has numerous industries, and an important international airport. It has a university, numerous mosques, and a largely Moslem population. Karachi was included in a new federal capital area created in 1948, which is an autonomous district of Pakistan. A small coastal fortress town was founded (c1725) on the site of Karachi. It was annexed by the British in 1843. Its modern growth has resulted mainly from the development of the port, railroads, and the hinterland (Punjab), which has given Karachi an important and strategic position in the international trade of W India and Afghanistan. Pop. of city, 359,492 (1941), 1,005,000 (1951). Area of Karachi Federal Capital Area, ab. 812 sq. mi.; pop. 1,118,000 (1951).

Karachi Federal Capital Area. See under **Karachi,** city.

Kara Dagh (kä.rä'däg'). Turkish name of **Montenegro.**

Karadeniz (kä.rä.deng.ēz'). Turkish name of the **Black Sea.**

Karadeniz Boğazı (bō.gä.zi'). Turkish name of the **Bosporus.**

Karaferieh (kä.rä''fe.rē.e'). Turkish name of **Veroia,** Greece.

Karaftu (kä.räf.tō) or **Karafuto** (kä.rä.fō.tō). Japanese names of **Sakhalin.**

Karaganda (kä''rạ.gän.dä'). City in the U.S.S.R., in the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic. It is the center of the third largest coal-mining area of the U.S.S.R., and produces high-grade coking coal which is largely shipped by rail to the industrial centers in the Urals. 165,937 (1939).

Karageorge (kar.ạ.jôrj'). [Also: **Czerny George,** both names meaning "Black George"; original name, **George Petrovich.**] b. in Serbia, c1776; murdered near Smederovo, Serbia, in July, 1817. Serbian leader in the rising against the Turks (1804). After youthful adventures as a brigand and a forester, he became a sergeant in the Austrian army during the war (1788–91) between Austria and Russia on the one hand and Turkey on the other. He settled afterwards at Topola in Serbia, where he engaged in farming and also led a group of bandits. These brigands (*haiduks*), like the similar groups in Greece and elsewhere throughout the subject nations of the Turkish empire, were, in effect, guerrilla soldiers who preyed mainly on the Turks. When the Serbs rose in rebellion in 1804, Karageorge was chosen commander of the united bands. Within a few years not only the oppressive Janizaries but all the Turks had been ousted from the country. The Turks were willing to compromise on a measure of local autonomy, but while negotiations were being carried on the Russians declared war on Turkey and called on the Serbs for aid. Karageorge took Belgrade, a massacre of the Turks in the city followed, and all negotiations were broken off. In 1808 he was elected hereditary military leader of the Serbs, but his diplomatic gifts did not match his military genius and he made many enemies among the Serbian leaders. After the treaty of peace between Russia and Turkey was signed at Bucharest in 1812, the Serbs were left without support and the Turkish army turned to quell the revolution; by September, 1813, Karageorge was forced to flee to Hungary. He later settled in Russia, and while he was there the Serbs, led by Milos Obrenovich, managed to obtain concessions from Turkey leading to self-government. In 1817 Karageorge suddenly returned to Serbia, but Obrenovich could not brook the presence of a rival leader and in July, 1817, Karageorge was murdered in his sleep. While Obrenovich could not be directly implicated, his part in the assassination was obvious. As a result, a blood feud between the Karageorgevich and Obrenovich families erupted and remained a factor of great importance in Serbian politics down to recent times.

Karageorgevich (kar.ạ.jôr'jẹ.vich), **Alexander.** See **Alexander I** (of *Yugoslavia*), and also his grandfather, **Alexander Karageorgevich.**

Karageorgevich, Peter. See **Peter I** (of *Serbia*) and **Peter II** (of *Yugoslavia*).

Karagwe (kä.räg'wā). [Also, **Zongora.**] Subgroup of the Kaya, a Bantu-speaking people of NW Tanganyika, in E Africa.

Karahissar (kä''rä.hi.sär'). See **Afyon.**

Karaites (kār'ạ.īts). Sect among the Jews which rejects the traditional law as it is fixed in the Talmud, and recognizes only the Pentateuch or five books of Moses as binding. The name, derived from Hebrew *qârâ*, "to read," signifies that they are adherents of the law that was written and read as against the traditional law which originally was oral. The origin of the sect is ascribed to a certain Anan ben David, of Babylonia, in the 8th century A.D., who became leader of the anti-Talmudic movement in indignation at not being chosen exiliarch or head of the Jewish community. The controversy between the Karaites and Talmudists has been productive of an accurate and rational study of the Bible on both sides.

Karajich (kä.rä'jēch), **Vuk Stephanovich.** b. at Tržič, Serbia, Nov. 7, 1787; d. at Vienna, Jan. 26, 1864. Serbian scholar. A collector of folklore, folk songs, and other material for which the use of the vernacular was necessary, Karajich came up against the inadequacies of the traditional literary language, whose orthography had little relationship to the spoken language. He therefore modernized the Serbian alphabet, inventing six characters for sounds for which the old alphabet had no letters and discarding 18 characters as superfluous; the resulting alphabet reflects its language better than any other modern European system of spelling. His reform met with conservative opposition and for almost 50 years its use was forbidden by the government. He published a monumental Serbian-German-Latin lexicon (1818), a Serbian grammar (1814), a collection of Serbian folk songs (1823–65), Serbian tales (1853), proverbs, and other works.

Karak (kä.rak'). See **Kharg.**

Karakal (ka.ra.kal'). See **Caracal.**

Karakalpak (kä''rạ.käl.päk'). Turkic people living SE of the Aral Sea in C Asia, closely related in language to the Nagai Tartars who formed a khanate on the lower Volga in the 15th century. In English, their name means "Black Hat." They are pastoral nomads, numbering 185,800 (1939).

Karakalpak Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic. Soviet republic in S U.S.S.R., forming the NW part of the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic. It is an extremely dry desert region with irrigated oases along the Amu Darya. Capital, Nukus; area, ab. 61,450 sq. mi.; pop. 436,995 (1941).

Kara-kirgiz (kä'rạ.kir.gēz'). Former name of **Kirgiz.**

Karakoram Pass (kar.ạ.kōr'ạm). [Also, **Karakorum.**] Pass in the Karakoram Range, on the overland route leading from Leh in Kashmir to Khotan, in the province of Sinkiang, China. Elevation, ab. 18,290 ft.

Karakoram Range. [Also: **Karakorum**; former name, **Mustagh Range.**] Mountain system of the NW Himalayas, in N Kashmir, N of and parallel to the main Himalaya. Some of the highest mountains in the world are located in this range; they are snow-covered during the entire year and have many large glaciers. Mount Godwin-Austen (28,250 ft.) is the highest peak.

Karakorum (kar.ạ.kōr'um). [Mongolian, **Erdeni Dzuu**; Chinese, **Holin, Hsi-k'u-lun.**] Ruined medieval city, the ancient capital of Mongolia, on the Orkhon River ab. 200 mi. SW of Ulan Bator, the present capital of the Mongolian People's Republic.

Karaköse (kä.rä.kė.se'). See **Ağri.**

Kara Kul (kä'rä kōl'). [Also, **Qara Kul.**] Large lake in the Pamirs, C Asia, in the Tadzhik Soviet Socialist Republic, W of the boundary between China and the U.S.S.R. Elevation, ab. 12,830 ft.; area, ab. 140 sq. mi.; greatest known depth, ab. 775 ft.

Kara Kum (kä'rä köm'). [Also: **Qara Qum**; Eng. trans., *"Black Sands."*] Sandy desert in the U.S.S.R., in the Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic, NE of the Caspian Sea. Area, ab. 110,000 sq. mi.

Karakye (kä.rä'kyā). [Also: **Krachi, Kratye.**] One of the Sudanic-speaking Guang peoples of W Africa, inhabiting E Gold Coast on the E bank of the Volta River.

Karaman (kä.rä.män'). [Also: **Caraman**; ancient name, **Laranda.**] Town in S Turkey, in the *il* (province or vilayet) of Konya, ab. 65 mi. SE of Konya city. Once the capital of a medieval Turkish kingdom, it is now a trading center, served by two roads and one railway. 12,460 (1945).

Karamania (kar.ạ.mā'ni.ạ). [Also, **Caramania.**] Region in S Turkey: largely a tableland. During the Middle Ages it was occupied by an independent kingdom which was finally conquered by the Ottoman Turks in the late 15th century.

Kara Mustafa (kä.rä' mös.tä.fä'). [Also, **Kara Mustapha.**] d. at Belgrade, in what is now Yugoslavia, 1683. Grand vizier of the Turkish Empire (1676–83). His defeat (1683) before Vienna by John III of Poland (John III Sobieski) is now considered to have occurred chiefly as a result of his own staggering incompetence as a military leader rather than through outstanding tactical skill on the part of his opponent; as a result, his death was ordered by the sultan.

Karamzin (kä.rām.zēn'), **Nikolay Mikhailovich.** b. at Mikhailovka, Orenburg, Russia, Dec. 1, 1765; d. near St. Petersburg, June 3, 1826. Russian historian, novelist, and poet. He founded the *Moscow Journal* in 1789, and in 1802 *The European Messenger*. He wrote a *History of the Russian Empire*, Bludow, the minister of the interior, adding the last volume (1816–29), several novels, anthologies, and others. His style, based on French models, was adopted to give smoothness and polish to his history, which, though accurate and thorough, is rather distorted in favor of his prejudices. The romantic atmosphere that pervades his writing influenced Pushkin and later writers.

Karanga (kä.räng'gä). [Also: **Bakaranga, Makalaka, Makaranga, Omakalanga, Vakaranga, Wakaranga.**] Subgroup of the Shona, a Bantu-speaking people of SE Africa, inhabiting Southern Rhodesia and neighboring parts of Mozambique.

Karankawa (kar.ạn.kä'wạ). North American Indian tribe, now extinct, that once inhabited the S coastal area of Texas. Its language affiliations are unknown.

Karansebes (kô'rôn.she.besh). See **Caransebes.**

Kara River (kä'rạ). River in NW U.S.S.R., flowing N from the northern Urals into the Kara Sea. Length, ab. 132 mi.

Kara Sea. [Russian, **Karskoe More.**] That part of the Arctic Ocean which lies E of Novaya Zemlya, NE of European Russia, and NW of Siberia. It is usually navigable from June to October.

Kara Su (kä.rä' sö'). [Also: **Karasu**; Eng. trans., *"Black River."*] Modern Turkish name of various rivers, particularly of the Struma (Greek, Strymon) and Mesta (Greek, Nestos), in Bulgaria and Greece, and of the W branch of the Euphrates.

Karasubazar or **Karasu-Bazar** (kä.rä''sö.bä.zär'). Former name of **Belogorsk.**

Karategin (kä.rä.tä.gēn'). Mountainous region of C Asia, in W Tadzhik Soviet Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. It was annexed by Russia in 1868.

Karatheodori Pasha (kä.rä.te.ō.dō'rē pä.shä'), **Alexander.** b. 1833; d. 1906. Turkish statesman. He participated in the discussions which culminated in the Treaty of San Stefano and the Congress of Berlin (1878), and served as minister of foreign affairs (1878–79). Named (1894) governor general of Crete, he was recalled in March, 1895.

Karauli (kạ.rou'lē). [Also: **Kerauli, Kerowlee.**] Former native state in Rajputana, now a part of Rajasthan, Union of India, ab. 150 mi. S of Delhi: wheat, cotton, barley, and millet. Capital, Karauli; area, ab. 1,227 sq.mi.; pop. 152,413 (1941).

Karauli. [Also: **Kerauli, Kerowlee.**] Town in N central Union of India, in E Rajasthan ab. 150 mi. S of Delhi. 19,177 (1941).

Karavayeva (kä.rä.vä'yi.vạ), **Anna Aleksandrovna.** b. at what is now Molotov, Russia, Dec. 27, 1893—. Russian novelist, short-story writer, playwright, and journalist. During World War II she wrote on the Ural region, which had then come into prominence, through its newly industrialized areas, as a chief source of munitions.

Karawanken (kä.rä.väng'kẹn). [Slovenian, **Karavanke** (kä.rä.väng'ke).] Range of the Alps in SE Austria and NW Yugoslavia. Highest peak, Hochstuhl (ab. 7,335 ft.).

Karbala (kär'bạ.lạ). [Also, **Kerbela.**] *Liwa* (province) in C Iraq. Capital, Karbala; area, 2,275 sq. mi.; pop. 276,670 (1947).

Karbala. [Also: **Kerbela, Meshhed-Hussein.**] Town in C Iraq, in the *liwa* (province) of Karbala, ab. 57 mi. SW of Baghdad: the sacred city of the Shiite Moslems, site of the tomb of Husein, the second son of Ali. Pop. ab. 65,000.

Karcag (kôr'tsôg). [Also: **Karczag, Kardszag.**] City in E Hungary, ab. 36 mi. SW of Debrecen: flour mills and leather factory. 25,181 (1948).

Kardelj (kär'dely'), **Eduard.** b. at Ljubljana, Croatia, Austria-Hungary (in territory now part of Yugoslavia), 1910—. Yugoslav Communist leader, vice-premier (1946 *et seq.*) and foreign minister (1948 *et seq.*) in the regime of Marshal Tito. After taking part in the partisan movement during World War II, he was chief of the Yugoslav delegation to the Paris conference (1946).

Kardis (kär'dis), **Treaty of.** See **Cardis, Treaty of.**

Karditsa (kär.ŧнē'tsä). [Also, **Kardhitsa.**] Town in NE Greece, in the *nomos* (department) of Trikkala, in W Thessaly, ab. 15 mi. SE of Trikkala on the Thessalian railroad. It is the seat of a bishopric. 18,552 (1951).

Kardszag (kôrd'sôg). See **Karcag.**

Karelia (kạ.rēl'yạ). See also **Karelo-Finnish Soviet Socialist Republic.**

Karelia. District in SE Finland. It was acquired by Sweden in the 13th century, and was ceded in part to Russia in 1721; most of the remainder was ceded by Finland to the U.S.S.R. in 1940 (final treaty, 1944).

Karelia Dispute, Eastern. See **Eastern Karelia Dispute.**

Karelian Isthmus (kạ.rēl'yạn). Isthmus in NW U.S.S.R., between the head of the Gulf of Finland and Lake Ladoga. The narrowest point, at Leningrad, is only ab. 25 mi. wide. The isthmus is extensively forested, and

has many lakes and marshes. Before the Russo-Finnish War of 1939–40 the border of Finland was only 18 mi. NW of Leningrad at the nearest point, and most of the isthmus belonged to Finland. This part was ceded to the U.S.S.R. in 1944.

Karelians (kạ.rēl'yạnz). People closely related to the Finns, living in Karelia between the Finnish border and the White Sea in the U.S.S.R. They numbered 252,600 in 1939. In contrast to the Finns proper, the Karelians have been under Russian influence since the rise of Novgorod in the 12th century. Their language shows marked Russian influence, but their written language is practically identical with that of the Finns.

Karelo-Finnish Soviet Socialist Republic (kạ.rē'lō.fin'-ish). [Also, **Karelia.**] Northwesternmost of the soviet socialist republics, U.S.S.R., bordering on Finland. It was formed in 1940, and includes in the W part some of the area ceded by Finland to the U.S.S.R. The region is largely covered by coniferous forests, and has many lakes and swamps. The principal commercial products, all derived from wood, are lumber, paper, and pulp. Capital, Petrozavodsk; area, ab. 68,900 sq. mi.; pop. 606,333 (1941).

Karen (kā'rẹn). Second most numerous people of Burma, of Sino-Siamese culture, found in the hills of the Shan States, as the dominant group in the Karenni State, and in the coastal plains of lower Burma and Tenasserim; some also dwell in W Thailand (Siam) near the Burmese frontier, and since 1925 there has been a small colony in the Andaman Islands. In Burma, where they numbered 1,367,673 in 1931, the Karen constitute an important minority group; more than one sixth of them are Christian (mostly Baptist). Many are Buddhist, and the hill tribes still cling to their indigenous religions. The largest branches of the Karen are the Sgaw (numbering 518,040) and the Pwo (numbering 478,824). Their language is generally classed as belonging to the Burman group of the Sino-Tibetan family of languages.

Karenina (kạ.ren'i.nạ; Russian, kä.rā'nyi.nạ), **Anna.** See **Anna Karenina.**

Karenni State (kạ.ren'ī). State in E Burma, created in September, 1947, from the three former native states of Kantarawaddy, Bawlake, and Kyebogyi. It is a rainy, mountainous area where subsistence farming is the chief occupation. Capital, Loikaw; area, ab. 4,519 sq. mi.; pop. 59,000 (est. 1946).

Karfreit (kär'frīt). German name of **Caporetto.**

Karg-Elert (kärk'ā'lert), **Sigfrid.** [Original surname, **Karg.**] b. at Oberndorf-am-Neckar, Germany, Nov. 21, *c*1877; d. at Leipzig, Germany, April 9, 1933. German composer. Among his compositions are six sets of *Reisebilder* for piano and *Sixty-six Chorale Improvisations.* He also composed organ pieces, including a sonata and *Fugentrilogie.*

Karig (kār'ig), **Walter.** b. at New York, Nov. 13, 1898—. American journalist, novelist, and historian. He served in the French and Polish armies during World War I and in World War II was on active duty as a member of the U.S. Naval Reserve. He was a member (1921–42) of the staff of the Newark *Evening News,* becoming (1934) chief of its Washington bureau. His novels include *Lower Than Angels* (1945), *Zotz* (1947), and *Caroline Hicks* (1951). The five-volume history of the U.S. navy in World War II, *Battle Report,* was written under his direction.

Karikal (kä.ri.käl'). Town and district (officially, *ville libre*) on the E coast of India, belonging to France, ab. 135 mi. S of Madras. It has a good port. The chief traffic is in rice, betel nuts, matches, fireworks, and kerosene. Pop. of district, 64,400 (1946); of town, 19,363 (1941).

Karimata Islands (kä.rē.mä'tä). [Also, **Carimata.**] Group of islands lying W of Borneo, in the Java Sea. Formerly under Dutch rule, they are now included in the province of Borneo, in the Republic of Indonesia.

Karimata Strait. [Also, **Carimata.**] Strait between the islands of Borneo and Billiton, Indonesia. It connects the Java Sea with the South China Sea. Length, ab. 80 mi.; width, ab. 120 mi.

Karin (kä.rēn'). Armenian name of **Erzurum.**

Karinthy (kô'rin.tē), **Frigyes.** b. at Budapest, Hungary, 1888; d. at Siófok, Hungary, 1938. Hungarian novelist, best known for his witty literary satires. Author of *Így írtok ti* (That's How You Write, 1909), *Tanár úr kérem* (Professor, Please, 1916), and *Utazás a koponyám körül* (A Trip around My Skull, 1937).

Kariot (kä.rē.ôt'). See **Icaria,** island.

Karisimbi (kar.i.sim'bi). [Also: **Kirunga, Volcan Karisimbi.**] Active volcano in E central Africa, in the Belgian Congo, on the N shore of Lake Kivu. Elevation, ab. 14,786 ft.

Karitaina (kä.rē.te'nä). [Also: **Karytaina, Karitena;** ancient name, **Brenthe.**] Village in S Greece, in the *nomos* (department) of Arcadia, on the Alpheus River ab. 10 mi. NW of Megalopolis. The castle here, a great fortress built by the French 13th-century princes, is one of the most imposing of feudal strongholds. 947 (1940).

Karkar (kär'kär). [Also, **Qarqar.**] Locality in Syria, on the Orontes, where in 854 B.C. Shalmaneser III of Assyria defeated a confederacy of western princes, including Ahab of Israel and Ben-Hadad II of Damascus.

Karkar Island. [Former name, **Dampier Island.**] Volcanic island off the NE coast of New Guinea, in the Bismarck Sea, belonging to the Territory of New Guinea. It was occupied by Allied forces in June, 1944. Area, ab. 140 sq. mi.

Karkheh (kär'ke). [Also: **Kerkheh;** ancient name, **Choaspes.**] River in SW Iran, formed by the confluence of the Saimarreh and the Kashgan, and flowing into the saline marshes along the Iraq border. Length, ab. 250 mi.

Karl (kärl). German form of **Charles.**

Karl II (of *Brunswick*). See **Brunswick,** Duke **Karl (Friedrich Augustus Wilhelm)** of.

Karl der Dicke (kärl' dėr dik'ẹ). See **Charles III** (of the *Holy Roman Empire*).

Karl der Grosse (dėr grō'sẹ). German name of **Charlemagne.**

Karl der Kahle (dėr kä'lẹ). German name of **Charles II** (of the *Holy Roman Empire*).

Karlfeldt (kärl'felt), **Erik Axel.** b. at Folkärna, Dalarna, Sweden, 1864; d. at Stockholm, Sweden, 1931. Swedish lyric poet. The Nobel prize was awarded him posthumously (1931). The poetry of Karlfeldt is characterized by its robust quality, its original interpretation of wild life and nature, and perhaps above all for its ingenious use of peasant Biblical conceptions, as in *Dalmålningar på rim* (Dalecarlian Frescoes in Rhyme, 1901). Other well-known works are *Vildmarks- och kärleksvisor* (Songs of Love and the Wilderness, 1895), *Fridolins visor och andra dikter* (The Songs of Fridolin and Other Poems, 1898), *Flora och Pomona* (Flora and Pomona, 1906), *Flora och Bellona* (Flora and Bellona, 1918), and *Hösthorn* (Autumnal Cornucopia, 1927).

Karl Franz Josef (kärl' fränts' yō'zef). b. Aug. 17, 1887; d. at Funchal, Madeira, April 1, 1922. Last emperor of Austria; grandnephew of Franz Josef I, whom he succeeded on Nov. 21, 1916, as emperor of Austria and (as Charles V) as king of Hungary. Realizing the perilous condition of the Hapsburg empire, he was anxious from a comparatively early date to end World War I. He attempted separate peace negotiations through his brother-in-law, Prince Sixtus of Bourbon-Parma, an officer in the Belgian army; the effort failed, and embittered his German allies against him. His plans to reorganize his realm on a federal basis came too late to save the collapsing empire. He never formally abdicated, but withdrew to Switzerland in March, 1919. Twice thereafter, in April and October, 1921, he made visits to Hungary in badly prepared attempts to regain the Austrian throne. After the second attempt Switzerland denied him the right of asylum; he was handed over to the Allies, who interned him and brought him to Madeira, where he died a few months later. His empress, Zita of Bourbon-Parma, whom he married in 1911, survived him.

Karlgren (kärl'grān), **Bernhard.** b. at Jönköping, Sweden, Oct. 5, 1889—. Swedish Sinologist, notable for his work on the history of the Chinese language. Author of *Analytic Dictionary of Chinese and Sino-Japanese* (1923), *Sound and Symbol in Chinese* (1923), and *Philology and Ancient China* (1926).

Karli (kär'lē). [Also, **Carlee.**] Village in W Union of India, in the state of Bombay, ab. 45 mi. SE of Bombay. The rock-cut hall or temple here is the largest and finest of its type surviving in India. The plan strongly resembles that of a Christian church, including a vestibule, nave, and aisles divided by columns.

Karlín (kär'lēn). [German, **Karolinenthal.**] Former industrial suburb of Prague, Czechoslovakia, on the Vltava (Moldau) River N of the city; now a part of the city.

Karl Ludwig (kärl' löt'wiċh), Count **von Ficquelmont.** See **Ficquelmont,** Count **Karl Ludwig von.**

Karl Martell (kärl' mär.tel'). German name of **Charles Martel.**

Karloff (kär'lôf), **Boris.** [Stage name of **Charles Edward** (or **William Henry**) **Pratt.**] b. at Dulwich or London, England, Nov. 23, 1887—. American actor. He came to the U.S. in 1909 and made his first appearance on the stage in 1910. Karloff has made many motion pictures, but he is best remembered for his role as the manufactured monster in *Frankenstein* (1931). He appeared on the New York stage in *Arsenic and Old Lace* and has edited anthologies of horror stories.

Karlovac (kär'lô.väts). [Hungarian, **Károlyváros;** German, **Karlstadt** (kärl'shtät).] Town in NW Yugoslavia, in the federative unit of Croatia, formerly in the *banovina* (province) of Savska, at the junction of the Korana and Kulpa rivers, ab. 29 mi. SW of Zagreb: station on the railroad line from Zagreb to Rijeka. It was a free royal city of Hungary prior to 1919. Pop. 23,885 (1948).

Karlová Universita (kär'lô.vä ö'ni.ver.si.tä). Czech name of **Charles University.**

Karlovci (kär'lôf.tsē). See **Sremski Karlovci.**

Karlovna (kär'lov.na), **Anna.** See **Anna Leopoldovna.**

Karlovy Vary (kär'lô.vi vä'ri). *Kraj* (region) of Czechoslovakia, in W Bohemia. Capital, Karlovy Vary; area, ab. 1,768 sq. mi.; pop. 299,625 (1947).

Karlovy Vary. [German: **Karlsbad, Carlsbad;** formerly also **Kaiser-Karlsbad.**] Town and resort in Czechoslovakia, capital of the *kraj* (region) of Karlovy Vary, in NW Bohemia, situated in the valley of the Tepla River near its junction with the Ohře River, ab. 68 mi. NW of Prague. It is a health resort of international fame, supposed to have been founded in 1349 by the emperor Charles IV, but probably known as a spa before that date. Until the beginning of the 16th century the springs were used for bathing only. There are 16 hot springs containing Glauber's salts but differing in warmth and in the amount of free carbonic acid gas. They are used for drinking and bathing. The oldest and most copious of the springs is the Sprudel, from which the natural Karlsbad Sprudel salt is extracted. There is a municipal park, a theater, a museum, a *Kurhaus,* and numerous hotels and boarding houses. The Church of Saint Mary Magdalene was built in the period 1733–36. Goethe, who visited the place 13 times between 1785 and 1823, was one among the many famous people who have frequented the spa. Kaolin for porcelain manufacture is mined in the vicinity. Pop., including suburbs, 31,322 (1947).

Karłowicz (kär.lô'vēch), **Mieczysław.** b. 1876; d. 1909. Polish composer of songs and orchestral works, notably of symphonic poems.

Karlowitz (kär'lō.vits). German name of **Sremski Karlovci.**

Karlowitz (kär'lō.vits), **Treaty of.** [Also, **Peace** (or **Treaty**) **of Carlowitz.**] Peace concluded at what is now Sremski Karlovci, in Yugoslavia, on Jan. 26, 1699, for 25 years, between Austria, Poland, Russia, Venice, and Turkey, by the mediation of England and the Netherlands. Austria received the portion of Hungary between the Danube and Theiss rivers, and was allowed to appropriate Transylvania; Russia received Azov; Poland regained Podolia and the Ukraine; and Venice retained the Morea.

Karl Peter Ulrich (kärl pā'tėr ůl'riċh). See **Peter III** (of *Russia*).

Karlsbad (kärls'bät; Anglicized, kärlz'bad). German name of **Karlovy Vary.**

Karlsbad, Congress of. Congress of ministers representing Austria, Prussia, and a number of minor German states, held at Karlsbad (now Karlovy Vary, Czechoslovakia) in August, 1819, to discuss means of countering the growing democratic movement in Germany. The congress resolved to recommend to their respective governments and to the Diet of the German Confederation the so-called "Karlsbad Decrees," the most important of which were that the press should be subjected to a rigorous censorship; that a central commission should be established at Mainz for the investigation of demagogical intrigues; that the Burschenschaft, a secret organization among the students, should be suppressed; and that the universities should be placed under government inspection. These resolutions were adopted by the German Diet Sept. 20, 1819.

Karlsburg (kärls'bůrk). German name of **Alba Iulia.**

Karlshamn (kärls.hämn'). [Also, **Carlshamn.**] Town in S Sweden, a seaport in the *län* (county) of Blekinge, situated on the Hanö Bukt, a bay of the Baltic Sea, W of Karlskrona: shipyards, sugar refineries, and distilleries. It received town privileges in 1664. Pop. 10,565 (1949).

Karlskoga (kärl.skö'gä). City in C Sweden, in the *län* (county) of Örebro, W of Örebro city. It is an industrial center, the seat of Sweden's great Bofors armament factory, which for two years during the 1890's was owned by Alfred Nobel. There are also manufactures of railroad equipment and chemicals. 31,303 (1950).

Karlskrona (kärls.krö'nä). [Also, **Carlscrona.**] City in S Sweden, the capital of the *län* (county) of Blekinge, situated on several islands in the Baltic Sea, NE of Malmö. The chief naval station of Sweden, it has a fortified harbor, shipyards, docks, and a marine arsenal. Manufactures include matches, pottery, and naval equipment; there are also breweries and stone quarries. The city was founded by Charles XI in 1680. Pop. 30,997 (1950).

Karlsruhe (kärls'rö.ę; Anglicized, kärlz'rö.ę). [Also, **Carlsruhe.**] Former *Landeskommissärbezirke* (administrative district) of Baden, S Germany, between Mannheim on the N and Freiburg on the S. Area, ab. 1,015 sq. mi.

Karlsruhe. [Also, **Carlsruhe.**] City in S Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Württemberg-Baden, American Zone, formerly the capital of Baden, situated ab. 6 mi. E of the Rhine River and ab. 35 mi. S of Mannheim. It is connected with the Rhine by a canal, and has metalworking industries (stoves, sewing machines), as well as chemical, pharmaceutical, food, ceramic, and cosmetics industries. There is an institute of technology, an art academy, an academy of the theater, a music conservatory, and numerous general and vocational schools. The *Badische Kunsthalle* (Baden art gallery) contains paintings by various old German and modern masters. 198,840 (1950).

History. The modern city of Karlsruhe was founded according to a fan-shaped plan by Margrave Karl Wilhelm of Baden-Durlach in 1715; the streets radiate from the *Schloss* (castle), which was built in the rococo style in the period 1752–82; in front of the castle is the city, behind it a huge park. The actual building of the city was in large part carried out under the direction of Friedrich Weinbrenner, who designed the Protestant and Catholic churches, the *Rathaus* (town hall), the building of the state diet, and various palaces in the classical style of the early 19th century. The Gottesaue castle near Karlsruhe is a German Renaissance building of 1588–99. In the 19th century, particularly in the reign of Grand Duke Frederick I, Karlsruhe played a considerable role as a center of the arts and of musical life. It suffered heavy bombing attacks in World War II; a large part of the city, including the residential castle and the Gottesaue castle, was laid in ruins.

Karlstad (kärl'städ). [Also, **Carlstad.**] City in SW Sweden, the capital of the *län* (county) of Värmland, and a port on the N shore of Lake Vänern, at the mouth of the Klar River. It has iron foundries, sawmills, textile, match, and leather factories, and mineral springs. It is the seat of a Lutheran bishopric. Karlstad received town privileges in 1584. It was the scene of the signing of a convention in 1905 which led to the termination of the union between Sweden and Norway. 35,651 (1950).

Karlstadt (kärl'shtät). [Also: **Carlstadt;** original name, **Andreas Rudolf Bodenstein.**] b. at Karlstadt, Franconia, Germany, c1480; d. at Basel, Switzerland, Dec. 25, 1541. German Protestant clergyman, a leader at Wittenberg (1521–22) and an opponent of Luther.

Karlstadt. [Also, **Carlstadt.**] Town in S Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Bavaria, American Zone, in the *Regierungsbezirk* (government district) of Lower Franconia, on the Main River ab. 14 mi. NW of Würzburg. It is the trade center for a fruit-growing district, and has cement, metal, paper, and other industries. The parish

church and the *Rathaus* (town hall) date from the 14th and 15th centuries. 4,989 (1946).

Karlstadt. German name of **Karlovac.**

Karlstein (kärl'shtīn). [Czech, **Karlštejn** (kärl'shtān).] Castle in Bohemia, ab. 13 mi. SW of Prague, built (1348–57) by the emperor Charles IV for the safe-keeping of the Bohemian crown jewels.

Karlweiss (kärl'vīs), **Oskar.** b. at Vienna, c1900—. Austrian actor and singer. He was in the original Viennese productions of such successful musicals as *I Married an Angel, White Horse Inn,* and *Die Fledermaus.* His first New York appearance was in *Cue for Passion* (1942). Subsequently he attracted attention in *Rosalinda* (1942), *Jacobowsky and the Colonel* (1944), and *I Like It Here* (1946).

Karl Wilhelm Ferdinand (of *Brunswick*) (kärl' vil'helm fer'dē.nänt). See **Brunswick,** Duke **Karl Wilhelm Ferdinand of.**

Karmamimansa (kär''mą.mē.män'są). Another name of the Purvamimansa system of Hindu philosophy.

Kármán (kär'män), **Theodor von.** b. at Budapest, Hungary, May 11, 1881—. American physicist and aeronautical engineer, developer of stronger and lighter aircraft fuselages. He was professor of aeronautics and director (1913–30) of the aeronautical institute at the University of Aachen, adviser (1922–28) to the Junkers aircraft works, and in 1930 came to the U.S. as professor of aeronautics and director of the Guggenheim Aeronautical Laboratory at the California Institute of Technology.

Karmat (kär'mät). [Full name, **Hamdan ben-Ashath Karmath** (or **Carmath**).] fl. late 9th century A.D. Founder of the Karmathians.

Karmathians (kär.mā'thi.ąnz). [Also, **Carmathians.**] Mohammedan sect which arose in Turkey about the end of the 9th century, so named from Karmat, the principal apostle of the sect, a poor laborer, who professed to be a prophet. The Karmathians regarded the Koran as an allegorical book, rejected all revelation, fasting, and prayer, and were communistic, even in the matter of wives. They carried on wars against the caliphate, particularly in the 10th century, but disappeared soon after. According to some accounts the Druses developed from them.

Karna (kär'ną). In Hindu mythology, son of Kunti by Surya, the sun god, before her marriage to Pandu, and so the unknown half brother of the five Pandava or Pandu princes. He was born equipped with arms and armor. Karna took the part of the Kauravas (the sons of Dhritarashtra) in their war against the Pandavas, and was at last killed by his half brother, Arjuna.

Karnak (kär'nak). Village in Egypt, on the E bank of the Nile, on the site of Thebes, famous for its remains of antiquity. The Great Temple extends to a length of ab. 1,200 ft. from W to E, and is comparatively regular in plan. The double pylon of the great court is ab. 370 ft. wide; the court is colonnaded at the sides, and has an avenue of columns in the middle. A second pylon follows, and opens on the famous hypostyle hall, 170 by 329 ft., with central avenue of 12 columns 62 ft. high and 11½ in diameter, and 122 columns 42½ ft. high at the sides. The lintel blocks of the portal are 41 ft. long. A narrow court follows, ornamented with Osiride figures and containing two obelisks, one of which is erect and is 97½ ft. high. This court precedes a structure containing the usual series of halls and chambers, and an isolated cella or sanctuary. Behind this building is another large open court at the back of which stands the columnar edifice of Thutmose III, an extensive building containing a large hypostyle hall and many comparatively small halls and chambers. Some authorities have considered that the temple was begun c2700 B.C., although there is reason to believe that this may be too early by several centuries; additions were made by Thutmose I and III, Seti I, Ramses II and III, and Sheshonk (c950 B.C.). The mural sculptures are vast in quantity, and interesting in character, particularly those which portray the racial characteristics of various conquered Asiatic peoples. A complete temple of Amen, built by Ramses III, extends toward the S from a great court. The pylon of Ptolemy Euergetes is a conspicuous monument at the end of the long avenue of sphinxes leading from Luxor. The pylon has a single large square portal, and is surmounted by a frieze carved with the winged solar disk and by the overhanging cornice. It is covered inside and out with bands of sculpture representing Ptolemy and his queen paying honor to his predecessors and to the gods. In one of the interior compartments Ptolemy appears in Greek costume, an exceedingly rare type. The temple of Khonsu (Khons), one of the Theban triad, was founded by Ramses III. It is notable chiefly for its beautiful hypostyle hall, whose great columns and epistyle beams are deeply cut with hieroglyphs and with coelanaglyphic (hollow) reliefs of kings and divinities. The exterior wall also presents much remarkable sculpture.

Karnal (kur.näl'). District in NW Union of India, in Punjab, ab. 75 mi. N of Delhi: sugar, wheat, rice, and barley. Capital, Karnal; area, ab. 3,126 sq. mi.; pop. 994,575 (1941).

Karnal. Town in NW Union of India, capital of the district of Karnal, Punjab, ab. 75 mi. N of the city of Delhi. It was the scene of the defeat of the Mogul emperor Mohammed Shah by Nadir Shah of Persia in 1739. Pop. ab. 35,000.

Karnali (kär.nä'lē). Name of the **Gogra** in its upper course.

Karnata (kär.nä'tą) and **Karnatas** (-tąz). Names of a country in India and of its inhabitants, whence the modern Carnatic. The name was anciently applied to the central districts of the peninsula, including Mysore.

Karnatic (kär.nat'ik). See **Carnatic.**

Karnattah (kär.nät'tą). Arabic name of **Granada,** Spain.

Karnes City (kärnz). Town in S Texas, county seat of Karnes County, ab. 50 mi. SE of San Antonio, in a farming and oil-producing region. 2,588 (1950).

Karnobat (kär.nô.bät'). Town in SE Bulgaria, in the department of Vurgas, on the railroad between Yambol and Burgas, ab. 18 mi. NW of Burgas: known for its summer fairs. 10,225 (1946).

Kärnten (kern'tęn). German name of **Carinthia.**

Karnul (kur.nöl'). See **Kurnool.**

Karo (kä'rō), **Joseph ben Ephraim.** See **Caro** or **Karo, Joseph ben Ephraim.**

Karolinen (kä.rō.lē'nęn). German name of the **Caroline Islands.**

Karolinenthal (kä.rō.lē'nęn.täl). German name of **Karlín.**

Karolinger (kä'rō.ling.ėr). See **Carolingian.**

Karolingia (kar.ō.lin'ji.ą). See **Carolingia.**

Karolsfeld (kä'rols.felt), **Julius Schnorr von.** See **Schnorr von Karolsfeld** or **Carolsfeld, Julius.**

Károlyi (kä'rō.yē), Count **Mihály.** b. at Budapest, Hungary, May 4, 1875—. Hungarian liberal politician. During World War I he worked for a separate Hungarian peace, was appointed minister president by the emperor Karl Franz Josef (November, 1918), and was elected first president of the Hungarian republic in 1919. In March, 1919, he resigned over the question of territorial grants to Rumania, and the premiership fell to Béla Kun, whose Communists formed a coalition with Károlyi's Social Democrats. Károlyi went into exile when the Hungarian Communist regime collapsed (August, 1919). After World War II he served briefly (1947–49) as Hungarian ambassador to France, after spending almost 30 years in exile. He wrote an autobiography, *Gegen eine ganze Welt* (1924).

Károlyváros (kä'rōy'vä'rōsh). Hungarian name of **Karlovac.**

Karpaten or **Karpathen** (kär.pä'tęn). German name of the **Carpathian Mountains.**

Karpathos (kär'pą.thos). [Also: **Carpathos;** Italian, **Scarpanto;** Turkish, **Kerpe;** Latin, **Carpathus.**] Island in the Aegean Sea, ab. 30 mi. SW of Rhodes; one of the Dodecanese group. It belongs to Greece and is in the *nomos* (department) of Dodecanese. In ancient times it was under the rule of Rhodes. Area, ab. 108 sq. mi.; length, ab. 32 mi.; pop. 8,747 (1940).

Kárpátok (kär'pą.tōk). Hungarian name of the **Carpathian Mountains.**

Karpaty. Czech (kär'pą.ti) and Polish (kär.pä'ti) name of the **Carpathian Mountains.**

Karpeles (kär'pę.lęs), **Gustav.** b. in Moravia, 1848; d. at Nauheim, Germany, 1909. Austrian literary historian and editor. He became (1870) editor of the *Judische*

Presse, edited (1878–83) *Westermanns Monatshefte*, and was editor (1890–1909) of the *Allgemeine Zeitung des Judentums*. Author of *Geschichte der jüdischen Literatur* (1886; Eng. trans., *Jewish Literature and Other Essays*, 1895), *Die Zionsharfe* (1889), *A Sketch of Jewish History* (1897), and *Heinrich Heine: Aus seinem Leben und aus seiner Zeit* (1899).

Karpiński (kär.pēn'skē), **Franciszek.** b. 1741; d. 1825. Polish lyric poet, a leading exponent of the school of "pure poetry" in Poland. He was the author of the famous *Morning Hymn*, which in the years 1918–39 marked the beginning of Poland's daily radio programs.

Karr (kär), (**Jean Baptiste**) **Alphonse.** b. at Paris, Nov. 24, 1808; d. at St.-Raphael, Var, France, Sept. 29, 1890. French novelist, journalist, and satirist. In 1839 he became editor of the *Figaro* and founded the satirical review *Les Guêpes*. He wrote *Voyage autour de mon jardin* (1845) and *Hélène* and *La Maison de l'ogre* (1890). He is credited with originating many popular expressions, including "*Plus ça change plus c'est la même chose*" ("The more it changes, the more it's the same thing").

Karrer (kär'ėr), **Paul.** b. at Moscow, 1889—. Swiss organic chemist, professor (1919 *et seq.*) at Zurich. His pioneer studies of the carotenoids include determination of the structures of vitamin A, L and B carotene, lycopene, xanthophyll, crocetin, and many others. He also finally determined the structure of riboflavin (Vitamin B_2), first isolated vitamin K, synthesized all the natural vitamin E's, and found the redox center of the cozymases. With W. N. Haworth, he shared the 1937 Nobel prize for chemistry.

Karroo (kạ.rö'), **Great.** Dry and elevated region, partly desert, in S Africa, in Cape of Good Hope province, Union of South Africa, between the Zwarteberge and the Nieuwveld. Sheep grazing is the chief occupation; cereals and citrus fruits are produced in the irrigated valleys. Length, ab. 300 mi.

Karroo, Little. [Also, **Southern Karroo.**] Region of S Cape of Good Hope province, Union of South Africa, an interior low plateau and valley land enclosed by ranges on the N and S. It is a semiarid country, with extensive stock raising; in the irrigated valleys wheat and fruits are grown. Length, ab. 200 mi.

Kars (kärs). [Armenian, **Vanand.**] *Il* (province or vilayet) in NE Turkey, bordering on the U.S.S.R.: a dry mountainous area where herding and subsistence agriculture are the main occupations. It is crossed by a railway line leading to Leninakan in the U.S.S.R., and by several caravan routes; trading towns are located along the border. Exports include woolen and silk goods, hides, and opium. Kars was an ancient province of Armenia; it passed (c1546) to Turkey, and was a Russian province from 1878 to 1918; it was returned to Turkey in 1921. Capital, Kars; area, 6,709 sq. mi.; pop. 409,138 (1950).

Kars. [Armenian, **Vanand.**] Fortress town in NE Turkey, capital of the *il* (province or vilayet) of Kars, at an elevation of ab. 5,750 ft. above sea level. It was captured from the Turks and briefly held by the Russians in 1828, was again taken (Nov. 28, 1855) in the Crimean War by the Russians, was returned to Turkey at the close of hostilities, but fell again to Russia in 1877. It was formally ceded to Russia in 1878; it was returned to Turkey in 1921. Pop. 22,360 (1945).

Karsavina (kär.sä'vē.nạ), **Tamara.** b. 1885—. Russian ballet dancer. She was prima ballerina (1910 *et seq.*) at St. Petersburg (as successor to Pavlova), and was later a solo performer with Diaghilev's Ballet Russe. She became (1928) head of a school of the ballet at London.

Karsch (kärsh), **Anna Luise.** [Called **"die Karschin"** (dē kär'shin); maiden name, **Dürbach.**] b. near Schwiebus, Prussia, Germany, Dec. 1, 1722; d. at Berlin, Oct. 12, 1791. German poet. Her collected poems were published in 1792.

Karshi (kär'shē). [Former name, **Bek-Budi.**] City in C Asia, in the U.S.S.R., in the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic. It is an important trading center and has cotton-processing and flour-milling industries. Pop. ab. 20,000.

Karshvan (kärsh.vän'). [Also: **Karshvar** (-vär'), **Kishvar.**] In the *Avesta*, the name of each of the seven divisions of the world, corresponding to the Hindu *dvipas*, or insular continents, into which the world was divided.

Karskoe More (kär'sko.yẹ mô'ryẹ). Russian name of the **Kara Sea.**

Karst (kärst). [Serbo-Croatian, **Kras;** Italian, **Carso.**] Desolate limestone plateau in NW Yugoslavia, N of Trieste. In an extended sense the Karst includes portions of the Carnic Alps and neighboring regions. It is known for its strong northeast winds.

Karsten (kär'stẹn), **Hermann.** b. at Stralsund, Germany, Nov. 6, 1817; d. at Berlin, July 13, 1908. German botanist and traveler in South America. His works include *Beiträge zur Anatomie und Physiologie der Pflanzen* (1865), *Chemismus der Pflanzenzelle* (1869), *Zur Geschichte der Botanik* (1870), *Deutsche Flora, pharmazeutisch-medizinische Botanik* (1883), and *Geologie de l'ancienne Colombie* (1886).

Karsten, Karl Johann Bernhard. b. at Bützow, Germany, Nov. 26, 1782; d. at Schöneberg, near Berlin, Aug. 22, 1853. German mineralogist. He wrote *System der Metallurgie* (1831–32) and others.

Karta (kär'tä). [Also, **Kaarta.**] Former Sudanese empire in W Africa, established by the Bambara people of the French Sudan. It is now a district of French West Africa, in the extreme W part of the territory of French Sudan, near the Senegal border.

Karta-tuba (kär'tạ.tū'bạ). Punic name of **Córdoba,** Spain.

Karthadasht (kär.tạ.däsht'). Phoenician name of ancient **Carthage.**

Karthala (kär'tạ.lạ). See under **Grande-Comore.**

Karttikeya (kärt.ti.kā'yạ). See **Skanda.**

Kartvely (kärt've.lē). See **Georgians.**

Karun (kä.rön'). [Ancient names: Assyrian and Hebrew, **Ulai;** Greek, **Eulaios;** Latin, **Eulaeus.**] River in SW Iran which rises S of Isfahan and flows first W and then S, joining the Shatt el-Arab at Khorramshahr. Length, ab. 450 mi.; navigable, except for rapids at Ahwaz, to Shushtar.

Karur (kạ.rör'). [Also, **Caroor.**] City in S Union of India, in Trichinopoly district, Madras, on the Amaravati River ab. 45 mi. W of Trichinopoly: trading center, served by one railroad line and three major highways. It was the capital of an ancient kingdom. Pop. ab. 27,500.

Karvinná (kär'vin.nä). [Also: **Karviná;** Polish, **Karwina;** German, **Karwin.**] City in Czechoslovakia, in the *kraj* (region) of Ostrava, in Moravia-Silesia, ab. 8 mi. E of Ostrava. It is the center of a major coal-mining area, and has lumber, chemical, and iron-smelting industries. 21,080 (1947).

Karwar (kär'wär). [Also, **Carwar.**] Seaport in S Union of India, in the state of Bombay, ab. 50 mi. SE of Nova Goa, the capital of Kanara district. It is open only to coastal steamers and the chief exports are pepper, cashew nuts, dried fish, and tiles. 15,812 (1941).

Karwin (kär'vin). German name of **Karvinná.**

Karwina (kär.vē'nä). Polish name of **Karvinná.**

Karytaina (kä.rē.te'nä). See **Karitaina.**

Kasa (kä'sä). See **Theodore II** (of *Ethiopia*).

Kasai (kä.sī'). [Former name, **Lusambo.**] Province in S Belgian Congo. It is traversed by the Kasai River. Capital, Lusambo; area, ab. 124,000 sq. mi.; pop. ab. 1,900,000.

Kasai River. [Also: **Cassai, Kassai.**] Large river in S central Africa, a southern tributary of the Congo River. It traverses the Belgian Congo and enters the Congo River N of Stanley Pool. Length, ab. 1,200 mi.

Kasala (kas'ạ.lạ). See **Kassala.**

Kasan (kä.zän'). See **Kazan.**

Kasanlik (kä.zän.lēk'). See **Kazanlik.**

Kasanpass (kä.zän'päs). German name of **Kazan Defile.**

Kasbek (käz.bek'). See **Kazbek.**

Kasbin (käz.bēn'). See **Kazvin.**

Kaschau (käsh'ou). German name of **Košice.**

Kasdim (kaz'dim). See **Chaldea.**

Kasena (kä.sā'nä). [Also, **Kassouna.**] One of the Sudanic-speaking Gurunsi peoples of W Africa, inhabiting the N part of the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast and the NE Ivory Coast. They practice hoe agriculture, and their principal food is millet. They are non-Mohammedan.

Kasgil (kaz'gil). See **Kashgil.**

Kashan (kä.shän'). City in N central Iran, ab. 95 mi. N of Isfahan. Formerly noted for its ceramic manufactures,

it is now chiefly a trading center, although it produces some carpets. It is also an archaeological site of some importance. 45,000 (1942).

Kashgar (kash'gär). [Also: **Shufu, Sufu.**] City in NW China, in the province of Sinkiang, situated at an elevation of ab. 4,225 ft. on the Kashgar River: an important oasis trading center and caravan meeting place. It has trade with the U.S.S.R., Tibet, and Afghanistan. It is composed of an old and a new city. Conquered by the Chinese in the middle of the 18th century, it was the scene of a successful Moslem revolt in 1865, but was reconquered (1876–77) by the Chinese. Pop. ab. 50,000.

Kashgaria (kash.gär'i.ą) or **Kashgar.** [Also, **Chinese Turkistan.**] Name given to that part of the province of Sinkiang (then East Turkistan) in the Tarim basin, which was independent of China during the period 1865–77.

Kashgil (kash'gil). [Also, **Kasgil.**] Place in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, E Africa, in Kordofan province, near El Obeid, at which the Mahdi annihilated (Nov. 3–4, 1883) the Egyptian forces under Hicks Pasha.

Kashi (kä'shē). A Sanskrit name of **Benares,** city.

Kashin (kä'shin). [Full name, **Kashin Kalyazin** (kä.lyä'zin).] Town in the U.S.S.R., in the Kalinin *oblast* (region) of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, ab. 120 mi. N of Moscow: flax-processing, slaughtering, and distilling industries. 13,300 (1935).

Kashing (kä'shing'). [Also, **Chiahsing.**] City in E China, in the province of Chekiang, on the Grand Canal and the railroad between Shanghai and Hangchow. It is a trading center in a rice, rapeseed, cotton, and silk producing area. Lead is mined just S of the city. 102,329 (1935).

Kashka-Darya (käsh'ką.där.yä'). River in S U.S.S.R., in S central Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic, flowing from the mountains into the Kizil Kum desert. Length, ab. 100 mi.

Kashk-i-Nakhud (käshk'ē.nä.ċhöd'). See **Kushk-i-Nakhud.**

Kashmir (kash.mir', kash'mir). [Also: **Cashmere;** official name, **Jammu and Kashmir.**] State in N India, bounded by Afghanistan, Sinkiang, Tibet, the Union of India, and Pakistan. Lofty ranges of the Himalayas traverse the country. Besides Kashmir proper, the state includes Baltistan, Ladakh, Jammu, and Gilgit. The N boundary is not demarcated. The beautiful "Vale of Kashmir," enclosed by mountains and having a general elevation of over 5,000 ft., is ab. 90 mi. long. The Jhelum River traverses it in a northwesterly direction. It is noted for its scenic beauty, its rich agriculture, and its manufactures (especially Cashmere shawls). Kashmir is governed by a Hindu maharajah, but the majority of its inhabitants are Moslems. It was conquered by Akbar at the close of the 16th century, by the Afghans in the middle of the 18th century, and by the Sikhs in 1819. British control began in 1846. Its N part was the scene of the Hunza-Nagar war against the British in 1891. In 1947 Kashmir became involved in a conflict between India and Pakistan over the question of its affiliation with one of these countries. Pakistan and insurgent troops occupied the NW portion of the state and advanced on Srinagar, but were met by Indian forces, which were summoned at the maharajah's request. The dispute was referred to the United Nations, which succeeded in establishing a truce in hostilities (January, 1949). Capitals, Srinagar (summer), Jammu (winter); area, ab. 82,258 sq. mi.; pop. 4,021,616 (1941), 4,370,000 (est. 1950).

Kashmir. See also **Srinagar.**

Kashmir, Vale of. [Also, **Vale of Cashmere.**] Valley of the Jhelum River, in the state of Kashmir, N India, often called the most beautiful valley in the world. Its people are famous for their art, wood carving, and articles made of Kashmir wool, especially Cashmere shawls. Length, ab. 90 mi.; elevation, over 5,000 ft.

Kashmiri (kash.mir'i). Language spoken by more than a million people in India, mainly in the Vale of Kashmir and adjoining areas. It belongs to the Indic or Indo-Aryan group of the Indo-Iranian subfamily of Indo-European languages.

Kashoubish (ką.shö'bish). See **Kasubian.**

Kashperov (käsh'pi.rǫf), **Vladimir Nikitich.** b. at Simbirsk, Russia, 1827; d. July 8, 1894. Russian composer and teacher. His works include the operas *Marie Tudor* (1859), *Rienzi* (1863), and *The Storm* (1867), an attempt at national opera.

Kashyapa (käsh'yą.pą). In Hindu mythology, a *rishi,* or sage, to whom are ascribed several Vedic hymns, and as such identified, in the *Satapatha Brahmana,* with the creator Prajapati in his tortoise aspect. In later Hindu mythology, i.e., in the *Mahafharata* and *Ramayana,* he was the husband of Aditi, and the 13 daughters of Daksha, and father by them of gods, demons, men, and all animals. He is also regarded as one of the seven great rishis or sages. As husband of Aditi he was the father of Vivasvat (father of Manu, the first man) and in the *Vishnupurana,* also of Vishnu. He has been said to be the ancestor of the people who originally resided in the Caucasus, on the Caspian, and in Kashmir.

Kasimbazar (kä'sim.bä.ząr). See **Cossimbazar.**

Kasimov (kä.sē'mǫf). [Also: **Kasimoff, Kassimoff.**] Town in the U.S.S.R., in the Ryazan *oblast* (region) of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, on the Oka River ab. 175 mi. SE of Moscow: manufactures of machinery and tools. 19,800 (1936).

Kaska (kas'ką). See **Nahane.**

Kaskaskia (kas.kas'ki.ą). Historic village in SW Illinois, in Randolph County, on an island in the Mississippi. A French Jesuit mission was established at an Indian village here in 1703; later a fort was built, which was destroyed by the evacuating French; the place passed to the British in 1765, and was taken by the Americans under George Rogers Clark in 1778. The town of Kaskaskia was the first capital of Illinois (as a territory, 1809–18; as a state, 1818–20); in 1820 the state capital was moved to Vandalia. River floods in the 19th century destroyed most of the old town, and cut across the land to form the present island.

Kaskaskia River. River in Illinois which rises in Champaign County and flows SW to join the Mississippi NW of Chester. Length, ab. 300 mi.

Käsmark (käs'märk). German name of **Kežmarok.**

Kasner (kas'nėr), **Edward.** b. at New York, April 2, 1878—. American mathematician. He has served as professor of mathematics (1910 *et seq.*) at Columbia University. Author of *Invariants of the Inversion Group* (1900), *Present Problems of Geometry* (1905), *Isothermal Families* (1943), and other works. He is coauthor, with James Newman, of *Mathematics and the Imagination* (1940).

Kason (kä'sōn). [Also: **Khasonke, Khassonko.**] Mande-speaking people of W Africa, inhabiting W French Sudan in the neighborhood of Kayes in the valley of the upper Senegal River. Their population is estimated at ab. 55,000 (by Y. Urvoy, *Petit Atlas ethno-demographique du Soudan,* 1942).

Kasonboura (kä.sōn.bö'rä). See **Bura.**

Kasos (kä'sôs). See under **Dodecanese.**

Kaspar (käs'pär). See **Gaspar.**

Kasprowicz (käs.prô'vēch), **Jan.** b. at Szymborz, German Poland, 1860; d. at Harenda, Zakopane, Poland, 1926. Polish poet and translator. With others he helped to introduce the figure of the Tatra mountaineer (*góral*) into Polish literary and artistic life. His works include the cycle *Book of the Poor* (1926), the historical drama *Napierski's Revolt* (1849), and a modern mystery drama, *Marcholt* (1913). His translations cover the whole range of world literature, from Aeschylus to Yeats.

Kassa (kôsh'shô). Hungarian name of **Košice.**

Kassa (käs'sä). See **Theodore II** (of *Ethiopia*).

Kassai (kä.sī'). See **Kasai.**

Kassák (kôsh'shäk), **Lajos.** b. at Êrsekújvár, Hungary, 1887—. Hungarian poet and novelist. He started with dadaistic poetry, but turned later towards simple prose. His chief work, *Egy ember élete* (A Man's Life, 8 vols., 1927–35), is an autobiography.

Kassala (kas'ą.lą). [Also, **Kasala.**] Province of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, in NE Africa, bounded on the NE by the Red Sea, on the N by Egypt, on the W by Northern and Khartoum provinces, on the SW by Blue Nile province, and on the SE by Ethiopia. The area is mostly desert; camels, sheep, and goats are grazed on the dry steppe, or in the wadis, agriculture is of little importance except in the south around the city of Kassala, where millet and cotton are grown under irrigation. The Red Sea coast of the province provides the only outlet

to the sea for the entire country; Port Sudan is the chief port. Capital, Kassala; area, ab. 134,450 sq. mi.; pop. 736,793 (est. 1949).

Kassala. [Also, **Kasala.**] City in NE Africa, capital of the province of Kassala, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, situated E of Khartoum near the border of Ethiopia. It was captured by the Italians from the Mahdists, July 17, 1894, and was ceded to Egypt in 1897. It is now one of the chief commercial centers of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, the center of a newly developed cotton district, connected by rail with Port Sudan and Khartoum. 40,000 (est. 1949).

Kassandra (kä.sän'drä). [Also: **Cassandra, Pallene.**] Westernmost peninsula of Chalcidice, NE Greece.

Kassandra, Gulf of. [Also: **Gulf of Cassandra, Toronaic Gulf**; Latin, **Sinus Toronaicus.**] Arm of the Aegean Sea, in NE Greece, between the peninsula of Kassandra and the peninsula of Sithonia.

Kassel (käs'ẹl; Anglicized, kas'el). [Also: **Cassel**; Latin, **Castellum Menapiorum, Chasella.**] City in W Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Hessen, American Zone, formerly in the province of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, river port on the Fulda NE of Frankfort on the Main. It consists of the *Altstadt* (Old City), the *Ober-Neustadt* (Upper New City), and the *Unter-Neustadt* (Lower New City). It has metallurgical industries, producing locomotives, railroad cars, cranes, elevators, and other heavy machinery; during World War II it was a major producer of tanks and airplanes. Other manufactures include electrical, surgical, and optical instruments, as well as chemicals, textiles, foodstuffs, leather, and rubber goods. It has numerous cultural and educational institutions, including an art academy, and various vocational schools. Its libraries contain, collectively, more than 600,000 volumes, manuscripts, and incunabula; the picture gallery, one of the best in Germany, contains paintings by Rembrandt, Hals, Dürer, Cranach, and others. 127,568 (1943), 162,132 (1950).

History. Kassel is mentioned as the site of a Frankish court in 913. It received town privileges through Landgrave Hermann of Thuringia in 1239, and Landgrave Henry I of Hesse erected a castle here in 1277. The Collegium Mauricianum was founded in 1599, the first German language theater in 1605, the short-lived university in 1633. Kassel was from 1807 to 1813 the residence of Napoleon's brother Jerome Bonaparte as king of Westphalia. It fell to Prussia in 1866. During World War II it was frequently and severely bombed in the period 1943–45; many public buildings were destroyed or severely damaged. The city was entered by a U.S. force on April 4, 1945. The population decrease in the period 1939–46 was 41 percent.

Kasserine Pass (kas'ėr.ēn). Pass in the hills of C Tunisia, scene of the last serious threat (February, 1943) by German troops in North Africa against the Allied advance. The battle involved U.S. forces under General Patton and units of the German Afrika Korps (Fifth Army). The pass was lost by the Americans on Feb. 14, 1943, and retaken after bitter fighting on Feb. 25, 1943. Although Patton suffered very heavy losses of both men and equipment, the conclusion of the battle brought a linking up of American troops with the British 8th Army under Montgomery and ended any reasonable German hope for a successful counteroffensive in Africa.

Kassimoff (kä.sē'mọf). See **Kasimov.**

Kassites (kas'īts). [Also: **Cosseans, Kossaeans.**] Elamite tribe which, when Sennacherib attacked it in 702 B.C., was living in the NW mountains of Elam. It played an important part in the history of Babylonia and in the course of centuries was absorbed into the Babylonian population. The Kassites spoke a non-Semitic language, usually classified as Elamitic and known through many cuneiform inscriptions.

Kassouna (kä.sō'nä). See **Kasena.**

Kastalski (käs.täl'ski), **Aleksandr Dmitrievich.** b. at Moscow, Nov. 28, 1856; d. there, Dec. 17, 1926. Russian composer. Among his compositions are *Hymn to Labor*, *The Railway Train*, and *Hymn to the Proletariat.*

Kastamonu (käs''tä.mō.nō'). [Also, **Kastamuni** (käs''tä.mö.ni').] *Il* (province or vilayet) in N Turkey, bordering on the Black Sea, corresponding to the ancient Paphlagonia and eastern Bithynia: important coal fields; agricultural crops are produced by means of irrigation. Capital, Kastamonu; area, ab. 5,491 sq. mi.; pop. 411,576 (1950).

Kastamonu. [Also, **Kastamuni.**] Town in N Turkey, the capital of the *il* (province or vilayet) of Kastamonu, ab. 100 mi. NE of Ankara: a trading center served by several roads; manufactures copperware. Elevation, ab. 2,400 ft.; pop. 13,869 (1945).

Kästner (kest'nėr), **Abraham Gotthelf.** b. at Leipzig, Germany, Sept. 27, 1719; d. at Göttingen, Germany, June 20, 1800. German mathematician and epigrammatist. He wrote *Anfangsgründe der Mathematik* (1758–69), *Sinngedichte* (1781), and others.

Kästner, Erich. b. at Dresden, Germany, Feb. 2, 1899—. German poet, novelist, and humorist. His *Emil und die Detektive* (1929; Eng. trans., *Emil and the Detectives*, 1930) has won world fame, and *Das fliegende Klassenzimmer* (1933), *Drei Männer im Schnee* (1934), and *Die verschwundene Miniatur* (1936) have been hardly less popular. *Fabian; die Geschichte eines Moralisten* (1931) is a satirical novel.

Kastner (käst'nėr), **Jean Georges** (or **Johann Georg**). b. at Strasbourg, March 9, 1810; d. at Paris, Dec. 19, 1867. German composer and music theorist. His works include operas, cantatas, symphonies, songs, and piano pieces. He was the author of textbooks, works on instrumental methods, and treatises on instrumentation, counterpoint, and other musical matters.

Kastoria (käs.tô.rē'ä). [Ancient name, **Celetrum.**] Town in N Greece, in the *nomos* (department) of Florina, in Macedonia ab. 20 mi. SW of Florina: seat of a bishopric. It was taken by Alexius I in 1084. Pop. 9,977 (1951).

Kastri (käs'trē). See under **Delphi.**

Kastril (kas'tril). In Ben Jonson's *Alchemist*, a young country fellow, brother of Dame Pliant, and anxious to learn the art of quarreling.

Kastro (käs'trô). See also **Chios**, city.

Kastro. Former name of **Mytilene**, Greece.

Kastron (käs'trôn). [Ancient name, **Myrina.**] Town in E Greece, the chief town of the island of Lemnos, on its W coast, in the *nomos* (department) of Lesbos. Pop. ab. 3,000.

Kastrop-Rauxel (käs'trop.rouk'sẹl). See **Castrop-Rauxel.**

Kasubian (kạ.sō'bi.ạn). [Also, **Kashoubish.**] Language spoken by the Kasubians or Kasubes, a Pomeranian, non-Polish ethnic group in the region of Danzig. It belongs to the western group of the Slavic subfamily of Indo-European languages. It is quite closely related to Polish and is the connecting link between Polish and the extinct Polabian.

Kasvin (käz.vēn'). See **Kazvin.**

Kataghan (kä.tä.gän'). [Also, **Qataghan.**] One of the seven major provinces of Afghanistan, a mountainous region in the N part of the country bordering on the U.S.S.R. It is of little economic importance except for some timber and iron-smelting. Capital, Baghlan.

Katahdin (kạ.tä'din), **Mount.** Highest mountain in Maine, in Piscataquis County, ab. 80 mi. N of Bangor. Elevation of W peak, 5,268 ft.

Katak (kut'ạk). See **Cuttack.**

Katanae (kat'ạ.nē). Ancient Greek name of **Catania**, city.

Katanga (kạ.tang'gạ). [Former name, **Elisabethville**; as a native kingdom, **Garenganze.**] Southernmost province of the Belgian Congo, in C Africa, in the southeastern wedge of the country, bounded on the N by Kasai and Kivu provinces, on the E and S by Northern Rhodesia, and on the W by Angola. Mostly a plateau region above 3,000 ft. elevation, Katanga is the richest mineral province of the Congo and has the largest European population. It is traversed by the railway from Northern Rhodesia, which connects it with Capetown in the S and Beira in the SE and continues N to connect with Port Francqui on the Kasai River. It is also connected with Lobito, Angola, via the Benguela Railway. Elisabethville is the largest city in Katanga, and the commercial, industrial, and financial center of the region. Other towns include Jadotville, Bukama, and Tenke. Copper is the most important mineral found, but deposits of tin, cobalt, uranium, gold, and silver are also worked. The Union Minière du Haut Katanga is the main company engaged in exploiting the mineral resources of the

region. Capital, Elisabethville; area, ab. 191,879 sq. mi.; pop. 1,297,344 (1949), including 16,567 whites (1949).

Kat Angelino (kät' än.çhe.lē'nō), **Arnold Dirk Adriaan de.** b. at Deil, Gelderland, Netherlands, Sept. 6, 1891—. Dutch diplomat. He was adviser to the Netherlands delegation at the Washington Disarmament Conference (1922), counselor to the opium commission of the League of Nations and delegate to the Geneva opium conference (1924–25), member of the committee on extraterritoriality at Peiping (1925–26), adviser to the Lytton commission on Manchuria (1932–33), director of religious and educational affairs in the Indies (1935–37), and was attached to the Far Eastern Commission for Japan at Washington (1945–47).

Katar (kä'tär). See **Qatar.**

Katavothra (kä.tä.vô'thrä). See **Oeta.**

Katayev (kä.tä'yif), **Valentin Petrovich.** b. at Odessa, Russia, Jan. 28, 1897—. Russian playwright, short-story writer, and novelist, gifted with a strong comic vein. There are several English renderings of his *Squaring the Circle*, a comedy of Soviet marriage. His two novels translated into English are *The Embezzlers* (1929), a mildly satirical tale directed against petty Soviet officials, and *Time, Forward!* (1933), an example of the fiction glorifying the first Five Year Plan.

Katayev, Yevgeny Petrovich. See **Petrov, Yevgeny.**

Kate Croy (kāt' kroi'). See **Croy, Kate.**

Kate Hardcastle (härd'kȧs''l). See **Hardcastle, Kate.**

Katerine (kä.te.rē'nē). Town in N Greece, in the *nomos* (department) of Thessaloniki, in W Macedonia, SW of Salonika near the W shore of the Gulf of Salonika. 24,284 (1940).

Katha (kä'tȧ). Hindu sage, the founder of a school of the *Yajur-Veda.*

Katha. One of the Upanishads, probably more widely known than any other. It forms part of the Persian translation rendered into French by Anquetil-Duperron, was translated into English by Rammohun Roy, and is quoted by English, French, and German writers as a specimen of the philosophy of the Hindus. The Upanishad professes to be an explanation of death and of a future life, drawn from the mouth of Death himself against his will.

Katharevousa (kä.thä.re'vö.sä). One of the two forms of written modern Greek (the other is Dimotiki). The word means "purifying," and one of the main ideas of the advocates of this language was to purge Greek of foreign elements and of many of its post-classical innovations. It was first systematized by Adamantios Koraïs (or Coraës) c1788, though very similar styles were in use as early as 1600. Since Koraïs it has gradually moved closer to the spoken language, chiefly by dropping some archaic words, phrases, and forms. More extreme forms of it, approaching Byzantine or Biblical Greek quite closely in some cases, are used for official state purposes and for religious or theological literature. To some extent the use of the Katharevousa, particularly in fiction and verse, is indicative of rightist political views, and there are many degrees of compromise with the spoken language.

Chief Features. (1) A sentence structure and style derived in large measure from west European, particularly French and German models, with some modifications due to the spoken language and others adopted from earlier forms of Greek; (2) inflexional endings which agree in spelling with ancient ones, though in the main only those categories are retained which have equivalents in the spoken language; the most obvious sign is the retention of final *-n* in places where the spoken language has lacked it for centuries; (3) a vocabulary in which only the very commonest words, chiefly particles and prepositions, are taken from the spoken tongue, while the others are either ancient, archaized, or new coinages made from ancient elements. Thus post-classical loan-words are almost wholly excluded, though loan-translations (calques) are common.

Katharina (kath.ȧ.rē'nȧ). "Shrew" in Shakespeare's comedy *The Taming of the Shrew.* The daughter of Baptista, she is married to Petruchio and is tamed by his rough treatment.

Katharinenburg (kä.tä.rē'nȩn.bůrk). A former name of **Sverdlovsk.**

Katharine Walton, or the Rebel of Dorchester (kath'ȧ.rin wôl'tȯn; dôr'chęs.tėr). Novel by William Gilmore Simms, published in 1851 as a sequel to *The Partisan* (1835). It is one of his series based on the American Revolution, dealing with the adventures of General Marion's forces near Dorchester, S.C.

Kathasaritsagara (kä''tȧ.sȧ.rit''sä'gȧ.rȧ). Collection of popular medieval fairy stories in Sanskrit by Somadevabhatta of Kashmir, drawn from a larger work, the *Brihatkatha*, between 1063 and 1081 A.D. The work contains 22,000 distichs, or not quite twice as much as the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* together. The text has been edited by Brockhaus (Leipzig, 1839–66), and translated by C. H. Tawney (Calcutta, 1880–84). The Tawney translation was reprinted in 1928 as *The Ocean of Story* with comparative and analytical notes by N. M. Penzer, which make this work one of the outstanding authoritative comments on Indian folklore.

Katherina (kath.ę.rē'nȧ), **Gebel.** See under **Sinai Peninsula.**

Katherine (kath'ę.rin). Lady in attendance on the Princess of France in Shakespeare's *Love's Labour's Lost.*

Katherine and Petruchio (pē.trö'ki.ō). Play condensed and adapted from Shakespeare's *The Taming of the Shrew* by David Garrick, produced in 1754.

Kathiawar (kä'ti.ȧ.wär''). [Also, **Kattywar.**] Peninsula in W Union of India, projecting into the Arabian Sea between the Gulf of Kutch and the Gulf of Cambay. It is occupied by Saurashtra state and portions of the state of Bombay. On this peninsula are found the only lions now left in India. The main occupations of the people are cotton farming and the raising of cattle and dairy herds. Area, ab. 20,332 sq. mi.; pop. ab. 3,000,000.

Kathlamba (kät.läm'bȧ). See **Drakensberg.**

Kathleen Mavourneen (kath.lēn' mav.ör.nēn'). Song by Louisa Macartney Crawford (1790–1858). The music was written by Frederick N. Crouch (1808–96).

Katib Tchelebi (kä'tib che.le.bē'). See **Haji Khalfa.**

Katkov (kät.kôf'), **Mikhail Nikiforovich.** b. at Moscow, 1818; d. near Moscow, Aug. 1, 1887. Russian journalist, editor of the Moscow *Gazette* from 1861, noted as a leader of the Panslavists. Originally a liberal, he was greatly alarmed by the influence of the socialists and nihilists on the liberal movement and became a conservative. He was an adviser of Alexander III and vigorously opposed both Polish independence and German influence in politics.

Katmai National Monument (kat'mī). National monument in SW Alaska, on the Alaska Peninsula. It is a vast wilderness area including the volcano Mount Katmai (ab. 6,970 ft.) which erupted violently in 1912, and the Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes. The area was made a national park in 1918. Because of the extreme difficulty of its terrain, it is most frequently viewed from the air by tourists. Area, ab. 4,215 sq. mi.

Katmandu (kät.män.dō'). [Also: **Khatmandu, Catmandoo.**] Capital of Nepal, S central Asia, situated in a broad mountain valley at an elevation of ab. 4,350 ft. It is the cultural center of Nepal and a trading center on an important route across the Himalayas from India to Tibet. 108,805 (1941).

Kato (kä.tō), Baron **Takaakira.** b. at Nagoya, Japan, 1859; d. at Tokyo, Jan. 28, 1926. Japanese politician, remembered mainly as foreign minister in 1915 when the Twenty-one Demands were made on China. He entered the foreign office in 1887, represented Japan in England (1894–99 and 1908–13), and was minister for foreign affairs (1900–01, 1906, 1913, 1914). He was premier (1924–26) when universal manhood suffrage became law in Japan, and was the reorganizer (1913) of the Donshikai Party (created by Katsura) into the Kenseikai Party, the Japanese conservative party.

Kato, Baron **Tomosaburo.** b. at Hiroshima, Japan, 1859; d. at Tokyo, Aug. 24, 1923. Japanese admiral and prime minister. He is remembered as a moderate statesman, chiefly from the fact that he accepted the 5:5:3 naval ratio at the Washington Naval Conference (1921–22) and aided in securing its ratification in Japan. He was chief of staff of the Kamimura squadron in the Russo-Japanese War (1904–05), commander of the Kure admiralty (1909), and premier (1922–23).

Katowice (kä.tô.vē'tse). *Województwo* (province) in S Poland, including the Silesian industrial region, the major center of coal mining and heavy industry in Poland. Capital, Katowice; area, ab. 3,807 sq. mi.; pop. 2,482,851 (1950).

Katowice. [German, **Kattowitz.**] City in SW Poland, capital of the *województwo* (province) of Śląsk, ab. 45 mi. NW of Kraków. One of the largest industrial centers in the Upper Silesian coal-mining district, it has numerous coal mines, blast furnaces; bronze, brass, and zinc works, and machine and tool factories. It is the location also of chemical, soap, lumber, furniture, and porcelain industries, as well as cement works and printing establishments. Industries established after World War II are chiefly electrical (signal equipment for railways is a noteworthy recent item of manufacture). There is an art gallery, theater, library, and numerous educational institutions. Katowice is a modern city, which reached its growth chiefly in the 19th century. It passed to Poland in 1920 and became the capital of the province; it was occupied by the Germans on Sept. 5, 1939, and by the Russians in January, 1945. Pop. 156,000 (est. 1950).

Katrine (kat'rin), **Loch.** Lake in C Scotland, in Perthshire, extending W to the Perthshire-Stirlingshire boundary. It is ab. 8 mi. W of Callander. The lake is noted for the beauty of its scenery. It contains Ellen's Isle, familiar from Scott's *Lady of the Lake.* The water supply of Glasgow is obtained from this lake. Length, ab. 8 mi.; width, less than 1 mi.

Katrineholm (kä'trē.nę.hôlm''). Town in SE Sweden, in the *län* (county) of Södermanland, ab. 70 mi. SW of Stockholm: railroad junction; lumber and machine industries. 13,962 (1949).

Katsina (kät.sē'nạ, kät'si.nạ). [Also, **Katsena.**] Town in W Africa, in Northern Provinces, Nigeria, ab. 150 mi. E of Sokoto, and close to the frontier of the Niger territory, French West Africa. Once the capital of an ancient kingdom, it is now the site of a hospital and a Mohammedan college for teachers. Pop. ab. 22,000.

Katsura (kä.tsö.rä), Prince **Taro.** b. 1847; d. at Tokyo, Oct. 10, 1913. Japanese statesman and general, premier (1901–06, 1908–11, and 1912–13). He studied military science in Germany, was military attaché at Berlin (1875–78) and vice-minister of war (1886–91), commanded the Nagoya division during the first Sino-Japanese war, and was minister of war (1898–1900). In 1902 he concluded the Anglo-Japanese treaty which made it possible for Japan to count on freedom of action in prosecuting the war which was to break out less than two years later with Russia.

Katsusaka (kä.tsö.sä.kä). [Also, **Atsude.**] Type of pottery of the Middle Jomon period, found in the Tokyo and Kwanto areas of central Honshu, Japan. It is the true Jomon or rope-type pottery, having an extraordinary amount of rope application and an unusual projecting rim, its principal identifying feature. It is called *Atsude* (thick-walled) ware in the earlier literature.

Kattegat (kat'ẹ.gat). [Also: **Cattegat**; Swedish, **Kattegatt** (kät'ẹ.gät).] Sea passage which separates Sweden from Jutland and connects the Skagerrak with the Baltic Sea through the Øresund and the Great and Little Belts. Length, ab. 150 mi.; greatest breadth, ab. 85 mi.; area, ab. 11,000 sq. mi.

Kattowitz (kät'ō.vits). German name of **Katowice.**

Kattywar (kat'ī.wär). See **Kathiawar.**

Katukina (kä.tö.kē'nä). South American Indian tribe living in the upper Amazon valley, between latitudes 5°–6° S. and longitudes 63°–72° W. The language forms an independent family.

Katun Alps (kä.tön'). [Also: **Katun Range**; Russian, **Katunskie Belki** (kä.tön'ski.yẹ byil.kē').] Highest range of the Altai, in the U.S.S.R., in SW Siberia, in the Gorno-Altai autonomous *oblast* (region) of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic. The highest summits, sometimes called the Katunski Pillars, include Belukha (ab. 14,783 ft.).

Katunga (kä.tùng'gä). See **Oyo.**

Katun River (kä.tön'). River in S U.S.S.R., rising in the Katun Alps and flowing in a winding course to its confluence with the Biya near Biisk, to form the Ob. Length, ab. 400 mi.

Katwa (kut'wạ). [Also, **Cutwa.**] Town in NE Union of India, in Burdwan district, West Bengal, at the junction of the Bhagirathi and Ajai rivers, ab. 77 mi. N of Calcutta: trading center served by two railroad lines and one major highway. 11,282 (1941).

Katwijk (kät'wīk). [Also, **Katwijk aan Zee** (än zā').] Town in W Netherlands, in the province of South Holland, at the mouth of the Oude Rijn (Old Rhine) River, ab. 4 mi. NW of Leiden: seaside resort and fishing port. 22,571 (est. 1951).

Katyn (kä.tin'). Village in W U.S.S.R., in the Smolensk *oblast* (region) of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, ab. 14 mi. W of Smolensk on the S bank of the Dnieper River. During World War II, in a nearby forest, some 10,000 Polish officers, prisoners of war, were massacred and buried in a mass grave. A sharp controversy has raged over the responsibility for the massacre; Polish sources in the U.S. and the probe of an investigating committee of the U.S. House of Representatives made in 1952 indicated that the massacre took place in 1940, under the Soviet government. The U.S.S.R. continues to insist, however, that responsibility for the crime rests with the Germans.

Katzbach (käts'bäch). German name of the **Kocaba.**

Katzbergs (kats'bėrgz). See **Catskill Mountains.**

Katzenbuckel (kät'sẹn.bùk.ẹl). See under **Odenwald.**

Katzimo (kat'si.mō). [English, **Enchanted Mesa**; Spanish, **Mesa Encantada.**] Keres Indian name for a mesa or table-rock, in New Mexico, rising ab. 430 ft. above the basin of Acoma, and a few miles from that pueblo. The Acoma Indians (a Keresan group) say that there was once a village on the top of Katzimo, but that an earthquake caused the rock to fall in, and the inhabitants, cut off from the valley beneath, were starved to death.

Kauai (kou.ī'). Fourth largest of the Hawaiian Islands, in the NW part of the group, ab. 98 nautical miles NW of Honolulu. The surface is largely mountainous (highest point, 5,170 ft.). There are numerous deep mountain gorges in the C part of the island, of which Waimea Canyon is the best known. Sugar, rice, and pineapples are the chief crops. Area, ab. 551 sq. mi.; pop. 29,683 (1950).

Kauai Channel. Sea passage of the Pacific Ocean separating the Hawaiian islands of Oahu and Kauai. Width, ab. 63 nautical miles.

Kaub (koup). See **Caub.**

Kauen (kou'ẹn). See **Auen.**

Kaufbeuren (kouf'boi.rẹn). Town in S Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Bavaria, American Zone, in the *Regierungsbezirk* (government district) of Swabia, on the Wertach River in the foothills of the Alps, ab. 47 mi. SW of Munich. A trade center of the dairy industry of the Allgäu, it also has sawmills, breweries, cotton-textile mills, and leather manufactures. After World War II some of the glassware and costume jewelry establishments from Jablonec (Gablonz), Czechoslovakia, were transferred here, and now form a major industry. Formerly a free imperial city, Kaufbeuren has old town walls and numerous medieval buildings. The Church of Saint Martin was rebuilt in the Gothic style in the period 1438–43; the Saint Blasius Church dates from the 15th century. 19,866 (1950).

Kauffman (kouf'mạn), **Reginald Wright.** b. at Columbia, Pa., 1877—. American writer; husband (married 1909) of Ruth Kauffman. His many works include *Jarvis of Harvard* (1901), *The Things That Are Caesar's* (1902), *The Bachelor's Guide* (1907), *What Is Socialism?* (1910), *The House of Bondage* (1910), *Running Sands* (1913), *The Mark of the Beast* (1916), *The Free Lovers* (1925), *The Blood of Kings* (1926), *The Alabama Case* (1927), *The Overland Trail* (1927), *Pirate Jean* (1929), *Front Porch* (1933), and *Impossible Peace* (1943).

Kauffman, Ruth. [Maiden name, **Hammitt**; known as **Ruth Wright Kauffman.**] d. Aug. 13, 1952. American author; wife of Reginald Wright Kauffman. She conducted an investigation (1910–11) of social conditions in Europe and the U.S. with particular reference to prostitution, served as a war correspondent (1914–18) and was active as a publicity worker for the American Red Cross and the Y.M.C.A. Her novels include *High Stakes* (1914), *Stars for Sale* (1930), *Dancing Dollars* (1931), and *Tourist Third* (1933).

Kauffmann (kouf'män), **Angelica.** [Original name, **Marie Angélique Catharine Kauffmann.**] b. at Coire, Grisons, Switzerland, Oct. 30, 1741; d. at Rome, Nov. 5, 1807. Swiss historical and portrait painter. She went to England in 1765, after passing many years in Italy, where she first attracted attention as an artist. In 1781 she left London and returned to Rome. She painted many pictures, which are represented in the principal galleries of London and the Continent.

Kauffmann, Henrik. b. at Frankfort on the Main, Germany, Aug. 26, 1888—. Danish diplomat. He represented (1939 *et seq.*) Denmark at Washington in World War II during the German occupation of his country. He signed (1941) an agreement with the U.S. authorizing the U.S. defense of Greenland.

Kaufman (kôf'mạn). City in NE Texas, county seat of Kaufman County, E of Dallas: residential community; manufactures cottonseed oil. 2,714 (1950).

Kaufman, George S. [Full name, **George Simon Kaufman.**] b. at Pittsburgh, Pa., Nov. 16, 1889—. American playwright. He wrote, with Marc Connelly, *Dulcy* (1921), *Merton of the Movies* (1922; based on Harry Leon Wilson's novel), *The Deep Tangled Wildwood* (1923), *Beggar on Horseback* (1924), and other plays; with Edna Ferber, *Minick* (1924), *The Royal Family* (1927), *Dinner at Eight* (1932), *Stage Door* (1936), and other plays; with Ring Lardner, *June Moon* (1929); with Moss Hart, *Once in a Lifetime* (1930), *You Can't Take It With You* (1936; awarded the Pulitzer prize in 1937), *The Man Who Came to Dinner* (1939), and other plays. His other collaborations include *The Dark Tower* (1933) and other plays; *Animal Crackers* (1928), *The Band Wagon* (1931), *I'd Rather Be Right* (1937), *Park Avenue* (1946), and other musical comedies. With Morrie Ryskind and Ira Gershwin (music by George Gershwin) he wrote the Pulitzer prize (1932) musical comedy *Of Thee I Sing* (first produced in 1931; revived in 1952). Although Kaufman is best known for works written in collaboration with others, he was sole author of the very successful *The Butter and Egg Man* (1925).

Kaufmann (kouf'män), **Georg Heinrich.** b. at Münden, Germany, Sept. 9, 1842; d. at Breslau, Dec. 28, 1929. German historian.

Kaufmann or **Kauffmann** (kouf'mạn), **Konstantin Petrovich.** b. near Ivangorod, government of St. Petersburg, Russia, March 3, 1818; d. at Tashkent, Asiatic Russia, May 16, 1882. Russian general. He was appointed military governor of Turkistan in 1867, conquered Samarkand in 1868, commanded the expedition against Khiva in 1873, and conquered Kokand in 1875. He was head of a Russian mission sent to Kabul in 1878, and there received by Shir Ali, who refused a British mission; as a result the British attacked Afghanistan and forced the Afghans to accept the Indian government as their agent in foreign affairs.

Kaufmann Peak or **Mountain.** Former name of **Lenin Peak.**

Kauikeaouli (kou'ē.kā.ou'ō.lē). See **Kamehameha III.**

Kaukauna (kô.kô'nạ). City in E Wisconsin, in Outagamie County: cheese-manufacturing center. 8,337 (1950).

Kaulbach (koul'bäċh), **Friedrich August.** b. at Hanover, Germany, June 2, 1850; d. July 26, 1920. German genre and portrait painter; grandnephew of Wilhelm Kaulbach.

Kaulbach, Hermann. b. at Munich, July 26, 1846; d. there, Dec. 8, 1909. German painter; son of Wilhelm von Kaulbach. He was a pupil of Karl von Piloty. He painted historical and genre scenes, and was particularly known for his pictures of childhood themes. Among his paintings are *Hänsel and Gretel with the Witch, Mozart's Last Days, Lucrezia Borgia Dances before her Father, The Coronation of Saint Elizabeth,* and *The End of the Song.*

Kaulbach, Wilhelm von. b. at Arolsen, in Waldeck, Germany, Oct. 15, 1805; d. at Munich, April 7, 1874. German historical painter. In 1847 he went to Berlin to decorate the Treppenhaus of the new museum, a work which occupied him many years. He made many book illustrations, particularly for *Reynard the Fox,* Goethe's *Faust* and other works, and Shakespeare, Schiller, Wagner, and others.

Kaulbars (koul'bạrs), **Aleksandr Vasilyevich.** b. at St. Petersburg, 1844; d. 1929. Russian traveler and general. He explored the Tien-Shan Mountains (1869–72), and was a member of the Amu Darya expedition under Gluchowski in 1873. After the Russo-Turkish war of 1877–78 he was a member of the commission that ruled on demarcation of the Serbian boundaries, and was minister of war in Bulgaria (1882–83). He became chief of the second Siberian army corps in China in 1900, and commanded the third and later the second Manchurian army in the Russo-Japanese War in 1905.

Kauma (kou'mä). [Also, **Kauwa.**] One of nine Bantu-speaking peoples of SE Kenya, in E Africa, known collectively as Nyika.

Kaun (koun), **Hugo.** b. at Berlin, March 21, 1863; d. there, April 2, 1932. German composer. Among his compositions are the operas *Sappho* (1917), *Der Fremde* (1920), *Menandra* (1925), and *Der Pietist.* He also wrote a requiem, male choruses, songs, chamber music, and orchestral works including *Hiawatha, Am Rhein,* and *Sir John Falstaff.*

Kaunas (kou'nās), See also **Kovno.**

Kaunas. [Russian, **Kovno;** Polish, **Kowno.**] City in Lithuania, at the junction of the Vilia River with the Niemen. It has textile, food-processing, and metalworking industries. Napoleon's army crossed the Niemen here June 23–25, 1812. The Poles were defeated here by the Russians June 26, 1831. In World War I it was a Russian fortress town, captured by the Germans on Aug. 18, 1915. Kaunas functioned as the capital of Lithuania from 1918 to 1940; passed with Lithuania to the U.S.S.R. in 1940; fell to the Germans on June 24, 1941, and was recaptured by the Soviet armies in July, 1944. Pop. 154,100 (est. 1940).

Kaunitz (kou'nits), Prince **Wenzel Anton von.** [Additional title, Count of **Rietberg.**] b. at Vienna, Feb. 2, 1711; d. near Vienna, June 27, 1794. Austrian statesman. He was the Austrian representative at Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748, negotiating the treaty ending the War of the Austrian Succession. By it the European powers recognized the Pragmatic Sanction of 1720 and Maria Theresa was established in her claim to the throne. Kaunitz, aware of the shift in power in Europe caused by the rise of Prussia, had no trouble convincing Maria Theresa that an Austrian alliance with France was preferable to one with England. He was sent as ambassador to France (1750–52), where he began negotiations that led to the treaty of alliance of 1756 between the two countries. The result was Frederick II of Prussia's attack that began the Seven Years' War (1756–63). Kaunitz was state chancellor and chief minister (1753–92) under Maria Theresa, Joseph II, and Leopold II. He helped extend Austria's possessions, gaining territory at the partition of Poland (1772) and winning Bucovina from the Turks (1775). After the outbreak of the French Revolution and consequent overthrow of Louis XVI, he hinted (1794) at the necessity to protect other European thrones against possible similar fates by combined action of the European governments, a policy that came to fruition years later as the Holy Alliance under Metternich.

Kaus (kôs). Name common to the three stars λ, δ, and ε Sagittarii. λ, of the fourth magnitude, is Kaus Borealis; δ, of the third, is Kaus Media; and ε, of the second, is Kaus Australis.

Kaushambi (kou.shäm'bē). [Also: **Kausambi;** modern village name, **Kosam.**] Ancient city in N India, on the Jumna River ab. 38 mi. W of Allahabad by river: the scene of the drama *Ratnavali.* It was the ancient capital of a Hindu kingdom flourishing in about the 6th century B.C.

Kautilya (kou'til.yạ). See **Chanakya.**

Kautsky (kout'skē), **Karl Johann.** b. at Prague, Oct. 16, 1854; d. at Amsterdam, Netherlands, Oct. 17, 1938. German Socialist leader. He founded (1883) the publication *Neue Zeit,* which appeared (1885–88) at London, and later (until 1917) at Stuttgart. After Friedrich Engels's death (1895) Kautsky became a leading interpreter of Marxian doctrines; in this capacity he opposed both Eduard Bernstein's revisionism and Rosa Luxemburg's radicalism. He was the creator of the so-called Erfurter Programm (1891) for German socialism. In 1914 Kautsky opposed the granting of war credits and, with Hugo Hasse, organized the Independent Social Democratic Party, but he became involved in a controversy with the Communists

and eventually rejoined the Social Democratic Partv. Kautsky, who lived at Vienna, escaped to the Netherlands when Hitler overran Austria. His wife and two sons were placed in concentration camps. Kautsky died in exile. Among Kautsky's most important theoretical works were *Karl Marx' Ökonomische Lehren* (1887), *Das Erfurter Programm* (1892), *Ursprung des Christentums* (1908), *Diktatur des Proletariats* (1918), and *Materialistische Geschichtsauffassung* (2 vols., 1927). His study of official German documents led to the publication (1919) of an exposé entitled *The Origin of the War.*

Kautzsch (kouch), **Emil Friedrich.** b. at Plauen, Germany, Sept. 4, 1841; d. at Halle, Germany, May 7, 1910. German Protestant theologian, author of commentaries on the Old Testament.

Kauwa (kou'wä). See **Kauma.**

Kavalla (kä.vä'lä). [Also: **Cavala, Cavalla, Kavala, Kavallo** (kä.vä'lô).] *Nomos* (department) in N Greece, in Macedonia. Capital, Kavalla; area, ab. 837 sq. mi.; pop. 135,789 (1940).

Kavalla. [Also: **Cavala, Cavalla, Kavala, Kavallo;** ancient name, **Neapolis.**] City in NE Greece, the capital of the *nomos* (department) of Kavalla, ab. 80 mi. NE of Salonika: seaport opposite the island of Thasos; tobacco factories and export. It is the seat of a bishopric and the birthplace of Mehemet Ali. Pop. 46,738 (1940).

Kavanagh (kav'ą.nä, -nô, -nạ). Novel by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, published in 1849.

Kavanagh, Alicia. "Alice-for-Short" in William De Morgan's novel (1907) of that name.

Kavanagh, Julia. b. at Thurles, County Tipperary, Ireland, Jan. 7, 1824; d. at Nice, France, Oct. 28, 1877. British novelist. Among her works are *Madeleine* (1848), *Nathalie* (1850), *Daisy Burns* (1853), *Grace Lee* (1855), *Adèle* (1857), *Queen Mab* (1863), and *John Dorrien* (1875). She also wrote *French Women of Letters* and *English Women of Letters* (1862).

Kaveri (kô'vẹ.ri). See **Cauvery.**

Kaverin (kä.vā'rin), **Veniamin Aleksandrovich.** b. 1902—. Russian playwright, short-story writer, and novelist. He is one of the few Soviet authors who has assumed, if always guardedly, the individual's right to spiritual autonomy. One of his novels, *Wish Fulfilment,* has been rendered into English as *The Larger View* (1938).

Kavi (kä'vē). See **Kawi.**

Kavirondo (kä.vē.rōn'dō). [Also, **Wakavirondo.**] Swahili name given to a mixed group of Nilotic- and Bantu-speaking peoples of SW Kenya and N Tanganvika, in E Africa, inhabiting the E shore of Lake Victoria. The Nilotic Kavirondo are known as Luo. The population of the Bantu Kavirondo is estimated at ab. 660,000 (bv I. Schapera, *Some Problems of Anthropological Research in Kenya Colony,* 1949). They include the Gusii in the district of South Kavirondo, in Kenya; the Kurya in the district of Musoma, in Tanganyika, and in S Kenya; and some 20 independent subgroups in the district of North Kavirondo in Kenya, sometimes collectively termed Luhya, and including the Logoli, Vugusu, Nyore, Wanga, Marama, Tiriki, Hayo, Marach, Nyala, Kisa, Holo, and Tsotso. The Bantu Kavirondo have no single common name for themselves. Within these subgroups there were no true chiefs before European rule. They have patrilineal exogamous clans and military age grades based on circumcision. They practice hoe agriculture and herding, with the cattle complex, and their principal crops are eleusine and maize.

Kavkaz (käf.käs'). Russian name of the **Caucasus Mountains.**

Kavyani (käv.yä'nē). In Persian mythology, the standard of Kawah, the smith. It was a leather apron reared on a spear, used by Kawah as a standard when he summoned Faridun to overthrow Azhi Dahak, the old serpent king of Persia. Faridun adorned it with gold and precious stones, and until the Mohammedan conquest it was the royal standard of Persia. Enlarged little by little to receive the jewels added by successive kings, it was 22 ft. by 15 ft. in size when it fell into the hands of the Arabs at the battle of Cadesia (636 A.D.). The soldier who took it received in exchange the armor of the Persian general Galenus and 30,000 pieces of gold. The flag was cut up and distributed to the army with the general mass of the booty.

Kaw (kô). See **Kansa,** and **Kansas River.**

Kawagoe (kä.wä.gō.e). City in SE Honshu, Japan, on the Kwanto Plain NW of Tokyo. It has silk industries. 52,820 (1950).

Kawaguchi (kä.wä.gō.chē). City in SE Honshu, Japan, in Saitama *ken* (prefecture) just N of Tokyo: an industrial suburb of Tokyo with metallurgical and textile industries. 124,783 (1950).

Kawah (kä'wạ). In Persian mythology, the blacksmith who asked redress against Azhi Dahak (old serpent king of Persia) for the 16 sons slain to feed his serpents, and, on the restoration of the remaining son, excited a rebellion and summoned Faridun to restore justice.

Kawakami (kä.wä.kä.mē), **Kiyoshi Kari.** b. at Tokyo, 1875—. Japanese journalist and writer. He long resided in the U.S. as Washington correspondent of the Tokyo *Hochi Shimbun.* Author of *Japan Speaks on the Sino-Japanese Crisis, Story of Poverty,* and other writings on Far Eastern affairs.

Kawamura (kä.wä.mö.rä), Viscount **Kageaki.** b. in Satsuma, Japan, in February, 1859; d. 1926. Japanese general. He led a brigade in the Sino-Japanese war of 1894–95, and in the war with Russia (1905) commanded an army which formed the extreme Japanese right in the battles about Mukden.

Kawamura, Korekiyo. Original name of **Takahashi,** Viscount **Korekiyo.**

Kawartha Lakes (kạ.wôr'thạ). Group of lakes in SE Ontario, NE of Toronto: a popular summer resort. The principal lakes are Balsam, Cameron, Sturgeon, Pigeon, Buckhorn, Chemung, Clear, and Stony.

Kawasaki (kä.wä.sä.kē). City in SE Honshu, Japan, between Tokyo and Yokohama. It is a shipbuilding center and has seen rapid growth since 1930; known also before World War II as a center of heavy industry in the Tokyo area, it had steel, aircraft, textile, sugar-refining, and machinery industries. It was heavily bombed in 1945. Pop. 180,042 (1945), 319,226 (1950).

Kawi (kä'vē). [Also, **Kavi.**] Properly, the language of Javanese poetry, both ancient and modern, as distinguished from ordinary speech; but often used synonymously with Old Javanese, the language of the classical poetical and prose works written between the 11th and 14th centuries. It is the ancient language of Java, with a Sanskrit admixture, and uses the Pali alphabet. Through Kawi the Hindu epics were given to the people in popular tales, dramas, and puppet shows.

Kaw Yai (kô' yī'). [Former name, **Tantalam Island.**] Coastal island in S Thailand, in the Gulf of Siam, along the E coast of the Malay Peninsula, ab. 430 mi. S of Bangkok, separated from the mainland by a narrow tidal channel on the N. Length, ab. 40 mi.

Kay (kī). Village in SW Poland in the *województwo* (province) of Zielona Góra, formerly in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, ab. 5 mi. W of Sulichów (Züllichau).

Kay (kā), **John.** b. near Bury, Lancashire, England, July 16, 1704; d. possibly in France, after 1764. English inventor. In 1733 he was granted a patent for the fly-shuttle, and in 1745 another patent for a power loom for narrow goods. The latter, in particular, infuriated a considerable body of English working people, who considered it a threat to their jobs. His inventions were stolen, a mob wrecked his house, and he himself fled to France. He died in destitution, although his inventions were of great importance in the development of modern machine weaving.

Kay, John. b. near Dalkeith, Scotland, in April, 1742; d. at Edinburgh, Feb. 21, 1826. Scottish painter and etcher. His *Portraits* are a collection of clever caricatures of the Edinburgh celebrities of his time.

Kay, Sir. [Called **"the Rude"** and **"the Boastful."**] In Arthurian legend and romance, a knight of the Round Table, the foster brother of Arthur, who made him his seneschal. He was treacherous and malicious.

Kayanush (kä.yä.nösh'). In the *Shahnamah,* a brother of Faridun who, in envy, with another brother named Purmayah, tried to destroy Faridun by rolling a rock upon him. Faridun averted the rock by magic.

Kayapó (kä.yä.pō'). See **Cayapó.**

Kaye (kā), **Danny.** [Stage name of **Daniel Kominski.**] b. at New York, Jan. 18, 1913—. American entertainer. He served his apprenticeship for the stage as an entertainer at summer camps and hotels, and later appeared at night clubs and on the stage in such musical shows as *Lady in the Dark* and *Let's Face It.* Kaye became noted for his "routines" or novelty presentations in which his ability to enunciate syllables rapidly and clearly, in so-called "scat" songs, became the focus of his act. His first motion picture was *Up in Arms* (1944). During World War II he made appearances at service camps in the U.S. and abroad and became especially well-liked in England, where he added to his repertoire, and was widely recognized as one of the world's best contemporary entertainers.

Kaye, Sir John William. b. at Acton, Middlesex, England, 1814; d. at London, July 24, 1876. English historical and biographical writer. His works include *History of the War in Afghanistan* (1851), *Administration of the East India Company* (1853), and *The History of the Sepoy War in India 1857–58* (1864–76).

Kayenbergh (kā'yẹm.berċh), **Marie Émile Albert.** See **Giraud, Albert.**

Kayenta (kạ.yen'tạ). One of the principal branches of Anasazi culture, which occupied the NE corner of Arizona from 700 to 1300 A.D. The principal ruins of this branch, built during the Great Pueblo period (between 1100 and 1300 A.D.), are now included in the Canyon de Chelly and Navaho national monuments.

Kayes (kāz). Town in the territory of French Sudan, French West Africa, on the Senegal River near the border between French Sudan and Senegal. It is at the head of wet-season navigation on the river, ab. 460 mi. from St.-Louis at the mouth, and is also on the main railway line from Dakar to Bamako. It has export trade in peanuts, kapok, and hides. 18,352 (1946).

Kaye-Smith (kā'smith'), **Sheila.** b. c1889—. English novelist, author notably of stories with a Sussex background. Her novels include *The Tramping Methodist* (1908), *Three Against the World* (1914), *Sussex Gorse* (1916), *Joanna Godden* (1921), *The End of the House of Alard* (1923), *The Village Doctor* (1929), *Susan Spray* (1931), *Superstition Corner* (1934), *Rose Deeprose* (1936), *The Valiant Woman* (1938), *Ember Lane* (1940), *Kitchen Fugue* (1945), *The Lardners and the Laurelwoods* (1948), and *The Treasures of the Snow* (1949). With G. B. Stern, she has published two studies of Jane Austen, *Talking of Jane Austen* (1943) and *More Talk of Jane Austen* (1949).

Kayrawan (kī.rạ.wän'). See **Kairouan.**

Kayser (kī'zėr), **Heinrich Gustav Johannes.** b. at Bingen, Germany, March 16, 1853; d. 1940. German physicist. Educated at the universities of Strasbourg and Berlin, he taught at the University of Bonn (1894–1920). He did notable research on sound and spectrum analysis. His works include *Handbook of Spectrum Analysis* (1883), *Handbook of Physics for Students* (1890), *Handbook of Spectroscopy* (6 vols., 1900–13), and *Treatise on the Electron Theory* (1905).

Kayseri (kī.se.rē'). [Also: **Kaisaria, Kaisarie.**] *Il* (province or vilayet) in C Turkey, in Anatolia, SE of Ankara. Subsistence agriculture and grazing are the important occupations. Exports include wool, tobacco, and opium. The area is crossed by railway lines to the U.S.S.R. and Syria, and by several roads. Capital, Kayseri; area, ab. 6,090 sq. mi.; pop. 404,650 (1950).

Kayseri. [Also: **Kaisaria, Kaisarie**; ancient name, **Caesarea Mazaca.**] City in C Turkey, capital of the *il* (province or vilayet) of Kayseri, ab. 105 mi. SE of Ankara: trading center; exports blankets, carpets, and opium; served by two railroad lines and three highways. One of the oldest cities in Turkey, it was the capital of ancient Cappadocia; nearby is the site of a settlement of early Christians. Elevation, ab. 3,422 ft.; pop. 65,489 (1950).

Kaysersberg (kī'zėrs.berk). Town in E France, in the department of Haut-Rhin, on the E slopes of the Vosges Mountains ab. 6 mi. NW of Colmar. It is an old town, dominated by the ruins of a castle dating from the Middle Ages. Part of the town, including the church (13th–15th century), was severely damaged in World War II. 2,357 (1946).

Kayssler (kīs'lėr), **Friedrich.** b. at Neurode, in Silesia, Germany, April 4, 1874—. German actor, manager, and author. Ludwig Berger, Jürgen Fehling, and Erwin Piscator were among the directors who worked for him at the Volksbühne (1918–33), which accommodated many experimental and expressionistic productions under his management. He became head of the German state theater in 1933. His works for the stage include adaptations of Shakespeare's *Cymbeline* (1923) and Goethe's *Götz von Berlichingen* (1916), three collections of critical *Schauspielernotizen* (1910, 1914, 1929), and the original comedies *Jan der Wunderbare* (1917) and *Der Brief* (1925). He is the author also of the verse works *Kreise* (1913), *Zwischen Tal und Berg der Welle* (1917), and *Wege, ein Weg* (1929), and the fairy tales *Sagen aus Mynheym* (1909) and *Tepe* (1929).

Kayumarth (kä.yö.märt'). See **Gaya Maretan.**

Kazakh (kä.zäk'; Russian, kä.zäн'). [Also (incorrectly), **Kirgiz**; former name, **Kirgiz-kaisak.**] Turkic-speaking people living mostly between the Caspian and Aral seas, Lake Balkhash, and the Siberian steppes, in the U.S.S.R. They are closely related to the present Kirgiz and Karakalpak groups. They first developed as a distinct people after the downfall of the Golden Horde in the 15th–16th centuries. They were organized until 1869 into the Great, Middle, and Small Hordes, under separate khans. They were badly defeated by the short-lived Jungarian confederacy in 1723, and came under increasing Russian domination after 1731. They are Mohammedans, but retain many of their original religious beliefs. Pastoral herdsmen, they have now been largely settled on collective farms by the Soviet government. Number, 3,098,000 (1939); ab. 3,420,000 (1946).

Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic. [Also, **Kazakhstan** (kä.zäk.stän'; Russian, kä.zäн.stän').] Republic of the U.S.S.R., in C Asia, reaching from the Caspian Sea to the borders of Sinkiang, China. Most of the republic is desert or semiarid country, with many ranges of dry hills; agriculture is limited to a fringe along the N border and to oases (mainly in the SE). Mineral resources have been developed on a large scale in recent years: coal, petroleum, copper, iron, manganese, chromite, nickel, lead, zinc, and salt are important products. In addition there is an important livestock industry. The major industries are metallurgical and chemical plants which process the mineral products. Capital, Alma-Ata; area, ab. 1,063,100 sq. mi.; pop. 6,145,937 (1939).

Kazalinsk (kä.zä'linsk). [Also: **Kazali** (kä.zä'lē), **Kazala** (-lä).] Town in the U.S.S.R., in the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic, on the Syr Darya ab. 7 mi. SW of Novokazalinsk. It has cotton clothing factories, and rice mills. It was formerly a fortified Russian outpost. 12,800 (1936).

Kazan (kä.zän'). [Also, **Kasan.**] Former *guberniya* (government) in E central Russia, surrounded by Viatka, Ufa, Samara, Simbirsk, and Nijni-Novgorod; now part of the Tatar Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, in the U.S.S.R. It is traversed by the Volga and Kama rivers.

Kazan. [Also, **Kasan.**] City in the U.S.S.R., capital of the Tatar Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, near the Volga River. It is a major center of leather, felt, and shoe manufacturing, and also produces agricultural machinery, synthetic rubber, clothing, confectionery, railroad cars, and aircraft. Kazan has a river port and shipyards on the Volga ab. 3 mi. SW of the city. It is the seat of a noted university (established 1804). Kazan was founded on its present site in 1437 as a Tartar fortress and the capital of a khanate; it was involved in wars with the Muscovites; in 1469 it was taken by Ivan III, but later rebelled and was finally captured by Ivan IV (Ivan the Terrible) in 1552. Pop. 401,665 (1939).

Kazan Defile (kä'zän). [German, **Kasanpass**; Rumanian, **Cazane**; Serbo-Croatian, **Kazan.**] Celebrated defile in the Danube, on the borders of Yugoslavia and Rumania. It has traces of a Roman road built by Trajan. Near it are the Iron Gates. Length, ab. 6 mi.; width of the Danube at the narrowest point, ab. 370 ft.; depth, ab. 250 ft.

Kazanlik (kä.zän.lēk'). [Also: **Kasanlik, Kazanlŭk** (kä.zan.luk').] Town in SE Bulgaria, in the department

of Stara Zagora, in the Tundsa valley on the S slope of the Balkan Mountains, S of the Shipka Pass: railroad station and the center of the attar of roses industry. 19,386 (1946).

Kazan Retto (kä.zän ret.tō). Japanese name of the **Volcano Islands.**

Kazan River (kạ.zan′). River in N Canada, in the Northwest Territories. It traverses the district of Keewatin, emptying into Baker Lake. Length, ab. 455 mi.

Kazbek (käz.bek′). [Also, **Kasbek.**] One of the chief peaks of the Caucasus Mountains, overlooking the Daryal Pass ab. 75 mi. N of Tiflis (Tbilisi). In classical myth, it was one of the places considered to be the scene of the punishment of Prometheus. Elevation, ab. 16,558 ft.

Kaz Dagh (käz däg) or **Kazdağı** (käz.däg.ı′). Modern Turkish name of the **Ida Mountains.**

Kazemain (kä.ze.mīn′). See **Al Kadhimain.**

Kazembe (kä.zem′be). [Also, **Cazembe.**] Region in C Africa, N of Lake Bangweulu, in the Belgian Congo and Northern Rhodesia.

Kazerun (kä.ze.rön′). Town in SW Iran, in Fars, ab. 51 mi. W of Shiraz: a trading center, famous for its fine carpets. Pop. ab. 20,000.

Kazimierz (kä.zhē′myesh). Polish form of **Casimir.**

Kazinczy (kô′zēn.tsē), **Ferencz.** b. Oct. 27, 1759; d. Aug. 22, 1831. Hungarian author. He translated various Greek, Latin, German, French, and English classics into Magyar, and was notable for his efforts to revitalize the Magyar language and literature.

Kazvin (käz.vēn′). [Also: **Casbin, Kasbin, Kasvin, Qazvin.**] City in N Iran, ab. 85 mi. NW of Tehran: northern terminus of the road from Khorramshahr built during World War II by the Persian Gulf Command to take supplies to the Soviet Union; a trading center, on the main overland routes from Iran to Europe; cotton-textile mills. Kazvin is an ancient city dating from about the 3rd century A.D.; it was conquered by the Arabs in 644, and destroyed by the Mongols in the 13th century. It was the Persian capital during the 16th century. 60,000 (est. 1942).

Kea (ke′ä). See also **Keos.**

Kea. [Also, **Keos.**] Chief town of the island of Keos, Greece, in the *nomos* (department) of Cyclades. 2,958 (1940).

Keable (kē′bl), **Robert.** b. in Bedfordshire, England, March 6, 1887; d. in Tahiti, Dec. 23, 1927. English clergyman, freethinker, poet, essayist, and novelist. After being ordained (1911), he took up missionary work in Africa, and served in France (1917–18) as chaplain to the South African forces. He left the church, and in his later years, when he produced his literary works, was a radical freethinker. Author of *Simon Called Peter* (1921), *Mother of All Living* (1922), a novel of Africa, *Peradventure, or the Silence of God* (1923), *Numerous Treasure* (1925), *Recognition* (1926), *Lighten Our Darkness* (1927; American title, *Ann Decides*), *The Madness of Monty* (1929; American title, *Though This Be Madness*), and *The Great Galilean* (1929). Other works are *A City of the Dawn* (1915), *Standing By—War Time Reflections in France and Flanders* (1919), *Pilgrim Places* (1920), and *Tahiti—Isle of Dreams* (1926).

Kealakekua (kā.ä″lä.kā.kö′ä). Village in the Hawaiian Islands, on the W coast of the island of Hawaii. On Feb. 14, 1779, Captain James Cook was killed here by natives; the site is marked by a monument. 325 (1950).

Kean (kēn), **Charles John.** b. at Waterford, Ireland, Jan. 18, 1811; d. at Chelsea, London, Jan. 22, 1868. English actor; son of Edmund Kean. His first appearance was in 1827, after which he played with his father till 1833, appearing as Iago to the elder Kean's Othello in the latter's last performance. In 1842 he married Ellen Tree. In 1850 he leased the Princess's Theatre, at first with Robert Keeley, where in 1851 he began his notable series of spectacular revivals, notably of Shakespeare's plays. He was a careful but not a great actor. His last appearance was as Louis XI at Liverpool in 1867.

Kean, Edmund. b. at London, March 17, 1787; d. at Richmond, Surrey, England, May 15, 1833. English actor. His father was of Irish descent; his mother was an itinerant actress named Anne Carey, who deserted him. He played children's parts c1790, and in 1795 he ran away to sea. Under his mother's name (Carey) he led the life of a roving actor until 1806, when he first appeared at the Haymarket, London, as Ganem in the *Mountaineers*. In 1807 he played opposite Mrs. Siddons. On Jan. 26, 1814, he appeared at Drury Lane, where, as Shylock, he made one of the most sensational debuts in the history of the theater. This was followed by Hamlet, Othello, Iago, and Luke in *Riches*. One of his greatest successes was in Lear at the Drury Lane, in April, 1820. His first appearance at New York was on Nov. 29, 1820. He returned to Drury Lane in 1821 as Richard III, and played there at intervals until 1825 when (November 14) he appeared at the Park Theater New York. Early in 1825 he had been found guilty of adultery in the case of Cox vs. Kean; his wife left him and he thereafter almost continually faced vociferously hostile audiences in England and America. He continued to act at Drury Lane, Covent Garden, and elsewhere; but the strain of working before unpredictable audiences and his own personal tragedy had caused him to turn excessively to drink and this contributed to such irregularity of life as finally to destroy his career. From 1829 his health continued to decline, and he acted only occasionally from that time until March 25, 1833, when he collapsed on the stage during a performance of *Othello*. He was probably unequaled as Richard III, Othello, Lear, and Sir Giles Overreach.

Kean, Ellen. [Maiden name, **Tree.**] b. 1805; d. at London, Aug. 21, 1880. English actress. She made her first appearance in 1822. From 1836 to 1839 she played in America. In 1842 she married Charles Kean, with whom she played leading parts, and whose success she greatly furthered.

Keane (kēn), **Augustus Henry.** b. at Cork, Ireland, June 1, 1833; d. at Hampstead, London, Feb. 3, 1912. British ethnologist and geographer, professor of Hindustani in University College, London. He published works on Asia, Africa, and Central and South America, *Ethnology* (1896), *Man, Past and Present* (1899), *The Boer States, Land, and People* (1900), and *The World's Peoples* (1908).

Keansburg (kēnz′bėrg). Borough in C New Jersey, in Monmouth County, on Lower New York Bay: resort center. 5,559 (1950).

Kearney (kär′ni). City in S Nebraska, county seat of Buffalo County, on the Platte River ab. 127 mi. W of Lincoln. It is the seat of a state teachers college. Fort Kearney State Park is nearby. 12,115 (1950).

Kearney, Dennis. b. at Oakmount, County Cork, Ireland, Feb. 1, 1847; d. at Alameda, Calif., April 24, 1907. American labor leader. He took a prominent part in the formation (1877) of the Workingmen's Party of California, of which he became president. As a labor agitator, he stressed his opposition to land and railroad trusts and urged the exclusion of Oriental labor. As one of the results of his "sand-lots" oratory, anti-Chinese riots occurred in California and legislation (later found unconstitutional) was passed to exclude Chinese from holding property. By the early 1880's the "Kearney Movement" had lost its power, and Kearney retired from public activity.

Kearny (kär′ni). Industrial town in NE New Jersey, in Hudson County, on the E bank of the Passaic River, connected by bridge with Newark. It has numerous large industrial plants; manufactures include ships, meat, telephone equipment, paints and varnishes, linoleum, chemicals, and metal products. The town was formed in 1867 and named for General Philip Kearny. 39,952 (1950).

Kearny, Lawrence. b. at Perth Amboy, N.J., Nov. 30, 1789; d. there Nov. 29, 1868. American naval officer; cousin of Stephen Watts Kearny. He served (1840 *et seq.*) as commander of the East India squadron and had an influential part in the conclusion of the first treaty (1844) between the U.S. and China.

Kearny, Philip. b. at New York, June 1, 1814; killed at Chantilly, Va., Sept. 1, 1862. American general; nephew of Stephen Watts Kearny. He became a second lieutenant in 1837, served as a volunteer with the French in Algiers (1839–40), took part in the Mexican War, losing his left arm at Churubusco, and resigned from the army in 1851. He fought with the French in Italy in 1859, particularly distinguishing himself at the battle of Solferino. On the outbreak of the Civil War he was appointed brigadier general of volunteers (New Jersey), and became a major general in 1862. He commanded the 1st New Jersey brigade in Franklin's division of the Army of the Potomac,

served in the battles of the Peninsula with the Army of Virginia, and at the second battle of Bull Run. He was killed while reconnoitering near Chantilly, when, in the darkness, he mistook the Confederate lines for his own.

Kearny, Stephen Watts. b. at Newark, N.J., Aug. 30, 1794; d. at St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 31, 1848. American army officer; cousin of Lawrence Kearny. He served in the War of 1812, from which he emerged a captain. He became (1829) a regularly commissioned major, and thereafter saw extensive duty in the Western territories. In 1846, when he became commander of the Army of the West, he was promoted to brigadier general, and led a force in California during the Mexican War. It was on this occasion that he became involved in a controversy with Robert F. Stockton and Lieutenant Colonel John Charles Frémont which led to the latter's court-martial and subsequent temporary resignation from the army.

Kearsarge (kir'särj). Wooden corvette, launched at Portsmouth, N.H., in September, 1861. Her armament consisted of four 32-pounders, two 11-inch rifles, and one 30-pounder rifle. On June 19, 1864, off Cherbourg, France, she sank the Confederate cruiser and raider *Alabama*.

Kearsarge. Former name of Mount **Pequawket,** in New Hampshire.

Kearsarge, Mount. Mountain in New Hampshire, in Merrimack County, ab. 21 mi. NW of Concord. Elevation, ab. 2,937 ft.

Kearsley (kirz'li). Urban district and manufacturing town in NW England, in Lancashire, ab. 4 mi. SE of Bolton, ab. 191 mi. NW of London by rail; cotton and paper manufactures. It was formerly a coal-mining center. 10,675 (1951).

Keats (kēts), **John.** b. at Finsbury Pavement, Moorfields, London, Oct. 31 (or Oct. 29), 1795; d. at Rome, Feb. 23, 1821. English poet. He was the eldest child of Thomas Keats, a head ostler, who died in 1804. In 1803 John was put into the Clarke School at Enfield, where he remained until the summer of 1811, when, with a surgeon's certificate in view, he became an apothecary's assistant to Mr. John Hammond at Edmonton. Four years later, in October, 1815, in further preparation for the surgeon's profession, he left Hammond's to enroll in Guy's and St. Thomas's Hospitals at London. Having completed the prescribed lecture and clinical courses, he passed his examinations in July, 1816, and emerged a full-fledged surgeon. Poetry rather than surgery was his destined profession, however. As early as 1812 he had begun to write verse (*Imitation of Spenser*), and before he left the hospitals he had produced a number of promising poems, among them his first-published piece, the sonnet "O Solitude" (in Leigh Hunt's *Examiner*, May 5, 1816), and the sonnet on Chapman's Homer (July 25, 1816). By the end of 1816, he had virtually abandoned the idea of ever practicing surgery.

Written Works. The volume *Poems of John Keats*, containing many short pieces and the longer "I Stood Tiptoe" and "Sleep and Poetry," was published in 1817. This was followed a little over a year later (April, 1818) by the long poetic romance *Endymion*, uneven, in ways immature, but full of beautiful passages. Then, in July, 1820, came his third and greatest volume, *Lamia, Isabella, the Eve of St. Agnes, and Other Poems.* Had Keats written nothing else, the contents of this book would have insured him a permanent place in world literature. For here were the matchless, brilliantly colorful *Eve of St. Agnes*, aflame with the imaginative exuberance inspired by the poet's own ripening love affair with the petite Fanny Brawne; the grand *Hyperion*, nearer to *Paradise Lost* than any other work since Milton; the lustrous and vibrantly dramatic *Lamia*; and those richly mature, gemlike works of artistic perfection, the great odes on melancholy, on a Grecian urn, to Psyche, and to a nightingale. In February, 1820, Keats discovered that he was a victim of tuberculosis, a disease which had already claimed his mother (1810) and his brother Tom (1818). Accompanied by his friend Joseph Severn, he sought relief in Italy, first going to Naples (September, 1820), then to Rome (Nov. 12), where a few weeks later he died.

Contemporary Neglect and Later Recognition. Keats numbered among his friends Leigh Hunt, Benjamin Haydon, Charles Cowden Clarke, Charles Armitage Brown, Benjamin Bailey, Charles Wentworth Dilke, John Hamilton Reynolds, William Hazlitt, and Percy Bysshe Shelley. His letters to these and others and to his family constitute one of the finest bodies of literary correspondence in existence. In spite of the support of his friends, Keats's poetry was largely neglected while he was alive, and was savagely attacked in such high places as *Blackwood's Magazine* (August, 1818) and *The Quarterly Review* (September, 1818). Heartsick with such knowledge and with thoughts of the great works he would never live to write, and borne down with grief over his great unfulfilled love for Fanny Brawne, he one day asked Severn, as he lay dying, to have inscribed on his tomb the words "Here lies one who writ in water." The words are there, as Keats requested, on the small stone above the grave in the Protestant cemetery in Rome where Keats was buried. But today this bitter, ironic epitaph reads strangely. For Keats has become one of the most highly honored of all English poets, whose fame promises to surpass, possibly even to outlive, that of some of his once more popular contemporaries.

Keb (keb). See **Geb.**

Kebir (ke.bir'), **Wadi el.** Arabic name of the **Guadalquivir** (in Spain) and of the **Rummel** (in Algeria).

Kebir, Nahr el-. See under **Eleutherus.**

Keble (kē'bl), **John.** b. at Fairford, Gloucestershire, England, April 25, 1792; d. at Bournemouth, Hampshire, England, March 27, 1866. English clergyman and religious poet, one of the chief promoters of the Oxford movement. He graduated from Oxford (Corpus Christi College), and from 1831 to 1841 was professor of poetry there. His sermon "National Apostasy," delivered at Oxford July 14, 1833, was said by Newman to have marked the beginning of the Oxford movement. He became vicar of Hursley (March 9, 1836), and remained there 30 years. His influence was due especially to his hymns, which were published in the *Christian Year* (1827), one of the most popular books of 19th-century England. He published a new edition of Hooker (1836), the *Library of the Fathers* (in conjunction with Newman and Pusey, begun 1838), several numbers of the *Tracts of the Times*, and others.

Keble College. One of the colleges of Oxford University. It was founded in 1870 in honor of John Keble. The college owes its origin partly to the religious movement in which Keble himself played so large a part, and partly to a conviction that Oxford badly needed a college for students who could not afford to go to the other colleges then in existence. Lord Shaftesbury and Gladstone were among those who signed a widely circulated petition urging the foundation of such a college.

Kebnekaise (keb.ng.kī'sę). See under **Kiruna.**

Kechua (kech'wą). Variant spelling of **Quechua,** a main language stock of the South American Andean region.

Keck (kek), **Charles.** b. at New York, Sept. 9, 1875; d. at Carmel, N.Y., April 23, 1951. American sculptor. Some of his better-known works are *Liberty Monument*, Ticonderoga, N.Y.; soldiers' monuments at Harrisburg, Va., Pittsburgh, Pa., and Lynchburg, Va.; busts of Patrick Henry, Elias Howe, and James Madison, Hall of Fame, N.Y.; and statues of John Tyler, Abraham Lincoln, Stonewall Jackson, and Booker T. Washington.

Kecskemét (kech'ke.māt). City in C Hungary, ab. 52 mi. SE of Budapest. It is a station on the railroad line from Budapest to Szeged and the chief trading center of the fertile central Hungarian plain, and specifically of that part important for wine and fruit growing (a famous apricot brandy is distilled at Kecskemét). There are also cattle, hog, and fowl markets. 88,283 (1948).

Kedah (kā'dä). See also **Langasuka.**

Kedah. State in NW Federation of Malaya, a sultanate bordering on Thailand, Perlis state, the Strait of Malacca, and Penang and Perak states. The interior is densely forested mountain and hill country; the area along the W coast is of considerable importance for the rice it grows. Rubber is the chief commercial product. The population is predominantly Malay. Capital, Alor Star; area, ab. 3,660 sq. mi.; pop. 554,441 (1947).

Kedar (kē'dar). In the Bible, the second son of Ishmael (Gen. xxv. 13). His descendants, called Kedar or Kedarenes, were nomadic tent-dwellers, and next to the Nabataeans the most important tribe of the ancient Arabs. They are often mentioned in the Old Testament.

In Pliny (*Histor. Natur.*, V. 12) they are called Cedrei. Assurbanipal, king of Assyria (668–626 B.C.), mentions in his annals a son of Hazilu (Hazael) as king of the country of the Kadri or Kidri. Their settlements are thought to have been in N Arabia.

Kedesh (kē'desh). [Also, **Kedesh-naphtali** (-naf'tạ.lī).] In Biblical geography, a town in Galilee, Palestine, ab. 22 mi. SE of Tyre.

Kedron (ked'rọn, kē'drọn). See **Kidron.**

Keefe (kēf), **Daniel Joseph.** b. at Willowsprings, Ill., Sept. 27, 1852; d. at Elmhurst, Ill., Jan. 2, 1929. American labor leader and government official. He was president (1893 *et seq.*) of the National (now International) Longshoremen's Association, vice-president (1903–08) of the American Federation of Labor, U.S. commissioner general of immigration (1908–13), and conciliation commissioner for the U.S. Department of Labor during World War I.

Keeler (kē'lėr), **Charles Augustus.** b. at Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 7, 1871; d. July 31, 1937. American poet and ornithologist. Author of *Bird Notes Afield* (1899), *San Francisco and Thereabout* (1902), *An Epitome of Cosmic Religion* (1925) and, in verse, *The Victory* (1916) and *Sequoia Sonnets* (1919).

Keeler, James Edward. b. at La Salle, Ill., Sept. 10, 1857; d. Aug. 12, 1900. American astronomer, noted for his work in spectroscopy. He joined (1886) the staff of the Lick Observatory, where he introduced a magnetic control for the 36-inch telescope. He served (1891 *et seq.*) as director of the Allegheny Observatory and in 1898 returned to Lick Observatory as its director. He made valuable improvements in the Crossley reflector. While at Allegheny, he confirmed James Clerk Maxwell's theory that Saturn's rings were composed of particles; at Lick his study of nebulae established the spiral as the type form.

Keeler, William Henry. [Called **"Wee Willie" Keeler.**] b. at Brooklyn, N.Y., March 3, 1872; d. Jan. 1, 1923. American baseball player, known as the first famous place hitter (when asked the reason for his batting prowess, he explained that he "hit 'em where they ain't"). He played with the Baltimore Orioles (1894–98), Brooklyn (1893, 1899–1902), New York Highlanders (1903–09), and New York Giants (1892–93, 1910). He maintained a batting average of .432 in 1897 and .379 in 1898, and set a major-league record in 1897 by making base hits in 44 consecutive games, surpassed by the American League's Joseph Di Maggio in 1941 in 56 games. Possessor of a lifetime batting average of .345, surpassed by only ten other players in major leagues, he was elected (1939) to baseball's Hall of Fame.

Keeley (kē'li), **Leslie E.** b. in St. Lawrence County, N.Y., 1832; d. at Los Angeles, Calif., Feb. 21, 1900. American physician, noted for his technique (known as the "Keeley Cure") of institutional care for chronic alcoholics. He was graduated (M.D., 1864) from Rush Medical College at Chicago and began (c1879) his treatment of drug addiction and alcoholism. He published (1890) a pamphlet, *A Popular Treatise on Drunkenness and the Opium Habit, and Their Successful Treatment with the Double Chloride of Gold, the Only Cure*, and subsequently opened his sanitarium, the Leslie E. Keeley Company, at Dwight, Ill. The "Keeley Cure" achieved wide popularity and brought him a fortune and national reputation. Keeley institutes were organized in various parts of the U.S. and abroad. He was the author of *The Non-Heredity of Inebriety* (1896).

Keeling Islands (kē'ling). See **Cocos Islands.**

Keelung (kē'lûng'). [Also: **Kelung, Kilung**; Japanese, **Kiirun, Kirun, Kurun.**] City in N Formosa (Taiwan), the chief seaport, commercial center, and fishing port of the island, on a harbor in the NE coast. It was developed by the Japanese as a base for war vessels as well as a commercial port; it has metallurgical, chemical, and fertilizer industries, flour mills, and shipyards. The chief exports are coal, sugar, tea, seafoods, rice, and fruit; imports are chiefly flour and manufactured products. The port was first visited by Spanish missionaries c1628, occupied by the Dutch (1643–62) and by Koxinga (1662–83); in 1683 it passed to the Chinese Empire. Occupied by the French (August, 1884–June, 1885) during the French-Chinese War, it was ceded to Japan in 1895, and was returned to China in 1945. Area of municipality, ab. 51 sq. mi.; pop. 145,240 (1950).

Keen (kēn), **Mount.** See under **Angus,** Scotland.

Keen, William Williams. b. at Philadelphia, Jan. 19, 1837; d. June 7, 1932. American surgeon. Among his various publications are *American Textbook of Surgery* (1899) and *Keen's System of Surgery* (1905).

Keenan (kē'nạn), **Joseph Henry.** b. at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Aug. 24, 1900—. American mechanical engineer, a specialist in thermodynamics and fluid mechanics. Author of *Steam Tables and Mollier Diagram* (1930), *Thermodynamic Properties of Steam* (with F. G. Keyes, 1936), and *Thermodynamics* (1941).

Keene (kēn). City in SW New Hampshire, county seat of Cheshire County, on the Ashuelot River: manufactures wool textiles, wood products, and shoes. It is the seat of a state teachers college. 15,638 (1950).

Keene, Charles Samuel. b. at Hornsey, Middlesex, England, Aug. 10, 1823; d. at London, Jan. 4, 1891. English illustrator and caricaturist. He worked for the *Illustrated London News*, and later (1851 *et seq.*) for *Punch*.

Keene, Henry George. b. Sept. 30, 1781; d. at Tunbridge Wells, England, Jan. 29, 1864. English Persian scholar. Among his works are *Persian Fables* (1833) and *Persian Stories* (1835).

Keene, Laura. b. in England, c1826; d. at Montclair, N.J., Nov. 4, 1873. English actress. She became the manager of the Varieties Theater at New York, and was the lessee of the Olympic (at first called "Laura Keene's Theater") from 1855 till 1863. Here she brought out many new plays, among which was *Our American Cousin*, with Jefferson and Sothern in the cast. It was at a performance by her company of this play in Ford's Theatre, Washington, D.C., that Lincoln was shot.

Keeper Hill (kē'pėr). [Also, **Slievekimalta.**] Mountain in the Irish Republic, in County Tipperary, ab. 16 mi. NE of Limerick. 2,278 ft.

Keetmanshoop (kāt'mäns.höp). Town in S South-West Africa, on the main railroad line from the Union of South Africa to Windhoek and other northern towns. It is in the center of a karakul sheep-raising district, and an important industry is based on the production of caracul. Railroad workshops are located here. Pop. 4,477 (1946), including 1,673 Europeans.

Keewatin (kē.wä'tin, -wā'-). One of the three districts which make up the Northwest Territories, Canada. It occupies the E mainland portion of these territories and is bounded on the W by the Mackenzie district, on the S by the province of Manitoba, on the E by Hudson Bay, and on the N by the Franklin district (the Arctic Archipelago). Area, ab. 228,160 sq. mi. (including 9,700 sq. mi. of water); pop. 2,301 (1951).

Kef (kef), **Le.** See **Le Kef.**

Kefallinia (ke''fä.lē.nē'ä). See **Cephalonia.**

Kefauver (kē'fô''vėr), **Estes.** b. at Madisonville, Tenn., July 26, 1903—. American politician. In 1939 he served briefly as state commissioner of taxation and finance before becoming a member of the U.S. House of Representatives (1939–49); he served as a member of the House judiciary committee. In 1948 Kefauver won a startling victory at the polls, first defeating the Crump political machine candidate in the primaries and then winning over B. Carroll Reece in the election for a seat in the U.S. Senate. In 1951 he was named chairman of a Senate committee to investigate crime in the U.S. The committee permitted the hearings to be televised at the various cities at which they were held, and soon obtained a tremendous audience. The sensational testimony of such persons as Frank Costello, Mayor William O'Dwyer of New York, and Virginia Hill, and the personalities of Senator C. W. Tobey of Massachusetts, of committee counsel Rudolph Halley, and of Senator Kefauver himself brought for the first time some of the machinery of government into the homes of millions of citizens; the experience was not to be missed by a large percentage of these, and in many instances business and the normal routine of daily life were suspended while the hearings were broadcast. Kefauver's reputation as a crusader for clean government was enhanced, and in 1952 he actively sought the Democratic nomination for the presidency, but failed.

Kefé (ke.fā'). See **Feodosiya.**

Keff (kef). See **Le Kef.**

Kefr-Kenna (kef'ėr.ken'ą). See under **Cana.**

Keft (keft). See under **Canaan.**

Keft. See **Coptos.**

Kegs, Battle of the. See **Battle of the Kegs.**

Kehama (kē.hä'mą). Indian rajah, a character in the poem *The Curse of Kehama,* by Robert Southey.

Kehl (kāl). Town in S Germany, formerly in the free state of Baden, situated at the junction of the Kinzig and Rhine rivers, opposite Strasbourg. It was placed directly under French administration in 1945 and was not administered as part of the French zone of occupation in Germany. It has textile, lumber, and chemical industries, and a considerable trade in various agricultural products. Originally a fortress, it was turned over to France in 1678 by the Peace of Nijmegen, and the fortifications were rebuilt by Vauban. It came to Baden through the Peace of Rijswijk (1697). The fortifications were razed in the 18th century, rebuilt in the Napoleonic period by the French, and razed again in 1815 when the town was returned to Baden. The town suffered greatly from shelling during the Franco-Prussian War (1870) from Strasbourg. Pop. ab. 10,000.

Kei (kā), **Great.** See **Great Kei.**

Keifer (kī'fėr), **Joseph Warren.** b. in Bethel Township (near Springfield), Clark County, Ohio, Jan. 30, 1836; d. April 22, 1932. American soldier, politician, and lawyer. He served (1861–65) in the Civil War, being brevetted brigadier general (1864) and major general (1865) of volunteers, and was a major general (1898–99) of volunteers in the Spanish-American War. He was a representative (1877–85, 1905–11) and speaker (1881–83) in the U.S. Congress.

Keighley (kēth'li). Municipal borough and market town in N central England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, on the river Aire ab. 9 mi. NW of Bradford, ab. 205 mi. N of London by rail. It is an important center for the manufacture of spinning machines and looms for both the woolen and cotton textile industries. Keighley has a textile industry of its own, producing worsteds, cottons, and mixed rayon and wool fabrics. 56,938 (1951).

Keightley (kēt'li, kīt'li), **Thomas.** b. in Ireland, in October, 1789; d. at Erith, Kent, England, Nov. 4, 1872. Irish writer. He settled at London in 1824, and was mainly occupied with the preparation of university textbooks on historical and literary subjects. He wrote *Fairy Mythology* (1828).

Kei Islands (kī). See **Kai Islands.**

Keijo (kā.jō). Japanese name of **Seoul.**

Keiki (kā'kē'). Chinese name of **Hitotsubashi.**

Keilberg (kīl'berk). See under **Erzgebirge.**

Keim (kīm), **Theodor.** b. at Stuttgart, Württemberg, Germany, Dec. 17, 1825; d. at Giessen, Hesse, Germany, Nov. 17, 1878. German Protestant theologian and ecclesiastical historian.

Keiser (kī'zėr), **Reinhard.** b. at Leipzig, Germany, Jan. 9, 1674; d. at Hamburg, Germany, Sept. 12, 1739. German operatic composer. He wrote approximately 115 operas, and also composed oratorios, cantatas, motets, and other church music.

Keitel (kī'tęl), **Wilhelm.** b. at Helmscherode, Germany, Sept. 22, 1882; executed at Nuremberg, Germany, Oct. 16, 1946. German general. He served in World War I, was later a member of the illegal Freikorps, and succeeded (1938) Blomberg as chief of staff. He became (1940) chief of general headquarters. On tactical grounds he opposed Hitler's attack (1941) on Russia. He signed the German unconditional surrender at Berlin (May 8, 1945). The international war crimes tribunal at Nuremberg sentenced him to death as being guilty of conspiring against the peace, waging aggressive war, committing war crimes, and perpetrating crimes against humanity.

Keith (kēth), Viscount. Title of **Elphinstone, George Keith.**

Keith, Viscountess. Title of **Elphinstone, Hester Maria.**

Keith, Sir **Arthur.** b. at Aberdeen, Scotland, Feb. 5, 1866—. Scottish anthropologist. Author of *Introduction to the Study of Anthropoid Apes* (1896), *Human Embryology and Morphology* (1901), *Ancient Types of Man* (1911), *The Human Body* (1912), *Menders of the Maimed* (1919), *Nationality and Race* (1920), *Concerning Man's Origin* (1927), *Darwinism and its Critics* (1935), and *Essays on Human Evolution* (1946).

Keith, Arthur Berriedale. b. at Dunbar, Scotland, April 5, 1879; d. Oct. 6, 1944. Scottish Sanskrit scholar and constitutional historian of the British Commonwealth and Empire. He was professor of Sanskrit and comparative philology at Edinburgh University (1914–44), and lecturer on the constitution of the British Empire (1927–44). Author of *Responsible Government in the Dominions* (1907), *The Sankhya System* (1918), *Selected Speeches and Documents on British Colonial Policy, 1763–1917* (1918), *War Government of the British Dominions* (1921), *Treatise on the Conflict of Laws* (with A. V. Dicey, 1922), *Buddhist Philosophy* (1923), *Classical Sanskrit Literature* (1923), *Constitutional History of the First British Empire* (1930), *The Dominions as Sovereign States: Their Constitutions and Governments* (1938), and *The British Commonwealth* (1941).

Keith, Benjamin Franklin. b. at Hillsboro Bridge, N.H., Jan. 26, 1846; d. at Palm Beach, Fla., March 26, 1914. American theater manager and operator. Originally in the circus business, he entered vaudeville promotion with E. F. Albee at Boston in 1883 and subsequently developed a chain of vaudeville theaters. He organized the well-known Keith's Circuit (later the United Booking Offices) at New York and with F. F. Proctor formed (1906) the Keith and Proctor Amusement Company.

Keith, George. [Title, 5th Earl **Marischal.**] b. c1553; d. at the Castle of Dunnottar, Scotland, April 2, 1623. Scottish statesman, founder (1593) of the Marischal College, Aberdeen. In June, 1589, he was sent as ambassador extraordinary to Denmark to conclude the match between the Scottish king (later James I of England) and Princess Anne of Denmark.

Keith, George. b. in Scotland, c1639; d. at Edburton, Sussex, England, March 27, 1716. Scottish Quaker and Anglican missionary. He went to America and settled as a schoolmaster at Philadelphia in 1689. In 1692 he headed a separate faction called Christian Quakers. He returned to London in 1694, and in 1700 he went over to the established church. In 1702 he went to America as one of the first missionaries sent out by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. He returned to England in 1704, and was made rector of Edburton, Sussex.

Keith, George. [Title, 10th Earl **Marischal.**] b. c1693; d. near Potsdam, Prussia, May 28, 1778. Scottish Jacobite; brother of James Francis Edward Keith. He took up arms (1715) for the Old Pretender (James Francis Edward Stuart), and at Sheriffmuir commanded two squadrons of horse. He was attainted and his estates were confiscated in 1716. In 1719 he commanded the Pretender's Spanish expedition into Scotland, which was defeated at Glenshiel April 1, 1719. He lived in exile in Spain and then (1745 *et seq.*) in Prussia. In 1751 he was made Prussian ambassador to Paris, and in 1752 was made governor of Neuchâtel. He was pardoned by George II in 1759 and restored to his estates. In 1764 he was recalled by Frederick II of Prussia (Frederick the Great).

Keith, James Francis Edward. b. near Peterhead, Scotland, June 11, 1696; killed at the battle of Hochkirch, Saxony, Germany, Oct. 14, 1758. Scottish general in the Russian and Prussian service; brother of George Keith (c1693–1778), 10th Earl Marischal. He served with his brother in the rebellion of 1715. He escaped to France, where he resumed his studies. In 1728 he entered the Russian service as a major general; he served with success in the Turkish War, and was made governor of the Ukraine. Frederick II of Prussia (Frederick the Great) made him a field marshal (1747) and later governor of Berlin. He served brilliantly in the Seven Years' War.

Keith, Sir **John.** [Title, 1st Earl of **Kintore.**] d. 1714. Scottish soldier. He defended Dunnottar Castle against Cromwell's troops to preserve the Scottish regalia (1650), and for his zeal was appointed knight marischal of Scotland (1660) and privy councilor (1677). He was a supporter of union with England.

Keith, Minor Cooper. b. at Brooklyn, N.Y., Jan. 19, 1848; d. June 14, 1929. American capitalist and railroad builder, known for his development of the United Fruit Company. After holding a variety of jobs, he joined (1871) his elder brother, Henry, who had contracted with the Costa Rican government to build a railroad from Costa

Rica's Caribbean coast to San José. Upon the death of Henry Keith in 1874, Minor Cooper Keith assumed the direction of the undertaking which, after many construction and financial difficulties, was completed in 1890. In the meantime, he had obtained holdings in banana plantations in Costa Rica and while at London on a financial mission for his railroad organized the Tropical Trading and Transport Company. He subsequently acquired banana plantations in Colombia and Panama, and by 1899 was the leading figure in the Central American banana business. In 1899 he merged his interests with those of the Boston Fruit Company, his major rival, to form the United Fruit Company, of which he became vice-president. Thereafter he devoted himself to railway development, organizing (1912) the International Railways of Central America, of which he served as president until 1928. Just before his death he completed a long connecting line between the Salvador and Guatemalan railroads, thus uniting the intercoastal system developed by him.

Keith, William. [Title, 7th Earl **Marischal.**] b. c1617; d. 1661. Scottish Covenanter, who later supported Charles II. As an ally of James Graham, Earl of Montrose, he seized Aberdeen in 1639, and again, in support of the Covenanters, in 1641. With James Hamilton, 1st Duke of Hamilton, he invaded England (1648), entertained Charles II at Dunnottar (1650), and was arrested by Parliamentary forces (1650) and imprisoned in the Tower of London until the Restoration. Under Charles II he was privy councilor and keeper of the privy seal of Scotland.

Keith Rickman (rik'mąn). See **Rickman, Keith.**

Kékkő and Gyarmat (kāk'kė; dyôr'môt), Baron of. Title of **Balassa, Bálint.**

Kekkonen (kek'kô.nen), **Urho Kaleva.** b. at Pielavesi, Finland, March 9, 1900—. Finnish statesman. He served in the agriculture ministry (1932–36) and became a member of the legislature in 1936. He was minister of justice (1936–37), minister of the interior (1937–39), and in charge of the central bureau for evacuees (1940–43). He served as manager of a reform of office procedures (1943–46) and as minister of justice (1944–46). In 1946 he became second speaker of the diet, later serving as speaker (1948–49). He was again minister of the interior (1950–51) and in March, 1950, after being defeated as agrarian party candidate for the presidency in January, became premier of Finland. President of the Finnish Sport Association, Kekkonen served as head of the Finnish Olympic Committee (1938–46).

Kekulé von Stradonitz (kā'kō.lā fon shträ'dō.nits), **Friedrich August.** b. at Darmstadt, Germany, Sept. 7, 1829; d. at Bonn, Germany, July 13, 1896. German chemist, professor of chemistry at Bonn (1865–96). He first suggested (1857) fixed valency in connection with the chemistry of carbon, which he maintained was a 4-valent element. In 1865 he developed the concept of the benzene ring to explain the stability of the aromatic compounds, assigning double bonds to the carbon atoms; he thereby established a building block in organic chemistry which was basic to the later development of synthetic chemistry.

Kekulé von Stradonitz, Reinhard. b. at Darmstadt, Germany, March 6, 1839; d. at Berlin, March 22, 1911. German archaeologist. Author of *Griechische Tonfiguren aus Tanagra* (Greek Terracottas from Tanagra, 1879), and *Handbuch der griechischen Skulptur* (Manual of Greek Sculpture, 1907).

Kelantan (kę.lan'tan). State in N Federation of Malaya, a sultanate bordering on Thailand, the South China Sea, and Trengganu, Pahang, and Perak states. It has an extensive and fertile coastal plain largely devoted to rice paddies; the interior is hilly, and has numerous rubber plantations. The chief commercial products are rubber, copra, and iron ore. There are important coastal fisheries. The population is predominantly Malay. Capital, Kota Bharu; area, ab. 5,750 sq. mi.; pop. 448,572 (1947).

Kelat (kę.lät'). See **Kalat.**

Kelat-i-Nadir (ke.lät'ē.nä.dēr'). See **Kalat-i-Nadir.**

Kéler (kā'ler), **Béla.** b. at Bartfeld, Hungary (now Bardejov, Czechoslovakia), Feb. 13, 1820; d. at Wiesbaden, Germany, Nov. 20, 1882. Hungarian composer and conductor. He composed popular waltzes, galops, marches, and others.

Kelheim (kel'hīm). Town in S Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Bavaria, American Zone, in the *Regierungsbezirk* (government district) of Lower Bavaria-Upper Palatinate, at the junction of the Altmühl and Danube rivers ab. 12 mi. SW of Regensburg. The Ludwigs-Donau-Main Canal joins the Danube here. There are paper and lumber industries. Nearby is the romantic Danube gorge and the monastery of Weltenburg, with a church of the 18th century, considered one of the best examples of the Bavarian rococo style; on top of the Michaelsberg is the *Befreiungshalle* ("Liberation Hall"), a colossal monument erected (1842–63) to commemorate the War of Liberation (1813–15) against Napoleon I. 10,879 (1950).

Kelland (kel'ąnd), **Clarence Budington.** b. at Portland, Mich., July 11, 1881—. American novelist and short-story writer. He was associated (1907–15) with the magazine *American Boy*, for which he created the fictional character of Mark Tidd in juvenile stories. He created the character of Scattergood Baines in short stories and novels. Among his many stories adapted for the screen is *Top Hat* (1935), scenarized as *Mr. Deeds Goes to Town* (1936). His books include *Mark Tidd* (1913), *Conflict* (1920), *Scattergood Baines* (1921), *Dynasty* (1929), *Speak Easily* (1932), *The Great Crooner* (1933), *Catspaw* (1934), *Star Rising* (1938), *Arizona* (1939), *Scattergood Baines Returns* (1940), *Heart on Her Sleeve* (1944), and *Alias Jane Smith* (1945).

Kelland, Philip. b. at Dunster, Somersetshire, England, 1808; d. at Bridge of Allan, Stirlingshire, Scotland, May 7, 1879. British mathematician.

Kellar (kel'ąr), **Harry.** b. at Erie, Pa., July 11, 1849; d. March 10, 1922. American magician.

Keller (kel'ėr), **Adelbert von.** b. at Pleidelsheim, Württemberg, Germany, July 5, 1812; d. at Tübingen, Württemberg, March 13, 1883. German philologist, student of Romance and Teutonic literatures.

Keller, Albert Galloway. b. at Springfield, Ohio, April 10, 1874—. American sociologist, professor of science of society (1907–42) at Yale. His works include *Homeric Society* (1902), *Societal Evolution* (1915), and *Brass Tacks* (1938). He completed *Science of Society* (4 vols., 1927) from material left by William Graham Sumner.

Keller, Albert von. b. at Gais, Switzerland, April 25, 1844; d. at Munich, July 14, 1920. German historical, genre, and portrait painter. He painted in Italy, France, England, and the Netherlands, but lived most of his life at Munich. Among his works are *Resurrection of the Daughter of Jaire, Wife of the Painter, Madeleine G. . . , Cassandra, Chopin,* and *Portrait of Mme. Jurieva.*

Keller, Arthur Ignatius. b. at New York, July 4, 1866; d. at Riverdale, N.Y., Dec. 1, 1924. American illustrator, water-colorist, and painter, best known for his illustrations of such books as *The Legend of Sleepy Hollow, The Virginian,* and *The Valley of Fear.*

Keller, Ferdinand. b. at Karlsruhe, Germany, Aug. 5, 1842; d. at Baden-Baden, Germany, July 8, 1922. German historical, genre, landscape, and portrait painter and illustrator, director of the school of fine arts at Karlsruhe. He went to Brazil in 1858, and returned to Germany four years later, to enter the school of fine arts at Munich.

Keller, Gottfried. b. at Zurich, Switzerland, July 19, 1819; d. there, July 15, 1890. Swiss author and poet, writing in German, generally regarded as the greatest literary figure of Switzerland. His intimate knowledge of life among the lower middle classes, years of uncertainty as to the calling he should follow, and a fervent desire to join the progressive political movements of his time enabled him to touch life at many points and to write a representative educational novel, *Der grüne Heinrich* (1854–55, revised 1879–80). His collections of short stories, *Die Leute von Seldwyla* (1856–74), *Züricher Novellen* (1878), and *Das Sinngedicht* (1881), maintain, with few exceptions, a high level of creative writing.

Keller, Helen Adams. b. at Tuscumbia, Ala., June 27, 1880—. American writer, deaf and blind, as the result of an attack of scarlet fever, from the age of 19 months. Her education was conducted from 1887 by Anne Mansfield Sullivan Macy. She was graduated from Radcliffe College in 1904, and has lectured widely in the interests of the blind and for other social causes. Her written works include various contributions to magazines, several poems, and *The Story of My Life* (1902), *Optimism* (1903),

The World I Live In (1908), and *The Song of the Stone Wall* (1910).

Keller, Paul. b. at Arnsdorf, Germany, July 6, 1873; d. at Breslau, Aug. 25, 1932. German writer of novels and stories, mostly about his native Silesia, and editor of periodicals. One of the most widely read of modern German authors, he was a teacher, and a certain didactic quality marks all his works. Among these are the novels *Waldwinter* (1902), *Der Sohn der Hagar* (1907), and *Die alte Krone* (1909), and the stories in *Gold und Myrrhe* (1898) and *Das Niklasschiff* (1907).

Keller, Walter. b. at Chicago, Feb. 23, 1873—. American composer and organist. Among his compositions are *The Crumpled Isle*, a comic opera; a *Festival Anthem;* and selections for piano and organ.

Kellermann (kel'ĕr.män), **Bernhard.** b. at Fürth, Germany, March 4, 1879; d. Oct. 17, 1951. German writer. Author of *Yester und Li* (1904), *Ingeborg* (1906), *Der Tunnel*, his most popular work (1913), *Der 9. November* (1920), *Ein Spaziergang in Japan* (1910), *Sassa yo Yasso* (1912), and *Auf Persiens Karawanenstrassen* (1928).

Kellermann (ke.ler.mân), **François Christophe.** [Title, Duc **de Valmy;** original name, **Georg Michael Kellermann.**] b. near Rothenburg, Bavaria, Germany, May 30, 1735; d. at Paris, Sept. 12, 1820. French marshal. He entered the French army in 1752, served with distinction in the Seven Years' War, and in 1792 was appointed to the command of the army on the Moselle. He won, with Dumouriez, a brilliant victory over the Duke of Brunswick at Valmy (Sept. 20, 1792). He was several times accused before the revolutionary tribunals, but except for a period of 13 months in prison was not punished. He became one of Napoleon's aides and was created successively senator, marshal, and Duke of Valmy. He voted to depose Napoleon, was created a peer by Louis XVIII in 1814, and was a liberal member of the house of peers until his death.

Kellermann, François Étienne. [Title, Duc **de Valmy.**] b. at Metz, in Lorraine, 1770; d. June 2, 1835. French general; son of François Christophe Kellermann. He served as adjutant general to Napoleon in Italy in 1796, and became a brigadier general in 1797. He decided the battle of Marengo in 1800 by a brilliant charge, and was promoted general of division. He afterward served with distinction at Austerlitz (1805), in the Peninsular War (1808 *et seq.*), and at Quatre Bras and Waterloo (1815).

Kelley (kel'i), **Edgar Stillman.** b. at Sparta, Wis., April 14, 1857; d. at New York, Nov. 12, 1944. American composer and music teacher. He taught (1910 *et seq.*) composition at the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music. Among his compositions are the symphony *New England;* the orchestral suite *Alice in Wonderland;* the symphonic poem *The Pit and the Pendulum;* a *Wedding Ode* for orchestra, chorus, and tenor; incidental music to *Ben Hur;* and songs such as *Eldorado* and *Israfel.*

Kelley, Florence. b. at Philadelphia, Sept. 12, 1859; d. Feb. 17, 1932. American social worker. She held the position of state inspector of factories for Illinois (1893–97), and in 1899 became secretary of the National Consumers' League. She was at Hull House, Chicago, from 1891 to 1899, and at the Henry Street Settlement, New York, after 1899. She was the author of *Some Ethical Gains Through Legislation* (1905).

Kelley, Oliver Hudson. b. at Boston, Jan. 7, 1826; d. Jan. 20, 1913. American organizer of farm groups, a founder of the Granger movement. He settled in Minnesota in 1849 and in the ensuing years devoted himself to the organization of an agricultural fraternal association. His efforts culminated in the founding (1867) of the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry. He became its secretary and undertook the dissemination of its principles; by the end of 1874 more than 20,000 granges had been organized in the U.S.

Kelley, William Darrah. b. at Philadelphia, April 12, 1814; d. at Washington, D.C., Jan. 9, 1890. American politician. He was a Republican member of Congress from Pennsylvania from 1861 until his death.

Kellgren (chel'grān), **Johan Henrik.** b. at Floby, Sweden, Dec. 1, 1751; d. at Stockholm, April 20, 1795. Swedish lyric poet and critic. With Karl Lenngren he published (1778 *et seq.*) the *Stockholmsposten*, becoming its editor in 1788. As the paper's literary critic he entered into several controversies, notably one (1782–84) with Thomas Thorild. He was librarian (1780 *et seq.*) and private secretary (1785 *et seq.*) to Gustavus III.

Kellogg (kel'og). City in NE Idaho, in Shoshone County: important smelting center producing lead, zinc, silver, and cadmium. 4,913 (1950).

Kellogg, Clara Louise. b. at Sumterville, S.C., July 12, 1842; d. at Hartford, Conn., May 13, 1916. American operatic soprano. She made her first appearance at New York in 1861, and at London in 1867. In 1874 she organized an English opera company which toured widely.

Kellogg, Frank Billings. b. at Potsdam, N.Y., Dec. 22, 1856; d. at St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 21, 1937. American statesman. After serving as city and county attorney at St. Paul, Minn., and becoming one of the best known corporation lawyers in the central Northwest (he was defense counsel in the Northern Securities case), he was made special counsel to the federal government in the case against the General Paper and Standard Oil trusts. He was special counsel to the Interstate Commerce Commission to investigate the Harriman railroads. He served as a senator (1917–23) from Minnesota. President Coolidge appointed him ambassador (1924–25) to Great Britain. As secretary of state (1925–29), besides negotiating some 80 treaties to which the U.S. was a party, and acting as mediator in the Tacna-Arica dispute between Peru and Chile, he was coauthor, with Aristide Briand, of the Briand-Kellogg Pact to outlaw war which was signed (Aug. 27, 1928) at Paris by 15 countries (eventually by 63) and for which he was awarded (1929) the Nobel peace prize. He served as judge (1930 *et seq.*) of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

Kellogg, John Harvey. b. at Tyrone, N.Y., Feb. 26, 1852. d. at Battle Creek, Mich., Dec. 14, 1943. American surgeon and health authority. He received an M.D. (1875) from New York University Medical College, was superintendent and surgeon (1876 *et seq.*) at Battle Creek Sanitarium, and was founder and director of Miami-Battle Creek Sanitarium at Miami Springs, Fla. He founded the food business which became W. K. Kellogg Company. He was the originator of health foods and coffee and tea substitutes.

Kellogg, Vernon Lyman. b. at Emporia, Kan., Dec. 1, 1867; d. at Hartford, Conn., Aug. 8, 1937. American entomologist, professor (1894–1920) at Stanford University. He published *Elements of Insect Anatomy* (1889, with J. H. Comstock), *Elementary Zoölogy* (1901), *American Insects* (1904), and other works in the field of zoölogy. From 1915 to 1919 he was active in relief work in Europe as an assistant to Herbert Hoover.

Kellogg, Will Keith. b. at Battle Creek, Mich., April 7, 1860; d. there, Oct. 6, 1951. American breakfast-cereal manufacturer and philanthropist. He founded (1906) the W. K. Kellogg Company at Battle Creek to manufacture corn flakes, which at the time was considered a health food; the success of the dry-cereal food caused him later to add other breakfast foods. Most of the fortune he made from this business venture was given by him to the W. K. Kellogg Foundation, one of the most active philanthropic organizations in the U.S.

Kellogg-Briand Pact (-brē.äṅ'). See **Briand-Kellogg Pact.**

Kells (kelz). [Irish, **Ceannanus** (or **Ceanannus**) **Mór.**] Urban district and market town in the Irish Republic, in County Meath, on the river Blackwater ab. 10 mi. NW of Navan. The town is noted for its antiquities, especially for the *Book of Kells*, a 9th-century manuscript, now in the Trinity College Library, Dublin. It had an ancient monastery, founded by Saint Columba c555 and dissolved in the 16th century. 2,124 (1951).

Kelly (kel'i), **Colin P.** b. near Madison, Fla., 1915; killed in action, Dec. 9, 1941. American air-force captain, the first American hero of World War II. He ordered his crew to parachute from his damaged plane after bombing a Japanese war vessel and himself died in the subsequent crash; posthumously awarded the Distinguished Service Cross.

Kelly, Edward. [Called **Ned Kelly.**] b. at Wallan, Victoria, Australia, 1854; d. by hanging at Melbourne, Australia, Nov. 11, 1880. Australian bushranger who operated in Victoria near the end of the bushranging

period, and has achieved a status in Australian folklore and literature comparable to that of Jesse James in the U.S. After a lurid career, he was captured, convicted of the murder of a policeman, and hanged. His career provided the basis of an Australian popular saying, "game as Ned Kelly."

Kelly, Eric Philbrook. b. at Amesbury, Mass., March 16, 1884—. American writer. His book for juveniles *The Trumpeter of Krakow* (1928) was awarded the John Newbery medal. He also wrote *The Blacksmith of Vilno* (1930), *The Christmas Nightingale* (1935), *Christmas Anvils* (1941), and *Don Pedro's Christmas* (1941).

Kelly, George. b. at Philadelphia, 1887—. American actor and playwright, awarded (1926) the Pulitzer prize for his play *Craig's Wife* (1925). His other plays include *The Torch-Bearers* (1922), *The Show-Off* (1924), *Daisy Mayme* (1926), *Behold the Bridegroom* (1927), *Maggie the Magnificent* (1929), *Philip Goes Forth* (1931), *Reflected Glory* (1936), *The Deep Mrs. Sykes* (1945), and *The Fatal Weakness* (1946).

Kelly, Howard Atwood. b. at Camden, N.J., Feb. 20, 1858; d. at Baltimore, Jan. 12, 1943. American surgeon and gynecologist, pioneer in the treatment of cancer by radium. He was professor of obstetrics and gynecology (1889–99) and of gynecology (1899–1919) at Johns Hopkins, and gynecological surgeon (1899–1919) at Johns Hopkins Hospital. He was a cofounder of the National Radium Institute.

Kelly, James Edward. b. at New York, July 30, 1855; d. 1933. American illustrator, wood-engraver, and sculptor. He exhibited his first piece of sculpture, *Sheridan's Ride*, in 1878. Forty American generals, including Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, and Hancock, are covered by one series of his bronzes.

Kelly, John. [Called **"Honest John" Kelly.**] b. at New York, April 20, 1822; d. there, June 1, 1886. American politician, leader of Tammany Hall after the fall of W. M. Tweed. He was a member of Congress from New York (1855–58), city comptroller (1876–80), and an unsuccessful candidate for governor (1879).

Kelly, Judith. [Married name, Mrs. **William D. English.**] b. at Toronto, Canada, Jan. 4, 1908—. American novelist. Author of *It Won't Be Flowers* (1936), *Marriage Is a Private Affair* (1941), which was awarded the Harper prize, and *A Diplomatic Incident* (1949).

Kelly, Michael Joseph. [Called **"King" Kelly.**] b. at Troy, N.Y., Dec. 31, 1857; d. at Boston, Nov. 8, 1894. American baseball player. His wide popularity began after he joined (1880) the Chicago White Stockings, for whom he played at various positions, especially as catcher and outfielder. His *forte* for sliding gave birth to the popular saying, "Slide, Kelly, slide!" He was sold (1887) to Boston for 10,000 dollars (a fantastically high price for that day); the transaction earned him the name of "Ten Thousand Dollar Beauty." He was elected to baseball's hall of fame in 1945.

Kelly, Myra. b. at Dublin, Aug. 26, 1875; d. at Torquay, England, March 30, 1910. American writer of stories about immigrant children; wife (married 1905) of Allan Macnaughton. She was a teacher (1899 *et seq.*) at a public school on New York's East Side, from which she derived the material for such stories as *Little Citizens* (1904), *The Isle of Dreams* (1907), *Wards of Liberty* (1907), *Rosnah* (1908), *Little Aliens* (1910), *New Faces* (1910), and *Her Little Young Ladyship* (1911).

Kelly, Ned. See **Kelly, Edward.**

Kelly, William. b. at Pittsburgh, Pa., Aug. 21, 1811; d. at Louisville, Ky., Feb. 11, 1888. American inventor, noted for his independent development of what is now generally called the Bessemer process. He discovered the "air-boiling process" for making steel for which he subsequently (1851–56) constructed seven experimental converters, all built in secrecy. When he learned (1856) that Henry Bessemer, an Englishman, had been issued a U.S. patent for the same process, he was granted (1857) a U.S. patent and recognized as the original inventor. The U.S. Patent Office refused to renew Bessemer's patent, but in 1871 issued a renewal on Kelly's process.

Kelly's Ford. Locality in N Virginia, on the Rappahannock River ab. 20 mi. NW of Fredericksburg. It was the scene of a cavalry engagement (March 17, 1863) between Union and Confederate forces.

Kelmis (kel'mis). See **Moresnet.**

Kelowna (kē.lō'nä). City in S British Columbia, Canada, on the E shore of Lake Okanagan. It is on a branch line of the Canadian National railroad and is the center of a rich and important fruit-growing area specializing in apples, peaches, cherries, and apricots. 8,517 (1951).

Kelpius (kel'pē.ŭs), **Johann.** b. in Transylvania; d. in Pennsylvania, 1708. Rosicrucian mystic who came to America in 1694. His followers established a settlement near his hermitage on the Wissahickon River. After his death they joined the group of Conrad Beissel at Ephrata. He kept a Latin diary which has been preserved. He also wrote a considerable number of German hymns in the pastoral tradition.

Kelsey (kel'si), **Francis Willey.** b. at Ogden, N.Y., May 23, 1858; d. May 14, 1927. American classicist, teacher, and archaeologist. He taught classics (1889 *et seq.*) at the University of Michigan and was head of the Latin department there. He edited several Latin textbooks, and with Percy Gardner was the editor of a series of handbooks of archaeology and antiquities, for which he prepared a translation of August Mau's *Pompeii, Its Life and Art* (1899). He also edited, with Henry A. Sanders, *The Humanistic Series* (1904 *et seq.*) and translated Grotius's *De Jure Belli et Paci* (1925). He was the organizer of the University of Michigan expeditions to the Near East.

Kelsey Glacier. [Also: **Delbert Little Glacier, D. M. Little Glacier, Little Glacier.**] Glacier in Antarctica, on the Richard Black Coast, the southernmost of two large glaciers flowing into the head of Nantucket Inlet, in ab. 74°28′ S., 62°35′ W.

Kelso (kel'sō). Police burgh and market town in SE Scotland, in Roxburghshire, on the river Tweed, ab. 10 mi. NE of Jedburgh, ab. 357 mi. N of London by rail. It contains the ruins of Kelso Abbey, founded by David I in 1128. Nearby are Floors Castle (a seat of the dukes of Roxburgh) and ruins of Roxburgh Castle. 4,020 (est. 1948).

Kelso. City in SW Washington, county seat of Cowlitz County, on the Cowlitz River: lumber and smelt-fisheries center. It was platted in 1884. Pop. 7,345 (1950).

Keltie (kel'ti), Sir **John Scott.** b. at Dundee, Scotland, March 29, 1840; d. Jan. 12, 1927. Scottish geographer and statistician, editor (1880 *et seq.*) of the *Statesman's Year-Book* and editor of the *Geographical Journal* of the Royal Geographical Society, of which he was secretary (1892–1915).

Keltie, Mount. Mountain in Antarctica, in the Conway Range, W of the Ross Shelf Ice, in ab. 79°16′ S., 159°20′ E. It was named for Sir John Scott Keltie. Elevation, ab. 8,910 ft.

Kelts (kelts). See **Celts.**

Keltsy (kyel'tsi). Russian name of **Kielce.**

Kelung (kē'lûng'). See **Keelung.**

Kelvin (kel'vin), 1st Baron. [Title of **William Thomson**; full title (created 1892), 1st Baron **Kelvin of Largs.**] b. at Belfast, Ireland, June 26, 1824; d. Dec. 17, 1907. English mathematical physicist and inventor, noted for his formulation (1851–54) of two great laws of thermodynamics, inventor of 56 telegraphic, navigational, mechanical, electric, and other instruments, and described by the noted Continental scientist Helmholtz as "one of the first mathematical physicists of Europe." Born of a family of professors of mathematics and engineers, he started his scientific studies at an early age. His reading of Fourier's *Théorie analytique de la chaleur* dominated his whole career. At the age of 17 he contributed original papers to the *Cambridge Mathematical Journal*, of which he soon became (1845) editor. In the same year he visited Faraday's laboratory and worked in the laboratory of Regnault at Paris. As professor of natural philosophy at Glasgow (1846–99), he created the first laboratory of physics in Great Britain and did research in electric measurement and the electrodynamic and thermoelectric properties of matter. By 1850 he had published no less than 50 original papers on these subjects. His friendship with James Prescott Joule resulted in the measurement of the significant mechanical equivalent of heat, which was the basis of one of the laws of thermodynamics he formulated. In 1848 he developed an absolute thermometric scale. During the years 1851–54 he formulated the law of equivalence and that of transformation,

which demonstrated mathematically the precise efficiency of the perfect engine working between given temperatures as being inversely proportional to the absolute temperature. Additional work (1852–62) in collaboration with Joule resulted in further basic contributions to thermodynamics. Later he added the doctrine of available energy. These theoretical studies were preliminary work; at the same time he sought to apply these theories to improve human living. His studies of the mechanical equivalence of heat, for instance, suggested the process of refrigeration through compressed air. His measurements of electrical current suggested to later students the possibility of wireless telegraphy. His papers (1854–55) laid the theoretical foundations for submarine telegraphic transmission, to which his invention of the mirror galvanometer also contributed. He was perhaps the ruling scientific figure (1865–66) in the laying of the transatlantic cable. His studies (1859–60) of atmospheric electricity led to the invention of the water-drop collector and to the improvement of the electrometer. On his initiative the Committee of Electrical Standards of the British Association was founded, which resulted in the perfection of standards in electrical measurements. In collaboration with Peter Guthrie Tait, he published (1867–74) a *Treatise on Natural Philosophy* in two volumes, a work which revolutionized the teaching of this subject. No less important than these studies and inventions is his contribution to the theory of elasticity: his paper (1867) developed the vortex-atom theory, which was linked to his other research on gyrostatic problems. His experience with the transatlantic cable interested him in navigation, for the improvement of which he improved (1873 and 1878) the mariner's compass, aiming to free it from the magnetic influence of the ship. He also devised (1872) the well-known apparatus for the taking of flying soundings by ships, using a line of steel piano wire; the tide-predicting machine; and a harmonic analyzer of tide curves. Of the inventions he patented up to 1900, 11 were related to telegraphy, 11 to compass and navigation apparatus, six to dynamo machines or electric lamps, 25 to electric measuring instruments, one to the electrolytic production of alkali, and two to valves for fluids. His lectures (1884) at Baltimore *On Molecular Dynamics and the Wave Theory of Light* are now considered the best examples of his speculative genius. His works include *On the Electrodynamic Properties of Metals* (1885), *Navigation* (1876), *Mathematical and Physical Papers* (1882–90: *Hydrodynamics and General Dynamics*, Vol. IV, 1910; Vol. V, 1911; *Voltaic Theory*, Vol. VI, 1911), and *Lectures and Addresses* (1889–91).

Kem (kem). See also **Kem River.**

Kem. City in NW U.S.S.R., in N Karelo-Finnish Soviet Socialist Republic, on the Kem River and the Leningrad-Murmansk railroad. It is a lumbering and woodworking center. 16,700 (1941).

Kemal Atatürk (ke.mäl' ä.tä.türk'). [Also known as **Mustafa** or **Mustapha Kemal;** later called **Kemel Pasha;** title, **Ghazi,** meaning "Victorious."] b. at Salonika, Greece, March 12, 1881; d. at Istanbul, Turkey, Nov. 10, 1938. Turkish soldier and statesman, first president (1923–38) of the republic of Turkey. He was educated at the military preparatory school at Monastir (now Bitola, in Yugoslavia), where his outstanding ability in mathematics led a teacher to bestow on him the surname Kemal (meaning "perfection"). He also attended the Imperial Military School at Constantinople, and entered the army as a lieutenant. He founded (1905) Vatan, a secret political society at Damascus, and subsequently engaged in radical political activity at Jaffa, Salonika, and elsewhere, emerging as leader of the left-wing opposition in the Young Turk movement. He took part in the Turkish-Italian war (1911) and was military attaché (1913–14) at Sofia with the rank of colonel. During World War I he commanded the Turkish forces on the Gallipoli peninsula in defense of the Dardanelles (1915), and fought the Russians in Caucasia; in 1918 he took command of an army corps in Palestine. Opposed to the severe terms of the peace treaty, he organized (1919) the Nationalist Party and denounced the armistice. In April, 1920, he established a provisional government of Turkey at Angora (whose name he changed to Ankara in 1930), of which he became the head, and led (1921 *et seq.*) the Nationalist forces against Greece, finally driving the Greeks out of Asia Minor, Anatolia, and Thrace. His victory at the Sakarya River caused the national assembly to grant him the title of Ghazi. The struggle of the Nationalists led to the scrapping of the Treaty of Sèvres and the negotiation (1922–23) of the Treaty of Lausanne (July 24, 1923), the only instance in which a nation defeated in World War I obtained amelioration of the terms of one of the treaties dictated by the Allies. Following the national assembly's abolition (1922) of the sultanate, he was unanimously elected (1923) the first president of the Turkish republic, and was reëlected in 1927, 1931, and 1935. He inaugurated many domestic reforms, including the dissolution of the caliphate and the monasteries, the adoption of universal monogamy and equal inheritance rights for women, the prohibition of the fez for men and the veil for women, and the adoption of the Gregorian Calendar, Latin script, and the Swiss civil code. In 1933 he instituted a five-year plan for the industrialization of Turkey, relying entirely upon domestic capital. In 1934 the national assembly granted him the name Atatürk (meaning "chief Turk"). His regime was marked by internal dictatorship and a policy of friendship with neighboring powers, culminating in the Balkan Entente (1934).

Kemble (kem'bl), **Adelaide.** [Married name, **Sartoris.**] b. 1814; d. Aug. 4, 1879. English opera singer and writer; daughter of Charles Kemble. She made her first stage appearance in 1835, but had little success until 1839, when she sang at Venice as Norma. She retired from the stage on her marriage (1843) to Edward John Sartoris. She published *A Week in a French Country House* (1867), *Medusa* (1868), and *Past Hours* (1880; edited by her daughter).

Kemble, Charles. b. at Brecknock, Wales, Nov. 25, 1775; d. at London, Nov. 12, 1854. English actor; brother of John Philip Kemble and Sarah Siddons. He went on the stage in the winter of 1792–93, and played Malcolm in *Macbeth* at Drury Lane Theatre, London, in 1794. He was frequently associated with his brother and sister in the production of new plays. On July 2, 1806, he married Marie Therèse de Camp, who acted afterward as Mrs. Charles Kemble. In August, 1832, he sailed with his daughter, Fanny Kemble, to America, where he appeared as Hamlet at New York, Sept. 17, 1832. In 1835 he returned to the Haymarket Theatre at London. His last appearance was on April 10, 1840.

Kemble, Edward Windsor. b. at Sacramento, Calif., Jan. 18, 1861; d. 1933. American illustrator and cartoonist. He illustrated such American classics as the *Knickerbocker History of New York, Uncle Tom's Cabin, Colonel Carter of Cartersville, Pudd'nhead Wilson,* and *Huckleberry Finn.*

Kemble, Elizabeth. Maiden name of **Whitlock, Elizabeth.**

Kemble, Frances Anne. [Generally known as **Fanny Kemble.**] b. at London, Nov. 27, 1809; d. there, Jan. 15, 1893. Anglo-American actress, Shakespearian reader, and author; daughter of Charles Kemble. She made her first public appearance in 1829, with the intention of retrieving the fortunes of her family (which aim she achieved in three years). She visited America in 1832, and there married Pierce Butler in 1834, from whom she afterward (1848) obtained a divorce. She resumed her maiden name, and lived at Lenox, Mass., returning to Europe at intervals. In 1848–49 she gave her first series of Shakespearian readings at Boston, followed by readings in other cities. In these she was very successful. In 1851 she again went upon the stage in England. From 1869 to 1873 she was also in Europe. She wrote *Journal of a Residence in America* (1835), *The Star of Seville* (1837, a play), *Poems* (1844), *A Year of Consolation* (1847), *Records of a Girlhood* (1878), *Notes upon some of Shakespeare's Plays* (1882), *Records of Later Life* (1882), and *Life on a Georgia Plantation* (1863).

Kemble, George Stephen. See **Kemble, Stephen.**

Kemble, John Mitchell. b. at London, April 2, 1807; d. at Dublin, March 26, 1857. English philologist and historian; son of Charles Kemble and nephew of John Philip Kemble and Sarah Siddons. On Feb. 24, 1840, he succeeded his father as examiner of stage plays, and held

that office until his death. He edited *Beowulf* (1833–37). His most important works are his unfinished *History of the Saxons in England* (1849) and the *Codex Diplomaticus Ævi Saxonici* (1839 *et seq.*).

Kemble, John Philip. b. at Prescott, near Liverpool, England, Feb. 1, 1757; d. at Lausanne, Switzerland, Feb. 26, 1823. English tragedian; brother of Charles Kemble and Sarah Siddons. On Jan. 8, 1776, he made his debut, at Wolverhampton as Theodosius, and thereafter played on the York circuit, as well as at Dublin and Cork, with growing success till Sept. 30, 1783, when he made his first appearance in London at the Drury Lane Theatre as Hamlet. In November, 1783, his sister, Sarah Siddons, first played with him. In 1788–89 he undertook the management of Drury Lane, and in 1802 of Covent Garden, which burned in 1808. It was on the occasion of his opening the New Covent Garden Theatre, in 1809, with a new scale of higher prices rendered necessary by the expenses incurred, that the famous "old-price riots" occurred. He was a stately actor, with a somewhat stilted and declamatory style. In Coriolanus, Cato, and Brutus he was at his best, and as Macbeth, opposite Mrs. Siddons, he was excellent, but in comedy he was not so successful.

Kemble, Sarah. Maiden name of **Siddons, Sarah.**

Kemble, Stephen. [Full name, **George Stephen Kemble.**] b. at Kington, Herefordshire, England, May 3, 1758; d. June 5, 1822. English actor; brother of Charles and John Philip Kemble and Sarah Siddons. He married Elizabeth Satchell in 1783, with whom he played in Shakespeare's dramas. He is chiefly remembered as a stout man who played Falstaff without body padding.

Kemerovo (ke'mi.rọ.vọ). [Former name, **Shcheglovsk.**] City in the U.S.S.R., capital of Kemerovo *oblast* (region) of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, in W Siberia, in the Kuznetsk Basin. It is a major coal-mining center; manufactures include coke, nitrogen fertilizers, chemicals, machinery, and food products. 132,978 (1939).

Kemeys (kem'ẹz), **Edward.** b. at Savannah, Ga., Jan. 31, 1843; d. May 11, 1907. American sculptor. In 1878 he exhibited in the Paris Salon a group of *Bison and Wolves*, and in 1887 modeled a colossal bison's head for the Omaha bridge of the Union Pacific Railroad; he designed several colossal groups for the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893 at Chicago, where he was awarded two medals. He was one of the earliest American sculptors to treat animals successfully.

Kemi (ke'mi). City in NW Finland, in the *lääni* (department) of Lappi, at the mouth of the Kemi River, NW of Oulu. It has a harbor, and large lumber, cellulose, and paper mills. 23,959 (1951).

Kemi River. [Finnish, **Kemijoki** (kem'i.yô.ki).] River in N Finland, flowing generally SW to the Gulf of Bothnia. It is the longest river of Finland, and one of its chief timber-floating waterways. Length, ab. 265 mi.

Kemmerer (kem'ẹ.rẻr), **Edwin Walter.** b. at Scranton, Pa., June 29, 1875; d. Dec. 16, 1945. American economist. He taught at Purdue and Cornell universities before going to Princeton in 1912 as professor of economics and finance, where he served (1928–43) as Walker professor of international finance. He was financial adviser to the governments of Mexico (1917), Guatemala (1919), Chile (1925), Poland (1926), Ecuador (1926–27), Bolivia (1927), China (1929), Colombia and Peru (1930–31), and Turkey (1934). He served on the Gold Standard Inquiry Commission for the Union of South Africa in 1924–25, and in the latter year he acted also as a currency and banking expert on the Dawes Committee. Author of *Modern Currency Reforms* (1916), *The United States Postal Savings System* (1917), *The Monetary System of Mexico* (1917), *The ABC of the Federal Reserve System* (1918; 11th ed., 1938), *High Prices and Deflation* (1920), *Kemmerer on Money* (1934), *Inflation and Revolution: Mexico's Experience of 1912–1917* (1940), and *The ABC of Inflation* (1942).

Kemnitz (kem'nits), **Martin.** See **Chemnitz, Martin.**

Kemp (kemp), **Harry (Hibbard).** b. at Youngstown, Ohio, Dec. 15, 1883—. American novelist and poet. He worked his way around the world, starting with 25 cents, and traveled throughout the U.S. as a tramp. His novels include *Tramping on Life* (1922), *More Miles* (1927), *Love Among the Cape-Enders* (1931), and *Mabel Tarner, an American Primitive* (1936). He is the author also of *The Cry of Youth* (1914), *The Passing God* (1919), *Chanteys and Ballads* (1920), *The Sea and the Dunes* (1926), *Songs of the Living Lord* (1946), and other volumes of verse, and he published the play *Judas* (1910) and others.

Kemp, James Furman. b. at New York, Aug. 14, 1859; d. at Great Neck, Long Island, N.Y., Nov. 17, 1926. American geologist. He was connected, as geologist, with the U.S. Geological Survey and the Geological Survey of the State of New York. His publications include *Ore Deposits of the United States and Canada* (1893–1900), *Handbook of Rocks* (1896–1901), and various technical papers.

Kemp or **Kempe** (kemp), **John.** b. near Ashford, Kent, England, c1380; d. at Lambeth (now part of London), March 22, 1454. Archbishop of Canterbury (1452–54). In 1419 he became bishop of Rochester; he was translated to Chichester in 1421, and to the see of London in the same year. He became chancellor and archbishop of York in 1426, and resigned the chancellorship in 1432. He was made cardinal in 1439. In 1452 he was translated to the archbishopric of Canterbury. He was a principal counselor of Henry VI and an opponent of the Yorkist faction, but never committed himself to either Lancastrians or Yorkists.

Kempe (kemp), **Anna Eliza.** Maiden name of **Bray, Anna Eliza.**

Kempe, Harry Robert. b. 1852; d. at Brockham, England, April 11, 1935. English electrical engineer. He served (1871–1913) in the postal telegraph service, and was associated with Sir Samuel Canning, Sir Charles Wheatstone, and Robert Sabine in pioneer work in British telegraphy. He introduced the pneumatic tube system used by the post office for handling letters, and designed the submarine cable for the London-to-Paris telephone. His books include *Handbook of Electrical Testing*, *The Electrical Engineer's Pocket-book*, and *The Engineer's Year Book* (36 editions).

Kempelen (kem'pẹ.lẹn), **Wolfgang von.** b. at Pressburg, Hungary, (now Bratislava, Czechoslovakia), Jan. 23, 1734; d. at Vienna, March 26, 1804. Austrian mechanician, noted as an inventor of alleged automata, especially of a supposed mechanical chess-player (operated by a concealed player) and of a talking doll. His work in hydraulics was important and his investigations into the mechanism of human speech influenced Alexander Graham Bell.

Kempen (kem'pẹn). Town in W Germany, in the *Land* (state) of North Rhine-Westphalia, British Zone, formerly in the Rhine Province, Prussia, ab. 38 mi. NW of Cologne: agricultural trade and machine, textile, and chemical industries. Thomas à Kempis, author of *De imitatione Christi*, was born here. In World War II the Parish Church (12th century) and other medieval buildings were severely damaged. The Franciscan Church, a baroque building, is intact. The *Burg* (castle) and the Kuh Tor suffered only light damage. 11,285 (1950).

Kempen. German name of **Kępno.**

Kempener (kem'pẹ.nẻr), **Pieter de.** [Spanish, **Pedro Campaña.**] b. at Brussels, c1503; d. 1580. Flemish painter. He spent a great part of his life in Spain, at Seville, and most of his work was either done in Spain or for Spanish dignitaries in the Lowlands.

Kempenfelt (kem'pẹn.felt), **Richard.** b. at Westminster, London, 1718; sank with the *Royal George* off Spithead, England, Aug. 29, 1782. English admiral. He served in the West Indies, at the capture of Portobello, and passed through various grades to captain of the *Elizabeth* (1757), and rear admiral of the Blue (1780). When Lord Howe took command of the fleet (April, 1782), Kempenfelt was one of his junior admirals, his flag being on the *Royal George* at Spithead. In the refitting of this ship, the guns were shifted to one side to give her a slight heel; but the strain was too great, and she broke up and went down with her admiral and some 800 persons aboard.

Kemper (kem'pẻr), **Reuben.** b. in Fauquier County, Va.; d. at Natchez, Miss., Jan. 28, 1827. American soldier. He settled in the Spanish territory of West Florida and, after a dispute with the authorities there, declared (c1804) the independence of the area. He was in constant struggle with the Spanish and in 1810 at-

tempted to capture Mobile. He commanded in 1812 a force of about 600 Americans which coöperated with the Mexican insurgents against Spain, and in 1815 served under Andrew Jackson against the British at New Orleans.

Kempion (kemp'i.ọn). See **Kemp Owyne.**

Kempis (kem'pis), **Thomas à.** See **Thomas à Kempis.**

Kempner (kemp'nẽr), **Alfred.** Original name of **Kerr, Alfred.**

Kemp Owyne (kemp ō'ẹn). [Also, **Kempion.**] Title and hero of a Scottish popular ballad in which a beautiful girl is bewitched by her stepmother and turned into a hideous sea monster. Nothing can save her but the kiss of love. Finally Kemp Owyne comes, gives her the required "kisses three," and the girl is retransformed to youth and beauty. The ballad has parallels in many languages, Icelandic and Danish especially.

Kempston (kemp'stọn). Urban district in C England, in Bedfordshire, on the river Ouse ab. 2 mi. S of Bedford. 8,641 (1951).

Kempten (kemp'tẹn). [Ancient name, **Campodunum, Cambodunum.**] City in S Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Bavaria, American Zone, in the *Regierungsbezirk* (government district) of Swabia, on the Iller River ab. 65 mi. SW of Munich: the center of the highly developed dairy industry (butter and cheese) of the Bavarian Allgäu district. It also has cotton textile, paper, lumber, metallurgical, glass, and leather industries. The 15th-century *Rathaus* (town hall) was rebuilt in the 19th century. The population increase in the period 1939–46 was 32.2 percent. 37,080 (1946), 39,821 (1950).

Kemp-Welch (kemp'welch'), **Lucy Elizabeth.** b. at Bournemouth, England, 1869—. English painter and etcher of landscapes and animals, noted particularly for her horse paintings. Among her principal works are *Horses Bathing in the Sea* (Melbourne), *Pursuit of the Wild Horses* (Tate Gallery), and *Forward the Guns* (Chantrey Fund).

Kem River (kem). River in NW U.S.S.R., in the Karelo-Finnish Soviet Socialist Republic, flowing N and E to the White Sea near Kem. Length, including lakes, ab. 239 mi.

Kemys or **Keymis** (kē'mis), **Lawrence.** d. in Guiana, 1618. English ship captain, a follower of Sir Walter Raleigh, and his principal lieutenant in the expeditions to Guiana. Kemys committed suicide after a conflict with the Indians in which Raleigh's son was killed.

Ken (ken), **Thomas.** b. at Little Berkhampstead, Hertfordshire, England, in July, 1637; d. at Longleat, Wiltshire, England, March 19, 1711. English bishop and hymn writer. In 1679 he was chaplain to Mary, sister of the king and wife of William II, prince of Orange. He was created bishop of Bath and Wells in 1684. On Feb. 2, 1685, he attended King Charles II on his deathbed. In May, 1688, he was one of the "seven bishops" to petition the king not to oblige the clergy to read the second Declaration of Indulgence; and in April, 1691, he was deprived of his see as a nonjuror. His most widely known hymns include the morning and evening hymns *Awake, my soul* and *Glory to Thee, my God, this night* (both of which end with the familiar doxology, *Praise God, from whom all blessings flow*).

Ken, Water of. See under **Dee,** S Scotland.

Kena (kā'nạ). Name given to an Upanishad, also known as the *Talavakara,* from a school of the *Sama-Veda.*

Kenai Peninsula (kē'nī). Peninsula in S Alaska, between Cook Inlet and Prince William Sound. Much of the area is mountainous; the NW part is a lowland. The peninsula is traversed by the Alaska Railroad and by two major highways which link the ports of Seward and Kenai with Anchorage. Length (NE–SW), ab. 150 mi.

Kendal (ken'dạl). [Also, **Kirkby-Kendal.**] Municipal borough, market town, and manufacturing center in NW England, in Westmorland, on the river Ken ab. 20 mi. N of Lancaster, ab. 251 mi. N of London by rail. It is the chief town in the S part of Westmorland, and functions as the county seat, though it is not so designated. It has long been famous for its textile industry. Kendal also has manufactures of boots and shoes. It was the birthplace of Catherine Parr, and has the ruins of an ancient castle nearby. 18,543 (1951).

Kendal, Dame Madge. [Original name, **Margaret Brunton Robertson.**] b. at Great Grimsby, Lincolnshire, England, March 15, 1849; d. Sept. 14, 1935. English actress; sister of the dramatist T. W. Robertson, and for some years known to the public as Madge Robertson, assuming the stage name of Kendal on her marriage with William Hunter Kendal in 1869. She made her first appearance at London as Ophelia in 1865. With her husband she made several successful tours in America (the first in 1889).

Kendal, William Hunter. [Stage name of **William Hunter Grimston.**] b. 1843; d. Nov. 6, 1917. English actor; husband of Madge Kendal. He first appeared on the stage in 1861, and after his marriage played leading parts with his wife. They toured in the U.S. and Canada with great success.

Kendall (ken'dạl), **Amos.** b. at Dunstable, Mass., Aug. 16, 1789; d. Nov. 12, 1869. American journalist, postmaster general of the U.S. (1835–40). Beginning as a supporter of Henry Clay, he broke with him in 1826 and thereafter devoted himself to furthering the political interests of Andrew Jackson. In the first six years of the Jackson administration, which began in 1829, Kendall served as fourth auditor of the treasury; and for the next five years, which continued into the Van Buren regime, he was U.S. postmaster general. During the Jackson administration he was a member of the "Kitchen Cabinet," the band of associates on whom Jackson relied for advice. As postmaster general, he was responsible for reforming the department; as a writer, he drafted many of Jackson's important state papers and contributed to the pro-Jackson newspaper at Washington, the *Globe.* He became (1845) business agent for Samuel F. B. Morse, the inventor of the telegraph, and acquired a fortune from his promotion of telegraph interests.

Kendall, Arthur Isaac. b. at Somerville, Mass., May 7, 1877—. American bacteriologist. Author of *Bacteriology—General, Pathological and Intestinal* (3rd ed., 1928), *Civilization and the Microbe* (1923), and other works.

Kendall, Edward Calvin. b. at South Norwalk, Conn., March 8, 1886—. American biochemist. From the outset of his career (1910) as a research chemist, he investigated the problem of the thyroid gland and its secretions; he isolated (c1914) the thyroid hormone, thyroxin, the active substance of the thyroid. He was professor of physiological chemistry and head of the section of biochemistry (1914 *et seq.*) at the University of Minnesota under the Mayo Foundation, and head of the chemical section (1914–51) at the Mayo Clinic. Working with yeast (1926–30), he isolated glutathione, an important substance in metabolism. He next turned to a study of the adrenal glands and obtained a number of substances, one of which, cortisone, was discovered to be of great efficacy in alleviating arthritis. For this work, he, P. S. Hench (who used the substance experimentally), and Tadeus Reichstein (who discovered cortisone independently) were awarded the 1950 Nobel prize in physiology and medicine.

Kendall, George Wilkins. b. at Mt. Vernon, near Amherst, N.H., Aug. 22, 1809; d. Oct. 21, 1867. American journalist and writer, cofounder (1837) and editor of the first low-priced newspaper in New Orleans, the *Picayune,* which first became famous through its coverage of the Mexican War. Both his *Narrative of the Texan Santa Fé Expeditions* (1844) and *The War between the United States and Mexico* (1851) are based on personal experience.

Kendall, Henry Clarence. b. near Ulladulla, New South Wales, Australia, April 18, 1839; d. at Sydney, Australia, Aug. 1, 1882. Australian poet, usually considered the first of major significance in Australian history.

Kendall, Sergeant. [Full name, **William Sergeant Kendall.**] b. at Spuyten Duyvil, N.Y., Jan. 20, 1869; d. Feb. 16, 1938. American painter and sculptor, dean (1913–22) of the school of fine arts, Yale University. His work has been collected by the Metropolitan Museum at New York, Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Art, National Gallery at Washington, D.C., the Detroit Institute of Art, and many colleges and universities.

Kendall, William Mitchell. b. at Jamaica Plain, Mass., Feb. 13, 1856; d. Aug. 8, 1941. American architect, one of the designers of the New York Post Office, the Savoy Plaza Hotel at New York, the New York Municipal Building, and the Arlington (Va.) Memorial Bridge. He was a member of the firm of McKim, Mead, and White.

Kendallville (ken'dal.vil). City in NE Indiana, in Noble County: shipping center for onions; manufactures refrigerators, machinery, and metal products. 6,119 (1950).

Kendrake (ken'drāk), **Carleton.** A pseudonym of **Gardner, Erle Stanley.**

Kenealy (ke.nē'li), **Edward Vaughan Hyde.** b. at Cork, Ireland, July 2, 1819; d. at London, April 16, 1880. Irish barrister. In April, 1873, he became leading counsel for the claimant in the notorious Tichborne case. On account of his conduct before and after this trial (in which an impostor named Arthur Orton sought to establish himself as being actually the 11th Baron Tichborne), he was expelled from the circuit and disbarred (1874). He was elected member of Parliament for Stoke in 1875.

Kenedy (ken'ę.di). City in S Texas, in Karnes County, ab. 60 mi. SE of San Antonio: health resort; processing center for cotton. 4,234 (1950).

Keneh (kā'nę, kē'nę). See **Qena.**

Kenelm Chillingly (ken'ęlm chil'ing.li). Novel by Edward Bulwer-Lytton, published after his death in 1873.

Kenesaw Mountain (ken'ę.sô). See **Kennesaw Mountain.**

Kenhorst (ken'hôrst). Borough in SE Pennsylvania, in Berks County, near Reading. 2,551 (1950).

Kenia (ken'yą, kēn'yą), **Mount.** See **Kenya, Mount.**

Kenilworth (ken'il.wėrth). Urban district and market town in C England, in Warwickshire, ab. 5 mi. N of Warwick, ab. 99 mi. NW of London by rail. The castle, one of the most admired of English feudal buildings, was built c1120, and was long of note as a royal residence. One of Simon de Montfort's strongholds, it was besieged and taken by the royalist supporters of Henry III in 1266, was the prison of Edward II in 1327, was granted to John of Gaunt and in 1562 to the Earl of Leicester, was the scene of entertainments given to Queen Elizabeth (1575) (of which an account is given in Scott's novel *Kenilworth*), and was dismantled under Cromwell. Among the notable features of the ruins are the Norman keep, the picturesquely traceried banqueting hall, and the many towers of the outer line of defense. It became the seat of the earls of Clarendon during the reign of Charles II. 10,738 (1951).

Kenilworth. Village in NE Illinois, in Cook County, on Lake Michigan: northern suburb of Chicago. 2,789 (1950).

Kenilworth. Borough in NE New Jersey, in Union County, near Elizabeth. In the decade between the last two U.S. censuses its population more than doubled. 2,451 (1940), 4,922 (1950).

Kenilworth. Novel by Sir Walter Scott, published in 1821. The scene is laid in England in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

Kenilworth, Dictum of. See **Dictum of Kenilworth.**

Kenites (kē'nīts). Nomadic people of the wilderness who came into Palestine with the Jews. Hobab the Kenite was the father-in-law of Moses. David raided "against the southern tract of the Kenites" (1 Sam. xxvii. 10). Later they were probably absorbed in the Israelites, with whom they had, for the most part, a friendly relationship.

Kénitra (kā.nē.trȧ). See **Port Lyautey,** French Morocco.

Kenjiho (ken.jē.hō). Japanese name of **Kyomipo.**

Kenmore (ken'mōr). Village in W New York, in Erie County: northern suburb of Buffalo. 20,066 (1950).

Kennan (ken'an), **George.** b. at Norwalk, Ohio, Feb. 16, 1845; d. May 10, 1924. American writer, explorer, and lecturer. In 1864 he was sent to Siberia by the Russo-American Telegraph Company to supervise the construction of lines. He returned in 1868, explored (1870–71) E Caucasia, and in 1885 was sent by *The Century* magazine to Russia for the purpose of investigating the condition of the Siberian exiles. He traveled 15,000 miles in N Russia and Siberia, and the results of his observations were published in *The Century* magazine (1890–91), and in 1891 in book form (2 vols.), entitled *Siberia and the Exile System.* He lectured in England and America on the exile system, and served as a correspondent in Cuba during the Spanish-American War and in Japan at the time of the Russo-Japanese War. Author of *Tent Life in Siberia* (1870), *Campaigning in Cuba* (1899), *The Tragedy of Pelée* (1902), *A Russian Comedy of Errors* (1915), and *E. H. Harriman: A Biography* (2 vols., 1922).

Kennan, George Frost. b. at Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 16, 1904—. American diplomat, considered to be one of the U.S. State Department's outstanding authorities on Russia; grandson of George Kennan (1845–1924). He was appointed U.S. ambassador to the U.S.S.R. in 1952, but was declared unacceptable by the Russian government later in the same year. He formally withdrew from public life in the spring of 1953. Author of *American Diplomacy: 1900–1950* (1951).

Kennebec (ken'ę.bek). River in Maine which rises in Moosehead Lake and flows S into the Atlantic Ocean. It is navigable to Augusta. Length, ab. 164 mi.

Kennebunk (ken'ę.bungk). Town in SW Maine, in York County, near the Atlantic Ocean: manufactures twine, shoes, and lumber. 4,273 (1950).

Kennebunkport (ken'ę.bungk.pōrt''). [Also, **Kennebunk Port.**] Town in SW Maine, near Kennebunk, on the Atlantic coast SW of Portland: well-known summer resort. 1,522 (1950).

Kennedy (ken'ę.di), **Arthur Garfield.** b. at Weeping Water, Neb., June 29, 1880—. American philologist. He was professor of English philology (1914–45) at Stanford University. Author of *The Pronoun of Address* (1915), *Current English* (1935), *English Usage* (1942), and other books. He compiled with J. S. P. Tatlock *A Concordance to the Complete Works of Chaucer* (1927), and was coeditor with G. P. Krapp of *An Anglo-Saxon Reader* (1929).

Kennedy, Benjamin Hall. b. at Summer Hill, near Birmingham, England, Nov. 6, 1804; d. at Torquay, England, April 6, 1889. English classical scholar; son of Rann Kennedy.

Kennedy, Charles Rann. b. at Derby, England, Feb. 14, 1871; d. at Los Angeles, Feb. 16, 1950. American playwright; great-grandson of Rann Kennedy. He worked as actor, press agent, and theatrical business manager in England until 1905. Author of *The Servant in the House* (1908), *The Winterfeast* (1908), *The Terrible Meek* (1911), *The Idol-Breaker* (1914), *The Army with Banners* (1917), *The Salutation* (1925), *Flaming Ministers* (1932), *Beggar's Gift* (1935), *Isles of the Blest* (1940), *The Seventh Trumpet* (1941), and other plays.

Kennedy, Edmund B. d. near Albany Bay, Australia, Dec. 13, 1848. Australian explorer and government surveyor in New South Wales. In March, 1847, he joined an expedition to trace the course of the Victoria River. In January, 1848, he attempted the exploration of Cape York, and died, on his return, between Weymouth Bay and Albany Bay.

Kennedy, John Pendleton. b. at Baltimore, Oct. 25, 1795; d. at Newport, R.I., Aug. 18, 1870. American statesman and author, secretary of the navy (1852–53). He was member of Congress from Maryland in the periods 1838–39 and 1841–45. He wrote *Horse-Shoe Robinson* (1835), *Life of William Wirt* (1849), and *Mr. Ambrose's Letters on the Rebellion* (1865).

Kennedy, Joseph Patrick. b. at Boston, Sept. 6, 1888—. American business executive and diplomat. He was president (1914–17) of the Columbia Trust Company, assistant general manager (1917–19) of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, manager (1919–24) of an investment banking and brokerage firm, and was associated (1926–34) with motion-picture distribution and production. He served as chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission (1934–35) and the U.S. Maritime Commission (1936–37), and was U.S. ambassador (1937–40) to Great Britain.

Kennedy, Margaret. b. at London, April 23, 1896—. English novelist and dramatist. Author of *A Century of Revolution* (1922), *The Constant Nymph* (1924), which she dramatized (1926) in collaboration with Basil Dean, *Red Sky at Morning* (1927), *The Fool of the Family* (1930), *Return I Dare Not* (1931), *A Long Time Ago* (1932), *Together and Apart* (1936), *The Midas Touch* (1938), *The Feast* (1950), and *Lucy Carmichael* (1951). Her plays include *Escape Me Never* (1933) and *Autumn* (1937, in collaboration with Gregory Ratoff).

Kennedy, Rann. b. probably in Ayrshire, Scotland, 1772; d. at Birmingham, England, Jan. 2, 1851. English schoolmaster, divine, and poet. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge (B.A., 1795; M.A., 1798), where he met Samuel Taylor Coleridge. He served as master (1807–36) at King Edward's School, Birmingham, and was curate (1797–1817) and incumbent (1817–47) of St. Paul's, Birmingham. In addition to Coleridge, he

counted among his many distinguished friends Wordsworth, Charles Kemble, Sarah Siddons, H. F. Cary, James Montgomery, and Washington Irving. Author of *A Poem on the Death of Princess Charlotte* (1817), *Britain's Genius* (1840), a masque celebrating Queen Victoria's marriage, *The Reign of Youth* (1840), a lyrical poem; and translator (1849) of portions of Vergil.

Kennedy, Walter. b. at Carrick, Ayrshire, Scotland, c1460; d. c1508. Scottish poet and churchman. He engaged (c1504) in a "flyting" (a literary battle, not necessarily serious or indicating real enmity) with his fellow poet William Dunbar. He also wrote *The Passion of Christ*, a long poem.

Kennedy, William Sloan. b. at Brecksville, Ohio, Sept. 26, 1850; d. by drowning in Lewis Bay, Mass., Aug. 4, 1929. American biographer and anthologist. His biographies of Whittier and Longfellow appeared in 1882 and his biography of Oliver Wendell Holmes was published in 1883. His other works include *John G. Whittier, the Poet of Freedom* (1892), *Reminiscences of Walt Whitman* (1896), *The Fight of a Book for the World, A Companion Volume to Leaves of Grass* (1926), *Autolycus Pack or What You Will* (1927), and *Italy in Chains—A Nation Under the Microscope* (1927). He edited *Walt Whitman's Diary in Canada* (1904) and compiled such anthologies as *Art and Life, a Ruskin Anthology* (1886) and *Breezes from the Field* (1886).

Kenneh (ken'ę). See **Qena.**

Kennelly (ken'ęl.i), **Arthur Edwin.** b. at Bombay, India, Dec. 17, 1861; d. at Boston, June 18, 1939. American electrical engineer, remembered for his connection with the postulate of what is now known as the Heaviside layer of the ionosphere. He was principal assistant (1887–94) to Thomas A. Edison, professor of electrical engineering (1902–30) at Harvard University, and served as chairman (1917–19) of the faculty at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He was engineer (1902) in charge of laying the Veracruz-Frontera-Campeche cables for the Mexican government. His publications include *The Interpretation of Mathematical Formulae* (1899) and *Electric Lines and Nets* (1929). In 1902 he postulated, simultaneously with Oliver Heaviside, the probable existence of a region of ionized air, now usually called the Heaviside layer, but also known as the Kennelly-Heaviside layer. This region of the atmosphere, in the lower part of the ionosphere, reflects radio waves in certain frequencies and thus makes long distance short wave communication possible.

Kenner (ken'ėr). Town in SE Louisiana, in Jefferson Parish, on the Mississippi River ab. 10 mi. W of the center of New Orleans. In the decade between the last two U.S. censuses its population more than doubled. 2,375 (1940), 5,535 (1950).

Kennesaw Mountain (ken'ę.sô). [Also, **Kenesaw Mountain.**] Mountain in Cobb County, Ga., ab. 25 mi. NW of Atlanta. It was the scene of fighting between Union troops under Sherman and the Confederates under Johnston, in June, 1864. The area was made a national battlefield park in 1947. Peak elevation, ab. 1,809 ft.

Kennet (ken'ęt). [Also, **Kennett.**] River in S England, in Wiltshire and Berkshire, rising near Marlborough Downs and flowing E to the river Thames at Reading. Length, ab. 44 mi.

Kenneth I (of *Scotland*) (ken'ęth). [Surnamed **MacAlpine.**] d. c860. King of the Scots; son of Alpin, king of the Dalriad Scots. His father died in battle with the Picts, July 20, 834 (some authorities say 832). In 843 he established his rule over Alban, or the united kingdom of the Picts and Scots, and fixed his capital at Scone.

Kenneth II (of *Scotland*). d. 995. Scottish king (971–995); son of Malcolm I. He consolidated the central districts of Scotland.

Kennett (ken'ęt). City in SE Missouri, county seat of Dunklin County: marketing center for cotton. 8,685 (1950).

Kennett, White. b. at Dover, England, 1660; d. at London, 1728. English bishop, antiquary, and theological writer.

Kennett Square. Borough in SE Pennsylvania, in Chester County: shipping and canning center for mushrooms. It was settled in 1705, and was the birthplace of Bayard Taylor. 3,699 (1950).

Kennewick (ken'ę.wik). City in S Washington, in Benton County, on the S bank of the Columbia River. North of the city is the Hanford Engineer Works of the Atomic Energy Commission, a major center for the production of plutonium. The city has grown rapidly as a result of the influx of workers at the project; in the decade between the last two U.S. censuses its population rose from 1,918 (1940) to 10,106 (1950).

Kenney (ken'i), **George Churchill.** b. at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, Aug. 6, 1889—. American air-force officer. In March, 1943, he commanded the air force that smashed a Japanese convoy off New Guinea, sinking 22 ships. He was appointed (1944) chief of the Southwest Pacific Allied air forces, and commanded (1944–45) the Far East air force.

Kennicott (ken'i.kọt), **Benjamin.** b. at Totnes, Devonshire, England, April 4, 1718; d. at Oxford, England, Aug. 18, 1783. English Biblical scholar. His special work was the collation of Hebrew manuscripts. Kennicott's chief work is his *Vetus Testamentum hebraicum cum variis lectionibus* (2 vols., 1776–80).

Kennicott, Carol. Character in *Main Street* (1920), novel by Sinclair Lewis.

Kennington (ken'ing.tọn). Ecclesiastical district in SE London, in Lambeth metropolitan borough. The Kennington Oval, a famous cricket ground, is here. Hardicanute died in Kennington at a wedding feast in 1041 (but nothing now remains of the building where he died). Kennington Common was the scene of the last important meeting of the Chartists, April 10, 1848.

Kennington, Eric Henri. b. at London, March 12, 1888—. English painter and sculptor, whose work includes scenes from London life, war scenes, Arab studies, and Italian landscapes. His sculptural work includes part of the Canadian War Memorial and a monument to the 24th Division in Battersea Park, London (1924); among his paintings are *The Coster-Mongers* and *The Flower Girl;* one of his best-known pastel portraits is that of Charles Montague Doughty in the Tate Gallery.

Kenny (ken'i), **Charles J.** A pseudonym of **Gardner, Erle Stanley.**

Kenny, Elizabeth. b. at Warrialda, New South Wales, Australia, Sept. 20, 1886; d. at Toowoomba, Queensland, Australia, Nov. 30, 1952. Australian nurse who developed, during work in the bush country of Queensland, a method of treating the crippling effects of infantile paralysis through stimulation and exercise of the affected muscles. She organized clinics at Townsville (1933) and at Brisbane. A royal commission of inquiry issued (1935) a report questioning the value of her method but Australian hospitals accepted it (1939). She came (1940) to the U.S., where her method was adopted at the University of Minnesota School of Medicine. The Elizabeth Kenny Institute was opened shortly thereafter at Minneapolis. She was the author of *And They Shall Walk* (1943).

Kenogami (kę.nog'ą.mi). Town in Quebec, Canada, on the Saguenay River ab. 90 mi. from its mouth. It is a mill town founded in 1912; manufactures newsprint paper. 9,895 (1951).

Kenogami, Lake. See under **Chicoutimi River.**

Kenora (kę.nōr'ą). Town in NW Ontario, Canada, at the N end of Lake of the Woods on the site of the portage formerly known as Rat Portage. It is on the main transcontinental line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, at the center of a resort area. It has several factories, including paper, flour, and lumber mills, and a hydroelectric plant. 8,695 (1951).

Kenosha (kę.nō'shą). [Former name, **Southport.**] City in SE Wisconsin, county seat of Kenosha County, on Lake Michigan ab. 34 mi. S of Milwaukee: manufactures of machinery, hosiery, automobiles, mattresses, and furniture. It was incorporated and made the county seat in 1850. Pop. 54,368 (1950).

Kenova (kę.nō'vą). City in W West Virginia, in Wayne County, on the Ohio River at the mouth of the Big Sandy River. A river port, it has petroleum refineries and manufactures clay products, veneer, and cement. It was founded in 1889. Pop. 4,329 (1950).

Kenrick (ken'rik), **Francis Patrick.** b. at Dublin, Ireland, Dec. 3, 1796; d. July 8, 1863. American Roman Catholic prelate. He assumed charge of the diocese of

Philadelphia in 1830, and in 1851 became archbishop of Baltimore. In 1852 he presided as apostolic delegate over the First Plenary Council.

Kenry (ken'ri), 1st Baron. A title of **Quin,** Sir **Edwin Richard Windham Wyndham.**

Kensal Green (ken'sąl). Cemetery in the NW part of London.

Kensett (ken'set), **John Frederick.** b. at Cheshire, Conn., March 22, 1818; d. at New York, Dec. 16, 1872. American painter, one of the group of 19th-century landscape painters known as the Hudson River School. In 1859 he was appointed one of the commission to supervise the decoration of the Capitol at Washington.

Kensico Reservoir (ken'zi.kō). Reservoir in SE New York, in Westchester County ab. 3 mi. N of White Plains, at the head of the Bronx River. It was formed by a dam (constructed 1902–16) ab. 307 ft. high, and supplies water to the metropolitan area of New York City. Area, ab. 3½ sq. mi.

Kensington (ken'sing.tọn). Metropolitan borough in W London, N of the river Thames, ab. 4 mi. W of Saint Paul's. Kensington is a residential area and a royal borough. It contains Kensington Gardens, Kensington Palace (in which Queen Victoria was born), Holland House, and the Victoria and Albert Museum. 168,054 (1951).

Kensington Stone. [Also, **Kensington Rune Stone.**] Stone discovered in 1898 near Kensington, Minn., bearing a runic inscription which records the visit of 30 Swedes and Norwegians in 1362, and the massacre of ten of their number. At first considered a forgery, it is now accepted as genuine by many authorities, although others, of equal repute, remain unconvinced.

Kent (kent). [Latin, **Cantium, Cantia;** Old English, **Cent, Caent, Cantii.**] Maritime county in SE England. It is bounded by Essex (on a line of the river Thames) on the N, the North Sea on the N and E, the Strait of Dover on the SE, the English Channel and East Sussex on the S, Surrey on the W, and London on the NW. Kent has important industries, principally in the N part along the shores of the rivers Medway and Thames. Manufactures include paper and beer for the London market, automobiles, explosives, pottery, and tanned leather. The East Kent coal field (the newest of the British coal fields) is small, but an important reserve. It covers ab. 206 sq. mi. Glassmaking sands are quarried at Aylesford. Kent was an important ironmaking center in the Middle Ages. The county has several important seaports, and also a considerable fishery industry. The soil is highly cultivated and ranks relatively high in crop productivity (Kent is especially noted for hop raising, having half the total hop acreage in England). It is also the chief fruit-growing district in England, raising apples, cherries, plums, and pears for the London market. Early potatoes are raised in the N part for the city markets. A specialized industry is the raising of medicinal plants at Mitcham. There is also some commercial raising of poultry in the county. The coastline is lined with seaside resorts, and there is a concentration of large residential communities (suburbs of London) in the NW. During World War II the approaches to London across Kent were known as "bomb alley" because of the flying bombs launched from France which fell here. The closest of all English counties to Europe, Kent was the scene of Caesar's invasions in 55 and 54 B.C., of the earliest Teutonic invasions in the 5th century, and was the seat of the Jutish kingdoms. One of the kingdoms of the Heptarchy, it was annexed to Wessex in 823. County seat, Maidstone; area, ab. 1,525 sq. mi.; pop. 1,563,286 (1951).

Kent. City in NE Ohio, in Portage County, NE of Akron: manufactures buses, electric motors, and machinery. It is the seat of Kent State University. 12,418 (1950).

Kent. [Former names, **Titusville, Yesler.**] City in W Washington, in King County: shipping center for lettuce, berries, and dairy products. 3,278 (1950).

Kent, Earl of. Title of various members of the **Grey** family.

Kent, Earl of. Character in Shakespeare's *King Lear;* an upright and faithful counselor.

"Kent, Fair Maid of." See **Joan.**

Kent, Frank Richardson. b. at Baltimore, May 1, 1877—. American journalist. He has been associated (1898 *et seq.*) with the Baltimore *Sun* as managing editor (1911–21) and vice-president (1921 *et seq.*). Author of *The Story of Maryland Politics* (1911), *The Great Game of Politics* (1923), *Political Behavior* (1928), *Without Gloves* (1934), and other books.

Kent, George Edward Alexander Edmund, Duke of. b. Dec. 20, 1902; d. in an airplane crash near Prestwick, Scotland, Aug. 25, 1942. Fourth son of George V of England, brother of George VI, and husband (married Nov. 29, 1934) of Marina, daughter of Prince Nicholas of Greece. He saw service with the Royal Air Force in World War II, in which he was an air commodore at the time of his fatal flight.

Kent, James. b. at Fredericksburgh (now Southeast), N.Y., July 31, 1763; d. at New York, Dec. 12, 1847. American lawyer, jurist, and legal commentator. He was politically active as a Federalist and served three terms in the New York assembly. In 1793 he moved to New York and was appointed professor of law in Columbia College, serving until 1798. He was appointed (1796) master in chancery by Governor John Jay, continuing to hold that post after he became (March, 1797) recorder of the City of New York. He resigned both offices upon his appointment (Feb. 6, 1798) to the New York supreme court. He became (1804) chief judge of the court and was influential in instituting the practice of handing down written opinions in the state supreme court. Appointed (1814) chancellor of the New York court of chancery, he laid the basis in his decisions for equity jurisdiction in the U.S. He retired from the bench in 1823. He was reappointed (November, 1823) to the post of law professor at Columbia College, serving until 1826. Thereafter he prepared his *Commentaries on American Law* (4 vols., 1826–28, 1830, subsequently issued in numerous editions and translated in part into German and Spanish), a landmark in American institutional legal treatises and perhaps still the leading one in its field. He spent his last years working on new editions of this classic.

"Kent, Nun (or **Maid) of."** See **Barton, Elizabeth.**

Kent, Rockwell. b. at Tarrytown Heights, N.Y., June 21, 1882—. American painter, lithographer, illustrator, and writer. His work, which has been collected by the Metropolitan Museum and Brooklyn Museum at New York, the Art Institute of Chicago, the Cleveland Museum, the Phillips Memorial Gallery at Washington, D.C., and others, includes *Marine, Lone Woman, Mother and Children,* and *Maine Winter.* He has also done murals in the Post Office Department building and in a House of Representatives committee room at Washington, D.C., and illustrations for editions of *The Complete Works of Shakespeare, Candide, Moby Dick, Canterbury Tales, Leaves of Grass, Beowulf,* and *The Decameron.*

Kent, William. b. in the North Riding of Yorkshire, 1684; d. at London, April 12, 1748. English painter, sculptor, architect, and landscape gardener. He studied at Rome, where in 1716 he attracted the notice of Richard Boyle, 3rd Earl of Burlington, with whom he resided for the rest of his life. He is, however, perhaps best remembered as a favorite butt of Chesterfield, Hogarth, and other wits of the time.

Kent and Strathern (stra.thern'), Duke of. A title of **Edward Augustus,** Prince.

Kentigern (ken'ti.gėrn) or **Mungo** (mung'gō), Saint. b. at Culross, Perthshire, Scotland, probably 518; d. Jan. 13, 603. Apostle of the Strathclyde Britons in Scotland, and patron saint of Glasgow. Forced to flee Scotland, he joined Saint David in Wales, founded Saint Asaph's monastery at Llanelwy, and returned to Scotland in 573 when the Christians overthrew the pagans.

Kentish Town (ken'tish). District in NW London, in St. Pancras metropolitan borough, ab. 2 mi. NW of St. Pancras Station.

Kent Island (kent). Largest island in Chesapeake Bay, in Queen Annes County, Md., ab. 7 mi. E of Annapolis: E terminus of the Chesapeake Bay highway bridge. The first settlement in what is now Maryland was made here by William Claiborne in 1631. Length, ab. 15 mi.; area, ab. 33 sq. mi.; pop. 2,205 (1950).

Kenton (ken'tọn). City in W Ohio, county seat of Hardin County, ab. 56 mi. NW of Columbus: marketing center for livestock and agricultural products; manufactures

candy, electrical machinery, tools, toys, games, and advertising novelties. It was platted in 1833, and named for Simon Kenton. 8,475 (1950).

Kenton, Simon. b. in Virginia, April 3, 1755; d. near Zanesfield, Ill., April 29, 1836. American soldier and Indian fighter. A frontiersman from his youth onward, he took part (1774) as a scout in Lord Dunmore's War, and subsequently became a scout for Daniel Boone. He was active in expeditions against the Indians during and after the Revolutionary War, and was with George Rogers Clark at Kaskaskia and Vincennes. He became (1805) a brigadier general of militia and saw service at the battle of the Thames during the War of 1812.

Kent's Cavern (kents). Limestone cave in SW England, at Torquay, Devonshire, site of a discovery of prehistoric implements made by cave dwellers.

Kentucky (ken.tuk'i). [Called the **"Bluegrass State"**; official name, **Commonwealth of Kentucky.**] State of the E and C United States, separated by the Mississippi River from Missouri on the W, by the Ohio River from Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois on the N, and by the Big Sandy River from West Virginia on the E, and bounded by Virginia on the SE and Tennessee on the S.

Population, Area, and Political Divisions. Kentucky is divided for administrative purposes into 120 counties. It sends nine representatives to Congress, and has 11 electoral votes. Leading cities are Ashland, Pikeville, Harlan, Hazard, Middlesboro, Maysville, Covington, Lexington, Louisville, Newport, Owensboro, Bowling Green, Mayfield, and Paducah. Capital, Frankfort; area, 40,109 sq. mi. (40,395 sq. mi., including water); pop. 2,944,806 (1950). The state ranks 36th in area, and 19th (on the basis of the 1950 census) in population.

Terrain and Climate. Kentucky is mountainous in the E, contains the Bluegrass Region in the C, and a lowland area in the W. The entire E area is part of the Allegheny Plateau, the chief mountains in this region being the Cumberlands. Big Black Mountain (4,150 ft.), close to the Virginia boundary, is the highest point in the state. The fertile Bluegrass Region is a rolling area of ab. 300 to ab. 1,000 ft. in elevation, noted for its crop of bluegrass which, when blooming in the spring, gives the landscape a bluish tint. The mountain region has many wild flowers, and numerous rivers and streams. In the SW is a limestone region containing many holes and caves such as Mammoth Cave, a series of huge caverns contained in the 79-sq.-mi. Mammoth Cave National Park. Cumberland Gap National Park is in process of being created by land acquisition and legislation. In addition to its boundar rivers, Kentucky has such rivers as the Cumberland an Tennessee, which discharge into the Ohio in the W; th Kentucky and the Licking, emptying into the Ohio i the N part of the state; and the Green River, discharging into the Ohio near Evansville, Ind. A good part of the U.S. gold reserve is stored in the Gold Bullion Depository (established 1936) at Fort Knox in the N central part of the state. Abraham Lincoln National Park (117 acres; established 1939) contains a log cabin believed to have been Lincoln's birthplace. Kentucky's climate is continental, with hot summers and cold winters; annual mean temperature for the state is ab. 55°.

Industry, Agriculture, and Trade. Agriculture is the chief occupation in Kentucky. Corn, tobacco (Kentucky ranks second among the states in its production), and wheat are the principal crops, but hemp, potatoes, fruits (especially apples), vegetables, oats, rye, hay, and sorghum are also raised. Livestock raising is a major phase of agriculture, and the state has long been noted for its thoroughbred horses, particularly race horses. The famous annual Kentucky Derby, held at Churchill Downs, is one of the outstanding sports events in the U.S. Tobacco products are among the leading manufactures. Lexington has notable tobacco markets, and Louisville is an important distributing point which produces about one fifth of all the cigarettes made in the U.S. Distilling in the state supplies ab. 40 percent of the whiskey manufactured in the nation. Flour and grist mills are important, as are lumbering, in the Big Sandy, Kentucky, Licking, and Cumberland River areas; also slaughtering and meat packing, iron and steel at Ashland and Newport, apparel and cotton goods, furniture, and machine shop and foundry products. Kentucky has extensive deposits of high-grade coal in Floyd, Pike, Harlan, Letcher, Perry, and Knott counties, in the E part of the state, and ranks high among the states in its production. Other important natural resources are petroleum, natural gas, fluorite, and cement. Annual income in the state from agriculture ranges as high as 500 million dollars; from manufacturing, as high as 700 million; from mineral output, as high as 300 million.

History. The English sponsored the first extensive explorations of Kentucky, Dr. Thomas Walker exploring the Cumberland region in 1750. Daniel Boone began his explorations in the late 1760's in E Kentucky in Floyd County and the Kentucky River area. James Harrod made (1774) the first permanent English settlement at Harrodsburg. In 1775 the Transylvania Company purchased from the Cherokee Indians the land S of the Ohio and between the Kentucky and Cumberland rivers, calling this section Transylvania, and it was here that Daniel Boone founded Boonesboro. During the American Revolution the Kentuckians were often besieged by the Indians, who were frequently led by the British. (The name Kentucky has been said to mean "Dark and Bloody Ground," so called by the Indians in allusion to the many battles fought there.) Kentucky became a separate county of Virginia in 1776, having previously been a part of Fincastle County; as Kentucky District it was divided (1782) into three counties. Despite a move on the part of some residents to secede from the U.S. and form an alliance with Spain, Kentucky joined the Union (as the 15th state) on June 1, 1792. The Kentucky Resolutions, framed by Thomas Jefferson, a series of resolutions holding that the federal government was assuming unconstitutional powers, particularly in connection with the alien and sedition laws, were passed (1798–99) by the Kentucky legislature. In the Civil War the state was officially on the side of the Union, and neutral, for Kentuckians fought on both sides, and a portion of the SW was entered and occupied by Confederate troops; Confederate soldiers stationed there elected representatives from Kentucky to the Confederate Congress. Battles were fought at Richmond (named after Richmond, Va.), Mill Springs, and Perryville, among others.

Culture. The state has comparatively few large industrial centers (in Louisville, Ashland, and the Kentucky coal fields); nevertheless, it has a fairly large urban population, amounting to nearly 37 percent of the total population of the state in 1950. Negroes comprise a sizable proportion of the whole population. In addition to having been Lincoln's birthplace, the state was also the birthplace of Jefferson Davis, leader of the Confederacy, and Alben W. Barkley, Vice-president of the U.S. under President Truman. Stephen Foster wrote *My Old Kentucky Home* near Bardstown. Henry Clay practiced law at Lexington and was speaker of the Kentucky legislature before going to Congress. Although the state has ranked low in literacy, a marked increase is now evidenced. The leading institutions of higher learning are the state-supported University of Kentucky, at Lexington; the University of Louisville, at Louisville, with a branch for Negroes, Louisville Municipal College; Berea College, at Berea, and Pikeville College; there are also three Methodist colleges, and Transylvania, a Presbyterian college. The state motto is "United We Stand, Divided We Fall." The state flower is the goldenrod.

Kentucky Cardinal, A. Novelette by James Lane Allen, published in 1894.

"Kentucky Franklin" (frangk'lin). See **Bradford, John.**

Kentucky Resolutions. Nine resolutions prepared by Thomas Jefferson and passed by the legislature of Kentucky in 1798. A tenth was passed in 1799. They declared the "alien and sedition laws" void, and emphasized the rights of the several states. Together with the Virginia Resolutions drafted by James Madison in 1798, they are generally cited as the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions, and were one of the cornerstones of the doctrine of nullification.

Kentucky Revival. Religious "awakening" originating (1799–1800) in Logan and Christian counties in SW Kentucky as a result of the growth of deism and doctrinal

dissension among the Presbyterians, Baptists, and Methodists. Spreading through Tennessee, Ohio, North Carolina, Virginia, and W Pennsylvania, it led to the formation of the Christian Church, often called New Lights or Schismatics, though the new denomination repudiated both names. The revival was characterized by protracted camp meetings marked by fervent backwoods oratory and unrestrained religious ecstasy: shouting, singing, dancing, prophesying, and such exercises or operations as leaping into the air, falling and rolling on the ground, running wildly about, jerking, and barking. A mission sent from the east in 1805 attracted many subjects of the revival into the Shaker church, which eventually established four communities in Ohio, two in Kentucky, and one in Indiana.

Kentucky River. River in Kentucky, formed in Lee County, flowing NW, and joining the Ohio ab. 45 mi. SW of Cincinnati. Length, ab. 259 mi.; navigable to Frankfort.

Kentville (kent'vil). Town in Nova Scotia, Canada, ab. 69 mi. NW of Halifax by road. It is connected by rail and road with other towns in the province and is the center of a noted apple-growing region. 4,240 (1951).

Kenvir (ken'vėr). Unincorporated coal-mining community in SE Kentucky, in Harlan County. Pop. (including Redbud), 3,420 (1950).

Kenwigs (ken'wigz), **Morleena.** In Charles Dickens's *Nicholas Nickleby*, a young lady with flaxen pigtails and white-ruffled trousers, who has a habit of fainting at intervals.

Kenwood (ken'wůd). Unincorporated community in N Maryland, in Baltimore County, a western suburb of Baltimore. Under the new urban definition established for use in the 1950 census it was counted with adjoining urban areas. The last official enumeration was 4,771 (1940).

Kenya (kēn'yą, ken'yą). [Former names, **East African (or East Africa) Protectorate, British East Africa Protectorate.**] British crown colony in C East Africa, bounded on the N by Ethiopia, on the W by Uganda protectorate, on the S by Tanganyika territory, and on the E by Kenya protectorate (ten-mile coastal strip) and Somaliland. It is administered by a governor with executive and legislative councils in which all the elements of the population (Europeans, Africans, Arabs, and Indians) are represented. It is divided into five provinces and an extra-provincial district. The highlands are inhabited by considerable numbers of European settlers; many Indians have immigrated to the colony, settling in the towns especially. The colony possesses a very fine port at Kilindini, near Mombasa, and a railway line, the Kenya-Uganda railway, linking it with Uganda. There are ab. 20,000 mi of roads, of which ab. 2,000 mi. are improved. The chief products are coffee, corn, sisal, pyrethrum, wheat, and tea; peanuts, cashew nuts, beans, and simsim are among the other crops; the raising of livestock is important. Gold is the principal mineral; salt, soda ash, silver, and asbestos are also produced. Capital, Nairobi; area, Kenya colony and Kenya protectorate, ab. 224,960 sq. mi., including ab. 5,230 sq. mi. of water; pop. of Kenya colony and Kenya protectorate, 5,379,966 (1948), including 5,225,120 Africans, 90,528 Indians, 29,660 Europeans, 24,174 Arabs, 7,159 Goans, and 3,325 other non-natives.

History. In 1895 the British government proclaimed the protectorate, to cover an area in E Africa between the Indian Ocean coast and the Uganda protectorate. A railway line linking the interior with the coast was commenced in 1895 and reached Lake Victoria in 1901. In 1902 the boundaries of the protectorate were extended to the W to take in the former province of Uganda. In 1905 the protectorate was transferred from the British foreign office to the colonial office, and a governor with executive and legislative councils was introduced. In 1920 the protectorate, with the exception of the ten-mile strip of coast which formed part of the domain of the sultan of Zanzibar and which became Kenya protectorate, became Kenya colony. Outbreaks among the Kikuyu natives, led by the members of the Mau-Mau society, caused severe disturbances in the colony in 1952 and 1953.

Kenya, Mount. [Also, **Mount Kenia.**] Snow-topped mountain in E Africa, in the C section of Kenya colony (which was named after the mountain), N of Nairobi. Discovered (1849) by a German missionary, the peak was first ascended in 1899 by Sir Halford Mackinder. The mountain, which is only a few miles S of the equator, is an old, much-dissected volcanic cone with 15 glaciers around the peak. On a clear day it can be seen from Nairobi, ab. 70 mi. away. Its slopes are covered with magnificent forests, and some of the lower slopes are highly suitable for settlement. 17,040 ft.

Kenya Protectorate. British protectorate in C East Africa, governed and administered as part of Kenya colony. It occupies a strip of coastland ten miles wide and is officially part of the domains of the sultan of Zanzibar.

Kenyet-el-'Enat (ken'yet.el.e.nät'). See under **Anathoth.**

Kenyon (ken'yọn), Sir **Frederic George.** b. at London, Jan. 15, 1863—. English classicist, director and chief librarian (1909–30) of the British Museum. Author of *Aristotle's Constitution of Athens* (1891), *Palaeography of Greek Papyri* (1899); editor of *Centenary Edition of Robert Browning* (1912), *New Poems of Robert and Elizabeth Barrett Browning* (1914), and Greek and Egyptian texts and catalogues.

Kenyon, John. b. in the parish of Trelawney, Jamaica, 1784; d. at Cowes, Isle of Wight, Dec. 3, 1856. English poet and philanthropist. He published a few poems, but is best known for the financial help he gave to various literary figures of his time (he willed a substantial amount to Robert and Elizabeth Browning, whom he had originally introduced to each other).

Kenyon, John Samuel. b. at Medina, Ohio, July 26, 1874—. American teacher and phonetician. He was professor of English and head of the department (1906–16) at Butler University, and professor of the English language (1916–44) at Hiram College. He was the author of *The Syntax of the Infinitive in Chaucer* (1909) and *American Pronunciation—A Textbook of Phonetics* (1924; 9th ed., 1946). With Thomas A. Knott, he published *A Pronouncing Dictionary of American English* (1944).

Kenyon, Lloyd. [Title, 1st Baron **Kenyon.**] b. at Gredington, Flintshire, Wales, Oct. 5, 1732; d. at Bath, England, April 4, 1802. British jurist, lord chief justice of England (1788–1802).

Kenyon, William Squire. b. at Elyria, Ohio, June 10, 1869; d. in Maine, Sept. 9, 1933. American jurist. As a U.S. senator (1911–22), he was cosponsor of the Webb-Kenyon Act of 1913, to prohibit the interstate shipment of intoxicating liquors. He was appointed (1922) by President Harding judge of the U.S. Circuit Court for the 8th District. He served as a member (1929) of the Wickersham Law Enforcement Commission.

Kenyon Review. Quarterly literary journal (1939 *et seq.*), edited at Kenyon College, Ohio.

Keokuk (kē'ọ̄.kuk). b. near what is now Rock Island, Ill.; fl. 1790–1848. American Indian chief of the Sac tribe. Born into the Fox clan, he was partly of French blood. His eloquence and warlike qualities early brought him into prominence and in 1832 he replaced Black Hawk as leader. With Black Hawk, who was placed in his charge, he made a tour of the eastern U.S. in 1833 and 1837. He died at the Sac Agency in Franklin County, Kan. Keokuk, Iowa, is named for him.

Keokuk. [Former name, **The Point**; called the **"Gate City."**] City in SE Iowa, county seat of Lee County, on the Mississippi River, at the foot of the rapids: marketing, trading, and processing center for an agricultural area. Keokuk is the site of Keokuk Dam which has furnished power for industries; carbide, explosives, metal products, shoes, clothing, and paperware are manufactured. Settled in 1820 and platted in 1837, it was incorporated in 1847, and named for the Indian chief Keokuk. 16,144 (1950).

Keokuk Dam. Power dam in the Mississippi River at Keokuk, Iowa, built in the period 1910–13. Length, ab. 0.9 mi.; height, ab. 55 ft.

Keos (kē'os; Greek, ke'ôs). See also **Kea.**

Keos. [Also: **Kea, Tzia, Zea, Zia**; Latin, **Ceos.**] Island of the Cyclades, in the Aegean Sea ab. 13 mi. SE of Attica, belonging to Greece. It formerly contained four cities, and was the birthplace of the poets Simonides and Bacchylides. Chief town, Kea; area, ab. 65 sq. mi.; pop. 9,660 (1940).

Keown (koun), **Anna Gordon.** b. 1897—. English poet and novelist. Her poetry includes *The Bright of Eye* and *The Winds*, and she is the author of *The Cat Who Saw God*, *Mr. Theobald's Devil*, *Mr. Thompson in the Attic*, *Wickham's Fancy*, and other novels.

Kephallenia (ke″fä.lē.nē′ä). See **Cephalonia.**

Kephisos (kē.fē.sôs′). See **Cephissus.**

Kepler (kep′lėr), **Johann.** b. at Weil der Stadt, Württemberg, Germany, Dec. 27, 1571; d. at Regensburg, Bavaria, Germany, Nov. 15, 1630. German astronomer and mathematician, one of the founders of modern astronomy. He attended school at Adelberg and Maulbronn and in 1588 entered the University of Tübingen, where he obtained the master's degree in 1591 and where he was instructed in the Copernican theory by Michael Mästlin. He was a professor at Graz and provincial mathematician of Styria (1593–99). His first book, *Mysterium Cosmographicum* (1596), brought him to the attention of Galileo and Tycho Brahe. When forced to leave Graz because of religious persecution he settled at Prague and in 1600 became assistant to Tycho Brahe. Their collaboration had important consequences for astronomy. Upon Tycho's death in 1601 Kepler became imperial mathematician, a post which he held for the rest of his life. Kepler obtained Tycho's observations of the planet Mars, from the study of which he discovered the three laws of planetary motion with which his name is associated: (1) that the orbits of the planets are ellipses, the sun being in one focus; (2) that the straight line joining a planet to the sun sweeps out equal areas in equal intervals of time; (3) that the squares of the periodic times of the planets are proportional to the cubes of their mean distances from the sun. The first two laws were announced in his *Astronomia nova . . . de motibus stellae Martis* in 1609 and the third was announced in his *De harmonice mundi* in 1619. He served (1612–26) as professor of mathematics at Linz. The most important of his publications, in addition to those mentioned, are two books on novae, *De stella tertii honoris in Cygno* and *De stella nova* (both 1606), two books on optics, *Ad vitellionem paralipomena*, a work on vision and refraction (1604), and *Dioptrice*, which contains an account of his invention of the astronomical telescope (1611), and *Nova stereometria doliorum vinariorum*, a mathematical work which contributed to the development of the infinitesimal calculus (1615). His last great work was the *Rudolphine Tables* (1627), containing planetary tables based on the observations of Tycho Brahe to which Kepler added tables of logarithms and refractions. His works have been edited by Frisch (Frankfort, 1858–71), and by Walther von Dyck and Max Caspar (Munich, 1937–45).

Kępno (kemp′nô). [German, **Kempen.**] Town in W central Poland, in the *województwo* (province) of Poznań, formerly in Silesia, Germany, ab. 43 mi. NE of Wrocław: livestock trade. It passed under Prussian control in the 18th century, and became part of Poland in 1919. Pop. 7,810 (1946).

Keppel (kep′ęl), **Arnold Joost van.** [Title, 1st Earl of **Albemarle.**] b. in the Netherlands, 1669; d. May 30, 1718. Dutch officer in the service of William III, and later of the states-general.

Keppel, Augustus. [Title, 1st Viscount **Keppel.**] b. April 25, 1725; d. Oct. 2, 1786. English admiral; second son of William Anne Keppel, 2nd Earl of Albemarle. In 1755 he took command of the North American squadron at Hampton Roads. He was made commander in chief of the fleet in 1778. On July 27, 1778, he engaged the French fleet in the Channel, off Ushant, but the greater part of the enemy force was able to withdraw without serious damage. As a result, despite the fact that actual tactical responsibility rested in large part with his chief subordinate commander, he was court-martialed in January, 1779, but acquitted. In Rockingham's cabinet he was appointed first lord of the admiralty (1782), and created Viscount Keppel.

Keppel, Sir Colin Richard. b. 1862; d. at Bracknell, England, July 9, 1947. British naval officer; son of Sir Henry Keppel. He was second in command (1897–98) of the Nile boats during the unsuccessful attempt to rescue General Gordon at Khartoum, commanded (1898) the Nile flotilla during the battle of Omdurman and the capture of Khartoum, and commanded (1909–10) the Atlantic fleet. He served as sergeant at arms (1915–35) of the House of Commons.

Keppel, Frederick Paul. b. on Staten Island, N.Y., July 2, 1875; d. at New York, Sept. 8, 1943. American educator. He was dean (1910–18) of Columbia College, president (1923–41) of the Carnegie Corporation, and a member (1941–43) of the Board of Appeals on Alien Cases.

Keppel, George Thomas. [Title, 6th Earl of **Albemarle.**] b. June 13, 1799; d. at London, Feb. 21, 1891. English general and writer of travel accounts; great-grandson of William Anne Keppel.

Keppel, Sir Henry. b. at Kensington, London, June 14, 1809; d. at London, Jan. 17, 1904. British naval officer, appointed admiral of the fleet in 1875. He commanded the naval brigade at the reduction of Sevastopol in 1855, and served in the Chinese war in 1857, notably at Fatshan Creek. He wrote *Reminiscences* (1898), *A Sailor's Life under Four Sovereigns* (1899), and other books.

Keppel, William Anne. [Title, 2nd Earl of **Albemarle.**] b. at London, 1702; d. at Paris, Dec. 22, 1754. English soldier, governor (1737) of Virginia; son of Arnold Joost van Keppel, and father of Augustus Keppel. He served (1742–45) in Flanders, becoming a general on the staff of the British commander in chief, and being wounded (1745) at Fontenoy. He commanded (1746) the first line of Cumberland's army at Culloden. He was made commander in chief (1748) in North Britain, a privy councilor (1750), and was appointed (1752) one of the lords justices during the king's absence.

Keppler (kep′lėr), **Joseph Ferdinand.** b. at Vienna, Feb. 1, 1838; d. at New York, Feb. 19, 1894. American cartoonist, remembered as the founder of *Puck*. He came to the U.S. in 1867. Some four years later, in March, 1871, at St. Louis, he published the first number of *Puck*, a German-language illustrated weekly. After this venture failed (1872), he went to work for Frank Leslie, at New York. In 1876 he began a second *Puck*, also in German, and a year later he brought out an English version, which had a great success and was published until 1918.

Kept. Novel of life in postwar London, by Alec Waugh, published in 1925.

Ker or **Kerr** (kär, kăr, kėr), **John.** [Titles: 5th Earl and 1st Duke of **Roxburgh.**] d. at Floors, Scotland, Feb. 24, 1741. British politician, who served (1704) as secretary of state of Scotland. Created Duke of Roxburgh (1707) for his services in uniting England and Scotland, he was a member of the regency council (1714) pending the arrival of George I, who appointed him keeper of the privy seal of Scotland.

Ker (kär, kėr), **John Bellenden.** b. c1765; d. at Ramridge, Hampshire, England, in June, 1842. English botanist and man of fashion. He was the first editor (1812–23) of the *Botanical Register*.

Ker (kär, kăr, kėr), **Mark.** See **Kerr** or **Ker, Mark.**

Ker or **Kerr, Robert.** [Title, 1st Earl of **Roxburgh.**] b. c1570; d. at Floors, Scotland, Jan. 18, 1650. Scottish noble, a supporter of Charles I during the English Civil War.

Ker, Robert. See **Carr** or **Ker, Robert.**

Ker, William. See **Kerr** or **Ker, William.**

Kerak (ke′räk), **El.** See **El Kerak.**

Kerandi (kā.rän′dē). See **Querendi.**

Kerasun (ke.rä.sön′). See **Giresun.**

Kératry (kā.rä.trē), Comte **Auguste Hilarion de.** b. at Rennes, France, Oct. 28, 1769; d. at Port Marly, France, Nov. 7, 1859. French politician and writer. A member (1818–24, 1827 *et seq.*) of the Chamber of Deputies, he was active in the revolution of 1830, but retired from public life after the coup d'état of 1851. Among his novels was *Le Dernier des Beaumanoir* (1824).

Kératry, Comte **Émile de.** b. at Paris, March 20, 1832; d. there, April 7, 1904. French politician and publicist; son of Auguste Hilarion de Kératry.

Kerauli (kę.rou′li). See **Karauli.**

Kerbela (kėr′bę.lą). See **Karbala.**

Kerch (kerch). [Also: **Kertch**; ancient name, **Panticapaeum.**] City in SW U.S.S.R., in the Crimean *oblast* (region) of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic: a seaport on Kerch Strait at the mouth of the Sea of Azov. It ships iron ore from nearby mines to Zhdanov, Taganrog, and the Donets Basin, and is the site of iron

and steel, fish-canning, salt, and tobacco industries. It was an ancient Milesian colony, founded about the 6th century B.C., was the capital of the kingdom of Cimmerian Bosporus, and later was attached to the Byzantine Empire. It passed to Russia in 1771; occupied successively by Tartars, Genoese, and Turks, it was sacked by English and French forces in 1855. In World War II it fell to the German army in November, 1941, was recaptured by the Russians, but fell again on May 23, 1942, and was liberated by the Russians in April, 1944. Kerch sustained heavy war damage, but the city and its metalworking plants have been reconstructed since 1944.

Kerch Strait. [Also: **Enikale Strait, Yenikale Strait**; ancient name, **Bosporus Cimmerius.**] Strait in SW U.S.S.R. which separates the Crimean *oblast* (region) from the Krasnodar *krai* (territory) in the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, and connects the Sea of Azov with the Black Sea. Length, ab. 25 mi.

Kerensky (kẹ.ren'ski; Russian, kye'rin.ski, ki.ren'ski), **Aleksandr Feodorovich.** b. at Simbirsk, Russia, 1881—. Russian revolutionist and government official. He studied law at the University of St. Petersburg, receiving his license to practice in that city. In 1912 he was elected to the fourth Duma as a representative of the Labor Party (a moderate group) and made a name for himself as an orator. After the 1917 February Revolution he was made minister of justice in the provisional government. In May, 1917, he became minister of war, after Guchkov; from July to November, 1917, he was prime minister, succeeding Prince Lvov, in the second provisional government. In November he was ousted by the Bolsheviks. He escaped to Paris, where he edited an anti-Soviet paper. He was in the U.S. in 1927 and again in 1938–40. In 1941 he pleaded for American aid when Germany invaded Russia, despite his bitter opposition to Stalin and Stalinism. His works include *The Prelude to Bolshevism* (1919), *The Catastrophe* (1927), and *The Crucifixion of Liberty* (1934).

Keres (kē'rēz). In Greek mythology, evil spirits associated with death, sometimes regarded as souls of the dead, or as goddesses dealing death through the medium of disease. In late mythology, they became identified with the Furies.

Keres (kā'rẹs). [Also, **Queres.**] Any of the North American Pueblo Indians speaking any of the languages or dialects of the Keresan linguistic family.

Keres (ke'res), **Paul.** b. at Narva, Estonia, Jan. 7, 1916—. Russian chess player, champion (1947, 1950–51) of the U.S.S.R. His principal international tournament successes have been first prize at Bad Nauheim 1936 (equal first with Alekhine), Margate 1937 (equal first with Fine), Ostend 1937 (equal first), Prague 1937, Vienna 1937, Semmering-Baden 1937, Amsterdam (AVRO tournament) 1938 (equal first with Fine, but adjudged winner), Margate 1939, Moscow 1948, and Budapest 1952.

Keresan (kẹ.rē'sạn). [Also, **Queres.**] Indian linguistic family embracing seven Pueblo Indian communities in New Mexico: namely, Acoma, Cochiti, Laguna, San Felipe, Santa Ana, Santa Domingo, and Sia.

Keresaspa (ke.re.säs'pä). In the *Avesta*, one of the greatest heroes of Iran. In the *Shahnamah* the name appears as Garshasp.

Kerethim (ker'ē.thim). Cretan soldiers who, with the Pelethim or Philistines, served as the personal bodyguard of David. 2 Sam. xv. 18.

Kerguelen (kėr'gẹ.lẹn, -len). [Also: **Kerguelen Land, Desolation Island**; French, **Kerguélen** (ker.gā.len).] One of a group of islands (Kerguelen Islands) in the S Indian Ocean, ab. 3,000 mi. SE of the Cape of Good Hope. The surface is mountainous. It was discovered by the Frenchman Yves de Kerguélen-Trémarec (c1734–97) in 1772, annexed by France in 1893, and is administered as a dependency of Madagascar. It is an Antarctic whaling station. Area, ab. 1,318 sq. mi.

Kérillis (kā.rē.lēs), **Henri de.** b. at Vertheuil-en-Médoc, Gironde, France, Oct. 27, 1889—. French journalist and political leader, best known for his strong opposition to any French rapprochement with Germany in the years just before World War II. He was the only non-Communist in the Chamber of Deputies to vote (1938) against ratification of the Munich pact. He became (1925) a political writer for *L'Écho de Paris*, transferring in the mid-thirties to *L'Époque* when the former newspaper began to favor a policy of appeasement. During World War II, he represented (1940) General de Gaulle at Ottawa, and edited (1940 *et seq.*) the newspaper *Pour la Victoire* at New York.

Kerintji (kẹ.rin'chē). See under **Sumatra.**

Kerkennah Islands (kėr.ken'ạ). [Also: **Kerkenna Islands**; French, **Îles Kerkennah**; ancient name, **Cercina.**] Group of islands off N Africa, in the Mediterranean, E of Tunisia.

Kerkheh (ker'ke). See **Karkheh.**

Kerki (kir.kē'). Town in the U.S.S.R., in the Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic, Central Asia, on the Amu Darya, NW of the border of Afghanistan. It is a manufacturing town situated on a caravan route. 14,200 (1933).

Kerkinitis (kėr.ki.nī'tis). See **Cercinitis.**

Kerkrade (kerk'rä.dẹ). Town in SE Netherlands, in the province of Limburg, on the German border ab. 18 mi. E of Maastricht: a center of the S Limburg coal-mining industry; has textile manufactures. The Convent of Kloosterade-Rolduc, founded in 1104, is in the vicinity. 43,368 (est. 1951).

Kerkuk (ker.kük'). See **Kirkuk.**

Kerkyra (ker'kē.rä). See **Corfu.**

Kerle (ker'lẹ), **Jacob van.** [Also, **Jacques de Kerle.**] b. at Ypres, in Flanders, c1531; d. at Prague, Jan. 7, 1591. Flemish composer. Among his works are hymns, masses, and motets.

Kerlio (ker.lyō), **Nicolas.** See **Céard, Henri.**

Kerll (kerl), **Johann Kaspar.** [Also: **Kerl, Cherle.**] b. at Altdorf, Saxony, April 9, 1627; d. Feb. 13, 1693. German composer, organist to the elector of Bavaria (1656–74) and the Viennese court (1677–92). His works include church, stage, and instrumental works.

Kermadec Islands (kėr.mad'ek). Group of five small islands in the South Pacific Ocean, ab. 600 mi. NE of New Zealand, to which country they belong. The largest is Raoul or Sunday Island. Area, ab. 13 sq. mi.; pop. 23 (1945).

Kerman (ker.män'). [Also: **Kirman**; ancient name, **Carmania.**] Region and former province in SE Iran, S of Khurasan; now partly replaced by the *Ustan Hashtum* (Eighth Province). Mostly desert, it contains the Dasht-i-Lut, a very dry salt desert. Here are found some of the largest sand dunes in the world, reaching a height of ab. 700 ft. Agriculture is confined to small areas which are irrigated by water from mountain streams. Chief city and former capital, Kerman; area, ab. 167,612 sq. mi.; pop. ab. 600,000.

Kerman. [Also: **Kirman**; ancient name, **Carmana.**] City in SE Iran, capital of the *Ustan Hastum* (Eighth Province) and former capital of Kerman province: commercial and trading center, of importance especially to the nomads of the Kerman desert, who sell their wool here. It is a major center for the manufacture of carpets, felt, and shawls, and has cotton-textile mills. The city is served by roads and an airport. Elevation, ab. 5,200 ft.; pop. 50,000 (1942).

Kermanshah (ker.män.shä'). [Also, **Kirmanshahan.**] City in W Iran, ab. 260 mi. SW of Tehran, near the border of Iraq: caravan center, with an active trade in wool, carpets, fruits, and grain. It has an oil refinery supplied by a pipe line from an oilfield near the border of Iraq. The summer court of Harun al-Rashid was held here. Elevation, ab. 4,800 ft.; pop. 89,000 (1942).

Kermit (kėr'mit). Town in W Texas, county seat of Winkler County, SW of Lubbock: trade center in an oil and gas producing region. It was incorporated in 1938. In the decade between the last two U.S. censuses its population more than doubled. 2,584 (1940), 6,912 (1950).

Kern (kėrn). River in S central California, rising in the Sierra Nevada and flowing generally S and SW to Buena Vista Lake (usually dry). Length, ab. 175 mi.

Kern, Jerome (David). b. at New York, Jan. 27, 1885; d. there, Nov. 11, 1945. American composer. Among his compositions are light opera scores including those for *Very Good Eddie* (1915), *Have a Heart* (1917), *Oh Boy* (1917), *Rock-a-Bye Baby* (1918), *Sally* (1920), *Stepping Stones* (1923), *Sunny* (1925), *Show Boat* (1927), *Sweet Adeline* (1929), *The Cat and the Fiddle* (1931), *Music in the Air* (1932), and *Roberta* (1933). His best-known songs are "Ol' Man River" from *Show Boat* and "Smoke Gets in

Your Eyes" from *Roberta*. He wrote (1931 *et seq.*) many motion-picture scores.

Kernahan (kėr'nạ.hạn), **Coulson.** b. at Ilfracombe, Devonshire, England, Aug. 1, 1858; d. in February, 1943. English author; husband of Mary Jean Hickling Kernahan. He wrote *A Dead Man's Diary* (1890), *A Book of Strange Sins* (1894), *God and the Ant* (1895), *The Child, the Wise Man, and the Devil* (1896), and *The Man of No Sorrows* (1911); *Captain Shannan* (1897) and *Scoundrels and Co.* (1901), novels; *Wise Men and a Fool* (1901), *In Good Company* (1917), *Swinburne as I Knew Him* (1919), *Six Famous Living Poets* (1926), criticism and recollections; *Begging the Moon's Pardon* (1930), *A Dog and His Master* (1932), and *A World Without the Christ* (1934), imaginative and religious studies. He was coeditor, with Frederick Locker-Lampson, of *Lyra Elegantiarum* (1891), long a standard anthology of light verse.

Kernahan, Mary Jean Hickling. [Maiden name, **Gwynne.**] b. 1857; d. at Fairlight, Sussex, England, Jan. 17, 1941. English novelist; wife of Coulson Kernahan. Author of *A Laggard in Love* (1890), *The Sinnings of Seraphine* (1906), *The Thirteenth Man* (1910), *The Mystery of Mere Hall* (1913), *A Fair Sinner* (1913), *The Stolen Man* (1916), and *Tales of Our Village* (1928).

Kerner (ker'nėr), **Andreas Justinus.** b. at Ludwigsburg, Württemberg, Germany, Sept. 18, 1786; d. at Weinsberg, Württemberg, Feb. 21, 1862. German lyric poet and physician. He studied natural history at Tübingen, where he was intimately associated with Uhland and Gustav Schwab, who were members of the so-called Swabian school of poetry. After 1819 he was district physician at Weinsberg. His poems are characterized by lyric quality: at least one of them, the *Wanderlied* (Wander Song), has become a folk song. He was a believer in spiritualistic manifestations, and wrote several works in this field, among them *Die Scherin von Prevorst* (1829). His principal prose work is *Reiseschatten von dem Schattenspieler Lux* (1811).

Kernstown (kėrnz'toun), **Battle of.** See **Winchester, Battle of.**

Ker (or **Kerr**) **of Cessfurd** (or **Cessford**) (kär, kār, kėr; ses'fọrd), Sir **Andrew.** Killed in battle, in Scotland, Jan. 23, 1526. Scottish noble. He fought against the English at Flodden (1513), was appointed (1515) warden of the middle marches, and defeated Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch (c1490–1552) who was attempting to redeem James V from the power of Archibald Douglas, 6th Earl of Angus, but was killed in the pursuit.

Ker (or **Kerr**) **of Ferniehirst** (fėr'ni.hėrst), **Andrew.** b. c1471; d. in Scotland, 1545. Scottish border chieftain.

Kéroualle (kā.rwàl), **Louise Renée de.** [Also, **Querouaille**; title, Duchess of **Portsmouth and Aubigny.**] b. 1649; d. at Paris, Nov. 14, 1734. Breton noblewoman; elder daughter of Guillaume de Penancoët, Sieur de Kéroualle. She was maid of honor to Henrietta, Duchess of Orléans, sister of Charles II, and later to Queen Catherine. She became mistress of Charles II in 1671, and on July 29, 1672, bore him a son, Charles Lennox, who was created Duke of Richmond. In 1674 she was granted, by Louis XIV, the fief of Aubigny in Berry. After the death of Charles II she retired to Aubigny for the rest of her life.

Kerowlee (kẹ.rou'li). See **Karauli.**

Kerpe (ker'pe). Turkish name of **Karpathos.**

Kerr (ker), **Alfred.** [Original surname, **Kempner.**] b. at Breslau, 1867—. German man of letters. Called "a poet in his criticism, a critic in his poetry," he is a past master of the epitomizing *bon mot*, as is illustrated by his dramatic criticism in Otto Brahm's journal, *Freie Bühne*. He wrote five volumes of *Die Welt im Drama* (1904 *et seq.*) and turned later to journalistic sketches and travel books such as *Die Welt im Licht* (2 vols., 1920), *O Spanien!* (1924), and *Yankeeland* (1925). Most critics consider that his best satirical poems were written in Berlin dialect (*Die Harfe*, 1918; *Caprichos*, 1925). A cycle of 12 of his poems (*Krämerspiegel*, 1922) was set to music by Richard Strauss.

Kerr (kär, kėr), **John.** b. at Ardrossan, Ayrshire, Scotland, Dec. 7, 1824; d. at Glasgow, Aug. 18, 1907. Scottish physicist. He is best known for his work on electricity and light and for his discovery of the Kerr effect (a magnetic effect upon the plane of polarization of a plane-polarized ray of light).

Kerr (kär, kār, kėr), **John.** See **Ker** or **Kerr, John.**

Kerr or **Ker, Mark.** [Title, 1st Earl of **Lothian.**] d. April 8, 1609. Scottish public official. He served as master of requests (1577–1606), was created a baron and made privy councilor (1587), and served as interim chancellor during the absence of John Graham, 3rd Earl of Montrose (1604).

Kerr (kėr), **Orpheus C.** Pseudonym of **Newell, Robert Henry.**

Kerr (kär, kār, kėr), **Philip Henry.** [Title, 11th Marquis of **Lothian.**] b. April 18, 1882; d. at Washington, D.C., Dec. 12, 1940. English diplomat. He was a secretary to Viscount Milner in South Africa, helping to plan the Union of South Africa. From 1910 to 1916 he edited *The Round Table*, voice of the Liberal imperialists and then served (1916–21) as secretary and adviser on foreign affairs to Lloyd George. He visited many parts of the world as secretary (1925–39) of the Rhodes Trust and was chairman of the India Franchise Committee in 1933. At first a believer in appeasement of Hitler, he became (1939) a proponent of a firm stand against German aggression. He was appointed (1939) ambassador to the U.S. and served in this post during the first 15 months of World War II.

Kerr, Robert. [Titles: 4th Earl and 1st Marquis of **Lothian.**] b. 1636; d. Feb. 15, 1703. English politician; son of William Kerr. He supported the Glorious Revolution of 1688 and was appointed by William III privy councilor and justice general.

Kerr (kär, kėr), **Robert.** b. at Bughtridge, Roxburghshire, Scotland, 1755; d. at Edinburgh, Oct. 11, 1813. Scottish author.

Kerr (kär, kār, kėr), **Robert.** See **Ker** or **Kerr, Robert.**

Kerr (kėr), **Sophie.** b. at Denton, Md., Aug. 23, 1880—. American writer. She was for a time managing editor of the *Woman's Home Companion*. Author of *Love at Large* (1916), *The Blue Envelope* (1917), *The Golden Block* (1918), *Confetti* (1927), *Tigers Is Only Cats* (1929), *In for a Penny* (1931), *Fine to Look At* (1937), *Wife's Eye View* (1947), and other books. She published the play *Big-Hearted Herbert* (1934).

Kerr or **Ker** (kär, kār, kėr), **William.** [Title, 3rd Earl of **Lothian.**] b. c1605; d. at Newbattle, Scotland, in October, 1675. Scottish noble, supporter of both Charles I and the Covenanters during the English Civil War. He signed (1638) the National Covenant and was a participant in Leslie's invasion of England (1639). He became governor of Newcastle upon the fall of that city (1641), and after the treaty with the English was appointed commissioner of the treasury and lieutenant general of the Scots army in Ireland. Upon his return from a mission to France for the Scottish privy council (1642) he was imprisoned on false evidence of treason. Released in 1643, he fought against Montrose with Argyll (1644). He was a member of the commission to treat with Charles II and, upon his arrival in Scotland (1650), attempted to have the king favor the Covenanters. He arranged for the coronation of Charles at Scone (1651). After the Restoration he was fined (1662) for refusing to take the oath of abjuration.

Kerrl (kerl), **Hanns.** b. at Fallersleben, Germany, Dec. 11, 1887; d. at Berlin, in December, 1941. German Nazi politician. He was a member (1925 *et seq.*) of the Prussian diet, became (March, 1933) Prussian minister of justice, and was named (1934) reichsminister in charge of the Nuremberg party rallies. In 1935 Hitler made Kerrl minister for church affairs; his program, aimed at control of the churches by the government, met with considerable opposition from the organized churches in Germany.

Kerr of Cessfurd (or **Cessford**) (kär, kār, kėr; ses'fọrd), Sir **Andrew.** See **Ker** (or **Kerr**) of **Cessfurd** (or **Cessford**), Sir **Andrew.**

Kerr of Ferniehirst (fėr'ni.hėrst), **Andrew.** See **Ker** (or **Kerr**) of **Ferniehirst, Andrew.**

Kerrville (kėr'vil). City in C Texas, county seat of Kerr County, on the Guadalupe River NW of San Antonio; vacation and health resort; trade center for surrounding sheep and goat ranching area. 7,691 (1950).

Kerry (ker'i). [Irish, **Chiarraighe.**] Maritime county of the Irish Republic, in Munster province. It is bounded

on the N by the Mouth of the Shannon (the estuary of the river Shannon) and County Clare, on the E by County Limerick, on the E and SE by County Cork, and on the SW and W by the Atlantic Ocean. The coastline is irregular and deeply indented. Much of the surface of the county is mountainous. The coast is bleak in aspect, but the interior lowlands are verdant and noted for their luxuriant flora. The climate is maritime, with exceptionally mild (though rainy) winters and cool summers. County Kerry contains Macgillicuddy's Reeks, the highest mountain range in Ireland; Carrantuohill (3,414 ft.) is the highest peak. The famous Lakes of Killarney are also here. Fishing is an important local industry along the coast. There is considerable improved land within the county; dairying and livestock raising are important. Sheep are extensively pastured on the uplands. Tralee is the chief town and county seat. Area, ab. 1,815 sq. mi.; pop. 126,622 (1951).

Kersa (kėr'są). See under **Gadara.**

Kertch (kerch). See **Kerch.**

Kerulen (ker'ö.len). See under **Argun**; see also **San Beise Urgo.**

Kesho (ke'shō). See **Hanoi.**

Keshua (kesh'wą). See **Quechua.**

Keskeskeck (kes.kes'kek). Indian name of **Bronx, the.**

Késmárk (kāsh'märk). Hungarian name of **Kežmarok.**

Kessel (ke.sel), **Joseph.** b. at Clara, Argentina, 1898—. French novelist and traveler. He is the author of *La Steppe rouge* (1923), *L'Equipage* (1924), *Les Captifs* (1926), *L'Armée des ombres* (1944; Eng. trans., *The Army of Shadows*, 1944), and other works. Of Russian descent but educated in France, he went to Russia on military duty at the end of World War I, but was nearly shot by the Bolsheviks when he later returned as a civilian reporter.

Kessel-Loo (kes'ęl.lō'). [Also, **Kessel-Lo.**] Town in C Belgium, in the province of Brabant, E of Louvain, of which it is an industrial suburb. 14,043 (1947).

Kesselring (kes'ęl.ring), **Albert.** b. 1887—. German general. He was an aviator and associate of Hermann Goering in World War I. He served as operational chief of the German air force in the Polish campaign (1939), in the Netherlands, Belgium and in France (1940), and on the Russian front (1941–42). He was commander in chief (September, 1943, *et seq.*) of German troops in Italy. Captured in May, 1945, he was tried and found guilty as a war criminal. His death sentence was commuted to life imprisonment and he was later released (1952) because of ill health. In 1952 he was elected, while still in prison, head of the German veterans' organization Stahlhelm.

Kesselsdorf (kes'ęls.dôrf). Village ab. 5 mi. SW of Dresden, Germany. Here on Dec. 15, 1745, the Prussians under Leopold of Dessau defeated the Saxons.

Kessler (kes'lėr), **Jean Baptiste August.** b. at The Hague, Netherlands, June 16, 1888—. Dutch engineer. He was a director of the Royal Netherlands Company for the exploitation of petroleum deposits in the Netherlands Indies, and director of the Shell Transport and Trading Company, Ltd.

Kesten (kes'tęn), **Hermann.** b. at Nuremberg, Germany, Jan. 1, 1900—. German writer. His novels include *Joseph sucht die Freiheit* (1927) and *Ein ausschweifender Mensch* (1929); his plays, *Babel* (1930) and *Einer sagt die Wahrheit* (1931). He has also told the story of Ferdinand and Isabella (1936) and Philip II of Spain (1938) in fictional form.

Kester (kes'tėr), **Paul.** b. at Delaware, Ohio, Nov. 2, 1870; d. at Lake Mohegan, N.Y., June 20, 1933. American playwright. He wrote stage versions of *The Countess Roudine* (1892), *Sweet Nell of Old Drury* (1900), *When Knighthood Was in Flower* (1901); two plays taken from Dickens, *The Woman of Bronze* and *Lady Dedlock;* a study of the gypsies, *Tales of the Real Gypsy* (1897); and a novel, *His Own Country* (1917).

Kester, Vaughan. b. at New Brunswick, N.J., Sept. 12, 1769; d. in Fairfax County, Va., July 4, 1911. American novelist, notable for his accurate portrayal of frontier life. His *Prodigal Judge* (1911) is considered by some critics to have few rivals since the work of Mark Twain. His other works include *John o' Jamestown* (1907) and *The Hand of the Mighty* (1913).

Kesteven (kes'tę.vęn, kes.tē'vęn), **Parts of.** Administrative county of Lincolnshire, in C England, in the SW part of Lincolnshire: one of three administrative units into which that county is divided. It is bounded on the N by the Parts of Lindsey, on the E by the Parts of Holland, on the S by the Soke of Peterborough and Rutlandshire, and on the W by Leicestershire and Nottinghamshire. The surface of most of the county is low and flat, or undulating, part of it being in the Fens. Iron ore is mined, and there is a tanning industry, but agriculture is the principal activity. Wheat, barley, and root crops are raised. Area, ab. 724 sq. mi.; pop. 131,566 (1951).

Keswick (kez'ik). Urban district and market town in NW England, in Cumberland, on the river Greta at the outlet of Derwent Water, ab. 22 mi. SW of Carlisle, ab. 300 mi. NW of London by rail. It is a tourist center for the Lake District, and has lead-pencil manufactures. Keswick formerly had a copper-mining and smelting industry, based on rich deposits found here in 1565. The town was for many years the residence of Coleridge and Southey; Shelley also lived here for a short time. 4,588 (est. 1948).

Keszthely (kest'hey'). Town in W Hungary, at the NW corner of Lake Balaton. It is a popular resort, situated in an area rich in prehistoric and Roman antiquities. 11,993 (1948).

Ket (ket). [Also: **Yeniseians, Yenisei Ostyak.**] Inhabitants of the eastern branches of the Yenisei River in Siberia, numbering ab. 1,500. Theirs is an antiquated hunting culture, without reindeer; they have underground dwellings. Turkic influences are evident in the religion and folklore.

Ket. River in the U.S.S.R., in W central Siberia, flowing generally NW and W to join the Ob. Length, ab. 545 mi.

Ketch (kech), **John.** [Called **Jack Ketch.**] d. in November, 1686. English hangman. On Dec. 2, 1678, his name first appears in a broadside entitled *The Plotter's Ballad, being Jack Ketch's incomparable receipt for the cure of Traitorous Recusants. . . .* About the time of his death *Punchinello* was introduced into England from Italy, and his name passed naturally to the executioner in the English Punch and Judy puppet-shows.

Ketchikan (kech'i.kan). Town in SE Alaska, on the SW coast or Revillagigedo Island: fourth largest town in the Territory: tourist center; halibut and salmon fishing center; lumbering is also important. During the 1890's it was a supply point for gold prospectors. It is reached by coastal steamer and by air. The name is derived from the Indian *Kach Kanna* ("spread wings of prostrate eagle"). 5,305 (1950).

Ketchum, Milo Smith. b. at Burns, Ill., Jan. 26, 1872; d. Dec. 19, 1934. American civil engineer and educator. He was dean of the college of engineering at the University of Illinois and director (1922 *et seq.*) of the engineering experimental station there.

Ketchum Glacier. [Also: **Gardner Glacier, Irvine Gardner Glacier.**] Glacier in Antarctica, in ab. 75°00′ S., 63°17′ W. It descends from Joerg Plateau and flows NE into Gardner Bay.

Ketchwayo (kech.wä'yō). See **Cetewayo.**

Ketou (ke'tö). See **Iketu.**

Kętrzyn (kent'shin). [German, **Rastenburg.**] Town in N Poland, in the *województwo* (province) of Olsztyn, formerly in East Prussia, Germany, situated near Lake Mamry, ab. 50 mi. NE of Olsztyn. Before World War II it had a sugar refinery, flour mill, and livestock (cattle and horse) markets. Buildings of interest include the Church of Saint George and the 14th-century castle of the Teutonic Order. The town came under the administration of Poland in 1945. Pop. 19,634 (1939); 5,468 (1946).

Ketshwayo (kech.wä'yō). See **Cetewayo.**

Ketteler (ket'ę.lėr), **Klemens von.** b. at Potsdam, Germany, Nov. 2, 1853; assassinated at Peiping, China, June 20, 1900. German ambassador to China, assassinated in the Boxer Rebellion.

Ketteler, Baron **Wilhelm Emmanuel von.** b. Dec. 25, 1811; d. at Burghausen, Upper Bavaria, Germany, July 13, 1877. German ecclesiastic. He was Roman Catholic bishop of Mainz (1850 *et seq.*). At first allied with those opposing promulgation of the doctrine of papal

infallibility, he became the leader of the German ultramontanists and the principal opponent of Bismarck's *Kulturkampf*, the attempt to subordinate church to state control.

Kettenfeier (ket'ẹn.fī.ėr), **Petri.** See **Rosegger, Peter.**

Kettering (ket'ėr.ing). Municipal borough and manufacturing town in S central England, in Northamptonshire, ab. 72 mi. NW of London by rail: an important iron-smelting center. It also manufactures footwear, hosiery, and clothing. 36,799 (1951).

Kettering, Charles Franklin. b. near Loudonville, Ashland County, Ohio, Aug. 29, 1876—. American electrical engineer and manufacturer. He developed (1914) the Delco Farm Light System, an internal-combustion engine electric generator, and applied "Delco" devices to automobiles and other lighting and power machinery. He was president and general manager (1917 *et seq.*) of General Motors Research Corporation.

Kettle (ket'l), **Tilly.** b. at London, c1740; d. at Aleppo, Syria, 1786. English portrait painter. His work was chiefly in the style of Sir Joshua Reynolds.

Kettwig (ket'viċh). [Also, **Kettwig an der Ruhr** (än dėr rör').] Town in W Germany, in the *Land* (state) of North Rhine-Westphalia, British Zone, on the Ruhr River between Essen and Duisburg-Hamborn. It has iron, chemical, and woolen-textile industries. 15,573 (1950).

Ketu (ke'tö). See **Iketu.**

Ketubim (kā.tö bēm'). Hebrew name of **Hagiographa.**

Keuka Lake (kū'kạ, kạ.ū'kạ). Lake in W central New York, one of the Finger Lakes, noted for the vineyards on the surrounding slopes. Length, ab. 19 mi.; area, ab. 17.5 sq. mi.

Keuning (kė'ning), **W. E.** See **Mérode, Willem de.**

Keussler (kois'lėr), **Gerhard von.** b. at Schwanenburg, Germany, July 5, 1874—. German conductor and composer. Among his compositions are the oratorios *Der Tod* and *Jesus von Nazareth*, the symphonic poems *Der Einsiedler* and *Morgenländische Phantasie*, symphonies, musical dramas, and songs.

Keutgen (koit'gẹn), **Friedrich Wilhelm Eduard.** b. at Bremen, Germany, July 28, 1861—. German historian.

Kevelaer (kā'vẹ.lār). Town in W Germany, in the *Land* (state) of North Rhine-Westphalia, British Zone, formerly in the Rhine Province, Prussia, near the Dutch border, ab. 35 mi. NW of Düsseldorf: shoes, paper and wooden articles, and Catholic devotional items are produced. Many pilgrimages are made to an image of the Holy Virgin which was placed here in 1642. Pop. 10,556 (1950).

Kevelioc (kẹ.vā'lyōk), **Hugh of.** See **Hugh of Cyveiliog** (or **Kevelioc**).

Kew (kū). Civil parish and ward of Richmond municipal borough, in SE England, in Surrey, on the S bank of the Thames, ab. 15 mi. W of Broad Street station, London. Part of the village (Kew Bridge) is on the Middlesex side of the Thames, connected by a bridge with the part in Surrey (Kew Green). Kew is celebrated for its botanical gardens (Royal Botanic Gardens and Arboretum). These originated in gardens laid out by Henry Capel, Baron Capel of Tewkesbury, about the middle of the 17th century. They were extended by George III, and since 1840 have been national property. The total area of the gardens is ab. 288 acres. 3,101 (1931).

Kewanee (kē.won'ē). City in NW Illinois, in Henry County, ab. 50 mi. NW of Peoria: manufactures gloves, boilers, farm machinery, and tools. 16,821 (1950).

Kewaunee (kē.wô'nē). City in E Wisconsin, county seat of Kewaunee County, on Lake Michigan: manufactures school and office furniture. It is a port for lake ferry-steamers to Ludington and Frankfort, Mich. 2,583 (1950).

Keweenaw Bay (kē'wē.nô). Arm of Lake Superior, in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, S of the Keweenaw Peninsula.

Keweenaw Peninsula. Peninsula in N Michigan, projecting into Lake Superior: noted for its copper mines, the output of which has greatly declined since peak production at the time of World War I. Length, ab. 70 mi.

Kew Gardens (kū). Residential community of New York City, on Long Island, in the borough of Queens. It was named after the botanical gardens at Kew, England.

Kew-kiang (kū'kyang'). See **Kiukiang.**

Kew Observatory (kū). Astronomical observatory in England, in Surrey, at Richmond Old Park. It was built by George III for the observation of the transit of Venus in 1769, and first called the King's Observatory. About 70 years after this the government determined to cease maintaining it, and in 1842 it was handed over to the British Association under the name of Kew Observatory. In 1871 it was transferred to the Royal Society, and is now the central station of the Meteorological Office.

Key (kē), Sir **Astley Cooper.** b. 1821; d. at Maidenhead, England, March 3, 1888. British admiral. He commanded the *Amphion* in the Baltic Sea in the Crimean War (1854–55), and went to China in 1857. He organized the Royal Naval College at Greenwich in 1872, and became its president in 1873. He became first naval lord of the admiralty in 1879.

Key, David McKendree. b. in Greene County, Tenn., Jan. 27, 1824; d. Feb. 3, 1900. American politician, soldier, and judge, postmaster general (1877–80) under President Hayes. He saw service with the Confederate army in the Civil War, and served (1875–77) in the U.S. Senate.

Key (kā), **Ellen.** b. at Sundsholm (the estate of her father), in Småland, Sweden, Dec. 11, 1849; d. April 25, 1926. Swedish feminist. She taught (1880–99) in a school at Stockholm, and for 20 years (until 1903) lectured on Swedish civilization and other subjects in the People's Institute, Stockholm. She was a proponent of equal educational and civil rights for women, but opposed those who upheld the right of women to compete in the business world. For some years she traveled and lectured in Germany, France, Italy, and elsewhere. Among those of her works which have been translated into English are *The Century of the Child* (1909), *Love and Marriage* (1911), *The Morality of Woman* (1911), *The Woman Movement* (1912), and *Rahel Varnhagen* (1913). She was a close friend of the German poet Rainer Maria Rilke.

Key (kē), **Francis Scott.** b. in Frederick County, Md., Aug. 1, 1779; d. at Baltimore, Jan. 11, 1843. American poet, author of *The Star-Spangled Banner* (1814). A Washington attorney treating for the exchange during the War of 1812 of an American prisoner of war, he was detained overnight (Sept. 13–14, 1814) aboard a British ship and watched the bombardment of Fort McHenry, Baltimore. When "by dawn's early light," he saw "the flag was still there," Key wrote the poem on the back of an envelope he found in his pocket. Set to the music of an old song (*To Anacreon in Heav'n* by John Stafford Smith), the poem was soon distributed as a broadside and was published a week later in the Baltimore *American*. It was officially adopted as the national anthem by Congress in 1931. He was the author also of *The Power of Literature and Its Connection with Religion* (1834) and posthumously published *Poems* (1857).

Key, Lough. Lake in NW Irish Republic, in County Roscommon, ab. 2 mi. NE of Boyle. Length, ab. 3 mi.; greatest width, ab. 3 mi.

Key, Pierre. b. 1872; d. 1942. American music editor. His books include *Pierre Key's Music Year Book* and *Pierre Key's Musical Who's Who*. He was author also of *This Business of Singing* (1937).

Key, Thomas Hewitt. b. at London, March 20, 1799; d. there, Nov. 29, 1875. English Latin scholar.

Keyes (kēz), **Erasmus Darwin.** b. at Brimfield, Mass., May 29, 1810; d. Oct. 14, 1895. American general. He commanded a brigade at the First Battle of Bull Run (July 21, 1861) and a corps at Fair Oaks (May 31, 1862). He published *Fifty Years' Observation of Men and Events* (1884).

Keyes (kīz), **Frances Parkinson.** [Married name, Mrs. **Henry Wilder Keyes**; maiden name, **Wheeler.**] b. at Charlottesville, Va., July 21, 1885—. American novelist. In addition to novels, she has written poetry, biography, juveniles, and travel books. Among her works are *The Old Gray Homestead* (1919), *The Career of David Noble* (1921), *Queen Anne's Lace* (1930), *Silver Seas and Golden Cities* (1931), *Senator Marlowe's Daughter* (1933), *The Safe Bridge* (1934), *Honor Bright* (1936), *Written in Heaven* (1937), *Capital Kaleidoscope* (1937), *Paris Unknown* (1938), *The Great Tradition* (1939), *Fielding's Folly* (1940), *The Grace of Guadalupe* (1940), *All That Glitters* (1941), *Crescent Carnival* (1942), *Also the Hills* (1943), *The River*

Road (1945), *Came A Cavalier* (1947), *Dinner at Antoine's* (1948), and *Joy Street* (1950).

Keyes, Geoffrey. b. at Fort Bayard, N.M., Oct. 30, 1888—. American soldier. A graduate (1913) of the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, he served (1916) in Mexico. During World War II he was a deputy commander in North Africa and Sicily and commanded the second army corps in Sicily and Italy (1943–45). He led the Seventh Army in Europe (1945–46) and was commanding general (1946–47) of the Third Army. In 1947 he became commander of the U.S. forces in Austria, serving there as U.S. high commissioner from April, 1947, until he retired in 1950.

Keyes (kēz), Sir **Roger John Brownlow.** b. Oct. 4, 1872; d. at Buckingham, England, Dec. 26, 1945. British naval officer. During World War I, he commanded (1918) the Dover patrol, and led (April 23, 1918) the raid against Zeebrugge and Ostend in an attempt to destroy the German submarine bases there. He retired (1935) but was recalled and organized, as director of combined operations (1940–41), the first Commando units.

Key into the Language of America, A. Work by Roger Williams, published at London in 1643. It pioneered in recording and describing Indian languages and customs.

Key Islands (kī, kā). See **Kai Islands.**

Key Largo (kē lär'gō). Island in S Florida, in Monroe County, the largest of the Florida Keys. Length, ab. 29 mi.; area, ab. 40 sq. mi.

Key Marco (kē mär'kō). Archaeological site in the Ten Thousand Islands, SW Florida, which has yielded a notable collection of wooden objects, some of them elaborately carved and painted, mainly with bird and animal designs. Sculptures of animal figures, and especially of animal heads, of extraordinary realism and in some instances of great beauty, have been excavated at Key Marco. This site is dated late in prehistoric times (c1400–1600 A.D.), and was probably inhabited by Calusa Indians.

Keymis (kē'mis), **Lawrence.** See **Kemys** or **Keymis, Lawrence.**

Keynes (kānz), **John Maynard.** [Title, 1st Baron of **Tilton.**] b. at Cambridge, England, June 5, 1883; d. at Firle, Sussex, England, April 21, 1946. English economist. He served (1906–08) in the revenue department of the India Office and was editor (1912–46) of the *Economic Journal.* He served as a member (1913–14) of the royal commission on Indian finance and currency, was a staff member (1915–19) of the treasury department, and was the principal representative of the treasury at the Paris Peace Conference (1919). He was elected vice-president of the World Bank and Fund, and was a delegate to the Bretton Woods conference. Although he was to become one of the most influential of modern economists, Keynes encountered very considerable opposition during the 1920's (he had resigned from the Versailles Commission when it adopted policies which he believed must lead to economic disaster. Germany, he maintained, would inevitably collapse, and bring the rest of Europe down with her, under the financial strain placed upon her by the economic clauses of the Versailles Treaty). When the depression virtually halted world economic activity in the 1930's, the Keynesian hypothesis of a type of "controlled capitalism" was influential in the policies of public spending adopted by many governments to overcome the stagnation of unemployment and idle production facilities. His works include *The Economic Consequences of the Peace* (1919), *A Treatise on Probability* (1921), *A Revision of the Treaty* (1922), *A Tract on Monetary Reform* (1923), *A Short View of Russia* (1925), *The End of Laissez-Faire* (1926), *A Treatise on Money* (1930), *The General Theory of Employment, Interest, and Money* (1936), and *How to Pay for the War* (1940).

Keynsham (kān'shạm). Urban district and market town in SW England, in Somersetshire, ab. 114 mi. SW of London by rail. It has the remains of an abbey founded in 1172. Pop. 8,277 (1951).

"Key of India" (in'di.ạ). See under **Herat,** city.

Key of Life, The. Novel by Francis Brett Young, published in 1928.

"Key of Russia" (rush'ạ). See **Smolensk.**

"Key of the Gulf." A nickname of **Cuba.**

Keyport (kē'pōrt). Borough in E New Jersey, in Monmouth County, on Raritan Bay: resort community. 5,888 (1950).

Keyser (kī'zẻr). [Former names, **Paddys Town, New Creek.**] City in NE West Virginia, county seat of Mineral County: manufactures of wool textiles; railroad shops. It is the seat of the Potomac State School of West Virginia University. It was incorporated in 1874. Pop. 6,347 (1950).

Keyser, Cassius Jackson. b. at Rawson, Ohio, May 15, 1862; d. at New York, May 8, 1947. American mathematician, who contributed particularly to geometry, the foundations of mathematics and logic, and the philosophy of mathematics. His many books, written in a clear and attractive style, enjoyed wide popularity. These include *The New Infinity and the Old Theology* (1915), *The Human Worth of Rigorous Thinking* (1916), *Mathematical Philosophy* (1922), *Thinking about Thinking* (1926), *Mole Philosophy and Other Essays* (1927), *The Pastures of Wonder* (1929), and *Humanism and Science* (1931).

Keyserling (kī'zẻr.ling), Count **Eduard von.** b. in the Castle of Paddern, in Courland, Russia, May 14, 1855; d. at Munich, Germany, Sept. 29, 1918. German novelist, one of the last of the impressionists. He limited his field severely (to the Baltic German nobility) but within it he produced works generally considered to be excellent. His works include *Beate und Mareile* (1903), *Dumala* (1907), *Wellen* (1911), *Abendliche Häuser* (1913), and *Am Südhang* (1916). His short stories are collected in *Schwüle Tage* (1906), *Bunte Herzen* (1908), and *Im stillen Winkel* (1918). The blindness which afflicted him during the last ten years of his life seems actually in some ways to have added to the keenness of his perception.

Keyserling, Count **Hermann Alexander von.** b. at Konno, Russian Livonia (now Estonia), July 20, 1880—. German scientist, philosopher, and essayist; a second cousin of Count Eduard von Keyserling. He was educated at the universities of Geneva, Tartu, Heidelberg (where he studied geology), and Vienna. In 1911 he made a trip around the world, which resulted in one of his best-known books, *The Travel Diary of a Philosopher* (1925). On Nov. 23, 1920, he founded an inspirational and philosophical center at Darmstadt, known as the "School of Wisdom." His works include *Peace or War Everlasting* (1920), *Creative Understanding* (1922), *The Book of Marriage* (1926), *The World in the Making* (1926), *The Recovery of Truth* (1927), *Europe* (1928), *America Set Free* (1929), *South American Meditations on Hell and Heaven in the Soul of Man* (1932), *Problems of Personal Life* (1934), *The Art of Life* (1936), *Immortality* (1937), and *From Suffering to Fulfillment* (1938).

Keystone (kē'stōn). City in S West Virginia, in McDowell County. Coal mining is the principal industry. 2,594 (1950).

"Keystone State." Nickname of **Pennsylvania.**

Key West (kē' west'). [Spanish, **Cayo Hueso,** meaning "Bone Reef."] Island, one of the Florida Keys, belonging to Monroe County, Fla., ab. 60 mi. SW of Cape Sable. Many of the inhabitants are of Cuban and Bahaman descent. Length, ab. 4 mi.

Key West. City in SW Florida, county seat of Monroe County, ab. 100 mi. S of the mainland of Florida, on the island of Key West: southernmost city of the U.S. It is a tourist center, with fishing the chief industry; there are canneries and cigar factories. It is noted for its sponge and turtle fisheries. It is the site of a U.S. naval station, and other military establishments, and was a favorite resort of President Harry S. Truman. In the decade between the last two U.S. censuses its population more than doubled. 12,927 (1940), 26,433 (1950).

Kezdivásárhely (kez'dē.vä'shär.hey'). Hungarian name of **Târgu-Săcuiesc.**

Kežmarok (kezh'mä.rôk). [German, **Käsmark;** Hungarian, **Késmárk.**] Town in Czechoslovakia, in the *kraj* (region) of Košice, in N Slovakia, on the Poprad River E of the High Tatra (Vysoké Tatry) range of the Carpathian Mountains. The town is a tourist center for the High Tatra region and has hemp, linen, and cloth industries, lumbering, and cheese-making. It was a fortress in the 16th and 17th centuries. The once large German and

Hungarian minorities have emigrated and the population is now almost entirely Slovak. 7,216 (1947).

Kgatla (gä'tlä). [Also: **Bakgatla, Bakxatla.**] Best known of the Tswana, or Sotho, a Bantu-speaking people of Bechuanaland in S Africa. Their population is estimated at ab. 15,000 (by I. Schapera, *Married Life in an African Tribe.* 1941).

Kha (kä). [Also, **Ka.**] Term, with the basic meaning of "slave," applied by the Laotians of Indochina and by the Siamese to any tribe living in the mountains at a primitive level of culture. For obvious reasons, the name is disliked by the tribesmen themselves.

Khabarovsk (hä.bä'rǫfsk). [Also, **Khabarovka** (hä.bä'rǫf.kạ).] City in the U.S.S.R., capital of the Khabarovsk *krai* (territory) of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, in E Siberia, situated on the S bank of the Amur below the junction of the Ussuri with the Amur, and at the crossing of the Trans-Siberian Railroad. It is a major center for rail and river transport, and is connected with Vladivostok by rail and highway. Petroleum from Sakhalin is brought in by river to the refinery; other industries include sawmills, flour mills, meat packing, and the manufacture of aircraft and machinery. 199,364 (1939).

Khabarovsk Territory. [Russian, **Khabarovski Krai** (hä.bä'rǫf.ski krī).] Administrative subdivision of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R., extending from the bend of the Amur River NE along the Pacific Ocean to the Bering Strait. It includes vast areas of mountains and wilderness, and settlement is principally confined to the valley of the Amur, and to the Pacific coastal area. Area, ab. 993,000 sq. mi. (1939), ab. 959,800 sq. mi. (1951); pop. 1,430,875 (1939).

Khabur (ċhä.bōr'). See under **Habor.**

Khachaturian (hä"chä.tö.ryän'; Anglicized, kach.ạ.tör'i.ạn), **Aram Ilich.** b. at Tiflis (Tbilisi), in Georgia, June 6, 1904 (or 1903)—. Russian composer, notable also as an expert on Oriental music and instruments. His works include *Song Poem* (1929), *Sonata* (1932), for violin and piano, *Dance Suite* (1933), in five movements, *First Symphony* (1934), in which year he was graduated from the Moscow Conservatory, *Piano Concerto* (1935, first publicly played in the U.S. on March 15, 1942), *Toccata* (1936), a piano solo, *Poem about Stalin* (1938), *Violin Concerto in D Minor* (1940), *Happiness* (1940), *Second Symphony* (1943), *Masquerade* (1944), an orchestral suite, *Cello Concerto* (1946), *Pepo,* for the screen, and a stage score for *Macbeth.* In America he is perhaps most widely known for his *Sabre Dance.* In the beginning of 1948, with Shostakovich and Prokofiev, he was condemned by the Central Committee of the Communist Party for "anti-democratic tendencies" in his music, but at the end of the same year he was warmly praised by the same body for his score for *Lenin,* a screen biography.

Khafre (käf'rā). [Also: **Khafra** (käf'rạ), **Chephren.**] fl. c2850 B.C. Egyptian king of the IVth dynasty, builder of the second of the great pyramids of Giza. The Sphinx, which is near his pyramid, is thought to have been built by him and to be a portrait of the king as Harmachis, the god of the rising sun.

Khaibar Pass (kī'bạr). See **Khyber Pass.**

Khairabad (kīr'ä.bäd). A former name of **Sitapur.**

Khairpur (kīr'pör). [Also, **Khyrpur.**] State in Pakistan, one of the Punjab states, NE of Karachi, bordering on the Union of India. The chief occupations are the raising of cotton and cereals, and sheep herding. Capital, Khairpur; area, ab. 6,050 sq. mi.; pop. 319,408 (1951).

Khakass (ċhä.käs'). Name given to a grouping of peoples of different languages and culture, mostly Turkic, living in the Khakass Autonomous Oblast (U.S.S.R.) at the headwaters of the Yenisei River of Siberia.

Khakass. [Also, **Hiang Hun.**] Turkic kingdom which ruled a large part of what are now Kazakhstan (in what is now the U.S.S.R.) and Sinkiang (in China) in the 6th to 8th centuries A.D.

Khakass Autonomous Oblast. Autonomous *oblast* (region) of the Krasnoyarsk *krai* (territory), Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R., in the N foothills of the Altai Mountains. Stock raising and lumbering are still the most important occupations, but there are considerable mineral resources including coal, barite, iron ore, and gold. The indigenous people, the Khakass, constituted only ab. 19 percent of the population in 1939. Area, ab. 19,200 sq. mi. (1939), ab. 20,400 sq. mi. (1951); pop. 270,655.

Khalepion (kạ.lep'i.on). Greek name of **Aleppo.**

Khalid (ċhä'lid). [Also: **Caled, Kaled, Khaled;** called **"Khalid the Sword of God."**] d. at Emesa, Syria, 642 A.D. Saracen general. He commanded the Meccan force which defeated (625) Mohammed at Ohod (or Ohud), near Medina. He afterward became a follower of the Prophet, and was placed by Mohammed's successor, Abu-Bakr, in command of an expedition against Syria. He defeated the Byzantine army in a decisive battle on the Yarmuk River and captured (638) Damascus.

Khalil (ċhä.lēl'), **El.** Arabic name of **Hebron.**

Khalke (ċhäl'kē). See under **Dodecanese.**

Khalkidhiki, Khalkidike, or **Khalkidiki** (ċhäl"kē-ᴛʜē.kē'). See **Chalcidice.**

Khalkis (ċhäl.kēs'). Greek name of **Chalcis.**

Khama (ċhä'mä). b. c1840; d. in February, 1923. African tribal chief, head of the Bamangwato tribe in N Bechuanaland. He led the natives of the region in their struggle (1872–84) against the Boers and became the ally of the British after the establishment of the Bechuanaland Protectorate. He was a convert to Christianity.

Khambalu (ċhäm.bä.lö'). See **Cambaluc.**

Khambhat (kum.bät'). Hindustani name of **Cambay.**

Khamil (ċhä.mil'). See **Qomul.**

Khammurabi (ċhäm.ụ.rä'bē). See **Hammurabi.**

Khanak Kalessi (kä.näk' kä.le.sē'). See **Çanakkale,** town.

Khanaqin (ċhä.nạ.kēn'). [Also, **Khanikin** (-ni-).] Town in E Iraq, in the *liwa* (province) of Diyala, on the border of Iran, ab. 90 mi. NE of Baghdad, served by three roads and the railway line from the oil fields to Baghdad. The discovery of oil here made possible large-scale irrigation of over 300,000 acres by supplying cheap power. There is a modern oil refinery in the town. Pop. ab. 20,000.

Khanate of Kipchak (kip.chäk') or **Kapchak** (käp-). See **Golden Horde.**

Khan baligh or **Khanbalik** (ċhän'bä.lēk'). See **Cambaluc.**

Khandesh (kän.desh'). [Also, **Candeish.**] Former district of Bombay, Union of India, ab. 200 mi. NW of the city of Bombay: cotton, wheat, millet, fruits, tobacco, and teakwood. The area is now divided between East and West Khandesh. Area, ab. 9,918 sq. mi.; pop. of East Khandesh, 1,327,722 (1941); of West Khandesh, 912,214 (1941).

Khandwa (kund'wä). [Also: **Khundwa, Cundwah.**] Town in N central Union of India, in Madhya Pradesh, capital of Nimar district, located ab. 300 mi. NE of the city of Bombay: cotton trading center. 38,493 (1941).

Khania (ċhä.nyä'). Modern Greek name of **Canea.**

Khan Minyeh (ċhän' min'ye). See under **Capernaum.**

Khanpur (kän.pör'). Town in the state of Bahawalpur, Pakistan, ab. 270 mi. NE of Hyderabad: trading center and rail junction. Pop. ab. 9,000.

Khante (ċhän'te). See **Ostyak.**

Khan-Tengri (ċhän'teng'rē). See under **Tien Shan.**

Khanty-Mansi National Okrug (hän'ti.män'si; ô'krök). [Former name, **Ostyak-Vogul National Okrug.**] Territory in Tyumen *oblast* (region) of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, in NW Siberia, in the basin of the Ob River. Capital, Khanty-Mansisk; area, ab. 294,000 sq. mi. (1939), ab. 215,500 sq. mi. (1951); pop. ab. 102,200 (1941).

Khanty-Mansisk (hän'ti.män'sisk). [Former name, **Ostyako-Vogulsk.**] Town in the U.S.S.R., capital of the Khanty-Mansi National Okrug, on the E bank of the Irtysh River above its junction with the Ob. It has fish-preserving and lumber industries.

Kharbin (här'bin). Russian name of **Harbin.**

Khare (kä'rā), Dr. **Narayan Bhoskar.** b. in Central Provinces (now Madhya Pradesh), India, 1884—. Indian politician and administrator, active in sponsoring legislation to redress grievances arising out of the discrimination against Indians in South Africa. A member (1935–37) of the legislative assembly, he became leader of the Congress Party in the Central Provinces, and served (1937–39) as chief minister of state, resigning from the Congress Party because of differences with Gandhi on the issue of democracy in the party. He was member (1943–46) for common-

wealth relations in the viceroy's executive council, and prime minister (1947 *et seq.*) of Alwar state.

Khareeb (kä'rēb), **Gebel** or **Jebel.** See **Gharib, Gebel.**

Khareitun (ċhä.rā.tön'). See under **Adullam.**

Kharezm (ka.rez'em). See **Khorezm.**

Kharg (ċhärg). [Also: **Karak, Khark.**] Small island in the Persian Gulf, ab. 200 mi. N of Bahrein, belonging to Iran. It was a Dutch trading post, abandoned after an attack by the Persians in 1766.

Kharga (kär'ga, ċhär'-). [Also, **El Kharga.**] Oasis in S central Egypt, occupying a valley depression in the Libyan Desert ab. 100 mi. W of the Nile. Water is supplied by springs and wells in the valley floor, which lies at an elevation of 60 to 250 ft. above sea level. Dates, cereals, cotton, and fruits are grown. The oasis is linked to the Nile valley by a narrow-gauge railway. Area, ab. 1,200 sq. mi. (of which less than one percent is cultivated); pop. ab. 10,000.

Kharkov (kär'kof; Russian, här'kǫf). [Also: **Kharkoff**; Ukrainian, **Kharkiv** (här'kēw).] *Oblast* (region) of the U.S.S.R., in E Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, centered around the city of Kharkov. The surface is level to hilly. The rural population is engaged in agriculture, with wheat, other cereal and fodder crops, sunflowers, *kok-sagyz*, and sugar beets the leading crops; in the vicinity of Kharkov there is a market-gardening and dairying area supplying the city. The region is crossed by many railroads. The *guberniya* (government) of Kharkov of the Russian Empire was broken up after the Russian Revolution, the largest part becoming the present Kharkov oblast. Capital, Kharkov; area, ab. 12,545 sq. mi. (1939), ab. 12,000 sq. mi. (1951); pop. 2,935,000 (1939).

Kharkov. [Also: **Kharkoff**; Ukrainian, **Kharkiv.**] City in the U.S.S.R., in NE Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, on the Udí River. It is a major railroad and industrial center, situated in a fertile agricultural region only ab. 150 mi. NW of the great coal-producing Donets Basin. Manufactures include tractors, turbines, locomotives, ball bearings, mining equipment, electrical and other machinery, and a great variety of consumer goods. Kharkov was founded by the Cossacks in 1650 and is the seat of a university founded in 1805, a medical school, and several technological schools. It was capital of the Ukraine from 1919 to 1934. Kharkov and its industrial plants suffered severe damage during World War II. It fell to the Germans on Oct. 29, 1941, and was finally recovered by the Russians on Aug. 23, 1943. Pop. 833,432 (1939).

Kharput (ċhär.pöt'). See **Harput.**

Khartoum (kär.töm'). [Also, **Khartum.**] Smallest of the eight provinces of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, in NE Africa, situated in the N central part of the country and forming a triangle surrounding the junction of the Blue Nile and White Nile rivers. It is bounded on the N by Northern Province, on the E by Kassala province, on the S by Blue Nile province, and on the W by Kordofan province. In it are the largest cities of the country, Khartoum, the capital, Omdurman, and Khartoum North. Area, ab. 5,700 sq. mi.; pop. 396,000 (est. 1949).

Khartoum. [Also, **Khartum.**] City in NE Africa, capital of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and of Khartoum province, situated at the union of the White Nile and Blue Nile rivers. It is the chief commercial center of the country and an important river port, linked to Cairo and Port Sudan by rail, and with road connections to British East Africa and an important airport. It was founded by Mehemet Ali in 1823, and was formerly the capital of the Egyptian Sudan. It was occupied (1884–85) by General Charles Gordon, and taken by the troops of the Mahdi after a long siege, Jan. 26, 1885. General Gordon was killed (1885) there by the Mahdists. It was reëntered by the British Sept. 4, 1898, under General Kitchener, who laid out the streets of the city in the pattern of a Union Jack in commemoration of Gordon's death. The Gordon Memorial College, established through the efforts of Kitchener, was opened in 1902. Pop. 75,000 (est. 1949).

Khartoum North. [Also, **Khartum North.**] Important city in Khartoum province, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, in NE Africa, on the N bank of the Blue Nile River where it joins the White Nile River, linked by a bridge with the city of Khartoum. It is a commercial center and has a shipyard and government workshops. 37,450 (est. 1949).

Khasi (kä'si). Aboriginal tribe of Assam, in E India, whose language gives its name to a group of Austro-Asiatic languages, embracing several dialects. Women have long played a considerable role in the religion and government of the tribe. Among the most industrious of the tribes of Assam, they have done well in rice and orange cultivation.

Khasi and Jaintia Hills (jīn'ti.a). [Also: **Khasia and Jaintia Hills; United Khasi and Jaintia Hills.**] District in NE Union of India, in Assam, ab. 350 mi. NE of Calcutta: forest products, rubber, tea, rice, and tobacco. There is some mining of coal. Area, ab. 2,353 sq. mi. (1941), ab. 6,141 sq. mi. (1951); pop. 118,665 (1941).

Khaskovo (häs'kô.vô). [Also, **Haskovo.**] City in SE Bulgaria, in the department of Stara Zagora, S of the Maritsa River, on the N slope of the Rhodope Mountains, ab. 35 mi. S of Stara Zagora: trade in agricultural products, especially tobacco; rose culture. 27,394 (1946).

Khasonke (kä.sōn'kā) or **Khassonko** (-kō). See **Kason.**

Khatanga (ka.tang'ga; Russian, hä.tän'ga). River in the U.S.S.R., in N Siberia, flowing generally NE to the Laptev Sea. Total length (to the headwaters of its chief tributary), ab. 725 mi.

Khatmandu (kät.män.dö'). See **Katmandu.**

Khattab (ċhät.täb'), **Omar ibn al-.** See **Omar.**

Khatti (kat'ī). Ancient pre-Hittite, non-Indo-European people of Cappadocia, now assumed to have been the original inhabitants of the region, displaced by the Hittites c2000 B.C. Their language, usually called Khattish, is also sometimes called proto-Hittite. It is non-Indo-European, and unrelated to Hittite although remnants of it survive in Hittite archives. The Hittite region was called the "land of the Khatti (or Hatti)."

Khayyám (kī.äm'), **Omar.** See **Omar Khayyám.**

Khazar (ċhä.zär', kä'zär). [Also, **Chazar.**] Turkic people who migrated from Asia to the Volga River and the Crimea, in Russia, in the 6th and 7th centuries A.D. By the 8th century the Khazar kingdom extended west to the Dnieper River and south to Caucasia. In this century also, Judaism was adopted as the state religion. In the 10th century, invasions by the Kievan prince Svyatoslav destroyed the kingdom.

Khelat (ke.lät'). See under **Ahlat.**

Khelat. See **Kalat.**

Khem (kem). [Also, **Min.**] In Egyptian mythology, a god symbolizing the generative principle and universal nature. He was represented as a phallic figure. He was the god of Coptos and the Pan of Khemmis (later Panopolis, modern Akhmin), the Egyptian Pan.

Khemmis (kem'is). An ancient name of **Akhmim.**

Khemnitser (him.nyē'tsėr), **Ivan Ivanovich.** See **Chemnitzer, Ivan Ivanovich.**

Khensu (ken'sö) or **Khensu-Ra** (-rä'). See **Khuns.**

Kheops (kē'ops). See **Khufu.**

Khepera (kep'er.a). In Egyptian mythology, the sun god as the self-created creator of the gods; the morning sun regarded as the rebirth of the sun, and an aspect of Ra. His symbol was the dung beetle (which was believed to be generated by the heat of the sun) and he is sometimes depicted in human form with a scarab for a head.

Kheraskov (hi.räs'kǫf), **Mikhail.** b. Oct. 25, 1733; d. at Moscow, Oct. 9, 1806. Russian epic poet. He wrote *Rossiada* in 12 books, and *Vladimir* in 18 books, besides minor poems.

Kheri (kā'rē). District in N Union of India, in Uttar Pradesh, ab. 120 mi. N of Cawnpore: rice, wheat, sugar, and barley. Area, ab. 2,972 sq. mi.; pop. 1,024,025 (1941).

Kherson (her.sôn'). Former *guberniya* (government) in S Russia, surrounded by the Black Sea and the former governments of Bessarabia, Podolia, Kiev, Yekaterinoslav, and Taurida.

Kherson. City in SW U.S.S.R., in the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, a seaport on the N bank of the Dnieper River ab. 20 mi. above its mouth. Its chief industries are shipbuilding and ship repair, flour milling, fruit and vegetable canning, and the manufacture of agricultural machinery. Wheat and timber are shipped. It was founded by Potemkin in 1778. In World War II it was taken by

the Germans in August, 1941, and held by them until March, 1944. Pop. 97,185 (1939).

Khersones (нir.so.nyes′). Russian name of **Chersonesus,** ancient city.

Khibinogorsk (нi.bē′nọ.gôrsk). Former name of **Kirovsk.**

Khilafat Movement (ċhi.lä′fạt). See **Caliphate Movement.**

Khiliodhromia, Khiliodromia (ċhē.lyô.тнrô′myä), or **Khilidromi** (ċhē.lē.тнrô′mē). See **Alonesos.**

Khilkov (нēl′kọf), Prince **Mikhail Ivanovich.** d. at St. Petersburg, March 21, 1909. Russian construction engineer. In the early 1870's he went to America, where he studied railroad engineering for a number of years. He then accepted a position at Caracas, Venezuela, as chief engineer of a Venezuelan railway in process of construction, and after two years returned to Russia, where as minister of ways and communications (1895–1905) he supervised the development of the Trans-Siberian Railway in time to permit transportation of troops and supplies in the Russo-Japanese War.

Khingan Mountains (shing′än′) or **Khingan Shan** (shän′), **Great.** See **Great Khingan Mountains.**

Khingan Mountains, Little. See **Little Khingan Mountains.**

Khios (ċhē′ôs). See **Chios.**

Khirki (kir′kē). See **Kirkee.**

Khiuma (нē′ú.mạ). See **Hiiumaa.**

Khiva (kē′vạ; Russian, нē′vạ). Former khanate in C Asia, situated in the valley of the lower Amu Darya, bordering on Bukhara on the SE, and nearly surrounded by Russian territory; now part of the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic of the U.S.S.R. It was governed by a khan, vassal (1873 *et seq.*) of Russia. The leading peoples were Uzbeks, Sarts, Turkomans, and Persians, the religion Mohammedan. Khiva was part of the ancient Khorezm. It was unsuccessfully attacked by Russia in 1717 and 1839, and conquered by Russia in 1873. Area (1873–1920), ab. 22,000 sq. mi.

Khiva. City in the U.S.S.R., in NW Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic, in an oasis watered by the Amu Darya. It has textile industries and is a departure point for caravans crossing the Kara Kum desert. The city has many architectural monuments from its past splendor as a capital of the Khiva khanate. 23,700 (1933).

Khlebnikov (нlyeb′nyi.kọf), **Velemir.** b. at Tundutovo, Astrakhan, Russia, Oct. 10, 1885; d. June 28, 1922. Russian poet, one of the earliest theoreticians and practitioners of Russian futurist poetry.

Khmelnitsky (нmil.nyēt′ski), **Bogdan.** See **Chmielnicki, Bogdan.**

Khmelyov (нmi.lyôf′), **Nikolai Pavlovich.** b. 1901; d. at Moscow, 1945. Russian actor. He was appointed (1943) art director of the Moscow Art Theatre, a post he held until his death.

Khmer (kmer). [Also: **Cambodians, Kmer.**] Native people of Cambodia whose ancient empire occupied the region now comprised in the states of Cambodia and Laos. Their ethnic status has been much disputed in the past: scholars have classified them variously as primitive Caucasoid, as akin to the Dravidians, as Mongoloid with Malay or Indian admixture. Their culture was strongly Hindu in some aspects, and strongly Buddhist in others. They are famous for their architecture, temples, monuments, sculptures, and especially for their elaborate and realistic bas-reliefs. This great culture was destroyed by the joint pressure of Siamese and Annamese invasions in the 12th–14th centuries. Architectural remains of it can be seen at Pnom Penh, capital of the modern state of Cambodia. The modern Khmer are predominantly Buddhist. Their language, also called Khmer, belongs to the Mon-Khmer group of Austro-Asiatic languages, and is spoken largely in parts of Thailand and S Indochina.

Khodasevich (нo.dä.sā′vich), **Vladislav Felitzianovich.** b. at Moscow, 1886; d. at Paris, June 14, 1939. Russian poet and literary critic.

Khodjend (kō.jend′) or **Khodzhent** (нo.jent′). Former name of **Leninabad.**

Khoi (ċhoi). [Also, **Choi.**] Town in NW Iran, in Azerbaijan, on the Kotsur River near the NW corner of the country: a junction point for important roads to Turkey and the U.S.S.R.

Khoi-khoin (koi′koin′). See **Hottentot.**

Khoisan (koi′sän). Ethnological and linguistic term coined to include both the Bushman and Hottentot peoples of SW Africa. Khoi-san is a combination of the first syllables of *Khoi-khoin* (men of men), the name by which the Hottentots refer to themselves, and *San-qua* (San people), the name by which the Hottentots refer to the Bushmen, who have no comprehensive name for themselves in their own language. According to the conventional classification, Khoisan is accepted as one of the five language families of Africa, along with Bantu, Sudanic, Semitic, and Hamitic, although Hottentot was formerly regarded as related to Hamitic. However, it has been shown that, despite the grammatical differences between Hottentot and Bushman, there are more fundamental similarities between the two than between Hottentot and Hamitic. The most striking feature of Khoisan languages, their "click" consonants, are not distinctive of Khoisan, but are found also among the Sandawe people of E Africa, whose language may be related, and among the Bantu-speaking Nguni and Sotho peoples of SE Africa. Both Bushman and Hottentot have four "clicks" or implosive consonants, in the pronunciation of which the air is drawn inwards, distinguished as dental, alveolar, cerebral or palato-alveolar, and lateral. The Khoisan languages are also characterized by semantic tone, monosyllabic roots, numerous suffixes, prepositional genitive, and sex gender. The term Khoisan has also been used with reference to culture, by M. J. Herskovits, who classes the Bushmen and Hottentots together in the Khoisan culture area. The Khoisan peoples are one of the most distinctive groups in Africa; although differing among themselves in all three features, they are set apart from their Bantu-speaking neighbors and from the other peoples of Africa, in language, culture, and physical type. The Negro Dama of SW Africa, assimilated to the Nama Hottentots, are Khoisan in language and culture, but not in physical type.

Khojend (kō.jend′). Former name of **Leninabad.**

Khoka (kō′kä). [Also: **Inhambane Vakhoka, Vakoka, Vatonga of Inhambane.**] Northern subgroup of the Chopi, a Bantu-speaking people of S Mozambique, in SE Africa, inhabiting an area near Inhambane.

Khokand (kō.kand′). See **Kokand.**

Kholm (hôlm). Russian name of **Chelm.**

Kholmogori (нol.mo.gô′ri). [Also, **Kholmogory.**] Village in the U.S.S.R., on the S bank of the Northern Dvina River SE of Arkhangelsk. It was the chief town and capital of the territory in the 16th century, and has a cathedral built in 1685. It has declined since the rise of Arkhangelsk. 1,003 (1926).

Khoms (ċhôms). See **Homs,** Libya.

Khonde (kōn′dā). See **Ngonde.**

Khons (kōns) or **Khonsu** (kōn′sö). See **Khuns.**

Khonsar (ċhōn.sär′). See **Khunsar.**

Khoper (нo.pyôr′). River in the U.S.S.R., rising near Penza and flowing generally SW and S to join the Don in the W part of the Stalingrad *oblast* (region). Length, ab. 584 mi.

Khora (ċhô′rä). See **Samothrace.**

Khoramabad (ċhō.räm.ä.bäd′). See **Khurramabad.**

Khorasan or **Khorassan** (ċhō.rä.sän′). See **Khurasan.**

Khorat (kō.rät′). See **Nakhon Ratchasima.**

Khorezm (kọ.rez′ẹm). [Also: **Kharezm, Khoravesmia** (kō.rạ.vez′mi.ạ), **Khoresm** (kọ.rez′ẹm), **Khwarazm, Khwarezm.**] Former country of C Asia, lying about the lower Amu Darya (Oxus River) and the Aral and Caspian seas. The area now belongs to the U.S.S.R., and is divided between the Kazakh, Turkmen, and Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republics. Its monarchs ruled over a large part of C Asia in the 12th century, but were overthrown by Ghengis Khan c1220.

Khorog (нo.rôk′). Town in the U.S.S.R., capital of the Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast of the Tadzhik Soviet Socialist Republic, in the Pamirs, on the border of Afghanistan. It is linked by road with Osh, in the Fergana valley. 927 (1926).

Khorramshahr (ċhůr.rām.shär′). [Also: **Khurramshahr;** former name, **Mohammerah, Muhammerah.**] City and seaport in W Iran, in Khuzistan, ab. 8 mi. NW of Abadan, on the Karun River near the head of the Persian Gulf. It is now the principal foreign trade port of Iran, having been built into a modern port by the U. S. Army

during World War II; through this port passed many of the Lend Lease shipments to the U.S.S.R. Dates, carpets, gums, hides, fruit, rice, and petroleum are exported. 32,000 (est. 1948).

Khorsabad (kôr'sạ.bad, ċhôr.sä.bäd'). Village in N Iraq with a mound of ruins on the site of Dur Sharrukin ("fortress or city of Sargon"), a city founded by Sargon II of Assyria (722–705 B.C.). It is ab. 12 mi. NE of Mosul, which is across the Tigris River from the site of ancient Nineveh. Between the years 1843 and 1845 Emil Botta, the French consul at Mosul, discovered in the mound the palace of Sargon, the walls of which were lined with bas-reliefs containing a full record of Sargon's reign. Botta's successor, Victor Place, excavated in 1852 the gates of the city, which were supported by gigantic winged bulls. The sculptures are now in the Louvre at Paris.

Khortitsa (hôr'tit.sạ). [Also: **Cortitz, Kortetz.**] Island in SW U.S.S.R., in the Dnieper River at Zaporozhie, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic. It was noted as a 17th-century stronghold of the Cossacks. Length, ab. 7 mi.

Khorvat (HÔr'vät). See **Croats.**

Khosa (kō'sä). [Also: **Makhoca, Makhosa.**] Central subgroup of the Tonga, a Bantu-speaking people of S Mozambique, in SE Africa. This subgroup includes the Rikotjo and Shivuri.

Khosru I (kos.rö'). [Also: **Khosrau** or **Khusrau**; Greek, **Chosroes**; called **Khosru Nushirvan** (nö.shir.vän'), meaning "Khosru of the Generous Mind."] d. 579. Twenty-first Sassanian king of Persia (531–579). He had several wars with the Byzantine emperors. At the conclusion of the first in 532 or 533, Justinian purchased peace by an annual tribute of 440,000 pieces of gold. One of the conditions imposed by Khosru was that seven Greek philosophers who were pagans should be allowed to live in the Byzantine Empire without persecution. At the close of the second war (540–561) Justinian promised an annual tribute of 40,000 pieces of gold, and received in return the cession of Colchis and other territory. Khosru died before the end of the third war, which began in 571. His empire extended from the Indus River to the Red Sea, and large portions of C Asia, perhaps also a part of E Europe, recognized him as their king. He was despotic and cruel but firm, encouraging agriculture, trade, and learning. He caused various Greek, Latin, and Sanskrit works to be translated into Persian.

Khosru II. [Also: **Khosrau** or **Khusrau**; Greek, **Chosroes**; called **Khosru Parviz** or **Parveez** (pär.vēz'), meaning "Khosru the Generous."] d. 628. Twenty-third Sassanian king of Persia (590 or 591–628). He recovered the throne of his father Hormisdas IV with the aid of the Byzantine emperor Maurice (Mauricius). After the murder of Maurice, Khosru made war upon the tyrant Phocas, conquering Mesopotamia, Syria, Palestine, Egypt, and Asia Minor, finally encamping (617) at Chalcedon, opposite Constantinople. Heraclius saved the empire, recovering the lost provinces and carrying the war into Persia. Worn out, Khosru resolved (628) to abdicate in favor of his son Merdaza, but his eldest son, anticipating the design, put his father to death. No Persian king is said to have lived as luxuriously as Khosru II.

Khotan (kō'tän'). [Also: **Ilchi**; Chinese, **Hotien.**] Town in NW China, in the province of Sinkiang: an important caravan junction. Pop. ab. 50,000 (1931).

Khotana (kō.tā'nạ). Division of the Athabaskan-speaking North American Indian tribes of the interior of N and W Alaska. It embraces four tribes.

Khotin (HO.tyēn'). [Also: **Chocim, Chotin, Hotin.**] City in the U.S.S.R., in the Chernovtsy *oblast* (region) of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, on the W bank of the Dniester River: flour-milling and food-processing center; an important river crossing. The Turks were defeated here by the Poles in 1621 and 1673, and by the Russians in 1739 and 1769. The city was in Rumania from 1918 to 1944. Pop. ab. 10,000.

Khouribga (ċhö.rēb'gä). See under **Oued Zem.**

Khovantchina (HO.vän'shchi.nạ). Opera in five acts by Modest Mussorgsky.

Khowarizmi (ċhö.wä.rēz'mē), **al-.** See **al-Khowarizmi.**

Khubur (kö'bůr). In Babylonian mythology, the river between the land of the living and the land of the dead, which the souls had to cross to reach the underworld. It is analogous to the Styx of later Greek cosmogony.

Khuen-Héderváry (kün'hā'der.vä.rē), Count **Károly.** b, at Freiwaldau, Austria, May 23, 1849; d. at Budapest, Hungary, Feb. 16, 1918. Austro-Hungarian politician. He was active in behalf of Croat autonomy within Hungary, and founded the Croat National Party. He was twice (1903–04, 1910–12) chief minister of the Hungarian government, within the Dual Monarchy.

Khufu (kö'fö). [Also: **Cheops**; Greek, **Kheops.**] Egyptian king of the IVth dynasty, builder of the great pyramid at Giza. He reigned 2900–2877 B.C.

Khumbaba (kům.bä'bạ). [Also: **Chumbaba, Humbaba.**] In the Gilgamesh epic, the last Elamitic ruler of Babylonia at Erech, who was slain by Gilgamesh and his friend Enkidu.

Khundwa (kund'wä). See **Khandwa.**

Khuns (köns). [Also: **Khensu, Khons, Khonsu.**] In Egyptian mythology, the son of Amen and Mut, who form with him the Theban triad. As a lunar deity he wears the disk and crescent of the moon, his inferior place being further marked by the child's plaited side lock. Occasionally, however, he is shown as hawk-headed, and thus associated with the sun. As a solar deity he was known as Khensu-Ra.

Khunsar (ċhön.sär'). [Also, **Khonsar.**] Town in W central Iran, ab. 73 mi. NW of Isfahan: a trading center in the mountains, at an elevation of ab. 9,000 ft. Pop. ab. 20,000.

Khurasan (ċhö.rä.sän'). [Also: **Khorasan, Khorassan.**] Region and former province in NE Iran, bordering on the U.S.S.R. on the N and Afghanistan on the E; now replaced by the *Ustan Nuhum* (Ninth Province). Most of it is inhabited by nomadic herders and tribesmen; agricultural settlement is important only in the irrigated valleys and oases. It is largely a desert, and has suffered from invasions at all periods of history. Capital, Meshed; area, ab. 124,949 sq. mi.; pop. ab. 2 million.

Khurja (kůr'jạ). Town in N Union of India, in Bulandshahr district, Uttar Pradesh, ab. 50 mi. SE of Delhi: trading center. 35,376 (1941).

Khurramabad (ċhůr.räm.ä.bäd'). [Also, **Khoramabad.**] Town in W Iran, in Luristan, ab. 150 mi. N of Ahwaz: road junction; site of a road marker erected by Darius I. Pop. ab. 17,000.

Khusrau (kös.rou'). See **Khosru.**

Khust (HÖst). [Hungarian, **Huszt**; Czech, **Chust.**] Town in W U.S.S.R., in the Transcarpathian *oblast* (region) of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic. It is a trading center, formerly in Austria-Hungary, which passed in 1919 to Czechoslovakia, in 1939 to Hungary, and in 1945 to the U.S.S.R. Pop. ab. 21,000.

Khuzistan (ċhö.zi.stän'). [Also: **Arabistan**; ancient name, **Susiana.**] Region and former province in SW Iran, bounded by Luristan on the N and NE, Fars on the E, the Persian Gulf on the S, and Iraq on the W; now replaced by the *Ustan Shashum* (Sixth Province). It is the chief center of Iranian oil production; the most important commercial crops are dates and cotton. Area, ab. 34,027 sq. mi.; pop. ab. 450,000.

Khwarazm (kwo.raz'ẹm) or **Khwarezm** (kwo.rez'ẹm). See **Khorezm.**

Khyber Pass (kī'bėr). [Also: **Khaibar, Khybar.**] Narrow and difficult mountain pass in E Afghanistan, S of the Kabul River, leading from Fort Jumrud to Dakka, and commanding the route from Peshawar to Kabul. An important strategic point, it was traversed by Alexander the Great and by many later armies, including the British forces in the two Afghan wars. Length, ab. 33 mi.; elevation of highest point (at Landi Kotal), ab. 3,518 ft.

Khyrabad (kīr'ạ.bad). A former name of **Sitapur.**

Khyrpur (kīr'pör). See **Khairpur.**

Kiachta or **Kiakhta** (kyäċh'tạ). See **Altan Bulak,** Mongolian People's Republic, and **Kyakhta,** U.S.S.R.

Kialing (kyä'ling'; Chinese, jyä'ling'). [Also, **Chialing.**] River in C China, in Kansu and Szechwan provinces, flowing SE and S to join the Yangtze at Chungking. Length, ab. 700 mi.

Kiamil Pasha (kyä.mil' pä.shä'). b. at Cyprus, c1832; d. there, 1913. Turkish statesman. He entered (1861) the service of the Ottoman Empire, and was governor of Jerusalem, Beirut, and Aleppo. He became (1881)

grand vizier, holding the post until his resignation in 1887, and was again grand vizier in 1896. Dismissed from his post by Sultan Abdul Hamid II, he served (1896–1908) as governor of Smyrna, and was again grand vizier (1908–09, 1912–13). He resigned after a coup d'état caused in part by dissatisfaction with the peace terms accepted by Turkey after the Balkan War, and took up residence in Cyprus.

Kiamtwara (kē.äm.twä'rä). Subgroup of the Haya, a Bantu-speaking people of NW Tanganyika, in E Africa.

Kiamusze (kyä'mō'su'). [Also, **Chia-mu-ssu.**] City in NE China, in Manchuria, in Sungkiang province, on the Sungari River NE of Harbin. It is a rail terminus and river port. Area of municipality, ab. 44 sq. mi.; pop. 168,000 (1946).

Kian (kē.än'). One of four subgroups of the Sudanic-speaking Bobo people of W Africa, inhabiting N Ivory Coast. They are also known as Bobo-gbe, or "white Bobo." Their population is estimated at ab. 35,000 (by M. Delafosse, *Haute-Sénégal-Niger*, 1912).

Kiangning-fu (kyang'ning'fō'; Chinese, jyäng'-). Former name of **Nanking.**

Kiangsi (kyang'sē'; Chinese, jyäng'shē'). Province in SE China, bounded by Hupeh and Anhwei on the N, Chekiang and Fukien on the E, Kwantung on the S, and Hunan on the W. The chief crops are rice, sugar, tea, and tobacco. Coal, iron, and tungsten are mined. Capital, Nanchang; area, ab. 66,600 sq. mi.; pop. 12,684,000 (1950).

Kiangsi Soviet. Chinese Communist government established (1931) in southern Kiangsi from local regimes which grew up after the break (1927) between the Communists and the Kuomintang. Its chief personnel evacuated the region (1934) and trekked on the "Long March" to Shansi.

Kiangsu (kyang'sö'; Chinese, jyäng'sō'). Province in E China, bounded by Shantung on the N, the Yellow Sea on the E, Chekiang on the S, and Anhwei on the W. A major Chinese producer of salt, its crops include wheat, cotton, barley, beans, and rapeseed. Manufactures include silk and cotton goods, iron and steel products, and flour. Capital, Chinkiang; area, ab. 34,500 sq. mi.; pop. (exclusive of independent municipalities of Shanghai and Nanking), 32,230,587 (1950).

Kiangtu (kyang'tö'; Chinese, jyäng'dö'). [Also: **Chiangtu, Yangchow, Yang-chau.**] City in E China, in the province of Kiangsu, on the Grand Canal ab. 35 mi. NE of Nanking. The silk cloth produced here is famous throughout China. 137,735 (1936).

Kianja (kē.än'jä). Subgroup of the Haya, a Bantu-speaking people of NW Tanganyika, in E Africa.

Kiaohsien (jyou'shyen'). [Also: **Chiao-hsien, Kiaochow, Kiao-chau** (kyou'chou'; Chinese, jyou'jō').] City and seaport in E China, in the province of Shantung, ab. 40 mi. NW of Tsingtao. It was occupied by Germany in 1897, and, with adjoining territory amounting to ab. 200 sq. mi., became (1898) a German protectorate. It was taken by Japan in November, 1914, and returned to China in 1922. Pop. 50,000 (1922).

Kiarsarge (kir'särj). See **Pequawket** mountain, N.H.

Kiashi (kyä'shē). See **Faizabad,** China.

Kiating (jyä'ding'). Former name of **Loshan.**

Kibris (kē.brēs'). Turkish name of **Cyprus.**

Kichua (kēch'wą). See **Quechua.**

Kickapoo (kik'ą.pō). North American Indian tribe formerly inhabiting SW Wisconsin. The language was of the Algonquian family. Their culture was the typical Eastern Woodlands hunting-fishing culture with the additional Plains trait of buffalo hunting. They were hostile to the Americans in the American Revolution and the War of 1812. After various removals (from Wisconsin to Illinois to Missouri to Kansas) a group of them went to Mexico and became known as the Mexican Kickapoo. After the Civil War this group was settled on a reservation in Oklahoma, but about 400 still remain in Coahuila, Mexico. Some 650 other Kickapoo are on reservations in Oklahoma and Kansas.

Kicking Horse Pass. Mountain pass in the Rocky Mountains, traversed by the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. It is on the border between the provinces of Alberta and British Columbia, in Banff National Park on the Alberta side and in Yoho National Park on the British Columbia side. Elevation, ab. 5,338 ft.

Kidd (kid), **Benjamin.** b. Sept. 9, 1858; d. Oct. 2, 1916. English sociologist. He wrote *Social Evolution* (1894), *The Control of the Tropics* (1898), *The Principles of Western Civilization* (1902), *Individualism and After* (1908), and others.

Kidd, William. [Called **Captain Kidd.**] b. probably at Greenock, Scotland, c1645; hanged at London, May 23, 1701. English pirate and sea rover. During King William's War (1689–97) he saw service against French privateers in Atlantic and West Indian waters. A shipowner and sea captain at New York, where he held considerable property, he was rewarded by the Provincial Council for helping to suppress the colonial insurrection of Leisler and Milborne. In 1695 he went to London, where he undertook a commission to lead a man-of-war against the pirates infesting the Indian Ocean. Sailing (April 23, 1696) aboard the *Adventure Galley* from Plymouth, England, he stopped at New York, where he completed his crew, and left on Sept. 6, 1696, making his way to the Indian Ocean by way of the Cape of Good Hope. By early 1697 he was in difficulties; one third of his crew had died of cholera, the survivors had not been paid since leaving port, his ship was leaking, and mutiny threatened. These circumstances combined to make Kidd decide to prey upon the ships he had been instructed to protect. Capturing his greatest prize, the Armenian *Quedagh Merchant*, in January, 1698, he abandoned the *Adventure Galley* for the Armenian merchantman and struck up a connection with Culliford and Kelly, two of the pirates he had been sent out to capture. Sailing from Madagascar in September, 1698, Kidd arrived at the West Indies in April, 1699, and there learned that the British authorities had proclaimed him a pirate. Promised a pardon, he went ashore at Boston, was imprisoned, tried at London, and hanged, having been found guilty of murder and piracy. A portion of the *Quedagh Merchant's* treasure was buried on Gardiners Island, New York, and was long popularly supposed never to have been recovered (but was actually removed by the colonial authorities in 1699).

Kidde (kēTH'ę), **Astrid Ehrencron-.** See **Ehrencron-Kidde, Astrid.**

Kidde, Harald. b. at Vejle, Denmark, Aug. 14, 1878; d. at Copenhagen, Nov. 23, 1918. Danish novelist, author of social and psychological novels of which *Hellen* (The Hero, 1912), a study of religious ecstasy, is the best known.

Kidder (kid'ėr), **Frank Eugene.** b. at Bangor, Me., Nov. 3, 1859; d. at Denver, Colo., Oct. 27, 1905. American engineer and architect.

Kidder, Kathryn. b. at Newark, N.Y., c1868; d. Sept. 7, 1939. American actress; wife (married 1905) of Louis Kaufman Anspacher. She was notable for her portrayal of Countess Wanda in *Nordeck*, Rachel McCreery in *Held by the Enemy*, Dearest in *Little Lord Fauntleroy*, the title role in *Mme. Sans Gêne*, Lady Teazle in *School for Scandal*, and the Shakespearian characters of Helena, Ophelia, Desdemona, and Portia.

Kidderminster (kid'ėr.min.stėr). Municipal borough and market town in W England, in Worcestershire, on the river Stour ab. 16 mi. SW of Birmingham, ab. 130 mi. NW of London by rail. It is noted for the manufacture of carpets, which has been carried on here for 200 years. 37,423 (1951).

Kiderlen-Wächter (kē'dėr.lęn.veċh'tėr), **Alfred von.** b. at Stuttgart, Germany, July 10, 1852; d. there, Dec. 30, 1912. German diplomat. As foreign secretary (1910 *et seq.*) under Bethmann-Hollweg, he provoked the Agadir crisis (1911) when French troops marched against Moroccan rebels. He sent the gunboat *Panther* to protect German interests at Agadir, Morocco, where there were no Germans. Kiderlen-Wächter chose this means to force some decision in the Moroccan situation, in which the French had been temporizing, and he was successful in obtaining, through negotiations with the French, a settlement of the Moroccan and Congo disputes between France and Germany.

Kidnapped. Novel by Robert Louis Stevenson, published in 1886.

Kidron (kid'rǫn). [Also, **Kedron.**] In Biblical geography, a brook passing N and E of Jerusalem, and flowing into the Dead Sea.

Kidsgrove (kidz'grōv). Urban district in N central England, in Staffordshire, in the foothills of the Pennines, ab. 152 mi. NW of London by rail. 16,231 (1951).

Kieff (kē'ef). See **Kiev.**

Kiel (kēl). City in NW Germany, the capital of the *Land* (state) of Schleswig-Holstein, British Zone, formerly in the province of Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, on a bay of the Baltic Sea, ab. 40 mi. NW of Lübeck. Formerly the chief German naval station in the Baltic, it has a well-protected harbor located near the terminus of the Kiel Canal. It has machinery, metalworking, cement, and furniture industries, as well as canneries, dairies, and fish-smoking plants. There is a considerable trade in fish and fish products, dairy products, livestock, grain, lumber, coal, and chemicals. Kiel has a university, with a number of institutes, particularly the *Institut für Weltwirtschaft und Seeverkehr* (Institute for World Commerce and Sea Trade). The entire city and all harbor installations were laid in ruins as a result of numerous bombing attacks during World War II. Kiel received town privileges in 1242, became a member of the Hanseatic League in 1284, and developed important commercial fairs in the 14th century. The peace of Kiel between Denmark, Sweden, and England was concluded here in 1814. The seat of the ducal government of Holstein 1864–65, it was afterward incorporated into Prussia, and became the capital of the province of Schleswig-Holstein in 1917. In World War I, Kiel, as the headquarters of the German navy, was the site of the mutiny of naval personnel in November, 1918, that started the German revolution leading to the establishment of the republic. The population decrease in the period 1939–46 was 21.7 percent. 214,335 (1946), 254,449 (1950).

Kiel, Friedrich. b. at Puderbach on the Lahn, Germany, Oct. 7, 1821; d. at Berlin, Sept. 14, 1885. German composer and teacher of contrapuntal music.

Kiel Canal. [Also: **Nord-Ostsee Canal, Kaiser Wilhelm Canal.**] Ship canal in Schleswig-Holstein, N Germany, connecting the harbor of Kiel with the mouth of the Elbe River near Brunsbüttel. The canal was begun June 3, 1887, and opened for traffic June 19, 1895. The cost of construction was estimated at ab. 39 million dollars. Length, ab. 61 mi.; breadth at the bottom, ab. 144 ft., at the surface, ab. 335 ft.; depth, ab. 37 ft.

Kielce (kyel'tse). [Russian, **Keltsy.**] *Województwo* (province) in S central Poland, bounded by Łódź and Warszawa on the N, Lublin on the E, Rzeszów on the SE, Kraków on the S, and Katowice on the W. The Vistula River forms its SE, E, and NE border. Capital, Kielce; area, ab. 6,970 sq. mi.; pop. ab. 1,675,000 (1950).

Kielce. [Russian, **Keltsy.**] City in C Poland, capital of the *województwo* (province) of Kielce, until 1919 in Russian Poland, situated at the foot of the Lysa Góra Mountains, ab. 96 mi. SW of Warsaw. It is important for its agricultural trade, for its marble quarries, and for the copper, iron, and lead mines in the vicinity. The town, founded in 1173, passed to Austria in the 18th century, to Russia in 1814, and to Poland in 1919. Heavy fighting occurred here between the Russians and Germans in September, 1914, and in May, 1915. In World War II, the Germans occupied the town in September, 1939; it was taken by the Russians in January, 1945. A pogrom which occurred here in 1946 caused numerous surviving Polish Jews to flee to D.P. camps in the American Zone of occupation in Germany, in an attempt to reach Palestine. 49,960 (1946), 57,131 (est. 1949).

Kielhorn (kēl'hôrn), **Franz.** b. at Osnabrück, Germany, May 31, 1840; d. at Göttingen, Germany, March 19, 1908. German Sanskrit scholar.

Kielland (chel'län), **Alexander Lange.** b. at Stavanger, Norway, Feb. 18, 1849; d. April 6, 1906. Norwegian novelist. In 1889 he edited the *Stavanger Avis*, and in 1891 became burgomaster of Stavanger. Among his works are *Novelletter* (1879), *Nye Novelletter* (1880), *Garman og Worse* (1880), *Arbeidsfolk* (1881), *Else* (1881), *Skipper Worse* (1882), *Gift* (1883), *Fortuna* (1884), *Sne* (1886), *Sankt Hans Fest* (1887), and *Jakob* (1891).

Kienthal Conference (kēn'täl). Name applied to a conference of antiwar socialists held in Switzerland in April, 1916. Together with the Zimmerwald conference of 1915, it helped germinate the Third International. The gathering included Lenin.

Kienzl (kēn'tsl), **Wilhelm.** b. at Waizenkirchen, Austria, Jan. 17, 1857; d. at Vienna, Oct. 3, 1941. Austrian composer, notably of the opera *Der Evangelimann* (1894).

Kiepert (kē'pert), **Heinrich.** b. at Berlin, July 31, 1818; d. there, April 21, 1899. German geographer and cartographer. He published *Atlas von Hellas* (1840–46; revised ed., 1871), *Karte von Kleinasien* (1843–45), *Neuer Handatlas der Erde* (1857–61), *Atlas Antiquus* (revised ed., 1885), and others.

Kieran (kir'ąn), **John (Francis).** b. at New York, Aug. 2, 1892—. American journalist. He was sports editor and columnist (1915–43) for the New York *Times*, columnist (1943–44) on the New York *Sun*, and a regular member of the radio quiz program *Information Please*. Author of *The Story of the Olympic Games* (1936), *Nature Notes* (1941), and other books; editor of *Information Please Almanac* (1947 *et seq.*).

Kierkegaard (kir'kę.gôr), **Soren Aaby.** b. at Copenhagen, May 5, 1813; d. there, Nov. 11, 1855. Danish philosopher and theologian. His chief works are *Either—Or* (1843), an ethical and esthetic treatment of ideas, *Stages on Life's Way* (1845), *On Christian Training* (1850), and his autobiographical *Standpoint of My Literary Work*, published after his death. He believed that religion was a private matter for the individual soul, and he spent the last years of his short life in attacking organized, formalized religion and the practices of the national Danish Church.

Kiesewetter (kē'zę.vet.ėr), **Raphael George.** [Title, Edler **von Wiesenbrunn.**] b. at Holešov, in Moravia, Aug. 29, 1773; d. at Baden, Austria, Jan. 1, 1850. Austrian musicologist and writer.

Kiesler (kēs'lėr), **Frederick J.** b. at Vienna, Sept. 22, 1892—. American architect, designer, lithographer, and lecturer, director of scenic design for the Juilliard School of Music, New York. He was educated at the Technische Hochschule at Vienna, and came to New York in 1926. He designed sets for *The Emperor Jones*, *R.U.R.*, and various operas.

Kiev (kē'ef). [Also: **Kieff;** Ukrainian, **Kiyiv.**] *Oblast* (region) of the U.S.S.R., in N central Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, centering around the city of Kiev. The area is mostly level to gently rolling, and includes some of the best farmland in the Ukraine. About two thirds of the people of the region are farmers and there is a large production of cereals and sugar beets. The area was much damaged by the German armies during World War II. Capital, Kiev; area, ab. 10,499 sq. mi. (1933), ab. 15,900 (1951); pop. 3,497,000 (1933).

Kiev. [Also: **Kieff;** Ukrainian, **Kiyiv;** called the **"Mother of Russian Cities."**] City in SW U.S.S.R., capital of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and of Kiev *oblast* (region); its important industries include the manufacture of machine tools, machinery, foods, cotton textiles, and leather. It is a major rail and road junction. The Cathedral of Santa Sophia, dating from the 11th century, was originally a reproduction of Santa Sophia at Istanbul (but on a scale of one to four), and this original structure remains almost intact. The Pecherskoi monastery (with its catacombs) and the university are also of interest. The city was the capital of the grand princes of Kiev, was sacked by the Mongols in 1240, passed later to Lithuania and Poland, and was annexed to Russia in the 17th century. It suffered severe damage under the Nazi German attack and occupation (September, 1941–November, 1943). 846,293 (1939).

Kiffa (kif'ą). Name of two stars α and β Librae, both of the second magnitude. The former is Kiffa Australis; the latter, Kiffa Borealis. They are also known, respectively, as Zubenalgenubi and Zubenalshemali.

Kigoma (ki.gō'mą). Town in E Africa, in Tanganyika territory, situated on the E shore of Lake Tanganyika, at the end of the railway line from Dar-es-Salaam. It is the chief port on the lake and carries on cross-the-lake traffic with that part of the Belgian Congo which uses the Central Railway of Tanganyika rather than the river-rail system of the Congo. It is ab. 4 mi. N of Ujiji,

where Livingstone and Stanley met in 1871. Pop. ab. 14,000.

Ki'i (kē'ē). See **Tiki.**

Kiik-Koba (kēk.kō'bą). One of the oldest Lower Paleolithic sites of Russia, ab. 25 kilometers E of Simferopol, in the Crimea. It was first excavated in 1924. The lower layer yielded crude flint implements of the early Mousterian type. Those from the upper layer, belonging to the later Mousterian, were more varied and of better workmanship. In addition to implements and animal bones, two incomplete human Neanderthal skeletons (an adult and a child) were found.

Kiirun (kē.rön). Japanese name of **Keelung.**

Kikinda (kē'kin.dä). See **Velika Kikinda.**

Kikladhes (kē.klä THēs). Greek name of the **Cyclades.**

Kikuyu (kē.kö'yö). [Also: **Akikuyu, Gikuyu, Wakikuyu.**] Bantu-speaking people of C Kenya, in E Africa. They inhabit an area SW of Mount Kenya, N of Nairobi. Their population is estimated at ab. 700,000 (by I. Schapera, *Some Problems of Anthropological Research in Kenya Colony*, 1949). They have exogamous patrilineal clans and military age grades based on circumcision. They are divided into numerous independent subgroups ruled by local elders. They practice agriculture and herding, with the cattle complex. Their principal crops are maize and sorghum. Digging sticks and knives, rather than hoes, are used in farming.

Kilauea (kē.lou.ā'ä). Active volcanic crater on the SE slope of Mauna Loa, on the island of Hawaii, Hawaiian Islands, ab. 30 mi. SW of Hilo: largest active crater in the world. It contains a lake of fire in a steep-walled pit, called Halemaumau. Elevation, ab. 4,090 ft.; circumference of crater, ab. 9 mi.

Kildare (kil.dār'). [Irish, **Cill Dara.**] Inland county of the Irish Republic, in Leinster province. It is bounded on the N by County Meath, on the E by Counties Dublin and Wicklow, on the S by County Carlow, and on the W by Counties Laoighis and Offaly. The NW part of the county includes a part of the Bog of Allen, a source of peat. Much of the county is under cultivation or in pasture. County Kildare is noted for breeding fine horses. The county is crossed by the Grand Canal and the Royal Canal. There is some manufacture of cotton and woolen textiles, and of paper. Kildare is the county seat; area, ab. 654 sq. mi.; pop. 66,426 (1951).

Kildare. [Irish, **Cill Dara.**] Town in E Irish Republic, of ancient political and ecclesiastical importance, county seat of County Kildare. The first church was established by Saint Brigid in the 5th century; Kildare later became a cathedral town. 2,286 (1951).

Kildare, Earl of. See **Fitzgerald, Thomas.**

Kildare, 20th Earl of. A title of **Fitzgerald, James.**

Kildare, Curragh of. See **Curragh.**

Kilgore (kil'gōr). City in E Texas, in Gregg and Rusk counties, SE of Dallas, in the great East Texas oil field. It was incorporated in 1931. Pop. 9,638 (1950).

Kilham (kil'ąm), **Alexander.** b. at Epworth, Lincolnshire, England, July 10, 1762; d. at Nottingham, England, Dec. 20, 1798. English clergyman, founder of the Methodist New Connection, called Kilhamites. On Wesley's death (March 2, 1791), Kilham became a leader of the party opposed to the established church. He was expelled from the Connection, and in 1797, with three Methodist preachers and a few laymen, established at Leeds the Methodist New Connection.

Kilhamites (kil'ąm.īts). Members of the New Connection of Wesleyan Methodists; so called after Alexander Kilham

Kilia (kē'lē.ą). See **Chilia.**

Kilimane (kil.i.mä'nę). See **Quelimane.**

Kilimanjaro (kil''i.mąn.jä'rō). [Also, **Kilima Njaro.**] Highest mountain in Africa, situated in East Africa, in NE Tanganyika territory, near the border of Kenya colony. The mountain has two snow-capped summits, Kibo and Mawenzi, connected by a saddle of lava. It has been climbed many times since its first ascent in 1889. Height, 19,565 ft.

Kilindini (kil'in.dē'ni). [Also, **Kilindini Harbor.**] Principal port of Kenya protectorate, British East Africa. It is on the W side of the island on which Mombasa is situated; with its landlocked anchorage it is rated as the best harbor on the E coast of Africa. It is a terminus of the Kenya-Uganda Railway.

Kilis (kē.lēs'). [Also, **Killis.**] Town in S Turkey, in the *il* (province or vilayet) of Gaziantep, ab. 34 mi. N of Aleppo, Syria: trading center. Elevation, ab. 2,200 ft.; pop. 27,048 (1945).

Kiliya (kē'lē.yą). [Also, **Kilia.**] Town in SW U.S.S.R., in the Ismail *oblast* (region) of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, on the Kilia arm of the Danube, ab. 97 mi. SW of Odessa: food-processing industry. Pop. ab. 15,000.

Kiliya. Russian name of the **Chilia.**

Kilkenny (kil.ken'i). [Irish, **Cill Chainnigh.**] Inland county in SE Irish Republic, in Leinster province. It is bounded on the N by County Laoighis, on the E by Counties Carlow and Wexford, on the S by County Waterford, and on the W by County Tipperary. The surface is low in the C and NE parts and mountainous in the NW and the SE. The most important mineral resources are marble and limestone, but some anthracite coal is found in the vicinity of Castlecomer. Industries include brewing, distilling, flour milling, and leather tanning. Kilkenny is the county seat; area, ab. 796 sq. mi.; pop. 65,133 (1951).

Kilkenny. [Irish, **Cill Chainnigh.**] Urban district in SE Irish Republic, in Leinster province, county seat of County Kilkenny, on the river Nore ab. 29 mi. N of Waterford. The town has a brewery industry of some importance. Its chief historic buildings are the castle (a seat of the marquises of Ormonde), founded in the 12th century by Strongbow, and the cathedral, founded in 1180. Some of the original towers of the castle still remain. 10,571 (1951).

Kilkieran Bay (kil.kir'ąn). Bay in W Irish Republic, in County Galway. It contains many small islands and its shores are much indented by many small arms and inlets. Length, ab. 10 mi.; average width, ab. 2 mi.

Kilkis (kēl.kēs'). *Nomos* (department) in N Greece, in Macedonia. Capital, Kilkis; area, ab. 968 sq. mi.; pop. 88,928 (1951).

Kilkis. Town in N Greece, the capital of the *nomos* (department) of Kilkis, in W Macedonia, ab. 24 mi. N of Salonika. 11,931 (1951).

Killala Bay (ki.lal'ą). Bay in NW Irish Republic, in Connacht province, between County Sligo and County Mayo. Length, ab. 10 mi.; width at entrance, ab. 6 mi.

Killaloe (ki.lal'ō). [Irish, **Cill Dálua.**] Town and parish in W central Irish Republic, in County Clare, on the river Shannon ab. 12 mi. NE of Limerick. The town lies at the S end of the navigable Lough Derg (a widened part of the river Shannon). A large hydroelectric development was built on the river Shannon between here and Limerick in 1930. Killaloe contains a cathedral, a handsome cruciform 12th-century structure, with central tower, and a recessed Romanesque doorway, elaborately sculptured. In the churchyard stands a curious Irish stone-roofed church. 890 (1936).

Killarney (ki.lär'ni). [Irish, **Cill Áirne.**] Urban district in SW Irish Republic, in County Kerry, near Lough Leane, ab. 17 mi. SE of Tralee. 6,301 (1951)

Killarney, Lakes of. Three small lakes in Munster province, Irish Republic, in County Kerry, in the vicinity of Killarney urban district. Lower Lake (or Lough Leane) is the largest (area, ab. 8 sq. mi.). It is separated from Middle Lake (or Lough Torc) by a peninsula, on which are the ruins of 15th-century Muckross Abbey. Upper Lake (area, ab. 0.7 sq. mi.) is the most scenic, connected with the other two by a narrow watercourse ab. 3 mi. long, known as the Long Range. All the lakes, in the mountainous region of County Kerry, are noted for their scenery.

Kill Devil Hill Monument. National memorial in E North Carolina, in Dare County, ab. 3 mi. S of the village of Kitty Hawk. It was established in 1927 to commemorate the site of the Wright brothers' first flight (Dec. 17, 1903) and has a monument erected in 1933. Area, ab. 314 acres.

Killeen (ki.lēn'). City in C Texas, in Bell County, ab. 60 mi. N of Austin, in a farming region. It is near Camp Hood, a U.S. Army post, which has contributed to the growth of the city. In the decade between the last two U.S. censuses its population grew from 1,263 (1940) to 7,045 (1950).

Killers, The. Story in the collection *Men Without Women* (1927), by Ernest Hemingway.

Killian (kil'ē.ăn), **Gustav.** b. at Mainz, Germany, June 2, 1860; d. at Berlin, Feb. 24, 1921. German laryngologist. He introduced (1898) direct bronchoscopy, being the first to view the bronchi through the natural passages; devised numerous operations for diseases of the nose and throat passages; and attempted the correction of the deformity of the septal deviation of the nose by submucous operation and the removal of an aspirated bone from the trachea by means of a modified oesophagoscope.

Killiecrankie (kil.i.krang'ki). Pass in Perthshire, Scotland, ab. 26 mi. NW of Perth. Here the Jacobite Highlanders under John Graham of Claverhouse (Viscount Dundee) defeated (July 17, 1689) the government forces under Hugh Mackay. Dundee was killed in the battle. The pass is now traversed by the railway line from Perth to Inverness.

Killigrew (kil'i.grō), **Anne.** b. at London, 1660; d. there, in June, 1685. English poet, painter, and scholar; niece of Thomas Killigrew (1612–83). She painted portraits of James and Mary, Duke and Duchess of York (later to be James II and Queen Mary). She is now remembered chiefly through John Dryden's *To the Pious Memory of the Accomplished Young Lady Mrs. Anne Killigrew, Excellent in the Two Sister Arts of Poesy and Painting* (1686), a pindaric ode in ten stanzas.

Killigrew, Thomas. [Called **Killigrew the Elder.**] b. in Lothbury, London, Feb. 7, 1612; d. in Whitehall, London, March 19, 1683. English dramatist; brother of Sir William Killigrew. He was a page of Charles I, and remained loyal to him and his successor. He produced and wrote many new plays and built several theaters. He is, however, best remembered as a wit. Among his plays are *Claracilla* (printed 1641) and *The Parson's Wedding* (1644).

Killigrew, Thomas. [Called **Killigrew the Younger.**] b. in February, 1657; d. July 21, 1719. English dramatist; son of Thomas Killigrew (1612–83). He wrote *Chit Chat* (1719) and others.

Killigrew, Sir William. Baptized at Haworth, near London, May 28, 1606; d. at London, 1695. English poet and dramatist; brother of Thomas Killigrew (1612–83).

Killinger (kil'ing.ėr), **Manfred von.** b. at Nossen, Germany, July 14, 1886—. German officer and diplomat. He served in the German navy in World War I and was later a member of the Freikorps. He became a member (1927) of the S. A. (Brown Shirts), member (1929) of the Reichstag, minister president of Saxony (1933–34), German consul general (1937–39) at San Francisco, and was subsequently on the staff of the German Foreign Office.

Killingly (kil'ing.li). Town in NE Connecticut, in Windham County, on the Five Mile River. 10,015 (1950).

Killington Peak (kil'ing.tọn). Peak of the Green Mountains, in Vermont, in Rutland County, ab. 7 mi. E of Rutland. 4,241 ft.

Killis (kē.lēs'). See **Kilis.**

Kill Van Kull (kil' van kul'). Sea channel between Staten Island (Richmond borough of New York City), N.Y., and Bayonne, N.J., connecting Newark Bay with Upper New York Bay. There are numerous industrial plants along its shores. Length, ab. 4 mi.

Kilmainham (kil.mā'năm). [Also, **New Kilmainham.**] Western suburb of Dublin. In 1882, C. S. Parnell was confined in the government prison here.

Kilmansegg (kil'măn.seg), **Miss.** In Thomas Hood's humorous poem so named, an heiress with a golden leg.

Kilmarnock (kil.mär'nọk). Parliamentary burgh and industrial center in S Scotland, in Ayrshire, on Kilmarnock Water, a tributary of the river Irvine, ab. 11 mi. NE of Ayr, ab. 390 mi. N of London by rail. It is situated on the Ayrshire coal field, and has coal mining. It is also an important center for the manufacture of machinery, hosiery, shoes, woolens, and carpets. The town contains relics of Burns. 42,120 (1951).

Kilmarnock, Earl of. See **Boyd, William.**

Kilmer (kil'mėr), **Joyce.** [Full name, **Alfred Joyce Kilmer.**] b. at New Brunswick, N.J., Dec. 6, 1886; Killed in action near Seringes, France, July 30, 1918. American writer, remembered as author of the poem *Trees* (1913). He was on the staff (1913) of the New York *Times* Sunday *Magazine Section* and *Review of Books*, and published verse in *Summer of Love* (1911), *Trees and Other Poems* (1914), and *Main Street and Other Poems* (1917). His critical works include *The Circus, and Other Essays* (1916), and *Literature in the Making* (1917).

Kilpatrick (kil.pat'rik), **Hugh Judson.** b. near Deckertown, N.J., Jan. 14, 1836; d. at Valparaíso, Chile, Dec. 2, 1881. American Union general in the Civil War. He commanded the cavalry of Sherman's army in the march from Atlanta to Savannah in 1864. He was minister to Chile (1865–70, 1881).

Kilpatrick, William Heard. b. at White Plains, Ga., Nov. 20, 1871—. American educator. He joined (1909) the faculty of Teachers College, Columbia University, where he was professor of the philosophy of education (1918–38).

Kilrenny and Anstruther (kil.ren'i, an'struтн.ėr). See under **Anstruther, Easter** and **Wester.**

Kilrush (kil.rush'). [Irish, **Cill Ruis.**] Urban district and seaport in SW Irish Republic, in County Clare, on the N bank of the Mouth of the Shannon (the estuary of the river Shannon), ab. 26 mi. SW of Ennis. The commerce of the port is chiefly coastal trade. 3,153 (1951).

Kilsyth (kil.sīth'). Police burgh in S central Scotland, in Stirlingshire, near the river Kelvin and the Forth and Clyde Canal, ab. 10 mi. NE of Glasgow, ab. 457 mi. N of London by rail. Here on Aug. 15, 1645, the Royalists under James Graham, 5th Earl of Montrose, defeated the Covenanters. The ruins of Kilsyth Castle are nearby. 10,062 (est. 1948).

Kilung (kē'lùng'). See **Keelung.**

Kilwa Kisiwani (kil'wä kē.sē.wä'nē). [Also: **Kilwa, Quiloa.**] District in E Africa, in Tanganyika territory, with its main settlement on a small island off the coast ab. 200 mi. S of Dar-es-Salaam. It was founded by the Arabs in the 10th century, and the Portuguese became established there c1508. There is an old fort on the island; at one time the port was an important Arab trading station. On the mainland opposite the island is the town of Kilwa or Kilwa Kivinje, which is also a small port. The chief products are rice, sorghum, mealies, sugar, and tobacco. Pop. of district, ab. 3,000.

Kilwinning (kil.win'ing). Police burgh in S Scotland, in Ayrshire, on the river Garnock ab. 22 mi. SW of Glasgow, ab. 401 mi. N of London by rail. It is noted for its ruined abbey, and as the earliest seat of Scottish freemasonry. 6,273 (est. 1948).

Kimball (kim'bạl), **Dan A.** b. at St. Louis, Mo., March 1, 1896—. American aviation executive, U.S. secretary of the navy (1951–53) under Truman. He served as an airplane pilot in World War I and after the war worked in private industry in positions associated with aviation. As director of a large engineering concern, he helped in the development of JATO (jet-assisted take-off) and of high-altitude rockets. In 1949 he became assistant secretary of the navy for air and, after serving as undersecretary, he succeeded (1951) F. P. Matthews as navy secretary in the Defense Department.

Kimball, Everett. b. at Worcester, Mass., Oct. 6, 1873—. American historian and educator. He taught at Wellesley and Smith colleges, and was director (1921–43) of the Smith College School for Social Work. Among his works are *The Public Life of Joseph Dudley* (1911), *The National Government of the United States* (1919), and *United States Government* (1924).

Kimball, Fiske. b. at Newton, Mass., Dec. 8, 1888—. American architect, historian, and writer, director (1925 *et seq.*) of the Philadelphia Museum of Art. His works include restorations of the homes of Thomas Jefferson (Monticello), Robert E. Lee (Stratford), and buildings at Williamsburg, Va.

Kimball, Heber Chase. b. at Sheldon, Vt., June 14, 1801; d. June 22, 1868. American Mormon leader. He became a Mormon in 1832 and (with Brigham Young) was associated with Joseph Smith at Kirtland, Ohio. He was ordained (1835) one of the 12 apostles of the Latter-day Saints, subsequently became active in missionary service, and was selected (1837) as chief of the first mission to England. He took part in the Mormon migrations to Missouri and Illinois, later resumed his missionary activity in England, and participated in the initial Mormon migration (1847) to Salt Lake Valley, becoming one

of Young's chief counselors at the end of that year. He was chief justice and lieutenant governor of the Mormon state of Deseret and also held offices in the territorial government of Utah.

Kimball, Richard Burleigh. b. at Plainfield, N.H., Oct. 11, 1816; d. at New York, Dec. 28, 1892. American author and Texas pioneer. He founded the town of Kimball in Texas, and built part of the first railroad in that state.

Kimball, Sumner Increase. b. at Lebanon, Me., Sept. 2, 1834; d. at Washington, D.C., June 21, 1923. American government official. He organized and became (1878) general superintendent of the U.S. Life-Saving Service, serving as its head until 1915, when the service was incorporated into the U.S. Coast Guard. He was officially retired in 1916.

Kimberley (kim'bėr.li). Mining town in the SE part of the province of British Columbia, Canada, near the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Kootenay River. Important lead, zinc, and silver mines are located here, and a good part of Canada's lead and zinc output comes from these mines. 5,933 (1951).

Kimberley. City in S Africa, in Cape of Good Hope province, Union of South Africa, on the border of Orange Free State, ab. 647 mi. NE of Capetown and ab. 309 mi. SW of Johannesburg by rail. It is the chief city of the region commonly called Griqualand West. Named after John Wodehouse, 1st Earl of Kimberley, colonial secretary in 1871, it has been developed by the diamond-mining industry, which remains its chief source of revenue. The diamond fields were first worked in 1871. During the Boer War the city withstood a siege from Oct. 15, 1899, to Feb. 15, 1900. Elevation, ab. 4,012 ft.; pop. 55,909 (1946), including 19,067 Europeans.

Kimberley, 1st Earl of. Title of **Wodehouse, John.**

Kimberley Goldfield. [Also, **Kimberleys.**] Gold-mining district in the NE part of Western Australia; site of the first major gold discovery in Western Australia, in 1885. Output has since declined, and this field now produces only a small part of the state's output.

Kimberly (kim'bėr.li). Village in E Wisconsin, in Outagamie County, on the Fox River; paper manufactures. 3,179 (1950).

Kimbu (kēm'bö). [Also, **Wakimbu.**] Southeastern subgroup of the Nyamwezi, a Bantu-speaking people of E Africa, inhabiting an area NE of Lake Rukwa in W Tanganyika.

Kim Il Sung (kim' il' sůng'). b. near Pyongyang, Korea, c1912—. Korean politician and soldier. He fought (1931 *et seq.*) as a guerrilla against the Japanese in Korea, and in 1936 was commander of a division that held a comparatively large section of Korea. The Japanese put down these guerrillas by sending a punitive expedition into the area and Kim Il Sung fled to Russia. He may have adopted his name, that of a famous Korean guerrilla who died probably in 1919, in the hope of being identified with the older fighter. He returned as a general to Korea in 1945, when Russian troops occupied the country, and served as secretary-general and head of the Politburo of the Korean Communist Party. When the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was established in North Korea, he became chairman of the executive committee of the new government, in essence prime minister of the country; with the outbreak of the Korean War in 1950, he was named commander of the North Korean army.

Kimmel (kim'ęl), **Husband Edward.** b. at Henderson, Ky., Feb. 26, 1882—. American naval officer. He commanded (1939–41) the cruiser battle force of the U.S. fleet, was advanced to admiral in 1941, and became (1941) commander of the U.S. Pacific fleet. Following the Japanese attack (Dec. 7, 1941) on Pearl Harbor, he was relieved of his command and was retired in 1942.

Kimmerians (ki.mir'i.ąnz). See **Cimmerians.**

Kimmeridge (kim'ėr.ij). Civil parish and village in SW England, in Dorsetshire, on the Isle of Purbeck. It gives its name to the Kimmeridgian system of the Jurassic (in geology), especially to the Kimmeridge clay, widespread over England and France. 117 (1931).

Kim-mien (kim'myen'). See **Yao.**

Kimpolung (kim.pô.lŏng') or **Kimpulung** (-pö-). See **Câmpulung.**

Kinabalu (kin''ą.bą.lö'), **Mount.** [Also: **Kinabulu** (-bu-), **Kinibalu.**] Peak in North Borneo, the highest peak on the island of Borneo. 13,455 ft.

Kinakk (ki.näk'). See under **Canaan.**

Kinau (kē'nou), **Johann.** Original name of **Fock, Gorch.**

Kinburn (kēn.bŏrn'). Former fortress in S Russia, on the Black Sea, on the N shore of the Dnieper estuary, ab. 39 mi. E of Odessa. The site is now in the Nikolayev *oblast* (region) of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.

Kincaid (kin.kād'). Large Middle Mississippi archaeological site in Massac County, S Illinois, on the Ohio River. This site, which was inhabited during the Temple Mound II period (c1300–1700 A.D.), ranks with Angel, Aztalan, and Cahokia as one of the northernmost of the great ceremonial centers containing temple mounds.

Kincardine (kin.kär'din, king-). Resort town in S central Ontario, Canada, on the E shore of Lake Huron, ab. 100 mi. NW of London. 2,672 (1951).

Kincardine, Earl of. Title held by various members of the **Bruce** family.

Kincardineshire (kin.kär'din.shir, king-) or **Kincardine.** [Also, **the Mearns.**] Maritime county in E Scotland. It is bounded on the N by Aberdeenshire, on the E by the North Sea, and on the S and W by Angus. The surface is mountainous in the W and NW where the Braes of Angus (a range of the Grampian Mountains) extend into the county. This part of the county is chiefly woodland and moorland. The surface slopes N from this upland to the valley of the river Dee, and S to the Howe of the Mearns (a part of the valley of Strathmore). The most fertile area in the county is the narrow coastal plain. Crops raised are oats, potatoes, wheat, turnips, and barley. Fishing is important along the coast. Stonehaven is the county seat; area, ab. 382 sq. mi.; pop. 47,341 (1951).

Kinchau or **Kinchow** (kin'chou'; Chinese, jin'jō'). See **Chinchou.**

Kinchinjinga (kin.chin.jing'gą) or **Kinchinjunga** (-jung'-gą). See **Kanchenjunga.**

Kinck (kingk; Norwegian, chingk), **Hans Ernst.** b. at Øksfjord, Norway, Oct. 11, 1865; d. Oct. 13, 1926. Norwegian author, noted especially for his short stories, but also distinguished as a novelist, dramatist, and essayist.

Kind (kint), **Johann Friedrich.** b. at Leipzig, Germany, March 4, 1768; d. at Dresden, Germany, June 25, 1843. German writer of popular poems, plays, and stories. He wrote the libretto to Kreutzer's *Das Nachtlager in Granada.* He furnished (1817) the text for Weber's opera *Der Freischütz;* the material, taken from J. A. Apel's story of the same name (in *Das Gespensterbuch,* 1815), had already been dramatized by Rosenau and Gleich, and played at Vienna. Kind was editor, among other things, of *Die Abendzeitung* at Dresden.

Kinderhook (kin'dėr.hůk). Town (in New York the equivalent of township in many other states) and village in E New York, in Columbia County; residential community. It is the birthplace and burial place of Martin Van Buren, whose supporters in the New York O. K. Club, abbreviated from Old Kinderhook, immortalized the village's name hidden in a popular expression. Pop. of town, 3,284 (1950); of village, 853 (1950).

Kindermann (kin'dėr.män), **Heinz.** b. 1894—. German historian of literature. His studies include *Lenz und die deutsche Romantik* (1924), *Entwicklung der Sturm-und-Drang-Bewegung* (1925), and *Das literarische Antlitz der Gegenwart* (1930). He is especially known as editor in chief of the 250-volume collection of texts *Deutsche Literatur in Entwicklungsreihen,* which seemed likely (until World War II interrupted its publication) to replace Kürschner's *Deutsche National-Literatur.*

Kinder Scout (kin'dėr skout). See under **Peak District.**

Kind-Hart's Dreame (kīnd'härts). [Full title, **Kind-Harts Dreame. Conteining fiue Apparitions with their Inuectives against abuses raigning.**] Pamphlet written by Henry Chettle in 1592. In the preface is the first allusion to Shakespeare after that in Robert Greene's *Groats-worth of Wit:* "Because myselfe haue seene his demeanor no lesse ciuill, than he excelent in the qualitie he professes: Besides, diuers of worship haue reported his vprightnes of dealing, which argues his honestv, and his facetious grace in writting, that approoues his Art."

Kindler (kin'dlėr), **Hans.** b. at Rotterdam, Netherlands, Jan. 8, 1892; d. 1949. American conductor and teacher. He was first cellist (1914–21) of the Philadelphia Orchestra, and founder and conductor (1931 *et seq.*) of the National Symphony Orchestra at Washington, D.C.

Kindness in a Corner. Novel by Theodore Francis Powys, published in 1930.

Kinealy (ki.nē'li), **John Henry.** b. at Hannibal, Mo., March 18, 1864; d. May 6, 1928. American mechanical engineer, inventor, and educator. He was a consulting and mechanical engineer at St. Louis, Mo., where he was (1904 *et seq.*) also a patent expert.

Kineo (kin'ē.ō), **Mount.** Peak in C Maine, in Piscataquis County, on a peninsula in Moosehead Lake. 1,806 ft.

Kineshma (kē'nish.ma). City in the U.S.S.R., in the Ivanovo *oblast* (region) of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, a river port on the Volga ab. 140 mi. NE of Moscow. It has important manufactures of cotton textiles, pulp and paper, dyes, and phosphate fertilizers (made from phosphorite mined just S of the city). 75,378 (1939).

King (king). See **Kingwilliamstown.**

King, Charles. b. at New York, March 16, 1789; d. at Frascati, Italy, Sept. 27, 1867. American journalist and educator; son of Rufus King (1755–1827). He was president (1849–64) of Columbia College.

King, Charles. b. at Albany, N.Y., Oct. 12, 1844; d. March 18, 1933. American soldier and novelist; son of Rufus King (1814–76). He served (1899) under General Lawton in the Philippine Islands. His works include many army stories, among them *The Colonel's Daughter* (1883), *Marion's Faith* (1885), *Between the Lines* (1889), *Captain Blake* (1892), *Cadet Days* (1893), *The Iron Brigade* (1902), *Medal of Honor* (1905), *Tonio, Son of the Sierras* (1906), *To the Front* (1908), and *Lanier of the Cavalry* (1909). He also was author of *Famous and Decisive Battles of the World* (1895), *Campaigning with Crook* (1890), and *Rock of Chickamauga* (1907).

King, Charles Glen. b. at Entiat, Wash., Oct. 22, 1896—. American chemist, professor of chemistry at the University of Pittsburgh (1930–43) and Columbia University (1946 *et seq.*). He isolated (1932) and synthesized (1933) vitamin C, and is notable for researches in synthetic fats, enzymes, nutrition, bacteriology, and tissue respiration.

King, Clarence. b. at Newport, R.I., Jan. 6, 1842; d. at Phoenix, Ariz., Dec. 24, 1901. American geologist and mining engineer. He conducted (1867–72), for the U.S. government, the geological survey of a belt extending across the Rocky Mountains along the 40th parallel of latitude, and was the first director of the U.S. Geological Survey (1879–81).

King, Edward. b. in Ireland. 1612; drowned at sea on his way to Ireland, Aug. 10, 1637. English poet, schoolfellow of John Milton, and the "Lycidas" of Milton's elegy of that name. At Christ's College, Cambridge (1630–34), as student, fellow, and tutor, he prepared for a career in the church. Author of Latin poems on various subjects, he is now remembered chiefly as the subject of a collection of poems published (1638) by the university, including Milton's tribute to "a learned Friend."

King, Edward. b. at Cork, Ireland, Nov. 16, 1795; d. at Dublin, Feb. 27, 1837. Irish writer on Mexican antiquities.

King, Ernest Joseph. b. at Lorain, Ohio, Nov. 23, 1878—. American naval officer. He was appointed commander in chief of the U.S. Atlantic fleet (1940) and of the entire U.S. fleet (December, 1941). He served (March, 1942–December, 1945) as chief of naval operations during World War II. He was appointed (December, 1944) admiral of the fleet (five-star rank, equivalent to general of the army).

King, Hamilton. b. at St. John's, Newfoundland, June 4, 1852; d. Sept. 1, 1912. American diplomat.

King, Henry Churchill. b. at Hillsdale, Mich., Sept. 18, 1858; d. at Oberlin Theological Seminary, Ohio, Feb. 27, 1934. American educator and author, president of Oberlin College from 1902.

King, John. b. at New York, Jan. 1, 1813; d. at North Bend, Ohio, June 19, 1893. American physician, noted as a reformer in medical therapeutics. He was the first president of the Ohio State Eclectic Medical Association and served (1878) as president of the National Eclectic Medical Association. He contributed much toward introducing for general use several of the resin class of drugs.

King, John Alsop. b. at New York, Jan. 3, 1788; d. at Jamaica, Long Island, N.Y., July 7, 1867. American politician; son of Rufus King (1755–1827). He was a member of Congress (1849 *et seq.*). In the state convention of the Whig Party in 1855 he made a motion for the adoption of "Republican" as the party's name, and was elected (1856) governor of New York on the Republican ticket.

King, Mackenzie. See **King, William Lyon Mackenzie.**

King, Philip Parker. b. on Norfolk Island, Australia, Dec. 13, 1793; d. at Sydney, Australia, February, 1856. British naval officer. From 1817 to 1822 he surveyed and charted the greater part of the north, northwest, and west coasts of Australia. As commander of the *Adventure* he was associated (1826–30) with Captain Robert Fitzroy in surveying the southern coasts of South America.

King, Rufus. b. at Scarboro, Me., March 24, 1755; d. at Jamaica, N.Y., April 29, 1827. American politician and diplomat, noted as a Federalist leader. He was graduated (1777) from Harvard, studied law privately, was admitted to the bar in 1780, and established his practice at Newburyport, Mass. He was a delegate (1783–85) to the Massachusetts General Court and served as a delegate (1784–86) to the Confederation Congress, where he moved a resolution (March 16, 1785) part of which was later incorporated in that section of the Ordinance of 1787 which forbade slavery in the Northwest Territory. Already noted as an orator, he enlisted his speaking ability in the cause of central government at the Constitutional Convention (1787), where he served on the committee of style and signed the Constitution. He supported ratification as a delegate to the Massachusetts ratifying convention. Moving to New York, he was elected to the state legislature and on July 16, 1789, was elected U.S. senator by that body. A supporter of Hamilton's policies, he was elected (1791) a director of the Bank of the United States and in January, 1795, was reëlected to the Senate. In 1796 he was named minister plenipotentiary to Great Britain, where he served creditably until 1803, when he was relieved at his own request. In 1804 and 1808 he was the Federalist candidate for vice-president, and in 1813 was again elected to the U.S. Senate. In 1816 he opposed James Monroe in the national elections for the presidency, and in 1820 was reëlected to the Senate. In 1821 he was a member of the New York constitutional convention. Retiring voluntarily from the Senate, he was again appointed (1825) minister to the Court of St. James's, but was compelled to leave in 1827 because of ill health.

King, Rufus. b. at New York, Jan. 26, 1814; d. Oct. 13, 1876. American diplomat, army officer, and journalist; son of Charles King (1789–1867) and grandson of Rufus King (1755–1827). He was editor (1845–61) of the Milwaukee *Sentinel and Gazette*, general in the Union army, and served as U.S. minister (1863–68) to Rome.

King, Stanley. b. at Troy, N.Y., May 11, 1883; d. at Martha's Vineyard, Mass., April 28, 1951. American lawyer and educator. He served (1932–46) as president of Amherst College.

King, Stoddard. b. at Jackson, Wis., Aug. 19, 1889; d. June 13, 1933. American writer. His publications include *What the Queen Said* (1926), *Grand Right and Left* (1927), and *Listen to the Mocking Bird* (1928). He wrote the lyrics of the song *There's a Long, Long Trail.*

King, Thomas Starr. b. at New York, Dec. 17, 1824; d. at San Francisco, March 4, 1864. American Unitarian clergyman, lecturer, and author. He wrote *The White Hills: their Legends, Landscapes, and Poetry* (1859), other works on nature, and a collection of sermons.

King, Sir **Truby.** b. at New Plymouth, New Zealand, 1858; d. in New Zealand, Feb. 10, 1938. New Zealand physician, a pioneer in the field of mother and child care there. He founded (1905) what became (1916) the Royal New Zealand Society for the Health of Women and Children.

King, William. b. at Stepney, Middlesex, England, March 16, 1685; d. at Ealing, Middlesex, Dec. 30, 1763.

English educator and writer. He was author of *The Toast* (books 1–2, 1732; books 3–4, 1736), a mock-heroic poem, praised by Swift before its publication and dedicated to him.

King, William Benjamin Basil. b. at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Canada, Feb. 26, 1859; d. June 22, 1928. American clergyman and writer. His literary works include the novels *Let Not Man Put Asunder* (1901), *The Inner Shrine* (1909), *The Side of the Angels* (1916), and *The Happy Isles* (1923). He also wrote such inspirational works as *The Abolishing of Death* (1919) and *The Conquest of Fear* (1921).

King, William Lyon Mackenzie. [Usually called **Mackenzie King.**] b. at Berlin (now Kitchener), Ontario, Canada, Dec. 17, 1874; d. at Kingsmere, Ontario, Canada, July 22, 1950. Canadian liberal statesman who served (1921–26, 1926–30, 1935–48) as prime minister of Canada. He was elected (1908) to the Canadian House of Commons, and served (1908–11, 1919–21, 1921–25, 1926 *et seq.*) as a member of the Dominion Parliament. He was minister of labor (1909–11) in the government of Sir Wilfred Laurier, whom he succeeded (1919) as leader of the Liberal Party of Canada. He coöperated with President Franklin D. Roosevelt in continent defense planning during World War II, and took an active part in the San Francisco Conference (1945) and in the development of the atomic energy program.

King, William Rufus Devane. b. in Sampson County, N.C., April 7, 1786; d. in Dallas County, Ala., April 18, 1853. American statesman, vice-president of the U.S. (1853). He was a member of Congress from North Carolina (1811–16), U.S. senator from Alabama (1819–44), U.S. minister to France (1844–46), and again U.S. senator from Alabama (1846–53). Elected vice-president in 1852, he took the oath of office at Havana in 1853, but died soon afterwards.

King and No King, A. Play by Francis Beaumont and John Fletcher, licensed in 1611 and printed in 1619.

King and the Lady, The. One of five historical tales in *The Gallants* (1927), by Lily Adams Beck under the pseudonym E. Barrington. The king is Henry II of England and the lady, "Fair Rosamond" (Rosamond de Clifford).

King Arthur (är'thėr). Epic poem by Edward Bulwer-Lytton, published in 1849.

King Arthur, or The British Worthy. Dramatic opera by John Dryden, music by Henry Purcell, performed and printed in 1691.

King Behind the King, The. Historical novel by Warwick Deeping, published in 1914. It is a story of the Peasants' Revolt in 14th-century England.

"King Bomba" (bōm'bä). See **Ferdinand II** (of the *Two Sicilies*).

King Coal. Novel by Upton Sinclair, published in 1917.

King Cole (kōl). Subject of an English nursery rhyme, popular in the 18th century. There has been much conjecture as to who Old King Cole really was. The most popular surmise is that he was a prince, eponymous builder of Colchester, who came to the throne of Britain in the 3rd century; but there is no substantiation for this. He is mentioned by Geoffrey of Monmouth in the 12th century, by Thomas Dekker and John Marston (dramatists) in the 17th. Sir Walter Scott was fond of the theory that "Auld King Coul" was the father of Finn MacCool. Several others have thought that the rhyme referred to a merchant clothier of Reading named Colebrook.

Kingdom of Theophilus (thē.of'i.lus), **The.** Novel by William John Locke, published in 1927.

Kingdom of the Two Sicilies (sis'i.liz). See **Two Sicilies, Kingdom of the.**

King Edward VIII Falls (ed'ward). Waterfall in W British Guiana. Height, 840 ft.

King Edward VII Land. See **Edward VII Peninsula.**

King Estmere (est'mir). Romantic English minstrel ballad, preserved in Percy's *Reliques of Ancient English Poetry.* It tells the story of Estmere, king of England, who slew the Soudan of Spain, thus saving his betrothed from having to marry the paynim. The ballad is especially noteworthy for its description of the old custom of the minstrel's riding on horseback into the king's hall to sing his songs.

Kingfisher (king'fish.ėr). City in C Oklahoma, county seat of Kingfisher County. 3,345 (1950).

King George III Island (jôrj). See under **Tahiti.**

King George V Land. See **George V Coast.**

King George Sound. Harbor in the S coast of SW West Australia. The city of Albany is on it. Length, ab. 10 mi.

King George's War. In American history, name given to the war (1743–48) waged by Great Britain and its American colonies against France and its Indian allies, the American phase of the War of the Austrian Succession (1740–48); so named from George II. It is one of the wars usually grouped as the French and Indian Wars.

King Horn (hôrn). Hero of a cycle of medieval romances called the Horn cycle. The English versions are preserved in three manuscripts. *The Geste of Kyng Horne* (ab. 1,550 verses) is the oldest and dates sometime after 1250; the other two date from c1300. There is a shorter version entitled *Horn Childe and Maiden Rimnild* in a later 14th-century manuscript. The French romance, *Horn et Rymenhild* (ab. 5,250 verses) is also of the 14th century. The outstanding feature of the story is the ring which serves both as fidelity and recognition token. Young Horn received from his promised love (the king's daughter) a ring which would "grow pale and wan" if she were untrue or in danger, and then sailed away seeking adventure to prove his worthiness. One day he noticed that the ring no longer glittered and sailed home again as fast as he could. On landing he learned that the king's daughter was being married that very day against her will. In beggar's garb young Horn went to the castle, where, according to custom, the bride offered the beggar a cup of wine. Horn drank the wine and returned the cup with the ring in it, whereupon the lady asked if he got it from a dead man's hand. On being told no, that he got it from hers, she at once declared that she would beg her bread by his side rather than marry the bridegroom. Horn then revealed that the beggar's garb was mere sham, and the pair were reunited. The Horn story is perhaps best known to English readers through the Scottish popular ballad *Hind Horn,* of which there are nine versions.

Kingisepp (king'gi.sep; Russian, kēn.gē.sep'). [Former names: **Jama, Jamagorod, Jamburg, Yamburg.**] Town in the U.S.S.R., in the Leningrad *oblast* (region) of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, on the Luga River ab. 68 mi. SW of Leningrad. An old fortress town and river crossing, it was in the Middle Ages an important frontier outpost of Novgorod. Taken by the Swedes in 1581, it was returned to Russia in 1590; taken again by the Swedes in 1612, it was retaken by the Russians in 1703. 5,700 (1933).

King Island (king). Island between Australia and Tasmania, in Bass Strait. It is part of the state of Tasmania.

King Jaspar (jas'pėr). Narrative in blank verse by Edwin Arlington Robinson, published in 1935.

King John (jon). [Also, **Kyng Johan.**] Morality and historical play by John Bale, written probably c1538.

King John. Historical play by Shakespeare, founded on the anonymous *Troublesome Reign of King John* (1591). It was written before 1598, and first printed in the 1623 folio.

King John, Troublesome Reign of. Play classed as a chronicle history. It is in two parts, partly prose and partly verse, probably acted in 1588 and printed in 1591; reprinted in 1611 as "By W. Sh.," and in 1622, after Shakespeare's death, as "by William Shakespeare." It is probably by Peele, with Lodge, Greene, and perhaps Marlowe.

Kinglake (king'lāk), **Alexander William.** b. at Taunton, England, Aug. 5, 1809; d. Jan. 2, 1891. English historian. In 1844, after traveling in the East, he published *Eothen, or Traces of Travel Brought Home from the East.* He went to Algiers in 1845. In 1854 he followed the army to the Crimea, and stayed until the siege of Sevastopol. The *Invasion of the Crimea* appeared in eight volumes between 1863 and 1887. He was a member of Parliament (1857–68).

King Lear (lir). Tragedy by Shakespeare, written c1605, performed in 1606, and printed in 1608. The story of Lear was originally told by Geoffrey of Monmouth in his *History of the Kings of Britain* (c1136), and is to be found in Layamon's *Brut,* and the *Gesta Romanorum.* Holinshed

repeats it and Spenser gives it the second book of the *Faerie Queene*. The old ballad of "King Leir and his Three Daughters" is preserved by Percy in his *Reliques of Ancient English Poetry*.

King Leopold Ranges (lē'ō.pōld). Mountains in NE Western Australia, running generally SE, E of Dampier Land. Peak elevation, ab. 3,070 ft.

King Log (log). In Aesop's fable of the *Frogs Asking For a King*, a big heavy log sent by Zeus to the frogs who prayed for a king. King Log's first splash was so big that the frogs thought him wonderful; later, they sat on his back in the sun; but eventually complained of so inert a monarch. So Zeus sent them a stork who ate them up.

"Kingmaker." Epithet of **Warwick,** Earl of.

Kingman (king'mạn). Unincorporated community in W Arizona, county seat of Mohave County. 3,342 (1950).

Kingman. City in S Kansas, county seat of Kingman County. 3,200 (1950).

Kingman Reef. Bare coral reef in C Pacific Ocean, ab. 1,060 mi. S of Honolulu. It was discovered in 1798, and annexed by the U.S. in 1922. Its lagoon was used (1937–38) by transpacific air routes.

"King of Bath." Nickname of **Nash, Richard.**

King of Dunces. Name given to Colley Cibber in Alexander Pope's *Dunciad*.

King of Men. In ancient Greek literature, a title given to Zeus and Agamemnon.

King of the Bean. Holiday king formerly chosen for the Twelfth Night (January 6) celebration in England and northern Europe. He was chosen by lot: whoever got the piece of cake containing a bean was King of the Bean, the cake having been baked for this special purpose. The King of the Bean was in charge of the Twelfth Night festivities for the day, or for the duration of the celebration.

King Oscar II Land (or **Coast**) (os'kạr). See **Oscar II Coast.**

King Philip's War (fil'ips). In American history, name given to the war (1675–76) between the New England colonies and the confederated Indians of New England from Maine to Connecticut under the lead of Philip, an Indian chief. King Philip was killed at Mount Hope, R.I., in August, 1676.

King Ranch. Ranch in S Texas, with headquarters at Kingsville, noted as one of the world's largest cattle ranches. Area, ab. 1,400 sq. mi.

Kings (kingz). River in C California, flowing from the Sierra Nevada generally SW to Tulare Lake. It is important for irrigation. Total length, ab. 175 mi.

Kings, Books of. The 11th and 12th books of the Bible. In Hebrew manuscripts they are undivided, and form a continuous narrative of the Hebrew people from the later days of King David to the captivity of Judah in Babylon. The division into two books was first made in the Septuagint and retained in the Vulgate, in both of which they are named the third and fourth books of Kings (the two books of Samuel being the first and second); hence, in the English Bible, the double title "The first book of the Kings, commonly called the third book of the Kings" is given. The period embraces the reigns of all the kings of Israel and Judah, except Saul's and most of David's. The work was probably composed substantially before the end of the captivity, the compiler being supposed by some to have been a contemporary of Jeremiah. The authorship is uncertain.

Kings Bay. [Norwegian, **Kongsfjord.**] Fjord in NW Spitsbergen, the site of a coal-mining settlement. Length, ab. 15 mi.

Kings Canyon National Park. National Park in E central California, in Fresno County, in the Sierra Nevada. It is a scenic wilderness region, with two granite gorges cut by upper forks of the Kings River, and contains several groves of sequoias, including the largest known sequoia, the General Grant Tree, which measures ab. 40 ft. in diameter at the base. Area, ab. 708 sq. mi.

King's College. One of the colleges of Cambridge University. It was founded in 1441 by King Henry VI.

King's College. See under **Aberdeen University** and **Columbia University.**

King's County. Former name of County **Offaly.**

King's Daughter. Poem by V. Sackville-West, published in 1930.

Kingsford (kingz'fọrd). Village in the W part of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, in Dickinson County; suburb of Iron Mountain; woodworking and chemical factories. 5,038 (1950).

Kingsford-Smith (-smith'), Sir **Charles Edward.** b. at Brisbane, Australia, Feb. 9, 1897; disappeared on an air journey from Allahabad, India, to Singapore, Nov. 7–8, 1935. Australian aviator. During World War I (1916–18), he was a member of the Royal Flying Corps (later the Royal Air Force). After the war he engaged extensively in aerial barnstorming and record-making flights, including (1928) his most celebrated, the 7,389-mile, three-hop flight from California to Australia across the Pacific, in 83 hours and 11 minutes flying time. He pioneered in commercial aviation in Australia.

King's Henchman, The. Opera in three acts by Deems Taylor, with a libretto by Edna St. Vincent Millay, first performed at the New York Metropolitan Opera House on Feb. 17, 1927.

Kingsley (kingz'li), **Charles.** b. at Holne, Devonshire, England, June 12, 1819; d. at Eversley, Hampshire, England, Jan. 23, 1875. English clergyman and author; brother of Henry Kingsley, and father of Mary St. Leger Kingsley. He studied at King's College, London, and then at Magdalene College, Cambridge. He became (1842) curate and later rector of Eversley, Hampshire, and in 1845 was made canon of Middleham. He was appointed professor of English literature at Queen's College, London, and later became professor of modern history at Cambridge (1860), canon of Chester (1869), and canon of Westminster (1873). In 1874 he visited America. As a leader in Christian socialism he published many pamphlets, and wrote two novels, *Yeast* (1848) and *Alton Locke* (1850), relating to the movement. *St. Elizabeth of Hungary*, a drama, appeared in 1848, the historical novel *Hypatia* in 1853, *Westward Ho* in 1855, and *Hereward the Wake* in 1866. In 1859 he was made one of the queen's chaplains in ordinary. His controversy (1864) concerning Roman Catholicism, with John Henry Newman, led to the writing of *Apologia pro vita sua*, usually considered Newman's greatest work. Among his other works are *Glaucus, or the Wonders of the Shore* (1855), *Two Years Ago* (1857), *The Water Babies* (1863), *Prose Idylls* (1873), and *Plays and Puritans* (1873).

Kingsley, Henry. b. at Barnack, Northamptonshire, England, Jan. 2, 1830; d. in Sussex, England, May 24, 1876. English novelist and journalist; brother of Charles Kingsley. He wrote *Recollections of Geoffry Hamlyn* (1859), *Ravenshoe* (1862), *Austin Elliott* (1863), *The Hillyars and the Burtons* (1865), *Leighton Court* (1866), *Silcote of Silcotes* (1867), and *Stretton* (1869).

Kingsley, John Sterling. b. at Cincinnatus, N.Y., April 7, 1854; d. Aug. 29, 1929. American naturalist.

Kingsley, Mary Henrietta. b. at Islington, London, Oct. 13, 1862; d. at Simonstown, South Africa, June 3, 1900. English ethnologist and traveler. She began her travels in 1892, visiting (1893–95) various parts of West Africa, and was in South Africa (1899–1900) during the Boer War, nursing wounded soldiers. Author of *Travels in West Africa* (1897), *African Religion and Law* (1897), *West African Studies* (1899), and *West Africa from an Ethnological Point of View* (1900).

Kingsley, Mary St. Leger. [Pseudonym, **Lucas Malet.**] b. at Eversley, Hampshire, England, 1852; d. Oct. 27, 1931. English novelist; second daughter of Charles Kingsley. As Lucas Malet she wrote *Mrs. Lorimer* (1882), *Colonel Enderby's Wife* (1885), *Little Peter* (1887), *A Counsel of Perfection* (1888), *The Wages of Sin* (1891), *The Carissima* (1896), *The Gateless Barrier* (1900). *The History of Sir Richard Calmady* (1901), *The Far Horizon* (1906), *Adrian Savage* (1911), *The Golden Galleon* and *Damaris* (both 1916), *The Tall Villa* and *Deadham Hard* (both 1920), *The Survivors* (1923), and *The Dogs of Want* (1924). She also revised and completed her father's unfinished novel, *The Tutor's Story* (1914).

Kingsley, Sidney. [Original surname, **Kieschner.**] b. Oct. 18, 1906—. American playwright. His works include *Men in White* (1933), winner of the 1934 Pulitzer prize, *Dead End* (1936), *The World We Make* (1939), *The Patriots* (1945), which was designated by the New York

Drama Critics Circle as the best play of the season, and *Detective Story* (1949). He wrote and staged the adaptation (1951) of Arthur Koestler's *Darkness at Noon*.

King's Lynn (lin). [Also: **Lynn, Lynn Regis.**] Municipal borough, grain market town, and important medieval seaport in E England, in Norfolk. It is situated on the river Ouse, near the Wash, ab. 97 mi. NE of London by rail. Much land has been reclaimed from the sea in this vicinity, and an ancient sea dike runs from Wainsfleet to King's Lynn. It has canning, shipbuilding, sugar-refining, and brewing industries. 26,173 (1951).

King's Men, The. Novel by John Palmer, published in 1916.

Kingsmill (kingz'mil), **Hugh.** [Original name, **Hugh Kingsmill Lunn.**] b. Nov. 21, 1889—. British novelist and biographer. Author of *The Will to Love* (1919), *The Dawn's Delay* (1924), *Blondel* (1927), *Matthew Arnold* (1928), *The Return of William Shakespeare* (1929), *Frank Harris* (1932), *Samuel Johnson* (1933), *The Sentimental Journey* (1934), *D. H. Lawrence* (1938), *This Blessed Plot* (1942), and *Talking of Dick Whittington* (1947).

Kings Mountain (kingz). Town in SW North Carolina, in Cleveland County: manufactures draperies, bedspreads, blankets, upholsteries, and table damasks. Nearby (in South Carolina) is the site of the battle of Kings Mountain (Oct. 7, 1780). 7,206 (1950).

Kings Mountain. Height in York County, S.C., ab. 80 mi. NW of Columbia. Here on Oct. 7, 1780, the Americans under Sevier, Shelby, Campbell, and others, defeated the British under Ferguson, who was killed. The British loss was 456 killed and wounded, and 648 prisoners. Elevation, ab. 1,040 ft.

Kings Mountain National Military Park. Park in South Carolina, in Cherokee and York counties, ab. 7 mi. S of the town of Kings Mountain, N.C. It includes the site of the battle of Kings Mountain, Oct. 7, 1780. Area of park, ab. 6.3 sq. mi.

King's Norton (nôr'tọn). Ward of Birmingham, in C England, in Warwickshire, ab. 118 mi. NW of London by rail. Here the Birmingham and Worcester Canal flows through a tunnel nearly 2 mi. long. 22,811 (1931).

Kings Park. Unincorporated community in SE New York, in Suffolk County, on the N shore of Long Island, ab. 35 mi. E of Manhattan: residential suburb. 10,960 (1950).

Kings Peak. Mountain in NE Utah, in the Uinta Mountains, ab. 80 mi. E of Salt Lake City: the highest point in Utah. 13,498 ft.

Kingsport (kingz'pōrt). [Former names: **Island Flats, Fort Robinson, Fort Patrick Henry, The Boat Yard, Christianville, King's Port.**] City in NE Tennessee, in Sullivan County, on the Holston River: manufactures bricks, leather, pulp, hosiery, cement, books and book cloth, cotton textiles, and cellulose acetate. Settled in 1761, it was chartered as a city in 1917. 19,571 (1950).

King's Revoke, The. Historical novel by Margaret Louisa Woods, published in 1905.

Kings River. See **Kings.**

King's Threshold, The. Poetic play (1904) by William Butler Yeats.

Kingston (king'stọn). City in SE Jamaica, British West Indies, on the Caribbean Sea: capital of Jamaica. The chief commercial city, it has an excellent natural harbor: exports sugar, rum, and bananas. Founded in 1693, it has been severely damaged by several hurricanes, and was largely destroyed by an earthquake on Jan. 14, 1907, but has been entirely rebuilt. 109,056 (1943), 133,671 (1950).

Kingston. Town in SE Massachusetts, in Plymouth County, on Plymouth Bay: formerly important for shipbuilding. 3,461 (1950).

Kingston. City in SE New York, county seat of Ulster County, on the Hudson River ab. 80 mi. N of New York City: manufactures refrigerators, clothing, hotel equipment, brushes, cigars, cement, hardware, road machinery, iron and bronze castings, bricks, and boats. 28,817 (1950).

Kingston. City in SE Ontario, Canada, a lake port and the county seat of Frontenac County, on the site of the French Fort Frontenac, on the N shore of Lake Ontario at the head of the St. Lawrence River. It was taken by the British in 1762, and was the capital of Canada from 1841 to 1844. It is an important naval and military station and the seat of the Royal Military College and of Queen's University. It is also a railway center with large railway repair shops; other industries include shipyards, and the manufacture of aluminum, machinery, woolen goods, and nylon. Pop. 33,459 (1951); with suburbs, 49,327 (1951).

Kingston. Borough in E Pennsylvania, in Luzerne County, on the Susquehanna River opposite Wilkes-Barre, in an anthracite coal area: railroad shops; manufactures cigars and silk and rayon textiles. 21,096 (1950).

Kingston, Duchess of. Assumed title of **Pierrepont, Elizabeth.**

Kingston. A former name of **Conway,** S.C.

Kingston, William Henry Giles. b. at London, Feb. 28, 1814; d. at Willesden, near London, Aug. 5, 1880. English novelist. He wrote *The Circassian Chief* (1844), *The Prime Minister* (1845), and numerous books for boys, including books of travel and translations from Jules Verne.

Kingston-on-Thames (temz). [Also: **Kingston, Kingston-upon-Thames.**] Municipal borough and market town in SE England, in Surrey, on the river Thames ab. 4 mi. S of Richmond, ab. 12 mi. SW of Waterloo station, London. It is one of an almost continuous line of towns along the Thames from London to Reading and shares some of the functions of the county seat of Surrey with Croydon and Guildford. Kingston-on-Thames is a resort place for Londoners. It was the place of coronation of the Anglo-Saxon kings in the 10th century. 40,168 (1951).

Kingston-upon-Hull (hul). See **Hull,** England.

Kingstown (kingz'toun, king'stọn). Chief town and capital of the island of St. Vincent, British West Indies, on the Caribbean Sea: exports sea-island cotton, sugar, and rum. 4,811 (1946).

Kingstown. A former name of **Dún Laoghaire.**

King's Town. Former name of **Kinston,** N.C.

King's Towne (toun). A former name of **North Kingstown,** R.I.

Kingstree (kingz'trē). [Former spelling, **King's Tree.**] Town in E South Carolina, county seat of Williamsburg County: trading center for a tobacco-producing area. 3,621 (1950).

Kingsville (kingz'vil). City in S Texas, county seat of Kleberg County, SW of Corpus Christi. It is in an oil-producing area and has cotton-processing industries. It is the headquarters of the King Ranch and the seat of the Texas College of Arts and Industries. In the decade between the last two U.S. censuses its population more than doubled. 7,782 (1940), 16,898 (1950).

Kingswood (kingz'wụd). Urban district and manufacturing town in SW England, in Gloucestershire, ab. 4 mi. NE of Bristol. It has a boot and shoe industry. 18,921 (1951).

Kingtehchen or **King-teh-chin** (jing'du'jun'). Former name of **Fowliang.**

Kingu (kin'gö). In Babylonian mythology, the consort and offspring of Tiamat (primeval dragon of darkness and mother of the gods). Tiamat gave him the tablets of destiny, thus making him lord of creation. But Marduk (the supreme deity) killed Tiamat, seized Kingu, and later slew him. From the blood of Kingu mankind was created.

Kingussie (king.ū'si, -gō'si). Burgh in N central Scotland, in Inverness-shire, ab. 47 mi. S of Inverness by rail. It is a resort town in the Highlands of Scotland. Elevation, ab. 745 ft.; pop. 1,067 (1931).

King William Island (wil'yạm). Island of N Canada, in Northwest Territories, separated from the mainland by a narrow strait. On the SE coast is the trading post of Peterson Bay. Area, ab. 5,106 sq. mi.

Kingwilliamstown (king.wil'yạmz.toun). [Also: **King, King William's Town.**] Town in S Africa, in Cape of Good Hope province, Union of South Africa, on the railroad ab. 32 mi. W of East London, on the left bank of the Buffalo River. It is the chief center of the most thickly populated district in Cape of Good Hope province, except for the Cape Peninsula, and is the headquarters of the native administration of the Ciskei area. It was the capital of Kaffraria when that territory was a separate colony (before 1864). 11,324 (1946), including 6,174 Europeans.

King William's War (wil'yạmz). In American history, name given to the war (1689–97) waged by Great Britain and its colonies against France and its Indian allies, being

the American phase of the contest between various European powers and Louis XIV of France, known as the War of the League of Augsburg.

Kinibalu (kin″i.bą.lo′). See **Kinabalu.**

Kinich Ahau (kē.nēch′ ä.hä.ō′). In Maya Indian religion, especially in Yucatán, the sun god: literally, "lord of the face of the sun." He was symbolized by a certain native Mexican bird, probably the macaw.

Kinkaid (kin.kād′), **Moses Pierce.** b. in Monongalia County, W.Va., Jan. 24, 1854; d. July 6, 1922. American congressman (1903–21). He was the author of the Kinkaid Act (1904), providing 640 acres (a square mile) for each Nebraska homesteader, in specified areas of the state, upon payment of a nominal 14-dollar fee.

Kinkaid, Thomas Cassin. b. at Hanover, N.H., April 3, 1888—. American naval officer. He was cruiser group commander at the battles of Bougainville, Coral Sea, and Midway (1942); commander of the *Enterprise* carrier group at the Guadalcanal-Tulagi landings and off the eastern Solomon Islands (1942). He was commander of North Pacific forces during the Aleutian campaign (1943), and commander (November, 1943–September, 1945) of the U.S. 7th fleet, which took part in the battle of Leyte and supported MacArthur's landings on New Guinea and Philippines.

Kinkel (king′kęl), **Johann Gottfried.** b. at Oberkassel, near Bonn, Germany, Aug. 11, 1815; d. at Zurich, Switzerland, Nov. 12, 1882. German poet and revolutionary. A professor at Bonn when the revolution of 1848 broke out, he took part in the Baden uprising, was captured, and was condemned to life imprisonment, but was rescued (1850) by his former student and friend Carl Schurz, and taken to England. He published *Gedichte* (1843), *Otto der Schütz* (1849), *Nimrod* (1857), *Der Grobschmied von Antwerpen* (1868), *Geschichte der bildenden Künste* (1845), and others.

Kinkel, Johanna. [Maiden name, **Mockel.**] b. at Bonn, Germany, July 8, 1810; d. at London, Nov. 15, 1858. German writer; wife of Johann Gottfried Kinkel.

Kinley (kin′li), **David.** b. at Dundee, Scotland, Aug. 2, 1861; d. at Champaign, Ill., Dec. 3, 1944. American economist and educator, president (1920–30) of the University of Illinois. Author of *The Independent Treasury of the United States* (1893) and many monographs on financial subjects.

Kinling (jin′ling′). Former name of **Nanking.**

Kinloch (kin′lok). [Former name **Kinloch Park.**] City in E Missouri, in St. Louis County. It was incorporated in 1948. Pop. 5,957 (1950).

"Kinmont Willie" (kin′mont wil′i). See **Armstrong, William.**

Kinnairds Head (ki.nârdz′). [Also, **Kinnaird Head.**] Promontory in NE Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, projecting into the North Sea immediately W of Fraserburgh Bay. The town of Fraserburgh is built partly on it.

Kinney (kin′i), **Belle.** b. at Nashville, Tenn., 1887—. American sculptor. Among her works are the bust of Andrew Jackson in the Hall of Fame, New York University, a monument to the women of the Confederacy at Nashville, Tenn., and the Pelham Bay Park, N.Y., war memorial.

Kinney, Margaret. [Maiden name, **West.**] b. at Peoria, Ill., June 11, 1872—. American artist, best known for her etchings on religious themes. She collaborated with Troy Kinney, her husband, in writing *The Dance, Its Place in Art and Life.*

Kinney, Troy. b. at Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 1, 1871; d. Jan. 29, 1938. American painter, etcher, lithographer, and writer; husband of Margaret Kinney. He is represented by works in the Art Institute of Chicago, Cleveland and Brooklyn museums, Library of Congress at Washington, D.C., New York Public Library, Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris, and elsewhere.

Kinney's Trading Post. See under **Corpus Christi,** Tex.

Kinnikinnick (ki.nik′i.nik). A former name of **River Falls,** Wis.

Kino (kē′nō), **Eusebio Francisco.** [Also: **Chini, Chino, Quino.**] b. at Segno, Italy, c1645; d. at what is now Magdalene, N.M., March 15, 1711. Jesuit missionary and explorer in America. He became (1665) a member of the Jesuit order at Freiburg and came (1681) to Veracruz, joining (1682) the Atondo expedition to Lower California as leader of the Jesuit mission. He went (1687) to what is now southern Arizona and northern Sonora, Mexico, where over a period of 25 years he established missions and introduced stock raising. Operating from his headquarters at Mission Dolores, he made extensive explorations in the American Southwest, going as far as the Colorado and Gila rivers.

Kinross (kin.ros′). Burgh in S central Scotland, county seat of Kinross-shire. 2,525 (1931).

Kinross-shire (kin.ros′shir) or **Kinross** (kin.ros′). Inland county in S central Scotland. It is bounded on the W and N by Perthshire, on the E and S by Fifeshire, and on the SW by Clackmannanshire. The E central part of the county is nearly level, with Loch Leven in the center. The Ochil Hills cross the NW section. A part of the Fifeshire coal field lies in the S part. Limestone and sandstone are abundant; the chief manufactures are woolens and linens. Kinross is the county seat; area, ab. 82 sq. mi.; pop. 7,418 (1951).

Kinsai or **Kinsay** (kin′sā′). Name used by medieval geographers for **Hangchow.**

Kinsale (kin.sāl′). [Irish, **Ceann Sáile.**] Urban district, seaside resort, and fishing port in SW Irish Republic, in County Cork, on the river Bandon at its influx to Kinsale Harbour, ab. 14 mi. S of Cork. Kinsale was taken by the Spaniards (1601) and retaken by the English (1602), and was the place of landing of James II in 1689, and of his embarkation in 1690. Ab. 8 mi. S of Kinsale is the promontory called Old Head of Kinsale. The Cunard liner *Lusitania* was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine ab. 10 mi. S of this cape on May 7, 1915, with a loss of ab. 1,155 lives. Pop. 1,928 (1951).

Kinsayder (kin.sā′dėr, kin′sā.dėr), **W.** Pseudonym of **Marston, John.**

Kinsey (kin′zi), **Alfred Charles.** b. at Hoboken, N.J., June 23, 1894—. American zoölogist, known for his studies (1938 *et seq.*) of various aspects of human sex behavior. He has been since 1929 professor of zoölogy at Indiana University. He is the author of several works in his field, but it was the massive work popularly called *The Kinsey Report* that brought him national renown. A successor work, *Sexual Behavior in the Human Female,* was published in 1953.

Kinsey Report, The. Popular name of the book *Sexual Behavior in the Human Male* (1948), by Alfred C. Kinsey, Wardell B. Pomeroy, and Clyde E. Martin, the first of a projected series of statistical studies dealing with American sexual habits. The findings, evolved from 5,300 case histories obtained by interviews, are broken down into several categories treating with, for example, marital status, educational level, and religious background.

Kinsha-Kiang (jin′shä′jyäng′). Name in its upper course of the **Yangtze-Kiang.**

Kinsmen, The. Novel by William Gilmore Simms, published in 1841 as one of his series of romances based on the American Revolution. It was later issued under the title *The Scout* (1854).

Kinston (kin′stǫn). [Former name, **King's Town.**] City in E North Carolina, county seat of Lenoir County, on the Neuse River ab. 73 mi. NE of Wilmington: marketing center for tobacco; manufactures textiles and lumber. The town was established in 1762; the present name was adopted during the Revolutionary War. 18,336 (1950).

Kintner (kint′nėr), **Samuel Montgomery.** b. at New Albany, Ind., Dec. 11, 1871; d. Sept. 28, 1936. American electrical engineer. He was employed (1920 *et seq.*) in radio research for the Westinghouse Company, becoming director of the research laboratories there, and was vice-president (1931-36) of the company.

Kintore (kin.tōr′), 1st Earl of. Title of **Keith,** Sir **John.**

Kintyre (kin.tīr′). [Also: **Cantire, Cantyre.**] Peninsula in SW Scotland, in Argyllshire, between Kilbrennan Sound on the E and the Atlantic Ocean on the W. Its isthmus (ab. 1 mi. wide) lies between East Loch Tarbert and West Loch Tarbert. The peninsula is hilly and terminates in the Mull of Kintyre, ab. 11 mi. SW of Campbeltown. Length, ab. 40 mi.; greatest width, ab. 11 mi.

Kintyre, Mull of. High promontory in SW Scotland, in Argyllshire, at the SW extremity of the peninsula of Kintyre. It is the nearest point of Great Britain to

Ireland, only ab. 13 mi. distant from the coast of County Antrim, Northern Ireland.

Kinzie (kin'zi), **John.** [Original surname, **McKenzie.**] b. at Quebec, Dec. 3, 1763; d. Jan. 6, 1828. Pioneer and fur trader in the Middle West. He began (c1781) trading with the Indians at Fort Wayne (now Defiance, Ohio) and settled (1798) on the St. Joseph River, moving again (1804) to the mouth of the Chicago River, at the site of Fort Dearborn (in what is now Chicago).

Kinzig Pass (kin'tsiċh). Mountain pass in the canton of Uri, Switzerland, which leads from Altdorf to the Muotta Valley in Schwyz. It is noted in connection with Suvorov's retreat in 1799 after Korsakov's defeat at Zurich. Elevation ab. 6,790 ft.

Kioko (kyō'kō) or **Kiokque** (kyō'kwā). See **Chokwe.**

Kiölen Mountains (chė'lęn). See **Kjölen.**

Kiosseivanov (kyôs''e.ē.vä'nûf), **Georgi.** b. in Bulgaria, 1884—. Bulgarian diplomat and statesman, associated with the regime of King Boris III. He served as minister at Athens (1929–31), Bucharest (1931–32), and Belgrade (1932–34), and was prime minister and minister of foreign affairs (1935–40) during the critical prewar years. He served as minister at Zurich (1940–44).

Kioto (kyō'tō). See **Kyoto.**

Kiowa (kī'ō.wą). North American Indian tribe, now settled on reservations in Oklahoma. The language formed an independent linguistic family called Kiowan, and is thought to have been related to the Tanoan languages of the Pueblo Indians. Kiowa culture was typical nomadic Plains culture. Their migrations were extensive, from W Montana to the Black Hills, where they adopted the horse, probably from the Crow Indians. They were driven from the Black Hills by the Sioux and settled in the Comanche region. With the Comanches they united in raids into Mexico and Texas, and especially against the Navahos and Osage. They signed their first treaty with the whites in 1837, and from then on became increasingly hostile to white interference and the U.S. government, until they were forced to sign the Medicine Lodge Treaty in 1867. This stipulated that they were to settle in Oklahoma, and by 1879 (after repeated troubles) they had settled on the Oklahoma reservations, where they now number ab. 2,600. The Kiowa Apache (so called because they were associated with the Kiowa, but who are of Athapascan linguistic stock, not Kiowan) are now also on the same reservation.

Kipchak (kip.chäk'), **Khanate of.** See **Golden Horde.**

Kipling (kip'ling), **John Lockwood.** b. at Pickering, Yorkshire, England, 1837; d. at Tisbury, Wiltshire, England, Jan. 29, 1911. English artist; father of Rudyard Kipling. By profession an architectural sculptor, he was director of the Bombay (India) school of art (1865–75), and principal of the Mayo School of Art and curator of the Central Museum at Lahore (1875–93). He published *Beast and Man in India* (1891), and also illustrated some of his son's works.

Kipling, (Joseph) Rudyard. b. at Bombay, India, Dec. 30, 1865; d. at London, Jan. 18, 1936. English poet, short-story writer, and novelist; son of John Lockwood Kipling and Alice Macdonald (sister of Lady Burne-Jones and Lady Poynter and aunt of Stanley Baldwin). In 1871 his parents took Kipling and his sister Alice ("Trix") to England, where, at Southsea, they spent the six dismal years described in the autobiographical *Baa, Baa, Black Sheep.* In 1878 the boy entered the United Services College at Westward Ho, Devonshire, later celebrated in *Stalky & Co.* Though the stories in that volume are fictional, the chief characters are drawn from life, including the Head (Cormell Price), "King" (Crofts), and the boys "Beetle," "M'Turk" and "Stalky" (who were, respectively, Kipling, Beresford, and Dunsterville). At 17 Kipling returned to India, where his father had secured for him a job on the *Civil and Military Gazette* of Lahore. The verses collected as *Departmental Ditties* (1886) and the stories in *Plain Tales from the Hills* (1888) were written as "fillers" for the *Gazette.* In his last two years in India, as editor of the weekly edition of the Allahabad *Pioneer,* Kipling had more space to work in, and produced such masterly tales as *The Man Who Would Be King* (described by H. G. Wells as one of the finest stories ever written) and *Without Benefit of Clergy.*

Recognition in England and America. In 1889 Kipling returned to England via Japan and America, writing en route the letters collected in *From Sea to Sea* (1899). Once established at London, his rise to fame was meteoric. All his Indian volumes were reissued, followed swiftly by *Life's Handicap* (1890), *Ballads and Barrack-Room Ballads* (1891), *The Light that Failed* (1891), and *The Naulahka* (1892). This last was a collaboration with Charles Wolcott Balestier of Brattleboro, Vt., whose sister, Caroline, Kipling married on Jan. 18, 1892. The Kiplings lived at Brattleboro until 1897, when they were driven out by a quarrel with Caroline's tempestuous brother Beatty. The books written in Vermont include *Many Inventions* (1893), *The Jungle Book* (1894), *The Second Jungle Book* (1895), *The Seven Seas* (1896), and *Captains Courageous* (1897). After 1897 Kipling lived in England, first at Rottingdean and after 1905 at Bateman's, Burwash, Sussex. On a disastrous visit to New York in 1899 he nearly died of pneumonia, and his daughter Josephine, who was the Taffymai of *Just-So Stories* (1902), did die of the same disease. He never again entered the U.S., and his later comments on America were frequently bitter, though during the 1890's no other author except Mark Twain had been so widely loved and esteemed in this country. In the years between 1897 and 1914 he was awarded (1907) the Nobel prize for literature and published *The Day's Work* (1898), *Stalky & Co.* (1899), *Kim* (1901), *The Five Nations* (1903), *Traffics and Discoveries* (1904), *Puck of Pook's Hill* (1906), *Actions and Reactions* (1909), and *Rewards and Fairies* (1909). His only son, John, was killed in World War I; as a memorial, Kipling wrote *The Irish Guards in the Great War* (1923). His last volumes of stories were *A Diversity of Creatures* (1917), *Debits and Credits* (1926), and *Limits and Renewals* (1932). An autobiography, *Something of Myself* (1937), was left unfinished.

Later Years. In his later years Kipling's uncompromising Tory opinions antagonized many critics, but had little more effect on his reader-popularity than had his almost psychopathic avoidance of publicity. Many critics still fail to understand his more poetic side. *Kim,* for instance, is often dismissed as an adventure story, though its real central theme is the gulf between the life of the spirit (the Lama) and the life of action (Kim), a gulf which only love can bridge. Nevertheless, Kipling is widely recognized as one of the greatest masters of the short story. Kipling's poetry, often dismissed as the doggerel verse of imperialism, contains much that is admirable. His *Recessional* is on a higher plane than *Danny Deever, Gunga Din,* or *The Ballad of East and West,* but all are, despite their insistent rhythms, basically musical.

Kipnis (kēp.nyēs'; Anglicized, kip'nis, kēp'-), **Alexander.** b. at Zhitomir, in the Ukraine, Russia, Feb. 1, 1891—. Russian operatic bass singer. He appeared (1924–32) at the Chicago Opera, participated in the festivals at Bayreuth, Salzburg, and Munich, and became (1939) a member of the Metropolitan Opera, New York, where his roles included Wotan in *Die Walküre,* Hagen in *Götterdämmerung,* Sarastro in *The Magic Flute,* and Escamillo in *Carmen.*

Kipps: The Story of a Simple Soul (kips). Semi-autobiographical novel by H. G. Wells, published in 1905.

Kipsigis (kip.si'gēs). [Also: **Kipsikisi** (kip.si'kē.sē), **Kipsikis** (kip.si'kēs) **Lumbwa.**] Nilo-Hamitic-speaking people of E Africa, occupying an area E of Lake Victoria in SW Kenya, and S of the Nandi. Their population is estimated at ab. 100,000 (by I. Schapera, *Some Problems of Anthropological Research in Kenya Colony,* 1949). They consist of four subgroups, the Peelkut, Waldai, Puret, and Sot, each of which is divided into a number of districts or "shires." They have patrilineal clans composed of exogamous subclans. They practice farming and herding, with the cattle complex, and the milk, blood, and meat from their herds are supplemented by maize, which has recently replaced millet and eleusine as the principal crop. The hoe is used in planting eleusine, and by women in planting maize, while maize is now cultivated by men with plows drawn by bullocks. The Kipsigis are not to be confused with the Lumbwa or agricultural Masai of N Tanganyika.

Kirby (kėr'bi), **Rollin.** b. at Galva, Ill., Sept. 4, 1875; d. at New York, May 8, 1952. American cartoonist, illustrator, and writer, known for his cartoons in the

New York *Mail, Sun, World, World-Telegram,* and *Post.* He was a pupil of John Twachtman and J. M. Whistler, and his works are in collections of the New York Public Library, the Library of Congress at Washington, D.C., and the library of the Metropolitan Museum at New York. His cartoons won Pulitzer prizes in 1921, 1924, and 1928.

Kirby, William. b. at Witnesham, Suffolk, England, Sept. 19, 1759; d. at Barham, Suffolk, July 4, 1850. English entomologist.

Kirby-Smith (-smith'), **Edmund.** [Original name, **Edmund Kirby Smith.**] b. at St. Augustine, Fla., May 16, 1824; d. at Sewanee, Tenn., March 28, 1893. American soldier and educator, with the Confederate army in the Civil War. He was graduated (1845) from West Point, took part in the Mexican War, and in 1849 became assistant professor of mathematics at West Point. In 1852 he went on frontier duty, serving for three years and acting as commander of the military escort for the Mexican Boundary Commission, which he also served as botanist (his report in this capacity was published by the Smithsonian Institution). Promoted (1855) to captain, he took part in Indian expeditions on the Texas frontier. He later participated in the Wichita expedition and was wounded at the battle of Nescatunga, in New Mexico (June 13, 1859). After promotion to the rank of major in 1860, he resigned (March 3, 1861) from the U.S. army when his native state of Florida seceded from the Union. Returning to Florida, he was made colonel of cavalry, helped organize the Florida regiments after their dispatch to Lynchburg, Va., and as chief of staff to Joseph E. Johnston at Harpers Ferry helped organize the Army of the Shenandoah. He was promoted (June, 1861) to brigadier general, was placed in command of the 4th brigade of the Army of the Shenandoah, and was wounded at the First Battle of Bull Run. After recovering from his wounds, he returned to active duty in October, 1861, and was promoted to major general and placed in command of a division of Beauregard's army. In 1862 he assumed command of the department of East Tennessee, Kentucky, Western North Carolina, and North Georgia. He moved into Kentucky in June, 1862, won the battle of Richmond, and occupied Lexington. In October, 1862, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant general and in February, 1863, was placed in command of the Trans-Mississippi Department, which had been cut off from the rest of the Confederacy by the fall of Vicksburg. He was promoted (February, 1864) to general and on May 26, 1865, surrendered the last Confederate armed force. After the war he was active in the telegraph and insurance fields, operated a military school in Kentucky for a brief time, and in 1870 became president of the University of Nashville. In 1875 he resigned the latter post to become professor of mathematics in the University of the South, where he taught until his death. He was a contributor to *Battles and Leaders of the Civil War* (1887–88).

Kirchbach (kirċh'bäċh), Count **Hugo Ewald von.** b. at Neumarkt (now Nowy Targ, Poland), in Silesia, May 23, 1809; d. Oct. 6, 1887. Prussian general. He distinguished himself during the Franco-Prussian War at Weissenburg, Wörth, Sedan (all in August and September, 1870), and Mont Valérien, Paris (1871).

Kirchbach, Wolfgang. b. at London, Sept. 18, 1857; d. at Nauheim, Germany, Sept. 8, 1906. German writer associated with the early naturalists.

Kirchberg (kirċh'berk). Town in E Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Saxony, Russian Zone, ab. 50 mi. SE of Leipzig: stone quarries; woolen manufactures. 7,092 (1946).

Kircheisen (kirċh'ī.zẹn), **Friedrich Max.** b. at Chemnitz, Germany, June 23, 1877; d. at Berlin, Feb. 12, 1933. German historian, a specialist on the Napoleonic era. Among his works were *Napoleon I. Sein Leben und seine Zeit* (Napoleon I, his Life and his Time, 1911–31), *Die französische Revolution 1789–99* (The French Revolution, 1928), and *Memoiren Napoleons* (Napoleon's Memoirs, 1927).

Kirchheim (kirċh'hīm). [Also, **Kirchheim unter Teck** (ön.tẻr tek').] Town in W Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Württemberg-Baden, American Zone, formerly in the Danube *Kreis* (district) of Württemberg, on the Lauter River ab. 15 mi. SE of Stuttgart. Its industries include manufactures of costume jewelry, textiles, and paper. 20,133 (1950).

Kirchhoff (kirċh'hof), **Gustav Robert.** b. at Königsberg, in East Prussia, March 12, 1824; d. at Berlin, Oct. 17, 1887. German physicist. He was professor of physics at Heidelberg (1854–74), and at Berlin from 1874 until his death. He discovered (with Bunsen) the method of spectrum analysis and in 1860, using the new method, discovered the elements cesium and rubidium. He was one of the founders of astrophysics, explaining the dark lines of Fraunhofer in the solar spectrum as indications of the presence of the elements, whose spectra they matched, in the sun's envelope. He did important work in electricity and optics. He published *Untersuchungen über das Sonnenspektrum* (1861) and other books.

Kirchhoff, Johann Wilhelm Adolf. b. at Berlin, Jan. 6, 1826; d. there, Feb. 26, 1908. German philologist and archaeologist. He published *Die umbrischen Sprachdenkmäler* (in coöperation with Aufrecht, 1848–51), *Das Stadtrecht von Bantia* (1853), *Die homerische Odyssee* (1859), *Corpus inscriptionum Atticarum* (Vol. I, 1873), and others.

Kirchhoff, Theodor. b. at Utersen, Germany, 1828; d. 1899. American lyric poet, writing in German. His songs reflect his extensive wanderings and range in theme from the German campaign against Denmark (1864) to the landscape of South America and California. After 1869 he made his home at San Francisco.

Kirchmaier (kirċh'mī.ẽr), **Thomas.** Original name of **Naogeorgus.**

Kirchner (kirċh'nẻr), **Ernst Ludwig.** b. at Aschaffenburg, Germany, May 6, 1880—. German expressionist painter, designer, and writer. Among his best-known works are *Street Scene, Rhine Bridge, Mountain Landscape,* and *Modern Bohemia.*

Kirchner, Theodor. b. at Neukirchen, Germany, Dec. 10, 1823; d. at Hamburg, Germany, Sept. 19, 1903. German composer, a disciple of Robert Schumann. His compositions, chiefly piano works, include also a string quartet, various lieder, and works for violin and cello.

Kirchwey (kẻrch'wā), **Freda.** b. at Lake Placid, N.Y., —. American journalist and editor; daughter of George Washington Kirchwey. She was a reporter (1915–16) for the New York *Morning Telegraph,* on the editorial staff of *Every Week* (1917–18), and was associated (1918 *et seq.*) with *The Nation,* serving as editor (1932 *et seq.*) and editor and publisher (1937 *et seq.*).

Kirchwey, George Washington. b. at Detroit, Mich., July 3, 1855; d. at New York, March 3, 1942. American lawyer and author, dean of the school of law (1901–10) and Kent professor of law (1902 *et seq.*) at Columbia University; father of Freda Kirchwey. He was graduated from Yale in 1879, and was admitted to the bar in 1882. He was editor of historical manuscripts for New York State (1887–89), professor of law at Union University and dean of the Albany Law School (1889–91), and professor of law at Columbia (1891 *et seq.*). After serving as warden (1915–16) at Sing Sing prison, he was (1917–32) head of the criminology department at the New York School of Social Work. He edited and compiled *Readings in the Law of Real Property* (1900) and *Select Cases and Other Authorities on the Law of Mortgage* (1901).

Kirdorf (kir'dôrf), **Emil.** b. at Mettmann, the Saar, April 8, 1847; d. at Essen, Germany, July 13, 1938. German industrialist who organized, with Hugo Stinnes, Fritz Thyssen, and others, a coal-steel combine in NW Germany, the largest in Europe. Opposed to the growing strength of labor unions and to any governmental interference with business, he was one of the earliest and staunchest supporters of Hitler, who decorated him in 1937.

Kirensk (ki.rensk'). City in the U.S.S.R., in Siberia, on the Lena River ab. 150 mi. N of the N end of Lake Baikal. It has boat-building industries. 8,000 (1933).

Kirghiz (kir.gēz'). [Also: **Kirgiz;** former name, **Karakirgiz.**] Turkic people, most of whom live in the Kirghiz Soviet Socialist Republic of the U.S.S.R., numbering ab. 884,000 (1939). They are closely related to the Kazakh. Although known as early as the 8th century A.D. (Orkhon writings), the Kirghiz have played a subordinate role in history. They have been ruled by the Mongols, the Oirot confederacy (14th century), and the Uzbeks (Kokand khanate, 19th century). Russian conquest took

place between 1847 and 1867. The Kirghiz are Mohammedans; once pastoral herders, they now raise cotton on collective farms. Kirghiz epic poetry is famous.

Kirghiz Soviet Socialist Republic (kir.gēz'). [Also: **Kirghizia** (kir.ge'zi.ạ, -zhạ), **Kirgiz Soviet Socialist Republic** (kir.gēz').] Republic of the U.S.S.R., in C Asia. It borders on Sinkiang province of China. It is largely a high mountain region, traversed by the principal ranges of the Tien Shan. The population is concentrated on the N piedmont plain and in the valleys, where irrigation supplies water for the growing of cereals, fruits, vegetables, sugar, beets, cotton, and tobacco. Livestock raising is important; the summer mountain pastures are used. There is important mineral wealth; coal is mined at several places, and uranium is mined at Chuya-Muyun; mercury, antimony, lead, sulfur and petroleum are also produced, and many other minerals occur. The chief industries are the processing of agricultural products and the manufacture of textiles. The principal ethnic groups are the Kirghiz, who comprised about three fifths of the total population in 1939, and Russians, Ukrainians, Uzbeks, and Dungani. Capital, Frunze; area, ab. 76,700 sq. mi.; pop. 1,459,301 (1939).

Kirghiz Steppe. [Also, **Kirgiz Steppe.**] Region in Asiatic Russia, SW of Siberia, including Akmolinsk, Uralsk, Semipalatinsk, and the Aral Sea, in the Kazakh and Kirghiz Soviet Socialist Republics of the U.S.S.R.

Kir-Hareseth (kėr'har'ę.seth). An ancient name of **El Kerak.**

Kiriath Arba (kir'i.ath är'bạ). Early Biblical name of **Hebron.**

Kiriath Jearim (jē'ạ.rim). See **Kirjath-jearim.**

Kirin (kē'rin'). Province in NE China, in Manchuria, bordered on the SE by the U.S.S.R. and Korea, on the S and SW by the provinces of Liaotung and Liaohsi, on the NW by the province of Heilungkiang, and on the N by the province of Sungkiang. The C part lies in the fertile Manchurian plain and is densely populated by farmers who raise soybeans, wheat, potatoes, and kaoliang. During the Japanese occupation (1937–45), this area was partly industrialized, steel mills were built and iron and coal mines exploited. The SE part of the province is very hilly or mountainous and heavily forested; here there is only limited agricultural settlement, but timber, gold, coal, copper, and lead are produced. The present boundaries were established in 1949. Capital, Kirin; area, ab. 46,000 sq. mi.; pop. 6,930,818 (1950).

Kirin. [Also, **Yungki.**] City in NE China, capital of the province of Kirin, Manchuria, on the Sungari River. It is an important commercial center in a rich farming, lumbering, and coal-mining area, and a rail and highway junction. It was opened to foreign commerce in 1907. Pop. 239,325 (1946).

Kirjath Arba (kėr'jath är'bạ). Early Biblical name of **Hebron.**

Kirjath-jearim (kėr'jath.jē'ạ.rim). [Also: **Kiriath Jearim**; Eng. trans., *"Forest City"*; early name, **Baalah.**] In Biblical geography, a town of the Gibeonites, ab. 7 mi. NW of Jerusalem.

Kirk (kėrk), **Alan Goodrich.** b. at Philadelphia, Oct. 30, 1888—. American naval officer and diplomat. He served as naval attaché at London (1939–40) and as director of naval intelligence (1940–41). During World War II, he was chief of staff to the commander of U.S. naval forces in Europe (1942–43), commander of the task force invading Sicily (1943), and commander of the U.S. western task force in the Normandy invasion (1944). He was U.S. ambassador to Belgium and minister to Luxembourg (1946–49), served as U.S. representative on the United Nations Balkan commission (1947–48), and was U.S. ambassador to Russia (1949–52). He returned to the U.S. to become head of the Psychological Strategy Board.

Kirk, Ellen Warner Olney. [Pseudonym, **Henry Hayes.**] b. at Southington, Conn., Nov. 6, 1842; d. 1928. American novelist; wife of John Foster Kirk. Among her publications are *Love in Idleness* (1877), *Through Winding Ways* (1879), *A Midsummer Madness* (1884), *The Story of Margaret Kent* (1886), *Sons and Daughters* (1887), *Queen Money* (1888), *Walford* (1890), *The Revolt of a Daughter* (1897), *Dorothy Deane* (1898), *Good-bye, Proud World* (1903), *The Apology of Aylaffe* (1904) and *Marcia* (1907).

Kirk, Grayson Louis. b. at Jeffersonville, Ohio, Oct. 12, 1903—. American educator. He was professor of history at Lamar College (1925–27) and instructor (1929–30), assistant professor (1930–36), associate professor (1936–38), and professor (1939–40) of political science at Wisconsin. In 1940 he became assistant professor of government at Columbia, in 1942 full professor. He was an adviser at the San Francisco conference to organize the United Nations (1945) and in 1950 became vice-president and provost of Columbia. He succeeded (1953) Dwight Eisenhower as president of Columbia. Author of *Philippine Independence* (1936) and *The Study of International Relations* (1947); coauthor, with W. R. Sharp, of *Contemporary International Politics* (1940).

Kirk, Sir John. b. at Barry, Angus, Scotland, Dec. 19, 1832; d. Jan. 15, 1922. Scottish administrator in Africa, and physician and naturalist on David Livingstone's second Zambezi expedition (1858–63). In Zanzibar, he served as vice-consul (1866), assistant political agent (1868), consul general (1873), and political agent (1880–87). He persuaded the sultan to abolish the slave trade (1873) and to concede mainland territories (1887) to the British East Africa Company.

Kirk, John Foster. b. at Fredericton, New Brunswick, Canada, March 22, 1824; d. Sept. 21, 1904. American historian and bibliographer. He was for a time secretary to W. H. Prescott and later edited (1870–86) *Lippincott's Magazine.* He published *History of Charles the Bold* (1863–68), and a supplement to Allibone's *Dictionary of English Literature* (1891).

Kirkbride (kėrk'brīd), **Thomas Story.** b. near Morrisville, Bucks County, Pa., July 31, 1809; d. at Philadelphia, Dec. 16, 1883. American physician, superintendent (1840–83) of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane.

Kirkburton (kėrk'bėr.tọn). Urban district and manufacturing town in N central England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, ab. 5 mi. SE of Huddersfield, ab. 191 mi. N of London. 17,961 (1951).

Kirkby-in-Ashfield (kėrk'bi.in.ash'fēld). Urban district in C England, in Nottinghamshire, ab. 12 mi. NW of Nottingham, ab. 137 mi. NW of London by rail. 20,131 (1951).

Kirkby-Kendal (kėrk'bi.ken'dạl). See **Kendal.**

Kirkcaldy (kėr.kô'di, -kô'di). Royal burgh, seaport, and manufacturing town in S central Scotland, in Fifeshire, on the N bank of the Firth of Forth, ab. 12 mi. E of Dunfermline, ab. 419 mi. N of London by rail. The town is situated near the Fifeshire coal field. It has linen and machinery factories, and is the chief center in Scotland for the manufacture of linoleum and oilcloth. Kirkcaldy has been called the "Lang Toun" because of its very long main street. It was the birthplace of Adam Smith. 49,037 (1951).

Kirkcaldy of Grange, Sir **William.** b.c1520; executed Aug. 3, 1573. Scottish soldier and knight. He took a leading part in the murder (May 29, 1546) of Cardinal Beaton, was imprisoned in France in 1547, but escaped (1550), and was employed by Edward VI in secret service. During the reign of Mary, Queen of Scots, he alternately supported and opposed her, being remembered especially as an opponent of her marriage to Darnley and as one of the conspirators against Rizzio. In the end, however, as governor of Edinburgh Castle, he renewed his loyalty, and held the town and castle for Mary until they were taken (May 28, 1573) by Sir William Drury.

Kirkcudbright (kėr.kō'bri). Royal burgh in S Scotland, county seat of Kirkcudbrightshire, on the river Dee at its influx into Kirkcudbright Bay, ab. 362 mi. N of London by rail. There is a large hydroelectric plant here. 2,447 (est. 1948).

Kirkcudbright Bay. Bay in S Scotland, in Kirkcudbrightshire. Kircudbright municipal borough lies near its head. Length, ab. 6 mi.; width at entrance, ab. 2 mi.

Kirkcudbrightshire (kėr.kō'bri.shir) or **Kirkcudbright.** Maritime county in S Scotland. It is bounded on the NW and N by Ayrshire, on the NE and E by Dumfriesshire, on the S by Solway Firth and Wigtown Bay (an inlet of the Irish Sea), and on the SW by Wigtownshire. The coastline is generally rugged and steep. The surface is mountainous in the NW and hilly or rolling in the SE. Cattle and sheep rearing are important activities. Kirkcudbrightshire was part of the ancient lordship of Gallo-

way, was for a time under the rule of the royal steward (and hence is still called the "Stewartry of Kirkcudbright and East Galloway"), and afterward under the Douglases, and was finally united to the Scottish crown in 1455. County seat, Kirkcudbright; area, ab. 900 sq. mi.; pop. 30,742 (1951).

Kirke (kėrk), Sir **David.** b. at Dieppe, France, 1596; d. at Ferryland, Newfoundland, 1656. English adventurer in Canada and Newfoundland.

Kirke, Edmund. Pseudonym of **Gilmore, James Roberts.**

Kirke, Edward. b. 1553; d. at Risby, Suffolk, England, Nov. 10, 1613. English clergyman. As "E. K." he wrote a preface (dated from London, April 10, 1579), 12 arguments, and commentary for his friend Edmund Spenser's first major work, *The Shepheardes Calendar.*

Kirke, Hazel. See **Hazel Kirke.**

Kirke, Percy. b. c1646; d. at Brussels, Oct. 31, 1691. English colonel of "Kirke's Lambs," the old Tangier regiment, which had a lamb as its badge. As brigadier general he was present (July 6, 1685) at the battle of Sedgemoor, which ended Monmouth's rebellion, after which he hanged 19 prisoners at Taunton (he is said to have hanged 100 persons without trial within a week of the battle). In 1689 he relieved Londonderry, which had been besieged by James II from April 20 to July 30.

Kirkee (kir'kē). [Also: **Kirki, Khirki.**] Town in the state of Bombay, Union of India, ab. 5 mi. NW of Poona: small trading center. Pop. ab. 26,000.

Kirkhope (kėrk'hōp), 1st Baron of. A title of **Cunningham,** Sir **Andrew Browne.**

Kirkintilloch (kėr.kin.til'ǫch). Police burgh in S central Scotland, in the detached portion of Dunbartonshire, on Luggie Water ab. 7 mi. NE of Glasgow. 15,052 (est. 1948).

Kirkland (kėrk'lạnd). Town in W Washington, in King County: northeastern suburb of Seattle. In the decade between the last two U.S. censuses its population more than doubled. 2,084 (1940), 4,713 (1950).

Kirkland, Caroline Matilda. [Maiden name, **Stansbury**; pseudonym, Mrs. **Mary Clavers.**] b. at New York, Jan. 12, 1801; d. there, April 6, 1864. American writer of frontier stories. In addition to sketches of Western life in *A New Home—Who'll Follow?* (1839), *Forest Life* (1842), and *Western Clearings* (1845), she published a travel book, *Holidays Abroad* (1849), and a biography, *Memoirs of Washington* (1857).

Kirkland, Joseph. b. at Geneva, N.Y., Jan. 7, 1830; d. April 29, 1894. American lawyer, novelist, and journalist; son of Caroline Matilda Kirkland. He is remembered for his novels, the best of which are forerunners of the later Midwestern school of realism. Among them are *Zury: The Meanest Man in Spring County* (1887), *The McVeys* (1888), and *The Captain of Company K* (1891). At his death he was engaged upon *The Story of Chicago* (2 vols., 1892–94).

Kirkland, Samuel. b. at Norwich, Conn., Nov. 20, 1741; d. at Clinton, N.Y., Feb. 28, 1808. American Congregational clergyman, missionary among the Oneidas in New York (1766 *et seq.*). He became the tribe's counselor and was principally responsible for keeping them from joining the other members of the Six Nations on the side of the British against the colonists in the Revolutionary War. In the years following the war he acted for the interests of the Iroquois Confederation and was able (c1792) to keep them from joining the revolt of the tribes in the Northwest Territory. He founded (1793) Hamilton Oneida Academy (later Hamilton College).

Kirkland Lake. Unincorporated town in E central Ontario, Canada, ab. 150 mi. N of North Bay. The town is one of the chief gold-mining centers of Canada, and has developed since the discovery of gold here in 1911. Pop. 17,350 (1941).

Kirklareli (kir.klä're.lē). [Also: **Kirk-Kilissa** (kirk''kē-lē.sä'), **Kirk-Kilisseh** (-kē.lē.se'), **Kirk-Kilissia** (kirk-ki.lish'ạ); Turkish, **Kırklareli.**] Town in NW Turkey, in Europe, ab. 33 mi. E of Edirne, near the Bulgarian border. It was captured by the Bulgarian army, Oct. 24, 1912, in the Balkan War. Elevation, ab. 741 ft.; pop. 14,412 (1945).

Kirkpatrick (kėrk.pat'rik), **Frederick Alexander.** b. 1861—. English author of books on Latin-American history, including *Latin America—A Brief History* (1939).

Kirkpatrick, Mount. Peak in Antarctica, highest of the Queen Alexandra Range, near the head of the Ross Shelf Ice, in ab. 84°20′ S., 167°00′ E. Elevation, 14,600 ft.

Kirksville (kėrks'vil). City in N Missouri, in Adair County, ab. 65 mi. NW of Quincy, Ill. 11,110 (1950).

Kirkuk (kir.kůk'). [Also: **Kerkuk, Shahr Zul** (or **Zor**).] Town in NE Iraq, on the Adhem River ab. 90 mi. SE of Mosul: a chief center in the Iraq oil fields, at the end of a railway line from Baghdad; modern oil refinery. A pipe line over 1,000 mi. long originates in the Baba Gurgur field near here and has terminals at Tripoli and Haifa on the Mediterranean Sea. Pop. ab. 70,000.

Kirkup (kėr'kup), **Seymour Stocker.** b. at London, 1788; d. at Leghorn, Italy, Jan. 3, 1880. English artist. In 1816 he settled in Italy, and became a leader in the literary circle which included Landor, the Brownings, Trelawney, Severne, and others. With the assistance of Bezzi and Henry Wilde, an American, he discovered Giotto's portrait of Dante in the chapel of the Palazzo del Podesta.

Kirkwall (kėrk'wôl, -wạl). Royal and municipal burgh, and seaport, in N Scotland, county seat of Orkney county, on the island of Pomona (or Mainland) in the Orkney Islands, ab. 39 mi. N of Wick. Fishing is the chief industry. The Cathedral of Saint Magnus, founded in 1137, though not finished until 1540, is one of the three old cathedrals in Scotland which have remained relatively well preserved. 3,517 (1931).

Kirkwood (kėrk'wůd). City in E Missouri, in St. Louis County: western residential suburb of St. Louis. 18,640 (1950).

Kirkwood, Samuel Jordan. b. in Harford County, Md., Dec. 20, 1813; d. at Iowa City, Iowa, Sept. 1, 1894. American politician, U.S. secretary of the interior (1881–82) under President Garfield. He was elected (1859) governor of Iowa and served as head of the state during the opening years of the Civil War, which coincided with his second term. He went to the U.S. Senate in 1866, serving a year to fill an unexpired term, was again elected (1875) governor of Iowa, resigning from that post in 1878 when he was chosen for the U.S. Senate, and served (1881–82) in Garfield's cabinet.

Kirman (kir.män'). See **Kerman.**

Kirmanshahan (kir''män.shä.hän'). See **Kermanshah.**

Kir Moab (kėr' mō'ab). An ancient name of **El Kerak.**

Kirn (kirn). Town in W Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Rhineland-Palatinate, French Zone, formerly in the Rhine Province, Prussia, on the Nahe River ab. 40 mi. S of Koblenz: livestock markets and small industries. There are several ruined castles in the vicinity. 7,880 (1947).

Kirnberger (kirn'ber.gėr), **Johann Philipp.** b. at Saalfeld, Thuringia, Germany, April 24, 1721; d. at Berlin, July 27, 1783. German composer of fugues and choral works. He was author of books on musical theory, such as *Die Kunst des reinen Satzes* (2 vols., 1774–79).

Kir of Moab (kėr'; mō'ab). An ancient name of **El Kerak.**

Kirov (kē'rǫf). *Oblast* (region) of the U.S.S.R., in the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, centered ab. 475 mi. NE of Moscow. The area is generally flat in the W and hilly in the E and N central parts. Winter wheat is grown in the S but in the N forest products predominate. Minerals are few but there is some mining of iron ore and phosphorite in the NE. Capital, Kirov; area, ab. 40,723 sq. mi. (1939), ab. 47,000 sq. mi. (1951); pop. 2,226,109 (1939).

Kirov. [Former name, **Viatka, Vyatka.**] City in the U.S.S.R., capital of the Kirov *oblast* (region) of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, on the Vyatka River. It is a major rail junction and has manufactures of leather, shoes, lumber, furniture, matches, and food. 143,181 (1939).

Kirov, Sergei Mironovich. b. 1881; assassinated at Leningrad, Dec. 1, 1934. Russian Communist politician. He was active in revolutionary work from 1905, and fought in the Russian Civil War (1917–20). He was secretary of the Communist Party in Azerbaijan (1923–26), and of the Leningrad branch (1926–34). His assassination was followed by the notorious "purge trials," in which

116 Communist leaders were found guilty of treason against the Stalinist regime.

Kirovabad (kē″rọ.vä.bät′). [Former names, **Gandzha, Ganja, Elisavetpol, Yelizavetpol.**] City in the U.S.S.R., in the Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic, ab. 200 mi. W of Baku: cotton-textile and cottonseed-oil mills; production of wines and canned foods. 98,743 (1939).

Kirovograd (kē″rọ.vọ.grät′). *Oblast* (region) of the U.S.S.R., in C Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, centered ab. 150 mi. SE of the city of Kiev. The soil is rich and fine crops of winter wheat, sugar beets, corn, soybeans, sunflowers, and barley are raised. Brown coal (lignite) is mined in the NE part of the oblast. Capital, Kirovograd; area, ab. 8,839 sq. mi. (1933), ab. 9,600 sq. mi. (1951); pop. 1,295,000 (1933).

Kirovograd. [Former names, **Kirovo** (kē′rọ.vọ), **Zinovievsk, Elisavetgrad, Yelizavetgrad.**] City in the U.S.S.R., capital of Kirovograd *oblast* (region) of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, ab. 170 mi. NE of Odessa. It manufactures agricultural machinery, and processes hemp and foods. The town was founded in 1754 as a southern outpost of Russia, and was named then for Empress Elizabeth. In World War II it fell to the Germans on Aug. 14, 1941, and was retaken by the Russians in February, 1944. Pop. 100,331 (1939).

Kirovsk (kē′rọfsk). [Former name, **Khibinogorsk.**] City in NW U.S.S.R., in the Murmansk *oblast* (region) of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, on the Kola Peninsula. It has chemical industries (phosphate fertilizer) based on the nearby deposits of apatite. The city was founded under the first Five-Year Plan. 33,900 (1935).

Kirpalani (kēr.pä.lä′nē), **Santidas Khushiram.** b. 1899—. Indian trade authority and diplomat. He was trade commissioner (1944–47) of India at New York, deputy high trade commissioner (1948 *et seq.*) of India in Pakistan, and subsequently high commissioner to Canada.

Kirriemuir (kir.i.mūr′). Municipal burgh and market town in E Scotland, in Angus, on Gairie Burn ab. 15 mi. N of Dundee. The chief industry is weaving. It is the "Thrums" of J. M. Barrie, who was born here. 3,479 (est. 1948).

Kirsanov (kir.sä′nọf). [Also, **Kirsanoff.**] Town in the U.S.S.R., in the Tambov *oblast* (region) of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, on the Vorona River ab. 60 mi. E of Tambov. It is a food-processing center, and has metalworking and machinery industries 12,697 (1935).

Kirschner (kirsh′nẽr), **Martin.** b. at Breslau, Oct. 28, 1879; d. at Heidelberg, Germany, Aug. 30, 1942. German surgeon. He described new methods for the operation of hernia (1910), for spilling the patella (1911), introduced (1909) steel wires for fractures (Kirschner's wires), performed the first successful operation for the relief of pulmonary embolism (1924), introduced free graft of the fascia, and made an abdominal thoracic approach to the cardia of the stomach.

Kirşehir (kir.she.hēr′). [Turkish, **Kırşehir.**] *Il* (province or vilayet) in C Turkey, SW of Ankara, in Anatolia: a dry, desolate semidesert area crossed by the Kizul River. Subsistence agriculture and herding are the chief occupations. Exports include woolen goods and opium. Area, ab. 3,252 sq. mi.; pop. 182,141 (1950).

Kirshon (kir.shôn′), **Vladimir Mikhailovich.** b. 1902—. Russian playwright. *Red Rust*, written by him in collaboration with A. Uspensky, was adapted by Virginia and Frank Vernon and presented for the first time at New York on Dec. 17, 1929, and subsequently published; it is a story of the degeneration of a revolutionary under the influence of the New Economic Policy. *Bread* (1930; Eng. trans., 1934), another of his dramas, is concerned with wheat-hoarding by the kulaks.

Kirthar Range (kir.tär′). [Also, **Hala.**] Mountain range in Pakistan, in E Baluchistan and W Sind. It runs NE and SW for ab. 200 mi. and reaches a height of ab. 7,122 ft.

Kirtland (kẽrt′lạnd), **Jared Potter.** b. at Wallingford, Conn., Nov. 10, 1793; d. at Rockport, Ohio, Dec. 10, 1877. American physician and naturalist. He was among the founders (1843) of the Cleveland Medical College (medical department of Western Reserve College).

Kirun (kē.rön). Japanese name of **Keelung.**

Kiruna (kē′rü.nä). City in N Sweden, in the *län* (county) of Norrbotten, on Lake Luossajärvi, NW of Luleå. The nearby mountains of Kirunavaara and Luossavaara contain huge deposits of iron ore, which is shipped from here by rail both to Luleå on the Gulf of Bothnia and to Narvik on the Atlantic Ocean. Sweden's highest mountain, Kebnekaise (6,966 ft.) is in the vicinity. Kiruna was incorporated as a city in 1948, and has the largest area (ab. 5,089 sq. mi.) of any city in the world. 18,385 (1949).

Kirunga (ki.rung′gạ). See **Karisimbi.**

Kirwan (kẽr.wän′). See **Kairouan.**

Kiryat Hayim (kir′yät hī′yim). [Also: **Kiryat** (or **Qiryat**) **Haim** (hīm) (or **Hayim**).] Residential town and agricultural settlement in NW Israel, ab. 5 mi. E of Haifa. 11,000 (1950).

Kiryu (kir.yō). City in C Honshu, Japan, ab. 60 mi. NW of Tokyo, at the NW corner of the Kwanto Plain. It has manufactures of silk and cotton textiles. 95,533 (1950).

Kisa (kē′sä). Small Bantu subgroup of the Kavirondo peoples of Kenya, in E Africa.

Kisch (kish), **Bruno Zacharias.** b. at Prague, Aug. 28, 1890—. German physiologist. Known for his work in cardiology and biochemistry, he was the first to investigate the surface tension of human blood (1914), discovered the auro-palpebral reflex, called Kisch's reflex (1918), the law of irradiation of autonomic reflexes (1925), and the syndrome of reciprocal displacement of the S-T segment in cardiograms taken from opposite points of the heart or the chest in localized damage of the heart (1939). In the field of biochemistry he discovered the catalytic effect of oxidized adrenalin (1929), the enzymelike specific catalytic effect of quinones (1930), the presence of creatine phosphate in the electric organs of fish and its role in the electric discharge (1930), the aminodehydrases of the kidney (1934), and the specificity of a procaine-splitting enzyme, the so-called procaine esterase, in the blood and organs of man and vertebrates (1943). He made studies in different fields of the history of medicine, especially in medical numismatics and in the role Jews have played in medicine.

Kisfaludy (kish′fô″lö.dē), **Károly.** b. at Tét, near Györ, Hungary, Feb. 5, 1788; d. Nov. 21, 1830. Hungarian dramatist and novelist, considered to have been the founder of modern Hungarian drama; brother of Sándor Kisfaludy. Among his plays, which include historical dramas and contemporary comedies and tragedies, are *The Tatars in Hungary* (1812) and *Irene* (1820). To the *Aurora*, a periodical embracing the romantic philosophy of literature then sweeping Europe and founded by him and his brother in 1822, he contributed poetry, humorous sketches, and folk tales.

Kisfaludy, Sándor. b. at Sümeg, county of Zala, Hungary, Sept. 27, 1772; d. Oct. 28, 1844. Hungarian lyric-poet; brother of Károly Kisfaludy. He is best known as the author of the *Love Poems of Himfy* (1801–07), a group of sonnets.

Kish (kish). In ancient geography, a city of Mesopotamia, in what is now S central Iraq, ab. 60 mi. S of Baghdad. It was, according to tradition, the capital after the Flood. One of the most important Sumerian cities (after 4000 B.C.), it was rebuilt through succeeding eras, according to archaeological evidence, down to the sixth century B.C. Layers of silt found toward the lowest levels of excavation tend to confirm the Flood legend.

Kishangarh (kish.ạn.gur′, kish′ạn.gär). [Also, **Kishengarh.**] Former native state in Rajputana, now a part of Rajasthan, Union of India, ab. 25 mi. NE of Ajmer: cattle, camels, and sheep are raised. Area, ab. 837 sq. mi.; pop. 104,127 (1941).

Kishar (kē′shär). In Babylonian mythology, the consort of Anshar (god of the upper world); mother of Anu, the sky god. Kishar and Anshar were regarded as two aspects of the horizon: two united circles, Anshar, the upper, encircling the sky, Kishar, the lower, encircling the earth, both comprising the horizon which encircles the world.

Kishinev (kish′i.nef; Russian, kē.shi.nyôf′). [Also: **Kishinef, Kishlanou** (kēsh.lä.nō′); Ukrainian, **Kishiniv** (kē.shē.nēw′); Rumanian, **Chisinău.**] City in the U.S.S.R., the capital of the Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic, ab. 100 mi. W of Odessa, on the Byk River. It

has food-processing and machinery industries, and is also an important trading center. Its growth as a city dates from the 19th century, when it was made capital of the *guberniya* (government) of Bessarabia. It was the scene of a pogrom in 1903. It passed in 1918 to Rumania, and was returned to the U.S.S.R. in 1940; it was held (1941–44) by the Axis in World War II, during the course of which it was largely destroyed. 112,500 (1939).

Kishnugur (kish'nug.ur). See **Krishnagar.**

Kishon (kī'shon). [Also: **Qishon**; Arabic, **Nahr el Mukatta.**] In Biblical geography, a small river in Palestine, now in N Israel, flowing into the Bay of Acre just E of Haifa. It was the scene of the victory of Barak over Sisera (Judges, iv. 7). Length, ab. 8 mi.

Kishvar (kish'vär). See **Karshvan.**

Kisi (kē'sē). [Also: **Kissi, Gissi.**] Sudanic-speaking people of W Africa inhabiting SE French Guinea, E Sierra Leone, and NW Liberia. Their population in Sierra Leone is estimated at more than 45,000 (by T. N. Goddard, *The Handbook of Sierra Leone*, 1925).

Kisii (kē'sē.ē). See **Gusii.**

Kiska (kis'kạ). Mountainous island in the W Aleutian Islands, Alaska, In World War II it was occupied by the Japanese in June, 1942. On Aug. 15, 1943, it was invaded by U.S. and Canadian forces who discovered that the Japanese had evacuated the island.

Kiskadden (kis.kad'ẹn), **Maude.** Original name of **Adams, Maude.**

Kiskiminetas (kis.ki.min'ẹ.tạs). See under **Allegheny River.**

Kiskőrös (kish'kė.rėsh). Town in S central Hungary, a station on the railroad line from Budapest to Subotica and Belgrade: agricultural trade center. 12,893 (1948).

Kiskundorozsma (kish'kön.dō'rōzh.mô). [Also: **Dorosma, Dorózsma.**] Town in S Hungary, ab. 4 mi. NW of Szeged: agricultural trade center. 15,789 (1948).

Kiskunfélegyháza (kish'kön.fā'ledy'.hä'zô). [Also, **Félegyháza.**] City in S central Hungary, in the central Hungarian plain between Kecskemét and Szeged. It is a railroad junction, and a trade center for grain, cattle, wine, and fruit. 36,715 (1948).

Kiskunhalas (kish'kön.hô'lôsh). [Also, **Halas.**] Town in S Hungary, in the central Hungarian plain NW of Szeged: a station on the railroad line from Budapest to Subotica and Belgrade; grain, wine, and fruit center. 32,272 (1948).

Kiskunmajsa (kish'kön.moi'shô). Town in S Hungary, between Kiskunhalas and Kiskunfélegyháza: agricultural trade center. 15,212 (1948).

Kislev (kis'lef). Ninth month of the Hebrew ecclesiastic year, and the third civil month, corresponding to November-December. In Assyro-Babylonian, from which the Hebrew names of the months are derived, it is *Kislimu* or *Chislev.*

Kisliar (kēz.lyär'). See **Kizlyar.**

Kisling (kis'ling), **Moïse.** b. at Kraków, Poland, Jan. 22, 1891; d. April 30, 1953. Polish painter, a precursor of expressionism. He went to Paris in 1910, where he was associated with, and was influenced by, Derain, Picasso, and Braque.

Kislovodsk (kēs.lo.vôtsk'). City in the U.S.S.R., in the Stavropol *oblast* (region) of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, in the N foothills of the Caucasus Mountains at an elevation of ab. 2,700 ft. It is famous as a wheat-milling center, has other food-processing plants, and is also a noted spa; its mineral waters are renowned throughout the U.S.S.R., and it has a number of sanitariums. In World War II it was occupied by the Germans from about October, 1942, until January, 1943. 51,289 (1939).

Kis-Marton (kish'môr'tōn). Hungarian name of **Eisenstadt.**

Kismayu (kis.mä'yö). [Italian, **Chisimaio.**] Port in Italian Somaliland, the only settlement in the territory of any importance besides Mogadishu. It is situated near the mouth of the Juba River and is connected with Bardera, upstream, by boat. It was the capital of Jubaland and was included in the cession (1924) of the latter territory by Great Britain. It has the only sheltered anchorage on the Somaliland coast. 5,080 (1945).

Kisongo (ki.sông'gô). [Also: **Ilkisongo, Sonjo.**] Pastoral subgroup of the Masai, a Nilo-Hamitic-speaking people of E Africa. They inhabit N Tanganyika and S Kenya. Their population is estimated at ab. 35,000 (by M. A. Bryan, *Distribution of the Nilotic and Nilo-Hamitic Languages of Africa*, 1948).

Kispest (kish'pesht). [German, **Klein-Pest.**] Southeastern industrial suburb of Budapest, Hungary, on an arm of the Danube River. Its manufactures include farm machinery, textiles, chemicals, metal products, and toys. Kispest is part of Greater Budapest. 62,550 (1948).

Kiss (kis), **August.** b. near Pless (Pszczyna), Prussia (in territory now part of Poland), Oct. 11, 1802; d. at Berlin, March 24, 1865. German sculptor. Among his chief works is *Amazon and Panther.*

Kiss (kish), **József.** b. at Mezőcsát, Hungary, 1843; d. at Budapest, 1921. Hungarian poet and editor, the first Jewish author of importance in Hungarian literature. His poetry is a synthesis of Jewish traditions and Hungarian patriotism.

Kissi (kē'sē). See **Kisi.**

Kissimmee (ki.sim'ē). City in C Florida, county seat of Osceola County, on Lake Tohopekaliga: center for packing and processing of citrus fruit. 4,310 (1950).

Kissingen (kis'ing.ẹn). [Also, **Bad Kissingen.**] Town in S Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Bavaria, American Zone, in the *Regierungsbezirk* (government district) of Lower Franconia, on the Fränkische Saale River ab. 29 mi. N of Würzburg. It is a renowned health resort, with numerous hotels, sanitariums, bathing and drinking establishments. 14,641 (1950).

Kissling (kis'ling), **Richard.** b. at Wolfwil, Solothurn, Switzerland, April 15, 1848; d. at Zurich, Switzerland, July 19, 1919. Swiss sculptor, best known for his colossal statue of Helvetia at Zurich. He was a close associate of the painter Arnold Böcklin and the poet Gottfried Keller, and was one of the founders of the "Künstlerhaus, Zurich" (1895). Among his works are the bronze bust of Böcklin and the William Tell monument (1895) at Altdorf.

Kiss on the Lips. Collected short stories by Katharine Susannah Prichard, published in 1932.

Kistemaekers (kis'tẹ.mä.kėrs), **Henry Hubert Alexandre.** b. at Floreffe, Belgium, Oct. 13, 1873; d. at Paris, Jan. 21, 1938. French novelist and playwright. He was the author of *La Blessure* (1900), *Le Marchand du bonheur* (1910), *La Nuit est à nous* (1925), and other plays.

Kistna (kist'nạ). [Also, **Krishna.**] District in the state of Madras, Union of India, ab. 220 mi. N of the city of Madras, along the lower course of the Kistna River. Rice, wheat, tobacco, and oilseeds are grown. Area, ab. 3,469 sq. mi.; pop. 1,444,294 (1941).

Kistna River. [Also, **Krishna River.**] River of the Deccan, S Union of India, rising in the Western Ghats and flowing E, forming part of the boundary between Hyderabad and Madras, and emptying through a delta into the Bay of Bengal. The delta region is irrigated from the river. Length, ab. 800 mi.

Kisújszállás (kish'ö'i.säl.läsh). Town in E Hungary, ab. 46 mi. SW of Debrecen. Grain, tobacco, and wine are produced in the vicinity. 13,881 (1948).

Kisumu (ki.sö'mö). Town in Kenya colony, British East Africa, capital of Nyanza province, on the N shore of Kavirondo Gulf, NE Lake Victoria. It is on the Kenya-Uganda Railway ab. 587 mi. NW of Mombasa. The principal port of Lake Victoria, it is the commercial and cultural center of the Kavirondo people (although, in recent years, much of its trade has been transferred to the town of Kampala, Uganda, on the N shore of the lake). Elevation, ab. 3,760 ft.; nonnative pop. 5,526 (1948), including Europeans, 390; Indians, 4,968; Arabs, 168 (1948).

Kisvárda (kish'vär'dô). Town in NE Hungary, near the northernmost bend of the upper Tisza River, W of the border of the U.S.S.R. It has a petroleum refinery and textile industries. 12,966 (1948).

Kitale (ki.tä'lā). Town in Kenya colony, British East Africa, in the W central part, near the Uganda border: the terminus of a branch of the Kenya-Uganda Railway. It is situated in the highlands and is the chief center of a rich agricultural region, with European settlement, coffee is the principal crop grown in the area. Elevation, ab. 6,220 ft.; pop. ab. 6,000.

Kitara (ki.tä'rä) or **Kitawara** (ki.tä.wä'rä). See **Nyoro.**

Kitasato (kē.tä.sä.tō), Baron **Shibasaburo.** [Also, **Kitazato** (kē.tä.zä tō).] b. at Kumamoto, Japan, in Decem-

ber, 1856; d. June 13, 1931. Japanese bacteriologist and pathologist, discoverer of the plague bacillus (1894) and of the bacillus of dysentery (1898). He studied (1886–91) at Berlin under Koch, became assistant (1891) in the Institute for Infectious Diseases, and was appointed professor in 1892. In 1893 he returned to Japan to take charge of the Bacteriological Institute connected with the University of Tokyo, and in 1896 became director of the Institute for Infectious Diseases established at Shiteta in the province of Yechigo. He produced the first pure culture of the tetanus bacillus.

Kit Carson Peak (kit' kär'sən). Mountain in S central Colorado, in the Sangre de Cristo range. It was named for Christopher ("Kit") Carson. Elevation, ab. 14,000 ft.

Kit-Cat Club (kit'kat). London club which flourished, according to the generally accepted account, from 1703 to 1733. Its meetings were held at the "Cat and Fiddle," kept by Christopher Cat, a noted mutton-pieman, near Temple Bar. It was founded by members of the Whig Party, and among its frequenters were Steele, Addison, and Marlborough. Its name is thought to be derived from the name of the landlord of the tavern, though *The Spectator* (No. 9) says it was from the name of the pies, which were called "kit-cats." The club occasionally met in summer at the house of Jacob Tonson at Barn Elms, where a room was built for it, the walls of which were adorned with portraits of its members. As the ceiling was low, Sir Godfrey Kneller, who painted the portraits, used a small canvas (36 by 28 inches), which was later called kit-cat size.

Kitchen Cabinet. In U.S. politics, a group of politicians and newspapermen who were very close to Andrew Jackson during his first administration, actually superseding the regular cabinet as his advisers on many matters. Its chief members were Major William B. Lewis, Amos Kendall, Francis Preston Blair, Sr., John H. Eaton, Martin Van Buren, and Andrew J. Donelson. Blair was editor of the Washington *Globe*, the administration paper.

Kitchener (kich'ẹ.nėr). [Former name, **Berlin.**] City in S Ontario, Canada, county seat of Waterloo County, ab. 70 mi. W of Toronto. It is an important industrial center with manufactures of tires, rubber goods, clothing, machinery, furniture, leather, shoes, and electrical appliances. The city was renamed in 1916 in honor of Lord Kitchener. Pop. 44,867 (1951); with suburbs, 63,009 (1951).

Kitchener, Horatio Herbert. [Title, 1st Earl **Kitchener of Khartoum and of Broome.**] b. in County Kerry, Ireland, June 24, 1850; d. at sea, June 5, 1916. British general. He attended the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich and received his commission in 1871. He served in Cyprus and Palestine, and was one of the British officers who reorganized (1882 *et seq.*) the Egyptian army. In 1884 he served in the Nile expedition that attempted to relieve General Charles Gordon at Khartoum. In 1892 he became *sirdar* (commander in chief) of the Egyptian army, continuing its reorganization, and in 1896 he began a slow and carefully planned campaign to reconquer the Sudan, which had been in the hands of the dervishes (Mahdists) for more than ten years. Building a railroad along the Nile as he advanced, he captured Dongola (Sept. 21, 1896), won a decisive victory at the Atbara River (April 8, 1898), and destroyed the army of the Khalifa at Omdurman, opposite Khartoum (Sept. 2, 1898). In his advance further up the river, he reached Fashoda (modern Kodok) on Sept. 19, to find it in the hands of the French; the resulting crisis placed a severe strain on Anglo-French relations and almost led to war, but the French eventually backed down. Kitchener was made governor of the Sudan in 1899 and later that year joined Lord Roberts (Frederick Sleigh Roberts, Earl Roberts of Kandahar) as his chief of staff in South Africa. His successes there against the Boers were crowned by his appointment as Roberts's successor as commander in November, 1900. The Boer War ended in 1902 and Kitchener went to India as commander in chief, where his recommendations for the reorganization of the Indian army brought him into conflict with George Curzon, the viceroy, who resigned (1905) when the cabinet supported Kitchener. Leaving India in 1909, Kitchener briefly held the post of commander of the Mediterranean forces, and in 1911 became consul general in Egypt. On the outbreak (1914) of World War I, he was appointed secretary of state for war. Kitchener found himself with an army of only 20 divisions, and his planning, envisioning a long war and not the short "home by Christmas" expedition looked for by many others, was aimed at building an army of 70 divisions in three years while at the same time using his existing troops to whittle down the power of the enemy. In 1916 he saw this long-range plan threatened by possible Russian collapse and, on the Czar's invitation, sailed for Arkhangelsk to see what measures might be taken to keep Russian armies in the field. His ship, the *Hampshire*, left Scapa Flow on June 5 and was never heard from again, presumably having struck a mine in the minefields off the Orkneys.

Kithairon (kē.the.rôn'). See **Cithaeron.**

Kithira (kē'thē.rä). Greek name of **Cythera.**

Kito (kē'tō). See **Panzaleo**; see also **Quito.**

Kitosh (kē'tôsh). See **Vugusu.**

Kitson (kit'sən), **Henry Hudson.** b. at Huddersfield, England, April 9, 1865; d. at Tyringham, Mass., June 26, 1947. English sculptor, resident in the U.S. for many years, best known for his portraits of military men and royalty; husband of Theo Alice Kitson.

Kitson, Theo Alice. [Maiden name, **Ruggles.**] b. at Brookline, Mass., 1876; d. at Boston, Oct. 29, 1932. American sculptor, one of the first American women to receive an honorable mention at the Paris Salon; wife of Henry Hudson Kitson. She was a pupil of her husband and later of Dagnan-Bouveret at Paris. More than 50 monuments were constructed after her designs.

Kittanning (ki.tan'ing). Borough in W Pennsylvania, county seat of Armstrong County, on the Allegheny River; coal mining; manufactures of cast iron, leather goods, and clay products. 7,731 (1950).

Kittatinny Mountains (kit.a.tin'i). [Also, **Blue Mountains.**] Range of low mountains in SE New York, NW New Jersey, and E Pennsylvania, belonging to the Appalachian system. It is broken by the Delaware Water Gap. Peak elevation, High Point (1,801 ft.).

Kittel (kit'ėl), **Rudolf.** b. at Eningen, Germany, March 28, 1853; d. at Leipzig, Germany, Oct. 20, 1929. German Protestant theologian and Biblical scholar.

Kittery (kit'ẹ.ri). Town (in Maine the equivalent of township in many other states) and unincorporated village in SW Maine, in York County, at the mouth of the Piscataqua River, opposite Portsmouth, N.H. The Portsmouth Navy Yard, established on several islands in the river, is a chief U.S. yard for maintenance of submarines. Pop. of town, 8,380 (1950); of village, 6,692 (1950).

Kittim (kit'im). [Also, **Chittim.**] In the Old Testament, a name generally assumed to designate the island of Cyprus, where the Phoenicians founded the city known in Latin as Citium; in a wider sense, the inhabitants of the islands and coast of the E Mediterranean. The isles of Chittim are mentioned in Isa. xxiii as a resort of the Tyrian fleet.

Kittl (kit'l), **Emmy.** Original name of **Destinn, Emmy.**

Kittlitz (kit'lits), Baron **Friedrich von.** b. at Breslau, Feb. 16, 1799; d. at Mainz, Germany, April 10, 1874. German soldier, ornithologist, and traveler.

Kitto (kit'ō), **John.** b. at Plymouth, England, Dec. 4, 1804; d. at Cannstatt, Germany, Nov. 25, 1854. English scholar, author of the *Pictorial Bible*. In his youth he fell from a ladder and became entirely deaf. The Church Missionary Society sent him to Malta as a printer in 1827. In 1829 he went with a private mission party to Baghdad, returning in 1832. He published *The Lost Senses* (1845), *The Pictorial Bible* (1835–38), *Pictorial History of Palestine and the Holy Land* (1841), *Cyclopedia of Biblical Literature* (1845), and *Daily Bible Illustrations* (1849–54).

Kittredge (kit'rij), **George Lyman.** b. at Boston, Feb. 28, 1860; d. at Barnstable, Mass., July 23, 1941. American educator. He was graduated (1882) from Harvard, where he was instructor (1888–90) and professor (1894–1936) of English. Kittredge was an authority on Shakespeare, Chaucer, and *Beowulf* and other early English literature; his Shakespeare course, English 2, became a Harvard tradition. He was also a folklorist, serving for a time as editor of the *Journal of American Folklore*. His publications include *The Language of Chaucer's Troilus* (1894), *Words and Their Ways in English Speech* (with

J. B. Greenough, 1901), *The Old Farmer and His Almanack* (1904), *English Witchcraft and James I* (1912), *Advanced English Grammar* (with F. E. Farley, 1913), *Chaucer and His Poetry* (1915), *Shakespeare* (1916), *Dr. Robert Child, the Remonstrant* (1919), *Sir Thomas Malory* (1925), and *Witchcraft in Old and New England* (1929). Works which he edited include *Albion Series of Anglo-Saxon and Middle English Poetry* (with J. W. Bright, 5 vols., 1900–07), *English and Scottish Popular Ballads* (with Helen Child Sargent, 1904), *Gawain and the Green Knight* (1916), *Ballads and Songs* (1917), and *Complete Works of Shakespeare* (1936).

Kitty (kit'i). Novel by Warwick Deeping, published in 1927.

Kitty Crocodile (krok'ō.dīl), **Lady.** See **Crocodile, Lady Kitty.**

Kitty Hawk (kit'i hôk). Unincorporated village in E North Carolina, in Dare County, ab. 3 mi. N of Kill Devil Hill, where the Wright brothers made their first flight. Pop. ab. 250.

Kitty Linnet (lin'ęt). See **Linnet, Kitty.**

Kitty Tailleur (tā'lėr). Novel by May Sinclair, published in 1908. It was issued in the U.S. under the title *The Immortal Moment.*

Kitzbühel (kits'bü.ęl). [Also, **Kitzbühl** (kits'bül).] Town in W Austria, in NE Tirol province, ab. 47 mi. E of Innsbruck: a summer and winter resort; saline springs. 7,910 (1946).

Kitzbühel Alps. [German, **Kitzbühler Alpen** (kits'bülėr äl'pęn). Division of the E Alps, on the confines of Tirol, Bavaria, and Salzburg. Its highest point is Kreuzjoch (ab. 8,396 ft.).

Kitzingen (kit'sing.ęn). City in S Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Bavaria, American Zone, in the *Regierungsbezirk* (government district) of Lower Franconia, on the Main River ab. 10 mi. SE of Würzburg. In a wine-producing district, it has wine and lumber markets, important breweries, and sugar-refining and horsehair industries. Structures of interest include medieval town walls, the 16th-century *Rathaus* (town hall), in the Renaissance style, and several baroque churches. The city was severely damaged in World War II. 16,459 (1950).

Kiukiang (kyō'kyang'; Chinese, jyō'jyäng'). [Also, **Kewkiang.**] City in SE China, in the province of Kiangsi, on the S bank of the Yangtze. Kiukiang is a rail terminus and a major river port. It is a trading center and shipping point for tea and other products of N and C Kiangsi province. Industries include canning, weaving, paper manufacture, and flour milling. The city was opened as a treaty port in 1862. It was occupied by the Japanese from July, 1938, until the end of World War II. 137,106 (1946).

Kiungshan (kyūng'shän'; Chinese, chyūng'shän'). [Former name, **Kiungchow, Kiungchau** (kyūng'chou'; Chinese, chyūng'jō').] Chief city and administrative center of the island of Hainan, S China, near the N coast: exports subtropical agricultural products and livestock to the mainland. 45,757 (1931).

Kiuprili (kyō.prē.lē'), **Achmet.** See **Kuprili, Ahmed.**

Kiushu or **Kiusiu** (kyō'shō). See **Kyushu.**

Kivu (kē'vō). [Former name, **Costermansville.**] Province of the Belgian Congo, in C Africa, bounded on the N by Eastern province, on the W by Kasai province, on the S by Katanga province, and on the E by Ruanda-Urundi and Tanganyika. Much of the province is highland territory considered suitable for European settlement. Capital, Costermansville.

Kivu, Lake. Lake in C Africa, in E Belgian Congo and W Ruanda Urundi. It lies in a mountain valley at an elevation of ab. 4,790 ft., and drains into Lake Tanganyika. Area, ab. 1,025 sq. mi.; greatest known depth, over 1,500 ft.

Kiwai (kē.wā'ē). [Also, **Kiwai Papuan** (pap'ū.ąn).] Group of primitive Papuan people inhabiting certain islands at the mouth of the Fly River, Territory of Papua. Their language, called Kiwai or Kiwai Papuan, is one of many belonging to the Melanesian group of the Malayo-Polynesian family of languages. Their mythology stresses the etiology of sex, the anthropomorphism of fertility, and, on a lower level, garden magic.

Kiwanis International (ki.wä'nis). Organization of business and professional people founded at Detroit, Jan. 21, 1915. Its aims are to develop good will and to encourage the application of higher social, business, and professional standards. Membership is limited in each local club to two representatives of each business or profession. The name derives from an Indian word meaning "to make oneself known." The national office is at Chicago; membership, 200,000 (1952).

Kiye (kē.ye'). Former name of **Gemlik.**

Kiyiv (ki'yēw). Ukrainian name of **Kiev.**

Kiziba (kē.zē'bä). [Also, **Ziba.**] Subgroup of the Haya, a Bantu-speaking people of NW Tanganyika, in E Africa.

Kizil Irmak (ki.zil' ir.mäk'). [Eng. trans., "Red River"; ancient name, **Halys.**] Longest river of Turkey. It rises ab. 300 mi. E of Ankara, ab. 80 mi. from the Black Sea. Its course is first SW, then NW, then NE; it flows into the Black Sea ab. 200 mi. NE of Ankara. Length, ab. 800 mi.

Kizil Kum (ki.zil' öm'). [Also: **Kyzyl Kum, Qizil Qum.**] Desert in the U.S.S.R., in the Kazakh and Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republics, C Asia, SE of the Aral Sea, between the Amu Darya and Syr Darya. Area, ab. 75,000 sq. mi.

Kizil Uzen (ki'zil ö.zen'). [Also, **Qizil Uzun.**] A chief headstream of the river Sefid, in Iran.

Kizlyar (kēz.lyär'). [Also, **Kisliar.**] Town in the U.S.S.R., in the Grozny *oblast* (region) of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, on the old channel of the Terek River ab. 35 mi. W of the Caspian Sea. It is a winemaking center and a cotton-shipping point. 14,000 (1935).

Kjeldahl (kel'däl), **Johan Gustav Christoffer Thorsager.** b. at Jaegerspris, Denmark, 1849; d. at Copenhagen, 1900. Danish analytical chemist and biochemist. His modification of the Will-Varrentrapp method for nitrogen determination (1883) is now a fundamental analytical tool in organic and biochemistry (indeed, "to kjeldahl [a substance]" is now common chemical jargon).

Kjerulf (che'rulf), **Halfdan.** b. at Christiania (Oslo), Norway, Sept. 15, 1815; d. at Grefsen, Norway, Aug. 11, 1868. Norwegian composer, notably of national songs. His other works include piano pieces and choral compositions.

Kjerulf, Theodor. b. at Christiania, March 30, 1825; d. there, Oct. 25, 1888. Norwegian geologist.

Kjölen (chė'lęn). [Also: **Kjölen** (or **Kiölen**) **Mountains**; Eng. trans., *"the Keel."*] Part of the chain of Scandinavian Mountains, in Norway and Sweden, extending northward along the border from ab. lat. 63° N. to ab. lat. 69° N. Peak elevation, Kebnekaise (highest mountain in Sweden), ab. 6,965 ft.

KKK. See **Ku-Klux Klan.**

Klabund (klä'bůnt). [Pseudonym of **Alfred Henschke.**] b. at Crossen, Germany, Nov. 4, 1891; d. at Davos, Switzerland, Aug. 14, 1928. German poet, novelist, and playwright, an expressionist who employed chiefly impressionist techniques. In his brief lifetime he wrote enormously, ranging over many fields. His love of the exotic led him to adopt Oriental themes and forms, and also to adapt Oriental poems (*Li-Tai-Pe*, 1916; *Das Sinngedicht des persischen Zeltmachers*, 1917). The drama *Der Kreidekreis* (1924) is set against a background of China, as are some of his stories. *Moreau* (1915), *Mohammed* (1917), *Bracke: Ein Eulenspiegel-Roman* (1918), and *Pjotr: Roman eines Zaren* (1923) are novels. Typical stories can be found in *Klabunds Karussell* (1913) and *Der Marketenderwagen* (1916).

Kladno (kläd'nô). City in Czechoslovakia, in the *kraj* (region) of Praha, in N central Bohemia, ab. 20 mi. W of Prague. It is an industrial city, the center of a coal-mining region and of the Czechoslovak iron and steel industry. It has cable works and the second largest iron and steel works in the country. The Chapel of Saint Florian was built in baroque style in the 18th century. In the vicinity is the hunting lodge and park of Lány, dating from the 18th century. It was the summer residence of presidents Masaryk and Beneš. Pop. 19,166; including suburbs, 40,692 (1947).

Kladsko (klät'skô). Czech name of **Kłodzko.**

Klafsky (kläf'skē), **Katharina.** b. at Szt. János, Hungary, Sept. 19, 1885; d. at Hamburg, Germany, Sept. 22, 1896. Hungarian soprano singer, noted for her Wagnerian roles. She was the leading soprano (1886–95) at

Hamburg, and performed (1895–96) in the U.S. with the Damrosch German Opera Company.

Klagenfurt (klä'gən.fürt). City in SE Austria, capital of the province of Carinthia, in a valley of the SE Alps, S of the Glan River, a short distance from the E end of the Wörther See, with which it is connected by canal and railway. The city has a *Domkirche* (cathedral) and is the seat of the bishopric of Gurk. There is a theater and a provincial museum containing historical, folklore, and natural history collections. The botanical garden has a collection of Alpine plants. The city is a commercial center and has iron-foundry and machinery industries, and manufactures of chemicals, tobacco, foods, clothing, leather goods, and paper products. 62,792 (1951).

Klaipeda (klī'pe.dä). Lithuanian name of **Memel.**

Klaj (klī), **Johann.** [Also, **Clajus.**] b. at Meissen, Germany, 1616; d. at Kitzingen, Germany, 1656. German pastor and writer. As a vicar at Nuremberg he founded with G. P. Harsdörffer the language society Pegnitzorden. His writings consist mostly of Biblical plays such as *Höllen- und Himmelfahrt Christi* (1644) and *Herodes, der Kindermörder* (1645).

Klamath (klam'ath). North American Indian tribe, now greatly reduced in size, inhabiting the area about Klamath Lake and the Sprague River, in Oregon. Their language, with that of the Modoc, comprises the Klamath-Modoc family. The Klamath were originally hunters, fishers, and root-diggers.

Klamath. River in S Oregon and NW California, flowing from Lake Ewauna in Oregon generally SW through a wild, rugged mountain region into the Pacific. Length, ab. 250 mi.

Klamath Falls. [Former name, **Linkville.**] City in S Oregon, county seat of Klamath County, on the Link River: shipping point for lumber, cattle, sheep, potatoes, and grain; has large lumber and wood industries. It was established in 1867 on the site of Fort Klamath. Elevation, ab. 4,110 ft.; pop. 15,875 (1950).

Klamath-Modoc (-mō'dok). [Also, **Lutuamian.**] North American Indian language family consisting of the Klamath and Modoc languages, formerly distributed through what is now W Oregon. The Klamath comprise the northern branch, the Modoc the southern.

Klapka (klôp'kô), **György.** b. at Temesvár, Hungary (now Timişoara, Rumania), April 7, 1820; d. at Budapest May 17, 1892. Hungarian general, remembered for his service at Kápolna, Komárno, and in other battles for Hungarian independence in 1849. He capitulated honorably at Komárno, Sept. 27, 1849, after a siege, and went into exile. In 1859 he took part (with Louis Kossuth) in establishing the Hungarian legion in Italy, and in 1866 headed a Hungarian group fighting with the Prussians against the Austrians.

Klaproth (kläp'rōt), **Heinrich Julius.** b. at Berlin, Oct. 11, 1783; d. at Paris, Aug. 20, 1835. German Orientalist and Asiatic traveler, especially noted as a student of Chinese; son of Martin Heinrich Klaproth. He published *Asia polyglotta*, a classification of the peoples of Asia in accordance with the affinities of their languages, with a language atlas (1823–31), and numerous philological and geographical works and accounts of his travels.

Klaproth, Martin Heinrich. b. at Wernigerode, Prussia, Dec. 1, 1743; d. at Berlin, Jan. 1, 1817. German chemist, credited with discovering the elements uranium, titanium, and zirconium. His systematic methods helped establish chemical analysis on a sound basis; he was an early advocate of quantitative analysis.

Klatovy (klä'tô.vi). [German, **Klattau** (klät'ou).] Town in Czechoslovakia, in the *kraj* (region) of Plzeň, in SW Bohemia, on the Drnovy River ab. 68 mi. SW of Prague: a station on the railroad line across the Bohemian and Bavarian forests. It has a linen industry and is known for its gardening, particularly the cultivation of roses and carnations. 13,236 (1947).

Klauber (klô'bėr), **Adolph.** b. at Louisville, Ky., April 29, 1879; d. there, Dec. 7, 1933. American theatrical producer. He married (1908) Jane Cowl, with whom he produced *Lilac Time, Smilin' Through, Romeo and Juliet, Pelleas and Melisande*, and *Antony and Cleopatra*. He started (1920) his theatrical career as a producer with Eugene O'Neill's *Emperor Jones*, after being reporter on the New York *Commercial Advertiser* (1900), on the New York *Tribune* (1901–04), and Sunday editor (1904–06) and drama critic (1906–18) on the New York *Times*.

Klausenburg (klou'zən.bürk). German name of **Cluj.**

Klausen Pass (klou'zən). Alpine pass in Switzerland, leading from Altdorf, Uri, to Linthtal, Glarus. Elevation, ab. 6,404 ft.

Klausner (klous'nėr), **Joseph.** b. near Vilna, Lithuania, 1874—. Jewish scholar. As a journalist and editor he advocated the broadening of the Hebrew language to meet modern needs.

Klausthal (klous'täl). See **Clausthal.**

Klauwell (klou'vel), **Otto.** b. at Langensalza, Germany, April 7, 1851; d. at Cologne, Germany, May 12, 1917. German composer and music teacher. Among his compositions are *Das Mädchen vom See* (1889) and *Die Heimlichen Richter* (1902), both operas. He also composed choral works and chamber music.

Klaw (klô), **Marc.** b. at Paducah, Ky., May 29, 1858; d. at Bracken Fell, England, June 14, 1936. American theater manager (1881 *et seq.*). He was a partner in the firm of Klaw and Erlanger, and president of Marc Klaw, Inc. In World War I he was director of military entertainment under the War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities.

Kléber (klā.ber), **Jean Baptiste.** b. at Strasbourg, March 9, 1753; assassinated at Cairo, Egypt, June 14, 1800. French general in the Revolutionary period. He served in the Vendéan War in 1793, and with the eastern armies (1794–96), where he distinguished himself at Fleurus (1794) and Neuwied (1795). In Syria with Napoleon, he won the battle at Mount Tabor in 1799. He succeeded Napoleon as commander in Egypt in 1799, and defeated the Turks at Heliopolis in 1800, though outnumbered six to one.

Klebs (klebz), **Arnold Carl.** b. at Bern, Switzerland, March 17, 1870; d. at Nyon, Lake Geneva, Switzerland, March 6, 1943. American physician and medical historian. He served as director of the Chicago Tuberculosis Institute and as one of the first directors of the National Tuberculosis Association. He was the leading authority of his day on medical incunabula.

Klebs (klāps), **Georg Albrecht.** b. at Neidenburg, East Prussia, 1857; d. at Heidelberg, Germany, 1918. German botanist. He served as professor of botany at the universities of Basel (1887 *et seq.*), Halle (1898 *et seq.*), and Heidelberg (1907 *et seq.*).

Klee (klā), **Paul.** b. at Bern, Switzerland, Dec. 18, 1879; d. there, 1940. Swiss modernist painter, etcher, and pictorial artist, who has been claimed by both the dadaists and surrealists, but was actually a member of neither group. He studied at Munich (1898–1900) and in Italy (1901). He lived alternately at Bern and Paris from 1903 to 1906, and then settled at Munich until 1920. In 1912 he met Picasso while at Paris. Both men were influenced by the discovery of primitive African sculpture. In 1914 he traveled to North Africa, and finally, in 1920, he was given a large exhibition at Munich. That same year he became a professor at the Bauhaus at Weimar, and he later moved with it to Dessau. In 1930, he was appointed professor at the Düsseldorf academy of art, and stayed there until 1933, when he went to Switzerland to escape Nazism. Among his best-known works are *Twittering Machine, Landscape with Yellow Birds, Musical Dinner Party, Little World, Protectress, Mask of Fear, Little Experimental Machine*, and *Perseus, The Triumph of Wit over Suffering.*

Kleef (klāf). Dutch name of **Cleve.**

Kleffens (klef'ens), **Eelco Nicolaas van.** b. at Heerenveen, Friesland, Netherlands, Nov. 17, 1894—. Dutch statesman. He served with the ministry of foreign affairs (1923–39) in the legal and diplomatic sections, and was minister of foreign affairs (1939–46). He was chairman of the Netherlands delegation to the San Francisco Conference (April–June, 1945), served as minister without portfolio (1946–47), and was Netherlands representative on the security council of the United Nations and the economic and social council of the United Nations. He was Netherlands ambassador to the U.S. (1947–50).

Kleiber (klī'bėr), **Erich.** b. at Vienna, Aug. 5, 1890 –. Austrian conductor.

Klein (klīn), **Bernhard.** b. at Cologne, Germany, March 6, 1793; d. at Berlin, Sept. 9, 1832. German composer. His works include the operas *Dido*, *Ariadne*, and *Irene;* oratorios, such as *Job;* and religious and vocal music.

Klein, Bruno Oscar. b. at Osnabrück, Hanover, Germany, June 6, 1858; d. at New York, June 22, 1911. American pianist and composer. His works include *Kenilworth*, an opera, and church music, songs, sonatas, and orchestral compositions.

Klein, Charles. b. at London, Jan. 7, 1867; d. May 7, 1915. American playwright. Among his best-known plays are *By Proxy*, *The Charlatan*, *The Music Master*, *The Lion and the Mouse*, *The Daughters of Men*, and *The Third Degree*. He also wrote several comic operas, including *El Capitan* and *Mr. Pickwick*.

Klein, Felix. b. at Düsseldorf, Germany, April 25, 1849; d. at Göttingen, Germany, June 22, 1925. German mathematician and educator, author of numerous books on various aspects of mathematics, especially geometry and the history and teaching of mathematics. He is best remembered for his so-called Erlanger Programm (1872) in which he urged the application of the theory of groups to many branches of mathematics. He was interested in the teaching of mathematics at many levels and exerted a strong influence in pedagogical circles.

Klein, Julius Leopold. b. at Miskolc, Hungary, 1804; d. at Berlin, Aug. 2, 1876. German dramatist and historian of literature. His chief work is the incomplete *Geschichte des Dramas* (12 vols., 1865–76), which covers world drama from the beginnings to Elizabeth's time.

Kleine Nachtmusik (klī'nə näċht'mö.zēk), **Eine.** Serenade in G (Köchel 525) by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, completed in 1787. This work for two violins, viola, cello, and double bass is in four movements.

Kleine Scheidegg (klī'nę shī'dek). A German name of **Scheidegg, Little.**

Kleines Theater (klī'nęs tā.ä'tėr). See under **Schall und Rauch.**

Klein-Machnow (klīn.mäċh'nō). Village in NE Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Brandenburg, Russian Zone, formerly in the province of Brandenburg, ab. 3 mi. SW of the municipal boundary of Berlin: an outer residential suburb of Berlin. 11,792 (1946).

Klein-Pest (klīn'pest'). German name of **Kispest.**

Kleinsmid (klīn'smid), **Rufus Bernhard von.** b. at Sandwich, Ill., June 27, 1875—. American educator, who served as president of the University of Arizona (1914–21) and of the University of Southern California (1921–46).

Kleist (klīst), **Ewald Christian von.** b. at Zeblin, near Köslin, Germany, March 3, 1715; d. at Frankfort on the Oder, Germany, Aug. 24, 1759. German poet and officer (first in the Danish and then in the Prussian service), a close friend of G. E. Lessing. He was mortally wounded at Kunersdorf (Aug. 12, 1759). His best-known poem is *Der Frühling* (1749), which was inspired by Thomson's *Seasons*.

Kleist, Heinrich Bernt Wilhelm von. b. at Frankfort on the Oder, Germany, Oct. 18, 1777; d. on the shore of the Wannsee, near Potsdam, Germany, Nov. 21, 1811. German dramatist. He entered the army in 1795, but in 1799 left it to study at Frankfort on the Oder. In 1801 he went to Paris, and afterward to Switzerland. In 1804 he was given a subordinate government position at Königsberg, but resigned it after the disastrous battle of Jena. In 1807 he went to Dresden, where he was associated with Tieck, Körner, and Heinrich Schubert, and edited with Adam Müller the journal *Phöbus*. In 1809 he went to Prague, where he wrote as a pamphleteer against France in the war with Austria; but after the defeat at Wagram he returned to Berlin and edited the short-lived *Berliner Abendblätter*. The first of his dramas, the tragedy *Die Familie Schroffenstein* appeared in 1803, *Amphitryon* in 1807, the tragedy *Penthesilea* in 1808, the romantic drama *Das Käthchen von Heilbronn* in 1810, and the comedy *Der zerbrochene Krug* in 1811. He also wrote *Erzählungen* (1810–11), and a few lyrics. His fame is almost wholly posthumous. His literary efforts met with but little success during his life, and this contributed directly to the despondency that marked the last part of his life. After first carrying out the promise he had made to Frau Henriette Vogel, a female friend as morbid as himself, to kill her, he committed suicide when only 34 years old. Two dramas were published after his death: *Die Hermannsschlacht* and *Der Prinz von Homburg*. *Robert Guiscard* is a fragment.

Kleist von Nollendorf (klīst' fon nol'ęn.dôrf), Count **Friedrich Heinrich Ferdinand Emil.** b. at Berlin, April 9, 1762; d. there, Feb. 17, 1823. Prussian field marshal, who distinguished himself in the War of Liberation (1813–14).

Klemm (klem), **Friedrich Gustav.** b. at Chemnitz, Germany, Nov. 12, 1802; d. at Dresden, Germany, Aug. 26, 1867. German historian.

Klemm, Wilhelm. b. at Leipzig, Germany, 1881—. German poet and physician, known for poems based on his experiences in World War I (*Gedichte aus dem Felde*, 1915; *Aufforderung*, 1917; *Ergriffenheit*, 1918; *Verzauberte Ziele*, 1921).

Klemperer (klem'pę.rėr), **Otto.** b. at Breslau, May 14, 1885—. German composer and conductor. He was a conductor (1903–33) of opera at Prague, Hamburg, Bremen, Strasbourg, Cologne, and Wiesbaden. Coming to the U.S., he was conductor (1933–39) of the Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra.

Klenau (klā'nou), **Paul August von.** b. at Copenhagen, Feb. 2, 1883—. Danish composer and conductor. Among his compositions are vocal and orchestral works, the ballet *Klein Idas Blumen* (1916), and the opera *Sulamith* (1908).

Klengel (kleng'ęl), **August Alexander.** b. at Dresden, Germany, Jan. 27, 1783; d. there, Nov. 22, 1852. German organist (1816 *et seq.*) at the Dresden court and composer of concertos, fugues, and canons.

Klengel, Johann Christian. b. at Kesselsdorf, near Dresden, Germany, May 5, 1751; d. at Dresden, Dec. 19, 1824. German landscape painter.

Klengel, Julius. b. 1859; d. 1933. German cellist and composer; brother of Paul Klengel. He was a member (1874–1924) of the Gewandhaus Orchestra, and its leading cellist (1881 *et seq.*). Among his compositions are cello concertos, sonatas, chamber music, suites, songs, and a *Hymnus* for 12 cellos.

Klengel, Paul. b. at Leipzig, Germany, May 13, 1854; d. there, April 24, 1935. German violinist, pianist, and composer; brother of Julius Klengel. Among his compositions are songs and piano pieces. He arranged Brahms's clarinet quintet in sonata form for violin and piano.

Klenze (klen'tsę), **Camillo von.** b. 1863; d. in California, 1943. German-American historian of literature. His publications include *The Interpretation of Italy during the Last Two Centuries* (1907) and *From Goethe to Hauptmann* (1926). He was one of the most active promoters of the plan of a German "Junior Year Abroad" for American college students.

Klenze, Leo von. b. near Hildesheim, Germany, Feb. 29, 1784; d. at Munich, Jan. 27, 1864. German architect. Among his works are the "Walhalla" (near Regensburg), and many buildings at Munich, including the Glyptothek, Odeon, and Pinakothek.

Klettenberg (klet'ęn.berk), **Susanne Katharina von.** b. at Frankfort on the Main, Germany, Dec. 19, 1723; d. Dec. 13, 1774. German Pietist, friend of Goethe's mother. She exercised great influence on young Goethe by what she wrote and said, much of which found its way into his novel *Wilhelm Meisters Lehrjahre* (1795–96) under the caption "Bekenntnisse einer schönen Seele."

Klettgau (klet'gou). Mountainous region situated partly in the canton of Schaffhausen, Switzerland, partly in the adjoining portion of S Baden, Germany. Area, ab. 50 sq. mi.

Kleve (klā'vę). See **Cleve.**

Kliegl (klē'gl), **John H.** b. at Kissingen, Germany, 1869—. German pioneer in the development of lighting equipment for the stage and motion pictures. With his brother Anton, he developed and manufactured such equipment as the klieg lights used in motion pictures.

Klikitat (klik'i.tat). Tribe of North American Indians formerly living in S Washington. A few remnants survive on the Yakima reservation in Washington.

Klimsch (klimsh), **Fritz.** b. at Frankfort on the Main, Germany, Feb. 10, 1870—. German sculptor. He executed decorative sculptures for the Reichstag building

(now demolished) and for the Wertheim department store at Berlin.

Klin (klēn). Town in the U.S.S.R., in the Moscow *oblast* (region) of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, ab. 56 mi. NW of Moscow: the ancient seat of the Romanoffs; now a small textile-manufacturing town, with linen and woolen mills. It contains the home (now a museum) of the composer Peter Tschaikowsky, which was wrecked during the German invasion in November, 1941. Pop. 26,200 (1936).

Klinck (klingk), **Leonard Silvanus.** b. in Canada, Jan. 20, 1887—. Canadian agriculturist and educator, president (1919–44) of the University of British Columbia.

Klindworth (klint'vort), **Karl.** b. at Hanover, Germany, Sept. 25, 1830; d. at Stolpe (Słupsk), in Pomerania, July 27, 1916. German pianist, conductor, and composer. He resided (1854–68) at London, where he appeared as conductor and pianist, and was professor of piano (1868–82) at the Moscow Conservatory. He returned (1882) to Berlin, where he conducted the Berlin Philharmonic Concerts with Joachim and Wüllner and directed the Berlin Wagner Society. He established a school of piano at Berlin which combined with the Scharwenka Conservatory in 1893, when he retired to Potsdam, where he devoted himself to private teaching. His editions of Chopin and Beethoven's sonatas, his arrangements of Wagner's *Ring of the Niebelungs* and other works for piano, are monumental works.

Klinger (kling'ėr), **Friedrich Maximilian von.** b. at Frankfort on the Main, Germany, Feb. 17, 1752; d. at Dorpat (now Tartu, Estonia), in Livonia, March 9, 1831. German dramatic poet and novelist. He entered Austrian and then Russian military service and in 1796 was made a general. He married an illegitimate daughter of Catherine the Great. During the period 1803–17 he was curator of the University of Dorpat. From his drama *Sturm und Drang* (1776), laid in America at the time of the Revolution, was derived the name for a German literary period. He was author also of the tragedy *Die Zwillinge* (1776) and the novel *Fausts Leben, Taten und Höllenfahrt* (1791).

Klinger, Max. b. at Leipzig, Germany, Feb. 18, 1857; d. July 5, 1920. German etcher, painter, and sculptor, who painted mostly religious and mythological subjects. His works, which are in many important collections, include *Deposition, Judgment of Paris, Lovers by the Sea Crucifixion, Scenes from the Life of Christ* (etchings), *Metamorphosis of Ovid, Amour and Psyché, A Life, On Death, Fantasy on Brahms,* and sculptures entitled *The Dance, Beethoven, Cassandra,* and *Salomé.*

Klingsor (klaṅg.sôr), **Tristan.** [Pseudonym of **Léon Leclère.**] b. at La Chapelle, France, Aug. 8, 1874—. French writer, painter, and musician. He painted portraits, landscapes, and still lifes, and wrote several monographs on such artists as Cézanne, Chardin, and Hubert Robert. He was made a member of the Société Nationale des Beaux-Arts, and the Indépendents, in 1906.

Klintsy or **Klintsi** (klin'tsi; Russian, klēn.tsi'). Manufacturing town in the U.S.S.R., in the Bryansk *oblast* (region) of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, ab. 190 mi. NE of Kiev. It has manufactures of woolen textiles and hemp products. 37,000 (1936).

Klis (klēs). [Italian, **Clissa.**] Town in W Yugoslavia, in the federative unit of Croatia, formerly in the *banovina* (province) of Primorska, ab. 8 mi. NE of Split. It is located at a strategic point guarding the access to Split, and was part (1914–18) of the Austro-Hungarian defense network of Split. 6,091 (1931).

Klissow (klis'ō). Place in S Poland, in the province of Katowice, ab. 20 mi. SW of Katowice, near the former Prussian frontier. Here on July 19, 1702, Charles XII of Sweden defeated the Poles and Saxons.

Klisura (klē.sö'rä). Gorge made by the Danube on the frontier of Rumania and Yugoslavia, SW of Orşova.

Kliuchevskaya Sopka (klyö.chef'ska.ya sôp'ka). See **Klyuchevskaya Sopka.**

Kłodzko (klôts'kô). [German, **Glatz;** Czech, **Kladsko.**] City in SW Poland, in the *województwo* (province) of Wrocław, formerly in Silesia, Germany, on the Nysa (Neisse) River at the foot of the Eulengebirge, ab. 50 mi. S of Wrocław. It has manufactures of various metal products, especially machinery, sawmills, furniture and shoe manufactures, distilleries, and breweries. Strategically of the greatest importance (because it guards the road from Prague to Wrocław), Kłodzko was in the 10th century a Bohemian fortress against Poland, was settled by German colonists in the 13th century, and was a separate county within Bohemia until 1742, when it was ceded to Frederick II of Prussia as a result of the first Silesian War. It came under Polish administration in 1945. Pop. 22,000 (1939); 22,814 (1946).

Klondike (klon'dīk). Gold-mining region of the Yukon Territory, NW Canada, near Dawson. Discovery of gold here precipitated the great gold rush of 1898, in which over 30,000 persons poured into the region. Dawson, the only one of the boom towns still in existence, once had a population of over 20,000; it is now only a small town, although gold is still mined in the area.

Klondike River. River in the Yukon Territory, Canada, which flows into the Yukon River at Dawson. It is noted for the gold mines in its vicinity, and was made famous by the Klondike gold rush of 1898. Length, ab. 125 mi.

Klonowicz (klô.nô'vēch), **Sebastjan Fabjan.** [Called **Sebastian Acernus.**] b. at Sulmierzyce, Poland, c1545; d. at Lublin, Poland, 1602. Polish public official and poet. He represents the native stream in Polish Renaissance writing. His works include the satirical *Wallet of Judas* (1607), and the important poem of manners, *The Boatman* (1595), in which the device of a river voyage is used as the occasion for much comment on contemporary matters.

Klön Valley (klėn). [German, **Klöntal** (klėn'täl).] Valley in the canton of Glarus, Switzerland, W of Glarus.

Kloos (klōs), **Willem J. T.** b. 1859; d. 1938. Dutch poet, essayist, and student of classical languages. He was the founder and first editor of *De Nieuwe Gids* (The New Guide, 1885), a publication discontinued in 1947, in which he published his penetrating essays (from the Art-for-Art's-sake standpoint) on contemporary literature.

Klopp (klop), **Onno.** b. at Leer, Hanover, Germany, Oct. 9, 1822; d. at Penzing, Austria, Aug. 9, 1903. German historian. Author of *König Friedrich II. von Preussen und die deutsche Nation* (King Frederick II of Prussia and the German Nation, 1860) and *Der Fall des Hauses Stuart* (The Fall of the House of Stuart, 1875–88).

Klopstock (klop'shtok), **Friedrich Gottlieb.** b. at Quedlinburg, Germany, July 2, 1724; d. at Hamburg, Germany, March 14, 1803. German poet. Before 1745, when he went to Jena to study theology, he had already conceived the plan of the religious epic later written as *Der Messias* (and comparable, in English literature, to Milton's *Paradise Lost*). At Leipzig in 1748 he published anonymously, in the journal *Bremer Beiträge,* the first three cantos of the poem. In 1750 he accepted the invitation of Bodmer, the translator of *Paradise Lost,* to Zurich, but the succeeding year was summoned by Frederick V of Denmark to Copenhagen, that he might there find the leisure to complete his poem. He remained there until 1771, went then to Hamburg, in 1775 was for a year at Karlsruhe, and then returned to Hamburg, where he subsequently lived. *Der Messias,* a poem consisting of 20 cantos written in hexameters, did not appear in its complete form until 1773. *Geistliche Lieder* appeared in 1758, and *Oden* in 1771. He also wrote three dramas on Biblical subjects: *Der Tod Adams* (1757), *Salomo,* and *David* (1772). Three others were written on subjects from early national history: *Hermannsschlacht* (1769), *Hermann und die Fürsten* (1784), and *Hermanns Tod* (1787). The last three dramas were in prose interspersed with bardic choruses, so called, and were consequently named by him "Bardiete." Their title character Hermann is the German hero Arminius. Minor poems are the ode *An meine Freunde* (1747), later (1767) changed to *Wingolf,* addressed to the poets of the Saxon school; the *Kriegslied,* written in 1749 in honor of Frederick II; and the ode *Hermann und Thusnelda,* written in 1752. His principal prose work is *Die Gelehrtenrepublik.*

Klostermann (klō'stėr.män), **Johann.** German name of **Closterman, John.**

Klosterneuburg (klō.ster.noi'bürk). Former city in E Austria, now included in the territory of Vienna, situated on the right bank of the Danube River ab. 6 mi. NW of Vienna. 12,857 (1946).

Klosters (klō'stėrs). Town in E Switzerland, in the canton of Grisons, N of Davos. 2,774.

Kloster-Zeven (klō'stėr.tsā'fẹn), **Convention of.** [Also, **Convention of Closter-Seven.**] Compact concluded, during the Seven Years' War, at Zeven (a village in Hanover, Prussia, ab. 24 mi. NE of Bremen) on Sept. 8, 1757, between William Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, and the Duc de Richelieu, the French commander. It followed the French victory (July 26, 1757) at Hastenbeck, and by its terms the Hanoverian army was dispersed.

Klotz (klọts), **George.** b. 1687; date of death not known. German violinmaker; son of Matthias Klotz. His instruments were distinguished for their adaptation of the Italian style.

Klotz, (Louis) Lucien. b. at Paris, Jan. 11, 1868; d. there, June 15, 1930. French political leader and lawyer, expelled (1928) from the senate for passing bad checks and violating currency exchange regulations. He was a deputy (1896–1925) and senator (1925–28), finance minister (1911–13, 1917–20), and briefly minister of interior (1913). After World War I, he was known for his demand for German reparations: *"Le Boche payera tout!"* ("The Germans will pay for it all!").

Klotz, Matthias. b. 1653; d. 1743. German violinmaker. After traveling in Italy and learning much about Italian violins, he settled (c1683) at Mittenwald, in Bavaria.

Klotz (klots), **Oskar.** b. at Preston, Ontario, Canada, 1878; d. at Toronto, Canada, Nov. 3, 1936. Canadian pathologist, authority on heart and arterial diseases.

Kluck (klůk), **Alexander von.** b. at Münster, Germany, May 20, 1846; d. at Berlin, Oct. 19, 1934. German general who commanded the German first army in World War I. During his advance on Paris in August, 1914, he permitted a gap to open in the front between his and von Bülow's second army. The gap was widened by the race between his army and the French sixth army under Manoury to outflank each other and this tactical disability, not exploited to the fullest by the French and British, caused general headquarters to order a withdrawal, ending the first battle of the Marne (Sept. 5–12, 1914). Badly wounded in 1915, von Kluck was retired in 1916.

Kluczbork (klyöch'bôrk). [German, **Kreuzburg.**] Town in SW Poland, in the *województwo* (province) of Opole, formerly in Silesia, Germany, on the Stober River ab. 52 mi. E of Wrocław: lumber and flour mills, sugar refinery, leather and machine factories, and livestock markets. The town hall dates from 1752. The town became part of Prussia in 1742 and of Poland in 1945. Pop. 11,693 (1939); 8,467 (1946).

Kluge (klö'gẹ), **Friedrich.** b. at Cologne, Germany, June 21, 1856; d. at Freiburg im Breisgau, Germany, May 21, 1926. German Anglicist and Germanic scholar, notable in the fields of German, Gothic, and English etymology and the history of language. Author of *Etymologisches Wörterbuch der deutschen Sprache* (Etymological Dictionary of the German Language, 1881), *Von Luther bis Lessing* (From Luther to Lessing, 1888), and *Deutsche Sprachgeschichte* (History of the German Language, 1921).

Kluge, Gunther von. b. 1882; reported (Aug. 31, 1944) to have committed suicide. German general. He served on the general staff in World War I, and in World War II was chief of staff to General von Brauchitsch. He occupied (1939) the Polish corridor, and commanded in France against the British expeditionary force (1940). After serving in Russia (1942), he replaced Rundstedt on the Western Front in July, 1944.

Klughardt (klök'härt), **August Friedrich Martin.** b. at Köthen, Germany, Nov. 30, 1847; d. at Dessau, Germany, Aug. 3, 1902. German composer. His works include five symphonies, overtures, three concertos, oratorios, such as *Die Zerstörung Jerusalems*, the operas *Iwein* (1879) and *Gudrun* (1882), and chamber works.

Klumpke (klump'kẹ), **Augusta.** Maiden name of **Déjerine, Augusta.**

Klyuchevskaya Sopka (klyö.chef'ska.yą sôp'ką). [Also, **Kliuchevskaya Sopka.**] Mountain in the U.S.S.R., in the Kamchatka *oblast* (region) of the Khabarovsk *krai* (territory) of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic. It is the highest of 127 volcanoes in this area and has erupted 19 times in the past two centuries. Elevation, ab. 15,900 ft.

Kmer (kmer). See **Khmer.**

Knabe (knä'bẹ), **Valentine Wilhelm Ludwig.** b. at Kreuzburg (now Kluczbork, Poland; then in Prussia), June 3, 1803; d. May 21, 1864. American piano manufacturer. Before coming (1833) to the U.S., he was apprenticed to a piano and cabinet maker at Meiningen. At Baltimore, he joined (c1840) Henry Gaehle in making pianos, continuing their manufacture independently after 1854. At the time the Civil War began, he was in virtual control of the piano market in the South. The war dealt his business a severe blow, but his descendants rebuilt the firm.

Knabe, William. b. at Baltimore, 1872; d. at Larchmont, N.Y., Feb. 28, 1939. American piano manufacturer; grandson of Valentine Wilhelm Ludwig Knabe.

Knabl (knä'bl), **Joseph.** b. at Fliess, in the Tyrol, July 17, 1819; d. at Munich, Nov. 3, 1881. Austrian sculptor.

Knackfuss (knäk'fůs), **Hermann.** b. at Wissen, Germany, Aug. 11, 1848; d. at Kassel, Germany, May 17, 1915. German historical painter, writer on art, and illustrator. His sketches of the Franco-Prussian War (1870) were once widely known.

Knapp (knäp), **Friedrich Ludwig.** b. Feb. 22, 1814; d. June 8, 1904. German chemist.

Knapp, Georg Christian. b. at Halle, Germany, Sept. 17, 1753; d. there, Oct. 14, 1825. German Protestant theologian.

Knapp, Georg Friedrich. b. at Giessen, Germany, March 7, 1842; d. at Darmstadt, Germany, Feb. 20, 1926. German political economist and statistician, one of the leaders of the so-called historical school of economics. Author of *Die Bauernbefreiung und der Ursprung der Landarbeiter in den älteren Teilen Preussens* (The Liberation of Peasants from the Relics of Feudal Servitude and the Origin of the Agricultural Laborers in the Older Parts of Prussia, 1887), and *Staatliche Theorie des Geldes* (State Theory of Money, 1905).

Knapp (nap), **Martin Augustine.** b. at Spafford, N.Y., Nov. 6, 1843; d. Feb. 10, 1923. American jurist, specialist in railroad transportation. He was named (1897) a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Knapp, Seaman Asahel. b. at Schroon Lake, N.Y., Dec. 16, 1833; d. at Washington, D.C., April 1, 1911. American agriculturist and teacher. In 1872 he established the *Western Stock Journal and Farmer* at Cedar Rapids, Iowa. He became (1879) professor of agriculture and manager of the farm at Iowa State College, served (1884–86) as president of that institution, and in 1886 became the head of a large colonization venture at Lake Charles, La.

Knaresborough (nārz'bur.ō). Urban district and market town in N central England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, on the river Nidd ab. 16 mi. NW of York. It has one of the largest open-air agricultural produce markets in the north of England. The town is a resort center for the Yorkshire Dales. It possesses a ruined castle and a well said to have the power to petrify objects dropped into it. 8,393 (1951).

Knatchbull (nach'bůl), Sir **Edward.** b. Dec. 20, 1781; d. May 24, 1849. English politician; father of Edward Hugessen Knatchbull-Hugessen. As a member of Parliament (1819–30) he opposed the Corn Law reform and the Catholic Relief Bill. Reëlected in 1832, he was appointed (1834) paymaster of the forces and privy councilor.

Knatchbull-Hugessen (-hū'jẹ.sẹn), **Edward Hugessen.** [Title, 1st Baron **Brabourne.**] b. at Mersham, Hatch, Kent, England, April 29, 1829; d. at Smeeth, Kent, Feb. 6, 1893. English politician and author of books for children; son of Sir Edward Knatchbull and grandnephew of Jane Austen. He held various posts under Gladstone but became (1880) a Conservative upon entering the House of Lords. Author of *Crackers for Christmas* (1870), *Higgledy-Piggledy, or Stories for Everybody and Everybody's Children* (1875), and other books for children. For older readers he wrote *Life, Times, and Character of Oliver Cromwell* (1877) and *Facts and Fictions in Irish History* (1886). In 1884 he published two volumes of letters written by Jane Austen to her sister, Cassandra.

Knatchbull-Hugessen, Sir Hugh Montgomery. b. at London, March 26, 1886—. English diplomat. He was a member (1919) of the British delegation at the Peace Conference. He served as minister to the Baltic States (1930–34) and Tehran (1934–36), and was ambassador in

China (1936–38), in Turkey (1939–44), and at Brussels (1944–47).

Knaus (knous), **Ludwig.** b. at Wiesbaden, Germany, Oct. 5, 1829; d. Dec. 7, 1910. German genre painter, one of the leaders of the younger Düsseldorf school. He was professor at the Berlin Academy from 1874 to 1884.

Knebel (knā'bęl), **Karl Ludwig von.** b. at Wallerstein, Bavaria, Germany, Nov. 30, 1744; d. at Jena, Germany, Feb. 23, 1834. German author, best known as a friend of Goethe. It was through him that Goethe was introduced to Karl August, Duke of Weimar. He was the author of translations of Propertius (1798) and Lucretius (1821).

Knecht Ruprecht (knećht rö'prećht). [Eng. trans., *"Servant Rupert."*] In North German folklore, the servant of Saint Nicholas; the serving knight of Jesus; the "Christmas man" who appears on Christmas Eve with a bag on his back and a rod in his hand, to inquire into the conduct of the children, whom he rewards or punishes according to their deserts. If the parents said the child was good, Knecht Ruprecht gave him a present, saying it was from Jesus Christ; if the report was bad, he gave a rod to the father with which the child was to be whipped.

Kneip (knīp), **Jakob.** b. at Morshausen, Germany, April 24, 1881—. German poet and novelist. With Wilhelm Vershofen and Josef Winckler he founded the "Bund der Werkleute auf Haus Nyland" and published the collection of lyrics entitled *Wir drei* (1904). His later volumes of poetry include *Ein deutsches Testament* (1916), *Bekenntnis* (1917), *Der lebendige Gott* (1919), and *Bauernbrot* (1934). In his novel *Porta Nigra* (1932) the hero chooses the army instead of the church; in *Feuer vom Himmel* (1936) a soldier returns from the battlefield and becomes a priest.

Kneisel (nī'zęl), **Franz.** b. at Bucharest, Rumania, Jan. 26, 1865; d. at New York, March 26, 1926. Rumanian violin virtuoso. He was solo violinist and concertmaster (1888–1903) of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and leader of the quartet that bore his name.

Kneisel Quartet. Chamber ensemble established (1885) by Franz Kneisel, who was its first violinist. The quartet was active until 1917.

Kneller (nel'ėr), Sir **Godfrey.** [Original German name, **Gottfried Kniller.**] b. at Lübeck, Germany, Aug. 8, 1646; d. at London, Oct. 19, 1723. British portrait painter. In 1675 he found his way to England, and to the patronage of Mr. Vernon, secretary to the Duke of Monmouth, and later to that of the duke himself, whose portrait he painted, and who recommended him to Charles II. For Charles he painted the portrait of Louis XIV at Paris. He succeeded to the patronage of James II, William III, and Anne, and was knighted on March 3, 1691. He painted the portraits of ten reigning sovereigns.

Knep (nep), Mrs. See **Knipp** or **Knep,** Mrs.

Knibbs (nibz), **Harry Herbert.** b. at Clifton, Ontario, Canada, 1874—. Canadian writer. Author of *Lost Farm Camp* (1912), *Songs of the Outlands* (1914), *Riders of the Stars* (1916), *Songs of the Trail* (1920), *Partners of Chance* (1921), *Saddle Songs and Other Verse* (1922), *Tomescal* (1925), *Songs of the Lost Frontier* (1930), and *The Tonto Kid* (1936).

Knickerbocker Holiday (nik'ėr.bok.ėr). Musical comedy by Maxwell Anderson and Kurt Weill, produced in 1938.

Knickerbocker Magazine, The. Monthly literary magazine published at New York from 1833 to 1865. Among the contributors were Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, Oliver Wendell Holmes, and Nathaniel Hawthorne.

Knickerbocker's History of New York. Burlesque history of New York, by Washington Irving, published in 1809 under the pseudonym of Diedrich Knickerbocker. It appeared in revised editions in 1812, 1819, and 1848.

Kniebis (knē'bis). Mountain group in the Black Forest, S Germany, on the border between Baden and Württemberg-Hohenzollern, E of Offenburg. Peak elevation, ab. 3,186 ft.

Knigge (knig'ę), Baron **Adolf Franz von.** b. at Bredenbeck, Germany, Oct. 16, 1752; d. at Bremen, Germany, May 6, 1796. German writer, publicist, and lawyer. He spent some time with the Weimar circle, and later joined the secret order of the Illuminati, thus becoming a violent opponent of the Jesuits and Rosicrucians. His best-known book is a collection of maxims and precepts, *Über den Umgang mit Menschen* (1788). Of his many novels, *Die Reise nach Braunschweig* (1792) is still remembered.

Knight (nīt), **Austin Melvin.** b. at Ware, Mass., Dec. 16, 1854; d. at Washington, D.C., Feb. 26, 1927. American naval officer. In 1917, as a full admiral, he took command of the U.S. Asiatic fleet; he held that post until late 1918 and retired from active duty in 1919. He wrote *Modern Seamanship* (1901).

Knight, Charles. b. at Windsor, England, March 15, 1791; d. at Addlestone, Surrey, England, March 9, 1873. English publisher and author. His chief work is *Popular History of England* (8 vols., 1856–62). He edited *The Penny Magazine* (1832–45), *The Penny Cyclopædia* (1833–44), *The Pictorial Shakespeare* (1841), *The English Cyclopædia* (1853), and others.

Knight, Charles Robert. b. at Brooklyn, N.Y., Oct. 21, 1874—. American painter, illustrator, and muralist, best known for his representations of modern and prehistoric animals, birds, and men. His work is represented in the American Museum of Natural History, Los Angeles Museum, and the Field Museum at Chicago.

Knight, Edward Henry. b. at London, June 1, 1824; d. at Bellefontaine, Ohio, Jan. 22, 1883. American patent attorney. He came (1845) to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he studied law and was admitted to the bar, subsequently specializing in the practice of patent law. With the U.S. Patent Office from 1872 to 1876, he founded and edited (1872 *et seq.*) the *Official Gazette of the United States Patent Office* and formulated the office's classification system. His chief contribution was *Knight's American Mechanical Dictionary* (3 vols., 1874–76), supplemented by *Knight's New Mechanical Dictionary* (4 parts, 1882–84). He was the compiler (1870) of *A Library of Poetry and Song,* whose nominal editor was William Cullen Bryant, and aided Bryant in bringing out the enlarged edition, *A New Library of Poetry and Song* (2 vols., 1876).

Knight, Eric (Mowbray). b. at Menston, Yorkshire, England, April 10, 1897; d. in transport plane crash in Surinam, Jan. 15, 1943. American novelist. He was a private (1914–18) in the Canadian army in World War I, and was appointed (1942) a major in the U.S. army and killed while on an official mission. Author of *Song on Your Bugles* (1936), *The Flying Yorkshireman* (1938), *The Happy Land* (1940), *Lassie Come Home* (1940), *This Above All* (1941), *Sam Small Flies Again* (1942), and other books.

Knight, George Wilson. b. at Sutton, Surrey, England, Sept. 19, 1897—. Canadian professor and literary scholar, chiefly known for such Shakespearean studies as *The Wheel of Fire* (1930) and *Principles of Shakespearian Production* (1936).

Knight, Harold. b. at Nottingham, England, Jan. 27, 1874—. English portrait, genre, and landscape painter; husband of Laura Knight. Among his principal works are *The Letter* (Leeds), *Grace* (Capetown), and *Sewing* (Manchester).

Knight, Howard Lawton. b. at Gardner, Mass., Sept. 29, 1881—. American agriculturist. He joined (1906) the editorial staff of the *Experiment Station Record,* a publication of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, of which he was editor (1923–46).

Knight, James. b. at Marble Island, Hudson Bay, c1719. English explorer, and agent of the Hudson's Bay Company.

Knight, Jonathan. b. at Norwalk, Conn., Sept. 4, 1789; d. Aug. 25, 1864. American physician. He was one of the founders of the Yale Medical School, at which he became (1813) assistant professor of anatomy and physiology. One of the founders (1826) of the General Hospital Society of Connecticut, he served as president (1846, 1847) of the two national medical conventions which organized the American Medical Association. He served (1853 *et seq.*) as president of that body.

Knight, Joseph. b. at London, May 24, 1829; d. there, June 23, 1907. English essayist, biographical writer, and editor. He was at London (1860 *et seq.*) as drama critic for the London *Gazette* and for the *Athenæum* from 1867 to 1907, wrote for the *Gentlemen's Magazine,* and was editor (1883–1907) of *Notes and Queries.* He was cofounder, with the poet Alfred Austin, of the Leeds Mechanics' Institute. He was the author of *Life of Dante Gabriel Rossetti* (1887), *Theatrical Notes* (1893), and *Life of David Garrick* (1894).

Knight, Joseph Philip. b. at Bradford-on-Avon, England, July 26, 1812; d. at Great Yarmouth, England, June 2, 1887. English composer of songs, including *Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep*, famous for its basso profundo solo.

Knight, Laura. b. at Long Eaton, England. English painter and etcher of genre scenes; wife of Harold Knight. Among her principal paintings are *Flying the Kite* and *The Old Nun*.

Knight, Richard Payne. b. near Ludlow, Herefordshire, England, 1750; d. at London, April 23, 1824. English numismatist and archaeologist; brother of Thomas Andrew Knight.

Knight, Thomas Andrew. b. near Ludlow, Herefordshire, England, Aug. 12, 1759; d. at London, May 11, 1838. English horticulturist and botanist; brother of Richard Payne Knight.

Knight, William Angus. b. in Scotland, Feb. 22, 1836; d. March 4, 1916. English philosopher, teacher, and Wordsworthian specialist. He served (1871–95) as examiner for St. Andrews, London, Victoria, and New Zealand universities, and for the Civil Service Commission, and played a major part in introducing the L. L. A. (Licentiate in Literature and Arts) degree for women. Author of *The English Lake District as Interpreted in the Poems of Wordsworth* (1878–91), *Studies in Philosophy and Literature* (1879), *Through the Wordsworth Country* (1892), *Aspects of Theism* (1894), and *Some 19th Century Scotsmen* (1902). He edited *Poems from the Dawn of English Literature to the Year 1699* (1863), Wordsworth's *Poetical Works* (11 vols., 1881–89), Wordsworth's *Prose* (1893), *Works of William Wordsworth and Dorothy Wordsworth* (12 vols., 1896–97), *Letters of the Wordsworth Family* (1907), and the *Poetical Works* of Coleridge (1905) and Scott (1907).

Knight At Arms. Historical novel by Henry Christopher Bailey, published in 1924.

Knight of Malta (môl'tą), **The.** Play by John Fletcher, Philip Massinger, and Nathan Field, produced before 1619 and printed in 1647.

Knight of Snowdoun (snō'dọn). See **Snowdoun, Knight of.**

Knight of the Burning Pestle, The. Mock-heroic drama by Francis Beaumont, produced c1608 and published anonymously in 1613. It was intended to satirize such plays as Heywood's *Four Prentices of London*, in which extravagantly chivalric and knightly language was put into the mouths of the middle class.

Knight of the Rueful Countenance. Don Quixote: so called by Sancho Panza.

Knight of the Swan. In 12th-century German legend, a knight who appears in a small boat coming upstream on the Rhine, drawn by a swan. He steps ashore and saves the lady of the story, and marries her; but he can remain with her only on condition that she does not ask his origin or mention in what manner he arrived. The condition is broken, the swan and boat reappear, and he is carried swiftly away. There are romances in French, German, and English on this subject. It was in commemoration of the myth of the Knight of the Swan that Frederick II of Brandenburg instituted the Order of the Swan, in 1440. Scholars think that the swan-knight theme is of Oriental origin, but its fullest development is Teutonic only.

Knights, The. Comedy by Aristophanes, exhibited in 424 B.C.

Knights, The. Comedy by Samuel Foote, produced in 1749 and printed in 1754.

Knightsbridge (nīts'brij). In old London, the bridge across the Tyburn, by which the old Reading road passed: so called from the manor of Neyte, near Kensington.

Knightsbridge. In modern London, the street which forms the S boundary of Hyde Park.

Knight's Dream, The. [Also, **The Knight's Vision.**] Allegorical painting (c1498) by Raphael, in the National Gallery at London. In the foreground a youth sleeps, resting on his shield. Beside him stand two girls; one, personifying fame, holding out a sword and a book; and the other representing pleasure, extending a myrtle blossom. The background is occupied with rocks, hills, and towers.

Knights of Araby (ar'ą.bi). Novel by Marmaduke Pickthall, published in 1917.

Knights of Columbus (kọ̄.lum'bus). American Roman Catholic fraternal society, founded at New Haven, Conn., March 29, 1882. Its objectives are educational, charitable, religious, and social. The national office is at New Haven. Branches exist throughout the U.S., Canada, Mexico, Cuba, and Newfoundland.

Knights of Labor, Noble Order of the. American labor organization founded at Philadelphia in 1869. It held its first general assembly in 1878 and dropped its policy of secrecy in 1881. It had 53,000 members in 1883, and reached its peak in 1886 with 730,000 members. It then began to decline and had less than 100,000 members in 1915. In 1917 it ceased to exist.

Knights of Malta (môl'tą) or **Rhodes** (rōdz). See **Hospitalers of Saint John of Jerusalem, Order of the.**

Knights of the Golden Circle. Former secret order in the U.S., originally established c1855, active in the North, particularly in Indiana, during the Civil War. It sympathized with the Confederate cause and opposed the Union war program. In 1863 it became known as the Order of American Knights, and it was renamed (1864) the Sons of Liberty.

Knights of the Holy Sepulcher. See **Sepulcher, Knights of the Holy.**

Knight's Tale of Palamon and Arcite (pal'ą.mon, är'si.tē), **The.** One of Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*. It is a recasting by Chaucer of his version of Boccaccio's *Teseide*, which he made before he wrote the *Legend of Good Women*.

Knights Templars or **Knights of the Temple.** See **Templars.**

Knight's Vision, The. See **Knight's Dream, The.**

Kniller (knil'ėr), **Gottfried.** See **Kneller,** Sir **Godfrey.**

Knin (knēn). Town and township in W Yugoslavia, in the federative unit of Croatia, formerly in the *banovina* (province) of Primorska, on the Krk River, ab. 26 mi. NE of Šibenik: a station on the Zagreb-Split railway line. Pop. of township, 27,263 (1931).

Knipp (nip) or **Knep** (nep), Mrs. fl. c1670. English actress.

Knipper (knip'ėr), **Olga.** b. 1870—. Russian actress. As a member of the Moscow Art Theatre, she was the original Nastya of Gorki's *The Lower Depths* (1902) and Mme. Ranevskaya of Chekhov's *The Cherry Orchard* (1904). She married Anton Chekhov in 1901. Considered the Art Theatre's most gifted actress, Olga Knipper continued to play important roles for about half a century. She performed in *Tartuffe* on her seventieth birthday (1940).

Knipperdolling (knip.ėr.dol'ing), **Bernhard.** Beheaded at Münster, Germany, Jan. 23, 1536. German Anabaptist, stadtholder of Münster (1534–35), and supporter of the revolutionary acts of John of Leiden.

Knittel (nit'ęl), **John.** b. at Dharwar, India, 1891—. Swiss novelist writing in English and German, known as the author of *Abd-el-Kader* (1930), *Via Mala* (1934), and other novels.

Knittelfeld (knit'ęl.felt). City in S central Austria, in the province of Styria, on the Mur River. It is a station on the railroad line from Bruck an der Mur to Klagenfurt and has the workshops of the state railways. 13,143 (1951).

Knitters in the Sun. Collection of nine short stories by Alice French under the pseudonym Octave Thanet, published in 1887.

Knivskjælodden (knēf.shė'lôd.ęn). See under **North Cape.**

Knobel (knō'bęl), **August Wilhelm.** b. near Sorau (now Żary, Poland; then in Prussia), 1807; d. at Giessen, Hesse, Germany, May 25, 1863. German Protestant exegete.

Knobelsdorff (knō'bęls.dôrf), Baron **Hans Georg Wenzeslaus von.** b. near Krossen, Germany, Feb. 17, 1699; d. at Berlin, Sept. 16, 1753. German architect. He planned the castle of Sans Souci at Potsdam, the opera house at Berlin, and others.

Knob Hill. Unincorporated community in E central Colorado, in El Paso County, near Colorado Springs. 3,612 (1950).

Knoblock (nob'lok), **Edward.** b. at New York, 1874; d. at London, July 19, 1945. English novelist, playwright, and scenarist. His plays include *The Faun* (1911), *Kismet* (1911), *My Lady's Dress* (1914), *Marie-Odile*

(1915), *Tiger, Tiger* (1918), *The Lullaby* (1923), *The Mulberry Bush* (1930), *If a Body* (1935), *Rolling Stone* (1936), *The Henry Irving Centenary Matinee* (1938), and *Bird of Passage* (1943); coauthor with Lawrence Sterner of *The Club Baby* (1895). He collaborated with Arnold Bennett on *Milestones* (1912) and *London Life* (1924), with J. B. Priestley on *The Good Companions* (1931), with Beverley Nichols on *Evensong* (1932). He adapted *Grand Hotel* (1931) from the novel by Vicki Baum. Author of *The Ant Heap* (1929), *The Man with Two Mirrors* (1931), *The Love Lady* (1933), *Inexperience* (1941), and other novels.

Knockanaffrin (nok.ạ.naf'rin). See under **Comeragh Mountains.**

Knockmealdown Mountains (nok.mēl'doun). Small range of mountains in the Irish Republic, extending along the County Tipperary-County Waterford boundary in Munster province. Highest elevation, 2,609 ft.

Knock, ou le triomphe de la médecine (knȯk ȯ lę trē.ôñf dę lȧ mād.sēn). Satirical comedy (1923; Eng. trans., *Doctor Knock*, 1925) by Jules Romains, in which a charlatan and one-time peanut vendor establishes a private hospital and by adroit publicity makes a fortune in a town where his honest predecessor has been unable to earn a living.

Knokke (knôk'ę). Town in NW Belgium, in the province of West Flanders, near the North Sea, N of Bruges: nearby seashore resorts; fisheries. 11,029 (1947).

Knole and the Sackvilles (nōl; sak'vilz). Informal history of the Sackville family and of the family seat at Knole, Sevenoaks, by V. Sackville-West, published in 1922. The chronicle begins in the Elizabethan period.

Knolles (nōlz), **Richard.** b. probably at Cold Ashby, Northamptonshire, England, c1550; d. at Sandwich, Kent, England, 1610. English historian. His chief work is *Generall Historie of the Turkes from the first beginning of that Nation* (1603).

Knollys (nōlz), Sir **Francis.** b. c1514; d. July 19, 1596. English statesman. In December, 1558, he was admitted to the privy council by Elizabeth, later was made vice-chamberlain of the household, and in May, 1568, with Henry Scrope, was charged with the care of the fugitive Mary, Queen of Scots, at Carlisle Castle. In July he moved her to Bolton Castle, Lord Scrope's seat. He later was one of the commissioners at her trial.

Knollys, Francis. [Title, 1st Viscount **Knollys.**] b. July 16, 1837; d. Aug. 15, 1924. English court official; son of Sir William Thomas Knollys. He was appointed private secretary in 1870 to the Prince of Wales, afterward King Edward VII, and in 1910 to King George V.

Knollys or **Knolles** (nōlz), Sir **Robert.** b. in Cheshire, England, c1317; d. at Sculthorpe, Aug. 15, 1407. English soldier. He was one of the principal leaders of the companies of free lances, and in 1358 commanded the "Great Company" in Normandy. In 1359 he made a raid into Auvergne and threatened Avignon and the Pope (Innocent VI). He continued his devastations in France until 1367, when he joined the Spanish expedition of Edward the Black Prince with his "Great Company." In 1369 he again joined the Black Prince in Aquitaine. In 1370 he commanded Edward III's expedition to Calais, ravaged Artois, Picardy, and Vermandois, and on Sept. 24 drew up in order of battle between Villejuif and Paris. Charles V refused to fight, and Knollys retired into Normandy, where he lost a part of his army and was obliged to return to England. In Wat Tyler's insurrection (June, 1381), Knollys was placed in command of the forces of the city of London, and rode out with Richard II to the interview at Smithfield.

Knollys, Sir **William.** [Title, Earl of **Banbury.**] b. 1547; d. at London, May 25, 1632. English soldier and court official; son of Sir Francis Knollys (c1514–96). He fought under Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, in the Low Countries (1586), and was a colonel in a foot regiment at the time of the Spanish Armada (1588). He was appointed comptroller of the royal household and privy councilor (1596), and commissioner of the treasury and master of the court of wards (1614). He took part in the trial (1621) of the chancellor, Francis Bacon.

Knollys, Sir William Thomas. b. Aug. 1, 1797; d. June 23, 1883. English general; father of Francis Knollys (1837–1924). He organized (1855) the military camp at Aldershot, originally conceived by Prince Albert, consort of Queen Victoria, and directed it until 1860. He became (1861) president of the council of military education at Albert's request. He served (1862–77) as treasurer and comptroller of the household of the Prince of Wales.

Knopf (knopf, knupf), **Alfred A.** b. at New York, Sept. 12, 1892—. American publisher. He was founder (1915) and president (1918 *et seq.*) of Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., New York publishing firm.

Knopf, S. Adolphus. b. at Halle, Germany, Nov. 27, 1857; d. July 15, 1940. American physician, who specialized in tuberculosis. He was the founder of both the New York City and the National Tuberculosis associations.

Knorr (knȯr), **Ivan.** b. at Mewe, in West Prussia, Jan. 3, 1853; d. at Frankfort on the Main, Germany, Jan. 22, 1916. German composer and music teacher. His compositions include three operas, orchestral works, chamber music, and love songs. He also published works on harmony and theory.

Knorr, Ludwig. b. at Munich, Germany, 1859; d. at Jena, Germany, 1921. German organic chemist. He first isolated (1911) the keto and enol tautomers of a compound (ethyl acetoacetate) in the pure state. He also isolated, structurally identified, and synthesized pyrazolone (1883), and the related and therapeutically important antipyrene.

Knossos (nos'os). See **Cnossus.**

Knott (not), **Herman.** A pseudonym of **Smith, Walter Chalmers.**

Knottingley (not'ing.li). Urban district in N central England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, on the river Aire ab. 14 mi. SE of Leeds, ab. 187 mi. N of London by rail. 9,989 (1951).

Knowell (nō'wel), **The Elder.** In Ben Jonson's comedy *Every Man in His Humour*, a sententious old gentleman. His humor is a strained solicitude for his son's morals.

Knower (nō'ėr), **Henry McElderry.** b. at Baltimore, Aug. 5, 1868; d. there, Jan. 10, 1940. American anatomist. His studies were conducted largely in such subjects as embryology and the anatomy of termites, the muscles of the human heart, and the lymphatic and vascular systems of frog embryos.

Knowles (nōlz), **Elizabeth (Annie McGillivray).** [Maiden name, **Elizabeth Annie Beach.**] b. at Ottawa, Canada, Jan. 8, 1866; d. at Riverton, N.H., Oct. 4, 1928. Canadian painter, best known for her miniatures and nature studies; wife and pupil of F.M.S.S. Knowles. Her work is represented in the Canadian National Gallery and the Ontario government collection.

Knowles, Farquhar McGillivray Strachan Stewart. b. at Syracuse, N.Y., May 22, 1860; d. at Toronto, Canada, April 9, 1932. American painter who spent much time in Canada, best known for his landscapes. His work is in permanent collections at Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton, Regina, and Chicago.

Knowles, Frederic Lawrence. b. at Lawrence, Mass., Sept. 8, 1869; d. at Boston, Sept. 20, 1905. American poet and editor. His original works include *On Life's Stairway* (1900). His anthologies include *Golden Treasury of American Songs and Lyrics* (1897) and *Poems of American Patriotism* (1926).

Knowles, Horace Greeley. b. at Seaford, Del., Oct. 20, 1863; d. Aug. 23, 1913. American diplomat.

Knowles, James Sheridan. b. at Cork, Ireland, May 12, 1784; d. at Torquay, England, Nov. 30, 1862. British playwright. His father and Richard Brinsley Sheridan were first cousins. He served in the militia, studied medicine, went on the stage, and taught school at Glasgow before his first successful play (*Caius Gracchus*) was produced in 1815. In 1830 he left Glasgow and settled near Edinburgh. In 1834 he visited the U.S. Until 1843 he continued to act at intervals both in his own plays and others. He also lectured, and in 1844 became a Baptist and preached at Exeter Hall and in other places sermons against Roman Catholicism. Among his plays are *Caius Gracchus* (1815), *Virginius* (1820), *William Tell* (1825), *Alfred the Great* (1831), *The Hunchback* (1832), *The Wife* (1833), *The Beggar of Bethnal Green* (1834; abridged from *The Beggar's Daughter of Bethnal Green*, 1828), *The Love Chase* (1837), *Love* (1839), and *John of Procida* (1840).

Knowles, Sir **James Thomas.** b. Oct. 13, 1831; d. at London, Dec. 13, 1908. English architect and editor. He edited (1870–77) the *Contemporary Review* and founded

and was first editor (1877–1908) of the *Nineteenth Century*. He also founded (1869) the Metaphysical Society.

Knowles, Lucius James. b. at Hardwick, Mass., July 2, 1819; d. at Washington, D.C., Feb. 25, 1884. American inventor and manufacturer. He founded (1841) the first daguerreotype establishment at Worcester, Mass., where he continued experiments in the improvement of textile machinery, for which he was granted two patents in 1856. He became (1860) the sole owner of a cotton mill at Warren, Mass., near which he built (1863) experimental looms and steam pumps. This establishment later became the Knowles Steam Pump Company and the L. J. Knowles and Brother Loom Works. The latter was shifted (1866) to Worcester, where it was merged (1897) with the Crompton Works to become the Crompton and Knowles Loom Works.

Knowlton (nōl'tŏn), **Charles.** b. at Templeton, Mass., May 10, 1800; d. Feb. 20, 1850. American physician and writer, remembered as an advocate of birth control. He came to public notice with his book *The Fruits of Philosophy; or, The Private Companion of Young Married People* (published anonymously, 1832; the second edition bore his name). A treatise on birth control, it brought him a three-month prison sentence (1832–33) at East Cambridge, Mass. The book later became the center of a well-known test case in England, *The Queen vs. Charles Bradlaugh and Annie Besant*, and subsequently achieved a circulation of some half-million copies in various forms.

Knowlton, Frank Hall. b. at Brandon, Vt., Sept. 2, 1860; d. at Ballston, Va., Nov. 22, 1926. American paleobotanist, geologist of the U.S. Geological Survey from 1907.

Know-nothing Party. See **American Party.**

Knox (noks). Town in NW Indiana, county seat of Starke County, on the Yellow River ab. 30 mi. SW of South Bend, in a farming region. 3,034 (1950).

Knox, Edmund George Valpy. [Pseudonym, **Evoe.**] b. at Oxford, England, May 10, 1881—. English humorist on the staff (1921 *et seq.*) and editor (1932 *et seq.*) of *Punch*. Author of *The Brazen Lyre, A Little Loot, Parodies Regained, Fiction As She is Wrote, Quaint Specimens, This Other Eden, Things That Annoy Me, Slight Irritations*, and *Folly Calling*.

Knox, Fort. [Original name, **Camp Knox.**] Military reservation in N Kentucky, ab. 30 mi. SW of Louisville. It is noted as the site of the principal U.S. gold depository, but is also an important training camp. It was established in 1917 as a World War I training camp, and named for Henry T. Knox. Area, ab. 52 sq. mi.

Knox, Frank. [Full name, **William Franklin Knox.**] b. at Boston, Jan. 1, 1874; d. at Washington, D.C., April 28, 1944. American soldier, newspaper publisher, and public official, U.S. secretary of the navy (1940–44) under President F. D. Roosevelt. He was graduated (1898) from Alma College (Alma, Mich.) and enlisted as a private with the "Rough Riders" in the Spanish-American War. He served in Cuba but his military service was cut short by illness. He became a reporter at Grand Rapids, Mich., and became (c1901) publisher of the Sault Ste. Marie (Mich.) *Daily News*. He took part in Republican state politics, later following Theodore Roosevelt into the Bull Moose Party (1912). He returned to the Republican Party and subsequently sold his Michigan paper. Together with his partner, John A. Muehling, he founded the Manchester (N.H.) *Leader*. In 1917 he was commissioned a captain and served overseas with the infantry and artillery. After the war he was active in Republican national politics and was manager (1927) of the Boston *American*, a Hearst paper. From 1928 to 1931 he was general manager of the Hearst newspaper enterprises. In 1931 Knox purchased the Chicago *Daily News* and its radio station, WMAQ, and as the publisher of the *Daily News* became one of the leading mid-Western critics of the New Deal administration. In 1936 he was the Republican vice-presidential candidate, sharing the ticket with Alfred Landon. He was appointed to the cabinet in 1940 as part of a move to give a "national" aspect to the cabinet. Read out of the Republican Party for accepting an appointment in a Democratic regime, he declared: "I am an American first, and a Republican afterward." Under his administration the U.S. navy reached what was up to that point the largest size in its history. On Dec. 8, 1941, the day after the attack on Pearl Harbor, he flew from Washington, D.C., to the Hawaii naval base to make a first-hand investigation.

Knox, Henry. b. at Boston, July 25, 1750; d. Oct. 25, 1806. American Revolutionary soldier, first U.S. secretary of war (1785–94). At the age of 21 he established his own bookstore at Boston, where he was a member of the local militia and became (1772) second in command of the "Boston Grenadier Corps." When the Revolution broke out, he volunteered his services to the colonial cause, taking part in almost all of the outstanding engagements of the war, among them the actions around New York, and the battles of Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth, and Yorktown. He became a close associate of General George Washington and was commissioned a colonel (Nov. 17, 1775) and placed in charge of the artillery of the Continental army. He directed the crossing of the Delaware River (December, 1776) made by Washington's troops in their march on Trenton. He was publicly commended by Washington and promoted (Dec. 17, 1776) to the rank of brigadier general, the commission having been dated before the assault on Trenton. He was at Valley Forge during 1777–78 and served (1780) on the court-martial which tried Major John André. He was promoted (Nov. 15, 1781) to major general and in May, 1783, conceived and founded the Society of the Cincinnati, of which Washington was the first president and Knox the first secretary; in 1805 Knox became vice-president of the order. Resigning from the army in January, 1784, he became (March 8, 1785) secretary of war under the Confederation and was retained as the first secretary of war under the Constitution. He served until Dec. 28, 1794, and retired to private life, settling (June, 1795) on an estate in the Waldo Grants near what is now Thomaston, Me.

Knox, Isa. [Maiden name, **Craig.**] b. at Edinburgh, Oct. 17, 1831; d. at Brockley, Suffolk, England, Dec. 23, 1903. Scottish writer.

Knox, Jean. b. near London, 1908—. British administrator, director (1942–43) of the British Auxiliary Territorial Service (equivalent to the WAC in the U.S.). She held a rank equivalent to major general in the British army.

Knox, John. b. at or near Haddington, East Lothian, Scotland, in 1505, 1513, or 1515; d. at Edinburgh, Nov. 24, 1572. Scottish reformer, one of the principal figures of the Reformation during the 16th century. He was educated at Glasgow or at St. Andrews University, but he did not take a degree. About 1530 he became a Roman Catholic priest. Nothing definite is known of his early life, but apparently he studied under John Major, whose theory that government derives from the people was later supported by Knox against Mary, Queen of Scots. He read Jerome and Augustine and the Bible, and he absorbed the sermons of Patrick Hamilton, William Tyndale, and George Wishart: these apparently were the principal formative influences on his later thought. Knox became attached to Wishart, espousing Protestantism, and, after Wishart's death at the stake in 1546 and the subsequent murder of his condemner, Cardinal Beaton, at the hands of assassins, preached at St. Andrews Castle to Beaton's murderers, thus making common cause with them. When the castle fell to the French in 1548, Knox was taken prisoner to France and spent 19 months as a galley slave. Released when the English government acted in his behalf, he became a minister of the crown (his repudiation of Rome was by this time complete) and for a time (1551) was a royal chaplain of Edward VI. He had a part in the revision of the Book of Common Prayer. When the Roman Catholic Mary Tudor (Bloody Mary) became queen of England in 1553, Knox fled to the Continent, preaching at Frankfort on the Main, Geneva, and Dieppe. At Geneva he met with Calvin and other leading Protestants and carried on correspondence with Protestants in England and Scotland; his connection with Calvin remained firm through the years and he often approached the Genevan for advice. In 1555–56 Knox was permitted briefly to preach in Scotland by the regent, Mary of Guise, and at this time probably made the influential ties that brought him to preëminence as leader of the Scottish Reformation. In 1557 the Protestant barons of Scotland entered into

their first covenant and soon afterwards invited Knox to counsel them. However, Knox delayed his return, sending to the lords an "Appellation" to defend their beliefs In 1558, he issued, among six of his tracts of this period, a *First Blast of the Trumpet Against the Monstrous Regiment* [government] *of Women*, intending it as an attack upon Mary Tudor, Catherine de Médicis of France, her daughter-in-law Mary, Queen of Scots, and Mary's mother Mary of Guise, but Elizabeth of England took the attack as directed against her and never thereafter fully trusted Knox, though he opposed Mary, Queen of Scots, and was an advocate of an English-Scottish union. Knox returned to Scotland in 1559 to discover that the regent now adhered closely to her French alliance and its enmity to Protestantism, and he was therefore forced to do his preaching outside Edinburgh. Correspondence between the Scots nobles and Elizabeth occurred during the struggle between the regency and the barons; the fighting for a time went against the Protestant party and in favor of the French army of the young queen, but when English troops came on the scene a peace (Treaty of Edinburgh, July 6, 1560) was signed, the French left, and the Protestants remained in undisputed control of Scotland. In August the Scottish estates adopted the Confession of Faith written by Knox and three others; soon legislation followed abolishing the Pope's authority and providing severe penalties, including death, for celebrating Mass. In December the first General Assembly of the new Church of Scotland met, but the intemperate *Book of Discipline*, drawn up by Knox for the rule of the congregations, was not adopted. In 1561 Mary, Queen of Scots arrived from France, her husband dead, to take possession of her realm. She was a Roman Catholic and insisted on hearing Mass. Knox protested and, through the mediation of James Stuart (later Earl of Moray), obtained several interviews with the queen. Their arguments concerning the duty of subjects to worship as did their sovereigns and of the ultimate religious authority served only to convince each that the problem was insoluble. Mary's charm and diplomacy slowly caused defections in the ranks of Knox's followers, but her actions (planning a Spanish or French marriage, her confidence in David Rizzio, her marriage to Darnley, Darnley's murder with her apparent compliance, her sudden marriage to Bothwell) gave Knox powerful ammunition for his incessant attacks on the modern "Jezebel," as he called her. The capture of Mary by the insurgent nobles and her imprisonment at Lochleven Castle in 1567 gave Knox his chance: he appeared at the assembly that dethroned Mary and placed her infant son on the throne as James VI. Knox preached the coronation sermon in July, 1567. His triumph was complete, and even the disturbances that followed (Mary's escape, the battle of Langside in May, 1568, the assassination of Moray, and the civil war that followed) failed to shake the now solidly established Calvinism of the Scottish Church or to diminish the triumph of the principle of the right of the people to unseat their rulers. His major written work is *The History of the Reformation of Religioun Within the Realme of Scotland*, not published in full until after his death. The standard edition of his complete works is that of David Laing (6 vols., 1864).

Knox, Philander Chase. b. at Brownsville, Pa., May 6, 1853; d. Oct. 12, 1921. American lawyer and politician, U.S. attorney general (1901–04) under Theodore Roosevelt and U.S. secretary of state (1909–13) under W. H. Taft. After serving as assistant U.S. district attorney for the western district of Pennsylvania, he entered into a law partnership with James H. Reed of Pittsburgh and became active as a corporation lawyer for steel and other industrial interests in the Pittsburgh area. In 1901 he was appointed U.S. attorney general by President McKinley. He handled the government's case, which he initiated, against the Northern Securities Company, winning the decision (1903) and confirmation of the judgment (1904). He also handled the sale of the property of the New Panama Canal Company to the U.S. and drafted legislation creating the Department of Commerce and Labor (1903). He was appointed (June, 1904) to fill an unexpired term in the U.S. Senate, and was later elected for a full term, resigning in 1909 to become secretary of state under President Taft. His administration of the department was marked by his efforts to encourage and protect U.S. investments in the Far East and Central America. He also effected departmental reforms providing for the merit system of selection and promotion of personnel up to the grade of chief of mission. During his tenure the controversies over the Bering Sea and North Atlantic fisheries were settled, and an unsuccessful attempt was made to secure a reciprocity agreement with Canada. After retiring from the cabinet in 1913, he resumed his law practice at Pittsburgh and was elected to the Senate in 1916, serving from 1917 until his death. A Republican, he took a prominent part in the fight against the ratification of the treaty of Versailles and drafted the noted "round robin" (1919) signed by Republican senators. Together with Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, he led the Senate battle against the League of Nations and offered the original resolution (May 21, 1920) for a separate peace treaty with Germany and Austria.

Knox, Ronald Arbuthnott. b. Feb. 17, 1888—. English Roman Catholic priest and author. He was Catholic chaplain (1926–39) at Oxford after entering (1917) the Church, and served as domestic prelate (1936) to the Pope. Author of *Some Loose Stones* (1913), *Reunion All Round* (1914), *A Spiritual Aeneid* (1918), *The Viaduct Murder* (1925), *The Belief of Catholics* (1927), *Caliban in Grub Street* (1930), *The Body in the Silo* (1933), *Let Dons Delight* (1939), *In Soft Garments* (1942), *God and the Atom* (1945), and *A Retreat for Priests* (1946).

Knox, William Franklin. See **Knox, Frank.**

"Knox's Liturgy." See **Book of Common Order.**

Knoxville (noks'vil). City in S Iowa, county seat of Marion County: shipping point for soft coal, livestock, and dairy products. It was founded in 1845, and named for General Henry Knox. 7,625 (1950).

Knoxville. Former borough in SW Pennsylvania, in Allegheny County, now part of the city of Pittsburgh.

Knoxville. City in E Tennessee, county seat of Knox County, on the Tennessee River, in the Upper Tennessee Valley: major wholesale and retail trade center for a large area; manufactures, textiles, clothing, furniture, chemicals, plastics, and knit goods; marble quarries. It is the seat of the University of Tennessee, Knoxville College, and the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA). Settled in 1786, it became county seat in 1792 and was the state capital from 1796 to 1812. Abandoned by the Confederates in September, 1863, it was occupied by Union forces under Burnside, and was besieged by Longstreet in November, 1863, without success. Pop. of city, 111,580 (1940), 124,769 (1950); of urbanized area, 148,166 (1950).

Knudsen (knöt'sən), **Gunnar.** [Full name, **Aanon Gunerius Knudsen.**] b. at Salterød, Norway, Sept. 19, 1848; d. at Borgestad, Norway, Dec. 1, 1928. Norwegian statesman and shipbuilding magnate, who, as premier (1913–20) during World War I, espoused and enforced a policy of strict neutrality. He was elected to the Storting in 1891 and at intervals thereafter until 1921. He held the ministries of agriculture (1901–03, 1913–20) and of finance (1905, 1908–10), and was twice premier (1908–10, 1913–20).

Knudsen (nöd'sən; Danish, knös'sən), **William S.** [Original full name, **Signius Wilhelm Paul Knudsen.**] b. at Copenhagen, March 25, 1879—. American automobile industrialist and government administrator. He was associated with the Chevrolet Motor Company as vice-president (1922 *et seq.*) and president, and was vice-president (1933–37) and president (1937 *et seq.*) of General Motors Corporation. He was appointed a member of the U.S. National Defense Commission in charge of industrial production (1940) and was codirector (with Sidney Hillman) of the U.S. Office of Production Management (1942). He was production director (1942–45) for the U.S. War Department with the rank of lieutenant general (January, 1942, *et seq.*).

Knut (knöt). See **Canute.**

Knutsford (nuts'fərd). Urban district and market town in W England, in Cheshire, near the river Birken, ab. 14 mi. SW of Manchester, ab. 178 mi. NW of London by rail. It was the "Cranford" in the novel by Mrs. Elizabeth Gaskell. 6,619 (1951).

Knutsson (knot sön), **Karl.** Swedish name of **Charles VIII** (of *Sweden*).

Koa (kō′ä). One of the western Pygmy groups of C Africa, inhabiting the province of Gabon in French Equatorial Africa.

Koasati (kō.ạ.sät′i). Tribe of North American Indians formerly inhabiting a region in what is now Alabama, and belonging to the Muskhogean linguistic stock. A few individuals survive in Oklahoma and in the Trinity River region of Texas.

Koban (kō.bän′). Name given to the Caucasian and Transcaucasian cultural findings of the period from 2000 B.C. to the beginning of the present era. The name stems from the village of Koban, in N Ossetia, where the first discoveries of bronze objects in a burial ground were made in 1877. The origins of the Koban culture show the first appearance of iron. The Koban site yielded bronze axes, daggers, spears, girdles, bracelets, buckles, fibulas, spiral armlets and elbow-covers, pins, pendants, and human and animal figurines. Koban bronze was later found also in Abkhazia, Kabarda, southern Ossetia, Georgia, Azerbaijan, and elsewhere, showing the considerable spread of this culture. The Koban man was, apparently, passing through the last phase of the decline of the tribal system. The burials indicate property inequalities among the patriarchal-family communities, with the upper crust becoming sharply separated around 500 B.C. The basic occupation consisted of hunting and cattle raising; agriculture was little developed, because of the mountainous terrain. Metallurgy was well developed and on a high technical level. There is archaeological evidence of intercommunication with neighboring cultures including the Greek colonies of the Caucasian coast, the Scythians, the Mesopotamian nations, and the entire range of Asia Minor.

Kobarid (kô′bä.rēd). Serbo-Croatian name of **Caporetto.**

Kobbé (kō′bā), **Gustav.** b. at New York, March 4, 1857; d. on Long Island, N.Y., July 27, 1918. American music critic and writer. Author of *Wagner's Life and Works* (1890), *Loves of the Great Composers* (1905), and *Wagner and His Isolde* (1906).

Kobe (kō′bē, kô′be). Seaport on the S coast of Honshu, Japan, near Osaka. It is a deep-water port ab. 16 mi. W of Osaka, and linked with it by electrified railways and an almost continuous line of cities and suburban settlements. Kobe is a modern city, which has developed since it was opened to foreign trade in 1868. It was built up at first by British and American capital. It has a fine harbor and good port facilities. Sixth largest city in Japan (1950), it is one of the nation's principal manufacturing centers, with the emphasis on heavy industry: iron- and steelworks, railway workshops, machine tools, construction, and shipbuilding; it also has textile, chemical, rubber, sugar-refining, and flour-milling industries. The population reached almost 1,000,000 before World War II, but bombing by American planes drove many people out of the city and did much damage to industrial plants. The old city of Hyogo has been absorbed by Kobe. 967,234 (1940), 765,435 (1950).

Kobell (kō′bẹl), **Franz von.** b. at Munich, July 19, 1803; d. there, Nov. 11, 1882. German mineralogist and poet. He wrote *Geschichte der Mineralogie 1650-1860* (1864), and other works on mineralogy. He also wrote poems in the Bavarian dialect and High German.

Kobelyaki (ko.bi.lyä′kē). Town in the U.S.S.R., in the Poltava *oblast* (region) of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, ab. 250 mi. NE of Odessa, on the Vorskla River ab. 38 mi. SW of Poltava. 6,600 (1936).

København (kė.pẹn.houn′). Danish name of **Copenhagen.**

Koberstein (kō′bėr.shtīn), **Karl August.** b. at Rügenwalde, Germany, Jan. 10, 1797; d. at Pforta, Germany, March 8, 1870. German historian of literature. He published *Grundriss der Geschichte der deutschen Nationalliteratur* (1827; revised ed. by Bartsch, 1872–74 and 1884), and others.

Koblenz (kō′blents). [Also: **Coblenz, Coblentz;** ancient name, **Confluentes.**] City in W Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Rhineland-Palatinate, French Zone, formerly in the Rhine Province, Prussia, on the W bank of the Rhine River at its junction with the Moselle River, ab. 50 mi. SE of Cologne. A river port, it has a considerable wine and lumber trade, and manufactures of electrical machinery, shoes, ceramics, paper products, foodstuffs, and cement. It is the point of departure for tourist excursions in the Rhine and Moselle vallevs. Across the river is the former fortress of Ehrenbreitstein, once a formidable military stronghold. The city has beautiful parks and quays. The Castor *Dom* (cathedral) was founded in 836; the church of the Jesuits and the *Rathaus* (town hall; formerly college of the Jesuits) date from the 16th and 17th centuries; the castle was erected in the period 1780–86, the Stadthalle in 1901. Pop. 66,444 (1950).

History. Originally a Roman military post, Koblenz came later under the archbishopric of Trier. In 1688 it was bombarded by the French; during the French Revolution it served as a refuge for royalist émigrés. From 1794 to 1815 it belonged to France; in 1815 it came to Prussia. It was strongly fortified during the 19th century; the fortifications were razed after World War I; it was occupied by American (1919–23) and by French (1923–29) troops, and was the seat of the Allied Rhineland Commission. In World War II, it suffered severe damage through air raids and ground fighting; it was occupied on March 16, 1945. The population decrease in the period 1939–47 was 42.6 percent.

Kobrin (kôb′rin). [Polish, **Kobryń.**] Town in the U.S.S.R., in SW Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, ab. 30 mi. E of Brest: a trading and food-processing center. It was in Poland from 1921 to 1939. 10,101 (1931).

Kobt (kôpt). See **Coptos.**

Koburg (kō′bůrk). See **Coburg.**

Kocaba (kô.tsä′bä). [German, **Katzbach.**] River in W Poland, a small tributary of the Odra (Oder), which it joins ab. 30 mi. NW of Wrocław.

Kocaeli (kō″jä.e.lē′). See also **Izmit.**

Kocaeli. *Il* (province or vilayet) in NW Turkey, ab. 50 mi. SE of Istanbul, in an area of rolling foothills and rich valley farmland. The main crops are wheat, maize, fruits, tobacco, sugar beets, and cotton. Capital, Izmit; area, ab. 3,257 sq. mi.; pop. 474,716 (1950).

Koch (koċh), **Erich.** [Also, **Koch-Weser.**] b. at Bremerhaven, Germany, Feb. 26, 1875; d. in Brazil, 1944. German politician. He was mayor of Kassel (1913–19), a member of the Weimar constitutional assembly (1919–20), Prussian minister of interior (1919–21), and chairman (1924) of the Democratic People's Party, which he represented (1920–30) in the Reichstag. He served as minister of justice (1928–29), and was cofounder (1930) of the State Party. He assisted Stresemann's policies supporting treaty fulfillment and the League of Nations, and was forced to go into exile in 1933, with the advent of Hitler to power. He changed his name to Koch-Weser to avoid confusion with a Nazi bearing the name Erich Koch.

Koch (kôk), **Johan Peter.** b. 1870—. Danish arctic explorer. He was a member of the Danish expedition (1906–08) which explored the extreme NE coast of Greenland and discovered the Northeast Foreland.

Koch (koċh), **Joseph Anton.** b. at Obergiebeln, in the Tyrol, July 27, 1768; d. at Rome, Jan. 12, 1839. German historical and landscape painter.

Koch, Karl Heinrich Emil. b. near Weimar, Germany, June 6, 1809; d. at Berlin, May 25, 1879. German botanist and Oriental traveler.

Koch (kôk), **Lauge.** b. at Kjaerby, near Kalundborg, Denmark, July 5, 1892—. Danish geologist and explorer of Greenland. Author of *Nord om Grønland* (1925), *Carboniferous and Triassic Stratigraphy of East Greenland* (1931), *Geologie von Grønland* (1935), and *Survey of North Greenland* (1940, 1942).

Koch (koċh), **Max.** b. 1855; d. 1931. German literary historian. With Friedrich Vogt he prepared *Geschichte der deutschen Literatur* (1883; 4th ed., 1919). His biographical studies include a three-volume work on Richard Wagner (1907–18). He edited the works of Shakespeare (12 vols., 1882–84) and others.

Koch, Robert. b. at Klausthal, Hanover, Germany, Dec. 11, 1843; d. at Baden-Baden, Baden, Germany, May 28, 1910. German physician and bacteriologist. While practicing medicine (1872–80) at Wollstein, in Posen, he began his bacteriological researches, isolating the bacillus of anthrax in 1876; he described (1883) a method of preventive inoculation against the disease. His studies on anthrax are of basic importance in medicine, since here for the first time was demonstrated the causa-

tive, as opposed to the symptomatic, nature of germs in disease. In 1880 Koch was called to Berlin as professor at the School of Medicine. In 1882 he discovered the tuberculosis bacillus, inventing a staining method to demonstrate its presence and showing that transmission of the disease may be made through the air. In 1883 he went to India specifically to investigate Asiatic cholera, and that year identified the comma bacillus as the germ causing the disease. He returned to Berlin and in 1885 became director of the Institute of Health there. His discovery of tuberculin (1890), antipathetic to the tuberculosis bacillus and thus thought to be a first step in the direction of a cure, proved in this disappointing, but it led to the tuberculin test for diagnosis of tuberculosis infection. He became director of the Institute for Infectious Diseases at Berlin in 1891. In 1896 he developed in South Africa a vaccine against rinderpest and subsequently did research in India on bubonic plague (1897) and in Africa on malaria and sleeping sickness. In 1905 he was awarded the Nobel prize for his achievements in physiology and medicine.

Koch (kōk), **Theodore Wesley.** b. at Philadelphia, Aug. 4, 1871; d. March 23, 1941. American librarian and author. He served as assistant (1902 *et seq.*) at the Library of Congress, and as librarian (1919 *et seq.*) at Northwestern University. His publications include *Dante in America* (1896), *Library Assistant's Manual* (1913), *Reading, a Vice or a Virtue?* (1926), and *Tales for Bibliophiles* (1929).

Kochab (kō.käb′). Bright third-magnitude star β Ursae Minoris, one of the two "guardians of the pole," and at the time of Ptolemy (2nd century A.D.) the actual pole star, being then considerably nearer to the pole than our present pole star.

Kochanowski (kô.hä.nôf′skē), **Jan.** b. at Sycyna, in Sandomierz commune, Poland, 1530; d. at Czarnolas, Poland, 1584. Polish courtier and poet. Influenced by what Ronsard and the Pléiade had done in France with the French language, he abandoned Latin for Polish, thus establishing a precedent for the use of the vernacular as a literary instrument. He was the outstanding representative of the humanist trend in Polish Renaissance literature. His works include, besides the lyric cycle *Threnodies*, composed on the death of his daughter, one play, *The Dismissal of the Grecian Envoys* (1578), inspired by the career of the Greek Antenor, said to have been the founder of Padua (Patavium).

Kochańska (kô.hän′skä), **Praxede Marcelline.** Original name of **Sembrich, Marcella.**

Kochem (koċh′ẹm). [Also, **Cochem.**] Town in W Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Rhineland-Palatinate, French Zone, formerly in the Rhine Province, Prussia, on the Moselle River ab. 25 mi. SW of Koblenz: a center of the Moselle wine trade, with small industries. Famous for its beautifully located medieval castle, ab. 650 ft. above the town and the valley of the Moselle River, the town is known to have existed as early as 866; it was destroyed by the French in 1689, and reconstructed in the period 1868–77. Pop. 5,202 (1946).

Kocher (kō′kẽr), **A. Lawrence.** b. in California, July 24, 1885—. American architect, teacher, and editor. He has been a member (1928 *et seq.*) of the advisory committee of architecture and reconstruction at Williamsburg, Va., and since 1944 has taught at the architectural college of William and Mary.

Kocher (koċh′ẽr), **Emil Theodor.** b. at Bern, Switzerland, Aug. 25, 1841; d. there, July 27, 1917. Swiss surgeon, recipient of the 1909 Nobel prize in medicine. He made important investigations concerning the thyroid gland, and was the first to perform successful goiter operations. He published many works on surgical and pathological subjects.

Koch-Grünberg (koċh′grün′berk), **Theodor.** b. at Grünberg (now Zielona Góra), in Silesia, April 9, 1872; d. in Brazil, Oct. 8, 1924. German ethnologist and explorer in South America. He made explorations in the Amazon region and wrote works on the Indians of South America.

Kochi (kō.chē). City in S central Shikoku, Japan, a port on the S coast of the island. It is a commercial center with important fisheries. 161,640 (1950).

Kock (kok), **Charles Paul de.** b. at Passy, near Paris, May 21, 1794; d. at Paris, Aug. 29, 1871. French novelist and dramatist, notable for his descriptions of lower middle-class life in Paris. He wrote *Georgette* (1820), *Gustave, ou le mauvais sujet* (1821), *Mon voisin Raymond* (1822), *André le Savoyard* (1825), *Le Barbier de Paris* (1826), *La Maison blanche* (1828), *La Femme, le mari et l'amant* (1829), *Les Mœurs parisiennes* (1837), *La Famille Gogo* (1844), *La Mare d'auteuil* (1851), *Les Enfants du boulevard* (1863), and many stories and dramatic sketches.

Kock, Henri de. b. at Paris, 1819; d. at Limay, Seine-et-Oise, France, April 14, 1892. French novelist and dramatist; son of Charles Paul de Kock, whose style he imitated.

Kock, Hieronymus. See **Cock, Hieronymus.**

Kodály (kō′däy′), **Zoltán.** b. at Kecskemét, Hungary, Dec. 16, 1882—. Hungarian composer. He has collected (1905 *et seq.*) between 3,000 and 4,000 national folk melodies, some of which he published in collaboration with Béla Bartók; he has also written on Hungarian folk songs. Among his compositions, which are nationalistic in flavor, modern but not atonal, are the orchestral works *Summer Evening* (1906), *Háry János* (1927), a suite taken from his opera of 1926, and *Dances of Galánta* (1933). He has also composed chamber music, songs, piano selections, and choral music.

Kodama (kō.dä.mä), Viscount **Gentaro.** b. near Tokuyama, Japan, Feb. 5, 1852; d. at Tokyo, July 23, 1906. Japanese general and strategist, chief of staff under Oyama in Manchuria during the war with Russia (1904–05). He studied military science in Germany, was governor general of Formosa and minister of war (1900–02), and was minister of home affairs in 1903. To his skill is attributed, in large measure, the success of the Japanese arms in Manchuria.

Koddiyar Bay (kod′i.yär). Natural harbor on the E coast of Ceylon. On its N shore is the port of Trincomalee. Length, ab. 10 mi.; width, ab. 5 mi.

Kodiak (kō′di.ak). [Also, **Kadiak.**] Island in S Alaska, the largest of the islands belonging to Alaska. The interior is mountainous, rising to over 4,000 ft.; most of the island is devoid of trees, and fishing is the chief occupation of the inhabitants, concentrated along the coast. There is some cattle raising and fur farming, and it is the site of important army, air, and naval bases. The large Kodiak bear is native to the island. The first permanent Russian settlement in Alaska was made on Kodiak in 1784. There is a considerable Eskimo population. Area, ab. 3,465 sq. mi.; pop. (of district, including adjacent islands), 6,264 (1950).

Kodok (kō′dok). [Former name, **Fashoda.**] Town in NE Africa, in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, in Upper Nile province, on the W bank of the White Nile River. It was at this point in 1898 that British and French forces came close to battle, as England and France grappled for spheres of influence. The agreement reached in settlement of the conflicting claims to this town settled the boundaries between British and French colonial spheres in Africa and helped to bring about the Entente Cordiale between the two nations. The town is the headquarters of the leading chief of the Shilluk people.

Kodolányi (kō′dō.lä.nyē), **János.** b. at Nagytétény, Hungary, 1899—. Hungarian novelist, a member of the peasant romantic movement. Author of *Szép Zsuzska* (Pretty Susy, 1924), and *Börtön* (Prison, 1925).

Koechlin (kā.klaṅ), **Charles.** b. at Paris, Nov. 27, 1867—. French composer and writer on counterpoint and harmony. Among his compositions are the orchestral works *Les Heures Persanes* and *La Course de Printemps*. Among his vocal works are *La Fin de l'Homme* and *Cinq Chansons de Bilitis*. He also wrote chamber music and piano selections.

Koehler (kē′lẽr), **Alban.** b. at Petsa, Thuringia, Germany, March 1, 1874; d. Feb. 26, 1947. German roentgenologist. He improved the technique of radiography of the heart, introduced teleroentgenography to avoid distortion, described (1908) a disease or malformation of the foot which is called Koehler's disease of the tarsal scaphoid, and described a form of aseptic necrosis found in children.

Koekelberg (kö'kẹl.berĉh). Town in C Belgium, in the province of Brabant: western residential suburb of Brussels. 15,103 (1947).

Koekkoek (kök'kök), **Barend Cornelis.** b. at Middelburg, Netherlands, Oct. 11, 1803; d. at Cleve, Germany, April 5, 1862. Dutch landscape painter. He founded an academy of design at Cleve in 1841.

Koenig (kā.nēg), **Joseph Pierre.** b. at Caen, Calvados, France, in October, 1898—. French army commander. He led the French defense (May-June, 1942) of Bir Hakeim on the Libyan frontier, commanded (June-August, 1944) the French Forces of the Interior, was military governor of Paris (August, 1944–July, 1945), and was appointed (July, 1945) commander in chief of the French forces of occupation in Germany.

Koenigs (kā.nēgz), **Gabriel Paul Xavier.** b. at Toulouse, France, Jan. 17, 1858; d. at Paris, Oct. 29, 1938. French mathematician, contributor of mathematical papers to journals in France and elsewhere.

Koeniz (kė'nits). See **Köniz.**

Koerner (kėr'nėr), **Theodor.** b. at Komorn (Komárno), Hungary, April 24, 1873—. Austrian statesman. He was an officer in the Austro-Hungarian army and during World War I served as chief of staff on the Isonzo front and as an official at the war ministry. When the Austrian republic was established after the war, Koerner was in charge of organizing the new army. In 1920 he became a member of the Social Democrats and entered politics, sitting in the Austrian parliament until 1934, in which year he was presiding officer of parliament; with the suppression of the socialists in that year, Koerner was arrested and spent nearly a year in prison. He was again arrested when the Nazis took over the country in 1938. After World War II, Koerner served as mayor (1945–51) of Vienna and a member of the Austrian national council. In the presidential election of 1951, Koerner, the socialist candidate, was elected over Heinrich Gleissner, the candidate of the Christian Democrats (Volkspartei).

Koesfeld (kōs'felt). See **Coesfeld.**

Koester (kes'tėr), **Frank.** [Original name, **Franz Köster.**] b. at Sterkrade, Germany, Aug. 28, 1876; d. at New York, Oct. 6, 1927. American electrical engineer and expert in city planning. He was advisory city planner for Bethlehem, Pa., Allentown, Pa., and Scranton, Pa., and patented a number of devices in the field of power plant engineering. His publications include *Steam Electric Power Plants* (1908) and *Gods of the North* (1923).

Koestler (kest'lėr), **Arthur.** b. at Budapest, Hungary, Sept. 5, 1905—. Hungarian novelist and journalist. He was educated at the Vienna Polytechnic High School and the University of Vienna. In 1927, a year after his graduation, he was Middle East correspondent for the Ullstein chain of German newspapers, and in 1929 he was Paris correspondent for the same organization, and later foreign editor at Berlin. He became a Communist in the early 1930's, and spent a year in the U.S.S.R. According to his own statement, he had repudiated Communism, and particularly Stalinism, by February, 1938. In 1938, at Paris, he edited an anti-Nazi and anti-Communist German weekly, the *Future*. In October, 1939, he was arrested as an anti-Fascist refugee and imprisoned in the detention camp at Le Vernet, from which he was not released until Jan. 17, 1940. He joined (but never served in) the French Foreign Legion, and by the end of 1940 he managed to escape to England, where he was also under arrest for a short time and where he later enlisted in the British army. His works include *The Gladiators* (1939), *Darkness at Noon* (1941), *Scum of the Earth* (1941), *Dialogue with Death* (1942), *Arrival and Departure* (1943), *Thieves in the Night* (1946), *Insight and Outlook* (1949), *Promise and Fulfilment* (a book on Palestine, 1949), *The Age of Longing* (1952), and the autobiographical *Arrow in the Blue* (1952).

Koffka (kof'kạ; German, kof'kā), **Kurt.** b. at Berlin, March 18, 1886; d. Nov. 22, 1941. American psychologist. His publications include *Growth of the Mind* (1924) and *Principles of Gestalt Psychology* (1935).

Kofoid (kō'foid), **Charles Atwood.** b. at Granville, Ill., Oct. 11, 1865—. American zoölogist. He made special studies of parasitology and amoebiasis.

Koforidua (kō"fō.rē.dō'ạ). Town in Gold Coast colony, W Africa, on the railroad line ab. 25 mi. N of Accra. It is a local administrative center in an extensive cacao-producing area. 17,806 (1948).

Kofu (kō'fö). City in C Honshu, Japan, in a mountain basin ab. 70 mi. W of Tokyo: silk industry. 121,645 (1950).

Kogălniceanu (kō.gul.nē.chä'nö), **Mihail.** [Also, **Cogălniceanu.**] b. Sept. 6, 1817; d. at Paris, July 1, 1891. Rumanian statesman and historian. He was president of the cabinet (1863–65), minister of the interior (1868–70), minister of foreign affairs (1877–78), minister of the interior (1879–80), and Rumanian ambassador at Paris (1880–81). He wrote *Histoire de la Valachie et de la Moldavie* (1837) and others.

Kohala (kō.hä'lä). Northern peninsular portion of the island of Hawaii, important for its historical relics.

Kohat (kō.hät'). District in the North-West Frontier Province, Pakistan: cattle raising and salt mining. Capital, Kohat; area, ab. 2,707 sq. mi.; pop. 289,404 (1941).

Kohat. Capital of the district of Kohat, North-West Frontier Province, Pakistan, ab. 90 mi. W of Rawalpindi: important caravan station and railroad junction. 40,527 (1951).

Kohathites (kō'hath.īts). In Jewish history, the descendants of Kohath, the second son of Levi. The Kohathites were one of the three great families of the Levites, and had charge of bearing the ark and its furniture in the march through the wilderness. Gen. xlvi. 11.

Koh-i-noor or **Koh-i-nur** (kō'ē.nör'). [Eng. trans., *"Mountain of Light."*] Diamond belonging to the British crown. It was acquired by Nadir Shah in 1739, and by Queen Victoria in 1850. It then weighed 186 1/16 carats, but has been recut, and is now considerably smaller.

Kohistan (kō.hi.stän'). Wild mountainous region in Afghanistan, NE of Kabul, in the Hindu Kush. It is sparsely inhabited and contains many high mountains.

Köhl (kėl), **Hermann.** b. at Ulm, Germany, April 16, 1888; d. at Munich, Oct. 7, 1938. German aviator. On April 12, 1928, he copiloted the *Bremen*, a Junkers plane, during the first westbound trans-Atlantic air journey, from Ireland to Greenly Island, Labrador. He was accompanied by Captain James Fitzmaurice and Baron Gunther von Huenefeld.

Kohl (kōl), **Johann Georg.** b. at Bremen, Germany, April 28, 1808; d. there, Oct. 28, 1878. German traveler and author. He published many books describing Russia, Austria-Hungary, Denmark, the British Islands, the U.S., and other lands, most of which have been translated into English.

Kohler (kō'lėr), **Kaufmann.** b. at Fürth, Bavaria, Germany, May 10, 1843; d. at New York, Jan. 28, 1926. American rabbi and educator. He became (1879) rabbi of Temple Beth-El at New York, where he carried forward his efforts to reform Judaism. He was the guiding spirit behind the Pittsburgh Conference (1885) of reform rabbis and became (1903) president of the Hebrew Union College at Cincinnati. He was editor of the department of theology and philosophy of the *Jewish Encyclopædia*. Among his works are *Backwards or Forwards* (1885), *Grundriss einer systematischen Theologie des Judentums auf geschichtlicher Grundlage* (1910), which appeared in translation as *Jewish Theology Systematically and Historically Considered* (1918), *Heaven and Hell in Comparative Religion* (1923), and *The Origins of the Synagogue and the Church* (1929).

Köhler (kė'lėr), **Louis.** [Full name, **Christian Louis Heinrich Köhler.**] b. at Brunswick, Germany, Sept. 5, 1820; d. at Königsberg, in East Prussia, Feb. 16, 1886. German composer of three operas, a ballet, and especially piano studies and instructional pieces.

Köhler, Wolfgang. b. at Reval, Estonia, Jan. 21, 1887—. German psychologist, noted as an exponent of Gestalt psychology. He was professor of psychology (1921 *et seq.*) at the University of Göttingen, and became (1922) professor of psychology and philosophy at the University of Berlin, a position which he was obliged to give up (1935) after Hitler came to power. He came to the U.S., and served as professor of psychology at Swarthmore College. His experiments on the intelligence of apes have become classics comparable to Pavlov's with dogs; Köhler submitted problems to be solved, with various degrees of complexity, supplying openly in every instance the materials necessary to reach the goals. He was able to

demonstrate mechanical ability, forethought, planning, and the like, under experimental conditions. Author of *Intelligenzprüfungen an Anthropoiden* (1917), *Die physischen Gestalten in Ruhe und in stationärem Zustand* (1920), *Tonpsychologie* (1924), *The Mentality of Apes* (1925), *Gestalt Psychologie* (1929-30), *The New Psychology and Physics* (1930), *The Place of Value in a World of Facts* (1938), *Dynamics in Psychology* (1940), *Figural After-effects, an Investigation of Visual Processes* (1944), and *Gestalt Psychology, an Introduction to New Concepts in Modern Psychology* (1947).

Kohlmann (kōl'mạn), **Anthony.** b. at Kaiserberg, in Alsace, July 13, 1771; d. April 10, 1836. American Jesuit priest, missionary, and educator. Ordained in 1796, he became (1803) a member of the Society of Jesus and arrived (1806) in the U.S. as a missionary; he was named (1808) administrator of the Diocese of New York, serving until 1814, and was president (1818–20) of Georgetown College. However, he is now perhaps chiefly remembered from the fact that he was involved in a court decision concerning the legal status of information given to a priest under the seal of the confessional. The incident arose when Father Kohlmann, through his offices as confessor, was enabled to secure the return of certain stolen articles to their owner. The latter insisted that the name of the thief be revealed, and brought suit toward this end. The matter was pressed, as a test, by officials of the Roman Catholic Church, and Father Kohlmann's right (and hence the right of all priests) not to violate the seal of the confessional was upheld. He was the author of *Unitarianism Philosophically and Theologically Examined* (1821).

Kohlrausch (kōl'roush), **Friedrich Wilhelm.** b. at Rinteln, Germany, 1840; d. at Marburg, Germany, 1910. German physicist. He demonstrated that solutions of electrolytes had definite electrical conductivities and that these conductivities per mole solute per cc. increased with dilution, approaching a limit for strong electrolytes from which he calculated the sum of the solutions' velocities.

Kohlrausch, Heinrich Friedrich Theodor. b. at Landolfshausen, near Göttingen, Germany, Nov. 15, 1780; d. at Hanover, Germany, Jan. 29 or 30, 1867. German historian.

Kohlscheid (kōl'shīt). Town in W Germany, in the *Land* (state) of North Rhine-Westphalia, British Zone, formerly in the Rhine Province, Prussia, ab. 4 mi. N of Aachen: coal mines, cement works, metallurgical industries, and furniture manufacture. 14,286 (1950).

Kohn (kōn), **Alfred.** b. at Libin, in Bohemia, Feb. 22, 1867—. Austrian histologist. He is known for his studies on endocrine glands, especially on parathyroid bodies, on chromaffin organs, and on the sympathetic nervous system.

Kohnstamm (kōn'stäm), **Philipp.** b. at Bonn, Germany, June 17, 1875—. Dutch physicist and educator, author of numerous philosophical and pedagogical works.

Kohsan (kō.sän'). Town in NW Afghanistan, near the border of Iran. It is a trading center on the caravan road between Afghanistan and Iran.

Koht (kōt), **Halvdan.** b. at Tromsø, Norway, July 7, 1873—. Norwegian historian and statesman. Author of *Fredstanken i Noregssaga* (1906) and *Den amerikanske nasjonen* (1920). He edited Ibsen's and Bjørnson's letters.

Kohut (kō'hŏt), **Alexander.** b. at Félegyháza, Hungary, April 22, 1842; d. at New York, May 25, 1894. American rabbi and Orientalist. His best-known work is a critical edition (1889) of the classical dictionary of the Talmud, the *Aruch* of Nathan ben Jechiel. Kohut called his work the *Aruch Completum.* It consists of eight volumes, and is a monumental contribution to Hebrew learning. Kohut's criticism of American reform Judaism led to the Pittsburgh Conference of 1885, the adoption of a reform program there, and the establishment by the conservatives of the Jewish Theological Seminary at New York to balance the reformed Hebrew Union College at Cincinnati.

Koil (kō'il). See **Aligarh.**

Koimbatur (koim.bạ.tör'). See **Coimbatore.**

Koiso (kō.ē.sō), **Kuniaki.** b. in Yamagata prefecture, Japan, 1880; d. at Tokyo, Nov. 3, 1950. Japanese general, chief of staff of the Kwantung army (1932), overseas minister (1939–40), governor general of Korea (1942–44), and prime minister (1944–45). A staunch advocate of Japanese expansion, he was indicted as a war criminal after World War II, was tried, and was sentenced to life imprisonment.

Koizumi (kō.ē.zō.mē), **Yakumo.** Japanese name of **Hearn, Lafcadio.**

Koje Island (kō'jē). [Korean, **Koje-do.**] Coastal island in SE Korea, ab. 30 mi. SW of Pusan, separated from the mainland by narrow sea channels. It is noted as the site of U.N. prisoner of war camps in Korea, in which over 150,000 Korean and Chinese prisoners were held. Serious riots occurred here in the spring of 1952. Area, ab. 150 sq. mi.

Kojiki (kō.jē.kē). "The Record of Ancient Matters," a Japanese mythological and historical collection compiled in 712 A.D. It is the oldest Japanese chronicle in existence.

Kokai (kō.kī) or **Kokai-do** (-dō). Japanese names of **Hwanghae.**

Kokand (kō.kand'). [Also, **Khokand.**] Former khanate of Turkistan, annexed by Russia in 1876. It is now a part of the Uzbek and Kirghiz Soviet Socialist Republics.

Kokand. [Also, **Khokand.**] City in the U.S.S.R., in C Asia, in the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic: rail junction in the Ferghana valley. It has cotton-processing, machinery, and sugar-refining industries, and an active trade in wines, cotton, fruits, and grain. 84,665 (1939).

Kokkola (kôk'kô.lä). [Swedish, **Gamlakarleby.**] Town in W Finland, in the *lääni* (department) of Vaasa, on the Gulf of Bothnia, SW of Oulu: lumber trade center. The town has a large Swedish-speaking population. 13,177 (1950).

Kokomo (kō'kọ.mō). City in N central Indiana, county seat of Howard County, ab. 52 mi. N of Indianapolis: manufactures include steel and wire products, plumbing equipment, farm machinery, automobile parts, and radios; there are meat-packing and vegetable-canning industries. It is the seat of a junior college. Kokomo was the home of Elwood Haynes, who built here one of the first American automobiles successfully powered by an internal-combustion engine. It was tested in 1894. Pop. 38,672 (1950).

Koko Nor (kō'kō nôr'). See **Tsinghai** (province) and **Tsing Hai** (lake).

Kokoschka (kō.kosh'kä), **Oskar.** b. at Pöchlarn, Austria, Oct. 1, 1886—. Austrian expressionist painter, designer, and dramatist, whose work has received widespread attention in Europe and in the U.S. He established himself in Germany, in 1908, and lived at Berlin and Dresden most of the time except for trips to Italy, Switzerland, France, England, Spain, Morocco, and the Near East. Among his works are *Woman with Parrot, Elbe at Dresden, Girl with Doll, Port of Dover,* and *The Arabs.* Kokoschka's writing includes poetry and verse drama; Paul Hindemith wrote (1921) the music to his *Mörder, Hoffnung der Frauen* (1907) and Ernst Křenek set *Orpheus und Eurydike* (1923) to music.

Koksoak (kok'sō.ak, kōk'-). River in N Quebec, formed by the junction of the Kaniapiskau and Larch rivers, and flowing NE to Ungava Bay, traversing a barren region. Length, ab. 85 mi.

Kokura (kō.kö.rä). City in N Kyushu, Japan, on the Strait of Shimonoseki: an important center of heavy industries. It also has textile and ceramic industries. 199,397 (1950).

Kola (kō'lạ; Russian, kô'lạ). Small town in the U.S.S.R., in the Murmansk *oblast* (region) of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, on the Kola River, ab. 6 mi. S of Murmansk. It is an old trading settlement founded in 1264. Pop. 1,000 (1933).

Kolaba (kō.lä'bạ). District in the Union of India, in the state of Bombay, ab. 80 mi. SE of the city of Bombay: rice, tobacco, cotton, and spices. Area, ab. 2,212 sq. mi. (1941); pop. 668,922 (1941).

Kolano (kō.lä'nō). See **Kulango.**

Kola Peninsula (kō'lạ). [Russian, **Kolski Poluostrov.**] Peninsula in NW U.S.S.R., in the Murmansk *oblast* (region) of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, between the Barents Sea and the White Sea. Area, ab. 50,000 sq. mi.

Kolar (kō.lär′). [Also, **Colar.**] District of Mysore, S Union of India: cotton, indigo, millet, spices, coffee, and gold mining. Area, ab. 3,180 sq. mi.; pop. ab. 723,600.

Kolar (kō′lär), **Victor.** b. at Budapest, Hungary, Feb. 12, 1888—. American orchestra conductor and composer. He was a member (1907–19) of the New York Symphony Society, of which he was assistant conductor (1915).

Kolar Gold Fields (kō.lär′). City in S Union of India, in Mysore state: the only major gold-mining center of India, with an annual production of over 300,000 ounces of gold. The mines are in the city and its surroundings. 133,859 (1941).

Kolarov (kô.lä′rûf), **Vasil Petrov.** b. at Shumen, Bulgaria, 1877; d. at Sofia, Jan. 23, 1950. Bulgarian politician, provisional president (1946–47), minister of foreign affairs (1946–49) and prime minister (1949) of the Bulgarian People's Republic. He was a member of parliament (1913–23) and of the Communist Party (after 1919). Active (1923–31) in the secretariat of the Communist International, he served as director (1931–45) of the International Agrarian Institute at Moscow, returning to Bulgaria in 1945 at the end of World War II.

Kolarovgrad (kô.lä′rûv.grät). See **Shumen.**

Kolb (kolp), **Georg Friedrich.** b. at Speyer, Germany, Sept. 14, 1808; d. at Munich, May 16, 1884. German statistician, journalist, and politician.

Kolbe (kol′bę), **Adolf Wilhelm Hermann.** b. at Elliehausen, near Göttingen, Germany, Sept. 27, 1818; d. at Leipzig, Germany, Nov. 25, 1884. German chemist. His theories were influential in the establishment of the structural hypothesis of organic chemistry. Author of *Ausführliches Lehrbuch der organischen Chemie* (1854–69).

Kolbe, Georg. b. at Waldheim, Saxony, Germany, April 15, 1877; d. at Berlin, Nov. 20, 1947. German sculptor. Besides public monuments at Berlin, Hamburg, Leipzig, and Frankfort on the Main, he is represented by bronze figures at museums in Germany and at The Hague, Rome, Stockholm, Vienna, Chicago, Buffalo, Denver, Detroit, and New York.

Kolbe, Karl Wilhelm. b. at Berlin, March 7, 1781; d. there, April 8, 1853. German historical painter and philologist.

Kolberg (kol′berk). German name of **Kolobrzeg.**

Kolberg (kôl′berk), **Oscar.** b. 1815; d. 1890. Polish composer and ethnographer. His works include the opera *Le Retour de Jena* (1854), as well as a number of Polish songs and dances. He was editor of a Polish folk-song collection.

Kolchak (kol.chäk′), **Aleksandr Vasilyevich.** b. 1875; executed at Irkutsk, Asiatic Russia, Feb. 7, 1920. Russian admiral and counterrevolutionist. He served in the Russo-Japanese War (1904–05), in which he made a great reputation for courage, and he was in command (1916) of the Baltic fleet in World War I. After the 1917 Bolshevik Revolution he organized a White Russian army in Siberia, and on Nov. 18, 1918, the counterrevolutionary Russian government, located at Omsk, made him Supreme Ruler of Russia. After a brief period of success, the tide turned against him, Omsk was lost to the Bolsheviks, and at Irkutsk he was compelled to resign on Jan. 4, 1920, and to hand over his command to Denikin. A month later he was captured by the revolutionists, tried for treason, and shot.

Kolchugino (kol.chö′gi.nọ). A former name of **Leninsk-Kuznetski.**

Kölcsey (kėl′che.yē), **Ferencz.** b. at Szö-Demeter, Middle Szolnok, Hungary, Aug. 8, 1790; d. at Szathmár, Hungary, Aug. 24, 1938. Hungarian critic, liberal orator, and poet, perhaps best remembered for writing (1823) the words to the Hungarian national anthem. He was also joint editor of the periodical *Life and Literature* (1826–29).

Koldewey (kol′dę.vī), **Karl Christian.** b. at Bücken, Hanover, Germany, Oct. 26, 1837; d. at Hamburg, Germany, May 18, 1908. German arctic explorer. He undertook in 1868 the first German polar expedition to Spitsbergen, and an expedition (1869–70) to eastern Greenland, where he discovered the large Franz Josef Fjord.

Koldewey, Robert. b. at Blankenburg, Germany, Sept. 10, 1855; d. at Berlin, Feb. 4, 1925. German archaeologist. He directed (1898 *et seq.*) the German excavations at Babylon. Author of *Investigations at Assos* (1902–21, with others), *Die Tempel in Babylon* (Babylon's Temples, 1911), and *Die Burgen von Babylon* (Babylon's Fortresses, 1931).

Kolding (kôl′ding). City in Denmark, in SE Jutland, in the *amt* (county) of Vejle, on the Kolding Fjord, an inlet of the Little Belt. It has a good harbor, and trade in cattle, grain, lumber, and fish. The Church of Saint Nicholas dates from the 13th century. The ruins of Koldinghus Castle, erected in 1248 and later enlarged, are in the vicinity. Pop. 27,660 (1949).

Kolguev (kol.gö′yif). [Also: **Kolguef, Kolgujef, Kolguyev.**] Island in the Barents Sea, belonging to the U.S.S.R., in the Arkhangelsk *oblast* (region) of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic. It is a tundra region inhabited by reindeer-herding Nentsi, and there is a Russian trading post at Bugrino, on the S coast. Area, ab. 2,000 sq. mi.

Kolhapur (kō′lą.pör, kō.lą.pör′). Former state in W Union of India, one of the Deccan states, ab. 100 mi. NW of Goa: rice, cotton, tobacco, and spices. In 1949 it was incorporated into the state of Bombay. Capital, Kolhapur; area, 3,219 sq. mi. (1941); pop. 1,092,046 (1941).

Kolhapur. City in W Union of India, former capital of the state of Kolhapur, ab. 100 mi. NW of Goa: trading center. It has sugar refineries and cotton mills, and an important motion-picture industry. Elevation, ab. 1,850 ft.; pop. 93,032 (1941).

Kolikod (kō.li.kōd′) or **Kolikodu** (kō.li.kō′dö). See **Calicut.**

Kolima (ko.lē′mą). See **Kolyma.**

Kolín (kô′lēn). [Also: **Kolín Nový** (nô′vē), **Kollín.**] City in Czechoslovakia, in the *kraj* (region) of Praha, in C Bohemia, on the Labe (Elbe) River ab. 34 mi. E of Prague. The old city still has a medieval appearance. The Church of Saint Bartholomew dates from the 13th century. There are numerous industries; products include railroad cars, metalware, fertilizer, sugar, canned foods, flour, beer, and liquor. Kolín is also an important railroad junction. In the battle of Kolín, June 18, 1757, the Austrians under Daun defeated the Prussians under Frederick II. The victory led to the raising of the siege of Prague and the evacuation of Bohemia by the Prussians. 19,820 (1947).

Kolisko (ko.lis′kō), **Alexander.** b. at Vienna, Nov. 6, 1857; d. there, Feb. 23, 1918. Austrian physician. He made important studies on morphology.

Kollár (kôl′lär), **Jan.** b. at Mossocz, Thurócz, Hungary, July 29, 1793; d. at Vienna, Jan. 29, 1852. Bohemian poet, Slavic scholar, and advocate of Pan-Slavism. His most famous work is the poem *Daughter of Slava* (1824).

Koller (kol′ėr), **Carl.** b. at Schüttenhofen (Susice), in Bohemia, Dec. 3, 1857; d. at New York, March 21, 1944. American ophthalmologist who introduced (1884) the use of cocaine for local anesthesia in eye operations.

Kölliker (kėl′i.kėr), **Rudolf Albert von.** b. at Zurich, Switzerland, July 6, 1817; d. at Würzburg, Germany, Nov. 2, 1905. Swiss anatomist. He was a pioneer in recognizing the segmentation of the ovum and its cellular origin (1841), and the development of spermatozoa in the testicles. He isolated (1848) the smooth muscle fiber, and showed the connection of the medullated nerve fiber to the nerve cell, an important step in the development of the neurone theory. He showed that contraction of muscle produces an electric current (1853), that hereditary characters are transmitted by the cell nucleus (1885), and was the first to investigate the effect of veratrine upon muscular contraction (1856). He was the author of the first formal textbook on histology and of the first work on comparative embryology.

Kollín (kôl′lēn). See **Kolín.**

Kölln (kėln). See under **Berlin,** Germany.

Kollontay (ko.lon.tī′), **Aleksandra Mikhailovna.** b. at St. Petersburg (now Leningrad), April 1, 1872; d. March 9, 1952. Russian revolutionary and author. An "old Bolshevik," she was active in the revolutionary underground before 1917, and held several important posts in the Soviet government, including that of minister to Mexico, Norway, and Sweden, the first woman ever to have held so high a diplomatic rank. She wrote on women's position in society, and in essays and works of fiction composed during the early years of the Soviet era she advocated free love and polygamy. Several of her

stories are available in English in a work entitled *A Great Love* (1929), and one of her novels was published in English first as *Red Love* (1927) and then as *Free Love* (1932).

Kollwitz (kol'vits), **Käthe.** [Maiden name, **Schmidt.**] b. at Königsberg, in East Prussia, July 8, 1867; d. in Germany, in April, 1945. German painter, lithographer, and etcher. She first exhibited in 1893; many of her early etchings were inspired by works of Hauptmann and Zola. In 1898 she achieved her first major success, at Berlin; her set of six etchings, *The Weavers*, won several awards, although they incurred the emperor's disfavor. She is probably best known in the U.S. for her lithographs, which have been several times exhibited here, and in which medium she gave powerful expression to the tragedy of poverty and the grief of war and its aftermath, often in single figures or mother-and-child groups of almost cartoonlike simplicity but of great strength of drawing and of feeling. In 1919 she had the distinction of being the first woman to be elected to the Berlin Academy. With the advent of Hitler she was expelled from the Academy, but was in no other way molested despite her anti-Nazi feelings. Among her best works are *War*, a series of seven woodcuts, the *Proletariat* cycle (woodcuts), *Death* (lithographs), *Bread*, *Self-Portrait*, and many posters, including *Home Industry*, and illustrations for books by Rolland, Barbusse, and others.

Kolmar (kol'mär). German name of **Colmar.**

Köln (kėln). German name of **Cologne.**

Kolobrzeg (kô.lô'bzhek). [German, **Kolberg, Colberg.**] City in NW Poland, in the *województwo* (province) of Koszalin, formerly in Pomerania, Germany, on the Baltic Sea ab. 66 mi. NE of Stettin. It is a seaside resort and port, with a grain, coal, and lumber trade. In the Middle Ages a center for the salt trade, it belonged to dukes of Pomerania until 1648, when it passed to Brandenburg. It was several times besieged by the Russians in the Seven Years' War. It was successfully defended against the French in 1807. Occupied by the Russians on March 19, 1945, it came under Polish administration in 1945. The German population has since emigrated. 36,617 (1939); 2,816 (1946).

Kolokotronis (kô''lô.kô.trô'nēs), **Theodoros.** b. in Messenia, Greece, April 15, 1770; d. at Athens, Feb. 26, 1843. Greek patriot. He became, on the outbreak of the Greek war for independence in 1821, one of the chief leaders against Turkey, and was appointed commander in chief in the Peloponnesus in 1823.

Kololo (kō.lō'lō). [Also, **Makololo.**] Bantu-speaking people of Suto origin, who trekked northward from Batsutoland under the leadership of Sebetwane after attacks by the Zulu under King Shaka. They conquered the Lozi on the upper regions of the Zambezi River, ruling the Rotse kingdom from 1836 to 1873. Their southern Sotho dialect (Sikololo or Sekololo) and customs still survive to a considerable extent among the Lozi and other Rotse groups.

Kolomna (ko.lôm'nạ). City in the U.S.S.R., in the Moscow *oblast* (region) of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, ab. 70 mi. SE of Moscow, on the Moskva River: an industrial city manufacturing locomotives, railway cars, machinery, Diesel motors, cement, and other products. 75,139 (1939).

Kolomyya (ko.lo.mi'yạ). [German, **Kolomea** (kō.lō.mā'ä); Polish, **Kołomyja** (kô.lô.mi'yä).] City in the U.S.S.R., in the Stanislav *oblast* (region) of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, on the Prut River: center of petroleum refining and other industries in a wheat and sugar-beet growing area. It was in Poland from 1919 to 1940. Pop. 30,000 (est. 1940).

Kolonos Hippios (kọ.lō'nọs hip'i.ọs). See **Colonus.**

Kolozsvár (kō'lōzh.vär). Hungarian name of **Cluj.**

Kolski Poluostrov (kôl'ski po.lö.ôs'trọf). Russian name of the **Kola Peninsula.**

Koltsov (kol.tsôf'), **Alexey Vasilyevich.** b. at Voronezh, Russia, Oct. 26, 1809; d. Nov. 12, 1842. Russian peasant poet. The first edition of his poems appeared after his death, in 1846, edited by Belinski, who had been his sponsor.

Koltzoff Massalsky (kol.tsôf' mä.säl'ski), **Princess.** See **Dora d'Istria.**

Koluschan (kọ.lush'ạn). Former term for the North American Indian linguistic stock comprising the 14 divisions of the Tlingit Indians of SE Alaska. The term derives from the Russian word *kolyushka*, meaning "piece of wood," from the Tlingit custom of wearing a wooden labret in the lower lip.

Kolyma (ko.lē'mạ). [Also, **Kolima.**] River in NE U.S.S.R., in the Khabarovsk *krai* (territory) and the Yakut Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, Siberia. It flows into the East Siberian Sea. The upper drainage basin of the Kolyma River is a major gold-producing area, connected by road with Magadan, on the Sea of Okhotsk. Length, ab. 1,335 mi.

Kolyma Range. [Also, **Gydan.**] Mountain system in extreme E U.S.S.R., in NE Siberia, extending from the N margin of the Sea of Okhotsk NE along the coast and into the interior. It is a series of high, rugged peaks and ranges, reaching over 6,600 ft. elevation. Length, over 600 mi.

Komagatake (kō.mä.gä.tä.ke). One of the largest mountains of Japan, on the island of Honshu, ab. 110 mi. W of Tokyo. Elevation, ab. 9,698 ft.

Komandorski Islands (ko.män.dôr'ski). [English, **Commander Islands;** Russian, **Komandorskiye Ostrova.**] Island group in E U.S.S.R., in the Bering Sea E of Kamchatka and W of the Aleutian Islands. There are two major islands, Bering and Medny. The native inhabitants are Aleuts; fishing is their chief occupation. The chief settlement is Nikolskoye, which has a school, and a weather and radio station. Area, ab. 600 sq. mi.; pop. 342 (1933).

Komárno (kô'mär.nô). [Hungarian, **Komárom** (kō'mā-rōm); German, **Komorn** (kō'môrn).] City in Czechoslovakia, in the *kraj* (region) of Nitra, in SW Slovakia, on the N bank of the Danube, at its junction with the Váh and Nitra rivers. It is a river port, mainly for oil and agricultural produce, and has flour mills and hemp and lumber industries. In 1848, the Hungarian insurgents under Mack, Guyon, and Klapka here withstood a siege by the Austrian army but were finally induced to capitulate. The city, which is across the Danube from Komárom, Hungary, was Hungarian until 1918, Czechoslovakian until 1938, and Hungarian again until it was returned to Czechoslovakia after the conclusion of World War II. 15,561 (1947).

Komenský (kô'men.skē), **Jan Amos.** See **Comenius, John Amos.**

Komi (kō'mē). [Former name, **Zvrians, Zvryanians.**] Finno-Ugrian people, closely related to the Udmurt, who, like the Komi, belong to the Permian branch of the Finno-Permian group of the Finno-Ugric family of languages. They have inhabited NE Russia (basins of the Kama, Vychegda, and Pechora rivers) from very early times. They numbered 408,000 in 1939, ab. 250,000 in 1952. Conquered by Novgorod in the 11th and 12th centuries, they came under the rule of the Moscow state in the late 15th century. Culturally, they are much like North Russian peasants; they are farmers in the south of their lands, hunters and fishermen in the north. They have a rich indigenous folklore and mythology, which still persists under a veneer of Christianity.

Komi Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic. [Also: **Komi Republic;** former name, **Zyrian Autonomous Oblast** (or **Region**).] Republic of the U.S.S.R., in the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, centered ab. 700 mi. NE of Moscow, NW and W of the Ural Mountains. In the E it is mountainous and in the W a flat plain; in the N it is frozen for most of the year; most of the remaining area is covered with coniferous forest. Forest products are the main products. Coal is mined at Vorkuta, in the NE, and oil has been discovered near Ukhta, in the N central part. The area became a republic in 1936. Capital, Syktyvkar; area, ab. 144,711 sq. mi. (1939); ab. 156,200 sq. mi. (1951); pop. 318,969 (1939).

Komi-Permyak National Okrug (kō'mē.pir.myäk'). [Also, **Komi-Permiak.**] Territory of the U.S.S.R., a subdivision occupying the NW part of the Molotov *oblast* (region), situated ab. 100 mi. W of the Urals. It was formed in 1925; its native inhabitants are the Komi-Permyaks, a Finno-Ugrian people, who constituted ab. 70 percent of the population in 1933. Area, ab. 8,916

sq. mi. (1939), ab. 12,050 sq. mi. (1951); pop. 201,000 (1933).

Komisarjevskaya (ko″mē.sär.zhef′skạ.yạ), **Vera.** b. in Russia, 1864; d. 1910. Russian actress and producer; sister of Theodore Komisarjevsky. She became famous in the 1890's and in 1904 opened her own theater at St. Petersburg. For a time Meierhold was her stage designer and director there; he was succeeded by her brother.

Komisarjevsky (ko″mē.sär.zhef′ski), **Theodore.** b. at Venice, May 3, 1882—. Russian stage director and scenic designer; brother of Vera Komisarjevskaya. He opened a dramatic school at Moscow (1910), and as a direct outgrowth of this school opened the Komisarjevskaya Memorial Theatre (1914), in which he gave plays by Molière, Ostrovsky, Gogol, Andreyev, and a famous dramatization of Dickens's *Christmas Carol*. He also directed opera at the Bolshoi Theatre and the Soviet Workmen's Theatre. He produced (1919) Borodin's *Prince Igor* at London, and thereafter did most of his work there, becoming a British subject in 1932. At New York he directed *The Tidings Brought to Mary* and *Peer Gynt* for the Theatre Guild (1922), staged *The Sea Gull* and *Antony and Cleopatra* (1936), and directed opera for the New York City Opera Company (1946–49).

Komnenos (kom.nē′nọs). See **Comnenus.**

Komnenos, Alexios. See **Alexius Comnenus.**

Komorn (kō′môrn). German name of **Komárno.**

Komorowski-Bor (kô.mô.rôf′skē.bôr′), **Tadeusz.** b. 1895—. Polish general. During Poland's occupation by Germany in World War II, he became commander of the Polish underground army. When the Soviet armies neared Warsaw (1944), he ordered an uprising against the German garrison, and for 63 days resisted their concentrated efforts to reconquer the city. But when the expected help of the Soviet armies failed to materialize, he was forced to surrender his army, after exhausting all food and ammunition reserves, and was sent by the Germans to a prisoner-of-war camp. Set free by American troops (1945), he was appointed commander in chief by the Polish government-in-exile, and was also premier of that government (1947–49).

Komotau (kō′mō.tou). German name of **Chomůtov.**

Komotini (kô″mô.tē.nē′). [Also, **Komotine.**] Town in NE Greece, capital of the *nomos* (department) of Rhodope, in W Thrace, ab. 27 mi. E of Xanthi, on the railroad line from Salonika to Istanbul. It is the seat of a bishopric. 33,224 (1940).

Komroff (kom′rof), **Manuel.** b. at New York, Sept. 7, 1890—. American novelist and editor. Author of *The Grace of Lambs* (1925), *Juggler's Kiss* (1927), *Coronet* (1929), *Two Thieves* (1931), *A New York Tempest* (1932), *I, the Tiger* (1933), *Waterloo* (1936), *The Book of Tom Smith, A Biblio-Epitaph* (1942), *The One Story: The Life of Christ* (1943), *Feast of the Jesters* (1947), *Jade Star* (1951), and others. He edited *The History of Herodotus, Gesta Romanorum, The Romances of Voltaire*, and others.

Komsomolsk (kom.so.môlsk′). [Also: **Komsomolsk-na-Amure** (-nä.ä.mō′ryi); former name, **Permskoye.**] City in the U.S.S.R., in E Siberia, in the Khabarovsk *krai* (territory), on the N bank of the Amur River. Built by the Komsomols, a Communist youth organization, it is one of the largest cities in the E U.S.S.R.; during World War II its population is said to have reached 300,000. It is the principal iron and steel center (*"Amurstal"*) of the Soviet Far East, and it also has shipbuilding, machinery, leather, woodworking, tanning, fish-processing, paper, and chemical industries. 70,746 (1939).

Komura (kō.mō.rä), Marquis **Jutaro.** b. in September, 1855; d. Nov. 24, 1911. Japanese statesman and diplomat, senior Japanese plenipotentiary for the negotiation of peace with Russia at Portsmouth in 1905. He was appointed minister to the U.S. in 1898 and to Russia in 1900, was foreign minister (1901–06, 1908–11), and ambassador to Great Britain (1906–08).

Kona (kō′nạ). Region bordering on the W coast of the island of Hawaii, subdivided into the administrative districts of North Kona and South Kona. It is the chief coffee-growing region of the Hawaiian Islands, and is also noted for its ancient ruined temples and other relics of Hawaiian civilization. 7,330 (1950).

Konakri (kon′ạ.kri). See **Conakry.**

Konarak (kō.nä′rạk, kō′nạ.rạk). See **Kanarak.**

Konawa (kō.nä′wạ). Town in S central Oklahoma, in Seminole County, ab. 60 mi. SE of Oklahoma City, in a farming area. 2,707 (1950)

Konde (kōn′de). See **Makonde,** and also **Ngonde.**

Kondylis (kôn.ᵺē′lēs), **Georgios.** [Also, **Kondyles.**] b. 1879; d. Jan. 31, 1936. Greek general and statesman. He fought in the Balkan Wars and in World War I, and entered politics in December, 1923, when he entered parliament. He was minister of war (1923–24), minister of the interior (October, 1924–June 10, 1925), and was twice prime minister, both times following a coup d'état, once in 1926 and again in 1935, when he helped to bring back the monarchy in the person of George II. He again served as minister of war (1932–33, 1933–35) in the coalition cabinet of Tsaldaris.

Konev (kô′nyif), **Ivan Stepanovich.** b. at Ladeino, Arkhangelsk, Russia, 1897—. Russian field marshal and Communist official. He began his military career as a soldier in 1916, and during the next year he took part, as a Bolshevik, in both the February and the October revolutions. He enlisted in the Red Army in 1919, and was active in suppressing the Kronstadt revolt in 1921. He was graduated from the Frunze Military College in 1934 and was made commander and commissar of the 37th rifle division, being elected in the same year a deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. On June 5, 1940, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant general, later being made colonel general and full general. In 1945 he was military governor of the Russian zone in Austria, and he was commander in chief the next year of the Russian ground forces.

Kong (kong). Low upland region and former native kingdom in W Africa, N of the Grain, Ivory, and Gold Coasts. It was largely included in a French protectorate in 1889, and is now within the N central part of the Ivory Coast, French West Africa. The Kong "mountains" shown on early maps are in reality a high plateau.

Konghelle (kông′hel.ẹ). Medieval name of **Kungälv.**

Kongmoon (kong′mön′) or **Kongmoonfow** (kong′mön′-fō′). See **Sunwui.**

Kongo (kong′gō). See also **Congo.**

Kongo. [Also: **Bakongo, Kakongo.**] Bantu-speaking people of C Africa, inhabiting NW Angola and W Belgian Congo. Their once-powerful kingdom formerly included a large area between the Congo and Cuanza rivers, divided into six provinces: Mbamba, Mbata, Mpangu, Mpemba, Sonyo, and Sundi. Its capital, now known as São Salvador, was located in the province of Mpemba. The queen mother and queen sister shared political authority with the king. Through intermarriage Kongo influence was extended to the independent kingdoms of Loango and Binda to the N, as well as to the kingdom of the Ndongo in Angola. The kingdom of Kongo reached its height in the 16th century under a ruler who welcomed Europeans and Christianity, but during the 18th century it was split into numerous village governments. The Kongo have exogamous matrilineal clans. Their arts and crafts are highly developed, and they practice hoe agriculture. Their principal food is cassava.

Kongo, French. Former name of **French Equatorial Africa.**

Kongo Free State. Former name of the **Belgian Congo.**

Kongo-San (kōn.gō.sän). Japanese name of the **Diamond Mountains.**

Kongsberg (kôngs′berg). Town in S Norway, in the *fylke* (county) of Buskerud, on the Lågen River ab. 45 mi. SW of Oslo. It contains government silver mines (ore discovered in 1623), the national mint, and an arms factory. 7,852 (1946).

Kongsfjord (kôngs′fyōr). Norwegian name of **Kings Bay.**

Konia or **Koniah** (kôn′yä) or **Konieh** (-ye). See **Konya.**

Koniag (kō′ni.äg). Culture of the prehistoric inhabitants of Kodiak island, Alaska (c1100–1750 A.D.). This is a typical southern Eskimo culture, characterized by semi-subterranean houses, polished slate tools and weapons, and the compass-drawn dot and circle design, engraved upon bone ornaments and weapons.

König (kē′niċh), **Friedrich.** b. at Eisleben, Germany, April 17, 1774; d. Jan. 7, 1833. German printer, inventor

of the steam printing press. The first machine was patented in England in 1810. He patented a cylinder press in 1811.

König, Heinrich Josef. b. at Fulda, Germany, March 19, 1790; d. at Wiesbaden, Germany, Sept. 23, 1869. German novelist. Among his historical novels are *Die hohe Braut* (1833) and *Die Klubisten in Mainz* (1847). He wrote a biography of Georg Forster (1844).

Königgrätz (kė'niċh grets). German name of **Hradec Králové.**

Königinhof (kė'nē.gin.hōf) or **Königinhof an der Elbe** (ān dėr el'bę). German name of **Dvůr Králové nad Labem.**

Königinhof Manuscript. [German, **Königinhofer Handschrift** (kė'nē.gin.hō"fėr hänt'shrift).] Manuscript containing old Bohemian poems (dating from c1300), discovered (1817) by the philologist and poet Vaclav Hanka at Königinhof (now Dvůr Králové nad Labem), Bohemia.

Königin von Saba (kė'nē.gin fon zä'bä), **Die.** [Eng. trans., *"The Queen of Sheba."*] Opera in four acts by Karl Goldmark, with a libretto by J. von Mosenthal, first performed at Vienna on March 10, 1875.

Königreich Sachsen (kė'niċh.rīċh zäk'sęn). German name of **Saxony, Kingdom of.**

König Rother (kė'niċh rō'tėr). Middle High German epic poem, written, near the middle of the 12th century, by an unknown author in Bavaria. It receives its name from the legendary hero Rother, a king of Bari (Apulia), who wins the daughter of King Constantine of Constantinople. Rother's historical prototype was Rothari, a king of the Longobardi in the 7th century.

Königsberg (kė'niċhs.berk). [Present name, **Kaliningrad.**] City in East Prussia. Founded by the Teutonic Knights in 1255, it became a member of the Hanseatic League in 1340. In 1525 it became the capital of the duchy of Prussia, and it passed to Brandenburg in 1618. From 1701 it was the scene of the coronation of the Kings of Prussia. The city was captured by the Russians in 1757; it was taken by Napoleonic forces in 1807. It was the capital of the province of East Prussia until 1945. The city was besieged by the Russians, and finally fell on April 9, 1945, sustaining severe damage. It was annexed by the U.S.S.R. and renamed Kaliningrad in honor of Mikhail Kalinin. Königsberg was the birthplace and lifetime residence of the philosopher Immanuel Kant.

Königsberger (kė'niċhs.ber.gėr), **Leo.** b. at Posen (Poznań), in what is now Poland, Oct. 15, 1837; d. at Freiburg im Breisgau, Germany, Dec. 15, 1921. German mathematician and physicist, known for his work in differential equations, elliptic functions, and mechanics. He contributed mathematical papers to *Acta Mathematica* and other journals, wrote biographies of Helmholtz and Jacobi, and was the author of books on mathematics and physics.

Königshütte (kė'niċhs.hüt.ę). German name of **Królewska Huta.**

Königskinder (kė'niċhs.kin.dėr), **Die.** [Eng. trans., *"The King's Children."*] Opera in three acts by Engelbert Humperdinck, with a libretto by Elsa Bernstein, first produced at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, Dec. 28, 1910.

Königslutter (kė'niċhs.lůt.ėr). Town in NW Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Lower Saxony, British Zone, formerly in the free state of Brunswick, on the Lutter River ab. 13 mi. E of Brunswick: food-processing industries; furniture and paper manufactures. It has a remarkable Romanesque church of the 12th century, formerly belonging to the Benedictine Abbey of Saints Peter and Paul containing the tombs of Emperor Lothair II and other medieval dignitaries. This church suffered no damage during World War II. 8,639 (1946).

Königsmark (kė'niċhs.märk), Countess **Maria Aurora von.** b. on the island of Vôrmsi, Estonia, 1669; d. at Quedlinburg, Germany, Feb. 16, 1728. Mistress of Augustus II of Poland and mother (1696) of Marshal Saxe (Maurice of Saxony).

Königsmark, Count Philipp Christoph von. b. 1662; assassinated at Hanover, Germany, July 1, 1694. Swedish officer; brother of the Countess Maria Aurora von Königsmark. He was in the service of the elector Ernest Augustus of Hanover when his name was linked with that of Sophia Dorothea, wife of the crown prince (who was later to be George I of England). Whether or not the stories were true, Königsmark suddenly disappeared, undoubtedly assassinated.

Königssee (kė'niċhs.zā). [Also, **Bartholomäussee.**] Lake in SE Germany, in the SE extremity of Upper Bavaria, ab. 15 mi. S of Salzburg, Austria, beautifully located in the Salzburg Alps. Length, ab. 5 mi.; area, ab. 2 sq. mi.; elevation, ab. 1,975 ft.; greatest known depth, ab. 617 ft.

Königsstuhl (kė'niċhs.shtöl). Stone structure in Germany, on the W bank of the Rhine, near Rhens, ab. 6 mi. S of Koblenz. It was the meeting place of the Rhenish electors in the 14th and 15th centuries.

Königstein (kė'niċh.shtīn). Town in E Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Saxony, Russian Zone, on the Elbe River, ab. 18 mi. SE of Dresden: lumber mills, paper and metallurgical industries. Above the town is the fortress of Königstein, erected (1589–1731) on the site of a medieval castle. It was from this fortress that the French General Giraud escaped in 1943 to join the Allied invasion force in North Africa. 5,139 (1946).

Königswinter (kė'niċhs.vin.tėr). Town in W Germany in the *Land* (state) of North Rhine-Westphalia, British Zone, formerly in the Rhine Province, Prussia, on the Rhine River ab. 7 mi. SE of Bonn. It has stone quarries and small industries, and is a center for excursions to the Siebengebirge, especially to the Drachenfels. 6,118 (1946).

Königswinter, Müller von. See **Müller, Wolfgang.**

Konin (kô'nēn). Town in W central Poland, in the *województwo* (province) of Poznań, on the Warta (Warthe) River ab. 60 mi. NW of Łódź: cotton-textile and leather manufactures; grain trade. 11,197 (1946).

Koninck (kō'ningk), **Philip de.** b. at Amsterdam, Netherlands, Nov. 5, 1619; d. there, Oct. 4, 1688. Dutch painter. His works, now rare, are all landscapes, usually extensive views of the flat Dutch country in the manner of Rembrandt. They have been admired for their truth to nature, sense of distance, and fine color.

Koningsmarke, the Long Finne: A Story of the New World (kō'ningz.märk; fin). Romance by James Kirke Paulding, published in 1823. It was subsequently republished under the title *Koningsmarke; or, Old Times in the New World.*

Koninksloo (kō'ningks.lō), **Gillis** (or **Cornelis**) **van.** See **Coninxloo, Gillis** (or **Cornelis**) **van.**

Konitz (kō'nits). German name of **Chojnice.**

Köniz (kė'nits). [Also, **Koeniz.**] Village in Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, SW of the city of Bern: seat of an institute for the blind. Elevation, ab. 1,935 ft.; pop. 14,399 (1941).

Konjic (kô'nyits). Town and township in W central Yugoslavia, in the federative unit of Bosnia-Hercegovina, formerly in the *banovina* (province) of Primorska, on the Neretva River, SW of Sarajevo, near the railway line connecting Sarajevo and Mostar. It is in a mountainous region. Pop. of township, 13,527 (1931).

Konkan (kong'kąn). [Also: **Concan, Konkan Coast.**] Maritime region in W Union of India, extending along the coast of the Indian Ocean from Daman to Goa, and comprising a coastal plain and the associated foothills of the Western Ghats. It includes the districts of Bombay, Thana, Kolaba, Ratnagiri, the coast of Kanara, Janjira, Savantvadi, and Goa. The chief products are coconuts, spices, rice, cotton, fish, fruits, and tea. Length, ab. 350 mi.; width, up to ab. 60 mi.

Konkomba (kōn.kōm'bä). Sudanic-speaking people of W Africa, inhabiting the NE part of the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast. Their language is related to that of the Dagomba. They practice hoe agriculture, and their principal food is millet. They are non-Mohammedan.

Kono (kō'nō). [Also, **Konnoh.**] Mande-speaking people of W Africa, inhabiting E Sierra Leone. Their population is estimated at more than 110,000 (by T. N. Goddard, *The Handbook of Sierra Leone*, 1925).

Konongo (kō.nōng'gō). [Also, **Wakonongo.**] Southwestern subgroup of the Nyamwezi, a Bantu-speaking people of E Africa, in W Tanganyika. They inhabit an area E of the S end of Lake Tanganyika.

Konopiště (kô'nô.pėsh.tye). See under **Benešov.**

Konopnicka (kō.nōp.nēts'kä), **Marja.** [Maiden name, **Marja Wilkowska.**] b. at Suwałki, Poland, 1842; d.

1910. Polish poet and novelist. She wrote poems by the score on patriotic and peasant themes, the best known of which are the stirring *Rota* (Oath), in which the Pole swears never to sell a single foot of soil to the German, and the pseudo-epic *Mr. Balcer in Brazil* (1892), which deals with the tribulations of the Polish emigrant in South America.

Konotop (ko.no.tôp'). City in the U.S.S.R., in the Sumy *oblast* (region) of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, ab. 140 mi. E of Kiev, in a wheat and sugar-beet growing area. It has flour mills and manufactures of farm machinery. In World War II it was occupied by the Germans from about October, 1941, to August, 1943. Pop. 52,000 (1936).

Konow (kô.nôv'), **Wollert.** b. at Stend, Norway, Aug. 16, 1845; d. there, March 15, 1924. Norwegian political leader; cousin of Wollert Konow (1847–1932). He was premier (1910–12), after having been president (1886–88, 1898–1900, 1912) of the Storting.

Konow, Wollert. b. at Oslo, Norway, May 25, 1847; d. there, Oct. 25, 1932. Norwegian political leader; cousin of Wollert Konow (1845–1924). A leader of the radical wing of the Venstre (Left, or Liberal) Party, he was best known for his strong advocacy, during the final period of Swedish-Norwegian union, of the establishment of an independent foreign office for Norway.

Konoye (kō.nō.ye), Prince **Fumimaro.** b. at Tokyo, in October, 1891; committed suicide at Tokyo, Dec. 15, 1945. Japanese premier (1937–39, 1940–41, 1941). He was a member of the Japanese delegation to the Paris Peace Conference (1919), and vice-president (1931–33) and president (1933–37) of the House of Peers. He was the founder (1933) of the Great Asia Society. He served as president of the privy council (1939–40). During his second premiership the Burma Road was closed, French Indochina was invaded, and the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis formed. After World War II, he was active in an effort to formulate a new constitution for Japan. Upon learning that he had been listed as a war criminal, he committed suicide, leaving a note admitting certain errors he had committed in the handling of state affairs and claiming responsibility for the war with China.

Konrad (kon'rät). German form of **Conrad.**

Konrad (kon'rad; German, kon'rät). [Called **Konrad the Priest.**] fl. c1130. Middle High German epic poet. He wrote at the court of the Guelph Duke Henry X (Henry the Proud) of Bavaria, c1130, the *Rolandslied*, a free version of the French *Chanson de Roland*, whose motif is Charlemagne's expedition against the Moors in Spain. He may also have written *Die Kaiserkronik.*

Konrad Baumgarten (boum'gär.tẹn). See **Baumgarten, Konrad.**

Konrad Fleck (flek). See **Fleck, Konrad.**

Konrad von Würzburg (fon vürts'bůrk). [Also, **Conrad of Würzburg.**] b. at Würzburg, Germany; d. at Basel, Switzerland, 1287. Middle High German poet, one of the followers of Gottfried von Strassburg. He was a prolific writer. His works are *Der Welt Lohn*, written c1250; the legendary poems *Otto mit dem Bart, Schwanritter* (the basis of Wagner's *Lohengrin*), *Engelhard;* the legends *Alexius, Silvester, Pantaleon;* an encomium on the Virgin Mary, called *Goldene Schmiede;* the French legend *Herzmare;* the romance *Partonopier und Meliur;* a long poem left uncompleted and continued by a later poet, *Trojanerkrieg;* and an allegory called *Klage der Kunst.*

Konsbruck (kons'brůk), **Guill.** b. at Hostert, Luxembourg, 1909—. Luxembourg political leader.

Konstantin Nikolayevich (kon.stän.tyēn' nē.ko.lä'yi.vich). [Also, **Constantine Nikolayevitch.**] b. at St. Petersburg, Sept. 21, 1827; d. Jan. 24, 1892. Grand duke of Russia; younger brother of Czar Alexander II. He commanded the fleet in the Baltic (1854–55), and was governor of Poland (1862–63).

Konstantinovka (kon.stän.tyē'nọf.ka). City in the U.S.S.R., in the Stalino *oblast* (region) of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, ab. 40 mi. N of Stalino: an important industrial center of the Donets Basin, with coal mining, an iron and steel plant, a zinc refinery, a glass industry, and chemical industries based on coal and nearby phosphate deposits. It was much damaged by the Germans in World War II. 95,087 (1939).

Konstantin Pavlovich (kon.stän.tyēn' pāv'lọ.vich). [Also, **Constantine Pavlovitch.**] b. at St. Petersburg, May 8, 1779; d. at Vitebsk, Russia, June 27, 1831. Grand duke of Russia; younger brother of Czar Alexander I. He served with distinction under Suvorov in Italy in 1799, was present at the battle of Austerlitz (1805), accompanied Alexander I in the campaigns of 1812–14, and was appointed commander in chief in Poland in 1815. He married in 1820 a Polish lady, Countess Johanna Grudzinska, having obtained a divorce from his first wife, Princess Juliana of Saxe-Coburg; he renounced his right of succession to the Russian throne on Jan. 26, 1822. His strict military rule provoked an insurrection in Poland (Nov. 29, 1830). In the war which followed he played a subordinate part, and retired to Vitebsk, where he died of cholera.

Konstanz (kon'stänts). [English, **Constance, Constanz.**] Former *Landeskomissärbezirke* (administrative district) of Baden, Germany. Area, ab. 1,486 sq. mi.; pop. 337,508 (1925).

Konstanz. [English, **Constance, Constanz**; former name, **Kostnitz.**] City in SW Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Baden, French Zone, formerly in the free state of Baden, on the Swiss border, on Lake Constance (German, Bodensee), and on both banks of the Rhine where it flows from the lake. It is a lake port, and has chemical, metallurgical, ceramics, textile, and foodstuff industries. There are numerous educational institutions, a library, an art collection, and a historical museum. The old town has preserved its medieval character. The *Münster* (cathedral) was founded in the 11th century, rebuilt in the 16th century; the tower was added in the 19th century. Other churches date from the 14th, 15th, and 17th centuries. The Conzilium, erected in 1388, contains the hall where the election of Pope Martin V took place; the *Rathaus* (town hall), in the Renaissance style, dates from 1502–94; there are many other historical structures, mainly of the 14th and 15th centuries. Originally a Roman settlement founded c300 A.D., it became a bishopric in the 6th century; the famous abbeys of Reichenau and Saint Gallen were in the vicinity. Konstanz later became a free imperial city; it was the seat of the Council of Constance (1414–18), and the Czech reformer Hus died here at the stake in 1416. It came under Baden in 1803. Pop. 42,934 (1950).

Kon-Tiki (kon.tē'kē). See **Con-Ticci** or **Con-Ticsi,** and also **Viracocha.**

Kony (kô'nē). [Also: **Elgoni, Elgonyi, Elkoyni.**] Small Bantu-speaking group of W Kenya, in E Africa, inhabiting the slopes of Mount Elgon. Their population is estimated at less than 4,000 (by G. Wagner, *The Bantu of North Kavirondo*, 1949). Linguistically they are related to the Nandi.

Konya (kôn'yä). [Also: **Konia, Koniah, Konieh.**] *Il* (province or vilayet) in W central Turkey: produces cereals, sheep, opium, cotton, dates, and salt. Capital, Konya; area, ab. 18,796 sq. mi.; pop. 740,595 (1950).

Konya. [Also: **Konia, Koniah, Konieh**; ancient Greek, **Ikonion**; Latin, **Iconium.**] City in S central Turkey, the capital of the *il* (province or vilayet) of Konya, ab. 125 mi. NE of Antalya: trade center; carpet and textile factories; fruits. Ancient Iconium was founded by the Phrygians and in Roman times was the capital of the province of Lycaonia. It was included in the Byzantine Empire until the 11th century, when it fell to the Seljuks. It became the capital of a Seljuk sultanate in 1097, was taken by the emperor Frederick I (Frederick Barbarossa) in 1190, and was incorporated with the Turkish Empire at the end of the 14th century. It was the home of Saint Thecla, a pupil of the apostle Paul. Elevation, ab. 3,365 ft.; pop. 58,457 (1950).

Koo (kō), **V. K. Wellington.** [Full name, **Vi Kyuin Wellington Koo**; original name, **Ku Wei-chün.**] b. at Chiating, Kiangsu, China, 1887—. Chinese diplomat, educated at Columbia University, who served both the Peiping government (1922–28) and the Kuomintang government (after 1928). He served (1919–21) as Chinese delegate to the Paris Peace Conference, and subsequently as foreign minister (1922–24, 1926–27, 1931), Chinese representative to the League of Nations (1932–39), and ambassador to France (1932–41), Great Britain (1941–46), and the U.S. (1946 *et seq.*). He was chief of the

Chinese delegation to the San Francisco Conference (1945).

Koolau Range (kō.ō.lä'ö). Mountain range in Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, extending parallel to the NE coast, N of Honolulu. It receives heavy rainfall from the NE, and is largely covered by rain forest. Peak elevation, ab. 3,150 ft.; length, ab. 35 mi.

Koopen (kō'pęn), **Alice.** b. in Belgium, c1890—. Russian actress and manager. With her husband, Alexander Tairov, Russian director, she founded the Kamerny (Chamber) Theatre in 1914. Earlier she won fame in several of Stanislavsky's Moscow Art Theatre productions.

Koos (kōs), **Oom.** See **De La Rey, Jacobus Hercules.**

Kootenai or **Kootenay** (kö'tęn.ā). See also **Kutenai.**

Kootenai. [In Canada, **Kootenay.**] River in SE British Columbia, Canada, and NW Montana and N Idaho, U.S., flowing from the Rocky Mountains S, then NW through Kootenay Lake, and W to the Columbia River. Total length, including course through lake, ab. 448 mi.; river only, ab. 407 mi., of which ab. 131 mi. are in the U.S.

Kootenay Lake (kö'tęn.ā). Lake in SE British Columbia, Canada. It is an elongated lake situated in a mountain valley. The Kootenay (Kootenai) River flows through it. Length, ab. 65 mi.; area, ab. 168 sq. mi.

Koowescoowe (kō"wes.kö.wē'). American Indian name of **Ross, John.**

Kopenhagen (kō.pęn.hä'gęn). German name of **Copenhagen.**

Köpenick (kė'pę.nik). [Also: **Cöpenick;** present name of administrative district, **Berlin-Köpenick.**] Former town in NE Germany, incorporated in 1920 into the city of Berlin, and now included in the SE part of the city, in the Russian Zone. The old town was situated on an island at the junction of the Dahme and Spree rivers, and grew into an industrial suburb of Berlin; Köpenick has chemical factories, film manufactures, laundries, and boatyards. It is the largest of the 20 districts of Berlin. Area, ab. 49 sq. mi.; pop. 113,851 (1946).

Kopernik (kô.per'nēk), **Mikolaj.** See **Copernicus, Nicolaus.**

Köpfel (kėp'fęl), **Wolfgang Fabricius.** See **Capito, Wolfgang Fabricius.**

Köping (chė'ping). Town in S central Sweden, in the *län* (county) of Västmanland, at the W end of Lake Mälaren, W of Stockholm. It is a lake port and has machine and textile manufactures. 12,847 (1949).

Kopisch (kō'pish), **August.** b. at Breslau, May 26, 1799; d. at Berlin, Feb. 2, 1853. German poet and painter. His poems (*Gedichte*, 1836; *Allerlei Gister*, 1848) have enjoyed great popularity, many of them as songs. He translated into German folk poems from various Italian dialects (*Agrumi*, 1838), and also Dante's *Divine Comedy* (1840). He was the author of one story, *Ein Karnevalsfest auf Ischia.*

Kopitar (kô'pē.tär), **Bartholomäus.** b. at Repnje, in Carniola, Austria-Hungary, Aug. 23, 1780; d. at Vienna, Aug. 11, 1844. Slavic philologist. He was the editor of *Glagolita Clozianus* (1836).

Koplik (kop'lik), **Henry.** b. at New York, Oct. 28, 1858; d. April 30, 1927. American pediatrician who discovered the "Koplik's spots" on the mucous membrane of lips and cheeks, used in the early diagnosis of measles. He isolated a bacillus of whooping cough, and established the first milk depot for poor infants in the U.S. Author of *Diseases of Infancy and Childhood* (1902).

Kõpp (kôp), **Johan.** b. at Helme, Estonia, 1874— Estonian divine and historian, bishop and head of the Estonian Lutheran Church (1939 *et seq.*). His numerous publications include studies in theology, in ecclesiastical and local history, and in general cultural problems.

Kopp (kop), **Joseph Eutych.** b. at Beromünster, Lucerne, Switzerland, 1793; d. Oct. 25, 1866. Swiss historian, author of *Geschichte der eidgenössischen Bünde* (1845–62) and others. His investigations tend to disprove the historical existence of William Tell.

Kopparberg (kôp'pär.bery'). [Formerly also **Falun.**] *Län* (county) in C Sweden, NW of Stockholm, corresponding roughly to the old province of Dalecarlia. It is rich in ores, especially of iron, copper, lead, and zinc. Capital, Falun; area, ab. 11,649 sq. mi.; pop. 263,378 (1950).

Köppen (kėp'ęn), **Peter Iwanowitsch von.** b. at Kharkov, Russia, Feb. 19, 1793; d. at Karabagh, in the Crimea, June 4, 1864. Russian archaeologist, statistician, and scholar. He published *Ethnographical Map of European Russia* (1851), and other works on Russia.

Köppen, Wladimir. b. at St. Petersburg, Sept. 25, 1846; d. at Graz, Austria, June 22, 1940. Russian meteorologist; son of Peter Iwanowitsch von Köppen. A noted expert on climatology, he originated the Köppen system for the classification of climates. He served (1875–1918) at the German naval observatory at Hamburg. Author of *Grundriss der Klimakunde* (2nd ed., 1931).

Koppenberg (kop'ęn.berk). In the legend of the Pied Piper of Hamelin, the mountain into which the sorcerer and the children disappeared.

Köpping (kėp'ing), **Karl.** b. at Dresden, Germany, June 24, 1848; d. at Berlin, July 15, 1914. German etcher, engraver, and painter. Among his works are many engravings after Rembrandt, Hals, Gainsborough, and others. Of his own works, *Landscape*, *Sibyl*, *Dryad*, and *Grief* are among the best known.

Köprili (kė.prē.lē'). Turkish name of **Veles.**

Koprivnica (kô.prēv'nē.tsä). [German, **Kopreinitz** (kō.prī'nits); Hungarian, **Kapronca.**] Town in N Yugoslavia, in the federative unit of Croatia, formerly in the *banovina* (province) of Savska, ab. 49 mi. NE of Zagreb on the railway to Budapest, in the level country near the Drava River. It was a free royal town of Hungary prior to 1919. Pop. 9,105 (1948).

Köprü (kė.prü'). Modern Turkish name of the **Eurymedon.**

Kopurthella (ko.pör'tę.la). See **Kapurthala.**

Koque (kō'kwe). See **Chokwe.**

Korah (kō'ra). In Old Testament history, a leader in a rebellion against Moses and Aaron, swallowed, with Dathan, Abiram, and 250 men, by the earth (Num. xxvi. 9–11). The "sons" (or descendants) "of Korah," the Korahites, were a guild of Temple musicians.

Koran (kǫ.rän', -ran'). [Also, **Quran;** in some older sources, **Alcoran** or **Alkoran.**] Sacred book of the Mohammedans. It is the most important foundation on which the Mohammedan religion rests, and is held in the highest veneration by all sects in the Mohammedan world. When being read it must be kept on a stand elevated above the floor. No one may read it or touch it without first making a legal ablution. It is written in the Arabic language, and its style is considered a model. At first no translations of the Arabic Koran were permitted, but now translations of the Koran, as of the Bible, are available in all the leading languages of the world. The substance of the Koran is held, by the orthodox, to be uncreated and eternal; Mohammed was merely the person to whom the work was revealed. The Koran, as and when revealed, was committed to memory by Mohammed's friends and followers, a few of whom made private written collections as an aid to memory. But when a great many of the Koran reciters had been killed in battle, Omar suggested to Abu-Bakr (the successor of Mohammed) that it should be written down. Abu-Bakr accordingly commanded Zaid, an amanuensis of the prophet, to commit it to writing. This was the authorized text until 23 years after the death of the prophet. A number of variant readings had, however, crept into use. By order of the caliph Othman in the year 30 of the Hejira, Zaid and three assistants made a careful revision which was adopted as the standard, and all the other copies were ordered to be burned. The Koran consists of 114 *suras* (divisions). These are not numbered, but each one has a separate name. They are not arranged in historical order. Most of these *suras* purport to be the addresses delivered by Mohammed during his career at Mecca and Medina. As a general rule the shorter *suras*, which contain the theology of Islam, belong to the Meccan period, while the longer ones, relating to social duties and relationships, belong to that of Medina. The Koran is indebted to Jewish and Christian sources. Moses and Jesus, with the majority of the patriarchs, are reckoned among the prophets. The Biblical narratives are interwoven with rabbinical legends. The customs of the Jews are made, in fact, to conform to those of the Arabians. Mohammedan theology consists in the study of the Koran and its commentaries. A very fine manuscript collection of Korans, including many in

Cufic (the old Arabic character), is to be found in the National Library at Cairo, Egypt. Other collections exist in religious centers in the Near East and in the leading European museums and libraries. In the U.S. the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago has a fine representative collection of Koranic manuscripts.

Korana (kō.rä'nä). Hottentot subgroup, descended from the Gorachouqua or Cape Kora, and inhabiting NW Union of South Africa, between the Orange and Molopo rivers.

Koranko (kō.räng'kō). See **Kuranko.**

Koranza (kō.rän'zä). See **Nkoransa.**

Korat (kō.rät'). See **Nakhon Ratchasima.**

Korbach (kôr'bäċh). [Also, **Corbach.**] Town in W Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Hessen, American Zone, formerly in the free state of Waldeck, ab. 90 mi. SW of Hanover: lumber mills; metallurgical, toy, furniture, and other factories. 12,074 (1950).

Korbel (kôr'bẹl), **Mario (Joseph).** b. at Osik, Czechoslovakia, March 23, 1882—. American sculptor. Among his better-known works are *Dancing Group* (Cleveland Museum), *Andante* (Metropolitan Museum, New York), *Minerva* (University of Havana, Cuba), *Saint Theresa* (Vatican, Rome), *Dancers* (Detroit Museum), and a medal commemorating the liberation of Czechoslovakia.

Korçë (kôr'chę). [Also: **Korça, Korcha, Korrçë;** Greek, **Koritsa, Koritza, Korytsa;** Italian, **Coriza;** Serbo-Croatian, **Gorica.**] One of the ten prefectures of Albania. Capital, Korçë; area, ab. 1,279 sq. mi.; pop. 147,536 (1930).

Korçë. [Also: **Korça, Korcha, Korrçë;** Greek, **Koritsa, Koritza, Korytsa;** Italian, **Coriza;** Serbo-Croatian, **Gorica.**] City in SE Albania, capital of Korçë prefecture, located in a mountain basin where cereals, sugar beets, and tobacco are produced. Elevation, ab. 2,750 ft.; pop. 22,787 (1930).

Korčula (kôr'chö.lä). [Italian, **Curzola.**] Island in W Yugoslavia, in the Adriatic Sea, in the federative unit of Croatia, S of the island of Hvar and W of the island of Vis. It is famous for its wine. Area, ab. 107 sq. mi.; pop. 20,698 (1931).

Korčula. [Italian, **Curzola.**] Town on the island of Korčula, in SW Yugoslavia, in the federative unit of Croatia, formerly in the *banovina* (province) of Primorska, in the Adriatic Sea S of Split: site of a cathedral. 6,564 (1931).

Korda (kôr'dą), Sir **Alexander.** b. at Túrkeve, Hungary, Sept. 16, 1893—. British motion-picture producer and director. He produced films at Budapest, Berlin, Hollywood, and Paris, and in 1932 founded London Film Productions at London. Since 1939 he has headed Alexander Korda Film Productions. He has been responsible for the release in the U.S. of many British films, including his own *Private Life of Henry VIII* (1932), *Rembrandt* (1936), *Lady Hamilton* (1941), and *Perfect Strangers* (1945).

Kordofan (kôr.dō.fän'). Province in C Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, in NE Africa, W of the White Nile River and E of Darfur province, in the steppes of the Sudan. It was conquered by Egypt in 1821, and passed into the possession of the Mahdi in 1883; Anglo-Egyptian authority was established in 1899. Capital, El Obeid; area, ab. 146,930 sq. mi.; pop. 1,640,039 (est. 1949).

Kore (kō'rę). [Also, **Cora.**] In Greek mythology, one of the names of Persephone, daughter of Zeus and Demeter. She was called Kore or Cora especially in her fertility-cult aspects.

Korea (kō.rē'ą). [Also: **Corea;** Korean, **Cho-son, Chyosyon;** Japanese, **Chosen, Tyosen;** Chinese, **Kao-li** (from which the European names for the country were adapted); French, **Corée;** sometimes called the **"Hermit Nation."**] Nation in E Asia, occupying a large peninsula extending S from the continent, and the adjoining mainland. It is bounded on the NW and N by China (Manchuria), on the extreme NE by the U.S.S.R., on the E by the Sea of Japan, on the S by Japan (separated by Korea Strait), and on the W by the Yellow Sea.

Population, Area, and Political Divisions. Korea is divided into 14 provinces, of which 13 are on the mainland, the fourteenth (Cheju) comprises Quelpart Island (Saishu). Since 1945 the parallel of lat. 38° N. has formed the boundary between two occupation zones of Korea, the Soviet zone, which became the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and the U.S. zone, which became the Republic of Korea. Both of these governments claim to be the "legitimate" government for all of Korea, but the U.S. has recognized only the Republic of Korea. Two of the provinces are divided between these two zones. Area, ab. 85,248 sq. mi.; pop. 25,120,174 (1944); capital of the Republic of Korea (South Korea), Seoul; area, ab. 36,153 sq. mi.; pop. 20,184,000 (1949); capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea), Pyangyang; area, ab. 49,095 sq. mi.; pop. ab. 9,000,000.

Terrain and Climate. Korea is a very mountainous country. The highest mountain peaks are in the N part along the Manchurian border; a series of mountain ridges extends S virtually to the S coast of Korea. The crest of these mountains lies very near the Sea of Japan between lat. 40° and 37°; thence it bends SW to the SW corner of the peninsula. Only one major river, the Naktong, lies E of this divide; the Taedong, Han, and Kum rivers flow W to the Yellow Sea. The Yalu and Tumen rivers separate Korea from Manchuria; the latter flows into the Sea of Japan. Level or gently sloping land in Korea is largely alluvial, and is located in narrow interior valleys, in larger patches in the lower valleys of the major rivers, and along the coast of the Yellow Sea. Four fifths of the surface consists of steep rocky hills and mountains; much of this is forested. There are many islands along the W and S coasts. The climate is continental, with dry, cold winters and hot summers. In the north the winters are very severe, and ice forms along the coast for several months. Even in the extreme S snowfalls are not uncommon in winter. The summer is quite hot and very humid, with abundant rainfall.

Industry, Agriculture, and Trade. Farming is the chief occupation of the Koreans; fishing, mining, manufacturing, and trade are of less importance. Agricultural land occupies ab. 23 percent of the area of the country (North Korea, ab. 19 percent; South Korea, ab. 28 percent); the major crops are rice, soybeans, barley, millet, tobacco, cotton, maize, and vegetables. Rice paddy land constitutes only one third of all crop land; over 70 percent of this is in South Korea. Minerals are fairly abundant, but deposits of coal, iron ore, and other minerals are largely concentrated in North Korea; South Korea produces some coal, iron, tungsten, manganese, gold, silver, graphite, and salt. Manufacturing is chiefly light industry, with the notable exceptions of the iron and steel plant at Kyomipo and the chemical plants on the E coast. Practically all of the hydroelectric power developed in the country is generated in North Korea; in 1944 only ab. 4 percent of the installed capacity was located S of the 38th parallel.

History. The traditional date of the founding of Korea is 2333 B.C., but the earliest known political unit dates from the immigration of a group of Chinese led by Ki-tze, in 1122 B.C., with a center at Pyongyang. Apparently Korea later became a vassal of the Han Empire of China. Until the 7th century A.D., Korea was divided into three kingdoms, which were all under the cultural influence of China (and received thence both Buddhism and Confucianism, and also Chinese writing). Koguryo, the N kingdom, occupied an area which included much of Manchuria, as well as N Korea. About 665 A.D. Koguryo was defeated by the T'ang Empire of China, and Silla, allied with the T'ang Empire, established its rule over all of Korea, with its capital at Chongju. This dynasty lasted until the 10th century, when a new dynasty was established, with its capital at Songdo (Kaesong). The latter (the Wang dynasty) established Buddhism as the state religion. The Mongols invaded and occupied Korea from c1231 to 1260 A.D. In 1392 the third of the Korean dynasties (the Yi) was established, with its capital at Kyongsong (Seoul). This dynasty remained in power until 1910, and officially favored Confucianism. In 1592 the country suffered greatly from an invasion of the Japanese under Hideyoshi; he was defeated and turned back by combined Chinese and Korean armies after six years of warfare (an important part in the final victory over the Japanese was played by Admiral Yi Sunsin, who attacked the Japanese fleet with an ironclad fighting ship). Korea became formally a vassal of the Manchu Empire of China in the 17th century, but remained actually independent,

although the Japanese maintained restricted trading privileges at Pusan, and China received official tribute from Korea. During the late 19th century, the isolation of Korea was broken down, and commercial and cultural relations were established with the outside world (Japan, 1876; U.S., 1883). The country was opened to foreigners generally in 1884. Foreign interests quickly clashed in Korea, and the country was a focal point of friction leading to the Sino-Japanese War (1894–95) and the Russo-Japanese War (1904–05), from which Japan emerged as the dominant power in Korea. The annexation of Korea was completed by Japan in 1910. In 1919, after nine years of Japanese rule, there was a large-scale uprising in Korea which led to repression of all Korean political activity. Many Koreans left their homeland in the following years, either to obtain employment or to join the nationalists in exile. Considerable development of the resources of the country took place under Japanese occupation, but the Korean people did not enjoy full equality with the Japanese, who formed a large proportion of the administrators and professional people, and dominated the most highly developed and profitable industries. Chosen (as the Japanese called Korea) remained a colony, though proclaimed an equal partner in the Japanese Empire. In 1943, at the Cairo Conference, the liberation (and independence) of Korea was accepted by the Allies as one of the objects of the war. In 1945 the U.S.S.R. participated in the conclusion of the war in the Far East, and occupied North Korea. The U.S. occupied South Korea. Each of the temporary occupation zones had a separate government and its own army. In 1948 the Republic of Korea was inaugurated, with its capital at Seoul. Syngman Rhee was elected its president on July 20, 1948, and the government acceded to power on Aug. 15, 1948. In September, 1948, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea) was established under Soviet auspices. The last U.S. troops were withdrawn from South Korea early in 1949. On June 25, 1950, an invasion of South Korea was launched by the North Korean army, and within a week the capital, Seoul, had fallen. An appeal was made to the United Nations to combat the aggression, and military forces were sent to aid the South Korean armies. Though largely composed of U.S. nationals, the military forces of the United Nations in Korea after 1950 also came from at least 16 other countries: Britain, France, the Netherlands, Turkey, Thailand, the Philippines, New Zealand, Australia, Canada, Greece, Belgium, the Union of South Africa, Colombia, Cuba, Ethiopia, and Luxembourg. India, Sweden, Denmark, Italy, and Norway sent field medical units. United Nations forces were set up under a supreme command, headed by General Douglas MacArthur. By the end of August, 1950, the attacking North Koreans had swept over South Korea and had occupied every major city excepting Taegu and Pusan in the SE corner of the peninsula. They were subject to constant air attack, however, and the remaining perimeter was stubbornly defended. On Sept. 15, 1950, a major U.N. offensive began, with landings in the vicinity of Inchon. Seoul was recaptured after a bitter fight, in which much of the city was devastated, on Sept. 26, 1950. The North Korean armies went into full flight. Pyongyang, the North Korean capital, fell in October, 1950, and the U.N. forces were nearing the Yalu River when an offensive was launched by Chinese Communist forces. This new army drove S to capture Pyongyang, and captured Seoul on Jan. 4, 1951. United Nations forces succeeded in establishing a front ab. 50 mi. SE of Seoul, and intensified the air war, with full-scale tactical bombing. In January, 1951, a new U.N. offensive began, and Seoul was recaptured on March 14, 1951. Four fifths of the city lay in ruins after this fourth battle. In June, 1951, the Soviet delegate to the U.N. suggested a truce, and a series of conferences began, first at Kaesong and later at Panmunjom, both near the stabilized front-line, which lay south of the 38th parallel on the W coast, but somewhat N of this line on the E. A protracted series of truce talks led to the ratification of a cease-fire line, and to the exchange of lists of prisoners, and, finally, on July 27, 1953 (actually, July 26 in the U.S., because of the International Date Line) a truce was signed at Panmunjom.

Culture. The Koreans are a Mongoloid people, but they are distinct from their Chinese and Japanese neighbors. The Korean language is distinctive, and belongs to the Ural-Altaic group of languages. It has 11 vowels and 14 consonants, and is written in a phonetic Korean script invented in the 15th century. Chinese characters are also used in writing. The chief religions of Korea are Confucianism, Buddhism, and Christianity (ab. 3 percent of the population). There is also a superstitious popular religion, Shamanism. Korean culture is of great antiquity, and its origins are not as yet clearly known to scholars. The Koreans are noted for their distinctive white dress and tall hats, which are worn on special occasions.

Korea. Former small state in India, one of the Eastern States, now a part of Madhya Pradesh, Union of India, situated ab. 140 mi. S of Benares. The area, which is rich in coal and other minerals, contains several collieries. There is also much virgin forest. Area, ab. 1,647 sq. mi. (1941); pop. 126,874 (1941).

Korea, United Nations Commission on. See **United Nations Commission on Korea.**

Korea, U.S.-Soviet Joint Commission on. See **U.S.-Soviet Joint Commission on Korea.**

Korea Bay. [Also, **Gulf of Korea.**] Arm of the Yellow Sea, between Korea and the Liaotung peninsula of China.

Korean War. See under **Korea.**

Koregaon (kor.ē.gā'ǫn). [Also, **Corygaum.**] Locality NE of Poona, India, the scene of a British victory over the Mahrattas in 1818.

Koreish (kō.rāsh'). Famous and powerful Arab tribe, which took its name from the family at Mecca to which Mohammed belonged. From the early 5th century this family was in charge of the Kaaba at Mecca.

Korekore (kō.rā.kō'rā). [Also, **Makorekore.**] Subgroup of the Shona, a Bantu-speaking people of SE Africa. They inhabit N Southern Rhodesia.

Koresh (kō'resh). Name of **Cyrus** in the Old Testament.

Korfanty (kôr.fän'ti), **Wojciech.** b. at Katowice, in Silesia, 1873; d. at Warsaw, Poland, Aug. 16, 1939. Polish politician and journalist. A member (1903–18) of the German Reichstag, he represented the Polish population of Upper Silesia and vigorously defended their national rights. After the treaty of Versailles, the Polish government appointed him commissioner for the plebiscite in Upper Silesia. He was subsequently a member of parliament and a staunch opponent of Marshal Pilsudski.

Korinthos (kô'rēn.thôs). Greek name of **Corinth,** and of **Corinthia,** both in Greece.

Koritsa or **Koritza** (kô.rē.tsä'). Greek name of **Korçë.**

Körmendi (kėr'men.dē), **Ferenc.** b. at Budapest, Hungary, Feb. 12, 1900—. Hungarian poet and novelist. His *Budapesti kaland* (Adventure in Budapest, 1932) became an international success. Author also of *Indulás 7:45 via Bodenbach* (Departure at 7:45 via Bodenbach, 1938), *The Happy Generation* (1949), and *Years of the Eclipse* (1951).

Körmöczbánya (kėr'mėts.bä'nyô). Hungarian name of **Kremnica.**

Korn (kôrn), **Arthur.** b. at Breslau, May 20, 1870—. German physicist. He made valuable studies in mathematical physics and the theory of potentials, and conducted experiments in long-distance transmission of photographs. Author of *Freie und erzwungene Schwingungen* (1910) and *Handbuch der Phototelegraphie und Telautographie* (1911).

Korneforos (kôr.ne.fō'ros). [Also, **Rutilico.**] Bright third-magnitude star β Herculis.

Kornegalle (kôr'ne'ga.le). See **Kurunegala.**

Kornemann (kôr'ne.män), **Ernst.** b. at Rosenthal, Germany, Oct. 11, 1868—. German historian. Author of *Kaiser Hadrian und der letzte grosse Historiker von Rom* (Emperor Hadrian and Rome's Last Great Historian, 1905) and *Staaten, Völker, Männer* (States, Nations, Men, 1934).

Körner (kėr'nėr), **Christian Gottfried.** b. at Leipzig, Germany, July 2, 1756; d. at Berlin, May 13, 1831. German lawyer and public official; father of Karl Theodor Körner. A man of culture and refinement who sought the company of the poets and thinkers of his day, he kept Schiller as his guest for two years (1785–87), introduced him to Kant's philosophy, corresponded with him for years, and wrote articles for his magazines (collected as

Ästhetische Ansichten, 1808). He also edited the first edition of Schiller's works after the poet's death.

Körner, Guglielmo. [Original name, **Wilhelm Körner.**] b. at Kassel, Germany, 1839; d. at Milan, Italy, 1925. Italian organic chemist. His fundamental work on the isomers of polysubstituted benzene includes a basic absolute method for determining their structure (1874), and pioneer rules governing their formation. Earlier he adduced important evidence for the equivalence of benzene's hydrogens.

Körner, Karl Theodor. b. at Dresden, Germany, Sept. 23, 1791; d. on the battlefield at Gadebusch, near Schwerin, in Mecklenburg, Germany, Aug. 26, 1813. German lyric poet; son of Christian Gottfried Körner. He is perhaps better known for his heroic military service and death than for his writings. He was made theater poet at the Hofburgtheater at Vienna in 1812 following the great success of his play *Zriny*. A few months later he joined the famous Lützow corps and was killed at Gadebusch. His poems were published after his death in the collection *Leier und Schwert* (1814).

Körner, Luise. See **Zietz, Luise.**

Korneuburg (kôr.noi'bürk). Town in NE Austria, in the province of Lower Austria, on the left bank of the Danube River, ab. 10 mi. NW of Vienna. It is a river port and railroad junction, and has shipyards and chemical and ceramics industries. 7,200 (1946).

Kornfeld (kôrn'felt), **Paul.** b. at Prague, Dec. 11, 1889; d. at Łódź, Poland, in March, 1942. Austrian dramatist, one of the foremost Austrian expressionists. His two most important plays are *Die Verführung* (The Seduction, 1913) and *Himmel und Hölle* (Heaven and Hell, 1919).

Korngold (kôrn'golt), **Erich Wolfgang.** b. at Brünn (now Brno), in Moravia, May 29, 1897—. Austrian composer and pianist. *Der Schneemann*, a pantomime ballet which he wrote at the age of 11, was orchestrated by his teacher, Alexander von Zemlinsky, and produced in October, 1910, at the Vienna Opera. He came (1936) to the U.S., where he subsequently composed for motion pictures. Among his works are the operas *The Ring of Polykrates* (1916), *Violanta* (1916), and *The Dead City* (1920). His other compositions include *Sinfonietta* (1912) incidental music to *Much Ado About Nothing* (1919), chamber music, and songs.

Kornilov (kor.nyē'lọf), **Lavr Georgyevich.** b. at Ust-Kamenogorodsk, Siberia, Russia, July 18, 1870; killed in action in Caucasia, March 31, 1918. Russian general. He served in the Russo-Japanese War (1904–05), and in World War I in Galicia, where he was captured by the Austrians in 1915, escaping the next year. He returned to Russia and was put in command of the 20th army corps. After the 1917 February Revolution he was made commander of the 8th army. He was later appointed commander in chief by Kerensky, but differences arose between them as soon as Kornilov sought to have his ideas on military discipline put into operation. After the 1917 November Revolution he coöperated with General Alexeyev in building up an army to stop the Bolsheviks and capture Petrograd.

Kornwestheim (kôrn'vest.hīm). Town in S Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Württemberg-Baden, American Zone, formerly in the free state of Württemberg, ab. 6 mi. N of Stuttgart: metallurgical, electrical machinery, chemical, shoe, and furniture industries. 20,809 (1950).

Korocha (ko.rô'chạ). [Also, **Korotcha.**] Town in the U.S.S.R., in the Kursk *oblast* (region) of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, ab. 77 mi. SE of Kursk: food-processing center. 12,500 (1936).

Korolenko (kor.ọ.leng'kō; Russian, ko.ro.lyen'kọ), **Vladimir Galaktionovich.** b. at Zhitomir, Russia, July 27, 1853; d. at Poltava, Russia, Dec. 25, 1921. Russian journalist and fiction writer. A radical, exiled to Siberia in his youth, he remained true to his populist convictions throughout his life and used his pen in defense of the persecuted, including the Jews. A short novel, published in English under the title *In A Strange Land* (1925), was a result of his visit to the U.S. in 1893. Several volumes of his stories are available in English.

Korone (kô.rô'nē), **Gulf of.** See **Messenia, Gulf of.**

Kőrös (kė'rėsh). [Rumanian, **Criş.**] River in E Hungary, formed by the union of the Rapid Körös and White Körös rivers, which rise in W Rumania, and flowing into the Tisza near Csongrád. Total length, ab. 190 mi.

Koro Sea (kō'rō). Part of the Pacific Ocean surrounded by the various islands of the Fiji group.

Korošec (kô'rô.shets), **Ante.** b. in Austria-Hungary (in territory now part of Yugoslavia), 1872; d. 1940. Slovene political and ecclesiastical leader, head of the Slovene Catholic Party, prime minister (1928) and minister of the interior (1935–39). He was active as a leader of the Slovene autonomist movement during World War I.

Kőrösi Csoma (kė'rė.shē chō'mô), **Sándor.** [Also, **Alexander Csoma de Körös.**] b. at Körös, in Transylvania, c1798; d. at Darjeeling, in the Himalayas, India, April 11, 1842. Hungarian traveler and philologist. He began his travels in central Asia in 1820, and resided (1827–30) at Kanam, Tibet. He published *Tibetan-English Dictionary* (1834) and *Grammar of the Tibetan Language* (1834).

Korrçë (kôr'chẹ). See **Korçë.**

Korsak (kôr'säk), **Władysław.** b. at Slawuta, in Volhynia, Dec. 10, 1890; d. at New York, Dec. 30, 1949. Polish humanitarian. During World War II he organized refugee committees in Rumania, Portugal, and the U.S., helping thousands of Poles to start a new life abroad.

Korsch Theatre (kôrsh). [Also, **Moscow Dramatic Theatre.**] Russian theater, founded by F. A. Korsch in 1822 (the first year in which private producers were allowed to go into production in Russia, thus breaking the monopoly of the imperial theaters). This theater, in which Chekhov's *Ivanov* had its premiére, continued its existence, confining itself to the production of Russian plays, even after the revolution of 1917. In 1933 it was disbanded, and its building was given to the Moscow Art Theatre for a school.

Korsør (kôr.sėr'). Town in Denmark, on the W coast of Zealand, in the *amt* (county) of Sorø, on a bay of the Great Belt ab. 62 mi. SW of Copenhagen. It is the terminus of the railroad ferry across the Great Belt, and has a harbor, fisheries, shipyards, glass manufacture, and agricultural markets. 10,667 (1945).

Korsun Encirclement (kor.sön'). Name applied to a boldly conceived and intricate military encirclement in World War II, designed by the Russians to contain a German offensive in the Dnieper bend in January, 1944. Led by Russian Generals Vatutin and Konev, the maneuver trapped many German divisions, only a few of which could be evacuated by air. About ten German divisions were wiped out, and a general German retreat from the upper Dnieper region followed.

Kortetz (kôr'tets). See **Khortitsa.**

Kortner (kôrt'nėr), **Fritz.** b. at Vienna, May 12, 1884—. Austrian actor and playwright. He was Leopold Jessner's favorite actor in expressionistic productions, for which his impassioned oratory and physical vigor were well suited. In 1934 he left Germany to play *Chu Chin Chow* at London. He came to the U.S. in 1938 to star with Katharine Cornell in *Herod and Mariamne*. He next turned playwright, working with Dorothy Thompson on *Another Sun* (1940), and with Carl Zuckmayer on *Somewhere in France* (1941). He also appeared in Hollywood-made films, such as *The Razor's Edge* (1947).

Kortrijk or **Kortryk** (kôrt'rīk). Flemish name of **Courtrai.**

Kortüm (kôr.tüm), **Johann Friedrich Christoph.** b. at Eichhorst, in Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Germany, Feb. 24, 1788; d. at Heidelberg, Baden, Germany, June 4, 1858. German historian.

Kortum (kôr'töm), **Karl Arnold.** b. at Mülheim an der Ruhr, Germany, July 5, 1745; d. at Bochum, Germany, Aug. 16, 1824. German poet. His best-known work is the burlesque epic *Jobsiade* (1784).

Koryak (kôr.yäk'). [Also, **Nymyllany.**] Inhabitants of northern Kamchatka and nearby regions in NE Siberia, related in language to the Chukchi and Kamchadal, of the Hyperborean family of languages. They number some 7,000, divided about equally into reindeer herders and settled fishermen. They possess large reindeer herds, totaling about 800,000 head.

Korytsa (kô.rē.tsä'). Greek name of **Korçë.**

Korzeniowski (kô.zhe.nyôf'skē), **Józef Teodor Konrad Naęcz.** Original name of **Conrad, Joseph.**

Korzybski (kôr.zib'ski), **Alfred Habdank.** b. at Warsaw, Poland, July 3, 1879; d. at Sharon, Conn., March 1, 1950. American scientist and writer, noted for research and writings in the field of semantics. He founded at Chicago (1938) the Institute of General Semantics, later (1946) located at Lakeville, Conn., of which he was president and director (1938 *et seq.*). Korzybski's semantics goes beyond the strictly linguistic study of the meanings of words; rather it delves into the logic of universals and specifics. Each usage of a word partakes not only of its generalized meaning but also of a unique meaning, conditioned by circumstances such as the time and place of its utterance, that differentiates it from all other usages of what is seemingly the same word. His study of semantics is intended to destroy the "glittering generality" of abstract words (such as those in use in the political and advertising fields) and to permit precise communication of ideas from speaker to hearer or writer to reader, rather than the opaque transmittal of vague and misunderstood generalities that normally occurs. His works include *Manhood of Humanity: The Science and Art of Human Engineering* (1921), *Time-Binding: The General Theory* (1924, 1926), and *Science and Sanity: An Introduction to Non-Aristotelian Systems and General Semantics* (1933).

Kos (kos). [Latin, **Cos;** Italian, **Coo.**] Island in the Aegean Sea, belonging to Greece, W of Asia Minor, in the *nomos* (department) of Dodecanese. It is celebrated as the birthplace of Apelles, Ptolemy Philadelphus, and Hippocrates, and also for its vineyards. Chief town, Kos; area, ab. 111 sq. mi.; pop. 20,982 (1940).

Kos. [Latin, **Cos;** Italian, **Coo;** Turkish, **Istankoei.**] Town in SE Greece, the chief town of the island of Kos, on the NE coast: trade center for wine, lemons, grain, olive oil, and silk. 18,482 (1940).

Kosam (kō.säm'). See **Kaushambi.**

Kosanović (kô.sä'nô.vēch), **Sava.** b. in Croatia, Austria-Hungary (in territory now part of Yugoslavia), 1894—. Yugoslav political leader, ambassador at Washington (1946 *et seq.*) and representative at the United Nations General Assembly. He was a member of parliament (1926 *et seq.*) representing the Independent Democratic Party, a member of the Yugoslav government-in-exile at London, and served under the Tito regime as minister of interior (1944) and of information (1945).

Koschei (kosh.chā'). In Russian folklore, a magician called the Deathless. He belongs to the legion of European ogres whose lives are safely hidden away in some secret, distant, and inaccessible place, and who are eventually beguiled by some beautiful maiden victim into revealing the place. The maiden invariably tells the secret to some would-be rescuer, who finds the place and crushes the egg (or plucks the flower, kills the bird, or the like) which contains the life of the monster. In the case of Koschei, his life was hidden in an egg in a duck in a basket in an iron chest under an oak tree on an island far off in the ocean.

Koschmin (kosh'min). German name of **Koźmin.**

Kosciusko (kos.i.us'kō). City in C Mississippi, county seat of Attala County: shipping point for lumber and dairy products. 6,753 (1950).

Kosciusko (koz.i.us'kō), **Mount.** Highest mountain of Australia, in the Australian Alps in SE New South Wales. It is a noted resort, with winter sports. 7,328 ft.

Kosciusko (kos.i.us'kō), **Thaddeus.** [Polish, **Tadeusz Andrzej Bonawentura Kościuszko** (kôsh.chösh'kô).] b. at Mereczowszczyzna, Lithuania, Feb. 12, 1746; d. at Solothurn, Switzerland, Oct. 15, 1817. Polish patriot and general. He received a military education at Warsaw, and in Germany, Italy, and France, where he studied fortification and became (1774) an artillery captain. In 1776 he went to America and joined the Continental forces as a colonel of engineers. He fortified West Point in 1778 and was with Nathanael Greene in South Carolina in 1780. He was given citizenship privileges by Congress in 1783 and was one of the organizers of the Society of the Cincinnati. He returned to Poland in 1784 and as a major general in the Polish army fought against the Russians in 1791 in the struggle preceding the second partition of Poland. When the Polish king settled with the Russians and Prussians, Kosciusko left the country. He attempted to get help from the revolutionists in France, but to no avail. In 1794 he was chosen to lead the revolutionary forces in Poland and, after a disheartening start, soon found his forces swelling and the Russians driven from Warsaw and Wilna (Vilna). But on June 4, faced by combined Russian and Prussian forces, he was defeated and forced to fall back on Warsaw; internal dissension broke out in the revolutionary group; and finally, in October, Kosciusko was wounded and captured by Russian troops under Fersen. He was held prisoner until 1796. Released, he made a visit to the U.S. and then settled at Paris, attempting vainly to obtain Napoleon's aid in a movement to liberate Poland.

Kosegarten (kō'zę.gär.tęn), **Johann Gottfried Ludwig.** b. at Altenkirchen, Rügen, Germany, Sept. 10, 1792; d. at Greifswald, Germany, Aug. 18, 1860. German Orientalist; son of Ludwig Theobul Kosegarten. He was especially noted for works on the Arabic language and literature.

Kosegarten, Ludwig Theobul. b. at Grevismühlen, in Mecklenburg, Germany, Feb. 1, 1758; d. at Greifswald, Germany, Oct. 26, 1818. German pastor, poet, and novelist.

Kosel (kō'zęl). German name of **Kozle.**

Koselsk (ko.zelsk'). See **Kozelsk.**

Koser (kō'zėr), **Reinhold.** b. at Schmarsow, Germany, Feb. 7, 1852; d. at Berlin, Aug. 25, 1914. German historian, authority on the history of King Frederick II of Prussia. Author of *Friedrich der Grosse als Kronprinz* (Frederick the Great as Crown Prince, 1886) and *König Friedrich der Grosse* (King Frederick the Great, 1893–1903).

Kosi (kō'sē). [Also, **Kusi.**] River in Nepal and NE Union of India, a northern tributary of the Ganges, the headstreams of which rise in the Himalayas. It flows SE to join the Ganges in the state of Bihar. Length, ab. 325 mi.

Kosic (kô'sēch), **Mirko M.** b. 1892—. Yugoslav social scientist. His writings deal principally with problems of national society and techniques of national struggle, sociological principles of the declining birth rate, and the sociology of the Yugoslav rural community.

Košice (kô'shi.tse). *Kraj* (region) in E Czechoslovakia, in SE Slovakia. Capital, Košice; area, ab. 2,873 sq. mi.; pop. 461,938 (1948).

Košice. [Hungarian, **Kassa;** German, **Kaschau.**] City in E Czechoslovakia, capital of the *kraj* (region) of Košice, in E Slovakia, on the Hornad River N of the Hungarian border. It is a commercial center for E Slovakia, with various industries, such as hosiery, woolens, leather, tobacco, soap, wood products, liquor, beer, and foodstuffs. Mineral springs are in the vicinity. The cathedral (built 1382–1497, renovated 1877–96) is one of the most notable Gothic churches in Slovakia. 51,689 (1947).

History. Košice became a free Hungarian city in 1347. In the Middle Ages it had commercial connections with Germany, Austria, Poland, and Russia. At that time the German ethnic element prevailed; it was afterward replaced by Hungarians, and finally by Slovakians. The city, part of Hungary from 1938 to 1945, again became Czechoslovakian after World War II.

Köslin (kės'lin). German name of **Koszalin.**

Koslov or **Kosloff** (koz.lôf'). Former name of **Michurinsk.**

Koslov or **Kosloff.** See **Yevpatoriya,** U.S.S.R.

Kosmos (koz'mos). "Physical description of the universe" in five volumes, by Alexander von Humboldt, published in the period 1845–62.

Kosova (kô'sô.vä). [Also, **Kossovo.**] One of the ten prefectures of Albania. Capital, Kukës; area, ab. 824 sq. mi.; pop. 49,081 (1930).

Kosovo-Metohija (kô'sô.vô.me.tô'hē.yä). Autonomous *oblast* (region) in Yugoslavia, in the SW part of the federative unit of Serbia, bordering on Macedonia in the S, Albania in the W, and Montenegro in the NW. It is generally mountainous but contains also the plains of Metohija and Kosovo Polje. The population is partly Serbian and partly Albanian. Area, ab. 3,997 sq. mi.; pop. 727,820 (1948).

Kosovo Polje (kô'sô.vô pô'lye). [Also: **Kosovo, Kossovo;** Eng. trans., *"Plain of the Blackbirds."*] Plain in S Yugoslavia, in the autonomous province of Kosovo-

Metohija, in the federative unit of Serbia, traversed by the Sitnica River, W of Skoplje. Here, on June 20, 1389 (the traditional date, and the date still celebrated, was June 15), the Turks under Sultan Murad I defeated the confederation of the Christian Slavs, composed of Serbian, Bosnian, Croatian, and some Albanian units, in a fierce battle. Murad and the Serbian King Lazar I, along with many others, were killed. The battle marked the end of Christian independence in the Balkans, but the heroism of the anti-Turkish forces became (and remains) a favorite theme of Yugoslav patriotic poetry, sustaining national consciousness during the centuries of foreign domination.

Kossaeans (ko.sē'ạnz). See **Kassites.**

Kossak-Szczucka (kô'säk.shchöts'kä), **Zofia.** b. at Skowródi, in Volhynia, Poland, 1890—. Polish novelist. She won fame with *The Blaze* (1922; Eng. trans., 1927). She wrote novels on the Crusades, including *The Crusaders* (1935), *The Leper King* (1937; Eng. trans., 1945), *Blessed Are the Meek* (1938; Eng. trans., 1944), and others. She was the leading representative (1918–39) of the Catholic wing of Polish literary life and also the principal disciple of Henryk Sienkiewicz. *The Covenant* (1951) is a novel about Abraham.

Kosseir (kō.sār'). [Arabic: **El Quseir, El Qoseir**; also, **Quseir.**] Town and seaport in E Egypt, on the Red Sea, the terminus of an ancient caravan route from the Nile Valley. Pop. ab. 3,000.

Kossel (kos'ẹl), **Albrecht.** b. at Rostock, Germany, 1853; d. at Heidelberg, Germany, 1927. German biochemist, winner of the Nobel prize in medicine and physiology (1910). He pioneered in the chemistry of albumins and nuclear substances. He also discovered the enzyme arginase (with Dakin) and the purine theophylline.

Kossinna (kos'i.nä), **Gustaf.** b. at Tilsit, in East Prussia (now in western U.S.S.R.), Sept. 28, 1858; d. at Berlin, Dec. 28, 1931. German archaeologist. Author of *Die deutsche Vorgeschichte, eine hervorragend nationale Wissenschaft* (German Prehistoric Times, an Outstanding National Science, 1912), *Die Indogermanen* (The Indo-Europeans, 1921), and others.

Kossovo (kô'sô.vô). See **Kosovo Polje.**

Kossuth (kō'shöt; Anglicized, kos'öth), **Ferenc.** [German, **Franz Kossuth** (kos'öt).] b. at Budapest, Hungary, Nov. 16, 1841; d. 1914. Hungarian statesman; son of Louis Kossuth. He shared exile with his father and in 1894, on the death of his father, returned to Hungary and took the oath of allegiance as a Hungarian subject. He soon became the leader of the independent party. In April, 1906, he became minister of commerce in the cabinet of Alexander Wekerle.

Kossuth, Louis. [Hungarian, **Lajos Kossuth.**] b. at Monok, Zemplin, Hungary, Sept. 19, 1802; d. at Turin, Italy, March 20, 1894. Hungarian patriot and orator, leader of the Hungarian revolution of 1848–49. A deputy member of the Diet (1825–27, 1832–36), he circulated reports of the proceedings in manuscript, publication being forbidden. The reports were continued as a sort of liberal clearing house even after the Diet was dissolved and, after disobeying orders to cease publication, Kossuth was arrested in 1837. After spending a year in prison, he was sentenced to four more years. A popular outcry against this high-handed treatment forced Metternich to release him in 1840. In 1841, Kossuth founded the *Pesti Hirlap* (Pest Journal), which became the organ of the nationalist party. Through this influential and popular paper he campaigned for Hungarian independence, and for Magyar supremacy over the Slavonic element in Hungary's population. In 1844 he was removed as editor, but continued his agitation for Hungarian independence. He was elected to the Diet in 1847, and in 1848, hearing of the February Revolution at Paris, raised a cry on the floor of the Diet for Hungarian independence. With Metternich's fall (March 13, 1848), Kossuth became finance minister in the new cabinet of an almost independent Hungary, but the counterrevolution was not late in arriving. Troops under Jellachich entered Hungary in September and Kossuth organized resistance to this military pressure. The fighting spread; Franz Josef I succeeded Ferdinand as emperor in December; in January, 1849, Austrian troops under Windischgrätz occupied Budapest. In March, Felix Schwarzenberg scrapped a liberal, decentralizing constitution passed by the Diet for one providing a strong centralized government in the empire; and the Hungarian Republic was proclaimed on April 13, with Kossuth as president. The Russians came to Austria's aid against the Hungarians and in August Kossuth resigned and fled to Turkey. In 1851 he went to England and from there to the U.S. (1851–52). He returned to England, where he lived for several years, and finally settled in Italy. There, during the Austro-Sardinian War of 1859, he recruited a Hungarian legion, but it never saw action. Kossuth opposed the establishment of the Dual Monarchy in 1867 as being insufficient to satisfy Hungary's aspirations, but he stood alone among the nationalist leaders. He lived at Turin for about 25 years, during which time his Hungarian citizenship was taken from him by law (1879).

Köster (kės'tėr), **Franz.** Original name of **Koester, Frank.**

Koster (kôs'tėr), **Laurens Janszoon.** See **Coster** or **Koster, Laurens Janszoon.**

Kosters (kôst'ėrs), **Jan.** b. at Heenvliet, Netherlands, Nov. 1, 1874—. Dutch jurist and teacher. He served as a member (1935 *et seq.*) of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, and as vice-president of the Netherlands Supreme Court.

Köstlin (kėst'lin), **Heinrich Adolf.** b. 1846; d. 1907. German writer on music. His books include *Geschichte der Musik im Umriss* (1873), *Luther als Vater des evangelischen Kirchenliedes* (1882), and *Die Deutsche Tonkunst* (1898).

Köstlin, Julius. b. at Stuttgart, Germany, May 17, 1826; d. at Halle, Germany, May 12, 1902. German Protestant theologian.

Kostnitz (kost'nits). Former name of **Konstanz.**

Kostomarov (kos.to.mä'rọf), **Nicholas Ivanovich.** b. 1817; d. at St. Petersburg, April 19, 1885. Russian historian. He was imprisoned for his democratic sympathies, then banished to Saratov, and forbidden to publish or teach. He was liberated from surveillance in 1854, and subsequently published 40 volumes of historical writings.

Kostroma (kos. tro.mä'). Former *guberniya* (government) in Russia, surrounded by the governments of Vologda, Viatka, Nijni-Novgorod, Vladimir, and Yaroslav. Area, ab. 32,480 sq. mi.

Kostroma. City in the U.S.S.R., in the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, on the Volga ab. 200 mi. NE of Moscow. It is an old and important center of the linen industry; other manufactures include machinery, shoes, lumber, plywood, cotton textiles, and food products. The city was founded in the 12th century and has long been an important river port and commercial center. 121,205 (1939).

Kostrowitski (kos.tro.vēt.skē), **Guillaume de.** Original name of **Apollinaire, Guillaume.**

Kostrzyn (kôs'tshin). [German, **Küstrin,** formerly also **Cüstrin.**] Town in W Poland, in the *województwo* (province) of Zielona Góra, at the junction of the Warta (Warthe) and Odra (Oder) rivers, N of Frankfort on the Oder: river port and important railroad junction; metallurgical industry, lumber mills, and livestock markets. Strategically located and in an easily defensible position surrounded by swampland, Kostrzyn has been a fortress city since 1535, when it became a residence of the Hohenzollern margraves of Brandenburg; Frederick II of Prussia, as crown prince, was imprisoned here. The fortress surrendered to the French in 1806. During the latter part of World War II, in 1945, the town was damaged almost to the point of complete destruction. Since 1945 it has belonged to Poland, and is ab. 1 mi. NE of the new German-Polish border. 23,800 (1939); 634 (1946).

Koswig (kos'vich). See **Coswig.**

Koszalin (kô.shä'lēn). *Województwo* (province) in NW Poland, bordering on the Baltic Sea. It was formed in 1950 from the E part of Szczecin *województwo* (province) and comprises a productive agricultural region. Capital, Koszalin; area, ab. 6,800 sq. mi.; pop. 584,999 (1950).

Koszalin. [German, **Köslin, Cöslin.**] Town in NW Poland, capital of the *województwo* (province) of Koszalin, formerly in Pomerania, Germany, near the Baltic Sea, ab. 88 mi. NE of Stettin: paper, brewing, and fish-canning industries. The town, established in 1266, was virtually destroyed in the Thirty Years' War. In World

War II it was occupied by Russian forces on Feb. 14, 1945; it came under Polish administration in 1945. Pop. 33,479 (1939); 17,115 (1946).

Kőszeg (kö'seg). [German, **Güns.**] Town in W Hungary, on the Gyöngyös (Güns) River NW of Szombathely, near the border of Burgenland, Austria. It has woolen-textile and metallurgical industries, a castle of the counts of Eszterházy, and a number of old ecclesiastical buildings. It was formerly a royal free city and was successfully defended in 1532 against the Turks under Sultan Suleiman I. 8,788 (1948).

Kosztolányi (kōs'tō.lä.nyē), **Dezső.** b. at Szabadka, Hungary (now Subotica, Yugoslavia), March 29, 1885; d. at Budapest, Nov. 3, 1936. Hungarian poet, translator, and novelist, a member of the modernist *Nyugat* (West) movement.

Kota (kō'tą). Tribe of the Nilgiri Hills, in India, whose language belongs to the Kanarese group of the Dravidian family of languages. They are the artisans and musicians of the Nilgiri enclave of tribes.

Kota Bharu (kō'tą bä'rö). [Also, **Kota Bahru.**] Town in NE Federation of Malaya, capital of the state of Kelantan, situated in a fertile rice-growing lowland. It has an airfield, and in World War II was taken by the Japanese on Dec. 10, 1941, during the initial phase of their attack on Malaya. 22,736 (1947).

Kotah (kō'tą). Former native state in Rajputana, now in Rajasthan, N central Union of India, ab. 250 mi. SW of Delhi: wheat, millet, cotton, and cattle. Capital, Kotah; area, 5,714 sq. mi.; pop. 777,398 (1941).

Kotah. City in N central Union of India, formerly capital of the state of Kotah, on the Chambal River, ab. 150 mi. SW of Delhi: trading center; manufactures muslins and handicraft products. 45,032 (1941).

Kotelny (ko.tyel'ni). [Also, **Kotelni.**] Arctic island of the U.S.S.R., the largest of the New Siberian Islands.

Köthen (kö'tęn). [Formerly also **Cöthen.**] City in C Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Saxony-Anhalt, Russian Zone, formerly in the free state of Anhalt, ab. 35 mi. NW of Leipzig, in a horticultural and market-gardening district. There are lignite mines in the vicinity. Before World War II it had sugar refineries, canneries, chemical and metallurgical industries, and automobile and bicycle factories. Buildings of interest include a 16th-century castle and the Church of Saint Jakob (1400). Köthen was originally a Slavic settlement, and later capital of the duchy of Anhalt-Köthen. The population increase in the period 1939–46 was 32.2 percent. 42,588 (1946).

Kotka (kôt'kä). Town in SE Finland, the capital of the *lääni* (department) of Kymi, on the Gulf of Finland, near the mouth of the Kymi Joki (river). It has a seaport which is icefree for ten months, and is supplied by the river and its waterway system with great quantities of timber which are processed by many sawmills and cellulose and chemical factories; it is Finland's greatest lumber and paper exporting port. There are also machinery and sugar-refining industries. The town was founded in 1878. Pop. 24,528 (1951).

Kotonu (kō.tō.nö'). See **Cotonou.**

Kotor (kô'tôr). [Italian, **Cattaro.**] Seaport town in SW Yugoslavia, in the federative unit of Montenegro, formerly in the *banovina* (province) of Zetska, on the Gulf of Kotor, an arm of the Adriatic Sea: assumed to be the site of the Roman town of Ascrivium. It is famous for its picturesque situation. It has a cathedral, and a naval base. It is the starting point of a winding mountain road leading across the Lorčen Mountain to Cetinje. It was under Venetian sovereignty until 1797; ceded to Austria in 1814, it became part of the crownland of Dalmatia. It was incorporated into Yugoslavia in 1919. Pop. 5,402 (1948).

Kotri (kō'trē). Town in Pakistan, in Dadu district, Sind, on the W bank of the Indus River ab. 8 mi. W of Hyderabad. Work has been begun here on a system of irrigation canals which will supply water to about two million acres. 9,979 (1941).

Kotta (kōt'tä), **Koco.** b. at Korçë, Albania (then part of Turkey), 1889; d. at Burrel, Albania, 1948. Albanian political leader, a supporter of King Zog I and Albanian prime minister (1928–30, 1936–39). He went into exile in 1941. Arrested upon his return to Albania after World War II, he died in prison.

Kottbus (kot'bùs). See **Cottbus.**

Kotzebue (kôt'sę.bö), **Alexander von.** b. at Königsberg, in East Prussia, May 28, 1815; d. at Munich, Feb. 24, 1889. Russian painter of historical and battle scenes; son of A. F. F. von Kotzebue.

Kotzebue, August Friedrich Ferdinand von. b. at Weimar, Germany, May 3, 1761; d. at Mannheim, Baden, Germany, March 23, 1819. German dramatist. He was in the Russian service until 1790; after traveling, he settled at Reval (now Tallin), in Estonia. He became dramatist at the Vienna court theater in 1798 but quarreled with the actors and resigned. He went to Weimar but soon found the atmosphere there uncomfortable, since he had previously attacked Goethe and the romantics. On his way back to St. Petersburg he was arrested and exiled (1800) to Siberia. However, Czar Paul I, who admired his work, ordered him returned and made him director of the St. Petersburg German theater. Paul died in 1801 and Kotzebue returned to Germany, living first at Weimar and then at Berlin, where he published (1803–07) *Der Freimütige*, an antiromantic journal. In 1806 he returned to Russia, where he published attacks on Napoleon in his journals *Die Biene* and *Die Grille*. He returned (1818) to Germany as a political spy for Russia and that year founded at Mannheim (and published later at Weimar) the journal *Literarisches Wochenblatt*, in which he gave free rein to his contempt for freedom, liberal aspirations, and popular movements in general. His reactionary sentiments aroused strong feeling against him, especially among students, one of whom, Karl Ludwig Sand, stabbed him to death in 1819. Sand was executed and the authorities took advantage of the event to suppress the Burschenschaften, the students' political clubs, and to place the universities under close surveillance. Kotzebue's plays, numbering more than 200, are now usually considered vastly too sentimental but, through their facility in situational development, they attained great popularity, even in translation in England, where Kotzebue was at one time the best-liked German dramatist. The plays had a great influence on later dramatists, not for their content, but for their technique. They comprise tragedies, historical dramas, comedies, and farces; among them are *Die deutschen Kleinstädter*, *Pagenstreiche*, *Die beiden Klingsberge*, *Menschenhass und Reue*, *Der arme Poet*, and *Die Kreuzfahrer*. He also wrote histories, biographies, and miscellaneous pieces, including several autobiographical works.

Kotzebue, Moritz von. b. May 11, 1789; d. at Warsaw, Poland, Feb. 6, 1861. Russian military officer and traveler in Persia; son of A. F. F. von Kotzebue.

Kotzebue, Otto von. b. at Reval, Russia (now Tallin, Estonia), Dec. 30, 1787; d. there, Feb. 15, 1846. Russian navigator; son of A. F. F. von Kotzebue. He commanded exploring expeditions in the Pacific Ocean (1815–18, 1823–26) and wrote narratives of both voyages (published 1821 and 1830). He discovered numerous islands, and the sound near Bering Strait which is named for him.

Kotzebue, Count **Paul von.** b. at Berlin, Aug. 10, 1801; d. at Reval, Russia (now Tallin, Estonia), May 2, 1884. Russian general; son of A. F. F. von Kotzebue.

Kotzebue Sound (kot'sę.bū). Inlet NE of Bering Strait, in the NW coast of Alaska, on the N side of Seward Peninsula: discovered and named (1816) by Otto von Kotzebue.

Kouang-Tchéou-Wan (kwän.chā.ō.wän). French name of **Kwangchowan.**

Koulikoro (kö.li.kō'rō). Town in the French Sudan, French West Africa, on the N bank of the Niger River, ab. 25 mi. downstream from Bamako. It is the terminus of the completed section of the railroad from Dakar on the W coast, is the headquarters of the Niger navigation service, and is connected by boat with Tombouctou.

Koulouri (kö.lö'rē). See the island of **Salamis,** Greece.

Koussassi (kö.sä'sē). See **Kusasi.**

Koussevitzky (kö.sę.vit'ski), **Serge.** [Russian, **Sergei Aleksandrovich Koussevitzky.**] b. in Russia, July 26, 1874; d. at Boston, June 4, 1951. American orchestra conductor. He established and conducted (1910–18) the Koussevitzky Symphony Orchestra in Russia, was appointed (1917) director of state symphony orchestras in Russia, and the next year became director of grand opera at Moscow. He conducted (1920–24) in Europe and

England. He organized (1921) and until 1928 conducted the Concerts Koussevitzky at Paris. He was conductor (1924–49) of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and he organized the Berkshire Music Center for summer symphonic festivals, operating since 1934 at "Tanglewood," an estate at Lenox, Mass., donated to provide a permanent location for the festivals. It was here that he organized (1940) the Berkshire Music School.

Koutvis (köt'vēs), **Nicholas.** See **Zachariadis, Nicholas.**

Kouyoumdjian (kö.yöm.jän'), **Dikran.** Original name of **Arlen, Michael.**

Kovalevsky (ko.vä.lyef'ski), **Aleksandr Onufrievich.** b. at Daugavpils, in what is now Latvia, Nov. 7, 1840; d. there, Nov. 22, 1901. Russian zoölogist and embryologist. He advanced the first acceptable theory concerning the line of descent from invertebrates to vertebrates, and is also noted for his investigations of the ascidians, amphioxus, sagitta, brachiopods, and coelenterates.

Kovalevsky, Sonya. [Maiden name, **Korvina-Krukovsky.**] b. at Moscow, Jan. 15, 1850; d. at Stockholm, Feb. 10, 1891. Russian mathematician. Her doctoral dissertation (1874) on the theory of partial differential equations, along with two others she submitted, was so good that she was granted the Ph.D. without oral examination. Her later work was of great excellence, notably her prize-winning solution (1888) of one of the problems in the theory of the rotation of a solid about a fixed point. Author of *Privatdocent* (1877), *Recollections of Childhood* (1890), and mathematical works.

Kovařovic (kô'vär.zhô.vits), **Karel.** [Pseudonym, **Charles Forgeron.**] b. at Prague, Dec. 9, 1862; d. there, Dec. 6, 1920. Czech conductor and composer. He served until 1920 as chief conductor of the National Opera at Prague.

Kovel (kô'vil). [Polish, **Kowel.**] City in the U.S.S.R., in NW Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, ab. 100 mi. N of Lvov. It is an important railroad junction, and has food-processing, tanning, and lumber industries. 30,000 (est. 1940).

Kovno (kôv'nọ). Former *guberniya* (government) of Russia, bounded by East Prussia and the districts of Courland, Wilna, and Suwalki; now included in Lithuania and the Polotsk *oblast* (region) of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic. Area, ab. 15,687 sq. mi.

Kovno. Russian name of **Kaunas.**

Kovrov (kov.rôf'). [Also, **Kovroff.**] City in the U.S.S.R., in the Vladimir *oblast* (region) of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, on the Klyazma River ab. 160 mi. E of Moscow: manufactures automobile parts, excavators, foundry products, and cotton textiles. 67,163 (1939).

Koweit or **Koweyt** (kō.wāt'). See **Kuwait.**

Kowel (kô'vel). Polish name of **Kovel.**

Kowloon (kou'lön'). See under **Hong Kong.**

Kowno (kôv'nô). Polish name of **Kaunas.**

Kozakov (ko.zä.kôf'), **Mikhail Emmanuilovich.** b. in the Ukraine, 1897—. Russian novelist and short-story writer. He draws his characters from the remnants of the Russian lower middle class and the intelligentsia. The latter social group is pictured in his most ambitious work, *Nine Points.* This novel, which is planned to cover the years 1913 to 1930, was still unfinished in the early 1950's, four volumes having appeared between 1930 and 1939.

Kozani (kô.zä'nē). [Also, **Kozane.**] *Nomos* (department) in N Greece, in Macedonia. Capital, Kozani; area, ab. 2,400 sq. mi.; pop. 177,513 (1951).

Kozani. [Also, **Kozane.**] Town in N Greece, the capital of the *nomos* (department) of Kozani, in Macedonia, ab. 65 mi. SW of Salonika: seat of a bishopric. It was occupied by the Germans in World War II from April, 1941, until October, 1944. Pop. 17,742 (1951).

Kozelsk (ko.zelsk'). [Also, **Koselsk.**] Town in the U.S.S.R., in Kaluga *oblast* (region) of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, on the Zhizdra River ab. 140 mi. SW of Moscow: machine-tool manufactures. 7,200 (1936).

Kozle (kô'zhle). [German, **Kosel, Cosel.**] Town in SW Poland, in the *województwo* (province) of Opole, formerly in Silesia, Germany, on the Odra (Oder) River at the junction with the Klodnice River, ab. 74 mi. SE of Wrocław: river port; iron foundry; paper and cellulose factory; lumber mill. Formerly the seat of a duchy of the Silesian Piasts, it was fortified by Frederick II of Prussia in 1743, conquered by the Austrians in 1745, besieged in 1758 and 1760, and successfully defended against the French in 1807. It was ceded to Poland in 1945. Pop 13,337 (1939); 8,277 (1946).

Kozlov or **Kozloff** (koz.lôf'). Former name of **Michurinsk.**

Koźmin (kôz'mēn). [German, **Koschmin.**] Town in W central Poland, in the *województwo* (province) of Poznań, on the Orla River, ab. 30 mi. W of Kalisz: agricultural trade. 10,800 (1946).

Kpalara (kẹ.pä.lä'rä). [Also: **Kpalagha, Kpalarha.**] Subgroup of the Senufo, a Sudanic-speaking people of W Africa. They inhabit N Ivory Coast.

Kpelle (kẹ.pel'ā). [Also: **Gbeli, Gbese, Gberese, Kpwesi** (kẹ.pwā'sē), **Pessi.**] Mande-speaking people of C Liberia, in W Africa. Their population is estimated at more than 100,000 (by D. Westerman, *Die Kpelle*, 1921). They are divided into some 50 independent kingdoms ruled by hereditary kings. They have exogamous patrilineal clans. Boys and girls are isolated from society for several years in secret initiation schools, known as *Poro* for boys and *Sande* for girls, in which they are trained for their future roles as adult men and women. The Kpelle practice hoe agriculture, and their principal food is rice.

Kra (krä), **Isthmus of.** Isthmus which connects the Malay peninsula with Thailand and S Burma, and separates the Andaman Sea from the Gulf of Siam. Part of it belongs to Burma and part to Thailand. Length, ab. 250 mi.; width, ab. 75 mi.

Krachi (krä'chē). See **Karakye.**

Kraepelin (krā'pẹ.lin), **Emil.** b. at Neustrelitz, Germany, Feb. 15, 1856; d. at Munich, Oct. 7, 1926. German psychiatrist. He was one of the pioneers in experimental psychiatry, investigated (1883–92) the influence of fatigue and alcohol upon physical functions, introduced one of the simplest classifications of psychopathologic diseases, and established the clinical pictures of dementia praecox and manic-depressive insanity.

Krafft or **Kraft** (kräft), **Adam.** b. probably at Nuremberg, Germany, about the middle of the 15th century; d. probably at Schwabach, near Nuremberg, 1507. German sculptor of the Nuremberg school. His chief work is the tabernacle in Saint Lawrence's Church, Nuremberg.

Krafft, Peter. b. at Hanau, Germany, Sept. 17, 1780; d. at Vienna, Oct. 28, 1856. Austrian historical painter. He went to Paris in 1802, and became a follower of the school of David. In 1806 he returned to Vienna, but did not become known till 1813. He was elected a member of the Vienna Academy in that year, professor and corrector at the Vienna Academy in 1823, and director of the Belvedere Gallery in 1828.

Krafft-Ebing (kräft'ā'bing), Baron **Richard von.** b. at Mannheim, Germany, Aug. 14, 1840; d. at Mariagrün, near Graz, Austria, Dec. 22, 1902. German physician and neurologist. He was professor of psychiatry at Strasbourg (1872–73), at Graz (1873–89), and at Vienna (1889–1902). He published numerous works on criminal psychology, nervous diseases, hypnotism, and others, among them his famous *Psychopathia Sexualis* (1886).

Kraft (kräft), **Ole Bjørn.** b. at Copenhagen, Dec. 17, 1893—. Danish political leader and journalist, minister of war (1945 *et seq.*) after World War II. A Conservative member of parliament, he was a delegate to the League of Nations (1933–37), the United Nations (1946 *et seq.*), and the Council of Europe. In 1950 he became minister of foreign affairs.

Krag (kräg), **Thomas Peter.** b. at Kragerø, Norway, July 28, 1868; d. at Oslo, March 13, 1913. Norwegian novelist; brother of V. A. W. Krag. He was noted for his colorful, romantic style and his expression of the hidden, dangerous forces of the mind, as in his two stories about young women, *Ida Wilde* (1896) and *Gunvor Kjeld* (1904).

Krag, Vilhelm Andreas Wexels. b. at Kristiansand, Norway, Dec. 24, 1876; d. at Ny-Hellesund, Norway, July 10, 1933. Norwegian lyric poet, dramatist, and novelist; brother of Thomas Peter Krag. A leader in the neo-romantic revival, he was distinguished for his gay, lyric poems expressive of summer moods on Norway's southern coast.

Kragujevac (krä'gö.ye.väts). [Also, **Kragujevats.**] Town in C Yugoslavia, in the federative unit of Serbia,

formerly in the *banovina* (province) of Dunavska, on the Sumadija River, in a hilly region SE of Belgrade. The town has a modern cathedral in Byzantine style and a museum of sacred art. It is a commercial center, has flour mills and ironworks, and is the site of a state arsenal. It is a station on the local railroad line which joins the main Belgrade-Niš line at Lapovso. The national assembly met at Kragujevac from 1868 to 1880. Pop. 32,528 (1948).

Krain (krīn). German name of **Carniola.**

Krainburg (krīn'bůrk). German name of **Kranj.**

Krajina (krä'yē.nä). Serbian name of **Militärgrenze.**

Krajova (krä.yô'vä). See **Craiova.**

Krakatoa (krak.ą.tō'ą). [Also: **Krakatao, Krakatau** (krä.kä.tou').] Small island in Sunda Strait, between Sumatra and Java: noted for a volcanic eruption which began Aug. 26, 1883, and tremendous explosions on August 27 in which about two thirds of the island was blown away. The noise was heard over 2,500 mi. distant, and the accompanying tidal wave killed over 36,000 persons and caused immense damage along the nearby coasts of Java and Sumatra. The eruption was followed by extraordinary atmospheric phenomena, visible over great portions of the globe, attributed to the presence of the volcanic dust. In 1927 the volcano again became active and a new ash island called Anak Krakatoa was formed. In 1929, an explosion of this new mountain formed an ash island over the very place where the explosion of 1883 had left water nearly 1,000 ft. deep.

Kraków (krä'köf; Anglicized, krak'ou, krā'kō). [Also: **Cracow;** German, **Krakau** (krä'kou).] *Województwo* (province or voivodship) in S Poland, bordering on Czechoslovakia on the S, Katowice on the W, Kielce on the N, and Rzeszów on the E. It occupies the W part of the region of Galicia. Capital, Kraków; area, ab. 5,900 sq. mi.; pop. ab. 2,170,000 (1950).

Kraków. [Also: **Cracow;** French, **Cracovie;** German, **Krakau.**] City in S Poland, in the *województwo* (province) of Kraków, formerly in Galicia, Austria, at the junction of the Rudowa and Vistula rivers ab. 156 mi. SW of Warsaw, at the head of navigation on the Vistula. A railroad junction and important commercial center, it has machinery, leather, brewing, and chemical industries (all prewar industries are now operating again). The city is also the site of one of the largest steel mills in E Europe, with a capacity equal to that of all other steel mills in Poland combined. Kraków is one of the chief centers of Polish culture. Its university, the oldest in Poland, was founded in 1364. The library of more than 600,000 volumes suffered some damage in World War II. The Gothic Church of Mary, built between the 13th and 16th centuries, contains works of the Nuremberg sculptors Veit Stoss and Peter Vischer. The huge Cloth Hall, of the 14th century, with alterations made in the 16th and 19th centuries, is in the Renaissance style. Above the city is the 14th-century castle and the cathedral of Wawel, in the Romanesque and Gothic styles, containing Renaissance and baroque chapels. The formerly populous Jewish quarter of Kasimierz, with old synagogues and cemeteries, is now deserted. Kraków was early an important trading town, and became the seat of a Roman Catholic bishop at the end of the 10th century. In the early Middle Ages it changed hands several times between Bohemia and Poland, but passed definitely to Poland in 1305, and was the capital and chief city of Poland from 1320 to 1609. It was the place of coronation and entombment of the kings of Poland until the 18th century. Kosciuszko started his revolt against the Russians here in 1794. The city passed to Austria in 1795, and was a part of the Napoleonic duchy of Warsaw in the period 1807–14. At the Congress of Vienna it was made a free state, but was occupied by Austria in 1846. In 1919, after World War I, it was included within the new republic of Poland. In World War II it was occupied by the Germans on Sept. 6, 1939, and by the Russian armies on Jan. 19, 1945. Pop. 299,396 (1946), 330,046 (1950).

Kralik (krä'lik), **Richard von.** [Title, Ritter **von Meyrswalden.**] b. at Eleonorenheim, in the Bohemian Forest, Oct. 1, 1852; d. at Vienna, Feb. 5, 1934. Austrian Roman Catholic lyric poet, dramatist, and scholar.

Kralyevich (krä'lye.vich), **Marko.** See **Marko Kralyevich.**

Kramář (krä'märsh), **Karel.** b. at Vysoké Mýto, in Bohemia, Dec. 27, 1860; d. at Prague, May 26, 1937. Czechoslovakian statesman. He became prominent in the Czech national movement as the founder of the Young Czech Party and was its representative (1891–1916) in the Austrian parliament. He opposed German influences and centralization in the Austro-Hungarian state, but supported the Hapsburg dynasty, which he hoped to bring into agreement with Russo-French policy. During World War I he was a leader of the Czech national front and a key figure in its central committee. He was condemned to death by the Austrian government, but later amnestied and released, and served as the president of the revolutionary national assembly in 1918. He became the first prime minister of Czechoslovakia and was head of the Czech delegation to the Paris Peace Conference of 1919–20.

Kramatorsk (krä.mä.tôrsk'). Former name, **Kramatorskaya** (-tôr'ska.ya). City in the U.S.S.R., in the Stalino *oblast* (region) of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, ab. 55 mi. N of Stalino. It is an industrial city in the Donets Basin, manufacturing heavy machinery, iron and steel, and cement. Kramatorsk was much damaged by the Germans during World War II, but has been rebuilt. 93,350 (1939).

Kramer (krä'mėr), **Theodor.** b. at Niederhollabrunn, Lower Austria, Jan. 1, 1897—. Austrian lyric poet.

Kranach (krä'näch), **Lucas.** See **Cranach** or **Kranach** or **Kronach, Lucas.**

Kranenburg (krä'nęn.bůrk), **Roelof.** b. at Groningen, Netherlands, Sept. 8, 1880—. Dutch lawyer and teacher.

Kranewitter (krä'nę.vit.ėr), **Franz.** b. at Nassereith, Tirol province, Austria, Dec. 18, 1860; d. at Innsbruck, Austria, 1938. Austrian writer, known chiefly for his plays in the *Heimatkunst* (Austrian Tyrol) tradition.

Kranj (kräny'). [German, **Krainburg;** ancient name, **Carnium.**] Town in NW Yugoslavia, in the federative unit of Slovenia, formerly in the *banovina* (province) of Dravska, on the upper Sava River, S of the main range of the Karawanken Mountains and of the Austrian border. It is a tourist center, and has an old castle which belonged to the counts of Carniola. It was part of Austria until 1919. Pop. 15,640 (1948).

Kranj. Serbo-Croatian name of **Carniola.**

Krantz (kränts), **David.** See **Cranz, David.**

Krapf (kräpf), **Johann Ludwig.** b. at Derendingen, near Tübingen, Germany, 1810; d. at Kornthal, Germany, Nov. 26, 1881. German missionary, linguist, and explorer in Africa. During one of his tours in the interior of Africa he discovered (1849) Mount Kenya. He returned to Germany in 1853, but revisited Africa as interpreter to Lord Napier (Robert C. Napier, Baron Napier of Magdala) on his expedition to Ethiopia in 1867. Many valuable Ethiopian manuscripts were secured through him, and African ethnology and philology are indebted to him for important contributions. He published an account of some of his journeys in *Reisen in Ostafrika* (1858). His dictionary of Kiswahili appeared in 1882, shortly after his death.

Krapotkin (krä.pôt'kin). See **Kropotkin.**

Krapp (krap), **George Philip.** b. at Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 1, 1872; d. at New York, April 21, 1934. American educator. He served as professor (1910 *et seq.*) of English at Columbia. His publications include *The Elements of English Grammar* (1908), *The Pronunciation of Standard English in America* (1919), *The English Language in America* (2 vols., 1925), *A Comprehensive Guide to Good English* (1927), *Anglo-Saxon Reader* (1929), and *The Junius Manuscript* (1931).

Kras (krās). Serbo-Croatian name of the **Karst.**

Krasicki (krä.shēt'skē), **Ignacy.** b. at Dubliecko, in Galicia, Austria-Hungary, Feb. 3, 1735; d. at Berlin, March 14, 1801. Polish poet and man of letters. His works, most of which are satirical, attracted the admiration of Frederick II of Prussia (Frederick the Great).

Krasiński (kra.shēn'skē), Count **Zygmunt.** b. at Paris, Feb. 19, 1812; d. there, Feb. 24, 1859. Polish poet. Most of his life was spent abroad. His works include the dramatic poem *The Undivine Comedy* (*Nieboska komedya*, 1835), *Irydion* (1836), and many shorter poems, mostly messianic in character. His two principal works are available in English.

Kraslice (krăs'li.tse). [German, **Graslitz.**] Town in Czechoslovakia, in the *kraj* (region) of Karlovy Vary, in NW Bohemia, on the Zvodava River, in the Erzgebirge (Krušné Hory) mountains, in the vicinity of the German border. It was formerly one of the most important European centers for embroidery, toymaking, and the manufacture of musical instruments. After 1945, most of the skilled workers emigrated to Germany and it is unknown to what extent the former activities have been maintained. The population declined from 13,524 (1930) to 6,294 (1947).

Krasnodar (krăs.no.dăr'). [Former name, **Ekaterinodar, Yekaterinodar.**] City in the U.S.S.R., capital of the Krasnodar Territory of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, on the Kuban River ab. 155 mi. S of Rostov. It has manufactures of foods (especially flour, vegetable oils, margarine, and prepared meats), petroleum products, agricultural machinery, tobacco, and leather. Krasnodar was founded in 1794 as a Cossack settlement under Catherine the Great and was originally named for her. In World War II it was held by the Germans (August, 1942–February, 1943) and suffered heavy damage. Pop. 203,946 (1939).

Krasnodar Territory. [Russian, **Krasnodar Krai** (krī).] Territory of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R., N of the Caucasus Mountains and bordering on the Sea of Azov. It includes a part of the important wheat-growing region of the Kuban; other agricultural products include sugar beets, cotton, and rice. Capital, Krasnodar, area, ab. 31,500 sq. mi. (1939), ab. 32,800 sq. mi. (1951); pop. 3,172,885.

Krasnogvardeisk or **Krasnogvardeysk** (krăs''nọ.gvär-dyăsk'). Former name of **Gatchina.**

Krasnokokshaysk (krăs''nọ.kok.shīsk'). A former name of **Ioshkar-Ola.**

Krasnouralsk (krăs''nọ.ō.rälsk'). City in the U.S.S.R., in the Urals ab. 20 mi. N of Nizhni Tagil. It is one of the chief copper-smelting centers of the Urals. 35,000 (1936).

Krasnov (krăs.nôf'), **Pyotr Nikolayevich.** b. 1869; d. c1947. Russian soldier, journalist, and writer o fiction. In the Russian civil war he fought on the side o the Whites as *ataman* (head) of the Don Cossack troops He emigrated in 1920, and subsequently wrote a grea many novels, eight of which were translated into Englis between 1926 and 1932. During World War II he helped organize anti-Soviet Russians to fight the Red Army under Nazi auspices. Captured by the Soviet authorities, he was hanged.

Krasnovodsk (krăs.no.vôtsk'). City in the U.S.S.R., in the Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic: only major port on the E shore of the Caspian Sea. It has light manufacturing of many kinds, including fish-canning and machinery industries. It is the terminus of the railroad line to central Asia. 23,600 (1939).

Krasnoyarsk (krăs.no.yärsk'). City in the U.S.S.R., capital of Krasnoyarsk Territory of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, on the Yenisei River and on the Trans-Siberian Railroad. It is a major transshipment point for the commerce of the Yenisei valley, with a river port. It has manufactures of locomotives, agricultural and other machinery, machine tools, flour, glass, lumber, and pulp and paper. 189,999 (1939).

Krasnoyarsk Territory. Territory of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R., in C Siberia, extending N to the Arctic Ocean. The S part has wheat-growing districts, and mineral deposits including brown coal, manganese, and mica; C and N central parts are covered by a vast taiga forest, which is exploited only along the major waterways; the N part is an arctic tundra region. The Yenisei River is the principal means of north-south transportation; the Trans-Siberian Railway crosses the territory from W to E. Capital, Krasnoyarsk; area, ab. 827,500 sq. mi. (1939), ab. 928,000 sq. mi. (1951); pop. 1,940,002 (1939).

Krasnoye (krăs'nọ.yẹ). [Also: **Krasnoi, Krasny, Krasnyi** (krăs'ni).] Village in the U.S.S.R., in the Smolensk *oblast* (region) of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, ab. 30 mi. SW of Smolensk. Here on Aug. 14, 1812, the French under Murat and Ney defeated the Russians; on Nov. 16–19, 1812, the Russians under Kutuzov here defeated the French under Napoleon. An obelisk was erected in 1843 in commemoration of the latter battle.

Krasnoye Selo (si.lô'). City in NW U.S.S.R., in Leningrad *oblast* (region) of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, ab. 16 mi. S of Leningrad. It was a well-known summer resort under the czars, and there are two former royal palaces in the vicinity. Before World War II there was a paper mill. The city and surrounding area were much damaged by fighting in World War II and were held by the Germans (1941–44) during the siege of Leningrad. 11,800 (1936).

Krasny (krăs'ni), **Ivan.** See **Ivan II.**

Krasny Luch (krăs'ni lōch'). [Also: **Krasnii Luch, Krasnyy Luch.**] City in the U.S.S.R., in the Voroshilovgrad *oblast* (region) of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, in the Donets Basin, ab. 80 mi. SE of Stalino: a major coal-mining center. It was severely damaged in the German occupation (October, 1941–September, 1943) during World War II, but its mines have since been rehabilitated. 50,829 (1939).

Krasnystaw (krăs.ni'stäf). [Russian, **Krasnostav** (krăs-no.stäf').] Town in E Poland, in the *województwo* (province) of Lublin, on the Wieprz River, ab. 30 mi. SE of Lublin: flour mills; rope manufactures. 10,579 (1946).

Kraszewski (krä.shef'skē), **Józef Ignacy.** [Pseudonym, **Bolesławita.**] b. at Warsaw, Poland, July 26, 1812; d. at Geneva, Switzerland, March 19, 1887. Polish novelist, poet, critic, historian, and general writer. His works include scholarly monographs on Polish antiquities and historical novels by the score. Of these several, including *Countess Cosel*, are available in English. His novel *The Hut beyond the Village* (1854–55) was used by Paderewski as the theme of his opera *Manru*. He used his pseudonym in writing his political novels.

Kratim (krä.tēm'). [Also, **Kratimer** (krat'i.mẹr).] In Christian legend, the dog of the Seven Sleepers of Ephesus, who slept with the seven youths in the cave. In Mohammedan legend, he is one of the very few animals who will go to Paradise.

Kratye (krät'ye). See **Karakye.**

Kraus (krous), **Charles August.** b. at Knightsville, Ind., Aug. 15, 1875—. American chemist. He is noted for his work on vacuum-tight seals, chemical processes, electrical conducting systems, and other branches of physical chemistry.

Kraus, Edward Henry. b. at Syracuse, N.Y., Dec. 1, 1875—. American educator and mineralogist. His works include *Essentials of Crystallography* (1906), *Descriptive Mineralogy* (1911), and *Gems and Gem Materials* (with E. F. Holden, 1925; 5th ed., with C. B. Slawson, 1947).

Kraus, Franz Xaver. b. at Trier, Germany, Sept. 18, 1840; d. at San Remo, Italy, Dec. 28, 1901. German Roman Catholic historian. He studied at Trier, was ordained priest there (1864), and subsequently studied at Tübingen and Bonn. He began teaching at Salzburg in 1872 and became professor of church history at Freiburg im Breisgau in 1878. He translated various French authors and then wrote on early Christian history. He was the author of *Dante: Sein Leben und sein Werk* (1897), of two volumes of *Essays* (1896–1901), and of numerous other works.

Kraus, John. b. in Nassau, Germany, Feb. 2, 1815; d. at New York, March 4, 1896. American educator. An adherent of Pestalozzi and Froebel, he emigrated (1851) to the U.S., where he pioneered in the dissemination of their theories pertaining to the kindergarten. He served (1867 *et seq.*) with the U.S. Bureau of Education and until the time of his death headed a kindergarten teachers' seminary at New York, founded by himself and his wife, Maria Kraus-Boelté, with whom he wrote *The Kindergarten Guide* (1877).

Kraus, Karl. b. at Jičín (Gitschin), in Bohemia, April 28, 1874; d. at Vienna, June 12, 1936. Austrian dramatist, satirist, critic, and poet. He was the editor (1899–1936) of the polemical Austrian periodical *Die Fackel* (The Torch) and the writer of a unique play of some 792 pages, *Die letzten Tage der Menschheit* (The Last Days of Mankind, 1918). Some of his most impressive lyrics have been translated by A. Bloch in *Poems* (1930).

Kraus, Karl von. b. 1868—. German literary historian. He prepared critical editions of Heinrich von Morungen (1916) and Reinmar (1918 *et seq.*), and wrote *Heinrich von Veldeke und die mittelhochdeutsche Dichtersprache* (1899) and other works.

Kraus-Boelté (krous'bėl'tę; Anglicized, krous'bōl'tē), **Maria.** b. Nov. 8, 1836; d. Nov. 1, 1918. American educator; wife of John Kraus, and like him a proponent of the educational theories of Froebel and Pestalozzi.

Krause (krou'zę), **Fritz.** b. at Moritzburg, near Dresden, Germany, April 23, 1881—. German ethnologist and folklorist. Author of *Die Kultur der kalifornischen Indianer* (The Culture of the California Indians, 1921) and *Das Wirtschaftsleben der Völker* (The Economic Life of the Nations, 1924).

Krause, Karl Christian Friedrich. b. at Eisenberg, in Saxe-Altenburg, Germany, May 6, 1781; d. at Munich, Sept. 27, 1832. German philosopher. A writer on Freemasonry, he was opposed by the Masons. His philosophical doctrine of panentheism, a merging of pantheism with theism, was highly mystical and shrouded in a special terminology. It never attracted many adherents.

Krauskopf (krous'kopf), **Joseph.** b. at Ostrowo, Prussia, (now Ostrów, Poland), Jan. 21, 1858; d. June 12, 1923. American reform rabbi, the chief founder of the National Farm School at Doylestown, Pa. Prominent in the movement for reform Judaism, he served (1903) as president of the Central Conference of American Rabbis. From 1901 to 1919 he was a director of the Philadelphia Federation of Jewish Charities.

Krauss (krous), **Clemens.** b. at Vienna, March 31, 1893—. Austrian conductor, known for his interpretation of works by Richard Strauss.

Krauss, Marie Gabriele. b. at Vienna, March 24, 1842; d. at Paris, in January, 1906. Austrian soprano, active chiefly in opera.

Krauss, Werner. b. at Gestungshausen, near Coburg, Germany, June 23, 1884—. German stage and screen actor. He became especially famous under Max Reinhardt's direction, playing in *Othello* (1910), *Oedipus* (1910), *King Henry IV* (1914), and *Macbeth* (1916). He was the Piper in the notable Reinhardt spectacle *The Miracle*, making his only New York appearance in this role. In 1921 he also started acting in motion pictures (*The Cabinet of Dr. Caligari*) and thereafter appeared in many films.

Krauth (krôth), **Charles Philip.** b. at New Goshenhoppen, Pa., May 7, 1797; d. May 30, 1867. American Lutheran clergyman and educator. Named (1834) as the first president of what is now Gettysburg College, he served in that capacity until 1850, when he became professor in the Gettysburg Theological Seminary, which he helped found, and where he remained until his death. He served as an editor (1850–61) of the *Evangelical Review.*

Krauth, Charles Porterfield. b. at Martinsburg, W.Va., March 17, 1823; d. at Philadelphia, Jan. 2, 1883. American theologian of the Lutheran Church; son of Charles Philip Krauth.

Kravchinsky (krăf.chēn'ski), **Sergey Mikhailovich.** Original name of **Stepnyak, Sergey Mikhailovich.**

Krayova (krä.yô'vä). See **Craiova.**

Krebs (kreps), **Maria.** Maiden name of **Waser, Maria.**

Krebs, Nikolas. See **Nicholas of Cusa.**

Krefeld (krā'felt). [Former names: **Krefeld-Uerdingen** (-ür'ding.ən), **Krefeld-Uerdingen am Rhein** (äm rīn'), **Krefeld-Ürdingen**; former spelling, **Crefeld.**] City in W Germany, in the *Land* (state) of North Rhine-Westphalia, British Zone, formerly in the Rhine Province, Prussia, near the Rhine River, ab. 12 mi. NW of Düsseldorf. It was formerly the chief seat of velvet and silk manufacture in Germany; today it has numerous cotton-textile spinning and weaving mills, and manufactures alloy steel, machinery, dyes, plastics, margarine, sugar, and soap. There is a river port on the Rhine. The city has an art museum, archives, library, theater, music conservatory, school for the textile industry and also for agriculture and horticulture, and other vocational schools. There are two medieval castles. Krefeld received town privileges in 1373, passed to Nassau-Orange in 1600, and to Prussia in 1702. The city suffered extensive damage in World War II; it was taken by American forces on March 3, 1945. Pop. 150,354 (1946), 171,875 (1950)

Krehbiel (krā'bēl), **Henry Edward.** b. at Ann Arbor, Mich., March 10, 1854; d. March 20, 1923. American music critic and historian. He was a reporter and then critic on the Cincinnati *Gazette*, and later (1880) became music critic of the New York *Tribune.* He wrote *Review of the New York Musical Season* (5 vols., 1885–90), *Studies in the Wagnerian Drama* (1891), *How to Listen to Music* (1896), *Chapters of Opera* (1908), *The Pianoforte and its Music* (1910), *Afro-American Folk-Songs* (1914), and others.

Kreidl (krī'dl), **Alois.** b. at Gratzen, in Bohemia, Jan. 18, 1864; d. at Vienna, Dec. 6, 1928. Austrian physiologist. He worked on the physiology of the nervous system, the auditory organ, and the organ of vision, and performed, with J. P. Karplus, experimental work on the hypothalamus (1910).

Kreisler (krīs'lėr), **Fritz.** b. at Vienna, Feb. 2, 1875—. Austrian violinist, composer, and arranger. He entered the Vienna Conservatory at seven years of age, winning its first prize three years later and that of the Paris Conservatory in 1887. He toured in America with Moriz Rosenthal (1888–89), but on returning to Europe studied medicine and art and entered the Austrian army. Resuming his musical studies, he appeared at Berlin in 1899 with success, played with Hofmann and Gerardy in America (1900–01), and was wounded while serving in the Austrian army during World War I. After the war he lived chiefly in the U.S. and made world tours. He is a composer chiefly of light violin pieces, such as *Caprice Viennois*, *Aubade Provençale*, *Romance*, *Tambourin Chinois*, and *The Old Refrain.*

Kremenchug (kre.min.chōk'). [Also, **Krementchug.**] City in the U.S.S.R., in the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, ab. 140 mi. SW of Kharkov, on the N bank of the Dnieper River: an important commercial center. It has flour-milling, meat-packing, and machinery industries. 89,553 (1939).

Kremenets (kre.mi.nyets'). [Polish, **Krzemieniec.**] Town in W U.S.S.R., in the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, ab. 80 mi. E of Lvov. It was formerly in Poland, and was a temporary seat of the Polish government after it fled from Warsaw in September, 1939. Pop. 20,000 (est. 1940).

Kremer (krā'mėr), **Gerhard.** See **Mercator.**

Kremlin (krem'lin). Citadel of Moscow, U.S.S.R. It is a triangular enclosure, ab. 1½ mi. in circuit, fortified with battlemented walls from which project cylindrical and square towers, many of them terminating in spires behind which rise the multiform domes and belfries of the churches, brilliant with gold and colors. The present walls date from 1492. The Kremlin contains the imperial palace, the cathedrals of the Assumption, the Archangel Michael, and the Annunciation, the Miracle monastery, the Ascension convent, the arsenal, and the famous Great Bell (virtually all of the buildings here listed have, of course, long since been adapted by the present regime in Russia to purposes other than those originally intended). The Great Palace has been extensively rebuilt since 1920, and actually dated prior to that for the most part only from the middle of the 19th century, its predecessors having repeatedly been burned, most recently by the soldiers of Napoleon. It is an enormous structure which now provides the official chamber of the supreme council of the U.S.S.R. Several of the chapels also are noteworthy, as well as the Red Staircase, used only for grand functions and recalling many historic scenes from Ivan IV (Ivan the Terrible) and Peter I (Peter the Great) to Napoleon.

Kremlin-Bicêtre (krem.lań.bē.setr). Town in N France, in the department of Seine, S of Paris and adjoining the city limits: part of Greater Paris. 14,072 (1946).

Kremnica (krem'ni.tsä). [German, **Kremnitz** (krem'nits); Hungarian, **Körmöczbánya.**] Town in Czechoslovakia, in the *kraj* (region) of Banská Bystrica, in C Slovakia, in a deep valley in the foothills of the Tatra Mountains. In the Middle Ages the town was the center of a gold and silver mining district. To a great extent it has preserved its medieval architectural character: it has walls, gates, a medieval castle and town hall. Manufactures of lace, pottery, leather, and cheese are now of some importance. Elevation, ab. 1,840 ft.; pop. 4,979 (1947).

Kremnitz (krem'nits), **Marie.** [Maiden name, **von Bardeleben**; pseudonyms: **Mite Kremnitz, George Allan,** (with Elizabeth of Rumania) **Dito und Idem.**] b. at Greifswald, Germany, Jan. 4, 1852; d. 1916. German author. She published a number of translations from the Rumanian, and wrote with Queen Elizabeth of Rumania (Carmen Sylva), under the pseudonym Dito und Idem, *Aus Zwei Welten* (1884), *Anna Boleyn,* a tragedy (1886), *Astra* (1886), *In der Irre* (1888), and *Rache, und andere Novellen* (1889). She was the author also of *Fluch der Liebe* (1880), *Ein Fürstenkind* (1883), *Ausgewanderte* (1890), *Mann und Weib* (1902), *Fatum* (1903), and others.

Krems (krems). Town in NE Austria, in the province of Lower Austria, on the N bank of the Danube River ab. 38 mi. NW of Vienna. It has a town hall dating from the 15th-18th centuries, a parish church, and a Dominican church. There is a teachers' college, and food, leather, metal, and earthenware industries. Wine is produced in the vicinity. The town was known as early as 995 as an imperial fortress. 20,359 (1951).

Kremshohenstein (krems'hō'ən.shtīn), **Hans Haberer von.** See **Haberer, Hans von.**

Kremsier (krem'zēr). German name of **Kroměříž.**

Kremsmünster (krems'mün.stėr). Market town in C Austria, in the province of Upper Austria, S of Linz. It is overlooked by a famous Benedictine abbey, founded in 777 by Duke Tassilo II of Bavaria and rebuilt in the late 17th and early 18th century. 6,032 (1943).

Křenek (kre'nek; Czech, krshe'nek), **Ernst.** b. at Vienna, Aug. 23, 1900—. Austrian composer, associated with the modern "twelve-tone technique" of Arnold Schönberg. He is a writer on music, his works including the book *Studies in Counterpoint* (1940). Among his compositions are the operas *Orpheus und Eurydike* (1923; text by Oscar Kokoschka) and *Jonny Spielt Auf* (1927), a jazz opera which has been translated into 18 languages. He has also composed orchestral works, chamber music, piano selections, choral works, and songs, among which are *The Holy Ghost's Ark* (1941) and *The Ballad of the Railroads* (1944).

Kress (kres), **Samuel Henry.** b. at Cherryville, Northampton County, Pa, July 23, 1863—. American merchant and art patron. He established (1896) at Memphis, Tenn., a five, ten, and twenty-five cent store, later expanded into a large chain of stores known as S. H. Kress and Company. He donated large groups of Italian and French works of art to the National Gallery of Art at Washington, D.C., of which he was elected (1945) president.

Krete (krē'tē). Greek name of **Crete.**

Kretschman (krech'män), **Lily von.** Maiden name of **Braun, Lily.**

Kretschmer (krech'mėr), **Edmund.** b. at Ostritz, Germany, Aug. 31, 1831; d. at Dresden, Sept. 13, 1908. German organist and composer. His works include operas, such as *Die Folkunger* (1875), orchestral and church music, and a choral composition.

Kretschmer, Ernst. b. Oct. 8, 1888—. German psychiatrist. He revived ancient interest in the classification of personality types according to body build, approaching the constitutional types from the point of view of three, rather than two, basic types. The constitutional classification he suggested was: pyknic, the round person; athletic, the square person; and asthenic, the slim person. He was not entirely successful in his own attempts to relate these body types to different personalities. His work is reported in his *Körperbau und Charakter* (1921; Eng. trans., 1925).

Kretzer (kret'sėr), **Max.** b. at Posen, Germany (now Poznań, Poland), June 7, 1854; d. 1941. German novelist, notable as a spokesman for the German proletariat. He was the originator of the so-called Berlin novel, and, coming to prominence when Zola became known in Germany, was called the German Zola. His *Die Betrogenen* (1882) deals with the daughters of the poor who are thrust by financial need into a life of prostitution, and *Die Verkommenen* (1883) deals with other evils brought on by poverty. *Meister Timpe* (1888) treats the small craftsman who is driven to the wall by the factory system. *Das Gesicht Christi* (1897) portrays a pitying Christ among the poor.

Kretzschmar (krech'mär), **August Ferdinand Hermann.** b. at Olbernhau, Germany, Jan. 19, 1848; d. at Gross-Lichterfelde, Germany, May 10, 1924. German writer on music, head (1909–20) of the Berlin Hochschule.

Kreuger (krö'gėr), **Ivar.** b. at Kalmar, Sweden, March 2, 1880; d. by suicide at Paris, March 12, 1932. Swedish businessman, whose suicide revealed systematic looting since 1925 of the vast international match trust which he had created and controlled. After early activity as a building contractor in America and South Africa, he returned (1907) to Sweden, where he founded, with Paul Toll, his own holding company, Kreuger and Toll. Through this firm, he built up (1913 *et seq.*) a great combination of firms, principally match-manufacturing concerns, which obtained after World War I control of three-quarters of the world market and an official monopoly in many countries. Huge loans in return for monopolistic concessions were granted to many governments, amounting (1927–31) to about 290 million dollars. Investigation which followed Kreuger's death revealed that financial irregularities dated back to 1925, though public indications of difficulties began only in 1931.

Kreutzer (kroit'sėr), **Konradin.** b. near Messkirch, Baden, Germany, Nov. 22, 1780; d. at Riga, in what is now Latvia, Dec. 14, 1849. German composer and conductor. He composed numerous operas, including *Conradin von Schwaben, Das Nachtlager in Granada,* and *Der Verschwender;* an oratorio, *Die Sendung Mosis;* a one-act drama, *Cordelia;* and part-songs.

Kreutzer (kroit'sėr; French (krė.tser), **Rodolphe.** b. at Versailles, France, Nov. 16, 1766; d. at Geneva, Switzerland, June 6, 1831. French violinist and composer. His chief work is *Études ou caprices pour le violon.* He also wrote 39 operas and ballets, violin concertos, and sonatas. He was the friend of Beethoven, and to him Beethoven dedicated the famous *Kreutzer Sonata* (Opus 47).

Kreutzer Sonata (kroit'sėr). Sonata in A (Opus 47) for piano and violin by Ludwig van Beethoven, dedicated to the violinist Rodolphe Kreutzer. It was first played in May, 1803, and published in 1805. It is said that Kreutzer never played the piece.

Kreuzburg (kroits'bürk). German name of **Kluczbork.**

Kreuzjoch (kroits'yȯch). See under **Kitzbühel Alps.**

Kreuzlingen (kroits'ling.ẹn). Industrial town in NE Switzerland, in the canton of Thurgau, on Lake Constance immediately S of the German frontier town of Konstanz. 9,107 (1941).

Kreuznach (kroits'näch). [Also, **Bad Kreuznach, Creuznach.**] City in W Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Rhineland-Palatinate, French Zone, formerly in the Rhine Province, Prussia, on the Nahe River ab. 21 mi. SW of Mainz. It is a health resort, with numerous hotels and bathing establishments. It has a wine and livestock trade, and metalworking, instrument, chemical, and leather industries. The town, originally a Roman settlement, passed in 1437 to the Rhenish Palatinate, and in 1815 to Prussia. In World War I it was the seat of the headquarters of the German army from 1916 to 1918. Pop. 30,063 (1950)

Kreve-Mickevičius (kre've.mēts.ke.vē'chē.ụs), **Vincas.** b. in Lithuania, Oct. 19, 1882—. Lithuanian author. He was first president of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences, and minister of foreign affairs after the June 14, 1940, Soviet ultimatum to Lithuania. He resigned shortly after he learned, in a conversation with Molotov at Moscow, of the Soviet intention to incorporate Lithuania into the U.S.S.R. He left Lithuania in 1944 and has been professor of Slavic literature at the University of Pennsylvania since 1947.

Krey (krā), **Laura Lettie.** [Maiden name, **Smith.**] b. at Galveston, Tex., Dec. 18, 1890—. American novelist. Her books include . . . *And Tell of Time* (1938) and *On the Long Tide* (1940).

Kreymborg (krām'bôrg), **Alfred.** b. at New York, Dec. 10, 1883—. American poet and dramatist. He collaborated with Paul Rosenfeld, Lewis Mumford, and Van Wyck Brooks in compiling *American Caravan* (1927, 1928, 1929), collections of modern American writing. He edited the magazines *The Glebe, Others,* and *Broom,* and also such anthologies of poetry as *Lyric America* (1930). His books of poetry include *Mushrooms* (1916), *Blood of Things* (1920), *Less Lonely* (1923), *Funnybone Alley* (1927), and *The Little World.* Among his published plays are *Plays*

for Merry Andrews (1920), *Lima Beans* (1925), and *Manhattan Men* (1929). His other works include a history of American poetry, *Our Singing Strength* (1929), and a poetic drama for radio, *The Planets* (1938).

Kriemhild or **Chriemhild** (krēm'hilt). Heroine of the *Nibelungenlied*. She was the daughter of King Gibich (whose seat was at Worms on the lower Rhine), the sister of the Burgundian princes Gunther, Gernot, and Giselher, and the wife of Siegfried, who bestowed upon her the Nibelungen gold. Siegfried was murdered for the gold. Afterward, as the wife of Etzel (Attila), king of the Huns, Kriemhild encompassed the death of her brothers, and avenged Siegfried's murder, but was herself slain. In the Old Norse *Volsunga Saga* her counterpart is Gudrun.

Kriens (krēns). Town in C Switzerland, in the canton of Lucerne, just SW of the city of Lucerne. It has silk mills, machine factories, and boiler, iron, and copper works. 8,772 (1941).

Kriloff (kri.lôf'), **Ivan Andreyevitch.** See **Krylov, Ivan Andreyevich.**

Krim (krim). Sudanic-speaking people of W Africa, inhabiting the coastal region of SE Sierra Leone. Their population is estimated at ab. 25,000 (by T. N. Goddard, *The Handbook of Sierra Leone*, 1925). They are divided into some 13 independent subgroups ruled by independent hereditary chiefs. Boys and girls are isolated from society for several years in secret initiation schools, in which they are trained for their future roles as adult men and women. They practice hoe agriculture, and their principal food is rice.

Krim. Russian name of the **Crimea.**

Krimmitschau (krim'it.shou). See **Crimmitschau.**

Krimmler Falls (krim'lėr). [Also, **Krimml Falls** (krim'l).] Series of cascades in W central Austria, in the province of Salzburg, in the Austrian Alps. Total height, ab. 1,250 ft.

Krio (krē.ō'), **Cape.** Promontory in SW Turkey, in the *il* (province or vilayet) of Muğla, projecting into the Aegean Sea S of the island of Kos.

Krishna (krish'nạ). See also **Kistna.**

Krishna. Hindu god of joy and voluptuousness, evolved from the earlier god of redemption. He is the eighth avatar of Vishnu, or Vishnu himself. In his physical character mingle myths of fire, lightning, and storm, of heaven and the sun. In the epics he is a hero invincible in war and love, brave, but above all crafty. He was the son of Vasudeva and Devaki, and born at Muttra (Mathura), on the Jumna River between Delhi and Agra, the last of the Yadavas. Like that of many heroes, his birth was beset with peril. On the night when it took place, his parents had to remove him from the reach of King Kansa (cousin to Devaki), who sought his life because he had been warned that a son of Devaki would kill him (Kansa had already managed to kill six male children of Devaki). Conveyed across the Jumna, Krishna was brought up as their son by the shepherd Nanda and his wife Yashoda, together with his brother Balarama, "Rama the strong," who had likewise been smuggled to safety. The two brothers grew up among the shepherds, slaying monsters and demons and sporting with the shepherdesses of Vrindavana. Their birth and infancy, their juvenile exploits, and their erotic gambols with the shepherdesses became in time the essential portion of the legend of Krishna, and their scenes are today the most celebrated centers of his worship. When grown, the brothers put their uncle Kansa to death, and Krishna became king of the Yadavas. He cleared the land of monsters, warred against impious kings, and took part in the war of the sons of Pandu against those of Dhritarashtra, as described in the *Mahabharata*. He transferred his capital to Dvaraka ("the city of gates"), the gates of the West, since localized in Gujarat. There he and his race were overtaken by the final catastrophe. After seeing his brother slain, and the Yadavas kill each other to the last man, he himself perished, wounded in the heel, like Achilles, by the arrow of a hunter. His legend is developed in the *Mahabharata*, the Puranas, and in the Bhagavad-Gita, which Krishna recited to Arjuna (one of the Pandu or Pandava princes) while serving as Arjuna's charioteer.

Krishnagar (krish'nạ.gar). [Also, **Kishnugur.**] Capital of Nadia district, West Bengal, Union of India, on the Jalangi River ab. 60 mi. N of Calcutta: trading center. 32,016 (1941).

Krishnamurti (krish.nạ.mör'ti), **Jiddu.** b. 1895—. Hindu mystic and poet. In 1925, Mrs. Annie Besant, who first came into contact with him in 1907, and the Theosophical Society, of which she was the head, proclaimed that he was the Messiah. During 1926–27 he toured England with Mrs. Besant. He founded the Order of the Star, an international religious organization, and he lectured in India, the Netherlands, and the U.S. He later dissolved his own order, dismissed his disciples, and repudiated all the claims that had been made for him. He wrote *Education as Service*, *At the Feet of the Master*, *The Kingdom of Happiness*, and *The Song of Life*, a volume of poetry.

Krishna River (krish'nạ). See **Kistna River.**

Kriss Kringle (kris kring'gl). [Also, **Criss Kringle.**] In old German and Austrian folklore, the Christ Child, who went through every village on Christmas Eve bearing gifts. The term is a corruption of German *Christkindl*, literally, "little Christ Child." A candle used to be put in every window to light him on his way. Today the name is impartially applied to village impersonators of Saint Nicholas or Santa Claus who go from door to door delivering gifts, and with whom Kriss Kringle is now identified. The Christ Child was never impersonated.

Kristensen (kris'tẹn.sẹn), **Knud.** b. at Hover, Denmark, Oct. 26, 1880—. Danish political leader, who as premier (1945–47) unsuccessfully demanded a plebiscite in South Schleswig on annexation to Denmark.

Kristensen, Tom. b. at London, Aug. 4, 1893—. Danish author, noted for poems and short stories, as well as the novels *Livets Arabesk* (Life's Arabesque, 1921) and *Haervaerk* (Ravages, 1930). Fascinated by the morbid and perverse, pessimistic, often cynical, he presents his views in a lyric-impressionistic style.

Kristiania (kris.ṭi.an'i.ạ). Former name of **Oslo,** Norway.

Kristiansand (kris'chạn.sand; Norwegian, kris.tyän.sän'). [Also, **Christiansand.**] City in S Norway, the capital of the *fylke* (county) of Vest-Agder, at the mouth of the Otra River on an arm of the Skagerrak. It is a port, and has shipyards, a fish and lumber trade, and lumber, plywood, nickel-refining, textile, dairy-product, and other industries. It has a Gothic cathedral of the 17th century. It was founded in 1641 by King Christian IV. In World War II, it was captured by the Germans on April 9, 1940, after a battle in which the German cruiser *Karlsruhe* was sunk. 24,343 (1946).

Kristianstad (kris'chạn.stad; Swedish, kris.tyän'städ). [Also, **Christianstad.**] *Län* (county) at the S extremity of Sweden: a fertile lowland agricultural district. Capital, Kristianstad; area, ab. 2,485 sq. mi.; pop. 258,540 (1950).

Kristianstad. [Also, **Christianstad.**] City in S Sweden, the capital of the *län* (county) of Kristianstad, on the Helgeå (Helge River), near the Baltic Sea. Its seaport is Ahus, at the mouth of the canalized Helgeå, exporting granite and wood pulp. A trade center for agricultural products, it has woolen and machine manufactures, a flour mill, sugar refinery, and distilleries. Founded by King Christian IV of Denmark in 1614, it passed to Sweden in 1658. Its fortifications were razed in 1843. Pop. 24,036 (1950).

Kristiansund (kris.tyän.sun'). [Also, **Christiansund.**] City and seaport in W Norway, the capital of the *fylke* (county) of Møre og Romsdal, built on six islands on the coast. It is the principal center of the Norwegian *klippfish* (dried and salted cod) industry. In World War II the center of the city was bombed by the Germans and burned to the ground (April, 1940). 13,152 (1946).

Kristinehamn (kris.tē.nẹ.hämn'). [Also, **Cristinehamn.**] City in S central Sweden, in the *län* (county) of Värmland, on the NE shore of Lake Vänern, W of Stockholm. A lake port, it has a lumber and iron-ore trade, and machinery factories. 16,745 (1949).

Kritayuga (krit.ạ.yö'gạ). In Hindu cosmogony, one of the four ages, or *yugas*, of the world. The Kritayuga was the first, the age of virtue, without evil, hatred, or fear. It lasted 4,800 years of the gods, or 1,728,000 years as men count.

Kriti (krē'tē). Greek name of **Crete.**

Kritik der reinen Vernünft (krē.tēk′ dėr rī′nęn vėr-nünft′). German title of **Critique of Pure Reason.**

Krivoi Rog (krē.voi′ rôk′). City in the U.S.S.R., in the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, on the Ingulets River ab. 170 mi. NE of Odessa. It is the major source of iron ore for the metallurgical industries of the Donets Basin. The city was much damaged by the Germans during World War II; it was occupied from August, 1941, until Feb. 22, 1944. Pop. 196,621 (1939).

Krk (kėrk). [Also: **Ostrvo Krk** (*ostrvo* = "island"); Italian, **Veglia.**] Island in NW Yugoslavia, in an arm of the Adriatic Sea, in the federative unit of Croatia, off the Croatian coast, S of Rijeka and E of the island of Cres. Area, ab. 165 sq. mi.; pop. 20,043 (1931).

Krk. [Italian, **Veglia.**] Seaport town on the island of Krk, NW Yugoslavia: site of a cathedral; fisheries. 2,473 (1931).

Krnov (kėr′nôf). [German, **Jägerndorf.**] Town in Czechoslovakia, in the *kraj* (region) of Ostrava, in Moravia-Silesia, close to the Polish border. It has various industries, particularly woolen, cotton, silk, and liquor manufactures. There is a Gothic church and a castle. The town remained within the Hapsburg domain of Silesia until 1918, when it was incorporated into Czechoslovakia. 16,335 (1947).

Kroatien (krō.ä′tyęn). German name of **Croatia.**

Krobo (krō′bō). Sudanic-speaking people of W Africa, inhabiting SE Gold Coast. Culturally and linguistically they are related to the Ga.

Kroeber (krō′bėr), **Alfred Louis.** b. at Hoboken, N.J., June 11, 1876—. American anthropologist. He was a professor (1901–46) at California, and is known for his researches on the culture, languages, and religion of North American Indians, and on the archaeology of Mexico and Peru.

Krofta (krôf′tä), **Kamil.** b. 1876; d. at Prague, Aug. 18, 1945. Czechoslovak educator and statesman. He entered the diplomatic service of the Czechoslovak republic in 1920 and served as minister to the Vatican (1921), to Austria (1922–25), and to Germany (1925–27). From 1927 to 1935 he was undersecretary for foreign affairs and after the election of E. Beneš to the presidency succeeded him as foreign minister, continuing his policy of support of the League of Nations and collective security as formulated in the Locarno pacts. He resigned after the Munich crisis in October, 1938. He was the author of *Das Deutschtum in der Tschechoslovakischen Geschichte* (1934), *A Short History of Czechoslovakia* (1934), *Žižka and the Hussite Revolution* (1936), *Pages from the Religious History of the Czechs* (1936), and others.

Krog (krōg), **Helge.** b. at Oslo, Norway, Feb. 9, 1899—. Norwegian author, noted chiefly as a literary critic and dramatist. Among his better-known plays are *Konkylien* (The Couch, 1929) and *Treklang* (Triad, 1933).

Kröger (krė′gėr), **Timm.** b. at Halle, Germany, Nov. 29, 1844; d. at Kiel, Germany, March 29, 1918. German writer. After a long career as a civil servant, he turned to literature with portrayals of the North German scene and character. He began with *Eine stille Welt* (1891). Other stories are *Hein Wieck* (1899), *Aus alter Truhe* (1908), and *Wa Jürn Hölk de Düvel ziteer* (1919).

Krogh (krōg), **August.** [Full name, **Schack August Steenberg Krogh.**] b. at Grenaa, Denmark, Nov. 15, 1874; d. 1946. Danish physiologist. He was awarded (1920) the Nobel prize for physiology and medicine for his investigations of the function of the capillaries in regulating the flow of blood to the muscles. Author of *The Anatomy and Physiology of Capillaries* (1922) and *Osmotic Regulations in Aquatic Animals* (1939).

Kroh (krō), **Oswald.** b. at Beddelhausen, in Westphalia, Germany, Dec. 15, 1887—. German psychologist and teacher. Author of *Experimentelle Beiträge zur Typenkunde* (1929), *Psychologie der Oberstufe* (1932), *Universität und allgemeine Volksbildung* (1933), *Völkische Anthropologie als Grundlage deutscher Erziehung* (1934), and *Erbpsychologie der Berufsneigung und der Berufseignung sowie der Sonderbegabungen* (1939).

Krohg (krōg), **Christian.** b. at Oslo, Norway, Aug. 13, 1852; d. there, Sept. 16, 1925. Norwegian painter, writer, and illustrator. Among his better-known works are *The Struggle for Existence, Portrait, Sunday Morning, In the Bath,* and illustrations for some of Ibsen's plays.

Kroia (kroi′ą). See **Krujë.**

Krokodil (kro.ko.dyēl′; Anglicized, krok′ǫ.dil). Russian periodical of caricature and humor, founded 1923, at Moscow. It has been published at various intervals (weekly, bi-weekly, and, most recently, every ten days). Its general tone is satiric and polemic.

Krokodil (krō.kō.dēl′), **Das.** Jocular name adopted by the Munich poets (Geibel, Heyse, Lingg, Grosse, Schack, Bodenstedt, Hertz, Leuthold) for their social and literary gatherings. It was suggested by Lingg's poem *Das Krokodil zu Singapur* and served to identify the group from 1856 to 1883. The poets and writers of the Krokodil cultivated the classicistic style associated with their patron, Maximilian II of Bavaria, in conscious opposition to the realistic trend of the time. Their work is represented by characteristic selections in the anthologies *Münchener Dichterbuch,* edited by Geibel (1862), and *Neues Münchener Dichterbuch,* edited by Heyse (1882).

Krolevets (kro.lye′vits). [Also: **Krolevetz, Krollevetz.**] Town in the U.S.S.R., in N Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, ab. 150 mi. NE of Kiev. 11,900 (1936).

Królewiec (krō.le′vyets). Polish name of **Kaliningrad.**

Królewska Huta (krö.lef′skä hö′tä). [German, **Königshütte.**] Former city in SW Poland, in the former *wojew dztwo* (province) of *Śląsk*: coal mines, iron- and steelworks, blast furnaces, rolling mills, and other industries. Founded in 1797, it was incorporated with neighboring settlements as a town in 1863, passed to Poland in 1922, and was incorporated into the city of Chorzów in 1934.

Kroll (krōl), **Leon.** b. at New York, Dec. 6, 1884—. American portrait, landscape, genre, still-life, and mural painter, one of the leading contemporary romantic artists in America. His work is represented in the Metropolitan Museum, Whitney Museum, and Brooklyn Museum at New York, Art Institute of Chicago, Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, Detroit Institute of Art, St. Louis and Cleveland museums, and others.

Krollevetz (kro.lye′vits). See **Krolevets.**

Kroměříž (krô′myer.zhish). [German, **Kremsier.**] Town in Czechoslovakia, in the *kraj* (region) of Gottwaldov, in E central Moravia, on the Morava River ab. 22 mi. S of Olomouc. It manufactures malt, beer, sugar, flour, wood products, and machines and is a center for the fruit and produce trade. 17,626 (1947).

Kronach (krō′näch). [Also, **Cronach.**] Town in S Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Bavaria, American Zone, in the *Regierungsbezirk* (government district) of Middle and Upper Franconia, ab. 55 mi. NE of Nuremberg: porcelain, shoe, cement, furniture, metallurgical, toy, and lumber industries. Kronach was the birthplace of the painter known as Lucas Cranach (or Kranach or Kronach). 8,929 (1946).

Kronach, Lucas. See **Cranach** or **Kranach** or **Kronach, Lucas.**

Kronberg (kron′bėrg), **Louis.** b. at Boston, Dec. 20, 1872—. American painter, best known for his ballet scenes and portraits. His works include *Pink Sash* (Metropolitan Museum, New York), *Behind the Footlights* (Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts), *Ballet Girl Preparing for the Dance* (Boston Museum of Fine Art), *At the Window* (Gardner Museum, Boston), *Spanish Dancer* (Albright Art Gallery, Buffalo, N.Y.), and *Oriental Dancer* (Herron Art Institute, Indianapolis, Ind.).

Kronborg (krōn′bôrg), **Thea.** Central character in *The Song of the Lark* (1915), novel by Willa Cather.

Kronecker (krō′nek.ėr), **Leopold.** b. at Liegnitz, Prussia (now Legnice, Poland), Dec. 7, 1823; d. at Berlin, Dec. 29, 1891. German mathematician. Besides work in the theory of numbers and equations, determinants, symmetric functions, differential equations, potential theory, and elliptic functions, he is remembered for the "Kronecker delta" notation. He played a prominent part in the so-called arithmetization of mathematics and roused considerable controversy through his insistence on the natural numbers alone as the basis for mathematics.

Kroner (krō′nėr), **Richard.** b. at Breslau, March 8, 1884—. German philosopher. Author of *Über logische und ästhetische Allgemeingültigkeit* (1908), *Von Kant bis Hegel* (1921–24), *Die Selbstverwirklichung des Geistes* (1928), *Kulturphilosophische Grundlegung der Politik*

(1931), *The Religious Function of Imagination* (1941), and *How Do We Know God?* (1943).

Krönlein (krėn'līn), **Rudolf Ulrich.** b. at Stein, Switzerland, Feb. 19, 1847; d. at Zurich, Switzerland, Oct. 26, 1910. Swiss surgeon. He described an operation for the removal of orbital tumors without enucleation of the eye, described (1876) partly inguinal and partly properitoneal hernias, introduced (1884) an operation for facial neuralgia, and introduced (1888) a modification of gastric resection.

Kronoberg (krö'nö.bery'). [Also: **Växjö, Wexjö.**] *Län* (county) in S Sweden. Capital, Växjö; area, ab. 3,828 sq. mi.; pop. 157,751 (1950).

Kronstadt (krōn'shtät). [Also: **Cronstadt**; Russian, **Kronshtadt** (kron.shtät').] Seaport and naval base in the U.S.S.R., in the Leningrad *oblast* (region) of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, on the island of Kotlin, near the head of the Gulf of Finland, ab. 19 mi. W of Leningrad. It was founded (1710) by Peter the Great. It was a center of revolutionary outbreaks in 1825, 1905 and 1917. In World War II it was a key Soviet defense point during the siege of Leningrad. 45,800 (1936).

Kronstadt. German name of **Brasov.**

Kronweissenburg (krōn'vī'sęn.bůrk). A German name of **Wissembourg.**

Krook (krůk), **Mr.** Drunkard, in Charles Dickens's *Bleak House*, who dies by spontaneous combustion.

Kropotkin (kro.pôt'kin), Prince **Piotr.** [Also, **Krapotkin.**] b. at Moscow, 1842; d. near there, Feb. 8, 1921. Russian scientist, naturalist, and anarchist. A member of one of the oldest families of Russian nobility, he was brought up as a page at court, and studied geology and geography at St. Petersburg. As member of a Cossack regiment in Siberia, he made two valuable surveying and exploration trips in Manchuria, and later in Finland and Sweden investigated the glacial remains there. He became (1867) secretary of the physical geography section of the Geographical Society, and was appointed chamberlain to the czarina. At Geneva he joined (1872) the International Workingmen's Association and adopted a still more radical outlook than theirs. He was arrested in Russia as an anarchist in 1874, but made his escape in 1876. He was imprisoned (1883–86) in France under a law directed against the International Workingmen's Association. He settled in England in 1886, living there until 1914. After the revolution he lived in Russia, though he was opposed to Bolshevism. He was the author of *In Russian and French Prisons* (1887), *Ideals and Realities in Russian Literature* (1905), and others. Although he was a prolific writer in several fields, he gave much of his time to the production of revolutionary propaganda. He sought to give his anarchist theories a scientific foundation. His most important work was *Mutual Aid, a Factor of Evolution* (1902).

Krosno (krôs'nô). Town in S Poland, in the *województwo* (province) of Rzeszow, on the Wislok River, in the foothills of the Carpathian Mountains ab. 40 mi. SE of Tarnów, in a region producing oil and natural gas. It has textile and petroleum-refining industries. 13,873 (1946).

Krotoszyn (krô.tô'shin). [German, **Krotoschin** (krō'-tō.shin).] Town in NW Poland, in the *województwo* (province) of Poznań, ab. 54 mi. SE of Poznań (Posen); machine and paper factories; cement works. Krotoszyn belonged to the Prussian province of Posen until 1919; in World War II it was occupied by the Germans on Sept. 4, 1939. Pop. 13,748 (1946).

Krottendorf (krot'ęn.dôrf). German name of **Békásmegyer.**

Krozet Islands (krō.zet'). See **Crozet Islands.**

Kru (krö). [Also: **Crau, Croo.**] Sudanic-speaking people of W Africa, inhabiting the coastal region of E Liberia. They are divided into a number of independent kingdoms ruled by hereditary kings. They have exogamous patrilineal clans, but circumcision is not practiced and initiation schools for boys and girls have been abandoned. They practice hoe agriculture, and their principal food is rice. "Kru-boys" are well known along the coast of W Africa as stevedores, and as a result, Kru settlements are to be found in many West African ports.

Kruczkowski (kröch.kôf'skē), **Leon.** b. at Kraków, Poland, 1900—. Polish novelist, the leading Marxist prose writer in Poland (1918–39). His principal novels are *Lord and Churl* (1932), *Peacock Feathers* (1935), both of which have their setting in a Galician village before World War I, and *Snares* (1937), a psychological study of the unemployed in modern Poland. He served as minister of the pro-Communist Polish government established after World War II.

Krüdener (krü'dę.nėr), Baroness **Barbara Juliane von.** [Maiden name, **Vietinghoff.**] b. at Riga, in what is now Latvia, Nov. 11 (O.S.), 1764; d. at Karasubazar (now Belogorsk), Russia, Dec. 13 (O.S.), 1824. Russian pietist and authoress. She married (1782) Baron Burckhard von Krüdener, Russian diplomat who served at Venice, Copenhagen, and Berlin, but they became estranged over her extravagances and refusal to follow the proprieties. She lived apart from him, at several of the fashionable resorts and cities of Europe, seeking sensation and, after her husband's death, achieving a degree of notoriety with her novel *Valérie, ou lettres de Gustave de Linar à Ernest de G.* (1803), obviously autobiographical. Soon afterwards she became converted to Moravian pietism, traveled through Europe preaching, influenced by a succession of companions, both male and female, some sincere, some charlatans. In 1815 she was introduced by the empress Elizabeth, a pietist, to Czar Alexander I and for a period thereafter she wielded some influence with him. She claimed to have instigated the Holy Alliance, but her part in the formation of the Alliance is obscure; doubtless, however, the intensely religious atmosphere surrounding him had much to do with Alexander's carrying through the plan. She rapidly lost influence with the Russian ruler and, by 1820, when she called on him to support the Greeks against the Turks, he had broken with her.

Krúdy (krö'dē), **Gyula.** b. at Nyiregyháza, Hungary, 1878; d. at Budapest, 1933. Hungarian novelist, chiefly known for his stories of contemporary Budapest life and for his historical anecdotes. Author of *Hét bagoly* (The Seven Owls, 1922), *Mohács* (1926), and *Az elsö Habsburg* (The First Habsburg, 1933).

Krueger (krü'gėr), **Felix.** b. at Posen, Germany (now Poznań, Poland), Aug. 10, 1874—. German philosopher and psychologist, a follower of Wilhelm Wundt.

Krueger (krö'gėr), **Walter.** b. at Flatow, Germany, Jan. 26, 1881—. American army officer. He was commander (1941–43) of the 3rd Army and the southern defense command, and commanded (1943–46) the 6th Army in the southwest Pacific.

Kruesi (krö'zi), **John.** b. at Speicher, Switzerland, May 15, 1843; d. at Schenectady, N.Y., Feb. 22, 1899. American inventor and mechanical authority, an associate of Thomas A. Edison. He emigrated (1870) to the U.S., and in 1871 formed the working connection with Edison which continued until the end of Kruesi's life. He designed much of the machinery used in the manufacture of early electric lighting apparatus and took part in the perfection of the dynamo and the incandescent lamp. His invention of the Kruesi tube, on which he took out 10 patents (1882–87), led to the formation of the Electric Tube Company at New York. He became (1881) superintendent of the Edison Machine Works at New York and was later chief engineer of the General Electric Company.

Krug (krög), **Julius Albert.** [Called **"Cap" Krug.**] b. at Madison, Wis., Nov. 23, 1907—. American utilities expert, U.S. secretary of the interior (1946–49) under Harry S. Truman. He served with the Wisconsin Public Service Commission (1932–35), the Federal Communications Commission (1936–37), and the Tennessee Valley Authority (1938–40). He was an executive of the Office of Production Management (1941–42) and the War Production Board (1942–44) during World War II, and chairman of the latter during the period of reconversion after the war.

Krug (krök), **Wilhelm Traugott.** b. at Radis, near Gräfenhainichen, Germany, June 22, 1770; d. at Leipzig, Germany, Jan. 12, 1842. German philosopher. He wrote *Fundamentalphilosophie* (1803), *System der theoretischen Philosophie* (1806–10), and others.

Krüger (krü'gėr), **Bartholomäus.** b. at Spremberg, Germany, c1540; date of death not known. German author. He wrote a mystery, *Eine schöne und lustige newe Aktion von dem Anfang und Ende der Welt* (1579). His *Hans Clauerts werckliche Historien* (1587) is an account of the pranks of a sort of local Till Eulenspiegel.

Krüger, Franz. b. at Radesgast, near Dessau, Germany, Sept. 3, 1797; d. at Berlin, Jan. 21, 1857. German portrait and horse painter, often called Pferde ("Horse") Krüger.

Kruger (krö'gėr; Afrikaans, krü'gėr), **Stephanus Johannes Paulus.** [Called **"Oom Paul" Kruger.**] b. at Colesberg, Cape Colony, Oct. 10, 1825; d. at Clarens, Switzerland, July 14, 1904. South African statesman, president (1883–1900) of the Transvaal Republic. With his parents he migrated in the Great Trek (1836) from Cape Colony to the area north of the Orange River. There his parents settled (c1839) north of the Vaal River, and Kruger spent his youth and early manhood helping to protect the Transvaal state against native depredations and British encroachment. Its independence was finally guaranteed (1852) by Great Britain in the Sand River convention. Soon afterward Kruger was active in the internal strife of the Boer settlers, holding with the party that wanted to consolidate the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony into one state. He became (1864) commander of the forces of the Transvaal. In the 1870's factional disputes disturbed the working of the government and finally the Transvaal was annexed by Great Britain. Kruger held office for a time under the British, but his constant agitation for Boer autonomy led to his dismissal (1878). Kruger took part in the rebellion of the Boers in 1880 and with Petrus Joubert and Marthinus Pretorius negotiated the peace with Great Britain. He was elected president of the Transvaal in 1883 and held office thereafter until the country disappeared as a functioning entity in 1900. His policies were strongly anti-British and were opposed to the slow invasion of the country by "Uitlanders" (literally, Outlanders, virtually all of whom were British colonists). The Jameson Raid in 1896 was symptomatic of the storm that was building; and British feeling was outraged by a telegram from the Kaiser apparently offering help to the Boers against the British. The situation reached its climax with the Boer War in 1899. After the organized resistance of the Boers had been crushed and they resorted to guerrilla warfare, Kruger, too old to join his commandos in the field, went to Europe and sought vainly to secure help for his country. The war ended in 1902 and he died in exile in 1904.

Krugersdorp (krö'gėrz.dôrp; Afrikaans, krü'gėrs.dôrp). City in S Africa, center of the western Rand (Witwatersrand), Transvaal, Union of South Africa, ab. 20 mi. W of Johannesburg. Gold and manganese are mined in the vicinity. The city was named after S. J. P. Kruger. Pop. 71,885 (1946), including 23,544 Europeans.

Kruja (krö'yä), **Mustafa Merlika.** b. in Albania (then nominally part of Turkey), c1881—. Albanian political leader, who served as member of delegation to the Paris Peace Conference (1919) and as prime minister (1941–43) under Italian occupation.

Krujë (krö'yę). [Also: **Kroia, Kruja**; Italian, **Croia**; Turkish, **Akhissar.**] Town in N central Albania, ab. 13 mi. NE of Tiranë. It was a stronghold of Scanderbeg.

Krumau (krö'mou). German name of **Český Krumlov.**

Krumbacher (krum'bä.ċhėr), **Karl.** b. at Kürnach, Germany, Sept. 23, 1856; d. at Munich, Dec. 12, 1909. German Byzantine scholar, founder of middle and new Greek philology (so-called *Byzantinistik*). Author of *Geschichte der byzantinischen Literatur* (History of Byzantine Literature, 1891).

Krumlov (kröm'lôf). See **Český Krumlov.**

Krummacher (krum'ä.ċhėr), **Friedrich Adolf.** b. at Tecklenburg, in Westphalia, Germany, in July, 1767; d. at Bremen, Germany, April 4, 1845. German Protestant clergyman and religious writer; brother of G. D. Krummacher. His best-known work is *Parabeln* (Parables, 1805).

Krummacher, Friedrich Wilhelm. b. at Mörs, Germany, Jan. 28, 1796; d. at Potsdam, Germany, Dec. 10, 1868. German Protestant clergyman and religious writer; son of F. A. Krummacher. He wrote *Elias der Thisbiter* (1828–33), *Elisa* (1837–41), and others.

Krummacher, Gottfried Daniel. b. at Tecklenburg, in Westphalia, Germany, April 1, 1774; d. at Elberfeld, Germany, Jan. 30, 1837. German Protestant clergyman and religious writer; brother of F. A. Krummacher.

Krümmel (krüm'ęl), **Otto.** b. July 8, 1854; d. at Cologne, Germany, Oct. 12, 1912. German geographer and oceanographer. He published a number of basic works in the field of oceanography.

Krung Thep (krung' tāp'). Siamese name of **Bangkok.**

Krupp (krup; German, krůp), **Alfred.** b. at Essen, Germany, April 26, 1812; d. there, July 14, 1887. German steel manufacturer; son of Friedrich Krupp. He obtained control (1848) of the forge, employing three men, which had been established in 1810 by his father at Essen He introduced the Bessemer steel process into Germany, was the first German manufacturer to make use of the steam forging hammer, and took a leading part in the technical development of the German iron and steel industry. As the result of his methods and the adoption of his ordnance by the government, he left at his death an establishment employing 20,000 people.

Krupp, Friedrich. b. at Essen, Germany, 1787; d. there, 1826. German steel manufacturer. In 1810 at Essen he bought a small forge and went into the business of manufacturing cast steel. In 1815 he managed to put a product on the market, but it was not a commercial success, and actual development of the Krupp establishment did not take place until the latter half of the 19th century.

Krupp, Friedrich Alfred. b. at Essen, Germany, Feb. 17, 1854; d. there, Nov. 22, 1902. German industrialist; son of Alfred Krupp.

Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach (krůp fon bō'lęn ůnt häl'bäċh), **Alfred.** b. at Essen, Germany, 1907—. German steel manufacturer; son of Gustav Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach (who had taken the name of Krupp when he married), whom he succeeded as head of the Krupp Steel Works. He was arrested in 1945 by the Allies, tried as a war criminal by a U.S. military tribunal at Nuremberg, and sentenced, on July 31, 1948, to 12 years in prison, with confiscation of his property, the charges against him being exploitation and abuse of slave labor. He was released in 1951.

Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach, Gustav. b. at The Hague, Aug. 7, 1870; d. at Essen, Germany, Jan. 16, 1950. German steel manufacturer. In 1906, when he married the only child of Friedrich Alfred Krupp, he added the name Krupp to his own and became the head of the organization. From the end of World War I to 1933 the Krupp firm turned out locomotives, agricultural tools, and other types of machinery designed for purposes of peace. From 1933, it again took up also the manufacture of weapons and provided a major part of the weapons used by the German armies in World War II. He was an ardent supporter of Adolf Hitler and was included on the first list of German war criminals (released by the Allies in September, 1945). However, he was adjudged incompetent to appear before the war crimes tribunal, and never stood trial.

Kruse (krö'zę), **Heinrich.** b. at Stralsund, Germany, Dec. 15, 1815; d. at Bückeburg, Germany, Jan. 13, 1902. German dramatist. In 1847 he became one of the editors of the Cologne *Gazette*, in 1855 its editor in chief, and in 1872 its correspondent at Berlin. Among his plays are *Die Gräfin* (1868), *Brutus* (1874), *Marino Faliero* (1876), *Witzlar von Rügen* (1882), *Alexis* (1882), *Arabella Stuart* (1888), and *Hans Waldmann* (1890).

Kruseman van Elten (krö'sę.män vän el'tęn), **H. D.** b. at Alkmaar, Netherlands, Nov. 14, 1829; d. 1904. Dutch landscape painter. He studied at Haarlem and Brussels, and settled at Amsterdam, whence he removed to New York in 1865.

Krusenstern (krö'zęn.stern), **Adam Johann von.** b. at Haggud, Estonia, Nov. 8, 1770; d. Aug. 12, 1846. Russian admiral and navigator. He circumnavigated (1803–06) the world and published *Reise um die Welt* (Journey Round the World, 1810–12), *Atlas de l'océan pacifique* (1824–27), *Recueil de mémoires hydrographiques* (1824–27), and others.

Krusenstjerna (krü'sęn.sher.nä), **Agnes Julie Frederika von.** b. at Växjö, Sweden, 1894; d. at Stockholm, 1940. Swedish novelist. She belonged to the highest nobility of Sweden, and drew upon this family background for the subject matter of her writing, which is often concerned with decadence in the aristocracy. She lived abroad (in France and Spain) for considerable periods. One aspect of her production, the analysis of homosexual tendencies

in women, caused something of a storm in Swedish literary circles when her books first began to be published. Among her numerous prose works were *Ninas dagbok* (Nina's Diary, 1917), *Tony växer upp* (Tony Grows Up, 1922), *Tonys läroår* (Tony's Years of Apprenticeship, 1924), *Tonys sista läroår* (Tony's Last Years of Apprenticeship, 1926), and the large cycle of novels entitled *Fröknarna von Phalen* (The Misses von Phalen, 7 vols., 1930–35).

Kruševac (krō'she.väts). [Also, **Krushevats.**] Town in Yugoslavia, in the federative unit of Serbia, in the valley of the Morava River ab. 95 mi. SE of Belgrade: chemical and munitions factories. It was a capital of medieval Serbia, and the capital of Serbia (1839–42). 14,104 (1948).

Krušné Hory (krō'shnye hô'ri). Czech name of the **Erzgebirge.**

Krutch (kruch), **Joseph Wood.** b. at Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 25, 1893—. American literary critic, professor, and nature writer. He was drama critic (1924 *et seq.*) on *The Nation*, and served as professor of English (1937–43) and dramatic literature (1943 *et seq.*) at Columbia University. Author of *Comedy and Conscience After the Restoration* (1924), *Edgar Allan Poe—A Study in Genius* (1926), *The Modern Temper* (1929), *Five Masters* (1930), *Was Europe a Success?* (1934), *The American Drama Since 1918* (1939), *Samuel Johnson* (1944), *The Desert Year* (1952), and other books.

Kryeziu (kryā'zyö), **Gani.** b. in Kossovo province, Turkey (in territory now in Yugoslavia), 1889—. Albanian political leader associated with King Zog I until 1926, and active as a guerrilla during World War II. He was imprisoned (1945) in Yugoslavia, and was released (1949) by the Tito government to lead the movement against the Albanian Communist regime.

Krylenko (kri.leng'kō), **Nikolai Vasilievich.** b. 1885; d. c1938. Russian soldier and revolutionist. He began his revolutionary activity in 1904, and in 1917 Trotsky made him commander in chief of the Russian forces. He resigned in 1918, later becoming Lenin's private secretary. From 1922 to 1938 he was public prosecutor and commissioner of justice. He was deprived of his office in the latter year, accused of treason, and was probably shot.

Krylov (kri.lôf'), **Aleksey Nikolayevich.** b. at Alatyr, Russia, Aug. 3, 1863; d. Oct. 26, 1945. Russian mathematician and naval architect, director of naval construction and professor at the Russian naval academy. His works, mostly in Russian, include *Approximate Calculations* (1906, 1933), *Differential Equations of Mathematical Physics* (1912), *Numerical Integration of Differential Equations* (1927), *Theory of Gyroscopes* (1932), and *The Teaching of Mechanics* (1943).

Krylov, Ivan Andreyevich. [Also, **Ivan Andreyevitch Kriloff.**] b. at Moscow, Feb. 13, 1768; d. at St. Petersburg, Nov. 21, 1844. Russian writer of fables. In 1812 he was appointed one of the librarians in the Imperial Public Library, a position he retained for nearly 20 years. His fables, which had an enormous popularity, were published in 1809, 1811, and 1816 (Eng. trans. by Ralston, 1868, and several times since).

Krym (krim). Russian name of the **Crimea.**

Krynica (kri.nē'tsä). Town in S Poland, in the *województwo* (province) of Kraków, in the Carpathian Mountains near the Slovak border, ab. 70 mi. SE of Kraków: health resort. Elevation, ab. 1,950 ft.; pop. 2,649 (1946).

Krzemieniec (kshe.mye'nyets). Polish name of **Kremenets.**

Kua (kö'ä). See **Makua.**

Kuala Lumpur (kwä'lą lům'půr). City and capital of the Federation of Malaya and of the state of Selangor, ab. 180 mi. NW of Singapore. It is the trading and commercial center of N and C Malaya. Rubber, tin, and copra, in that order, are the main exports of the city. Most of the exports are shipped through the ports of Singapore and Port Swettenham. The majority of the population is Chinese, with Indian, Malayan, and European minorities. 175,961 (1947), 225,000 (1950).

Kuanjama (kwän.yä'mä). See **Kwanyama.**

Kuan-ti (gwän'dē'). Chinese god of war. He was an historical figure of the 3rd century A.D., a scholar who worked in his own lifetime to promote peace. He became deified and has temples dedicated to him in many parts of China. His festival is May 13.

Kuan-yin (kwän'yin'). [Also: **Kuan Yin**; Japanese, **Kwannon.**] Chinese goddess of mercy, the most popular of Chinese deities. She is a development from Avalokitesvara, worshiped in China and other parts of Asia, the young disciple who sprang from the tears of Buddha. Kuan-yin was originally regarded as male, but since the 12th and 13th centuries as female. In many temples she is worshiped as the protector of women and giver of children. She is definitely of Buddhist origin but she is so beloved that her image is found in Buddhist and Taoist temples alike.

Kuanza (kwän'zą). See **Cuanza.**

Kuba (kö'bä). [Also: **Bakuba, Bushongo, Shongo.**] Bantu-speaking people of C Africa, inhabiting the area formed by the fork of the Kasai and Sankuru rivers in C Belgian Congo. They are divided into 17 political districts ruled by a hereditary king, whose queen mother and queen sister share political authority. They have matrilineal succession and inheritance, but their exogamous groups are patrilineal. They practice hoe agriculture, and their principal food is cassava. The Kuba are noted for their wood carvings and other arts and crafts.

Kuba. Town in the U.S.S.R., in the Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic, on the N slopes of the Caucasus Mountains, ab. 100 mi. NW of Baku: food-processing center. 21,024 (1936).

Kuban (kö.bän'). Former *oblast* (region) in what was once called Ciscaucasia, Russia, in the basin of the Kuban River, now included in the Krasnodar *krai* (territory) of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, in the U.S.S.R. Area, ab. 36,370 sq. mi.

Kubango (kö.bäng'gō). See **Cubango.**

Kuban River (kö.bän'). [Ancient names, **Hypanis, Vardanes.**] River in SW U.S.S.R., flowing N and W from the Caucasus Mountains into the Sea of Azov. Length, ab. 584 mi.

Kubbet es-Sakhra (köb'bet es.säċh'rą). See **Omar, Mosque of.**

Kubelik (kö'be.lik), **Jan.** b. at Michle, near Prague, July 5, 1880; d. at Prague, Dec. 5, 1940. Czech violin virtuoso. He made a successful debut at Vienna in 1898, and was heard in concerts throughout Europe and America.

Kubera (kö.bā'rą). See **Kuvera.**

Kubin (kö'bin), **Alfred.** b. at Litoměřice (Leitmeritz), in Bohemia, April 10, 1877—. Czech painter and illustrator, who illustrated works by Thomas Mann, Poe, Dostoyevsky, Wilde, Balzac, Flaubert, Voltaire, and Hauptmann.

Kublai Khan (köb'lī kän'). [Also, **Kubla Khan** (kö'blą kän').] b. c1216; d. 1294. Mongol emperor (c1259–94), founder of the Mongol (Yüan) dynasty of China; grandson of Genghis Khan. Under his brother Mangu he campaigned in western China (to c1259). Mangu died in 1259 and Kublai ascended the throne; his accession was disputed by a brother and a cousin, but he maintained his hold on the khanship. In 1264 he founded a city, his capital, on the site of modern Peiping and after it was finished proceeded with his plan, a continuation of the aims of his predecessors, for the conquest of all of China. By 1279, as the result of the efforts of his general Bayan, Kublai had driven the Sung dynasty from China south of the Yangtse and ruled over an area stretching from the Pacific Ocean to the Volga River and Poland. The major units of this empire were actually ruled, except for its easternmost portions (China and Mongolia), by subchiefs, but they recognized Kublai as their overlord. He made further attempts to extend his territories, conquering Burma and Korea, but failing in several expeditions against Japan and in one against Java. Kublai's fame spread throughout the world. To his capital came merchants and diplomats; foreigners, including Europeans, traveled across Asia to enter his service as soldiers, ministers, and court attendants. Perhaps the best-known visitor to Kublai's court was the Venetian Marco Polo, who served the khan in various capacities from 1275 to 1292. Kublai was known as a patron of literature and the arts. He was a tolerant ruler, and although himself a Buddhist sent envoys to Rome to get Christian missionaries to come to China. The magnificence of his reign and of his court mark one of the high points of Asiatic civilization.

Kubu (kö'bö). Formerly nomadic, jungle people of E central Sumatra, numbering 1,463 (1930), nominally Moslems, and speaking a dialect of Malay. The name is also used collectively for a number of nomadic tribes in Sumatra, including the Mamak, Sakai, Akit, and Lubu, as well as the Kubu proper.

Kuch Behar (kŭch' bē.här'). See **Cooch Behar.**

Kuching (kö'ching). Capital, port, and principal city of the British crown colony of Sarawak, ab. 20 mi. from the coast of NW Borneo. 37,954 (1947).

Küchler (küĉh'lẽr), **Walther.** b. at Essen, Germany, July 19, 1877—. German scholar. Author of *Französische Romantik* (French Romanticism, 1908), *E. Renan* (1921), and *Molière* (1929).

Kuchuk Kainarji (kö.chök' kī.när'jē), **Treaty of.** [Also, **Treaty of Kutchuk-Kainardji.**] Treaty between Russia and Turkey, concluded at Kuchuk Kainarji (a place in Bulgaria ab. 15 mi. SE of Silistra) on July 21, 1774. By its terms Turkey renounced sovereignty over the Tartars in S Russia, and Russia acquired territory and strategic points in the Crimea and on the Black Sea. Russia was also recognized as guardian of the rights of the Moldavians and Wallachians, who were returned to Turkish rule, and was granted the right of building a church in the foreign section of Constantinople and of acting as its protector.

Kücken (kük'ẹn), **Friedrich Wilhelm.** b. at Bleckede, Germany, Nov. 16, 1810; d. at Schwerin, Germany, April 3, 1882. German composer, known for his songs.

Küçük Menderes (kü.chük' men.de.res'). Modern Turkish name of the **Scamander.**

Kudalur (kud.ạ.lör'). See **Cuddalore.**

Kudrun (kö'drün). See **Gudrun.**

Kuehl (kül), **Gotthardt.** b. at Lübeck, Germany, Nov. 28, 1850; d. at Dresden, Germany, Jan. 9, 1915. German landscape and genre painter. Among his better-known works are *House of Old People, at Lübeck, August Bridge, View of Dresden, Church Interior, Two Friends, Midnight Sunday in Holland,* and *Old Man.*

Kuenen (kü'nẹn), **Abraham.** b. at Haarlem, Netherlands, Sept. 16, 1828; d. at Leiden, Netherlands, Dec. 10, 1891. Dutch Biblical critic. Among his works are *Historisch-kritisch Onderzoek naar het ontstaan en de verzamelung van de boeken des Ouden Verbonds* (Historico-Critical Inquiry into the Origin and Collection of the Books of the Old Covenant, 1861–65), and *De Godsdienst van Israel tot den Ondergang van den Joodschen Staat* (1869–70).

Kuenlun Shan (kün'lün' shän'). See **Kunlun Shan.**

Kufa (kö'fạ). See **Al Kufa.**

Kufstein (küf'stīn). Town in W Austria, in Tirol province, on the Inn River between Innsbruck and Rosenheim, immediately S of the Bavarian border. 10,962 (1951).

Kügelgen (kü'gel.gẹn), **Wilhelm von.** b. at St. Petersburg, Nov. 20, 1802; d. at Bernberg, Germany, May 25, 1867. German painter. He is now chiefly remembered for the autobiography published after his death, *Jugenderinnerungen eines alten Mannes* (1870).

Kugler (kög'lẽr), **Franz Theodor.** b. at Stettin, Germany, Jan. 19, 1808; d. at Berlin, March 18, 1858. German art historian and poet. His chief work is *Handbuch der Kunstgeschichte* (Manual of the History of Art, 1841–42).

Kuhhorn (kö'hôrn), **Martin.** Original name of **Bucer, Martin.**

Kuhlau (kö'lou), **Friedrich.** b. at Uelzen, Hanover, Germany, Sept. 11, 1786; d. at Copenhagen, March 12, 1832. German composer of operas, and flute and piano pieces.

Kühlmann (kül'män), **Richard von.** b. at Constantinople, May 3, 1873—. German statesman. He served as counselor to German embassies at London, Constantinople, and The Hague, before becoming (August, 1917) state secretary for foreign affairs. He signed (1918) the treaties of Brest Litovsk and Bucharest. After pleading for an end of the war in a Reichstag speech, he was dismissed (July, 1918) under pressure from Ludendorff. He wrote *Gedanken über Deutschland* (1935) and *Die Diplomaten* (1939).

Kuhn (kön), **Adalbert.** b. at Königsberg-in-der-Neumark, near Berlin, Nov. 19, 1812; d. at Kölln, Berlin, May 5, 1881. German philologist and mythologist. He was one of the founders of the science of comparative mythology. Among his works are books on Brandenburg (1842), North German (1848), and Westphalian (1859) tales and beliefs, *Zur ältesten Geschichte der indogermanischen Völker* (1845), and *Die Herabkunft des Feuers und des Göttertranks* (1859).

Kuhn, Richard. b. at Vienna, 1900—. German chemist. His important work on the polyenes includes their first synthesis, spectroscopic study of them, contributions toward elucidating vitamin A's structure, and an extraordinary determination (with F. Moewus) of the carotenoid basis of sex in a green alga. He also contributed toward knowledge of the structure and natural occurrence of vitamin B_2 (riboflavin). In 1938, when offered the Nobel prize in chemistry, he declined on orders from the Nazi government.

Kuhnau (kö'nou), **Johann.** b. at Clising, in Bohemia, in April, 1660; d. at Leipzig, Germany, June 25, 1722. German composer and organist, remarkable for his clavier music, in which he made important contributions toward developing the sonata form and interesting experiments in program music. For the last 20 years of his life he was cantor of the Thomaskirche at Leipzig, the predecessor of Bach.

Kühne (kü'nẹ), **Ferdinand Gustav.** b. at Magdeburg, Germany, Dec. 27, 1806; d. at Dresden, Germany, April 22, 1888. German writer, on the fringe of the movement known as Junges Deutschland (Young Germany). At Leipzig he edited *Zeitung für die elegante Welt* (1835–42) and *Europa* (1846–59). He wrote stories (*Die beiden Magdalenen,* 1833; *Klosternovellen,* 1838), novels (*Die Freimaurer,* 1854), poems (1831 and 1880), a diary (*Mein Tagebuch in bewegter Zeit,* 1863), and critical essays (*Porträts und Silhouetten,* 1843; *Deutsche Männer und Frauen,* 1851).

Kühne, Wilhelm. b. at Hamburg, Germany, March 28, 1837; d. at Heidelberg, Germany, June 10, 1900. German physiologist. He published *Lehrbuch der physiologischen Chemie* (1866–68) and others.

Kühnemann (kü'nẹ.män), **Eugen.** b. at Hanover, Germany, July 28, 1868; d. Aug. 21, 1946. German philosopher and literary historian. Author of *Herders Leben* (1895), *Grundlehren der Philosophie* (1899), *Schiller* (1905; Eng. trans., 1912), *Deutschland und Amerika* (1917), *Kant* (2 vols., 1923–24), *Goethe* (2 vols., 1930), *Deutschtum als Sendung* (1930), and *George Washington* (1932).

Kühner (kü'nẽr), **Rafael.** b. at Gotha, Germany, March 22, 1802; d. at Hanover, Germany, April 16, 1878. German philologist.

Kuibyshev (kö'i.bi.shif; Anglicized, kwē'bi.shef). [Also, **Kuybyshev.**] *Oblast* (region) of the U.S.S.R., in the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, centered ab. 400 mi. NE of Stalingrad, around the great bend of the Volga River. Much of the area S of the Volga bend is level or gently rolling and a new dam under construction on the Volga will irrigate hundreds of thousands of acres of this land. There are oil fields in the region. Cereals, sugar beets, sunflowers, fruits, and vegetables are grown. Capital, Kuibyshev; area, 33,582 sq. mi. (1939), ab. 20,800 sq. mi. (1951); pop. 2,767,562 (1939).

Kuibyshev. [Also: **Kuybyshev**; former name, **Samara.**] City in the U.S.S.R., capital of the Kuibyshev *oblast* (region) of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, at the junction of the Samara River with the Volga. It is one of the chief ports on the Volga, and has a large trade in grain; it manufactures many products, including machinery, turbines, tools, aircraft, locomotives, meat products, flour, and lumber. During World War II it served as the temporary capital of the U.S.S.R. 390,267 (1939).

Kui-chau (kwē'chou'). See **Kweichow.**

Kuilu (kwē'lö). See **Kwilu.**

Kuiper (kī'pẽr), **Gerard Peter.** b. at Harencarspel, Netherlands, Dec. 7, 1905—. American astronomer. From 1928 to 1933, when he migrated to the U.S., he was a research assistant at Leiden. He served as a research fellow (1933–35) and research associate (1935) at Lick Observatory and lectured (1935–36) at Harvard. In 1936 he went to the University of Chicago, where he became professor (1943); he was with Yerkes Observatory (1936 *et seq.*) and MacDonald Observatory (1939 *et seq.*), serving as director of both observatories (1947–

49). Author of *The Atmospheres of the Earth and Planets* (1949).

Kujusan (kö.jö.sän). [Also: **Kuju** (kö.jö), **Kusumiyama.**] Mountain in S Japan, the highest on the island of Kyushu, ab. 40 mi. W of Oita. Elevation, ab. 5,866 ft.

Kuka (kö'kạ). [Also: **KuKana** (kö'kạ.nạ), **KuKawa** (kö'kạ.wä).] Town in W Africa, the former capital of Bornu, now in NE Nigeria, near Lake Chad. It was rebuilt (1847–48) after an army from Ouadai had destroyed it, and was again destroyed in Rabah Zobeir's invasion (1893–94). It is now a garrison station. It once had an important trade, being at the end of a great route across the Sahara.

Kukenaam Falls (kö'kẹ.näm). Waterfalls in W British Guiana, near the Venezuelan border. Height, ab. 2,000 ft.

Kuki-Chin (kö'kē.chin'). Group of Tibeto-Burman-speaking tribes dwelling in the mountains of E Assam (Naga Hills, Manipur, Lushai Hills) and W Burma (Chin and Arakan Hills); they number 554,842 (1931). In Assam more than 68,000 of the Kuki-Chin are Christian. The Hinduized ruling group in Manipur state, numbering 324,432 (1931), is of Kuki-Chin origin.

Ku Klux Klan (kū' kluks klan'). [Called the **KKK.**] Former secret organization in the southern U.S., which sought to intimidate the Negroes, carpetbaggers, and scalawags, and thus to persuade them against political action. It was established (May, 1866) at Pulaski, Tenn., and was formed (1867) as the "Invisible Empire of the South." Its members, disguised in white robes, made their rounds chiefly at night, and resorted to whipping and lynching in order to discourage what they regarded as an invasion of their political and social rights. Although it was formally dissolved in 1869, it continued active, but entered its decline after the enactment (1871) of the Force Act.

Ku Klux Klan. [Called the **KKK.**] U.S. nativist movement based upon the slogan of "native, white, Protestant" supremacy which directs its propaganda and activities against Catholics, Jews, aliens, and radicals. Founded in 1915 by Colonel William J. Simmons at Stone Mountain, Ga., the organization became national in scope after 1920. Its strength, which had reached a peak of about five million by 1925, was drawn largely from the South and the Middle West. Although it has no formal connection with the Ku Klux Klan of the post-Civil War era, the ritual and robes of the organization bear a strong resemblance to those adopted by the earlier group.

Kukolnik (kö'kọl.nik), **Nestor.** b. 1808; d. at St. Petersburg, Dec. 20, 1868. Russian dramatic poet and historical novelist.

Kuku-Khoto (kö'kö.ċhô'tô). Former name of **Kweisui.**

Kukulkán (kö.köl.kän'). In Maya Indian mythology, the storm god and culture hero; legendary founder (in the 10th century) of Mayapán and patron deity of Chichén Itzá, two Maya cities in N Yucatán, Mexico. Kukulkán corresponds to the feathered-serpent Toltec deity, Quetzalcoatl, and is paralleled also by the Quiché Gucumatz. By some scholars he is interpreted as a purely legendary being and the focus of a cult which spread from the Toltec area to the Maya late in the latter's history. By others Kukulkán is regarded as an actual Toltec leader who moved to the Maya area, held a position of authority, and was deified after his death.

Kuku Nor (kö'kö nôr'). See **Tsing Hai.**

Kukuruku (kö.kö.rö'kö). West African name given to 15 related subgroups of the Edo, a Sudanic-speaking people of W Africa. They inhabit an area on the W bank of the Niger River W of Idah, in S Nigeria. Their combined populations total ab. 100,000 (based on P. A. Talbot, *The Peoples of Southern Nigeria*, 1926). The Kukuruku include the Agbede, Ama, Auchi, Ayamu, Emai, Ibie, Imeri, Ineme, Okpe, Ora, Semolika, Soso, Upilla, Wano, and Wepa.

Kulanapa (kö.lä'nä.pä). See **Pomo.**

Kulango (kö.läng'gō). [Also: **Kolano, Lorhon, Pakalla.**] Sudanic-speaking people of W Africa, inhabiting a region in E Ivory Coast.

Kuldiga (köl'dē.gä). [German, **Goldingen.**] Town in Latvia, ab. 150 mi. W of Riga, on the Venta River: dairy center. 7,180 (1935).

Kuldja (köl'jä). [Also: **Ili, Kulja**; Chinese, **Ining,** formerly **Ningyüan.**] City in NW China, in the province of Sinkiang, on the Ili River: an important trading center and caravan junction. It was held (1871–81) by Russia. Pop. ab. 30,000.

Kulia (kö'li.ä). See **Kurya.**

Kuli Khan (kö'lē ċhän), **Tahmasp.** See **Nadir Shah.**

Kulikovo (kö.lē.kô'vọ). Plain in the upper valley of the Don River, near the Nepryadva, in the U.S.S.R., ab. 155 mi. S of Moscow. Here, in September, 1380, the Russians under Dmitri (surnamed "Donskoi" from this famous "battle of the Don"), son of Ivan II, defeated the Mongols of the Golden Horde under Mamai. The Mongols are said to have lost 100,000 men.

Kulingchun (kö'ling'chun'). Ancient name of **Fengkieh.**

Kulja (köl'jä). See **Kuldja.**

Kullak (kül'äk), **Adolf.** b. Feb. 23, 1823; d. at Berlin, Dec. 25, 1862. German music critic; brother of Theodor Kullak. Author of *Das Musikalisch-Schöne* (1858) and *Aesthetik des Clavierspiels* (1861).

Kullak, Franz. b. at Berlin, April 12, 1844; d. there, Dec. 9, 1913. German composer; son of Theodor Kullak.

Kullak, Theodor. b. at Krotoschin, Germany (now Krotoszyn, Poland), Sept. 12, 1818; d. at Berlin, March 1, 1882. German pianist and teacher; brother of Adolf Kullak. He was cofounder (1850) with Julius Stern and Adolf Bernhard Marx of a conservatory at Berlin, and established (1855) the *Neue Akademie der Tonkunst.* He composed various piano works.

Kullu (kö'lö). See **Kulu.**

Kulm (kůlm). German name of **Chełmno,** Poland, and of **Chlumec,** Czechoslovakia.

Kulmbach (kůlm'bäċh). [Also, **Culmbach.**] City in S Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Bavaria, American Zone, in the *Regierungsbezirk* (government district) of Middle and Upper Franconia, on a headstream of the Main River, ab. 48 mi. NE of Nuremberg. It is the site of a large brewery, and has metal, textile, shoe, lumber, and toy manufactures. Above the town is the Plassenburg, a Hohenzollern castle, erected in 1229, and rebuilt (1559–69) in the Renaissance style. The population increase in the period 1939–46 was 34.4 percent. 21,812 (1946), 24,193 (1950).

Kulmsee (kůlm'zā). German name of **Chełmża.**

Kulpa (köl'pä). See **Kupa.**

Külpe (kül'pẹ), **Oswald.** b. at Kandau, in Courland, Aug. 3, 1862; d. at Munich, Dec. 30, 1915. German psychologist. In 1888 he became Wundt's second assistant. In 1893 he published the first wholly experimental psychology, *Grundriss der Psychologie*, and in 1894 became professor at Würzburg. The "Würzburg School," marked by a series of experimental papers published by Külpe's students, existed between 1901 and 1909, when Külpe went to Bonn. It was responsible for the development of many of the concepts pertaining to thought: imageless thought, determining tendency, awareness, task set (*Aufgabe*), set (*Einstellung*), and the technique of systematic experimental introspection. Külpe's attempts to experiment with thought moved him from the elements of Wundt toward the acts of Brentano. Most of Külpe's influence was exercised through the work of his students and the controversy created by their publications. His other important book is *Die Realisierung* (1912).

Kulpmont (kulp'mont). Borough in E Pennsylvania, in Northumberland County: anthracite coal mining; manufactures of textiles. Pop. 5,199 (1950).

Kultepe (kůl.te.pe'). See **Kanish.**

Kulturkampf (kůl.tör'kämpf''). In German history, the struggle (literally, "conflict of civilizations," a term first used of it in the Prussian Diet in 1873 by Rudolf Virchow) directed by Bismarck, as chancellor of the newly formed German Empire, against the Roman Catholic Church. The fight began in 1871 and lasted until 1879, though it was not until 1883 that the last of the anti-Catholic laws became inactive. The *Syllabus errorum*, appended to the papal encyclical *Quanta cura* of 1864, proclaimed complete supremacy of the church over temporal matters; in it Pope Pius IX attacked nationalism, secular education, and state control of the church, among other things. When this was followed in 1870 by the declaration of the dogma of papal infallibility by the Vatican Council, Bismarck was one of the national leaders who broke with the church; the struggle, notable also in Austria and France, was a continuation of the conflict for control

between state and church that had been going on for almost 1,000 years. Most of the Roman Catholic clergy in Germany upheld the papal doctrine, but some ecclesiastics refused to subscribe to the position that German affairs could be directed from across the Alps and they were removed from office. Soon after the formation (Jan. 18, 1871) of the German Empire, the Center Party, led by Ludwig Windthorst, arose in the Reichstag as the voice of the Roman Catholics, and proved to be the leading anti-imperial group in that body. Bismarck threw his weight against this serious obstacle to the consolidation of the empire and began a systematic campaign to eliminate Roman Catholic influence. Working through the Prussian Diet, under the absolute control of the king, and the legislature of the principal constituent of the new Germany, he began a series of legal moves to break Roman Catholic power. In 1872 he had the Jesuit order in Germany dissolved and its members exiled from the country. The May Laws (or Falk Laws) of 1873, sponsored by the Prussian minister of public worship, Adalbert Falk, took from the clergy all right to punish except in strictly religious matters, put clerical education and appointments under state control, and had the state made supreme in matters of ecclesiastical discipline. In 1875 there followed laws making civil marriage obligatory and dissolving the religious orders. Publication of a papal counterattack was forbidden, but the split in the clergy between the Ultramontanists and those adhering to a policy of state supremacy had serious repercussions. The rise of the socialist movement soon absorbed Bismarck's attention; the Center Party grew stronger in the Reichstag; and Bismarck, though outwardly uncompromising, decided that the socialists were more dangerous enemies of the state than he had thought the Roman Catholics were. A new Pope, Leo XIII, ascended the throne at Rome in 1878 and in 1879 Falk, official spearhead of the anti-Catholic regulations, was dropped. During the next few years the legal restrictions on the Roman Catholics were gradually lessened and the struggle died away.

Kulu (kö'lö). [Also, **Kullu.**] Portion of Kangra district, state of Punjab, N Union of India, ab. 275 mi. N of Delhi a very mountainous area, producing tea and forest products.

Kulun (kö'lün'). Chinese name of **Ulan Bator.**

Kuma (kö.mä'). River in the U.S.S.R., in the Stavropol Territory of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, flowing generally NE and E from the Caucasus Mountains into the Caspian Sea. Length, ab. 360 mi.

Kumamoto (kö.mä.mō.tō). City in Japan, on the island of Kyushu. It is a trading city, rather than an industrial center, and exports logs, lumber, and wheat flour. 267,506 (1950).

Kuman (kö.män', kū'mąn). See **Polovtsy.**

Kumania (kū.mā'ni.ą). See **Cumania.**

Kumania, Little. See **Cumania, Little.**

Kumanovo (kö'mä.nô.vô). Town in S Yugoslavia, in the federative unit of Macedonia, formerly in the *banovina* (province) of Vardarska, near the Vardar River, NE of Skoplje, on the railroad line from Skoplje to Niš. The Serbs defeated the Turks at Kumanovo on Oct. 23–24, 1912, during the First Balkan War. 19,798 (1948).

Kumarila (kö.mä'ri.lą). fl. 8th century A.D. Teacher of the Mimamsa system of Hindu philosophy, and opponent of the Buddhists, whom he is said to have extirpated by force and argument.

Kumasi (kö.mä'si). [Former spelling, **Coomassie.**] Capital of the Ashanti protectorate, Gold Coast, W Africa, ab. 115 mi. from the coast. It was captured by the British in 1874, and again in 1895–96. It is connected by railroad with the coast at Takoradi and at Accra (ab. 193 mi.). It is linked with the surrounding region by a network of good roads and is the commercial and cultural center of Ashanti. Pop., with suburbs, 78,483 (1948).

Kumaso (kö.mä'sō). Aborigines in ancient times of the Japanese island of Kyushu. They were probably similar to the Ainu.

Kumaun (kö.moun'). Division in Uttar Pradesh, Union of India, bordering on Nepal and Tibet. The surface is mountainous; silk and forest products are raised. In 1949 the state of Tehri-Garhwal was incorporated into Kumaun. Area, ab. 13,757 sq. mi. (1941), ab. 18,273 sq. mi. (1951); pop 1,581,262 (1941), 1,978,631 (1951).

Kumbakonam (kùm.bą.kō'nąm). [Also: **Kumbhakonam, Combaconum.**] City in the district of Tanjore, Madras, Union of India, ab. 20 mi. NE of Tanjore: trading center; manufactures silk and cotton textiles, and metal products. 67,008 (1941).

Kumgang-San (kùm.gäng'sän'). Korean name of the **Diamond Mountains.**

Kümmel (küm'ęl), **Otto.** b. at Blankenese, Germany, Aug. 22, 1874—. German Orientalist and art historian. He served (1928) as director of the Asiatic collections of the state museums. With the rise of Hitler (1933) he was appointed director general of the state museums at Berlin. Author of *Die Kunst Chinas, Japans und Koreas* (The Art of China, Japan, and Korea, 1929).

Kummer (kùm'ėr), **Ernst Eduard.** b. in Brandenburg, Germany, Jan. 29, 1810; d. at Berlin, May 14, 1893. German mathematician, best known for his introduction (1846) of "ideal numbers," an important step in the arithmetization of mathematics. He also did work on the hypergeometric series, the theory of the division of the circle, the integration of rational forms, and mathematical physics. His name has been attached to the quartic surface with 16 nodal points, which he discovered.

Kummer, Frederic Arnold. b. at Catonsville, Md., Aug. 5, 1873; d. at Baltimore, Nov. 22, 1943. American writer. He engaged in civil engineering until 1907. Author of *Mr. Buttles* (1908), *The Green God* (1911), *The Web* (1919), *Plaster Saints* (1921), *Ladies in Hades* (1928), *Design for Murder* (1936), and other works of fiction. His plays include *The Brute* (1912) and *The Bonehead* (1920), and he wrote the musical comedies *The Magic Melody* (1919), with music by Sigmund Romberg, and *My Golden Girl* (1919), with music by Victor Herbert. He was also author of scenarios such as *The Slave Market* and *The Ivory Snuff Box.*

Kummer, Friedrich August. b. at Meiningen, Germany, Aug. 5, 1797; d. at Dresden, Germany, May 22, 1879. German composer and cellist.

Kummuh (kùm.mō'). See under **Commagene.**

Kumpta (kùmp'tą). See **Kumta.**

Kumri (köm.rē'). Armenian name of **Leninakan.**

Kumta (kùm'tą). [Also: **Coomptah, Coomtah, Kumpta.**] Seaport in Kanara district, Bombay, Union of India, ab. 90 mi. SE of Goa. It is visited only by small coastal steamers. Exports include spices, copra, and dried fish. 12,466 (1941).

Kumul (kö.möl'). See **Qomul,** China.

Kun (kön), **Béla.** b. at Szilágycseh, Hungary, 1886—. Hungarian Communist leader. He early became active in the socialist movement in Hungary, but served in the Austro-Hungarian forces during World War I. Captured (1916) by the Russians, he became (1917) an advocate of the revolutionary viewpoint among Hungarian prisoners of war, and after the Russian revolution had brought the Bolsheviks to power became a member of the Tomsk regional committee of the Bolshevik party. Returning to Hungary in 1918, he established and edited *Vörös Ujság* (Red News), and led the extreme left wing in the Hungarian revolution. He succeeded Michael Károlyi as premier, serving from March 22, 1919, to July 31, 1919. Kun instituted a policy of forcible communization, accompanied by a campaign of terror; he failed, however, either to break the control of former owners over their factories or to break up the large estates. He fled to Vienna after the discontent of the peasants and middle classes led to a counterrevolution, which was aided by an invasion of Hungary by Rumanian troops. Kun went (1920) to Moscow, where he became a political commissar of the Red Army, a member of the executive council of the Comintern, and editor of *Communist International.* He returned (1928) to Vienna, but was deported to Russia, where he fell into obscurity after 1937. Author of *Revolutionary Essays* (1918), *Was wollen die Kommunisten?* (1919), *Von Revolution zu Revolution* (1920), *The Second International in Dissolution* (1933), and *The February Struggle in Austria and Its Lessons* (1934).

Kunch (könch). Town in N central Union of India, in the Uttar Pradesh, ab. 80 mi. SW of Cawnpore: small trading center. 18,530 (1941).

Kunchinjinga (kun.chin.jing'gą). See **Kanchenjunga.**

Kuncz (könts), **Aladár.** b. at Arad, Hungary (in territory now part of Rumania), 1886; d. at Budapest, 1931. Hungarian novelist, leader and organizer of the Transylvanian literary movement after World War I. He is perhaps best known for an autobiography written while interned by the French during World War I.

Kundrav (kůn.dräv'). [Also, **Kandarv.**] In the Persian *Shahnamah*, the name by which the monster demon (named Gandarewa in the *Avesta*) appears. His Indian counterpart is Gandharva.

Kunduk (kůn.dök'), **Lake.** See **Sasik, Lake.**

Kunene (kö.nā'nę). See **Cunene.**

Kunersdorf (kö'nērs.dôrf). German name of **Kunowice.**

Kung (kůng), Prince. [Full title, **Kung-Tsin-Wang** (gůng'chin'wäng').] b. Jan. 11, 1833; d. at Peiping, May 2, 1898. Chinese statesman. He was prime minister (1861–84), serving also as regent (1862–73, 1875–84) along with the dowager empress. He was dismissed in 1884 as the result of French seizure of Annam and Tonkin, but later returned to the government.

Kung (köng). Northern Bushman group of S Africa, inhabiting NE South-West Africa. They number ab. 1,000 and are divided into four main local groups, the Ogowe, Agau, Nogau, and Kungau.

K'ung (kůng), **H. H.** [Full name, **K'ung Hsiang-hsi** (kůng' shyäng' shē').] b. at Taiku, Shansi, China, 1881—. Chinese financier. Educated at Oberlin and Yale, and a member of the family of a Shansi remittance agent, he became one of the wealthiest men in the world. He was close to Chiang Kai-shek and was married to Madame Chiang's eldest sister, Ai-ling Soong. He controlled many enterprises and held many political posts, including minister of industry and commerce (1927–30), minister of industry (1930–32), minister of finance (1933–44), and vice-president of the executive Yuan (1933, 1939–44), but was ousted (1944) from the latter two posts.

Kungälv (kůng'elv). [Medieval name, **Konghelle.**] Town in SW Sweden, in the *län* (county) of Göteborg och Bohus, on the Göta River ab. 11 mi. N of Göteborg. A very old Norse settlement, Konungahelle, was sited ab. 2.5 mi. down the river from the present town; it was destroyed in 1135 by Wendish pirates. Bohus Castle was built c1308, and formed the nucleus of the present town. In 1612 the town was taken by the Swedes, and burned. In 1658 it passed to Sweden. 3,868 (1950).

K'ung Ch'iu (kůng' chyō') or **K'ung Fu-tse** (fō'dzu'). See **Confucius.**

Kunghsien (gůng'shyen'). Town in N central China, in N Honan province, ab. 30 mi. E of Loyang. Nearby on the bank of the Lo River is a group of Buddhist cave temples containing sculptures dating from the 6th to the 8th century.

Kungur (kön.gör'). City in the U.S.S.R., in the Molotov *oblast* (region) of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, ab. 50 mi. SE of Molotov, on the Sylva River: an old iron-smelting center, with manufactures of shoes and machinery. 27,700 (1936).

Kunigunde (kö.ni.gůn'dę), Saint. German name of Saint **Cunegond.**

Kuniyoshi (kö.ni.yō'shi), **Yasuo.** b. at Okayama, Japan, Sept. 1, 1893; d. May 14, 1953. American painter, whose pictures have been characterized as combining Oriental and French tendencies. Usually still-lifes or simple compositions of female figures, they treat textures and moods (often pensive or nostalgic) by means of a variety of light and dark effects within a limited color scheme. In the U.S. since the age of 13, Kuniyoshi supported himself (1907–10) at the Los Angeles School of Art and Design by picking fruit and working in a hotel. At New York (1910 *et seq.*) he studied at the Independent School under Homer Boss and at the Art Students League under Kenneth Hayes Miller; he traveled to Europe (1925, 1928) and, with a Guggenheim Fellowship (1935), to Mexico. His *Lay Figure* won the second Carnegie International prize (1939), and his *Room 110* first prize in the Carnegie exhibition "Painting in the United States" (1944). His paintings include *Self-Portrait* (1924), *Cock Calling Dawn* (1925), *Objects on a Sofa* (1933), *Girl Thinking* (1935), *The Morning After* (1938), and *Two Worlds* (1939).

Kunlun Shan (kůn'lůn' shän'). [Also: **Kuenlun Shan, Kunlun Mountains, Kunlun.**] Mountain range in SW China, in N Tibet, S Sinkiang, and W Tsinghai. The range runs E and W and is joined by the Altyn Tagh in the W. Length, ab. 1,000 mi.; peak elevation, ab. 25,338 ft.

Kunming (kůn'ming'). [Former names: **Yunnan, Yunnanfu.**] City in SW China, capital of the province of Yunnan, at the N end of lake Tien Chih: the leading commercial and transport center of SW China. The city is connected by rail with the port of Haiphong in Indochina (although the connection was broken in the decade after World War II because of continuing military activity in this region), and by road with Burma, Kweiyang, and Chungking on the Yangtze River. It has a major airport, developed during World War II, when Kunming was the terminus of the trans-Himalaya route used by American planes taking supplies to China. Elevation, ab. 6,300 ft.; pop. 255,462 (1945).

Kunowice (kö.nô.vē'tse). [German, **Kunersdorf.**] Village in W Poland, in the *województwo* (province) of Zielona Góra, ab. 4 mi. E of Frankfort on the Oder. Here on Aug. 12, 1759, the allied army of Russians and Austrians (ab. 60,000) under Saltykov and Laudon totally defeated the Prussians (48,000) under Frederick II.

Kunsan (kůn'sän'). [Japanese, **Gunzan.**] City and seaport in SW Korea, on the Yellow Sea ab. 110 mi. S of Seoul. It has rail connections with the interior, and has an important trade in rice. 66,715 (1946).

Kunstmann (künst'män), **Friedrich.** b. at Nuremberg, Germany, Jan. 4, 1811; d. at Munich, Aug. 15, 1867. German historical and geographical writer. His best-known works are *Afrika von den Entdeckungen der Portugiesen* (1853), and *Die Entdeckung Amerikas nach den ältesten Quellen* (Munich, 1859, with atlas; the latter, known as the *Munich Atlas*, gives facsimile copies of many early maps).

Kunth (künt), **Karl Sigismund.** b. at Leipzig, Germany, June 18, 1788; d. at Berlin, March 22, 1850. German botanist. He published *Nova genera et species plantarum* (1815–25) and *Enumeratio plantarum omnium* (1833–50).

Kuntsevo (kůn'tsi.vọ). City in the U.S.S.R., in the Moscow *oblast* (region) of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic: a western industrial suburb of Moscow. It manufactures woolen textiles (especially worsteds and felt), machinery, and machine tools. 60,963 (1939).

Kunwald (kön'vält), **Ernst.** b. at Vienna, April 14, 1868; d. there, Dec. 12, 1939. Austrian pianist and conductor. He conducted (1907–12) at Frankfort on the Main, Berlin, and Nuremberg, directing the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra in 1912, and was director (1912–17) of the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra until he was accused during World War I of subversive activities. He was general music director until 1927 for the symphony concerts at Königsberg, and conducted (1928–32) the Berlin Symphony Orchestra.

Kunz (könz), **George Frederick.** b. at New York, Sept. 29, 1856; d. June 29, 1932. American mineralogist and expert in gems (with Tiffany and Company), special agent in charge of precious stones with the U.S. Geological Survey from 1883. He wrote *Book of the Pearl* (with C. H. Stevenson, 1908), *Ivory and The Elephant* (1915), and *Shakespeare and Precious Stones* (1916).

Kunza (kun'zą). [Also, **Cunza.**] Name of a language, now extinct, which was spoken by the Atacameño people of South America. The term is also sometimes applied to the people themselves.

Kuomintang (kwō'min'tang'). Chinese political party founded (1912) by Sun Yat-sen from the merger of the T'ung Meng Hui, originally founded (1905) also by him, with several other groups. It was drastically reorganized (1924) under Soviet influence, especially that of the Russian organizer M. M. Borodin, as a result of which Communists were admitted to membership. After Sun's death (1925) and the subsequent purge (1927) of the Communists, the Kuomintang was beset by a struggle between the Left Wing, headed by Wang Ching-wei, and the Right Wing, headed by Chiang Kai-shek, with Chiang emerging victorious. One group led by Teng Yen-ta broke away to found (1927) the Third Party. Within the party many factions grew up, including the Whampoa Clique, the C. C. Clique, led by the Ch'en brothers, and the

Political Science Clique, led first by Yang Yung-t'ai and later by Chang Ch'ün. The postwar collapse of the party was marked by the formation (1948) of the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang under Marshal Li Chi-shen.

Kuo Mo-jo (kwō′ mō′jō′). b. in Szechwan, China, 1891—. Chinese poet, playwright, novelist, archaeologist, historian, and revolutionary intellectual who headed (1924–27) the Chinese army's propaganda department. After denouncing (1927) Chiang's coup, by which he seized control of the Kuomintang, he exiled himself (1927–37) in Japan. He returned (1937) to resume propaganda work but again broke with Chiang and became (1949) president of the People's Academy of Sciences, chairman of the educational and cultural committee, and one of the four vice-premiers of the Central People's Government Council in the Communist-led Peiping Government.

Kuopio (kwô′pyô). *Lääni* (department) in C Finland, bounded by Oulu, Vaasa, and Mikkeli and in the E by the U.S.S.R. Capital, Kuopio; land area, ab. 13,823 sq. mi.; pop. 475,787 (1951).

Kuopio. City in S Finland, the capital of the *lääni* (department) of Kuopio, on Kallavesi (Lake Kalla) NE of Helsinki. A lake port, it is the center of a lumber and dairy trade, and has sawmills, and manufactures of matches, furniture, plywood, and spools. Puijo Hill (elevation ab. 768 ft.) is just N of the city, and commands a view which has attracted many tourists to the area. The city was founded in 1760. Pop. 33,305 (1951).

Kuo T'ai-ch'i (gwô′ tī′chē′). See **Quo Tai-chi.**

Kupa (kö′pä). [Also, **Kulpa.**] River in NW Yugoslavia, joining the Sava ab. 32 mi. SE of Zagreb. Length, over 200 mi.; navigable to Karlovac.

Kupers (kü′pėrs), **Evert.** b. at Groningen, Netherlands, Jan. 5, 1885—. Dutch trade unionist. He was chairman (1909) of the Association of the Clothing Industry, chairman (1928 *et seq.*) of the Netherlands Association of Trade Unions, vice-president (1933) of the International Association of Trade Unions, and vice-president (1945 *et seq.*) of the World Federation of Trade Unions.

Kupka (köp′kä), **František** (or **Frank**). b. at Opocno, in Bohemia, Sept. 23, 1871—. Czech painter, satirist, and illustrator, associated at Paris with Guillaume Apollinaire. He exhibited in France, Germany, Czechoslovakia, and elsewhere. Among his better-known works are *Autumn Sun, Fugue in Two Colors, Chromatic Warmth* (he tried to evoke color harmonies from musical ones), *Around a Point, Animated Lines, White and Black,* the books *Creation in Plastic Art* and *Four Stories of Black and White,* illustrations for *Lysistrata, Prometheus, The Chanson de Roland,* and many lithographs.

Kupper (küp′ėr), **C. E. M.** A pseudonym of **Doesburg, Theo van.**

Kuprili (kö.prē.lē′), **Ahmed.** [Also: **Achmet Kiuprili;** full name, **Fazil Ahmed Kuprili.**] b. 1635; d. Oct. 19, 1676. Grand vizier of the Ottoman Empire (1661–76). The defeat of the Turks at Szentgotthárd (Aug. 1, 1664) by the Austrians under Montecuccoli led to the treaty of Vasvár, ending a brief war; Turkey had to grant some autonomy to Transylvania but lost no territory. In 1669 Candia fell and the treaty with Venice the following year, ending a long war, left Turkey in control of Crete. War with Poland broke out in 1672 and, despite defeats by John Sobieski (John III), Kuprili was able to negotiate an advantageous peace, obtaining Kamenets, Podolia, and much of the Ukraine. He died soon after concluding this treaty of Zuravna (Oct. 16, 1676).

Kuprin (kö′prin), **Aleksandr Ivanovich.** b. at Narovchat, Penz, Russia, 1870; d. at Leningrad, Aug. 25, 1938. Russian novelist and short-story writer. He expatriated himself when the Bolsheviks seized power, but returned to his native country a year before his death. Some of his short stories, written in the naturalistic manner popularized by Maxim Gorky, are available in English, as are several of his longer narratives, including *The Pit* (translated into English in 1922, and again in 1932), which deals with the life of prostitutes. As an émigré he produced little. Among his other works is an early success, *The Duel* (1905), a novel critical of army life.

Kura (kö.rä′). [Also: **Kur** (kör); ancient name, **Cyrus.**] River in NE Turkey and the Georgian and Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republics of the U.S.S.R. flowing N, E, and SE into the Caspian Sea, ab. 70 mi. SW of Baku. Length, ab. 941 mi.; navigable to Yevlakh.

Kuranko (kö.räng′kō). [Also: **Koranko, Toranko.**] Mande-speaking people of W Africa, inhabiting NE Sierra Leone and C French Guinea. Their population in Sierra Leone is estimated at ab. 30,000 (by T. N. Goddard, *The Handbook of Sierra Leone,* 1925).

Kurdistan (kėr′di.stan, kör.di.stän′). The country of the Kurds, a region in N Iraq, S Turkey, and W Iran. The surface is mountainous with peaks rising to over 10,000 ft. Included in this tract are fertile upland plains where fine Angora sheep are raised.

Kurds (kördz). [Also, **Carduchis.**] Iranian people of Kurdistan, occupying parts of Iran, Turkey, Iraq, and Russian Transcaucasia, and numbering upward of 2,500,000. They are mainly shepherds, farmers, and carpet-makers, still largely nomadic, and unyielding to subjugation. They are related to the Persians, and are Mohammedan in creed. Their language, called Kurdish, belongs to the Iranian group of the Indo-Iranian subfamily of the Indo-European family of languages.

Kure (kö.re). City in Japan, in the *ken* (prefecture) of Hiroshima, at the entrance to Hiroshima Bay, ab. 12 mi. S of Hiroshima. It is a naval port, with dockyards, arsenal, armor-plate factories, and the largest dry dock in the country. It underwent severe bombing in World War II. 187,775 (1950).

Kure Island (kö′rā). [Former name, **Ocean Island.**] Atoll in the NW part of the Hawaiian Islands, ab. 60 mi. NW of Midway, annexed by Hawaii in 1886. It is uninhabited.

Kuressare (kö′res.sä.re). [Swedish, **Arensburg.**] Seaport in Estonia, on the S coast of the island of Saaremaa. Pop. ab. 5,000.

Kurg (kürg). See **Coorg.**

Kurgan (kör.gän′). City in the U.S.S.R., in the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic: an important rail and road junction on the Trans-Siberian Railroad E of the Ural Mountains, at the head of navigation on the Tobol River. The chief industries are meat packing, flour milling, and the manufacture of agricultural machinery. 53,224 (1939).

Kurhessen (kör′hes′ėn). A German name of **Hesse-Cassel.**

Kuria Muria Islands (kö′ri.ạ mö′ri.ạ). Group of five small islands in the Arabian Sea, off the coast of Oman, SE Arabia: part of the British crown colony of Aden. The largest island is Hallaniyah: area, ab. 28 sq. mi.; pop. ab. 70 (1947).

Kurile Islands (kö.rēl′, kö′ril). [Also: **Kuril Islands;** Japanese, **Chishima** or **Tisima,** meaning "Myriad Islands"; Russian, **Kurilskiye Ostrova.**] Chain of islands (ab. 32 in number) belonging to the Sakhalin *oblast* (region) of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R., extending from the S extremity of Kamchatka to Hokkaido, between the Sea of Okhotsk and the Pacific Ocean. The surface is mountainous and volcanic. They were discovered by the Dutch navigator Martin De Vries in 1634. By treaty with Russia in 1875 they passed entirely to Japan, but in 1945 they were retroceded to the U.S.S.R. The few indigenous inhabitants were Ainus. Area, ab. 6,160 sq. mi.

Kurino (kö.rē.nō), Baron **Shinichiro.** b. at Fukuoka, Japan, 1852; d. at Tokyo, Nov. 15, 1937. Japanese diplomat, first Japanese ambassador to France (1906–12). He was appointed minister at Washington in 1894, obtaining (1894) U.S. surrender of the principle of extraterritoriality in Japan, and was at Paris in 1897 and at St. Petersburg in 1901, serving there until the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese War in 1905.

Kurisches Haff (kö′rish.ẹs häf). [Russian, **Kurski Zaliv.**] Lagoon in N Kaliningrad *oblast* (region), U.S.S.R. (the former province of East Prussia) and W Lithuania. It is separated from the Baltic by a sand spit, and connected with it by a channel at the N end. Length, ab. 55 mi.; area, ab. 625 sq. mi.

Kurland (kůr′lạnd). See **Courland.**

Kurmark (kör′märk). Early name for the larger N and W portion of the mark of Brandenburg, Prussia.

Kurnegalle (kůr.ne′ga.lę). See **Kurunegala.**

Kurnool (kur.nöl′). [Also, **Karnul.**] District in Madras, S Union of India, ab. 250 mi. NW of Madras: cotton,

indigo, millet, and oilseeds. The state of Banganapalle was annexed in 1948. Capital, Kurnool; area, ab. 7,893 sq. mi. (1951); pop. 1,190,842 (1951).

Kurnool. [Also, **Karnul.**] Capital of the district of Kurnool, Madras, S Union of India, at the junction of the Hundri and Tungabhadra rivers, ab. 250 mi. NW of Madras. It is at the head of the canal which irrigates the valley between the Kistna and Penner rivers, which was the beginning of a system to irrigate much of the dryer part of Madras. 45,250 (1941)

Kuroki (kö.rō.kē), Count **Tamemoto.** b. at Saga, Japan, March 16, 1844; d. 1923. Japanese general, commander of the Japanese First Army in the Russo-Japanese War (1904–05). He defeated the Russians in the battle of the Yalu River, May 1, 1904, and in many subsequent engagements. In the battles of Liaoyang, the Shaho, and Mukden he commanded the right wing. In the Sino-Japanese War (1894–95) he led the Kumamoto division.

Kuropatkin (kö.ro.pät'kin), **Alexey Nikolayevich.** b. March 29, 1848; d. Jan. 23, 1925. Russian general, commander of the Russian forces in the first part of the Russo-Japanese War (1904–05). He was connected with the general staff of the Russian army from 1874, performed various diplomatic and military services in Turkistan and elsewhere in Asia, served through the Russo-Turkish War (1877–78) as chief of staff to Skobelev, fought against the Tekke-Turkomans (1880–81), and was minister of war in 1898. On the outbreak (1904) of the Russo-Japanese War, he was made commander of the Russian forces in Manchuria, but was repeatedly defeated, most decisively in the battles of Liaoyang, the Shaho, and Mukden. After the defeat at Mukden he was superseded by Linevich. His military memoirs, *The Russian Army and the Japanese War*, appeared in 1909.

Kuroshio (kö.rō.shi.ō) or **Kuroshiwo** (-shi.wō). Japanese name of the **Japan Current.**

Kurrachee (ku.rä'chē). See **Karachi.**

Kürschner (kürsh'nėr), **Joseph.** b. at Gotha, Germany, Sept. 20, 1853; d. in the Tyrol, Austria, July 29, 1902. German editor and lexicographer. His name is linked to the *Deutsche National-Literatur*, a collection in 220 volumes of critical editions of German literary works from the earliest times to the 19th century prepared by a host of scholars under Kürschner's general editorship (1882–99). He also developed *Kürschners Deutscher Literaturkalender* from a less comprehensive work begun by Julius and Heinrich Hart in 1879. Other reference works which owe their existence to Kürschner's initiative include *Staatshandbuch für das deutsche Reich* and *Handbuch der Presse.*

Kursk (körsk). *Oblast* (region) of the U.S.S.R., in the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, centered ab. 300 mi. S of Moscow, on the N border of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic. Most of the area is rolling or hilly but fine crops of wheat, rye, and sugar beets are raised; cattle raising is also extensive. Large deposits of iron ore have been discovered here in recent years, and development of mining is now under way. Capital, Kursk; area, ab. 21,153 sq. mi. (1939), ab. 19,600 sq. mi. (1951); pop. 3,130,114 (1939).

Kursk. City in the U.S.S.R., capital of the Kursk *oblast* (region) of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, on the Kura River: a major rail and road junction. It has large machine shops, flour mills, and tanneries. In World War II Kursk was captured by the Germans in November, 1941, and was recovered by Russian forces on Feb. 8, 1943, after fierce battles in which the city suffered heavy damage. 119,972 (1939).

Kurski Zaliv (kör'ski zä.lyēf'). Russian name of **Kurisches Haff.**

Kurth (kürt), **Godefroid.** b. at Arlon, Luxembourg, Belgium, May 11, 1847; d. at Assche, Brabant, Belgium, Jan. 4, 1916. Belgian historian and philologist. A medievalist, he specialized in the Merovingian period. Among his works are *Les Origines de la civilisation moderne*, *Histoire poétique des Mérovingiens*, and *La Frontière linguistique en Belgique et dans le Nord de la France.*

Kurukshetra (ko.rö.shā'tra). Plain in N India, in the Punjab near Delhi, where the great battle of the *Mahabharata*, between the Kauravas (the 100 sons of Dhritarashtra) and the Pandavas (the five sons of Pandava or Pandu), was fought. It lies not far from Panipat, and has been the scene of many historic battles.

Kuruma (kö.rö'mä). [Also: **Fulse, Lisle, Nioniosse.**] One of the Sudanic-speaking Gurunsi people of W Africa, inhabiting NE Ivory Coast, W of Wagadugu (Ouagadougou). Their population is estimated at ab. 80,000 (by M. Delafosse, *Haut-Sénégal-Niger*, 1912). They practice hoe agriculture, and their principal food is millet. They are non-Mohammedan.

Kurume (kö.rö.me). City in NW Kyushu, Japan, in Fukuoka *ken* (prefecture): cotton-textile industry. 100,997 (1950).

Kurun (kö.rön). Japanese name of **Keelung.**

Kurun (kö.rön'), **Birket el.** See **Birket el Kurun.**

Kurunegala (kur.ù.neg'ą.lą). [Also: **Kurnegalle, Kornegalle.**] Sacred town in Ceylon, ab. 53 mi. NE of Colombo. It is a trading center served by a railroad line and three major highways. 13,466 (1946).

Kurusu (kö.rö.sö), **Saburo.** b. at Yokohama, Japan, c1888—. Japanese diplomat. He entered the Japanese diplomatic service in 1910, after graduating from the Tokyo Commercial College. He was Japanese consul in 1913 at Chicago, in 1919 at Manila, and first secretary of the Japanese legation in Chile in 1922 and in Italy in 1925. He was consul general at Hamburg (1927), minister to Peru (1928), director of the commerce bureau of the foreign office (1932–37), and ambassador to Belgium (1937) and to Germany (1939). It was in the latter post that he signed the Berlin Pact (Sept. 28, 1940) which made Japan a member of the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis. In November, 1941, he was sent by his country to the U.S. to assist Ambassador Nomura in the "peace talks" that were then taking place. In that month he had several interviews with Secretary of State Cordell Hull and with President Franklin D. Roosevelt, and he was in Hull's office on Dec. 7, when the attack on Pearl Harbor took place.

Kurya (kör'yä). [Also: **Kulia, Tende.**] Bantu subgroup of the Kavirondo peoples of E Africa, inhabiting N Tanganyika and SW Kenya. Their population is estimated at ab. 67,000 (by I. Schapera, *Some Problems of Anthropological Research in Kenya Colony*, 1949).

Kurz (kürts), **Heinrich.** b. at Paris, April 28, 1805; d. at Aarau, Switzerland, Feb. 24, 1873. German historian of literature.

Kurz, Hermann. b. at Reutlingen, Württemberg, Germany, Nov. 30, 1813; d. at Tübingen, Württemberg, Oct. 10, 1873. German poet, novelist, and translator.

Kurz, Isolde. b. at Stuttgart, Germany, Dec. 21, 1853; d. at Munich, April 5, 1944. German poet and prose writer; daughter of Hermann Kurz. Short stories, many of them laid in Italy, form the bulk of her work (*Florentiner Novellen*, 1890; *Italienische Erzählungen*, 1895; *Frutti di Mare*, 1901; *Lebensfluten*, 1907; *Die Nacht im Teppichsaal*, 1933). Her novels date from her later years (*Der Despot*, 1925; *Der Caliban*, 1926; *Vanadis*, 1931). Volumes of her poems appeared at long intervals (*Gedichte*, 1889; *Neue Gedichte*, 1905; *Kinder der Lilith*, 1908; *Reigen des Lebens*, 1933). Her works also include aphorisms (*Im Zeichen des Steinbocks*, 1905); essays and sketches (*Die Stadt des Lebens*, 1902; *Florentinische Erinnerungen*, 1910); and many autobiographical books (*Aus meinem Jugendland*, 1918; *Meine Mutter*, 1926; *Pilgerfahrt nach dem Unerreichlichen*, 1938).

Kus (kös). See **Coos.**

Kusaie (kö.sī'e). [Also: **Strong Island, Ualan.**] Volcanic island of the Caroline Archipelago, W central Pacific Ocean, at the extreme E end of the group. It is a very beautiful and fertile island and possesses two good harbors. It was discovered in 1804, and has been successively under German, Japanese, and (since 1945) U.S. administration. Area, ab. 42 sq. mi.; pop. 1,652 (1948).

Kusasi (kö.sä'sē). [Also: **Koussassi, Kusae** (kö.sä'e), **Kussi.**] Sudanic-speaking people of W Africa, inhabiting the NE part of the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast and N Togoland. Their language is related to that of the Mossi. Their population is estimated at ab. 150,000 (based on A. W. Cardinall, *The Gold Coast*, 1931). They practice hoe agriculture, and their principal food is millet. They are non-Mohammedan.

Kush (kush). See **Cush.**

Kushan (kö'shän'). See **Takushan.**

Kushiro (kö.shē.rō). City in E Hokkaido, Japan, a seaport on the SE coast of the island. It has fisheries, and exports coal and lumber as well as fish products. 93,357 (1950).

Kushk-i-Nakhud (köshk'ē.nä.ċhöd'). [Also, **Kashk-i-Nakhud.**] Town in S Afghanistan, in Kandahar province, ab. 38 mi. W of Kandahar. Here, on July 27, 1880, the Afghans defeated a British army.

Kusi (kö'sē). See **Kosi.**

Kusinagara (kö.si.nä'gą.rą). Locality in NE Uttar Pradesh, Union of India, ab. 50 mi. E of Gorakhpur. There are several ruins in the area, including a temple with a great image of the dying Buddha. The place is believed to have been the scene of the death and cremation (c483 B.C.) of Buddha.

Kuskokwim (kus'kǭ.kwim). [Also: **Kuskoquim, Kuskokvim.**] River in W Alaska, flowing into Kuskokwim Bay, an arm of Bering Sea. Length, ab. 600 mi.

Küsnacht (küs'näċht). Town in N Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, on the E side of the lake of Zurich, between Zurich and Meilen. 7,228 (1941).

Kusnetsk (köz.nyetsk'). See **Kuznetsk.**

Kussi (kö'sē). See **Kusasi.**

Küssnacht (küs'näċht). [Also: **Küssnach** (küs'näċh); officially, **Küssnacht am Rigi** (äm rē'gē).] Town in C Switzerland, in the canton of Schwyz, on the Lake of Lucerne, at the foot of Mount Rigi. It is noted for its statue of the hero William Tell and for Tell's chapel. Elevation, ab. 1,460 ft.; pop. 5,152 (1941).

Kustanai (kös.tä.nī'). City in U.S.S.R., in N Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic. It is the center of a wheat-growing area, and has flour-milling and meat-packing industries. 38,900 (1936).

Küstendil (kyö.sten.dil'). See **Kyustendil.**

Küstendje (küs.ten'je) or **Küstenja** (küs.ten'zhä). See **Constanţa.**

Küstenland (küs'tęn.länt). [English, **Maritime Province.**] Former administrative province of Austria-Hungary, composed of the three crownlands Görz and Gradiska, Istria, and Trieste.

Küstrin (küs.trēn'). German name of **Kostrzyn.**

Kusumi-yama (kö.sö.mē.yä.mä). See **Kujusan.**

Kut (köt). See **Kut-al-Imara.**

Kütahya (kü.tä.yä'). [Also: **Kutahia, Kutaya.**] *Il* (province or vilayet) in W Turkey, SE of Istanbul, in Anatolia: a dry, hilly area where wheat farming and cattle and sheep raising are the principal occupations. It is crossed by two railway lines and several important caravan trails. Capital, Kütahya; area, ab. 5,889 sq. mi.; pop. 419,100 (1950).

Kütahya. [Also: **Kutahia, Kutaya.**] Town in W Turkey, capital of the *il* (province or vilayet) of Kütahya, ab. 120 mi. SE of Istanbul: trading center; lignite (brown coal) is mined in the area. A peace was negotiated here in May, 1833, whereby the Turkish sultan ceded Syria and the province of Adana to Mehemet Ali, viceroy of Egypt. Elevation, ab. 3,060 ft.; pop. 19,849 (1945).

Kutais (kö.tä.ēs'). Former *guberniya* (government) in Transcaucasia, Asiatic Russia, bordering on the Black Sea and Turkey; now in the U.S.S.R., in the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic. The territories of Sukhum and Batum were annexed to it in 1882. Area, ab. 14,313 sq. mi.

Kutaisi (kö.tä.ē'sē). [Also, **Kutais.**] City in the U.S.S.R., in the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic, ab. 50 mi. E of the E end of the Black Sea, on the Rion River. Manufactures include automobiles and trucks, woolen and silk textiles, canned fruits and vegetables, clothing, and chemicals. It was founded in 806 A.D., was capital of Imeritia, and was acquired by Russia in 1810. 81,479 (1939).

Kut-al-Imara (köt'äl.i.mä'rą). [Also: **Kut, Kut-al-Amara** (köt'äl.ą.mä'rą), **Kut-el-Amara.**] City in E Iraq, on the Tigris River ab. 100 mi. SE of Baghdad, with which it is connected by rail. Irrigation has helped to make this one of the largest wheat-growing areas in Iraq. During World War I it was captured by the British in September, 1915; they were later besieged by the Turks and forced to surrender (April, 1916). It was reoccupied by a British force under General Maude in 1917. Pop. 56,294 (1947).

Kutch (kůch, kuch). [Also: **Cutch, Kachh.**] State in W Union of India, S of Sind, Pakistan. Much of the area is swampland; herding and subsistence farming are the main occupations. Capital, Bhuj; area, ab. 8,461 sq. mi.; pop. 567,825 (1951).

Kutch, Gulf of. [Also: **Gulf of Cutch** (or **Kachh**).] Arm of the Indian Ocean indenting the W coast of the Union of India, S of Kutch and N of Kathiawar. Length, ab. 120 mi.; width, ab. 40 mi.

Kutch, Rann of. [Also: **Rann** (or **Runn**) **of Kachh** (or **Cutch**).] Salt morass, flooded at times, in W Union of India, in the N and E parts of Kutch, and communicating with the Gulf of Kutch. In ancient times a shallow arm of the Arabian Sea, it was filled in by sediment from the Indus, which has since changed its course westward; it now receives the Banas River. Its NW and SE parts are known respectively as the Great and the Little Rann of Kutch. Area, ab. 9,000 sq. mi.

Kutchin (ku.chin'). [Also, **Loucheux.**] Division of the Athabaskan-speaking North American Indian tribes of NW Canada and N, NE, and C Alaska. It embraces nine tribes, numbering ab. 1,700.

Kutchuk-Kainardji (kö.chök'kī.när'jē), **Treaty of.** See **Kuchuk Kainarji, Treaty of.**

Kut-el-Amara (köt'el.ą.mä'rą). See **Kut-al-Imara.**

Kutenai (kö'tęn.ā). [Also: **Kootenai, Kootenay.**] Group of North American Indian tribes formerly inhabiting SE British Columbia and NW Montana. The several dialects of the language form an independent linguistic family, for which Algonquian kinship has been suggested. Originally theirs was the low material culture of the Plateau; they lived in semisubterranean houses, fished, dug and ate bulbs, and hunted small game. But after contact with the Plains Indians they adopted the horse and the tepee, made deerskin garments, and hunted buffalo. They even took over a modified version of the Plains sun dance. Today some 3,300 Kutenai Indians live on the Flathead Reservation in NW Montana.

Kutná Hora (köt'nä hô'rä). [German, **Kuttenberg.**] Town in Czechoslovakia, in the *kraj* (region) of Praha, in E central Bohemia, ab. 39 mi. E of Prague. In the Middle Ages it was a wealthy silver-mining town, and was at various times a capital of Bohemia. There are today shoe, sugar, and tobacco factories, a brewery, and an iron foundry. The architectural testimony of the past is remarkable, particularly in the Gothic Church of Saint Barbara, begun in 1388 and completed in 1585, the Church of Saint Jacob, the mint, and the town hall, which now contains a museum. 12,119 (1947).

Kutno (köt'nô). Town in C Poland, in the *województwo* (province) of **Łódź**, on the Ochnia River ab. 74 mi. W of Warsaw. An important railroad junction, it has textile mills, sugar refineries, and grain markets. Buildings of interest include the 12th-century Collegiate church, in Romanesque style, the Church of the Bernhardins (1632), in baroque style, and the 16th-century synagogue, in Renaissance style. In World War I, the Germans here defeated the Russians on Nov. 14–15, 1914; in World War II, the Germans here defeated the Poles, after a great battle, on Sept. 15, 1939. Pop. 20,066 (1946).

Kuttack (kut'ąk). See **Cuttack.**

Kuttenberg (kůt'ęn.berk). German name of **Kutná Hora.**

Kutuzov (kö.tö'zǫf), **Mikhail.** [Title, Prince of **Smolensk.**] b. at St. Petersburg, Sept. 16, 1745; d. at Bunzlau, Germany, April 28, 1813. Russian field marshal. He served against the Turks (1770–74), losing an eye in action. Under Suvorov he fought in the Russo-Turkish War of 1788–91 and afterwards occupied diplomatic posts at Constantinople and Berlin. He was in command of Russian forces during Napoleon's advance on Vienna and was defeated (Dec. 2, 1805) at Austerlitz, a battle he tried to prevent. In 1811 he commanded against the Turks, but was recalled to command against Napoleon in the latter's campaign against Moscow, succeeding Mikhail Barclay de Tolly, whose delaying tactics did not meet with official approval (but which Kutuzov himself was later to adopt). Kutuzov was defeated at the bloody battle of Borodino (Sept. 7, 1812); his losses caused him to revert quickly to harrying tactics instead of seeking pitched battles. When Napoleon's retreat began, the wisdom of the strategy implicit in these tactics became evident; he defeated Ney and Davout at Smolensk in November, 1812, and harried the Grand Army from there

to the Prussian border, cutting it to bits. He was placed in command of the Russian and Prussian troops which were to clear the French from central Europe, but he died before he could begin the campaign.

Kutztown (kŭts'toun). Borough in E Pennsylvania, in Berks County: marketing center for an agricultural area; manufactures textiles and cast-iron products. Pop. 3,110 (1950).

Kuusinin (kö'si.nin), **Hertta Elina.** b. at Luhanga, Finland, Feb. 14, 1904—. Finnish political leader, a dominating figure in the Finnish Communist Party after World War II. She became (1944) editor of the newspaper *Vapaa Sana*, and entered (1945) the parliament.

Kuvera (kö.vā'rą). [Also, **Kubera.**] In Hindu mythology, originally, the chief of the evil beings dwelling in darkness; later, the god of riches and of the treasures in the earth, and the regent of the northern quarter. He is represented as white and deformed, having three legs and only eight teeth.

Kuwait (kö.wīt'). [Also: **Grane, Koweit, Koweyt, Kuweit.**] Sheikhdom in NE Arabia, at the head of the Persian Gulf, S of the Shatt al-Arab. It is under the protection of the British. A low, arid region with marshland along the coast, its chief product is oil, of which ab. 16.5 million tons (ab. 126 million barrels) were produced in 1950. Capital, Kuwait; area, ab. 1,930 sq. mi.; pop. ab. 160,000.

Kuwait. [Also: **Al Kuwait, Koweit, Koweyt, Kuweit.**] City in NE Arabia, the capital and chief city of the sheikhdom of Kuwait, on the coast at the NW corner of the Persian Gulf. It is principally a trading community and seaport, and has for centuries been a shipbuilding center for the dhows which sail on the Persian Gulf. It has grown rapidly in recent years with the development of nearby oil fields, and has now an important airport. 80,000 (est. 1948).

Ku Wei-chün (gö' wā'jün'). Original name of **Koo, V. K. Wellington.**

Kuweit (kö.wāt'). See **Kuwait.**

Kuxhaven (kŭks.hä'fən). See **Cuxhaven.**

Kuybyshev (kö'i.bi.shif; Anglicized, kwē'bi.shef). See **Kuibyshev.**

Kuyp (koip). See **Cuyp.**

Kuyunjik (kö.yön.jēk'). Village and mound of ruins in N Iraq, on the site of ancient Nineveh, which in the reign of Sennacherib (705–681 B.C.) was the capital of Assyria, and remained such until its destruction in 608 B.C.; the Mespila of Xenophon. It represents the N quarter of Nineveh. It lies on the E bank of the Tigris, nearly opposite to the modern city of Mosul. Opposite to it lies the other mound of ruins, Nebbi Yunus, representing the S quarter of Nineveh. Between them flows the Chosr, an auxiliary river of the Tigris. Sir Henry Layard, English ambassador at Constantinople, discovered (1852) in Kuyunjik the largest Assyrian palace thus far known (the so-called Southwest Palace of Sennacherib, which contained 71 rooms); and Hormuzd Rassam, in 1854, the North Palace of Assurbanipal, with the great collection of engraved tablets known as "the Library of Assurbanipal," including the Gilgamesh tablets.

Kuzmin (köz.mēn'), **Mikhail Alexeyevich.** b. at Yaroslavl, Russia, Oct. 18, 1875; d. c1935. Russian poet, writer of fiction, and playwright.

Kuznetsk or **Kusnetsk** (köz.nyetsk'). City in the U.S.S.R., in the Penza *oblast* (region) of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic ab. 115 mi. N of Sartov. Leather industries, including tanning, and the manufacture of shoes, are important. 41,000 (1936).

Kuznetsk. Former name of **Stalinsk,** U.S.S.R.

Kuznetsk Alatau (ä.lä.tou'). [Also, **Kusnets Alatau** (-nyets').] Range of mountains in the U.S.S.R., in the Kemerovo *oblast* (region) and the Khakass autonomous *oblast* (region) of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, E of the Kuznetsk Basin, extending NE and SW. Peak elevation, ab. 7,145 ft.

Kuznetsk Basin. Coal field and mining region in the U.S.S.R., in W central Siberia. It has been developed since 1930 as the second coal field of the U.S.S.R., producing approximately one fourth of the total Russian output. In addition, there are heavy industries based on the coal and nearby iron ores (iron and steel, chemical, and nonferrous metallurgical plants predominate). Area, ab. 10,100 sq. mi.

Kvapil (kvä'pēl), **Jaroslav.** b. 1868; d. 1950. Czech dramatist and stage director. Influenced by both Stanislavsky and Reinhardt, he was also attracted to the classics, although he started his directorial career with naturalistic productions of Ibsen and Chekhov. He staged plays by Shakespeare and directed the Shakespearian Jubilee Cycle of 1916. From 1918 to 1921 Kvapil held a political post in the ministry of education, but he returned to the theater in 1921 and took over the direction of the Municipal Theatre of Prague. Perhaps his boldest directorial feats were his staging a production of both parts of *Henry IV* as one play, and his presentation of Schiller's trilogy *Wallenstein* in one evening.

Kwa (kwä). Subgroup of the Semi-Bantu-speaking Ibibio people of W Africa, inhabiting SE Nigeria N of Calabar. Their population is estimated at ab. 75,000 (based on P. A. Talbot, *The Peoples of Southern Nigeria*, 1926).

Kwadjalin (kwä'ją.lin). See **Kwajalein.**

Kwafi (kwä'fē). See **Lumbwa** and **Masai.**

Kwahu (kwä'hö). See **Kwawu.**

Kwajalein (kwä'ją.lān). [Also, **Kwadjalin.**] Coral atoll in the Ralik chain of the Marshall Islands, in the W Pacific N of the Gilbert Islands, on which was located the largest Japanese World War II air and sea base in the Marshalls. The easternmost of the Japanese-mandated islands, it came under concentrated American air attack in January, 1944. This was followed by naval bombardment and infantry invasion early in February of the same year. By the sheer concentration of attacks the atoll was quickly overwhelmed, leaving the more important Japanese base of Truk unprotected. The atoll consists of ab. 97 islets surrounding a lagoon of ab. 839 sq. mi.; land area, ab. 6.3 sq. mi.; pop. 832 (1948).

Kwakiutl (kwä.ki.öt'l). Group of North American Indian tribes inhabiting the Prince Rupert Island area of British Columbia. Their language, along with Nootka, comprises the Wakashan family of North American Indian languages. Theirs is a typical North Pacific Coast Indian culture, characterized by shamanism, rivalry in the accumulation of wealth, and the famous potlatch give-away feasts. By 1949 their numbers were reduced to ab. 3,500.

Kwakwa (kwä'kwä). Name sometimes applied to a group of Sudanic-speaking peoples of W Africa, inhabiting the banks of the lagoons of SW Ivory Coast. These small independent peoples include the Abe, Abure (also Aboure, Akapless), Ajukru (also Adjoukrou, Adioukrou, Adyoukrou), Alagia (also Alagya, Allagya, Aladia, Alladin), Ari (also Abidji), Ati (also Attie, Akye), Avikam (also Avekvom, Brigne), Gwa (also Mbato), Kyama (also Ebrie), and Mekyibo (also Vetere).

Kwaluthi (kwä.lö'thē). [Also: **Ukualuthi, Ukualuze.**] Subgroup of the Bantu-speaking Mbo, inhabiting N South-West Africa.

Kwambi (kwäm'bē). [Also, **Ukuambi.**] Subgroup of the Bantu-speaking Mbo, inhabiting N South-West Africa.

Kwanchengtze (kwän'cheng'tse'). See **Changchun.**

Kwanga (kwäng'gä). [Also, **Bakwanga.**] Bantu-speaking people of C Africa, inhabiting the valley of the Lui River, a branch of the Zambezi, in W Northern Rhodesia. Culturally and linguistically they resemble the Lozi, the rulers of the Rotse kingdom, of which the Kwanga formed a part. They number ab. 25,000.

Kwangchow (kwäng'jō') or **Kwang-chowfu** (kwäng'-jō'fö'). Chinese names of **Canton.**

Kwangchowan (kwäng'jō'wän'). [French, **Kouang-Tchéou-Wan**; official Chinese name, **Chankiang.**] Territory in S China, in S Kwangtung province, occupying part of the mainland and adjacent islands surrounding a large bay. It was leased by the French from China in 1898, and was an important naval station. There was also some foreign trade. In 1945 France returned the area to China. Area, ab. 325 sq. mi.; pop. 206,300 (1936).

Kwang-hsü (gwäng'shu'). [Personal name, **Tsai T'ien.**] b. at Peiping, Aug. 2, 1872; d. there, Nov. 14, 1908. Emperor of China (1875–1908). He succeeded to the throne in January, 1875, and nominally assumed the government in March, 1887; but until his marriage in

February, 1889, was under the regency of his mother's sister, the empress dowager. In 1898 he issued several edicts in favor of reform, and as a consequence the empress dowager resumed the regency in September of that year. The emperor was childless and was succeeded (1908) by his nephew Pu-yi (Hsüan T'ung).

Kwangsi (kwang'sē'; Chinese, gwäng'sē'). Province in S China, bounded by Kweichow and Hunan on the N, Kwangtung on the S and E, Indochina on the SW, and Yunnan on the W. Minerals include coal, iron, gold, tungsten, manganese, silver, mercury, antimony, lead, and zinc; these deposits are mostly of modest size, and have not been developed. There are paper manufactures, and trade in tung oil, cotton, wood products, rice, and tobacco. Capital, Nanning; area, ab. 81,500 sq. mi.; pop. 14,970,785 (1950).

Kwangtung (kwang'tung'; Chinese, gwäng'dung'). Province in SE China, bounded by Hunan and Kiangsi on the N, Fukien on the NE, the South China Sea and Gulf of Tonkin on the S, Indochina on the W, and Kwangsi on the NW. The island of Hainan is a part of the province. Mineral resources include antimony, tungsten, marble, and coal; there are important rice, sugar, and fruit crops; manufactures include clothing, alcohol, silk textiles, and canned foods. Capital, Canton; area, ab. 85,447 sq. mi.; pop., excluding Canton, which is an independent municipality, 26,683,156 (1950).

Kwannon (kwän.nōn). Japanese name of the Buddhist goddess of mercy. She is venerated throughout Japan, especially by women.

Kwannui (kwän'nō'i). See **Sian,** China.

Kwanto (kwän.tō). [Also, **Kanto.**] Plain in SE Honshu, Japan, the largest and most populous of the plains of Japan, lying around the city of Tokyo and extending S, E, NE, N, and NW from the city. It is intensively cultivated, and includes numerous cities, of which Tokyo is the largest. Area, ab. 5,000 sq. mi.; pop. ab. 16 million.

Kwantung or **Kwantung Leased Territory** (kwan'tung'; Chinese, gwän'dung'). See under **Liaotung Peninsula.**

Kwanyama (kwä.nyä'mä). [Also: **Kuanjama, Ouakwanyama, Wakwanyama.**] One of the largest subgroups of the Bantu-speaking Mbo, inhabiting S Angola, in SW Africa.

Kwanza (kwän'zą). See **Cuanza.**

Kwapa (kwä'pä). See **Quapaw.**

Kwawu (kwä'wō). [Also: **Kwahu, Okwawu.**] One of the Sudanic-speaking Guang peoples of W Africa, inhabiting E Gold Coast.

Kweichow (kwā'chou'; Chinese, gwā'jō'). [Also, **Kuichau.**] Province in S China, bounded by Szechwan on the N, Hunan on the E, Kwangsi on the S, and Yunnan on the W. The chief deposits of mercury ore in China are found in this province, and antimony is also an important mineral; the main crops are rice, bamboo, fruits, and tung nuts. Capital, Kweiyang; area, ab. 68,139 sq. mi.; pop. 10,487,300 (1950).

Kweichow. Former name of **Fengkieh.**

Kweilin (gwā'lin'). City in S China, formerly capital of the province of Kwangsi, on the Kwei River. It is a trading center, and an important transportation center with rail connections to Hunan and the Yangtze valley. The "Flying Tigers" had a base here at the beginning of World War II. The city was captured by the Japanese in November, 1944, and recovered by the Chinese in July, 1945. Area (of municipality), ab. 102 sq. mi.; pop. 142,-202 (1946); pop. of city, 74,791 (1936).

Kweisui (gwā'swā'). [Also: **Kweihsui, Kweihwa** (gwā'-hwā'); former name, **Kuku-Khoto.**] City in N China, capital of the province of Suiyuan, ab. 150 mi. W of Kalgan (or Wanchuan): an important road and caravan junction, with rail connections to Peiping. Elevation, ab. 3,470 ft.; pop. 103,051 (1947).

Kweiyang (gwā'yäng'). [Also, **Kweichu** (gwā'jō').] City in S China, capital of the province of Kweichow: a major road junction and commercial city in an area producing rice, tung nuts, and rapeseed crops. Elevation, ab. 3,400 ft.; pop. 262,740 (1946).

Kwena (kwā'nä). [Also: **Bakuena, Bakwena.**] Several separate Bantu-speaking Sotho peoples of S Africa. Some are southern Sotho, formerly a part of the Suto kingdom; some are eastern Sotho who have been long influenced by the Pedi; and finally, a group whose population is estimated at ab. 25,000 (by I. Schapera, *A Handbook of Tswana Law and Custom,* 1938) constitute a subgroup of the Tswana or western Sotho.

Kwidzyń (kvē'dziny'). [German, **Marienwerder.**] Town in N Poland, in the *województwo* (province) of Gdansk, formerly in East Prussia, ab. 45 mi. SE of Danzig. It is connected with the nearby Vistula River by the Nogat Canal. Before World War II it had agricultural markets, canneries, and pottery and tobacco manufactures. According to the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles, a plebiscite was held here and in the surrounding district in 1920, resulting in a majority in favor of continued affiliation with Germany. The town came under the administration of Poland in 1945, and the German population has now emigrated. 20,484 (1939); 7,986 (1946).

Kwilu (kwē'lö). [Also: **Kuilu;** Portuguese, **Cuilo.**] River in W central Africa, in N Angola and the Belgian Congo. It is a southern tributary of the Kasai River, which flows into the Congo. Length, ab. 700 mi.

Kwororofa (kwō.rō.rō'fä). See **Junkun.**

Kworra (kwor'ą). See **Niger River.**

Kxalxadi (kä.lä'dē). See **Kalahari.**

Kyakhta (kyäн'tą). See also **Altan Bulak.**

Kyakhta or **Kiakhta** (kyäн'tą). Town in the U.S.S.R., in the Buryat-Mongol Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, on the border of the Mongolian People's Republic, with which it has some trade. 12,300 (1936).

Kyd (kid), **Thomas.** [Also, **Kid.**] b. at London, 1558; d. 1594. English dramatist. His play *The Spanish Tragedy,* written probably in 1585 and printed in 1592 and many times thereafter, was one of the most sensational and perhaps the most popular of the whole Elizabethan period. Based on Seneca's techniques, it includes, in addition to the ghost and revenge theme, brutal and bloodcurdling action; it became a byword, its characters so well known that passing reference was made to them as to proverbs. The only other play definitely ascribable to Kyd is a translation of Robert Garnier's *Cornélie.* Sometimes attributed to Kyd are *Soliman and Perseda, Arden of Feversham* (also attributed to nearly every other playwright of the early 1590's), and a lost play on the Hamlet story, said to be the basis of Shakespeare's play. *The First Part of Ieronimo* (1605) has been shown not to be Kyd's, though it tells the story forming the background of *The Spanish Tragedy.* Two prose pamphlets of Kyd's are known, and he apparently wrote much that is now lost. As a result of antiforeign propaganda inciting riots at London in 1593, Kyd's rooms were entered during the search for the author of the inflammatory literature. Among his papers was found a blasphemous writing that Kyd, under torture, swore belonged to Christopher Marlowe, who was thereby implicated further in pending charges of atheism and blasphemy. Kyd was released after Marlowe's death, but he failed to find a patron or regular employment and died in poverty.

Kyefo (kyā'fō). [Also, **Tiefo.**] One of the Sudanic-speaking Akan peoples of W Africa, inhabiting S Gold Coast.

Kyffhäuser (kif'hoi.zĕr). Mountain and castle in C Germany, ab. 31 mi. NW of Weimar. According to tradition Frederick Barbarossa sits asleep at a marble table in a cavern in the Kyffhäuser. His beard has grown so long that it encircles the table. The legend is that he will wake and save his country in some time of great peril. Elevation, ab. 1,395 ft.

Kyklades (kē.klā'ᴛнēs) or **Kykladon Nesoi** (kē.klā'-ᴛнôn nē'sē). Greek names of the **Cyclades.**

Kyle (kīl). [Latinized, **Coila.**] Central part of Ayrshire, in S Scotland, between the rivers Doon and Irvine: celebrated in Robert Burns's poems.

Kyle, John Stewart, Lord of. See **Robert III** (of *Scotland*).

Kyles of Bute (kīlz; būt). See **Bute, Kyles of.**

Kymi (kü'mē). *Lääni* (department) in SE Finland, consisting of the remaining Finnish portions of the former lääni of Viipuri, now mostly in the U.S.S.R. Capital, Kotka; land area, ab. 4,145 sq. mi.; pop. 314,835 (1951).

Kymry (kim'ri). See **Cymry.**

Kynaston (kin'as.tọn), **Edward.** b. at London, c1640; d. in January, 1706. English actor. He was remarkably

handsome, and was noted for his impersonation of female parts in his youth, and for his demeanor in the parts of kings and noble personages in his later years.

Kynaston, Sir **Francis.** b. at Oteley, Shropshire, England, 1587; d. 1642. English poet and scholar.

Kyne (kīn), **Peter Bernard.** b. at San Francisco, Oct. 12, 1880—. American author. Among his novels are *Cappy Ricks* (1916), *The Valley of the Giants* (1918), *Kindred of the Dust* (1920), *The Pride of Palomar* (1921), *The Go-Getter* (1922), *Never the Twain Shall Meet* (1923), *Tide of Empire* (1928), *Jim the Conqueror* (1929), *Golden Dawn* (1930), *Cappy Ricks Comes Back* (1934), *Cappy Ricks Special* (1935), and *Dude Woman* (1940).

Kynewulf (kin'ę.wůlf, kün'-). See **Cynewulf.**

Kyng Johan (king jō'han). See **King John.**

Kyomipo (kyō'mē'pō'). [Japanese, **Kenjiho.**] City in W Korea, ab. 120 mi. NW of Seoul. Built up by the Japanese, it has modern iron and steel mills and chemical plants. Iron ore is found S of the city, and there is coal to the N. After 1945 it was included in North Korea. 53,035 (1944).

Kyomon (kyō'môn'). [Former name, **Port Hamilton.**] Harbor in a small island of SW Korea. Great Britain annexed it in 1885, but abandoned it in 1886. It now belongs to Korea.

Kyongsong (kyông.sông). See **Seoul.**

Kyoshi (or **Kyo**) **Gisors** (kyō.shē, kyō, zhē.zôr). See **Gisors, Kyoshi.**

Kyoto (kyō'tō). [Also: **Kioto;** former name, **Heian-kyo;** sometimes called **Miako,** meaning "Metropolis," **Saikio,** meaning "Western Capital."] City in Japan, on the island of Honshu, N of Osaka. It is the third largest city (1950) in Japan and is the only great city in the country that does not have direct access to the sea. The typical industry is the small workshop employing only a few score of workers. There are some large cotton mills on the outskirts forbidden by law to exist within city limits. The city has manufactures of porcelain and other handicraft products. For centuries it was the residence of the Mikado (until 1869), and it is the historic capital of Japan. It contains the imperial palace. The pagoda of Kyomidzu is a highly picturesque Buddhist tower of five stages, with widely projecting roofs curved upward at the angles, and a lofty hooped finial. Its carved woodwork is entirely covered with red lacquer. The city is the finest center for old arts and crafts. It was not bombed in World War II. 1,089,726 (1940), 1,101,854 (1950).

Kypros (kē'prôs). Greek name of **Cyprus.**

Kyritz (kē'rits). Town in NE Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Brandenburg, Russian Zone, formerly in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, on the Jäglitz River ab. 51 mi. NW of Berlin: agricultural markets, flour mills, machine factory. 8,679 (1946).

Kyrle (kėrl), **John.** [Called **"the Man of Ross."**] b. at Dymock, Gloucestershire, England, May 22, 1637; d. at Ross, Hertfordshire, England, Nov. 7, 1724. English landowner, known as a benevolent and public-spirited man, a general mediator in the neighborhood of the estates he inherited from his father. Pope has immortalized him in his *Moral Essays,* iii. 250.

Kyrle (kir'lę), **Josef.** b. at Schärding, Upper Austria, Dec. 8, 1880; d. at Vienna, March 20, 1926. Austrian dermatologist. He was an authority on pathological histology, the problem of specific-unspecific therapy of syphilis, and the introduction of malaria treatment in cases of syphilis.

Kysibl (kē'si.bl). [German, **Giesshübl.**] Resort town in Czechoslovakia, in the *kraj* (region) of Karlovy Vary, in NW Bohemia, near a bend of the Ohře River, ab. 6 mi. NE of Karlovy Vary. There is a mineral spring the waters of which have been exported since 1522.

Kythairon (kē.the.rôn'). See **Cithaeron.**

Kythera (kē'thē.rä) or **Kytherion** (kē.thē'rē.ôn). Greek names of **Cythera.**

Kythul (kī'tul). See **Kaithal.**

Kyurinish (kyö'rin.ish). See under **Lezghians.**

Kyurins (kyö.rinz'). See **Lezghians.**

Kyushu (kyö'shö). [Also: **Kiushu, Kiusiu.**] Southernmost of the four principal islands of Japan, SW of Honshu and Shikoku. It contains numerous cities, including Nagasaki, Fukuoka, Kagoshima, and Kumamoto. The surface is largely mountainous. Area, including adjacent smaller islands, ab. 15,709 sq. mi.; pop. 12,096,869 (1950).

Kyustendil (kyös.ten.dil'). [Also: **Küstendil;** ancient name, **Pautalia.**] Town in SW Bulgaria, in the department of Sofia, in a mountain basin near the Yugoslavian border, ab. 43 mi. SW of Sofia: trade in fruit, wine, and tobacco. It was founded by the Romans and was the seat of a Macedonian principality in the 14th century, later part of the Turkish Empire. 19,309 (1946).

Kyzyl Kum (ki.zil' köm'). See **Kizil Kum.**

L

Laach (läċh). [German, **Laacher See** (lä'ċhėr zā).] Crater lake in W Germany, ab. 16 mi. NW of Koblenz. Elevation, ab. 905 ft.; area, ab. 1.3 sq. mi.; greatest known depth, ab. 175 ft.

Laafelt (lä'felt). [Also: **Lauffeld, Lawfeld.**] Village in NE Belgium, in the province of Limburg, near Maastricht, Netherlands. Here on July 2, 1747, the French under Hermann Maurice de Saxe defeated the Allies under William Augustus, Duke of Cumberland.

Laakirchen (lä'kir.ċhęn). Town in C Austria, in the province of Upper Austria, on the Traun River SW of Linz. It has lumber and paper industries. 6,227 (1946).

Laaland (lô'län). See **Lolland.**

La Antigua (lä än.tē'gwä). See **Darien,** Panama.

Laar or **Laer** (lär), **Pieter van.** [Called **Il Bamboccio,** meaning "the Cripple."] b. in the Netherlands, c1592–95; d. at Haarlem, Netherlands, c1642. Dutch genre painter. He painted with much humor and naturalness, and his style was so widely imitated that "bamboccíade" (from his epithet) became a special artistic term applied to scenes of low life.

La Araucana (lä ä.rou.kä'nä). See **Araucana, La.**

La Argentina (lä är.jęn.tē'nạ; Spanish, lä är.ʜen.tē'nä). See **Argentina, La.**

La Asunción (lä ä.sön''syōn'). [Also, **Asunción.**] City in NE Venezuela, capital of Nueva Esparta state, on Margarita island, ab. 20 mi. off the mainland. 4,502 (1950).

Laatokka (lä'tôk.kä). Finnish name of **Ladoga, Lake.**

Labadie or **La Badie** (lä.bä.dē), **Jean de.** b. at Bourg en-Guienne, France, Feb. 13, 1610; d. at Altona, Germany, Feb. 13, 1674. French mystic and separatist. Originally a Jesuit, he joined the Reformed (Calvinist) Church in 1650, and founded a sect known as the Labadists.

Labadists (lab'ạ.dists). Followers of Jean de Labadie. The Labadists were Christian communists. Among their tenets were denial of the obligation of Sabbath observance, on the ground that life is a perpetual sabbath; belief in the direct influence of the Holy Spirit; and belief in marriage as a holy ordinance valid only among believers, the children of the regenerate being born without original sin. The sect disappeared about the middle of the 18th century.

Labaigt (lä.be), **Laurent.** See **Rameau, Jean.**

Laban (lā'bạn). In the Bible, a Syrian; brother of Rebecca and father-in-law of the patriarch Jacob, his nephew. Gen. xxiv. 29–60.

La Banda (lä bän'dä). City in C Argentina, in Santiago del Estero province, ab. 575 mi. NW of Buenos Aires. 16,953 (1947).

La Barca (lä bär'kä). City in SW Mexico, in Jalisco state. 13,427 (1940).

La Bassée (lä bä.sā). Town in N France, in the department of Nord, ab. 14 mi. SW of Lille. It has various industries. It was the key to the German position in this region during World War I and was almost completely destroyed in the course of the fighting. 4,855 (1946).

Labastida y Dávalos (lä bäs.tē'ᴛʜä ē dä'bä.lōs), **Pelagio Antonio de.** b. at Zamora, Michoacán, Mexico, March 21, 1816; d. at Mexico City, Feb. 5, 1891. Mexican ecclesiastic.

Labat (lå.bå), **Jean Baptiste.** b. at Paris, 1663; d. there, Jan. 6, 1738. French Dominican missionary and author. From 1694 to 1705 he was stationed in the French West Indies. He published *Nouveau voyage aux isles de l'Amérique* (1st ed., 2 vols., 1724; 3rd ed., with additions, 8 vols., 1742).

La Baule (lå bōl). See **Baule-sur-Mer.**

La Baye (lå bā). See under **Green Bay,** Wis.

Labazares (lä.bä.thä'rās), **Guido de.** See **Labezares, Guido de.**

Labé (lå.bā), **Louise.** [Called **La Belle Cordière,** meaning "The Beautiful Ropemaker."] b. at Lyons, France, 1526; d. near there, in March, 1566. The most important French poetess of the 16th century. In her youth she was a soldier, and was sometimes called Captain Loys. The wife of Ennemond Perrin, a ropemaker, she made her home a meeting place of poets, artists, and others. Jealousy, both masculine and feminine, and the strict prudery of Calvinism caused her name to be blackened. She was the author of elegies, sonnets, and a prose work, *Débat de la folie et de l'amour.*

Labeatis Lacus (lā.bē.ā'tis lā'kus). Ancient name of **Scutari, Lake.**

La Bella (lä bel'lä). Portrait by Titian, in the Pitti Palace, Florence. It is a three-quarter-length portrait of Eleonora Gonzaga, Duchess of Urbino, in a very rich damask robe of blue and gold, with white slashings.

La Belle au bois dormant (lå bel ō bwä dôr.mäṅ). French name of **Sleeping Beauty, The.**

La Belle Cordière (lå bel kôr.dyer). See **Labé, Louise.**

La Belle Dame Sans Merci (lä bel dàm säṅ mer.sē). See **Belle Dame Sans Merci, La.**

Labelye (lāb.lē'), **Charles.** b. at Vevey, Switzerland, Aug. 12, 1705; d. probably at Paris, c1781. English architect, designer of the first Westminster Bridge over the Thames at London. He came to England c1725, and was appointed "engineer" of the bridge in May, 1738. The bridge was opened to the public Nov. 18, 1750. It was on this bridge that Wordsworth composed his sonnet, dated Sept. 3, 1802, beginning "Earth has not anything to show more fair."

Labeo (lab'ē.ō), **Notker.** See **Notker** (c952–1022).

Laberius (lą.bir'i.us), **Decimus.** b. c105 B.C.; d. at Puteoli, Italy, in January, 43 B.C. Roman knight, author of mimes or popular farces, comic and satirical poems, an epic poem on Caesar's Gallic war, a prose work containing anecdotes, and others, of which little survives.

Labeyrie (lå.bā.rē), **Émile.** b. Feb. 9, 1877—. French banker. He was named (June 6, 1936) governor of the Bank of France by the Popular Front cabinet.

Labezares (lä.bā.thä'rās), **Guido de.** [Also, **de Labazares.**] b. in Vizcaya (Biscay), Spain, c1510; d. in the Philippine Islands, c1580. Spanish commander in Florida and the Philippines.

Labiau (lä'bē.ou). [Russian, **Polessk.**] Small town in the U.S.S.R., in the Kaliningrad *oblast* (region), formerly the German province of East Prussia, ab. 26 mi. NE of Kaliningrad (Königsberg). By a treaty concluded here in 1656, between Charles X (Charles Gustavus) of Sweden and Frederick William of Brandenburg (the Great Elector), the sovereignty of Brandenburg over East Prussia was recognized.

Labiche (lä.bēsh), **Eugène Marin.** b. at Paris, May 5, 1815; d. there, Jan. 23, 1888. French dramatist, author of numerous successful comedies, farces, and vaudeville sketches. Among his plays are *Un Chapeau de paille d'Italie* (1851), *Le Voyage de M. Perrichon* (1860), and *La Poudre aux yeux* (1861).

La Bicocca (lä bē.kôk'kä). [Also, **Bicocca.**] Former village in N Italy, now absorbed by the area of greater Milan. Here on April 27, 1522, the Imperialists under Colonna defeated the French and Swiss under Lautrec.

Labienus (lab.i.ē'nus), **Quintus.** Killed in Cilicia, c39 B.C. Roman general; son of Titus Labienus. As a republican and commander of the Parthians he invaded (40–39 B.C.) Syria and Asia Minor.

Labienus, Titus. Killed at the battle of Munda, Spain, 45 B.C. Roman general, distinguished as Caesar's legate in the Gallic War. He joined the supporters of Pompey against Caesar in 49 B.C.

Labillardière (lå.bē.yàr.dyer), **Jacques Julien.** [Also, **La Billardière.**] b. at Alençon, France, Oct. 23, 1755; d. at Paris, Jan. 8, 1834. French naturalist and traveler. He published *Icones plantarum Syriae* (1791–1812), *Novae Hollandiae plantarum specimen* (1804–06), *Relation du voyage à la recherche de La Pérouse pendant les années 1791–1792* (1800), and other works.

Labin (lä'bēn). [Italian, **Albona.**] Town in NW Yugoslavia, in the federative unit of Croatia, in the region of Istria, formerly in the Italian province of Venezia Giulia, which was ceded to Yugoslavia by the Italian Peace Treaty of 1947. It is situated on a high cliff near the Adriatic Sea ab. 42 mi. SE of Trieste. It has Roman and Venetian architectural remains. Labin was part of the Austrian crownland of Istria until 1919, when it was incorporated into Italy. 5,654 (1948).

Labitzky (lä.bits'kē), **Josef.** b. at Schönfeld, near Eger (now Cheb), in Bohemia, July 4, 1802; d. at Karlsbad (now Karlovy Vary), in Bohemia, Aug. 19, 1881. German violinist and composer of dances.

Lablache (lå.blàsh'), **Luigi.** b. at Naples, Italy, Dec. 6, 1794; d. there, Jan. 23, 1858. Italian opera singer, regarded as the chief basso of his time. He made his first appearance in opera at Naples in 1812, and from this time till 1856, when his health began to fail, he sang with great success. He served as singing master to Queen Victoria.

Labo (lä.bō'). Mountain in SE Luzon, Philippine Islands, near the border between Camarines Sur and Camarines Norte provinces. Elevation, ab. 4,500 ft.

La Boétie (lå bo.ā.sē), **Étienne de.** b. at Sarlat, Dordogne, France, Nov. 1, 1530; d. at Germainac, near Bordeaux, France, Aug. 18, 1563. French writer, known as a friend of Montaigne.

Labor (lä'bôr), **Josef.** b. at Horowitz, in Bohemia, June 29, 1842; d. at Vienna, April 26, 1924. Blind Bohemian pianist, composer, and organist. Among his compositions are piano and organ works and choral sacred music.

Labor, U.S. Department of. Executive department of the U.S. government, established in 1903 as the Department of Commerce and Labor. American labor was not formally represented in the U.S. cabinet, however, until March 4, 1913, when the Department of Labor became the tenth department in the president's cabinet. President Wilson appointed William B. Wilson as the first U.S. secretary of labor. When President Franklin D. Roosevelt appointed Frances Perkins to the post in 1933, she became the first woman in U.S. history to hold a cabinet position. The act of Congress creating the department defined called upon it to "foster, promote, and develop the welfare of the wage earners of the United States; to improve their working conditions, and to advance their opportunities for profitable employment." Among the subdivisions of the department are the Division of Labor Standards, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Division of Public Contracts, and the Wage and Hour Division.

Labor Day. In the U.S., a holiday observed on the first Monday in September, first formally recognized by Oregon in 1887. It was designated a U.S. national holiday, in honor of the working class, by President Cleveland in 1894. It originated as a proposal made in 1882 by Peter J. McGuire, a trade unionist of New York City.

Laborde (lå.bôrd), **Alexandre Louis Joseph,** Comte **de.** b. at Paris, Sept. 17, 1773; d. there, Oct. 24, 1842. French scholar and man of letters. He wrote *Voyage pittoresque et historique en Espagne* (1807–18) and others.

Laborde, Léon Emmanuel Simon Joseph, Comte **de.** b. at Paris, June 15, 1807; d. there, March 25, 1869. French archaeologist and traveler in Egypt, Arabia, and Asia Minor; son of Alexandre Louis Joseph de Laborde. He wrote *Voyage en Orient* (1837–64).

Labori (lå.bo.rē), **Fernand (Gustave Gaston).** b. at Reims, France, April 18, 1860; d. at Paris, March 14, 1917. French lawyer, noted especially for his defense of Dreyfus (1898–1906) and of Zola (1898).

Labor Party (of *Great Britain*). See **Labour Party.**

Labor Party (of the *Netherlands*). Dutch political party organized along constitutional and socialist lines. It is opposed to any form of state absolutism and supports decentralization of the government to guard against bureaucracy. The party favors the United Nations, an

active foreign policy, and reorganization of the kingdom on the basis of equality.

Labor Statistics, Bureau of. Unit of the U.S. Department of Labor set up in 1913 for the purpose of collecting and publishing facts and figures relating to wages, hours, and other aspects of employment.

Labouchère (la.bö.shār'), **Henry.** [Title, 1st Baron **Taunton.**] b. Aug. 15, 1798; d. at London, July 13, 1869. English politician. The Labouchère family (of which Henry's father was the first to live in England) had left France at the revocation (1685) of the Edict of Nantes, and settled in Holland. He was elected (Whig) member of Parliament in 1826; was appointed a lord of the admiralty in 1832; became master of the mint in 1835, and a member of the privy council and vice-president of the board of trade; was undersecretary of war and the colonies and president of the board of trade in 1839; was made chief secretary to the lord lieutenant of Ireland in 1846; and became secretary of state for the colonies in 1855.

Labouchère, Henry du Pré. b. 1831; d. at Florence, Italy, Jan. 16, 1912. English journalist and advanced Liberal politician; nephew of Henry Labouchère. He was engaged in the diplomatic service from 1854 to 1864. As member of Parliament he represented Windsor (1865–66), Middlesex (1867–68), and Northampton (1880–1905). He was owner and editor of the London weekly journal *Truth*, notable for its exposures of corruption. His *Diary of a Besieged Resident in Paris* appeared in 1871. He was appointed a privy councilor in 1905.

Laboulaye (lā.bō.lā'yā). City in C Argentina, in Córdoba province. 9,032 (1947).

Laboulaye (lā.bö.lā), **André Lefebvre de.** [Full name, **Lucien André Lefebvre de Laboulaye;** also, **de La Boulaye.**] b. at Paris, Jan. 22, 1876—. French diplomat, ambassador (1933–37) to the U.S. He entered the diplomatic service in 1898, was counsellor at Berlin (1924–27), and served (1927–33) as a principal officer at the Quai d'Orsay.

Laboulaye, Édouard de. b. at Paris, May 25, 1883—. French industrialist, best known for his association with numerous French concerns in Indochina.

Laboulaye, Édouard René Lefebvre de. b. at Paris, Jan. 18, 1811; d. there, May 25, 1883. French jurist, historian, and politician. His works include *Histoire politique des États-Unis* (1855–66), *Les États-Unis et la France* (1862), *Paris en Amérique* (1863), and *Recherches sur la condition civile et politique des femmes* (1843).

La Bourboule (lä bör.böl). Mountain health resort and spa in C France, in the department of Puy-de-Dôme. 2,821 (1946).

Labourdan (lā.bör.dön). [Also, **Labourd** (lā.bör).] Region in SW France, a Basque district, situated mainly in the W part of the department of Basses-Pyrénées.

La Bourdonnais or **La Bourdonnaie** (lā.bör.do.ne), **Bertrand François Mahé,** Comte **de.** [Also: **Labourdonnais, Labourdonnaie.**] b. at St.-Malo, France, Feb. 11, 1699; d. at Paris, Sept. 9, 1753. French admiral, governor general of Île de France and Île de Bourbon. He captured Madras in 1746, but soon after quarreled with the French governor in India, Joseph François Dupleix. He spent two years in the Bastille for maladministration, but was acquitted of the charge.

Labour Party. British political party. First called by its present name in 1906, the Labour Party had its remote roots in the Chartist and Owenite movements of the first half of the 19th century and in the Reform Act which in 1867 gave the vote to British workers. Its first organized forerunner was the Labour Representation League, founded in 1869, which entered one candidate in the election of the following year. In 1874, 12 workingmen stood for election to Parliament, two being successful. For many years thereafter the advocates of working-class representation at Westminster operated chiefly within the Liberal Party, a policy which was advocated by the Labour Electoral Association between 1886 and 1896. But the Social Democratic Federation, founded in 1881, and the Fabian Society, established in 1883, were influences tending toward an independent political stand by the workers. In 1888 Keir Hardie was an independent candidate in Scotland, and helped inaugurate the Scottish Labour Party in the following year. Local labor parties were set up in various working-class centers; Hardie and John Burns were elected as laborites in 1892; and on Hardie's initiative, a conference held at Bradford in 1893 united various scattered groups into the Independent Labour Party. Hardie and his associates perceived that an effective political organization of the workers must rest upon the basis of the trades unions, and worked to bring the unions into the political movement. In September, 1899, the Trades Union Congress resolved to establish a labor party, which accordingly was set up, at first under the name of the Labour Representation Committee, at a conference of unions and socialist groups held at Memorial Hall, London, in February, 1900. Six years later this Committee was renamed the Labour Party. Until 1918 the party was a federation of unions and socialist bodies, but since that year it has been a membership organization, open to individuals. The Memorial Hall conference declared its aim to be "a distinct labour group in Parliament, who shall have their own whips and agree upon their own policy," while remaining ready to "co-operate with any party which for the time being may be engaged in promoting legislation in the direct interests of labour." From that time, however, the trend was toward independent political action by the workers, and away from alliances with the existing parties, and with the adherence of the powerful miners' union to the Labour Party in 1908, the policy of alliances was definitely discarded. Despite a court decision which for a time prohibited the use of union funds for political purposes, Labour representation in Parliament was increased to 42 in 1910, and in the face of many problems, the party grew, secured support from the coöperative movement, and established a press. World War I, however, plunged the Labour Party into a series of crises. Taking a stand at first against British participation in the war, it nevertheless failed to oppose war appropriations, a vacillation which caused the party chairman, J. Ramsay Macdonald, to resign. Labour Party delegates attended a conference of socialist parties of the Allied countries in February, 1915, but in May of that year certain party leaders joined the coalition government. In January, 1916, a special national conference of the party took a stand against conscription, and the Labour members of the government withdrew from the cabinet, but later took their places again in the coalition; the annual party conference failed to take a strong stand on the conscription issue, and when a new coalition cabinet was formed in December of that year, Labour representation was increased. In 1917 the party sent representatives to a conference at Stockholm where labor parties in enemy countries were also represented, and in November of that year, all Labour members of the cabinet withdrew. In 1922 the party gained strength in the elections, and in 1924 was for the first time entrusted with the formation of a government, J. Ramsay Macdonald becoming prime minister. Having less than a third of the membership of Parliament, it was unable to do much toward the legislative implementation of its program. Macdonald's recognition of the U.S.S.R. so enraged some British conservatives that in an ensuing general election in 1924 use was made of a forged document, the so-called Zinoviev Letter, purporting to give instructions for a Communist rebellion in Britain, to defeat the Labour Party. In 1929 Labour was returned to power, Macdonald again becoming premier, but the world-wide economic collapse which began in that year caused dissensions, and Macdonald established a coalition government, for which he and other Labour leaders who went along with him were read out of the party. In a general election in 1931 Labour made a poor showing, but thereafter quickly recovered strength. Although in 1932 a party conference declared that Labour would never again consent to British participation in a war, and would resort to a general strike to prevent such participation, the circumstances of World War II brought a change of policy, and party leaders, including Clement Attlee and Ernest Bevin, took office in the coalition cabinet headed by Winston Churchill. In 1945 the party achieved success in a general election, and a Labour government was formed with Attlee as prime minister, Bevin as foreign minister, and Sir Stafford Cripps as president of the Board of Trade. Committed to a concept of socialism very different from that prevailing

in the U.S.S.R., the Labour regime proceeded to the nationalization of the Bank of England and of several key industries, and to inauguration of a comprehensive program of social benefits. In the face of critical postwar economic problems, it was forced to devalue the pound, secure a large loan from the U.S., and largely to tie British foreign policy to American policy. In 1950 the Labour Party carried a general election by a very slim margin, and in 1951 it was defeated by the Conservatives.

Labour Party. In the several dominions of the British Commonwealth, name of a political party. Although essentially the Labour parties all follow a socialist program and draw their principal strength from the working class, they are not necessarily connected.

Labrador (lab'ra.dôr). In an extended sense, a peninsula between the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the Atlantic Ocean, Hudson Strait, and Hudson Bay (since 1927 divided between Quebec and Newfoundland); in a restricted sense, a dependency of Newfoundland, including the coast from Cape Chidley to the Strait of Belle Isle, and the interior to the divide between the rivers flowing to the Atlantic Ocean and to Hudson Bay. The surface is rugged, and the climate rigorous, with very cold, long winters and short, cool summers. Labrador has important fisheries. The inhabitants are mainly Eskimo, Indian, and French-Canadian. Labrador was discovered by the Norsemen, and in 1497 by Cabot. It was named by Gaspar Corte-Real (1501) Terra de Lavradores (meaning "land of laborers or slaves"). On some old maps it was also called Terra Cortereälis (after Corte-Real). Hudson called it Magna Britannia. Goose Bay Airport, one of the largest airports in the world, built during World War II, is situated at the head of Lake Melville. Large deposits of iron ore have been discovered on the border between Quebec and Labrador, and are being developed. Labrador became an official part of Canada on April 1, 1949, when Newfoundland became the tenth province of the Dominion of Canada. Area, ab. 112,000 sq. mi.; pop. 7,890 (1951).

Labrador Current. Cold ocean current flowing S and SE from Baffin Bay through Davis Strait, and along the E coasts of Labrador and Newfoundland. Off Newfoundland, its waters meet the warmer waters from the Gulf Stream, creating generally foggy conditions, and favoring a rich marine life which has made this area (the Grand Banks) one of the world's great fisheries. Icebergs (originating chiefly from the Greenland Glaciers) may be carried S as far as lat. 40° N. by the Labrador Current.

La Brea (lą brā'ą). Locality in the city of Los Angeles, now in Hancock Park, ab. 6 mi. W of the center of the city. The La Brea Pits are a small area of natural tar pits formed by the upward seepage of natural asphalt. The area is noted for the discovery (1906) of the remains of prehistoric animal life, which had been trapped in the tar.

La Brigue (lą brēg). See the entry **Brigue** and **Tende.**

Labrunie (lą.brü.nē), **Gérard.** See **Nerval, Gérard de.**

La Bruyère (lą brü.yer), **Jean de.** b. at Paris, in August, 1645; d. at Versailles, France, May 10, 1696. French moralist. He was trained for a law career at Paris, but forsook the bar to fill an administrative position in Normandy (1673–87). However, he continued actually to reside at Paris, where he was appointed (1684) tutor to the young Duc de Bourbon. His claim to literary recognition rests on his great work *Les Caractères*, which he undertook in imitation of Theophrastus. He had made a translation of the latter's work, and appended to it notes on the customs of his own times. The first edition was entitled *Les Caractères de Théophraste, traduits du grec, avec les caractères ou les mœurs de ce siècle* (1688). It contained 418 *caractères;* the fourth edition (1689) contained 762 additional ones; the fifth added 163, the sixth 72, the seventh 76, and the eighth 46. The ninth edition, containing over 1,100 *caractères*, was in the process of publication at the time of La Bruyère's death.

Labuan (lä.bö.än'). Island in the East Indies, ab. 6 mi. N of Borneo. It was acquired in 1846 by Great Britain, and was formerly administered (1889–1905) by the British North Borneo Company. In 1906 it was proclaimed a part of the Straits Settlements. In 1946 it was reunited with North Borneo when that territory became a crown colony. Coal mines have been developed on the island, but rubber, copra, and sago remain the chief exports. Chief town, Victoria; area, ab. 35 sq. mi.; pop. 8,759 (est. 1951).

Laburnum Branch, The. Volume of poems by Naomi Mitchison, published in 1926.

Lac (lăk). French word for "lake": for entries not found immediately below, see the distinguishing element of the name.

Lacaille or **La Caille** (lą.käy'), **Nicolas Louis de.** b. at Rumigny, Ardennes, France, March 15, 1713; d. at Paris, March 21, 1762. French astronomer. He wrote numerous scientific works, including *Astronomiae fundamenta* (1757), *Coelum australe stelliferum* (a catalogue of more than 10,000 southern stars, 1763), and *Tabulae solares* (giving corrections for planetary perturbations, 1758). In 1739–40 he was employed in remeasuring the French arc of the meridian. He conducted a successful astronomical expedition to the Cape of Good Hope (1750–54).

La Calle (lą kal). [Also, **Port de La Calle.**] Seaport in the department of Constantine, Algeria, in NW Africa, ab. 40 mi. E of Bône. It is in a region important for cork oak and other forest products. 5,593 (1936).

La Calprenède (lą kal.pre.ned), **Gautier de Costes de.** b. at the Château de Tolgon, near Sarlat, Dordogne, France, c1610; d. at Le Grand-Andely, Eure, France, in October, 1663. French novelist and dramatist. He wrote the historical romances *Cassandre* (1642–50), *La Cléopatre* (1647–58), and *Faramond, ou l'histoire de France* (1661), and several tragedies, including *La Mort de Mithridate* (1637), *Le Comte d'Essex* (1638), and *Édouard, roi d'Angleterre* (1640).

La Camargue (lą ka.märg). [Also, **Camargue.**] Island in the department of Bouches-du-Rhône, SE France, formed by the bifurcation of the Rhone River. It has a large area of vineyards and also extensive marshy plains on which horses and cattle are raised. Length, ab. 28 mi.; area, ab. 220 sq. mi.

Lacandon (lä.kän'dōn). [Also, **Lacandone** (lä.kän.dō'nā).] Maya tribe in the Usumacinta valley, Chiapas, Mexico, now nearly extinct. They are notable for their retention of numerous customs, crafts, and practices that characterized the preconquest and early postconquest Maya.

La Carolina (lä kä.rō.lē'nä). Town in S Spain, in the province of Jaén, on the S slope of the Sierra Morena, ab. 32 mi. N of Jaén: trade in olive oil and wine; silk manufacture and lead mines. It was settled (1769) by Swabian colonists sponsored by Charles III to encourage the development of the Sierra Morena district. 14,875 (1940).

La Cava (lä kä'vä). See **Cava de' Tirreni.**

Lacaze (lą.käz), (**Marie Jean**) **Lucien.** b. at Pierrefonds, Oise, France, June 22, 1860—. French naval officer, naval minister of France during the critical period of submarine warfare (1915–17) in World War I.

Laccadive Islands (lak'ą.dīv). [Also: **Laccadives, Lakkadiv Islands.**] Group of small coral atolls in the Indian Ocean, W of the Union of India, ab. 200 mi. off the Malabar Coast. They belong to the Madras state of the Union of India. The leading products are coir, copra, and tortoise shells. The islands were discovered by Vasco da Gama in 1499. Area, ab. 10 sq. mi.; pop. 18,393 (1941).

Lacedaemon (las.ę.dē'mon). See **Laconia,** and see **Sparta,** both in ancient Greece.

La Ceiba (lä sā'bä). [Also, **Puerto Ceiba.**] City on the N coast of Honduras, capital of Atlántida department: railway terminus; export port for fruits (especially bananas) and hides. 20,949 (1950).

Lacépède (lą.sā.ped), **Bernard Germain Étienne de la Ville** (or **Delaville**), **Comte de.** b. at Agen, France, Dec. 26, 1756; d. at Épinay, near St.-Denis, France, Oct. 6, 1825. French naturalist. He continued Buffon's *Histoire naturelle* under the titles *Histoire des quadrupèdes ovipares et des serpents* (1788–89) and *Histoire naturelle des reptiles* (1789). He also published *Histoire des cétacés* (1804), and other works. His earliest works were an *Essai sur l'électricité naturelle et artificielle* (1781) and *Poétique de la musique* (1781–85). He was an amateur musician of considerable ability.

Lacerda e Almeida (lą.sār'dą ē äl.mā'dą), **Francisco José de.** b. at São Paulo, Brazil, c1750; d. near Tete,

Mozambique, Africa, 1798. Portuguese-Brazilian engineer and traveler.

La Cerdaña (lä ther.тнä'nyä). Spanish name of **Cerdagne.**

Lacerta (lą.sėr'tą). Small constellation first described in the *Prodromus Astronomiae* of Hevelius, published in 1690. It is bounded by Cepheus, Cygnus, Pegasus, and Andromeda. Its brightest star is of the fourth magnitude.

Lachaise or **La Chaise** (lå shez), **François d'Aix de.** b. at Aix, Loire, France, Aug. 25, 1624; d. at Paris, Jan. 20, 1709. French Jesuit, confessor (1674 *et seq.*) of Louis XIV. Père Lachaise cemetery in E Paris, named for him, was opened in 1806.

La Chambre (lå shäṅbr), **Guy.** b. at Paris, June 5, 1898—. French political leader and lawyer, air minister (1938–40).

La Charité-sur-Loire (lå shą.rē.tā.sür.lwär). Town in C France, in the department of Nièvre, on the Loire River ab. 15 mi. NW of Nevers. The town has preserved its medieval appearance. The Church of Saint-Croix-Notre-Dame, although rebuilt in the 17th century, still shows the characteristics of the Romanesque style of the 12th and 13th centuries. There are diverse industries. 5,564 (1946).

La Chaussée (lå shō.sā), **Pierre Claude Nivelle de.** b. at Paris, 1692; d. there, March 14, 1754. French dramatist, the introducer or popularizer of the so-called pathetic comedy (*comédie larmoyante*) or sentimental play. He wrote *Le Préjugé à la mode* (1735), *Mélanide* (1741), and others.

La Chaux-de-Fonds (lå shōd.fôṅ). City in W Switzerland, in the Jura Mountains ab. 31 mi. W of Bern. It is the chief center of Swiss watch manufacturing, claiming about two thirds of the country's total production. Elevation, ab. 3,261 ft.; pop. 33,300 (1950).

Lachelier (lå.shę.lyā), **Jules.** b. at Fontainebleau, France, May 27, 1832; d. there, Jan. 16, 1918. French philosopher. An adherent of Kant's philosophy, he influenced the philosopher Henri Bergson.

Laches (lā'kēz). One of the dialogues of Plato; a conversation on courage between Lysimachus, the son of Aristides, and Melesias, the son of the elder Thucydides (who are considering the question of the education of their sons), the generals Nicias and Laches, and Socrates.

Lachesis (lak'ę.sis). In Greek mythology, one of the three Moirae or Fates. According to Hesiod, Lachesis was the one who decided on the length of life for each individual.

La Chiaja (lä kyä'yä). See **Chiaja.**

Lachine (lą.shēn'). City on Montreal Island, Quebec, Canada, ab. 2 mi. SW of the city limits of Montreal. The famous Lachine Rapids in the St. Lawrence River begin at the town. 27,773 (1951).

Lachine Rapids. Rapids in the St. Lawrence River, a few miles above Montreal. They were long noted as an obstruction to navigation, but a canal has now been constructed around the rapids. The river falls ab. 40 ft. in a distance of ab. 3 mi.

Lachish (lā'kish). In Biblical geography, one of the capitals of the Canaanites, conquered by Joshua (2 Kings, xiv. 19), on an elevation between Gaza and Eleutheropolis (Beit Jibrin). It seems to have been an important frontier fortress in the direction of Egypt. It was conquered (701 B.C.) by Sennacherib during his invasion of Judah. A representation of its siege was found on a slab in the ruins of Nineveh (the mound of Kuyunjik). It was again taken, after a long resistance, by Nebuchadnezzar. After the return of the Jews from captivity it was restored. It is now believed to be represented by the stone heaps of Tell ed Duweir. The nearby site of Tell el Hesi was excavated (1889 *et seq.*) by Flinders Petrie and Frederick Jones Bliss.

Lachlan (läk'ląn). River in New South Wales, Australia, joining the Murrumbidgee in SE New South Wales. It often dries up in places in the summer months. Length, 400–500 mi.

Lachmann (läch'män), **Karl Konrad Friedrich Wilhelm.** b. at Brunswick, Germany, March 4, 1793; d. at Berlin, March 13, 1851. German philologist and critic. He wrote *Zu den Nibelungen und zur Klage* (1836), *Betrachtungen über die Ilias* (1847), and published editions of the *Nibelungenlied* (1826), Walther von der Vogelweide, Wolfram von Eschenbach, Propertius, Catullus, Tibullus, Lucretius, and others.

Lachner (läch'nėr), **Franz.** b. at Rain, Germany, April 2, 1803; d. at Munich, Jan. 20, 1890. German composer and musical director (1852 *et seq.*) at Munich; brother of Ignaz Lachner and Vincenz Lachner. Among his operas are *Caterina Cornaro* (1841) and *Benvenuto Cellini* (1849). He also wrote two oratorios, eight symphonies, eight orchestral suites, and many other works.

Lachner, Ignaz. b. at Rain, Germany, Sept. 11, 1807; d. at Hanover, Germany, Feb. 24, 1895. German composer and violinist; brother of Franz Lachner and Vincenz Lachner. Among his works are the operas *Der Geisterturm*, *Die Regenbrüder*, and *Loreley*, and a favorite song, *Uberall Du.*

Lachner, Vincenz. b. at Rain, Germany, July 19, 1811; d. at Karlsruhe, Germany, Jan. 22, 1893. German composer; brother of Franz Lachner and Ignaz Lachner.

Lachsenburg (läk'sęn.bürk). See **Laxenburg.**

Lachute (lą.shōt'). County seat of Argenteuil County, Quebec, Canada, on the North River ab. 26 mi. NW of Montreal, near the Ottawa River. 6,179 (1951).

La Ciotat (lå syo.tå). [Ancient name, **Citharista.**] Town in SE France, in the department of Bouches-du-Rhône, on the Mediterranean coast ab. 15 mi. SE of Marseilles. It has important shipyards and a port. The town suffered damage in World War II. 13,410 (1946).

Lackawanna (lak.ą.won'ą). City in W New York, in Erie County: industrial center adjoining Buffalo. It has a large steel mill, and also manufactures tin cans, cement, and office furniture. It was incorporated in 1909. Pop. 27,658 (1950).

Lackawanna River. River in NE Pennsylvania, joining the Susquehanna at Pittston. Its lower valley is noted for the production of anthracite coal. Length, ab. 55 mi.

Lackland (lak'land), **John.** See **John** (of *England*).

Lacklearning Parliament (lak'lėrn''ing). See **Parliament of Dunces.**

Laclède (lą.klēd', lą.kled'; French, lå.kled), **Pierre.** [Full name, **Pierre Laclède Liguest.**] b. at Bedous, France, c1724; d. near the mouth of the Arkansas River, June 20, 1778. Fur trader and pioneer in America, a founder and namer of what is now St. Louis, Mo. He came (1755) to New Orleans, became associated with the trading establishment of Maxent, Laclède and Company, for which he became (1763) agent in the territory around the Illinois area, and in 1764, after the region east of the Mississippi came under British rule, went to the western bank of the river and bestowed the name of St. Louis upon the village there laid out under his direction. Until his departure for New Orleans in 1776, he was the leading figure in the community.

La Cloche (lå klosh'), **James.** b. in Jersey, 1647; d. 1669. English swindler and adventurer, who posed (with some success) as the natural son of Charles II of England (who disavowed him). He became a Jesuit in 1667.

Laclos (lå.klō), **Pierre Ambroise François Choderlos de.** b. at Amiens, France, 1741; d. at Taranto, Italy, Nov. 5, 1803. French general and writer. His chief book was the novel *Les Liaisons dangereuses* (1782).

Lacombe (lå.kôṅb), **Louis Trouillon.** b. at Bourges, France, Nov. 26, 1818; d. at St. Vaast-la-Hougue, France, Sept. 30, 1884. French pianist and composer. His compositions include operas, such as *L'Amour* (1859), *Winkelried* (1892), and *Korrigane* (1901), as well as symphonies, piano works, and chamber music.

La Condamine (lå kôṅ.dà.mēn). [Also, **Condamine.**] Town in the principality of Monaco, on the Mediterranean Sea, flanked by the towns of Monaco and Monte Carlo (of which it forms the business district). 11,485 (1946).

La Condamine, Charles Marie de. b. at Paris, Jan. 28, 1701; d. there, Feb. 4, 1774. French scientist who in 1735 was sent to Peru with Pierre Bouguer and Louis Godin, to measure an arc of the meridian. The expedition occupied nine years, and in 1744 La Condamine descended the Amazon on his way to Europe. He published several works on the measurement, besides *Relation abrégée d'un voyage fait dans l'interieur de l'Amerique meridionale* (1745), *Journal d'un voyage fait par ordre du roi* (1751), various papers on inoculation, and other works. It is said

that he carried the first knowledge of india rubber to Europe.

Laconia (lą.kō'ni.ą). [Also: **Lacedaemon, Laconica** (lą.kon'i.ką).] In ancient geography, the SE division of the Peloponnesus, Greece, lying S of Argolis and Arcadia, and E of Messinia. It was traversed by the Eurotas River. Chief city, Sparta.

Laconia. *Nomos* (department) in S Greece, occupying the SE part of the Peloponnesus. Capital, Sparta; area, ab. 1,453 sq. mi.; pop. 130,939 (1951).

Laconia. City in C New Hampshire, county seat of Belknap County, ab. 23 mi. N of Concord: manufactures knitting machines, skis, boats, metal products, and hosiery; summer and winter resort. 14,745 (1950).

Laconia, Gulf of. [Modern Greek, **Lakonikos Kolpos**; Latin, **Laconicus Sinus** (lą.kon'i.kus sī'nus).] Arm of the Mediterranean S of Laconia, Greece.

La Conquista (lä kōng.kēs'tä), Duke of. A title of **Castro y Figueroa Salazar, Pedro de.**

Lacordaire (lä.kôr.der), **Jean Baptiste Henri.** b. near Dijon, France, May 12, 1802; d. at Sorèze, Tarn, France, Nov. 22, 1861. French monk and preacher; brother of Jean Théodore Lacordaire. In 1824 he gave up law for theology; he was admitted to the seminary of Saint Sulpice and three years later was ordained priest. He was active in editing a paper called *L'Avenir*, published for the first time on Oct. 18, 1830. He retired from the staff, however, when the undertaking was condemned by the pontifical court at Rome. He attained a great reputation as a preacher at Notre Dame. On April 6, 1840, he joined the Dominican order of monks.

Lacordaire, Jean Théodore. b. at Recey-sur-Ource, France, Feb. 1, 1801; d. at Liége, Belgium, July 18, 1870. French entomologist; brother of J. B. H. Lacordaire. His greatest work was the *Genera des coléoptères* (12 vols., 1854–76; the last three by Chapuis). He also published numerous works and papers on the Coleoptera, articles on South America, and *Introduction à l'entomologie* (2 vols. 1837–39).

La Corniche (lä kôr.nēsh). See **Corniche, La.**

La Coruña (lä kō.ro'nyä). [Also: **Coruña, Corunna.**] Province in NW Spain, bounded by Lugo on the E, Pontevedra on the S, and the Atlantic Ocean on the W and N: in the region of Galicia. The surface is rugged and mountainous; the climate is oceanic, more humid than in the rest of Spain. The chief activities are livestock raising, agriculture, lumbering, and sardine fishing. A large part of the recent Spanish emigration to South America came from this province. Capital, La Coruña; area, ab. 3,051 sq. mi.; pop. 955,528 (1950).

La Coruña. [Also: **Corunna**; ancient name, **Brigantium**; medieval name, **Caronium, Coronium**; formerly called, in England, **the Groyne.**] City in NW Spain, the capital of the province of La Coruña, a bay of the Atlantic Ocean. It has a large, well-protected harbor, is a commercial and fishing port (sardines, herring, haddock), exporting cattle, fruit, vegetables, and canned sardines. It imports coal and manufactured goods, and manufactures cigars, paper, cordage, and canvas and linen goods. It was formerly a naval station and strongly fortified. It was an ancient Celtic trading settlement, later a Roman town. The last Spanish sailing port of the Spanish Armada in 1588, it was burned by the British under Drake and Norris in 1598. In 1809 the British, under Sir John Moore, were defeated here by the French during the Peninsular War. In the 19th and 20th centuries it became the chief Spanish passenger port for Cuba and South America and a port of call for foreign steamship lines. In the Spanish Civil War the city was captured by the Nationalists in 1936. Pop. 133,844 (1950).

La Coruña, Count of. Title of **Mendoza, Lorenzo Suarez de.**

Lacoste (lä.kost), **Robert.** b. in Dordogne, France, July 5, 1898—. French political leader and trade unionist, member of several cabinets under the Fourth Republic. An organizer of trade-union resistance movements during World War II and a leader of the Socialist Party, he was minister of industrial production (1944, 1947–50).

La Courneuve (lä kör.nèv). Town in N France, in the department of Seine, a northeastern industrial suburb of Paris. It has manufactures of railroad supplies and chemicals. 16,603 (1946).

La Creevy (lą krē'vi), **Miss.** In Charles Dickens's *Nicholas Nickleby*, a 50-year-old lady who fancies herself as able to appear very much younger. A painter of miniatures, she becomes a close friend of the Nickleby family and marries Tim Linkinwater.

Lacressonière (lä.kre.so.nyer). [Original name, **Louis Charles Adrien Lesot de la Penneterie.**] b. at Chauny, Haute-Marne, France, Dec. 11, 1819; d. June 9, 1893. French actor.

Lacretelle (lä.krę.tel), **Jacques de.** b. at Cormentin, France, July 14, 1888—. French novelist. He is the author of *La Vie inquiète de Jean Hermelin* (1920), *Silbermann* (1922), *Le Bonifas* (1925), and *Les Hauts-Ponts*, a series in four volumes (*Sabine*, 1932; *Les Fiançailles*, 1933; *Année d'espérance*, 1934; *La Monnaie de plomb*, 1935). He is considered a master of realistic technique and an unusually resourceful exploiter of abnormal psychology.

Lacretelle, Jean Charles Dominique de. b. at Metz, France, Sept. 3, 1766; d. at Mâcon, France, March 26, 1855. French historian and journalist. Among his works is *Histoire de France pendant le XVIII siècle* (1808–12).

Lacroix (lä.krwä), **François Antoine Alfred.** b. at Mâcon, France, Feb. 4, 1863—. French mineralogist and volcanologist, secretary (1914 *et seq.*) to the Academy of Sciences of the French Institute. Author of *Minéralogie de la France et de ses colonies* (1893–1913) and *Figures de savants* (1932–38).

Lacroix, Paul. [Pseudonyms: **Bibliophile Jacob, Pierre Dufour, Antony Dubourg.**] b. at Paris, Feb. 27, 1806; d. there, Oct. 16, 1884. French novelist and historical and miscellaneous writer. Among his numerous works are *Contes du Bibliophile Jacob* (1831; reprinted in 1844 as *Récits historiques à la jeunesse*), *La Dance macabre* (1832), *Convalescence du vieux conteur* (1832–38), *Romans relatifs à l'histoire de France aux XVe et XVIe siècles* (1835), *Le Moyen Âge et la renaissance* (with Ferdinand Séré, 1847–52), *Curiosités de l'histoire des arts* (1858), *and Les Costumes au moyen âge* (1871).

Lacroix, Sylvestre François. b. at Paris, 1765; d. there, May 25, 1843. French mathematician and educator, best known for his works on analytic geometry and the calculus. He was possibly the most successful textbook writer of all times, the author of a tremendously popular set of nine volumes, the *Cours complet*, covering arithmetic, geometry, trigonometry, analytic geometry, descriptive geometry, calculus, probability, and the teaching of mathematics. Most of these volumes went through dozens of editions and remained popular for half a century or more.

La Crosse (lą.krôs'). [Former name, **Prairie La Crosse.**] City in W Wisconsin, county seat of La Crosse County, on the Mississippi River at the influx of the La Crosse and Black rivers: trading and shipping center for an agricultural area; manufactures rubber boots and shoes, gauges, agricultural implements, heating and air-conditioning equipment, photographic film, and beer. It was settled in 1842. It is the seat of a state teachers college. 47,535 (1950).

Lactantius Firmianus (lak.tan'shus fėr.mi.ā'nus), **Lucius Caelius** (or **Caecilius**). [Called the **Christian Cicero.**] fl. early 4th century. Christian apologist, preceptor of Flavius Julius Crispus, son of Constantine I, in Gaul c313. His chief work is *Divinarum institutionum libri septem* (Seven Books of the Divine Institutions).

Lactora (lak.tō'rą). Latin name of **Lectoure.**

La Cuba (lä kö'bä). Castle at Palermo, Italy, built for recreation by King William II of Sicily in 1182. Its lofty walls are ornamented to their full height with alternately wide and narrow Saracenic pointed wall-arcades, beneath which open several tiers of pointed windows, the highest single, the others coupled. It escaped serious damage in World War II.

La Cumbre (lä köm'brā). See **Uspallata Pass.**

Lacunza (lä.kön'sä), **Manuel.** b. at Santiago, Chile, July 19, 1731; d. at Imola, Italy, June 17, 1801. Chilean Jesuit author. His commentary *La Venida del Mesias* has had many editions.

Lacus (lā'kus). Latin word for "lake": see the distinguishing element of the name.

Lacy (lā'sē), Count **Franz Moritz von.** [Also, **Franz Moritz Lascy.**] b. at St. Petersburg, Oct. 16, 1725; d. at Vienna, Nov. 24, 1801. Austrian field marshal, distinguished in the Seven Years' War.

Lacy (lā'si), **Henry de.** [Title, 3rd Earl of **Lincoln.**] b. c1249; d. at London, Feb. 5, 1311. English soldier and statesman, an influential counselor of Edward I and Edward II. He took part in the siege of Bordeaux (1296) under Edmund Crouchback, Earl of Lancaster, and on the death of the latter (June 5) was chosen general.

Lacy, Hugh de. [Titles: 5th Baron **Lacy** and 1st Lord of **Meath.**] Murdered at Durrow, Ireland, July 25, 1186. English soldier and conqueror of Ireland. In October, 1171, he followed Henry II to Ireland. In 1172 he received the submission of Roderick O'Connor, king of Connaught, and was granted Meath and Dublin Castle. In 1173 he fought in France. His administration of Ireland was characterized by peace and good order.

Lacy, Hugh de. [Title, 1st Earl of **Ulster.**] d. at Carrickfergus, Ireland, c1242. English soldier, created Earl of Ulster on May 29, 1205. He was a leader in the partisan wars in Ireland in the early part of the 13th century.

Lacy, John. b. near Doncaster, Yorkshire, England; d. at London, Sept. 17, 1681. English dramatist and actor, noted in his day as a comedian and mimic. Among his plays are *The Old Troop, or Monsieur Raggou* (c1665), and *Sir Hercules Buffoon, or the Poetical Squire* (1684).

Lacy, John. b. in the latter part of the 18th century; d. in Devonshire, England, c1865. English bass singer.

Lacy, Peter. [Also: **Pierre Lascy**; title, Count **Lacy.**] b. at Killeedy, County Limerick, Ireland, Sept. 29, 1678; d. in Livonia, May 11, 1751. Irish soldier, made a field marshal in the Russian army in 1736. He served with the Irish troops in France and Italy and on the Rhine from 1692 until the peace of Ryswick (1697); entered the Russian service as captain of infantry, and was employed by Peter I (Peter the Great) in training the Russian troops; and served, with repeated promotions, in the various wars in which Russia was engaged until his retirement in 1743. At the battle of Poltava (1709) he commanded a brigade of the right wing.

Ladakh (lą.däch') or **Ladak** (lą.däk'). District in E Kashmir, N India, in the Karakoram Range, traversed by the upper Indus River. It is one of the most elevated inhabited areas in the world. It was conquered by Kashmir in 1834–42. Capital, Leh; area, ab. 45,762 sq. mi.; pop. ab. 195,000.

Ladd (lad), **Anna Coleman.** [Maiden name, **Watts.**] b. at Bryn Mawr, Pa., July 15, 1878; d. June 3, 1939. American sculptor, lithographer, teacher, and writer, best known for her portrait masks and busts. She studied at Paris under Rodin, and at Rome. Her works are in collections of the Boston Museum, Isabella Gardner Museum, and Widener Library at Boston, Rhode Island School of Design, Borghese Palace at Rome, and elsewhere.

Ladd, George Trumbull. b. at Painesville, Ohio, Jan. 19, 1842; d. Aug. 8, 1921. American theologian and psychologist, professor of philosophy (1881 *et seq.*) at Yale University. He published *The Doctrine of Sacred Scripture* (1882), *Elements of Physiological Psychology* (1887), *What is the Bible?* (1888), *Introduction to Philosophy* (1890), *Outlines of Physiological Psychology* (1891), *Psychology, Descriptive and Explanatory* (1894), *Philosophy of Mind* (1895), *Philosophy of Knowledge* (1897), *Outlines of Descriptive Psychology* (1898), *Essays on the Higher Education* (1899), *Theory of Reality* (1899), *Philosophy of Conduct* (1902), *Philosophy of Religion* (1905), *In Korea with Marquis Ito* (1908), *What Can I Know?* (1914), and *The Secret of Personality* (1918).

Ladd, William. b. at Exeter, N.H., May 10, 1778; d. at Portsmouth, N.H., April 9, 1841. American worker for international peace. Beginning in 1819 he devoted himself to efforts on behalf of international peace, founding (1828) the American Peace Society. Licensed (1837) as a Congregational minister, he employed the pulpit for the dissemination of his principles. He was also a pioneer in the concept of a world organization of nations. Author of *A Brief Illustration of the Principles of War and Peace, by Philanthropos* (1831), *On the Duty of Females to Promote the Cause of Peace* (1836), and *An Essay on a Congress of Nations* (1840).

Ladder of Swords, A. Historical novel by Sir Gilbert Parker, published in 1904.

Ladd-Franklin (lad'frangk'lin), **Christine.** [Maiden name, **Ladd.**] b. at Windsor, Conn., Dec. 1, 1847; d. March 5, 1930. American psychologist and logician. Her most noted contribution is the Ladd-Franklin theory of color vision. Author of *Colour and Colour Theories* (1929).

Lade (lā'dē). In ancient geography, a small island in the Aegean Sea, near Miletus. Near it, c495 or 494 B.C., the Persian fleet defeated the Ionian Greeks.

Ladegast (lä'de.gäst), **Friedrich.** b. 1818; d. 1905. German builder of organs, including those in the cathedral at Magdeburg and in the Nikolaikirche at Leipzig.

Lądek Zdrój (lôn'dek zdrö'i). [German, **Landeck.**] Town in SW Poland, in the *województwo* province of Wrocław, formerly in Silesia, Germany, on the Biela River, in the Silesian Mountains: health resort, with radioactive sulfur springs. 4,861 (1939), 5,804 (1946).

Ladenburg (lä'den.burk), **Albert.** b. at Mannheim, Germany, 1842; d. at Breslau, 1911. German organic chemist. He pioneered in alkaloid chemistry, synthesizing the first alkaloid, coniine (1886), analyzing and synthesizing tropic acid, and synthesizing piperidine and piperazine. He helped to demonstrate experimentally the equivalence of benzene's hydrogens, and virtually founded organic silicon chemistry with Charles Friedel (1867 *et seq.*).

La Désirade (lä dā.zē.räd). See **Désirade.**

Ladhiqiya (lä.dä.kē'yä), **al-.** See **Latakia.**

Ladies!, The. Series of three historical tales by Lily Adams Beck under the pseudonym E. Barrington, published in 1922. The narratives include *My Lady Mary*, *The Golden Vanity*, and *A Bluestocking at Court*, all with an 18th-century background.

Ladies à la Mode. Play by Dryden, produced in 1668.

Ladies' Battle, The. Comedy by Robertson, from the French of Scribe and Legouvé. It was produced in 1851.

Ladies' Companion, The. Monthly literary journal published at New York from 1834 to 1844.

Ladies' Home Journal. Monthly magazine founded by Cyrus H. K. Curtis in 1883. Under the direction of Curtis the publication launched one of the first extensive promotion campaigns recognizing advertising as a cost-reducing instrument. It was under the editorship (1899–1920) of Edward W. Bok.

"Ladies' Peace." See **Cambrai, Peace of.**

Ladikieh (lä.di.kē'ę) See **Latakia.**

Ladin (lā.dēn'). Language spoken in the Engadine and Friuli regions of Switzerland and N Italy. It is a Rhaeto-Romanic dialect belonging to the Romanic or Romance group of the Italic subfamily of Indo-European languages.

Ladino (la.dē'no). Language spoken by the Sephardic Jews of Spain and Portugal. It is a Spanish-Portuguese-Hebrew dialect, sometimes referred to merely as Judeo-Spanish. In Latin America a Ladino is a person of Spanish blood with admixture of native Indian, Negro, or mestizo, but speaking Spanish or a Spanish dialect.

Ladislaus (lad'is.lôs). See also **Władisław.**

Ladislaus (lad'is.lôs) or **Ladislas** (-läs), Saint. [Also, **Ladislaus I** (of *Hungary*).] b. in Poland, 1040; d. at Neutra (now Nitra, Czechoslovakia), July 29, 1095. King of Hungary (1077–95); son of Béla I. One of Hungary's national heroes, he defended his country against the Poles, Russians, and Tartars, and conquered (1087) Croatia and Slavonia. He supported Pope Gregory VII in his struggle with the emperor, Henry IV. He was canonized in 1192 by Pope Celestine III.

Ladislaus or **Lancelot.** d. at Naples, Italy, Aug. 6, 1414. King of Naples (1386–1414); son of Charles III, king of Naples and Hungary. His claim to the throne was disputed by Louis II of Anjou, who was supported by the popes Urban VI and Clement VII. Boniface IX declared in his favor, however, and he was enabled to take possession of his capital in 1400. In 1403 he made an ineffectual attempt to obtain the crown of Hungary. He attempted to unite all Italy under his sway, in which he was opposed by Boniface's successors, Innocent VII and John XXIII, the latter of whom he expelled from Rome in 1413. He died before he could consolidate his conquests.

Ladislaw (lad'is.lô), **Will.** One of the principal characters in George Eliot's novel *Middlemarch*, a young artist who

marries Dorothea Brooke after the death of her first husband, Mr. Casaubon.

Ladmirault (lȧd.mē.rō), **Louis René Paul de.** b. at Montmorillon, near Vienne, France, Feb. 17, 1808; d. at Paris, Feb. 3, 1898. French general. He commanded a division at Solferino in 1859, and an army corps in the Franco-Prussian War in 1870. He served with distinction in the engagement before Metz, and was military governor of Paris from 1871 to 1878, when he retired from active service. He published *Bases d'un projet pour le recrutement de l'armée de terre* (1871).

Lado (lā'dō). Village in S Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, in NE Africa, on the White Nile River S of Mongalla. It was founded by C. G. Gordon in 1874.

Ladoga (lä'dọ.gạ), **Lake.** [Russian, **Ladozhskoye Ozero** (lä'dọsh.skọ.yẹ ô'zi.rọ); Finnish, **Laatokka.**] Largest lake in Europe, in NW U.S.S.R., in the Karelo-Finnish Soviet Socialist Republic and the Leningrad *oblast* (region) of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic. It receives the waters of Lakes Saima, Ilmen, Onega, and others; its outlet is the Neva. During World War II the Russians brought in supplies to besieged Leningrad on roadways across the ice at the S end of Lake Ladoga (winter of 1941–42). Length, ab. 130 mi.; average breadth, ab. 60 mi.; area, ab. 7,100 sq. mi.; elevation, ab. 15 ft.; greatest known depth, ab. 740 ft.

La Dôle (lȧ dōl'). See **Dôle,** Switzerland.

La Dominica (lä dō.mē.nē'kä). Former Spanish name of **Hiva Oa.**

La Dominique (lȧ do.mē.nēk). French name of **Dominica.**

Ladon (lā'dọn). In Greek mythology, the dragon who guarded the golden apples of the Hesperides in the wonderful gardens of the west. Ladon never slept, but was killed by Hercules when he came to steal the apples.

La Dragontea (lä drä.gōn.tā'ä). See **Dragontea, La.**

Ladrón de Guevara (lä.ŦHrōn' dā gā.bä'rä), **Diego.** d. in Mexico, 1718. Spanish prelate. From Aug. 30, 1710, to March 2, 1716, he was viceroy of Peru.

Ladrone Islands (lạ.drōn') or **Ladrones** (-drōnz'). Former names of the **Marianas.**

Ladue (lạ.dō'). City in E Missouri, in St. Louis County: a western suburb of St. Louis. 5,386 (1950).

Lady Baltimore (bôl'ti.mōr). Novel by Owen Wister, published in 1906.

Lady Chatterley's Lover (chat'ėr.liz). Novel by D. H Lawrence, published in 1928. Its frank treatment of sexual matters caused the book to be banned for a time in England and the U.S.

Lady Day. See **Annunciation, Feast of the.**

Lady Eleanore's Mantle (el'ẹ.nọrz). Allegorical tale by Nathaniel Hawthorne, originally published in the *Democratic Review*, December, 1838, and collected in *Twice-Told Tales* (1842).

Lady Godiva (gọ.dī'vä). See **Godiva.**

Lady Hideous (hid'ẹ.us). See **Loathly Lady.**

Lady in Green Gloves, A. Novel by Sylvia Thompson, published in 1924.

Lady Jane Grey, The. Tragedy by Nicholas Rowe, produced in 1715.

Lady Margaret Hall (mär'gạ.rẹt). College for women in Oxford University. It was founded in 1878 by Edward Stuart Talbot, first warden of Keble College, and opened the following year with nine students. It is staffed entirely by women. It is not formally connected with Oxford University, but is one of its "recognized societies" for instruction and residence. An extension, known as the Wordsworth Building, was added in 1896. The college is named after Margaret, Countess of Richmond and Derby, mother of Henry VII, noted for her gifts to the university.

Lady of Belmont (bel'mont), **The.** Five-act play (1925) by St. John Ervine. A continuation of *The Merchant of Venice*, it shows what happens to Shylock after he leaves the courtroom, and also traces the development of the married couples, Bassanio and Portia, Gratiano and Nerissa, and Lorenzo and Jessica.

Lady of England (ing'glạnd). See **Matilda** (1102–67).

Lady of Leisure, A. Novel by Ethel Sidgwick, published in 1914.

Lady of Lyons (lī'ọnz), **The.** Comedy by Edward Bulwer-Lytton, produced in 1838. It was originally written under the title of *The Adventurer*, which was altered at W. C. Macready's suggestion to *The Lady of Lyons.*

Lady of Shalott (shạ.lot'), **The.** Poem by Alfred Tennyson, published in 1832.

Lady of the Aroostook (ạ.rös'tůk, -rûs'-), **The.** New England love story by William Dean Howells, published in 1879.

Lady of the Lake. [French, **Dame du Lac.**] Name given in Arthurian romance to the mistress of the enchanter Merlin. She lived in a palace in the midst of a magical lake which prevented approach. In the romance of *Perceforêt* the name is given to Sébile, whose castle was in the midst of a river covered by a thick fog. Tennyson and Matthew Arnold named her Vivien or Vivian. She turns up with many names; in Caxton's edition of Malory she is Nyneue or Nymue.

Lady of the Lake, The. Narrative poem by Sir Walter Scott, published in 1810.

Lady of the Lake, The. Cantata based on Sir Walter Scott's poem, the music by G. A. Macfarren, produced in 1877.

Lady of the Mercians (mėr'shạnz). See **Ethelfleda.**

Lady or the Tiger, The. Short story by Frank R. Stockton, originally published in *The Century*, November, 1882, and included as the title piece of a volume published in 1884. A youth who loves the king's daughter is subjected to a trial by ordeal. Placed in an arena, he is compelled to open one of two doors. Behind one door is a ferocious tiger; behind the other is a beautiful girl for him to marry. The king's daughter discovers the secret and signals the youth to open the door on the right. Stockton closes the tale with a trick ending: "And so I leave it with all of you. Which came out of the opened door—the lady or the tiger?"

Lady's Last Stake, or The Wife's Resentment, The. Comedy by Colley Cibber, produced in 1707.

Ladysmith (lā'di.smith). Town in S Africa, in W Natal, Union of South Africa, ab. 203 mi. by rail NW of Durban. It was an important strategic point, at the junction of two railroads, in the Boer War of 1899. General White, with ab. 10,000 troops, was besieged here by the Boers from Oct. 29, 1899, to Feb. 28, 1900, when he was rescued by the British under General Buller. The town is now a distributing center for NW Natal. Elevation, ab. 3,285 ft.; pop. 13,064 (1946), including 4,865 Europeans.

Ladysmith. [Former names: **Flambeau Falls, Warner, Corbett.**] City in W Wisconsin, county seat of Rusk County, on the Flambeau River: manufactures dairy products, and canned peas and beans. It was renamed in 1900. Pop. 3,924 (1950).

"Lady with the Lamp." See **Nightingale, Florence.**

Lae (lä'ä). Port and former administrative center for the Australian-mandated territory of New Guinea, on the Huon Peninsula, at the head of Huon Gulf on the NE side of the island of New Guinea. It is connected with Australia, Port Moresby, and Rabaul by air. Lae's growth followed the development of the Morobe gold field; it is today the commercial center of the area. It was used as a base by the Japanese during World War II, and was captured by Australian forces on Sept. 16, 1943.

Laeken (lä'kẹn). [Also, **Laken.**] Town in W central Belgium, in Brabant province: northern suburb of Brussels, noted for its royal castle. It was annexed to the city in 1921.

Laelius (lē'li.us). See **De Amicitia.**

Laelius, Gaius. fl. c200 B.C. Roman general and consul, a friend of the elder Scipio Africanus, distinguished in the second Punic War, especially at the battle of Zama (202 B.C.).

Laelius, Gaius (or **Caius**). [Surnamed **Sapiens,** meaning "the Wise."] fl. c140 B.C. Roman orator and philosopher, a friend of the younger Scipio Africanus. He is the chief character in the *De Amicitia* of Cicero, which is therefore often called *Laelius,* and appears as a speaker in Cicero's *De Senectute* and *De Republica.* He was one of the aristocratic party in opposition to the reforms of the Gracchi. Laelius was to a large degree responsible for the introduction of Greek studies into Rome.

Laemmle (lem'lẽ), **Carl.** b. at Laupheim, Germany, Jan. 17, 1867; d. at Hollywood, Calif., Sept. 24, 1939. American motion-picture producer. He operated nickelodeons in Chicago for a time before organizing the Imp

Film Company in 1909, with Mary and Jack Pickford, Owen Moore, and Tom Ince in the company. In 1912 he joined several others in the Universal Film Manufacturing Company; he reorganized it under his sole control in 1920 as Universal Pictures Corporation, and retired in 1936. *Traffic In Souls* (1912), produced by his company, was the first full-length picture (five reels). Universal also produced the famous million-dollar *Hunchback of Notre Dame*, with Lon Chaney. Rudolph Valentino, Pearl White, and Ben Turpin were among the other stars who appeared in films produced by Laemmle.

Laënnec (lā.nek), **René Théophile Hyacinthe.** b. at Quimper, France, Feb. 17, 1781; d. near Douarnenez, Finistère, France, Aug. 13, 1826. French physician. He was the inventor of the stethoscope (described in his *Traité de l'auscultation médiate et des maladies des poumons et du cœur*, 1819).

Laer (lär), **Pieter van.** See **Laar** or **Laer, Pieter van.**

Laermans (lär'mäns), **Eugene.** b. at Molenbeek-St.-Jean, Belgium, Oct. 21, 1864—. Belgian painter and etcher, chiefly of peasant scenes and landscapes.

Laertes (lā.ėr'tēz). In Greek legend, king of Ithaca; father of Odysseus. He was one of the Argonauts in the quest for the Golden Fleece. He was still living when Odysseus returned from his wanderings, and helped his son kill Penelope's suitors.

Laertes. In Shakespeare's tragedy *Hamlet*, the son of Polonius and brother of Ophelia.

Laërtius (lā.ėr'shus), **Diogenes.** See **Diogenes Laërtius.**

Læsø (les'ė''). Island of Denmark, in the upper Kattegat, SE of Frederikshavn. Area, ab. 43 sq. mi.; pop. 3,400 (1945).

Laessle (les'lē), **Albert.** b. at Philadelphia, March 28, 1877—. American sculptor, best known for his animals in bronze. Examples of his work may be seen at the Pennsylvania Academy, Carnegie Institute at Pittsburgh, Pa., Metropolitan Museum at New York, Palace of the Legion of Honor at San Francisco, and elsewhere.

La Estrada (lä es.trä'ᴛʜä). Town and commune in NW Spain, in the province of Pontevedra, ab. 20 mi. N of Pontevedra: center of a fertile agricultural and stock-raising district; hot mineral springs. Pop. of commune, 27,240 (1940).

Laestrygones (les.trig'ō.nēz). [Also, **Laestrygonians** (les.tri.gō'ni.ạnz).] In the *Odyssey*, a race of cannibal giants visited by Odysseus in a northern country, where "the nights are so short that the shepherd driving his flock out meets the shepherd who is driving his flock in." They killed many of the companions of Odysseus. They were placed by later writers in Sicily, south of Etna, and by the Romans near Formiae (modern Formia) in Latium.

Laet (lät), **Jan van** (or **Johannes de**). d. at Antwerp, Belgium, 1649. Dutch author.

Laetitia (lē.tish'ạ). Asteroid (No. 39) discovered by Chacornac at Paris, Feb. 8, 1856.

Laetitia Hardy (här'di). See **Hardy, Laetitia.**

La Farge (lạ färj'), **Christopher Grant.** b. at Newport, R.I., Jan. 5, 1862; d. at Saunderstown, R.I., Oct. 11, 1938. American architect; son of John La Farge (1835–1910). He was trained at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and in the office of H. H. Richardson. In 1883 he came to New York with G. L. Heins and took charge of the architectural work of his father. In 1886 the firm of Heins and La Farge was formed by the two younger men. They produced designs for the Cathedral of Saint John the Divine (redesigned by Ralph Adams Cram) and the interior of the Church of Saint Paul the Apostle at New York, Saint Matthew's Church at Washington, D.C., the Houghton Memorial Chapel at Wellesley College, the chapel at West Point, the Lorillard, Matthiesen, and Bliss mausoleums in Woodlawn Cemetery (New York), the Roman Catholic Cathedral at Seattle, and the Packard Memorial Library at Salt Lake City.

La Farge, John. b. at New York, March 31, 1835; d at Providence, R.I., Nov. 14, 1910. American landscape and figure painter, decorator, and glass painter. He was a pupil of William Hunt, was elected national academician in 1869, and was a member of the Society of American Artists. He painted an altarpiece for Saint Peter's, New York, in 1863, and decorated Trinity Church, Boston (1876), and the chancel of Saint Thomas's Church, New York (1877). His, also, are the battle window in the Harvard Memorial Hall (1880), the altarpiece in the Church of the Ascension, New York, and the peacock window in the Worcester Museum. He designed the King family monument at Newport, R.I., which was executed by St. Gaudens. He was distinguished for his work in stained glass. His writings include *An Artist's Letters from Japan* (1887), *Lectures on Art* (1895), *Considerations on Painting* (1901), *Great Masters* (1903), and *Higher Life in Art* (1908).

La Farge, John. b. at Newport, R.I., Feb. 13, 1880—. American Roman Catholic priest and editor; son of John La Farge (1835–1910). He was executive editor (1942–44) and editor in chief (1944–48) of the Jesuit weekly *America*, whose staff he had joined in 1924. He promoted the Catholic Interracial Councils and the liturgical art movement. Author of *The Jesuits in Modern Times* (1928), *Interracial Justice* (1937), *The Race Question and the Negro* (1942), and *No Postponement* (1950).

La Farge, Oliver Hazard Perry. b. 1869; d. at New York, May 29, 1936. American business executive and amateur artist; son of John La Farge (1835–1910).

La Farge, Oliver Hazard Perry. b. at New York, Dec. 19, 1901—. American novelist; son of Christopher Grant La Farge. He served with archaeological expeditions to Arizona, Mexico, and Guatemala, was director (1930–32) of the Eastern Association on Indian Affairs, and was president (1933–37) of the National Association on Indian Affairs and from 1937 to 1942 president of its successor, the American Association on Indian Affairs. His works include *Tribes and Temples* (written with Frans Blom, 1927), *Laughing Boy* (1929), which was awarded the Pulitzer prize, *Sparks Fly Upward* (1931), *Long Pennant* (1933), *All the Young Men* (1935), *The Enemy Gods* (1937), *The Copper Pot* (1942), *Raw Material* (1945), *Santa Eulalia* (1946), and *The Eagle in the Egg* (1949).

Lafargue (lä.färg), **Paul.** b. at Santiago, Cuba, Jan. 15, 1842; d. of poisoning at Draveil, Seine-et-Oise, France, Nov. 25, 1911. French political leader; son-in-law of Karl Marx. He was an active member of the First International, joined forces with Jules Guesde on his return (1880) to Paris, and supported a revolutionary socialist program in opposition to the position taken by Jean Jaurès in favor of Socialist participation in bourgeois governments. He committed suicide.

Lafaye or **Lafaist** (lä.fā), **Pierre Benjamin.** b. at Mont-St.-Sulpice, Yonne, France, 1808; d. at Aix, France, June 5, 1867. French philologist. His chief work was *Dictionnaire des synonymes de la langue française* (1858–65).

La Fayette (lạ.fā'ẹt, laf.ą̄.et', lä.fą̄.et'). City in NW Georgia, county seat of Walker County; manufactures textiles and hosiery. 4,884 (1950).

Lafayette (laf.ą̄.et', lä.fą̄.et'). City in W Indiana, county seat of Tippecanoe County, on the Wabash River, ab. 60 mi. NW of Indianapolis; manufactures include automotive gears, tools, electrical appliances, and sponge-rubber products. 35,568 (1950).

Lafayette. City in S Louisiana, parish seat of Lafayette Parish, ab. 116 mi. NW of New Orleans; center of a cane, cotton, and rice area; salt, sulfur, and petroleum deposits. 33,541 (1950).

Lafayette or **LaFayette** (laf.ą̄.et', lä.fą̄.et'; French, lä.fä.yet), Marquis **de.** [Full name, **Marie Joseph Paul Yves Roch Gilbert du Motier de Lafayette.**] b. at the Château de Chavaniac, Auvergne, France, Sept. 6, 1757; d. at Paris, May 20, 1834. French general, revolutionary, and statesman. Leaving France for America with the rank of captain on reserve in the French army, he entered (1777) the Revolutionary army as a volunteer, with the rank of major general (thus becoming the youngest major general in the history of the U.S. army). He served at Brandywine, Gloucester, Barren Hill, Monmouth, and Rhode Island, was sent (1779) on a diplomatic mission to France, served with the French army intended for an invasion of England (which was called off), and returned to his American post in 1780. In 1781 he was in command of a contingent of light infantry and French troops that began the siege of Yorktown. He commanded the American charge upon the English redoubts, and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis.

Becoming *maréchal de camp* (major general) in the French army, he commanded the land forces in the French-Spanish expedition preparing at Cádiz to invade America, but peace was achieved before it sailed. In 1784 he visited the U.S. again. He became a leader of the Patriots (reformers) in France, and served as a member of the Assembly of Notables in 1787 and 1788, of the provincial assembly of Auvergne (1787–88), and of the Estates General in 1789. He was vice-president of the National Assembly in July, 1789, and became commander in chief of the Paris National Guard after the fall of the Bastille (1789–91). He was a principal author of the Declaration of Rights of 1789. He kept the mob from doing violence to the queen at the time (Oct. 5–6, 1789) of the women's march on Versailles, and remained a major opponent of the mounting disorders in Paris, at one time (July 17, 1791) forcibly breaking up a mob in the Champ de Mars. Relieved of his Paris post, he commanded as lieutenant general an army against the Austrians and Prussians in 1792, and in the same year, having advocated a stronger monarchical authority than the majority in the Legislative Assembly desired, left his army and France to avoid the consequences of his friendliness to the monarchical policy. He was captured by the Prussians and Austrians, and imprisoned (1792–97) as a political suspect, first in Prussia and then in Austria. Released when Napoleon made peace with Austria, he lived in exile in Germany and Holland until Napoleon's Consulate, returning to France in 1799. Estranged by Napoleon's authoritarian policies, he led the weak liberal opposition to the Napoleonic regime, but was obliged to live in virtual exile on his wife's estate at La Grange-Blénau, some 40 miles from Paris. During the Hundred Days he became a vice-president of the Chamber of Deputies and was the most outspoken member of the committee that demanded Napoleon's abdication (after Waterloo) in favor of his son. Upon the second restoration of the Bourbons, he became the outstanding liberal member of the Chamber of Deputies. Failing to be reëlected in 1824, he revisited America (1824–25). His reception in America encouraged the liberals in France. Meanwhile he had communicated with and given what aid he could to Greek, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Latin-American, Belgian, and Polish revolutionaries, and had become the most conspicuous leader in the liberal opposition to the Holy Alliance and in the European antislavery cause. Reëlected to the Chamber of Deputies on his return from America, he was active in the opposition to the Bourbon Charles X, and commanded the National Guard in the revolution of 1830. Because he still thought France would fare better under a liberal monarch than under a republic, he was instrumental in placing Louis Philippe, Duc d'Orléans, on the throne, but he spent his last years opposing the new regime's illiberal policies.

Lafayette (lä.fā.et'), **Fort.** Fort (1812–68) in the Narrows, in front of Fort Hamilton, at the entrance to New York harbor.

Lafayette (lä.fä.yet), **Gilbert Motier de.** b. c1380; d. Feb. 23, 1462. French marshal. He was one of the chief counselors of Charles VII. He contributed to the victory of Joan of Arc at Orléans in 1429.

La Fayette (lä fä.yet), **Marie Madeleine Pioche de la Vergne,** Comtesse **de.** b. at Paris, March 16, 1634; d. there, May, 1693. French novelist; daughter of Aymar de la Vergne, governor of Le Havre, and wife of François Motier, Comte de La Fayette. Some time after the supposed death of her husband she formed a liaison (c1667) with La Rochefoucauld that lasted until his death in 1680. She was one of the most brilliant of the *précieuses* of the Hôtel Rambouillet, and a friend of the Marquise de Sévigné. Her *La Princesse de Clèves* (1678), a novel whose strength lay in characterization rather than in the complex artificiality of the romances of the day, is considered one of the milestones in the history of the novel. She also wrote *La Princesse de Montpensier* (1660), *Zayde* (1670; written with and published under the name of Segrais), *Histoire d'Henriette d'Angleterre* (published after her death), and others. Her *Letters* were published in 1823.

Lafayette (laf.ā.et', lä.fā.et'), **Mount.** Highest peak of the Franconia Mountains, in New Hampshire, ab. 18 mi. SW of Mount Washington. 5,249 ft.

Lafayette Escadrille. Body of U.S. volunteers established in 1916 as part of the French Aviation Service. Originally known as the Escadrille Américaine, its name was changed after German diplomatic protest, and the unit was subsequently called the Lafayette Escadrille. On Jan. 1, 1918, it became the 103rd Pursuit Squadron, U.S. Army.

La Fère (lä fer). Town in N France, in the department of Aisne, at the junction of the Serre and Oise rivers, ab. 14 mi. NW of Laon. It is an old fortress which was under siege in 1596, 1815, and 1870; occupied by the Germans in 1914 and almost completely destroyed in 1918. In World War II it again suffered damage. 2,750 (1946).

La Fère Champenoise (shäṅ.pę.nwäz). See **Fère-Champenoise.**

La Feria (lą fir'i.ą). City in S Texas, in Cameron County, in the Rio Grande valley near Brownsville. 2,952 (1950).

La Ferté-sous-Jouarre (lä fer.tā.sö.zhwär). Town in N France, in the department of Seine-et-Marne, on the Marne River ab. 36 mi. E of Paris. The town is a center for the manufacture of millstones. 4,869 (1946).

Lafeu (lä.fē'). Sagacious old lord in Shakespeare's *All's Well that Ends Well.*

Laffan (laf'ąn), **William Mackay.** b. at Dublin, Jan. 22, 1848; d. Nov. 19, 1909. American journalist and art connoisseur. He was publisher (1884 *et seq.*) of the New York *Sun* and founder (1887) of the *Evening Sun.* He became (1905) a trustee of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and art adviser to J. P. Morgan. He published *Engravings on Wood* (1887) and *Oriental Ceramic Art* (1897).

Laffite (lä.fēt'), **Jean.** [Also: **Laffitte, Lafitte;** called the **Pirate of the Gulf.**] b. in France, c1780; d. probably in 1826. French privateer and smuggler. He was the commander (1813–14) of a band of adventurers at Barataria, in what is now Louisiana, and served with the Americans at New Orleans in 1815 after refusing to join the British and then disclosing their plans to U.S. authorities. After the War of 1812, he established himself on the island that is now the site of Galveston, Tex., and continued his depredations. Eventually he attacked a U.S. ship and was forced to flee when a naval force was sent against him. Nothing further is known definitely of him except that he continued for some years operating off Colombia and Venezuela.

Laffitte (lä.fēt), **Jacques.** b. at Bayonne, France, Oct. 24, 1767; d. at Paris, May 26, 1844. French banker and statesman. He was premier and minister of finance (1830–31) and a leader in the revolution of 1830, after having earlier established himself, through his banking house and as governor (1814–19) of the Bank of France, as one of the greatest financiers in Europe.

Laffitte, Pierre. b. at Béguey, France, Feb. 21, 1823; d. at Paris, Jan. 4, 1903. French positivist philosopher, a follower of Auguste Comte. Author of *Cours philosophique sur l'histoire générale de l'humanité* (1859), *De la morale positive* (1880), and *Cours de la philosophie première* (1889–95).

Lafitau (lä.fē.tō), **Joseph François.** b. at Bordeaux, France, 1670; d. there, July 3, 1746. French Jesuit author. From 1712 to 1717 he was a missionary among the Iroquois of Canada.

Lafitte (lä.fēt'), **Jean.** See **Laffite, Jean.**

La Flèche (lä flesh). Town in W France, in the department of Sarthe, on the Loir River SW of Le Mans. It is a commercial center and manufactures gloves, corsets, paper, wooden shoes, and other articles. It is the seat of a famous military college, the Prytanée, founded by Henry IV and taken over from the Jesuits in 1762. Pop. 11,293 (1946).

La Flesche (lä flesh'), **Francis.** b. on the Omaha Reservation, in Nebraska, c1860; d. 1932. American ethnologist; brother of Bright Eyes (Susette La Flesche). Son of a head chief of the Omaha tribe of Indians, who was the son of a white father and an Indian mother, Francis La Flesche was appointed to a clerkship in the Bureau of Indian Affairs at Washington, D.C., in 1881, filling that post until 1910, and meanwhile acquiring the degrees of LL.B. and LL.M. from the law school of the National University in that city. In 1910 he was appointed ethnologist with the Bureau of American Ethnology, a position he held until 1929. He made important studies of the

Osage tribe, and was joint author of *The Omaha Tribe* (1907), and author of *The Middle Five* (1900).

La Flesche, Susette. See **Bright Eyes.**

La Follette (la.fol'et). City in NE Tennessee, in Campbell County, in a coal-mining region: manufactures coke and shirts. It was incorporated in 1897. Pop. 5,797 (1950).

La Follette, Philip Fox. b. at Madison, Wis., May 8, 1897—. American lawyer and politician; son of Robert Marion La Follette. He served (1931–33, 1935–39) as governor of Wisconsin.

La Follette, Robert Marion. b. at Primrose, Wis., June 14, 1855; d. at Washington, D.C., June 18, 1925. American politician, reform leader and exponent of the "Wisconsin Idea," presidential candidate (1924) of the Progressive Party. He was graduated (1879) from the University of Wisconsin, studied law privately and at the university's law school, was admitted to the bar (1880), and established his practice at Madison, Wis. A Republican, he was elected district attorney of Dane County in 1880 and was reëlected in 1882. He was chosen for Congress in 1884, serving in that body from 1885 to 1891. Resuming his law practice at Madison, he espoused the cause of political reform, favoring direct-primary nominations, tax reform, public regulation of railroad and other corporate charges, and the establishment of expert commissions for the regulation of railroads and other public interests. He also became known as an opponent of political bossism. After strong opposition from conservative Republicans, he finally carried the party in his state and in 1900 was nominated governor by acclamation. Taking office (1901) as governor, he pledged himself to carrying out his reform program. His efforts in behalf of it made the term "Wisconsin Idea" a byword in national liberal circles. His reforms were later adopted by other states and La Follette achieved national renown as a progressive leader. Elected (1905) to the U.S. Senate, he resigned the governorship in 1906, and thereafter was three times successively reëlected to the Senate. In 1909 he brought out the first number of *La Follette's Weekly Magazine*. His basic doctrine was that selfish wealthy interests, unless regulated in the interest of the public welfare, would drive the U.S. toward an acceptance of socialism and thereby extinguish American democracy. He drafted the manifesto which preceded the organization (1911) of the National Progressive League; however, he failed to secure the Progressive presidential nomination in 1912, when Theodore Roosevelt ran as the party's candidate. After Wilson took office in 1913, La Follette coöperated with the Democrats in sponsoring progressive measures during the "New Freedom" regime. Among the measures sponsored by him was the La Follette Seamen's Act (1915) regulating labor conditions aboard ship. Anti-British, opposed to Wall Street and all the elements of great wealth, he fought the U.S. drift into World War I out of the conviction that American participation had been maneuvered by bankers who wanted their loans to the Allies protected. He filibustered against the passage of the armed merchant ship legislation (1917) and voted against the declaration of war against Germany in April, 1917. However, he later supported measures for the prosecution of the war. After the war he opposed the ratification of the League Covenant and any connection to the World Court. He created the resolution authorizing the Senate investigation of the Teapot Dome and other leases of naval oil reserves. In July, 1924, he became the Progressive (third party) candidate for the presidency, sharing the ticket with Senator Burton K. Wheeler. He received five million votes in this, his last campaign.

La Follette, Robert Marion, Jr. b. at Madison, Wis., Feb. 6, 1895; committed suicide at Washington, D.C., Feb. 24, 1953. American politician; elder son of Robert Marion La Follette. He was private secretary (1919–25) to his father, and was appointed (1925) to succeed him as U.S. senator, serving after this term by reëlection until 1946, when he was defeated by Joseph McCarthy.

La Follette Seamen's Act. Act of the U.S. Congress (March 4, 1915) to improve living and working conditions on all U.S. ships (and foreign ships while in U.S. ports). Imprisonment was no longer to be a penalty for desertion, punishment for other offenses were reduced, hours of work at sea and in port were regulated, and adequate food requirements were established. The number of able seamen was increased to 65 percent of the crew exclusive of officers and ordinary seamen.

Lafond (la.fôn), **Gabriel.** [Called, **Lafond de Lurcy** (dę lür.sē).] b. at Lurcy-Levy, France, March 25, 1802; d. at Paris, April 11, 1876. French sea captain and author.

Lafontaine (la.fôn.ten'), **August Heinrich Julius.** [Pseudonyms, **Gustav Freuer, Miltenberg, Selchow.**] b. at Brunswick, Germany, Oct. 20, 1758; d. at Halle, Germany, April 20, 1831. German novelist who (under many names) produced more than 150 volumes which had, in their day, a vast number of readers (*Der Sonderling*, 1793; *Familiengeschichten*, 12 vols., 1797–1804; *Die Pfarre am See*, 3 vols., 1816).

La Fontaine (la fon.tān'; French, la.fôn.ten), **Jean de.** b. at Château-Thierry in Champagne, France, July 8, 1621; d. at Paris, April 13, 1695. French writer, best known for his fables. He left the College of Reims at the age of 19 to study for the priesthood, but gave up that pursuit after two years. He is commonly said to have given the first evidence of his literary genius when he was 26 years old. His first six books of fables, published in 1668, were inscribed to the Dauphin of France. The next five books appeared in 1673 and 1679, and were prefaced with a eulogy of Madame de Montespan. The 12th book was dedicated to the young Duc de Bourgogne (1694). They have been popular since their publication and have been translated a great many times. Besides these fables, La Fontaine wrote his *Contes* (1665), *Amours de Psyché et de Cupidon* (1669), *Nouveaux contes* (1671), *La Captivité de Saint Malo* (1673), and *Le Quinquina* (1682). His comedies, *L'Eunuque* (translated from Terence), *Le Florentin*, *La Coupe enchantée*, *Je vous prends sans vert*, and *Ragotin*, were collected as *Pièces de théâtre de J. de La Fontaine* (1702). He had many generous patrons in the highest court circles, but never won favor in the eyes of Louis XVI, undoubtedly because of his attachment to Nicolas Fouquet. La Fontaine was elected to the French Academy in 1683. The king, however, did not sanction his admission till several months after his election. La Fontaine numbered Racine, Boileau, and Molière among his friends.

LaFontaine (la.fôn.ten), Sir **Louis Hippolyte.** b. at Boucherville, Quebec, Canada, Oct. 4, 1807; d. at Montreal, Feb. 26, 1894. Canadian statesman. Admitted to the bar in 1829, he was elected in the following year to the assembly of Lower Canada. He supported Papineau's campaign for reforms in government, but did not participate in the rebellion of 1837. Nevertheless, in 1838 he was arrested, but after a brief imprisonment he was released without trial; and, Papineau being in exile, LaFontaine became the leader of the French Canadians and of the reform cause in Lower Canada. He refused an offer of appointment as solicitor-general, but in 1842, after the formation of United Canada, he accepted the invitation of Governor General Sir Charles Bagot to join with Robert Baldwin in a ministry (which was dissolved, however, in 1843 as a result of irreconcilable differences with Bagot's successor). This first LaFontaine-Baldwin ministry brought about reduction of taxes, adoption of the decimal system, and other reforms. In 1848 LaFontaine and Baldwin again assumed the administration, bringing about the establishment of responsible parliamentary government in 1849, and also carrying, against riotous opposition, measures of amnesty for the rebels of 1837 and compensation for property losses suffered at that time. In 1851 LaFontaine retired from active political life, and in 1853 accepted appointment as chief justice of Lower Canada, remaining on the bench until his death.

La Foole (lä fōl'), **Sir Amorous.** A "brave heroic coward" in Ben Jonson's comedy *Epicœne*.

La Force (la fôrs). In French history, one of the most famous of Parisian prisons. Long since razed to the ground, it was built in 1265 by Charles I, king of Naples and Sicily, and was the residence of the dukes of La Force in the 16th century. It became a prison in the reign of Louis XV, and was the scene of the massacre of September, 1792, and of the murder of the Princesse de Lamballe and other atrocities of the Reign of Terror.

La Forêt (la fo.re). Servant and housekeeper of Molière. She was an excellent critic of his plays, and was also the original of Madame Jourdain in *Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme*, and of Jacqueline in *Le Médecin malgré Lui*.

La Forge (lą fôrzh'), **Frank.** b. at Rockford, Ill., Oct. 22, 1879; d. at New York, May 5, 1953. American pianist and composer, famous as an accompanist of such artists as Alda and Schumann-Heink, and as a voice teacher. Among his compositions are the songs *Before the Crucifix*, *Song of the Open*, *Retreat*, and *Supplication*.

Lafosse (lȧ.fos), **Antoine de.** [Title, **Sieur d'Aubigny.**] b. at Paris, c1653; d. there, 1708. French poet. He wrote four plays, one of which, *Manlius Capitolinus* (1698), is worthy of note.

Lafosse or **La Fosse** (lȧ.fos), **Charles de.** b. at Paris, c1636–40; d. there, Dec. 13, 1716. French historical painter, a pupil of Chauveau and Lebrun. He decorated the country house of Lord Montague in England, the cupola of the Church of the Invalides at Paris, the choir and dome of the Assumption, a part of the palace at Versailles, and other buildings, and his pictures are in many royal palaces and museums. Most of them have been reproduced in engravings.

Lafourche (lă.fŏrsh'), **Bayou.** Bayou in SE Louisiana, formerly a distributary of the Mississippi, but now cut off by a dam at Donaldsonville. Length, ab. 150 mi.

La Fresnaye (la fre.nā), **Roger de.** b. at Le Mans, France, July 11, 1885; d. at Grasse, France, Nov. 25, 1925. French painter. He was strongly influenced by Cézanne and the cubists, but did not fully accept the theories of cubism. He illustrated André Gide's *Paludes*, Cocteau's *Tambour*, and La Fontaine's *Le Roman de Psyché*.

Lafuente or **La Fuente** (lä fwen'tā), **Modesto.** [Pseudonyms: **Fray Gerundio, Tirabeque.**] b. at Rabanal de los Caballeros, Palencia, Spain, 1806; d. Oct. 25, 1866. Spanish historian and, under his pseudonyms, satirist. His chief work is *Historia general de España* (30 vols., 1850–66).

Lafuente y Alcántara (lȧ.fwen'tā ē äl.kän'tä.rā), **Miguel.** b. at Archidona, Málaga, Spain, July 10, 1817; d. at Havana, Cuba, in August, 1850. Spanish historian.

Lagado (lą.gä'dō). In *Gulliver's Travels*, a city which figures in the voyage to the flying island of Laputa.

Lagae (lä.gä'), **Jules.** b. at Rousselaere, Belgium, March 15, 1862—. Belgian sculptor.

Lagamaru (lä.gä.mä'rö). Name of one of the deities o Elam in the cuneiform inscriptions. It appears in the name of the Elamite king Chedorlaomer (Assyrian, Kudur-Lagamar).

Lagan (lag'ąn). River in Northern Ireland, rising in County Down and flowing NE to Belfast Lough at Belfast. Length, ab. 40 mi.

La Gandara (lȧ gän.dȧ.rȧ), **Antonio de.** b. at Paris, Dec. 16, 1861; d. there, June 30, 1917. French painter of portraits and landscapes, who had among his sitters Sarah Bernhardt and Verlaine. Aside from the portraits, his work includes *Luxembourg*, *Notre-Dame*, and *Place de la Concorde*.

Lagarde (lä.gärd'), **Paul Anton de.** [Original name, **Paul Anton Bötticher.**] b. at Berlin, Nov. 2, 1827; d. at Göttingen, Germany, Dec. 22, 1891. German Orientalist and Biblical scholar.

La Garenne-Colombes (lȧ gȧ.ren.ko.lôṅb). Town in N France, in the department of Seine, near the Seine River. It is a northwestern industrial and residential suburb of Paris. 24,080 (1946).

Lagaria (lą.gãr'i.ą). Ancient name of **Lauria.**

Lagash (lā'gash). [Also: **Shirpurla**; modern village, **Telloh.**] Ancient city-state of Sumeria, in Mesopotamia, N of Ur. It flourished in the 3rd millennium B.C. Many thousands of inscribed clay tablets have been unearthed on the site.

Lagenevais (lȧzh.nẹ.ve), **F. de.** See **Blaze de Bury.**

Lagerkvist (lä'yèr.kvist), **Pär Fabian.** b. at Växjö, in Småland, Sweden, 1891—. Swedish novelist, dramatist, poet, and critic. The son of a railroad foreman, Lagerkvist went to college in his native city. He traveled widely in France, Italy, Greece, Tunisia, Egypt, and Palestine. More than most other contemporary Scandinavian writers, Lagerkvist has succeeded in expressing the anguish and homelessness of the modern European. His own inner struggle for some kind of faith and certainty, some meaning in existence, has mirrored the great historical changes of Europe in the 20th century. During and before World War II Lagerkvist was an uncompromising enemy of tyranny, Nazism, and totalitarianism. His large production includes *Ångest* (Anguish, 1916), *Kaos* (Chaos, 1919), *Det eviga leendet* (The Eternal Smile, 1920), *Onda Sagor* (Evil Stories, 1924), *Gäst hos verkligheten* (Guest of Reality, 1925), *Bödeln* (The Hangman, 1933), *Den befriade människan* (Man Liberated, 1939), and *Dvärgen* (The Dwarf, 1944). His novel *Barabbas* (Eng. trans., 1951) won him the 1951 Nobel prize in literature.

Lagerlöf (lä'yèr.lèv), **Selma Ottiliana Lovisa.** b. at Mårbacka, Värmland, Sweden, Nov. 20, 1858; d. there, March 16, 1940. Swedish novelist, the modern Swedish author who has had the widest international public. The daughter of an army lieutenant, she was born at the estate of Mårbacka in Värmland, and remained deeply attached to her parental home all through her life. She attended a teachers' college (1882–85) and for ten years she worked as a teacher at Landskrona in southern Sweden. She made her literary debut with *Gösta Berling's Saga* (1891) while still at Landskrona. From 1895 she devoted herself entirely to writing, and in 1909 moved to her beloved Mårbacka, remaining there until her death. She was awarded the Nobel prize for literature in 1909, and became a member of the Swedish Academy in 1914. Her themes are often built up around folk beliefs and sagas. Best known among her many works are probably *Gösta Berling's Saga* (1891), *Osynliga länker* (Invisible Links, 1894), *Anti-krists mirakler* (The Miracles of Anti-Christ, 1897), *Jerusalem* (2 vols., 1901–02), *Kristuslegender* (Christ Legends, 1904), and the children's classic *Nils Holgerssons underbara resa genom Sverige* (Nils Holgersson's Wonderful Journey Through Sweden, 1906–07).

Laghouat (lä.gwät'). Military post and chief town in Ghardaïa, Territoires du Sud, Algeria, in NW Africa. It is in an important oasis at the edge of the Sahara, ab. 200 mi. S of Algiers. Dams and irrigation facilities have been built here. 11,010 (1948).

La Gioconda (lä jō.kōn'dä). See **Gioconda, La.**

Lagnier (lȧ.nyā). See **Rigaud.**

Lagny-sur-Marne (lȧ.nyē.sür.mȧrn). [Also, **Lagny.**] Town in N France, in the department of Seine-et-Marne, on the Marne River ab. 15 mi. E of Paris. A town of small industries, it suffered damage in World War II. 7,960 (1946).

Lago (lä'gō). Italian and Spanish word for "lake": for entries not found immediately below see the distinguishing element of the name.

Lagoa (lą.gō'ą). Portuguese word for "lake" or "lagoon": for entries not found immediately below see the distinguishing element of the name.

Lagoa. Town and *concelho* (commune) in the Azores Islands, in the Portuguese district of Ponta Delgada, on the island of São Miguel. Pop. of concelho, 12,479 (1940); of town, 8,391 (1940).

Lagoa. Town and *concelho* (commune) in S Portugal, in the province of Algarve, district of Faro, near the Atlantic coast between Faro and Lagos: sardine fisheries. Pop. of concelho, 13,747 (1940); of town, 6,537 (1940).

Lagoa Santa Man (sän'tą). Series of fossilized human bones found in various caves and other sites in South America, in the Velhas River Valley area, Minas Gerais, Brazil. From their type, and because of association with the bones of extinct animal forms, it has been concluded that they represent the earliest Indian population in this portion of South America.

La Goletta (lä gō.let'tä). Italian name of **La Goulette.**

La Gonaïve (lȧ go.nȧ.ēv). See **Gonâve.**

Lagonoy Gulf (lä.gō.noi'). Large gulf in the E coast of SE Luzon, Philippine Islands, indenting the shores of Camarines Sur and Albay provinces. It is open to the Pacific Ocean on the E; on the N it is connected with it by Maqueda Channel. Four islands on the S separate it from the Gulf of Albay. Length, ab. 50 mi.

Lagoon Islands (lą.gön'). See **Ellice Islands.**

La Gorce (lȧ gôrs), **Pierre de.** b. at Vannes, France, June 19, 1846; d. Paris, Jan. 2, 1934. French historian. His chief work was *Histoire du second Empire* (History of the Second Empire, 7 vols., 1894–1905).

Lagos (lä'gōs). See also **Lagos de Moreno,** and **San Juan de los Lagos,** both in Mexico.

Lagos (lā'gos, lä'gûs). Name given to the original British settlement in what is now Nigeria, W Africa. From 1886 on, it was officially known as the Colony and Protectorate of Lagos, and included the immediate area of Lagos town. In May, 1906, the colony and protectorate of Lagos and the old protectorate of Southern Nigeria were amalgamated under the name of the Colony and Protectorate of Southern Nigeria. In 1914 this area was combined with the protectorate of Northern Nigeria, to form the Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria. The area surrounding the port of Lagos is now officially called the Colony, and forms a province of Nigeria. Capital, Lagos; area, ab. 1,381 sq. mi.; pop. 354,387 (1945).

Lagos. City in W Africa, the capital, chief seaport, and second largest city in Nigeria. It is situated on two islands and on part of the mainland adjoining a large lagoon at the mouth of the Ogun River, Gulf of Guinea, ab. 60 mi. E of the boundary between Dahomey and Nigeria. It has excellent port and docking facilities and can accommodate large vessels. It is connected with the interior by an extensive railway network, of which it is the principal coastal terminus. It is also the main educational center for the colony. The principal exports are palm products, cocoa, rubber, peanuts, cotton, and mahogany. The governor of the colony lives here and most of the colonial administrative offices are located here. 230,000 (est. 1950).

Lagos (lä'gōsh). [Ancient name (probably), **Lacobriga.**] Town and *concelho* (commune) in S Portugal, in the province of Algarve, district of Faro, on the S coast of Portugal, E of Cape St. Vincent: shallow harbor, with sardine and tuna fisheries. Its old fortifications, and the churches of São Antonio (Saint Anthony) and São Sebastião (Saint Sebastian) are of some historical interest. In the 15th and 16th centuries it was the point of departure of the expeditions of Henry the Navigator and other Portuguese discoverers. A British fleet defeated the French near here on Aug. 17, 1759. Pop. of concelho, 17,500 (1940); of town, 9,888 (1940).

Lagos de Moreno (lä'gōs dā mō.rā'nō). [Also, **Lagos.**] City in C Mexico, in Jalisco state: agricultural trade center. Elevation, ab. 6,370 ft.; pop. 12,490 (1940).

Lagosta (lä.gōs'tä). Italian name of **Lastovo.**

La Goulette (lä gö.let'). [Italian, **La Goletta.**] Town in N Africa, in Tunisia, the seaport of Tunis, ab. 7 mi. E of that city, on the Gulf of Tunis, connected by rail with the city of Tunis. 14,949 (1946).

La Grand'Combe (lä gräṅ.kôṅb). [Also, **Grande Combe-La Pise.**] Town in S France, in the department of Gard. It is a coal-mining town. 14,165 (1946).

La Grande (lą grand'). [Former names, **Brown Town, Brownsville.**] City in NE Oregon, county seat of Union County, in the foothills of the Blue Mountains: railroad shops, sawmills, creameries, cold-storage and meat-packing plants, and flour mills. It was incorporated in 1864, and is the seat of a teachers college. Elevation, ab. 2,785 ft.; pop. 8,635 (1950).

La Grande River. See **Fort George River.**

La Grange (lą grānj'). City in W Georgia, county seat of Troup County, ab. 63 mi. SW of Atlanta. It is a trade center, with cotton mills and sawmills, and is the seat of La Grange College. 25,025 (1950).

La Grange. Village in NE Illinois, in Cook County, a western residential suburb of Chicago. 12,002 (1950).

La Grange. City in S central Texas, county seat of Fayette County, SE of Austin. It was settled in 1828. Pop. 2,738 (1950).

La Grange (lä gräṅzh), **Charles Varlet, Sieur de.** b. at Amiens, France, c1639; d. at Paris, March 1, 1692. French actor. He joined the troupe of Molière, from whom he received instruction. He afterward became a public favorite. He edited, with Vinot, the first important edition of Molière (1682).

Lagrange (lä.gräṅzh), **Joseph Louis,** Comte. b. at Turin, Italy, Jan. 25, 1736; d. at Paris, April 10, 1813. French mathematician. He was appointed professor of mathematics at the military school at Turin in 1754, and succeeded Euler as director of the Academy of Berlin in 1766. In 1787 he settled at Paris, where he headed the commission appointed to draw up a system of weights and measures. He made an important and basic contribution to the calculus of variations. He published *Mécanique analytique* (1788), *Théorie des fonctions analytiques* (1799), and other works.

La Grange Park (lą grānj'). Village in NE Illinois, in Cook County, a western residential suburb of Chicago. 6,176 (1950).

Lagting or **Lagthing** (läg'ting). Upper house of the Norwegian Storting or parliament, consisting of one fourth of the members of the latter elected by the whole body.

La Guaira or **La Guayra** (lä gwī'rä). City in N Venezuela, in the Distrito Federal, on the Caribbean Sea: the chief commercial port of Venezuela. It exports coffee, hides, and cacao. 16,279 (1950).

La Guardia (lą gwär'di.ą, gär'-), **Fiorello H.** b. at New York, Dec. 11, 1882; d. there, Sept. 20, 1947. American lawyer, politician, and mayor (1934–45) of New York. He was appointed (1902) U.S. consul at Fiume, and subsequently practiced law (1910 *et seq.*) at New York. He served as a congressman (1917–21, 1923–33) from New York. He was 1st lieutenant, captain, and major in the U.S. air service during World War I, serving in Italy. His terms in Congress were marked by his adherence in general to a policy of supporting legislation that aided labor; he was a sponsor, with Senator G. W. Norris, of the Norris-La Guardia Federal Anti-Injunction Act of 1932, limiting the use of the injunction by the courts in labor disputes. In 1933 the reform movement in New York, headed by Samuel Seabury, who had led the investigation of the corrupt Tammany regime of the 1920's, backed La Guardia in his successful mayoralty campaign on the Fusion ticket. With such lieutenants as Robert Moses, La Guardia set about paralleling the national New Deal policies in New York City. His program of public works included slum clearance and highway improvement, the expansion and beautification of the park system; he secured the adoption (1936; in force, 1938) of a new city charter, abolishing the Tammany-controlled Board of Aldermen and establishing a City Council elected by proportional representation. To a great extent, La Guardia's program was supported by funds received from an emergency sales tax. He refused to run again for a fourth term in 1945. He was head (1941–42) of the U.S. Office of Civilian Defense, and director general (March–December, 1946) of the United Nations Rehabilitation and Relief Administration. He is generally considered to have been the greatest reform mayor in New York history.

La Guardia Field. Municipal airport of New York City, in Queens borough, on Long Island, ab. 6 mi. E of Manhattan. It was named for Fiorello H. La Guardia. Area, ab. 1 sq. mi.

La Guerche (lä gersh). [Also, **La Guerche-de-Bretagne** (-dę.brę.tāny').] Town in NW France, in the department of Ille-et-Vilaine. 3,206 (1946).

La Guerche-sur-L'Aubois (lä gersh.sür.lō.bwä). Town in C France, in the department of Cher, on the Aubois River. There are iron foundries and other industries. Hydraulic limestone and stones used in lithography are quarried here. 3,412 (1946).

Laguna (lä.gö'nä). Spanish word for "lake," "bay," or "lagoon": for entries not found immediately below see the distinguishing element of the name.

Laguna (lą.gö'ną). Pueblo Indian village in New Mexico, ab. 45 mi. W of Albuquerque, which was established in 1699 by groups from Acoma, Santo Domingo, Cochiti, and La Cienquilla (a stronghold near Cochiti). The inhabitants speak a language belonging to the Western branch of the Keresan family.

Laguna (lä.gö'nä). [Also, **La Laguna.**] Province of the Philippine Islands, in SE Luzon. It is bounded by Laguna de Bay and by Rizal province on the N, Tayabas on the E and SE, Batangas on the SW, and Cavite on the W. it encircles the S half of Laguna de Bay. The highest mountains of the province are the extinct volcanoes Banajao and San Cristobal in the SE, and Maquiling in the S. The soil is very fertile, and more than half of it is adapted to agriculture. Among the products are sugar cane, abacá or Manila hemp, rice, copra, betel nuts, and coffee. The native language is Tagalog. Capital, Santa Cruz; area, ab. 465 sq. mi.; pop. 321,247 (1948).

Laguna, La. See **La Laguna,** Canary Islands.

Laguna Beach (lą gō'nä). City in S California, in Orange County, on the Pacific Ocean SE of Los Angeles. It has

long been an outstanding resort and artists' colony. 6,661 (1950).

Laguna District (lä.gō'nä). Irrigated oasis area in N Mexico, in the states of Durango and Coahuila, in a broad elevated basin at an elevation of ab. 3,750 ft., ab. 180 mi. W of Monterrey. Water is supplied by the Nazas and Aguanaval rivers, and by wells. The chief crops raised are cotton, wheat, maize, and alfalfa. In 1936 the land of this area was redistributed to the peasants as part of the land reform program of the Mexican government. Area, ab. 1,500 sq. mi.

Lagunillas (lä.gō.nē'yäs). See under **Venezuela.**

La Habra (lą hä'brą). City in S California, in Orange County, ab. 15 mi. SE of Los Angeles, in an oil and citrus producing region. 4,961 (1950).

La Hague (lä àg; Anglicized, lą hāg'). [French, **Cap de la Hague.**] Promontory at the NW extremity of the department of Manche, France, projecting into the English Channel. This cape is often incorrectly mentioned in connection with the great victory of the English and Dutch over the French, May 19 (N.S. 29), 1692, off the fort of La Hougue, or La Hogue, near the NE extremity of the peninsula.

Lahaina (lą.hī'ną). Town in W Maui, Hawaiian Islands, on the W coast of the island. In the 19th century it was a royal residence of the kings of Hawaii. The Lahaina Roadstead (between Maui and Lanai) is noted as a fleet anchorage. It has a small port, exporting sugar. 4,025 (1950).

La Halle (lä âl), **Adam de.** See **Adam de la Halle.**

Laharpe or **La Harpe** (lä ärp), **Frédéric César.** b. at Rolle, Switzerland, April 6, 1754; d. at Lausanne, Switzerland, March 30, 1838. Swiss politician, instructor of Czar Alexander I while he was still grand duke. He was a leader in the establishment of the Helvetic Republic in 1798, was ousted in 1800, spent the years until 1814 in exile at Paris, and, recognized by Alexander I, was representative of Vaud at the Congress of Vienna.

Laharpe or **La Harpe, Jean François de.** b. at Paris, Nov. 20, 1739; d. there, Feb. 11, 1803. French critic and poet. His chief work is *Lycée, ou cours de littérature ancienne et moderne* (1800–18).

Lahaur (lä.hour'). See **Lahore.**

La Haye (lä e). French name of **Hague, The.**

Lahey (lā'hi), **Richard Francis.** b. at Jersey City, N.J., June 23, 1893—. American painter, etcher, and lithographer, best known for his landscapes and portraits. The Museum of Modern Art, Whitney Museum, and Brooklyn Museum at New York, the Boston Museum of Fine Art, Pennsylvania Academy, Detroit Institute, and other large institutions own examples of his work.

Lahijan (lä.hē.jän'). [Also, **Lahidjan.**] Town in N Iran, in Gilan, near the Caspian Sea ab. 30 mi. E of Resht. Rice, tea, dates, and citrus fruits are important crops in the region. Pop. ab. 7,000.

La Hire (lä ēr). [Pseudonym of **Étienne de Vignoles.**] b. c1390; d. at Montauban, France, Jan. 11, 1443. French general, distinguished in the war of Charles VII against the English. He aided Joan of Arc at the battle of Patay (1429).

La Hire or **La Hyre** (lä ēr), **Laurent de.** b. at Paris, in February, 1606; d. there, in December, 1656. French painter, chiefly of religious subjects.

Lahn (län).. River in Germany which joins the Rhine ab. 4 mi. SE of Koblenz. Length, ab. 135 mi.

Lahnda (län'dä). Language belonging to the Indic group of the Indo-Iranian subfamily of the Indo-European family of languages, and spoken by about seven million people in the western Punjab, now in Pakistan. It is written in the Arabic script but has very little literature, although there are many ballads and folk songs in Lahnda.

La Hogue (lä ōg). See under **La Hague.**

Lahontan (lä.ôṅ.täṅ), Baron **de.** [Title of **Louis Armand de Lom d'Arce.**] b. near Mont-de-Marsan, France, c1666; d. at Hanover, Germany, 1713. French soldier in North America. He came to Canada, probably as a private, in 1683, and served against the Iroquois and the English, becoming eventually the king's lieutenant in Newfoundland and Arcadia. He published *Nouveaux voyages de M. le baron de Lahontan dans l'Amérique septentrionale* (1703), *Dialogue de M. le baron de Lahontan et d'un sauvage dans l'Amérique, avec les voyages du même en Portugal* (1704), and others.

Lahontan (lą.hon'tąn), **Lake.** Former post-glacial lake, occupying an extensive basin, now mostly dry, in W Nevada and extending into NE California. Honey Lake, Pyramid Lake, Winnemucca Lake, Walker Lake, and Carson Sink are all remnants of Lake Lahontan. Area, ab. 8,000 sq. mi.

Lahore (lą.hōr'). [Also: **Lahaur, Lahor.**] Former division of the Punjab, India, now mostly in the province of Punjab, Pakistan: important wheat and sugar growing area. Capital, Lahore; area, ab. 12,203 sq. mi.; pop. 7,218,001 (1941).

Lahore. [Also: **Lahaur, Lahor.**] District of the former Lahore division, India, now divided between the Union of India and Pakistan. Capital, Lahore; area, ab. 2,595 sq. mi.; pop. 1,695,375 (1941).

Lahore. [Also: **Lahaur, Lahor.**] Capital of the province of Punjab, Pakistan, and of the district and formerly of the division of Lahore, near the Ravi River, ab. 250 mi. NW of Delhi. It is the second largest city in Pakistan, manufactures flour, textiles, sugar, machinery, chemicals, and furniture, and has important railway shops and handicraft industries. It is an important commercial city, and contains various educational institutions, including the Punjab University. There are notable buildings here and in the vicinity, including the tomb of Jahangir and the garden of Shah Jehan. Lahore was long noted for its carpets. It was held by the Ghaznevids from 1023 to 1186; sacked by the Mongols in 1241; taken by Baber in 1522; became a Mogul capital under Akbar; flourished under the Moguls and under Runjeet Singh; occupied by the British in 1846; annexed by them in 1849. Pop. 671,659 (1941), 849,333 (1951).

La Hougue (lä ōg). See under **La Hague.**

Lahr (lär). Town in S Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Baden, French Zone, on the W slopes of the Black Forest mountains, ab. 17 mi. SE of Strasbourg: cigar and paper industries; manufactures of precision instruments and leather and wooden articles. It has a 13th-century church. Lahr received town privileges in 1366, and became part of Baden in 1801. Pop. 19,530 (1950).

Lahti (lä'ti). City in S Finland, in the *lääni* (department) of Häme, NE of Helsinki, near Lake Vesi (Vesijärvi): a center of the lumber trade, with sawmills and plywood, furniture, and machinery industries. It is connected by a railroad with Lake Vesi. Lahti has the chief transmitting station of the national radio network, and is the scene of Finland's annual skiing meet. It is Finland's newest city, settled c1878 and incorporated in 1905. Pop. 45,190 (1951).

La Huerta (lä wer'tä), **Adolfo de.** See **Huerta, Adolfo de la.**

Lai (lī). See under **Lais,** Mongoloid people.

Laibach (lī'bäċh). German name of **Ljubljana.**

Laibach, Congress of. Meeting, January–May, 1821, following the congress at Troppau in 1820, of the emperors of Russia and Austria, the king of the Two Sicilies, the Duke of Modena, and representatives from France, Great Britain, Prussia, Sardinia, and other states, at which, under the lead of Metternich, armed intervention was resolved on for the repression of the revolutions in Piedmont and Naples.

Laidlaw (lād'lô), **William.** b. at Blackhouse, Selkirkshire, Scotland, Nov. 19, 1780; d. at Contin, near Dingwall, Ross-shire, Scotland, May 18, 1845. Scottish farmer and poet, servant, friend, and adviser of Sir Walter Scott. Author of "Lucy's Flittin' " (published 1810 in Hogg's *Forest Minstrel*), and other songs, he also wrote essays for the *Edinburgh Monthly Magazine.* He was associated (1801–32) in various ways with Scott; to him Scott dictated *Bride of Lammermoor* (1819), *The Legend of Montrose* (1819), and *Ivanhoe* (1820); from him the novelist is said to have derived the theme of *St. Ronan's Well* (1824). With James Hogg, "the Ettrick Shepherd," Laidlaw assisted (1801) Scott in the preparation of his *Border Minstrelsy* (1802–03).

Laidler (lād'lėr), **Harry Wellington.** b. at Brooklyn, N.Y., Feb. 18, 1884—. American economist and socialist leader. A founder (1905) and secretary (1910–21) of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society, he was editor of *Intercollegiate Socialist* (1913–19) and *Socialist Review* (1919–

21). He was director (1920 *et seq.*) and president (1930–32) of the National Bureau of Economic Research. Author of *Boycotts and the Labor Struggle* (1914), *The Third Freedom —Freedom from Want* (1943), *Postwar Planning for Peace and Full Employment* (1944), and other books.

Laidley Worm of Spindlestonheugh (lād'li), **The.** Ballad by Duncan Frasier of Cheviot, made in 1270. The story is of an enchanted lady who could only be released from the form of a "laidley worm" or "loathly serpent" by a knight brave enough to give her three kisses. There are various ballad versions of the story: *The Worme of Lambton, The Lambton Worm of Durham, Kempion* or *Kemp Owyne*, and others. The version preserved in Child's *English and Scottish Popular Ballads* as the *Laily Worm and the Machrel of the Sea* is the original traditional ballad.

Laidoner (lī'dô.ner), **Jaan.** b. at Viiratsi, Estonia, 1884; reported dead in prison in Russia, c1945. Estonian general. He was commander in chief of the Estonian forces in the war against the invading Bolsheviks and reorganized remnants of the German imperial army (1918–20). He suppressed a Russian-organized coup d'état in December, 1924, and was deported to Russia by the Bolshevik occupation authorities in 1940.

Laighin (lī'in). Irish name of **Leinster.**

Laigle or **L'Aigle** (legl). [Also, **Aigle.**] Town in NW France, in the department of Orne, on the Risle River. It is an industrial town, producing nails, pins, needles, and similar metal products. About one third of the town was destroyed (1944) during World War II. 5,869 (1946).

L'Aiglon (le.glôn̄). See **Napoleon II.**

Laikipia (lī.kip'i.ą). See **Aikipyak.**

Laila (lī'lą) and **Majnun** (mäj.nön'). Heroine and hero of Arab romance, whose story has been versified by several Persian poets, notably by Nizami (1141–1202). Kais (called Majnun, meaning "mad," after his love cost him his reason) was the son of a proud chief; Laila, a member of a humble tribe. Chancing to see Laila, Kais loved her and sought her in a search in which he became mad. His father at last discovered the stronghold of Laila's father, and asked her hand for his son; but the father refused to wed his daughter to a madman. Laila went forth hoping to encounter Majnun wandering in search of her, and was seen by a prince, Ibn Salam, whom her father compelled her to wed. Laila was imprisoned by Ibn Salam, but escaped and met Majnun in the desert. Unable now to make her his wife, he sent her back. She died of grief, and Majnun died a little later at her grave. Majnun was buried beside her.

Laing (lang, lāng), **Alexander Gordon.** b. Dec. 27, 1793; murdered by Arabs near Timbuktu, Sept. 26, 1826. English soldier and explorer in Africa.

Laing, Samuel. b. at Kirkwall, Orkney, Scotland, Oct. 4, 1780; d. at Edinburgh, April 23, 1868. Scottish author and traveler in Norway and Sweden. He published the *Journal of a Residence in Norway during the Years 1834–1835 and 1836* (1836) and *A Tour in Sweden* (London, 1839). In 1844 he published his most important work, the translation of the *Heimskringla or Icelandic Chronicle of the Kings of Norway*, with a *Preliminary Dissertation* (1844; revised by Rasmus B. Anderson, 1889).

Laing's Neck (langz' nek'). [Also: **Laing's Nek, Langsnek.**] Pass in the Drakensberg, Union of South Africa, the scene of a Boer victory over the British on Jan. 28, 1881. Elevation, ab. 5,400 ft.

Laird (lārd), **Donald Anderson.** b. in Steuben County, Ind., May 14, 1897—. American industrial psychologist and author. He was director of the Colgate University psychological laboratory (1925–39) and of the Ayer Foundation for Consumer Analysis (1939 *et seq.*). He founded the periodical *Industrial Psychology*. His writings include *Applied Psychology for Nurses* (1923), *Psychology of Selecting Men* (1923), *Increasing Personal Efficiency* (1925), *Why We Don't Like People* (1931), *How to Use Psychology in Business* (1936), and *How to Improve Your Brain Power* (1939). He was coauthor of *The Technique for Building Personal Leadership* (1944) and *The Technique of Personnel Analysis* (1945).

Laird, Macgregor. b. at Greenock, Scotland, 1808; d. at London, Jan. 9, 1861. Scottish explorer in Africa. He was one of the founders of the company that backed the voyage of the *Sirius* in 1838 in the first completely steam-driven crossing of the Atlantic.

Laird of Bucklaw (buk'lô). See **Bucklaw, Laird of.**

Laird Rams. Two armed ironclad vessels built (1862–63) at Birkenhead, England, by John Laird and Sons, on order from James D. Bulloch, an agent of the Confederate States of America. Each mounted a double turret and a ram, and had four nine-inch guns. The Confederacy planned to employ them against the Union blockade. Their construction by the British led to strained relations between Great Britain and the U.S. Lord John Russell's indication that the British authorities would take no steps to restrict the craft brought the noted rejoinder (Sept. 5, 1863) by the American minister, Charles Francis Adams: "It would be superfluous in me to point out to your lordship that this is war." The vessels were seized (October, 1863) by the British, and purchased by them for their navy in 1864.

Lais (lā'is). [Also, **Laïs.**] Name of two Greek courtesans celebrated for their beauty. The elder, probably a native of Corinth, lived in the 5th century B.C., and was famous for her beauty and for her vices. She died at Corinth, where a monument (a lioness tearing a ram) was erected to her. The younger (born probably in Sicily, and brought to Corinth when a child) lived in the middle of the 4th century B.C. Apelles is said to have induced her to follow the life of a courtesan. She is said to have been slain in Thessaly by women whose jealousy she had aroused.

Lais (līz). Mongoloid people of the Chin Hills, Burma. Their language, called Lai, is a dialect belonging to the Burman group of Indochinese languages, and is spoken over a wide area.

La Isabela (lä ē.sä.bā'lä). See **Isabela,** Hispaniola.

Laish (lā'ish). Former name of **Dan.**

Laisné (le.nā), **Jeanne.** Original name of **Hachette, Jeanne.**

Laius (lā'us, lā'yus). In Greek legend, a king of Thebes; husband of Jocasta and father of Oedipus. Because of a prophecy that Laius would be killed by his son, he had the infant Oedipus abandoned. But the child was saved by a shepherd, reared by a king, and lived to fulfil the prophecy. Laius was killed by Oedipus in a mountain pass in a quarrel over the right of way, neither recognizing the other.

Laiyang (lī'yäng'). City in E China, in the province of Shantung, ab. 70 mi. N of Tsingtao: a trading center on the road to Chefoo.

Lajeunesse (lä.zhē.nes'), **Gabriel.** Lover of Evangeline in the poem (1847) of that name by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

Lajeunesse (lą.zhē.nes), **Marie Louise Cécile Emma.** Original name of **Albani,** Mme. **Emma.**

La Jolla (lą hoi'ą, hô'yą). Seashore community in S California, in the city of San Diego, ab. 12 mi. NW of the center of the city. It is the site of the Scripps Institute of Oceanography. 8,034 (1950).

Lajosmizse (lô'yōsh.mē'zhe). Town in C Hungary, N of Kecskemét. It is a trade center in an agricultural region. 13,239 (1948).

Lajpat Rai (läj'pat rī'), **Lala.** b. at Jagraon, Punjab, India, 1865; d. 1928. Indian educational and political leader, lawyer, and publicist. One of the most prominent nationalist figures of India, he lectured (1916–19) to American and English audiences on the objectives and ideals of nationalist India. He was conspicuous in educational work as the founder of the Anglo-Vedic College at Lahore, and as a leader in the Arya Samaj, a Hindu reform movement. Founder of *The Punjabee*, he became (1920) president of the Indian National Congress. Author of *Young India* (1916), *England's Debt to India* (1917), and *The Political Future of India* (1919).

La Junta (lą hun'tą). City in SE Colorado, county seat of Otero County. It is an important railway division point, with repair shops. The surrounding region produces livestock, sugar beets, melons, and wheat. 7,712 (1950).

Lake (lāk), **Gerard.** [Title, 1st Viscount **Lake.**] b. July 27, 1744; d. at London, Feb. 20, 1808. English general. He commanded a brigade against the French in the Netherlands in 1793, and was commander in chief in Ireland (1797–98) during the rebellion, routing the rebels at Vinegar Hill in Wexford (June 21, 1798). He became commander in chief in India in 1800, gained the victories

of Aligarh and Laswari there in 1803, captured Delhi and Agra in that year, and commanded against Holkar (1804–05), forcing his surrender.

Lake, John. b. at Halifax, Yorkshire, England, 1624; d. Sept. 3, 1689. English bishop. He fought in the Royalist army during the English Civil War, took holy orders (1647), became vicar of Leeds (1660) despite violent Puritan opposition, and was appointed (1685) to the bishopric of Chichester by James II as a reward for his work at Bristol during the rising under Monmouth. He refused to support James II's declaration of liberty of conscience (1688) and was sent to the Tower of London. In 1688 he refused to take the oath of allegiance to William and Mary.

Lake, Kirsopp. b. at Southampton, England, April 7, 1872; d. at South Pasadena, Calif., Nov. 10, 1946. American archaeologist and historian. He was professor of early Christian literature (1914–19), ecclesiastical history (1919–32), and history (1932–37) at Harvard. He was a member of expeditions which discovered the site of the oldest known Semitic cult on Serabit Plateau in Egypt (1930) and fragments of the "ivory house" of Biblical history at Samaria (1933). His researches at Mount Athos, Greece, were of great importance. Author of *The Historical Evidence for the Resurrection of Jesus Christ* (1905), *The Beginnings of Christianity* (5 vols., 1920–33), *Religion Yesterday and Tomorrow* (1925), and other works.

Lake, Simon. b. at Pleasantville, N.J., Sept. 4, 1866; d. at Bridgeport, Conn., June 23, 1945. American mechanical engineer and naval architect, notable as a pioneer in modern submarine design. Trained at the Franklin Institute, at Philadelphia, he patented (1889) and manufactured a type of nautical steering gear. He built his first submarine in 1894; in 1897 he built the first submarine (*Argonaut*) capable of use for commercial purposes and also the first one that could be used for true deep-sea operations. He founded the Lake Torpedo Boat Company, which built submarines for the Austrian and U.S. governments. He built (1932) a baby submarine for cruising the ocean floor and recovering sunken vessels and cargoes.

Lake, The. Novel by George Moore, published in 1905.

Lake Arthur (är'thẽr). Town in SE Louisiana, in Jefferson Davis Parish, ab. 155 mi. W of New Orleans. The surrounding region produces rice and is noted for its hunting and fishing. 2,849 (1950).

Lake Charles (chärlz). City in SW Louisiana, parish seat of Calcasieu Parish, on Lake Charles. It is a major petroleum-refining center and a deep-water shipping point for crude oil, gasoline, lumber, and rice. Its manufactures include synthetic rubber and cellulose. 41,272 (1950).

Lake City. City in N Florida, county seat of Columbia County, W of Jacksonville. It has trade in naval stores, tobacco, and lumber. 7,571 (1950).

Lake City. City in SE Minnesota, in Wabasha County, on Lake Pepin. 3,457 (1950).

Lake City. Town in E South Carolina, in Florence County: marketing and shipping center for strawberries, peas, snap beans, squash, potatoes, cucumbers, lima beans, and tobacco. In the decade between the last two U.S. censuses its population more than doubled. 2,522 (1940), 5,112 (1950).

Lake District. [Also: **Lake Country, the Lakes.**] Region in NW England, in Westmorland and Cumberland. It is a scenic mountain region abounding in lakes, including Windermere, Ullswater, Derwent Water, and Bassenthwaite Water; the principal mountains are Skiddaw, Helvellyn, Scafell, and Scafell Pike. The district is a celebrated tourist center, and is associated with many noted writers and poets, notably Wordsworth, Coleridge, Southey, and Ruskin.

Lake Erie (ir'ī), **Battle of.** See **Erie, Battle of Lake.**

Lake Forest. City in NE Illinois, in Lake County, on Lake Michigan: a northern residential suburb of Chicago noted for its mansions and large estates. 7,819 (1950).

Lake Geneva (jẹ.nē'vạ). City in SE Wisconsin, in Walworth County: summer resort. 4,300 (1950).

Lake George (jôrj). Village in E New York, county seat of Warren County, at the S end of Lake George: resort and center for summer and winter sports. Nearby are the ruins of Fort William Henry, captured and destroyed in 1757 by Montcalm, during the French and Indian Wars. 1,005 (1950).

Lakehurst (lāk'hẽrst). Borough in E New Jersey, in Ocean County: the site of a U.S. naval air station, noted as a major base for dirigibles and blimps. The U.S. dirigible *Shenandoah* made its first flight here in 1923, and the German *Hindenburg* was here destroyed by fire 10,209 sq. mi.; pop. 479,607 (est. 1950).

Lake Jackson (jak'sọn). Town in SE Texas, in Brazoria County, near Houston and Galveston. 2,897 (1950).

Lakeland (lāk'lạnd). City in C Florida, in Polk County, NE of Tampa: shipping point for citrus fruits, strawberries, winter vegetables, and phosphate. It has canning and packing plants. 30,851 (1950).

Lake Mills (milz). City in SE Wisconsin, in Jefferson County, ab. 25 mi. E of Madison: manufactures dairy machinery. 2,516 (1950).

Laken (lä'kẹn). See **Laeken.**

Lake of the Woods. Lake in Canada and U.S., on the border between the provinces of Manitoba and Ontario, and partly in N Minnesota. It is drained by the Winnipeg River. Elevation, ab. 1,060 ft.; area, ab. 1,346 sq. mi.

Lake o' the Cherokees. See under **Grand River Dam.**

Lake Placid (plas'id). Village in NE New York, in Essex County, in the Adirondack Mountains, on Mirror Lake: health and holiday resort. It is a noted winter sports center. Elevation, ab. 1,880 ft.; pop. 2,999 (1950).

Lake Poets. [Also **Lake School.**] In English literature, name given to a group of poets including Wordsworth, Coleridge, and Southey, from their residence in or connection with the Lake District in England (Cumberland, Westmorland, and Lancashire). The term, first used in derision in the *Edinburgh Review*, has achieved wide currency and long since lost any derogatory meaning.

Lake Providence (prov'i.dẹns). Town in NE Louisiana, parish seat of East Carroll Parish. It is the site of the remnants of a canal constructed by Union forces during operations in the vicinity of Vicksburg, Miss. 4,123 (1950).

Lakes, the. See **Lake District**; see also **The Lakes.**

Lake School. See **Lake Poets.**

Lakeside (lāk'sīd). Unincorporated community in E Virginia, in Henrico County, near Richmond. Under the new urban definition established for use in the 1950 census it was counted with adjoining urban areas. The last official enumeration was 2,806 (1940).

Lake Stevens (stē'vẹnz). Unincorporated community in W Washington, in Snohomish County, ab. 30 mi. NE of Seattle. 2,586 (1950).

Lake Success (suk.ses'). Village in SE New York, in Nassau County, on Long Island, adjoining Queens borough of New York City. It was the site of the interim headquarters of the United Nations from 1946 to 1951. Pop. 1,264 (1950).

Lake View. Unincorporated community in SE New York, in Nassau County, on Long Island. Under the new urban definition established for use in the 1950 census it was counted with adjoining urban areas. The last official enumeration was 3,271 (1940).

Lakeview (lāk'vū). Town in S Oregon, county seat of Lake County, near Goose Lake and the California line, ab. 70 mi. E of Klamath Falls. Cattle, sheep, and lumber are produced in the region. 2,831 (1950).

Lakeview. Town in SE Texas, in Jefferson County, near Sabine Lake and Beaumont. 3,091 (1950).

Lakeville (lāk'vil). Town in NE Ohio, in Ashtabula County. 3,432 (1950).

Lake Wales (wālz). City in C Florida, in Polk County, E of Tampa: resort center; shipping point and processing center for citrus fruit. 6,821 (1950).

Lakewood (lāk'wụd). Township in E central New Jersey, in Ocean County, on Lake Carasaljo, ab. 31 mi. E of Trenton: winter resort. 9,970 (1950).

Lakewood. Village in SW New York, in Chautauqua County, on Chautauqua Lake near Jamestown. 3,013 (1950).

Lakewood. [Former name, **East Rockport.**] City in NE Ohio, in Cuyahoga County, on Lake Erie adjoining Cleveland on the W: residential city. It was incorporated as a city in 1911. Pop. 68,071 (1950).

Lakewood Heights. Unincorporated community in NW Georgia, in Fulton County: a southern residential suburb of Atlanta. Pop. ab. 7,000 (1950).

Lake Worth (wėrth). City in SE Florida, in Palm Beach County, on the Atlantic Ocean: winter resort. 11,777 (1950).

Lakhimpur (luk'im.pör). [Also, **Luckimpur.**] District in Assam, Union of India, ab. 500 mi. NE of Calcutta, traversed by the Brahmaputra River. It is important chiefly for rubber, tea, and forest products. Area, ab. 4,155 sq. mi.; pop. 894,842 (1941).

Lakhnau (luk'nou). See **Lucknow.**

Lakkadiv Islands (lak'ą.dīv). See **Laccadive Islands.**

Lakmé (lak'mē; French, lăk.mā). Opera in three acts by Léo Delibes, with a libretto by Goudinet and Gille, first produced at Paris on April 14, 1883.

Lakonikos Kolpos (lä.kô.nē.kôs' kôl'pôs). Modern Greek name of **Laconia, Gulf of.**

Lakshmana (läksh'mą.ną). In Hindu mythology, son of Dasharatha by Sumitra, and half brother, companion, and friend of Rama. One eighth of Vishnu's divinity was manifest in him. When Sita was carried off by the demon king Ravana, Lakshmana accompanied Rama in the search for her. He broke in upon Rama's interview with Kala, or Time, to save him from the curse of the sage Durvasas, although he knew that it would be fatal to do so. When he then retired, resigned to his fate, to the river Sharayu, the gods showered flowers upon him and bore him to heaven.

Lakshmi (läksh'mē). [Also, **Shri.**] In Hindu mythology, the Lotus goddess; wife of Vishnu, and symbol of creative force. In some myths she was self-existent and lotus-borne at the beginning of creation; in the *Ramayana* she rose from the churning of the Ocean bearing a lotus, and Vishnu took her for his wife. In the *Rig-Veda* she is referred to as Shri and as Lakshmi. As fertility goddess she is the giver of plentiful crops, cattle, and offspring, and hence came to be regarded as a goddess of wealth, prosperity, and fortune. Her cult is still alive in India.

Lala (lä'lä). [Also: **Balala, Ilala.**] Bantu-speaking people of SE Africa, inhabiting an area S of Lake Bangweulu in C Northern Rhodesia. Culturally and linguistically they resemble the Lamba.

La Laguna (lä lä.gö'nä). See also **Laguna,** P. I.

La Laguna. City in the Canary Islands, on the island of Tenerife ab. 2 mi. N of Santa Cruz de Tenerife. It is the former capital of the island, and the seat of a bishopric and of the University of San Fernando. In addition to the growing of tobacco (rich volcanic soil renders the district particularly fertile), there are leather, tile, and brick factories, and distilleries. 33,042 (1940).

La Laguna, Marquis of. A title of **Cerda, Tomás Antonio Manrique de la.**

Lalaing (lä.laṅ), Comte **Jacques de.** b. at London, Nov. 4, 1858; d. at Brussels, Belgium, Oct. 10, 1917. Belgian sculptor and painter. During his early career a painter of battle, historical, and genre scenes, he turned to sculpture in 1884 and became known for his figure groups and animal sculptures. Among his outstanding works are his allegorical monument of mourning Britannia dedicated to the English dead at Waterloo, and his statue of La Salle at Chicago.

Lalande (lä.läṅd), **Joseph Jérôme Lefrançais de.** b. at Bourg, Ain, France, July 11, 1732; d. at Paris, April 4, 1807. French astronomer. He was sent (1751) to Berlin by the French Academy to aid in the determination of the parallax of the moon. In 1759 he published an excellent revision of Halley's planetary tables. He was appointed professor of astronomy at the Collège de France in 1762. He wrote *Traité d'astronomie* (1764) and other works. In 1802 he established the Lalande prize, an annual award for the outstanding contribution to astronomy.

Lalanne (lä.län), **Maxime.** b. at Bordeaux, France, Nov. 27, 1827; d. at Nogent-sur-Marne, France, July 29, 1886. French etcher and illustrator. His work consists of numerous illustrations to books and periodicals, and many independent etchings and plates from the old masters.

Lalawethika (lä.lä.weth'i.ką). Original name of **Tenskwatawa.**

La Levanna (lä lā.vän'nä). See **Levanna.**

La Libertad (lä lē.ber.täth'). Department in SW El Salvador, on the Pacific coast. Capital, Nueva San Salvador; area, ab. 843 sq. mi.; pop. 146,238 (est. 1942).

La Libertad. [Also, **Libertad.**] Department in W Peru. The old department, formed in 1825 from the colonial intendency of Trujillo, comprised also the area of what are now the departments of Amazonas, Cajamarca, Lambayeque, and Piura. Capital, Trujillo; area, ab. 10,209 sq. mi.; pop. 479,607 (est.1950).

Lalín (lä.lēn'). Town in NW Spain, in the province of Pontevedra, ab. 28 mi. N of Pontevedra: agricultural markets, tanneries, and paper mills. 18,620 (1940).

La Línea (lä lē'nā.ä). [Also, **La Línea de la Concepción** (dā lä kōn.thep.thyōn').] Town in S Spain, in the province of Cádiz, on the Bay of Algeciras at the Gibraltar border, ab. 55 mi. SE of Cádiz. It is a garrison town, with a small harbor and modest shipyards. It has fisheries, a cork industry, and a vegetable and fruit trade with Gibraltar. 38,188 (1940).

Lalique (lą.lēk), **René.** b. at Ay, France, April 6, 1860; d. at Paris, May 9, 1945. French designer of glassware and jewelry, noted for his ornamental, inexpensive glass objects decorated with reliefs of figures, animals, or flowers. He won wide recognition, exhibiting at the Paris Exposition (1900) and in the Louvre (1933).

Lalitpur (lul'it.pör). [Also, **Lullitpur.**] Former district, since 1891 merged into Jhansi district, Uttar Pradesh, Union of India, ab. 180 mi. SW of Cawnpore: wheat, millet, and cotton. Area, 1,945 sq. mi.

Lalla Rookh (lal'ą rük'). Poem by Thomas Moore, composed c1815 and published in 1817. It is a series of four Eastern stories connected by a slight prose narrative describing how these poems were recited to please Lalla Rookh, an Indian princess, on her journey to meet her betrothed, the Sultan of Bucharia, in the vale of Kashmir. Félicien David produced an opera *Lalla Roukh,* based on this poem, in 1862, with words by Lucas and Carré. Anton Rubinstein also composed one, produced in 1863. A number of other musical compositions have been based on it, such as Robert Schumann's cantata *Das Paradies und die Peri* and William Sterndale Bennett's overture *Paradise and the Peri.*

L'Allegro (lä.lā'grō). Poem by John Milton, written c1632.

Lally (lą.lē), **Thomas Arthur,** Comte **de.** [Additional title, Baron **de Tollendal.**] b. at Romans, Drôme, France, in January, 1702; beheaded at Paris, May 9, 1766. French general. Of Irish descent, he entered in his youth an Irish regiment in the French service, and in 1745 accompanied the pretender Charles Edward Stuart to Scotland. He was appointed commander in chief of the French East Indies in 1756, and in 1758 assumed the offensive in the war with the English in India. He was, however, compelled to surrender to Sir Eyre Coote in 1761, after having sustained a siege of ten months at Pondichéry. He was executed by order of the parliament of Paris on the charge (manifestly unjust) of treason and cowardice. His name was cleared some 12 years after his death when Louis XVI formally reversed the verdict of the original court.

Lally-Tollendal (lą.lē.to.läṅ.dąl), **Trophime Gérard,** Marquis **de.** b. at Paris, March 5, 1751; d. there, March 11, 1830. French politician and writer; son of Thomas Arthur, Comte de Lally. With Voltaire's aid he succeeded in clearing his father's name of the charge of treason. He was a member of the National Assembly in 1789, but went into exile in the same year when he lost sympathy with its radical aims.

Lalo (lą.lō), **Édouard Victor Antoine.** b. at Lille, France, Jan. 27, 1823; d. at Paris, April 22, 1892. French composer. Among his compositions are *Fiesque, Namouna,* and *Le Roi d'Ys,* and the popular violin concerto *Symphonie Espagnole.*

Lalou (lą.lō), **René.** b. at Boulogne, France, 1889—. French literary critic. Representative of his work are a standard *Histoire de la littérature française contemporaine* (2 vols., 1922-40), a series of critical essays, *Défense de l'homme* (1926), and a study of the development of recent French poetry, *Vers une alchimie lyrique* (1927).

La Louvière (lą lō.vyer). Town in S central Belgium, in the province of Hainaut, on the Canal du Centre between Charleroi and Mons, ab. 27 mi. S of Brussels: coal

mines, glassworks, and metallurgical industries. 21,589 (1947).

La Maddalena (lä mäd.dä.lā'nä). Town and commune in Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) and on the island of Sardinia, in the province of Sassari, near the N end of the island, facing the Strait of Bonifacio. Strongly fortified since the end of the 18th century, it was one of the chief naval stations of Sardinia and has been (since Italian independence) a major Italian naval base. It was used as an operational base by Nelson in 1803–04, and as a base for submarines in World War II. It is connected by a bridge with the island of Caprera, the residence of Garibaldi. There are stone quarries. Pop. of commune, 10,968 (1936); of town, 8,741 (1936).

La Madeleine (lä mȧd.len). Town in N France, in the department of Nord, on the Deule Canal: a northern industrial suburb of Lille, manufacturing linen and cotton textiles, garments, hosiery, automobile parts, and other articles. 21,688 (1946).

Lamaism (lä'mą.iz.ęm). [Also, **Lamism.**] Form of Buddhism which prevails in Tibet and Mongolia, originally and still basically of the Mahayana school. Buddhism began to replace the indigenous cult of Tibet about the middle of the 7th century, under the influence of a king who was converted to it by his two wives (one from India, one from China). His successor sent to India for a teacher learned and holy enough to establish Buddhism in Tibet. This man was Guru (meaning "Teacher") Padmasambhava, called in Tibet Guru Rinpoche (meaning "Precious Teacher") or Lo-pon. Tradition has it that Lo-pon's first act (749) was to conquer the Tibetan demons by means of magic formulas and thunderbolts, as a result of which a number of indigenous demons cast in their lot with the new religion. Then Lo-pon established the order of Lamas (holy men). Thus Lamaism from the first was a combination of magic and demonology, mixed with Tantrism. A Mahayanistic monk (named Atisha) came from India in the 11th century and founded a reformed order of Lamas (the Gelugpa). The greatest reformer, however, was Tsong-ka-pa (a Buddhist monk from NW China), who continued the work of Atisha and strengthened the Gelugpa order, which is the strongest in Tibet today and to which the Dalai Lama belongs. He gave the order its characteristic yellow hat, which distinguishes it from the Red Hats (the unreformed Buddhist sect of Padmasambhava) and the Black Hats of the pre-Buddhist Bon cult, only slightly tinged with Buddhism and still strong in parts of E and SE Tibet. The Lamaist pantheon, with its system of Buddhas and Bodhisattvas, living Buddhas, still unborn Buddhas, and *shaktis* (female powers and counterparts of all the gods) is complex indeed. Adibuddha is the highest creative intelligence behind Lamaism. But in the beginning was Om, the nameless absolute. Amitabha is familiar in Tibet, though usually called Opame, as are also Avalokiteshvara (Avalokita + Isvara) and Padmapani.

Lama-miao (lä'mä.myou'). See **Tolun,** China.

La Mancha (lä män'chä). Region and former province in S central Spain, corresponding roughly with the modern province of Ciudad Real. In a wider sense it included also parts of Albacete, Cuenca, and Toledo. It is the country celebrated in *Don Quixote,* and is a district composed of monotonous steppes traversed by the Guadiana and other rivers.

La Manche (lȧ mänsh). French name of the **English Channel;** see also **Manche.**

Lamar (lą.mär'). City in E Colorado, county seat of Prowers County, on the Arkansas River. 6,829 (1950).

Lamar. Archaeological site near Macon, Ga.; the type site for the Lamar culture, which existed in that area during the Temple Mound II period (c1450–1700 A.D.). This site now forms part of the Ocmulgee National Monument.

Lamar. City in SW Missouri, county seat of Barton County. 3,233 (1950).

Lamar (lä.mär') or **Lamar y Cortezar** (ē kôr.tā.sär'), **José.** b. at Cuenca (now in Ecuador), 1778; d. at San José, Costa Rica, Oct. 11, 1830. Spanish-American general, president (1827–29) of Peru.

Lamar (lą.mär'), **Joseph Rucker.** b. at Ruckersville, Ga., Oct. 14, 1857; d. Jan. 2, 1916. American jurist, appointed associate justice of the U.S. Supreme Court in 1910. In 1895 he was appointed a member of a commission for codifying the laws of Georgia, and in 1903 became an associate justice of the supreme court of that state.

Lamar, Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus. b. in Jasper County, Ga., Sept. 17, 1825; d. at Macon, Ga., Jan. 23, 1893. American politician and jurist. He was a Democratic member of Congress from Mississippi (1857–61), and served in the Confederate military and diplomatic service during the Civil War. He was again a member of Congress from Mississippi (1873–77) and was a U.S. senator (1877–85). He was secretary of the interior (1885–88) under President Cleveland and was appointed by Cleveland an associate justice of the Supreme Court in 1888.

Lamar, Mirabeau Buonaparte. b. at Louisville, Ga., Aug. 16, 1798; d. at Richmond, Tex., Dec. 19, 1859. American politician and diplomat, president (1838–41) of the Republic of Texas (1838–41). Soon after settling in Texas, he fought at the battle of San Jacinto (1836) and, after filling various subordinate offices, became in the same year vice-president of the Republic of Texas. He at first opposed annexation by the U.S. but later supported it. He subsequently served in Nicaragua and Costa Rica as U.S. minister.

La Marck (lȧ märk), Comte **de.** See **Arenberg,** Prince **August Marie Raymond von.**

Lamarck (lȧ.märk; Anglicized, lą.märk'), **Jean Baptiste Pierre Antoine de Monet,** Chevalier **de.** b. at the village of Bazentin, in Picardy, France, Aug. 1, 1744; d. at Paris, Dec. 18, 1829. French naturalist. He entered the military service in 1760, but soon abandoned this for the study of medicine and the natural sciences. He edited for several years the *Annuaire Météorologique,* then devoted himself to botany and published *Flore française* (1778), and in 1792 became professor of natural history at the Jardin des Plantes. His chief works are *Philosophie zoologique* (1809) and *Histoire naturelle des animaux sans vertèbres* (1815–22). He was one of the founders of the doctrine of biological evolution, but differed from the later Darwinian theory, especially in his view of the part played by "appetency" (organic changes resulting from environmental pressures) and the active exertion of the organism. Lamarck is also credited with being the first to distinguish invertebrates as a class from vertebrates. During the last 17 years of his life he was blind.

La Marianne (lȧ mȧ.ryän). See **Marianne, La.**

La Marmora or **Lamarmora** (lä.mär'mō.rä), **Alfonso Ferrero,** Marchese **di.** b. at Turin, Italy, Nov. 18, 1804; d. at Florence, Jan. 5, 1878. Italian general and statesman. He served in the war with Austria (1848–49), was minister of war (1848, 1849–55), commanded the Sardinian contingent in the Crimea (1855), was again minister of war (1856–59), served at Solferino in 1859, was premier (1859–60, 1864–66), and was chief of staff in 1866. After the defeat of the Italian troops at Custozza (June 24, 1866), he resigned.

Lamarque (lą.märk'). Unincorporated community in SE Texas, in Galveston County: northwestern suburb of Galveston. 7,359 (1950).

Lamarque (lȧ.märk), Comte **Maximilien.** b. at St.-Sever, Landes, France, July 22, 1770; d. at Paris, June 1, 1832. French general and opposition politician in the Chamber of Deputies (1828–32). His funeral, which the republicans desired to utilize as an occasion for a public demonstration, gave rise to an insurrection at Paris.

La Marseillaise (lȧ mȧr.se.yez). See **Marseillaise, La.**

Lamartine (lȧ.mȧr.tēn), **Alphonse Marie Louis de Prat de.** b. at Mâcon, France, Oct. 21, 1790; d. at Paris, March 1, 1869. French poet and statesman. Standing midway between the ages of classical and Romantic literature, Lamartine combined a modern spirit with the older form of expression. He ranks with Victor Hugo and Alfred de Musset among the foremost French poets of the 19th century. At the age of 20, he was sent to foreign countries to complete his education. During a great part of the time he was away he lived in Italy. Lamartine's first work, *Méditations poétiques* (1820), was epoch-making in the history of the new Romantic school. Its success was immediate, and it went rapidly through 30 editions. The elegy *Le Lac* is considered to be one of the most perfect compositions of its kind in French literature. Further poetic writings are *Les Nouvelles Méditations*

(1823), *La Mort de Socrate* (1823), *Dernier chant du pèlerinage de Childe Harold* (1825), *Harmonies poétiques et religieuses* (1829), *Jocelyn* (1836), *La Chute d'un ange* (1838), and *Recueillements poétiques* (1839). In prose Lamartine wrote *Le Voyage en Orient* (1835), *Histoire des Girondins* (1847), *Histoire de la révolution de février* (1849), *Histoire de la restauration* (1851–63), and *Graziella* (1852). He was intimately connected with the political life of his day, and achieved great success as an orator. He was minister of foreign affairs in the provisional government of 1848, but lost prestige rapidly by his moderate stand, first opposing the radicals and then refusing to join with the reactionaries. He stood for the presidency in 1849 but received few votes. He was received into the French Academy in 1830.

Lamas (lä'mäs), **Carlos Saavedra.** See **Saavedra Lamas, Carlos.**

Lamb (lam), **Arthur Becket.** b. at Attleboro, Mass., Feb. 25, 1880; d. 1952. American chemist, director (1912 *et seq.*; with the rank of professor after 1920) of the chemical laboratory at Harvard, and dean (1940–43) of the Harvard Graduate School of Arts and Sciences. He served as editor (1917 *et seq.*) of the *Journal of the American Chemical Society.*

Lamb, Lady **Caroline.** b. Nov. 13, 1785; d. at Melbourne House, Whitehall, London, Jan. 26, 1828. English novelist; daughter of Frederick Ponsonby, 3rd Earl of Bessborough, and wife (married 1805) of William Lamb, later 2nd Viscount Melbourne, from whom she was separated in 1825. She was infatuated with Byron, who left her in 1813. She wrote *Glenarvon* (1816), which contained a caricature of Byron, *A New Canto* (1819), *Graham Hamilton* (1822), and *Ada Reis: a Tale* (1823). She accidentally encountered the procession carrying Byron's remains, fainted on the spot, and never fully recovered her reason.

Lamb, Charles. [Pseudonym, **Elia.**] b. in Crown Office Row, in the Temple, London, Feb. 10, 1775; d. at Edmonton, Middlesex, England, Dec. 27, 1834. English essayist, critic, and humorist. His father, John Lamb, was engaged in his youth in domestic service, and became the clerk of a bencher of the Inner Temple. In 1782 Charles entered Christ's Hospital (Blue-coat School), where he remained until November, 1789. Samuel Taylor Coleridge was a fellow pupil and lifelong friend. In 1789 Lamb became a clerk in the South Sea House, and in 1792 in the India House. The Lambs left the Temple, and in 1796 lodged in Little Queen Street, Holborn. For a short period at the end of 1795, probably as the result of an unhappy love affair, he was confined in an asylum. In 1796 his sister, Mary Ann Lamb, stabbed her mother to death in a fit of temporary insanity, and was placed under the guardianship of her brother Charles (her father being almost imbecile), who cared for her during the rest of his life, working with her and watching for the danger signs that appeared periodically and required her to be sent to an asylum until the fit of insanity had passed. In 1796 Coleridge published in *Poems on Various Subjects* four sonnets by Charles Lamb. To a second edition in 1797 Coleridge added poems by Charles Lamb and Charles Lloyd, a pupil of Coleridge's. In 1798 was published a little volume, *Blank Verse*, by Lamb and Lloyd, containing Lamb's best poem, "The Old Familiar Faces." Later that year, Lamb published *Tale of Rosamund Gray* and *Old Blind Margaret.* In 1802 appeared *John Woodvil*, a play, showing the influence of Beaumont and Fletcher and the writers of that period. *Mr. H.*, a two-act farce, was produced at the Drury Lane Theatre on Dec. 10, 1806, and was roundly damned by the critics of the day. His first success was in *Tales from Shakespeare* (1807), in which Charles did the epitomizing of the tragedies and Mary handled the comedies. This was followed by *Specimens of English Dramatic Poets Who Lived About the Time of Shakespeare* (1808), which secured his position as critic. In 1810-11 he contributed several pieces, including essays on Shakespeare's tragedies, to Leigh Hunt's quarterly, *The Reflector.* His contributions to the *London Magazine* began with "Recollections of the South Sea House," August, 1820, signed "Elia." Twenty-five essays thus signed were collected and published in 1823 as *Essays of Elia.* In 1822 Charles and Mary went abroad. In March, 1825, he was retired from the India House with a pension of 441 pounds a year. In 1833 were published *Last Essays of Elia*, his last literary work. He had retired from town life (where he had become acquainted with the leading literary figures of the day) first to Enfield (1827) and then to Edmonton (1833), in order to permit his sister to have better care. His last years were lonely: his adopted daughter, Emma Isola, married in 1833; his friends seldom saw him, and many of them died, including his old friend Coleridge (1834); his sister's attacks grew more and more frequent. He died after a very brief illness.

Lamb, Frederick James. [Titles: 3rd Viscount **Melbourne,** Baron **Beauvale.**] b. April 17, 1782; d. Jan. 29, 1853. English diplomat; brother of William Lamb. He was ambassador at Lisbon (1827), and ambassador (1831–41) at the court of Vienna, where he worked closely with Metternich.

Lamb, Harold Albert. b. at Alpine, N.J., Sept. 1, 1892—. American author. Among his books are *Genghis Khan* (1927), *Tamerlane* (1928), two volumes on the Crusades (*Iron Men and the Saints*, 1930, and *The Flame of Islam*, 1931), *The March of the Barbarians* (1940), and *Suleiman the Magnificent* (1951). He wrote scenarios for *The Crusades* (1935), *The Plainsman* (1936), and *The Buccaneer* (1937).

Lamb, Sir **Horace.** b. at Stockport, England, Nov. 27, 1849; d. at Cambridge, England, Dec. 4, 1934. English mathematician and physicist. His works include *Hydrodynamics* (1895), *Infinitesimal Calculus* (1897), *Statics* (1912), *Dynamics* (1914), and *Higher Mechanics* (1920).

Lamb, Martha Joanna Reade Nash. b. at Plainfield, Mass., Aug. 13, 1829; d. at New York, Jan. 2, 1893. American historical and miscellaneous writer.

Lamb, Mary Ann. b. in Crown Office Row, in the Temple, London, 1764; d. probably at St. John's Wood, London, May 20, 1847. English author; sister of Charles Lamb, whom she assisted in *Tales from Shakespeare* (1807) (Mary epitomized the comedies). While temporarily insane, she stabbed and killed (1796) her mother; she was thereafter for the rest of his life under the care of her brother, her attacks of insanity growing more and more frequent.

Lamb, William. [Title, 2nd Viscount **Melbourne.**] b. March 15, 1779; d. Nov. 24, 1848. English Whig statesman; brother of Frederick James Lamb and husband (married 1805) of Lady Caroline Lamb. He was home secretary under Grey (1830–34), and was prime minister (July 17–Nov. 15, 1834, and April, 1835–August, 1841). He was one of the young Queen Victoria's principal advisers and teachers during the years she was learning the art of ruling. His life was twice touched by scandal: in 1812–13 his wife engaged in an affair with Byron and afterwards openly satirized the poet for his conduct; in 1836 he was sued by the husband of Caroline Norton for an alleged liaison, but the charge was probably trumped up and the result of political intrigue.

Lamba (läm'bä). [Also: **Ilamba, Balamba, Walamba.**] Bantu-speaking people of C Africa, inhabiting an area in the neighborhood of Elisabethville in SE Belgian Congo and C Northern Rhodesia. Before their territory was split by the international boundary, they were united under a single paramount chief; now there is also a paramount chief for the Lamba of Northern Rhodesia. They have exogamous matrilineal clans, and live in small, scattered villages. They practice hoe agriculture, and their principal food is sorghum. They have no cattle.

Lamballe (läN.bäl). Town in NW France, in the department of Côtes-du-Nord, ab. 12 mi. SE of St.-Brieuc. It is an old Breton town. The Church of Notre-Dame, in an elevated location, dates from the 13th–15th centuries. 5,646 (1946).

Lamballe, Princesse **de.** [Maiden name, **Marie Thérèse Louise de Savoie-Carignan.**] b. at Turin, Italy, Sept. 8, 1749; murdered at Paris, Sept. 3, 1792. French princess; daughter of Louis Victor, Prince de Carignan. She was an intimate friend of Marie Antoinette, who made her superintendent of the royal household. She proved her loyalty to the queen by returning to France from England after the queen's unsuccessful attempt to flee Versailles, and voluntarily sharing her imprisonment for a week in the Temple. After refusing to take the oath against the monarchy, she was literally torn to pieces by

the mob as she emerged from the courthouse. A parade, carrying her head at the end of a pike and her heart on a saber's point, marched under the queen's windows at the Temple.

Lambart (lam'bärt), **Frederic Rudolph.** See **Cavan,** 10th Earl of.

Lambayeque (läm.bä.yā'kā). Department in NW Peru, bordering on the Pacific: rice, sugar, cattle, and other agricultural products. Agricultural settlement is confined to the irrigated river valleys. It was made a department in 1874. Capital, Chiclayo; area, ab. 4,615 sq. mi.; pop. 238,850 (est. 1950).

Lambe (lam), **John.** [Called **Doctor Lambe.**] Killed June 23, 1628. English astrologer. One of his clients was George Villiers, 1st Duke of Buckingham, and he was killed by a London mob on account of his reputed magical influence over the duke and others.

Lamber (läṅ.ber), **Juliette.** Maiden name of **Adam, Juliette.**

Lambersart (läṅ.ber.sȧr). Town in N France, in the department of Nord: a northwestern industrial suburb of Lille. It has ceramic, cotton-spinning, dyeing, and chemical industries. The town was partly destroyed in World War I. 17,675 (1946).

Lambert (lam'bėrt), **Aylmer Bourke.** b. at Bath, England, Feb. 2, 1761; d. at London, Jan. 10, 1842. English botanist.

Lambert, Daniel. b. at Leicester, England, March 13, 1770; d. at Stamford, England, July 21, 1809. Englishman celebrated for his corpulency. At his death he was 5 ft. 11 inches tall, and weighed 739 pounds.

Lambert, George Washington. b. at St. Petersburg, Sept. 13, 1873; d. at Cobbitty, New South Wales, Australia, May 28, 1930. Australian oil painter and sculptor. In 1917 he took a commission as the official Australian war artist, and in this capacity executed over 250 drawings and paintings. He settled (1921) permanently in Australia and began sculpture; his most popular sculpture is the Henry Lawson memorial, Hyde Park, Sydney.

Lambert (läm'bėrt), **Johann Heinrich.** b. at Mulhouse, in Alsace, Aug. 26, 1728; d. at Berlin, Sept. 25, 1777. German mathematician, physicist, and astronomer, best remembered for his proof that the numbers e and π are irrational, for his theory of parallels, an adumbration of non-Euclidean geometry, and for his work in light, color, and heat. The lambert, the unit of brightness in the centimeter-gram-second system, is named for him. He also did valuable work in astronomy. For the last eight years of his life he was a protégé of Frederick II of Prussia (Frederick the Great). His works include *Photometria* (1760), *Zusätze zu den logarithmisch-trigonometrischen Tabellen* (1770), *Freie Perspective* (1774), *Pyrometrie* (1779), and *Theorie der Parallellinien* (1786). His *Deutscher Gelehrter Briefwechsel* appeared in four volumes in 1781–84; and the first volume of his *Opera mathematica,* containing his work on arithmetic, algebra, and analysis, was most recently published, at Zurich, in 1946.

Lambert (lam'bėrt), **John.** [Original name, **John Nicholson.**] Burned at Smithfield, London, Nov. 22, 1538. English priest and Protestant martyr, tried before Henry VIII and the peers on Nov. 16, 1538, and condemned for denying the real presence.

Lambert, John. b. at Calton, near Malham Tarn, Yorkshire, England, 1619 (baptized Nov. 7); d. 1683. English general in the Parliamentary service in the English Civil War. He served (1643–44) as colonel under Ferdinando Fairfax and took part in the battle of Marston Moor. He was appointed to the command of a regiment of foot in the New Model army (January, 1646), played a prominent part as leader of the discontented officers in the disputes between the army and Parliament in 1647, and was made general of the northern army in August, 1647. He served against the Scots in 1648 (at Preston August 17–19), received the surrender of Pontefract (March 22, 1649), and served as second in command under Cromwell in Scotland (1650), and at Worcester (1651). He was influential in securing the appointment (1653) of Cromwell as Lord Protector, was a member of his council of state, advocated the making of the protectorship hereditary, and attained great civil and military influence in the state. But he refused to assent to the proposed assumption by Cromwell of the title of king, declined to take the oath of allegiance required by Parliament June 24, 1657, and resigned his commission in July, 1657. After Cromwell's death he entered Parliament, regained in great measure his influence with the army and in the state, and defeated Sir George Booth and the Royalists at Winwick Bridge on Aug. 19, 1659. He was cashiered on Oct. 12, 1659, but rebelled, intimidated Parliament, and became major general of the army, member of the committee of safety, and the principal man in the state. When Monck declared for the Parliament, Lambert marched as the champion of the army against him, but his army went to pieces and he was deprived of all his commands. At the Restoration he was tried and imprisoned.

Lambert, Sir John. b. at Tisbury, Wiltshire, England, Feb. 4, 1815; d. at London, Jan. 27, 1892. English lawyer, politician, and writer on music.

Lambertini (läm.ber.tē'nē), **Prospero.** Original name of Pope **Benedict XIV.**

Lamberton (lam'bėr.tọn), **Benjamin Peffer.** b. Feb. 25, 1844; d. at Washington, D.C., June 9, 1912. American naval officer. He served as chief of staff to Commodore (later Admiral) Dewey on the *Olympia* in the battle of Manila Bay (May 1, 1898).

Lambertville (lam'bėrt.vil). City in W New Jersey, in Hunterdon County, on the Delaware River opposite New Hope, Pa.: manufactures sausages, pottery, and metal products. 4,477 (1950).

Lambessa (lam.bes'ạ) or **Lambèse** (läṅ.bez). [Also: **Tazzut**; ancient names, **Lambaesa** (lam.bē'sạ), **Lambaesis** (lam.bē'sis).] Village in Constantine department, Algeria, ab. 63 mi. SW of Constantine. It contains a large prison, established in 1850, but is important today chiefly as a place of historical interest and a tourist attraction. It was an old Roman military station, and contains various remains of antiquity. A temple of Jupiter, with octastyle façade, was excavated in comparatively recent times, and a triumphal arch of Commodus survives almost in its entirety.

Lambeth (lam'bẹth). Metropolitan borough in SW London, on the S bank of the river Thames, opposite Westminster metropolitan borough. It contains Lambeth Palace, built in 1197 (damaged in World War II), which for centuries has been the official residence of the archbishops of Canterbury. The London County Hall is also in this borough. Lambeth is especially famous for potteries; other manufactures include white lead and chemicals. 230,105 (1951).

Lambeth, Treaty of. Treaty concluded at Lambeth (now part of London), following the battle of Dover, in 1217, between William Marshal, 1st Earl of Pembroke, and Prince Louis (later Louis VIII of France), whereby the latter agreed to leave England.

Lambeth Articles. Nine articles drawn up at Lambeth (now part of London) in 1595, intended to embody the Calvinistic doctrine respecting such matters as predestination and justification. They were never approved by the church in any regular synod, and therefore possess no ecclesiastical authority.

Lambeth Palace. London residence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, in Lambeth, near the Thames, ab. 1½ mi. SW of Saint Paul's. It was acquired for this purpose in 1197. The present building, which was commenced in the 13th century, contains a valuable library. It was damaged by bombing during World War II and the chapel was almost totally destroyed.

Lambinet (läṅ.bē.ne), **Émile Charles.** b. at Versailles, France, Jan. 13, 1815; d. at Bougival, France, Jan. 1, 1878. French landscape painter.

Lambros or **Lampros** (läm'brôs), **Spiridon.** b. on Corfu, 1851; d. 1919. Greek paleographer, medievalist, and statesman. He was a leader in the work of arranging the Athens Olympics of 1896, and served as general secretary (1901–18) of the Olympic Committee. He represented Greece at many learned conventions between 1899 and 1912. Prime minister and minister of religion and education (1916–17), he was exiled to the islands of Hydra and Skopelos by a special court (1917) for heading the anti-Allied government overthrown by Venizelos's Salonika revolution.

Lambruschini (läm.brös.kē'nē), **Luigi.** b. at Genoa, Italy, May 16, 1776; d. at Rome, May 12, 1854. Italian cardinal and politician, minister and state councilor under popes Gregory XVI and Pius IX.

Lambs, The. Club at New York, founded originally as a supper club during the 1870's and noted as a theatrical organization. Its membership is drawn from practitioners of the arts; the annual Lambs Gambol is a public presentation.

Lambton (lam'tọn), **John.** b. July 26, 1710; d. April 22, 1794. English general; grandfather of John George Lambton.

Lambton, John George. [Title, 1st Earl of **Durham.**] b. at London, April 12, 1792; d. at Cowes, Isle of Wight, July 28, 1840. English politician and diplomat, created Baron Durham in 1828, and Earl of Durham in 1833. He sat in the House of Commons (1813–28), was appointed lord privy seal Nov. 22, 1830, and took part in the preparation of the first reform bill to remake the constitution of Parliament and to extend the franchise. He was ambassador extraordinary to St. Petersburg (July, 1832) and to Vienna and Berlin (September, 1832), was minister to St. Petersburg (1835–37), and was made high commissioner for the settlement of certain Canadian questions, and governor general of the British provinces in North America, March 31, 1838. He resigned in 1838 when the government refused to back his leniency towards the rebels who were seeking to break the control of the country's vested administrative and legislative interests. In 1839 he issued his *Report on the Affairs of British North America*, considered the cornerstone of the later Commonwealth. He suggested the union of Upper and Lower Canada and the elimination of English control over all but international relations, trade regulation, and similar wider-than-national areas. The Act of Union (1840) was a direct result of the report, as was the British North America Act of 1867.

Lamburn (lam'bėrn), **Richmal Crompton.** [Pseudonym, **Richmal Crompton.**] b. at Bury, Lancashire, England, Nov. 15, 1890—. English novelist. She is the author of *The Innermost Room, The Hidden Light, Ladies First, Chedsy Place, Quartet* (1935), *Journeying Wave* (1938), *Steffan Green* (1940), *Westover* (1946), and *The Ridleys* (1947).

Lamé (lä.mā), **Gabriel.** b. at Tours, France, July 22, 1795; d. at Paris, May 1, 1870. French mathematician and engineer, remembered for his use of curvilinear coordinates and abridged notation in algebraic geometry. His works include *Examen des différentes méthodes employées pour résoudre les problèmes de géométrie* (1818) and *Traité de physique* (1836).

Lamech (lā'mek). In Old Testament history, the son of Methushael, a descendant of Cain, and the father of Jabal, Jubal, and Tubal-Cain. His address to Adah and Zillah, his wives (Gen. iv. 23, 24), is probably the oldest extant Hebrew poetry.

Lamech. In Old Testament history, the son of Methuselah, seventh in descent from Seth, and father of Noah. Gen. v. 25–31.

"Lame Duck" Amendment. Name given to the Twentieth Amendment (1933) to the U.S. Constitution, abolishing the December-to-March postelection session of Congress which (in even-numbered years) permitted members ("lame ducks") to sit and vote even though they had been defeated in November. The amendment required that the new Congress convene on January 3, rather than on March 4. The date of the President's inauguration was changed from March 4 to January 20, thus enabling a new administration to initiate its program without as much delay as previously. The amendment also provided for the succession to the presidency in case of the president-elect's death.

Lame Englishman, The. Historical novel by Warwick Deeping, published in 1910.

Lamego (lą.mā'gō). Town and *concelho* (commune) in N Portugal, in the province of Tráz-os-Montes e Alto Douro, in the district of Viseu, S of the Douro River, ab. 46 mi. E of Oporto. The seat of a bishopric, it has a 12th-century cathedral, an 18th-century episcopal palace, and also a castle and a museum. It was the scene of a legendary constitutional cortes of 1143 under Alfonso I. Pop. of concelho, 37,436 (1940); of town, 9,665 (1940).

Lame Lover, The. Comedy by Samuel Foote, produced in 1770.

Lamennais (là.me.ne), **Félicité Robert de.** [Also, **La Mannais.**] b. at St.-Malo, France, June 19, 1782; d. at Paris, Feb. 27, 1854. French priest, writer, and philosopher. He taught himself Greek, Latin, and several modern languages, and subsequently became strongly attracted by the philosophical teachings of the 18th century, especially those of Rousseau. After publishing an essay, *Les Philosophes*, in 1802, he retired for a while to his native region. His *Réflexions sur l'état de l'église en France pendant le XVIIIe siècle, et sur sa situation actuelle* appeared in 1808, but was suppressed by the police until 1814. In 1811 he taught mathematics in the Seminary of St.-Malo; the following year he took the first orders, and in 1816 became a priest. He published the first volume of his great work *Essai sur l'indifférence en matière de religion* in 1817; the second volume is dated 1820, and the third and fourth are from 1822–23. With a view to spreading his religious ideas, he founded (1830) a paper, *L'Avenir*. His doctrines favoring freedom in religious matters were not approved by the clergy, and his fearless utterances led to frequent censure and condemnation before the courts. An extreme ultramontanist, he was nevertheless condemned in his views by Pope Gregory XVI and eventually turned from Roman Catholicism. In 1848 he founded a new paper, *Le Peuple Constituant*. His last appearance as a political writer was in connection with his management of the journal *La Réforme*. Among Lamennais's works are *Mélanges religieux et philosophiques* (1819–35), *Les Paroles d'un croyant, Le Livre du peuple* (1837), *Questions politiques et philosophiques* (1840), and *L'Esquisse d'une philosophie* (1842–46). His *Discussions critiques* came out in 1856, and likewise his translation of Dante's *Divina Commedia*.

Lamentation of Mary Magdalen (mär'i mag'dą.lęn). Spurious poem introduced in the early editions of Chaucer. It was inserted under the impression that it was the lost *Origenes upon the Maudeleyne*, which was probably a translation from a piece attributed to Origen. This idea arose from Chaucer's lines in the prologue to the *Legend of Good Women:*

> He made also, goon sithen a greet whyl,
> Origines upon the Maudeleyne.

Lamentations. Book of the Old Testament of which the authorship is by tradition ascribed to the prophet Jeremiah. It comprises five dirges, written in acrostic form, although the fifth has been mutilated in transmission.

Lamerocke (lam'ę.rok), **Sir.** See **Lamoracke** or **Lamorake, Sir.**

La Mesa (lä mā'są). City in S California, in San Diego County: a northeastern residential suburb of San Diego. In the decade between the last two U.S. censuses its population more than doubled. 3,925 (1940), 10,946 (1950).

Lamesa (lą.mē'są). City in NW Texas, county seat of Dawson County, S of Lubbock: processing center for cotton and eggs; shipping point for cotton and cattle. 10,704 (1950).

La Mesilla (lä mā.sē'yą). See **Mesilla,** N.M.

La Messine (là me.sēn), **J.** See **Adam, Juliette.**

Lamettrie or **La Mettrie** (là me.trē), **Julien Offray de.** b. at St.-Malo, France, Dec. 25, 1709; d. at Berlin, Nov. 11, 1751. French materialist. He wrote *Histoire naturelle de l'âme* (1745; ostensibly translated from the English), *La Faculté vengée* (1747; a satirical comedy), *L'Homme machine* (1748), *L'Homme plante* (1748), *Réflexions philosophiques sur l'origine des animaux* (1750), and *Les Animaux plus que machines* (1750). He was the leader of French materialism in its most extreme form, and was persecuted for his opinions. He was a hedonist, holding that there was no life after death, the mind and soul being simply manifestations of organic changes in the body, and that thus the greatest virtue consists of indulging the senses while we can. He was driven from France to the Netherlands, and thence to Prussia, where he found asylum with Frederick II (Frederick the Great).

Lamfrid (lam'frid). See **Lantfred.**

Lamia (lā'mi.a). fl. in the early 3rd century B.C. Athenian courtesan who possessed great influence over Demetrius Poliorcetes (Demetrius I of Macedonia).

Lamia. [Former name, **Zituni.**] Town in C Greece, the capital of the *nomos* (department) of Phthiotis, near the head of the Gulf of Lamia (an arm of the Aegean Sea). It was an ancient city of Malis, and the old name (Lamia) was restored in the 19th century. Antipater was besieged here in 323 B.C. 26,843 (1951).

Lamia. In Greek mythology, a Libyan queen, beloved by Zeus. Hera, out of jealousy, killed all Lamia's children; thereafter, because she could not revenge herself on Hera, Lamia sought to destroy the children of men. She is usually depicted with a serpent's body and beautiful woman's head. In later belief she was regarded as a seducer of young men. Keats's poem *Lamia* treats of this story.

Lamia, Gulf of. [Also: **Malian Gulf**; Latin, **Maliacus Sinus.**] Arm of the Aegean Sea, S of Thessaly, Greece.

Lamian War (lā'mi.ạn). War (323–322 B.C.) in which Athens and its allies were defeated by Macedonia under Antipater; so named from the siege of Lamia by the allies.

Lamism (lām'iz.ẹm). See **Lamaism.**

Lammasch (lām'äsh), **Heinrich.** b. at Seitenstetten, Austria, May 21, 1853; d. at Salzburg, Austria, Jan. 6, 1920. Austrian jurist and pacifist. He became (1900) a member of the International Court of Arbitration at The Hague, and was three times its president. He was the last minister president of the Austrian monarchy, and served as a delegate at the St.-Germain peace conference (1919). He was active in behalf of an Austrian federal state and a league of nations. Among his works are *Das Völkerrecht nach dem Kriege* (1917) and *Der Völkerbund* (1919).

Lammas Day (lam'ạs). English harvest holiday, formerly celebrated on August 1. Loaves of bread made from the first grain were taken to the church to be blessed.

Lamme (lam'ē), **Benjamin Garver.** b. in Clarke County, Ohio, Jan. 12, 1864; d. July 8, 1924. American electrical engineer and inventor. His inventions include a rotary converter, an induction motor, an alternating-current generator, and a 25-cycle commutator motor. He was chief engineer (1903 *et seq.*) of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company.

Lammermoor (lam'ėr.mör), **The Bride of.** See **Bride of Lammermoor, The.**

Lammermuir (lam.ėr.mūr'). See under **Berwickshire.**

Lammermuir Hills. [Also, **Lammermoor Hills** (lam.ėr.mör', lam'ėr.mör).] Range of low mountains in S Scotland, in East Lothian and Berwickshire. They extend E along much of the Berwickshire-East Lothian boundary, reaching the North Sea at St. Abb's Head. Highest point, Meikle Says Law (1,749 ft.).

Lammers (lām'ėrs), **Hans Heinrich.** b. at Lublinitz, Germany, 1879—. German Nazi official. He was named (January, 1933) reichsminister and director of the reichskanzellory, and was a member (1938 *et seq.*) of Hitler's privy council. In 1949 he was sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment by the war crimes tribunal at Nuremberg. He wrote *Die Verwaltungsakademie* (1934–37).

Lammle (lam'l), **Alfred.** In Charles Dickens's *Our Mutual Friend*, a mature young man, a swindler and fortune hunter. He marries Sophronia Akershem, each of the pair believing, mistakenly, that the other is wealthy.

Lamoignon de Malesherbes (lá.mwà.nyôṅ dẹ mál.zerb), **Chrétien Guillaume de.** See **Malesherbes, Chrétien Guillaume de Lamoignon de.**

Lamoka (lạ.mō'kạ). Archaic culture in W New York State, probably dating from before 500 A.D. It is preceramic, preagricultural, and is characterized by the beveled stone adze.

Lamon (lam'ọn), **Ward Hill.** b. in Frederick County, Va., Jan. 6, 1828; d. near Martinsburg, W.Va., May 7, 1893. American lawyer, one-time partner of Abraham Lincoln. He was admitted to the bar at Danville, Ill., where he entered (1852) into a law partnership with Lincoln. He went (March, 1861) to Charleston, S.C., as the personal agent of Lincoln, who soon after named him marshal of the District of Columbia, a position he held until 1865, when he resumed his law practice. He purchased Lincoln material from William H. Herndon that formed the basis of *The Life of Abraham Lincoln from His Birth to His Inauguration as President* (1872), a book that appeared over Lamon's name but was actually written by his law partner, Chauncey F. Black.

Lamon Bay (lä.mōn'). Large bay in the E coast of Luzon, Philippine Islands, indenting Tayabas province on the N. It is partly sheltered by islands, including the Polillo Islands.

Lamond (lam'ọnd), **Frederic.** b. at Glasgow, Jan. 25, 1868—. British pianist and composer. Among his compositions are a symphony, overtures, a sonata, chamber music, and piano selections.

Lamont (lạ.mont'). Unincorporated community in S California, in Kern County, ab. 10 mi. SE of Bakersfield. 3,571 (1950).

Lamont, Daniel Scott. b. in Cortland County, N.Y., Feb. 9, 1851; d. at Millbrook, N.Y., July 23, 1905. American politician and financier, U.S. secretary of war (1893–97) under Cleveland. He served (1877–82) on the staff of the Albany *Argus* and became (1885) private secretary to President Grover Cleveland, in whose second administration he was appointed (1893) secretary of war.

Lamont (lä'mont), **Johann von.** b. at Braemar, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, Dec. 13, 1805; d. at Bogenhausen, near Munich, Aug. 6, 1879. German astronomer and physicist. He conducted (1849–58) a series of magnetic surveys, announcing (1862) the discovery of earth currents. He catalogued almost 35,000 stars, measured nebulae and clusters, and investigated Uranus and its satellites. He wrote *Handbuch des Erdmagnetismus* (1849), *Handbuch des Magnetismus* (1867), and others.

Lamont (lạ.mont'), **Robert Patterson.** b. at Detroit, Mich., Dec. 1, 1867; d. at New York, Feb. 19, 1948. American industrialist and public official, secretary of commerce (1929–32) under Hoover. He was president (1932–33) of the American Iron and Steel Institute.

Lamont, Thomas Stilwell. b. at Englewood, N.J., Jan. 30, 1899—. American banker; son of Thomas William Lamont. He has been associated (1922 *et seq.*) with J. P. Morgan and Company, as a vice-president and director since 1940.

Lamont, Thomas William. b. at Claverack, N.Y., Sept. 30, 1870; d. at Boca Grande, Fla., Feb. 2, 1948. American banker, chairman (1943–48) of J. P. Morgan and Company. In the period immediately following World War I, from 1918 to 1922, he was owner of the New York *Evening Post.* He had been earlier a vice-president of the Bankers Trust Company, New York (1905–09), and of the First National Bank, New York (1909–11). He joined (1911) J. P. Morgan and Company, served as an overseer (1912 *et seq.*) of Harvard, and as a trustee of the Metropolitan Museum of Art at New York. He headed (1922) the commission to adjust Mexico's foreign debt. Author of an autobiography, *My Boyhood in a Parsonage* (1946).

Lamontjong (lą.môn.chông'). See **Toala.**

Lamoracke or **Lamorake** (lam'ọ.rak), **Sir.** [Also, **Sir Lamerocke.**] In Arthurian romance, a knight of the Round Table, a Welshman. He was killed by the sons of King Lot for adultery with their mother.

Lamoricière (lá.mo.rē.syer), **Christophe Léon Louis Juchault de.** b. at Nantes, France, Feb. 5, 1806; d. near Amiens, France, Sept. 11, 1865. French general. He was military governor of Paris from Feb. 24 to June 28, 1848, and minister of war from June 28 to Dec. 28 of the same year, and was a deputy (1849–51) to the Legislative Assembly. He opposed the schemes of Louis Napoleon, and was arrested the day of Louis's coup d'état (Dec. 2, 1851), imprisoned, and then banished. As commander of the papal forces he was defeated at Castelfidardo on Sept. 18, 1860.

Lamorinière (lá.mo.rē.nyer), **François.** b. at Antwerp, Belgium, April 28, 1828; d. there, Jan. 4, 1911. Belgian landscape painter.

Lamothe (lá.mot), **Pierre Alexandre Bessot de.** b. at Périgueux, France, Jan. 8, 1823; d. at Villeneuve-lès-Avignon, France, in October, 1897. French novelist.

La Mothe-Fénelon (lá mot.fān.lôn). See **Fénelon.**

La Motte (lá mot), **Antoine Houdar de.** b. at Paris, Jan. 17, 1672; d. there, Dec. 26, 1731. French poet and critic. He published a translation of the *Iliad* (1714), and wrote *L'Europe galante*, a ballet (1697), *Scanderbeg*, a lyrical tragedy (1735), *Inès de Castro*, a verse tragedy in one act (1723), and *Fables.*

La Motte-Fouqué (lȧ mot'fō.kā'), Baron **Friedrich Heinrich Karl de.** See **Fouqué,** Baron **Friedrich Heinrich Karl de la Motte-.**

Lamoureux (lȧ.mö.rė), **Charles.** b. at Bordeaux, France, Sept. 21, 1834; d. at Paris, Dec. 21, 1899. French conductor. He was assistant conductor (1872–77) of the Conservatoire concerts, and became (1877) conductor of the Opéra, resigning in 1879. In 1881 he established the Nouveaux Concerts (Concerts Lamoureux), doing important work in introducing the music of Wagner and other contemporary composers.

Lampadion (lam.pā'di.ọn). Conventional name for a lively hot-tempered courtesan in later Greek comedy.

Lampasas (lam.pas'ạs). City in C Texas, county seat of Lampasas County, NW of Austin: shipping point for livestock, pecans, wool, and furs. 4,869 (1950).

Lampatho (lam.pā'thō). In John Marston's play *What You Will,* a cynical observer said to be a caricature of Ben Jonson.

Lampe (läm'pę), **John Frederick.** b. at Helmstadt, Germany, 1703; d. at Edinburgh, July 25, 1751. German musician, resident in Great Britain from c1725, noted as a bassoonist and composer. He was the author of the music for several successful burlesque operas and masques, and for songs and hymns.

Lampedusa (lam.pę.dö'sạ; Italian, läm.pā.dö'zä). [Latin, **Lopadusa, Lopadussa.**] Small island in the Mediterranean, E of Tunis. It belongs to Italy, and has a penal colony, and fisheries. This is one of the islands said to be the original of Shakespeare's "uninhabited island" in *The Tempest.* During World War II it was attacked (June 12, 1943) and taken by an Allied naval force. Area, ab. 8 sq. mi.; pop. 3,146 (1936).

Lampertheim (läm'pėrt.hīm). Town in W Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Hessen, American Zone, formerly in the free state of Hesse, ab. 5 mi. SE of Worms, in a vegetable and tobacco growing district. Manufactures include cigars, electrical machinery, and furniture. 15,953 (1950).

Lamperti (läm.per'tē), **Francisco.** b. at Savona, Italy, March 11, 1813; d. at Como, Italy, May 1, 1892. Italian singing teacher.

Lamplighter, The. Novel by Maria Cummins, published in 1854.

Lamprecht (läm'prech̄t). [Called the **Priest.**] fl. c1130. Middle High German epic poet who wrote the *Alexanderlied* (c1130), adapted from a French poem, dealing with the life and deeds of Alexander the Great.

Lamprecht, Karl. b. at Jessen, Germany, Feb. 25, 1856; d. at Leipzig, Germany, May 10, 1915. German historian, founder of the so-called *Kulturgeschichtliche Methode* (cultural-historical method) of historiography. Author of *Deutsches Wirtschaftsleben im Mittelalter* (German Economic Life in Medieval Times, 1885–86) and, his main work, *Deutsche Geschichte* (German History, 1891 *et seq.*).

Lampridius (lam.prid'i.us), **Alius.** fl. in the first part of the 4th century A.D. One of the writers of the *Augustan History.*

Lampros (läm'brôs), **Spiridon.** See **Lambros, Spiridon.**

Lampsacus (lamp'sạ.kus). [Modern village name, **Lapseki.**] In ancient geography, a city in Mysia, Asia Minor, on the E shore of the Hellespont. It was colonized by Ionian Greeks.

Lampson (lamp'sọn), **Frederick Locker-.** See **Locker-Lampson, Frederick.**

Lamsdorf (lämz'dôrf), Count **Vladimir Nikolayevich.** b. at St. Petersburg, in December, 1844; d. at San Remo, Italy, March 19, 1907. Russian statesman, foreign minister (1901–06), notably during the Russo-Japanese War.

Lamson-Scribner (lam'sọn.skrib'nėr), **Frank.** [Original name, **Frank Lamson;** adopted by family named Scribner.] b. at Cambridgeport, Mass., April 19, 1851; d. at Washington, D.C., Feb. 22, 1938. American botanist. He was chief of the division of agrostology of the U.S. Department of Agriculture from 1894 to 1901, chief (1901–04) of the Insular Bureau of Agriculture, Philippine Islands, and special agent and expert on exhibits (1904–22), under the U.S. Department of Agriculture, for fairs and expositions, during which period he supervised displays at the expositions in Portland, Ore. (1905), Seattle, Wash. (1909), and Buenos Aires (1910). His publications include *American Grasses* (3 vols. 1897–1900).

Lamut (lạ.möt'). See under **Tungus.**

Lamy (lȧ.mē), **Étienne Marie Victor.** b. at Cize, Jura, France, June 2, 1845; d. at Paris, Jan. 9, 1919. French political leader and writer, remembered as a strongly republican Roman Catholic. As a deputy (1871–81), he was in frequent opposition to his fellow Roman Catholic deputies who were chiefly monarchist and conservative in point of view. After 1890 he supported the Ralliement movement, which sought a church-state conciliation, and edited (1903–09) the magazine *Le Correspondant.*

Lamy (lȧ.mē; Anglicized, lā.mē'), **John Baptist.** [Original name, **Jean Baptiste l'Amy.**] b. at Lempdes, France, Oct. 11, 1814; d. at Santa Fe, N.M., Feb. 13, 1888. American Roman Catholic prelate, archbishop of Santa Fe upon whose life Willa Cather based her novel *Death Comes for the Archbishop* (1927). Ordained in 1838, he came (c1839) to the U.S. as a missionary and in 1850 was formally consecrated as bishop of Agathon, a territory embracing all of what is now New Mexico and sections of Colorado, Arizona, Nevada, and Utah. He became (1853) bishop of Santa Fe, of which he was named archbishop in 1875.

Lanai (lä.nä'ē). Sixth largest of the Hawaiian Islands, ab. 7 mi. W of Maui. It has an extensive pineapple plantation. Length, ab. 18 mi.; width, ab. 13 mi.; area, ab. 141 sq. mi.; pop. 3,136 (1950).

Lanai City. Inland town on Lanai, Hawaiian Islands. 2,746 (1950).

Lanao (lä.nä'ō). Province of the Philippine Islands, on Mindanao, in the W central part of the island. It is bordered on the S by Illana Bay and Cotabato province, on the E by Bukidnon, on the N by Misamis Oriental and Iligan Bay, and on the W by Zamboanga province. Lake Lanao occupies the C portion of the province and the capital, Dansalan, is situated on the N side of the lake. Kolambugan, the main port of the province, is on the S shore of Iligan Bay. Area, ab. 2,575 sq. mi.; pop. 343,918 (1948).

Lanao, Lake. Lake in Mindanao, Philippine Islands. It is drained on the N by the Agus River, which flows into Iligan Bay. Elevation, ab. 2,300 ft.; area, ab. 90 sq. mi.

Lanark (lan'ạrk). Royal burgh in S Scotland, county seat of Lanarkshire, near the river Clyde, ab. 23 mi. SE of Glasgow, ab. 337 mi. N of London by rail. It has hosiery and woolen mills. Robert Owen had mills on the river Clyde in its neighborhood. 6,230 (est. 1948).

Lanarkshire (lan'ạrk.shir) or **Lanark** (lan'ạrk). Inland county in S Scotland. It is bounded on the N by Stirlingshire and the detached portion of Dunbartonshire, on the NE by West Lothian and Midlothian, on the E by Peebleshire, on the S by Dumfriesshire, and on the W by Ayrshire, Renfrewshire, and the main body of Dunbartonshire. The city of Glasgow occupies the NW corner of the county. The surface is mountainous in the S and E, rising to an elevation of 2,403 ft. in the Lowther Hills. The river Clyde traverses the C part of the county. Here there are some fine alluvial lands occupied by good pasture and orchards. The county has a large coal field of good coking coal, but output has been declining in recent years. The iron and steel industry is concentrated in the N part of the county. Shipbuilding is very important at Glasgow, as are a wide range of other industries. Lanark is the county seat, but many of the county offices are at Glasgow. Area, ab. 879 sq. mi.; pop. 1,614,125 (1951).

La Navidad (lā nä.bē.ŧнäŧн'). Name given by Columbus to the fort built by him on the N coast of the island of Hispaniola in January, 1493. In it he left a body of men (estimates have ranged from 43 down to 36), constituting the first Spanish settlement in the New World. Before his return, in November, the garrison had all been killed by Indians, and the fort destroyed. La Navidad was a short distance SE of what is now the town of Cap-Haïtien.

Lancashire (lang'kạ.shir). [Also: **Lancaster** (lang'kạs.tėr), **Lancs** (langks).] Maritime county in NW England. It is bounded on the N by Cumberland and Westmorland, on the E by Yorkshire, on the S by Cheshire, and on the W by the Irish Sea. The coastline is irregular, the chief inlets being Morecambe Bay and the estuaries of the

rivers Mersey and Ribble. A detached portion (the Furness peninsula) lies NW across Morecambe Bay. The surface near the coast is generally flat and low-lying, crossed by the rivers Lune, Mersey, Ribble, and Weaver, all of which are short. Toward the interior the surface becomes higher, with the highest elevations in the Furness peninsula. Soils are predominantly peat in the uplands and loams in the lowlands. A belt of lowland moors lies inland of the relatively higher ground on which Liverpool is situated. Lancashire is an important agricultural county, raising dairy cattle, pigs, and poultry (especially ducks, in which it leads) in the N, and oats, wheat, and potatoes in the SW part. Market gardening is also extensively carried on in the SW section. Lancashire is the most populous county of the British Isles, and the greatest industrial county. Cotton textiles are the leading manufacture; other manufactures include rayons, woolens, dyes and chemicals, rubber products, automobiles, ferrous and nonferrous metals, glass, and diverse other products. Liverpool is a very important seaport, ranking second in the United Kingdom. It has an important flour-milling industry based, as most Liverpool industries are, on imported raw materials. Manchester is the center of the cotton industry. The great industrial towns of S Lancashire form almost a single great city, being closely connected by a network of railroads and canals. In a sense the Industrial Revolution may be said to have begun here, many of the inventions which brought it about having been either invented or first applied here (the manufactures of textile machinery in SE Lancashire are an example). Although some of the mines are approaching exhaustion, coal mining remains an important activity, the county still producing ab. 5 percent of all British coal. Lancashire formed part of the ancient kingdom of Strathclyde, was made a county palatine in the reign of Edward III, and sided with the Royalists in the English Civil War. County seat, Lancaster; area, ab. 1,878 sq. mi.; pop. 5,116,013 (1951).

Lancashire Witches and Tegue O'Divelly the Irish Priest (tēg′ ō.div′ę.li), **The.** Comedy (1681) by Thomas Shadwell.

Lancaster (lang′kąs.tėr, lan′kas″tėr, lang′-). Unincorporated community in S California, in N Los Angeles County, in the Mojave Desert. 3,594 (1950).

Lancaster (lang′kąs.tėr). City and municipal borough in NW England, in N Lancashire, on the river Lune ab. 230 mi. NW of London by rail. It is the county seat of Lancashire, and was formerly an important river port. It has manufactures of linoleum, cotton textiles, and rayon textiles. It is connected by canal with Preston and Kendal. On the site of an ancient Roman camp, it contains a Norman castle, founded by William the Conqueror and later added to by John of Gaunt. Lancaster was twice burned by the Scots in the 14th century, was taken and retaken in the English Civil War, and was entered by the Jacobites in 1715 and 1745. It was the birthplace of Sir Richard Owen. 51,650 (1951).

Lancaster (lang′kąs.tėr, lan′kas″tėr, lang′-). Town in C Massachusetts, in Worcester County, on the Nashua River: residential community. 3,601 (1950).

Lancaster. Town in N New Hampshire, county seat of Coos County: trading center and agricultural community. 3,113 (1950).

Lancaster. Village in W New York, in Erie County: an eastern residential and industrial suburb of Buffalo. 8,665 (1950).

Lancaster. [Former name, **New Lancaster.**] City in S central Ohio, county seat of Fairfield County, on the Hocking River ab. 28 mi. SE of Columbus: manufactures of glass, machinery, shoes, and foundry products. It was settled in 1799, and made county seat in 1806. It was the birthplace of William Tecumseh Sherman and of John Sherman. 24,180 (1950).

Lancaster. City in SE Pennsylvania, county seat of Lancaster County, on the Conestoga River ab. 62 mi. W of Philadelphia: trading center for one of the richest agricultural counties in the U.S. Manufactures include textiles, hosiery, watches, linoleum, umbrellas, candy, cigars, and iron and steel products. Its stockyards are among the most important E of Chicago. It is the seat of Franklin and Marshall College and of a theological seminary. Settled in 1721 and platted in 1730, it was named after Lancaster, England. It was incorporated as a borough in 1742, became a city in 1818, and was the state capital from 1799 to 1812. Pop. of city, 63,744 (1950); of urbanized area, 76,280 (1950).

Lancaster. Town in N South Carolina, county seat of Lancaster County: textile manufactures. 7,159 (1950).

Lancaster. City in N Texas, in Dallas County, ab. 15 mi. S of downtown Dallas, in a farming region. In the decade between the last two U.S. censuses its population more than doubled. 1,151 (1940), 2,632 (1950).

Lancaster. City in SW Wisconsin, county seat of Grant County. 3,266 (1950).

Lancaster (lang′kąs.tėr), 1st Duke of. A title of **Henry of Lancaster** (c1299–1361).

Lancaster, Duke of. Title of **John of Gaunt.**

Lancaster, Duchess of. Title of **Swynford, Catherine.**

Lancaster, Earl of. Title of **Henry of Lancaster** (c1281–1345).

Lancaster, Earl of. A title of **Thomas of Lancaster.**

Lancaster. Former name of **Lincoln,** Neb.

Lancaster, Bruce. b. at Worcester, Mass., Aug. 22, 1896—. American author of historical novels including *The Wide Sleeve of Kwannon* (1938), *Guns of Burgoyne* (1939), *Bride of a Thousand Cedars* (written with Lowell Brentano, 1939), *For Us, the Living* (1940), *Bright to the Wanderer* (1942), *Trumpet to Arms* (1944), *The Scarlet Patch* (1947), *No Bugles Tonight* (1948), *Phantom Fortress* (1950), *Venture in the East* (1951), and *The Secret Road* (1952).

Lancaster, Duchy of. Possession of the English royal family. The revenues and title of the duchy were made hereditary in the reign of Henry IV. Since 1873 its court has been merged in the system of the rest of England.

Lancaster, Edmund. [Title: Earl of **Lancaster;** called **Crouchback.**] b. Jan. 16, 1245; d. at Bayonne, France, in June, 1296. Second son of Henry III of England and Eleanor of Provence, made in his infancy king of Sicily and Apulia by Pope Innocent IV. The grant of the kingdom was annulled by Urban IV on July 29, 1263. Lancaster took the cross in 1268, and went to Palestine in 1271. His nickname was due either to this crusade (from the cross on his back) or to personal deformity.

Lancaster, G. B. Pseudonym of **Lyttleton, Edith Joan.**

Lancaster, Henry of. See **Henry IV** (of *England*), and see **Henry of Lancaster** (c1281–1345).

Lancaster, Sir **James.** d. at London, in May, 1618. English navigator. He sailed in command of the *Edward Bonaventure* with the first English expedition to the East Indies in 1591, returning to England, after many adventures, in May, 1594. He sailed with three ships against the Portuguese in 1594, capturing Pernambuco (now Recife) in 1595, and commanded the first fleet of the East India Company (1600–03). After him Baffin named Lancaster Sound.

Lancaster, John of. See **John of Lancaster.**

Lancaster, Joseph. b. at London, 1778; d. at New York, Oct. 24, 1838. English educator. He founded in 1801 a private school in the Borough Road, Southwark, London, in which he employed the monitorial system of instruction (using older students as monitors to drill the younger in fundamentals), which obtained great popularity. He emigrated to the U.S. in 1818. He published *Improvements in Education* (1803) and others.

Lancaster, Thomas of. See **Thomas of Lancaster.**

Lancaster, William. A pseudonym of **Warren, John Byrne Leicester.**

Lancaster Sound. Channel of the Arctic Ocean, in the north polar regions of the Arctic Archipelago, N of Canada, leading from Baffin Bay W to Barrow Strait, between Baffin Island and Devon Island. Discovered by Baffin in 1616 and first traversed by Parry in 1819, it was named for Sir James Lancaster. Length, ab. 200 mi.

Lance (lâns), **George.** b. at Little Easton, near Dunmow, Essex, England, March 24, 1802; d. near Birkenhead, Cheshire, England, June 18, 1864. English painter, chiefly known for his paintings of fruit and flowers.

Lancelot (lan′sę.lọt, -lot). See also **Ladislaus.**

Lancelot. Dramatic narrative in blank verse by Edwin Arlington Robinson, published in 1920. It is part of his Arthurian trilogy, which includes *Merlin* (1917) and *Tristram* (1927).

Lancelot du Lac (dŏ̇ lāk'). In the 13th-century French prose version, Sir Lancelot was the son of Ban, king of Brittany, and became one of the most famous knights of the Round Table. He received the name "du Lac" from the fact that he was educated at the castle of Vivian, known as the Dame du Lac or Lady of the Lake. The main features of the legend are his guilty love for Guinevere, the exploits he performed in her service, and the war with Arthur in which his passion involved him. Guinevere retired to a convent, and Lancelot became a monk and a holy man, and died saying masses for the souls of his old companions in arms. He was the father of Sir Galahad by Elaine, the daughter of King Pelles. Malory's *Book of Arthur* tells the story of Elaine's hopeless love for Lancelot. Chrestien de Troyes's metrical romance *Le Chevalier de la Charette* (c1170) gives some of Lancelot's adventures.

Lancereaux (läṅs.rō), **Étienne.** b. at Brécy Brières, Ardennes, France, Nov. 27, 1829; d. at Paris, in October, 1910. French physician. He made a number of original investigations (1861) of the disorders of the nervous system due to syphilis. One of his most important discoveries (1877) was the relationship between diabetes with marked emaciation (diabetes mellitus) and disease of the pancreas, which he called pancreatic diabetes.

Lancey (lān'si). See **De Lancey.**

Lanchester (lan'chęs.tėr, -ches"tėr), **Elsa.** b. at Lewisham, London, 1902—. English actress; wife of Charles Laughton, whom she married in 1929. In addition to her motion-picture work, which includes appearances in *The Private Life of Henry VIII*, *The Bride of Frankenstein*, *Naughty Marietta*, *Ladies in Retirement*, and others, she has been active in the Turnabout Theatre at Los Angeles.

Lanchow (lān'jō'). [Also: **Kaolan, Lan-chau.**] City in N central China, the capital of the province of Kansu, on the S bank of the Hwang Ho: an important trading center. Elevation, ab. 5,100 ft.; pop. 156,468 (1946).

Lanciani (lān.chä'nē), **Rodolfo Amadeo.** b. at Rome, Jan. 1, 1846; d. there, May 22, 1929. Italian archaeologist. He was professor of archaeology at the University of Rome, and director of excavations for the Italian government. He was an authority on the antiquities and the ancient topography of Rome.

Lanciano (lān.chä'nō). [Ancient name, **Anxanum.**] Town and commune in SE Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Abruzzi e Molise, in the province of Chieti, ab. 14 mi. SE of Chieti. In the Middle Ages one of the largest urban centers in the region, with wide commercial contacts, it is now only an agricultural market town. The cathedral, founded in 1389, is a largely neoclassical building of the late 18th century. Medieval churches include San Francesco, Santa Lucia, and Santa Maria Maggiore; there are remains of 11th-century walls. Only slight damage was suffered during World War II by the *Duomo* (cathedral) and the campanile. Pop. of commune, 23,367 (1936); of town, 10,654 (1936).

Land (land), **Emory Scott.** b. at Canon City, Colo., Jan. 9, 1879—. American naval officer. He was a member (1937–38) and chairman (1938–46) of the U.S. Maritime Commission, and was appointed (February, 1942) War Shipping Administrator. He has been president (1946 *et seq.*) of the Air Transport Association of America.

Land, The. Poem in four parts, "Winter," "Summer," "Spring" and "Autumn," by V. Sackville-West, published in 1926. It won the Hawthornden prize in 1927.

Landa (lān'dä), **Diego de.** b. March 17, 1524; d. at Mérida, Yucatán, Mexico, April 30, 1579. Spanish ecclesiastic of the Franciscan order in Yucatán. His measures for the extirpation of idolatry were excessively severe, and by his orders hundreds of Indian hieroglyphic writings were destroyed.

Landau (lān'dou). Town in W Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Rhineland-Palatinate, French Zone, formerly in the Rhenish Palatinate, Bavaria, on the Queich River and the slopes of the Hardt Mountains, ab. 18 mi. SW of Speyer. The center of the wine and tobacco trade of the Palatinate, it is also the center of a considerable fruit and vegetable growing district, and has livestock markets, and shoe, textile, leather, and metalworking industries. The municipal museum contains Roman antiquities. There are remains of old fortifications; the Protestant church, in the Gothic style, dates from the 13th century, the Church of the Augustines from the 15th century. Landau became a free imperial city in 1274; in the Thirty Years' War it was taken and retaken by Imperialists, Swedes, and French, because it was considered the key to Alsace. In 1679 it passed to France and was fortified by Vauban. It was detached from Alsace in 1816 and given to Bavaria. The type of carriage called a *Landau* was first made here. 23,188 (1950).

Landau, Edmund. b. at Berlin, Feb. 14, 1877; d. there, Feb. 19, 1938. German mathematician, whose greatest contributions were in analytic number theory, especially on the distribution of prime numbers and prime ideals. He published over 250 mathematical papers and was the author of half a dozen books, including *Vorlesungen über Zahlentheorie* (3 vols., 1927) and *Grundlagen der Analysis* (1930).

Landberg (länd'bery'), **Count Carlo.** b. at Göteborg, Sweden, March 24, 1848; d. at Bern, Switzerland, July 20, 1924. Swedish Arabic scholar.

Landeck (län'dek). Town in W Austria, in the province of Tirol, on the Inn River W of Innsbruck. 5,406 (1946).

Landeck. German name of **Ladek Zdrój.**

Landells (lan'delz), **Ebenezer.** b. at Newcastle, England, April 13, 1808; d. at London, Oct. 1, 1860. English wood-engraver, remembered as the person who gave birth to (c1840) and promoted the idea for the magazine *Punch*. The first issue of the publication appeared in 1841.

Landen (län'dęn). Town in E central Belgium, in the province of Liége, ab. 23 mi. NW of Liége. It was the birthplace of Pepin. Pop. ab. 4,000.

Landen (lan'dęn), **John.** b. at Peakirk, near Peterborough, England, Jan. 23, 1719; d. at Milton, Northamptonshire, England, Jan. 15, 1790. English mathematician, author of *A Discourse Concerning the Residual Analysis* (1758), *Residual Analysis* (1764, of which only the first book was published), and others. He discovered Landen's theorem, expressing the arc of a hyperbola in terms of two elliptic arcs.

Lander (lan'dėr). Town in W Wyoming, county seat of Fremont County, on the Popo Agie River: tourist resort and trading center for the Popo Agie valley. It was made county seat in 1884. It is the W terminal point of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway. Elevation, ab. 5,370 ft.; pop. 3,394 (1950).

Lander, John. b. in Cornwall, England, 1807; d. at London, Nov. 16, 1839. English explorer in Africa (1830–31); younger brother of Richard L. Lander.

Lander, Richard Lemon. b. at Truro, Cornwall, England, Feb. 8, 1804; d. on the island of Fernando Po, Africa, in February, 1834. English explorer in Africa; brother of John Lander. He accompanied Hugh Clapperton to western Africa (1825–27), and explored the Niger (1830–31, 1832–34) with his brother John. He published his journal of Clapperton's expedition (1829), another account of the expedition (1830), and *Journal of an Expedition to Explore the Course and Termination of the Niger* (1832).

Landerneau (läṅ.der.nō). Town in W France, in the department of Finistère, on the Elorn River ab. 13 mi. NE of Brest. It has cloth manufactures and a fishing port. 10,975 (1946).

Landes (läṅd). Department in SW France, bounded by Gironde on the N, Lot-et-Garonne and Gers on the E, Basses-Pyrénées on the S, and the Bay of Biscay on the W. It was formed from parts of the old provinces of Guienne, Gascony, and Béarn. It has a mild, maritime climate, but poor, sandy soil. The coastal area is covered by dunes, and large stretches of the remainder (formerly a sandy and marshy wasteland) have been planted with pine woods. Forestry and the industrial utilization of forest products are the chief industries; there is also fishing and livestock farming. In area, it is the second largest department of France, but one of the least densely populated. Capital, Mont-de-Marsan; area, 3,604 sq. mi.; pop. 248,395 (1946).

Landes. [Also: **Grandes Landes, Landes de Gascogne** (dę gäs.kony'), **Les Landes.**] Plain largely in the department of Landes, SW France. It is largely composed of sands and marshes, and much of it is now covered with planted pine forests. Length, ab. 110 mi.

Landeshut (lan'des.hot). German name of **Kamienna Góra.**

Landi (län'dē), **Gasparo.** b. at Piacenza, Italy, 1756; d. at Rome, Feb. 24, 1830. Italian historical and portrait painter.

Landi Kotal (lun'di kō'tul). See under **Khyber Pass.**

Landino (län.dē'nō), **Francesco.** [Also, **Franciscus Caeus.**] b. at Florence, c1325; d. there, Sept. 2, 1397. Florentine blind organist and composer, notably of madrigals in the *ars nova* manner.

Landis (lan'dis), **James McCauley.** b. at Tokyo, Sept. 25, 1899—. American lawyer, educator, and government administrator. He was professor of law (1928–34) at Harvard, served as a member (1933–34) of the Federal Trade Commission, was a member (1934–37) and chairman (1935–37) of the Securities and Exchange Commission, and was dean (1937 *et seq.*) of Harvard Law School. He was appointed (1942) director of the Office of Civilian Defense, and served as chairman (1946–47) of the Civil Aeronautics Board. Author of *Cases on Labor Law* (1934), *The Administrative Process* (1938), and other books; co-author, with Felix Frankfurter, of *The Business of the Supreme Court* (1927).

Landis, Kenesaw Mountain. b. at Millville, Ohio, Nov. 20, 1866; d. at Chicago, Nov. 25, 1944. American judge, remembered as commissioner (1920–44) for the American and National baseball leagues, whose strict supervision notably improved the reputation of organized baseball after the bribery scandal involving the 1919 Chicago American League team had seriously damaged the public's faith in the sport. He was U.S. district judge (1905 *et seq.*) for the Northern District of Illinois, and presided at the trial (1907) of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, which had been indicted on 1,462 counts concerning rebates; he imposed a fine of 29,240,000 dollars, payment of which was later set aside.

Land League, Irish. League formed in October, 1879, by the Irish Nationalist Party, led by Michael Davitt and C. S. Parnell, under which organized resistance was made to the payment of rent. It was "proclaimed" on Oct. 20, 1881, by Gladstone's Liberal government at London to be "an illegal and criminal association." It was nevertheless viewed by Irish nationalists, then and since, as a justifiable and necessary protest against absentee landlordism.

Landless (land'lęs), **Helena.** In Charles Dickens's *The Mystery of Edwin Drood,* an attractive young girl who becomes the close friend of Rosa Bud at Miss Twinkleton's School for Young Ladies in Cloisterham.

Landless, Neville. In Charles Dickens's *The Mystery of Edwin Drood,* a young man who is studying with the Reverend Septimus Crisparkle; twin brother of Helena Landless. He is suspected of the murder of Edwin Drood.

Landlord at Lion's Head (lī'ǫnz hed'), **The.** Novel by William Dean Howells, published in 1897.

Landnama Bók (länd'nä.mä bōk). [Eng. trans., *"Book of the Taking of the Land."*] Old Icelandic chronicle, by Sturla Thortharson, who died in 1284.

"Land of Cakes." Scotland: so named (in jest) on account of the general use of oatmeal cakes as an article of diet.

Land of Canaan (kā'nąn). See **Canaan.**

Land of Cinnamon. See **Cinnamon, Land of.**

Land of Cockaigne (ko.kān'). See **Cockaigne.**

"Land of Enchantment." Occasional nickname of **New Mexico.**

Land of Little Rain, The. Series of 14 sketches by Mary Austin, published in 1903, concerned with the region of California lying "between the high Sierras south from Yosemite—east and south . . . beyond Death Valley and on illimitably into the Mojave Desert."

Land of Promise. See **Canaan.**

"Land of Steady Habits." A nickname of **Connecticut.**

Landolt (län'dolt), **Hans Heinrich.** b. at Zurich, Switzerland, 1831; d. at Berlin, 1910. German physical chemist. He confirmed experimentally the law of the conservation of mass to within one part in 10^8 (1908).

Landon (lan'dǫn), **Alfred Mossman.** b. at West Middlesex, Pa., Sept. 9, 1887—. American politician and businessman. He served (1933–37) as governor of Kansas, and was Republican nominee (1936) for president of the U.S., losing to F. D. Roosevelt, who was campaigning for his second term, by 523 to 8 electoral votes, Landon winning only Maine and Vermont. He has long been an important figure in the Kansas petroleum industry.

Landon, Letitia Elizabeth. [Pseudonym, **L. E. L.**] b. at Chelsea, London, Aug. 14, 1802; d. at Cape Coast, Gold Coast, Africa, Oct. 15, 1838. English poet and novelist; married (June, 1838) George Maclean, governor of Cape Coast Castle (now Cape Coast). She was the author of poems (collected 1838; later editions 1850, 1873), and of the novels *Romance and Reality* (1831), *Francesca Carrara* (1834), *Ethel Churchill* (1837), and *Lady Granard* (1842).

Landor (lan'dǫr), **Walter Savage.** b. at Warwick, England, Jan. 30, 1775; d. at Florence, Sept. 17, 1864. English poet and prose writer. He entered Trinity College, Oxford, in 1793, became conspicuous for his advocacy of republican principles, and was rusticated (equivalent to suspension by an American college) in 1794 for firing a gun (without damage to anyone) at the windows of a Tory. He refused to return to college and for some years led an unsettled life, visiting Paris in 1802, and joining the Spaniards at La Coruña against the French in 1808. In 1809 he purchased Llanthony Abbey, in Monmouthshire, and in 1811 married Julia Thuillier, daughter of a banker. A combination of troubles drove him in 1814 to Jersey, then to Tours, and in 1815 to Italy. In 1821 he settled at Florence, where he resided until 1835, when, separating from his wife, he went to England. He returned to Florence in 1858. He published *Poems* (1795), *Gebir* (1798), *Simonidea* (1806; English and Latin poems), *Count Julian* (1812), *Idyllia Heroica* (1814, enlarged 1820), *Imaginary Conversations* (1824–48), *The Citation and Examination of William Shakespeare . . . Touching Deer-stealing* (1834), *Pericles and Aspasia* (1836), *The Pentameron* (1837), *Andrea of Hungary* (1839), *Giovanna of Naples* (1839), *Fra Rupert* (1840), *Hellenics* (1847, revised 1859), *Poemata et Inscriptiones* (Latin poems, 1847), *Italics* (1848), *The Last Fruit off an Old Tree* (1853), *Dry Sticks Fagoted by W. S. Landor* (1858), and *Heroic Idylls* (1863).

Land o' the Leal (land' ǫ ᴛʜę lēl'). In the folk literature of Scotland and the north of England, the land of happiness. Lady Carolina Nairne, in her poem of that name, used it for heaven, and the usage later became an accepted one.

Landouzy (läń.dō.zē), **Louis Théophile Joseph.** b. at Reims, France, March 27, 1845; d. at Paris, May 9 or 10, 1917. French physician. He described atrophy of the muscles of the face and of the scapulohumeral region (1885), infectious jaundice (1883), and neuralgia of the sciatic nerve with atrophy of the leg (1875; called Landouzy's sciatica). He stated (1879) deviation of the eyes in lesions of the brain and in spasticity, wrote a medical lexicography, and published a magnificent critical edition of Master Aldobrandino of Siena's *Le Régime du corps.*

Landowska (län.dôf'skä), **Wanda.** b. at Warsaw, Poland, July 5, 1877—. Polish pianist and harpsichordist, noted for her interpretation of keyboard music written before the era of romanticism. She was head (1912–19) of a harpsichord class created for her at the advanced music school at Berlin, and later founded a school of early-music study at Paris. She was largely responsible for the revival of interest in old instruments, especially in the harpsichord. Her compositions include songs, orchestral works, and piano selections.

Landowski (läń.dof.skē), **Paul Maximilien.** b. at Paris, June 1, 1875—. French sculptor. A pupil of Louis Ernest Barrias at the École des Beaux-Arts, Paris, he was a recipient (1900) of the Grand Prix de Rome. With Bouchard, he won the competition (1910) for the decoration of the monument to the Reformation at Geneva, Switzerland, which was completed in 1926. He served as director of the French Academy at Rome (1933–37) and of the École Nationale Supérieure des Beaux-Arts at Paris (1937–42).

Landrecies (läń.drę.sē). [Also, **Landrecy.**] Town in N France, in the department of Nord, on the Sambre River ab. 17 mi. SE of Valenciennes. It was taken from the French by the emperor Charles V in 1543, passed several times from Spain to France and back again in the 17th century, and was besieged and taken by the Prussians in

1815. It was the birthplace of Joseph François Dupleix. 3,545 (1946).

Landreth (lan'drĕth), **Olin Henry.** b. at Addison, N.Y., July 21, 1852; d. Nov. 6, 1931. American civil engineer.

Landsberg (länts'berk). [Also, **Landsberg am Lech** (äm leċh).] Town in S Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Bavaria, American Zone, in the *Regierungsbezirk* (government district) of Upper Bavaria, on the Lech River ab. 32 mi. SW of Munich: metallurgical, paper, and lumber industries. It is a picturesque old town, with two Gothic churches of the 14th and 15th centuries. Adolf Hitler wrote *Mein Kampf* while he was confined in the state prison here after his unsuccessful putsch in 1923. The prison was used as a concentration camp during the Nazi period. After 1945, Landsberg contained one of the largest D.P. camps in Bavaria. 11,733 (1950).

Landsberg or **Landsberg an der Warthe** (än dĕr vär'tę). German names of **Gorzów Wielkopolski.**

Landsberg, Otto. b. at Rybnik, Poland (in territory then part of Germany), Dec. 4, 1869—. German politician. He was a Social Democratic member (1912–18) of the Reichstag, a member (1919–20) of the Weimar constitutional assembly, German ambassador to Belgium (1920–24), and again served (1924–33) in the Reichstag. He went into exile in 1933, and settled in the Netherlands after 1945.

Landseer (land'sir, -syĕr), **Charles.** b. at London, 1799; d. there, July 22, 1879. English historical painter; elder brother of Sir Edwin Henry Landseer.

Landseer, Sir Edwin Henry. b. at London, March 7, 1802; d. there, Oct. 1, 1873. English animal painter; youngest son of John Landseer. He is best known as a painter, but his carved lions at the base of the Nelson monument in Trafalgar Square, London, are the Landseer works which have probably been seen in the original by the greatest number of people. Among his more noted paintings are *Fighting Dogs* (1819), *Cat's Paw* (1824), *Chevy Chase* (1826), *Return from Deerstalking* (1827), *Illicit Whiskey Still* (1828), *High Life and Low Life* (1831), *Jack in Office* (1833), *Sir Walter Scott and his Dogs* (1833), *Suspense* (1840), *Highland Shepherd's Chief Mourner* (1837), *Life's in the Old Dog Yet* (1838), *Dignity and Impudence* (1839), *Stag at Bay* (1846), *Monarch of the Glen* (1851), *Titania and Bottom* (1851), and *Flood in the Highlands* (1860).

Landseer, John. b. at Lincoln, England, 1769; d. at London, Feb. 29, 1852. English painter, engraver, and writer on art; father of Thomas, Charles, and Sir Edwin Henry Landseer.

Landseer, Thomas. b. at London, 1795; d. there, Jan. 20, 1880. English engraver; eldest brother of Sir Edwin Henry Landseer. He executed many engravings and etchings after his brother's paintings.

Lands End or **Land's End.** [Ancient name, **Belerium, Bolerium.**] Granite promontory in SW England, in Cornwall. It is the southwesternmost extremity of England, terminating in a granite cliff. Height, ab. 60 ft.

Landshut (länts'höt). City in S Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Bavaria, American Zone, in the *Regierungsbezirk* (government district) of Lower Bavaria, on the Isar River ab. 38 mi. NE of Munich. The center of a fertile grain-producing district, it has flour and lumber mills, bakeries and other foodstuff industries, a brewery, tobacco (snuff) manufactures, and metalworking, furniture, shoe, and textile factories. Above the city is Castle Trausnitz, started in 1180, enlarged in the 16th century. The Church of Saint Martin, erected in the period 1392–1432, is one of the more remarkable brick-Gothic church-buildings of Bavaria. Other churches date from the 15th and 17th centuries; Landshut was the seat of a university from 1800 to 1826. It received town privileges in 1279. The French under Napoleon defeated the Austrians led by Archduke Charles here in 1809. The population increase in the period 1939–46 was 39 percent. 45,281 (1945). 46,785 (1950).

Landskron (länts'krōn). German name of **Lanškroun.**

Landskrona (länts.krō'nä). City in S Sweden, in the *län* (county) of Malmohus, on the Öresund (The Sound), N of Malmö. A seaport, it has shipyards, chemical works, flour mills, and sugar refineries. It received town privileges in 1413. In 1677, the Swedes defeated the Danes near here in a naval engagement. 25,089 (1950).

Landsmaal (länsˊmôl). [Also, **Landsmål.**] Standard language of modern Norway, belonging to the Northern group of the Germanic subfamily of Indo-European languages. It is a composite standardization of all the spoken dialects of Norway, introduced during the 19th century by Ivar Aasen. It was intended to establish Norwegian proper as the national language as distinct from the former Rigsmaal, or Danish-Norwegian, spoken up to that time. Landsmaal is occasionally referred to as New Norwegian.

Landsteiner (land'stī"nĕr; German, länt'shtī"nĕr), **Karl.** b. at Vienna, June 14, 1868; d. at New York, June 26, 1943. American pathologist, internationally famous for his researches in immunology, bacteriology, and pathology. He was a member (1922–39) of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research. He discovered that there were four main types of human blood, and that both donor and recipient in blood transfusions had to be of the same group. His work in immunology and serology was important in throwing light on resistance to disease and its mechanisms. With Alexander Wiener he discovered (1940) the Rh factor in blood. In 1930 he was awarded the Nobel prize for physiology and medicine.

Landsting or **Landsthing** (länsˊting). Upper house of the Danish Rigsdag or parliament. It consists of 76 members, of whom 19 (one quarter of the whole) are elected by the former Landsting on the basis of proportional representation. The others (except for one member elected in the Faeroe Islands) are chosen indirectly by Folketing voters of 35 years of age or over in each of the six Landsting districts in the country. All members of the Landsting serve an eight-year term.

Landstuhl (länt'shtōl). Town in W Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Rhineland-Palatinate, French Zone, formerly in the Rhenish Palatinate, Bavaria, ab. 40 mi. W of Speyer: metal, knitwear, and ceramics manufactures. 6,281 (1947).

Landus (lan'dus). [Also, **Lando** (län'dō).] b. in Sabina, near Rome; d. in February, 914. Pope from 913 to 914. Nothing is known of his brief reign save that he was a worthy man, and granted a privilege to a church in Sabina.

Lane (lān), **Edward William.** b. at Hereford, England, Sept. 17, 1801; d. at Worthing, England, Aug. 10, 1876. English Orientalist and Egyptologist; brother of Sophia Lane. His works include *An Account of the Manners and Customs of the Modern Egyptians* (1836; fullest ed., 1860), a translation, with valuable notes, of the *Arabian Nights* (1838–40), an *Arabic-English Lexicon* (5 parts, 1863–74; and, under the editorship of S. Lane-Poole, 3 additional parts, 1877–92).

Lane, Franklin Knight. b. in Prince Edward Island, Canada, July 15, 1864; d. at Rochester, Minn., May 18, 1921. American lawyer and administrator, secretary of the interior (1913–20) under Wilson. He was corporation counsel for San Francisco (1897–1902), Democratic candidate for governor of California in 1902, and a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission (1905–13). As secretary of the interior, he promoted the development of Alaska, advocated conservation and improved irrigation methods, and sponsored greater independence for the Indians.

Lane, George Martin. b. at Charlestown, Mass., Dec. 24, 1823; d. June 30, 1897. American classical scholar and teacher. He became (1851) university professor of Latin at Harvard, where from 1869 to 1894 he served as Pope professor of Latin. His works include *Latin Pronunciation* (1871) and *Latin Grammar for Schools and Colleges* (1898).

Lane, Henry Smith. b. near Sharpsburg, Ky., Feb. 24, 1811; d. June 18, 1881. American politician. An anti-slavery Whig who took a moderate stand on the issue, he was chosen (1859) by the Republicans as U.S. senator from Indiana, but was refused his seat by the Democratic majority in the Senate. He was elected (1860) governor of Indiana, but resigned two days after his election to become a U.S. senator, serving in that post until 1867. He was appointed (1869) special Indian commissioner.

Lane, James Henry. b. at Lawrenceburg, Ind., June 22, 1814; committed suicide at Leavenworth, Kan., July 11,

1866. American politician, a leader of the Free-State party in Kansas. He was a Democratic member of Congress (1853–55) from Indiana, but after he voted for the Kansas-Nebraska bill he realized that his political future lay elsewhere and migrated (1855) to Kansas. There he threw himself, as an antislavery man, into the struggle over slavery that was then the single burning issue in the territory. In 1856 he was elected to the Senate under the Topeka constitution, but since that document was not recognized by the federal government he was not seated. He spent the next years recruiting troops for the intrastate wars and fighting in the battles. His party was in control when Kansas was admitted (1861) to the Union, and Lane went to the Senate. He was one of Lincoln's strong supporters, fought in the border battles against Missouri troops, and served as recruiting officer in Kansas. His support of Johnson's reconstruction program brought him under attack at home and he committed suicide in a fit of despondency.

Lane, John. b. at West Putford, North Devon, England, 1854; d. Feb. 2, 1925. English publisher. After some years as a London clerk he founded (1887) with Elkin Mathews (who withdrew in 1894) the Bodley Head publishing firm. He founded (1894) the *Yellow Book*, an illustrated quarterly that featured the work of Aubrey Beardsley and Max Beerbohm among others.

Lane, Joseph. b. in North Carolina, Dec. 14, 1801; d. there, April 19, 1881. American politician and general, unsuccessful candidate for the vice-presidency on the Breckenridge ticket in 1860. He served (1849–50) as governor of Oregon Territory, was its delegate to Congress (1851–59), and became senator (1859) when Oregon was admitted to the Union. He was in the Senate until 1861.

Lane, Margaret. b. June 23, 1907—. English journalist, biographer, and novelist. Her books include *Faith, Hope, No Charity* (1935), *At Last the Island* (1937), *Walk into My Parlor* (1941), *Where Helen Lies* (1944), and biographies of her father-in-law, Edgar Wallace (1938), and Beatrix Potter (1946).

Lane, Sir **Ralph.** d. at Dublin, in October, 1603. English adventurer, a companion of Sir Richard Grenville in his expedition to the coast of North America in 1585. He was the first (and only) governor of the unsuccessful colony founded in Virginia at that time. The settlers soon removed to Roanoke, and were all taken back to England by Drake, in July, 1586.

Lane, Ralph Norman Angell. Original name of **Angell,** Sir **Norman.**

Lane, Rose. [Maiden name, **Wilder.**] b. at De Smet, S.D., Dec. 5, 1887—. American writer. Her books include *Diverging Roads* (1919), *He Was a Man* (1925), *Hill Billy* (1926), *Cindy* (1928), *Let the Hurricane Roar* (1933), *Give Me Liberty* (1936), *Free Land* (1938), and *The Discovery of Freedom* (1943). With Frederick O'Brien, she wrote (1919) *White Shadows in the South Seas.*

Lane, Sophia. [Married name, **Poole.**] b. at Hereford, England, Jan. 16, 1804; d. at London, May 6, 1891. English traveler and author; sister of Edward William Lane. She married (1829) Edward Richard Poole, and was the mother of Edward Stanley Poole and Reginald Stuart Poole. With her sons and her brother she lived and traveled (July, 1842–October, 1849) in Egypt; the product of this period of observation and study was the work by which she is known, *The Englishwoman in Egypt* (3 vols., 1844–46). With her son Reginald she was co-author of the descriptive text of Frith's *Photographic Views of Egypt, Sinai, and Palestine* (1860–61).

Lane, William. b. at Bristol, England, Sept. 6, 1861; d. at Auckland, New Zealand, Aug. 26, 1917. Australian labor leader and journalist, probably the most effective journalist Australian labor has ever had. He subsequently visited England, and then went to New Zealand where, eventually, he became editor of the highly conservative *New Zealand Herald.*

Lane, Sir **William Arbuthnot.** b. at Fort George, Scotland, July 4, 1856; d. at London, Jan. 16, 1943. British surgeon, notable for pioneer work in plastic surgery. He was also known for operative treatment of fractures, cleft palate, and intestinal obstruction. Author of *New Health for Everyman* (1932).

Lane, William Coolidge. b. at Newton, Mass., July 29, 1859; d. March 18, 1931. American librarian. He was librarian (1898–1928) at Harvard.

Lane-Poole (lān'pōl'), **Stanley.** b. at London, Dec. 18, 1854; d. Dec. 29, 1931. English numismatist; grandson of Sophia Lane. He wrote the official *Catalogue of the Oriental and Indian Coins* for the British Museum. It appeared in 14 volumes in 1875–92. On the death of his great-uncle Edward William Lane in 1876, he continued the latter's Arabic lexicon, the last part appearing in 1887. Among his other works are *Egypt* (1881), *Studies in a Mosque* (1883), *The Art of the Saracens in Egypt* (1886), and *Life of the Right Hon. Stratford Canning, Viscount de Redcliffe* (1888).

Lanessan (là.ne.sän), **Jean Marie Antoine de.** b. at St.-André-de-Cubzac, Gironde, France, July 13, 1843; d. at Écouen, Seine-et-Oise, France, Nov. 7, 1919. French political leader, physician, and biologist, who as naval minister (1900 *et seq.*) supervised expansion of the French fleet. He served (1891–94) as governor general of Indochina, was naval minister in the Waldeck-Rousseau cabinet, and held the post of political director of the newspaper *Le Siècle.*

Lanett (la.net'). City in E Alabama, in Chambers County, on the Chattahoochee River ab. 75 mi. NE of Montgomery: cotton-textile industry. 7,434 (1950).

Lanfranc (lan'frangk). b. at Pavia, Italy, c1005; d. at Canterbury, England, May 24, 1089. Lombard prelate and scholar, archbishop of Canterbury (1070–89). He emigrated from Italy and established (c1039) a school at Avranches, France, entered the monastery of Bec in 1042, and became (c1045) its prior. He contended against his friend and former teacher Bérenger of Tours on the doctrine of transubstantiation, and succeeded in having his position maintained by Hildebrand and other influential churchmen. He opposed the marriage of William of Normandy (who was later to become William I of England) and Matilda, William's cousin, but regained the friendship of William (c1053) and obtained papal approval of the match. He was installed as abbot of Caen in 1066, and was called to England to become archbishop of Canterbury in 1070, after Archbishop Stigand had been deposed. As the chief counselor of William the Conqueror, he played an important part in English ecclesiastical and civil affairs. He replaced many of the native prelates with Norman churchmen. A controversy with the archbishop of York over the supremacy of the see of Canterbury was settled in Lanfranc's favor, and his use of forgeries to win his victory may be justified, from the standpoint of contemporary political necessity, in that it preserved the English church from a split in authority. He supported William II as successor to William I and crowned him (1087). He wrote *De corpore et sanguine Domini* and others.

Lanfrey (läṅ.frā), **Pierre.** b. at Chambéry, France, Oct. 26, 1828; d. at Pau, France, Nov. 15, 1877. French historian and politician. He published *Histoire de Napoléon I* (1867–75), a reëxamination of the history of the emperor in an attempt to destroy the legends that had grown up about him, and *L'Église et les philosophes au XVIIIe siècle* (1855).

Lang (lang), **Andrew.** b. at Selkirk, Scotland, March 31, 1844; d. at Banchory, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, July 20, 1912. Scottish poet, biographer, editor, essayist, and folklorist. A prolific writer in a variety of literary forms, he was the author of *Ballads and Lyrics of Old France* (1872), *XXII Ballades in Blue China* (1880), *Helen of Troy* (1882), and *Grass of Parnassus* (1888), poetry; *The Mark of Cain* (1884), *A Monk of Fife* (1896), and *The Valet's Tragedy* (1906), novels; *J. G. Lockhart* (1896), *Prince Charles Edward* (1900) *John Knox and the Reformation* (1906), *Maid of France* (1908), *Sir George Mackenzie* (1909), and *Sir Walter Scott* (1910), biography; *Pickle the Spy* (1897), *The Companion of Pickle* (1898), *Scotland from the Roman Occupation to the Suppression of the Last Jacobite Uprising* (1900), *Mystery of Mary Stuart* (1901), *The Portraits and Jewels of Mary Stuart* (1906), and *History of English Literature* (1912), political and literary history; *Homer and the Epic* (1893), *Homer and His Age* (1908), and *The World of Homer* (1910), criticism. He translated the *Odyssey* (1879, with S. H. Butcher) and the

Iliad (with E. Myers and W. Leaf, 1883), both conservative prose versions. He edited Poe, the brothers Grimm, Scott, Burns, Dickens, the *Compleat Angler* of Walton, and a series of well-known and still popular fairy books beginning with *The Blue Fairy Book* (1889), followed by others published annually at Christmas between 1890 and 1910. A founder of the Society for Psychical Research, he was also interested in mythology and religion, and wrote authoritative works on *Custom and Myth* (1884), *Myth, Ritual, and Religion* and *Modern Mythology* (both 1887), *The Making of Religion* (1891), *The Book of Dreams and Ghosts* (1897), and *Magic and Religion* (1901). He was an opponent of the school of comparative mythology led by Max Müller and maintained the connection between custom and folklore and literary myth.

Lang (läng), **Anton.** b. at Oberammergau, Bavaria, Germany, 1875; d. there, 1938. German actor who played Christus in 1900, 1910, and 1922 in the traditional Oberammergau Passion Play that has been performed every ten years, as a rule, in the Bavarian town of Oberammergau since 1662.

Lang (lang), **Benjamin Johnson.** b. at Salem, Mass., Dec. 28, 1837; d. at Boston, April 3, 1909. American instrumentalist, composer, and conductor. Among his works are the oratorio *David*, symphonies, chamber works, religious music, songs, and piano pieces.

Lang, Cosmo Gordon. [Title, 1st Baron **Lang of Lambeth.**] b. at Aberdeen, Scotland, Oct. 31, 1864; d. 1945. Prelate of the Church of England. Ordained to the Anglican priesthood in 1890, he held a curacy at Leeds until 1893, and was subsequently dean of divinity at Magdalen College, Oxford, vicar of the university church of Saint Mary's, and vicar of Portsea, before becoming suffragan bishop of Stepney (London), and a canon of Saint Paul's Cathedral in 1901. In 1908 he was named archbishop of York, and in 1928 became archbishop of Canterbury. He was noted for his efforts toward amelioration of the deplorable living conditions of workers both at London and in other English industrial cities. As a member of the House of Lords he played a large part in securing the approval of that House for the revision of the Book of Common Prayer, a measure which failed in the House of Commons in 1927 and 1928. In the constitutional crisis of 1936, precipitated by the determination of Edward VIII to marry an American divorcée, Lang had much to do with bringing about the monarch's abdication, and in 1937 he officiated at the coronation of George VI. He retired from his archiepiscopal office in 1942, and in the same year was created 1st Baron Lang of Lambeth. He had been a privy councilor since 1910, and lord high almoner for the crown since 1933. In 1918 he visited the U.S. He was the author of *The Miracles of Jesus, as Marks of the Way of Life* (1900), *The Parables of Jesus* (1906), and *The Opportunity of the Church of England* (1906).

Lang (läng), **Josephine.** b. at Munich, March 14, 1815; d. at Tübingen, Germany, Dec. 2, 1880. German song composer.

Lang (lang), **Margaret Ruthven.** b. at Boston, Nov. 27, 1867—. American composer; daughter of Benjamin Johnson Lang. Among her compositions are *Witichis* (1893), an overture, and *The Heavenly Noel*, a choral selection. She also composed piano works, some 200 songs, and various orchestral works.

Langasuka (läng.gä.sö'ka). Ancient Chinese name for Kedah, a state in N Malaya with which the Chinese empire was in touch from the 6th century on and which at one time extended across the peninsula and controlled China's southernmost land route to India.

Langbaine (lang'bān), **Gerard.** b. at Barton, Westmorland, England, 1609; d. at Oxford, England, Feb. 10, 1658. English scholar.

Langbaine, Gerard. b. at Oxford, England, July 15, 1656; d. there, June 23, 1692. English critic and student of dramatic literature, noted as an enemy of Dryden; son of Gerard Langbaine (1609–58). He wrote *Momus Triumphans, or the Plagiaries of the English Stage Exposed* (1687, reissued as *A New Catalogue of English Plays*, 1688), and *An Account of the English Dramatic Poets* (1691).

Langdale (lang'dāl). Unincorporated community in E Alabama, in Chambers County, on the Chattahoochee River at the Alabama-Georgia border: manufactures of cotton textiles. 2,721 (1950).

Langdale, Baron. Title of **Bickersteth, Henry.**

Langdell (lang'del), **Christopher Columbus.** b. at New Boston, N.H., May 22, 1826; d. July 6, 1906. American lawyer, teacher, and writer, noted for his introduction at Harvard of the case method of teaching law. He became (1870) Dane professor at the Harvard Law School, of which he later (1870–95) was dean. He remodeled the curriculum and teaching methods, introducing a more systematic approach in legal instruction.

Langdon (lang'don), **John.** b. at Portsmouth, N.H., June 26, 1741; d. there, Sept. 18, 1819. American Revolutionary leader, merchant, and legislator. A prominent merchant at Portsmouth, N.H., he participated in the removal (1774) of munitions from the British fort at that town. He served (1775, 1777 *et seq.*) as speaker of the New Hampshire legislature and as agent (1776 *et seq.*) for Continental prizes in the state. He saw military service at Saratoga and in the Rhode Island campaign and was head (1785 *et seq.*) of the New Hampshire government. After serving (1789–1801) in the U.S. Senate, he being its first president *pro tem*, he became active in Republican politics in New Hampshire. Except for the election of 1809, he was a successful candidate for the governorship from 1805 until 1811.

Langdon, Samuel. b. at Boston, Jan. 12, 1723; d. Nov. 29, 1797. American Congregational clergyman, president (1774–80) of Harvard College. He was a member (1788) of the state convention for ratification of the federal constitution.

Langdon, Stephen Herbert. b. at Monroe, Mich., May 8, 1876; d. at Oxford, England, May 19, 1937. American Assyriologist. He was Shillito professor (1908) of Assyriology at Oxford University, and director (1923–32) of the Oxford and Field Museum expedition in Mesopotamia. His publications on Babylonian texts include *Babylonia and Palestine* (1906), *Babylonian Liturgies* (1912), and *Semitic Mythology* (1931).

Langdon-Davies (-dā'vis, -vēz), **John.** b. 1897—. English journalist and writer. He was a war correspondent in Spain (1937–38), and during the Russo-Finnish War (1940). Author of *A Short History of Women* (1928), *Man and His Universe* (1930), *Inside the Atom* (1934), *A Short History of the Future* (1936), *Behind the Spanish Barricades* (1937), *British Achievement in the Art of Healing* (1946), and other books.

Langdon Hills. See under **Billericay.**

Lange (läng'e, lang'ē), **Alexis Frederick.** b. in Lafayette County, Mo., April 23, 1862; d. Aug. 28, 1924. American educator. He served (1913–22) as the first director of the school of education at the University of California, and as its dean beginning in 1922.

Lange (läng'e), **Carl George.** b. at Vordingborg, Denmark, Dec. 14, 1834; d. at Copenhagen, May 29, 1900. Danish physician and psychologist, a specialist in organic nervous conditions. He described (1872) a variety of diseases with meningitis-like symptoms which he separated from chronic spinal meningitis representing syphilitic meningeal involvement. He enunciated, independently of but at the same time as William James, the theory known as the James-Lange theory of emotion, which holds that emotion is the result of and not the cause of specific body reactions; he is said to have abandoned this theory later. Author of *The Emotions* (1922).

Lange, Christian Louis. b. at Stavanger, Norway, Sept. 17, 1869; d. at Oslo, Dec. 11, 1938. Norwegian pacifist and historian, winner (1921) of the Nobel peace prize (with K. H. Branting). He served (1909 *et seq.*) as secretary general to the International Parliamentary Union, and represented (1920 *et seq.*) Norway at the League of Nations. Author of *Histoire de l'internationalisme* (1919), *L'Union interparlementaire* (1921), and many others.

Lange, Friedrich Albert. b. at Wald, near Solingen, Germany, Sept. 28, 1828; d. at Marburg, Germany, Nov. 21, 1875. German writer on philosophy and economics. A neo-Kantian, he rejected the possibility of knowledge of ideal truth, maintaining that only subjective materialistic knowledge is possible. His principal work is *Geschichte des Materialismus und Kritik seiner Bedeutung in der Gegenwart* (1866).

Lange, Helene. b. at Oldenburg, Germany, 1848; d. at Hamburg, Germany, May 13, 1930. German feminist. A worker for the legal, social, and educational advancement of women, she founded (1889) at Berlin the first German school to give university preparation for women and in 1895 launched a feminist monthly, *Die Frau*. She became (1908) a member of the Fortschrittliche Volkspartei (Progressive Party), and presided over the constitutional assembly of the state of Hamburg in 1919. Her chief works are *Handbuch der Frauenbewegung* (with Gertrud Bäumer), *Lebenserinnerungen* (1925), and *Kampfzeiten* (1928).

Lange, Johann Peter. b. at Sonnborn, near Elberfeld, Germany, April 10, 1802; d. at Bonn, Germany, July 9, 1884. German Protestant theologian.

Lange, Karl Ernst Philipp. [Pseudonym, **Galen.**] b. at Potsdam, Germany, Dec. 21, 1813; d. there, Feb. 20, 1899. German physician and popular novelist, who drew largely on his personal experiences for his stories. Among these are *Der Inselkönig* (1852), *Der Irre von St. James* (1854), *Walther Lund. Aus dem Leben eines Schriftstellers* (1855), and *Nach zwanzig Jahren* (1864).

Lange, Ludwig. b. at Hanover, Germany, March 4, 1825; d. at Leipzig, Germany, Aug. 18, 1885. German archaeologist. Author of *Handbuch der römischen Altertümer* (1856–71) and others.

Lange, Oscar. b. 1904—. Polish economist. He was a member of the Polish Socialist Party until 1934, was expelled from its ranks for his communistic leanings, and became (1943) the spokesman in the U.S. of the Russian-sponsored Union of Polish Patriots at Moscow. He gave up his American citizenship to become ambassador in Washington of the Warsaw regime (1945) and its representative in the United Nations Security Council (1946–47). Recalled to Poland, he was elected to the Polish parliament and appointed chairman of the central association of coöperatives. His works include *On the Economic Theory of Socialism* (1938), *Price Flexibility and Employment* (1944), and *The Problem of Franco Spain* (1946).

Lange, Samuel Gotthold. b. at Halle, Germany, March 22, 1711; d. at Laubingen, Germany, June 25, 1781. German poet and pastor. As a student he wrote with his friend J. I. Pyra *Thirsis und Damons freundliche Lieder* (1845) in unrhymed classical meters, thus starting a fashion which Klopstock followed. Lange called his poems in praise of Frederick the Great *Horazische Oden* (1747) and dedicated to that ruler his translation of Horace (1752). It was this faulty translation which Lessing criticized and which, when Lange answered contemptuously, called forth Lessing's scathing *Vademecum für Herrn Samuel Gotthold Lange* (1754).

Lange, Sven. b. at Copenhagen, June 22, 1868; d. there, Jan. 6, 1930. Danish author and critic. His early years were partly spent abroad, and included two years as editor of the German *Simplicissimus* (1896–98). He is noted for such realistic social studies of his contemporaries as *Hjertets Gerninger* (Deeds of the Heart, 1901).

Langeais (läⁿ.zhe). Town in W central France, in the department of Indre-et-Loire, on the N bank of the Loire River ab. 15 mi. W of Tours. It has a noted 15th-century chateau, where Charles VIII and Anne of Brittany were married in 1491. Pop. 3,511 (1946).

Langeland (läng'ə.län). Island of Denmark, SE of Fyn and W of Lolland. It belongs to the *amt* (county) of Svendborg. Chief town, Rudkøbing; area, ab. 110 sq. mi.; pop. 20,354 (1945).

Langenbeck (läng'ən.bek), **Konrad Johann Martin.** b. at Horneburg, Germany, Dec. 5, 1776; d. at Göttingen, Germany, Jan. 24, 1851. German anatomist and surgeon.

Langenbeck, Kurt. b. at Elberfeld, Germany, June 20, 1906—. German playwright. He has sought in his works to bring about a renewal of the classical tradition of the historical tragedy (*Alexander*, 1934; *Heinrich VI.*, 1936; *Der Hochverräter*, 1938).

Langenberg (läng'ən.berk). Town in W Germany, in the *Land* (state) of North Rhine-Westphalia, British Zone, formerly in the Rhine Province, Prussia, ab. 29 mi. NE of Cologne; machinery, rubber, and paper industries; also ceramics and textile manufactures. 14,796 (1950).

Langenbielau (läng'ən.bē'lou). A German name of **Bielawa.**

Langendijk (läng'ən.dīk), **Pieter.** b. at Haarlem, Netherlands, 1683; d. there, 1756. Dutch dramatist and poet. He wrote the comedies *Don Quichot* (Don Quixote, 1711); *De Zwetser* (The Braggart) and *Het wederzijds Huwelyks Bedrog* (The Mutual Marriage Deception), both in 1712; *Krelis Louwen* and *De Wiskonstenaars* (The Mathematicians), both in 1715; *De Windhandelaars* and *Arlequijn Actionist*, both in 1720; *Xantippe* and *Papirius;* and, finally, the comedy not quite completed at his death, *Spieghel der vaderlandsche Kooplieden* (A Mirror of our Merchants).

Langeness (läng'ə.nes). Island in NW Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Schleswig-Holstein, British Zone, formerly in the province of Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, in the Wattenmeer, a shallow part of the North Sea, S of the island of Föhr. Area, ab. 3 sq. mi.; pop. 396 (1947).

Langenfeld (läng'ən.felt). Town in W Germany, in the *Land* (state) of North Rhine-Westphalia, British Zone, formerly in the Rhine Province, Prussia, ab. 5 mi. SE of Düsseldorf. It has metalworking, chemical, paper, and foodstuff industries. 23,215 (1950).

Langenhoven (läng'ən.hō.fən), **C. J.** b. 1873; d. 1932. South African poet, essayist, and senator. His first works are collected in *Ons weg deur die Wêreld* (Our Way through the World, 3 vols., 1914). *Eerste skoffies op die Pad van Suid-Africa* (Hoeing South Africa's Path, 1921) is a lyric-verse epic in 14 songs. *Aan stille Waters* (On Still Waters) was published in 1930. Popular essays are included in *Ligte Leek-Prekies en Fantasieë* (Light Layman's Sermons and Fantasies, 1921–33). Among his books of short stories is *Sonde met die Bure* (Sins with the Neighbors). He was also the author of a Biblical novel, *Skaduwees van Nasaret* (Shadows of Nazareth, 1927).

Langensalza (läng.ən.zäl'tsä). Town in C Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Thuringia, Russian Zone, formerly in the province of Saxony, Prussia, on the Salza River ab. 19 mi. NW of Erfurt, in a market-gardening district: a health resort, with sulfurous thermal springs. Before World War II it had stone quarries, and textile and leather industries. It belonged successively to the archbishop of Mainz, the landgraves of Thuringia, and the house of Wettin, and passed to Prussia in 1815. The Hanoverian army was forced to surrender to the Prussians here on June 29, 1866. Pop. 16,013 (1946).

Langenschwalbach (läng.ən.shväl'bäch). [Also, **Bad Schwalbach.**] Town in W Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Hessen, American Zone, formerly in the province of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, in the Taunus Mountains ab. 8 mi. NW of Wiesbaden: a health resort, with mineral springs. There are small industries. 4,982 (1946).

Langensee (läng'ən.zā). German name of **Maggiore, Lago.**

Langenthal (läng'ən.täl). Town in Switzerland, in the canton of Bern: textile, machinery, and tobacco industries; also a trading center for cheese and timber. 8,036 (1941).

Langeoog (läng'ə.ōk). Island in NW Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Lower Saxony, British Zone, formerly in the province of Hanover, Prussia, in the North Sea N of Aurich. Length, ab. 9 mi.; area, ab. 8 sq. mi.; pop. 746 (1947).

Langer (lang'ər), **William.** b. at Everest, Cass County, N.D., Sept. 30, 1886—. American politician. He was chosen attorney general of North Dakota, with the backing of the Nonpartisan League, in 1916. A member of the Republican Party, he was active in unsuccessful efforts to secure the nomination of Robert M. LaFollette as that party's presidential candidate in 1908 and 1912, and in 1924 stepped over the party line to support LaFollette on the Progressive Party ticket. After an unsuccessful bid for the Republican nomination to the governorship of North Dakota in 1920, he was out of public office for several years, but became governor in 1933, only to be removed in July, 1934, by the state supreme court, for allegedly soliciting political contributions from federal employees in violation of federal law. In 1935 the decision was reversed, and in 1936 Langer was again elected governor. In 1940 he was elected to the U.S. Senate, and was seated after that body rejected charges filed against him by certain citizens of his state.

Langevin (läṅzh.vaṅ), Sir **Hector Louis.** b. Aug. 25, 1826; d. June 11, 1906. Canadian minister of public works (1869–73, 1879–91). He was one of the principal proponents of the plan of confederation of Upper and Lower Canada carried through in 1867.

Langevin, Paul. b. at Paris, Jan. 23, 1872; d. there, Dec. 18, 1946. French physicist. He was known for his researches in x-rays, magnetism, and the theory of relativity.

Langey (läṅ.zhā), **Guillaume du Bellay,** Seigneur **de.** b. at Château de Glatigny, France, 1491; d. near Lyons, France, 1543. French general and diplomat.

Langfeld (lang'feld), **Herbert Sidney.** b. at Philadelphia, July 24, 1879—. American psychologist. Author of *On the Psychophysiology of a Prolonged Fast* (1914), *The Aesthetic Attitude* (1920), and other works; coauthor of *A Manual of Psychological Experiments* (1937) and other books.

Langgo (läng'gō). See **Lango.**

Langham (lang'ạm), **Simon.** d. July 22, 1376. English prelate, abbot of Westminster in 1349, treasurer of England in 1360, bishop of Ely in 1362, chancellor of England (1363–66), archbishop of Canterbury in 1366 (enthroned March 25, 1367), and cardinal in 1368. He resigned his archbishopric Nov. 27, 1368, and went to the papal court at Avignon in 1369. He filled a number of important places in England and in the papal service, was made cardinal-bishop of Preneste in 1373, and in 1374 was again chosen archbishop of Canterbury, but the Pope refused to confirm the election.

Langholm (lang'hōlm). Police burgh in S Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, on the river Esk, ab. 320 mi. N of London by rail. It has manufactures of tweeds and leather. The ruins of Langholm Castle are nearby. 2,372 (est. 1948).

Langhorne (lang'hôrn), **John.** b. at Winton, Westmorland, England, in March, 1735; d. at Blagdon, Somersetshire, England, April 1, 1779. English poet and prose writer. He is best known for his translation of Plutarch's *Lives* (1770), in collaboration with his brother. His poetical works were collected and published by his son in 1804.

Langhorne, Nancy Witcher. Maiden name of **Astor,** Viscountess.

Langhorne, Sir William. b. at London, 1629; d. at Charlton, Kent, England, Feb. 26, 1715. English merchant, governor of Madras (1670–77).

Langiewicz (läng.gye'vēch), **Maryan.** b. at Krotoszyn, Poland, Aug. 5, 1827; d. at Constantinople, May 11, 1887. Polish revolutionist, insurgent leader, and dictator in 1863. He fled to Austria after the rebellion was crushed, was imprisoned until 1865, and eventually took service in the Turkish army.

Langland (lang'lạnd) or **Langley** (lang'li), **William.** b. probably in S Shropshire, England, c1332; d. c1400. English poet, supposed author of *The Vision of William concerning Piers the Plowman,* and probably of a poem entitled by Skeat *Richard the Redeless.* Of his life very little is known; the name itself of the author is a conjecture. From passages in his poems it appears that his early years were spent in the western midland counties of England (Worcestershire, Shropshire); that he received a considerable education, and probably took minor orders; that he was married and had a daughter; that he lived as a mendicant singer; and that most of his later life was spent at London, where he lived in Cornhill.

Langlès (läṅ.gles), **Louis Mathieu.** b. at Perenne, near St.-Didier, France, Aug. 23, 1763; d. Jan. 28, 1824. French Orientalist. Author of *Instituts politiques et militaires de Tamerlan, écrits par lui-même, en Mongol* (1787) and *Alphabet Tartare-Mandchou* (1787).

Langley (lang'li). Unincorporated community in W South Carolina, in Aiken County; textile industry. Pop., including the adjoining community of Bath, 3,696 (1950).

Langley, Edmund de. [Title, 1st Duke of **York.**] b. at King's Langley, Hertfordshire, England, June 5, 1341; d. Aug. 1, 1402. Fifth son of Edward III of England, by Philippa of Hainault, created 1st Duke of York on Aug. 6, 1385. He became a member of the council of regency on the accession of Richard II, went in July, 1381, at the head of an expedition to aid the Portuguese against the king of Castile, returning in 1382, and was regent (1394–96) during the absence of the king. Through his second son, Richard, Earl of Cambridge, he was great-grandfather of Edward IV. The Yorkists in the civil strife known as the Wars of the Roses were called after him and his descendants, though their claim to the English throne came through the marriage of his second son, Richard, Earl of Cambridge (d. 1415), to Anne, daughter of Roger Mortimer and great-granddaughter of Lionel of Clarence, third son of Edward III. (The Lancastrians made their claim through John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, fourth son of Edward III.) In the person of Richard, 3rd Duke of York, the son of the Earl of Cambridge and Anne Mortimer, the lines of the third and fifth sons of Edward III were merged.

Langley, Samuel Pierpont. b. at Roxbury, Boston, Aug. 22, 1834; d. at Aiken, S.C., Feb. 27, 1906. American scientist. He became professor of astronomy in the Western University of Pennsylvania, at Pittsburgh, in 1867, and in 1887 was appointed secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. He published *Researches on Solar Heat and its Absorption by the Earth's Atmosphere* (1884) and *The New Astronomy* (1887). He was later engaged in experiments to demonstrate the possibility of mechanical flight, and as a result of these published *Experiments in Aerodynamics* (1891) and *The Internal Work of the Wind* (1894). He was the first to build a heavier-than-air flying machine which, supported and propelled by its own engine (but, unlike the Wright brothers' machine, not manned), made an independent flight on May 6, 1896.

Langlois (läṅ.glwà), **Charles Victor.** b. at Rouen, France, May 26, 1863; d. at Paris, 1929. French author of treatises on medieval French history. Author of *Les Archives de l'histoire de France* (The Archives of French History, 1893), and *La Vie en France au moyen âge* (Life in France in Medieval Times, 1908).

Langlois, Hippolyte. b. at Besançon, France, Aug. 3, 1839; d. at Paris, Feb. 11, 1912. French army commander.

Langlois, Jean Charles. b. July 22, 1789; d. March 24, 1870. French painter of battle scenes. He painted several panoramas, including *The Battle of Navarino, Burning of Moscow,* and *Capture of the Malakoff.*

Langlois de Motteville (dę mot.vēl), Madame. See **Motteville,** Madame **Langlois de.**

Langmann (läng'män), **Philipp.** b. at Brünn, Austria (now Brno, Czechoslovakia), Feb. 5, 1862; d. at Vienna, 1931. Austrian writer, one of the initiators of the proletarian drama and a novelist whose work encompassed a great variety of themes.

Langmuir (lang'mūr), **Irving.** b. at Brooklyn, N.Y., Jan. 31, 1881—. American chemist. He was associated with the General Electric Company Research Laboratory, Schenectady, N.Y., as research chemist (1909 *et seq.*) and research director (1932–50). He developed a gas-filled tungsten electric lamp, an electron discharge apparatus, a high-vacuum pump, and an atomic-hydrogen welding process. Working on an idea developed by Gilbert N. Lewis, he postulated a theory (the Lewis-Langmuir atomic theory) of atomic structure and thus explained many chemical phenomena. His work on monomolecular surface films resulted in important advances in the study of microörganisms. For this he was awarded the 1932 Nobel prize in chemistry.

Langnau (läng'nou). [Official name, **Langnau im Emmental** (im em'en.tal).] Town in W Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, the chief town in the Emmen Valley, on the Ilfis and Emme rivers; export center for Emmenthaler cheese. Elevation, ab. 2,260 ft.; pop. 8,726 (1941).

Lango (läng'gō). [Also: **Atero, Bakedi, Miro, Langgo.**] Nilotic-speaking people of E Africa, inhabiting a region in N central and N Uganda. Their population is estimated at ab. 275,000 (by M. A. Bryan, *Distribution of Nilotic and Nilo-Hamitic Languages of Africa,* 1948). They are not to be confused with the Teso, also known as Bakedi, a Bantu name for Nilotic peoples, nor with the Lango of S Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, who resemble the Lokuto in language and culture. They are divided into a number of independent villages, and they have exogamous patrilineal clans. They practice hoe agriculture and herding, with the cattle complex, and their principal food is millet.

Langobardi (lang.gō.bär'dī). Ancient people of northern Germany, first mentioned by Strabo; the Lombards. At the time of Tacitus they were situated south of the lower Elbe River, and according to him were a division of the

Suevi. They were few in number, but violent and warlike. In the period 568–572, under Alboin, they conquered the part of northern Italy still called Lombardy, and founded the kingdom of that name.

Langon (läṅ.gôṅ). [Latin, **Alingo.**] Town in SW France, in the department of Gironde, on the Garonne River ab. 24 mi. SE of Bordeaux. It is a river port and a trade center. 5,177 (1946).

Langreo (läng.grā'ō). Commune, comprising 13 parishes, in NW Spain, in the province of Oviedo, ab. 15 mi. SE of Oviedo. The largest places are the market villages of La Felguera and Sama. It has a grain, hemp, and fruit trade, and important iron and coal mines. 49,140 (1950).

Langres (läṅgr). [Ancient names, **Andematunnum, Lingones.**] Town in E France, in the department of Haute-Marne, on a high plateau overlooking the Marne River, S of Chaumont. The town is surrounded by medieval ramparts. The 12th-century Cathedral of Saint Mammès and the 13th-century Church of Saint Martin are remarkable buildings in the Romanesque and early Gothic styles. The town is a trade center and has a cutlery industry. Part of the town suffered damage in World War II. 7,208 (1946).

Langres Plateau. Tableland in E France, around Langres. It lies on the watershed between the Saône and Marne rivers.

Langside (lang'sīd). Burgh ward of Glasgow, in S Scotland, in the S portion of the city. Langside was formerly a village where, on May 13, 1568, the troops of the regent Murray defeated the troops of Mary, Queen of Scots, after which the queen fled to England. 17,980 (1931).

Langsnek (langz'nek'). See **Laing's Neck.**

Langson (lang'son'). Town in Indochina, SE Asia, in Tonkin (North Viet-Nam) near the Chinese border, ab. 80 mi. NE of Hanoi.

Langstein (läng'shtīn), **Leopold.** b. at Vienna, April 13, 1867; d. at Berlin, June 7, 1933. German pediatrician, known for his studies in child welfare and of metabolism and nutrition in childhood.

Langston (lang'stọn), **John Mercer.** b. in Louisa County, Va., Dec. 14, 1829; d. Nov. 15, 1897. American lawyer, educator, and diplomat. The son of a slave and a plantation owner who gave him his freedom, he received degrees (1849, 1853) from Oberlin College. He studied law privately and was admitted (1854) to the bar in Ohio. Elected (1855) clerk of Brownhelm, Ohio, township, he may have been the first Negro so chosen for public office in the U.S. During the Civil War he was active in raising Negro regiments, and he was named (1868) inspector general of the Freedman's Bureau. He subsequently became professor of law at Howard University, served as its dean from 1869 to 1876, and was its vice-president and acting president (1872). He founded the law department at Howard University. He was appointed (1877) minister-resident to Haiti and chargé d'affaires to Santo Domingo (later Dominican Republic), and was a member of the diplomatic service until 1885. He later became president of the Virginia Normal and Collegiate Institute at Petersburg, Va., and became (1890) a member of Congress. Author of *Freedom and Citizenship* (1883) and *From the Virginia Plantation to the National Capital* (1894).

Langstone Harbour (lang'stọn). Small bay in S England, in Hampshire, immediately E of Portsmouth. The entrance is very narrow. Length, ab. 4 mi.; greatest width of harbor, ab. 3 mi.

Langstroth (lang'stroth), **Lorenzo Lorraine.** b. at Philadelphia, Dec. 25, 1810; d. at Dayton, Ohio, Oct. 6, 1895. American apiarist. In 1852 he settled at Oxford, Ohio, where he pursued his career as a beekeeper. He pioneered in evolving apiary management methods and is best remembered as the inventor of the movable-frame beehive. Author of *Langstroth on the Hive and the Honeybee* (1853), which reappeared in revised form as *The Honey Bee* (1888).

Langtoft (lang'toft), **Peter of.** b. probably at Langtoft, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, England; d. c1307. English chronicler, author of a history of England to the death of Edward I, in French verse. The latter part of it was translated into English by Robert Mannyng of Brunne.

Langton (lang'tọn), **Bennet.** b. in Lincolnshire, England, 1737; d. at Southampton, England, Dec. 18, 1801. English Greek scholar, an intimate friend of Samuel Johnson.

Langton, Simon. d. 1248. English ecclesiastic, archdeacon of Canterbury; brother of Stephen Langton. He was an active partisan of the barons against King John and the Pope, but under Henry III possessed great influence both at the court and in ecclesiastical affairs.

Langton, Stephen. d. at Slindon, Sussex, England, probably on July 9, 1228. English prelate and statesman, archbishop of Canterbury (1207 *et seq.*), and leader of the barons against King John; brother of Simon Langton. He was educated at the University of Paris, and lectured there on theology until 1206, when he was made cardinal. He was elected archbishop of Canterbury (as a compromise between the subprior Reginald, chosen by the monks, and John de Grey, supported by the king), and consecrated by Pope Innocent III on June 17, 1207, but prevented by the king (in a long struggle with the Pope) from admission to his see until 1213. Soon thereafter he became the leader of the contest with John. He was suspended in 1215 for refusing to obey the Pope and for siding with the barons, but after Innocent and John died he returned. On April 17, 1222, he opened a church council at Osney, the decrees of which (the "Constitutions of Stephen Langton") are the earliest provincial canons still recognized as binding in the English ecclesiastical courts. He was a voluminous writer, and was distinguished as a theologian, Biblical scholar, historian, and poet. His division of the Vulgate Old Testament into chapters remains.

"Lang Toun" (lang'tön''). See under **Kirkcaldy.**

Langtry (lang'tri), **Lily.** [Maiden name, **Emily Charlotte Le Breton**; called the **"Jersey Lily."**] b. at St. Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands, 1852; d. at Monte Carlo, Feb. 12, 1929. English actress. After gaining celebrity in English society as a beauty, she went on the stage in 1881. She visited the U.S. several times.

Languard (lang'gärd), **Piz.** See **Piz Languard.**

Languedoc (läṅg.dôk'; French, läṅg.dok). Region and former province of S France. It was bounded by Guienne, Auvergne, and Lyonnais on the N, the Rhone River on the E, the Mediterranean Sea and Roussillon on the S, and Foix, Gascony, and Guienne on the W, and was traversed by the Cévennes Mountains. It was named from the *langue d'oc*, or Provençal, the language of the South of France. The modern departments of Lozère, Ardèche, Gard, Hérault, Aude, Tarn, and parts of Haute-Loire and Haute-Garonne correspond to it. Haut-Languedoc was in the W, Bas-Languedoc in the E. Languedoc formed part of Gallia Narbonensis and of the West-Gothic kingdom. It was overrun by the Saracens in the 8th century. The chief powers were the marquisate of Septimania (which became in the 10th century the county of Toulouse) and Narbonne. Narbonne was annexed to France in 1229, and Toulouse in 1270 or 1271. The early capital was Montpellier, the later was Toulouse.

Languedoc, Canal du. See **Midi, Canal du.**

Languet (läṅ.ge), **Hubert.** b. at Viteaux, in Burgundy, France, 1518; d. at Antwerp, Belgium, Sept. 30, 1581. French Huguenot political writer and diplomat. Author of *Vindiciae contra tyrannos* . . . (1579) and others.

Languish (lang'gwish), **Lydia.** In Richard Brinsley Sheridan's comedy *The Rivals*, a romantic girl, unwilling to marry unless the affair is conducted on the most sentimental principles.

Lanham (lan'ạm), **Edwin.** b. at Weatherford, Tex., Oct. 11, 1904—. American novelist and short-story writer. He was a newspaperman (1930–44) at New York. His novels include *The Wind Blew West* (1935), *Banner at Daybreak* (1937), *Another Ophelia* (1938), *The Stricklands* (1939), *Thunder in the Earth* (1941), *Slug It Slay* (1946), and *Politics Is Murder* (1947).

Lanier (lạ.nir'), **Sidney.** b. at Macon, Ga., Feb. 3, 1842; d. at Lynn, N.C., Sept. 7, 1881. American poet, critic, and musician. He eked out a meager income by writing guidebooks, such as *Florida* (1875), and adapting chronicles of chivalry, such as *The Boy's Froissart* (1879). Despite precarious health, the result of his imprisonment after being captured in the Civil War, he carried on a number of activities of some social importance, including pioneer

work in adult education, literary championship of the underprivileged, and preparation of articles like *The New South* (1880). He became, at Baltimore, first flutist in the Peabody Orchestra (1873) and lecturer in English literature at the Johns Hopkins University (1879). His critical insight, though too often hampered by his moral earnestness, was notably penetrating. His poetry, though mannered and sometimes too dependent on the technique of music, was distinguished by fresh observation, lofty spirit, and sustained rhythms. Included among his full-length works are the immature novel *Tiger-Lilies* (1867), *The Science of English Verse* (1880), *The English Novel* (1883), *Poems* (1884), *Letters* (1899), and *Shakspere and His Forerunners* (1902). Among his best-known poems are *Corn, The Symphony, Song of the Chattahoochee, The Marshes of Glynn, A Ballad of Trees and the Master*, and *Sunrise*.

Lanigan (lan'i.gan), **George Thomas.** b. at St. Charles, Canada, Dec. 10, 1845; d. Feb. 5, 1886. American journalist, author of the satirical verses *Threnody for the Ahkoond of Swat* and *The Amateur Orlando*. His poems, written while he was on the staff of the New York *World* (1874–82), are collected in *Fables of G. Washington Æsop, Taken "Anywhere Out of the World"* (1878).

Lanigan, John. b. at Cashel, County Tipperary, Ireland, 1758; d. at Finglas, County Dublin, Ireland, July 7, 1828. Irish Roman Catholic clergyman.

Lanjuinais (läṅ.zhwē.ne), **Jean Denis,** Comte. b. at Rennes, France, March 12, 1753; d. at Paris, Jan. 13, 1827. French politician and political writer, deputy to the National Assembly in 1789, and Girondist deputy to the Convention in 1792. He was consistently an independent, opposing the Mountain in the Convention and later the Consulate, the Empire, and Napoleon himself.

Lankester (lang'kęs.tėr), **Edwin.** b. at Melton, Suffolk, England, April 23, 1814; d. Oct. 30, 1874. English physician and man of science. He edited the work on natural history in the *Penny* and *English* encyclopedias, and published a *Natural History of Plants yielding Food* (1845), *Memorials of John Ray* (1845), and others.

Lankester, Sir Edwin Ray. b. at London, May 15, 1847; d. Aug. 15, 1929. English anatomist and zoölogist; eldest son of Edwin Lankester. He wrote *Comparative Longevity* (1871), *Degeneration* (1880), *Spolia Maris* (1889), *The Advancement of Science* (1889), *A Treatise on Zoology* (1900–05), *Extinct Animals* (1905), *The Kingdom of Man* (1907), and many special monographs; and he edited, with M. Foster, the *Scientific Memoirs of Th. H. Huxley* (1898–1902).

Lanman (lan'mạn), **Charles Rockwell.** b. at Norwich, Conn., July 8, 1850; d. at Boston, Feb. 20, 1941. American Oriental scholar, professor (1880 *et seq.*) of Sanskrit at Harvard. His publications include *Noun-Inflection in the Veda* (1880), *Sanskrit Reader, Vocabulary, Notes* (eight issues, 1884–1927), and *Beginnings of Hindu Pantheism* (1890).

Lanner (län'ėr), **Josef Franz Karl.** b. at Oberdöbling, Austria, in April, 1801; d. there, April 14, 1843. Austrian composer of dances. His works include waltzes, quadrilles, polkas, and other dance forms of his period.

Lannes (lán), **Jean.** [Titles: Duc **de Montebello,** Prince **de Siévers.**] b. at Lectoure, Gers, France, April 11, 1769; d. at Vienna, May 31, 1809. French marshal, Napoleon's favorite among his marshals. He served with distinction in Italy (1796–97) and in the Egyptian expedition (1798–99). He won the victory of Montebello in 1800, and served at Marengo (1800), Austerlitz (1805), Jena and Pułtusk (1806), and Friedland (1807). He won the victory of Tudela (1808), captured Saragossa (1809), and was mortally wounded at Aspern (May, 1809).

Lannes, Napoléon Auguste. [Title, Duc **de Montebello.**] b. July 30, 1801; d. July 19, 1874. French diplomat and politician; son of Jean Lannes.

Lannion (lá.nyôṅ). Town in NW France, in the department of Côtes-du-Nord, on the Léguer River, near the English Channel. It is a picturesque old Breton town and a tourist center. The region has woolen and linen manufactures. 7,220 (1946).

La Noue (lá nö), **François de.** [Called **Bras de Fer,** meaning "Iron Arm."] b. 1531; d. at Moncontour, France, Aug. 4, 1591. French Huguenot general. He was taken prisoner at Jarnac and Moncontour in 1569, lost his arm at Fontenay-le-Comte in 1570 (and replaced it with an artificial one of iron, whence his nickname), and commanded (1574–78) the forces of La Rochelle. He was imprisoned (1580–85) by the Spaniards, finally being exchanged for prisoners he had taken fighting in the Low Countries, and was mortally wounded (1591) at Lamballe. He wrote *Discours politiques et militaires* (1587).

Lansbury (lanz'bėr.i, -ber''i), **George.** b. at Halesworth, Suffolk, England, 1859; d. at London, May 7, 1940. English politician, editor, and author, a leader (1931–35) of the Labour Party. He joined (1890) the Socialist Party. He was a member (1905–09) of the Royal Commission on the Poor Law, and served (1910–12, 1922 *et seq.*) as a member of Parliament. He was editor (1913–22) of the Manchester *Guardian*. He was one of the leading British advocates of pacifism.

Lansch (länsh). Romansh name of **Lenz.**

Lansdale (lanz'dāl). Borough in SE Pennsylvania, in Montgomery County, in an agricultural area: manufactures textiles, clothing, hosiery, machinery, stoves, and tiles. It was incorporated in 1872. Pop. 9,762 (1950).

Lansdown (lanz'doun). Ridge NW of Bath, England, where the Royalists under Sir Ralph Hopton defeated (July 5, 1643) the Parliamentarians under Sir William Waller.

Lansdowne (lanz'doun), 1st Marquis of. [Title of Sir **William Petty;** additional title, 2nd Earl of **Shelburne;** known as **Malagrida.**] b. at Dublin, May 20, 1737; d. May 7, 1805. English statesman, who strongly supported a policy of conciliation with the American colonies. After serving as president of the Board of Trade (1763) under George Grenville, he shifted his alliance to William Pitt. For opposing the government in regard to the expulsion of Wilkes from Parliament, he lost the privy councilorship and the king's favor (1763). A year later, he attacked the Stamp Act policy and helped Rockingham repeal it (1766). As Pitt's secretary of state (1766–68), he won the hatred of King George III and the denunciation of his colleagues for his conciliatory policy towards the American colonies, a policy which he continued to advocate, even against Lord North (1778), until 1782, when he became home secretary under Rockingham. Although he opposed recognition of American independence, as first lord of the treasury and prime minister (1782–83), he accepted the fact that failure to conciliate had made it inevitable. After concluding peace with France and Spain (1783), he was overthrown by Charles James Fox and North. Although Petty was one of the most unpopular statesmen of his time, Disraeli called him "the first great minister who comprehended the rising importance of the middle class." He was a generous patron of the fine arts.

Lansdowne, 3rd Marquis of. [Title of Sir **Henry Petty-Fitzmaurice.**] b. at London, July 2, 1780; d. at Bowood, England, Jan. 31, 1863. English statesman; son of William Petty, 1st Marquis of Lansdowne. He was a member of Parliament for Calne (1803), and for Cambridge (1805), where he was educated. As chancellor of the exchequer (1806) under William Wyndham Grenville, in the so-called All-the-Talents ministry, he raised the property tax from 6½ percent to 10 percent. For the next 20 years, he supported abolition of the slave trade and other liberal measures. He effected a coalition between the Whigs and George Canning's followers. He entered the cabinet without office (1827) and resigned a year later. He thereafter served, intermittently, as president of the council (1830–41) under Lord Grey, and again (1846–52) under Lord Russell. He remained in the cabinet without office for the next 11 years.

Lansdowne, 4th Marquis of. [Title of Sir **Henry Thomas Petty-Fitzmaurice.**] b. in London, 1816; d. there, 1866. English statesman; son of Henry Petty-Fitzmaurice, 3rd Marquis of Lansdowne. While a member of Parliament from Calne (1847–56), he served as junior lord of the treasury under Lord Russell (1847–49). He was undersecretary of state for foreign affairs under Palmerston (1856–58).

Lansdowne, 5th Marquis of. [Title of **Henry Charles Keith Petty-Fitzmaurice.**] b. 1845; d. 1927. English statesman; son of Henry Thomas Petty-Fitzmaurice, 4th Marquis of Lansdowne. He was a minor government official (1868–83) in two Gladstone administrations and a target of the "No Rent" campaigners in Ireland. His

governor-generalship of Canada (1883–88) was marked by completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway, a dispute with the U.S. over Newfoundland fisheries, and the second rebellion of Louis Riel, leader of the half-breeds in NW Canada. As viceroy of India (1883–93) he was praised for the stabilization of the rupee, but as secretary of war (1895–1900) he was censured for early British failures in the Boer War. During the time he was foreign secretary (1900–05), he negotiated a treaty of alliance with Japan (1902) and one with France (1904). He entered into a dispute with the U.S. over the blockade of Venezuela and over the Alaskan boundary (1903). He was a leader in the great parliamentary struggle of 1910–11, but finally was forced to admit the Conservatives' defeat. He served as member of the Asquith coalition cabinet (1915–16). He was severely reproached as disloyal to the Allied cause for his letter to the *Daily Telegraph* (November, 1917) proposing peace terms (which terms he had discussed in a private memorandum to Lord Asquith in 1916), but his proposals for a negotiated peace were otherwise largely ignored.

Lansdowne. Borough in SE Pennsylvania, in Delaware County: a western residential suburb of Philadelphia. 12,169 (1950).

Lansdowne, Baron. Title of **Grenville, George.**

L'Anse (lans). Village in the W part of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, county seat of Baraga County, on Keeweenaw Bay: a summer resort. 2,376 (1950).

Lansel (län'sel), **Peider.** b. at Pisa, Italy, 1863; d. at Geneva, Switzerland, 1943. Swiss poet writing in Romansh. His works include *La Musa ladina* (1910) and *La Cullana d'ambras* (1912).

Lansford (lans'fȯrd, lanz'-). Borough in E Pennsylvania, in Carbon County, ab. 27 mi. NW of Allentown: coal mining; manufactures of dresses. It was established in 1846. Pop. 7,487 (1950).

Lansing (lan'sing). Village in NE Illinois, in Cook County: a suburban residential village S of Chicago. 8,682 (1950).

Lansing. Capital city of Michigan, in the S central part, in Ingham County, on the Grand River: the chief manufactures are automobiles and automobile parts; others include agricultural implements, chemicals, concrete mixers, machinery, and beet sugar. Lansing was settled in 1837 and selected as the state capital in 1847. Pop. of city, 92,129 (1950); of urbanized area, 134,052 (1950).

Lansing, Robert. b. at Watertown, N.Y., Oct. 17, 1864; d. Oct. 30, 1928. American lawyer, secretary of state (1915–20) under Woodrow Wilson. He was graduated (1886) from Amherst College, read law in his father's office, was admitted to the bar in 1889, and joined the Watertown law firm of Lansing and Lansing as a junior partner. In 1892 he was appointed associate counsel for the U.S. in the fur-seal arbitration and from that time until 1914 served as a U.S. counsel on many occasions before international tribunals. He became (April 1, 1914) counselor for the Department of State, serving as acting secretary of state during the absences of Secretary William Jennings Bryan, many of whose official notes were written by Lansing. When Bryan resigned his post during the *Lusitania* crisis, Lansing became secretary of state *ad interim* and on June 23, 1915, received his official appointment as secretary. On Nov. 2, 1917, Lansing signed with a Japanese representative the declaration of policy known as the Lansing-Ishii Agreement, which recognized Japan's special interests in China. After the war he and Wilson drifted apart, and the gulf between them became even wider when Senate hearings on the Versailles Treaty revealed that Lansing had at one time opposed certain aspects of it. When Lansing called together the cabinet for occasional meetings after Wilson's illness, the latter used this pretext to demand Lansing's resignation, which was submitted on Feb. 12, 1920. Thereafter Lansing resumed the practice of law at Washington, D.C. He was a founder (1906) of the American Society of International Law and helped establish (1907) the *American Journal of International Law*, serving as one of its editors until his death. He was the author of *Government: Its Origin, Growth, and Form in the United States*, in collaboration with Gary M. Jones (1902), *Notes on Sovereignty from the Standpoint of the State and of the World* (1921), *The Big Four and Others of the Peace Conference* (1921), and *The Peace Negotiations: A Personal Narrative* (1921).

Lansing-Ishii Agreement (-ē'shē). Agreement covering Japanese-American relations in the Far East, negotiated by U.S. Secretary of State Robert Lansing and Viscount Kikujiro Ishii and concluded on Nov. 2, 1917. Although the agreement reaffirmed the Open Door Policy in China, it also recognized Japan's "special interests" in that country. When the Japanese government subsequently held that the agreement acknowledged Japan's position in Manchuria, the Chinese interpreted it as a betrayal of the Open Door Policy. However, the provisions of its secret protocol barring special privileges to U.S. or Japanese nationals in China were made part of the Nine-Power Treaty of 1922, and the agreement was annulled in 1923.

Lanškroun (länsh'krōn). [German, **Landskron.**] Town in Czechoslovakia, in the *kraj* (region) of Pardubice, in E Bohemia, ab. 36 mi. NW of Olomouc. It is a summer resort and has textile and paper industries. 4,952 (1947).

Lanson (läṅ.sôṅ), **Gustave.** b. at Orléans, France, 1857; d. 1934. French literary historian and deviser of the research methods known as *lansonisme*, author of a standard *Histoire de la littérature française* (1894 and many supplemented later editions; 17th ed., 1922) and of many scholarly critical studies. Called to a chair at the Sorbonne in 1900, he recast academic literary study in France on a basis of careful historical study of texts and other documents, forming a whole generation of "scientific" students of literature.

Lanston (lan'stǫn), **Tolbert.** b. at Troy, Ohio, Feb. 3, 1844; d. at Washington, D.C., Feb. 18, 1913. American inventor, designer of the Monotype. He improved or invented a number of other devices, including a padlock (1870), a railroad car coupler (1871), a hydraulic dumbwaiter (1871), a locomotive smokestack (1874), and a sewing-machine chair (1878). He was granted (1887) a series of three patents for a type-composing machine and subsequently formed the Lanston Type Machine Company at Washington. In 1897 he brought out his Monotype, the result of continuous experimentation over a ten-year period. The plant of the Lanston Monotype Manufacturing Company was set up at Philadelphia.

Lan-tao (län'dou'). See under **Hong Kong.**

Lantern Festival. Festival held on the first full moon (13th–15th day) of the Chinese New Year. Lighted lanterns are hung at doorways and on graves, and processions impersonating dragons move along the streets. A special cake is consumed at this time.

Lantern Lane. Novel by Warwick Deeping, published in 1921.

"Lantern of England." See under **Bath,** England.

Lanterns, Feast of. See **Bon.**

Lantfred (lant'fred). [Also, **Lamfrid.**] English hagiographer of the 10th century.

Lanthorn Leatherhead (lan'thôrn leтн'èr.hed). See **Leatherhead, Lanthorn.**

Lanuvium (lą.nū'vi.um). [Modern village name, **Lanuvio** (lä.nō'vyō), formerly **Civita Lavinia.**] In ancient geography, a town in Latium, Italy, ab. 20 mi. SE of Rome. It was a center of the worship of Juno Sospita, the succoring goddess.

Lanza (län'tsä), **Giovanni.** b. at Vignale, near Casale Monferrato, Italy, c1810; d. at Rome, March 9, 1882. Italian statesman. He was premier from 1869 to 1873.

Lanzarote (län.thä.rō'tā). Northeasternmost of the Canary Islands, belonging to the Spanish province of Las Palmas, in the Atlantic Ocean ab. 110 mi. NE of Grand Canary island. The island, of volcanic origin, is very dry; its highest elevation reaches ab. 2,245 ft. The coastline is high and steep. The chief occupations of the inhabitants are the growing of early (winter) vegetables for export, and fishing. Capital, Puerto del Arrecife; area, ab. 310 sq. mi.; pop. 27,476 (1940).

Lanzi (län'tsē), **Luigi.** b. at Montolmo, near Macerata, Italy, June 13, 1732; d. at Florence, March 31, 1810. Italian antiquary and writer on art. His chief works are *Saggio di lingua etrusca* (Essay on the Etruscan Language, 1789) and *Storia pittorica dell' Italia* (History of Painting in Italy, 1792).

Lao (lä'ō). [Also, **Laotians.**] Hinayana Buddhist people living on either side of the Mekong River in N and E

Thailand (Siam) and in Laos, Indochina. In Thailand they constitute a part of the Siamese people. They live in houses on piles, usually in the lowlands, and cultivate rice on irrigated land. Their language, also called Lao, sometimes Laos, is a southeastern Thai dialect of the Thai group of the Indo-Chinese family of languages.

Laoag (lä.wäg'). *Municipio* (municipality) in NW Luzon, Philippine Islands: port and the capital of Ilocos Norte province. It is situated near the mouth of the Laoag River. 42,200 (1939).

Laoag River. River in NW Luzon, in Ilocos Norte province, Philippine Islands, flowing W to the China Sea.

Laocoön (lā.ok'ō.on). In Greek legend (post-Homeric), a priest of Apollo at Troy, who, because he had offended the god, was strangled with one of his sons by two serpents while he was offering a sacrifice to Poseidon. In Vergil's version of the story two of his sons are killed with him. Laocoön is the one who tried to prevent the Trojans from hauling the wooden horse inside the walls of Troy. The Trojans, seeing the serpents strangle their priest and his sons, took it as a sign that Laocoön was wrong, and took the wooden horse into the city.

Laocoön. Sculpture group in the Vatican, Rome, showing the Trojan priest of Apollo and his two young sons enveloped and bitten to death by serpents. It is a masterpiece of anatomical knowledge and skillful execution, probably done in the 1st century B.C. and discovered at Rome in 1506. It is attributed to Athenodorus, Agesander, and Polydorus, of the school of Rhodes. The outstretched arms of Laocoön and one son have been restored.

Laodamas (lā.od'ə.məs). In Greek legend, a son of Eteocles and grandson of Oedipus; king of Thebes after Eteocles.

Laodamia (lā.od.ə.mī'ə). In Greek legend, the daughter of Acastus and wife of Protesilaus, with whom she voluntarily died. Wordsworth published a poem with this title.

Laodicea (lā.od.i.sē'ə, lā''ō.di.sē'ə). [Full Latin name, **Laodicea ad Lycum** (ad lī'kum).] Ancient city in Phrygia, Asia Minor, in the valley of the Lycus, a tributary river of the Maeander (modern Menderes), ab. 50 mi. N of Aradus. It was founded under the Seleucids, by Antiochus II (c250 B.C.) and named after his wife, Laodicea. It was an important early Christian center, and in the Apocalypse is one of the congregations to which an epistle is addressed. It was destroyed (1402 A.D.) by Tamerlane, but its great heap of ruins still attest to its former splendor.

Laodicea or **Laodicea ad Mare** (ad mā'rē). Latin names of **Latakia.**

Laodikeia (lā.od.i.kī'ä). Greek name of **Latakia.**

Laodogant (lā.od'ō.gant). In the 13th-century Arthurian romance *Arthour and Merlin,* the father of Guinevere. The name is often seen as Leodegran of Carohaise. Geoffrey of Monmouth does not present this character, but says Guinevere is the ward of one Cador of Cornwall.

Laohokow (lou'hō'kō'). City in E central China, in the province of Hupeh, on the Han River: a large trading center. Pop. over 100,000.

Laoighis (lā'ish). [Also: **Leix;** former name, **Queen's County.**] Inland county of the Irish Republic, in Leinster province. It is bounded on the NW and N by County Offaly, on the E by County Kildare, on the SE by County Carlow, on the S by County Kilkenny, and on the SW by County Tipperary. The surface rises from a flat area in the C part to the Slieve Bloom Mountains in the NW, and to the Slieve Loogh and Dysart Hills in the SE part. In the C section there are numerous bogs, and extensive areas of farmland. The chief agricultural specialty is cattle raising. Coal, copper, manganese, marble, and fuller's earth all are found. Port Laoighise is the county seat; area, ab. 664 sq. mi.; pop. 48,423 (1951).

Laokoon (lā.ok'ō.on; German, lä.ō'ko.on). [Full title, **Laokoon, oder über die Grenzen der Malerei und Poesie,** meaning "Laokoon, or on the Limits of Painting and Poetry."] Critical treatise on art by Gotthold Ephraim Lessing, published in 1766, and deriving its inspiration from the Greek statue of Laocoon and his sons.

Laomedon (lā.om'ə.don). In Greek legend, the son of Ilus and Eurydice and father of Priam, founder and king of Troy. For refusing to pay Poseidon for building the walls of Troy, he was forced to offer his daughter Hesione to a sea monster. Hercules found her chained to a rock, and agreed to free her for a pair of magical horses which Zeus had given to Laomedon in exchange for Ganymede. Laomedon again failed to keep his promise, and Hercules captured his city and slew him and all his sons except Priam.

Laon (läṅ). [Latin, **Laudunum, Lugdunum Clavatum.**] City in N France, the capital of the department of Aisne, situated in a commanding position on a V-shaped hill, NE of Soissons. The cathedral is one of the finest Gothic monuments in France, ranking with the cathedrals of Amiens, Paris, and Reims; it was built between 1155 and 1225. The Church of Saint Martin dates from the 12th century. There are old ramparts, beautiful promenades, a citadel, an arsenal, and a museum. The town of Bibrax, or Bibracte, in which lived the Remi, in the Gallic period, is thought to have been at or near the site of Laon. Laon was the residence of the early Carolingian kings, was contested between France and England in the Middle Ages, and was fought over in the religious wars. It was occupied by the coalition armies against Napoleon in 1814 and 1815, by the Germans in 1870 and 1914. During World War II the lower town, around the railroad station, was extensively damaged, but the historic upper town suffered only slightly. It was the birthplace of Jacques Marquette. 17,401 (1946).

La Orotava (lä ō.rō.tä'bä). [Also: **Orotava, Villa de Orotava.**] Town in the Canary Islands, in the Spanish province of Santa Cruz de Tenerife, in a beautiful valley near the N coast of the island of Tenerife, ab. 20 mi. SW of the town of Santa Cruz de Tenerife: health resort; botanical garden founded in 1795. Pop. 17,682 (1940).

La Oroya (lä ō.rō'yä). [Also, **Oroya.**] City in W Peru, in Junín department: railway junction; ore smelters; copper refinery. Elevation, ab. 12,200 ft.; pop. 14,492 (1940).

Laos (lä'ōs). See also under **Lao.**

Laos (lā'os, lä'ōs). Kingdom and former French protectorate in Indochina, SE Asia, an associated state of the French Union. It lies in the mountainous region of the C Mekong River valley, and is bounded by China on the N, Burma and Thailand on the W, Cambodia on the S, and Viet-Nam on the E. The inhabitants are Buddhist in religion and culture. The most important crop is rice, followed by vegetables, coffee, tea, fruits, cotton, benzoin, and gum. The area is famous for its wild elephants and tigers. Capital, Vientiane; area, ab. 91,450 sq. mi.; pop. 1,208,000 (est. 1949).

Laos (lä'ōs), **Felipe Barreda.** See **Barreda Laos, Felipe.**

Laotians (lä.ō'shənz). See **Lao.**

Lao-tse (lou'dzu'). [Also: **Lao-tsze, Lao-tzu.**] b. c604 B.C. Chinese philosopher, said to have been the founder of the system of Taoism, and the reputed author of the book *Tao-teh Ching,* which embodies Taoist philosophy. Most modern scholars, however, are skeptical of the latter.

Laoyao (lou'you'). See **Lienyun.**

La Palata (lä pä.lä'tä), Duke of. Title of **Navarra y Rocafull, Melchor de.**

La Pallice (lä pä.lēs). Artificial harbor for large vessels, near La Rochelle, France.

La Palma (lä päl'mä). See **Palma.**

La Pampa (lä päm'pä). [Official name since 1952, **Eva Perón Province.**] Province (until 1952 a territory) in C Argentina, lying W of Buenos Aires province. Despite the light rainfall, about half its area supports a flourishing production of grains and stock. Capital, Santa Rosa; area, ab. 55,103 sq. mi.; pop. 169,480 (1947).

Laparra (lä.pä.rä), **Raoul.** b. at Bordeaux, France, May 13, 1876; d. 1943. French composer. His lyric drama *La Habanera,* completed in 1903, was produced at the Paris Opéra Comique in 1907. He also wrote orchestral, chamber, and piano music, and another opera, *La Jota* (1911).

La Pasionaria (lä pä.syō.nä'ryä). Pseudonym of **Ibarruri, Dolores.**

Lapauze (lä pōz'), **Jeanne.** See **Lesueur, Daniel.**

La Paz (lä pas'; Anglicized, lä paz'). Town in NE Argentina, in Entre Ríos province, ab. 280 mi. NW of Buenos Aires. 15,906 (1947).

La Paz. Department in W Bolivia, on the Peruvian border. Capital, La Paz; area, ab. 51,605 sq. mi.; pop. 948,446 (1950).

La Paz. [Original Spanish name, **Pueblo Nuevo de Nuestra Señora de la Paz,** changed (1825) to **La Paz de Ayacucho.**] City in Bolivia, its actual capital (Sucre is the legal capital), and capital of La Paz department, in the W part of the country; commercial and mining center; seat of a university. Founded by the Spaniards in 1548; the highest (12,400 ft.) national capital in the world. 321,063 (1950).

La Paz. Department in S El Salvador, on the Pacific coast. Capital, Zacatecoluca; area, ab. 909 sq. mi.; pop. 113,890 (est. 1942).

La Paz. Department in S Honduras. Capital, La Paz; area, ab. 883 sq. mi.; pop. 51,220 (1950).

La Paz. City in W Mexico, capital of the former territory of Baja California, Sur, on the Gulf of California. 10,401 (1940).

Lapeer (lą.pir'). City in SE Michigan, county seat of Lapeer County: manufactures of wood products. 6,143 (1950).

La Pérouse (lä pā.röz), **Jean François de Galaup,** Comte **de.** b. near Albi, France, Aug. 22, 1741; lost at sea, 1788. French navigator. He commanded an expedition to find a northwest passage, and he hoped to discover it by working eastward from the NE part of the Pacific to the Atlantic. He set sail from France in 1785 and arrived on the NE coast of Asia in 1787. He found no northwest passage, but he did discover (1787) what is now called La Pérouse Strait, between Sakhalin and Japan. In the following year he perished with his whole expedition in a shipwreck off the island of Vanikoro.

La Pérouse Strait (lä pę.röz'). [Japanese, **Soya Kaikyo;** Russian, **Proliv Laperuza.**] Sea passage N of Japan, separating the islands of Sakhalin, U.S.S.R., and Hokkaido, Japan, and connecting the Sea of Japan with the Sea of Okhotsk. Width, ab. 25 mi.

Lapeyrere (lȧ.pā.rer), **Auguste Boué de.** See **Boué de Lapeyrere, Auguste.**

Lapidoth-Swarth (lä'pē.dôt.swärt'), Frau. [Maiden name, **Hélène Swarth.**] b. at Amsterdam, Netherlands, Oct. 25, 1859—. Dutch lyric poet. Among her works are *Blauwe Bloemen* (1884), *Beelden en Stemmen* (1887), *Sneeuwlokken* (1888), *Rouwviolen* (1889), *Passiebloemen* (1891), a volume of collected poems (1892), *Poezij* (1896), *Diepe Wateren* (1897), and *Blanke Duiven* (1902). Her prose includes *Kleine Schetsen* (1893), *Ironisch en Tragisch* (1895), *Van Vrouwenleed* (1896), *Van Vrouwenlot* (1896), and *Ernst* (1902).

Lapie (lȧ.pē), **Pierre Olivier.** b. at Rennes, France, April 2, 1901—. French political leader and colonial administrator, governor (1940–42, for the Free French regime) of the Chad territory of French Equatorial Africa. He was undersecretary of state for foreign affairs (1946–47) and minister of education (1950 *et seq.*).

La Piedad Cavadas (lä.pyā.ŦHÄŦH' kä.bä'ŦHäs). [Also, **La Piedad.**] City in C Mexico, in Michoacán state. 12,369 (1940).

Lapin (lä'pin) or **Lapinlääni** (lä'pin.la.ni). See **Lappi.**

Lapithae (lap'i.thē). In Greek legend, a Thessalian people, descendants of a son of Apollo and Stilbe, and brother of Centaurus. They were governed by Pirithous, a half brother of the Centaurs. On the occasion of the marriage of Pirithous to Hippodameia, a fierce struggle took place between the Centaurs (who had been invited to the wedding) and the Lapithae, which ended in the expulsion of the former from Pelion. The cause of the quarrel was the attempt of a drunken Centaur to carry off the bride.

Lapito (lȧ.pē.tō), **Louis Auguste.** b. at St.-Maur, near Paris, 1805; d. at Boulogne-sur-Seine, near Paris, April 7, 1874. French landscape painter.

Laplace (lȧ.plȧs'), **Ernest.** b. at New Orleans, La., July 9, 1861; d. May 15, 1924. American surgeon, who studied in Europe under Pasteur, Lister, Koch, and Billroth. He invented the first forceps for intestinal anastomosis.

Laplace (lȧ.plȧs), **Pierre Simon,** Marquis **de.** b. at Beaumont-en-Auge, Calvados, France, March 28, 1749; d. at Paris, March 5, 1827. French astronomer and mathematician. The son of a farmer, he went at the age of 18 to Paris and there obtained, through the influence of D'Alembert, a position as professor of mathematics in the Ecole Militaire. In 1799 Napoleon made him minister of the interior, a post which he held only six weeks. In 1803 he was vice-president of the Senate. He was made a peer by Louis XVIII, and a marquis in 1817. Among his most noted researches were those on the inequality of the motions of Jupiter and Saturn, on lunar motions, on probabilities, and on the tides. His most famous work is the *Mécanique céleste* (1799–1825; Eng. trans. by Nathaniel Bowditch). He published also *Exposition du système du monde* (1796) and other works.

Lapland (lap'land). [Finnish, **Lappi;** Swedish, **Lappland.**] Country of the Lapps, in the extreme N part of Norway, Sweden, and Finland, and the NW part of European Russia. The Lapps are chiefly nomadic herdsmen dependent upon their flocks of reindeer, which migrate down to the coast or to the lower valleys in summer, and to the mountain plateaus in winter. Some of the Lapps now engage in fishing, forestry, or agriculture as supplementary means of livelihood. They were subjugated by the Russians in the 11th century, by the Norwegians in the 14th, and by the Swedes in the 16th. The economy of Lapland has undergone great changes in recent times with the expansion of modern transportation and the development of mineral and forest resources. The most outstanding development has been that of the iron-ore mining centers of N Sweden, which are linked by rail with the export port of Narvik in Norway. Modern techniques of fishing have been developed along the Norwegian coast, and lumbering is important in Finnish, Swedish, and Russian Lapland. The Lapps, as an ethnic group, now actually constitute less than five percent of the population of Lapland, although the reindeer herding of this small minority remains very important to the economy of the area.

Laplanders (lap'lan.dẽrz). See **Lapps.**

Laplandish (lap'lan.dish). See under **Lapps.**

La Plata (lä plä'tä). See also **Buenos Aires,** viceroyalty.

La Plata. City in E Argentina, capital of Buenos Aires province, on the Río de La Platta ab. 30 mi. SE of the city of Buenos Aires: oil refineries, meat-packing plants; exports agricultural produce by rail and steamship; seat of a university. 207,031 (1947).

La Plata or **La Plata de Chuquisaca** (dā chō.kē.sä'kä). Former names of **Sucre,** Bolivia.

La Plata, Río de. See **Plata, Río de la.**

Lapo (lä'pō), **Arnolfo di.** See **Arnolfo di Cambio.**

Lapointe (lȧ.pwañt), **Ernest.** b. at St. Eloi, Quebec, Canada, Oct. 6, 1867; d. at Montreal, Nov. 26, 1941. Canadian lawyer, politician, and diplomat. A member (1904–41) of the Canadian House of Commons, he was appointed (1921) minister of marine and fisheries, negotiated a treaty (1923) with the U.S. concerning Pacific fisheries, and served as minister of justice (1924–30, 1935 *et seq.*). He accompanied William Lyon Mackenzie King to London as a Canadian representative to the Imperial Conference of 1926, and led the Canadian delegation at the Imperial Conference of 1929. He was a member of the delegation at the third Imperial Conference (1937). He was appointed (1937) a member of the privy council of the United Kingdom.

Lapommeraye (lȧ.pom.rā), **Pierre Henri Victor Berdalle de.** b. at Rouen, France, Oct. 20, 1839; d. at Paris, Dec. 23, 1891. French critic and lecturer.

La Porte (lą pōrt'). City in N Indiana, county seat of La Porte County, ab. 51 mi. SE of Chicago: manufactures steel-tube furniture, farm machinery, heating and ventilating equipment, baby carriages, and diverse other products. 17,882 (1950).

La Porte. Town in E Texas, in Harris County, SE of Houston: oil fields and oil refinery. 4,429 (1950).

Lapparent (lȧ.pȧ.rañ), **Albert de.** b. at Bourges, France, Dec. 30, 1839; d. at Paris, May 5, 1908. French geologist. Among his works are *Traité de géologie* (1882; 4th ed., 1899) and *Cours de minéralogie* (3rd ed., 1899).

Lappeenranta (läp'pän.rän.tä). [Swedish, **Villmanstrand.**] Town in SE Finland, in the *lääni* (department) of Kymi, on Lake Saima, NE of Helsinki. It is a center of lake traffic, and a resort. 17,332 (1951).

Lappenberg (läp'en.berk), **Johann Martin.** b. at Hamburg, Germany, July 30, 1794; d. there, Nov. 28, 1865. German historian, keeper of the archives to the Hamburg senate (1823–63). He wrote *Geschichte von England* (History of England, 1834–37; continued by Reinhold Pauli,

translated by Benjamin Thorpe), the history of Hamburg and of the Hanseatic League, and others.

Lappi (läp'pi) or **Lappland** (läp'länd). See also **Lapland.**

Lappi. [Also: **Lapin, Lapinlääni**; Swedish, **Lapplands Län** (läp'länts len).] *Lääni* (department) in N Finland, bordering on Sweden in the W, on Norway in the N, on the U.S.S.R. in the E, and on Oulu in the S. Capital, Rovaniemi; area, ab. 36,243 sq. mi.; pop. 169,770 (1951).

Lappish (lap'ish). See under **Lapps.**

Lapps (laps). [Also: **Laplanders, Saami.**] People inhabiting Lapland, a region of N Norway, Sweden, Finland, and the Kola Peninsula (U.S.S.R.), now reduced to a few thousands (ab. 30,000). They belong to the Finno-Ugric linguistic stock, and their language, called Lappish or Laplandish, belongs to the Finnic branch of the Finno-Ugric family of languages.

Laprairie (la.prār'i). Town in S Quebec, Canada, county seat of Laprairie County, on the S bank of the St. Lawrence River, S of Montreal. 4,058 (1951).

La Prensa (lä prān'sä). See **Prensa, La.**

La Présentation (lä prā.zän.tà.syôn), **Fort.** Original French name of **Ogdensburg,** N.Y.

L'Après midi d'un faune (lä.pre.mē.dē dœn fōn). See **Après-midi d'un faune, L'.**

Lapseki (läp.se.kē'). Modern name of **Lampsacus.**

Laptev Sea (läp'tyif). [Russian, **More Laptevykh**; former name, **Nordenskjöld Sea.**] Part of the Arctic Ocean N of Asiatic U.S.S.R. (Siberia), between the Taimyr peninsula and the New Siberian Islands.

La Puebla (lä pwā'вlä). Town in Spain, on the island of Majorca, Balearic Islands, NE of Palma: center of an agricultural district. 10,147 (1940).

La Puebla de Cazalla (dā kä.thä'lyä). Town in SW Spain, in the province of Sevilla, on the Corbones River, SE of Seville city: agricultural trade. 10,684 (1940).

La Puebla de los Angeles (dā lōs äng'hā.lās). See **Puebla,** city, Mexico.

Lapurdum (la.pėr'dum). Ancient name of **Bayonne,** France.

Laputa (la.pū'ta). Flying island inhabited by philosophers in Swift's *Gulliver's Travels.*

Laqueur (lä'kėr), **Ernst.** b. at Obernigk, near Trebnitz, Poland, 1880; d. in Switzerland, Aug. 19, 1947. Dutch physiologist and biochemist, remembered for his isolation (1935) of the male sex hormone testosterone. He also investigated the physical chemistry of casein, autolysis, lung pathology, vision physiology, and female sex hormones.

L'Aquila (lä'kwē.lä). [Also: **Aquila, Aquila degli Abruzzi**; former name, **Abruzzo Ulteriore II.**] Province in S central Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Abruzzi e Molise. Capital, L'Aquila; area, ab. 1,963 sq. mi.; pop. 365,716 (1936).

L'Aquila. [Also: **Aquila, Aquila degli Abruzzi.**] Town and commune in SE Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Abruzzi e Molise, the capital of the province of L'Aquila, situated in the Apennines on the Aterno River, ab. 54 mi. NE of Rome. Important chiefly as an agricultural trade center (grain, wool, almonds, saffron), it has also some manufactures, and is a summer resort. It is the seat of an archbishopric. The town was founded by Emperor Frederick II in 1240; destroyed 1259 by Manfred, King of Naples, it was rebuilt by Charles I of Naples (Charles of Anjou). In 1424, papal, Milanese, and Neapolitan forces here defeated the Spaniards under Braccio da Montone. Buildings of interest to tourists were undamaged in World War II. Elevation, ab. 2,365 ft.; pop. of commune, 54,722 (1936); of town, 20,573 (1936).

Lar (lär). Town in S Iran, in Laristan, ab. 135 mi. NW of Bandar Abbas: famous for its wool and vineyards. Pop. ab. 15,000.

Lara (lä'rä). Name of a family belonging to the Castilian aristocracy of the 10th century, whose adventures have been made the subject of many ballads.

Lara. State in NW Venezuela, between Falcón and Carabobo, with a small extent of coast on the Caribbean Sea. Capital, Barquisimeto; area, ab. 7,645 sq. mi.; pop. 370,030 (1950).

Lara (lä'ra). Narrative poem by Byron, published in 1814. Its title is taken from the name of its hero.

Lara (lä'rä), **Juan Jacinto.** b. at Carora, Barquisimeto, Venezuela, 1778; d. at Barquisimeto, Feb. 25, 1859. Venezuelan general in the war for independence. He led the Colombian troops at the battle of Ayacucho (Dec. 9, 1824), and remained in command of the Colombian contingent after Bolívar left Peru in 1826. On Jan. 26, 1827, his troops revolted, made him prisoner, and sent him to Bogotá, where he was released. This event led to the withdrawal of the Colombians from Peru, and the rejection by that country of Bolívar's constitution.

La Rábida (lä rä'вē.тнä). Name commonly given to the Franciscan convent of Santa María de Rábida, on a hill near the town of Palos, Spain. It is associated with several incidents in the life of Christopher Columbus. The convent, which had fallen to ruins, was restored in 1855.

Larache (lä.räsh'). [Arabic: **El Araish, El Arish.**] Seaport in NW Africa, in Spanish Morocco, on the Atlantic coast, almost on the boundary between the Spanish and French zones of Morocco but within the Spanish zone. Just NE of Larache is the site of the ancient Phoenician colony of Lixus, traditionally the site of the mythical Garden of the Hesperides. 36,132 (1940).

Lara Jongrang (lä'rä jông'gräng). See under **Prambanan, Chandi.**

Laramanik (lä.rä.mä.nēk'). See **Aramanik.**

Laramie (lar'a.mi). [Former name, **Laramie City.**] City in SE Wyoming, county seat of Albany County, on the Laramie River ab. 45 mi. NW of Cheyenne: manufactures of cement, bricks, and tiles; railroad shops. It is a shipping point for cattle and sheep. Laramie is the seat of the University of Wyoming. A stopping point on the Overland Trail, it was platted in 1868, and named for Jacques Laramie. Elevation, ab. 7,151 ft.; pop. 15,581 (1950).

Laramie, Fort. See under **Fort Laramie National Monument.**

Laramie, Jacques. [Original surname possibly **Lorimer** or **La Ramée.**] b. probably in Canada; d. in what is now Wyoming, 1821. American fur trapper and pioneer, after whom the Laramie Mountains and Laramie, Wyo., are named. Reputed to have been in the employ of the North West Company, he may have been active as a trapper in Colorado as early as 1816 and appears to have gone into southeastern Wyoming in about 1819. He is allegedly the first white man to have explored the upper reaches of the Laramie River. He explored the river further in 1820, perhaps to the mouth of the Sibylee (Sabille), and built a cabin at that point. Also named for him were Fort Laramie, the Laramie Plains, and Laramie Peak.

Laramie Mountains. Range of the Rocky Mountains in SE Wyoming and N Colorado.

Laramie Peak. Highest peak of the Laramie Mountains, in Wyoming. Elevation, 10,274 ft.

Laramie Plains. Elevated basin in S Wyoming, in which Laramie is situated. It is a broad level to rolling plain, used for livestock grazing, drained by the Laramie and Medicine Bow rivers. Elevation, ab. 7,500 ft.

Laramie River. River which rises in N Colorado and joins the North Platte in E Wyoming. Length, ab. 200 mi.

Laranda (la.ran'da). Ancient name of **Karaman.**

La Ravardière (lä.rà.vàr.dyer), **Daniel de la Tousche,** Sieur **de.** b. in Poitou, France, c1570; d. after 1631. French Huguenot soldier and explorer.

Larbaud (lär.bō), **Valéry.** b. at Vichy, France, 1881—. French novelist, poet, critic, and translator. He is the author of *Poèmes d'un riche amateur* (1908), *Fermina Marquez* (1911), *Journal d'A. O. Barnabooth* (1913), *Amants, heureux amants* (1924), *Ce vice impuni, la lecture* (1925), and others. His translations have ranged from Coleridge to Joyce. Born wealthy, Larbaud has used his leisure to "naturalize" the work of various European writers in France. Critics have called him the leading cosmopolitan of his generation.

Larcher (lär.shā), **Pierre Henri.** b. at Dijon, France, Oct. 12, 1726; d. at Paris, Dec. 22, 1812. French Hellenist, translator of Herodotus (1786).

Larchmont (lärch'mont). Village in SE New York, in Westchester County, on Long Island Sound: a northeastern residential suburb of New York City. 6,330 (1950).

Larcom (lär'kom), **Lucy.** b. at Beverly Farms, Mass., March 5, 1824; d. April 17, 1893. American poet. In her youth she worked in a factory at Lowell, Mass., and was a

contributor to the Lowell *Offering*. She was editor (1866-74) of *Our Young Folks*. She was the author of *Ships in the Mist*, stories (1859), and several volumes of poems, and compiled and edited *Roadside Poems* (1876) and *Hillside and Seaside in Poetry* (1877). Her best-known single poem is probably *Poor Lone Hannah*.

Lardner (lärd'nėr), **Dionysius.** b. at Dublin, April 3, 1793; d. at Naples, Italy, April 29, 1859. English clergyman and scientific writer. Among his numerous publications are the *Cabinet Cyclopaedia* (1830-44), to which he contributed the articles on hydrostatics, pneumatics, arithmetic, and geometry (and collaborated in others), *The Great Exhibition and London in 1851* (1852), and numerous works and papers on natural science and railway economics.

Lardner, Nathaniel. b. at Hawkhurst, Kent, England, June 6, 1684; d. there, July 24, 1768. English nonconformist divine and Biblical scholar. Author of *The Credibility of the Gospel History* (1727–57, a work that pioneered in the application of the critical method to the literary materials of the early church), sermons, and others.

Lardner, Ring. [Full name, **Ringgold Wilmer Lardner.**] b. at Niles, Mich., March 6, 1885; d. at East Hampton, Long Island, N.Y., Sept. 25, 1933. American short-story writer and journalist. While a sports writer (1913–19) on the Chicago *Tribune*, he published his first humorous baseball fiction, *You Know Me, Al* (1916), followed by *Treat 'Em Rough* (1918) and *The Real Dope* (1919). His work drew on the vernacular and broadened in character analysis in *The Big Town* (1921) and *Symptoms of Being 35* (1921); his mastery of ironic humor was revealed in *How to Write Short Stories* (1924), *The Love Nest and Other Stories* (1926), and *Round Up* (1929). As a playwright he collaborated with George M. Cohan on *Elmer the Great* (1928) and with George S. Kaufman on *June Moon* (1929).

Lardy (lär.dē), **Charles.** b. 1847; d. 1923. Swiss diplomat and lawyer. He was Swiss minister (1883) at Paris, and served as the first Swiss member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague.

Laredo (lą.rā'dō). City in S Texas, county seat of Webb County, on the Rio Grande River in an irrigated agricultural area noted for its production of Bermuda onions and certain other vegetables: a leading port of entry and trade center on the Mexican-U.S. border. It is the N terminus of the Pan-American Highway, and the site of Fort McIntosh. It was settled by the Spanish in 1755, and incorporated as a city in 1852. Pop. 51,910 (1950).

Laredo Brú (lä.rā'ᴛʜō brö'), **Federico.** b. April 23, 1875; d. July 7, 1946. Cuban politician and soldier, president of Cuba, Dec. 24, 1936, to October, 1940, installed by Fulgencio Batista after the impeachment of Miguel Mariano Gómez.

La Región Orientale (lä re.ʜyōn' ō.ryen.tä'lā). See **Oriente,** Ecuador.

Larentalia (lar.en.tā'li.ą). Ancient Roman festival celebrated Dec. 23, during which offerings were made to the dead, especially at the shrine of Acca Larentia, nurse of Romulus and Remus, field goddess, and protectress of the city.

La Réole (lä rā.ol). Town and river port in SW France, in the department of Gironde, on the Garonne River ab. 31 mi. SE of Bordeaux. It was a settlement under the Romans in ancient Gaul. It was later the site of a famous Benedictine abbey, the bastions of which are still standing. 4,491 (1946).

Lares (lār'ēz). In Roman religion, a class of benevolent spirits presiding over the house and family. They were looked upon also as protectors of the state and city, and as very powerful for evil if not duly respected and propitiated. The public Lares, originally two in number, were the guardians of the unity of the state, and were honored with temples and an elaborate ceremonial. After the time of Augustus, at least, each division of the city had also its own public Lares (*Lares compitales*). The private Lares differed for each family, and were worshiped daily in the house, being domiciled sometimes on the family hearth but usually in a special niche with the Penates. Food was offered to them at every meal. They received also special recognition upon every occasion of festivity, public or private, and on certain days devoted particularly to them, and claimed tribute alike from the bride upon entering the family and from the youth upon attaining his majority. The chief of the private Lares in each family, the domestic or household Lar (*Lar familiaris*) was the spirit of the founder of the family. To the family spirits were often added in later times, among the household Lares, the shades of heroes, or other personalities who were looked upon with admiration or awe. In their character as malignant divinities, the Lares were commonly classed as *lemures* or *larvae*.

Largo Caballero (lär'gō kä.ʙä.lyā'rō), **Francisco.** b. at Madrid, 1869; d. at Paris, March 23, 1946. Spanish socialist, labor leader, and politician of the Popular Front. Originally a miner, Largo Caballero became interested in the Spanish socialist movement and was imprisoned for his radical activity in 1917. After the fall of the monarchy he became minister of labor in the provisional government and in the first republican government of 1931–33. Imprisoned again in October, 1934, for participation in a revolt in Asturias, he was released after acquittal by the courts in November, 1935. In December he resigned leadership of the Socialist Party and turned his sympathies toward the extreme left, fighting in his paper *Claridad* both the right, led by Gil Robles, and the moderate left under Prieto. From September, 1936, to May, 1937, he was Spain's prime minister and minister of war. During the Spanish Civil War he headed the "army of workers" fighting in the Guadarrama mountains. He failed to obtain Russian support and was expelled from the cabinet, to be succeeded by Jan Negrín. He was tried *in absentia* by the Franco government during his exile in Paris, and disappeared (1940) after the collapse of France. In 1945 he returned to Paris; by his own account he was held prisoner by the Germans for the entire intervening period.

Largs (lärgz). Police burgh and market town in SW Scotland, in Ayrshire, on a channel of the Firth of Clyde, ab. 24 mi. W of Glasgow. The town is now a holiday resort. It was the scene of a decisive victory by Alexander III of Scotland over Haakon IV of Norway in 1263. Pop. 7,321 (est. 1948).

La Rièg̀e (lä ryezh). See **Ariège.**

La Rioja (lä ryō'ʜä). Province in NW Argentina, extending SE from Chile. The development of the area, lying E of the Andes, is hampered by a limited water supply. Some alfalfa, fruit, tobacco, and wheat are grown, but more important is the mining of alum, coal, salt, and metals. Capital, La Rioja; area, ab. 35,690 sq. mi.; pop. 110,746 (1947).

La Rioja. Town in W Argentina, capital of La Rioja province, ab. 635 mi. NW of Buenos Aires: wines. 23,809 (est. 1947).

La Rioja. Fertile upland region in N Spain, centered in the province of Logroño, and situated on the S bank of the Ebro River.

Larionov (lä.ri.ô'nof), **Mikhail Fëdorovich.** b. at Teraspol, Russia, May 22, 1881—. Russian painter, decorator, and choreographer, one of his country's leading artists. He studied at the Moscow Academy of Fine Arts, and his work has been exhibited in almost every major city in the world.

Larissa (lą.ris'ą). [Also, **Larisa** (lä'rē.sä).] *Nomos* (department) in NE Greece, in Thessaly, ceded by Turkey in 1881. Capital, Larissa; area, ab. 2,943 sq. mi.; pop. 206,829 (1951).

Larissa. [Also, **Larisa.**] City in NE Greece, the capital of the *nomos* (department) of Larissa, on the Salambria River ab. 40 mi. E of Trikkala: the ancient capital of the district of Pelasgiotis. It is the seat of a bishopric. In World War II heavy fighting between the Greeks and Germans took place here in April, 1941. Pop. 43,163 (1951).

Larissa Cremaste (lą.ris'ą krē.mas'tē). In ancient geography, a town in SE Thessaly, Greece, near the coast: site of a temple to Jupiter.

Laristan (lär.i.stän', -stan'). Region and former province in S Iran, bordering on the Persian Gulf SE of Fars. The surface is largely mountainous. On the plains near the gulf crops of dates, wheat, barley, and rye are produced; sheep are raised in the mountains. Capital, Bandar Abbas; area, ab. 50,000 sq. mi.; pop. ab. 150,000.

Larius (lār'i.us), **Lacus.** Latin name of **Como,** Lake.

La Rive (lȧ rēv), **Auguste de.** b. at Geneva, Switzerland, Oct. 9, 1801; d. at Marseilles, France, Nov. 27, 1873. Swiss physicist. He devoted himself to the investigation of the specific heat of gases and the conductibility of heat, but especially to researches in electricity. His name is associated with many original discoveries in magnetism, electrodynamics, and other branches of science. He invented the process of electro-gilding, and propounded a new theory of the aurora. Among his published works are *Mémoire sur les caustiques* (1824), *Théorie de la pile voltaïque* (1836), and a complete treatise on electricity, regarded as authoritative, entitled *Archives de l'électricité: Traité de l'électricité théorique et appliquée* (1854–58).

Larivey (lȧ.rē.vā), **Pierre de.** [Original surname, **Giunta.**] b. at Troyes, France, c1550; d. c1612. French dramatist. He was descended from an Italian family which had translated the Italian name Giunta into Larivey. He is considered one of the creators of French comedy. Both Molière and Regnard were indebted to him. He also translated and imitated Straparola's *Nights* and other Italian comedies.

Larkin (lär'kin), **Edgar Lucien.** b. at Freedom, Ill., April 5, 1847; d. Oct. 11, 1924. American astronomer.

Larkmeadow (lärk'med''ō). Novel by Marmaduke Pickthall, published in 1912.

Larkspur (lärk'spėr). Town in W California, in Marin County N of San Francisco: residential suburb. 2,905 (1950).

Larksville (lärks'vil). [Former name, **Blindtown.**] Borough in E Pennsylvania, in Luzerne County, in an anthracite coal area: coal mining. It was renamed in 1895. Pop. 6,360 (1950).

L'Arlésienne (lȧr.lā.zyen). See **Arlésienne, L'.**

Larmor (lär'môr), Sir **Joseph.** b. at Magheragall, County Antrim, Ireland, July 11, 1857; d. 1942. British mathematician and physicist. He was especially noted for his contributions to the theory of the ultimate constitution of matter.

Larnaca (lär'nạ.kạ). [Also: **Larnaka, Larnica** (lär'ni-kạ); ancient name, **Citium.**] Town and seaport in Cyprus, on the SE coast. It has an open roadstead. 15,828 (est. 1951).

Larne (lärn). Municipal borough, seaport, and seaside resort in Northern Ireland, in County Antrim, ab. 18 mi. N of Belfast. Larne has linen manufactures and an alumina-processing plant, operating on local and imported bauxite. Its exports consist of agricultural products and alumina. It has a ferry service (36 sea miles) to Stranraer, in SW Scotland, which is the shortest regular sea passage between Great Britain and Ireland. 11,750 (est. 1949).

Larne, Lough. Sea inlet in Northern Ireland, in County Antrim, lying between Islandmagee (a peninsula) and the Irish mainland. Larne municipal borough lies near its entrance. Length, ab. 6 mi.

Larned (lär'nẹd). City in C Kansas, county seat of Pawnee County. 4,447 (1950).

Larned, Josephus Nelson. b. at Chatham, Canada, May 11, 1836; d. Aug. 15, 1913. American librarian and author of histories. He was on the staff (1859–72) of the Buffalo *Express*, and was elected (1871) superintendent of schools at Buffalo, N.Y. As librarian (1877–97) of the Buffalo Library (library of the Buffalo Young Men's Association at the time), he made it the first library to be classified according to the Dewey decimal system and one of the first to have a children's room. Author of *History for Ready Reference* (1894–95, supplements 1901 and 1910), *History of England* (1900), *Primers of Right and Wrong, for Young People* (1902), *A History of the United States for Secondary Schools* (1903), *Seventy Centuries of the Life of Mankind* (1905; republished as *Larned's History of the World,* 1915), and *A History of Buffalo* (1911).

Larned, William Augustus. b. at Summit, N.J., Dec. 30, 1872; d. at New York, Dec. 16, 1926. American tennis player. He was ranked (1892–1912) among the first ten players in America 19 times, won the national singles championship seven times, and was six times U.S. representative in Davis Cup matches.

Laroche (lȧ.rosh'), **Maria Sophie.** [Maiden name, **Guttermann.**] b. at Kaufbeuren, Bavaria, Germany, Dec. 6, 1731; d. at Offenbach, Hesse, Germany, Feb. 18, 1807. German novelist; girlhood sweetheart of Christoph Martin Wieland and grandmother of Clemens Brentano and Elisabeth von Arnim. Her novels are somewhat after the manner of Richardson. Among them are *Das Fraulein von Sternheim* (1771), *Rosaliens Briefe* (1779), and *Melusinens Sommerlieder* (1806).

La Rochefoucauld (lȧ rosh.fō.kō), **François, Duc de.** [Additional title, Prince of **Marcillac.**] b. at Paris, Dec. 15, 1613; d. there, March 17, 1680. French moralist and writer. He is known for his maxims, his memoirs, and his correspondence. The first edition of the *Maxims* was issued anonymously under the title *Réflexions ou sentences et maximes morales* (1665). The fifth edition (1678), published during the author's lifetime, is considered definitive. A sixth edition appeared posthumously (1693), containing 50 maxims. The best modern edition was made by Gilbert for the series of the *Grands écrivains de la France* (1868). La Rochefoucauld's memoirs were published in 1662 under the title *Mémoires sur la régence d'Anne d'Autriche.* His correspondence was made public in 1818 through Belin's edition. He participated in the court intrigue against Richelieu and Mazarin, fought in the Fronde disorders, and was a friend of Mme. de Sévigné and Mme. de La Fayette.

La Rochefoucauld-Liancourt (-lyäṅ.kör), **François Alexandre Frédéric,** Duc **de.** b. Jan. 11, 1747; d. March 27, 1827. French philanthropist and politician. He founded on his estate, Liancourt, near Clermont, a model school for the education of poor soldiers' children, which in 1788 received the name École des Enfants de la Patrie. He emigrated at the beginning of the French Revolution, returned in 1799, and was created a peer at the restoration of the Bourbons in 1814. He wrote *Voyage dans les États-Unis d'Amérique fait en 1795–97* (1798).

La Rochejacquelein or **La Rochejaquelein** (lȧ rosh-zhȧk.laṅ), **Henri du Vergier,** Comte **de.** b. near Châtillon, Deux-Sèvres, France, in August, 1772; killed at Nouaillé, France, March 4, 1794. French Vendean leader; brother of Louis du Vergier, Marquis de la Rochejacquelein. He was made generalissimo in October, 1793, was victorious at Antrain, and was defeated at Le Mans in 1793.

La Rochejacquelein or **La Rochejaquelein, Louis du Vergier,** Marquis **de.** b. at St.-Aubin, Deux-Sèvres, France, in November, 1777; killed in battle at Pont des Marthes, near St.-Gilles, France, June 4, 1815. French Vendean leader; brother of Henri du Vergier, Comte de La Rochejacquelein.

La Rochejacquelein or **La Rochejaquelein, Marie Louise Victoire de Donnissan,** Marquise **de.** b. at Versailles, France, Oct. 25, 1772; d. at Orléans, France, Feb. 15, 1857. French royalist; wife of Louis du Vergier, Marquis de La Rochejacquelein. She published *Mémoires* (1815).

La Rochelle (lȧ ro.shel). [Medieval name, **Rupella.**] Town in W France, the capital of the department of Charente-Maritime, on an arm of the Bay of Biscay, at the junction of the Canal de Marans and the Rochelle River. An important fishing port, it also exports agricultural products and imports raw materials, mainly lumber and coal. It has docks, metalworking and boatbuilding industries, textile manufactures, and breweries. The town is a center for tourists because of its old fortifications, picturesque buildings, and many historical associations. In the Middle Ages the town was for a long time under English sovereignty; it was later besieged in the religious wars, when it was a chief stronghold of the Huguenots. The city capitulated to Richelieu in 1628, after a siege lasting 15 months. The harbor installations were damaged in World War II. 48,923 (1946).

La Rochelle (lä rō.shel'). Former name of **New Rochelle.**

La Rochelle (lȧ ro.shel'), **Peace of.** Peace signed at La Rochelle, France, July 6, 1573, whereby Charles IX granted the Huguenots a degree of toleration.

La Roche-sur-Yon (lȧ rosh.sür.yôṅ). [Former names: **Napoléonville, Bourbon-Vendee, Napoléon-Vendée.**] Town in W France, the capital of the department of Vendée, on the Yon River a short distance from the Atlantic Ocean. The town was laid out in regular blocks by Napoleon I in 1804, was named Napoléonville (1808–14), Bourbon-Vendée (1814–48), and Napoléon-Vendée (1848–70, 1870–1945).

La Roda (lä rō'ᴛʜä). Town in E Spain, in the province of Albacete, on the plateau of La Mancha, ab. 21 mi. NW of Albacete; trade in agricultural products. 11,602 (1940).

La Romana (lä rō.mä'nä). City in SE Dominican Republic. 11,587 (1950).

Laromiguière (lä.ro.mē.gver), **Pierre.** b. at Livignac-le-Haut, Aveyron, France, Nov. 3, 1756; d. at Paris, Aug. 12, 1837. French philosophical writer, author of *Leçons de philosophie* (1815–18).

La Rothière (lä.ro.tyer). Village in N central France, in the department of Aube, ab. 23 mi. E of Troyes. Here on Feb. 1, 1814, the Allies (100,000) under Blücher defeated the French (45,000) under Napoleon.

Larousse (lä.rös), **Pierre Athanase.** b. at Toucy, Yonne, France, Oct. 23, 1817; d. at Paris, Jan. 3, 1875. French grammarian, lexicographer, and author; editor of the *Grand dictionnaire universel du XIXe siècle* (1866–78).

Larra (lär'rä), **Mariano José de.** [Pseudonym, **Fígaro.**] b. at Madrid, in March, 1809; committed suicide, Feb. 13, 1837. Spanish satirist and dramatist. He first attracted notice by his *El Duende Satirico* (1829) and *El Pobrecito Hablador* (1832). He became editor in chief of the *Spanish Review* in 1833, and wrote a variety of satirical articles published posthumously in five volumes as *Figaro.*

Larrazábal (lär.rä.sä'bäl), **Felipe.** b. c1822; drowned, 1873. Venezuelan author, best known for his *Vida del Libertador Simon Bolivar* (1863).

Larreta (lär.rā'tä), **Enrique Rodríguez.** b. at Buenos Aires, March 4, 1875—. Argentine novelist, famous for *La Gloria de Don Ramiro* (1908), perhaps the best of modern Spanish historical novels. He has also written poetry and stories of ranch life.

Larrey (lä.rā), **Dominique Jean,** Baron. b. near Bagnères-de-Bigorre, France, in July, 1766; d. at Lyons, France, July 25, 1842. French surgeon. He became known in the Napoleonic campaigns as the head of the medical and surgical department of the army. He introduced the *ambulances volantes* (mobile hospital units). He published *Mémoires de médecine et de chirurgie* (1812–18) and other works.

L'Arronge (lä.rôṅzh'), **Adolf.** b. at Hamburg, Germany, March 8, 1838; d. at Kreuzlingen, Switzerland, May 25, 1908. German theater director and playwright. His early career was in music, as a conductor of orchestras in various cities, but the success of his first farce, *Das grosse Lo* (1866), attracted him to the theater. He took over the direction of the Lobe Theater at Breslau (1874–78), then bought (1881) the Friedrich-Wilhelmstädtische Theater at Berlin, revamped it as the Deutsches Theater in 1883, and directed it until 1894.

Larry Gould Bay (lar'i göld'). See **Gould Bay.**

Larsa (lär'sạ). [Biblical name, **Ellasar.**] Ancient city in Mesopotamia, the king of which (Arioch) was allied with Chedorlaomer in his expedition against the cities in the valley of Siddim (Gen. xiv. 1, 9). It is identified by most Assyriologists with the Babylonian city situated about halfway between the sites of Ur and Erech, on the left bank of the Euphrates, now represented by the ruins of Senkereh. Larsa rose to great prominence just before 2000 B.C. under an Elamite dynasty, ruling over Ur and other Mesopotamian city-states, but fell to the Babylonian kings of the first dynasty c1900 B.C.

Lars Christensen Peak (lärs' kris'tẹn.sẹn). Mountain on Peter I Island, lying NE of Antarctica, in ab. 68°50′ S., 90°30′ W. It is the lofty, rounded dome of an extinct crater, and is the highest point on the island. Elevation, ab. 3,937 ft.

Larsen (lär'sẹn), **Hanna Astrup.** b. at Decorah, Iowa, Sept. 1, 1873; d. at Elmsford, N.Y., Dec. 3, 1945. American editor, biographer, and translator of Danish books. She was assistant editor (1901–04) of *Amerika* at Madison, Wis., editor (1904–05) of *Pacific-Posten* at San Francisco, and literary editor (1913–21) and editor (1921–45) of *The American-Scandinavian Review.* Her biographies include *Knut Hamsun* (1922) and *Selma Lagerlöf* (1935). She translated, from the Danish, J. P. Jacobson's *Marie Grubbe* (1917) and *Niels Lyhne* (1919) and stories by Steen Blicher, and edited anthologies of Scandinavian stories.

Larsen, Johannes Anker. See **Anker Larsen, Johannes.**

Larsen, Karl Halfdan Edvard. b. at Rendsborg, Denmark, July 28, 1860; d. at Copenhagen, July 11, 1931. Danish author. He is best known for his stories from the street life of Copenhagen, especially *I det gamle Voldkvarter* (In the Old Vold-section, 1899).

Lars Porsena (lärz' pôr'sẹ.nạ). See **Porsena, Lars.**

Larsson (lär'sôn), **Karl.** b. at Stockholm, May 28, 1853; d. Jan. 22, 1919. Swedish painter and etcher. He was especially successful in water colors, and in mural painting in tempera. His most important work of the latter type is the decoration of the staircase of the National Museum at Stockholm.

Larvik (lär'vēk). [Also: **Laurvig, Laurvik.**] Town in SE Norway, in the *fylke* (county) of Vestfold, just W of the mouth of the Lågen River, on the Larvik Fjord (an arm of the Skaggerak), SW of Oslo. It is a seaport, with shipyards, a lumber and wallboard industry, stone quarries (granite), and small metalworking factories. It is the home port of part of the Norwegian whaling fleet. It received town privileges in 1671. Pop. 9,824 (1946).

La Salle (lạ sal'). City in N Illinois, in La Salle County, on the Illinois River, formerly at the head of navigation, ab. 85 mi. SW of Chicago; industries include zinc smelting, and the manufacture of clocks, glass, cement, sulfuric acid, and metal products. 12,083 (1950).

Lasalle (lạ.sal'). [Also, **La Salle.**] Town on SE Montreal Island, Quebec, Canada, ab. 3 mi. S of the city limits of Montreal. 11,633 (1951).

La Salle (lä säl), **Antoine de.** [Also, **La Sale.**] b. c1388; d. c1462. French poet. Of the three works attributed to him, only the romance *Petit Jehan de Saintré* is certainly of his authorship, but he is often named as the author of the satirical *Les Quinze Joyes de mariage* and the collection of novellas known as *Cent nouvelles nouvelles.*

La Salle, Saint **Jean Baptiste** (or **John Baptist**) **de.** See Saint **Jean Baptiste de la Salle.**

La Salle (lạ sal'; French, lä säl), **Robert Cavelier,** Sieur **de.** b. at Rouen, France, in November, 1643; d. in what is now Texas, March 19, 1687. French explorer of North America, known for his voyage down the Mississippi to its mouth. After having been schooled by the Jesuits, he left his novitiate at the age of 22 and in 1666 went to Canada, where he received from the Sulpicians a grant of land on the island of Montreal. He left his seigniory in 1669, when he set out for the West with a Sulpician mission. He reached the Niagara River and the western end of Lake Ontario. Historical students do not accept the claim, advanced by La Salle himself, that he reached at this time the river that was later to be known as the Ohio. Little is known of his career from 1669 to 1673. When Count de Frontenac came to Quebec as the new governor, La Salle cultivated the friendship of the like-minded Frontenac, who also viewed North America as an area splendidly suitable for French development. Frontenac dispatched La Salle to France to secure a monopoly of the fur trade. La Salle succeeded in his mission and returned to Canada in the company of Friar Louis Hennepin. After spending three years at Fort Frontenac (where Kingston, Ontario, now stands), La Salle again went to France, where he was granted a title of nobility and a patent for exploring and developing the areas of the West. Returning to Canada in 1678, he collaborated with Frontenac in making plans for French expansion in the West. In August, 1678, La Sallé set out aboard the *Griffon,* which had been built at a shipyard on the Niagara River above the falls, and sailed to Green Bay, where his traders, who had preceded him, loaded a rich store of furs aboard the vessel. The *Griffon* turned back for Fort Frontenac, and was never heard from again. Meanwhile, La Salle and his party continued their journey by canoe. They went up Lake Michigan, into the St. Joseph River, portaged to the Kankakee River, and went down the Illinois River to Lake Peoria, where they built (January, 1679) Fort Crèvecœur. After sending Father Hennepin and two others to explore the upper Mississippi, La Salle went back to Fort Frontenac and did not return to Fort Crèvecœur until late in 1679, when he found the post abandoned and in ruins. In June, 1681, he was reunited at Mackinac with his associate, Henri de Tonti, and together they erected a fort on the upper Illinois River, near what is now Ottawa. Early in 1682 he and Henri de Tonti set out to explore the Mississippi. It was then that

La Salle probably saw the Ohio, at its mouth, for the first time. He reached the Gulf of Mexico on April 9, 1682; taking possession of the Mississippi River valley in the name of the French sovereign, he called the area Louisiana. La Salle was the first of the French explorers to trace the Mississippi to its mouth. When Frontenac was replaced (1682) by Antoine Lefebre, Sieur de la Barre, La Salle was deprived of the command of his fort and summoned to Quebec by the new governor. Instead, La Salle went to France, where after furnishing descriptions of his adventures, he was restored by royal command to his former status in New France. In July, 1684, having been named viceroy of North America and assigned the command of the region from the Illinois to the Spanish borders, he set out from France at the head of a colonizing expedition bound for the mouth of the Mississippi. However, the fleet missed that point and instead landed on the coast of what is now Texas. The ships returned to France in March, 1685, but La Salle remained behind, determined to find the Mississippi. He was shot by mutineers in his party, on the Brazos River just above the mouth of the Navasota.

La Salle and the Discovery of the Great West. Historical work by Francis Parkman, published in 1869 under the title *The Discovery of the Great West.*

Las Alpujarras (läs äl.pö.här'räs). See **Alpujarras, Las.**

Las Animas (läs an'i.mąs). City in E Colorado, county seat of Bent County, on the Arkansas River. 3,223 (1950).

Lasca (läs'kä), **Il.** See **Grazzini, Anton Francesco.**

La Scala (lä skä'lä). See **Scala, La.**

Lascaris (las'ką.ris), **Andreas Joannes** (or **Johannes** or **Janos** or **Janus**). [Called **Rhyndacenus.**] b. at Rhyndacus, in Asia Minor, c1445; d. at Rome, 1535. Greek scholar, resident in Italy and France after the fall of Constantinople; possibly the younger brother of Constantine Lascaris. He first lived at the court of Lorenzo de' Medici, and after his patron's death went to Paris, where he taught Greek. In 1503 and again in 1505 he was French ambassador at Venice, and after 1508 went to Rome. His most notable work is an edition of the Greek anthology (1494). He also edited the Greek scholia on the *Iliad*, and other works.

Lascaris, Constantine. fl. in the second half of the 15th century. Greek scholar. He settled in Italy sometime after 1453, and wrote (1476) a Greek grammar, the first printed book to use Greek characters.

Lascaris, Joannes (or **John**) **IV.** See **John IV** (of the *Byzantine Empire*).

Las Casas (läs kä'säs), **Bartolomé de.** [Called **"Apostle of the Indians."**] b. at Seville, Spain, 1474; d. at Madrid, in July, 1566. Spanish Dominican, celebrated as a defender of the Indians against their Spanish conquerors. He went to Hispaniola in 1502, accompanied Diego Velásquez during the conquest of Cuba, and became a curate there. In 1514 he began to preach against the prevailing system of Indian slavery, and in 1515 went to Spain to intercede for the Indians with Ferdinand. By Cardinal Ximenes he was named "Protector of the Indians," with considerable powers, and returned to Hispaniola in 1516. He again visited Spain to urge his views on Charles V, attempted to plant a colony on the coast of Cumaná, in what is now Venezuela, which was destroyed by the Indians (1521), took the Dominican habit at Santo Domingo (1522) and remained in retirement for eight years, and finally returned to Spain. From 1544 to 1547 he was bishop of Chiapas in Mexico. He published *Breuissima relacion de la destruycion de las Indias* ("Destruction of the Indies," Seville, 1552), *Historia de las Indias* (published 1875, but well known before by manuscript copies), and others.

Las Cases (läs käz), **Emmanuel Augustin Dieudonné, Comte de.** b. near Revel, Haute-Garonne, France, 1766; d. at Paris, May 15, 1842. French historian, a companion (1815–16) of Napoleon at St. Helena. He served the royalist cause in the army of Condé in 1792, and then went to England, returning to France in 1799. In 1808 Napoleon made him a baron, and gave him a position in the council of state. When the emperor was sent to St. Helena, Las Cases, with his eldest son, followed him. He was sent away from the island in November, 1816, for attempting to forward a letter to Lucien Bonaparte without the knowledge of the commandant, and was confined for eight months. To him Napoleon dictated a part of his memoirs. He published *Mémorial de Sainte Hélène* (1822–23).

Lascelles (las'ęlz), Sir **Frank Cavendish.** b. at London, 1841; d. there, 1920. English diplomat, who worked for Anglo-German amity until 1914; grandson of Henry Lascelles, 2nd Earl of Harewood. He was consul-general at Cairo during the last two years of Khedive Ismail's reign (1878–79) and afterwards held several ambassadorial and ministerial posts.

Lascelles, Henry. [Title, 2nd Earl of **Harewood.**] b. Dec. 25, 1767; d. at Bramham, Yorkshire, England, Nov. 24, 1841. English nobleman. As member of Parliament (1796, 1802, 1807, 1812, 1818), he voted as a moderate Tory.

Lascelles, Henry George Charles. [Title, 6th Earl of **Harewood.**] b. Sept. 9, 1882; d. near Leeds, England, May 24, 1947. English soldier. He married (1922) Princess Mary (only daughter of George V).

Lasco (las'kō), **Johannes à.** Latinized name of **Łaski, Jan.**

Las Cruces (läs krö'sęs). Town in S New Mexico, county seat of Dona Ana County: center of an agricultural district. New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts is nearby. 12,325 (1950).

Lascy (lä'sē), **Franz Moritz.** See **Lacy,** Count **Franz Moritz von.**

Lascy, Pierre. See **Lacy, Peter.**

Las Desertas (läs dā.ser'täs). See **Desertas.**

La Serena (lä sā.rā'nä). [Also, **Serena.**] Capital of Coquimbo province, in NW Chile, on Coquimbo Bay. Founded in 1544; scene of the Chilean declaration of independence (Feb. 27, 1818); seat of a bishopric. 21,742 (1940).

La Serna y Hinojosa (lä ser'nä ē ē.nō.hō'sä), **José de.** b. at Jerez de la Frontera, Spain, 1770; d. at Cádiz, Spain, 1832. Spanish general. In 1816, with the rank of major general, he was put in command of the army in Upper Peru. He was defeated by the patriots at Salta and Jujuy and, owing to disagreements with the viceroy, resigned in 1819 and was made lieutenant general and president of the council of war; soon after this he was made commander of the army against San Martín. La Serna was forced to evacuate Lima (July 6, 1821), but he kept his ground in the interior with great skill and resolution, making his capital at Cusco. During three years and a half he was practically cut off from Spain. He was finally defeated by Sucre and captured with his whole army at the battle of Ayacucho, Dec. 9, 1824.

La Seyne-sur-Mer (lä sen.sür.mer). [Also, **La Seyne.**] Town in SE France, in the department of Var, on the Bay of Toulon. It is a southwestern suburb of Toulon, with a port, shipyards, sawmills, and naval-construction works. The port installations and the town were damaged in World War II. 26,172 (1946).

Lashio (lash'i.ō, lą.shō'). Town in E Burma, in Shan State, ab. 130 mi. NE of Mandalay. It is a trading center and became famous during World War II as a terminus of the Burma Road. It is also the NW terminus of the railway line from Mandalay. It was taken by the Japanese in April, 1942, and recaptured by Chinese forces under U.S. General Daniel I. Sultan on March 8, 1945. Pop. 4,638 (1931).

Lashkar (lush'kąr). Capital of Madhya Bharat, Union of India, ab. 135 mi. W of the city of Cawnpore. It is the center of an important stone quarrying and carving industry, and has manufactures of cotton textiles, metal products, tobacco, and pottery. Founded in 1809 S of the old fortress town of Gwalior, Lashkar has grown rapidly and now forms with the old town a single municipality. 182,492 (1941).

La Sierra (lā si.er'ą). Unincorporated community in S California, in Riverside County, SW of Riverside. 3,802 (1950).

Lasithi (la.sē'thē) or **Lasithion** (lą.sē'thyôn). See **Lassithion.**

Łask (łask). Town in C Poland, in the *województwo* (province) of Łódź, on the Grabia River SW of Łódź; textile industry; sugar refinery. The population declined after the formerly numerous Jewish inhabitants were

deported by the Germans during World War II. 3,819 (1946).

Lasker (läs'kėr), **Eduard.** b. at Jarocin, Posen (then in Prussia), Oct. 14, 1829; d. at New York, Jan. 5, 1884. German statesman, one of the founders and leaders of the National Liberal Party. He participated in the Revolution of 1848 at Vienna, entered the Prussian Landtag in 1865 and the German Reichstag in 1867, and headed the secessionists from the National Liberal Party in 1880. He was active in the unification of Germany, especially in the writing of the law code, but disagreed with Bismarck on economic and financial matters.

Lasker, Emanuel. b. at Berlin, Dec. 24, 1868; d. at New York, Jan. 11, 1941. German chess master and world chess champion (1894–1921), author, mathematician, and philosopher. His leading chess works were *Common Sense in Chess* and *Manual of Chess;* in the field of philosophy, he wrote *Philosophy of Struggle* and *Philosophy of the Unfinished.* His principal international tournament successes were first prize at Nuremberg 1896, London 1899, Paris 1900, St. Petersburg 1909 (equal first), St. Petersburg 1914, Moravská Ostrava (Mährisch-Ostrau) 1923, and New York 1924. His chief match victories were against Steinitz (1894), in which he won the championship, Marshall (1907), and Tarrasch (1908). He was defeated by Capablanca in their match in 1921.

Laski (las'ki), **Harold Joseph.** b. at Manchester, England, June 30, 1893; d. at London, March 24, 1950. English political scientist. He was a lecturer at McGill (1914–16), Harvard (1916–20), Amherst (1917), and Yale (1919–20, 1931), served as vice-chairman (1921–30) of the British Institute of Adult Education, was a lecturer (1922–25) at Cambridge, and was professor (1926 *et seq.*) at the University of London. He served as a member of the executive committee of the Fabian Society (1922–36) and of the Labour Party (1936 *et seq.*), of which he was chairman (1945–46). Author of *The Problem of Sovereignty* (1917), *Authority in the Modern State* (1919), *Foundations of Sovereignty* (1921), *A Grammar of Politics* (1925), *Communism* (1927), *Liberty in the Modern State* (1930), *Democracy in Crisis* (1933), *Parliamentary Government in England* (1938), *The American Presidency* (1940), *Faith, Reason, Civilization* (1944), and *The American Democracy* (1948).

Łaski (läs'kē), **Jan.** [Latinized, **Johannes à Lasco.**] b. at the castle of Łask, Poland, 1499; d. at Kalisz, Poland, Jan. 13, 1560. Polish Protestant theologian and friend of Erasmus; the second son of a baron of Łask. He studied (1515–17) at Bologna, and was ordained (1521) a priest and dean at Gniezno. He went (1523) to Basel and lived for a year with Erasmus, returned (October, 1525) to Poland, and became (1538) archdeacon of Warsaw. He became a reformer of the Swiss (Calvinist) school. In 1540 he settled at Emden, in East Friesland, and was appointed (1542) pastor of a congregation there. He went (August, 1548) to England on the invitation of Cranmer, returning (March, 1549) to Emden, and returned (May, 1550) to England, remaining there until September, 1553, when Mary Tudor came to the throne. While in England he was superintendent of the Church of Foreign Protestants at London, and took an important part in the discussions of ecclesiastical affairs. He was a voluminous writer.

Łaskowski (läs.kôf'skē), **Zygmunt.** b. 1841; d. 1926. Polish scholar. He took part in the Polish uprising (1863) against Russia, fled abroad after its failure, and studied medicine at Paris and London. He was professor of anatomy (1876–1926) at Geneva and president of the Polish National Museum at Rapperswil, Switzerland. He was an indefatigable champion of the independence of Poland.

Lasky (las'ki), **Jesse L.** b. at San Francisco, Sept. 13, 1880—. American motion-picture producer. He organized (1914) and was president of Jesse L. Lasky Feature Play Company, and was an associate producer with RKO Radio Pictures, Inc., and with Warner Brothers.

Las Navas de Tolosa (läs nä'vȧs dā tō.lō'sä). See under **Bailén.**

La Solana (lä sō.lä'nä). Town in C Spain, in the province of Ciudad Real, ab. 40 mi. E of Ciudad Real: agricultural trade. 13,462 (1940).

La Soufrière (lä sö.frē.er). See **Soufrière.**

La Souterraine (lä sö.te.ren). Town in C France, in the department of Creuse, W of Guéret. It is an old town, with a Romanesque and Gothic church, built between 1150 and 1225. The town was slightly damaged in World War II. 5,074 (1946).

Las Palmas (läs päl'mäs). Province of Spain, comprising the E part of the Canary Islands, including the major islands of Grand Canary, Fuerteventura, and Lanzarote. Capital, Las Palmas; area, ab. 1,569 sq. mi.; pop. 359,926 (1950).

Las Palmas. [Eng. trans., *"The Palms."*] City in the Canary Islands, the capital of the Spanish province of Las Palmas, on the N shore of Grand Canary island. It is the largest place in the islands, exporting bananas, tomatoes, potatoes, almonds, and citrus fruits. Hats and woolen and leather goods are manufactured, chiefly in home industries. There are commercial fisheries; shipyards and port facilities are available at nearby La Luz. It is a year-round seaside resort attracting many visitors. 138,441 (1950).

La Spezia (lä spe'tsyä). Province in N Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Liguria. Capital, La Spezia; area, ab. 345 sq. mi.; pop. 222,080 (1936).

La Spezia. [Also: **Spezia, Spezzia.**] City and commune in NW Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Liguria, capital of the province of La Spezia, on the Gulf of Spezia ab. 50 mi. SE of Genoa. It is the chief naval station of Italy, with a large, protected harbor, marine arsenal, docks, and shipyards. There are machinery, electrical equipment, and chemical industries, stone quarries and fisheries. The naval station was planned by Napoleon but came into actual being only after the establishment of the kingdom of Italy. Extensive damage was suffered during World War II. Pop. of commune, 106,119 (1936), 111,917 (1951); of city, 80,399 (1936).

Las Pilas (läs pē'läs). Volcanic peak in W Nicaragua, ab. 15 mi. E of León. Elevation, ab. 3,514 ft.

Lassa (lä'sȧ, las'ȧ). See **Lhasa.**

Las Salinas (läs sä.lē'näs). Place ab. 3 mi. N of Cusco, Peru: so called because salt was once obtained there. Here, on April 26, 1538, the forces of Diego de Almagro (the elder), commanded by his lieutenant, Rodrigo de Orgoñez, were defeated by Francisco Pizarro's army under his brother, Hernando. Almagro was captured and executed soon after.

Lassalle (lä.säl'), **Ferdinand.** b. at Breslau, April 11, 1825; d. at Geneva, Switzerland, Aug. 31, 1864. German socialist. Soon after finishing (1845) his studies at Breslau and Berlin, he became involved in the separation suit of the Countess Hatzfeldt; as her champion, fighting the case through many courts, he eventually secured for her a liberal settlement from her husband, but his implication in the stealing of a strongbox containing evidence remained a black mark against him for the rest of his life. He was jailed (1849) for a year during the revolutionary troubles in Germany. In 1859, after being barred from the city as a subversive, he was permitted to enter Berlin. Under the influence of Marxian doctrine, which he modified by substituting government action for revolution and nationalism for internationalism, he now entered politics as the champion of the workingman. He saw in labor the balancing force (he had been a Hegelian since his university days) between the conservatism of Bismarck and the liberalism of the middle class. He believed, however, that labor was trapped by the wage system, which, by attracting workers when wages began to rise and then tending to fall to a bare subsistence level because of the greater labor supply, acted to keep labor from becoming a force in economics and politics commensurate with its inherent power. He wanted to see coöperatives set up, through which labor could get around this "iron law," and to this end he founded (1863) the Allgemeiner Deutscher Arbeiterverein, regarded as the foundation of the German Social Democratic Party, in an effort to gain political power to force the state to give the workers funds which they could otherwise never obtain. In general he was met by lack of enthusiasm on the workers' part, though his agitation by correspondence and pamphleteering brought him renown elsewhere. He was killed in a duel by the fiancé of Helene von Dönniges, the girl he wanted to marry against her parents' will.

Lassalle (lȧ.sȧl), **Jean.** b. at Lyons, France, Dec. 14, 1847; d. at Paris, Sept. 7, 1909. French operatic baritone.

Lassell (lȧ.sel′), **William.** b. at Bolton, Lancashire, England, June 18, 1799; d. at Maidenhead, Berkshire, England, Oct. 5, 1880. English astronomer, noted also as a designer and builder of early reflecting telescopes. He discovered the satellite of Neptune, Oct. 10, 1846, the seventh satellite of Saturn (Hyperion) Sept. 19, 1848 (simultaneously with Bond), and the two inner satellites of Uranus (Ariel and Umbriel) Oct. 24, 1851, and catalogued a large number of new nebulae.

Lassen (läs′ən), **Christian.** b. at Bergen, Norway, Oct. 22, 1800; d. at Bonn, Germany, May 8, 1876. Norwegian Orientalist. He published *Indische Altertumskunde* (Indian Antiquities, 1844–62) and other works, edited various Sanskrit works, and deciphered the Old Persian cuneiform inscriptions.

Lassen, Eduard. b. at Copenhagen, April 18, 1830; d. at Weimar, Germany, Jan. 15, 1904. Belgian composer. In 1857 his opera *Le Roi Edgard* was produced (as *Landgraf Ludwigs Brautfahrt*) at Weimar under the auspices of Liszt. He was made conductor of the Weimar opera after Liszt's retirement. Among his other works are the operas *Frauenlob, Der Gefangene,* and *Tristan and Isolde.*

Lasseran-Massencome (läs.rän.mȧ.sän.kom), **Blaise de.** See **Montluc, Blaise de Lasseran-Massencome, Seigneur de.**

Lasserre (lȧ.ser), **Pierre.** b. at Orthez, Basses-Pyrénées, France, May 31, 1867; d. at Paris, Nov. 4, 1930. French literary critic. He was the author of *Le Romantisme français* (1907), *La Jeunesse de Renan* (3 vols., 1925–31), and other items of literary criticism. He joined the Royalist Action Française at the time of the Dreyfus case and served as literary critic of its official newspaper (1908–14). He underwent a complete change of heart during World War I and during his last years argued for the liberalism which he had previously deplored.

Lassigny (lä.sēn′yę̄; French, lȧ.sē.nyē), **Battle of.** See **Matz, Battle of.**

Lassithion (lä.sē′thyôn). [Also: **Lasithi, Lasithion.**] *Nomos* (department) in S Greece, on the island of Crete. Capital, Hagios Nikolaos; area, ab. 738 sq. mi.; pop. 73,748 (1951).

Lasso (lä′sō), **Galo Plaza.** See **Plaza Lasso, Galo.**

Lasso (läs′sō), **Orlando di.** See **Lassus, Orlandus.**

L'Assomption (lȧ.sôn̥p.syôn̥). River in S Quebec, Canada, flowing generally S from the Laurentian Mountains to the St. Lawrence River just N of Montreal Island. Length, ab. 100 mi.

Lasson (läs′on), **Adolf.** b. at Altstrelitz, Germany, March 12, 1832; d. at Berlin, Dec. 19, 1917. German Hegelian philosopher. Author of *Das Kulturideal und der Krieg* (1868) and *System der Rechtsphilosophie* (1882). He translated some of the works of Aristotle.

Lassus (las′us), **Orlandus.** [Also: **Orlando di Lasso, Orlande de Lassus;** original name, **Roland Delattre.**] b. at Mons, in Hainault (now part of Belgium), c1530; d. at Munich, June 14, 1594. Belgian composer, second only to Palestrina in the 16th century. He was made director of chamber music to Albert V, Duke of Bavaria, and in 1562 was made *Kapellmeister* (choir leader). Here he composed the famous music for the Seven Penitential Psalms. He composed over 2,000 works, chiefly sacred, including between 50 and 60 masses, and a number of madrigals, songs, and other works.

Lasswitz (läs′vits), **Kurd.** b. at Breslau, Germany (now Wrocław, Poland), April 20, 1848; d. at Gotha, Germany, Oct. 17, 1910. German philosopher and writer. Author of *Geschichte der Atomistik vom Mittelalter bis Newton* (1890), *Wirklichkeiten, Beiträge zum Weltverständnis* (1900), and *Auf zwei Planeten* (1897), a work of fiction.

Last (läst), **Doctor.** Shoemaker who passes an amusing examination for the degree of M.D. in Samuel Foote's *The Devil upon Two Sticks.*

Lastarría (läs.tär.rē′ä), **José Victorino.** b. at Rancagua, Chile, 1817; d. at Santiago, Chile, June 14, 1888. Chilean civil servant and author, especially of works relating to the constitutional history of Chile.

Last Chance. Former name of **Helena,** Mont.

Last Days of Pompeii (pom.pā′ē), **The.** Historical novel by Edward Bulwer-Lytton, published in 1834.

Last Judgment, The. Among the noted paintings with this subject are the following. **1.** A painting by Fra Angelico da Fiesole, at Berlin. It is an altarpiece in three parts. **2.** A painting by Michelangelo, covering the entire end wall above the high altar of the Sistine Chapel, Rome. The composition is separated into five subdivisions: (1) above, angels with the emblems of Christ's Passion; (2) upper middle, Christ, with a gesture of condemnation, as the divine Avenger, with Mary at his feet; (3) on both sides, the chief of the elect; (4) at Christ's feet, the angel sounding the trump of doom; (5) below, the fate of those awakened from the dead, the blessed borne upward, and the accursed dashed down by angels and hurled by devils into torment. The painting has suffered from incense and taper smoke, and above all from the clothing of many of Michelangelo's undraped figures. **3.** A fresco in the Campo Santo, Pisa, formerly ascribed to Orcagna, but now to the Lorenzetti (1350). The blessed and the lost are rising from their graves and being conducted to one side or the other by angels or by devils. Many great ecclesiastical and civil dignitaries are represented as in the latter case. The subject is powerfully presented; the gesture of condemnation made by Christ toward the damned is famous. **4.** A very large painting by Rubens (1617), in the Old Pinakothek at Munich. The Three Persons of the Trinity occupy the central upper part of the canvas. Christ sits, as Judge, with uplifted right arm motioning to the dead to rise. The saints are gathered about the Deity. Below, the dead are returning to life, and the entire right side is occupied by the damned, who are hurled down to perdition by the archangel Michael with flaming sword. **5.** An altarpiece by Roger van der Weyden (1447), in the hospital at Beaune, France. It consists of nine compartments, with six more on the outside shutters, and contains portraits of Chancellor Rollin (the donor), of Philippe le Bon of Burgundy, and other personages. It is one of the finest of early Flemish pictures, beautiful in color. **6.** A painting by Fra Angelico, in the Accademia, Florence. Christ turns toward the blessed, with a gesture of doom to the lost, who, as they rise from their graves, are dragged off by devils to their fate. Among the lost appear monks and even popes. The angels and the blessed upon the flowery meadows, and at the gates of paradise, are of the greatest beauty and charm.

Last Judgment, The. English version of Ludwig Spohr's oratorio *Die Letzten Dinge,* produced in 1830, prepared by Edward Taylor.

Last of the Barons, The. Historical novel by Edward Bulwer-Lytton, published in 1843.

Last of the Mohicans (mō.hē′kạnz), **The.** One of the "Leather-Stocking" series of novels by James Fenimore Cooper, published in 1826. It is so called from the nickname of Uncas, one of its leading characters.

Lastovo (läs′tô.vô). [Italian, **Lagosta.**] Island in W Yugoslavia, in the federative unit of Croatia, off the Dalmatian coast, in the Adriatic Sea ab. 8 mi. S of Korčula. Area, ab. 17 sq. mi.

Last Puritan, The. [Subtitle, **A Memoir in the Form of a Novel.**] Novel by George Santayana, published in 1936.

Lastra a Signa (läs′trä ä sē′nyä). Town and commune in C Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Tuscany, in the province of Firenze, on the Arno River, ab. 8 mi. W of Florence. Its 14th-century walls still stand. Buildings of interest to tourists were undamaged in World War II, except the Torre di Baccio, which suffered some roof damage. Pop. of commune, 13,228 (1936); of town, 2,060 (1936).

Las Tres Marías (läs trās mä.rē′äs). See **Tres Marías.**

Last Supper. Meal partaken of by Jesus Christ and the 12 apostles on the eve of Christ's Passion and Crucifixion, as related in the New Testament (Mat. xxvi. 17–30; Mark, xiv. 12–26; Luke, xxii. 7–39; John, xiii–xvii, and 1 Cor. xi. 23–29). The consensus of tradition and of critical opinion is that this gathering occurred on a Thursday night, being either the 13th or the 14th of the month of Nisan, c33 A.D., and that the scene was an upper room in a house in Jerusalem belonging to one of Christ's disciples, probably to the mother of the apostle Mark, but possibly to Nicodemus or to Joseph of Arimathea. On this occasion Jesus, bidding his apostles to partake of bread and of wine, pronounced the words which are con-

sidered to have established the sacrament of the Eucharist (which, accordingly, is often called the Lord's Supper) and he also predicted the betrayal by Judas Iscariot. The Last Supper has been a subject of Christian art since the 6th century. The most famous of all representations of the event is the wall painting by Leonardo da Vinci in the refectory of Santa Maria delle Grazie at Milan; in this work (which has unfortunately suffered from dampness, neglect, and unskillful restoration), Jesus is shown seated at the middle of a long table with the apostles ranged on each side of him, showing their amazement and excitement at the announcement of the impending betrayal. Other noted paintings of the Last Supper are those of Dirk Bouts in the Church of Saint Pierre at Louvain, Belgium; of Justus of Ghent, a pupil of Van Eyck, in the Instituto di belle Arti at Urbino, Italy: a beautiful example of early Flemish art, and one of the oldest oil paintings extant in Italy; of Luca Signorelli, in the *Duomo* (cathedral) of Cortona; of Ghirlandaio in the refectory of Ognissanti at Florence; of Tintoretto in the Church of San Giorgio Maggiore, Venice; of Nicolas Poussin in the Louvre at Paris; and of E. von Gebhart at Berlin.

Last Tournament, The. One of the *Idylls of the King*, by Alfred Tennyson.

Las Vegas (läs vā'gəs). City in SE Nevada, county seat of Clark County: resort center noted for its gambling casinos. It is also the city nearest to the proving grounds of the Atomic Energy Commission, located in the desert ab. 35 mi. NW. In the decade between the last two U.S. censuses its population more than doubled. 8,422 (1940), 24,624 (1950).

Las Vegas. [Former name, **Nuestra Señora de los Dolores de Las Vegas.**] City and town in N New Mexico, county seat of San Miguel County, E of Santa Fe: shipping center for agricultural produce and for livestock. It is the seat of New Mexico Highlands University. Elevation, ab. 6,395 ft.; total population, 13,763 (1950), administratively divided between the city of Las Vegas, pop. 7,494 (1950), and the adjoining town of Las Vegas, pop. 6,269 (1950).

Las Villas (läs vē'yäs; Spanish, läz bē'yäs). [Former name, **Santa Clara.**] Province in C Cuba: sugar, cattle, coffee, fruit, honey, lumber, minerals, and wax. Capital, Santa Clara; area, ab. 8,267 sq. mi.; pop. 938,581 (1943).

Laswari (ləs.wä'ri). Place in Rajasthan, Union of India, ab. 78 mi. SW of Delhi. Here on Nov. 1, 1803, the British (ab. 4,000) under Gerard Lake defeated the Mahrattas (9,000).

Lászlό de Lombos (läs'lō dę lōm'bōsh), **Philip Alexius.** b. at Budapest, Hungary, June 1, 1869; d. Nov. 22, 1937. English portrait painter, whose sitters were mostly members of royal families and heads of states. He studied at the Industrial Art School and the National Drawing school at Budapest, under A. Liezenmayer at Munich, and under Lefebvre and Benjamin Constant in the Julian Academy at Paris. His sitters included King Edward VII, Kaiser Wilhelm II, President Theodore Roosevelt, and Benito Mussolini.

Latacunga (lä.tä.köng'gä). [Also, **Tacunga.**] City in C Ecuador, capital of Cotopaxi province, on the Patate River: center of a cattle and dairying district. It was founded in 1534, on the site of an Indian village. Between 1678 and 1797, it was destroyed four times by earthquakes. Elevation, ab. 9,100 ft.; pop. 20,357 (est. 1944).

Latakia (lat.ą.kē'ą). [Also: **al-Ladhiqiya, Ladikieh, Lattakieh;** French, **Lattaquié;** Greek, **Laodikeia;** Latin, **Laodicea, Laodicea ad Mare.**] Chief seaport of Syria, ab. 90 mi. SW of Aleppo. Its location is not suitable for it to handle all of Syria's export and import trade, much of which passes through Beirut, in Lebanon. It is connected with Aleppo by road. It exports Latakia tobacco, which derives its name from this city. It was the northernmost of the ancient Phoenician cities on the E coast of the Mediterranean. 36,687 (1943).

Latané (lat'ąn.ā), **John Holladay.** b. at Staunton, Va., April 1, 1869; d. at New Orleans, La., Jan. 1, 1932. American historian. He was professor (1902–13) of history at Washington and Lee University, and professor (1913 *et seq.*) of American history and department head at the Johns Hopkins University. Author of *Diplomatic Relations of the United States and Spanish America* (1900), *America as a World Power* (1907), *History of the United States* (1918), *From Isolation to Leadership* (1918), *The United States and Latin America* (1920), and *History of American Foreign Policy* (1927).

Late George Apley (jôrj ap'li), **The.** Novel by J. P. Marquand, published in 1937 and awarded a Pulitzer prize in 1938. The work satirizes the life of the old families of Boston who strive to maintain their standards of family and tradition in a 20th-century world.

La Tène (lä ten). Locality in W Switzerland, on the NE shore of the Lake of Neuchâtel, ab. 3 mi. E of Neuchâtel. It is noted as the site of the excavation of an ancient Celtic lake village, dating from c400 B.C., which has given its name to the last prehistoric period of the late Iron Age culture in C Europe.

Lateran (lat'ę.rąn). Palace in the E part of Rome. The present edifice dates from the 16th to 18th centuries. The palace was originally named for the Roman family Lateranus to which, until the time of Nero, it belonged. Nero put the last owner, Plautius Lateranus, to death, and appropriated the palace. It was given by Constantine (who also built a church in its precincts) to the Pope.

Lateran Council. Name of a number of ecclesiastical councils held at Rome. The following five are regarded by the Roman Catholic Church as ecumenical: **1.** The council of 1123, under Pope Calixtus II, which confirmed the Concordat of Worms and renewed the grant of indulgences promulgated by Pope Urban II in favor of the Crusaders. **2.** The council of 1139, under Pope Innocent II, which condemned the antipope Anacletus II and Arnold of Brescia. **3.** The council of 1179, under Pope Alexander III, which declared that the popes should be elected exclusively by the college of cardinals, and that a two-thirds vote of the college should be necessary to form a valid election; the council also declared a crusade against the Cathari. **4.** The council of 1215, under Pope Innocent III, which condemned the Albigenses. **5.** The council of 1512–17, under popes Julius II and Leo X, which abrogated the canons of the Council of Pisa.

Lateran Pact. See **Italo-Vatican Agreement.**

Laterza (lä.ter'tsä). Town and commune in SE Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Apulia, in the province of Taranto, on the Lato River W of Taranto: agricultural trade; parish church with façade dating from the 15th century. Pop. of commune, 10,364 (1936); of town, 10,022 (1936).

La Teste (lä test). [Former name, **La Teste-de-Buch** (-dę.büsh).] Town in SW France, in the department of Gironde, in the Bassin d'Arcachon, ab. 32 mi. SW of Bordeaux. It has a port for coastwise shipping, and has oyster fisheries. 9,066 (1946).

Lateur (lä.tėr'), **Frank.** Original name of **Streuvels, Stijn.**

Latgale (lät'gä.le). Region and former province in E Latvia, largely N of the Dvina (Daugava) River. It is a region of dairy farming, with crops of flax, potatoes, and grains. Capital, Daugavpils (Dvinsk); area, ab. 6,054 sq. mi.; pop. 567,164 (1935).

Latham (lä.thąm), **Hubert.** b. at Paris, Jan. 10, 1883; killed (by a buffalo) near Fort Archambault, French Equatorial Africa, June 7, 1912. French pioneer aviator, identified with the development of the Antoinette monoplane from its inception. He first attracted attention by two attempts to fly across the English Channel in July, 1909; in both attempts he fell into the sea when his motor failed. He was one of the first to ascend to considerable altitudes in an airplane, and reached 3,444 ft. on Jan. 7, 1910, at Châlons, France.

Latham (lā'thąm), **John.** b. at Eltham, near London, June 27, 1740; d. Feb. 4, 1837. English physician and ornithologist, one of the founders of the Linnean Society (1788). He published *A General Synopsis of Birds* (1781–85), *Index ornithologicus sive systema ornithologiae* (1790), *A General History of Birds* (11 vols. 1821–28), and others. The illustrations of the last-named work were all designed, etched, and colored by himself.

Latham, Robert Gordon. b. at Billingborough, Lincolnshire, England, March 24, 1812; d. at Putney, London, March 9, 1888. English philologist, ethnologist, and physician. He published *Norway and the Norwegians* (1840), *The English Language* (1841), *An Elementary English Grammar* (1843), *A Handbook of the English Language* (1851), an edition of Johnson's *Dictionary*, and numerous works

on ethnology. He was the first to ascribe a European rather than Asiatic origin to the Aryans.

Lathbury (lath'ber''i, -bėr.i), **Mary Artemisia.** b. at Manchester, N.Y., Aug. 10, 1841; d. Oct. 20, 1913. American hymn writer and author of books for children, such as *Fleda and the Voice* (1878), *Seven Little Maids* (1882), *Twelve Times One* (1885), and *Child's Story of the Bible* (1898).

Lathbury, Thomas. b. at Brackley, Northamptonshire, England, 1798; d. at Bristol, England, Feb. 11, 1865. English ecclesiastical historian.

Lathrippa (la.thrip'a). Name used by Ptolemy for the city now called **Medina,** in Saudi Arabia.

Lathrop (lā'throp), **Francis Augustus.** b. at sea near the Hawaiian Islands, June 22, 1849; d. at Woodcliff, N.J., Oct. 18, 1909. American painter; brother of George Parsons Lathrop. He assisted Burne-Jones and William Morris at London, and came to the U.S. in 1873. He is best known for his portraits and mural paintings, the most important of the murals being the reredos in Saint Bartholomew's Church, New York.

Lathrop, George Parsons. b. at Honolulu, Aug. 25, 1851; d. at New York, April 19, 1898. American journalist and author; brother of Francis Augustus Lathrop and son-in-law of Nathaniel Hawthorne. He wrote *A Study of Hawthorne* (1876), *A Masque of Poets* (1878), *An Echo of Passion* (1882), *Spanish Vistas* (1883), *Newport* (1884), and *Behind Time* (1888).

Lathrop, Julia Clifford. b. at Rockford, Ill., June 29, 1858; d. April 15, 1932. American worker for social reform. She was graduated from Vassar College in 1880. She spent part of her time from 1890 as a resident of Hull House, Chicago, and was a member of the Illinois State Board of Charities. She was appointed head of the Children's Bureau of the U.S. Department of Commerce and Labor in 1912, where she was active until her retirement in 1921.

Lathyrus (la.thī'rus), **Ptolemy.** See **Ptolemy VIII.**

Latiano (lä.tyä'nō). Town and commune in SE Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Apulia, in the province of Brindisi, SW of Brindisi: agricultural district. Pop. of commune, 10,506 (1936); of town, 9,496 (1936).

Lätimaa (la'ti.mä). Estonian name of **Latvia.**

Latimer (lat'i.mėr), **Hugh.** b. at Thurcaston, Leicestershire, England, c1485; burned at Oxford, England, Oct. 16, 1555. English prelate and reformer. He was graduated from Cambridge in 1510, became a priest, rose in favor at court, especially with Thomas Cromwell, and obtained the benefice of West Kington (or Kineton), Wiltshire. He was cited to appear before the Bishop of London on a charge of heresy Jan. 29, 1532, but recanted April 10. He was made a royal chaplain (1534) and bishop of Worcester (1535), and resigned his bishopric July 1, 1539, on account of his opposition to the Act of the Six Articles (by his own account at the request of King Henry VIII). He was ordered into the custody of the Bishop of Chichester, but was soon released. During the reign of Edward VI, he regained his influence at court and identified himself more closely with the Reformation. On the accession of Mary Tudor he was arrested and committed to the Tower of London (September, 1553). He was sent to Oxford with Nicholas Ridley and Thomas Cranmer to defend their doctrines regarding the Mass before the divines of Oxford and Cambridge, in March, 1554. He was excommunicated April 20, and was burned with Ridley "at the ditch over against Balliol College" on Oct. 16, 1555. His words to Ridley as the torch was applied to the faggots have become famous: "Be of good comfort, Master Ridley, and play the man; we shall this day light such a candle, by God's grace, in England, as I trust shall never be put out."

Latin (lat'in). Language of ancient Rome, of the Indo-European family of languages. From Rome it spread to the furthermost reaches of the Roman Empire, and was for centuries after the fall of Rome the language of scholars and the clergy. The various modern Romance languages developed chiefly from Latin.

Latina (lä.tē'nä). [Formerly, **Littoria.**] Province in C Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Latium. Capital, Latina; area, ab. 868 sq. mi., pop. 227,218 (1936).

Latina. [Former name, **Littoria.**] Town in C Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Latium, the capital of the province of Latina, SW of Rome. The town, one of the newest in Italy, was built on flat reclaimed land in the former Pontine marshes, from 1929 onward, and metal-working, soap, glass, leather, sugar-refining, and canning industries were developed; cattle raising has been fostered in the district. 19,654 (1936).

Latin America (lat'in a.mer'i.ka). As a geographic term, Latin America is commonly applied to all of the lands lying S and SE of the U.S., including South America, Central America, and the West Indies. In the cultural sense, the term properly applies to those areas commonly speaking Latin languages (Spanish, Portuguese, and (in French Guiana) French), and excludes British, Dutch, and U.S. possessions (except Puerto Rico). The political term "Latin American Republics" applies to the 20 self-governing republics of Latin America: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

Latin Empire. Empire established by the Crusaders of W and S Europe at Constantinople in 1204 during the fourth Crusade. It was overthrown in 1261.

Latini (la.tī'nī). [Also, **Latins** (lat'inz).] Ancient people inhabiting Latium who, with the Sabines, were the ancestors of the Romans. Theirs was a dominant culture in Italy. They were never completely subjugated nor absorbed by the Etruscans.

Latini (lä.tē'nē), **Brunetto.** b. at Florence, 1230; d. there, 1294. Italian poet, scholar, and orator; a friend of Dante. His most noted work is an encyclopedia (*Trésor*) written in French.

Latin League (lat'in). Confederation of the cities in Latium, existing in Italy in the earliest historic times and continuing until 338 B.C., when the Latin towns were finally incorporated in the dominion of Rome, following the Great Latin War (340–338 B.C.), which resulted from the towns' attempts to make themselves equals of Rome within the League or to secede if that were not possible. According to the earliest tradition, the League included 30 cities, among which Alba Longa held the preëminent place. After the fall of Alba, Aricia, Lanuvium, and Tusculum, with other important communities not originally included, were united with the League. The confederation held assemblies in the grove of Ferentino, below Marino in the Alban Hills, and had a common religious sanctuary in the temple of Jupiter Latiaris on the summit of the Alban Mount (Monte Cavo), where annual sacrifices were celebrated.

Latin Union. Name given to a monetary alliance of France, Belgium, Italy, and Switzerland, formed by convention Dec. 23, 1865, and joined by Greece in 1868. Its object was the maintenance and regulation of a uniform interchangeable gold and silver coinage, based on the French franc. Its limited term was continued by two renewals (1878 and 1885), Belgium withdrawing on the latter occasion and adopting the single gold standard.

Latinus (la.tī'nus). In Roman legend, a king of Latium; father of Lavinia and father-in-law of Aeneas. He is variously said to be the son of Faunus, Odysseus, or Hercules, or an aspect of Jupiter.

Latin War (lat'in), **Great.** War (340–338 B.C.) between Rome and Latium, ending in the subjugation of the latter.

Latin Way. See **Via Latina.**

Latium (lā'shi.um). In ancient geography, the part of C Italy lying along the Mediterranean SE of Etruria and NW of Campania. The name was originally restricted to the land of the Latini or Latins, chiefly comprised in the Roman Campagna. Its chief cities formed the Latin League, which was at war with Rome from 340 to 338 B.C., and was incorporated with Rome after 338 B.C. In an extended sense Latium (also Latium Adjectum or Novum) was the region from the Tiber to the Liris or to Mount Massicus, including the territories of the Latini, Hernicans, Volscians, and Auruncans, and (in part) of the Aequians.

Latium. [Italian, **Lazio.**] *Compartimento* (region) in C Italy, containing the provinces of Frosinone, Latina (formerly Littoria), Rieti, Roma, and Viterbo. It is bounded by Tuscany and Umbria on the N, by Abruzzi e Molise and Campania on the S and E, it reaches from the W slopes of the Apennines down to the marshy

coastlands along the Tyrrhenian Sea and includes the lower valley of the Tiber River, with the city of Rome. Livestock raising is more important than agriculture; its industries are concentrated at Rome. Severe fighting took place here in the latter part of World War II, especially around Anzio. Area, ab. 6,634 sq. mi.; pop. 2,647,088 (1936), 3,292,713 (1951).

Latmus (lat'mus). In ancient geography, a mountain range in Caria, Asia Minor, E of Miletus. Here, according to myth, Endymion slept forever and Selene, the moon goddess, came to gaze on his beauty.

Lato (lā'tō) or **Latopolis** (la.top'o.lis). Ancient names of **Isna.**

Latobrigi (la.tob'ri.jī). Ancient Celtic people mentioned by Caesar as being associated with the Helvetii in their campaign of 58 B.C. in S Gaul. They probably lived in the S part of what is now Baden, Germany.

Latona. Latin name of **Leto.**

Latorre (lä.tôr'rā), **Mariano.** [Called the **"Chilean Pereda."**] b. 1886—. Chilean short-story writer, whose themes are taken from the rural life of his homeland. Author of *Cuentos del Maule* (1912), *Cuna de cóndores* (1918), *Chilenos del mar* (1929), *Hombres y zorros* (1937), and others.

La Torre, Miguel de. d. after 1823. Spanish general in South America.

Latouche (lä.tösh), **Gaston.** b. at St.-Cloud, France, Oct. 29, 1854; d. at Paris, July 24, 1913. French painter and etcher. Among his works are illustrations for Zola's *L'Assomoir*, the paintings *The Prodigal Child, The Last Chapter, The Miraculous Fish, The Four Seasons,* and *Portrait of Braquemond.*

La Tour (lä tör), **Abbé de.** Pseudonym of **Charrière, Isabelle de.**

Latour (lä.tör), **Louis Antoine Tenant de.** b. at St.-Yrieix, Haute-Vienne, France, Aug. 30, 1808; d. at Sceaux, Seine, France, Aug. 27, 1881. French poet and miscellaneous writer.

La Tour d'Auvergne (lä tör dō.verny'). See also under **Bouillon,** and under **Turenne.**

La Tour d'Auvergne, Théophile Malo Corret de. b. at Carhaix, Finistère, France, Nov. 23, 1743; killed at Oberhausen, near Neuburg, Bavaria, Germany, June 27, 1800. French soldier, who was named by Napoleon "the first grenadier of the republic" (he refused the rank of general). He was distinguished in the wars of 1792–1800, and was commander of the "Infernal Column." So great was the admiration with which he was regarded that from his death to 1814 his name was retained on the roll call of his company of grenadiers as a mark of honor, the color sergeant answering, "Dead on the field of honor," when it was called (and even into the 20th century, in one unit of the French army, this ritual was observed on ceremonial occasions).

La Tour du Pin (lä tör dü pañ), **Patrice de.** b. 1911—. French poet, author of *La Quête de joie* (1933) and *Le Lucernaire* (1936). Identifiable with no recent school, his poetry combines mysticism and metaphysics with a great severity of technique.

Latourette (lä.tu.ret'), **Kenneth Scott.** b. at Oregon City, Ore., Aug. 9, 1884—. American Baptist clergyman, Orientalist, and author. He was a faculty member (1910–12) of the College of Yale in China, professor of missions (1921 *et seq.*) and of Oriental history (1927 *et seq.*) at Yale, and director (1946 *et seq.*) of graduate studies in the department of religion at Yale. Author of *Development of China* (1917), *Development of Japan* (1918), *The Chinese, Their History and Culture* (1934), *A History of the Expansion of Christianity* (7 vols., 1937–45), *The Christian Outlook* (1947), *The History of Japan* (1947), and other books.

La Trappe (lä träp). Medieval Cistercian abbey in the department of Orne, France, N of Mortagne. The abbey was founded in 1140, and later gave its name to the Trappists. It was restored in the late 19th century.

Latreille (lä.trey'), **Pierre André.** b. at Brives, Corrèze, France, Nov. 29, 1762; d. at Paris, Feb. 6, 1833. French entomologist, an associate of Lamarck and Fabricius. Among his works are *Histoire des salamandres* (1800), *Histoire naturelle des singes* (1801), *Histoire des fourmis* (1802), *Histoire naturelle des reptiles* (1802), *Histoire naturelle des crustacés et des insectes* (1802–05), *Familles naturelles du règne animal* (1825), and *Cours d'entomologie* (1831).

Latrille (lä.trēy'), **Charles Ferdinand.** See **Lorencez, Comte de.**

Latrobe (la.trōb'). Borough in SW Pennsylvania, in Westmoreland County, ab. 34 mi. SE of Pittsburgh: manufactures of steel and textiles. The town was platted in 1851. Pop. 11,811 (1950).

Latrobe, Benjamin Henry. b. in Yorkshire, England, May 1, 1764; d. at New Orleans, La., Sept. 3, 1820. American architect. He was educated at a Moravian school in Saxony and at the University of Leipzig. In 1785 he served in the Prussian army; he returned to England in 1786, went to Norfolk, Va., in 1796, and to Philadelphia in 1798. He designed many important engineering works and buildings at Richmond, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. In 1803 Jefferson appointed him architect of the Capitol at Washington, to succeed William Thornton, whose designs he modified greatly. He rebuilt the Capitol after its partial destruction by the British in 1814, introducing in the north wing the six columns of the vestibule designed to represent bundles of cornstalks, and similar tobacco-stalk columns in the circular colonnade. He had a large practice as an engineer, and in 1812 was interested with Fulton in introducing steam navigation.

Latrobe, Charles Joseph. b. at London, March 20, 1801; d. there, Dec. 2, 1875. English traveler and politician; son of Christian Ignatius Latrobe. In 1832–34 he traveled in North America, going to Mexico with Washington Irving, and in 1839 was appointed superintendent of the Port Philip district of New South Wales, and later (Jan. 27, 1851) lieutenant governor of Victoria, a post which he resigned May 5, 1854.

Latrobe, Christian Ignatius. b. at Leeds, England, Feb. 12, 1757; d. near Manchester, England, May 6, 1836. English composer. He took orders in the Church of the United Brethren, and in 1795 was appointed their secretary in England. He composed a number of anthems, a *Te Deum,* a *Miserere,* and others. His principal work was his *Selection of Sacred Music from the Works of the Most Eminent Composers of Germany and Italy* (6 vols., 1806–25).

Lattakieh (lät.tä.kē'e). See **Latakia.**

Lattaquié (lä.tä.kyā). French name of **Latakia.**

Lattas (lät'täs), **Michael.** Original name of **Omer Pasha.**

Latter-Day Saints. [Full name, **Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints.**] Religious denomination, the members of which are commonly called Mormons. It was founded in 1830 at Fayette, N.Y., by Joseph Smith, who claimed that during one of several visions (beginning in 1820) an angel revealed to him the hiding place of certain golden tablets upon which the Book of Mormon was inscribed; a later revelation put him in possession of the stones Urim and Thummim, joined like spectacles, which enabled him to translate the book from its ancient language. Published in 1830, it related that America was anciently inhabited by two races; one came hither after the confusion of tongues fell upon men at Babel, and the other about 600 B.C. The first of these races wholly disappeared; of the second, the American Indians are the remnant. Christ, according to this account, appeared on this continent after the Resurrection, and for a time His church flourished, but eventually because of its transgressions it was cut off from divine favor, and Mormon, the last prophet of this people, wrote his book, at once a history and a statement of doctrine, and buried it that it might be found centuries later by Joseph Smith. Converts quickly gathered around Smith, who led them first to Kirtland, Ohio, and in 1832 to western Missouri, where at Independence and other towns they set up what was in effect a theocratic state. The close-knit, exclusive community of the Saints incurred hostility among the surrounding "Gentiles," whose fears and suspicions were accentuated when Smith told his followers that western Missouri was "the land of your inheritance, which is now in the hands of your enemies." The Mormons, persecuted and subjected to violence, often retorted violently, and even among Smith's followers there were protests over the illegal and brutal conduct of some of their fellows. In 1839 the governor of Missouri ordered the

Mormons expelled, and they reëstablished their Zion at Nauvoo, Ill., under a charter permitting them to enact such laws as they pleased if not in conflict with the state or federal constitution, to set up their own courts, and to establish their own militia. Converts flocking to Nauvoo made it the largest town in Illinois, but as it grew the hostility of the non-Mormon population around it increased, especially after it became rumored that the Mormons were practicing polygamy. On June 24, 1844, Joseph Smith and his brother Hyrum were arrested on charges of treason, and three days later were murdered in the jail at Carthage, Ill., by a mob. Although Joseph Smith's son, also named Joseph, and James Jesse Strang, who claimed to have been designated by the prophet as his successor, led dissident movements, the majority of the Saints chose Brigham Young, an exceedingly able organizer, as their new leader, and followed him westward to the region of the Great Salt Lake, where they proclaimed the State of Deseret, in territory then part of Mexico, which however became a U.S. possession in the following year. With the industry which has characterized them everywhere, the Mormons made the mountain wilderness bloom, and in their early years there they profited by trading with the thousands of gold-seekers who, beginning in 1849, took the overland route to California. Though the Mormon petition for admission of the State of Deseret to the Union was rejected, when the region was organized as the Territory of Utah in 1850, Young was appointed territorial governor. He held this position until 1857, when a series of acts of resistance to U.S. authority led to his ousting and to the "Mormon War," in which a military force was sent into Utah, though little fighting or bloodshed resulted. More and more the issue of polygamy or plural marriage became the focus of trouble between the Latter-Day Saints and the U.S. government; or, it might be said, between the former and the rest of the American people. As early as 1843 Joseph Smith had written his *Revelation on the Eternity of the Marriage Covenant, including Plurality of Wives*, and it is generally considered established that he personally had many wives, but open promulgation of this doctrine was held back until 1852, when the Saints were securely established in Utah. It was a doctrine the practice of which had obvious advantages for a sect that urgently needed to increase and multiply in order to build up and secure its place in a hostile world, and accordingly it was held to tenaciously for many years despite its effect in preventing the admission of Utah to statehood. Federal antipolygamy legislation in 1860 was ineffective, but in 1882 Congress enacted the Edmunds Bill, under which great numbers of Mormons were disfranchised, and a considerable number were imprisoned, for the practice of plural marriage. In 1890 a court decision declared the property of the Mormon church subject to confiscation because that church was an organized rebellion. The then president of the church, Wilford Woodruff, thereafter advised his followers to refrain from any marriage that was contrary to the law; in 1893, amnesty was granted to all who had not broken the law in this respect since 1890; and in 1896 Utah was admitted to the Union, with a state constitution expressly outlawing polygamy. While there is testimony to the sporadic occurrence of plural marriage since then, it is certain that the practice has been completely discontinued by all orthodox Mormons. The denomination continues to dominate Utah, and has spread extensively into other states, especially Arizona, Nevada, Idaho, and Wyoming, Mormons being everywhere respected for industry and sobriety. Bands of Mormon missionaries are continually active throughout the world; congregations have been established in Great Britain and many countries of western Europe, in South Africa, Australia, India, China, Hawaii, and in some countries of South America. The government of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints is a hierarchy consisting of two orders of priesthood, an order of Melchizedek (the higher) and an order of Aaron (the lesser). The former is presided over by a president and two counselors whose authority extends over the entire church, and it includes the 12 apostles, the seventies, the patriarch, the high priests, and the elders. The 12 apostles are a traveling high council, which ordains other officers and is entrusted with general ecclesiastical authority; the seventies are the missionaries and propagandists; the patriarch pronounces the church's blessing; the high priests officiate in churchly offices in the absence of higher authorities; and the elders conduct meetings and superintend the priests. The Aaronic priesthood includes bishops, priests, teachers, and deacons. The duties of the bishops are largely secular. The church body is divided and subdivided into districts for administrative purposes and for the collection of tithes. The Saints accept the Bible, the Book of Mormon, and the Book of Doctrine and Covenants as authoritative, and regard the president of the church as invested with divine authority, receiving his revelations as the word of God. It is considered that there had been no prophets and no direct divine guidance of mankind for many centuries until Joseph Smith was chosen and entrusted with the keys of the kingdom of heaven, an authority that has been transmitted to his successors in the presidency of the church. Other Mormon doctrines include repentance and faith, the resurrection of the dead, the second coming of Christ and His reign upon earth, with His seat in Mormon territory, baptism by immersion, baptism by proxy for the dead, and, theoretically, plural marriage as a work of piety to help people the world with souls born into the true faith.

Latter-Day Saints, Reorganized. [Full name, **Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints.**] Ecclesiastical organization which claims to be, and has been recognized by some courts as being, the legitimate continuation of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints as orginally founded by Joseph Smith. Its first head was a son of Joseph Smith, also named Joseph. The Reorganized Church was set up and so named in 1852. Its doctrines are derived from the Bible, the Book of Mormon, and other writings of the first Joseph Smith, but it rejects plural marriages, and this was the occasion of its separation from the more numerous body which followed Brigham Young to Utah. Since 1904 it has had its headquarters at Independence, Mo.

Latter-Day Symphony. Novel by Romer Wilson (Mrs. Edward J. O'Brien), published in 1927.

Lattimore (lat'i.mōr), **Owen.** b. at Washington, D.C., July 29, 1900—. American Orientalist and author. He was editor in chief (1934–41) of *Pacific Affairs*, and director (1938 *et seq.*) of the Walter Hines Page School of International Relations at the Johns Hopkins University. He was appointed (1941) political adviser to Chiang Kai-shek by President F. D. Roosevelt, and served as deputy director (1942–44) of the Pacific bureau of the Office of War Information. An accusation was made (1950) by Senator Joseph R. McCarthy of Wisconsin that Lattimore was the chief Communist spy in the U.S. but the charge was not proved. An authority on the Far East, especially central Asia, his writings include *The Desert Road to Turkestan* (1928), *Mongol Journeys* (1941), *Solution in Asia* (1945), and *Ordeal by Slander* (1950).

Lattre de Tassigny (lâtr dẹ tà.sē.nyē), **Jean Joseph Marie Gabriel de.** See **de Lattre de Tassigny, Jean Joseph Marie Gabriel.**

Latude (là.tüd), **Jean Henry.** [Also: **Masers de Latude, Masers d'Aubrespy, Jedor, Danger, Jean Danry.**] b. at Montagnac, Hérault, France, March 23, 1725; d. at Paris, Jan. 1, 1805. French officer. Not being successful in his profession, he conceived the idea of attracting public attention by sending an imitation infernal machine to Madame de Pompadour and going himself to warn her not to open it as he had discovered a plot against her. Suspicion being aroused, he was arrested and confessed the whole story of his attempted hoax. By command of Pompadour he was imprisoned (1749–84) in the Bastille and elsewhere, escaping several times and for a short period being confined in a madhouse. He was treated with extraordinary severity, but continued to write his memoirs, which gave an account of his numerous escapes and arrests. During the French Revolution he was held up to public attention as an example of the cruelties of the monarchy and was voted a huge indemnity from Pompadour's estate.

Latuka (la.tō'ka). See **Lokuto.**

La Tuque (là tük'). Town in Quebec, Canada, on the St. Maurice River ab. 103 mi. above Trois Rivières, with

which it is connected by road. It has pulp, lumber, and woodworking industries. 9,538 (1951).

Latur (lä.tör'). See **Lautaro.**

La Turbie (lä tür.bē). See **Turbia.**

Latvia (lat'vi.ą). [Lettish and Lithuanian, **Latvija** (lät'-vē.yä); Estonian, **Lätimaa**; Swedish and German, **Lettland**; official name since 1940, **Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic.**] Republic in N Europe, since 1940 part of the U.S.S.R. Latvia borders on the Baltic Sea in the W, and is traversed by the Daugava (Western Dvina) River. The surface of the country is level to rolling, and there are numerous lakes and tracts of woodland. Farming is the chief occupation; dairying and livestock (especially cattle) raising are the chief specialties. Riga is the principal commercial and industrial center, and the major seaport of the country. The principal group of the inhabitants, the Letts, have occupied the region of Latvia since prehistoric times, but during the Middle Ages the country was first ruled by the Teutonic Knights, and later was under Lithuania and Poland. From 1629 to 1721 Livonia N of the Daugava (including Riga) belonged to Sweden. This area passed to Russia in 1721, and the remainder of the country at the third partition of Poland in 1795 also went to Russia. During the 19th century, a national awakening occurred, and a republic was declared in November, 1918, after the collapse of the German and Russian empires in World War I. In 1920 the new republic of Latvia was acknowledged by both Germany and the U.S.S.R., and it entered the League of Nations in 1921. As a result of the Russo-German agreement of August, 1939, Latvia was assigned to the Russian sphere of influence, and it was occupied and annexed by the U.S.S.R. in 1940, a move which has not been recognized by the U.S. government. During World War II Latvia was occupied by German armies from 1941 to 1944, after which the area reverted to Russian control. It has been made a republic of the U.S.S.R. Capital, Riga; area, ab. 24,900 sq. mi.; pop. 1,994,506 (1939).

Latvians (lat'vi.ąnz). See **Letts.**

Lauban (lou'bän). German name of **Lubań.**

Laube (lou'bę), **Heinrich.** b. at Sprottau, Germany, Sept. 18, 1806; d. at Vienna, Aug. 1, 1884. German novelist, dramatist, theater director, and miscellaneous author, one of the leaders of the literary movement known as Junges Deutschland. He was twice imprisoned for revolutionary activity and was a member of the Frankfort Parliament (1848). He was director of the Vienna Hofburgtheater (1850–66), of the Leipzig Stadttheater (1867–70), and of the Vienna Stadttheater (1872–79), which he founded. He was editor of *Die elegant Welt* at Leipzig (1833, 1842–44). Among his dramas are *Rococo* (1846), *Struensee* (1847), *Graf Essex* (1856); among his other works are the novels *Das junge Europa* (1833–37; comprising *Die Poeten, Die Krieger, Die Bürger*), *Reisenovellen* (1834–37), *Die Gräfin Chateaubriand* (1843), *Der deutsche Krieg* (1863–66) and *Das erste deutsche Parlament* (1849).

Lauber (lou'bėr), **Cécile.** b. at Lucerne, Switzerland, 1887—. Swiss poet and novelist writing in German. Her novels *Die Wandlung* (1929), *Stumme Natur* (1939), and *Land deiner Mutter* (1946) reveal great understanding of feminine psychology.

L'Auberge Rouge (lō.berzh rözh). See **Auberge Rouge, L'.**

Lauckner (louk'nėr), **Rolf.** b. at Königsberg, in East Prussia, Oct. 15, 1887—. German writer; stepson of Hermann Sudermann. Author of the dramas *Der Sturz des Apostels Paulus* (1917), *Wahnschaffe* (1920), and others, he has also written verse, and librettos for various composers, and has edited the magazine *Über Land und Meer.*

Laud (lôd), **William.** b. at Reading, England, Oct. 7, 1573; beheaded at London, Jan. 10, 1645. English prelate, archbishop of Canterbury (1633–45). In 1594 he graduated at St. John's College, Oxford; he was made vicar of Stamford in Northamptonshire in 1607 and of Caxton in Kent in 1610, and was elected president of St. John's College, May 10, 1611. On Jan. 22, 1621, he became a prebendary of Westminster, and on June 29 bishop of St. David's, resigning the presidency of St. John's in the same year. He was elected bishop of London in 1628, chancellor of the University of Oxford, and archbishop of Canterbury in 1633. Throughout the reign of Charles I he was one of the foremost supporters of the king and most influential men of the state, first as a supporter of George Villiers, 1st Duke of Buckingham, and later as a counselor of the king of equal stature with the Earl of Strafford. His anti-Calvinist, High Church doctrines were backed by the crown's absolute tools, the Court of Star Chamber and Court of High Commission. He was impeached by the Commons (Long Parliament) Dec. 18, 1640, and committed to the Tower of London on March 1, 1641. His trial began March 12, 1644, and he was executed on Tower Hill on Jan. 10, 1645.

Laudenbach (lou'dęn.bäċh), **Pierre.** Original name of **Fresnay, Pierre.**

Lauder (lô'dėr), Sir **Harry MacLennan.** b. at Portobello, Scotland, Aug. 14, 1870; d. at Strathaven, Scotland, Feb. 26, 1950. Scottish singer, song writer, and composer. At the age of 11 he went to work in a mill, and he subsequently became a coal miner; but the possession of a good baritone voice, acting ability, and a sense of humor pointed the way to the music-hall stage. After some years with a traveling troupe, he made his London debut in 1900, achieving immediate success with his broadly comic songs, his kilts of the MacLennan tartan, and his exaggeratedly twisted walking stick. In 1906 he made the first of some 40 tours of the U.S., and in 1908 sang "by command" before King Edward VII. During World War I he became an ardent recruiter for the British armed forces, not the less so after the death of his only son at the front. In 1919 he set up the Harry Lauder Fund for disabled veterans, and in that same year was knighted. During World War II he came out of retirement to sing for British and Allied servicemen, refusing all compensation. He himself wrote the words and the music of most of his songs. They had no relation to ancient Gaelic minstrelsy, and only occasionally referred to the Highlands in a superficial and conventional way, but they gave lyric life for the first time to the simple, courageous humor and the unabashed sentimentality of the Scottish working people, and particularly those of the Clydeside. These were his people, and he was theirs. They listened raptly to *I Love a Lassie* and *Roamin' in the Gloamin'*, and roared with delight when he sang *Stop Yer Ticklin' Jock* or *It's Nice to Get Up in the Mornin'* (*But It's Nicer to Lie in Yer Bed*).

Lauder, Robert Scott. b. at Silvermills, Edinburgh, June 25, 1803; d. at Edinburgh, April 21, 1869. Scottish painter and teacher of art. His subjects were taken chiefly from Sir Walter Scott's novels, as *The Trial of Effie Deans* (1840), *The Bride of Lammermoor* (1831), and others.

Lauder, William. d. in Barbados, 1771. Scottish literary impostor, a graduate of Edinburgh University, who became notorious by charging (1747) John Milton with plagiarism in writing *Paradise Lost.* He supported the accusation with forged, garbled, and interpolated quotations from modern Latin authors. The fraud was exposed (1750) by John Douglas, and Samuel Johnson, who had countenanced Lauder's attack, forced him to confess his guilt.

Lauderdale (lô'dėr.dāl), Earls and Dukes of. Titles held by various members of the **Maitland** family.

Lauderdale. See under **Berwickshire.**

Laudon (lou'don), Baron **Gideon Ernst von.** [Also, **von Loudon.**] b. in Livonia, Russia, Feb. 2, 1717; d. at Neutitschein (now Nový Jičín), in Moravia, in July, 1790. Austrian field marshal, distinguished as a general in the Seven Years' War. He served at Prague and Kolín in 1757, and at Hochkirch in 1758, was Austrian commander at Kunersdorf (now Kunowíce) in 1759, commanded at Landeshut (now Kamienna Góra) and Liegnitz (Legnica), in Silesia, in 1760, and stormed Schweidnitz (Świdnica) in 1761. He served in the War of the Bavarian Succession (1778–79), and captured Belgrade in 1789.

Laudonnière (lō.do.nyer), **René Goulaine de.** fl. in the 16th century. French Huguenot who was sent by Coligny in 1564 to carry aid to the Huguenot colony that went out in 1562 under Ribault. Finding Ribault's settlement abandoned, he built (June, 1564) Fort Carolina on the St. John's River in Florida. The fort was stormed and the garrison massacred (Sept. 21, 1565) by the Spaniards under Menéndez de Avilés. Laudonnière escaped, with a number of others, to England, and afterward returned to France. He wrote *L'Histoire notable de*

la Floride, contenant les trois voyages faits en icelle par des capitaines et pilotes français (1586).

Laudunum (lô.dū'num). A Latin name of **Laon.**

Laudus (lô'dus). An ancient name of **St.-Lô.**

Laue (lou'ę), **Max von.** b. at Pfaffendorf, near Koblenz, Germany, Oct. 9, 1879—. German physicist, awarded (1914) the Nobel prize for physics for his work in x-rays and crystallography. He discovered (1912) the diffraction of x-rays when passed through a crystal, thus developing a convenient method of measuring their wave lengths. A specialist in theoretical physics, he carried out studies in the theory of relativity and in atomic structure. Author of *Die Relativitätstheorie* (2 vols., 1911), *Über die Auffindung der Röntgenstrahlinterferenz* (1920), and *Materiewellen und ihre Interferenzen* (1944).

Lauenburg (lou'ęn.burk). Former duchy later incorporated into the province of Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, lying N of the Elbe River, bordering on Hamburg, Lübeck, Mecklenburg, and Hanover.

Lauenburg. Town in NW Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Schleswig-Holstein, British Zone, formerly in the province of Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, on the Elbe River ab. 26 mi. SE of Hamburg. A river port, it has boatyards, lumber, furniture, chemical industries, and cement works. It is a picturesque town, with the architectural character of the 16th and 17th centuries. Originally a Slavic settlement, it was later under various Saxon dynasties until it passed in 1260 to the house of Saxe-Lauenburg; from 1689 to 1803 it belonged to Lüneburg-Celle and Hanover; 1803–15 to France; 1816–64 to Denmark; 1864–65 to Austria; afterward to Prussia. 11,207 (1950).

Lauenburg or **Lauenburg in Pommern** (in pom'ėrn). German name of **Lębork.**

Lauenburg Line. See **Ernestine Line.**

Lauesen (lou'ę.sęn), **Marcus.** b. at Løjt, Denmark, Nov. 22, 1907—. Danish author, noted for his depiction of the middle class in the novel *Og nu venter vi paa skib* (And Now We're Waiting for a Ship, 1931).

Laufer (lou'fėr), **Berthold.** b. at Cologne, Germany, Oct. 11, 1874; d. at Chicago, Sept. 13, 1934. American anthropologist and Orientalist. He took part in expeditions to eastern Siberia (1898–99), China (1901–04, 1923), Tibet and China (1908–10). He was assistant curator (1908 *et seq.*) of the East-Asiatic division, associate curator (1911 *et seq.*) of Asiatic ethnology, and curator (1915 *et seq.*) of anthropology at the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago.

Lauff (louf), **Joseph von.** b. at Cologne, Germany, Nov. 16, 1855; d. 1933. German army officer who was, at the behest of Kaiser Wilhelm II, dramaturgist (1898–1903) of the Royal Theater at Wiesbaden. He wrote eulogistic dramas about the Hohenzollerns (*Der Burggraf*, 1897; *Der Eisenzahn*, 1899), and stories and poems of the Rhine country (*Jan van Calker*, 1887; *Frau Aleit*, 1905; *Volk ohne Ehre*, 1929).

Lauffeld (lou'felt). See **Laafelt.**

Laughing Boy. Novel by Oliver La Farge, published in 1929 and awarded a Pulitzer prize in 1930.

"Laughing Philosopher." An epithet of **Democritus.**

Laughlin (laf'lin), **James Laurence.** b. at Deerfield, Ohio, April 2, 1850; d. at Jaffrey, N.H., Nov. 28, 1933. American economist, professor of political economy in the University of Chicago from 1892. He published *A History of Bimetallism in the United States* (1886), *Elements of Political Economy* (1887), *Gold and Prices since 1873* (1887), *Facts about Money* (1895), *Report of the Monetary Commission* (1898), *Principles of Money* (1902), *Reciprocity* (1903), *Industrial America* (1907), *Latter-day Problems* (1909), and other books. He was editor (1892–1933) of the *Journal of Political Economy.*

Laughton (lô'tọn), **Charles.** b. at Scarborough, England, July 1, 1899—. English actor; husband (married 1929) of Elsa Lanchester. He performed on the stage and after 1932 in motion pictures at Hollywood. He starred in *The Private Life of Henry VIII, The Barretts of Wimpole Street, Ruggles of Red Gap, Les Miserables, Mutiny on the Bounty, Rembrandt, Jamaica Inn, The Beachcomber, The Big Clock, The Parradine Case*, and other films. He was one of the Drama Quartette that scored a success in 1951 with readings of *Don Juan in Hell*, part of *Man and Superman* by George Bernard Shaw. Laughton afterward appeared on television in informal readings of literary masterpieces.

Laugier (lō.zhyā), **César de Bellecour,** Comte **de.** b. at Portoferraio, Elba, Oct. 5, 1789; d. at Florence, March 25, 1871. Italian general and man of letters.

Lau Group (lou). [Also: **Eastern Group, Lau Islands.**] Group of numerous small islands which form the E group of the Fiji Islands.

Lauingen (lou'ing.ęn). Town in S Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Bavaria, American Zone, in the *Regierungsbezirk* (government district) of Swabia, on the Danube River ab. 25 mi. NW of Augsburg. It is the trade center of a fertile agricultural district, and has machinery and textile industries. It has remains of medieval town walls and churches; the former castle of the dukes of Neuburg dates from the 14th century, the *Rathaus* (town hall) from the 18th century. It was the birthplace of Albertus Magnus. 7,547 (1946).

Lauis (lou'is). German name of **Lugano.**

Lau Islands (lou). See **Lau Group.**

Laun (loun). German name of **Louny.**

Launay (lō.nā), Vicomte **Charles de.** Pseudonym of **Girardin, Delphine de.**

Launce (länș). Character in Shakespeare's *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, a servant of Proteus, noted for his remarks to his dog Crab.

Launcelot Gobbo (lôn'sę.lọt, län'-, gob'ō). See **Gobbo, Launcelot.**

Launceston (lôn'ses.tọn, län'-). Second largest city of Tasmania, Australia, in the N part of the island. Pop., with suburbs, 40,442 (1947).

Launceston. [Ancient name, **Dunheved.**] Municipal borough and market town in SW England, in Cornwall, ab. 224 mi. SW of London by rail, on the river Tamar. It has a ruined Norman castle. 4,467 (1951).

Launfal (lôn'fąl), **Sir.** Knight of the Round Table, in the Arthurian cycle of romance; steward of King Arthur. Thomas Chestre wrote a metrical romance with this title in the reign of Henry VI (15th century). He is, however, best known to most modern readers through Lowell's *Vision of Sir Launfal.*

La Unión (lä ö.nyōn'). Department in E El Salvador, bordering on Honduras and the Pacific Ocean: agricultural area; gold and silver mining. Capital, La Unión; area, ab. 883 sq. mi.; pop. 105,628 (est. 1942).

La Unión. Town in SE El Salvador, capital of La Unión department, on an arm of Fonseca Bay: a major port of El Salvador; tortoise-shell industry. 6,423 (est. 1948).

La Union (lä ö.nyōn'). Province of the Philippines, in W Luzon. It is bounded by Ilocos Sur on the N, Mountain Province on the E, Pangasinan on the S, and the Gulf of Lingayen and the China Sea on the W. The best ports are San Fernando and Santo Tomas. The highest peak is Santo Tomas (7,402 ft.). Tobacco, coffee, pineapples, mangos; corn, rice, betel nuts, and sugar cane are produced. The inhabitants are chiefly Ilocanos. Capital, San Fernando; area, ab. 530 sq. mi.; pop. 237,340 (1951).

La Unión (lä ö.nyōn'). City in E Spain, in the province of Murcia, ab. 28 mi. SE of Murcia. It was founded in 1865; iron, manganese, zinc, and argentiferous lead mines are in the vicinity; the city has a smelter. 10,079 (1940).

Launitz (lou'nits), **Eduard Schmidt von der.** b. at Grobin, in Courland (now part of Latvia), Russia, Nov. 23, 1796; d. at Frankfort on the Main, Germany, Dec. 12, 1869. Russo-German sculptor.

Launitz, Robert Eberhard (Schmidt von der). b. at Grobin, in Courland (now part of Latvia), Russia, Nov. 16, 1806; d. at New York, Dec. 13, 1870. Russian-American sculptor.

Laupen (lou'pęn). Town in W Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, on the Saane River. It was the scene of a victory gained by the Bernese in 1339 over the allied nobility of Freiburg and Burgundy. 1,314 (1941).

Laura (lô'ra; Italian, lou'rä). [Traditionally identified with **Laure de Noves,** later Madame **de Sade.**] b. 1308; d. at Avignon, France, April 6, 1348. French lady beloved by Petrarch, and celebrated in his poems.

Lauraguais (lō.ra.ge). Former division of Languedoc, France. It now forms parts of the departments of Aude, Tarn, and Haute-Garonne. The capital was at Castelnaudary.

Laura Matilda (lô′rə ma.til′də). Writer of sentimental verse in Horace and James Smith's *Rejected Addresses.*

Laurel (lô′rəl, lor′əl). Town in S Delaware, in Sussex County, SW of Dover: shipping point for vegetables and melons. 2,700 (1950).

Laurel. Town in C Maryland, in Prince Georges County. 4,482 (1950).

Laurel. City in SE Mississippi, a county seat (with Ellisville) of Jones County: vegetable processing and canning factories; manufactures of lumber, plywood, furniture, textiles, naval stores, and cottonseed oil. 25,038 (1950).

Laurel. City in S Montana, in Yellowstone County, ab. 190 mi. E of Butte: shipping point for livestock, wheat, and lumber; railroad junction. 3,663 (1950).

Laureldale (lô′rəl.dāl, lor′əl-). Borough in SE Pennsylvania, in Berks County. It was incorporated in 1930. Pop. 3,585 (1950).

Laurel Hill (lô′rəl, lor′əl). [Also, **Laurel Ridge.**] Range of low mountains of the Appalachian system, in SW Pennsylvania, E of Chestnut Ridge. Peak elevation, over 2,900 ft.

Lauremberg (lou′rəm.berk), **Johann.** [Pseudonym, **Hans Wilmsen L. Rost.**] b. at Rostock, Germany, Feb. 26, 1590; d. at Sorø, Denmark, Feb. 28, 1658. German writer. Aside from some Latin poems and a few dramas, his writing consists of the Low German *Veer Schertz Gedichte* (1652), in which he satirizes the fads and follies of his day. This work is generally considered to be a real contribution to dialect literature.

Laurence (lô′rəns, lor′əns), Saint. See Saint **Lawrence.**

Laurence, Friar. Character in Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet;* a Franciscan friar, the adviser of Romeo and Juliet.

Laurence, Samuel. b. at Guildford, Surrey, England, 1812; d. at London, Feb. 28, 1884. English portrait painter. Among his works are portraits of many men of letters, including Carlyle, Whewell, Browning, F. D. Maurice, Dickens, Sir Henry Taylor, Froude, Thackeray, Tennyson, and Lowell.

Laurencin (lo.räń.sań), **Marie.** b. at Paris, Oct. 31, 1885—. French painter and lithographer.

Laurens (lô′rənz, lor′ənz). City in NW South Carolina, county seat of Laurens County: textile, hosiery, and glass manufactures. It was at one time the residence of Andrew Johnson. 8,658 (1950).

Laurens (lo.räńs), **Henri.** b. at Paris, Feb. 18, 1885—. French cubist painter, sculptor, and illustrator, associated with Lipschitz and Brancusi. His first cubist work was a piece of sculpture in plaster (1912); later he worked in metal and wood. After 1925 he began to abandon cubism. Some of his works are *Bottle of Rum, Head, Guitar,* and the watercolors *Boxer, Two Women,* and *The Table.*

Laurens (lô′rənz, lor′ənz), **Henry.** b. at Charleston, S.C., March 6, 1724; d. there, Dec. 8, 1792. American statesman. He became a delegate to the Continental Congress in 1776, was president of the Congress (1777–78), and was one of the peace commissioners at Paris in 1782, signing the treaty agreement jointly with John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, and John Jay.

Laurens (lo.räńs), **Jean Paul.** b. at Fourquevaux, Haute-Garonne, France, March 29, 1838; d. 1921. French painter. He made his debut in the Salon of 1863 with his picture *The Death of Cato.* He painted numerous portraits and a large number of historical compositions and mural pictures. Among the latter may be noted *The Death of Ste. Geneviève* in the Panthéon, and the ceiling of the Odéon, both at Paris.

Laurens (lô′rənz, lor′ənz), **John.** b. at Charleston, S.C., Oct. 28, 1754; killed at the Combahee River, S.C., Aug. 27, 1782. American soldier, distinguished for his gallantry in the Revolutionary War; son of Henry Laurens. In 1780 he was sent to France to get more French aid; the help eventually arrived and resulted in the defeat of the British at Yorktown. He arranged the terms of the surrender. He was killed in a skirmish in the period when the final peace was being negotiated.

Laurent (lo.räń), **Charles.** b. at Paris, Nov. 12, 1856—. French banker and industrialist, founder of Le Crédit National and president of La Banque des Pays du Nord. He was the first French ambassador (1920–22) to Germany after World War I.

Laurent, François. b. at Luxembourg, July 8, 1810; d. at Brussels, Feb. 11, 1887. Belgian historian. He was a liberal, noted for his anticlerical stand, and for his efforts on behalf of the workingman. Author of *Études sur l'histoire de l'humanité* (1855–70) and others.

Laurent, Hermann. b. at Echternach, Luxembourg, Sept. 2, 1841; d. at Paris, Feb. 19, 1908. French mathematician, best known for his extension (1843) of Cauchy's theorem on series by the introduction of the "Laurent expansion" of functions. He wrote also on differential equations, probability, elimination, complex quantities, heat conduction, elliptic functions, and the theory of residues. His most important treatise was the *Traité d'analyse* (7 vols., 1885–91).

Laurent, Jacques Charles. b. at Paris, March 11, 1896—, French industrialist and financier, associated particularly with naval construction.

Laurent, Raymond. b. at Nîmes, France, July 20, 1890—. French political leader, secretary general (1924–40) of the Parti Démocrate Populaire. He was a member of the Allied intelligence service during World War II, and became (1944) a leader of the Mouvement Républicain Populaire (MRP).

Laurent (lô′rənt), **Robert.** b. at Concarneau, France, June 29, 1890—. American sculptor, noted for his semi-abstract sculptures and reliefs in stone and wood. He came to the U.S. in 1902. He is represented in the Whitney Museum at New York, Art Institute of Chicago, Barnes Foundation, Brookgreen (S.C.) Gardens, and Radio City Music Hall, New York. From 1942 to 1946 he was an assistant professor at the University of Indiana.

Laurentian (lô.ren′shən). Archaic culture (c300–500 A.D.) of C New York State, lower Ontario and Quebec, and S New England. The culture was preagricultural and, for the most part, preceramic. Polished stone gouges and ground slate knives and spearheads, which recall Eskimo forms, are typical.

Laurentian Mountains. [Also: **Laurentian Highlands;** French, **Laurentides;** sometimes called the **"Height of Land."**] Ranges of rounded granite mountains in S Quebec, Canada, rising abruptly N of the valley of the St. Lawrence River. They are most prominent along the estuary of the St. Lawrence, below Quebec, where the mountains rise above all the surrounding areas and reach an elevation of ab. 3,905 ft.; farther to the W the range is formed by the S margins of the Laurentian Shield.

Laurentian Shield. [Also: **Canadian Shield, Laurentian Plateau, Laurentian Upland.**] Vast geological region of NE North America, largely in Canada, but extending S into the U.S. around the W end of Lake Superior, and in the Adirondacks, and NE to include Greenland. It is composed of ancient granitic and metamorphic rocks, and forms the foundation block of the North American continent. The age of the rock is pre-Cambrian; most of it is Archaean igneous rock. The action of the continental glaciation resulted in the scouring and denudation of extensive areas, and much of the shield is rocky and hummocky, and pitted with tens of thousands of small lakes which occupy depressions. There is very little good agricultural land in the entire region. Most of the Shield is covered by coniferous forest; but its N parts in Canada and Greenland have no trees, but are barren tundra regions. A large part of the shield is relatively level, though not smooth; some areas are, however, very mountainous, notably the mountains of N Labrador, the Laurentian Mountains, and the Adirondacks. Hudson Bay occupies a depression in the Shield. The average elevation of the Shield is ab. 1,000 ft.; its area is over 2,000,000 sq. mi.

Laurentides (lo.räń.tēd), **Parc des.** [English, **Laurentides Park** (lô′rən.tīdz).] Provincial park in S Quebec, in the Laurentian Mountains, centered ab. 70 mi. N of the city of Quebec: a noted center of winter sports, and also a summer vacation area. The highest summit in the park reaches ab. 3,845 ft. Area, ab. 3,670 sq. mi.

Laurentie (lo.räń.tē), **Pierre Sébastien.** b. at Houga, Gers, France, Jan. 21, 1793; d. at Paris, Feb. 9, 1876. French historian and legitimist journalist. Author of *Histoire de France* (1841–43).

Laurentius Justinianus (lô.ren′shi.us jus.tin.i.ā′nus). See Saint **Lawrence Justinian.**

Laurentum (lô.ren'tum). In ancient geography, a city in Latium, Italy, situated near the coast, ab. 16 mi. S of Rome: the capital of ancient Latium.

Lauria (lou.rē'ä). [Ancient name, **Lagaria.**] Town and commune in S Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Lucania, in the province of Potenza, near the Gulf of Policastro, ab. 42 mi. S of Potenza: agricultural district; tanneries. Pop. of commune, 11,097 (1936); of town, 2,158 (1936).

Lauriacum (lô.ri.ā'kum). Latin name of **Enns.**

Laurie (lou'ri), **Robert.** [Also: **Lawrie, Lowery, Lowry.**] b. c1755; d. at Broxbourne, Hertfordshire, England, May 19, 1836. English mezzotint engraver.

Laurie, Simon Somerville. b. at Edinburgh, Nov. 13, 1829; d. March 2, 1909. Scottish philosopher and teacher.

Laurier (lô'ri.ā; French, lo.ryā), Sir **Wilfrid.** b. at St. Lin, Quebec, Canada, Nov. 20, 1841; d. at Ottawa, Feb. 17, 1919. Canadian statesman, first French-Canadian premier of Canada (1896–1911). As early as his valedictory address at McGill University school of law he pleaded for English-French coöperation in Canada, and he worked toward this end all his life, while always insisting on recognition of the rights of the French-speaking people of Canada. He practiced law at Montreal and then at Arthabaska, Quebec, where he edited a French newspaper opposed to confederation on terms disadvantageous to Lower (French) Canada. He served in the Quebec legislature (1871) and the Canadian House of Commons (1874), where he rose to become a prominent member of the Liberal Party. He was minister of inland revenue (1877–78) in Alexander Mackenzie's cabinet, but the cabinet fell in 1878. In the forefront of the opposition to the government of Sir John Macdonald (1878 *et seq.*), he became (1887) leader of the Liberal Party when Edward Blake resigned. In 1896 he formed a Liberal government which remained in power until 1911, the longest single cabinet tenure in Canadian history. His administration was marked by an import preference for British goods of 33⅓ percent, the construction of the Grand Trunk Railway (the second transcontinental railroad across Canada), the institution of a government commission on railway and telephone rates, a policy of settlement of the western lands, the establishment of the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, and a consistent policy of reciprocity with the U.S. His cabinet fell (1911) primarily over the question of a reciprocal tariff agreement with the U.S. Laurier was an advocate of Canadian autonomy within the British Empire; he had sent troops to South Africa in the Boer War, but during World War I he opposed conscription as unconstitutional and refused to enter (1917) the coalition government, but at the same time he supported the war effort.

Laurinburg (lô'rin.bėrg, lor'in-). Town in S North Carolina, county seat of Scotland County: manufactures of cotton textiles and yarn, cottonseed oil, fertilizer, and lumber. 7,134 (1950).

Laurion (lô'ri.on). [Latin, **Laurium** (lô'ri.um); modern Greek, **Lavrion.**] Mountain at the SE extremity of Attica, Greece. It was celebrated in antiquity for its silver mines. In recent times its mines have been reopened, and now produce lead and zinc, as well as silver.

Lauriston (lo.rēs.tôn; Anglicized, lô'ris.tọn), **Jacques Alexandre Bernard Law,** Marquis **de.** b. at Pondichéry, India, Feb. 1, 1768; d. at Paris, June 10, 1828. French marshal and diplomat. He served with distinction in Napoleon's service at Ragusa, Wagram, Bautzen, and Leipzig.

Lauritsen (lou'rit.sẹn), **Charles Christian.** b. at Holstebro, Denmark, April 4, 1892—. American physicist, known for his work on x-rays and in nuclear physics. He designed a type of large x-ray tube.

Laurium (lô'ri.um). Village in the W part of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, in Houghton County, in a copper-mining region. 3,211 (1950).

Laurvig or **Laurvik** (lär'vēk). See **Larvik.**

Lausanne (lō.zan'). [Italian, **Losanna**; Latin, **Lausonium.**] City in W Switzerland, the capital of the canton of Vaud, on the sloping N shore of the Lake of Geneva, at an elevation of ab. 1,625 ft. Lausanne is the seat of the supreme courts of justice of Switzerland, and a focal point of French culture in Switzerland. It has a university, an art museum, a natural science museum, technical schools, and numerous boarding schools (many of which draw large numbers of their students from other countries). It is the center of a wine-growing district and of the wine trade, and has chocolate and tobacco factories. The Cathedral of Notre Dame, consecrated by Pope Gregory X in 1275, restored in the period 1874–1926, is an impressive Gothic structure. There is a notable view of the city, the lake, and the Alps from the terrace in front of the cathedral. Lausanne, an important Celtic and Roman settlement, was destroyed by the Alamanni in 379. It belonged successively to the Burgundian and Frankish kingdoms and to the German Empire. Seat of a bishopric since c593, it was conquered (1536) by the Bernese, who introduced Protestantism. It joined the Swiss Confederation in 1803. Several important international conferences have taken place at Lausanne, among them the conferences leading to the treaty of Lausanne of 1923, by which Turkey obtained a revision of the provisions of the treaty of Sèvres (1920), and the conferences of 1932 which abolished Germany's reparations payments (an agreement not concurred in by the U.S. Congress). The treaty of Lausanne that terminated the Tripolitan War between Turkey and Italy was signed here on Oct. 18, 1912. In 1949, the Palestine Conciliation Commission of the United Nations assembled at Lausanne. Pop., including its lake port district of Ouchy, 106,807 (1950).

Lausanne, Treaty of. Treaty which concluded the Tripolitan War on Oct. 18, 1912. Its chief provisions were the cession of Tripoli and Cyrenaica to Italy and the granting of permission to Italy to occupy Rhodes and the Dodecanese Islands. The negotiations at Lausanne were brought to a settlement only by the attack on Turkey by the Balkan states in the First Balkan War.

Lausanne Conference. Meeting of representatives of Great Britain, Germany, Japan, France, Italy, and Belgium, held (June 16–July 9, 1932) at Lausanne, Switzerland, to consider steps for a definitive solution of the reparations question in all its aspects, including the inter-Allied war debts. In the agreement announced July 9 the Young Plan was replaced by the imposition of an obligation on Germany to pay 714,600,000 dollars in five-percent bonds to the Bank for International Settlements. This stipulation represented a downward revision of Germany's World War I obligation. The conference also suggested a world economic and monetary conference, leading to the London Economic Conference of 1933. The chief aims of the conference were not achieved, largely because of American refusal to cancel Allied debts owed to the U.S.

Laus Deo! (lôs dē'ō). Poem by John Greenleaf Whittier, published in 1865. It was written to mark the proclamation (Dec. 18, 1865) of the Thirteenth Amendment, which abolished slavery in the U.S.

Lausitz (lou'zits). German name of **Lusatia.**

Lausitzer Neisse (lou'zit.sėr nī'sẹ). See **Neisse,** in Silesia.

Laus Pompeia (lôs pom.pē'a). Roman name of **Lodi,** Italy.

Laut (lôt), **Agnes C.** b. in Ontario, Canada, 1871; d. at Wassaic, N.Y., Nov. 15, 1936. Canadian journalist and writer. She was an editorial writer (1895–97) on the Manitoba *Free Press,* moved to New York, and was engaged as a correspondent for American, Canadian, and English newspapers.

Lautaro (lou.tä'rō) or **Latur** (lä.tör'). b. c1535; killed in the battle of Mataquito, 1557. Araucanian Indian of Chile; son of a chief. He was captured by the Spaniards and became a servant of the governor Pedro de Valdivia. Escaping in 1553, he joined his countrymen, took part in the battle of Tucapel, in which Valdivia was killed (Jan. 1, 1554), and during the next three years was the most noted and successful of the Indian leaders. He was eventually defeated and killed by Francisco de Villagra. Lautaro's deeds are celebrated in *La Araucana,* by the poet Ercilla y Zúñiga.

Lautaro Society. Secret political society, originally established in various Spanish cities during the first years of the 19th century. It was affiliated with the Gran Reunion Americana, and had for its aim the emancipation of Spanish South America. The first American branch

(called the Lautaro Lodge) was formed at Buenos Aires by San Martín and others, about July 1, 1812. In January, 1813, it obtained practical control of the government at Buenos Aires, and during the succeeding years, until about 1823, was the hidden force behind nearly all political action of the independence movement.

Lauter (lou'tėr). [French, **Lutter.**] River in the Saar, flowing SE and forming in part the boundary between the Saar and Alsace, NE France. It joins the Rhine ab. 9 mi. SW of Karlsruhe. Length, ab. 51 mi.

Lauterberg (lou'tėr.berk). [Also: **Bad Lauterberg, Lauterberg im Harz.**] Town in N central Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Lower Saxony, British Zone, formerly in the province of Hanover, Prussia, ab. 40 mi. S of Brunswick, on the slopes of the Harz Mountains. It is a resort of some importance, and also has iron foundries; metalworking, paper, furniture, and knitwear industries. 10,921 (1950).

Lauterbrunnen (lou'tėr.brün.ẹn). Village in C Switzerland, in the SE part of the canton of Bern, in a mountain valley in the Bernese Oberland, on the Lütschine River, S of Interlaken: noted as a summer resort. It has a lace-making industry. Nearby are the twin mountains of Jungfrau and Mönch. Elevation, ab. 2,625 ft.; pop. 2,819 (1941).

Lauterbrunnen Valley. [German, **Lauterbrunnental** (lou'tėr.brün.ẹn.täl).] Valley in C Switzerland, in the SE part of the canton of Bern, in the Bernese Oberland. The name (meaning "clear springs") is derived from the numerous streams that descend from the rocks and the springs that rise at their base. The valley is noted for its waterfalls, more than 20 in number. It is overlooked by the Jungfrau, Mönch, and Breithorn mountain peaks.

Lauzon (lō.zôṅ'). Town in the province of Quebec, Canada, on the S bank of the St. Lawrence River, NE of Lévis, which is opposite the city of Quebec: shipbuilding industries. 9,643 (1951).

Lauzun (lō.zėṅ), Duc **de.** See **Biron, Armand Louis de Gontaut,** Duc **de Lauzun.**

Lava Beds National Monument. National monument in N California, established in 1925. It is an area of old lava flows, and has many types of formations, and lava caves. Area, ab. 72 sq. mi.

Lavadores (lä.bä.ᵺō'räs). Town in NW Spain, in the province of Pontevedra, on the Bay of Vigo, ab. 15 mi. S of Pontevedra: fisheries, saltworks, and paper and leather manufacture. 38,462 (1940).

Lavagna (lä.vä'nyä), Count of. Title of **Fiesco, Giovanni Luigi.**

Laval (lå.vål). Town in W France, the capital of the department of Mayenne, on the Mayenne River. The cathedral was started in 1160, but the nave and the transept date from the 16th century. The old castle, which formerly belonged to the counts of Laval, now houses a museum. The industries of the town produce iron and steel products, leather and shoes, flour, and table linens and other textiles. Laval is in the heart of an agricultural region and has important grain markets. Part of the town suffered severe damage in World War II. 32,544 (1946).

Laval (lä.väl'), **Carl Gustaf Patrik de.** b. at Orsa, Sweden, May 9, 1845; d. at Stockholm, Feb. 2, 1913. Swedish engineer. He invented (1878) a centrifugal cream separator and constructed (1887 *et seq.*) the high-speed steam turbine named for him.

Laval (lå.vål), **Gilles de.** See **Retz,** Baron **de.**

Laval, Pierre. b. at Châteldon, Puy-de-Dôme, France, June 28, 1883; executed at Paris, Oct. 15, 1945. French politician and lawyer, shot as a traitor after World War II. He began his political career as a socialist, became a republican, and finally emerged as a fascist and collaborator with the German invader. As a lawyer before World War I, he represented (1907–14) trade unions in numerous cases, and was elected (1914) a deputy. He supported a compromise peace with Germany, failed of reëlection (1919), and established a temporary relationship with extreme left forces (1919–24). He left (1924) the Socialist Party, was elected (1924) to the Chamber of Deputies as a moderate republican, and was named (1925) minister of public works. Chosen (1925) by Premier Aristide Briand as his secretary-general, he became Briand's minister of justice in 1926. He was minister of labor (1930), and formed (Jan. 27, 1931) his own cabinet, which was twice reorganized and lasted until Feb. 6, 1932. He concluded a moratorium agreement on war debts with U.S. President Hoover and signed (1931) an economic agreement with German Chancellor Brüning. As foreign minister in the Flandin cabinet (November, 1934–May, 1935), he signed a mutual assistance pact with the U.S.S.R. He again formed his own cabinet (June, 1935–January, 1936) and negotiated an agreement with Sir Samuel Hoare, British foreign secretary, to permit Italian occupation of Ethiopia, which was, however, upset by public indignation. During the critical years leading up to World War II, he increasingly favored a policy of collaboration with Italy and Germany. After the invasion of France, he demanded surrender to the Germans, became vice-premier and minister of information in June, 1940, and foreign minister in October, 1940, strongly backing collaboration with the German war effort. In a sudden turn of policy by the Pétain government, he was ousted from office (December, 1940) and placed under arrest until German warnings brought his release. He returned to power (April, 1942) as administrative chief of the Vichy government, and in November, 1942, was named next in line of succession to Pétain. He proclaimed (1944) his faith in and hope for German victory, escaped to Spain (May, 1945), and was returned (August, 1945) to France for trial on charges of treason. Found guilty, he was executed by a firing squad at the Fresnes prison at Paris.

Laval des Rapides (lä.vål' dā rà.pēd'). Town on the SE coast of Île Jésus, in the St. Lawrence River, Quebec, Canada, across a river channel from the W part of the city of Montreal. Its name derives from rapids in the river. 4,998 (1951).

La Valette (lå vå.let), **Jean Parisot de.** [Also, **Valette.**] b. 1494; d. 1568. Grand Master of the Knights of Malta (1557–68), famous for his conduct of the successful defense of Malta against the Turks in 1565. He built Valletta, the capital city of Malta, which was named for him.

Lavalle (lä.bä'yä), **Juan.** b. at Buenos Aires, Oct. 16, 1797; assassinated at Jujuy, Argentina, Oct. 9, 1841. Argentine general.

La Vallée Poussin (lå vå.lā pö.saṅ), Baron **Charles de.** See **de La Vallée Poussin,** Baron **Charles.**

Lavalleja (lä.bä.ye'hä). Department in SE Uruguay. Capital, Minas; area, ab. 4,820 sq. mi.; pop. 117,323 (est. 1947).

La Vallière (lå vå.lyer), **Françoise Louise de La Baume Le Blanc,** Duchesse **de.** b. at Tours, France, Aug. 7, 1644; d. at Paris, June 6, 1710. Mistress of Louis XIV, whose attention she first attracted in 1661; she bore him four children, two of whom died in infancy. She was created a duchess in 1667, and retired to a convent in 1674, after having been superseded in the king's affections by the Marquise de Montespan. She is the reputed author of *Réflexions sur la miséricorde de Dieu* (1685).

Laval-Montmorency (lä.vål.môṅ.mo.räṅ.sē), **François Xavier de.** b. at Laval, France, c1622; d. at Quebec, in May, 1708. French prelate in Canada. He served (1674–88) as the first bishop of Quebec, working constantly to maintain the influence of the church in the building of the colony. Laval University is named for him.

Lavarack (lav'a.rąk), **John Dudley.** b. Dec. 19, 1885—. Australian soldier, who served (1944–46) as head of the Australian military mission to Washington, D.C. He served (1935–39) as chief of the general staff, and headed (1939–40) the southern command of the Australian military forces. He commanded the seventh Australian division in the Middle East, was appointed (June, 1941) commanding general of the First Australian Army Corps, and was elevated (March, 1942) to the command of the First Australian Army. He was appointed (1946) governor of Queensland.

Lavater (lä'vä.tėr, lä.vä'tėr), **Johann Kaspar.** b. at Zurich, Switzerland, Nov. 15, 1741; d. there, Jan. 2, 1801. Swiss poet and theologian, founder of the so-called science of physiognomy. As a poet he is chiefly known by his *Schweizerlieder* (Swiss Songs, 1767). *Aussichten in die Ewigkeit* (Looks into Eternity) appeared the following year. His principal work, in which he gives an account of his science of physiognomy and attempts its justification,

is *Physiognomische Fragmente zur Beförderung der Menschenkenntnis und Menschenliebe* (Physiognomical Fragments for the Promotion of a Knowledge of Man and of Love of Man, 1775–78). Goethe contributed to it a chapter on the skulls of animals.

Lavaur (lȧ.vôr). [Latin, **Vaurum.**] Town in S France, in the department of Tarn, on the Agout River NE of Toulouse. As one of the leading Albigensian towns, it was sacked by Simon de Montfort. The Cathedral of Saint Alain dates from the 14th century. The town is the center of a silk-producing district. 5,913 (1946).

Lavaux (lȧ.vō). [Also, **La Vaux.**] District in W Switzerland, in the canton of Vaud, on the slopes N of the Lake of Geneva and E of Lausanne: noted for its wines.

Lavedan (lȧv.dăn), **Henri Léon Émile.** b. at Orléans, France, April 9, 1859; d. in France, in August, 1940, French novelist and playwright. He wrote for *La Vie Parisienne* under the name of Machecourt, and was the author of comedies, tales, and novels. Among his plays, *Le Duel, Le Bon Temps, Sire,* and *Le Goût du vice* were produced in the U.S. by Otis Skinner.

La Vega (lä bä'gä). Province in C Dominican Republic. Capital, La Vega; area, ab. 1,337 sq. mi.; pop. 193,015 (est. 1950).

La Vega. [Also, **Concepción de la Vega.**] City in C Dominican Republic, capital of La Vega province. 14,445 (1950).

Lavelanet (lȧv.lȧ.ne). Town in S France, in the department of Ariège, in the valley of the Touyre River, in the N foothills of the Pyrenees. It has woolen-textile manufactures. 5,541 (1946).

Laveleye (lȧv.lā), **Émile Louis Victor de.** b. at Bruges, Belgium, April 5, 1822; d. at Doyon, near Liége, Belgium, Jan. 3, 1892. Belgian political economist and political writer. Among his works are *De la propriété et de ses formes primitives* (1873), *Le Parti clérical en Belgique* (1874), *Le Protestantisme et le catholicisme* (1875), and *Le Socialisme contemporain* (1881).

Lavelle (lȧ.vel'), **Michael J.** b. at New York, May 30, 1856; d. there, Oct. 17, 1939. American Roman Catholic clergyman. He was assistant (1879–86) and rector (1886 *et seq.*) of Saint Patrick's Cathedral at New York, and was named (1902) vicar general of New York.

Lavello (lä.vel'lō). Town and commune in S Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Lucania, in the province of Potenza, ab. 30 mi. N of Potenza: agricultural district; baronial castle. The emperor Conrad IV of the Hohenstaufen line died here in 1254. Pop. of commune, 11,453 (1936); of town, 11,291 (1936).

Lavengro (lä.veng'grō). Novel by George Borrow, published in 1851.

Laver (lā'vėr), **James.** b. at Liverpool, England, March 14, 1899—. English novelist, dramatist, and poet. He won (1921) the Newdigate prize for the poem *Cervantes.* His plays include *The Heart Was Not Burned* (1938), the musical comedy *Nymph Errant* (1932), and, for children, *The House That Went to Sea* (1936) and *Swiss Family Robinson* (1938), the latter written with Sir Barry Jackson. He is author also of the short stories collected in *Laburnum Tree* (1935), and of *His Last Sebastian* (1922), *The Young Man Dances* (1925), *Whistler* (1930), *Winter Wedding* (1934), *Poems of Baudelaire* (1940), *Ladies of Hampton Court* (1942), and *Titian* (1949).

Laveran (lȧv.răn), **Charles Louis Alphonse.** b. at Paris, June 18, 1845; d. there, May 18, 1922. French pathologist, discoverer of the parasite which causes malaria. He studied malaria in Algeria (1878–83), and during that time identified (1880) the malarial parasite. In 1907 he was awarded the Nobel prize for physiology and medicine. He wrote *Nouveaux éléments de pathologie médicale* (1880; with Teissier), *Traité des fièvres palustres* (1884), *Du paludisme et de son hématozoaire* (1891), *Les Hématozoaires de l'homme et des animaux* (1895; with Blanchard), *Traité d'hygiène militaire* (1896), *Traité du paludisme* (1897), *Prophylaxie du paludisme* (1903), and *Trypanosome et trypanosomiases* (1904).

La Vérendrye (lȧ vā.răn.drē), Sieur **de.** [Title of **Pierre Gaultier de Varennes.**] b. at Three Rivers, Canada, Nov. 17, 1685; d. Dec. 6, 1749. French explorer in America. He served (1707–11) in the Régiment de Bretagne in France, and was commissioned (1712) into the local forces in Canada. On western explorations (1731 *et seq.*) with his sons, he erected (1731) Fort St. Pierre on Rainy Lake, Fort St. Charles (1732) on Lake of the Woods, Fort Maurepas (1734) on Lake Winnipeg, Fort La Reine (1738) on the Assiniboine River, and Fort Rouge (1738) at the present site of Winnipeg. He explored Manitoba, the Dakotas, the western plains of Minnesota, and the northwestern territories of Canada.

La Verne (lȧ vėrn'). City in S California, in Los Angeles County, E of Los Angeles: packing center for citrus fruits. 4,198 (1950).

Lavery (lā'vėr.i, lav'ėr.i), Sir **John.** b. at Belfast, Ireland, 1856; d. Jan. 10, 1941. British landscape, genre, and portrait painter. He is represented in museums at Munich, London, Rome, Berlin, Dublin, and Brussels, among many others. His principal works include *The Royal Family in Buckingham Palace* (National Portrait Gallery), *Spring* (Luxembourg Gallery), and *Polyminia* (Rome).

Laviana (lä.вyä'nä). Town and commune in NW Spain, in the province of Oviedo, on the Nalón River, ab. 15 mi. E of Oviedo: coal and iron mining in the district. 12,455 (1940).

Lavigerie (lȧ.vēzh.rē), **Charles Martial Allemand.** b. at Bayonne, France, Oct. 13, 1825; d. at Algiers, Nov. 27, 1892. French cardinal, chiefly known as an opponent of the slave trade in Africa. He became bishop of Nancy in 1863, archbishop of Algiers and Carthage in 1867, and cardinal in 1882. He founded the missionary White Fathers and White Sisters for work among the Arabs.

Lavignac (lȧ.vē.nyȧk), **Alexandre Jean Albert.** b. at Paris, Jan. 22, 1846; d. there, May 28, 1916. French music teacher. He published *Solfèges, Cours complet théorique et pratique de dictée musicale, Cinquante leçons d'harmonie, La Musique et les musiciens,* and *Le Voyage artistique à Bayreuth.*

La Villemarqué (lȧ vēl.mȧr.kā), Vicomte **de.** [Title of **Théodore Claude Henri Hersart.**] b. at Quimperlé, Finistère, France, July 6, 1815; d. there, Dec. 8, 1895. French philologist, noted for works on the language and literature of Brittany.

Lavinia (lȧ.vin'i.ȧ). In Roman legend, the daughter of Latinus, king of Latium, and wife of Aeneas; eponymous ancestress of the city of Lavinium.

Lavinia. Daughter of Titus Andronicus in the play of that name by Shakespeare.

Lavinium (lȧ.vin'i.um). In ancient geography, a city in Latium, Italy, ab. 17 mi. S of Rome.

Lavisse (lȧ.vēs), **Ernest.** b. at Nouvionen-Thiérache, Aisne, France, Dec. 17, 1842; d. at Paris, Aug. 18, 1922. French historian and educator. From 1894 he was editor of the *Revue de Paris.* Among his works are *Études sur l'histoire de Prusse* (1879), *Questions d'enseignement national* (1885), *Essais sur l'Allemagne impériale* (1887), *Trois empereurs d'Allemagne* (1888), *Vue générale de l'histoire politique de l'Europe* (1890), *La Jeunesse du Grand Frédéric* (1891), and *Un Ministre: Victor Duruy* (1895).

Lavoisier (lȧ.vwȧ.zyā), **Antoine Laurent.** b. at Paris, Aug. 16, 1743; guillotined at Paris, May 8, 1794. French chemist, the chief founder of modern chemistry. He received an excellent scientific education and was early recognized as a promising scientific mind. He was appointed (1768) chemical assistant to the Academy of Sciences and an assistant to one of the farmers general, who were charged with tax collection. By 1779 he had himself become one of the farmers general. In 1776 he was made director of the government powder mills. He served on several committees of the National Assembly (1789), including the commission (1790) to establish a uniform system of weights and measures. His membership in the hated farmers general brought him under the suspicion of the revolutionary government and he suffered the fate of its members, condemned to death by the Revolutionary Tribunal despite attempts to save him by special petition. Lavoisier's great distinction is that he eliminated from chemistry the old theory of phlogiston and substituted for it a quantitatively measurable substance. Phlogiston was supposedly something given off by a substance during combustion but Lavoisier, by controlled experiment, proved that burning did not consist of emission of phlogiston but of the addition of oxygen (a term he invented) to the substance burned. By performing his experiments in a sealed chamber and by showing that the weight of the chamber was the same

both before and after the combustion he demonstrated the law of conservation of mass: the concept is basic in chemistry, since, if nothing is lost during a chemical reaction, an equation expressing the reaction is possible, each side of the equation (the "before" and "after") balancing the other. His experiments likewise split the thermal (physical) and chemical aspects of a reaction, permitting chemistry to be investigated as a separate branch of science. He proved by experiment that respiration in living things is an oxidation reaction and that heat is given off as a result. He experimented to determine the composition of water and performed a quantitative experiment decomposing steam into oxygen and hydrogen. With other chemists of the day he developed the beginnings of the modern system of chemical nomenclature; he divided chemical substances into five classes: gases (including light and heat, the latter hypothesized as a weightless substance called caloric, which was dropped as nonchemical by later chemists); metals; the acidifiable substances, sulfur, phosphorus, and carbon; earthlike substances; and alkalis. Among his writings are *Méthode de nomenclature chimique* (1787, with C. L. Berthollet, L. B. Guyton de Morveau, and A. F. Fourcroy) and *Traité élémentaire de chimie* (1789). He worked also with J. E. Guettard on the early geological atlas of France (published 1780).

Lavongai (lä.vông'gī). [Former name, **New Hanover,** German, **Neu Hannover.**] Island of the Bismarck Archipelago, NE of New Guinea. Politically it is part of the Territory of New Guinea. Area, ab. 600 sq. mi.; pop. ab. 5,000 (1940).

Lavradores (lä.vrą.dō'rēsh), **Terra de.** See under **Labrador.**

Lavras (lä'vrąs). City in SE Brazil, in the state of Minas Gerais. 12,721 (1950).

Lavrentiev (läv.rān'tyif), **Boris I.** b. in Russia, 1892; d. there, 1944. Russian anatomist. He contributed a great deal to the knowledge of the form and function of the autonomic nervous system. His researches on living synapses, recorded on motion-picture film, are the only ones in world medical literature and are of immense scientific value. He worked also on the most varied forms of nerve endings, whose finer structure he described. He studied the extensive range of processes from normal reactive changes in fibers and cells up to definitely pathologic phenomena, and disclosed the reactive nature of the "Kugel phenomenon." Author of *Innervation of the Heart* (1946).

Lavrion (läv'ryôn). Modern Greek name of **Laurion.**

Law (lô), **Andrew Bonar.** b. in New Brunswick, Canada, Sept. 16, 1858; d. Oct. 30, 1923. British statesman, leader (1911–15) of the Conservative opposition in the House of Commons. After holding the positions in the World War I and postwar cabinets of secretary of state for the colonies (1915–16), chancellor of the exchequer (1916–18), and lord privy seal (1919–21), he became (1922) prime minister of a Conservative cabinet. He served for only 209 days, in which time, in addition to domestic troubles, he was confronted with the international problem created by the French occupation of the Ruhr.

Law, Edmund. b. at Cartmel, Lancashire, England, June 6, 1703; d. at Carlisle, England, Aug. 14, 1787. English prelate and theological and philosophical writer, bishop of Carlisle (1768–87).

Law, Edward. [Title, 1st Baron **Ellenborough.**] b. at Great Salkeld, Cumberland, England, Nov. 16, 1750; d. at London, Dec. 13, 1818. English jurist; son of Edmund Law. Called to the bar in June, 1780, he served later as leading counsel for Warren Hastings, and appeared in other famous trials. He became attorney general under Addington, Feb. 14, 1801. He entered Parliament in March, 1801, and became lord chief justice of England on April 12, 1802. In 1806 he accepted a seat in the cabinet, under Grenville, without office. His most important attempt in legislation was the act (now repealed) which bore his name, by which the number of capital felonies was largely increased.

Law, Edward. [Title, 1st Earl of **Ellenborough.**] b. Sept. 8, 1790; d. Dec. 22, 1871. English statesman; eldest son of Edward Law, 1st Baron Ellenborough. He was appointed lord privy seal under Wellington in 1828, was transferred to the presidency of the board of control in the same year, and became interested in Indian affairs. He went out of office in 1830. He was appointed governor general of India (succeeding Lord Auckland) on Oct. 20, 1841, holding the post until 1844. During his administration he annexed Sind (which was conquered by Sir Charles Napier) and invaded Gwalior, conquering the Mahrattas at Maharajpur, Dec. 28, 1843. In 1846 he was first lord of the admiralty and in 1858 again became president of the board of control.

Law (lô; French, lō), **Jacques Alexandre Bernard.** See **Lauriston, Jacques Alexandre Bernard Law, Marquis de.**

Law (lô), **John.** b. at Edinburgh, in April, 1671; d. at Venice, March 21, 1729. English financier and projector of commercial schemes. In April, 1694, he killed "Beau" (Edward) Wilson in a duel at London and was condemned to death, but escaped to the Continent where for a time he led a roving life, largely that of a gambler. At the same time he endeavored to secure the adoption by various governments of his banking and other financial schemes, especially of his plans for the issue of paper money, of which he was an earnest advocate. In May, 1716, he, with others, founded the private Banque Générale in France, and succeeded in carrying out with success his views with regard to paper currency, his notes being accepted in payment of taxes, and commanding a premium over specie. Soon after this he acquired from the French government colonization and trade rights over the territory then called Louisiana, the Compagnie d'Occident being incorporated for this purpose in 1717; the enterprise became famous under the name of the Mississippi Scheme or the System. This company soon absorbed the East India and China companies (being thereafter formally known as the Compagnie des Indes), the African Company, the mint, and the power of receivers general, thus becoming supreme both in the American and Asiatic commerce of France and in its internal financial affairs. Meanwhile, in 1718, the Banque Générale had been transformed into the Banque Royale, with Law as director general and its notes guaranteed by the king. On Jan. 5, 1720, Law was made controller general of finance, and on Feb. 23 the company and the bank were combined. For a while the System prospered, fortunes were made in speculation, and Law possessed great power; but the overissue of paper money and the hostile action of the awakened government brought on the inevitable catastrophe, and in May, 1720, the System collapsed (thereupon acquiring the name "Mississippi Bubble," by which it is now remembered) Law was driven from France, and his estates were confiscated. In December, 1720, however, he was invited by Czar Peter I to take charge of the finances of Russia, but declined. Later (1721) he returned to England, remaining there until 1725, when he went to Italy.

Law, Sallie Chapman. [Sometimes called **"Mother of the Confederacy"**; maiden name, **Gordon.**] b. in Wilkes County, N.C., Aug. 27, 1805; d. June 28, 1894. American woman noted for her management of Confederate hospitals during the Civil War. She was one of the organizers (1861) of the Southern Mothers' Hospital at Memphis, Tenn., and the president (c1865 *et seq.*) of the Southern Mothers' Association.

Law, Thomas. b. at Cambridge, England, Oct. 23, 1759; d. at Washington, D.C., in October, 1834. English economist; seventh son of Edmund Law. He emigrated to America in 1793, became a friend of George Washington, and married, as his second wife, a daughter of Martha Washington. He wrote several works on financial topics.

Law, Thomas Graves. b. in Somersetshire, England, Dec. 14, 1836; d. at Edinburgh, March 12, 1904. English essayist, biographer, and historian. He contributed to the *Cambridge Modern History* and the *Dictionary of National Biography.* Author of *The Conflicts Between Jesuits and Seculars in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth* (1889) and *Collected Essays and Reviews* (1904).

Law, William. b. at King's Cliffe, near Stamford, Northamptonshire, England, 1686; d. there, April 9, 1761. English controversial and devotional writer. He was ordained in 1711 and in the same year became a fellow of Emmanuel College, Cambridge. When George I came to the throne in 1714, Law refused to take the oath of allegiance to the new king or to abjure the Stuarts.

He was therefore removed, as a nonjuror, from his fellowship. He supported himself thereafter by acting as a tutor, and in 1727 entered the household of Edward Gibbon, grandfather of the historian, as tutor and private chaplain. There he was adviser not only to the Gibbon family but to such visitors as John and Charles Wesley and John Byrom. After 1740 he lived at King's Cliffe with two woman companions, Hester Gibbon and Mrs. Archibald Hutcheson, the widow of an old friend. In 1734 he became acquainted with the work of Jakob Böhme and afterward wrote several mystical works influenced by Böhme's theosophy. Law's influence on John Wesley and other leaders of the evangelical movement was considerable; especially influential were his *A Treatise of Christian Perfection* (1726) and *A Serious Call to a Devout and Holy Life* (1728). The latter was much praised by Samuel Johnson and remains Law's best-known work. Law's defense of the church in the Bangorian controversy (*Three Letters to the Bishop of Bangor*, 1717) was one of the principal contributions to the argument; his attack on the Deism of Matthew Tindal (*The Case of Reason*, 1732) was the first answer to the Deists; his *Remarks on Mandeville's Fable of the Bees* (1723) and *Letters to a Lady Inclined to Enter the Church of Rome* are excellent examples of his controversial style.

Lawa (lä'wä). See **Wa.**

Lawers (lô'ẽrz), **Ben.** See **Ben Lawers.**

Lawes (lôz), **Henry.** b. at Dinton, Wiltshire, England, about December, 1595; d. Oct. 21, 1662. English musician; brother of William Lawes. He was composer of the music for Milton's *Comus* (1634), and of numerous anthems and songs, among them poems by Herrick, Carew, Waller, and Lovelace. Milton, commemorating his friend in a sonnet, points out that he attempted to match his music to the sense of the words.

Lawes, Lewis E. b. at Elmira, N.Y., Sept. 13, 1883; d. at Garrison, N.Y., April 23, 1947. American penologist and author. He attended the New York School of Social Work, became (1905) a prison guard, served (1914–15) as overseer of the New York City Reformatory at New Hampton Farms, of which he was superintendent (1915–20), and was warden (1920–41) of Sing Sing Prison at Ossining, N.Y. Author of *Man's Judgment of Death* (1923), *Life and Death in Sing Sing* (1928), *20,000 Years in Sing Sing* (1932), *Meet the Murderer* (1940), and *Stone and Steel* (1941).

Lawes, William. Killed at the siege of Chester, England, in September, 1645. English composer; brother of Henry Lawes. He wrote the music for various masques, instrumental pieces, and vocal compositions.

Lawfeld (lou'felt). See **Laafelt.**

Lawless (lô'lẹs), **Emily.** b. at Dublin, June 17, 1845; d. in Surrey, England, Oct. 19, 1913. Irish nature poet and novelist. Author of *A Millionaire's Cousin* (1885), *Hurrish* (1886), *With Essex in Ireland* (1890), and *Grania* (1892), novels; *History of Ireland* (1887) and a biography of Maria Edgeworth (1904); *With the Wild Geese* (1902), *Point of View* (1909), and *The Inalienable Heritage* (1914), poetry. Among her poems are *Spain* and *A Drinking Song.*

Lawman (lä'mạn). See **Layamon.**

Lawndale (lôn'dāl). Unincorporated community in S California, in Los Angeles County. Pop. of census tracts, 19,102 (1950).

Lawnsville (lônz'vil). A former name of **Logan,** W.Va.

Lawrence (lô'rẹns, lor'ẹns), Saint. [Also: **Laurence;** Latin, **Laurentius.**] d. (according to most accounts) Aug. 10, 258 A.D. Christian martyr, deacon of Pope Sixtus II. He was put to death with numerous other clergy during the persecution of Valerian in August, 258. According to legend, set down by Saint Ambrose, when asked for his treasures he brought forward the poor; it is also related that he met Sixtus II on the way to execution, on which occasion the Pope promised Lawrence he would suffer three days later. These and other stories about Lawrence are very doubtful, as is also the manner of his execution, on a gridiron, although he is frequently represented in art with the gridiron as his attribute. His date of death, and even his very existence, have been questioned by many authorities.

Lawrence. [Latin, **Laurentius.**] fl. 498–505. Archpriest of Rome, elected antipope on Nov. 22, 498, by a minority of the Roman clergy after the lawful election of Symmachus. The Laurentian faction, friendly to the Byzantines, was fostered by the senator Festus, who wished the Pope to sign the heretical Henoticon of the emperor Zeno. Lawrence submitted to the decision of the Gothic king Theodoric, who acted as arbiter, and was given the diocese of Nocera in Campania. Subsequently the Laurentian faction several times renewed the schism until 505, despite the decision of the Palmary Synod (502) in favor of Symmachus.

Lawrence, Saint. d. Feb. 2, 619. Prelate of the early English church. Consecrated by Saint Augustine in 604, he succeeded him as archbishop of Canterbury.

Lawrence. City in E Kansas, county seat of Douglas County, on the Kansas River: shipping center for grain and feed; manufactures of flour, paper boxes, and organs. It is the seat of the University of Kansas. It was founded by Free-Soil adherents in 1854, became an antislavery center, and was sacked and burned by proslavery forces in 1856 and by Confederate guerrillas under Quantrill in 1863. Pop. 23,351 (1950).

Lawrence. City in NE Massachusetts, a county seat (with Newburyport and Salem) of Essex County, on the Merrimack River ab. 25 mi. N of Boston. It was platted in 1845 and incorporated as a city in 1853, and is predominantly a woolen-textile manufacturing center; paper, shoes, soap, and other products are also manufactured. A noted strike of textile workers took place here in 1912. The city was named for the Lawrence brothers, Amos and Abbott, who founded both the city and its leading industrial enterprise. Pop. of city, 80,536 (1950); of urbanized area, 112,309 (1950).

Lawrence. Village in SE New York, in Nassau County: residential suburb of New York City. 4,681 (1950).

Lawrence, Abbott. b. at Groton, Mass., Dec. 16, 1792; d. at Boston, Aug. 18, 1855. American merchant and politician; brother of Amos Lawrence and William Lawrence (1783–1848). He was a representative in Congress (1834–36, 1838–40), U.S. minister to Great Britain (1849–52), and founded the Lawrence Scientific School at Harvard. He was a partner, with Amos Lawrence, in the mercantile firm of A. and A. Lawrence, and head of the company after his brother retired in 1831.

Lawrence, Amos. b. at Groton, Mass., April 22, 1786; d. at Boston, Dec. 31, 1852. American merchant and philanthropist; brother of Abbott Lawrence and William Lawrence (1783–1848). He gave, among other gifts, about 20,000 dollars to the academy at Groton, which received the name of Lawrence Academy in 1846. He was a partner, with Abbott Lawrence, in the mercantile firm of A. and A. Lawrence.

Lawrence, Charles. d. at Halifax, Nova Scotia, Oct. 17, 1760. English general.

Lawrence, Charles Edward. b. at Thurlstone, Yorkshire, England, Dec. 24, 1870; d. at London, March 14, 1940. English novelist, dramatist, and critic. Author of *Pilgrimage* (1907; revised, 1914), *Much Ado About Something* (1909), *Mrs. Bente* and *Youth Went Riding* (both 1918), *Such Stuff As Dreams* (1919), *The God in the Thicket* (1920), *The Iron Bell* (1921), *Week-End at Forthries* (1935), *The Gods Were Sleeping* (1937), novels; *The Year* (1927) and *The Reckoning* (1934), plays. He also wrote *Wisdom of the Apocrypha* (1910), *The Gentle Art of Authorship* (1924), and several one-act plays, including *The Hour of Prospero* (1927), *Swift and Stella* (1928), *Spikenard* (1930), *The Day Before Yesterday* (1931), *Home* (1932), *The Touch of Nature* (1934), and *Gloriana* (1939). He was coeditor of the *Quarterly Review*, and on the staff (1904–18) of the *Daily Chronicle*.

Lawrence, David. b. at Philadelphia, Dec. 25, 1888—. American journalist and author. He was Washington correspondent (1916–19) for the New York *Evening Post*, president (1919–33) of the Consolidated Press Association, president and publisher of the *United States Daily* (1926–33) and the *United States News* (1933 *et seq.*), and founder and president of *World Report* (1946 *et seq.*). Author of *True Story of Woodrow Wilson* (1924), *Beyond the New Deal* (1934), *Nine Honest Men* (1936), *Diary of a Washington Correspondent* (1942), *The Vanishing First Amendment* (1944), and other books.

Lawrence, D. H. [Full name, **David Herbert Lawrence.**] b. at Eastwood, Nottinghamshire, England,

Sept. 11, 1885; d. at Vence, near Nice, France, March 2, 1930. English novelist, short-story writer, poet, and essayist. Son of a coal miner, he was educated at Nottingham High School and at the Nottingham Day Training College for Teachers, and taught (1908–12) at the Davidson Road Elementary School, at Croydon, near London. He lived and traveled in Australia, Mexico, Sicily, Sardinia, Italy, the U.S., and elsewhere in vain attempts to cure or improve his tubercular lung condition. Author of *The White Peacock* (1911), *The Trespasser* (1912), *Sons and Lovers* (1913), *The Rainbow* (1915), *The Lost Girl* (1920; awarded the James Tait Black memorial prize), *Women in Love* (1920), *Aaron's Rod* (1922), *Kangaroo* (1923), *St. Mawr* (1925), *The Plumed Serpent* (1926), *Lady Chatterley's Lover* (1928; banned in both England and America), *The Virgin and the Gipsy* (1930), novels; *The Prussian Officer* (1914), *England, My England* (1922), *The Fox* (1923), *The Ladybird* (1923; American title, *The Captain's Doll*), *Glad Ghosts* and *Sun* (both 1926), *Rawdon's Roof* and *The Woman Who Rode Away* (both 1928), *The Lovely Lady and Love Among the Haystacks* (1933), collected short stories and tales; *The Widowing of Mrs. Holroyd* (1914), *Touch and Go* (1920), *David* (1926), and *A Collier's Friday Night* (1934), plays; *Love Poems* (1913), *Amores* (1916), *Look! We Have Come Through* (1917), *New Poems* (1918), *Tortoises* (1921), *Birds, Beasts and Flowers* (1923), *Pansies* (1929), *Nettles* and *The Triumph of the Machine* (both 1930), and *The Ship of Death* (1933), poetry; *Movements in European History* (1921), *Psychoanalysis of the Unconscious* (1921), *Fantasia of the Unconscious* (1922), *Studies in Classic American Literature* (1923), *Pornography and Obscenity* (1929), volumes of critical essays and studies; *Twilight in Italy* (1916), *Sea and Sardinia* (1921), and *Mornings in Mexico* (1927), travel books. His *Letters* were published in 1932 and 1934. He translated some of the short stories of Ivan Bunin, Russian novelist, and *Little Novels of Sicily* (1925), *Cavelleria Rusticana* (1928), and other works by Giovanni Verga. Among his single poems are *Suspense, A Youth Mowing, A Young Wife, Cherry Robbers, A Winter's Tale, Love on the Farm, Piano, Wedding Morn, Service of All the Dead, Nostalgia, A Baby Asleep After Pain, Moonrise, Tommies in the Train,* and *Resurrection.* Tormented throughout his life by ill-suppressed feelings of inferiority, aggravated by the suppression of his sincere *The Rainbow* in 1915 and by his illness, Lawrence preached a freedom of the "male" principle that was reflected in his preoccupation with the physico-mental processes. The message he sought to bring to the world was often obscured by his passionate and sometimes incoherent exposition of the theme, but his powers as a novelist of deep psychological insight and descriptive power are nevertheless apparent.

Lawrence, Ernest Orlando. b. at Canton, S.D., Aug. 8, 1901—. American physicist, inventor (1930) of the cyclotron. He was professor of physics (1930 *et seq.*) and director (1936 *et seq.*) of the radiation laboratory at the University of California, and consultant (1946 *et seq.*) at the Knolls Atomic Power Laboratory. He worked on the structure of atoms and of the atomic nucleus, effected transmutation of certain elements, produced artificial radioactivity, and applied the results of his experiments to problems of physics and biology. He received the Nobel prize for physics (1939).

Lawrence, George Alfred. b. at Braxted, England, Essex, March 25, 1827; d. at Edinburgh, Sept. 23, 1876. English novelist. He wrote the adventure novel *Guy Livingstone, or Thorough* (1857).

Lawrence, Sir **George St. Patrick.** b. at Trincomalee, Ceylon, March 17, 1804; d. at London, Nov. 16, 1884. English general; brother of Sir Henry M. Lawrence and of J. L. M. Lawrence. He served in India, except for one brief period, from 1822 to 1864, and was made major general in 1861. He wrote *Forty-three Years in India* (1874).

Lawrence, Gertrude. [Original name, **Gertrude Alexandra Dagmar Lawrence Klasen.**] b. at London, July 4, 1902; d. at New York, Sept. 6, 1952. English actress, noted especially for her roles in musical comedy and revue. She arrived (1924) in America with the cast of *Charlot's Revue,* in which she shared the lead with Beatrice Lillie. Her leading roles were in *Candlelight* (1929), *Susan and God* (1937), *Skylark* (1939), *Lady in the Dark* (1940), *Pygmalion* (1946) and *The King and I* (1951). She appeared opposite Noel Coward in his *Private Lives* (1930) and *To-Night at Eight-Thirty* (1935–37). She taught (1951–52) a course in dramatics at Columbia University. Author of *A Star Danced* (1945).

Lawrence, Sir **Henry Montgomery.** b. at Matura, Ceylon, June 28, 1806; d. at Lucknow, India, July 4, 1857. English general and administrator in India; brother of Sir George St. P. Lawrence and of J. L. M. Lawrence. He served in India from 1822, and was appointed resident at Lahore Jan. 8, 1847. He was president of the board of administration in the Punjab April 14, 1849, the governor general's agent in Rajputana (1853), and chief commissioner of Oudh (1857). When the Sepoy Mutiny broke out (May, 1857), he was at Lucknow, the defense of which he organized, and where he died from a wound received July 2. He was the author of several works on India.

Lawrence, Sir **Herbert Alexander.** b. 1861; d. at Little Berkhamsted, England, 1943. English soldier. He served in the Boer War (1899–1902), and was appointed major general during the Dardanelles campaign (1915) in World War I. He was chairman (1926–37) of the munitions firm of Vickers Ltd.

Lawrence, James. b. at Burlington, N.J., Oct. 1, 1781; d. at sea, June 4, 1813. American naval officer in the War of 1812. While in command of the *Hornet* he captured the British ship *Peacock* in February, 1813. He was defeated and mortally wounded as commander of the *Chesapeake* against the *Shannon* on June 1, 1813. Lawrence's words ("Don't give up the ship"), spoken as he was carried below, rank with John Paul Jones's "I have just begun to fight," in the annals of the U.S. Navy during its early years.

Lawrence, John Laird Mair. [Title, 1st Baron **Lawrence.**] b. at Richmond, Yorkshire, England, March 4, 1811; d. June 26, 1879. English statesman and administrator in India; brother of Sir Henry M. Lawrence and of Sir George St. P. Lawrence. He went to India in 1829, became one of the administrators of the Punjab in 1849, was chief commissioner in 1853, and served as viceroy and governor general of India (1863–69). The services which he rendered as governor of the Punjab during the Sepoy Mutiny, when he managed to disarm the Sepoy troops in the Punjab before they could do any harm, and his assistance at Delhi, earned for him the title of "savior of India." As viceroy he opposed the "forward" policy that eventually led to the Afghan War.

Lawrence, Josephine. b. at Newark, N.J., c1897—. American journalist and novelist. Her initial works were stories for children, including *Rosemary* (1922), *The Berry Patch* (1925), and *Wind's in the West* (1931). She wrote (1921) the first story for children broadcast by radio. Author of the novels *Head of the Family* (1932), *Years Are So Long* (1934), *If I Have Four Apples* (1935), *The Sound of Running Feet* (1937), *Bow Down to Wood and Stone* (1938), *A Good Home With Nice People* (1939), *But You Are Young* (1940), *No Stone Unturned* (1941), *There is Today* (1942), *A Tower of Steel* (1943), *Let Us Consider One Another* (1945), *Double Wedding Ring* (1946), *The Pleasant Morning Light* (1948), and *My Heart Shall Not Fear* (1949).

Lawrence, Marjorie. b. at Dean's March, Australia, Feb. 17, 1909—. Australian operatic soprano, specializing in Wagnerian roles.

Lawrence, Stringer. b. at Hereford, England, March 6, 1697; d. at London, Jan. 10, 1775. English soldier. He went (1748) to India to take command of the troops of the East India Company, and at once began the labors in military organization which earned for him the title of "father of the Indian army." He was chiefly occupied in fighting the French and checking the growth of their influence in India. His last service was the defense of Fort St. George during its famous siege by the French under Lally (1758–59).

Lawrence, Sir **Thomas.** b. at Bristol, England, May 4, 1769; d. at London, Jan. 7, 1830. English portrait painter. He was knighted April 22, 1815, and elected president of the Royal Academy to succeed Benjamin West, on March 20, 1820. He was patronized by George III, among a large number of other notable persons.

Lawrence, Thomas Edward. [Often shortened to **T. E. Lawrence**; called **Lawrence of Arabia**; during his later years, **T. E. Shaw.**] b. at Portmadoc, Caernarvonshire, Wales, Aug. 15, 1888; d. at Bovington Camp, Dorsetshire, England, May 19, 1935. English archaeologist, secret agent, soldier, and writer, who has been called "the most romantic figure of his time." While a student at Oxford he became interested in archaeology, and after some solitary travel in Syria, in 1911 he joined a British Museum expedition engaged in excavating ancient sites in the valley of the Euphrates. On the outbreak of World War I, he became a member of the British secret service and, operating out of Cairo, made an extraordinarily penetrating study not only of the Turkish military forces and leaders, but also of the possibility of a successful Arab revolt against Turkish overlordship. In 1916 he received permission to promote such a revolt, and considering Faisal al-Husain (later to be Faisal I of Iraq), son of the sherif of Arabia (Husein ibn-Ali, who was to be first king of Ḥejaz), the ablest and most dependable of the insurgent Arabs, he proceeded to Faisal's camp and induced him to undertake a campaign which disrupted the communications of the Turkish forces in Arabia, prevented them from attacking the Suez Canal and Egypt, and brought about the liberation of Arabia from Turkish domination. The high point of his brilliant military career came in 1918 when, with Faisal, he entered Damascus in triumph. Officially a subordinate first of General Wingate and subsequently of Allenby, Lawrence in fact and of necessity operated independently, and in the desert campaign displayed a strategic genius rarely surpassed in military annals. Attending the Paris Peace Conference in 1919 as a member of the British delegation, Lawrence is said to have been embarrassed and dismayed to learn that while he had made certain promises to the Arabs concerning their hopes of independence and their territorial expectations, the British government had made in other directions commitments which conflicted with his pledges. Refusing a peerage and rejecting the Distinguished Service Order and other honors, he consented to serve as adviser to the Middle East division of the Colonial Office in 1921–22, during which time he was instrumental in bringing about the recognition of Iraq as a kingdom and of Faisal as its king. Thereafter Lawrence, shunning fame and public notice, enlisted as an aircraftman (equivalent to private) in the Royal Air Force under the name of Ross. When his identity was discovered, he transferred to the tank corps, adopted the name T. E. Shaw, and later again served in the Royal Air Force under that designation. His death in 1935 resulted from a motorcycle accident. His extraordinary book *The Seven Pillars of Wisdom*, based on his wartime experiences in Arabia, was privately printed in an edition limited to nine copies, in 1926; in 1927 an abridgment of it was published under the title *Revolt in the Desert*, and in 1935 the complete text was published, under the original title. In 1932 Lawrence's translation of the *Odyssey*, considered one of the best in English, appeared. A selection of his letters was published in 1939, and in 1940 a collection of his miscellaneous writings, under the title *Oriental Assembly*.

Lawrence, William. b. at Groton, Mass., Sept. 7, 1783; d. Oct. 14, 1848. American merchant, textile manufacturer, and philanthropist; brother of Abbott Lawrence and Amos Lawrence. He started (1810) in business as a commission merchant, founded (1822) with a fourth brother, Samuel Lawrence, the firm of W. and S. Lawrence, and organized (c1825) the Middlesex Manufacturing Company (the first factory for woolen goods incorporated in the U.S.) at Lowell, Mass. As a board member (1818–48) of the Suffolk bank, he aided the establishment of the "Suffolk Bank System." He endowed the academy at Groton, whose name was changed (1846) to Lawrence Academy.

Lawrence, Sir William. b. at Cirencester, England, July 16, 1783; d. at London, July 5, 1867. English surgeon and anatomist. Of his works his *Lectures on the Physiology, Zoology, and Natural History of Man* are noted for the fact that the courts refused to protect their author's rights in them because they were held to contradict the Scriptures.

Lawrence, William. b. at Boston, May 30, 1850; d. there, Nov. 6, 1941. American Protestant Episcopal clergyman. He was consecrated (1893) bishop of Massachusetts, a position from which he resigned (1926). Author of *Life of Amos A. Lawrence* (1889), *Visions of Service* (1896), *Study of Phillips Brooks* (1903), *The American Cathedral* (1921), *Memories of a Happy Life* (1926), *The New American* (1929), and *Life of Phillips Brooks* (1930).

Lawrence, William Appleton. b. at Cambridge, Mass., May 21, 1889—. American Protestant Episcopal clergyman; son of William Lawrence (1850–1941). He was consecrated bishop (1937) of western Massachusetts. Author of *Christian Marriage* (1929).

Lawrence, William Beach. b. at New York, Oct. 23, 1800; d. there, March 26, 1881. American jurist and politician. Among his works are *Law of Charitable Uses* (1845), *Visitation and Search* (1858), and *Commentaire sur les éléments du droit international* (4 vols., 1868–80). He edited Wheaton's *Elements of International Law* (1855).

Lawrence Boythorn (boi'thôrn). See **Boythorn, Lawrence.**

Lawrenceburg (lô'rens.bėrg, lor'ens-). City in SE Indiana, county seat of Dearborn County. 4,806 (1950).

Lawrenceburg. City in SW Tennessee, county seat of Lawrence County: manufactures of cheese and of wool textiles. It was founded in 1815. Pop. 5,442 (1950).

Lawrence Justinian (lô'rens, lor'ens jus.tin'i.an), Saint. [Latin, **Laurentius Justinianus.**] b. 1381; d. Jan. 8, 1456. Italian Augustinian canon regular. At the age of 19 he entered an Augustinian monastery near Venice. This later became a convent of secular canons living in community, of which Lawrence was chosen prior and then superior general. He was consecrated bishop of Castello (1433), and in 1451 became patriarch of Venice, on transference of the patriarchate from Grado by Pope Nicholas V. He was known for his liberality and charity toward the poor.

Lawrenceville (lô'rens.vil, lor'ens-). City in N Georgia, county seat of Gwinnett County, ab. 25 mi. NE of Atlanta. 2,932 (1950).

Lawrenceville. City in SE Illinois, county seat of Lawrence County, in a petroleum area. Its chief industry is oil refining. 6,328 (1950).

Lawrenceville. Unincorporated community in C New Jersey, in Mercer County: seat of the Lawrenceville School. 1,056 (1950).

Lawrie (lô'ri, lor'i), **Lee.** b. at Rixdorf, Germany, Oct. 16, 1877—. American sculptor. He taught at Harvard University (1910–12) and Yale University (1908–18), and was a consultant on sculpture for the Chicago Exposition (1933) and the New York World's Fair (1939). He was a pupil of Philip Martiny and Augustus Saint-Gaudens. His work includes the sculpture at the entrance of the R.C.A. Building, New York, marble head of a woman, in the Metropolitan Museum, New York, and the sculpture on the Harkness memorial tower and archway at Yale University, the Nebraska and Louisiana state capitols, Bok carillon tower, Florida, and at the U.S. Military Academy, West Point.

Lawrie (lou'ri), **Robert.** See **Laurie, Robert.**

Laws of Burgos (bör'gōs). See **Burgos, Laws of.**

Laws of Candy (kan'di), **The.** Play by John Fletcher, printed in 1647. It was probably written c1619.

Lawson (lô'sọn), **Andrew Cowper.** b. at Anstruther, Scotland, July 25, 1861; d. June 16, 1952. American expert in petrography, economic geology, geomorphology, geomorphogeny, seismology, and other fields of geology.

Lawson, Cecil Gordon. b. at Wellington, Shropshire, England, Dec. 3, 1851; d. at London, June 10, 1882. English landscape painter.

Lawson, Sir Harry Sutherland Wightman. b. at Dunolly, Victoria, Australia, March 5, 1875—. Australian statesman. He was a member (1899–1928) of the state parliament, senator (1928–35) for Victoria, premier (1918–24) of Victoria, and minister (1934) of external territories.

Lawson, Henry. [Also: **Henry Hertzberg Lawson, Henry Archibald Lawson.**] b. near Grenfell, New South Wales, Australia, June 17, 1867; d. at Sydney, Australia, Sept. 2, 1922. Australian short-story writer and poet, the greatest writer of fictional sketches in Australian literature. He was the son of a Norwegian

father (Larsen, Anglicized as Lawson) and an Australian mother. Meagerly educated, he learned the trade of a carriage painter, but his mother, a working journalist from 1884, encouraged him to write, and he published his first book in 1894. The best single volumes of his work are *While the Billy Boils* (1896) and *Joe Wilson and His Mates* (1902); his poetry is of lesser worth.

Lawson, Sir **John.** d. at Greenwich (now part of London), June 29, 1665, from a wound received in action off Lowestoft June 3. English sailor, commander in the service of Parliament (1642–56, 1659), and then in that of the king. He served under Vice-Admiral Penn in the Mediterranean, and under Blake in the North Sea, and became vice-admiral in 1653. In 1659 he took, by order of Parliament, command of the fleet in the "Narrow Seas." In 1661–64 he commanded a fleet in the Mediterranean, and succeeded temporarily in subduing the corsairs of Tunis and Algiers.

Lawson, John. d. c1712. Scottish surgeon who came to America as surveyor general of North Carolina in 1700. He traveled extensively through the Carolinas in the course of his business, writing down his experiences and observations as he went. He was one of the founders of New Bern, N.C. He became an object of suspicion to the Indians, who waylaid and murdered him. His book *A New Voyage to Carolina* was published at London in 1709.

Lawson, John Howard. b. at New York, Sept. 25, 1895—. American playwright and scenarist. His plays include *Roger Bloomer* (1923), *Processional* (1925), *The International* (1928), *Gentlewoman* (1934), and *Marching Song* (1937). He was scenarist for such films as *Action in the North Atlantic* (1943), *Sahara* (1943), and *Smashup* (1947).

Lawson, Robert. b. at New York, Oct. 4, 1892—. American illustrator, etcher, and writer, best known for his illustrations for children's books.

Lawson, Thomas William. b. at Charlestown, Mass., Feb. 26, 1857; d. Feb. 8, 1925. American stockbroker, speculator, and author. He was the writer of magazine articles under the general title of *Frenzied Finance* (1904–05) attacking stock-market gamblers and the large insurance companies (thus leading in part to the insurance investigation of 1905). Author of *Friday, the Thirteenth* (1907), also an attack on the stock market, and other books.

Lawson, Victor Freemont. b. at Chicago, Sept. 9, 1850; d. Aug. 19, 1925. American journalist, a pioneer in the development of foreign news services and the postal savings-bank. He bought (1876) the Chicago *Daily News*, the first penny newspaper in the West, and brought out (1881) a morning edition as the Chicago *Record* (later the *Record-Herald*). He was president (1894–1900) of the Associated Press.

Lawson, W. B. Pseudonym of **Jenks, George Charles.**

Lawson, Sir **Wilfrid.** b. in Cumberland, England, Sept. 4, 1829; d. at London, July 1, 1906. English politician. He represented Carlisle in Parliament (1859–65, 1868–85), and sat for a division of Cumberland (1886–1900, 1906) and for a division of Cornwall (1903–05). He was one of the most strenuous advocates of the cause of temperance, and an opponent of the Boer War and armaments. He supported a program urging abolition of the House of Lords.

Lawton (lô'tọn). [Called the **"Post City."**] City in SW Oklahoma, county seat of Comanche County, in an agricultural area: processing center for cotton, cottonseed, asphalt, and granite. It is the seat of a state agricultural college. The large military post of Fort Sill is just N of the city. 34,757 (1950).

Lawton, Henry Ware. b. at Toledo, Ohio, March 17, 1843; d. at San Mateo, near Manila, P.I., Dec. 19, 1899. American general. He served with the Union army in the Civil War, rising to the brevet rank of colonel, entered the regular army in 1866, served in the West against the Indians, and became famous for his successful operations against Geronimo. Commissioned brigadier general of volunteers in 1898, he commanded a division in the attack on Santiago, captured El Caney July 1, was promoted major general of volunteers July 8, and was assigned to the command of a corps in the Philippines in the same year.

Lawyer Squint (skwint). See **Squint, Lawyer.**

Laxenburg (läk'sẹn.bürk). [Also, **Lachsenburg.**] Village in E Austria, now included in Vienna, on the Schwechat River ab. 9 mi. S of the center of the city of Vienna. It is noted for its imperial castle and park, the latter dating from the 18th century. 967 (1946).

Laxness (läks'nes), **Halldór Kiljan.** b. at Reykjavík, Iceland, April 23, 1902—. Icelandic novelist. He traveled widely in Europe and the U.S., was converted to Catholicism in 1923, and turned to Communism in 1929. He won his first great success with the novel *Vefarinn mikli frá Kasmir* (The Great Weaver from Kasmir, 1927). The novel of proletarian Icelandic life *Salka-Valka* (in Icelandic, 1931–32) won him a circle of American readers, which was greatly increased by *Independent People* (in Icelandic, 1934; in English, 1943).

Laxou (lä.sö). Town in E France, in the department of Meurthe-et-Moselle; a western suburb of Nancy. 8,551 (1946).

Layamon (lā'ạ.mọn, lā'yạ.mọn, lā'mọn). [Also, **Lawman.**] fl. 1200. English priest, author of a Middle English paraphrase of Wace's *Roman de Brut.* Written in alliterative verse, with the occasional introduction of rhyme, this chronicle is regarded as the first important English work of its kind. All that is known of his life is contained in a few passages of his work which refer to himself. From these it appears that he was a priest and lived at "Ernley" (identified with Areley Regis in north Worcestershire).

Layard (lā'ạrd), Sir **Austen Henry.** b. at Paris, March 5, 1817; d. at London, July 5, 1894. English archaeologist and diplomat, noted for his archaeological discoveries in Asiatic Turkey. In 1845–47 he continued the excavations at Kuyunjik begun by Bolta and dug also at Nimrud. He identified Kuyunjik as the site of ancient Nineveh. He was a member of Parliament for Southwark (1860–70), undersecretary for foreign affairs (1861–66), commissioner of works (1868–69), minister to Spain (1869–77), and ambassador to Constantinople (1877–80). He published *Nineveh and its Remains* (1848), *The Monuments of Nineveh* (1849–53), *Inscriptions in the Cuneiform Character from Assyrian Monuments* (1851), *Fresh Discoveries at Nineveh, and Researches at Babylon* (1853), and others.

Laybach (lī'bäċh). German name of **Ljubljana.**

Laycock (lā'kok), **Thomas.** b. at Wetherby, Yorkshire, England, 1812; d. at Edinburgh, Sept. 21, 1876. English physiologist.

Lay Down Your Arms! Title of the English translation by T. Holmes of *Die Waffen nieder* (1889) by the Baroness von Suttner. The author was awarded the Nobel peace prize in 1905. The book is known also as *Ground Arms!*

Lay of Aethiopia (ē.thi.ō'pi.ạ). See **Aethiopis.**

Lay of Havelok the Dane (hav'lok; dān), **The.** See **Havelok the Dane, The Lay of.**

Lay of Telegonus (tel.ẹ.gō'nus). See **Telegonia.**

Lay of the Last Minstrel. Narrative poem by Sir Walter Scott, published in 1805.

Laysan (lī'sän). Atoll in the NW part of the Hawaiian group, NW of Honolulu and SE of Midway. It is noted for its teeming bird life, now protected by law.

Lays of Ancient Rome (rōm), **The.** Volume of poems by Thomas Babington Macaulay, published in 1842.

Layton (lā'tọn). Town in N Utah, in Davis County, near Great Salt Lake, ab. 20 mi. N of Salt Lake City. In the decade between the last two U.S. censuses its population grew from 646 (1940) to 3,456 (1950).

Layton, Sir **Geoffrey.** b. at Liverpool, England, April 20, 1884—. English naval officer. He was vice-admiral (1939–40) heading the first battle squadron and second in command of the Home Fleet, and served as commander in chief in China (1940–42), Ceylon (1942–45), and at Portsmouth (1945–47).

Layton, Sir **Walter Thomas.** b. at London, March 15, 1884—. English economist. He was editor (1922–38) of the *Economist,* and chairman of the News Chronicle, Limited (1930–50) and the Star Newspaper Company, Limited (1936–50). He was British representative (1929) on the organization committee of the Bank for International Settlements, and served in advisory and administrative posts in World Wars I and II. He directed the economic and financial section of the League of Nations, and later served (1949) as a vice-president of the Assembly of Europe.

Lazarillo (laz.ạ.ril'ō). Character in Beaumont and Fletcher's *The Woman-Hater*, described in the dramatis personae as a voluptuous "smell-feast." He is a poor and hungry courtier, whose whole soul is given to the subject of delicate eating, with a particular desire for a fish head, which he pursues through the play and finally obtains by marrying its possessor.

Lazarillo de Tormes (lä.thä.rē'lyō dā tôr'mās). Work attributed to Diego Hurtado de Mendoza (first known edition 1553), the autobiography of a boy, "Little Lazarus," who began life as the guide of a blind beggar. It was the first of the *gusto picaresco* or Spanish picaresque romances.

Lazarus (laz'ạ.rus). In New Testament history, the brother of Mary and Martha, and friend of Jesus, who raised him from the dead after four days. The story of the miracle does not appear in the Synoptic Gospels but only in John, and it has therefore become a hotly disputed point in Biblical criticism. John, xi. 1–44; xii. 1–18.

Lazarus. In the New Testament, a character in one of the parables of Jesus, a beggar at the gate of Dives, a rich man. Luke, xvi. 19.

Lazarus, Emma. b. at New York, July 22, 1849; d. there, Nov. 19, 1887. American poet and essayist, noted for her sonnet engraved on the pedestal of the Statue of Liberty. She wrote *Admetus and Other Poems* (1871), *Songs of a Semite* (1882), a prose work, *Alide: an Episode of Goethe's Life* (1874), a drama, *The Spagnoletto* (1876), prose poems, *By the Waters of Babylon* (1887), and *Poems* (1889). She translated the *Poems and Ballads of Heinrich Heine* (1881).

Lazarus (lä'tsä.růs), **Moritz.** b. at Filehne, Posen (Poznań), then part of Germany, Sept. 15, 1824; d. at Merano, in the Italian Tyrol, April 13, 1903. German philosopher of Herbartian tendencies. He worked closely with the philologist Heymann Steinthal. He wrote *Das Leben der Seele in Monographien über seine Erscheinungen und Gesetze* (1856–57) and others, and edited, with Steinthal, the *Zeitschrift für Völkerpsychologie und Sprachwissenschaft.*

Lazarus Laughed (laz'ạ.rus). Poetic drama by Eugene O'Neill, produced and published in 1927.

Lazear (lạ.zir'), **Jesse William.** b. in Baltimore County, Md., May 2, 1866; d. at Quemados, Cuba, Sept. 25, 1900. American physician and bacteriologist. Assigned (1900) to laboratory duty at Columbia Barracks at Quemados, Cuba, he was a member (1900 *et seq.*), with Walter Reed, James Carroll, and Aristides Agramonte, of the Yellow Fever Commission. He was fatally bitten while studying the disease.

Laziali (lä.tsyä'lē), **Monti.** An Italian name of the **Alban Hills.**

Lazio (lä'tsyō). Italian name of **Latium.**

Lázně Kynžvart (läz'nye kinzh'värt). [German, **Bad Königswart.**] Resort town in Czechoslovakia, in the *kraj* (region) of Karlovy Vary, in NW Bohemia, situated in a wooded mountain region. It is visited for its chalybeate and mud baths and also as a summer resort. Königswart Castle, formerly the property of Prince Metternich, is in the vicinity. 1,144 (1947).

Lazzari (läd'dzä.rē), **Silvio.** b. at Botzen, in the Austrian Tyrol, 1860; d. at Paris, June 18, 1944. French composer. He promoted interest in Wagner by his contributions to musical journals. Among his compositions are the operas *Amor* (1898), *L'Ensorcelé* (1903), *La Lépreuse* (1912), and *Le Sauteriot* (1920); the pantomime *Lulu* (1887); and the orchestral works *Rapsodie Espagnole* and *Impressions d'Adriatique.* He also wrote songs, choruses, *Concertstück* for piano, chamber music, and a march.

Le (lā). See **Leh.**

Lea (lē). River in SE England, rising in Bedfordshire, and flowing SE and S to the river Thames near the Isle of Dogs, in London. Length, 46 mi.

Lea, Fanny Heaslip. b. at New Orleans, La., Oct. 30, 1884—. American writer. Author of *Quicksands* (1911), *Sicily Ann* (1914), *The Dream-Maker Man* (1925), *Wild Goose Chase* (1929), *Half Angel* (1932), *Once to Every Man* (1937), *Sailor's Star* (1944), and other books. Her plays include *Lolly* (1930) and *Crede Byron* (1936).

Lea, Henry Charles. b. at Philadelphia, Sept. 19, 1825; d. there, Oct. 24, 1909. American author and publisher; son of Isaac Lea. His works include *Superstition and Force* (1866), *A History of the Inquisition of the Middle Ages* (1887–88), *Chapters from the Religious History of Spain connected with the Inquisition* (1890), *History of Auricular Confession and Indulgences in the Latin Church* (1896), *The Moriscos of Spain* (1901), *History of the Inquisition of Spain* (4 vols., 1906–07), and *The Inquisition in the Spanish Dependencies* (1908).

Lea, Homer. b. at Denver, Colo., Nov. 17, 1876; d. Nov. 1, 1912. American soldier and author. He took part in the expedition to relieve Peking in the Boxer rebellion, and became a confidential adviser of Sun Yat-sen. He wrote a novel, *The Vermilion Pencil* (1908), as well as *The Valor of Ignorance* (1909) and *The Day of the Saxon* (1912), tracts warning of conflict between the Orient and the West.

Lea, Isaac. b. at Wilmington, Del., March 4, 1792; d. at Philadelphia, Dec. 8, 1886. American naturalist. Among his works are *Contributions to Geology* (1833) and *Fossil Footmarks* (1853).

Leach (lēch), **William Elford.** b. at Plymouth, England, 1790; d. at the Palazzo San Sebastiano, near Tortona, Italy, Aug. 25, 1836. English physician and naturalist, assistant librarian, and later assistant keeper, of the natural history department in the British Museum, noted especially for his work in entomology and malacology. He published *The Zoological Miscellany* (1814–17), *Malacostraca podophthalma Britanniae, or a Monograph on the British Crabs* (1815–16), *Systematic Catalogue of the Specimens of the Indigenous Mammalia and Birds that are preserved in the British Museum* (1816), and *A Synopsis of the Mollusca of Great Britain* (edited by J. E. Gray, 1852, but in part printed and circulated as early as 1820).

Leacock (lē'kok), **Stephen Butler.** b. at Swanmoor, Hampshire, England, 1869; d. at Toronto, Canada, March 28, 1944. Canadian economist and humorist. He was professor (1901–36) and head of the economics department (1908–36) at McGill University, Montreal. Author of *Elements of Political Science* (1906), *Economic Prosperity in the British Empire* (1930), *Montreal: Seaport and City* (1942), and other serious works. His literary studies include *Humour: Its Theory and Technique* (1935) and biographies of Mark Twain (1932) and Charles Dickens (1933). Among his humorous books are *Literary Lapses* (1910), *Nonsense Novels* (1911), *Arcadian Adventures with the Idle Rich* (1914), *Moonbeams from the Larger Lunacy* (1915), *Frenzied Fiction* (1917), *Afternoons in Utopia* (1932), *Funny Pieces* (1936), *Laugh Parade* (1940), *My Remarkable Uncle* (1942), and *Happy Stories Just to Laugh at* (1944). He published *My Discovery of England* (1922) after a lecture tour in England, and he was the author of *How To Write* (1943).

Lead (lēd). City in W South Dakota, in Lawrence County, at the head of Gold Run Gulch, in the Black Hills: the principal gold mining and refining center of the state. It is the site of the Homestake Mine, producing about one seventh of the annual total U.S. output of gold. 6,422 (1950).

Leadbeater (led'bē"tėr), **Mary.** [Maiden name, **Shackleton.**] b. at Ballitore, County Kildare, Ireland, in December, 1758; d. there, June 27, 1826. English writer, friend and correspondent of Burke. She published *Poems* (1808), *Cottage Dialogues among the Irish Peasantry* (1811), *Cottage Biography* (1822), and *Annals of Ballitore* (published 1862 as *The Leadbeater Papers* by R. D. Webb).

Leader (lē'dėr), **Benjamin Williams.** b. at Reading, England, March 12, 1831; d. at Shere, England, March 22, 1923. English landscape painter, noted particularly for his Welsh mountain scenes. He is represented in museums at London, Albany, Birmingham, Bristol, Liverpool, Melbourne, Reading, Rochdale, Salford, and Sheffield. His principal works include *Tintern Abbey* (Birmingham), *Fast Falls the Eventide* (Liverpool), and *In the Fields* (Melbourne).

Leadhills (lead'hilz) or **Lead Hills.** See **Lowther Hills.**

Leadsville (lēdz'vil). Former name of **Elkins,** W.Va.

Leadville (led'vil). City in C Colorado, capital of Lake County, ab. 10,200 ft. above sea level, ab. 78 mi. SW of Denver. It is noted for the mining of silver, molybdenum, and lead (and formerly of gold). It was settled in 1877, and two years later had a population of ab. 30,000; it was the richest silver-mining center of the U.S. in the

1880's. It has undergone numerous changes of fortune since, and the production of metals other than silver has become of greater importance. Pop. 4,081 (1950).

Leaf (lēf). River in N Quebec, flowing generally NE into Leaf Lake, an arm of Ungava Bay. Length, ab. 165 mi.

Leaf, Munro. b. at Hamilton, Md., Dec. 4, 1905—. American writer and illustrator of books for juveniles. Author of *Grammar Can Be Fun* (1934), *Ferdinand* (1936), *The Fun Book* (1941), and others.

Leaf, Walter. b. at Norwood, London, Nov. 26, 1852; d. March 28, 1927. English scholar and banker. Entering the firm of Leaf, Sons and Company as a young man, he became chairman of Leaf and Company, Ltd., in 1888, and chairman of the Westminster Bank in 1918. He served as president of the Institute of Bankers (1919–21), and as president of the International Chamber of Commerce in 1925. As a banker, he was the author of an authoritative work entitled *Banking* (1926). As a classical scholar, he made, between 1886 and 1902, a translation of the *Iliad*, and published *Companion to the Iliad* (1892), *Troy, a Study in Homeric Geography* (1912), *Homer and History* (1915), *Little Poems from the Greek* (1922), and *Strabo on the Troad* (1923). He collaborated with Andrew Lang and E. J. Myers in the preparation of the widely used Lang, Leaf, and Myers translation of the *Iliad* into English prose, which was first published in 1882 and has been several times reprinted.

League, the. In French history, the Holy League, formed in the Roman Catholic interest in 1576. The Guise family was at its head, and it carried on for many years a contest against Henry of Navarre, who eventually became Henry IV of France and embraced the Roman Catholic faith.

League Island. Former island in the Delaware River, now a southern part of Philadelphia, at the mouth of the Schuylkill. It is the site of a U.S. navy yard.

League of Nations. International organization created after World War I by the treaty of Versailles to act as an international forum and a place to mediate or conciliate international disputes. Its chief bodies were the League of Nations Council, the League of Nations Assembly, the Permanent Court of International Justice, and the League of Nations Secretariat. Though unable to settle any of the major disputes it faced, such as the Ethiopian crisis, because of the requirement for unanimity in the Council and the nonmembership of the U.S., considerable work was accomplished in the social and economic field. With headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland, the organization endured until January, 1946, when it was dissolved after the first meeting of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

League of Nations Assembly. Body of the League of Nations which met annually at Geneva, Switzerland, and which included representatives of all nations belonging to the League of Nations. It was, in actual practice, the League's chief forum for the voicing of national grievances and opinions. Each nation was allowed three delegates, but only one vote. Its specifically assigned tasks were the selection of nonpermanent members of the League of Nations Council, admission of new members, budget control, and, together with the Council, the selection of judges for the Permanent Court of International Justice, as well as the consideration of "any matter within the sphere of action of the League or affecting the peace of the world." It elected annually a president and six vice-presidents, who steered the work of its meetings and committees.

League of Nations Council. Chief decision-making body of the League of Nations. It was required to make its decisions, except on procedure, by unanimous consent. It met three times yearly and on special call at Geneva, Switzerland. It started with five permanent and four nonpermanent members, but the number was changed in 1922, after the U.S. had refused to join the League, to four permanent and five nonpermanent members. Later Germany and the U.S.S.R. joined Great Britain, France, Japan, and Italy as permanent members, while nonpermanent seats were increased to nine in 1926, ten in 1933, and 11 in 1936. Nonpermanent posts were for three-year staggered terms. Its primary responsibility was the solution of international disputes, but the Council also considered armaments reduction, the annual reports of mandated states, and treaty disputes. Its presidency rotated among its members.

League of Nations Secretariat. Permanent civil service body of the League of Nations, located at Geneva, Switzerland, and drawing its staff from all member nations. It handled the League's routine business, the publication of documents and treaties, and rendered staff assistance to League delegates. Headed by the League's secretary-general, its work was divided into eleven sections, treating such matters as health, mandates, disarmament, and minorities. The Secretariat's staff was supposed to be an internationally oriented body rather than one which would represent the interests of a contributing state or group of states. The secretaries-general of the League were Sir James Eric Drummond (1919–33) and Joseph Avenol (1933–40).

League of Rhine Cities (rīn). See **Rhine Cities, League of.**

League of the German Princes (jėr'mạn). [German, **Fürstenbund.**] League formed at the instance of Frederick the Great (Frederick II of Prussia) in July, 1785, between Prussia, Hanover, and the electorate of Saxony, against the emperor Joseph II. It was afterward joined by Brunswick, Mainz, Hesse-Cassel, Baden, Mecklenburg, Anhalt, and the Thuringian lands.

League of the Iroquois (ir'i.kwoi, -kwoiz). See **Iroquois, League of the.**

League of the Public Weal. Union of powerful French nobles formed (c1465) against Louis XI, its principal power being Burgundy. Louis eventually overcame it by diplomacy.

League of Women Voters of the United States. In U.S. history, a nonpartisan women's political group. With the coming into force, in 1920, of the 19th amendment to the Constitution of the United States, extending the franchise to women on a national basis, the work of the National Woman Suffrage Association came to an end, but many leaders of the suffrage movement felt that organized steps should be taken toward guiding the new and numerous class of voters in the wise use of their new power. Accordingly, in that year, the National League of Women Voters was established under the presidency of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, who since 1900 had been president of the National Woman Suffrage Association. In 1948 the name of the National League of Women Voters was changed to League of Women Voters of the United States. This organization is now concerned not so much with defense and advancement of specific women's causes or interests, as with the study of public affairs, political problems, and civic techniques, in general, and with the promotion of active interest in these matters on the part of all citizens. In 1951 the League had a stated membership of approximately 103,000.

League to Enforce Peace. Organization founded at Philadelphia in 1915, during World War I, which supported and advocated the general concept of a form of international government to prevent war and maintain world peace.

Leah (lē'ạ). [Also, **Lia.**] In the Bible, the elder daughter of Laban, and first wife of Jacob (Gen. xxix). She became the ancestress of the six tribes of Reuben, Simeon, Levi, Judah, Issachar, and Zebulon. She also became the mother of Dinah, the only daughter of Jacob mentioned. She was buried in the double cave (Machpelah), the family burial place of the patriarchs, at Hebron (Gen. xlix. 31).

Leahy (lā'hi), **Edward Daniel.** b. at London, 1797; d. at Brighton, England, Feb. 9, 1875. English painter, best known for his portraits.

Leahy, Frank William. b. at O'Neill, Neb., Aug. 27, 1908—. American football coach. Graduating in 1931 from Notre Dame University, where he played football under the coaching of Knute Rockne, he became line coach at Georgetown University in that same year, held the same position at Michigan State College in 1932, and served as assistant coach at Fordham University (1933–38), before becoming (1939) head coach at Boston College. His success at the last-named institution led to his appointment in 1941 as head coach and athletic director at Notre Dame. He entered the U.S. navy in May, 1944, and until his discharge in 1945 served as recreational director for submarine combat crews.

Leahy, William Daniel. b. at Hampton, Iowa, May 6, 1875—. American naval officer and diplomat. He served (1937–39) as chief of naval operations, and retired (1939) from the navy. He was appointed governor of Puerto Rico (1939) and ambassador (1940) to France. He was named chief of staff (July, 1942) to President F. D. Roosevelt, and appointed (December, 1944) admiral of the fleet. He served as chief of staff to President Truman until 1948.

Leake (lēk), Sir **John.** b. at Rotherhithe, England, 1656; d. at Greenwich, London, Aug. 21, 1720. English sailor in the War of the Spanish Succession. He relieved Barcelona, in April, 1706, received the submission of Cartagena in May, and, with the coöperation of the land forces, captured the city of Alicante and secured the surrender of Majorca and Iviza. He was appointed admiral and commander in chief in the Mediterranean Jan. 15, 1708, and coöperated in the reduction of Sardinia and Minorca. In December he again received a commission as admiral and commander in chief. In 1709 he was appointed one of the lords of the admiralty.

Leake, William Martin. b. at London, Jan. 14, 1777; d. at Brighton, England, Jan. 6, 1860. English antiquary and classical topographer. He traveled through Asia Minor and Cyprus in 1800, and joined the Turkish army in Egypt (via Athens, Cyprus, and Syria) in 1801. He was employed in a survey of Egypt until March, 1802. In 1805 he visited Greece, and remained there, engaged in surveys and explorations and diplomatic negotiations, until 1807. In 1808 he went to Greece on business of the British government, returning to England in 1809. Among his publications are *The Topography of Athens* (1821), *Journal of a Tour in Asia Minor* (1824), *Travels in the Morea* (1830), *Travels in Northern Greece* (1835), and *Numismata Hellenica* (1854–59).

Leakey (lē'ki), **Louis Seymour Bazett.** b. at Kabete, Kenya, Aug. 7, 1903—. English anthropologist and archaeologist, director of the Nairobi Museum, in Kenya. He has been leader of numerous archaeological expeditions which have unearthed early human skeletal remains in East Africa and fossils of anthropoid apes of the Miocene age including specimens of *Proconsul africanus*. Author of *The Stone Age Cultures of Kenya* (1931), *Stone-Age Africa* (1936), and others.

Leaksville (lēks'vil). Town in N North Carolina, in Rockingham County, on the Dan River ab. 30 mi. N of Greensboro: textiles. In the decade between the last two U.S. censuses its population more than doubled. 1,886 (1940), 4,045 (1950).

Lea-McCarran Civil Aeronautics Act (lē'ma.kar'an). See **Civil Aeronautics Act.**

Leamington (lem'ing.ton). [Also: **Leamington Spa**; official name, **Royal Leamington Spa**; former name, **Leamington Priors.**] Municipal borough and inland resort in C England, in Warwickshire, ab. 2 mi. E of Warwick, ab. 87 mi. NW of London by rail. Saline springs were discovered here c1786. The town has manufactures of stoves and grates. 36,345 (1951).

Leamington (lē'ming.ton). Town in S Ontario, Canada, in Essex County, near the shore of Lake Erie ab. 35 mi. SE of Windsor. It is in the heart of a truck-farming area producing the fruits and vegetables which supply many of the towns and cities of SW Ontario. 6,950 (1951).

Leander (lē.an'dėr). In Greek legend, a youth of Abydos, the lover of Hero. Each night he swam the Hellespont to visit her secretly. Marriage was forbidden them because Hero was a priestess of Aphrodite at Sestos. One stormy night the light in the tower, by which his course was guided, was extinguished, and he perished. His body was washed ashore, and on discovering it Hero threw herself into the sea and was drowned.

Leander (lā.än'dėr), **Richard.** See **Volkmann, Richard.**

Léandre (lā.ändr). Rival of Lélie in Molière's comedy *L'Étourdi*.

Léandre. Lover of Lucinde in Molière's *Le Médecin malgré lui*.

Léandre. Son of Géronte in Molière's *Les Fourberies de Scapin*.

Léandre, Charles Lucien. b. at Champsecret, France, July 23, 1862—. French artist, illustrator, and caricaturist. He did satiric sketches of King Edward VII, Queen Victoria, Leopold, Wilhelm II, Victor Emmanuel, and Franz Joseph. Among his works are *The Tower, Enoch, Jules Gautier, The Life of the Painter, Supper of the Rich, Supper of the Poor, The White Bench, Norman Countryside*, illustrations for H. Murger's *La Vie de Bohème*, A. de Musset's *Poems*, books by Balzac, Flaubert, and de Maupassant, and sculpture in wood and stone.

Leaning Tower of Pisa (pē'za). See under **Pisa,** Italy.

Leão (lē.oun'), **Honorio Hermeto Carneiro.** See **Carneiro Leão, Honorio Hermeto.**

Lear (lir). [Also: **Leir, Leyr.**] Legendary king of Britain. In Geoffrey of Monmouth's *History of the Kings of Britain* (which Shakespeare adopted as the framework of his tragedy), King Leir, son of Bladud, built the town of Leicester, tested the love of his three daughters, and after being deposed by the two elder daughters, was restored to his throne by Cordelia, the discredited youngest. Geoffrey of Monmouth found this story in the early Welsh chronicles, and not only Latinized the old Welsh names of *Llyr* and *Creiddylad* to *Leir* and *Cordeilla*, but, according to Alexander H. Krappe (in his *Mythologie Universelle*, Paris, 1930), euhemerized the Old Irish Ler into the British king. The Welsh Llyr was a sea personification, cognate with the Old Irish Ler, personification of the sea. The story itself (of a king testing the devotion of a daughter or daughters, or of courtiers, or of a man testing the loyalty of friends) is world folklore, as ancient at least as a Buddhist parable already old when first translated in the 11th century. The daughter or friend who gives the cryptic, nonflattering answer is of course invariably the truest, most loving, or most loyal. The story is best known today through Shakespeare's tragedy *King Lear*. The story of King Lear also appears in Spenser's *Faerie Queene*.

Lear, Ben. b. at Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, May 12, 1879—. American army officer. He was commander (1940–43) of the U.S. Second Army with the rank of lieutenant general, and commander (1943–45) of the army ground forces. He was appointed (1945) deputy commander to General Eisenhower.

Lear, Edward. b. at London, May 12, 1812; d. at San Remo, Italy, 1888. English artist and writer, noted for his nonsense verse and limericks. Among his publications are *Illustrations for the Family of the Psittacidæ* (1832), *The Book of Nonsense* (1846), *Journal of a Landscape Painter in Corsica* (1870, the last of a series of journals of his travels in the Mediterranean area), *Nonsense Songs, Stories, Botany, and Alphabets* (1870), *More Nonsense* (1871), and *Laughable Lyrics* (1876). Author of *The Owl and the Pussy-Cat* (1871), *The Pobble Who Had No Toes*, and *The Jumblies*.

Lear, King. See **King Lear.**

Lear, Tobias. b. at Portsmouth, N.H., Sept. 19, 1762; d. Oct. 11, 1816. American diplomat. He was private secretary (1785–92) and military secretary (1798–99) to George Washington, and wrote *Observations on the River Potomack, the Country Adjacent, and the City of Washington* (1793), thought to be the first monograph on the district. He was consul (1801–02) at Santo Domingo (now Ciudad Trujillo), and was appointed (1803) consul general to Algiers. He negotiated (1805) the treaty with Tripoli by which that Mediterranean city-state agreed to forego tribute from merchant vessels that came within its reach.

Learchus (lē.är'kus). In Greek mythology, son of Athamus, a king of Boeotia, and Ino, daughter of Cadmus. Learchus was killed by his father in a fit of madness.

Learmont (lir'mont), **Thomas.** See **Thomas the Rhymer.**

Learned (lėr'ned), **Marion Dexter.** b. near Dover, Del., July 10, 1857; d. Aug. 1, 1917. American Germanic philologist and historian of literature. He was the author of *The Pennsylvania German Dialect* (1889), *The German-American Teutonic Lyric* (1896), *The Saga of Walther of Aquitaine* (1892), *A New German Grammar* (1903), *Herder and America* (1904), the historical work *Life of Francis Daniel Pastorius* (1908), and *Guide to the Manuscript Materials Relating to American History in the German State Archives* (1912).

Lear of the Steppes (lir), **A.** Novelette by Ivan Turgenev.

Leary (lir'i), **Herbert Fairfax.** b. at Washington, D.C., May 31, 1885—. American naval officer. He was appointed (February, 1942) vice-admiral in command of Allied naval forces in the Australia-New Zealand area.

commanded (October, 1942–May, 1943) the U.S. Pacific fleet task force, and was commander (1943–46) of the Eastern Sea Frontier.

Lease-Lend. British term for **Lend-Lease.**

Leaside (lē'sīd). Town in Ontario, Canada, a northern residential suburb of Toronto. 6,183 (1941), 16,233 (1951).

Leatherhead (leтн'ėr.hed). Urban district and town in SE England, in Surrey, on the river Mole and on the S bank of the river Thames, ab. 4 mi. SW of Epsom, ab. 18 mi. SW of Waterloo Station, London. It has associations with the manorial courts of the Norman era. 27,203 (1951).

Leatherhead, Lanthorn. In Ben Jonson's comedy *Bartholomew Fair*, a toy-man who is said, though on doubtful authority, to be intended to ridicule Inigo Jones, with whom Jonson had a continual quarrel.

Leathers (leтн'ėrz), **Frederick James.** [Title, Baron **Leathers.**] b. at London, Nov. 21, 1883—. English industrialist and government official. He was associated (1914–18) with the ministry of shipping, was adviser (1940–41) on coal to the shipping ministry, and became minister (1941–45) of war transport.

Leatherstocking. [In some editions, **Leather-Stocking.**] Name given to Natty Bumppo in some of James Fenimore Cooper's novels, which are hence called the "Leatherstocking Tales." He is also called Hawkeye, the Trapper, the Pathfinder, and the Deerslayer.

Leather Stocking and Silk: or, Hunter John Myers and His Times (jon mī'ėrz). Romance by John Esten Cooke, published in 1854.

Léau (lā.ō). [Flemish, **Zoutleeuw.**] Village in E central Belgium, in the province of Brabant, ab. 18 mi. E of Louvain: noted for the Church of Saint Leonhard.

Leavenworth (lev'ẹn.wėrth). City in NE Kansas, county seat of Leavenworth County, on the Missouri River: manufactures include furniture, flour, steel, and machinery; meat packing. It was founded in 1854 and until the census of 1880 was the largest city in Kansas. It is the site of Fort Leavenworth and a federal penitentiary. 20,579 (1950).

Leavenworth, Fort. Military post in NE Kansas, on the Missouri River just N of the city of Leavenworth. It was established in 1827 as an outpost against the Indians, and was the starting point for many overland travelers before the railroad era. It is now the site of the Command and General Staff College of the U.S. Army, of a federal penitentiary, and of a major air base. Area, ab. 12 sq. mi.

Leavenworth Case, The. Novel by Anna Katharine Green, published in 1878.

Leaves of Grass. Collection of poems by Walt Whitman. The first edition, containing 12 poems and a preface which was later omitted, was published in 1855; the second edition, containing 33 poems and a reply to Emerson, in 1856; the third, including the first and second editions and containing 122 new poems, in 1860; the fourth edition in 1867; and the fifth edition in 1871. The sixth edition (also called the Author's or Centennial Edition) was published in two volumes in 1876; the seventh edition in 1881–82; the eighth edition in 1889; and a final edition, brought out under Whitman's supervision, in 1891–92. The standard edition is included in the author's *Complete Writings* (10 vols., 1902). Among the sections in *Leaves of Grass* are "Calamus" and "Children of Adam." The poems include "Crossing Brooklyn Ferry," "By Blue Ontario's Shore," "Song of the Broad-Axe," "Facing West from California's Shores," "Once I Pass'd through a Populous City," "When Lilacs Last in the Door Yard Bloom'd," "O Captain! My Captain!" "Pioneers! O Pioneers!," "One's-Self I Sing," "Passage to India," "Chanting the Square Deific," and "Out of the Cradle Endlessly Rocking."

Leavitt (lev'it), **Joshua.** b. at Heath, Mass., Sept. 8, 1794; d. at Brooklyn, N.Y., Jan. 16, 1873. American journalist, lecturer, and antislavery politician. He founded the New York *Evangelist* in 1831, and became managing editor of the New York *Independent* in 1848.

Leavittsburg (lev'its.bėrg). Unincorporated community in NE Ohio, in Trumbull County. 2,533 (1950).

Lebadea or **Lebadeia** (leb.ạ.dē'ạ). See **Levadia.**

Lebanon (leb'ạ.nọn). [Arabic, **Lubnan;** French, **Liban.**] Republic in W Asia, bordered on the N and E by Syria, on the S by Israel, and on the W by the Mediterranean Sea: one of the so-called Levant States and a member of the Arab League. Taken from the Turkish Empire in World War I, it was made a French mandate in 1920, but declared its independence in 1941 and was recognized in 1944; withdrawal of foreign troops was completed in 1946. It is composed of a rich coastal strip of land behind which rise the Lebanon range of mountains. Along the border of Syria is the Anti-Lebanon range. Most of the inhabitants are farmers or nomadic herders. The chief products of the country are wheat, fruit, olive oil, silk, tobacco, and wool. The religious grouping of the population was estimated c1943 as: Christian sects, 53 percent; Moslem sects, 46 percent; others, one percent (about half being Jews). Capital, Beirut; area, ab. 3,927 sq. mi.; pop. 1,246,580 (est. 1949).

Lebanon. City in C Indiana, county seat of Boone County, ab. 26 mi. NW of Indianapolis, in an agricultural area. Its diverse manufactures include bus bodies, kitchen cabinets, tools, and condensed milk. 7,631 (1950).

Lebanon. City in C Kentucky, county seat of Marion County. 4,640 (1950).

Lebanon. [Arabic, **El Libnan;** Latin, **Libanus.**] Lofty mountain range in the republic of Lebanon, which runs from NE by N to SE by S and extends in one unbroken dorsal ridge for a distance of more than 100 mi. It is bounded on the N by the Nahr el-Kebir (the classical Eleutherus) near Tripoli and Homs. Its highest summits rise in the N. Beginning with the Jebel el-Akra (4,500 ft.) it rises until it attains near Tripoli in the Jebel el-Machmal an elevation of 10,131 ft., and in the Dahr el-Kodib, 10,052 ft. The French built in 1863 a post road leading from Beirut to Damascus through a pass at an elevation of ab. 7,500 ft. From this pass the ridge gradually slopes down to the valley of the Litani River. The Lebanon consists mainly of limestone. It is cut through by many gorges, ravines, and glens, with here and there tremendous chasms and precipices that descend for nearly a thousand feet. The peaks of the Machmal and Kodib are clothed with snow eight months in the year, while in the ravines the snow never melts. From these snow peaks the name of the range, which in Hebrew means "The White," is derived. Of the chief ornament of Lebanon in ancient time, the cedars, there still exist small groups on many places in the mountains, the largest consisting of about 350 trees, at the foot of the Machmal. The Lebanon is still covered with industrious villages and monasteries, and adorned with gardens of olives, dates, figs, mulberries, and other fruit trees. It exhibits the greatest variety in its climatic conditions and the character of its soil, so that an Arabian poet has said of it: "The winter is upon its head, the spring upon its shoulders, the autumn in its bosom, and at its feet slumbers the summer." It is inhabited by Mohammedans, Druses, and Maronite Christians. Opposite this ridge on the E side is that known as Anti-Lebanon or Anti-Libanus. Between the two ranges is enclosed the great and fertile valley of Bika, called by the Greeks and Romans Coele-Syria ("Hollow Syria"), cut through by the Asi and Litani rivers (the classical Orontes and Leontes), and containing the city of Baalbek, with its magnificent ruins. In the Assyrian inscriptions the Lebanon is mentioned by the name of Libnânu as the chief source from which the Assyrian kings procured costly woods for their buildings.

Lebanon. City in S Missouri, county seat of Laclede County: shipping point for corn, oats, wheat, and hay. 6,808 (1950).

Lebanon. Town (in New Hampshire the equivalent of township in many other states) and unincorporated village in C New Hampshire, in Grafton County, on the Connecticut River ab. 50 mi. NW of Concord: manufactures include woolen goods, watchmakers' tools, and electrical supplies. Pop. of town, 8,495 (1950); of village, 4,614 (1950).

Lebanon. Village in SW Ohio, county seat of Warren County, between the Great Miami and Miami rivers. 4,618 (1950).

Lebanon. City in W Oregon, in Linn County, on the South Santiam River, in a fruit, nut, and farming area: center for strawberry cultivation. It has lumber and paper mills. In the decade between the last two U.S.

censuses its population more than doubled. 2,729 (1940), 5,873 (1950).

Lebanon. [Former name, **Steitztown.**] City in SE Pennsylvania, county seat of Lebanon County, ab. 25 mi. NE of Harrisburg: manufactures include iron, steel, textiles, paper boxes, shoes, rubbers, cigars, beer, and food products; trading center for a rich agricultural district. It was platted in 1756, incorporated as a borough in 1821, and chartered as a city in 1868. Pop. 28,156 (1950).

Lebanon. Town in C Tennessee, county seat of Wilson County: manufactures of flour, wool textiles, blankets, and wood products. It is the seat of Cumberland University. 7,913 (1950).

Lebanon Independent. Borough in SE Pennsylvania, in Lebanon County, near the city of Lebanon. 2,778 (1950).

Le Bargy (lę bȧr.zhē), **Charles Gustave Auguste.** b. at La Chapelle, Seine, France, 1858; d. 1936. French romantic actor, famous for his performances in Rostand's first play, *Les Romanesques* (1894), Victor Hugo's *Hernani*, and other roles requiring colorful acting.

Lebas (lę.bä), **Philippe.** b. at Paris, 1794; d. 1861. French archaeologist and philologist. He wrote *Voyage archéologique en Grèce et en Asie Mineure.*

Lebaudy (lę.bō.dē), **Paul.** b. at Enghien, Seine-et-Oise, France, 1855; d. 1918. French promoter of aviation. A man of wealth and owner of a sugar refinery, he also served in the Chamber of Deputies. With his brother, he financed the making of a number of dirigible balloons adopted by the French government, including (1903) the first semirigid balloon powered by an internal-combustion engine to fly.

Lebbaeus (le.bē'us). See Saint **Jude.**

Lebbeke (leb'ę.kę). Town in NW Belgium, in the province of East Flanders, ab. 15 mi. NW of Brussels: agricultural trade center; lace manufactures; parish church in baroque style, with Gothic tower. 11,882 (1947).

Lebda (leb'dą). Modern name of **Leptis Magna.**

Le Beau (lę bō'). Character in Shakespeare's *As You Like It*, a courtier in attendance on Frederick, the usurping duke.

Le Beau (lę bō), **Charles.** b. at Paris, Oct. 15, 1701; d. there, March 13, 1778. French historian.

Lebeau (lę.bō), **Jean Louis Joseph.** b. at Huy, Belgium, Jan. 2, 1794; d. there, March 19, 1865. Belgian statesman, prominent at the time of the Belgian revolution (1830). He was minister of foreign affairs (1840–41).

Lebedev (leb'ę.dęf; Russian, lyä'byi.dyif), **Piotr Nikolayevich.** b. at Moscow, 1866; d. March 1, 1911. Russian physicist. He is best known for his investigation of the pressure of light upon bodies, as set forth in his work *Experimental Research on Light Pressure* (1901), and for his measurement (1910) of this pressure. He also conducted studies in terrestrial magnetism.

Lebedin (leb.ę.dēn'; Russian, lyi.byi.dyēn'). Town in the U.S.S.R., in the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, ab. 90 mi. NW of Kharkov: food-processing center. 16,800 (1935).

Lebedos (leb'ę.dos). In ancient geography, an Ionian seaport in Lydia, Asia Minor, ab. 25 mi. NW of Ephesus.

Le Bel (lę bel), **Joseph Achille.** b. at Pechelbronn, France, 1846; d. at Paris, 1930. French organic chemist. He and Jacobus van't Hoff independently published the hypothesis that carbon's four bonds are arranged tetrahedrally (1874). This became one of the cornerstones of organic chemistry.

Leber (lā'bėr), **Theodor.** b. at Karlsruhe, Baden, Germany, Feb. 29, 1840; d. at Heidelberg, Germany, April 17, 1917. German ophthalmologist. He was known for his studies on the blood vessels of the eye and his pathologic-anatomical researches on degeneration of the pigment of the retina. He described (1871) a rare hereditary optic atrophy, called Leber's disease, and described (1873) the ciliary body's method of excreting intraocular fluid (called Leber's plexus).

Lebert (lā'bėrt), **Hermann.** b. at Breslau, June 9, 1813; d. at Bex, Switzerland, Aug. 1, 1878. German physician, noted as a pathologist.

Lebesgue (lę.beg), **Henri Léon.** b. at Beauvais, France, June 28, 1875; d. at Paris, July 26, 1941. French mathematician, considered to have been one of the greatest of his time. He made an important contribution in his "pavement" or "tiling" theorem, but his chief fame rests on his introduction of the idea of summable function which largely remade the field of integration. His new definition of integration, now known as the "Lebesgue integral," was one of the great achievements of modern analysis. His writings cover topics in geometry, Fourier series, potential theory, calculus of variations, and analysis situs. Besides some 50 papers, a bibliography of which is found in the *Journal of the London Mathematical Society*, XIX (1944), 56–64, Lebesgue wrote two classic books: *Leçons sur les séries trigonométriques* (1903) and *Leçons sur l'intégration et la recherche des fonctions primitives* (1904).

Lebesgue, Philéas. b. at La Neuville Vault, France, Nov. 26, 1869—. French poet and literary critic. Author of *Le Sang de l'autre* (1901), *Les Folles Verveines* (1903), *Fenêtres sur le monde* (1929), and others.

Le Blanc (lę blăn). [Latin, **Oblincum.**] Town in C France, in the department of Indre, on the Creuse River ab. 35 mi. E of Poitiers. It is a trade center for the agricultural products of the region. 6,719 (1946).

Le Blanc, Françoise Louise de La Baume. See **La Vallière, Françoise Louise de La Baume Le Blanc,** Duchesse **de.**

Leblanc (lę.blăn), **Georgette.** b. in Belgium, 1882—. French actress, singer, and diseuse who won success in operas (*Thaïs*, *Sappho*, and *Carmen*), and attracted attention as a concert singer of famous German *Lieder* and songs by Debussy, Faure, and d'Indy. She became best known, however, as the heroine of plays by Maurice Maeterlinck, whom she married (1901). Maeterlinck wrote *Monna Vanna* (1902) for her, and she played the role of Monna Vanna throughout Europe. She also played the title role of *Joyzelle* (1903). Her style of acting, notable for nervous force and temperament, was compared to that of Sarah Bernhardt.

Le Blanc-Mesnil (lė blăn.mā.nēl). Town in N central France, in the department of Seine-et-Oise, NE of Paris. It belongs to the metropolitan region of Paris. 18,277 (1946).

Leblond (lę.blôn), **Ary.** b. at St.-Pierre, Réunion island, 1880—. French writer; brother of Marius Leblond, with whom he collaborates under the joint name Marius-Ary Leblond.

Leblond, Jacques (Jacob) Christophe. b. at Frankfort on the Main, Germany, 1670; d. at Paris, 1741. German painter and engraver. He was noted for his miniatures, and in 1720 set on foot in London a process of printing engravings in color, which he explained in *Il Coloretto* (1730).

Leblond, Jean Baptiste. b. near Autun, France, Dec. 2, 1747; d. at Guzy, France, Aug. 15, 1815. French naturalist and traveler.

Leblond, Marius. b. at St.-Denis, Réunion island, 1877—. French writer; brother of Ary Leblond, with whom he collaborates under the joint name Marius-Ary Leblond.

Le Bocage (lę bo.kȧzh). [Also, **Le Bocage Vendéen.**] District in Poitou, W central France.

Le Bocage. [Also, **Le Bocage Normand.**] District in Normandy, NW France. The word *Bocage* is a French geographic term used to describe a region of cultivated fields and meadows, divided up by hedgerows and woodlands. There has been an extensive development of this type of region in W France, extending from Normandy to the Loire River, favored by the damp climate and the mild winters. Various parts are given local designations, as Le Bocage Normand (the Normandy Bocage), Le Bocage Vendéen (the Bocage of Vendée), and others. The former was the scene of action between German and Allied forces in World War II after the invasion of Europe by the Allies on June 6, 1944. During the French Revolution, the Bocage Vendéen was the scene of a major battle between the revolutionaries and the royalists.

Lebœuf (lę.bœf), **Edmond.** b. at Paris, Dec. 6, 1809; d. near Argentan, Orne, France, June 7, 1888. French marshal. He was chief of the artillery staff during the Crimean War, commanded the artillery of the French army in Italy in 1859, was minister of war (1869–70), and was made a marshal of France in 1869. On being asked by the emperor, Napoleon III, as to the condition of the army, he answered that it was perfectly equipped down to the replacements for the buttons on the gaiters;

this was on the eve of the Franco-Prussian War. He was captured by the Germans at Metz.

Le Bon (lę bôn), **Gustave.** b. at Nogent le Rotrou, France, May 7, 1841; d. at Marnes la Coquete, France, Dec. 14, 1931. French physician and social psychologist. His preoccupation with the nature and actions of crowds led him to formulate a collective social psychology based on concepts of racial superiority, racial soul, and national character. He put special emphasis on the role of emotion as the determining force in history and culture. His important work was *La Psychologie des foules* (1895, translated as *The Crowd*, 1922). Among his other works are *The Psychology of Peoples* (1912), *La Révolution française et la psychologie des révolutions* (1912; Eng. trans., *The Psychology of Revolutions*, 1913), *The Psychology of the Great War* (1916), and *Psychologie des temps nouveaux* (1920).

Lębork (lem'bôrk). [German, **Lauenburg, Lauenburg in Pommern.**] Town in N Poland, in the *województwo* (province) of Gdansk, formerly in Pomerania, Germany, on the Leba River ab. 38 mi. NW of Danzig (Gdansk). Before World War II it had machinery, metal, and pottery manufactures, distilleries, and a brewery. It has a castle of the Teutonic Order, and a Gothic Church of Saint Jacob, both of the 14th century. Founded by the Teutonic Order in 1341, it passed to Pomerania in 1455, to Brandenburg in 1658, and to Poland in 1945. In World War II, it was occupied by the Russians on March 11, 1945. Pop. 19,114 (1939), 10,954 (1946).

Le Bossu (lę bo.sü), **René.** b. at Paris, 1631; d. 1689. French ecclesiastic, subprior of the Abbey of St. Jean de Chartres. Author of *Traité du poème épique* (1675).

Lebourg (lę.bör), **Albert.** b. at Montfort-sur-Risle, France, Feb. 1, 1849; d. at Rouen, France, Jan. 7, 1928. French painter, usually considered to have been the last of the impressionist school. He studied at the École des Beaux-Arts at Rouen, and then at Paris under J. P. Laurens. He became a professor at Algiers, and spent four years in North Africa. Later, he painted many scenes of Paris, Normandy, Rouen, and Vernon. He exhibited with the impressionists, and later at the Société des Beaux-Arts, and in Germany, Argentina, Russia, Rumania, and elsewhere.

Le Bourget (lę bör.zhe). Town in N France, in the department of Seine, a northeastern suburb of Paris. It is the site of the airport where Charles Lindbergh landed on May 21, 1927, completing the first non-stop New York-Paris flight. 7,327 (1946).

Le Bouscat (lę bös.kà). Town in SW France, in the department of Gironde: a northwestern industrial suburb of Bordeaux. The town suffered damage in World War II. 18,901 (1946).

Le Braz (lę brà), **Anatole.** b. at Duault, in Brittany, France, April 2, 1859; d. at Menton, France, March 2, 1926. French writer and expert on Breton literature, author of 30 books and hundreds of articles on his native province. Typical of his writings are *Le Monde celte* (1888), *Au pays des pardons* (1894), and *Essai sur l'histoire du théâtre celtique* (1904).

Lebrun (lę.brėń), **Albert.** b. at Mercy-le-Haut, Meurthe-et-Moselle, France, Aug. 29, 1871; d. March 6, 1950. French politician, last (14th) president (1932–40) of the Third Republic. A mining engineer, he served as a deputy (1900–20) and senator (1920–32), and was minister of colonies (1911–14). After service as an artillery officer in World War I, he was a member of the war committee and a minister for liberated regions in the Clemenceau cabinet (1917–20). He succeeded (June, 1931) Paul Doumer as president of the senate when Doumer was named president of France, and became president (May 10, 1932) after Doumer's assassination. He was reëlected (April 5, 1939) to the presidency, was removed from office by the Vichy government, and was arrested (August, 1943) by the Germans during World War II.

Lebrun, Charles. b. at Paris, Feb. 22, 1619; d. there, Feb. 12, 1690. French historical painter. He studied at Rome (1642–46), where he met Poussin, who instructed him in the antiquities of Rome. On his return to France he undertook notable works, and in 1648 became one of the founders of the Académie Royale de Peinture. In 1663 he was appointed director of the Gobelins, and was charged by Louis XIV with the series of pictures from the life of Alexander the Great reproduced in tapestry. In 1679 he undertook the great works in the Galerie de Versailles.

Lebrun, Charles François. [Title, **Duc de Piacenza**; title in English, Duke of **Plaisance.**] b. at St.-Sauveur-Landelin, Manche, France, March 19, 1739; d. near Dourdan, France, June 16, 1824. French politician. He was a member of the National Assembly, was elected to the Council of Five Hundred in 1795, became third consul in 1799, and archtreasurer of the empire in 1804. He became (c1806) Duke of Piacenza, and was governor of Holland (1810–13).

Lebrun, Marie Anne Élisabeth Vigée-. See **Vigée-Lebrun, Marie Anne Élisabeth.**

Lebrun, Pierre Antoine. b. at Paris, Nov. 29, 1785; d. there, May 27, 1873. French lyric and dramatic poet. Among his dramas is *Marie Stuart* (1820). *Voyage en Grèce*, a series of epic fragments and reflections, was published in 1827.

Lebrun, Ponce Denis Écouchard. [Called **Lebrun-Pindare.**] b. at Paris, Aug. 11, 1729; d. there, Sept. 2, 1807. French lyric poet. His works consist chiefly of lyrics and epigrams.

Lebrun (lę.brun'), **Rico.** b. at Naples, Italy, 1900—. American painter. *Seated Clown* and the frescoes for the New York City Post Office Annex are among his best-known works.

Lebrun (lę.brėń), Madame **Vigée-.** See **Vigée-Lebrun, Marie Anne Élisabeth.**

Lebwin (leb'win), Saint. See Saint **Livinus.**

Le Cannet (lę kà.ne). Town in SE France, in the department of Alpes-Maritimes, on the mountain slopes N of Cannes. It is a resort and has an institute devoted to the treatment of tuberculosis. 10,299 (1946).

Le Cap (lę kàp). Colloquial name for **Cap-Haïtien.**

Le Cardonnel (lę kàr.do.nel), **Louis.** b. at Valence, Drôme, France, Feb. 27, 1862; d. at Avignon, France, May 28, 1936. French abbé and poet. Author of *Poèmes* (1904), *Carmina sacra* (1912), *Du Rhône à l'Arno* (1920), *À Sainte-Thérèse de Jésus* (1923), *De l'une à l'autre aurore* (1926), and others.

Le Cateau (lę kà.tō). [Former name, **Le Cateau-Cambrésis**; Latin, **Castrum Cameracense.**] Town in N France, in the department of Nord, on the Selle River ab. 18 mi. S of Valenciennes. It is an industrial town, producing chiefly woolen goods. It formerly belonged to the bishops of Cambrai. In 1559, England, France, and Spain signed a peace treaty here. The town was occupied by the Germans in World Wars I and II. 7,954 (1946).

Lécavelé (lā.kàv.lā), **R.** See **Dorgelès, Roland.**

Lecce (let'chā). [Former name, **Terra di Otranto.**] Province in SE Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Apulia, occupying the extremity of the "heel" of the Italian "boot." Capital, Lecce; area, ab. 1,065 sq. mi.; pop. 526,553 (1936).

Lecce. [Ancient name, **Lupiae.**] City and commune in SE Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Apulia, the capital of the province of Lecce, SE of Brindisi. A center of tobacco culture, it has a large tobacco factory and also flour mills, wine cellars, ceramics, textile, and other industries; a local specialty is the manufacture of papier-mâché figurines. It was called the "Florence of Baroque" by the 19th-century historian Ferdinand Gregorovius. The basilica of Santa Croce (1353) and the cathedral (1114) have been reworked in the baroque style; other churches, the Palazzo del Seminario, the Palazzo della Prefettura, arches, gates, and other monuments date from the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries. There is a Roman amphitheater. After the downfall of the Roman Empire, Lecce was sacked by the Goths under Totila; contested between Saracens, Greeks, and Lombards; invaded by Hungarians and Slavs; conquered by the Normans; then it passed under the various succeeding rulers of the region. Frequently suffering (1469, 1481, 1528, 1616) from epidemics of plague, it was finally recolonized by Greek refugees from Turkish domination, mainly in the 16th and 17th centuries. Buildings of interest to tourists were undamaged in World War II. Pop. of commune, 49,261 (1936); of city, 42,622 (1936).

Lecco (lek'kō). Town and commune in NW Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Lombardy, in the province of

Como, at the S end of Lake Lecco (which is an arm of Lake Como) and on the Adda River, ab. 30 mi. NE of Milan. It is a tourist resort and has important metallurgical, machinery, and textile industries. It is also a center for the production of Gorgonzola cheese. In the Middle Ages, the town was under the rule of the Lombards, later of Milan; the castle was built by the Spaniards. Pop. of commune, 36,973 (1936); of town, 19,784 (1936).

Lecco, Lake. [Italian, **Lago di Lecco.**] Southeastern arm of Lake Como, NW Italy. Length, ab. 13 mi.

Lech (leċh). [Latin, **Licus.**] River in Tirol province, Austria, and S Bavaria, Germany, joining the Danube ab. 25 mi. N of Augsburg. At Rain, near the mouth of the Lech, Gustavus Adolphus defeated the Imperialists under Tilly (who was mortally wounded in the battle), in April, 1632. Length, ab. 177 mi.

Lecha-Marzo (lā'chä.mär'thō), **Antonio.** b. 1888; d. 1920. Spanish physician, known for his work in blood chemistry. He wrote on palmistry and fingerprints (1912) and on medico-legal microchemistry.

Le Châtelard (lę shä.tlär). Town in Switzerland, in the canton of Vaud, SE of Vevey. 9,990 (1941).

Le Chatelier (lę shä.tę lyā), **Henry Louis.** b. at Paris, 1850; d. at Miribel-les-Échelles, France, 1936. French physical and inorganic chemist. The famous Le Chatelier-Braun principle (1884–88) states: A change in any factor in an equilibrium causes a reaction tending to change this factor in the opposite direction, thus to cancel the change's effect. It was partially anticipated by van't Hoff and by Gibbs. Le Chatelier first made accurate high temperature measurements possible, particularly by introducing the platinum, platinum-rhodium thermocouple (1887). He also did basic work on cement chemistry and important pioneer work on steel chemistry.

Le Chesnay (lę she.nā). Town in N France, in the department of Seine-et-Oise, ab. 1 mi. W of Versailles. It is a suburb of Versailles. 7,995 (1946).

Lechevalier (lę.shę.vä lyā), **Jean Baptiste.** b. near Coutances, France, July 1, 1752; d. at Paris, July 2, 1836. French archaeologist. He wrote *Voyage de la Troade* (3rd ed., 1802), *Voyage de la Propontide et du Pont-Euxin* (1800), and *Ulysse-Homer*, a work on the authorship of the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* (1829).

Lechfeld (leċh'felt). Plain in S Germany, in Bavaria S of Augsburg, between the Lech and Wertach rivers. Here on Aug. 10, 955, the emperor Otto I defeated the Magyars, ending their last attempt to conquer the West.

Lechhausen (leċh'hou.zęn). Former town in S Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Bavaria, American Zone, in the *Regierungsbezirk* (government district) of Swabia, on the Lech River opposite Augsburg. Formerly an industrial suburb, it is now a part of the city of Augsburg.

Lechoń (le'ĦôNy'), **Jan.** [Pseudonym of **Leszek Serafinowicz.**] b. at Warsaw, Poland, 1899—. Polish poet and essayist. Educated at the University of Warsaw, he was the proud hope of the *Skamander* literary association and its principal slogan-formulator. His output was small, but influential. He spent the years of World War II in the U.S., where he edited a Polish literary journal and wrote literary articles and verse.

Lechthal Alps (leċh'täl). Group of the Alps in W Austria, in Tirol province, near the upper valley of the Lech River. Peak elevation, ab. 9,970 ft.

Le Cid (lę sēd). See **Cid, Le.**

Lecky (lek'i), **William Edward Hartpole.** b. near Dublin, March 26, 1838; d. at London, Oct. 22, 1903. Irish historian and essayist. He was educated at Cheltenham and at Trinity College, Dublin, served as a Liberal member of Parliament (1895–1902), and was offered, but declined, an Oxford professorship in history. His widow (who was Elizabeth van Dedem, maid of honor to Sophia, Queen of the Netherlands, when he married her in 1871) published his *Historical and Political Essays* in 1908, and founded the Lecky professorship of history at Trinity College. He was the author of *Religious Tendencies of the Age* (1860), *The Leaders of Public Opinion in Ireland* (1861), *The Declining Sense of the Miraculous* (1863), *A History of the Rise and Influence of Rationalism in Europe* (2 vols., 1865), *A History of European Morals from Augustus to Charlemagne* (2 vols., 1869), *A History of England in the Eighteenth Century* (8 vols., 1878–90), *Democracy and Liberty* (2 vols., 1896), and *The Map of Life* (1899). He also wrote *Friendship and Other Poems* (1859) and *Poems* (1891).

Leclair (lę.kler), **Jean Marie.** b. at Lyons, France, May 10, 1697; d. at Paris, Oct. 22, 1764. French composer and violin virtuoso. Best known for his many violin works, he also wrote the opera *Scylla et Glaucus* (1746), ballets, and divertimenti.

Leclerc (lę.kler), **Charles Victor Emmanuel.** b. at Pontoise, near Paris, March 17, 1772; d. at Cap-Haïtien, Haiti, Dec. 2, 1802. French general. He married (1797) Maria Paulina, sister of Napoleon Bonaparte, accompanied (1798) his brother-in-law to Egypt, and was prominent in the overthrow (Nov. 9, 1799; 18th Brumaire) of the Directory. In December, 1801, he was sent with 25,000 men and a large fleet under Admiral Villaret-Joyeuse to subdue the island of Santo Domingo (now Hispaniola). Toussaint L'Ouverture made a desperate resistance, but finally capitulated, and was subsequently arrested (June, 1802) and sent to France. New uprisings of the Negroes followed, and the French army was decimated by yellow fever, of which Leclerc himself finally died.

Leclerc, Jacques Philippe. [Full name, Vicomte **Philippe François Marie Leclerc de Hauteclocque**; original name, Vicomte **Philippe François Marie de Hauteclocque.**] b. at Belloy-St.-Léonard, Somme, France, Nov. 22, 1902; d. in airplane crash at Colomb-Béchar, Oran, Algeria, Nov. 28, 1947. French army officer, noted for his leadership of Free French troops during World War II. After seizing (August, 1940) the Cameroon region for the Free French, he assumed (November, 1940) military command of the Chad region, where he organized a force which crossed the Sahara desert to join the British Eighth Army in the liberation (1941–43) of North Africa. He commanded the French 2nd Armored Division in the invasion of Normandy, the liberation of Paris (August, 1944), and the invasion of Germany. He commanded the French forces in Indochina (1945–46), and was inspector general of French forces in North Africa (1946–47).

Le Clerc (lę kler), **Jean.** [Also: **Leclerc**; Latinized, **Johannes Clericus.**] b. at Geneva, Switzerland, March 19, 1657; d. at Amsterdam, Netherlands, Jan. 8, 1736. Swiss Protestant theologian. He published Biblical commentaries, and edited the *Bibliothèque universelle et historique* (1686–93).

Leclerc du Tremblay (lę.kler dü träN.blā), **François.** See **Joseph,** Father.

Leclercq (lę.kler), **Agnes.** See **Salm-Salm,** Madame.

Leclère (lę.kler), **Léon.** See **Klingsor, Tristan.**

L'Écluse (lā.klüz), **Fort de.** Old fort in E France, in the department of Ain, overlooking the Rhone River, W of Geneva, Switzerland, guarding the entrance from Switzerland.

Lecocq (lę.kok), **Alexandre Charles.** b. at Paris, June 3, 1832; d. there, Oct. 24, 1918. French composer. His works include *Fleur de thé* (1868), *Le Beau Danois* (1870), *Le Barbier de Trouville* (1871), *La Fille de Madame Angot* (1872), *Les Prés St.-Gervais* (1874), *Giroflé-Girofla* (1874), *Le Pompon* (1875), *La Petite Mariée* (1875), *Kosiki* (1876), *La Marjolaine* (1877), *La Petite Mademoiselle* (1879), and *La Princesse des Canaries* (1883).

L'École des Femmes (lā.kol dā fâm). See **École des Femmes, L'.**

L'École des Maris (lā.kol dā mà.rē). See **École des Maris, L'.**

Lecompton (lę.komp'tọn). City in E Kansas, in Douglas County, on the Kansas River ab. 16 mi. E of Topeka. It was the capital of the Territory of Kansas (1855–58), and noted for its role (1855–58) in the struggle between proslavery and Abolitionist settlers. 263 (1950).

Lecompton Constitution. Proslavery constitution framed during the agitation for the admission of Kansas to the U.S. as a state by a constitutional convention at Lecompton, Sept. 5–Nov. 7, 1857, and rejected as a whole by the people, Jan. 4, 1858. The clause sanctioning slavery was separately submitted, Dec. 21, 1857, and adopted. The constitution was a chapter in the national controversy over "bleeding Kansas" which was a forerunner of the Civil War.

Le Conte (lẹ kont'), **John.** b. in Liberty County, Ga., Dec. 4, 1818; d. at Berkeley, Calif., April 29, 1891. American physicist; brother of Joseph Le Conte. He was president (1876–81) of the University of California.

Le Conte, John Lawrence. b. at New York, May 13, 1825; d. at Philadelphia, Nov. 15, 1883. American naturalist; cousin of John Le Conte and Joseph Le Conte. He made scientific journeys in various parts of the U.S. and elsewhere, and was chief clerk of the U.S. mint at Philadelphia from 1878 until his death. He was the author of *Classification of the Coleoptera of North America* (1862–73; later editions with Dr. G. H. Horn), *List of Coleoptera of North America* (1866), and many important entomological papers.

Le Conte, Joseph. b. in Liberty County, Ga., Feb. 26, 1823; d. in the Yosemite Valley, Calif., July 6, 1901. American physicist; brother of John Le Conte. He published *Religion and Science* (1874), *Elements of Geology* (1878), *Sight: an Exposition of the Principles of Monocular and Binocular Vision* (1881), *Compend of Geology* (1884), and *Evolution* (1888).

Leconte (lẹ.kôñt), **Sébastien Charles.** b. at Calais, France, 1860; d. at Paris, Jan. 7, 1934. French jurist and poet. Author of *L'Esprit qui passe* (1897), *Salamine* (1897), *Les Bijoux de Marguerite* (1899), *La Tentation de l'homme* (1903), *Le Sang de Méduse* (1905), *Le Masque de fer* (1911), and others.

Leconte de Lisle (lẹ.kôñt dẹ lēl), **Charles Marie René.** b. on the Île Bourbon (now Réunion), Oct. 25, 1818; d. at Louveciennes, France, July 17, 1894. French poet, identified with the Parnassian group of poets. After completing his education he spent some time in India, then went to France and settled permanently at Paris. His works bear ample testimony to his fondness for antiquity, whether Scandinavian, Hellenic, or Oriental. His first volume of Greek studies, *Poèmes antiques*, appeared in 1852, and was followed by *Poèmes et poésies* (1854), *Le Chemin de la croix*, published in the *Revue Française* (1859), *Poèmes barbares* (1862), *Kaïn*, published in *Le Parnasse contemporain* (1869), and *Poèmes tragiques* (1884). He was widely known as a translator; in this capacity he published *L'Iliade* (1866), *L'Odyssée* (1867), and *Hymnes orphiques* (1869). He translated Hesiod in 1869, Horace in 1873, Sophocles in 1877, and Euripides in 1885. He made two attempts to write for the stage: *Les Erinnyes* (1872) is a study of Aeschylus and of the Greek tragic poets, and *L'Apollonide* is a lyric drama based on the *Ion* of Euripides. A candidate for the French Academy in 1873 and 1877, he was defeated in spite of the support of Victor Hugo. Ultimately, on Feb. 11, 1886, he was elected to fill the vacancy caused by Hugo's death.

Le Coq (lẹ kok'), **Albert August von.** b. at Berlin, Sept. 8, 1860; d. there, April 21, 1930. German ethnologist and archaeologist, authority on the art of Kashgaria (Chinese or Eastern Turkistan).

Lecoq (lẹ.kok), **Henri.** b. at Avesnes, France, 1802; d. 1871. French naturalist.

Lecoq de Boisbaudran (lẹ.kok dẹ bwä.bō.dräṅ), **Paul Émile.** See **Boisbaudran, Paul Émile Lecoq de.**

Le Corbusier (lẹ kôr.bü.zyā). [Pseudonym of **Charles Édouard Jeanneret.**] b. at La Chaux-de-Fonds, Switzerland, Oct. 6, 1887—. Swiss architect, city planner, painter, and writer. He has exerted a wide influence upon the development of modern architecture, although more by virtue of his projects and writings than by actual buildings (he coined the slogan "the house—a machine for living," an expression synonymous with extreme functionalism). He studied under the French architect-engineer Auguste Perret and the German architect Peter Behrens. The best-known of his projects is the Palace of the League of Nations at Geneva, for which he won the first prize in the competition; his design, however, was never executed. He was the French delegate for the project of the United Nations headquarters at New York. His theoretical studies produced the invention of the "Modulor," a formula for functional architecture; founder of the International Congress for Modern Architects. Author of *Vers une Architecture* (1923) and *Propos d'Urbanisme* (1947).

Lecourt (lẹ.kör), **Robert.** b. at Pavilly, Seine-Inférieure, France, Sept. 19, 1908—. French political leader and lawyer, minister of justice (July-September, 1948; February, 1949) under the Fourth Republic, a member of the Mouvement Républicain Populaire. He was active in the resistance movement during World War II.

Lecouvreur (lẹ.kō.vrėr), **Adrienne.** [Original surname, **Couvreur.**] b. at Damery, near Épernay, France, April 5, 1692; d. at Paris, March 20, 1730. French actress. She attained a high rank in both comedy and tragedy. She was one of the mistresses of Hermann Maurice, Comte de Saxe, by whom she became the mother of George Sand's great-grandmother, and is said to have been poisoned by a jealous rival, the Duchesse de Bouillon. She was buried secretly. Voltaire wrote a poem upon her death and burial, and she was made the subject of a drama by Scribe and Legouvé (1849).

Le Crac (lẹ kräk'). Medieval name of **El Kerak.**

Le Creusot (lẹ krė.zō). [Also, **Le Creuzot.**] Town in E central France, ab. 97 mi. by road N of Lyons. It was only a small village until the 19th century, when an iron and steel industry developed on the basis of the local coal resources. In 1880 ab. 173,000 tons of pig iron were produced. However, competition from the great industry of Lorraine and depletion of the local coal caused a sharp decline in pig-iron production in the late 19th century, and the Schneider works at Le Creusot came to specialize in finished products requiring highly developed technical skills, such as locomotives, armor plate, and machine tools. The city was extensively damaged in World War II. Pop. of commune, 24,106 (1946); of town, 17,133 (1946).

Le Croisic (lẹ krwä.zēk). Fishing port and resort in W France, in the department of Loire-Inférieure, ab. 16 mi. W of St.-Nazaire. 3,426 (1946).

Lectoure (lek.tör). [Latin, **Lactora.**] Town in SW France, in the department of Gers, on a plateau above the Gers River. It is a trade center for agricultural products, particularly grain, cattle, and the wines of the Armagnac region. It has various medieval monuments and a museum of Gallo-Roman antiquities. 3,955 (1946).

Leda (lē'dạ). In Greek mythology, the wife of Tyndareus of Sparta, and mother of Helen, Clytemnestra, Castor, and Pollux. According to the later legends, she was approached by Zeus in the form of a swan, and brought forth two eggs; but the paternity of her twins, Castor and Pollux, is disputed. Clytemnestra was the daughter of Leda and Tyndareus, Helen of Leda and Zeus. Homer says that Tyndareus fathered Castor and Pollux also, but other legends make one or both the sons of Zeus.

Leda. Asteroid (No. 38) discovered by Jean Chacornac at Paris, Jan. 12, 1856.

Ledan (lẹ.däṅ), **Marie.** Original name of **Delna, Marie.**

Ledeberg (lā'dẹ.berėh). Town in NW Belgium, in the province of East Flanders, SE of Ghent, of which it is a suburb: horticulture; cotton mills; chemical factories. 12,244 (1947).

Ledebour (lā'dẹ.bōr), **Karl Friedrich von.** b. at Stralsund, Germany, July 8, 1785; d. at Munich, July 4, 1851. German botanist. He wrote *Flora Altaica* (1829–33), *Flora Rossica* (1841–53), and others.

Lederer (lā'dẹ.rėr), **Emil.** b. at Pilsen (Plzeň), in Bohemia, July 22, 1882; d. at New York, May 29, 1939. German economist, sociologist, and teacher. He rejected the purely economic interpretation of history but retained many other Marxist concepts. Among his numerous works are *Soziologie der Revolution* (1919), *Grundzüge der ökonomischen Theorie* (1922), and *State of the Masses* (1940).

Lederer (led'ėr.ėr), **George W.** b. at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., 1861; d. at New York, Oct. 8, 1938. American theatrical producer, originator of the name "vaudeville" as applying to the higher type of variety show in which he pioneered. He was associated (1878) with Sydney Rosenfeld in the production of the latter's *Florizel*, and produced the musical comedies *The Belle of New York* and *Madame Sherry* and the revue *The Passing Show*. He was the manager of Lillian Russell.

Lederle (led'ėr.lẹ), **Ernst Joseph.** b. on Staten Island, N.Y., June 30, 1865; d. March 7, 1921. American sanitary engineer, commissioner of health of New York City (1910 *et seq.*).

le Despencer (lẹ dẹs.pen'sėr), 15th Baron. Title of **Dashwood, Francis.**

le Despenser (lẹ dẹs.pen'sėr). See **Despenser.**

Led-Horse Claim: A Romance of a Mining Camp, The. Novel by Mary Hallock Foote, published in 1883.

Ledi (lē'dī), **Ben.** See **Ben Ledi.**

Ledóchowski (le.dō.ʜôf'skē), **Count Mieczysław.** b. Oct. 29, 1822; d. at Rome, July 22, 1902. Polish cardinal, archibishop of Poznań (Posen) and Gniezno (1865–74). He was removed for opposition to the May laws during Bismarck's Kulturkampf and was imprisoned from 1874 to 1876. He was made (1875) a cardinal while he was in prison. The Prussian government refused to permit him to return to his archdiocese and he resigned it in 1885.

Ledo Road (lē'dō). [Also, **Stilwell Road.**] In World War II, a military supply road running ab. 478 mi. from Ledo, in the Indian state of Assam, to Bhamo, in N Burma near the border of China, where it connected with the Burma Road N of the point where that highway had been cut by the Japanese. It was built (1942–44) largely by native labor under the direction of U.S. military engineers. The entire 1,044-mile supply route from Ledo to Bhamo and thence over the Burma Road to Kunming, China, was named the Stilwell Road in honor of U.S. General Joseph W. Stilwell by Chiang Kai-shek in January, 1945. The entire system was declared surplus property by the U.S. in November, 1945, and American maintenance ceased. Certain parts of it were never entirely completed, and it received only limited use before Burma was freed from Japanese occupation. Another factor which tended to reduce its importance was the Allied success in flying supplies over the "Hump" of the Himalayas.

Ledo Salinarius (lē'dō sal.i.nār'i.us). Latin name of **Lons-le-Saunier.**

Ledoux (lę.dö'), **Louis Vernon.** b. at New York, June 6, 1880—. American poet and art critic. A businessman, he is president of Ledoux and Company, chemists and assayers. His volumes of verse include *Songs from the Silent Land* (1905), *The Soul's Progress and Other Poems* (1907), *Yzdra* (1909), and *The Story of Eleusis* (1916). He is an authority on Japanese art, his studies including *The Art of Japan* (1927), *Japanese Prints of the Primitive Period* (1942), and *Harunobu and Shunsho* (1945).

Ledru (lę.drü), **André Pierre.** b. at Chantenay, France, Jan. 22, 1761; d. at Le Mans, France, July 11, 1825. French priest and author.

Ledru-Rollin (lę.drü.*ro*.lañ). **Alexandre Auguste.** b. at Fontenay-aux-Roses, near Paris, Feb. 2, 1807; d. there, Dec. 31, 1874. French politician. He was a principal republican lawyer following 1830, but did not come to public notice until 1841, when he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies for Le Mans. His campaign speeches were considered inflammatory, and he was sentenced to four months in prison, but he appealed and was released. He became known as a champion of the workingman, and as an extreme radical. He founded the journal *La Réforme* to publicize his ideas. In the events leading up to the February Revolution of 1848, he took a prominent part, speaking at the banquets held throughout France and opposing the naming of the Duchess of Orléans as regent. He was one of the leaders of the provisional government, holding the ministry of the interior, and one of the executive committee under the National Assembly. With the attempt of the left wing to establish its own government in May, Ledru-Rollin became definitely associated with the moderate republicans and Lamartine and lost most of his support, but before he left office he had instituted a system of universal suffrage. In the elections in December, 1848, he was one of the three candidates of the republican parties, but he polled only 370,000 votes as Louis Napoleon swept the election. In 1849 he scored an unexpected success in the election for the assembly and took this as the signal for an attack on the government of Louis Napoleon, which, he claimed, had acted illegally in its military campaign against the Roman Republic. He was forced to flee from France and for 20 years thereafter lived at London, joining with such other exiled revolutionaries of 1848 as Mazzini and Kossuth. He carried on continual agitation from London for republican reforms in France but not until 1870 was he permitted to return. He was elected to the assembly in 1871 refused to sit, and was again elected in 1874. He then took his place in the legislature but died soon afterward.

Leduc (lę.dūk'). Town in Alberta, Canada, ab. 21 mi. S of Edmonton. Nearby is a recently discovered oil field. 1,842 (1951).

Ledyard (led'yard), **John.** b. at Groton, Conn., 1751; d. at Cairo, Egypt, Jan. 10, 1789. American traveler; nephew of William Ledyard. He accompanied Captain Cook on his third voyage (1776 *et seq.*) and in 1786 set out on a journey through northern Europe and Asia, but was arrested at Irkutsk as a spy on Feb. 24, 1788, and compelled to abandon his project. He died during a voyage of discovery to central Africa, undertaken under the patronage of the African Association.

Ledyard, William. b. at Groton, Conn., Dec. 6, 1738; killed Sept. 6, 1781. American Revolutionary officer. He defended Fort Griswold, near New London, Conn., against a greatly superior force of British on Sept. 6, 1781. The fort was eventually carried by a certain Major Bromfield, on whom the command had devolved by the death of his superior officers. Ledyard is said to have been run through the body with his own sword by Bromfield after the surrender.

Lee (lē). See also **Lee River.**

Lee. Town (in Massachusetts the equivalent of township in many other states) and unincorporated village in W Massachusetts, in Berkshire County, on the Housatonic River ab. 10 mi. S of Pittsfield: paper manufactures. Pop. of town, 4,820 (1950); of village, 2,847 (1950).

Lee, Alfred. b. at Cambridge, Mass., Sept. 9, 1807; d. at Wilmington, Del., April 12, 1887. American bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Lee, Algernon. b. at Dubuque, Iowa, Sept. 15, 1873—. American journalist and socialist. He has been identified with the socialist movement since 1895. He was editor of the Minneapolis *Tocsin* (1898–99), of the *Worker* (1899–1908), and of the *Call* (1908–09); and was president (1909 *et seq.*) of the Rand School of Social Science.

Lee, Alice. One of the principal characters in Sir Walter Scott's *Woodstock.*

Lee or **Lees** (lēz), **Ann.** [Called **"Mother Ann."**] b. at Manchester, England, Feb. 29, 1736; d. at Watervliet, N.Y., Sept. 8, 1784. English mystic, founder of the American religious sect of Shakers, or Shaking Quakers, formally known as the United Society of Believers in Christ's Second Appearing. A laborer in the textile mills at Manchester, and unhappily married (to Abraham Stanley, or Standerin, a blacksmith), physically ill, and subject to depression and visions, she revolted against industrial conditions in her native manor, the established church, and the institution of marriage, and joined (1758) the society of Jane and James Wardley, an offshoot of the Society of Friends which had been influenced by the teachings of the Continental French Prophets. Dominating the Wardley group by virtue of her strong personality and prophetic utterances, Ann sought fuller freedom for her faith in America, emigrating to this country with seven followers, in 1774. The first Shaker colony was established (1776) at Niskayuna (now Watervliet), near Albany, N.Y. In a mission tour through parts of eastern New York and New England (1781–83) she laid the basis for a United Society of 19 communities.

Lee, Arthur. b. at "Stratford," Westmoreland County, Va., Dec. 21, 1740; d. at Urbana, Va., Dec. 12, 1792. American diplomat and political essayist; brother of Francis Lightfoot Lee, Richard Henry Lee, and William Lee (1739–95). He was graduated (M.D., 1764) from the University of Edinburgh and established (1766) his medical practice at Williamsburg, Va. He soon abandoned medicine for law, going to London to study at Lincoln's Inn and the Middle Temple. He was admitted to the bar in 1775. Having begun his career as a political essayist with "The Monitor's Letters," published (February–April, 1768) in the *Virginia Gazette* just before he left for his law studies in England, he continued his writings at London, where he wrote political essays which he signed "Junius Americanus" and "Raleigh." His writings having gained him a reputation among political leaders in the colonies, he was chosen (1770) agent of Massachusetts at London. Among his notable essays was *An Appeal to the Justice and Interests of the People of Great Britain in the Present Dispute with America* (1774). He was also active in British politics, becoming an associate of John Wilkes.

He became (November, 1775) confidential correspondent at London of the committee of secret correspondence of the Continental Congress and in October, 1776, was appointed one of the three commissioners to negotiate a treaty with France. He went to Paris in late December, 1776, joining Benjamin Franklin and Silas Deane. In February, 1777, Lee went to Spain, where he obtained from the government aid for the American cause. When he returned to Paris in mid-1777, his distrust and suspicion of Franklin and Deane led to a controversy in which Lee made wild charges against his two colleagues. On Feb. 6, 1778, the three commissioners signed military and commercial treaties with France. The controversy between Deane and Lee finally split the Continental Congress into two factions; Deane's recall was issued on Dec. 8, 1777, before he signed the treaties, and he was dismissed shortly after his return. Lee was replaced in 1779 and returned to America in 1780. He was elected (1781) to the Virginia House of Delegates and was later chosen for the Continental Congress, in which he sat until 1784. He was one of the commissioners appointed by Congress to negotiate the Indian treaties of Fort Stanwix (Oct. 22, 1784) and Fort McIntosh (Jan. 21, 1785). He was appointed (July, 1785) to the treasury board, holding that post until the federal government was inaugurated, at which time he retired from public life, being opposed to the Constitution.

Lee, Charles. b. at Dernhall, Cheshire, England, 1731; d. at Philadelphia, Oct. 2, 1782. English soldier of fortune and American Revolutionary general. As a lieutenant in the 44th regiment, he was with the Braddock expedition (1755) into western Pennsylvania. In 1756 he purchased a captaincy while stationed in the Mohawk Valley and while there was adopted into a Mohawk tribe and married the daughter of a Seneca chief. He was wounded during the attack on Fort Ticonderoga (July, 1758) and later took part in the capture of Fort Niagara and of Montreal. Returning (1760–61) to England, he became (Aug. 10, 1761) a major in the 103rd regiment and served during the campaign in Portugal, where he received his promotion to lieutenant colonel. In 1765 he was in Poland, where he undertook a mission to Constantinople for the king; he returned to Poland in 1769 to offer his services to the pro-Russian King Stanislaus II during the civil war, was made a "general and adjutant" in the Polish forces, and served (1769–70) with the Russian armies against Turkey. After subsequent wanderings he went (1773) to America and settled (1775) in Berkeley County, Va. (now in W.Va.). At the outbreak of the Revolution he embraced the American cause and was appointed (June 17, 1775) second major general of the Continental army. He resigned his half pay in the British army. At Boston during the siege of that city, he was dispatched (March, 1776) by Congress to the South, where he organized defenses in several colonies. He was sent north in the fall of 1776, and shortly thereafter refused to comply with Washington's order to bring his division into the main army, then threatened by Howe. At this time he sent to Gates his noted letter, in which he criticized Washington for the loss of Fort Washington. He was taken prisoner by the British on Dec. 13, 1776, and was confined at New York, where after a time he apparently became on good terms with General Howe. During his imprisonment he drew up a scheme ("Mr. Lee's Plan, 29th March, 1777") on how to defeat the Americans, which he submitted to the British. This document was not discovered until 1858, and since that time it has generally been acknowledged that Lee was a traitor to the Revolutionary cause. He was exchanged (April, 1778) and at the battle of Monmouth (June 28, 1778) was responsible for precipitating an American retreat that developed into a rout. To this day it is not known whether the action was the result of Lee's cowardice or whether it was prearranged with the British. The situation at Monmouth was partially retrieved only by the swift and decisive action taken by Washington. A court-martial sitting at Brunswick in the summer of 1778 found Lee guilty of misbehavior before the enemy, disobedience to orders, and disrespect to his commander in chief. He received a 12-months' suspension, but his military career was over. Thereafter he wrote peevish letters to Congress, to newspapers, and to his friends, and was finally dismissed from the service on Jan. 10, 1780.

Lee, Charles. b. in Virginia, 1758; d. near Warrenton, Va., June 24, 1815. American lawyer. As U.S. attorney general (1795–1801) under Washington and John Adams, he opposed the conciliatory policy toward France. In his law practice, he served in the case of Marbury v. Madison and was one of the defense lawyers in the Richmond trial (1807) of Aaron Burr for treason.

Lee, Doris. b. at Aledo, Ill., Feb. 1, 1905—. American painter, muralist, and writer, best known for her scenes of rural life. Examples of her work include *Noon, Thanksgiving Dinner, Arbor Day, Country Wedding, After the Market, Havana Siesta, Women Bathers,* and *Twilight Ride.*

Lee, Fitzhugh. b. in Fairfax County, Va., Nov. 19, 1835; d. at Washington, D.C., April 28, 1905. American soldier and politician; nephew of General R.E. Lee. He was graduated from West Point in 1856, served as cavalry commander in all the campaigns of the Army of Northern Virginia (Confederate), rising to the rank of major general in August, 1863, was governor of Virginia (1886–89), and was U.S. consul general at Havana, Cuba (June, 1896–April, 1898). He was appointed major general of volunteers in 1898, served in the Spanish-American War, and was military governor of Havana in 1899.

Lee, Francis. b. at Cogham, Surrey, England, March 12, 1661; d. at Gravelines, in Flanders, Aug. 23, 1719. English physician and scholar.

Lee, Francis Lightfoot. b. at Stratford, Westmoreland County, Va., Oct. 14, 1734; d. at Richmond, Va., Jan. 11, 1797. American politician; brother of Arthur Lee, Richard Henry Lee, and William Lee (1739–95). He signed the Declaration of Independence as member of Congress from Virginia.

Lee, George Washington Custis. b. at Fortress Monroe, Va., Sept. 16, 1832; d. Feb. 18, 1913. American officer in the Confederate army; son of Robert E. Lee (1807–70). He was graduated (1854) from West Point. Resigning (1861) his commission in the U.S. army, he was appointed (Aug. 31, 1861) aide-de-camp to Confederate President Jefferson Davis, and led an emergency brigade in the defense of Richmond. He was professor (1865–71) of military and civil engineering at the Virginia Military Institute, and president (1871–97) of Washington and Lee University.

Lee, Hannah Farnham. [Maiden name, **Sawyer.**] b. at Newburyport, Mass., 1780; d. Dec. 27, 1865. American author, chiefly remembered for her *Three Experiments of Living* (1837). Her other writings include *Historical Sketches of Old Painters* (1838), *The Life and Times of Martin Luther* (1839), *Memoir of Pierre Toussaint* (1853), and *Familiar Sketches of Sculpture and Sculptors* (1854).

Lee, Harriet. b. at London, 1757; d. at Clifton, near Bristol, England, Aug. 1, 1851. English author; sister of Sophia Lee, her collaborator in the *Canterbury Tales* (1797–1805). She also published *The Errors of Innocence,* a novel (1786), *The New Peerage, or Our Eyes May Deceive Us,* a comedy (1787), and *Clara Lennox,* a novel (1797). *Kruitzner,* one of her *Canterbury Tales,* was dramatized by Byron as *Werner.*

Lee, Henry. [Called **Light-Horse Harry Lee.**] b. at "Leesylvania," near Dumfries, Prince William County, Va., Jan. 29, 1756; d. on Cumberland Island, Ga., March 25, 1818. American Revolutionary officer and statesman, noted as a cavalry officer; father of Robert E. Lee. He was graduated (1773) from the College of New Jersey and in 1776 was named a captain of Virginia cavalry. He joined Washington's army in April, 1777, and soon became an intimate associate of the commander in chief. Promoted (January, 1778) to the rank of major, he took command of a mixed force known as "Lee's Legion" which captured (July 19, 1779) the British post at Paulus Hook, N.Y., in one of the most daring feats of the Revolutionary War. A lieutenant colonel by 1780, he joined Greene that year and took part in the campaign in the South. After the siege of Yorktown, at which he was present, he resigned from the army and in 1785 was chosen for the Virginia House of Delegates. In that year he also went to the Continental Congress, in which he served during the greater part of the period until 1788. He was a member of the Virginia convention for the ratification of the Constitution, which he supported as a Federalist. He served (1792–95) as governor of Virginia, was chosen by Washington to lead the army which suppressed the Pennsyl-

vania Whiskey Rebellion (1794), and in 1799 went to Congress. There, in the resolutions drafted by Lee and offered by John Marshall on the occasion of Washington's death, occurred the now well-known description, "first in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen." He later fell into financial difficulties and was imprisoned (1808–09) for debt. While in confinement he wrote his *Memoirs of the War in the Southern Department of the United States* (2 vols., 1812). In July, 1812, he was badly injured after he came to the rescue of his friend Alexander C. Hanson; together with the latter, he was assaulted by a mob which broke into the Baltimore jail. Impoverished and in ill health, he went to the West Indies to recuperate; on the way home he weakened and was placed in the care of the daughter of his former commander, Greene, on Cumberland Island, Ga. In 1913 his remains were reinterred at the Lee Chapel of Washington and Lee University (Lexington, Va.).

Lee, Henry. b. in Nottinghamshire, England, Oct. 27, 1765; d. at London, March 30, 1836. English writer and actor.

Lee, Henry. b. in Westmoreland County, Va., May 28, 1787; d. Jan. 30, 1837. American soldier and writer; son of Henry Lee (1756–1818). He was attached (c1813 *et seq.*) to the staffs of General James Wilkinson and General George Izard during the War of 1812. He joined (1826) Andrew Jackson's party and aided (1828) in the composition of Jackson's inaugural address. Author of *The Life of Napoleon Bonaparte down to the Peace of Tolentino and the Close of his First Campaign in Italy* (1837), as well as much controversial material concerning his father.

Lee, Ivy Ledbetter. b. at Cedartown, Ga., July 16, 1877; d. at New York, Nov. 9, 1934. American public-relations specialist, notable for his services to John D. Rockefeller. He was employed (1899–1903) on the New York *Morning Journal*, *Sun*, *Times*, and *World*, and was publicity manager (1903) for the election of Seth Low as mayor of New York. He represented (1914–34) the Pennsylvania Railroad, John D. Rockefeller, the Bethlehem Steel Company, Walter P. Chrysler, Guggenheim Brothers, the International Sugar Council, and the Interborough Rapid Transit Company. Author of *Human Nature and Railroads* (1915), *Publicity: Some of the Things It Is and Is Not* (1925), *Present Day Russia* (1928), and *The Press Today* (1929).

Lee, James Paris. b. at Hawick, Scotland, Aug. 9, 1831; d. 1904. American designer of rifles. The Lee-Enfield rifle was adopted (1904) by the British army, and was the standard British infantry weapon throughout World War I.

Lee, Jennette Barbour Perry. b. Nov. 10, 1860; d. Oct. 16, 1951. American author. She became (1904) professor of English language and literature in Smith College. Author of *Kate Wetherell* (1900), *Uncle William* (1906), *The Ibsen Secret* (1907), *Simeon Tetlow's Shadow* (1909), *Happy Island* (1910), *Aunt Jane* (1915), and *Dead Right* (1925).

Lee, Jennie. b. at Lochgelly, Scotland, Nov. 3, 1904— British politician; wife (married 1934) of Aneurin Bevan. A journalist, she served (1929–31, 1945 *et seq.*) as a member of Parliament. Author of *Tomorrow Is a New Day* (1939), *Our Ally Russia* (1941), and others.

Lee, Jesse. b. in Virginia, March 12, 1758; d. Sept. 12, 1816. American Methodist Episcopal clergyman, notable for the establishment of Methodism in New England. Admitted (1783) to the Virginia Conference, he was an itinerant preacher (1783–89) in North Carolina, Virginia, and Maryland. He toured (1789–90) Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Vermont, and New Hampshire with marked success. He aided (1797–1800) Bishop Asbury, and served as presiding elder (1801–15) of the Virginia Conference. Author of *A Short History of the Methodists in the United States of America* (1810).

Lee, John Clifford Hodges. b. at Junction City, Kan., Aug. 1, 1887—. American engineer and infantry officer.

Lee, John Edward. b. at Hull, England, Dec. 21, 1808; d. at Torquay, England, Aug. 18, 1887. English antiquary and geologist.

Lee, J. S. See **Li Ssu-kuang.**

Lee, Manfred B. [Pseudonym, **Ellery Queen.**] b. at Brooklyn, N.Y., Jan. 11, 1905—. American author, with Frederic Dannay, of detective fiction under the pseudonym Ellery Queen and also under the pseudonym Barnaby Ross. Their earlier books were titled on the pattern of *The Roman Hat Mystery* (1929). These books featured also a hiatus near the end, at which point the reader was asked to stop and solve the mystery.

Lee, Nathaniel. b. at Hatfield, Hertfordshire, England, c1649; d. at London, 1692. English dramatist. He wrote *Nero* (1675), *Gloriana* (1676), *Sophonisba, or Hannibal's Overthrow* (1676), *The Rival Queens, or the Death of Alexander the Great* (1677: in which appeared the line "When Greeks joined Greeks then was the tug of war"), *Mithridates, King of Pontus* (1678), *Caesar Borgia* (1680), *Theodosius, or The Force of Love* (1680), and *Lucius Junius Brutus* (1681, published 1685). With Dryden, he wrote *Oedipus, King of Thebes* (1679), *The Duke of Guise* (1682), and *Constantine the Great* (1684). Lee became insane in 1684, and was confined in an asylum for five years. He died in a fit of intoxication.

Lee, Richard. d. 1664. English settler in Virginia; an ancestor of Richard Henry Lee, Henry ("Light-Horse Harry") Lee, and Robert E. Lee. He immigrated (c1641), received (1642) a grant of a thousand acres, moved (c1651) to Dividing Creeks in Northumberland County, where he raised tobacco, and served variously as clerk of the council, attorney general of the colony, burgess, high sheriff of York County, councilor, and secretary of state.

Lee, Richard Henry. b. at "Stratford," Westmoreland County, Va., Jan. 20, 1732; d. at "Chantilly," Westmoreland County, Va., June 19, 1794. American Revolutionary leader and statesman, signer of the Declaration of Independence; brother of Arthur Lee and Francis Lightfoot Lee. Educated in Virginia and England, he became (1757) a justice of the peace in Westmoreland County, and in 1758 took his seat in the Virginia House of Burgesses, where he allied himself with the progressives of the Patrick Henry wing. He achieved a position of leadership by his opposition to the Parliamentary measure (March, 1764) to tax the colonies. In February, 1766, in order to combat the Stamp Act, he organized in his county a nonimportation association which ranks as the first of the colonial boycott movements. He also fought against the Townshend Acts and as early as 1768 suggested the formation of committees of correspondence; with Thomas Jefferson and Patrick Henry he originated (March, 1773) the scheme for such intercolonial committees. Lee, Jefferson, and Henry played the leading roles in guiding Virginia into the Revolutionary cause, and it was Lee who first issued the call for a general congress of the colonies. He was the second delegate named by Virginia to the Continental Congress, in which he moved (1776) the resolutions in behalf of independence. He signed the Declaration of Independence. In May, 1779, he resigned from Congress. He was elected (1780) to the Virginia House of Delegates, where he aligned himself with the conservatives. Elected (1784) a delegate to Congress, he served as its president for a year. Although he declined nomination as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention, he contributed toward shaping the Northwest Ordinance. An opponent of the Constitution, he set forth his reasons for opposition in his *Letters of the Federal Farmer to the Republican*. He advocated amendments before adoption, and some of his recommendations were later incorporated in the first ten amendments to the Constitution. He was chosen as one of Virginia's first senators to the federal Congress and in October, 1792, resigned his seat because of ill health.

Lee, Robert. b. at Tweedmouth, England, Nov. 11, 1804; d. at Torquay, England, March 14, 1868. Clergyman of the established church of Scotland.

Lee, Robert Edward. b. at "Stratford," Westmoreland County, Va., Jan. 19, 1807; d. at Lexington, Va., Oct. 12, 1870. American soldier and educator. The youngest son of Henry ("Light-Horse Harry") Lee, of Revolutionary fame, and Ann Hill Carter, he was descended from two of Virginia's most notable families. Following financial reverses, the family moved from "Stratford" to the town of Alexandria, Va., where Robert's boyhood was passed. Graduating from the U.S. Military Academy second in the class of 1829, he was commissioned in the Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army. In 1831 he married Mary Anne Randolph Custis, of "Arlington," great-granddaughter of Martha Washington. Between 1829 and 1846 he did

engineering work on seacoast fortifications and river improvement on the Mississippi. In the Mexican War (1846–48), his principal service was as engineer officer on the staff of Major General Winfield Scott. For distinguished services in the siege of Veracruz and at the battles of Cerro Gordo and those in the Valley of Mexico. he was promoted by brevet through successive ranks from captain to colonel, and received the highest commendation of Scott. Between 1848 and 1861 he was engaged on fortification work in Baltimore Harbor, was three years (1852–55) superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point, and was for five years lieutenant colonel of the 2nd Cavalry, serving mostly on the Western frontier. In 1859, while at his home at Arlington on leave of absence, he commanded the detachment sent to Harpers Ferry, Va., to suppress the John Brown raid. In 1860 he was in command of the Department of Texas. In February, 1861, he was ordered to report to the general in chief, Scott, at Washington. There, in March, he was named colonel of the 1st Cavalry and accepted the commission.

Period of First Hostilities. Meanwhile, seven Southern states had adopted ordinances of secession and, in February, had formed the Confederate States of America. On March 15, 1861, the secretary of war of the new government offered Lee a commission as brigadier general, the highest rank authorized in the army then being formed. The offer was ignored. On April 15, following the fall of Fort Sumter, President Lincoln called for 75,000 volunteers. On April 18, Lee was offered command of the army to be called into the field by the U.S. His response, based upon his conviction that his duty of allegiance was primarily to Virginia, was that he opposed secession but could take no part in an invasion of the Southern states. On the next day, word reached Lee that the Virginia convention had voted for secession, subject to ratification by popular election. On April 20, Lee tendered his resignation from the U.S. Army and three days later became commander of the military forces of Virginia. The voters of Virginia ratified the ordinance of secession on May 23, and on the following day federal forces crossed the Potomac River. The capital of the Confederacy was moved from Montgomery, Ala., to Richmond, and, on June 8, the Virginia forces were transferred to Confederate command. Subsequently, on August 31, Lee was confirmed as the third in rank of five Confederate generals. Meanwhile, he had gone to western Virginia to coördinate Confederate resistance at a point where Union columns were seeking to break through the mountains. The campaign continued until the end of October, with disappointing results. With distinctly lowered military prestige, Lee was sent in November, 1861, to command the defenses of the lower South Atlantic coast. In March, 1862, he was recalled and assigned to duty at Richmond as a sort of coördinator of military operations under the direction of President Jefferson Davis.

Commander of the Army of Northern Virginia. Meanwhile George B. McClellan's Union forces advanced up the peninsula between the York and James rivers almost to the outskirts of Richmond. Joseph E. Johnston, commanding the Confederate defenders, was wounded in battle on May 31. On the next day, Lee was placed in command of the forces which he christened the "Army of Northern Virginia." Faced by an army of greatly superior strength, Lee fortified Richmond while planning a characteristically bold stroke. Joining to his own the forces of Thomas J. ("Stonewall") Jackson, brought from the Shenandoah Valley, Lee struck McClellan's right flank and in the series of actions known as the Seven Days (June 25–July 1, 1862) drove him away from the immediate vicinity of Richmond to a new base on the James River. A new Union army under John Pope, advancing from the northwest, was routed at the Second Battle of Bull Run, or Manassas (Aug. 29–30, 1862), after which Lee crossed the Potomac River into Maryland. At Sharpsburg, he met McClellan (whose army had been withdrawn from the James River to strengthen the defense of Washington) in the bloody battle of Antietam (Sept. 17, 1862). Tactically the battle was a draw but Lee was compelled to withdraw into Virginia. He severely defeated Ambrose Burnside, who had succeeded McClellan in command of the Union army, at Fredericksburg (Dec. 13, 1862), and again defeated the Union forces, now under command of Joseph Hooker, in the brief and brilliant campaign of Chancellorsville (May 1–6, 1863). In this campaign "Stonewall" Jackson was mortally wounded by the accidental fire of his own troops. This great loss necessitated a reorganization of the army. James Longstreet retained command of the First Corps and Richard S. Ewell succeeded Jackson in command of the Second, both being reduced in strength, and a new corps, the Third, with Ambrose P. Hill in command, being formed. The cavalry corps continued under command of J. E. B. Stuart.

Gettysburg to Appomattox Court House. With this reorganized army, Lee once more crossed the Potomac in June and marched into Pennsylvania. At Gettysburg, in an engagement brought on somewhat by accident, Lee attacked the Union forces under George G. Meade, who had succeeded Hooker, and after three days of fighting (July 1–3, 1863) was repulsed. The defeat at Gettysburg, due partly to lack of information, partly to lack of coördination and coöperation of corps commanders, partly to lack of definiteness and emphasis in Lee's own orders, and partly to Meade and the Army of the Potomac, was followed by an unmolested retreat into Virginia. There, through the winter, both armies remained quiescent. On May 4, 1864, the Army of the Potomac, under the general direction of U. S. Grant and the immediate command of Meade, crossed the Rapidan with 120,000 men, double Lee's force. After two days of heavy fighting in the Wilderness (May 5–6, 1864), Grant broke off battle and started to move around Lee to the southeast. Divining the movement, Lee was beforehand in shifting forces to Spotsylvania Court House, where the Confederates fought off massive attacks (May 8–21, 1864). Again Grant shifted leftward, and again Lee kept ahead to make a stand at the North Anna River. Declining the invitation to battle there, Grant once more moved to the left and once more Lee did likewise. Attacking at Cold Harbor on June 3, Grant suffered a bloody repulse, after which he shifted both the method and the locale of his attacks. In mid-June, the main Union forces crossed the James and laid siege to Petersburg, critical rail junction to the south of Richmond. After nearly ten months of trench warfare, marked by growing disparity of strength, Petersburg fell on April 2, 1865. On the same evening Richmond was evacuated and Lee, with an army reduced to about 30,000 men, marched out to the southwest. Virtually surrounded at Appomattox Court House, Lee surrendered on April 9, 1865. to Grant on generous terms.

Greatness Recognized by North and South. Two months before the surrender, Lee had been named general in chief of all Confederate forces but his command other than Virginia was little more than nominal. His handling of the Army of Northern Virginia was marked by great audacity, combined with prudence and skill in the use of forces inferior in numbers, equipment, transportation, and supplies. To his soldiers, to the Southern people, and subsequently to the people of America, he stands not only as a great commander but also as an exemplar of the character of a Christian and a gentleman. This is due in no small degree to the course he followed after the surrender, when by example as well as counsel he stood for peace and reconciliation. He applied promptly for pardon under the terms of President Johnson's proclamation. The individual pardon applied for was never granted but he was included in the general amnesty of 1868, and an indictment against him for treason was nol-prossed. After the war, Lee refused offers for commercialization of his name and reputation, and in September, 1865, accepted, at a salary of 1,500 dollars a year, the presidency of Washington College at Lexington, Va., better known today under the name of Washington and Lee University, which it took after Lee's death. There he served five years, until his death on Oct. 12, 1870, and there, in the chapel of the university, he is buried.

Lee, "Rooney." See **Lee, William Henry Fitzhugh.**

Lee, Samuel. b. at Longnor, near Shrewsbury, England, May 14, 1783; d. at Bailey, Hertfordshire, England, Dec. 16, 1852. English clergyman and linguist. He was the author of works (translations of parts of the Bible, and the like) in Syriac, Malay, Persian, Arabic, Coptic, and Hindustani, a Hebrew grammar, a Hebrew, Chaldee, and English lexicon, and others.

Lee, Samuel Phillips. b. in Fairfax County, Va., Feb. 13, 1812; d. at Silver Spring, Md., June 5, 1897. American officer in the Union navy during the Civil War; grandson of Richard Henry Lee. In command of the brig *Washington* during the Mexican War, he assisted at the capture of Tabasco. As commander of the *Oneida* during the Civil War, he took part (1862) in the attack on New Orleans and was second in line under Farragut in the two passages of Vicksburg. He headed (1862–64) a blockading squadron, originating the system of placing a cordon of ships out at sea to intercept runners, and commanded (1864–65) the Mississippi squadron on the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers.

Lee, Sarah. [Maiden name, **Wallis.**] b. at Colchester, England, Sept. 10, 1791; d. at Erith, Kent, England, Sept. 22, 1856. English writer and artist.

Lee, Sir Sidney. b. at London, Dec. 5, 1859; d. there, March 3, 1926. English scholar and editor. He was assistant editor of the *Dictionary of National Biography* (1883–90), was joint editor with (Sir) Leslie Stephen (1890–91), and upon the retirement of the latter in 1891 became editor in chief. Among his publications are *Stratford-on-Avon from the Earliest Times to the Death of Shakespeare* (1884), *Life of William Shakespeare* (1898), a biography of Queen Victoria (1902), *Shakespeare First Folio Facsimile* (1902), *Elizabethan Sonnets* (1904), *Great Englishmen of the Sixteenth Century* (1904), *Shakespeare and the Modern Stage* (1906), and *The French Renaissance in England* (1910). He was engaged in writing an official biography of Edward VII when he died.

Lee, Sophia. b. at London, 1750; d. at Clifton, England, March 13, 1824. English novelist and dramatist; sister of Harriet Lee, with whom she collaborated in writing the *Canterbury Tales*. Author of *The Chapter of Accidents*, a comedy (produced Aug. 5, 1780), *The Recess*, a novel (1785), and *Almeyda, Queen of Grenada*, a tragedy (1796).

Lee, Stephen Dill. b. at Charleston, S.C., Sept. 22, 1833; d. at Vicksburg, Miss., May 28, 1908. American soldier, lieutenant general in the Confederate army. He was graduated from West Point in 1854, entered the Confederate service as captain, and took part in numerous battles (including the Vicksburg campaign) during the Civil War.

Lee, Sydney. b. at Manchester, England, Aug. 27, 1866—. English painter in oil and watercolor, wood engraver, and etcher, noted primarily for his landscapes of England, Germany, and Spain. In 1938 he served as a member of the jury for the Carnegie Exhibition. His work is found in museums throughout England. Among his principal oils are *Among the Dolomites* (Chantrey Fund) and *Top of the Pass* (Manchester); his prints include *Ponte Paradiso* (wood engraving) and *The Sleeping Square* (aquatint).

Lee, Vernon. Pseudonym of **Paget, Violet.**

Lee, William. b. probably at Calverton, Nottinghamshire, England; d. at Paris, c1610. English inventor of the stocking frame. In 1598 he produced a pair of silk stockings, knit by his machine, which he presented to the queen. His invention was opposed, in the interest of the hand-knitters, and he took it to France, only to meet with failure there also. His death is said to have been the result of this disappointment.

Lee, William. b. in Westmoreland County, Va., Aug. 31, 1739; d. June 27, 1795. American diplomat and merchant; brother of Arthur Lee, Francis Lightfoot Lee, and Richard Henry Lee. Having accompanied (1768) his brother Arthur to London, he became the only American ever to be named (1775) alderman of that city. He was appointed (1777) joint commercial agent with Thomas Morris at Nantes, France, where he became involved in the Lee-Deane controversy. He negotiated a treaty of commerce between the Netherlands and America, which, although never ratified, was the ostensible cause of war between England and the Netherlands.

Lee, William Henry Fitzhugh. [Called **"Rooney" Lee.**] b. at Arlington, Va., May 31, 1837; d. near Alexandria, Va., Oct. 15, 1891. American Confederate soldier; son of Robert E. Lee. He served as a cavalry officer (1862–64) under J. E. B. Stuart, at Yorktown, Richmond, Second Bull Run (Manassas), Chancellorsville, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, and Brandy Station. In 1864, now a major general, he commanded the cavalry at Globe Tavern, led the Confederate right at Five Forks, and was second in command of the cavalry at Appomattox. He was a state senator (1875–79), and served (1887–91) in Congress.

Lee, William Little. b. at Sandy Hill, N.Y., Feb. 8, 1821; d. May 28, 1857. American jurist, one of the creators of Hawaiian constitutional monarchy. Having stopped (1846) at Hawaii on a trip to Oregon, he was persuaded to remain and was appointed one of the judges for the island of Oahu. He was chief justice (1847 *et seq.*) of the new supreme court which became (1852) the nominal and factual highest court. He served as Hawaiian minister (1855 *et seq.*) to the U.S.

Leech (lēch), **John.** b. at London, Aug. 29, 1817; d. there, Oct. 29, 1864. English caricaturist, especially noted for his contributions to *Punch*. His father was an Irishman, the proprietor of a coffee house, and a man of some culture. John went to Charterhouse school, where he gained the friendship of Thackeray. He left the school at 16, and was apprenticed to one Whittle, a surgeon, at Haxton, an extraordinary character, who furnished him with much material. He continued his medical studies with Dr. John Cockle of the Royal Free Hospital. He finally abandoned medicine, and at 18 published *Etchings and Sketches by A. Pen, Esq.* When Seymour shot himself in 1836, Leech applied to Dickens for the place of illustrator of *Pickwick Papers*, but failed to obtain it. It was only c1840 that Leech matured the style and manner which afterward made him famous. In 1841 he joined the staff of *Punch*, on which he remained 23 years.

Leechburg (lēch'bėrg). Borough in W Pennsylvania, in Armstrong County: coal mining; manufactures of steel. It was platted in 1828. Pop. 4,042 (1950).

Leech Lake (lēch). Lake in N central Minnesota, in Cass County. It is the third largest lake entirely within the state, and has many summer resorts along its shores. Elevation, ab. 1,298 ft.; area, ab. 170 sq. mi.

Leeds (lēdz). City in N central Alabama, in St. Clair and Jefferson counties, ab. 15 mi. E of Birmingham: cement manufactures. 3,306 (1950).

Leeds. [Middle English, **Ledes, Ledis**; Old English, **Leodes, Loidis.**] City and county borough in N central England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, on the river Aire ab. 25 mi. SW of York, ab. 186 mi. N of London by rail. It formerly occupied a leading position in English woolen and linen manufacture, but now is overshadowed by Bradford; the manufacture of textiles is now less important than numerous other industries, which include the manufacture of clothing, locomotives, rails, textile machinery, aircraft, electrical equipment, and boots and shoes. Leeds has canal connections with Liverpool via the Leeds and Liverpool Canal. The city contains Leeds University, a library (founded by Joseph Priestley), town hall, and various exchanges. Its triennial musical festivals are famous throughout the world. 504,954 (1951).

Leeds, Duke of. Title held by various members of the **Osborne** family.

Leeds, Nina. Heroine of *Strange Interlude* (1928), drama by Eugene O'Neill.

Leeds and Liverpool Canal (liv'ėr.pōl). Canal in NW and C England, in Lancashire and the West Riding of Yorkshire. It follows a circuitous route from Leeds Street, in the heart of Liverpool, past Wigan, Blackburn, Burnley, Nelson, and Colne, all in Lancashire. It enters the West Riding of Yorkshire, reaches its summit near Skipton, and parallels the course of the river Aire SE past Bingley, Shipley, and Horsforth to Leeds. Canal and improved river channels from Leeds provide connections with the river Humber; thus an all-water connection is made between the Irish Sea and the North Sea across England. There are 104 locks between the rivers Mersey and Humber (not all, however, on the Leeds and Liverpool Canal). The total distance is 161 mi., 127 mi. of which are on the Leeds and Liverpool Canal.

Leeds Choral Union. Chorus established (1896) at Leeds, England, with Alfred Benton as conductor. His successors were Sir Henry Coward and Norman Strafford.

Leedumaa (lā'do.mä). Estonian name of **Lithuania.**

Lee-Hamilton (lē'ham'il.tən), **Eugene Jacob.** b. at London, Jan. 6, 1845; d. near Florence, Italy, Sept. 7, 1907. English poet, novelist, and translator. His poor health compelled him to leave college without taking a

degree. For the same reason he gave up his work with the British diplomatic service. Author of *Poems and Transcripts* (1878), *Imaginary Sonnets* (1888), and *Sonnets of the Wingless Hours* (1894), an autobiographical sonnet sequence. He translated Dante's *Inferno* in 1898 and edited his own poems in 1903 in the Canterbury Poets' series.

Lee-Hankey (lē'hang'ki), **William.** b. at Chester, England, March 28, 1869—. English painter and etcher, noted for his landscapes and portraits in oil, watercolor, aquatint, and drypoint. He is represented in museums at Paris, Berlin, Prague, Budapest, Melbourne, Ottawa, Belfast, and Liverpool, among others. His principal works include *The Knitting Lesson* (oil) and *The Hill Top* (aquatint). In addition, he illustrated editions of Goldsmith and Izaak Walton.

Leek (lēk). Urban district and market town in C England, in Staffordshire, ab. 11 mi. SE of Macclesfield, ab. 158 mi. NW of London by rail. It has manufactures of silk, including knitwear (the town is a satellite of Macclesfield in this industry). 19,358 (1951).

Leer (lār). [Also, **Leer in Ostfriesland** (in ōst'frēs'länt).] Town in NW Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Lower Saxony, British Zone, formerly in the province of Hanover, Prussia, on the Leda River near the Ems River, ab. 34 mi. W of Oldenburg. It has a port accessible to ocean as well as to river boats, and a considerable agricultural trade. There are canneries, dairies, and metallurgical, chemical, lumber, paper, and textile industries. In World War II the town was reached by Allied troops on April 23, 1945. Pop. 20,616 (1950).

Leerdam (lār.däm'). Town in W central Netherlands, in South Holland province, ab. 14 mi. S of Utrecht: noted for manufacture of glassware. Pop. ab. 9,000.

Lee River (lē). [Also, **Leigh River.**] River in SW Irish Republic, in County Cork. It rises on the County Cork-County Kerry boundary, and flows E across the county to Cork Harbour at Cork. Length, ab. 50 mi.

Lees (lēz), **Ann.** See **Lee** or **Lees, Ann.**

Lees, Charles Herbert. b. at Glodwick, Oldham, Lancashire, England, July 28, 1864—. English physicist. Author of *Heat Conductivity* (1892), *Intermediate Course in Practical Physics* (1896), and *Exercises in Practical Physics* (1901).

Lees, William Nassau. b. Feb. 26, 1825; d. at London, March 9, 1889. English soldier and Oriental scholar.

Leesburg (lēz'bėrg). City in C Florida, in Lake County, S of Jacksonville: shipping point for vegetables and citrus fruit; food-processing industries. 7,395 (1950).

Lees Summit (lēz). City in W Missouri, in Jackson County, ab. 15 mi. SE of Kansas City. 2,554 (1950).

Leesville (lēz'vil). Town in W Louisiana, parish seat of Vernon Parish, in a stock-raising and lumbering area. Camp Polk is SE of the town. 4,670 (1950).

Leetonia (lē.tō'ni.ạ, -tōn'yạ). Village in NE Ohio, in Columbiana County, ab. 15 mi. SW of Youngstown: coal mining. 2,565 (1950).

Leeuw (lā'ō), **Aart van der.** b. 1876; d. 1931. Dutch neo-romantic novelist and poet. He wrote fantasies, including *De Gezegenden* (The Blessed Ones, 1923) and *Vluchtige Begroetingen* (Transient Salutations, 1925). His novels include *Ik en mijn speelman* (I and My Fiddler, 1927).

Leeuw, Gerardus van der. b. at The Hague, Netherlands, March 18, 1890—. Dutch theologian and teacher. He was minister of education, art, and sciences (1945–46).

Leeuwarden (lā'wär.dẹn). [Frisian, **Liouwert.**] City in NE Netherlands, the capital of the province of Friesland, on the Ee River, W of Groningen: a center for trade in dairy products, cattle, eggs, freshwater fish, and timber. It has manufactures of milk powder, machinery, paper goods, and gold and silver ware (the latter have declined in importance). The old part of the city is surrounded by canals. Its notable buildings include the town hall (1715), weigh house (1595), chancellery house (1502–71), and the former royal palace; the Church of Saint Jacob (begun 1480) is the largest monastic church in the Netherlands. 79,134 (est. 1951).

Leeuwen (lā'wẹn), **Herman François van.** b. at Amsterdam, Netherlands, Nov. 26, 1890—. Dutch industrialist, director of numerous banks and industrial enterprises including the Twentsche Bank of Amsterdam, commissioner of the Royal Netherlands blast furnaces and steel mills at Ijmuiden and of K.L.M. (Royal Dutch Airlines).

Leeuwen, Wilhelmus Hendrik van. b. at Amsterdam, Netherlands, May 8, 1887—. Dutch mechanical engineer and industrialist. He has active interests in machine works, shipbuilding, docks, and oil.

Leeuwenhoek or **Leuwenhoek** (lā'wẹn.hök), **Antonius von.** b. at Delft, Netherlands, Oct. 24, 1632; d. there, Aug. 26, 1723. Dutch microscopist and naturalist. He discovered and described red blood corpuscles, infusoria, spermatozoa, and the capillary circulation of blood. He built his own microscopes and with them satisfied an almost universal curiosity. His principal systematic study was in the disproving of several theories of spontaneous generation.

Leeuwin (lō'in), **Cape.** Cape at the SW extremity of Australia. It has a lighthouse.

Leeward Islands (lē'wạrd, lō'ạrd). [Also: **Leeward Group**; French, **Îles sous le Vent.**] Western group or section of the Society Islands, in Oceania, belonging to France. The main islands are Huahine, Raiatea, Tahaa, and Bora Bora. Pop. 12,460 (1946), including 10,685 natives.

Leeward Islands. Group of islands in the West Indies, belonging to the Lesser Antilles, and including the chain of islands extending from Anguilla SE to Dominica. It includes all the islands of the British crown colony of the Leeward Islands excepting the British Virgin Islands, and also includes the islands of St. Martin (French and Dutch), Saba, St. Eustatius (both Dutch), and the French overseas department of Guadeloupe (including the main island, adjacent islands, and St. Barthélemy). Area, ab. 1,071 sq. mi.

Leeward Islands. British crown colony consisting of the British possessions in the Leeward Islands, and the British Virgin Islands. The chief islands are Antigua, Barbuda, Redonda, St. Kitts, Nevis, Montserrat, Anguilla, Sombrero, Tortola, Virgin Gorda, and Anegada. Capital, St. John's (on Antigua); area, ab. 422.5 sq. mi.; pop. 108,847 (1946).

Le Fanu (lef'ạ.nū), **Joseph Sheridan.** b. at Dublin, Aug. 28, 1814; d. there, Feb. 7, 1873. Irish journalist and novelist, noted especially for stories set within an atmosphere of dread. As a journalist he was connected with the *Dublin University Magazine*, *The Evening Mail*, and other journals. He wrote the ballads *Phaudhrig Crohoore* and *Shamus O'Brien* (1837). Among his novels are *The House by the Churchyard* (1863), *Uncle Silas* (1864), *Guy Deverell* (1865), *The Tenants of Malory* (1867), *A Lost Name* (1868), *The Wyvern Mystery* (1869), *Checkmate* (1870), *The Rose and the Key* (1871), *Chronicles of Golden Friars* (1871), and *In a Glass Darkly* (1872).

Lefébure-Wély (lẹ.fā.bür.vā.lē), **Louis James Alfred.** [Original surname, **Lefebvre.**] b. at Paris, Nov. 13, 1817; d. there, Dec. 31, 1869. French organist and composer.

Lefebvre (le.fevr), **Catherine Hubscher.** See under **Sans Gêne,** Madame.

Lefebvre, Charles Édouard. b. at Paris, June 19, 1843; d. at Aix-les-Bains, Savoie, France, Sept. 8, 1917. French composer. Among his compositions are the operas *Le Trésor* (1883), *Zaïre* (1887), and *Djelma* (1894); the choral works *Judith* (1879) and *Éloa* (1889); and the overture *Toggenburg* (1904). He also wrote chamber music, psalms, and sonatas.

Lefebvre, François Joseph. [Titie, Duc **de Dantzig.**] b. at Ruffach, in Alsace, Oct. 25, 1755; d. at Paris, Sept. 14, 1820. French marshal. He fought at Fleurus in 1794, Altenkirchen in 1796, and Stockach in 1799. He captured Danzig in 1807, and served throughout the Napoleonic campaigns, commanding the Imperial Guard in Russia (1812) and joining Napoleon during the Hundred Days. His wife, Catherine, who was a laundress when he married her in 1783, was the object of much unkind gossip. Sardou's comedy *Madame Sans Gêne* is about her.

Lefebvre, Jules. b. March 10, 1836; d. Feb. 24, 1912. French painter, a pupil of Cogniet.

Lefebvre de Cheverus (dẹ shẹ.vrüs), **Jean Louis Anne Madeleine.** See **Cheverus, Jean Louis Anne Madeleine Lefebvre de.**

Lefebvre de Laboulaye (dẹ là.bö.lā), **Édouard René.** See **Laboulaye, Édouard René Lefebvre de.**

Lefebvre de Laboulaye, Lucien André. See **Laboulaye, André Lefebvre de.**

Lefebvre-Desnouettes (-dā.nwet), Comte **Charles.** b. at Paris, Sept. 14, 1773; lost at sea, April 22, 1822. French cavalry general. He fought in Napoleon's campaigns in Prussia, Spain, and Russia, and was wounded at Waterloo. He was sentenced to death but fled to the U.S. Given permission to return to France by Louis XVIII, he was drowned when his ship, the *Albion*, sank off Ireland.

Le Fevre (lẹ fē'vèr). Poor lieutenant in Laurence Sterne's *Tristram Shandy*, with reference to whose death Uncle Toby swore his famous oath which the recording angel dropped a tear upon "and blotted it out for ever."

Lefevre (lẹ.fē'vèr), **Charles Shaw-.** See **Shaw-Lefevre, Charles.**

Le Fevre (lẹ fevr), **Paul.** See **Géraldy, Paul.**

Lefèvre (lẹ.fevr), **Pierre.** See **Favre, Pierre.**

Lefèvre d'Étaples (dā.tápl), **Jacques.** [Also, **Jacobus Faber, surnamed Stapulensis.**] b. at Étaples, France, c1450; d. at Nérac, Lot-et-Garonne, France, c1537. French scholar and reformer. In 1521 he fled when the Sorbonne declared some of his writing heretical, but under protection of the king and Margaret of Navarre he was able to return. He wrote commentaries on the works of Aristotle, and translated some of the books of the Bible into French (1523–30).

Le Figaro. See **Figaro, Le.**

Le Flô (lẹ flō), **Adolphe Emmanuel Charles.** b. at Lesneven, Finistère, France, Nov. 2, 1804; d. at Nechoat, France, Nov. 10, 1887. French general, politician, and diplomat, minister of war (1870–71), and minister at St. Petersburg (1871–79).

Le Fort (lẹ fôr'), **Gertrud von.** b. at Minden, Germany, Oct. 11, 1876—. German poet and novelist. The titles of her lyrical volumes (*Hymnen an die Kirche*, 1924; *Hymnen an Deutschland*, 1932) indicate her major themes. She states and restates the Christian concept of redemption and analyzes the Christian values in German history. Her major novels are *Das Schweisstuch der Veronika* (1928; Eng. trans., *The Veil of Veronica*), *Der Papst aus dem Ghetto* (1930; Eng. trans., *The Pope from the Ghetto*), and *Die Letzte am Schafott* (1931; Eng. trans., *The Song at the Scaffold*).

Lefranc (lẹ.frăn), **Abel Jules Maurice.** b. at Élincourt, France, 1863; d. Nov. 26, 1952. French historian. Author of *La Jeunesse de Calvin* (Calvin's Youth, 1888), and *Histoire du Collège de France, depuis ses origines jusqu' à la fin du premier Empire* (History of the Collège de France, from its Origin to the End of the First Empire, 1893).

Lefroy (lẹ.froi'), Sir **John Henry.** b. at Ashe, Hampshire, England, Jan. 28, 1817; d. at Lewarne, Cornwall, England, April 11, 1890. English soldier, administrator, and man of science.

Lefschetz (lef'shets), **Solomon.** b. at Moscow, Sept. 3, 1884—. American mathematician, contributor to the theory of multiple periodic functions, and a leader in topology and algebraic geometry. His books include *L'Analysis situs et la géométrie algébrique* (1924), *Géométrie sur les surfaces et les variétés algébriques* (1929), *Algebraic Topology* (1942), *Lectures on Differential Equations* (1946), and *Introduction to Topology* (1949).

Le Gallienne (lẹ.gal'yẹn, -gal.i.en'), **Eva.** b. at London, Jan. 11, 1899—. American actress; daughter of Richard Le Gallienne. She was the founder (1926) and director of New York's Civic Repertory Theater, and was cofounder (1946) with Margaret Webster of the American Repertory Theater. She has appeared in such plays as *Cradle Song*, *The Cherry Orchard*, *Peter Pan*, *John Gabriel Borkman*, *Twelfth Night*, *Hedda Gabler*, *The Sea Gull*, *Romeo and Juliet*, *Camille*, *Alice in Wonderland*, *L'Aiglon*, *Rosmersholm*, *Androcles and the Lion*, and *Uncle Harry*.

Le Gallienne, Richard. b. at Liverpool, England, Jan. 20, 1866; d. at Menton, France, Sept. 14, 1947. English journalist and author. Among his works are *The Book-bills of Narcissus* (1891), *The Religion of a Literary Man* (1893), *Prose Fancies* (1894, 1896), *The Quest of the Golden Girl* (1896), *Painted Shadows* (1904), *Romances of Old France* (1905), *The Worshiper of the Images* (1906), *Attitudes and Avowals* (1910), *October Vagabonds* (1910), *Loves of the Poets* (1911), *The Magic Seas* (1930), and *From a Paris Garret* (1943).

Legal Tender Act. Act passed (Feb. 25, 1862) by the U.S. Congress, and successively supplemented, providing for the issue by the U.S. government of approximately 450 million dollars in fiat money. This issue of paper money (popularly known as "greenbacks") was declared legal tender, but no specific provision was made for the date of redemption. The measure was adopted as a means of prosecuting the Civil War.

Legal Tender Cases. Cases involving the constitutionality of the Legal Tender Act of 1862, and later supplements, authorizing the issue of "greenbacks" (fiat money accepted as legal tender). The cases were *Hepburn v. Griswold, 8 Wallace 603* (1870), often called the First Legal Tender Cases; and *Knox v. Lee*, and *Parker v. Davis, 12 Wallace 457* (1871), often called the Second Legal Tender Cases. They are of interest for their political connotations. In the case of *Hepburn v. Griswold*, the Supreme Court, by a four to three decision, declared that the acts passed during the Civil War making all U.S. notes legal tender were invalid in so far as they applied to preëxisting debts. Shortly before this critical decision was announced, Justice Grier resigned. There were therefore two vacancies on the court, and President Grant promptly filled them by the appointment of Joseph P. Bradley and William Strong. In *Knox v. Lee* and *Parker v. Davis*, both of these justices maintained the constitutionality of the legal tender acts, reversing in five to four votes the decision in *Hepburn v. Griswold*. It was at the time freely charged that President Grant had deliberately packed the court for the express purpose of obtaining a reversal. In light of modern findings, particularly in reference to material in the manuscript diary of Hamilton Fish, there appears to be no substantial ground for the charge that Grant exacted a pledge or expression of opinion from Bradley or Strong before making their nominations. But it is equally clear that Grant was aware that the judicial records of Bradley and Strong made it almost certain that their opinions in the Second Legal Tender Cases would tend in the direction of sustaining the constitutionality of the acts of 1862 and 1863.

Legaré (lẹ.grē'), **Hugh Swinton.** b. at Charleston, S.C., Jan. 2, 1797; d. at Boston, June 20, 1843. American politician and lawyer. He was member of Congress from South Carolina (1837–39), and U.S. attorney general (1841–43) and secretary of state (1843) under Tyler.

Legaspi (lā.gäs'pē). City in SE Luzon, Philippine Islands, the capital of Albay province, at the head of Albay Gulf. Pop. 18,987 (1948); with suburbs, 78,828 (1948).

Légataire Universel (lā.gà.ter ü.nē.ver.sel), **Le.** Comedy by Jean François Regnard, produced in 1708.

Legate (leg'āt), **Bartholomew.** b. in Essex, England, c1575; burned at Smithfield, London, March 18, 1612. English preacher of the Seekers, a sect of Mennonite Baptists, the last person burned for heresy at London.

Legazpe (lā.gäs'pā) or **Legaspi** (lā.gäs'pē), **Miguel López de.** See **López de Legazpe** (or **Legaspi**), **Miguel.**

Legend (lej'ẹnd), **Sir Sampson.** In Congreve's *Love for Love*, an overbearing old man with a perverse and ill-natured wit.

Légende des siècles (lā.zhăńd dā syekl), **La.** [Eng. trans., *"The Legend of the Centuries."*] Collection of poems by Victor Hugo, published in 1859–77.

Legend of Good Women, The. Unfinished poem by Geoffrey Chaucer. The Prologue, a courtly love-vision influenced by such poets as Deschamps, Machaut, and Froissart, introduces some ten "legends" of martyrs of Cupid, beginning with Cleopatra. Chaucer adapted from Ovid and from medieval redactors, especially Boccaccio, most of these stories of classical heroines who suffered or died out of devotion to their lovers. The *Legend* reveals Chaucer's growing mastery of the heroic couplet and of brief narrative.

Legend of Jubal, and other Poems (jo'bal). Poems by George Eliot, published in 1874.

Legend of Montrose (mon.trōz', mon'trōz). Historical novel by Sir Walter Scott, published in 1819.

Legend of Sleepy Hollow, The. See under **Sketch Book, The.**

Legendre (lẹ.zhäńdr), **Adrien Marie.** b. at Toulouse, France, Sept. 18, 1752; d. at Paris, Jan. 10, 1833. French mathematician. He did important work in elliptic functions, theory of numbers, and the trigonometric tables. He was the first to publish (though he was not the originator) the method of least squares. In 1787 he took part in measuring a degree of latitude between Dunkerque and Boulogne. His chief works were *Éléments de géométrie* (1794), *Essai sur la théorie des nombres* (1798), and *Traité des fonctions elliptiques* (1827–32).

Legends of New England. Prose and verse collection by John Greenleaf Whittier, published in 1831.

Legentilhomme (lẹ.zhäń.tē.yom), **Paul Louis.** b. at Valognes, Manche, France, March 22, 1884—. French army officer, first French general to join Charles de Gaulle in the Free French movement during World War II. He announced support of De Gaulle in June, 1940, while commander in French Somaliland, led Free French troops in the Syrian campaign (1941), was war commissioner (1941–42), high commissioner for Madagascar (1942–43), commissioner for war and air (1943), and military governor of Paris (1945).

Léger (lā.zhā), **Alexis Saint-Léger.** See **Perse, St.-John.**

Léger, Fernand. b. at Argentan, France, in February, 1881—. French cubist painter, also one of the leaders of the movements known as purism and *l'effort moderne.* He, with Picasso, is one of the most important leaders of contemporary French art. Among his most important works are *Seamstress, Village in the Forest, Breakfast, Composition No. 7, Card Party, Mechanical Elements, Still Life with Serpent, Cocteau in Profile, Woman in Blue, Contrast of Forms, The City, Composition with Figure, Mobile Object, The Lecture, Mechanical, Animated Landscapes, Mural Painting, The Dancer with Keys, Fixed Object, The Rose and the Compass,* and illustrations for several books.

Léger, Louis Paul Marie. b. at Toulouse, France, Jan. 13, 1843; d. at Paris, April 30, 1923. French Slavic scholar. Author of *La Littérature russe* (Russian Literature, 1892) and *Le Monde slave* (The Slavic World, 1872–1902).

Leges Corneliae (lē'jēz kôr.nē'li.ē). See **Cornelian Laws.**

Leges Regiae (lē'jēz rē'ji.ē). Ancient Roman traditional laws. Upon being subsequently written down they were arbitrarily ascribed to various kings.

Legge (leg), **Alexander.** b. in Dane County, Wis., July 13, 1866; d. at Hinsdale, Ill., Dec. 3, 1933. American business executive. He was president (1922 *et seq.*) of the International Harvester Company. He served as chief of staff (1917), vice-chairman, and with the foreign mission (1918) of the war industries board in World War I under Bernard M. Baruch. He was chairman (1929–31) of the federal farm board, and established (1933) the farm foundation.

Legge, George. [Title, 1st Baron **Dartmouth.**] b. 1648; d. in the Tower of London, Oct. 25, 1691. English admiral; grandnephew of George Villiers, 1st Duke of Buckingham. He was appointed admiral and commander in chief by James II, in October, 1688, for the purpose of attacking and repelling the Dutch fleet. This he failed to do, remaining inactive, and after the flight of the king submitted to William III and was relieved of his command, Jan. 10, 1689. He was accused of treason (conspiracy to betray the country to the French in the interest of James) and was committed (1691) to the Tower.

Legge, Henry Bilson-. [Original surname, **Legge.**] b. May 29, 1708; d. at Tunbridge Wells, England, Aug. 23, 1764. English politician; fourth son of William Legge, 1st Earl of Dartmouth. He was private secretary to Sir Robert Walpole, was appointed secretary for Ireland under the Duke of Devonshire in October, 1739, entered Parliament in 1740, became a lord of the admiralty in April, 1745, and was appointed envoy extraordinary to the king of Prussia (January, 1748). He became chancellor of the exchequer April 6, 1754, in Newcastle's administration, retiring Nov. 20, 1755, resumed this office under the Duke of Devonshire Nov. 15, 1756, retiring in April, 1757, and was appointed to it a third time July 2, 1757. He assumed the name Bilson-Legge to secure an inheritance left him, on this condition, by a cousin, Leonard Bilson.

Legge, James. b. at Huntly, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, Dec. 20, 1815; d. at Oxford, England, Nov. 29, 1897. Scottish Sinologist. He was a missionary at Malacca and Hong Kong from 1839 to 1873, and in 1876 was appointed professor of Chinese at Oxford University. He published a noteworthy edition of the Chinese classics, with translation, prolegomena, and notes (1861–86).

Legge, Thomas. b. at Norwich, England, 1535; d. at Cambridge, England, July 12, 1607. English scholar and Latin dramatist.

Legge, William. [Titles, 1st Earl of **Dartmouth,** Viscount **Lewisham.**] b. Oct. 14, 1672; d. at Blackheath, Kent, England, Dec. 15, 1750. English statesman; son of George Legge, 1st Baron Dartmouth. He was appointed secretary of state for the southern department June 15, 1710.

Legge, William. [Title, 2nd Earl of **Dartmouth.**] b. June 20, 1731; d. at Blackheath, Kent, England, July 15, 1801. English politician, secretary of state for the colonies (1772–75), advocate of a strong policy of suppression of colonial resistance in America; grandson of William Legge, 1st Earl of Dartmouth. He became president of the trustees of a fund collected in England for the benefit of the Indian charity school founded by Eleazar Wheelock at Lebanon, Conn. Wheelock afterward moved to Hanover, N.H., where he founded a college to which he gave the name of Dartmouth in 1769.

Leggett (leg'ẹt), **William.** b. at New York, April 30, 1801; d. at New Rochelle, N.Y., May 29, 1839. American author. Among his works are *Leisure Hours at Sea* (1825) and *Journals of the Ocean* (1826), both volumes of poetry, *Tales and Sketches by a Country Schoolmaster* (1829), and *Naval Stories* (1834).

Leghorn (leg'hôrn). [Italian, **Livorno;** French, **Livourne;** Spanish, **Liorna;** Latin, **Liburnum, Liburni Portus.**] City in C Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Tuscany, the capital of the province of Livorno, on the Ligurian Sea SW of Pisa. It is an important port city, mainly for the import trade in grain, cotton, wool, and silk; it has docks, shipyards, and a naval academy; there are chemical and metallurgical industries. It is the seat of a bishopric, has a stock exchange, an important library, a civic museum, and a number of educational institutions. There are castles erected in the 16th century according to designs by Giovanni de' Medici; the cathedral is also a 16th-century building. The Palazzo Communale and other notable private and public buildings date from the 17th century. After the fall of Pisa, the city was under the control of Genoa but was sold to Florence in 1421 and prospered under Cosimo de' Medici, who declared the town a free port and gave favorable concessions to new settlers (1547–48). The so-called *costituzione livornina* of 1593, granting liberty of residence, commerce, and religion, attracted numerous Jewish refugees from Spain and Portugal and merchants from various Levantine countries who contributed much to the subsequent commercial and industrial development of Leghorn as the chief port of Tuscany and a rival of the older ports of Italy. The importance of the city declined in the 19th century. Large-scale destruction was caused in city and harbor during the latter part of World War II. However, repairs have been completed or are being carried out. Pop. of commune, 145,727 (1951).

Leghorn. English and German name of **Livorno,** province.

Legien (lā.gēn'), **Karl.** b. at Marienburg (now Malburk, Poland; in territory then part of Germany), Dec. 1, 1861; d. at Berlin, Dec. 26, 1920. German trade-union leader. He became (1891) chairman of the general committee of the German Federation of Trade Unions. Cofounder of the International Federation of Trade Unions, he was its secretary (1903–19). He was a Social Democratic member of the Reichstag (1893–98, 1903–18), and a member of the Weimar constitutional assembly (1919–20).

Leginska (lẹ.gin'skạ), **Ethel.** [Original surname, **Liggins.**] b. at Hull, England, c1883—. English pianist and conductor. She conducted the Boston Symphony Orchestra, the New York Philharmonic, and the Berlin Philharmonic, being the first woman to lead these sym-

phony orchestras. Among her compositions is the symphonic poem *Beyond the Fields We Know.*

Legio (lē'ji.ō). See **Megiddo.**

Légion Étrangère (lā.zhôṅ ā.träṅ.zher). French name of the **Foreign Legion.**

Legion of Honor. [Full French name, **Ordre de la Légion d' Honneur.**] In France, an order of distinction and reward for civil and military services instituted in May, 1802, during the Consulate, by Napoleon Bonaparte, but since modified from time to time in important particulars. Under the First Empire the distinctions conferred invested the person decorated with the rank of legionary, officer, commander, grand officer, or grand cross. The order holds considerable property, the proceeds of which are paid out in pensions, principally to wounded and disabled members.

Legislative Assembly. In French history, the legislative bodies of 1791–92 and 1849–51, as distinguished from the Constituent Assemblies of 1789–91 and 1848–49.

Legnago (lā.nyä'gō). Town and commune in N Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Veneto, in the province of Verona, on the Adige River ab. 22 mi. SE of Verona. It is an agricultural commune, connected by a canal with the Po River. In the 19th century, Legnago became one of the strongholds of the Austrian Quadrilateral (a strategic area based on mutually supporting fortifications in the N part of Italy). Some damage was suffered during World War II by the Torrione di Legnago, but it was repairable. Pop. of commune, 31,952 (1936); of town, 4,528 (1936).

Legnano (lā.nyä'nō). City and commune in NW Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Lombardy, in the province of Milano, on the Olona River ab. 18 mi. NW of Milan. It has machinery, cotton-textile, dye, and chemical industries. The Federation of Lombard Towns defeated the German Emperor Frederick I (Barbarossa) here in a decisive battle in 1176. Pop. of commune, 31,952 (1936); of city, 31,352 (1936).

Legnica (leg.nē'tsä). [German, **Liegnitz.**] City in SW Poland, in the *województwo* (province) of Wrocław, formerly in Silesia, Germany, on the Kaczawa (Katzbach) River, ab. 39 mi. W of Wrocław (Breslau): the center of a fertile market-gardening district; manufactures of pharmaceuticals, textiles, paints and lacquers, liquors, pianos, machinery, and porcelain. The Church of Peter and Paul, of the 14th century, is in the Gothic style; the Church of Saint John (1294) was renovated in the baroque style in 1720; the former Collegium of the Jesuits, the former Convent Church of the Benedictines, and the old town hall, are all baroque buildings of the 18th century; the castle dates from the 12th century. Near here, in 1241, a battle took place between the Mongols and the Polish and German knights, marking one of the westernmost advances of Genghis Khan's armies toward C and W Europe. Frederick II of Prussia defeated the Austrians under Laudon here in 1760. The town was damaged in World War II and was occupied by Russian forces on Feb. 10, 1945. It came to Poland in 1945. The population declined with the departure of the German inhabitants, but increased with the new immigration from E Poland. 83,681 (1939), 24,357 (1946), 70,000 (est. 1950).

Le Goffic (lę go.fēk), **Charles.** b. at Lannion, France, July 14, 1863; d. there, Feb. 12, 1932. French poet, novelist, and critic, expert on Breton literature. He was the author of novels such as *L'Erreur de Florence* (1904) and *Ventôse* (1910); of much poetry, the best of which is collected in *Poésies complètes* (1931); and of many books and essays in literary criticism, particularly on Breton subjects. His major contribution to the Breton revival is *L'Âme bretonne* (4 vols., 1908–25).

Legouis (lę.gwē), **Émile.** b. at Honfleur, Calvados, France, Oct. 31, 1861; d. at Paris, Oct. 16, 1937. French literary historian, specialist in English literature. He was the author (with Louis Cazamian, who wrote of the period after 1660) of a standard *Histoire de la littérature anglaise* (1925 and subsequent editions) and of numerous studies of English writers. He was professor of English language and literature (1904-32) at the Sorbonne.

Legouvé (lę.gö.vā), **Gabriel Jean Baptiste Ernest Wilfrid.** b. at Paris, Feb. 15, 1807; d. there, March 14, 1903. French dramatist; son of G. M. J. B. Legouvé. Among his dramas (written alone or with Scribe) are *Adrienne Lecouvreur* (1849), *Contes de la reine de Navarre* (1850), *Bataille des dames* (1851), *Médée* (1855), *Les Doigts de fée* (1858), *Béatrix*, a comedy written to introduce Ristori in a French play (1861), *Miss Suzanne* (1867), *Les Deux Reines de France* (produced in 1872), and *Une Séparation* (1877). He also published nearly 20 volumes of poems and dramatic essays.

Legouvé, Gabriel Marie Jean Baptiste. b. at Paris, June 23, 1764; d. there, Aug. 30, 1812. French poet and dramatist. Among his plays are *La Mort d'Abel* (1792), *Épicharis* (1793), *Étéocle* (1799), and *La Mort de Henri IV* (1806).

Legrain (lę.graṅ), **Georges.** b. at Paris, 1865; d. at Karnak, Egypt, 1917. French Egyptologist. As a member of the French archaeological mission at Cairo, he discovered (1903) hundreds of statues and bronzes hidden in the temple of Karnak. Author of *Catalogue des monuments et inscriptions de l'Égypte antique* (Catalogue of Old Egyptian Monuments and Inscriptions, 1894, 1895).

Legrand (lę.graṅ), **Émile.** b. at Fontenay-le-Marmion, France, 1841; d. at Paris, Nov. 28, 1903. French Hellenist. Author of *Grammaire grecque moderne* (Modern Greek Grammar, 1878) and others.

Legrand, Louis. b. at Dijon, France, Sept. 23, 1863—. French painter, engraver, and pastel artist, known for his sketches of Parisian life, and later for genre and religious paintings. His sketches were published in the *Journal* and the *Journal Amusant*, and in 1891 the *Gil Blas Illustré* published a series of his drawings on café and opera life. Included among his better-known works are *Nude, The Promenade, Dancer, Bohemian Girl, Mother of Sadness, Mother and Child, The Pretty Cherry Vendor, The Loge, Doll, Sleeping Spaniards,* and *Bather.*

Legrand (lę.grand'), **William.** Character in "The Gold-Bug" (1843), story by Edgar Allan Poe. It was included in *Tales* (1845).

Le Grand Andely (lę gräṅ.täṅ.dlē). See under **Les Andelys.**

Le Grand-Montrouge (lę gräṅ.môṅ.rözh). See **Montrouge.**

Le Grand-Quevilly (lę gräṅ.kę.vē.yē). Town in NE France, in the department of Seine-Inférieure, on the Seine River ab. 4 mi. SW of Rouen. It has blast furnaces, iron foundries, and a number of other industries. 8,942 (1946).

Legree (lę.grē'), **Simon.** Brutal slave dealer in *Uncle Tom's Cabin* (1852), by Harriet Beecher Stowe. The name has become a synonym for the very harsh taskmaster.

Legrenzi (lā.gren'tsē), **Giovanni.** b. near Bergamo, Italy, c1626; d. at Venice, May 26, 1690. Italian conductor and composer. His works include motets, masses, and 17 operas, such as *Achille in Sciro* (1664) and *Pertinace* (1684).

Legros (lę.grō), **Alphonse.** b. at Dijon, France, May 8, 1837; d. Dec. 8, 1911. French historical, genre, and portrait painter. He became professor of etching at South Kensington, and was Slade professor of fine arts at University College, London, 1876–93. He was also noted as an etcher, and for his drawings in sepia and chalk.

Legros, Pierre. b. at Paris, 1666; d. at Rome, 1719. French sculptor. Among his works are the Vestal of the Tuileries garden and numerous religious groups in the churches of Rome and Paris.

Leguizamón (lā.gē.sä.mōn'), **Martiniano P.** b. in Entre Ríos, Argentina, 1858; d. 1935. Argentine author who brought new vigor to the literature of the gaucho. His writing took the forms of short story, drama, criticism, history, and the novel. Author of *Calandria* (1896), *Recuerdos de la tierra* (1896), *Alma nativa* (1906), *De cepa criolla* (1908), *Páginas argentinas* (1911), and *Montaraz* (1911).

Leh (lā). [Also, **Le.**] Chief town and capital of Ladakh, Kashmir, N India, near the upper Indus River, ab. 165 mi. E of Srinagar: an important trading center for the routes between India, Turkistan, and Tibet. Elevation, ab. 11,500 ft.; pop. 3,372 (1941).

Lehár (le'hăr; Anglicized, lā'hăr), **Franz.** b. at Komárom, Hungary (now Komárno, Czechoslovakia), April 30, 1870; d. at Bad Ischl, Austria, Oct. 24, 1948. Hungarian composer. His first work, *Kukuska* (a serious composition, afterward known as *Tatjana*), was produced at Leipzig in 1896. Thereafter he devoted himself to light music and

the operetta form. His works, most of which were first produced at Vienna, include *Wiener Frauen* (1902), *Der Rastelbinder* (1902), *Die Juxheirat* (1904), *Die lustig Witwe* (1905), which, as *The Merry Widow*, *La Veuve joyeuse*, and *La Vedova Allegra*, brought him wide recognition, *Peter und Paul reisen ins Schlaraffenland* (1906), *Mitislav der Moderne* (1907), *Edelweiss und Rosenstock* (1907), *Der Mann mit den drei Frauen* (1908), *Der Graf von Luxemburg* (1909), *Zigeuner Liebe* (1910), and *Eva* (1911). He directed several orchestras, including the Tonkünstler Orchestra at Vienna.

Le Havre (lę hȧ'vrę; French, lę ävr). [Also: **Havre**; full name, **Le Havre-de-Grâce**.] City in NW France, in the department of Seine-Inférieure, at the mouth of the Seine River and on the English Channel, NW of Paris. It is the third largest port city of France, and the chief port for transatlantic steamship lines. Imports include coffee, cacao, wheat, maize, cotton, petroleum, coal, and timber. It has a number of docks and naval construction shops, and also has metallurgical (ferrous and nonferrous metal products), and chemical industries, petroleum refineries, and flour mills. The Church of Notre Dame dates from the 17th century. Le Havre was founded in 1517 by Francis I, built up by Richelieu and Colbert, and enlarged by Vauban. The British unsuccessfully tried to capture it in 1694, 1759, and 1796. The harbor was vastly improved in the 19th and 20th centuries. During World War II Le Havre was subjected to over 170 air bombings, with the result that about three quarters of the buildings in the city were destroyed, and more than 5,000 of the inhabitants were killed. The art museum (collections had been removed) was bombed out of existence. Reconstruction has been under way since 1945. Pop. 164,083 (1936), 106,934 (1946).

Leni (lē'nī). City in N central Utah, in Utah County, in an agricultural region. It was named for a figure in the Book of Mormon. 3,027 (1950).

Lenigh (lē'nī). River in E Pennsylvania, which joins the Delaware at Easton. Its valley is noted for anthracite coal. Length, ab. 120 mi.; navigable to White Haven.

Lenighton (lē.nī'tọn). [Former name, **Gnadenhutten.**] Borough in E Pennsylvania, in Carbon County, on the Lehigh River: textile manufactures. Settled by Moravians in 1746, it was destroyed and its inhabitants massacred during the French and Indian Wars. A new settlement was platted in 1794 and incorporated in 1866. Pop. 6,565 (1950).

Lenman (lē'mạn), **Herbert H.** b. at New York, March 28, 1878—. American banker, politician, and public administrator. He became (1908) partner in the New York banking firm of Lehman Brothers. A member of the Democratic Party, he served as lieutenant governor (1928–32) and governor (1932–42) of New York. He was appointed (1942) director of foreign relief and rehabilitation operations, and was director general (1943–46) of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. He was elected U.S. senator from New York in 1949, defeating the Republican candidate John Foster Dulles in a special election held to fill the unexpired term of Robert F. Wagner, who had resigned; he was reëlected (1950) at the regular election.

Lehman Caves National Monument. National monument in E Nevada, in White Pine County, established in 1922. There are extensive limestone caverns. Area, ab. 1 sq. mi.

Lehmann (lā'män). See **Hödel, Emil Heinrich Max.**

Lehmann, Charles Ernest Rodolphe Henri. b. at Kiel, Germany, April 14, 1814; d. at Paris, March 30, 1882. French historical painter. He was a pupil of Ingres. In 1847 he was naturalized at Paris as a French citizen.

Lehmann (lā'mạn), **Elizabetta Nina Mary Frederika.** [Called **Liza Lehmann.**] b. at London, July 11, 1862; d. at Pinner, Middlesex, England, Sept. 19, 1918. English soprano concert singer and composer; niece of C. E. R. H. Lehmann. She wrote *In a Persian Garden*, a song cycle (1896), *The Daisy-chain* (1901), *Sergeant Brue*, a musical farce (1904), and other works.

Lehmann (lā'män), **Lilli.** b. at Würzburg, Germany, 1848; d. 1929. German soprano singer. She sang in German opera for several seasons in the U.S. and was especially successful in her rendering of Wagner's music. She took part (1876) in the first complete production of Wagner's *Ring* at Bayreuth. She was noted also for her rendition of German *lieder*.

Lehmann, Lotte. b. at Perleberg, Brandenburg, Germany, Feb. 27, 1888—. German operatic soprano. She appeared with the Chicago and Metropolitan Opera companies, singing mainly Wagnerian roles with the latter. She has published an autobiography (*Wings of Song*, 1938) and a novel (*Eternal Flight*).

Lehmann, Max. b. at Berlin, May 19, 1845; d. at Göttingen, Germany, Oct. 8, 1929. German historian. Author of *Friedrich der Grosse und der Ursprung des siebenjährigen Krieges* (Frederick the Great and the Origin of the Seven Years' War, 1894) and *Freiherr vom Stein* (1902–05).

Lehmann (lā'mạn), **Rosamond (Nina).** b. c1904—. English novelist; daughter of Rudolph Chambers Lehmann. Her books include *Dusty Answer* (1927), *A Note in Music* (1930), *Invitation to the Waltz* (1932), *The Weather in the Streets* (1936), *No More Music* (1939), *The Ballad and the Source* (1944), and *The Gypsy's Baby* (1946).

Lehmann, Rudolph Chambers. b. 1856; d. 1929. British journalist and Liberal politician; father of Rosamond Lehmann. He was a member of the staff of *Punch* (from 1890) and author of *Mr. Punch's Prize Novels* (1893) and *Anni Fugaces* (1901). He was a famous oarsman.

Lehmann-Haupt (lā'män.houpt'), **Ferdinand Friedrich Carl.** b. at Hamburg, Germany, March 11, 1861; d. at Innsbruck, Austria, July 24, 1938. German historian and archaeologist. Author of *Armenien einst und jetzt* (Ancient and Modern Armenia, 1910–31), *Israel, seine Entwicklung im Rahmen der Weltgeschichte* (Israel, its Development in the Framework of World History, 1911), *Solon, the Poet, the Merchant, and the Statesman* (1912), and *Vergleichende Metrologie* (Comparative Metrology, 1912).

Lehmbruck (lām'brůk), **Wilhelm.** b. at Meidensich, near Duisburg, Germany, Jan. 4, 1881; committed suicide at Berlin, March 25, 1919. German sculptor. He studied at Düsseldorf, was strongly influenced by the French sculptor Maillol, and later developed a definite expressionist style of his own. He worked in stone, terra cotta, and bronze. One of his best-known works is the figure *Kneeling Woman* (1911) at the Museum of Modern Art, New York.

Lehnin (lā.nēn'). Town in NE Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Brandenburg, Russian Zone, formerly in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, ab. 30 mi. SW of Berlin. It is noted for its Cistercian monastery, founded in 1180. Pop. 3,978 (1946).

Lehrte (lār'tę). Town in N central Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Lower Saxony, British Zone, formerly in the province of Hanover, Prussia, ab. 12 mi. E of Hanover. It is a railroad junction, and has a sugar refinery, canneries, and chemical and machinery industries. Potash mines are in the vicinity. 19,172 (1950).

Leiah (lā'yä). [Also, **Leia.**] Town in the district of Mianwali, Punjab, Pakistan, on the Indus River ab. 60 mi. NW of the city of Multan. Pop. ab. 13,000.

Leiberich (lī'bę.riċh), Baron **Karl Mack von.** See **Mack von Leiberich, Baron Karl.**

Leibl (lī'bl), **Wilhelm.** b. Oct. 23, 1844; d. Dec. 4, 1900. German portrait and genre painter, a pupil of Piloty at Munich.

Leibniz or **Leibnitz** (līp'nits), Baron **Gottfried Wilhelm von.** b. at Leipzig, Germany, July 1, 1646; d. at Hanover, Germany, Nov. 14, 1716. German philosopher, mathematician, and courtier. A precocious child, he was learned in Latin and Greek, and a student of philosophy, before he entered the University of Leipzig at the age of 15. Dissatisfied with the teaching at that institution, he continued his studies at the universities of Jena and Altdorf, receiving the degree of doctor of law from the latter in 1666. The brilliance of his dissertation on this occasion led to an offer of a professorship at Altdorf, but he had already determined to play his role on a larger stage. The publication of his *Nova Methodus* in 1667 with a dedication to the archbishop of Mainz led, as expected, to his employment by that imperial elector, chiefly in the writing of political tracts and memoranda. While Louis XIV was making his preparations for the Third Dutch

War, Leibniz wrote a memorandum suggesting that Christian princes, instead of fighting each other, should direct their efforts toward non-Christian lands, and proposing Egypt as a suitable scene for Louis's martial activities. This proposal was forwarded to the French monarch, and Leibniz was invited to visit Paris, where, however, Louis neglected to give him an audience. He remained in the French capital from 1672 to 1676 in a diplomatic capacity, and availed himself of the opportunity to discuss philosophy with Descartes's disciple Malebranche, and mathematics with the scientist Huygens. During these years also he visited England, meeting Boyle and Newton, and exhibiting a calculating machine of his invention at the Royal Society, of which he was made a fellow in 1673. At this time mathematics became his real major interest, and it was during the years 1675–76 that he worked out his method of infinitesimal calculus, which when published in 1684 led to some controversy with Newton, who had developed his calculus in 1665; but of this it appears that Leibniz was ignorant. Meanwhile he had won the favor of the Duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg, who appointed him his librarian and made him a privy councilor, and in 1676 he proceeded (by way of Holland, where he lingered for long discussions with Spinoza) to Hanover, thenceforth his permanent home. Among the tasks set for him by his ducal patron was the writing of a history of the Brunswick-Lüneburg family; this entailed a good deal of travel, including a long stay at Rome, during which he was tempted by the Pope's offer to make him librarian of the Vatican, but as this would have required him to become a Catholic, he declined. During this period he wrote *Systema theologicum* in an effort to reconcile Catholicism and Protestantism; later he worked for the more moderate aim of promoting unity between the Lutheran and Reformed churches, with equal lack of success. Through the electress Sophia of Hanover, Leibniz came to the notice of her daughter, the electress Sophia Charlotte of Brandenburg, who became his most admiring patron. At her invitation he went to Berlin in 1700, and after the Elector of Brandenburg assumed the title of Frederick I of Prussia, at Leibniz's suggestion he founded the Academy of Science at Berlin, installing the philosopher as president for life. Already a privy councilor of Hanover, Leibniz was granted the same honorary rank by the ruler of Brandenburg, by Peter I of Russia, and by the emperor, who moreover made him a baron of the empire. But when the elector George Louis of Hanover became George I of England, he did not take Leibniz with him, but required him to remain at Hanover and to complete the Brunswick-Lüneburg chronicle. Since the death of Sophia Charlotte in 1705 Leibniz's star had in fact been in decline; the last years of the man who had so assiduously courted princes and princesses were solitary and embittered, and when he died, attended only by his secretary, the event went unnoticed except by the French Academy, where he was eulogized. Some others of Leibniz's principal works were *De Arte combinatoria* (1666), *Hypothesis physica nova* (1671), *Codex juris gentium diplomaticus* (1693), *Essais de Théodicée sur la bonté de Dieu, la liberté de l'homme, et l'origine du mal* (1710), *La Monadologie* (1714), *Principes de la nature et de la grâce* (1714), and *Nouveaux essais sur l'entendement humain*, written in 1704 but published posthumously. Leibniz was regarded in his day as a kind of universal genius. In the precise field of mathematics, as well as in the science of comparative philology, which was another of his interests, his accomplishments were solid. Like many another system of philosophy, his before long became more a subject of historical study than a vital force, yet he had some influence on Hegel, more on Kant, and still more on Goethe. The core of his thought lay in the concept of the multiplicity of substance, of substance as force, and of monads as the units of substance. The subtleties of his system cannot be briefly summarized, but the grand conclusion was that between the physical and moral realms there is a preestablished harmony, so that the universe cannot be other, or better, than it is. This was an idea naturally congenial to princes and privileged persons, but it is remembered today chiefly because of Voltaire's satirization of it in *Candide*.

Leicester (les'tər). [Middle English, **Leicester, Leiceter, Leyceter**; Old English, **Legaceaster, Legceaster, Ligeraceaster, Ligoraceaster**; Latin, **Ratae.**] City, county borough, and market town in C England, county seat of Leicestershire, on the river Soar and on the Grand Union Canal, ab. 29 mi. NW of Northampton, ab. 99 mi. N of London by rail. It has important manufactures of boots and shoes, and of knitwear and hosiery. Other manufactures include hosiery machinery, boot and shoe machinery, heating and ventilating equipment, agricultural machinery, worsteds and woolens, and mixed fabrics. The town contains remains of a castle, several old churches, and Roman antiquities. It was an ancient British and Roman town. It was associated with Richard III, who slept here the night before he was killed at Bosworth. Stormed by Charles I, in May, 1645, it was retaken by Fairfax, in June, 1645. Pop. 285,061 (1951).

Leicester. Town in C Massachusetts, in Worcester County: textile and printing industries. 6,029 (1950).

Leicester, Earl of. Title of **Beaumont, Robert de.**

Leicester, Earl of. Title of **Dudley, Robert.**

Leicester, Earl of. Title of **Montfort, Simon de.**

Leicester, Earl of. A title of **Thomas of Lancaster.**

Leicester, Earl of. Title of various members of the **Sidney** family.

Leicester Dedlock (ded'lok), Sir. See **Dedlock,** Sir **Leicester.**

Leicester of Holkham (hōl'kam), Earl of. Title of **Coke, Thomas William.**

Leicestershire (les'tər.shir). [Also: **Leicester, Leics.**] County in C England, bounded on the N by Nottinghamshire, on the NE by Lincolnshire, on the E by Rutlandshire, on the SE by Northamptonshire, on the SW by Warwickshire, on the W by Staffordshire, and on the NW by Derbyshire. The surface is generally rolling. Leicestershire has a small coal field (ab. 60 sq. mi.) centered about Ashby-de-la-Zouch; it also has an iron-ore field near Melton Mowbray. The county has a modest iron and steel industry, producing varied products. More important are the manufactures of boots and shoes, machinery, hosiery, and knitwear. It is an important agricultural county, famous for its long-wooled breed of Leicestershire sheep. One of the finest permanent pastures in England is located in the Market Harborough district, and there is an extensive dairying industry. Stilton cheese is made in Leicestershire. County seat, Leicester; area, ab. 832 sq. mi.; pop. 630,893 (1951).

Leicester Square (les'tər). Square in the West End of London, near Piccadilly Circus. Until the 19th century the square was known as Leicester Fields; it was unenclosed country until the time of Charles II.

Leichhardt (līch'härt), **Friedrich Wilhelm Ludwig.** b. near Beeskow, Prussia, Oct. 23, 1813; disappeared in Australia, 1848. German explorer in Australia. He traversed Queensland and Arnhem Land (1844–45), and attempted to traverse the continent in 1848. He was last heard from April 3, 1848, being then on the Cogoon River. He published *Journal of an Overland Expedition in Australia, from Moreton Bay to Port Essington, during the Years 1844–45* (1847).

Leichlingen (līch'ling.ən). Town in W Germany, in the *Land* (state) of North Rhine-Westphalia, British Zone, formerly in the Rhine Province, Prussia, on the Wupper River, ab. 12 mi. NE of Cologne: fruit canneries; manufactures of precision instruments and textiles. 11,424 (1950).

Leichtentritt (līch'tən.trit), **Hugo.** b. at Pleschen (now Pleszew, Poland; then in Germany), Jan. 1, 1874; d. Nov. 13, 1951. German composer and musicologist. His compositions include two operas, almost 100 songs, a symphony, and chamber music. He was the author of *Chopin* (1905), *Geschichte der Motette* (1908), *Analyse der Chopinschen Klavierwerke* (2 vols., 1921–22), *Händel* (1924), and *Musik, Geschichte und Ideen* (1938).

Leiden (līd'ən). [Also: **Leyden**; Latin, **Lugdunum Batavorum.**] City in W Netherlands, in the province of South Holland, on the Oude Rijn (Old Rhine) River ab. 6 mi. from the North Sea and ab. 22 mi. SW of Amsterdam. It is primarily an academic and commercial rather than an industrial town, although it has manufactures of carpets and woolen goods, machinery, and cigars, and several printing establishments. 90,673 (est. 1951).

City Buildings and Institutions. The university, founded by William I of Orange (William the Silent) in

1575, has long been one of the leading universities of Europe; Hugo Grotius, Jacob Arminius, Daniel Heinsius, Herman Boerhave, and others taught there in the 17th and 18th centuries. Connected with the university are the national institution for East Indian languages, ethnography, and geography; the botanical gardens, founded in 1587; the observatory; the natural history museum; the museum of antiquities (Egyptian and Indian collections); the museum of Dutch antiquities; three ethnographical collections; and the university library, containing over a million volumes and manuscripts. The Hooglandsche Kerk, dedicated to Saint Pancras, was built in the 15th century; the *Stadhuis* (town hall) and the Gemeen Landshuis van Rijnland date from the 16th century; the municipal timber house and the weigh house from the 17th century; there is an old castle.

History. Leiden, a Roman settlement in ancient times, grew slowly during the Middle Ages. It was besieged by the Spaniards in May–October, 1574 (the siege was broken by the cutting of the dikes). In the 15th and 16th centuries, Leiden was most important for its manufactures of broadcloth, baize, and camlets. The Pilgrim Fathers resided here from 1609 to 1620. Leiden was the birthplace of Rembrandt, Jan van Goyen, Gabriel Metsu, Jan Steen, and Gerard Dou, Dutch painters.

Leiden des jungen Werthers (lī'dẹn des yŭng'ẹn ver'tẽrs), **Das.** [English title, **The Sorrows of Werther.**] Sentimental novel by Goethe (published in 1774), written in the form of letters.

Leidy (lī'di), **Joseph.** b. at Philadelphia, Sept. 9, 1823; d. there, April 29, 1891. American naturalist. Author of *Elementary Treatise on Human Anatomy* (1860, rewritten 1889), *Cretaceous Reptiles of the United States* (1865), and others.

Leie (lī'ẹ). Flemish name of the **Lys.**

Leif Ericson or **Ericsson** (lēf' er'ik.sọn). See **Ericson** or **Ericsson, Leif.**

Leigh (lē). Municipal borough and market town in NW England, in Lancashire, ab. 13 mi. W of Manchester, ab. 194 mi. NW of London by rail. It has manufactures of cottons and rayons, and is a coal-mining center. 48,714 (1951).

Leigh, Edward. b. at Shawell, Leicestershire, England, March 24, 1602; d. at Rushall Hall, Staffordshire, England, June 2, 1671. English Puritan theologian.

Leigh, Egerton. b. in Cheshire, England, 1815; d. at London, July 1, 1876. English soldier and antiquary, author of *A Glossary of Words Used in the Dialect of Cheshire* (1877).

Leigh, Sir Amyas. Principal character in Charles Kingsley's novel *Westward Ho!*

Leigh-Mallory (-mal'ọ̄.ri), **Trafford Leigh.** b. at Mobberley, Cheshire, England, July 11, 1892; lost in France on flight to southeast Asia, Nov. 17, 1944. English air officer. He was appointed air vice-marshal (1938), air marshal (1942), and air chief marshal (1944). He commanded (1939) a fighter group, and planned the air support for the Dieppe raid (August, 1942). He was appointed head of the R.A.F. fighter command (November, 1942) and chief of the Allied Expeditionary Air Force (December, 1943). He was reported missing during a flight to assume his duties as air commander in chief in Southeast Asia; his airplane was found (June, 1945) near Grenoble, France.

Leigh River (lē). See **Lee River.**

Leighton (lā'tọn), **Alexander.** b. in Scotland, 1568; d. 1649. Scottish physician and divine, a victim of Archbishop Laud's persecutions. He was a vigorous opponent of Roman Catholicism, and was fined, mutilated, and imprisoned (1630–40) for his attack upon the episcopacy and the queen, and released and recompensed with a gift of 6,000 pounds by the Long Parliament. He wrote *Speculum Belli Sacri, or the Looking Glass of War* (1624), and *An Appeal to the Parliament, or Sion's Plea against the Prelacie* (1628).

Leighton, Alexander. b. at Dundee, Scotland, 1800; d. Dec. 24, 1874. Scottish writer and editor.

Leighton, Clare. b. at London, April 12, 1899—. English painter and wood-engraver, noted primarily for her book illustrations. She is represented in museums throughout England, Canada, and the U.S. Among the books she has illustrated are *Return of the Native, The Sea and the Jungle,* and *Wuthering Heights.* In addition, she has published a number of books on the technique of wood-engraving, including *How to Do Woodcuts and Wood-Engraving.*

Leighton, Frederick. [Title, Baron **Leighton of Stretton.**] b. Dec. 3, 1830; d. Jan. 25, 1896. English historical and portrait painter. Among his paintings are *Romeo and Juliet* (1858), *Odalisque* (1862); *Star of Bethlehem* (1862), *Orpheus and Eurydice* (1864), *Hercules Wrestling with Death* (1871), *Industrial Arts of Peace* (1873), *Daphnephoria* (1876), *Wedded* (1882), and *Cymon and Iphigenia* (1884). He was raised to the peerage on Jan. 1, 1896.

Leighton, Robert. b. 1611; d. at London, June 25, 1684. Scottish prelate, originally a Presbyterian divine, who attempted to mediate between Episcopacy and Presbyterianism; son of Alexander Leighton (1568–1649). He was made principal of the University of Edinburgh and professor of divinity in 1653, was bishop of Dunblane (on the restoration of the episcopacy) 1661–70, and was archbishop of Glasgow (1670–74). His *Rules and Instructions for a Holy Life* and other works were published posthumously.

Leighton Buzzard (buz'ạrd). Urban district and market town in S central England, in Bedfordshire, on the river Ouzel (a tributary of the Ouse) ab. 7 mi. NW of Dunstable, ab. 40 mi. NW of London by rail. Sands for building and for glassmaking are dug here. 9,023 (1951).

Leila, or the Siege of Granada (lē'lạ, lā'-; grạ.nä'dạ). Novel by Edward Bulwer-Lytton, published in 1838.

Leine (lī'nẹ). River in N central Germany, joining the Aller ab. 25 mi. N of Hanover. Length, ab. 120 mi.

Leinert (lī'nẽrt), **Robert.** b. at Striesen, Germany, Dec. 16, 1873—. German politician, journalist, and trade-union leader. He was a Social Democratic member (1908–18) of the Prussian diet, and served as chairman (November, 1918) of the workers' and soldiers' council. After acting as mayor of Hanover (1918–24), he again served (1919–33) in the Prussian diet, of which he was president (1924–28).

Leino (lā'nō), **Eino.** [Original surname, **Lönnbohm.**] b. 1878; d. 1926. Finnish prose writer and poet. He has been called the father of modern Finnish literature, but as only one of his prose works, *Den unga kvinnan* (The Young Woman, 1911), has been translated (into Swedish), his work has not gained a wide reading public outside of Finnish-speaking Finland.

Leinsdorf (līns'dôrf), **Erich.** b. at Vienna, Feb. 4, 1912—. American orchestra conductor. Assistant to Bruno Walter at the Salzburg Festival, he retained his position after the close of the festival. He assisted Toscanini from 1934 to 1937, and was assistant conductor at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York. In 1939 he succeeded Arthur Bodanzky as chief conductor of the Metropolitan. He became (1943) conductor of the Cleveland Orchestra.

Leinster (len'stẽr, lin'-). [Irish, **Laighin.**] Southeastern of the four great historic provincial divisions of Ireland, now wholly within the Irish Republic. It is bounded on the N by Ulster province, on the E by the Irish Sea, on the SE by St. George's Channel, on the SW by Munster province, and on the W by Connacht province. Leinster comprises 12 counties; they are Counties Carlow, Dublin, Kildare, Kilkenny, Laoighis, Longford, Louth, Meath, Offaly, Westmeath, Wexford, and Wicklow. The kingdom of Leinster was under native rulers until the Anglo-Norman invasion in the 12th century. Area, ab. 7,580 sq. mi.; pop. 1,334,754 (1951).

Leinster, 1st Duke of. A title of **Fitzgerald, James.**

Leinster, Mount. Mountain in SE Irish Republic, in Leinster province, on the County Carlow-County Wexford boundary. Elevation, ab. 2,610 ft.

Leip (līp), **Hans.** b. at Hamburg, Germany, Sept. 22, 1893—. German writer of plays, poems, stories, and novels. Typical examples of his work are *Der betrunkene Lebenskelch* (1921) and *Der Pfuhl* (1923).

Leipnik (līp'nik). German name of **Lipník.**

Leipoldt (lā'polt), **C. Louis.** b. 1880—. South African poet, novelist, journalist, and physician. He published popular verse in *Oom Gert vertel* (Stories of Old Gerard, 1911); historical poetry in *Dingaansdag* (1920) and *En Uit drie Wêrelddele* (From Three Continents, 1923); and

sonnets in *Skoonheidstroos* (Beauty's Consolation). His novels include *Die Hugenote* (1939). He also wrote many ghost stories. Among his plays is *Die laaste Avond* (The Last Evening, 1930).

Leipzig (līp'tsiċh; Anglicized, līp'sig). [Also: **Leipsic** (līp'sik); Latin, **Lipsia.**] City in E central Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Saxony, Russian Zone, at the junction of the Elster, Pleisse, and Parthe rivers, ab. 94 mi. SW of Berlin. It is the largest city in Saxony, one of the most important commercial cities in Germany, and a major railroad junction. The fairs of Leipzig, initiated as early as the 13th century, until recently were by far the largest in Europe. There were spring and fall fairs, technical, building-trade, fur, and textile fairs, attracting numerous exhibiting industries as well as buyers from many countries. It was one of the leading cities of the world in the publishing and bookselling trade, including the trade in musical literature and musical instruments; there are numerous and important printing establishments. The existence in the vicinity of coal and lignite mines has furthered the development of manufacturing, including iron, steel, metal products, instruments, electrical equipment, chemicals, cotton and woolen textiles, pianos, toys, and foodstuffs. Leipzig is a river port, connected by a canal with the Saale and Elbe rivers. It has a large airport. All of these trading and manufacturing activities received a severe blow first through devastating air raids in the period 1943–45, which practically annihilated the publishing center, and second through the zonal division of Germany, which has prevented the normal flow of East-West trade. 702,155 (1939), 607,655 (1946).

Culture and Architecture. The university of Leipzig, founded in 1409 by German students who withdrew from Charles University at Prague, ranked formerly among the largest and most renowned German universities. Leipzig has played a great role in the history of German music. Johann Sebastian Bach, Robert Schumann, Felix Mendelssohn, Max Reger, and Arthur Nikisch lived here; Richard Wagner and the philosopher Leibnitz were born here. Leipzig has several excellent libraries. There is an art museum, with German and Dutch paintings, sculptures, and etchings; other museums have ethnological, historical, and music collections. Leipzig was formerly the seat of the supreme court of Germany. Architecturally, Leipzig is predominantly a modern city; such buildings as the *Rathaus* (town hall), the central railroad station, the Völkerschlacht monument, numerous commercial buildings were examples of various aspects of 20th-century architecture. However, most of its major buildings were entirely ruined or severely damaged in World War II.

History. The name Leipzig is of Slavic origin (Slavic *lipa*, linden tree); the place originally was a Slavic settlement. The German colony received town privileges in the 12th century, and the location of the town at the crossing of various commercial roads furthered the development of the fairs. In 1519 the disputation between Luther, Karlstadt, and Eck took place here. The Reformation was introduced in 1539. Three of the great battles of the Thirty Years' War, two at Breitenfeld and one at Lützen, were fought near Leipzig. In the 17th and 18th centuries, the city became a center of the book-publishing business, and of literary, theatrical, and musical activities. The battle of Leipzig (Völkerschlacht) was fought near here, Oct. 16–19, 1813, ending with Napoleon's defeat by the combined Russian, Prussian, and Austrian armies. The first major German railroad was opened between Leipzig and Dresden in 1839. In World War II a U.S. force took the city on April 20, 1945; subsequently it was occupied by the Russians.

Leipzig, Battle of. [Also, **Battle of Breitenfeld.**] Either of two battles of the Thirty Years' War: a victory gained by 40,000 Swedes and Saxons under Gustavus Adolphus over 40,000 Imperialists under Tilly, Sept. 17, 1631, at Breitenfeld, a small place near Leipzig; or a victory of the Swedes under Torstenson over the Imperialists under Piccolomini, Nov. 2, 1642.

Leipzig, Battle of. [Called the **"Battle of the Nations"**; German, **Völkerschlacht.**] Victory gained by the Prussians, Russians, Austrians, and Swedes (200,000 at first, 300,000 later) under Schwarzenberg over the French (ab. 180,000) under Napoleon, Oct. 16–19, 1813. The loss of the Allies is estimated at 54,000 killed and wounded; that of the French at 40,000 killed and wounded and 30,000 prisoners. The victory virtually secured the liberation of Germany.

Leipzig Disputation. Famous theological controversy between Martin Luther and Andreas Rudolf Karlstadt on one side and Johann Eck on the other, held at Leipzig June 27–July 15, 1519.

Leipzig Interim. Statement of belief drawn up by Melanchthon and other German Protestant theologians, making important concessions to the Roman Catholics. It was formally adopted in December, 1548.

Leir (lir). See **Lear.**

Leiria (lā.rē'ą). District in W central Portugal, in the province of Beira Litoral. Capital, Leiria; area, ab. 1,326 sq. mi.; pop. 395,779 (1950).

Leiria. Town and *concelho* (commune) in W Portugal, in the province of Beira Litoral, the capital of the district of Leiria, on the Liz River near the Atlantic coast, between Lisbon and Coimbra. The seat of a bishopric, it has a cathedral in Renaissance style. The castle, originally built in 1135, was reconstructed in later periods. West of the town a large pine forest, the Pinhal de Leiria, extends to the coast. Pop. of concelho, 65,828 (1940); of town, 6,147 (1940).

Leisegang (lī'zę.gäng), **Hans.** b. at Blankenburg, Germany, March 13, 1890—. German philosopher and historian of religion.

Leisewitz (lī'zę.vits), **Johann Anton.** b. at Hanover, Germany, May 9, 1752; d. at Brunswick, Germany, Sept. 10, 1806. German dramatist of the "Sturm und Drang" period.

Leishman (lēsh'mąn), **John G. A.** b. at Pittsburgh, Pa., March 28, 1857; d. at Nice, France, March 27, 1924. American diplomat. He was president (1886–97) of the Carnegie Steel Company. Subsequently he served as U.S. minister to Switzerland (1897–1900) and Turkey (1900–06), and as U.S. ambassador to Turkey (1906–09), Italy (1909–11), and Germany (1911–13).

Leisler (līs'lėr), **Jacob.** b. at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, 1640; d. at New York, May 16, 1691. American patriot. He came to America in 1660 as a soldier in the service of the Dutch West India Company. He acquired a fortune by trade with the Indians, and became a captain in the military force stationed at New York. He headed the movement which deposed the Jacobite lieutenant governor Francis Nicholson and proclaimed William and Mary in June, 1689. Opposed by the rich traders, large landholders, and others of the upper classes, Leisler, backed by the middle class and the artisans, assumed without formal authority the functions of a royal lieutenant governor, but, after undergoing military attack in Fort William (which he had renamed from Fort James), laid down his power on the arrival of Henry Sloughter as governor in 1691, in spite of which he was tried and executed for treason. The sentence was so manifestly unjust that it is said Sloughter hesitated to sign the death warrant until heated with wine.

Leisnig (līs'niċh). Town in E Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Saxony, Russian Zone, on the Freiberger Mulde River, ab. 28 mi. SE of Leipzig. Before World War II it had cloth, lingerie, toy, furniture, and machine industries. Above the town is Mildenstein Castle, built in the 11th–15th centuries. 10,077 (1946).

Leitch (lēch), **William Leighton.** b. at Glasgow, Nov. 22, 1804; d. April 25, 1883. Scottish painter, especially noted as a teacher.

Leiter (lī'tėr), **Joseph.** b. at Chicago, Dec. 4, 1868; d. there, April 11, 1932. American grain speculator; son of Levi Zeigler Leiter. Having been given (1891) a million dollars by his father and entrusted with the management (1892–98) of the family real-estate holdings, he conceived (1897) the idea of cornering the wheat market. He failed (1898) with a loss of six to ten million dollars, covered largely by his father. He was manager (1904 *et seq.*) of the 30-million-dollar Leiter estate, and president (1904 *et seq.*) of the Zeigler Coal Company and the Chicago, Zeigler and Gulf Railway.

Leiter, Levi Zeigler. b. at Leitersburg, Md., Nov. 2, 1834; d. June 9, 1904. American merchant and financier.

He was associated (1865–81) with Marshall Field as credit manager in a dry-goods firm at Chicago. He invested (1881 *et seq.*) in real estate and was one of the leaders in rebuilding Chicago after the fire of 1871. He was president of the Chicago Art Institute, and director (1874–80) of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society.

Leith (lēth). Former parliamentary burgh, since 1920 a part of Edinburgh. It is the principal seaport on the E coast of Scotland, and the second-ranking port in the country. There is a shipyard which specializes in the building of cargo ships. 82,934 (1931).

Leith, Charles Kenneth. b. at Trempealeau, Wis., Jan. 20, 1875—. American geologist and authority on economic geology. Professor of geology (1903–45) at the University of Wisconsin, he served during World War II as chief (1942–45) of the metals and minerals branch of the War Production Board's office of production research and development. Author of *World Minerals and World Peace* (1943), and other publications, especially on pre-Cambrian, metamorphic, structural, and economic geology.

Leith, Sir James. b. at Leithhall, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, Aug. 8, 1763; d. in Barbados, Oct. 16, 1816. Scottish soldier and colonial administrator.

Leitha (līʹtä). River in NE Austria and NW Hungary which joins the S channel of the Danube near Magyarovar. It historically formed part of the boundary between Austria and Hungary (hence the terms "Cisleithan" and "Transleithan"). Length, ab. 125 mi.

Leith Hill. Prominent hill in SE England, in Surrey, ab. 25 mi. SW of London. It is the highest point of the Downs. 965 ft.

Leith-Ross (lēthʹrosʹ), Sir **Frederick William.** b. in Mauritius, 1887—. British economist and financier. He entered (1909) the treasury, served as private secretary (1911–13) to Prime Minister H. H. Asquith, and was British representative (1920–25) on the Reparation Commission's finance board. He was deputy controller (1925–32) of finance in the treasury, and principal economic adviser (1932–46) to the government. He served as British financial expert (1929, 1930) at the Hague Conferences, British representative at the World Economic Conference (1933) at London and the War Debts Mission (1933) at Washington, and negotiator of financial agreements with Germany (1934) and Italy (1935). He was engaged (1935–36) in a financial mission to China, and served as a delegate (1937) to the International Sugar Conference at London. He was on the Economic Committee (1932 *et seq.*) of the League of Nations, and was director general (1939–43) of the Ministry of Economic Warfare. After World War II he served with the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration and became (1946) governor of the National Bank of Egypt.

Leitmeritz (lītʹmę.rits). German name of **Litoměřice.**

Leitomischl (līʹtō.mish.l). German name of **Litomyšl.**

Leitrim (lēʹtrim). [Irish, **Liathdruim.**] Maritime county in NW Irish Republic, in Connacht province. It is bounded on the N by County Donegal, on the NE by County Fermanagh (Northern Ireland), on the E by County Cavan, on the SE by County Longford, on the SW by Counties Roscommon and Sligo, and on the NW by Donegal Bay. The county is divided into northwestern and southeastern sections by Lough Allen, an expansion of the river Shannon. The surface of the NW part is generally hilly and mountainous and of low productivity. The SE part is level to rolling and covered with many bogs and small lakes. Farming is the chief occupation. The county has limited manufactures of coarse linen and woolen textiles. Carrick-on-Shannon is the county seat; area, ab. 589 sq. mi.; pop. 41,309 (1951).

Leiva y de la Cerda (lāʹвä ē dä lä therʹтнä), **Juan de.** [Titles: Marquis of **Leiva** and **Labrada,** Count of **Baños.**] b. c1610; d. after 1667. Spanish viceroy of Mexico (Sept. 16, 1660–June 28, 1664).

Leix (lāks). See **Laoighis.**

Leixões (lā.shoiʼnshʹ). Port in NW Portugal, the seaport of Oporto, ab. 4 mi. NW of the city, on the Atlantic coast. It exports wine, sardines, olive oil, and cork.

Lejeune (lę.zhēnʹ), **John Archer.** b. in Point Coupé Parish, La., Jan. 10, 1867; d. at Baltimore, Md., Nov. 20, 1942. American marine-corps officer. He served in the Spanish-American War, the Philippines (1908–09), and at the capture of Veracruz (1914). He served (1918–19) in France as commander of the 2nd division, and gained fame during the engagements in the St.-Mihiel, Champagne, and Argonne actions. He was commandant (1920–29) of the marine corps and founder of the Marine Corps Institute.

Lejeune, Louis François, Baron. b. at Strasbourg, France, 1775; d. at Toulouse, France, 1848. French general, and painter of battle scenes.

Lek (lek). River in W Netherlands, one of the chief branches of the lower Rhine, flowing into the Nieuwe Maas near Rotterdam.

Lekain (lę.kaṅ), **Henri Louis.** [Original surname, **Cain.**] b. at Paris, April 14, 1728; d. there, Feb. 8, 1778. French tragedian. In 1750 he created a role in *Le Mauvais Riche* which attracted the attention of Voltaire, who became his friend. It was the custom to compare him with Garrick, but they had little in common. He left interesting memoirs, with letters from Garrick, Voltaire, and others.

Le Kef (lę kef). [Also: **El Kef, El Keff, Keff;** ancient name, **Sicca Veneria.**] Town in N Africa, in Tunisia, ab. 95 mi. SW of Tunis, with which it is connected by rail. 11,246 (1946).

Lekeu (lę.kė), **Guillaume.** b. at Heusy, Belgium, Jan. 20, 1870; d. at Angers, France, Jan. 21, 1894. Belgian composer. His works include two symphonic études, a composition for orchestra and chorus, songs, a violin and piano sonata, and an unfinished string quartet completed by d'Indy.

L. E. L. Pseudonym of **Landon, Letitia Elizabeth.**

Leland (lēʹland). City in W Mississippi, in Washington County, in a cotton, alfalfa, vegetable, and pecan farming area. 4,736 (1950).

Leland, Charles Godfrey. b. at Philadelphia, Aug. 15, 1824; d. at Florence, March 20, 1903. American author, creator of the character "Hans Breitmann." He edited (1860–61) *Vanity Fair* at New York. He resided principally at London (1869–80), and gave much time to the study of the language and customs of the Gypsies. Among his works are *Poetry and Mystery of Dreams* (1855), *Hans Breitmann's Party, and Other Ballads* (1868; burlesque poems in Pennsylvania Dutch, published in four series), *English Gypsies* (1873), *Minor Arts* (1880), *The Gypsies* (1882), *Algonquin Legends of New England* (1884), *Practical Education* (1888), *Gypsy Sorcery and Fortune-telling* (1890), *Memoirs* (1893), *Hans Breitmann in Germany* (1895), *Songs of the Sea and Lays of the Land* (1895), *Aradia; or, Gospel of the Witches* (1899), and, with J. D. Prince, *Kulóscap the Master, and Other Algonkin Poems* (1902). He wrote also a series of books on various arts and crafts.

Leland, Henry Martyn. b. at Danville, Vt., Feb. 16, 1843; d. March 26, 1932. American manufacturer, a pioneer in the automobile industry. After a 20-year association with Brown and Sharp at Providence, R.I., he founded (1890) at Detroit the Leland and Faulconer Manufacturing Company. He organized (1904) the Cadillac Motor Car Company and merged the two, serving as general manager (1904–09) and president (1909 *et seq.*). He established also the Lincoln Motor Company, which was later sold to Henry Ford.

Leland or **Leyland** (lēʹland), **John.** b. at London, Sept. 13, c1506; d. April 18, 1552. English antiquary. He was appointed king's antiquary by Henry VIII in 1533, with a commission to search for English antiquities in all libraries and other places where they might be found, and for this purpose journeyed for six years (1536–42), through England, making exhaustive researches and minutely recording his observations. He was adjudged insane in 1550. Most of his work was left in manuscript at his death. His *Itinerary* was published in 1710, and his *Collectanea* in 1715.

Leland, John. b. at Wigan, England, Oct. 18, 1691; d. at Dublin, Jan. 16, 1766. English Presbyterian clergyman and controversialist. He was the author of *A View of the Principal Deistical Writers that have Appeared in England During the Last and Present Centuries* (1754–56) and others.

Leleges (lelʹę.jēz). Ancient people who lived on the coasts of Greece, Asia Minor, and the islands of the Aegean. They are thought to have been related to the Carians of SW Asia Minor.

Leleux (lẹ.lė), **Adolphe.** b. at Paris, Nov. 15, 1812; d. there, July 27, 1891. French painter of landscape and genre scenes; brother of Armand Leleux.

Leleux, Armand. b. at Paris, 1818; d. there, in June, 1885. French genre painter, a pupil of Ingres; brother of Adolphe Leleux.

Lelewel (le.le'vel), **Joachim.** b. at Warsaw, Poland, March 21, 1786; d. at Paris, May 29, 1861. Polish historian, noted especially for his studies in the geography of the Middle Ages. His works include *Géographie des Arabes* (1851), *Géographie du moyen âge* (1852–57), and various works on Polish history and antiquities. He was appointed (1816) professor of history at the University of Warsaw, and soon after at Vilna. In 1824 he was deprived of his position for political reasons, and became one of the leaders of the Polish revolution of 1830. He escaped afterwards to Paris, living there and at Brussels for the rest of his life.

Lélie (lā.lē). *Étourdi* (heedless one) in Molière's play *L'Étourdi;* his singular carelessness and *étourderie* bring to naught all the astonishing schemes for his benefit concocted by Mascarille, his valet.

Le Locle (lẹ lok'l). Town in W Switzerland, in the canton of Neuchâtel. It has a lace industry and has been important since the early 18th century for the manufacture of watches. 11,336 (1941).

Lely (lā'lē), **Cornelis.** b. at Amsterdam, Netherlands, Sept. 23, 1854; d. at The Hague, Netherlands, June 14, 1929. Dutch engineer and statesman. He was engineer in charge of the study for the reclamation of the Zuider Zee (1885–91), and served several times as minister of public works.

Lely (lē'li), Sir **Peter.** [Original name, **Pieter Van der Vaes** (or **Faes**).] b. at Soest, in Westphalia, Germany, Sept. 14, 1618; d. at London, Nov. 30, 1680. Dutch artist, court painter to Charles II. He studied at Haarlem and worked there until 1641, when he went to England with the Prince of Orange (who was later to become king of England as William III), who wedded the Princess Mary in that year. He remained in England and enjoyed until his death great popularity as a portrait painter, his pictures of the beauties of the court of Charles II being especially famous. He executed portraits of both William and Mary, and of a large number of the other eminent men and women. The name Lely was assumed by his father, who was born in a house bearing the sign of a lily.

Lemaire or **Le Maire** (lẹ mer), **Jean.** [Also, **Lemaire** (or **Le Maire**) **de Belges** (dẹ belzh).] b. at Belges, or Baria, in Hainaut, 1473; d. c1525. Belgian poet and historian, after 1504 secretary and librarian to Margaret of Austria, who was regent of the Netherlands after 1507. His most important work is his *Illustrations de Gaule belgique* (1812). His *Epistres de l'amand verd*, written to his patroness, were very influential in establishing verse as a French literary form.

Lemaire, Nicolas Éloi. b. at Triaucourt, Meuse, France, Dec. 1, 1767; d. Oct. 3, 1832. French classical scholar.

Lemaître (lẹ.metr; Anglicized, lẹ.met'rẹ), **Frédérick.** [Original name, **Antoine Louis Prosper Lemaître.**] b. at Le Havre, France, July 21, 1800; d. at Paris, Jan. 26, 1876. French actor. He made slow progress on the stage, but in 1823, being cast for the melodramatic part of Robert Macaire in a play in which he feared he could make no impression, he conceived the idea of playing it as a comic part. From this time his success as a comedian was assured. In France he was considered the greatest dramatic artist of his time, with the exception of Talma.

Lemaître, Abbé **Georges Édouard.** b. at Charleroi, Belgium, July 17, 1894—. Belgian physicist and astronomer. He was ordained a priest in 1922, and studied (1923–24) at the solar physics laboratory, Cambridge, England, and at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (Ph.D., 1927) and Harvard College Observatory (1924–25). He has been a professor at Louvain since 1927. He is a proponent of the theory that the universe, expanding infinitely in space-time, is the result of, and consists of, an expanding atom. He lectured at the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton (1935). Author of *Theory of the Evolution of the Expanding Universe* and numerous scientific papers.

Lemaître, Jules. [Full name, **François Élie Jules Lemaître.**] b. at Vennecy, Loiret, France, April 27, 1853; d. Aug. 5, 1914. French critic, poet, novelist, and dramatist. His critical work has been collected under the titles *Les Contemporains* (1885–95) and *Impressions du théâtre* (1888–98). He was the author also of several volumes of fiction, *Sérénus* (1886), *Dix contes* (1889), *Les Rois* (1893), and *Myrrha* (1894); two books of verse, *Les Médaillons* (1880) and *Petites orientales* (1882); and a number of plays.

Léman (lā.mäṅ). See under **Lemanic Republic.**

Léman, Lac. A French name of **Geneva, Lake of.**

Leman (lē'mạn), **Lake.** See **Geneva, Lake of.**

Lemanic Republic (lē.man'ik). Name assumed by the canton of Vaud, Switzerland, in January, 1798, as an independent state. It entered the Helvetic Republic as the canton of Léman in April, 1798.

Le Mans (lẹ mäṅ). City in W France, the capital of the department of Sarthe, on the Sarthe River between Paris and Nantes. It is an important railroad junction and has trade in grain, cattle, and poultry; industries include the production of agricultural machinery, automobiles, shoes, garments, hemp products, and preserved foods. The Cathedral of Saint-Julien dates from the 11th, 12th, 13th, and 15th centuries and has famous stained-glass windows. The town was frequently contested in the Middle Ages. It was a major battleground in the Vendean War (1793) and the scene of a crucial French defeat in the Franco-Prussian War (1871). It suffered damage from bombing in World War II. 100,455 (1946).

Lemanus (lẹ.mā'nus) or **Lemannus** (lẹ.man'us), **Lacus.** Latin name of **Geneva, Lake of.**

Le Marais (lẹ mā.re). See **Marais, Le.**

Le Marchant (lẹ mär'chạnt), **John Gaspard.** b. in Guernsey, Channel Islands, 1766; killed at the battle of Salamanca, Spain, July 22, 1812. English soldier. He served in Flanders (1793–94), was governor of officers' training schools he had suggested (1801–10), the schools later being combined as the basis of the Sandhurst Royal Military College, and commanded a brigade of cavalry in the Peninsular War (1810–12).

Le Marchant, Sir **John Gaspard.** b. 1803; d. at London, Feb. 6, 1874. English soldier and colonial governor; son of John Gaspard Le Marchant (1766–1812).

Le Mars (lẹ märz'). City in NW Iowa, county seat of Plymouth County; shipping point for livestock and grains. 5,844 (1950).

Le May Range (lẹ mā'). [Also: **Army Range, U.S. Army Range.**] Mountain range in Antarctica, in the SE part of Alexander I Island, in ab. 71°50′ S., 70°00′ W.

Lemba (lām'bā). [Also: **Balemba, Waremba.**] Bantu-speaking people of S Africa, numbering only ab. 5,000, and subject to, and scattered among, the Shona in Southern Rhodesia and the Venda in the Union of South Africa. They have dark skins, but non-Negroid features, and do not intermarry with their neighbors. They eat no pork, and are believed to be Semitic in origin. According to native tradition, they introduced circumcision in this part of S Africa.

Lemberg (lem'berk). German name of **Lvov.**

Lemercier (lẹ.mer.syā), **Jacques.** b. at Pontoise, France, c1585; d. at Paris, 1660. French architect. In 1618 he was appointed architect to the king, and in 1620 he rebuilt the bridge at Rouen. In 1624 he took charge of the works at the Louvre, which had not advanced beyond the constructions of Pierre Lescot; these he doubled on the western and southern sides, quadrupling the intended size of the court. In the middle of the western side he built the Pavillon de l'Orloge, crowned by the famous caryatids of Jacques Sarrazin. In 1627 he constructed the Château de Lilly. He was the favorite architect of Richelieu, and in 1629 built the Palais Richelieu, later developed into the Palais Royal. About the same time also he built the church and buildings of the Sorbonne.

Lemercier, Louis Jean Népomucène. b. at Paris, April 24, 1771; d. there, June 7, 1840. French poet and playwright. He wrote a number of plays, among which are *Agamemnon* (produced 1794), *Le Tartuffe révolutionnaire* (1795), and *Pinto* (1798).

Lémery (lā.mə.rē'), **Nicolas.** b. at Rouen, France, Nov. 17, 1645; d. at Paris, June 19, 1715. French chemist, author of *Cours de chymie* (1675) and other works.

Lemessos (lē.mes'os) or **Lemessus** (-us). See **Limassol.**

Lemgo (lem'gō). Town in W Germany, in the *Land* (state) of North Rhine-Westphalia, British Zone, formerly in the free state of Lippe, ab. 41 mi. SW of Hanover: cigar, toy, furniture, textile, and metal manufactures. The manufacture of meerschaum pipes is a specialty. The churches of Saint Nicholas and Saint Mary are Gothic buildings of the 13th and 14th centuries; the *Rathaus* (town hall) dates from the 14th–17th centuries; there is a municipal museum. The town was a member of the Hanseatic League in the Middle Ages. It suffered no damage during World War II. 20,088 (1950).

Lemieux (lę.myē), **Rodolphe.** b. at Montreal, Nov. 1, 1866; d. there, Sept. 28, 1937. Canadian lawyer and politician. He was a member of the Canadian House of Commons (1896–1930) and Senate (1930–37), and held posts as solicitor general (1904–06), postmaster general (1906–11), and minister of marine and fisheries (1911). He served (1922–30) as speaker of House of Commons. He was the author of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act (Lemieux Act), establishing arbitration procedures.

Lemke (lem'kē), **William.** b. at Albany, Minn., Aug. 13, 1878; d. at Fargo, N.D., May 30, 1950. American politician. A leading member of the National Non-Partisan League, he served (1921–23) as attorney general of North Dakota. Lemke, whose reforming activities included service as head of the group to prepare laws to forward North Dakota's industrial progress, was a member of Congress (1933–41, 1945–50) and was sponsor of the Frazier-Lemke farm mortgage moratorium legislation of the depression years. He was the candidate (1936) of the Union Party for the presidency of the U.S., running with the backing of Father Coughlin, Francis E. Townsend, and Huey Long, and receiving almost 900,000 votes.

Lemmens (lem'ęns), **Nicolas Jacques.** b. at Zoerle-Parwys, Belgium, Jan. 3, 1823; d. at Castle Linterport, Belgium, Jan. 30, 1881. Belgian organist and composer. His work includes religious, orchestral, and organ compositions, and a method for the organ.

Lemmon (lem'ọn). City in NW South Dakota, in Perkins County, near the North Dakota line, ab. 135 mi. NE of Rapid City: grain, livestock, and coal. 2,760 (1950).

Lemmon, John Gill. b. at Lima, Mich., Jan. 2, 1832; d. Nov. 24, 1908. American botanist in California. He was named (1888) botanist to the California state board of forestry.

Lemnos (lem'nos). [Also: **Limni, Limno, Limnos.**] Island in the Aegean Sea, belonging to Greece, in the *nomos* (department) of Lesbos. The surface is hilly and fertile, and produces grain, wine, olives, tobacco, and fruits. It has hot springs and a harbor on the S coast at Moudros. Sacred to Hephaestus in ancient times, it was conquered by the Persians, and recovered for Athens by Miltiades. In 1912 it was taken by the Greeks from the Turks. In World War I it was the base of the British fleet in the Dardanelles campaign. Chief town, Kastro; length, ab. 20 mi.; area, ab. 180 sq. mi.; pop. 25,477 (1940). According to an ancient myth, the Argonauts touched at Lemnos for supplies soon after they began their voyage. They found the island populated only by women, who had murdered all the men for cohabiting with Thracian female captives. The Argonauts were hospitably greeted and stayed for some time, Jason fathering the twin sons of Hypsipyle, the Lemnian queen, and the other Argonauts leaving an island soon repopulated with males. Students see evidence in the myth of a former gynocracy (rule by women). Both Aeschylus and Sophocles wrote plays, now lost, on the story.

Lemoine (lę.mwän), **Émile Michel Hyacinthe.** b. at Quimper, France, Nov. 22, 1840; d. at Paris, Dec. 21, 1912. French mathematician and engineer, best known for his work on the geometry of the triangle, especially in connection with the "Lemoine circle." Besides numerous papers, he wrote *Géométographie ou art des constructions géométriques* (1902).

Lemoine (lę.moin'), **Henry.** b. at London, Jan. 14, 1756; d. there, April 30, 1812. English bookseller and writer.

Lemoinne (lę.mwän), **John Émile.** b. at London, Oct. 17, 1815; d. at Paris, Dec. 14, 1892. French journalist. He was on the staff of the *Journal des Débats* for 52 years. He also wrote for the *Revue des Deux Mondes* and *Le Matin.* Among other works, he published a collection of his articles under the title *Études critiques et biographiques* (1862).

Lemon (lem'ọn), **Harvey Brace.** b. at Chicago, April 23, 1885—. American physicist and author. He investigated the biophysical effects of ultraviolet rays. Author of *From Galileo to Cosmic Rays* (1934), *Cosmic Rays thus Far* (1936), *From Galileo to the Nuclear Age* (1946), and other works.

Lemon, Mark. b. at London, Nov. 30, 1809; d. at Crawley, Sussex, England, May 23, 1870. English journalist, dramatist, and novelist, one of the founders and the first editor (1841–70) of *Punch.* Among his numerous plays are *Hearts Are Trumps, Lost and Won, Self-Accusation,* and *Love and War.* He also wrote a number of Christmas tales, and published a jest-book in 1867.

Lemonnier (lę.mo.nyā), **André Georges.** b. Feb. 24, 1896—. French naval officer. During World War II he supervised the use of vessels from the French merchant marine within the Allied merchant fleet as a whole. He was Free French fleet commander (1943–45) and served (1945–47) as French chief of naval staff.

Lemonnier, Camille. [Full name, **Antoine Louis Camille Lemonnier.**] b. at Ixelles, near Brussels, March 24, 1844; d. at Brussels, June 13, 1913. Belgian novelist and critic, a member of the naturalist school. Sociological tendencies are revealed in some of his work, as well as a conscious pantheism. His art criticism includes *Salon de Bruxelles* (1863); his critical works on Gustave Courbet and Alfred Stevens are standard. Among his collections of short stories are *Contes flamandes et wallons* (1875) and *Ceux de la glèbe* (1889). His novels include *Le Mâle* (1881), *Le Mort* (1882), *L'Hystérique* (1883), *Happe-Chair* (1886), *Le Possédé* (1890), *Les Deux Consciences* (1902), and *Comme va le ruisseau* (1903). He founded *L'Art Universel,* replaced later by *L'Art Moderne* of Émile Picard.

Lemonnier, Pierre Charles. b. at Paris, Nov. 23, 1715; d. near Bayeux, France, May 31, 1799. French astronomer. He spent 50 years in observations of the moon, studied the influence of Saturn on the motion of Jupiter, and recorded his observation of Uranus before its recognition as a planet. He also investigated terrestrial magnetism and atmospheric electricity.

Lemon Rock. See under **Skelligs, the.**

Lemont (lę.mont'). Village in NE Illinois, in Cook County. 2,757 (1950).

Le Mont-Dore (lę môn.dôr). See **Mont-Dore.**

Le Mort-Homme (lę môr.tọm). [Eng. trans., *"the Dead Man."*] Hill NW of Verdun, France, the scene of intense fighting during the German offensive of the spring of 1916.

Le Morvan (lę môr.väṅ). See **Morvan.**

Lemos (lā'mōs), 10th Count of. Title of **Fernández de Castro Andrade y Portugal, Pedro.**

Lemovices (lem.ọ.vī'sēz). Tribe in ancient Gaul, occupying territory near the Arvernian border. They are mentioned by Julius Caesar as supporting Vercingetorix in his revolt of 52 B.C. The French province of Limousin derives its name from them.

Lemoyne (lę.moin'). Borough in SE Pennsylvania, in Cumberland County, on the Susquehanna River. It is a southwestern residential suburb of Harrisburg, and the site of the northernmost point of the Confederate advance in 1863. Pop. 4,605 (1950).

Le Moyne (lę mwän), **Antoine.** [Title, Sieur **de Châteauguay.**] b. at Montreal, July 7, 1683; d. at Rochefort, France, March 21, 1747. French commander in North America; son of Charles Le Moyne (1626–83). He served (1705–06) under his brother, Pierre Le Moyne, Sieur d' Iberville, against the English, was made commandant of the troops in Louisiana in 1717, and king's lieutenant of the colony in 1718, was governor of Martinique (1727–44), and became governor of Île Royale, or Cape Breton Island, in 1745.

Le Moyne, Charles. [Also written **le Moyne, Lemoyne;** title, Sieur **de Longueuil.**] b. in Normandy, France, 1626; d. at Villemarie, Canada, 1683. French pioneer in Canada. He distinguished himself in border warfare against the Iroquois and the English, and was ennobled by Louis XIV in 1668.

Le Moyne, Charles. [Title, Baron **de Longueuil.**] b. at Montreal, Dec. 10, 1656; d. at Montreal, June 8, 1729. French government official in Canada; son of Charles Le Moyne (1626–83). He was made governor of Montreal and created a baron in 1700, became commandant general of Canada in 1711 and governor of Three Rivers in 1720, and was reappointed governor of Montreal in 1724.

Le Moyne, Jacques. [Title, Sieur **de Ste.-Hélène.**] b. at Villemarie, Canada, April 16, 1659; d. at Quebec, in October, 1690. French commander in North America; son of Charles Le Moyne (1626–83). He was one of the leaders of the expedition which captured and plundered Schenectady in 1690. He fell mortally wounded at the moment of victory, while defending the passage of the St. Charles against the British admiral William Phips.

Le Moyne, Jean Baptiste. See **Bienville, Jean Baptiste Le Moyne, Sieur de.**

Le Moyne, Joseph. [Title, Sieur **de Sérigny.**] b. at Montreal, July 22, 1668; d. at Rochefort, France, 1734. French naval officer; son of Charles Le Moyne (1626–83). He was made governor of Rochefort in 1723.

Le Moyne, Paul. [Title, Sieur **de Maricourt.**] b. at Montreal, Dec. 15, 1663; killed March 21, 1704. French commander in Canada; son of Charles Le Moyne (1626–83).

Le Moyne, Pierre. See **Iberville, Pierre Le Moyne, Sieur d'.**

Lempa (lem'pä). River in Central America, rising in SE Guatemala, and flowing through SW Honduras and NW and C El Salvador, emptying into the Pacific ab. 40 mi. SE of San Salvador. Length, ab. 200 mi.

Lempira (lem.pē'rä). [Former name, **Gracias.**] Department in SW Honduras, on the border of El Salvador: coffee. Capital, Gracias; area, ab. 1,689 sq. mi.; pop. 90,908 (1950).

Lemprière (lem.prir'), **John.** b. in Jersey, Channel Islands, c1765; d. at London, Feb. 1, 1824. English classical scholar. He published *Bibliotheca Classica, or Classical Dictionary* (1788), for many years, and through many editions, one of the standard reference works on mythology and the ancient world.

Lemuel (lem'ū.ęl). In the Bible, an unknown king mentioned in Prov. xxxi. 1, 4. The rabbinical commentators identified him with Solomon.

Lemuel Gulliver (gul'i.vėr). See **Gulliver, Lemuel.**

Lemuria (lę.mū'ri.ą). Land supposed formerly to have existed in the Indian Ocean, connecting Madagascar, the peninsula of India, and Sumatra.

Lemuria. Ancient Roman festival celebrated annually on May 9, 11, and 13 for the lemures, or spirits of the dead. Offerings were made at midnight by the head of the family, who walked barefoot through the house scattering black beans and repeating a formula of appeasement. The third day of the Lemuria was celebrated especially by merchants to insure a year's good luck in business.

Lena (lā'nä). Commune in NW Spain, in the province of Oviedo, on the Caudal River ab. 13 mi. S of Oviedo. It consists of several parishes, and is in a coal-mining district. Chief town, Pola de Lena. 15,532 (1940).

Lenaea (le.nē'ą). In Greek religion, the feast of vats, one of the four Attic festivals in honor of Dionysus. It was held at Athens in the month Gamelion (January–February), at the Lenaeum, the sacred shrine where Dionysian rites were held. There was a great public feast, followed by a procession, with jesting and mockery, to the theater.

Lenape (len'ą.pā). See **Delaware** Indians.

Lenard (lā'närt), **Philipp.** b. at Pressburg (now Bratislava, Czechoslovakia), June 7, 1862; d. in Germany, May 20, 1947. German physicist. In 1905 he received the Nobel prize for physics for his work on cathode rays. He demonstrated that light causes the emission of electrons from substances, that the velocity of the emission was not related to the intensity of the light, that the frequency of the light did affect the velocity. He also helped modify Thomson's early picture of the structure of the atom by indicating that it was mostly empty space, since electrons passed through many atoms without striking other electrons or a nucleus. The Lenard rays, emitted through a foil-covered "window" in a Crookes tube, are named for him.

Lena River (lē'ną; Russian, lye'ną). One of the longest rivers of the U.S.S.R., in E central Siberia. It rises near Lake Baikal, flows generally NE and N, and empties into the Arctic Ocean. Yakutsk is on its banks, and its chief tributaries are the Vitim, Vilyui, and Aldan. Its delta is famous for the mammoth ivory discovered there. The river is navigable (during the summer) nearly to its headwaters. Length, ab. 2,650 mi.

Lenau (lā'nou), **Nikolaus.** [Pseudonym of **Nikolaus Niembsch von Strehlenau.**] b. at Csátad, Hungary (now Lenauheim, Rumania), Aug. 13, 1802; d. near Vienna, Aug. 22, 1850. Austrian poet. Among his poems are *Faust* (1835), *Savonarola* (1837), and *Die Albigenser* (1842).

Lenbach (lān'bäċh), **Franz von.** b. at Schrobenhausen, Bavaria, Germany, Dec. 13, 1836; d. May 6, 1904. German portrait painter. In 1862 he went to Italy and Spain, where he studied and copied old masters for a gallery at Munich. After his return to Munich he devoted himself exclusively to portraiture. He became a member of the Berlin Academy in 1883.

Lenca (leng'ką). Group of settled agricultural Indian tribes in SW Honduras and N El Salvador, presently numbering between 55,000 and 60,000.

Lenca. [Also, **Lencan** (leng'kąn).] Language of the Lenca tribes, comprised of several only slightly differentiated dialects. It is presently regarded as an independent language family.

Lenclos (läṅ.klō) or **L'Enclos, Anne.** [Called **Ninon de Lenclos** (or **L'Enclos**).] b. at Paris, c1620; d. there, 1705 (some sources say 1706). French courtesan and wit. She retained her beauty and charm to a very old age. Mademoiselle de Scudéry drew her portrait in *Clélie* under the name of Clarisse. She received the highest society in her salon, which has been compared for its tone with the Hôtel Rambouillet. Madame Scarron (afterward de Maintenon), Madame de Lafayette, and Queen Christina of Sweden were her friends. St. Évremond, La Rochefoucauld, D'Estrées, the great Condé, and three generations of the family of Sévigné were among her lovers. Her career of sensuality, stretching over an almost incredible length of time, has made her perhaps the most legendary of the famous French women of fashion.

Lendinara (len.dē.nä'rä). Town and commune in N Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Veneto, in the province of Rovigo, on the Adigetto River ab. 26 mi. SW of Padua. It has jute and hemp, furniture, and sugar-refining industries. Pop. of commune, 15,717 (1936); of town, 4,995 (1936).

Lend-Lease. [Called, by the British, **Lease-Lend.**] Term applied to the system devised by the U.S. for providing material aid to the other Allied powers in World War II. Originally designed (and narrowly passed, as such, by Congress in March, 1941) as "aid short of war," it gave the President power to have manufactured, and to sell, lease, or exchange any defense article to or with any nation whose defense he considered vital to U.S. security. In return, the U.S. would receive money, materials, or "any other direct or indirect benefit which the President deems satisfactory." When the U.S. entered World War II, Lend-Lease became a system of inter-Allied aid with provisions made for mutual credits. After having provided just over 50 billion dollars of aid, with Great Britain and the U.S.S.R. as the principal recipients, Lend-Lease was brought to an end by President Truman on Aug. 25, 1945.

Lendum (len'dum). An ancient name of **Lens.**

Lenéru (lę.nā.rü), **Marie.** [Pseudonym, **Antoine Morsain.**] b. at Brest, in Brittany, France, June 2, 1875; d. at Lorient, France, Sept. 23, 1918. French playwright. She was the author of *Les Affranchis* (1910), *Le Redoutable* (1912), *La Triomphante* (1918), *La Maison sur le roc* (1924), and *Le Bonheur des autres* (1925). Her *Journal* (2 vols., 1922) records the life of an artist shut off from the world by deafness and eventually by blindness.

Le Neve (lę nēv'), **John.** b. at Bloomsbury, London, Dec. 27, 1679; d. 1741. English antiquary.

Le Neve, Peter. b. at London, 1661; d. in Norfolk, England, Sept. 24, 1729. English antiquary.

Lenfant (laṅ faṅ), **Jacques.** b. at Bazoches, France, April 13, 1661; d. at Berlin, Aug. 7, 1728. French Protestant theologian and church historian.

L'Enfant (läṅ.fäṅ), **Pierre Charles.** b. at Paris, 1754; d. 1825. French officer and engineer. He came to America in 1777 with Lafayette, joined the American army, and was commissioned brevet major in 1783. He planned the city of Washington, D.C., after his work in remodeling the New York seat of the federal government had impressed Washington. The expense connected with building the new city was so great, however, that his resignation was forced in 1792. The plans lay dormant until 1901, when the government began remodeling the city along the lines he had laid down 120 years before.

Lenge (läng'gā). [Also, **Valenge.**] Southern subgroup of the Chopi, a Bantu-speaking people of S Mozambique, in SE Africa. They are divided into five independent subgroups ruled by hereditary district chiefs, of which one is the highest ranking.

Lengefeld (leng'e.felt), **Karoline von.** See **Wolzogen, Karoline von.**

Lengerich leeng'e.riċh). Town in W Germany, in the *Land* (state) of North Rhine-Westphalia, British Zone, formerly in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, near the Teutoburg Forest, ab. 10 mi. SW of Osnabrück: metallurgical, chemical, and foodstuff industries; agricultural trade. 19,647 (1950).

Lenglen (läṅ.glen; Anglicized, leng'len, -glen), **Suzanne.** b. at Compiègne, France, May 24, 1899; d. at Paris, July 4, 1938. French lawn-tennis player. She won (1914) the women's world hard-court singles championship. Among her other championships were the ladies' singles (1919–23, 1925), ladies' doubles (1919–23, 1925), and the mixed doubles (1920, 1922, 1925), all at Wimbledon. In her sole try at the American singles championship, she defaulted (1921) against Mrs. Molla Mallory. She defeated (1926) Helen Wills, however, in straight sets at Cannes, France. She turned professional in 1926 and toured until her retirement in 1927.

Lengua (lān'gwä). Group of South American Indians of the Chaco region, formerly very numerous. The term Lengua was originally applied to several linguistic groups. The language is now classified, however, as belonging to the Maca group of the newly postulated Mataca-Maca family in the Macro-Guaicuru phylum, which includes several linguistic families of the Chaco heretofore considered unrelated.

Lengyel (len'dyel), **Emil.** b. at Budapest, Hungary, April 26, 1895—. American journalist, teacher, and writer. He served in the Austro-Hungarian army during World War I and was imprisoned for 20 months in Siberia. He was a journalist (1919–30) in Europe and for European newspapers in the U.S. Author of *Hitler* (1932), *Millions of Dictators* (1936), *The Danube* (1939), *Turkey* (1941), *Siberia* (1943), *America's Role in World Affairs* (1945), *They Came from Hungary* (1947), and other books.

Lenin (len'in; Russian lye'nyin), **Vladimir Ilyich.** [Often called **Nikolai Lenin** (although the prename was not used by him, nor is it used by Russians); original surname, **Ulyanov.**] b. at Simbirsk (now Ulyanovsk), Russia, April 9, 1870; d. at Gorky, near Leningrad, Jan. 21, 1924. Russian revolutionist and statesman, chief ideologist of Bolshevism in its original form, and leader in the establishment of the U.S.S.R. In the same year (1887) in which he graduated from the Simbirsk *Gymnasium* (advanced secondary school), winning a medal for scholarship, his brother Aleksandr was executed for taking part in a plot against the life of the czar. The young Vladimir, far from being cowed by this tragedy, was confirmed in his own radical bent, and shortly after entering Kazan University for the study of law, his participation in a student demonstration led to his first banishment. In 1889 he was permitted to resume study at Kazan; from there he went to the University of St. Petersburg, where he passed his law examinations in 1891. For a short time he practiced his profession, but by 1894 he was giving all his time and energies to revolutionary agitation. In the following year he went abroad to consult with Plekhanov and other radical leaders. On his return to St. Petersburg he resumed his illegal activities, with the result that in December, 1895, he was arrested, imprisoned, and subsequently sent to Siberia for three years, during which time he wrote *The Development of Capitalism in Russia.* When his term in exile was over, he went abroad again. In 1900 he began the publication, at Munich, of the newspaper *Iskra* ("The Spark"), in which he systematically developed his ideas for the application of Marxist theory to the promotion of revolution, calling for resolute underground activity to make the Social Democratic Party the vanguard of the proletariat, the workers in industry. In 1903 the Russian Social Democratic Party held a congress, meeting first at Brussels and then at London, where Lenin, rather than tolerate subordination of the proletariat to the liberal bourgeoisie, forced a split. The larger faction, endorsing Lenin's policy, took the name of Bolsheviks, from the Russian word for "majority," and the opposition became known as Mensheviks, or "minority." With the outbreak of extensive disorders in Russia in 1905, Lenin hastened there, hoping that the decisive revolution was about to occur. Though that hope aborted, he noted, for future reference, that the members of the working class had used force against those who used it against them, and that in some places they had actually been able temporarily to seize power. He made careful note also of a new form of organization to which the events of 1905 gave birth, namely *soviets* ("councils") composed of workers', peasants', and soldiers' deputies. Twelve years later he was to make use of what he learned at this time. In 1907 Lenin left Russia, but from England and elsewhere continued to guide the Bolsheviks. Against the view of other extremists, he insisted that Social Democrats elected to the Duma should participate in the work of that body, using it to get publicity for their proposals. On the other hand he vigorously opposed all efforts of the Mensheviks to discountenance illegal activities. As the upshot of a conference at Prague in 1912, the Mensheviks were definitely shorn of influence in the Russian Social Democratic Party, and Lenin's ascendancy among the Bolsheviks was definitely established. At that time the Bolsheviks began the publication at St. Petersburg of the newspaper *Pravda,* which had a legal existence, but was constantly harassed by the czarist authorities (the Bolsheviks made very effective propaganda of every such instance). When World War I burst upon the world, Lenin, from Switzerland, denounced the socialists who, in the various warring countries, supported "their own" governments. Having developed his theory of imperialism as the final stage of capitalism, in which the capitalist nations, seeking markets for their products and employment for their surplus capital, appropriate the territories of peoples unable effectively to resist, and in which the capitalist nations thereafter come into inevitable conflict for the control of markets for goods and for capital, Lenin pronounced World War I an imperialist war, and called on workers everywhere to refuse it their support. He saw in this conflict the historical moment for a revolution led by the proletariat. The Second International (of the various Social Democratic parties) having failed to bring about the working-class unity which could have prevented war, he called for the formation of a Third International, and for the transformation of the war into a civil war in each country, with the workers seizing power. An important conference of socialists at Zimmerwald, Switzerland, in September, 1915, supported Lenin's theses. When the Russian Revolution erupted in February, 1917, Lenin, blocked by the British from getting to Russia with Allied help, turned to the Germans; they realized that his presence in Russia could not but disrupt Russian military operations, and gave him transport to Sweden, whence he proceeded to Petrograd (as St. Petersburg had recently been renamed). He arrived at the Finland Station on April 3, and, in a famous speech made there, he asserted that the bourgeois revolution which overthrew the czarist regime must be only the starting point of the real revolution, and called on the proletariat to arm and seize power. Some of the other leading Bolshevists thought this audacious program was premature, and so it seemed when the first Bolshevik bid for power, in July, was crushed by the Kerensky government, and Lenin had to flee to Finland. But the Bolsheviks secured majorities in the powerful Petrograd and Moscow Soviets, and at the second All-Russian Soviet Congress in November (in October by the Old Style calendar), Lenin appeared and gained command; the Kerensky government was overthrown, the dictatorship of the proletariat was proclaimed, and a socialist republic of workers and peasants erected under

the administration of a Council of People's Commissars, of which Lenin was president. The ex-Siberian convict, the police-hunted refugee who had lived long and intimately with peril and poverty, was now, if not the master of, certainly the most powerful person in one of the world's most extensive empires. The closest and most influential of his associates at that time seem to have been Trotsky, Stalin, and Rykov. The other warring nations paid no heed to their call for an armistice, but the infant socialist state purchased peace with the Central Powers on the humiliating terms of the Brest-Litovsk treaty. Nevertheless, civil war wracked the country until 1920. Concessions had to be made to the peasant passion for landownership, and the need for capital was met by the New Economic Policy which for a time allowed private industry and business a limited scope. Under Lenin's driving leadership, however, major industries were nationalized; the development of hydroelectric power was begun, as well as the mechanization of agriculture; not only the many countries comprised within the old Russian Empire, but each of the scores of small peoples in its vast territory was at first conceded autonomy within the new Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and encouraged to develop its own culture; illiteracy was attacked on all fronts; though religious liberty was theoretically guaranteed, there was actually a good deal of persecution of clergy and believers, and (particularly during the first years of the new regime) a vigorous encouragement of godlessness. Under the weight of his labors, Lenin's health broke, and several strokes preceded his death. His body is enshrined in an imposing mausoleum at Moscow, where it is viewed by hundreds of thousands annually. His power and authority in the state and in the Communist Party (successor to the Bolshevik wing of the Social Democratic Party) eventually passed to Joseph V. Stalin. Of Lenin it is generally conceded, even among those who most abhor his ideology and deplore the results of his actions, that he was unselfish in character and idealistic in his aims.

Leninabad (le″nin.ą.bad′, -ä.bät′). [Former name, **Khodjend, Khodzhent, Khojend**; ancient name, **Alexandria Eschata.**] Town in the U.S.S.R., in the Tadzhik Soviet Socialist Republic, in C Asia, on the Syr Darya. It has food-processing and silk-textile industries. It is an ancient town, captured by Alexander the Great in his campaign of 329–327 B.C.; it was taken by the Russians in 1866. Pop. 45,500 (1939).

Leninakan (le″nin.ą.kän′). [Former name, **Aleksandropol, Alexandrapol, Alexandropol**; Armenian, **Gumri, Kumri.**] City in the U.S.S.R., in the Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic, near the Turkish border: cotton-textile and food-processing industries. Here, in 1853, the Russians defeated the Turks. The city was devastated by an earthquake in 1926, but has been rebuilt. 67,707 (1939).

Leningrad (len′in.grad; Russian, lyi.nyin.grät′). *Oblast* (region) in NW U.S.S.R., in the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, centered ab. 300 mi. NW of Moscow and bordering on the Gulf of Finland and Lake Ladoga. Most of the area is flat, and some of it swampy, but there are ranges of low hills. The most important crops are hay and fodder, rye, flax, and potatoes. Near the city of Leningrad, garden crops and dairy products predominate. The chief mineral resource is bauxite, produced in the vicinity of Tikhvin. Capital, Leningrad; area, ab. 54,349 sq. mi. (1939), ab. 32,850 sq. mi. (1951); pop. 6,435,076 (1939).

Leningrad. [Former names, **St. Petersburg,** Russian, **Sankt Peterburg,** popularly **Peterburg**; later (1914–24) **Petrograd.**] City in NW U.S.S.R., capital of the Leningrad *oblast* (region) of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, and formerly capital of the Russian Empire, situated at the head of the Gulf of Finland and at the mouth of the Neva River. The manufacture of machinery, machine tools, ships, chemicals, rubber products, shoes, clothing, textiles, wood products, paper, and food products, and publishing and printing are the chief industries of the city, which by itself is the third most important industrial region in the U.S.S.R. It stands partly on the mainland and partly on low islands formed by the mouths of the river. The winter is long and the climate damp. Leningrad is the second largest city of the U.S.S.R., and its chief Baltic seaport. It is the terminus of a web of ten major railroad lines which spread out in all directions from the city, and has five railway stations. It has canal connections with the Volga River and with the White Sea. 3,191,304 (1939).

Architecture. Saint Isaac's Cathedral is a building of Renaissance style, imposing from its size (364 by 315 ft.) and the magnificence of its materials; it was completed after the middle of the 19th century. The Kazan Cathedral is in plan a Latin cross with porticos of six columns before the nave and transepts. Though one third smaller than Saint Isaac's, it is still an imposing structure. The iconostasis is of silver, from the spoils of Napoleon I; the cathedral contains many other martial trophies. The Cathedral of Saints Peter and Paul, in the fortress, was from the foundation of St. Petersburg the mausoleum of Russian sovereigns. In plan it is rectangular, three-aisled, 98 by 210 ft.; it is rococo in style and crowned by a slender pyramidal spire, of Dutch design, 302 ft. high, covered with gilded copper. The palace of the grand duke Michael, built in 1820, is architecturally perhaps the finest palace in the city. The grand staircase is 80 ft. square. The cottage of Peter the Great, built by the czar in 1703 and inhabited by him during the building of St. Petersburg, has been preserved and houses many relics of Peter. It is 20 by 55 ft., of wood, with two rooms and a kitchen. The Moscow Gate, a triumphal arch in a neo-Greek style, was erected in 1838 in commemoration of Russian victories in Poland, Turkey, and Persia. Other objects of interest are the winter palace, the Hermitage, and Anichkov palace. The city is the seat of a library (over 1,800,000 volumes), academy of sciences (with rich collections), academy of arts, various museums, military, mining, naval, medical, and other schools, and learned societies. The university was founded in 1819.

History. St. Petersburg was founded by Peter the Great in 1703, and thousands were compelled by the emperor to remove their residences to it. It was largely developed by Catharine II, Alexander I, and Nicholas I. During the late 19th and early 20th centuries the city developed as an industrial center, with a large foreign capital investment. It had a large working-class population and was naturally a center of revolutionary activity. St. Petersburg was the principal scene of the revolution of 1905, and played a leading role in the Russian Revolution of 1917. The violence, emigration, and unrest of the years of the revolution caused its population to dwindle from 2,415,000 in 1916 to 722,000 in 1920. The city was renamed Petrograd in 1914 and Leningrad in 1924. Moscow was made the national capital, but Leningrad, with its seaport location and skilled labor force, rapidly recovered to become a major industrial and cultural center. In World War II Leningrad was a chief objective of the Nazi and Finnish armies, which reached its suburbs in August, 1941, and closed a siege ring around the city in October. The population and military defenders of Leningrad put up a heroic and prolonged resistance, which was aided by supplies brought in across the ice of Lake Ladoga. Many civilians were evacuated. The city underwent severe artillery and air bombardments, and endured the longest siege of any modern city, which it successfully withstood, though at a cost of over a half million lives. A Soviet offensive removed the theater of warfare from the near environs of Leningrad in January, 1943. There has since been extensive reconstruction.

Leninogorsk (lye″nyin.ọ.gôrsk′). [Former name, **Ridder.**] City in the U.S.S.R., in E Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic, in a valley in the W foothills of the Altai. It is a major center for the mining and refining of metals producing zinc, lead, and silver; some gold and copper are obtained as byproducts. 50,000 (est. 1939).

Lenin Peak (len′in). [Also: **Lenin Mountain**; former name, **Kaufmann Peak** or **Mountain.**] Mountain in the U.S.S.R., on the border between the Kirghiz and Tadzhik Soviet Socialist Republics, in the Pamirs, the third highest mountain in the U.S.S.R. Elevation, ab. 23,405 ft.

Leninsk-Kuznetski (len′insk.kŏz.nyet′ski). [Former names, **Kolchugino, Lenino** (len′i.no).] City in the U.S.S.R., in the Kemerovo *oblast* (region) of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, in the Kuznetsk Basin, important coal-mining center. 81,084 (1939).

Lenje (lān'jā). [Also, **Walenje.**] Bantu-speaking people of SE Africa, inhabiting an area in the neighborhood of Broken Hill in C Northern Rhodesia. Culturally and linguistically they resemble the Ila.

Lenk (lengk). [Official name, **Lenk im Simmental** (im zim'ẹn.täl).] Village in C Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, in the Simmen Valley (Simmental): a health resort and center for winter sports. Elevation, ab. 3,625 ft.; pop. 1,752 (1941).

Lenkoran (leng.ko.rän'). Town in the U.S.S.R., in the Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic, ab. 130 mi. S of Baku, on the Caspian Sea, in an area producing tea, tobacco, and citrus fruits. It has sawmilling and food-processing (including fish-processing) industries. The town was stormed and annexed by the Russians in 1813. Pop. 24,000 (1936).

Lennep (len'ep). Town in W Germany, in the *Land* (state) of North Rhine-Westphalia, British Zone, formerly in the Rhine Province, Prussia. It is now administratively a part of Remscheid, though ab. 3 mi. E of it.

Lennep, David Jakob van. b. at Amsterdam, Netherlands, July 15, 1774; d. there, Feb. 10, 1853. Dutch classical philologist.

Lennep, Jacob van. b. at Amsterdam, Netherlands, March 24, 1802; d. at Oosterbeek, near Arnhem, Netherlands, Aug. 25, 1868. Dutch novelist and poet; son of David Jakob van Lennep.

Lennox (len'ọks). Unincorporated community in S California, in Los Angeles County: a southwestern suburb of Los Angeles. Under the new urban definition established for use in the 1950 census it was counted with adjoining urban areas. The last official enumeration was 10,526 (1940).

Lennox. Former division of Scotland. It corresponded to Dumbartonshire, a large part of Stirlingshire, and parts of Perthshire and Renfrewshire.

Lennox. Character in Shakespeare's *Macbeth*, a thane of Scotland.

Lennox, Countess of. Title of **Douglas,** Lady **Margaret.**

Lennox, Duke or Earl of. Titles held by various members of the **Stuart** (or **Stewart**) family.

Lennox, Charles. [Title, 1st Duke of **Richmond.**] b. July 29, 1672; d. at Goodwood, Sussex, England, May 27, 1723. Natural son of Charles II and Louise de Kérouallé, Duchess of Portsmouth. He went (1688) to Paris at the Revolution, in the service of James II, but later changed both his politics and his religion, becoming reconciled to King William III and entering the Church of England.

Lennox, Charles. [Title, 3rd Duke of **Richmond and Lennox.**] b. at London, Feb. 22, 1735; d. at Goodwood, Sussex, England, Dec. 29, 1806. English diplomat and politician; grandson of Charles Lennox, 1st Duke of Richmond. He was minister at Paris (1765), secretary of state for the southern department (1766), and master-general of the ordnance, with a seat in the cabinet (1782–95). He defended the action of the American colonies in resisting the government, advocated the redress of grievances in Ireland, and pronounced in favor of universal suffrage.

Lennox, Charles. [Title, 4th Duke of **Richmond and Lennox.**] b. 1764; d. near Richmond, Canada, Aug. 20, 1819. English army officer and public official; nephew of Charles Lennox, 3rd Duke of Richmond and Lennox. He fought (1789) a duel with Frederick Augustus, Duke of York, son of King George III. He served (1790–1806) as member of Parliament, was a privy councilor (1807), and was lord lieutenant (1807–13) of Ireland. He is noted for the ball (1815) he gave at his residence at Brussels on the eve of the battle of Quatre Bras preceding the battle of Waterloo. He was in the suite of the Duke of Wellington at Waterloo. Appointed (1818) governor general of British North America, he died of hydrophobia in Canada the following year.

Lennox, Charles Gordon-. [Title, 5th Duke of **Richmond.**] b. Aug. 3, 1791; d. Oct. 21, 1860. English soldier and public official; son of Charles Lennox (1764–1819). A lieutenant (1810) in the dragoons, he served (1810–14) as aide-de-camp and assistant military secretary to Wellington in Portugal. He was a member of Parliament (1812–19), succeeded (1819) his father as Duke of Richmond, and served (1830–34) as postmaster general. As president (1845) of the Agricultural Protection League, he opposed the abolition of the Corn Laws.

Lennox, Charles Henry Gordon-. [Titles: 6th Duke of **Richmond,** 1st Duke of **Gordon;** in the Scottish peerage, Duke of **Lennox;** in the French peerage, Duc **d'Aubigny.**] b. at Richmond House, Whitehall, London, Feb. 27, 1818; d. at Gordon Castle, Banffshire, Scotland, Sept. 27, 1903. English Conservative politician. He was president of the board of trade (1867–68, 1885), lord president of the council (1874–80), and secretary for Scotland (1885–86). He was commonly designated as the Duke of Richmond and Gordon.

Lennox, Charlotte. [Maiden name, **Ramsay.**] b. at New York, 1720; d. in England, Jan. 4, 1804. English novelist and poet. She published *The Female Quixote; or the Adventures of Arabella* (1752) and *Shakespear Illustrated* (1753–54), and wrote *The Sister*, a comedy (to which Goldsmith wrote the epilogue), acted Feb. 18, 1769.

Lennox, Lord **William Pitt.** b. at Winestead Abbey, Yorkshire, England, Sept. 20, 1799; d. at London, Feb. 18, 1881. English soldier, writer, and journalist; fourth son of Charles Lennox (1764–1819), 4th Duke of Richmond. He wrote several novels, books on sports, and reminiscences.

Lenoir (lẹ.nōr'). Town in W central North Carolina, county seat of Caldwell County: manufactures of furniture. 7,888 (1950).

Lenoir (lẹ.nwär), **Alexandre Albert.** b. at Paris, 1801; d. there, Feb. 17, 1891. French architect and archaeologist; son of Marie Alexandre Lenoir.

Le Noir (lẹ nwär'), **Elizabeth Anne.** [Maiden name, **Smart.**] b. c1755; d. at Caversham, Berkshire, England, May 6, 1841. English novelist and poet; daughter of Christopher Smart. Author of *Village Annals* (1803), *Village Anecdotes* (1804), and *Miscellaneous Poems* (1825).

Lenoir (lẹ.nwär), (**Jean Joseph**) **Étienne.** b. at Mussy-la-Ville, Luxembourg, Jan. 12, 1822; d. at La Varenne-St.-Hilaire, France, Aug. 7, 1900. French inventor. He invented (1859) the so-called Lenoir gas engine, the first practical internal-combustion engine, and also devised (1864) an autographic telegraphy machine. Author of *Recherches sur le tannage des cuirs par l'ozone* (1883).

Lenoir, Marie Alexandre. b. at Paris, Dec. 26, 1761; d. there, June 11, 1839. French archaeologist. His works include *Musée des monuments français* (1804) and *Histoire des arts en France, prouvée par les monuments* (1810).

Lenoir City (lẹ.nōr'). City in E Tennessee, in Loudon County, on the Tennessee River: shipping point for hay and grain; manufactures of chairs, hosiery, and railroad cars. Established in 1840, it was incorporated in 1933. Pop. 5,159 (1950).

Lenore (lẹ.nōr'). Ballad (1773) by G. A. Bürger: so called from the name of its heroine. It is related to the English ballad *The Suffolk Miracle*, in that both are based on the dead rider motif (the story of the dead lover who returns from his grave on horseback to carry off his inconsolable true love is widespread in Europe).

Lenore. Lyrical ballad by Edgar Allan Poe, published in *Poems* (1831) under the title "A Paean," and subsequently revised.

Lenormand (lẹ.nôr.mäṅ), **Henri René.** b. at Paris, May 3, 1882; d. 1951. French playwright. He was author of *Les Possédés* (1909), *Le Lâche* (written c1916, produced 1925), *Le Temps est un songe* (1919; Eng. trans., *Time is a Dream*, 1923), *Les Ratés* (1920; Eng. trans., *The Failures*, 1923), *Le Mangeur de Rêves* (1922; Eng. trans., *The Dream Doctor*, 1928), and others. His plays combined a naturalist grimness, possibly attributable to his ill health, with a remarkable ability to probe the subconscious and unconscious motives of conduct. He was among the first to put the lessons of psychoanalysis to work on the stage.

Lenormand, Marie Anne Adélaïde. b. at Alençon, France, May 27, 1772; d. at Paris, June 25, 1843. French fortuneteller. She wrote a number of books on subjects connected with her profession.

Lenormant (lẹ.nôr.mäṅ), **Charles.** b. at Paris, June 1, 1802; d. at Athens, Nov. 24, 1859. French archaeologist and numismatist. His chief works are *Trésor de numismatique et de glyptique* (1836–50) and *Élite des monuments céramo-graphiques* (1844–57), both written in collaboration.

Lenormant, François. b. at Paris, Jan. 17, 1837; d. there, Dec. 10, 1883. French archaeologist and historian; son of Charles Lenormant. His works include *Manuel d'histoire ancienne de l'Orient* (1868), *Les Sciences occultes en Asie* (1874–75), and *Les Origines de l'histoire d'après la Bible* (1880–82).

Lenôtre (lẹ.nōtr), **André.** b. at Paris, March 12, 1613; d. at Versailles, France, Sept. 15, 1700. French architect and landscape gardener. His first work was the park and gardens of the Château de Vaux-le-Vicompte. He also designed the gardens and parks, wholly or in part, at Versailles, Rambouillet, St.-Cloud, Chantilly, Meudon, Fontainebleau, and the Château de la Reine de Navarre, among others. In England he laid out Kensington Gardens, St. James's Park, and Greenwich Park. At Rome he designed the gardens of the Villa Ludovisi, the Villa Pamphili, the Quirinal, the Vatican, and the Villa Albani.

Lenox (len'ọks). Town in W Massachusetts, in Berkshire County, near the Housatonic River, ab. 40 mi. NW of Springfield: summer resort. Tanglewood, the site of the writing of *Tanglewood Tales* by Nathaniel Hawthorne, and of the annual Berkshire Music Festival, is nearby. 3,627 (1950).

Lenox, James. b. at New York, Aug. 19, 1800; d. there, Feb. 17, 1880. American booklover and philanthropist. He was the founder and benefactor of the Lenox Library at New York City, which in 1895 combined with the Astor Library and the Tilden Trust in the New York Public Library.

Lenroot (len'röt), **Katharine Fredrica.** b. at Superior, Wis., March 8, 1891—. American administrator and social worker. She was deputy industrial commissioner in Wisconsin (1913) and joined (1915) the Children's Bureau of the U.S. Department of Labor. She served (1934–51) as chief of the Children's Bureau and was a delegate to many conferences on problems, both national and international, concerning children and social work. She was U.S. representative to the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) until 1952.

Lens (länṡ). [Ancient names, **Lentium, Lendum.**] Town in N France, in the department of Pas-de-Calais, on the Souchez and Deule rivers, ab. 9 mi. NE of Arras. It is in the heart of a coal-mining region, known for foundries. The Great Condé defeated (1648) the Spaniards here, and the town fell to France in 1659. During World War I Lens was almost completely destroyed, but it remained undamaged in World War II. 34,342 (1946).

Lent (lent). Christian religious season lasting for 40 days and ending on Easter Sunday. A period of penitence and sorrowing, it is marked, especially in the Roman Catholic Church, by abstention and partial fasting.

Lentelli (len.tāl'lē), **Leo.** b. at Bologna, Italy, Oct. 29, 1879—. American sculptor and painter, best known for his sculptures decorating public buildings. Among his better-known works are a figure of Christ and 16 angels for the Cathedral of Saint John the Divine, New York, sculpture for the façade of the International Building, Rockefeller Center, New York, and five figures for the façade of the San Francisco Public Library.

Lenten Stuffe (len'tẹn stuf). [Full title, **Nashe's Lenten Stuffe, or the Praise of the Red Herring.**] Pamphlet by Thomas Nashe, published in 1599. It is a lively description of Great Yarmouth, where he had found a safe shelter, with a panegyric on the red herring, its staple commodity.

Lenthall (len'tôl, -thôl), **William.** b. at Henley-on-Thames, England, June, 1591; d. Sept. 3, 1662. English lawyer and politician. He was a member of the Short Parliament and speaker of the Long Parliament (Nov. 3, 1640–April 20, 1653), a position which he filled with ability and success. He became famous from his refusal to tell Charles I whether or not any one of the "five members" was present when the king attempted to arrest them in the House of Commons. He was also speaker of the first Parliament summoned by Cromwell, and was a member of the Parliament of 1656. When the Long Parliament reassembled he resumed his office in it, and later contributed to bring about the Restoration.

Lentia (len'shi.a). Latin name of **Linz,** Austria.

Lentienses (len.shi.en'sēz). Ancient German tribe, a southern branch of the Alamanni, dwelling in the 3rd century in the region to the north of Lake Constance, where the Roman Emperor Constantius Chlorus led an expedition against them and defeated them in 298.

Lentini (len.tē'nē). [Ancient name, **Leontini.**] Town and commune in SW Italy, on the island of Sicily, in the province of Siracusa, ab. 21 mi. NW of Syracuse: grain, rice, and wine culture; manufactures of tomato paste and building materials. One of the oldest Greek settlements in ancient Sicily, it was much contested among Syracusans, Athenians, and domestic rulers. It was devastated by the Carthaginians in 406 B.C., resettled from Syracuse, and again under various rulers until, after the second Punic War, it fell definitely to the Romans. In the Middle Ages, it was destroyed by the Arabs, and rebuilt by the Normans; in 1542, Charles V founded the nearby Carlentini. Buildings of interest to tourists were undamaged in World War II. Pop. of commune, 23,830 (1936); of town, 23,511 (1936).

Lentium (len'shi.um). An ancient name of **Lens.**

Lentulus (len'tụ.lus), **Publius Cornelius.** [Surnamed **Sura.**] Executed at Rome, Dec. 5, 63 B.C. Roman politician, praetor (75 B.C.), and conspirator with Catiline in 63 B.C. He planned to kill Cicero and burn Rome.

Lenz (lents). [Romansh, **Lansch.**] Village in SE Switzerland, in the canton of Grisons. Elevation, ab. 4,245 ft.; pop. 389 (1941).

Lenz, Heinrich Oskar. b. at Leipzig, Germany, April 13, 1848; d. at Soos, Austria, March 1, 1925. German geologist and African traveler. He accompanied the expedition of Paul Güssfeldt to West Africa (1874), and explored Morocco, Timbuktu, and Sénégal (1879). Foiled in his attempt to determine the watershed of the Nile and Congo basins (1885), he crossed the continent by way of Tanganyika and Nyasa lakes. He wrote *Skizzen aus West-Afrika* (1878) and *Timbuktu: Reise durch Marokko, Sahara, und Sudan* (1884).

Lenz, Jakob Michael Reinhold. b. at Sesswegen, in Livonia, Jan. 12, 1751; d. near Moscow, May 23 (or May 24), 1792. German poet of the "Sturm und Drang" period. He was at Strasbourg with Goethe, and went afterwards (1776) to Weimar, where Goethe and Wieland made much of him. He became insane in 1778. Two of his dramas, *Der Hofmeister* (1774) and *Die Soldaten* (1776), occupy a prominent place in the literature of his generation.

Lenz, Max. b. at Greifswald, Germany, June 13, 1850; d. at Berlin, April 6, 1932. German historian, follower of the historian Leopold von Ranke. Author of *König Sigismund und Heinrich V von England* (King Sigismund and King Henry V of England, 1874), *Geschichte Bismarcks* (History of Bismarck, 1902), and *Napoleon* (1905).

Lenz, Peter. [Religious name, Father **Desiderius.**] b. at Haigerloch, Germany, March 12, 1832; d. Jan. 28, 1928. German painter, architect, and sculptor, known for his religious frescoes in many churches of Europe. His early works were statues after mythological and classical subjects. He traveled to Rome, Egypt, and elsewhere, and then did a series of large frescoes in Italian, German, and Czechoslovakian churches.

Lenz (lenz), **Sidney S.** b. at Chicago, July 12, 1873—. American expert card player and writer, holder of national and international bridge and whist championships. Author of *Lenz on Bridge* (2 vols., 1926, 1927), *How's Your Bridge* (1929), *Official System of Contract Bridge* (1931), *Cribbage* (1946), and other books.

Lenzburg (lents'bụrk). Town in N Switzerland, in the canton of Aargau, on the Aa River. It has factories producing candied fruits, toys, and paper products. 4,266 (1941).

Lenzen (len'tsen). Town in E Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Brandenburg, Russian Zone, formerly in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, ab. 66 mi. N of Magdeburg. Pop. ab. 4,000.

Leo (lē'ō). Ancient zodiacal constellation, the Lion, containing Regulus, a star of magnitude $1\frac{1}{2}$, and two stars of the second magnitude. It is easily found, for the pointers of the Great Bear point S to its brightest star, distant about 45 degrees. Four stars in the body of Leo form a characteristic trapezium, and those about the neck and mane make a sickle. It is the fifth sign of the zodiac.

Leo I, Saint. [Called **Leo the Great.**] b. probably in Tuscany, Italy; d. at Rome, Nov. 10, 461. Pope from

440 to 461. He opposed the Pelagians and Manicheans, organized ecclesiastical administration, directed the Council of Chalcedon which condemned Monophysitism, and in 452 induced Attila to leave Italy without attacking Rome. In 445 he obtained an edict from Valentinian III that recognized the supremacy of the Roman see. His works include numerous sermons and letters.

Leo II, Saint. b. in Sicily; d. June 28, 683. Pope from 682 to 683. Elected a few days after the death of Saint Agatho (Jan. 10, 681), he was not consecrated till Aug. 17, 682, waiting for approval of the Byzantine emperor Constantine Pogonatus. He confirmed the acts of the Sixth Ecumenical Council (680–681), which had condemned Monothelitism.

Leo III, Saint. b. at Rome; d. June 12, 816. Pope from 795 to 816. He opposed the Adoptionist heresy of Felix of Urgel, and obtained (798) his anathematization. He crowned Charlemagne Roman emperor in 800 (Christmas, 799, then reckoned as the first of the new year), and was affirmed in his position as temporal head of Rome. By getting Charlemagne to come to Rome for the coronation, Leo brought the focus of the Empire back to the city.

Leo IV, Saint. b. at Rome; d. July 17, 855. Pope from 847 to 855. He fortified Rome against the Saracens and repaired damages from raids during reigns of earlier popes.

Leo V. b. at Priapi, Italy. Pope in 903. After two months on the papal throne, he was ejected and imprisoned by the Cardinal Christopher, who thereupon himself took the papal chair, but was soon displaced by Sergius III. The exact circumstances of Leo V's death are not known; some accounts have it that both he and Christopher were put to death by Sergius III, but no documentary proof of this can be obtained.

Leo VI. b. at Rome. Pope from May to December, 928. Very little is known about this Pope: the date of his death and even the place of his burial have never been definitely established.

Leo VII. b. at Rome; d. July 13, 939. Pope from 936 to 939. He sought to establish peace between Alberic of Rome and Hugo, king of Italy, and was, with the aid of Abbot Odo of Cluny, at least temporarily successful.

Leo VIII. b. at Rome; d. March 1, 965. Pope from 963 to 965. Illegally elected after the deposition of John XII by Emperor Otto I, he disputed the papal throne with Benedict V.

Leo IX, Saint. [Original name, **Bruno.**] b. in Alsace, June 21, 1002; d. at Rome, April 19, 1054. Pope from 1049 to 1054. He undertook ecclesiastical reform, condemning simony and clerical incontinence. He was defeated by the Normans near Civitella, June 18, 1053, and was held in captivity for nine months.

Leo X. [Original name, **Giovanni de' Medici.**] b. at Florence, Dec. 11, 1475; d. at Rome, Dec. 1, 1521. Pope from 1513 to 1521; second son of Lorenzo de' Medici (Lorenzo the Magnificent). He expelled the petty tyrants from the ecclesiastical states, added Perugia, Sinigaglia, and Fermo to the domains of the church, and restored Parma and Piacenza to the holy see. During his pontificate the Reformation began with Luther's protest against the sale of indulgences in 1517; he excommunicated Luther in 1521. He honored Henry VIII of England, author of a pamphlet against Luther, with the title *Fidei Defensor* (Defender of the Faith). He was a liberal patron of art and literature.

Leo XI. [Original name, **Alessandro de' Medici.**] b. at Florence, 1535; d. at Rome, April 27, 1605. Pope in 1605. He was a bitter opponent of nepotism.

Leo XII. [Original name, **Annibale Francesco Clemente Melchiore Girolamo Nicola della Genga.**] b. near Spoleto, Italy, Aug. 22, 1760; d. at Rome, Feb. 10, 1829. Pope from 1823 to 1829. An efficient administrator of ecclesiastical business, he lacked insight into temporal affairs of the day, especially in the papal states, and followed a policy of severe repression.

Leo XIII. [Original name, **Gioacchino Vincenzo Raffaele Luigi Pecci.**] b. at Carpineto, near Anagni, Italy, March 2, 1810; d. at Rome, July 20, 1903. Pope from 1878 to 1903. He was elected successor of Pius IX on Feb. 20, 1878. An energetic leader in both ecclesiastical and social reform, he wrote a great number of letters to the universal church, among them the famous encyclical *Rerum Novarum* (1891), on the condition of the working classes. For this and similar documents he was unjustly criticized by conservative Christians. However, he is now generally recognized as one of the great popes of the modern era. He persistently fought the Italian government, maintaining himself as the "prisoner of the Vatican."

Leo I (of the *Byzantine Empire*). [Called **Leo the Thracian** (thrā'shan), **Leo the Great, Leo the Butcher.**] b. in Thrace, c400; d. Feb. 3, 474. Byzantine emperor (457–474). His army under Anthemius defeated (c466) the Huns at Sardica. He afterward planned with Anthemius, who had in the meantime been elected emperor of Rome, a joint attack on Genseric in Africa, which failed through the lack of care shown by Leo's brother-in-law Basiliscus. Leo took the opportunity to have Aspar, commander of the guards, who had helped in obtaining his election, executed for treason in 471. He was called Leo the Great by the Orthodox Christians, but the Arians called him, because of his violent suppression of them, Makelles (the Butcher).

Leo II (of the *Byzantine Empire*). Byzantine emperor (474); grandson of Leo I, associated with him on the throne for a few months.

Leo III (of the *Byzantine Empire*). [Called **Leo the Isaurian** (ī.sô'ri.an).] b. at Germanicia, in Armenia Minor, c680; d. June 18, 741. Byzantine emperor (717–741). He successfully defended (717) Constantinople against the Arabs, and later campaigned (726–739) against them, finally defeating them at the decisive battle of Acroïnum (739). He modernized the laws (unrevised since the time of Justinian I) with the publication of a new code in Greek, the *Ecloga* (739). Under Leo there began the long Iconoclastic struggle. He forbade (726) the veneration of images, and their removal caused riots, resignations, and a schism with the West. The exarchate of Ravenna revolted (727) and eventually remained apart from the empire. Revolts were, however, suppressed elsewhere in Italy and in Greece.

Leo IV (of the *Byzantine Empire*). [Called **Leo the Khazar.**] b. c750; d. 780. Byzantine emperor (775–780); son of Constantine V and a Khazar princess. He maintained the policies of his predecessors in defending the empire against Arab and Bulgar encroachment, and in supporting the Iconoclasts.

Leo V (of the *Byzantine Empire*). [Called **Leo the Armenian** (är.mē'ni.an, -mēn'yan).] Killed at Constantinople, 820. Byzantine emperor (813–820). A general under Michael I, he usurped the throne and, continuing the campaigns that had brought him to power, defeated the Bulgarians in 814 and 815. He was assassinated by a group of conspirators.

Leo VI (of the *Byzantine Empire*). [Called **Leo the Wise, Leo the Philosopher.**] b. sometime before 866; d. 912. Byzantine emperor (886–912); legally son of Basil I, though actually the son of Michael III and Eudocia, who married Basil, Michael's murderer. He was noted for his scholarly interests. He issued the *Basilica*, a Greek digest, begun by Basil I, of the Latin Justinian Code; it supplanted the Justinian law in the East. He was the author of poetry, and of *Orations* dealing mainly with matters of theology. During his reign the Bulgars waged (889–897) a successful war against the empire, and the Moslems caused serious losses at Thessalonica (904) and Sicily (907). Leo was the cause of a long ecclesiastical dispute when his first three marriages (two being the limit allowed in the Greek Church) failed to produce an heir. He persisted despite the opposition of the church and married a fourth time, at last begetting a son, Constantine VII (Constantine Porphyrogenitus).

Leo (lā'ō), **Friedrich.** b. at Regenwalde, Germany, July 10, 1851; d. at Göttingen, Germany, Jan. 15, 1914. German classicist, one of the leading Latinists of his day. Author of *Plautinische Forschungen* (Studies in Plautus, 1895) and *Geschichte der römischen Literatur* (History of Roman Literature, 1913).

Leo, Heinrich. b. at Rudolstadt, Germany, March 19, 1799; d. at Halle, Germany, April 24, 1878. German historian. His work was colored by extreme reaction, and he wrote always from the standpoint of a supporter of the Prussian monarchy.

Leo, Leonardo. [Full name, **Lionardo (not Leonardo) Oronzo Salvatore de Leo.**] b. at San Vito degli Schiavi, Italy, Aug. 9, 1694; d. at Naples, Italy, Oct. 31, 1744. Italian composer and professor of music. He was the author of nearly 50 operas (among them *Sofonisba*, 1718), dramatic cantatas, about 100 sacred compositions, and other works. Among his sacred works is a celebrated *Miserere* composed in 1739, for which he received a pension from the Duke of Savoy.

Leo Africanus (lē'ō af.ri.kā'nus). [Original name, **al-Hassan ibn-Mohammed**; name assumed on conversion to Christianity, **Johannes Leo.**] d. after 1526. Moorish geographer and traveler, author of a description of Africa (published in Italian in 1588). In the course of his travels he was captured (c1520) by pirates and sent as a slave to Rome. Here he learned Italian and Latin and was converted by Pope Leo X to Christianity.

Leoben (lā.ō'bẹn). City in E Austria, in Styria province, on the Mur River ab. 28 mi. NW of Graz. It is the center of the lignite-mining district of upper Styria and has a mining school. Here, on April 18, 1797, Napoleon I signed a provisional treaty with Austria, secretly agreeing to give to Austria the greater part of the mainland territory of Venice in return for the Netherlands. The agreement was modified by the peace of Campo Formio. 35,319 (1951).

Leobschütz (lā'op.shüts). German name of **Głubczyce.**

Léocadie (lā.ō.kȧ.dē). Lyrical drama (1824) by Scribe and Mélesville, music by Daniel Auber.

Leochares (lẹ.ok'ạ.rēz). fl. about the middle of the 4th century B.C. Athenian sculptor, a pupil of Scopas and associated with him on the mausoleum of Halicarnassus. He is probably represented by the Ganymede and eagle of the Vatican, supposed to be a copy of his celebrated work.

Leodium (lẹ.ō'di.um). Latin name of **Liége,** city.

Leofric (lẹ.of'rik). [Latin, **Leuricus**; title, **Earl of Mercia.**] d. at what is now Bromley, Staffordshire, England, Aug. 31, 1057. Earl of Mercia; son of Leofwine, ealdorman of the Hwiccas. He was a powerful nobleman who shared with the earls Godwin and Siward the chief influence in the kingdom during the reigns of Hardicanute and Edward the Confessor. During the quarrel between Edward the Confessor and Earl Godwin (1051) Leofric used his good offices to mediate their differences. His wife was Godiva (Godgifu), subject of the well-known legend.

Leofric. d. Feb. 10, 1072. English prelate, appointed bishop of Devonshire and Cornwall in 1046.

Leofwine (lẹ.of'wi.nẹ). Killed at the battle of Hastings, Oct. 14, 1066. Younger son of Earl Godwin.

Leo Hunter (lē'ō hun'tėr), Mrs. See **Hunter,** Mrs. **Leo.**

Leoline (lē'ō.lin), **Sir.** Character in Samuel Taylor Coleridge's *Christabel.*

Leo Minor (lē'ō mī'nọr). Constellation between Leo and the Great Bear, first introduced in 1690 by Hevelius.

Leominster (lem'stėr, lem'in.stėr). Municipal borough and market town in W England, in Herefordshire, on the river Lugg, ab. 12 mi. N of Hereford, ab. 148 mi. NW of London by rail. The town grew up around a 7th-century monastery. 6,289 (1951).

Leominster (lem'in.stėr). City in N Massachusetts, in Worcester County, on the Nashua River ab. 38 mi. NW of Boston: manufactures of plastics, wool textiles, toys, furniture, and paper boxes. It was made a town in 1741, and was incorporated as a city in 1915. Pop. 24,075 (1950).

León (lā.ōn'). See also **Cotopaxi,** province.

León. [Full name, **León de los Aldamas.**] City in C Mexico, in Guanajuato state, on the Torbio River ab. 190 mi. NW of Mexico City: manufactures of leather, shoes, pottery, and textiles. Elevation, ab. 6,180 ft.; pop. 74,155 (1940), 140,000 (1950).

León. Department in W Nicaragua, bounded on the S by the Pacific Ocean. Capital, León; area, ab. 2,355 sq.mi.; pop. 124,189 (1950).

León. City in W Nicaragua, capital of the department of León: market center for farm products; site of a cathedral, and seat of the national university. Founded on Lake Managua in 1525, it was removed to its present site in 1610, after the old town was destroyed by an earthquake. 31,008 (1950).

León. Region and former kingdom in NW Spain, bounded by Asturias on the N, Old Castile on the E, Estremadura on the S, and Portugal and Galicia on the W. The surface is generally mountainous. It comprised the area of what are now the provinces of León, Zamora, and Salamanca. The name Kingdom of León was given to the Asturian dominions early in the 10th century. León was united with Castile in 1037, separated in 1157, and finally reunited in 1230.

León. Province in NW Spain, bounded by Oviedo on the N, Santander and Palencia on the E, Valladolid on the SE, Zamora on the S, and Orense and Lugo on the W. A large part of the surface is mountainous. Forestry and agriculture are the principal occupations. Capital, León; area, ab. 5,433 sq. mi.; pop. 540,981 (1950).

León. City in NW Spain, the capital of the province of León, and former capital of the kingdom of León, situated at the confluence of the Torio and Bernesga rivers, ab. 85 mi. NW of Valladolid: named after the Roman Legio (legion) Septima Gemina, which was long stationed here. It has a grain and livestock trade, leather, linen, and lumber industries, and distilleries. The old town is surrounded by walls, and has numerous old churches and palaces. The Romanesque cathedral, one of the finest in Spain, dates from the 13th century; it is noted for its sculptured doors. A Roman garrison town in ancient times, it became in the 10th century the capital of the kingdom of León; it was in Moorish hands several times during the 8th, 9th, and 10th centuries. 54,287 (1950).

Leon (lē'ọn). Character in John Fletcher's *Rule a Wife and Have a Wife.*

Léon (lā.ôn). In Beaumarchais's *La Mère coupable,* the supposed son of Count Almaviva; actually the son of the countess and Chérubin, her page.

Leon (lẹ.on'), **Daniel De.** See **De Leon, Daniel.**

León (lā.ōn'), **Juan Ponce de.** See **Ponce de León, Juan.**

León, Luis Ponce de. See **Ponce de León, Luis.**

León, Ricardo. b. at Málaga, Spain, 1877; d. 1943. Spanish novelist and essayist. He wrote under the influence of the mystics, the picaresque literature, and Cervantes. His defense of tradition made him rather unpopular with the generation of 1898. His best novel, *Casta de hidalgos* (1908; Eng. trans., *A Son of the Hidalgos,* 1921), enjoyed considerable success abroad. *Alcalá de los Zegríes* (1909) and *El Amor de los amores* (1910) are two of his outstanding works.

Leonard (len'ạrd), **Harry Ward.** b. at Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb. 8, 1861; d. at New York, Feb. 18, 1915. American electrical inventor, notable for the Ward Leonard system of motor control (patented 1891). He was associated (1884) with Thomas A. Edison in introducing the central-station system of electrical control in major cities, was superintendent (1888–89) of the Western Electric Light Company at Chicago, and general manager (1889–94) for the U.S. and Canada of the light and power departments of the Edison General Electric Company. He established (1894) the Ward Leonard Electric Company at Bronxville, N.Y. He was the inventor of the first electric train-lighting system (1889), an electric elevator-control device (1892), the double-arm circuit breaker (1902), and a system of multiple-voltage motor control (1892).

Leonard, Sterling Andrus. b. at National City, Calif., April 23, 1888; d. May 15, 1931. American educator. Author of *English Composition as a Social Problem* (1917), *Essential Principles of Teaching Reading and Literature* (1922), *General Language* (1925), and *The Doctrine of Correctness in English Usage, 1700–1800* (1928).

Leonard, William Ellery. b. at Plainfield, N.J., Jan. 25, 1876; d. at Madison, Wis., May 2, 1944. American writer and professor, known for his poetry. He was a teacher (1906 *et seq.*) with professorial rank from 1926) of English at Wisconsin. His books of poetry include *Sonnets and Poems* (1906), *The Poet of Galilee* (1909), *The Lynching Bee and Other Poems* (1920), *Two Lives* (1925), and *A Son of Earth* (1928). His plays include *Glory of the Morning* (1912). He was the author of *Byron and Byronism in America* and *Lucretius, the Man, the Poet, the Times,* and he was a translator of *Beowulf,* and of the works of Lucretius and Empedocles. His autobiography, *The Locomotive-God* (1927), explains the curious phobia that forced him to confine his world to the area between home and campus.

Leonardo da Pisa (lā.ō.när'dō dä pē'sä). [Also: **Leonardo Pisano, Leonardo Fibonacci.**] b. at Pisa, Italy, c1170; d. after 1240. Italian mathematician, the greatest in the Christian world of the Middle Ages. He studied Greek and Arabic mathematics and wrote treatises on the application of algebra to geometry. He is known also as Fibonacci (i.e., son or descendant of Bonacci), and the series of numbers $u_1 = 1, u_2 = 1, \ldots, u_{n+2} = u_n + u_{n+1}$, which he studied, are therefore known as "numbers of Fibonacci." He was an advocate of the adoption of Arabic notation. His most important books are *Liber abaci* (composed 1202) and *Practica geometrica* (written 1220). These were printed in 1857–62 in the two volumes of his *Scritti*. In 1225 he wrote two shorter works, *Flos* and *Liber quadratorum*.

Leonardo da Vinci (lā.ō.när'dō dä vēn'chē; Anglicized, le.när'dō dą vin'chi). See **Vinci, Leonardo da.**

Leonardo de Argensola (lā.ō.när'ᴛʜō dā är.ʜen.sō'lä). See **Argensola.**

Leonard Wood Memorial for the Eradication of Leprosy. [Also, **American Leprosy Foundation.**] Organization founded in 1927 for the purpose of conducting research in the treatment and prevention of leprosy. It maintains headquarters at New York, has a library of some 2,000 volumes on leprosy and the Philippines, and publishes the *International Journal of Leprosy* (quarterly).

Leonato (lē.ọ.nä'tō). Character in Shakespeare's *Much Ado About Nothing*, the governor of Messina and the uncle of Beatrice.

Leonatus (lē.ọ.nā'tus), **Posthumus.** See **Posthumus Leonatus.**

Leonberg (lā'on.berk). Town in S Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Württemberg-Baden, American Zone, formerly in the free state of Württemberg, ab. 4 mi. W of Stuttgart: machine, tool, shoe, and ceramics manufactures. It has a 14th-century church, a 15th-century *Rathaus* (town hall), and a 16th-century castle. 12,430 (1950).

Leoncavallo (lā.ōn.kä.väl'lō), **Ruggiero.** b. at Naples, Italy, March 8, 1858; d. at Montecatini, Italy, Aug. 9, 1919. Italian operatic composer. His first opera, *Chatterton*, was composed at the age of 18. After some years of wandering, he returned to Italy with the plan of an operatic trilogy, the first part of which, *I Medici* (the only part written), he could not bring out till he had made his first success with *I Pagliacci;* the latter, produced at Milan in 1892, became one of the most popular of modern Italian operas. His *La Bohème* appeared in 1897, *Zaza* in 1900, *Der Roland*, written at the command of the German emperor, in 1904, and *The Youth of Figaro* in 1906. He wrote the librettos of all his operas.

Leonding (lā'on.ding). Town in N Austria, in the province of Upper Austria: a suburb of Linz, on the railroad line between Linz and Salzburg. 6,233 (1946).

Leone (lā.ō'nā), **Monte.** Mountain peak in the Valais Alps, near the Simplon Pass, on the border of Switzerland and Italy. Elevation, ab. 11,655 ft.

Leonforte (lā.ōn.fôr'tā). Town and commune in SW Italy, on the island of Sicily, in the province of Catania, in the interior of the island, ab. 40 mi. W of Catania. Predominantly an agricultural commune, it also has stone quarries and produces sulfur. Some damage was suffered during World War II by buildings of tourist interest, but repairs have been completed or are being carried out. Pop. of commune, 16,144 (1936); of town, 15,700 (1936).

Leonhard (lā'on.härt), **Gustav.** b. at Munich, Nov. 22, 1816; d. Dec. 27, 1878. German geologist and mineralogist; son of K. C. von Leonhard.

Leonhard, Karl Cäsar von. b. at Rumpenheim, near Hanau, Prussia, Germany, Sept. 12, 1779; d. at Heidelberg, Baden, Germany, Jan. 23, 1862. German geologist and mineralogist.

Leoni (lā.ō'nē), **Francesca Bussa di.** See Saint **Frances of Rome.**

Leoni, Leone. b. probably in the neighborhood of Arezzo, Italy, c1509; d. at Milan, Italy, July 22, 1590. Italian sculptor and medalist. He first appears at Venice associated with Titian and Pietro Aretino. In 1537 he met Benvenuto Cellini at Padua in competition for the medal of Bembo. Through the good will of Ferrante Gonzaga he entered the service of Charles V, and remained attached to the imperial household. Many of his works are in the Prado Museum at Madrid. He was assisted and succeeded by his son, Pompeo (d. 1610). They executed the bronze groups of Charles V and Philip II with their families in the Escorial.

Leonia (lę.ō'ni.ą). Suburban borough in NE New Jersey, in Bergen County. 7,378 (1950).

Leonidas (lę.on'i.dąs). Killed at Thermopylae, Greece, 480 B.C. Greek hero, king of Sparta (c490–480 B.C.), famous for his defense of the pass of Thermopylae against the Persian army of Xerxes I. He was slain in company with 300 Spartans and 700 Thespians when Ephialtes, a Malian, guided the Persians to the Greek rear.

Leonidas. Epic poem by Richard Glover, published in 1737.

Léonide (lā.o.nēd) or **Léonid** (lē'ọ.nid). See **Berman, Léonide** (or **Léonid**).

Leonine (lē'ọ.nīn). In Shakespeare's *Pericles*, the attendant of Dionysia, employed to murder Marina.

Leonine City. That part of the city of Rome which is W of the Tiber and N of Trastevere. It contains the Vatican, the Castle of Sant'Angelo, and the district between (known as the Borgo), and is enclosed within a separate line of walls. It was first fortified by Pope Leo IV.

Leonists (lē'ọ.nists). See **Waldenses.**

Leonnatus (lē.ọ.nā'tus). d. 322 B.C. General of Alexander the Great, one of the ablest of his officers. On Alexander's death, Leonnatus received the satrapy of Hellespontine Phrygia. He fell in battle against the Athenians and their allies while seeking to relieve Antipater who was blockaded in Lamia.

Leonnoys (lā.o.nwä). See **Lyonesse.**

Leonora (lē.ọ.nō'rą). Opera by William H. Fry, first performed at Philadelphia on June 4, 1845. It is credited by some as being the first American grand opera.

Leonora, A Story of the Five Towns. Second volume in the first "Five Towns" trilogy by Arnold Bennett. Published in 1903, it is a study of a middle-aged woman of the nouveau riche. The other novels in the trilogy are *Anna of the Five Towns* (1902) and *Sacred and Profane Love* (1905; revised ed., *The Book of Carlotta*, 1911).

Leonora Overtures (lā.ō.nō'rā). Four overtures by Ludwig van Beethoven for the opera *Fidelio*. *Leonora* No. 1 is said to have been written in 1807; *Leonora* No. 2 (1805) is a favorite concert piece; *Leonora* No. 3 (1806) is commonly performed between the acts of the opera. All of these are in C major. The *Fidelio Overture* (1814) in E major customarily prefaces the stage work.

Leonor de Guzman (lā.ō.nōr' dā göth.män'). Drama by George Henry Boker, published in 1853.

Léonore (lā.o.nôr). In Molière's *École des maris*, the sister of Isabelle. She has been brought up by Ariste, the brother of Sganarelle, on a system the reverse of that pursued by the latter with Isabelle.

Léonore ou L'Amour Conjugal (lā.o.nôr ō lą.mör kôṅ.zhü.gąl). Opera by Jean Nicolas Bouilly, music by Pierre Gaveaux, produced at the Paris Opéra-Comique on Feb. 19, 1798. The book was translated into Italian, composed by Ferdinando Paër, and produced at Dresden on Oct. 3, 1804. It was also translated into German by Joseph Sonnleithner (late in 1804) and composed by Ludwig von Beethoven as the opera finally called *Fidelio*.

Leonov (li.ô'nọf), **Leonid Maksimovich.** b. at Moscow, May 19, 1899—. Russian novelist and playwright. At the beginning of his literary career he was, like many of his gifted fellow writers, what Trotsky called a fellow traveler, but before long his allegiance to the new order became complete. In his early writings he was given to fantasy and stylistic experimentation, while the work of his maturity realistically reflects the successive phases of Soviet policy and history. There are English renderings of half a dozen of his novels, including the war tale *The Capture of Velikoshumsk*, translated as *Chariot of Wrath* (1946).

Leontes (lę.on'tēz). King of Sicily in Shakespeare's *The Winter's Tale*. His jealousy, unlike that of Othello, is willful and tyrannical. He is the Pandosto of Robert Greene's *Pandosto*, from which the play was taken.

Leontes. Ancient name of the **Litani.**

Leontini (lē.ọn.tī'nī). Ancient name of **Lentini.**

Leontius of Byzantium (lę.on'shi.us; bi.zan'shi.um). [Called **Byzantinus** or **Scholasticus.**] b. c485; d. c543. Byzantine monk and theological writer. He reputedly joined the Nestorians in Scythia but later accepted the

teachings of the Council of Ephesus. He lived at Constantinople and Jerusalem, and probably Rome. Devoted to Aristotle, he is referred to as first of the Scholastics.

León y Gama (lā.ōn′ ē gä′mä), **Antonio de.** See **Gama, Antonio León de.**

Leopardi (lā.ō.pär′dē), **Alessandro.** b. in the second half of the 15th century; d. sometime before 1545. Venetian sculptor and architect. In 1487 he was banished from Venice for forgery, but he was recalled (c1490) to finish the Colleoni statue begun by Verrocchio; this he did in 1496. He signed his name on the girth of the saddle, and was called ever after "del Cavallo." He also made the pedestal of the statue.

Leopardi, Conte Giacomo. b. at Recanati, Italy, June 29, 1798; d. at Naples, Italy, June 14, 1837. Italian poet and philologist. From his youth sickly and deformed, he was educated at home, and devoted himself to the study of the Greek and Latin classics. He published in 1818 an ode to Italy, in which he lamented the political and intellectual degeneracy of his country, and which created a profound impression. Other odes in the same vein, notably one occasioned by Cardinal Mai's discovery of part of Cicero's *De republica*, shortly secured for him a place among the first lyric poets of Italy. He went in 1822 to Rome, where he pursued the study of philology. He afterward resided for short periods at Recanti, Bologna, Florence, Rome, and Naples. The first collected edition of his poems was published in 1824. A collection of miscellaneous prose essays was published in 1827 under the title of *Operette morali*.

Leopold (lē′ō.pōld; German, lā′*o*.polt). [Title, Prince of **Anhalt-Dessau;** called **der Alte Dessauer,** meaning "the Old Dessauer."] b. at Dessau, Germany, July 3, 1676; d. there, in April, 1747. Prussian field marshal. He distinguished himself at Höchstädt (1703), Blenheim (1704), Cassano (1705), Turin (1706), and other battles in the War of the Spanish Succession. He was made field marshal in 1712. He captured Rügen from the Swedes in 1715. In the War of the Austrian Succession, he gained the victories of Neustadt, Jägerndorf, and Kesselsdorf in 1745. He established, under Frederick William I, the basis of Prussian military power by his organization, under the strictest discipline, of the Prussian infantry.

Leopold. [Title, Prince of **Bavaria;** full name, **Maximilian Joseph Maria Arnulf Leopold.**] b. at Munich, Feb. 9, 1846; d. there, Sept. 30, 1930. German general; second son of Prince Regent Luitpold of Bavaria. In World War I, he was supreme commander on Germany's Eastern front (1916 *et seq.*).

Leopold I (of *Belgium*) (lē′ō.pōld). b. at Coburg, Germany, Dec. 16, 1790; d. at Laeken, near Brussels, Dec. 10, 1865. King of the Belgians (1831–65); youngest son of Francis Frederick, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld. He married Princess Charlotte, daughter of George IV of England, in 1816, and after her death in 1817 lived in England until 1830. He refused the crown of Greece in 1830, and was elected king of the newly independent Belgians in 1831. He married Princess Louise, daughter of Louis Philippe of France, in 1832. He was noted as a diplomat and an adviser to other European kings and statesmen. His reign was peaceful, not even being disturbed by the Continent-wide troubles of 1848.

Leopold II (of *Belgium*). b. at Brussels, April 9, 1835; d. there, Dec. 17, 1909. King of the Belgians (1865–1909); son of Leopold I. Interested in colonial expansion in Africa, he founded in 1876 the International African Association. Henry M. Stanley explored the Congo River region for him; as a result the king formed the International Association of the Congo. The European conference on African problems (1884–85) recognized this organization and Leopold became owner, in his own name, of the independent Congo state. The tremendous fortune he obtained here was made possible by an exploitation of native labor unparalleled in modern history; the outcry against its cruelty resulted in an inquiry (1904) and the formal annexation (1908) by Belgium of the Congo. His wife, Henrietta Maria of Austria, whom he married in 1853 and who was well loved for her charities, died in 1902 and the resultant lawsuits over her will brought by Leopold's estranged daughter, Stéphanie, combined with Leopold's notoriously dissolute way of life, caused a revulsion of public feeling. His only son died in 1869 and he was succeeded by his nephew Albert I.

Leopold III (of *Belgium*). b. Nov. 3, 1901—. King of the Belgians (1934–51); son of Albert I and Elizabeth. He succeeded his father on Feb. 23, 1934. He married (Nov. 4, 1926) Princess Astrid of Sweden (killed in an automobile accident, Aug. 29, 1935), and then (1941) Marie Lilian Baels, created Princess de Réthy. He commanded the Belgian army in World War II and surrendered with his army to the Germans; he was held as a prisoner of war. On Sept. 20, 1944, the Belgian parliament elected as regent of the kingdom Prince Charles, Count of Flanders, the brother of the king. After the king's liberation, a law of July 19, 1945, provided that resumption of his constitutional powers should depend upon a majority vote in Parliament. His return was vigorously opposed by the French-speaking population of Belgium, who accused him of wartime collaboration with the Germans. In a referendum (1950) the king, supported principally by the Flemings, won the right to return, but his attempt to do so caused rioting in the cities throughout the country and he decided to abdicate in favor of his son Baudouin.

Leopold I (of the *Holy Roman Empire*). b. June 9, 1640; d. at Vienna, May 5, 1705. Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire (1658–1705); second son of Ferdinand III. He succeeded his father in the empire, in the hereditary Hapsburg dominions, and in Hungary in 1658. War broke out with the Turks in 1661, and lasted until 1664, when a victory of the imperial general Montecucculi, at Szentgotthárd (St. Gotthard), on the Rába River, secured the conclusion of a truce for 20 years. In 1672 the emperor joined Brandenburg in support of the Netherlands against Louis XIV of France. Peace was concluded in 1679 at Nijmegen, where the emperor was forced to cede Freiburg im Breisgau to France. In 1682 a second war broke out with the Turks, who were called in by the Hungarian magnates under Count Imre Thököly. The grand vizier Kara Mustapha invested (July 14, 1683) Vienna, which was defended by Rüdiger von Starhemberg. The siege was raised (Sept. 12, 1683) by John Sobieski, king of Poland, and Charles, duke of Lorraine. A victory by the imperial general Prince Eugene at Senta, in 1697, brought about the peace of Karlowitz in 1699. Through the claim of his family to the throne of Spain, vacated by the death of Charles II, he became involved in the War of the Spanish Succession, which was continued under his successors Joseph I and Charles VI.

Leopold II (of the *Holy Roman Empire*). b. at Vienna, May 5, 1747; d. March 1, 1792. Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire (1790–92); third son of Francis I and Maria Theresa. He was grand duke of Tuscany (1765–90) and succeeded his brother Joseph II as emperor in 1790. He formed (Feb. 7, 1792) an alliance with Prussia against revolutionary France, and died just as hostilities were about to begin.

Leopold II (of *Tuscany*). b. Oct. 3, 1797; d. in Bohemia, Jan. 29, 1870. Grand duke of Tuscany (1824–59); second son of the grand duke Ferdinand II. He granted in 1847 a liberal constitution, which, however, he abolished in 1852, when he realized that his allies, Austria (which had placed him on the throne again after he had fled during the revolution of 1848), the Pope, and the king of Naples, were all opposed to so liberal a document. He was expelled by the democratic party in 1859, and Tuscany was united with Sardinia.

Leopold (lā′ō.pôlt), **Jan H.** b. 1865; d. 1925. Dutch poet and classical scholar. He wrote fragile, mystic poetry of pantheistic tendency, such as *Verzen* (1913). He came to full development with *Oinoi ena stalagmon* and the epic *Cheops* (1915). He was the author of the essay *Uit den hoin van Epicurus* (From Epicure's Garden) and *Stoische Wijsheid* (Stoic Wisdom).

Leopold II (lē′ō.pōld), **Lake.** [French, **Lac Léopold II.**] Large lake in C Africa, in W Belgian Congo. It discharges into the Lukenie River, a tributary of the Kasai, which flows into the Congo. Discovered by Stanley in 1882, it was named for King Leopold II of Belgium. Area, ab. 900 sq. mi.

Leopold Bloom (blom). See **Bloom, Leopold.**

Leopold George Duncan Albert (lē′ō.pōld jôrj′ dung′-kan al′bert). [Title, Duke of **Albany.**] b. at Buckingham Palace, London, April 7, 1853; d. March 28, 1884

Youngest son of Queen Victoria, noted for his patronage of literature and education.

Leopoldovna (li.o.pôl'dọv.nạ), **Anna.** See **Anna Leopoldovna.**

Léopoldville (lē'ō.pōld.vil; French, lā.o.pold.vēl). Province of the Belgian Congo, in W central Africa. It is the westernmost of the six provinces of the Belgian Congo, bounded on the W by the Atlantic Ocean, on the N by French Equatorial Africa and Equator province, on the E by Kasai province, and on the S by Angola. Capital, Léopoldville; area, ab. 140,150 sq. mi.; pop. 2,445,401 (1949), including 14,062 Europeans.

Léopoldville. Capital of the province of Léopoldville and of the Belgian Congo, in W central Africa, on the S side of the Congo River just below Stanley Pool, and opposite Brazzaville, the capital of French Equatorial Africa. It was founded by Stanley in 1882. A railway has been constructed between Léopoldville and Matadi, ab. 230 mi. away. The river is navigable from Léopoldville to Stanleyville. Most of the big business firms and commercial establishments in the Belgian Congo, except the mining companies, maintain their headquarters here, and in recent years textile, metal, boatbuilding, cement, and consumer-goods industries have developed in the city. Léopoldville has a powerful radio station, and is a stop on international air routes. Pop. 160,304 (1949), including 8,044 Europeans.

Leopolis (lē.op'ō.lis). Latin name of **Lvov.**

Leosthenes (lē.os'thẹ.nēz). d. 323 B.C. Athenian general. He was commander of the combined Greek armies in the Lamian War, 323 B.C., defeating Antipater and forcing him to take refuge in Lamia, the siege of which city gave the war its name.

Leotychides (lē.ō.tik'i.dēz). d. at Tegea, Greece, c469 B.C. Spartan king (491–469 B.C.), victor at Mycale in 479 B.C. over the Persians.

Leovigild (lē.ō'vi.gild). King of the Visigoths in Spain (569–586). He annexed (c585) the Suevia kingdom and imparted a nationalistic feeling to both the Roman and the Gothic inhabitants of Spain. He was threatened by the rebellion of his son Hermenegild, who had become anti-Arian through his marriage to a Frankish princess, but was successful in subduing him (585).

Le Palais (lẹ pa.le). [Also, **Palais.**] Town in W France, in the department of Morbihan, the chief place on the island of Belle-Île-en-Mer, off the coast of Brittany, S of Quiberon. It has a port and a citadel, begun in the 16th century and reinforced by Vauban, now used as a penitentiary. 2,208 (1946).

Lepanto (lẹ.pan'tō; Italian, le'pän.tō). See **Navpaktos.**

Lepanto, Battle of. Naval victory gained Oct. 7, 1571, by the Italian and Spanish fleets, under Don John of Austria, over the Turks, west of Lepanto (Navpaktos). More than 500 ships of both sides were involved; of the nearly 300 Turkish vessels, only 40 galleys escaped. The European fleet was made up of Spanish (Cervantes lost his left hand in this fight), Venetian, Genoese (commanded by Gianandrea Doria), Papal (commanded by Marc Antonio Colonna), Sicilian, and Neapolitan ships. It was the greatest naval battle since Actium (31 B.C.), the last great battle between fleets of galleys, and the last of the Crusades. Turkish naval power never again after this battle achieved status sufficient to permit a threat to the maritime nations of Europe.

Lepanto, Gulf of. See **Corinth, Gulf of.**

Lepanto-Bontoc (lā.pän'tō.bôn.tôk'). Former inland province of Luzon, Philippine Islands: now part of Mountain Province.

Lepanto Igorot (lā.pän'tō ē.gō.rōt'). See **Kankanai.**

Lepaya (lye'pa.yạ). A Russian name of **Liepaja.**

Lepe (lā'pā), **Diego de.** b. in Spain, c1460; d. probably in Portugal, before 1515. Spanish navigator.

Lepelletier de Chambure (lẹ.pel.tyā dẹ shäṅ.bür), **Auguste.** See **Chambure, Auguste Lepelletier de.**

Le Perche (lẹ persh). See **Perche.**

Lepère (lẹ.per), **Louis Auguste.** b. at Paris, Nov. 30, 1849; d. at Domme, France, Nov. 20, 1918. French engraver and illustrator, who illustrated many travel books with woodcuts and engravings. A list of his works includes *Moulin de la Galette, Autumn at Champagne, Roofs of St.-Severin, Fish Merchant, View of Jouy-de-Moutier, The Cité Seen from the Bridge of Arts,* and illustrations for Goudeau's *French Countryside,* Montorgueil's *Paris by Chance,* and de Maupassant's *Two Stories.*

Le Perreux-sur-Marne (lẹ pe.rė.sür.märn). Town in N France, in the department of Seine, on the Marne River. It is an eastern suburb of Paris. 23,086 (1946).

Le Petit Andely (lẹ ptē.täṅ.dlē). See under **Les Andelys.**

Le Petit-Quevily (lẹ ptē.kẹ.vē.yē). [Also, **Le Petit-Quevilly.**] Town in NW France, in the department of Seine-Inférieure, on the Seine River, SW of Rouen. It has cotton spinning and weaving mills and a petroleum refinery. 19,953 (1946).

Lepidus (lep'i.dus), **Marcus Aemilius.** [Surnamed **Porcina.**] Roman consul (137 B.C.) and orator. He was sent into Spain during his consulship, and conducted an unsuccessful war against the Vaccaei.

Lepidus, Marcus Aemilius. d. c77 B.C. Roman politician; father of Lepidus the triumvir (d. 13 B.C.). He was consul in 78 B.C., and was defeated by Pompey and Catulus at Rome in 77 B.C. after the Senate had ordered him to a provincial post for attempting to alter Sulla's constitution.

Lepidus, Marcus Aemilius. d. 13 B.C. Roman politician, a member of the triumvirate with Augustus and Mark Antony in 43 B.C. He was deposed in 36.

Lépine (lā.pēn), **Jacques Raphael.** b. at Lyons, France, July 6, 1840; d. at Menton, France, Nov. 17, 1919. French physician. He worked on the physiology and pathology of the nervous system, on the physiology of secretion of the glands, and made studies of diabetes.

Lepini (lā.pē'nē), **Monti.** Italian name of the **Volscian Mountains.**

Le Play (lẹ ple), **Pierre Guillaume Frédéric.** b. at Honfleur, France, April 11, 1806; d. April 5, 1882. French engineer, economist, and sociologist, founder of the modern school of social economy in France. He founded the International Society of Social Economy, and various associations of workmen. Among the more important of his works are *Les Ouvriers européens* (1855), *La Réforme sociale en France* (1864), *L'Organisation du travail* (1870), *Programme de gouvernement et d'organisation sociale* (1880), *La Constitution essentielle de l'humanité* (1881), and *L'École de la paix sociale* (1882).

Le Plessis-Robinson (lẹ ple.sē.ro.baṅ.sôṅ). Town in N France, in the department of Seine. It is a southwestern residential suburb of Paris. 10,118 (1946).

Lepontii (lẹ.pon'shi.ī). Ancient Alpine people in Rhaetia, chiefly in what is now the canton of Ticino, Switzerland.

Lepontine Alps (lẹ.pon'tin, -tīn). [Italian, **Alpi Lepontine.**] That part of the Alps which extends from the Simplon Pass E to the Splügen Pass. It comprises the St. Gotthard, Ticino, and Adula Alps. Highest peak, Monte Leone (ab. 11,655 ft.).

Leporello (lā.pō.rel'lō; Anglicized, lep.ō.rel'ō). Lackey of Don Giovanni in Mozart's opera of that name (it is a bass part). He executes the perfidious orders of his master, sympathizes with his success, helps him out of scrapes, and is a physical and moral coward.

Le Portel (lẹ pôr.tel). Town in N France, in the department of Pas-de-Calais, on the English Channel. It is a southwestern suburb of Boulogne. It suffered damage in World War II. 8,131 (1946).

Le Pré-St.-Gervais (lẹ prā.saṅ.zher.ve). Town in N France, in the department of Seine. It is a northeastern suburb of Paris, and has diverse industries. 14,691 (1946).

Lepsius (lep'sẹ.ůs), **Johannes.** b. at Berlin, Dec. 15, 1858; d. Feb. 3, 1926. German Protestant theologian; son of Karl Richard Lepsius. He was active (1897 *et seq.*) as a publicist in behalf of the Armenian people.

Lepsius, Karl Richard. b. at Naumburg, Germany, Dec. 23, 1810; d. at Berlin, July 10, 1884. German Egyptologist and philologist. He conducted the Prussian expedition to Egypt (1842–46). In 1866 he found the Decree of Canopus, like the Rosetta Stone a trilingual inscription, in Greek and demotic and hieroglyphic Egyptian. Among his works is *Denkmäler aus Ägypten und Äthiopien* (Monuments of Egypt and Ethiopia, 1849–59).

Leptis Magna (lep'tis mag'nạ). [Also: **Leptis, Neapolis;** modern name, **Lebda.**] In ancient geography, a seaport in N Africa, on the Libyan coast just E of the

present town of Homs. It was founded by the Phoenicians, and remained an important city under the Romans.

Lepus (lē'pus). Southern constellation, the Hare, recognized by the ancients, situated S of Orion and W of Canis Major. Its brightest star, of 2.7 magnitude, is in a line from the middle star of Orion's belt through the sword of Orion.

Le Puy (lẹ pwē). [Former name, **Le Puy-en-Velay**; medieval Latin names, **Anicium, Podium.**] City in S central France, the capital of the department of Haute-Loire, situated in mountainous surroundings between the Borne and Dolaizon rivers, SW of St.-Étienne. It is a picturesque old town, long famous for its lace manufactures. The Cathedral of Notre Dame, built in Romanesque style in the 12th century, combines elements of the architectural schools of Auvergne and Burgundy. The Church of Saint-Michel d'Aiguilhe dates back to the 11th century. The Musée Crozatier contains natural history and art collections. Elevation, ab. 2,075 ft.; pop. 22,705 (1946).

Le Queux (lẹ kū'), **William Tufnell.** b. at London, July 2, 1864; d. Oct. 13, 1927. English novelist and journalist. He reported the Balkan War (1912–13) for the *Daily Mail*. Author of *Strange Tales of a Nihilist* (1890), *Guilty Bonds* (1890), *The Great White Queen* (1896), *The Day of Temptation* (1897), *The Eye of Istar* (1897), *England's Peril* (1899), *The Tickencote Treasure* (1902), *Secrets of the Foreign Office* (1903), *The Mask* (1904), *The Czar's Spy* (1903), *Confessions of a Ladies' Man* (1905), *Who Giveth This Woman?* (1905), *A Spider's Eye* (1905), *An Observer in the Near East* (1907), *Fatal Fingers* (1912), *The Hand of Allah* (1914), *German Spies in England* (1915), *Rasputin, the Rascal Monk* (1920), *Landru* (1921), *Things I Know* (1923), *Where the Desert Ends* (1923), *Hidden Hands* (1925), *The Fatal Face* (1926), and *Blackmailed* (1927). His two fictional but highly realistic stories *The Great War in England in 1897* (1894) and *The Invasion of 1910* (1906) anticipated World War I.

Ler (lār). [Also, **Lir.**] In Old Irish mythology, the personification of the sea, and father of the sea god, Manannan mac Lir, or Manannan son of Ler (*Lir* is the genitive of Ler, but in translations is often mistakenly taken as nominative). See **Llyr.**

Le Raincy (lẹ raṅ.sē). Town in N France, in the department of Seine-et-Oise, NE of Paris. It is an industrial suburb. 12,397 (1946).

Lercara Friddi (ler.kä'rä frēd'dē). Town and commune in SW Italy, on the island of Sicily, in the province of Palermo, SE of Palermo, in a sulfur-mining region. Pop. of commune, 12,255 (1936); of town, 12,070 (1936).

Lerdo (ler'ŦHō). [Also, **Ciudad Lerdo.**] City in N Mexico, in the state of Durango, in the Laguna District. 9,349 (1940).

Lerdo de Tejada (ler'ŦHō dā tā.HÄ'ŦHÄ), **Miguel.** [Full name, **Miguel Lerdo de Tejada y Correal.**] b. at Veracruz, Mexico, 1814; d. at Mexico City, March 22, 1861. Mexican politician and author; brother of Sebastián Lerdo de Tejada. In 1856 he was Ignacio Comonfort's minister of the treasury, subsequently held other important offices, was a judge of the supreme court (1860–61) and was twice a presidential candidate. His best-known book is *Apuntes históricos de la heroica ciudad de Vera Cruz* (5 parts, 1850–55). He was responsible (1856) for the Lerdo Law curbing landholding privileges, especially of the clergy.

Lerdo de Tejada, Sebastián. [Full name, **Sebastián Lerdo de Tejada y Correal.**] b. at Jalapa, Mexico, April 25, 1825; d. at New York, April 21, 1889. Mexican statesman and jurist, president (1872–76) of Mexico; brother of Miguel Lerdo de Tejada. After serving (1855–57) as supreme court judge, he became the chief minister (1863–71) of Benito Juárez. Elected president (1867) of the supreme court, he became, by virtue of that office, president of Mexico on the death of Juárez (July 18, 1872). He was confirmed in the position by an election, and claimed to have been reëlected in 1876; but in November of that year he was driven from Mexico by the revolutionary army of Porfirio Díaz.

Lerici (lā'rē.chē). Town in NW Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Liguria, in the province of Genova, on the Gulf of Spezia between La Spezia and Viareggio. It is a seaside resort, with a 16th-century castle. It also has a silver and lead foundry. Buildings of interest to tourists were undamaged in World War II. 12,217 (1936).

Lérida (lā'rē.ŦHä). Province in NE Spain, bounded by France and Andorra on the N, Gerona and Barcelona on the E, Tarragona on the SE and S, and Zaragoza and Huesca on the W: part of the region of Catalonia. The N part of the province is mountainous, including the high peaks of the Pyrenees; grain is grown in the S part. Capital, Lérida; area, ab. 4,656 sq. mi.; pop. 326,189 (1950).

Lérida. [Ancient name, **Ilerda.**] City in NE Spain, the capital of the province of Lérida, on the Segre River ab. 80 mi. W of Barcelona. It has woolen, cotton, and silk-textile industries, leather and glass factories, and an agricultural trade. The seat of a bishopric, it has a Romanesque cathedral (dating from 1203). Julius Caesar defeated the partisans of Pompey under Afranius and Petreius here in 49 B.C. In the Thirty Years' War and in the Peninsular War it was much contested between the Spaniards and the French (it was occupied by the latter in 1707 and in 1810). Pop. 52,122 (1950).

Lerin (le'rēn). Serbian name of **Florina,** town.

Lérins (lā.raṅs), **Îles de.** Group of small islands in SE France, in the Mediterranean, off Cannes. The chief islands are St.-Honorat and Ste.-Marguerite. A noted monastery established c400 A.D. by Saint Honoratius is on the island of St.-Honorat. Total area, ab. 1 sq. mi.

Lerma (ler'mä). [Also, **Zacoloacan.**] River in SW Mexico, in the state of Jalisco, known as the Santiago below Lake Chapala. Length, with the Santiago, ab. 624 mi.

Lermontov (ler'mọn.tọf), **Mikhail Yuryevich.** [Sometimes called **the Poet of the Caucasus.**] b. at Moscow, Oct. 15, 1814; killed (in a duel) in the Caucasus, July 27, 1841. Russian poet and novelist. An officer of the guards, he wrote (1837) a vigorous poem of protest at the death of Pushkin in a duel. The poem, addressed to the czar, was considered so impertinent that Lermontov was expelled from the guards and assigned to active duty in the Caucasus. There he found himself in a country he loved, and his subsequent poetry reflects his feeling. His best-known works are the novel *A Hero of Our Time*, and the poems *Song of the Czar Ivan Vasilievich, Ismail-Bey*, and *The Demon.*

Lerna (lėr.nạ). In ancient geography, a marshy region in Argolis, Greece, S of Argos. It is notable in Greek mythology as the dwelling place of the Lernean hydra, killed by Hercules.

Lerner (lėr'nėr), **Max.** b. at or near Minsk, Russia, Dec. 20, 1902—. American editor and writer on political science and current affairs. He was assistant editor (1927 *et seq.*) and managing editor of the *Encyclopedia of Social Sciences*, editor (1936–38) of *The Nation*, editorial director (1943–49) of the New York newspaper *PM* (which later was reorganized as the *Star*), and became (1949) columnist for the New York *Post*. Author of *It Is Later Than You Think* (1938), *Ideas Are Weapons* (1939), *Ideas for the Ice Age* (1941), *The Mind and Faith of Justice Holmes* (1943), *Public Journal* (1945), and *Actions and Passions* (1949).

Leros (lē'ros). [Also, **Lero** (le'rō).] Small island of the Dodecanese, SE Greece, in the *nomos* (department) of Kalymnos, in the Aegean Sea ab. 32 mi. S of Samos, N of Kalymnos. Area, ab. 28 sq. mi.; pop. 13,657 (1936).

Le Rossignol (lẹ ros'ig.nol; French, lẹ ro.sē.nyol), **James Edward.** b. at Quebec, Canada, Oct. 24, 1866—. American economist and educator. Author of *Monopolies, Past and Present* (1901), *Orthodox Socialism* (1907), *What Is Socialism?* (1921), *Economics for Everyman* (1923), *From Marx to Stalin* (1940), *Inflation and How to Scotch It* (1943), and other books.

Le Roux (lẹ rōō), **Henri.** [Known as **Hugues.**] b. at Le Havre, France, 1860; d. at Paris, 1925. French journalist, traveler, and man of letters. Author of *L'Amour aux États-Unis* (1908) and works of a similar nature, and of such studies as *La France et la guerre* (1917).

Leroux (lẹ.rö), **Pierre.** b. near Paris, April 17, 1797; d. there, April 12, 1871. French philosophical writer, journalist, and socialist. He was a leader of the Humanitarians, and influenced George Sand, with whom he founded (1841) the *Revue Indépendante*. A member of the extreme Socialist group in the Constituent Assembly

(1848) and the Legislative Assembly (1849), and an opponent of Napoleon III's coup d'état, he spent the years from 1851 to 1859 in exile. His chief work is *De l'humanité* (1840).

Leroux, Xavier Henri Napoléon. b. at Velletri, Italy, Oct. 11, 1863; d. at Paris, Feb. 2, 1919. French composer. In 1885 he won the Prix de Rome with the cantata *Endymion*. Among his works are operas, including *La Reine Fiamette* (1903), *Théodora* (1906), and *Le Chemineau* (1907), a mass, orchestral pieces, and many songs.

Le Roy (lẹ roi′, lē′ roi). Village in W New York, in Genesee County, in a farming region: manufactures include gelatin products and farm machinery. The stringless bean was first developed here. 4,721 (1950).

Leroy (lē.roi′), **Barry.** See **Barry Leroy.**

Leroy-Beaulieu (lẹ.rwȧ.bō.lyē), (**Henri Jean Baptiste**) **Anatole.** b. at Lisieux, France, Feb. 12, 1842; d. at Paris, June 15, 1912. French writer, an expert on Russian and Near Eastern questions; brother of Pierre Paul Leroy-Beaulieu. Author of *L'Empire des Tsars et des Russes* (2 vols., 1881–82), *Les Juifs et l'antisémitisme* (1893), *Christianisme et démocratie* (1905), and other works.

Leroy-Beaulieu, Pierre Paul. b. at Saumur, France, Dec. 9, 1843; d. at Paris, Dec. 9, 1916. French political economist, an opponent of socialism and of protection; brother of Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu. In 1872 he founded *L'Économiste français*. Among his works are *De l'état social et intellectuel des populations ouvrières* (1868), *De la colonisation chez les peuples modernes* (1873), *Traité de la science des finances* (2nd ed., 1879), *Essai sur la répartition des richesses* (1880), *La Collectivisme* (1884), *L'Algérie et la Tunisie* (1887), *Précis d'économie politique* (1888), *L'État moderne et ses fonctions* (1889), *Traité théorique et pratique d'économie politique* (1895), *Le Sahara, le Soudan et les chemins de fer transsahariens* (1904), and *L'Art de placer et gérer sa fortune* (1906).

Lerroux (le.rō′), **Alejandro.** b. in Córdoba, Spain, 1864; d. at Madrid, June 27, 1949. Spanish politician and journalist. After 1901 he was repeatedly a member of the Cortes and became leader of the Radical Party, which originated about 1904 as a demagogic and violently anticlerical party. Lerroux became wealthy and had a successful career as journalist and public speaker. When the fall of the monarchy opened opportunities for republican politicians, he obtained ministerial posts in the provisional republican government and was acting minister of war under Azaña, rising to the prime ministership (September, December, 1933; March, October, 1934; April, 1935). He was not reëlected in 1936, when the vote went to the Popular Front and radical left, and so-called Lerrouxism, based on expediency and compromise, no longer held any appeal to the people.

Lersch (lersh), **Heinrich.** b. at München-Gladbach, Germany, Sept. 12, 1889; d. at Bodendorf, Germany, June 19, 1936. German proletarian poet and novelist. As a journeyman brazier he traveled throughout Western Europe. He was severely wounded in World War I, from which he returned convinced that the hope of German socialism lay in a classless nationalism. His collection *Mensch im Eisen* (1924) reflects the conviction (which is the leitmotiv of his extensive lyrical production) that there is beauty in a machine and pride in the worker's mastery of it.

Lerwick (lėr′wik, ler′ik). Police burgh and seaport in N Scotland, county seat of Shetland County, in the Shetland Islands, on the E coast of the island of Mainland, ab. 200 mi. N of Aberdeen. Herring fisheries are the chief industry of the town, but have declined somewhat in importance in recent years. 5,918 (est. 1948).

Léry (lā.rē), **Jean de.** b. at La Margelle, in Burgundy, France, 1534; d. at Bern, Switzerland, 1611. French Protestant minister and author.

Le Sage or **Lesage** (lẹ.sȧzh), **Alain René.** b. at Sarzeau, Morbihan, France, May 8, 1668; d. at Boulogne, France, Nov. 17, 1747. French novelist and dramatist. He studied philosophy and law at Paris, and was enrolled as a parliamentary advocate, but soon devoted himself to literature. His chief work is the novel *Gil Blas de Santillane* (1715–35, a work picaresque in form but actually a novel of realism rather than of romantic adventure. Among his other works are the novel *Le Diable boiteux* (1707); the plays *Le Point d'honneur* (from the Spanish of Rojas, 1702), *Crispin rival de son maître* (1707), *Turcaret* (1708), and others; the short works *La Valise trouvée* and *Une Journée des Parques;* and *Guzman d'Alfarache, Estévanille Gonzales, Le Bachelier de Salamanque,* and *Vie et aventures de M. de Beauchêne,* romances all more or less borrowed from Spanish originals. He also translated Boiardo's *Orlando innamorato,* and wrote farces for the *théâtre de la foire* (the musical entertainment presented in booths at fairs).

Les Andelys (lā zäṅ.dlē). Town in N France, in the department of Eure, on the Seine River ab. 19 mi. SE of Rouen. It is a small river port consisting of Le Grand Andely and Le Petit Andely. It has churches dating from the 13th, 14th, and 16th centuries. The Château Gaillard was founded by Richard I of England (Richard the Lion-Hearted) in 1196, and was dismantled by order of Henry IV of France in 1603. The painter Nicholas Poussin was born nearby. The part of the town called Le Grand Andely, including the Church of Notre Dame and the Hôtel du Grand Cerf, was about 80 percent destroyed in World War II. 5,238 (1946).

Lesath (lẹ.sath′). Third-magnitude star *ν* Scorpii, at the end of the tail of the constellation.

Les Bauges (lā bōzh). Plateau in the departments of Savoie and Haute-Savoie, France, between Chambéry and the Lake of Annecy.

Les Baux (lā bō). Small town in SE France, in Bouches-du-Rhône department, near Arles, remarkable for its castle and stone buildings. It was the capital of a powerful medieval countship. Bauxite (which derives its name from this place) is still mined nearby. Formerly a town of several thousand inhabitants, it had a population of only 151 in 1946.

Lesbia (lez′bi.ạ). Name by which Clodia, the favorite of Catullus, is referred to in his poems.

Lesbian Adventures (lez′bi.ạn), **The.** [Also, **Lesbiaca** (lez′bi.ạ.kạ).] Greek romance, attributed to Longus.

Lesbos (lez′bos). *Nomos* (department) in E Greece, composed of the Aegean islands of Lesbos, Lemnos, and Hagios Eustratios, with minor adjacent islets. Capital, Mytilene; area, ab. 836 sq. mi.; pop. 154,683 (1951).

Lesbos. [Also: **Lesvos, Mytilene, Mytilini;** Italian, **Metelino;** Turkish **Midillü.**] Island in the Aegean Sea, belonging to Greece, W of Asia Minor. It is the chief island in the *nomos* (department) of Lesbos. The surface is mountainous, and the soil is fertile. Colonized by Aeolians, it was celebrated in ancient times as a seat of literature. Between the 8th and 4th centuries B.C. Lesbos was the home of many notable persons including Sappho, Arion, Alcaeus, Terpander, Theophrastus, Pittacus, and Hellanicus. The island was acquired by the Turks in 1462, and by Greece in 1913. Chief town, Mytilene; area, ab. 630 sq. mi.; pop. ab. 134,000 (1940).

Lescaut (les.kō), **Manon.** See **Manon Lescaut.**

Les Cayes (lā kā′; French, lā kȧy′). See **Cayes.**

Lescaze (les.käz′), **William.** b. at Geneva, Switzerland, March 27, 1896—. American architect and designer in America, known for his low-cost housing projects. Educated at Geneva and Zurich, he arrived in the U.S. in 1920, and designed the first completely air-conditioned skyscraper in the U.S. (Philadelphia Savings Fund Society Building) and the first residence to use glass brick. The Williamsburg Houses, Elliott Houses (New York), and Woods End Houses (New Jersey) are among the housing projects he has designed.

Les Cévennes (lā sā.ven). See **Cévennes.**

Lesches (les′kēz) or **Lescheus** (les′kūs). b. at Pyrrha, near Mytilene; fl. in the 7th century B.C. One of the so-called Greek cyclic poets, reputed author of a lost poem entitled *The Little Iliad,* in four books. It was designed to be a sequel to the *Iliad* of Homer, and related the events which followed the death of Hector, namely, the fate of Ajax, the exploits of Ulysses, and the fall of Troy.

Leschetitzky (lesh.ẹ.tit′skē), **Teodor.** b. at Lancut, Poland, June 22, 1830; d. at Dresden, Germany, Nov. 14, 1915 Polish pianist, teacher, and composer. He was for some time professor in the Conservatory at St. Petersburg, but went in 1878 to Vienna. Among his pupils were Paderewski and Ossip Gabrilówitsch.

Lescot (les.kō), **Élie.** b. 1883—. Haitian lawyer, diplomat, and statesman, president (1941–46) of Haiti. He

was minister to the U.S. (1937–41). He served as minister plenipotentiary to the Dominican Republic, settling the boundary dispute between Haiti and that country. He was president (April 15, 1941) until deposed (Jan. 11, 1946) by an army coup led by Major Frank Levaud. Exiled (Jan. 14), he went to Miami, Fla., then to Canada.

Lescot, Pierre. b. at Paris, c1510; d. Sept. 10, 1578. French architect. About all that is known of his personal history is derived from a poem by Ronsard, and the accounts of the royal buildings. He was practically the first architect of France to employ the classical forms in a truly classical way, previous attempts being largely influenced by Gothic forms. His work is considered the best that the Renaissance produced in France. He was made architect of the Louvre Aug. 3, 1546, and retained the office as long as he lived. That part of the Louvre which was built by Lescot consists of the western side south of the Tour d'Orloge, which stands upon the foundations of the great hall of Philippe Auguste, and, with a lower roof, remains just as Lescot left it; the Pavillon du Roi, remodeled; and the western half of the south side, also remodeled.

Les-Eaux-Bonnes (lā.zō.bon). See **Eaux-Bonnes.**

Lese di Sandro (lā'sā dē sän'drō), **Benozzo di.** See **Gozzoli, Benozzo.**

Lesghians (lez'gi.ạnz) or **Lesghins** (lez'ginz). See **Lezghians.**

Lesina (le'zē.nä). Italian name of the island and town of **Hvar,** in Yugoslavia.

Leskovac (les'kô.väts). [German, **Leskovatz.**] Town in SE Yugoslavia, in the federative unit of Serbia, formerly in the *banovina* (province) of Vardarska, on a small river near its junction with the Morava River, S of Niš: station on the railway line from Belgrade to Salonika. 21,765 (1948).

Les Landes (lā länd). See **Landes,** plain.

Lesley (les'li, lez'li), **Peter.** [Also: **J. Peter Lesley;** pseudonym, **John W. Allen, Jr.**] b. at Philadelphia, Sept. 17, 1819; d. at Milton, Mass., June 1, 1903. American geologist. He was employed (1838–41) on the first geological survey of Pennsylvania under Henry Darwin Rogers, and was state geologist (1873–87) of the second geological survey of Pennsylvania. Author of *A Manual of Coal and Its Topography* (1856), *Lowell Lectures on Man's Origin and Destiny* (1868), and a novel, *Paul Dreifuss, His Holiday Abroad* (1882).

Leslie (les'li, lez'li), **Alexander.** [Title, 1st Earl of **Leven.**] b. c1580; d. at Balgonie, Fifeshire, Scotland, April 4, 1661. Scottish general, long in the service of Charles IX and Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden in the campaigns against Russia, Poland, Denmark, and Austria. In 1628 he compelled Wallenstein to raise the siege of Stralsund, and in 1630 seized the island of Rügen for the Swedish king. He returned to Scotland, and identified himself with the Covenanters, resigning from the Swedish service in 1638. The organization and command of the Scottish army were entrusted to him. He captured Aberdeen and Edinburgh Castle in 1639, but resigned in June of that year in order that there might be no obstacle to the proposed peace with Charles I. On the rupture of the peace, he resumed his position as general (April, 1640). In 1644 he led an army into England to support the Parliament, and took part in the battle of Marston Moor, where the troops under his command were routed. After Charles surrendered himself to the Scots in 1645, Leslie had charge of him until he was given up to the Parliament in January, 1647. He was relieved of his command May 11, 1648, but assumed it again in 1648 when Cromwell threatened Scotland. In 1651 he was surprised and captured by a body of English horse, carried to London, and imprisoned in the Tower, from which he was soon released.

Leslie, Charles. b. at Dublin, July 17, 1650; d. at Glaslough, County Monaghan, Ireland, April 13, 1722. British nonjuror (Jacobite) and controversialist. He was an opponent of William III, whom he attacked in a pamphlet *Gallienus Redivivus, or Murther will out* (1695; a principal authority on the Glencoe massacre), of Burnet (*Tempora mutantur*, 1689), Tillotson, and others. He also attacked the Quakers (*The Snake in the Grass, or Satan transformed into an Angel of Light*, 1696, and other pamphlets) and the Jews, and engaged in political controversies. His best-known work is *A Short and Easy Method with the Deists* (1698). He was obliged to leave England (1711) to avoid arrest on account of his political opinions, and later joined the household of the Old Pretender, James Francis Edward Stuart, whom he ardently supported.

Leslie, Charles Robert. b. at London, Oct. 19, 1794; d. there, May 5, 1859. English painter and writer, known for his paintings of literary and historical subjects. He went to America with his parents in 1799, returned to England in 1811 to study art, and became a pupil of Allston and West, and a close friend of Constable. In 1833 he was for a brief period instructor of drawing at West Point. He was professor of painting (1848–52) at the Royal Academy. He wrote *Memoirs of John Constable* (1845), *Handbook for Young Painters* (1855), *Autobiographical Recollections* (edited by Taylor, 1865), and *Life of Reynolds* (completed by Taylor, 1865).

Leslie, David. [Title, 1st Baron **Newark.**] b. c1601; d. 1682. Scottish general. He was colonel of horse under Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, but returned to Scotland in 1640 to support the cause of the Covenanters, and was appointed major general in the Scottish army under Alexander Leslie, 1st Earl of Leven. At the battle of Marston Moor, in which the troops under Alexander Leslie were routed by Rupert, he stood firm with Cromwell, and won the day. His part in the victory, which was ignored by Cromwell, has been much discussed, but it was certainly an important one. On Sept. 13, 1645, he defeated Montrose. He later supported the cause of Charles II, and was defeated by Cromwell at Dunbar (Sept. 3, 1650) and again at Worcester (Sept. 3, 1651). He was captured and confined in the Tower of London until 1660. After the Restoration he was created 1st Baron Newark.

Leslie, Eliza. b. at Philadelphia, Nov. 15, 1787; d. at Gloucester, N.J., Jan. 1, 1858. American author; sister of Charles Robert Leslie. She published *Domestic Cookery Book* (1837) and others.

Leslie, Frank. [Original name, **Henry Carter.**] b. at Ipswich, England, March 29, 1821; d. at New York, Jan. 10, 1880. American publisher, founder (1855) of *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper.* He arrived (1838) at New York, worked (1852) at Boston on *Gleason's Pictorial*, and brought out (1854) at New York his first independent publication, *Frank Leslie's Ladies' Gazette of Paris, London, and New York Fashions.* He issued many other publications, including *Frank Leslie's Monthly* (1857 *et seq.*), *Chatterbox*, *Comic Almanac*, and *Jolly Joker*, all of which bore his name.

Leslie, Frank. Legal name after 1882 of **Leslie, Miriam Florence.**

Leslie, Henry David. b. at London, June 18, 1822; d. at Llansantffraid, Montgomeryshire, Wales, Feb. 4, 1896. English composer and choral leader. He conducted (1855–80) his own choir. Among his works are operas, oratorios, an overture, a symphony, and religious works.

Leslie, John. b. Sept. 29, 1527; d. at Guirtenburg, near Brussels, May 30, 1596. Scottish Roman Catholic prelate and historian, bishop of Ross, a partisan and influential adviser of Mary, Queen of Scots (he was her agent in many affairs during her imprisonment). He was involved (1571) in the Norfolk conspiracy, and was confined in the Tower of London, and later transferred to Farnham Castle. In 1573 he was released. He wrote a history of Scotland, partly in Latin (1578) and partly in Scots (published 1830), and various other works.

Leslie, John. [Title, 6th Earl of **Rothes.**] b. 1600; d. at Richmond, Surrey, England, Aug. 23, 1641. Scottish politician and leader of the Covenanters. He was an opponent of Charles I's ecclesiastical policy in Scotland and organized (1638) the movement against episcopacy. One of the commissioners who arranged (1640) the peace treaty at London, he remained at the court of Charles I. Author of *Short Relation of Proceedings concerning the Affairs of Scotland from August 1637 to July 1638* (published 1830).

Leslie, John. [Titles: 7th Earl and 1st Duke of **Rothes.**] b. 1630; d. July 27, 1681. Scottish statesman; son of John Leslie (1600–41). Lord of session and commissioner of the exchequer (1661), he became (1663) lord high treasurer, and privy councilor of England, and was appointed (1664) keeper of the privy seal.

Leslie, Sir John. b. at Largo, Fifeshire, Scotland, April 16, 1766; d. at Coates, near Largo, Nov. 3, 1832. Scottish physicist and geometrician. He wrote *Inquiry into the Nature and Properties of Heat* (1804), *Elements of Geometry* (1809), *Geometrical Analysis* (1821), *Eelments of Physics* (1823), and others.

Leslie, John Randolph Shane. See **Leslie, Shane.**

Leslie, Mrs. Madeline. Pseudonym of **Baker, Harriette Newall Woods.**

Leslie, Miriam Florence. [Legal name from 1882, **Frank Leslie**; maiden name, **Folline** or **Follin.**] b. at New Orleans, La., c1836; d. Sept. 18, 1914. American magazine editor, business executive, and author; wife of Frank Leslie (1821–80). She was editor (1871 *et seq.*) of *Frank Leslie's Lady's Journal*, and managed (1880–95) the Frank Leslie publications after her husband's death. Author of *Rents in Our Robes* (1888), *Beautiful Women of Twelve Epochs* (1890), *Are Men Gay Deceivers* (1893), and *A Social Mirage* (1899).

Leslie, Norman. [Title, Master of **Rothes.**] d. in France, Aug. 29, 1554. Scottish soldier, leader of the party that assassinated (1546) Cardinal Beaton. Although he had no personal part in the act of murder, he was denounced as a rebel, and carried captive (1546) to France. He escaped to England, and was pensioned by Edward VI. He fled (1553) to France at the accession of Mary Tudor, and entered the service of Henry II of France. He died of wounds received in an action at Renti (near Cambrai).

Leslie, Shane. [Full name, **John Randolph Shane Leslie.**] b. 1885—. Irish writer. Author of *Songs of Oriel* (1908), *The End of a Chapter* (1916), *Verses in Peace and War*, *The Oppidan* (1922), *Doomsland* (1923), *George the Fourth* (1926), *The Skull of Swift* (1928), *The Epic of Jutland* (1930), *Poems and Ballads* (1933), *American Wonderland* (1936), *The Film of Memory* (1938), *The Life of Mrs. Fitzherbert* (1939), and *Letters of Mrs. Fitzherbert* (1940).

Leslie, Thomas Edward Cliffe. b. in Ireland, 1827; d. at Belfast, Ireland, Jan. 27, 1882. British political economist. He was one of the principal figures in the rise of the economic school that sought to explain economic phenomena in terms of historical background and social context rather than by the application of fixed principles and laws. He wrote *Land Systems and Industrial Economy of Ireland, England, and Continental Countries* (1870), *Essays in Political and Moral Philosophy* (1879), and others.

Les Lilas (lā lē.lä). Town in N France, in the department of Seine. It is an eastern industrial suburb of Paris. 17,685 (1946).

Lesly (les'li, lez'li), **Ludovic.** In Sir Walter Scott's *Quentin Durward*, an archer of Louis XI's bodyguard.

Les Martigues (lā mȧr.tēg). See **Martigues.**

Les Misérables (lā mē.zā.rȧbl). Novel by Victor Hugo, in five parts: *Fantine*, *Cosette*, *Marius*, *St. Denis* (or *L'Idylle rue Plumet*), and *Jean Valjean*. It was published in 1862. It is the story of Jean Valjean, a hard-working French peasant who is sent to the galleys for stealing a loaf of bread for the starving family of his sister. His attempts to escape result in the lengthening of his sentence to 19 years. When he finally obtains his freedom and is befriended by the Bishop of D——, Valjean steals the Bishop's silver. He is caught by the police but the kindhearted Bishop declares that he had given the silver to Valjean. The Bishop's act of kindness impresses Jean Valjean so greatly that he resolves to lead an upright life under another name. He becomes prosperous and does many good deeds, but is constantly pursued by Javert, a ruthless detective, and is finally sent back to the galleys. Later he escapes and rescues Cosette, the daughter of Fantine, a woman of the streets whom he had once aided. The novel is a complex tale which presents a remarkable picture of the poor of Paris in its day.

Lesot de la Penneterie (le.sō dę lȧ pe.ne.trē), **Louis Charles Adrien.** Original name of **Lacressonière.**

Les Pavillons-sous-Bois (lā pȧ.vē.yôn.sö.bwä). [Also, **Pavillons-sous-Bois.**] Town in N France, in the department of Seine. It is a northeastern residential suburb of Paris. 15,093 (1946).

Lespinasse (les.pē.nȧs), **Julie Jeanne Éléonore de.** b. at Lyons, France, 1732 (baptized Nov. 19); d. at Paris, May 22, 1776. French letter-writer and leader of society. She was the illegitimate daughter of the Countess d'Albon. In 1754 Madame du Deffand, who had become blind, invited her to live with her. For ten years they presided together over their fashionable and literary salon. At the end of that time they quarreled, and Mademoiselle Lespinasse established another salon with D'Alembert as its principal habitué.

Lesquereux (lā.kā.rē'), **Leo.** b. at Fleurier, Neuchâtel, Switzerland, Nov. 18, 1806; d. at Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 25, 1889. American paleobotanist, noted for his systematic study of the type of plant life that produced the Appalachian coal field. He classified the plant collection of Louis Agassiz's 1848 Lake Superior expedition, and became associated with William Starling Sullivant in bryology. He determined the coal plants for the Kentucky survey (1860), the Illinois survey (1866, 1870), and the Indiana survey (1876, 1884).

Les Sables-d'Olonne (lā sȧ.blę.do.lon). Town in W France, in the department of Vendée, on the Bay of Biscay. It is an important fishing port and popular bathing resort covering a narrow stretch of dunes between a tidal marsh and the ocean. It has some port trade, and boatbuilding yards and fish canneries. 17,650 (1946).

Lesse (les'ę). River in S Belgium, flowing NW to join the Meuse near Dinant. It flows underground through limestone caves during part of its course. Length, ab. 50 mi.

Lesseps (les'eps; French, le.seps), **Ferdinand Marie, Vicomte de.** b. at Versailles, France, Nov. 19, 1805; d. near Paris, Dec. 7, 1894. French engineer and diplomat. He was ambassador at Madrid in 1848, and was sent on a special mission to Rome in 1849 in connection with the safe return of Pope Pius IX to the Vatican. However, he is chiefly known as the planner and engineer of the Suez Canal, on which work was commenced in 1859, and which was opened in 1869. De Lesseps was organizer and supervisor of the company building the canal and raised over one hundred million francs by popular subscription in France. He afterward formed a company for the purpose of cutting a canal through the Isthmus of Panama; work on this project began in 1881. The scheme collapsed, and a judicial inquiry into the affairs of the company resulted in a prison sentence for de Lesseps in 1893, but the sentence was never carried out.

Lesser Antilles (an.til'ēz). Collective name for all of the smaller islands of the West Indies, SE of the U.S., which excludes the Bahamas, Cuba, Hispaniola, Jamaica, and Puerto Rico. The four chief groups are the Virgin Islands (U.S. and Great Britain), the Leeward Islands (Great Britain and France), the Windward Islands (Great Britain and France), and the islands off the N coast of Venezuela (Netherlands and Venezuela).

Lesser Slave Lake (slāv). Lake in C Alberta, Canada, draining into the Athabaska River. Elevation, ab. 1,893 ft.; area, ab. 461 sq. mi.

Lesser Sunda Isles (sun'dą). Province of Indonesia, incorporating the chain of islands extending E from Java, and including Bali, Flores, Lombok, Sumba, Sumbawa, the Indonesian part of Timor, and numerous smaller islands. Area, ab. 28,600 sq. mi.; pop. ab. 4,000,000.

Lessines (le.sēn). [Flemish, **Lessen** (les'ęn).] Town in W central Belgium, in the province of Hainaut, on the Dender River ab. 25 mi. SW of Brussels: stone (porphyry) quarries. 9,873 (1946).

Lessing (les'ing), **Gotthold Ephraim.** b. at Kamenz, Germany, Jan. 22, 1729; d. at Brunswick, Germany, Feb. 15, 1781. German critic and dramatist. The son of a clergyman, he attended school at Kamenz and Meissen, and in 1746 went to Leipzig to study theology. Instead, however, of pursuing his studies in this direction, he soon gave his principal attention to the theater. His first comedy, *Der junge Gelehrte* (The Young Scholar), was produced in 1748, during his third semester at the university. His association with the theater having given offense to his parents, he was summoned home. He soon, however, returned to Leipzig, where he matriculated as a student of medicine. This same year (1748) he went to Berlin, where he supported himself by making translations and writing criticisms and reviews. In 1751 he went to Wittenberg to complete his studies at the university there. After taking a master's degree, he returned to Berlin in 1752

(he had already, in 1751, published a collection of poems under the title *Kleinigkeiten*). In 1753 he began the publication of his collected works, two volumes of which were issued that year, two in 1754, and two more in 1755, in which year he also wrote his first major play, *Miss Sara Sampson*. Several minor comedies fall in this early period, namely, *Der Misogyn*, a bourgeois tragedy on the English model, *Die Juden*, *Der Freigeist*, and *Der Schatz*. He had also written a number of Anacreontic poems, poetic fables, epigrams, and didactic poems. In the autumn of 1755 he returned once more to Leipzig, where with slight interruptions he remained until 1757. In 1758 he went back to Berlin, and began there the following year, in conjunction with Moses Mendelssohn and the bookseller Nicolai, his *Litteraturbriefe* (in full, *Briefe, die neueste Litteratur betreffend*), with which he was connected until 1760. He published too, at this time, a collection of prose fables, a number of odes in prose, the one-act tragedy *Philotas*, and sketched the plan of a *Faust*, which, however, was never to be completed (and he later lost the manuscript for that portion which he had done). In 1760 he went to Breslau as secretary to General von Tauentzien. In 1763 he wrote the comedy *Minna von Barnhelm*, which was not published until 1767. From Breslau he returned in 1765 to Berlin, where he next wrote his great critical work *Laokoön* (1766), which compares plastic art (as a static form) with poetry (as a dynamic form). The succeeding year he went to Hamburg in order to take part as a critic in the foundation of a German national theater. The result of this undertaking was the series of dramatic criticisms published twice a week from 1767 to 1769 under the title *Hamburgische Dramaturgie*. In 1768 appeared *Briefe antiquarischen Inhalts*, directed against Professor Klotz of Halle. In 1769 appeared the archaeological treatise *Wie die Alten den Tod gebildet*. In this year he received a call as librarian to the ducal library at Wolfenbüttel, a position which he held from the spring of 1770 until his death. In 1772 appeared the tragedy *Emilia Galotti*. From 1773 to 1781 were published a series of *Beiträge zur Geschichte und Litteratur aus den Schätzen der Wolfenbütteler Bibliothek*. In this series Lessing published *Fragmente eines Wolfenbüttelschen Ungenannten*, theological criticisms purporting to be extracts from the writings of "an anonymous Wolfenbütteler," but really written by the Hamburg professor and philosopher H. S. Reimarus, whose book criticizing miracles had been left to Lessing, and from which Lessing had published excerpts from 1774 to 1778, thus involving himself in a bitter controversy, most notably with Pastor Johann Melchior Goeze of Hamburg (against whom Lessing wrote the scathing polemics contained in his *Anti-Goeze*, which appeared also in 1778). This same year was published *Ernst und Falk, Gespräche für Freimaurer*. In 1779 appeared the drama *Nathan der Weise*, and in 1780, finally, the treatise *Die Erziehung des Menschengeschlechts*, which was, like the *Anti-Goeze* papers and *Nathan*, a result of the theological controversies of the last years of his life.

Lessing, Karl Friedrich. b. at Breslau, in February, 1808; d. at Karlsruhe, Baden, Germany, June 5, 1880. German historical and landscape painter; grandnephew of Gotthold Ephraim Lessing. Many of his subjects were taken from scenes in the life of John Hus.

Lessington (les'ing.tọn), **Stephen de.** See **Lexinton or Lessington, Stephen de.**

Lessinian Alps (lę.sin'i.ạn). [Also, **Lessini Mountains** (lās.sē'nē); Italian, **Monti Lessini.**] A southern group of the Alps in N Italy, E of the Adige River and S of the Brenta River. Peak elevation, ab. 7,680 ft.

Lesson in Anatomy, The. [Also, **The Anatomy Lesson.**] Painting by Rembrandt (1632), in the museum at The Hague, Netherlands. It represents Nicolaus (or Claes) Tulp, a noted anatomist, demonstrating the anatomy of the dissected arm of a corpse to several students, in presence of two members of the guild of surgeons. All the figures are portraits.

Lesson of the Master, The. Collection of tales by Henry James, published in 1892.

Lester (les'tėr), **Jeeter.** See under **Tobacco Road.**

Lester, John W. See under **Wallack, Lester.**

Lestocq (les.tok'), Count **Johann Hermann von.** b. at Celle, Germany, April 29, 1692; d. June 23, 1767. German surgeon at the Russian court, a favorite and councilor (1741–48) of the empress Elizabeth.

L'Estrange (les.trānj', lęs-), Sir **Roger.** b. at Hunstanton, Norfolk, England, Dec. 17, 1616; d. at London, Dec. 11, 1704. English journalist and Royalist pamphleteer, licenser of the press under Charles II and James II. He served in the royal army against the Parliament, and in an attempt to carry out a plot for the capture of Lynn was betrayed, arrested, and condemned to death, but remained at Newgate until 1648, when he escaped to the Netherlands. He returned to England in 1653. In 1663 he was appointed surveyor of printing offices and licenser of the press, and founded *The Public Intelligencer* and *The News*, both of which ceased to exist in 1666. From 1681 to 1687 he issued the *Observator*. He published a great number of political pamphlets, *The Fables of Æsop and other Eminent Mythologists with Moral Reflections* (1692), *The Works of Flavius Josephus compared with the Original Greek* (1702), and a translation of the *Visions of Quevedo*.

Le Sueur (lę sör'). City in S Minnesota, in Le Sueur County, on the Minnesota River ab. 50 mi. SW of Minneapolis: farm products. 2,713 (1950).

Lesueur (lę.sü.ėr), **Daniel.** [Pseudonym of **Jeanne Lapauze;** maiden name, **Loiseau.**] b. at Paris, 1860; d. 1921. French poet and novelist, a translator (1891–93) of Byron. Her works consist, almost exclusively, of analyses of love. Typical titles are *Mortel Secret* (1902) and *Le Masque d'amour* (1904).

Lesueur, Eustache. b. at Paris, Nov. 19, 1617; d. there, April 30, 1655. French historical painter. His chief work is *Life of Saint Bruno*, in the Louvre.

Lesueur, Hubert. b. at Paris, c1595; d. at London, c1652. French sculptor, resident in England after 1628. He completed, in 1634, bronze statues of the king and queen, now at St. John's College, Oxford.

Lesueur, Jean François. b. at Drucat-Plessiel, near Abbeville, France, Jan. 15, 1760 (some sources suggest dates as late as 1764); d. at Paris, Oct. 6, 1837. French composer. He wrote eight operas, including *Les Bardes* (1804), and other works, among them a mass and a *Te Deum* for the coronation of Napoleon, whose maître de chapelle he had become. Among his pupils at the Conservatoire, where he was professor of composition after 1818, were Hector Berlioz, Ambroise Thomas, and Charles Gounod.

Lesvos (lez'vôs). See **Lesbos.**

Leszczyński (lesh.chin'skē), **Stanislaus.** See **Stanislaus I.**

Leszno (lesh'nô). [German, **Lissa.**] Town in NW Poland, in the *województwo* (province) of Poznań, before the end of World War I in Germany, SW of Poznań, in a fertile agricultural district. It has distilleries, and metal and furniture manufactures. The parish church, a baroque structure of the late 17th century, contains tombs of various members of the noble family of Leszczyński, from which was descended the Polish king Stanislaus I. The beautiful 18th-century rococo Castle of Rydzyna is in the vicinity. Leszno became a town in 1547; after the Thirty Years' War it was the center of settlement by the Moravian Brethren in Poland. At the same time, it became the seat of a large Jewish settlement and of a leading rabbinical school. The town was sacked by the Swedes in 1656, passed to Prussia in 1793, and to the republic of Poland in 1919. Pop. 20,820 (1946).

Letchworth (lech'wėrth). Urban district in SE England, in Hertfordshire ab. 35 mi. N of London by rail. It was founded in 1903, being planned in its entirety before any development was permitted, according to the principles outlined in Sir Ebenezer Howard's book *Garden Cities of Tomorrow*. Letchworth was the first of the English "garden cities." 20,321 (1951).

Le Teil (lę tey'). [Also, **Le Teil-d'Ardèche** (-dăr.desh).] Town in SE France, in the department of Ardèche, a river port on the Rhone River, W of Montélimar. It is an industrial town, and has limestone quarries and limekilns. 8,789 (1946).

Letellier (le.te.lyā), **François Michel.** See **Louvois, Marquis de.**

Lethbridge (leth'brij). City in S Alberta, Canada, on the Oldman River ab. 70 mi. N of the Canadian-U.S. border. It is the center of a wheat, sugar beet, and live-

stock farming region. It has food-processing plants, and coal is mined in the vicinity. 22,947 (1951).

Lethe (lē'thē). In Greek mythology: **1.** The personification of oblivion; a daughter of Eris. **2.** The river of oblivion, one of the streams of Hades, the waters of which possessed the property of causing those who drank of them to forget their former existence. The dead drank upon their arrival in Hades; and those about to be reborn also drank of it. Ariosto places Lethe in the moon; Dante places it in purgatory.

Letheby (lēth'bi), **Henry.** b. at Plymouth, England, 1816; d. at London, March 28, 1876. English chemist.

Lethington (leth'ing.tọn), Lord. See **Maitland, Sir Richard.**

Leticia (lā.tē'syā). City in SE Colombia, on the N bank of the Amazon River. It is the capital of Amazonas commissary. It was disputed between Colombia and Peru (1932) and awarded to Colombia by a decision of the League of Nations in 1934. Pop. 1,674 (1938).

Letmathe (let'mä.tẹ). Town in W Germany, in the *Land* (state) of North Rhine-Westphalia, British Zone, formerly in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, on the Lenne River E of Wuppertal. It has rolling mills, and manufactures of aluminum, chains, wire, and machinery. 11,512 (1950).

Leto (lē'tō). [Latin, **Latona.**] In Greek mythology, the daughter of the Titan Coeus and Phoebe, and mother by Zeus of Apollo and Artemis. According to an early form of the myth, she was the wife of Zeus before he married Hera; in later myth, she was his mistress after his marriage with Hera. Hera in jealous rage decreed that no place on earth where the sun shone should allow Leto to give birth to her children. So Leto bore her twins, Apollo and Artemis, either on the island of Delos, protected by Poseidon, or, in some versions, in an undersea cave. Leto's name became Latona in Roman mythology.

L'Étourdi (lā.tör.dē). See **Étourdi, L'.**

Le Tréport (lẹ trā.pôr). Town in NW France, in the department of Seine-Inférieure, on the English Channel at the mouth of the Bresle River, ab. 16 mi. NE of Dieppe. It is a fishing port, with coastwise shipping, and is a popular seaside resort. The town suffered some damage in World War II. 5,168 (1946).

Letterhaus (let'ẹr.hous), **Bernhard.** b. at Barmen, Germany, July 10, 1894; executed 1944. German politician and labor leader. A journalist and an organizer of the Christian trade unions, he was a Centrist Party member (1928 *et seq.*) of the Prussian diet. Active in the abortive plot to overthrow Hitler in July, 1944, he was arrested by the Gestapo and executed.

Letterman (let'ėr.mạn), **Jonathan.** b. at Canonsburg, Pa., Dec. 11, 1824; d. March 15, 1872. American army surgeon, a pioneer in the technique of specially organized front-line care for wounded soldiers. In the Civil War he was assigned (1861) to the Army of the Potomac. As medical director (1862 *et seq.*) of this army, he introduced ambulance transport for casualties on the battlefields, and the combat procedures of the U.S. Army Medical Corps are based to this day on the principle of speedy evacuation of wounded which he helped to establish. The U.S. Army's Letterman General Hospital at San Francisco is named in his honor. He was the author of *Medical Recollections of the Army of the Potomac* (1866).

Letter of Cupid (kū'pid), **The.** See **Cupid, The Letter of.**

Letters from a Farmer in Pennsylvania to the Inhabitants of the British Colonies. Letters by John Dickinson, published (1767–68) in the *Pennsylvania Chronicle* and as a pamphlet in 1768. The author invoked the social compact theory in urging colonial opposition to British tax measures.

Letters from an American Farmer. Essays by Michel Guillaume Jean de Crèvecœur, published at London (1782) under the pseudonym J. Hector St. John. Crèvecœur gives a graphic description of the social life and customs in the colonies, mingling realistic reports of the difficulties of frontier life with philosophical reflections upon the nature and meaning of American experience.

Lettish (let'ish). See under **Letts.**

Lettland. Swedish (let'länd) and German (let'länt) name of **Latvia.**

Letton (let'ọn), **John.** fl. second half of 15th century. English printer, the first to set up a printing press in the city of London.

Lettow-Vorbeck (let'ō.fōr'bek), **Paul von.** b. at Saarlouis, Saar territory, March 20, 1870—. German general. He served (1900) in China and was commander (1914–18) of the colonial forces in East Africa, where he fought successfully until the armistice ended the East African campaign just as he began an advance into Rhodesia. Returning to Germany, he sided with Kapp and was forced to retire after the latter's abortive putsch (March, 1920). He wrote *Meine Erinnerungen aus Deutsch-Ostafrika* (1919).

Lettres à la fiancée (letr à là fyäṅ.sā). Correspondence (1922; Eng. trans., 1937) by Léon Bloy, much admired for its fervor.

Lettres à une inconnue (letr à ü.naṅ.ko.nü). [Eng. trans., *"Letters to an Unknown (woman)."*] Collection of letters by Prosper Mérimée, published posthumously in 1873.

Lettres édifiantes (letr ā.dē.fyäṅt). [Full title, **Lettres édifiantes et curieuses, écrites des missions étrangères par quelques missionaires de la compagnie de Jésus.**] Collection of letters from Jesuit missionaries, principally in America and Asia, first published at Paris, in 34 volumes, in the period 1702–76. There is a second collection entitled *Nouvelles lettres édifiantes des missions de la Chine et des Indes Orientales* (8 vols., 1818–23). Spanish and Italian editions have been published, and an abridged one in English. Many of these letters are of great historical and ethnographical interest.

Letts (lets). [Also, **Latvians.**] Indigenous people of Latvia. They numbered ab. 1,150,000 in 1938, and ab. 1,500,000 in 1948. The Letts moved north to their present homes in 800–1000 A.D., pushing out Finnish peoples. After the founding of Riga by the Teutonic Knights in 1201, the Letts came under German rule, and were reduced to the status of serfs by German merchants and landowners. German rule was succeeded by Polish (1561–1625), Swedish (1629–1710), and finally by Russian domination. The serfs were liberated early in the 19th century, and Lettish national revival followed close on the heels of the liberation. The language, called Lettish or Latvian, is related to Lithuanian, and belongs to the Baltic subfamily of Indo-European languages.

Letzeburg (let'sẹ.bůrk). See **Luxembourg.**

Letzten Dinge (lets'tẹn ding'ẹ), **Die.** [Eng. trans., *"The Last Things."*] Oratorio by Ludwig Spohr, produced at Cassel on Good Friday, 1826. It is known in English as *The Last Judgment.*

Leuca (le'ö.kä), **Cape.** See **Santa Maria di Leuca, Cape.**

Leucadia (lö.kā'di.ạ). Ancient name of **Doukato, Cape.**

Leucadia or **Leucas** (lö'kạs). See **Leukas.**

Leuchtenberg (loiċh'tẹn.berk), Duke of. See **Beauharnais, Eugène de.**

Leucippe and Cleitophon (lö.sip'ē; klī'tǭ.fon). Greek romance by Achilles Tatius, written in the 3rd or 4th century A.D.

Leucippus (lö.sip'us). fl. c500 B.C. Greek philosopher, founder of the atomic school of philosophy.

Leuckart (loik'ärt), **Karl Georg Friedrich Rudolf.** b. at Helmstedt, Germany, Oct. 7, 1822; d. at Leipzig, Germany, Feb. 6, 1898. German zoölogist, especially noted as a helminthologist. He published *Die Parasiten des Menschen* (1863–76) and others.

Leucopetra (lö.kop'ẹ.trạ). [Modern Italian name, **Capo dell' Armi.**] In ancient geography, a promontory at the SW extremity of Italy.

Leucopetra. In ancient geography, a village on the Isthmus of Corinth. Here (146 B.C.) the Romans under Mummius defeated the Achaean League under Diaeus.

Leucothea (lö.koth'ẹ̄.ạ). In Greek mythology, the name of Ino after her deification as a sea goddess.

Leucothea or **Leukothea.** Asteroid (No. 35) discovered by Luther at Düsseldorf, April 19, 1855.

Leucothoe (lö.koth'ǭ.ē). In Greek mythology, a Babylonian princess who was transformed into a sweet-smelling plant by Apollo.

Leuctra (lök'trạ). In ancient geography, a locality in Boeotia, Greece, ab. 7 mi. SW of Thebes. It is celebrated for the victory (371 B.C.) gained here by the Thebans

under Epaminondas over the Spartans under Cleombrotus. The battle is significant as the decisive end of Spartan military supremacy in Greece and as a tactical turning point in military history, Epaminondas's victory being the result of his concentration of overwhelming force at a single point in the enemy line.

Leuk (loik). [French, **Loèche**; full name, **Leuk-Stadt**, French, **Loèche-la-Ville**.] Picturesque small town in S Switzerland, in the canton of Valais, overlooking the Rhone River, NE of Sion. Elevation, ab. 2,470 ft.; pop. 2,242 (1941).

Leukas (lö'kąs). [Also: **Leucadia, Leukados** (lö.kā'dos), **Levkas**; Italian, **Santa Maura**; Latin, **Leucas**.] One of the Ionian Islands, Greece, in the *nomos* (department) of Leukas, W of Aetolia and Acarnania, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. The surface is hilly and mountainous; the chief products are currants, wine, and olive oil. In its SW part is a steep cliff, known as Sappho's Leap, from which Sappho is said to have thrown herself into the sea. Length, ab. 23 mi.; area, ab. 114 sq. mi.; pop. 37,712 (1951).

Leukas. [Also: **Amaxichi, Amaxiki, Hamaxiki, Leucas, Leucadia, Leukados, Levkas**; Italian, **Santa Maura**.] Seaport and the chief town on the island of Leukas, Ionian Islands, Greece, near the NE extremity of the island. 6,577 (1951).

Leukerbad (loi'kėr.bät). [French, **Loèche-les-Bains**; English, **Baths of Leuk**.] Village in SW Switzerland, in the canton of Valais, ab. 5 mi. N of Leuk, noted for its radioactive thermal springs. Elevation, ab. 4,610 ft.; pop. 514 (1941).

Leukothea (lö.kō.thē'ą). See **Leucothea.**

Leumann (loi'män), **Ernst.** b. at Berg, Switzerland, April 11, 1859; d. at Freiburg im Breisgau, Germany, April 24, 1931. German Sanskrit scholar. Author of *Etymologisches Wörterbuch* (Etymological Dictionary, 1907).

Leuna (loi'nä). Industrial town in E central Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Saxony-Anhalt, Russian Zone, formerly in the free state of Saxony, ab. 17 mi. W of Leipzig. It is noted as the site of a great synthetic ammonia and chemical plant erected in 1916, which supplied Germany with nitrate for explosives after Chilean imports were cut off in World War I. The plant was heavily bombed in World War II. 9,920 (1946).

Leuricus (lö.rī'kus). Latin form of **Leofric.**

Leuschner (loish'nėr), **Armin Otto.** b. at Detroit, Mich., Jan. 16, 1868—. American astronomer and educator. He was professor and head of the astronomy department (1907–38) and dean of the graduate school (1913–18, 1920–23) at the University of California. Author of *Celestial Mechanics* (1922), *The Minor Planets of the Hecuba Group* (1939), and other works.

Leuthen (loi'tęn). [Polish, **Lutynia**.] Village in SW Poland, in the *województwo* (province) of Wrocław, ab. 10 mi. W of Wrocław (Breslau). In 1757 Frederick II of Prussia (Frederick the Great) defeated the Austrians here. The village came under Polish administration in 1945.

Leuthold (loit'holt), **Heinrich.** b. at Wetzikon, Switzerland, 1827; d. at Zurich, Switzerland, 1879. Swiss poet, writing in German. Though his collected works in three volumes, first published in 1914, are generally considered to contain only a few really outstanding poems, his work has considerable documentary value in that it reflects an attempt to shake off the postclassical traditions of the Munich school headed by E. Geibel and to give realistic expression to the experiences of a strong and often passionate individuality.

Leutkirch (loit'kirċh). Town in S Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Württemberg-Hohenzollern, French Zone, formerly in the free state of Württemberg, ab. 41 mi. S of Ulm; center of a dairying district. It passed to Württemberg in 1810. Pop. 5,601 (1946).

Leutschau (loit'shou). German name of **Levoča.**

Leutze (loit'sę), **Emanuel.** b. at Gmünd, Württemberg, Germany, May 24, 1816; d. at Washington, D.C., July 18, 1868. Historical painter. His work was done in the 19th-century German tradition (specifically, of the Düsseldorf school), and he maintained a studio in Germany between 1840 and 1860. Among his works are *Washington Crossing the Delaware, Westward the Course of Empire Takes Its Way, Washington at Monmouth, Landing of the Norsemen*, and *Cromwell and His Daughter.*

Leuven (lé'vęn). Flemish name of **Louvain.**

Leuwenhoek (lā'węn.hök), **Antonius von.** See **Leeuwenhoek or Leuwenhoek, Antonius von.**

Léva (lā'vŏ). Hungarian name of **Levice.**

Levadia (le.vä'ʜyä). [Also: **Levadhia, Levadeia, Livadia**; ancient name, **Lebadeia, Lebadea** (leb.ą.dē'ą).] Town in C Greece, in the *nomos* (department) of Attica and Boeotia, ab. 57 mi. NW of Athens on the Athens-Salonika railroad line. The environs are very fertile. It is the seat of a bishopric. In ancient times it was noted for its oracle of Trophonius. 11,877 (1951).

Levaditi (lā.vą.dē.tē), **Constantin.** b. at Galaţi, Rumania, July 31, 1874; d. at Paris, 1928. French physician. He was on the staff of the Pasteur Institute at Paris. His studies on polymorphic erythemas, the neurotropic ectodermatoses (1922), on poliomyelitis and encephalitis, and on chemotherapy were fundamental. He described (1905) a method (named for him) for staining the spirochaeta pallida.

Levaillant (lę.vą.yäñ), **François.** b. at Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, 1753; d. at Sézanne, France, Nov. 22, 1824. French ornithologist and traveler in southern Africa (1781–85). He published accounts of his travels (1790, 1796).

Levallois-Perret (lę.vą.lwą.pe.re). Town in N France, in the department of Seine, on the Seine River, adjoining Paris on the NW. It is part of greater Paris, and is an important industrial center, with manufactures of automobiles, machinery, chemicals, foodstuffs, and aircraft. 61,681 (1946).

Levambert (lę.väñ.ber), **Louis.** b. at Paris, 1614; d. 1670. French sculptor. Much of his work is in the park of Versailles.

Levana (le.vā'ną). In Roman religion, a goddess of childbirth and protectress of children.

Levanna (lā.vän'nä), **Monte.** [Also, **La Levanna.**] Mountain peak in the Graian Alps, on the frontier of France and Italy. Elevation, ab. 11,873 ft.

Levant (lę.vant'). General name for the large region lying on and near the Mediterranean, SE of Italy, including all of the E Mediterranean borderlands and islands from Greece to Egypt. It is sometimes reckoned as extending E to the Euphrates and as taking in the Nile valley. In a more restricted sense, the name applies only to the E coast region of the Mediterranean, from Asia Minor to Israel. The name was originally given by the Italians.

Levant, Oscar. b. at Pittsburgh, Pa., Dec. 27, 1906—. American pianist and composer. He studied composition with Schönberg. He appeared (1928) in the stage production *Burlesque*, and is noted as an interpreter of the music of George Gershwin. He has been associated with Twentieth Century-Fox film studios at Hollywood, and composed music and conducted for *The American Way* (1939) at the New York World's Fair. He has appeared in a number of motion pictures, notably in *An American In Paris* (1951). For a time he was a panel member on the radio program *Information Please*. His compositions include a piano concerto (1936), a nocturne and suite for orchestra (1936), a string quartet (1937), and a sonatina (1931). He is the author of *A Smattering of Ignorance* (1940).

Levasseur (lę.vą.sėr), **Pierre Émile.** b. at Paris, Dec. 8, 1828; d. there, July 10, 1911. French economist. He was especially known as a founder of the study of commercial geography and as an exponent of the historical approach to economics. Author of *La Population française* (The French Population, 1889–92), *L'Ouvrier américain* (The American Worker, 1898), and others.

Le Vau (lę vō), **Louis.** [Also, **Levau.**] b. 1612; d. 1670. French architect. His first work, apparently, was in 1643 at the Château de Vaux-le-Vicomte. He was afterward charged with the transformation of the Château de Vincennes. He succeeded Lemercier as architect of the Louvre and Tuileries, and completed the eastern and northern sides, except the portico of Perrault. At the Tuileries Louis XIV ordered Le Vau to remodel the palace, which he did at the expense of De l'Orme's work, leaving only the ground floor intact. He also built the Pavillon de Marsan and the old Pavillon de Flore. In 1661 he built

the Palais des Quatres Nations, now the Palais de l'Institut. He was also the first architect of Saint Sulpice, and built the Chapel de la Salpêtrière, Saint-Louis en l'Île, and others. He added two pavilions and an orangerie to the old Château de Versailles built by Louis XIII.

Levelers (lev'ə.lərz). Political and religious extremist sect prominent in the English Civil War period, flourishing especially in the period 1647–50. Their principal leaders were John Lilburne, Richard Overton, and William Walwyn, Lilburne being their most prominent pamphleteer. The Levelers (who themselves did not use the name) were primarily a religious group, opposed to either episcopacy or presbyterianism as governmental policy and holding to an almost extreme toleration in religious matters. Politically they were equalitarian, desiring a written constitution, universal manhood suffrage, and a leveling of political, social, and economic inequalities. The movement was not, however, socialistic, but was utopian in its individualism. The Levelers' main strength lay in the New Model army of Cromwell and their agitation led to several revolts among the troops at what they considered Cromwell's temporizing policies.

Levelers. See also **Whiteboys.**

Levelland (lev'əl.land). Town in NW Texas, county seat of Hockley County, W of Lubbock, in a livestock-farming and petroleum-producing region. In the decade between the last two U.S. censuses its population more than doubled. 3,091 (1940), 8,264 (1950).

Leven (lē'vən). Police burgh in SE Scotland, in Fifeshire, on an inlet of the Firth of Forth, ab. 430 mi. N of London by rail. 8,578 (est. 1948).

Leven, 1st Earl of. Title of **Leslie, Alexander.**

Leven, 3rd Earl of. A title of **Melville, David.**

Leven, Loch. Sea inlet in W central Scotland, an arm of Loch Linnhe, forming part of the Argyllshire-Inverness-shire boundary. It extends ab. 11 mi. E from Loch Linnhe. Greatest width, ab. 1 mi.

Leven, Loch. [Also, **Lochleven.**] Lake in S central Scotland, in Kinross-shire, just E of Kinross. Castle Island, in the lake, has the remains of a castle which was the scene in 1567–68 of the imprisonment of Mary, Queen of Scots. The island was formerly connected with the mainland by an ancient causeway, now submerged. The lake is drained by the river Leven, which flows E across Fifeshire to the Firth of Forth. Area, ab. 6 sq. mi.

Levene (lē.vən'), **Phoebus Aaron Theodore.** b. at Sagor, Russia, Feb. 25, 1869; d. at New York, Sept. 6, 1940. American chemist. He was assistant (1905) in chemistry and a member (1907–39) of the Rockefeller Institute. Author of the monographs *Hexosamines and Mucoproteins* (1925), *Nucleic Acids* (1931), and papers covering researches in proteins, nucleins, carbohydrates, lipids, and questions in stereochemistry.

Lever (lē'vər), Sir **Ashton.** b. at Alkrington, near Manchester, England, March 5, 1729; d. at Manchester, Jan. 24, 1788. English naturalist.

Lever, Charles James. b. at Dublin, Aug. 31, 1806; d. at Trieste, June 1, 1872. Irish novelist. He graduated from Trinity College, Dublin, having studied medicine, which he practiced first in Ireland and then at Brussels (1840–42). He was editor of the *Dublin University Magazine* (1842–45), settled at Florence in 1847, and was appointed consul at La Spezia in 1857, and at Trieste in 1867. He wrote *Harry Lorrequer* (1837), *Charles O'Malley* (1840), *Tom Burke of Ours* (1844), *Arthur O'Leary* (1844), *Con Cregan* (1849), *Roland Cashel* (1850), *The Daltons* (1852), *The Dodd Family Abroad* (1853–54), *Lord Kilgobbin* (1872), and others. His earlier novels, chiefly about military life and deeds, were episodic, formless artistically, and popular; his later works, more controlled, were not as widely read.

Lever, William Hesketh. [Title, created 1922, 1st Viscount **Leverhulme.**] b. at Bolton, Lancashire, England, Sept. 19, 1851; d. May 7, 1925. English industrialist, chairman of Lever Brothers, Ltd. He began manufacturing "Sunlight" soap at Warrington, Lancashire, in 1885 and soon had expanded his business to cover the country. In 1888 he began building Port Sunlight, in Cheshire, a planned industrial village, intended to be a model town in which the needs of the inhabitants as well as of the factory would be considered. By the year of his death his firm, Lever Brothers, had acquired sole or part ownership of companies throughout the world, and was associated with many others (the grand total approximated 250). In 1906 he instituted a famous libel suit against the Northcliffe press interests for calling a trade agreement he had made with other soap manufacturers a trust; the allegation was withdrawn on the third day of the trial and damages and costs were awarded to Lever. In 1909 he began an original profit-sharing plan among his employees that continued his policy, originating with the founding of Port Sunlight, of turning back profits into employees' welfare activities. After World War I he bought the Island of Lewis with Harris in the Hebrides, establishing a chain of fish shops in London and elsewhere in England as outlets for their fisheries.

Lever Act. Act of the U.S. Congress (Aug. 10, 1917) authorizing the president to conserve food and fuel during the prosecution of World War I. Among other provisions, it authorized price-fixing. The guarantee of two dollars a bushel for wheat was to last until May 1, 1919, but actually the price was set at 2.20 dollars a bushel. Among the units established for the administration of the act were the Food Administration (under Herbert Hoover) and the Fuel Administration (under Harry Augustus Garfield).

Leverett (lev'ər.ət, lev'rət), **Frederick Percival.** b. at Portsmouth, N.H., Sept. 11, 1803; d. at Boston, Oct. 6, 1836. American classical scholar.

Leverett, John. b. in England, 1616; d. March 16, 1679. Colonial governor of Massachusetts (1673–79).

Leverett, John. b. Aug. 25, 1662; d. May 3, 1724. American educator and lawyer; grandson of John Leverett (1616–79). As tutor and fellow (1685–1700) and as president (1707–24) of Harvard, his liberal policy earned him the opposition of Cotton Mather and Governor Dudley on religious and political issues.

Leverhulme (lē'vər.hūm), 1st Viscount. See **Lever, William Hesketh.**

Leveridge (lev'ər.ij), **Richard.** b. 1670; d. March 22, 1758. English singer. He had a very deep bass voice, which was unimpaired for many years. He published a collection of songs with music in 1727. To him is credited the song *Roast Beef of Old England.*

Leverkusen (lā'vər.kō.zən). City in W Germany, in the *Land* (state) of North Rhine-Westphalia, British Zone, formerly in the Rhine Province, Prussia, on the Rhine River ab. 15 mi. SE of Düsseldorf. It is a river port, with huge chemical works, iron foundries, machinery, garment, and knitwear industries, and a cement plant. The city was formed out of various smaller communities in 1930. Pop. 65,531 (1950).

Levermore (lev'ər.mōr), **Charles Herbert.** b. at Mansfield, Conn., Oct. 15, 1850; d. at Berkeley, Calif., Oct. 20, 1927. American educator and advocate of international peace. He was founder (1896) and president (1896–1912) of Adelphi College at Brooklyn, N.Y. (now at Garden City, N.Y.). He served as acting director (1915–17) of the World Peace Foundation, and secretary (1917 *et seq.*) of the New York Peace Society, and was a member of other organizations devoted to world peace. Author of *The Republic of New Haven* (1886), *Political History Since 1815* (with D. R. Dewey, 1889), *The Academy Song Book* (1895), *The Students' Hymnal* (1911), *Forerunners and Competitors of the Pilgrims and Puritans* (1912), *The American Songbook* (1917), and *Life of Samuel Train Dutton* (1922).

Leverrier (lə.ve.ryā), **Urbain Jean Joseph.** b. at St.-Lô, France, March 11, 1811; d. at Paris, Sept. 23, 1877. French astronomer, who shared with J. C. Adams the honor of discovering (1846) the planet Neptune. Both men had made independent calculations indicating the presence of the planet.

Levertin (lā'vər.tēn), **Oscar Ivar.** b. at Gryt, Södermanland, Sweden, 1862; d. at Stockholm, 1906. Swedish lyric poet, novelist, and critic. In 1899 Levertin became professor of literature at the new University of Stockholm; he served (1897–1906) as the leading literary critic for the Swedish newspaper *Svenska Dagbladet.* A considerable part of Levertin's production is concerned with Jewish problems; another part is inspired by Christian legend and classical history.

Le Vésinet (lẹ vā.zē.ne). Town in N France, in the department of Seine-et-Oise, on the Seine River ab. 10 mi. W of Paris. It is frequented by Parisians because of its park and its small lakes. 13,020 (1946 .

Leveson (lō'sọn), Sir **Richard.** b. 1570; d. at London, in July, 1605. English admiral.

Leveson-Gower (-gōr'), **Francis.** See **Egerton, Francis** (1800–57).

Leveson-Gower, George Granville. [Title, 1st Duke of **Sutherland.**] b. at London, Jan. 9, 1758; d. July 19, 1833. English statesman; eldest son of Granville Leveson-Gower, 1st Marquis of Stafford, by his second wife, daughter of the first Duke of Bridgewater. He was a member of the House of Commons (1778–98, except 1784–87), and was ambassador at Paris (1790–92).

Leveson-Gower, Lady Georgiana Charlotte. [Also, Lady **Georgiana Charlotte Fullerton.**] b. Sept. 23, 1812; d. Jan. 19, 1885. English novelist; daughter of Granville Leveson-Gower, 1st Earl Granville. She wrote *Laurentia* (1861), *Rose Leblanc* (1861), *Too Strange not to be True* (1864), *Constance Sherwood* (1865), *A Stormy Life* (1867), *Mrs. Gerald's Niece* (1869), *A Will and a Way* (1881), *Life of St. Francis of Rome* (1885), and various other lives of saints, and translations, principally from the French.

Leveson-Gower, Granville. [Title, 1st Marquis of **Stafford.**] b. Aug. 4, 1721; d. Oct. 26, 1803. English politician; third son of John Leveson-Gower, 1st Earl Gower. He succeeded his father in 1754, and was created Marquis of Stafford in 1786. He was a lord of the admiralty (1749), lord privy seal (1755–57, 1784–94), and president of the council (1767–79, 1783–84).

Leveson-Gower, Granville. [Title, 1st Earl **Granville.**] b. Oct. 12, 1773; d. at London, Jan. 8, 1846. English diplomat; third son of Granville Leveson-Gower, 1st Marquis of Stafford. He was ambassador extraordinary at St. Petersburg (1804–05), minister at Brussels (1816), and ambassador at Paris (1824–41, with interruptions).

Leveson-Gower, Granville George. [Title, 2nd Earl **Granville.**] b. at London, May 11, 1815; d. there, March 31, 1891. English statesman; eldest son and successor (1846) of Granville Leveson-Gower, 1st Earl Granville. He entered the House of Commons in 1836. He was undersecretary of state for foreign affairs (1840–41), and vice-president of the Board of Trade and paymaster of the forces (1848–51), entering the cabinet in 1851. He was the successor to Palmerston in the foreign office (1851–52), and president of the council (1852–54). In June, 1859, he attempted without success to form a cabinet, and accepted the presidency of the council under Palmerston. He was appointed secretary of state for the colonies under Gladstone in 1868, and was secretary for foreign affairs (1870–74). It was during this administration that the Treaty of Washington was signed (May, 1871) settling the *Alabama* claims, the fisheries, and the northwest boundary disputes with the U.S. by referring the problems to specific arbitrators. He reassumed charge of the foreign office under Gladstone (1880–85).

Leveson-Gower, John. [Titles: 1st Earl **Gower,** Viscount **Trentham.**] d. Dec. 25, 1754. English nobleman. Declared (1740, 1743, 1745) one of the lords justices, he served also (1742–43, 1744) as lord privy seal. In recognition of his services in raising a regiment against the Jacobite rebels, he was created (1746) Viscount Trentham and Earl Gower.

Levi (lē'vī). See also Saint **Matthew.**

Levi. In the Bible, a son of Jacob and Leah, the ancestor of the Levites, the priestly tribe of the Israelites. Gen. xxix. 34, etc.

Levi (lā'vē), **Carlo.** b. at Turin, 1902—. Italian writer and painter. He obtained a medical degree in 1924 but turned to painting. An anti-Fascist, he was twice arrested for his political views and was exiled (1935–36) to Lucania, the *compartimento* (region) in the arch of the Italian boot. His experiences there, miles from the nearest railroad, are related in his most famous work, *Cristo si è fermato à Eboli* (1945; Eng. trans., *Christ Stopped at Eboli*, 1947). His other work includes the personal testament *Of Fear and Freedom* (1950), and *The Watch* (1951).

Levi, Giuseppe. b. at Trieste, Oct. 14, 1872—. Italian neurologist. He worked on the cytology of the nerve cells and the development of the chondrocranium, and is distinguished for his investigations on the mechanisms of growth.

Levi, Hermann. b. at Giessen, Germany, Nov. 7, 1839; d. at Munich, May 13, 1900. German orchestral conductor, noted especially as an interpreter of Wagner and Mozart. He conducted (July 28, 1882) at Bayreuth the first performance of Wagner's *Parsifal*.

Lévi (lā.vē), **Israel.** b. at Paris, 1856; d. there, 1939. French rabbi and scholar. He was chosen (1919) chief rabbi of France, serving in that post until 1938. Author of *La Légende d'Alexandre dans le Talmud et le Midrash* (1887), *Les Juifs et l'inquisition dans la France méridionale* (1891), and *Le Péché originel dans les anciennes sources juives* (1907).

Levi (lē'vī), **Leone.** b. at Ancona, Italy, June 6, 1821; d. May 7, 1888. English jurist and statistician. He was the author of *Commercial Law: Its Principles and Administration* (1850–52), *History of British Commerce and of the Economic Progress of the British Nation, 1763–1870* (1872), and others.

Lévi (lā.vē), **Sylvain.** b. at Paris, March 28, 1863; d. there, 1935. French East Indian scholar. Author of *L'Inde et le monde* (India and the World, 1926), and other works on India and the Far East.

Léviathan (lā.vyà.tāñ). [English title, **The Dark Journey.**] Novel (1929; Eng. trans., 1929) by Julien Green.

Levi ben Gershon (lē'vī ben gėr'shọn). [Also, **Gersonides.**] b. at Bagnols, in Languedoc, France; d. probably at Perpignan, France, 1344. Jewish philosopher, rationalist, mathematician, astronomer, and Biblical scholar. He wrote books on trigonometry and a treatise on the parallel axiom. In astronomy he invented the Jacob's staff, an instrument for measuring visual angles, and the camera obscura, with the aid of which he made several new observations. He wrote commentaries on the Bible, the Talmud, on Aristotle, and on the commentaries of Averroës on Aristotle. His chief work is *Milhamoth Adonai* (The Wars of God), on which he worked for 12 years (1317–29), and in which he presents his religious philosophy. It deals with the immortality of the soul, prophecy, divine knowledge, providence, miracles, and the creation of the world. At the instigation of Pope Clement VI, a Latin translation of part of the work dealing with astronomy as it was understood by the Arabs was made during his lifetime and published in 1342. He came from a long line of pious scholars, and his Biblical commentaries gave him a certain standing in the Jewish community, but it does not appear that he ever officiated as a rabbi or was offered a rabbinical post. It may be that his reputation as a rationalist and his tendency to depart from strict orthodoxy operated against him. He spent some time at Avignon and Orange, and is generally believed to have died at Perpignan. His theories and his inventions had a great influence on modern astronomy. His great work, which is modeled after the *Moreh Nebuhim* of Maimonides, was not published until 1560 (new ed., Leipzig, 1866).

Levice (le'vi.tse). [German, **Lewentz**; Hungarian, **Léva.**] Town in Czechoslovakia, in the *kraj* (region) of Nitra, in S Slovakia, in the valley of the Hron River NE of Komárno. It is the marketing center of a rich agricultural region. 11,749 (1947).

Levi-Civita (lā'vē.chē'vē.tā), **Tullio.** b. at Padua, Italy, March 29, 1873; d. at Rome, Dec. 29, 1941. Italian mathematician, one of the creators of the absolute differential calculus. He developed the idea of covariant differentiation and the theory of the curvature of spaces in Riemannian geometry, and he applied these to the theory of relativity.

Levico (lā'vē.kō). Resort town in N Italy, in the Italian Tyrol, in the *compartimento* (region) of Trentino-Alto Adige, in the province of Trente, ab. 9 mi. SE of Trent. Pop. ab. 3,500.

Levin (le.vin'), **Meyer.** b. at Chicago, Oct. 8, 1905—. American novelist. He served on the staff of the Chicago *Daily News*, settled (c1929) in Palestine, and upon his return to the U.S. became a member of the editorial staffs of *Esquire* and *Ken*. He was an overseas news correspondent during World War II. His novels include *Reporter* (1929), *Frankie and Johnnie* (1930), *The New Bridge* (1933), *The Old Branch* (1937), *Citizens* (1940), and

My Father's House (1947). *In Search* (1950) is an autobiography.

Levin (lę.vēn'), **Rahel.** See **Varnhagen von Ense, Rahel Antonie Friederike.**

Leviné (le.vē.nā'), **Eugene.** [Original name, **Nissen Berg**; pseudonym, **Goldberg.**] b. at St. Petersburg, 1883; executed at Munich, June 5, 1919. German revolutionist. He joined the Independent Social Democratic Party, and became editor (1919) of the Communist Party paper, *Rote Fahne*. He was court-martialed and shot for an attempt to overthrow the government of Bavaria.

Levine (lę.vēn'), **Jack.** b. at Boston, Jan. 3, 1915—. American expressionist painter and water-colorist, best known for his satiric works. Examples of his work are owned by the Museum of Modern Art and the Metropolitan Museum at New York, Fogg Art Museum at Cambridge, Mass., and other galleries.

Levinthal (lev'in.thôl), **Bernard Louis.** b. in Lithuania, 1865; d. Sept. 23, 1952. American rabbi, head of the United Orthodox Hebrew Congregations of Philadelphia and rabbi of Congregation B'nai Abraham at that city. He was one of the founders (1902) of the Union of Orthodox Rabbis of the United States, of which he was the first president, and took part (1917) in the organization of the American Jewish Congress.

Levinthal, Israel Herbert. b. at Vilna, Lithuania, 1888 —. American rabbi; son of Bernard Louis Levinthal. He was ordained (1910) at the Jewish Theological Seminary of America. Among his several Brooklyn, N.Y., congregations, he was rabbi at the Brooklyn Jewish Center, where he founded the Institute for Jewish Studies for Adults.

Lévis (lē'vis; French, lā.vēs). [Also: **Levis, Point Levi.**] City in S Quebec, Canada, a river port on the St. Lawrence River, opposite the city of Quebec, with which it is connected by ferry. 13,162 (1951).

Levites (lē'vīts). Specifically, a body of assistants to the priests in the tabernacle and temple service of the Jews. This body was composed of all males of the tribe of Levi, between 30 (or 25) and 50 years of age, exclusive of the family of Aaron, which constituted the priesthood. Originally they guarded the tabernacle, and assisted in carrying it and its vessels, and in preparing the corn, wine, oil, and other articles, for sacrifice; they furnished the music at the services, and had charge of the sacred treasures and revenues. After the settlement at Palestine they were relieved of some of these duties, but assumed those of religious guides and teachers. Later they were also the learned class, and became scribes, judges, and similar officials. They were allowed no territorial possessions, except 35 cities in which they lived, supported by tithes on the produce of the lands of the tribes. The Levites were divided into three families, which bore the names of the sons of Levi: the Gershonites, the Kohathites, and the Merarites.

Leviticus (lę.vit'i.kus). Canonical book of the Old Testament, the third book of Moses or of the Pentateuch, containing principally the laws and regulations relating to the priests and Levites and to religious ceremonies, or the body of the ceremonial law.

Levittown (lev'it.toun). Unincorporated community in SE New York, on Long Island, in Nassau County. It is a residential suburban community developed as a large-scale housing project in 1947–51. Pop. ab. 50,000.

Levittown. Unincorporated community in SE Pennsylvania, in Bucks County. It has been developed since 1950 as a residential town for the workers at a new steel mill and at other industrial enterprises in the vicinity. Area, ab. 5.5 sq. mi.; pop. ab. 55,000.

Levitzki (lę.vits'ki), **Mischa.** b. at Kremenchug, Russia, May 25, 1898; d. at Avon-by-the-Sea, N.J., Jan. 2, 1941. Russian pianist and composer. Among his compositions are *The Enchanted Nymph* and *Arabesque valsante*.

Levkas (lef.käs'). See **Leukas.**

Levoča (le'vô.chä). [Hungarian, **Löcse**; German, **Leutschau.**] Town in Czechoslovakia, in the *kraj* (region) of Košice, in Slovakia, in the Carpathian Mountains. It is called the "Slovakian Nuremberg" because of its many old buildings. Among them are Saint Jacob's Cathedral, the largest Gothic edifice in Slovakia, with many art treasures, the 14th-century Franciscan church, the town hall, and Thurzov House. There are various small industries and a historical museum. It is a tourist center; resorts and mineral springs are in the vicinity. 7,427 (1947).

Lévrier Bay (lā.vrē.ā'). [French, **Baie du Lévrier.**] Arm of the Atlantic Ocean on the W coast of Africa, separated from the sea by a peninsula of which Cape Blanc is the tip.

Levroux (lę.vrō). Town in C France, in the department of Indre, ab. 13 mi. NW of Châteauroux. It has leather industries and a 13th-century church. 3,268 (1946).

Levuka (lā.vö'kä). Town in the Fiji islands, on Ovalau island, close to the large island of Viti Levu. It is the chief port of Ovalau, and was the capital of the Fiji islands until 1882. Pop. ab. 2,000.

Levy (lē'vi), **Amy.** b. at Clapham, London, Nov. 10, 1861; committed suicide Sept. 10, 1889. English poet and novelist. She wrote several volumes of poems, including *Xantippe and other Poems* (1881), *A Minor Poet* (1884), and *A London Plane-tree* (1889), and the novel *Reuben Sachs* (1889).

Levy, Benn. [Full name, **Benn Wolfe Levy.**] b. at London, March 7, 1900—. English playwright and politician. He was a member (1945–50) of Parliament. Author of *This Woman Business, Mud and Treacle, Mrs. Moonlight, Art and Mrs. Bottle, The Devil Passes, Evergreen, Springtime for Henry, The Poet's Heart, The Jealous God,* and *Clutterbuck*. He was the translator of *Topaze* from the French of Marcel Pagnol.

Lévy (lā.vē), **Calmann.** b. at Phalsbourg, in Lorraine, France, Oct. 19, 1819; d. June 18, 1891. French bookseller and editor; brother of Michel Lévy.

Levy (lē'vi), **Edward.** See **Burnham,** 1st Baron.

Lévy (lā.vē), **Émile.** b. at Paris, Aug. 29, 1826; d. there, April 4, 1890. French genre and portrait painter. He was a pupil of the École des Beaux-Arts, of De Pujol, and of Picot, and won the Grand Prix de Rome in 1854.

Levy (lē'vi), **Julius.** See **Rodenberg, Julius.**

Levy, Louis Edward. b. at Stenowitz, in Bohemia, Oct. 12, 1846; d. Feb. 16, 1919. American photoengraver, inventor, and author. Founder (1875) of the Levy Photo-Engraving Company at Baltimore, Md., he subsequently established (1877) the Levytype Company at Philadelphia. He published (1887–90) the Philadelphia *Evening Herald*. He was the inventor, with David Bachrach, Jr., of the "levytype," a photochemical engraving process (patented 1875) and, with Max Levy, of the Levy half-tone screen, an etched glass grating (patented 1893). Author of *The Jewish Year* (1865), *The Jewish Refugees in the United States* (1895), and *Recollections of Forty Years: A Photo-Engraving Retrospect* (1912).

Lévy (lā.vē), **Maurice.** b. at Ribeauvillé, France, Feb. 28, 1838; d. at Paris, Sept. 30, 1910. French mathematician and engineer. His books include *Leçons sur les marées* (1867), *La Statique graphique et ses applications aux constructions* (1874), and *Éléments de cinématique et de mécanique* (1902).

Levy (lē'vi), **Max.** b. at Detroit, Mich., March 9, 1857; d. at Allenhurst, N.J., July 31, 1926. American photoengraver and inventor; brother of Louis Edward Levy. He was associated with his brother in the Levytype Company at Philadelphia and in the invention (1891) of the Levy half-tone screen, and manufactured (1893–1926) half-tone screens. He was the inventor (1917) of the hemocytometer for counting the number of corpuscles in a blood specimen.

Lévy (lā.vē), **Michel.** b. at Phalsbourg, in Lorraine, France, Dec. 20, 1821; d. at Paris, May 6, 1875. French bookseller and publisher; brother of Calmann Lévy. He is credited with first having had the idea of publishing good books in inexpensive, paper-covered editions.

Levy (lē'vi), **Uriah Phillips.** b. at Philadelphia, April 22, 1792; d. at New York, March 22, 1862. American naval officer. He was flag officer (1860) of the Mediterranean squadron. He purchased "Monticello," Jefferson's home, as a public shrine, but the contesting of his will prevented execution of the bequest until the U.S. acquired the property in 1923.

Lévy-Bruhl (lā.vē.brül), **Lucien.** b. at Paris, April 10, 1857; d. there, March 13, 1939. French philosopher, psychologist, and sociologist, best known for his studies in the field of primitive religion. He served (1899 *et seq.*) as professor at the Sorbonne. A follower of Durkheim, he

sought to apply the theory of collective representations to an interpretation of primitive mentality. His research methods stressed the comparative, as against the evolutionary, philosophical approach in anthropology. Author of *Les Fonctions mentales dans les sociétés inférieures* (1910), *La Mentalité primitive* (1922; Eng. trans., 1923), *L'Âme primitive* (1927), and *Le Surnaturel et la nature dans la mentalité primitive* (1931).

Levy-Dorn (lā'vē.dôrn'), **Max.** b. at Berlin, Aug. 1, 1863; d. there, June 20, 1929. German roentgenologist. He made notable studies in the diagnosis of diseases of the thorax and the abdominal organs; introduced orthodiagraphy, a method using an apparatus for the determining of the exact dimensions of the heart; formulated the crossfire method in x-ray therapy for protection of the operator from x-rays; and suggested preoperative radiation of cancer. He studied the effect of x-rays on cholesterol and made the first stereoscopic and cinematographic x-ray pictures.

Lewald (lā'vält), **Fanny.** [Married name, **Stahr.**] b. at Königsberg, in East Prussia, March 24, 1811; d. at Dresden, Germany, Aug. 5, 1889. German novelist and writer of travel books, a staunch defender in her day of women's rights. Among her novels are *Klementine* (1842), *Eine Lebensfrage* (1845), *Prinz Louis Ferdinand* (1849), and *Von Geschlecht zu Geschlecht* (1863–65).

Lewentz (lā'vents). German name of **Levice.**

Lewes (lō'is). Town in SE Delaware, in Sussex County, on the S shore of Delaware Bay: fishing port, resort, and port of entry into the U.S. A Dutch settlement was made here in 1631. Pop. 2,904 (1950).

Lewes. Municipal borough and sheep-marketing town in SE England, the county seat of East Sussex, on the river Ouse ab. 50 mi. S of London by rail. Lewes is the original home of the famous South Downs sheep. It was a medieval port, and contains an ancient castle which once guarded the water-gap of the Ouse through the South Downs. Near Lewes, on May 14, 1264, Henry III was defeated by the barons under Simon de Montfort. 13,104 (1951).

Lewes, Charles Lee. b. at London, Nov. 29, 1740; d. July 23, 1803. English comedian; grandfather of George Henry Lewes.

Lewes, George Henry. b. at London, April 18, 1817; d. there, Nov. 28, 1878. English philosophical and miscellaneous writer, largely influenced by the philosophy of August Comte. Lewes was married in 1840, but in 1854 left his wife, living thereafter with George Eliot (Mary Anne Evans). He wrote a *Biographical History of Philosophy* (1845–46), *The Spanish Drama* (1847), *The Life of Goethe* (1855), *Seaside Studies* (1858), *Physiology of Common Life* (1859–60), *Studies in Animal Life* (1862), *Aristotle* (1864), *Problems of Life and Mind* (1874–79), *Actors and the Art of Acting* (1875), and *Physical Basis of Mind* (1877). He was the first editor (1865–66) of the *Fortnightly Review.*

Lewes, Mise of. Agreement between the defeated royal party under Henry III of England and the barons under Simon de Montfort in 1264, directly after the battle of Lewes. It provided for native councilors and the reorganization of Parliament, reinstating the earlier (1258) Provisions of Oxford.

Lewes River. River in SW Yukon Territory, Canada, flowing NW to join the Pelly at Fort Selkirk to form the Yukon River: one of the two principal headstreams of the Yukon. Length, ab. 338 mi.

Lewin (lō'in), **Thomas.** b. April 19, 1805; d. Jan. 5, 1877. English lawyer, antiquary, and writer. He wrote *A Practical Treatise on the Law of Trusts and Trustees* (1837), *The Life and Epistles of St. Paul* (1851), *An Essay on the Chronology of the New Testament* (1854), and other works.

Lewis (lō'is). Northern and larger portion of Lewis with Harris island, in N Scotland, in the Outer Hebrides, in Ross and Cromarty county. When Harris, the S part of the island, is included, the district is also known as the Lews. Stornoway is the chief town. Area, ab. 575 sq. mi.; pop. 24,685 (1931).

Lewis, Alfred Henry. [Pseudonym, **Dan Quin.**] b. at Cleveland, Ohio, c1858; d. at New York, Dec. 23, 1914. American journalist and author. He is chiefly remembered for his stories of cowboy life, among them *Wolfville* (1897), *Wolfville Days* (1902), *Wolfville Nights* (1902), *Wolfville Folks* (1908), and *Faro Nell and Her Friends* (1913). He headed (1894) William Randolph Hearst's Washington bureau.

Lewis, Andrew. b. in County Donegal, Ireland, 1720; d. in Bedford County, Va., Sept. 26, 1781. American soldier. He was a major in George Washington's regiment on Edward Braddock's expedition against Fort Duquesne in 1755, and commander of an expedition against the Shawnee Indians in 1756. He served in the attack on Fort Duquesne in 1758, and was captured and taken to Montreal. He gained the victory of Point Pleasant over the Indians, Oct. 10, 1774, and served as brigadier general in the Continental army from March 1, 1776, to April 5, 1777.

Lewis, Cecil Day. [Pseudonym, **Nicholas Blake;** original name, **Cecil Day-Lewis.**] b. at Ballintubber, Ireland, April 27, 1904—. English poet and critic, with W. H. Auden and Stephen Spender a principal exponent of the "poetic political" school of the 1930's in England. Author of *The Friendly Tree* (1936), *Child of Misfortune* (1939), *Poetry for You* (1944), *The Poetic Image* (1947), a verse translation of Vergil's *Georgics* (1940), the modern morality play *Noah and the Waters,* as well as numerous detective novels under the pseudonym of Nicholas Blake. His verse includes *Transitional Poem* (1929), *From Feathers to Iron* (1931), *The Magnetic Mountain* (1933), *A Time to Dance* (1935), *Overtures to Death* (1938), and *Word Over All* (1943).

Lewis, Charles. b. at Gloucester, England, 1753; d. at Edinburgh, July 12, 1795. English painter of still life.

Lewis, Charles Bertrand. [Pseudonym, **M. Quad.**] b. at Liverpool, Ohio, Feb. 15, 1842; d. at Brooklyn, N.Y., Aug. 21, 1924. American journalist and writer of humorous western stories. He published sketches in the Detroit *Free Press* while on the staff as legislative reporter (1869 *et seq.*), and a regular column (1891 *et seq.*) for the New York *World.* Author of *Brother Gardner's Lime Kiln Club* (1882) and *The Life and Troubles of Mr. Bowser* (1902).

Lewis, Charles George. b. at Enfield, Middlesex, England, June 13, 1808; d. June 16, 1880. English engraver, best known for his engravings of Landseer's works.

Lewis, Charlton Miner. b. at Brooklyn, N.Y., March 4, 1866; d. March 12, 1923. American professor of English literature and language; son of Charlton Thomas Lewis. He was instructor (1895–98), assistant professor (1898–99), and professor (1899 *et seq.*) at Yale. Author of *Foreign Sources of Modern English Versification* (1898), *The Beginnings of English Literature* (1900), *The Principles of English Verse* (1906), and *The Genesis of Hamlet* (1907).

Lewis, Charlton Thomas. b. at West Chester, Pa., Feb. 25, 1834; d. at Morristown, N.J., May 26, 1904. American lawyer and scholar. As president (1893–1904) of the Prison Association of New York, he was a delegate (1895) to the International Prison Congress and vice-president (1897) of the National Prison Association.

Lewis, Clarence Irving. b. at Stoneham, Mass., April 12, 1883—. American philosopher. He was professor of philosophy (1930 *et seq.*) at Harvard. Author of *Survey of Symbolic Logic* (1918), *Mind and the World-Order* (1929), *An Analysis of Knowledge and Valuation* (1946), and other books. He was coauthor with C. H. Langford of *Symbolic Logic* (1932).

Lewis, C. S. [Pseudonym, **Clive Hamilton;** full name, **Clive Staples Lewis.**] b. at Belfast, Ireland, Nov. 29, 1898—. British medievalist and Christian apologist. Author of *The Pilgrim's Regress* (1933), *The Allegory of Love* (1936), *Out of the Silent Planet* (1938), *The Screwtape Letters* (1942), *Perelandra* (1943), *Christian Behaviour* (1943), *That Hideous Strength* (1945), *The Great Divorce* (1945), *Miracles* (1947), and *Transposition* (1949).

Lewis, David. b. in Wales, c1683; d. at Low Leyton, Essex, England, in April, 1760. British poet, author of *Philip of Macedon,* a tragedy (1727).

Lewis, D. B. Wyndham. [Full name, **Dominic Bevan Wyndham Lewis.**] b. 1894—. English journalist and writer, especially of biographies. His books include *On Stare and Other Conceits* (1927), *François Villon* (1928), *King Spider—Louis XI of France* (1930), *Emperor of the West, Charles V* (1932), *Ronsard* (1944), *Take it to Bed*

(1944), *The Hooded Hawk—Or, the Case of Mr. Boswell* (1947), and *Four Favourites* (1948).

Lewis, Estelle Anna Blanche. [Maiden name, **Robinson.**] b. near Baltimore, in April, 1824; d. at London, Nov. 24, 1880. American poet.

Lewis, Mrs. **Ethelreda.** b. in England; d. at Port Alfred, Cape of Good Hope province, South Africa, Aug. 1, 1946. South African novelist. Author of *The Harp* (1925), *The Flying Emerald,* and *Mantis* (1926), novels of African life, she achieved an international audience with *The Life and Works of Alfred Aloysius Horn, an Old Visitor, Taken Down and Edited by Ethelreda Lewis* (1927; American title, *Trader Horn*) and *Harold the Webbed, or The Young Vykings* (1928). *Trader Horn* was one of the greatest popular successes of its time in the U.S.

Lewis, Fort. Military reservation in W Washington, in Pierce County.

Lewis, Francis. b. at Llandaff, Wales, March 21, 1713; d. at New York, Dec. 31, 1802. American patriot, signer of the Declaration of Independence as member of Congress from New York.

Lewis, Frederick Christian. b. at London, March 14, 1779; d. at Enfield, Middlesex, England, Dec. 18, 1856. English engraver and landscape painter. He engraved works of Raphael, Michelangelo, Claude, Poussin, Flaxman, Turner, Landseer, and others.

Lewis, Sir **George Cornewall.** b. at London, April 21, 1806; d. at Harpton Court, Radnorshire, Wales, April 13, 1863. English statesman, scholar, and author. He was poor law commissioner for England and Wales (1839–47), undersecretary for the home department (1848), financial secretary to the treasury (1850–52), chancellor of the exchequer (1855–58), home secretary (1859–61), and secretary for war (1861–63). He was editor of, and a contributor to, the *Edinburgh Review* from 1852 to 1855. His chief work is *Enquiry into the Credibility of the Early Roman History* (1855); among his other works are books on international law, the philosophy of politics, and ancient astronomy.

Lewis, Harry Sinclair. See **Lewis, Sinclair.**

Lewis, Ida. [Married name, **Wilson.**] b. at Newport, R.I., 1841; d. there, Oct. 24, 1911. American heroine; daughter of a keeper of the Lime Rock lighthouse. She was official keeper from 1889, and was noted for her courage in saving life.

Lewis, Ida. Actress, better known under pseudonym of **Arthur, Julia.**

Lewis, Isaac Newton. b. at New Salem, Pa., Oct. 12, 1858; d. at Hoboken, N.J., Nov. 9, 1931. American artillery officer, inventor of the Lewis machine gun (patented 1911). Among his inventions are the Lewis depression position-finder (1891), an electric car-lighting system (1893), a gas-propelled torpedo (1909), a system of time-interval clocks and bell signals for artillery fire control, and quick-reading mechanical vernier scales. He introduced the modern corps organization of artillery, adapted (1902) by the army. After much litigation, the Lewis machine gun was accepted in World War I by the U.S. government for arming airplanes.

Lewis, John. b. at Bristol, England, Aug. 29, 1675; d. Jan. 16, 1747. English biographer, antiquary, and bibliographer.

Lewis, John Frederick. b. at London, 1805; d. at Walton on the Thames, England, Aug. 15, 1876. English etcher and painter, at first of animals but later of Highland Scottish, Italian, Spanish (for which he was called "Spanish Lewis"), and Oriental subjects.

Lewis, John Llewellyn. b. at Lucas, Iowa, Feb. 12, 1880—. American labor leader. He worked as a coal miner, joined the United Mine Workers' Union (affiliated with the American Federation of Labor), and served as its legislative agent (1909–11), vice-president (1917 *et seq.*), and president (1920 *et seq.*). He was an organizer (1911–17) for the American Federation of Labor and a powerful supporter of William Green for the presidency after the death of Samuel Gompers. He was a leader in organizing (1935) the Committee for Industrial Organization (reorganized in 1938 as the Congress of Industrial Organizations) after a policy disagreement with the American Federation of Labor, Lewis supporting a plan to organize the "heavy" industries on an industry-wide basis rather than on a crafts basis. He was a supporter of Franklin D. Roosevelt during the 1930's, but broke with him in 1940. He served (1935–41) as president of the CIO, resigning after Roosevelt's election for a third term. He remained head of the United Mine Workers' Union, and after a quarrel with Philip Murray took his union out of the CIO, several years later returning to the American Federation of Labor and serving (1946–47) as a member of its council. In 1947 the United Mine Workers again became an independent union. Lewis's policy of serving first of all the immediate welfare of the members of his union led him to call several strikes during the period of national emergency during and after World War II. Although there were obvious tactical advantages (for Lewis's union) in this course of action, it led to much indignation on the part of a large segment of the public, to whom it seemed clear that the national interest was being placed second to the special interests of the coal miners (indeed, it is now generally conceded that Lewis's intransigence was a principal cause of the passage of the Taft-Hartley Act (1947), which curbed the power of all unions).

Lewis, Matthew Gregory. [Called **"Monk" Lewis.**] b. at London, July 9, 1775; d. at sea, May 14, 1818. English poet, dramatist, and romance writer, best known as the author of the Gothic novel *Ambrosio, or the Monk* (1795), the most vivid exemplar of the tale of weird horror popular in the late 18th century, from which he was commonly known as "Monk" Lewis. He visited (1792–83) Weimar, became (1794) an attaché of the British legation at The Hague, was a member (1796–1802) of the House of Commons, and went to Jamaica (where he owned property) in November, 1815, and again toward the end of 1817. He also wrote *Village Virtues,* a satire (1796), *The Castle Spectre* (acted at the Drury Lane Theatre, London, Dec. 14, 1797), *Tales of Horror* (1799), *Alphonso, King of Castile,* a tragedy (1801), and *Adelgitha,* a tragedy (acted at Drury Lane, April 30, 1807).

Lewis, Meriwether. b. in Albemarle County, Va., Aug. 18, 1774, d. in Tennessee, Oct. 11, 1809. American explorer and governor, coleader of the Lewis and Clark expedition into the American Northwest. A neighbor of Thomas Jefferson, he was educated privately and at the age of 20 took part as a member of the militia in suppressing the Whiskey Rebellion (1794) in western Pennsylvania. He enlisted (May 1, 1795) in the regular army and was commissioned an ensign. In that year he was with Anthony Wayne during the campaign which terminated the Indian wars in the Northwest Territory; it was during this time that he met William Clark, under whom he served. Promoted (1799) to lieutenant, he was on duty at Detroit in 1801 when Jefferson, several days after his election to the presidency, offered Lewis the post of private secretary. Lewis accepted, taking up his quarters at the White House after the inauguration. During his two years there Lewis often discussed with Jefferson the latter's long-maturing plan to search for a land route to the Pacific Ocean, a venture which had enlisted Lewis's enthusiasm as early as 1792. In 1803, after Jefferson sent his private message to Congress, that body appropriated funds for the journey. Lewis was sent to Philadelphia and Lancaster, Pa., to study astronomy and map-making in preparation for the undertaking. He chose William Clark as his colleague, and the two assembled (1803–04) their expedition in Illinois, near the mouth of the Missouri River, and set out from St. Charles, Mo., in the spring of 1804. Following the Missouri to its source, they reached the Columbia River and the Pacific Ocean in the late summer of 1805. While the expedition was led by both men, the guiding hand was that of Lewis. The epoch-making journey was instrumental in opening up commerce routes to the West and is accounted a milestone in the expansion of the American nation. The expedition returned to St. Louis, Mo., on Sept. 23, 1806, and in November, 1806, Lewis and Clark set out for Washington, D.C. Resigning from the army, Lewis was appointed governor of the province of Louisiana. In 1809, learning that some bills he had issued on the government had been repudiated, he started out from St. Louis for Washington, D.C. He died at an inn in central Tennessee before reaching his objective. Although Jefferson believed that Lewis had committed suicide, it is generally held that Lewis was robbed and murdered. In 1848 the state of

Tennessee built in his honor a monument situated in the county named after him. See any one of the several editions of the *History of the Expedition under the Command of Captains Lewis and Clark.*

Lewis, Morgan. b. at New York, Oct. 16, 1754; d. there, April 7, 1844. American general, jurist, and politician; son of Francis Lewis. He was governor of New York (1805–06).

Lewis, Percy Wyndham. See **Lewis, Wyndham.**

Lewis, Sinclair. b. at Sauk Center, Minn., Feb. 7, 1885; d. near Rome, Italy, Jan. 10, 1951. American novelist and playwright. He received a B.A. (1907) from Yale, and worked (1907–16) as a journalist and editor. He was the first American to receive the Nobel prize (1930) in literature (a Pulitzer prize was offered to him earlier, in 1926; he refused it). He is noted for his satirical, but often sympathetic, portrayals of American middle-class life, both in its pretentiousness and in its emptiness of values as seen by Lewis. Author of *Our Mr. Wrenn* (1914), *The Trail of the Hawk* (1915), *The Job* (1917), *Main Street* (1920), *Babbitt* (1922), *Arrowsmith* (1925), *Mantrap* (1926), *Elmer Gantry* (1927), *The Man Who Knew Coolidge* (1928), *Dodsworth* (1929, which he dramatized, 1934, with Sidney Howard), *Ann Vickers* (1933), *Work of Art* (1934), *It Can't Happen Here* (1935, which he dramatized, 1936, with John C. Moffitt), *The Prodigal Parents* (1938), *Bethel Merriday* (1940), *Gideon Planish* (1943), *Cass Timberlane* (1945), *Kingsblood Royal* (1947), and *The God-Seeker* (1949). His last work, *World So Wide* (a sequel to *Dodsworth*, against a background of Italy), was being serialized in a magazine at the time of his death. With Lloyd Lewis, he wrote the play *Jayhawker* (1934), and he was author of the play *Angela Is Twenty-Two* (1940).

Lewis, Tayler. b. at Northumberland, N.Y., March 27, 1802; d. at Schenectady, N.Y., May 11, 1877. American scholar and author. Among his works are *Six Days of Creation* (1855), *The Bible and Science* (1856), and *The Divine Human in the Scripture* (1860).

Lewis, William Thomas. b. at Ormskirk, Lancashire, England, c1748; d. at London, Jan. 13, 1811. English comic actor. Among the parts which he created are Falkland in *The Rivals*, Wyndham in the *Man of Reason*, Sir Charles Racket in *Three Weeks after Marriage*, Counsellor Witmore in Kenrick's *Duellist*, Beverly in Colman's *Man of Business*, Arviragus in Mason's *Caractacus*, Millamour in Murphy's *Know your own Mind*, Doricourt in *The Belle's Stratagem*, and Egerton in *The Man of the World.*

Lewis, Winford Lee. b. at Gridley, Calif., May 29, 1878; d. at Chicago, Jan. 20, 1943. American chemist, the developer (1918) of Lewisite, a poison gas used during World War I.

Lewis, Wyndham. [Full name, **Percy Wyndham Lewis.**] b. 1884—. English painter, draftsman, and writer who founded vorticism, the first English abstract movement, which drew its subject matter from futurism and its method from the abstractionists. In 1914 and 1915 he published *Blast*, the official journal of vorticism; in 1921 and 1922 he published *The Tyro.* Meanwhile he abandoned pure abstraction and reintroduced the human figure. His principal paintings include *Plan of War* and *Women;* among his written works are *Tarr* (1918), *The Art of Being Ruled* (1926), *Time and Western Man* (1928), *The Wild Body* (1931), *Hitler* (1931), *Doom of Youth* (1932), *Men Without Art* (1934), *The Revenge for Love* (1937), *The Mysterious Mr. Bull* (1938), *The Hitler Cult* (1939), *The Vulgar Streak* (1941), *Anglosaxony* (1942), and *America and Cosmic Man* (1948).

Lewis and Clark Cavern State Park. State park in SW Montana, in Jefferson County, established in 1935. The caverns were discovered in 1902, and contain very colorful formations. Area, ab. 4 sq. mi.

Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition. International exposition held at Portland, Ore., in 1905, to celebrate the centennial of the exploration of the Oregon country by Meriwether Lewis and William Clark.

Lewis Baboon (ba.bön'). See **Baboon, Lewis and Philip.**

Lewisburg (lö'is.bėrg). Borough in E central Pennsylvania, county seat of Union County; manufactures of furniture and textiles. It is the seat of Bucknell University. It was platted in 1785. Pop. 5,268 (1950).

Lewisburg. Town in C Tennessee, county seat of Marshall County; shipping point for livestock; manufactures of condensed milk, cheese, butter, and pencils. 5,164 (1950).

Lewisham (lö'i.shạm, lū'is.ạm). Metropolitan borough of London, in the SE part, on the river Ravensbourne, ab. 6 mi. SE of Charing Cross Station. Lewisham is a residential district, and the borough which suffered the heaviest destruction (especially from flying bombs) in World War II. 227,551 (1951).

Lewisham, Viscount. A title of **Legge, William.**

Lewisohn (lö'i.sōn), **Adolph.** b. at Hamburg, Germany, May 27, 1849; d. at Upper Saranac Lake, N.Y., Aug. 17, 1938. American financier and philanthropist. He was the senior member of the metals firm of Adolph Lewisohn and Sons. He donated Lewisohn Stadium to the City College of New York (at which he supported for many years the summer symphonic concerts), a building for the School of Mines to Columbia University, and gifts to Dartmouth, Princeton, Harvard, and Yale.

Lewisohn, Ludwig. b. at Berlin, May 30, 1883—. American novelist and critic. He was an editorial staff member (1919–24) of *The Nation*, and later became a professor at Brandeis University, Waltham, Mass. His novels include *The Broken Snare* (1908), *Don Juan* (1923), *The Case of Mr. Crump* (1926, first published in the U.S. in 1947), *The Island Within* (1928), *Stephen Escott* (1930), and *The Last Days of Shylock* (1931). He is the author of such critical works as *The Modern Drama* (1915), *The Spirit of Modern German Literature* (1916), *The Poets of Modern France* (1918), *Israel* (1925), *Cities and Men* (1927), and *Expression in America* (1932; later published as *Story of American Literature*, 1939). He published the autobiographies *Upstream* (1922) and *Mid-Channel* (1929), and translated Rilke, Werfel, Hauptmann, and other German authors. His more recent works include *Anniversary* (1948), *Among the Nations* (1948), and *Goethe: The Story of a Man* (1949).

Lewis River (lö'is). See **Snake.**

Lewiston (lö'is.tọn). City in W Idaho, county seat of Nez Perce County, near the confluence of the Snake and Clearwater rivers; shipping center for fruit, grain, livestock, and lumber. It was the first capital of Idaho Territory. 12,935 (1950).

Lewiston. City in SW Maine, in Androscoggin County, on the Androscoggin River, opposite Auburn, its twin city, ab. 31 mi. N of Portland. Its leading manufactures are woolen textiles. It is the seat of Bates College. 40,974 (1950).

Lewiston. Village in W New York, in Niagara County, on the Niagara River. It was the prehistoric site of Niagara Falls, which have receded to their present location during a period variously estimated from 10,000 to 50,000 years. James Fenimore Cooper is supposed to have written *The Spy* here. 1,626 (1950).

Lewistown (lö'is.toun). City in W central Illinois, county seat of Fulton County, near the Spoon River, ab. 35 mi. SW of Peoria, in a farming region. The poet Edgar Lee Masters lived here. In nearby Indian mounds valuable archaeological finds have been made. 2,630 (1950).

Lewistown. [Former name, **Reed's Fort.**] City in C Montana, county seat of Fergus County; center for an agricultural and mining area. 6,573 (1950).

Lewistown. Borough in C Pennsylvania, county seat of Mifflin County, on the Juniata River; manufactures of rayon and metal products. It is a trading center for an agricultural and dairying area. Platted in 1790, it occupies the site of a former Shawnee Indian village. 13,894 (1950).

Lewis with Harris (lö'is; har'is). Island in NW Scotland, the largest of the Outer Hebrides, divided between Ross and Cromarty county (Lewis) and Inverness-shire (Harris). It is a rocky and partly mountainous island, bleak in aspect. Most of the population lives near the coast; fishing, sheep grazing, and the manufacture of tweed are the chief activities. Area, ab. 770 sq. mi.; pop. 28,042 (1931).

Lews (loz). **The.** See under **Lewis.**

Lexer (lek'ser), **Erich.** b. at Freiburg im Breisgau, Germany, May 22, 1867; d. at Berlin, Dec. 4, 1937. German surgeon. He is known for his contributions to plastic surgery, reconstruction of bones and joints, and the fat-fascia procedure (1908).

Lexington (lek'sing.ton). City in N Kentucky, county seat of Fayette County, ab. 22 mi. SE of Frankfort: third largest city in the state; notable as a marketing center for horses and tobacco; manufactures include cigarettes, whiskey, furniture, clothing, flour, and electrical equipment. It is the seat of Transylvania College and the University of Kentucky. It was founded in 1779, chartered in 1782, and named for the battle of Lexington (Mass.). 55,534 (1950).

Lexington. Town in E Massachusetts, in Middlesex County, ab. 11 mi. NW of Boston: residential suburban community; site of the first state normal school in the U.S. It is noted as the scene of the first bloodshed of the American Revolution, April 19, 1775. The British (800 men) left Boston on the night of April 18, to take the colonials' military stores at Concord. The advance, under Major John Pitcairn, rushed ahead when the British commander discovered that couriers (Paul Revere and William Dawes) had ridden to warn the colonists, was confronted at Lexington Green by about 50 minutemen under Captain John Parker, and this force was dispersed with the loss of seven Americans killed. The British proceeded to Concord, and a part of the force was repulsed at the Concord bridge by the minutemen. The British commander thereupon ordered a retreat, and maintained a running fight back to Charlestown with the constantly increasing force of Americans. At Lexington he was reinforced by 1,200 men under Lord Hugh Percy. The British casualties (killed, wounded, and missing) have been given as 273; the equivalent American losses, 93. The fighting at Concord is often called the battle of Concord, while the entire day's fighting is called the battle of Lexington. 17,335 (1950).

Lexington. City in C Mississippi, county sea of Holmes County: shipping point for butter and cotton. 3,198 (1950).

Lexington. City in W Missouri, county seat of Lafayette County, on the S bank of the Missouri River ab. 40 mi. E of Kansas City: trading center for cattle, hemp, and tobacco. 5,074 (1950).

Lexington. City in S Nebraska, county seat of Dawson County: flour and feed milling. 5,068 (1950).

Lexington. City in W North Carolina, county sea of Davidson County: manufactures of flour, furniture, and cotton textiles. It was settled in 1775 and subsequently named for Lexington, Mass., the scene of the Revolutionary War battle. The Daniel Boone Memorial Park and Cave are nearby. 13,571 (1950).

Lexington. Town in W Tennessee, county seat of Henderson County. The Battle of Parker's Crossroads (1863) was fought nearby. 3,566 (1950).

Lexington. Town in W central Virginia, county seat of Rockbridge County, on the North River ab. 108 mi. W of Richmond. It is the seat of Washington and Lee University and the Virginia Military Institute. 5,976 (1950).

Lexington. A former name of **Anamosa.**

Lexington, Battle of. See under **Lexington,** Mass.

Lexinton or **Lessington** (les'ing.ton), **Stephen de.** fl. about the middle of the 13th century. English ecclesiastic.

Lexis (lek'sis), **Wilhelm.** b. at Eschweiler, Germany, July 17, 1837; d. at Göttingen, Germany, Aug. 24, 1914. German economist and statistician. He served (1887–1914) as professor of economics at the University of Göttingen, where he conducted (1895–1914) a seminar in insurance, the first of its kind at any university. He made outstanding studies in mathematical statistics, formulating the theory of statistical dispersion and evolving a fresh approach to the graphic treatment of mortality.

Lexourion (lēk.sō'rē.ôn). [Also, **Lixourion.**] Town in Greece, in the *nomos* (department) of Cephalonia. 5,142 (1940).

Lexovii (lek.sō'vi.ī) or **Lexobii** (-bi-). Ancient Celtic people in northern Gaul, mentioned by Caesar as living on the coast of what is now Normandy, near Caen and Lisieux.

Lexow (lek'sō), **Clarence.** b. at Brooklyn, N.Y., Sept. 16, 1852; d. Dec. 30, 1910. American politician and lawyer, chairman of the special committee (Lexow Committee) established (1894) to investigate corruption in New York City's police department.

Lexow Committee. Body appointed by the New York State senate on Jan. 30, 1894, for the purpose of investigating charges of corruption in the New York City Police Department, unearthed (1892 *et seq.*) by the crusading Presbyterian minister Charles H. Parkhurst. Intended by Thomas C. Platt's Republican machine at Albany primarily as a means to oust New York City's Tammany Hall Democrats under Richard Croker, the Lexow Committee was successful largely through the efforts of its non-Tammany Democratic counselor John W. Goff. The committee took its name from Senator Clarence Lexow, who as chairman brought to light dishonesty and graft involving high police officials as well as detectives and patrolmen. One of the results of the Lexow Committee's inquiry was the appointment in 1895 of Theodore Roosevelt as the chief police commissioner of New York City. Its exposé of Tammany Hall graft (estimated at seven million dollars annually from underworld sources alone) led to the successful campaign (1894) by the Committee of Seventy for the election of the Republican mayor William L. Strong.

Lex Romana Wisigothorum (or **Visigothorum**) (leks rō.mā'nạ viz''i.gō.thō'rum). See **Breviarium Alaricanum.**

Ley (lē), **James.** [Title, 1st Earl of **Marlborough.**] b. 1550; d. March 14, 1629. English jurist and politician. He was appointed lord chief justice of the King's Bench for Ireland (1604), lord chief justice of England (1622), and lord high treasurer (1624). He succeeded (1621) Francis Bacon as speaker of the House of Lords, and pronounced the judgment of the Lords upon him.

Ley (lī), **Robert.** b. at Niederbreidenbach, Germany, Feb. 15, 1890; committed suicide Oct. 25, 1945. German Nazi politician. He was a member of the Prussian diet (1929) and of the Reichstag (1932). After Hitler's accession to power he became head of the Labor Front, abolished existing trade unions, organized Kraft durch Freude (the Strength through Joy movement that regulated the spending of the workers' leisure time), and headed the organization of Germans living abroad. He was responsible for the exploitation of foreign labor for war work in Germany. He committed suicide while awaiting trial before the international war crimes tribunal at Nuremberg. Violently anti-Semitic during his years in power, he left a political testament attributing the Nazi downfall to the anti-Semitism of Hitler's regime.

Leybourn (lē'bėrn), **William.** b. 1626; d. c1700. English surgeon and mathematician. He was the author, with Vincent Wing, of the first English treatise on astronomy, *Urania practica* (1648). He also published *Planometria* (1650; republished as *The Complete Surveyor*, 1653), *Arithmetick, Vulgar, Decimal, and Instrumental* (1657), *Census mathematicus* (1690), *Panarithmologia*, the earliest English ready reckoner (1693), and others.

Leycester (les'tėr), Sir **Peter.** b. at Nether Tabley, Cheshire, England, March 3, 1614; d. there, Oct. 11, 1678. English antiquary.

Leyden (lī'dẹn). See **Leiden.**

Leyden, Ernst Viktor von. b. at Danzig, April 20, 1832; d. at Berlin, Oct. 5, 1910. German physician. He specialized in neurology; made clinical studies of tabes dorsalis (1863–1901), of diseases of the spinal cord (1874–76), of respiration in fever (1870); described an atrophic type of progressive muscular dystrophy seen in children (1879–80), a type of hemiplegia, called Leyden's paralysis (1875), fatty infiltration of the heart (1882), and prognosis in heart disease (1889).

Leyden (lā'dẹn), **John.** b. at Denholm, Roxburghshire, Scotland, Sept. 8, 1775; d. at Batavia, Java, Aug. 28, 1811. Scottish poet, physician, and Orientalist. An assistant to Walter Scott, he helped in gathering material for *Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border*. He wrote descriptive and other poetry based on Scottish scenes and traditions and translated material from the Persian and the Arabic. He was appointed (1803) assistant surgeon at Madras, traveled extensively in India, settled at Calcutta in 1806, was made assay-master of the mint there in 1810, and went to Java in 1811. He published *A Historical and Philosophical Sketch of the Discoveries and Settlements of the Europeans in Northern and Western Africa at the Close of the Eighteenth Century* (1799), an "Essay on the

Languages and Literature of the Indo-Chinese Nations" (in *Asiatic Researches*), and others.

Leyden (līˈdẹn), **Lucas van.** See **Lucas van Leyden.**

Leyden Plate. Earliest surely dated Maya item, a carved jade pendantlike object, 8½ inches long and 3 inches wide, bearing on one surface the Maya hieroglyphic inscription equivalent to Sept. 17, 320 A.D. It was found at Puerto Barrios, Guatemala, but is thought, on the basis of style, to have been made at Tikal.

Leye (līˈẹ). Flemish name of the Lys.

Leyen (līˈẹn), **Friedrich von der.** b. at Bremen, Germany, Aug. 19, 1873—. German philologist and student of Germanic culture. His first important publication was *Einführung in das Gotische* (1907). Most of his later books deal with legends and fairy tales, in which field he edited the comprehensive collections *Deutsches Sagenbuch* (1908 *et seq.*) and *Märchen der Weltliteratur* (with Paul Zaunert, 1912 *et seq.*). He is the author also of *Die Götter und Göttersagen der Germanen* (1909), the critical work *Deutsche Dichtung in neuer Zeit* (1926), and its supplement, *Die Forderung des Tages* (1931).

Leygues (lāg), (**Jean Claude**) **Georges.** b. at Villeneuve-sur-Lot, Lot-et-Garonne, France, Nov. 28, 1857; d. at St.-Cloud, Seine-et-Oise, France, Sept. 1, 1933. French political leader, known for his contribution to the naval expansion of France. A deputy from 1885, he held (1920) the premiership and the ministries of public instruction, interior, colonies, and navy. He was largely instrumental in developing the French navy during World War I while minister in the Clemenceau cabinet. After the war, he again held (1925–30) the navy post. He organized, with Louis Barthou, the moderate republican group, L'Union Républicaine.

Leyland (lāˈland). Urban district in NW England, in Lancashire, ab. 5 mi. S of Preston, ab. 205 mi. NW of London by rail. 14,722 (1951).

Leyland (lēˈland), **John.** See **Leland** or **Leyland, John.**

Leylio (lāˈlyō). Stage name of **Andreini, Giovanni Battista.**

Leypoldt (līˈpōlt), **Frederick.** [Pseudonym, **L. Pylodet.**] b. at Stuttgart, Germany, Nov. 17, 1835; d. March 31, 1884. American bibliographer, editor, and publisher. He established (1866) the book firm, with Henry Holt, of Leypoldt and Holt. He founded (1876) the *Library Journal*, which he published. He inaugurated (c1873) the series of book catalogues now called *The Publishers' Trade List Annual*. His other bibliographical ventures included the *Literary Bulletin, a Monthly Record of Current Literature* (1868), which became *The Publishers' Weekly* in 1873, and the *Index Medicus* (1879 *et seq.*).

Leyr (lir). See **Lear.**

Leys (līs), Baron **Hendrik.** b. at Antwerp, Belgium, Feb. 18, 1815; d. there, Aug. 26, 1869. Belgian historical and genre painter.

Leyte (lāˈtẹ; Spanish, lāˈtā). Province in the C Philippine Islands. It consists of the islands of Leyte, Biliran, Panaon, and numerous small islands SW of Samar, from which Leyte is separated by the narrow and winding Janabatas Channel. The island of Leyte is indented by several bays. Mountain ranges traverse the principal islands from NW to SE. Volcanic cones exceeding 4,000 ft. in height are found in S Leyte and in N Biliran. Coal is found in NE Leyte and in Biliran, and gold in Biliran and Panaon. Agricultural products include copra, rice, bananas, sweet potatoes, sugar cane, and a very large yield of Manila hemp. The race is Visayan. Capital, Tacloban; area, ab. 3,084 sq. mi.; pop. 1,006,891 (1948).

Leyte. Island in the E central Philippines, N of Mindanao, W of Samar. It was the scene of the first landing of U.S. forces under the command of General Douglas MacArthur, on the E coast near Tacloban, Oct. 20, 1944. This marked the beginning of the campaign which resulted in the liberation of the Philippines from the Japanese, after nearly three years of occupation. Length, ab. 115 mi.; area, ab. 2,785 sq. mi.; pop. 835,532 (1939).

Leyte Gulf. Embayment of the Pacific Ocean in E Philippine Islands, bordered on the N by the island of Samar, on the W by Leyte, and on the S by Dinagat. It is connected to the Mindanao Sea on the SW by Surigao Strait, and to the Samar Sea on the NW by Janabatas Channel. In World War II it was the scene of a great naval and air engagement between Japanese and U.S. forces (Oct. 23–27, 1944).

Leyton (lāˈtọn). Municipal borough in SE England, in Essex, ab. 9 mi. NE of St. Pancras Station, London. 105,183 (1951).

Lezghians (lezˈgi.ạnz). [Also: **Kyurins, Lesghians, Lesghins.**] Tall rugged mountain people, of Mohammedan faith, of Dagestan in the Caucasus, of whom a few have spread also into the Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic. Their language, called Lezghian or Kyurinish, belongs to the North Caucasian group of the Caucasian family of languages, unrelated to any of the Indo-European or Turkic languages of their neighbors. They numbered ab. 105,000 in 1931.

Lézignan-Corbières (lā.zē.nyäṅ.kôr.byer). Town in S France, in the department of Aude, ab. 21 mi. E of Carcassonne. It is a center for trade in wine and hides. 6,986 (1946).

Lhasa (läˈsạ, lasˈạ). [Also: **Lassa**; called the **"Forbidden City."**] Capital of Tibet, in the SE part of the country on a tributary of the Brahmaputra River at ab. 11,900 ft. above sea level. It is an important trading center, is celebrated as a place of pilgrimage, and is remarkable for the number and size of its lamaseries. The chief building is the Potala, the seat of government and of the Dalai Lama. Lhasa became the residence of the Dalai Lama in the 17th century. It has been visited by few Europeans. Permanent pop. ab. 20,000 (increases to ab. 100,000 in market time).

Lhermitte (ler.mēt), **Léon Augustin.** b. at Mont-St.-Père, Aisne, France, Jan. 31, 1844; d. 1925. French genre painter. He was a vice-president of the Société Nationale des Beaux-Arts. Among his pictures are *Harvesters' Wages* (1882; in the Musée du Luxembourg), *The Vintage* (1884; Metropolitan Museum of Art), and *Sainte-Claire-Deville* (1889; Sorbonne).

Lhévinne (lā.vēnˈ), **Josef.** b. in Russia, Dec. 3, 1874; d. 1944. Russian pianist. He toured extensively in Europe, and after 1905 in America, where he taught at the Juilliard Graduate School.

L'Homme Armé (lom ȧr.mā). See **Homme Armé, L'.**

L'Homme qui Rit (lom kē rē). See **Homme qui Rit, L'.**

L'Hospital (lo.pē.tȧl), **Guillaume François Antoine de.** [Also: **L'Hôpital**; title, Marquis **de St. Mesme.**] b. at Paris, 1661; d. there, Feb. 2, 1704. French mathematician, one of the first to write on the calculus, and author of popular textbooks. His name is recalled in the "rule of L'Hospital" on indeterminate forms. He wrote *Analyse des infiniment petits* (1696), the first textbook on the calculus; his posthumous *Traité analytique des sections coniques* (1707) was the most popular textbook on analytic geometry during the 18th century.

L'Hospital, Michel de. [Also, **L'Hôpital.**] b. at Aigueperse, in Auvergne (now Puy-de-Dôme), France, c1505; d. March 13, 1573. French statesman. He was sent (1547) on a mission to the Council of Trent, which was at that time sitting at Bologna. He was made superintendent of the royal finances in 1554, and in 1560 became chancellor of France. He caused the States-General to be assembled at Orléans in 1560, and procured the passage in 1562 of the Edict of January, which granted toleration to the Huguenots. His liberal policy was, however, distasteful to the Guises, and civil war broke out in 1562 in spite of his efforts to maintain peace. He was dismissed from office in 1568.

Lhote (lōt), **André.** b. at Bordeaux, France, July 5, 1885—. French painter, sculptor, and writer, one of the foremost spokesmen for contemporary French art. He exhibited (1907, 1910) in the Salon d'Automne. In 1918 he started to teach at, and direct, an art school at Paris. Among his better-known works are *Rugby, Escales, Still Life, Baroque Nude, Melancholy, On the Beach, Self-Portrait, Demoiselles d'Avignon, French Countryside, Homage to Watteau, Sunday*, illustrations for P. Claudel's *Corymb of Autumn*, J. Cocteau's *Escales*, and others, and many critical essays for the *Nouvelle Revue Française*.

Lhungen (lůnˈgen). See **Lummi.**

Lhut (lut), **Daniel Greysolon, Sieur Du.** See **Duluth** or **Du Lhut, Daniel Greysolon, Sieur.**

Lhuyd (loid), **Edward.** b. 1660; d. June 30, 1709. British scholar and naturalist, best known for his researches in Celtic.

Lhuys (lü.ēs), **Édouard Drouyn de.** See **Drouyn de Lhuys, Édouard.**

L'Hypocrite (lē.po.krēt). See **Hypocrite, L'.**

Lia (lē'ą). See **Leah.**

Liadov (lyä'dof), **Anatol Constantinovich.** b. at St. Petersburg, May 11, 1855; d. at Novgorod, Russia, Aug. 28, 1914. Russian composer. He wrote for the orchestra, but most of his compositions are for the piano. *The Musical Snuff-Box* is probably the best-known of these piano pieces. He belonged to the so-called New Russian school, but he was also influenced by Chopin and Schumann.

Liais (lyā), **Emmanuel.** b. at Cherbourg, France, Feb. 15, 1826; d. there, March 5, 1900. French astronomer.

Liakoura (lyä'kö.rä). See **Parnassus.**

Liancourt (lyäṅ.kör). [Also, **Liancourt-sous-Clermont** (-sö.kler.môṅ).] Manufacturing town in N France, in the department of Oise, ab. 30 mi. N of Paris. It contains a ruined ducal castle. 3,391 (1946).

Liancourt, François Alexandre Frédéric, Duc de La Rochefoucauld-. See **La Rochefoucauld-Liancourt, François Alexandre Frédéric, Duc de.**

Liancourt Rocks (lyäṅ.kör'). [Also: **Hornet Islands**; Japanese, **Take Shima.**] Group of small islands in the SW part of the Japan Sea, ab. 140 mi. E of the Korean coast, belonging to Japan. Near them, in the Russo-Japanese War, a part of the Russian fleet surrendered to the Japanese.

Liang Ch'i-ch'ao (lyäng' chē'chou'). b. at Hsinhui, Kwangtung, China, 1873; d. at Peiping, China, 1929. Chinese writer and moderate reformer, a disciple of K'ang Yu-wei and his coworker in the so-called Hundred Days of Reform (1898). However, unlike K'ang, he supported the republic and held various posts under it, including that of minister of justice (1913–14).

Liang Shan (lyäng' shän'). [Also, **Ta Liang Shan.**] Chain of mountains in W central China, in the provinces of Sikang and Szechwan. It runs N and S for a distance of ab. 200 mi. Elevation, up to 14,500 ft.

Liang Shu-ming (lyäng' shö'ming'). b. at Kweilin, Kwangsi, China, 1894—. Chinese philosopher, rural reformer, and liberal leader. As head of the Rural Reconstruction Association he participated in founding (1941) the Federation of Democratic Parties. After serving (1946) as a Democratic League representative in the unsuccessful Political Consultative Conference, he retired from public life.

Liao (lyou). [Chinese, **Liao Ho** (lyou' hu').] River in NE China, in Manchuria, which rises in the province of Jehol, and flows NE nearly parallel to the border of Chahar province, E into Manchuria, and then SW into the Gulf of Liaotung. Length, ab. 900 mi.

Liao Cheng-chih (lyou' jung'jē'). [Also known as **Ho Liu-hua.**] b. at Huayang, Kwangtung, China, 1908—. Chinese politician and publicist; son of Liao Chung-k'ai. He joined (1927) the Communist Party, and was later elected to its central committee. While serving as 8th Route Army representative to the New Fourth Army in South China he was arrested (1942) by the Kuomintang but released (1946) after widespread petitioning in his favor. Subsequently he directed Communist broadcasting activities and became (1949) chairman of the National Committee of the All-China Democratic Youth Federation and a vice-chairman of the Commission of Overseas Chinese Affairs, headed by his mother, Madame Liao Chung-k'ai.

Liao Chung-k'ai (lyou' jung'kī'). b. at San Francisco, 1876; d. 1925. Chinese statesman, follower and close collaborator (1904 *et seq.*) of Sun Yat-sen, serving under him as finance minister (1922–23) and promoting the Chinese pro-Soviet orientation of the early 1920's; because of this activity he was assassinated (1925) by right-wing elements in the Kuomintang.

Liao Chung-k'ai, Madame. [Also known by her maiden name, **Ho Hsiang-ning.**] b. in Kwangtung, China, c1880—. Chinese painter, poetess, and revolutionary leader; wife of Liao Chung-k'ai. She attracted special attention in 1933, when Chiang Kai-shek was hesitant about resisting Japan, by sending him a petticoat and a poem saying she would like to exchange her petticoat for his uniform. Continuing opposition to Chiang, she helped found (1948) the revolutionary committee of the Kuomintang and became (1949) chairman of the Commission of Overseas Chinese Affairs within the Communist-led People's Republic of China.

Liaoning (lyou'ning'). [Former name, **Fengtien.**] Former province in NE China, in Manchuria. It was the southernmost province in Manchuria and the most industrialized province in all of China. It occupied the richest part of the Manchurian plain. In 1949 the province was incorporated into the new provinces of Liaosi and Liaotung. Area, ab. 124,224 sq. mi.; pop. 16,465,303 (1936).

Liaopei (lyou'bā'). [Also, **Liaopeh.**] Former province of China, in W central Manchuria, centered N of the city of Mukden. It was formed in 1945 and dissolved in 1949. Former capital, Liaoyuan; area, ab. 46,959 sq. mi.; pop. 4,904,399 (1946).

Liaosi (lyou'shē'). [Also, **Liaohsi.**] Province in NE China, in SW Manchuria, bounded on the S by the Gulf of Liaotung, on the SW by Hopei, on the NW by Jehol and the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region, on the N by Kirin, and on the SE by Liaotung. It was formed in 1949 and includes much of the fertile valley of the Liao River, and drier hill country to the W. The chief crops are soybeans, wheat, peanuts, potatoes, and kaoliang. Capital, Chinchow (Chinhsien); area, ab. 21,500 sq. mi.; pop. 7,391,492 (1950).

Liaotung (lyou'dung'). Province in NE China, in SE Manchuria, occupying the Liaotung peninsula, and extending inland to the NE. It was formed in 1949. It is bounded on the SE by Korea, on the S by the Yellow Sea, on the NW by Liaosi, and on the N by Kirin. Most of the province is hilly or mountainous, but the valleys are fertile and densely populated. The chief crops are soybeans, kaoliang, wheat, and vegetables. Liaotung has important deposits of iron ore and coal. It is the most populous of the Manchurian provinces. Capital, Antung; area, ab. 40,000 sq. mi.; pop. 8,558,608 (1950), excluding the independent municipalities of Mukden, Fushun, Anshan, Port Arthur-Dairen, and Penhsi, which are geographically located in the province.

Liaotung, Gulf of. [Chinese, **Liaotung Wan** (wän').] Arm of the Yellow Sea in NE China, a northern extension of the Po Hai. It is enclosed on three sides by Manchuria. Length, ab. 140 mi.; width, ab. 60 mi.

Liaotung Peninsula. Peninsula in NE China, in S Manchuria, lying between the Gulf of Liaotung and Korea Bay. The S tip (Kwantung, or Kwantung Leased Territory; area, ab. 1,438 sq. mi.) came under the control of the Japanese as a result of the Russo-Japanese War (1904–05). The Japanese built it up into a modern port and industrial area with a naval base. The chief city is Dairen. In 1945 Kwantung was returned to the Chinese and was incorporated in the province of Liaoning. In the Sino-Russian treaty of 1945, Dairen was made a free port and Port Arthur a joint naval base for a 30-year period, and the area became an independent municipality. Area, ab. 1,312 sq. mi.; pop. 1,054,465 (1950).

Liaoyang (lyou'yäng'). Town in NE China, in the province of Liaotung, Manchuria, ab. 40 mi. SW of Mukden. Here the Japanese under Marshal Oyama defeated the Russians under General Kuropatkin, Aug. 25–Sept. 4, 1904. It was opened in 1907 to foreign trade. 100,165 (1940).

Liaoyuan (lyou'yü.än'). [Former name, **Chengchiatun.**] City in NE China, in Manchuria, formerly (1946–49) capital of Liaopei province, now located in Liaosi province, on the Liao River. It is a rail junction, and an important trade center. Pop. ab. 45,000.

Liapunov (lyä.pö.nôf'), **Aleksandr Mikhailovich.** [Also, **Lyapunov.**] b. at Yaroslavl, Russia, June 6, 1857; d. at Petrograd, Nov. 3, 1918. Russian mathematician and scientist. His early work centered about broad general theorems in hydrodynamics and gravitating masses; his later, and best-known, contributions concerned the stability of a rotating fluid mass, an important problem in cosmogony.

Liapunov, Sergius Mikhailovich. [Also, **Lyapunov.**] b. at Yaroslavl, Russia, Nov. 30, 1859; d. at Paris, in November, 1924. Russian composer. His works include, for the orchestra, a ballade, an overture, and a

symphony in B minor; for the piano, a concerto, études, preludes, mazurkas, and others. He also edited and published a collection of Russian songs.

Liaqat Ali Khan (lē.ä'kạt ä'lē kän'). [Also, **Liaquat Ali Khan.**] b. at Karnal, Punjab, India, Oct. 1, 1895; assassinated at Rawalpindi, Pakistan, Oct. 16, 1951. Pakistani statesman. A lawyer and member (1922) of the Inner Temple, he joined the Moslem League in 1923 and served (1926–40) as a member of the legislative council of the United Provinces. He was leader of the Democratic Party and from 1940 to 1947 sat in the central legislature; by 1941 he was deputy leader of the Moslem League, which he represented at the Simla conferences in 1945 and 1946. He was minister of finance (1946–47) at the time of the partition of India and became (1947) the first prime minister of Pakistan, holding also the portfolio of defense. The death of his close associate, Governor General Mohammed Ali Jinnah, in 1948, left Liaqat Ali Khan the leader of the Pakistani state and heir to the problems raised by the partition of the subcontinent. He was attempting to settle the dispute with India over the status of Kashmir when he was killed.

Liar, The. Adaptation by Samuel Foote of Corneille's *Le Menteur.*

Liard (lē'ärd). River rising in the N part of the province of British Columbia, Canada, and flowing NE to join the Mackenzie River in Mackenzie District, Northwest Territories, near Simpson. Length, ab. 755 mi.

Liard (lyär), **Louis.** b. at Falaise, France, Aug. 22, 1846; d. at Paris, Sept. 21, 1917. French philosopher. He served (1876 *et seq.*) as professor at Bordeaux, and was minister of education during the anti-clerical reorganization of French institutions of learning in the latter part of the 19th century. Author of *La Science positive et la métaphysique* (1879), *Logique* (1884), and others.

Liathdruim (lē'drim). Irish name of **Leitrim.**

Liban (lē.bäñ). French name of the republic of **Lebanon.**

Libanius (li.bā'ni.us). b. at Antioch, Syria, c341 A.D.; d. c390 A.D. Greek sophist. A pagan, he taught under the Christian emperors, and showed no prejudice against Christians when the pagan Julian reigned. He left a voluminous body of writing, mainly orations, an autobiography, letters, and a life of Demosthenes, among others.

Libanus (lib'ạ.nus). Latin name of the **Lebanon** range.

Libau (lē'bou). German name of **Liepaja.**

Libava (lē.bä'va). A Russian name of **Liepaja.**

Libby (lib'i), **Pauline.** Original name of **Frederick, Pauline.**

Libby Prison. Confederate military prison at Richmond, Va., during the Civil War. Originally a tobacco warehouse, it was afterward taken down, carried to Chicago, and there set up as a war museum.

Libedinsky (lē.byi.dyēn'ski), **Yury Nikolayevich.** b. at Odessa, Russia, 1898—. Russian novelist and playwright. *A Week* (1923), the only one of his tales available in English, is an account of a peasant mutiny put down by the Bolsheviks. He is the author of a war novel, *Guards* (1942). A devoted and active Communist, he uses his pen to exalt the party and all its works.

Libelt (lē'belt), **Karól.** b. at Poznań, Poland, April 8, 1807; d. near Golancz, Poland, June 9, 1875. Polish politician and philosophical writer. He was sentenced (1847) to 20 years in jail for revolutionary activity but was released in 1848. He took part in the liberal movement in central Europe thereafter.

Liber (lī'bėr). In Italian mythology, a god of the vine and wine, worshiped as a fertility god, who became identified with the Greek Dionysus and later the Roman Bacchus. He was honored, with his female counterpart, Libera, with the festival Liberalia, celebrated on March 17.

Libera (lib'ẹ.rạ). In Italian mythology, a goddess of the vine and wine, wife of the wine god Liber, worshiped as a fertility goddess. She became, in this capacity, identified with the Greek Persephone.

Liberal (lib'ẹ.rạl). City in SW Kansas, county seat of Seward County; shipping point for wheat. 7,134 (1950).

Liberalia (lib.ẹ.rā'li.ạ). See under **Liber.**

Liberalis (lib.ẹ.rā'lis), **Antoninus.** See **Antoninus Liberalis.**

Liberalitas Julia (lib.ẹ.ral'i.tas jö'li.ạ, -lya). A Roman name of **Évora,** city.

Liberal Party. In British history, a political party that developed from the Whig Party, active since about the time of the first Reform Bill (1831). In the 19th century, it generally advocated moderate reforms in government and extension of the franchise, favored free trade, and advocated home rule for Ireland. It has held office under Grey, Melbourne, Russell, Aberdeen, Palmerston, Gladstone, Rosebery, Campbell-Bannerman, and Asquith as prime ministers. The quarrel between Asquith and Lloyd George over leadership of the party caused many of its members to turn to the Labour Party and since the election of 1918 Labour rather than the Liberals has contested as the principal opponent of the Conservatives.

Liberal Party. In the several dominions of the British Commonwealth, name of a political party. The Liberal parties, though they follow programs approximately parallel, are not necessarily connected.

Liberal Republican Party. In U.S. history, a political movement (1870–72) which represented a reaction from the policy of the so-called Radical Republicans toward the South and from the corruption of the Grant administration. It had its inception in Senator Charles Sumner's break with Grant over the Santo Domingo affair and in a party division in Missouri. Among the leaders of the movement were Charles Francis Adams, Carl Schurz, Horace Greeley, and Sumner. The party's Cincinnati convention nominated Greeley for the presidency, and his candidacy was supported by the Democrats at their Baltimore convention. The Liberal Republican platform, adopted May 1, 1872, stressed civil service reform, conciliation of the South, and the need for removing political corruption. However, in the election of 1872, Greeley was decisively defeated by Grant, and the movement collapsed.

Liberal Unionists. In British politics, a party formed in 1886 by the secession from the Liberal Party of those who objected to Gladstone's home rule proposals. They acted generally with the Conservatives.

Libération (lē.bā.rā.syôn). Paris daily newspaper, founded in 1941.

Liberation, War of. See **War of Liberation.**

Liberator, The. Antislavery paper published weekly at Boston from 1831 to 1865, and edited by William Lloyd Garrison.

Liberator, the. See **O'Connell, Daniel.**

Liberatore (lē''be.rā.tō'rā), **Niccolò di.** Original name of **Alunno, Niccolò.**

Liber de Hyda (lī'bėr dē hī'dạ). Monastic record which seems to have been compiled during the second half of the 14th century. It gives an account of the foundation of Oxford University in 886. It professes to give a list of the original staff of teachers.

Liberec (lē'be.rets). *Kraj* (region) of Czechoslovakia, in N Bohemia, bordering on SE Germany and SW Poland. Capital, Liberec; area, ab. 1,636 sq. mi.; pop. 479,874 (1947).

Liberec. [German, **Reichenberg.**] City in Czechoslovakia, capital of the *kraj* (region) of Liberec, in N Bohemia, on the Nisa River ab. 56 mi. NE of Prague. It is an important center of the textile industry, and also has manufactures of machinery, pianos, leather goods, and foodstuffs. 52,798 (1947).

History. The city belonged to Wallenstein from 1622 to 1634 and passed after his death to the Gallas and Clam-Gallas families, under Hapsburg overlordship. In 1918 an attempt was made to make it the capital of an independent German Bohemia, but the city was occupied by the Czechs soon afterward. It came under German domination in 1938 but was returned to Czechoslovakia after the conclusion of World War II, and the Sudeten German population was expelled. In the 19th century it became the principal manufacturing center in Bohemia for textiles of various sorts, particularly cloth and carpets, and the center of a textile district, the Bohemian counterpart to the adjacent Saxon and Silesian textile districts. The first modern textile factory was founded in 1828.

Liberia (lī.bir'i.ạ). Republic on the W coast of Africa extending ab. 325 mi. along the coast from Cape Palmas NW to the Mano River. It is bounded on the NW by Sierra Leone, on the N by French Guinea, on the NE and

E by the Ivory Coast, and on the S and SW by the Atlantic Ocean. The coast is low; on the N border the Nimba Mountains reach an elevation of over 6,000 ft. Liberia has a hot, humid, equatorial climate with a dry season during Northern Hemisphere winter. The chief exports are rubber, palm kernels, palm oil, gold, and iron ore. The economy of the country is almost entirely dependent on rubber, and extensive rubber plantations have been developed by a large American corporation. The government is vested in a president and in a congress comprising a senate and a house of representatives. Liberia was founded (1822) by freed Negroes repatriated by the American Colonization Society, and was declared an independent republic in 1847. The boundaries of the republic were determined by the Anglo-Liberian agreements of 1885 and 1903, the Franco-Liberian agreements of 1892 and 1907, and the agreement of 1910 by which the U.S. took over general control of various troublesome aspects of Liberian administration and foreign affairs. In 1942 the U.S. was given permission to construct, control, and operate bases in Liberia for the duration of World War II. Skilled U.S. personnel and technicians remained after the war to advise the country on its development, and close economic, political and cultural ties exist between the two nations. About three fourths of Liberia's foreign trade is with the U.S. Capital, Monrovia; area, ab. 43,000 sq. mi.; pop. 1,600,000 (est. 1949).

Liberia (lē.bā'ryä). [Also, **Guanacaste.**] Capital of the province of Guanacaste, in NW Costa Rica, ab. 95 mi. NW of San José. Pop. ab. 3,500.

Liberius (lī.bir'i.us), Saint. b. at Rome; d. Sept. 24, 366. Pope from 352 to 366. A Roman deacon, Liberius began his pontificate at a time when Constantius was ruling the whole empire and endeavoring to make it Arian. Liberius resisted the Arians by upholding the acquittal of Athanasius in the synod of Sardica and by making the Nicene Creed the test of orthodoxy. Exiled by Constantius to Beroea in Thrace, Liberius returned to Rome in 357, the archdeacon Felix, intruded by the Arians as antipope, being rejected by the people. Some have claimed that Liberius was restored only because he signed the Arian formula of Sirmium, but such sources are either suspect of pro-Arian sympathies or are of doubtful historicity.

Liber Pontificalis (lī'bėr pon.tif.i.kā'lis). [Eng. trans., *"Book of the Pope."*] Work containing the lives of the popes from Saint Peter to Stephen VI. It has been attributed to Anastasius Bibliothecarius (fl. 9th century), but without ancient authority.

Libertad (lē.ber.täth'). See **La Libertad.**

Libertador (lē''ber.tä.thōr'). Province in NW Dominican Republic. Capital, Dajabón; area, ab. 356 sq. mi.; pop. 25,513 (1950).

"Libertador, El." See **Bolívar, Simón.**

Libertine, The. Tragedy by Thomas Shadwell, produced in 1676. It is professedly derived from *L'Atheista fulminato*, but was probably actually taken from Molière's *Don Juan.*

Liberty (lib'ėr.ti). City in W Missouri, county seat of Clay County: shipping point for grain. It is the seat of William Jewell College. 4,709 (1950).

Liberty. Village in SE New York, in Sullivan County: vacation resort in the Catskills. Elevation, ab. 1,581 ft.; pop. 4,658 (1950).

Liberty. [Former names, **Atascosita, Liberty Town.**] City in E Texas, county seat of Liberty County, on the Trinity River NE of Houston. 4,163 (1950).

Liberty Bell. In U.S. history, a famous bell cast at London in 1752. It bore the motto "Proclaim liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof" (Lev. xxv. 10). It was afterward recast at Philadelphia, with the same inscription, and it was rung when the Declaration of Independence was adopted by Congress. The bell was cracked in 1835. It is now in Independence Hall at Philadelphia.

Liberty Bell, The. Gift book of antislavery literature, published annually, with the exception of four years, from 1839 to 1858.

Liberty Enlightening the World. See **Statue of Liberty.**

Liberty of Peterborough (pē'tėr.bur.ō, -bėr.ō). See **Soke of Peterborough.**

Liberty Party. In U.S. politics, an antislavery party founded in 1839. It opposed the annexation of Texas, and nominated James G. Birney for president in 1840, and again in 1844, when he polled 62,263 votes. This vote was comprised in large part of people who would otherwise probably have voted for the Whig ticket, and thus may be said to have contributed to the defeat of Henry Clay and the election of James K. Polk. In 1848 it merged with the Free Soil Party.

Liberty Tree. Elm tree formerly standing on Washington Street, Boston. Effigies of unpopular persons were hung upon it during the widespread protest of the American colonists against the Stamp Act.

Libertyville (lib'ėr.ti.vil). Village in NE Illinois, in Lake County, ab. 35 mi. NW of Chicago, in a dairy-farming area. 5,425 (1950).

Liber Veritatis (lī'bėr ver.i.tā'tis). [Eng. trans., *"Book of Truth."*] Collection of original drawings by Claude Lorrain. There are six copies in existence.

Libia (lib'i.ạ). See **Libya.**

Libian Desert (lib'i.ạn). See **Libyan Desert.**

Libitina (lib.i.tī'nạ). Ancient Italian goddess of gardens and vineyards. By confusion with the word "libido" she was mistakenly regarded as a goddess of passion. Later Venus became identified with her as Venus Libitina, especially in her aspect as goddess of death and of burials. In this aspect she was later identified with Proserpine. By tradition, a piece of money was deposited in her temple for every one who died in Rome.

Libius Severus (lib'i.us sẹ.vir'us). See **Severus, Libius** (or **Vibius**).

Libnan (lēb.nän'), **El.** Arabic name of the **Lebanon** range.

Libohova (lē.bō.hō'vä), **Ekrem Bey.** b. in Albania, (then part of Turkey), 1882; d. at Rome, 1948. Albanian political leader, foreign minister (1936–39) and prime minister (1943–44) under Italian occupation.

Libourne (lē.börn). Town in SW France, in the department of Gironde, at the confluence of the Isle and Dordogne rivers, ab. 18 mi. NE of Bordeaux. The town is the center of a wine-making region and has distilleries and various other industries. 20,166 (1946).

Libra (lī'brạ). Ancient zodiacal constellation, representing an ordinary pair of scales. This constellation was not commonly used among the Greeks, its place being occupied by the Chelae, or Scorpion's Claws. It is found, however, in all the Egyptian zodiacs going back to 600 B.C.; but there is reason to believe that it is not so old as the rest of the zodiac (that is, 2,000 years or more B.C.). Its principal stars, Kiffa Borealis and Kiffa Australis, 2.7 and 3.0 magnitudes respectively, are at the base of an isosceles triangle of which Antares forms the vertex.

Library of Congress. National library of the U.S., situated at Washington, D.C. It was established in 1800, originally for the use of the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, but is freely open to the public. In 1814 the collection of books was destroyed by the British troops, but a new one was begun with the purchase by Congress of a large portion of the library of Thomas Jefferson. On June 30, 1946, the library contained 8,913,000 volumes and pamphlets, 1,711,292 maps and charts, 8,121,913 (est.) pieces of manuscript, and 1,719,610 volumes and pieces of music. Its union catalogue contains some 14 million entries. The library is one of the leading centers of historical research in the U.S. Work on the present building, situated SE of the Capitol, was begun in 1889 and was completed in 1897 at a cost of 6,345,000 dollars. It is in the form of a quadrangle enclosing four courts and a central rotunda surmounted by a dome. The length of the building (which faces W) is 470 ft. from N to S, and its depth from W to E, 340 ft. The interior is decorated with the work of American artists.

Library of International Relations. Organization at Chicago, founded in 1932 for the purpose of fostering interest in international problems, which maintains a collection of 46,000 volumes and more than 600 periodicals and newspapers drawn from many foreign countries. It publishes *The World in Focus* (monthly), a bibliographical guide.

Libreville (lē.brẹ.vēl). Capital and chief port of Gabon territory, French Equatorial Africa, ab. 30 mi. N of the

equator, on the Bay of Gabon, an arm of the Gulf of Guinea. It consists of the French town, where the government buildings, the hospital, and the Catholic mission are located, and of the suburbs Glasstown and Baraka, where foreign traders reside and the American Presbyterians have their mission station. The nucleus of the native population was formed by a settlement of liberated slaves. Pop. ab. 25,000.

Libro d'Oro (lē'brō dō'rō). Roll or register of the noble families of a state or province, with the list of their estates; an institution of the Italian republics of the Middle Ages, the most famous being that of Venice.

Liburnia (lī.bėr'ni.ą). In ancient geography, a country in Illyria, along the Adriatic Sea, corresponding to the W part of modern Croatia, Yugoslavia. The inhabitants were celebrated as navigators and pirates.

Liburnum (lī.bėr'num) or **Liburni Portus** (lī.bėr'nī pōr'tus). Latin names of **Leghorn,** city.

Libya (lib'i.ą). In ancient geography, a name of varying signification, denoting Africa, or Africa excluding Egypt, or Africa excluding Egypt and Ethiopia.

Libya. [Also: **Libia;** present name (since 1950), **United Kingdom of Libya.**] Name given (1912) to the former Italian province in N Africa formed from Tripoli and Barca. It was divided into provinces for administrative purposes, and the four N provinces, Tripoli, Misurata, Bengasi, and Derna, were incorporated into Italy proper in 1934. Libya is mostly desert, including a vast area of plateau and sandy wasteland of the E Sahara. Northern Cyrenaica, bordering the Mediterranean coast, is more humid, and has winter rainfall sufficient for cereal and olive cultivation. There are many oases along the Mediterranean lowland from Zuára to Derna which contain the chief centers of population, and produce food crops, including dates, citrus and other fruits. The steppe zone lies just S of the coast, and is chiefly a region of extensive livestock grazing. The climate of Libya is one of extremes. Summer is very hot, and the winters mild, but subject to daily extremes of temperature and to cold nights. Libya was the scene of the famous World War II desert campaign between Montgomery and his British Eighth Army and Rommel and his German *panzer* (armored) divisions. After the Allied victory over the Axis forces and the conquest of the area, Libya was administered by the British as a military territory until May, 1949, when the United Nations took it over. It was then divided into three sections: Cyrenaica, the E portion, was given to Great Britain as a trust territory, Italy was allowed to retain the W section of Tripolitania as a trust territory, and France was made the trustee for the S desert section of the Fezzan. In November, 1949, the assembly of the United Nations voted to grant independence to Libya; the former colony became officially an independent kingdom on Dec. 24, 1951. The first election of the House of Representatives occurred on Feb. 19, 1952. Capitals, (winter) Tripoli, (summer) Bengasi; area, ab. 679,360 sq. mi.; pop. ab. 1,174,000 (1950).

Libyan Desert (lib'i.ąn). [Also: **Libian Desert;** in Egypt, **Western Desert.**] In ancient times, the Sahara; now restricted to an extremely barren and partly sandy desert region extending from the W side of the Nile valley to E central Libya. Area, ab. 750,000 sq. mi.

Libyans (lib'i.ąnz). Inhabitants of ancient Libya, a Hamitic-speaking group. Their extinct languages and dialects, called Old Libyan, belonged to the Hamitic group of languages which is now classified by most scholars as being related to the Semitic languages.

Libyan Sea. [Latin, **Libycum Mare** (lib'i.kum mā'rē).] In ancient geography, that part of the Mediterranean which extends from what is now Tunisia E to Egypt.

Libyssa (li.bis'ą). [Also, **Lybyssa.**] Place in NW Turkey, ab. 35 mi. SE of Istanbul, on the Sea of Marmara; site of an ancient city where Hannibal is said to have committed suicide.

Licata (lē.kä'tä). [Also: **Alicata;** ancient Greek, **Phintias.**] City and commune in SW Italy, on the S coast of the island of Sicily, in the province of Agrigento, at the mouth of the Salso River. The chief industry is the mining and refining of sulfur. It has a port, exporting asphalt, sulfur, and agricultural products. A Greek town in ancient times, it was destroyed by Turkish pirates in 1553. The new city was built in the 17th century. In World War II, the American forces established a beachhead here on July 11, 1943. Pop. of commune, 31,611 (1936); of city, 30,641 (1936).

Lic. Blas Urrea (lē.sen.syä'ғнō bläs ör.rā'ä). A pseudonym of **Cabrera, Luis.**

License Cases, 5 Howard 504 (1847). Cases involving the consideration by the U.S. Supreme Court of the relation of local regulations of the liquor traffic to interstate commerce, which illustrate the complexity of the extent to which the power of Congress over interstate commerce is exclusive. These cases bore upon the validity of statutes of New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts forbidding the sale of liquor in small quantities and without licenses, and presented considerable difficulty in the interpretation of the commerce power and states' rights; six justices wrote nine separate opinions, but the state statutes were sustained. The leading opinion was written by Chief Justice Taney, who took the position that the power of Congress over interstate commerce was not exclusive, and that the license requirements in question were legitimate as long as they conflicted with no federal regulation.

Li Chai-sum (lē' chī'sŭm'). Cantonese form of **Li Chi-shen.**

Lichas (lī'kąs). In Greek legend, the friend of Hercules whom Deianira sent to him bearing (unwittingly) the poisoned shirt which caused the hero's death. Neither Lichas nor Deianira knew the fatal powers of the shirt. Hercules in pain and rage hurled Lichas into the sea.

Licheng (lē'cheng'). See **Tsinan,** China.

Lichfield (lich'fēld). Municipal borough and market town in C England, in Staffordshire, ab. 14 mi. N of Birmingham, ab. 116 mi. NW of London by rail. The cathedral (built of red sandstone) is a large and impressive edifice, mostly of the 13th and 14th centuries. The exterior is marked by its three lofty spires, the central one built by Wren. The handsome 16th-century windows were brought from a convent near Liége. The cathedral measures 403 by 65 ft.; length of transepts, 149; height of vault, 60; height of central spire, 260. Samuel Johnson was born here in a room over his father's bookshop (now a Johnsonian museum). Lichfield was made a bishopric c656, and was an archbishopric for a few years at the close of the 8th century. It was besieged by the Parliamentary forces in 1643. Pop. 10,624 (1951).

Li Chi-shen (lē' chē'shen'). [Cantonese form, **Le Chai-sum.**] b. at Tsangwu, Kwangsi, China, 1886—. South Chinese leader long at odds with Chiang Kai-shek. He was thrice expelled (1928, 1934, 1947) from the Kuomintang. He commanded the 4th Army in the Northern Expedition of 1926–27, supported Chiang in the anti-Communist purge of 1927, but opposed Chiang by joining (1933–34) the Fukien Rebellion. He set up and headed (1948) the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang, and was elected (1949) one of the six vice-chairmen of the Central People's Government in the Peiping government.

Lichnowsky (liċh.nôf'skē), Prince **Karl Max.** b. at Kreuzenort, Germany, March 8, 1860; d. at Berlin, Feb. 2, 1928. German diplomat. As German ambassador to England (1912–14), he worked toward British-German understanding. He wrote (1916) *Meine Londoner Mission, 1912–14,* and was on that account expelled from the Herrenhaus (Prussian upper house), although the book had been published (1918) against his wishes. In 1918 he joined the Democratic Party.

Lichnowsky, Mechtilde. [Maiden name, **von Arco-Zinneberg.**] b. 1879—. German writer; wife of Karl Max Lichnowsky. She is the author of a collection of poems (*Gott Bittet,* 1916), a play (*Ein Spiel vom Tod,* 1913), and a novel (*Die Geburt,* 1921).

Lichtenberg (liċh'ten.berk), **Alexander von.** b. at Budapest, 1880; d. 1949. German urologist. He recommended the injection of bismuth suspension, rendering kidney, pelvis, and ureter opaque to x-rays, and suggested this method for the diagnosis of tumors of the kidney, described an operation for hydronephrosis (1929), and introduced uroselectan (1929).

Lichtenberg, Georg Christoph. b. at Oberramstädt, near Darmstadt, Germany, July 1, 1742; d. at Göttingen, Germany, Feb. 24, 1799. German physicist and satirist. He is best known as the discoverer of the electrical figures produced on a nonconducting plate by a point-source of electricity, named for him. He wrote mordant criticisms

of Lavater's so-called science of physiognomy, of Voss's system of Greek pronunciation, and of the Sturm und Drang writers. He wrote (1794–99) a well-known explanation of Hogarth's engravings.

Lichtenberger (lēsh.tăñ.ber.zhā), **Henri.** b. at Mulhouse, in Alsace, France, March 12, 1864; d. at Biarritz, France, in November, 1940. French scholar, notable for his studies of German culture, literature, and history. His published studies include *Le Poème et la légende des Nibelungen* (1891), *Histoire de la langue allemande* (1895), *La Philosophie de Nietzsche* (1904), *Henri Heine penseur* (1905), *L'Allemagne moderne, son évolution* (1907), *Wagner* (1910), *Novalis* (1912), *L'Impérialisme économique allemand* (1918), and *Faust* (1932 *et seq.*). He also prepared an annotated edition of Goethe's and Schiller's lyrical poetry, and translated selected Nietzsche fragments.

Lichtenfels (liċh'tẹn.fels). Town in S Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Bavaria, American Zone, in the *Regierungsbezirk* (government district) of Middle and Upper Franconia, ab. 8 mi. SE of Coburg. The chief industry is basket-weaving; there are also chemical, lumber, ceramics, metal, and toy manufactures. The Monastery and Church of Vierzehnheiligen, one of the most grandiose baroque structures in Germany, erected in the 18th century according to designs by Balthasar Neumann, is in the vicinity. 10,558 (1950).

Lichtenstein (liċh'tẹn.shtīn). [Also, **Lichtenstein-Callnberg** (-käln'berk).] Town in E central Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Saxony, Russian Zone, formerly in the free state of Saxony, near the Erzgebirge, ab. 15 mi. SW of Chemnitz. Before World War II it had hosiery and glove manufactures. Coal mines are in the vicinity. 13,407 (1946).

Lichtenstein, Martin Heinrich Karl. b. at Hamburg, Germany, Jan. 10, 1780; d. at sea, Sept. 3, 1857. German African traveler and zoölogist. He wrote *Reisen im südlichen Afrika* (Travels in Southern Africa, 1810–11).

Lichtenstein, Ulrich von. See **Ulrich von Lichtenstein.**

Lichterfelde (liċh'tėr.fel.dẹ). Former village in NE Germany, incorporated in 1920 into the city of Berlin. It is now a residential section of the city, located ab. 8 mi. SW of the center.

Lichtwer (liċht'vėr), **Magnus Gottfried.** b. at Wurzen, Germany, Jan. 30, 1719; d. at Halberstadt, Germany, July 7, 1783. German writer of fables, which appeared chiefly in *Vier Bücher äsopischer Fabeln* (1748). He also wrote a didactic poem, *Das Recht der Vernunft* (1758), based on Christian von Wolff's rationalistic philosophy.

Lichtwitz (liċht'vits), **Leopold.** b. at Ohlau (now Oława), in Silesia, Germany, Dec. 9, 1876; d. at New Rochelle, N.Y., March 18, 1943. German clinician. He made studies in diseases of the kidneys, on the formation of the urinary and biliary calculus, and on metabolism.

Licinia gens (lī.sin'i.ạ). Celebrated plebeian clan or house, of uncertain origin, in ancient Rome. The first member of the gens who obtained the consulship was Gaius Licinius Calvus Stolo, 364 B.C. The Licinii almost constantly occupied high offices of state.

Licinian Laws or **Rogations** (lī.sin'i.an). Collection of laws proposed by the Roman tribunes Gaius Licinius Calvus Stolo and Lucius Sextius in 376 B.C. and passed in 367. They provided that one of the consuls must be a plebeian; that no person could occupy more than 500 *jugera* (somewhat more than 300 acres) of the public land; that interest on debts should be deducted from the principal and the balance paid in three years; and that plebeians should be admitted to the College of the Sibylline Books. There were provisions limiting the cattle on the public lands and limiting the slave labor on large estates.

Licinius (lī.sin'i.us). [Full name, **Gaius** (or **Caius**) **Licinius Calvus Stolo.**] fl. 377–361 B.C. Roman tribune (377 B.C.) who proposed the Licinian Laws. The laws brought a peaceful end to the struggle between the patricians and the plebeians. Licinius was consul in 364 and 361 B.C. and was afterwards fined for possessing more of the public land than was allowed by his own laws.

Licinius. [Full name, **Gaius** (or **Caius**) **Flavius Valerius Licinianus Licinius.**] b. in Dacia; killed at Thessalonica, 324 A.D. Roman emperor (308–324). He was made Augustus by Galerius in 308. In 313 he married Constantia, sister of Constantine I. He defeated Maximinus II in 314, whereby he became sole ruler of the East. In 314 he became involved in war with Constantine, who had made himself sole ruler of the West. Peace was shortly concluded, but a new war begun in 323 ended in his defeat and death.

Lick (lik), **James.** b. at Fredericksburg, Pa., Aug. 21, 1796; d. at San Francisco, Oct. 1, 1876. American businessman and philanthropist. He went to California in 1847 and amassed a large fortune there. In 1874 he set apart three million dollars for public and charitable uses, including 700,000 dollars for an astronomical observatory, the Lick Observatory of the University of California.

Licking (lik'ing). River in E Kentucky, joining the Ohio at Newport, opposite Cincinnati. Length, ab. 300 mi.

Lick Observatory (lik). Astronomical observatory, on Mount Hamilton, Calif. It is controlled by the astronomy department of the University of California. By deeds executed in 1874 and 1875, James Lick left 700,000 dollars in trust for the purchase of a site and the construction of an observatory and of a telescope "superior to and more powerful than any telescope yet made." The site chosen was the summit of Mount Hamilton, a 4,372-foot elevation in the Coast Range near San Jose in W California. Much of the site, comprising ab. 3,000 acres, was given by the U.S. and by the state of California, and Santa Clara County constructed a road to the summit of the mountain. The observatory came into operation in 1888. The principal instrument is a refracting telescope of a focal length of 56 ft., 2 inches. The observatory also houses smaller refractors, a comet-seeker, a photographic telescope, and seismometers for recording earthquake shocks.

Licus (lī'kus). Latin name of the **Lech.**

Liddell (lid'ẹl), **Henry George.** b. at Binchester, Durham, England, Feb. 6, 1811; d. at Ascot, Berkshire, England, Jan. 18, 1898. English clergyman and classical scholar, dean (1855–91) of Christ Church, Oxford. He published (1843) with Robert Scott a Greek lexicon, based on Franz Passow's German work, and considered the standard Greek-English lexicon. He also wrote *History of Ancient Rome* (1855), and others. Among the many children of his marriage (1846) to Lorina Reeve was Alice, his second daughter, for whom Lewis Carroll (C. L. Dodgson) wrote *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* and *Through the Looking-Glass.*

Liddell Hart (lid'ẹl härt'), **Basil Henry.** b. Oct. 31, 1895—. English military authority and writer. He was military correspondent (1925–39) for several newspapers, including the London *Times.* He is also known for his development of the battle drill system (1917), the "expanding torrent" method of attack, and other tactical innovations later officially adopted. He was an early exponent of air power and of mechanization, his theories being highly influential in the development of modern battle strategy. Author of *New Methods of Infantry Training* (1919), *Science of Infantry Tactics* (1921), *The Remaking of Modern Armies* (1927), *The Decisive Wars of History* (1929), *Foch—The Man of Orléans* (1931), *T. E. Lawrence—In Arabia and After* (1934), *A History of the World War, 1914–18* (1934), *The Defence of Britain* (1939), *The Strategy of Indirect Approach* (1941), *The Revolution in Warfare* (1946), *The Other Side of the Hill* (1948), and *Defence of the West* (1950).

Lidderdale (lid'ėr.dāl), **William.** b. at St. Petersburg, 1832; d. June 26, 1902. English financier.

Liddesdale (lidz'dāl). [Also, **Liddisdale.**] Valley of Liddel Water, a small tributary of the river Esk, in SE Scotland, in Roxburghshire, near the border between England and Scotland. It was made famous by Scott's *Guy Mannering.*

Liddesdale, Knight of. Title of **Douglas, Sir William** (1300–53).

Liddon (lid'ọn), **Henry Parry.** b. at North Stoneham, Hampshire, England, Aug. 20, 1829; d. at Weston-super-Mare, Somersetshire, England, Sept. 9, 1890. English High-Church clergyman, celebrated as a preacher. He graduated at Oxford (Christ Church) in 1850, where he identified himself with the Oxford (High-Church) movement. In 1854 he became vice-principal of the theological college at Cuddesdon (resigning in 1859), and in 1859

vice-principal of St. Edmund's Hall, Oxford. In 1863 he was appointed select preacher to the university (reappointed 1870, 1877, 1884), in 1870 a canon of Saint Paul's, where he preached with great effect, and in 1886 chancellor of Saint Paul's.

Lidericus (li.dir'i.kus). Latin name of the **Loir.**

Lidice (lē'di.tse). Village in Czechoslovakia, in the *kraj* (region) of Praha, in C Bohemia, ab. 10 mi. W of Prague. In May, 1942, unknown underground fighters assassinated Reinhard Heydrich, the Nazi governor of Bohemia and Moravia. In reprisal, all the male inhabitants of the village, where, the Nazis claimed, the assassins had been given shelter, were shot, the women deported to the Ravensbrück concentration camp, the children distributed to German families, and the village leveled to the ground. Lidice is now a place of pilgrimage. The village is to be rebuilt, and a monument erected. It is also planned to establish here an institute for mining research. A village in Illinois, a northwestern suburb of Joliet, was named for the destroyed Czech village.

Lidin (lē'dyin), **Vladimir.** [Pseudonym of **Vladimir Germanovich Gomberg.**] b. at Moscow, March 11, 1894—. Russian novelist and short-story writer. An English translation of one of his tales was published (1932) as *The Price of Life* (at New York) and *The Apostate* (at London).

Lidingö (lē'ding.ė). Town in E Sweden, a northeastern residential and industrial suburb forming a part of greater Stockholm. It has shipyards and manufactures of welding apparatus, lighthouse equipment, and radio parts. 20,798 (1950).

Lidköping (lēd'chė''ping). Town in SW Sweden, in the *län* (county) of Skaraborg, on the S shore of Lake Vänern ab. 70 mi. NE of Göteborg. It has machine, porcelain, lumber, and match manufactures, and a sugar refinery. 13,988 (1949).

Lido (lē'dō). [Also, **Lido di Venezia** (dē vā.ne'tsyä).] Island and resort town in NE Italy, a part of Venice, situated ab. 2 mi. SE of the center of the city and bordering on the open Adriatic Sea. It is one of the most fashionable seashore resorts in Europe, and is much frequented by foreign visitors. The airport of Venice is at the N end of the island. Length of island, ab. 8 mi.

Lidtn de Jeude (lēt' dę yė'dę), **Otto Cornelis Adriaan van.** b. at Tiel, Netherlands, July 7, 1881—. Dutch engineer. He was minister of public works (1935–37, 1939), and minister of war (1942–45) in the government-in-exile at London.

Lidzbark Warmiński (lēts'bärk vär.mēn'skē). [German, **Heilsberg.**] Town in N Poland, in the *województwo* (province) of Olsztyn, formerly in East Prussia, Germany, on the Lyna (Alle) River, near the U.S.S.R. border, ab. 39 mi. S of Kaliningrad, U.S.S.R. Before World War II it had tanneries and breweries. There is a 13th-century castle of the Teutonic Order. The town became part of Poland in 1945, after suffering severe damage in World War II. 11,787 (1939); 4,201 (1946).

Lie (lē), **Jonas.** b. in Norway, April 29, 1880; d. Jan. 11, 1940. American landscape painter, president (1934 *et seq.*) of the National Academy of Design; nephew of J. L. E. Lie. His series of paintings of the Panama Canal were presented (1929) to the U.S. Military Academy, West Point, as a memorial to General Goethals. Many large galleries in the U.S., France, and Norway own his works, among which are *Fishing Boats at Sunrise, The Conquerors, Culebra Cut, Afterglow, Ice Harvest, Wind Swept, Brooklyn Bridge,* and *A New York Cañon.*

Lie, Jonas Lauritz Edemil. b. at Drammen, Norway, Nov. 6, 1833; d. at Bærum, near Christiania (now Oslo), July 5, 1908. Norwegian novelist; uncle of Jonas Lie (1880–1940). He entered the naval academy at Frederiksværn, but a year later was forced to give up this career because of near-sightedness. Subsequently he studied jurisprudence at Oslo (then Christiania). In 1864 appeared a first collection of poems. His first novel, *Den Fremsynte* (Eng. trans., *The Visionary*, 1894), appeared in 1870. With government assistance he now spent a summer in travel in the north, the fruit of which was *Fortællinger og Skildringer fra Norge* (Tales and Descriptions of Norway), and then was enabled to undertake a journey to Rome. His next novel, *Tremasteren Fremtiden eller Liv nordpaa* (The Bark Future, or Life up North, 1872), dealt with Norse life at sea, a theme which was to recur in his later works. This was followed in 1874 by his most widely known novel, *Lodsen og hans Hustru* (The Pilot and his Wife). Results of his Italian journey were *Fanfulla, Antonio Banniera,* and the lyrical drama *Faustina Strozzi* (all 1875). *Thomas Ross* (1878) and *Adam Schrader* (1879) are novels of city life. *Rutland* (1881) is a sea story. A three-act comedy, *Grabows Kat,* was successfully produced at Oslo and Stockholm. In his later years he lived much abroad (alternately at Stuttgart, Berchtesgaden, and Dresden).

Lie, (Marius) Sophus. b. at Nordfjordeide am Eidsfjord, Norway, Dec. 17, 1842; d. at Christiania (now Oslo), Norway, Feb. 18, 1899. Norwegian mathematician, considered to have been among his country's greatest, best known for his work on transformation groups. He and Klein were closely associated in bringing new life to group theory, the former concentrating on continuous groups, the latter on discontinuous groups. Lie made important contributions also to partial differential equations. His books include *Theorie der Transformationsgruppen* (with F. Engel, 1888–93), *Vorlesungen über Differentialgleichungen mit bekannten infinitesimalen Transformationen* (1891), *Vorlesungen über continue Gruppen mit geometrischen und anderen Anwendungen* (1893), and *Geometrie der Berürungstransformatio ien* (1896).

Lie, Trygve Halvdan. b. at Christiania (now Oslo), Norway, July 16, 1896—. Norwegian statesman, secretary-general (1946–53) of the United Nations. He was earlier counsel to the Norwegian Trade Union Federation (1922–35) and its executive secretary (1926), Norwegian minister of justice (1935–39), minister of trade (1939–40), acting foreign minister (1940), and foreign minister (1941–45) of the Norwegian government-in-exile. He served as chairman of the Norwegian delegation to the United Nations (1945–46), and was elected secretary-general in February, 1946.

Lieb (lēb), **John William.** b. at Newark, N.J., Feb. 12, 1860; d. at New Rochelle, N.Y., Nov. 1, 1929. American electrical and mechanical engineer. He was associated (1881–82) with Thomas Edison in the preparation of a central electric lighting plant, and was sent (1882) to Italy to establish the Milan Edison Station, where he remained until 1894. His collection of materials on Leonardo da Vinci is now housed in the Lieb Memorial Library at Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, N.J. Author of "Leonardo da Vinci—Natural Philosopher and Engineer," published in the *Journal of the Franklin Institute* (1921).

Lieb, Michael. Original name of **Munkácsy** or **Muncaczy, Mihály.**

Liebenstein (lē'bęn.shtīn). [Also, **Bad Liebenstein.**] Commune in C Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Thuringia, Russian Zone, formerly in the free state of Thuringia, in the Thuringian Forest: health resort. 3,259 (1946).

Lieber (lē'bėr), **Francis.** b. at Berlin, March 18, 1800; d. at New York, Oct. 2, 1872. Historian and political economist. He fought under Blücher against Napoleon (1815), left Germany because of persecution resulting from his liberal beliefs, took part in the Greek war of independence, publishing his campaign diary under the title *The German Anacharsis* in 1823, and came to the U.S. in 1827. At Boston he planned and edited the *Encyclopaedia Americana* in 13 volumes (1829–33) and during his tenure as professor of history and political economy at South Carolina College (1835–56) he wrote his *Manual of Political Ethics* (1838), *Legal and Political Hermeneutics* (1839), and *Civil Liberty and Self-Government* (1853). He held similar posts in Columbia College (1857–65) and Columbia Law School (1865–72) at New York. At President Lincoln's request he prepared during the Civil War the *Code of War for the Government of the Armies of the United States in the Field* (1863), which was later revised by the U.S. War Department and issued as *Instruction for the Government of Armies in the Field, General Orders No. 100.* This work was of influence in later efforts, as those of Bluntschli, to codify the rules of war. All of Lieber's technical works were written in English, but he continued to employ German in his occasional poetry.

Lieber, Oscar Montgomery. b. at Boston, Sept. 8, 1830; d. at Richmond, Va., June 27, 1862. American geologist and chemist; son of Francis Lieber.

Lieber or **Liebler** (lēb'lėr), **Thomas.** Original name of **Erastus, Thomas.**

Lieberkühn (lē'bėr.kün), **Johann Nathanael.** b. 1711; d. at Berlin, 1756. German anatomist. The Lieberkühnian glands of the intestines were named after him.

Liebermann (lē'bėr.män), **Karl Theodor.** b. at Berlin, 1842; d. there, 1914. German organic chemist. With Karl Graebe, he determined the structure of anthracene and synthesized alizarin. He discovered the so-called Liebermann dyes, and investigated quercitin and rhamnetin.

Liebermann, Max. b. at Berlin, July 20, 1847; d. 1935. German painter and etcher, leader of the impressionist movement in his country. He was strongly influenced by Courbet and Millet, at first, and then by the impressionists in France. His portraits are considered to be as excellent as his landscapes, and his work has had a strong influence on later German painting. He was head of the Berlin group known as the Secession (or Secessionists) at the end of the 19th century, and president of the German Academy of Art from 1920.

Liebert (lē'bėrt), **Arthur.** b. at Berlin, Nov. 10, 1878—. German Neo-Kantian philosopher. Author of *Das Problem der Geltung* (1914), *Geist und Welt der Dialektik* (1929), *Erkenntnistheorie* (1932), *Die Krise des Idealismus* (1936), and *Liberalismus* (1938).

Liebesverbot (lē'bẹs.fėr.bōt''), **Das.** [Eng. trans., *"The Edict Against Love."*] Opera in two acts by Richard Wagner, based on William Shakespeare's *Measure for Measure*, first performed at Magdeburg, March 29, 1836.

Liebhard (lēp'härt), **Joachim.** Original name of **Camerarius, Joachim.**

Liebig (lē'biċh), Baron **Justus von.** b. at Darmstadt, Germany, May 12, 1803; d. at Munich, April 18, 1873. German chemist, appointed professor of chemistry at Giessen in 1824, and at Munich in 1852. He established at Giessen a noted laboratory for teaching and research in organic chemistry and the application of chemistry to agriculture and food. His work on the replacement of minerals in the soil as a means of revitalizing it for plant growth is considered the basis of modern agricultural fertilizer methods. With Johann Christoff Poggendorff he wrote *Handwörterbuch der Chemie* (Dictionary of Chemistry, 1837–64). His works include *Handbuch der organischen Chemie* (in Geiger's *Handbuch der Pharmacie*, 1839), *Die organische Chemie in ihrer Anwendung auf Agrikultur* (Organic Chemistry in Its Application to Agriculture, 1840), *Die Tierchemie oder organische Chemie in ihrer Anwendung auf Physiologie und Pathologie* (Animal Chemistry or Organic Chemistry in Its Application to Physiology and Pathology, 1842), *Chemische Briefe* (Eng. trans., *Familiar Letters on Chemistry*, 1844), *Grundsätze der Agrikulturchemie* (1855), *Theorie und Praxis der Landwirtschaft* (1856), and *Naturwissenschaftliche Briefe über die moderne Landwirtschaft* (1859).

Liebknecht (lēp'knecht), **Karl.** b. at Leipzig, Germany, Aug. 13, 1871; assassinated at Berlin, Jan. 15, 1919. German politician; son of Wilhelm Liebknecht. He was a Social Democratic member (1908) of the Prussian diet, and a member (1912 *et seq.*) of the Reichstag. He voted for war credits in 1914 but later agitated against the war, and was sentenced (1916) to four years of forced labor. Released in November, 1918, he became a cofounder of the German Communist (Spartacist) Party. He was murdered, along with Rosa Luxemburg, by a group of reactionary officers when arrested during the street fighting in Berlin in January, 1919. Among his works are *Klassenkampf gegen den Krieg* (1919) and *Briefe aus dem Felde, aus der Untersuchungshaft, aus dem Zuchthaus* (1920).

Liebknecht, Wilhelm. b. at Giessen, Hesse, Germany, March 29, 1826; d. at Berlin, Aug. 7, 1900. German politician and journalist. He took part in the revolutionary movement in Baden (1848), and lived in exile in Switzerland and England from 1849 to 1862, when he returned to Germany. In England he became a close friend of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels. He became the leader of the Social Democratic Party in 1868, and was elected a member of the Reichstag by the Social Democrats in 1874. His extreme political views resulted in his imprisonment on two occasions. Among the socialist journals he edited were the *Demokratisches Wochenblatt* and *Vorwärts*.

Liebmann (lēp'män), **Otto.** b. at Löwenberg, in Silesia, Feb. 25, 1840; d. at Jena, Germany, Jan. 14, 1912. German philosopher, a notable introducer of Neo-Kantianism in Germany. Author of *Kant und die Epigonen* (1865), *Zur Analysis der Wirklichkeit* (1876), *Gedanken und Tatsachen* (1882–1904), *Die Klimax der Theorien* (1884), and *Weltwanderung* (1899), a volume of philosophical poetry.

Liechtenstein (lēch'tẹn.shtīn; Anglicized, lik'tẹn.stīn). Independent principality in C Europe, bounded by the Austrian province of Vorarlberg on the E and the Swiss cantons of Graubünden and St. Gallen on the S and W. The surface is generally mountainous. The religion is predominantly Roman Catholic. The nucleus of the present state was the tiny principality of Vaduz, established in 1342; the principality of Liechtenstein was established in 1719, and belonged to the German Confederation until 1866. It has had a customs union with Switzerland since 1924. Capital, Vaduz; area, ab. 61 sq. mi.; pop. 13,571 (1950).

Liechtenstein Gallery. Art gallery at Vienna, the most important private collection of paintings in the city, situated in the old summer palace of the princes of Liechtenstein. It is especially strong in the works of Rubens and Vandyke. The building escaped serious bomb damage in World War II.

Lieder ohne Worte (lē'dėr ō'nẹ vôr'tẹ). [English title, **Songs Without Words.**] Forty-eight short compositions for piano by Felix Mendelssohn. They were published (1830–45) in eight books.

Liefland (lēf'land). See **Livonia.**

Lieftinck (lēf'tingk), **P.** b. at Muiden, Netherlands, 1902—. Dutch economist and teacher. He was attached to the ministry of economic affairs (1932–34), and became (1934) professor of economics, banking, credit, and commercial policy at Rotterdam. He has been minister of finance since 1945.

Liége (lē.āzh'; French, lyezh). [Official form in Belgium (since 1945), **Liège**; Flemish, **Luik**; Walloon, **Lige**; German, **Lüttich.**] Province of Belgium, bounded by Limbourg and the Netherlands on the N, the German *Land* (state) of North Rhine-Westphalia on the E, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg on the S, the provinces of Luxembourg and Namur on the S and SW, and Brabant on the W. It is hilly country throughout, watered by the Meuse River and its tributaries. The soil, particularly in the E and S parts of the province, is not very fertile. On both banks of the Meuse, around the city of Liége, there is a coal-mining region, with an area of heavy industries. The majority of the population are French-speaking Walloons. There is a Flemish-speaking minority N of Liége and a German-speaking minority along the E border. Formerly an independent ecclesiastical state, the region passed to the Kingdom of the Netherlands in 1815, to Belgium in 1830. The territory of Eupen-Malmédy, formerly belonging to Germany, was incorporated after World War I. Capital, Liége; area, ab. 1,525 sq. mi.; pop. 963,851 (1947).

Liége. [Official form in Belgium (since 1945), **Liège**; Flemish, **Luik**; Walloon, **Lige**; German, **Lüttich**; Latin, **Leodium.**] City in E Belgium, the capital of the province of Liége, situated at the junction of the Ourthe and Meuse rivers: chief center of an important mining and manufacturing district containing more than half a million inhabitants. It is a river port, railroad junction, and commercial center. Numerous coal mines are in the vicinity, and it is the largest center of the iron and steel industry in Belgium. It has also manufactures of machinery, bicycles, automobiles, locomotives, and other metal products. Pop. of city, 156,208 (1947); area of greater Liége, ab. 70 sq. mi.; pop. 425,400 (1947).

Chief Buildings and Institutions. Liége is the cultural center of the French-speaking Walloon provinces of Belgium. It has a university, founded in 1817, a mining academy, art academy, music conservatory, and a museum of Walloon folklore. It is the seat of a bishopric, with a number of churches, among which the churches of Saint Jacques and Saint Paul are the most important; the palace of justice, formerly the episcopal residence,

dates from the 16th century, the Musee d'Ansembourg from the 18th century; there is a botanical garden.

History. Liége, first mentioned in the 6th century, became the seat of a bishopric in the 8th century. It remained under the archbishop of Cologne until the 14th century, when the bishops of Liége attained princely rank in the medieval German Empire. Liége was conquered by Charles the Bold of Burgundy in 1467; it was occupied by French armies in 1675, 1684, 1792, and 1794. In 1801 the territory of Liége passed to France, in 1815 to the Netherlands, and in 1830 to Belgium. In World War I, the city was occupied by German armies on Aug. 7, 1914; the 12 surrounding forts held out for several more days, finally being reduced after a famous artillery attack (Aug. 6–17, 1914). In World War II, the capture on May 11, 1940, of Fort Eben Emael, strongest link in the city's defenses, opened the German offensive which led to the defeat of the Belgian, British, and French armies. A large part of the city, including the university buildings, was destroyed or heavily damaged by bombings in the later stages of World War II.

Liegnitz (lēg'nits). German name of **Legnica.**

Liegnitz, Battle of. [Also, **Battle of Wahlstatt.**] Battle fought at Wahlstatt, a village ab. 6 mi. SE of Liegnitz (now Legnica), in Silesia, on April 9, 1241. It was a victory for the Mongols under Batu Khan over the Germans (under Duke Henry II of Silesia) and Poles; but the Mongol advance into central Europe was nevertheless checked, and the contest is hence regarded as one of the decisive battles of the world.

Liegnitz, Battle of. Victory gained near Liegnitz (now Legnica), in Silesia, Aug. 15, 1760, by Frederick the Great over the Austrians under Laudon. It prevented the junction of the Austrians and Russians.

Lielupe (lye'lö.pe). [German name, **Aa.**] River in Latvia, rising in NE Lithuania and emptying into the Gulf of Riga, at the mouth of the Dvina (Daugava).

Lienert (lē'nėrt), **Meinrad.** b. at Einsiedeln, Switzerland, 1865; d. at Zurich, Switzerland, 1933. Swiss poet writing in German. He was the author of a collection of lyrics entitled *s'Schwäbelpfyffli* (1906–18).

Lienhard (lēn'härt), **Friedrich** (or **Fritz**). b. at Rothbach, in Alsace, Oct. 4, 1865; d. at Weimar, Germany, April 30, 1929. German playwright and novelist, consistently devoted to Heimatkunst, the literary movement which urged portrayal of the beauties of one's native heath rather than the seamy side of city life. Besides the monthly *Wege nach Weimar* (1905–08), he produced plays, novels, and other works dealing in large part with Alsace. He wrote the drama *Gottfried von Strassburg* (1897), the novel *Oberlin* (1910), and also *Weltkrieg und Elsass-Lothringen* (1916) and *Die Meisterschaft der Menschheit* (1918).

Lienyun (lyen'yün'). [Also: former name, **Lienyunkang; Laoyao.**] City in E China, in the province of Kiangsu, a rail terminus and port on the Yellow Sea: salt production. Area of municipality, ab. 166 sq. mi.; pop. 76,753 (1947).

Lienz (lē'ents). Town in S Austria, in E Tirol, at the influx of the Isel into the Drau River, W of Villach. It is a tourist center. 10,024 (1951).

Liepaja (lye'pä.yä). [Russian, **Lepaya, Libava**; Lithuanian, **Liepoja**; German, **Libau.**] Seaport in W Latvia, on the Baltic Sea: an important port. It has steel mills, shipyards, and manufactures of machinery, pulp and paper, chemicals, and foodstuffs. 57,098 (1939).

Lierre (lyer). [Flemish, **Lier** (lēr).] Town in N Belgium, in the province of Antwerp, at the junction of the Great and Little Nèthe rivers, ab. 10 mi. SE of Antwerp: trading center of a vegetable-growing district, with lace and cord manufactures. 28,982 (1947).

Liesing (lē'zing). Former town in E Austria, now in the territory of Vienna, SW of the city center. It has manufactures of beer, chemicals, soap, machinery, and metalware. During the Nazi occupation of Austria Liesing was the site of a concentration camp. 5,193 (1946).

Liestal (lēs'tāl). Town in N Switzerland, the capital of the half-canton of Basel-Land, on the Ergolz River: an infantry garrison town. It was the birthplace of the Swiss poet Carl Spitteler. 7,211 (1941).

Lietuva (lye.tō'vä). Lithuanian name of **Lithuania.**

Lietzmann (lēts'män), **Hans.** b. at Düsseldorf, Germany, March 2, 1875; d. at Locarno, Switzerland, June 25, 1942. German Protestant theologian and religious historian.

Lievens or **Livens** or **Lievenz** (lē'vens), **Jan.** [Also, **Lievensz.**] b. at Leiden, Netherlands, Oct. 24, 1607; d. at Antwerp, Belgium, c1663. Dutch painter and engraver.

Liévin (lyā.vañ). Town in N France, in the department of Pas-de-Calais, W of Lens. It is a coal-mining town and has chemical industries. Largely destroyed by artillery fire during a British offensive in 1915, it was rebuilt after World War I and suffered little damage in World War II. 28,875 (1946).

Lièvre (lē.ev're; French, lyevr). River in SW Quebec, flowing generally S from the Laurentian Mountains to join the Ottawa River ab. 15 mi. below Ottawa. Length, ab. 205 mi.

Lif and Lifthrasir (lēf; lēf.thrä'zir). In Teutonic mythology, the human pair (Lif, the man; Lifthrasir, the woman) who survive Ragnarok, the end of the world. They sleep safely in a certain forest during the destruction, and wake to repeople the earth.

Lifar (lē.fär'), **Serge.** b. at Kiev, Russia, April 2, 1905—. Russian ballet dancer and choreographer. He was a solo performer with Diaghilev's Ballet Russe and was later a ballet master at Paris and Monte Carlo.

Life. Weekly picture magazine established in 1936 by Henry Luce, who took over the title of the humor magazine which had been published since 1883.

Life and Death of Harriett Frean (har'i.ėt frēn), **The.** Psychological novel by May Sinclair, published in 1922.

Life and Death of Mr. Badman (bad'mạn), **The.** See **Badman, The Life and Death of Mr.**

Life and Death of Richard-Yea-and Nay (rich'ạrd-yā'ạnd.nā'), **The.** Historical novel by Maurice Hewlett, published in 1900.

Life and Death of Thomas, Lord Cromwell (tom'ạs; krom'wel, -wẹl, krum'-). See **Cromwell, The Life and Death of Thomas, Lord.**

Life and Gabriella: The Story of a Woman's Courage (gā.bri.el'ạ, gab.ri-). Novel by Ellen Glasgow, published in 1916.

Life for the Czar, A. Opera in five acts by Mikhail Ivanovich Glinka, first produced at St. Petersburg, in December, 1836. A success from its first performance, it marks the beginning of the Russian national school of composition.

Life Let Us Cherish. [German title, **Freut euch des Lebens.**] German song, written by Martin Usteri of Zurich, published in 1796. The music was written by Hans Georg Nägeli in 1793.

Life of Christ, The. Series of six paintings by Rembrandt, executed c1640 for the Stadholder of the Netherlands. The finest of the series is the *Entombment*, whose chief group is thrown into vigorous relief by a ray of strong light amid the somber surroundings. In the *Nativity*, the Virgin sits beside the infant Jesus, who lies on a bed of straw before the wondering shepherds. Saint Joseph holds a lamp, from which all the light of the picture proceeds.

Life of Gargantua and Pantagruel (gär.gan'ţū.a; pan.tag'rō.ẹl), **The.** See **Gargantua and Pantagruel, The Life of.**

Life of John the Baptist. See **John the Baptist, Life of.**

Life of Reason, The. Philosophical work by George Santayana, published in five volumes (1905–06). The author discusses from the viewpoint of naturalism man's effort to lead a rational existence in the spheres of art, science, religion, common sense, and society.

Life on the Mississippi (mis.i.sip'i). Autobiographical narrative (1883) by Samuel Langhorne Clemens under the pseudonym Mark Twain. The book deals with the history of the Mississippi River and the author's experiences as a steamboat pilot. The second part of the work recounts Twain's return to the scene after a 20-year absence, and notes the changes wrought by time and the coming of the railroad.

Life Saving Service. See under **Coast Guard, U.S.**

Life without Principle. Essay by Henry David Thoreau published (1863) in the *Atlantic Monthly.*

Liffey (lif'i). River in E Irish Republic, in Leinster province. It rises in the Wicklow Mountains, in the NW part of County Wicklow, and flows NW into County Kildare to Droichead Nua (or Newbridge), whence it flows NE and E to Dublin Bay at Dublin. Length, ab. 50 mi.

Lifford (lif'ȯrd). Small town in NW Irish Republic, the county seat of County Donegal, situated just W of the border of Northern Ireland and of the river Foyle. 478 (1941).

Lifthrasir (lēf.thrä'zir). See **Lif and Lifthrasir.**

Ligarius (li.gār'i.us), **Quintus.** fl. in the middle of the 1st century B.C. Roman commander, an adherent of Pompey, defended before Caesar by Cicero.

Ligeia (li.jē'ą). Tale by Edgar Allan Poe, published in 1838 and included in *Tales of the Grotesque and Arabesque* (1840).

Liger (lī'jėr). Latin name of the **Loire River.**

Liggett (lig'ęt), **Hunter.** b. at Reading, Pa., March 21, 1857; d. at San Francisco, Dec. 30, 1935. American army officer. He served (1915–17) in the Philippines, was appointed (1917) major general, and served (1917–19) in France with the American Expeditionary Forces, taking part in the Marne, St.-Mihiel, and Meuse-Argonne operations. He was in command of the 1st army (1918–19) and of the army of occupation on the Rhine (1919).

Liggett, Louis Kroh. b. at Detroit, Mich., April 4, 1875—. American merchant. He helped found the United Drug Company, of which he served as president, and was chairman of the board of the Liggett Drug Company, Inc., operating a nation-wide system of drug stores.

Liggins (lig'inz), **Ethel.** Original name of **Leginska, Ethel.**

Light (līt), **Christina.** Character in the novels *Roderick Hudson* (1876) and *The Princess Casamassima* (1886) by Henry James.

Light Articles Only. Short stories and sketches by A. P. Herbert, published in 1921. It was issued in America under the title *Little Rays of Moonshine.*

Light Brigade, Charge of the. See **Charge of the Light Brigade.**

Lightfoot (līt'fůt), **John.** b. at Stoke-upon-Trent, England, March 29, 1602; d. at Ely, England, Dec. 6, 1675 English Hebraist and rabbinical scholar. He was vice-chancellor of Cambridge University (1654). He was appointed to a prebend at Ely in 1668. His chief works are *Horae Hebraicae et Talmudicae* (1658–74), and an incomplete *Harmony of the Four Evangelists* (1644 *et seq.*). He assisted Brian Walton in the preparation of the *Polyglot Bible* (1657).

Lightfoot, Joseph Barber. b. at Liverpool, England, April 13, 1828; d. at Bournemouth, England, Dec. 21, 1889. English prelate and scholar, made bishop of Durham in 1879. He became a fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1852, and Hulsean professor of divinity in 1861. In 1871 he was appointed a canon of Saint Paul's. He was an influential member of the committee for the revision of the New Testament. He published commentaries on Saint Paul's Epistles to the Galatians (1865), the Philippians (1868), and the Colossians and Philemon (1875), *A Fresh Revision of the New Testament* (1871), an edition of Ignatius and Polycarp (1885), sermons, addresses, and others.

"Light-Horse Harry" Lee (līt'hôrs har'i lē). See **Lee, Henry.**

"Lighthouse of El Salvador" (el sal'vą.dôr). See **Izalco.**

Light in August (ô'gust). Novel by William Faulkner, published in 1932.

Lightnin'. Play (1918) by Winchell Smith and Frank Bacon. Until *Abie's Irish Rose* eclipsed its record, it held the distinction of having the longest run (1,291 performances) of any New York play.

Light of Asia (ā'zha, ā'sha), **The.** Poem by Sir Edwin Arnold, published in 1878.

Light of the World, The. Picture by Holman Hunt. It represents Jesus standing at night before a closed door with a lighted lantern in his hand.

Light of the World, The. Oratorio in two parts by Sir Arthur Sullivan, produced in 1873.

Light of the World, The. Poem by Sir Edwin Arnold, published in 1890.

Ligne (lēny'), Prince **Charles Joseph de.** b. at Brussels, May 12, 1735; d. at Vienna, Dec. 13, 1814. Austrian field marshal. Distinguished in the Seven Years' War, he became the close friend of Joseph II and later was a favorite of Catherine II of Russia. His correspondence with important literary and governmental figures of his time is noted for its charm and wit. He is credited with the remark about the Congress of Vienna: "Le Congrès danse mais ne marche pas" (the Congress dances but gets nowhere. He was the author of *Mélanges militaires, littéraires, et sentimentaires* (34 vols., 1795–1811) and *Œuvres posthumes* (1817).

Ligny (lē.nyē). Commune and village in S central Belgium, in the province of Namur, ab. 25 mi. SE of Brussels. A victory was gained here by Napoleon over the Prussians under Blücher June 16, 1815, just before the Battle of Waterloo. Pop. of commune, 1,988 (1947).

Ligny-en-Barrois (lē.nyē.äṅ.bȧ.rwȧ). Town in NE France, in the department of Meuse, on the Ornain River ab. 11 mi. SE of Bar-le-Duc. It produces shoes and precision instruments. 4,829 (1946).

Ligon (lig'ǫn), **Richard.** fl. c1650. English royalist. He published *A True and Exact History of Barbadoes* (London, 1650), considered to be the best of the early works on that island.

Ligonier (lig.ō.nir'), **John.** [Also: **Jean Louis Ligonier;** title, 1st Earl **Ligonier.**] b. at Castres, France, Nov. 7, 1680; d. April 28, 1770. English soldier. He went to England in 1697, entered the army under Marlborough in 1702, and took part in all the military events till 1710. He was appointed (1712) governor of Fort St. Philip, Minorca. He commanded the English infantry at the battle of Fontenoy, May 11, 1745, and was commander in chief of the British forces at the battle of Raucoux (Rocourt), Oct. 11, 1746. He was made prisoner at the battle of Laafelt, July 2, 1747, but was soon exchanged.

Liguest (lē.ge), **Pierre Laclède.** Full name of **Laclède, Pierre.**

Liguori (lē.gwô'rē), Saint **Alfonso Maria de'.** [Also, Saint **Alphonsus Liguori.**] b. at Marianella, near Naples, Italy, Sept. 26, 1696; d. at Nocera dei Pagani, Italy, Aug. 1, 1787. Italian theologian, founder of the order of the Redemptorists (Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer) in 1732. Among his works are *Theologia moralis* (1755), *Homo apostolicus* (1782), and others. He was canonized in 1839 and declared a Doctor of the Church in 1871.

Liguria (li.gū'ri.ą). In ancient geography, the country of the Ligurians, in NW Italy and SE France. At the time of Augustus it was included between the Mediterranean and the rivers Var, Po, Trebbia, and Magra. Originally it extended beyond these limits. It was at war with Rome from c200 B.C. to c120 B.C., and was finally subjugated in 14 B.C.

Liguria. *Compartimento* (region) in N Italy, containing the provinces of Genova, Imperia, La Spezia, and Savona. It stretches, in the shape of a half moon, between the Apennines and the Ligurian Sea, from Tuscany to the French border. The coastal strip, densely populated, is the Italian Riviera, famous for its scenery and climate; its farms produce citrus fruits, olives, nuts, and flowers. There are fisheries and a number of industries, the latter concentrated in the vicinity of Genoa (shipbuilding, iron and machine works). Prior to the unification of Italy Liguria belonged to the kingdom of Sardinia under the house of Savoy. A small mountainous area in the W was ceded to France in 1947. Area, ab. 2,099 sq. mi. (1936), ab. 2,089 sq. mi. (1950); pop. 1,466,915 (1936), 1,555,275 (1951).

Ligurian Alps (li.gū'ri.ąn alps). That part of the Maritime Alps in NW Italy which extends from the Col di Tenda E to the Col di Giovi. Peak elevation, ab. 8,690 ft.

Ligurian Apennines (ap'ę.nīnz). That part of the Apennines in NW Italy which extends from the Ligurian Alps to the borders of Tuscany. Peak elevation, ab. 5,915 ft.

Ligurian Republic. Name assumed by the republic of Genoa, formed on the model of France, in 1797. It was formally annexed to France in 1805; French control ended with the fall of Napoleon.

Ligurians (li.gū'ri.ąnz). Ancient eponymous inhabitants of Liguria, occupying a region from the Mediterranean

coast into SE Gaul. One group of them (Ligurii), of a mixed Celtic and Germanic stock, were subjugated by Rome.

Ligurian Sea. [Italian, **Mar Ligure**; French, **Mer Ligurienne**; Latin, **Mare Ligusticum.**] That part of the Mediterranean Sea which lies between Liguria and Corsica.

Liholiho (lē′hō.lē′hō). See **Kamehameha II.**

Liholiho, Alexander. See **Kamehameha IV.**

Lihue (lē.hō′ā). Town in E Kauai, Hawaiian Islands, the county seat of Kauai County, and chief town on the island of Kauai. 3,870 (1950).

Li Hung-chang (lē′ hůng′jäng′). [Called the **"Bismarck of Asia."**] b. in the province of Anhwei, China, c1823; d. at Peiping, Nov. 7, 1901. Chinese statesman. He supported General Charles ("Chinese") Gordon in suppressing the Taiping Rebellion against the Manchu dynasty (for their joint success, both received the yellow jacket and the three-eyed peacock's feather, the highest orders bestowed by the Manchu emperors). He was appointed governor general of Chihli province and senior grand secretary of state in 1870, remaining the intermediary between China and the world at large until the beginning (1894) of the first war with Japan. After the first reverses suffered by the Chinese, his enemies prevailed upon the emperor to strip him of his highest decorations, and, later, he was obliged to share the command of the army with Prince Kung, the emperor's uncle (later still, both he and Prince Kung were superseded in command of the army). But at the close of the war, after ineffectual efforts by others, Li Hung-chang was made the high commissioner for China, with absolute powers, and brought about an agreement for peace between his country and Japan. He was the organizer of the only body of modern soldiers China employed, the founder of her navy of modern ships, the builder of her first railway. The faults of the Chinese army for which he was degraded early in the war were due to the weakness and ignorance of the Tsung-li-yamen, the board which conducted the war, and to which Li was subordinated. He was prime minister (1895–98) of China. He visited Europe and the U.S. in 1896. In July, 1900, he was appointed governor of Chihli, and played an important part in the negotiations which accompanied and followed the siege of the legations in the Boxer Rebellion. He was one of the Chinese peace commissioners.

Lij Yasu (lēj yä′sö). b. 1896—. Emperor of Ethiopia (1911–16); son of a daughter of Menelik II. He was proclaimed heir to the throne in 1908, and became emperor on May 15, 1911. He became a convert to Islam, arousing the opposition of the Christian nobility of his country, and attempted to form a Moslem League in the Near East, thus gaining the enmity of the Allies during World War I. He was deposed (1916) and afterwards imprisoned.

Likely Story, A. Novel by William De Morgan, published in 1911.

Lilas (lē.lä), **Les.** See **Les Lilas.**

Lilburne (lil′bėrn), **John.** b. at Greenwich (now part of London), c1614; d. at Eltham (now part of London), Aug. 29, 1657. English political agitator and Puritan pamphleteer; brother of Robert Lilburne. He was arrested Dec. 11, 1637, on the charge of printing unlicensed books (William Prynne's and others), whipped and pilloried, and imprisoned until released at the opening of the Long Parliament. At the battle of Brentford he was taken prisoner, and was subsequently tried for treason, but was exchanged in 1643, and became (1644) lieutenant colonel of dragoons. He refused to take the covenant and resigned from the army in 1645, dissatisfied with the Presbyterian dominance and aiming for a more democratic establishment. He was several times imprisoned and fined for attacks on persons of authority, and finally tried for sedition. Notwithstanding his acquittal, he was transferred to the Tower of London, thence to Elizabeth Castle, Guernsey, and from there to Dover Castle (October, 1655). He became a Quaker, and shortly after that Cromwell released him. He wrote a large number of controversial pamphlets.

Lilburne, Robert. b. in Durham, England, 1613; d. 1665. English regicide; brother of John Lilburne. He was an officer (colonel of infantry) in the Parliamentary army, and in December, 1648, was appointed one of the judges of Charles I, and signed his death warrant. In the Scottish campaigns (1651) he served with distinction, and was rewarded by Parliament. At the Restoration he was tried and condemned to death, but the sentence was not executed. He died a prisoner.

L'Île de Yeu (lēl dyė). See **Yeu, Île d'.**

"Lili" (lē′lē). See under **Schönemann, Anna Elisabeth.**

Lilian (lil′i.ạn). Novel by Arnold Bennett, published in 1922.

Liliencron (lē′lyẹn.krōn), **Detlev von.** [Original full name, **Friedrich Adolf Axel von Liliencron.**] b. at Kiel, Germany, June 3, 1844; d. July 22, 1909. German poet. An officer in the Prussian army in the wars of 1866 and 1870–71, he never lost his interest in soldiering, but his hopes of a military career in America (where his grandfather had served with Washington) were not realized, and after two miserable years (1875–77) of hand-to-mouth existence in the U.S. he returned to Germany and served as a government official until 1885. Liliencron's lyric poetry is generally considered to offer a parallel in German letters to impressionistic painting (*Adjutantenritte*, 1883). In addition to the "higgledy-piggledy epic" *Poggfred* (1906), which most critical readers now look upon as hardly more than a curiosity, he wrote ballads, short stories (*Kriegsnovellen*, 1893), novels, and dramas.

Liliencron, Baron Rochus von. b. at Plön, Germany, Dec. 8, 1820; d. at Koblenz, Germany, March 5, 1912. German scholar and musicologist. He served (1869 *et seq.*) as chief editor of *Allgemeine deutsche Biographie*, at Munich. He published four volumes of *Die historischen Volkslieder der Deutschen vom 13. bis 16. Jahrhundert* (1865–69) and *Deutsches Leben im Volkslied um 1530* (1885), which contained not only the words to various 16th-century folk songs but also, where possible, the music.

Lilienstein (lē′lyẹn.shtīn). One of the chief heights of the Saxon Switzerland, overlooking the Elbe River ab. 17 mi. SE of Dresden. Elevation, ab. 1,348 ft.

Lilienthal (lil′yẹn.thôl), **David Eli.** b. at Morton, Ill., July 8, 1899—. American civil servant and administrator, notable for his connection with the Tennessee Valley Authority and with the Atomic Energy Commission. Admitted to the bar of Illinois in 1923, he practiced law for several years at Chicago before accepting appointment by Governor Philip La Follette of Wisconsin as a member of the Public Service Commission of that state. In 1933 President Franklin D. Roosevelt named him one of the three directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority. He became chairman in 1941, holding the post until 1946, when by appointment of President Truman he became chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission. With Dean Acheson, then undersecretary of state, he prepared a report which was utilized by Bernard M. Baruch in drafting his proposals to the United Nations concerning atomic energy control. Mr. Lilienthal continued to head the Atomic Energy Commission until 1950. He is the author of *TVA: Democracy on the March* (1944) and of *This I Do Believe* (1949).

Lilienthal (lē′lyẹn.täl), **Otto.** b. at Anklam, Prussia, Germany, May 23, 1848; d. at Rhinow, Prussia, Germany, Aug. 9, 1896. German aeronautical pioneer. He is considered the inventor of the modern glider based on bird flight. He wrote *Der Vogelflug als Grundlage der Fliegekunst* (1889), translated into English under the title *Bird-flight as the Basis of Aviation.*

Li Li-san (lē lē′sän′). b. at Liling, Hunan, China, 1896—. Chinese Communist leader who helped found (1921) the Chinese Communist Party in France and dominated (1929–31) the party in China. He was replaced (1931) by Mao Tse-tung, studied and worked (1931–45) at Moscow, and returned (1945) to China, where he became (1949) minister of labor in the People's Republic of China.

Lilith (lil′ith). In the Bible and in Talmudic tradition, a demon that dwells in deserted places, mentioned in Isa. xxxiv. 14 as a screech owl. She is otherwise depicted as a female roaming in the night, especially dangerous to children and to women in childbirth. Lilith is probably of Babylonian origin: a demon of waste places, whose name occurs frequently in the incantations. In rabbinical tradi-

tion Lilith was Adam's first wife, created simultaneously with Adam and therefore his equal. Unwilling to take an inferior role, she left Adam, and was expelled from Eden. One variant of the story says she slept with Adam once more after this and gave birth to evil spirits. In Mohammedan legend, she became the consort of the Devil and gave birth to evil spirits. However, for her disobedience and defiance, she was condemned to lose all her offspring forever. In Talmudic legend, she became a night demon who slept with men who slept alone, causing nocturnal emissions. By medieval times the legend was that Lilith envied all mothers their children and would take them unless special precautionary magic was observed.

Liliuokalani (lē.lē''ō.ō.kä.lä'nē), **Lydia Kamehameha.** b. Sept. 2, 1838; d. Nov. 11, 1917. Queen of the Hawaiian Islands (1891–93); sister of King Kalakaua. She married an American, John O. Dominis, who was governor of Oahu. He died in 1891, and in the same year, on the death of the king, she ascended the throne. In 1893 she was deposed as the result of her attempt to supersede the constitution of 1887. Her heiress presumptive was her niece, daughter of her younger sister and A. S. Cleghorn, governor of Oahu after the death of Dominis. However, the monarchy was abolished and a republic was established (1894), the islands eventually being annexed (1898) by the U.S. Liliuokalani lived in exile in the U.S. after one abortive attempt (1895) to regain the throne. She wrote several songs, the most famous being *Aloha Oe* (*Farewell to Thee*).

Lille (lēl). [Former name, **L'Isle, Lisle**; Flemish, **Ryssel**; Latin, **Insula.**] City in N France, the capital of the department of Nord, situated in the plain of Flanders, near the Belgian border. Long one of the chief fortress cities of France, with ramparts and citadel constructed by Vauban still standing, it is now one of France's major manufacturing centers. The textile industry is predominant; there are cotton, linen, and woolen manufactures. Other products include clothing, automobile parts, optical instruments, leather goods, printed materials, tobacco, soap, and foodstuffs. Lille has only a few old buildings; some date from its Spanish period in the 15th and 16th centuries; some, such as the Bourse building and the churches of Saint André, Saint Cathérine, and de la Madeleine, from the 18th century. It has a university, a Catholic college, and a theater. The city has belonged at various times to Flanders, France, and Burgundy, later to the Spanish and Austrian Hapsburgs. In 1667 it was taken by Louis XIV, in 1708 by Prince Eugene of Savoy and the Duke of Marlborough. The treaty of Utrecht (1713) gave it to France. In 1914 the Germans bombarded the city, causing great damage, and held it afterward for four years; it was damaged again in World War II. Pop. with immediate suburbs, ab. 350,000 (1952); of greater Lille (including Tourcoing and Roubaix), ab. 700,000 (1952).

Lillebælt (lil'e.belt). Danish name of **Belt, Little.**

Lillebonne (lēl.bon). [Latin, **Juliobana, Juliobona.** Town in NW France, in the department of Seine-Inférieure, on the Bolbec River ab. 19 mi. E of Le Havre It has a ruined castle dating from the 12th century, and a Roman theater. 5,956 (1946).

Lillehammer (lil'e.häm.ėr). Town in SE Norway, capital of the *fylke* (county) of Opland, at the N end of Lake Mjøsa. 6,565 (1946).

Lillers (lē.ler). Town in N France, in the department of Pas-de-Calais, near the Belgian border and ab. 23 mi. NW of Arras. It is a coal-mining town and is said to have contained Europe's earliest artesian well (bored in the 12th century). It has one of the most beautiful Romanesque churches in French Flanders. 8,557 (1946).

Lillibullero (lil''i.bu.lē'rō) or **Lilliburlero** (-bėr.lē'rō). Political song satirizing James II of England, who had made an unwelcome nomination to the lord-lieutenancy of Ireland. The words were written (c1686) by Thomas Wharton (1648–1715). It is claimed that the music, originally a quickstep march, was by Henry Purcell, but it is also said to have been known in Ireland in the first quarter of the 17th century. The song is the merest doggerel, but contributed a great impetus to the revolution of 1688. The whole army and the people sang it constantly. The refrain "Lillibullero bullen a la" was specially adapted to the music of the quickstep with which the soldiers were familiar.

Lillie (lil'i), **Beatrice.** [Title, by marriage, Lady **Peel.**] b. at Toronto, Canada, May 29, 1898—. English comic actress; wife (married 1920) of Sir Robert Peel (d. 1934). She made her debut (1914) at London, played in vaudeville (1915–22) at the Prince of Wales's Theatre, and made her New York debut (1924) in *Charlot's Revue.* She starred in *Big Top* (1940), *Seven Lively Arts* (1945), *Better Late* (1946), and other productions, and appeared (1926, 1931) in motion pictures.

Lillie, Frank Rattray. b. at Toronto, Canada, June 27, 1870; d. at Chicago, 1947. American zoölogist who served as assistant director (1900–08), director (1908–25), and president (1925–42) of the Marine Biological Laboratory at Woods Hole, Mass. He was instrumental in organizing the Oceanographic Institution at Woods Hole. Author of *The Development of the Chick* (1908) and others.

Lilliput (lil'i.put). Country on the shore of which Lemuel Gulliver is wrecked, in Jonathan Swift's *Gulliver's Travels.* The inhabitants (the Lilliputians) are so small that Gulliver is a giant to them.

Lilliput. Play taken from Swift's *Gulliver's Travels,* produced by David Garrick in December, 1756. It was played by children whom he trained himself.

Lillo (lē'yō), **Baldomero.** b. 1867; d. 1923. Chilean short-story writer, one of the earliest of his country's realists. Author of *Sub terra* (1904) and *Sub sole* (1907).

Lillo (lil'ō), **George.** b. near Moorfields, London, Feb. 4, 1693; d. at London, Sept. 3, 1739. English dramatist. He wrote *Silvia, or the Country Burial,* a ballad-opera (acted 1730); *The Merchant,* renamed *The London Merchant, or the History of George Barnwell,* and usually called *George Barnwell* (acted 1731), long a successful play; *Britannia, or the Royal Lovers* (acted 1734); *The Christian Hero* (acted 1735); *Fatal Curiosity* (acted 1736); and an adaptation of an Elizabethan play, *Arden of Feversham,* completed after Lillo's death by John Hoadly (acted 1759).

Lilly (lil'i), **William.** [Pseudonym, **Zadkiel.**] b. at Diseworth, Leicestershire, England, May 1, 1602; d. at Hersham, Surrey, England, June 9, 1681. English astrologer. He was the author of a series of almanacs (1644–80, yearly), of many prophetic pamphlets, of *Christian Astrology* (1647), which was long an authority on the subject (reprinted as *Introduction to Astrology,* 1852), of *True History of King James I, and King Charles I* (1651), and of *The History of Lilly's Life and Times* (1715), an autobiography.

Lillyvick (lil'i.vik), **Mr.** In Charles Dickens's *Nicholas Nickleby,* a collector of London water-taxes who marries Henrietta Petowker and is presently forsaken by her for a "half-pay captain, . . . a bottle-nosed captain that any man might have considered himself safe from."

Lilongwe (lē.lông'wā). Town in SE Africa, in W central Nyasaland protectorate, ab. 187 mi. NW of Zomba, with which it is connected by a good road: center of a tobacco industry. It has an airport. Pop. ab. 1,500.

Lily or Lilye (lil'i), **William.** b. at Odiham, Hampshire, England, c1468; d. at London, Feb. 25, 1522. English grammarian, a friend of Colet, Erasmus, and More, and one of the first teachers of Greek in England. He studied the classics in Italy under Sulpicius and Pomponius Laetus, and in 1512 was appointed high master of Colet's school in Saint Paul's Churchyard. He contributed a Latin syntax (*Grammatices rudimenta*) to the *Æditio* of Colet (written probably c1509), and, with the aid of Erasmus, wrote a syntax (*Absolutissimus de octo orationis partium constructione*), published in 1513. The two (*Æditio* and *Absolutissimus*) were revised and combined as a Latin grammar (1540), entitled *Institutio compendiaria totius grammaticae,* which was again issued, in altered form, in 1574, under the title *A Short Introduction of Grammar.* In this form it was used and quoted by Shakespeare. It was the national Latin grammar, and continued in popular use in various editions for many years.

Lilybaeum (lil.i.bē'um). Ancient name of **Marsala,** Italy.

Lily Bart (lil'i bärt). See **Bart, Lily.**

Lily Maid of Astolat (as'tō.lat). In Arthurian legend, Elaine of Astolat, who died of love for Sir Lancelot.

Lily of Killarney (ki.lär'ni), **The.** Opera in three acts by Sir Jules Benedict, with a libretto by John Oxenford,

based on a play by Dion Boucicault, first performed at the London Covent Garden on Feb. 8, 1862.

Lima (lī′mą). City in W Ohio, county seat of Allen County, ab. 84 mi. NW of Columbus: manufactures include electrical machinery, cigars, Diesel engines, railroad locomotives, foodstuffs, and bus bodies. It was platted in 1831, as the county seat, and was incorporated in 1842. Pop. 50,246 (1950).

Lima (lē′mą; Spanish, lē′mä). Department in W Peru, on the Pacific coast: cotton, grains, sugar, and livestock. Capital, Lima; area, ab. 15,052 sq. mi.; pop. 1,216,325 (est. 1950).

Lima. [Original Spanish name, **Ciudad de los Reyes.**] City in W Peru, capital of Peru and of Lima department, on the Rimac River ab. 7 mi. E of its seaport, Callao: leading commercial center of Peru. The cathedral is a large building in Renaissance style. The university, chartered by Charles V in 1551, is the oldest in America. Lima, founded by Pizarro in 1535, has often been visited by earthquakes (most disastrously on Oct. 28, 1746). It was entered by the army of San Martín in 1821, and was occupied by the Chileans from Jan. 17, 1881, to Oct. 21, 1883. Pop. 533,645 (1940), 835,468 (est. 1950).

Lima, Audience of. Supreme court of Peru during the colonial period. It was established in 1544, and originally there was no appeal from its decisions except in civil cases involving more than 10,000 pesos de oro; later its powers were somewhat restricted. The audiences of Chile, Charcas, and elsewhere were subordinate to it. The viceroy was ex-officio president of the Audience; in case of a vacancy in his office one of the auditors became president, and acted *ad interim* as viceroy.

Lima (lē′mą), (**Manuel de**) **Oliveira.** b. at Recife, Brazil, Dec. 25, 1867; d. at Washington, D.C., March 24, 1928. Brazilian historian, essayist, and diplomat, who lived for some years in the U.S. He donated to the Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C., his valuable book collection, now known as the Lima Library. Among his works is *The Evolution of Brazil Compared With That of Spanish and Anglo-Saxon America* (1914).

Lima, Pedro de Araujo. See **Araujo Lima, Pedro de.**

Lima Barreto (lē′mą bär.rā′tō). See **Barreto, (Afonso Henriques de) Lima.**

Lima Conference. International conference of American states, attended by representatives of all 21 American republics and held at Lima, Peru, from Dec. 10 to 27, 1938. The U.S., in a move to strengthen the Western Hemisphere against Nazi encroachment, supported the creation of an international committee to promote the common defense. Although the establishment of such a body was opposed by Argentina and five other republics, the principle underlying the proposal was approved on Dec. 24, 1938.

Lima e Silva (lē′mą ē sēl′vą), **Francisco de.** b. at Rio de Janeiro, July 5, 1785; d. there, Dec. 2, 1853. Brazilian general and statesman, regent (1831–35) of Brazil; father of Luiz Alves de Lima e Silva. After the abdication of Pedro I (April 6, 1831) he was a member of the temporary regency, and, by the death of one of his colleagues and the retirement of the other, remained the sole ruler until Oct. 12, 1835.

Lima e Silva, Luiz (or **Luis**) **Alves de.** [Titles, Baron, Count, Marquis, and (from March 23, 1869) Duke of **Caxias.**] b. at Rio de Janeiro, Aug. 25, 1803; d. near there, May 7, 1880. Brazilian soldier and statesman; son of Francisco de Lima e Silva. As president of Maranhão (February, 1840–May, 1841), São Paulo (May, 1842–December, 1842), and Rio Grande do Sul (December, 1842–October, 1846), he crushed rebellions in all those states. In 1851 he commanded the Brazilian army which, in alliance with Justo José Urquiza, drove the Argentine dictator Juan Manuel de Rosas from Buenos Aires. A conservative, he was senator from 1855, minister of war (June, 1855), and, by the death of the Marquis of Paraná, premier (Sept. 3, 1856–May 3, 1857; March 3, 1861–May 4, 1862). From October, 1866, to February, 1869, he was commander in chief of the Brazilian forces in Paraguay, and during a portion of the time commanded the Argentine forces also. This period was marked by the great successes of the war, including the occupation of Humaitá (July, 1868) and of Asunción (Jan. 5, 1869). He was for a third time premier (June 25, 1875–Jan. 1, 1878), attained the military rank of marshal (December, 1862), and was the only duke created during the empire.

Limagne (lē.mäny′). Fertile district in the basin of the Allier River, in Auvergne, France, in the departments of Allier and Puy-de-Dôme.

Limanowski (lē.mä.nôf′skē), **Bolesław.** b. 1835; d. 1935. Polish historian and sociologist. Active in the independence movement against Russia, he took part in the preparations for the uprising in 1863, was arrested by czarist police, and was exiled. He later lived in Austria, Switzerland, and France, greatly influencing Polish youth as one of the founders (1892) of the Polish Socialist Party. His most important historical works, all in Polish, are *History of the Social Movement in the Second Half of the 18th Century* (1888), *History of the Uprising in 1863–64* (1909), *Stanislaw Worcel, Polish Utopian Socialist* (1910), *Champions of Freedom* (1911), *History of the Revolutionary Movement in Poland* (1913), and *Memoirs* (1937).

Liman von Sanders (lē′män fon zän′dėrs), **Otto.** b. at Stolp, Germany, Feb. 17, 1855; d. at Munich, Aug. 22, 1929. Prussian general who led (1913) the German military mission in Turkey, and defended the Dardanelles (February, 1915–January, 1916) against the Allied Gallipoli expedition. In 1918, as German commander in Palestine, he was defeated by General Allenby.

Limassol (lē.mä.sôl′). [Also: **Limasol**; Greek, **Lemessos, Lemissos, Limissos**; Latin, **Lemessus.**] Seaport on the S coast of Cyprus. It exports wine, carobs, and asbestos. The site of the ancient city of Amathus is nearby. 25,803 (est. 1951).

Limay (lē.mī′). River in W Argentina, flowing NE from Lake Nahuel Huapí to join the Neuquén, forming the Río Negro. Length, ab. 270 mi.

Limba (lim′bä). Sudanic-speaking people of W Africa, inhabiting N Sierra Leone. Their population is estimated at more than 110,000 (by T. N. Goddard, *The Handbook of Sierra Leone*, 1925). Culturally they resemble the Temne.

Limbach (lim′bäċh). Town in E Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Saxony, Russian Zone, formerly in the free state of Saxony, near the Erzgebirge, ab. 8 mi. NW of Chemnitz. Before World War II it was a center of the hosiery and knitwear industries. 17,963 (1946).

Limbe (lim′bā). Town in S Nyasaland protectorate, SE Africa, on the railway line from Beira, Mozambique, ab. 349 mi. N of that port: the customs and railway headquarters of the protectorate. The largest tobacco factory in the British Commonwealth is here. Elevation, ab. 3,800 ft.; pop. 7,140, including 280 Europeans (1945).

Limberham, or The Kind Keeper (lim′bėr.ąm). Play by John Dryden, produced in 1678.

Limberlost (lim′bėr.lôst), **A Girl of the.** See **Girl of the Limberlost, A.**

Limbo (lim′bō). Name given to that region of the afterworld to which go the souls of those who die unsaved through no fault of their own. Medieval cosmography locates it on the edge of hell; Dante numbered it as first of the ten circles of hell. It is inhabited by the souls of unbaptized infants, the souls of the ancients who never heard of Christ, and the souls of fools who knew no better than to live as they did.

Limborch (lim′bôrċh), **Philippus van.** b. at Amsterdam, Netherlands, June 19, 1633; d. there, April 30, 1712. Dutch Arminian theologian, pastor and later (1668) professor at the College of the Remonstrants in Amsterdam. He was a friend of John Locke, who addressed to him his *Epistola de tolerantia*.

Limburg (lim′bėrg; Dutch and Flemish, lim′bėrċh). Former duchy in W Europe, corresponding to the two provinces of that name in Belgium and the Netherlands. It passed to Brabant in 1288, was divided between Spain and the Netherlands in 1648, was under French rule from 1794 to 1814, was allotted to the Netherlands in 1814–15, joined Belgium in 1830, and in 1839 was divided between Belgium and the Netherlands.

Limburg. [French, **Limbourg** (laṅ.bör; Anglicized, lim′-berg).] Province of Belgium, bounded by the Netherlands on the N and E, by Liége on the S, and by Brabant and Antwerp on the W: the smallest of the provinces of Belgium. Traversed by the Albert Canal, it is largely level country, with sandy soils. The population is engaged in agriculture, livestock raising, dairying (which includes

the making of Limburger cheese), and manufacturing. The center of the province contains a coal-mining region. The population is largely of Flemish stock and language. Capital, Hasselt; area, ab. 929 sq. mi.; pop. 460,445 (1947).

Limburg. Province in SE Netherlands, bounded by Germany on the E, Belgium on the S and W, and the province of North Brabant on the NW and N. It has high hills in the S, and fertile plains, particularly along the Maas (Meuse) River. There is general farming, dairying, and livestock raising. There are rich coal mines, stone quarries, and numerous industries. Capital, Maastricht; area, ab. 851 sq. mi.; pop. 739,343 (est. 1950).

Limburg an der Lahn (lim'bŭrk än dĕr län'). [Also: **Limburg**; English, **Limburg on the Lahn** (lim'bėrg; län').] Town in W Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Hessen, American Zone, formerly in the province of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, on the Lahn River ab. 21 mi. E of Koblenz: livestock and leather trade; machine, metal, furniture, and other industries. It is the seat of a Roman Catholic bishopric, and is noted for its Romanesque *Dom* (cathedral), erected (1215–35) on the site of an earlier church. The community received town privileges in the 13th century; it passed to the archbishopric of Trier in 1344, to Nassau in 1803, and to Prussia in 1866. Pop. 15,419 (1950).

Limehouse (līm'hous). Parish in Stepney metropolitan borough, NE London, on the N bank of the Thames. It contains London's "Chinatown" and has long been noted as a rendezvous of British and foreign sailors. The area suffered heavy damage in World War II.

Limeira (lē.mā'rą). City in SE Brazil, in the state of São Paulo: manufactures hats, matches, and machinery. The surrounding region produces oranges and silk. 27,962 (1950).

Limen Vatheos (lē.mēn' vā.the'ôs). See **Vathy.**

Limerick (lim'ę.rik). [Irish, **Luimneach, Luimnigh.**] County in SW Irish Republic, in Munster province. It is bounded on the N by the estuary of the river Shannon and County Clare, on the E by County Tipperary, on the S by County Cork, and on the W by County Kerry. The surface in the N and C parts is generally low and rolling; hilly and mountainous terrain is found in the E, S, and SW. The soil is fertile and highly productive, especially near the river Shannon and in the Golden Vale of Limerick, a lowland reaching westward from Cashel, in County Tipperary, to Limerick, on the river Shannon. The Golden Vale is said to be the most fertile part of Ireland. Dairy farming and cattle raising are the chief agricultural specialties. Industries include woolen and paper manufactures, grain milling, bacon curing, and butter and cheese making. Limerick is the county seat; area, ab. 1,037 sq. mi.; pop. 141,251 (1951).

Limerick. [Irish, **Luimneach, Luimnigh.**] City, county borough, and river port, in SW Irish Republic, county seat of County Limerick, situated at the head of the estuary of the river Shannon, ab. 109 mi. SW of Dublin. Limerick consists of three parts: the English Town (on an island), the Irish Town, and Newtown Pery. Limerick handles chiefly grain and agricultural products through its port. It is the largest grain-milling center in the west of Ireland, and has also bacon-curing establishments and other food-processing industries. It has inland waterway connections via the Shannon Navigation Canal with the Grand and Royal Canals. The large hydroelectric development on the river Shannon is ab. 2 mi. NE. The cathedral was founded in the 12th century, but modified through the later Middle Ages. Limerick was a Danish town in the 9th, 10th, and 11th centuries, was taken by the English under Ireton in 1651, was unsuccessfully besieged by William III in 1690, and was the last Jacobite stronghold, surrendering on Oct. 3, 1691. Pop. 50,823 (1951).

Limerick, Earl of. Title of **Dongan, Thomas.**

Limerick, Treaty of. [Also, **Pacification of Limerick.**] Treaty concluded (October, 1691) between the English commander Godert de Ginkel and the Irish commander Patrick Sarsfield, granting amnesty, liberty, and other privileges to the Irish Catholics, and permission to volunteer in the French service. The Irish Parliament insisted, however, on its being virtually ignored.

Limestone (līm'stōn). Former name of **Maysville,** Ky.

Lim Fjord (lēm) or **Limfjord** (lēm'fyôrd''). Shallow sea passage cutting off the N portion of Jutland, Denmark, from the main portion of the peninsula. Length, ab. 110 mi.

Limin (lē.mēn'). See **Thasos,** town.

Limmat (lim'ät). River in N Switzerland which flows from the Lake of Zurich and joins the Aare near Brugg, in Aargau canton. Length, ab. 21 mi.

L'Immoraliste (lē.mo.rą.lēst). See **Immoraliste, L'.**

Limnae (lim'nē). In ancient geography, a section of Athens, Greece, important as the seat of the earliest cult of Dionysus and the first rudimentary dramatic performances at Athens.

Limnander de Nieuwenhove (lim.nän'dėr dę nē'węn-hō.vę), Baron **Armand Marie Guislain.** b. at Ghent, Belgium, May 22, 1814; d. Aug. 15, 1892. Belgian composer of several operas, a symphony, religious music, a string quartet, songs, and a cello sonata.

Limne Kerkinitis (lim'nē kėr.ki.nī'tis). See **Cercinitis.**

Limni (lēm'nē) or **Limno** (lēm'nô) or **Limnos** (lēm'nôs). See **Lemnos.**

Limoeiro (lē.mwā'rō). City in NE Brazil, in the state of Pernambuco. 14,322 (1950).

Limoges (lē.mōzh'; French, lē.mozh). [Ancient names, **Augustoritum, Augustoritum Lemovicensium.**] City in W France, the capital of the department of Haute-Vienne, on the Vienne River, one of the principal stations on the railroad line from Paris to Toulouse. The porcelain manufactures of Limoges are world-famous, consisting of industrial as well as household articles. The goldsmith's and glazier's crafts are likewise of long standing. The enameling craft flourished here from the 12th to the 16th centuries. Limoges also produces printed materials (chiefly calendars and prayer books), leather and wooden shoes, clothing, and liquors. It has trade in lumber, wine, and agricultural products. There is a collection of ceramics and other treasures in the Musée Adrien-Dubouche and in the municipal museum. Founded by the Romans, the town suffered in the barbarian invasions and, much later, in the English and Huguenot wars. Its modern industrial history was initiated in the 18th century under the administration of Turgot. 107,857 (1946).

Limón (lē.mōn'). Province in E Costa Rica: bananas, coffee, hides, sugar, and timber. It is inhabited mainly by Indians. Capital, Limón; area, ab. 3,379 sq. mi.; pop. 41,360 (1950).

Limón. [Also, **Puerto Limón.**] Chief port of Costa Rica, and capital of Limón province, on the Caribbean Sea: a large portion of the exports and imports of Costa Rica pass through Limón. It is believed to be on the site of the ancient Indian village, Carare, where Columbus landed on his last voyage to America. 11,310 (1950).

Limonum (li.mō'num, lī-). Ancient name of **Poitiers.**

Limousin (lē.mō.zaⁿ). Region and former province of France. It was bounded by Marche on the N, Auvergne on the E, and Guienne on the S and W, corresponding generally to the modern departments of Corrèze, a large part of Haute-Vienne, and part of Dordogne. Its capital was Limoges.

Limousin, Léonard. b. at Limoges, France, c1505; d. before Feb. 10, 1577. French painter, enameler, and engraver, the greatest of the enamelers of Limoges. His portraits are especially celebrated. His oldest known work (1532) is a copy of an engraving from Albrecht Dürer. The latest date given for his enamels is 1574.

Limoux (lē.mö). Town in S France, in the department of Aude, in a fertile plain on the Aude River ab. 13 mi. SW of Carcassonne. It produces white wines. 7,587 (1946).

Limp (limp), **Sir Luke.** Principal character in Samuel Foote's play *The Lame Lover.*

Limpopo (lim.pō'pō). [Also: **Bempe, Crocodile, Inhampura, Ouri.**] River in S Africa, forming part of the boundary between the Transvaal, Union of South Africa, and Southern Rhodesia and Bechuanaland; it flows into the Indian Ocean N of Delagoa Bay and Lourenço Marques. Length, ab. 1,000 mi.

Linacre (lin'ą.kėr), **Thomas.** b. probably at Canterbury, England, c1460; d. at London, Oct. 20, 1524. English physician and classical scholar, a pioneer in the New Learning of the Renaissance in England, the projector and one of the founders of the College of Physicians

at London, and the founder of lectureships at Oxford and Cambridge. He was elected fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, in 1484, and traveled and studied in Italy, taking the degree of M.D. at Padua. He returned to Oxford, where he had among his pupils in Greek Thomas More and Erasmus. Soon after Henry VIII came to the throne, Linacre was appointed one of his physicians and thereafter lived chiefly at London. He received priest's orders in 1520. He published grammatical works and translations, especially of Galen, from Greek into Latin.

Linard (lē.närt′), **Piz.** See under **Silvretta.**

Linares (lē.nä′rās). Province in C Chile. Capital, Linares; area, ab. 3,791 sq. mi.; pop. 135,333 (est. 1950).

Linares. Capital of Linares province, in C Chile: agricultural trade center, and shipping point for wine and fruit. 17,108 (1940).

Linares. City in S Spain, in the province of Jaén, in the S foothills of the Sierra Morena, ab. 25 mi. N of Jaén: agricultural trade; center of a lead, silver, and copper mining district. It has manufactures of lead sheets and pipes, rope, pottery, gunpowder, and dynamite. The Carthaginians were defeated near here by Scipio Africanus in 208 B.C. Pop. 52,022 (1950).

Linares, José María. b. at Potosí, Bolivia, July 10, 1810; d. at Valparaíso, Chile, 1861. Bolivian politician. He was acting president of the republic (1848), and in 1857 headed a revolt against Córdoba and was elected president. His measures were progressive, but he repressed opposition with severity, declared himself (1838) dictator, and was deposed by a revolution (January, 1861).

Lincei (lēn.chā′ē). Italian academy, founded in the latter part of the 16th century by Frederic Cesi, the son of the Duke of Acqua Sparta. Its special object was the study of physical science, and its members called themselves the Lynxes from their desire to pierce into the depths of truth. Porta, Galileo, Colonna, and others were members.

Lincoln (ling′kọn). [Latin, **Lindum, Lindum Colonia.**] County borough and cathedral city in C England, county seat of Lincolnshire, in the Parts of Lindsey, on the river Witham ab. 33 mi. NE of Nottingham, ab. 130 mi. N of London by rail. It is a grain and cattle market town, having also manufactures of agricultural and earth-moving machinery. The cathedral is an impressive building, founded in the 11th century, but rebuilt in the end of the 12th and the first half of the 13th, after having been wrecked by an earthquake in 1185. The cloister and chapter house were built in the 13th century. The Chapter Library contains one of the four existing contemporary copies of the Magna Carta. The city contains many medieval buildings of interest. Lincoln was important in the Roman and Saxon periods, and was a chief town of the Danelaw. Lincoln stood at the junction of Foss Way and Ermine Street, two important Roman highways in England. It was one of the five boroughs won from the Danes by the king of Wessex in the 10th century, and was one of the five principal towns in the kingdom at the time of the compilation of the Domesday Book. King Stephen captured its Norman castle (founded by William the Conqueror), and was defeated near it by partisans of Matilda in 1141. The castle was taken by the barons in 1216, and by the Parliamentarians in 1644. Pop. 69,412 (1951).

Lincoln. City in C Illinois, county seat of Logan County, ab. 28 mi. NE of Springfield. It is the seat of Lincoln College. Abraham Lincoln practiced law here in the 1850's, and helped lay out the town in 1853. Pop. 14,362 (1950).

Lincoln. Town (in Maine the equivalent of township in many other states) and unincorporated village in C Maine, in Penobscot County, on the Penobscot River: trading center for an agricultural community. Pop. of town, 4,030 (1950); of village, 2,548 (1950).

Lincoln. [Former name, **Lancaster.**] City in SE Nebraska, on Salt Creek, capital of Nebraska and county seat of Lancaster County. It is a railroad center, and has trade in grain and cattle. It is the seat of the University of Nebraska, Union College, and Nebraska Wesleyan University. It was the home of Charles G. Dawes, John J. Pershing, and William Jennings Bryan. It was settled in 1856 and was selected as the state capital in 1867. Pop. of city, 98,884 (1950); of urbanized area, 99,509 (1950).

Lincoln. Town in N Rhode Island, in Providence County: textile mills, and dyeing and bleaching plants. 11,270 (1950).

Lincoln, Earl of. A title of **Henry of Lancaster** (c1299–1361).

Lincoln, Earl of. A title of **Thomas of Lancaster.**

Lincoln, 1st Earl of. A title of **Clinton, Edward Fiennes de.**

Lincoln, 3rd Earl of. Title of **Lacy, Henry de.**

Lincoln, Abraham. b. in Hardin (now Larue) County, Ky., Feb. 12, 1809; d. at Washington, D.C., April 15, 1865. American statesman, sixteenth President of the United States (1861–65). He was born in a log cabin in the Kentucky backwoods, on a site known as the "Sinking Spring Farm." The son of humble parents (Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks), his paternal lineage has been traced back to Samuel Lincoln, who emigrated from Hingham, England, and settled (1637) at Hingham, Mass. His early years were spent on a homestead on Knob Creek, some eight miles from his birthplace. In 1816 his father, a typical pioneer of the early Western frontier, took his family to what is now Spencer County, Ind., where Lincoln's mother died in October, 1818. His father later married Sarah Johnston, a widow of Elizabethtown, Ky., who contributed much to young Lincoln's education. He had a total of only one year's formal schooling; the greater part of his education was secured by study in the cabin built by his father. Young Lincoln performed the rough tasks of the frontier, and for a time was drawn into river work. In 1828 he made a journey from Gentry's Landing on the Ohio to New Orleans. In 1830 he accompanied his family to Illinois, where they settled on the Sangamon River near Decatur. After returning from New Orleans, whither he had helped navigate a flatboat built by him and Denton Offutt, Lincoln struck out on his own, settling at New Salem, a village on the Sangamon some 20 miles from Springfield. Remaining there from 1831 to 1837, he kept store for Denton Offutt, managed a mill, held a partnership in another store, and performed a variety of odd jobs, including splitting rails. He also acted as village postmaster and deputy county surveyor. In the Black Hawk War (1832) he served as a captain of militia. During this period at New Salem he studied law, broadened his knowledge, and began taking an interest in politics. He was elected (1834) to the Illinois legislature and served in that body until 1841. At this time he was a Clay Whig, and was chosen as Whig floor leader in a Democratic legislature. His record in that body indicates that, while he did not support slavery, he was vigorously opposed to abolitionist efforts. During this period he courted Ann Rutledge (d. 1835), the daughter of a New Salem innkeeper. On Sept. 9, 1836, he was licensed to practice law. Leaving New Salem in 1837, he settled at Springfield, where he entered into a law partnership with John Todd Stuart. After a somewhat troubled courtship, which allegedly witnessed the postponement of a wedding set for Jan. 1, 1841, he married (Nov. 4, 1842) Mary Todd. They subsequently had four sons: Robert Todd, Edward Baker, William Wallace, and Thomas. Lincoln served (1847–49) in Congress as the only Whig member from Illinois during that session. His Congressional record was not outstanding. A member of the Whig national committee, he followed party regularity in attacking the Polk administration's policy on the Mexican War as one of unwarranted aggression. This opposition cost him the support of his district. He also voted for the Wilmot Proviso. He read a proposal (Jan. 10, 1849) to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, calling for gradual and compensated emancipation. He was a delegate to the Whig convention at Philadelphia (1848) and during the presidential campaign of that year stumped Massachusetts for Zachary Taylor. Lincoln was not a candidate for public office in 1848. Leaving Washington at the end of the Congressional session, he resumed his law practice at Springfield, where his partnership with Stuart was succeeded by one with Stephen T. Logan and another with William H. Herndon, who later became one of his biographers. He practiced before the state supreme court and in the federal district courts, gradually achieving prominence as one of the outstanding lawyers in Illinois. Far from being a mere rural lawyer, as one

part of the Lincoln legend holds, he was an eminently successful attorney who handled business and railroad cases. He resumed his interest in politics in 1854, the year when the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was being debated; in 1856 he aligned himself with the newly established Republican Party; and, taking a stand on slavery calculated to draw both moderates and abolitionists, he soon became the leading Republican in Illinois. In 1856 he received 110 votes for the vice-presidential nomination at the Republican convention at Philadelphia; and in 1858 he was chosen as Republican candidate for the office of U.S. senator from Illinois. On June 16, 1858, he made his famous declaration before the state Republican convention at Springfield: "A house divided against itself cannot stand. I believe this government cannot endure permanently, half slave and half free. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved—I do not expect the house to fall—but I do expect it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing, or all the other." On July 24, 1858, he challenged Stephen A. Douglas to a series of debates which lasted from Aug. 21 to Oct. 15, 1858, and during which Douglas enunciated the "Freeport Doctrine" which cost him Southern support at the Democratic national convention in 1860. Lincoln lost the senatorial contest to Douglas, but the debates made him a national figure. While Lincoln denounced the Dred Scott decision, he was a conservative on the slavery issue. He did not support abolition; he did not advocate citizenship or social equality for Negroes; he did not support the unconditional repeal of fugitive-slave laws; and he did not disapprove of the admission of states in which slavery had been established of bona fide constitutions. The main element stressed by Lincoln was the proposition that slavery should be excluded from government territories. His chief object was the preservation of the Union. He achieved further national repute in his noted Cooper Institute speech (New York City, Feb. 27, 1860), a plea for Union and reconciliation that increased his chances as a presidential possibility. As a moderate with conservative shadings, he was chosen as Republican presidential candidate on the third ballot at the party's national convention at Chicago in 1860. In the four-way contest of that year, he carried every Northern free state with the exception of New Jersey; in terms of the popular vote, however, he was a minority choice. Hannibal Hamlin was chosen as vice-president. During the campaign, Lincoln took a relatively inactive role; and after his election, as the secession crisis moved rapidly toward its climax, he pursued the policy some historians have termed as one of "perilous silence." He busied himself at Springfield with party affairs and the formation of his cabinet; although he expressed aspects of his policy in private and confidential correspondence, he did virtually nothing to make his concrete policy publicly known. Meanwhile, as the Buchanan administration fumblingly drew toward its close, the Southern states were taking steps to secede from the Union. Leaving Springfield (Feb. 11, 1861) for Washington, D.C., Lincoln delivered on the way a number of speeches indicating that he would resist secession. His first inaugural address was a plea for reconciliation and the maintenance of the Union. Historians have long differed on the interpretation of the policies leading up to the fateful attack (April 12, 1861) on Fort Sumter which touched off the Civil War. Lincoln's approach to the problem was characterized by caution and a willingness to explore possibilities, while his policy, after verging towards indecision, was to supply the Sumter garrison without placing it on a war footing. The decision to maintain and supply Union forces at the fort in Charleston harbor was Lincoln's alone, taken after most of his cabinet members had initially advised evacuation. There was much confusion in liaison, largely due to Seward's muddling, which created the impression that the Union government would evacuate Fort Sumter. To withdraw without securing Southern concessions, Lincoln knew, would be interpreted by the South as a sign of Union weakness. Lincoln's position on withdrawal from Sumter, as expressed to unionist delegates to the Virginia secession convention, was that he would assent to evacuation only if it would prevent the secession of Virginia. It is known that Lincoln notified Pickens, the governor of South Carolina, before dispatching the nonaggressive supply expedition to Sumter. After the war began, Lincoln viewed Southern secession as a rebellion, taking necessary military measures even before Congress officially recognized (July 13, 1861) a state of war. At the outset, as throughout the Civil War, Lincoln's declared purpose was that which he stressed in his noted letter to Horace Greeley: "My paramount object in this struggle is to save the Union, and is not either to save or to destroy slavery." In order to prosecute the war, Lincoln expanded his executive powers to the point where some, even within Congress, began calling him a dictator. Lincoln's war powers, and his relations with the governors of Northern states, was yet another step toward the consolidation of the national power, even though this drift was not generally estimated in its true proportions at the time. During the course of the war Lincoln had to satisfy, if at times only by tact, the demands made by the abolitionists and by the Radical Republicans; the disputes which shook his cabinet on several occasions; the importunings of office-seekers; and the querulousness of defeatists. He had to deal with the activities of Northern disloyalists. At the outset he had to work with a military organization beset by confusion and political control, and throughout the war, particularly after First Bull Run, he took an immediate interest in the details of military planning. He had to deal with generals such as McClellan, Frémont, and Hunter with whom personal or political understanding was not a simple affair. The problem of slavery was a pressing one; it was finally dealt with in terms of the necessity imposed by the struggle for popular government. The Emancipation Proclamation (issued in preliminary form Sept. 22, 1862; officially proclaimed Jan. 1, 1863) followed upon the partial emancipation measures taken in the summer of 1862. It was not the single stroke of policy envisaged in legend. Lincoln had at first been in favor of gradual and compensated emancipation, with the declaration of freedom being reserved to the voluntary action of the states; he also favored a plan to deport emancipated slaves to colonies in Africa. However, his failure to win over the border states, the pressure exerted by the Radical Republicans, and the need to win foreign sympathy, especially in Great Britain, dictated Lincoln's decision to issue the Emancipation Proclamation. Like the decision on Sumter, Lincoln's action on emancipation was taken independently. Yet the Emancipation Proclamation was not an abolitionist measure, for it did not condemn slavery as a moral evil; it applied only to slaves in districts under Confederate control, thus excluding Tennessee and parts of Virginia and Louisiana; and it promised action to furnish compensation to slaveholders. The Proclamation, therefore, did not affect the status of slavery in Union-controlled areas; and genuine legal emancipation was not wholly effected until the Thirteenth Amendment was added to the Constitution. To the burdens and harassments of the war years was added a personal tragedy: the death (Feb. 20, 1862) of his son William. He was the second son Lincoln lost during his lifetime, Edward Baker Lincoln having died on Feb. 1, 1850. Always profoundly conscious of the terrible sufferings of the men in battle, and of the larger meaning of the cause for which they fought, Lincoln's humanity reached a high point in his famous Gettysburg Address (Nov. 19, 1863), delivered on the occasion of dedicating a military cemetery on the Pennsylvania battlefield. It was also a classic statement of the creed of free government as expressed in time of crisis. In 1864, Lincoln had to face a divided Republican Party. In the eyes of the Radical Republicans he was too conservative, evidenced, as they thought, by his pocket veto (July 8, 1864) of the Wade-Davis Bill. His leniency toward the South aroused opposition; and the low military fortunes of the Union had induced a decline in morale. For a time Lincoln had to face a demand for his withdrawal from the nomination, but after Atlanta was taken his prospects improved. Running against George B. McClellan in the campaign of 1864, Lincoln carried the Union states by a majority of more than 400,000 votes. Andrew Johnson, a Democrat, was elected vice-president on the Republican Union ticket. In his second inaugural address (March 4, 1865), Lincoln spoke the famous words that included:

"With malice toward none; with charity for all, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds. . . ." His policy of conciliation had already been manifested in his proclamation of Dec. 8, 1863, and its insistence on reunion and the abolition of slavery in the Confederacy was repeated at the Hampton Roads Conference (February, 1865), when Lincoln, accompanied by Seward, conferred with Confederate commissioners on the possibility of reaching a peace settlement. He was assassinated less than a week after Lee surrendered to Grant. On the day he was fatally shot (Ford's Theater, Washington, D.C., April 14, 1865) by the actor John Wilkes Booth, Lincoln had discussed Southern reconstruction with his cabinet and reiterated his conciliatory attitude toward the South. Amid widespread mourning, his remains were conveyed to Springfield, and almost immediately Lincoln took his place as the leading martyr in the annals of the American nation. A humanitarian and a democrat, compassionate in war, forgiving in victory, he had a faith in popular government almost religious in quality. As image and ideal, he embodies the expression of the American canon of democracy and nationhood, in whose cause he gave his life.

Lincoln, Benjamin. b. at Hingham, Mass., Jan. 24, 1773; d. there, May 9, 1810. American general. He served through the Revolutionary War, unsuccessfully besieged Savannah in 1779, and surrendered Charleston to the British in 1780. He was secretary of war (1781–84), and suppressed Shays's Rebellion in 1787.

Lincoln, Enoch. b. at Worcester, Mass., Dec. 28, 1788; d. at Augusta, Me., Oct. 8, 1829. American politician and author; son of Levi Lincoln (1749–1820). He was governor (1827–29) of Maine.

Lincoln, Fair of. Battle fought at Lincoln, England, in May, 1217, in which William Marshal, 1st Earl of Pembroke, leading the adherents of the young King Henry III, defeated the French under Louis, son of Philip II.

Lincoln, Hugh of. See **Hugh of Lincoln.**

Lincoln, Joseph Crosby. b. at Brewster, Mass., Feb. 13, 1870; d. at Winter Park, Fla., March 10, 1944. American novelist, known especially for his stories of Cape Cod. Author of *Cape Cod Ballads* (1902), *Cap'n Eri* (1904), *Mr. Pratt* (1906), *Mr. Pratt's Patients* (1913), *"Quahaug"* (1914), *Shavings* (1918), *The Portygee* (1919), *Galusha the Magnificent* (1921), *Rugged Water* (1924), *Queer Judson* (1925), *The Big Mogul* (1926), *Storm Signals* (1935), *The Bradshaws of Harniss* (1943), and other books.

Lincoln, Levi. b. at Hingham, Mass., May 15, 1749; d. at Worcester, Mass., April 14, 1820. American politician, attorney general (1801–05) under Jefferson, and acting governor of Massachusetts (1808–09).

Lincoln, Levi. b. at Worcester, Mass., Oct. 25, 1782; d. there, May 29, 1868. American politician; son of Levi Lincoln (1749–1820). He was governor of Massachusetts (1825–34), and a member of Congress from Massachusetts (1835–41).

Lincoln, Lionel. See **Lionel Lincoln.**

Lincoln, Mary. [Maiden name, **Todd.**] b. at Lexington, Ky., Dec. 13, 1818; d. at Springfield, Ill., July 16, 1882. Wife of Abraham Lincoln. She married (1842) Lincoln at Springfield, Ill., where she had lived since 1837. During his presidency she was criticized as being from the South and for what was considered inappropriate extravagance during the Civil War. After Lincoln's assassination and the death (1871) of the third of her four sons, she was committed (1875) as insane to a sanitarium at Batavia, Ill., but was later released. She was pensioned (1870) by Congress. Persistent rumors, based especially on the stories of W. H. Herndon, Lincoln's biographer, maintain that the Lincolns had an unhappy married life, but evidence indicates that their life together was one of deep and genuine understanding.

Lincoln, Mary Johnson. [Maiden name, **Bailey.**] b. at South Attleboro, Mass., July 8, 1844; d. Dec. 2, 1921. American teacher. She was principal (1879–85) of the new Boston Cooking School, and culinary editor (1894–1904) of the *American Kitchen Magazine*. Author of *Mrs. Lincoln's Boston Cook Book* (1884), *Peerless Cookbook* (1885), *Carving and Serving* (1886), *Boston School Kitchen Textbook* (1887), and *What to Have for Luncheon* (1904).

Lincoln, Mount. Mountain peak in the Rocky Mountains, in Colorado, NE of Leadville; highest point in the Park Range. On its summit is a meteorological station. 14,284 ft.

Lincoln, Mount. See **High Peak, N.Y.**

Lincoln, Nancy Hanks. See **Hanks, Nancy.**

Lincoln, Natalie Sumner. b. at Washington, D.C., 1872; d. Aug. 31, 1935. American detective-fiction writer and editor (1915 *et seq.*) of the official magazine of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Her books include *The Trevor Case* (1912), *The Man Inside* (1914), *The Moving Finger* (1918), *The Red Seal* (1920), *The Meredith Mystery* (1923), *The Missing Initial* (1925), *Dead Man's Bluff* (1928), *The Fifth Latch-key* (1929), *Marked "Candelled"* (1930), and *No. 13 Thirteenth St.* (1932).

Lincoln, Robert Todd. b. at Springfield, Ill., Aug. 1, 1843; d. July 26, 1926. American businessman and statesman; only son of Abraham Lincoln to live to adult age. He was U.S. secretary of war (1881–85) under Garfield and Arthur and U.S. minister to England (1889–93). He served as president (1897–1911) of the Pullman Company.

Lincoln, Victoria. b. at Fall River, Mass., Oct. 23, 1904—. American novelist. Author of *February Hill* (1934), *Grandmother and the Comet* (1946), *The Wind at My Back* (1948), *Celia Amberley* (1949), and *Out from Eden* (1951).

Lincoln City. Unincorporated settlement in SW Indiana, in Spencer County, on the site of the Lincoln farm where Abraham Lincoln spent a part of his boyhood and youth. His mother, Nancy Hanks Lincoln, is buried here. A state park has been established to preserve the area.

Lincoln College. One of the colleges of Oxford University. It was founded in 1427 by Richard Fleming, bishop of Lincoln, who dedicated it to the Blessed Mary and All Saints. It is the college of John Wesley, and of John Morley, biographer of Voltaire and Rousseau. One of its rectors was Mark Pattison, Milton scholar, and the original of Casaubon in *Middlemarch*.

Lincoln Heights. City in SW Ohio, in Hamilton County: a northern residential suburb of Cincinnati. 5,531 (1950).

Lincoln Memorial. Building at Washington, D.C., beyond the W end of The Mall and in the park area extending along the Potomac River. It was completed in 1922, in classical Greek architectural style. Within is a great figure of Abraham Lincoln by the sculptor Daniel Chester French. The memorial is particularly striking when viewed at night, under floodlighting. Its 36 columns symbolize the union of the 36 states which were in the U.S. at the time of Lincoln's presidency.

Lincoln Park. City in SE Michigan, in Wayne County: a southwestern industrial and residential suburb of Detroit. 29,310 (1940).

Lincoln Park. Borough in N New Jersey, in Morris County, near Paterson. 3,376 (1950).

Lincoln Park. Largest park in Chicago, situated on the lake front in the N part of the city. It has been increased in area and extended N to a total length of ab. 5 mi. by filling in part of Lake Michigan. Area, ab. 1.6 sq. mi.

Lincolnshire (ling'kən.shir). [Also: **Lincoln, Lincs.**] Geographical county in E central England. It is bounded on the N and NW by Yorkshire, on the E by the North Sea and its inlet, the Wash, on the SE by Norfolk, on the S by Cambridgeshire, Northamptonshire, and Rutlandshire, on the SW by Leicestershire, and on the W by Nottinghamshire. The surface is generally flat and especially level along the coast; there are, however, a few ranges of low limestone hills. In the SE are the Fens (drained in the 17th and 18th centuries). It is an important agricultural county, producing wheat, root crops, small fruits, and flowers. Sheep and cattle also are raised. Iron ore is found, especially in the N near Frodingham and Scunthorpe; reserves are believed to be sufficient to last 200 years. The county is an important iron and steel producer, ranking third in Britain. Ironmaking was done here in the 12th and 13th centuries. Lincolnshire formed part of ancient Mercia, later of the Danelaw. The county is divided into three administrative counties: the Parts of Holland, Parts of Kesteven, and Parts of Lindsey. Lincolnshire is the second largest English county. County seat, Lincoln; area, ab. 2,663 sq. mi.; pop. 706,574 (1951).

Lincoln's Inn. One of the London Inns of Court. It takes its name from the Earl of Lincoln who built his

town house here in the 14th century, on property originally belonging to the Black Friars.

Lincoln's Inn Fields. Largest square in London. It is near the junction of High Holborn and Chancery Lane and is surrounded by lawyers' offices, Lincoln's Inn, and the Royal College of Surgeons. It was laid out by Inigo Jones. Babington and other conspirators for Mary, Queen of Scots were "hanged, bowelled, and quartered" here in 1586, and William, Lord Russell, was executed here for high treason in 1683.

Lincoln's Inn Fields Theatre. Theatre formerly standing on the south side of Lincoln's Inn Fields, London. It was built by Christopher Rich and was opened by John Rich in 1714. In 1734 Italian operas were given here. In 1756 it was converted into barracks and used for other purposes till 1848, when it was demolished to make room for an addition to the College of Surgeons.

Lincolnton (ling'kŏn.tŏn). Town in W central North Carolina, county seat of Lincoln County, near the Catawba River; manufactures cotton textiles. It was named for the Revolutionary soldier Benjamin Lincoln. 5,423 (1950).

Lincoln Tunnel. Motor vehicle tunnel under the Hudson River between the borough of Manhattan in New York City and Weekawken, N.J. The south tube was opened in 1937 and the north tube in 1945. It was built at a cost of some 80 million dollars. The tunnel is administered by the Port of New York Authority. Length, ab. 8,200 ft.

Lincolnwood (ling'kŏn.wŭd). Town in NE Illinois, in Cook County; a northern suburb of Chicago. In the decade between the last two U.S. censuses its population grew from 752 (1940) to 3,072 (1950).

Lind (lind), **Jenny.** [Called the **"Swedish Nightingale"**; married name, **Goldschmidt.**] b. at Stockholm, Oct. 6, 1820; d. at Wynd's Point, Malvern, England, Nov. 2, 1887. Swedish singer, noted for her coloratura soprano voice. She first made a success at the royal theater, Stockholm, as Agathe in *Der Freischütz*, March 7, 1838, studied at Paris (1841–42), was active at Stockholm (1842–44), studied and sang in Germany (1844–47), and sang in England (1847–49) and in America (1850–52), her tour being arranged by P. T. Barnum. She retired from the operatic stage in 1849 and thereafter appeared only in oratorios and in recitals. She was married to Otto Goldschmidt, a conductor and composer, at Boston, Feb. 5, 1852. From 1883 to 1886 she was teacher of singing at the Royal College of Music.

Lind, Samuel Colville. b. at McMinnville, Tenn., June 15, 1879—. American chemist and educator. He was chief chemist (1923–25) of the U.S. Bureau of Mines, and director of the school of chemistry (1926–35) and dean of the institute of technology (1935 *et seq.*) at the University of Minnesota. He was the inventor of the interchangeable electroscope for radium measurements, and the originator of the ionization theory of the chemical effects of radium rays.

Lindabrides (lin'dą.brīdz). Character in the *Mirror of Knighthood*, belonging to the Amadis cycle of romances. She is often mentioned by old writers. Lindabrides became with them a common name for a mistress or a courtesan.

Linda Condon (lin'dą kon'dŏn). Novel by Joseph Hergesheimer, published in 1919.

Linda di Chamouni (lēn'dä dē shä.mō.nē'). Opera in three acts by Gaetano Donizetti, with a libretto by Rossi, first produced at Vienna on May 19, 1842.

Lindale (lin'dāl). Unincorporated community in NW Georgia, in Floyd County; textile manufactures. Pop. (with adjoining Silver Creek), 3,234 (1950).

Lindau (lin'dou). Town in S Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Württemberg-Hohenzollern, French Zone, formerly in the *Kreis* (district) of Swabia, Bavaria, situated on an island in Lake Constance ab. 25 mi. E of Konstanz. It is a lake port and health resort, the center of a grain and fruit growing district. The industrial section and some residential suburbs are on the mainland; there are creameries, canneries, and other small industries. The old town, located on the island, has churches of the 12th, 13th, and 16th centuries, and a Renaissance *Rathaus* (town hall). The convent and the free city of Lindau long struggled against each other; the convent remained Roman Catholic, the town became Protestant. The entire territory passed to Bavaria in 1806; it was attached to the *Land* of Württemberg-Hohenzollern in 1945. Pop. 20,308 (1950).

Lindau, Paul. b. at Magdeburg, Germany, June 3, 1839; d. at Berlin, Jan. 31, 1919. German journalist, critic, dramatist, and novelist; brother of Rudolf Lindau. He edited newspapers at Düsseldorf, Elberfeld, and Berlin, and directed theaters at Meiningen and Berlin for many years. His stories (*Kleine Geschichten*, 1871), his many plays (*Ein Erfolg*, 1874; *Gräfin Lea*, 1879) as well as his novels (*Der Zug nach dem Westen*, 1886) enjoyed great favor in their day.

Lindau, Rudolf. b. at Gardelegen, Germany, Oct. 10, 1830; d. at Paris, Oct. 14, 1910. German novelist, journalist, and miscellaneous writer; brother of Paul Lindau. He traveled in Europe and in the Far East, often in diplomatic service, and was for many years (1871 *et seq.*) connected with the German embassy at Paris. He wrote stories (*Das rote Tuch; Die Hochzeitsreise*) and novels (*Robert Aschton*, 1877; *Gute Gesellschaft*, 1879).

Lindberg (lind'bėrg, lin'-; Swedish, lind'bery'), **Per August.** b. at Stockholm, March 5, 1890; d. there, Feb. 7, 1944. Swedish stage director and manager. He directed the Lorensberg Theater at Göteborg for four years, winning acclaim with productions of plays by Shakespeare and Strindberg. He started an experimental studio at the state-subsidized Dramatiska Teatern in Stockholm, staging plays by Toller, Hjalmar Bergman, and Pär Lagerkvist. In the Konserthuset (Concert Hall) of Stockholm, he started an experimental theater, dispensing with conventional settings, employing a formal stage, and depending largely upon plastic arrangements and the actors' rhythmic patterns. In private theaters he produced experimental plays such as Strindberg's *To Damascus* and Benavente's *Bonds of Interest*. He also published a number of books on the theater, including *Days in Castile*, which included a study of Calderón de la Barca (1924), *Regiproblem* (1927), and *Around the Curtain* (1932).

Lindbergh (lind'bėrg, lin'-), **Anne Morrow.** [Maiden name, **Anne Spencer Morrow.**] b. at Englewood, N.J., 1906—. American writer and aviation enthusiast; wife of Charles Augustus Lindbergh (b. 1902), and daughter of Dwight Whitney Morrow (1873–1931). A prize winner for her literary work at Smith College, she resumed writing after her marriage, and is the author of *North to the Orient* (1935), *Listen, the Wind* (1938), *The Wave of the Future* (1940), and *The Steep Ascent* (1944). The first two of these especially are stories of flights with her husband. *The Wave of the Future* was in some quarters criticized as displaying a lack of faith in democracy and an inclination toward an allegedly fascist organization of society. She was the first woman to receive the Hubbard Medal (1934), for her work as copilot and radio operator accompanying her husband in a 40,000 mile flight over five continents.

Lindbergh, Charles Augustus. b. at Stockholm, Jan. 20, 1859; d. May 24, 1924. American political reformer, a leader of the Non-Partisan League; father of Charles A. Lindbergh (b. 1902), the transatlantic flyer. During his five terms (1907–17) as a Republican congressman from Minnesota, he supported income tax legislation, Wilson's Mexican policy, and controls for big business. His opposition to U.S. participation in World War I brought him electoral unpopularity and ended his political career.

Lindbergh, Charles Augustus. b. at Detroit, Mich., Feb. 4, 1902—. American aviator; son of Charles Augustus Lindbergh (1859–1924). After leaving college in 1922 to become an aviator, he was commissioned (1925) a member of the air corps reserve. He made the initial flight (1926) on the air mail route between Chicago and St. Louis. He ordered built for him a Ryan monoplane, named *The Spirit of St. Louis*, in which he flew (May 10, 1927) from San Diego, Calif., to New York in the then record-breaking time for transcontinental solo flight of 21 hours, 20 minutes. On May 20, 1927, he took off from Roosevelt Field, New York, landing 33 hours, 39 minutes later at Le Bourget Air Field, Paris, in the first successful solo flight across the Atlantic Ocean. Lindbergh (or "Lindy," as he was popularly called) immediately became

a world hero and his return to the U.S. in June was the occasion of tremendous celebrations. He toured the U.S. to promote aviation, flew to Mexico on the invitation of President Calles, and, in 1929, married Anne Spencer Morrow, daughter of Dwight Morrow, U.S. ambassador to Mexico from 1927 to 1930. Photographic survey flights over Mexico resulted in important archaeological discoveries, and the Lindberghs later made pioneering flights to Alaska and other parts of the world. In 1932, the Lindberghs' son was kidnapped and found dead; the subsequent arrest (1934) of Bruno Richard Hauptmann, a German carpenter, his trial (1935), and his execution (1936), in what was probably the most sensational criminal case of the century, brought unwelcome publicity to the Lindberghs, who moved (1935) to England. In 1936 Lindbergh collaborated with Dr. Alexis Carrel on physiological experiments that resulted in the so-called artificial heart, a pump to circulate the blood. In this period he surveyed the several European air forces, and his reports on German air strength had much to do with the unwillingness of the Western powers to face a test of strength with Germany, though it was pointed out that Lindbergh's friendship with English admirers of the Nazi regime may have colored the reports. On his return to the U.S. in 1939, he lent his support to various isolationist groups, such as America First, and he made numerous speeches in an effort to keep the U.S. from entering the "European War." During World War II he was a civilian consultant for the U.S. Army Air Force, having resigned from the reserve as the result of popular outcry against his isolationism and alleged pro-Nazi sentiments, and he made several tours of Europe and the Pacific. He was the author of *We* (1936), an account of himself and his plane in the Atlantic flight.

Lindblad (lind'bläd), **Adolf Frederick.** b. near Stockholm, Feb. 1, 1801; d. Aug. 23, 1878. Swedish composer whose songs were made popular by the performances of Jenny Lind. His other works include the opera *Frondärarne* (1835), chamber music, and a symphony.

Linblad, Bertil. b. at Örebro, Sweden, Nov. 26, 1895—. Swedish astronomer, noted for his studies of the dynamics of spiral nebulae and contributions to the theory of galactic rotation.

Linde (lin'dę), **Otto zur.** b. at Essen, Germany, April 26, 1873—. German poet of the later naturalistic group, known chiefly for his attempted reform of the German lyric. He talked of "phonetic rhythm" and (borrowing the strict objectivity of some naturalists) asserted that the song should sing itself. With Rudolf Pannwitz, he founded (1904) and edited *Charon*, a journal devoted to the theory and practice of such verse. He wrote *Die Kugel, Eine Philosophie in Versen* (1909), *Thule-Traumland* (1910), and *Arno Holz und der Charon* (1911).

Linde (lēn'de), **Samuel Bogumil.** b. at Toruń, Poland, 1771; d. at Warsaw, Poland, Aug. 8, 1847. Polish lexicographer. He published a dictionary of the Polish language (6 vols., 1807–14).

Lindegren (lin'dę.gren), **Erik Johan.** b. at Luleå, Sweden, 1910—. Swedish lyric poet and critic. He has worked as a literary critic for *Bonniers Litterära Magasin* (1943 *et seq.*) and *Stockholms-Tidningen* (1946 *et seq.*). Lindegren's poetry is often surrealistic and imagistic, and expresses in free and musical verse the psychological complexity and confusion of modern Europe. His second book, *Mannen utan väg* (The Man Without a Road), had to be published at the author's own expense, but has since come to be regarded as one of Sweden's most important literary documents of the 1940's.

Lindeman (lin'dę.măn), **Ludvig Mathias.** b. at Trondheim, Norway, Nov. 28, 1812; d. at Christiania (now Oslo), Norway, May 23, 1887. Norwegian composer and music scholar.

Lindemann (lin'dę.măn), **Frederick Alexander.** [Title, 1st Baron **Cherwell.**] English physicist; friend and adviser of Winston S. Churchill. He was professor of experimental philosophy (1919 *et seq.*) at Oxford. He projected (1935) the system of interceptor balloons (barrage balloons) used over English cities during World War II air attacks. Author of *The Physical Significance of the Quantum Theory* (1932) and articles on astrophysics, meteorology, isotopes, and relativity.

Lindemann (lin'dę.măn), **Karl Louis Ferdinand.** b. at Hanover, Germany, April 12, 1852; d. at Munich, March 6, 1939. German mathematician. He contributed to differential geometry, the theory of numbers, Abelian and theta functions, potential theory, and the theory of screws, but is best known for his proof (1882) of the transcendence of the number π. This proof established the impossibility of solution by construction of the ancient problem of squaring the circle, that is, constructing with compass and straight edge a square equal in area to a given circle.

Linden (lin'dęn). Former town in NW Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Lower Saxony, British Zone, formerly in the province of Hanover, Prussia, now a western part of the city of Hanover.

Linden. City in NE New Jersey, in Union County. It has an automobile assembly plant, a large petroleum refinery, chemical plants, and other industries. 30,644 (1950).

Lindenhurst (lin'dęn.hėrst). Village in SE New York, in Suffolk County, on Long Island. 8,644 (1950).

Lindenthal (lin'dęn.thôl), **Gustav.** b. at Brünn, Austria (now Brno, Czechoslovakia), May 21, 1850; d. July 31, 1935. American civil engineer, a specialist in bridges and tunnels. He was a consultant in the construction of western railways and bridges with offices at Pittsburgh (1877–90) and New York (1890 *et seq.*). He served as commissioner (1902–03) of bridges for the City of New York, was consulting engineer for the Pennsylvania Railroad tunnels under the Hudson and East rivers at New York, and consultant and architect of the Hell Gate steel arch bridge spanning the East River at New York.

Lindenwold (lin'dęn.wōld). Borough in SW New Jersey, in Camden County: residential community. 3,479 (1950).

Lindesnes (lin'dęs.nes). [Also: **Lindesnæs**; English, **the Naze.**] Cape at the S extremity of Norway, projecting into the North Sea.

Lindi (lin'di). Seaport town in E Africa, in SE Tanganyika territory, on the Indian Ocean coast ab. 60 mi. N of the Mozambique boundary. The town is the administrative headquarters of the Southern Province, and the main commercial center of the area. It exports peanuts and sisal. 8,577 (1948).

Lindisfarne (lin'dis.färn). See **Holy Island.**

Lindlar (lind'lär). Town in W Germany, in the *Land* (state) of North Rhine-Westphalia, British Zone, formerly in the Rhine Province, ab. 13 mi. E of Cologne: various industries. 10,539 (1950).

Lindley (lind'li), **John.** b. at Catton, near Norwich, England, Feb. 5, 1799; d. at Turnham Green, Middlesex, England, Nov. 1, 1865. English botanist and horticulturist, professor of botany (1829–60) in the University of London (University College). He wrote *A Synopsis of the British Flora* (1829), *Key to Structural and Systematic Botany* (1835; enlarged as *Elements of Botany*, 1841), *The Theory of Horticulture* (1840; enlarged as *The Theory and Practice of Horticulture*, 1842), *The Vegetable Kingdom* (1846), and others. He was the editor of the *Journal of the Horticultural Society* (1846–55) and of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* (1841–65).

Lindley, Mount. Mountain in Antarctica, W of the Ross Shelf Ice, in ab. 81°45′ S., 159°15′ E. Elevation, ab. 7,270 ft.

Lindman (lind'măn), **(Salomon) Arvid (Achates).** b. at Österbey, Sweden, Sept. 19, 1862; d. in airplane crash near Croydon, England, Dec. 9, 1936. Swedish political leader, industrialist, and naval officer, known particularly for introducing electoral reforms while premier (1906–11). During a second term (1928–30) as premier, he strengthened national defense preparations and increased tariff rates. He was leader (1912–35) of the Conservative Party. He started a successful career as an industrialist, concerned particularly with the timber industry. He was elected (1905) to the *Riksdag* (parliament), becoming naval minister the same year, and was foreign minister (1917) for six months during World War I. He was a delegate (1932) to the Geneva disarmament conference. His forestry activities included presidency of the State Institute of Scientific Forestry Research and of the Forestry High School.

Lindner (lind'ner), **Theodor.** b. at Breslau, May 29, 1843; d. at Halle, Germany, Nov. 25, 1919. German

historian. Author of *Weltgeschichte seit der Völkerwanderung* (World History Since the Migration of People, 1901–16).

Lindor (lin'dôr). Poetical name for a lover, usually a shepherd lover.

Lindpaintner (lint'pint.nêr), **Peter Joseph von.** b. at Koblenz, Germany, Dec. 9, 1791; d. at Nonnenhorn, Lake Constance, Germany, Aug. 21, 1856. German composer and conductor.

Lindsay (lin'zi). City in S central California, in Tulare County: processing center and shipping point for an orange and olive growing area. 5,060 (1950).

Lindsay. Town in S central Oklahoma, in Garvin County, on the Washita River ab. 40 mi. S of Oklahoma City. 3,021 (1950).

Lindsay. City in SE Ontario, Canada, county seat of Victoria County, on the Scugog River, ab. 60 mi. NE of Toronto. 9,603 (1951).

Lindsay, Alexander. [Title: 4th Earl of **Crawford**; called the **"Tiger Earl"** and **"Earl Beardie."**] d. 1454. Scottish nobleman, warden of the Marches in 1451. He raised a force against James II of Scotland after the murder of his ally William Douglas, 8th Earl of Douglas (Feb. 21, 1452), but was defeated at Brechin on May 18, 1452.

Lindsay, Alexander. [Title, 1st Baron **Spynie.**] d. June 5, 1607. Scottish nobleman, vice-chamberlain to James VI of Scotland (James I of England). He was accidentally slain while endeavoring to stop a quarrel between two kinsmen.

Lindsay, Alexander. [Titles: 2nd Baron **Balcarres,** 1st Earl of **Balcarres.**] b. July 6, 1618; d. at Breda, Netherlands, in August, 1659. Scottish supporter of Charles II. He was present (1644) at the battle of Marston Moor, but broke (1648) with the Covenanters after the attempted rescue of the king. He was admitted (1649) to Parliament, and became (1650) commissioner of the exchequer. He was sent to France with Scottish royalist proposals for Charles II and remained at the exiled king's court.

Lindsay, Alexander. [Titles: 6th Earl of **Balcarres,** 23rd Earl of **Crawford.**] b. Jan. 18, 1752; d. near Wigan, Lancashire, England, May 27, 1825. Scottish soldier. He served as commander of an infantry battalion at Ticonderoga, July 7, 1777, and was involved in Burgoyne's surrender, remaining a prisoner until 1779. In 1793 he was appointed commander of the forces in Jersey, and in 1794 governor of Jamaica, where he remained till 1801. He engaged in a duel with Benedict Arnold, but refused to shoot in his turn, preferring, as he said, to leave Arnold "to the executioner."

Lindsay, David. [Titles: 5th Earl of **Crawford,** 1st Duke of **Montrose.**] b. c1440; d. cDecember 25, 1495. Scottish nobleman and politician; son of Alexander Lindsay (d. 1454). He was appointed (1476) lord high admiral, master (1480) of the household, lord chamberlain (1483), and joint high justiciary (1488) of north Scotland. He was created (1488) Duke of Montrose, the first instance in which the dignity of duke was given to a Scotsman not of royal blood.

Lindsay, Sir David. [Also, **Lyndsay.**] b. 1490; d. before April 18, 1555. Scottish poet and diplomat. He was appointed (c1529) Lyon king at arms. His poetry, in the Chaucerian tradition, attacked the vices of the church and is considered as one of the factors that aided the Reformation in Scotland. He was the author of *The Complaynt to the King* (1529), *Ane Satyre of the Three Estaits* (1540, a dramatic poem satirizing abuses in church and state, acted again in 1555), *The Monarchie* (1543, his last and longest poem), and *The Register of the Arms of the Scottish Nobility and Gentry* (first published in 1821).

Lindsay, David Alexander Edward. [Titles: 27th Earl of **Crawford,** 10th Earl of **Balcarres.**] b. at Aberdeen, Scotland, Oct. 10, 1871; d. at Wigan, Lancashire, England, March 8, 1940. Scottish politician. He served (1914–16) as an enlisted man in World War I. He was in Lloyd George's cabinet as lord privy seal (1916–18), was chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster (1919–20), first commissioner of works (1921–22), minister of transport (1922), and was appointed (1926) presiding officer of the government committee on radio development. Author of books on art, such as *Donatello* (1903) and *The Evolution of Italian Sculpture* (1909).

Lindsay, Howard. b. at Waterford, N.Y., March 29, 1889—. American playwright, producer, and actor. He was coauthor with Bertrand Robinson of *Tommy* (1927), *Your Uncle Dudley* (1929), and *Oh Promise Me* (1930), and collaborated with Russel Crouse on musical comedies such as *Anything Goes* (1934), *Red, Hot, and Blue* (1936), *Hooray for What?* (1937), and *Strip for Action* (1942), and on a dramatization of Clarence Day's *Life With Father* (produced at New York, 1939) in which he played the role of Father. He shared the Pulitzer prize (1946) with Russel Crouse for *State of the Union* (1945).

Lindsay, Nicholas Vachel. See **Lindsay, Vachel.**

Lindsay, Norman Alfred William. b. at Creswick, Australia, 1879—. Australian cartoonist, illustrator, and author, noted particularly for the two humorous novels which he wrote and illustrated, *The Cautious Amorist* (1932) and *The Age of Consent* (1938). His pen drawings, water colors, and etchings are in numerous Australian and British museums and collections. In addition, he is the illustrator of *Lysistrata, Poetry in Australia,* and *Loving Mad Tom.* His essays include *Creative Effort* and *Madame Life's Lovers* (illustrated).

Lindsay, Patrick. [Title, 6th Baron **Lindsay of the Byres.**] d. Dec. 11, 1589. Scottish statesman, said to have been the first of the nobles to give open support to the cause of the Reformers. He played a prominent part in the affairs of Scotland during the reign of Mary, Queen of Scots, and the regencies of Murray and Morton. He supported the plot for the murder of Rizzio, and was guardian with Lord Ruthven of Queen Mary in Lochleven Castle. He was deputed to obtain her signature to the deed of abdication, and decided by his skill the result of the battle of Langside, in which her adherents were defeated.

Lindsay, Philip. b. at Sydney, Australia, May 1, 1906—. English historian and novelist; son of Norman Alfred William Lindsay. Author of *Morgan in Jamaica* (1930), *King Richard III* (1933), *King Henry V* (1934), *Kings of Merry England* (1936), *Crowned King of England* (1937), *Mirror for Ruffians* (1939), and other historical studies. His works of fiction include the novels *Panama is Burning* (1932), *Here Comes the King* (1933), *London Bridge is Falling* (1934), *Gentleman Harry Retires* (1937), *Bride for a Buccaneer* (1938), *The Fall of the Axe* (1940), *Jack Laughs at Locksmiths* (1943), and *He Rides in Triumph* (1945), as well as motion-picture scenarios.

Lindsay, Robert. b. at Pitscottie, Fifeshire, Scotland, c1500; d. c1565. Scottish writer.

Lindsay, Samuel McCune. b. at Pittsburgh, Pa., May 10, 1869—. American educator and writer on social legislation. He was commissioner of education (1902–04) of Puerto Rico, and served as professor of social legislation (1907–39) at Columbia. Author of *Social Aspects of Philadelphia Relief Work* (1895), *Railway Labor in the United States* (1902), *Reports on Child Labor* (1902–07), *Economic Aspects of Emergency Housing Legislation in New York* (1921), and other works. Coauthor with W. W. and W. F. Willoughby of *Financial Administration of Great Britain* (1917).

Lindsay, Vachel. [Full name, **Nicholas Vachel Lindsay.**] b. at Springfield, Ill., Nov. 10, 1879; d. there, Dec. 4, 1931. American poet. His use of chanting rhythms and colloquial speech in *The Congo and Other Poems* (1914) influenced many succeeding writers. After lecturing (1905–06) on art at New York he undertook the first of a number of walking trips, through the South, with copies of a poem, *The Tree of Laughing Bells,* to pay his way. He was the first American poet invited to read his work at Oxford University (1920). His volumes of verse are *Rhymes to be Traded for Bread* (1912), *General William Booth Enters into Heaven and Other Poems* (1913), *The Chinese Nightingale and Other Poems* (1917), *The Golden Whales of California and Other Rhymes* (1920), *The Daniel Jazz* (1920), *Going-to-the-Sun* (1923), *Collected Poems* (1923), *Going-to-the-Stars* (1926), and *The Candle in the Cabin* (1926). His prose writings include *The Art of the Moving Picture* (1915), *The Golden Book of Springfield* (1920), and *The Litany of Washington Street* (1929).

Lindsay, Wallace Martin. b. at Pittenweem, Fifeshire, Scotland, Feb. 12, 1858; d. at St. Andrews, Scotland, Feb. 21, 1937. Scottish classical scholar. He was professor of humanity (1899–1937) at St. Andrews, Scotland. Author of *The Latin Language* (1894), *Syntax of Plautus* (1907), *Julian of Toledo* (1922), and other studies, and editor of many Latin texts.

Lindsell (lin'sel), Sir **Wilfrid Gordon.** b. Sept. 29, 1884—. English soldier who commanded the British army's Middle East supply service during World War II. He was quartermaster general (1939–40) of the British Expeditionary Force. His organization of supply and equipment was considered to have been instrumental in the successful advance of the British Eighth Army across North Africa.

Lindsey (lin'zi), **Benjamin Barr.** [Called **Ben Lindsey.**] b. at Jackson, Tenn., Nov. 25, 1869; d. at Los Angeles, Calif., March 26, 1943. American jurist. He was admitted to the bar in 1894, and became judge of the county court and juvenile court at Denver, Colo., in 1901. He introduced important reforms in the juvenile court system, and was a leading authority on the treatment of juvenile delinquents, his methods being adopted in many places throughout the world. He was appointed (1934) to the California superior court. Judge Lindsey was also known as a political reformer and became a controversial figure through his advocacy of companionate marriage. He published *Problems of the Children* (1903), *The Beast and the Jungle* (1910), and other works. With Wainwright Evans he wrote *The Revolt of Modern Youth* (1925) and *The Companionate Marriage* (1927).

Lindsey, Parts of. Administrative county in E central England, a subdivision of Lincolnshire. It occupies the N part of Lincolnshire, and is the largest of the administrative counties into which Lincolnshire is divided. It is bounded on the N by Yorkshire, on the E by the North Sea, on the S by the Parts of Holland and the Parts of Kesteven, on the SW by Nottinghamshire, and on the W and NW by Yorkshire. The surface is more varied than in other parts of Lincolnshire. The Isle of Axholme occupies the W and NW parts. The Vale of Trent skirts along the W border. These are regions of pasture and cultivation. East of the Vale of Trent, the pronounced escarpment of the Lincoln Heights rises. East of the Lincoln Heights lies the Vale of Lincolnshire, another region of pasture and crop land. The Lincolnshire Wolds, chalk hills used chiefly for grazing sheep, lie E of the Vale of Lincolnshire. Farthest to the E, along the coast, lie the Lincolnshire Marshes, part of the Fens, now extensively drained and raising wheat, root crops, and cattle. Area, ab. 1,520 sq. mi.; pop. 473,463 (1951).

Lindum (lin'dum) or **Lindum Colonia** (kō.lō'ni.ą). Latin names of **Lincoln,** England.

Lindus (lin'dus). In ancient geography, a town on the E coast of Rhodes. The site is now occupied by the village of Lindos.

Line (līn), **Francis.** [Also, **Francis Hall.**] b. probably at London, 1595; d. at Liége, Belgium, Nov. 25, 1675. English Jesuit, professor of Hebrew and mathematics in the Jesuit college of Liége.

Línea (lē'nā.ä) or **Línea de la Concepción** (dā lä kōn.thep''thyōn'), **La.** See **La Línea.**

Line Islands (līn). Group of 11 small coral islands in C Pacific Ocean, between the Hawaiian Islands and the Tuamotu Islands. They are owned partly by Great Britain and partly by the U.S. The islands are: Kingman, Palmyra, Washington, Fanning, Christmas, Jarvis, Malden, Starbuck, Caroline, Vostock, and Flint. Formerly valuable for guano deposits, their chief value in recent years has been as sites for airfields and weather stations.

Lines of Düppel (düp'el). See **Düppel, Lines of.**

Lines of Torres Vedras (tôr'rāz bā'thräs). See **Torres Vedras, Lines of.**

Linet (li.net'). [Also, **Lynette.**] In Arthurian romance, the sister of Lionês of Castle Perilous. In the *Morte d'Arthur* she engages Gareth to rescue Lionês. He does so, and marries her. Tennyson treats the story in his *Gareth and Lynette.*

Ling (ling), **Per Henrik.** b. at Ljunga, in Småland, Sweden, Nov. 15, 1776; d. at Stockholm, May 3, 1839. Swedish poet. He was the founder of the so-called movement cure, the use of gymnastic exercises, either alone or in conjunction with medical treatment, to cure bodily ailments. In 1813 he founded the Royal Gymnastic Central Institute at Stockholm.

Linga Purana (ling'gą pō.rä'nä). One of the 18 *Puranas;* in this one Siva explains the objects of life: virtue, wealth, righteousness, and final liberation from rebirth. It contains 11,000 stanzas, and is not earlier than the 8th or 9th century.

Lingard (ling'gärd), **Jim.** Hero of Joseph Conrad's novel *Lord Jim* (1900).

Lingard, John. b. at Winchester, England, Feb. 5, 1771; d. at Hornby, Lancashire, England, July 17, 1851. English Roman Catholic priest and historian. He wrote *A History of England* (8 vols., 1819–30; last edition, revised by the author, 10 vols., 1849–51), *The Antiquities of the Anglo-Saxon Church* (1806, enlarged as *The History and Antiquities of the Anglo-Saxon Church,* 1845), and others.

Lingayen (lēng.gä.yen'). Town in W Luzon, Philippine Islands, the capital of Pangasinan province. It is situated on the delta at the mouth of the Agno River, on Lingayen Gulf, and is a coastal port. 6,350 (1948).

Lingayen Gulf. Arm of the China Sea, indenting the W coast of Luzon, Philippine Islands. It was the scene of a major Japanese amphibious assault in December, 1941.

Lingeh (ling.ge'). Seaport town in S Iran, in Luristan, on the Persian Gulf. It has an airport, and exports dates, carpets, hides, and fishery products. Pop. ab. 10,000.

Lingen (ling'en). Town in NW Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Lower Saxony, British Zone, formerly in the province of Hanover, Prussia, on the Ems River and the Dortmund-Ems Canal, near the Dutch border, ab. 36 mi. NW of Osnabrück: grain and livestock trade. Its manufactures include textiles, furniture, cement, machinery, and dairy products. The *Rathaus* (town hall) dates from the 17th century. Lingen belonged to the countship of Lingen in the Middle Ages; it passed in the 16th century to Charles V, then to Spain, to Maurice of Nassau-Orange, and in 1702 to Prussia. 20,164 (1950).

Lingenthal (ling'en.täl), **Karl Salomo Zachariä von.** See **Zachariä von Lingenthal, Karl Salomo.**

Lingg (lingk), **Hermann.** b. at Lindau, Germany, Jan. 22, 1820; d. at Munich, June 18, 1905. German poet of the so-called Munich school. He studied medicine and was an army surgeon until 1851, when he retired on a stipend from King Maximilian II of Bavaria. His first poems (1853) were warmly received, as was also his ambitious epic, *Die Völkerwanderung* (1866–68), but this reputation has not been endorsed by later generations, and of his numerous dramas none has retained any considerable audience. His poem *Das Krokodil von Singapur* gave the name to the well-known literary club Das Krokodil.

Linggadjati (ling.gä.jä'tē). See under **Cheribon.**

Linggadjati Agreement. [Also, **Cheribon Agreement.**] Armistice agreement formally concluded on March 27, 1947, at the town of Linggadjati, near Cheribon, Java, between the Netherlands government and the government of the Republic of Indonesia. After long negotiations, the Netherlands government recognized the republican government's *de facto* authority over Java, Madura, and Sumatra and pledged itself to the withdrawal of Allied and Netherlands armed forces still in republican territory by Jan. 1, 1949, the date set for the joint establishment of a federated United States of Indonesia. The agreement failed to define adequately the status which the republic was to occupy during the interim period, and the resulting difference of views, especially with regard to the republican government's power to enter into foreign relations, led to renewed occupation of republican territory by Dutch military forces. Negotiations for a settlement of the dispute during the next two years, mostly under the supervision of a Good Offices Committee appointed by the United Nations Security Council, aimed in the main to reestablish, now on the firm ground of complete mutual understanding, the peaceful accommodation that was supposed to have been reached at Linggadjati.

Lingo (ling'gō). Character in Samuel Foote's *Agreeable Surprise.*

Lingoa Geral (lēng'gwą zhā.räl'). Modified form of the Tupí language, formerly widely spoken in the settlements of interior Brazil. At the time of the Brazilian conquest various dialects of the Tupí tongue were spoken over the greater part of Brazil, and the Jesuits adopted them as a medium for their teachings. These dialects became amalgamated through intercourse between the missions. Indians of other tribes brought into the missions readily learned the Tupí, and modified it by words from their own languages; other words were introduced from the Portuguese, and gradually a language was formed which, though based on the original Tupí, differed from it considerably. The Lingoa Geral is closely allied to the modern Guaraní of Paraguay.

Lingones (ling.gō'nēz). Ancient Celtic tribe living in E Gaul, in the vicinity of what is now Langres and Dijon, in the department of Haute-Marne, France. They are mentioned by Caesar as being allies of the Roman legions.

Lingones. An ancient name of **Langres.**

Linguetta (lēng.gwāt'tä). Italian name of **Acroceraunia.**

Linguistic Society of America. Organization founded in 1924 for the purpose of promoting the scientific study of language. Among its publications are *Language* (quarterly) and *Language Monographs* (occasional).

Linhai (lin'hī'). [Former name, **Tai-chau, Taichow.**] City in E China, in the province of Chekiang, on a small river ab. 80 mi. SW of Ninghsien (Ningpo): a center for agricultural trade. 50,000 (1922).

Linhares (lē.nyä'rēs), **José.** b. at Baturité, Ceará, Brazil, Jan. 28, 1886—. Brazilian jurist, acting president (Oct. 29, 1945–Jan. 21, 1946) of Brazil. He was a member (1937 *et seq.*) of the supreme court, serving as its vice-president (1940–45) and president (1945 *et seq.*).

Lini (lin'ē'). [Former name, **Ichow.**] City in E China, in the province of Shantung, at the junction of the Fang and Yi rivers: important road junction and trading center. 100,000 (1922).

Liniers y Bremont (lēn.yers' ē brā.mônt') or **Liniers, Santiago Antonio María de.** [French, **Jacques Antoine Marie Deliniers-Brémont.**] b. at Niort, Deux-Sèvres, France, Feb. 6, 1756; d. near Buenos Aires, Aug. 26, 1810. Spanish Royalist in the naval service. He commanded a force on the Río de la Plata, retaking Buenos Aires from the English in 1806. The people deposed the weak viceroy Sobremonte, and put Liniers in his place, Aug. 14, 1806; but he was dismissed by the Spanish central junta in July, 1809. He retired to Córdoba and, on hearing of the revolution of May 10, 1810, collected a force and attempted to reëstablish royal authority, but was captured and shot.

Linievitch (lē'nyi.vich), **Nikolai Petrovitch.** See **Linyevich, Nikolay Petrovich.**

Link (lingk), **Heinrich Friedrich.** b. at Hildesheim, Germany, Feb. 2, 1767; d. at Berlin, Jan. 1, 1851. German botanist.

Linkinwater (ling'kin.wô.tėr, -wot.ėr), **Tim.** In Charles Dickens's *Nicholas Nickleby*, the faithful and trustworthy clerk of Cheeryble Brothers.

Linklater (lingk'lā''tėr), **Eric.** b. in the Orkney Islands, 1899—. English novelist and biographer. Author of *White Man's Saga* (1929), *Poet's Pub* (1929), *A Dragon Laughed* (1930), *Juan in America* (1931), *Ben Jonson and King James* (1931), *The Men of Ness* (1932), *Mary Queen of Scots* (1933), *Robert the Bruce* (1934), *The Devil's in the News* (1934), *The Lion and the Unicorn* (1935), *God Likes Them Plain* (1935), *Juan in China* (1937), *The Impregnable Women* (1938), *Judas* (1939), *The Wind on the Moon* (1944), *Private Angelo* (1946), *The Art of Adventure* (1947), *Scalskin Trousers* (1947), *A Spell for Old Bones* (1949), *Mr. Byculla* (1950), and *Laxdale Hall* (1952).

Linkomies (ling'kō.mēs), **Edwin Johan Hildegard.** b. at Viborg, Finland, Dec. 22, 1894—. Finnish political leader and educator, who served (1943–44) as premier during World War II. He was sentenced (1946) to 5½ years imprisonment on war-guilt charges, but was released (1948). He was vice-president (1939–43) of the parliament, and was successively vice-president (1936–42) and president (1942–43) of the coalition party. He was associated with Helsinki University, where he became (1923) professor of Romance philology, and served (1930–31) as dean. He held (1932–45) the post of prorector there.

Linköping (lin'chė''ping). City in SE Sweden, the capital of the *län* (county) of Östergötland, near the S shore of Lake Roxen, on the Stångån (Stang River), ab. 110 mi. SW of Stockholm. It is a rail junction, and has manufactures of airplanes, automobiles, foundry products, textiles, tobacco, and sugar. It is the seat of a Lutheran bishopric, and has a Gothic cathedral of the 12th–15th centuries. There is also a castle (formerly the episcopal residence) dating from the 15th century. 54,552 (1950).

Linkville (lingk'vil). Former name of **Klamath Falls.**

Linley (lin'li), **Elizabeth Ann.** b. at Bath, England, Sept. 7, 1754; d. at Bristol, England, June 28, 1792. English soprano singer. She was the daughter of Thomas Linley (1732–95), and in 1773 married Richard Brinsley Sheridan under romantic circumstances, she having asked him to take her to a convent in France to escape the importunities of suitors.

Linley, George. b. at Leeds, England, 1798; d. at London, Sept. 10, 1865. English composer and poet, best known as the author of numerous popular songs.

Linley, Maria. d. 1784. English concert and oratorio singer; daughter of Thomas Linley (1732–95).

Linley, Mary. b. c1756; d. 1787. English oratorio singer; daughter of Thomas Linley (1732–95).

Linley, Thomas. b. at Wells, England, Jan. 17, 1732; d. at London, Nov. 19, 1795. English composer and teacher of music. He was the author of the music of the opera *The Duenna* (1775) with his son Thomas (1756–78) as collaborator, *The Camp* (1778), *The Carnival of Venice* (1781), *The Strangers at Home*, and others. In 1776 he left Bath, where he had lived, for London, and with his son-in-law, Richard Brinsley Sheridan, and Richard Ford bought Garrick's share in the Drury Lane Theatre, where he was the director of music for a number of years.

Linley, Thomas. b. at Bath, England, in May, 1756; d. in Lincolnshire, England, in August, 1778. English composer and violinist; son of Thomas Linley (1732–95). His works include the orchestral anthem *Let God Arise*, *An Ode on the Witches and Fairies of Shakespeare*, and incidental music for *The Tempest*. He collaborated with his father on the music for Sheridan's *The Duenna* (1775).

Linley, William. b. at Bath, England, c1771; d. at London, May 6, 1835. English writer and composer; youngest son of Thomas Linley (1732–95). He was for a time (1790–96, 1800–06) in the service of the East India Company at Madras. He was the author of several operatic pieces, glees, and others, *Shakespeare's Dramatic Lyrics* (1816), and several novels and poems.

Linlithgow (lin.lith'gō). Royal burgh in S central Scotland, county seat of West Lothian, ab. 15 mi. W of Edinburgh, ab. 411 mi. N of London by rail. Linlithgow Palace, a residence of the sovereigns of Scotland, the birthplace of James V and Mary, Queen of Scots, was built between the 14th and 17th centuries, and forms a square mass with low towers at the angles. 3,731 (est. 1948).

Linlithgow, 1st Earl of. A title of **Livingstone, Alexander.**

Linlithgow, 1st Marquis of. A title of **Hope, John Adrian Louis.**

Linlithgowshire (lin.lith'gō.shir). Former name of **West Lothian.**

Linnaeus (li.nē'us), **Carolus.** [Latinized name of **Karl von Linné** (kärl fon li.nā').] b. at Råshult, Småland, Sweden, May 13, 1707; d. at Uppsala, Sweden, Jan. 10, 1778. Swedish naturalist and botanist; founder of the Linnaean or bionomial system of scientific nomenclature. He studied at Lund and Uppsala, where he became (1730) adjunct lecturer for Olaf Rudbeck, professor of botany, who admired Linnaeus's work on the sex of plants. In 1732 he made a journey to Lapland, and later went to the Netherlands to study (1735–38) medicine and botany. He practiced medicine at Stockholm after 1738, became professor of medicine (1741) at Uppsala, and later was professor of botany there. His lectures were extremely popular; it is estimated that they tripled the normal attendance at the university. Linnaeus published more than 180 works, developing and expanding his system of scientific nomenclature, which brought order to what had been a chaotic field. Although Linnaeus made mistakes in classification, his principles, which he applied to botany, zoölogy, and mineralogy, are of the greatest importance

in clarifying the relationships within the natural kingdoms and in demonstrating an order in nature. His system of generic and specific names, with the use of accurate definition of the species, came at a time when many new plants and animals were becoming known in Europe and was of tremendous use in classifying what would otherwise have been an overwhelming mass of material. Among his works are *Systema naturae* (1735), *Fundamenta botanica* (1736), *Genera plantarum* (1737), *Flora lapponica* (1737), *Philosophia botanica* (1751), and *Species plantarum* (1753).

Linné (li.nā'). Crater in the moon, believed by some astronomers to have undergone change since its first telescopic observations.

Linnell (lin'ĕl), **John.** b. at London, June 16, 1792; d. at Redhill, Surrey, England, Jan. 20, 1882. English painter in oil and water color, best known for his landscapes.

Linnet (lin'ĕt), **Kitty.** Poor and pretty actress, the cruel character in Samuel Foote's *The Maid of Bath*.

Linnhe (lin'ē), **Loch.** Arm of the sea in W Scotland, in Argyllshire. It is connected with the Sound of Mull on the W and the Firth of Lorne on the S, from which it extends NE to a narrows ab. 5 mi. NW of Ballachulish. Beyond the narrows and continuing in a northeasterly direction ab. 10 mi. to the immediate vicinity of the SW terminus of the Caledonian Canal, the loch is also known as Lower Loch Eil. Length to the narrows, ab. 21 mi.; greatest width, ab. 5 mi.

Lin Piao (lin' byou'). b. at Huangan, Hupeh, China, 1908; d. 1952. Chinese Communist leader, commander of the 4th Field Army. He participated in the Canton uprising (1927) and the Long March (1934–35). He commanded (1945–49) the Communist-led troops which routed Kuomintang forces in Manchuria, and was also victor (1949) at Tientsin, Hankow, Wuchang, Nanchang, and other cities. He was appointed (1949) chairman of the South-Central China administrative area.

Lin Po-ch'ü (lin' bu'chü'). [Also: **Lin Pai-ch'ü** (bī'-) and **Lin Pei-ch'ü** (bā'-); formal name, **Lin Tsu-han.**] b. at Lingling, Hunan, China, 1882—. One of the five "elders" of the Chinese Communist Party. He collaborated (1904–25) closely with Sun Yat-sen. A member since 1922 of the Communist Party, he fled (1927–31) to Moscow, where he was especially active in Chinese language reform. He returned (1931) to become finance minister in the Kiangsi Soviet and later was chairman of the Shensi-Kansu-Ninghsia border region. He was appointed (1949) secretary-general of the state council of the People's Republic of China.

Lins (lēns). City in S Brazil, in the state of São Paulo. 24,170 (1950).

Lin Sen (lin' sun'). b. at Foochow, Fukien, China, c1867; d. at Chungking, China, Aug. 1, 1943. Chinese elder statesman of the Kuomintang, figurehead president (1932–43) of the Kuomintang government of China.

Linsingen (lin'zing.ĕn), **Alexander von.** b. at Hildesheim, Germany, Feb. 1, 1850; d. 1935. German general who in World War I commanded (1915–18) the armies on Germany's southeastern front, where he prevented a Russian breakthrough. In June, 1918, he was in command of the troops at Berlin (these troops joined the revolutionary forces, Nov. 9, 1918).

Linskill (lin'skil), **Mary.** [Pseudonym, **Stephen Yorke.**] b. at Whitby, Yorkshire, England, Dec. 13, 1840; d. there, April 9, 1891. English novelist. Author of *Tales of the North Riding* (1871), *Cleveden* (1876), and *The Haven under the Hill* (1886).

Linth (lint). River in NE Switzerland, flowing through the canton of Glarus and the Lake of Wallenstadt into the Lake of Zurich. Hydrographically, it forms the upper course of the Limmat River. Length, ab. 40 mi.

Linthal (lin'täl). Town in C Switzerland, in the canton of Glarus, on the Linth River. It is a summer resort and the starting point of the Klausen road. Elevation, ab. 2,240 ft.; pop. 1,708 (1941).

Linthicum (lin'thi.kum), **John Charles.** b. at Linthicum Heights, Md., Nov. 26, 1867; d. Oct. 5, 1932. American legislator responsible for the legal recognition of *The Star-Spangled Banner* as the official national anthem. He was a member (1911–32) of the U.S. House of Representatives.

Linton (lin'tŏn). City in SW Indiana, in Greene County, ab. 33 mi. SE of Terre Haute. Coal mining is its principal industry. 5,973 (1950).

Linton, Eliza. [Maiden name, **Lynn.**] b. at Keswick, England, Feb. 10, 1822; d. at London, July 14, 1898. English novelist and author; wife of William James Linton.

Linton, Ralph. b. at Philadelphia, Feb. 27, 1893—. American anthropologist. He served as assistant curator of ethnology (1922–28) at the Field Museum, was professor of anthropology at Wisconsin (1928–37) and at Columbia (1937–43), serving at Columbia as chairman of the department from 1939 to 1943, and has been Sterling professor of anthropology at Yale since 1946. He has done field work in archaeology in New Mexico, Guatemala, New Jersey, Illinois, Colorado, the Marquesas Islands, Ohio, and Wisconsin, and ethnological field research in Polynesia, Madagascar, South Africa, and Oklahoma. Author of *The Material Culture of the Marquesas Islands* (1924), *The Use of Tobacco Among North American Indians* (1924), *The Study of Man, an Introduction* (1936), *Acculturation in Seven American Indian Tribes* (1940), and *The Cultural Background of Personality* (1945); editor of *Most of the World* (1949).

Linton, William. b. at Liverpool, England, April 22, 1791; d. at London, Aug. 18, 1876. English landscape painter and writer. Author of *The Scenery of Greece and its Islands* (1856), *Colossal Vestiges of the Older Nations* (1862), and others.

Linton, William James. b. at London, Dec. 7, 1812; d. at New Haven, Conn., Dec. 29, 1897. Anglo-American engraver and author. A republican and a Chartist, he was engaged in journalistic work in England until 1867, when he removed to the U.S., living first at New York, and then at New Haven, Conn., where he had an engraving establishment. His works include *Claribel, and Other Poems* (1865), *A History of Wood-Engraving in America* (1882), *Poems and Translations* (1889), *European Republicans* (1892), *The Life of John Greenleaf Whittier* (1893), and *Threescore and Ten Years* (1894; also published as *Memories*, 1895).

Lintot (lin'tot), **Barnaby Bernard.** b. at Southwater, Sussex, England, Dec. 1, 1675; d. at London, Feb. 3, 1736. English bookseller, noted as the publisher of the translations of the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*, and other works of Pope. He is a prominent figure in the literary anecdotes of the period.

Lintsang (lin'tsäng'). Chinese name of the **Mekong.**

Lin Tsu-han (lin' dzu'hän'). Formal name of **Lin Po-ch'ü.**

Linus (lī'nus), Saint. b. in Tuscany, Italy; d. 76 A.D. Pope from 67 to 76, the immediate successor of Saint Peter.

Linus. Song of lamentation for the death of vegetation or for the "killing" (i.e., cutting or reaping) of the vine and grain, anciently sung in Phoenicia and W Asia at the time of vintage and harvest. Sappho identified Linus with Adonis, and the Linus song with the Adonis songs, sung all over W Asia, Asia Minor, and into Greece and the Mediterranean region as the Adonis cult spread. Sir James G. Frazer suggested that the name Linus was a corruption of the words *ai lanu*, meaning "woe to us," expressing grief for the death of Adonis, symbolized in the cutting of the grain. Herodotus mentions a like song of mourning being sung by Egyptian reapers.

Linwood (lin'wŭd). Unincorporated community in SE Pennsylvania, in Delaware County. 2,938 (1950).

Linyevich (lē'nyi.vich), **Nikolay Petrovich.** [Also, **Nikolai Petrovitch Linievitch.**] b. in the government of Chernigov, Russia, Dec. 24, 1838; d. at St. Petersburg, April 23, 1908. Russian soldier, commander (1900–04) in Manchuria.

Linyu (lin'yü'). [Former name, **Shanhaikwan.**] Town in NE China, in Hopei province at the Manchurian border, where the Great Wall of China meets the sea. It has long been a strategic fortress town, guarding the NE approach to the North China Plain, and a gate city on the Great Wall. It is now a minor port and a station on the Peiping-Mukden railway. Pop. ab. 30,000.

Lin Yutang (lin' yü'tang'). [Also, **Lin Yu-t'ang.**] b. at Changchow, Amoy, China, 1895— . Chinese-American writer and philologist. He received a Western education,

at St. John's University in Shanghai, at Harvard University in the U.S., and at Leipzig University in Germany. He was professor of English and philology at Peiping University (1923–26), and later a member of the arts faculty at Amoy University before taking up permanent residence in the U.S. in 1928, where, as an author writing in English, he has won popular and critical acclaim. His books include *My Country and My People* (1936), *The Importance of Living* (1937), *Moment in Peking* (1939), *With Love and Irony* (1940), *A Leaf in the Storm* (1941), *The Wisdom of China and India* (an anthology, 1942), *Between Tears and Laughter* (1943), *Chinatown Family* (1948), and *On the Wisdom of America* (1950).

Linz (lints). [Latin, **Lentia.**] City in N Austria, the capital of the province of Upper Austria and the third largest city in the country, situated on both banks of the Danube River where it leaves the mountains and enters the Linz basin; a station on the railroad line from Vienna to Salzburg. 185,177 (1951).

Chief Buildings. The old city on the right bank of the Danube contains numerous houses with baroque façades. The *Landhaus* is an early Renaissance building, the cathedral, in neo-Gothic style, was built between 1864 and 1924. The provincial museum for Upper Austria contains prehistoric, Roman, and medieval antiquities. There are many educational institutions, a theater, and a library containing 80,000 volumes, manuscripts, and incunabula.

Industry. The city has metal, machinery, locomotive, furniture, textile, food industries, and breweries. The industrial character of I inz was radically changed during the time of the National-Socialist regime because of the introduction of heavy industry. This was part of the plan to shift the economic center of the so-called Greater Reich toward the east. Linz became the center of a new iron and steel works and attracted a large working population.

History. Originally, the city belonged to the bishops of Passau, then passed to the Dukes of Babenberg, and later to the Hapsburgs. The German Emperor Frederick III died here in 1493. The astronomer Johann Kepler taught here (1612–26). Anton Bruckner was organist (1856–67) at the cathedral. The city was occupied by the French in 1800, 1805, and 1809. Toward the end of World War II, Linz was exposed to numerous Allied air attacks and also to artillery bombardment, preceding the occupation by the Russian army. About one third of the city was destroyed.

Linz. [Also, **Linz am Rhein** (lints' äm rīn').] Town in W Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Rhineland-Palatinate, French Zone, formerly in the Rhine Province, Prussia, on the Rhine River at the influx of the Ahr River, ab. 15 mi. SE of Bonn: wine trade; stone quarries; Romanesque church. 5,566 (1946).

Lion (lī'ọn), **Gulf of.** [Also: **Gulf of Lions;** French, **Golfe du Lion;** Latin, **Sinus Gallicus.**] Arm of the Mediterranean Sea, S of France; erroneously called the Gulf of Lyons.

Lion and the Mouse. One of the most famous of Aesop's fables. A Lion, who has been accidentally awakened by a Mouse, is about to eat him. The Mouse promises some day to help the Lion, if he will only let him go. The Lion, amused, lets him go. Later on the Lion is caught in a net set by hunters. He struggles and roars, but cannot get loose. The Mouse, hearing the roars, hurries to his friend, nibbles the net, and sets the Lion free. The story belongs to the folk-tale type called the Help of the Weak. In other versions sometimes the liberated animal is a bear, fox, wolf, or other beast.

Lionarte (lī.ọ̄.närt'). In the romance of *Amadis of Gaul:* **1.** A king of England, father of Oriana. **2.** A son of Esplandian and grandson of Amadis.

Lionel Carteret (lī'ọ̄.nęl kär'tėr.ęt). See **Carteret, Lionel.**

Lionel Lincoln (ling'kọn). Novel by James Fenimore Cooper, published in 1825.

Lionel of Antwerp (ant'wėrp). See **Clarence,** Duke of (1338–68).

Lion Hunt. Large painting (1618) by Rubens. A number of men, mounted and on foot, are fighting two lions, which have wounded or killed three of their assailants.

Lion of Chaeronea (ker.ọ̄.nē'ạ). Recumbent figure forming the monument on the common tomb of the Greeks who fell in the battle against Philip of Macedon in 338 B.C.

"Lion of Janina" (yä'nē.nä). See **Ali Pasha.**

Lion of Lucerne (lō.sėrn'). See **Lucerne, Lion of.**

Lion of the North. Epithet of **Gustavus Adolphus.**

Lion of the West, The. Comedy by James Kirke Paulding, produced in 1830.

Lions International. [Full name, **International Association of Lions Clubs.**] Federation of clubs (founded 1917), the membership of which, recruited by invitation only, consists of business and professional men in various communities. The order has spread to about 30 countries, and comprises several thousand clubs, each of which carries on activities in line with the international organization's aims and purposes, which are in general the furthering of good government and responsible citizenship, and of the civic, economic, educational, and social welfare of their communities and countries, and the promotion of international good will. Assistance and guidance for young people is a particular interest of the Lions. The founder of the order, Melvin Jones, has been its secretary-general since 1917.

Lion's Mouth. Hole or opening in the wall of the antechamber of the Great Council in the Doges' Palace, Venice, through which anonymous accusations were passed.

Liorna (lē.ôr'nä). Spanish name of **Leghorn,** city.

Liotard (lyo.tär), **Jean Etienne.** b. at Geneva, Switzerland, 1702; d. there, 1789. Swiss portrait and genre painter of the French school. His portraits in pastel still preserve their color. Among his works are *La Belle Liseuse* (1746), *La Belle Chocolatière* (1746), and portraits of the Pope and many of the crowned heads of Europe.

Liouville (lyö.vēl), **Joseph.** b. at St.-Omer, Pas-de-Calais, France, March 24, 1809; d. at Paris, Sept. 8, 1882. French mathematician, recalled particularly for his proof of the existence of transcendental numbers. He contributed widely to aspects of algebra, analysis, and differential geometry, and he is known for "Liouville's theorem" in statistical mechanics. He was founder and editor of *Journal des mathématiques pures et appliquées* (1836–75), usually referred to as *Liouville's Journal,* and it was in this that most of his papers appeared.

Liouwert (lē'ö.wėrt). Frisian name of **Leeuwarden.**

Lipa (lē.pä'). Municipality in S Luzon, Philippine Islands, in Batangas province. 49,884 (1948).

Lípa (lē'pä), **Česká.** See **Česká Lípa.**

Lipan (lī.pan'). North American Indian tribe of the Apache group, formerly inhabiting N Texas. They were forced southward by their enemies, the Comanche. They were protected everywhere by the Spanish missions in their gradual migration southward, and are reported to have reached the Gulf coast by 1796. Here they settled also, until hostile Kickapoo and smallpox depleted them and they retreated into the Guadalupe Mountains. Here they amalgamated with the Mescalero Apache, but they are of closer relation to the Jicarillo Apache than to the Mescalero. Their language, Lipan, along with Jicarillo, comprises a subgroup of the Apachean group of the Southern Athapascan languages.

Lipan (lē.pän') or **Lipany** (-pä'nē), **Battle of.** See under **Český Brod.**

Lipari (lip'ạ.ri; Italian, lē'pä.rē). [Ancient name, **Lipara** (lip'ạ.rạ).] Chief island of the Lipari Islands, N of Sicily. It was colonized by the Greeks, and was held later by Carthage and Rome. Area, ab. 14 sq. mi.

Lipari. [Ancient name, **Lipara.**] Town and commune in SW Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Sicily, in the province of Messina, the chief place on the small island of the same name and of the entire group of the Lipari Islands, NW of Messina. It produces excellent wines, and has stone quarries; it is a small port. There is a castle, with 15th-century walls, and a Norman cathedral, reconstructed in the 17th century. Pop. of town, 4,530 (1936).

Lipari Islands. [Italian, **Isole Eolie, Isole Lipari;** ancient name, **Aeolian Islands;** Latin, **Aeoliae** (or **Vulcaniae**) **Insulae.**] Group of volcanic islands in the Tyrrhenian Sea, N of Sicily, belonging to the Italian province of Messina. The chief islands are Lipari, Stromboli, Panarea, Vulcano, Alicudi, and Filicudi. The chief town is Lipari, on the island of the same name. Wine and

fruit are produced, and there are fisheries. According to Greek legend Aeolus kept the winds confined in caves here. During the Fascist regime, the rocky islands, particularly the island of Stromboli, were used for the internment of political prisoners. Area, ab. 45 sq. mi.

Lipetsk (lē'pitsk). City in C U.S.S.R., in the Voronezh *oblast* (region) of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, on the Voronezh River, ab. 82 mi. SW of Tambov: mineral springs and large iron deposits. It has an iron and steel plant and a tractor works. During World War II German armies advanced to within 40 mi. of the city. 66,625 (1939).

Lipiński (lē.pēn'skē), **Karl Joseph.** b. at Radzyn, Poland, Oct. 30, 1790; d. near Lvov (now in the Ukraine), Dec. 16, 1861. Polish composer and violin virtuoso. His works include four concertos for violin, chamber music, and an opera.

Lipník (lēp'nēk). [German, **Leipnik.**] Town in Czechoslovakia, in the *kraj* (region) of Olomouc, in NE Moravia, on the Bečva River ab. 16 mi. E of Olomouc. There are various small industries. The ruins of Helfenstein Castle are nearby. 6,887 (1947).

Li Po (lē' pō', bô') or **Li T'ai-po** (tī'-). b. in Szechwan province, China, c700; d. 762. Chinese poet. Many legends concerning him survive, but little is known in detail concerning him, though he supplied some data in a kind of poetic autobiographical sketch addressed to his friend Wei, governor of Kiangsi. It is certain that for a time he was in favor at the imperial court, but apparently he was too proud, too much of an individualist and nonconformist, to adapt easily to the role of a courtier. He was haunted by a sense of the transitoriness of human felicity, but at the same time felt the unity of all life and nature. Evidently (not unlike Walt Whitman some 1,100 years later) he loved to loaf and invite his soul. He liked to roam, and to climb mountains, but he also enjoyed the love of women, the gay company of friends, and especially the wine cup. He was very prolific, and though more than 1,800 of his poems survive, they are thought to be but a fraction of his output. He wrote of human love and pathos, and of the beauty of nature, with delicacy of imagery and phraseology. In the opinion of those able to read and judge his work, he is probably the greatest of Chinese poets. The tradition is that he came to his death by drowning, in an effort, while intoxicated, to embrace the image of the moon in a river.

Lipona (lē.pō'nä), Countress. See **Bonaparte, Maria Annunciata.**

Lippe (lip'ę). [Also, **Lippe-Detmold** (lip'ę.det'mōlt).] Former principality of the German Empire, surrounded by the provinces of Westphalia, Hesse-Nassau, Hanover (Prussia), and Waldeck. The capital was Detmold. Area, ab. 469 sq. mi.

Lippe-Biesterfeld (-bē'stėr.felt), Prince **Bernhard of.** See **Bernhard of Lippe-Biesterfeld,** Prince.

Lippe River. River in Germany which rises in the Teutoburgerwald and joins the Rhine at Wesel. Length, ab. 158 mi.

Lippert (lip'ėrt), **Julius.** b. at Braunau, in Bohemia, April 12, 1839; d. at Prague, Nov. 12, 1909. Austrian historian.

Lippi (lēp'pē), **Filippino** (or **Lippino**). b. c1460; d. c1505. Italian painter; illegitimate son of Filippo Lippi. His works are chiefly at Florence.

Lippi, Fra Filippo. b. at Florence, c1402; d. at Spoleto, Italy, Oct. 9, 1469. Italian painter. His chief works are frescoes in Prato.

Lippi, Lorenzo. [Pseudonym, **Perlone Zipoli,** an anagram of his name.] b. at Florence, 1606; d. there, 1664. Italian poet and painter. Under his pseudonym, he published *Malmantile Racquistato,* a humorous romance written in racy style.

Lippincott (lip'in.kot, -kọt), **Joshua Ballinger.** b. at Juliustown, N.J., March 18, 1813; d. at Philadelphia, Jan. 5, 1886. American publisher, founder (1836) of J. B. Lippincott and Company, which brought out *Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer* (1855) and the *Universal Pronouncing Dictionary of Biography and Mythology* (1870). He established *Lippincott's Magazine* (1868) and the *Medical Times* (1870).

Lippincott, Joshua Bertram. b. at Huntington Valley, Pa., Aug. 24, 1857; d. at Philadelphia, Jan. 19, 1940. American publisher; son of Joshua Ballinger Lippincott. He was president (1911–26) and board chairman (1926 *et seq.*) of J. B. Lippincott and Company.

Lippincott, Sara Jane Clarke. [Pseudonym, **Grace Greenwood.**] b. at Pompey, N.Y., Sept. 23, 1823; d. at New Rochelle, N.Y., April 20, 1904. American author. Among her works are *Greenwood Leaves* (1850–52), *Poems* (1851), *Five Years* (1867), and *New Life in New Lands* (1873).

Lippincott's Magazine. Philadelphia literary monthly published from 1868 to 1916.

Lippmann (lip'män), **Friedrich.** b. at Prague, Oct. 6, 1838; d. at Berlin, Oct. 2, 1903. German connoisseur, curator of the Kupferstichkabinet, a collection of engravings and other prints at Berlin, from 1876. The present great importance of the Berlin collection is due largely to his efforts. He published much, especially in periodical literature. His important independent works are *Atlas* (1879–82), *Zeichnungen alter Meister im königlichen Kupferstichkabinet zu Berlin* (1882), *Der italienische Holzschnitt im XV. Jahrhundert* (1884), *Zeichnungen von Sandro Botticelli zu Dantes göttlicher Komödie* (1884–87).

Lippmann (lēp.män), **Gabriel.** b. at Hallerich, Luxembourg, Aug. 16, 1845; d. at Paris, July 13, 1921. French physicist. He invented a capillary electrometer, a galvanometer, and other instruments, enunciated the doctrine of the conservation of electricity, and in 1891 invented a method of color photography for which he received the Nobel prize for physics in 1908. He published *Cours de thermodynamique* (1886) and *Cours d'acoustique et d'optique* (1888), among others.

Lippmann (lip'man), **Walter.** b. at New York, Sept. 23, 1889—. American editor and writer on political subjects. He was associate editor (1914 *et seq.*) of *The New Republic,* an editorial staff member of the New York *World* until 1931, serving as its editor (1929–31) just before its absorption by the *Telegram,* and a special writer (1931 *et seq.*) for the New York *Herald Tribune.* He was assistant (1917) to the U.S. secretary of war, and secretary of the group under Col. Edward H. House which prepared data for the Paris Peace Conference (1918–19). Lippmann's early writing brought him a reputation as one of the foremost liberals in the U.S., but after the early years of the administration of F. D. Roosevelt he became more conservative. Author of *A Preface to Politics* (1913), *Drift and Mastery* (1914), *The Stakes of Diplomacy* (1915), *The Political Scene* (1919), *Liberty and the News* (1920), *Public Opinion* (1922), *The Phantom Public* (1925), *A Preface to Morals* (1929), *The Method of Freedom* (1934), *The New Imperative* (1935), *The Good Society* (1937), *U.S. Foreign Policy: Shield of the Republic* (1943), *U.S. War Aims* (1944), and *The Cold War* (1948).

Lipps (lips), **Theodor.** b. at Wallhalben, Germany, July 28, 1851; d. at Munich, Oct. 17, 1914. German philosopher and psychologist, remembered for his studies on *Einfühlungstheorie* (theory of empathy). Author of *Grundtatsachen des Seelenlebens* (1883), *Grundzüge der Logik* (1893), *Die ethischen Grundfragen* (1899), *Ästhetik* (1903–06), *Leitfaden der Psychologie* (1903), *Psychologische Untersuchungen* (1907–12), and *Philosophie und Wirklichkeit* (1908).

Lippspringe (lip'shpring.ę). [Also, **Bad Lippspringe.**] Town in NW Germany, in the *Land* (state) of North Rhine-Westphalia, British Zone, formerly in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, on the upper Lippe River ab. 6 mi. NE of Paderborn; health resort; has radioactive thermal springs, which are visited by people suffering from pulmonary diseases; small industries. 7,734 (1946).

Lippstadt (lip'shtat). Town in W Germany, in the *Land* (state) of North Rhine-Westphalia, British Zone, formerly in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, on the Lippe River ab. 37 mi. SE of Munster. It has railroad repair shops, iron- and steelworks, and electrical machinery, textile, ceramic, and lumber industries. The population increased in the period 1939–46 by 31.3 percent (it is the only town of Westphalia which survived World War II undamaged). 28,377 (1946), 31,462 (1950).

Lips (lips), **Joost.** See **Lipsius, Justus.**

Lipschitz (lip'shits), **Rudolf Otto Sigismund.** b. at Konigsberg, in East Prussia, May 14, 1832; d. at Bonn,

Germany, Oct. 7, 1903. German mathematician who contributed to the theory of numbers, Bessel's functions, potential theory, Fourier series, and analytical mechanics. He was the author of the important *Lehrbuch der Analysis* (2 vols., 1877–80).

Lipscomb (lips'kŏm). Town in N central Alabama, in Jefferson County, ab. 10 mi. S of Birmingham. 2,550 (1950).

Lipsia (lip'si.ą). Latin name of **Leipzig.**

Lipsius (lip'sē.ŭs), **Justus.** [Original Flemish name, **Joest Lips.**] b. at Overysscbe, near Brussels, Oct. 18, 1547; d. at Louvain, Belgium, March 23, 1606. Flemish philologist and critic. His chief work is an edition of Tacitus (1575; fifth revision, 1606).

Lipsius, Justus Hermann. b. at Leipzig, Germany, May 9, 1834; d. there, Sept. 5, 1920. German classical scholar; brother of Richard Adelbert Lipsius. Author of *Das attische Recht und Rechtsverfahren* (Attic Law and Legal Procedure, 1905–15).

Lipsius, Richard Adelbert. b. at Gera, Germany, Feb. 14, 1830; d. at Jena, Germany, Aug. 19, 1892. German Protestant theologian; brother of Justus Hermann Lipsius. His chief work is *Lehrbuch der evangelisch-protestantischen Dogmatik* (1876).

Lipsky (lip'ski), **Louis.** b. at Rochester, N.Y., Nov. 30, 1876—. American editor and leader of the Zionist movement. He was editor of *Maccabean Monthly*, official publication of the Federation of American Zionists, and of *The New Palestine*. He served as chairman (1922–24) and president (1924–30) of the Zionist Organization of America.

Lipton (lip'tŏn), Sir **Thomas Johnstone.** b. at Glasgow, May 10, 1850; d. at London, Oct. 2, 1931. British merchant and sportsman. After some five years (c1865–c1870) in the U.S. as a laborer and clerk, he began (1871) his business career with a single provision-shop at Glasgow, and extended his operations until he controlled large interests in Great Britain, with branches in Germany, the U.S., India, and elsewhere, as, for example, tea plantations in Ceylon and a packing house in Chicago. He contributed largely to charitable enterprises, and was well known as a yachtsman, having competed unsuccessfully in 1899, 1901, 1903, 1920, and 1930 for the America's Cup with yachts named successively *Shamrock I to V*.

Lipu Pass (lē'pö). Mountain pass in Tibet, at the W end of the Nepalese border. It crosses the Himalayas and is traversed by an important caravan route from Uttar Pradesh, Union of India, to Tibet. 17,890 ft.

Liqen i Shkodrës (lē'ken ē shkō'drĕs). Albanian name of **Scutari, Lake.**

Lir (lir). See **Ler.**

Liri (lē'rē). [In lower course, **Garigliano**; ancient name, **Liris** (lir'is).] River in S central Italy, flowing from the Apennines to the Gulf of Gaeta SE of Rome. During World War II there was heavy fighting in the lower Liri valley during the Allied advance on Rome (1943–44). Length, ab. 100 mi.

Liri, Isola del. See **Isola del Liri.**

Liria (lē'ryä). Town in E Spain, in the province of Valencia, ab. 15 mi. NW of Valencia: wine and olive oil trade; Roman remains. 10,624 (1940).

Lirriper's Legacy (lir'i.pĕrz), **Mrs.** See **Mrs. Lirriper's Legacy.**

Lirriper's Lodgings, Mrs. See **Mrs. Lirriper's Lodgings.**

Lisa (lē'są), **Manuel.** b. at New Orleans, Sept. 8, 1772; d. at St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 12, 1820. American trader and explorer. He led an expedition (1807) up the Missouri River, erecting Fort Raymond, later known as Fort Manuel, near the mouth of the Big River, the first fort on the upper Missouri. An organizer (1808) of the Missouri Fur Company which traded (1809 *et seq.*) along the Missouri River, he headed (1811) a search party for Andrew Henry (who had proceeded in 1809 to the Three Forks) and joined the expedition of the John Jacob Astor interests.

Lisaine (lē.zen). [Also, **Lusine.**] River in E France, in the department of Haute-Saône: a small tributary of the Savoureuse. In its vicinity, near Héricourt, was fought the battle of Belfort (Jan. 15–17, 1871).

Lisbeth Bede (liz'bĕth bēd'). See **Bede, Lisbeth.**

Lisboa (lēzh.bō'ą). [English, **Lisbon** (liz'bŏn).] District in W Portugal, in the province of Estremadura. Capital, Lisbon; area, ab. 1,061 sq. mi.; pop. 1,224,022 (1950).

Lisboa (lēz.bō'ą), **João Francisco.** b. at Pirapemas, Maranhão, Brazil, March 22, 1812; d. at Lisbon, Portugal, April 26, 1863. Brazilian journalist, political and historical writer, and orator.

Lisbon (liz'bŏn). Town in SW Maine, in Androscoggin County. 4,318 (1950).

Lisbon. [Former name, **New Lisbon.**] Village in E Ohio, county seat of Columbiana County, in a coal and clay mining region: ceramic industry. It was established in 1802, and was the birthplace of Marcus A. Hanna and Clement L. Vallandigham. 3,293 (1950).

Lisbon. [Portuguese and Spanish, **Lisboa** (Portuguese, lēzh.bō'ą; Spanish, lēz.bō'ä); French, **Lisbonne** (lēs.bon); German, **Lissabon** (lis'ä.bōn); ancient names: **Olisipo, Felicitas Julia.**] Capital of Portugal, and of the district of Lisboa in the province of Estremadura, situated on the estuary of the Tagus River near its mouth. 783,919 (1950).

Commerce and Industry. Lisbon has an excellent harbor, with docks, shipyards, and a naval arsenal, and food, tobacco, textile, ceramic, and metalworking industries. The harbor is the great point of export for the products of Portugal, particularly salt, canned sardines and tunafish, olive oil, and wine. There is considerable passenger traffic; it is the terminus of various steamship lines and has a large airport. Lisbon is the seat of the principal Portuguese banking institutions.

Cultural Institutions. It is the seat of a university and an institute of technology, both founded in 1911. There is an ethnographical and colonial museum, an art museum, a modern art museum, and an archaeological museum. The Biblioteca Nacional de Lisboa, founded in 1796, contains over 600,000 volumes and manuscripts; the Archivo Nacional, founded in 1375, contains valuable documents. There are famous botanical gardens and a number of theaters.

Description; Chief Buildings. The city is beautifully located overlooking a broad bay formed by the estuary of the Tagus River, stretching along a waterfront which extends more than 10 miles and climbing up a number of hills rising behind the shore line. The city falls into five main parts (*barrios*), the oldest of which is Lisboa Oriental, with the castle of São Jorge, the cathedral (erected 1344–80 and rebuilt in 1755), the Church of São Vicente de Flora, the monastery of the Augustines, containing the archiepiscopal residence and the tombs of the royal house of Portugal, and other ecclesiastical buildings. The rest of the city (Cidade Baixa, Lisboa Occidental, Alcántara, and Belém), rebuilt after the earthquake of 1755, has broad tree-lined avenues, wide plazas, parks, and numerous public buildings showing the architectural characteristics of the 18th and 19th centuries: among the latter are the Teatro Nacional Almeida, Teatro São Carlos, the palace of the *Cortes* (Parliament), and the former royal palace, now the ministry of the exterior (foreign affairs). In the suburb of Belém is the famous Monastery of Jeronimos de Belém, erected in the rich style of the 16th century; the Palacio de Belém, erected in 1700, is the seat of the president of the republic; the picturesque tower of Belém, erected 1515–21, served formerly as a prison. Many seaside resorts are in the vicinity.

History. Lisbon, in ancient times a Greek colony and a Roman *municipium*, was in the early Middle Ages occupied by the Visigoths; in 716 A.D. it was taken by the Arabs, but was reconquered by Alfonso I in 1147 with the assistance of a fleet from northern Europe (which had embarked on the second Crusade). It was largely destroyed by Henry II of Castile in 1373. Under King John II Lisbon became the royal residence and the capital of Portugal and rose in the 15th and 16th centuries to prime commercial rank as the great point of collection and distribution in Europe for the wealth of the Portuguese colonies. Declining during the period of Spanish occupation (1580–1640), Lisbon regained its prosperity after the peace of Lisbon (1668). The earthquake of Nov. 1, 1755, destroyed two thirds of the city and cost the lives of more than 30,000 people, but reconstruction proceeded quickly. The French under Junot occupied Lisbon (1807–08), the court fleeing to Rio de Janeiro.

Lisburn (liz'bėrn, lis'-). Urban district in Northern Ireland, in County Antrim, on the river Lagan ab. 8 mi. SW of Belfast. The town is an important center of the linen industry. The cathedral contains a monument to Jeremy Taylor, who died here in 1667. Pop. 14,500 (est. 1949).

Liscow (lis'kō), **Christian Ludwig.** b. at Wittenberg, Germany, April 27, 1701; d. near Eilenburg, Germany, Oct. 30, 1760. German satirical writer.

Lisenko or **Lissenko** or **Lysenko** (lē'seng.kō), **Nikolai Vitalievich.** b. March 22, 1842; d. at Kiev, Russia, Nov. 6, 1912. Ukrainian (Russian) composer and collector of folk music. His works include the operas *Christmas* and *Winter and Spring*, cantatas, choral pieces, and piano compositions.

Lisgar (liz'gär), Baron. Title of **Young, John** (1807–76).

Lisieux (lē.zyė). [Ancient name, **Noviomagus.**] Town in NW France, in the department of Calvados, ab. 26 mi. E of Caen. There are woolen and linen industries. The cathedral, built in Norman style in the 12th century, is one of the most beautiful in the region. The center of the town, including a number of once-famous medieval houses, was entirely destroyed in World War II; the Church of Saint Jacques, dating from the 16th century, was heavily damaged. 12,746 (1946).

Liskeard (lis.kärd'). Municipal borough and market town in SW England, in Cornwall, ab. 16 mi. NW of Plymouth, ab. 244 mi. SW of London by rail. It was one of the five coinage towns in Cornwall during the Middle Ages, and was a lead-producing center in Roman times. 4,391 (1951).

Lisle (lēs'lā). See **Kuruma.**

Lisle or **L'Isle** (lēl). Former name of **Lille.**

Lisle (līl, lēl), Viscount. A title of **Dudley, John.**

Lisle, Lord. See **Sidney, Philip.**

Lisle, Alice. [**Lady Alice Lisle.**] b. c1614; d. at Winchester, England, Sept. 2, 1685. Englishwoman executed on the charge of harboring a dissenting minister, John Hicks, who was accused of treason. She was tried before Jeffreys in one of the early cases of the Bloody Assizes, and sentenced to death. She was the wife of John Lisle, one of the judges who condemned Charles I and who served as a member of Cromwell's House of Lords; hence, her attributed title. Her second daughter, Bridget, was the wife of Leonard Hoar, president (1672–75) of Harvard College.

Lisle (lēl), **Charles Marie René Leconte de.** See **Leconte de Lisle, Charles Marie René.**

Lisle or **L'Isle** (lēl), **Rouget de.** See **Rouget de Lisle, Claude Joseph.**

Lisle or **L'Isle** (līl, lēl), **William.** b. at Tandridge, Surrey, England, c1579; d. in September, 1637. English scholar and poet.

Lismahago (lis.mą.hā'gō), **Captain.** Proud, disputatious, but honorable Scottish officer, in Tobias Smollett's *Humphry Clinker.*

Lismore (liz'mōr). Town in E Australia, in NE New South Wales, in a district producing dairy products, fruits, and sugar. 15,214 (1947).

Lismore (liz'mōr, liz.mōr'). Market town in S Irish Republic, in County Waterford, on the river Blackwater ab. 13 mi. W of Dungarvan. It has a castle and a cathedral. 1,194 (1936).

Lismore. Island in W central Scotland, in Argyllshire, in Loch Linnhe, ab. 6 mi. N of Oban. Length, ab. 10 mi.; width, ab. 1 mi.; pop. 350 (1931).

Lissa (lis'ä). German name of **Leszno.**

Lissa (lēs'sä). Italian name of **Vis.**

Lissabon (lis'ä.bōn). German name of **Lisbon,** Portugal.

Lissardo (li.sär'dō). Conceited manservant in Susannah Centlivre's comedy *The Wonder.* His voluble love affair with Flora forms the underplot of the play.

Lissauer (lis'ou.ėr), **Ernst.** b. at Berlin, Dec. 10, 1882; d. at Vienna, Dec. 10, 1937. German poet and playwright. His best lyrical work is generally considered to antedate World War I (*Der Acker,* 1907; *Der Strom,* 1912). In 1914 he wrote the poem *Hassgesang auf England,* whose refrain, "Gott strafe England," became a German war cry, was picked up by British soldiers, and finally enriched the English language with the verb "to strafe." Lissauer's plays include *Eckermann* (1921) and *Luther und Thomas Münzer* (1929).

Lissenko (lē'seng.kō), **Nikolai Vitalievich.** See **Lisenko, Nikolai Vitalievich.**

Lissitzky (li.sit'ski), **El.** b. at Smolensk, Russia, Nov. 10, 1890—. Russian painter, architect, and writer. He spent several years at Berlin, and there edited *Vesch-Gegenstand-Object,* and other publications. Among his works are *Construction 99* (and many other *Constructions*), *Cover, U.S.S.R.* (catalogue of the Soviet Exhibition at Cologne, 1928), and *Project for a Skyscraper.*

Lissone (lēs.sō'nā). Town and commune in N Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Lombardy, in the province of Milano, between Monza and Desio, NE of Milan. It has furniture, textile, and glass manufactures. Pop. of commune, 15,277 (1936); of town, 13,627 (1936).

Lissu (lē'sö). See **Lisu.**

Li Ssu-kuang (lē' sö'kwäng'). [Also known as **J. S. Lee.**] b. in Hupeh, China, c1889—. Chinese geologist and educator. Educated in England, he became (1930) director of the Geological Research Institute of the Academia Sinica and was appointed (1949) vice-president of the People's Academy of Sciences.

List (list), **Friedrich.** b. at Reutlingen, Württemberg, Germany, Aug. 6, 1789; committed suicide at Kufstein, in the Austrian Tyrol, Nov. 30, 1846. German political economist. For an attack upon the government of Württemberg he was imprisoned in 1822 and again in 1824. He emigrated to the U.S. in 1825, returned to Germany in 1832 as U.S. consul, and resided at Hamburg and later at Leipzig, Paris, and Augsburg. He was a vigorous advocate of a German customs union, and was a proponent of expansion of the railroads and merchant marine. His chief works are *Outlines of a New System of Political Economy* (1827) and *Das nationale System der politischen Ökonomie* (1841; Eng. trans., *The National System of Political Economy,* 1904).

Lista y Aragón (lēs'tä ē ä.rä.gōn'), **Alberto.** b. at Triana, near Seville, Spain, Oct. 15, 1775; d. at Seville, Oct. 5, 1848. Spanish lyric poet, critic, and mathematician.

Listemann (lis'tę.män), **Bernhard.** b. at Schlotheim, Thuringia, Germany, Aug. 28, 1841; d. at Chicago, Feb. 11, 1917. American violinist, composer, and conductor. He came (1867) to the U.S., where he toured with the pianist Leopold de Meyer. He organized (1875) the Boston Philharmonic Club, forerunner of the Boston Philharmonic Orchestra. He was concertmaster (1881–85) of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and founder (1881) of the Listemann String Quartet.

Lister (lis'tėr), **Joseph.** [Title, 1st Baron **Lister of Lyme Regis.**] b. at Upton, Essex, England, April 5, 1827; d. at Walmer, Kent, England, Feb. 10, 1912. English surgeon, the founder of antiseptic surgery. He obtained his medical degree in 1852, and was professor of surgery at Glasgow (1860), professor of clinical surgery at Edinburgh (1867), and professor of surgery at King's College, London (1877). Lister became interested in antisepsis while studying the problem of gangrenous wounds. He followed the lead of Louis Pasteur in assigning germs as the cause of gangrene and attempted local measures to eliminate these infections. Carbolic acid was used to destroy the gangrene organisms, with the result that the death rate from amputations, compound fractures, and similar wounds declined remarkably. Though Ignaz Semmelweiss had used antiseptic measures earlier in combating puerperal fever, his method was more or less empirical and Lister is credited with being the first to practice antisepsis as a germ-destroying method. He is also responsible for the use of ligatures which are absorbed by the body and for drainage tubes in wounds and incisions, the practice until his introduction of the latter having been to leave long protruding ends on ligatures to facilitate drainage. Lister's methods, combined with the earlier invention of anesthesia, extended the range of surgical intervention and made possible many operations until then impossible.

Lister, Joseph Jackson. b. at London, Jan. 11, 1786; d. Oct. 24, 1869. English wine merchant and optician. He is noted for improvements in the construction of the object-glasses of microscopes made possible by his discovery of the principle of aplanatic foci.

Lister, Philip Cunliffe-. See **Swinton,** 1st Viscount.

Lister, Thomas Henry. b. near Lichfield, England, 1800; d. at Kent House, Knightsbridge, London, June 5, 1842. English novelist and dramatist.

Lister og Mandal (lis'tėr ô män'däl). Former name of **Vest-Agder.**

Liston (lis'tǫn), **John.** b. at London, c1776; d. there, March 22, 1846. English actor. He acted a large number of comic parts, of which the most successful was his *Paul Pry*, in John Poole's play, a part he created.

Liston, Sir Robert. b. at Overtoun, parish of Kirkliston, Scotland, Oct. 8, 1742; d. near Edinburgh, July 15, 1836. British diplomat.

Liston, Robert. b. at Ecclesmachan, Linlithgowshire, Scotland, Oct. 28, 1794; d. at London, Dec. 7, 1847. Scottish surgeon, professor of chemical surgery in the University of London (from 1835). He was noted especially for his skill as an operator, and as the inventor of a splint, named for him, which is used in cases of dislocation of the thigh.

Listowel (lis.tō'ėl). Town in S Ontario, Canada, ab. 61 mi. N of London. 3,469 (1951).

Lisu (lē'sö). [Also: **Lissu**; in Burma, **Yawyin.**] Tibeto-Burman-speaking mountain people of NW Yunnan, China, and the Kachin Hills of N Burma, whence small groups have emigrated to N Thailand (Siam) and to N Laos, in Indochina.

Lisuarte of England (lē.swär'tā). In *Amadis of Gaul*, the king of England, and the father of Oriana, the wife of Amadis.

Lisuarte of Greece. In *Amadis of Gaul*, the grandson of Amadis, and son of Esplandian. Two of the books of the *Amadis of Gaul* romance contain his adventures: the seventh, by Feliciano de Silva (1514); and the eighth, by Juan Díaz (1526).

Liszt (list), **Franz.** b. at Raiding, Hungary, Oct. 22, 1811; d. at Bayreuth, Germany, July 31, 1886. Hungarian composer and piano virtuoso. His earliest piano teaching came from his father, but after his public debut at the age of nine at Sopron (Ödenburg), several Hungarian nobles agreed to contribute funds toward his further study. He went to Vienna to take lessons in technique from Czerny and in harmony and analysis from Salieri. He appeared in public concerts at Vienna and, either at his second concert in April, 1823, or at a private playing of one of the older master's works, the young Liszt was kissed by Beethoven. He went to Paris to enter the Conservatoire, but Cherubini, the director, was opposed to child prodigies and barred him as a foreigner. Liszt continued his studies privately, making concert tours and becoming acquainted with many of the leading French figures of the day. At Paris he met Chopin, Berlioz, and, most influential on his subsequent career, Paganini, who inspired in him the desire to become as much master of the piano as Paganini was of the violin. He retired from public appearances to practice, and when he reappeared in 1832 his mastery of his instrument made him undeniably the most famous pianist of the era. Liszt had a magnificent personal appearance, which helped to enhance his popularity as a musician and also brought him a succession of mistresses, notoriously the Countess d'Agoult (who wrote, as the rival of George Sand, under the pseudonym Daniel Stern), with whom he eloped to Switzerland in 1835 and who bore him three children (among them Cosima, who was to marry Hans von Bülow and then Richard Wagner), and the Princess Sayn-Wittgenstein, with whom he lived at Weimar from 1848 to 1861. Liszt had liaisons with numerous other women (including one of his students when he was 73 years of age), among them George Sand, Lola Montez, and Marie Duplessis, the original of Dumas's Camille. He retired from the concert stage in 1848 to become musical director at Weimar. There he brought out Wagner's *Tannhäuser* and *Lohengrin* and Berlioz's *Benvenuto Cellini*. He resigned this appointment in 1859 and went to Rome in 1861. There, in April, 1865, he became a Third Order member of the Franciscans; he thenceforward was called the Abbé Liszt. His time was now divided between Rome, Weimar, and Budapest, and was devoted to teaching, at first a select group but afterwards a less exclusive body of pupils. Among his many students were some of the great musicians of the succeeding generations: Saint-Saëns, Smetana, Weingartner, Bizet, Albéniz, Joachim, Joseffy, Moszkowski, Rosenthal, and Siloti. In 1886 he made a triumphal visit to England, but the trip tired him and he died a few months after his return. Liszt is credited with bringing the solo piano concert into being, with fixing the position of the piano sidewise to the audience (he had a fine profile and an impressive head of hair), and with popularizing many of the mannerisms of the pianist intent on his work. He was the inventor of the term (if not of the genre) "symphonic poem" to describe the programmatic orchestral work, and was the developer of the leitmotiv or recurrent theme, the use of which was later brought to prominence in the work of Wagner and Richard Strauss. Among his compositions, numbering probably more than 1,000, are symphonic poems, including *Les Préludes, Orpheus,* and *Mazeppa;* the Dante and Faust symphonies; the piano concertos in E flat and A; 19 Hungarian rhapsodies, including the much-played second rhapsody; three Liebesträume, a favorite being the one in A flat major; a sonata in B minor; grand études de concert; many transcriptions of his own and other composers' works, paraphrases, cantatas, oratorios, masses, and other religious music. He published several books, among them *Des Bohémiens et de leur musique en Hongrie* (1859) and works on Wagner, Franz, Chopin, Schumann, and others.

Li Ta-chao (lē' tä'chou'). b. at Tientsin, China, 1875; executed at Peiping, 1927. Chinese professor of history and librarian at Peiping National University. In an earlier day, he befriended Mao Tse-tung, appointing him as a library assistant. He helped found (1921) the Chinese Communist Party, acted (1925–27) as its spokesman in North China, and was strangled to death (April, 1927) on orders of Chang Tso-lin.

Li T'ai-po (lē' tī'pō', bō'). See **Li Po** or **Li T'ai-po.**

Litani (lē.tä'nē). [Also: **Litany**; ancient name, **Leontes.**] River in Lebanon, which rises near the city of Zahle and flows S and W into the Mediterranean ab. 4 mi. N of Tyre. It is called near its mouth the Nahr el-Kasimiyeh. Length, ab. 90 mi.

Litauen (lē'tou.ęn). German and Swedish name of **Lithuania.**

Litchfield (lich'fēld). Town and borough in W Connecticut, county seat of Litchfield County, ab. 27 mi. W of Hartford. Pop. of town, 4,964 (1950); of borough, 1,174 (1950).

Litchfield. City in C Illinois, in Montgomery County, in a coal-mining area: manufactures of stoves, radiators, shoes, and dairy products. 7,208 (1950).

Litchfield. Village in S Minnesota, county seat of Meeker County: shipping point for poultry and livestock; manufactures of dairy products and woolen textiles. 4,608 (1950).

Literary Club. Club founded in 1764 by Sir Joshua Reynolds, Dr. Samuel Johnson, and others. It met originally at the Turk's Head in Gerrard Street, London, and continued to meet there till 1783. After several removals, in 1799 it settled in the Thatched House in St. James's Street. The name was changed to "the Johnson Club," and on the taking down of the Thatched House the club removed to the Clarendon Hotel in Bond Street, where it celebrated its centennial in 1864.

Literary Digest. American weekly magazine (1890–1938) which presented a summary of magazine and newspaper opinion on current affairs. After World War I, the publication inaugurated straw polls for determining reactions to national issues, but its failure accurately to gauge the drift of public opinion before the national election of 1936 resulted in the loss of a considerable body of readers, and thus contributed to its demise.

Literary Magazine and American Register, The. Philadelphia monthly (1803–10) presenting articles on literary and scientific subjects. Under the editorship (1803–07) of Charles Brockden Brown the publication established a policy of news analysis, as distinguished from routine newspaper reporting. In 1807 it was renamed *The American Register.*

Literaturbriefe (lē''te.rä.tör'brē.fe). [Full name, **Briefe die neueste Litteratur betreffend.**] German literary magazine appearing (1759–65) at Berlin. It was conceived by Gotthold Ephraim Lessing in coöperation with C. F. Nicolai and Moses Mendelssohn. Although Lessing contributed only 54 of the 333 issues, his were the dominant

ideas. These letters, which are considered to have contained the best German literary criticism of the 18th century, were enormously effective in clarifying literary concepts on the eve of the classical period of German literature. It was here that Shakespeare got for the first time in Germany a proper appraisal and all that we have left of Lessing's never completed Faust drama is quoted in the 17th letter.

Liternum (li.tėr'num). In ancient geography, a town in Campania, Italy, on the W coast ab. 14 mi. NW of Naples.

Litherland (liтн'ėr.lạnd). Urban district in NW England, in Lancashire, ab. 5 mi. NW of Liverpool, ab. 198 mi. NW of London by rail. It is a suburb of Liverpool. 22,197 (1951).

Lithgow (lith'gō). Town in SE Australia, in E New South Wales, in the Blue Mountains ab. 65 mi. NW of Sydney. It is a coal-mining center, and has also developed metal-working, arms, woolen textile, and ceramics industries. The iron and steel works formerly here have been moved to Port Kembla on the coast. 14,461 (1947).

Lithgow, William. b. at Lanark, Scotland, 1582; d. probably at Lanark, c1645. Scottish traveler in Europe and the Near East, mostly afoot. He was the author of *The Totall Discourse of the Rare Adventures and Painfull Peregrinations of Long Nineteen Years* (1614, 1632).

Lithuania (lith.ọ.ā'ni.ạ). [Lithuanian, **Lietuva**; Estonian, **Leedumaa**; German and Swedish, **Litauen**; Polish, **Litwa**; Russian, **Litva**; Latin, **Lituania**; official name since 1940, **Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic.**] Country of Europe, after World War I an independent republic, since 1940 under Russian control as the Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic of the U.S.S.R. The surface is a plain, varying from level to rolling. There are numerous lakes and swamps, and dunes along the Baltic coast. It is fundamentally an agricultural country, and more than three fourths of the working population is employed in agriculture and forestry. The chief crops are potatoes, grains (especially rye), and sugar beets. Dairy farming and livestock raising are also specialties. The industries produce chiefly consumer-goods. More than four fifths of the inhabitants are Lithuanians, members of an ethnic group which has been predominant in this area since prehistoric times. In the 13th century the Grand Duchy of Lithuania was established, with its capital at Vilna; during the 14th century this state underwent a remarkable expansion, beginning with the reign of Gediminas or Gedimin (1315–40). It governed a large area E and SE of the present territory of Lithuania, including Kiev, which had been previously occupied by small principalities, and ravaged by the Golden Horde. Lithuania waged campaigns to preserve and to extend its territory against the Teutonic Knights, who occupied the Baltic coast, and against the Khanate of the Golden Horde in the SE; it cleared the lower Dnieper of the Mongols in 1368, was united with Poland under Jagiello in 1386, and was also Christianized under Jagiello. Under Vytautas (1392–1430), it gained Smolensk and acquired still greater power. It was definitely united with Poland by 1501, but the union was not formally completed until 1569. In the late 18th century, the territory of Lithuania was divided between Russia and Prussia in the partition of Poland, and in 1815 the Prussian portion of Lithuania also passed to Russia. With the collapse of Russia in 1917, during World War I, a Lithuanian state was formed under German auspices; in 1918, with the defeat of Germany, Lithuania became an independent republic. In 1920 the Poles occupied Vilna and annexed the surrounding area; this move was never recognized by Lithuania. The capital was moved to Kaunas (Kovno), and the frontier between the two countries was closed until 1938. In 1923 the Lithuanians annexed the internationalized Memel territory, which had belonged to Prussia and had a mixed German and Lithuanian population. This annexation was not recognized by Germany, and in March, 1939, Lithuania acceded to an ultimatum demanding its return to Germany. With the collapse of Poland, in September, 1939, Lithuania received the Vilna area, and the capital was again established at Vilna. In 1940 the Russians occupied Lithuania, and it was annexed to the U.S.S.R., a move which has not been recognized by the U.S. government. In 1941 Lithuania was occupied by the German armies, which remained in the country until the Russian summer offensive of 1944 reconquered the country. Capital, Kaunas; area, ab. 21,494 sq. mi. (1938), ab. 23,670 sq. mi. (1940), ab. 25,200 sq. mi. (1951); pop. 2,549,668 (est. 1938), 2,885,100 (est. 1940).

Lithuanians (lith.ọ.ā'ni.ạnz). Baltic people, numbering (1946) about three million (of whom perhaps 2,200,000 lived in Lithuania). Their language, Lithuanian, belongs to the Baltic subfamily of Indo-European languages. It preserves the most ancient of the Baltic linguistic forms, and still retains the old variable accentuation which is necessary for the meter of the ancient folk songs. It is related to Lettish, but Lettish and Lithuanian are not necessarily mutually intelligible.

Lititz (lit'its). Borough in SE Pennsylvania, in Lancaster County, in an agricultural area: manufactures of pretzels, clothing, and other products. 5,568 (1950).

Litolff (lē'tolf), **Henry Charles.** b. at London, Feb. 6, 1818; d. near Paris, Aug. 6, 1891. Pianist and composer. He entered (1851) the music-publishing business at Brunswick, and originated (1861) inexpensive musical reprints as *Collection Litolff*. His works include operas, operettas, overtures, an oratorio, orchestral compositions, and chamber works.

Litoměřice (lē'tô.myer.zhi.tse). [German, **Leitmeritz.**] Town in Czechoslovakia, in the *kraj* (region) of Ústi, in N Bohemia, opposite the influx of the Ohře (Eger) into the Labe (Elbe) River, ab. 34 mi. N of Prague. It has a number of old churches, among them a cathedral which contains a painting by Lucas Cranach. There are various industries, particularly in foodstuffs. Litoměřice is the chief town of a rich agricultural region and a center for the fruit and hops trade. For a long time it was on the Czech-German linguistic frontier in N Bohemia, but the Sudeten German population was expelled after World War II. 14,402 (1947).

Litomyšl (lē'tô.mish.l). [German, **Leitomischl.**] Town in Czechoslovakia, in the *kraj* (region) of Pardubice, in E Bohemia, near the Moravian border, ab. 46 mi. N of Brno. It has textile and shoe industries. 6,384 (1947).

Li Tsung-jen (lē' dzụng'zhun'). b. at Kweilin, Kwangsi, China, 1890—. Chinese general, long close to Pai Chung-hsi but often at odds with Chiang Kai-shek. He held (1924–36) Kwangsi virtually independent of the central government, which he pressed to take a stiffer stand against Japanese encroachment. After the Japanese attack (1937), he supported Chiang Kai-shek, but with the post-war victories of the Communists criticized him for inefficiency and opposed (1948) his candidate to win himself the election as vice-president. He served as acting president of the central government from 1949 to February, 1950, when Chiang overrode his protests and resumed the presidency. In 1952 he was ousted from the Kuomintang.

Litta (lēt'tä), Count **Pompeo.** b. at Milan, Italy, Sept. 27, 1781; d. there, Aug. 17, 1852. Italian historian.

Littauer (li.tou'ėr), **Lucius Nathan.** b. at Gloversville, N.Y., Jan. 20, 1859; d. at New Rochelle, N.Y., March 2, 1944. American manufacturer and philanthropist, noted for his gift (1935) of over two million dollars for the establishment of a graduate school of public administration at Harvard. He was head of a glove-manufacturing firm until 1926, and was a member (1897–1907) of the U.S. House of Representatives. Other donations included a gift (1929) of a million dollars to establish the Lucius N. Littauer Foundation for the promotion of better understanding among the peoples of the world.

Littell (li.tel'), **Eliakim.** b. at Burlington, N.J., Jan. 2, 1797; d. at Brookline, Mass., May 17, 1870. American publisher. He established the periodical *Littell's Living Age* at Boston in 1844. He earlier published the Philadelphia *Register and National Recorder* (1819 *et seq.*, under various titles) and the *Eclectic Museum*.

Littell, Frank Bowers. b. at Scranton, Pa., Feb. 21, 1869—. American astronomer. He was professor of mathematics (1901–33) with the U.S. navy, an astronomer with the U.S. Naval Observatory, and a member of various U.S. eclipse expeditions (1900–26). He made a catalogue of 23,521 stars with W. S. Eichelberger, and vertical circle observations with five-inch altazimuth, the results of which were published in 1939.

Little (lit'l), **Arthur Dehon.** b. at Boston, Dec. 15, 1863; d. at Northeast Harbor, Me., Aug. 1, 1935. American

chemical engineer. He was superintendent (1884–85) and chemist of the first mill to manufacture sulfite wood pulp in America. He was president (1909 *et seq.*) of Arthur D. Little, Inc., and founded the School of Chemical Engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. During World War I he conducted special research on airplane dopes, acetone production, and smoke filters. He invented processes for chrome tanning, for the manufacture of chlorates by electrolytic means, and for artificial silk, petroleum, and gas.

Little, Charles Coffin. b. at Kennebunk, Me., July 25, 1799; d. Aug. 9, 1869. American publisher. With James Brown, he established (1847, at Boston) Little, Brown and Company, originally important in the field of legal publications and later one of the leading general publishing houses of the U.S.

Little, Sir Charles James Colebrooke. b. at Shanghai, China, June 14, 1882—. British naval officer. During World War I he commanded (1916–18) the Grand Fleet Submarine Flotilla. With the rank (1937 *et seq.*) of admiral, he was chief (1938–41) of naval personnel. He led (1941–42) the British admiralty delegation at Washington, serving with the combined English and American chiefs of staff.

Little, Clarence Cook. b. at Brookline, Mass., Oct. 6, 1888—. American biologist and educator. He served as president of the University of Maine (1922–25) and the University of Michigan (1925–29), and as head (1929 *et seq.*) of the Roscoe B. Jackson Memorial Laboratory. He was managing director (1929–45) of the American Society for the Control of Cancer. He is known for his researches on the inheritance of susceptibility to cancer. Author of *The Awakening College* (1930), *Civilization Against Cancer* (1939), and other publications.

Little, Frances. Pseudonym of **Macaulay, Fannie Caldwell.**

Little, Lou. b. at Leominster, Mass., Dec. 6, 1893—. American football coach. He began playing football in high school at Leominster, and continued at the University of Pennsylvania. He thereafter coached and played on professional teams until 1924, when he was appointed football coach at Georgetown University, from which in 1930 he went to Columbia University in New York as chief of the coaching staff. In 1932 he was elected chairman of the Football Coaches' Rules Committee. In 1939 he became president of the American Football Coaches' Association.

Little, Thomas. Pseudonym of Thomas Moore. He published a volume of love poems in 1808 under this name. He was also spoken of as "Master Little."

Little Abaco (ab'ạ.kō). See under **Abaco Islands.**

Little America (ạ.mer'i.kạ). Base of the Byrd Expeditions to the Antarctic, situated on the Ross Shelf Ice ab. 80 ft. above sea level, in ab. lat. 78°34′ S. and long. 163°56′ W. It was established and named by Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd in 1929.

Little Bahama Bank (bạ.hä'mạ, -hä'-). See **Bahama Bank, Little.**

Little Basses (bas'ẹz). See **Basses, Little.**

Little Belt (belt). See **Belt, Little.**

Little Bighorn (big'hôrn). River in N Wyoming and S Montana, flowing N to join the Bighorn River near Hardin, Mont. On its banks occurred the defeat and massacre of General George Custer and his men by the Indians on June 25, 1876. Length, ab. 90 mi.

"Little Blitz" (blits). See under **Blitz.**

Little Bo-Peep (bō.pēp'). See **Bo-Peep, Little.**

Littleborough (lit'l.bur.ō, -bėr.ō). [Ancient name, **Segelocum.**] Urban district in NW England, in Lancashire, on the river Roch and on the Rochdale Canal, ab. 13 mi. NE of Manchester, ab. 197 mi. NW of London. It is a cotton-finishing center, and has manufactures of flannel. The ancient town was a stop on the Roman road later known as Ermine Street. 10,982 (1951).

Little Braklond (brak'lond). See **Braklond, Long and Little.**

Little Bras d'Or (bra" dôr'). See under **Bras d'Or, Lake.**

Little Breeches. Poem by John Hay, included in his *Pike County Ballads* (1871).

Little Briar Rose. English translation of Grimm's title for the **Sleeping Beauty** story.

Little Britain (brit'ạn). See **Britain, Benjamin** (or **Little**).

Little Bukhara (bö.kä'rạ, -ʜä'-). See under **Sinkiang.**

Little Cayman (kī.mān'). Island in the Caribbean Sea, NW of Jamaica: second largest of the Cayman Islands, a dependency of the British colony of Jamaica. Fishing is the major industry. Area, ab. 9 sq. mi.; pop. 63 (1943).

Little Chute (shōt). Village in E Wisconsin, in Outagamie County, on the Fox River: residential suburb adjoining Kimberly and Kaukauna. 4,152 (1950).

Little Colorado (kol.ọ.rad'ọ, -rä'dō). River rising in W New Mexico and flowing generally NW through E and N central Arizona to join the Colorado River E of the Grand Canyon. In its lower course it flows through an impressive canyon (which is, however, dwarfed by the nearby Grand Canyon). Length, ab. 300 mi.

Little Corn Island. See under **Corn Islands.**

"Little Corporal." See **Napoleon I.**

Little Cumania (or **Kumania**) (kū.mā'ni.ạ). See **Cumania, Little.**

Little Cumbrae (kum.brā', kum'brā). See **Cumbrae, Great** and **Little.**

Little Dawley (dô'li). Local name for **Dawley.**

Little Dipper. See under **Ursa Minor,** and **Cynosura.**

Little Dorrit (dor'it). Novel by Charles Dickens. It was first published serially from December, 1855, to June, 1857. It is an elaborated and highly plotted novel involving, among other things, attacks upon imprisonment for debt and upon the inefficiency and red tape of parliamentary and governmental procedure (which are satirized under "the Circumlocution Office"). George Bernard Shaw called this novel "a more seditious book than *Das Kapital.*"

Little Dunmow (dun'mō). See under **Dunmow.**

Little Elobey (el.ọ.bā'; Spanish, ā.lō.ʙā'). [Spanish, **Elobey Chico.**] One of the Corisco islands, in the Bay of Corisco off the coast of Río Muni, W Africa. It is part of the colony of Spanish Guinea. Area, ab. 22 acres.

"Little Em'ly" (em'li). See **Emily.**

"Little England" (ing'glạnd). See **Barbados.**

Little Entente. Term used to designate the unit formed in 1920–21 by conventions of alliance between Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, and Rumania. The unit took form in a series of three treaties: Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia at Belgrade on Aug. 14, 1920; Rumania and Czechoslovakia at Bucharest on April 23, 1921; and Yugoslavia and Rumania at Belgrade on June 7, 1921. Formed initially through fear of the "Hapsburg menace" or the possibility of reconsolidation of the dismembered states of the Central Powers of World War I, it also provided the starting point for a wider network of economic and political treaties with other Central European states. The ties of the Little Entente were with France as the principal Continental power, but with the rise of Hitler Germany the coalition slowly lost its vigor and, despite efforts to keep it alive, fell apart in 1938 after the Munich Conference.

Little Eva (ē'vạ). Daughter of Augustine St. Clare, a child whose friendship for Uncle Tom and whose early death form an important part of the novel *Uncle Tom's Cabin* (1852) by Harriet Beecher Stowe.

Little Exuma (ek.sö'mạ, eg.zö'mạ). See under **Exuma.**

Little Falls. City in C Minnesota, county seat of Morrison County, on the Mississippi River ab. 88 mi. NW of Minneapolis. 6,717 (1950).

Little Falls. Township in NE New Jersey, in Passaic County: residential and industrial town; a large laundry is the principal industry. 6,405 (1950).

Little Falls. City in C New York, in Herkimer County, at the falls of the Mohawk River, ab. 64 mi. NW of Albany: manufactures of milking machinery, bookcases, knit goods, felt, breakfast foods, paper, and bicycles. 9,541 (1950).

Little Ferry. Borough in NE New Jersey, in Bergen County. 4,955 (1950).

Littlefield (lit'l.fēld). City in NW Texas, in Lamb County, NW of Lubbock: shipping point for cattle; processing center for cotton and cottonseed oil. 6,540 (1950).

"Little Flower, the." See Saint **Thérèse de Lisieux.**

Little Flowers of St. Francis. See under Saint **Francis of Assisi.**

Little Foxes, The. Play (1939) by Lillian Hellman.

Little French Girl (french), **The.** Novel by Anne Douglas Sedgwick, published in 1924.

Little French Lawyer, The. Comedy by John Fletcher and Philip Massinger, written c1620 and printed in 1647. The plot is from *The Spanish Rogue*, a novel which was also used by Mateo Alemán in his *Guzmán de Alfarache*.

Little Gandak (gun'duk). See **Gandak, Little.**

"Little Giant." Nickname of **Douglas, Stephen Arnold.**

Little Glacier. See **Kelsey Glacier.**

Littlehampton (lit'l.hamp.tən). Urban district and seaside resort in SE England, in West Sussex, on the English Channel at the mouth of the river Arun, ab. 62 mi. S of London by rail. It has a small port. 13,948 (1951).

Little Iliad (il'i.ad), **The.** Greek epic poem of the Trojan cycle, supposedly by Lesches. It continued the story of the *Iliad* to the fall of Troy.

Little John (jon). In the English Robin Hood ballad cycle, one of the chief followers of Robin Hood, said to have been one John Nailor. He was enormously tall and strong, a devoted friend and supporter of Robin Hood. He is probably best known through the ballad *Robin Hood and Little John* (Number 125 in Child's *English and Scottish Popular Ballads*) although he figures in most of the other ballads also.

Littlejohn (lit'l.jon), **Hugh.** Name given to John Hugh Lockhart, son of John Gibson Lockhart and grandson of Sir Walter Scott, for whom the latter wrote *Tales of a Grandfather*.

Little Kanawha (ka.nô'a). River in West Virginia which joins the Ohio at Parkersburg. Length, over 150 mi.

Little Karroo (ka.rö'). See **Karroo, Little.**

Little Khingan Mountains (shing'än'). [Chinese, **Hsiao Khingan Shan.**] Range of mountains in NE China, in the provinces of Heilungkiang and Sungkiang, E of the valley of the Nonni River. It runs generally N and S. Length, ab. 350 mi.; peak elevation, ab. 4,660 ft.

Little Loch Broom (loch bröm'). See **Broom, Big Loch** and **Little Loch.**

Little Lord Fauntleroy (fônt'lę.roi). Title and hero of a novel by Frances Hodgson Burnett, published in 1886. On the death of his father, an English earl, the seven-year-old hero goes to England, where he quickly wins the affection of his grandfather, a gouty and irascible nobleman. The latter, who had bitterly resented the marriage of his son with an American, finally accepts the mother, who had been living a poverty-stricken existence in New York. With his long curls and black velvet apparel, the hero has now come to symbolize for many readers a type of elaborately dressed, too-good-to-be-true child.

Little Men. Novel by Louisa May Alcott, published in 1871.

Little Menderes (men.de.res'). See under **Caÿster.**

Little Minch (minch). See **Minch, Little.**

Little Missouri (mi.zö'ri, -rą). River in E Wyoming, SE Montana, NW South Dakota, and W North Dakota. It joins the Missouri ab. 83 mi. NW of Bismarck, N.D. Length, ab. 560 mi.

Little Mohee (mō.hē'). Title and heroine of a popular American ballad, perhaps of English origin but claimed by the folk-song scholar Phillips Barry (1880–1937) to be native American. There are many versions, known and sung everywhere in America. The story is that the singer (a sailor) is asked by the Little Mohee (an Indian girl) to live with her in her coconut grove; but he says he must return to the girl in his own country. He finds that she has not been true, however, and then longs for the love of the Little Mohee. It was a favorite on the arctic whaling ships in the Pacific. The most common tune to which it is sung is the same as that for *Old Smoky*.

Little Mountain Town. A former name of **Mount Sterling,** Ky.

Little Mythe (mē'tę). See under **Mythen.**

Little Namaqualand (na.mä'kwa.land) or **Namaland** (nä'ma.land). See **Namaqualand, Little.**

Little Nell (nel). Child character in the novel *Old Curiosity Shop*, by Charles Dickens. The passage describing her death, in which Dickens unconsciously wrote blank verse, is generally considered one of the classics of Victorian sentimentalism.

Little Norsk (nôrsk), **A.** Novel by Hamlin Garland, published in 1892.

Little Ormes Head (ôrmz' hed). See **Ormes Head, Great** and **Little.**

Littlepage Manuscripts (lit'l.pāj). Trilogy by James Fenimore Cooper. It includes the novels *Satanstoe* (1845), *The Chainbearer* (1845), and *The Redskins* (1846), and deals with the struggle between the landed and propertyless groups in New York which culminated in the Anti-Rent War.

Little Parliament. [Also, **Barebone's Parliament.**] Parliament convened by Cromwell July 4, 1653, after he had dissolved the Rump Parliament: so called from the small number (about 140) of its members. It constituted Cromwell Lord Protector. It is also called, from Praisegod Barbon or Barebone, one of its members, "Barebone's Parliament."

Little Popo (pō'pō). See **Anécho.**

Little Rann (or **Runn**) **of Cutch** (or **Kachh** or **Kutch**) (run; kuch). See under **Kutch, Rann of.**

Little Rays of Moonshine. See **Light Articles Only.**

Little Red Horses. Novel by G. B. Stern, published in 1932. It was issued in America under the title *The Rueful Mating*.

Little Red Ridinghood. See **Red Ridinghood, Little.**

Little Review, The. Outstanding "little magazine" founded at Chicago by Margaret C. Anderson and published monthly (1914–29). At various periods it was printed at New York and Paris. The publication, which presented James Joyce's *Ulysses* in serial form, emphasized modern experimental techniques in writing. Contributors included T. S. Eliot, Wallace Stevens, Amy Lowell, and Sherwood Anderson.

"Little Rhody" (rō'di). Nickname of **Rhode Island.**

Little Rock (lit'l rok). City in C Arkansas, on the Arkansas River, capital of Arkansas and county seat of Pulaski County: the chief commercial center of the state. It has woodworking, chemical, and furniture industries. Little Rock is the seat of St. John's Seminary, Arkansas Baptist College, Philander Smith College, the medical school of the University of Arkansas, and a junior college. Pop. of city, 102,213 (1950); of urbanized area, 153,643 (1950).

Little Russia (rush'a). Name sometimes given to the region of the U.S.S.R. comprising the former governments of Kharkov, Kiev, Pultova, and Chernigov. In some classifications all of the SW part of the U.S.S.R. which is inhabited by the Little Russian (Ukrainian) people is included. The name is no longer in general usage.

Little Scheidegg (shī'dek). See **Scheidegg** or **Scheideck, Little.**

Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come, The. Novel by John Fox, published in 1902.

Little Silver. Residential borough in E New Jersey, in Monmouth County, near Red Bank. 2,595 (1950).

Little Sioux (sö). River rising in S Minnesota and flowing S and SW across Iowa to the Missouri River, ab. 30 mi. N of Omaha, Neb. Length, ab. 230 mi.

Little Skellig (skel'ig). See under **Skelligs, the.**

Little Sodus Bay (sō'dus). See **Sodus Bay, Great** and **Little.**

Little St. Bernard (sānt bêr.närd'). See **St. Bernard, Little.**

Littlestown (lit'lz.toun). Borough in S Pennsylvania, in Adams County, ab. 35 mi. SW of Harrisburg. 2,635 (1950).

Little Tartary (tär'ta.ri) or **Tatary** (tā'ta.ri). See **Tartary, Little.**

Little Tennessee (ten'ę.sē, ten.ę.sē'). River rising in N Georgia and flowing across W North Carolina and E Tennessee to join the Tennessee River opposite Lenoir City. Three dams of the Tennessee Valley Authority have been built in the river: Fontana, Cheoah, and Calderwood. Length, over 150 mi.

Little Theater. See **Maly Teatr.**

"Little Tibet" (ti.bet'). See **Baltistan.**

Littleton (lit'l.ton). Town in N central Colorado, county seat of Arapahoe County, ab. 9 mi. S of downtown Denver. It is in an irrigated farming area. 3,378 (1950).

Littleton. Town (in New Hampshire the equivalent of township in many other states) and unincorporated village in N New Hampshire, in Grafton County, on the

Ammonoosuc River: resort; trading center for an agricultural region. Pop. of town, 4,817 (1950); of village, 3,819 (1950).

Littleton, Adam. b. at Halesowen, Worcestershire, England, Nov. 2, 1627; d. June 30, 1694. English scholar.

Littleton, Sir Edward. [Title, 1st Baron **Littleton.**] b. at Munslow, Shropshire, England, 1589; d. at Oxford, England, Aug. 27, 1645. English jurist. He was chief justice of North Wales (1621), and in 1625 entered Parliament. He served as chairman of the grievance committee whose report (1628) formed the basis for the Petition of Right. He became recorder of London (Dec. 7, 1631), solicitor general (Oct. 17, 1634), chief justice of the Common Pleas (Jan. 27, 1640), lord keeper of the great seal (Jan. 18, 1641), and first commissioner of the treasury (May 18, 1641). He argued against Hampden in the ship-money case, and was a firm partisan of Charles I. In May, 1642, he followed the king to York, taking the seal with him.

Littleton, Sir Thomas. b. at Frankley, Worcestershire, England, c1407 (some authorities say 1422); d. there, Aug. 23, 1481. English jurist. He was made justice of the Common Pleas April 27, 1466, and was the author of a famous work (in the French then standard in English law) on tenures, which, with Edward Coke's commentary, was long the authority on the English law of real property.

Little Vehicle. [Sanskrit, **Hinayana.**] Southern (Ceylon, Burma, Thailand, Cambodia) school of Buddhism.

Little Walachia (wo.lā'ki.ạ). See **Oltenia.**

Littlewit (lit'l.wit), **John.** Foolish proctor in Ben Jonson's *Bartholomew Fair.* He adores his hypocritical wife Winifred.

Little Women. Novel by Louisa May Alcott, published in 1868–69. The story, set against a New England background, depicts the aspirations of the four March daughters, Meg, Jo, Beth, and Amy. Meg finally settles down to married life with John Brooke, the tutor of their neighbor, Laurie. The latter marries Amy after courting Jo in vain. Beth dies and Jo eventually marries a professor while continuing her literary career. The story of the March family is based upon the author's own childhood experiences.

Littmann (lit'män), **Enno.** b. at Oldenburg, Germany, Sept. 16, 1875—. German Oriental scholar. He accompanied archaeological expeditions to Syria and Ethiopia.

Litton (lit'ọn), **Marie.** [Original name, **Mary Lowe.**] b. in Derbyshire, England, 1847; d. at London, April 1, 1884. English actress.

Littoria (lēt.tô'ryä). Former name of **Latina.**

Littré (lē.trā), **Maximilien Paul Émile.** b. at Paris, Feb. 1, 1801; d. there, June 2, 1881. French philologist and philosopher. He took up the study of medicine, but his decided taste for literary labors induced him to turn his attention to the acquisition of Greek, Arabic, and Sanskrit. He was a fervent advocate of the doctrine of positivism, and greatly admired Auguste Comte. At the death of Comte, Littré was recognized as head of the positivist school. His great work is the *Dictionnaire de la langue française* (1863–72). He made a French translation of the works of Hippocrates (10 vols., 1839–61), and also published translations of David Friedrich Strauss's *Life of Jesus* (1839–40) and Pliny's *Natural History* (1848). He edited the works of Armand Carrel (1857), and a new *Dictionnaire de médecine de Nysten* (1855). Besides a number of books and papers on positivism, he wrote *Le Choléra oriental* (1832), *Histoire de la langue française* (1862), *Études sur les barbares et le moyen-âge* (1867), *Médecine et médecins* (1871), *Restauration de la légitimité et de ses alliés* (1873), *La Science au point de vue philosophique* (1873), *Littérature et histoire* (1875), and *De l'établissement et la troisième république* (1880).

Littrow (lit'rō), **Joseph Johann von.** b. at Bischofteinitz (now Horšuv Tyn), in Bohemia, March 13, 1781; d. Nov. 30, 1840. Austrian astronomer, director (1819 *et seq.*) of the observatory at Vienna. Author of *Die Wunder des Himmels* (The Wonders of the Heavens, 1836).

Littrow, Karl von. b. at Kazan, Russia, July 18, 1811; d. at Venice, Nov. 16, 1877. Austrian astronomer; son of Joseph Johann von Littrow.

Lituania (lit.ụ.ā'ni.ạ). Latin name of **Lithuania.**

Litva (lēt.vä'). Russian name of **Lithuania.**

Litvinov (lit.vē'nọf), **Maxim Maximovich.** [Also: **Litvinoff;** original surname, **Wallach.**] b. at Białystok, Poland (in territory then part of Russia), July 17, 1876; d. Dec. 31, 1951. Russian diplomat. He was arrested by the czarist police in 1901, escaped to Switzerland, returned to participate in the abortive attempt at revolution in Russia in 1905, and thereafter lived for some years in exile in Switzerland and in England, marrying an Englishwoman who had good connections in journalistic and official circles. Shortly after the Bolshevik revolution of October, 1917, he was named Russian diplomatic representative at London, but in 1918 was detained by the British authorities, and subsequently exchanged for a British agent who had fallen into Russian hands. In that same year he became vice-commissar for foreign affairs, in which capacity he negotiated nonaggression treaties with a number of nations and attended several international conferences. As the chief of the Russian delegation to the conference on disarmament at Geneva in 1928, he advanced proposals for speedy reduction and eventual abolition of fighting forces, which the other powers rejected. In 1930 Litvinov succeeded G. V. Chicherin as people's commissar for foreign affairs. He conducted for his government the negotiations which reëstablished diplomatic relations between the U.S.S.R. and the U.S., and those which led to Russian adherence to the League of Nations. In the forum of the League he pleaded for a policy of "collective security" by the "peace-loving nations" threatened by the aggressive preparations of the Axis Powers. When, in view of the failure of Soviet-British-French negotiations to this end, the Moscow government entertained proposals for a German-Soviet understanding, Litvinov, having been the most outspoken critic of the Nazi regime, and being moreover a Jew, was in 1939 replaced as foreign commissar by V. M. Molotov, who negotiated the nonaggression treaty with Germany signed that year. In 1941 Litvinov was named (Russian) ambassador to the U.S., holding that post until 1943. During his term as ambassador he was also deputy foreign minister of the U.S.S.R., and this office he held until 1946.

Litvinov Protocol. Agreement suggested by Foreign Minister Maxim Litvinov of the U.S.S.R. to make effective the provisions of the Briand-Kellogg Pact (1928) among the signatories without waiting for the general ratification of the Pact. It embodied the provisions of the Kellogg-Briand Pact and of the parallel Act of Inter-American Arbitration against aggression and was signed at Moscow on Feb. 9, 1929, by the U.S.S.R., Poland, Rumania, Estonia, and Latvia. Later adherents to the Protocol were Lithuania, Turkey, Danzig, and Persia (Iran).

Litwa (lēt'vä). Polish name of **Lithuania.**

Litzmann (lits'män), **Karl.** b. at Neu-Globsow, Germany, Jan. 22, 1850; d. 1936. Prussian general who in World War I broke the Russian lines at Brzeziny (1914), and took Kaunas (1915). In 1932 he became a National Socialist member of the Reichstag, becoming president of that body by seniority.

Litzmannstadt (lits'män.shtät). See **Łódź,** city.

Liuchiu Islands (lyō'chyō'). See **Ryukyu Islands.**

Liuchow (lyō'jō'). [Former name, **Maping.**] City in S China, in the province of Kwangsi, on the Lung-Kiang: trade and transportation center, trading in rice, bamboo, tung oil, lumber, and melons. Area of municipality, ab. 186 sq. mi.; pop. 208,447 (1946); pop. of town, 52,618 (1941).

Liu Hsiang (lyō' shyäng'). b. at Tayi, Szechuan, China, 1890; d. 1938. Chinese warlord; uncle of Liu Wen-hui.

Liu-Kiu Islands (lyō'chyō'). See **Ryukyu Islands.**

Liu Po-ch'eng (lyō' bô'chung'). [Often called **the One-Eyed General.**] b. in Szechuan, China, c1893—. Chinese Communist military commander. He entered the Szechuan army as a private, soon became an officer, and participated in the 1911 revolution. He joined (1926) the Communist Party, and participated (1927) as chief of staff in the Nanchang uprising. He led (1937–45) guerrilla forces against the Japanese in North China. In 1949 he won the crucial battle of Suchow and other important engagements in the civil war. He was appointed (1949) chairman of the Southwest Administrative Area. He commanded (1950) in the invasion of Tibet.

Liu Shao-ch'i (lyō' shou'chē'). b. in Hunan, China, c1900—. Chinese Communist politician and trade-union leader. A prominent member of the Politburo, reputed to be second only to Mao Tse-tung as a Communist theoretician, he took over Mao's routine work during the latter's illness (winter of 1945–46). He was elected (1925) vice-president of the All-China Labor Federation. Continuing in trade-union and Communist Party activities, he became (1949) honorary president of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association and one of the six chairmen of the Central People's Government Council in the Peiping government.

Liutprand (lē'ůt.pränd) or **Luitprand** (lö'it.pränd). fl. 8th century. King of the Lombards from c712 to 744. He campaigned against the Exarchate of Ravenna (which fell to his successor Aistulf, and thus forced an alliance between the Franks and the papacy, resulting finally in the breaking of the Lombard power). Under him the Lombards actually reached their zenith; he took the duchies of Benevento and Spoleto and established a centralized government to protect his subjects from the injustices of their immediate lords. He allied himself with Charles Martel and with the papacy, which he supported during the Iconoclastic controversy, but his growing power caused both allies to turn against the Lombards.

Liutprand or **Luitprand.** d. 972. Italian chronicler. He served under Hugh of Provence and Berengar, kings of Italy, and under the emperor Otto I, who made him (961) bishop of Cremona. He went on several diplomatic missions, notably to Constantinople in 949 and 968, the latter embassy to arrange for the marriage of Theophano to Otto (later Otto II). His writings include *Antapodosis*, a history of the years 887 to 950, *Historia Ottonis*, an account of the years 960 to 964 of Otto I's reign, and *Relatio de legatione Constantinopolitana*, his most famous and most valuable work, describing his second embassy to Constantinople and containing much valuable material on the Eastern and Western empires of his day.

Liu Wen-hui (lyō' wun'hwā'). b. in Szechuan, China, 1893; d. 1950. Chinese warlord who controlled Sikang and, intermittently, western Szechuan from 1928 until the Communist victories of 1949. In recognition of his *de facto* control he was appointed (1939) governor of Sikang by the Kuomintang government, whose influence, however, he opposed in his territory.

Livadia (li.vad'i.ą; Greek, lē.vä'ʜyä). See **Levadia.**

Livadiya (lē.vä'dē.yą). [Also, **Livadia.**] Coastal resort in SW U.S.S.R., in the Crimea, ab. 1.5 mi. S of Yalta, on the Black Sea coast. It is a noted resort with sanatariums, rest homes, and a beach.

Livens (lē'vęns), **Jan.** See **Lievens** or **Livens** or **Lievenz, Jan.**

Live Oak. City in N Florida, county seat of Suwannee County, W of Jacksonville; marketing center for tobacco. It is the seat of Florida Memorial College. 4,064 (1950).

Liveright (liv'rīt), **Horace Brisbin.** b. at Osceola Mills, Pa., Dec. 10, 1886; d. Sept. 24, 1933. American publisher and theatrical producer. He was a founder (1918) with Albert Boni of the firm of Boni and Liveright and served (1918–30) as its president. This firm established (1918) and published (until 1925) the reprint series known as The Modern Library. He became (1924) a theatrical producer with *The Firebrand*, and produced also *Hamlet in Modern Dress* (1925), *An American Tragedy* (1926), *Dracula* (1927), and *The Dagger and the Rose* (1927).

Livermore (liv'ėr.mōr). City in C California, in Alameda County, E of San Francisco; principal trade and shipping center of Livermore Valley, noted for its wines. 4,364 (1950).

Livermore, Mrs. **Mary Ashton Rice.** b. at Boston, Dec. 19, 1820; d. at Melrose, Mass., May 23, 1905. American abolitionist, lecturer, and woman suffragist. During the Civil War she was a leader in the work of the United States Sanitary Commission. She founded and edited *The Agitator*, a woman-suffrage paper, in 1869, merged it with *The Woman's Journal* in 1870, was first president of the Illinois Woman Suffrage Association and later president of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, and lectured much on temperance. She published *What Shall We Do with Our Daughters!* (1883), *My Story of the War* (1888), and others.

Livermore, Mount. See under **Davis Mountains.**

Livermore Falls. Town (in Maine the equivalent of township in many other states) and unincorporated village in SW Maine, in Androscoggin County; paper mills. Pop. of town, 3,359 (1950); of village, 3,015 (1950).

Liverpool (liv'ėr.pōl). City and county borough in NW England, in Lancashire, on the NE shore of the estuary of the river Mersey, ab. 30 mi. W of Manchester, ab. 194 mi. NW of London by rail. It is a very important seaport, ranking second only to London in the British Isles. The port imports over half of the raw cotton used in the British textile industry, and also raw wool, hemp, hides, oilseed from West Africa, grains, foodstuffs, and other items. Exports consist largely of cotton goods, machinery, woolens, and chemicals. Liverpool was formerly the chief translatlantic passenger port in England but has now lost its place to Southampton. It ranks as the fourth city in population in the United Kingdom. Its industries are mostly processing industries, based upon imported raw materials, and manufacturing chemicals, oil and oil cake, flour, refined sugar, and numerous other products. There is an important clothing industry located here (especially the manufacture of work clothing). It is the commercial center for cotton buying, outranking Manchester in this function. Liverpool is connected with its industrial suburbs across the Mersey by rail and vehicular tunnels. St. George's Hall, opened in 1854, a modern classical building, is one of the best-known buildings. Other objects of interest are the Anglican cathedral, designed by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, town hall, exchange, revenue buildings, Liverpool University College (founded 1882), Museum of Japanese Art, Walker and other art galleries, and the very extensive docks (covering 600 acres, and occupying ab. 7 mi. of river front along the Mersey). Liverpool received a charter from King John in 1207 and was incorporated in 1229. It was taken by Prince Rupert in 1644. It developed greatly in the 18th and 19th centuries. It was the birthplace of W. E. Gladstone and Felicia Dorothea Hemans. During World War II the city and port were heavily damaged by bombing raids. Pop. of city, 789,532 (1951); of urbanized area, 1,309,003 (1951).

Liverpool. Village in C New York, in Onondaga County; a northern residential suburb of Syracuse. A large electronic equipment plant adjoins the village. 2,933 (1950).

Liverpool. Seaport and the capital of Queens County, Nova Scotia, Canada, at the mouth of the Mersey River, ab. 70 mi. SW of Halifax. 3,535 (1951).

Liverpool, Earl of. Title held by various members of the **Foljambe** family.

Liverpool, Earl of. Title held by various members of the **Jenkinson** family.

Liverpool. A former name of **East Liverpool.**

Livia (liv'i.ą). In Thomas Middleton's play *Women Beware Women*, an artful and malicious court lady who, with consummate knowledge of the world, betrays Bianca.

Livia Drusilla (drö.sil'ą). b. c56 B.C.; d. 29 A.D. First Roman empress; wife of Augustus, and mother of Tiberius and Drusus. She was the daughter of Livius Drusus Claudianus, and was married to Tiberius Claudius Nero (the father of her sons Tiberius and Drusus), who was compelled to divorce her (38 B.C.) in order that she might become the wife of Octavianus, the future emperor (as Augustus Caesar). She was accused of committing various crimes, even of hastening the death of her husband in her endeavor to secure the succession to her son Tiberius. For a time after the accession of the latter she was all-powerful in the state, but was soon forced to retire from public affairs.

Livigno Valley (lē.vē'nyō). [Italian, **Valle di Livigno**; German, **Welsch-Livinen.**] Upper valley of the Spol River, in the Alps, in the N part of the province of Sondrio, N Italy, bordering on Switzerland.

Living or **Lyfing** (lē'ving). d. June 12, 1020. Archbishop of Canterbury (1013–20), successor of Ælfheah (Alphege). He crowned Edmund II (1016) and Canute (1017).

Living or **Lyfing.** d. 1046. Anglo-Saxon prelate, bishop of Crediton (1027), of Cornwall (date uncertain), and also of Worcester (1038). He was a councilor of Canute and his companion in his pilgrimage to Rome, and was later a partisan of Earl Godwin and a supporter of his house.

Livingston (liv'ing.stən). Town in NE Guatemala, on a bay of the Caribbean Sea. Formerly the chief Atlantic

port of Guatemala, it has declined since the rail terminus was placed at Puerto Barrios. 5,151 (1940).

Livingston. [Former name, **Clark City.**] City in S Montana, county seat of Park County, on the Yellowstone River ab. 96 mi. SE of Helena: railroad and trade center for an agricultural, mining, and livestock-raising area. It has also a summer tourist trade of visitors to Yellowstone National Park. 7,633 (1950).

Livingston. Township in NE New Jersey, in Essex County, on the Passaic River: residential suburban community. 9,932 (1950).

Livingston. Town in E Texas, county seat of Polk County, ab. 70 mi. NE of Houston, in an oil and lumber producing region: sawmills.

Livingston, Burton Edward. b. at Grand Rapids, Mich., Feb. 9, 1875—. American plant physiologist. He served as professor of plant physiology (1909–40) at Johns Hopkins. He was the inventor of the porous cup atmometer for measuring evaporation and an auto-irrigator for automatic control of soil moisture. Author of *Role of Diffusion and Osmotic Pressure in Plants* (1903); coauthor of *Distribution of Vegetation in U.S. as Related to Climatic Conditions* (1921).

Livingston, Edward. b. May 28, 1764; d. May 23, 1836. American politician and diplomat, U.S. secretary of state (1831–33) under Andrew Jackson; son of Robert R. Livingston (1718–75) and brother of Robert R. Livingston (1746–1813). He was graduated (1781) from the College of New Jersey (later Princeton), studied law privately, was admitted to the bar (1785), and was elected to Congress in 1794. Reëlected in 1796, he served in that body until 1801, when he became U.S. attorney for the District of New York and mayor of New York City. He resigned from these posts when it was discovered that one of his agents handling financial transactions had absconded with funds during Livingston's absence from office while ill during the yellow-fever epidemic of 1803. Livingston assigned his property to trustees to be disposed of in payment of his debts and set out (December, 1803) for New Orleans, where he resumed the practice of law. Thereafter he was occupied with reducing his debt to the U.S. government, which amounted to some 44,000 dollars, although a judgment recognized as correct by him placed it at 100,000 dollars. During the War of 1812 he served as chairman of the committee on public defense in Louisiana and at the battle of New Orleans acted as Andrew Jackson's aide-de-camp, interpreter, military secretary, and confidential adviser. He was elected (1820) to the Louisiana legislature and performed (1821–25) a notable task in revising the penal laws of the state. His approach was influenced by the ideas of Jeremy Bentham, and Livingston's accomplishment earned him international fame. He was elected (1822) to Congress and was twice reëlected to that body, discharging his debt (1826) to the U.S. government before ending his term in the House of Representatives. He was elected to the U.S. Senate in 1828, serving there until 1831, when he was appointed secretary of state in Jackson's cabinet. He resigned on May 29, 1833, to become minister to France. He served in that capacity until 1835, during which he handled the question of the claims made by American citizens under the treaty of July 4, 1831. See *The Complete Works of Edward Livingston on Criminal Jurisprudence* (2 vols., 1873) and *Life of Edward Livingston*, by C. H. Hunt (1864).

Livingston, Henry Brockholst. b. at New York, Nov. 25, 1757; d. at Washington, D.C., March 18, 1823. American jurist; son of William Livingston. He was a justice of the U.S. Supreme Court (1806–23).

Livingston, John Henry. b. at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., May 30, 1746; d. at New Brunswick, N. J., Jan. 20, 1825. American clergyman of the Dutch Reformed Church, president of Rutgers College, New Brunswick.

Livingston, Peter Van Brugh. b. at Albany, N.Y., in October, 1710; d. at Elizabethtown, N.J., Dec. 28, 1792. American merchant; grandson of Robert Livingston (1654–1728) and brother of Philip Livingston and William Livingston. With his brother-in-law, he conducted a profitable privateering business. A supporter of the Revolutionary cause, he was presiding officer (1775) of the first provincial congress of New York.

Livingston, Philip. b. at Albany, N.Y., Jan. 15, 1716; d. at York, Pa., June 12, 1778. American politician, a signer of the Declaration of Independence as member of Congress from New York; grandson of Robert Livingston (1654–1723), and brother of P.V.B. Livingston and William Livingston.

Livingston, Robert. b. at Ancrum, Roxburghshire, Scotland, Dec. 13, 1654; d. Oct. 1, 1728. American public official, founder of the manor of Livingston (now in Dutchess and Columbia counties) in New York. He was appointed (1675) town clerk and secretary of the board of commissioners for Indian affairs at Albany, N.Y., and served as secretary for Indian affairs (1695–1728).

Livingston, Robert R. b. in August, 1718; d. Dec. 9, 1775. American jurist; grandson of Robert Livingston. He was a member (1758–68) of the assembly from Dutchess County, N.Y., was appointed (1759) judge of the admiralty court, and was named (1763) puisne judge of the supreme court of the colony. As chairman of the New York committee of correspondence he drafted the letter to the king opposing the Stamp Act.

Livingston, Robert R. b. at New York, Nov. 27, 1746; d. at Clermont, N.Y., Feb. 26, 1813. American statesman and jurist; son of Robert R. Livingston (1718–75) and brother of Edward Livingston. He was a member of the Continental Congress, was on the committee to draft the Declaration of Independence, and served as secretary of foreign affairs (1781–83). He was chancellor of New York state (1777–1801) and U.S. minister to France (1801–05). As chancellor of New York, he administered Washington's first oath of office as president (April 30, 1789). He negotiated the Louisiana Purchase in 1803, and was associated with Fulton in furthering steamboat navigation, the first successful ship being named for his home.

Livingston, William. b. in November, 1723; d. at Elizabethtown, N.J., July 25, 1790. American politician; grandson of Robert Livingston (1654–1728) and brother of P. V. B. Livingston and Philip Livingston. He became the champion of the Presbyterian and Whig faction in New York and carried on a long struggle against the De Lanceys, who represented the Anglican, Tory interests. He was governor of New Jersey (1776–90), and a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1787.

Livingstone (liv'ing.stŏn). Town in Northern Rhodesia, S central Africa, on the Zambezi River ab. 7 mi. from Victoria Falls and ab. 287 mi. NW of Bulawayo: the S port of entry for the colony and an important tourist center; until 1935 the capital of Northern Rhodesia. Named after David Livingstone, the town was established in 1905. Pop. 10,730, including 1,600 Europeans (1947).

Livingstone. Name given by the explorer Stanley to the **Congo River** (and proposed by him for the entire Congo region).

Livingstone, Alexander. [Titles: 7th Baron **Livingstone,** 1st Earl of **Linlithgow.**] d. April 2, 1622. Scottish statesman, a supporter of Mary, Queen of Scots.

Livingstone, Charles. b. at Blantyre, Lanarkshire, Scotland, Feb. 28, 1821; d. near Lagos, Nigeria, Oct. 28, 1873. English clergyman and missionary; brother of David Livingstone. He went with his brother to Africa, remaining with him until 1863. In 1864 he was appointed British consul at Fernando Póo.

Livingstone, David. b. at Blantyre, near Glasgow, March 19, 1813; d. at Chitambo, in central Africa, April 30, 1873. African missionary and explorer. After working in a cotton mill from the age of ten, he entered college in 1837 and received a medical degree in 1840. He left England in 1840 as medical missionary to Bechuanaland, south Africa. He discovered Lake Ngami in 1849, crossing the Kalahari Desert. In 1851 he traveled down the Zambezi River and in the next several years explored the water system of that part of the continent. In 1855 he again traveled down the Zambezi, from what is now Angola, discovering Victoria Falls, and reaching Quelimane in 1856. The result of these years of exploration was a general filling-in of the map of Africa from the Tropic of Capricorn northward. He returned to England in 1856 and published *Missionary Travels and Researches in South Africa* (1857). He resigned from the London Missionary Society and in 1858 left as head of a government expedition to the Zambezi. The party explored the Zambezi and Shire rivers and Lake Nyasa, which they discovered in September, 1859. Further exploration in the area revealed

widespread slave trading, which Livingstone renewed his resolve to wipe out. On his return (1864) to England, he published *Narrative of an Expedition to the Zanzibar and Its Tributaries* (1865). Appointed British consul in Central Africa with the express aims of destroying the slave trade and determining the watershed of the Nyasa-Tanganyika region, he returned to Africa in 1866. He explored the Rovuma valley in 1866, the Chambezi in 1867, and lakes Tanganyika, Moero, and Bangweulu in 1867–68. Worn with fever, he spent some months at Ujiji early in 1869, navigated Lake Tanganyika, but was driven back by the Manyema and by slavers to Ujiji, where he arrived Oct. 13, 1871. On Oct. 18, the expedition headed by H. M. Stanley, sent out expressly to find Livingstone, reached Ujiji; the famous encounter of the two men began with Stanley's anticlimactic "Dr. Livingstone, I presume." Together they explored the northern part of Tanganyika; they parted (1872) in Unyamwezi. Livingstone returned to Lake Bangweulu, where in Chief Chitambo's village on the south shore he died of dysentery. His body was brought to England and he was buried in Westminster Abbey April 18, 1874. His journals covering the years 1866–73 were published as *Last Journals of David Livingstone in Central Africa* (1874). Livingstone's example was followed by many missionary explorers and he may be said to have opened up the African continent. In addition to his exploration, he was influential in reducing the slave trade appreciably.

Livingstone, Fort. Old frontier post in W Manitoba, Canada, near the present town of Swan River. It was the capital of North West Territories from 1875 to 1877.

Living Temple, The. Poem in *The Autocrat of the Breakfast-Table* (1858) by Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Livinus (li.vī'nus), Saint. [Also, **Lebwin.**] b. in Ireland; d. c650. Roman Catholic ecclesiastic. Ordained by Saint Augustine of Canterbury, he went as a missionary bishop to Flanders, where he was martyred by the pagans.

Livius (liv'i.us), **Titus.** Latin name of **Livy.**

Livius Andronicus (an.drō.nī'kus, an.dron'i.kus), **Lucius.** b. at Tarentum, a Greek colony in Italy, c284 B.C.; d. c204 B.C. Early Roman dramatic poet and actor. A manumitted slave, he earned his living as a teacher of Latin and Greek. For his pupils' use he translated the *Odyssey* into Latin verse. His plays, also, were translated from the Greek.

Livius Drusus (drō'sus), **Marcus.** See **Drusus, Marcus Livius.**

Livland (lēf'länt). German name of **Livonia,** Russia.

Livny (lēv'ni). Town in the U.S.S.R., in the Orel *oblast* (region) of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, C Russia, on the Sosna River ab. 75 mi. SE of Orel: food-processing center. 15,400 (1936).

Livonia (li.vō'ni.ą). City in SE Michigan, in Wayne County, a western residential suburb of Detroit. In the decade between the last two U.S. censuses its population more than doubled. 8,728 (1940), 17,534 (1950).

Livonia. [Also: **Lieflan̈d, Livonie;** German, **Livland.**] Former *guberniya* (government) of Russia, one of the Baltic provinces. The capital was Riga. It was bounded by Estonia on the N, Lake Peipus, Pskov, and Vitebsk on the E, Courland (separated by the Dvina River) on the S, and the Gulf of Riga on the W. The island of Saaremaa (or Ösel) belonged to it. Livonia was the nucleus of the dominions of the Livonian (Sword-Bearer) Knights, who began their settlements in 1201. In 1237 they united with the Teutonic Order. The Prussian and Livonian Knights were separated in 1521. After the dissolution of the order (1558–61) Livonia was for a short time a kingdom. After some changes it became Polish in 1582, passed to Sweden in 1660 (having been conquered by Sweden in 1621–25), and was annexed to Russia in 1721. After World War I it was divided between Latvia and Estonia. Area, ab. 17,070 sq. mi.

Livonians (li.vō'ni.ąnz). [Also, **Livs.**] Ancient people inhabiting the Baltic shores in the 13th century, descendants of a common Finnic ancestral group, along with the Estonians and Finns. They were conquered, Christianized, and reduced to servitude in the 13th century by the German Livonian Knights. Their language, Livonian, is now practically extinct.

Livorno (lē.vōr'nō). [English and German, **Leghorn.**] Province in C Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Tuscany. Capital, Leghorn (Livorno); area, ab. 471 sq. mi.; pop. 249,468 (1936).

Livorno. Italian name of **Leghorn,** city.

Livourne. French name of **Leghorn,** city.

Livramento (lē.vrą.mān'tō). [Full name, **Santa Anna do Livramento.**] City in S Brazil, in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, on the Uruguayan border: livestock, meat-packing, and canning industries. 29,906 (1950).

Livry-Gargan (lē.vrē.gär.gäⁿ). Town in N France, in the department of Seine-et-Oise, E of Paris, in the direction of Château-Thierry. It belongs to the metropolitan region of Paris and has metalworking and other industries. 20,698 (1946).

Livs (livz). See **Livonians.**

Livy (liv'i). [Latin name, **Titus Livius.**] b. at Patavium (Padua), 59 B.C.; d. there, 17 A.D. Roman historian, the most important prose writer of the Augustan age. He wrote a comprehensive history of Rome, from the founding of the city to the death (9 B.C.) of Drusus, in 142 books, of which only 35 are extant (1–10 and 21–45), although the content of the lost books (except for two) is known through epitomes, and also several philosophical dialogues and a work on rhetorical training. He spent the greater part of his life (over 40 years of which were given to his history) at Rome.

Lixourion (lēk.sö'rē.ôn). See **Lexourion.**

Lixus (lik'sus). See under **Larache.**

Li Yüan-hung (lē' yü.än'húng'). b. at Huangpei, Hupei, China, 1864; d. at Tientsin, China, 1928. Chinese military leader who because of his part in overthrowing (1911) the Manchu dynasty became (1912) vice-president of the Republic. He succeeded (1916) Yüan Shih-k'ai as president but was forced out (1917) by the abortive Manchu restoration. He reassumed (1922–23) the presidency but was forced (1923) to go into retirement.

Liza of Lambeth (lī'zą; lam'bęth). Novel by W. Somerset Maugham, published in 1897. His first novel, it draws upon the author's early experiences as a medical student in London. The work deals with slum life in that city.

Lizard (liz'ąrd), **the.** [Also: **Lizard Head;** Latin, **Promontorium Damnonium.**] Peninsula in SW England, in Cornwall, ab. 15 mi. SW of Falmouth. It terminates in Lizard Point, the southernmost point of England (height, 186 ft.).

Lizardi (lē.sär'ᵺē), **José Joaquín Fernández de.** See **Fernández de Lizardi, José Joaquín.**

Lizars (li.zärz'), **John.** b. at Edinburgh, c1787; d. May 21, 1860. Scottish surgeon, noted for the introduction of the operation for the removal of the upper jaw.

Lizzie Hexam (liz'i hek'sąm). See **Hexam, Lizzie.**

Ljubljana (lyö'blyä.nä). [Also: **Ljubliana, Lyublyana;** German, **Laibach, Laybach;** Italian, **Lubiana;** Latin, **Emona.**] City in NW Yugoslavia, the capital of the federative unit of Slovenia, formerly in the *banovina* (province) of Dravska, situated on a plain on the Ljubljanica River (a tributary of the Sava), near the Sava. On the right bank of the Ljubljanica River is the old city, with its castle, the Church of Saint Nicholas, and the Church of the German Order. In the new city are the University of Slovenia, various technical schools, and theaters. The city is the seat of a Roman Catholic bishopric. There are textile, tobacco, machinery, metal, leather, and ceramic industries. Iron ore is mined in the vicinity. The city was founded by the Romans; it was settled by Slovenes in the 6th century; later, it attracted German colonists. It belonged to the duchy of Carinthia, later to the kingdom of Bohemia, and after 1276 came under Hapsburg rule (interrupted only from 1809 to 1813, when the town was the capital of the Illyrian Provinces of France). In the 19th century it was the capital of the Austrian crownland of Carniola. The International Congress of Laibach took place here in 1821. For many decades, the city was the center of the Slovenian national movement. It was incorporated into the kingdom of Yugoslavia in 1919. During World War II, it was under German occupation. 59,767 (1931); 120,944 (1948).

Llameos (lya.mā'ōs). See **Yameos.**

Llanberis (lan.ber'is). Town and civil parish in N Wales, in Caernarvonshire, at the S end of Llyn (or Lake) Padarn, at the base of Snowdon, ab. 7 mi. E of Caernarvon, ab. 255 mi. NW of London by rail. Llanberis is a

tourist center from which a mountain railway starts to the top of Snowdon (elevation, 3,560 ft.). 2,370 (1931).

Llandaff (lan'daf, lan.daf'). Former city, now a northwestern ward of Cardiff, in S Wales, in Glamorganshire, on the river Taff ab. 150 mi. W of London by rail. Llandaff is said to be the oldest episcopal see in Great Britain, dating from the 6th century. The cathedral, begun in the 12th century, is a small building, representing in its construction all the stages of medieval architecture. It was badly damaged by World War II bombing, but is being restored. 27,762 (1931).

Llandaff, Viscount. Title of **Matthews, Henry.**

Llandudno (lan.dud'nō, -did'-). Urban district and seaside resort in N Wales, in Caernarvonshire, on Llandudno Bay (an embayment of the Irish Sea), ab. 227 mi. NW of London by rail. Llandudno is perhaps the leading seaside resort on the North Wales coast and has a rapidly growing residential section. 16,712 (1951).

Llanelly (la.nel'i). Municipal borough, seaport, and industrial center in S Wales, in Carmarthenshire, on Burry Inlet (an inlet of Carmarthen Bay), ab. 10 mi. NW of Swansea, ab. 200 mi. W of London by rail. The town exports coal, and there are steel mills here, manufacturing steel bar-stock and tin-plate; there are also chemical and copper-smelting industries. 34,329 (1951).

Llanelwy (la.nel'wi). Former name of **St. Asaph.**

Llanerch (lan'ėrk). Unincorporated suburban community in SE Pennsylvania, in Delaware County, W of Philadelphia. 4,375 (1950).

Llaneros (yä.nä'rōz). Collective term for a number of North American Indian tribes, of diverse linguistic families, formerly inhabiting the plains of W Texas and E New Mexico. The word itself means "plain-dweller."

Llanes (lyä'nās). Commune in NW Spain, in the province of Oviedo, on the Bay of Biscay ab. 60 mi. E of Oviedo: fisheries, fish-salting and fish-canning establishments. The Gothic cathedral dates from the 14th century. 20,412 (1940).

Llangollen (lan.gol'ẹn). Urban district and market town in N Wales, in Denbighshire, on the river Dee ab. 9 mi. SW of Wrexham, ab. 185 mi. NW of London by rail. Llangollen is an inland holiday resort, noted for its salmon and trout fishing. It has manufactures of flannels. Plas Newydd ("New Place"), the famous timbered house of the "Ladies of Llangollen," now houses the Welsh national theater. 2,997 (est. 1948).

Llano (lan'ō). Town in C Texas, county seat of Llano County, NW of Austin. 2,954 (1950).

Llano (lyä'nō), **Gonzalo Queipo de.** See **Queipo de Llano, Gonzalo.**

Llano Estacado (lan'ō es.tạ.kä'dō). [English, **Staked Plain.**] Extensive flat high plain in NW Texas and SE New Mexico. The name is derived from lines of stakes which were set up to guide travelers, or, according to another account, from the stalks of a yucca plant resembling stakes. The Llano Estacado is remarkable for its flat and featureless appearance. It was originally a grassland, a southern part of the Great Plains. The chief occupation of the region is cattle ranching, though cotton farming has spread to the plain in recent decades. Area, ab. 30,000 sq. mi.

Llanos (yä'nōs). [Eng. trans., *"Plains"* or *"Flat Fields."*] Name given in many parts of Spanish America to large tracts of open grassland. Specifically, as a proper name, the Llanos del Orinoco or de Venezuela, in C Venezuela and E Colombia. They cover nearly all the area in the basin of the Orinoco River W of its delta, between the Eastern Andes and the Guiana Highlands, and as far S as the Guaviare, a tributary of the Orinoco River. Most of the Llanos is a flat lowland plain, but some parts of it are varied with table-topped hills a few hundred feet high. During the rainy season large areas along the streams are flooded. The chief industry of the Llanos is grazing, immense herds of cattle being kept in a nearly wild state. Total area, ab. 150,000 sq. mi.

Llanquihue (yäng.kē'wā). Province in S Chile. Capital, Puerto Montt; area, ab. 7,107 sq. mi.; pop. 118,660 (est. 1950).

Llanquihue, Lake. Lake in C Chile, in Osorno and Llanquihue provinces. Area, ab. 225 sq. mi.

Lleras Camargo (yā'räs kä.mär'gō), **Alberto.** b. at Bogotá, Colombia, July 3, 1906—. Colombian statesman, president (1945–46) of Colombia, and director general (1947 *et seq.*) of the Pan American Union, Washington, D.C.

Lleu (le'ö). [Also, **Llew.**] In Brythonic mythology, a son of Gwydion and Arianrhod, regarded as a sun god. He was one of twin boys, of whom the other plunged into the sea and swam off at birth. Arianrhod sought to get rid of Lleu also, because his existence disproved her virginity. She put on him the curses of namelessness, wifelessness, and the fate never to bear arms. Gwydion protected him, however, tricked Arianrhod into naming and arming him herself, and then, with the help of a magician, created a wife for Lleu out of flowers. Lleu is equated to the Old Irish sun god, Lug; the two names are cognate.

Llewellin (lö.el'in), **John Jestyn.** [Title, 1st Baron **Llewellin of Upton.**] b. at Chevening, Kent, England, Feb. 6, 1893—. English politician and lawyer. He was parliamentary secretary to the minister of supply (1939–40), to the minister of aircraft production (1940–41), and to the minister of war transport (1941–42). He served as president (1942) of the Board of Trade, and as minister of aircraft production (February–November, 1942), of supply (1942–43) at Washington, and of food (1943–45).

Llewellyn (lö.el'in), **Richard.** [Pen name of **Richard David Vivian Llewellyn Lloyd.**] English writer. He served five years in the army, which he left in 1931, and has been employed (1931 *et seq.*) in the production of motion pictures. During World War II, he was an officer in the Welsh Guards. He published the mystery play *Poison Pen* (1938). His novels include *How Green Was My Valley* (1940; scenarized in 1941), *None But the Lonely Heart* (1943), and *A Few Flowers for Shiner* (1947).

Llewellyn, Sir **William.** b. in Gloucestershire, England, 1860; d. Jan. 29, 1941. English portrait painter. In 1918 he became a member of the Royal Academy; he was also a trustee of the National Gallery, the British Museum, the National Portrait Gallery, and the Sloane Museum.

Llewelyn (or **Llywelyn**) **ab Gruffydd** (lö.el'in äb gri'fiтн). d. 1282. Prince of North Wales (1246–82); nephew of David II, whom he succeeded. After Henry III had made his son (later to rule as Edward I) Prince of Wales, the advances of royal power into Llewelyn's realm caused him to revolt against the king, his overlord. He supported the English barons under Simon de Montfort against Henry III, and was defeated with them at Evesham in 1265, but was recognized as lord of Wales in the Treaty of Shrewsbury. He refused to do homage to Edward I, whereupon the latter subdued Wales in 1277 and forced Llewelyn to admit that he held the land as a subject of the English king. He subsequently revolted, and fell in battle against the Mortimers.

Lleyn (līn). Peninsula in N Wales, in Caernarvonshire. It projects SW from the Welsh mainland between Caenarvon Bay and Cardigan Bay. Length, ab. 28 mi.; width, ab. 7 mi.

Llorente (lyō.ren'tā), **Juan Antonio.** b. near Calahorra, in Aragon, Spain, March 30, 1756; d. at Madrid, Feb. 5, 1823. Spanish historian. He was a priest, though holding rationalistic views, and from 1789 to 1801 was general secretary of the Inquisition. Under Joseph Bonaparte he received charge of the confiscated property of the Inquisition and the religious orders, and in 1809 was ordered to examine the archives of the Inquisition and write its history. When the French were driven out of Spain he retired with them to Paris, where his history of the Inquisition was published (1815–18). It was strongly condemned by the Roman Catholic authorities. In 1822 he published a French edition of the principal works of Las Casas, with a biography; and the same year a work on the popes, which was condemned by the government. He was thereupon ordered to leave Paris. He published various other works, principally on Spanish history.

Llorente y Matos (lyō.ren'tā ē mä'tōs), **Vicente.** b. 1857; d. 1916. Spanish bacteriologist. He founded (1894) the Instituto Llorente de Microbiológia y Seroterapia. The first in Spain to perform (1896–97) intubation of the larynx, he analyzed (1904) 3,500 cases of diphtheria, and with Alexis Carrel carried out (1913) experimental work on tissue cultivation at the Rockefeller Institute, New York.

Lloyd (loid), **Charles.** b. at Birmingham, England, Feb. 12, 1775; d. at Chaillot, near Versailles, France, Jan. 16, 1839. English poet, a friend and pupil of Coleridge, with whom he lived for some time, and also a friend of Lamb. He became insane (c1815) and died in a madhouse.

Lloyd, David. b. at Manafon, Montgomeryshire, Wales, c1656; d. at Chester, Pa., April 6, 1731. American political leader and lawyer. He was attorney general (1686–1700) and chief justice (1717–31) of Pennsylvania. As leader (1703 *et seq.*) of the democratic or antiproprietary party, he opposed William Penn and was the author (1704) of the list of grievances sent to him.

Lloyd, Edward. fl. early 18th century. Keeper of a coffee house in Tower Street, London, and later (1692) of "Lloyd's Coffee House" in Lombard Street. His coffee house became the center of ship brokerage and marine insurance. He published a paper, *Lloyd's News* (September, 1696–February, 1697), which was revived as *Lloyd's List* (1726), containing shipping and commercial news. From him the association and the corporation now known as Lloyd's were named.

Lloyd, Edward. b. at Thornton Heath, Surrey, England Feb. 16, 1815; d. at Westminster, London, April 8, 1890. London publisher. He founded (1842) *Lloyd's Illustrated London Newspaper*, and was the proprietor (1876 *et seq.*) of the *Daily Chronicle*.

Lloyd, Edward. b. at London, March 7, 1845; d. at Worthing, Sussex, England, March 31, 1927. English tenor singer. He made his first great success in 1871, at the Gloucester festival, singing in Bach's *Saint Matthew Passion*. He was successful in oratorio and concert music.

Lloyd, Harold (Clayton). b. at Burchard, Neb., April 20, 1894—. American actor. He worked as an extra (c1913) for the Edison Company at San Diego, and soon began to appear in one-reel comedies made by Hal Roach, the noted "Lonesome Luke" comedies. He rose to stardom as the bespectacled, shy young man always in hair-raising difficulties. Lloyd made the first full-length comedy motion picture, *Grandma's Boy* (1922); his other feature comedies include *Safety Last*, *Why Worry?*, *The Freshman*, and *Girl Shy*, and, after the arrival of talking pictures, *Feet First*, *The Cat's Paw*, *The Milky Way*, and *Mad Wednesday*. He founded the Harold Lloyd Corporation (1923) and produced several films.

Lloyd, Henry. b. in Merionethshire, Wales, c1720; d. at Huy, Belgium, June 19, 1783. Welsh soldier of fortune.

Lloyd, Henry Demarest. b. at New York, May 1, 1847; d. Sept. 28, 1903. American writer on social problems, one of the first of the muckrakers. He helped organize (1893) the Milwaukee streetcar workers, and defended Debs for the Pullman strike of 1894. His books include *A Strike of Millionaires against Miners* (1890), *Wealth against Commonwealth* (1894), *Man, the Social Creator* (1906), and *A Sovereign People* (1907).

Lloyd, Humphrey. b. at Dublin, April 16, 1800; d. there, Jan. 17, 1881. British scientist. He is noted for his researches in optics and magnetism, and particularly for his experimental discovery of conical refraction in biaxial crystals, the existence of which had been theoretically determined by Sir W. R. Hamilton. His works include *A Treatise on Light and Vision* (1831), *Elementary Treatise on the Wave Theory of Light* (1857), *Treatise on Magnetism, General and Terrestrial* (1874), and others.

Lloyd, Morton Githens. b. at Beverly, N.J., Sept. 10, 1874; d. April 26, 1941. American electrical engineer. He was electrical engineer and chief (1917 *et seq.*) of the safety codes section at the National Bureau of Standards.

Lloyd, North German. See **North German Lloyd.**

Lloyd, Richard David Vivian Llewellyn. See **Llewellyn, Richard.**

Lloyd, Robert. b. at Westminster, London, 1733; d. in the Fleet Prison, London, Dec. 15, 1764. British poet. He wrote *The Actor: a Poetical Epistle* (1760), and others. He was imprisoned for debt in 1763.

Lloyd, William. b. at Tilehurst, Berkshire, England, Aug. 18, 1627; d. at Hartlebury Castle, Worcestershire, England, Aug. 30, 1717. English prelate, bishop successively of St. Asaph (1680), Lichfield and Coventry (1692), and Worcester (1700). He was one of the seven bishops tried on the charge of publishing a seditious libel against the king for refusing to have the Declaration of Indulgence read, and was acquitted June 29, 1688. He was an ardent supporter of the revolution that brought William and Mary to the throne.

Lloyd Barrage. See **Sukkur Barrage.**

Lloyd George (loid' jôrj'), **David.** [Title, 1st Earl of **Dwyfor.**] b. at Manchester, England, Jan. 17, 1863; d. at Llanystumdwy, Wales, March 26, 1945. British Liberal statesman, prime minister (1916–22). He became a solicitor in 1884 and in 1890 was elected for the Caernarvon district to the House of Commons, in which he held a seat for 54 years. He became a leading adversary of established interests, a leader of the fight for Welsh national interests, and was a vociferous opponent of the Boer War. As president of the Board of Trade in Campbell-Bannerman's cabinet (1905–08), he was the outstanding member of the ministry, among other things settling the railway strike of 1906. He became (1908) chancellor of the exchequer in Asquith's cabinet and sponsored the so-called People's Budget of 1909, which relied for its income largely on taxation of wealth and monopoly, thus bringing on one of the deepest constitutional crises in English history. This bill, passed by Commons after a bitter fight, was rejected (Nov. 30, 1909) by the House of Lords. A general election was called in January, 1910, and the Liberals were returned, weakened but still a majority with the aid of the Irish Nationalists. Commons then passed a bill to restrict the veto power of the lords; the upper house made an alternative proposal and thus forced another general election (December, 1910). The House of Lords refused to give in, and only the threat to create a sufficient number of peers to carry the bill forced them to surrender (August, 1911); the veto power of the House of Lords was broken. In 1911, Lloyd George sponsored bills providing for insurance protection against illness and unemployment. With the outbreak of World War I, he first established government credit for the long, expensive war ahead and then (July, 1915) became minister of munitions, a newly created post, in the coalition cabinet under Asquith. After Kitchener's death, he took over (July, 1916) the post of secretary of state for war. An internal cabinet struggle now ensued between Asquith and Lloyd George, the latter attempting to reduce the number of members in the inner war cabinet in order to run the war more efficiently. Asquith resigned and Lloyd George became premier (Dec. 7, 1916). The defeat of Russia in 1917 and the early 1918 offensive of the Germans forced him to throw his reserves into the fight on the Western Front and to call for immediate U.S. help; the appeal brought over (April–May, 1918) two million American soldiers. He supported Ferdinand Foch as supreme Allied commander and gave him the full support of Britain. The war over, he called the Khaki Election of December, 1918, in which the coalition won a clear majority. At the Versailles peace conference, he was one of the Big Four (with Wilson, Clemenceau, and Orlando) and acted as mediator between the two former, to such an extent that he was accused in the press in England of compromising British aims. His postwar ministry was marked by several strikes and the "Black and Tan" trouble in Ireland, but he was able to mediate the strikes and to bring about acceptance of the treaty establishing the Irish Free State. But the partition of Ireland into Free State and Northern Ireland and trouble with the Turks over their repudiation of the Treaty of Sèvres led to the withdrawal of the Conservatives from the coalition and on Oct. 22, 1922, Lloyd George resigned as prime minister. He remained in Commons as a consistent leader of the Liberal viewpoint until he was raised to the peerage a short time before his death. He was the author of *War Memoirs* (6 vols., 1933–36) and *The Truth About the Peace Treaty* (2 vols., 1938).

Lloyd-Greame (loid'grām'), **Philip.** See **Swinton,** 1st Viscount.

Lloyd's (loidz). Association at the Royal Exchange, London, comprising underwriters, merchants, shipowners, and brokers, for the furtherance of commerce, especially for marine insurance and the publication of shipping news. It originated in meetings at Lloyd's Coffee House about 1688. It publishes *Lloyd's List*.

Lloyd's, Austrian. Former mercantile company at Trieste, founded in 1833 for the purpose of promoting Austrian commerce. It comprised three sections: insur-

ance; steamship lines in the Mediterranean, Black, and Red seas, and elsewhere; and publication of periodicals.

Lloyd's List. Periodical containing shipping intelligence, issued by Lloyd's (London) since 1726. It has been published daily since 1800.

Lluchmayor (lyōch.mä.yōr'). [Also, **Llummayor.**] Town in the Balearic Islands, in the Spanish province of Baleares, on the island of Majorca: livestock markets; small handicraft industries. 10,249 (1940).

Llullaillaco (yō.yī.yä'kō). Volcanic mountain in N Chile, on the border of Argentina. Elevation, ab. 22,057 ft.

Llummayor (lyōm.mä.yōr'). See **Lluchmayor.**

Llwchwr (lō'ċhůr). [Also, **Loughor.**] Urban district in S Wales, in Glamorganshire, ab. 6 mi. NW of Swansea. It is the former Swansea rural district. 25,737 (1951).

Llyr (lēr). In Brythonic mythology, the personification of the sea, and father of Bran (who was interpreted as a kind of sea deity) and of Manawydan, the old Brythonic sea god. Llyr is cognate with the genetive (Lir) of Ler, father of the Old Irish sea god, Manannan.

Llywarch Hen (li.wärċh' hen'). [Eng. trans., *Llywarch the Old.*] fl. in the 6th century. British bard and chieftain.

Llywelyn ab Gruffydd (lō.el'in äb grif'iтн). See **Llewelyn** (or **Llywelyn**) **ab Gruffydd.**

Loa (lō'ä). River in N Chile, in Antofagasta and Tarapacá provinces, flowing SW to the Pacific Ocean. It is the only river which traverses the Atacama Desert. It supplies water for consumption and for oasis irrigation, and has been used in hydroelectric power development. Length, ab. 275 mi.

Loadstone (lōd'stōn), **Lady.** The "magnetic lady" in Ben Jonson's play of that name.

Loaisa or **Loaysa** (lō.ī'sä), **García Jofre de.** b. at Placencia, Cáceres, Spain, c1485; d. July 30, 1526. Spanish sea captain.

Loanda (lō.an'dą; Portuguese, lwun'dą). See **Luanda.**

Loango (lō.äŋ'gō). Region on the W coast of Africa, in the neighborhood of the mouth of the Congo River. It is now divided between the Belgian Congo, Angola (Portuguese), and French Equatorial Africa.

Loango. Seaport in SW French Equatorial Africa, in Gabon territory, a few miles N of Pointe Noire, near the border of Cabinda. In recent years it has been surpassed as a port by Pointe Noire because of the latter's railway connections. Pop. ab. 10,000.

Loano (lō.ä'nō). Village in NW Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Liguria, in the province of Savona, on the coast ab. 39 mi. SW of Genoa. Here, Nov. 23–24, 1795, the French under Schérer defeated the Austrians. The victory was mainly due to Masséna, who commanded the right wing. Buildings of interest to tourists were undamaged in World War II.

Loathly Lady. [In Arthurian legend, **Lady Hideous.**] Hideous, loathsome, repulsive woman of European folklore, traditional ballad, and medieval romance, who is transformed into one of great beauty and youth by a kiss or by the act of love. Chaucer's *Wife of Bath's Tale* is this story; Gower's *Confessio Amantis* also tells it. The English ballad *The Marriage of Sir Gawayne* is almost the same story, except that here King Arthur promises Sir Gawayne in marriage to the foul hag in return for her help. On being faced with the Loathly Lady, Gawayne does not shrink, but goes to bed with her. She informs him that the loathsomeness is a bewitchment, and gives him his choice of having her remain as she is, ugly, old, and faithful, or become young and beautiful. He leaves the choice to her, with the result that he gets the full reward: a young and beautiful wife who is *also* faithful. The bewitched Loathly Lady unbewitched by the true love of her lover is also the theme of the Scottish popular ballad *Kemp Owyne.* The theme is also found in Icelandic saga, and in the Old Irish legends of the kings. In Arthurian romance the Loathly Lady has been called Lady Hideous.

Loaysa (lō.ī'sä), **García Jofre de.** See **Loaisa** or **Loaysa, García Jofre de.**

Loayza (lō.ī'thä) or **Loaysa** (lō.ī'sä), **Geronymo de.** b. at Truxillo, Estremadura, Spain, c1500; d. at Lima, Peru, Oct. 25, 1575. Spanish Dominican ecclesiastic.

Lobachevsky (lo.bä.chef'ski), **Nikolaus Ivanovich.** b. at Makariev, Russia, Nov. 2, 1793; d. at Kazan, Russia, Feb. 24, 1856. Russian mathematician, the founder of the non-Euclidean geometry. He was professor at Kazan (1814 *et seq.*). He built a geometry about a system of postulates that included the concept that more than one parallel to a given line could be drawn through a point; this geometry was first announced in 1826 and built upon in succeeding years. Among Lobachevsky's books are *Geometrische Untersuchungen zur Theorie der Parallellinien* (1840) and *Pangéométrie* (1855).

Lobato (lō.bä'tō), **José Bento Monteiro.** b. at Taubaté, Brazil, April 18, 1882; d. at São Paulo, Brazil, July 4, 1948. Brazilian novelist, short-story writer, and author of juvenile books. In his best-known book, *Urupês* (1918), he created the character of Jeca Tatú, now famous as the typical figure of the man of the Brazilian interior.

Lobau (lō'bou). Island in the Danube River, in E Austria, E of the city of Vienna. It was temporarily occupied by the French army after the battle of Aspern and Essling in 1809. Length, ab. 3 mi.

Löbau (lē'bou). [Polish, **Lubawa.**] Town in E Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Saxony, Russian Zone, formerly in the free state of Saxony, ab. 41 mi. E of Dresden. Before World War II it had textile, shoe, paper, button, rubber, machinery, and foodstuff industries. It has churches of the 14th and 15th centuries, and an 18th-century *Rathaus* (town hall) in the baroque style. 15,361 (1946).

Lobau (lo.bō), Comte **de.** [Title of **Georges Mouton.**] b. at Phalsbourg, in Lorraine, France, Feb. 21, 1770; d. at Paris, Nov. 27, 1838. French marshal. He entered the army in 1792, became aide-de-camp to Napoleon in 1805, and in 1809 rendered important service at Lobau, for which he received the title of Comte de Lobau. He took part in the Russian campaign in 1812, and fought at Lützen and Bautzen in 1813, and at Waterloo in 1815. During the July revolution in 1830 he favored the cause of Louis Philippe, who made him a marshal of France in 1831.

Lobe (lō'bę), **Johann Christian.** b. at Weimar, Germany, May 30, 1797; d. at Leipzig, Germany, July 27, 1881. German composer and musicologist. His compositions include operas, symphonies, chamber works, and overtures.

Löbe (lē'bę), **Paul.** b. at Liegnitz, Germany (now Legnice, Poland), Dec. 14, 1875—. German politician. A Social Democratic journalist (1899 *et seq.*), he was a member (1905–19) of the Breslau city council. He was vice-president of the Weimar constitutional assembly (1919–20), and a member (1920–32) of the Reichstag and its president (1924–32). He again became active in German politics after 1945, and took over the editorship of the Social Democratic Party paper at Berlin.

Lobedu (lō.bā'dō). [Also: **Balobedu, Lovedu, Lovhedu, Lovelu.**] Bantu-speaking people of the E Sotho group in S Africa, inhabiting NE Transvaal, in the Union of South Africa. Their population is estimated at ab. 50,000 (by E. J. and J. D. Krige, *The Realm of a Rain Queen,* 1943). They are ruled by a queen, who serves also as rain maker. They practice hoe agriculture and cattle herding, with the cattle complex. Their principal food is maize.

Lobeira (lō.bā'rą) or **Loveira** (lō.vā'rą), **Vasco de.** b. at Oporto, Portugal, about the middle of the 14th century; d. at Elvas, Portugal, c1403. Portuguese writer and soldier, a reputed author of the famous romance *Amadis of Gaul.*

Lobengula (lō.beng.gū'lą, lō.beŋg'gū.lą). b. c1833; d. Jan. 23, 1894. King of the Matabele (1870–94). He was long feared as a powerful warrior and opponent of European influence in his kingdom, but finally the British South African Company succeeded in obtaining from him, in exchange for improved firearms and ammunition, permission to settle in a part of his domain and to exploit its gold mines. The company thereupon built Fort Salisbury and supplied it well with men, artillery, ammunition, and provisions, and soon clashed with the Matabele. In the war which ensued, in 1893, the Matabele tribesmen were mowed down by Maxim guns and dispersed by cavalry in several engagements. A decisive battle (in which 500 Matabele and only one white man fell) was fought on October 23, some 30 miles from Bulawayo, Lobengula's capital. The latter was taken without further resistance and the king pursued as a fugitive.

Loberu (lō.bā′rō). See **Lobi.**

Lobgesang (lōp′gə.zäng). [Eng. trans., *"Hymn of Praise."*] Orchestral cantata by Felix Mendelssohn, commissioned to be written for the town council of Leipzig as part of a commemoration of the 400th anniversary of the invention of movable type; first sung at Leipzig on June 25, 1850.

Lobi (lō′bē). [Also, **Loberu.**] Sudanic-speaking people of W Africa, inhabiting a region in E Ivory Coast. Their population is estimated at ab. 70,000 (by H. Labouret, *Les Tribus du Rameau Lobi*, 1931). They have exogamous matrilineal clans, and chiefs were lacking before the establishment of French rule. They practice hoe agriculture, and their principal food is millet. They have adopted Mohammedanism.

Lobito (lō.bē′tō, lō.bē′tö). Town and seaport in Benguela province, Angola, in SW Africa. It has come to the fore since the completion of the Benguela Railway linking it with the rich mining region of the Katanga, Belgian Congo. It is considered one of the best ports on the W African coast. Pop. 17,000 (1946), including 2,000 Europeans.

Lobley (lob′li), **John Hodgson.** b. at Huddersfield, England, Nov. 28, 1878—. English painter of portraits, landscapes, and figure subjects, an official artist during the last part of World War I. Among his paintings, examples of which are in museums and in military hospitals, are *Wounded Arriving at Charing Cross* (Imperial War Museum) and *The Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regiment Holding the Line at Ypres* (Huddersfield).

Lob Nor (lôp′ nôr′). [Also, **Lop Nor.**] Salt lake in China, in the province of Sinkiang, the terminal lake for the Tarim River. It has no outlet. Two thousand years ago it occupied an area at ab. 90° E. and 41° N., with the now ruined trade city of Loulan on its banks. The river was diverted southward and a new lake developed, leaving the original lake a salt flat. The Tarim has now returned to its earlier course and the original site of Lob Nor is again a lake. The alternation from basin to basin appears to have been the result of sedimentation and of removal of dry silt by the wind. Elevation, ab. 2,550 ft.

Lobo (lō′bō), **Francisco Rodrigues.** b. at Leiria, Portugal, c1580; drowned in the Tagus (Tejo) River, Portugal, c1622. Portuguese poet and prose writer, generally considered the finest Portuguese lyric poet of the 17th century. His chief works were *Églogas* (1605), the epic poem *O Condestabre* (1610); the dialogues *Corte na aldeia e noites de inverno* (1619), his masterpiece in prose; and his three pastoral novels, *A Primavera* (1601), *Pastor peregrino* (1608), and *O Desenganado* (1614).

Lobo, Jerônimo. b. at Lisbon, Portugal, c1593; d. there, Jan. 29, 1678. Portuguese Jesuit, missionary in Ethiopia.

Lobos Islands (lō′bōs). [Also, **Seal Islands.**] Group of small islands in the Pacific Ocean, off the NW coast of Peru. They are noted for guano deposits.

Lobositz (lō′bō.zits). German name of **Lovosice.**

L'Oca del Cairo (lō′kä del kī′rō). See **Oca del Cairo, L'.**

Locana Valley (lō.kä′nä). See under **Cuorgnè.**

Locarno (lō.kär′nō). [German, **Luggarus.**] Town in S Switzerland, in the canton of Ticino, on Lago Maggiore at the mouth of the Maggia River. It has an Italian-speaking population and Italian architecture. It belonged to the Duchy of Milan from 1342, and became part of Switzerland in 1531. Pop. 6,760 (1941).

Locarno, Lake of. See under **Maggiore, Lago.**

Locarno Pact. Name given to the culminating agreement of a conference (Oct. 5–16, 1925) between Germany, France, Great Britain, Belgium, and Italy which sought to preclude aggression in the Rhineland by guaranteeing the Franco-German and Belgo-German frontiers, as well as the continued demilitarization of the Rhineland. Signed at Locarno on Oct. 16, 1925, the treaty was largely the result of German Foreign Minister Gustav Stresemann's initiative and of the British desire to contribute to French security after the failure of the Geneva Protocol of 1924. The treaty paved the way for Germany's entrance into the League of Nations, as well as for the removal of Allied troops from Germany in subsequent years. The conference also produced arbitration treaties between Germany on one side and France, Belgium, Poland, and Czechoslovakia on the other, and treaties of mutual guarantee between France and Poland, and France and Czechoslovakia. The Rhineland agreement was invalidated by Hitler's renunciation of it and the remilitarization of the Rhineland on March 7, 1936.

Locatelli (lō.kä.tel′lē), **Pietro.** b. at Bergamo, Italy, 1693; d. at Amsterdam, Netherlands, April 1, 1764. Italian violinist and composer. He wrote sonatas, concerti grossi, trios, and caprices.

Loch (loch). Scottish word for "lake" or "arm of the sea": for entries not found immediately below see the distinguishing element of the name.

Loch (loch, lok), **Henry Brougham.** [Title, 1st Baron **Loch of Drylaw.**] b. in Scotland, May 23, 1827; d. at London, June 20, 1900. British colonial official. He served (1857) on the embassy staff in China, and with Sir Harry Smith Parkes conducted (1860) negotiations leading to surrender of the Taku forts. He was seized, imprisoned, and tortured by Chinese officials; the European troops in Peiping retaliated by burning the Summer Palace. He was governor (1863–82) of the Isle of Man, governor (1884–89) of Victoria, and governor (1889–95) of Cape Colony and high commissioner in South Africa, where he assisted in the expeditions which led to the annexation of Matabeleland and Mashonaland, and obtained (1894) the release of British subjects being held by the Boer government.

Lochaber (loch.ä′bėr, -ab′ėr). Mountainous district in N central Scotland, in Inverness-shire. It extends from SW to NE, S of Glen More nan Albin. It has an extensive hydroelectric power development.

Lochaber No More. Tune claimed by both Scotland and Ireland, of which some two or three versions are extant.

Loches (losh). Town in W central France, in the department of Indre-et-Loire, on the Indre River ab. 22 mi. SE of Tours. The castle, one of the most important medieval fortresses of France, has massive walls and towers. It includes the *château royal*, in Renaissance style, where many of the kings of France, from Charles VII to Louis XII, resided. The Chapel of Saint Ours dates from the 12th century. The town is a center for trade in wine and grain. 5,525 (1946).

Lochfyne (loch.fīn′). See **Fyne, Loch.**

Loch Garman (loch gär′mən). Irish name of **Wexford.**

Lochgelly (loch.gel′i). Police burgh in SE Scotland, in Fifeshire, ab. 7 mi. NE of Dunfermline, ab. 418 mi. N of London by rail: coal mining. 9,687 (est. 1948).

Lochgilphead (loch.gilp′hed). Burgh in SW Scotland, in Argyllshire, at the head of an arm of Loch Fyne. It is a resort and a small fishing port. 974 (1931).

Lochiel (loch.ēl′). See **Cameron of Lochiel.**

Lochiel's Warning. Poem by Thomas Campbell; so called from its subject, Donald Cameron of Lochiel.

Lochinvar (loch.in.vär′, lok′in.vär). Ballad in the poem *Marmion* by Sir Walter Scott; so called from the name of its hero, the young Lochinvar.

Lochleven (loch.lē′vən). See **Leven, Loch.**

Lochmoor (lok′mör). Former name of **Grosse Pointe Woods.**

Lochnagar (loch.nə.gär′). Mountain in E central Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, ab. 36 mi. NW of Dundee. 3,768 ft.

Lochner v. New York, 198 U.S. 45 (1905) (lok′nėr). U.S. Supreme Court decision declaring unconstitutional a New York law fixing maximum work-hours in bakeries on the ground that it impaired liberties guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment. The majority decision delivered by Justice Rufus W. Peckham stressed the right of free contract and effectively limited the exercise of the state police power in the social and economic realm. The case is notable for the dissenting opinion of Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, who declared: "The case is decided upon an economic theory which a large part of the country does not entertain. . . . The Fourteenth Amendment does not enact Mr. Herbert Spencer's Social Statics. . . . United States and state statutes and decisions cutting down the liberty to contract by way of combination are familiar to this court. . . . Some of these laws embody convictions or prejudices which judges are likely to share. Some may not. But a constitution is not intended to embody a particular economic theory, whether of paternalism and the organic relation of the citizen to the state or of laissez faire."

Lochy (loch'i), **Loch.** Lake in C Scotland, in Inverness-shire, in Glen More nan Albin (the Great Glen of Scotland). Elevation, ab. 93 ft.; length, ab. 9 mi.

Locke (lok), **Alain LeRoy.** b. at Philadelphia, Sept. 13, 1886—. American professor of philosophy and writer on Negro culture. He was a Rhodes scholar at Oxford (1907–10), and served as professor of philosophy (1917 *et seq.*) at Howard University. Author of *Race Contacts and Interracial Relations* (1916), *The New Negro* (1925), *The Negro in America* (1933), *The Negro and His Music* (1936), *Negro Art—Past and Present* (1937), *When Peoples Meet—A Study in Race and Culture Contact* (1941), and other books.

Locke, David Ross. [Pseudonym, **Petroleum V. Nasby.**] b. at Vestal, Broome County, N.Y., Sept. 20, 1833; d. Feb. 15, 1888. American political satirist, author of the "Nasby Letters," the first of which appeared (March 21, 1861) in the Findlay (Ohio) *Jeffersonian.* The assumed character Petroleum V. (for Vesuvius) Nasby was a caricature of the Copperhead and was represented in the form of a dissolute and hypocritical backwoods preacher. Locke's humorous style was based upon that made popular by Artemus Ward (Charles Farrar Browne). Locke became (1865) editor of the Toledo *Blade.* Author of *The Nasby Papers* (1864), *The Morals of Abou Ben Adhem* (1875), and *The Demagogue* (1891). He dramatized (1879) *The Widow Bedott Papers* in *Widow Bedott, or a Hunt for a Husband.*

Locke, John. b. at Wrington, Somersetshire, England, Aug. 29, 1632; d. at Oates, High Laver, Essex, England, Oct. 28, 1704. English philosopher. Upon graduating from Christ Church College, Oxford, he continued to live in the university town, where he was intermittently a lecturer on Greek and on rhetoric, and censor of moral philosophy. In December, 1665, he accompanied Sir Walter Vane as secretary of a mission to the elector of Brandenburg, and after his return to Oxford in January, 1666, he studied medicine, and even practiced it for a short while, but did not take a medical degree. In 1667 he became a member of the household of Baron Ashley, at first as a physician, later as a confidential agent. Ashley being one of the proprietors of Carolina, in 1669 Locke drew up his celebrated constitution for that colony. When Ashley, in 1672, was created 1st Earl of Shaftesbury and became Lord Chancellor of the realm, Locke was appointed secretary of presentations, and the following year was made secretary of the Board of Trade. After Shaftesbury's fall from power in 1675, Locke went to France, remaining until 1679 and enjoying the company of that country's philosophers and scientists. After his return to England he fell under the suspicion of the government as a supposed radical, and found it necessary to take refuge in Holland, where he remained until 1689. The accession of William of Orange to the English throne led to Locke's return and to his appointment as a commissioner of appeals, but after 1691 he was a member of the household of Sir Francis Masham at High Laver in Essex. Locke's most famous and influential work, the *Essay Concerning Human Understanding,* published in 1690, was followed by *Some Thoughts Concerning Education* (1693), and *The Reasonableness of Christianity* (1695), while his *Letters on Toleration* appeared on various occasions. Locke engaged in little metaphysical speculation, but his insistence on the senses (or, more precisely, on things, events, or conditions perceived by the senses) as the origin of all knowledge laid the ground for the empiricism which so importantly shaped subsequent British and French thought. In no derogatory sense he has been called a practical philosopher, who thought in terms of human experience and built his system upon observable data, though at the same time he accepted the concepts of Protestant Christianity, including the existence of souls and the belief in personal immortality. He perceived that it is the nature of man to pursue happiness, and he prescribed piety as a check upon the passions. Although he himself wished to bar atheists and Roman Catholics from the area of toleration, he recognized that different men may hold very different views with equal sincerity. However, it is perhaps as a political philosopher that Locke was most important. In the late 17th and in the 18th centuries, when nations were struggling to throw off the surviving dead weight of feudalism, to curb monarchical despotism, and to grapple with new economic problems, his plausible, reasoned, cautiously liberal proposals, with their safeguards for property and their promise of stability and peace, attracted wide attention and approval. Hume and Kant, Voltaire and Rousseau, were among those whom he influenced, as well as the authors of the American Declaration of Independence and of the Constitution of the United States.

Locke, John. b. at Lempster, N.H., Feb. 19, 1792; d. at Cincinnati, Ohio, July 10, 1856. American scientist and inventor of scientific instruments. He was the inventor of a surveyor's compass, level, orrery, and the electromagnetic chronograph requested (1844–48) by the U.S. Coast Survey to facilitate the determination of longitudes. Author of *Outlines of Botany* (1819) and articles in the *American Journal of Science and the Arts,* the American Philosophical Society's *Transactions,* and the *Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge.*

Locke, Matthew. b. at Exeter, England, c1631; d. in August, 1677. English composer, a chief forerunner of Purcell. He collaborated with Christopher Gibbons on the music for James Shirley's masque *Cupid and Death* (1653), and contributed music to William Davenant's *Siege of Rhodes* (1656).

Locke, Mount. See under **Davis Mountains.**

Locke, Richard Adams. b. at East Brent, Somersetshire, England, Sept. 22, 1800; d. at Staten Island, N.Y., Feb. 16, 1871. American journalist whose fabricated account of creatures on the moon in the noted "Moon Hoax" (New York *Sun,* 1835) deceived even scientists. In *The Lost Manuscript of Mungo Park* (c1836) his attempt to repeat this success failed.

Locke, William John. b. March 20, 1863; d. May 15, 1930. English novelist. He wrote *The Morals of Marcus Ordeyne* (1905), *The Beloved Vagabond* (1906), *Septimus* (1909), *A Christmas Mystery* (1910), *Simon the Jester* (1910), *The Glory of Clementina Wing* (1911), *The Joyous Adventures of Aristide Pujol* (1912), *Stella Maris* (1913), *The Mountebank* (1921), *The Great Pandolfo* (1925), *The Kingdom of Theophilus* (1927), *Ancestor Jorico* (1929), and others.

Locke Amsden, or The Schoolmaster (amz'dęn). Novel by Daniel Pierce Thompson, published in 1847.

Lockerbie (lok'ėr.bi). Police burgh and market town in S Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, ab. 10 mi. NE of Dumfries, ab. 325 mi. N of London by rail. 2,752 (est. 1948).

Locker-Lampson (lok'ėr.lamp'sọn, -lam'-), **Frederick.** [Original name, **Frederick Locker.**] b. at London, May 29, 1821; d. at Rowfant, Sussex, England, May 30, 1895. English poet. He married (1874) as his second wife the daughter of Sir Curtis Lampson, and assumed (1885) the name of Locker-Lampson. Among his poems are *London Lyrics* (1857, 1893). He edited *Lyra Elegantiarum* (1867) and *Patchwork* (1879), and contributed to various periodicals.

Locker-Lampson, Oliver Stillingfleet. b. 1880—. English journalist, soldier, and political leader; son of Frederick Locker-Lampson. He served in World War I, and was a parliamentary private secretary (1919). He organized (1931) a blue-shirted, anti-communist organization, the "Sentinels of Empire."

Lockhart (lok'härt). City in C Texas, county seat of Caldwell County, ab. 29 mi. S of Austin. 5,573 (1950).

Lockhart (lok'ạrt, -härt), **John Gibson.** b. at Cambusnethan, Lanarkshire, Scotland, July 14, 1794; d. at Abbotsford, Roxburghshire, Scotland, Nov. 25, 1854. Scottish author; son-in-law and biographer of Sir Walter Scott. He became an advocate in 1816, joined the staff of *Blackwood's Magazine* in 1817, married Sophia, the eldest daughter of Sir Walter Scott, in 1820, and edited (1825–53) the *Quarterly Review.* His principal work is the *Memoirs of the Life of Sir Walter Scott* (7 vols., 1837–38), generally placed among the best biographies in English. Among his other publications are *Peter's Letters to his Kinsfolk* (1819), *Adam Blair* (1822), and other novels, translations of *Ancient Spanish Ballads* (1823), and *The Ballantyne Humbug Handled* (1839), a pamphlet defending his account of Scott's relations with his publishers. Lockhart was also a biographer of Robert Burns and of Napoleon.

Lockhart of Carnwath (kärn.woth'), **George.** b. 1673; killed in a duel, Dec. 17, 1731. Scottish Jacobite. He was named (1706) a commissioner for the union of Scotland and England, joined the rising of 1715 in favor of the Stuart Pretender, and was imprisoned but later freed

without trial. While acting as confidential agent (1718–27) to Prince James Francis Edward Stuart in Scotland, he was detected (1727) but escaped to Holland. Author of *Memoirs of the Affairs of Scotland from Queen Anne's Succession . . . to the Commencement of the Union . . . 1707* (1714) and *Papers on the Affairs of Scotland* (1718), which contain much valuable material on the Jacobites.

Lockhart of Lee (lē), Sir **William.** b. 1621; d. March 20, 1675. British soldier and diplomat. He joined Cromwell, and was appointed (1652) a commissioner for the administration of justice in Scotland. He married (1654) Cromwell's niece. A member of Parliament (1653, 1654–55, 1656–58), he served also as English ambassador (1656–58, 1673–76) at Paris, and commanded (1658) the English forces against the Spanish at Dunkerque, where he was appointed governor after the town's surrender.

Lock Haven (lok hā'vėn). City in N central Pennsylvania, county seat of Clinton County, on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, ab. 69 mi. NW of Harrisburg: manufactures of paper, textiles, chemicals, furniture, and metal products; railroad shops. 11,381 (1950).

Lockland (lok'land). City in SW Ohio, in Hamilton County: a northern industrial suburb of Cincinnati. 5,736 (1950).

Lockman (lok'mạn), **De Witt McClellan.** b. at Brooklyn, N.Y., July 30, 1870—. American portrait painter. The Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, National Academy of Design, Yale University, U.S. Military Academy, Metropolitan Museum, and other large institutions have examples of his works.

Lockport (lok'pōrt). City in NE Illinois, in Will County: an important canal junction point, with locks connecting the Sanitary and Ship Canal with the canalized Des Plaines River. It has a large petroleum refinery, and other industries. 4,955 (1950).

Lockport. City in W New York, county seat of Niagara County, on the Erie Canal, ab. 22 mi. NE of Buffalo. Manufactures include steel, radiators, thermostats, automobile heaters, paperboard, milk bottles, textile products, and iron castings. 25,133 (1950).

Lockroy (lok.rwá), **Édouard Étienne Antoine.** [Original surname, **Simon.**] b. at Paris, July 18, 1838; d. Nov. 22, 1913. French journalist and politician; son of Joseph Philippe Lockroy. He was minister of commerce and industry (1886–87), minister of education (1888–89), and minister of marine (1895–96, 1898, 1898–99). He was vice-president (1902–05) of the Chamber of Deputies.

Lockroy, Joseph Philippe. [Original surname, **Simon.**] b. at Turin, Italy, Feb. 17, 1803; d. at Paris, Jan. 19, 1891. French dramatist and comedian. He wrote many plays, including some with Scribe.

Locksley (loks'li). Name assumed by Robin Hood at the tournament at Ashby de la Zouche, in Sir Walter Scott's *Ivanhoe*.

Locksley Hall. Poem by Alfred Lord Tennyson, published in 1842.

Lockwood (lok'wůd), **Belva Ann.** [Maiden name, **Bennett.**] b. at Royalton, N.Y., Oct. 24, 1830; d. May 19, 1917. American lawyer and suffragist, the first woman to be admitted to practice before the Supreme Court and to be nominated (1884, 1888) for president. An ardent advocate of women's rights, she aided in the attainment of equal property rights and equal claim to the guardianship of children for the women of the District of Columbia. She was a delegate (1889) to the Universal Peace Congress at Paris, and a member (1892) of the International Peace Bureau at Bern.

Lockwood, James Booth. b. at Annapolis, Md., Oct. 9, 1852; d. at Cape Sabine, Ellesmere Land, April 9, 1884. American arctic explorer. In 1881 he joined, as second in command, Adolphus W. Greely's expedition to Lady Franklin Bay, and in May, 1882, with D. L. Brainard, attained off Greenland lat. 83°24′ N., the highest then reached. He crossed Grinnell Land with Brainard in 1883, but died shortly before rescuers reached the expedition.

Lockwood, Ward. [Full name, **John Ward Lockwood.**] b. at Atchison, Kan., Sept. 22, 1894—. American painter, etcher, muralist, lithographer, and illustrator, best known for his semiabstract scenes of the Southwest. The Whitney Museum, Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, Palace of the Legion of Honor at San Francisco, and the Denver Art Museum have examples of his work.

Lockyer (lok'yėr), Sir **Joseph Norman.** b. at Rugby, England, May 17, 1836; d. at Sidmouth, Devonshire, England, Aug. 16, 1920. English astronomer. In 1868 he recognized in the lines of the solar spectrum a new element, which he named helium, and which was not discovered to exist on earth until much later. He developed a method of daytime spectroscopic observation of solar prominences and one for spectroscopic examination of sunspots; he suggested an explanation for the bands and lines in the solar spectrum, and he was otherwise prominent in physico-chemical solar investigations. Between 1870 and 1905 he headed eight official solar-eclipse expeditions. He published *Elementary Lessons in Astronomy* (1868), *Contributions to Solar Physics* (1873), *The Spectroscope* (1873), *Studies in Spectrum Analysis* (1878), *The Dawn of Astronomy* (1894), *The Sun's Place in Nature* (1897), *Recent and Coming Eclipses* (1897), *Inorganic Evolution* (1900), and *Stonehenge and other British Stone Monuments Astronomically Considered* (1907).

Locle (lokl), **Le.** See **Le Locle.**

Locmariaquer (lok.mȧ.ryȧ.ker). Small seaport in NW France, in the department of Morbihan, ab. 11 mi. W by SW of Vannes, celebrated for its megalithic monuments. 1,415 (1946).

Locofocos (lō.kō.fō'kōz). [Also, **Loco Foco Party.**] In U.S. history of the 1830's, a name applied to the faction within the Democratic Party which vociferously espoused the doctrine of equal rights. It was aligned with the movement of Jacksonian democracy and emerged c1835. The name was given in allusion to an incident which occurred at a tumultuous meeting of the Democratic Party in Tammany Hall, New York, in 1835, when the radical faction, after their opponents had turned off the gas, relighted the room with candles by the aid of locofoco matches, a type of friction match of the period. The Locofocos soon disappeared, but the name was long used for the Democratic Party in general by its opponents.

Locorotondo (lō''kō.rō.tōn'dō). Town and commune in SE Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Apulia, in the province of Bari, SE of Bari: agricultural commune; produces excellent white wines. Pop. of commune, 10,005 (1936); of town, 3,843 (1936).

Locri (lō'krī, lok'rī). [Also, **Locri Epizophyrii** (ep''i.zō-fir'i.ī).] In ancient geography, a city in S Italy, on the SE coast in what is now the *compartimento* (region) of Calabria. It was founded (c680 B.C.) by colonists from Greece, was closely allied with Syracuse in the 4th century B.C., and vacillated between Rome, Pyrrhus, and Carthage in the 3rd century B.C. A Greek Ionic temple of Persephone, of the 5th century, was recovered by excavation here.

Locri Epicnemidii (ep''ik.nē.mid'i.ī). Ancient Greek people dwelling along the Malian Gulf, north of Phocis; so named from Mount Cnemis.

Locri Epizephyrii (ep''i.ze.fir'i.ī). Ancient Greek people who left Greece and settled at the SW extremity of Italy. They are famous for having established, in the 7th century B.C., the first legal code known in Europe.

Locrine (lō.krēn', lō'krēn). [Also, **Logris.**] Legendary king of Loegres, corresponding to modern England. He was the eldest son of Brut or Brutus, and father of the Sabrina celebrated in Milton's *Comus*. His story is told by Geoffrey of Monmouth in his *History of the Kings of Britain*.

Locrine. Tragedy published anonymously in 1595, perhaps written by Robert Greene. It has sometimes been ascribed to Shakespeare (from the initials W. S. on the title page), to Marlowe, and to other early Elizabethan dramatists.

Locri Opuntii (lō'krī, lok'rī, ō.pun'shi.ī). Ancient Greek people living N of Boeotia and opposite Euboea; so named from Opus, their chief town. The name is sometimes taken to include also the country of the Locri Epicnemidii.

Locri Ozolae (oz'ō.lē). Ancient Greek people living along the N coast of the Corinthian Gulf, W of Phocis. Its chief towns were Amphissa and Naupactus.

Locris (lō'kris, lok'ris). In ancient geography, name applied to a division of C Greece, occupied by the Locri Epicnemidii, the Locri Opuntii, and by the Locri Ozolae.

Lőcse (lö'che). Hungarian name of **Levoča.**

Locusta (lō.kus'tą). [Also, **Lucusta.**] Professional poisoner living at Rome c54 A.D. Juvenal speaks of her as the agent for ridding many a wife of her husband, and Tacitus as "long reckoned as among the instruments of government." She was employed by Agrippina to prepare a poison for the emperor Claudius. She was executed in the reign of Galba (c68 A.D.).

Locust Valley. Unincorporated suburban community in SE New York, in Nassau County, on Long Island. Under the new urban definition established for use in the 1950 census it was counted with adjoining urban areas. The last official enumeration was 2,534 (1940).

Lod (lōd). Hebrew name of **Lydda.**

Lodelinsart (lod.laṅ.sȧr). Town in S Belgium, in the province of Hainaut, a northern suburb of Charleroi: coal mines, glassworks, metallurgical industry. 10,759 (1947).

Lodève (lo.dev). [Latin, **Luteva.**] Town in S France, in the department of Hérault, at the S foot of the Cevennes Mountains, ab. 29 mi. NW of Montpellier. It produces olive oil and has mills for spinning and weaving woolens (specialty, cloth for military garments) and other industries. The Cathedral of Saint Fulcran dates from the 13th and 14th centuries. 6,242 (1946).

Lodge (loj), **George Cabot.** b. at Boston, Oct. 10, 1873; d. Aug. 21, 1909. American poet and dramatist; son of Henry Cabot Lodge (1850–1924). He served in the Spanish-American War. Author of *The Song of the Wave, and Other Poems* (1898), *Poems 1899–1902* (1902), *Cain, A Drama* (1904), and *Herakles* (1908). His *Poems and Dramas* (1911) bears an introduction by Theodore Roosevelt.

Lodge, Henry Cabot. b. at Boston, May 12, 1850; d. at Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 9, 1924. American politician and writer. He was graduated (1871) from Harvard and from that university's law school in 1874, and was admitted to the bar (1875) at Boston. He served (1873–76) as assistant editor of the *North American Review* under Henry Adams and in 1876 received the first degree of Ph.D. in political science ever granted at Harvard. He published *Essays in Anglo-Saxon Law* (1876), his Ph.D. dissertation at Harvard, *Life and Letters of George Cabot* (1877), *A Short History of the English Colonies in America* (1881), *Alexander Hamilton* (1882), *Daniel Webster* (1883), *Historical and Political Essays* (1892) and *The Story of the Revolution* (2 vols., 1898). He was elected (1879) to the state legislature, became active as a Republican in national politics, and was elected to Congress in 1886. He served in the House of Representatives until 1893, during which time he performed notable service in behalf of civil service reform. He was chosen in January, 1893, by the Massachusetts state legislature to serve in the U.S. Senate, and thereafter was a member of that body until the end of his life. His chief work was performed in the realm of international relations. He was an intimate adviser of Theodore Roosevelt on matters of foreign policy and after World War I led the Senate forces opposed to the ratification of the Versailles Treaty and the Covenant of the League of Nations. The political antagonism between Woodrow Wilson and Lodge eventually developed into a personal hostility. Lodge, as chairman of the Senate committee on foreign relations, reported the treaty and covenant out of committee to the Senate floor with a series of vitiating reservations, but Wilson's supporters in the Senate defeated the measure, hoping for ratification of the original documents, thus keeping the U.S. out of the League of Nations and resulting in the separate peace with Germany. Lodge's record of the dispute over the treaty and covenant appears in his book *The Senate and the League of Nations* (1925). He was one of the U.S. representatives at the Washington Conference (1921).

Lodge, Henry Cabot, Jr. b. at Nahant, Mass., July 5, 1902—. American politician; son of George Cabot Lodge. He has been a senator from Massachusetts since 1937 (elected 1936), and was a leader in the group within the Republican Party that secured (1952) the Republican presidential nomination for General Dwight D. Eisenhower. He became (1953) U.S. ambassador to the United Nations.

Lodge, John Davis. b. at Washington, D.C., Oct. 20, 1903—. American politician; son of George Cabot Lodge. A member (1947–51) of Congress, he was elected (1950) to the governorship of Connecticut. With his brother, Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., he was a member of the group within the Republican Party that supported (1952) the presidential nomination of General Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Lodge, Sir Oliver Joseph. b. at Penkhull, Staffordshire, England, June 12, 1851; d. at Amesbury, Wiltshire, England, Aug. 22, 1940. English physicist and spiritualist, principal of the University of Birmingham from 1900, especially noted for his investigations in electricity, light, magnetism, and the nature of the ether. He was professor of physics (1881–1900) in University College, Liverpool. He published *Elementary Mechanics* (1877), *Modern Views of Electricity* (1889), *Pioneers of Science* (1893), *Electrons* (1907), *Science and Mortality* (1908), *The Ether of Space* (1909), *Reason and Belief* (1910), and others. He was president (1901–04) of the Society for Psychical Research.

Lodge, Thomas. b. at West Ham, near London, c1558; d. 1625. English novelist, lyric poet, and dramatist. He studied at Trinity College, Oxford, and entered (1578) Lincoln's Inn, but soon left the study of law for a career as a writer. In 1579 or 1580 he published a reply, *Honest Excuses* (sometimes called *Defence of Poetry, Music and Stage Plays*), to Stephen Gosson's attack on the morality of the contemporary stage, *The School of Abuse.* Gosson's rejoinder was answered by Lodge in the *Alarum Against Usurers* (1584), to which he appended a novel, *The Delectable History of Forbonius and Prisceria.* Lodge sailed in the Canaries expedition of 1588 and on a voyage to South America in 1591. He became an M.D. in 1602 and practiced medicine until his death. Among his works are *Rosalind, Euphues Golden Legacy* (1590), a novel written during the Canaries voyage, the source of Shakespeare's *As You Like It; Euphues Shadow: the Battaile of the Sences* (1592), and *A Margarite of America* (1596), novels; *The Wounds of Civil War* (1594) and *A Looking Glasse for London and England* (1594, with Robert Greene), plays; *Scillaes Metamorphosis* (1589) and *Phillis* (1593), poems; *A Fig for Momus* (1595), verse satire; and translations of Josephus and Seneca. Lodge's poetry is considered among the most tuneful and original of the Elizabethan period, despite his reliance on Italian and French originals.

Lodge Corollary. [Also known as the **Magdalena Bay Resolution.**] Statement of U.S. hemispherical policy made in 1912, occasioned by widespread concern over the report that a Japanese company was negotiating with a U.S. company for the purchase of land near Magdalena Bay in Lower California, Mexico. Named for Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, who introduced the resolution, this corollary to the Monroe Doctrine for the first time extended the doctrine's application to include an Asiatic power and a foreign company. It was approved Aug. 2, 1912.

Lodi (lō'dī). City in C California, in San Joaquin County, NE of San Francisco, in a rich vineyard area of the San Joaquin Valley. 13,798 (1950).

Lodi (lô'dē). [Celtic, **Alanda**; Roman, **Laus Pompeia.**] City and commune in NW Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Lombardy, in the province of Milano, on the Adda River SE of Milan. It has dairies (Parmesan cheese); hemp, linen, and other textile industries; and has long been known for majolica manufactures. The cathedral, a Romanesque building of the 12th century, contains several notable murals. The city was built in 1158 by the German Emperor Frederick I (Frederick Barbarossa) ab. 4 mi. from the ancient Lodi, which had been destroyed by the Milanese in 1111; after the downfall of the Hohenstaufen dynasty, it came under the domination of Milan and, after 1556, of Spain. Napoleon I defeated the Austrians here on May 10, 1796. Pop. of commune, 30,636 (1936); of city, 23,053 (1936).

Lodi (lō'dī). Borough in NE New Jersey, in Bergen County: manufactures include dyes, clothing, machinery, and metal products. 15,392 (1950).

Lodi (lô'dē), **Battle of.** Victory gained May 10, 1796, by the French under Napoleon over the Austrians under Jean Pierre de Beaulieu. Napoleon himself led the charge of the grenadiers (6,000) across the bridge of the Adda. Lannes was the first man across the bridge, Napoleon (who won this day the epithet "Little Corporal") the second. The battle was followed by the capture of Milan.

Lodoletta (lō.dō.lät'tä). Opera in three acts by Pietro Mascagni, with a libretto by Gioacchino Forzano, first performed at Rome on April 30, 1917.

Lodomeria (lod.ọ.mir'i.ạ). [Also: **Vladimir, Vladimir in Volhynia.**] Medieval principality in Volhynia, which became part of the kingdom of Poland. The emperor of Austria-Hungary bore the title of King of Galicia and Lodomeria.

Lodore Canyon (lọ.dōr'). See under **Dinosaur National Monument.**

Lodore Falls. Cascade in NW England, in Cumberland, near the S end of Derwent Water, ab. 4 mi. S of Keswick. Robert Southey, who lived at Keswick, wrote (1820) a poem, *The Cataract of Lodore*, describing the "way the water comes down at Lodore." Height, over 100 ft.

Lodovico (lō.dọ.vē'kō). Kinsman of Brabantio in Shakespeare's *Othello*.

Lodur (lō'ᴛʜėr). [Also, **Lothur.**] In Old Norse mythology, one of the gods who helped Odin and Hoenir create the first human pair. Lodur gave them their red blood. In some myths Lodur is identified with Loki.

Łódź (löj, lödz, lodz; Polish, löch). [Also, **Lodz.**] *Województwo* (province) in C Poland, bounded on the N by Bydgoszcz, on the NE by Warszawa, on the SE and S by Kielce, on the SW by Katowice, and on the W by Poznań. Capital, Łódź; area, ab. 6,500 sq. mi.; pop., excluding the city of Łódź, 1,475,000 (est. 1950).

Łódź. [Also: **Lodz**; German name during occupation (1939–45), **Litzmannstadt.**] City in C Poland, an independent municipality in (but nevertheless capital of) the *województwo* (province) of Łódź, ab. 67 mi. SW of Warsaw: the center of the Polish cotton and woolen textile industry. New industries developed since World War II include the manufacture of electrical appliances and chemicals. Łódź was a small village at the time of the second partition of Poland in 1793. The growth of the town as a textile center was stimulated by the Russian government after 1814 (development was rapid because Łódź was given a practical monopoly on the entire Russian market). The population is now entirely Polish; the Jewish population was deported by the Germans to concentration camps during World War II, where the majority perished; the German population was expelled after the conclusion of the war. Area of municipality, ab. 82 sq. mi.; pop. 619,924 (1950).

Loeb (lōb), **Jacques.** b. in Germany, April 7, 1859; d. Feb. 11, 1924. American physiologist, professor in the University of California (1902–10), and head of the department of experimental biology in the Rockefeller Institute, New York, from 1910. He developed the mechanistic theory of tropism to account for behavior. His experimental work includes research in parthenogenesis, in the fertilization of the egg, and in regeneration of lost parts. His works include *The Heliotropism of Animals* (1890), *Physiological Morphology* (1891–92), *Comparative Physiology of the Brain* (1900), *Studies in General Physiology* (1905), *Dynamics of Living Matter* (1906), *The Mechanistic Conception of Life* (1912), and numerous papers on experimental biology.

Loeb, James. b. at New York, Aug. 6, 1867; d. at Murnau, Bavaria, Germany, May 29, 1933. American philanthropist and banker, founder (1910) of the Loeb Classical Library, a series of some 300 Greek and Latin texts edited in pocket size with the original text and a facing translation. He was associated (1888–1901) with the banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb and Company. He resided (1905 *et seq.*) in Germany. His philanthropies include the establishment (1905) of the American Institute of Musical Art in New York City, later merged with the Juilliard Musical Foundation; the endowment (1902) of the Charles Eliot Norton traveling fellowship for Harvard students to the American School for Classical Studies at Athens, of which he was a trustee; the founding (1911) and subsequent support of the German Institute for Psychiatric Research at Munich; and the bequest to the Fogg Art Museum of Harvard University of his archaeological collection of bronzes and terra cottas.

Loeb, Leo. b. at Mayen, Prussia, Sept. 21, 1869—. American pathologist, director of the pathological department of the St. Louis Skin and Cancer Hospital from 1910. He was professor (1915–37) at Washington University.

Loeb, Louis. b. at Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 7, 1866; d. at Canterbury, N.H., July 12, 1909. American artist and illustrator.

Loeb, Morris. b. at Cincinnati, Ohio, May 23, 1863; d. at New York, Oct. 8, 1912. American chemist, a pioneer in the field of physical chemistry.

Loeb, Sophie Irene. [Maiden name, **Simon.**] b. at Rovno, Russia, July 4, 1876; d. at New York, Jan. 18, 1929. American social worker, journalist, and author. She was on the staff (1911–20) of the New York *Evening World*, served as the first president of the New York Child Welfare Board (1915) and of the Child Welfare Committee of America (1924), and was an adviser (1927) on child welfare to the League of Nations. Her books include *Epigrams of Eve* (1913), *Everyman's Child* (1920), and *Palestine Awake* (1926).

Loeb, William. b. at Albany, N.Y., Oct. 9, 1866; d. at Glen Cove, N.Y., Sept. 19, 1937. American government official. He was assistant secretary and afterward secretary to Theodore Roosevelt (1901–09).

Loèche (lo.esh) or **Loèche-la-Ville** (-lä.vēl). French names of **Leuk.**

Loèche-les-Bains (lo.esh.le.bañ). French name of **Leukerbad.**

Loe Dakka (lō'ę dak'ạ). [Also: **Dakka, Loi Dakka.**] City in E Afghanistan, at the W end of the Khyber Pass. It is located on the S bank of the Kabul River and is a strategic fortress town, as well as a trading center.

Loeffler (lef'lėr), **Charles Martin.** b. at Mulhouse, in Alsace-Lorraine, Jan. 30, 1861; d. at Medfield, Mass., May 19, 1935. American composer and violinist. He came to the U.S. in 1881 and was associated (1883–1903) with the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Among his works are the symphonic poems *La Mort de Tintagilea* (1897; after Maeterlinck), *Avant que tu ne t'en ailles* and *Villanelle du diable;* a suite for violin and orchestra, *Les Veillées d'Ukraine* (1891; after Gogol); chamber music; and songs.

Loegres (lō'grēz). [Also: **Loegria** (-gri.ạ), **Logres.**] Name by which Geoffrey of Monmouth refers to England in his *History of the Kings of Britain*, from Logris or Locrine, son of the legendary King Brut.

Loeland (lė'län), **Rasmus.** See **Løland, Rasmus.**

Loening (lō'ning), **Grover Cleveland.** b. at Bremen, Germany, Sept. 12, 1888—. American aircraft designer and manufacturer. He was chief aeronautical engineer of the Wright Company at Dayton, Ohio (1913–14) and of the U.S. army air corps (1914–15). He was thereafter president of the Loening Aeronautical Engineering Corporation at New York (1917–18) and of the Grover Loening Aircraft Company (1928 *et seq.*), becoming in the latter year also a director and consulting engineer of the Curtiss-Wright Corporation. He invented the strut-braced monoplane and the Loening amphibian airplane.

Loerke (lėr'kę), **Oskar.** b. at Jungen, Germany, March 13, 1884—. German poet and prose writer. He has written stories (*Vineta*, 1907; *Das Goldbergwerk*, 1919; *Der Prinz und der Tiger*, 1920), novels (*Der Turmbau*, 1910; *Der Oger*, 1921), and poetry (*Wanderschaft*, 1911; *Pansmusik*, 1929; *Atem der Erde*, 1930).

Loeschcke (lėsh'kę), **Georg.** b. at Penig, Germany, June 28, 1852; d. at Berlin, Nov. 26, 1915. German archaeologist. Author of *Mykenische Tongefässe* (Mycenaean Earthen Vessels, 1879, with Adolf Furtwängler), and *Mykenische Vasen* (Mycenaean Vases, 1886, also with Furtwängler).

Loew (lō), **Arthur M.** b. at New York, Oct. 5, 1897—. American theater owner and motion-picture producer; son of Marcus Loew. He succeeded his father as vice-president of Loew's, Inc., and of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Studios, and served as president of Loew's International Corporation.

Loew, Marcus. b. at New York, May 7, 1870; d. Sept. 5, 1927. American theater owner and motion-picture producer. He was associated (1904 *et seq.*) with the actor David Warfield in promoting the then popular peep shows, and later opened playhouses for the showing of the first motion pictures, supplementing them with vaudeville skits. He acquired (1920) the Metro Film Corporation, which was merged (1924) with Goldwyn Pictures and the Louis B. Mayer Company.

Loewe (lē'vę), **Johann Karl Gottfried.** b. at Löbejün, near Halle, Germany, Nov. 30, 1796; d. at Kiel, Germany, April 20, 1869. German composer, especially of art-ballads arranged for piano and voice. His other works include operas, oratorios, and chamber works. His best-known ballads are *Edward, Erlkönig, Der Wirthin Töchterlein,* and *Archibald Douglas.*

Loewe, Wilhelm. [Called **Loewe-Kalbe;** also: **Löwe** or **Löwe-Kalbe.**] b. at Olvenstedt, near Magdeburg, Germany, Nov. 14, 1814; d. at Meran (now Merano), in the Tyrol, Nov. 2, 1886. German politician. He was a member of the Frankfort Parliament (1848), president of the Stuttgart Parliament (1849), and, later, liberal leader in the Reichstag and Prussian Landtag.

Loewenstein (lē'vęn.shtīn), **Hubertus Friedrich zu.** b. 1906—. German politician. Active in organizing a youth movement against the rising Nazi Party, he was forced to go into exile after 1933. He resided for some years in the U.S. Returning to Germany after the collapse of the Nazi regime, he again became active in politics. Among his books are *After Hitler's Fall* (1934), *A Catholic in Republican Spain* (1937), and *The Germans in History* (1945).

Loewe v. Lawlor, 208 U.S. 274 (1908) (lō; lô'lọr). [Also known as the **Danbury Hatters Case.**] Unanimous decision in which the U.S. Supreme Court for the first time ruled that the Sherman Antitrust Act was applicable to labor combinations. It declared illegal secondary boycotts involving an employer engaged in interstate commerce.

Loewi (lē'vē), **Otto.** b. at Frankfort on the Main, Germany, June 3, 1873—. German pharmacologist, from 1946 a citizen of the U.S. He was awarded (1936), with his coworker Sir Henry H. Dale, the Nobel prize for medicine and physiology for their work on the nature of the transmission of nerve impulses. He served (1909–38) as professor of pharmacology at Graz. His work during this period included research on carbohydrate metabolism, digitalis, and the transmission of nerve impulses. On March 11, 1938, he was imprisoned by the Nazis, who released him in the same year but confiscated all his property, including the Nobel prize money. After holding posts in England and Belgium, he was offered a professorship by the New York University School of Medicine and came (1940) to the U.S.

Loewinson-Lessing (lē'vin.sọn.les'ing), **Franz Yulievich.** b. at St. Petersburg (now Leningrad), Russia, March 10, 1861; d. there, Oct. 25, 1939. Russian geologist, authority on petrology and volcanism. He was the author of a petrographic lexicon and of a textbook on petrology, and also of a chemical classification of eruptive rocks.

Loewy (lē.vē), **Maurice.** b. at Vienna, April 15, 1883; d. at Paris, Oct. 15, 1907. French astronomer, director (1896–1907) of the Paris Observatory. He invented an equatorial telescope.

Loewy (lō'i), **Raymond Fernand.** b. at Paris, Nov. 5, 1893—. American industrial designer. In 1929 he set up his own firm of design consultants, which since 1943 has been known as Raymond Loewy Associates.

Löffler (lef'lėr), **Friedrich August Johannes.** b. at Frankfort on the Oder, Germany, June 24, 1852; d. at Berlin, April 9, 1915. German bacteriologist. He was the codiscoverer (with Edwin Klebs, 1884) of the bacillus diphtheriae (called the Klebs-Löffler bacillus), and, with Paul Frosch, determined (1897) a filtrable virus to be the cause of foot-and-mouth disease in animals. He discovered (1883) the glanders bacillus and several other bacterial causes of disease. He developed new techniques and methods and introduced the use of methylene blue as a staining agent.

Loffoden (lō.fō'dęn). See **Lofoten.**

Löfftz (lefts), **Ludwig von.** b. at Darmstadt, Germany, June 21, 1845; d. at Munich, Dec. 3, 1910. German historical, landscape, and genre painter and etcher, director (1893–99) of the Academy at Munich. Among his works are *Dead Christ, Orpheus and Eurydice, Erasmus of Rotterdam, Peasant in Sunday Clothes,* and *Greed or Love.*

Löfling (lef'ling), **Peter.** b. at Tollforsbruch, near Walbö, Sweden, Jan. 31, 1729; d. in Venezuela, Feb. 22, 1756. Swedish botanist, a pupil and friend of Linnaeus.

Lofoten (lō.fō'tęn). [Also: **Lofoden** (lō.fō'dęn), **Loffoden.**] Group of islands belonging to the *fylke* (county) of Nordland, Norway, extending SW from Hinnøy W of Narvik. The surface is largely mountainous and rocky. The chief islands are Austvågøy, Vestvågøy, Flakstad, Moskenes, and Værøy. The chief industry is the cod and herring fishery. Area, ab. 523 sq. mi.; pop. 30,000 (1946).

Lofting (lof'ting), **Hugh John.** b. at Maidenhead, England, Jan. 14, 1886; d. at Los Angeles, Calif., Sept. 26, 1947. English writer and illustrator, resident in the U.S. after 1912. Author and illustrator of *The Story of Dr. Dolittle* (1920), *The Voyages of Dr. Dolittle* (1922, for which he received the Newbery prize), *Dr. Dolittle's Garden* (1927), *The Twilight of Magic* (1930), and *Tommy, Tilly, and Mrs. Tubbs* (1937).

Loftus (lof'tus). [Also, **Lofthouse** (lof'tus).] Urban district in NE England, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, ab. 260 mi. N of London by rail. 7,423 (1951).

Loftus, Lord Augustus William Frederick Spencer. b. Oct. 4, 1817; d. March 7, 1904. English diplomat. He was ambassador to Russia (1871–79) during the difficult period in Anglo-Russian relations caused by the Russo-Turkish War (1877–78).

Loftus, Cissie. [Stage name of **Marie Cecilia M'Carthy.**] b. at Glasgow, Oct. 22, 1876; d. at New York, July 12, 1943. British actress. She played Marguerite in *Faust* with Sir Henry Irving and Ophelia in *Hamlet* with E. H. Sothern. She starred in Israel Zangwill's *Governess,* J. M. Barrie's *Peter Pan,* Mme. Modjeska's production of *Twelfth Night,* and Justin H. M'Carthy's *If I Were King.* She appeared in the Ziegfeld *Follies* and in such films as *The Old Maid, The Blue Bird,* and *Lucky Partners.* She was famed for her performances as a mime.

Loftus, William Kennett. b. at Rye, England, c1820; d. at sea, in November, 1858. English archaeologist.

Log (log, lôg), **King.** See **King Log.**

Logan (lō'gạn). City in S central Ohio, county seat of Hocking County, in an agricultural and coal-mining region: manufactures of shoes, pottery, brick, and wood products. It was established in 1816 and made county seat in 1818. Pop. 5,972 (1950).

Logan. City in N Utah, county seat of Cache County, ab. 67 mi. N of Salt Lake City: trading center in an agricultural area producing sugar beets, peas, and grain. It has food-processing, textile and lumber industries. Logan is the site of a Mormon temple and of Utah Agricultural College. It was settled in 1855 and incorporated in 1866. Elevation, ab. 4,500 ft.; pop. 16,832 (1950).

Logan. [Former names, **Lawnsville, Aracoma.**] City in SW West Virginia, county seat of Logan County: trading center and shipping point for a coal-mining area. 5,079 (1950).

Logan. A former name of **Burnham,** Pa.

Logan, George. b. at Stenton, near Philadelphia, Sept. 9, 1753; d. there, April 9, 1821. American politician; grandson of James Logan (1674–1751). A physician and farmer, he went to France in 1798 with the design of averting a war with that country. His negotiations were entirely unofficial and caused resentment, especially within the Federalist Party; the result was the so-called Logan Act (1799), banning any such future action by a citizen. He was U.S. senator from Pennsylvania (1801–07).

Logan, James. b. at Lurgan, County Armagh, Ireland, Oct. 20, 1674; d. near Germantown, Pa., Oct. 31, 1751. American colonial politician. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and accompanied William Penn to America as his secretary in 1699. He was chief justice of the supreme court of Pennsylvania (1731–39), and as president of the council was for two years (1736–38) acting governor of the colony. He bequeathed over two thousand volumes to the city of Philadelphia, which now form part of the Philadelphia Library under the title of the Loganian Library. He was a friend of John Bartram and his own work in natural history was recognized by Linnaeus, who named a family (Loganiaceae) and a genus (Logania) of plants for him. He wrote *Experimenta et Meletemata de Plantarum Generatione* (1739), and others.

Logan, James (or **John**). [Original name, **Tahgahjute.**] b. c1725; killed near Detroit, 1780. Indian chief. A Cayuga by birth, he lived many years near Reedsville, Pa., on friendly terms with the settlers, and became a chief among the Mingoes. His family was murdered

(1774) by settlers near the Ohio, whereupon he instigated a war (known as Lord Dunmore's War) against them and became an ally of the British during the Revolution. Logan's famous speech, sent to Lord Dunmore during the negotiations for peace in the war, was called by Thomas Jefferson equal to any by Demosthenes or Cicero. It ends: "There runs not a drop of my blood in the veins of any living creature. This called on me for revenge. I have sought it. I have killed many. I have fully glutted my vengeance. For my country I rejoice at the beams of peace; but do not harbor a thought that mine is the joy of fear. Logan never felt fear. He will not turn on his heel to save his life. Who is there to mourn for Logan? Not one."

Logan, James Harvey. b. near Rockville, Ind., Dec. 8, 1841; d. at Oakland, Calif., July 16, 1928. American horticulturist and jurist, who gave his name to the loganberry. He was district attorney (1870–80) at Santa Cruz, Calif., and judge (1880–92) of the superior court in Santa Cruz County. Experimenting with crossing two species of blackberry with the Red Antwerp raspberry, he produced (1881) seedlings of a new blackberry which he called the Mammoth, and of the loganberry.

Logan, John. b. in Scotland, 1748; d. at London, in December, 1788. Scottish lyric poet. He published a volume of poems, mostly by Michael Bruce, in 1770; in 1781 he published a volume of his own poems which included the "Ode to the Cuckoo." The much-debated question whether the "Ode to the Cuckoo" is the production of Bruce or of Logan is still a matter of some dispute. Logan is credited with writing "The Braes of Yarrow."

Logan, John Alexander. b. in Jackson County, Ill., Feb. 9, 1826; d. at Washington, D.C., Dec. 26, 1886. American soldier and politician, unsuccessful Republican candidate for the vice-presidency in 1884 on the ticket with Blaine. He served in the Mexican War, was a member of Congress from Illinois (1859–61), and served with distinction in the Civil War under Grant in 1862, in the Vicksburg campaign of 1863, and in northern Georgia under Sherman in 1864. He was a member of Congress from Illinois (1867–71) and was U.S. senator (1871–77, 1879–86). He is credited with conceiving the idea of Memorial Day (1868). He published *The Great Conspiracy: Its Origin and History* (1886), an account of the Civil War.

Logan, Mount. Mountain in extreme SW Yukon Territory, Canada, ab. 26 mi. NE of Mount St. Elias: after Mount McKinley, the highest peak in North America, and the highest point in Canada. 19,850 ft.

Logan, Stephen Trigg. b. in Franklin County, Ky., Feb. 24, 1800; d. at Springfield, Ill., July 17, 1880. American lawyer, senior partner (1841–44) at Springfield, Ill., with Abraham Lincoln. He served (1842–48, 1854–56) in the state legislature, and was a member (1860) of the Republican nominating convention which named Lincoln.

Logansport (lō'gan̦z.pōrt). [Called the **"City of Bridges."**] City in N central Indiana, county seat of Cass County, at the confluence of the Eel and Wabash rivers, ab. 70 mi. N of Indianapolis. Its manufactures include auto parts, farm implements, food products, and furniture. The place was settled c1828 and was incorporated as a city in 1838. Pop. 21,031 (1950).

Logau (lō'gou), **Friedrich von.** b. in Silesia, 1604; d. at Liegnitz (now Legnice, Poland), in Silesia, July 25, 1655. German poet. He was councilor to the Duke of Brief and Liegnitz. He belonged to the first Silesian school of poets, and was the principal epigrammatist of the period, and one of the most celebrated in German literature. In 1654 he published, under the title *Sinngedichte*, a collection of more than 3,500 poems, many of which are, however, only rhymed couplets.

Logistilla (lō.jēs.tēl'lä). In *Orlando Furioso*, the sister of Alcina and Morgana. She represents Reason or Virtue.

Log of a Cowboy, The. Semiautobiographical novel by Andy Adams, published in 1903.

Logoli (lō.gō'lē). [Also, **Maragoli.**] Bantu subgroup of the Kavirondo peoples of Kenya, in E Africa. Their population is estimated at ab. 75,000 (by G. Wagner, *The Bantu of North Kavirondo*, 1949). Under British rule they have been split into four independent chieftaincies.

Logres (lō'grēz). See **Loegres.**

Logris (lō'gris). See **Locrine.**

Logroño (lō.grō'nyō). Province in N Spain, bounded by Álava on the N, Navarra on the N and E, Zaragoza on the SE, Soria on the S, and Burgos on the W: part of Old Castile. The province includes the S part of the upper Ebro valley. Capital, Logroño; area, ab. 2,044 sq. mi.; pop. 204,002 (1950).

Logroño. City in N Spain, the capital of the province of Logroño, on the Ebro River, ab. 155 mi. N of Madrid: commercial center of the Rioja plain, with an important trade in wine. It is an old city, believed to occupy a site adjacent to the ancient Roman town of Varia. It was retaken from the Moors by the Christians in 755 A.D. The 12-arch bridge across the Ebro dates from 1138. Pop. 53,925 (1950).

Logroño, Pedro. b. at Guadalajara, Spain; d., probably in Mexico, after 1567. Spanish priest. His *Manual de los adultos para bautizar* (known only in a fragment) is probably the oldest existing book published in America. It was printed at Mexico City in 1540.

Logroscino or **Lo Groscino** (lō.grō.shē'nō), **Nicola.** b. at Naples, Italy, c1700; d. there, 1763. Italian operatic composer, noted in the history of the opera buffa; erroneously said to have been the first to devise extended ensembles as the finales for acts. Among his comic operas are *L'Inganno per inganno* (1738), *La Violante* (1741), and *Il Governatore* (1747).

Lohan (lō'hän). Chinese name for those Buddhist figures who by self-conquest and other exemplifications of the truths of Buddhism have acquired enough spiritual power to save the world. The word signifies "Worthy One." Now commonly 18 in number, they were originally 16, though in some Chinese temples they number 500.

Lohardaga (lō.här.dä'gą). [Also, **Lohardugga** (lō.här.dug'ą).] Former district in Bihar, Union of India, ab. 150 mi. S of Patna, now included in the Ranchi district. Coal is mined here and the crops include cotton, linseed, maize, and millet. Area, ab. 7,140 sq. mi.

Loheia (lō.hā'ą) or **Loheiya** or **Loheyyah** (lō.hā'yą). See **Luhaiya.**

Lohengrin (lō'ęn.grin). In medieval German legend, a knight of the swan, the son of Parzival, and a knight of the Holy Grail. He is carried in a boat drawn by a swan to Antwerp, where he becomes the husband of the Princess of Brabant, on the condition that she shall never ask who he is. She nevertheless breaks the agreement, and the swan comes with the boat and bears him away to the Grail. Allusion is made to his history at the end of the 13th-century poem *Parzival*, ascribed to Wolfram von Eschenbach, in which he is Parzival's son. He is also mentioned in the *Titurel*, written by one Albrecht between 1260 and 1270; and the same legend is the subject of the poem *Schwanritter* (The Swan Knight), by Konrad von Würzburg (d. 1287), who does not, however, connect his hero with the Grail.

Lohengrin. Romantic drama in three acts, composed (words and music) by Richard Wagner in 1847, and based on the poem *Lohengrin*. It was first produced at Weimar under the direction of Franz Liszt in 1850. The most famous passage in the work is the wedding march in the second act.

Lohenstein (lō'ęn.shtīn), **Daniel Kaspar von.** b. at Nimptsch, in Silesia, Jan. 25, 1635; d. at Breslau, April 28, 1683. German writer of plays, novels, and verse. His bombastic and bloody plays (*Cleopatra*, 1661; *Sophonisbe*, 1680; *Agrippina*, 1665; and others) were in keeping with the taste of his time, but attract few modern readers. His 3,000-page novel, *Arminius* (1689–90; the title alone fills a page), is today merely a literary curiosity.

Lohne (lō'nę). Town and commune in NW Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Lower Saxony, British Zone, formerly in the free state of Oldenburg, ab. 31 mi. N of Osnabrück: livestock trade; agricultural industries. 11,993 (1950).

Lohr (lōr). Town in S Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Bavaria, American Zone, in the *Regierungsbezirk* (government district) of Lower Franconia, situated at the junction of the Lohr and Main rivers, ab. 40 mi. SE of Frankfort on the Main; metal, lumber, glass, shoe, and textile industries. It has a Gothic church and *Rathaus* (town hall of the 16th century). It became a free imperial city in 1333, passed to the archbishopric of Mainz in 1555, and to Bavaria in 1814. Pop. 11,167 (1950).

Loi Dakka (lō'ē dak'ą). See **Loe Dakka.**

Loigny-la-Bataille (lwȧ.nyē.lȧ.bȧ.täy'). [Also, **Loigny.**] Village in N central France, in the department of Eure-et-Loir, S of Chartres. It gives name to the battle of Loigny-Poupry, Dec. 2, 1870, gained by the Germans under Frederick Francis II, Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, over the French under Aurelle de Paladines, and forming part of the battle before Orléans. 252 (1946).

Loir (lwȧr). [Latin, **Lidericus.**] River in NW France, joining the Sarthe ab. 5 mi. N of Angers. Length, ab. 190 mi.

Loire (lwȧr). Department in E central France, bounded by Allier on the NW, Saône-et-Loire on the N, Rhône and Isère on the E, Ardèche on the S, Haute-Loire on the SW, and Puy-de-Dôme on the W. It formed part of the old province of Lyonnais, and suffered devastation in the civil and religious wars, and also during the French Revolution. The department is traversed by the upper Loire River and is largely mountainous or hilly. The population is concentrated around the basin of St.-Étienne, one of the chief industrial centers of France, owing to its wealth in coal deposits. Capital, St.-Étienne; area, ab. 1,852 sq. mi.; pop. 631,591 (1946).

Loire, Army of the. In the Franco-Prussian War (1870), either of two armies: **1.** French army, improvised after the battle of Sedan (Sept. 1, 1870) for the relief of Paris, and commanded by Aurelle de Paladines. **2.** After the beginning of December, 1870, the part of the first army commanded by Chanzy (the remaining part being commanded by Bourbaki).

Loire-Inférieure (lwȧr.aṅ.fā.ryėr). Department in W France, bounded by Morbihan and Ille-et-Vilaine on the N, Maine-et-Loire on the E, Vendée on the S, and the Bay of Biscay on the W. The department is situated on the Atlantic coast, on both sides of the estuary of the Loire River. It was formed from parts of the old province of Brittany and passed to the French crown through the marriage of Francis I and Anne, Duchess of Brittany. It was ravaged in the religious and civil wars, and participated (1793) in the royalist insurrection of the Vendée. Agricultural products include grains, vegetables, wines, and fruits. Cattle and sheep are raised. Industry is largely concentrated in and around Nantes, and includes both heavy and light industries; food processing is important, including rice and flour milling and sugar refining. Nantes and St.-Nazaire have large shipyards and ship-repair shops. There are deep-sea fisheries and beach resorts along the coast. Capital, Nantes; area, ab. 2,693 sq. mi.; pop. 697,997 (1946).

Loire River. [Latin, **Liger.**] Longest river in France. It rises in the Cévennes Mountains, in the department of Ardèche, flows first N and then W, and empties into the Bay of Biscay at St.-Nazaire, ab. 33 mi. W of Nantes. Its chief tributaries are the Allier, Cher, Indre, and Vienne on the left, and the Maine on the right. Length, ab. 623 mi.; navigable for ships to Nantes.

Loiret (lwȧ.re). Department in N central France, bounded by Eure-et-Loir on the NW, Seine-et-Oise and Seine-et-Marne on the N, Yonne on the E, Nièvre, Cher, and Loir-et-Cher on the S, and Loir-et-Cher on the W. It was part of the old province of Orléanais, which was a special appanage of several princely lines of the house of France. In 1870 it was the terminating point of the German invasion, but in 1940 the German armies swept through the department toward the S, and it was again in the path of the Allied invasion armies in 1944. The soil is generally fertile, producing grains, vegetables, fruits, and sugar beets; wine, honey, and poultry are also produced. Food industries, woolen manufactures, paperware factories, and printing establishments are important. The department is traversed by the Loire River, which here reaches its northernmost point. Capital, Orléans; area, ab. 2,629 sq. mi.; pop. 346,918 (1946).

Loir-et-Cher (lwȧr.ā.sher). Department in N central France, bounded by Eure-et-Loir on the N, Loiret on the NE, Cher on the SE, Indre on the S, Indre-et-Loire on the SW, and Sarthe on the NW. It was formed from the old provinces of Blaisois, Vendômois, and parts of Beauce and Sologne. The N and C part of the department, in the vicinity of Blois, is noted for its numerous ancient castles. The SE part, in the vicinity of Romorantin, is densely forested and known for its hunting grounds and its river fisheries. The department is largely agricultural, producing grains, vegetables, fruits, wine, and tobacco. It is also known for its poultry. There are various industries, among which the dairy industry (including also chocolate and candy manufacture), the clothing industry, ceramic and paperware manufactures, and printing establishments are important. Capital, Blois; area, ab. 2,478 sq. mi.; pop. 242,419 (1946).

Loiseau (lwȧ.zō), **Jeanne.** See **Lesueur, Daniel.**

L'Oiseau bleu (lwȧ.zō blė). See **Blue Bird, The.**

Loja (lō'hä). [Also, **Loxa.**] Province in S Ecuador. Capital, Loja; area, ab. 4,438 sq. mi.; pop. 212,429 (est. 1944).

Loja. [Also, **Loxa.**] City in S Ecuador, capital of Loja province: noted for cinchona. Elevation, ab. 7,300 ft.; pop. 20,776 (est. 1944).

Loja. [Also, **Loxa.**] Town in S Spain, in the province of Granada, on the Genil River ab. 30 mi. W of Granada: woolen, silk, paper, and leather manufacture. The town, long in Moorish hands, was recaptured by Ferdinand III of Castile in 1226, lost again, and finally taken from the Moors in 1486. Pop. 23,998 (1940).

Lo-Johansson (lō'yō.hänṡ'sôn), **Ivar.** b. at Ösmo, Södermanland, Sweden, 1901—. Swedish novelist, short-story writer, and poet. His most famous work is *Kungsgatan* (King Street, 1935), a story of modern Stockholm from the point of view of a girl stricken by venereal disease. *Geniet* (The Genius, 1947) is a scathing criticism of the Swedish *läroverk* (colleges). His other works include *Godnatt, jord* (Goodnight, Earth, 1933), *Statarna* (The Tenant Farmers, 1936–37), and *Traktorn* (The Tractor, 1943).

Loka (lō'ka). In Hindu mythology, a world; one of the *triloka*, or three worlds, usually regarded as heaven, earth, and hell. Another division gives seven, exclusive of seven hells (*patalas*). The Sankhya and Vedanta schools recognize eight lokas.

Lokapalas (lō.ka.pä'laz). In Hindu mythology, the eight deities who preside over the eight points of the compass, i.e., the four cardinal and four intermediate. They are: Indra on the east, Agni on the southeast, Yama on the south, Surya on the southwest, Varuna on the west, Vayu on the northwest, Kuvera in the north, and Soma, or sometimes Siva, in the northeast. Each of these has an elephant who helps to protect the region; the elephants are also known as Lokapalas.

Lokeren (lō'kę.rėn). Town in NW Belgium, in the province of East Flanders, on the Durme River ab. 25 mi. NW of Brussels. It has cotton and woolen textile manufactures, a chemical industry, and a grain and cattle trade. The Church of Saint Lawrence dates from the 18th century. Pop. 25,492 (1947).

Loket (lô'ket). [German, **Elbogen.**] Town in Czechoslovakia, in the *kraj* (region) of Karlovy Vary, in NW Bohemia, on the Ohře River W of Karlovy Vary. The large castle, formerly in the possession of the margraves of Vohburg, is now used as a prison. There is a town museum and a porcelain factory. Lignite mines are in the vicinity. 2,038 (1947).

Loki (lō'kē). In Old Norse mythology, the god of destruction, fire, mischief, and evil. His father was the giant Farbauti (Old Norse, *Fárbauti*), his mother Laufey or Nal (Old Norse, *Nál*). By the giantess Angurboda (Old Norse, *Angrbodha*) he had three children: Jormungandr, the Midgard-serpent; the Fenris-wolf; and Hel. Loki had throughout a twofold nature. He was of handsome appearance but of evil disposition, and was at the same time the friend and the enemy of the gods. It was Loki who prompted the blind Hoder to cast the mistletoe dart at Balder, thus causing his death. For his evil deeds he was finally seized by the gods and bound in a cave. Over him was set a serpent whose poison would have fallen in drops upon his face had not his wife, Signe, caught them in a bowl. Earthquakes are said to be caused by the writhing of Loki from the drops which fall on him while Signe is emptying the bowl. Loki will remain in this cave until Ragnarok, the end of the world, when he will lead the forces of evil against the gods.

Lokietek (lô.kye'tek), **Wladislaw** (or **Ladislaus**). See **Wladislaw I** (of *Poland*).

Lokman (lok'man; Arabic, lůk.män'). [Arabic, **Luqman**; called **"Lokman the Wise."**] Reputed pre-Islamic compiler of a collection of fables and proverbs in

Arabic. *Luqman* is the title of the 31st *surah* of the Koran, in the 11th verse of which are found the words "We gave to Luqman wisdom." To this shadowy character have been ascribed the circumstances and sayings of a number of men; hence Lokman has been represented as a nephew of Job or Abraham, a councilor of David or Solomon, Balaam, an ugly Ethiopian slave, a king of Yaman, a tailor, a carpenter, a shepherd. The fables are very like those of Aesop, and still more like those of Syntipas. They were first put into their present form by an Egyptian Christian named Barsuma, probably toward the end of the 13th century. They were first edited (with a Latin translation) by Erpenius (Leiden, 1615). Later editions are by Rödiger (2nd ed., 1839) and Derenbourg (1850).

Loko (lō′kō). Mande-speaking people of W Africa, inhabiting NW Sierra Leone. Their population is estimated at ab. 45,000 (by T. N. Goddard, *The Handbook of Sierra Leone*, 1925).

Lokoja (lō.kō′jạ). Town in W Africa, an important river port in Nigeria, situated at the junction of the Niger and Benue rivers, in Kabba province, Northern Provinces. It receives produce by way of both rivers and is an important shipping point for the inland areas. 8,085 (1931).

Lokuto (lō.kō′tō). [Also: **Latuka, Lotuho.**] Nilo-Hamitic-speaking people of NE Africa, occupying the plains N and E of Torit, SE of Mongalla in SE Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. Their population is estimated at ab. 14,000 (by M. A. Bryan, *Distribution of the Nilotic and Nilo-Hamitic Languages of Africa*, 1948). Each village has its own hereditary secular chief, one or more "earth chiefs" who allocate clan lands and perform rituals to ensure its fertility, and a "drum chief" for each of its quarters. The Lokuto have exogamous patrilineal clans, and age-grades. They practice hoe agriculture, and their principal crops are sorghum and millet.

Løland (lē′län), **Rasmus.** b. at Ryfylke, Norway, May 24, 1861; d. at Asker, Norway, Oct. 12, 1907. Norwegian writer of children's stories and psychological novels.

Lolland (lô′län). [Also, **Laaland.**] Island of Denmark, in the Baltic Sea S of Zealand, with Falster Island forming the *amt* (county) of Maribo. Area, ab. 477 sq. mi.; pop. 87,150 (1945).

Lollards (lol′ạrdz). [Also, **Cellites.**] Semimonastic society for the care of the sick and the burial of the dead, which originated at Antwerp c1300, and flourished in the 14th, 15th, and early 16th centuries.

Lollards. English followers of John Wycliffe, adherents of a widespread movement, partly political and socialistic, and in some respects anticipating Protestantism and Puritanism, in the 14th and 15th centuries. They were also called "Bible men," from their reverence for the Bible. They differed on some points both among themselves and from Wycliffe, but in the main condemned the use of images in churches, pilgrimages to the tombs of saints, the temporal lordship of the clergy, the hierarchical organization, papal authority, religious orders, ecclesiastical decorations, the ceremony of the mass, the doctrine of transubstantiation, waging of wars, and capital punishment. Some of them engaged in seditious proceedings, and they were severely persecuted for more than a hundred years, especially after the adoption of a special statute (*De hæretico comburendo*) against them in 1401. Under Henry IV the place of origin and intellectual center of the movement was cut off by close clerical supervision of Oxford University; after that its principal followers were found among the landed gentry and the lower classes. Persecution became more severe under Henry V and in 1414 an uprising took place under the leadership of Sir John Oldcastle, formerly one of Henry's companions. Oldcastle was eventually captured and executed (1417) according to the statute, one of the few who actually was burned. The movement continued, but gradually it lost force, although its doctrines, and its critical spirit towards Roman Catholicism, survived in the Reformation. At the peak of the movement, probably one Englishman in four was a Lollard.

Lolli (lôl′lē), **Antonio.** b. at Bergamo, Italy, c1730; d. in Sicily, 1802. Italian violinist.

Lollius (lol′i.us). Unknown author from whom Chaucer professed to have derived various things in his poems. He seems to stand for Petrarch, Boccaccio, and others.

Lolly Willowes, or The Loving Huntsman (lol′i wil′ōz). Novel by Sylvia Townsend Warner, published in 1926.

Lolo (lō′lō). [Also: **Alolo, Alomwe, Walombwe.**] Bantu-speaking people of SE Africa, inhabiting an area E of Lake Chilwa in N Mozambique. Culturally and linguistically they resemble the Makua.

Lolo. [Also, **Balolo.**] Great Bantu nation in the Belgian Congo, in C Africa, occupying the basins of the Lulonga, Tshuapa, and Lomani rivers in the horseshoe bend of the Congo River, between Lake Leopold II and Stanley Falls.

Lolo. Most refractory of all the non-Chinese tribes of SW China. Their main center is in the Ta-liang-shan region of Szechwan province, though they are also found in N Yunnan and W Kweichow provinces. They have a phonetic writing.

L'Olonnois (lo.lo.nwä), **François.** [Supposed original name, **Jacques Jean David Nau.**] d. in Costa Rica, c1668. French buccaneer and pirate. He was transported to the West Indies for crimes, joined the buccaneers as a common sailor, rose to high command among them, and from 1660 ravaged the coasts of Central America. He was eventually wrecked, and was killed by Indians.

Lo Lung-chi (lô′ lúng′jē′). b. at Anfu, Kiangsi, China, 1896—. Chinese educator and journalist. He taught in China and managed several newspapers, including the Roman Catholic *Yi Shih Pao*. Critical of Chiang Kai-shek's regime, he helped found (1941) the Federation of Democratic Parties. He represented (1946) the liberal elements in the Political Consultative Conference. He was appointed (1949) a member of the administrative council of the People's Republic of China.

Lom (lôm). See also **Lom River.**

Lom. [Also, **Lom Palanka** (lôm′ pä.läng′kä).] Town in NW Bulgaria, in the department of Vratsa, on the Danube River at the mouth of the Lom River, ab. 48 mi. NW of Vratsa: railroad and steamship station; chief place of transshipment for NW Bulgaria. 15,182 (1946).

Loma (lō′mä). [Also: **Buzi, Toma.**] Mande-speaking people of W Africa, inhabiting NW Liberia, SE French Guinea, and E Ivory Coast. Culturally they resemble the Kpelle.

Lomami (lō.mä′mē). [Also, **Boloko.**] River in C Africa, one of the great affluents of the Congo River, which it joins on the S bank midway between Stanley Falls and the Aruwimi River. It has as its source Lake Kisale in SE Belgian Congo, and runs parallel with the Lualaba from S to N. It was discovered by Cameron. Length, ab. 900 mi.

Lomas de Zamora (lō′mäs dā sä.mō′rä). [Also, **Lomas.**] City in E Argentina, in Buenos Aires province: suburb of Buenos Aires, in the urbanized area of that city. 125,943 (1947).

Lomax (lō′maks), **John Avery.** b. at Goodman, Miss., Sept. 23, 1870; d. Jan. 26, 1948. American folklorist, a collector and editor of American folk songs. He discovered his vocation while doing graduate work at Harvard University, where he received his M.A. degree in 1907, and pursued his researches while teaching at Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College and after he became secretary of the University of Texas in 1910. Throughout his lifetime he was indefatigable in collecting Western ballads, work songs, Negro songs, prison songs, and all varieties of American folk songs. Many of these first appeared in print in his collections, beginning with *Cowboy Songs* (1910). Others of his books are *Plantation Songs of the Negro* (1916), *Songs of Cattle Trail and Cow Camp* (1918), and *The Adventures of a Ballad Hunter* (an autobiography, 1947). He was also a collaborator in the preparation of *The Book of Texas* (1916), *American Ballads and Folk Songs* (1934), and *Negro Folk Songs as Sung by Lead Belly* (1937). He lectured extensively on his chosen subject. He was president of the American Folklore Society (1912–13), a founder of the Texas Folklore Society, and a member of the Texas Academy of Letters and of the Modern Language Association of America.

Lombard (lom′bärd). Village in NE Illinois, in Du Page County: a western residential suburb of Chicago. 9,817 (1950).

Lombard (lom′bärd, -bərd, lum′-), **Peter.** [Also: **Peter the Lombard**; Latin, **Petrus Lombardus.** b. at

Novara, Italy, c1100; d. at Paris, c1160. Italian theologian, appointed bishop of Paris in 1159. He was called "Master of Sentences," from his work *Sententiarum libri IV* (Four Books of Sentences). This work, one of the principal theological books of the Middle Ages, is a collection of opinions on various subjects and was widely used as a textbook in theology and widely commented upon. Of especial importance is its section on the sacraments, which sets forth the doctrine adopted as the official Roman Catholic doctrine at the Council of Trent (1546–47).

Lombardi (lōm.bär'dē), **I.** [Full title, **I Lombardi alla prima Crociata.**] Opera in four acts by Giuseppe Verdi, with a libretto by Solera, produced at La Scala, Milan, on Feb. 11, 1843. Much of the music was afterward used by him in the opera *Gerusalemme.*

Lombard League (lom'bärd, -bȧrd; lum'-). Association between Brescia, Bergamo, Mantua, Verona, Cremona, Treviso, and other cities of Lombardy and northern Italy, founded in 1167 for protection against the emperor Frederick I (Frederick Barbarossa). It rebuilt Milan, defeated Frederick at Legnano in 1176, and secured liberties by the peace of Constance in 1183. It was renewed against Frederick II in 1226.

Lombardo (lom.bär'dō), **Guy (Albert).** b. at London, Ontario, Canada, June 19, 1902—. American dance-band leader. He came to the U.S. early in the 1920's and by 1924 was broadcasting over the radio. Lombardo's Royal Canadians (originally the Canadians), famous for their smooth style and almost unique saxophone tones, have been featured at restaurants and in motion pictures. Lombardo is noted as a speedboat racer.

Lombardo (lōm.bär'dō), **Pietro.** d. 1515. Venetian architect. The name Lombardo was the patronymic of many north Italian artists who flourished in Venice from the middle of the 15th to the beginning of the 16th century. It is associated with a large class of works peculiar to the early Renaissance in Venice. The most definite personality of the school is Pietro the architect, to whom are attributed two altars in the choir of San Marco (1462, 1471), the Church of Santa Maria dei Miracoli (begun in 1480), the monument to Dante (1482) at Ravenna, the Vendramini Palace, the tomb of Doge Pietro Mocenigo in San Giovanni e Paolo, and the Moro chapel in San Giobbe. He was made director of public works March 15, 1499.

Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom (lom.bär'dō.vẹ.nē'shạn, lum-). Kingdom constituted by Austria in 1815 out of the Italian territories assigned to her by the Congress of Vienna. It comprised Lombardy, Venetia, and Mantua. Lombardy was ceded to Victor Emmanuel II in 1859, and Venetia and Mantua were surrendered to him in 1866.

Lombards (lom'bärdz, -bȧrdz, lum'-). Natives or inhabitants of Lombardy in Italy. The name is used more specifically for descendants of the Langobards, an ancient Germanic people mentioned by Tacitus. Under Alboin, they conquered (568) and settled the part of northern Italy still called Lombardy.

Lombard Street. Street in London, where the north Italian merchants (some, but not all, of whom were Lombards) of the Middle Ages established themselves before the reign of Edward II. In their day, with the Germans of the Hanseatic League at the Steelyard, they had a virtual monopoly of the more profitable branches of English trade. The goldsmiths seem to have had the most ready money. On occasion they lent money on interest, and gradually took up the business of banking, as it was then understood. They did not call themselves bankers, but kept "running cashes" or current accounts. In 1677 there were no less than 37 goldsmiths keeping "running cashes" in Lombard Street. The seizure by Charles I of 200,000 pounds stored in the Tower of London forced them to keep their money in circulation, and thus contributed the origin of modern systematic banking. Lombard Street remains to this day one of the world's great banking centers.

Lombardy (lom'bȧr.di, -bär-, lum'-). Teutonic kingdom, founded in 568 by Alboin, which comprised at its height a large part of N and C Italy. Its capital was Pavia. Various Lombard duchies (such as Benevento) were founded further S in Italy.

Lombardy. *Theme* (province) of the Byzantine Empire, in the early part of the Middle Ages, situated in SE Italy.

Lombardy. [Italian, **Lombardia** (lōm.bär'dyä); French, **Lombardie** (lôṅ.bȧr.dē); German, **Lombardei** (lom.bär-dī').] *Compartimento* (region) in NW Italy, containing the provinces of Bergamo, Brescia, Como, Cremona, Mantova, Milano, Pavia, Sondrio, and Varese. It is bounded on the N by Switzerland, on the NE by Trentino-Alto Adige, on the E by Veneto, on the S by Emilia-Romagna, and on the W by Piedmont. It contains beautiful scenery in the northern mountain and lake region, some of the most fertile agricultural lands of Italy in the river valleys, and concentrations of industry in the cities. The agriculture produces ample harvests of grain, including wheat, maize, and rice, fodder, fruits, vegetables, and wine; livestock raising is well developed; the industries, based on Alpine water power, include metallurgical, chemical, leather, textile, and foodstuff industries. Together with Piedmont, the region was the principal seat of the Italian liberation movement of the Risorgimento in the 19th century. It is the most populous compartimento of Italy. Capital, Milan; area, ab. 9,190 sq. mi.; pop. 5,836,479 (1936), 6,550,920 (1951).

Lombok (lom.bok'). [Also: **Lomboc;** native name, **Tanah Sasak.**] Island of Indonesia, in the province of Lesser Sunda Isles, separated from Bali on the W by the Strait of Lombok, and from Sumbawa on the E by the Strait of Alas. The surface is generally mountainous, reaching a peak elevation of ab. 12,224 ft. The inhabitants are chiefly Sassaks (Mohammedan). Formerly a Dutch possession, it is now part of the Republic of Indonesia. Chief town, Mataram; area, ab. 1,825 sq. mi.; pop. 701,290 (1930).

Lombos (lōm'bōsh), **Philip Alexius László de.** See **László de Lombos, Philip Alexius.**

Lombroso (lōm.brō'sō), **Cesare.** b. at Venice, in November, 1836; d. at Turin, Italy, Oct. 19, 1909. Italian criminologist and alienist. As the result of long anthropometrical study, he developed the thesis that the criminal falls into a distinct biological type of mankind, forming a special class of the human genus. This subspecies is a degenerate biological phenomenon, according to Lombroso, somewhat below the savage and above the lunatic. The theory, now obsolete, was important in early criminological studies, and, though Lombroso recommended special and separate treatment for the "born" criminal as distinguished from the "circumstantial" criminal, is essentially the basis of the movement to sterilize criminals. Among his works are *The Criminal: an Anthropological and Medico-legal Study, The Man of Genius, Epileptic Insanity, Political Crime and Revolutions,* and *The Physiognomy of the Anarchists.*

Lombroso (lom.brō'sō), **Jacob** (or **John**). fl. 1656–65. Jewish physician who lived in the colony of Maryland. He practiced his profession and acquired land, was arrested on the charge of blasphemy, but escaped through the general amnesty proclaimed by Richard Cromwell.

Lom d'Arce (lôṅ dȧrs), **Louis Armand de.** See **Lahontan,** Baron **de.**

Lomé (lô.mā'). Principal port and capital of the French trust territory of Togo, on the Bight of Benin, W Africa. It has an excellent harbor capable of accommodating large ships, and is connected with interior points by three short railroad lines. Pop. 32,789, including 1,101 Europeans (1950).

Loménie (lo.mā.nē), **Louis Léonard de.** b. at St.-Yrieix, Haute-Vienne, France, Dec. 3, 1815; d. at Menton, France, April 2, 1878. French man of letters. Author of *Galerie des contemporains* (1840–47) and *Beaumarchais et son temps* (1855).

Loménie de Brienne (lo.mā.nē dẹ brē.en), **Étienne Charles de.** b. at Paris, Oct. 9, 1727; d. in prison, Feb. 16, 1794. French politician and prelate. He became archbishop of Toulouse in 1763, and succeeded Calonne as comptroller general of finances in 1787. He was made premier and archbishop of Sens in 1788, but was forced to resign the premiership in the same year, after having convoked the States-General for May 1, 1789. He was succeeded by the reinstated Jacques Necker.

Lomi (lō'mē), **Orazio.** See **Gentileschi, Orazio de'.**

Lomita (lō.mē'tạ). Unincorporated community in S California, in Los Angeles County, ab. 18 mi. S of downtown Los Angeles. Pop. ab. 9,000 (1950).

Lomme (lom). Town in N France, in the department of Nord, a western suburb of Lille: manufactures textiles. It suffered damage in World War II. 18,469 (1946).

Lommel (lôm'ẹl). Town in NE Belgium, in the province of Limburg, near the Dutch border and the Schelde-Maas (Meuse) Canal, N of Hasselt: agricultural markets. 13,487 (1947).

Lomond (lō'mọnd), **Ben.** See **Ben Lomond.**

Lomond, Loch. Lake in S central Scotland, lying along much of the Dunbartonshire-Stirlingshire boundary, ab. 16 mi. NW of Glasgow: the largest lake in Great Britain, famous for its beauty. It is drained by the river Leven, which flows S ab. 5 mi. to the river Clyde. Elevation, ab. 25 ft.; length, ab. 23 mi.; greatest width, ab. 5 mi.; greatest depth, ab. 623 ft.

Lomonosov (lo.mo.nô'sọf). [Former name, **Oranienbaum.**] Town in NW U.S.S.R., in the Leningrad *oblast* (region), on the S shore of the Gulf of Finland ab. 18 mi. W of Leningrad. Formerly a summer residence of the czar (18th-century palace), it is now primarily a residential and resort town. 21,900 (1935).

Lomonosov, Mikhail Vasilyevich. b. at Denisovka, Russia, c1711; d. 1765. Russian scientist. He was, in 1741, named professor of chemistry at the University of St. Petersburg, of which he eventually became rector. He is a figure of some importance in the annals of physical science, but he is now remembered chiefly for his influence upon the Russian language. Before his time, there was a wide gap between the ancient, elaborate, static language used in the church and in ecclesiastical writings, and the common speech, which had never been used for literary purposes. Lomonosov in effect created a vital and flexible literary language combining features of the two, and by the sheer power of his work in this medium made it the national standard. His memory is greatly honored in Russia to this day. He wrote a Russian grammar, a work on rhetoric, and a history of Russia.

Lom Palanka (lôm' pä.läng'kä). See **Lom.**

Lompoc (lom'pōk). City in S California, in Santa Barbara County, NW of Los Angeles, in the commercial flower and seed growing area of the Lompoc Valley. 5,520 (1950).

Lom River (lôm). River in N Bulgaria, joining the Danube W of Ruse (Rustchuk). It was the scene of Turkish victories over the Russians, in August and September, 1877.

Łomża (lôm'zhä). City in NE Poland, in the *województwo* (province) of Białystok, on the Narew River ab. 78 mi. NE of Warsaw: grain and lumber trade. It passed to Prussia in 1795, to Russia in 1807, and to the new republic of Poland in 1919. In World War I it was taken by the Germans on Aug. 10, 1915; in World War II it was occupied by the Germans on Sept. 11, 1939, then ceded to the Russians, and again occupied by the Germans in 1941. It was returned to Poland in 1945. Pop. 13,772 (1946).

Lonato (lō.nä'tō). Village in N Italy, in the province of Brescia, ab. 14 mi. SE of Brescia. Here on Aug. 3, 1796, the French under Napoleon defeated the Austrians under Wurmser. Buildings of interest to tourists were undamaged in World War II.

Londinum Gothorum (lon.dī'num go.thō'rum). A medieval Latin name of **Lund.**

London (lun'dọn). [French, **Londres** (lôṅdr); Italian, **Londra** (lôn'drä); Spanish, **Londres** (lōn'drās); Latin, **Augusta, Londinium** (lon.din'i.um).] Capital of England, and the commercial and cultural center of the British Commonwealth. It is situated in SE England, and comprises the County of London, on both sides of the river Thames, ab. 50 mi. from its mouth. London was first mentioned as a seaport in a charter given by King Ethelbald, dated 734. The early growth of London was due in large part to its position at the head of tidewater navigation on the Thames, to the fact that it is on a natural routeway from the continent of Europe to England, and to the fact that it was situated at the lowest practical point for crossing the Thames (Westminster Abbey is built near the ford which was the chief crossing before London Bridge was built). London was probably an ancient British town. One of the early determining factors of the site of London was the presence of hills which were safe from flood. It appears to have been resettled (c43 A.D.) by the Romans, and Londinium (called also Augusta) was the capital of Britannia in the last part of the Roman period. Watling Street, an important Roman road to Chester, had its S terminus here. After the departure of the Romans (c410) and in the early Saxon period its history is obscure, though there were bishops of London from the 7th century. However, London again became a major political center, this time because of its position of relative isolation from the Welsh and Danish menaces to the Saxon kingdom (it was once plundered by the Danes, but rebuilt by Alfred and Athelstan). It received a charter from William I (William the Conqueror), and many privileges from Henry I. Its lord mayor was one of the signatories of the Magna Charta. By the 14th century its commerce had greatly developed, and trade with the Hanseatic merchants continued until the 16th century. With the later growth of foreign trade, London's advantages and previous experience in the North Sea trade quickly brought the city a leading position in world commerce. London sided with the Yorkists in the Wars of the Roses, and with the Parliamentarians in the English Civil War. It was scourged by the plague in 1665, and was almost entirely destroyed by the great fire of 1666. Fifteen wards, 400 streets, 13,400 buildings, and 89 churches are said to have been destroyed. London is very important in the industrial economy of Great Britain. In 1935, Greater London had 24.8 percent of all industries in Great Britain. Heavy industry and textile manufactures are not present to any great extent, but it has a motor-car industry, machinery and engine manufactures, and manufactures of electrical apparatus. Other important industries include tin-plate manufactures, and lead, copper, brass, bronze, gold, and silver refining. London has 10 percent of all the ferrous and nonferrous metal refineries in the country. Food and tobacco processing are important. London has half of all the workers in England and Wales engaged in the printing and bookbinding trades. It is the leading British wool market (two thirds of all the wool imported into the United Kingdom is landed here), and has a large clothing industry. Shipbuilding, formerly important, is now almost nonexistent, only ship repair being carried on. Most of the industrial enterprises in London employ fewer than 100 workers each. The city is well served by a railroad and subway network radiating to the residential suburbs, and bus lines within the metropolitan district. About two thirds of the water supply for London is taken from the river Thames. Because of the many parks and the prevalence of buildings of from two to five stories, London covers a proportionately greater area than many other large European cities. It suffered heavily during World War II from air-raid and flying-bomb damage, mention of which is made under the headings of the separate metropolitan boroughs and districts of London. (For various objects of interest, such as the British Museum, the Guildhall, the Monument, the National Gallery, the Houses of Parliament, Royal Academy, Saint Paul's Cathedral, the Tower of London, and Westminster Abbey, and for very many local details, see the special headings.)

London. City in SE Kentucky, county seat of Laurel County, ab. 65 mi. SE of Lexington, in a farming and coal-mining region. 3,426 (1950).

London. Village in W Ohio, county seat of Madison County: trading center for a livestock and agricultural area; manufactures of steel wool, tile, and metal products. It was incorporated in 1831. Pop. 5,222 (1950).

London. City in S Ontario, Canada, county seat of Middlesex County, at the junction of the N and S branches of the Thames River, ab. 125 mi. SW of Toronto and ab. 118 mi. NE of Detroit. It is located in the C part of S Ontario and serves as the transportation hub and the commercial, industrial, cultural, and educational center of the richest farming area and most densely populated area in the province. Most of its industries are of the light variety, including the manufacture of cereals, shoes, and paper boxes. It has a library and several large provincial hospitals. The University of Western Ontario is located here. The city has named many of its streets, bridges, and public buildings after similar structures and streets in London, England, and has made an effort to maintain a connection with the great British city. When seen in

the 18th century by Governor John Graves Simcoe on one of his tours, the site of the city appealed to him so much that he planned to establish the capital of Upper Canada here, but his plan was never carried out. Pop. of city, 95,343 (1951); of metropolitan area, 121,516 (1951).

London, City of. [Called **"the City."**] Historical "core" of London, including the area (ab. 380 acres) of the Roman Londinium and of the larger medieval walled London. It contained about one sixth of the total population of London as late as 1801, but its population has since declined drastically with the outward movement to the suburbs, and the virtually complete occupation of the City of London by offices. The first expansion took a westward direction toward Westminster, now a metropolitan borough of the County of London. As late as 1878, the City of London was separated from Westminster by Temple Bar, an archway across Fleet Street. In 1908, the 114 "parishes and places" in the City of London were unified and made one "Parish of the City of London." The City of London is under the control of the Corporation of London's Common Council, legally defined as "The Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of Common Councilmen," consisting of the lord mayor, 25 aldermen, and 206 common councilmen. The Corporation maintains Billingsgate Market (for fish), and the London Central Markets (Smithfield Market; for meat, fish, poultry, provisions, vegetables, and flowers) in the City. In addition, it maintains Spitalfields Market, founded in 1682 (for vegetables, fruit, and flowers) in Stepney metropolitan borough, and the Metropolitan Cattle Market and slaughterhouses, in Islington metropolitan borough, from which meat is sent to Smithfield Market. Spitalfields Market was originally associated with the old fine-silk industry of the area. The City of London is the commercial heart of the British Commonwealth, with the Bank of England situated here. It has its own police force of 700 men, separate from the metropolitan police force of the County of London. The nighttime (resident) population of the City was 5,268 in the 1951 census; the daytime population is over a million. Area of City, ab. 677 acres (slightly over 1 sq. mi.).

London, Convention of. Convention concluded between England and France, Oct. 22, 1832, for the purpose of coercing the Netherlands into withdrawing its troops from Belgium.

London, County of. Area in SE England, forming an administrative county, under the control of the London County Council of 19 aldermen and 118 members (constituted in 1888). The London Government Act of 1899 divided the administrative county of London (with the exception of the City of London) into 28 metropolitan boroughs: Battersea, Bermondsey, Bethnal Green, Camberwell, Chelsea, City of Westminster, Deptford, Finsbury, Fulham, Greenwich, Hackney, Hammersmith, Hampstead, Holborn, Islington, Kensington, Lambeth, Lewisham, Paddington, Poplar, St. Marylebone, St. Pancras, Shoreditch, Southwark, Stepney, Stoke Newington, Wandsworth, and Woolwich (all defined under separate headings). There are 51 parks within the county, the largest of which are Bushy Park, Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens, Regent's Park and Primrose Hill, and Richmond Park and Kew Gardens. Area of county (including the City of London), ab. 117 sq. mi.; pop. 3,348,336 (1951).

London, Declaration of. International codification of the laws of naval warfare, marking an attempt to proceed with the establishment of an international prize court under the Hague Convention of 1907. It never won official adoption, but the London Naval Conference (called in December, 1908) made a serious effort through this Declaration to achieve a formal accord to rules that were in large measure already in effect through custom. In its most controversial feature, relating to blockades, the Declaration provided that blockading forces could bar access to neutral ports or coasts. At the outset of World War I the U.S., then still a neutral nation, proposed that the Declaration of London be considered binding upon both the Central Powers and the Allies, but the proposal failed when Great Britain placed limitations upon her acceptance.

London, Greater. Metropolitan area in SE England, comprising the County of London (including the City of London), and an "Outer Ring" of suburban towns, including all of Middlesex and 40 county boroughs, municipal boroughs, and urban districts in Hertfordshire, Essex, Kent, and Surrey. Area, ab. 722 sq. mi.; pop. 8,346,137 (1951).

London, Jack. [Original name, **John Griffith London.**] b. at San Francisco, Calif., Jan. 12, 1876; d. Nov. 22, 1916. American author. He was at various times a sailor, gold miner, salmon fisher, and longshoreman, and traveled over and lived in much of the U.S. and Canada, in the East End of London, in Alaska, and in the Pacific. He was addicted to heavy drinking and to fits of depression. His early itinerant life saw him in jail several times. In 1904 he acted as war correspondent in Japan, Korea, and Manchuria, and was a war correspondent (1914) at Vera Cruz, Mexico. In 1906 he set out in the *Snark* to sail around the world and was gone for two years. London was a Socialist and believed that his doctrinal novels were his important work, but his greatest appeal lies in his stories of raw, brute action. His works include *The Son of the Wolf* (1900), *The God of his Fathers* (1901), *A Daughter of the Snows* (1902), *The Cruise of the Dazzler* (1902), *Children of the Frost* (1902), *The Call of the Wild* (1903), *The Kempton-Wace Letters* (1903; with Anna Strunsky), *The People of the Abyss* (1903), *The Faith of Men* (1904), *The Sea-Wolf* (1904), *The Game* (1905), *War of the Classes* (1905), *Tales of the Fish-Patrol* (1905), *White Fang* (1906), *Before Adam* (1906), *Moon-Face* (1906), *The Iron Heel* (1907), *Martin Eden* (1909), *Burning Daylight* (1910), *Theft*, a play (1910), *When God Laughs* (1911), *Adventure* (1911), *South Sea Tales* (1911), *The Cruise of the Snark* (1911), *Smoke Bellew* (1912), *John Barleycorn* (1913), *The Abysmal Brute* (1913), *The Valley of the Moon* (1913), *The Strength of the Strong* (1914), *The Human Drift* (1917), and *Jerry of the Islands* (1917).

London, John of. See **John of London.**

London, Meyer. b. Dec. 29, 1871; d. at New York, June 6, 1926. American politician and labor leader, a founder (1899–1901) of the Socialist Party of America. He was elected (1914, 1916, 1920) to Congress. He served as spokesman and legal counsel in trade union matters for the garment industries, and assisted in the development of the Workmen's Circle, a mutual benefit society.

London, "Outer Ring" of. Outer suburbs of London, which lie outside the County of London. All are included in Greater London. Area, ab. 605 sq. mi.; pop. 4,997,801 (1951).

London, Port of. Port along the estuary of the river Thames, extending ab. 55 mi. upstream from the Nore to London Bridge, including its great docks and other shipping facilities. It is under the control of the Port of London Authority, constituted in 1908. It is one of the greatest ports of the world. The volume of imports is normally more than four times the volume of exports, and warehousing, distribution, and reëxport form a large part of its activities. Of total tonnages landed in the United Kingdom, two thirds of the raw wool (one fourth of total world production), over 90 percent of the tea, three quarters of the rubber, and one half or more of all foodstuffs are landed at the Port of London. Large quantities of its imports of foodstuffs, wines, tobaccos, oils, and petroleum are necessary merely to supply the population of Greater London. It is unique among seaports of the world in that most of the internal traffic is moved by barges which drift with the tide. They are being replaced to some extent by powered barges. It is estimated that well over 90 percent of the water in the estuary merely runs in and out with the tide. There is a high tidal range (ab. 19 ft. at Gravesend, the pilot station) which has proven a disadvantage to modern shipping. Large ships must wait the tide at Gravesend to make the passage from there to London Bridge. Most of the docks are built on the N bank of the river Thames, with the outermost at Tilbury, Essex, ab. 26 mi. downstream from London Bridge. Some of the most important docks are the East India Docks, King George V Dock (the most modern), the London Docks, Millwall Dock, Royal Albert Dock, the Surrey Commercial Docks (built on the S bank of the Thames), the Tilbury Docks, Victoria Dock, and the West India Dock. King George V Dock (formerly known as the Royal South Albert Dock), Royal Albert Dock, and Victoria Dock taken together form the largest expanse

of enclosed dock water in the world. Historically, the 19th century ranks as the period of greatest expansion and dock-building. In modern times, many processing industries have grown up along the banks of the Thames, served by these huge dock facilities. Shipbuilding is almost nonexistent, but there are ten drydocks for ship repair. During World War II the Port of London was heavily bombed, and many of its warehouses and dock facilities damaged or destroyed. Port shipping was reduced to about one third the prewar level during this period.

London, Treaty of. Name of a number of 19th-century treaties concluded at London between England and other powers, chief among which are the following: **1.** The treaty of July 6, 1827, between England, France, and Russia, whereby those powers agreed to compel Turkey and Greece to accept their mediation with a view to restoring peace in the East. Greece was to be made autonomous under the sovereignty of the sultan, the Mohammedan population was to be removed, and the Greeks were to receive possession of all Turkish property in Greece on the payment of an indemnity. The offer of mediation was rejected by Turkey, which resulted in armed intervention. **2.** The treaty of Nov. 15, 1831, between Great Britain, France, Austria, Prussia, and Russia, for the settlement of the Belgian question. It prescribed, among other things, that Belgium and the Netherlands should bear separately the debts which they had contracted before the union, and that they should share the liabilities contracted since. The treaty was eventually carried out. **3.** The treaty of 1832 between England, France, Russia, and Bavaria, by which the crown of Greece was given to Otto Friedrich, second son of the king of Bavaria, who reigned as Otto I. **4.** The treaty of March 13, 1871, by which the signatory powers of the treaty of Paris of 1856 acceded to the demand of Russia to strike out the clauses neutralizing the Black Sea.

London, Treaty of. Treaty concluding peace negotiations ending the Balkan War of 1912–13 (the First Balkan War) in May, 1913. It was important mainly for Turkish cession of territory W of the Enos-Midia line and cession of the island of Crete. But the treaty did not settle the distribution of the former Turkish territories among the victorious Balkan states. This led to the Second Balkan War (1913).

London, Treaty of. Secret treaty (April 15, 1915) between Great Britain, France, Russia, and Italy. As a price for Italian entry into World War I on the side of the Allies this treaty provided that at the peace settlements Italy was to receive South Tyrol, Trieste and a substantial hinterland, northern Dalmatia, and a protectorate over the Albanian port of Valona. In addition to these concessions, which would have turned the Adriatic into an Italian sea and placed a large group of Germans and Slavs under Italian rule, Italy was to receive the Dodecanese Islands, a sphere of influence in Asia Minor, and colonial compensation in the case of Allied annexation of the German colonies. U.S. President Wilson, though yielding on South Tyrol, refused to accept the bulk of the treaty because of its violation of the principle of self-determination. He remained firm on the disposition of Istria and Dalmatia, but after the Italian occupation of Fiume (Rijeka) in 1920 and America's withdrawal from Europe these areas were for years a source of Italo-Yugoslav dispute and negotiation.

London, University of. Educational institution, founded at London in 1836, which confers degrees after examination, but, until 1898, provided no courses of instruction. Among the faculties are those of arts, law, music, medicine, science, and engineering. Among its incorporated and affiliated institutions are the London School of Economics, the School of Oriental Studies, University College, King's College, the Imperial College of Science and Technology, and Goldsmith's College. The university library has more than 400,000 volumes.

London Bridge. Famous bridge across the Thames at London, situated at the head of sea navigation, about half a mile above the Tower of London. The earliest structure of which there is historical record was destroyed (Nov. 16, 1091) by a storm and high tide. The first stone bridge was built (1176–1209) on a wooden foundation. It consisted of 20 arches. The roadway was 926 ft. long, 60 ft. above water, and 40 ft. wide. Houses were built upon it, and in course of time it became a continuous street with three openings on each side to the river. A chapel of Saint Thomas à Becket stood upon the E side. The superstructures were repeatedly devastated by fires, most notably the great fire of 1666. The eleventh span from the Southwark end formed a drawbridge flanked by a tower built in 1426, on the top of which were placed the heads of persons executed for treason. All the superstructures were removed in 1757. The present stone bridge, built by John Rennie and his sons, was begun on March 15, 1824, and opened on Aug. 1, 1831. It stands about 180 ft. upstream from the site of the old structure, which was pulled down in 1832. It is 920 ft. long, 56 ft. wide, and the central span is 150 ft.

"London-by-the-Sea." See **Brighton,** England.

London Company. Company of merchants and others dwelling in and near London, formed for the purpose of planting colonies in America. It was chartered in 1606, founded a colony at Jamestown in 1607, and was dissolved in 1624.

London Conference. Meeting of the foreign ministers of the "Big Five" (the U.S., Great Britain, the U.S.S.R., China, and France) at London from Sept. 11 to Oct. 2, 1945. The conference, which adjourned without securing even minor agreement, was the first open indication of a division between the U.S.S.R. and her wartime allies after the end of World War II.

London Conference on Reparations. Series of four international conferences (1920–21) attempting to reach a formula for the payment of German reparations after World War I, the two most important taking place in 1921. In the former (Feb. 21–March 14) German Foreign Minister Simons presented a German "counter-proposal" for a 30-billion-mark (7.5-billion-dollar) liability. Allied reaction to this resulted in the French occupation of Düsseldorf, Duisburg, and Ruhrort. The May meeting of the Allied Supreme Council adopted a figure of 132 billion marks, with provisions for part payment by annuities, bonds, and the like.

Londonderry (lun'dŏn.der.i, lun.dŏn.der'i). [Also: **Derry, County Derry;** Irish, **Conndae Dhoire.**] Maritime county in Northern Ireland. It is bounded on the N by the Atlantic Ocean, on the E by County Antrim and Lough Neagh, on the S by County Tyrone, on the W by County Donegal (Irish Republic), and on the NW by Lough Foyle. The surface consists of lowlands along the coast and along the E border. Inland it rises to the Sperrin Mountains along the S border (peak elevation, 2,240 ft.). The chief manufacture of the county is linen. Londonderry has large exports of eggs. The famous *Londonderry Air* was obtained by Jane Ross from an itinerant fiddler at Limavady (ab. 15 mi. E of Londonderry) in 1851. Londonderry is the county seat; area, ab. 804 sq. mi.; pop. 149,630 (1947).

Londonderry. [Also: **Derry;** Irish, **Dhoire.**] City, county borough, and seaport in Northern Ireland, county seat of County Londonderry, situated on an eminence known as the Island of Derry, ab. 5 mi. above the head of Lough Foyle, on the river Foyle, ab. 64 mi. NW of Belfast. Londonderry is the second-ranking port of Northern Ireland and a port of call for transatlantic steamers. Its exports include agricultural products and textiles. The town is noted for its linen manufactures. A monastery was founded here by Saint Columba in 546. The city is celebrated for its successful defense (April–August, 1689) by the Irish Protestants for 105 days against James II. The old city walls still stand, and are laid out as a promenade. 48,987 (1947).

Londonderry, 1st Marquis of. Title of **Stewart, Robert** (1738–1821).

Londonderry, 2nd Marquis of. Title of **Stewart, Robert** (1769–1822).

Londonderry, 6th Marquis of. Title of **Vane-Tempest-Stewart, Charles Stewart.**

London Economic Conference. [Also, **World Economic Conference.**] Conference (June 12–July 26, 1933) of delegates from the U.S., Great Britain, Japan, the various Continental countries, and certain agencies of the League of Nations. It considered problems of currency stabilization and international trade. Agreement on a course of action was largely negated by the U.S. desire

for flexible currency settlements to aid its internal stabilization as against the European demand for more decisive measures and by the still unsettled war debts question. A few agreements are attributable to the conference: (1) a resolution by leading silver-producing countries to control stocking of silver and gradually withdraw it from the market, (2) a wheat agreement (reached in August) between principal wheat exporters, and (3) a declaration by British Commonwealth nations favoring general price "reflation" by cheap-money policies and eventual restoration of an international gold standard.

London "Green Belt Scheme." Belt of open lands to surround London roughly as a circle ab. 15 mi. in radius. These lands will eventually encompass ab. 117 sq. mi. and will consist of a succession of open fields, woodlands, parks, and the like, and will, in general, be freely accessible to the public. They will, however, be perpetually preserved from encroachment or building. Ab. 16 sq. mi. of existing open lands are to be included.

London Naval Conference. Meeting called (December, 1908) by Great Britain to write a convention covering the major aspects of naval warfare. With representation from ten major naval powers the conference finished its work with a complete and detailed document on such controversial points as the rules of contraband, but the convention failed to win ratification.

London Naval Conference. Meeting of the U.S., Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan, called (Jan. 21–April 22, 1930) to continue the work of the Washington Naval Conference (1922) by setting limitations on other than heavy vessels. The U.S. and Great Britain were given parity in almost all vessel classes. Japan was roughly in a 5:5:3 ratio to them though granted parity in submarines. An escalator clause, providing expansion by all powers if one asked for it, was included. The agreement concluded was not signed by France or Italy because of French unwillingness to give Italy the equal ratio in other ships that she had in capital ships.

London Naval Disarmament Treaty. Treaty signed on March 25, 1936, by three members of a five-power naval conference held at London beginning on Dec. 9, 1935. The U.S., Great Britain, and France set a maximum limit of 35,000 tons for capital ships and agreed to exchange information pertaining to their naval construction programs. Because Japan withdrew (Jan. 15, 1936) from the conference and Italy refused to sign, the treaty specified that the limits agreed upon might be ignored if a nonsignatory nation exceeded them and had the effect of beginning once more the naval armaments race.

London Please. Collection of four Cockney plays by William Pett Ridge, published in 1925. The volume includes the plays *Some Showers, Early Closing, Damages for Breach,* and *Happy Returns.*

London Protocol. Protocol of May 8, 1852, by which the great powers recognized Prince Christian of Glücksburg (later King Christian IX) and his male descendants as heirs to the throne of Denmark, including Schleswig and Holstein. It was not ratified by the German Diet or the estates of Schleswig and Holstein.

London Protocol. Protocol of March 31, 1877, by which the great powers called upon Turkey to make peace with Montenegro and to carry out certain reforms affecting the Christian populations in the sultan's dominions. It was rejected by the Porte (Turkish government), and Russia alone took up arms against Turkey.

"London River." See under **London, Port of.**

London Symphony Orchestra. Concert ensemble established (1904) by players formerly associated with the Queen's Hall Orchestra. Among the conductors have been Hans Richter, Serge Koussevitzky, Sir Edward Elgar, Wilhelm Furtwängler, Albert Coates, and Sir Thomas Beecham.

London Wall. Roman wall built between 350 and 369 around Londinium (London). It enclosed ab. 380 acres. There were originally two gates in it: the W gate, now Newgate, for the Pretorian Way (Watling Street); and the N gate, now Bishopsgate, for the road to York (Ermine Street). There was also a gate at the bridge at Dowgate, and possibly one at Billingsgate. During the Danish invasion the wall was broken down, but was restored by Alfred in 886. Posterns were then opened at Ludgate, at Cripplegate, and probably at what was later Moorgate. The wall was kept up until comparatively modern times, and fragments of it are still discernible. The most notable portion is in the street now called London Wall, between Wood Street and Aldermanbury.

Londrina (lōn.drē'nạ). City in S Brazil, in the state of Paraná. 33,707 (1950).

Lonely Queen, The. Historical novel by Henry Christopher Bailey, published in 1911.

Lonely Unicorn, The. Novel by Alec Waugh, published in 1922 and issued in America under the title *Roland Whately.*

Lone Star. Secret society formed in 1848 for the annexation of Cuba and other islands to the U.S. It flourished chiefly in the Southern states and was denounced by the U.S. government. Three filibustering expeditions were organized and ended in failure.

"Lone Star State." Nickname of **Texas.**

Long (lông), **Armistead Lindsay.** b. in Campbell County, Va., Sept. 3, 1825; d. at Charlottesville, Va., April 29, 1891. American soldier, military secretary (1861 *et seq.*) and biographer of General Robert E. Lee. He was promoted (1863) to brigadier general of artillery. Author of *Memoirs of Robert E. Lee, His Military and Personal History* (1886), a valuable source book.

Long, Breckinridge. b. at St. Louis, Mo., May 16, 1881—. American lawyer and diplomat. He was special assistant (1933) to the U.S. attorney general, ambassador (1933–36) to Italy, and special ambassador to Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay (1938). He served (1940–44) as assistant U.S. secretary of state, and was a member (1944) of the U.S. delegation to the Dumbarton Oaks Conference. Author of *Genesis of the Constitution of the United States* (1925).

Long, Charles. [Title, 1st Baron **Farnborough.**] b. 1761; d. at Bromley Hill, Kent, England, Jan. 17, 1838. English politician and connoisseur of art.

Long, Crawford Williamson. b. at Danielsville, Ga., Nov. 1, 1815; d. at Athens, Ga., June 16, 1878. American surgeon, pioneer in the use of ether for anesthetic purposes. Having observed the pain-killing effect of sulphuric ether gas, he performed (1842) his first operation under anesthetic. He published (1849) a record of the first five operations (1842–45) but previous to this time Dr. W. T. G. Morton had given a public demonstration of ether anesthesia and claimed prior discovery.

Long, Earl Kemp. b. at Winnfield, La., Aug. 26, 1895—. American politician; brother of Huey Pierce Long. He was elected (1936) lieutenant governor of Louisiana, served as governor (June, 1939–May, 1940), and was elected governor in 1948.

Long, Edwin Longsden. b. at Bath, England, July 12, 1829; d. at Hampstead, London, May 15, 1891. English painter and royal academician. He excelled as a painter of Oriental scenes.

Long, Gabrielle Margaret Vere. [Pseudonyms: **Marjorie Bowen, George Runnell Preedy, Joseph Shearing;** maiden name, **Campbell.**] b. at Hayling, Hampshire, England, 1888; d. at London, Dec. 23, 1952. English writer. She was awarded (1923) the Eve's prize for *Windfall.* Author of the biographies *Mary, Queen of Scots* (1929), *Patriotic Lady,* about Emma Hamilton (1936), *This Shining Woman: a Life of Mary Wollstonecroft Godwin* (1937), *The Cockney's Mirror,* about William Hogarth (1936), and books on William Cobbett, John Wesley (1937), and John Paul Jones (1940); of the novels *General Crack* (1928), *My Tattered Loving* (1937), *Primula* (1940), and *The Abode of Love* (1944); and of the plays *Captain Banner* and *The Rocklitz.* Under the pseudonym Joseph Shearing she wrote *Forget-Me-Not* (1932; American title, *Lucile Clery*), *Moss Rose* (1934), *Blanche Fury* (1939), and *The Fetch* (1942; American title, *The Spectral Bride*).

Long, George. b. at Poulton, Lancashire, England, Nov. 4, 1800; d. at Chichester, Sussex, England, Aug. 10, 1879. English classical scholar, historian, geographer, and miscellaneous author. He edited the *Penny Cyclopedia* and the series of classical texts known as *Bibliotheca Classica.*

Long, Huey Pierce. b. near Winnfield, Winn Parish, La., Aug. 30, 1893; assassinated at Baton Rouge, La., Sept. 10, 1935. American politician and lawyer, noted as a demagogue and operator of a powerful political machine in Louisiana. After admission (1915) to the bar, he set up

in law practice at Winnfield (1915–18) and Shreveport (1918 *et seq.*). He was governor (1928–31) of Louisiana, and was elected (1930) to the U.S. Senate, where he served until his death. His "Share-the-wealth" plan made him (1934–35) one of the youngest serious contenders in U.S. history for presidential nomination by a major political party. In Louisiana he stressed public works, free hospitalization, free school books; and he used dictatorial techniques, suppressed civil liberties, and "invaded" neighboring states in extending his influence. He drew wide attention in Congressional filibustering, and for the virulence of his radio and Senate attacks on President F. D. Roosevelt.

Long, James. b. c1793; killed at Mexico City, April 8, 1822. American pioneer. He led an expedition (1819) to Texas for American settlement, and there proclaimed (June 23, 1819), at Nacodoches, an independent republic, naming himself president. He surrendered (1821) to Mexican authorities and was taken (1822) to Mexico City, where he was shot by a sentry.

Long, John Davis. b. at Buckfield, Me., Oct. 27, 1838; d. at Hingham, Mass., Aug. 28, 1915. American statesman, U.S. secretary of the navy (1897–1902) under McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt. He was a member of the Massachusetts house of representatives (1875–78), lieutenant governor (1879), and governor (1880–82). He was a U.S. congressman (1883–89), and secretary of the navy (1897–1902). He published a translation of Vergil's *Aeneid* (1879), *After-dinner and Other Speeches* (1895), *The New American Navy* (1903), and others.

Long, John Luther. b. at Hanover, Pa., Jan. 1, 1861; d. Oct. 31, 1927. American author and playwright. He published a number of stories, including *Madam Butterfly* (1898), which served as the foundation of Puccini's opera of that name, *The Fox-Woman* (1900), *Billy-Boy* (1906), and *Felice* (1908). He also collaborated in the plays *The Darling of the Gods* (1902) and *Adrea* (1905), both with David Belasco, and *The Dragon Fly* (1905) with E. C. Carpenter. Among his other prose writings are *The Prince of Illusion* (1901) and *Baby Grand* (1912).

Long, Loch. Arm of the Firth of Clyde, in W central Scotland, lying along much of the Argyllshire-Dumbartonshire boundary. Length, ab. 17 mi.; greatest width, ab. 2 mi.

Long, Stephen Harriman. b. at Hopkinson, N.H., Dec. 30, 1784; d. at Alton, Ill., Sept. 4, 1864. American explorer and railway engineer. He headed (1819–20) an expedition to the Rocky Mountains, discovering Longs Peak. A consulting engineer (1827–30) for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to select the route of the road, he prepared (1828) tables for grades and curvatures. He was chief engineer (1834–40) of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad and patented (1836) a method of bracing and counterbracing wooden bridges.

Long, Walter Hume. [Title, 1st Viscount **Long of Wraxall.**] b. at Bath, England, July 13, 1854; d. at Rood Ashton, Wiltshire, England, Sept. 26, 1924. English statesman who, as parliamentary secretary (1886–92) to the Local Government Board, aided passage of the Local Government Act (1888), which created county councils throughout Great Britain. As president (1895–1900) of the Board of Agriculture, he made himself unpopular with dog lovers by successful though bitterly opposed measures to combat rabies (his methods entailed what dog lovers considered arbitrary killing of dogs). He was president of the Local Government Board (1900–05, 1915–16) and chief secretary to Ireland (1905–06), secretary of state for colonies (1916–18), and first lord of the admiralty (1912–21).

Longaville (long'gə.vil). Lord attending on the King of Navarre in Shakespeare's *Love's Labour's Lost.*

Long Beach. City in S California, in Los Angeles County, on the Pacific coast ab. 20 mi. S of Los Angeles: fifth largest city in the state; an industrial and resort community. Petroleum and natural gas are produced within the city limits; other industries include the manufacture of aircraft, automobiles (assembly), and canned foods. There are shipyards, and deep-sea fishing. The city was platted in 1881 and incorporated as a city in 1897. It is included within the urbanized area of greater Los Angeles. 250,767 (1950).

Long Beach. Town in SE Mississippi, in Harrison County, on the shore of Mississippi Sound ab. 10 mi. W of Biloxi: resort. 2,703 (1950).

Long Beach. City in SE New York, in Nassau County, on Long Island: residential and resort community. 15,586 (1950).

Longbenton (lông.ben'tən). [Also, **Long Benton.**] Urban district in NE England, in Northumberland, ab. 4 mi. NE of Newcastle, ab. 270 mi. N of London. 28,071 (1951).

Long Braklond (brak'lond). See **Braklond, Long and Little.**

Long Branch. City in E New Jersey, in Monmouth County, on the Atlantic Ocean ab. 29 mi. S of New York: residential and resort community. 23,090 (1950).

Long Branch. Industrial and residential town in SE Ontario, Canada, ab. 8 mi. W of downtown Toronto. It is a suburb of Toronto. 8,727 (1951).

Long Bridge. Bridge about a mile long across the Potomac River at Washington, D.C. It was the main avenue of communication with the Army of the Potomac during the Civil War, and was strongly fortified.

Long Cay. See **Long Island,** Bahamas.

Longchamp (lôṅ.shäṅ). [Full French name, **Hippodrome de Longchamp.**] Race track in the W part of Paris, in the Bois de Boulogne, near the Seine River. It is the scene of the annual race for the Grand Prix de Paris. The site was occupied until the French Revolution by an abbey founded in 1256 by Isabel of France.

Longchamp, William of. d. at Poitiers, Jan. 31, 1197. English prelate, bishop of Ely and chancellor of Richard I. He had served Richard's brother Geoffrey, but left his service for that of Richard and aided in the rebellion against Henry II. He was made joint justiciar of England, with the bishop of Durham, in Richard's absence (1189 *et seq.*). He ousted his fellow justiciar and obtained the office of papal legate (1190), thus making himself supreme in matters both civil and ecclesiastical. His tyrannous conduct, especially in the arrest of the archbishop of York, caused a revolt under Richard's brother John; William was expelled in 1191. He joined Richard in Germany and remained the king's loyal servant, arranging to have Richard freed from his captivity by the emperor and acting as his ambassador in France, Germany, and Rome.

Longdon (lông'dən). Character in *The Awkward Age* (1899), novel by Henry James.

Long Eaton (ē'tən). Urban district and manufacturing town in C England, in Derbyshire, ab. 7 mi. SE of Derby, ab. 121 mi. NW of London by rail. It has important manufactures of lace. Other manufactures include pianos, pencils, upholstery, spring seating, electric wire and cables, elastic wear and webbing, and rayon knitwear. 28,638 (1951).

Longfellow (lông'fel″ō), **Henry Wadsworth.** b. at Portland, Me., Feb. 27, 1807; d. at Cambridge, Mass., March 24, 1882. American poet; son of Stephen Longfellow. From undergraduate days he envisioned literature as his vocation, and was spared the necessity of turning to the law for a livelihood when Bowdoin College, his alma mater, offered to establish a chair of modern languages for his incumbency, on condition that he should further fit himself for the post by study in Europe. This his father made possible, and he spent more than three years in France, Spain, Italy, and Germany before taking up his professorial duties in 1829. In 1834 he accepted a similar chair at Harvard University, beginning his services there in 1836, after a further period of study in England, Holland, Germany, and Switzerland. In 1833–34 he published *Outre-Mer*, a book of prose sketches of European scenes. Since the age of 13 he had contributed verse to periodicals and newspapers, but his first small volume of poems, *Voices of the Night*, did not appear until 1839, when he also published *Hyperion*, a romance in prose. His fame as a poet began with the appearance, in 1841, of *Ballads and Other Poems*, some of which ("The Skeleton in Armor," "The Wreck of the Hesperus," "The Village Blacksmith," "The Rainy Day," "Maidenhood," and "Excelsior") soon were numbered among the poems known to and loved by millions, if not always approved of by critics. Conscientious in his professorial routine, Longfellow was irked by its demands on his time and

energies, by the deferment of his hope of exclusive devotion to writing. In 1842, for his health's sake, he spent six months in Europe, forming a lifelong friendship with the German poet Freiligrath and, in England, meeting Landor and Dickens. Later that year he published a slim volume of *Poems on Slavery*, which led the Liberty Party to offer him a nomination to Congress. But this he declined, and in fact took no further part in the antislavery movement, for he was by temperament neither controversialist nor crusader. From 1843 he was financially independent of his salary, but it was not until 1854 that he resigned from the Harvard faculty and gave himself altogether to creative work. Already his fame had been enhanced by the publication of *The Belfry of Bruges* (1846) and *Evangeline* (1847); it was now made secure by *The Song of Hiawatha* (1855), *The Courtship of Miles Standish* (1858), and the first part of *Tales of a Wayside Inn* (1863). But the death of his second wife in 1861 (his first wife had died in Europe, in 1835) was a heavy blow, and thereafter for some years he sought solace in making a poetic translation of Dante's *Divine Comedy*, published in 1867. His later publications included *New England Tragedies* (1868), *The Divine Tragedy* (1871), *Christus* (1872), and *The Masque of Pandora and Other Poems* (1875). During his later years, Longfellow's home in Cambridge was a place of pilgrimage for Americans, for foreign visitors, and especially for children, between whom and the white-bearded poet there seems to have been an especially affectionate rapport (by this time his best-known shorter poems were in the school readers used by practically all American children). The poet's 75th birthday was observed in schools throughout the country; he died less than a month after this heart-warming evidence that his youthful ambition had been realized. Longfellow was a figure of considerable importance in American history, being the first of the young republic's poets to achieve wide recognition abroad. Because it was simple and easily understandable; because it dealt with the most universal human emotions, or with scenes from common life, or with the high romance that everyone loves; because its idealistic and moralistic tone, and its didacticism as well, accorded with American standards in an era when the Bible was still read in almost every home; and because it was easily memorable, lyrical, and full of quotable lines, Longfellow's poetry acquired something of the character of folklore; and despite considerable changes in the fashions of poetry since his death, much of his work continues to hold its place in popular affection. Certainly he was a poet of most uneven quality; the vigor of such compositions as *A Psalm of Life* and *Excelsior* is undeniably offset by the banality of phraseology; but the narrative power of *The Wreck of the Hesperus* and *The Skeleton in Armor*, the honest sentiment of *Maidenhood*, *The Village Blacksmith*, and *The Day is Done*, and the emotional and thoughtful qualities, combined with adept literary craftsmanship, of some of his sonnets, for instance, will always command merited respect. However, Longfellow's reputation perhaps chiefly rests upon his achievement in one field where he has still few rivals in American literature, namely in the long narrative poem, in which he is able both to sustain interest and maintain a high poetic level, as in *Evangeline*, in *The Song of Hiawatha*, and in *The Courtship of Miles Standish*.

Longfellow, Samuel. b. at Portland, Me., June 18, 1819; d. there, Oct. 3, 1892. American Unitarian clergyman and hymn writer; brother of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. He edited a *Life of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow* (1886) and *Final Memorials* (1887), and published a number of books of hymns, and *Thalatta: a Book for the Seaside* (with T. W. Higginson, 1853).

Longfellow, Stephen. b. at Gorham, Me., March 23, 1776; d. Aug. 3, 1849. American lawyer; father of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. He served as a representative (1814, 1815) in the Massachusetts General Court (legislature), and was a U.S. congressman (1823–25) from Maine.

Longford (lông'fȯrd). [Irish, **Longphort.**] Inland county in N central Irish Republic, in Leinster province. It is bounded on the NE by County Cavan, on the SE and S by County Westmeath, on the W by Lough Ree and County Roscommon, and on the NW by County Leitrim. The surface is generally level, covered with much bogland and many lakes. Dairying is extensive, and much butter is produced. The county has limited manufactures of linens and coarse woolen textiles. The S part is crossed by the Royal Canal. County seat, Longford; area, ab. 403 sq. mi.; pop. 34,567 (1951).

Longford. [Irish, **Longphort.**] Urban district and market town in N central Irish Republic, county seat of County Longford, on a branch of the Royal Canal, ab. 17 mi. NE of Roscommon. 3,857 (1951).

Long Ghost, Dr. Character in *Omoo* (1847), novel by Herman Melville.

Longhi (lông'gē), **Giuseppe.** b. at Monza, near Milan, Italy, Oct. 13, 1766; d. at Milan, Jan. 2, 1831. Italian engraver. His best-known works are engravings after Correggio and Raphael.

Long Hunt. Novel by James Boyd, published in 1930.

Longinus (lon.jī'nus), **Dionysius Cassius.** b. c210 A.D.; executed 273 A.D. Greek critic and philosopher. He taught rhetoric for many years at Athens, among his pupils being the Neoplatonist philosopher Porphyry, though Longinus was himself an adherent of the older Platonism. He later traveled in the East, settling at the court at Palmyra as the tutor to the children of Queen Zenobia. He became her chief adviser and influenced her to break with Rome. The Roman emperor Aurelian put down the revolt and had Longinus executed. Only fragments of his work have survived. The great work entitled *On the Sublime*, an essay on literary style, has been traditionally credited to him, but modern criticism has demonstrated the improbability of his having written it.

Longinus, Gaius Cassius. See **Cassius Longinus, Gaius.**

Longis (lon'jis). [Also, **Longius** (lon'ji.us).] Name given in the legends of the Middle Ages to the soldier who pierced the side of Jesus with his lance.

Long Island. [Also, **Long Cay.**] Island in the Atlantic Ocean, N of Cuba, part of the British colony of Bahamas. The major industries are fishing and vegetable gardening. Area, ab. 130 sq. mi.; pop. 4,564 (1943).

Long Island. Island forming part of the state of New York. It is separated from Connecticut on the N by Long Island Sound, and from the mainland of New York on the NW and Manhattan Island on the W by Long Island Sound and the East River; it is also bordered on the W by New York Bay and the Narrows. The N part is a rolling glacial plain, the S part a flat, sandy plain, and the coastline is much indented. It is included in four counties, Suffolk, Nassau, Queens, and Kings (coextensive with Brooklyn). The urbanized area of greater New York has extended E ab. 40 mi. from the W end of Long Island, and the remaining part of the island is chiefly devoted to the production of agricultural specialties (potatoes, vegetables, berries, poultry, eggs) largely marketed in the city, and to estates and shore resorts. It was discovered by the Dutch in 1609, and was first settled by them c1623. Length, ab. 118 mi.; greatest width, ab. 23 mi.; area, including smaller islands belonging to the four counties, ab. 1,401 sq. mi.; pop. 5,237,918 (1950).

Long Island. See under **Hebrides.**

Long Island, Battle of. Battle fought at the western extremity of Long Island, Aug. 27, 1776, in which the British under Howe defeated the Americans under the immediate command of John Sullivan, Lord Stirling (William Alexander), and Israel Putnam.

Long Island City. Former city in SE New York, on Long Island, now forming a community in the W part of the borough of Queens, New York City: commercial and industrial center. It has more than a thousand factories producing food products (especially spaghetti, candy, baked goods, and sugar), furniture, machinery, paints, cut stone, shoes, and other products. It is the E terminus of the Queens Midtown Tunnel and of the Queensboro Bridge, and is also linked to Manhattan by three subway tunnels and the tubes of the Long Island Railroad, which pass under the East River. The region was settled by the Dutch in the first half of the 17th century, four towns later uniting to become Long Island City. It was a separate community until it was absorbed (1898) by the borough of Queens, when that borough was consolidated with New York City.

Long Island Sound. Arm of the Atlantic Ocean which separates Connecticut and the mainland of New York on

the N from Long Island on the S. It is connected with the ocean on the E by the Race, and with New York Bay by the East River on the SW. Length, ab. 100 mi.; greatest width, ab. 25 mi.

"Long Knives." See **"Big Knives."**

Long Lake. Unincorporated community in NE Illinois, in Lake County, N of Chicago. 2,637 (1950).

Longman (lông'mən), **Evelyn Beatrice.** [Full name, **Mary Evelyn Beatrice Longman.**] b. at Winchester, Ohio, Nov. 21, 1874—. American sculptor. Her better-known works include bronze doors for the chapel, U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; *Torso*, *Victory*, *Henry Bacon* (Metropolitan Museum, New York), and *Electricity* (Toledo Museum).

Longman, Sir Hubert Harry. b. Nov. 29, 1856; d. at London, March 16, 1940. English publisher. He was a partner (1880–1933) in Longmans, Green and Company.

Longman, Thomas. b. at Bristol, England, 1699; d. at London, June 18, 1755. English publisher. He was apprenticed to his uncle, John Osborn, a London bookseller, whose daughter he married (c1723) and with whom he later entered into partnership. He ultimately succeeded (c1734) to control of the business. He was a part owner of *Chambers's Cyclopædia* and of Johnson's *Dictionary*.

Longman, Thomas. b. at London, 1730; d. near London, 1797. English publisher; nephew, partner, and successor of Thomas Longman (1699–1755).

Longman, Thomas. b. 1804; d. Aug. 30, 1879. English publisher; son of Thomas Norton Longman (1771–1842). Entering the publishing firm established by Thomas Longman (1699–1755), he became partner (1832 *et seq.*) and head (1842 *et seq.*) of the house. During his management, the company published Macaulay's *Lays of Ancient Rome* and *History of England*, the novels of Benjamin Disraeli, and many works by distinguished 19th-century authors.

Longman, Thomas Norton. b. at London, 1771; d. at Hampstead, London, Aug. 29, 1842. English publisher; son and successor of Thomas Longman (1730–97). He published, with Owen Rees, Lardner's and Rees's cyclopaedias, Lindley Murray's *English Grammar*, and works of Scott, Moore, Macaulay, Wordsworth, Southey, and others. After 1826 they were sole proprietors of the *Edinburgh Review*.

Longman, Thomas Norton. b. at Farnborough Hill, Hampshire, England, June 15, 1849; d. at King's Langley, Hertfordshire, England, Nov. 1, 1930. English publisher; son of Thomas Longman (1804–79). He purchased (1890) the publishing business of the Rivington family, and published the Badminton Library, the Silver Library, the *English Historical Review*, the 12-volume *Political History of England*, the *Fairy Books* of Andrew Lang, the *Collected Works* of William Morris, and many other notable works.

Longman, William. b. Feb. 9, 1813; d. Aug. 13, 1877. English publisher and author; son of Thomas Norton Longman (1771–1842), and brother of Thomas Longman (1804–79). He entered (1829) the Longman publishing house, becoming a partner in 1839. Author of *Journal of Six Weeks' Adventures in Switzerland, Piedmont, and on the Italian Lakes* (1856), *History of England to the Close of the Reign of Edward II* (1869), and *Life and Times of Edward III* (1869), and an essay, *History of the Three Cathedrals Dedicated to St. Paul in London* (1873).

Long March. Name given to the march which began Oct. 16, 1934, when the Chinese Communists, under Kuomintang pressure, evacuated their center in Kiangsi and fought their way 8,000 miles to northern Shensi, reached on Oct. 20, 1935. An extensive account of this epic is contained in Edgar Snow's *Red Star over China*.

Longmeadow (lông'med''ō). Town in S Massachusetts, in Hampden County, on the Connecticut River: a southern residential suburb of Springfield. 6,508 (1950).

Long Meg of Westminster (meg; west'min''stėr). Name given to a noted scold and procuress in the time of Henry VIII. A play with this name was performed at the Fortune Theatre in 1594. The name of "Long Meg" has since been given to a number of things of unusual length, particularly to a column of red freestone near Penrith, England. It is 15 ft. in circumference and 18 ft. high, and is supposed to be part of a Druidical temple.

Longmont (lông'mont). City in N Colorado, in Boulder County: beet-sugar refineries. 8,099 (1950).

Longnon (lôṅ.nyôṅ), **Auguste Honoré.** b. at Paris, 1844; d. 1911. French historian, notable in the field of French historical geography. His main work was *Géographie de la Gaule au VIe siècle* (Geography of Gaul in the Sixth Century).

Long Parliament. Parliament which assembled on Nov. 3, 1640, and ruled during the English Civil War. On its showing a disposition to come to terms with the party of Charles I, it was purged (Dec. 6, 1648) by the army-enforced expulsion (Pride's Purge) of a large number of its members. With these members absent, the remaining members then declared the power of the House of Lords void, and appointed the High Court of Justice which tried and condemned the king; later both the House of Lords and the office of king were abolished. The Parliament was forcibly dissolved by Cromwell on April 20, 1653, but was twice restored in 1659, and was finally dissolved March 16, 1660, after providing for the summoning of a free Parliament. In its later history, especially after the 1648 purge, it was known as the Rump Parliament, since less than half of its original members were left.

Longphort (lông'fȯrt). Irish name of **Longford.**

Long Roll, The. Novel by Mary Johnston, published in 1911.

Longshanks (lông'shangks). Epithet of **Edward I** (of *England*).

Longs Peak (lôngz). Peak in the Rocky Mountains, in Colorado, ab. 45 mi. NW of Denver. 14,255 ft.

Longstreet (lông'strēt), **Augustus Baldwin.** b. at Augusta, Ga., Sept. 22, 1790; d. at Oxford, Miss., July 9, 1870. American clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, educator, and humorous writer. He is best known for his *Georgia Scenes* (1835, 1840).

Longstreet, James. b. in Edgefield District, S.C., Jan. 8, 1821; d. at Gainesville, Ga., Jan. 2, 1904. American Confederate general. He was graduated (1842) from West Point and during his service in the Mexican War was wounded in action at Chapultepec. Resigning his commission as major in 1861, he became (June 17, 1861) a Confederate brigadier general and was promoted (Oct. 17, 1861) to the rank of major general in recognition of his performance at First Bull Run. Thereafter he led a division under Joseph E. Johnston and later under Lee, taking part in the battles of Yorktown, Williamsburg, Seven Pines, the Seven Days' Battles, and Second Bull Run. After the battle of Antietam, he was made (Oct. 11, 1862) a lieutenant general and led the 1st corps at Fredericksburg. On several occasions he delayed in complying with Lee's judgment; of these, the most noted is the battle of Gettysburg, where Longstreet's delay in leading the 1st corps in the assault on Cemetery Ridge necessitated the noted and unsuccessful attack on the last day (July 3, 1863) of the battle. He later served at Chickamauga and Knoxville, took part in the battle of the Wilderness, during which he was wounded, and took part in the last defense of Richmond. After the war he entered business life at New Orleans, but fell into disfavor when he joined the Republican Party. Beginning in 1869, he held the following federal offices: surveyor of customs at New Orleans, postmaster of Gainesville (Ga.), minister to Turkey, U.S. marshal for Georgia, and U.S. railroad commissioner.

Long Tom (tom). Forty-two-pound gun, originally part of the armament of the French line-of-battle ship *Hoche*, captured by the English in 1798, and sold to the Americans. It was used during the French attack on Haiti in 1804, was dismounted till 1812, and was placed on the *General Armstrong*, which ran the blockade of the British at New Orleans, Sept. 9, 1814.

Long Tom Coffin (kôf'in, kof'in). See **Coffin, Long Tom.**

Longton (lông'tọn). Former town in C England, in Staffordshire, ab. 34 mi. S of Manchester, ab. 148 mi. NW of London by rail. It has been amalgamated in Stoke-on-Trent county borough since 1910. It has coal mines and manufactures of pottery.

Longueuil (lông.gėl'; French, lôṅ.gėy'). Capital of Chambly County, Quebec, Canada, on the S bank of the St. Lawrence River across from the city of Montreal. It is part of the metropolitan area of Montreal. 11,103 (1951).

Longueuil (lôn.gėy'), Baron **de.** See **Le Moyne, Charles** (1656–1729).

Longueuil, Sieur **de.** See **Le Moyne, Charles** (1626–83).

Longueville (lôṅg.vēl), Duchesse **de.** [Maiden name, **Anne Geneviève de Bourbon-Condé.**] b. at Vincennes, near Paris, Aug. 28, 1619; d. at Paris, April 15, 1679. Sister of Louis, the Great Condé, and one of the chief leaders of the Fronde. She was the mistress of La Rochefoucauld, who left her when she formed a liaison with the Duc de Nemours. She was afterward a leading Jansenist and spent her last years in a convent.

Longus (long'gus). fl. probably 3rd or 4th century A.D. Greek romancer and sophist. He is the reputed author of the pastoral romance *Daphnis and Chloe.* Nothing is known of his life.

Longuyon (lôn.gē.yôn). Town in NE France, in the department of Meurthe-et-Moselle, near the Belgian and Luxembourg borders, ab. 35 mi. NW of Metz. It has iron, steel, and hardware industries. The town suffered damage in World War II. 4,833 (1946).

Long Valley, The. Title piece of a collection of 13 short stories by John Steinbeck, published in 1938.

Longview (lông'vū). City in E Texas, county seat of Gregg County, SE of Dallas. The city has a petroleum-refining industry, and also manufactures of lumber, farm machinery, and cottonseed oil. It was incorporated in 1872, and had a population of 5,036 in 1930. The discovery of the great East Texas oil field nearby in 1930 has contributed to the growth of the city since, and it is now the chief trading and supply center in this oil-field area. 24,502 (1950).

Longview. City in SW Washington, in Cowlitz County: lumber milling; production of aluminum ingots. 20,339 (1950).

Longwood (lông'wůd). Farmhouse in the interior of the island of St. Helena, the residence of Napoleon in his exile.

Longworth (lông'wėrth), **Nicholas.** b. at Newark, N.J., Jan. 16, 1782; d. Feb. 10, 1863. American horticulturist and lawyer. He produced (1828) marketable wine from Catawba grapes, and subsequently made a commercial success of wine growing and marketing with his Catawba and Isabella wines. He fostered strawberry production through his discovery that pistillate and staminate plants must be interplanted, and introduced the Ohio Everbearing Black Raspberry. Author of *A Letter from N. Longworth . . . on the Cultivation of the Grape, and Manufacture of Wine, also, on the Character and Habits of the Strawberry Plant* (1846).

Longworth, Nicholas. b. at Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 5, 1869; d. April 9, 1931. American legislator; great-grandson of Nicholas Longworth (1782–1863). He was a representative (1899–1901) and senator (1901–03) in the Ohio legislature, and U.S. congressman (1903–13, 1915–31) from the first Ohio district. He was the Republican floor leader (1923–25), and served as speaker (1925–31). He married (1906) Alice Lee Roosevelt, daughter of Theodore Roosevelt.

Longwy (lôn.wē). Town in NE France, in the department of Meurthe-et-Moselle, near the Luxembourg border, ab. 34 mi. NW of Metz. It consists of the fortified upper town, besieged 1792, 1815, 1871, and 1914; and the industrial lower town, which is an industrial center of the Lorraine-Luxembourg iron-ore district and has important blast furnaces, iron and steel works, and pottery manufactures. The lower town suffered damage in World War II. 12,150 (1946).

Longxuyen (lum.swin', loum.swēn'). City in S Indochina, in W Cochin-China (South Viet-Nam), ab. 100 mi. SW of Saigon, on one of the branches of the Mekong River. Fish drying and salting is an important trade here. There is also manufacturing of cigarettes and a rice-milling industry. Pop. ab. 150,000.

Longyear City (lông'yir''). [Norwegian, **Longyearbyen** (lông'yir.bü.ęn).] Settlement in S central Spitsbergen, on the S shore of Isfjord. It is the principal Norwegian coal-mining settlement in Spitsbergen. Winter pop. ab. 600, increased in summer.

Lonigo (lō.nē'gō). Town and commune in NE Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Veneto, in the province of Vicenza, ab. 19 mi. E of Verona. There are various architectural monuments of the 15th and 16th centuries, such as the Palazzo Pisani and the nearby Villa Pisani, the latter built (1556–76) after designs by Andrea Palladio. The town, first mentioned in the 10th century, was contested between Ghibellines and Guelphs, Scaligers and Visconti (of Milan), and passed to Venice in 1404. Pop. of commune, 12,393 (1936); of town, 5,303 (1936).

Lönnbohm (lėn'bōm), **Eino.** Original name of **Leino, Eino.**

Lönnrot (lėn'rôt), **Elias.** b. at Sammatti, Nyland, Finland, April 9, 1802; d. there, March 19, 1884. Finnish scholar, one of the founders of modern Finnish literature. He edited collections of Finnish poems, proverbs, and riddles, and published (1874–80) a Finnish-Swedish lexicon. His great work was the collection (1835–49) of ancient folk songs and legends which he organized and published as the *Kalevala,* considered the Finnish folk epic.

Lono (lō'nō). See **Rongo.**

Löns (lėns), **Hermann.** b. at Kulm (now Chełmno, Poland), Aug. 29, 1866; killed at Loivre on the Western Front, Sept. 26, 1914. German writer. He exerted, in his day, considerable influence, especially on the German youth movement. His tale of peasant misery and triumph in the Thirty Years' War, *Der Wehrwolf* (1910), has become a boys' classic. He wrote nature sketches and poems in *Mein goldenes Buch* (1901), *Mein grünes Buch* (1901), *Mein braunes Buch* (1906), *Mein blaues Buch* (1909), and *Mein buntes Buch* (1913). Some of his poems, especially from *Der kleine Rosengarten* (1911), have been set to music and live on as popular songs. His novels include *Der letzte Hansbur* (1909), *Da hinten in der Heide* (1910), *Das zweite Gesicht* (1911), and *Die Häuser von Chlenhof* (1912).

Lonsdale (lonz'dāl), Earls and Viscounts of. Titles held by various members of the **Lowther** family.

Lonsdale, Frederick. b. in Jersey, Channel Islands, Feb. 5, 1881—. English playwright and scenarist. His plays and musical comedies include *Spring Cleaning, Madame Pompadour, High Jinks, The King of Cadonia, The Best People, The Last of Mrs. Cheyney, On Approval,* and *Canaries Sometimes Sing.* Among his scenarios are *Lovers Courageous, The Devil to Pay, Aren't We All?* and *On Approval.*

Lons-le-Saunier (lôn.lę.sō.nyā). [Latin, **Ledo Salinarius.**] Town in E France, the capital of the department of Jura, ab. 45 mi. NW of Geneva, Switzerland. It is a tourist center and health resort, as well as a center for trade in wine and in Gruyère cheeses. There are metal and woolen industries. 15,568 (1946).

Loo (lō). See under **Apeldoorn.**

Loo, Georges Charles Nicolas Marie Hulin de. See **Hulin de Loo, Georges Charles Nicolas Marie.**

Loochooans (lō'chō'ąnz). See **Ryukyuans.**

Loochoo Islands (lō'chō'). See **Ryukyu Islands.**

Look Homeward, Angel. [Full original title, **Look Homeward, Angel: A Story of the Buried Life.**] Autobiographical novel by Thomas Wolfe, published in 1929. Its sequel is *Of Time and the River* (1935).

Looking After Joan (jōn). Novel by John Palmer, published in 1923.

Looking Backward: 2000-1887. Utopian romance by Edward Bellamy, published in 1888. In it he sets forth his views of the "next stage in the industrial and social development of humanity."

Looking-Glass for London and England (lun'dọn; ing'glạnd), **A.** Play by Thomas Lodge and Robert Greene, published in 1594. The plot is the story of Jonah and the Ninevites, with application to London and England. It was probably written c1590.

Lookout (lůk'out), **Cape.** Cape in North Carolina, projecting S into the Atlantic Ocean, ab. 70 mi. SW of Cape Hatteras.

Lookout Mountain. Ridge in NW Georgia and adjacent parts of Tennessee and Alabama. It rises ab. 1,600 ft. above the Tennessee River at its N end, just SW of Chattanooga, Tenn., and is noted for the view from the mountain over the Tennessee valley. During the Civil War it was the scene of the Battle above the Clouds (which is often referred to as the "Battle of Lookout Mountain"). Peak elevation, ab. 2,126 ft.

Loomis (lō'mis), **Alfred Lee.** b. at New York, Nov. 4, 1887—. American physicist. He became (1926) physicist and director of the Loomis Laboratories. He served

(1940–47) on the National Defense Research Committee. He has conducted researches in high-frequency sound waves.

Loomis, Charles Battell. b. at Brooklyn, N.Y., Sept. 16, 1861; d. at Hartford, Conn., Sept. 23, 1911. American author. Author of *The Four-Masted Catboat* (1899), *Cheerful Americans* (1903), *More Cheerful Americans* (1904; afterward called *Poe's "Raven" in an Elevator*), *I've Been Thinking* (1905), *A Bath in an English Tub* (1907), *The Knack of It* (1908), *A Holiday Touch* (1908), and *Little Maude and her Mamma* (1909).

Loomis, Elias. b. at Willington, Conn., Aug. 7, 1811; d. at New Haven, Conn., Aug. 15, 1889. American mathematician and physicist. He was professor of mathematics at Western Reserve College (1837–44), of natural philosophy at the University of the City of New York (1844–60), and of natural philosophy and astronomy at Yale (1860–89). He published a series of mathematical textbooks including *Plane and Spherical Trigonometry* (1848), *Elements of Algebra* (1851), and *Elements of Geometry and Conic Sections* (1851).

Loomis, Francis Butler. b. at Marietta, Ohio, July 27, 1861; d. at Burlingame, Calif., Aug. 4, 1948. American journalist and diplomat. He was associated with the New York *Tribune*, Philadelphia *Press*, and Cincinnati *Daily Tribune*. He served as U.S. minister to Venezuela (1897–1901) and to Portugal (1901–02). He was appointed U.S. assistant secretary of state (1902) and served as secretary of state *ad interim* (1905). He conducted the negotiations leading to final U.S. acquisition from Panama of the Canal Zone.

Loomis, Harvey Worthington. b. at New York, Feb. 5, 1865; d. at Roxbury, Mass., Dec. 25, 1930. American pianist and composer. He wrote and lectured on the music of the North American Indian. Among his compositions are *The Traitor Mandolin* (1900), a grand opera, and the comic opera *The Maid of Athens*. He also composed chamber music, cantatas, songs, and piano selections.

Loomis, Mahlon. b. at Oppenheim, N.Y., July 21, 1826; d. at Terre Alta, W.Va., Oct. 13, 1886. American inventor, a pioneer in wireless telegraphy. A dentist, he patented (1854) a kaolin process for the manufacture of artificial teeth. He experimented (1860 *et seq.*) with electricity, producing charges from the upper air by means of kites. He was the first to demonstrate (1868) wireless communication, and incorporated (1873) the Loomis Aerial Telegraph Company but was forced to discontinue experimentation for lack of financial support.

Loom of Youth, The. Novel by Alec Waugh, published in 1917.

Loonois (lō'o̧.nis). See under **Tristan.**

Loon-op-Zand (lōn'ôp.zänt'). Commune in S Netherlands, in the province of North Brabant, ab. 5 mi. N of Tilburg: agricultural trade; furniture factory. 10,993 (1939).

Loorits (lō'rits), **Oskar.** b. at Viljandimaa, Estonia, 1900—. Estonian folklorist. He was founder of the Estonian Folklore Archives and its director until his flight after the Russian occupation of Estonia in 1944; he later resided at Uppsala, Sweden. He is a leading authority on Finno-Ugrian mythology, especially that of the nearly extinct Livonians (or Livs). Author of *Liivi rahva usund* (The Religion of the Liv People, 3 vols., 1926–29), *Der Volksglaube der Esten* (Popular Religion of the Estonians, 1949), and many other studies.

Loos (lo.os). Town in N France, in the department of Nord, a western industrial suburb of Lille: textile industry. 14,678 (1946).

Loos (lōs), **Anita.** b. at Sisson, Calif., April 26, 1893—. American humorous writer and scenarist. She married (1919) John Emerson, with whom she collaborated in writing scenarios. Author of *Gentlemen Prefer Blondes* (1925) and *But Gentlemen Marry Brunettes* (1928). She wrote the play *Happy Birthday* (1946), and was coauthor with her husband of *The Social Register* (1931), and other books. She adapted the play *Gigi* (1951) from one of Colette's novels, and published *A Mouse Is Born* the same year.

Loosjes (lōs'yęs), **Adriaan.** b. on the island of Texel, Netherlands, 1761; d. at Haarlem, Netherlands, 1818. Dutch novelist and poet. He wrote the volume of poems *Minnezangen* (Love Songs, 1783), the epic *De Reuze* (1784), and a number of dramas. His principal work is, however, his romances. These are the historical novels *Frank van Borselen en Jacoba van Beijeren* (1790–91), *Charlotte van Bourbon* (1792), *Hugo de Groot en Maria van Reigersbergen* (1794), *Louise de Colligny* (1803), and *Johan de Witt* (1805). They were followed by a series of contemporary character sketches in three parts, under the title *Zedelijke Vertalen* (Moral Tales, 1804–05). The novel *Historie van Mejnfvrouw Susanna Bronkhorst* (The History of Miss Susanna Bronkhorst, 1806–07) was in epistolary form. His principal historical novel, *Maurits Lijnslager*, was the next to appear (1808). This was followed, finally, by four others: *Hillegonda Buisman* (1808), *Lotgevallen van den Heere R.J. van Golstein* (The Adventures of Mr. R. J. van Golstein, 1809–10), *Robert Hellemans* (1815), and *Johan Wouter Blommestein* (1816).

Looy (lō'ē), **Jacobus van.** b. at Haarlem, Netherlands, Sept. 12, 1855; d. 1930. Dutch author and painter. He made his literary debut in *De Nieuwe Gids* with highly picturesque stories, such as *Stierengevecht* (Bullfight), *Nachtcactus* (Night Cactus), and *De dood van mijn poes* (Death of My Cat), among others (1886–89). Later he wrote *Feesten* (Feasts, 1902) and the fantastic *Wonderlikjke avonturen van Zebedeus* (Strange Adventures of Zebedeus, 1910). He reached his climax in his description of child life, *Jaapje* (1917; on his youth in an orphanage), continued with *Jaap* (1923) and *Jacob* (1930). He published colorful verses in *Gedichten* (1932), especially the narrative poem *De Ar* (The Sleigh), and also did translations of Alfred de Musset and Shakespeare. His painting consisted mainly of portraits, genre scenes, and landscapes. His work is included in collections at Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dordrecht, and elsewhere.

Lopadusa (lō.pą.dū'są) or **Lopadussa** (-dus'ą). Latin name of **Lampedusa.**

Lopamudra (lō.pą.mö'drą). In Hindu mythology, a girl whom the sage Agastya formed from the most graceful parts of different animals and introduced into the palace of the King of Vidarbha, who believed her to be his daughter. When she was grown, Agastya, who had formed her that he might have a wife and sons after his own heart, and thus acquire immortality for himself and his ancestors, asked for her in marriage. Her name is explained as meaning that the animals suffered loss (*lopa*) by her taking on some of their distinctive beauties (*mudra*), such as the eyes of the deer.

Lope de Vega (lō'pā dā vā'gā). See **Vega, Lope de.**

Lopes (lô'pēsh), **Fernão.** b. in Portugal, c1380; d. c1460. Portuguese chronicler, considered the father of Portuguese historiography and, in point of time, the first great prose writer in Portuguese and one of the first historians in Europe. Entrusted in 1434 by King Duarte (Edward) with the task of writing the chronicles of all the kings of Portugal, he wrote the *Crónica del Rei D. Pedro I*, the *Crónica del Rei D. Fernando*, and the first two parts of the *Crónica del Rei D. Joao I*. Other chronicles, such as the *Crónica de Condestabre de Portugal*, have been attributed to him.

Lopes, Francisco Higino Craveiro. b. at Lisbon, Portugal, April 12, 1894—. Portuguese soldier, president of Portugal (1951 *et seq.*). During World War I he fought against the Germans in Mozambique. He served afterwards in the air force, of which he became chief in 1941. A member of the Portuguese Legion, a military organization first activated during the Spanish Civil War and the force that backed the dictatorship of Prime Minister Antonio Salazar, he became the Legion's commander in 1944. On the death of President Antonio Oscar Carmona in 1951, Lopes became the candidate of the government to fill the presidential office and was elected, unopposed, on July 22, 1951.

Lopes de Castanheda (lô'pēsh dę kush.tą.nyä'dą), **Fernão.** See **Castanheda, Fernão Lopes de.**

Lopez (lō'pez), **Cape.** [French, **Cap Lopez.**] Cape on the W coast of C Africa, on the E side of the Gulf of Guinea, in Gabon territory, French Equatorial Africa. It is generally taken as the S limit of the Bight of Biafra and of the Gulf of Guinea.

López (lō'pes), **Carlos Antonio.** b. near Asunción, Paraguay, 1790; d. there, Sept. 10, 1862. President of Paraguay, father of Francisco Solano López. He was made first consul March 12, 1841, and from that time was

practically dictator. Elected president for ten years in 1844, he was reëlected for three years in 1854, and for seven years in 1857; but these elections were merely nominal, since the congress simply obeyed his orders. His arbitrary acts caused constant quarrels with foreign nations, and in 1859 the U.S. sent a squadron to the Plata to enforce demands against him; in this case he offered to submit the question of damages to arbitration, but subsequently evaded the claim.

López, Francisco Solano. b. at Asunción, Paraguay, July 24, 1826 or 1827; killed near the Aquidaban River, Paraguay, March 1, 1870. Paraguayan soldier and dictator (1862–70); son of Carlos Antonio López. On the death (Sept. 10, 1862) of the elder López, he assumed the executive power by virtue of his father's will, and convoked a congress which elected him president for ten years. Having previously made secret preparations for war, he interfered in the quarrel of Brazil and Uruguay, and finally, without previous declaration of hostilities, seized a Brazilian mail steamer (November, 1864). Soon after this he sent a large force to invade Mato Grosso, a Brazilian province, and made war on Argentina. This led to the alliance of Brazil, Uruguay, and Argentina against Paraguay, and a long and bloody struggle known as the War of the Triple Alliance. Driven at length from Asunción, López retreated to the interior with a small force, was surprised near the river Aquidaban by a Brazilian force, and was killed.

López, Hermógenes. Venezuelan politician, president of the republic (Feb. 20, 1886–Feb. 20, 1888).

López, José Hilario. b. at Popayán, Colombia, c1798; d. at Neiva, Colombia, Nov. 27, 1869. New Granadan (Colombian) general and politician, president (March 7, 1849–March 7, 1853) of New Granada.

López, Luis Carlos. b. at Cartagena, Colombia, 1883—. Colombian poet, author of *De mi villorio* (1908), *Posturas difíciles* (1909), *Por el atajo* (1928), and others.

López, Narciso. b. in Venezuela, 1798 or 1799; executed at Havana, Cuba, Sept. 1, 1851. Spanish-American general and filibuster. He fought against the patriots in Venezuela, and subsequently against the Carlists in Spain, where he was governor of Valencia (1839), and became general in 1840. In 1841 he went to Cuba, became involved in revolutionary plots, and in 1849 fled to the U.S. Thence he organized three filibustering expeditions: the first (1849) was stopped by the U.S. authorities; the others (May, 1850, and August, 1851) left New Orleans and reached Cuba, but resulted disastrously and López was finally captured and shot with many of his followers.

López, Vicente Fidel. b. at Buenos Aires, 1815; d. 1903. Argentine historian, novelist, and politician; son of Vicente López y Planes. Active against the dictator José Manuel de Rosas, he was from 1840 to 1852 an exile in Chile. His chief written work is the ten-volume *Historia de la República Argentina* (1883–93); he edited the *Revista del Río de la Plata*.

López Albújar (äl.bō'här), **Enrique.** b. 1872—. Peruvian novelist, an early and influential regionalist. His tragic tales about the Andean Indians, whom he observed while serving as a provincial judge, were published as *Cuentos andinos* (1920) and *Nuevos cuentos andinos* (1937).

López Contreras (kōn.trā'räs), **Eleázar.** b. at Queniquea, Táchira, Venezuela, May 5, 1883—. Venezuelan soldier and politician, president (1935–41) of Venezuela. Named provisional president upon the death (1935) of Juan Vicente Gómez and elected the following year, he began a series of liberal reforms which marked a turning-point in Venezuelan history after a long, corrupt dictatorial regime (1908–35).

López de Ayala (lō'peth dā ä.yä'lä), **Pedro.** b. in Murcia, Spain, 1332; d. 1407. Spanish poet, prose writer, and statesman. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Nájera (1367) and carried to England. On his return he was made grand chancellor to Henry II. He was again made prisoner at the battle of Aljubarrota (1385). His principal works are a history, *Crónicas de los reyes de Castillas*, and a poem, *El Rimado de palacio*.

López de Ayala y Herrera (ē er.rā'rä), **Adelardo.** See **Ayala y Herrera, Adelardo López de.**

López de Cogolludo (lō'peth dā kō.gō.lyō'ŦHō), **Diego.** See **Cogolludo, Diego López de.**

López de Gómara (lō'peth dā gō'mä.rä) (or **Gómora**) (-mō-), **Francisco.** See **Gómara** or **Gómora, Francisco López de.**

López de Legazpe (lō'peŦH dā lā.gäth'pā) (or **Legaspi**) (lā.gäs'pē), **Miguel.** b. at Zumarraga, Guipúzcoa, Spain, c1510; d. at Manila, Philippine Islands, Aug. 20, 1572. Spanish conqueror of the Philippines. In 1564 he was made general of the forces destined to conquer and settle the Philippine Islands. He founded San Miguel on Zebu, in May, 1565, took possession of various other islands, began the conquest of Luzon in 1571, and founded Manila in May of that year.

López de Mendoza (lō'peth dā men.dō'ŦHä), **Íñigo.** See **Santillana, Marqués de.**

López de Santa Anna (lō'pes dā sän'tä ä'nä), **Antonio.** See **Santa Anna, Antonio López de.**

López de Villalobos (lō'peth dā Bē.lyä.lō'Bōs), **Rui.** d. at Amboina, East Indies, 1546. Spanish navigator.

López de Zúñiga (lō'pes dā thō'nyē.gä), **Diego de.** b. in Spain, c1520; killed at Lima, Peru, Feb. 20, 1564. Viceroy of Peru (1561–64).

López Domínguez (lō'peth dō.mēng'geth), **José.** b. at Marbella, Málaga, Spain, 1829; d. at Madrid, 1911. Spanish general and statesman. He participated in the Crimean War, and in the wars in Italy (1859) and in Morocco (1860). In politics he was a partisan of General Serrano's movement (1868–70), continuing his military career as captain-general of Burgos, minister of war (1893), and in the fighting in Cuba (1895). As a collaborator of Canalejas, he founded the democratic party and, when it came to power in 1906, he was made president of the senate. Later he held the portfolio of war and the premiership (1906).

López Pacheco Cabrera y Bobadilla (pä.chā'kō kä.brā'rä ē bō.bä.ŦHē'lyä), **Diego.** [Titles: Duke of **Escalona,** Marquis of **Villena.**] d. after 1643. Spanish administrator, viceroy of Mexico (1640–42).

López-Portillo y Rojas (lō'pes.pôr.tē'yō ē rō'häs), **José.** b. at Guadalajara, Mexico, 1850; d. 1923. Mexican novelist and politician. Author of *La Parcela* (1898), *Novelas cortas* (1900), *Los Precursores* (1909), and *Fuertes y debiles* (1919).

López Pumarejo (lō'pes pö.mä.re'hō), **Alfonso.** b. at Honda, Colombia, Jan. 31, 1886—. Colombian statesman, twice president (1934–38, 1942–45) of Colombia, and representative (1947 *et seq.*) on the United Nations Security Council. During his first administration, a far-reaching program of social and economic reform was attempted; during his second, internal party dissension arose which caused his resignation before the expiration of his term.

López Velarde (bā.lär'ŦHā), **Ramón.** b. in Zacatecas, Mexico, 1888; d. 1921. Mexican regional poet. Author of *El Minutero* (prose) and *El Son del corazón*, both published posthumously, *La Sangre devota* (1916), *Zozobra* (1919), and others.

López y Fuentes (ē fwen'tās), **Gregorio.** b. in Veracruz, Mexico, 1895—. Mexican novelist of the Revolution. A schoolmaster among the Indians, he was the author of *Campamento* (1931), *Tierra* (1933), *¡Mi General!* (1934), *El Indio* (1935; awarded the first national prize in literature), and others.

López y Planes (lō'pes ē plä'näs), **Vicente.** b. at Buenos Aires, 1784; d. 1856. Argentine politician and patriot, author of the Argentine national anthem; father of Vicente Fidel López. He was president (1827) of the United Provinces of Río de la Plata.

Lop Nor (lôp' nôr'). See **Lob Nor.**

L'Oracolo (lō.rä'kō.lō). See **Oracolo, L'.**

Lora del Río (lō'rä del rē'ō). Town in S Spain, in the province of Sevilla, on the Guadalquivir River ab. 30 mi. NE of Seville: phosphate mines; trade in olive oil and citrus fruits. 11,465 (1940).

Lorain (lō.rān'). [Former names, **Mouth of Black River, Charleston.**] City in N Ohio, in Lorain County, on Lake Erie at the mouth of the Black River: important lake port; manufactures include iron and steel, steam shovels, machinery, clothing, and lake freight ships. It was settled in 1807, incorporated in 1836, and early became important for shipbuilding. 51,202 (1950).

Lorbrulgrud (lôr'brul.grud), **The.** Capital of Brobdingnag in Swift's *Gulliver's Travels.*

Lorca (lôr'kä). [Latin, **Eliocroca.**] City in E Spain, in the province of Murcia, ab. 35 mi. SW of Murcia: lead, silver, and sulfur mines; manufactures of woolen and leather goods, chemicals, and porcelain; medieval fortress. It was the seat of a bishopric as early as c300 A.D. 70,998 (1950).

Lorca, Federico García. See **García Lorca, Federico.**

Lord (lôrd), **Austin Willard.** b. at Rolling Stone, Minn., June 27, 1860; d. Jan. 19, 1922. American architect. From 1894 to 1896 he was director of the American School at Rome. He headed (1912–15) the Columbia University School of Architecture.

Lord, Herbert Mayhew. b. at Rockland, Me., Dec. 6, 1859; d. at Washington, D.C., June 2, 1930. American army officer and financial administrator. He served as brigadier general (1919) and director of finance under Major General Goethals during World War I, and was U.S. director of the budget (1922–29).

Lord, Jeremy. Pseudonym of **Redman, Ben Ray.**

Lord, John. b. at Portsmouth, N.H., Dec. 27, 1810; d. at Stamford, Conn., Dec. 15, 1894. American historian. He wrote *Modern History* (1850), *The Old Roman World* (1867), *Ancient States and Empires* (1869), *Ancient History* (1876), *Beacon Lights of History* (1883–94), and others.

Lord, Nathan. b. at Berwick, Me., Nov. 28, 1792; d. at Hanover, N.H., Sept. 9, 1870. American Congregational clergyman, president (1828–63) of Dartmouth College.

Lord, Royal Bertram. b. at Worcester, Mass., Sept. 19, 1899—. American engineer, army officer, and inventor. He was in charge (1935–36) of construction and operations on the Passamaquoddy power project; and was coordinator (1936–38) of the Resettlement and Farm Security Administrations. Appointed chief of operations (September, 1941) and assistant director (April, 1942) of the Board of Economic Warfare, he later served as deputy chief of staff (1944–45) to General Eisenhower, European theater of operations. He invented the Lord portable steel emplacement and portable military cableway used by the U.S. army.

"Lord Fanny" (fan'i). Nickname of **Hervey, John** (1696–1743).

Lord Howe Island (hou). Island in the Tasman Sea, E of Australia: part of the state of New South Wales. It is a volcanic island with a peak elevation of ab. 2,840 ft. Area, ab. 5 sq. mi.; pop. 179 (1947).

Lord Jim (jim). Novel by Joseph Conrad, published in 1900.

Lord Linlithgow (lin.lith'gō). Novel by Morley Roberts, published in 1900.

Lord of Burleigh (bėr'li). Poem by Alfred Tennyson.

Lord of Misrule. Ruler of the festivities celebrated during the 12 days of Christmas (December 25–January 6 in France, England, Scotland, and parts of northern Europe in the Middle Ages. In all cases he took charge of the mock, burlesque type of merrymaking in which anything and everything was permitted.

Lord of the Isles. See **Isles, Lord of the.**

Lord Ormont and his Aminta (ôr'mont; a.min'tą). Novel by George Meredith, published in 1894.

Lord Raingo (rāng'gō). Novel by Arnold Bennett, published in 1926.

Lords, House of. See **House of Lords.**

Lordsburg (lôrdz'bėrg). [Former name, **Lordsborough.**] Village in SW New Mexico, county seat of Hidalgo County, in a mining area: tourist center. Elevation, ab. 4,245 ft.; pop. 3,525 (1950).

Lord's Cricket Ground. Cricket ground in England, probably the most famous one in the world. It is the contesting field for the most important British and international matches. In 1787 Thomas Lord, a then famous English cricketer, desired to secure a suitable ground for a metropolitan cricket club. He succeeded in obtaining a field now known as Dorset Square, the ground being called "Lord's" and the club the "Marylebone Club." Owing to the expansion of London and the consequent increase of rent, a new ground had to be sought, and the present site, on St. John's Wood Road, a little north of the old field, was purchased. The first recorded match on the original field was played in 1788, and the first contest on the present ground took place June 22, 1814.

Lord's Prayer. [Also: **Our Father, Pater Noster, Paternoster.**] Most widely known and used of Christian prayers. Its primacy arises from the fact that it is the one prayer which Jesus taught his disciples and instructed them to use. From the time when the Vulgate came into general use in the 5th century until the Reformation in the 16th century, this prayer was always spoken in Latin, even by uneducated persons, and in consequence was universally known as Pater Noster, from the first two words of the Latin version; as the title of the prayer, these two words are sometimes spelled as one, Paternoster. Since the Reformation, it is generally called by English-speaking Protestants the Lord's Prayer, and by English-speaking Roman Catholics the Our Father, from its first two words in English. The prayer derives from two passages in the New Testament, but principally from Matt. vi. 9–13, which are a part of the Sermon on the Mount. Another version appears in Luke, xi. 2–4, briefer than that in Matthew, and differing in other small respects. Saint Jerome believed that Jesus had explicitly commanded the daily recitation of the prayer; in any case, its inclusion in the Mass at an early date ensured its recitation many millions of times every day.

Lord's Supper. See under **Eucharist.**

Loreburn (lōr'bėrn, lôr'-), 1st Earl of. Title of **Reid, Robert Threshie.**

Loree (lō'rē), **Leonor Fresnel.** b. at Fulton City, Ill., April 23, 1858; d. at Bowood, N.J., Dec. 6, 1940. American railroad official. He was president (1901–04) of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, chairman (1906–36) of the executive committee of the Kansas City Southern Railway Company, and president, executive committee chairman, and member of the board of managers (1907–38) of the Delaware and Hudson Company.

Lorel (lō'rel, lor'el). In Ben Jonson's *Sad Shepherd,* a swineherd, lover of Earine.

Lorelei (lôr'e.lī; German, lō.re.lī'). [Also: **Loreley, Lurlei.**] Dangerous cliff 430 ft. above the Rhine, between St. Goar and Oberwesel, Germany, the traditional abode of a river nymph. It is the subject of poems by Heine and others, and of operas by Mendelssohn (fragmentary) and Lachner.

Lorena (lō.rā'ną). City in SE Brazil, in the state of São Paulo. 16,541 (1950).

Lorencez (*lo.*räṅ.sā), Comte **de.** [Title of **Charles Ferdinand Latrille.**] b. at Paris, May 23, 1814; d. in Béarn, France, April 25, 1892. French general. He distinguished himself in the Crimean War, and commanded (April–November, 1862) the French army of invasion in Mexico.

Lorente (lō.ren'tā), **Sebastian.** b. c1820; d. at Lima, Peru, in November, 1884. Peruvian historian.

Lorentz (lō'rents), **Hendrik Antoon.** b. at Arnhem, Netherlands, July 18, 1853; d. at Haarlem, Netherlands, Feb. 4, 1928. Dutch mathematical physicist. He is best known for his improvements in the Maxwell electromagnetic theory of light, for his theory of electrons, by which he explained the Zeeman effect, the "Lorentz principle of correlation," and the "Lorentz transformation" in the theory of relativity. He studied at the University of Leiden, where he received his doctorate at the age of 22 with a thesis on the theory of the reflection and refraction of light. For 35 years he taught at the University of Leiden, beginning in 1878. In 1902 he received, together with Zeeman, the Nobel prize in physics for their investigations regarding the influence of magnetism upon the phenomenon of radiation. He was the author of numerous books, including *Leerboek der differentiaal- en integraalrekening* (1882), *La Théorie électromagnétique de Maxwell* (1892), *Versuch einer Theorie der electrischen und optischen Erscheinungen in bewegten Körpern* (1895), *Zichtbare en onzichtbare bewegingen* (1901), *Ergebnisse und Probleme der Elektronentheorie* (2nd ed., 1905), *Abhandlungen über theoretische Physik* (1907), *The Theory of Electrons* (1909), and *Begunsels der natuurkunde* (which appeared in many editions). His *Collected Papers* appeared at The Hague in nine volumes in 1934–39.

Lorentz (lôr.ents'), **Pare.** b. at Clarksburg, W.Va., 1905—. American motion-picture director and author. He was a motion-picture critic for some years before becoming (1935) a consultant to the U.S. government in

that field, and director (1938–40) of the U.S. Film Service. While in government service he produced the much-admired documentary pictures *The Plow that Broke the Plains* (1936), *The River* (1937), and *The Fight for Life* (1940). Based on the picture, his book *The River* was published in 1938. He is also the author of *The Roosevelt Year* (1934) and, in collaboration, of *Censored: the Private Life of the Movies* (1930).

Lorenz (lō'rents), **Adolf.** b. in Silesia, April 21, 1854; d. at Vienna, Feb. 12, 1946. Austrian surgeon. He was especially noted for his method of reducing congenital dislocation of the hip-joint without recourse to the knife, but the true worth of his method of manipulative bloodless surgery in this and other instances was disputed by many of his colleagues.

Lorenz, Ottokar. b. at Iglau (now Jihlava), in Moravia, Sept. 17, 1832; d. at Jena, Germany, May 13, 1904. Austrian historian.

Lorenzana y Butrón (lō.ren.thä'nä ē bö.trōn'), **Francisco Antonio.** b. in León, Spain, Sept. 22, 1722; d. at Rome, April 17, 1804. Spanish prelate and historian. He was archbishop of Mexico (1766–72), and archbishop of Toledo and primate of Spain (1772–1800). In 1789 he became a cardinal. During the French Revolution he protected many banished priests, and by direction of Charles IV accompanied and aided the Pope during his French captivity. After 1800 he resided at Rome. His most important works are *Historia de Nueva-España* (1770; based on the letters of Cortés), and several books (in Latin) on the Mexican ecclesiastical councils.

Lorenzo (lō.ren'zō). Venetian gentleman in love with Jessica, in Shakespeare's *Merchant of Venice.*

Lorenzo. Principal character in James Shirley's tragedy *The Traitor,* the kinsman and favorite of the duke; a subtle and traitorous schemer for the duke's death.

Lorenzo (lō.ren'tsō), **Piero di.** See **Piero di Cosimo.**

Lorenzo di Credi (lō.ren'tsō dē krā'dē). See **Credi, Lorenzo di.**

Lorenzo Marques (lō.ren'zō mär'kęs). See **Lourenço Marques.**

"Lorenzo the Magnificent" (lō.ren'zō). See **Medici, Lorenzo de'.**

Loreo (lō'rā.ō). Town and commune in NE Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Veneto, in the province of Rovigo, in the delta of the Po River, E of Adria. It is the center of a reclaimed district of great fertility. Pop. of commune, 11,468 (1936); of town, 2,008 (1936).

Loreto (lō.rā'tō). [Also, **Loretto.**] Town and commune in C Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Marches, in the province of Ancona, ab. 13 mi. S of Ancona. The Chiese della Santa Casa (Church of the Holy House) is a famous place of pilgrimage. According to the legend, the shrine of the Virgin was transported here by angels in 1294. Considerable damage was suffered during World War II by some buildings of tourist interest, including the Santa Casa, which, however, was repairable except for some of the frescoes. Pop. of commune, 7,081 (1936); of town, 3,310 (1936).

Loreto. Department in NE Peru. Capital, Iquitos; area, ab. 119,301 sq. mi.; pop. 358,178 (est. 1950).

Loretteville (lō.ret'vil). Village in S Quebec, Canada, ab. 8 mi. W of the city of Quebec. 4,382 (1951).

Lorhon (lôr'hōn). See **Kulango.**

Loria (lô'ryä), **Achille.** b. at Mantua, Italy, March 2, 1857; d. at Luserna San Giovanni, Italy, June 11, 1943. Italian economist and sociologist. Author of *I fondamenti scientifici della riforma economica* (The Scientific Fundamentals of Economic Reform, 1922), *Karl Marx* (1924), and *Corso di economia politica* (Course in Political Economics, 1927).

Loria, Gino. b. at Mantua, Italy, May 19, 1862—. Italian mathematician, author of books and articles on geometry and the history of mathematics.

Lorient (lo.ryäṅ). [Former spelling, **L'Orient.**] Town in W France, in the department of Morbihan, on an inlet of the Atlantic coast formed by the estuary of the Scorff and Blavet rivers. It is a fishing port, and an important naval station. It was founded in 1628 and became the seat of the French Compagnie des Indes. The commercial importance of Lorient declined after the British conquest of India, but Napoleon I made the town one of the most important strongholds of the French navy. During World War II the Germans established an important submarine base at Lorient, which was heavily bombed in 1943. After the Allied invasion of France, German forces in the town were besieged until the final German surrender on May 8, 1945. The central part of the town and the harbor installations were destroyed or seriously damaged. 45,761 (1936), 11,838 (1946).

Lorimer (lor'i.mėr), **George Claude.** b. at Edinburgh, June 4, 1838; d. at Aix-les-Bains, France, Sept. 7, 1904. Americau Baptist clergyman. Author of *Isms Old and New* (1881), *Jesus the World's Savior* (1883), *The People's Bible History* (1896), *Christianity and the Social State* (1898), and *Christianity in the Nineteenth Century* (1900).

Lorimer, George Horace. b. at Louisville, Ky., Oct. 6, 1868; d. at Wyncote, Pa., Oct. 22, 1937. American editor; son of George Claude Lorimer. He was editor in chief (1899–1937) of *The Saturday Evening Post,* and vice-president (1927–32), president (1932–34), and chairman of the board (1934 *et seq.*) of the Curtis Publishing Company. Under his editorship circulation of the *Post* rose from about 2,000 to over three million. Author of *Letters from a Self-Made Merchant to His Son* (1902), *Old Gorgon Graham* (1904), *The False Gods* (1906), and *Jack Spurlock—Prodigal* (1908).

Lorimer, Jacques. Possible original name of **Laramie, Jacques.**

Lorimer, John Henry. b. at Edinburgh, Aug. 12, 1856; d. in November, 1936. Scottish landscape and portrait painter, noted also for his architectural subjects in water color. Among his principal works are *Flight of the Swallows* (at the Scottish Modern Arts Association), *Fête de Grandemère* (Musée du Luxembourg), and *Portrait of Sir Robert Lorimer* (Tate Gallery).

Loring (lôr'ing), **William Wing.** [Called **Loring Pasha.**] b. in North Carolina, Dec. 4, 1818; d. Dec. 30, 1886. American soldier. He served in the Mexican War, and later with the Confederate army. He served in the Egyptian army (1869–70), attaining the rank of a general of division. He published *A Confederate Soldier in Egypt* (1884).

Lorinser (lō'rin.zėr), **Karl Ignaz.** b. at Niemes, in Bohemia, July 24, 1796; d. at Patschkau, in Silesia, Oct. 2, 1853. German physician, known for his studies of contagious diseases.

Loris-Melikov (lô'ris.mā'lyi.kof), Count **Mikhail Taryelovich Tainov.** b. at Tiflis (Tbilisi), Russia, Jan. 1, 1826; d. at Nice, France, Dec. 22, 1888. Russian general and statesman. He was appointed commander in chief of the Russian army in Armenia in 1877, was defeated by Mukhtar Pasha in the same year, and stormed Kars in 1877. He was appointed governor general of Kharkov in 1879, and was minister of the interior (1880–81).

Loriti (lō.rē'tē), **Heinrich.** Original name of **Glareanus.**

Lorme (lôrm), **Marion de.** See **Delorme, Marion.**

Lorn (lôrn), **Jennifer.** See **Jennifer Lorn: A Sedate Extravaganza.**

Lorna Doone: a Romance of Exmoor (lôr'nạ dön'; eks'mör). Novel by Richard D. Blackmore, published in 1869.

Lorne (lôrn), Marquis of. A title of **Campbell, John George Edward Henry Douglas Sutherland.**

Lorne, Firth of. Arm of the Atlantic Ocean in W Scotland, in Argyllshire, lying between the island of Mull and the Scottish mainland. Length, ab. 20 mi.; width, from 3 to 5 mi.

Loron (lō'rōn). See **Tegesye.**

Lörrach (lėr'äċh). Town in S Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Baden, French Zone, near the Swiss border, ab. 28 mi. S of Freiburg im Breisgau: cotton textile industry; metalworking, chemical, lumber, toy, and cigar manufactures. 22,689 (1950).

Lorrain (lo.raṅ), **Claude.** See **Claude Lorrain.**

Lorrain, Jean. [Pseudonym of **Paul Duval:** less frequently used pseudonym, **Raitif de la Bretonne.**] b. at Fécamp, France, 1855; d. at Paris, 1906. French bohemian poet and man of letters. Author of *Le Sang des dieux* (1882), *La Forêt bleue* (1883), *L'Ombre ardente* (1897), and others.

Lorraine (lọ.rān'), Cardinal of. [Title of **Charles de Guise.**] b. Feb. 17, 1524; d. Dec. 26, 1574. French prelate, diplomat, and politician; brother of François de Lorraine, 2nd Duke of Guise. He became archbishop of

Reims in 1538, and cardinal in 1547, and was minister of finance under Francis II and Charles IX. He was, with his brother, the leader of the Roman Catholic party against the Huguenots.

Lorraine. [German, **Lothringen**; Latin, **Lotharingia.**] Region in W Europe, which has varied greatly in extent in medieval and modern times, but has always been on the border between the French and German domains. It was originally the realm of Lothair (son of the emperor Lothair I), who inherited it in 855. This kingdom, which existed but for a few years, was included mainly between the Rhine, Schelde, Meuse, and Saône rivers and the Alps. Lorraine appears as a duchy c911, and became an imperial fief under Henry I of Germany (Henry the Fowler). In about 959 the division was made of Lower Lorraine (which developed into the separate duchies of Brabant, Limburg, etc.) and Upper Lorraine. The latter continued an imperial fief. The bishoprics of Metz, Toul, and Verdun were annexed to France in 1552. Lorraine was several times conquered by France in the 17th century. It was given to Stanislaus of Poland in 1737, and on his death in 1766 reverted to France. The region thus annexed constituted a grand government with its capital at Nancy, and was bounded by Luxembourg and Prussia on the N, the Palatinate on the NE, Alsace on the E, Franche-Comté on the S, and Champagne on the W. It was afterward transformed into the departments of Meuse, Moselle, Meurthe, and Vosges. In 1871 part of it (German Lorraine) was ceded to Germany. This formed the *Bezirk* (district) of Lothringen in Elsass-Lothringen (Alsace-Lorraine), with Metz as capital, having an area of ab. 2,403 sq. mi. In 1919 this was returned to France by the Treaty of Versailles. Lorraine now comprises the departments of Meuse, Moselle, Meurthe-et-Moselle, and Vosges. Area, ab. 9,150 sq. mi.

Lorraine, Battle of. See **Frontiers, Battle of the.**

Lorraine (lo.ren), **Catherine Marie de.** See **Montpensier,** Duchesse **de** (1552–c1594).

Lorraine, Charles de. [Title, 4th Duke of **Guise.**] b. Aug. 20, 1571; d. near Siena, Italy, 1640. French soldier; son of Henri de Lorraine, 3rd Duke of Guise.

Lorraine, Charles de. See **Aumale,** Duc **d'** (1556–1631).

Lorraine, Claude de. [Title, 1st Duke of **Guise.**] b. Oct. 20, 1496; d. at Joinville, France, April 12, 1550 French general and politician; son of René II, Duke of Lorraine, and father of Mary of Guise (or Lorraine), mother of Mary, Queen of Scots.

Lorraine, Claude de. See **Aumale,** Duc **d'** (1526–73).

Lorraine, François de. [Surnamed **Le Balafré**; title, 2nd Duke of **Guise.**] b. Feb. 17, 1519; d. Feb. 24, 1563. French general and statesman; son of Claude de Lorraine, 1st Duke of Guise. He defended Metz (1552–53) against Charles V. He captured Calais in 1558, thus finally driving England from the Continent. He gained the victory of Dreux over the Huguenots in 1562, and was mortally wounded by an assassin at Orléans, Feb. 18, 1563.

Lorraine, Henri de. [Surnamed **Le Balafré**; title, 3rd Duke of **Guise.**] b. Dec. 31, 1550; d. at Blois, France, in December, 1588. French general and politician; son of François de Lorraine, 2nd Duke of Guise. One of the instigators of the Saint Bartholomew Massacre (1572), he became head of the Holy League in 1576. In 1588 he entered Paris with an army, with a view to deposing the king, Henry III, and was popularly acclaimed. The residents of Paris rose against the king, who fled. At the instigation of the king, Guise was assassinated at Blois.

Lorraine, Henri de. [Title, 5th Duke of **Guise.**] b. at Blois, France, April 4, 1614; d. at Paris, in June, 1664. French general and adventurer; son of Charles de Lorraine, 4th Duke of Guise. He took part in the insurrection at Naples (1647–48).

Lorraine (lō.rān') or **Lorraine-Hapsburg** (-haps'bėrg), **House of.** See **Hapsburg-Lorraine, House of.**

Lorraine (lo.ren), **Louis de.** [Title, Cardinal of **Guise.**] b. at Dampierre, Jura, France, July 6, 1555; assassinated at Blois, France, Dec. 24, 1588. French ecclesiastic and politician; son of François de Lorraine, 2nd Duke of Guise. His murder, with that of his brother Henri de Lorraine, 3rd Duke of Guise, was procured by Henry III of France.

Lorraine, Louis de. [Title, Cardinal of **Guise.**] b. c1580; d. at Saintes, France, June 21, 1621. French ecclesiastic; son of Henri de Lorraine, 3rd Duke of Guise.

Lorraine (lō.rān'), **Mary of.** See **Mary of Guise.**

Lorris (lo.rēs), **Guillaume de.** See **Guillaume de Lorris.**

Lorry (lor'i), Mr. **Jarvis.** In Charles Dickens's *A Tale of Two Cities,* a clerk of the London banking firm of Tellson and Company. He is a friend and companion of the Manettes during the period of their tribulations in the French Revolution.

Lorsch (lôrsh). Town in W Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Hessen, American Zone, formerly in the free state of Hesse, ab. 9 mi. E of Worms: cigar manufactures and other small industries. It is a very ancient town; the Chapel of Saint Michael dates from the 8th century, and contains tombs of Carolingian and Frankish kings. Pop. 7,763 (1946).

Lortzing (lôrt'sing), **Gustav Albert.** b. at Berlin, Oct. 23, 1801; d. there, Jan. 21, 1851. German composer of comic opera. Among his operas are *Zar und Zimmermann* (1837), *Der Wildschütz* (1842), and *Undine* (1845).

Losada (lō.sä'ᴛʜä), **Diego de.** [Also, **de Lozada.**] b. at San Lucar de Barrameda, Spain, c1520; d. at Tocuyo, Venezuela, 1569. Spanish soldier. He founded Caracas in 1567 or 1568, and carried on a bloody war with the Indians, who submitted only after the death of their chief, Guaicaipuro.

Losada or **Lozada** (lō.sä'ᴛʜä), **Manuel.** b. near Tepic, Mexico, c1825; executed there, July 19, 1873. Mexican bandit. Though he often engaged in cattle thieving and highway robbery, his power made him feared, and he was flattered by the various governments; Maximilian even acknowledged his rank as general. Early in 1873 he headed an uprising in which, it is said, 20,000 Indians were engaged. Defeated near Guadalajara, Jan. 28, 1873, he was soon after captured and shot.

Los Alamos (los al'ą.mōs). Unincorporated community in N central New Mexico, county seat of Los Alamos County, situated on a high plateau in the mesas of the Jemez Mountains: center of a 69,000-acre area developed (1942 *et seq.*) by the U.S. government as part of its atomic energy program. It is owned by the U.S. government and operated by the Atomic Energy Commission. Its plants utilize the raw materials produced by the atomic energy installations at the Hanford Works (near Richland, Wash.) and Oak Ridge, Tenn. The world's first atomic bombs were produced here in 1945. Pop. 9,934 (1950).

Los Alisos (lōs ä.lē'sōs). Arroyo in NW Chihuahua, Mexico, where in 1881, in a bloody encounter between the Mexican forces commanded by Colonel García, and the Apaches led by Geronimo, the latter were defeated.

Los Altos (lōs ál'tōs). Name given to a portion of W Guatemala which, on Feb. 2, 1838, seceded to form a sixth state of the Central American Confederacy. It embraced the departments of Sololá, Totonicapán, and Quezaltenango, corresponding nearly to the present departments of those names, together with Huehuetenango, San Marcos, Retalhuleu, and Suchitepéquez. The state was recognized by El Salvador, and at first by Guatemala, but was destroyed by Carrera in January, 1840, and reincorporated with Guatemala.

Los Andes (lōs än'dās). City in C Chile, in Aconcagua province: center of bag and cordage industry; terminus of the Transandine Railway. 12,409 (1940).

Los Andes. Spanish name of the **Andes.**

Los Angeles (los an'je.lēz, -les; lōs ang'ge.les, los). [Original Spanish name, **El Pueblo de Nuestra Señora la Reina de los Angeles de Porciuncula.**] City in S California, county seat of Los Angeles County, and largest city in the western U.S. Los Angeles is noted for its pleasant climate, which has attracted many retired persons from other parts of the U.S. The climate is of the Mediterranean type, with mild winters, having an average winter rainfall of ab. 15 inches, and dry, sunny summers, with temperatures moderated by cool breezes from the Pacific. Most of the city is residential, with many houses and buildings built in a distinctive architectural style showing a Spanish influence. There are numerous parks and hills in the city. N of Hollywood, and extending W beyond the city limits, are the Santa Monica Mountains, partly occupied by scattered mountainside

residences. Greater Los Angeles, comprising Los Angeles and many adjacent cities including Pasadena, Burbank, Glendale, Santa Monica, Beverly Hills, and Long Beach, is the major manufacturing area of the U.S. Pacific Coast. Industries include airplane construction, petroleum refining, motion-picture production, automobile assembly, food processing, and the making of automobile tires. The immediate area produces about a third of the total output of the California oil fields, and refines much more, receiving oil by pipe lines from the San Joaquin Valley. The port of San Pedro, the principal harbor, is the second-ranking Pacific Coast port. Los Angeles receives most of its electric power and much of its water supply from dams on the Colorado River, more than 200 miles away. The city has an active cultural life, and has a large public library, museum, and Chinese, Japanese, and Mexican quarters; Olvera Street, across the plaza from the Union Station, has been restored to preserve the charm of the old Spanish town. Los Angeles is the seat of the University of California at Los Angeles (U.C.L.A.), the University of Southern California, Loyola University, Occidental College, and several junior colleges and training schools. It was founded by the Spaniards in 1781, and was occupied by U.S. troops in 1846. It was incorporated in 1850. Area of city, ab. 452 sq. mi.; pop. 1,970,358 (1950); pop. of urbanized area, 3,996,946 (1950).

Los Ángeles (lōs äng′ʜä.lās). [Also, **Ánjeles.**] City in C Chile, capital of Bío Bío province. 20,979 (1940).

Losanna (lō.zän′nä). Italian name of **Lausanne.**

Losantiville (lo.san′ti.vil). Former name of **Cincinnati.**

Los Banos (lōs bä′nōs). City in S central California, in Merced County, ab. 55 mi. NW of Fresno. 3,868 (1950).

Los Barrios (lōs bär′ryōs). Town in S Spain, in the province of Cádiz, near the Bay of Algeciras, NW of Gibraltar: center of an agricultural district. 12,170 (1940).

Los Chiquitos (lōs chē.kē′tōs), **Llanos de.** See **Chiquitos, Llanos de.**

Los Duranes (lōs dụ.rä′nās). Unincorporated community in N central New Mexico, in Bernalillo County, near Albuquerque. 2,873 (1950).

Losecoat Field (lōz′kōt), **Battle of.** See **Stamford, Battle of.**

Loserth (lō′zėrt), **Johann.** b. at Fulnek, in Moravia, Sept. 1, 1846; d. at Graz, Austria, Aug. 30, 1936. Austrian historian. Author of *Hus und Wiclif* (1884) and *Reformation und Gegenreformation in den innerösterreichischen Ländern* (Reformation and Counter Reformation in the Inner Austrian Countries, 1898).

Los Gatos (los gat′ọs). Town in W California, in Santa Clara County, SW of San Jose. 4,907 (1950).

Loshan (lō′shän′). [Former name, **Kiating.**] City in W central China, in Szechwan province, on the Min River. It is an important regional trade center and river port. 60,000 (1922).

Lošinj (lô′shēny′). [Italian, **Lussino.**] Island in NW Yugoslavia, in the federative unit of Croatia (formerly in the Italian province of Venezia Giulia, which was ceded to Yugoslavia in the Italian peace treaty of 1947); in the Adriatic Sea SE of the city of Pulj and SW of the island of Cres. Area, ab. 73 sq. mi.; pop. 10,752 (1936).

Lošinj. [Also, **Veli Lošinj**; Italian, **Lussingrande.**] Seaport town on the island of Lošinj, in NW Yugoslavia, in Croatia, formerly in the Italian province of Venezia Giulia. It is a picturesque town with old Venetian fortifications. 6,856 (1936).

Losinoostrovsk (lô″si.nọ.ôs′trọfsk). Former name of **Babushkin.**

Los Lunas (los lö′nạs). Village in W New Mexico, county seat of Valencia County: trading center for alfalfa, sheep, and grains. 889 (1950).

Los Mochis (lōs mō′chēs). City in NW Mexico, in Sinaloa state. 12,937 (1940).

Losonc or **Losoncz** (lō′shōnts). Hungarian name of **Lučenec.**

Lo Spagnuolo (lō spä.nywô′lō). See **Crespi, Giuseppe Maria**; also **Martín y Solar, Vicente.**

Los Palacios y Villafranca (lōs pä.lä′thyōs ē ʙē.lyäfräng′kä). Town in S Spain, in the province of Sevilla, in the Andalusian plain near the Guadalquivir River, S of Seville: agricultural trade. 10,143 (1940).

Los Ríos (lōs rē′ōs). Province in W Ecuador. Capital, Babahoyo; area, ab. 2,292 sq. mi.; pop. 134,805 (est. 1944).

Los Santos (lōs sän′tōs). Department in S Panama, in E Azuero Peninsula, on the Gulf of Panamá. Capital, Las Tablas; area, ab. 1,411 sq. mi.; pop. 61,174 (1950).

Losser (lôs′ėr). Commune in E Netherlands, in the province of Overijssel, near the German border, ab. 5 mi. NE of Enschede: cotton-spinning mills; stone quarries. 16,407 (1939).

Lossiemouth (los′i.mouth). Burgh in N Scotland, in Morayshire, on the S shore of Moray Firth. It has a fishing port, and is also a seashore resort. 3,915 (1931).

Lossie Thorpe (los′i thôrp′). See **Thorpe, Lossie.**

Lossing (los′ing), **Benson John.** b. at Beekman, N.Y., Feb. 12, 1813; d. near Dover Plains, N.Y., June 3, 1891. American historian, journalist, and wood-engraver. Among his works are *Pictorial Field-Book of the Revolution* (1850–52), *History of the United States* (1854–56), *Pictorial History of the Civil War in the United States* (1866–69), *Pictorial Field-Book of the War of 1812* (1869), and others.

Lössnitz (lės′nits). Town in E Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Saxony, Russian Zone, ab. 17 mi. SW of Chemnitz. It was originally a mining town, but during the 19th century there was a development of wood-carving and toy manufactures, and also of textile and metalworking industries. 7,786 (1946).

Lost Battalion. In World War I, name applied to the 1st Battalion of the 308th Infantry and a detachment of the 307th (both elements of the 77th Division), which were separated from their division during an advance east of Binarville, France. The small force held out against the Germans at Charlevaux from Oct. 2 to Oct. 7, 1918, until their rescue by the 77th Division during the middle phase of the Meuse-Argonne Offensive. Half of the unit's personnel were killed or wounded.

Lost Endeavor. Novel by John Masefield, published in 1910.

Los Teques (lōs tā′kās). City in N Venezuela, capital of Miranda state. 16,351 (1950).

Lost Lady, A. Novel (1923) by Willa Cather.

Lost Leader, The. Poem by Robert Browning, referring to William Wordsworth, supposedly inspired by the latter's acceptance of the poet laureateship.

Lost Leader, The. Play about Charles Stewart Parnell, by Lennox Robinson, published in 1918.

Lost Tales of Miletus (mī.lē′tus, mi-), **The.** Volume of poems by Edward Bulwer-Lytton, published in 1866.

Lost Word, The. Novel by Evelyn Underhill, published in 1907.

Lot (lot). See also **Lot River.**

Lot. Department in S France, bounded by Corrèze on the N, Cantal and Aveyron on the E, Tarn-et-Garonne on the S, and Lot-et-Garonne and Dordogne on the W. It was part of the old province of Guyenne. In the 14th and 15th centuries part of the region comprising the present department was in English hands. Many monuments of the past have been preserved, particularly in the city of Cahors. Agriculture and livestock raising are the principal activities. Grain and red wines are exported, but potatoes, vegetables, and tobacco are also produced in considerable quantities. Industrial development is insignificant. Capital, Cahors; area, ab. 2,017 sq. mi.; pop. 154,897 (1946).

Lot (lot). In the Old Testament, the son of Haran and nephew of Abraham. He escaped the destruction of Sodom, but his wife, who looked behind her, athough warned not to, was turned into a pillar of salt. Gen. xiii. 1–12, etc.

Lot. In the writing of Geoffrey of Monmouth, a king of Norway; in Malory's *Morte d'Arthur*, a king of Orkney. In the first he marries Anne, sister of Arthur; in the second he marries Margawse, the sister of Arthur. Tennyson makes him the husband of Bellicent and king of Orkney.

Lota (lō′tä). Seaport in W Chile, on the Pacific coast, in Concepción province: coal-mining center. It was founded c1865. Pop. 31,087 (1940).

Lotaryov (lo.tär.yôf′), **Igor Vasilyevich.** See **Severyanin, Igor.**

Lot-et-Garonne (lo.tā.gȧ.ron). Department in SW France, bounded by Dordogne on the N, Lot and Tarn-et-Garonne on the E, Gers on the S, and Landes and Gironde

on the W. It was formed from parts of the old provinces of Guyenne and Gascony, Agénois, and Armagnac. Long a center of French Protestantism (Calvin sought refuge in one of its towns), it passed to the crown of France under Henry IV (Henry of Navarre). The department is predominantly agricultural, with wheat, rye, and corn the chief crops. Specialties include the prunes of Agen, the white wines of Armagnac, and geese. There are wood, metal, ceramic, food, and other industries. Capital, Agen; area, ab. 2,078 sq. mi.; pop. 265,449 (1946).

Lothair (lō.thâr'). [French, **Lothaire** (lo.ter).] b. 941; d. 986. King of France (954–986); son of Louis IV. The result of his wars against Hugh Capet and the emperor Otto II was to reduce his actual power to nothing. He weakened the Carolingian line to the point where after only one year of the reign of his son Louis V, the Capetians became kings of France.

Lothair. Norman knight in Matthew Gregory Lewis's tragedy *Adelgitha.*

Lothair. Principal character in Benjamin Disraeli's novel of that name, published in 1870.

Lothair I. [German, **Lothar** (lō'tär, lō.tär'); French, **Lothaire** (lo.ter).] b.c795; d. at Prüm, Germany, in September, 855. Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire (840–855); eldest son of the emperor Louis I (Louis le Débonnaire). On the death of his father, with whom he had been alternately at war and at peace for ten years, a war broke out between him and his brothers, Louis the German (Louis II of Germany) and Charles the Bald (who was to become the emperor Charles II), over the division of the empire. He was defeated by them at Fontenoy (841), and consented to the treaty of Verdun in 843, by which he was left in possession of the imperial title and of the territory included between the Alps, the Rhine, the Meuse, the Saône, and the Rhone.

Lothair II. [Called **Lothair the Saxon** (sak'sọn).] b. c1070; d. near Trent, in the Tyrol, Dec. 3, 1137. Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire (1125–37). He was made duke of Saxony in 1106, was elected king of Germany in 1125, and was crowned by the Pope in 1133.

Lothar (lō'tär, lō.tär'). See **Clotaire.**

Lothar, Ernst. b. at Brünn, Austria (now Brno, Czechoslovakia), Oct. 25, 1890—. Austrian novelist.

Lotharingia (loth.ạ.rin'ji.ạ). Latin name of **Lorraine.**

Lothario (lọ.thâr'i.ō). Principal male character in Nicholas Rowe's play *The Fair Penitent* (1703). He is a libertine ("that haughty gallant, gay Lothario"), the seducer of Calista, the fair penitent. His name has become the synonym for a fashionable and unscrupulous rake. He was the original of Richardson's Lovelace in *Clarissa Harlowe.*

Lothario. German gentleman and aristocrat in Goethe's *Wilhelm Meister's Lehrjahre.* He bears an undoubted resemblance to Karl August, and is worshiped by Wilhelm Meister.

Lothian (lō'тнi.ạn). Former division of Scotland, reaching at one time from the English border to the Firth of Forth. It was later divided into three counties, East Lothian, Midlothian, and West Lothian.

Lothian, Earl or Marquis of. Title held by various members of the **Kerr** family.

Lothringen (lōt'ring.ẹn). German name of **Lorraine.**

Lothringen, Elisabeth von. See **Elisabeth von Lothringen.**

Lothrop (lō'thrọp), **Amy.** Pseudonym of **Warner, Anna Bartlett.**

Lothrop, Daniel. b. at Rochester, N.H., Aug. 11, 1831; d. March 18, 1892. American publisher. He founded (1868) the firm of D. Lothrop and Company, publishers of works by Edward Everett Hale, Thomas Nelson Page, and Margaret Sidney (his wife, Harriett Mulford Lothrop), as well as juvenile books. He established (1875) the juvenile magazine *Wide Awake.*

Lothrop, Harriett Mulford. [Maiden name, **Stone**; pseudonym, **Margaret Sidney.**] b. at New Haven, Conn., June 22, 1844; d. at San Francisco, Calif., Aug. 2, 1924. American writer of juvenile books; second wife of Daniel Lothrop. She is remembered chiefly for *Five Little Peppers and How They Grew* (1881). Her other works include *So As By Fire* (1881), *Dilly and the Captain* (1887), *A Little Maid of Concord Town* (1898), and *A Little Maid of Boston Town* (1910).

Lothur (lō'тнėr). See **Lodur.**

Loti (lo.tē), **Pierre.** [Pseudonym of **Louis Marie Julien Viaud.**] b. at Rochefort, Charente-Maritime, France, Jan. 14, 1850; d. at Hendaye, France, June 10, 1923. French novelist. He served in the French navy, traveled extensively, and took part in several campaigns. Because of his shyness, his comrades nicknamed him Loti, after an Indian flower. The settings of his novels are frequently the scenes of his tours of foreign duty. The stories are full of simple characters, grand seascapes, exotic colors, sounds, and smells, of nostalgia for past happiness, and of a brooding preoccupation with death. His works include *Aziyadé* (1879), *Rarahu: idylle polynésienne,* the reprint of which was entitled *Le Mariage de Loti* (1880), *Le Roman d'un Spahi* (1881), *Fleurs d'ennui, Pasquala Ivnovitch, Suleima* (1882), *Mon Frère Yves* (1883), *Les Trois dames de la Kasbah* (1884), *Pêcheur d'Islande* (1886), *Madame Chrysanthème, Propos d'exil* (1887), *Japoneries d'automne* (1889), *Au Maroc* (1890), *Le Roman d'un enfant* (1890), *Le Livre de la pitié et de la mort* (1891), *Fantôme d'Orient* (1892), *Matelot* (1893), *Ramuntcho* (1897), *Judith Renaudin* (1898), *Les Désanchantées* (1906), and others.

Lotichius (lọ.tik'i.us), **Petrus Secundus.** b. at Niederzell, Germany, 1528; d. 1560. German professor of medicine and neo-Latin poet in the manner of Ovid and Vergil. His elegies and songs were printed in 1551 as *Elegiarum liber et carminum libellus.*

Lot Kamehameha (lot kä.mā'hä.mā'hä). See **Kamehameha V.**

Lot of Talk, A. Novel by Helen Ashton, published in 1927.

Lotophagi (lō.tof'ạ.gī). In Greek legend, especially as given in the *Odyssey,* the name of a people who ate the fruit of a plant called the lotus, conjecturally identified with various plants which have borne that name. Those of the followers of Odysseus (or Ulysses) who ate of it are described as being rendered forgetful of their friends, homes, and native land. The Lotophagi lived on the northern coast of Africa in Tripoli, and on the island of Meninx (Lotophagitis, modern Djerba) in Tunisia.

Lot River (lot). [Ancient names, **Altis, Oltis.**] River in S France, which joins the Garonne at Aiguillon. Length, ab. 300 mi.

Lötschberg Railway (lėch'berk). Railway in S central Switzerland, between Spiez, in Bern canton, and Brigue, in Valais canton. It was built in 1907–13, and passes through the Bernese Alps by a tunnel ab. 9.1 mi. in length. Length of railway, ab. 46 mi.

Lötschen Valley (l t'shẹn). [German, **Lötschental** (lėt'shẹn.täl).] Valley in S central Switzerland, in the canton of Valais, traversed by the Lonza, a tributary of the Rhone. Length, ab. 16 mi.

Lotta (lot'ạ). See **Crabtree, Lotta.**

Lotte (lot'ẹ). Wife of Albert, and the object of the affections of Werther, in Goethe's *Die Leiden des jungen Werthers* (The Sorrows of Young Werther, 1774). She is the portrait of Charlotte Buff, one of Goethe's friends.

"Lottery Case." See **Champion v. Ames, 188 U.S. 321 (1903).**

Lotti (lôt'tē), **Antonio.** b. probably at Venice, c1667; d. there, Jan. 5, 1740. Italian composer. In addition to many church works, he composed a number of operas and published a collection of madrigals.

Lotuho (lō.tō'hō). See **Lokuto.**

Lotze (lot.sẹ), **Rudolf Hermann.** b. at Bautzen, Saxony, Germany, May 21, 1817; d. at Berlin, July 1, 1881. German physician, philosopher, and psychologist. He helped set the fashion for "physiologizing" psychology with the publication of his *Medicinische Psychologie* (1852), "a medical psychology, or psychology of the soul." He opposed, as a physiologist, the theory of a "vital force," and, as a metaphysician, elaborated a system of ideal-realism or teleological idealism. As a psychologist he is perhaps best known for his theory of space perception. He asserted that mind was inherently capable of arranging mental experiences spatially, and is compelled to do so; that the notion of space derives from the intensive aspect of experiences; and that every visual or tactual stimulus sets up an intensive pattern that is specific for the point stimulated. This particular pattern he named a "local sign." By movement of the eyes or body parts, these local signs are related spatially and are brought to mean

locality in space; thus, mind uses the local signs to create both space and locality for the experiences. This theory is an antecedent of contemporary functionalism. His books include *Metaphysik* (1841), *Allgemeine Pathologie und Therapie als mechanische Naturwissenschaften* (1842), *Logik* (1843), *Allgemeine Physiologie des körperlichen Lebens* (1851), *Physiologische Untersuchungen* (1853), *Mikrokosmus* (3 vols., 1856–64), and *Systeme der Philosophie* (2 vols., 1874, 1879).

Lötzen (lĕt'sən). German name of **Giżycko.**

Loualaba (lwä.lä.bä). French spelling of **Lualaba.**

Louba (lö.bä). French spelling of **Luba.**

Loube (löb), **Mount.** See under **Brignoles.**

Loubet (lö.be), **Émile.** b. at Marsanne, Drôme, France, Dec. 31, 1838; d. at La Bégude-de-Mazenc, Drôme, France, Dec. 20, 1929. French political leader and lawyer, president (1899–1906) of the Third Republic, whose administration was marked by establishment (1904) of the Entente Cordiale with Great Britain. He was a deputy (1876–85) and senator (1885–99), and held the premiership (1892) and the cabinet posts of public works (1887–88) and interior (1892–93). He was president (1896–99) of the Senate. A leader of the Republicans and Dreyfusards, he was constantly under attack by the anti-Dreyfus groups, but eventually was able to rally Republican groups to clear Dreyfus and consolidate the republic in the face of its internal opposition. During his administration separation of church and state was accomplished (1905).

Loucheur (lö.shėr), **Louis.** b. at Roubaix, France, Aug. 12, 1872; d. at Paris, Nov. 22, 1931. French industrialist and political leader, in charge of armaments production in France during World War I. Active in private industry before the war, he was assigned by Alexandre Millerand to the organization of war production. He became (1916) undersecretary of state for war production, was named (1917) minister of armament, was appointed (November, 1917) by Georges Clemenceau a member of the war committee of the cabinet, and served (1918 *et seq.*) as minister of national reconstruction. While minister of liberated regions (1921–22), he signed with Walther Rathenau important economic agreements for the exchange of goods with Germany. He subsequently held the cabinet posts of the departments of commerce (1924, 1926), finance (1925), labor (1928–30), and national economy (1930–31). As minister of labor, he introduced legislation to improve housing conditions.

Loucheur-Rathenau Agreements (lö.shėr'rä'tẹ.nou). Series of agreements concluded in 1921 between the French minister for liberated regions Louis Loucheur and the German minister for reconstruction Walther Rathenau on methods for paying in kind a share of Germany's World War I reparations obligations.

Loucheux (lö.shė). See **Kutchin.**

Loudéac (lö.dā.äk). Town in NW France, in the department of Côtes-du-Nord. It is an agricultural trade center. The chapel of the Church of Notre-Dame-des-Vertus dates from the 13th century. 5,876 (1946).

Louderback (lou'dėr.bak), **George Davis.** b. at San Francisco, April 6, 1874—. American geologist. He conducted geological expeditions into the Chinese interior for the Standard Oil Company and the Chinese government, and discovered benitoite and other minerals.

Loudon (lou'dọn). Town in E Tennessee, county seat of Loudon County: shipping center for farm products; manufactures hosiery and chairs. 3,567 (1950).

Loudon (lou'dọn; German, lou'dȯn), Baron **Gideon Ernst von.** See **Laudon,** Baron **Gideon Ernst von.**

Loudon (lou'dọn), **John Claudius.** b. at Cambusland, near Glasgow, April 8, 1783; d. at London, Dec. 14, 1843. English landscape gardener and horticulturist. He published *Encyclopaedia of Cottage, Farm, and Villa Architecture* (1832), *Arboretum et Fruticetum Britannicum* (1838), and other encyclopedic works.

Loudon, Samuel. b. probably in Ireland, c1727; d. near Middletown Point, N.J., Feb. 24, 1813. American printer and publisher. He established (1776) *The New York Packet and the American Advertiser,* which became (1792) the *Diary or Loudon's Register.* He printed (1786) *Laws of the State of New York.*

Loudonville (lou'dọn.vil). Village in N central Ohio, in Ashland County, on a tributary of the Mohican River, ab. 60 mi. NE of Columbus: manufactures of buses and other motor vehicles. 2,523 (1950).

Loudoun (lou'dọn), Earl of. Title held by various members of the **Campbell** family.

Loudun (lö.dĕⁿ). Town in W central France, in the department of Vienne, ab. 39 mi. SW of Tours. It was formerly a stronghold of the French Protestants. 5,313 (1946).

Lough (loch). Irish word meaning "lake" or "bay": for entries not found immediately below see the distinguishing element of the name.

Lough (luf), **John Graham.** b. at Greenhead, Northumberland, England, c1804; d. at London, April 8, 1876. English sculptor.

Loughborough (luf'bur"ō, -bėr.ō). Municipal borough and market town in C England, in Leicestershire, ab. 10 mi. NW of Leicester, ab. 112 mi. N of London by rail. It has manufactures of electrical and railway equipment, worsteds and woolen yarn, and woolen knitwear. Loughborough also is noted for its bell foundry (the great bell of Saint Paul's Cathedral at London was cast here in 1881). Pop. 34,731 (1951).

Loughborough, 1st Baron. A title of **Wedderburn, Alexander.**

Loughor (luch'ọr). See **Llwchwr.**

Louhans (lö.äⁿ). Town in E central France, in the department of Saône-et-Loire. It was damaged in World War II. 4,120 (1946).

Louis (lö'is, lö'i), Saint. See **Louis IX** (of *France*).

Louis I (of *Bavaria*). b. at Strasbourg, Aug. 25, 1786; d. at Nice, Feb. 29, 1868. King of Bavaria (1825–48); son of Maximilian I (Maximilian I Joseph). He was a patron of art and literature, a notable contributor to charity, and a sponsor of much public building, especially at Munich. On the outbreak of the revolution in 1848 he abdicated in favor of his son Maximilian II. A liaison with the dancer Lola Montez contributed to his unpopularity.

Louis II (of *Bavaria*). b. at Nymphenburg, near Munich, Aug. 25, 1845; d. June 13, 1886. King of Bavaria (1864–86); son of Maximilian II. He supported Austria against Prussia (1866) and Prussia against France (1870–71). He joined the North German Zollverein in 1867, and became a member of the German Empire in 1871; it was he who officially (though on the initiative of Bismarck) invited William I to accept the imperial crown. He is chiefly known as the patron of Richard Wagner. As the years passed he became gradually more and more withdrawn from society; he grew to fear assassination and became extravagant in his expenditures on entertainments and gifts; he was ruined financially, was officially declared insane, and was confined (1886) in the palace of Berg on Lake Starnberg, near Munich. He committed suicide by drowning in the lake three days after the declaration of a regency, and was succeeded by his brother Otto.

Louis I (of *France*). See **Louis I** (of the *Holy Roman Empire*).

Louis II (of *France*) (lö'i; French, lwē). [Called **Le Bègue,** meaning "the Stammerer."] b. 846; d. at Compiègne, France, April 10, 879. King of France (877–879); son of Charles the Bald (Charles II of the Holy Roman Empire) whom he succeeded as king of the West Franks.

Louis III (of *France*). b. c863; d. at St. Denis, Aug. 5, 882. King of France (879–882), conjointly with his brother Carloman; son of Louis II. Louis ruled north of the Loire, Carloman to the south; after Louis's death, Carloman ruled the entire kingdom. Together the brothers resisted rival claims and turned back (881) the Northmen at Saucourt.

Louis IV (of *France*). [Called **D'Outre-Mer** (dö.trẹ.mer), meaning "from beyond the sea."] b. 921; d. Sept. 10, 954. King of France (936–954); son of Charles III (Charles the Simple). During his reign the kingdom was practically governed by Hugh the Great, Count of Paris, and other powerful vassals. He received his surname from the fact that he was, on the death of his father, carried to England by his mother, Eadgifu, sister of Athelstan, King of England, to avoid falling into the hands of his rival, Rudolph of Burgundy, who had been elected king of France by the nobles. He returned from England on the

death of Rudolph in 936. Soon after his accession, he attempted to show his independence of Hugh, who thereupon rebelled, and with the aid of the emperor, Otto I, fought successfully against Louis. Louis was captured (945) and forced to ransom himself by ceding Laon to Hugh, but this caused Otto to side with Louis and he regained control of his realm. The last years of his reign saw a continuation of the internal struggle with Hugh and an invasion (c951) by the Hungarians of southern France.

Louis V (of *France*). [Called **Le Fainéant** (lę fe.nā.äṅ), meaning "the Sluggard."] b. c966; d. May, 987. King of France (986–987); son of Lothair of France. He was the last of the Carolingians in France. He left no children and the claims of the Carolingians were then vested in Charles, Duke of Lower Lorraine, his uncle, but Hugh Capet, son of Hugh the Great, was elected king by the nobles.

Louis VI (of *France*). [Called **Le Gros** (lę grō), meaning "the Fat."] b. 1081; d. Aug. 1, 1137. King of France (1018–37); son of Philip I. He was associated in the government during the last years of his father's reign and devoted himself during that period and during his own reign to consolidating his position in his own lands, being content with preventing his more powerful vassals from usurping any of his own power. His elimination, through a long and bitter struggle, of the brigand barons controlling the approaches to Paris, his encouragement of the towns and their bourgeois element, and his support of the church gave him a following among all classes except the greater barons. He is sometimes credited with furthering the communal movement in the towns, but his efforts of this nature were confined to the lands of his vassals as an attempt to weaken their power. His principal adviser was at first Étienne de Garlande, who, with his relatives, actually directed French policy, but the opposition of the queen and of St. Bernard of Clairvaux eventually led to the downfall of the Garlandes. Louis raised (c1127) Suger, abbot of St. Denis, to become his chief minister, Suger retaining this post under Louis VII. The chief wars of Louis's reign were against Henry I of England, who held Normandy. Louis supported William Clito against the English claims and, though not victorious, prevented an expansion of English power. Even an alliance between Henry I and the emperor Henry V did not succeed against him; Louis rallied the French barons to his standard and beat off the German invasion. His greatest diplomatic victory was the marriage (1137) of his son Louis (later Louis VII) to Eleanor of Aquitaine, thus balancing with lands south of the Loire the English gain of Anjou, north of the Loire, through the marriage (1128) of Henry's daughter Matilda to Geoffrey of Anjou.

Louis VII (of *France*). [Called **Le Jeune** (lę zhęn), meaning "the Young," and **Le Pieux** (lę pyė), meaning "the Pious."] b. c1121; d. Sept. 11, 1180. King of France (1137–80); son of Louis VI. In 1137 he married Eleanor of Aquitaine and soon afterward came to the throne. A conflict with Pope Innocent II over the filling of a vacant archbishopric led to an interdict; at the same time he engaged (1142–44) in an inconclusive struggle against the count of Champagne. He took part (1147–49) in the second Crusade, leaving his chief minister Suger as regent in his absence. While on this humiliating expedition, he became estranged from his wife and, after Suger's death (1151), he obtained an annulment (1152) of the marriage. Eleanor married in the same year Henry of Anjou, thus bringing to the English crown, which Henry assumed as Henry II in 1154, both Anjou and Aquitaine, and establishing English holdings to the north and south of the French domain. Though there was no major outbreak of warfare, Louis spent the remainder of his reign fighting the English power. He became reconciled to the papacy and gave refuge to Alexander III when he fled from Italy; he supported Thomas à Becket when the prelate was in exile (1164 *et seq.*) from England; and he intrigued (1173–74) with Henry's rebellious sons, but he gave them no real support. He did succeed in strengthening the power of the monarchy in his own lands and in further subordinating his vassals to the crown.

Louis VIII (of *France*). [Called **Le Lion** (lę lyôṅ), meaning "the Lion," and **Cœur de Lion** (kėr dę lyôṅ), meaning "Lion Hearted."] b. at Paris, Sept. 5, 1187; d. at Montpensier, Auvergne, France, Nov. 8, 1226. King of France (1223–26); son of Philip II (Philip Augustus). He married Blanche of Castile, granddaughter of Henry II of England, in 1200, and in 1216 was offered the English crown by the barons in opposition to John. He landed in England in 1216, but after the death of John the barons gradually went over to the court party, which recognized John's son, Henry III, and he returned to France in 1217. Both before and after he became king Louis took an active part in suppressing the Albigenses. In his struggle against the English power in France, he conquered all the territory north of the Garonne, but the English counterattack regained (1225) all but Poitou, Limousin, and Périgord.

Louis IX (of *France*). [Known as Saint **Louis.**] b. at Poissy, France, April 25, 1214; d. near Tunis, Aug. 25, 1270. King of France (1226–70); son of Louis VIII. His minority (1226–36) was spent under the regency of his mother, Blanche of Castile. Her ability maintained the royal power intact against the rebellious attitude of such powerful nobles as the duke of Brittany; and his own armies put down (1241–43) the only serious rising of the barons during his reign, defeating in the course of the campaign the English army of Henry III which had come over to France to aid Hugh of Lusignan. In 1244, Louis declared for a crusade and, after much preparation, left France in 1248. He captured Damietta in 1249, but during an expedition against Cairo was defeated and captured, with the whole of the French army, at Mansura, Egypt, in April, 1250. He was liberated on the evacuation of Damietta and the payment of a ransom, but remained in the East until, hearing of the death (November, 1252) of the queen-regent Blanche, he returned (1254) to France. The remainder of his reign was peaceful and Louis' reputation as a just, noble ruler grew with the years. He was called upon to arbitrate the quarrel of the English barons with Henry III; his decision (1264) at Amiens was in favor of the king. His other arbitrations took place mainly among his own vassals and he was successful in maintaining peace within his realm. He surrendered Périgord, Limousin, and southern Saintonge to Henry III of England by the treaty of Paris (1259), in return for which the latter renounced his claim to Normandy, Anjou, Maine, Touraine, Poitou, and northern Saintonge, and agreed to do homage to the French king for the lands he held in France; Louis intended the settlement to end the English-French quarrel over French lands, but the consolidation of French provinces in the north and the greater English strength in the south left too much unsatisfied and added further impetus to the coming Hundred Years' War. At Corbeil (1258), he renounced French claims to Rousillon and Catalonia and received in return from Aragon a renunciation of claims to Provence and Languedoc. He supported the claim of his brother Charles of Anjou to the throne of Naples, but he did so reluctantly and acted constantly as a brake on the ambitions of that prince. In 1267 Louis declared another crusade which, through the machinations of Charles, sailed against his principal rival, Tunis, in July, 1270. Louis died less than two months afterward of plague. He was canonized by Pope Boniface VIII in 1297. A famous biography of Saint Louis, who has often been called the perfect exemplar of the medieval monarch, was written by his fellow crusader Jean de Joinville.

Louis X (of *France*). [Called **Le Hutin** (lę ü.taṅ), meaning "the Quarreler."] b. at Paris, Oct. 4, 1289; d. June 5, 1316. King of France (1314–16); son of Philip IV. He inherited the kingdom of Navarre through his mother, Joan of Navarre, in 1305. His short reign as king of France was in the shadow of his uncle Charles of Valois and was marked by a resurgence of the power of the great nobles. He was succeeded by his posthumous son John I who lived only five days.

Louis XI (of *France*). b. at Bourges, France, July 3, 1423; d. at Plessis-les-Tours, near Tours, France, Aug. 30, 1483. King of France (1461–83); son of Charles VII. He was married (1436) to Margaret of Scotland, daughter of James I, but the marriage was unhappy and she died in 1445, before he came to the throne. As dauphin, Louis was several times involved in plots against the king. He was a member of the Praguerie (1440); he quarreled with Agnes Sorel, the king's mistress and adviser, and thereafter plotted actively against the king until the plot was

discovered and he was sent (1447) into Dauphiné. There he ruled with an iron hand; he allied himself with the bourgeoisie to break the power of the nobility; he entered into foreign intrigues in Italy, his marriage to Charlotte of Savoy in 1452, despite the refusal of the king to the alliance, being part of his diplomatic maneuvering. In 1456 Louis fled to Burgundy, fearing that the king, until then lenient towards his rebellious acts, might have him killed. His accession to the throne of France was followed by a general purge of the ministers of Charles VII. His own ministers were drawn principally from the middle class, although he did reinstate some of the more able of the ministers he had ousted; the reputation of many of these men was not of the best, but their ability was undeniable. Louis destroyed the power of the great feudatories, and laid the foundation of the absolute monarchy which afterward prevailed in France. The arbitrary measures which he adopted provoked a conspiracy of the nobles under the lead of Charles the Bold of Burgundy. The conspirators organized a "league of the public weal," and fought a drawn battle at Montlhéry in 1465, but succumbed to the diplomacy of the king, who detached by bribery the league's leaders, Charles the Bold and the Duke of Berry. While this temporary alliance was maintained, he proceeded to destroy his less formidable opponents. Then he made war on Charles, who had allied himself with Edward IV of England by marrying the king's sister Margaret; Louis captured Normandy but found himself captured (1468) by Charles during an interview. He bought his way out by treaty but inflicted severe punishment on those he held responsible for the fiasco. He supported the English Lancastrians against the Yorkist allies of Charles the Bold, aiding the expedition of Warwick and Margaret that put Henry VI again on the English throne. But Edward regained the throne, and Charles of Burgundy was successful in the fighting in France. The death (1472) of the king's brother Charles, nominally leader of the coalition of nobles against the king, forced Charles of Burgundy to come to terms and permitted Louis to consolidate his hold on the French throne. In the next few years he firmly established, against the claims and military force of Aragon, the French border at the Pyrenees. He maintained a continuous intrigue against Charles the Bold, supporting and encouraging others to fight against him and buying off (1475) Charles's ally Edward IV of England. On the death of Charles at the battle of Nancy against the Swiss in January, 1477, he united the duchy of Burgundy to the French crown, but the marriage of Charles's daughter Mary to Maximilian of Austria (later Maximilian I of the Holy Roman Empire) left Flanders in Austrian hands. In 1480 he annexed the duchies of Anjou and Bar; in 1481, Maine and Provence; in 1482, Picardy, Artois, and Franche Comté. His influence in Italy was great, especially in the north, but his diplomacy failed in Spain, where the marriage (1469) of Ferdinand and Isabella united Aragon and Castile. The last years of his life were spent in fear of murder and in isolation, surrounded by guards and attended by physicians and astrologers.

Louis XII (of *France*). [Called **Le Père du Peuple,** meaning "the Father of the People."] b. at Blois, France, June 27, 1462; d. Jan. 1, 1515. King of France (1498–1515); son of Charles d'Orléans and a descendant of the younger son of Charles V, and founder of the branch line of Valois-Orléans. He divorced his wife, Jeanne, daughter of Louis XI, and married (1499) Anne of Brittany, widow of Charles VIII, in order to retain the duchy of Brittany for the crown. In 1499 he expelled Ludovico Sforza (il Moro) and took possession of Milan, to which he laid claim as the grandson of Valentina Visconti. He conquered Naples in 1501 in alliance with Ferdinand V of Castile (Ferdinand the Catholic), but disagreed with his ally over the division of the spoils, with the result that his army was defeated by the Spanish general Gonzalo de Córdoba on the Garigliano in 1503. In 1508 he joined the emperor Maximilian I, Pope Julius II, and Ferdinand the Catholic in the League of Cambrai against Venice. However, the Pope, who feared the presence of the French in Italy, negotiated in 1511 the Holy League with Venice and Ferdinand the Catholic for the expulsion of the French; the league was afterward joined by the emperor and Henry VIII of England. Henry and the emperor defeated Longueville at Guinegate in the "battle of the spurs" (Aug. 16, 1513), and the French were in the same year expelled from Italy; but Louis succeeded in breaking up the league by diplomacy, and was preparing to reconquer Milan when he died. The year before his death he had married Mary Tudor, sister of Henry VIII of England.

Louis XIII (of *France*). b. at Fontainebleau, France, Sept. 27, 1601; d. at St. Germain-en-Laye, France, May 14, 1643. King of France (1610–43); son of Henry IV. He succeeded under the regency of his mother Marie de' Medici, was declared of age in 1614, and married Anne of Austria, daughter of Philip III of Spain, in 1615. This marriage and that of his sister Elizabeth to the Spanish prince who was later Philip IV were intended to ally France with Spain. In 1614 he summoned the States-General, which were not summoned again before the Revolution of 1789. In 1624 he chose as his prime minister Cardinal Richelieu, whom he maintained in office until Richelieu's death in 1642, despite the hostility toward the cardinal of the queen-mother and Gaston d'Orléans, the king's brother. Mazarin succeeded Richelieu. The chief results of his reign, due to the policy of Richelieu, were the destruction of the political power of the Huguenots, which was completed by the siege and capture of Rochelle (1627–28); the centralization of the government in the hands of the king, who was made independent of the nobles and the parliament; and the lessening of the power of the house of Austria, whose preponderance in Europe was irretrievably lost by the intervention of France and Sweden in the Thirty Years' War. Louis was several times the object of plots, in which Gaston d'Orléans usually figured. The most famous of these was that of the king's favorite, Cinq-Mars, whose plotting with Spain was uncovered through information supplied by Gaston; Cinq-Mars was executed in 1642. Louis was succeeded by his five-year-old son, Louis XIV.

Louis XIV (of *France*). [Called **Le Grand** (lę grăn), "the Great," and **le Grand Monarque,** meaning "the Great Monarch"; also **Le Roi Soleil,** meaning "the Sun King."] b. at St.-Germain-en-Laye, France, Sept. 5, 1638; d. at Versailles, Sept. 1, 1715. King of France (1643–1715); son of Louis XIII and Anne of Austria. He ascended the throne under the guardianship of his mother, who chose Cardinal Mazarin as her chief minister. The early years of his reign were marked by the end of the Thirty Years' War with the Treaty of Westphalia (1648), the Wars of the Fronde (1648–53), and the cession by Spain of Rousillon in the Peace of the Pyrenees (1659). He was declared of age at 14, but despite popular objection to him retained Mazarin in office until the cardinal's death in 1661, when he assumed personal control of the government. Not once during his 73-year reign did he convene the States-General. He assumed the direction of affairs at a time when the policy inaugurated by Richelieu and continued by Mazarin had made the Bourbons absolute at home and paramount abroad. The reforms of J. B. Colbert, who replaced Nicolas Fouquet as comptroller-general of the finances (1661–83), swelled his treasury while promoting industry and economy; and those of Louvois, his minister of war (1666–91), transformed his army into the most perfect military organization in Europe. His desire of conquest and dreams of a French universal monarchy embroiled him in numerous wars, in which his military forces were led by Turenne, Condé, Luxembourg, Catinat, Villars, Vendôme, and Vauban. His first war, the War of Devolution (1667–68), was fought with Spain on account of the Spanish Netherlands, which he claimed through his wife Maria Theresa, daughter of Philip IV of Spain, whom he had married in 1660. It was ended by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, and resulted in the acquisition of a number of fortified towns on the Belgian frontier. His second war (1672–78) was directed against Holland supported by the Empire, Spain, Brandenburg, and Sweden, and resulted in the acquisition of territory from Spain and Austria at the peace of Nijmegen. In 1681 he annexed Strasburg and other cities on the Rhine. His third war, the War of the League of Augsburg (1688–97), was with England, the Netherlands, the Empire, Spain, and Savoy, and concerned the Palatinate, to which he laid claim. It was unsuccessful, and was ended by the peace of Ryswick, by

which Alsace and Strasbourg were formally ceded to France. His fourth war (1701–14) concerned the succession in Spain, whose throne he claimed for his grandson, Philip of Anjou. This war, the great War of the Spanish Succession, he fought, after 1703, almost single-handed against the bulk of Europe. Faced by such generals as Marlborough and Eugene, the French suffered the great defeats of Blenheim (1704), Ramillies (1706), Oudenarde (1708), and Malplaquet (1709). The peace of Utrecht (1713) and of Rastatt and Baden (1714) secured Spain for his grandson, Philip V, but left Louis with an exhausted treasury and a broken army. As a result of these wars, of the fiscal policy which he introduced after the death of Colbert, and of his bigoted and intolerant policy, including the revocation (1685) of the Edict of Nantes, toward the Huguenots, which drove 50,000 families from France, the country was prostrated, and the way prepared for the French Revolution. The reign of Louis XIV, the longest in European history, has been styled the Augustan Age of France, and certainly the flowering of the arts and the magnificence of the court are unparalleled. Louis is famous for his dictum, "L'état c'est moi" (I am the state), but, while he did possess absolute power, it was through his capable ministers that he succeeded so well in the middle period of his reign. The king's mistresses, Mademoiselle de la Vallière, Madame de Montespan, and Madame de Maintenon, all influenced him greatly.

Louis XV (of *France*). [Called **Le Bien-Aimé,** meaning "the Well-Beloved."] b. at Versailles, France, Feb. 15, 1710; d. there, May 10, 1774. King of France (1715–74); successor and great-grandson of Louis XIV, his grandfather, father, and two older brothers having died during the long reign of Louis XIV. During his minority the government was administered by the Duke of Orléans, and in this period occurred (1718–20) the Mississippi Scheme of John Law. Declared of age in 1723, in 1725 he married Marie Leszczyńska, daughter of Stanislas, the dethroned king of Poland. On the death of the Duke of Orléans in 1723, the Duke of Bourbon was appointed prime minister. He was in 1726 superseded by André Hercule de Fleury, the king's ex-tutor, after whose death in 1743, the government was conducted by appointees of the king's mistresses, Madame Pompadour and Madame Du Barry. As a result of French participation in the War of the Polish Succession, France obtained Lorraine at the Treaty of Vienna (1735). In 1741 Louis joined the coalition against Maria Theresa of Austria and was a party to the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748. This brought nothing to France despite what were popularly thought to be military successes. In 1754 hostilities broke out between the French and the English in America without any declaration of war, and in 1756 he became involved in the Seven Years' War as the ally of Maria Theresa and Russia against Prussia and England. By the treaty of Paris (1763), he lost Canada, Louisiana, and India and at his death left the kingdom impoverished, oppressed, and discontented. Louis' reign saw the growth of deistic thinking among the intellectuals, who were often highly critical of the government. Popular unrest and hatred of the monarchy grew constantly, not at all stilled by the attitude summed up in the saying (which might have been Louis') "Après moi, le déluge" (After me, the flood). The financial manipulations of the court, apparently joined in by the king, began with Law and culminated in an attempt to corner the grain market at a time when starvation was rife. At the same time such political moves as the abolition of the parlements in favor of a group of unpopular, though efficient, courts served merely to prime the coming explosion.

Louis XVI (of *France*). b. at Versailles, France, Aug. 23, 1754; guillotined at Paris, Jan. 21, 1793. King of France (1774–92); grandson of Louis XV. He married (1770) Marie Antoinette, daughter of Maria Theresa of Austria, who was at first extremely popular, but afterward incurred the dislike of the people, and whose influence was exerted for the maintenance of the system of favoritism which prevailed at the court. On ascending the throne in 1774, he appointed Turgot minister of finance. The finances were in extreme disorder, dating from the closing years of the reign of Louis XIV, and the temper of the nation had been roused by the waste and incompetence under Louis XV. Turgot began a series of reforms which were opposed by the nobility and the clergy, and was superseded by Necker in 1777. Louis recognized the independence of the U.S. in 1778, and sent an army and a fleet to their support, which materially assisted in securing the peace of Paris between the U.S. and Great Britain in 1783. France concluded a separate treaty with Great Britain in the same year. On the conclusion of peace, the French troops which had been employed in America returned enthusiastic for freedom and a republican form of government. In 1781 Necker resigned, owing to the failure of the court to support his financial reforms, and Calonne became minister of finance in 1783. He gratified the court by securing new loans, but the increasing deficit compelled him to resign in 1787. He was followed by De Brienne, who advised the king to convoke the States-General, which had not met since 1614. Necker was recalled (1788), dismissed, and again recalled (1789). The States-General convened at Versailles in May, 1789, and enabled the nation to give expression to the revolutionary tendencies which had been fostered by generations of misrule. The weak and vacillating king, acting on the advice of his queen, refused, until too late, to grant the demands of the popular party, but could not be induced to adopt energetic measures to resist them. The third estate, inviting the other estates to join it, established itself as the National Assembly and, when forced to adjourn, took the Tennis Court Oath (June 20, 1789) to force a constitution from the king. In October, the Parisian mob stormed out of Paris and swept into Versailles, and Louis, under semi-arrest by the troops of Lafayette, was brought back to Paris; the States-General joined him there. During the next year and a half the Assembly gradually transformed itself, under the leadership of the radical groups in its membership, into the Legislative Assembly, forcing a constitution on the king. In June, 1791, Louis attempted to flee with his family to the support of loyal troops in the northeast, but the party was recognized and arrested at Varennes and returned to Paris. Thenceforward Louis was regarded with extreme suspicion and every effort was made, in the name of the Revolution, to keep him from escaping and reëstablishing the monarchy on the old basis. When, in addition, the other monarchs threatened to come to Louis' support, the king's fate was sealed. The outbreak (April, 1792) of the War of the First Coalition caused much ill feeling and in June the Tuileries was attacked by the mob. Again in August the mob stormed the palace, this time massacring the king's Swiss Guard. In September, the monarchy was abolished by the National Convention elected under the constitution, and a republic was declared. The king and his family had been moved to the Temple in August, and in December Louis went on trial before the Convention for treason. On January 16, 1793, he was sentenced to death by a one-vote majority and on January 21, he was guillotined.

Louis XVII (of *France*). [Called **Louis Charles de France.**] b. at Versailles, France, March 27, 1785; d. in the Temple, Paris, June 8, 1795. Titular king of France; second son of Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette. He became dauphin in 1789, was imprisoned with his family in the Temple in 1792, and was proclaimed king by the émigrés on the execution of his father in 1793. He died in prison, reputedly because of ill treatment by his jailers. The death of the dauphin-king, made mysterious by his burial in an unmarked grave, resulted in many claims in later years by impostors that they were the dauphin. None of the claims were ever substantiated.

Louis XVIII (of *France*). [Full name, **Louis Stanislas Xavier**; called **Louis le Désiré** (lę dā.zē.rā).] b. at Versailles, France, Nov. 17, 1755; d. at Paris, Sept. 16, 1824. King of France (1814–24); younger brother of Louis XVI. Known as the Count of Provence during the monarchy, he was involved in several intrigues, probably the result of his being heir to the throne until 1781. He remained at Paris after 1789, possibly hoping to replace Louis XVI as king under a constitution. He emigrated in 1791, and assumed the royal title on the death of Louis XVII in 1795. His life for the next 20 years was one of intrigue, and flight from Napoleon's ubiquitous armies. He ascended the throne on the fall of Napoleon in 1814, and promulgated a constitution based on the English

model. He was expelled by Napoleon in March, 1815, during the Hundred Days, and was restored by the allied armies in June, 1815. His reign was one of moderation and prudence, but as he aged he fell more and more under the influence of the ultraroyalist party.

Louis I (of *Germany*) (lō'is, lō'i). See **Louis I** (of the *Holy Roman Empire*).

Louis II (of *Germany*). [German, **Ludwig der Deutsche.**] b. c804; d. at Frankfort, Germany, Aug. 28, 876. King of Germany (843–876); son of the emperor Louis I. On the death of his father he united with his brother Charles I of France (later the emperor Charles II) against Lothair, whom they defeated at the battle of Fontenoy in 841. By the treaty of Verdun in 843, which finally settled the dispute as to the division between the brothers, he received the whole of Germany E of the Rhine, as well as Mainz, Spires, and Worms on the W. He is commonly regarded as the founder of the German kingdom.

Louis III (of *Germany*). b. at Ottingen, 893; d. 911. King of Germany (900–911); son of the emperor Arnulf. He acceded to the throne at the age of six, and the government was conducted chiefly by Hatto, archbishop of Mainz. During his reign Germany was devastated by the Magyars or Hungarians. He was the last of the Carolingians in Germany.

Louis I (of the *Holy Roman Empire*). [Called **le Pieux,** meaning "the Pious," and **le Débonnaire,** meaning "the Debonair."] b. at Chasseneuil, France, 778; d. on an island in the Rhine, near Mainz, June 20, 840. Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire (814–840); son of Charlemagne, whom he succeeded. He established (817) an order of succession in accordance with which his eldest son Lothair was to inherit the imperial title with Austrasia and the greater part of Germany, while the rest of the empire was to be divided among his younger sons Pepin and Louis. He married a second wife, Judith of Bavaria, in 819, and in 829 modified the order of succession adopted in 817 in such a manner as to give Charles (later known as Charles the Bald), a child born in 823 of his second marriage, Alamannia, with the title of king. The three elder sons revolted in consequence, and he was compelled to surrender by the defection of his troops on the Field of Lies, near Colmar, in Alsace, in 833. He was later liberated by his son Louis and was restored to the throne in 834.

Louis II (of the *Holy Roman Empire*). b. c822; d. in Italy, Aug. 12, 875. Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire (855–875); son of the emperor Lothair I, whom he succeeded in Italy after being joint ruler with him from 850. He was crowned king of Lorraine by the pope in 872, in opposition to his uncles Charles the Bald and Louis II (Louis the German), the throne of Lorraine having been vacated by the death of his brother Lothair in 869.

Louis III (of the *Holy Roman Empire*). [Called **the Blind.**] b. c880; d. in Provence, September, 928. Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire (901–905); son of Boso, king of Provence. He acceded to the throne of Provence in 890, was crowned emperor in 901, and was deposed in 905 by Berengar I of Italy, by whom he was blinded and sent back to Provence.

Louis IV (of the *Holy Roman Empire*). [Called **the Bavarian.**] b. c1287; d. near Munich, Oct. 11, 1347. Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire (1314–47); son of Louis II, Duke of Bavaria. He was opposed by Frederick, Duke of Austria, whom he made prisoner at the battle of Mühldorf in 1322. He was crowned emperor in 1328, climaxing a struggle with the pope over the right of the secular princes to choose an emperor. He declared John XXII deposed and set up Nicholas V as pope. In 1338 the electoral princes met at Rense, where they adopted resolutions to the effect that the emperor derived his right to the German and imperial crowns by virtue of his election by the electoral princes, independent of any coronation by the pope.

Louis II (of *Monaco*). [Full name, **Louis II Honoré Charles Antoine de Grimaldi,** Prince **de Monaco.**] b. at Baden-Baden, Germany, July 12, 1870; d. at Monaco, May 9, 1949. Head (1922–49) of the House of Monaco; son of Albert I of Monaco. He was a major general in the French army.

Louis (lwē), **Georges.** b. at Épernay, Marne, France, March 21, 1847; d. at Paris, April 7, 1917. French diplomat, recalled (1913) by Raymond Poincaré as ambassador to Russia because of his disagreement with czarist support of pan-Slavism. He had been ambassador to St. Petersburg since 1909.

Louis (lō'is), **Joe.** [Original name **Joseph Louis Barrow.**] b. at Lafayette, Ala., May 13, 1914—. American prize fighter. He attended grammar school and the Duffield School at Detroit, Mich. At Detroit, where his family had moved (1926), he learned boxing and attracted attention (1932–33) by becoming Golden Gloves light-heavyweight champion. After he won (1934) the National Amateur Athletic Association championship, he became a professional. In the next three years, Louis suffered only one defeat, a knockout (1936) in 12 rounds by former heavyweight champion Max Schmeling; but he defeated all other championship contenders, including the former champions Max Baer, Primo Carnera, and Jack Sharkey, decisively and spectacularly with a devastating two-handed attack combined with a relentless forward movement and an expressionless face, even at the height of action, that won him such epithets as "the Brown Bomber" and "the Dark Destroyer." On June 22, 1937, he knocked out heavyweight champion James J. Braddock in the eighth round at Chicago. He was the second Negro (Jack Johnson was the first) to hold the world's heavyweight championship. In the succeeding 13 years (which were interrupted by more than four years of service in the U.S. army during World War II), Louis defended his title 24 times, more than any previous champion had done, meeting every challenger and scoring 21 knockouts, including one in the first round over Max Schmeling (1938). Louis retired in 1949, but because of financial difficulties soon returned to the ring. His campaign to recapture the championship held, after his abdication, by Ezzard Charles, was ended when Louis, by then well past 35 years of age, was knocked out by a young boxer, Rocky Marciano, in 1951. His autobiography, *My Life Story*, was published in 1947.

Louis (lwē), **Pierre.** See **Louÿs, Pierre.**

Louis, Pierre Charles Alexandre. b. at Aï, Marne, France, 1787; d. at Paris, 1872. French physician.

Louisa Chick (lō.ē'zą chik), **Mrs.** See **Chick, Mrs. Louisa.**

Louisa Ulrica (of *Sweden*) (lō.ē'zą ůl.rē'ką). b. July 24, 1720; d. July 16, 1782. Queen of Sweden (1751–71); wife of Adolphus Frederick of Sweden, and sister of Frederick II of Prussia (Frederick the Great). She was a patron of art and science.

Louisbourg (lō'is.bėrg). A former name of **Harrisburg,** Pa.

Louisbourg, Fortress of. [Also, **Fort Louisbourg** or **Louisburg.**] Ruined fortress on the coast of Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia. It was built by the French after the peace of Utrecht (1713), besieged and taken by a New England force under William Pepperell on June 17, 1745, restored in 1748, and again besieged and taken by the British under Jeffrey Amherst on July 27, 1758. It is now in a national historic park (area, ab. 340 acres).

Louisburg (lō'is.bėrg). Town in N North Carolina, county seat of Franklin County, on the Tar River ab. 25 mi. NE of Raleigh: lumber and agricultural products. 2,545 (1950).

Louisburg. [French, **Louisbourg.**] Small town on E shore of the S peninsula of Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia, Canada: site of the Fortress of Louisbourg. 1,120 (1951).

Louis Charles de France. See **Louis XVII** (of *France*).

Louis dei Franchi (lō'is dā'ē fräng'kē). See **Franchi, Fabian** and **Louis dei.**

Louis de la Mobile (lō'i. dę lą mō.bēl'), **Fort.** See under **Condé, Fort.**

Louise (lō.ēz'). [German, **Luise;** full name, **Auguste Wilhelmine Amalie Luise.**] b. at Hanover, Germany, March 10, 1776; d. at Hohenzieritz, in Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Germany, July 19, 1810. Queen of Prussia; wife of Frederick William III. She won great popularity when she urged the king to take a strong stand during the Napoleonic Wars.

Louise. Opera in four acts by Gustave Charpentier, with a libretto by the composer, first produced at Paris in 1900.

Louise, Lake. Lake in SW Alberta, Canada, in Banff National Park, in a mountain valley in the Canadian Rockies. Overlooking the lake is a tourist hotel. Elevation, ab. 5,680 ft.; length, ab. 1½ mi.

Louise of Savoy (są.voi'). b. at Pont-d'Ain, France, 1476; d. c1531. Mother of Francis I of France and Margaret of Navarre. She was twice regent, and negotiated the peace of Cambrai ("Ladies' Peace") in 1529.

Louiseville (lö.ēz'vil). Town in S Quebec, Canada, county seat of Maskinongé County, N of Lake St. Pierre, a widening of the St. Lawrence River. 4,088 (1951).

Louisiade Archipelago (lö.ē.zi.ad'). Archipelago in the S Pacific, SE of New Guinea. From 1888 to 1906 it was a British colony; it is now part of the Australian Territory of Papua. Gold was mined on the largest of the islands, Tagula, before the Japanese occupation during World War II. Area, ab. 800 sq. mi.

Louisiana (lö.ē.zi.an'ą, lö"i.zi-). [Called the **"Pelican State"**; also, the **"Creole State."**] State of the S United States, bounded by Arkansas on the N, Mississippi on the E and NE, the Gulf of Mexico on the SE and S, and Texas on the W. It is partly separated from Texas by the Sabine, and from Mississippi by the Mississippi and Pearl rivers.

Population, Area, and Political Divisions. Louisiana is divided for administrative purposes into 64 parishes (the appellation "parish" goes back to the early Spanish religious divisions of the area). The state sends eight representatives to Congress, and has ten electoral votes. Leading cities are Alexandria, Baton Rouge, Lake Charles, Monroe, New Orleans, and Shreveport. Capital, Baton Rouge; area, 45,177 sq. mi. (48,523 sq. mi., including inland water); pop. 2,683,516 (1950). The state ranks 30th in area, and 21st (on a basis of the 1950 census) in population.

Terrain and Climate. Louisiana is generally level, in part occupied by swamps and alluvial lands, the highest point in the state being 535 ft., in the NW part. The Mississippi, after forming a portion of the E boundary, flows through the SE part of the state for ab. 300 mi. Levees along its banks guard against floods. Among its tributaries are the Red River, flowing into it diagonally from the NW, and the Ouachita or Washita, flowing NE. Many of the smaller tributary streams, called bayous, are of value in helping to drain off flood waters and for navigation. The state has close to 5,000 mi. of navigable waterways. There are many lakes, Lake Pontchartrain (ab. 600 sq. mi.), the largest and best known, being connected by canal with the Mississippi and by Lake Borgne with the Gulf of Mexico. Because of its location on the Gulf the state has a subtropical climate.

Industry, Agriculture, and Trade. The state's fertile soil makes agriculture its chief industry. It leads all other states in the production of sugar cane and rice. Its most valuable crop is cotton. Other crops of importance are sweet potatoes, strawberries, and pecans. There is much trapping of fur-bearing animals, particularly muskrat, and Louisiana leads the states in fur production. The state is rich in forests, particularly cypress and oak, and lumbering is an important occupation. Fisheries along the coast are also important, especially for their shrimp and oysters. Louisiana produces sugar, cottonseed products, petroleum, cotton textiles, apparel, industrial alcohol, and lumber products. Oil refineries, sawmills, and metalworks are important. Shreveport, Baton Rouge, and New Orleans are the principal manufacturing cities. New Orleans is one of the nation's most important ports and an air and rail center as well. The state is rich in sulfur, petroleum, and salt, but also has supplies of natural gas and natural gasoline.

History. The area that now comprises the state was probably explored by De Soto (1541) and by Marquette (1673). La Salle first took possession (1682) of Louisiana for France, as part of a far larger area comprising the whole of the Mississippi River basin, naming it after Louis XIV. The first major settlement in what is now Louisiana was made (1718) at New Orleans. The colony was ceded by France to Spain in 1762, except for the region E of the Mississippi, which went (1763) to Great Britain. The Spanish took complete possession in 1769, holding the region until 1800, when it was returned to France. As part of the Louisiana Purchase it was sold (1803) by France to the U.S. The territory of Orleans was set up in 1804. Louisiana was admitted to the Union (as the 18th state) on April 30, 1812. The state was the scene of the final battle of the War of 1812, in which Andrew Jackson defeated the British at New Orleans (before news reached New Orleans that the treaty ending the war had already been signed). Louisiana seceded from the Union on Jan. 26, 1861, and there were various Civil War battles in the state. New Orleans was captured (1862) by Admiral Farragut and General Butler, and much of the state was taken by Union forces in 1863. The state rejoined the Union on July 18, 1868, having nullified secession and abolished slavery in 1864.

Culture. Louisiana is predominantly rural in character, although ab. 55 percent of its population was urban in 1950. Negroes represent a large proportion of its population. The most notable feature of its culture is the still-evident influence of the French and Spanish element (called Creoles). In addition to the many white persons of French and Spanish ancestry, there are Creole Negroes, persons of mixed Negro and Creole blood. Also represented in the population are descendants (called Cajuns) of ab. 4,000 Acadians expelled from Nova Scotia in the 1750's. French is still the language in many places. In the early 1900's many Italians came to work in the strawberry fields. In its culture, New Orleans is still to some extent a French and Spanish city, whose inhabitants still continue many of the old customs of their ancestors. It is known for its Vieux Carré (literally, "Old Square," the early town), the extravagant gaiety of its annual Mardi Gras festival, its historic buildings, and its fine foods and liquors. Many artists have had their studios in the city. At Baton Rouge is the grave of Huey P. Long, former governor of the state and one-time U.S. senator. Not far from Baton Rouge is the U.S. Leprosarium, the nation's only hospital devoted entirely to the treatment of leprosy. Among the state's institutions of higher learning are the state-supported Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, at Baton Rouge, with the School of Medicine located in New Orleans, and a junior college in Thibodaux; Tulane University (including Sophie Newcomb College, for women), at New Orleans; Loyola University, at New Orleans. The state motto is "Union, Justice, Confidence." The state flower is the magnolia.

Louisiana. City in N Missouri, in Pike County. 4,389 (1950).

Louisiana Purchase. Territory which the U.S. in 1803, under Thomas Jefferson's administration, acquired by purchase from France, then under the government of Napoleon as first consul. The price was 15 million dollars. The purchase consisted of New Orleans and a vast tract extending westward from the Mississippi River to the Rocky Mountains, and from the Gulf of Mexico to British America. The states of Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Oklahoma, and most of Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, and Montana lie within the area of the Louisiana Purchase.

Louisiana Purchase Exposition. See **St. Louis World's Fair.**

Louis Napoleon (lö'i ną.pō'lē.ọn, -pōl'yọn). See **Napoleon III**; also **Napoléon, Louis.**

Louis of Nassau (nas'ô). See **Nassau-Dillenberg, Count Louis of.**

Louis Philippe (lö'i fi.lēp'; French, lwē fē.lēp). [Called **Roi Citoyen** (rwa sē.twa.yan'), meaning "Citizen King."] b. at Paris, Oct. 6, 1773; d. at Claremont, England, Aug. 26, 1850. King of the French (1830–48); son of Louis Philippe Joseph, Duke of Orléans (known during the French Revolution as Philippe Égalité). He was a descendant on his father's side of Philippe, Duke of Orléans, second son of Louis XIII, and on his mother's side of a son born to Louis XIV and Madame de Montespan. Until 1785 he was known as the Duke of Valois, and subsequently as the Duke of Chartres. When the Revolution came, he joined, as did his father, the movement for freedom. He became a member (1790) of the Jacobin club and his devotion to the events of the day caused him

to be looked upon with favor by the members of the National Assembly. He was commissioned in the revolutionary army, fought at Valmy and at Jemappes, and was with Dumouriez at the defeat at Neerwinden (March 18, 1793). He joined with Dumouriez in the abortive attempt at counterrevolution and fled with him to the Austrians. There for a time he went under an assumed name to avoid the anger of the émigré royalists, but the execution of his father (November, 1793) in the Reign of Terror made him Duke of Orléans. He refused, however, to join in any intrigues aimed at making him king and decided to travel. After spending some time in Scandinavia, he left (1796) for the U.S., where he traveled through New England, the Mississippi region, and the Great Lakes. After Napoleon's coup of 1799, he returned to Europe, living in England and then in Italy. There he married (1809) Maria Amelia, daughter of Ferdinand IV of Naples. With Napoleon's fall (1814) he returned to France after an exile of more than 20 years, was confirmed as an army officer, and reëstablished his reconciliation with Louis XVIII. His liberal sympathies in the House of Peers led to two more years of exile (1815–17) in England, but he soon returned to France to live the life of a member of the upper middle-class, building a fortune by investment, having his children educated in the public schools, and otherwise acting the part of a liberal nobleman. During the Revolution of 1830, when Charles X was overthrown, Louis Philippe was selected by Thiers, Lafayette, and other liberal monarchists as "King of the French, by the grace of God and the will of the people," as the confirmation by the Chamber of Deputies in August read. The conduct of the several parties concerned, Louis Philippe included, indicated that kingship was a substitute choice, since the establishment of a republic was impossible because of the antirepublican sentiments of the other European countries. The course of the "July Monarchy" thus established led from liberalism to absolutism. French foreign policy deteriorated from a thorough understanding with France's neighbors to an attempt to reassert (1846) Bourbon ascendancy in Spain and alienation of Great Britain and Belgium. Faced with Bonapartist intrigues on the one hand and with the rise of a strong socialistic movement on the other, he drifted slowly to a policy that alienated large blocs of Frenchmen. The ascendancy of Guizot after 1840 led inevitably to the February Revolution of 1848 and the establishment of a republic. Louis Philippe abdicated, left the palace quietly, and reached England with his wife with nothing but the clothes on their backs. They were provided with an estate by Queen Victoria, and Louis Philippe died there some two years later.

Louis Philippe Robert, Duc **d'Orléans** (lwē fē.lēp rō.ber, dük dôr.lā.äⁿ). Full name of **Orléans, Philippe, Duc d'.**

Louis Salvator (sal.vā'tor). [German, **Ludwig Salvator**; title, Archduke of **Austria.**] b. at Florence, Italy, Aug. 4, 1847; d. at Castle Brandeis, Germany, Oct. 12, 1915. Austrian writer and traveler; son of Leopold II, Grand Duke of Tuscany. He wrote and illustrated numerous geographical works, most of which were published anonymously. Among his works are *Die Balearen* (7 vols., 1869–91), *Die Liparischen Inseln* (1897), and *Los Angeles in Süd-Californien* (1885).

Louisville (lö'i.vil). [Called the **"Falls City"**; former name, **Falls of the Ohio.**] City in N Kentucky, county seat of Jefferson County, at the falls of the Ohio River: largest city in the state. It is the center of the U.S. veneer industry and one of the principal markets for hardwoods and tobacco. It has manufactures of furniture, paint, varnish, machinery, leather, shoes, metal products, cement, bricks, tile, flour, whiskey, and tobacco products. It is the seat of the Louisville Presbyterian Theological Seminary, the University of Louisville, the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Ursuline College, Nazareth College, and other educational institutions. Churchill Downs, the scene of the annual Kentucky Derby, is situated here. Louisville was the birthplace of Ellen Churchill Semple and Louis Dembitz Brandeis. Settled c1773, it was incorporated in 1828. Pop. of city, 369,129 (1950); of urbanized area, 472,736 (1950).

Louisville (lö'is.vil). City in E central Mississippi, county seat of Winston County. 5,282 (1950).

Louisville. Village in E Ohio, in Stark County. 3,801 (1950).

Louisville. Former name of **Ottumwa,** Iowa.

Louis William I (of *Baden*) (lö'is, lö'i, wil'yąm). b. at Paris, April 8, 1655; d. at Rastatt, Baden, Germany, Jan. 4, 1707. Margrave of Baden. He fought with distinction against the Turks (1683–91), and against the French in the War of the Spanish Succession.

Loukouchiao Incident (lö'kö'chou'). [Also, **Marco Polo Bridge Incident.**] Incident on the Sino-Manchurian border on the night of July 7, 1937, when Japanese troops on night maneuvers clashed with Chinese, generally recognized as the spark that marked the beginning of the Sino-Japanese War.

Loulé (lō.le'). Town and *concelho* (commune) in S Portugal, in the province of Algarve, district of Faro, NW of Faro: remains of a Moorish castle, numerous picturesque churches and convents; agricultural trade. Pop. of concelho, 51,900 (1940); of town, 16,585 (1940).

Lounsbury (lounz'ber''i, -bėr.i), **Thomas Raynesford.** b. at Ovid, N.Y., Jan. 1, 1838; d. April 9, 1915. American scholar and critic. He was an instructor (1870–71) and professor (1871 *et seq.*) of English at Yale. Among his works are *A History of the English Language* (1879), *Life of James Fenimore Cooper* (1882), *Studies in Chaucer* (1891), *Shakespearean Wars* (1901–06), *Shakespeare and Voltaire* (1902), *The Standard of Pronunciation in English* (1904), and *English Spelling and Spelling Reform* (1909).

Louny (lō'ni). [German, **Laun.**] Town in Czechoslovakia, in the *kraj* (region) of Ústi, in NW Bohemia, on the Ohře (Eger) River ab. 40 mi. NW of Prague. It has sugar, porcelain, and machine factories. 11,447 (1947).

Loup (löp). River in E central Nebraska, flowing generally E to join the Platte just E of Columbus, Neb. It has three principal headstreams, known as the North, Middle, and South Loup rivers. Length, to headstream, ab. 290 mi.

Loupgarou (lö.gȧ.rö). Leader of the giants in François Rabelais's *Gargantua and Pantagruel.*

Lourdes (lörd). Town in SW France, in the department of Hautes-Pyrénées, situated at the foot of the Pyrenees ab. 13 mi. SW of Tarbes. It is a tourist center, but has become more famous as a place of pilgrimage since a 14-year-old shepherdess, Bernadette Soubirous (Saint Bernadette), was believed to have had (1858) several miraculous visions of the Holy Virgin here. A huge basilica was consecrated (1876) near the grotto where the vision is said to have appeared. The town is visited by hundreds of thousands of pilgrims annually. There is an old castle, situated on a road above the river. 13,974 (1946).

Lourenço Marques (lō.ren'sō mär'kęs; Portuguese, lō.rān'sō mär'kēsh). [Also, **Lorenzo Marques.**] Town in SE Africa, the capital of the Portuguese colony of Mozambique, situated on Delagoa Bay ab. 70 mi. N of the border of the Union of South Africa, in a district of the same name. It is connected by rail with Johannesburg, Union of South Africa, and is one of the major ports for the transportation and shipping of supplies and machinery to the gold fields and industries of Johannesburg. The commerce with the Union of South Africa has paid for the development of the port, which has been carried out largely by South African interests. The town is also the site of an airport. Pop. of town and suburbs, 69,861 (1940), including non-native pop. 24,791 (1940).

Lourinhã (lō.rē.nyäⁿ'). Town and *concelho* (commune) in W Portugal, in the province of Estremadura, district of Lisboa, situated near the Atlantic coast NW of Lisbon: sardine and lobster fisheries. Pop. of concelho, 19,461 (1940); of town, 9,654 (1940).

Lousã (lō.säⁿ'). Town and *concelho* (commune) in C Portugal, in the province of Beira Litoral, district of Coimbra, in the mountains SE of Coimbra: paper industry; churches and palaces in Renaissance and baroque style; resort and tourist center. Pop. of concelho, 14,525 (1940); of town, 8,201 (1940).

Louth (louth). Municipal borough and market town in E central England, in Lincolnshire, in the Parts of Lindsey, ab. 24 mi. NE of Lincoln, ab. 141 mi. N of London by rail. It has a large cattle market. 11,128 (1951).

Louth. [Irish, **Lughmhaighe.**] Maritime county in NE Irish Republic, in Leinster province. It is bounded on the N by County Armagh (Northern Ireland), on the NE by Carlingford Lough and County Down (Northern Ireland), on the E by the Irish Sea, on the S and SW by County Meath, and on the NW by County Monaghan. The coastline is low and sandy, and indented by Dundalk Bay and several smaller bays. The surface is generally level or rolling except in the NE part, where it rises to an elevation of 1,935 ft. The soil is generally fertile. Crops raised are chiefly potatoes, oats, barley, and wheat. Dairy cattle, sheep, and pigs are also raised. Fisheries are important along the coast. County seat, Dundalk; area, ab. 317 sq. mi.; pop. 68,747 (1951).

Louvain (lö.vaṅ). [Flemish, **Leuven, Loven**; German, **Löwen.**] City in C Belgium, in the province of Brabant, on the Dyle River ab. 15 mi. E of Brussels: metalworking and foodstuff industries; brewery; lace manufactures; agricultural trade. 36,640 (1947).

Chief Buildings. There is a university established in 1425 by Duke John IV of Brabant. The university library was destroyed in the German invasion of 1914, rebuilt (1921–26) by gifts from the U.S. and other nations, and again destroyed in World War II. Over 900,000 volumes, manuscripts, incunabula, and documents were lost. The town hall, in rich Gothic style, was built in the period 1448–63. The Church of Saint Peter (1425–97), damaged in 1914, contains paintings by the Flemish master Dierick Bouts, iron and brass work by Jan Matsys. There are other medieval churches, such as Saint Quentin, Saint Michael, Saint Jacques, Saint Gertrude, and various secular buildings of the same period, most of which were heavily damaged during World War II.

History. Louvain became important in the 11th and 12th centuries as the residence of the counts of Louvain, later the dukes of Brabant. It became one of the centers of the Flanders wool trade and cloth industry, and had a powerful weavers' guild. It participated in the revolt of the towns of Flanders in the 14th century. The weavers surrendered to the duke in 1383 and many subsequently emigrated to Holland and England.

Louverture or **L'Ouverture** (lö.vėr.tür), **Dominique François.** See **Toussaint Louverture, Dominique François.**

Louvet de Couvray (lö.ve dę kō.vrā), **Jean Baptiste.** b. at Paris, June 11, 1760; d. there, Aug. 25, 1797. French revolutionist and novelist, a deputy to the National Convention in 1792. His adherence to the Girondists led to his fleeing from Paris in 1793 but he later returned and was a member and secretary of the Council of Five Hundred. He wrote the novel *Les Amours du chevalier de Faublas* (1787–89).

Louvière (lö.vyer), **La.** See **La Louvière.**

Louviers (lö.vyā). Town in NW France, in the department of Eure, on the Eure River ab. 14 mi. SE of Rouen. It has important textile manufactures, particularly of woolens. The center of town was severely damaged in World War II. 9,642 (1946).

Louvois (lö.vwȧ), Marquis **de.** [Title of **François Michel Letellier** (or **Le Tellier**).] b. at Paris, Jan. 18, 1641; d. July 16, 1691. French statesman, minister of war (1666–91) under Louis XIV. He organized the first French standing army.

Louvre (lövr). Castle (at Paris) of the kings of France from or before the 13th century, and the chief royal palace until Louis XIV built Versailles. The existing palace was begun by Francis I, whose chief architect was Pierre Lescot, in 1541, and was extended (additions being designed by Jacques Lemercier, Louis Levau, and others) by his successors down to Louis XIV, who added much, including the imposing east front, designed by Claude Perrault, with its celebrated Corinthian colonnade, 570 ft. long, with 28 pairs of coupled columns. Napoleon I made some additions, to which Napoleon III added very largely; and a large section of the north wing was rebuilt after it had been burned by the Commune. The whole forms one of the most extensive and historically interesting buildings in the world. The façade on the west side of the court ranks as perhaps the most perfect example of the style of the early French Renaissance; the additions of Catherine de Médicis are also architecturally important. Those of Napoleon III, designed by Visconti and Lefuel, are of great richness, with profuse use of sculpture. In the interior the splendid Galerie d'Apollon, rebuilt by Louis XIV, is one of the few apartments which retain their original aspect. A great part of the interior has been occupied since 1793 by the famous museum, and successive governments have employed the best artists at their command for its decoration.

Louw (lō), **N. P. van Wijk.** b. 1906—. South African poet and essayist. His volumes *Alleenspraak* (Soliloquy, 1935), *Die Halve Kring* (The Half Circle, 1937), and *Gestaltes en Dieren* (Figures and Animals, 1942) display a fine, dynamic, and individualistic poetic art. The epic *Raka* (1941) deals with the destructive power of evil. A remarkable chorus play on the Lord's judgment of the Great Trek is *Die Dieper Reg* (The Inner Justice, 1938). His penetrating essays are collected in *Berigte te Velde* (Field Information, 1939) and *en Loyal Verset* (Loyal Resistance, 1939). He is the editor of the literary quarterly *Standpunte.*

Louÿs (lwē), **Pierre.** [Pseudonym of **Pierre Louis.**] b. at Ghent, Belgium, Dec. 10, 1870; d. at Paris, June 4, 1925. French poet and novelist. Author of *Les Chansons de Bilitis* (1894), *Aphrodite* (1896), *La Femme et le pantin* (1898), and *Les Adventures du Roi Pausole* (1901). He was the founder of the literary reviews *La Conque* (1891) and *Le Centaure* (1895, with André Gide, Paul Valéry, and Henri de Régnier). Learned, particularly in classical literature of the decadence, and a gifted translator, he exerted considerable influence on young talents such as Gide and Valéry. His own work, delicate and licentious, has enjoyed double popularity as literature and as erotica.

Lovat (lo.vät'). River in the U.S.S.R., in the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, flowing N into Lake Ilmen opposite Novgorod. Length, ab. 335 mi.

Lovat (luv'ạt), 12th Baron. Title of **Fraser, Simon** (1667–1747).

Lovćen or **Lovchen** (lôv'chen), **Mount.** Fortified mountain near the former Montenegrin capital of Cetinje which was the key defense point against the Austrian invasion of Montenegro late in 1915 during World War I. Elevation, ab. 5,700 ft.

Love. Play by J. Sheridan Knowles, produced in 1839.

Love à la Mode. Farce by Charles Macklin, written in 1759 and printed in 1793.

Love and a Bottle. Comedy by George Farquhar, produced in 1699.

Love and Business. Miscellany by George Farquhar, printed in 1702.

Love and Death and **Love and Life.** Companion paintings by George Frederick Watts.

Love and Honour. Play by Sir William D'Avenant licensed in 1634, printed in 1649, and revived with great success after the Restoration.

Love and Life. See **Love and Death.**

Love and Lucy (lō'si). Novel by Maurice Hewlett, published in 1916.

Love and Mr. Lewisham (lō'i.sham). Semiautobiographical novel by H. G. Wells, published in 1900.

Love at a Venture. Comedy by Susannah Centlivre, printed in 1706. It is founded on Corneille's *Le Galant double.*

Loveby (luv'bi). "Wild gallant" in John Dryden's play of that name.

Lovech (lō'vech). Town in NW Bulgaria, in the department of Pleven, ab. 20 mi. S of Pleven. 9,420 (1934).

Love Chase, The. Comedy by J. Sheridan Knowles, produced in 1837.

Love Chase, The. Historical novel with a psychological theme by Maurice Hewlett, published in 1905.

Lovedu (lō.vā'dō) or **Lovelu** (lō.vā'lō). See **Lobedu.**

Love for Love. Comedy by William Congreve, printed in 1695.

Love in a Forest. Play adapted from William Shakespeare's *As You Like It* by Charles Johnson in 1723.

Love in a Maze. Comedy by James Shirley, licensed in 1631. The title was borrowed by Dion Boucicault for a comedy in 1844.

Love in a Riddle. Pastoral by Colley Cibber, written in imitation of *The Beggar's Opera*, printed in 1729, and

played at the Drury Lane Theatre, London, on Jan. 7, 1729. It was later converted into *Damon and Phillida.*

Love in a Village. Comic opera with text by Isaac Bickerstaffe, produced in 1762 and printed in 1763. The music is by Arne, Handel, Galuppi, and others.

Love in a Wood, or St. James's Park (sānt jāmz'ẓez). Play by William Wycherley, produced in 1672.

Love in These Days. Novel by Alec Waugh, published in 1926.

Loveira (lō.ʙā'rä), **Carlos.** b. in Cuba, 1882; d. 1928. Cuban novelist. His works, which are autobiographical and journalistic, include *Los Ciegos* (1922) and *Juan Criollo* (1927).

Loveira (lō.vā'ra), **Vasco de.** See **Lobeira or Loveira, Vasco de.**

Lovejoy (luv'joi), **Elijah Parish.** b. at Albion, Me., Nov. 9, 1802; killed at Alton, Ill., Nov. 7, 1837. American clergyman and journalist, an opponent of slavery; brother of Owen Lovejoy. He was killed by a proslavery mob at Alton.

Lovejoy, Owen. b. at Albion, Me., Jan. 6, 1811; d. at Brooklyn, N.Y., March 25, 1864. American clergyman and antislavery politician; brother of E. P. Lovejoy. He was a member of Congress from Illinois (1857–64).

Lovel (luv'ęl). In Ben Jonson's comedy *The New Inn,* a soldier and scholar, and a chivalric lover.

Lovel. Name under which Charles Lamb describes his father, John Lamb, in his essay *Old Benchers of the Inner Temple.*

Lovelace (luv'lās), Countess of. [Title of **Augusta Ada Byron.**] b. Dec. 10, 1815; d. Nov. 29, 1852. Daughter of Lord Byron.

Lovelace. Principal male character in Samuel Richardson's novel *Clarissa Harlowe.* He is an unscrupulous libertine whose name became a synonym for characters of that nature. He is an expansion of Rowe's Lothario.

Lovelace, Francis. b. c1621; d. 1675. English official in colonial America. He was governor (1668–73) of New York, and organized (1668) regular sessions of the executive council whose minutes (until 1673) comprise the first such record ever kept at New York. He established the first merchants' exchange, attempted to introduce printing into the middle British colonies, and instituted the first continuous post road between Boston and New York.

Lovelace, Richard. b. in Kent, England, 1618; d. at London, 1658. English Cavalier poet. He was imprisoned by the Parliament in 1642, took part in the siege of Dunkerque in 1646, and was imprisoned on his return to England in 1648. Released after the king's execution, he died in poverty in the vicinity of London, his whole fortune having been spent in the Royalist cause. In 1649 he published *Lucasta* (from Lux Casta, his name for a lady said to have been Lucy Sacheverell), which was revised while he was in prison. After his death his brother collected and published his poems as *Lucasta: Posthume Poems* (1659). His name survives chiefly on account of his lyrics *To Althea from Prison* and *To Lucasta on going to the Wars,* the former containing the lines

> Stone walls do not a prison make
> Nor iron bars a cage,

and the latter the even more famous

> I could not love thee, Dear, so much,
> Loved I not Honour more.

Loveland (luv'lạnd). City in N Colorado, in Larimer County: beet-sugar refineries, and fruit and vegetable canneries. Elevation, ab. 4,982 ft.; pop. 6,773 (1950).

Lovel and Holland (luv'ęl; hol'and), 1st Baron. A title of **Perceval,** Sir **John** (1711–70).

Loveless (luv'lęs). Character in Colley Cibber's comedy *Love's Last Shift,* and in its continuation, John Vanbrugh's *The Relapse;* a debauched libertine.

Loveless, Elder. Principal male character in Francis Beaumont and John Fletcher's play *The Scornful Lady.*

Loveless, Young. Brother of the Elder Loveless in Beaumont and Fletcher's *The Scornful Lady;* a heartless, callous prodigal.

Lovell (luv'ęl). Town in N Wyoming, in Big Horn County, on the Shoshone River ab. 60 mi. W of Sheridan: beet-sugar refineries. 2,508 (1950).

Lovell, George William. b. 1804; d. at Hampstead, London, May 13, 1878. English dramatic writer. Among his plays are *The Provost of Bruges* (1836), *Love's Sacrifice* (1842), *Look before you Leap* (1846), *The Wife's Secret* (1846), and *The Trial of Love* (1852).

Lovell, Mansfield. b. at Washington, D.C., Oct. 20, 1822; d. at New York, June 1, 1884. American Civil War general in the Confederate service.

Lovell's Pond (luv'ęlz), **The Battle of.** See **Battle of Lovell's Pond, The.**

Lovel the Widower (luv'ęl). Novel by W. M. Thackeray, published in 1861.

Lovely (luv'li), **Ann.** Character in Susannah Centlivre's comedy *A Bold Stroke for a Lover;* an heiress.

Love Makes the Man, or the Fop's Fortune. Comedy by Colley Cibber, made from John Fletcher and Philip Massinger's *The Custom of the Country* and *The Elder Brother.* It was acted and printed in 1701.

Loven (lō'vęn). Flemish name of **Louvain.**

Love Nest and Other Stories, The. Collection of nine short stories by Ring Lardner, published in 1926.

Lövenich (lė'vẹ.niċh). Village in W Germany, in the *Land* (state) of North Rhine-Westphalia, British Zone, formerly in the Rhine Province, Prussia, ab. 5 mi. W of Cologne: various industries. It is in the metropolitan area of Cologne. 13,448 (1950).

Lover (luv'ėr), **Samuel.** b. at Dublin, Feb. 24, 1797; d. at St. Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands, July 6, 1868. Irish novelist, song writer, and painter. His chief novels are *Rory O'More* (1837; it was dramatized and had a run of 108 nights) and *Handy Andy* (1842). His *Songs and Ballads* were published in 1839, including "The Angel's Whisper," "The Low-backed Car," "The Four-leaved Shamrock," "Molly Bawn," "Father Molloy," and others.

Lover's Complaint, A. Poem supposedly by William Shakespeare, written probably c1594, and published with the sonnets in 1609. No evidence, internal or external, beyond ascription of the poem to him in the 1609 and 1640 editions, connects it to Shakespeare.

Lover's Life, Complaint of a. Poem inserted in the 16th-century editions of Chaucer, and attributed to him. Manuscript authority gives it to John Lydgate.

Lovers' Melancholy, The. Play by John Ford, produced in 1628 and printed in 1629.

Lover's Progress, The. Play by John Fletcher and Philip Massinger, printed in 1647.

Lovers' Quarrels. Play by King, altered from Vanbrugh's *The Mistake* in 1790.

Lover's Vows. Comedy by Elizabeth Inchbald, produced at Covent Garden Theatre, London, on Oct. 11, 1798.

Love's Contrivance, or Le Médecin Malgré lui (lẹ mād.saṅ mål.grā lwē). Comedy by Susannah Centlivre, acted and printed in 1703. It was taken from *Le Médecin malgré lui* and *Le Mariage forcé* by Molière.

Love's Cure, or the Martial Maid. Play, probably by Philip Massinger and Thomas Middleton according to some authorities (others ascribe it to Francis Beaumont and John Fletcher), altered by Massinger. It was produced c1623 and printed in 1647.

Love's Labour's Lost. Comedy by Shakespeare, produced c1595, printed in quarto in 1598. Various changes were made in it in 1597, when it was retouched for a court performance. The title is *A Pleasant Conceited Comedie called Love's Labour's Lost as it was presented before her Highness this last Christmas, Newly corrected and augmented by W. Shakespere. Imprinted 1598.* This is the first appearance of Shakespeare's name on a play's title page. There is no doubt that an earlier version existed.

Love's Last Shift, or the Fool in Fashion. Comedy by Colley Cibber, produced in January, 1694. Vanbrugh's *The Relapse* is a sequel to this.

Love's Metamorphosis. Comedy by John Lyly, published in 1601.

Loves of the Angels, The. Poem by Thomas Moore, published in 1822.

Loves of the Plants, The. Second part of the *Botanic Garden,* a versified treatise on botany, by Erasmus Darwin, published in 1789. The first part, *The Economy of Vegetation,* did not appear till 1792.

Loves of the Triangles, The. Satirical poem by George Canning and J. H. Frere, published in the *Anti-Jacobin.* It was in ridicule of Erasmus Darwin and his *Loves of the Plants.*

Loves Park (luvz). City in N Illinois, in Winnebago County: a northeastern residential suburb of Rockford. It was incorporated in 1947. Pop. 5,366 (1950).

Love's Pilgrimage. Romantic comedy by John Fletcher and another, probably written by 1612. It was printed in 1647.

Lovett (luv'ĕt), **Robert Abercrombie.** b. at Huntsville, Tex., Sept. 14, 1895—. American banker and government official. He was associated (1921 *et seq.*) with the National Bank of Commerce, and was a partner in Brown Brothers, Harriman and Company. He served as assistant secretary of war for air (1941–45), undersecretary of state (1947–49), deputy secretary of defense (1950–51), and secretary of defense (1951 *et seq.*).

Lovett, Robert Morss. b. at Boston, Dec. 25, 1870—. American professor of English literature, editor, and author. He was a member (1893 *et seq.*) of the English faculty and professor (1909 *et seq.*) at the University of Chicago. He served as a member (1921–40) of the *New Republic* editorial board, and was U.S. government secretary (1939–43) to the Virgin Islands. Author of the novels *Gresham* (1904) and *A Winged Victory* (1907), and the play *Cowards* (1917); coauthor with W. V. Moody of *A History of English Literature* (1902) and *A First View of English Literature* (1905). His other works include *Edith Wharton* (1925) and *Preface to Fiction* (1930), and several anthologies compiled with R. K. Root and Paul R. Lieder, and with Howard Mumford Jones.

Lovett, Robert Scott. b. near San Jacinto, Tex., June 22, 1860; d. June 19, 1932. American railroad official. Appointed (1889) assistant general attorney of the Texas and Pacific Railroad, he rose to become general counsel (1904–09) and chairman of the executive committee and president (1909–13) of the Union Pacific and the Southern Pacific railroads, at that time combined as part of E. H. Harriman's railroad empire. He was chairman (1913–18) of the executive committee of the board of directors and president (1919 *et seq.*) of the Union Pacific system. He served as priorities commissioner (1917–18) of the War Industries Board, and director (1918) of capital expenditures for the U.S. Railroad Administration.

Lovhedu (lō.vā'dö). See **Lobedu.**

Lovington (luv'ing.tŏn). Town in SE New Mexico, county seat of Lea County, ab. 70 mi. SE of Roswell, in an oil-producing region. 3,134 (1950).

Løvland (lĕv'län), **Jørgen Gunnarsson.** b. at Lauvland, Norway, Feb. 3, 1848; d. at Oslo, Norway, Aug. 21, 1922. Norwegian political leader and educator, best known for his leadership in the movement in favor of the Norwegian folk language. He was first foreign minister (1905) after the declaration of independence from Sweden. He was twice premier of the Norwegian government at Stockholm (1895, 1907–08). He also held the ministries of labor (1898–1903) and of churches and education (1915–20). He was president (1913–15) of the Storting.

Lovosice (lô'vô.si.tse). [German, **Lobositz.**] Town in Czechoslovakia, in the *kraj* (region) of Ústi, in NW Bohemia, on the Labe (Elbe) River W of Litoměřice, ab. 35 mi. NW of Prague. It is a marketing center for a fruit producing region. Near here, in 1756, Frederick the Great of Prussia defeated the Austrians under Field Marshal Maximilian Ulysses von Browne. 4,962 (1947).

Low (lō), **Benjamin Robbins Curtis.** b. at Fairhaven, Mass., June 22, 1880; d. June 22, 1941. American poet and lawyer. Author of *The Sailor Who has Sailed* (1911), *The Pursuit of Happiness* (1919), *Broken Music* (1920), *Darkening Sea* (1925), *Winged Victory* (1927), *To the Funeral Pyre of Shelley* (1929), *Off Soundings* (1932), *Brooklyn Bridge* (1933), *Turn of the Road* (1933), and *Symphony in D Minor* (1937).

Low, David. b. at Dunedin, New Zealand, April 7, 1891—. British cartoonist, noted for his political satires in London newspapers. He was on the staff of the Canterbury *Times* (New Zealand) and *The Bulletin* (Sydney, Australia), and later worked for the London *Star* and *Daily News*. He is best known for his cartoons in *The Evening Standard* and, more recently, the *Daily Herald*. Several collections of his cartoons have been published, including *Caricatures, The Billy Book, Lloyd George and Co., Man, Low, and I, Lions and Lambs, Political Parade, A Cartoon History of Our Times, Years of Wrath,* and *Low's Cartoon History, 1945–1953* (1953). Colonel Blimp, the epitome of Toryism, is his creation.

Low, Francis Stuart. b. at Albany, N.Y., Aug. 15, 1894—. American naval officer. During World War II, he was assistant chief of staff to the commander in chief of the fleet (U.S. Navy), and served with the 7th fleet.

Low, Juliette. [Maiden name, **Gordon.**] b. Oct. 31, 1860; d. Jan. 17, 1927. American woman who founded the Girl Scouts of America. She organized (1912) the first troop of Girl Guides at Savannah, Ga. Headquarters were established at Washington, D.C., and later moved to New York, and the name changed to Girl Scouts.

Low, Maurice. [Full name, **Alfred Maurice Low.**] b. at London, 1860; d. at Washington, D.C., June 17, 1929. English journalist. In World War I he played a chief part in the Allied propaganda effort in America. Author of *Protection in the United States* (1904), *America at Home* (1908), *The American People* (2 vols., 1909–11), *Great Britain and the War* (1914), *Freedom of the Seas* (1915), *The Law of Blockade* (1916), *Blockade and Contraband* (1916), and *Woodrow Wilson—An Interpretation* (1918).

Low, Seth. b. at Brooklyn, N.Y., Jan. 18, 1850; d. at Bedford Hills, N.Y., Sept. 17, 1916. American educator. He was elected mayor of Brooklyn in 1881 and again in 1883. As president of Columbia University, New York (1890 *et seq.*), he superintended the removal of the school to its present site on Morningside Heights. He resigned the presidency of the university in 1901 and was anti-Tammany mayor of New York (1902–03). A reformer, he forced elimination of steam engines on railroad trains within the city, tried to eliminate tenements of the worse sort, and caused a shake-up in the police and financial departments of the city.

Low, Sir Sidney. b. at London, Jan. 22, 1857; d. there, Jan. 13, 1932. English journalist, teacher, and historian. He edited (1888–97) the *St. James' Gazette.* He served in the Ministry of Information as an editorial writer during World War I. Author of *The Governance of England* (1904), *A Vision of India* (1906), *Political History of England: 1837–1901* (1907), *De Quincey* (1911), *Egypt in Transition* (1914), *Italy in the War* (1916), *The Call of the East* (1921), *The British Constitution* (1928), and *Indian States and Princes* (1929).

Low, Will Hicok. b. at Albany, N.Y., May 31, 1853; d. Nov. 27, 1932. American artist, best known as a figure painter and for his mural decorations. He published *A Painter's Progress* (Scammon lectures at the Art Institute of Chicago, 1910). A mural by him decorates the rotunda of the New York State Education Building and a frieze is in the Albany Legislative Library.

Low Countries. Name given to the lands occupying the lowland region near the North Sea comprised in the modern Netherlands, Belgium, and Luxembourg.

Low Countries, Battle of the. In World War II, name given to the sudden, spectacularly successful German invasion of the Netherlands, Belgium, and Luxembourg, begun on May 10, 1940. Though the British and French immediately sent expeditionary forces to aid these nations, the key fortress of Eben Emael, near Liége, was taken on May 11, the Meuse River crossed on May 12, and Rotterdam seized on May 13 after ceaseless pounding from the air. The Dutch army was forced to surrender on May 14. The German advance towards the English Channel cut off the British and Belgian troops from their French allies, and Brussels soon fell.

Lowden (lou'dĕn), **Frank Orren.** b. at Sunrise City, Minn., Jan. 26, 1861; d. at Tucson, Ariz., March 20, 1943. American lawyer and politician, governor (1917–21) of Illinois. He served (1906–11) as a congressman from Illinois.

Lowe (lō), Sir **Hudson.** b. at Galway, Ireland, July 28, 1769; d. at London, Jan. 10, 1844. British general, governor of St. Helena during the captivity of Napoleon (1815–21). His strict guarding of the former emperor led to charges of overseverity (against which, in the opinion of many of his contemporaries, he never adequately defended himself).

Lowe, Mary. Original name of **Litton, Marie.**

Lowe, Robert. [Title, 1st Viscount **Sherbrooke.**] b. at Bingham, Nottinghamshire, England, Dec. 4, 1811; d. at London, July 27, 1892. English politician. He was vice-president of the Board of Trade and paymaster general

(1855–59), vice-president of the education board (1859–64), chancellor of the exchequer (1868–73), and home secretary (1873–74). He was a Liberal, but opposed his party as an "Adullamite" on the question of reform in 1866.

Lowe, Thaddeus Sobieski Coulincourt. b. at Jefferson Mills, N.H., Aug. 20, 1832; d. at Pasadena, Calif., Jan. 16, 1913. American inventor and aeronaut. He experimented (1861) with upper air currents in balloon ascensions, sent (1861) the first telegram message from an airship to President Lincoln, and was head of the aeronautic section of the Union army during the Civil War. He erected (1866) a plant for the manufacture of artificial ice and is credited with first commercializing it in America.

Löwe (lē'vẹ) or **Löwe-Kalbe** (lē'vẹ.käl'bẹ), **Wilhelm.** See **Loewe, Wilhelm**.

Lowell (lō'ẹl). City in NE Massachusetts, a county seat (with Cambridge) of Middlesex County, at the falls of the Merrimac River and at its junction with the Concord River, ab. 24 mi. NW of Boston: manufactures of cotton and woolen goods. It was long the chief seat of cotton manufacture in America. It is the seat of Lowell Textile Institute and a state teachers college. Pop. of city, 97,249 (1950); of urbanized area, 106,661 (1950).

Lowell, Abbott Lawrence. b. at Boston, Dec. 13, 1856; d. there, Jan. 6, 1943. American educator, president of Harvard University from 1909 until 1933; brother of Amy Lowell and Percival Lowell. He became professor of the science of government in Harvard University in 1900. He published *Essays on Government* (1889), *Governments and Parties in Continental Europe* (1896), *The Influence of Party upon Legislation in England and America* (1902), *The Government of England* (1908), and *Conflicts of Principle* (1932).

Lowell, Amy. b. at Brookline, Mass., Feb. 9, 1874; d. there, May 12, 1925. American poet and critic, associated with the Imagists, noted for her experimental free verse and polyphonic prose, and the biography *John Keats* (1925); sister of Abbott Lawrence Lowell and Percival Lowell. Having contributed to *Des Imagistes* (1914), she brought out three numbers (1915, 1916, 1917) of the anthology *Some Imagist Poets*, and evaluated the principles of the group in *Tendencies in Modern American Poetry* (1917). Her first collection of poetry, *A Dome of Many-Coloured Glass* (1912), was followed by *Sword Blades and Poppy Seed* (1914), *Men, Women, and Ghosts* (1916), *Can Grande's Castle* (1918), *Pictures of the Floating World* (1919), *Legends* (1921), *A Critical Fable* (1922), and the posthumous volumes *What's O'Clock* (1925), *East Wind* (1926), and *Ballads for Sale* (1927). Her other works include *Six French Poets: Studies in Contemporary Literature* (1915) and, with Florence Ayscough, *Fir-Flower Tablets: Poems Translated from the Chinese* (1921).

Lowell, Edward Jackson. b. at Boston, Oct. 18, 1845; d. at Cotuit, Mass., May 11, 1894. American historian; grandson of Francis Cabot Lowell. Author of *The Hessians and the Other German Auxiliaries of Great Britain in the Revolutionary War* (1884) and *The Eve of the French Revolution* (1892).

Lowell, Francis Cabot. b. at Newburyport, Mass., April 7, 1775; d. at Boston, Aug. 10, 1817. American merchant, one of the pioneers of cotton manufacturing at Waltham and Lowell, Mass.; son of John Lowell (1743–1802).

Lowell, James Russell. b. at Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 22, 1819; d. there, Aug. 12, 1891. American poet, essayist, scholar, and diplomat; grandson of John Lowell (1743–1802). He was graduated from Harvard College in 1838. With Robert Carter he founded (1843) *The Pioneer*, a monthly literary magazine. In January, 1855, on the resignation of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, Lowell was elected to his professorship of modern languages at Harvard. He did not assume it at once, but went abroad and spent two years in the study of modern languages, and in perfecting himself in Old French and Provençal poetry. On his return he took the chair of belles-lettres. He was the first editor (1857–62) of the *Atlantic Monthly*, and was an editor (1863–72) of the *North American Review*. He was U.S. minister to Spain (1877–80) and to Great Britain (1880–85). He delivered many public addresses both in England and in the U.S., and a course of lectures on the English dramatists at the Lowell Institute in 1887. Among his poetical works are *A Year's Life* (1841), *Poems* (1844, 1848, 1849, 1854), *Complete Poetical Works* (1850, 1858, 1880), *The Vision of Sir Launfal* (1848), *A Fable for Critics* (1848), *The Biglow Papers* (two series, 1848 and 1867), *Mason and Slidell* (1862), *Commemoration Ode* (1865), *Under the Willows* (1868), *The Cathedral* (1869), *Three Memorial Poems* (1876), *The Cathedral* (1877), and *Heartsease and Rue* (1888). His prose works and essays are collected in *Conversations on Some of the Old Poets* (1845), *Fireside Travels* (1864), *Among my Books* (1870; second series, 1876), *My Study Windows* (1874), *Democracy* (1886), and *Political Essays* (1888). His *Letters* (2 vols., 1893) were edited by Charles Eliot Norton.

Lowell, John. b. at Newburyport, Mass., June 17, 1743; d. at Roxbury, Mass., May 6, 1802. American jurist and legislator. He was a selectman (1771, 1772, 1774, 1776) of Newburyport, Mass., represented (1778) Boston in the Massachusetts General Court, was a delegate (1779–80) to the state constitutional convention, and served as a member (1782, 1783) of the Continental Congress.

Lowell, John. [Sometimes called the **Little Rebel** or the **Boston Rebel.**] b. at Newburyport, Mass., Oct. 6, 1769; d. March 12, 1840. American lawyer and pamphleteer; son of John Lowell (1743–1802). He was a representative (1798–1800) from Boston to the Massachusetts legislature. Author of *Review of a Treatise on Expatriation by George Hay Esquire* (1814) and the pamphlets *Mr. Madison's War* (1812), *Are You a Christian or a Calvinist?* (1815), and *An Address Delivered Before the Massachusetts Agricultural Society* (1818).

Lowell, John. b. at Boston, May 11, 1799; d. at Bombay, India, March 4, 1836. American merchant; son of Francis Cabot Lowell. He was the founder of the Lowell Institute at Boston.

Lowell, John. b. at Boston, Oct. 18, 1824; d. May 14, 1897. American jurist, expert on bankruptcy law; great-grandson of John Lowell (1743–1802). He was appointed (1865) U.S. district judge for Massachusetts, and named (1878) circuit judge for the First Circuit. Author of *A Legal Review of the Case of Dred Scott* (1857), with Horace Gray, and *A Treatise on the Law of Bankruptcy* (1899), completed by his son.

Lowell, Josephine Shaw. b. at West Roxbury, Mass., Dec. 16, 1843; d. at New York, Oct. 12, 1905. American philanthropist. She was a member (1876–89) of the New York State Board of Charities, and was largely instrumental in founding the Charity Organization Society and the New York State Charities Aid Association. She also aided in prison reform. She published *Public Relief and Private Charity* (1884), *Industrial Arbitration and Conciliation* (1893), and other works.

Lowell, Percival. b. at Boston, March 13, 1855; d. Nov. 12, 1916. American astronomer, best known for his studies of the planet Mars; brother of Abbott Lawrence Lowell and Amy Lowell. He established the Lowell Observatory at Flagstaff, Ariz., in 1894, and was its first director. He was nonresident professor of astronomy at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology from 1902. Lowell's prediction of a planet outside Neptune's orbit was confirmed by the discovery (1930) of Pluto. He wrote *Chosön* (1885), *The Soul of the Far East* (1886), *Occult Japan* (1894), *Mars* (1895), *Annals of the Lowell Observatory* (3 vols., 1898–1905), *The Solar System* (1903), *Mars and its Canals* (1906), *Mars as the Abode of Life* (1909), *The Evolution of Worlds* (1909), and others.

Lowell, Robert Traill Spence. b. at Boston, Oct. 8, 1816; d. at Schenectady, N.Y., Sept. 12, 1891. American Episcopal clergyman, poet, and novelist; elder brother of James Russell Lowell. Author of the novel *The New Priest in Conception Bay* (1858), *Fresh Hearts that Failed Three Thousand Years Ago, and Other Poems* (1860), *Poems* (1864; including the well-known "The Relief of Lucknow"), and *Antony Brode* (1874).

Lowell Institute. Educational institution at Boston, Mass. John Lowell (1799–1836) provided in his will that one half of his property (amounting to about 250,000 dollars) should go "to the maintenance and support of public lectures . . . in Boston . . . for the promotion of the moral and intellectual and physical instruction and education of the inhabitants." The management of the fund was left to one trustee, preferably a male descendant of

John Lowell (grandfather of the testator). The free lectures were begun Dec. 31, 1839, by a memorial address on John Lowell by Edward Everett. The trustees of the Lowell Institute also established, under the auspices of the Natural History Society, a Teachers' School of Science; under those of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, a School of Practical Design (1872), now transferred to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, and a School for Industrial Foremen; and under those of the Wells Memorial Institute, free courses for workingmen. Other courses of a special nature have been established from time to time.

Lowell Thomas Mountains (tom'ąs). Mountains in Antarctica, rising above Joerg Plateau, in ab. 76°30′ S., 70°45′ W. Elevation, ab. 9,500 ft.

Löwen (lė'vęn). German name of **Louvain.**

Löwenberg (lė'vęn.berk) or **Löwenburg** (-bůrk). Mountain peak in W Germany, in the Siebengebirge, overlooking the Rhine. Elevation, ab. 1,480 ft.

Löwenberg. German name of **Lwówek Śląski.**

Lower Alsace (al.sās', al'sas). See **Alsace, Lower.**

Lower Ammonoosuc (am.ǫ.nō'suk). See **Ammonoosuc.**

Lower Arrow Lake. See **Arrow Lake, Upper and Lower.**

Lower Austria (ôs'tri.ą). [German, **Niederösterreich.**] Province of Austria, bounded on the E by Upper Austria, on the N and NE by Czechoslovakia, on the E by Burgenland, and on the S by Styria. It is traversed by the Danube River. It lies partly within the Bohemian Forest country on the NW and in the Waldviertel, belonging to the eastern Alps, in the SW, but these are merely forested hills and there are no high peaks. In the C and E parts of the province, both N and S of the Danube, are fertile plains. The climate is mild. There is a flourishing agriculture including fruit and wine culture. The prevailing occupation is industry. There are metal, machine, textile, paper, lumber, leather, chemical, and foodstuff factories, breweries, flour mills, and sugar refineries. There are oil deposits and good supplies of water power. The population is predominantly German-speaking and Roman Catholic. Capital, Vienna; area, 7,092 sq. mi.; pop. 1,249,610 (1951).

History. German settlers entered the region in the wake of the armed expeditions of Charlemagne against the Avars, but Germanization succeeded definitely only after the victory of Emperor Otto the Great over the Magyars in 955. Organization of the Bavarian *Ostmark* (eastern frontier) under the name of Österreich took place at that time. The country N of the Danube was colonized later. In the 16th century the region of Wiener-Neustadt was transferred from Styria to Lower Austria. The province was exposed to Turkish invasions but remained uninterruptedly in the possession of the Hapsburgs until 1918. Small pieces of land around Feldberg and Gmünd were ceded to Czechoslovakia in 1918. The municipal district of Vienna became a separate province in 1920. After World War II Lower Austria was in the Russian zone of occupation in Austria.

Lower Avon (ā'vǫn, av'ǫn). See **Avon River,** W and SW England.

Lower Bann (ban). See under **Bann.**

Lower Bavaria (bą.vār'i.ą). [German, **Niederbayern.**] *Regierungsbezirk* (government district) of the *Land* (state) of Bavaria, in S Germany, American Zone, bounded on the E and SE by Czechoslovakia and Austria and traversed by the Danube. The country on both banks of the Danube River is among the most fertile in Bavaria. Capital, Landshut; area, ab. 4,152 sq. mi.; pop. 1,084,289 (1946).

Lower Burgundy (bėr'gun.di). See under **Burgundy, 10.**

Lower California (kal.i.fôrn'yą). [Spanish, **Baja California**; sometimes called **Old California,** Spanish, **Vieja California.**] Peninsula of North America, projecting into the Pacific Ocean, forming a state of Mexico. It was discovered by Ximenes in 1534, explored by Cortés in 1535, and settled by the Spaniards in the last part of the 17th century. Its surface is largely mountainous, and its climate dry. Length, ab. 790 mi.; area, ab. 55,629 sq. mi.; pop. 287,366 (1950).

Lower Cochin-China (kō'chin.chī'nạ). See **Cochin China.**

Lower East Side. Section of New York City in the E part of the borough of Manhattan, lying below 14th Street, known since the 19th century as a slum area and the home of poor working-class immigrants. Until the limiting of immigration in the 1920's and until the advent of modern labor legislation its tenements housed sweatshops notorious for their sordid conditions.

Lower Egypt (ē'jipt). [Arabic, **Wagh-el-Bahri.**] One of the great divisions of Egypt, in NE Africa. Lower Egypt is the name applied to the area in the delta of the Nile River, or approximately that area N of the city of Cairo. It is an ancient term and is still in use today. The region is densely populated and intensively cultivated; irrigation is common throughout the area. Settled area, ab. 8,483 sq. mi.; pop. 8,206,975 (1947).

Lower Empire. See **Byzantine Empire.**

Lower Ferrar Glacier (fę.rär'). See **Ferrar Glacier.**

Lower Franconia (frang.kō'ni.ą). [Also: **Lower Frankonia**; German, **Unterfranken**; sometimes called **Main Franconia,** German, **Mainfranken.**] *Regierungsbezirk* (government district) of the *Land* (state) of Bavaria, S Germany, American Zone, bounded by Württemberg-Baden and Hesse on the SW, W, and NW, and by Thuringia on the N. It is traversed by the Main River. It passed to Bavaria in the Napoleonic period. Capital, Würzburg; area, ab. 3,277 sq. mi.; pop. 984,395 (1946).

Lower Germany (jėr'mą.ni). [German, **Niederdeutschland.**] Region in Germany, approximately identical with N Germany; in a wider sense including all the regions where Low German dialects (*plattdeutsche Mundarten*) are spoken.

Lower Loch Eil (loch ēl'). See under **Linnhe, Loch.**

Lower Lough Erne (loch ėrn'). See under **Erne, Lough.**

Lower Lough Macnean (loch mak.nēn'). See **Macnean, Upper and Lower Lough.**

Lower Merion (mer'i.ǫn). Suburban township in SE Pennsylvania, in Montgomery County, NW of Philadelphia. 48,745 (1950).

Lower Michigan (mish'i.gąn). See under **Michigan.**

Lower Norwood (nôr'wůd). Former name of **West Norwood.**

Lower Palatinate (pą.lat'in.ąt). See under **Rhineland-Palatinate.**

Lower Paraná (pā.rā.nā'). See **Paraná River.**

Lower Sandusky (san.dus'ki). Former name of **Fremont,** Ohio.

Lower Saranac Lake (sar'ą.nak). See **Saranac Lake, Lower.**

Lower Sunbury (sun'ber''i, -bėr.i). Popular name of **Sunbury-on-Thames.**

Lower Tunguska (tůn.gōs'kạ). See **Tunguska, Lower.**

Lowery (lou'ri), **Robert.** See **Laurie, Robert.**

Lowerz (lō'vėrts), **Lake of.** [German, **Lowerzer See** (lō'vėr.tsėr zā).] Lake in the canton of Schwyz, Switzerland, NE of the Lake of Lucerne. Length, ab. 2¼ mi.

Lower Zambezi Bridge (zam.bē'zi). See under **Trans-Zambezia Railway.**

Lowes (lōz), **John Livingston.** b. at Decatur, Ind., Dec. 20, 1867—. American scholar and professor, best known for his critical study of Coleridge, *The Road to Xanadu* (1927). He was professor of English at Washington University, St. Louis, professor of English at Swarthmore College, and professor of English literature (1918–39) at Harvard. He was the first George Eastman visiting professor (1930–31) at Oxford. His works include *Convention and Revolt in Poetry* (1919), *The Art of Geoffrey Chaucer* (1931), *Geoffrey Chaucer and the Development of his Genius* (1934), and *Essays in Appreciation* (1936).

Lowestoft (lōs'toft, -tǫf). Municipal borough and fishing port in E England, in NE Suffolk, on the North Sea ab. 10 mi. S of Great Yarmouth, ab. 118 mi. NE of London by rail. It is the most easterly town in England. Although it is most important as a fishing port, it is also a seaside resort, and a manufacturing town with aircraft, shipbuilding, automotive, and food-processing industries. Near Lowestoft in 1665 the British fleet under the Duke of York (later James II) defeated the Dutch. 42,837 (1951).

Low German. See under **German.**

Low-Heels. See **High-Heels and Low-Heels.**

Łowicz (lô'vēch). Town in C Poland, in the *województwo* (province) of Łódź, ab. 45 mi. W of Warsaw: tanneries; potteries; cattle and horse markets. 13,764 (1946).

Lowie (lō'i), **Robert Heinrich.** b. at Vienna, June 12, 1883—. American ethnologist and teacher. He was assistant curator (1909–13) and associate curator (1913–21) in the department of anthropology at the American Museum of Natural History, was associate professor (1917–18, 1921–25) and professor (1925 *et seq.*) of anthropology at the University of California, and led several anthropological expeditions in studying the life of North American Indians, especially those of the northern Plains area. Among his works are *The Assiniboine* (1909), *Social Life of the Crow Indians* (1912), *The Age-Societies of the Plains Indians* (1916), *Culture and Ethnology* (1917), *Primitive Society* (1920), *Primitive Religion* (1924), *The Origin of the State* (1927), *Are We Civilized?* (1929), *The History of Ethnological Theory* (1937), and *The German People* (1945).

Lowin (lō'in), **John.** b. 1576; d. 1659. English actor, a contemporary of Shakespeare. He played some of the greater characters, including Hamlet, and ended his days keeping the Three Pigeons, a tavern at Brentford.

Lowndes (loundz), Mrs. **Belloc.** [Pen name of Mrs. **Frederic Sawrey Lowndes**; maiden name, **Marie Adelaide Belloc.**] b. 1868; d. at Eversley Cross, Hampshire, England, Nov. 14, 1947. English novelist; sister of Hilaire Belloc. Author of historical works, novels, plays, and especially murder and mystery tales, including *The Heart of Penelope* (1904), *Barbara Rebell* (1905), *The Chink in the Armour* (1912), *The Lodger* (1913), *Who Rides on a Tiger* (1936), *Lizzie Borden* (1940), and *A Passing World* (1947). She published the autobiography *I, Too, Have Lived in Arcadia* (1941).

Lowndes, Rawlins. b. on St. Kitts, British West Indies, in January, 1721; d. Aug. 24, 1800. American political leader. He was speaker (1763–65, 1772–75) of the South Carolina legislature, was named (1766) associate judge of the court of common pleas, and served as last president (1788–79) of South Carolina.

Lowndes, William. b. at St. Bartholomew, S.C., Feb. 11, 1782; d. at sea, Oct. 27, 1822. American politician; son of Rawlins Lowndes. He was elected (1810) to Congress, where he served on the committees for commerce and manufactures, for military affairs, and for naval affairs. He was chairman (1815–18) of the committee on ways and means, and as such aided the passage of the tariff bill of 1816. His nomination (1821) for president was the occasion of his famous statement "The Presidency is not an office to be either solicited or declined."

Lowry (lou'ri), **Robert.** See **Laurie, Robert.**

Lowth (louth), **Robert.** b. at Winchester, England, Nov. 27, 1710; d. at Fulham, near London, Nov. 3, 1787. English divine and scholar, bishop of London (1777–87). He was professor (1741 *et seq.*) of poetry at Oxford, and in his lectures there examined Biblical poetry as poetry, apart from its sacred context; this study was the effective beginning of the examination of the Bible as a literary work. He published *Praelectiones de sacra poesi Hebraeorum* (Lectures on the Sacred Poetry of the Hebrews, 1753), a translation of Isaiah (1778), and others.

Lowther (lou'ᴛʜėr), Sir **Gerard.** b. 1589; d. 1660. English chief justice of common pleas (1634–40) in Ireland, impeached (1640) with Lord Chancellor Richard Bolton for conspiring to subvert the laws and parliament of Ireland. This impeachment was abandoned by order of the king. Subsequently Lowther went over to the side of Parliament and served (1654) as one of the three commissioners of the great seal in Ireland.

Lowther, James. [Title: 1st Earl of **Lonsdale**; called the **"Bad Earl."**] b. Aug. 5, 1736; d. in Westmorland, England, May 24, 1802. English politician noted for his power in the House of Commons. A member of Parliament (1757–1762, 1768–69, 1774–84), Lowther controlled nine seats in the House of Commons.

Lowther, James. b. at Leeds, England, 1840; d. at Redcar, England, 1904. English politician and sportsman. He was appointed by Disraeli undersecretary of colonies (1874) and chief secretary (1878) to the lord lieutenant of Ireland, where he had won unpopularity for opposing the Irish land bill (1870). He advocated a protective tariff and saw protection of home industry become (1904) a Conservative Party principle. He bred racehorses from 1873 (most successful: King Monmouth, winner of more than 11,000 pounds).

Lowther, Sir **John.** [Title, 1st Viscount **Lonsdale.**] b. 1655; d. July 10, 1700. English barrister and public official. A member of Parliament (1676–96), he was a privy councilor (1689) and lord lieutenant of Westmorland, first lord of the treasury (1690), and lord privy seal (1699–1700).

Lowther, Sir **Richard.** b. 1529; d. at Lowther, Westmorland, England, Jan. 27, 1607. English protector of Mary, Queen of Scots. He refused (1568) to surrender her to Thomas Percy, Earl of Northumberland, and was fined in the Star Chamber for permitting an interview between Mary and Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk. He took part (1569) in a scheme to free Mary during a revolt of the northern Roman Catholics.

Lowther, William. [Title, 1st Earl of **Lonsdale** (of the 2nd creation).] b. 1757; d. at Twickenham, England, March 19, 1844. English nobleman and patron of William Wordsworth; third cousin of James Lowther (1736–1802). Wordsworth dedicated (1814) *The Excursion* to him, and subsequently also a sonnet upon the Lowther motto "Magistratus Indicat Virum."

Lowther, William. [Title, 2nd Earl of **Lonsdale** (of the second creation).] b. at Uffington, near Stamford, Lincolnshire, England, July 21, 1787; d. March 4, 1872. English government official. He was junior lord (1809) of the admiralty, first commissioner (1828) of woods and forests, president (1834–35) of the Board of Trade, postmaster general (1841) and president (1852) of council. He was the original of Lord Eskdale in Disraeli's novel *Tancred.*

Lowther Hills. [Also: **Leadhills, Lead Hills, the Lowthers.**] Small range of mountains in S Scotland, extending along the Dumfriesshire-Lanarkshire boundary. The highest summits are Green Lowther (2,403 ft.) and Lowther Hill (2,377 ft.).

Lowville (lou'vil). Village in N New York, county seat of Lewis County: storage center for cheese and other agricultural products. 3,671 (1950).

Loxa (lō'ᴋä). See **Loja.**

Loyal (lwä.yál), **Monsieur.** Bailiff in Molière's *Tartuffe;* a very small part made famous by Coquelin.

Loyal Associated Refugees. See **Associated Loyalists.**

Loyalists. [Also called **Tories.**] In American history, the colonial adherents of the British government during the Revolutionary period.

Loyal Legion. [Official title, **Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States.**] Society organized at Philadelphia, April 15, 1865, to commemorate the services and to perpetuate the memory of those who served in the Union army, and to afford relief to soldiers who survived the war. Membership descends to the eldest male lineal descendant according to the rules of primogeniture.

Loyalty Islands (loi'ạl.ti). [French, **Îles Loyauté** (ēl lwä.yō.tā).] Group of islands belonging to France, in the South Pacific, ab. 60 mi. E of New Caledonia. The chief islands are Lifu, Uvea, and Maré. The group is a dependency of New Caledonia. Area, ab. 740 sq. mi.; pop. ab. 12,000.

Loyang (lô'yäng'). [Former name, **Honanfu.**] City in N central China, in Honan province, ab. 425 mi. SW of Peiping, once the capital of China. At the center of a rich cultural and historical area of ancient and medieval China, it has numerous ancient tombs and temples. 77,159 (1935).

Loyola (loi.ō'lạ; Spanish, lō.yō'lä), Saint **Ignatius of.** See Saint **Ignatius of Loyola.**

Loyola, Martin Garcia Oñez de. b. in Guipúzcoa, Spain, c1548; killed between Imperial and Angol, Chile, Nov. 22, 1598. Spanish cavalier; nephew of Saint Ignatius of Loyola. He went to Peru in 1568, distinguished himself in the campaign against the Inca Tupac Amaru, and finally captured him in 1571. Subsequently he married the Inca's niece. In 1592 he was appointed captain-general of Chile. There he prosecuted the Araucanian war with vigor, but was eventually surprised by the Indians at a camp and killed together with 60 companions.

Loyson (lwä.zôṅ), **Charles.** [Called Père **Hyacinthe.**] b. at Orléans, France, March 10, 1827; d. at Paris, Feb.

9, 1912. French pulpit orator. He became a priest in 1851, and afterward entered the order of the Carmelites. He went (c1865) to Paris, where he acquired a reputation for eloquence in the pulpit, and for boldness in denouncing abuses in the Roman Catholic Church. Excommunicated in 1869, for refusing to accept the doctrine of papal infallibility then splitting French Roman Catholics into two camps, he married in 1872, was chosen curate of a congregation of Liberal Catholics at Geneva in 1873, and founded a Gallican congregation at Paris in 1879.

Lozada (lō.thä'тнä). See **Losada.**

Lozère (lo.zer). Department in S France, bounded by Cantal on the NW, Haute-Loire on the NE, Ardèche on the E, Gard on the SE and S, and Aveyron on the W. It is part of the old province of Languedoc. The surface is largely mountainous, the winters are severe, and the soil is generally poor. The population has been declining in recent decades. Grain, potatoes, and livestock are the main products. The milk production contributes to the cheese manufacture at Roquefort in Aveyron. There are stone quarries and small industries. Capital, Mende; area, ab. 2,000 sq. mi.; pop. 90,523 (1946).

Lozi (lō'zē). [Also: **Aluya, Aluyi, Balozi, Barozi, Luyi, Rozi.**] Bantu-speaking people of C Africa, inhabiting the flood plains of the Zambezi River in the neighborhood of Mongu in W Northern Rhodesia. Their population is estimated at more than 65,000 (by Thomson in 1934). By the conquest of neighboring peoples in the 17th century, they established and ruled the great Rotse empire, after which Barotse is named. They speak the Sotho dialect of the Kololo, who conquered and ruled them from 1836 to 1873. They have bilateral descent, with a bias in favor of patrilineal descent and patrilinean succession to kingship, and no exogamous clans. They practice hoe agriculture, moving their small settlements in accord with the seasonal flooding of the Zambezi. Their principal foods are maize, sorghum, and cassava.

Lualaba (lö.ą.lä'bą). [French, **Loualaba.**] Name given to the upper part of the Congo River, C Africa, above Stanley Falls where the river flows in a N-S direction.

Luanda (lö.an'dą). [Also: **Loanda;** full Portuguese name, **São Paulo de Loanda.**] Seaport and capital of the Portuguese colony of Angola, in SW Africa. Founded in 1575, it has been the capital of Angola since 1627, but is scheduled to lose that distinction when the capital is moved to the new site of Nova Lisboa. The city is an important seaport and is connected with the Katanga province of the Belgian Congo by a railroad. Pop. 66,932, including 9,487 Europeans (1946); 137,139 (1950).

Luangprabang (lwäng'prä.bäng'). [Also, **Luang Prabang.**] Town in N Indochina, in NW Laos, ab. 250 mi. SW of Hanoi: residence of the king of Laos. There are several zinc mines in the area. It is a starting point for hunting expeditions for tigers and elephants. Pop. ab. 20,000.

Luapula (lö.ą.pö'lą). River in C Africa, main headstream of the Congo River. It rises in Northern Rhodesia, and forms the border between the Belgian Congo and Northern Rhodesia, emptying into Lake Mweru.

Luarca (lwär'kä). Commune in NW Spain, in the province of Oviedo, on the Bay of Biscay, ab. 35 mi. W of Oviedo: small harbor; fisheries; paper and metal industries; agricultural trade. 25,200 (1940).

Luba (lö'bä). [Also: **Baluba; French, Balouba, Louba.**] Bantu-speaking people of C Africa, whose powerful empire twice dominated the SE Belgian Congo. Today they are ruled by a number of independent hereditary chiefs, who share political authority with their queen mother and queen sister. They have exogamous matrilineal clans. The Luba practice hoe agriculture, and their principal food is cassava.

Lubań (lö'bäny'). [German, **Lauban.**] Town in SW Poland, in the *województwo* (province) of Wrocław, formerly in Silesia, Germany, situated ab. 40 mi. W of Legnica, in the immediate neighborhood of the German and Czechoslovakian borders. It has textile industries, and horse and cattle markets. The town hall dates from 1541. The town became part of Prussia in 1815, of Poland in 1945. Pop. 17,353 (1939), 8,149 (1946).

Lubang Islands (lo.bang'). Group of islands in the Philippines, belonging to Mindoro province, and lying NW of Mindoro and W of S Luzon. It contains 11 named and 48 unnamed islands and rocks. Area of group, ab. 87.6 sq. mi.; pop. ab. 15,000.

Lubawa (lö.bä'vä). Polish name of **Löbau.**

Lübben (lüb'en). Town in NE Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Brandenburg, Russian Zone, formerly in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, on the Spree River, ab. 45 mi. SE of Berlin. Before World War II it had knitwear, paper, and lumber industries. It is a starting point for excursions in the Spreewald district. 9,433 (1946).

Lubberland (lub'ėr.land). See under **Cockaigne.**

Lubbock (lub'ok). City in NW Texas, county seat of Lubbock County; processing center for cottonseed, dairy products, meat, poultry, and feed. It was founded in 1891. In the decade between the last two U.S. censuses its population more than doubled. 31,853 (1940), 71,747 (1950).

Lubbock, Basil. [Full name, **Alfred Basil Lubbock.**] b. Sept. 9, 1876; d. Sept. 4, 1944. English soldier, authority on the history of sailing ships; son of Sir John Lubbock (1834–1913), 1st Baron Avebury. Author of *The China Clippers* (1914), *The Colonial Clippers* (1921), *The Log of the Cutty Sark* (1924), *Western Ocean Packets* (1925), *The Down Easters—American Sailing Ships 1869–1929* (1929), *The Nitrate Clippers* (1932), *The Opium Clippers* (1933), and *The Arctic Whalers* (1935).

Lubbock, Sir John. [Title, 1st Baron **Avebury.**] b. at London, April 30, 1834; d. at Kingsgate, Kent, England, May 28, 1913. English banker, naturalist, educator, and politician. He entered (1848) his father's banking house, becoming head of the firm in 1865. He served as a Liberal member of Parliament for Maidstone (1870–80) and for London University (1880–1900). He entered (1900) the House of Lords. He was vice-chancellor (1872–80) of London University, and principal (1890–92) of the London Workingmen's College. Author of *Prehistoric Times* (1865), *The Origin of Civilization and the Primitive Condition of Man* (1870), *Ants, Bees, and Wasps* (1882), *The Pleasures of Life* (1887), *On the Senses, Instincts, and Intelligence of Animals* (1888), *The Beauties of Nature* (1892), *The Use of Life* (1894), *Peace and Happiness* (1909), *Marriage, Totemism, and Religion* (1911), and other works. In 1891 he compiled a list of *The Hundred Best Books,* a work which has been reprinted many times.

Lubbock, Sir John William. b. at London, March 26, 1803; d. near Farnborough, Kent, England, June 20, 1865. English astronomer and mathematician. His scientific work, devoted primarily toward simplification of method and the comparison of observations with theoretical predictions, included a study of the tides, of planetary and cometary orbits, of lunar motion. He was an advocate of Laplace's theory of probability and applied the mathematical approach to such problems as life insurance. He wrote *On the Theory of the Moon and on the Perturbations of the Planets* (1833), and others.

Lubbock, Percy. b. June 4, 1879—. English literary critic and essayist; grandson of Sir John William Lubbock. His works include *The Craft of Fiction* (1921), *Earlham* (1922), *Roman Pictures* (1923), *The Region Cloud* (1925), *Shades of Eton* (1929), and *Portrait of Edith Wharton* (1947).

Lubbock, Sybil Marjorie. See **Cuffe, Lady Sybil Marjorie.**

Lubec (lo'bek). Town in E Maine, in Washington County, on the Atlantic coast. It contains West Quoddy Head, the easternmost point of the continental U.S. 2,973 (1950).

Lübeck (lü'bek; Anglicized, lö'bek). Former free state in N Germany, comprising the city of Lübeck, a small adjoining territory, and several exclaves. It was bounded by the Baltic Sea, Mecklenburg, Holstein, and the principality of Lübeck, which belonged to Oldenburg. It was incorporated into the Prussian province of Schleswig-Holstein in 1937. Area, ab. 152 sq. mi.

Lübeck. City in NW Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Schleswig-Holstein, British Zone, formerly in the province of Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, until 1937 [illegible] a free city of Germany, situated ab. 35 mi. NE of Hamburg. It is connected with the Baltic Sea and the North Sea by waterways, and has trade in lumber, stone and building materials, livestock, coal, chemicals, fertilizer, iron ore, and machinery. It has paper, rubber, textile,

shipbuilding, machine, tool, cement, and foodstuff industries. 223,059 (1946), 238,276 (1950).

Architecture. Lübeck, with gates and gabled houses of the Gothic and Renaissance periods, 18th-century residences, and various ecclesiastical and civic monuments, retains even today a uniquely picturesque quality, although some of the finest buildings were severely damaged during World War II. The *Dom* (cathedral), founded in 1173 by Henry the Lion as a Romanesque basilica church, was rebuilt in the Gothic style in the 14th century; it contains a painting by Memling. The Church of Mary (erected 1280–1304) is one of the foremost examples of the North German brick-Gothic style. The *Rathaus* (town hall), one of the finest medieval town halls of Germany, is chiefly in the Gothic and Renaissance styles. Most of these buildings need extensive repairs as a result of damage suffered in World War II. The Buddenbrook-Haus and Museum, where the author Thomas Mann was born, was destroyed.

History. Originally a Slavic settlement, Lübeck was first colonized by Germans under Adolf of Holstein in 1143, and rebuilt by Henry the Lion, Duke of Saxony, with the aid of Westphalian merchants, in 1158. It became an imperial free city in 1226 and was soon afterward the leading commercial town in northern Europe, exercising political power far beyond the actual limits of its territorial sovereignty (towns were founded according to its municipal law code along the coasts of the Baltic Sea and in the regions E of the Elbe River, and its citizens guided a large part of the early German colonization effort in the Slavic lands). In the course of the 13th century it became the head of the Hanseatic League, maintaining its position until the 15th and 16th centuries. Social and political antagonisms, the increased power of the Scandinavian monarchies, and the disturbances of the Thirty Years' War destroyed its position. The Reformation was introduced in 1530. The city was sacked by the French in 1806 after the battle of Jena; afterward it was part of the German Bund and of the German Reich as a free city. The Elbe-Trave Canal was opened in 1900, but the city met with increasing competition from the cities of Kiel and Stettin in the 20th century. During the Nazi period a concentration camp was maintained at Lübeck. The city was entered by British troops on May 2, 1945. The separation of Stettin from Germany and the complete destruction of Kiel created a new competitive advantage for Lübeck after 1945. The increase of the population in the period 1939–46, chiefly because of the influx of East German refugees, was 44.1 percent.

Lübeck, Principality of. Former district in Germany, forming part of the dominions of Oldenburg, situated N of the free city of Lübeck. Its chief city was Eutin. Under the old German Empire it was ruled by prince-bishops, and in 1803 was annexed to Oldenburg. It was incorporated into the Prussian province of Schleswig-Holstein in 1937. Area, ab. 202 sq. mi.; pop. 47,494 (1925).

Lubiana (lō.byä'nä). Italian name of **Ljubljana.**

Lubin (lō'bin; Polish, lyō'bēn). [German, **Lüben** (lü'bẹn).] Town in SW Poland, in the *województwo* (province) of Wrocław, formerly in Silesia, Germany, ab. 14 mi. N of Legnica, near the new German-Polish border. It has an old castle of the Silesian Piasts. The population declined after 1945 because of mass emigration of Germans. 10,809 (1939), 1,769 (1946).

Lubin (lō'bin), **David.** b. at Kłodawa, Poland, June 10, 1849; d. at Rome, Jan. 1, 1919. American agricultural organizer. He started (1884) a dry-goods business at Sacramento, Calif. Expanding into fruit growing, he aided in the organization of the fruit growers. He proposed (1896) an organization through which crop information could be pooled and shared by the world's agriculturists. With the help of Victor Emmanuel III of Italy, he established (1910), and served (1910–19) as U.S. delegate to, the International Institute of Agriculture.

Lubin, Isador. b. at Worcester, Mass., June 9, 1896—, American economist and author. He served as special expert (1918–19) to the War Industries Board. He was a member (1922–33) of the Brookings Institute staff, and served (1933–46) as U.S. commissioner of labor statistics. He was associated with the U.S. Central Statistics Board, the Federal Coördinator of Railroads, and other government agencies and administrators. He was deputy director (1940–41) of the labor division of the Office of Production Management, and U.S. representative (1945 *et seq.*) on the German reparations commission. Author of *Miners' Wages and the Cost of Coal* (1924), *The Absorption of the Unemployed by American Industry* (1929), and other books.

Lubitsch (lō'bich), **Ernst.** b. at Berlin, Jan. 29, 1892; d. at Bel Air, near Hollywood, Calif., Nov. 30, 1947. American motion-picture director and producer. He received stage training in Germany from Max Reinhardt, and subsequently directed German films. He arrived (1922) in the U.S. to direct Mary Pickford in *Rosita.* He directed such films as *Passion* (produced in Germany under the title of *Madame DuBarry*, 1918), *Lady Windermere's Fan, Old Heidelberg, The Love Parade, The Smiling Lieutenant, Design for Living, The Merry Widow, Bluebeard's Eighth Wife, Ninotchka, To Be or Not To Be,* and *That Uncertain Feeling.*

Lübke (lüp'kẹ), **Wilhelm.** b. at Dortmund, Germany, Jan. 17, 1826; d. at Karlsruhe, Germany, April 5, 1893. German historian of art. He was professor of the history of art and of archaeology at Zurich (1861–66), at Stuttgart (1866–85), and at Karlsruhe (1885–93). Among his works are *Geschichte der Architektur* (History of Architecture, 1855), *Grundriss der Kunstgeschichte* (Outlines of the History of Art, 1860), and *Geschichte der Plastik* (History of the Plastic Art, 1863).

Lublin (lō'blin; Polish, lyō'blēn). [Russian, **Lyublin.**] *Województwo* (province) in E Poland, bordering on the provinces of Białystok on the N, Warszawa on the NW, Kielce on the W, and Rzeszów on the S, and on the U.S.S.R. on the E. Capital, Lublin; area, ab. 10,525 sq.mi.; pop. 1,650,000 (est. 1950).

Lublin. [Russian, **Lyublin.**] City in E Poland, in the *województwo* (province) of Lublin, on the Bistrzyca River, ab. 92 mi. SE of Warsaw: manufactures cloth, machinery, flour, and beverages. It is the marketing center of a fertile grain and livestock producing district. Lublin is the seat of a Roman Catholic bishopric and, since 1918, of a university. The cathedral, erected in the 16th century by the Jesuits, has interior decorations in the Rococo style of the 18th century. Above the city is the former royal castle, used as a prison during the 19th and 20th centuries. Lublin included until World War II one of the oldest Jewish settlements in Poland. The Jewish synods of Poland and Lithuania convened here, and it was the seat of a rabbinical academy founded in the 16th century. Lublin was conquered by the Swedes in 1703, incorporated into Austria in 1795, into Russia in 1814, and passed to the republic of Poland in 1919. In World War I, taken by the Germans and Austrians on Aug. 25, 1914, and again on July 30, 1915, it became seat of the Austro-Hungarian military government of Poland. In World War II, taken by Germans on Sept. 18, 1939, the town and surroundings became a place of assemblage for Jewish deportees from many European countries. The concentration camps of Piaski, Majdaneck, Liepowa, and Sobibor, where several hundred thousand inmates were killed by a variety of devices, are in the vicinity. Lublin was entered by Russian forces on June 25, 1944. Pop. 116,294 (1950).

Lubliner (lō.blē'nėr), **Hugo.** [Pseudonym, **Hugo Bürger.**] b. at Breslau, April 22, 1846; d. at Berlin, Dec. 19, 1911. German businessman who turned to the writing of plays and novels. His works, although now largely forgotten, were enormously popular in their day (*Der Frauenadvokat,* 1873; *Die Florentiner,* 1876; *Das fünfte Rad,* 1898; and many others).

Lubliniec (lyō.blē'nyets). [German, **Lublinitz** (lō.blē'nits).] Town in SW Poland, in the *województwo* (province) of Katowice, ab. 30 mi. W of Częstochowa: machine factories; brickyards. It became part of Prussia (Upper Silesia) in 1742, of Poland in 1919. Pop. 11,470 (1946).

Lublinski (lō.blin'skē), **Samuel.** b. at Johannisburg, Germany, 1868; d. at Weimar, Germany, 1910. German critic and dramatist. He set forth his ideas for the solution of many social problems in *Literatur und Gesellschaft im neunzehnten Jahrhundert* (4 vols., 1899), in *Die Bilanz der Moderne* (1904), and in *Ausgang der Moderne* (1908).

Lubnan (lōb.nän'). Arabic name of the republic of **Lebanon.**

Luca (lö'kạ). Latin name of **Lucca,** city.

Luca (lö'kä), **Esteban de.** b. 1786; d. in a shipwreck, 1824. Argentine poet. An ardent patriot, he supervised the production of war materials for the revolutionary movement against Spain in the early 19th century. Author of *Canto lírico a la libertad de Lima* (1821) and *A pueblo de Buenos Aires* (1822).

Luca, Giuseppe De. See **De Luca, Giuseppe.**

Lucan (lö'kạn). [Full Latin name, **Marcus Annaeus Lucanus.**] b. at Córdoba, Spain, 39 A.D.; committed suicide, 65 A.D. Roman poet and prose writer, author of the *Pharsalia*, in 10 books, an epic poem on the civil war between Caesar and Pompey. He was forbidden by Nero, through jealousy, to recite in public, and in revenge joined the conspiracy of Piso. He was betrayed, and by a promise of pardon was induced to turn informer, but, after denouncing his mother and his other accomplices, he was condemned to death. He anticipated his punishment by causing his veins to be opened.

Lucan, Earl of. Title of **Sarsfield, Patrick.**

Lucan, 3rd Earl of. Title of **Bingham, George Charles.**

Lucania (lö.kā'ni.ạ). See also **Basilicata.**

Lucania. In ancient geography, a division of S Italy. It was bounded by Campania, Samnium, and Apulia on the N and NE, the Gulf of Tarentum on the E, Bruttium on the S, and the Tyrrhenian Sea on the SW. The surface is mountainous. The inhabitants were Lucanians (a branch of the Samnites) and, on the coast, Greeks. It was reduced by Rome in the 3rd century B.C.

Lucaris (lö'kạ.ris), **Cyrillus** (or **Cyril**). b. in Crete, c1572; murdered at Constantinople, 1638. Reforming prelate of the Greek Church, influenced by Calvinism and therefore a storm center in the Eastern Church. He became patriarch of Constantinople in 1621, and sent the *Codex Alexandrinus* to England in 1628.

Lucas (lö'kạs), **Albert Pike.** b. at Jersey City, N. J., 1862; d. at New York, May 2, 1945. American landscape, portrait, and figure painter, and sculptor. His work is represented at the Metropolitan Museum at New York, National Gallery at Washington, D.C., Milwaukee Art Center, Royal Academy at London, and elsewhere.

Lucas, E. V. [Full name, **Edward Verrall Lucas.**] b. at Eltham, Kent, England, June 11, 1868; d. at London, June 26, 1938. English author and critic. He was connected with the London *Globe* (1893–1900), with the *Academy* (1896–1901), and was on the staff of *Punch*. He was the compiler of *The Open Road* (1899), and the author of *Wisdom While You Wait* (1903; with O. L. Graves), *Highways and Byways in Sussex* (1904), *A Wanderer in Holland* (1905), *The Life of Charles Lamb* (1905), *A Wanderer in London* (1906), *Listener's Lure* (1906), *The Hambledon Men* (1907), *The Gentlest Art* (1907), *Her Infinite Variety* (1908), *Over Bemerton's* (1908), *A Wanderer in Paris* (1909), *The Slowcoach* (1910), *Mr. Ingleside* (1910), *The Same Star* (1924), *The More I See of Men* (1927), *Pleasure Trove* (1935), and many other works. He edited (1935) the complete *Letters of Charles and Mary Lamb* after having earlier (1903–05) published *The Works of Charles and Mary Lamb.*

Lucas, Frank Laurence. b. at Hipperholme, Yorkshire, England, Dec. 28, 1894—. English scholar and novelist. Author of *Cécile* (1930) and *Doctor Dido* (1938). His plays include *The Bear Dances* (1932) and *Land's End* (1938). He is author also of *Poems* (1935), and *A Journal Under the Terror* (1938).

Lucas, Frederic Augustus. b. at Plymouth, Mass., March 25, 1852; d. Feb. 9, 1929. American naturalist, curator in chief of the museums of the Brooklyn Institute (1904–11), and director of the American Museum of Natural History, New York (1911–29). He was curator of anatomy in the United States National Museum (1893–1904), and acting curator of vertebrate fossils (1901–04). He published papers upon osteological topics, besides books and articles in a popular style on paleontological subjects.

Lucas, John Seymour. b. at London, Dec. 21, 1849; d. there, May 8, 1923. English painter of genre and historical subjects, represented in many British collections. Among his principal works are *The Invincible Armada*, *Charles I before Gloucester*, and *Old Cronies*.

Lucas, St. John Welles. b. at Rugby, Warwickshire, England, Jan. 22, 1879; d. Oct. 23, 1934. English poet, essayist, and editor. Author of *The Absurd Repentance* (1903), *The Vintage of Dreams* (1904), *Aubrey Ellison* (1904), *The Florentine Chair* (1904), *Poems* (1904), *Quicksilver and Flame* (1906), *The Marble Sphinx* (1906), *Gadso* (1908), *New Poems* (1908), *The Rose-Winged Hours* (1908), *Ronsard* (1908), *The First Round* (1909), *Saints, Sinners, and the Usual People* (1912), *The Lady of the Canaries* (1913), *Heroines and Others* (1914), *April Folly* (1916), *The Plunge* (1921), and *Certain People* (1922). He edited the *Oxford Book of French Verse* (1907; revised and enlarged ed., 1926) and the *Oxford Book of Italian Verse* (1910).

Lucas van Leyden (lö'käs vän lī'dẹn). [Original name, **Lucas Jacobsz.**] b. at Leiden, Netherlands, c1494; d. there, 1533. Dutch engraver and painter.

Lucayans (lö.kā'ạnz). [Also, **Lucayo** (lö.kä'yō).] Aboriginal people of the Bahama Islands, originally numbering ab. 40,000, now extinct. They are believed by many authorities to have been the first Indians encountered by Columbus. They were an Arawak people of simple, peaceful, fishing culture, and their language was the same Arawakan language spoken in the rest of the West Indian Islands.

Lucayos (lö.kä'yōs). Former name of the **Bahama Islands.**

Lucca (lök'kä). Province in C Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Tuscany. A former independent principality created by Napoleon I for his sister Elisa Bacciocchi, it was annexed by Tuscany in 1847, and passed to Sardinia in 1860. Capital, Lucca; area, ab. 684 sq. mi.; pop. 352,205 (1936).

Lucca. [French, **Lucques**; Latin, **Luca.**] City and commune in C Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Tuscany, the capital of the province of Lucca, NE of Pisa. It has tobacco, silk, and jute manufactures, and agricultural industries. It is surrounded by Roman and medieval walls and has remains of a Roman aqueduct and amphitheater. Many of the art treasures of Lucca date from the 12th–15th centuries. The cathedral, consecrated in the 6th but built mainly in the 11th century, has a façade built in 1204 by Guidetto and contains sculptures and paintings of the 14th–16th centuries. There are numerous other churches (mostly basilicas), such as San Giusto, San Freddiano, San Michele (the latter with works by Luca della Robbia and Filippino Lippi), all of the 12th century; San Giovanni (with sculptures of the 14th and 15th centuries), San Cristoforo, Santa Maria della Rosa, Santa Maria Forisportam, and others. The Palazzo Publico (1578) contains paintings by Bartolommeo and Filippino Lippi, the Palazzo Pretorio (1492–1509) works by Matteo Civitali; other palaces of the same period are the Palazzi Controni and Michelotti. The town became a Roman colony in 177 B.C., was the capital of the margraviate of Tuscia (later Tuscany) in the 10th and 11th centuries, and was on the Guelphian side in the struggles of the 13th and 14th centuries. The city was occupied by the French in 1799, was awarded to a member of the Spanish Bourbon family in 1815, was ceded to Tuscany in 1847, and was incorporated into Sardinia in 1860. Only slight damage was suffered during World War II by buildings of tourist interest. Pop. of commune, 82,300 (1936); of city, 32,896 (1936).

Lucca, Bagni di. See **Bagni di Lucca.**

Lucca, Pauline. b. at Vienna, April 25, 1841; d. there, Feb. 28, 1908. Austrian operatic soprano.

Lucchetto da Genova (lök.kät'tō dä je'nō.vä). See **Cambiaso, Luca.**

Luce (lös). In Shakespeare's *Comedy of Errors*, a female servant to Adriana.

Luce, Clare Boothe. [Maiden name, **Boothe.**] b. at New York, April 10, 1903—. American politician, editor, and author. She served two terms (1942–46) as a congresswoman from Connecticut. A highly successful playwright, she was the author of *Stuffed Shirts* (1933), *The Women* (1937), *Kiss the Boys Goodbye* (1938), *Margin for Error* (1939), and *Europe in the Spring* (1940). She was managing editor of *Vanity Fair* in the early 1930's, and in 1935 married (her second husband) Henry R. Luce. She was appointed ambassador to Italy in 1953.

Luce, Henry Robinson. b. in Shantung province, China, April 3, 1898—. American editor and publisher; husband (married 1935) of Clare Boothe Luce. A founder (with Briton Hadden, 1923), editor, and publisher of the weekly

news magazine *Time*, he founded the monthly magazine *Fortune* (1930), and established the weekly picture magazine *Life* (1936).

Luce, John. b. 1870; d. near Devises, England, Sept. 23, 1932. English naval officer who commanded H.M.S *Glasgow* during World War I in battles off Coronel, Chile (Nov. 1, 1914), and the Falkland Islands (Dec. 8, 1914), and caused the destruction of the last ship (*Dresden*) of the German Asiatic Squadron off Juan Fernández (March 14, 1915).

Luce, Stephen Bleecker. b. at Albany, N.Y., March 25, 1827; d. July 28, 1917. American naval officer. He served in the Union navy during the Civil War, commanding the monitor *Nantucket* and other vessels, and retired in 1889. From 1884 to 1886 he was president of the Naval War College, of which he was the founder. He was the author of *Seamanship* (1863), *Naval Songs* (1902), and others.

Lucena (lö.thā'nä). Town in S Spain, in the province of Córdoba, ab. 37 mi. SE of Córdoba: horse-breeding center; trade in wine and olive oil. It has important pottery manufactures (the earthenware jars used throughout Spain for the storage of oil and wine are produced here) and metalworking industries. The lead mines and sulfur springs of Horcajo are in the vicinity. The Moorish king Boabdil was defeated and captured here by the Castilians in 1483. Pop. 32,687 (1940).

Lucena, Count of. A title of **O'Donnell, Leopoldo.**

Lučenec (lö'che.nets). [Hungarian, **Losonc, Losoncz.**] Town in Czechoslovakia, in the *kraj* (region) of Banská Bystrica, in S Slovakia, on the Lučenec River N of the Hungarian border. It is a railroad junction. 12,801 (1947).

Lucentio (lö.sen'shi.ō). In Shakespeare's *The Taming of the Shrew*, an accomplished young student from Pisa, whose skillful wooing of Bianca forms the underplot of the play.

Lucentum (lö.sen'tum). Latin name of **Alicante,** city.

Lucera (lö.che'rä). [Ancient name, **Luceria.**] City and commune in SE Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Apulia, in the province of Foggia, ab. 10 mi. NW of Foggia. There is trade in olive oil, cheese, and silk. The cathedral, in mixed Romanesque and Gothic style, dates from 1300: there are the ruins of a castle, built on the site of the antique citadel by Emperor Frederick II and Charles I of Anjou (1233–83). A Roman town in ancient times, it came later under Lombard and Byzantine rule; it was one of the strongholds of the Hohenstaufen dominion, particularly of Frederick II, who settled here a Saracen colony which fiercely resisted the rule of the Anjous and the crusade against them led by the abbot of Monte Cassino, until settlers from Provence were called in and the Saracenic inhabitants dispersed or reduced to slavery. While under the rule of the Kingdom of Naples and the Two Sicilies, the city repeatedly repulsed assaults by French siege armies; in the 19th century it was a center of republicanism and Italian nationalism. Only slight damage was suffered during World War II by the Roman amphitheater and the castle. Pop. of commune, 18,447 (1936); of city, 17,472 (1936).

Lucera, Duke of. A title of **Gallas, Matthias von.**

Lucerne (lö.sėrn'; French, lü.sern). [German, **Luzern.**] Canton in C Switzerland, bounded by Aargau on the N, Zug and Schwyz on the E, Unterwalden on the SE, and Bern on the S and W. Its surface is largely hilly and mountainous. It is one of the four "Forest Cantons," and sends nine representatives to the Swiss national council. The prevailing language is German, and the predominant religion Roman Catholic. Lucerne joined the League of the Forest Cantons in 1332. It took part in the battle of Sempach in 1386, and annexed the Entlebuch at the beginning of the 15th century. It was part of the Helvetic Republic. In 1847 it was the leading member of the Sonderbund, the revolutionary league whose defeat led to the establishment of a strong federal constitution. Area, ab. 576 sq. mi.; pop. 223,249 (1950).

Lucerne. City in C Switzerland, the capital of the canton of Lucerne, situated at the outflow of the Reuss River on the Lake of Lucerne. It is one of the chief tourist centers of Switzerland, and has textile, machinery, and lumber industries. Points of interest include the Roman Catholic Cathedral of Saint Lodegar, the *Rathaus* (town hall), and the monument of the Lion of Lucerne (a memorial to the 26 officers and 760 soldiers of the Swiss Guard who fell defending Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette at Paris in 1792). Nearby is the Villa Tribschen, where Richard Wagner lived from 1866 to 1872. Pop. 60,526 (1950).

Lucerne, Lake of. [Also: **Lake of the Four Forest Cantons;** French, **Lac des Quatre Cantons;** German, **Vierwaldstättersee, Vierwaldstätter See.**] Lake in C Switzerland, bordering on the four cantons of Lucerne, Schwyz, Uri, and Unterwalden. It is traversed by the Reuss River, which has its outlet at Lucerne. Violent and sudden storms occur on the lake. It is bordered by lofty mountains (Rigi and others), and is famous for its magnificent scenery and for its association with the legendary history of William Tell. Length, ab. 23 mi.; area, ab. 44 sq. mi.; elevation, ab. 1,435 ft.; greatest known depth, ab. 702 ft.

Lucerne, Lion of. Sculpture by Thorvaldsen, commemorating the heroism and devotion of nearly 800 Swiss guards who died to save Louis XVI in the attack on the Tuileries, Aug. 10, 1792. The colossal figure of the crouching lion, transfixed and dying but still faithfully defending the lilied shield of France, is carved in the round in a recess in the face of an upright, vine-draped rock, in a little park, at Lucerne, Switzerland. A commemorative inscription, with the names of the officers killed, is cut in the rock.

Lucetta (lö.set'ą). Waiting woman in Shakespeare's *Two Gentlemen of Verona.*

Luchaire (lü.sher), **Denis Jean Achille.** b. at Paris, Oct. 24, 1846; d. Nov. 13, 1908. French historian. Among his published works, which deal chiefly with medieval history, the most important are *Histoire des institutions monarchiques de la France sous les premiers Capétiens* (1883), and four volumes (1904–07) on Pope Innocent III.

Luchana (lö.chä'nä), Count of. A title of **Espartero, Baldomero.**

Luchazi (lö.chä'zē). [Also: **Baluchazi, Luchze.**] Bantu-speaking people of C Africa, inhabiting the region about the headwaters of the Kuito River (a tributary of the Okavango) in SE Angola. They are related to the Mbwela and Ngangela, file their front teeth, wear skins and baobab cloth, and are clever workers in iron and copper. They obtain their pottery by barter. Their granaries are large, and their villages clean and well built.

Luchino (lö.kē'nō). See **Cambiaso, Luca.**

Luchon (lü.shôṅ). See **Bagnères-de-Luchon.**

Luchow (lö'jō'). Former name of **Hofei.**

Luchuans (lö.chö'ąnz). See **Ryukyuans.**

Lucia (lö.chē'ä), Santa. See **Lucy,** Saint.

Lucia (lö'shą). In Thomas Southerne's *Sir Anthony Love, or The Rambling Lady,* a young girl who disguises herself as a man (Sir Antony) and follows her lover to win him.

Lucia di Lammermoor (lö.chē'ä dē läm.mer.mör'). Opera in three acts by Donizetti, with a libretto by Cammarano, produced at Naples in 1835. The plot is from Sir Walter Scott's *The Bride of Lammermoor.* The work is well known for the second-act sextet and the "mad scene" in the third act.

Lucian (lö'shąn). b. at Samosata, Syria, c120 A.D.; d. c200. Greek satirist. He was a freethinker, attacking with pungent satire the religious beliefs of his time; for this, according to Suidas, he was called "the Blasphemer," and was torn to pieces by dogs (doubtless a pious invention). He wrote rhetorical, critical, and biographical works, romances, dialogues, and poems. Outstanding among his works are *The True History,* a parodied travelogue, and the satirical *Dialogues of the Gods* and *Dialogues of the Dead. Auction of Philosophers* is the satiric evaluation of various schools of thought. He was author also of *Peregrine* and *Timon.*

Lucian. [Called **Lucian of Antioch.**] b. (according to tradition) at Samosata, Syria, c240; killed at Nicomedia, in Bithynia, Jan. 7, 312. Theologian and Biblical critic, presbyter of Antioch, who was put to death as a Christian under Maximin. Little is known of his career. In exegesis he opposed the allegorizing tendencies of the Alexandrian school. Doctrinally, he probably laid the foundation for the Arian heresy.

Luciana (lö.shi.ā'nạ). In Shakespeare's *Comedy of Errors,* the sister of Adriana.

Luciani (lö.chä'nē), **Luigi.** b. at Ascoli Piceno, Italy, Nov. 23, 1840; d. at Rome, June 23, 1919. Italian physiologist. He worked on the physiology of the heart and the circulation of the blood, and described the three major symptoms of cerebellar disease: asthenia, atonia, and astasia (called Luciani's triad). He also described the function of the cerebellum, studied intrathoracic and intra-abdominal pressure, advanced the knowledge of motor and sensory localization in the cerebral cortex, investigated the physiology of the sense organs, and discovered in the isolated frog's heart the periodic movements that are known as "Luciani's phenomenon."

Luciano (lö.sē.ä'nō, -chē-), **Charles.** [Known as **"Lucky" Luciano;** actual name, **Salvatore Luciana** (lö.chyä'nä).] b. in Sicily, Nov. 11, 1896—. American racketeer. He came to the U.S. in 1906 and became, in the course of time, the head of the New York City vice trade. At one time he controlled absolutely the traffic in the city in narcotics and prostitutes. In 1936 he was tried for his criminal activities and, as a result of the vigorous conduct of the trial by the prosecuting district attorney, Thomas E. Dewey, was sentenced to 30 to 50 years' imprisonment. In 1946, Dewey, then governor of New York, commuted the sentence to the time Luciano had served, and he was deported to Italy. Luciano was later seen in Cuba and, when his appearance in Cuba coincided with a rise in the commerce in illegal narcotics, was ordered out of that country. He returned to his native Sicily where, it was said, he continued to direct a large amount of the world's traffic in illegal drugs.

Lucie Manette (lü.sē mä.net). See **Manette, Lucie.**

Lucifer (lö'si.fėr). [Called **Lucifer of Cagliari** (kä.lyä'rē).] b. early 4th century A.D.; d. 371. Bishop of Caliris (Cagliari), in Sardinia. He was a fierce controversialist and founder of a sect, named for him, whose chief tenet was that no priest who had conformed to Arianism could exercise his ministry if he returned to orthodoxy and that bishops receiving such a priest were thereby excommunicated.

Lucifer. The morning star; the planet Venus when it appears in the morning before sunrise; when it appears in the evening, it is called Hesperus, or the evening star. The name "day-star" is applied by Isaiah figuratively to a king of Babylon; this was rendered in the authorized version by "Lucifer." From this passage (Isa. xiv. 12) the name was also given to the leader of the fallen angels, and hence to Satan.

Lucilius (lö.sil'i.us), **Gaius** (or **Caius**). b. at Suessa Aurunca, Campania, Italy, c180 B.C.; d. at Naples, Italy, 103 B.C. Latin satirical poet, author of *Saturae*, miscellaneous poems containing a very free criticism of contemporary life. These satires influenced those of Horace, Persius, and Juvenal.

Lucina (lö.sī'nạ). In Roman mythology, the goddess who presided over childbirth, an aspect of Juno, and as such called Juno Lucina. The name was also applied to Diana and to Hecate. She corresponded to the Greek goddess Ilithyia.

Lucin Cut-Off (lö'sin). See **Salt Lake Cut-Off.**

Lucinde (lü.sañd). Daughter of Sganarelle in Molière's *L'Amour médecin.*

Lucinde. Daughter of Géronte in Molière's *Le Médecin malgré lui.* It is to cure her that Sganarelle is obliged to pretend to be a doctor.

Lucio (lö'shi.o). Fantastic and profligate character in Shakespeare's *Measure for Measure.*

Lucioni (lö.chō'nē), **Luigi.** b. at Malnate, near Milan, Italy, 1900—. American painter, sometimes called the "Painter Laureate of Vermont" because many of his precisely drawn, clearly colored landscapes have been painted in that state. The winner (1924) of a Tiffany Foundation Fellowship, he painted for nine summers at the Oyster Bay, L.I., estate of the Foundation; he studied the work of the so-called Italian primitives on a trip (1925) to Italy. His paintings, among which *Vermont Classic* and *Route 7* are particularly well known, are represented in the Metropolitan Museum of Art and Whitney Museum of American Art, New York, in the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, in the Addison Gallery of American Art, and elsewhere.

Lucius (lö'shus). fl. 4th century A.D. Bishop of Adrianople. He was expelled (c340) from his see by the Arians, appealed to the Roman Council under Pope Julius I, which ordered his restoration (a decree which was resisted by the Eusebians in his diocese), and was finally reëstablished in his see by Constantius, in accordance with the decision of the Council of Sardica.

Lucius. In Shakespeare's *Titus Andronicus*, the son of Titus. He has a son who is also named Lucius.

Lucius. In Shakespeare's tragedy *Julius Caesar*, a boy, servant of Brutus.

Lucius. In Shakespeare's *Timon of Athens*, a flattering lord; also, in the same play, a servant who waits on Timon's creditors.

Lucius. In Shakespeare's *Cymbeline*, a general of the Roman forces.

Lucius I, Saint. b. at Rome; d. March 5, 254. Pope from 253 to 254. Exiled at the beginning of his reign, he returned under the emperor Valerian. He permitted those who had lapsed during persecution (*lapsi*) to be reinstated after doing penance. It is doubtful that he died a martyr.

Lucius II. [Original name, **Gherardo Caccianemici dal Orso.**] b. at Bologna, Italy; d. at Rome, Feb. 15, 1145. Pope from 1144 to 1145. He was killed by a stone thrown during an insurrection against the papal government.

Lucius III. [Original name, **Ubaldo Allucingoli.**] b. at Lucca, Italy; d. at Verona, Italy, Nov. 25, 1185. Pope from 1181 to 1185. Created a cardinal by Pope Innocent II in 1141, he performed various diplomatic missions under popes Eugene III and Alexander III, representing the latter at the Congress of Venice, where a settlement was reached with Frederick I. Because of factional fighting he could spend little time at Rome, and in 1184 made his headquarters at Verona. He disagreed with the Emperor Frederick I over the latter's desire to have reappointed the German bishops originally designated by the antipopes during the reign of Alexander III.

Lucius Annaeus Florus (ạ.nē'us flō'rus). Full name of **Florus.**

Lucius Domitius Ahenobarbus (dō.mish'us ạ.hē.nō-bär'bus, ạ.hen'ō-). Original name of **Nero.**

Lucius Junius Brutus (jön'yus brö'tus). Tragedy by François Guillaume Jean Stanislas Andrieux, produced (1830) at the Comédie Française.

Lucius Junius Brutus. A pseudonym of **Ames, Fisher.**

Lucius Junius Brutus, Father of his Country. Tragedy by Nathaniel Lee, produced in 1681.

Lucius Junius Gallio (gal'i.ō). Full name of **Gallio.**

Luck (lötsk). Polish name of **Lutsk,** U.S.S.R.

Luckau (lůk'ou). Small town in E Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Brandenburg, Russian Zone, formerly in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, ab. 47 mi. SE of Berlin. Here on June 4, 1813, the Prussians and Russians under Von Bülow defeated the French under Oudinot.

Lücke (lůk'ę), **Gottfried Christian Friedrich.** b. at Egeln, near Magdeburg, Germany, Aug. 23, 1791; d. at Göttingen, Germany, Feb. 14, 1855. German theologian.

Luckenwalde (lůk'ęn.väl.dę). Town in NE Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Brandenburg, Russian Zone, formerly in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, ab. 29 mi. SW of Berlin. Before World War II it had cloth, hat, furniture, paper, piano, and metalworking industries. There is a local museum; the Johanniskirche dates from the 16th century. It belonged until 1648 to the archbishopric of Magdeburg, from 1648 to 1680 to Saxony, after 1680 to Brandenburg. 30,979 (1946).

Luckimpur (luk'im.pör). See **Lakhimpur.**

Luckner, Count **Nikolaus** (or **Nicolas**). b. at Cham, Bavaria, Germany, in January, 1722; guillotined at Paris, Jan. 4, 1794. Bavarian general in the Dutch and

German and (after the Seven Years' War) in the French service. He became a marshal in 1791, and was condemned and put to death by the Revolutionary tribunal on a charge of treason (the charge stemmed from the failure of his campaign in Belgium).

Lucknow (luk'nou). [Also, **Lakhnau.**] Division in E central Uttar Pradesh, Union of India: rice, wheat, sugar, and barley. Capital, Lucknow; area, ab. 12,002 sq. mi.; pop. 6,530,932 (1941).

Lucknow. [Also, **Lakhnau.**] District in the division of Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, Union of India. Capital, Lucknow; area, ab. 976 sq. mi.; pop. 1,128,101 (1951).

Lucknow. [Also, **Lakhnau.**] City in N Union of India, capital of the division and district of Lucknow, on the Gumti River, ab. 48 mi. NE of Cawnpore. Its industries are of comparatively minor importance but commercially it is important as the collecting and distributing center for the agricultural produce of the region. Manufactures include gold and silver brocade, and muslin. Among the chief buildings is the mausoleum Imambara, a great hall dating from the middle of the 18th century. The plan is rectangular, 263 by 145 ft. The vaults are formed in thick, solid masses of concrete, precisely according to the ancient Roman system. Lucknow was the capital and chief town of the princely state of Oudh from 1775 until its annexation by the British in 1856. During the Sepoy Rebellion, Lucknow was defended (at first under Sir Henry Lawrence) against a force of besieging Indian mutineers (July–September, 1857). The garrison was relieved by Henry Havelock on Sept. 25, and again relieved by Sir Colin Campbell on Nov. 17, and evacuated. The city was recaptured by Campbell in March, 1858. Pop. 496,861 (1951).

Luck of Eden Hall (ē'dęn). Drinking cup long preserved at Eden Hall in Cumberland, England. It is a chalice of enameled glass, of 10th-century workmanship, presumably Venetian. There is a legend that it was left for the Musgrave family by the fairies at Saint Cuthbert's Well, and that the family luck depends on its preservation:

If this cup either break or fall,
Farewell the luck of Eden Hall.

Luck of Roaring Camp, The. Story by Bret Harte included in the volume of stories brought out under that title in 1870. It was originally published (1868) in the *Overland Monthly.*

Luçon (lü.sôṅ). Town in W France, in the department of Vendée, ab. 20 mi. N of La Rochelle, connected with the ocean by a canal. The Cathedral of Notre-Dame, mainly in the Gothic style, has old Romanesque parts and a façade rebuilt in Greco-Roman style c1700. Pop. 7,526 (1946).

Lucques (lük). French name of **Lucca,** city.

Lucrece (lö.krēs'). Poem by Shakespeare, published in 1594, taken from the Roman story of Lucretia. See also **Rape of Lucrece, The.**

Lucretia (lö.krē'shą). [Also, **Lucrece.**] In Roman legend, the wife of Tarquinius Collatinus. She was raped by Sextus Tarquinius and killed herself. This led to the expulsion of the Tarquins and the establishment of the republic.

Lucretia gens. Roman patrician, and later also plebeian, clan. Its surnames were (patrician) Triciptinus, (plebeian) Gallus, Ofella, Vespillo, and Carus.

Lucretia MacTab (mak.tab'), **the Hon. Miss.** See **MacTab, the Hon. Miss Lucretia.**

Lucretia, or the Children of Night. Novel by Edward Bulwer-Lytton, published in 1846.

Lucretius (lö.krē'shus). [Full name, **Titus Lucretius Carus.**] b. at Rome, probably c96 B.C.; d. Oct. 15, 55 B.C. Roman philosophical poet. He was the author of *De rerum natura* (On the Nature of Things), a didactic and philosophical poem in six books, treating of physics and cosmology, of psychology, and (briefly) of ethics from the Epicurean point of view. He committed suicide probably in a fit of insanity. According to a popular but doubtless erroneous tradition, his madness was due to a love philter administered to him by his wife.

Lucrezia Borgia (lö.krā'tsyä bōr'jä). Opera in two acts by Donizetti, with a libretto by Romani, first produced at La Scala, Milan, in 1833.

Lucrezia Floriani (flō.rē.ä'nē). Novel by George Sand, published in 1846.

Lucrine (lö'krin, -krīn), **Lake.** In ancient geography, a small salt-water lake in Campania, Italy, ab. 9 mi. NW of Naples.

Luc-sur-Mer (lük.sür.mer). Small resort in NW France, in the department of Calvados, on the English Channel ab. 10 mi. N of Caen. 2,582 (1946).

Lucullus (lö.kul'us), **Lucius Licinius.** [Surnamed **Ponticus.**] b. probably c110 B.C.; d. c57 B.C. Roman general. He served under Sulla in the East, and was curule edile in 79 and consul in 74. He defeated Mithridates VI of Pontus in Asia Minor 74–71, defeated Tigranes near Tigranocerta in 69, and was recalled to Rome in 66. He was afterward famous for his wealth and his luxury. His villas at Tusculum and near Neapolis (modern Naples) were famous for their splendor, and he is said to have spent fabulous sums on his table (a rich banquet is still called a Lucullan feast). He is said to have been the first to introduce cherries into Italy. He was also a collector of books and a patron of learning.

Lucus Augusti (lö'kus ô.gus'tī). Ancient name of **Lugo,** city, Spain.

Lucusta (lö.kus'tą). See **Locusta.**

Lucy (lö'si), Saint. [Italian, **Santa Lucia.**] b. c283; killed in 303. Martyr of the primitive church in Syracuse, who perished during the persecution of Diocletian. According to the legend, she rejected a pagan suitor whom her mother desired her to marry, was denounced as a Christian, and was condemned to be outraged, but escaped this fate and died by the sword in 303. She is the patroness especially of those who suffer from distemper of the eyes (the attribution probably comes from the resemblance of her name to Latin *lux,* light, and has attracted to her the legend that when a nobleman wished to marry her because of her beautiful eyes, she tore them from her head and gave them to him in order to be permitted to live a virgin). She is represented in art with a sword point (thorn) in her neck and sometimes with a salver on which rest her eyes.

Lucy. Rival of Polly in John Gay's *The Beggar's Opera.*

Lucy. In Richard Brinsley Sheridan's comedy *The Rivals,* a clever waiting maid of great apparent simplicity.

Lucy, Sir **Henry.** [Pseudonym, **Toby, M.P.**] b. at Crosby, Lancashire, England, Dec. 5, 1845; d. Feb. 20, 1924. English journalist and philanthropist. He was a staff member (1881–1916) of *Punch,* for which he wrote under his pseudonym. In 1903 and again in 1913 he established the Lucy Trust funds to aid parliamentary employees and writers. Author of various parliamentary manuals, a novel, *Gideon Fleyce* (1882), and *Men and Manner in Parliament* (1875), *Peeps at Parliament* (1903), *Memories of Eight Parliaments* (1908), *Sixty Years in the Wilderness* (1909–12), *Nearing Jordan* (1916), and *The Diary of a Journalist* (3 vols., 1921–23).

Lucy, Sir **Thomas.** b. April 24, 1532; d. at Charlecote, Warwickshire, England, July 7, 1600. English landowner in Warwickshire and, through his wife, in Worcestershire. He is erroneously said to have entertained Queen Elizabeth at Charlecote in 1575. Lucy is remembered chiefly for his alleged persecution of Shakespeare (c1585) for stealing deer from Lucy's park at Charlecote. Lucy was supposedly later the model of Shakespeare's character Justice Shallow in *Henry IV,* Part II, although the attribution is questionable. The play on the words "luce" (a pike, borne in the arms of the Lucys) and "louse," then pronounced much the same as now, has been taken by some as evidence of the truth of the story.

Lucy Ashton (ash'tọn). See **Ashton, Lucy.**

Lucy Bertram (bėr'trąm). See **Bertram, Lucy.**

Lucy Deane (dēn). See **Deane, Lucy.**

Lucy Gayheart (gā'härt). Novel by Willa Cather, published in 1935.

Lucy Snowe (snō). See **Snowe, Lucy.**

Lucy Temple (tem'pl). Sequel to *Charlotte Temple* (1791), sentimental novel by Susanna Rowson. The book was issued (1828) under the title *Charlotte's Daughter.*

Lud (lud). In the Bible, in Gen. x, the fourth in the list of the children of Shem.

Lud. [Also: **Lludd, Nudd.**] Legendary king of Britain, mentioned by Geoffrey of Monmouth in his *History of the Kings of Britain* as having built, or rebuilt, the walls of London. Ludgate Hill, London, preserves his name.

He is evidently the same character as the Lludd of Brythonic legend, a king of Britain.

Ludbreg (löd'breg). Village and township in N Yugoslavia, in the federative unit of Croatia, formerly in the *banovina* (province) of Savska, between Varaždin and Koprivnica. Pop. of township, 12,374 (1931).

Ludd (lŭd). Arabic name of **Lydda.**

Luddites (lud'īts). Name given to the industrial workers who attempted (1811–12, 1816) to destroy machinery at Nottingham and elsewhere in England, so called from Ned Ludd, a Leicestershire "village idiot" who had broken (c1799) some stocking frames.

Luden (lō'dĕn), **Heinrich.** b. at Loxstedt, near Bremen, Germany, April 10, 1780; d. at Jena, Germany, May 23, 1847. German historian.

Ludendorff (lō'dĕn.dôrf), **Erich von.** b. at Kruszewina, Germany, April 9, 1865; d. at Munich, Dec. 20, 1937. German general, chief of staff to Hindenburg in World War I. A member of the general staff (1894 *et seq.*), he aided Hindenburg in defeating the Russians in 1914, and was himself responsible for the victories in Rumania and Italy, especially for the Italian rout at Caporetto (1917). Under his strategy, the Germans came close to victory in France. After demanding an unconditional armistice on Sept. 29, 1918, he was retired in October and fled to Sweden. He returned to Germany in 1919 to become leader (1922–23) of the Deutsch Völkische Freiheitspartei. After the Kapp Putsch (1920), in which he was a leading figure, he was Hitler's associate in the abortive Beer Hall Putsch of 1923. He later abandoned his support of Hitler. He served as a member of the Reichstag (1924–28), and was a candidate for the presidency in 1925 against Hindenburg, receiving about one percent of the vote. He was the author of anti-Semitic, anti-Catholic, and anti-Masonic writings in collaboration with his second wife, Mathilde, and of war memoirs (1919).

Ludendorff, Frederich Wilhelm Hans. b. at Köslin (Koszalin), in Pomerania, May 26, 1873—. German astrophysicist. In addition to scientific contributions such as analysis of variable star periods, he is noted for outstanding work in chronology and the history of astronomy.

Lüdenscheid (lü'dĕn.shīt). City in W Germany, in the *Land* (state) of North Rhine-Westphalia, British Zone, formerly in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, ab. 34 mi. NE of Cologne: electrical machinery, plastic, paper, leather, and textile industries. The population increased in the period 1939–46 by 23.1 percent. 49,926 (1946), 51,705 (1950).

Lüderitz (lü'dĕ.rits). [German, **Lüderitzland** (lü'dĕ.rits.länt).] Region in SW Africa, around Lüderitz Bay, annexed by Germany in 1884. It is now within the territory of South-West Africa, and the term is applied to a strip of land along the coast N and S of the port of Lüderitz. Area, ab. 15,000 sq. mi.

Lüderitz. [Former name, **Angra Pequena.**] Port in the SW part of South-West Africa, on the W coast of Africa. It is connected with Keetmanshoop (225 mi.) by a branch line of the main railroad system of the territory. It is a seaport and the chief center of diamond mining in South-West Africa. 3,307 (1946).

Lüderitz Bay. Bay in SW Africa, in the coast of South-West Africa: site of the port of Lüderitz.

Lüders (lü'dĕrs), Count **Aleksandr.** b. Jan. 26, 1790; d. at St. Petersburg, Feb. 13, 1874. Russian general. He defeated the Hungarians at Schlässburg (July 31, 1849) during the suppression of the Hungarian Republic, was commander in chief in the Crimea (1856), and was governor of Poland (1861–62).

Ludgate Hill (lud'gāt). London street running directly W from Saint Paul's.

Ludhiana (lö.di.ä'nạ). District in the Jullundur division, Punjab, Union of India, ab. 100 mi. SE of the city of Lahore: wheat, rice, sugar, and barley. Capital, Ludhiana; area, ab. 1,399 sq. mi.; pop. 808,105 (1951).

Ludhiana. City in NW Union of India, capital of the district of Ludhiana, ab. 100 mi. SE of Lahore, Pakistan: large trading center, served by three railroad lines and two major highways. There are several modern cotton mills in the city. 153,795 (1951).

Ludington (lud'ing.ton). City in W Lower Michigan, on Lake Michigan, county seat of Mason County: shipping point and ferry port on Lake Michigan. It is a trade center in a resort area, and also has manufactures of furniture, clothing, and metal products. 9,506 (1950).

Ludlow (lud'lō). Municipal borough and market town in W England, in Shropshire, ab. 25 mi. S of Shrewsbury, ab. 168 mi. NW of London by rail. The castle is a magnificent ruin, chiefly of the 12th century, with many huge square towers on its outer walls, a great keep with angle turrets, and ruins of a circular Norman chapel. It was the residence of the lords president of Wales, and for a time a royal abode. In English literature, it is noteworthy from the fact that it was the scene of the first presentation of John Milton's *Comus* and also, in more recent times, the Shropshire town most often mentioned in the poetry of A. E. Housman. 6,455 (1951).

Ludlow. City in N Kentucky, in Kenton County, on the Ohio River, an industrial city in the SW part of the urbanized area of Cincinnati: manufactures include furniture, brass, electrical apparatus, and compressing machines. It was chartered in 1864. Pop. 6,374 (1950).

Ludlow. [Former name, **Stony Hill.**] Town in S Massachusetts, in Hampden County, adjoining Springfield on the NE. It has manufactures of twine, cord, sacking material, and stationery. 8,660 (1950).

Ludlow, Edmund. b. at Maiden Bradley, Wiltshire, England, c1617; d. at Vevey, Switzerland, 1692. English general and politician. He was one of King Charles I's judges in 1649, and signed his death warrant. Consistently republican, he opposed Cromwell's protectorate and the return of the Stuarts, and lived in exile after 1660. He attempted to return to England in 1689 after William and Mary came to the throne, but, being threatened with arrest, returned to Switzerland. His *Memoirs* were published (1698–99).

Ludlow, John Malcolm Forbes. b. at Nimach, India, 1821; d. at London, 1911. English social reformer and writer. One of founders of the Christian Socialist movement (1850) and the Working Men's College (1854), where he lectured on law and history, he founded and edited the *Christian Socialist* (1850). He wrote *Popular Epics of the Middle Ages* (1865), *President Lincoln Self-Portrayed* (1866), and *The War of American Independence* (1876).

Ludlow, Roger. b. in Wiltshire, England, c1590; d. c1664. English lawyer, legislator (1630–54) in America. A founder (c1630) of Dorchester, Mass., he was chosen (1634) deputy governor of the Massachusetts Bay colony. He presided (1636) at Windsor over the first court in Connecticut. He is said to have drafted the Fundamental Orders which remained, as part of the charter of 1662, the basis of Connecticut government until 1818. He compiled (1650) the first codification of Connecticut laws under the name Ludlow's Code or the Code of 1650, was a founder (1639) of Fairfield, Conn., and served as commissioner (1651–53) of the United Colonies of New England.

Ludlow Resolution. Proposal (1937–38), sponsored by Representative L. L. Ludlow of Indiana, for an amendment to the U.S. Constitution calling for a national referendum on a declaration of war, except in instances of actual invasion. While public opinion polls indicated majority popular support for it, and although 218 members of the House of Representatives had signed the petition bringing it to the House floor, the Ludlow resolution was sent back to committee in 1938 by a vote of 209 to 188.

Ludlow's Code. See **Code of 1650.**

Ludmilla (löd.mil'ä) or **Ludmila** (-mē'lä), Saint. *b. at Mielnik, c860; d. at Tetin, near Beroun, in Bohemia, Sept. 15, 921. Patron saint of Bohemia; wife of the Christian Duke of Bohemia, Borowoi, with whom she was baptized, probably by Methodius. She was murdered by two noblemen at the direction of her daughter-in-law Drahomira, a pretended Christian, who was jealous of her influence over the young Saint Wenceslaus.

Ludolf (lö'dolf), **Hiob.** b. at Erfurt, Germany, June 15, 1624; d. at Frankfort on the Main, Germany, April 8, 1704. German Orientalist, noted especially for his works on the language and history of Ethiopia.

Ludovic Lesly (lo dō.vīk les'li, lez'li). See **Lesly, Ludovic.**

Ludovisi (lö.dō.vē'zē), **Alessandro.** Original name of Pope **Gregory XV.**

Ludwich (löt'viċh), **Artur.** b. at Lyck, Germany, May 18, 1840; d. at Königsberg, in East Prussia, Nov. 12, 1920. German classical scholar. Author of *Aristarchs Homerische Textkritik* (Aristarchus' Criticism of Homer's Texts, 1884–85); editor of Homer's *Odyssey* (1889–91) and *Iliad* (1902–07).

Ludwig (löt'viċh). See **Louis** for German rulers of this name.

Ludwig, Alfred. b. at Vienna, Oct. 9, 1832; d. 1912. Austrian Sanskrit scholar.

Ludwig, Emil. [Original surname, **Cohn.**] b. at Breslau, Jan. 25, 1881; d. at Ascona, Switzerland, Sept. 17, 1948. German writer, especially known for his biographies. His subjects included Goethe (1920, 1923), Wagner, Bismarck (*Volk und Krone* and *Die Entlassung*, 1922; *Genie und Charakter*, 1923), Napoleon (1924), William II (1925), Christ (1928), Lincoln, Schliemann, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Michelangelo, Rembrandt, Beethoven, Simón Bolívar, and Freud. He applied the technique of biography to studies of the Nile River and the Mediterranean Sea. Employed by the German government during World War I as a propagandist, he wrote *Die Fahrten der Emden und der Ayesha* (1915), now remembered chiefly for its glorification of German might. A work written during World War II, *The Germans* (1941), seeks to demonstrate the schizophrenic character of the German people, and bears the subtitle *Double History of a Nation*. In 1932 he became a Swiss citizen, and spent his later years in Switzerland and the U.S.

Ludwig, Karl Friedrich Wilhelm. b. near Kassel, Germany, Dec. 29, 1816; d. April 23, 1895. German physiologist. His investigations were primarily concerned with the mechanisms of the body, he being an adherent of the nonvitalistic school and rejecting appeals to theories dependent on special biological processes apart from physical and chemical laws. By use of the kymograph he was able to study blood pressure and other organic processes. He invented the original model of the mercurial sphygamometer. He published *Lehrbuch der Physiologie des Menschen* (1852–56), and numerous important papers.

Ludwig, Otto. b. at Eisfeld, Germany, Feb. 11, 1813; d. at Dresden, Germany, Feb. 25, 1865. German dramatist and novelist. He began his career by studying music and composed an opera (*Die Köhlerin*, 1838). Finding that he could not achieve in music the realism he sought, he turned to writing, where he practiced what he called "poetic realism." He introduced the leitmotif into German writing and was the father of the psychological novel in German literature. Over a period of time, however, his chief interest became his critical studies (*Shakespearestudien*, 1871). He treated Hoffmann's *Das Fräulein von Scuderi* in dramatic form (1848), but he did not complete his play on Agnes Bernauer (*Der Engel von Augsburg*). His best drama is generally considered to be *Der Erbförster* (1853). He dramatized the story of the Maccabees in *Die Makkabäer* (1853). Many critics believe that his talent displayed itself best in the story *Zwischen Himmel und Erde* (1856).

Ludwig, Paula. b. at Altenstadt, Vorarlberg, Austria, Jan. 5, 1900—. Austrian writer, known chiefly for her lyrical poetry.

Ludwigsburg (löt'viċhs.bůrk). City in S Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Württemberg-Baden, American Zone, formerly in the Neckar *Kreis* (district), of the free state of Württemberg, ab. 8 mi. N of Stuttgart: numerous industries, particularly manufactures of tobacco, and surgical and precision instruments. There are also metallurgical, plastics, knitwear, rubber, toy, organ, furniture, and foodstuff industries. The city was founded at the beginning of the 18th century. It contains a large Versailles-like *Schloss* (castle) in the baroque style, erected between 1704 and 1733, with valuable art collections. The population increased in the period 1939–46 by 29.5 percent. 49,635 (1946), 58,489 (1950).

Ludwigs Canal (löt'viċhs). [German, **Ludwigs-Kanal** (-kä.näl').] Canal in Bavaria, S Germany, which joins the systems of the Danube and Main rivers. It connects Bamberg on the Regnitz with Dietfurt on the Altmühl. Nuremberg is the chief city on the canal. Length, ab. 110 mi.

Ludwigshafen (löt'viċhs.hä.fẹn). [Also: **Ludwigshafen am Rhein**; former name, **Rheinschanze.**] City in W Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Rhineland-Palatinate, French Zone, formerly in the Rhenish Palatinate, Bavaria, on the Rhine River: the twin city of Mannheim. It is an important river port, and a large industrial center. The chemical and pharmaceutical industry, including the huge plants formerly belonging to the I. G. Farben, is foremost; there are also electrical machinery, machine, instrument, tobacco, cement, food, and paper industries. There is trade in wine, grain, foodstuff, fertilizer, metals, and coal. The city was founded in 1843. It was greatly damaged by bombing in World War II, and was entered by American troops on March 22, 1945. The population decreased in the period 1939–46 by 26.2 percent. 105,556 (1946), 123,869 (1950).

Ludwigslied (löt'viċhs.lēt). Poem, in Old High German, on the victory of the Carolingian King Louis III of France over the Normans in 881.

Ludwigslust (löt'viċhs.lůst). Town in NE Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Mecklenburg, Russian Zone, formerly in the free state of Mecklenburg, ab. 22 mi. S of Schwerin. Before World War II it had important cattle, hog, and horse markets. There is a residential *Schloss* (castle) and park dating from 1776, and a town church built (1770) in the shape of a Greek temple. The town was founded in 1756 by Duke Frederick of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and served as ducal residence until 1837. Pop. 12,487 (1946).

Luedemann (lü'dẹ.män), **Hermann.** b. at Lübeck, Germany, Aug. 5, 1880—. German politician and Social Democratic journalist. He was Prussian finance minister (1920–21), and later became a provincial administrator. He was confined from 1933 to 1935 in a concentration camp, and again from 1944 until released by the Russian army. After World War II he reorganized the Social Democratic Party in Mecklenburg. In 1946 he became minister of interior and deputy minister president of Schleswig-Holstein, and in 1947 became its prime minister.

Luel (lö'ẹl). See **Carlisle,** England.

Luère (lü.er'), **Camilla.** See **Urso, Camilla.**

Lufkin (luf'kin). City in E Texas, county seat of Angelina County, NE of Houston: processing center for lumber and cotton; manufactures include oil-pumping machinery, trailers, truck bodies, and lumber. 15,135 (1950).

Lug (lö). [Also, **Lugh.**] In Old Irish mythology, the sun god, god of light, and god of genius. He was sometimes called Lug Lamfada, or Lug of the Long Hand. He was the grandson of Balor, one-eyed king of the giant Fomorians, whom he killed in the great battle between the Fomorians and the Tuatha De Danann by slinging a stone into the one eye. Lug gave the arts to the Tuatha De Danann, and is therefore often called Lug of All the Arts. His great festival was the Lugnasad, celebrated with harvest games on Aug. 1. In the Ulster cycle legends, Lug was the supernatural father of the hero Cuchulain, and at one time helped his son in battle.

Lugano (lö.gä'nō). [German, **Lauis.**] Town in S Switzerland, in the canton of Ticino, on Lake Lugano: vineyards, gardens, and country homes. It is a noted tourist center, with Italian-speaking population and Italian architecture. The town became part of Switzerland in 1512. Pop. 17,030 (1941).

Lugano, Lake. [Italian, **Lago di Lugano, Lago Ceresio;** German, **Luganersee** (lö.gän'ér.zā); Latin, **Cerisius Lacus.**] Lake situated partly in N Italy, partly in the canton of Ticino, Switzerland. It drains into Lago Maggiore. It is noted for its beauty. Length, ab. 20 mi.; area, ab. 19 sq. mi.; elevation, ab. 890 ft.; greatest known depth, ab. 945 ft.

Lugansk (lö.gänsk'). Former name of **Voroshilovgrad.**

Lugansky (lö.gän'ski), **Kossack.** Pseudonym of **Dahl, Vladimir Ivanovich.**

Lugard (lö.gärd'), Lady. Title of **Shaw, Flora Louise.**

Lugard, Frederick John Dealtry. [Title, 1st Baron **Lugard.**] b. Jan. 22, 1858; d. April 11, 1945. English soldier and colonial administrator in Africa. He served in the Afghan War (1879–80), the Sudan campaign (1884–85), and the Burma campaign (1886–87). He led (1888) an expedition against Arab slave traders in Nyasaland, oc-

cupied (1890) Uganda with a military force, and secured (1894) Borgu in West Africa. He commanded (1897–99) the West African frontier force in Nigeria. He was high commissioner and commander in chief of Northern Nigeria (1900–06), governor (1907–12) of Hong Kong, governor (1912–13) of Northern and Southern Nigeria, and governor general (1914–19) of unified Nigeria. He was a member for 14 years (1922 *et seq.*) of the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations.

Lugau (lö'gou). Town in E Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Saxony, Russian Zone, formerly in the free state of Saxony, situated at the foot of the Erzgebirge, ab. 10 mi. SW of Chemnitz. Before World War II it had iron foundries, and cotton textile, hosiery, glove, and chemical factories; coal mines are in the vicinity. 11,459 (1946).

Lugdunensis (lug.dū.nen'sis). [Also, **Gallia Lugdunensis.**] In ancient geography, a province of the Roman Empire, situated in Gaul. It extended from Lugdunum (modern Lyons) N to the line of the lower Seine (including Paris), and NW through Brittany to the ocean, including the upper course of the Seine and nearly the entire course of the Loire. It was conquered (58–51 B.C.) by Julius Caesar.

Lugdunum (lug.dū'num). Ancient name of **Lyons.**

Lugdunum Batavorum (bat.ạ.vō'rum). Latin name of **Leiden.**

Lugdunum Clavatum (klạ.vā'tum). A Latin name of **Laon.**

Lügenfeld (lü'gẹn.felt). [Eng. trans., *"Field of Lies."*] Name given to the field near Colmar, Alsace, where in 833 the emperor Louis I (Louis the Pious) was led by treachery to surrender to his sons.

Luggarus (lu.gä'rus). German name of **Locarno.**

Luggnagg (lug'nag). Imaginary island mentioned in *Gulliver's Travels* by Jonathan Swift.

Lughmhaighe (lü'vạėh). Irish name of County **Louth.**

Lugii (lö'ji.ī). [Also, **Lygii** (lij'i.ī).] Collective name of an ancient Germanic people, first mentioned by Strabo. They occupied SE Germany, the region between the middle and upper Vistula and the Oder, in what is now C and W Poland. The Burgundii formed their northern part. Northeast of them, across the Vistula, were the Goths. They are mentioned by Tacitus as embracing numerous tribes, and as being separated from the Suevi by a range of mountains. Early in the 1st century the Lugii were under the sovereignty of Maroboduus, the Marcomannic king.

Lugnasad (lö'nạ.sạ). See under **Lug.**

Lugné-Poë (lü.nyā.po.ā), **Aurélien François.** b. at Paris, Sept. 26, 1869; d. 1940. French producer, stage director, and actor, founder and manager of the experimental Théâtre d'Art and Théâtre de l'Oeuvre (1893) at Paris. His production of Maeterlinck's *Pelléas et Mélisande* (May 17, 1893) at the Théâtre d'Art insured the triumph of symbolism in stage art, and with his staging of such plays as Ibsen's *Rosmersholm* (Oct. 10, 1893) and Wilde's *Salomé* (world première, Feb. 11, 1896) he also introduced foreign symbolist drama into France. Lugné-Poë broke with symbolism in 1897 and thenceforth produced plays written in other than symbolist styles. He also introduced the work of many European playwrights to the French public, as well as the art of Eleonora Duse, Isadora Duncan, and Ruth Draper.

Lugnetz Valley (lùg'nets). [German, **Lugneztal** (lùg'nets.täl).] Valley in the W part of the canton of Graubünden, Switzerland, S of Ilanz. Length, ab. 18 mi.; pop. ab. 4,000.

Lugo (lö'gō). Town and commune in N Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Emilia-Romagna, in the province of Ravenna, ab. 14 mi. W of Ravenna. It is the trade center of a fertile agricultural district, and has notable wine cellars. It has the fortified castle of the Este family, who acquired the town in 1437; it fell to the States of the Church in 1598. Considerable damage was suffered during World War II by the churches of San Domenico, L'Ascensione, San Francesco, and others; the Palazzo San Lorenzo was destroyed. Pop. of commune, 30,125 (1936); of town, 12,966 (1936).

Lugo. Province in NW Spain, bounded by the Atlantic Ocean on the N, Oviedo and León on the E, Orense on the S, and Pontevedra and La Coruña on the W; part of the region of Galicia. The surface is generally mountainous, the climate oceanic; there are sardine and tuna fisheries along the coast. Emigration to South America has been considerable. Capital, Lugo; area, ab. 3,815 sq. mi.; pop. 508,963 (1950).

Lugo. [Ancient name, **Lucus Augusti.**] City in NW Spain, the capital of the province of Lugo, on the Miño River ab. 45 mi. SE of La Coruña: cattle markets, meatpacking plants, tanneries, and manufactures of woolen and linen goods. It is the seat of a bishopric and was formerly the capital of Galicia. Roman walls and towers are preserved. 53,743 (1950).

Lugoj (lö'gôzh). [Also, **Lugos** (lö'gōsh).] Town in NW Rumania, in the province of Banat, on the Timiş River, ab. 32 mi. SE of Timişoara. It is in a wine-growing district, and has silk-spinning mills, and leather, chemical, textile, and tile industries. It is the seat of a Greek Catholic bishopric, and has a theater. Then in Hungary, it was the last place at which the Hungarian revolutionary government sat in 1849. Pop. 26,707 (1948).

Lugones (lö.gō'nās), **Leopoldo.** b. at Río Seco, Argentina, June 13, 1874; d. by suicide, Feb. 19, 1938. Argentine poet, most famous of the modernists, usually coupled by critics with his friend Rubén Darío of Nicaragua. His nine volumes of poetry and his 20 prose works bespeak not only his literary energy but also his activities as statesman and educator. Author of *Las Montañas de oro* (1897), *Los Crepúsculos del jardín* (1905), *La Guerra gaucha* (1905), *Odas seculares* (1910), *Romancero* (1924), and *Poemas solariegos* (1928).

Luguballia (lö.gū.bal'i.ạ) or **Luguvallium** (-val'i.um) or **Luguvallum** (-val'um). Latin names of **Carlisle,** England.

Luhačovice (lö'hä.chô.vi''tse). Town in Czechoslovakia, in the *kraj* (region) of Gottwaldov, in SE Moravia, situated in the mountains SE of Gottwaldov (Zlín). It is a health resort and has alkaline-muriatic mineral springs. 3,633 (1947).

Luhaiya (lö.hī'yạ). [Also: **Loheia, Loheiya, Loheyyah.**] Seaport in NW Yemen, SW Arabian peninsula, on the Red Sea ab. 150 mi. N of Mocha: a small port for coastal trade. Pop. under 10,000 (est. 1940).

Lu Han (lö' hän'). b. at Chaotung, Yunnan, China, 1908—. Chinese politician; half brother of Lung Yün, who alternately coöperated and competed with him. In a coup (1945) engineered by Chiang Kai-shek, Lu replaced Lung. He later forced Chiang to provide additional assistance by holding his son as hostage and threatening to join the Communists, which he eventually did (December, 1949).

Luhan (lö'hän), **Mabel.** [Maiden name, **Ganson;** known as **Mabel Dodge Luhan.**] b. at Buffalo, N.Y., Feb. 26, 1879—. American writer. She is the author of *Lorenzo in Taos* (1932) and of an autobiographical series under the general title *Intimate Memories,* which includes *Background* (1933), *Winter in Taos* (1935), *European Experiences* (1935), *Movers and Shakers* (1936), and *Edge of Taos Desert* (1937).

Luhrasp (lö.räsp'). In the *Shahnamah,* the name of the fourteenth Iranian king; successor of Kaikhusrau, and a descendant of Kaipishin, third son of Kaiqubad. He is said to have enlarged and beautified Balkh (or Bactra), and to have there built a fire temple called Adar Burzin. He had two sons, Gushtasp and Zarir. To the former, represented as the patron of Zoroaster, he left his kingdom, retiring to his fire temple at Balkh.

Luian (lö'yạn). [Also, **Luwian.**] Ancient language of S Asia Minor, known only through cuneiform writings, and of obvious Hittite relation. It is classified as belonging to the extinct Anatolian subfamily of Indo-European languages.

Luichow Peninsula (lwā'jō'). Peninsula in S China, in the province of Kwangtung, bordered by the South China Sea on the E and by the Gulf of Tonkin on the W. It is separated from the island of Hainan by the Hainan Strait. Length, ab. 80 mi.; width, ab. 30 mi.

Luik (lœk). Flemish name of **Liége.**

Luimneach (lim'nạėh) or **Luimnigh** (lim'niėh). Irish name of **Limerick.**

Luini (lo.ē'nē) or **Luvini** (lo.vē'nē), **Bernardino.** b. at Luino, Italy, c1475; d. c1535. Italian painter of the Lombard school. Many of his works are at Milan.

Luino (lö.ē′nō). [Also, **Luvino.**] Town and commune in NW Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Lombardy, in the province of Como, on Lago Maggiore ab. 43 mi. NW of Milan. It is a resort, and has cotton and silk textile industries. The Chiesa del Carmine dates from the 15th century. Luino was the scene of a battle between the Roman army and the Austrians in August, 1848. Pop. of commune, 12,468 (1936); of town, 5,381 (1936).

Luis (lwēs), **Washington.** See **Luiz** or **Luis, Washington.**

Luisa Miller (lö.ē′zä mil′ėr). Opera in three acts by Verdi, with a libretto by Cammarano, first produced at Naples on Dec. 8, 1849. It is based on *Kabale und Liebe*, a drama by Schiller.

Luise (lö.ē′zę). German form of **Louise.**

Luitpold (lö′it.polt). b. at Würzburg, Bavaria, Germany, March 12, 1821; d. at Munich, Dec. 12, 1912. Bavarian regent; third son of Louis I of Bavaria, and uncle of Louis II and Otto I; prince regent of Bavaria (1886–1912) during Otto's lifelong insanity.

Luitprand (lö′it.pränd). See **Liutprand.**

Luiz or **Luis** (lwēs), **Washington.** [Full name, **Washington Luiz Pereira de Souza.**] b. at Macaé, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, Oct. 26, 1869—. Brazilian politician, president (1926–30) of Brazil. He served as state deputy of São Paulo (1904, 1912), and was state secretary of justice (1906–12), governor (1920–24) of São Paulo, and senator (1924–26) from São Paulo. While president, he tried unsuccessfully to improve economic conditions by means of increased import duties and valorization of coffee. Deposed (1930) by a revolution led by Getulio Vargas, he lived in Europe and the U.S. as an exile until 1947.

Luk (lök). Micronesian god, known especially in the Carolines. He figures locally as creator, highest deity, and father of Olofat. On Truk, however, Luk is the elder beneficent brother of the mischievous, destructive Olofat. Elsewhere little is known of him except the name, whose variants, as Luke-lang, Lugweilang, emphasize his dwelling in the sky (*lang* being equivalent to "sky").

Lukaris (lö′ką.ris), **Cyrillus.** See **Lucaris, Cyrillus.**

Lukas (lö′kąs), **Paul.** b. at Budapest, Hungary, May 26, 1895—. American actor. He has starred on the stage (*Watch on the Rhine, Call Me Madam*, and others) and in motion pictures (*Strictly Dishonorable, Little Women, The Lady Vanishes*, and others).

Lukchun (lůk′chůn′). See **Turfan.**

Luke (lök), Saint. Author, according to tradition, of the third gospel and also of the Acts of the Apostles. He has been regarded as identical with the Luke several times mentioned in the New Testament as a companion of Saint Paul (called in Colossians "the beloved physician"). Of his life little is known. According to tradition he was a painter as well as a physician, and the only one of the apostles not of Jewish origin. Whether or not he suffered martyrdom is uncertain. His symbol is the ox (often winged), which was given him as an emblem of sacrifice and priesthood because "he devised about the priesthood of Jesus Christ."

Luke, Gospel of. Third gospel, attributed by tradition to Luke, the companion of Saint Paul. The literary merit of this gospel is universally recognized.

Luke Frugal (frö′gąl). See **Frugal, Luke.**

Luke Havergal (hav′ėr.gąl). Poem by Edwin Arlington Robinson, published in *The Children of the Night* (1897).

Luke Limp (limp), **Sir.** See **Limp, Sir Luke.**

Lukeman (lök′mąn), **Augustus.** [Full name, **Henry Augustus Lukeman.**] b. at Richmond, Va., Jan. 28, 1871 (or 1872); d. at New York, April 3, 1935. American sculptor, best known for his portraits. Included in his works are *Confederate Memorial*, Stone Mountain, Ga.; *Women of the Confederacy*, Raleigh, N.C.; the statues *Jefferson Davis, Senator J. Z. George, McKinley, Professor Joseph Henry, Kit Carson, Franklin Pierce*, and many war and other memorials.

Lukki (luk′ī). See **Lycians.**

Lukmanier (lůk.män′yėr). Pass on the border of the cantons of Graubünden and Ticino, Switzerland. It connects the valley of the Rhine with the valley of the Ticino, and has an automobile highway. Elevation, ab. 6,290 ft.

Luków (lö′köf). Town in E Poland, in the *województwo* (province) of Lublin, formerly in Russia, ab. 58 mi. SE of Warsaw: leather industry. A concentration camp was established here during World War II. 8,513 (1946).

Luks (luks), **George Benjamin.** b. at Williamsport, Pa., Aug. 13, 1867; d. Oct. 30, 1933. American genre painter, member of "The Eight" and of the Association of American Painters and Sculptors (Armory Show, 1913), groups whose exhibitions launched a return to realism in American painting. His subjects were taken from his own experiences in mines and prize ring and from the streets, shops, and saloons near his New York studio. He was a student at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, at the Düsseldorf Academy, Germany, and at Paris and London, became (1895–96) a war correspondent-illustrator in Cuba for the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, and later drew the series *McFadden's Flats* and other cartoons for the New York *Herald*. Long an instructor at the Art Students League of New York, he also established his own art school. He painted *The Wrestlers, The Spielers* (dancing children), and others. See monographs by E. L. Cary (1931) and G. P. du Bois (1931).

Lukshun (lůk′shůn′). See **Turfan.**

Lukuga (lö.kö′gą). River in S central Africa, the W outlet of Lake Tanganyika into the Congo system. It flows W from the lake to join the Lualaba, or upper Congo, River at Kongolo. Length, ab. 200 mi.

Lule (lö′lę). [Swedish, **Luleälv** (lö′lę.elv).] River in N Sweden, in the *län* (county) of Norrbotten, which flows into the Gulf of Bothnia. Length, ab. 280 mi.

Luleå (lö′lę.ō). Town in N Sweden, the capital of the *län* (county) of Norrbotten, on the Gulf of Bothnia, at the mouth of the Lule River (Luleälv). It is a seaport, exporting iron ore from the Kiruna district, and timber. It has a shipyard, iron-smelting works, railroad repair shops, and wood-pulp factories. 22,514 (1950).

Lules (lö′lās). Group of South American Indians formerly occupying the Chaco and now believed to be extinct. As a linguistic stock they have been designated variously by various scholars since 1806, as Lule or as Vilela; but the classification Lule-Vilela is now generally acceptable. There were two branches of Lule languages and 11 Vilela languages and dialects. Some scholars believe that Lule-Vilela may eventually be classified in a newly proposed Macro-Guaicuru phylum, which will include several linguistic families formerly considered independent and unaffiliated.

Lule-Vilela (lö′lā.vę.lā′lą). See under **Lules.**

Luling (lö′ling). City in S central Texas, in Caldwell County, S of Austin, in a petroleum area. It was founded in 1874. Pop. 4,297 (1950).

Lulio (lö′lyō), **Raimundo.** Spanish name of **Lully, Raymond.**

Lull (lul), **Richard Swann.** b. at Annapolis, Md., Nov. 6, 1867—. American paleontologist. He was professor (1911–36) at Yale and director (1922–36) of the Peabody Museum. Author of *Ways of Life* (1925), *Ancient Man* (1929), *Fossils* (1931), and other publications.

Lullitpur (lul′it.pör). See **Lalitpur.**

Lully (lü.lē), **Jean Baptiste.** [Original name, **Giovanni Battista Lulli.**] b. at Florence, Nov. 29, c1633; d. at Paris, March 22, 1687. French composer, chiefly of operas. He is credited with being the founder of the French grand opera. At the age of 14, with little formal schooling, he became a ballet dancer and musician at the court of Louis XIV, and subsequently became leader of the king's band of 24 violins. Named (1653) composer to the king, he also held other court posts, and in 1661 was naturalized. He inaugurated and was head (1672–87) of the Académie Royale de Musique, later the Paris Opéra. He is noted for his development of the operatic overture and the recitative with accompaniment. Among his operas are *Cadmus et Hermione* (1673), *Alceste* (1674), *Thésée* (1675), *Psyché* (1678), *Proserpine* (1680), *Phaéton* (1683), *Amadis de Gaule* (1684), *Roland* (1685), and *Acis et Galathée* (1686). He also composed ballets, pastorales, divertissements, and religious music.

Lully (lůl′i), **Raymond.** [Latin, **Raimundus Lullus**; Catalan, **Ramón Lull**; Spanish, **Raimundo Lulio**; French, **Raimond Lulle.**] b. at Palma, Balearic Islands, c1235; d. at Bougie, Africa, June 30, 1315. Spanish scholastic, missionary to the Mohammedans. His

early life as a scion of a rich family was spent, according to him, in dissipation, but in 1266, after several visions of the crucified Christ, he turned to religion and resolved to become a missionary. He studied Arabic for nine years and taught it for ten more. From 1287 to 1289 he taught at Paris, becoming known as an eccentric; at last, in 1291, he traveled to Tunis, where he expounded Christian doctrine. In 1292 he was jailed and then expelled. He attempted to obtain aid for his objectives at Rome, Paris, Cyprus, Genoa, and Lyons, but failed. He returned to Africa and was again imprisoned; he lectured again at Paris and elsewhere in France and Italy and in 1314 again went to Africa. He was stoned to death by Moslems who objected to his proselytizing. His *Ars Magna* is a treatise on symbolic logic, but this and the rest of his serious work are marked by an obscuring mysticism; this mysticism is present also in his purely literary work, which includes a Utopian novel, *Blanquerna*, and such poetry as *El Desconort* and *Lo Cant de Ramon*. Lully's eccentricity resulted in the attribution to him of many works on alchemy and the occult which are not his.

Lulonga (lö.lông'gą). [Also, **Lulongo** (lö.lông'gō).] River in C Africa, in the Belgian Congo, an E affluent of the Congo River; it drains the country inside the bend of the Congo. It joins the main stream ab. 40 mi. above the town of Coquilhatville.

Lulu Bett (lö'lo͞ bet'), **Miss.** See **Miss Lulu Bett.**

"Lumber State." Occasional nickname of **Maine.**

Lumberton (lum'bėr.tọn). Town in S North Carolina, county seat of Robeson County: manufactures of textiles and fertilizer; processing center for tobacco; shipping point for tobacco and agricultural produce. 9,186 (1950).

Lumbwa (lŏm'bwä). See also **Kipsigis.**

Lumbwa. [Also: **Arusha, Oliokop, Eloikob, Kwafi, Meru.**] Subgroup of the Masai, a Nilo-Hamitic-speaking people of N Tanganyika, in E Africa. They have abandoned nomadic pastoralism for agriculture. Their name Lumbwa, which means "farmers," is sometimes inaccurately applied to the Kipsigis. They are also to be distinguished from the Meru, a Bantu-speaking people of C Kenya. Their population is estimated at more than 45,000 (by M. A. Bryan, *Distribution of the Nilotic and Nilo-Hamitic Languages of Africa*, 1948).

Lumholtz (lům'hôlts; Anglicized, lum'hōlts), **Carl Sopheus.** b. near Lillehammer, Norway, April 23, 1851; d. at Saranac, N.Y., May 5, 1922. Norwegian explorer and author. He wrote *Among Cannibals, Unknown Mexico*, and others.

Lumière (lü.myer), **Antoine.** b. near Besançon, France, 1840; d. at Paris, in April, 1911. French photographer and landscape painter, inventor of a successful process of color photography.

Lumière, Auguste Marie Louis Nicolas. b. at Besançon, France, 1862—. French inventor, industrialist, and chemist; brother of Louis J. Lumière. With his brother Louis Jean, he invented the cinematograph (1895), an instrument important in the history of motion-picture projectors, since it was the first in which the image was thrown on a screen before an audience. He was administrative director of the photographic manufacturing firm of Lumière and Jougla.

Lumière, Louis Jean. b. at Besançon, France, Oct. 5, 1864; d. at Bendol, Var, France, June 6, 1948. French industrialist and chemist, best known for his development of techniques of motion pictures and color photography; brother of A. M. L. N. Lumière. He invented (1884) a type of photographic plate, patented (1895) a moving-picture machine (cinematograph), and developed (1904–07) a three-color screen for direct color photography. He was a leading French manufacturer of photographic film.

Lummer (lům'ėr), **Otto.** b. at Gera, Germany, July 17, 1860; d. at Breslau, July 5, 1925. German physicist, noted for his studies in optics and radiation. He developed a type of interferometer and a photometer using prisms. His work with Ernst Pringsheim on experimental verification of mathematical approaches to the problems of radiation led to Max Planck's quantum theory.

Lummi (lum'i). Tribe of North American Indians belonging to the Salishan linguistic stock. Their specific language, Lummi, was classified by the anthropologist F. Boas as one of the Coast Salish languages, a group which he designated as Lhungen. C. F. Voegelin has renamed this group Lummi-Songish-Clallam, for the three languages included in it. A small group of Lummi Indians survive on a reservation in the state of Washington.

Lummis (lum'is), **Charles Fletcher.** b. at Lynn, Mass., March 1, 1859; d. Nov. 25, 1928. American author and editor. He was the city editor (1885–88) of the Los Angeles *Daily Times*, and founder and editor (1894 *et seq.*) of *Out West* (until 1902 *The Land of Sunshine*). Between 1888 and 1894 he spent some time among the Pueblo Indians and in Peru and Bolivia. He was librarian (1905–10) of the Los Angeles public library. He established the Southwest Museum at Los Angeles. Among his works are *Birch Bark Poems* (1879), *A New Mexico David* (1891), *A Tramp Across the Continent* (1892), *Some Strange Corners of Our Country* (1892), *The Land of Poco Tiempo* (1893), *The Spanish Pioneers* (1893), *The Man who Married the Moon, and Other Pueblo Folk Stories* (1896), *The Gold Fish of Gran Chimu* (1896), *The King of the Broncos, and Other New Mexico Stories* (1897), *The Enchanted Burro* (1897), *The Awakening of a Nation: Mexico Today* (1898), *My Friend Will* (1911), *Spanish Songs of Old California* (2 vols., 1923–28), and *Mesa, Cañon and Pueblo* (1925).

Lummi-Songish-Clallam (lum'i.song'ish.klal'ąm). See under **Lummi.**

Lummox (lum'ọks). Novel by Fannie Hurst, published in 1923.

Lumpkin (lump'kin), **Tony.** In Oliver Goldsmith's comedy *She Stoops to Conquer*, an ignorant, noisy, conceited country squire, both loutish and vicious.

Luna (lö'ną). [Modern site name, **Luni.**] In ancient geography, a city in Italy, on the coast E of what is now La Spezia. It was founded by the Etruscans and became a Roman town in the 2nd century B.C. It was an important place, and later the seat of a bishopric. It was destroyed by the Saracens in 1016. Some ruins remain.

Luna. In Roman mythology, the goddess of the moon. She had at Rome an ancient sanctuary on the Aventine Hill and a temple on the Palatine. The latter was illuminated at night. She figured in calendar computation especially, but had no strong cult.

Luna (lö'nä), **Álvaro de.** b. 1388; d. at Valladolid, Spain, June 2, 1453. Spanish courtier and poet. He became (1408) a page at the court of John II of Castile, rising quickly to the position of favorite and minister. He was made constable of Castile in 1423, but was exiled through the influence of the grandees in 1427. Recalled in 1430, he was made grand master of the order of Saint James of Compostela, was exiled in 1439, and recalled in 1445 and entrusted with the command of the army. Having lost the favor of the king, he fell a victim to a conspiracy of the court nobles, was arrested at Burgos (April 5, 1453), and shortly after was executed at Valladolid.

Luna, Pedro de. Original name of the antipope **Benedict XIII.**

Lunacharsky (lö.nä.chär'ski), **Anatoli Vasilyevich.** b. at Poltava, Russia, Nov. 24, 1875; d. at Menton, France, Dec. 26, 1933. Russian revolutionist, philosopher, and educator. A Social Democrat, he was a member of the Bolshevik faction that split the International in 1903, but within which he found himself opposed to the more conservative tendencies of Lenin. He was one of the group that engineered the November revolution of 1917 that overthrew the Kerensky government in Russia. He was the Soviet commissar of education from 1917 to 1929, and sponsored the widening of the system of education; he preserved many Russian works of art during the period of civil war. A dramatist himself, he became the especial sponsor of the theater.

Lunalilo (lö.nä.lē'lō), **William C.** b. at Honolulu, Jan. 31, 1835; d. there, Feb. 3, 1874. King of the Hawaiian Islands (1873–74).

Lunar Eclipse, At a. See **At a Lunar Eclipse.**

Luna y Arellano (lo͞ nä ē ä.rā.lya nō), **Tristán de.** b. in Aragon, Spain, early in the 16th century; fl. c1530–c1561. Spanish captain. He served under Coronado in northern Mexico in 1539. In 1559 he was given command of an expedition intended to conquer and colonize Florida, of which he was made governor and captain-general. He sailed from Veracruz in June, with 13 ships and a force variously given at from 500 to 2,000 men, and in August formed a settlement. Most of his ships were shortly

after lost in a hurricane; the men, after great suffering, mutinied; and in 1561 the enterprise was abandoned.

Lund (lund; Swedish, lůnd). [Medieval names, **Lundia, Lundona, Londinum Gothorum.**] City in S Sweden, in the *län* (county) of Malmöhus, NE of Malmö. It is primarily a cultural and commercial center, but has some industries, including iron foundries, furniture factories, and sugar refineries. It is the seat of a university, founded in 1668, with a library of more than 500,000 volumes and manuscripts. The town was a residence of the Danish kings until 1658, when it was ceded to Sweden; Charles XI of Sweden defeated the Danes here in 1676; the peace of Lund was concluded in 1679. A monument of reconciliation was erected on the battlefield in 1876. Pop. 33,954 (1950).

Lund (lůn), **Peter William.** b. at Copenhagen, June 14, 1801; d. at Lagoa Santa, Minas Gerais, Brazil, May 5, 1880. Danish naturalist.

Lund, Troels Frederik. See **Troels-Lund, Troels Frederik.**

Lunda (lön'dä). [Also: **Alunda, Arunda, Balunda.**] Bantu-speaking people of C Africa, inhabiting S Belgian Congo, W Angola, and N Northern Rhodesia. The powerful Lunda was founded by a Luba chief, according to Lunda tradition, and offshoots from it established the Chokwe and Sonyo groups of the Belgian Congo, and the Ngola of Angola. The queen mother and queen sister share political authority with the king. The Lunda differ from the neighboring peoples in that descent is patrilineal. They practice hoe agriculture, and their principal crops are millet and cassava.

Lundeberg (lůn'dę.bery'), **Christian.** b. at Forsbacka, Sweden, July 14, 1842; d. at Stockholm, Nov. 10, 1911. Swedish political leader and landowner, the premier who carried through the dissolution (1905) of the union between Norway and Sweden. Elected (1885) to the *Riksdag* (parliament) as a Conservative, he strongly favored high protective tariffs. He headed (August-November, 1905) a coalition government, and served (1909 *et seq.*) as president of the first chamber of the Riksdag.

Lundenburg (lůn'dęn.bůrk). German name of **Břeclav.**

Lundkvist (lůnd'kvist), **Artur.** [Full name, **Nils Artur Lundkvist.**] b. at Oderljunga, Skåne, Sweden, 1906—. Swedish poet, literary critic, and prose writer. He has been strongly influenced by the American Carl Sandburg, whose work he translated into Swedish. Among his poetical works are *Glöd* (Embers, 1928), *Naket liv* (Naked Life, 1929), *Svart stad* (Black City, 1930), *Jordisk prosa* (Earthly Prose, 1930), *Vit man* (White Man, 1932), *Nattens broar* (The Bridges of the Night, 1936), and *Eldtema* (Theme of Fire, 1939).

Lundmark (lůnd'märk), **Knut Emil.** b. at Alfsbyn, Sweden, June 14, 1889—. Swedish astronomer, noted for determinations of stellar absolute magnitudes and of distances of galaxies.

Lundy (lun'di), **Benjamin.** b. in Sussex County, N.J., Jan. 4, 1789; d. at Lowell, Ill., Aug. 22, 1839. American Abolitionist and editor. He formed (1815) the early Abolitionist Union Humane Society at St. Clairsville, Ohio. He contributed to and was an editor (1819) of *The Philanthropist*, and was founder and editor of the antislavery periodicals *The Genius of Universal Emancipation* (1821–35, 1838–39) and *The National Enquirer and Constitutional Advocate of Universal Liberty*. He lectured (1820 *et seq.*) in many places in the U.S. against slavery. He traveled (1825–35) intermittently to Haiti, Canada, and Texas to find sites for the establishment of free Negro settlements.

Lundy Isle. [Also: **Lundy, Lundy Island.**] Civil parish and small island in SW England, in Devonshire, at the mouth of Bristol Channel. Length, ab. 3 mi.; area, ab. 2 sq. mi.; pop. 21 (1931).

Lundy's Lane. Road in Ontario, Canada, leading westward from the Niagara River, near Niagara Falls. Here on July 25, 1814, a battle was fought (called also the battle of Bridgewater or of Niagara) between the Americans (2,600) under Jacob J. Brown and the British (4,500) under Gordon Drummond. The British were repulsed, but afterward returned and kept possession of the field. American loss, 852; British, 878.

Lüneburg (lü'nę.bůrk). Former principality and later government district in the E part of the former province of Hanover, Prussia. The surface is generally level. It was the ancient inheritance of the Welf (Guelph) family. The duchy of Lüneburg grew into the electorate, later the kingdom, of Hanover.

Lüneburg. Town in NW Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Lower Saxony, British Zone, formerly in the province of Hanover, Prussia, ab. 26 mi. SE of Hamburg: agricultural trade; river port; chemical, metal, paper, lumber, and textile industries. It is an old city, with many gabled houses of the Gothic and Renaissance periods. The town became a member of the Hanseatic League in the 14th century. It was occupied by Duke George of Calenberg in 1637, and passed to Hanover in 1705. Lüneburg suffered only slight damage during World War II. 58,139 (1950).

Lüneburg Heath. [German, **Lüneburger Heide** (lü'nę.bůr.gėr hī'dę).] Extensive sandy moor in NW Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Lower Saxony, S of the Elbe River and W of Lüneburg. It has frequently been used for military exercises and maneuvers.

Lunel (lü.nel). Town in S France, in the department of Hérault, ab. 15 mi. NE of Montpellier. In the heart of a winemaking region, it has a considerable trade in muscatel wines. 7,775 (1946).

Lünen (lü'nęn). [Also, **Lünen an der Lippe** (än dėr lip'ę).] Town in W Germany, in the *Land* (state) of North Rhine-Westphalia. British Zone, formerly in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, on the Lippe River ab. 25 mi. S of Münster: coal mines; iron, copper, cement, machine, chemical, lumber, and textile industries. 61,305 (1950).

Lunenburg (lö'nęn.bėrg). Town in SW Nova Scotia, Canada, the county seat of Lunenburg County, situated on the SE coast, ab. 40 mi. SW of Halifax. It is a boatbuilding town and the headquarters of the Canadian cod-fishing fleet. 2,816 (1951).

Lunéville (lü.nā.vēl). Town in NE France, in the department of Meurthe-et-Moselle, on the Meurthe River, ab. 16 mi. SE of Nancy. It is an industrial center producing railroad equipment, cotton textiles, gloves, hosiery, lace, pottery, and toys. There is also trade in wine, grain, and lumber. As part of the duchy of Lorraine, the town prospered in the 18th century under Duke Leopold II and Duke Stanislas; the castle and its gardens date from this period. The Peace of Lunéville between Austria and France was concluded (1801) here. The town suffered some damage in World War I, but was spared in World War II. 20,377 (1946).

Lunéville, Peace of. Treaty which the emperor Francis II of Austria concluded with France at Lunéville on Feb. 9, 1801. France received the left bank of the Rhine. The arrangements made with Austria by the peace of Campo Formio were confirmed; Tuscany was ceded to Parma; and the Cisalpine, Ligurian, Helvetic, and Batavian republics were recognized. It was the beginning of the end of the Holy Roman Empire, which disappeared in 1806. By this treaty also France obtained possession from Spain of the Louisiana territory, which was sold in 1803 to the U.S.

Lunga (löng'gä), **Isola.** An Italian name of **Dugi Otok.**

Lungchi (lůng'chē'). See **Lungki,** China.

Lungchingtsun (lůng'jing'tsůn'). Former treaty port in E Manchuria, NE China, in Kirin province, near the Korean border, opened in 1910. Most of the population is Korean. Chinese pop. 4,059 (1931); total pop. ab. 26,000 (c1940).

Lungchow (lůng'jō'). [Also, **Lungtsin.**] Former treaty port in S China, in SW Kwangsi province, near the border of Indochina: export trade. 13,600 (1931).

Lungchuan (lůng'chwän'). Village in Chekiang province, China, ab. 160 mi. SW of Hangchow. It was the ceramic center which, according to traditional Chinese accounts, produced the fine-grained, light gray porcellaneous ware with grayish to bluish-green glaze in the range of colors known in the West as celadon, and called Lungchuan by the Chinese. Other wares were made in the area, and wares of Lungchuan type were made elsewhere; but the type name is now generally used. The site appears to have been active from Sung through Ming times; and the ware was widely exported to the Pacific islands and the Near East.

Lunge (lůng'ę), **Georg.** b. at Breslau, 1839; d. at Zurich, Switzerland, 1923. German industrial chemist. His treatises *Coal Tar and Ammonia* (1867–1912) and *Sulfuric Acid and Alkali* (1879–1916) became standard works.

Lungki (lůng'kē'). [Also: **Lungchi**; former name, **Changchow,** also spelled **Chang-Chau, Chincheu, Chinchew, Chinchu.**] City in SE China, in the province of Fukien, ab. 35 mi. W of Amoy. It is an important center of the silk trade. 56,000 (1922).

Lungkiang (lůng'jyäng'). See **Tsitsihar.**

Lungkow (lůng'kō'). Seaport and former treaty port in NE China, on the N coast of the Shantung peninsula, ab. 50 mi. W of Chefoo. Although it has a natural deep-water harbor, it is not important in international trade because its mountainous hinterland makes it difficult to reach from the interior. 10,676 (1931).

Lungmen (lůng'mun'). Name of a defile in Honan province, China, in the I River, ab. 10 mi. S of Loyang, and of the group of Buddhist cave temples carved in the cliff on the left bank. These were begun in 494 when the Northern Wei capital was moved south from Tatung; and the close-grained, dark gray limestone of this area is seen in some of the finest Chinese Buddhist sculpture from that date on into T'ang times.

Lungshan (lůng'shän'). Town in Shantung province, China, ab. 25 mi. E of Tsinan. The name has been given to the so-called black pottery culture of China as represented by extensive finds at the nearby site of Chengtzu Yai. The distinguishing ware is a black, highly polished, wheel-make pottery in small vessels averaging no more than 3 mm. in thickness. Two distinct culture levels are evident, and while the second (Lungshan II) seems to have been contemporary with early Chou, the age of the first is uncertain and controversial. The black pottery has been compared with that of Yangshao, in attempts to push the date back; but the presence of ox and sheep scapulae bored for divination (though not inscribed) and a certain type of white pottery appear to link it with Shang. The best present guess is that Lungshan II may have been contemporary with the beginning of Shang.

Lungtsin (lůng'tsin'). See **Lungchow.**

Lung Yün (lůng' yün'). b. at Chaotung, Yunnan, China, 1888—. Chinese warlord who controlled (1927–45) Yunnan. Descendant of an aboriginal Yi chieftain, he became a protégé of Yunnan's governor T'ang Chi-yao but supplanted (1927) his benefactor. During World War II, to counter the spread of Kuomintang influence, he became a patron of the Democratic Leaguers and other liberals. When his troops were sent (1945) to northern Indochina by Chiang Kai-shek to take the Japanese surrender, he was deposed and replaced by Lu Han. He joined (1948) the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang and became (1949) a member of the central government of the People's Republic of China.

Luni (lö'nē). See **Luna,** Italy.

Lunn (lun), **Hugh Kingsmill.** Original name of **Kingsmill, Hugh.**

Lunn, Louisa Kirby. b. at Manchester, England, Nov. 8, 1873—. English contralto singer.

Lunt (lunt), **Alfred.** b. at Milwaukee, Wis., May 26, 1893—. American actor; husband (married 1922) of Lynn Fontanne. He starred with his wife in *The Guardsman, Sweet Nell of Old Drury, Elizabeth the Queen, Design for Living, Idiot's Delight, Amphitryon 38, The Taming of the Shrew, O Mistress Mine,* and other plays.

Luo (lö'ō). See also **Lwo.**

Luo. [Also: **Jaluo, Luwo, Nilotic Kavirondo, Nipe, Nyifwa.**] Nilotic-speaking people of SW Kenya and N Tanganyika, in E Africa, inhabiting the E shore of Lake Victoria. Their population is estimated at ab. 500,000 (by E. E. Evans-Pritchard, *The Rhodes Livingston Journal,* vol. 7, 1949). They are divided into some 30 independent subgroups, including the Karacuonyo, Kano, Alego, Gem, Samia, and Ungeya. Within these subgroups, as among the Nuer, true chiefs are lacking. They have patrilineal clans with exogamous lineages, while age grades and circumcision are lacking. They practice hoe agriculture and herding, with the cattle complex.

Luoravetlany (lö'ô.rä.vet''lä.ni). See **Chukchi.**

Lupacá (lö.pä.kä'). One of the more powerful Aymará Indian tribes in pre-Inca times, occupying the region S and SW of Lake Titicaca, in South America. Formerly they spoke one of the most important Aymará dialects of the region. Modern Lupacá Indians, however, have given it up for Quechua or Spanish.

Lupatia (lö.pā'shą). Ancient name of **Altamura.**

Lupercal (lö'pėr.kąl). Cave or grotto near the W angle of the Palatine Hill, in ancient Rome, dedicated, according to tradition, by the original Arcadian settlers to Lupercus, a fertility deity. It was said to be the den of the she-wolf that suckled Romulus and Remus. As time went on the Lupercal was adorned architecturally, and its decoration was renewed by Augustus. Near the Lupercal was the Ficus Ruminalis, the fig tree beneath which Romulus and Remus were left by the retiring waters of the Tiber, and above it was the primitive thatched hut preserved to imperial days as a relic of Romulus.

Lupercalia (lö.pėr.kā'li.ą). One of the most ancient of Roman festivals, celebrated every year on the 15th of February. The origin of the festival is older than the legend of Romulus and Remus and the wolf, with which, as with the Greek cult of Lupercus (or Faunus, or Inuus, or Pan), it was associated. It was regarded also as a purification ceremony of the Palatine city and the surrounding land. It is said that human victims were sacrificed in the Lupercal cave near the Porta Romana, after having been conducted around the walls. In historic times the sacrificial victims were goats and a dog (both symbolizing fertility) and the celebrants ran around the old line of the Palatine walls, striking all whom they met with thongs cut from the skins of the slaughtered animals. These blows were reputed to endow women with fertility.

Lupercus (lö.pėr'kus). In Roman mythology, a fertility god, often identified with Faunus, or with Inuus, or with Pan, as the protecting deity of shepherds. The festival called Lupercalia was celebrated in his honor.

Lupescu (lö.pe'skö), **Magda.** b. at Iaşi, Rumania, c1904—. Wife of Carol II, one-time king of Rumania. She was the wife of an army officer, and Carol, heir apparent to the Rumanian throne, was the husband of the Princess Helen of Greece, when they formed a liaison, about 1921. Under pressure because of this, Carol renounced his right to the throne in 1925. Mme. Lupescu had meanwhile divorced her husband. They lived at Paris and at Neuilly, France, from 1925 to 1930, when Carol, whose marriage to Queen Helen was dissolved in 1928, returned to Rumania and displaced his son Michael, who had succeeded to the crown in 1927. Mme. Lupescu also returned to Rumania, and during Carol's reign was supposed to have had a considerable influence on public affairs. After a period of bitter political struggle, Carol was forced to abdicate in 1940. He and Mme. Lupescu fled to Spain, and subsequently sojourned in Cuba, in Mexico, and in Brazil. In 1947, during an illness in which Mme. Lupescu's life was despaired of, they were married at Rio de Janeiro; and thereafter, having established a home in Portugal, they were married a second time, at Lisbon, in 1949.

Lupiae (lö'pi.ē). Ancient name of **Lecce,** city.

Lupino (lö.pē'nō), **Ida.** b. at London, Feb. 14, 1916—. English motion-picture actress; daughter of Stanley Lupino. In England, she appeared on the stage in *Her First Affair, High Finance, The Ghost Camera,* and *I Lived with You.* She came to Hollywood to play in *Search for Beauty, Peter Ibbetson, Anything Goes, Artists and Models, The Light that Failed, Ladies in Retirement, Escape Me Never,* and *Roadhouse,* among others.

Lupino, Stanley. b. at London, May 15, 1894; d. there, June 10, 1942. English actor, playwright, and producer. He starred (1915–23) on the English stage, and appeared (1926 *et seq.*) in the U.S. He played in *Sleeping Beauty, Naughty Riquette, The Nightingale, The Love Race,* and other productions, and wrote and produced musical comedies.

Lupot (lü.pō), **Nicolas.** [Called the **French Stradivarius.**] b. at Stuttgart, Germany, 1758; d. at Paris, 1824. French violinmaker active (1794 *et seq.*) at Paris. His instruments were copies of the better known styles, especially those of Stradivarius.

Lupus (lö'pus). See also **Hugh of Avranches.**

Lupus. Southern constellation, the Wolf, recognized anciently and representing a beast held by the hand of the Centaur. It has two stars of the third magnitude.

Luqman (luk.man'). Arabic name of **Lokman.**

Luque (lö′kā). City in W central Paraguay, in the capital district, E of Asunción city. Pop. ab. 25,000.

Luquillo (lö.kē′yō), **Sierra de.** See **Sierra de Luquillo.**

Lur (lör). See **Alur.**

Luray (lö.rā′). Town in N Virginia, county seat of Page County, in the Shenandoah Valley. It is a resort and tourist center for nearby Luray Caverns. 2,731 (1950).

Luray Caverns. Cave in N Virginia, in Page County, near Luray, ab. 78 mi. SW of Washington, D.C. It consists of numerous chambers extending over a large area, and is especially remarkable for its enormous stalactites. It was discovered in 1878.

Lurçat (lür.sä), **Jean André.** b. at Bruyères, Vosges, France, July 1, 1892—. Belgian painter, illustrator, architect, and designer. He first studied medicine, but gave it up for art. Employing cubist and surrealist devices, he endows his paintings with a sense of vast space, applying the same vision also to cartoons for tapestries. He was chiefly responsible for reviving the Manufacture des Gobelins at Paris. He has illustrated many books, including *Baroque* and *Toupies* (for which he also wrote texts), C. A. Cingria's *Les Limbes*, and P. Soupault's *Adrift* and *The Lost Body*. Other works include *Portrait of Chester Dale*, *Enchanted Isle*, designs for the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo, and designs for Aubusson tapestries.

Lurcy (lür.sē), **Lafond de.** See **Lafond, Gabriel.**

Lure (lür). Town in E France, in the department of Haute-Saône. It is an old town which developed adjacent to an abbey founded in 610. The town has cotton textile industries and embroidery and lace manufactures. 5,277 (1946).

Lurewell (lör′wel), **Mistress.** Character in Farquhar's comedy *The Constant Couple;* a jilt with a strong desire to wreak vengeance on men for the wrongs done her.

Lurgan (lėr′gạn). Urban district and linen-manufacturing center in Northern Ireland, in County Armagh, ab. 18 mi. SW of Belfast. 15,500 (est. 1949).

Luristan (lö.ri.stän′). Region and former province in W Iran, bordering on Iraq, N of Khuzistan: oil wells. The surface is mountainous. An earthquake occurred here on Jan. 23, 1909, in which ab. 5,000 people were reported killed. Capital, Burujird; area, ab. 15,893 sq. mi.; pop. ab. 500,000.

Lurlei (lür′lī). See **Lorelei.**

Lurline (lėr.lēn′). Opera in three acts by W. Vincent Wallace, with a libretto by E. Fitzball, first produced at Covent Garden Theatre, London, in 1860.

Lurton (lėr′tọn), **Horace Harmon.** b. at Newport, Ky., Feb. 26, 1844; d. at Atlantic City, N.J., July 12, 1914. American jurist. He was justice of the supreme court of Tennessee (1886–93), and chief justice in 1893. He served (1893–1910) as a judge for the sixth U.S. judicial circuit. In 1910 he was appointed associate justice of the U.S. Supreme Court.

Lusaka (lö.sä′kạ). Capital of Northern Rhodesia, S central Africa, situated on the main railroad line of the colony, ab. 76 mi. S of Broken Hill and ab. 579 mi. N of Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia. It became the capital of the colony in 1935 and is essentially a modern town of growing importance, with air-line connections to various other parts of Africa; also possesses several fine government buildings, churches, schools, and a hospital. It is the agricultural distributing center for the Europeans settled in the surrounding areas. Elevation, ab. 4,200 ft.; pop. 10,313, including 2,553 Europeans (1947).

Lusambo (lô.säm′bō). Town in S central Belgian Congo, capital of Kasai province; founded as a trading post in 1889. Elevation, ab. 1,590 ft.; pop. 6,839, including 283 Europeans (1949).

Lusasavoritch (lö.sä.sä′vô.rich), **Gregor.** See **Saint Gregory.**

Lusatia (lö.sā′shä). [German, **Lausitz.**] Region in N Europe, in the German *Länder* (states) of Saxony and Brandenburg, Russian Zone, and in SW Poland, comprising chiefly the districts around the upper Spree River (Spreewald). Its early inhabitants were Slavs, and, though now almost entirely Germanized, it still has a small population of Slavs called Wends, or Sorbs, who have retained their particular language and folk customs. In the Middle Ages, it was a mark or march on the border of the empire. Upper Lusatia (Ober-Lausitz), in the S part, was acquired by Brandenburg from Bohemia c1253. Lower Lusatia (Nieder-Lausitz), in the N part, was acquired by Brandenburg early in the 14th century. Upper Lusatia was gained by Bohemia in 1346, and Lower Lusatia in 1373. With Bohemia it passed to the house of Hapsburg in 1526. It was ceded by Austria to Saxony in 1635. Lower Lusatia and part of Upper Lusatia were ceded by Saxony to Prussia in 1815.

Lusatians (lö.sā′shạnz). [Also, **Sorbs.**] Slavic people living in the region of E Germany and SW Poland called Lusatia. They are descended from the ancient Wends, but less than half of them still speak Wendish. Their language, Wendish or Sorbish, belongs to the Western group of the Slavic subfamily of Indo-European languages. This group of modern Lusatian Wends also maintains tenaciously its own original culture.

Luschan (lö′shän), **Felix von.** b. at Hollabrunn, near Vienna, Aug. 11, 1854; d. at Berlin, Feb. 7, 1924. Austrian anthropologist and ethnologist. Author of *Anleitung zu ethnographischen Beobachtungen* (Instruction for Ethnographic Observations, 1899, 1904), *Rassen und Völker* (Races and Nations, 1915), and *Die Altertümer von Benin* (The Antiquities of Benin, 1919).

Luscinus (lu.sī′nus), **Caius Fabricius.** See **Fabricius Luscinus, Caius.**

Lushais (lö.shāz′). Group of Indochinese peoples of the border regions of S Assam, W Burma, and Bengal. Their language, Lushai (or Lushei), falls into an Assamese-Burman grouping of the Indochinese family of languages.

Lüshun (lü′shün′) or **Lüshunkow** (lü′shün′kō′). Chinese name of **Port Arthur.**

Lusiad (lö′si.ad), **The.** [Portuguese, **Os Lusíadas.**] Most famous work in Portuguese literature, an epic poem in ten cantos of *oitavas* (ottava rima) by Luiz de Camões; it celebrates the discovery of the sea route to India by Vasco da Gama, the Portuguese navigator, and praises the Portuguese nation for its past accomplishments. First published in 1572, *The Lusiad* has had scores of editions and has been translated into nearly every European language. Sir Richard Fanshawe made the first English translation (1655). Mickle's translation appeared in 1776, Musgrave's in 1826, Quillinan's (five cantos) in 1853, and Sir Thomas Mitchell's in 1854. A recent one, by William C. Atkinson, appeared in 1952.

Lusignan (lü.zē.nyäṅ). Noble French family, originating in Poitou, which ruled in Cyprus from 1192 to 1475 and in Jerusalem during the Crusades. Guy of Lusignan married (1180) Sibylla, heiress of the crusaders' kingdom of Jerusalem, and on the death of Baldwin V, her son, became king, despite an earlier ruling barring him from the succession. He was deposed (1192) when first Conrad of Montferrat and, on his death, Henry of Champagne, married Isabella, Sibylla's sister and heiress of the kingdom. Guy bought the island of Cyprus from the Templars and reigned there until his death in 1194. His brother Amalric, who succeeded him in Cyprus, married the again-widowed Isabella in 1197 and became king of Jerusalem as well. After 1269 members of the house of Lusignan claimed both thrones; after 1342 they also claimed the kingdom of Armenia, in which five of their number had ruled for a short time. In 1489, some years after the death of the last of the line, Cyprus was ceded to the republic of Venice by the Venetian mother of the last king. The legend of the serpent-woman Mélusine is attached to the family's castle in Poitou, her name supposedly being derived from Mère des Lusignes, "mother of the Lusignans."

Lusignan. Town in W France, in the department of Vienne, situated on a high hill above the Vonne River, ab. 16 mi. SW of Poitiers. The now-ruined castle belonged to the knightly family of Lusignan, which was prominent at the time of the Crusades. 2,070 (1946).

Lusignan, Aymer de. See **Aymer de Valence** (or **de Lusignan**).

Lusignan, Guy (or **Gui** or **Guido**) **of.** See **Guy** (or **Gui** or **Guido**) **of Lusignan.**

Lusine (lü.zēn). See **Lisaine.**

Lusitania (lö.si.tā′ni.ạ). In ancient geography, the country of the Lusitanians, comprising the modern Portugal N to the river Durius (Douro), and adjoining parts of W Spain. In a later, more extended use, it was one of the Roman provinces into which Hispania was divided by Augustus.

Lusitania. British passenger vessel (Cunard Line, 40,000 gross tons) which was sunk during World War I (May 7, 1915) by a German submarine, with little or no warning, ab. 10 mi. off the Old Head of Kinsale, on the S coast of Ireland. The sinking aroused intense feeling in the U.S. and did much to destroy the considerable body of pro-German sentiment which existed in America during the early period of World War I. The vessel was carrying a crew of more than 600 and upwards of 1,250 passengers (including 188 Americans), of whom 1,198 (including 128 Americans) are said to have been lost. The ship was unarmed and was carrying a cargo which included small-arms cartridges and shrapnel, but no heavy guns, high explosives, or loaded shells of large caliber. The German embassy at Washington, D.C., had placed an advertisement in leading U.S. newspapers on May 1, 1915 (the day the *Lusitania* sailed from New York) warning U.S. citizens not to travel on British ships, and the German government at first insisted that the sinking was justified as carried out on the grounds that the *Lusitania* was armed and was carrying munitions. However, a rising clamor in the U.S. for war and the dispatch of three notes (May 13, June 9, July 21, 1915) elicited from the Germans a pledge (May 4, 1916) that no more passenger or merchant ships would be sunk without warning. The sinking led to the resignation (June 8) of Secretary of State William Jennings Bryan, who considered the U.S. position not only untenable according to international law but also one that would lead inevitably to war. He was succeeded by Robert Lansing.

Lusitano (lö.sē.tä'nō), **Candido.** Pseudonym of **Freire, Francisco José.**

Lusk (lusk), **Graham.** b. at Bridgeport, Conn., Feb. 15, 1866; d. July 18, 1932. American physiologist, expert on nutrition. Author of *Elements of the Science of Nutrition* (1906).

Lusk, William Thompson. b. at Norwich, Conn., May 23, 1838; d. June 12, 1897. American obstetrician. He was professor (1871–97) of obstetrics, diseases of women, diseases of infancy, and clinical midwifery, and president (1889) of the faculty at Bellevue Hospital Medical College. Author of *The Science and Art of Midwifery* (1882).

Luska (lus'kạ), **Sidney.** Pseudonym of **Harland, Henry.**

Lussigny (lü.sē.nyē), Baron **de.** See **Ancre,** Marquis **d'.**

Lussingrande (lös.sēn.grän'dā). Italian name of **Lošinj,** town.

Lussino (lös.sē'nō). Italian name of **Lošinj,** island.

Lustenau (lůs'tẹ.nou). Town in W Austria, in Vorarlberg, situated in the Rhine valley near the influx of the Rhine River into the Lake of Constance. It is a textile town and manufactures embroidery, hosiery, stockings, curtains, and upholstery. 10,309 (1951).

Luster Fjord (lü'stėr). [Former spelling, **Lyster Fjord.**] Northeastern arm of the Sogne Fjord, in W Norway. Length, ab. 25 mi.

Lustigen Weiber von Windsor (lůs'ti.gẹn vī'bėr *fon* vint'zôr), **Die.** [English title, **The Merry Wives of Windsor.**] Opera in three acts by Otto Nicolai with a libretto by Hermann von Mosenthal adapted from Shakespeare's play, first performed at the Hofoper at Berlin on March 9, 1849.

Lust's Dominion, or the Lascivious Queen. Play published in 1657. It was attributed to Christopher Marlowe, and was published as his in 1657; but it is probably the same play as *The Spanish Moor's Tragedy,* sometimes attributed to Thomas Dekker, William Haughton, and John Day, published Feb. 13, 1600. Although the play as it exists dates from 1600, it appears to be based on an older one.

Lut (löt), **Bahr.** Arabic name of the **Dead Sea.**

Lutennu (lö.ten'nö). See **Rutennu.**

Lutetia-Paris (lö.tē'shạ.par'is). Asteroid (No. 21) discovered by Goldschmidt at Paris, Nov. 15, 1852.

Luteva (lö.tē'vạ). Latin name of **Lodève.**

Luther (lö'tėr), **Hans.** b. at Berlin, March 10, 1879—. German statesman. Mayor of Essen (1918), he became (1922) minister of food and agriculture, and minister of finance in Stresemann's cabinet, and was instrumental in rehabilitating German finances in the decade after World War I. In January, 1925, he became reichschancellor; he led the German delegation at Locarno, and resigned in May, 1926. He was president (1930–33) of the Reichsbank, and until 1937 served as German ambassador to the U.S.

Luther (lö'thėr; German, lö'tėr), **Martin.** b. at Eisleben, Germany, Nov. 10, 1483; d. there, Feb. 18, 1546. German religious reformer and translator of the Bible. His father, who was a miner by trade, removed with his family to Mansfeld the year after the birth of the son. His early education was obtained at Magdeburg and at Eisenach (1497). In 1501 he matriculated at Erfurt for the study of jurisprudence. He took his examination in 1505, and subsequently delivered lectures on the physics and ethics of Aristotle. In that same year, against the wishes of his family, he determined to become a monk and entered the Augustinian monastery at Erfurt. In 1507 he was consecrated a priest and in 1508 was called as professor of philosophy to the University of Wittenberg. In 1511 he went to Rome on business connected with his monastic order. In 1512, after his return to Wittenberg, he was made doctor of theology. His first important action in the direction of ecclesiastical reform was his publication (Oct. 31, 1517), on the church door at Wittenberg, of 95 theses against the sale of indulgences by the Dominican Johann Tetzel. His propositions were immediately condemned as heretical, and violent attacks were made upon him from various quarters, both before and after a summons to Rome (which he did not obey). In 1520 he published three tracts: *Address to the Christian Nobles of the German Nation, On the Babylonian Captivity of the Church of God,* and *Christian Liberty.* These tracts are known as his "Primary Works" and contain the first principles of the Reformation. The material principle of the Reformation was justification by faith. The formal principle was that the Bible is the only rule of faith and practice. Another fundamental principle was the priesthood of all believers. In 1520, with his adherents, he was excommunicated by Pope Leo X, and his writings were burned at Rome, Cologne, and Louvain. He retaliated by publicly burning, at Wittenberg, the bull of excommunication and the decretals of the Pope, to whom he now renounced all allegiance. At the Diet of Worms (April, 1521), whither he was summoned by the emperor Charles V, he made the celebrated speech which ended with: "Here, I stand. I cannot do otherwise. God help me. Amen." In spite of his vigorous defense of his doctrines, he was proscribed by the emperor. On his return from Worms through the Thuringian Forest he was, by order of his friend Frederick III, Elector of Saxony, ostensibly taken prisoner and conveyed to the Wartburg, at Eisenach, where he remained in disguise the following ten months under the name of Junker Georg. During this time he translated the New Testament into German, and had already completed it when he left the Wartburg in March, 1522. At this time, in spite of a new proscription by the emperor, he returned to Wittenberg, and delivered there a series of sermons against the fanaticism of the puritanical image-breakers. Here, too, was published in 1523 the translation of the New Testament. He had already begun the translation of the Old Testament, of which the books of Moses were put into print in 1523 and the Psalms in 1524; and in the latter year appeared also his first hymnbook. In 1524, further, he laid aside his cowl, and in 1525 married Katharine von Bora, a nun who had renounced her vows and left the convent. From 1526 to 1529 he was engaged in the preparation of a new church service. In 1529 he issued two catechisms. In this year also he engaged in the conference at Marburg with Zwingli and other Swiss divines. The Lutheran translation of the whole Bible, completed in 1532, was finally published in 1534. It was revised in 1541, and the subsequent editions of 1543 and 1545 also received a few amendments. During the whole of his struggles for the Reformation, he wrote numerous polemical pamphlets which exhibited him as a most powerful though passionate controversialist. His *Tischreden* (Table-Talk) contains his opinions on a variety of subjects, the principal source of the material being Lauterbach's *Tischbuch* (Diary) from 1538. In 1530 he began to make a new version, in prose, of Aesop's and other classical fables. Besides prose, he also wrote a number of sacred hymns, whose prototype in construction and melody he found in the folk songs. The *Hymn-Book* of 1524 contains four

hymns written by him; that of 1545 thirty-seven. In the edition of 1528 was published for the first time the most celebrated of his hymns, *Ein feste Burg ist unser Gott* (*A Mighty Fortress Is Our God*), written probably in 1527, the melody of which he is also said to have composed. Luther may also be regarded as the founder of the present literary language of Germany, that is, of so-called New High German. In his *Tischreden* he states his language to be that of the Saxon Chancery, to which in reality his early writings closely conform. It is, however, not the language of the court, but of the people, and much of the vocabulary of the Bible translation was drawn from Low German as well as from High German sources. His own language, contrasted in his early and later writings, shows a distinct progression toward a more consistently normalized and universal form. Books were written afterward, notably in Switzerland, in dialect, but they were an ever decreasing minority, and writers and printers in all parts of German-speaking territory soon accepted the language of Luther as a standard to which they consciously or unconsciously conformed. A good complete edition of his works is that published at Erlangen (1826–57) in 67 volumes. Other editions are *Weimar Ausgabe of Luther's Works*, *Luther's Works* (Lenker English Edition), and *Works of Luther* (Muhlenberg Press).

Lutherans. Members of the Evangelical (as opposed to the Reformed or Calvinist) church, the followers of the doctrines of Martin Luther. Basically all Lutherans adhere to the Apostles', the Nicene, and the Athanasian creeds, and to the Augsburg Confession. Lutheranism essentially is based on belief in individual responsibility to God for adherence to the truth as expressed in the Bible and on salvation by the grace of God alone.

Luther v. Borden, 7 Howard 1 (1848) (lö'thėr; bôr'dẹn). Decision of the U.S. Supreme Court, significant for the high court's declaration that it was not its function to settle political questions. The case arose from Dorr's Rebellion in Rhode Island. Chief Justice Taney's opinion has served as an important precedent on occasions when the Supreme Court has defined the extent of its jurisdiction over legislative and executive powers.

Lütke (lüt'kẹ), Count **Fyodor Petrovich.** b. at St. Petersburg, Sept. 17 (O.S.), 1797; d. there, Aug. 8 (O.S.), 1882. Russian navigator. His narrative of his journey (1826–28) around the world was published (1834–36).

Luton (lö'tọn). Municipal borough and manufacturing town in C England, in Bedfordshire, ab. 30 mi. NW of London by rail. It is a large producer of automobiles, especially commercial vehicles, and also manufactures refrigeration equipment, vacuum cleaners, and chemicals. 110,370 (1951).

Lutrin (lü.trañ), **Le.** [Eng. trans., *"The Lectern."*] Mock-heroic poem by Nicolas Boileau-Despréaux, published in 1674.

Lutsk (lötsk). [Also: **Lutzk**; Polish, **Łuck.**] Town in the U.S.S.R., in the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, ab. 90 mi. NE of Lvov, on the Styr River: food processing. 35,000 (est. 1940).

Lutter (lü.ter). French name of the **Lauter.**

Lutter am Barenberge (lůt'ėr äm bä'rẹn.ber.gẹ). [Also, **Lutter.**] Village in NW Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Lower Saxony, British Zone, formerly in the free state of Brunswick, ab. 23 mi. SW of Brunswick. Here on Aug. 27, 1626, the Imperialists under Tilly defeated the Danes under Christian IV. Pop. 2,547 (1946).

Lutterworth (lut'ėr.wėrth). Village in C England, in Leicestershire, ab. 7 mi. NE of Rugby, ab. 90 mi. N of London by rail. John Wycliffe was rector of the parish for the last ten years (1374–84) of his life. 2,395 (1931).

Lüttich (lüt'ich). German name of **Liége.**

Lüttringhausen (lüt'ring.hou.zẹn). Former town in W Germany, in the *Land* (state) of North Rhine-Westphalia, British Zone, ab. 23 mi. NE of Cologne. It is a former northern suburb, now administratively included in the city of Remscheid.

Lüttwitz (lüt'vits), **Walther von.** b. Feb. 2, 1859—. German general. He held a command in World War I and crushed the Spartacist (Communist) uprising at Berlin in January, 1919. In 1920 he refused to obey the government's order to disband the Ehrhardt free corps, and proclaimed himself minister of defense during the abortive Kapp Putsch. He fled from Germany, but returned after he had been amnestied in 1925.

Lutuamian (lö.tö.am'i.ạn). Linguistic stock of North American Indians, including the Klamath and Modoc tribes.

Lutynia (lö.ti'nyä). Polish name of **Leuthen.**

Lutz (löts), **Frank Eugene.** b. at Bloomsburg, Pa., Sept. 15, 1879; d. at New York, Nov. 27, 1943. American entomologist. He served (1921–43) as chairman and first curator of the Department of Insects and Spiders of the American Museum of Natural History, with which he was associated from 1909 to 1943. He was noted for his studies of insect flight and diurnal rhythms. Author of *Field Book of Insects* (1917).

Lützelburg (lüt'sẹl.bůrk). Former spelling of **Luxembourg.**

Lützen (lüt'sẹn). Town in C Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Saxony-Anhalt, Russian Zone, formerly in the province of Saxony, Prussia, ab. 11 mi. SW of Leipzig. Two important battles took place here: victory by the Swedes under Gustavus Adolphus over the Imperialists under Wallenstein, on Nov. 16, 1632, and on May 2, 1813, a victory by the French under Napoleon over the allied Russians and Prussians under Wittgenstein. The latter battle is frequently called the battle of Grossgörschen. 5,739 (1946).

Lutzk (lötsk). See **Lutsk.**

Lützow (lüt'sō), Baron **Ludwig Adolf Wilhelm von.** b. at Berlin, May 18, 1782; d. there, Dec. 5–6, 1834. Prussian general, commander of the Lützow "free corps" or "black troop" against Napoleon in 1813.

Luverne (lö.vėrn'). City in SW Minnesota, county seat of Rock County: manufactures of fire trucks; grain and creamery coöperatives. 3,650 (1950).

Luvini (lö.vē'nē), **Bernardino.** See **Luini** or **Luvini, Bernardino.**

Luvino (lö.vē'nō). See **Luino.**

Luvua (lö.vö'ạ). River in SE Belgian Congo, C Africa, flowing from Lake Mweru NW to join the Lualaba. It is actually the lower course of the Luapula River. Length, ab. 250 mi.

Luwian (lö'i.ạn). See **Luian.**

Luwo (lö'wō). See **Luo,** and **Lwo.**

Lux (lůks), **Adam.** b. at Obernburg, Bavaria, Germany, 1766; guillotined at Paris, Nov. 4, 1793. Girondist deputy to the Convention from Mainz in 1793.

Luxembourg (luk'sẹm.bėrg; French, lük.säñ.bör). [Flemish and German, **Luxemburg** (lůk'sẹm.bůrk).] Province of Belgium, bounded by Liége on the N, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg on the E, France on the S, and Namur on the W. It is hilly and is traversed by the Ourthe, Lesse, and Semois rivers. The soils are not fertile, and agriculture is little developed. A considerable area is occupied by the Ardennes Forest. There are mineral deposits, particularly iron ore, and slate quarries. The population is French-speaking, for the most part; a number of German-speaking villages are found near the E border. Capital, Arlon; area, ab. 1,705 sq. mi.; pop. 213,478 (1947).

Luxembourg. [Also: **Grand Duchy of Luxembourg**; local name, **Letzeburg**; former spelling, **Lützelburg**; German, **Luxemburg.**] Small country in W Europe, between Belgium, France, and Germany: a constitutional monarchy. Capital, Luxembourg; area, ab. 999 sq. mi.; pop. 298,578 (est. 1950).

Terrain, Agriculture, and Industry. The surface is generally hilly; the N part of the country belongs to the Ardennes region, and has forests, heath and pasture lands, and some cropland; the S part has good soils and is included in the huge iron-ore field of Lorraine. About one third of the population is occupied in agriculture, producing chiefly grain and potatoes. There is cattle and pig raising. The mining and metallurgical industries are extremely important; iron ore, pig iron, and steel are produced in large quantities. The number of blast furnaces in 1947 was 15, of steelworks, seven.

History. The counts of Luxembourg (or Lützelburg) are first mentioned in the 10th century. One of them was elected emperor of the Holy Roman Empire in 1308, as Henry VII. His son Johann (John) married the daughter of Wenceslaus III of Bohemia in 1311, thus bringing Bohemia under the house of Luxembourg. Subsequently the emperors Charles IV, Wenceslaus, and Sigismund

were of the same house. Following the meanderings of dynastic history, the country of Luxembourg proper passed to the house of Burgundy in 1443, to the house of Hapsburg in 1477, and to the Spanish branch of the house of Hapsburg in 1555. It remained, however, under the loose overlordship of the Holy Roman Empire. Parts of Luxembourg passed to France in 1659; the entire country was under French rule from 1684 to 1697; from 1697 to 1794 it belonged again to the Hapsburgs, from 1794 to 1815 again to France. The Congress of Vienna made Luxembourg part of the German Bund under the sovereignty of the king of the Netherlands. The country participated in the Belgian revolution of 1830, and the French-speaking western part of the then larger country was ceded to Belgium in 1839 (this now constitutes the Belgian province of Luxembourg). The remainder of the country, the present grand duchy, became independent in 1866, when the German Bund was dissolved. Napoleon III intended to buy the country in 1867, but was prevented from doing so by the protest of the Prussian chancellor Bismarck. In return, however, the Prussian garrison was removed and the fortifications razed, although Luxembourg remained part of the German customs union until 1919. The personal union with the Netherlands lasted until 1890, when Adolf, Duke of Nassau, became Grand Duke of Luxembourg. The Germans occupied the country in World Wars I and II. The latter occupation lasted from May 10, 1940, to Sept. 10, 1944.

Government. The country is a constitutional monarchy. There is a council of state and a chamber of deputies. Luxembourg is now a member of the economic union of the Benelux countries.

Culture. The majority of the population is Roman Catholic. The people speak a German dialect, but the French language is widely understood. Both languages, German and French, are used in official documents and in the schools.

Luxembourg. [Local name, **Letzeburg**; German, **Luxemburg**; former spelling, **Lützelburg.**] Capital of the grand duchy of Luxembourg, on the Petrusse and Alzette rivers, in the S part of the duchy. Picturesquely located on steep cliffs, it consists of an upper and a lower town connected by viaducts. It has an iron and steel industry, and metal, textile, and foodstuff manufactures; gloves are produced as a specialty. It is the seat of a bishopric and has a theater, library, and archaeological and natural history museums.

Luxembourg (lük.säⁿ.bör), Duc **de.** [Title of **François Henri de Montmorency-Bouteville.**] b. at Paris, Jan. 8, 1628; d. at Versailles, France, Jan. 4, 1695. French marshal; a cousin and companion of Louis de Bourbon, the Great Condé. He served in the wars against Spain and Holland, defeated the Prince of Waldeck at Fleurus in 1690, and defeated William III of England at Steenkerke in 1692 and at Neerwinden in 1693.

Luxembourg (luk'sem.bėrg), **Palace of the.** Palace in Paris, built (1615–20) by Debrosse for Marie de Médicis. There are three stories, the lowest arcaded, with entablatures and coupled pilasters between the windows. Since the French Revolution this former royal palace has served as the House of Peers, of the senate, and of the Council of the Republic. It long contained a museum of art (Musée du Luxembourg).

Luxemburg (luk'sem.bėrg). Unincorporated community in E Missouri, in St. Louis County, adjoining St. Louis on the S. Pop. of census tracts, 15,206 (1950).

Luxemburg (lük'sem.bürk), **Rosa.** b. in Poland, March 5, 1870; killed at Berlin, Jan. 15, 1919. German socialist theoretician and politician. A graduate of the University of Zurich, she became a contributor to Karl Kautsky's *Neue Zeit* and was considered one of the outstanding Marxist theoreticians of her day. As a result of her antimilitarism she was imprisoned (1915–18) during World War I. With Karl Liebknecht she founded the Communist Spartacus Party, and edited with him *Die Rote Fahne.* Both were arrested after street demonstrations had broken out at Berlin (January, 1919) and were killed by soldiers who were taking them to prison. The collected works of Rosa Luxemburg were edited by her close associate, Clara Zetkin, in 1923. Her letters from prison were published in 1920.

Luxeuil-les-Bains (lük.sėy'.lā.baⁿ). [Also: **Luxeuil**; Latin, **Luxovium.**] Town in E France, in the department of Haute-Saône. It is a health resort known since Roman times for its thermal springs. The old abbey church of Saint Pierre dates from the 13th century. 5,724 (1946).

Luxor (luk'sôr, lük'-). [Arabic, **El Uqsor, El Qusur,** meaning "The Castles."] City in NE Africa, in Upper Egypt, on the E bank of the Nile River, ab. 454 mi. S of Cairo by rail. Its position near the site of the ancient city of Thebes has made it the chief center for tourists visiting these ruins. 20,757 (1937).

Luxovium (luk.sō'vi.um). Latin name of **Luxeuil-les-Bains.**

Luyi (lö'yē). See **Lozi.**

Luynes (lü.ēn), Duc **de.** [Title of **Charles d'Albert.**] b. at Pont-St.-Esprit, Gard, France, Aug. 5, 1578; d. at Longueville, in Guienne, France, Dec. 15, 1621. French courtier, a favorite of Louis XIII. He plotted the murder (1617) of Concino Concini, Duc d'Ancre, and was the influence that caused the banishment of the queen mother, Marie de Médicis, to Blois. The quarrel between the queen mother and de Luynes was mediated (1619) by Richelieu, but de Luynes found himself the center of court intrigues to destroy his influence. Appointed (1621) constable of France, he began an expedition against the Protestants but died, during its course, of a fever.

Luynes, Duc **de.** [Title of **Honoré Théodoric Paul Joseph d'Albert.**] b. at Paris, Dec. 15, 1802; d. at Rome, in December, 1867. French archaeologist.

Luz (luz). Original name of **Bethel,** Palestine.

Luz (lüz). See also **Luz-St.-Sauveur.**

Luzern (lö.tsern'). German name of **Lucerne.**

Luzerne (lö.zėrn'). [Former name, **Hartseph.**] Borough in E Pennsylvania, in Luzerne County, ab. 5 mi. NW of Wilkes-Barre; anthracite coal mining. 6,176 (1950).

Luzon (lö.zon'; Spanish, lö.sōn'). Largest island of the Philippines. The surface is generally mountainous, but there are some intensively cultivated plains. It contains Manila, the national capital. It was the first island of the Philippines attacked by the Japanese in 1941. Area, ab. 40,420 sq. mi.; pop. 7,374,798 (1939).

Luz-St.-Sauveur (lüz.saⁿ.sō.vėr). [Also, **Luz-St.-Sauveur-les-Bains** (-lā.baⁿ).] Town (actually twin communities, but administratively a unit) in SW France, in the department of Hautes-Pyrénées, situated near the junction of the Bastan and upper Pau rivers, which here form a gorge, in beautiful mountainous surroundings, ab. 26 mi. S of Tarbes. Luz is a summer resort and a tourist center, and has an old Templar's Church dating from the 13th century. St. Sauveur is a small health resort. 1,006 (1946).

Luzzara (löt.tsä'rä). Village in N Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Emilia-Romagna, in the province of Reggio nell'Emilia, on the Po River ab. 14 mi. SW of Mantua. It was the scene of a drawn battle between the Imperialists under Eugene of Savoy and the French and Spanish forces under Louis Joseph, Duc de Vendôme, Aug. 15, 1702.

Luzzatti (löt.tsät'tē), **Luigi.** b. at Venice, March 1, 1841; d. at Rome, March 29, 1927. Italian financier and economist. He was minister of finance under Rudinì (1891–92, 1896–98), Giolitti (1903–05), and Sonnino (1906). He also served as minister of agriculture (1909–10) and prime minister (March 31, 1910–March 29, 1911).

Lvov (lvôf'). *Oblast* (region) in the U.S.S.R., in W Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic (in Poland prior to World War II), centered ab. 275 mi. W of Kiev. Most of the area is covered with low hills, the N foothills of the Carpathian Mountains. The area is predominately agricultural, with wheat, sugar beets and flax the largest crops. Hogs are raised and there is some mining of potash and a small production of oil. The area is well served by railroad lines and highways. Capital, Lvov; area, ab. 4,500 sq. mi.; pop. ab. 1,530,000.

Lvov. [German, **Lemberg**; Polish, **Lwów**; Latin, **Leopolis.**] City in the U.S.S.R., in W Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, capital of the Lvov *oblast* (region); industrial and trading center. It has machinery, textile, woodworking, and food-processing industries. It contains a university and polytechnic institutes. It was founded in the 13th century, occupied by Casimir III of Poland in

1340, besieged by the Cossacks in 1648 and by the Turks in 1672, taken by the Swedes in 1704, annexed by Austria in 1772, and bombarded in the revolutionary outbreak of 1848. It went to the new republic of Poland in 1919, and to the U.S.S.R. in 1945. The city suffered some damage in World War II, and was occupied by the Germans from June, 1941, until July, 1944. Pop. 318,000 (1939).

Lvov, Aleksey Fyodorovich. b. at Tallin, Estonia, May 25, c1799; d. near Kaunas, Lithuania, Dec. 16, 1870. Russian composer. He wrote the music of the Russian national hymn (1833), operas, violin pieces, songs, and others.

Lwo (lō'ō). [Also: **Dyoor, Jur, Luo, Luwo.**] Nilotic-speaking people of NE Africa, inhabiting an area N and E of the province of Wau in SE Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. Their population is estimated at ab. 15,000 (by M. A. Bryan, *Distribution of the Nilotic and Nilo-Hamitic Languages of Africa*, 1948). They are not to be confused with the Nilotic Kavirondo, nor with the Mittu and other non-Nilotic peoples who are also called Jur, a Dinka word for "stranger" or "foreigner." They consider themselves a branch of the Shilluk, to whom they are linguistically related. They practice agriculture and animal husbandry, and goats and sheep are their chief domestic animals.

Lwów (lvôf). Polish name of **Lvov.**

Lwówek Śląski (lvô'vek shlôń'skē). [German, **Löwenberg.**] Town in SW Poland, in the *województwo* (province) of Wrocław, formerly in Silesia, Germany, ab. 64 mi. W of Wrocław (Breslau). It is a health resort, with an agricultural trade and some industries. 6,328 (1939); 3,364 (1946).

Lxor (ęl.ksôr'). See **Alcazarquivir.**

Lyaeus (lī.ē'us). In Greek mythology, the "loosener," the god of wine and song who loosens care; an epithet or surname of Dionysus.

Lyakhov (lyä'ʜof). [Also: **Great Lyakhov;** Russian, **Bolshoi Lyakhov.**] Large island in the S part of the New Siberian group, in the Arctic Ocean, between the East Siberian Sea and the Laptev Sea.

Lyall (lī'ąl), Sir **Alfred Comyn.** b. in Surrey, England, 1835; d. on the Isle of Wight, England, April 10, 1911. English administrator (in India) and writer. As lieutenant governor of the United Provinces (1882–87), he carried out land reforms and a scheme of local self-government. He served as a member of the India Council at London (1887–1902). Author of *Verses Written in India* (1889), *Asiatic Studies*, a study of Indian culture (1882, 1889), *Rise and Expansion of the British Dominion in India* (1893), and biographies of Hastings (1889), Tennyson (1902), and the Marquis of Dufferin (1905).

Lyall, David. Pseudonym of **Reeves, Helen Buckingham.**

Lyall, Edna. Pseudonym of **Bayly, Ada Ellen.**

Lyapchev (lyäp'chef), **Andrei.** b. at Resna, Turkey, 1866; d. at Sofia, Bulgaria, 1933. Bulgarian statesman. He served (1926–31) as prime minister.

Lyapunov (lyä.pö.nôf'). See **Liapunov.**

Lyautey (lyō.tā), **Hubert.** [Full name, **Louis Hubert Gonzalve Lyautey.**] b. at Nancy, France, Nov. 17, 1854; d. at the Château de Thorey, Meurthe-et-Moselle, France, July 27, 1934. French soldier, known particularly as a military commander and administrator in the French colonies. He was French resident general in Morocco in the critical period from 1912 to 1925, except for a brief period (December, 1916–April, 1917) as French war minister. During World War I, he maintained French dominance in Morocco despite German activity among the native population, extended the area under French control, and sent troops, laborers, and food supplies to France. Promoted (1921) to the rank of marshal, he remained in Morocco till the Riff revolt of Abd-el-Krim was contained (1925).

Lybyssa (li.bis'ą). See **Libyssa.**

Lycabettus (lik.ą.bet'us, lī.ką-) or **Lykabettos** (-os). Red rocky hill rising in the E part of Athens to a height of ab. 910 ft. above the sea, or ab. 670 above the city. It is a very conspicuous object in the landscape, presenting from most points of the city the general form of an abrupt, slightly concave cone; there is, however, beyond a slight depression, a long ridge N of it. Upon the top stands a small chapel of Saint George. On the S slope is the large reservoir built by Hadrian and Antoninus Pius, which still supplies the city.

Lycaeus (lī.sē'us). In Greek mythology, a surname of Zeus. The cult of Zeus Lycaeus is thought to have been an ancient pre-Hellenic cult with cannibalistic ritual, later syncretized with Zeus worship.

Lycaon (lī.kā'on). In Greek legend, a king of Arcadia, who was visited by Zeus in disguise, because of either the impiety of his sons or his own impiety. The most common story is that Lycaon (or his sons) suspected the divinity of the guest, and to test it served the god with human flesh. Zeus punished the insult by striking the sons with thunderbolts and changing Lycaon into a wolf. This is thought to be the etiological myth for the cult of Zeus Lycaeus.

Lycaonia (lik.ą.ō'ni.ą, lī.ką-). In ancient geography, a province in S central Asia Minor. It was bounded by Galatia on the N, Cappadocia on the E, Cilicia on the S, Pisidia on the SW, and Phrygia on the W. Sometimes it included Isauria, and sometimes it was included in Cappadocia. Chief city, Iconium.

Lyceius or **Lyceus** (lī.sē'us). In Greek mythology, an epithet of Apollo, meaning "wolfish." It refers to his function (as god of shepherds and herdsmen) as wolf-slayer. At one time also when Athens was overrun with wolves, Apollo was said to have rid the city of them.

Lyceum (lī.sē'um). Gymnasium and exercise ground of ancient Athens, lying on the right bank of the Ilissus, at the place now called Ilissia, a short distance E of the palace garden. It was dedicated to Apollo Lyceius, and was already the chief gymnasium of Athens in the time of Pisistratus. It was noted for its fine groves of plane trees. Aristotle and his disciples formed the habit of discussing their philosophy while following the shady walks of this gymnasium, and hence received the name of Peripatetics.

Lychnidus (lik'ni.dus) or **Lychnitis** (lik.nī'tis). Latin names of **Ohrid.**

Lycia (lish'ą). In ancient geography, a division of SW Asia Minor, bordering on the Mediterranean and on Caria, Phrygia, Pisidia, and Pamphylia. The Lycians were one of the peoples of Asia Minor who invaded Egypt in the time of Ramses II and Merneptah. Its 23 cities formed the Lycian League.

Lycian League (lish'ąn). See under **Lycia.**

Lycians (lish'ąnz). [Also, **Lukki.**] Inhabitants of ancient Lycia, in SW Asia Minor. These people are first met as the Lukki in the Tel el-Amarna tablets of 1400 B.C. and in the list of invaders of Egypt from the E Mediterranean. Their occupation of Lycia took place probably at a later date. The attempt by the Lydians to subdue them failed, but they later were conquered by Harpagus, a general of Cyrus. Although they had to acknowledge the suzerainty of Persia, they remained practically independent. They were incorporated into Alexander's empire, but even after the Roman conquest (189 B.C.) they preserved their federal institutions until the time of Augustus. Classification of their language was long a matter of conjecture, but it is now classified as belonging to the extinct Anatolian subfamily of Indo-European languages.

Lycidas (lis'i.dąs). Shepherd in Vergil's third *Bucolic.*

Lycidas. Elegiac poem by John Milton, one of the most famous elegies in English literature. It was published in 1637, and commemorates the death of Milton's friend Edward King.

Lyck (lik). German name of **Ełk.**

Lycomedes (lī.kō.mē'dēz). In Greek legend, a king of Scyros, to whose court Achilles was sent to hide among the women. There he was found by Odysseus and enlisted to join the Greek expedition against Troy. Lycomedes was the treacherous slayer of Theseus, when Theseus came to Scyros.

Lycon (lī'kon). fl. in the 3rd century B.C. Greek Peripatetic philosopher.

Lycophron (lī'kō.fron). b. at Chalcis, in Euboea; fl. in the 3rd century B.C. Alexandrian tragic poet and grammarian. His only extant poem is the *Alexandra* or *Cassandra*, comprising about 1,400 iambic verses, in which Cassandra predicts the results of the voyage of Paris to Sparta.

Lycopolis (lī.kop'ō.lis). Ancient city in Egypt, whose ruins are near the modern city of Asyut.

Lycurgus (lī.kėr'gus). fl., according to tradition, in the 9th century B.C. Spartan legislator, the traditional author of the laws and institutions of Sparta. The effect of his laws was to make Sparta into a military state in which all the economy and political institutions were aimed at preserving Spartan hegemony in the Peloponnesus. It is thought that the laws may have resulted from the Messenian revolt in the 7th century. Also, the probability that some of the laws attributed to Lycurgus are actually from the 6th century casts doubt on his historicity and leads to the hypothesis, held by some, that he was a legendary personage to whom the reforms were attributed.

Lycurgus. b. at Athens, c396 B.C.; d. c323 B.C. Attic orator; son of Lycophron of the aristocratic family of the Eteobutadae. With Demosthenes and Hypereides he was a leader of the anti-Macedonian party. He was thrice appointed manager of the Athenian finances for terms of five years each. Only one entire oration of Lycurgus is extant.

Lydd (lid). Municipal borough in SE England, in Kent, on the coast ab. 20 mi. SW of Dover. It is noted as the site of the development of lyddite (a high explosive consisting chiefly of picric acid). It suffered bomb damage in World War II. 2,431 (1948).

Lydda (lid'ą). [Hebrew, **Lod**; Arabic, **Ludd.**] Town in Israel, ab. 11 mi. SE of Tel Aviv-Jaffa: railroad junction and the site of an important international airport. In the Biblical period, Lydda was in the territory of Benjamin. In Acts it is mentioned in connection with a miracle performed by Peter. During the Judeo-Roman war it was destroyed by Cestius Gallus. After the uprising of Bar-Cochba it became the seat of a Talmudical school. It was also an episcopal see, and in 445 a council was held there at which Pelagius defended himself. Tradition makes it the birthplace of Saint George and his burial place as well. In 1191 it was destroyed by Saladin, and in 1271 sacked by the Mongols. A predominantly Arab town until the outbreak of hostilities in 1947–48, Lydda is now an Israeli city. Pop. 12,150, including 11,000 Jews (1950).

Lydekker (lī.dek'ėr), **Richard.** b. 1849; d. April 16, 1915. British geologist, connected with the Geological Survey of India (1874–82). An authority on fossil vertebrates, he published *A Manual of Palaeontology* (1889, with H. A. Nicholson). With W. H. Flower he wrote the *Royal Natural History* (1893–96); he also catalogued the collections of vertebrate fossils (mammals, birds, amphibians, reptiles) for the British Museum.

Lydgate (lid'gāt), **Doctor.** Physician in George Eliot's *Middlemarch.* He is ambitious, but a selfish wife takes the savor out of his ambition; he dies comparatively young and obscure.

Lydgate, John. b. at Lydgate, near Newmarket, Suffolk, England, c1370; d. c1451. English poet. He entered the church in 1389, and gained a position as poet at the court of Henry IV, which he held during the reign of Henry V and after the accession of Henry VI. After 1390 he made the acquaintance of Geoffrey Chaucer, often calling himself "Chaucer's disciple." His numerous works include *Falls of Princes,* a narrative poem written between 1430 and 1438; *Troy Book,* in heroic couplets, containing a panegyric on Chaucer (1412–20; first printed by Pynson in 1513); *The Story of Thebes,* intended as an additional Canterbury tale (1420); *The Life of Our Lady,* a religious narrative poem, printed by Caxton in 1484; *The Dance of Death,* from the French, printed first in 1554 (also, with Holbein's drawings, in 1794); *The Court of Sapience,* a philosophical work printed by Caxton (c1481); *The Temple of Glass,* printed by Caxton (c1479); and a number of lives of saints, allegories, fables, historical and political poems, and satires. *The Complaint of the Black Knight,* which was once attributed to Chaucer, is by Lydgate, and also a number of the minor poems which have been attributed to Chaucer.

Lydia (lid'i.ą). [Early name, **Maeonia.**] Ancient country, later a Roman province, on the W coast of Asia Minor, bordering on the Aegean Sea and on Mysia, Phrygia, and Caria. The earliest known inhabitants were Phrygians. Later it was invaded by Semites, who gave it the name of Lydia (compare the Old Testament Lud, descendants of Shem, Gen. x. 22). The name Maeonia was afterward confined to the E part of the country near the upper Hermus River, and Lydia to the W. About 700 B.C. a revolution overthrew the Semitic reign, and brought the native dynasty of the Mermnadae to the throne, with Gyges as first king. Under them Lydia rose to the position of a mighty kingdom extending from the coast to the river Halys (modern Kizil Irmak), with Sardis as capital. The prosperous Greek cities were brought either to subjection or alliance. But under the fifth and best-known of the dynasty, Croesus, the Lydian empire was brought to a sudden end by the Persian conqueror Cyrus, who in 546 B.C. captured Sardis and the king himself. From the Persians Lydia passed over, through Alexander the Great, to Syria, and later to Eumenes of Pergamum. During the Roman period Lydia formed a separate province, with Sardis as capital. Sardis was a prominent episcopal see (compare Rev. iii. 1), but was destroyed by Tamerlane in 1402 A.D.

Lydia Bennet (ben'ėt). See **Bennet, Lydia.**

Lydia Languish (lang'gwish). See **Languish, Lydia.**

Lydians (lid'i.ąnz). People of ancient Lydia, in W Asia Minor. They are noted for having had a high level of civilization, attaining great wealth, and perhaps for instituting the first coined money. Their language, Lydian, is classified as belonging to the extinct Anatolian sub-family of Indo-European languages.

Lye (lī), **Edward.** b. at Totnes, Devonshire, England, 1694; d. at Yardley-Hastings, Northamptonshire, England, Aug. 19, 1767. English philologist.

Lyell (lī'ęl), Sir **Charles.** b. at Kinnordy, Forfarshire, Scotland, Nov. 14, 1797; d. at London, Feb. 22, 1875. British geologist. He is especially famous as an opponent of the older theory of catastrophism in geology, preferring rather to base his theory of geological development on forces observable in the world today; this theory of uniformitarianism is considered a foundation stone of modern geology. Lyell was the first to divide the Tertiary period into its now-recognized three divisions: Eocene, Miocene, Pliocene. His works include *The Principles of Geology* (3 vols., 1830–33), *Elements of Geology* (1838; later editions called *A Manual of Elementary Geology*), *Travels in North America* (1845), *A Second Visit to the United States of North America* (1849), *The Antiquity of Man* (1863), and *The Student's Elements of Geology* (1871).

Lyell, Mount. Peak of the Sierra Nevada, in California, on the E boundary of Yosemite National Park. It was named for the geologist Sir Charles Lyell. Elevation, ab. 13,090 ft.

Lyfing (lü'ving). See **Living.**

Lygdamis (lig'da.mis). fl. in the 6th century B.C. Greek tyrant of Naxos.

Lygii (lij'i.ī). See **Lugii.**

Lying Lover, or the Ladies' Friendship, The. Comedy by Richard Steele, produced in 1703. It was taken from Corneille's *Le Menteur.*

Lying Valet, The. Play by David Garrick, adapted by him from P. A. Motteux's *Novelty.*

Lykabettos (lik.ą.bet'os). See **Lycabettus.**

Lykens (lī'kęnz). Borough in E central Pennsylvania, in Dauphin County: manufactures of shirts, hosiery, and paper boxes. It was founded in 1826. Pop. 2,735 (1950).

Lyly (lil'i), **John.** b. in the Weald of Kent, England, c1554; d. at London, in November, 1606. English dramatist and novelist. He graduated at Oxford (Magdalen College) in 1573, went to London, where he entered upon literary work and endeavored to establish himself at court, championed the bishops in the "Martin Marprelate" controversy, and became a member of Parliament in 1589, reëlected in 1593, 1597, and 1601. His principal work is *Euphues, or the Anatomy of Wit* (1579), and its sequel, *Euphues and his England* (1580), which brought into prominence the affected style named from it Euphuism, consisting of an overuse of figures of speech, and much admired (and burlesqued) and imitated in its own day. In the Marprelate controversy he wrote *Pappe with an Hatchet.* He also wrote a number of plays, including *Alexander and Campaspe, Mother Bombie, Midas, The Woman in the Moon, Sapho and Phao,* and *Endymion, the Man in the Moon.* These plays, the last effective high comedy in English, are considered the best of the type

before Shakespeare; Lyly's use of prose instead of verse in these comedies was followed by later writers.

Lyme Regis (līm′ rē′jis). Municipal borough and seaside resort in SW England, in Dorsetshire, situated on the English Channel ab. 26 mi. E of Exeter, ab. 152 mi. SW of London by rail. The Duke of Monmouth (James Scott) landed here in his rising of 1685. Pop. 2,925 (est. 1948).

Lymington (lim′ing.tọn). Municipal borough, market town, and seashore resort in S England, in Hampshire, ab. 11 mi. SW of Southampton, ab. 97 mi. SW of London by rail. It is noted for its yacht-building yards. 22,674 (1951).

Lymm (lim). Urban district in W England, in Cheshire, ab. 5 mi. SE of Warrington, ab. 187 mi. NW of London by rail. 6,410 (1951).

Lymodin (lē.mo.dañ), Sieur **de.** Title of **Jodelle, Étienne.**

Lympne (lim). Village in SE England, in Kent. It is the site of a civil airport and also has a ruined castle. 598 (1931).

Lynbrook (lin′brůk). Village in SE New York, in Nassau County, on Long Island: residential community. 17,314 (1950).

Lyncestes (lin.ses′tēz), **Alexander.** See **Alexander** (fl. 4th century B.C.).

Lynceus (lin′sē.us). In Greek mythology, the husband of Hypermnestra, the only one of the 50 daughters of Danaus to spare her husband after Danaus had ordered them all killed. Lynceus was among the heroes of the Argonaut expedition. He had such keen eyesight that he could see through a stone wall or look into the earth and see buried treasure.

Lynch (linch). Unincorporated community in SE Kentucky, in Harlan County. Coal mining is the principal industry. Pop., including adjacent Benham, 7,952 (1950).

Lynch (lēnch), **Benito.** b. 1885—. Argentine novelist, the most popular of contemporary gaucho writers. Author of *Los Caranchos de la Florida* (1916), *El Inglés de los güesos* (1924), and others.

Lynch (linch), **Charles.** b. 1736; d. Oct. 29, 1796. Virginia planter and colonel. He was a justice of the peace in Bedford County, where, in 1780, a company of Loyalists was uncovered. The state of the countryside being what it was, Lynch and his fellows realized that sending the Tories to be tried by the regular courts would inevitably mean their escape or rescue on the roads. He therefore presided over a court that handed down severe and summary punishment, much beyond the power of a justice of the peace to decree. This extralegal justice, usually a sentence of flogging, was later justified by special act of the state legislature. The entire occurrence is said by many to be the origin of the expression "lynch law," though several other plausible explanations have been made.

Lynch (lēnch), **Patricio.** b. 1824; d. at sea, in May, 1886. Chilean naval officer. He entered the Chilean navy (1838), but was permitted to take service with the British navy (1840–47). In 1865 he fought against the Spaniards. In 1880, during the war against Peru, he ravaged the northern coast regions of Peru; he subsequently commanded a division in the attack on Lima, and was military governor of that city for the Chileans from May 4, 1881, to Oct. 22, 1883. He deposed and imprisoned President Francisco García Calderón (November, 1881), and in 1883 invested Iglesias with supreme power. He carried away a vast amount of plunder. From 1884 to 1886 he was minister to Spain.

Lynch (linch), **Robert Clyde.** b. at Carson City, Nev., Sept. 8, 1880; d. near Richmond, Ky., May 12, 1931. American laryngologist, noted for the development of the "Lynch operation" on the frontal sinus. He improved suspension laryngoscopy, aided in the operative treatment of cancer of the larynx, and made the first successful motion pictures of the larynx and vocal cords.

Lynch, Thomas. b. in Prince George Parish, S.C., Aug. 5, 1749; lost at sea, 1779. American politician, a signer of the Declaration of Independence as delegate to Congress from South Carolina in 1776.

Lynch, William Francis. b. in Virginia, April 1, 1801; d. at Baltimore, Oct. 17, 1865. American naval officer. He commanded an exploring expedition to the Jordan River and Dead Sea in 1848, and published (1849) a narrative of the expedition. Later he was in the Confederate service.

Lynchburg (linch′bėrg). Independent city in C Virginia, geographically (but not administratively) in Campbell County, on the James River ab. 91 mi. SW of Richmond: marketing center for tobacco; manufactures of shoes, tannin, machinery, foundry products, lumber, paper, flour, cotton and silk textiles, and hosiery. It is the seat of Virginia Theological Seminary and College, Lynchburg College, and Randolph-Macon Woman's College. It was settled in 1757 and became a village in 1786. The Confederates used it as a supply base in the Civil War. 47,727 (1950).

Lynd (lind), **Helen Merrell.** [Maiden name, **Merrell.**] American sociologist; wife (married 1921) of Robert Staughton Lynd, with whom she wrote *Middletown—a Study in Contemporary American Culture* (1929) and *Middletown in Transition* (1937).

Lynd, Robert. b. at Belfast, Ireland, April, 20, 1879; d. at London, Oct. 6, 1949. Irish writer and journalist; husband of Sylvia Lynd. He was literary editor of the London *News Chronicle* and contributor, as John O'London, to *John O'London's Weekly*, and the author of *Irish and English: Portraits and Impressions* (1908), *Home Life in Ireland* (1909), *Rambles in Ireland* (1912), *Old and New Masters* (1919), *Solomon in All His Glory* (1922), *Dr. Johnson and Company* (1928), *It's a Fine World* (1930), *Searchlights and Nightingales* (1939), *Life's Little Oddities* (1941), and *Things One Hears* (1945).

Lynd, Robert Staughton. b. at New Albany, Ind., Sept. 26, 1892—. American sociologist; husband (married 1921) of Helen Merrell Lynd. He was managing editor (1914–18) of *Publishers' Weekly*, and served as professor (1931 *et seq.*) of sociology at Columbia. He was coauthor with his wife of the sociological studies of a Middle Western city (Muncie, Ind.) *Middletown—a Study in Contemporary American Culture* (1929) and *Middletown in Transition* (1937). He is the author of *Knowledge for What?* (1939) and articles in sociological journals.

Lynd, Sylvia. [Maiden name, **Dryhurst.**] b. at London, 1888—. English writer; wife of Robert Lynd (1879–1949). Author of *The Chorus* (1916) and *The Swallow Dive* (1921), novels; *The Mulberry Bush* (1925), short stories; *The Goldfinches* (1920), *The Yellow Placard* (1931), and *The Enemies* (1934), volumes of poetry. She was editor of the anthology *The Children's Omnibus* (1932).

Lynden (lin′dẹn). Town in NW Washington, in Whatcom County: shipping center for eggs, strawberries, dairy products, and flower bulbs. 2,161 (1950).

Lyndhurst (lind′hėrst). Township in NE New Jersey, in Bergen County: industrial and residential community. 19,980 (1950).

Lyndhurst. Village in NE Ohio, in Cuyahoga County: eastern suburb of Cleveland. In the decade between the last two U.S. censuses its population more than tripled. 2,391 (1940), 7,359 (1950).

Lyndhurst, Baron. Title of **John Singleton Copley** (1772–1863).

Lyndon (lin′dọn). Town (in Vermont the equivalent of township in many other states) in NE Vermont, in Caledonia County. It is a predominantly rural town, including the villages of Lyndon Center (pop. 321), the seat of a teachers college, and Lyndonville (pop. 1,506). Pop. of town, 3,360 (1950).

Lyndora (lin.dō′rạ). Unincorporated community in W Pennsylvania, in Butler County: a southwestern suburb of Butler. Pop., with adjacent Highfield, 5,410 (1950).

Lyndsay (lin′zi), Sir **David.** See **Lindsay,** Sir **David.**

Lynedoch (lin′doch), Baron. Title of **Graham, Thomas.**

Lynette (li.net′). See **Linet.**

Lyngby-Taarbæk (lüng′bü.tôr′bek). Suburban commune (including the towns of Lyngby and Taarbæk) in E Denmark, on the island of Zealand, ab. 7 mi. N of the center of Copenhagen. It has a 13th-century Romanesque church, the 18th-century castle of Sorgenfri (a summer residence of the royal family), and an open-air museum illustrating Danish peasant architecture. It is included in the metropolitan area of Copenhagen. 34,531 (1945).

Lyngen Fjord (lüng′ẹn). Scenic fjord in N Norway, in Troms *fylke* (county), indenting the N coast. It is bordered by rugged mountains. It marked the W limit of the area

completely devastated by the German "scorched-earth" retreat of 1944–45 in N Norway. Length, ab. 60 mi.

Lynmouth (lin'muth, lim'uth). Seaside resort and fishing village in SW England, in Devonshire, on Bristol Channel. Pop., with adjacent Lynton, 1,957 (1948).

Lynn (lin). [Original township name, **Saugus.**] City in E Massachusetts, in Essex County, on Lynn harbor, ab 10 mi. NE of Boston: extensive manufactures of shoes, leather, and electrical appliances. It was settled in 1629, became a city in 1850, and was devastated by fire in 1889. Lynn is included in the Boston urbanized area. 99,738 (1950).

Lynn or **Lynn Regis** (lin' rē'jis). See **King's Lynn.**

Lynn, Eliza. See **Linton, Eliza.**

Lynn Canal. Fjord in SE Alaska, extending N from near Juneau. Skagway is at the head of its E arm. Length, ab. 80 mi.

Lynton (lin'tọn). Urban district and seaside resort in SW England, in Devonshire, ab. 245 mi. SW of London by rail and bus. 2,123 (1951).

Lynwood (lin'wụd). City in S California, in Los Angeles County: a southern residential suburb of Los Angeles. In the decade between the last two U.S. censuses its population more than doubled. 10,982 (1940), 25,823 (1950).

Lynx (lingks). Small northern constellation, introduced by Hevelius in 1690, the name presumably being chosen because the sharp-sightedness of a lynx is required to distinguish any of its stars. Actually within its boundaries are one third-magnitude star and seven other stars brighter than the fifth magnitude. It is between Ursa Major and Auriga, N of Gemini.

Lyon (lī'ọn), **Louis.** Original name of **Aldrich, Louis.**

Lyon, Mary. b. at Buckland, Mass., Feb. 28, 1797; d. at South Hadley, Mass., March 5, 1849. American teacher, founder of Mount Holyoke Female Seminary, South Hadley, Mass. (now Mount Holyoke College), of which she was principal (1837–49).

Lyon, Matthew. b. in County Wicklow, Ireland, July 14, 1750; d. at Spadra Bluff, Ark., Aug. 1, 1822. American pioneer and politician, noted for his prosecution under the Sedition Act (1798). Coming to America in 1765, he settled in Connecticut and later in Vermont, where he took part in pioneer life and served with Ethan Allen at Ticonderoga. During the Canadian border fighting in the Revolutionary War, he was cashiered by General Horatio Gates, but was later reinstated and served creditably in the operations around Saratoga in 1777. Resigning from the army after Burgoyne's surrender, he became active in Vermont political and military life, and after 1783 managed a number of business enterprises at Fair Haven. He was elected (1797) to Congress and, as a Republican, soon clashed with Federalist members of the House. He was prosecuted under the Sedition Act for a letter critical of the administration he had published (July 31, 1798) in the *Vermont Journal*, and was sentenced (Oct. 9, 1798) to four months in jail and a fine of 1,000 dollars. The Lyon case became a *cause célèbre*. He was reëlected to Congress and, in 1840, his heirs were refunded the fine by action of Congress. In 1801 he moved to Eddyville, Ky., where he established successful business ventures. He served (1802) in the Kentucky legislature and from 1803 to 1811 sat in the House of Representatives. His opposition to the War of 1812 caused his defeat for reëlection. In 1820 he was sent to the Arkansas Territory as factor to the Cherokee Indians. See *Matthew Lyon: The Hampden of Congress*, by J. F. McLaughlin (1900).

Lyon, Nathaniel. b. at Ashford, Conn., July 14, 1818; killed at Wilson's Creek, Mo., Aug. 10, 1861. American general. He served in the Mexican War, and at the beginning of the Civil War rendered efficient service to the Union cause as commander of the U.S. arsenal at St. Louis. He captured a Confederate force at Camp Jackson, Mo., in May, 1861, was appointed commander of the Department of Missouri in June, 1861, and defeated a Confederate force at Booneville (June 17, 1861).

Lyonesse (lī.ọ.nes'). [Also, **Leonnoys.**] Legendary region west of Cornwall, England. Tradition has it that it is now more than 40 fathoms under water between Land's End and the isles of Scilly, the sea having gradually encroached upon the land.

Lyonnais (lē.ọ.nā'; French, lyo.ne). Region and former province of France. It was bounded by Burgundy on the N, the Saône and Rhone rivers on the E, Languedoc on the S, and Auvergne and Bourbonnais on the W. It comprised Lyonnais proper, Forez, and Beaujolais, and corresponded essentially to the modern departments of Rhône and Loire. Lyonnais proper was a medieval county. It was united to France by Philip IV in 1307. The capital and chief town was Lyons.

Lyons (lī'ọnz, lē.ôñ'). [French, **Lyon** (lyôñ'); ancient name, **Lugdunum.**] City in E central France, the capital of the department of Rhône, situated at the junction of the Saône and Rhone rivers. It is divided by the rivers into three parts: the old city, on the right bank of the Saône; the central city, between the Saône and the Rhone; and the new city, on the left bank of the Rhone; the three parts are connected by numerous bridges. In the hilly old city are the Church of Saint Pau, built in the 13th and 14th centuries, and the library, which has more than 700,000 volumes, manuscripts, and incunabula. The social and business center is in the central city; here are located the Bourse, the *Hôtel de Ville* (town hall), the Palais des Arts, with many collections in the field of the arts, and the Musée historique des Tissus, with famous textile collections from many civilizations. In the new city are the university and numerous industries. Lyons is the seat of an archbishopric. It is the third largest city of France, a railroad hub, and a commercial and industrial center of first rank. It was long the silk capital of the world, and silk factories, now producing rayon and nylon materials along with natural silk, are still the mainstay of its economic life. Cotton and woolen manufactures are supplementary. Lyons is also outstanding in the goldsmith's craft and in making costume jewelry. Other important industries are chemical, metal, chocolate, and candy manufactures, and the printing trade. Lyons holds an annual international fair. Lugdunum was founded by the Romans in 43 B.C., and was made the capital of Gaul under Augustus. It was one of the earliest strongholds of Christianity N of the Alps. In the Middle Ages the city belonged successively to Burgundy, Provence, and the Holy Roman Empire; it passed to the crown of France in 1312. The silk industry was introduced from Italy at about this time. During the French Revolution Lyons was bloodily contested, and was partly destroyed. It suffered damage again in World War II. Pop., with suburbs, ab. 700,000 (1946).

Lyons (lī'ọnz). City in E Georgia, county seat of Toombs County, ab. 75 mi. W of Savannah, in a region producing lumber and farm products. 2,799 (1950).

Lyons. Village in NE Illinois, in Cook County: suburban community W of Chicago. 6,120 (1950).

Lyons. City in C Kansas, county seat of Rice County. 4,545 (1950).

Lyons. Village in W New York, county seat of Wayne County, ab. 33 mi. SE of Rochester. 4,217 (1950).

Lyons, Edmund. [Title, 1st Baron **Lyons.**] b. at Burton, Hampshire, England, Nov. 29, 1790; d. at Arundel Castle, Sussex, England, Nov. 24, 1858. British admiral and diplomat. He was minister at the court of Athens (1835–49), to the Swiss Confederation (1849–51), and then to Sweden. In 1853 he was appointed (then a rear admiral) second in command in the Mediterranean. He was in full command in 1854 and played an important part in the Crimean War, becoming naval commander in chief in January, 1855.

Lyons, Gulf of. See under **Lion, Gulf of.**

Lyons, Joseph Aloysius. b. near Stanley, Tasmania, Australia, Sept. 15, 1879; d. at Sydney, Australia, April 7, 1939. Australian political leader, prime minister (1932–39) of Australia. He taught school in Tasmania (1896–1909) and became an ardent advocate of educational reform. In 1909 he was elected a Labour member of the Tasmanian house of assembly, and subsequently became treasurer, minister of railways, and minister of education (1914–16). He was anticonscriptionist (1916), the leader of the opposition (1916–23), and premier, treasurer, and minister of railways (1923–28). He was elected for Labour to the federal house of representatives in 1929, served as postmaster general and as minister of works and railways in the Scullin government (1929), and as acting treasurer (1930). He resigned from cabinet and

Labour Party in 1931 in a dispute over antidepression financial policy and over personalities. With his followers he joined the opposition to form the United Australia Party; he was elected its leader, and won the general election (November, 1931), becoming prime minister and treasurer. As prime minister he was chiefly concerned with economic recovery and, after 1937, with defense.

Lyons, Richard Bickerton Pemell. [Titles: 2nd Baron and 1st Earl **Lyons.**] b. at Lymington, England, April 26, 1817; d. at London, Dec. 5, 1887. English diplomat; son of Edmund Lyons. He was minister to the U.S. (1858–65), and ambassador to Turkey (1865–67) and to France (1867–87).

Lyra (lī'ra). [Also, **the Harp.**] Ancient northern constellation, representing the lyre of Hermes or of Orpheus. The brightest star of this constellation is Vega (α Lyrae), with a magnitude of 0.14, fourth brightest in the sky. With the fourth-magnitude stars ϵ and ζ Lyrae it forms a small equilateral triangle. ϵ Lyrae is the celebrated "double-double" star, a keen eye resolving it into two components, a telescope into four. Lyra contains the "Ring Nebula."

Lyre (līr), **Pinchbeck.** A pseudonym of **Sassoon, Siegfried.**

Lyrical Ballads. Collection of poems by William Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge, including the latter's *Ancient Mariner*, published in 1798. Wordsworth's preface to the second edition (1800) was the manifesto of the new romantic school of poetry. It forms, with the poems, one of the landmarks of English literary history.

Lys (lēs). [Flemish, **Leie, Leye.**] River in NE France and W Belgium, which joins the Schelde at Ghent. Length, ab. 127 mi.; navigable for ab. 98 mi.

Lys, Battle of the. Military operation on the Western Front, in World War I. The initial German thrust took place on April 9, 1918, and developed into an offensive which was for a few days more perilous to the Allies than any other German drive of that year. Originally intended by Ludendorff as a diversion below Ypres, it developed as the Germans were unexpectedly able to press their gains and inflict very heavy losses on British troops. The offensive strength lost by the British in this three-week battle forced them to call reserves from the Near East and Italy.

Lysander (lī.san'dėr). Killed near Haliartus, in Boeotia, Greece, 395 B.C. Spartan commander. He gained the victory of Notium in 407, and that of Aegospotami in 405 and took Athens and destroyed its walls in 404, thus ending the Peloponnesian War. The rapid extension of oligarchies throughout Greece made him, the military man of the day, extremely powerful in Greece and caused his recall to Sparta. He avoided attempts to keep him in obscure positions and was plotting to substitute an elective for the hereditary monarchy when war with Thebes broke out. He captured Orchomenus but died in a hopeless attack on strongly fortified Haliartus.

Lysander. In Shakespeare's *Midsummer Night's Dream*, a young Athenian in love with Hermia.

Lys dans la Vallée (lēs däⁿ là vȧ.lā), **Le.** [Eng. trans., *"Lily in the Valley."*] Novel by Honoré de Balzac, written in 1835–36.

Lyse Fjord (lü'sę). Interior fjord in SW Norway, in the *fylke* (county) of Rogaland, E of Stavanger. It is bordered by high mountains, and is visited by tourists because of its imposing scenery. Length, ab. 23 mi.

Lysenko (li.seng'kō; Russian, lē'sin.kọ), **Nikolai Vitalievich.** See **Lisenko** or **Lissenko** or **Lysenko, Nikolai Vitalievich.**

Lysias (lis'i.ạs). d. c380 B.C. One of the ten Attic orators. He lived at Thurii until about 412, and later at Athens, and lived in exile under the rule of the Thirty Tyrants, 404. He returned (403) to make a speech, still extant, against the tyrant Eratosthenes.

Lysicrates (lī.sik'rạ.tēz), **Choragic Monument of.** Small building at Athens, on the Acropolis, built in 335 B.C. It consists, above a cubical base, of a cylindrical structure 9 ft. in diameter with six engaged Corinthian columns. The roof is cut from a single block of marble, and is crowned by a rich anthemion-acroterium.

Lysimachus (lī.sim'ạ.kus). b. probably at Pella, in Macedonia, c361 B.C.; killed at the battle on the plain of Corus, Asia Minor, 281 B.C. General under Alexander the Great. After the latter's death, he received the kingdom of Thrace. He joined the league against Antigonus in 315, assumed the title of king in 306, and was one of the victors at Ipsus in 301, when Antigonus was killed. In the division of Antigonus's realm, Lysimachus received a large part of Asia Minor. He obtained Macedonia (287–286), and was finally defeated by Seleucus Nicator, his ally at Ipsus.

Lysippus (lī.sip'us). fl. c372–316 B.C. Greek sculptor, a native of Sicyon. According to Pliny he revised the canon of Polyclitus, making the head smaller, the legs longer, and adjusting details to a greater elongation. This new canon has been preserved in the *Apoxyomenus* of the Vatican, thought to be discovered in 1849, a very perfect copy of the great bronze original placed by Agrippa before his baths in Rome. Lysippus also developed and fixed the extreme athletic type in Hercules, whom he repeatedly represented. A small table figure of Hercules in bronze was made for Alexander, who carried it about with him in his campaigns. It was afterward owned by Hannibal and Sulla. The *Torso Belvedere* is supposed to have been copied from this figure by Apollonius of Athens. Through Chares of Lindus his characteristics were transmitted to the great Rhodian school which produced the *Laocoön*. Lysippus was the favorite sculptor of Alexander the Great, and author of most of his portraits in sculpture.

Lysis (lī'sis). Dialogue of Plato; the narration by Socrates of a conversation on friendship which took place in a palestra outside the walls of Athens, between himself, the youthful friends Lysis and Menexenus, Hippothales, and Ctesippus.

Lysistrata (lī.sis'trạ.tạ, lis.i.strä'tạ). Comedy by Aristophanes, exhibited in 411 B.C.

Lyskamm (lēs'käm). Peak in the Valais Alps, on the Italian-Swiss border, immediately W of Monte Rosa. Elevation, ab. 14,888 ft.

Lys-lez-Lannoy (lēs.lā.là.nwȧ). Town in N France, in the department of Nord, near the Belgian border, SE of Roubaix. It has textile industries. 6,950 (1946).

Lyster Fjord (lü'stėr). Former spelling of **Luster Fjord.**

Lystra (lis'trạ). Ancient city, now in ruins, in S Turkey, ab. 20 mi. SW of Konya: the site of a city of Lycaonia, much mentioned in the Old Testament, and an important archaeological site. It was here that Paul, on his third journey, was stoned and left for dead (Acts, xiv. 8–19).

Lysva (lis'vạ). City in the U.S.S.R., in the Molotov *oblast* (region) of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, in the Urals ab. 55 mi. E of Molotov. It is one of the older iron-smelting centers of the Urals, founded in 1785. Under the Five Year Plans steel, machinery, and metalworking industries have been developed. 51,192 (1939).

Lyte (līt), **Henry Francis.** b. at Kelso, Scotland, June 1, 1793; d. at Nice, France, Nov. 20, 1847. British hymn writer, author of *Abide with Me* and others.

Lytham St. Anne's (liтн'ạm sānt anz'). [Also: **Lytham St. Annes, Lytham.**] Municipal borough and seaside resort in NW England, in Lancashire, situated on the estuary of the river Ribble, ab. 5 mi. S of Blackpool, ab. 223 mi. NW of London by rail. It comprises the former urban districts of Lytham and St. Anne's-on-Sea. It has boot and shoe manufactures, and is famous for its golf courses. 30,298 (1951).

Lyttleton (lit'ẹl.tọn). Borough and seaport in E South Island, New Zealand, just SE of the city of Christchurch, for which it functions as a port. 3,686 (1951).

Lyttelton, Alfred. b. at Hagley, Worcestershire, England, Feb. 7, 1857; d. July 5, 1913. English lawyer and statesman. As colonial secretary in the Balfour cabinet (1903–05), he sanctioned, despite opposition, the introduction (1904) of Chinese coolies as laborers in the mines of the Rand, South Africa. He was the son of George William Lyttelton. He was appointed (1900) chairman of a commission to South Africa to investigate concessions granted by the Boers to business companies.

Lyttelton, Edith Joan. [Pseudonym, **G. B. Lancaster;** maiden name, **Balfour.**] b. in Tasmania, c1865; d. at London, Sept. 2, 1948. English writer and public official; wife (married 1892) of Alfred Lyttelton. She was British substitute delegate (1923, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1931) to the League of Nations Assembly. Her books include *Our*

Superconscious Mind (1931), *Some Cases of Prediction* (1937), and a book on her travels in Japan, Korea, China, and India. Among her plays are *Warp and Woof*, *The Thumbscrew*, and *Peter's Chance*.

Lyttelton, George. [Title, 1st Baron **Lyttelton of Frankley.**] b. at Hagley, Worcestershire, England, Jan. 17, 1709; d. there, Aug. 22, 1773. English author and politician; brother of William Henry Lyttelton. He was chancellor of the exchequer (1755–56). His chief works are *Observations on the Conversion and Apostleship of St. Paul* (1747), *Dialogues of the Dead* (1760), *History of Henry II* (1767–71), and poems.

Lyttelton, George William. [Title, 4th Baron **Lyttelton of Frankley** (of the 2nd creation).] b. at London, March 31, 1817; committed suicide at London, April 19, 1876. English educator and public official; grandson of William Henry Lyttelton.

Lyttelton, Oliver. b. 1893—. English politician and soldier; son of Alfred and Edith Joan Lyttelton. He was privy councilor and president (1940–41, 1945) of the Board of Trade, and minister of state (1941–42) and of production (1942–45). He was coadministrator (1942) with Donald Nelson of the British-American Board of Production and Resources. He became (1951) colonial secretary in the Churchill cabinet.

Lyttelton, Thomas. [Title: 2nd Baron **Lyttelton**; called the **Wicked Lord Lyttelton.**] b. at Hagley, Worcestershire, England, Jan. 30, 1744; d. at London, Nov. 27, 1779. English politician; son of George Lyttelton. A member (1774–79) of the House of Lords, he supported the government's policy toward the American colonies, although he denounced (1775) the employment of German mercenaries in America.

Lyttelton, William Henry. [Title, 1st Baron **Lyttelton of Frankley** (of the 2nd creation).] b. Dec. 24, 1724; d. at Hagley, Worcestershire, England, Sept. 14, 1808. English barrister and colonial minister; brother of George Lyttelton. He served as governor of South Carolina (1755–62) and of Jamaica (1762–66). He was a friend of Samuel Johnson and of Mrs. Thrale. Author of *An Historical Account of the Constitution of Jamaica* (1792).

Lytton (lit'ŏn), **Edward George Earle Lytton Bulwer-.** See **Bulwer-Lytton, Edward George Earle Lytton.**

Lytton, Edward Robert Lytton Bulwer-. See **Meredith, Owen.**

Lytton, Sir Henry Alfred. b. at London, Jan. 3, 1867; d. there, Aug. 15, 1936. English actor, chiefly known for his roles in Gilbert and Sullivan operettas. He appeared first (1884) with his wife in the D'Oyly Carte production of *Princess Ida* at Glasgow, and made his New York debut (1890) in *The Gondoliers*. He was engaged for a period (1899–1907) in stage management, but returned to be a member (1908) of the Savoy Company, and toured the world with the D'Oyly Carte Opera Company.

Lytton, Victor Alexander George Robert. [Title, 2nd Earl of **Lytton.**] b. at Simla, India, Aug. 9, 1876; d. at Knebworth, Hertfordshire, England, Oct. 25, 1947. British administrator and diplomat; son of Owen Meredith (Edward Robert Lytton Bulwer-Lytton). He was undersecretary for India (1920–22), governor of Bengal (1922–27), and viceroy and acting governor of India (April–August, 1925). He was appointed (1931) British delegate to the League of Nations, and became (1931) president of the League of Nations commission on Japanese aggression in Manchuria, which published the Lytton Report. Author of a biography of his son (killed in an air crash, 1933) entitled *Antony Viscount Knebworth: A Record of Youth* (1935). His other books include *Life of Edward Bulwer, First Lord Lytton* (1913), *The Web of Life* (1938), and *Pundits and Elephants* (1942).

Lytton Report. Report to the League of Nations, rendered by a commission of five on Oct. 2, 1932, on its findings in the Far East during the Manchurian crisis. The report asserted that Japan's military operations were not in legitimate self-defense, that the "independence" movement in the area had not been genuine, and that the government which was alleged by the Japanese to have been based on this movement was not acceptable. Without arguing for the status quo before Japanese intervention, the report nevertheless recommended an autonomous Manchuria within the Chinese Republic after direct negotiation between Japan and China. The committee was headed by V. A. G. R. Lytton, 2nd Earl of Lytton (for Great Britain), and included members from Italy, France, the U.S., and Germany.

Lyublin (lyö'blin). Russian name of **Lublin.**

Lyublino (lyö'bli.nŏ). City in the U.S.S.R., in the Moscow *oblast* (region) of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic: a southern industrial and residential suburb adjoining Moscow. 64,332 (1939).

Lyublyana (lyö'blyä.nä). See **Ljubljana.**

M

Ma (mä). Mother goddess of ancient Cappadocia in Asia Minor, identified with Cybele. The focus of her cult was her sanctuary at Comana, where her festivals were celebrated and where she was attended by a great troop of priests, priestesses, and sacred prostitutes. Roman soldiers, after they entered Cappadocia, identified her with their own Bellona, and called her Ma Bellona.

Maan (mą.än'). [Also, **Ma'an:** former name, **Ahamant.**] Town in SW Jordan, terminus of the railroad line, ab. 120 mi. S of Amman. It is a trading center served by a modern highway which follows an old Roman road built over the "king's highway" of Moses's time.

Ma-ao (mä.ou'). Inland town in NW Negros, Philippines, in the province of Negros Occidental: center of a sugar-cane growing area. 24,089 (1948).

Maarseveen (mär'sę.vān), **J. H. van.** b. Aug. 3, 1894—. Dutch lawyer and statesman. He was minister of justice (1946–48), minister of the interior (1948), and minister of overseas territories (1949).

Maartens (mär'tęns), **Maarten.** Pseudonym of **Van der Poorten-Schwarz, J. M. H.**

Maas (mäs). Dutch name of the **Meuse** River.

Maass (mäs), **Otto.** b. at New York, July 8, 1890—. Canadian physical chemist. Author of *Introduction to Physical Chemistry* (1931).

Maastricht (mäs'trĭcht, mäs.trĭcht'). [Also: **Maestricht**; German, **Mastricht**; Latin, **Trajectum Superius**; medieval name, **Trajectum ad Mosam.**] City in SE Netherlands, the capital of the province of Limburg, situated on the W bank of the Meuse (Maas) River, near the Belgian border: cotton textile, glass, porcelain, furniture, beverage, tobacco, and machinery industries. It has cattle and butter markets. 79,490 (est. 1951).

Chief Buildings and Institutions. A number of medieval buildings are preserved, including the 6th-century Church of Saint Servatius, the oldest church in the Netherlands. The old *Stadhuis* (town hall) dates from the 15th century, the new town hall from the 17th century; there are remains of the old walls and gates.

History. It was a Roman river-crossing town, and later a Frankish royal residence. Afterward held by the dukes of Brabant and bishops of Liège, it was taken by the Spanish under Alessandro Farnese, Duke of Parma, in 1579, by Prince Frederick Henry of Orange in 1632, and attached to the Netherlands by the Peace of Westphalia, in 1648. It was conquered by the French in 1673 and 1748, and again by the French under Kléber in 1794.

Maat (mä'at). In Egyptian mythology, the goddess of truth; child of the sun god, Ra. She wore on her head the feather symbolizing truth. She was often called "the Two Truths."

Mab (mab), **Queen.** In English fairy lore and folklore, the queen of the fairies. According to one folklore theory (q.v.), that fairies are the ancient gods and heroes in lesser but supernatural roles, this Queen Mab is a descendant of the great Queen Medb (pronounced mayv) of Old Irish legend. She is first mentioned as Queen Mab in Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet*. Drayton introduces her in his

Nymphidia, written several years later, and Ben Jonson in his *Entertainment of the Queen and Prince at Althrope*. Shakespeare represents her not only as adroit in all kinds of teasing and mischief, but as the hag Nightmare herself. In literary allusion, she is the fairies' midwife, that is, the fairy whose duty it is to deliver the fancies of men and to produce dreams by driving over the sleeper in her chariot. Titania, the fairy queen, is not the same person. In Shelley's *Queen Mab* she has a wider sphere, and is made to rule over men's thoughts.

Mabery (mā′bẹ.ri), **Charles Frederic.** b. at New Gloucester, Me., Jan. 13, 1850; d. at Portland, Me., June 26, 1927. American chemist, an authority on petroleum. He published papers on petroleum and electrochemistry in various learned and technical journals.

Mabie (mā′bi), **Hamilton Wright.** b. at Coldspring, N.Y., Dec. 13, 1845; d. Dec. 31, 1916. American author, critic, editor, and lecturer. He was on the editorial staff of the *Christian Union* (later the *Outlook*) from 1879, and became its associate editor in 1884. His works include *My Study Fire* (1890; 2nd series, 1894), *Under the Trees and Elsewhere* (1891), *In the Forest of Arden* (1891), *Books and Culture* (1896), *William Shakespeare, Poet, Dramatist, and Man* (1900), *The Great Word* (1905), *Works and Days* (1902), *American Ideals, Character and Life* (1913), and *Japan To-Day and To-morrow* (1914).

Mabiha (mä.bē′hä). See **Mavia.**

Mabillier (mȧ.bē.lyā), **Étienne de Grellet du.** Original name of **Grellet, Stephen.**

Mabillon (mȧ.bē.yôṅ), **Jean.** b. at St.-Pierremont, Ardennes, France, Nov. 23, 1632; d. at Paris, Dec. 27, 1707. French scholar and historian, a member of the Benedictine order. He lived after 1664 in the Abbey of St.-Germain-des-Prés at Paris. His *De re diplomatica* (1681) is still a classic work; in it Mabillon founded the study of diplomatic history and also of paleography and the authentication of documents. His other works include *Acta sanctorum ordinis S.-Benedicti* (1668–1702), *Vetera analecta* (1675–85), and *Musaeum Italicum* (1687–89).

Mabinogion (mab.i.nō′gi.ọn), **The.** Title of the compilation of English translations of old Welsh tales made (1838–49) by Lady Charlotte Guest. *Mabinogion* is the plural of the Welsh word *mabinogi*, which means "tale of a hero," the word being derived from *mab*, a boy or youth. The great collection of these tales is at Jesus College, Oxford, in a manuscript volume of the 14th century, known as the *Red Book of Hergest*. The *Mabinogion* contains Welsh redactions, made c1200, of three of the French Arthurian prose romances, namely, *The Lady of the Fountain, Peredur, the Son of Evrawc*, and *Geraint, the Son of Erbin*. The Guest collection also contains two British tales, *Kilhwch and Olwen* (written c1100 from a 10th-century text), and the *Dream of Rhonabwy*, probably of the 13th century. The rest are tales in which King Arthur does not appear, or is named only as by interpolation, namely, *Pwyll, Prince of Dyved, Branwen, the Daughter of Llyr*, and *Math, the Son of Mathonwy*. The rest, composed in a later period, include the *Dream of Maxen Wledig* and *Lludd and Llevelys*. The tale of *Taliesin* is as late as the 16th century, although dealing with the story of a 6th-century bard.

Mablethorpe and Sutton (mā′bl.thôrp; sut′ọn). Urban district in C England, in Lincolnshire, on the North Sea ab. 138 mi. N of London by rail. Within the urban district are the three small seashore resort communities of Mablethorpe, Trusthorpe, and Sutton-on-Sea. 5,394 (1951).

Mably (mȧ.blē), Abbé **Gabriel Bonnot de.** b. at Grenoble, France, March 14, 1709; d. at Paris, April 23, 1785. French publicist; elder brother of Étienne Bonnot de Condillac. He wrote *Parallèle des Romains et des Français* (1740), *Droit publique de l'Europe* (1748), *Observations sur les Romains* (1751), *Entretiens de Phocion* (1763), and *Observations sur l'histoire de France* (1765).

Mabui (mä.bö′ē). See under **Biliran.**

Mabuse (mȧ.büz). [Original name, **Jan Gossaert** (or **Gessart**).] b. at Maubeuge, in what is now Nord, France, probably c1470; d. at Antwerp, Belgium, 1541. Flemish painter. He went to England, where he painted the *Marriage of Henry VII and Elizabeth of York*, and portraits of the king's children.

Mac- (mak). Element, usually a conjoined prefix, in many Scottish and Irish names, cognate with the Welsh *Ap-*, signifying "son," and being thus equivalent to the English suffix *-son* or *-s*. The Irish prefix *O'* more commonly means "grandson" or "male descendant"; thus the O'Neills are descendants of Niell. *Fitz-* (from the French *fils*, son) was used in the 12th century, especially by English families of Norman descent, to mean "illegitimate son." It was used only by the illegitimate sons of royalty and nobility. The prefix *Mac-* is either written in full or abbreviated to *Mc-* or *Mᶜ-*, which in works printed in the British Isles often appears as *M'-*, the abbreviated form being followed by a capital letter, while *Mac-* takes rarely a capital after it. Thus a name may be variously spelled as *Macdonald* (rarely *MacDonald*), *McDonald*, or *M'Donald*, so also *Mackenzie, McKenzie*, or *M'Kenzie*.

Mac. Pseudonym of **MacManus, Seumas.**

Maca (mä′kạ). Family of South American Indian languages, formerly called Guana, later called Enimaga, and still later, Cochabot. Guana was dropped because of confusion with an Arawakan language of the same name; Enimaga was dropped because many of the languages included differed from Enimaga proper; Cochabot is recognized by scholars, but Maca is becoming more usual. Maca is now classified as forming one group of the Macro-Guaicuru phylum, Mataco being the other.

Macabre (mȧ.käbr), **Danse.** See **Danse Macabre.**

Macaca (mȧ.kä′kä). See **Sierra Maestra.**

Macaire (mȧ.ker). *Chanson de geste*, written in a mixed French and Italian dialect. The manuscript was discovered at Venice and was published (1866) by Guessard at Paris. It contains the original of the well-known story of the dog of Montargis, who discloses the murderer of his master, though the motif is much more ancient in folk tale, being found in Plutarch.

Macaire, Robert. Typical villain in French comedy, originally an assassin heavily loaded with crimes. He was transformed (1834) by Frédéric Lemaître into an adroit highwayman and *fripon* (an amiable diminutive of "thief").

Macalister (mạ.kal′is.tẻr), Sir **Donald.** b. at Perth, Scotland, May 17, 1854; d. Jan. 14, 1934. Scottish physician and anatomist. Author of *Nature of Fever* (1887), *Antipyretics* (1888), *Echoes* (1907), *Romani Versions* (1928), and other works, especially in pharmacology. He edited Ziegler's *Pathological Anatomy*, and helped prepare the *British Pharmacopœia* (1898; revised, 1914).

Macalister, Robert Alexander Stewart. b. at Dublin, July 8, 1870; d. April 26, 1950. Irish archaeologist. Among his published works are *Studies in Irish Epigraphy* (1897–1907), *Bible Side-Lights from the Mound of Gezer* (1906), *Two Irish Arthurian Romances* (1908), *The Crosses of Clonmacnois* (1909), and many papers on archaeological subjects.

Macallum (mạ.kal′um), **Archibald Bruce.** b. at Belmont, Ontario, Canada, 1859; d. April 5, 1934. Canadian educator. He collaborated with Norman B. Laughton on the isolation of a new hormone used in reducing the amount of blood sugar in diabetic patients.

MacAlpine (mạk.al pīn). See **Kenneth I** (of *Scotland*).

Macao (mạ.kou′). [Portuguese, **Macau.**] Portuguese colony, comprising a province and city, situated on a peninsula at the mouth of the Canton River, China: a seaport, formerly the center of important commerce, and seat of a college and a seminary. The province, based on the Chinese-Portuguese treaty of 1887, includes the city and the small islands of Taipa and Colôane. It was occupied by the Portuguese in 1557, and is thus the oldest surviving European colony in the Orient. Area, ab. 6 sq. mi.; pop. 187,772 (1950).

Macarians (mạ.kār′i.ạnz). Followers of the monastic system or customs of the elder Macarius of Egypt, or of the younger Macarius of Alexandria, contemporary monks of the 4th century A.D. who were noted for their severe asceticism.

Macarians. Followers of the Monothelite Macarius, patriarch of Antioch in the 7th century A.D.

Macarsca (mä′kär.skä). Italian name of **Makarska.**

MacArthur (mạk.är′thẻr), **Arthur.** b. at Springfield, Mass., June 2, 1845; d. at Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 5, 1912. American soldier, lieutenant general in the U.S. army from 1906; father of Douglas MacArthur. He served in the Union army in the Civil War, rising to the (volunteer) rank of lieutenant colonel in 1865, entered the regular

army in 1866 as lieutenant, served in the Philippines (1898–1901), and was military governor of the Philippines (May, 1900–July, 1901).

MacArthur, Charles. b. at Scranton, Pa., Nov. 5, 1895—. American playwright; husband (married 1928) of Helen Hayes. He was a reporter (1914–23) for the Chicago *Herald and Examiner*, Chicago *Tribune*, and New York *American*. He began writing plays in 1924, and has been a writer and producer of motion pictures since 1929. Coauthor with Edward Brewster Sheldon of *Lulu Belle* (1926); with Sidney Howard of *Salvation* (1927); and with Ben Hecht of *The Front Page* (1928), *Twentieth Century* (1933), *Ladies and Gentlemen* (1939), *Swan Song* (1946), and other plays.

MacArthur, Douglas. b. at Little Rock, Ark., Jan. 26, 1880—. American army officer; son of Arthur MacArthur. He was graduated (1903) from the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, and in June, 1918, during his World War I service with the 42nd (Rainbow) Division in France, was appointed to the rank of brigadier general (temporary). He was named commander of the 42nd Division in November, 1918, and in 1919, after serving with the U.S. army of occupation in Germany, was appointed superintendent of the U.S. Military Academy and promoted (1920) to the permanent rank of brigadier general. He left the West Point post in 1920 for a tour of duty in the Philippines, where he became (1928) commanding general of the Philippine Department. He served (1930–35) as chief of staff, U.S. army, and was military adviser (1935–37) to the Philippine Commonwealth. After having retired (1939) from the service, he returned to active duty (July, 1941) as general in command of U.S. forces in the Far East. During the Japanese invasion of the Philippines (1941–42) he was commander in chief of the U.S. and Philippine forces on the islands. He was named (March, 1942) supreme commander of Allied land, sea, and air forces in the Southwest Pacific. In December, 1944, he was appointed general of the army (five-star general). He accepted the Japanese surrender in August, 1945, and subsequently served as supreme commander of the occupation forces in Japan. With the outbreak of war in Korea in June, 1950, MacArthur became commanding officer of the United Nations troops supporting the Republic of Korea against the North Korean, and later the Chinese Communist, armies. His repeated critical utterances, combined with sharp reverses in the field, brought his removal from command by President Truman in April, 1951. MacArthur became the focus of antiadministration sentiment and, on his return to the U.S. in April, was greeted by cheering demonstrations and made a speech before both houses of Congress criticizing the policies of the president. He was mentioned prominently as a candidate for the presidency and was nominated before the Republican National Convention in 1952 but received only a few votes.

Macarthur (mąk.är'thėr), **John.** b. near Plymouth, England, 1767; d. at Camden Park, New South Wales, Australia, April 10, 1834. Australian soldier, a pioneer in the Australian wool industry. In 1789 he was appointed a lieutenant in the New South Wales Corps, especially formed for service in the penal colony. He resigned from the army in 1805 and acquired land and stock; he pioneered in sheep-breeding as well as in the promotion of wool sales in England. He is perhaps most vividly remembered in Australia for his remarkably quarrelsome disposition and for the furious, implacable hatreds which led him to engineer the recall of governors Hunter and King and the treasonable overthrow (1808) of Governor William Bligh. He was never actually brought to justice for these escapades or others of minor character, although the Bligh incident cost him eight and a half uncomfortable years of "exile" in England.

Macartney (mą.kärt'ni), **George.** [Title, 1st Earl **Macartney.**] b. at Lissanoure, County Antrim, Ireland, May 14, 1737; d. at Chiswick, England, March 31, 1806. British diplomat and colonial official, appointed first British envoy to China in 1792.

Macartney, James Adolphus. Hero of Maurice Hewlett's novel *Love and Lucy* (1916).

Macas (mä'käs). City in SE Ecuador, capital of Santiago-Zamora province, in Oriente. Pop. under 5,000 (est. 1944).

Macassar (mą.kas'ąr). See **Makassar.**

Macassarese (mą.kas.ąr.ēz', -ēs'). Malayo-Polynesian-speaking, Moslem people of S Celebes, Indonesia, closely related in language and customs to the Buginese. 642,720 (1930).

Macau (mą.kou'). See **Macao.**

Macaulay (mą.kô'li), **Catharine.** [Also known as **Catharine Macaulay Graham**; maiden name, **Sawbridge.**] b. in Kent, England, 1733; d. June 22, 1791. English historian, author of *History of England* (8 vols., 1763–83) and others.

Macaulay, Fannie Caldwell. [Pseudonym, **Frances Little.**] b. at Shelbyville, Ky., in November, 1863; d. 1941. American author. She taught for five years in the kindergarten of the girls' school at Hiroshima, Japan. Author of *The Lady of the Decoration* (1906), *Little Sister Snow* (1909), *The Lady and Sada San* (1912), and *The House of the Misty Star* (1914).

Macaulay, Rose. b. at Cambridge, England, c1889—. English novelist, poet, critic, and essayist. Author of books of poetry, including *The Two Blind Countries* (1914), *Three Days* (1919), and *Poems* (1927); and of *Non-Combatants and Others* (1916), *A Casual Commentary* (1925), *Catchwords and Claptrap* (1926), *Some Religious Elements in English Literature* (1931), *The Minor Pleasures of Life* (1934), *John Milton* (1934), and *The Writings of E. M. Forster* (1938), literary criticism, essays, and biography. She wrote the novels *Abbots Verney* (1906), *The Furnace* (1907), *The Secret River* (1909), *The Valley Captives* (1911), *The Lee Shore* (1912), *Views and Vagabonds* (1912), *The Making of a Bigot* (1914), *What Not* (1919), *Potterism* (1920), *Dangerous Ages* (1921; winner of the 1922 Femina-Vie Heureuse prize), *Mystery at Geneva* (1922), *Told by an Idiot* (1923), *Orphan Island* (1924), *Crewe Train* (1926), *Keeping Up Appearances* (1928; American title, *Daisy and Daphne*), *Staying With Relations* (1930), *They Were Defeated* (1932; American title, *The Shadow Flies*), *Going Abroad* (1934), *And No Man's Wit* (1940), and *The World My Wilderness* (1950).

Macaulay, Thomas Babington. [Title, 1st Baron **Macaulay of Rothley.**] b. at Rothley Temple, Leicestershire, England, Oct. 25, 1800; d. at Kensington, London, Dec. 28, 1859. English historian, essayist, poet, and statesman; son of Zachary Macaulay. A precocious child, he had made a historical compendium and had written a poem in three cantos before he was eight. He entered Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1818, and was called to the bar in 1826. In 1823–24 he contributed to Knight's *Quarterly Magazine*, but made his first success as a writer with his essay on Milton for the *Edinburgh Review* (August, 1825), to which journal he continued to contribute for many years. A Whig, he was a member of Parliament (1830–34, 1839–47, and 1852–57), being raised to the peerage in 1857. He served (1834–38) as a member of the supreme council in India, and was responsible for the drawing up of an excellent criminal code which was adopted in 1860. He was secretary at war (1839–41) in Melbourne's cabinet and paymaster general (1846–47) under Lord John Russell. His chief work is *The History of England from the Accession of James the Second* (vols. I and II, 1848; vols. III and IV, 1855; vol. V, posthumously 1861; an unfinished work), in which, despite the apparent Whig prejudices of the author, his attempt to apply the techniques of the historical novel through reconstruction of incident and anecdote and the social and cultural background, succeed in making a vivid picture of the period. In addition to his *Lays of Ancient Rome* (1842), he wrote numerous essays and historical sketches, including pieces on Dryden (1828), Byron (1830), Walpole (1834), Bacon (1837), Warren Hastings (1841), Frederick the Great (1842), and Addison (1843). His complete works, including his speeches, were edited in eight volumes by his sister, Lady Trevelyan (Hannah More Macaulay). See life by his nephew, George Otto Trevelyan (2 vols., 1876).

Macaulay, Zachary. b. 1768; d. in England, 1838. English philanthropist, abolitionist, colonial administrator, and writer; father of Thomas Babington Macaulay. While manager of a Jamaica estate, he was impressed by

the miseries of the slaves. Thereafter, as governor of Sierra Leone (1793–99) and secretary to the Sierre Leone Company (1799–1808), he became a vigorous opponent of slavery. As editor (1802–16) of the *Christian Observer*, he sought to abolish the British slave trade and halt slave trade abroad. He was secretary to the African Institute (1807–12), and an organizer of the Anti-Slavery Society (1823).

Macbeth (mak.beth', mąk-). Killed at Lumphanan, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, c1057. Scottish king (1040–c1057). He killed Duncan (c1040) and was proclaimed king of Scotland. He was defeated by Siward at Dunsinane, Perthshire, in 1054, and was defeated and killed by Siward and Duncan's son, Malcolm III. He is the central figure of Shakespeare's *Macbeth*.

Macbeth. Tragedy by Shakespeare. Its first recorded production is April 20, 1610, but it is thought to have been played before and revised by Shakespeare in 1606. It was printed in the 1623 folio. The story is from Raphael Holinshed's *Chronicle of Scottish History*. The character of Macbeth is that of a man tempted by ambition to treachery and murder. Before he commits the crime he wavers and shudders at both end and means; but, once made resolute through the courage of his wife, he goes forward to subsequent murders through fear of discovery and defeat.

Macbeth. Opera in four acts by Verdi, with a libretto by Piave, Maffei, and the composer, first produced at Florence on March 14, 1847, and at Paris in 1865.

Macbeth, Florence. b. at Mankato, Minn., c1891—. American coloratura soprano.

Macbeth's Castle. See under **Dunsinane.**

MacBride (mąk.brīd'), **Ernest William.** b. at Belfast, Ireland, Dec. 12, 1866; d. at Alton, Hampshire, England, Nov. 19, 1940. English zoölogist. He was known for his researches in the predetermination of sex in lower forms of life.

Maccabaeus (mak.ą.bē'us), **Jonathan.** See **Jonathan Maccabaeus.**

Maccabaeus, Judas. See **Judas Maccabaeus.**

Maccabees (mak'ą.bēz). Family of Jewish heroes who became the deliverers of Judea and Judaism during the bloody persecutions of the Syrian king Antiochus I (Antiochus Epiphanes), and established a dynasty of priest-kings which lasted until supplanted by Herod in 40 B.C. The original name of the family was the Hasmoneans. It consisted of the aged Mattathias and his five sons, Jochanan (or John), Simon, Judas, Eleazar, and Jonathan, living at Modin, a small town near Jerusalem. When the sufferings of the Judeans at the hands of the Syrians became unbearable, and the existence of the Jewish religion was at stake, Mattathias and his sons became the leaders of an open rebellion against Antiochus. On Mattathias and his sons being summoned by Apelles, one of the Syrian overseers, to sacrifice to the gods, Mattathias answered, "If all the people in the kingdom obey the order of the monarch to depart from the faith of their fathers, I and my sons will abide by the covenant of our forefathers." When one of the Judeans approached the altar to sacrifice to Zeus, Mattathias rushed upon the apostate and killed him at the altar. His sons then fell upon Apelles and his troops, killed them, and destroyed the altar. Gradually an army of religious patriots rallied around these hero-leaders, and carried on a kind of guerrilla warfare against the oppressing Syrians. Mattathias died in 167, appointing Judas as his successor in the command, and Simon as the man of counsel. Judas bore the name "Maccabi," either made up of the initials from the Hebrew words *mî kamocha baëlim Jehovah* ("Who is like thee among the gods, Jehovah?"), or derived from the Hebrew word *makeb*, "a hammer," expressive of his heroism, and gave by his genuinely heroic bearing his name to this whole epoch of Jewish history.

Maccabees, Books of the. Last two books of the Old Testament Apocrypha. They contain a record of the struggles of the Maccabees from 168 to 135 B.C. The first book was written in Hebrew, the second in Greek.

Maccabees, The. [German title, **Die Makkabäer.**] Opera by Anton Rubinstein, first produced at Berlin in 1875.

MacCalain More (mą.kal'ąn mōr'). Name given to the earls, marquises, and dukes of Argyll.

MacCameron (mą.kam'ėr.ọn), **Robert Lee.** b. at Chicago, Jan. 14, 1866; d. at New York, Dec. 29, 1912. American portrait and figure painter. Among his principal works are *Groupe d'Amis* (Corcoran Gallery, Washington) and *The Daughter's Return* (Metropolitan Museum, New York).

MacCarthy (mą.kär'thi), **Denis Florence.** b. at Dublin, May 26, 1817; d. at Blackrock, near Dublin, April 7, 1882. Irish poet, known for his political verses and for his translation of works by the Spanish dramatist Calderón. His contributions to various periodicals were variously signed "Desmond," "Vig," "Trifolium," "Antonio," or "S.E.Y." Author of *Ballads, Poems, and Lyrics* (1850), *An Ode on the Death of the Earl of Belfast* (1856), *The Bell-founder* (1857), *Under-glimpses* (1857), and *The Centenary of More* (1880). His translations include *Justina* (1848), *Dramas* (1853), *Love, the Greatest Enchantment* (1861), and *The Wonder-working Magician* (1873).

MacCarthy, Sir **Desmond.** b. 1877; d. at Cambridge, England, June 7, 1952. English dramatic and literary critic. He was editor of the *New Quarterly* and the *Eye Witness* (later called the *New Witness*), and was with the *New Statesman* as staff writer, literary editor, and dramatic critic. He was a contributor to the *Sunday Times*, delivered talks on literature for the British Broadcasting Corporation, and was coeditor of *Life and Letters*. Author of *The Court Theater: 1904–1907* (1907), *Remnants* (1918), *Portraits* (1931), *Criticism* (1932), *Experience* (1935), *Leslie Stephen* (1937), *Drama* (1940), critical essays and studies. He edited *Lady John Russell—A Memoir, with Selections from her Diaries and Correspondence* (1910) and *Letters of the Earl of Oxford and Asquith* (1933), and translated (1914) Jules Romains's *The Death of a Nobody* (*Mort de Quelqu'un*, 1911).

MacCarthy, Hamilton Thomas. b. at London, 1847; d. at Ottawa, Canada, Oct. 24, 1939. Canadian sculptor. He studied in England before going (1885) to Canada, joined (1890) the Royal Canadian Academy, and founded the Gallery of Sculpture at Ontario. Meanwhile he lectured on art throughout Canada and the United Kingdom. Among his principal works are the public monuments to Sir John A. MacDonald in Queen's Park, Toronto, and the monument to Alexander MacKenzie on Parliament Hill, Ottawa, as well as many portrait busts of prominent persons for the Royal Ontario Museum.

MacChesney (mąk.ches'ni), **Nathan William.** b. at Chicago, June 2, 1878—. American lawyer, diplomat, and author. He served (1932–33) as U.S. minister to Canada and as consul general (1924–41) in Siam.

Macchiavelli (mak''i.ą.vel'i), **Niccolò.** See **Machiavelli** or **Macchiavelli, Niccolò.**

Macclesfield (mak'lz.fēld). Municipal borough, market town, and manufacturing center in W England, in Cheshire, on the river Bollin ab. 16 mi. S of Manchester, ab. 166 mi. NW of London by rail. It is the center of the British silk industry. Other textile manufactures include cotton and mixed cloths. Macclesfield also has manufactures of silk textile machinery, and of paper and plastics. 35,981 (1951).

Macclesfield, 1st Earl of. A title of **Gerard, Charles** (c1618–c1693).

Macclesfield, 2nd Earl of. Title of **Gerard, Charles** (c1659–1701).

MacCormick (mą.kôr'mik), **Austin Harbutt.** b. at Georgetown, Ontario, Canada, April 20, 1893—. American penologist, New York City commissioner of correction (1934–40). He collaborated with Thomas Mott Osborne in studies of penal conditions and administration, particularly at the U.S. naval prison at Portsmouth, N.H. With Paul W. Garrett, he wrote *The Handbook of American Prisons and Reformatories* (1929). He accomplished (1934–37) sweeping reforms at the Welfare Island Penitentiary, and superintended construction of the new institution on Riker's Island, both at New York City.

MacCracken (mą.krak'ęn), **Henry Mitchell.** b. at Oxford, Ohio, Sept. 28, 1840; d. at Orlando, Fla., Dec. 24, 1918. American clergyman, author, and educator, vice-chancellor and chancellor of New York University (1885–1910).

Macculloch (mą.kul'ọch, -ọk), **Horatio.** b. at Glasgow, in November, 1805; d. at Edinburgh, June 24, 1867.

Scottish landscape painter. Among his pictures are *Inverlochy Castle, Evening*, and *A Lowland River*.

Macculloch, John. b. in Guernsey, Channel Islands, Oct. 6, 1773; d. in Cornwall, England, Aug. 20, 1835. Scottish geologist. He was employed by the government in various scientific capacities, being appointed (c1814) geologist to the trigonometrical survey. In 1826 he was commissioned by the government to prepare a geological map of Scotland, it was published in 1836. Among his works are *A Description of the Western Isles of Scotland, including the Isle of Man* (1819) and *Highlands and Western Isles of Scotland* (1824).

MacCunn (mą.kun'), **Hamish.** b. at Greenock, Scotland, March 22, 1868; d. at London, Aug. 2, 1916. Scottish composer. His works include operas such as *Jeanie Deans* (1894) and *Diarmid and Ghrine* (1897), cantatas, orchestral compositions, and songs.

MacCurdy (mą.kėr'di), **George Grant.** b. at Warrensburg, Mo., April 17, 1863; d. at Plainfield, N.J., Nov. 15, 1947. American anthropologist. He headed (1930) an archaeological expedition to N Spain, where bone engravings of the Magdalenian epoch were discovered.

Macdhui (mąk.dö'i), **Ben.** See **Ben Macdhui.**

MacDonald (mąk.don'ąld), **Arthur.** b. at Caledonia, N.Y., July 4, 1856; d. at Washington, D.C., Jan. 17, 1936. American anthropologist and psychophysicist. He was engaged (1892–1904) by the U.S. Bureau of Education as a specialist in the education of the abnormal. Author of *Abnormal Man* (1893), *Criminology* (1894), *Emile Zola* (1899), *Statistics of Crime, Suicide, and Insanity* (1903), *Juvenile Crime and Reformation* (1908), and *Mentality of Nations and Social Pathology* (1912).

MacDonald, Carlos Frederick. b. at Niles, Ohio, Aug. 29, 1845; d. May 29, 1926. American alienist, professor of mental diseases in Bellevue Hospital Medical College from 1887. He was instrumental in improving the system of caring for the dependent insane, and in establishing separate hospitals for insane criminals.

Macdonald (mąk.don'ąld), Sir **Claude Maxwell.** b. June 12, 1852; d. Sept. 10, 1915. British soldier and diplomat, ambassador to Japan from 1905 (minister 1900–05). He served in the Egyptian campaign (1882) and in the Suakin expedition (1884–85), held various diplomatic positions (1887–96), and was minister (1896–1900) at Peiping. He was in command against the Chinese during the siege (June–August, 1900) of the foreign legations at Peiping in the Boxer rebellion.

Macdonald (mąk.do.nąl), **Étienne Jacques Joseph Alexandre.** [Title, Duc **de Tarente.**] b. at Sancerre, Cher, France, Nov. 17, 1765; d. at his château, Courcelles, near Guise, Loire, France, Sept. 25, 1840. French marshal. He adopted the cause of the French Revolution and fought as colonel at Jemappes in 1792, becoming brigadier general in the same year and general of division in 1795 for his services under Pichegru. He fought on the Rhine and in Italy in 1796, was made governor of the Roman States in 1798 and of Naples in 1799, and was defeated by Suvorov at the Trebbia (June 17–19, 1799). He was especially distinguished at Wagram (July 6, 1809), where he earned the rank of marshal, and served in the campaigns of 1813–14. He was defeated at the Katzbach (Kocaba) River in 1813.

Macdonald (mąk.don'ąld), **Flora.** b. 1722; d. at Kingsburgh, Scotland, March 5, 1790. Scottish Jacobite heroine. She was the daughter of Ranald Macdonald, a farmer in South Uist, an island of the Hebrides. She assisted Prince Charles Edward Stuart, the Young Pretender, who was a fugitive after the battle of Culloden Moor, to escape, disguised as her female attendant, from the island of Benbecula to Skye, June 27, 1746.

Macdonald, George. b. at Huntley, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, Dec. 10, 1824; d. at Ashstead, Surrey, England, Sept. 18, 1905. Scottish poet, novelist, and writer of books for juveniles; a friend of Emerson, Carlyle, Tennyson, Ruskin, and Matthew Arnold. Author of *At the Back of the North Wind* (1871), *The Princess and the Goblin* (1872), and *The Princess and Curdie* (1873), for juveniles; *Within and Without* (1855), *Poems* (1857), *Phantastes* (1858), and *The Diary of an Old Soul* (1880), poetry; *David Elginbrod* (1863), *Alec Forbes* (1865), *Robert Falconer* (1868), *Malcolm* (1875), *The Marquis of Lossie* (1877), and *Sir Gibbie* (1879), novels of Scottish life; and *Thomas Wingfold* (1876), *Paul Faber* (1879), and *Lilith* (1895), novels of English life.

Macdonald, Sir **Hugh John.** b. at Kingston, Ontario, Canada, March 13, 1850; d. at Winnipeg, Canada, March 29, 1929. Canadian statesman and police magistrate, noted for his leadership in defending his section of Canada, at the age of 16 against Fenian raids, and as a leader in the suppression of Indian and other uprisings along the Winnipeg and Saskatchewan rivers; son of Sir John Alexander Macdonald.

Macdonald, John. [Title, 11th Earl of **Ross.**] d. c1498. Fourth and last Lord of the Isles.

Macdonald, John. [Called the **"Apostle of the North."**] b. at Reay, Caithness, Scotland, Nov. 12, 1779; d. at Urquhart, Morayshire, Scotland, April 16, 1849. Scottish Presbyterian clergyman. He was a man of great influence as a maintainer and promoter of evangelical religion in the north of Scotland.

Macdonald, Sir **John Alexander.** b. at Glasgow, Jan. 11, 1815; d. at his residence, Earnscliffe Hall, near Ottawa, Canada, June 6, 1891. Canadian politician. He was prime minister (1857–58); Cartier assumed the premiership in the latter year, the ministry being known as the "Cartier-Macdonald" government until its downfall in 1862. He was again prime minister (1868–73 and 1878–91), this time of the Dominion of Canada, which he had helped create by supporting vigorously the British North America Act. He was one of the British commissioners who signed (1871) the treaty of Washington concerning the *Alabama* claims.

Macdonald, John Sandfield. b. at St. Raphael, Ontario, Canada, Dec. 12, 1812; d. at Cornwall, Ontario, Canada, June 1, 1872. Canadian lawyer and politician, prime minister of Canada and an opponent of Canadian federation (1862–64). After federation he served (1867–71) as premier of Ontario.

Macdonald, Lawrence. b. at Gask, Perthshire, Scotland, 1798; d. at Rome, March 4, 1878. Scottish sculptor.

Macdonald, Lucy Maud. [Maiden name, **Montgomery.**] b. at Clifton, Prince Edward Island, Canada, 1874; d. at Toronto, April 24, 1942. Canadian novelist. Author of *Anne of Green Gables* (1908).

MacDonald (mąk.don'ąld), **Malcolm John.** b. at Lossiemouth, Scotland, 1901—. British statesman, high commissioner (1941–46) for the United Kingdom in Canada; son of Ramsay MacDonald. He was secretary of state for colonies (1935, 1938–41) and for dominion affairs (1935–38, 1938–39).

MacDonald, Ramsay. [Full name, **James Ramsay MacDonald.**] b. at Lossiemouth, Scotland, Oct. 12, 1866; d. at sea, Nov. 9, 1937. British statesman, first Labour prime minister (1924) of England. An illegitimate child, he spent his childhood in poverty. In 1888 he established himself at London, where as a member (from 1886) of the Fabian Society he spoke often for the moderate Socialist program. MacDonald joined (1894) with Keir Hardie and others in the Independent Labour Party, the basis of the Labour Party, of which he was secretary (1900–12) and treasurer (1912–24). He was elected (1906) a member of Parliament and was leader (1911–14) of the Labour Party, resigning from the latter post because of his opposition to the granting of war credits. He was a pacifist and became known as an opponent of the war and a pro-German, although his stand was essentially one of winning the war while preserving social gains. In the "Khaki election" of December, 1918, he lost his seat in Commons. The failure of the Lloyd George government brought him back (1922) to Parliament and to leadership of the Labour Party. The fall of Stanley Baldwin's cabinet in 1923 brought a general election, in which Labour and the Liberals won control of the House of Commons; MacDonald formed (January, 1924) a cabinet in which he was prime minister and secretary for foreign affairs. His emphasis was on foreign policy, attempting the rehabilitation of the German economy and a rapprochement with the U.S.S.R. The Russian commercial treaty was opposed by the Liberals, and the Labour cabinet, the first in English history, fell in November. His defeat in the election was to a large extent the result of the publication of the so-called Zinoviev letter, a document calling for a revolution in England and supposedly signed by the head of the Comintern, but prob-

ably a forgery. MacDonald, never a believer in direct action by labor, nevertheless supported the general strike of 1926 and regained the confidence of much of the labor group. In the general election of 1929, Labour for the first time had a clear majority in Parliament and MacDonald formed his second ministry. He carried through a program of improvement of workers' conditions (improved unemployment insurance, public housing, agricultural wages board), but the deepening of the economic depression of the 1930's resulted eventually in a budget calling for a cut in unemployment benefits (the dole). This split the Labour Party and resulted in MacDonald's forming, after an attempt to resign, the National (coalition) government of 1931. He was read out of the Labour Party and for the remainder of his life was attacked as a renegade by the Socialists who formed the core of the party. MacDonald, Philip Snowden, and J. H. Thomas headed a National Labour Party and in the general election of 1931 the coalition government won a tremendous majority. Under MacDonald the National government passed the Statute of Westminster, establishing the dominions of the British Commonwealth as more or less independent members, abandoned the gold standard, and dropped the free-trade principle. The failure of the World Economic Conference (1933) and the necessity to rearm in the face of growing German militarism resulted in MacDonald's retirement (1935) as prime minister. He held (1935–37) the post of lord president of council in the National cabinet now headed by Stanley Baldwin. He wrote *Socialism and Society* (1905), *Socialism* (1907), *Socialism and Government* (1909), *The Awakening of India* (1910), *The Social Unrest* (1913), and others.

MacDonald, William. b. at Providence, R.I., July 31, 1863; d. at New York, Dec. 15, 1938. American historian and editor. He was professor (1893–1901) of history and political science at Bowdoin, professor (1901–17) of history at Brown University, and associate editor (1918–20), acting literary editor (1929), and editorial writer (1930–31) for *The Nation*. Author of *History and Government of Maine* (1902), *Jacksonian Democracy* (1905), *From Jefferson to Lincoln* (1913), *Reconstruction in France* (1922), *Three Centuries of American Democracy* (1923), and *The Menace of Recovery* (1934).

Macdonell (mak.dō.nel'), **Alastair Ruadh.** [Called **Pickle the Spy.**] b. c1725; d. Dec. 23, 1761. Scottish chieftain and spy. He joined (1743) Lord Drummond's regiment of Royal Scots Guards and was employed (1745) by Highland leaders on a secret mission to Prince Charles Edward Stuart. After his capture and imprisonment (1745–47) by the English, he spied (1749–54) on Charles for the English.

MacDonnell (mąk.don'ęl), **Antony Patrick.** [Title, Baron **MacDonnell of Swinford.**] b. 1844; d. 1925. British administrator in India and Ireland. He was lieutenant governor of the Northwestern Provinces and Oudh (1895–1901). As permanent undersecretary of state for Ireland (1902–08), he sought unsuccessfully to end Irish political feuds and assisted in the shaping of the Irish Land Purchase Bill (1903).

MacDonnell (mąk.don'ęl; also, in Scotland, mak.dō.nel'), **Sorley Boy.** b. at Ballycastle, Ireland, c1505; d. there, 1590. Scots-Irish chieftain. He was lord of the Route (northern Antrim), and constable of Dunluce Castle. By overtures (1560) to Queen Elizabeth, he sought to secure the Hebridean Scots settlements on the Antrim coast against Shane O'Neill, his rival. However, O'Neill attacked him and laid waste the settlements (1564–67). MacDonnell was defeated (1575) by Walter Devereux, 1st Earl of Essex. After subsequent successes (1576–84) threatened to make Ulster a second Scotland, he was forced to flee (1585) to Scotland. He admitted (1586) his lack of legal right to Ulster and submitted to the government, receiving a grant of land in return.

MacDonough (mąk.don'ō), **Thomas.** b. at The Trap (now MacDonough), Del., Dec. 31, 1783; d. at sea, Nov. 10, 1825. American naval officer, noted for his victory at the battle of Plattsburg (Sept. 11, 1814). He entered the navy (1800) as a midshipman, took part in the West Indies operations against the French and in the Tripolitan War, and in 1807 received the rank of lieutenant in the regular navy. After a furlough in 1810, he took a merchantman to the East Indies. In the War of 1812 he commanded the naval station at Portland, Me., for a brief time and then was assigned to the command of the fleet on Lake Champlain. Here, in Plattsburg Bay, he defeated (Sept. 11, 1814) a superior British naval force in a battle that witnessed the surrender of the British *Confiance* to MacDonough's *Saratoga*. This action ranks as one of the most important engagements in U.S. naval history. In recognition of his accomplishments, MacDonough received the thanks of Congress and was promoted to a captaincy. He later served as commandant of the Portsmouth, N.H., navy yard, commanded (1818) the frigate *Guerrière* on a voyage to Russia, and in 1820 took command of the *Ohio*. He died at sea after leading a squadron to the Mediterranean, and was buried at Middletown, Conn.

MacDougal (mąk.dō'gąl), **Daniel Trembly.** b. at Liberty, Ind., March 16, 1865—. American botanist, director of the department of botanical research of the Carnegie Institution from 1905. He was connected (1902–05) with the desert botanical laboratory of the Carnegie Institution. His studies relate especially to plant physiology, heredity, and organic evolution.

MacDowell (mąk.dou'ęl), **Edward Alexander.** b. at New York, Dec. 18, 1861; d. there, Jan. 24, 1908. American pianist and composer. He studied at New York and Paris, and at Frankfort on the Main, where he was much influenced by Raff. In 1888 he returned to America, and in 1896 was appointed professor of music at Columbia University, a post which he resigned in 1904. The most important of his compositions are the orchestral tone-poems *Hamlet and Ophelia*, *Lancelot and Elaine*, *Lamia*, *The Saracens*, and *The Fair Aldâ*; two suites, of which the second, Opus 48, is based largely on Indian melodies; choruses; and many songs and piano pieces, among which are the *Eroica*, *Tragica*, and *Keltic* sonatas, two suites, and two concertos with orchestra. His *To a Wild Rose* remains a favorite among light piano pieces.

MacDowell, Katherine Sherwood. [Maiden name, **Bonner**; pseudonym, **Sherwood Bonner.**] b. at Holly Springs, Miss., Feb. 26, 1849; d. there, July 22, 1883. American writer of regional fiction. Author of the novel *Like unto Like* (1878) and two volumes of collected short stories, *Dialect Tales* (1883) and *Suwanee River Tales* (1884).

Macdowell (mąk.dou'ęl), **Patrick.** b. at Belfast, Ireland, Aug. 12, 1799; d. at London, Dec. 9, 1870. Irish sculptor. He executed marble statues of the younger William Pitt, and designed the group typical of Europe for the Albert Memorial in Hyde Park, London.

Macduff (mak.duf'). fl. in the 11th century. Scottish hero, thane or earl of Fife. According to tradition, he was the chief instrument in overthrowing the usurper Macbeth at the battle of Lumphanan in Aberdeenshire, Aug. 15, 1057, and in restoring Malcolm III (Malcolm Canmore) to the Scottish throne. For this service he was granted, among other privileges, that of a sanctuary to which he and his successors might flee in case of committing unpremeditated slaughter. This sanctuary consisted of a cross, called the Cross Macduff, which stood north of Newburgh, in the pass leading to Strathearn. Its pedestal still remains; the cross itself was destroyed in 1559. He appears in Shakespeare's *Macbeth* as a man once mild and compassionate, but divested of human kindness by the extermination of his family.

Macedo (mä.sā'dō). See **Clovio, Giorgio Giulio.**

Macedo (mą.sā'dō), **Joaquim Manuel de.** b. at Itaboraí, Brazil, June 24, 1820; d. at Rio de Janeiro, April 11, 1882. Brazilian romantic novelist and playwright, often referred to as the father of the Brazilian novel. He was a physician, but did not practice, and became a college professor of history. Author of *A moreninha*, his most popular novel (1844), *O moço louro* (1845), *Os dois amores* (1848), *Vicentina* (1853), *O forasteiro* (1855), besides other novels and several volumes of plays.

Macedonia (mas.ę.dō'ni.ą). [Also, **Macedon** (mas'ę-dọn).] In ancient geography, a country in SE Europe, of varying limits. It lay N of the Aegean Sea and Thessaly, E of Illyria, and W of Thrace, separated from Illyria by the Scardus Mountains. The chief rivers were the Axius (Vardar) and Strymon; the chief cities, Edessa, Pella, and Thessalonica. Macedonia was not originally a part of Hellas. It first became powerful under Philip II.

Its possession was contested by Alexander's successors, and was finally obtained (c278) by Antigonus II (Antigonus Gonatas). The Macedonians were defeated by Rome at Cynoscephalae in 197, and finally at Pydna in 168, and Macedonia was made a Roman province in 146. Parts of it are now in Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, and Greece.

Macedonia. Diocese in the S part of the later Roman prefecture of Illyricum (Macedonia, Epirus, and Greece).

Macedonia. [Greek, **Makedhonia, Makedonia**; Serbo-Croatian, **Makedonija**; French, **Macédoine** (mȧ.sā.dwȧn); German, **Mazedonien.**] Region occupying the S central part of the Balkan Peninsula, comprising mainly the valleys of the Vardar, Vistritsa, and Strymon (or Struma) rivers and the surrounding mountainous country, having its base on the N shore of the Aegean Sea. The region has fertile valleys and partly wooded mountain ranges, and is famous for its tobacco. In antiquity, King Philip II of Macedonia united the country and made the Macedonian army the best-trained army of his time. He became the master of Greece. His son Alexander the Great conquered and dominated the entire Near East, making Macedonia the motherland of one of the greatest empires of history. After his death, Macedonia was contended for by his successors, and finally defeated (168 B.C.) by the Roman Empire. Later it passed to the Byzantine Empire, was then overrun by Slavic tribes, and came, during the 14th century, under Turkish rule. During the 19th century, the Christian population of Macedonia (Greeks, Bulgarians, and Serbs) was in chronic revolt and there were frequent uprisings, mostly in the nature of guerrilla warfare. The Inner Macedonian Revolutionary Organization, sponsored by Bulgaria, was particularly powerful and very dangerous to the Turkish regime. In the same period the Turkish reform party of the Young Turks originated in Macedonia. The bloody anarchy reached its peak in the first decade of the 20th century. The Balkan Wars broke out in 1912. The Turks were driven out quickly but the victorious Serbians, Greeks, and Bulgarians fought for the spoils. The region was subsequently embroiled in World Wars I and II. The division of the country into a Greek Macedonia (to the south, along the Aegean coast), a Yugoslav Macedonia (to the north along the Vardar and Vistritsa rivers), and a smaller Bulgarian Macedonia (to the east, along the Strymon River) was not altered after World War II. Greek immigration into Greek Macedonia, Yugoslav immigration into Yugoslav Macedonia, and large-scale population transfers have stabilized the ethnic situation along more permanent lines. Area, ab. 25,000 sq. mi.; pop. ab. 3,250,000.

Macedonia. [Greek, **Makedhonia, Makedonia.**] *Dhiamerismon* (district) in N Greece, including the *nomoi* (departments) of Agion Oros, Kavalla, Chalcidice, Drama, Florina, Kilkis, Kozani, Pella, Serrai, and Thessaloniki. Area, ab. 13,360 sq. mi.; pop. 1,731,889 (1940).

Macedonia. [Serbo-Croatian, **Makedonija**; Greek, **Makedhonia, Makedonia.**] Federative unit in the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, established 1945, comprising the S part of the former *banovina* (province) of Vardarska. It is bounded on the N by Serbia, on the E by Bulgaria, on the S by Greece, and on the W by Albania. The surface is generally hilly or mountainous, and is traversed by the Vardar River. The most rugged mountain region lies along the Albanian border. The climate is continental, with hot summers and cold winters. Economically the region is the most backward in Yugoslavia, although it is potentially rich in agricultural and mineral resources and in water power. Macedonian hemp and tobacco are widely known, and there are copper mines in Trepka near Skoplje. There is no significant industrial development and the population is chiefly occupied with agriculture and the raising of livestock. Macedonia is of great commercial as well as strategic importance because the valley of the Vardar provides the only easy connection between the Danubian countries to the north and the Aegean Sea, particularly the port of Salonika. The population was formerly ethnically and religiously mixed, with Serbians, Bulgarians, Albanians, Greeks, Turks, Jews, and Gypsies forming separate communities. However, in recent decades many of the non-Serbian nationalities (with the exception of the Albanians) emigrated, and Serbian peasants were settled on the S frontier. The region was under Turkish sovereignty for centuries; it was conquered and occupied by Serbia during the Balkan Wars, and was defended against the Bulgarians; it was occupied by the Germans and Austrians during World War I and again during World War II. Capital, Skoplje; area, ab. 10,229 sq. mi.; pop. 1,152,986 (1948).

Macedonian Empire (mas.ę.dō'ni.ȧn). Empire built up by Philip II (who reigned 359–336 B.C.) and his son Alexander the Great (336–323). It included at its greatest extent Macedonia, Greece, Thrace, Asia Minor, Syria, Egypt, Mesopotamia, Babylonia, Assyria, part of Armenia, and the countries comprised in what are now Iran, Afghanistan, Baluchistan, W India, and a large part of C Asia. The empire was divided under Alexander's successors, the chief divisions being Macedonia, Egypt, Syria, Pergamum, Bithynia, Rhodes, and Greek states.

Macedonians. Natives or inhabitants of ancient Macedonia, by the 14th century a mixture of Greeks, Albanians, Serbs, Bulgarians, Turks. Hellenic culture predominated, and they also used the Greek language.

Macedonians. [Also: **Marathonians, Pneumatomachi.**] Followers of Macedonius, bishop of Constantinople in the 4th century A.D., who denied the distinct existence and Godhead of the Holy Spirit, which he conceived to be a creature or merely a divine energy diffused through the universe. The Semi-Arians were often called by this name.

Macedonian Wars. Wars between Rome and Macedonia: **1.** 214–205 B.C., when Philip V fought in alliance with Carthage; **2.** 200–197 B.C., when Philip V was defeated by Flamininus at Cynoscephalae (197); **3.** 171–168 B.C., when Perseus was defeated by Aemilius Paulus at Pydna (168); **4.** 149–148 B.C., soon after which Macedonia was made a Roman province.

Macedonius (mas.ę.dō'ni.us). fl. c350 A.D.; d. c364. Patriarch (342–360) of Constantinople, founder of the sect of Macedonians. Intruded into the see of Constantinople by the Arians (342), after the expulsion of bishop Paul by Constantius, Macedonius persecuted both Catholics and Novatians, because they believed the equality of the Son with the Father. His own sect, founded toward the end of his life, denied the divinity of the Holy Ghost (hence another name, *Pneumatomachi*, "opponents of the Spirit"). Macedonius was deposed in 360 by the Acaian party because of his cruelty and misconduct.

Maceió (mä.sā.ô'). City in NE Brazil, capital of the state of Alagoas: export port for cotton and sugar. It has sugar-refining, cotton textile, and tobacco industries. 102,301 (1950).

Maček (mä'chek), **Vladimir.** b. in Croatia, Austria-Hungary (in territory now part of Yugoslavia), 1879—. Yugoslav political leader and head (1928 *et seq.*) of the Croat Peasant Party.

Maceo (mä.sā'ō), **Antonio.** b. at Santiago de Cuba, July 14, 1848; d. near Mariel, Cuba, Dec. 2, 1896. Cuban military leader, distinguished in the Ten Years' War (1868–78) against Spain; brother of José Maceo. He lived successively in Jamaica, the U.S., South America, and Costa Rica, returning to Cuba in 1895, with his brother, to support the rebellion of that year.

Maceo, José. b. at Santiago de Cuba, 1846; d. July 5, 1896. Cuban patriot; brother of Antonio Maceo. He fought in the Ten Years' War (1868–78), was one of the leaders of the insurrection of 1879, and was deported to Spain, but escaped from the Balearic Islands, where he was imprisoned, and went to Costa Rica in 1885. In 1895 he went to Cuba, raised a large force, and, with his brother, inflicted defeats on the Spaniards in May and in September.

Macerata (mä.chā.rä'tä). Province in C Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Marches. Area, ab. 1,071 sq. mi.; pop. 290,057 (1936).

Macerata. City and commune in C Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Marches, the capital of the province of Macerata, S of Ancona. An agricultural trade center, it also has manufactures of musical instruments. It has a college of law, with the rank of a university, founded in the 13th century, a Jesuit college, an art museum, an ornithological museum, a museum of the Risorgimento, and several libraries. There are various buildings of architectural interest, mainly of the Renais-

sance period (15th and 16th centuries), including the churches of Santa Maria delle Vergini and Santa Maria della Misericordia, the Palazzo Marefoschi, and others; these were undamaged in World War II. Pop. of commune, 26,708 (1936); of city, 14,472 (1936).

Mac Erc (mak ārk'), **Fergus.** See **Fergus mac Erc.**

Maceroni (mä.chā.rō'nē), **Francis.** b. at Manchester, England, 1788; d. at London, July 25, 1846. English inventor and military adventurer. He was an aide-de-camp to Joachim Murat, King of Naples, in 1814, and afterward was in the service of the Republic of Colombia, for which he procured supplies of men and arms at Paris and London. He invented an improved steam coach for common roads, which was, however, rendered valueless by the introduction of railways.

MacEwen (mąk.ū'ęn), **Walter.** b. at Chicago, 1860; d. 1943. American painter. He painted portraits and many landscapes and genre subjects, notably a series done in the Netherlands, and he assisted in the decoration of the buildings of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893.

Macfarlane (mąk.fär'ląn), **Alexander.** b. at Blairgowrie, Scotland, April 21, 1851; d. Aug. 28, 1913. American mathematician.

Macfarlane, Charles William. b. at Philadelphia, Nov. 5, 1850; d. May 15, 1931. American economist.

Macfarren (mąk.far'ęn), Sir **George Alexander.** b. at London, March 2, 1813; d. there, Oct. 31, 1887. English composer and writer on music. Among his works are the operas *The Devil's Opera* (1838), *Don Quixote* (1846), *Robin Hood* (1860), and *Jossy Lea* (1863), and the oratorios *Saint John the Baptist* (1873), *The Resurrection* (1876), and *Joseph* (1877), besides a number of cantatas and numerous cathedral services. He also published *Rudiments of Harmony* (1860) and *Six Lectures on Harmony* (1866), and harmonized Chappell's *Popular Music of the Olden Time.* From about 1860 he was totally blind.

Macfirbis (mak.fėr'bis), **Duald.** b. 1585; d. 1670. Last of the hereditary chroniclers of Ireland. His chief work is a treatise on Irish genealogy, completed in 1650.

MacFlecknoe, or a Satire on the True Blue Protestant Poet T. S. (mak.flek'nō). Satirical poem by John Dryden (1682), directed against Thomas Shadwell. It served as a model for the *Dunciad* of Alexander Pope. Flecknoe was a Roman Catholic priest very much addicted to scribbling verses. His name has been chiefly preserved by this satire, in which the author has depicted Shadwell as the literary son and heir of this "wretched poetaster."

MacGahan (mą.gan'), **Januarius Aloysius.** b. in Ohio, June 12, 1844; d. at Constantinople, June 9, 1878. American journalist and war correspondent. He was correspondent for the New York *Herald* during the Franco-Prussian War (1870–71), went on the Russian expedition against Khiva in 1873, described in *Campaigning on the Oxus, and the Fall of Khiva* (1874), and accompanied the Arctic expedition on the *Pandora* in 1875, described in *Under the Northern Lights.* In 1876 he began a celebrated series of letters to the London *Daily News*, collected in *The Turkish Atrocities in Bulgaria* (1876).

Macgill (mą.gil'), **Patrick.** b. in County Donegal, Ireland, 1890—. Irish poet, novelist, and playwright. His writings include *Gleanings from a Navvy's Scrap Book, Songs of a Navvy, Songs of the Dead End, Children of the Dead End, The Rat-Pit, The Great Push, Soldier Songs, Songs of Donegal,* and *Sid Puddiefoot.* Among his plays are *Moleskin Joe* (1921), *Suspense* (1930), and *So Said the Women* (1938).

Macgillicuddy's Reeks (mą.gil'i.kud.iz rēks'). See **Macgillycuddy's Reeks.**

MacGillivray (mą.gil'i.vrā), **William.** b. at Old Aberdeen, Scotland, Jan. 25, 1796; d. at Aberdeen, Scotland, Sept. 4, 1852. Scottish naturalist, noted as an ornithologist. His chief work is a *History of British Birds* (5 vols., 1837–52). He aided J. J. Audubon in preparing *Birds of America.*

Macgillycuddy's Reeks or **Macgillicuddy's Reeks** (mą.gil'i.kud.iz rēks'). Mountain range in SW Irish Republic, in County Kerry, ab. 10 mi. SW of Killarney. It contains Carrantuohill, the highest summit in Ireland (elevation, 3,414 ft.).

MacGowan (mą.gou'ąn), **Kenneth.** b. at Winthrop, Mass., Nov. 30, 1888—. American theatrical and motion-picture producer, dramatic critic, and author. He was dramatic critic (1910–25) for such newspapers as the Boston *Transcript*, Philadelphia *Evening Ledger*, and New York *Globe*, and the magazines *Vogue* and *Theatre Arts.* He established himself (1927–29) as an independent producer, was an associate (1933–35) with RKO-Radio Pictures, for which he produced *Little Women, La Cucaracha, Becky Sharp,* and other films, and was an associate (1935–41) with Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation, for which he produced *Lloyd's of London* and *Manhunt.* Author of *The Theatre of Tomorrow* (1921), *Footlights Across America* (1929), and other books.

MacGrath (mą.grath'), **Harold.** b. at Syracuse, N.Y., Sept. 4, 1871; d. Oct. 29, 1932. American novelist. Among his works are *Arms and the Woman* (1899), *The Puppet Crown* (1901), *The Grey Cloak* (1903), *The Man on the Box* (1904), *Half a Rogue* (1906), *The Lure of the Mask* (1908), *The Goose Girl* (1909), *A Splendid Hazard* (1910), and *The Carpet from Bagdad* (1911).

Macgreegor (mą.greg'ọr), **Wee.** See under **Bell, John Joy.**

MacGregor (mą.greg'ọr), **Charles Winters.** b. at Dayton, Ohio, May 25, 1908—. American mechanical engineer.

Macgregor (mą.greg'ọr), **John.** b. at Gravesend, England, Jan. 24, 1825; d. at Boscombe, near Bournemouth, England, July 16, 1892. English traveler. He invented (c1865) the "Rob Roy" canoe, in which he made trips in many parts of the world, publicizing it in such books as *A Thousand Miles in the Rob Roy Canoe on Rivers and Lakes in Europe* (1866), *The Rob Roy on the Jordan, Red Sea, and Gennesareth* (1869), and others.

Macgregor or **Campbell, Robert.** [Commonly called **Rob Roy.**] b. in Buchanan parish, Scotland, 1671; d. at Balquhidder, Scotland, Dec. 28, 1734. Scottish outlaw. He was the younger son of Donald Macgregor, a lieutenant colonel in the army of James II. He got his name Roy from his red hair. After the accession of William III he obtained a commission from James II, and in 1691 made a descent on Stirlingshire. In 1712 he was evicted and outlawed on a charge of embezzlement. He became a Highland freebooter, and was included in the Act of Attainder. Under the protection of the Duke of Argyll, he continued to levy blackmail on the Scottish gentry. He is the subject of a novel by Sir Walter Scott (published in 1818).

Mach (mäch), **Ernst.** b. at Turas, in Moravia, Feb. 18, 1838; d. near Munich, Feb. 19, 1916. Austrian physicist. He contributed to psychology by way of actual experimentation, and is known for his epistemological theory of the relation of psychology to physics. His experimental contribution is reported in his *Lehre von den Bewegungsempfindungen* (1875), in which he describes his experiments on the perception of rotation, the apparatus used in the study, and a theory of the functioning of the semicircular canals. In his *Analyse der Empfindungen* (1886) he held that sensations were the data of all science, and that a scientific law was a correlation between observed data. This work had a direct influence on O. Külpe and on E. B. Titchener, the American psychologist. It also anticipated some of Karl Pearson's views on science, and, possibly to a lesser extent, the views of Gestalt psychology. The Mach number, important in the theory of flight, especially of flight at speeds above sound velocity, is named for him. Among his works are *Optischakustische Versuche* (1873–1908), *Die Mechanik in ihrer Entwickelung* (1883), *Beiträge zur Analyse der Empfindungen* (1886; republished in 1903 as *Die Analyse der Empfindungen und das Verhältnis des Physischen zum Psychischen*), *Die Prinzipien der Wärmelehre* (1900), and *Erkenntnis und Irrtum: Skizzen zur Psychologie der Forschung* (1905).

Macha (mä'ha). See **Morrigan.**

Machado (mą.shä'dö), **Augusto d'Oliveira.** b. at Lisbon, Portugal, Dec. 27, 1845; d. there, March 28, 1924. Portuguese composer. He composed a symphonic ode, piano selections, operas, and about 20 operettas, among which are *O Sol de Navarra* (1870) and *O Espadachin do Outeiro* (1910).

Machado, Bernardino Luiz. b. at Rio de Janeiro, 1851; d. 1944. Portuguese politician, scholar, and writer, presi-

dent (1915–17) of the Portuguese republic. From the beginning (1882) of his political career sympathetic to the republican party, he was appointed foreign minister in the government which followed the 1910 revolution and served (1914) as prime minister. Forced by a revolution to surrender the presidency, he was later again prime minister (1921) and president (1925–26) but was banished in 1927 from Portugal for participation in activity against the government.

Machado, Diogo Barbosa. See **Barbosa Machado, Diogo.**

Machado (mä.chä'ᵺō), **Manuel.** b. at Seville, Spain, Aug. 29, 1874; d. at Madrid, Jan. 20, 1947. Spanish librarian and writer; brother of Antonio Machado Ruiz. He wrote under the influence of the French symbolists and the Latin-American modernist Rubén Darío. His *retratos* (portraits) of great historical figures are among the best compositions in Spanish literature. He collaborated with his brother in writing several plays. Author of *Caprichos* (1905–08) and *Sevilla y otros poemas* (1918).

Machado de Assís (mą.shä'dō dē ą.sēs'), **Joaquim Maria.** See **Assís, Joaquim Maria Machado de.**

Machado Ruiz (mä.chä'ᵺō rö.ēth'), **Antonio.** b. at Seville, Spain, 1875; d. in exile in France, 1939. Spanish poet; brother of Manuel Machado, with whom he collaborated in writing several plays. Although Andalusian by birth, he is considered the poet of Castile because of his close harmony with the landscape of that austere region and its profound influence on his mood. Most of his poetical works have been collected in *Poesías completas.*

Machado y Morales (mä.chä'ᵺō ē mō.rä'lās), **Gerardo.** b. at Santa Clara, Cuba, Sept. 29, 1871; d. at Miami Beach, Fla., March 29, 1939. President of Cuba (1924–33). In the final struggle of the Cuban people against Spanish rule he fought among the *insurrectos,* and during that time became, in 1896, mayor of the city of Santa Clara, holding office for several years. Prospering in the tobacco industry, he continued to take a hand in political affairs, was elected governor of Santa Clara province in 1908, and became president of Cuba in 1924. He worked especially to end U.S. economic hegemony over Cuba, by means of nullification of the Platt Amendment and by developing Cuban industry. Once in office, he is alleged to have developed dictatorial tendencies. As a candidate for the presidency he had promised not to seek a second term, but he brought about a constitutional amendment to extend a president's incumbency to six years. Secret societies plotted against his administration, and in 1931 there was an abortive revolt in which organized workers and university students were to the fore. Machado, having put down this movement, was accused of instigating reprisals so ruthless and brutal that U.S. intervention ensued, and when a general strike and a mutiny in the army left him powerless, he fled to the U.S. in 1933.

Machala (mä.chä'lä). City in SW Ecuador, capital of El Oro province: center of a gold-mining area; trade in cacao, coffee, and hides. 7,730 (est. 1944).

Ma Chan-shan (mä' jän'shän'). b. in Liaoning, China, 1887; d. Nov. 29, 1950. Chinese soldier who achieved fame for resisting the Japanese invasion (1931) of Manchuria, accepting (1932) for 42 days the post of war minister in the puppet Manchukuo government, and then again, in possession of funds and information, turning against the invaders. Forced out of northern Manchuria, he and his troops were permitted by the U.S.S.R. to traverse Siberia and reënter (1933) China via Sinkiang.

Machar (mä'ʜär), **Josef Svatopluk.** b. at Kolín, in what is now Czechoslovakia, 1864; d. 1942. Czech poet and essayist. His most extensive work is a cycle of poems, *Svědomí věků* (The Conscience of the Ages, 1901–21), which deals with the development of mankind from Babylon to the present century. The binding thread is the author's contrast between classical and Christian civilization, and it provides an opportunity for the exploration of the many social and political themes in which Machar was interested. He is best known for his critique of Catholic culture, his opposition to romantic nationalism, and his exaltation of antiquity.

Machault (mä.shō'), **Fort.** See under **Franklin,** Pa.

Machault or **Machaut** (mä.shō), **Guillaume de.** See **Guillaume de Machault** (or **Machaut**).

Macheath (mak.hēth'), **Captain.** Principal character in John Gay's *Beggar's Opera:* a gay and dissolute highwayman.

Machecourt (mäsh.kör). Pseudonym of **Lavedan, Henri Léon Émile.**

Machen (mak'ęn), **Arthur.** b. at Caerleon, Monmouthshire, England, 1863; d. at Beaconsfield, England, Dec. 15, 1947. English novelist and essayist, noted for his stories of fantasy.

Machen, John Gresham. b. at Baltimore, July 28, 1881; d. at Bismarck, N.D., Jan. 1, 1937. American theologian, founder (1936) of the Presbyterian Church of America. He taught until 1929 at Princeton Theological Seminary, but never reached the rank of full professor, since the general assembly of the church refused (1926) to ratify his appointment on the grounds of his fundamentalism. Although this led to an investigation of the Seminary and the formation of a new board of control, he withdrew (1929) to become professor of New Testament at Westminster Theological Seminary at Philadelphia, which he founded and of which he was president. As a protest (1931) against the liberalism of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions he established (1933) an independent board. Having as a result been found guilty of disciplinary misdemeanors by a special church court he was suspended (1935). His subsequent secession with a group of followers led to his establishment of the new church group.

Machias (mą.chī'ąs). Town in SE Maine, county seat of Washington County: lumbering and boatbuilding center. 2,063 (1950).

Machiavelli or **Macchiavelli** (mak''i.ą.vel'i; Italian, mä.kyä.vel'lē), **Niccolò.** b. at Florence, Italy, May 3, 1469; d. there, June 22, 1527. Florentine statesman and author. His father, a lawyer, was the hereditary owner of a small farm south of the city. Niccolò received a good education of the humanist type, of which no precise details have reached us. He came first into public view in June, 1498, on his appointment as secretary both of the Second Chancery and of the Ten in Charge of War. Although these were purely administrative posts, his zeal and marked political acumen gradually won him an important share in shaping policy, especially after Piero Soderini became (1502) *gonfalonier* (chief executive) for life. When the Florentine republic fell (1512) and the Medici returned to power he was dismissed from office and never again employed. As politics were the breath of life to him, he solaced himself by turning to the theoretical study of politics with its focal center in the state. His leading works in this field are *Il Principe* (The Prince), *Arte della Guerra* (Art of War), and *Discorsi sopra le Prima Deca di Tito Livio* (Discourses on the First Ten Books of Livy). With the *Istorie fiorentini* (History of Florence) he ventured with much less success into the field of history, and with a number of comedies, of which *La Mandragola* is the outstanding example, he took rank among the leading dramatists of his time. Of the many editions of his works the handiest to consult is *Tutte le Opere Storiche e Letterarie a cura di Guido Manzoni e Mario Casella* (Florence, 1929). There are English versions of all his works, particularly of *The Prince.* With his story of the functioning of the state, particularly as presented by *The Prince,* Machiavelli stirred up a furore which has not subsided down to our day. The reason is simple: throughout the Middle Ages political writers, theologically inspired, had accepted the state as a divine agency and had concerned themselves with expounding how, in view of its origin, it ought to act, but living in a new and frankly secular age, Machiavelli faced a new kind of state, the absolute monarchy, and with cold, scientific detachment set himself to describe its actual behavior. He had no difficulty in showing that the state which had recently taken over the many small principalities of Italy and, far more strikingly, the great monarchies of France, Spain, and England, practiced an unlimited sovereignty, the goal of which was power. Consequently, he deduced that modern states, no longer checked by considerations of religion and morality, dealt with one another on the level of unadulterated power politics. While this contention, commonly called Machiavellianism or Machiavellism, was and has continued to be heatedly rejected by many political scientists, it has so frequently been found to be in accord with the facts

that its author has throughout the ages been alternately vilified and praised. The outstanding biography is *Niccolò Machiavelli e i suoi Tempi*, by P. Villari (3 vols., 1877–82; Eng. trans. by Linda Villari, 2 vols., 1898).

Machico (mą.shē'kō). Town and *concelho* (commune) in the Madeira Islands, belonging to Portugal, situated on the E coast of the island of Madeira, NE of Funchal. Pop. of concelho, 19,820 (1940); of town, 12,420 (1940).

Machigonne (mach.i.gon'). Indian name of **Portland,** Me.

Machin (mā'kin) or **Macham** (-kąm), **Robert.** Legendary discoverer of Madeira. He is represented as an English squire who fled from England with his inamorata, Anna d'Arset or Dorset, daughter of a powerful noble at the court of Edward III. The vessel in which he sailed was driven by stress of weather to the coast of an unknown island, where he landed with part of the crew at a port which they named Machico. During their absence the ship was driven out to sea, and Anna, who had remained on board, died of grief and fatigue, while Machin and his companions made their way to Spain and thence to England. His story incited the Spanish and the Portuguese to search for the island, which was found by Gonsalvez Zarco in 1419. The legend was first printed in the *Descobrimentos* of Antonio Galvano (1503–57), of which Hakluyt published a translation in 1601.

Machinjiri (mä.chēn.jē'rē). See **Chinjiri.**

Machmal (mäch.mäl'), **Jebel el-.** See under the **Lebanon** range.

Machpelah (mak.pē'lą). In Old Testament history, a cave in Hebron, Palestine (now in W Jordan); the burial place of the patriarchs. Gen. xxiii. 9.

Machu Picchu (mä'chö pēk'chö). Large Inca site, now in ruins, on a high ridge near Cusco, Peru. The site consists of a complex of terraces, courts, temples, dwelling compounds, and fortifications; most of the structures are of rough stone, though some are constructed of carefully cut and fitted pieces.

Macias el Enamorado (mä.thē'äs el ā.nä.mō.rä'ŦHŌ). Spanish gentleman and troubadour of the first half of the 15th century. He is supposed to have been killed in prison by a knight of Porcuna whose wife he loved and had serenaded with amorous verses composed in her honor. His few poems were at one time greatly admired and his fate was for a time a popular literary theme.

Macia y Llusa (mä.sē'ä ē lyö'sä), **Francisco.** b. at Villanueva y Geltrú, Spain, Oct. 21, 1859; d. at Barcelona, Spain, Dec. 25, 1933. Spanish statesman. When he joined the separatist party of Catalonia to become a member of the Cortes in 1907 he gave up an army career to be the collaborator of Cambó in the Acción Catalán. In 1924 he was forced to leave Spain for his activities but continued working from Paris for Catalan independence. In 1926 he was arrested for plotting armed intervention. After the fall of Primo de Rivera in 1930 he returned to Barcelona, but was soon rearrested by General Berenguer. The amnesty of 1931 freed him once more and his record made him the ideal candidate for the presidency of an independent Catalan republic which was proclaimed by Esquerra, the leading leftist party, on April 14, 1931. He became president of the Catalan government called Generalitat and remained at its head during negotiations with the Madrid government for Catalan autonomy. This was arranged in 1932 and Macia then rejoined the Cortes. He was beloved by peasants and workers, and became truly "the granddad" (*El Avi*) of the Catalan separatist movement.

Macie (mā'si), **James Lewis** (or **Louis**). See **Smithson, James.**

Maciejowski (ma.che.yôf'skē), **Waclaw Alexander.** b. 1793; d. Feb. 10, 1883. Polish historian.

Maciel Parente (mą.syel' pą.rān'tę), **Bento.** b. c1570; d. in Rio Grande do Norte, Brazil, in February, 1642. Portuguese soldier in Brazil.

Macintosh (mak'in.tosh), **Charles.** b. at Glasgow, Dec. 29, 1766; d. at Dunchattan, near Glasgow, July 25, 1843. Scottish chemist and inventor, chiefly known as the inventor of the waterproof fabric called macintosh or mackintosh cloth, patented in 1823. He introduced from the Netherlands the manufacture of sugar of lead (lead acetate) in 1786, started the first alum works in Scotland in 1797, and in 1828 assisted J. B. Neilson in bringing into use his "hot-blast" process for converting iron into steel.

Macintosh, Douglas Clyde. b. at Breadalbane, Ontario, Canada, Feb. 18, 1877—. American theologian. He was professor of theology (1916–42) at Yale, and chairman of the department of religion (1920–38) at Yale Graduate School.

Macintyre (mak'in.tīr). See **Darling.**

Mačiulis (mä.chö'lis), **Jonas.** [Pseudonym, **Maironis.**] b. at Pasandravis, Šiluva township, Lithuania, Nov. 2, 1862; d. at Kaunas, Lithuania, June 28, 1932. Lithuanian poet. He was the author of the collection *Pavasario balsai* (Voices of Spring, 1894). This collection began a new period in Lithuanian literature and was published many times.

MacIvor (mąk.ē'vọr), **Fergus.** Highland chief, a character in Sir Walter Scott's novel *Waverley.*

MacIvor, Flora. Sister of Fergus MacIvor, and the principal female character, in Sir Walter Scott's novel *Waverley.*

Mack (mak), **Connie.** [Full name, **Cornelius McGillicuddy.**] b. at East Brookfield, Mass., Dec. 23, 1862—. American professional baseball player and manager. He became a professional player when he joined (1884) the Meriden, Conn., team, was a catcher (1886–89) for the Washington, D.C., team, manager (1891–96) of the Pittsburgh team, catcher and manager (1897–1900) of the Milwaukee team, and became (1901) manager of the Philadelphia Athletics in the newly formed American League. Under his leadership the team won nine league pennants (in 1902, 1905, 1910, 1911, 1913, 1914, 1929, 1930, and 1931), and won the World Series in 1910, 1911, 1913, 1929, and 1930. He retired at the end of the 1950 season.

Mack, Norman Edward. b. at Buffalo, N.Y., July 24, 1858; d. Dec. 26, 1932. American newspaper proprietor. He founded (1879) the Buffalo *Sunday Times,* and established (1883) and edited (1883–1929) the Buffalo *Daily Times.*

Mackail (mą.kāl'), **Denis George.** b. June 3, 1892—. English novelist; son of John William Mackail. Author of *Romance to the Rescue* (1921), *Bill the Bachelor* (1922), *What Next?* (1923), *The "Majestic" Mystery* (1924), *The Fortunes of Hugo* (1926), *Tales from Greenery Street* (1928), *How Amusing!* (1929), *Having Fun* (1933), *The Wedding* (1935), *London Lovers* (1938), *Tales for a Godchild* (1944), *Huddleston House* (1945), and *We're Here!* (1947).

Mackail, John William. b. at Ascog, Buteshire, Scotland, Aug. 26, 1859; d. 1945. British scholar; father of Angela Thirkell and of Denis George Mackail. He published *Select Epigrams from the Greek Anthology* (1890), *Biblia Innocentium* (1891–93), *Latin Literature* (1895), *Life of William Morris* (1899), a translation of the *Odyssey* (1903–10), *The Springs of Helicon* (1909), and *Lectures on Greek Poetry* (1910).

Mackay (mą.kī'). Town in E Queensland, Australia: a seaport with trade in sugar, pineapples, and bananas. 13,486 (1947).

MacKay, Alexander Howard. b. at Mount Dalhousie, Nova Scotia, May 19, 1848; d. May 19, 1929. Canadian biologist, superintendent of education in Nova Scotia from 1891.

Mackay (mą.kī'), **Alexander Murdoch.** b. at Rhynie, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, Oct. 13, 1849; d. in Usambiro, Africa, Feb. 8, 1890. Scottish missionary in Africa.

Mackay, Charles. b. at Perth, Scotland, March 27, 1814; d. at London, Dec. 24, 1889. Scottish poet. He was editor (1844–47) of the Glasgow *Argus,* editor (1852–59) of the *Illustrated London News,* and special New York correspondent of the London *Times* during the Civil War. He revealed in the *Times* in 1862 the existence of the Fenian conspiracy in America. Among his works are *The Salamandrine, or Love and Immortality* (1842), *Voices from the Crowd* (1846), *Voices from the Mountains* (1847), and *History of the Mormons* (1851).

Mackay (mak'i), **Clarence Hungerford.** b. at San Francisco, April 17, 1874; d. at New York, Nov. 12, 1938. American capitalist; son of John William Mackay. He was chairman of the board of the Postal Telegraph Cable Company, and president of the Commercial Cable Company, Commercial Pacific Cable Company, Mackay Companies, and others. After the consolidation of the

several companies, he was a director of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation.

Mackay (mą.kī'), **Donald James.** [Title, 11th Baron **Reay.**] b. at The Hague, Netherlands, Dec. 22, 1839; d. 1921. British statesman and scholar.

Mackay, Hugh. b. at Scourie, Sutherlandshire, Scotland, c1640; killed at Steenkerke, Belgium, July 24, 1692. Scottish general. He was commander (1688) of the English and Scots division in William III's expedition into England, and commander in chief (1689) of the forces in Scotland. He was defeated (1689) at Killiecrankie by Graham of Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee, who was killed. He led the Steenkerke attack (July 24, 1692), where he and most of his division were slain.

Mackay, Sir **Iven Giffard.** b. at Grafton, New South Wales, Australia, April 7, 1882—. Australian army officer. He headed (1940–41) the sixth division of the Australian army, which was active in Lybia, Greece, and Crete. He was commander in chief (1941–42) of the Australian home forces, and when the army was reorganized (March, 1942), he was named one of the two commanders covering the complete Australian continent. He was commander (1943) of the New Guinea forces.

Mackay, James. b. in the parish of Kildonan, Sutherlandshire, Scotland, c1759; d. March 16, 1822. Scottish explorer in America. He came (c1776) to Canada, and explored the region of the upper lakes and the far West for the British. As head (1795–97) of the Spanish expedition along both sides of the Missouri River and to the Pacific coast, he prepared a map later used by Lewis and Clark.

Mackay, James Lyle. See **Inchcape,** 1st Earl.

Mackay, John Henry. b. at Greenock, Scotland, June 2, 1864; d. at Berlin, May 16, 1933. German poet and prose writer, at one time a naturalist and later (as a disciple of Max Stirner) known as an anarchist. He was taken from Scotland to live in Germany at the age of two. His first poems, *Arma parata fero* (1886), fell afoul of the German antisocialist law and were forbidden. *Die Anarchisten* (1891) portrays London proletarian conditions. He wrote a biography of Stirner in 1898.

Mackay (mak'i), **John William.** b. at Dublin, Nov. 28, 1831; d. at London, July 20, 1902. American miner and financier, notable for his spectacular success (1873) in the California mining fields and for organization of the Postal Telegraph Company. He moved (1851) to California, and obtained (1865) control of the Hale and Norcross mine, site of the "Big Bonanza" (1873) of the Comstock lode. Moving (1876) to New York, he founded (1883) with James Gordon Bennett the Commercial Cable Company, laid (1884) two submarine cables to Europe, and organized (1886) the Postal Telegraph Cable Company, breaking the monopoly of Jay Gould and the Western Union Company.

Mackay (mą.kī'), **Mary.** See **Corelli, Marie.**

Mackay (mak'i), **William Andrew.** b. at Philadelphia, July 10, 1878; d. Aug. 7, 1939. American mural painter. His work includes murals in the Senate Reading Room of the Library of Congress, the Minneosta House of Representatives at St. Paul, the Roosevelt memorial, New York, the State Office Building at Albany, N.Y., and the Chicago Opera House.

MacKaye (mą.kī'), **Benton.** b. at Stamford, Conn., March 6, 1879—. American forester and authority on regional planning, who proposed (1921) construction of the Appalachian Trail from Mount Katahdin, in Maine, to Mount Oglethorpe, in Georgia. He planned (1930) a highway system that would avoid towns and carried out such plans in western Connecticut (1931–32). He also worked on regional planning for the Tennessee Valley Authority (1934–36) and with the Rural Electrification Administration (1942–43).

MacKaye, Percy. b. at New York, March 16, 1875—. American dramatist and poet; son of Steele MacKaye. He has written *The Canterbury Pilgrims* (1903), *A Modern Rendering into Prose of Chaucer's Tales* (1904), *Prologue to the Saint-Gaudens Masque* (1905), *Fenris the Wolf* (1905), *Jeanne d'Arc* (1906), *Sappho and Phaon* (1907), *The Playhouse and the Play* (1909), *Steele MacKaye* (1911), *The Civic Theatre* (1911), and others. His blank-verse tetralogy, *The Mystery of Hamlet, King of Denmark, or What We Will,* set in the period preceding that of Shakespeare's *Hamlet,* was published in 1950.

MacKaye, Steele. [Full name, **James Morrison Steele MacKaye.**] b. at Buffalo, N.Y., June 6, 1842; d. at Timpas, Colo., Feb. 25, 1894. American actor and playwright. He studied at Paris under Delsarte. He appeared in 1872 on the stage at London, and later built and managed the Madison Square Theater (1880) and the Lyceum Theater (1885) at New York, and the Spectatorium at the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago (1893). He also founded (1885) the first school of acting in America. Among his plays, in some of which he acted the chief role, are *Marriage* (1872), *Won at Last* (1877), *Hazel Kirke* (1880), *Paul Kauvar* (1887), *Money Mad* (1889), *An Arrant Knave* (1890), and *The World-Finder* (1893).

Macke (mäk'ę), **August.** b. at Meschede, Germany, Jan. 3, 1887; d. in Champagne, France, Sept. 26, 1914. German painter. He studied at the Düsseldorf Academy, then traveled to Italy, Paris, and Berlin. Later he went to Munich, and in 1914 went to North Africa with Paul Klee. His early works were impressionistic, but later he was influenced by cubism, futurism, and expressionism. Among his works are *Portrait of Franz Marc, Four Women,* and *Boulevard.*

Mackellar (mą.kel'ąr), **Patrick.** b. in Scotland, 1717; d. in Minorca, Oct. 22, 1778. English military engineer. He accompanied (1754) General Edward Braddock to America, where he assisted in constructing roads and bridges in advance of the army, moving from Alexandria, Va., across the Alleghenies. He was appointed (1756) chief engineer of the frontier forts, and was taken captive at Oswego. He succeeded Bastide as engineer in command at the capture (1758) of Louisburg, was chief engineer (1759) under General James Wolfe at the capture of Quebec, where he was wounded, was chief engineer (1762) under General Robert Monckton at the capture of Martinique, where he conducted siege operations, and was engineer (1762–63) under George Keppel, 3rd Earl of Albemarle, at the siege of Havana, where he constructed underground defenses.

MacKellar (mą.kel'ąr), **Thomas.** b. at New York, Aug. 12, 1812; d. Dec. 29, 1899. American printer and poet. Author of *The American Printer* (1866) and five volumes of poetry: *Droppings from the Heart* (1844), *Tam's Fortnight Ramble and Other Poems* (1847), *Rhymes Atween-Times* (1873), *Hymns and a Few Metrical Psalms* (1883), and *Faith, Hope, Love, These Three* (1893).

Mackensen (mäk'ęn.zęn), **August von.** b. at Leipnitz, Germany, Dec. 6, 1849; d. at Falkenwalde, Germany, Nov. 8, 1945. German general. He was at one time the history teacher of Kaiser William II, whom he accompanied on a visit to Palestine in 1898. At the outbreak of World War I he served on the Eastern front. He was in command in Galicia (1915) during the breakthrough at Gorlice. He occupied Serbia in 1916, and was military governor (1917–18) of Rumania.

Mackenzie (mą.ken'zi). District of the Northwest Territories, Canada. It is bounded by Beaufort Sea and other Arctic waters on the N, Keewatin district on the E, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia on the S, and the Yukon Territory on the W. It has many lakes, the Great Slave and the Great Bear being the largest. The Great Slave River flows NW from N Alberta into Great Slave Lake, and the Mackenzie NW from Great Slave Lake into Mackenzie Bay. Other rivers are the Liard (an affluent of the Mackenzie), the Coppermine, the upper waters of the Back, and the Kazan. The W part of the district is densely forested. The climate is of an extreme continental type, with long, bitterly cold winters and short, warm summers. The territory is rich in mineral resources. Gold and silver are mined at Yellowknife; radium and uranium are mined near the E shore of Great Bear Lake. Oil is produced at Norman Wells. Area, ab. 527,490 sq. mi. (including ab. 34,265 sq. mi. of water); pop. 10,279 (1951).

Mackenzie, Sir **Alexander.** b. c1755; d. at Mulnain, near Dunkeld, Perthshire, Scotland, March 11, 1820. Scottish explorer. He entered the service of the Northwest Fur Company in 1779, and in 1789 commanded an exploring expedition to the Northwest, during which he discovered the Mackenzie River, June 29, 1789. He after-

ward conducted an expedition from Fort Chippewayan to the Pacific coast, which he reached near Cape Menzies, June 22, 1793, being the first white man to make the overland journey. He published *Voyages on the River St. Lawrence and through the Continent of North America to the Frozen and Pacific Oceans in the years 1789 and 1793* (1801).

Mackenzie, Alexander. b. at Logierait, near Dunkeld, Perthshire, Scotland, Jan. 28, 1822; d. at Toronto, Canada, April 17, 1892. Canadian Liberal politician. He emigrated to Canada in 1842, became editor of the *Lambton Shield* at Sarnia, Ontario, in 1852, and was elected to the provincial parliament of Ontario in 1861. He entered the first Dominion House of Commons in 1867, and served as premier (1873–78).

Mackenzie, Sir Alexander Campbell. b. at Edinburgh, Aug. 22, 1847; d. at London, April 28, 1935. British composer. As principal (1888–1924) of the Royal Academy of Music and as conductor of the London Philharmonic (1892–99), he is credited with supplying much of the impetus behind the renaissance of English music. He composed operas, oratorios, cantatas, orchestral overtures, a pibroch for violin and orchestra, songs, and piano pieces.

Mackenzie, Alexander Slidell. [Original name, **Alexander Slidell.**] b. April 6, 1803; d. Sept. 13, 1848. American naval officer and author; brother of John Slidell. As officer on the *Terrier*, he assisted (1824) in suppressing piracy in the West Indies. He was court-martialed but exonerated for executing (1842) three seamen suspected of plotting mutiny on the *Somers*. Author of *A Year in Spain* (1829), *Popular Essays on Naval Subjects* (1833), *The American in England* (1835), *Spain Revisited* (1836), *Life of Paul Jones* (1841), *Life of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry* (1840), and *The Life of Stephen Decatur* (1846).

Mackenzie, Arthur Stanley. b. at Pictou, Nova Scotia, Sept. 20, 1865; d. at Halifax, Nova Scotia, Oct. 2, 1938. Canadian physicist and educator, president (1911–31) of Dalhousie University.

Mackenzie, Compton. b. at West Hartlepool, England, Jan. 17, 1883—. English writer. During World War I, he served (1915) with the Dardanelles expedition, was military control officer (1916) at Athens, and was director (1917) of intelligence service in Syria. He was literary critic (1931–35) of the *Daily Mail*. His plays include *The Gentleman in Grey* (1906), *Carnival* (1912), *Columbine* (1920), and *The Lost Cause* (1931). Author of the novels *The Passionate Elopement* (1911), *Carnival* (1912), *Sinister Street* (1913), *Guy and Pauline* (1915), *Sylvia Scarlett* (1918), *Sylvia and Michael* (1919), *The Altar Steps* (1922), *The Parson's Progress* (1923), *The Heavenly Ladder* (1924), *Vestal Fire* (1927), *Gallipoli Memories* (1929), *The Four Winds of Love* (1937–45), *A Musical Chair* (1939), *The Monarch of the Glen* (1941), *The Vital Flame* (1946), *Whiskey Galore* (1947), and others. He also published *Poems* (1907).

Mackenzie, Henry. b. at Edinburgh, in August, 1745; d. there, Jan. 14, 1831. Scottish novelist. He wrote *The Man of Feeling* (anonymous, 1771), *The Man of the World* (1773), and *Julia de Roubigné* (1777). He wrote several plays, of which *The Prince of Tunis* (1773) achieved some success, but is principally known for his first-named novel, a very successful book.

Mackenzie, James Cameron. b. at Aberdeen, Scotland, Aug. 15, 1852; d. at New York, May 10, 1931. American educator, organizer and headmaster (1882–99) of the Lawrenceville School for boys at Lawrenceville, N.J.

Mackenzie, Sir Morell. b. at Leytonstone, Essex, England, July 7, 1837; d. at London, Feb. 3, 1892. English physician. He was invited to Berlin in 1887 to attend the Crown Prince of Germany (afterward Frederick III), who was attacked with a malady which eventually proved to be cancer of the throat, and which terminated fatally June 15, 1888. Among his works are *Use of the Laryngoscope* (1865) and *Manual of Diseases of the Throat and Nose* (1880–84).

Mackenzie, Ranald Slidell. b. at New York, July 27, 1840; d. at New Brighton, Staten Island, N.Y., Jan. 19, 1889. American soldier and Indian fighter; son of Alexander Slidell Mackenzie. While participating in the Texas campaigns against Indians he crossed (1873) the Rio Grande, wiped out an Indian camp, and precipitated a diplomatic crisis with Mexico. He was engaged (1876–77) with the Powder River expedition against the Indians in Nebraska.

Mackenzie, Robert Shelton. b. at Drews Court, County Limerick, Ireland, June 22, 1809; d. at Philadelphia, Nov. 30, 1880. Irish author.

Mackenzie, William Douglas. b. at Fauresmith, in Orange River Colony, South Africa, July 16, 1859; d. March 29, 1936. American theologian and Congregational clergyman. He was president (1904–30) of the Hartford Seminary Foundation.

Mackenzie, William Lyon. b. in Scotland, March 12, 1795; d. at Toronto, Canada, Aug. 28, 1861. Canadian politician and journalist, a leader of the Canadian rising (1837–38). He emigrated (1820) to Canada, settling at Queenston, Ontario, as a merchant. In 1824 he published the first number of the *Colonial Advocate*, calling for reform of the government of Upper Canada. In 1828 he was elected to the Canadian parliament, but was expelled; his reëlection and expulsion occurred five times. In 1832 he traveled to England to publicize his views on Canadian reform. He was elected (1834) mayor of Toronto, and later in the same year a member of parliament. He lost his seat in the Tory victory in the general election of 1836. He began publication of the *Constitution*, an extreme reform journal, in which he came eventually to advocate open revolt. In December, 1837, he headed an insurrection aimed at seizing control of the Toronto government, but the revolt failed and Mackenzie fled to the U.S. He occupied, with his followers, Navy Island in the Niagara River between the U.S. and Canada and thus precipitated a crisis between the two countries: the rebels used a U.S.-owned ship, the *Caroline*, for supplies, but a group of Canadian loyalists crossed the river to the U.S. side and burned it. Mackenzie served almost a year in a U.S. prison for violation of the neutrality laws. He was amnestied in 1849 and returned to Canada, where he sat in parliament from 1851 to 1858, when he resigned.

Mackenzie, William Warrender. See **Amulree,** 1st Baron.

Mackenzie Mountains. Rugged mountain system in NW Canada, in E Yukon Territory and W Mackenzie district, Northwest Territories. The climate is very severe, and trees are found only in the lower valleys. Peak (known) elevation, ab. 9,049 ft.; length, ab. 500 mi.

Mackenzie of Rosehaugh (rōz'hô, rō.zôch'), **Sir George.** [Called **"the Bloody Mackenzie."**] b. at Dundee, Scotland, 1636; d. at London, 1691. Scottish lawyer. He became (1677) king's advocate in Scotland. He strained his powers as prosecutor to excess, especially against the Covenanters. He remained loyal to James II until the defeat at Killiecrankie (1689) of the Stuart hopes and was therefore barred from office by William III. He retired as a student to Oxford, where he pursued a career of essay writing and the preparation of legal and historical works.

Mackenzie River. River in the Mackenzie District of the Northwest Territories, Canada. It rises in several main headstreams on the E slope of the Rocky Mountains, which drain into Great Slave Lake. It issues thence as the Mackenzie, flowing NW into the Arctic Ocean. It was named for its discoverer, Sir Alexander Mackenzie. Length, ab. 1,120 mi.; to headwaters of the Finlay, ab. 2,514 mi.

Mackey (mak'i), **Albert Gallatin.** b. at Charleston, S.C., March 12, 1807; d. at Old Point Comfort, Va., June 20, 1881. American Freemason and writer. Author of *A Lexicon of Freemasonry* (1845), *Principles of Masonic Law* (1856), *A Text Book of Masonic Jurisprudence* (1859), *Manual of the Lodge* (1862), *The Symbolism of Freemasonry* (1869), *Encyclopedia of Freemasonry* (1874), *Masonic Parliamentary Law* (1875), and others.

Mackinac or **Mackinaw** (either, mak'i.nô), **Straits of.** [Former name, **Strait of Michilimackinac.**] Strait connecting Lakes Michigan and Huron, and separating the northern (upper) and southern (lower) peninsulas of Michigan. Width at narrowest point, ab. 4 mi.

Mackinnon Road (mą.kin'ọn). Station in Kenya colony, East Africa, ab. 63 mi. NW of Mombasa on the Kenya-Uganda Railway. Coal was discovered near here in

1910. The British military forces maintain a large military supply depot here.

Mackintosh (mak'in.tosh), Sir **James.** b. at Aldourie, near Inverness, Scotland, Oct. 24, 1765; d. at London, May 30, 1832. Scottish philosopher. A physician, he came to London in 1788 and in 1791 published a reply to Burke's attack on the French Revolution that was recognized as meritorious even by Burke. He was admitted to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, London, in 1795, accepted the recordership of Bombay in 1803, and was commissioned judge in the court of vice-admiralty at Bombay in 1806. He returned to England in 1811, entered Parliament in 1813, and was professor of law at Haileybury (1818–24). Among his works are *Dissertation on the Progress of Ethical Philosophy* (1830) and *History of the Revolution in England in 1688* (1834).

Macklin (mak'lin), **Charles.** [Original surname, **McLaughlin.**] b. in Ireland, c1697; d. at London, July 11, 1797. English actor and dramatist. He rose steadily in public favor till his famous appearance as Shylock in 1741. From this time he played constantly in tragedy, comedy, and farce for nearly 50 years. When about 90 years old he created the part of Sir Pertinax Macsycophant in his own play *The Man of the World*, one of the most arduous roles in his very large repertory. He also wrote plays, taught acting, and kept a coffee-house for some years in Covent Garden. He wrote *King Henry VII* (produced 1746), *Love à la Mode* (1759), and *The Man of the World* (1781; originally *The True-born Scotchman*, 1766).

Mackonochie (mą.kon'ō.ki), **Alexander Heriot.** b. at Fareham, Hampshire, England, Aug. 11, 1825; d. near Ballachulish, Scotland, Dec. 17, 1887. English clergyman.

MacKubin (mą.kub'in), **Florence.** b. at Florence, Italy, March 19, 1861, of American parents; d. at Baltimore, Feb. 2, 1918. American portrait and miniature painter.

Mack von Leiberich (mäk fon lī'bę.riċh), Baron **Karl.** b. at Nenslingen, in Franconia, Germany, Aug. 24, 1752; d. at St. Pölten, Austria, Oct. 22, 1828. Austrian general. In 1798 he commanded the Neapolitan army against the French. He was sent as prisoner of war to Paris, whence he escaped in 1800. As leader of the Austrian army in Bavaria, he capitulated (Oct. 17, 1805) at Ulm to Napoleon.

Maclaren (mą.klar'ęn), **Archibald.** b. in the Highlands of Scotland, March 2, 1755; d. at London, 1826. Scottish playwright.

Maclaren, Charles. b. at Ormiston, Scotland, Oct. 7, 1782; d. at Edinburgh, Sept. 10, 1866. Scottish editor and author. He founded (1817) *The Scotsman*, an Edinburgh political newspaper which he edited (1820–45). He also edited (1820) the sixth edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. Author of *Topography of the Plain of Troy* (1822), *Geology of Fife and the Lothians* (1839), and similar works.

MacLaren (mą.klar'ęn), **Duncan.** b. at Renton, Dumbartonshire, Scotland, 1800; d. at Edinburgh, 1886. British politician.

Maclaren (mą.klar'ęn), **Ian.** Pseudonym of **Watson, John** (1850–1907).

Maclaurin (mąk.lô'rin), **Colin.** b. at Kilmodan, Argyllshire, Scotland, in February, 1698; d. at Edinburgh, June 14, 1746. Scottish mathematician and physicist. He did important work in calculus, especially on maxima and minima, and indicated the solution of the problem of tides, the shape of the earth, and other phenomena connected with the revolution of a fluid body. He wrote *Geometria Organica, sive Descriptio Linearum Curvarium Universalis* (1720), *A Treatise of Fluxions* (1742), *A Treatise of Algebra, with an Appendix De Linearum Geometricarum Proprietatibus Generalibus* (1748), and *An Account of Sir Isaac Newton's Philosophy* (1748).

Maclay (mą.klā'), **Edgar Stanton.** b. at Foochow, China, April 18, 1863; d. Nov. 2, 1919. American writer, chiefly on naval subjects. The third volume of his *History of the United States Navy* (1901) occasioned the Schley court of inquiry and his dismissal (1901) from the New York navy yard. Author of *The Maclays of Largan* (1889), *Journal of William Maclay* (edited 1890), *Reminiscences of the Old Navy* (1898), *A History of American Privateers* (1899), *Life and Adventures of "Jack" Philip, Rear Admiral, U.S.N.* (1903), *Moses Brown, Captain, U.S.N.* (1904), and *A Youthful Man-O'-Warsman* (1910).

Maclay, Robert Samuel. b. at Concord, Franklin County, Pa., Feb. 7, 1824; d. Aug. 18, 1907. American Methodist Episcopal missionary and educator.

Maclay, William. b. at New Garden township, Chester County, Pa., July 27, 1734; d. at Harrisburg, Pa., April 16, 1804. American statesman and lawyer, remembered chiefly for the detailed diaries (published 1880) kept during his term in the Senate, the only such document available. He was a senator (1789–91) to the first Congress held under the Constitution.

Maclean (mą.klān'), Sir **Donald.** b. at Farnworth, Lancashire, England, Jan. 9, 1864; d. at London, June 15, 1932. English politician. He served (1906–32) as a member of Parliament. He was chairman of the Liberal Parliamentary Party (1919–22), and is credited with preserving the party after its crushing defeat in the 1922 election. He was president of the board of education (1931–32).

MacLean (mą.klēn'), **George Edwin.** b. at Rockville, Conn., Aug. 31, 1850; d. at Washington, D.C., May 3, 1938. American educator and English scholar.

MacLean (mą.klān'), **James Alexander.** b. at Mayfair, Ontario, Canada, 1868; d. at London, Ontario, Jan. 18, 1945. Canadian educator, president of the universities of Idaho (1900–13) and Manitoba (1913–34).

Maclean (mą.klān'), **John.** b. at London, c1835; d. there, March 15, 1890. English actor.

Maclean, Walter A. Original name of **Potter, Paul Meredith.**

MacLeary (mą.klār'i), **Bonnie.** b. at San Antonio, Tex., 1892—. American sculptor. Among her principal works are *Aspiration* (Metropolitan Museum, New York) and *Ouch!* (Brooklyn Museum).

Maclehose (mak'lę.hōz), **Agnes.** [Also: **M'Lehose**; maiden name, **Craig.**] b. at Glasgow, April 17, 1759; d. at Edinburgh, Oct. 22 or 23, 1841. Scottish beauty, the "Clarinda" of Robert Burns. She is known for the correspondence she carried on with Burns, who was "Sylvander" to her "Clarinda"; she inspired the poet's song *Ae Fond Kiss* (1791), which Scott declared contained the "essence of a thousand love tales." Mrs. Maclehose first met Burns at a party in Edinburgh on Dec. 7, 1787, a meeting that was followed by mutual infatuation and a correspondence that lasted until July 25, 1794, although personal contact had ceased in 1791. Author of a few short poems, enclosed in her letters, such as *When First You Saw Clarinda's Charms*, *Talk Not of Love!*, and *To a Blackbird Singing on a Tree.*

MacLeish (mąk.lēsh'), **Archibald.** b. at Glencoe, Ill., May 7, 1892—. American poet and librarian. He served (1917–19) in World War I, was an editor of *Fortune* magazine, and was librarian of Congress (1939–44) and assistant U.S. secretary of state (1944–45). Author of *The Happy Marriage* (1924), *The Pot of Earth* (1925), *Streets in the Moon* (1926), *The Hamlet of A. MacLeish* (1928), *New Found Land* (1930), *Frescoes for Mr. Rockefeller's City* (1933), *Public Speech* (1936), *America Was Promises* (1939), *Actfive* (1948), and other volumes of verse. His narrative poem *Conquistador* (1932) was awarded a Pulitzer prize in 1933. His verse plays include *Nobodaddy* (1925), *Panic* (1935), *The Fall of the City* (1937), and *Air Raid* (1938), and he has published collections of prose essays such as *The Irresponsibles* (1940), *The American Cause* (1941), and *American Opinion and the War* (1942). He won a second Pulitzer prize in 1953, with *Collected Poems—1917–1952.*

Macleod (mą.kloud'), **Fiona.** Pseudonym of **Sharp, William.**

MacLeod (mą.kloud'), **Henry Dunning.** b. at Edinburgh, 1821; d. July 16, 1902. Scottish political economist. He wrote *Theory and Practice of Banking* (1856), *Elements of Political Economy* (1858), *Principles of Economical Philosophy* (1873), *Elements of Banking* (1876), *Elements of Economics* (1881–86), *Theory and Practice of Banking* (1883–86), and others.

Macleod (mą.kloud'), **John James Rickard.** b. near Dunkeld, Perthshire, Scotland, Sept. 6, 1876; d. at Aberdeen, Scotland, March 17, 1935. Scottish physiologist who shared the Nobel prize (1923) with Frederick G. Banting for the discovery (1922) of insulin. He received

(1902) a degree in public health from Cambridge, and served as professor of physiology at Western Reserve, Cleveland (1903–18), University of Toronto (1918–28), and University of Aberdeen (1928–35). His works include *Practical Physiology* (1903), *Diabetes, Its Pathological Physiology* (1913), *Fundamentals of Human Physiology* (1916, with R. G. Pearce), *Physiology and Biochemistry in Modern Medicine* (9th ed., 1941), and *Carbohydrate Metabolism and Insulin* (1926).

Macleod, Norman. b. at Campbeltown, Argyllshire, Scotland, June 3, 1812; d. at Glasgow, June 16, 1872. Scottish clergyman. He was parish minister successively of Loudoun, in Ayrshire; Dalkeith, near Edinburgh; and Barony parish, Glasgow; and was editor of the Edinburgh *Christian Instructor* from 1849, and of *Good Words* from 1860. In 1867 he was sent by the General Assembly to visit the mission stations in India. Among his works are *Parish Papers* (1862), *Wee Davie* (1864), *The Starling* (1867), *Reminiscences of a Highland Parish* (1867), *Character Sketches* (1872), and others.

Maclise (mą.klēs'), **Daniel.** [Pseudonym, **Alfred Croquis.**] b. at Cork, Ireland, Feb. 2, 1806; d. at London, April 25, 1870. British historical and figure painter. He left a bank clerkship for the studio of the Cork Society of Arts. In 1828 he entered the Royal Academy at London, and won the gold medal (1831) for his historic composition *The Choice of Hercules.* He was made an academician in 1840. He painted a portrait of Dickens (1839), but his later years were chiefly engrossed with the decorations of the House of Parliament, especially with the famous water-glass pictures *The Meeting of Wellington and Blucher* and *The Death of Nelson.*

Maclure (mą.klör'), **William.** b. at Ayr, Scotland, Oct. 27, 1763; d. at San Ángel, near Mexico City, March 23, 1840. American geologist. Memoirs of his geological survey of the U.S. were published in 1809 and 1817.

MacMahon (mąk.mą.ôn), **Marie Edmé Patrice Maurice,** Comte **de.** [Also, Duc **de Magenta.**] b. at Sully, Saône-et-Loire, France, June 13, 1808; d. at Paris, Oct. 17, 1893. Marshal of France, second president (1873–79) of the third French republic. He was the descendant of an Irish family which fled to France on the fall of the Stuarts, and was of noble birth, his father being a peer of France. He entered the army in 1825, served (1830–50) in Algeria, and in the siege of Sevastopol, during the Crimean War, led the division which stormed the Malakoff (Sept. 8, 1855). He commanded an army corps in Italy during the war of France and Sardinia against Austria in 1859, in which year he was made a marshal of France and created Duke of Magenta as a reward for his services at the battle of that name. He was governor general of Algeria (1864–70), and at the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian War was placed in command of the first army corps. He was defeated at Wörth (Aug. 6, 1870) and was overwhelmed at Sedan (Sept. 1, 1870). He was for a time a prisoner of war (1870–71) in Germany, suppressed the Commune at Paris in 1871, and was elected president (1873) of the French republic. He was a royalist and in constant conflict with the republicans during his term of office. His ministries were continuously royalist, even after the election of 1877 gave the republicans a clear majority. A clash occurred over eliminating some of the more reactionary elements in the government and MacMahon resigned, Jules Grévy succeeding him.

MacManus (mąk.man'us), **Seumas.** [Pseudonym, **Mac.**] b. in County Donegal, Ireland, 1869—. Irish writer of prose and verse. He is the author of *Through the Turf Smoke* (1899), *In Chimney Corners* (1899), *Donegal Fairy Stories* (1900), *The Bewitched Fiddle, and Other Tales* (1900), *A Lad of the O'Friels* (1903), *The Red Poocher* (1903), *Dark Patrick* (1939), and many shorter stories.

Macmanus (mąk.man'us), **Terence Bellew.** b. c1823; d. at San Francisco, 1860. Irish patriot noted for his active role in the short-lived Tipperary civil war (1848), in the battle of widow McCormick's cabbage garden. Arrested when trying to escape to the U.S., he was tried and convicted of high treason. The death sentence was commuted to transportation for life to Van Diemen's Land (Tasmania). He escaped (1852) therefrom and went to San Francisco, where he lived in poverty.

Macmillan (mąk.mil'ąn), **Daniel.** b. at Upper Corrie, Arran, Scotland, Sept. 13, 1813; d. at Cambridge, England, June 27, 1857. Scottish bookseller and publisher, founder of the Macmillan firm. After serving (1837–43) his apprenticeship at Cambridge and London, he established (1843) with a brother the firm of Macmillan and Company at London. The firm began to publish books in 1844. Specializing at first in religious, scientific, and technical books, he made publishing history with Charles Kingsley's *Westward Ho!* (1855) and Thomas Hughes's *Tom Brown's Schooldays* (1857).

MacMillan (mąk.mil'ąn), **Donald Baxter.** b. at Provincetown, Mass., Nov. 10, 1874—. American arctic explorer. He accompanied R. E. Peary on the successful expedition to the North Pole (1908–09), and himself led expeditions (1913–47) to Labrador, Iceland, Greenland, Newfoundland, Baffin Land, and other arctic regions. Author of *Four Years in the White North* (1918), *Etah and Beyond* (1927), *Kahda* (1929), *How Peary Reached the Pole* (1932), *Eskimo Place Names and Aid to Conversation* (1943), and other books.

MacMillan, Sir **Ernest Campbell.** b. at Mimico, Canada, Aug. 18, 1893—. Canadian composer, conductor (1931 *et seq.*) of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra. His compositions include choral and orchestral works, songs, and chamber music. Among his publications is *Twenty-one Chansons and Carols of French Canada.*

Macmillan (mąk.mil'ąn), Sir **Frederick Orridge.** b. Oct. 5, 1851; d. at London, June 1, 1936. English publisher; son of Daniel Macmillan. Admitted to partnership in 1874, he became chairman of Macmillan and Company, Ltd., and was a director of the Macmillan Company, a New York branch which had become independent in 1890.

Macmillan, George Augustin. b. at Cambridge, England, Aug. 1, 1855; d. at Danby, Yorkshire, England, March 3, 1936. English classical scholar and publisher; nephew of Daniel Macmillan. He became (1879) a partner in the Macmillan publishing firm. He was elected (1879) honorary secretary of the Hellenic Society, a post he held for 40 years.

MacMillan (mąk.mil'ąn), **Harvey Reginald.** b. at Newmarket, Ontario, Canada, Sept. 9, 1885—. Canadian government administrator and lumber executive.

Macmillan (mąk.mil'ąn), **Maurice Crawford.** b. at Cambridge, England, April 19, 1853; d. at London, March 30, 1936. English publisher; son of Daniel Macmillan. For many years, until his death, he was a director of both Macmillan and Company, Ltd., at London, and the Macmillan Company at New York, an independent branch since 1890.

Macmillen (mąk.mil'ęn), **Francis.** b. at Marietta, Ohio, Oct. 14, 1885—. American violinist. Among his compositions are *Barcarolle* and *Liebeslied.*

MacMonnies (mąk.mon'iz), **Frederick William.** b. at Brooklyn, N.Y., Sept. 28, 1863; d. March 22, 1937. American sculptor. He studied at New York, Paris, Munich, and London. Among his principal works were a fountain at the Columbian Exposition, *Nathan Hale* (City Hall park, New York), *Victory* (West Point), *Diana, Bacchante, Pan of Rohallion,* equestrian statues of Theodore Roosevelt and General McClellan. the monument commemorating revolutionary battles at Princeton, and the memorial monument on the Marne battlefield.

MacMullan (mąk.mul'ąn), **Charles Walden Kirkpatrick.** Original name of **Munro, Charles Kirkpatrick.**

MacMunn (mąk.mun'), Sir **George Fletcher.** b. at London, Aug. 14, 1869; d. at East Grinstead, Sussex, England, Aug. 24, 1952. English soldier who served (1919–20) as British commander in chief in Mesopotamia. He was quartermaster general (1920–24) in India. He is the author of books on India and on military campaigns and figures.

MacMurray (mąk.mur'i), **John.** See **Murray, John** (1745–93).

MacMurray, John Van Antwerp. b. at Schenectady, N.Y., Oct. 6, 1881—. American diplomat. He was chief of the division of Far Eastern affairs (1919–24) of the U.S. department of state, U.S. minister to China (1925–29) and to Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania (1933–36), and ambassador to Turkey (1936–42).

Macnaghten (mąk.nô'tęn), Sir **William Hay.** b. in August, 1793; murdered at Kabul, Afghanistan, 1841.

English diplomat who was slain in a plot that led to the massacre of the British forces at the Khyber Pass (1841). He went to India (1809) and, while serving in minor posts, studied Asiatic tongues. He was secretary to Lord William C. Bentinck (1830–33), governor of Bengal, and adviser (1837) to Lord Auckland, governor general of India. He served as envoy and minister to the Afghan court at Kabul (1838). While he was governor of Bombay (1841), rebellion broke out in Afghanistan after the reduction of subsidies granted to the Afghan chiefs. Macnaghten accepted the terms of the rebels, and met with the chiefs at Kabul to discuss the situation. He was shot by Akbar Khan, the deposed amir's son, and the massacre of the British army of 3,000 or more in retreat through the Khyber Pass followed.

MacNally (mąk.nal'i), **Leonard.** b. at Dublin, 1752; d. Feb. 13, 1820. Irish playwright and political informer. He worked with the Irish revolutionary leaders, and served at the same time as a secret agent of the British government. He was in London during the Gordon Riots (June, 1780), and rescued at risk of his own life Dr. Thurlow, brother of the lord chancellor, whom the rioters had suspected as being a Catholic agent. He was editor (1782) of the *Public Ledger*, and a contributor (1792) of rebellious verses to the *Northern Star*. He betrayed Irish revolutionary leaders to the government and defended them (notably 1797, 1798, and 1803) as their lawyer. These double dealings were so skillfully handled that they were not discovered until after his death.

Macnean (mąk.nēn'), **Upper** and **Lower Lough.** Two lakes on the Irish Republic-Northern Ireland border, lying between Counties Cavan and Leitrim (Irish Republic) and County Fermanagh (Northern Ireland). Length of Upper Lough Macnean, ab. 5 mi.; width, ab. 2 mi. Length of Lower Lough Macnean, ab. 3 mi.; width, ab. 1 mi.

MacNeice (mąk.nēs'), **Louis.** b. at Belfast, Ireland, Sept. 12, 1907—. English poet and classical scholar. He was lecturer in classics (1930–36) at Birmingham, lecturer in Greek (1936–40) at Bedford College for Women, and feature writer and producer (1941 *et seq.*) for the British Broadcasting Corporation. His works include *Blind Fireworks* (1929), *Poems* (1935), *Out of the Picture* (1937), *The Earth Compels* (1938), *Zoo* (1938), *Autumn Journal* (1939), *Plant and Phantom* (1941), *Christopher Columbus* (1944), and *Holes in the Sky* (1948). He translated Aeschylus's *Agamemnon* (1936). Coauthor with W. H. Auden of *Letters from Iceland* (1937). His critical studies include *Modern Poetry* (1938) and *The Poetry of W. B. Yeats* (1941).

MacNeil (mąk.nēl'), **Carol Brooks.** b. at Chicago, Jan. 15, 1871; d. June 22, 1944. American sculptor; wife of the sculptor Hermon Atkins MacNeil. Among her principal works are *Cloudy Day*, *Water Baby*, and *Tulip Baby*.

MacNeil, Hermon Atkins. b. at Chelsea, Mass., Feb. 27, 1866—. American sculptor. He assisted in the decoration of the buildings of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893, and executed many monumental works, the most important being the McKinley memorial at Columbus, Ohio. His most interesting statues have been of Indian subjects, as *The Moqui Runner*, *The Sun Vow*, and *Coming of the White Man*.

Macneill (mąk.nēl'), **Hector.** b. at Rosebank, Midlothian, Scotland, Oct. 22, 1746; d. at Edinburgh, March 15, 1818. Scottish poet, pamphleteer, and novelist. Author of *On the Treatment of Negroes in Jamaica*, a pamphlet defending slavery (1788), of *The Harp* (1789), *Scotland's Scaith, or the History of Will and Jean* (1795), and *The Waes o' War, or the Upshot of the History* (1796), poetry, and of *Memoirs of Charles Macpherson* (1800) and *The Scottish Adventurers* (1812), novels. His reputation rests on a few songs, among which are *My Boy Tammy*, *I Lo'ed Ne'er a Laddie but Ane*, *Come Under My Plaidie*, and *Mary of Castlecary*.

MacNeill (mąk.nēl'), **John Gordon Swift.** b. at Dublin, March 11, 1849; d. there, Aug. 24, 1926. Irish historian. He was an active parliamentarian (1890–1917), and was responsible for procuring (1906) the abolition of flogging in the Royal Navy and for establishing (1906) the principle that ministers of the Crown should not hold directorships in public companies. He was professor of constitutional law and of the law of public and private wrongs (1909–26), and dean of the faculty of law (1912–26) at the National University of Ireland. Author of *The Irish Parliament, What it was and what it did* (1885), *English Interference with Irish Industries* (1886), *The Constitutional and Parliamentary History of Ireland* (1917), *Studies in the Constitution of the Irish Free State* (1925), and *What I Have Seen and Heard* (1925).

Macneven (mąk.nev'ęn), **William James.** b. in County Galway, Ireland, March 21, 1763; d. July 12, 1841. American physician and author.

Macnish (mąk.nish'), **Robert.** b. at Glasgow, Feb. 15, 1802; d. there, Jan. 16, 1837. Scottish medical and miscellaneous writer.

Macomb (mą.kōm'). City in W Illinois, county seat of McDonough County: manufacturing center for pottery, porcelain insulators, and sheet metal. It is the seat of a state teachers college. 10,592 (1950).

Macomb, Alexander. b. at Detroit, Mich., April 3, 1782; d. at Washington, D.C., June 25, 1841. American major general. He defeated the British under Sir George Prevost at Plattsburg, Sept. 11, 1814, and was commander in chief of the army (1828–41).

Mâcon (mä.kôṅ). [Latin names, **Matisco, Castrum Matisconense.**] Town in C France, the capital of the department of Saône-et-Loire, on the Saône River between Lyons and Chalon-sur-Saône. It is a river port and has naval construction yards, paper mills, and metal and machinery industries. It also has trade in Burgundy wines. There are a number of medieval monuments, an art museum, and an industrial museum. Formerly part of Burgundy, Mâcon passed to the French crown under Louis XIII. Some damage was done in World War II. 21,073 (1946).

Macon (mā'kọn). City in C Georgia, county seat of Bibb County, on the Ocmulgee River ab. 80 mi. SE of Atlanta. It is a leading textile manufacturing center, and has clothing, lumber, foodstuff, cotton-processing, and clay-products industries. Macon is also important as a railway and commercial center. It is the seat of Wesleyan College and Mercer University. It was the home of Sidney Lanier. Pop. of city, 70,252 (1950); of urbanized area, 93,499 (1950).

Macon. City in N Missouri, county seat of Macon County: manufactures of carriages and chairs. 4,152 (1950).

Macon, Bayou. River rising in SE Arkansas, and flowing S across NE Louisiana to join the Tensas. It is a sluggish stream on the Mississippi flood plain, and is open to river navigation in its lower course. Length, ab. 150 mi.

Maçon (mà.sôṅ), **Le.** Comic opera by Daniel François Auber, with a libretto by Scribe and Delavigne, produced in 1825.

Macon (mā'kọn), **Nathaniel.** b. in Edgecombe (now Warren) County, N.C., Dec. 17, 1758; d. there, June 29, 1837. American politician and Revolutionary soldier. He served (1776) with the New Jersey militia, which he left (1777) to take up the study of law in North Carolina, and in 1780 joined the Revolutionary forces and took part in the battle of Camden. He was elected (1781) to the North Carolina Senate, to which he was twice reëlected, served as a member (1790) of the House of Commons, and was elected (1791) to the U.S. House of Representatives, of which he served as speaker from 1801 to 1807. He was for many years the leader of the Republicans in that body and was an intimate of Thomas Jefferson. His Congressional service covered 37 years, of which the last were spent in the Senate. During his last two years in the Senate he was president *pro tempore*.

Maconaquah (mā.kọ.nä'kwą). American Indian name of **Slocum, Frances.**

Mâconnais (mä.kọ.nę). Former district of the province of Burgundy, France, now included in the department of Saône-et-Loire. It was united to France under Louis XI.

Macon Plateau (mā'kọn). Archaeological site in the Ocmulgee National Monument, near Macon, Ga.; type site for the Macon Plateau culture of the Temple Mound I period (c1300–1600 A.D.) in central Georgia. The outstanding feature of this site is a circular lodge, made of logs and covered with earth, which has been restored by the National Park Service.

Macorís (mä.kō.rēs′) or **Macorix** (-rēks′). See **San Pedro de Macorís,** Dominican Republic.

Macorix (mä.kō.rēks′) or **Macorís** (mä.kō.rēs′). In the early history of Hispaniola, a region or "province" which, at the time of the Spanish conquest, was under the chief Guarionex. It was in the interior, S of the settlement of Isabela, and included a large part of the Vega Real.

Mac Orlan (mȧ.kôr.läñ), **Pierre.** [Original name, **Pierre Dumarchey.**] b. at Peronne, France, 1883—. French poet, novelist, and cartoonist. Author of *Les Poissons morts* (1917), *Le Manuel du parfait adventurier* (1920), *La Cavalière Else* (1921), *La Vénus internationale* (1923), and others. Essentially a humorist, he has been most successful in satire.

MacPhail (mąk.fāl′), Sir **Andrew.** b. at Orwell, Prince Edward Island, Canada, Nov. 24, 1864; d. at Montreal, Sept. 23, 1938. Canadian pathologist and writer. He was professor of the history of medicine (1906–37) at McGill. His books include *Essays in Puritanism* (1905), *The Vine of Sibmah* (1906), *Essays in Politics* (1909), *Essays in Fallacy* (1910), *The Book of Sorrow* (1916), *Three Persons* (1929), and *The Bible in Scotland* (1931). He translated Louis Hémon's *Maria Chapdelaine.*

Macpherson (mąk.fėr′sọn), **James.** b. at Ruthven, Inverness-shire, Scotland, Oct. 27, 1736; d. in Inverness-shire, Feb. 17, 1796. Scottish writer, the alleged translator of the Ossianic poems. In 1759, while a schoolmaster in his native village, he showed to Alexander Carlyle (Jupiter Carlyle) and John Home some fragments of Gaelic verse with translations. They were published (*Fragments of Ancient Poetry collected in the Highlands of Scotland, and translated from the Galic or Erse Language*) in 1760, and excited so much interest that he was sent to the Highlands for the purpose of discovering more of these poems. The result was the *Poems of Ossian,* consisting of *Fingal, an Ancient Epic Poem in six books* (1762), and *Temora, an Ancient Epic Poem in eight books* (1763), purporting to be translations from the Gaelic of the 3rd-century poet Ossian (or Oisin). At once a controversy arose over their genuineness as Gaelic remains; Samuel Johnson, no Scottish enthusiast, declared them to be a fabrication based on fragments of stories and poems, and they were also attacked by Thomas Gray and others. Macpherson was challenged to produce his originals, but he never did so nor did he successfully refute the arguments against the authenticity of his Ossianic works. Regardless of their legitimacy, the poems, written for the most part in rhythmic prose (a reaction to the rhymed couplets of the Augustan age), had tremendous influence on the romantic revival then setting in, especially on the Continent, where the Germans, led by Herder and Goethe, were ardent admirers of the melancholy and descriptive power of the writing. In 1764 Macpherson was sent as governor general to the Floridas; in 1779 he was made agent to Mohammed Ali, Nabob of Arcot; and in 1780 he entered Parliament, where he sat for ten years. His other writings include a translation in prose of the *Iliad* (1773) and *Original Papers, containing the Secret History of Great Britain from the Restoration to the Accession of the House of Hanover* (1775).

Macpherson, Sir **John.** b. at Sleat, on the island of Skye, Scotland, 1745; d. at Brompton Grove, near London, Jan. 12, 1821. Scottish politician. He became a writer in the East India Company's service at Madras in 1770, was appointed to the supreme council at Calcutta in 1781, and on Warren Hastings's resignation succeeded to the governor-generalship of India as senior member of the council in 1785.

Macquarie Island (mą.kwor′i). Island in the S Pacific, ab. 1,000 mi. SE of Tasmania, Australia, and belonging to that state. It has a weather station. Peak elevation, ab. 1,421 ft.; length, ab. 20 mi.; area, ab. 50 sq. mi.

Macquarie River. River in E central New South Wales, Australia, flowing generally NW and N from the Blue Mountains to join the Darling River. Length, ab. 600 mi.

MacQueen (mą.kwēn′), **Robert.** [Title, Lord **Braxfield.**] b. near Lanark, Scotland, 1722; d. at Edinburgh, 1799. Scottish judge and expert in feudal law.

Macready (mą.krē′di), **William Charles.** b. at London, March 3, 1793; d. at Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, England, April 27, 1873. English tragedian. His father was an actor and manager of the theater at Birmingham where Macready made his first appearance in 1810. In 1816 he appeared at London at Covent Garden. In 1837 he had advanced to the front rank of his profession, having for many years struggled for supremacy with Kean, Young, and Charles Kemble. He then undertook the management of the Covent Garden Theatre, and produced Shakespeare's plays. After two seasons he abandoned it and played in the provinces and in Paris. He managed (1841–43) the Drury Lane Theatre. He made several visits to America, during the last of which occurred the famous Astor Place riot, the cause being the jealousy of Edwin Forrest. In 1851 he left the stage. He was noted for his Macbeth, Cassius, Lear, Henry IV, Iago, Virginius, Richelieu, and other parts.

Macrembolitissa (mak.rẹm.bol.i.tis′ą), **Eudocia.** See **Eudocia Macrembolitissa.**

Macrinus (mą.krī′nus), **Marcus Opelius.** b. at Caesarea, in Mauretania, 164 A.D.; killed in Cappadocia, 218. Roman emperor (217–218). He was of humble origin, was admitted to the service of the emperor Septimius Severus at the instance of the favorite Plautianus, and was appointed prefect of the praetorians by Caracalla, whose murder he instigated and whom he succeeded. He was signally defeated by the Parthians at Nisibis, and was defeated and killed by the partisans of Heliogabalus, who succeeded him.

Macro (mā′krō), **Naevius Sertorius.** Killed c38 A.D. Prefect of the Roman praetorians under Tiberius and Caligula.

Macrobius (mą.krō′bi.us), **Ambrosius Theodosius.** fl. probably at the beginning of the 5th century. Roman grammarian. His extant works are a collection of essays, *Saturnaliorum conviviorum libri septem* (imperfect), and a commentary on Cicero's *Dream of Scipio.*

Macro-Chibchan (mak′rō.chib′chąn). See under **Meso-American.**

Macro-Guaicuruan (mak′rō.gwī.kö.rö′ąn). Newly proposed and accepted term for a phylum of South American Indian languages, to include several heretofore classified as independent. These are Mataco, Maca, and Guaicuru. Other languages of the region may be included later.

Macro-Otomanguean (mak′rō.ō.tō.mang′gē.ąn) or **Macro-Penutian** (-pẹ.nö′shąn). See under **Meso-American.**

MacSarcasm (mak.sär′kaz.ẹm), **Sir Archy.** Character in Charles Macklin's *Love à la Mode.*

MacSwiney (mąk.swē′ni), **Terence.** b. 1879; d. at London, Oct. 25, 1920. Irish Nationalist politician and agitator. A member of Sinn Fein from the time (1905) of its formation, he was one of the organizers of the Easter Rebellion (1916) at Dublin, and was arrested after it failed. He became mayor of Cork and in 1920 was again arrested, this time on charges under the wartime Defence of the Realm Act. Sentenced (August, 1920) to two years' imprisonment for sedition, he, along with others, went on a hunger strike that lasted for more than two months and culminated in his death.

Macsycophant (mak.sik′ō.fąnt), **Sir Pertinax.** Hard, worldly old man in Charles Macklin's *Man of the World,* ambitious for his son. Macklin created the part himself when about 90 years old.

MacTab (mak.tab′), **the Hon. Miss Lucretia.** One of the principal characters in Colman's *Poor Gentleman.* She is a proud and prudish old maid.

Mactan (mäk.tän′). Low coral island of the Philippines, located just E of the city of Cebu, and belonging to the province of Cebu. It was the scene of the slaying of Ferdinand Magellan by natives on April 27, 1521. Area, ab. 24 sq. mi.; pop. ab. 40,000.

Maculla (mą.kůl′ą). See **Mukalla.**

Macusis (mä.kö.sēz′). Group of South American Indians of Cariban linguistic stock, inhabiting the territory between British Guiana and Brazil and southward to the upper Parimé-Marua River. They are divided into five large groups. Their language, called Macusi, belongs to the Roraima group of the Central branch of the Northern Cariban languages.

MacVeagh (mąk.vā′), **Charles.** b. at West Chester, Pa., June 6, 1860; d. near Santa Barbara, Calif., Dec. 4, 1931. American diplomat and lawyer; son of Isaac Wayne MacVeagh. He was general solicitor and assistant general

counsel (1901–25) to the U.S. Steel Corporation, and served as U.S. ambassador (1925–29) to Japan.

MacVeagh, Franklin. b. near Phoenixville, Chester County, Pa., Nov. 22, 1837; d. July 6, 1934. American cabinet officer; brother of Isaac Wayne MacVeagh. He engaged (1866 *et seq.*) in the wholesale grocery business at Chicago till 1909, when he became secretary of the treasury in the cabinet of President W. H. Taft.

MacVeagh, Isaac Wayne. b. at Phoenixville, Chester County, Pa., April 19, 1833; d. Jan. 11, 1917. American politician. He was U.S. minister to Turkey (1870–71), U.S. attorney general under President Garfield in 1881, and ambassador to Italy (1893–97). He was chief counsel for the U.S. in the arbitration before the Hague tribunal in 1903 concerning the claims of Great Britain, Germany, and Italy against Venezuela.

MacVeagh, Lincoln. b. at Narragansett Pier, R.I., Oct. 1, 1890—. American publisher and diplomat; son of Charles MacVeagh. Associated (1915–17, 1919–23) with Henry Holt Company, he was later president until 1933 of Dial Press. He was U.S. minister to Greece (1933–41), Iceland (1941–42), and the Union of South Africa (1942–43). He was appointed U.S. ambassador to Greece and Yugoslavia (1943), Greece (1944), Portugal (1948), and Spain (1952). Coauthor of *Greek Journey* (1937).

MacWhirter (mąk.hwėr'tėr), **John.** b. near Edinburgh, 1837; d. at London, Jan. 28, 1911. Scottish painter, best known for his representations of Highland scenes. Among his works are *Lady of the Woods*, *Lord of the Glen*, and *Dark Loch Coruisk*.

Macy (mā'si), **Anne Mansfield Sullivan.** [Maiden name, **Sullivan.**] b. at Feeding Hills, near Springfield, Mass., April 14, 1866; d. at Queens, N.Y., Oct. 20, 1936. American teacher and lifelong friend of Helen Adams Keller; wife (married 1905) of John Albert Macy. She was chosen (1887) as the teacher of the deaf, dumb, and blind Helen Keller and became in time her closest companion.

Macy, Jesse. b. near Knightstown, Ind., June 21, 1842; d. Nov. 3, 1919. American political scientist. As professor (1884–1912) of political science at Grinnell College, Iowa, he was the first advocate of demonstrating by the observation of local government the teaching of civics in the public schools. Author of *Civil Government in Iowa* (1881), *Institutional Beginnings in a Western State* (1884), *Our Government* (1886), *The English Constitution* (1897), *Political Parties in the United States 1846–61* (1900), and *Party Organization and Machinery* (1904).

Macy, John Albert. b. at Detroit, Mich., April 10, 1877; d. at Stroudsburg, Pa., Aug. 26, 1932. American literary critic and author; husband (married 1905) of Anne M. Sullivan Macy, teacher of Helen Keller. He was literary editor of the Boston *Herald* (1913–14) and of the *Nation* (1922–23), and literary adviser (1926–32) to the publishing firm of William Morrow and Company. He was editor (1903) of Helen Keller's *The Story of My Life*. Author of *The Spirit of American Literature* (1913), *The Critical Game* (1922), *The Story of the World's Literature* (1925), *The Romance of America as Told in Our Literature* (1930), and *About Women* (1930).

Madaba (mad'ą.bą). See **Medeba.**

Madách (mô'dăch), **Imre.** b. 1823; d. 1864. Hungarian poet and dramatist. Author of *The Tragedy of Man* (1861), a dramatic poem dealing with the rise and fall of the human race.

Madagascar (mad.ą.gas'kąr). French territory and island in the Indian Ocean, E of S Africa, from which it is separated by the Mozambique Channel. The surface in the interior is generally elevated and mountainous. The produce is tropical, the main export products being coffee, rice, sisal, sugar, and vanilla. Tamatave is the chief port. The inhabitants and language are predominantly Malagasy, among whom the Hovas are the leading tribe; there are also Negro tribes and mixtures of the two ethnic elements. Madagascar was early visited by the Arabs, and was discovered by the Portuguese in 1506. The introduction of Christianity under Radama I (1810–28) was followed by a persecution of the Christians under Queen Ranavalona I (1828–61). A war with France (1883–85) was terminated by a treaty (Dec. 12, 1885) establishing a French protectorate. In 1896 Madagascar became a French colony, and in February, 1897, the queen was deposed. In 1947 there was a brief armed revolt of natives. Government is administered by a governor general, assisted by a government council of officials, and a representative assembly of Europeans and Madagascans chosen by electoral colleges. For administrative purposes it is divided into five provinces. Madagascar is represented in the French national assembly, in the Council of the Republic, and in the Assembly of the French Union by five delegates respectively. Capital, Tananarive; area of territory, ab. 227,750 sq. mi.; pop. 4,149,200, including 17,238 Europeans, 16,829 Asians (1948).

Madai (mad'ā.ī, mā'dī). In the Bible, a name given in Gen. x. as that of the third son of Japheth: commonly regarded as the eponymic ancestor of the Medes.

Madame Bovary (mą.dąm bo.vą.rē). Novel by Gustave Flaubert, published in 1857. Notable as an expression of realism, it is the story of Emma Bovary who, unhappy as the wife of a dull small-town doctor, indulges in extramarital affairs and incurs many debts. When her actions place her in a position from which she can see no escape, she commits suicide.

Madame Butterfly. Tragedy in one act (1900) by David Belasco and John Luther Long, based upon a story (1897) by Long. Giacomo Puccini based his opera (1904) upon the play.

Madame Butterfly. [Italian title, **Madama Butterfly.**] Opera in three acts by Giacomo Puccini, with a libretto by Illica and Giacosa based on a story by John Luther Long and a drama by Long and David Belasco, and first produced at Milan on Feb. 17, 1904.

Madame Delphine (del.fēn'). Novelette by George Washington Cable, published in 1881.

Madame Sans-Gêne (mą.dąm sąn.zhen). Opera in three acts by Umberto Giordano, with a libretto by Renato Simoni, first performed at the New York Metropolitan Opera House, on Jan. 25, 1915.

Madame Tussaud's Waxworks (tō.sōz'). See **Tussaud's Waxworks, Madame.**

Madan (mad'ąn), **Martin.** b. 1726; d. at Epsom, Surrey, England, May 2, 1790. English Methodist divine. He was called to the bar in 1748, but shortly abandoned law in order to enter the ministry, and was for many years chaplain to the Lock Hospital. He is chiefly known as the author of *Telyphthora, or A Treatise on Female Ruin* (1780), in which he advocated polygamy.

"Mad Anthony" Wayne (an'thǫ.ni wān'). See **Wayne, Anthony.**

Mad'arsko (mä'dyär.skô). Czech name of **Hungary.**

Madawaska (mad.ą.wos'ką). Town (in Maine the equivalent of township in many other states) and unincorporated village in NE Maine, in Aroostook County, at the Canadian border: paper manufacture. Pop. of town, 4,900 (1950); of village, 2,975 (1950).

Madawaska River. River in SE Ontario, Canada, flowing generally E to the Lac des Chats, an expansion of the Ottawa River, ab. 32 mi. W of Ottawa. Length, ab. 250 mi.

Maddalena (mäd.dä.lā'nä), **La.** See **La Maddalena.**

Maddaloni (mäd.dä.lō'nē). Town and commune in S Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Campania, in the province of Napoli, ab. 15 mi. NE of Naples. It is an agricultural commune. It has a medieval castle and an aqueduct erected in the 18th century. It was the scene of an encounter between Garibaldi's adherents and defenders of the house of Bourbon in 1860. Pop. of commune, 23,366 (1936); of town, 19,558 (1936).

Maddaloni, Monte di. [Ancient name, **Tifata.**] Low mountain range near Capua, Italy, ab. 17 mi. NE of Naples. Near it, in 83 B.C., Sulla defeated the Marian general Norbanus.

Madden (mad'ęn), Sir **Charles Edward.** b. Sept. 5, 1862; d. at London, June 5, 1935. English naval officer. He served in the Egyptian War (1882), and under Jellicoe at the battle of Jutland (1916). Appointed (1917) second in command of the grand fleet, he was commander in chief (1919–22) of the Atlantic fleet. He was first sea lord of the admiralty and chief of naval staff (1927–30).

Madden, Sir **Frederic.** b. at Portsmouth, England, Feb. 16, 1801; d. at London, March 8, 1873. English antiquary and paleographer. He became assistant keeper of manuscripts in the British Museum in 1828, and head of the manuscript department in 1837. He edited *Havelok the*

Dane (1828), Layamon's *Brut* (1847), Matthew Paris's *Historia Anglorum* (Rolls Series, 1866–69), and, with Josiah Forshall, Wyclif's *Bible* (1850).

Madden, Sir **George Allan.** b. at London, Jan. 3, 1771; d. at Portsmouth, England, Dec. 8, 1828. British general.

Madden, Katherine Cecil. See **Thurston, Katherine Cecil.**

Maddox (mad'ọks), **Ernest Edmund.** b. 1860; d. Nov. 10, 1933. English ophthalmologist who developed (1931) treatment for squint or cross-eyes in children by means of a coördinating instrument (cheiroscope). His books include *The Clinical Use of Prisms, Tests and Studies of the Ocular Muscles,* and *Golden Rules of Refraction.*

Madeba (mad'ẹ.bạ). See **Medeba.**

Madeira (mạ.dir'ạ, -dār'-). Village in SW Ohio, in Hamilton County, near Cincinnati. 2,689 (1950).

Madeira (mạ.dir'ạ; Portuguese, mạ.dā'rạ). Chief island of the Madeira Islands, belonging to Portugal, in the Atlantic Ocean ab. 440 mi. W of Morocco. The island is of volcanic origin, with deep ravines, and rugged peaks rising to an elevation of ab. 6,106 ft. The climate is mild, and agriculture is intensive, producing the famous Madeira wines, sugar cane, grain, bananas, pineapples, and vegetables. The island is well known also as a resort. The population is a mixture of Portuguese stock with Negroes, Moroccans, and Italians. Known as early as the 14th century, the island was occupied by the Portuguese in 1419 and subsequently colonized. From 1580 to 1640 it was under Spanish domination, in 1801 and 1807–14 British, and since 1814 has been once again Portuguese. Area, ab. 281 sq. mi.; pop. ab. 246,000.

Madeira Islands. Group of islands forming a district (Funchal) of Portugal, including the inhabited islands of Madeira and Porto Santo and the uninhabited Desertas and Salvages islands, in the Atlantic Ocean SW of the mainland of Portugal and W of Morocco. Capital, Funchal; area, ab. 308 sq. mi.; pop. 250,124 (1940).

Madeira River. [Also, **Cayarí.**] River in W Brazil, largest tributary of the Amazon, flowing NE to join it. The chief headstreams are the Mamoré, Beni, and Guaporé. Total length, including the Mamoré, ab. 2,100 mi.

Madeleine (mȧd.len). Stage name of **Brohan, Émilie Madeleine.**

Madeleine (mad'ẹ.lin; French, mȧd.len), **Church of the.** Church in Paris, begun under Louis XV and Louis XVI, but not finished until 1842.

Madeleine (mȧd.len), **Îles de la.** See **Magdalen Islands.**

Madeleine, La. See **La Madeleine.**

Madelin (mȧd.laṅ), **Émile Louis Marie.** [Called **Louis Madelin.**] b. at Neufchâteau, France, 1871—. French historian. Author of *Fouché* (1901), *Rome de Napoléon* (1904), *Les Hommes de la révolution* (1928) and *Le Consulat et l'empire* (1932).

Madeline Bray (mad'e.lin brā'). See **Bray, Madeline.**

Madelon (mȧd.lôṅ). One of the *précieuses ridicules* in Molière's play *Les Précieuses Ridicules.* She takes the more romantic name of Polixène.

Madelung (mä'dẹ.lụng), **Georg.** b. 1889—. German aeronautical engineer. He was engineer (1915–18) for the Deutsche Versuchanstalt für Luftfahrt Flugzeugmeisterei, and served in a similar capacity for the Junkers plant at Dessau (1919–21), the Glenn L. Martin Company at Cleveland (1921–24), and the Junkers Company at New York (1924).

Mademoiselle de Belle-Isle (dẹ bel.ēl). Play by Alexandre Dumas *père,* produced in 1839.

Mademoiselle de Maupin (dẹ mō.paṅ). Novel by Théophile Gautier, published in 1835.

Madennassena (mä''de.nä.sā'nä). See **Galikwe.**

Madera (mạ.dār'ạ). City in California, county seat of Madera County, in a rich irrigated agricultural area, noted for its vineyards. The principal product is sweet wine. There is also a lumber industry based on nearby pine forests. 10,497 (1950).

Madero (mä.ŦHā'rō), **Francisco Indalecio.** b. near Parras, Coahuila, Mexico, Oct. 18, 1873; shot at Mexico City, Feb. 23, 1913. Mexican liberal political leader, president (1911–13) of Mexico. He was educated principally at a Jesuit college in Mexico, and at the University of California. In 1889 he visited Europe and spent six years in France. On his return to Mexico he became a cotton planter and made a fortune, which he spent freely in furthering the revolutionary cause. He took an active part in politics, and wrote articles against Porfirio Díaz, and a book entitled *The Presidential Succession in 1910* (1898). Opposing Díaz in the 1910 election, he was arrested and escaped to the U.S. Revolution broke out openly (November, 1910) and after a prolonged struggle the rebels, with Madero at their head, captured Ciudad Juárez and established the capital there while compelling Díaz to resign in May, 1911. Madero became the leader of the Constitutional Progressive Party, and was elected president of Mexico (Oct. 14, 1911). He was deposed and imprisoned (February, 1913) by Victoriano Huerta after a bloody rebellion and was shot in a street of Mexico City, in an alleged attempt to escape.

Madetoja (mä'de.tô.yä), **Leevi Antti.** b. at Oulu, Finland, Feb. 17, 1887—. Finnish composer. He was appointed (1926) professor of music in the Helsinki Conservatory, at which he had previously studied, taught at Helsinki University, and was music critic (1916–32) of the *Helsingin Sanomat.* Among his compositions are an opera, songs, a pantomime, choral music, cantatas, three symphonies, and symphonic poems, among which is *Kullervo.*

Madgearu (mäd'jä.rö), **Virgil.** b. in Rumania, 1887—. Rumanian economist and politician, secretary of the National Peasant Party and member of the government in various cabinet posts (1928–33).

Madge Wildfire (maj wīld'fīr). See **Wildfire, Madge.**

Madhava (mä'dạ.vạ) or **Madhavacharya** (-vä.chär''yạ) Hindu scholar of the 14th century. He was the author, or reputed author, of great commentaries on the *Vedas* and other works.

Mad Heracles (her'ạ.klēz) (or **Hercules**) (hėr'kụ.lēz), **The.** Tragedy by Euripides, exhibited c420 B.C.

Madhya Bharat (mäd'yạ bu'rut). State in N central Union of India, formed in 1948 by the merger of 25 former Indian states, of which the chief ones were Gwalior and Indore. Area, ab. 46,478 sq. mi.; pop. 7,954,154 (1951).

Madhya Pradesh (prā'desh). State of the Union of India, composed of the former Central Provinces and Berar (98,574 sq. mi.) plus the incorporated native states known collectively as the Chhatisgarh states, and the Bhopal agency (total newly incorporated area, ab. 31,749 sq. mi.). The incorporation took place in 1948, and the former province became a state in 1950. Capital, Nagpur; total area, ab. 130,323 sq. mi.; pop. 21,327,898 (1951).

Madi (mä'dē). Sudanic-speaking people of NE Africa, occupying both banks of the Albert Nile S of Kajo-Kaji (a town ab. 90 mi. S of Mongalla), in NW Uganda and S Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. They are divided into numerous subgroups, including from one to 40 small villages. They have exogamous patrilineal clans. They practice hoe agriculture, and their principal crops are eleusine, sesame, and millet. They are not to be confused with the Amadi of NE Belgian Congo, who occupy the N bank of the Uele River near Amadi, nor with the town of Amadi in the province of Mongalla in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

Madill (mạ.dil'). City in S Oklahoma, county seat of Marshall County. 2,791 (1950).

Madison (mad'i.sọn). Town in N Florida, county seat of Madison County, W of Jacksonville: center of a sea-island cotton area. 3,150 (1950).

Madison. Village in SW Illinois, in Madison County: steel mills. It is included in the urbanized area of greater St. Louis. 7,963 (1950).

Madison. City in SE Indiana, county seat of Jefferson County, on the Ohio River ab. 38 mi. NE of Louisville: auction center for the county's output of Burley tobacco. 7,506 (1950).

Madison. Town (in Maine the equivalent of township in many other states) and unincorporated village in W Maine, in Somerset County, on the Kennebec River: manufactures of textiles and paper. Pop. of town, 3,639 (1950); of village, 2,554 (1950).

Madison. [Called the **"Rose City."**] Borough in N New Jersey, in Morris County, ab. 23 mi. W of New York: residential community. It is the seat of Drew University. 10,417 (1950).

Madison. City in E South Dakota, county seat of Lake County: tourist resort and trading center for flour,

livestock, and dairy products. It is the seat of a state teachers college. 5,153 (1950).

Madison. Unincorporated community in C Tennessee, in Davidson County: a northeastern residential suburb of Nashville. Madison College is nearby. Under the new urban definition established for use in the 1950 census it was counted with adjoining urban areas; the last official enumeration was 2,992 (1940).

Madison. City in S Wisconsin, capital of Wisconsin and county seat of Dane County, situated between Lakes Mendota and Monona. It is primarily a cultural, political, and commercial center but also has diverse manufactures including machine tools, balancing machines, dry-cell batteries, automobile parts, and furniture; there are meat-packing plants. It was settled in 1837 after the site had been selected for the territorial capital, and was named for President James Madison. It is the seat of the University of Wisconsin. Pop. of city, 96,056 (1950); of urbanized area, 110,111 (1950).

Madison. A former name of **Orange**, Tex.

Madison, Dolly (or **Dolley**). [Maiden name, **Dorothea Payne.**] b. in Guilford County, N.C., May 20, 1768; d. at Washington, D.C., July 12, 1849. Wife of President James Madison, celebrated as a hostess. After the death (1793) of John Todd, Jr., her first husband, she married Madison in 1794. While he was secretary of state (1801–09) she assisted Thomas Jefferson at presidential dinners. She entertained (1809–17) as first lady. When forced to flee the White House by the British attack on Washington (1814), she managed to save documents of state.

Madison, James. b. in Rockingham County, Va., Aug. 27, 1749; d. March 6, 1812. American bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, president (1777–1812) of William and Mary College.

Madison, James. b. at Port Conway, Va., March 16, 1751; d. at "Montpelier," Va., June 28, 1836. Fourth president of the U.S. (1809–17), known as the architect of the federal Constitution. He was schooled privately and at the College of New Jersey (now Princeton), from which he was graduated in 1771. He was elected to the Committee of Safety for Orange County, Va., and in 1776 was chosen for the Virginia convention, in which he served on the committee which drafted the constitution and the declaration of rights. He served as a member of the first state assembly, was elected (1778) to the governor's council, and in 1780 went to the Continental Congress, where he sat until December, 1783. An industrious member of that body, his recommendation in regard to employing population rather than land values as a basis for state contributions included the noted "⅗ ratio" which later became a part of the federal Constitution as the provision for the Congressional representation of slaves as free persons. After leaving Congress, he devoted himself to the study of law and was elected (1784) to the Virginia House of Delegates, in which he served until 1786. He quickly became a leader in the assembly, championed Western interests, and with much foresight urged Congressional power to regulate commerce. His efforts contributed much to the interstate meetings which culminated in the federal convention (1787), to which he was a delegate after serving in Congress from February to May, 1787. His recommendations on the structure and powers of a national government, as outlined in letters to Washington, Jefferson, and Edmund Randolph in March–April, 1787, were incorporated in what was later known at the Constitutional Convention as the Virginia or Randolph Plan. From the outset, Madison was the leader of the convention forces supporting a strong central government. In addition to elucidating doctrine and making constructive suggestions, he kept an unofficial record of the convention's proceedings (*Journal of the Federal Convention*) which is invaluable to scholars and historians. Madison was an ardent supporter of ratification, and in the service of that cause made his noted contributions to *The Federalist*. His essays are an outstanding contribution to the nature and meaning of popular government. He was a delegate (1788) to the Virginia convention, where he was influential in securing the vote for ratification of the Constitution. He was a member of the first U.S. Congress, in which he served until 1797, and took a prominent part in drafting the first ten amendments (Bill of Rights) to the Constitution. His views on financial policy led him to abandon the Federalists in favor of the Jeffersonian party. He was married (Sept. 15, 1794) to Dolly Payne Todd, a young Philadelphia widow. In 1798 he drafted the Virginia Resolutions which, while specifically directed against the Alien and Sedition Acts, upheld the right of the states to express judgment of the constitutionality of Congressional acts. After Jefferson's election, Madison was appointed (March 5, 1801) secretary of state, and in this position was responsible, together with Jefferson, for guiding American foreign policy during the contest between France and Great Britain. He took part in formulating the Embargo Act (Dec. 22, 1807) and afterward favored a firm policy toward Great Britain and France. As presidential successor to Jefferson, he took office on March 4, 1809, facing a deteriorating international situation which finally led to a declaration of war (June 18, 1812) against Great Britain. The American effort was marked by military muddling and a want of national unity. The New England Federalists contemptuously spoke of "Mr. Madison's war" and held the Hartford Convention, which briefly threatened secession, while Southern Republicans were hardly more enthusiastic about the progress and aims of the war. The War of 1812 saw the capture of Washington by the British, but the balance was retrieved by the triumph of American arms at Baltimore, Plattsburg, Fort Erie, and New Orleans. The treaty of peace with Great Britain was signed on Dec. 24, 1814, following negotiations at Ghent. After the war the administration became Federalist in color, with Madison signing bills for a Second Bank of the United States and for the tariff act of 1816. Leaving office in 1817, he retired from politics, emerging to take part only in the Virginia constitutional convention of 1829. He helped Jefferson in the latter's efforts in behalf of the University of Virginia and became its rector in 1826. See *Writings of James Madison*, edited by Gaillard Hunt (9 vols., 1900–10), *The Life of James Madison*, by Gaillard Hunt (1902), *History of the U.S. of America*, by Henry Adams (Vols. VI–IX, 1890–91).

Madison, Lucy Foster. b. at Kirksville, Mo., April 8, 1865; d. March 16, 1932. American writer. Author of *A Maid of the First Century* (1899), *A Maid at King Alfred's Court* (1900), *A Colonial Maid* (1902), *In Doublet and Hose* (1904), *Peggy Owen* (1908), *A Tale of Two Cousins* (1913), *Time's Follower* (1914), *A Life of Joan of Arc, for young people* (1918), *A Life of Lafayette, for young people* (1920), and *Abraham Lincoln—an American Epic* (1927).

Madison Heights. Unincorporated community in W central Virginia, in Amherst County: eastern suburb, across the James River, of Lynchburg. 2,830 (1950).

Madison River. River in SW Montana, rising in several headstreams in NW Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming, and flowing generally N to join the Gallatin and Jefferson rivers near Three Forks, Mont., forming the Missouri. Length, ab. 200 mi.

Madison Square. Public park, ab. 6 acres in extent, in New York City, bounded by Fifth Avenue, 23rd Street, Madison Avenue, and 26th Street. It was originally the junction of the Bloomingdale Road and old Boston Road.

Madisonville (mad'i.sən.vil). City in W Kentucky, county seat of Hopkins County: marketing center for tobacco; shipping point for hardwood. It was named for President James Madison. 11,132 (1950).

Madjapahit (mä.ja.pa hit'). See **Majapahit.**

Mädler (mād'lėr), **Johann Heinrich von.** b. at Berlin, May 29, 1794; d. at Hanover, Germany, March 14, 1874. German astronomer.

Mad Lover, The. Play by John Fletcher, produced before 1618, and printed in 1647. It is founded on Josephus's *Antiquities of the Jews*, xviii.

Madoc (mad'ok, mä'dok). [Also, **Madog.**] Legendary Welsh prince, said to have discovered America c1170 (Welsh-speaking American Indians have been "discovered" to support the story, but the "evidence" thus far available has left U.S. scholars unconvinced). He is the subject of a poem, *Madoc* (1805), by Robert Southey.

Madoera (mä.dö'ra). See **Madura.**

Mador (mād'ėr), **Sir.** In Arthurian romance, a Scottish knight slain by Sir Lancelot of the Lake because he had accused Guinevere of poisoning his brother.

Madou (mä.dö'), **Jean Baptiste.** b. at Brussels Jan. 26, 1796; d. there, April 3, 1877. Belgian genre painter and

lithographer. He published a number of illustrated works, *Scenes of Society, Picturesque Views,* and others, from 1821 to 1840.

Madoz (mä.ᴛʜōth′), **Pascual.** b. at Pamplona, Spain, May 17, 1806; d. at Genoa, Italy, Dec. 11, 1870. Spanish author and liberal politician. As minister of finance (1855 *et seq.*) he played a large part in expropriating church lands to secular use. He published *Diccionario geográfico, estadístico é histórico de España* (1848–50).

Mad Parliament. See **Parliament, Mad.**

"Mad Priest." Epithet of **Ball, John.**

Madras (mą.dras′, -drās′). State in S Union of India, bordering the E or Coromandel coast, occupying a part of the Deccan, and extending to the W or Malabar coast. The principal mountains are the Eastern Ghats and the Nilgiri Hills; the chief rivers, the Godavari, Cauvery, and Kistna. The leading occupation is agriculture; rice, wheat, millet, tobacco, indigo, nuts and coffee are produced. Government is administered by a state governor and an elected legislative assembly. The inhabitants are chiefly Hindus. The former province of Madras was formed from the states of the Carnatic, Tanjore, parts of Mysore, and others, in the last half of the 18th century and the beginning of the 19th. In 1950 the province became a state of the Union of India. Area, ab. 127,790 sq. mi.; pop. 57,016,002 (1951).

Madras. City in S Union of India, capital of the state of Madras and a seaport on the Bay of Bengal. It is the third largest city of India and the chief port of the state. Several railroads connect it with the other parts of the country. There are cotton mills and many tanning plants in the city, and also tobacco, cotton-processing oil-cake, and metal industries. The University of Madras is located in the city. Madras was founded by Francis Day of the East India Company in 1639, was made a presidency in 1653, was unsuccessfully attacked by the natives in 1702 and 1741, was captured by Labourdonnais in 1746, and restored to the British in 1748, and was unsuccessfully besieged by the French in 1758–59. Lord Cornwallis and Eli Yale were former governors. Pop. of city and district (coextensive), 1,416,056 (1951).

Madrazo (mä.ᴛʜrä′thō), **José de.** b. at Santander, Spain, April 28, 1781; d. May 8, 1859. Spanish historical and portrait painter.

Madrazo, Raimundo de. b. at Rome, July 24, 1841; d. 1920. Spanish genre and portrait painter; son and pupil of Federico Madrazo y Kunt. Among his works are *The End of a Masked Ball* (1878), *Pierrette* (1878), *La Soubrette* (1882), and *The Domino* (1883).

Madrazo y Kunt (ē könt′), **Federico.** b. Feb. 12, 1815; d. June 11, 1894. Spanish historical and portrait painter; son of José de Madrazo. He was court painter and professor at the Madrid Academy. Among his works are *Godefroy de Bouillon Proclaimed King of Jerusalem* (1839), *Maria Christina as a Nun* (1843), *The Women at the Sepulcher* (1845), and many portraits of noted persons.

Madre (mä′drā), **Isola.** [Eng. trans., *"Mother Island."*] One of the two chief islands of the Borromean Islands, in Lago Maggiore, Italy. The other is Isola Bella.

Madre (mä′ᴛʜrā), **Sierra.** See **Sierra Madre.**

Madre de Deus (mä′drę dę dā′ös), **Gaspar da.** b. at Santos, Brazil, 1714; d. in São Paulo, Brazil, 1804. Brazilian Benedictine monk and historian. He is best known for his *Memorias para a historia da capitania de S. Vicente* (Lisbon, 1797; Rio de Janeiro, 1847), a work of great historical value.

Madre de Dios (mä′ᴛʜrā dā dyōs′). Department in SE Peru, bordering on Brazil and Bolivia: mineral and forest wealth, including rubber. It was made a department in 1912. Capital, Puerto Maldonado; area, ab. 58,842 sq. mi.; pop. 26,349 (est. 1950).

Madre de Dios River. River in SE Peru, flowing NE to the Beni River, in Bolivia. Length, ab. 900 mi.

Madrid (mą.drid′; Spanish, mä.ᴛʜrēᴛʜ′). Province in C Spain, bounded by Segovia on the NW, Guadalajara on the NE, Cuenca and Toledo on the S, and Ávila on the W: part of New Castile. It includes the mountainous Sierra de Guadarama region in the NW, and part of the Castilian plateau country. The climate is dry and continental, with cold winters and hot summers. Capital, Madrid; area, ab. 3,089 sq. mi.; pop. 1,911,014 (1950).

Madrid. [Arabic, **Majrit**; medieval Latin name, **Majoritum.**] City in C Spain, the capital of Spain and of the province of Madrid, situated on the Manzanares River, on an elevated and undulating plateau ab. 2,150 ft. above sea level. It is close to the geographical center of the peninsula, nearly equidistant from the Bay of Biscay, the Mediterranean Sea, and the Atlantic Ocean. 1,609,524 (1950).

Commerce and Industry. The most important industry is the manufacture of leather goods; there are also tanning, tobacco, textile, chemical, porcelain, paper, metalworking, and foodstuff industries. There is a stock exchange and a number of banking institutions. The city is the most important railroad junction of Spain.

Cultural Institutions. Madrid is the seat of an archbishopric and of a university, founded in 1508, with schools of law, philosophy, medicine, mathematics, natural science, and others; it grew particularly after 1836–37 when the former university of Alcalá de Henares was transferred to the capital. Associated with the university is the preparatory school of San Isidro, created (1621–65) by Philip IV. There are numerous other scientific and educational institutions, such as schools of agriculture, architecture, civil and mining engineering, veterinary medicine, fine arts, and music; the school of military engineering is at Guadalajara. The national library and the former royal library contain more than one and a half million volumes and manuscripts. The Prado Museum (Museo del Prado) is one of the outstanding art galleries of the world, renowned for its collection of Spanish, Italian, and Flemish masters; the Academy of Fine Arts also has a collection of paintings, particularly the works of Murillo.

Chief Buildings and Monuments. Madrid consists of the old city, with narrow streets, the new city, and various suburbs. There are many churches and convents, among which the Church of San Francisco El Grande (1261–84), the Cathedral of San Isidro (1651), and the Church of San Geronimo el Real (1460) are outstanding. The Plaza Mayor, built in 1619, was formerly the scene of tournaments, bullfights, and *autos da fé.* The royal palace, begun in 1737, is imposing from its great size and its fine situation on a lofty terrace above the river Manzanares. The bronze statue of Philip IV, by Montañes (19 ft. high), in the Plaza del Oriente, cast in Florence in 1640, ranks as one of the finest equestrian statues existing: the horse prances, with no support but his own hind legs.

History. Madrid was a Moorish outpost, taken from the Moors in 1083. It was without major importance during the Middle Ages. First used as a royal residence under Henry III of Castile, it became the seat of government after the death (1516) of Ferdinand V of Castile (Ferdinand the Catholic); it was definitely declared the capital under Philip II, in 1560. A number of important diplomatic treaties were concluded at Madrid, such as the treaty of Madrid between the emperor Charles V and Francis I of France (1526), the treaty between Spain and Venice (1617), and that between Spain and Portugal (1800). In 1808 the city revolted against the French Marshal Murat. In more recent times, it achieved note for the bitter fighting that took place near it and in it during the Spanish Civil War. Four Nationalist army columns converged upon the city in 1936 (a remark made at the time by General Mola, that he had a "fifth column" in the city itself, added a new phrase to many languages), the fall of the city seemed imminent, and the government was moved to Valencia on Nov. 9, 1936. However, the city resisted vigorously, despite bombardments, air raids, and food shortages, and the Loyalist government returned to the city in February, 1939. The city finally surrendered to General Franco on March 29, 1939.

Madrid, Duke of. Title of **Carlos,** Don (1848–1909).

Madrid, José Fernández. See **Fernández Madrid, José.**

Madrigal Society. Organization established (1741) at London by John Immyns. The oldest musical society at London, it confines its membership, with few exceptions, to singers in the cathedral choirs.

Madriz (mä.ᴛʜrēs′). Department in Nicaragua. Area, ab. 531 sq. mi.; pop. 33,286 (1950).

Madura (mą.dur′ą). [Dutch, **Madoera.**] Island of Indonesia, NE of Java, forming a part of the province of

East Java. Area, with smaller islands, ab. 2,112 sq. mi.; pop. 1,962,462 (1930).

Madurai (mạd'ū.rī). [Former name, **Madura** (-rạ).] District in Madras, Union of India, ab. 100 mi. NE of Cape Comorin: cotton, tobacco, millet, nuts, and wheat. Capital, Madurai; area, ab. 4,883 sq. mi.; pop. 2,891,817 (1951).

Madurai. [Former name, **Madura.**] City in S union of India, capital of the district of Madurai, ab. 100 mi. NE of Cape Comorin. There are several cotton-weaving mills here and the manufacture of copper and brass vessels is important. The great temple was built for the most part in the early 17th century. Madurai was the capital of the Pandyan kingdom of S India from the 5th century B.C. until it fell to the Moslems in 1324 A.D. It passed finally to the British in 1801. Pop. 361,781 (1951).

Madurese (mạ.dör'ēz, -ēs). Native Moslem people of Madura and parts of E Java in Indonesia. Their language, called Maduran, belongs to the SW Malagassy branch of the Indonesian group of Malayo-Polynesian languages. They have been estimated in recent years to number ab. two million.

Madvig (mäŦн'vig), **Johan Nicolai.** b. at Svaneke, Bornholm, Denmark, Aug. 7, 1804; d. at Copenhagen, Dec. 13, 1886. Danish philologist and statesman. He was professor at Copenhagen, at first (1829) of the Latin language and literature, and later of classical philology. He served as minister of public worship (1848–51), and later as inspector of public instruction. His chief works are a Latin grammar (1841), *Adversaria critica* (1871–73), and *Die Verfassung und Verwaltung des römischen Staats* (1881).

Mad Woman of Chaillot (shạ.yō'), **The.** English title of **Folle de Chaillot, La.**

Mad World, My Masters, A. Dialogue by Nicholas Breton, printed in 1603.

Mad World, My Masters, A. Play by Thomas Middleton, probably produced in 1606. It was printed in 1608. Aphra Behn copied it in *The City Heiress* (1682), and it was used by Charles Johnson in *Country Lasses.*

Maeander (mē.an'dėr). [Modern Turkish, **Menderes.**] In ancient geography, a river of W Asia Minor, flowing, with many windings, generally SW and W through Phrygia and Ionia to the Aegean Sea. The name is the origin of the word "meander." Length, ab. 250 mi.

Maeatae (mē.ā'tē). In ancient times, a warlike tribe in the south of Scotland and north of England, just beyond the Roman Wall.

Maebashi (mä.ye.bä.shē). City in C Honshu, Japan, ab. 60 mi. NW of Tokyo, at the extreme NW corner of the Kwanto Plain. It is the capital of Gumma *ken* (prefecture), and has a silk industry. 97,394 (1950).

Maecenas (mē.sē'nạs), **Gaius** (or **Caius**) **Cilnius.** d. 8 B.C. Roman statesman and patron of literature. He was descended from an ancient Etruscan family, and belonged to the equestrian order. He appears in 40 as the agent of Octavian (afterward emperor under the title of Augustus) in negotiating a marriage with Scribonia, daughter of Libo, the father-in-law of Sextus Pompeius. He was entrusted with the administration of Rome during the absence of Octavian on an expedition against Pompey in 36; and after the battle of Actium in 31, when Octavian made himself master of the Roman world, urged him to establish an empire instead of restoring the republic. He remained, with Agrippa, the chief adviser of Augustus down to 16, when he became estranged from his master and retired to private life. He was the friend and patron of Horace and Vergil, and wrote a number of works, fragments only of which are extant. His name has become a synonym for the generous patron of the arts.

Maël (mä.el), **Pierre.** Pseudonym of **Vincent, Charles.**

Maelstrom (māl'strọm). [Also: **Moskenström**; Norwegian, **Malstrøm.**] Whirlpool caused by the tidal current off the NW coast of Norway, S of the island of Moskenes, formerly supposed to suck in and destroy anything that approached it at any time, and still considered dangerous to small craft. In ancient Germanic legend the Maelstrom was caused by the two magic millstones which ground out so much salt for the Viking Mylsingr that the load sank his ship. It is said that they are still grinding away under water, grinding out the salt which makes sea water salty, and causing the turbulent whirlpool.

Maelzel or **Mälzel** (mel'tsęl), **Johann Nepomuk.** b. at Regensburg, Germany, Aug. 15, 1772; d. July 21, 1838. German inventor of mechanical instruments, particularly for use by musicians (and perhaps most notably the Panharmonion, for which his friend Beethoven composed a martial symphonic composition, *The Battle Symphony*). His other devices included the metronome, ear trumpets, a mechanical trumpet, and an automatic chess player, all built while he was mechanician (1808 *et seq.*) to the court at Vienna.

Maenads (mē'nadz). See **Bacchae** or **Bacchantes.**

Maeonia (mē.ō'ni.ạ). Early name of **Lydia,** Asia Minor.

Maeotis (mē.ō'tis), **Palus.** Ancient name of **Azov, Sea of.**

Maercker (mer'kėr), **Georg.** b. at Baldenburg, Germany, Sept. 21, 1865; d. at Dresden, Germany, Dec. 31, 1924. German general. He was in charge of military protection of the Weimar constitutional assembly and put down Communist uprisings in 1920.

Maerlant (mär'länt), **Jacob** (**de Coster**) **van.** b. probably at Maerlant, on the island of Voorne; d. at Damme, near Bruges, after 1291. Flemish poet. He was apparently a sacristan in Maerlant, as is inferred from the title "de Coster" given him in one of his works. He became, ultimately, town clerk at Damme, where he died, and where a statue has been erected to him. He was the founder of the didactic school of poetry in the Netherlands. His principal work is the long poem (after a Latin original) *Spieghel Historiael* (Mirror of History), begun in 1283 and left uncompleted at his death. Among his other works are the romantic poems *Troyen* and *Alexander* (after French originals), *Der Naturen Bloeme* (Flowers of Nature), *Heimelijkheid der Heimelijkheiden* (The Secret of Secrets), *Rijmbijbel* (Rhyme Bible), all after Latin originals; a strophic dialogue, *Wapene Martijn;* and the poem *Van den Lande van over Zee* (Of the Lands over the Sea), a summons to the Crusades. He has been called "the father of Dutch poets."

Maeshowe (māsʹhou). Prehistoric burial mound in the Orkney Islands, on Mainland (Pomona). Pottery and flint artifacts were found in the mound, which has several chambers.

Maesteg (mīs.tāg'). Urban district in S Wales, in Glamorganshire, ab. 7 mi. SE of Neath, ab. 174 mi. W of London by rail. It is a trade center and a coal-mining district. 23,124 (1951).

Maestra (mä.ās'trä), **Sierra.** See **Sierra Maestra.**

Maestricht (mās.triċht'). See **Maastricht.**

Maeterlinck (mā'tėr.lingk, met'ėr-; French, mā.ter.laṅk; Flemish, mā'tėr.lingk), Count **Maurice.** b. at Ghent, Belgium, Aug. 29, 1862; d. near Nice, France, May 6, 1949. Belgian dramatist, essayist, and poet. After practicing law at Ghent, he went to Paris in 1886, where he came under the influence of Villiers de l'Isle Adam and became a member of a group of symbolist writers. The pessimism of his earlier works is in contrast to the calm optimism of his mature writings. He was the author of such dramas as *Pelléas et Mélisande* (1892), the basis of the opera (1902) by Claude Debussy, *Monna Vanna* (1902), and *L'Oiseau bleu* (*The Bluebird,* 1909), all concerned with problems of the soul. His interest in nature is represented by *La Vie des abeilles* (1901), generally considered a classic in popular nature-study, *L'Intelligence des fleurs* (1907), *La Vie des termites* (1927), and *La Vie des fourmis* (1930). Among his other works, nearly all of which have been translated into English, are *Serres chaudes* (poems, 1889), *La Princesse Maleine* (1889), *L'Intruse* (1890), *Les Sept Princesses, La Quenouille et la besace, Trois Petites Drames pour marionettes,* dramas; and various critical works. He also wrote *La Mort de Tintagiles* (1894), *Aglavaine et Sélysette* (1896), *Le Trésor des humbles* (1896), *La Sagesse et la destinée* (1898), *Sœur Béatrice* (1899), *Le Temple enseveli* (1902), *Joyzelle* (1903), *Le Double Jardin* (1904), *Le Miracle de Saint Antoine* (1905), *Mary Magdalene* (1910), *La Mort* (1912), *L'Hôte inconnu* (1917), *Le Grand Secret* (1921), and others. He was awarded (1911) the Nobel prize in literature for his contributions to the drama.

Mafeking (maf'ę king). Town in NE Cape of Good Hope province, Union of South Africa, ab. 871 mi. by rail NE of Capetown, near the border of the Transvaal. It is the

seat of the government of Bechuanaland protectorate, and the headquarters of the railway system between Kimberley and Bulawayo. The siege of Mafeking during the Boer War was one of the notable events of that war. Pop. 5,864 (1946), including 3,010 Europeans.

Maffei (mäf.fā'ē), Marquis **Francesco Scipione di.** b. at Verona, Italy, June 1, 1675; d. there, Feb. 11, 1755. Italian archaeologist and author. He wrote the tragedy *Merope* (1713), influential in the history of Italian drama, *Verona illustrata* (1731–32), and others.

Maffitt (maf'it), **John Newland.** b. at sea, Feb. 22, 1819; d. May 15, 1886. American officer in the Confederate navy. He was on sea duty (1838 *et seq.*), and resigned to enter the Confederate service. He was promoted (1863) to commander in recognition of his successful running of the blockade at Mobile in the insufficiently equipped *Florida*, and also performed notable feats of blockade running (1865) in the *Owl*. Author of the novel *Nautilus, or Cruising under Canvas* (1871).

Mafia (mä'fi.ą; Italian, mä.fē'ä). See **Black Hand.**

Mafra (mä'frą). Town and *concelho* (commune) in W Portugal, in the province of Estremadura, Lisboa district, ab. 18 mi. NW of Lisbon. The royal palace, founded in 1717 in emulation of the Escorial, is an enormous rectangle, the long side measuring ab. 770 ft., and contains 863 rooms, the finest of which is the great library. The domed church is well proportioned and incrusted with colored marbles. Pop. of concelho, 32,687 (1940); of town, 6,016 (1940).

Magadan (mag'ą.dan). See also **Magdala.**

Magadan (mä.gä.dän'). City in NE U.S.S.R., in the Khabarovsk Territory of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, on the N shore of the Sea of Okhotsk, ab. 1,395 nautical mi. from Vladivostok. It is a transportation and administrative center, connected by road with the gold-producing region of the upper Kolyma River Valley.

Magadha or **Magada** (mag'ą.dą). Ancient Hindu empire in N India, comprising what is now the area of Bihar and Oudh. Its capital was Pataliputra. It reached its zenith under Aśoka in the 3rd century B.C.

Magadhi (mä'gą.dē). Language of the people of ancient Magadha. It was a Prakrit language and ancestor of Bengali, Oriya, and others belonging to the Indic group of the Indo-Iranian subfamily of Indo-European languages.

Magadi (mą.gä'dē). Town in Kenya colony, British East Africa, in the S central part of the colony at the end of a branch line of the Kenya-Uganda Railway. It is situated on the E shore of Lake Magadi, and is the headquarters for shipping carbonate of soda taken from the lake.

Magadi, Lake. Lake in E Africa, in S Kenya, in the Great Rift Valley ab. 55 mi. SW of Nairobi. It is an interior lake, with no outlet, and is exploited for the natural soda deposits along its shores. Area, ab. 40 sq. mi. (larger after wet seasons).

Magadoxo (mag.ą.dok'sō). See **Mogadishu.**

Magalhães (mu.gą.lyĩs'), **Benjamin Constant Botelho de.** [Also: **Magelhães**; called **Benjamin Constant.**] b. at Rio de Janeiro, 1838; d. there, Jan. 22, 1891. Brazilian republican, one of the leaders of the revolution of Nov. 15, 1889.

Magalhães, Domingos José Gonçalves de. [Title, Viscount of **Araguaya.**] b. at Rio de Janeiro, Aug. 13, 1811; d. at Rome, July 10, 1882. Brazilian poet and diplomat, regarded by most critics as the initiator of romanticism in Brazilian literature with his manifesto entitled *Discurso sôbre a história da literatura no Brasil* and his book of poems *Suspiros poéticos e saudades*, both published at Paris in 1836. Four years before, he had published his first book of poetry, *Poesias*, along classical lines. In 1856 he published the *Confederação dos Tamoios*, an epic poem in blank verse.

Magalhães, Fernão de. See **Magellan, Ferdinand.**

Magalhães, José Vieira Couto de. b. at Diamantina, Brazil, Nov. 1, 1837; d. at Rio de Janeiro, Sept. 14, 1898. Brazilian anthropologist, historian, explorer, and statesman. Among his works are *Os guaianases ou a fundação de São Paulo* (1860), *Viagem ao Rio Araguaia* (1863), *Dezoito mil milhas no interior do Brasil* (1872), *Ensaio de antropologia* (1874), and *O selvagem* (1876), his most important book. He was president of four Brazilian provinces, took part in the war against Paraguay, and was appointed honorary brigadier general.

Magallanes (mä.gä.yä'nās). Province in S Chile, occupying the southernmost sixth of the country. It borders the Strait of Magellan. Capital, Punta Arenas; area, ab. 52,285 sq. mi.; pop. 51,887 (est. 1950).

Magallanes. Former name of **Punta Arenas,** Chile.

Magallanes, Estrecho de. Spanish name of **Magellan, Strait of.**

Magallanes, Fernando de. Spanish name of **Magellan, Ferdinand.**

Magallanes Moure (mō'rā), **Manuel.** b. 1878; d. 1924. Chilean poet. Author of *Facetas* (1902), *Florilegio* (1921), and others.

Magan (mä.gän'). [Also, **Makan.**] Geographical name occurring in cuneiform inscriptions. Its meaning is not certain, but it probably designated the Arabian coast.

Magarac (mag'ą.rak), **Joe.** See **Joe Magarac.**

Magazine (mag'ą.zēn), **Mount.** [Also, **Magazine Mountain.**] Summit in W Arkansas, in Logan County, in the Ouachita Mountains; the highest summit in the state. Elevation, ab. 2,800 ft.

Magda (mag'dą). Name of the English version of *Heimat*, a drama by Hermann Sudermann, published in 1893. A translation by Charles Edward Amory Winslow was published in 1895.

Magdala (mag'dą.lą). Former fortress town in N central Ethiopia. It was the national capital (1855–68) under the emperor Theodore, and was attacked and captured in 1868 by the British under Sir Robert Napier, who in consequence was created Baron Napier of Magdala.

Magdala. [Also: **Magadan**; Hebrew, **Migdal**; Arabic, **El Majdal.**] In Biblical geography, a town in Palestine (now in NE Israel), near the W shore of the Sea of Galilee.

Magdala, Mary of. See **Mary Magdalene.**

Magdalen (mag'dą.lęn), **Mary.** See **Mary Magdalene.**

Magdalena (mäg.dä.lā'nä). Department in N Colombia, on the N bordering on the Caribbean Sea and on the E on Venezuela. Capital, Santa Marta; area, ab. 20,819 sq. mi.; pop. 458,800 (est. 1950).

Magdalena Bay Resolution (mag.dą.lē'ną; Spanish, mäg.dä.lā'nä). See **Lodge Corollary.**

Magdalena Mountains (mag.dą.lē'ną). Mountain range in W central New Mexico, W of the Rio Grande. Its greatest elevation is ab. 10,798 ft.

Magdalena River (mäg.dä.lā'nä). Chief river of C Colombia. It flows N into the Caribbean Sea. Length, ab. 1,060 mi.; navigable to the vicinity of Honda (ab. 620 mi.).

Magdalen College (môd'lin). [Full name, **St. Mary Magdalen College.**] College of Oxford University, England, founded in 1457 by Bishop William of Waynflete. The charter was issued in 1458 and the foundation stone was laid May 5, 1474.

Magdalene (mag'dą.lęn, -lēn), **Mary.** See **Mary Magdalene.**

Magdalene College (môd'lin). College of Cambridge University, England, founded in 1519. The Pepysian Building in the second court contains Samuel Pepys's library, the manuscript of his *Diary*, and many other literary treasures and curiosities.

Magdalenian Period (mag.dą.lē'ni.ąn). Postglacial late Paleolithic culture, later than the Solutrean and generally succeeding the Aurignacian. The period has become famous for its works of art, such as the cave paintings of Altamira, which are believed to be Magdalenian. This period marks the end of the last glaciation and the rise of the Mesolithic and Neolithic cultures. The Magdalenians were hunters and made wide use of bone, antler, and ivory implements to supplement their stone tools; their artistic sense led them to decorate their bone tools with engraving and even their stone tools are finely finished. A specialization of tools occurs; the bow and arrow first appear, as do harpoons, spear throwers, and the like.

Magdalen Islands (mag'dą.lęn). [French, **Îles de la Madeleine.**] Group of small islands in SE Canada, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, NE of Prince Edward Island, forming a county of the province of Quebec. The chief occupation is fishing. Area, ab. 102 sq. mi.; pop. 9,999 (1951).

Magdeburg (mag'dę.bėrg; German, mäg'dę.bůrk). City in E central Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Saxony-Anhalt, Russian Zone, formerly the capital of the province of Saxony, Prussia, situated on the Elbe River ab. 32 mi. W of Berlin. It is a river port, connected through various canals with Berlin, Hanover, and the Ruhr. It was before World War II a center of the German sugar trade, and also a center of trade in grain, potash, fertilizer, lumber and coal. There were also considerable industries, especially machine and locomotive works, construction works, instrument industries, sugar refineries, chocolate factories, and printing establishments. The medieval town was completely destroyed in the Thirty Years' War; only the *Dom* (cathedral), the Church of Our Lady, and two other buildings remained standing. The Dom, on a foundation dating from 955, is in its present form a Gothic building of the 13th–15th centuries. The jurisdiction and the laws of Magdeburg were widely esteemed and adopted in the Middle Ages, becoming dominant in Brandenburg, Lusatia, Silesia, Bohemia, Prussia, and Poland. Its modern development began in the 19th century. The decrease of population between 1939 and 1946 was 25.3 percent. 236,326 (1946).

Magdeburg, Centuries of. Ecclesiastical history of the first 1,300 years of the Christian era, in which the records of each century occupy a volume. It was compiled by a number of Protestants at Magdeburg, Germany, and was published (1560–74) at Basel, Switzerland.

Magdeburg, Mechtilde von. See **Mechtilde von Magdeburg.**

Magee (mą.gē'), **William Kirkpatrick.** [Pseudonym, **John Eglinton.**] b. at Dublin, 1868—. Irish essayist and poet. Author of *Irish Literary Portraits* (1935), *Letters of George Moore* (1942), and others.

Magellan (mą.jel'ąn), **Ferdinand.** [Portuguese, **Fernão de Magalhães;** Spanish, **Fernando de Magallanes.**] b. at Saborosa, Traz-os-Montes, Portugal, c1480; d. on the island of Mactan, Philippine Islands, April 27, 1521. Portuguese navigator in the Spanish service, discoverer of the Strait of Magellan and of the Philippine Islands. Born to the nobility, he grew up at the Portuguese court, and served with the Portuguese forces in the East Indies (1505–12) and in Morocco (1513–14). Having fallen from favor with King Manuel I of Portugal, he was unable to secure the latter's backing for a project to find a western passage to the Moluccas. He went therefore to Spain, where he argued that those islands were not in the hemisphere which by treaty had been recognized as the Portuguese zone for conquest, but rather in the Spanish zone. His idea interested Charles I of Spain (later the emperor Charles V), who appointed him and another Portuguese adventurer to joint command (which presently became Magellan's sole command) of a squadron of five ships and 265 men which sailed from Sanlúcar de Barrameda, Portugal, on Sept. 20, 1519. The expedition reached the bay of Rio de Janeiro in December, 1519; explored the Río de la Plata in January and February, 1520; and on March 31 cast anchor in the port of San Julián on the Patagonian coast, where Magellan decided to winter. The captains and crews of three of his ships, and the inspector who accompanied the expedition, mutinied against this order but were subdued. Soon thereafter one of the ships, reconnoitering southward, disappeared. The Spaniards had occasional light encounters with hostile Indians (whom they described as a race of giants). With the return of spring to the Southern Hemisphere the squadron set sail again, and on Oct. 21 came upon the entrance to a westward passage, which Magellan named Todos los Santos, but which has long been known as the Strait of Magellan. Through this they passed, with the loss of another ship, which became separated from the squadron and returned to Spain; and on Nov. 28, 1520, they entered an ocean which Magellan named the Pacific. They sailed northward, then northwestward, and finally westward, suffering from bad food and water, ravaged by scurvy, discovering the Ladrones and other islands, but because of misinformation concerning the location of the Moluccas, persistently missing that group. The voyage was not, however, without notable results, for good and ill. On March 16, 1521, Magellan and his diminished company discovered the Philippines. The king of Cebu, one of these islands, received the voyagers cordially, made a formal act of allegiance to Spain, and was baptized, with several hundred of his people. But when Magellan took sides with one group of natives against another group on the island of Mactan, he was killed in battle, on April 27, and seven other Spaniards with him. The king of Cebu, evidently thinking better of the confidence he had at first reposed in these strange and violent visitors, revolted, killing 27 more of them, including two captains. The survivors of these events, after burning one of their ships, resumed their wanderings in the two remaining vessels. Discovering Borneo on the way, they finally reached the Moluccas. There they loaded with spices; one ship, the *Trinidad*, set its course for Panama but was wrecked. The other, appropriately named *Victoria*, rounded the African continent and, with her complement reduced to 18 men, sailed into harbor at Sanlúcar on Sept. 6, 1522, thus completing the first circumnavigation of the globe.

Magellan, Strait of. [Spanish, **Estrecho de Magallanes.**] Strait in SE Chile between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, separating the mainland of South America from the group of Tierra del Fuego. Discovered (1520) by Ferdinand Magellan, it has been used by mariners in rounding South America. Its chief port, Punta Arenas, is the most southerly city in Chile. Length, ab. 370 mi.

Magendie (mą.zhäṅ.dē), **François.** b. at Bordeaux, France, Oct. 15, 1783; d. at Paris, Oct. 7, 1855. French physiologist, especially noted for his experiments on the physiology of the nerves, and on the uses of various drugs, such as morphine, in treating illnesses. Among his works are *Précis élémentaire de physiologie* (1816), *Leçons sur les phénomènes physiques de la vie* (1835–38), and *Leçons sur les fonctions et les maladies du système nerveux* (1839).

Magenta (mą.jen'tą; Italian, mä.jen'tä). Town and commune in NW Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Lombardy, in the province of Milano, W of Milan. Industrial establishments include a rayon factory. A member of the Lombard Federation, it was destroyed by Emperor Frederick I (Frederick Barbarossa) in 1167. In the battle of Magenta, June 4, 1859, the French and Piedmontese under MacMahon defeated the Austrians under Gyulai. The Austrians fell back and left Lombardy to the victors. Pop. of commune, 13,021 (1936); of town, 10,470 (1936).

Magenta, Duc de. Additional title of **MacMahon, Marie Edmé Patrice Maurice,** Comte **de.**

Magerøy (mä'gėr.ė.i). Northernmost island of Norway, on which is North Cape. Area, ab. 111 sq.mi.; pop. 3,501 (1946).

Magersfontein (mä'gėrs.fôn.tān'). Locality in the Union of South Africa, in Cape of Good Hope province just W of the border of Orange Free State, and N of the Modder River. Here the British under Paul Sanford Methuen were disastrously defeated (Dec. 11, 1899) by the Boers under General Piet Cronje.

Maggie: A Girl of the Streets (mag'i). Novel by Stephen Crane, printed privately in 1893 under the pseudonym Johnston Smith, and published in 1896.

Maggie Tulliver (tul'i.vėr). See **Tulliver, Maggie.**

Maggini (mäd.jē'nē), **Giovanni Paolo.** b. in Italy, 1580; d. at Brescia, Italy, c1630. Italian violinmaker.

Maggiore (mäd.jō'rā), **Lago.** [Also: **Lago di Verbano;** French, **Lac Majeur;** German, **Langensee;** Latin, **Lacus Verbanus.**] Second largest lake of N Italy, mostly in Italy and partly in the canton of Ticino, Switzerland. It is traversed by the Ticino River. It contains the Borromean Islands, and is famous for picturesque scenery. On its banks are several towns, including Luino, Locarno, Intra, and Pallanza. Its N part is sometimes called the Lake of Locarno. Elevation, ab. 633 ft.; length, ab. 37 mi.; area, ab. 82 sq. mi.; greatest known depth, ab. 1,220 ft.

Maghiana (ma.gē.ä'na). See **Jhang-Maghiana.**

Maghrib (mä'grib). [Also, **Maghreb** (-greb).] Arabic word for "sunset" and "west," applied by Arabs to Morocco and to all NW Africa and Spain.

Magi (mā'jī). Members of the learned and priestly caste of Medians in ancient Persia, who had official charge of the sacred rites, practiced interpretation of dreams, professed supernatural arts, and were distinguished by peculiarities of dress and insigna. They are believed to have been originally pre-Zoroastrian but their beliefs are embodied in Zoroastrianism, and Zoroastrian priests were

Magi. The word "magic" is derived from Magi. The first Biblical reference to the Magi occurs in Jer. xxxix. 3, 13, where a Babylonian rab-mag, or chief of the Magi, is mentioned in connection with the siege, capture, and rule of Jerusalem.

Magi. "Wise men" who, according to the Gospel of Matthew (ii. 1, 2), came from the East to Jerusalem to do homage to the new-born King of the Jews. A tradition as old as the 2nd century (resting on Ps. lxxii. 10, Isa. xlix. 7) makes them kings, and at a later period the names Melchior, Gaspar, and Balthazar became attached to them. As the first of the pagans to whom the birth of the Messiah was announced, they are honored at the feast of the Epiphany; in the calendar, however, the three days immediately following the first of the new year are called after them. See also **Cologne, Three Kings of.**

Magic Flute, The. English title of **Zauberflöte, Die.**

Magindanao (mä.ĦĕN.dä.nä'ō). Native Moslem (Moro) people of S Mindanao (Cotabato province and the S part of Zamboanga Peninsula), Philippine Islands. Their language, also called Magindanao, belongs to the N Malagassy branch of the Indonesian group of Malayo-Polynesian languages.

Maginn (mą.gin'), **William.** b. at Cork, Ireland, July 10, 1793; d. at Walton-on-Thames, England, Aug. 21, 1842. Irish author. He contributed (1819 *et seq.*) to *Blackwood's Magazine.* He founded, with Hugh Fraser, *Fraser's Magazine* in 1830. He is known chiefly as the author of *The City of Demons* and *Bob Burke's Duel with Ensign Brady.* His *Miscellanies* were edited by Dr. Shelton Mackenzie (1855–57). Maginn was the original of Captain Shandon in Thackeray's *Pendennis.*

Maginnis (mą.gin'is), **Charles Donagh.** b. at Londonderry, Ireland, 1867—. American architect, noted for his Roman Catholic churches in New England. He served on the Boston Municipal Art Commission (1909–17) and the Massachusetts State Art Commission (1911–20); was also a trustee of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts and president of the American Institute of Architects (1937–48); and was appointed president of the International Congress of Architects by President F. D. Roosevelt.

Maginot (mä.zhē.nō; Anglicized, maj'i.nō), **André.** b. at Paris, Feb. 17, 1877; d. there, Jan. 7, 1932. French political leader, sponsor of the legislation under which the French fortification system known as the Maginot Line was built. A moderate republican deputy (1910 *et seq.*), he was undersecretary of state for war (1913–14), served at the front as a sergeant and was severely wounded (Nov. 9, 1914), and was crippled for the rest of his life. He was minister of pensions (1920–24), minister of war (1922–24, 1929–32), and minister of colonies (1917, 1928–29).

Maginot Line. System of fortifications along the eastern frontier of France, named for André Maginot. Essentially the system consisted of a series of great fortresses built into hills or otherwise concealed, connected by subterranean galleries. Each fortress contained quarters for troops and storage for supplies against a siege as well as for weapons and ammunition, and emplacements, sometimes in turrets, for heavy artillery, antiaircraft guns, antitank guns, and machine guns. Numerous smaller structures of the nature of blockhouses or bunkers, designed mainly as cover for machine-gun fire, covered the approaches, and the whole length of the fortified zone was further protected by antitank obstacles and by barbed wire. After the military collapse of France in 1940, it was widely alleged that the Maginot Line had been in fact a military liability in that it had bred a false sense of security. But actually the invaders breached the Line at only two points; they were able to overrun northern France by going through Belgium and simply outflanking the Line, which had not been extended along the Franco-Belgian boundary; and military opinion, upon second thought, has tended to reverse the unfavorable opinion formed during the first bitter days of French defeat.

Maginulf (mä'gi.nůlf). Original name of the antipope **Sylvester IV.**

Magione (mä.jō'nā). Village and commune in C Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Umbria, in the province of Perugia, near the E shore of the Lake of Trasimeno, W of Perugia. Some damage was suffered during World War II by buildings of tourist interest. Pop. of commune, 10,611 (1936); of village, 1,362 (1936).

Maglemosian (mä.glą.mō'zi.ąn). [Also, **Maglemosean.**] Mesolithic culture of N Europe, known from artifacts found on the island of Zealand, Denmark. It represents a fairly comfortable material culture. The Maglemosian people hunted small game and fished extensively with barbless bone spears and hooks; they had wood-cutting tools, heavy axes of stone or flake, and dug-out canoes. In art, however, they show marked deterioration from their Paleolithic predecessors. Maglemosian is usually regarded as a transitional period between the Paleolithic and Neolithic cultures.

Magliabechi (mä.lyä.bā'kē), **Antonio.** b. at Florence, in October, 1633; d. July 4, 1714. Italian bibliophile. He was for many years librarian of Cosimo III (Cosimo de' Medici), Grand Duke of Tuscany, and was famous for his vast and varied knowledge of languages and antiquities. He bequeathed to the Grand Duke a valuable collection of manuscripts and early editions, which now forms part of the Biblioteca Nazionale at Florence.

Maglie (mä'lyā). Town and commune in SE Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Apulia, in the province of Lecce, on the Salentina peninsula ab. 15 mi. SE of Lecce: an agricultural commune. Pop. of commune, 11,279 (1936); of town, 10,305 (1936).

Maglione (mä.lyō'nā), **Luigi.** b. at Casoria, Italy, March 2, 1877; d. at Rome, Aug. 22, 1944. Italian churchman and envoy. He was named (March 12, 1939) secretary of state to the Vatican.

Magloire (mą.glwär), **Paul E.** b. at Cap-Haïtien, Haiti, July 19, 1907—. Haitian soldier, president of Haiti (1950 *et seq.*). He began (1929) as a schoolteacher, but in 1930 became a cadet in the army and held a number of military posts. In 1944 he was chief of police of the national capital, Port-au-Prince, and he served (1944–48) as deputy commander at the National Palace. In 1950, as the result of the financial difficulties into which the country had fallen, a military junta overthrew President Dumarsais Estimé and in October, 1950, Magloire, who had headed the revolutionaries, was elected president in the first election ever held in Haiti in which universal suffrage was permitted.

Magna (mag'nạ). Unincorporated community in N Utah, in Salt Lake County: processing of ores from Bingham Canyon. Dead Man's Cave, the home of a prehistoric Pueblo people, is nearby. 3,502 (1950).

Magna Britannia (bri.tan'i.ą). A Latin name of **Great Britain;** see also under **Labrador.**

Magna Charta or **Magna Carta** (kär'tą). Great charter of England, granted and sealed by King John in a conference between him and his barons at Runnymede, June 19, 1215. Its importance lies not so much in its actual provisions (which scholars in the field of English constitutional law have shown to be actually a reversion to ancient feudal privileges rather than a conscious forward step to freedom) as in the general principle implicit in its acceptance, that the king recognized a higher principle than his own personal will, the principle of law. The charter was based on a series of articles drawn up by the insurgent barons and presented to the king on June 8, 1215. From June 15 to 19 the charter was written, article by article (63 are generally recognized), on the basis of the barons' demands, principally by William Marshal for the king and Stephen Langton, Archbishop of Canterbury, for the barons. The most famous section is article 39, which provides that "No freeman shall be arrested, or detained in prison, or deprived of his freehold, or outlawed, or banished, or in any way molested; and we [the king] will not go forth against him, nor send against him, unless by the lawful judgment of his peers and by the law of the land." Research has demonstrated that the language used is such that the intention was to have it apply only to the upper classes, but traditionally (and in the subsequent development of the English constitution) it was held to grant jury trial to all freemen; similarly the other articles, misread though they were through lack of knowledge of the period, were held to grant freedoms on a wider basis than that originally intended by the barons, who, scholars have pointed out, were interested primarily in protecting against royal encroachment their own right to tyrannize. The charter's weakness lay in its lack of provision for enforcement and in August, 1215, John obtained an annulment of the charter from Pope Innocent

III. John died during the ensuing civil war against the barons, but in November, 1216, the charter was reissued in the name of Henry III, who later confirmed it several times, as did subsequent kings.

Magna Graecia (grē'shą). [Eng. trans., *"Great Greece."*] In ancient geography, the name given to the part of S Italy colonized by Greeks. Among the leading cities were Cumae, Crotona, Sybaris, Metapontum, Locri, Rhegium, Tarentum, Thurii, Heraclea, and Neapolis. Colonization began in the 8th century B.C. and the most flourishing period was the 7th and 6th centuries B.C.

Magnalia Christi Americana (mag.nā'li.ą kris'tī ą.mer.i.kā'ną). [Eng. trans., *"The Mighty Works of Christ in America."*] Ecclesiastical history of New England, by Cotton Mather, published in 1702.

Magnan (mą.nyäṅ), **Bernard Pierre.** b. at Paris, Dec. 7, 1791; d. there, May 29, 1865. French marshal. He repressed the insurrection at Lyons in 1849, and aided in the coup d'état of 1851 that established Louis Napoleon (later Napoleon III) as French dictator.

Magnard (mą.nyär), **Francis.** b. at Brussels, Belgium, Feb. 11, 1837; d. at Neuilly-sur-Seine, France, Nov. 18, 1894. French journalist.

Magnavilla (mag.ną.vil'ą), **William de.** See **Mandeville, William de.**

Magnentius (mag.nen'shus). d. 353 A.D. Roman emperor (350–353). He murdered Constans and usurped the western provinces of the empire in 350, but was defeated by Constantius at Mursa in 351, and committed suicide to avoid capture in 353.

Magnes (mag'nęs), **Judah Leon.** b. at San Francisco, July 5, 1877; d. at New York, Oct. 27, 1948. American rabbi and educator. He was the leader (1912–20) of the Society for the Advancement of Judaism, and served (1909–22) as chairman of the executive committee of the New York City Jewish Community. He was chancellor (1925–35) and president (1935 *et seq.*) of Hebrew University, Jerusalem.

Magnesia (mag.nē'zhą, -shą). In ancient geography, the easternmost district of Thessaly, Greece, bordering on the Aegean Sea and the Pagasean Gulf.

Magnesia. [Sometimes called **Magnesia ad Maeandrum** (ad mē.an'drum).] In ancient geography, a city in Ionia, W Asia Minor, ab. 14 mi. SE of Ephesus. The temple of Artemis Leucophryne, the remains of which still exist, was one of the most magnificent of ancient monuments, rebuilt c300 B.C. The frieze, now in the Louvre, bears reliefs of combats between Greeks and Amazons. There are also remains of a theater of the 4th century B.C., with later modifications, and of a large stadium.

Magnesia or **Magnesia ad Sipylum** (ad sip'i.lum). See **Manisa,** city.

Magnetic Lady, or Humours Reconciled, The. Comedy by Ben Jonson. It was licensed and acted in 1632, but not published till 1640.

Magnificat (mag.nif'i.kat). Song or hymn of the Virgin Mary in Luke, i. 46–55, beginning "My soul doth magnify the Lord." It is very similar to the song of Hannah (Sam. ii. 1–10), which has accordingly been called the Old Testament Magnificat. The Magnificat was in use in the hours or daily service of the Christian church as early as c500 A.D. In the Greek Church it is called the Ode of the Theotocos.

Magnificent Ambersons (am'bėr.sonz), **The.** Novel by Booth Tarkington, published in 1918 and awarded a Pulitzer prize in 1919. It is the second part of the *Growth* trilogy which also embraces *The Turmoil* (1915) and *The Midlander* (1923).

Magnin (mą.nyaṅ), **Charles.** b. at Paris, Nov. 4, 1793; d. there, Oct. 8, 1862. French dramatic critic. He wrote *Les Origines du théâtre en Europe* (1838) and *Histoire des marionettes* (1852).

Magnitogorsk (mäg.nē.tọ.gôrsk'). City in the U.S.S.R., in the Chelyabinsk *oblast* (region) of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, in the Urals. It is the greatest iron mining, and also the chief iron and steel producing, center of the Urals. It also has chemical and machine-building industries. Although the iron ore of Magnitogorsk had been discovered by the 18th century, it was not mined on a large scale until the early 1930's. Pop. 145,870 (1939).

Magnolia (mag.nōl'yą, -nō'li.ą). City in SW Arkansas, county seat of Columbia County: cotton textiles. 6,918 (1950).

"Magnolia State." Nickname of **Mississippi.**

Magnus I (of *Denmark* and *Norway*) (mag'nus). [Called **Magnus the Good.**] fl. 11th century. King of Norway (1035–47) and of Denmark (1042–47); son of Olaf II (Saint Olaf). On the death of Canute II, Hardecanute came to the throne of Denmark and Sweyn to that of Norway, but the Norwegians rejected Sweyn in favor of Magnus. He concluded with Hardecanute an agreement whereby the survivor after the death of one or the other would succeed to his predecessor's crown. Hardecanute died in 1042 and Magnus came to the Danish throne and would have pressed Hardecanute's claim to the English kingdom had not Danish objections to his kingship in Denmark occupied his attention.

Magnus III (of *Norway*). [Called **Magnus the Barefoot;** Norwegian, **Magnus Barfod** (mäng'nůs bär'fōt).] d. Aug. 24, 1103. King of Norway (1093–1103). He conquered the Orkneys and the Hebrides, and was killed before Dublin during an invasion of Ireland.

Magnus VI (of *Norway*). [Called **Magnus the Reformer of the Laws;** Norwegian, **Magnus Lagabøter** (mäng'nůs lä'gä.bė.tėr).] b. 1238; d. May 9, 1280. King of Norway (1263–80). He collected and published a new code of laws.

Magnus VII (of *Norway*). See **Magnus II** (of *Sweden*).

Magnus II (of *Sweden*). [Also **Magnus VII** (of *Norway*); called **Magnus Smek** (smāk), meaning **Magnus the Petted** (from *smek*, "to caress").] b. in 1316; d. at sea, Dec. 1, 1374. King of Norway (1319–43) and of Sweden (1319–65). He succeeded his grandfather Haakon V of Norway in 1319 when he was three years of age, and was chosen king also by the Swedes, who deposed their king, Birger, in 1319. The regency of Magnus's mother ended in 1332 when the young king was declared of age, but as a result of the long period of regency and the weak policy of his advisers, the power of the throne was weakened and that of the nobility strengthened. His principal attention was given to Sweden, and the resulting unrest among the Norwegian nobility caused him in 1343 to surrender the Norwegian crown to his three-year-old son, Haakon VI. Magnus retained the regency in Norway until Haakon reached his majority in 1355. In 1356 Magnus was dethroned by his son Eric XII, regained the crown on Eric's death (1359), and was deposed (1365) by the royal council in favor of Albert of Mecklenburg, his nephew. Magnus was imprisoned for a time but escaped (1371) to Norway where he spent his last years.

Magnus (mäg'nůs), **Eduard.** b. at Berlin, Jan. 7, 1799; d. there, Aug. 8, 1872. German portrait painter and writer on art.

Magnus (mag'nus), **Gerhardus.** Latinized name of **Groot, Gerhard.**

Magnus (mäg'nůs), **Heinrich Gustav.** b. at Berlin, May 2, 1802; d. there, April 4, 1870. German chemist and physicist. He published in Poggendorff's *Annalen* and in the proceedings of the Berlin Academy of Sciences a number of important papers on chemistry and physical topics. His studies include work on platinum-ammonium compounds, absorption of gases in the blood, and thermal phenomena in relation to gases.

Magnus (mag'nus), **Sextus Pompeius.** See **Pompeius Magnus, Sextus.**

Magnusen (mag'nu.sen) or **Magnússen** (mäg'nos.sen), **Finnur** (or **Finn**). See **Magnússon, Finnur** (or **Finn**).

Magnus Felix Ennodius (mag'nus fē'liks e.nō'di.us). See **Ennodius, Magnus Felix.**

Magnus-Levy (mäg'nůs.lā'vē), **Adolf.** b. at Berlin, Sept. 9, 1865—. German clinical physiologist. He introduced experimental methods of determining thyroid disturbances (1895), opening a new epoch in the study of metabolism by focusing interest on the relations of metabolism and internal secretion. He made important studies of diabetic coma (1899) and showed the heightened metabolism in hyperthyroidism and the reduction of metabolism in myxedema which can be corrected by the administration of desiccated thyroid. He introduced the basal metabolism test.

Magnússon (mäg'nös.sôn), **Arne** (or **Árni**). b. in Iceland, 1663; d. at Copenhagen, in January, 1730. Icelandic historian and archaeologist. He made a notable collection of Icelandic manuscripts.

Magnússon or **Magnusen, Finnur** (or **Finn**). [Also, **Finnur** (or **Finn**) **Magnússen.**] b. at Skalholt, Iceland, Aug. 27, 1781; d. at Copenhagen, Dec. 24, 1847. Icelandic archaeologist. He was the author of important works on the elder Edda, and on Norse mythology, literature, and antiquities.

Magnus Troil (mag'nus troil). See **Troil, Magnus.**

Magny (mȧ.nyē), **Olivier de.** b. at Cahors, France; d. c1560. French poet. Author of *Les Amours* (1553), *Les Gayetés* (1554), *Les Soupirs* (1557), and *Les Odes* (1559).

Mago (mā'gō). fl. 6th century B.C. Carthaginian general, reputed organizer of the military system of Carthage.

Mago. fl. 4th century B.C. Carthaginian naval commander, distinguished in the wars with the Syracusans (396–392), and later suffete (chief magistrate) of Carthage.

Mago. fl. 4th century B.C. Commander of the Carthaginian forces in Sicily 343 B.C., the ally of Hicetas in his struggle with Timoleon. His conduct of the campaign was marked by cowardice, and on his return to Carthage he committed suicide.

Mago. d. 203 or 193 B.C. Carthaginian general; younger brother of Hannibal. He accompanied his brother to Italy in 218 B.C., supported Hasdrubal in Spain in 215 B.C., and was defeated by Scipio Africanus at Silpia in 206 B.C.

Magoffin (mȧ.gof'in), **Beriah.** b. at Harrodsburg, Ky., April 18, 1815; d. there, Feb. 28, 1885. American politician. As governor (1859–62) of Kentucky, he refused (1861) to order the invading Confederates to withdraw.

Magog (mā'gog). City in S Quebec, Canada, at the N end of Lake Memphremagog near the Vermont border. It has textile mills, sawmills, and creameries. 12,423 (1951).

Magog. According to the prophet Ezekiel (xxxviii. 2), the land of Gog, the chief prince of Tubal and Meshech. God is the Gugu of the Assyrian inscriptions, identified by the English philologist A. H. Sayce with the Gyges of the Greeks. Magog, therefore, would be the kingdom of Lydia. The name is evidently a compound of that of Gog; it may represent the Assyrian Mat Gugi, or "country of Gugu."

Magog. See also **Gog and Magog.**

Magonigle (mȧ.gon'i.gl), **Harold Van Buren.** b. at Bergen Heights, N.J., Oct. 17, 1867; d. at Bain Harbor, Vt., Aug. 29, 1935. American architect and sculptor. Among his principal works are the Liberty Memorial at Kansas City, Mo., the U.S. embassy and consulate at Tokyo, and the McKinley National Memorial at Canton, Ohio.

Magoon (ma.gön'), **Charles Edward.** b. in Minnesota, Dec. 5, 1861; d. at Washington, D.C., Jan. 14, 1920. American administrator, provisional governor of Cuba (October, 1906–January, 1909). He was general counsel of the Isthmian Canal Commission (1904–05), and governor of the Canal Zone (May, 1905–October, 1906).

Magrath (mȧ.grath'), **Andrew Gordon.** b. at Charleston, S.C., Feb. 8, 1813; d. there, April 9, 1893. American Confederate politician. He was secretary of state (1861–64) of the Confederacy, was elected (1864) governor of South Carolina, and advocated (1865) submission to the federal authorities.

Magritte (mȧ.grēt), **René.** b. at Lessines, Belgium, 1898—. Belgian surrealist painter, one of the leaders of that movement in his country. He participated in the surrealist shows at Paris from 1926 on. *The Path of the Air*, *The Voice of the Winds*, *The False Mirror*, *Mental Calculus*, *The State of Man*, *The Eye*, and many illustrations and magazine covers are among his works.

Magruder (mȧ.grö'dėr), **John Bankhead.** b. at Winchester, Va., Aug. 15, 1810; d. at Houston, Tex., Feb. 18, 1871. American Confederate general. He was graduated (1830) from West Point, served in the Seminole War and in the Mexican War, and subsequently served on tours of duty in Maryland, California, and Rhode Island. Resigning (March 16, 1861) from the U.S. army, he became a colonel in the Confederate army and in May, 1861, took command of the forces on the Virginia Peninsula. In that month he won the battle of Big Bethel, the first engagement of the Civil War. He became a brigadier general shortly thereafter and was promoted (October, 1861) to the rank of major general. He played a creditable role in the Peninsular Campaign's opening phases, but beginning with the Seven Days' Battle erred in failing to pursue promptly the retreating federal forces. He was transferred (Oct. 10, 1862) to the command of the district of Texas and after the Civil War went to Mexico, where he became a major general under the emperor Maximilian. He settled at Houston, Tex., in 1869.

Magruder, Julia. b. at Charlottesville, Va., Sept. 14, 1854; d. at Richmond, Va., June 9, 1907. American novelist. Her works include *Across the Chasm* (1885), *Princess Sonia* (1895), *The Violet* (1896), *A Realized Ideal* (1898), *Dead Selves* (1898), *Struan* (1899), *A Beautiful Alien* (1900), *A Manifest Destiny* (1900), and *A Sunny Southerner* (1901).

Mag Tured (mä tö'rę). Irish form of **Moytura.**

Magua (mä'gwa). Indian enemy of Uncas in *The Last of the Mohicans* (1826), novel by James Fenimore Cooper.

Maguaque (mä.gwä'kā), **Rodrigo Cota de.** See **Cota de Maguaque, Rodrigo.**

Maguire (mȧ.gwīr'), **John Francis.** b. at Cork, Ireland, 1815; d. there, Nov. 1, 1872. Irish journalist and author.

Maguntchi (mą.gun'chi). A former name of **Emmaus,** Pa.

Maguntiacum (mā.gun.tī'ą.kum). A Latin name of **Mainz.**

"Magus of the North" (mā'gus). See **Hamann, Johann Georg.**

Magwitch (mag'wich), **Abel.** [Assumed name, **Provis.**] In Charles Dickens's *Great Expectations*, a convict, Pip's anonymous benefactor.

Magyar (mag'yär, mod'yär). See **Hungarian.**

Magyar (mô'dyôr), **László.** b. at Subotica (Maria-Theresiopel), Austria-Hungary (now in Yugoslavia), 1817; d. at Cuio, near Benguela, West Africa, Nov. 9, 1864. Hungarian traveler in Africa. Author of *Reisen in Südafrika, 1849–57* (Vol. 1, 1859).

Magyarkanizsa (mô'dyôr.kô'nē.zhô). See **Stara Kanjiža.**

Magyar Köztársaság (mô'dyôr kêst'är'shô.shäg) or **Magyarország** (mô'dyôr.ōr'säg). Hungarian names of **Hungary.**

Magyaróvár (mô'dyôr.ō'vär). See **Mosonmagyaróvár.**

Magyars (mag'yärz, mod'yärz). [Also, **Hungarians.**] People of Hungary, belonging to the Finno-Ugric linguistic stock. Their language, called Hungarian or Magyar, belongs to the Ugric group of the Finno-Ugric family of languages. The Magyars were a nomadic people who migrated from the Urals into N Caucasia in the 5th century, whence they were driven (in the 9th century) by the Petchenegs (a Turkic people) westward into what is now Rumania, and from there northward into Hungary. They were well settled in Hungary by the end of the 9th century.

Mahabaleshwar (mą.hä.bą.lesh'wąr). Health resort in the state of Bombay, Union of India, ab. 90 mi. SE of Bombay, in the Western Ghats. 5,090 (1941).

Mahabharata (mą.hä'bä'rą.tą). One of the two great epics of ancient India, the other being the *Ramayana*. It contains over 100,000 distichs, divided into 18 *parvans* ("knots" or "joints," and then "sections," "chapters"). It is about eight times as large as the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* together. The tales originally composing it were probably first circulated in prose, and put later into metrical form. It was composed between 200 B.C. and 200 A.D. Scarcely a fourth of the poem is taken up by the main narrative. The rest consists of inserted episodes and diverse accretions, which are, aside from minor additions, narratives of the mythical or legendary history of India, theogony and cosmogony, or didactic and religious lore. To the first class belong the episodes of *Nala* and *Shakuntala*, to the third the *Bhagavadgita*. Thus through constant accretion the *Mahabharata* became a sort of encyclopedia of India, intended by the Brahmanic authors for the Kshatriya or military caste. The leading subject is the great war between the Kauravas and the Pandavas (who were descendants of the lunar race) for the possession of a kingdom occupying the region around Delhi. The following is a brief summary of the main story: The two brothers Dhritarashtra and Pandu were brought up in their royal home at Hastinapura, ab. 60 mi. NE of Delhi. Dhrita-

rashtra, the elder, being blind, Pandu became king. Pandu had five sons: Yudhishthira, Bhima, and Arjuna by Kunti, and Nakula and Sahadeva by Madri. These are called the Pandavas, or the five Pandava princes, and are types of heroic excellence. Dhritarashtra had 100 sons, of whom the chief was Duryodhana. These are called the Kauravas, and are represented as altogether bad. After Pandu's death the Pandavas were brought up with the Kauravas by Dhritarashtra, who made his nephew Yudhishthira heir apparent. Yudhishthira's exploits having excited the ill will of the Kauravas, the Pandavas went to the King of Panchala, whose daughter Draupadi became their common wife. After this alliance, in order to reconcile the feud, Dhritarashtra divided his kingdom, giving Hastinapura to his sons, and to his nephews a district in the southwest, where they built Indraprastha, the modern Delhi. Here the Pandavas lived for a time happily under the rule of Yudhishthira. Once, however, Dhritarashtra held at his capital a great assembly to which came the Pandavas. In a game of dice with Duryodhana, Yudhishthira lost wealth, kingdom, brothers, and wife, when by a compromise the Pandavas agreed to give up their portion of the kingdom for 12 years and remain incognito for a 13th. They retired with Draupadi to the Kamyaka forest on the Sarasvati, and dwelt there 12 years. In the fourteenth year they demanded their possessions, but in vain; hence the great war in which they overthrew the reigning house, slew Duryodhana, and won back their kingdom. The story of the combat is extended through several books. When Yudhishthira is crowned in Hastinapura, Bhishma, leader of the Kauravas, though mortally wounded, instructs him on the duties of kings through 20,000 distichs and then dies. In the seventeenth book the Pandavas renounce the kingdom, and in the eighteenth, the last, they ascend to heaven with Draupadi.

Mahabhashya (mä.hä.bä'shyạ). [Eng. trans., *"Great Commentary."*] In Sanskrit literature, Patanjali's commentary on the grammatical sutras of Panini, written some time between 140 B.C. and 60 A.D. It is a paramount authority in all matters relating to classical Sanskrit grammar.

Maha Chulalongkorn (mä.hä' chö.lä.lông'kôn). See **Rama V.**

Mahadeva (mä.hä.dā'vạ). See also **Shiva.**

Mahadeva. In the history of Buddhism, a schismatic teacher who is said to have lived 200 years after Buddha's death.

Mahadevi (mä.hä.dā'vē). Name of Devi, the wife of Shiva, meaning literally "the great goddess."

Mahaffy (mạ.haf'i), Sir **John Pentland.** b. in Switzerland, July 12, 1839; d. April 30, 1919. Irish classical scholar. He wrote *Social Life in Greece* (1874), *Greek Antiquities* (1876), *A History of Greek Classical Literature* (1880), *The Story of Alexander's Empire* (1890), *The Petrie Papyri Deciphered and Explained* (1891–1905), *Problems in Greek History* (1892), *Empire of the Ptolemies* (1896), *An Epoch in Irish History* (1904), *The Silver Age of the Greek World* (1906), and others.

Mahalla el Kubra (mạ.häl'ạ el kō'brạ). [Also: **Mahalla, Mahalla el Kobra** (kō'brạ).] City in NE Africa, in Lower Egypt, on the delta between the Rosetta and Damietta branches of the Nile River, ab. 65 mi. N of Cairo. It is in the heart of a rich agricultural area. 115,509 (1947).

Mahamankut (mä.hä.mäng.köt') or **Maha Mongkut** (mä.hä' mông.köt'). See **Rama IV.**

Mahamaya (mä.hä.mä'yạ). Mother of Buddha. She was the daughter of the rajah of Koli, and she and her younger sister were the principal wives of Suddhodana, rajah of the Sakhya clan.

Mahan (mạ.han'), **Alfred Thayer.** b. at West Point, N.Y., Sept. 27, 1840; d. at Washington, D.C., Dec. 1, 1914. American naval officer and writer on naval history; son of Dennis Hart Mahan. He became midshipman in 1859, lieutenant in 1861, lieutenant commander in 1865, commander in 1872, captain in 1885, and retired in 1896. He was made lecturer on history, strategetics, and tactics in, and president of, the U.S. Naval War College, Newport, R.I. In 1894 he was in command of the *Chicago*. Mahan's books did not limit the discussion of sea power to battles but showed how naval power affected the general course of war and also of commerce and peaceful expansion. His thesis has been adopted by several historians and by advocates of large navies. He wrote *The Gulf and Inland Waters* (1883), *The Influence of Sea Power upon History 1660 1783* (1890), *The Influence of Sea Power upon the French Revolution and Empire 1793-1812* (1892), *Life of Admiral Farragut* (1894), *Life of Nelson* (1897), *Interest of America in Sea Power* (1897), *Lessons of the War with Spain* (1899), *Problem of Asia* (1900), *The War in South Africa* (1901), *Retrospect and Prospect* (1902), *Sea Power in its Relations to the War of 1812* (1905), *From Sail to Steam* (1907), *Naval Administration and Warfare* (1908), *The Interest of America in International Conditions* (1910), *Naval Strategy* (1911), *Armaments and Arbitration* (1912), and others.

Mahan, Dennis Hart. b. at New York, April 2, 1802; d. near Stony Point, N.Y., Sept. 16, 1871. American military engineer; father of Alfred Thayer Mahan. He was professor of engineering at West Point from 1832 until his death, holding also the office of dean after 1838. He committed suicide by drowning. Among his works are *Treatise on Field Fortifications* (1836) and *Military Engineering* (1865–67).

Mahan, Milo. b. at Suffolk, Va., May 24, 1819; d. at Baltimore, Sept. 3, 1870. American clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church, brother of Dennis Hart Mahan.

Mahanadi (mạ.hä'nạ.di). [Also, **Mahanuddy.**] River in E central Union of India. It rises in Madhya Pradesh, flows E, and empties through a delta into the Bay of Bengal, near Cuttack. Length, over 500 mi.

Mahanaim (mā.hạ.nā'im). In Old Testament geography, a place in Palestine, E of the Jordan and N of the Jabbok. Its exact position is unknown. It was taken by Shishak (Sheshonk I of Egypt). Gen. xxxii. 2.

Mahanoy City (mä'hạ.noi). Borough in E central Pennsylvania, in Schuylkill County, ab. 109 mi. NW of Philadelphia; coal mining; manufactures of clothing and beer. It was incorporated in 1863. Pop. 10,934 (1950).

Mahapralaya (mä.hä.prä'lạ.yạ). In Hindu belief, the total destruction of all things at the end of a *kalpa* (i.e., a day and a night of Brahma, or 2,160,000,000 years), when the seven Lokas (worlds) and their inhabitants, saints, gods, and Brahma himself, are reabsorbed in the primeval cosmos.

Mahapuranas (mä.hä.pö.rä'nạz). The *Vishnupurana* and *Bhagavatapurana*, the "great puranas" of Hindu religious literature.

Maharajpur (mä.hä.räj'pör). Village in Madhya Bharat, Union of India, formerly in the state of Gwalior, ab. 51 mi. S of Agra. Here in December, 1843, the British under Sir Hugh Gough defeated the Mahrattas.

Mahasabha (mä.hä.sä'bä), **Hindu.** See **Hindu Mahasabha.**

Mahatma Gandhi (mạ.hat'mạ gan'di; mạ.hät'mạ gän'di). See **Gandhi, Mohandas Karamchand.**

Maha Vajiravudh (mä.hä' vä.jē.rä.vōd'). See **Rama VI.**

Mahavira (mä.hä.vē'rạ). Literally, "great hero": an epithet of Indra in the *Rig-Veda;* but the name is especially that of Mahavira Vardhamana or Jina, the 24th or last deified saint of the Jains, who died c500 B.C. His legendary history is given in the *Kalpasutra* and the *Mahaviracharitra*, sacred books of the Jains. The points of contact between his legend and that of Buddha have led some to identify the two. Most scholars are now of the opinion that Mahavira was a contemporary of Gautama Buddha, and that the Jains were an independent skeptical sect a little antecedent to the Buddhists.

Mahayana (mä.hä.yä'nạ). Sanskrit name of the **Great Vehicle.**

Mahdi (mä'dē). [Sometimes spelled **Mehdee.**] According to Mohammedan belief, a spiritual and temporal ruler destined to appear on earth at the end of the world and save the faithful. Some sects hold that the Mahdi has appeared, and in concealment awaits the time of his manifestation. There have been a number of professed Mahdis, of whom the latest of importance was Mohammed Ahmed, whose armed followers resisted the advance of the British troops into the Sudan in 1884–85, and overthrew the Egyptian power in that region.

Mahdia (mä.dē.ạ). Town in E Tunisia, North Africa, on the Mediterranean Sea ab. 45 mi. SE of Sousse. It is a

small port, once a haven of the Barbary pirates. Pop. ab. 9,000.

Mahé (mä.hā'). Chief island of the Seychelles group, Indian Ocean, a British colony ab. 800 mi. SE of the Somalia coast of Africa. The chief exports are copra, cinnamon, patchouli oil, and guano. Chief town, Victoria; area, ab. 55½ sq. mi.; pop. ab. 30,000.

Mahé. Seaport and small settlement belonging to France, on the W coast of India, ab. 280 mi. SE of Goa. There has been no foreign trade in the past few years except through the adjoining port of Tellicherry. Mahé was the scene of a riot in October, 1948, inspired by pro-Indian natives agitating for union with the Union of India. Area, ab. 23 sq. mi.; pop., 14,700 (1946).

Mahé (mȧ.ā), **Bertrand François.** See **La Bourdonnais** or **La Bourdonnaie, Bertrand François Mahé,** Comte **de.**

Maher Pasha (mä.her' pȧsh'ȧ), **Ali** (or **Aly**). Egyptian politician. A member of the bar (1905) and a judge (1907), he was a professor of international law (1923) and dean of the law school. In 1924 he served as undersecretary of state for education, and he was minister of education (1925–26), of finance (1928–29), and of justice (1930–32). He was a member of parliament (1924 *et seq.*) and a senator (1930–32, 1936, 1939–46). Maher Pasha, a close adviser of the king, headed the royal cabinet (1935, 1937) and was premier and minister of foreign affairs and of the interior (1936, 1939–40). In 1940 he resigned as premier rather than follow a course that might bring Egypt directly into World War II. In 1952 he again became premier, but in less than a month was forced to resign; however, some months later, in July, 1952, a coup led by General Naguib again made Maher Pasha prime minister for two months. He resigned in September, 1952, in the face of growing demands for a complete reform of the Egyptian government.

Mahi (mä'hē). Sudanic-speaking people of W Africa, inhabiting N Dahomey.

Mahican (mȧ.hē'kȧn). [Also, **Mohican.**] Confederacy of North American Indian tribes formerly inhabiting the upper Hudson River valley, mainly in the E part, as far as Lake Champlain. The language was of the Algonquian family, and their culture was typical Eastern Woodlands culture. They became gradually dispersed after the arrival of the white man. Some moved westward to Ohio and there merged with the Delaware, some joined the Iroquois confederacy in New York, and some settled at Stockbridge, Mass.

Mahidol (mä.hi.dôl'), **Ananda.** See **Rama VIII.**

Mahidpore (mä.hēd'pōr). See **Mehidpur.**

Mahi Kantha (mä'hē kän'tȧ). Former group of native states now incorporated into the state of Bombay, Union of India, situated N of Ahmedabad. The group formed a part of Sabar Kantha. Area, ab. 3,125 sq. mi.

Mahillon (mȧ.ē.yôṅ), **Charles Victor.** b. at Brussels, Belgium, March 10, 1841; d. at St.-Jean, France, June 17, 1924. Belgian expert on musical instruments. He was named (1877) head curator of instruments at the Brussels Conservatory, and was author of various works on instruments and sound.

Mahler (mä'lėr), **Gustav.** b. at Kalischt, in Bohemia, July 7, 1860; d. at Vienna, May 18, 1911. Austrian conductor and composer. He conducted the opera in various German cities from 1883 to 1897. From 1897 to 1907 he was the chief conductor at the Imperial Opera at Vienna. He composed nine symphonies (and sketches for a tenth), which aroused controversy over their unconventional methods and structure, and several songs with orchestra, including the song cycle *Das Lied von der Erde* (1908). In 1888 he brought out the opera *Die drei Pintos*, which he finished after Weber's sketches. Among his most important works are a set of *Humoresken* for orchestra, and a cantata, *Das klagende Lied.*

Mahler, Hedwig Courths-. See **Courths-Mahler, Hedwig.**

Mahlern (mä'lėrn), **Discourse der.** See **Discourse der Mahlern.**

Mahlmann (mäl'mȧn), **Siegfried August.** b. at Leipzig, Germany, May 13, 1771; d. there, Dec. 16, 1826. German poet, whose verse works (1825) have been set to music by many composers and have thus been preserved in songs. Besides stories and fairy tales (1802), he also parodied Kotzebue in the play *Herodes vor Bethlehem* (1803).

Mahmoud (mä.möd', mä'möd). See **Mohammed.**

Mahmud (mä.möd'). See also **Mohammed.**

Mahmud I. b. 1696; d. 1754. Sultan of Turkey (1730–54); son of Mustafa II, and nephew of Ahmed III, whom he succeeded. He compelled (1739) Austria to cede Belgrade at the end of a war (1736–39) against Russia and Austria.

Mahmud II. b. July 20, 1785; d. at Constantinople, July 1, 1839. Sultan of Turkey (1808–39); brother of Mustafa IV whom he succeeded. At the beginning of his reign he fought (1809–12) an unsuccessful war against Russia, losing Bessarabia and much influence in the Danube area, but eliminating Russian interference in Serbia. But in 1821 the Greeks began a war of independence and he was forced to call upon Mehemet Ali, his vassal in Egypt, to suppress the rebels. In 1826 he smashed the power of the Janizaries by massacring nearly 10,000 of them and thus once more established the power of the throne. However, the European powers now came to the aid of the Greeks and at Navarino (Oct. 20, 1827) French, English, and Russian ships destroyed most of the Egyptian fleet. Russia declared war on Turkey in 1828 and in August, 1829, captured Adrianople, forcing Mahmud to sign the peace of Adrianople, which secured the independence of Greece. Mahmud was now confronted with the problem of Mehemet Ali, who realized that he now held the most powerful military force in the Turkish empire; in 1832 open conflict broke out when the Egyptians under Ibrahim Pasha invaded Syria. Turkey was forced to ally herself with Russia (July, 1833) and to grant further concessions, but this could not stop the Egyptians, and Mahmud died soon after receiving news of the defeat of the Turks at Nesib (June 24, 1839).

Mahmud of Ghazni (gäz'nē). b. c971; d. at Ghazni, Afghanistan, 1030. Sultan of Ghazni (997–1030); son of Subuktigin. He was appointed (994) governor of Khurasan, and on Subuktigin's death (996) drove out his brother Ismail, who was his father's heir in Ghazni. He was an ardent Moslem and spent his career attempting to carry Islam into neighboring areas, especially into India, which he attacked (1000 *et seq.*) repeatedly. His most famous expedition was that against Somnath (1024–26), where he destroyed the temple of Shiva and smashed the idol of the god there; legend states that when he split the idol with his battle-ax gold and gems spilled out. Certainly his 17 expeditions into India, which eventually brought the Punjab and other sections of India under Afghan suzerainty, gave to Ghazni tremendous riches in the form of plunder and slaves and made it one of the most important centers of the Moslem world. Mahmud fought also in central Asia and won victories from the Tigris to the Ganges and from the Indian Ocean to the Oxus. He was a notable patron of the arts, Firdausi's *Shahnamah* being dedicated to him.

Mahmud Shevket Pasha (mä.möd' shev.ket' pä.shä'). b. at Baghdad, c1857; assassinated June 11, 1913. Turkish general and statesman. Sympathetic to Western ideas, he used his influence as governor of Kosovo to support the Young Turk revolution (1908–09), during which he led his troops against Constantinople and brought the downfall of Sultan Abdul Hamid II. He served (1910–12) as minister of war and became (1913) grand vizier and war minister.

Mahomed (mȧ.hom'ẹd) or **Mahomet** (mȧ.hom'ẹt). See also **Mohammed.**

Mahomet (mȧ.o.met). Play by Voltaire, produced at Brussels in 1741.

Mahomet Boabdelin (bō.äb'dẹ.lin). See **Boabdelin, Mahomet.**

Mahón (mȧ.hōn'; Spanish, mä.ōn'). [English, **Port Mahon;** ancient name, **Portus Magonis.**] Town in the Balearic Islands, the chief place on the island of Minorca, situated on the E coast: seaport and naval station. It has beautiful churches, an art collection, and a theater. It was taken by the English under James Stanhope in 1708, by the French in 1756, restored to Great Britain in 1763, conquered by Spain in 1782, and finally ceded to Spain in 1802. Pop. 17,459 (1940).

Mahon (mą.hön′, -hōn′), Lord. Courtesy title held from the early 18th century by the eldest sons of the earls of **Stanhope.**

Mahon, Charles James Patrick. [Called **the O'Gorman Mahon.**] b. at Ennis, County Clare, Ireland, March 17, 1800; d. at London, June 15, 1891. Irish politician and adventurer. He was member of Parliament for Ennis (1847–52), served as a soldier under the Russian, Turkish, and Austrian flags, was a general in the government army during the civil war in Uruguay, commanded a Chilean fleet against Spain, was a colonel in the Brazilian service, fought in the Union army during the American Civil War, was a colonel under Louis Napoleon, became an intimate of Bismarck, and was member of Parliament for Clare (1879–85), and for Carlow from 1887 until his death.

Mahon, Christy. Farmer's son, the hero of John Millington Synge's one-act play *The Playboy of the Western World* (1907).

Mahon (mą.ôn), **Duc de.** Title of **Crillon, Louis des Balbes de Berton.**

Mahone (mą.hōn′), **William.** b. in Southampton County, Va., Dec. 1, 1826; d. at Washington, D.C., Oct. 8, 1895. American politician. He served in the Confederate army during the Civil War, obtaining the rank of major general. Afterward he became the leader of the Readjuster Party in Virginia, and was U.S. senator from Virginia (1881–87).

Mahoning (mą.hō′ning). River in E Ohio and W Pennsylvania, flowing in a winding course to join the Shenango near New Castle, Pa., forming the Beaver River. Length, ab. 100 mi.

Mahony (mä′ọ.ni), **Francis.** [Pseydonym, **Father Prout.**] b. at Cork, Ireland, c1804; d. at Paris, May 18, 1866. Irish journalist and poet. He was educated for the priesthood at Paris and Rome, and was ordained, but gave up (c1834) his calling and began to write on the staff of *Fraser's Magazine.* The articles which he contributed were published as *Reliques of Father Prout* in 1836; a final volume was published in 1876 by Blanchard Jerrold. He contributed to *Bentley's Magazine,* and wrote to the *Daily News* from Rome for some years. These letters were published as *Facts and Figures from Italy, by Don Jeremy Savonarola, Benedictine Monk,* in 1847. He retired to a monastery in 1864, and died there. Among his original poems is *The Bells of Shandon.*

Mahrattas (mą.rä′tąz). [Also: **Marathas, Marhattas.**] People of W central India. They were the dominant power in India by the end of the 17th century, but were conquered by the British in 1818. Their language is Marathi.

Mähren (mä′rẹn). German name of **Moravia.**

Mähren-Schlesien (-shlā′zyẹn). German name of **Moravia-Silesia.**

Mahrholz (mär′holts), **Werner.** b. at Berlin, Dec. 1, 1889; d. at Merano, Italy, April 20, 1930. German literary historian, editor, and critic. He produced more than a dozen major works and numerous articles on literary, political, sociological, religious, academic, and other subjects of public interest. He wrote *Der deutsche Pietismus* (1921), *Der Student und die Hochschule* (1919), *Dostojewskij* (1922), *Literaturgeschichte und Literarwissenschaft* (1923), and *Die deutsche Dichtung der Gegenwart* (1926).

Mährisch-Ostrau (mä′rish.os′trou). German name of Moravská Ostrava; see under **Ostrava,** Czechoslovakia.

Mährisch-Schönberg (-shẹn′berk). German name of **Sumperk.**

Mährisch-Weisskirchen (-vīs′kir.ċhẹn). A German name of **Hranice.**

Mahu (mä′hū). Fiend alluded to in Shakespeare's *King Lear.*

Ma Hung-k'uei (mä′ hung′kwā′). b. at Hochow, Kansu, China, 1892—. Chinese Moslem warlord who controlled (1931–49) Ninghsia. He differed with the Ma Pu-fang group in religious and other matters, and coöperated with Fu Tso-yi and the Kuomintang, but opposed extension of its influence into his area. He fought the Communists, for some time successfully, but was driven out in 1949.

Mahy (mä.ē), **Thomas de.** See **Favras, Marquis de.**

Mai (mä′ę), **Angelo.** b. at Schilpario, province of Bergamo, Italy, March 7, 1782; d. near Rome, Sept. 9, 1854. Italian cardinal, noted as a philologist and antiquary. He discovered various manuscripts and palimpsests, including Cicero's *De republica* (1822), which he also edited.

Maia (mā′yą, mī′ą). In Greek mythology, a daughter of Atlas. She was the eldest of the Pleiades, mother by Zeus of Hermes, and the nurse of Arcus after the death of Callisto. She became identified with a primitive Italian goddess who was associated with fertility and growth. As such the Romans called her Maia Majesta, and because of the fertility association identified her with the Phrygian mother goddess, Cybele, and their own Bona Dea.

Maiano (mä.yä′nō), **Benedetto da.** See **Benedetto da Majano** (or **Maiano**).

Maida (mī′dä). Town in S Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Calabria, in the province of Catanzaro, ab. 13 mi. W of Catanzaro. Here on July 4, 1806, the British defeated the French under J. L. E. Reynier. Pop. ab. 4,000.

Maidanek (mī.dä′nek). [Polish, **Majdanek.**] Village in E Poland, in the *województwo* (province) of Lublin. It became known during World War II as the seat of one of the largest German concentration camps for Jewish and other civilian prisoners, many (perhaps 1½ million) of whom were murdered here in the period 1940–44. Maidanek was occupied by the Russians in July, 1944.

Maidenhead (mā′dẹn.hed). Municipal borough and riverside resort in S England, in Berkshire, on the river Thames ab. 24 mi. W of London by rail. It is one of an almost continuous line of towns on the Thames from London to Reading. The town is mainly residential. 27,125 (1951).

Maiden Lane (mā′dẹn). Street in London, between Covent Garden and the Strand. Andrew Marvell, J. M. W. Turner the landscape painter, and Voltaire lived here at various times. The name is said to have been given in reference to an image of the Virgin which once stood there.

Maiden Lane. Street in New York City, running from Broadway, opposite Cortlandt Street, SE to the East River.

Maidens, the. [Also, **Hulin Rocks.**] Group of small rocky islets belonging to County Antrim, Northern Ireland, in North Channel ab. 7 mi. NE of Larne. There is a lighthouse.

Maid in the Mill, The. Comedy by John Fletcher, produced in 1623.

Maid Marian (mär′i.ąn). In the English Robin Hood ballad cycle, Robin Hood's sweetheart. She was the daughter of an earl, and loved Robin Hood when he was Earl of Huntingdon. When he was outlawed for debt she dressed herself as a page and followed him, living with his company as a virgin huntress till the marriage rites could be performed. This is a late legend concerning her. The ballad which tells the story is *Robin Hood and Maid Marian,* Number 150 in the Child collection. Originally she was the May Queen in the early English May Day dances and games. Only since Tudor times has she become Robin Hood's sweetheart and supplanted Matilda Fitzwalter as wife of Robert, Earl of Huntingdon.

Maid of Artois (är.twä′), **The.** Comic opera in three acts by Michael William Balfe, with a libretto by Alfred Bunn, produced at London in 1836. It contains the song *The Light of Other Days.*

Maid of Athens (a.th′ẹnz). Daughter of Theodore Macri, a consul at Athens. She made Byron's acquaintance, and he is said to have addressed to her the song beginning "Maid of Athens, ere we part."

Maid of Bath (bath), **The.** Comedy by Samuel Foote, produced in 1771. The play holds up to ridicule (as Mr. Flint) Walter Long for his ungallant treatment of the Maid of Bath, Elizabeth Ann Linley, who afterward married Richard Brinsley Sheridan.

Maid of Honour, The. Play by Philip Massinger, printed in 1632.

Maid of Honour, The. Opera by Michael William Balfe, produced in 1847. The subject is the same as that of Friedrich von Flotow's *Martha.*

"Maid of Kent." See **Barton, Elizabeth.**

Maid of Mariendorpt (mą rē.ẹn.dôrpt), **The.** Play in verse by James Sheridan Knowles, produced in 1838.

Maid of Norway (nôr wā′). See **Margaret** (of *Scotland*).

Maid of Orleans (ôr'lē.ənz). Joan of Arc: so named on account of her efforts for the relief of Orléans. Schiller produced a play with the title *Die Jungfrau von Orleans* (1801).

Maid of Saragossa (sar.ə.gos'ə). See **Agustina.**

Maid of Sker (skėr), **The.** Novel by Richard D. Blackmore, published in 1872.

Maid of the Mill, The. Play by Isaac Bickerstaffe, printed in 1765. It was founded on Samuel Richardson's *Pamela.*

Maid of the Mist. Character in Sir Walter Scott's novel *Anne of Geierstein,* from whom the novel takes its name.

Maids and Mistresses. Novel by Beatrice Kean Seymour, published in 1932.

Maidstone (mād'stōn, -stən). Municipal borough in SE England, the county seat of Kent, on the river Medway ab. 40 mi. SE of London by rail. Maidstone is situated in the middle of a hop-growing district and has breweries supplying London; other manufactures include paper and agricultural machinery. 54,026 (1951).

Maid's Tragedy, The. Play by Beaumont and Fletcher, first acted not later than 1611 and printed in 1619.

Maidu (mī'dö). Group of North American Indians of California, formerly numbering ab. 9,000, of whom ab. 800–900 survive today on the Round Valley Reservation in California. They belong to the Penutian linguistic stock, and formerly comprised three divisions: southern, northwestern, and northeastern. The southern Maidu called themselves *Nisinan,* were the most numerous, most advanced, and best known; the two northern branches called themselves *Maidu.* Both words mean "people." The term *Pujunan* occurs in old books as a designation for the Maidu collectively, but was abandoned because it was based on the name of one village only. The Maidu were of typical California culture. They were basket-makers, had two types of houses (small bark or brush lean-tos and large earth-covered structures), were deer-hunters and fishers, and made acorn mush and soups. Their religion was shamanistic and embraced the beliefs and rituals of the secret Kuksu cult which prevailed in most of California.

Maiduguri (mī.dö'gù.ri). Town in W Africa, the administrative center of Bornu province, Northern Provinces, NE Nigeria, situated SW of Lake Chad near the Cameroons border. It is a commercial center and has a large market; the chief export items are peanuts, cotton, and hides. 43,000 (est. 1950).

Maiella (mä.yel'lä). One of the loftiest groups of the Apennines, in C Italy, SW of Chieti and S of the Gran Sasso. Elevation, ab. 9,170 ft.

Maienfeld (mī'ən.felt). [Also, **Mayenfeld.**] Old town in E Switzerland, in the canton of Graubünden, in the valley of the Rhine S of Liechtenstein. Pop. ab. 1,500.

Maier (mār), **Guy.** b. at Buffalo, N.Y., Aug. 15, 1892—. American pianist. He has appeared (1916 *et seq.*) in two-piano concerts with Lee Pattison, and performed in recitals and with orchestras in Europe and the U.S.

Maier (mī'ėr), **Johann.** See **Eck, Johann.**

Maigret (me.gre). Hero of the detective fiction of Georges Simenon.

Maigrot (me.grō), **Émile.** See **Henriot, Émile.**

Maikala Mountains (mī'kə.lə). [Also, **Maikal Mountains** (mī'kəl).] Range of mountains in the Union of India, in Madhya Pradesh. They extend NE to SW for ab. 150 mi. and reach a height of 3,698 ft.

Maikop (mī.kôp'). [Also, **Maykop.**] City in the U.S.S.R., in the Krasnodar Territory of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, ab. 165 mi. S of Rostov: important oil-producing center. It also has food-processing and sawmilling industries, and machine construction. During World War II the city was occupied by German forces from August, 1942, until January, 1943; the industries and the town were severely damaged. 67,302 (1939).

Mailand (mī'länt). German name of **Milan,** Italy.

Mailáth (mô'ē.lät), Count **János.** b. at Budapest, Hungary, Oct. 3, 1786; committed suicide in the Starnbergersee, Bavaria, Germany, Jan. 3, 1855. Hungarian historian and poet. His chief works are *Geschichte der Magyaren* (1828–31) and *Geschichte des österreichischen Kaiserstaats* (1834–50).

Mailer (mā'lėr), **Norman.** b. at Long Branch, N.J., Jan. 31, 1923—. American author. During World War II he served with intelligence units in the Pacific area; in *The Naked and the Dead* (1948) he used his wartime experiences as the basis of one of the first major novels to come from World War II. Author also of *Barbary Shore* (1951).

Maillart (mä.yär), **Louis.** [Called **Aimé Maillart.**] b. at Montpellier, France, March 24, 1817; d. at Moulins, France, May 26, 1871. French operatic composer, notably of the comic opera *Les Dragons de Villars* (1856). His other works include *Gastibelza* (1847), *La Croix de Marie* (1852), and *Lara* (1864), as well as cantatas.

Maillaud (mä.yō), **Pierre.** [Pseudonym, **Pierre Bourdan.**] b. at Perpignan, France, May 13, 1909; d. by drowning near Toulon, France, July 13, 1948. French political leader and journalist, best known as one of the Free French announcers over the London radio (1940 *et seq.*). He was minister for youth, arts, and letters (1947).

Maillet (mä.ye), **Jacques Léonard.** b. July 12, 1823; d. Feb. 15, 1894. French sculptor. He executed a number of decorative groups at the new Louvre, the Opera House, the churches of Saint Séverin, Sainte Clotilde, Saint Leu, and others.

Maillol (mä.yol), **Aristide.** b. at Banyuls-sur-Mer, France, Dec. 25, 1861; d. there, Oct. 10, 1944. French sculptor and illustrator. One of the leading sculptors of the 20th century, he revived in his work the spirit of ancient Mediterranean art, adapting it to modern times. He began as a painter and made designs for tapestries; he became a sculptor at the age of 40. Among his many works are *Pomona* and *Île de France* (both at Paris), *Three Graces* (at Bern), his monument to Cézanne, called *Fame,* and *Torso* and *Kneeling Woman* at the Museum of Modern Art, New York. He illustrated with woodcuts the works of Vergil, Horace, and Verlaine.

Mailly (mä.yē), **Marie Anne de.** See **Châteauroux,** Duchesse **de.**

Mailly (mā'li), **William.** b. at Pittsburgh, Pa., Nov. 22, 1871; d. Sept. 4, 1912. American Socialist politician and journalist. With Eugene V. Debs, he was a founder (1898) of the Social Democratic Party; in 1903 he became its national secretary. After managing the campaign of 1904, which marked the emergence of socialism as a significant U.S. political force, he was managing editor (1907–09) of the New York *Worker* and then of the *Evening Call,* resigning (1909) to become dramatic critic for the *Twentieth Century Magazine.*

Maimachin or **Maimaichin** or **Maimatchin** (mī.mä-chēn'). Former name of **Altan Bulak.**

Maimana (mī.mä'nä). [Also, **Maimene.**] Minor province of Afghanistan, in the NW part. It includes the foothill region of the NW Hindu Kush, and a desert plain, with some oases. The area is inhabited chiefly by nomadic herders. Sulfur deposits have been found here. Chief town, Maimana.

Maimana. [Also, **Maimene.**] Town in NW Afghanistan: chief town of the province of Maimana. It is a collecting center for wool and animal products.

Maimansinh (mī'men.sing). See **Mymensingh.**

Maimbourg (mañ.bör), **Louis.** b. at Nancy, France, c1610; d. at Paris, Aug. 13, 1686. French Jesuit church historian. He was expelled (1682) from the Jesuit order because of a work on church history in which he defended the Gallicans against the power of Rome.

Maimene (mī.mē'nē). See **Maimana.**

Maimonides (mī.mon'i.dēz). [Full name, **Moses ben Maimun;** also called **Maimuni** (mī.mö'nē), and **RaMbaM** (from the initials of the words Rabbi Moses ben Maimun).] b. at Córdoba, Spain, March 30, 1135; d. at Cairo, Egypt, Dec. 13, 1204. Jewish rabbi, Talmudic scholar, and philosopher. His family had to flee Spain to escape the persecutions of the fanatical Mohammedan sect of the Almohades. For some years they lived at Fez in Morocco, under the necessity of concealing their religion. Here the young Moses, by association with Moslem scholars, became acquainted with the Aristotelian philosophy. In 1165 the family emigrated from Fez, by way of Palestine, to Egypt, settling at Cairo, where the father died, leaving Moses to support the family, first as a trader in jewels, subsequently by the practice of medicine, in which he was so successful that he became physician to the sultan. He also became chief rabbi of Cairo, and found time to devote to his Talmudic and philosophical

studies and writings. Before his 23rd year he had written a treatise on the Jewish calendar and another on the terms used in logic. In 1168 he published a commentary in Arabic on the Mishnah, but his greatest work, the *Mishneh Torah* (Repetition of the Law), also known among scholars as "Yad Hahazagah" (The Strong Hand), appeared in 1180, having been ten years in the writing, in Hebrew. This is a masterly systematic exposition in 14 books of the whole of the Jewish law as contained in the Pentateuch and in the vast Talmudic literature. It was preceded by a short introduction in Arabic, entitled *Sefer ha-Micvoth* (Book of the Commandments), being a treatise on the 613 precepts of the law. Almost equally famous, and perhaps even more widely influential, was his philosophical work in Arabic, *Dalalt al Hairin* (Guide of the Perplexed; Hebrew, *More Nebuchim*). This is divided into three parts. The first treats of the anthropomorphic expressions found in the Bible, and of the religio-philosophical sects; the second, of eternity and the creation of the world; while the third contains a rational explanation of the commandments of Scripture. His lesser writings included *Iggereth ha-Shemad* (An Epistle on Apostasy), in which, making the point that Mohammedanism is not as reprehensible as paganism, he excuses such feigned accommodation to Islam as he and his family and so many others had to make; *Iggereth Teman* (An Epistle to Yemen), an exhortation to the Jews of southern Arabia not to be led astray by false Messiahs; *Pirke Mosheh* (A Treatise of Moses), which deals with medical subjects; *Perakim be-Haclachah* (A Treatise on Happiness); and *Ma'amar ha-Yihud* (A Treatise on the Unity of God). In Maimonides the scientific development of Judaism in the Moslem world reached its height. He brought order and system into the chaotic mass of Talmudic literature, and gave direction to religio-philosophical study with the aim of bringing Judaism and philosophy into harmony. The *Guide of the Perplexed* was stated to be written for "religious persons who, adhering to the Torah, have studied philosophy and are embarrassed by contradictions between the teachings of philosophy and the literal sense of the Torah." He sought to harmonize reason and those beliefs which Jews accepted as revealed truths. He advanced reasons for believing in the necessary existence of God, and of one God only, and for belief in the creation of the universe out of nothingness. He asserted that evil could not have originated with God, since it is a wholly negative thing, that is, the absence of good or of a capacity for good; and he strongly upheld the concept of free will. Tolerant himself, he urged tolerance, and dared to tell the Jews that salvation was not reserved for them alone, but that virtuous individuals of all nations would be rewarded in a future life. Optimistic and eupeptic, he saw happiness as the objective of existence, and regarded the Commandments as designed to assure this end. His writings caused acrimonious controversies among the Jews; many considered him a heretic, and in some places his works were burned. But in the end he came to be called "the Light of the West" and "the Great Eagle," and the saying arose that "from Moses (the lawgiver) to Moses (Maimonides) there has been none like unto Moses." His condensation of the dogmatical tenets of Judaism into 13 articles, which have been adopted into the Jewish liturgy, was a great service to his own people. But many of his thoughts, such as those on the nature and origin of evil, on divine providence, and on the communion of man with God, greatly influenced Christian theologians, and it has been said that if there had been no Maimonides, there might have been no Aquinas.

Main (mān; German, mīn). [French, **Mein**; Latin, **Moenus.**] River in W central Germany, the most important of the right-hand (E) tributaries of the Rhine. It is formed by the union of the White Main and Red Main near Kulmbach, Bavaria, and joins the Rhine opposite Mainz. It is navigable to its junction with the Regnitz (ab. 244 mi.). The chief towns on its banks are Schweinfurt, Würzburg, Aschaffenburg, Offenbach, and Frankfort on the Main. Length, ab. 325 mi.

Maina (mī'nạ). [Also: **Cahuapana, Mayna, Rimachu.**] Tribe of South American Indians, in Peru and Ecuador. They were frequently attacked by the Spaniards in the 16th and 17th centuries, and by 1636 were reduced in numbers to ab. 2,000 individuals. They are now extinct. They have usually been classified as of Zaparoan linguistic stock and culture (however, the term Cahuapana is now supplanting the term Maina as the language name).

Maine (mān; French, men). Region and former government in NW France; the country of the ancient Cenomanni. Including Perche, it was bounded by Normandy on the N, Orléanais on the E, Touraine and Anjou on the S, and Brittany on the W, corresponding generally to the modern departments of Mayenne and Sarthe. It was a countship in the Middle Ages, was conquered by William of Normandy (later William I of England) in 1063, was united (1110) to Anjou, and with Anjou became united to England in 1154. Philip II of France conquered it c1204, and after several separations it was finally reunited to France in 1481. The capital was Le Mans.

Maine (mān). [Called the **"Pine Tree State"**; also, the **"Lumber State."**] Northeasternmost state of the United States, bounded by the Canadian provinces of Quebec on the NW and N, and New Brunswick on the E, by the Atlantic Ocean on the SE and S, and by New Hampshire on the W: a New England State.

Population, Area, and Political Divisions. Maine is divided for administrative purposes into 16 counties. It sends three representatives to Congress, and has five electoral votes. The institution of the governor's council, which shares some of the executive authority, dates from Colonial times. As in other New England states, the township (here called a town) is a powerful local unit of government. Leading cities are Auburn, Augusta, Bangor, Biddeford, Lewiston, and Portland. Capital, Augusta; area, 31,040 sq. mi. (33,215 sq. mi., including water); pop. 913,774 (1950). The state ranks 38th in area, and 35th (on the basis of the 1950 census) in population.

Terrain and Climate. The surface of Maine is largely hilly, and in the NW and N mountainous, the highest point in the state being Mount Katahdin (5,268 ft.) in the N central part. The mountains of the W are the White Mountains, which extend into the state from New Hampshire. There are some areas of rolling lowland plain in the S, S central, and NE parts of the state, which are the chief farming areas. Off the state's rocky coast lie many islands, also rocky. On Mount Desert Island, off the SE coast, is Bar Harbor, a summer resort greatly damaged by fire in 1947. Also on the island is Acadia National Park (ab. 45 sq. mi.; established 1929), containing high, rounded granite peaks. Among the state's rivers are the St. John, which forms part of the N boundary; the St. Croix, forming part of the E boundary; the Penobscot, which rises in the E central part of the state and flows S into Penobscot Bay on the Atlantic; the Kennebec, flowing S from Moosehead Lake into the Atlantic; the Androscoggin, which rises on the Maine-New Hampshire boundary, the portion in Maine flowing S and E into the Kennebec and the Atlantic; the Salmon Falls River, which forms part of the SW boundary. Maine has hundreds of lakes, many frequented by fishermen and other sportsmen; the largest is Moosehead Lake. The Rangeley Lakes in the extreme W include Rangeley, Lower Richardson, Mooselookmeguntic, Umagog, and Upper Richardson. Grand, Chamberlain, Sebago, and Millinocket lakes are also well known. The state is more heavily forested (ab. 80 percent) than any other state. Maine has cold winters with heavy snows, but pleasant warm summers. The state has much fish and game, deer and bear being especially abundant.

Industry, Agriculture, and Trade. Maine raises more potatoes than does any other state in the Union; the chief potato-raising district (in Aroostock County) is the largest specialized center of potato production in the U.S. Its rocky hills are not suited to agriculture, but the fertile river valleys produce hay, oats, buckwheat, apples, and blueberries. Poultry and livestock raising are given much attention. Maine's fishing industry is another major phase of its economy, second only to the fishing industry of Massachusetts. The state produces a large part of the nation's lobsters, as well as clams, salmon, herring, menhaden, cod, and halibut. Lumbering is a sizable industry, and Maine ranks high in pulp and paper products, which are its chief manufacture. The manufacture of cotton and woolen textiles, foundry and machine shop products, and boots and shoes, and fish canning and preserving are also

important. The state is rich in stone, lime, clay, gravel, sand, and slate, and quarrying, particularly of granite, is a major occupation. Portland is a shipping and rail center, with exports predominating. Annual income in the state from agriculture ranges as high as 155 million dollars; from manufacturing, as high as 750 million; from mineral output, as high as three million.

History. The coast of Maine was visited by many explorers (Verrazano, Gosnold, Pring) in the 16th and 17th centuries, and it is said that the Cabots touched there as early as 1496. An attempt at colonization was made by Du Monts. Maine was granted (1606) to the Plymouth Company, which sent (1607) out a colony that settled at the mouth of the Kennebec, but soon failed. The first permanent settlement dates from c1623. After existence under various grants, Sir Ferdinando Gorges held the part of the region between the Piscataqua and Kennebec rivers, while the E part went finally (1664) to the Duke of York. Portions were gradually annexed by Massachusetts until 1691 when the entire region up to the St. Croix was made a district of the province of Massachusetts Bay. Late in the 17th century and early in the 18th century the N part was harassed by the French, who for some time claimed the area N of the Penobscot. Maine was the scene of numerous battles during the American Revolution; many towns were captured by the British. The state entered the Union (as the 23rd state) on March 15, 1820, as a free state under the Missouri Compromise. A northern boundary dispute with Great Britain was settled (1842) by the Webster-Ashburton Treaty; the international boundary along the SE coast was fixed in 1910. The first state law prohibiting the sale of liquor was passed (1851) in Maine. Its first constitution, adopted in 1819, is still in force.

Culture. Maine's population shows an almost equal division between rural and urban elements (51.7 percent urban in 1950). Its foreign group consists mainly of French-Canadians, and a considerable part of the population is of French-Canadian or Acadian descent. The state's lakes and streams have made it a popular summer vacation center. Among the institutions of higher learning are the state-supported University of Maine, at Orono; Bates College, at Lewiston; Bowdoin College, at Brunswick; Colby College, at Waterville. The state motto is *Dirigo*, meaning "I Direct." The state flower is the pine cone and tassel.

Maine. U.S. battleship (6,682 tons, launched in 1890), blown up in the harbor of Havana on Feb. 15, 1898. The incident helped precipitate the Spanish-American War. The naval court of inquiry appointed by the U.S. government reported (March 22) that "the *Maine* was destroyed by the explosion of a submarine mine, which caused the partial explosion of two or more of her forward magazines." She was raised (1910–11), examined, and sunk at sea on March 16, 1912.

Maine, Sir **Henry James Sumner.** b. Aug. 15, 1822; d. at Cannes, France, Feb. 3, 1888. English jurist. He studied at Cambridge, where in 1847 he became regius professor of civil law, a position which he held until 1854. He was called to the bar in 1850, became reader on Roman law and jurisprudence at the Inns of Court, London, in 1852, was legal member of council in India (1862–69), was Corpus professor of jurisprudence at Oxford (1869–78), was elected master of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, in 1877, and in 1887 became Whewell professor of international law at Cambridge. Among his works are *Ancient Law* (1861), *Village Communities* (1871), *Early History of Institutions* (1875), *Dissertations on Early Law and Custom* (1883), *Popular Government* (1885), and *International Law* (1888).

Maine de Biran (men dẹ bē.rän). [Original name, **Marie François Pierre Gonthier de Biran.**] b. at Bergerac, France, Nov. 29, 1766; d. at Paris, July 16, 1824. French royalist politician and philosophical writer. He was one of the administrators of the department of Dordogne in 1795, and a member of the Council of Five Hundred in 1797.

Maine-et-Loire (men.ā.lwär). Department in W France, bounded by Mayenne and Sarthe on the N, Indre-et-Loire on the E, Vienne, Deux-Sèvres, and Vendée on the S, and Loire-Inférieure on the W. It was part of the old province of Anjou. The department is predominantly agricultural, with abundant harvests of grains, wine grapes, fruits, and hemp. The leather and shoe, metallurgical, and liquor industries are of importance. Capital, Angers; area, ab. 2,811 sq. mi.; pop. 496,068 (1946).

Maine River (mān; French, men). River in the department of Maine-et-Loire, France. It is formed by the union of the Mayenne and Sarthe, and joins the Loire near Angers. Length, ab. 7 mi.

Maine Woods (mān), **The.** Autobiographical narrative by Henry David Thoreau, published posthumously in 1864, dealing with three journeys to Maine made in 1846, 1853, and 1857.

Main Franconia (mān' frang.kō'ni.ạ) or **Mainfranken** (mīn'fräng'kẹn). See **Lower Franconia.**

Mainistir Fheara Muighe (mon'is.tir fer mō'i). Irish name of **Fermoy.**

Mainistir na Coran (mon'is.tir nạ kō'rạn). Irish name of **Midleton.**

Mainland (mān'land, -lạnd). [Also, **Pomona.**] Largest of the Orkney Islands, in N Scotland. It lies, at its nearest point, ab. 18 mi. N of John O'Groat's House, on the Scottish mainland. The chief towns are Kirkwall and Stromness. Length, ab. 27 mi.; greatest width, ab. 15 mi.; area, ab. 190 sq. mi.; pop. 13,352 (1931).

Mainland. Largest of the Shetland Islands, in N Scotland. It lies, at its nearest point, ab. 100 mi. NE of John O'Groat's House, on the Scottish mainland. Lerwick is the chief town. Length, ab. 55 mi.; greatest width, ab. 21 mi.; area, ab. 370 sq. mi.; pop. 15,172 (1931).

Main Plot. Conspiracy in 1603 in favor of Arabella Stuart, cousin of the king, against James I of England. Sir Walter Raleigh was implicated in it, and was imprisoned. It was the principal or "main" plot of two (the Main and the Bye) organized against James on his accession.

Mainpuri (mīn'pù.ri). [Also, **Mynpuri.**] District in Uttar Pradesh, Union of India, ab. 100 mi. NW of Cawnpore: rice, wheat, sugar, barley, and cotton. Area, ab. 1,679 sq. mi.; pop. 993,890 (1951).

Mainpuri. [Also, **Mynpuri.**] Capital of the district of Mainpuri, ab. 100 mi. NW of the city of Cawnpore: trading center. Pop. ab. 19,000.

Main Street. Novel by Sinclair Lewis, published in 1920, satirizing the narrow parochialism of the Midwestern American small town.

Maintenon (mañt.nôñ). Town in W central France, in the department of Eure-et-Loir, on the Eure River ab. 37 mi. SW of Paris. The chateau, built in the 16th century, belonged to Madame de Maintenon. There are also ruins of an aqueduct erected by Louis XIV. Both were damaged in World War II. 2,066 (1946).

Maintenon, Madame **de.** [Original name, **Françoise d'Aubigné,** title, Marquise **de Maintenon.**] b. in a prison at Niort, France, Nov. 27, 1635; d. at St.-Cyr, near Versailles, France, April 15, 1719. Mistress and second wife of Louis XIV of France. She was the granddaughter of Théodore Agrippa d'Aubigné, general under Henry IV of France, and the daughter of Constant d'Aubigné, a Huguenot imprisoned as a malcontent. Her mother, a Roman Catholic, had her baptized in that faith. She lived with her father in Martinique from 1639 to 1645, returned to France with her mother, and was brought up by her aunt as a Protestant. She was reconverted to Roman Catholicism within a short time. On the death (1650) of her mother she found herself in poverty, and was married in 1652 to the wit and poet Paul Scarron, who offered either to pay for her entrance to a convent or to make her his wife. She lived nine years with him, and their salon was frequented by the intellectual society of the time. In 1660 he died, and left her again in poverty. Her pension was discontinued in 1666 at the death of Anne of Austria, who had augmented it, and it was not till 1669 that Madame de Montespan gave her the charge of her son by Louis XIV. She was given a large income and a house at Vaugirard in which to bring up this child and another, born later, in secrecy. She was devoted to them, and established an ascendancy over the heart of the king, who advanced her to various positions in the court. In 1674 she purchased the estate of Maintenon, and in 1678 the king made it a marquisate. Soon afterward she replaced Madame de Montespan as the king's mistress. In 1685, two years after the death of the queen, who died in Madame de Maintenon's arms, she married

Louis privately. Her influence was almost unbounded in matters both of church and state, and she was a patroness of letters and the fine arts. Her somewhat questionable position induced her to behave with rigid propriety, and her reputation for orthodoxy was extreme. She founded a home for the daughters of poor gentlemen at St.-Cyr, and on the death (1715) of the king she retired there for the rest of her life.

Main-Travelled Roads. Collection of short stories by Hamlin Garland, published in 1891.

Mainwaring (mān'wār.ing). Novel by Maurice Hewlett, published in 1920.

Mainz (mīnts). [French, **Mayence**; Latin, **Mogontiacum, Maguntiacum.**] City in W Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Rhineland-Palatinate, French Zone, formerly the capital of the free state of Rhine-Hesse, situated on the W bank of the Rhine River, opposite the mouth of the Main River, ab. 20 mi. W of Frankfort on the Main. It is a river port, and has manufactures of automobile parts, railroad equipment, precision instruments, chemicals, furniture, paperware, and foodstuffs. It is a center of the German wine trade. Mainz has a university, newly founded by the French occupation authorities after World War II, an art academy, music conservatory, theater, library, and archives. The *Dom* (cathedral), begun in 975, added to in the 13th–15th centuries, and restored in the 19th century, contains many statues of emperors and electors. There are other partly Romanesque, partly Gothic churches (Saint Christopher, Saint Stephen, Saint Quentin), and beautiful buildings of the baroque period of the 17th and 18th centuries. However, many buildings were either entirely destroyed or severely damaged in World War II. 75,020 (1946), 88,369 (1950).

History. Mainz was founded (c13 B.C.) as a Roman military camp by Drusus Germanicus; the archbishopric was founded (c747) by Saint Boniface and was from the start a center of ecclesiastical influence in Germany. The city was occupied by the Swedes (1631–35), and was conquered by the French (1644, 1688, 1792, and 1797). It passed to Karl von Dalberg in 1802, and to Hesse-Darmstadt in 1816. After World War I, it was occupied (1918–30) by the French; in World War II it was entered by American troops on March 21, 1945. The population decreased by 39.9 percent in the period 1939–46.

Maiobanex (mī.ō.bä.neks'). See **Mayobanex.**

Maipo (mī'pō). [Also, **Maipú** (mī.pö').] River in Chile, rising in the Andes, crossing the province of Santiago ab. 14 mi. S of the city of Santiago, and flowing W to the Pacific. It gave its name to a battle fought on a plain (Llanos de Maipo or Maipú) by its northern bank, April 5, 1818, in which 5,000 patriots under San Martín defeated 5,500 Spaniards under Osorio, and thus practically secured the independence of Chile. Length, ab. 155 mi.

Maipuré (mī.pö.rā'). [Also, **Maypuré.**] Important tribe of South American Indians of the upper Orinoco in Venezuela. Their language, Maipuré, belongs to the Orinoco group of the Northern Amazon division of the Arawakan family of languages. In the 18th century Maipuré was often used as a synonym for Arawak and Arawakan.

Maiquetía (mī.kā.tē'ä). City in N Venezuela, in the Distrito Federal. 36,878 (1950).

Maire (mer), **Jean Le.** See **Lemaire** or **Le Maire, Jean.**

Mairet (me.re), **Jean.** b. at Besançon, France, c1604; d. there, Jan. 31, 1686. French dramatist. He has been called "the French Marston." His most noted play, *Sophonisbe*, appeared in 1634.

Maironis (mī.rō'nis). Pseudonym of **Mačiulis, Jonas.**

Mais (māz), **Stuart Petre Brodie.** b. July 4, 1885—. English lecturer, journalist, and writer. He taught (1909–20) in various schools, and became literary critic on the *Evening News* (1918) and the *Daily Express* (1921–23), literary editor (1923–26) of the *Daily Graphic*, and book reviewer and editorial writer (1926–31) on the *Daily Telegraph*. He is author of *April's Lonely Soldier* (1916), *Eclipse* (1925), *Frolic Lady* (1930), *Raven Among the Rocks* (1939), *Who Dies?* (1948), and others.

Maison (me.zôñ), **Nicolas Joseph,** Marquis **de.** b. at Épinay, near Paris, Dec. 19, 1771; d. at Paris, Feb. 13, 1840. French marshal. He served in the Napoleonic campaigns, and commanded the expedition to the Peloponnesus (1828–29). He later served in several diplomatic and ministerial posts.

Maison Carrée (me.zôñ kä.rā). Ancient building at Nîmes, France, perhaps the most perfect of surviving Roman temples. It is assigned to the 2nd century.

Maisonneuve (me.zo.nèv), Sieur **de.** [Title of **Paul de Chomedey.**] d. at Paris, Sept. 9, 1676. Governor of Montreal (1642–64). He was a native of Champagne, entered the French army in his youth, and was the leader of a band of colonists who arrived at Quebec in 1641 and settled at Montreal in 1642. He remained governor of the colony at Montreal until 1664, when he was removed from office and returned to France.

Maisonneuve, Jules Germain François. b. c1809; d. 1894. French surgeon.

Maisons-Alfort (me.zôñ.àl.fôr). Town in N France, in the department of Seine, between the Seine and Marne rivers, near their junction. It is a southeastern suburb of Paris. 36,485 (1946).

Maisons-Lafitte (me.zôñ.là.fēt). Town in N France, in the department of Seine-et-Oise, on the Seine River ab. 10 mi. NW of Paris. It has a race track. The chateau was built (1642–51) by Mansart. The town suffered some damage in World War II. 13,074 (1946).

Maistre (mestr), **Joseph Marie,** Comte **de.** b. at Chambéry, in Savoy (now in France), April 1, 1754; d. at Turin, Italy, Feb. 26, 1821. French statesman, writer, and philosopher. His family was of French origin, but had settled in Savoy as early as the 17th century, and had sworn allegiance to the king of Sardinia. On completing his classical studies under the Jesuits, he left home and took up the study of law at Turin. In 1788 he became senator of Savoy, but at no time was he in sympathy with the judiciary duties of his office. He emigrated at the time of the French Revolution, and spent several years in Switzerland and northern Italy. After residing some time in Sardinia in a diplomatic capacity, he finally went to St. Petersburg as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary (1802–17) of King Victor Emmanuel I of Sardinia. One of his earlier publications that had made his name known throughout Europe was the *Considérations sur la révolution française* (1796). During the period of his residence at the Russian capital he kept up a voluminous correspondence. He wrote *Essai sur le principe générateur des institutions humaines* (1810), *Des délais de la justice divine* (1815), *Du pape* (1819), *De l'église gallicane* (1821), *Soirées de Saint-Pétersbourg* (1821), and *Examen de la philosophie de Bacon* (1835). He was a royalist in politics, and in his writings opposed the rationalist thought of the 18th century. On the ex-minister's return to Turin, the king of Sardinia bestowed numerous honors upon him. His letters were edited many years after his death, and afford a valuable insight into his thought and life. Two separate publications were brought out: *Lettres et opuscules inédits du Comte Joseph de Maistre* (1851) and *Mémoires politiques et correspondance diplomatique de Joseph de Maistre* (1858).

Maistre, Xavier, Comte **de.** b. at Chambéry, in Savoy (now in France), in October, 1764; d. at St. Petersburg, June 12, 1852. Savoyard soldier and author; brother of Joseph Marie de Maistre. He served in his youth in the army of Piedmont, and, after the occupation of Piedmont by the French in 1798, took part in the Austrian and Russian campaign in Italy (1799). In the same year he went to Russia, where he rose to the rank of major general. He wrote *Voyage autour de ma chambre* (1794), *Le Lépreux de la cité d'Aoste* (1812), *La Jeune Sibérienne* (1815), *Prisonniers du Caucase* (1815), and *Expédition nocturne autour de ma chambre* (1825).

Maisur (mī.sör'). See **Mysore,** India.

Maitland (māt'land). Municipality in SE Australia, in New South Wales, on the Hunter River ab. 83 mi. NE of Sydney. The principal coal field of Australia lies just S of Maitland. Pop. (including East and West Maitland), 19,151 (1947).

Maitland, Charles. [Title, 3rd Earl of **Lauderdale.**] d. June 9, 1691. Scottish nobleman. After assisting (1674–81) his brother in management of Scottish affairs, he was accused (1681) of perjury and deprived of his position.

Maitland, Sir Frederick Lewis. b. at Rankeilour, Fifeshire, Scotland, Sept. 7, 1777; d. off Bombay, India, Nov.

30, 1839. British naval officer. He was stationed off Rochefort in command of the *Bellerophon* after the battle of Waterloo, under instructions to intercept Napoleon, who opened negotiations with him on July 10, 1815, for permission to sail for the U.S. He refused his consent in the absence of instructions from the government, but offered to carry Napoleon to England. Napoleon embarked in the *Bellerophon* July 15, and on Aug. 7 was transferred to the *Northumberland* off Berry Head.

Maitland, Frederic William. b. May 28, 1850; d. on Grand Canary, Canary Islands, Dec. 21, 1906. English jurist, professor of English law at Cambridge from 1888; grandson of Samuel Roffey Maitland. His works include *Gloucester Pleas* (1884), *Justice and Police* (1885), *Bracton's Note-book* (1887), *History of English Law Before the Time of Edward I* (with Sir F. Pollock, 1895), *Domesday Book and Beyond* (1897), *Township and Borough* (1898), *Canon Law in England* (1898), *Political Theories of the Middle Ages* (1900), *English Law and the Renaissance* (1901), *Life and Letters of Leslie Stephen* (1907), and *Constitutional History of England* (1908).

Maitland, James. [Titles: 8th Earl of **Lauderdale,** Baron **Lauderdale of Thirlestane.**] b. at Ratho, Midlothian, Scotland, Jan. 26, 1759; d. in Berwickshire, Scotland, Sept. 13, 1839. Scottish politician and author. He became a Scottish representative peer (1790). An opponent of Pitt's hostile policy toward France, he was created (1806) Baron Lauderdale of Thirlestane when the Whig Party gained power. He served as lord high keeper of the great seal of Scotland, and privy councilor (1806). Author of *Inquiry Into the Nature and Origin of Public Wealth* (1804; enlarged ed., 1819) and numerous tracts on political issues and political economy.

Maitland, Sir John. [Title, 1st Baron **Maitland of Thirlestane.**] b. c1545; d. at Thirlestane, Scotland, Oct. 3, 1595. Scottish politician. He became lord privy seal of Scotland in 1567, and spiritual lord of session in 1568. He supported the cause of Mary, Queen of Scots, against the Presbyterian party. In 1587 he was made chancellor by James VI (afterward James I of England); he was raised to the peerage as Lord Maitland of Thirlestane in 1590. By his advice James consented to the act establishing the church on a strictly Presbyterian basis.

Maitland, John. [Titles: 2nd Earl and 1st Duke of **Lauderdale.**] b. at Lethington, Scotland, May 24, 1616; d. at Tunbridge Wells, England, Aug. 20 (or 24), 1682. Scottish politician; grandson of Sir John Maitland. He was one of the commissioners for the Solemn League and Covenant in 1643, and a member of the joint committee of the two kingdoms in 1644. He afterward joined Prince Charles in his exile, but was captured at the battle of Worcester (1651) and kept in prison until 1660. On the Restoration (1660), he became the chief adviser on Scottish affairs to Charles II, a position which Maitland used to establish the absolutism of the crown both in the church and in the state. He suppressed the Covenanters, beat down the conventicles, and made himself almost an absolute ruler in Scotland. He was a member of the Cabal, Charles's unofficial ministry, and through intrigue managed to keep his influence at court though his attention was focused on Scotland. He was attacked in Parliament and was intensely disliked by other ministers, because of both his high-handed attitude and his debauchery and dishonesty. Eventually he lost the support of the king by voting to condemn William Howard, Viscount Stafford, and resigned all his offices in 1682.

Maitland, Sir Peregrine. b. in Hampshire, England, 1777; d. at London, May 30, 1854. English general and colonial governor. He was lieutenant governor (1818–34) of Upper Canada, lieutenant governor (1828–34) of Nova Scotia, commander in chief (1836–38) of the Madras army, and governor and commander in chief (1843–46) at the Cape of Good Hope.

Maitland, Sir Richard. [Title, Lord **Lethington.**] b. 1496; d. March 20, 1586. Scottish lawyer, poet, and collector of early Scottish poetry. He was blind from October, 1560, until his death but continued to hold important posts and to discharge state duties, serving (1562–67) as keeper of the great seal. He is remembered by his collection of early Scottish verse, in two large volumes, in the Pepysian Library at Magdalene College, Cambridge. His *Satire on Town Ladies* and *The Blind Baron's Comfort* are his best-known poems.

Maitland, Richard. [Title, 4th Earl of **Lauderdale.**] b. June 20, 1653; d. at Paris, 1695. English Jacobite; son of Charles Maitland (d. 1691). He refused to agree to the revolutionary settlement that brought William and Mary to the throne, was outlawed (1694) by the court of justiciary, and retired to Paris.

Maitland, Samuel Roffey. b. at London, Jan. 7, 1792; d. at Gloucester, England, Jan. 19, 1866. English clergyman, and theological and historical writer. He was librarian (1838–48) to the archbishop of Canterbury. Among his works are *The Dark Ages* (1844) and *The Reformation in England* (1849).

Maitland of Lethington (leth'ing.tọn), **William.** b. c1528; d. at Leith, June 9, 1573. Scottish politician. He became secretary of state to the Scottish regent, Mary of Guise, in 1558, but in 1559, joined her opponents, the lords of the congregation, whose ambassador he was to Elizabeth of England. Then, as later, he worked for a union of England and Scotland; this, his life's work, he approached with his full capabilities, keeping clear of religious factional disputes as being not to the point; he later based his plans on recognition of Mary, Queen of Scots as heir to the English throne. He served (1561–69) as secretary of state to Mary, Queen of Scots. He was implicated in the murders of Rizzio and Darnley and, because he feared Bothwell, fought against the queen at Langside (1568), but he came to her aid afterward and urged the marriage with Norfolk. He was arrested (1569) for his part in the Darnley murder, but escaped to Edinburgh Castle with the aid of friends. He helped to defend the castle against the siege of the regent Morton and the English, and died soon after its surrender in May, 1573.

Maître de Santiago (me.trę dę sän.tyä.gō), **Le.** Play (1948) by Henry de Montherlant.

Maittaire (me.ter), **Michel.** b. in France, 1668; d. at London, Sept. 18, 1747. French bibliographer and classical editor.

Maizeroy (mez.rwä), **René,** Baron. [Original name, **René Jules Jean Toussaint.**] b. at Metz, France, May 2, 1856; d. at Paris, 1918. French novelist. He was a prolific author and wrote such novels as *Le Capitaine Bric-a-brac* (1880) and *Le Mal d'aimer* (1882), regarded as of minor importance by critics of the day.

Majacca (mä.yäk'kä). See **Yaka.**

Majaijai (mä.hī'hī). See **Banahao.**

Majano (mä.yä'nō), **Benedetto da.** See **Benedetto da Majano** (or **Maiano**).

Majapahit (mä.jä.pä'hēt). [Also: **Madjapahit, Modjopahit;** Eng. trans., *"Bitter Fruit."*] Indonesian empire (1294–1389) named for a village on the Brantam River, East Java. It was founded by Prince Vijaya of Singhasari after his kingdom's defeat by the neighboring kingdom of Kadiri in 1292. The Majapahit empire still is looked back upon by many Javanese as their country's golden age. In the less than hundred years of its power it extended over the coastal regions of a large part of the Malay Archipelago. King Vijaya's grandson Hayam Wuruk (1350–89), a ruler overshadowed by his prime minister, Gajah Mada (1331–64), extended the realm over an even larger area, from the Malay Peninsula to the Moluccas. But already the Islamic conquests, beginning in northern Sumatra before the end of the 13th century, had begun to encroach upon this realm of Hindu culture. Malacca was conquered by Indian Moslems in 1414, northern Java in the middle of the 15th century, and the heart of the kingdom in central Java in 1478. Javanese historians look to Majapahit in the 14th century as the flowering of a purely Javanese civilization.

Majdanek (mī.dä'nek). Polish name of **Maidanek.**

Majeur (mä.zhėr), **Lac.** French name of **Maggiore, Lago.**

Majnun (mäj.nön'). See **Laila** and **Majnun.**

Major (mā'jọr), **Charles.** [Pseudonym, **Edwin Caskoden.**] b. at Indianapolis, Ind., July 25, 1856; d. Feb. 13, 1913. American novelist. Among his works are *When Knighthood was in Flower* (1898), *Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall* (1902), *Yolanda, Maid of Burgundy* (1905), and *A Gentle Knight of Old Brandenburg* (1909).

Major, Richard Henry. b. at London, Oct. 3, 1818; d. at Kensington, London, June 25, 1891. English historian and geographer.

Majorano (mä.yō.rä'nō), **Gaetano.** See **Caffarelli.**

Major Barbara (bär'bą.rą). Play (1905) by George Bernard Shaw.

Majorca (mą.jôr'ką). [Spanish, **Mallorca**; Latin, **Balearis Major.**] Largest of the Balearic Islands, in the Mediterranean Sea between Catalonia and Algeria, ab. 105 mi. SE. of the coast of Spain. The surface is generally mountainous or hilly (the highest elevation reaches ab. 4,740 ft.) and a large part of the coastline is rocky. The center of the island contains fertile lowlands and hill country. Citrus fruits, olives, and wine grapes are cultivated; sheep and pigs are raised. Fisheries and the extraction of salt from the sea are the major occupations along the coast. Lignite, copper, lead, and iron ore are mined in small quantities. Silver work and pottery are the chief industries. Majorca is a resort favored for its natural beauty and its mild climate. The inhabitants (Mallorquiños) speak a Catalan dialect. Capital, Palma; area, ab. 1,405 sq. mi.; pop. 327,120 (1940).

Majorca, Kingdom of. See under **Baleares.**

Majorian (mą.jō'ri.ąn). [Full Latin name, **Julius Valerius Majorianus.**] Roman emperor of the West (457–461). He was elevated by Ricimer in 457, defeated the Vandals on the coast of Campania in 458, but lost his fleet through treachery to the Vandal Genseric at the battle of Cartagena in 460. He was forced to abdicate by Ricimer, who viewed with concern his growing popularity. He died shortly after, probably put to death by order of Ricimer.

Majoritum (mā.jǫ.rī'tum). Medieval Latin name of **Madrid,** Spain.

Majrit (mäj.rēt'). Arabic name of **Madrid,** Spain.

Majuba Hill (mą.jō'bą). Height in the Drakensberg, in NW Natal, Union of South Africa. Here ab. 450 Boers, with slight loss, defeated (Feb. 27, 1881) ab. 700 British. Of the latter 92, including General Sir G. P. Colley, were killed, and ab. 150 wounded.

Majunga (mą.jung'gą). One of the chief ports of Madagascar, situated on the NW coast of the island and connected by a highway with Tananarive, the capital. It has meat-packing, soap, edible oil, and textile industries. 27,181 (1948).

Majuro (mą.jůr'ō). Atoll of the Marshall Islands, C Pacific Ocean. It is composed of ab. 57 islets fringing a lagoon of ab. 114 sq. mi. It is the most populous atoll of the Marshalls. Land area, ab. 3.5 sq. mi.; pop. 1,537 (1948).

Makah (mä.kô'). Tribe of North American Indians of coastal NW Washington. They belong to the Wakashan linguistic stock and represent the southernmost branch of that family of languages. Their culture is the typical Northwest Pacific culture. Only about 450 Makah Indians now survive on the reservation on Cape Flattery, Wash.

Makahiki (mä.kä.hē'kē). Harvest festival period of the ancient Hawaiians, lasting for four lunar months, from October or November of our calendar to February or March. The festival was in honor of the god of agriculture, Lono (corresponding to Rongo elsewhere in Polynesia). Lono was represented by the paramount chief or king of each island. The festival was divided into two periods. First came a tabu period, during which both work and sports were forbidden. Offerings of food, bark cloth, mats, and feathers were laid on stone altars that marked the district boundaries. Then priests carried an image of Lono entirely around each island. At the boundary altars, the chiefs of each district presented the offerings. Because the highest chief represented Lono, this part of the proceedings was equivalent to a tax levy. At the end of the prayer accepting the offerings, the tabu was lifted. Then followed the second part of the festival, marked by athletic contests (boxing, wrestling, dart-throwing, and others), hula dancing, and feasting. Finally, the king went offshore in a canoe, then returned. On landing, he was attacked with a volley of spears. It was believed that unless he and his guardsmen could parry them, he was no longer worthy to represent Lono. Kamehameha I was famous for meeting this test alone.

Makalaka (mä.kä.lä'kä) or **Makaranga** (mä.kä.räng'gä). See **Karanga.**

Makallah (mą.kal'ą). See **Mukalla.**

Makan (mą.kan'). See **Magan.**

Makanga (mä.käng'gä). See **Kanga.**

Makapuu Point (mä.kä.pō'ō). Cape at the E extremity of the island of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands. It has a lighthouse.

Makarov (mä.kä'rǫf), **Stephen Ossipovich.** b. at Kiev, Russia, Dec. 29, 1848; d. off Port Arthur, Manchuria, April 12, 1904. Russian admiral. He was in command of a cruiser in the Russo-Turkish War of 1877–78, and in 1890 was made inspector general of artillery. He introduced a number of inventions and improvements in guns and projectiles, and was the designer of the ice-breaker *Ermak.* For a time he was military governor of Kronstadt, commanded in the Far East (1894–95), and in 1896 was made vice-admiral and afterward commander in chief in the Baltic. He took command of the Russian fleet at Port Arthur in 1904, and was killed in the sinking of the battleship *Petropavlovsk* by a mine off the mouth of the harbor.

Makarska (mä'kär.skä). [Italian, **Macarsca**; Latin, **Mocrum.**] Seaport town and township in W Yugoslavia, in the federative unit of Croatia, formerly in the *banovina* (province) of Primorska, situated on the Adriatic coast of Dalmatia, ab. 34 mi. SE of Split. It has fisheries. 11,658 (1931).

Makart (mä'kärt), **Hans.** b. at Salzburg, Austria, May 28, 1840; d. at Vienna, Oct. 3, 1884. Austrian historical and figure painter. He settled at Vienna in 1869 at the request of the emperor, who in 1879 gave him the title of professor.

Makassar (mą.kas'ąr). [Also, **Macassar.**] Former native kingdom in Celebes, later a department in the Dutch residency of Celebes and now part of the province of Celebes, Republic of Indonesia.

Makassar. [Also, **Macassar.**] City in SW Celebes, Indonesia, capital of the province of Celebes and chief seaport of the island, exporting copra, coffee, spices, rubber, and sandalwood. The Portuguese traded here in the 16th century, and Dutch settlers arrived in 1607. These colonists were massacred in 1618, but the Dutch regained control in 1667. The town was occupied by Japanese forces in February, 1942, and was not recovered until the end of World War II. In the years 1946–49 there were serious conflicts in the area between the Dutch and the Indonesian nationalists. 84,855 (1930), 250,000 (1951).

Makatea (mä.kä.tā'ä). [Also: **Makatéa**; former name, **Aurora.**] Island of French Oceania, in the Tuamotu Archipelago ab. 140 mi. NE of Tahiti. Phosphate is produced on the island. Area, ab. 10 sq. mi.; pop. 1,826, including 1,129 natives (1946).

Makedhonia or **Makedonia** (mä''ke.ᴛʜô.nē'ä). See **Macedonia.**

Makedonija (mä.ke.dô'nē.yä). Serbo-Croatian name of **Macedonia.**

Makeevka (mä.kā'yif.ką). See **Makeyevka.**

Makemie (mą.kem'i, -kā'mi), **Francis.** b. near Ramelton, County Donegal, Ireland, c1658; d. 1708. Irish clergyman in America, sometimes credited with the founding of Presbyterianism in America. He arrived (1683) in Maryland, and traveled as an evangelist (1683–98) in the South. Settling in eastern Virginia, he became minister of two churches in Virginia and five in Maryland, and organized (1706) the first American Presbytery. He was arrested (January, 1707) for unlicensed preaching in New York but was acquitted.

Makeyevka (mä.kā'yif.ką). [Also: **Makeevka**; former name, **Dmitrievsk.**] City in the U.S.S.R., in the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, on the Donets Basin ab. 9 mi. NE of Stalino. It is the center of a coal-mining region, and has one of the largest iron and steel plants in the Donets Basin, using iron ores from Krivoi Rog and Kerch. It also has a chemical industry based on the by-products of the coke ovens. During World War II the city was in German hands from October, 1941, until September, 1943, and it suffered heavy damage. 240,145 (1939).

Makhachkala (mä.ʜäch'kä.lä'). [Also: **Makhach-Kala**; former name, **Petrovsk.**] City in the U.S.S.R., capital of the Dagestan Autonomous Soviet Socialist

Republic, on the W shore of the Caspian Sea, ab. 240 mi. NW of Baku. It has fish-canning, oil-refining, and machinery industries, and is an important oil-shipping port, having a pipe line from the Grozny oil fields. 86,847 (1939).

Makhoca or **Makhosa** (mä.kō'sä). See **Khosa.**

Makin (mā'kin, mug'in). [Also, **Buraritari.**] Atoll in the Gilbert Islands, the first island recaptured in World War II from the Japanese in the C Pacific Ocean. Used as a Japanese seaplane base, it was attacked on Nov. 20, 1943, by the 27th Infantry Division under Major General Ralph Smith. The Japanese garrison was overcome in four days.

Making of Americans, The. Novel by Gertrude Stein, written between 1905 and 1908 and published in 1925.

Making of an American, The. Autobiography of Jacob Riis, published in 1901.

Makiritari (mä.kē.rē.tä'rē). See under **Maquiritari.**

Makka or **Makkah** (mäk'ka). See **Mecca.**

Makkabäer (mäk'ä.bā.ėr), **Die.** German title of **Maccabees, The.**

Makó (mo'kō). Town in SE Hungary, near the Maros River and the Rumanian and Yugoslav borders, ab. 15 mi. SE of Szeged. It is a center for trade in grain, onions, fruit, and wine. 34,052 (1948).

Mako (mô'kō). See under the **Pescadores** islands.

Makololo (mä.kō.lō'lō). See **Kololo.**

Makonde (mä.kōn'dā). [Also: **Konde, Wamakonde.**] Bantu-speaking people of SE Tanganyika, inhabiting an area between the Rufiji and Rovuma rivers. They are not to be confused with the Ngonde of N Nyasaland, who are also known as Konde. They have exogamous matrilineal clans and age grades based on circumcision. They practice hoe agriculture, and their principal crops are maize and millet.

Makonnen (mä.kô'nẹn), Ras **Taffari** (or **Tafari**). See **Haile Selassie I.**

Makorekore (mä.kō'rā.kō'rā). See **Korekore.**

Makrakra (mä.krä'krä). See **Zande.**

Makran (mä.krän'). [Also, **Mekran.**] Dry region bordering on the N coast of the Arabian Sea, in SW Pakistan and SE Iran, corresponding in part to the ancient Gedrosia.

Makrisi (mäk.rē'zē), **al-.** [Also, **al-Maqrizi.**] b. c1366; d. 1442. Arab historian. The name Makrisi is derived from his birthplace, Makris near Baalbek (now in Lebanon). His *Egyptian History and Topography* is still an important work, and some of his works have been translated into Latin and French.

Makro Teikho (mä'krô tē'ċhô). See under **Cnossus.**

Makua (mä'kö.ä). See also **Ubangi.**

Makua. [Also: **Kua, Wamakua, Wakua.**] Bantu-speaking people of SE Africa, inhabiting N Mozambique and SE Tanganyika. They have exogamous matrilineal clans and age grades based on circumcision. They practice hoe agriculture and their principal foods are maize and millet.

Makwengo (mä.kweng'gō). See **Hukwe.**

Makyu (mä'kyö). See under the **Pescadores** islands.

Malabar (mal'ạ.bär). District of Madras state, Union of India, on the Malabar Coast: coconuts, rice, pepper, rubber, tea, and fruits. The chief city in the district is Coimbatore. Capital, Calicut; area, ab. 5,790 sq. mi.; pop. 4,758,342 (1951).

Malabar Coast. West coastal region of S India, extending from Goa to Cape Comorin, bordering on the Arabian Sea and bounded on the E by the Western Ghats. The region has a humid tropical climate, with a dry season in winter. Coconuts are a major crop of the sandy littoral areas; rice is the principal food crop of the alluvial lowlands, and pepper, cardamom and other spices, rubber, and chinchona are commercial products. There are also coastal fisheries. There are no first-class ports, and few good natural harbors along the coast; commerce is handled chiefly by small boats. Length, ab. 550 mi.

Malabari (mä.lä.bä'rē), **Behramji Maharbanji** (or **Merwanji**). b. 1854; d. 1912. Hindu poet and social reformer, a Parsee (Zoroastrian) by birth. He was instrumental in procuring enactment of the "Age of Consent" Act (which forbade marriages involving child brides), and championed the movement to remove the restrictions on the remarriage of Indian widows. He was editor (c1880–1900) of the *Indian Spectator* and also edited (1901–12) *East and West.* Author of *Origin and Growth of Religion* (1898) and *The Indian Eye on English Life* (1893).

Malaca (mal'ạ.kạ). Ancient name of **Málaga,** Spain.

Malacca (mạ.lak'ạ). See also **Malay Peninsula.**

Malacca. Territory (British settlement) in the Federation of Malaya, on the W coast, between Singapore and Penang. Rubber and rice are the most important crops. Capital, Malacca; area, ab. 640 sq. mi.; pop. 239,356 (1947).

Malacca. Seaport, capital of the territory (British settlement) of Malacca, situated on the Strait of Malacca, ab. 150 mi. NW of Singapore. It exports tin, rubber, and rice. It was formerly under Portuguese rule, and later under Dutch rule. 54,358 (1947).

Malacca, Strait of. Shallow sea passage linking the Andaman Sea with the South China Sea, and separating the island of Sumatra from the Malay Peninsula. Lying on the shortest direct route from Europe to the Far East, it is one of the busiest seaways of the world. Length, ab. 500 mi.; least width, ab. 23.5 mi.

Malachi (mal'ạ.kī). [Also, **Malachias** (mal.ạ.kī'ạs), **Malachy.**] Last of the minor Hebrew prophetical books of the Old Testament. The author is unknown, the name apparently being a misconstrual of a Hebrew word meaning "my messenger"; the date is conjectural.

Malachi Malagrowther (mal.ạ.grou'ᴛʜėr). See **Malagrowther, Malachi.**

Malachy (mal'ạ.ki), Saint. b. in Armagh, Ireland, c1094; d. at Clairvaux, France, Nov. 2, 1148. Irish prelate, archbishop of Armagh and papal legate in Ireland. He was assistant to Archbishop Celsus of Armagh, under whom he brought the usages of the Roman Catholic Church to the archdiocese, and whom he succeeded (1132–36). He later served as bishop of Down, fighting paganism and instituting reforms to bring Irish practice into consonance with that of the Continent. He went (1140) to Rome to secure the pallium as the symbol of the subjection of the Archdiocese to the Roman rule, but Pope Innocent II refused to grant it without full subjection from a general council. On this journey Malachy began his friendship with St. Bernard of Clairvaux, who later wrote his biography. He returned to Ireland as papal legate and in 1148, after working through the intervening years to achieve his aim of conformity, was authorized by a synod to go to Rome once more to seek the pallium. He died at Clairvaux while en route. In 1152 the pallium was granted; Malachy was canonized in 1190.

Malad City (mạ.lad'). Village in SE Idaho, county seat of Oneida County: formerly a stop of the Overland Stage Coach. 2,715 (1950).

Malade imaginaire (mȧ.lȧd ē.mȧ.zhē.ner), **Le.** [Eng. trans., *"The Imaginary Invalid."*] Comedy by Molière, produced in 1673.

Maladetta (mä.lä.dā'tä). [Also: **Maladeta;** French, **Monts-Maudits;** Spanish, also, **Montes Malditos.**] Group of the C Pyrenees, on the Spanish side, S of the main range. It contains the highest summit of the Pyrenees, the Pico de Aneto (ab. 11,168 ft.).

Málaga (mal'ạ.gạ; Spanish, mä'lä.gä). Province in S Spain, bounded on the E by Granada, on the S by the Mediterranean Sea, on the W by Cádiz, and on the N by Sevilla and Córdoba: part of the region of Andalusia. The surface is largely mountainous, and the climate of the Mediterranean type, with mild winters and hot, dry summers. Wheat, sugar cane, grapes, and citrus fruit are grown. Iron ore and lead are mined; there are a number of industries. Capital, Málaga; area, ab. 2,813 sq. mi.; pop. 750,322 (1950).

Málaga. [Ancient name, **Malaca.**] City in S Spain, the capital of the province of Málaga, situated on a small, fertile coastal plain, on the Mediterranean Sea ab. 66 mi. NE of Gibraltar: a chief Mediterranean seaport of Spain (second only to Barcelona), exporting fresh and dried fruit, wine, olive oil, iron, and lead. Raw materials, grain, and machinery are imported. There are large cotton mills, construction and smelting works, iron foundries, tanneries, hat factories, distilleries, sugar refineries, and chemical and soap factories. Founded by the Phoenicians, the city was subsequently occupied by Carthaginians, Romans, and Visigoths; in 711 it passed into the possession of the Moors. It was conquered by Ferdinand V and

Isabella of Castile in 1487. In 1810 it was sacked by the French. It was conquered by the Nationalist General Queipo de Llano on Feb. 8, 1937, in the Spanish Civil War. 276,222 (1950).

Malagasy (mal.ą.gas'i). Native peoples of Madagascar, numbering upwards of 2,500,000 and divided into various tribes, the largest of which are the Hova, Betsileo, and Betsimisaraka. The languages of Madagascar collectively, and the principal language, that of the Hova tribe, belong to the Malagasy branch of the Indonesian group of the Malayo-Polynesian family of languages.

Malagigi (mä.lä.jē'jē). In the Charlemagne cycle of romances, an enchanter and magician, the cousin of Rinaldo.

Malagrowther (mal.ą.grou'ᴛʜĕr), **Malachi.** Pseudonym of Sir Walter Scott in "Three Letters by Malachi Malagrowther" on paper money, first published in the *Edinburgh Weekly Journal* in 1826. In 1830 a fourth letter was added. Sir Mungo Malagrowther is a malicious old courtier in Scott's novel *The Fortunes of Nigel*.

Malahide (mal'ą.hīd). Ancient fortified mansion near Dublin, Ireland, formerly the residence of the Talbot family. It is one of the best specimens of pure Norman architecture in the British Isles.

Malakand Pass (mul'ą.kund). [Also, **Malakhand Pass.**] Mountain pass in the Northwest Frontier Province of Pakistan, N of Peshawar.

Malakhov (mä.lä'kof). [Also, **Malakoff.**] Hillside fortress in the U.S.S.R., in the Crimea, overlooking the city of Sevastopol on the SE. During the Crimean War it was besieged by the French, and finally captured on Sept. 8, 1855.

Malakoff (mą.lą.kof). Town in N France, in the department of Seine, adjoining Paris on the S. It is part of the metropolitan area of Paris, and has diverse industries. 27,459 (1946).

Malakoff, Duc de. Title of **Pélissier, Aimable Jean Jacques.**

Malan (mą.län'), **Daniel François.** b. May 22, 1874—. South African statesman. He served as minister of the interior under J. B. M. Hertzog and went out of office in 1939 with Hertzog over the question of South African participation in World War II. Malan succeeded Hertzog as head of the Nationalist Party. In 1946, a parliamentary inquiry into his alleged pro-Nazi activities during the war cleared him of the principal charges. He succeeded J. C. Smuts as premier of the Union of South Africa in May, 1948, holding also the portfolio of external affairs; he at once began instituting the program of *apartheid* (absolute separation of Europeans and natives) on which his Nationalists had fought and won the election. Malan's policies caused bitter protests throughout the world and brought censure from many quarters, but he persisted. The official treatment of Indian nationals living in South Africa resulted in official protests and in debates in the United Nations. The Malan government also incurred a vote of censure from the General Assembly of the United Nations for its refusal to place the formerly mandated territory of South-West Africa under United Nations trusteeship; even a decision of the Hague Court of International Justice did not prevent the South African government from administering the area as part of the Union. In December, 1951, as a protest against what he deemed insults and interference, Malan withdrew the South African delegation from the General Assembly and threatened, through the government press, to withdraw completely from the United Nations.

Malaprop (mal'ą.prop), **Mrs.** Vain, good-natured woman in Richard Brinsley Sheridan's *The Rivals*, remarkable for her misapplication of words.

Malaquais (mą.lą.kā), **Jean.** b. in Poland, 1908—. Polish novelist writing in French. He is author of *Les Javanais* (1939; Eng. trans., *The Men from Java*, 1941, and also *Men from Nowhere*, 1943), *Journal de Guerre* (1943; Eng. trans., *Jean Malaquais' War Diary*, 1944), and *Tentations* (1943). Both his national origin and his gift for creating atmosphere around international-wanderer characters have led critics to compare him with Joseph Conrad.

Mälar (me'lar), **Lake.** Swedish, **Mälaren.**] Lake in E Sweden, draining into the Baltic Sea at Stockholm. It contains over 1,200 islands. Stockholm is situated at its E end. Length, ab. 80 mi.; elevation, ab. 1 ft.; area, ab. 440 sq. mi.

Malartic (mą.lär.tēk'). Gold-mining town in the Val d'Or district of SW Quebec, Canada, ab. 65 mi. E of the Ontario boundary and ab. 17 mi. W of Val d'Or. 5,983 (1951).

Malashkin (mä.läsh'kin), **Sergey Ivanovich.** b. at Khomyakovo, Tula, Russia, July 3, 1890—. Russian writer of fiction. His novel *To the Right, the Moon* (1926), dealing with the demoralization of certain sections of Communist youth, was very popular in its day.

Malaspina (mä.lä.spē'nä). See **Canlaon.**

Malaspina, Alejandro. b. c1750; d. at Cádiz, Spain, c1810. Spanish navigator who, from 1789 to 1794, commanded a surveying expedition on the western coast of South and North America. He penetrated as far north as Alaska in search of a passage from the Pacific to the Atlantic, and subsequently returned to Spain by way of the East Indies. The Malaspina Glacier in Alaska is named for him.

Malaspina Glacier. Glacier in SE Alaska, ab. 240 mi. NW of Juneau. It lies between the St. Elias Range and the Pacific Ocean, being separated from the latter by a fringe of forested moraines five or six miles wide, except at Icy Cape, where the ice cliffs are washed by the waves. It was named in honor of Alejandro Malaspina. Length, ab. 22 mi.; width, ab. 27 mi.

Malatesta (mä.lä.tes'tä). Italian family ruling in Rimini, Italy, and in other parts of the Romagna, from the 13th to the 16th century. Among its principal members were Malatesta da Verucchio (d. 1312) who, as chief magistrate (1239 *et seq.*) of Rimini, supported the Guelphs; Gianciotto Malatesta, husband and slayer of Francesca da Rimini and his brother Paolo Malatesta, her lover; and Sigismondo Pandolfo Malatesta (1417–68), one of the most powerful of the condottieri of Renaissance Italy and an opponent of Pope Pius II, who excommunicated him in 1460.

Malatesta, Enrico. b. at Santa Maria Capua Vetere, Italy, Dec. 4, 1853; d. at Rome, July 22, 1932. Italian revolutionist, friend and favorite pupil of Bakunin. He joined (1872) the International Socialists, and later founded the reviews *Volontà* at Ancona, *La Révolte* at Paris, and *La Question Sociale* in the U.S.

Malatya (mä.lä.tyä'). *Il* (province or vilayet) in E central Turkey, in W Anatolia: a dry, hilly semidesert area with fine irrigated land along the Euphrates River, which bisects the il. It is known for its fine fruit crops and production of opium. Capital, Malátya; area, ab. 8,208 sq. mi.; pop. 481,386 (1950).

Malatya. [Also: **Malatia, Malatiyeh;** ancient name, **Melitene.**] City in E central Turkey, capital of the *il* (province or vilayet) of Malátya, ab. 12 mi. S of the Euphrates River and ab. 100 mi. N of the Syrian border. It is a trade center and a rail junction, and has textile industries; exports include wool and rugs which are made on home looms. The ancient city of Melitene was included in the Roman province of Cappadocia, and was an important garrison town. The Persians were defeated (577) here by the Byzantine forces. In 1893 the city was almost completely destroyed by an earthquake. Elevation, ab. 2,620 ft.; pop. 49,077 (1950).

Malaviya (mä.lä.vē'yä), **Pandit Madan Mohan.** b. at Allahabad, India, 1861—. Indian political leader, teacher, and editor. He was president (1909, 1918, 1933) of the Indian National Congress and served (1939 *et seq.*) as rector of Benares University.

Malay (mā'lā). See also **Deutero-Malay,** and **Southern Mongoloid.**

Malay. [Also, **Malayan** (mą.lā'an).] Member of a Moslem, rice-growing, seafaring people found chiefly in the coastal regions of E Sumatra (3,500,000) and the Malay Peninsula (more than 2,000,000), but in smaller numbers also in Borneo and elsewhere in Indonesia, in Cambodia, and in Thailand (Siam). The Malays have played an important role in the propagation of Islam in the East Indies. Their language, Malay, is one of the principal languages of the Indonesian group of the Malayo-Polynesian family, and is used as a *lingua franca* throughout Indonesia. They are a southern Mongoloid people.

Malaya (mą.lā′ą), **Federation of.** [Former name, **Union of Malaya.**] British protectorate in the S end of the Malay Peninsula, a federation consisting of the former Union of Malaya. The Union came into force on Oct. 10, 1945. It was composed of the former Federated Malay States (Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan, and Pahang), the former unfederated Malay States (Johore, Kedah, Kelantan, and Trengganu), and Malacca and Penang of the Straits Settlements. The name was changed to the Federation of Malaya upon the reorganization of the Union of Malaya in February, 1948. The states and settlements, individually under Malay rulers, are represented on the legislative council, which includes the British high commissioner and decides matters concerning the Federation as a whole. The chief products are rice, rubber, coconuts, copra, tin, tungsten, gold, and silver. Capital, Kuala Lumpur; area, 50,746 sq. mi.; pop. 5,420,738 (est. 1951).

Malayalam (mä.lą.yä′ląm). Dravidian language spoken by about nine million people in S India, mainly in the state of Travancore and Cochin and adjoining parts of the SW coast of India. It developed in the 9th century A.D. from a dialect of Tamil. There is a Malayalam alphabet.

Malay Archipelago (mā′lā). [Also: **East Indian** (or **Indian**) **Archipelago, Malaysia;** French, **Insulinde.**] General name for the vast group of islands in the Eastern Hemisphere lying between the SE coast of Asia, and Australia and New Guinea, including Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Celebes, and the Molucca, Lesser Sunda, and Philippine islands. Area, ab. 770,000 sq. mi.; pop. ab. 100 million.

Malay-Mongoloid (-mong′go.loid). See **Deutero-Malay.**

Malayo-Polynesian (mą. lā′o̧.pol.i.nē′zhąn, -shąn). [Also, **Austronesian.**] Linguistic family whose local forms are spoken from Easter Island across the Pacific Ocean to the Malay Peninsula, with an offshoot in Madagascar. Four main branches are recognized: Malay or Malayan, which includes the native languages of Malaya and of the Indonesian islands from Java to the Philippines; Melanesian, which includes languages of Melanesian islands such as the Solomons and parts of Fiji; Micronesian (sometimes grouped linguistically with Melanesia), spoken in the Gilbert, Marshall, Caroline, and Marianas islands; and Polynesian, the native language of islands from New Zealand on the S to Hawaii on the N, and from Easter Island on the E to parts of Fiji, with outliers still farther west. The range of variation among these languages is wide, from the phonetically and structurally simple Polynesian to languages such as that of Yap in the western Carolines, which is decidedly complicated in both sound and structure. Some scholars consider the family related to the Munda languages of India and the Mon-khmer of SE Asia; they propose the name Austric for a group comprising all of these.

Malay Peninsula (mā′lā). [Also: **Malacca;** ancient name, **Chersonesus Aurea.**] Peninsula at the SE extremity of Asia, connected with Burma and Thailand (Siam) by the Isthmus of Kra, and terminating at the strait separating the peninsula from Singapore Island. It lies between the Gulf of Siam and the China Sea on the E and the Bay of Bengal and the Strait of Malacca on the W, is traversed by mountain ranges, and is divided politically between Thailand and the Federation of Malaya. A treaty between Great Britain and Siam, signed March 10, 1909, provided for the transfer to British protection of Kelantan, Trengganu, and Kedah. The chief peoples are Malays, Siamese, Chinese, and Negritos. Length, ab. 700 mi.; area, ab. 70,000 sq. mi.

Malaysia (mą.lā′zhą, -shą). See **Malay Archipelago.**

Malaysian (mą.lā′zhąn, -shąn). See **Proto-Malay.**

Malay States (mā′lā), **Federated.** Former federation under British protection. It included the states of Perak, Selangor, Negri Semblian, and Pahang, in the Malay Peninsula. These states are now in the Federation of Malaya. Area, ab. 27,540 sq. mi.; pop. 2,212,052 (est. 1941).

Malâzkirt (mä.läz.kirt′). [Also: **Malazgirt** (-girt′), **Manzikert.**] Village and former town in E Turkey, in the *il* (province or vilayet) of Muş, situated on the Murat, a principal headstream of the Euphrates, ab. 27 mi. NW of Lake Van. It was the scene of a decisive battle (1071) in which the Byzantine emperor Romanus Diogenes was defeated and captured by the Seljuk Turks.

Malbodium (mal.bō′di.um). Latin name of **Maubeuge.**

Malbone (mal.bōn′), **Edward G.** b. at Newport, R.I., in August, 1777; d. at Savannah, Ga., May 7, 1807. American portrait painter.

Malbork (mäl′bôrk). [German, **Marienburg.**] Town in N Poland, in the *województwo* (province) of Gdańsk, formerly in East Prussia, situated on the Nogat River ab. 26 mi. SE of Danzig (Gdańsk). It is a river port, with paper, chemical, and lumber industries, a sugar refinery, and livestock markets. The town is dominated by a huge castle of the Teutonic Order. The entire structure, which had fallen into ruin, was reconstructed in 1817–30 and 1882–1914. The town itself contains medieval walls and gates, and a Gothic town hall. The town and castle, founded in 1274, became the seat of the Grand Master of the Teutonic Order in 1309. The fortifications withstood Polish sieges in 1410 and 1454, but fell into Polish hands in 1457. The town fell to Prussia in 1772, voted for Germany in the plebiscite of 1920, and passed to Poland in 1945. The town suffered extensive damage in World War II, and was entered by Russian forces in the spring of 1945. Pop. 27,318 (1939), 10,017 (1946).

Malbrough or **Malbrook** (either, mäl.brōk). Celebrated French song, commencing "Malbrough s'en va-t-en guerre." The authors of words and music are not certainly known, but it probably dates from c1709. Beethoven repeated it in his *Battle Symphony* (1813), as the symbol of the French army. The air is that to which "We won't go home till morning" and "The bear went over the mountain" are sung.

Malchin (mäl.ċhen′). Town in NE Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Mecklenburg, Russian Zone, on the Peene River ab. 57 mi. E of Schwerin. Before World War II it had sugar and lumber industries. 6,825 (1946).

Malchus (mal′kus). Original name of **Porphyry.**

Malcolm I (of *Scotland*) (mal′kọm). [Also, **Malcolm I MacDonald.**] d. in 954. King of Scotland (943–954). He annexed Moray to the Scottish kingdom in 943, but lost Northumbria in 954.

Malcolm II (of *Scotland*). [Also, **Malcolm II MacKenneth.**] d. Nov. 25, 1034. King of Scotland (1005–34); son of Kenneth II. He gained the throne by defeating and killing Kenneth III at Monzievaird, Perthshire, in 1005. He was repulsed with great slaughter by Uchtred, son of Waltheof, ealdorman of Northumbria, in an attack on Durham in 1006. In 1008 he married his daughter to Sigurd, jarl of Orkney. During his reign Lothian and Cumbria north of the Solway were annexed to Scotland. He submitted to Canute in 1031.

Malcolm III (of *Scotland*). [Also **Malcolm III MacDuncan;** called **Canmore.**] d. near Alnwick, Northumberland, Nov. 13, 1093. King of Scotland (1054–93); son of Duncan I. He ascended the throne on the defeat of the usurper Macbeth by Earl Siward of Northumbria July 27, 1054, which was followed by his own victory at Lumphanan in Aberdeenshire, where Macbeth was slain. He was crowned at Scone April 25, 1057, and in 1058 married as his second wife Saint Margaret, sister of Edgar Atheling, through whose efforts the Roman Catholic ritual was introduced into Scotland. In 1070 he supported the cause of his brother-in-law and invaded Northumberland, but was defeated and obliged to do homage to William I (William the Conqueror) at Abernethy in 1072. He continued his depredations in Northumbria and was forced by William II, who invaded Scotland, to do homage in 1091. He was defeated and slain by Morel of Bamborough near the Alne, at a place which afterward received the name of Malcolm's Cross. Shakespeare introduces him in *Macbeth.* His sons, Duncan II, Edgar, Alexander I, and David I, all were kings of Scotland; his daughter Matilda became the queen of Henry I of England.

Malcolm IV (of *Scotland*). [Surnamed **The Maiden.**] b. in 1141; d. at Jedburgh, Dec. 9, 1165. King of Scotland (1153–65); son of Henry, Earl of Huntingdon, and grandson of David I, whom he succeeded. He was compelled to surrender to Henry II of England at Chester in 1157 the fiefs granted to his grandfather by Matilda, mother of Henry II of England and Malcolm's grandaunt.

in return for the assistance of the Scots against Stephen. In 1159 Malcolm served as an English baron in the expedition against Toulouse.

Malcolm, Howard. b. at Philadelphia, Jan. 19, 1799; d. there, March 25, 1879. American Baptist clergyman and writer.

Malcolm, Sir John. b. at Burnfoot, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, May 2, 1769; d. May 30, 1833. Scottish politician. He received a commission in the East India Company's military service in 1781, and later distinguished himself as a diplomat in Persia and as a soldier in the native wars in India. He was governor of Bombay (1827–30), and was a member of Parliament for Launceston (1831–32). He wrote *Political History of India* (1811), *History of Persia* (1815), and others.

Malcolm Graeme (grām). See **Graeme, Malcolm.**

Malcontent, The. Play by John Marston, printed in 1604. Another edition, with an induction by John Webster, appeared the same year.

Malczewski (mäl.chef'skē), **Antoni.** [Also, **Malczeski** (mäl.ches'kē).] b. in Volhynia, Poland, 1793; d. at Warsaw, Poland, May 2, 1826. Polish poet; a leading representative of the Ukrainian school of Polish romanticism and author of the Byronic ballad *Marya* (1825; Eng. trans., 1934).

Malda (mäl'dạ). [Also, **Maldah.**] Former district in Bengal, India, ab. 150 mi. N of the city of Calcutta: rice, jute, wheat, and oil seeds. In 1947 the district was divided between the Union of India and Pakistan; the portion remaining in the Union of India is a district of the state of West Bengal, and bears the original name. Total area, ab. 2,004 sq. mi. (1941); pop. 1,232,618 (1941). Area in West Bengal, ab. 1,394 sq. mi.; pop. 937,580 (1951).

Maldegem (mäl'de.ċhem). Town in NW Belgium, in the province of East Flanders, situated near the Dutch border, E of Bruges. It is a grain-marketing center, and also has lace and linen manufactures. 12,550 (1947).

Malden (môl'dẹn). City in E Massachusetts, in Middlesex County, ab. 5 mi. N of the center of Boston: manufactures include confectionery, chemicals, knit goods, and rubber footwear. It is part of the urbanized area of greater Boston. Malden became a town in 1649 and was incorporated as a city in 1881. Pop. 59,804 (1950).

Malden. City in SE Missouri, in Dunklin County: processing and shipping point for cotton. 3,396 (1950).

Malden, Viscount. Title of **Capel, Arthur** (1631–83).

Malden and Coombe (köm). Municipal borough in SE England, in Surrey, ab. 10 mi. SW of Waterloo Station, London: a southwestern residential suburb, included in Greater London. 45,559 (1951).

Malden Island. Small uninhabited island in the Pacific, NW of the Marquesas: a British possession. Area, ab. 35 sq. mi.

Maldonado (mäl.dō.nä'ᴛʜō). See also **Puerto Maldonado,** Peru.

Maldonado. Department in S Uruguay. Capital, Maldonado; area, ab. 1,587 sq. mi.; pop. 68,070 (est. 1947).

Maldonado. City in SE Uruguay, capital of Maldonado department, a port on the Atlantic Ocean: exports grain, sealskins, and wool. Pop. ab. 8,000.

Malea (mạ.lē'ạ). In ancient geography, the southernmost point of the island of Lesbos.

Malea (mä.le'ä), **Cape.** Promontory at the SE extremity of the Peloponnesus, Greece.

Malebolge (mä.lā.bōl'jā). In Dante's *Inferno,* the eighth circle of Hell. It consisted of ten concentric *bolgie,* or trenches.

Malebranche (mål.bränsh), **Nicolas.** b. at Paris, Aug. 6, 1638; d. there, Oct. 13, 1715. French metaphysician, a follower of Descartes. He sought to overcome the dualism of the Cartesian philosophy by the doctrine that God is the real ground of all being and knowing, and that we "see all things in him." His principal work is *Recherche de la vérité* (1674).

Malecite (mal'ẹ.sīt). [Also, **Amalecite.**] North American Indian tribe, inhabiting parts of what is now New Brunswick, Canada. Their language belongs to the Algonquian stock. French settlers intermarried freely with the Malecite in the 17th century. About 1,050 Malecite Indians survive today in the St. John River valley in New Brunswick.

Malenkov (mal'ẹn.kôf; Russian, mä'lyin.kọf), **Georgi Maximilianovich.** b. at Orenburg (now Chkalov), Russia, Jan. 8, 1902—. Russian Communist politician, premier of the U.S.S.R. (1953 *et seq.*). He joined the Communist Party in 1920 and during the civil war was assigned as a political commissar to the Red Army. By 1922 he was in charge of the Eastern and Turkistan front, investigating the political activity of the military in his area and indoctrinating the troops with the philosophy of the newly established government. He attended technical school, then for a time served as personal assistant to Joseph Stalin, and in 1925 became a member of the central committee of the Communist Party. In 1930 he was a member of the organizing department of the party in the Moscow area and in 1939 became a member of the Orgburo, the party's apparatus for organization as the Politburo is for politics. He served at the outbreak of World War II in Russia as an alternate member of the Politburo and as a member of the state defense committee with Stalin, Molotov, Voroshilov, and Beria, and during the war was in charge of military production. At the end of the war he became a full member of the Politburo and one of the vice-chairmen of the council of ministers of the U.S.S.R. In 1952 he became chairman of the Orgburo and in 1953, on the death of Stalin, became premier of the U.S.S.R.

Malente-Gremsmühlen (mä.len'tẹ.grems'mü.lẹn). Town in NW Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Schleswig-Holstein, British Zone, formerly in the province of Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, situated ab. 15 mi. SE of Kiel: a tourist resort in the lake region called the "Holsteinian Switzerland." It has knitwear, paper, and metal industries. 11,798 (1950).

Maler Kotla (mä'lėr kot'lạ). Former native state in India, one of the Punjab States, ab. 150 mi. NW of Delhi. Sheep, camels, and cattle are raised in the region. It was merged into the Patiala and East Punjab States Union of the Union of India in 1948. Former capital, Maler Kotla; area, ab. 165 sq. mi.; pop. 88,109 (1941).

Maler Müller (mä.lėr mül'ėr). See **Müller, Friedrich** (1749–1825).

Malesherbes (mål.zerb). Small town in N central France, in the department of Loiret, on the Essonne River ab. 11 mi. NE of Pithiviers. Near it are the Château de Malesherbes (17th century) and the Château de Rouville (15th century). 2,373 (1946).

Malesherbes, Chrétien Guillaume de Lamoignon de. b. at Paris, Dec. 6, 1721; guillotined at Paris, April 22, 1794. French statesman. He was president of the "cour des aides" and was entrusted by his father, the chancellor, with the post of director of the press. It was through his assistance that Diderot and his colleagues were enabled to put out the *Encyclopédie* (1751–72). He objected strongly to the dissolution of the parlements in 1771 and was banished from the court. He was minister under Louis XVI and resigned his offices in 1788 to retire to his country home. He volunteered to act as counsel (1792–93) for the king before the Convention, and was granted permission to do so. He was arrested December, 1793, and condemned to death by the Revolutionary tribunal on a charge of treason. He was executed along with his daughter, her husband, and their children, all condemned for their relationship to him.

Maleshova (ma.le.shō'va), **Sejfulla.** b. in Albania (then part of Turkey), 1900—. Albanian poet and writer.

Communist political leader and minister of propaganda (1944–47). He was associated (1924) with the government of Fan Stylian Noli, later studied at Moscow, but lost favor (1947) with the Albanian Communist regime.

Malet (mȧ.le), **Claude François de.** b. at Dôle, France, June 28, 1754; executed at Paris, Oct. 29, 1812. French general. An ardent republican, he was head of an unsuccessful conspiracy against Napoleon in October, 1812.

Malet (mal'ęt), Sir **Edward Baldwin.** b. at The Hague, Netherlands, Oct. 10, 1837; d. at Chorley Wood, Hertfordshire, England, June 29, 1908. English diplomat. He arranged the meeting (1871) between Jules Favre and Bismarck to discuss the terms of the French surrender in the Franco-Prussian War, and was in charge (March–June, 1871) of the embassy at Paris. He also helped settle rival German and British claims in the Congo and Samoa as British envoy (1884–95) at Berlin.

Malet, Lucas. Pseudonym of **Kingsley, Mary St. Leger.**

Maleventum (mal.ę.ven'tum). Original name of **Benevento,** city.

Malevich (mä.lā'vich), **Kazimir Severinovich.** b. at Kiev, Russia, Feb. 11, 1878; d. at Leningrad, Russia, 1935. Russian painter. He taught at the Moscow Academy, and later at the Academy at Leningrad (1921–35).

Malevole (mä.lā'vō.lā). Name assumed by Giovanni Altofronto, former Duke of Genoa, a character in John Marston's play *The Malcontent,* to which he gives its name.

Malham Tarn (mal'ąm tärn'). See under **Aire River,** England.

Malherbe (mȧ.lerb'), **D. F.** b. 1881—. South African poet and novelist. Among his volumes of poetry are *Klokgrassies* (Harebells, 1914), *Die Timmerman* (The Carpenter, 1921), *Rivier en Veld* (1922), and *Die Skaduwee van 'n Vrou* (The Shadow of a Woman, 1923). His powerful novel on the Boer War, *Vergeet nie* (Don't Forget, 1913), was extremely successful. In 1926 he published *Die Meulenaar* (The Miller) and in 1929 *Hans-die-Skipper.* A Biblical trilogy, *Saul,* appeared 1933–37. A broad description of the Great Trek was presented in *En die wawiele rol* (And the Wagon Wheels Roll, 1945).

Malherbe (mȧ.lerb), **François de.** b. at Caen, France, 1555; d. at Paris, Oct. 16, 1628. French poet. His studies, begun in his native city, were continued at Paris, and completed at Basel and Heidelberg. He was married in 1581, and spent much of his time in southern France. One of his first compositions, *Les Larmes de Saint-Pierre,* was published at Paris in 1587. Before the close of the century he had written his ode to Dupérier entitled *Consolation sur la mort de sa fille,* and had addressed odes to Henry IV and Marie de Médicis. His ambition to become court poet was realized c1605. He was presented to the king, and remained in residence at court till the death of Henry IV in 1610, and was then retained during the minority of Louis XIII.

Malherbe, Henry. b. 1886—. French novelist. Author of *La Flamme au poing* (1917), *Le Jugement dernier* (1920), and other works.

Malheur Lake (mal'hūr). Lake in SE Oregon, in Harney County. It receives water from several streams, and overflows into Harney Lake. Area, ab. 28 sq. mi.

Malheur River. River in E Oregon, flowing generally E to join the Snake at Ontario. Length, ab. 225 mi.

Mali (mä'lē). [Also: **Melle, Mellestine.**] Greatest of the former Sudanese empires of W Africa. The Mali empire was established by the Malinke people, with its capital at Kangaba (or Joliba), a village in W French Sudan nearly midway between Bamako and Siguiri on the left bank of the upper Niger. The present king (*mansa*) of Kangaba, although the ruler of only one of the Malinke kingdoms, probably represents a dynasty which has enjoyed more than 13 centuries of almost uninterrupted rule. The Mali empire dominated a large part of the W Sudan from the latter part of the 11th century until the middle of the 15th century, when it declined in the face of Songhai expansion. It excelled all other empires of the W Sudan in size, power, and renown, and during the height of its influence in the 14th century, under Mansa Gongo Musa, it controlled most of the area of the Sahara and the W Sudan.

Maliacus Sinus (mą.lī'ą.kus sī'nus). Latin name of **Lamia, Gulf of.**

Malian Gulf (mā'li.ąn). See **Lamia, Gulf of.**

Malibran (mȧ.lē.brąn), Madame **Maria Felicia.** [Maiden name, **García.**] b. at Paris, March 24, 1808; d. at Manchester, England, Sept. 23, 1836. French operatic contralto; daughter and pupil of Manuel del Popolo Vicente García. She made her operatic debut (June 7, 1825) at London, made a great sensation, and was at once engaged for the rest of the season. Shortly after this she went to New York with her father. In the midst of a successful season there he married her to a businessman named Malibran, who soon became bankrupt. In 1827 she left him and returned to France. She sang with increasing success at Paris, London, and other cities till the time of her death. In 1836 she married the violinist Charles Auguste de Bériot, with whom she had lived from 1830.

Malignants. In English history, name sometimes applied to the adherents of Charles I and his son Charles II during the English Civil War, generally known as the Royalists or the Cavaliers. They were so called by the Parliamentarians (or Roundheads), the opposite party.

Maligne Lake (ma.lēn'). Lake in W Alberta, Canada, in Jasper National Park, in the Canadian Rockies. It drains into the Athabaska River. Length, ab. 15 mi.

Malik (mä'lik), **Jacob** (or **Yakov**) **Aleksandrovich.** b. at Kharkov, Russia, 1906—. Russian diplomat. He served as an assistant in the press department of the foreign office (1937–39) and then went to Tokyo as counselor to the Russian embassy. In 1942 he became ambassador to Japan, serving until the U.S.S.R. entered the war against Japan in 1945. He was political adviser to the Russian representative on the council ruling Japan, before becoming deputy foreign minister in charge of Far Eastern affairs at Moscow in 1946. He became representative of the U.S.S.R. to the United Nations in 1948, serving on the Security Council and the commission on atomic energy. During his term at the United Nations the Korean War broke out and Malik's return to the Security Council as presiding officer, soon after the beginning of the war and breaking a Russian boycott of the council's meetings, marked a new climax in relations between the Communist and non-Communist countries; in 1951 it was Malik who advanced the possibility of a truce in Korea and opened the way to the conferences at Kaesong. He became (1952) a member of the central committee of the Communist Party.

Malik (mä'lēk), **Sardar Hardit Singh.** b. at Rawalpindi, West Punjab, India, 1894—. Indian diplomat and administrator, first Indian trade commissioner (1935) to the U.S., high commissioner (1947) to Canada, and ambassador (1949 *et seq.*) to France. He served as deputy commissioner (1922–30) of the Indian Civil Service in Punjab, as prime minister (1944–47) of Patiala, and as leader of the Indian delegation to the Havana conference (1947) of the United Nations.

Malinche (mä.lēn'chā). See also **Marina.**

Malinche. [Also: **Malintzi, Malintzin, Malinzín;** Indian name, **Matlalcueyatl.**] Mountain in C Mexico, on the border between the states of Puebla and Tlaxcala, NE of Puebla. It is an old volcanic cone, now much eroded. Elevation, ab. 14,636 ft.

Malindang (mä.lēn.dăng'). Volcano in N Mindanao, Philippine Islands. Elevation, 7,956 ft.

Malindi (ma.lin'di). [Also: **Melinda, Melinde.**] Town in British East Africa, in Kenya protectorate, on the E coast ab. 80 mi. N of Mombasa. Mombasa has sapped much of the trade of this port, making it a secondary one. Malindi was successively an Arabian, Portuguese, and Zanzibari trading place, and at one time the capital of Portuguese East Africa. 1,500 (1946).

Malines (mȧ.lēn). French name of **Mechelen,** Belgium.

Malines, Gerard. See **Malynes** or **Malines** or **de Malines, Gerard.**

Malin Head (mal'in). Promontory in NW Irish Republic, in County Donegal. It is the most northerly point of the Irish mainland. Elevation, ab. 226 ft.

Malinke (mä.lēng'kā). [Also: **Manding, Mandingo, Mandinke.**] Mande-speaking people of W Africa, inhabiting French Guinea and French Sudan. Their population is estimated at ab. 620,000 (by Y. Urvoy,

Petit atlas ethno-démographique du Soudan, 1942). Their empire, known as Mali, excelled all of the others of the W Sudan in size, power, and renown, and its fame reached Europe as a result of the lavish pilgrimages of two of its rulers, Mansa Musa and Gongo Musa, to Mecca in the 13th and 14th centuries. Today the Malinke are divided into numerous subgroups ruled by independent hereditary kings. The Malinke and Bambara in the W, like the Mossi in the center of the W Sudan, have resisted Mohammedanism. Less than one fifth have become Mohammedans. They practice hoe agriculture and cattle herding, and their principal food is millet.

Malinov (mä.lē′nŭf), **Aleksandr.** b. in Bessarabia, 1867; d. at Sofia, Bulgaria, March 20, 1938. Bulgarian political leader who, as head of the Democratic Party, served as prime minister (1908–11, 1918, 1931) and president of the national assembly (1931–34). He signed the armistice with the Allies Sept. 30, 1918.

Malinowski (mal.i.nof′ski), **Bronislaw Kasper.** b. at Kraków, Poland, April 7, 1884; d. at New Haven, Conn., May 16, 1942. American anthropologist, professor (1927 *et seq.*) at London and Yale universities. Malinowski's work (1914–18) among the Trobriand Islanders is of supreme importance not only as a study of a primitive culture but also as a critique of certain concepts until then taken for granted as universal among anthropologists. His later work was concerned with cultural change resulting from the contact of different cultures. Author of *The Family Among the Australian Aborigines* (1913), *The Natives of Mailu* (1915), *Argonauts of the Western Pacific* (1923), *Sex and Repression in Savage Society* (1926), *Sexual Life of Savages in Northwest Melanesia* (1929), *The Dynamics of Culture Change* (1945), and others.

Malintzi (mä.lēn′tsē) or **Malintzin** (-tsēn). See **Malinche.**

Malintzin. Indian name of **Marina.**

Malinzín (mä.lēn.sēn′). See **Malinche.**

Malipiero (mä.lē.pyā′rō), **Francesco.** b. at Venice, March 18, 1882—. Italian composer. Among his works are the symphonic drama *Pantea* (1920), *L'Orfeide*, an operatic trilogy, and *San Francesco d'Assisi* (1921), a choral drama.

Malis (mā′lis). In ancient geography, a district of Greece, S of Thessaly, N of Doris, and W of Locris. Lamia and Heraclea were the chief cities.

Mall (môl), **Franklin Paine.** b. at Belle Plaine, Iowa, Sept. 28, 1862; d. at Baltimore, Nov. 17, 1917. American anatomist and leader in medical education. He was professor of anatomy at the Johns Hopkins University Medical School (1893–1917). He introduced actual dissection of the body in the anatomical laboratory instead of demonstration by a prosector, and reduced lectures to a minimum. He also made original contributions to the understanding of the structure of the heart, spleen, and liver.

Mall (môl, mal), **the.** Broad promenade in St. James's Park, London, planted with rows of trees. The name is also given to a somewhat similar promenade in Central Park, New York City, containing several sculptures and an orchestra shell at which summertime concerts are given, especially by the band of Edwin Franko Goldman.

Mall, the. Park in Washington, D.C., lying between the Capitol and the Washington Monument. It is the oldest of the parks in Washington, and contains several institutional and governmental buildings. Length, ab. 1 mi.; width, ab. 0.3 mi.

Malla (mal′ạ). Irish name of **Mallow.**

Mallalieu (mal′ạ.lö), **Willard Francis.** b. at Sutton, Mass., Dec. 11, 1828; d. 1911. American Methodist Episcopal clergyman.

Mallarino (mä.yä.rē′nō), **Manuel María.** b. in Cauca, Colombia, 1798; d. at Bogotá, Colombia, Jan. 6, 1872. Politician of New Granada (Colombia), president (1855–57).

Mallarmé (mà.làr.mā), **Stéphane.** b. at Paris, March 18, 1842; d. at Fontainebleau, France, Sept. 8, 1898. French poet, one of the most prominent of the group known as the decadents, and the leader of the symbolist movement. In his attempts to free poetry from the limitations of language, he became more and more obscure, his later work is almost incomprehensible without aid, but his influence on other writers, such as Valéry, was tremendous. He wrote much for *Le Décadent* and *Le Parnasse Contemporain*. Among his works are *L'Après-midi d'un faune* (1876), which inspired Claude Debussy's orchestral work, *Les Dieux antiques* (1880), *Poésies* (1887), *Pages* (1890), *Vers et prose* (1892), *Les Divagations* (1897), and a translation of the poems of Poe (1888).

Malleco (mä.yā′kō). Province in S central Chile: cattle, lumber, wheat, and some gold. It has extensive woodlands and was formerly inhabited by Araucanian Indians. Capital, Angol; area, ab. 5,512 sq. mi.; pop. 148,381 (est. 1950).

Mallee Country (mal′ē). [Also called **The Mallee.**] Region in S Australia, including parts of Victoria, New South Wales, and South Australia, characterized by the growth of mallee scrub, a species of eucalyptus.

Mallet (mal′ęt), **David.** [Original name, **Malloch.**] b. at Crieff, Perthshire, Scotland, c1705; d. in England, April 21, 1765. Scottish poet and author. He wrote the plays *Eurydice* (1731), *Mustapha* (1739), and *Elvira* (1763). *Alfred, a Masque* was written with James Thomson (1700–48), with music by Thomas Arne, and "Rule, Britannia," one of the songs contained in it, has been claimed for both. Among his poems were *The Excursion* (1728), *The Hermit* (1747), and several volumes of miscellaneous verse.

Mallet, John William. b. at Dublin, Oct. 10, 1832; d. at Charlottesville, Va., Nov. 7, 1912. American chemist, professor of chemistry in the University of Virginia (1868–83 and 1885–1908).

Mallet, Sir **Louis.** b. at London, March 14, 1823; d. at Bath, England, Feb. 16, 1890. English economist.

Mallet (mà.le), **Paul Henri.** b. at Geneva, Switzerland, Aug. 20, 1730; d. there, Feb. 8, 1807. Swiss historian and student of Scandinavian antiquities.

Mallet (mal′ęt), **Rowland.** Character in *Roderick Hudson* (1876), novel by Henry James.

Mallet du Pan (mà.le dü pän), **Jacques.** b. near Geneva, Switzerland, 1749; d. at Richmond, Surrey, England, May 10, 1800. Swiss journalist. He founded (1779) the *Mémoires Historiques, Politiques, et Littéraires* at Geneva, and went (1783) to Paris, where he founded, with Pankoucke, the *Journal Historique et Politique*, later combined with the *Mercure de France* (suppressed in 1792). He fled from France in 1792, and settled (1798) at London, where he founded the *Mercure Britannique*.

Malletts (mal′ęts), **The.** See **Bridge Dividing, The.**

Malleus Haereticorum (mal″ē.us hē.ret.i.kō′rum). See **Faber, Johann.**

Malleus Maleficarum (mal″ē.fi.kār′um). Treatise (1487) on witchcraft and demonology by Henry Kramer and James Sprenger, inquisitors to northern Germany.

Malloch (mal′ǫch, -ǫk), **David.** Original name of **Mallet, David.**

Mallock (mal′ǫk), **William Hurrell.** b. in Devonshire, England, 1849; d. April 2, 1923. English author. Among his works are *The New Republic* (1877), *The New Paul and Virginia* (1878), *Lucretius* (1878), *Is Life Worth Living?* (1879), *Poems* (1880), *A Romance of the Nineteenth Century* (1881), *Social Equality* (1882), *Property and Progress* (1884), *Landlords and the National Income* (1884), *Atheism and the Value of Life* (1884), *The Old Order Changes* (1886), *Labour and the Popular Welfare* (1893), *Classes and Masses* (1896), *Aristocracy and Evolution* (1898), *Tristram Lacy* (1899), *Doctrine and Doctrinal Disruption* (1900), *Religion as a Credible Doctrine* (1902), *The Veil of the Temple* (1904), *The Reconstruction of Belief* (1905), *Critical Examination of Socialism* (1907), *An Immortal Soul* (1908), and *The Nation as a Business Firm* (1910).

Mallorca (mä.lyôr′kä). Spanish name of **Majorca.**

Mallory (mal′ǫ.ri), **Stephen Russell.** b. in Trinidad, West Indies, c1813; d. at Pensacola, Fla., Nov. 9, 1873. American politician. He was a Democratic U.S. senator from Florida (1851–61), resigning on the secession of his state from the Union. He was appointed (1861) by President Jefferson Davis secretary of the navy of the Confederate States, a position which he held until the end of the war in 1865.

Mallory, Trafford Leigh Leigh-. See **Leigh-Mallory, Trafford Leigh.**

Mallow (mal′ō). [Irish, **Malla.**] Urban district and market town in SW Irish Republic, in County Cork, on

the river Blackwater, ab. 18 mi. NW of Cork. It has warm mineral springs. 5,564 (1951).

Malmaison (mäl.me.zôn). Former hamlet W of Paris, now a suburban district in the town of Rueil-Malmaison, noted for its castle, the residence of the empress Josephine from 1798 to 1814.

Malmberg (mälm'bery'), **Bertil-Frans Harald.** b. at Härnösand, Sweden, 1889—. Swedish poet, essayist, and critic. Malmberg represents the last Swedish generation that drew its spiritual sustenance from German thought and art (after World War II the country oriented itself towards the English-speaking world). His poetry is often pessimistic and often deeply religious; for a while he belonged to the Oxford Group movement. Among his works are *Bränder* (Firebrands, 1908), *Dåd och dröm* (Deed and Dream, 1912), *En blödande jord* (A Bleeding Earth, 1917), *Slöjan* (The Veil, 1927), *Dikter vid gränsen* (Poems On the Frontier, 1935), all poetry. Best known of his prose works is perhaps *Åke och hans värld* (Åke And His World, 1924), short stories.

Malmédy (mäl.mā.dē). Commune and town in E Belgium, in Liége province, near the German border, ab. 25 mi. SE of Liége and ab. 25 mi. S of Aachen, Germany. It was formerly German, but since 1919 has been part of the Belgian district of Eupen-Malmédy. In World War II it suffered severely during the Ardennes offensive; of 1,413 buildings existing in 1939, 1,275 were damaged. The predominant language of the inhabitants is Walloon. Pop. of commune, 5,391 (1947).

Malmesbury (mämz'bėr.i). Municipal borough and market town in S England, in Wiltshire, on the Avon ab. 14 mi. NW of Swindon, ab. 94 mi. W of London by rail. It was at one time a small center of the silk industry, and now produces farm implements of various kinds. It formerly contained a Benedictine monastery, established c673, and now in ruins. 2,509 (1951).

Malmesbury, Earl of. Title held by various members of the **Harris** family.

Malmgren (mälm'gren), **Finn.** b. at Falun, Sweden, 1895; d. 1928. Swedish meteorologist. He accompanied (1922) Roald Amundsen on his voyage to the north polar basin, was meteorologist with the Harald Sverdrup Arctic expedition, and was on the flight (1926) in the airship *Norge* across the north polar basin. He accompanied General Umberto Nobile in the airship *Italia*, which passed over the North Pole on May 24, 1928, and crashed on the following day. Severely injured, he died after attempting to reach Cape North to secure a rescue party.

Malmö (mäl'mė''). City in S Sweden, the capital of the *län* (county) of Malmöhus, situated on the Öresund ab. 16 mi. SE of Copenhagen, Denmark, with which it is connected by ferry. It is the third largest city of Sweden, and a major seaport, exporting agricultural products, lumber, matches, and chemicals. It has herring fisheries. Industries include shipyards, textile mills, leather and rubber factories, food-processing, and cement plants. The Church of Saint Peter dates from 1319, restored in 1890; Malmöhus Castle from 1434; the town hall, in Renaissance style, from 1546, rebuilt in the period 1864–69. The old part of the city is surrounded by canals. It was ceded by Denmark to Sweden in 1658. Pop. 192,498 (1950).

Malmöhus (mäl'mė.hös). Southernmost *län* (county) of Sweden, bordering on the Baltic Sea, the Öresund, and the Kattegat. It is part of a fertile agricultural region, producing grain, sugar beets, and potatoes. Area, ab. 1,872 sq. mi.; pop. 578,968 (1950).

Malmquist (mälm'kvist), **Karl Gunnar.** b. at Ystad, Sweden, Feb. 21, 1893—. Swedish astronomer. With a collaborator, he determined the sun's motion from the radial velocity of stars. Much of his work has been in the determination of absolute magnitudes.

Malmström (mälm'strėm), **Bernhard Elis.** b. in Nerike, Sweden, March 14, 1816; d. at Uppsala, Sweden, June 21, 1865. Swedish poet and writer. His first work was the epic poem *Ariadne*, which appeared in 1838. In 1840 he was awarded the prize of the Swedish Academy for the elegiac cycle *Angelica*. Among his other poetical works are the narrative poem *Fiskarflickan från Tunnelsö* (The Fisher Maid of Tunnelsö) and a number of lyrics. In the field of criticism he is the author of *Literaturhistoriska Studier* (Studies in Literary History) and the collection of lectures *Grund-dragen af Svenska Vitterhetens Historia* (Elements of the History of Swedish Literature, 5 vols., 1866–68; published after his death).

Maloja (mä.lō'yä). [Italian, **Maloggia** (mä.lôd'jä)] Pass in SE Switzerland, in the canton of Graubünden, connecting the Upper Engadine Valley with Chiavenna (in Italy). Elevation, ab. 5,960 ft.

Malojaroslavetz (mä''lọ.yä.rọ.slä'vits). See **Maloyaroslavets.**

Malo-les-Bains (mà.lō.lā.bañ). Town in N France, in the department of Nord, on the English Channel, ab. 1 mi. NE of Dunkerque; seaside resort. It suffered heavy damage in World War II. 10,997 (1946).

Malolos (mä.lō'lōs). Municipality in S central Luzon, Philippine Islands, the capital of Bulacan province. It is situated at the head of the Pampanga delta, on the N shore of Manila Bay. 38,779 (1948).

Malone (mạ.lōn'). Village in NE New York, county seat of Franklin County. It has paper, lumber, footwear, clothing, and dairy-products industries. 9,501 (1950).

Malone, Dudley Field. b. at New York, June 3, 1882; d. at Culver City, Calif., Oct. 5, 1950. American lawyer. He was city attorney at New York (1909) and became third assistant secretary of state in 1913. From 1913 to 1917 he was collector of the Port of New York, but resigned on principle when Woodrow Wilson refused to give his full support to the woman's suffrage amendment. Malone, known widely as an exponent of liberal ideas, was a member of the defense legal staff at the Scopes trial in Tennessee, when the question of the teaching of evolution in that state was the subject of judicial review; he was an antiprohibitionist and a proponent of the recognition of the U.S.S.R. by the U.S. government. Malone looked sufficiently like Winston S. Churchill to portray him in the motion picture *Mission to Moscow* (1943).

Malone, Dumas. b. at Coldwater, Miss., Jan. 10, 1892—. American historian and editor. He was professor of American history (1926–29) at the University of Virginia, and professor of history (1945 *et seq.*) at Columbia. He served as editor in chief (1931–36) of the *Dictionary of American Biography*. Author of *The Public Life of Thomas Cooper* (1926), *Saints in Action* (1939), *Edwin A. Alderman: A Biography* (1940), and other works. He collaborated on *The Interpretation of History* (1943). His *Jefferson the Virginian*, the first panel in a multi-volume biography, was published in 1948.

Malone, Edmund (or **Edmond**). b. at Dublin, Oct. 4, 1741; d. at London, April 25, 1812. Irish literary critic and Shakespearian scholar. He graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, and in 1763 went to London and became a law student in the Inner Temple. Returning to Ireland, he was called to the Irish bar in 1767. Not long after this his father's death left him in possession of a small estate and sufficient money to live upon. He therefore returned to London to devote himself to literature. He soon entered political and literary society, and counted among his friends Samuel Johnson, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Bishop Percy, Burke, Canning, Horace Walpole, and others. His edition of Shakespeare was published in 1790, but he had previously written *Attempt to ascertain the order in which the plays of Shakespeare were written* (1778), a supplement to Johnson's edition of Shakespeare (1780), containing observations on the Elizabethan stage and the text of five plays wrongly ascribed to Shakespeare. He published an edition of Sir Joshua Reynolds's works in 1797, and an edition of Dryden, four volumes of which appeared in 1800. Malone was an excellent literary detective and was one of the first to decry the spurious antiquity of Thomas Chatterton's poems and the purported Shakespearian works of William Ireland. Besides writing a number of minor works, he found time to devote himself to book-collecting, and accumulated a large library. After his death the greater part of it was sent to Oxford. He left material for another edition of Shakespeare, which was published by James Boswell the younger in 1821, and is known as the "third variorum Shakespeare," sometimes as "Boswell's Malone."

Malone, Kemp. b. at Minter, Miss., March 14, 1889—. American philologist; brother of Dumas Malone. He served as associate professor of English (1925–26), professor of English philology (1926–47), and professor of English (1947 *et seq.*) at Johns Hopkins. A cofounder,

with Louise Pound, of *American Speech*, he served as a member of the advisory board of the *Middle English Dictionary* and of the *Linguistic Atlas of the U.S.* He is the author of *The Literary History of Hamlet* (1923), *The Phonology of Modern Icelandic* (1923), *Ten Old English Poems* (1941), and others. He contributed the section on Old English literature to *The Literary History of England* (1948), and has edited several texts, including *Deor* (1933) and *Widsith* (1936). He was editor of etymologies for the *American College Dictionary* (1947).

Malone, Walter. b. in Desoto County, Miss., Feb. 10, 1866; d. at Memphis, Tenn., May 18, 1915. American lyric poet and lawyer, best known for his poem *Opportunity* (1905). Author of *Claribel and Other Poems* (1882), *The Outcast and Other Poems* (1886), *Narcissus and Other Poems* (1892), *Songs of Dusk and Dawn* (1894), *Songs of December and June* (1896), *Songs of North and South* (1900), *Songs of East and West* (1906), the epic poem *Hernando De Soto* (1914), and *The Coming of the King* (1897), a volume of short stories.

Malory (mal'ō.ri), Sir **Thomas.** fl. in the latter part of the 15th century. English author of the medieval prose romance entitled by William Caxton (the printer) *Morte d'Arthur*. Malory is said to have written this in prison. His own original title for the eight romances included was *The Book of King Arthur and His Knights of the Round Table.*

Malot (mä.lō), **Hector Henri.** b. at La Bouille, France, May 20, 1830; d. at Vincennes, France, July 19, 1907. French novelist. His works include *La Vie moderne en Angleterre* (1862), a trilogy entitled *Les Victimes de l'amour* (1859), *Souvenirs d'un blessé* (1872), *Sans famille* (1878; crowned by the French Academy), *Mondaine* (1888), *Justice* (1889), *Mère* (1890), *Le Prince* (1894), *Amours de jeune* (1895), *Amours de vieux* (1895), *Le Roman de mes romans* (an autobiography, 1896), and *La Beauté* (1897).

Malou (mä.lö), **Jules Édouard Xavier.** b. at Ypres, Belgium, Oct. 19, 1810; d. at Brussels, July 11, 1886. Belgian politician. He was premier in 1884.

Malouines (mäl.wēn), **Îles.** French name of the **Falkland Islands.**

Maloyaroslavets (mä"lọ.yä.rọ.slä'vits). [Also, **Malojaroslavetz.**] Town in the U.S.S.R., in the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, ab. 70 mi. SW of Moscow. Here on Oct. 24, 1812, Napoleon was checked by the Russians. In World War II it fell to the Germans in October, 1941, and was retaken by the Russians in January, 1942. Pop. 10,500 (1937).

Malpeque Bay (môl'pek). Inlet of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, indenting the N coast of Prince Edward Island, Canada. Length, ab. 12 mi.

Malpighi (mäl.pē'gē), **Marcello.** b. near Bologna, Italy, March 10, 1628; d. at Rome, Nov. 29, 1694. Italian anatomist and physiologist, the founder of microscopic anatomy. He was lecturer on medicine at Bologna (1656), professor of Pisa (1657), at Bologna (1660), at Messina (1662), and again at Bologna (1666–91). In 1691 he went to Rome as physician to Pope Innocent XII. He is credited with being the first to view (1661) the capillary circulation of blood on the surface of the lung, the structure of which organ he first announced. He demonstrated the mechanism of glandular secretion, discovered the Malpighian layer in the epidermis, the Malpighian tufts or coils of capillaries in the kidneys, the Malpighian corpuscles in the spleen. He described the structure of the brain and spinal cord, the development of the chick in the egg, and the anatomical changes in the silkworm during metamorphosis.

Malplaquet (mäl.plä.ke). Hamlet in N France, in the department of Nord, near the Belgian frontier, ab. 20 mi. E of Valenciennes. It was the scene, Sept. 11, 1709, of a victory of the allied English, Dutch, and Austrian forces (ab. 120,000) under John Churchill, 1st Duke of Marlborough, and Prince Eugene of Savoy over the French (ab. 90,000) under Claude Louis Hector de Villars. The loss of the Allies was ab. 20,000; that of the French, probably from 11,000 to 14,000.

Malraux (mäl.rō), **André.** [Full name, **Georges André Malraux.**] b. at Paris, Nov. 3, 1901—. French novelist. He is the author of *Les Conquérants* (1928; Eng. trans., *The Conquerors*, 1929), *La Voie royale* (1930; Eng. trans., *The Royal Way*, 1935), *La Condition humaine* (1933; Eng. trans., *Man's Fate*, and also *Storm over Shanghai*, both 1934), *Le Temps du Mépris* (1935; Eng. trans., *Days of Contempt*, and also *Days of Wrath*, both 1936), *L'Espoir* (1937; Eng. trans., *Days of Hope*, and also *Man's Hope*, both 1939), and *Les Noyers de l'Altenburg* (1943). His novels combine intense action with much metaphysical discussion of man's place in the universe. They are based on his own experiences in Asia, Spain, and elsewhere. A graduate of the Paris School of Oriental Languages, Malraux went to Indochina (1924) as an archaeologist, and returned to participate in political ferments there and in China, where he is said to have served (1926) with Chiang Kai-shek on the Committee of Twelve. He served in the Republican aviation in the Spanish Civ. War, as a private in the French army in World War II, and subsequently as a colonel in the Resistance. After the war he became an adviser on public relations to General Charles de Gaulle. Since 1941 his published writing has been exclusively about art: *La Psychologie de l'art* (3 vols., 1947–50; Eng. trans., *The Psychology of Art*, 1949 *et seq.*), of which a revised and enlarged edition in one volume, *Les Voix du silence* (The Voices of Silence), was published in 1951.

Malstatt-Burbach (mäl'shtät.bör'bäch). Former town in the Saar Territory, formerly Saarland, Germany, situated on the Saar River, now a NW part of Saarbrücken, with a railroad station.

Malstrøm (mäl'strėm). Norwegian name of the **Maelstrom.**

Malta (môl'tą). [Also, **Maltese Islands.**] British crown colony in the Mediterranean Sea S of Sicily, consisting of the islands of Malta, Gozo, Comino, and adjacent islets. Capital, Valetta; area, ab. 122 sq. mi.; pop. (civil only), 305,991 (1948); (total), 308,929 (est. 1948).

Malta. [Ancient name, **Melita.**] Chief island of the British crown colony of Malta, in the Mediterranean Sea ab. 60 mi. S of Sicily. The terrain is hilly, rising to an elevation of ab. 800 ft. near the S coast. The underlying rock is chiefly porous limestone, and there are neither rivers nor lakes on the island, but springs are numerous. Cultivation is intensive, occupying nearly three fourths of the area of the island. The range of crops is remarkably diversified, including wheat, barley, potatoes, vegetables, and temperate and subtropical fruits. Malta is an important British naval and air base, and its foreign trade is influenced by this fact: a large proportion of the exports are used for provisioning of ships. About 60 percent of foreign trade is with the British Commonwealth and its fleet. Malta was colonized by the Phoenicians probably before 1000 B.C. Greek colonies were established in the 7th century B.C. but the Greeks were driven out by the Carthaginians and the island remained a Carthaginian stronghold until taken by Rome in 218 B.C. during the Second Punic Wars. Saint Paul was shipwrecked on Malta (58 A.D.) and converted many of the inhabitants to Christianity. At the division of the Roman Empire, Malta was assigned to the Byzantine Empire. It was invaded first by the Vandals, and then by the Ostrogoths in the 5th century, but was reconquered by the Byzantines in 533 A.D. In 870 the island was finally taken by the Arabs; in 1090 it passed to the Normans; in 1194 to the Kingdom of Sicily, which in 1283 passed to Aragon; in 1530 Malta was assigned by Charles V to the Order of the Hospitalers of Saint John of Jerusalem, who had been driven from Rhodes by the Turks. They fortified the island and defended it against attacks by the Turks and by the Barbary pirates. In 1798 the French occupied Malta, but, hindered by a revolt and blockaded by the British, they surrendered to the British in 1800. Malta was confirmed as a British possession by the treaty of Paris (1814). During World War II Malta was subject to repeated and severe bombing attacks by the Germans. Malta is rich in historic buildings and old fortifications; traces may be found of every major group which has occupied the island. The population, of mixed origin, speaks a language which has both Semitic and Italian elements and is believed to have originally derived from Phoenician. The predominant religion is Roman Catholic. Area, ab. 95 sq. mi.; pop. 281,014 (est. 1948).

Malta. Paleolithic site situated on the left bank of the Belaya River, near Irkutsk, Siberia. It was first excavated

in 1928, by M. M. Gerasimov. Remains of dwellings, household articles, and animal and human bones were found in profusion.

Malta, Knights of. See **Hospitalers of Saint John of Jerusalem, Order of the.**

Maltby (môlt'bi). Urban district in N central England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, ab. 6 mi. E of Rotherham, ab. 165 mi. N of London. 12,485 (1951).

Malte-Brun (mäl'tẹ.brön'; French, mäl.tẹ.brœ̃), **Conrad.** [Original name, **Malte Conrad Bruun.**] b. at Thisted, Denmark, Aug. 12, 1775; d. at Paris, Dec. 14, 1826. French geographer and publicist, author of *Précis de géographie universelle* (commenced 1810, continued by Huot), collaborator with Mentelle and Herbin in *Géographie mathématique* (1803–07), and founder of the *Annales des voyages* (1808).

Malte-Brun, Victor Adolphe. b. 1816; d. 1889. French geographer; son of Conrad Malte-Brun.

Malten (mäl'tẹn), **Therese.** [Original surname, **Müller.**] b. at Insterburg, in East Prussia, June 21, 1855; d. at Dresden, Germany, Jan. 2, 1930. German operatic soprano. She made her debut (1873) as Pamina in Mozart's *The Magic Flute* at the court theater at Dresden, where she continued to sing for 30 years, distinguishing herself by her interpretation of Wagnerian roles. She created (1882) the role of Kundry at the *Parsifal* première at Bayreuth.

Maltese (môl.tēz'). Language of the native people of the island of Malta. It is a West Arabic dialect, with a large percentage of Italian admixture; it belongs to the Arabic group of the Semitic family of languages.

Maltese Islands. See **Malta,** colony.

Malthus (mal'thus), **Thomas Robert.** b. near Guildford, Surrey, England, Feb. 17, 1766; d. at St. Catharine's, near Bath, England, Dec. 23, 1834. English political economist. He graduated from Cambridge in 1788, and became a fellow of Jesus College in 1793. In 1798 he took orders, and was made curate of Albury, Surrey. In 1798 he published the first edition of *An Essay on the Principle of Population as it affects the Future Improvement of Society, with Remarks on the Speculations of Mr. Godwin, M. Condorcet, and other Writers.* This principle he defined to be that population increases in a geometrical ratio and the means of subsistence in an arithmetical ratio, and that vice and crime, war and disease, are necessary checks of this increase in numbers (the so-called Malthusian doctrine). He published in 1803 a revision of the *Essay on Population,* in which he suggested "moral restraint" as another check on population. In 1805 he was made professor of history and political economy at Haileybury. His other works include *The Nature and Progress of Rent* (1815) and *Political Economy* (1820). In politics he was a Whig; he supported the Catholic emancipation, and accepted the Reform Bill.

Maltitz (mäl'tits), Baron **Apollonius von.** b. at Gera, Germany, June 11, 1795; d. at Weimar, Germany, March 2, 1870. German poet, dramatist, and novelist; brother of Franz Friedrich von Maltitz.

Maltitz, Baron **Franz Friedrich von.** b. at Nuremberg, Germany, June 6, 1794; d. at Boppard, Prussia, Germany, April 25, 1857. German dramatic and lyric poet; brother of Apollonius von Maltitz.

Maltitz, Baron **Gotthilf August von.** b. at Königsberg, in East Prussia, July 9, 1794; d. at Dresden, Germany, June 7, 1837. German poet.

Malton (môl'tọn). Urban district and market town in NE England, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, on the river Derwent ab. 17 mi. NE of York, ab. 209 mi. N of London by rail. It includes New Malton, Old Malton (where there are remains of a priory founded in 1150), and Norton. 4,235 (1951).

Maltz (môlts), **Albert.** b. at Brooklyn, N.Y., Oct. 8, 1908—. American writer and scenarist. Coauthor with George Sklar of *Merry-Go-Round* (1932), *Peace on Earth* (1934), and *Black Pit* (1935). His novels include *The Underground Stream* (1940), *The Cross and the Arrow* (1944), and *The Journey of Simon McKeever* (1949); his film scenarios, *Pride of the Marines* (1945) and *The House I Live In.* He has also published one-act plays and short stories. Maltz, one of the "Hollywood 10," was sentenced (1950) to a year in jail and was fined for his refusal to testify before a Congressional committee.

Maltzan (mäl'tsän), Baron **Adolf Georg Otto von.** b. at Klein Varchow, July 31, 1877; d. in an airplane crash at Schleiz, Germany, Sept. 23, 1927. German statesman, secretary of foreign affairs who served as German ambassador to Washington (1925) during Stresemann's Locarno negotiations. Maltzan favored a German-Russian understanding.

Maltzan, Heinrich Karl Eckardt Helmuth von. [Title, Baron **zu Wartenberg und Penzlin.**] b. at Dresden, Germany, Sept. 6, 1826; committed suicide at Pisa, Italy, Feb. 22, 1874. German traveler, ethnologist, philologist, and archaeologist. He published works descriptive of his travels in Arabia, northern Africa, and the East generally (including *Meine Wallfahrt nach Mekka,* 1865).

Malus (mä.lüs), **Étienne Louis.** b. at Paris, June 23, 1775; d. there, in February, 1812. French physicist and engineer, noted for discoveries in optics, especially the polarization of light by reflection. In 1810 he published a paper on double refraction in crystals.

Malvasia (mäl.vä.zē'ä). See **Monemvasia.**

Malvern (mal'vėrn). City in C Arkansas, county seat of Hot Spring County: produces shoe linings, lumber products, and bricks. 8,072 (1950).

Malvern (môl'vėrn, mô'-). [Also, **Great Malvern.**] Urban district and spa in W England, in Worcestershire, ab. 7 mi. SW of Worcester, ab. 128 mi. NW of London by rail. It includes the town of Great Malvern and several villages, situated on the slopes of the Malvern Hills. Malvern is famous for its annual festival of drama, perpetually dedicated to George Bernard Shaw, many of whose plays were first produced in the Malvern theater. It has a priory church, and a college and other schools. 21,681 (1951).

Malverne (mal'vėrn). Suburban village in SE New York, in Nassau County, on Long Island. 8,086 (1950).

Malvern Hill (mal'vėrn). Ridge near the James River, in Virginia SE of Richmond. Here, July 1, 1862, Union forces under G. B. McClellan defeated the Confederates under R. E. Lee (the last of the Seven Days' Battles).

Malvern Hills (môl'vėrn, mô'-). Range of hills in W England, on the Herefordshire-Worcestershire border. Highest point, Worcestershire Beacon (1,395 ft.). Length, ab. 9 mi.

Malvinas (mäl.bē'näs), **Islas.** Spanish name of the **Falkland Islands.**

Malvolio (mal.vō'li.ō). In Shakespeare's comedy *Twelfth Night,* Olivia's steward, a conceited, grave, self-important personage forced into comic situations.

Malvy (mål.vē), **Louis Jean.** b. at Figeac, Lot, France, Dec. 1, 1875; d. at Paris, June 9, 1949. French politician; father-in-law of Marcel Peyrouton. Minister of interior (1914–17) during World War I, he was forced out of office by Georges Clemenceau because of his policy of avoiding conflict with labor and extremist groups. He was aligned with Joseph Caillaux in favoring a negotiated peace with Germany. Tried by the senate sitting as a high court of justice, he was acquitted (August, 1918) of charges of treason, but was sentenced to five years' banishment. He was reëlected (1924) to the Chamber of Deputies after his return from exile in Spain, received (1924) a full pardon from Premier Édouard Herriot, and was again minister of interior (1926). First elected a deputy in 1906, he was minister of commerce (1913–14).

Malwa (mäl'wä). Former kingdom and region in C India, in the area now occupied by the S part of Madhya Bharat. It was an ancient kingdom, with its capital at Ujjain. In 1235 it was invaded by the Moslems, and the entire area was conquered by Delhi c1300. During the 15th century it was again independent, with its capital at Mandu, but it fell to the Moguls under Akbar in 1562, and in the 18th century the area passed to the Mahrattas.

Malynes or **Malines** or **de Malines** (dẹ ma.lēn'), **Gerard.** fl. 1586–1641. English merchant and economist. In 1586 he was commissioner of trade in the Low Countries, and in 1609 was appointed commissioner of the mint. He was one of the first English economists to recognize the laws on which modern economics is based, and was a strong exponent of mercantilism. Among his works are *A Treatise of the Canker of England's Commonwealth* (1601), *St. George for England* (1601), *The Maintenance of Free Trade* (1622), *Consuetudo vel lex mercatoria* (1622), and

The Center of the Circle of Commerce, or the Balance of Trade (1623).

Maly Teatr (mä'li tyi.ä'tėr). [English, **Little Theater.**] Oldest theater in Russia, dating from 1824. The emphasis here was always on acting, and the theater was rarely influenced by new forms. It preferred no special system or style, and had no single guiding genius. A. N. Ostrovski remained its leading playwright. In 1923 a branch was founded in SE Russia, the Safonov Theatre, in response to the movement to take drama to the people.

Mälzel (mel'tsęl), **Johann Nepomuk.** See **Maelzel** or **Mälzel, Johann Nepomuk.**

Mam (mam). [Also: **Mames, Mams.**] Division of the Maya Indians, located in Totnicapán, Guatemala. Their language, Mam, belongs to the Mamoid group of the Mayan linguistic stock.

Mama (mä'mą). In Inca mythology and legend, the name of the four sisters of the four brothers who trekked across Peru on a long journey seeking fertile land. Literally the word means "mother." Eventually the four Mamas and Manco, one of the brothers, founded the city of Cusco. Mama occlo married her brother Manco, and gave birth to a son who was the first royal Inca. This established the precedent of brother-sister marriage within the royal family. Mama huaca had great power (*huaca* is the word for supernatural power); she was a good warrior and once during the long journey killed off a whole attacking horde single-handed. Mama ipa qora was a plant giver. The name of the fourth was Mama rawa.

Mamaea or **Mammaea** (ma.mē'ą), **Julia.** b. at Emesa, Syria; d. 235 A.D. Wife of Gessius Marcianus, and the mother of Alexander Severus. She was the first cousin of Caracalla and the aunt of Heliogabalus. She was killed with Alexander by mutinous soldiers

Maman Colibri (mą.mäñ ko.lē.brē). Play (1905) by Henry Bataille on the theme of adultery. It is considered Bataille's masterpiece.

Mamaroneck (mą.mar'ō.nek). Village in SE New York, in Westchester County, on Long Island Sound: a northeastern residential suburb of New York City. It was settled by the English c1650. Pop. 15,016 (1950).

Mambetto (mäm.bet'ō). See **Mangbetu.**

Mambrino (mäm.brē'nō). Pagan king in an old romance, *Innamoramento di Rinaldo*, antedating Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso*. He is killed by Rinaldo. No mention is made in this romance of his helmet, but in *Orlando Furioso* Rinaldo is said to have won it. It is the same helmet so frequently mentioned in *Don Quixote*, made of pure gold and rendering its wearer invisible. Don Quixote took possession of a barber's basin which he conceived to be the helmet of King Mambrino.

Mamelucos (mu.mę.lō'kös). Name given by the Jesuits of Paraguay to bands of Brazilian (São Paulo) slave-hunters who, in the 17th century, attacked their missions, carrying off thousands of Indians. Some of the Jesuit writers erroneously described the Mamelucos as an independent race, forming what they called the "Mameluco Republic," a mistake which was copied by various English historians.

Mamelukes (mam'ę.löks). Corps of cavalry formerly existing in Egypt, whose chiefs were long the sovereign rulers of the country. They originated with a body of Mingrelians, Turks, and other slaves, who were sold by Genghis Khan to the Egyptian sultan in the 13th century. About 1251 they established their government in Egypt by making one of their own number sultan. Their government was overthrown by Selim I of Turkey in 1517, but they formed part of the Egyptian army until 1811, when Mehemet Ali destroyed most of them by a general massacre.

Mamers (mä.mer). Town in W France, in the department of Sarthe, ab. 24 mi. NE of Le Mans. The Church of Notre-Dame dates from the 15th century. 5,407 (1946).

Mamers (mä'mėrz). Ancient Italian (Oscan) name of the god Mars. He was worshiped originally as a god of the fields, with fertility associations.

Mamertine Prison (mam'ėr.tīn). Name given to the Carcer Tullianum, the oldest prison in Rome, situated on the E slope of the Capitoline Hill. Its erection was attributed to Ancus Marcius (fourth king of Rome, 640–616 B.C.), and it was originally built over a well. The name Mamertinus was given to it in medieval times. According to a tradition, Saint Peter and Saint Paul were imprisoned here. The Tullianum consists of a large oblong upper and a small underground circular chamber, built at different periods. Jugurtha, Lentulus, and others met death in this prison.

Mamertines (mam'ėr.tīnz). In ancient history, a band of Campanian mercenaries who became rulers of Messina c282 B.C. Their request for aid from the Romans and Carthaginians (caused by an attack from Hiero of Syracuse) brought about the first Punic War, 264 B.C.

Mamertus (mą.mėr'tus), Saint. d. c475. Bishop of Vienne (462). He engaged in a dispute with Pope Saint Hilary over the privileges of the see of Arles (463), and consecrated a bishop for a see no longer subordinate to Vienne. He subsequently submitted to the Pope's decision.

Mames (mä'mās). See **Mam.**

Mamiani della Rovere (mä.myä'nē del'lä rō'vā.rā), Count **Terenzio.** b. at Pesaro, Italy, c1799; d. at Rome, May 21, 1885. Italian philosopher, poet, and statesman in the papal and later in the Italian service. He was minister of the interior to Pope Pius IX in 1848, and minister of foreign affairs for a short time in the same year. He served as professor of philosophy (1857–60) at Turin, and in 1860 as minister of public instruction under Cavour. His works include *Rinnovamento della filosofia antica italiana* (Revival of the Ancient Italian Philosophy, 1834), *Dialoghi di scienza prima* (1846), *Confessioni d'un metafisico* (1865), and others.

Mamilia gens (mą.mil'i.ą). Roman plebeian gens, comprising the families Limetanus, Turrinus, and Vitulus.

Mamilius (mą.mil'i.us). In Shakespeare's play *The Winter's Tale*, a young prince; the son of Leontes and Hermione.

Mamison (mä.mē.zôn'). Pass in the U.S.S.R., in the Caucasus Mountains, ab. 85 mi. NW of Tiflis. It is traversed by a military road constructed in the 19th century. Elevation, ab. 9,280 ft.

Mammaea (ma.mē'a), **Julia.** See **Mamaea, Julia.**

Mammola (mäm'mō.lä). Town and commune in S Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Calabria, in the province of Reggio di Calabria, NE of Reggio di Calabria. It is an agricultural commune. Pop. of commune, 10,426 (1936); of town, 7,021 (1936).

Mammon (mam'ọn). Aramaic word used once in the New Testament as a personification of riches and worldliness, or the god of this world; hence, the personification of avarice; cupidity personified.

Mammon, Cave of. Dwelling place of Mammon, who personifies greed, described in the second book of Edmund Spenser's *Faerie Queene.*

Mammon, Sir Epicure. In Ben Jonson's *The Alchemist*, a worldly sensualist finally gulled by his own rapacity.

Mammoth Cave National Park. National Park in W central Kentucky, ab. 135 mi. by road S of Louisville, established in 1936. The cave was discovered in 1799, and has long been one of the great tourist attractions of the eastern U.S. More than 175 mi. of passageways have been charted, and the spectacular rock formations, the underground Echo River, and the Bottomless Pit are well-known features. The overall length of the cave is more than 4 mi. Area of park, ab. 79 sq. mi.

Mammoth Hot Springs. Locality in NW Wyoming, in Yellowstone National Park, just S of the main N entrance to the park. There are ab. 70 hot springs which have made curious rock formations of deposited minerals. The headquarters of the park and a large hotel are located here.

Mamoré (mä.mō.rā'). [Sometimes called **Guapay** or **Río Grande** in its upper course.] River in C and N Bolivia, forming a part of the Bolivian-Brazilian border in its lower course. It flows generally N to join the Beni, forming the Madeira River. Length, ab. 1,100 mi., of which ab. 800 are navigable.

Mamprusi (mäm.prō'sē). [Also, **Mampuru** (-pōr'ō).] Sudanic-speaking people of W Africa, inhabiting the N part of the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast, and N Togoland. Their language is known as Mampurule and is related to that of the Dagomba. Their population is estimated at ab. 60,000 (based on A. W. Cardinall, *The Gold Coast*, 1931). They are ruled by a hereditary king known as *Na*. They have exogamous patrilineal clans. They practice hoe agriculture, and their principal foods

are yams, millet, sorghum, and maize. They are non-Mohammedan.

Mamre (mam′rē). In Old Testament geography, a place in Palestine, probably near Hebron.

Mamry (mäm′ri). [German, **Mauer.**] Lake in the *województwo* (province) of Olsztyń, NE Poland, until 1945 in the German province of East Prussia. Area, ab. 40 sq. mi.

Mams (mamz). See **Mam.**

Mamun (mä.mön′), **al-.** [Also: **al-Mamon, al-Ma-moun;** original name, **Abdullah.**] b. 786; d. in Asia Minor, 833. Seventh Abbasside caliph of Baghdad (813–833); a younger son of Harun al-Rashid. He fought for control against his elder brother, al-Amin, until the latter's death, when he succeeded to the caliphate. His reign alternated between periods of peace and wars against the Byzantine Empire, and revolts within the area controlled by the Abbassides. He was a rationalist whose heterodox beliefs caused internal disturbances which he suppressed with severity. He was a patron of literature, art, and science.

Man (män). Indochinese for **Yao.**

Man (man), **Calf of.** See **Calf of Man.**

Man (mäⁿ), **Henri de.** b. 1885—. Belgian sociologist. His writings are devoted to social subjects; he is a member of the Socialist Party.

Man (man), **Isle of.** [Ancient and medieval Latin, **Monapia, Mona, Eubonia;** Manx, **Mannin** or **Vannin.**] Island in the Irish Sea, one of the British Isles, ab. 17 mi. S of Scotland, and nearly equidistant from England and Ireland. The Isle of Man forms an independent administrative unit of the British Isles, administered by a governor (appointed by the Crown) and a legislature, under its own laws. The C part is mountainous, the highest point, Snaefell, rising to 2,034 ft. English is generally spoken, and the native Manx (a Gaelic language) has nearly disappeared. The earliest known inhabitants were Celtic tribes. The island was ruled by Norsemen from the 9th to the 13th century, was annexed to Scotland by Alexander III, and was afterward ruled by various kings. It was ruled by the Stanley (Derby) family from the beginning of the 15th century to 1735, when it passed to the Murrays, dukes of Atholl. In 1765 the British government acquired most of the royal rights of the Atholls, the last rights falling to the crown in 1829. Capital, Douglas; length, ab. 32 mi.; area, ab. 221 sq. mi.; pop. 55,213 (1951).

Manaar or **Manar** (mą.när′). See **Mannar.**

Manabí (mä.nä.bē′). Province in W Ecuador, bordering on the Pacific. Capital, Portoviejo; area, ab. 7,306 sq. mi.; pop. 331,153 (est. 1944).

Man About Town, The. Collection of short stories by A. P. Herbert, published in 1923.

Manabozho (man.ą.bō′zhō). [Also, **Nanabozho.**] In North American Algonquian Indian mythology (especially central Algonquian) a creator, culture hero, and trickster.

Manacicas (mä.nä.sē′käs). See **Manasi.**

Manacor (mä.nä.kōr′). Town in the Balearic Islands, Spain, in the interior of the island of Majorca, ab. 30 mi. E of Palma: leather-goods and pottery factories; wine is exported. It is a resort noted for the nearby underground lakes and stalactite caves. There is a 13th-century palace and a local museum. 19,060 (1940).

Manado (mä:nä′dō). See **Menado.**

Man Against the Sky, The. Poem in blank verse by Edwin Arlington Robinson, the title piece of a collection published in 1916.

Managua (mä.nä′gwä). Department in W Nicaragua, bounded on the S by the Pacific Ocean. Capital, Managua; area, ab. 1,332 sq. mi.; pop. 162,455 (1950).

Managua. City in SW Nicaragua, capital of Nicaragua and of Managua department, on the S shore of Lake Managua. It is the chief commercial center of the country, and has small textile and consumer-goods industries. The city is an important market center for coffee, cattle, and dye woods. Managua was almost totally destroyed by an earthquake in 1931, and ab. 2,000 persons were killed. 107,444 (1950).

Managua, Lake. [Spanish, **Lago de Managua.**] Lake in W Nicaragua draining by the Titipapa River into Lake Nicaragua. Length, ab. 38 mi.; area, ab. 386 sq. mi.; elevation, ab. 155 ft.; greatest depth, ab. 200 ft.

Manama or **Manamah** (mä.nä′mą). [Also, **Menama.**] Capital city and main seaport of Bahrein, off E central Arabia, located on the NE corner of Bahrein island. It exports large quantities of crude oil. 28,000 (est. 1948).

Man and Superman. Play by George Bernard Shaw, published in 1903.

Manannan mac Lir (man.ą.nan′ mak lēr′). In Old Irish mythology, the god of the sea, son of Ler (the sea itself), and lord of the Isle of Man. He possessed a magic coracle which swept over the sea, wonderful white horses, a cap of invisibility, and an inexhaustible pig forever roasting on the spit, however much was eaten from it. It was he who established the Tuatha De Danann (the divine race of Ireland) safe in the hills and mounds of Ireland and gave them the Feast of Age, which kept them young and immortal. He dwelt on an elysian island in the western ocean called Land Under Wave, Land of Promise, and other names, where there was neither age nor death. His Brythonic counterpart is Manawyddan fab Llyr.

Manaos (mä.nä′ōs). Tribe of South American Indians occupying a region north of the Amazon and along the lower Rio Negro in Brazil. They belong to the Arawakan linguistic stock, and their language, called Manao, is classified as belonging to a division of the Rio Negro group, of the Northern Amazon subfamily of Arawakan languages.

Manáos (mą.nous′). See **Manaus.**

Mañara (mä.nyä′rä), **Don Juan de.** See **Don Juan de Mañara.**

Manasarowar Lake (man″ą.są.rō′ąr). [Also, **Manasa Lake** (man′ą.są).] Lake in SW Tibet, near the meeting of the borders of Tibet, the Union of India, and Nepal: one of the sources of the Sutlej River. Circumference, ab. 65 mi.

Manasi (mä.nä.sē′). [Also, **Manacicas.**] Extinct tribe of South American Indians, probably (but not certainly) a Chiquitoan tribe, formerly occupying a region in NE Bolivia between the Chaco desert, the Paraguay River, and the Río Grande. They were first discovered by Jesuit missionaries in 1704, and then had some 50 villages. They spoke a language classified as the Manasi dialect of the Chiquitoan language. This dialect was abandoned after contact with the Jesuits for the more popular and widespread Tao dialect of Chiquitoan.

Manasquan (man′ą.skwän). Borough in E New Jersey, in Monmouth County, on the Atlantic Coast ab. 8 mi. S of Asbury Park: summer resort and residential community. 3,178 (1950).

"Manassa Mauler" (mą.nas′ą). Epithet of **Dempsey, Jack.**

Manassas (mą.nas′ąs). Town in N Virginia, county seat of Prince William County, ab. 31 mi. SW of Washington, D.C.: trading center for an agricultural area. The battles of Bull Run (fought E of Manassas along the stream of that name) were called battles of Manassas by the Confederates. 1,804 (1950).

Manassas, First Battle of. See under **Bull Run.**

Manassas, Second Battle of. See under **Bull Run.**

Manasseh (mą.nas′ę). [Also, **Manasses** (mą.nas′ēz).] In the Bible, the eldest of the sons of the patriarch Joseph, and eponym of the tribe holding territory north of Ephraim. Gen. xli. 51.

Manasseh. One of the ten tribes of the Hebrews, dwelling partly E of the Jordan and partly W of the Jordan and N of Ephraim. Num. i. 10.

Manasseh. [Greek, **Manasses** (mą.nas′ēz).] fl. 7th century B.C. King of the Judah (c697–c642 B.C.); son of Hezekiah. He reigned as an Assyrian vassal and apparently spent some time in prison at Babylon. The apocryphal *Prayer of Manasses* purports to have been written while he was captive. 2 Kings, xxi.

Manasseh ben Israel (ben. iz′rā.ęl). [Full name, **Manasseh ben Joseph ben Israel.**] b. in Portugal, 1604; d. at Middelburg, Netherlands, Nov. 20, 1657. Jewish theologian and statesman. He was a rabbi at Amsterdam, where he established (1626) a Hebrew press. After the death of Charles I he sought to terminate the legal exclusion of the Jews from England which had existed since the reign of Edward I. Cromwell appointed an assembly of lawyers and divines to consider his petition.

In December, 1655, the legal prohibition was removed. Among his written works is the *Conciliador* (1632), a harmony of the Old Testament.

Manatee (man.ạ.tē′, man′ạ.tē). Former town in W central Florida, in Manatee County, S of Tampa. It was a resort with a fishing port. The town was annexed by Bradenton. 4,499 (1950).

Manatí (mä.nä.tē′). City in N Puerto Rico, on the Manatí River ab. 25 mi. W of San Juan. 10,092 (1950).

Manatí River. [Spanish, **Río Grande de Manatí.**] River in N Puerto Rico, flowing NW to the Caribbean Sea. Length, ab. 50 mi.

Man-Aung (män′oung′). See **Cheduba.**

Manaus (mạ.nous′). [Also: **Manáos;** former name, **Barra do Rio Negro.**] Capital and principal city of the state of Amazonas, in N Brazil, on the Rio Negro near its mouth on the Amazon: chief port in the C part of the Amazon system. It has rubber, brewing, and soap industries. It was founded in 1660 and rose to prominence between c1880 and 1910 during the rubber "boom" in the Amazon region. It has a magnificent opera house dating from this era. 110,678 (1950).

Manawyddan fab Llyr (man.ạ.wu′dạn fab lēr). See under **Manannan mac Lir.**

Manayunk (man′ạ.yungk). Part of the city of Philadelphia, on the Schuylkill River (which was called Manayunk by the Indians).

Manbhum (män′bōm). District in Bihar, Union of India, ab. 150 mi. NW of Calcutta. This area has large reserves of coal and limestone quarries; the chief crops are rice, maize, and linseed. Capital, Purulia; area, ab. 4,131 sq. mi.; pop. 1,547,559 (1951).

Mancera (män.thā′rä), Marquis of. Title of **Toledo Molina y Salazar, Antonio Sebastián de.**

Mancha (män′chä), **La.** See **La Mancha.**

Manchac Post (man′chak). See **Bute, Fort.**

Manche (mänsh). [Also, **La Manche.**] Department in NW France, bounded by Calvados and Orne on the E, Mayenne and Ille-et-Vilaine on the S, and the English Channel on the W, N, and NE. It has the shape of a peninsula, and has rocky coasts, picturesque towns, and Celtic and medieval monuments. The monastery of Mont-St.-Michel, situated on a granite rock in the bay of the same name, is famous among artists and tourists. In the early Middle Ages, the region was contested by Bretons and Normans, but it went to the crown of France. In World War II, Allied invasion armies debarked on the coast of the department, between St.-Marcouf and Les Veys, on June 6, 1944, and the ensuing battles with German forces caused widespread destruction. The chief agricultural products are grain, potatoes, and apples. The department has distilleries, dairies, fisheries, and food-processing industries. Cherbourg is a naval station and a commercial port. Capital, St.-Lô; area, ab. 2,475 sq. mi.; pop. 435,432 (1946).

Manche, La. French name of the **English Channel.**

Manchester (man′ches.tẹr; -chẹs-). Town in N Connecticut, in Hartford County, ab. 7 mi. E of Hartford: manufactures of silk. 34,116 (1950).

Manchester. [Sometimes called **Cottonopolis;** Latin, **Mancunium.**] City and county borough, inland seaport, coal-mining center, and manufacturing town in NW England, in Lancashire, situated on the rivers Irk, Irwell, and Medford, and on the Manchester Ship Canal, ab. 30 mi. E of Liverpool, ab. 183 mi. NW of London by rail. It forms a continuous town with Salford on the opposite bank of the river Irwell. Manchester ranks as the fifth port in the British Isles, importing iron ore and nonferrous metals and ores, petroleum (for the many refineries along the Ship Canal), raw cotton and wool, foodstuffs, and other items. It exports cotton and woolen manufactures (being the marketing center for the cotton industry), and various machinery manufactures. The port of Manchester includes the banks of the Manchester Ship Canal from its terminal docks at Manchester and Salford to its outfall at Eastham. The Ship Canal is 36 mi. long, 120 ft. wide, nearly 28 ft. deep, and has five locks. Manchester is the chief industrial center in Lancashire, having had a long history of manufacture beginning with woolen manufactures in the 14th century, followed by linen manufactures in the 16th century and cotton manufactures in the 17th century. By 1770 the cotton industry had overtaken the woolen industry in importance. Now, however, there are few mills, the city being rather a warehousing and distributing center for the industry. It still has an important linen industry and has manufactures of silk, mixed cloths, knitwear, clothing (especially women's wear), and rubber rainwear. Manchester is the center of one of the world's greatest engineering districts, producing all kinds of heavy machinery (locomotives and cotton-textile machinery, for example). It also has automobile and aircraft manufactures, as well as extensive ferrous and nonferrous metals industries. Other industries include flour milling and biscuit manufactures. It is an important center for the manufacture of heavy electrical equipment and generators. A mere village in the 16th century, it developed rapidly during the last half of the 18th century, was a leading center of the reform agitation in the early part of the 19th century (the scene of the "Peterloo massacre" in 1819), and became the center of the anti-corn-law and free-trade movements under the lead of Richard Cobden and John Bright. The center of the city suffered heavy damage from bombing in World War II. Area of city, ab. 42½ sq. mi.; pop. 703,175 (1951), area of Manchester metropolitan area, ab. 380 sq. mi.; pop. 2,421,011 (1951).

Manchester. City in W Georgia, in Talbot and Meriwether counties: railroad shops and textile mills. 4,036 (1950).

Manchester. [Former name, **Burrington.**] City in E Iowa, county seat of Delaware County: trading center for a dairy-farming area. 3,987 (1950).

Manchester. [Former name, **Derryfield.**] City in S New Hampshire, a county seat (with Nashua) of Hillsborough County, on the Merrimack River ab. 16 mi. SE of Concord: largest city of the state. Its manufactures include cotton textiles, machinery, electrical equipment, cigars, and shoes. It was incorporated as Derryfield in 1751; its name was changed to Manchester (in honor of the English city) in 1810; and it became a city in 1846. It is the seat of St. Anselm's College. Pop. of city, 82,732 (1950); of urbanized area, 84,918 (1950).

Manchester, Dukes and Earls of. Titles held by various members of the **Montagu** family.

Manchester New College. College at Oxford, England, founded originally at London in the interest of the Unitarians.

"Manchester Poet." See **Swain, Charles.**

Manchester Ship Canal. Canal in NW England, in Lancashire and Cheshire, connecting Manchester with the river Mersey at Eastham. The canal is navigable to ocean-going vessels and there are extensive docks and industrial developments all along its banks. It was opened May 21, 1894. Length, ab. 36 mi.; minimum depth, ab. 28 ft.; bottom width, ab. 120 ft.

Manchukuo (män′chö′kwō′). See under **Manchuria.**

Manchuria (man.chö′ri.ạ). [Chinese, **Tung-pei,** meaning "The Northeast"; also called **Northeastern Provinces;** official name (since 1949), **Northeast Administrative Area.**] Name given to the NE section of China. A former dependency of China, it was later divided into three provinces, Liaoning, Kirin, and Heilungkiang, which were placed on an equal footing with the other provinces of the republic. A broad fertile lowland occupies the C part of Manchuria, extending from the Gulf of Liaotung NE to the Amur River, and including the valleys of the Liao and Sungari rivers. On either side of this lowland are tracts of hill and mountain country; the W hills are dry and grass-covered, but the region to the E is humid and extensively forested. The climate is continental, with severely cold but dry winters, and hot, humid summers. Manchuria has rich mineral resources, including iron ore and coal (which have furnished the basis of a modern iron and steel industry), gold, and numerous other minerals. Agriculture is the chief occupation, however, and crops of soybeans, millet, kaoliang, wheat, maize, and vegetables are grown. Manchuria was a sparsely populated region inhabited by Manchu and Mongol tribes until the late 19th century. The opening up of railroads made possible the modern flood of immigration (chiefly from N China) which settled Manchuria in the first three decades of the 20th century; the population is now predominantly of Chinese origin. Manchuria was occupied by Russia as a result of the Boxer uprising in 1900, but was restored to China by the provisions of the

treaty of Portsmouth (Sept. 5, 1905). By the treaty of Dec. 22, 1905, between China and Japan, the lease of the S part of the Liaotung Peninsula (Kwantung) was transferred from Russia to Japan. The treaty also provided for various railway concessions and the opening of a number of Manchurian ports and cities to foreign trade. On Sept. 18, 1931, hostilities began at Mukden between the Chinese garrison and Japanese forces of the special railway zone. This incident led to the Japanese occupation of Manchuria, and the setting up of the puppet state of Manchukuo, a move never recognized by the U.S. government. Manchukuo was subdivided into 19 provinces, and was controlled by the Japanese until the end of World War I. During this period industrialization continued, and several new railroad lines were built, as well as two large hydroelectric developments. In 1945 Manchuria was invaded and occupied briefly by Russian forces, and then transferred to Chinese sovereignty. In 1945 the Chinese Nationalist government redivided Manchuria into nine provinces: Antung, Hei'ungkiang, Hokiang, Hsingan, Kirin, Liaoning, Liaopei, Nunkiang, and Sungkiang. After considerable warfare, the territory was taken (1948) by the Chinese Communists, who organized Manchuria into an administrative area with six provinces: Liaotung, Liaosi, Jehol, Kirin, Sungkiang, and Heilungkiang. The W and NW parts were annexed to the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region, and Jehol was included with Manchuria. Capital, Mukden; area, ab. 342,000 sq. mi.; pop. 41,570,678 (1950).

Manchus (man'chöz, man.chöz'). People whose original home was in Manchuria, related to the Tungus. Their script, borrowed in part from the Mongols, was devised in 1599. They ruled China as the Ch'ing (or Manchu) dynasty from 1644 to 1911. The language is still spoken by a small percentage of the population of N Manchuria, but they no longer maintain a separate identity either in Manchuria or in China proper.

Mancini (män.chē'nē), **Antonio.** b. at Rome, Nov. 14, 1852; d. 1930. Italian genre, portrait, and landscape painter. A list of his works includes *Poor Girl, Sick Child, Woman Reflecting, Flower Merchant, Nude Boy, The Fan,* and *The Perfume of Flowers.*

Mancini, Hortense. [Title, Duchesse **de Mazarin.**] b. at Rome, c1646; d. at Chelsea (now part of London), 1699. Sister of Laure and Olympe Mancini, noted at the court of Charles II. She was the most beautiful and intelligent of Cardinal Mazarin's nieces, and he received many offers for her hand. Among her lovers were Charles II of England (not then king), Turenne, Pedro II, the future king of Portugal, Charles of Lorraine, and others. He finally married her to the Marquis de La Meilleraye, who took the name and arms of Mazarin. Her husband treated her with such gloomy severity that she sought refuge from his jealousy in England, where she engaged in a liaison with Charles II.

Mancini, Laura Beatrice Oliva. b. at Naples, Italy, 1823; d. at Florence, July 17, 1869. Italian poet; wife of Pasquale Stanislao Mancini. She was known for her patriotic poems.

Mancini, Laure. [Title, Duchesse **de Mercœur.**] b. at Rome, 1635; d. at Paris, Feb. 8, 1657. Niece of Cardinal Mazarin, and mother of Louis Joseph, Duc de Vendôme; sister of Hortense and Olympe Mancini.

Mancini, Olympe. [Titles: Comtesse **de Soissons** and Princesse **de Carignan.**] b. c1639; d. at Brussels, 1708. Sister of Laure and Hortense Mancini, and mistress of Louis XIV. She was the wife of Prince Eugène Maurice (of Savoie-Carignan) and mother of Prince Eugene, Austrian general. Her intrigues led her into criminal attachments, and when she became involved in the sensational trials of the poisoners, she fled to the Netherlands.

Mancini, Pasquale Stanislao. b. at Castel-Baronia, near Ariano, Italy, March 17, 1817; d. at Rome, Dec. 26, 1888. Italian statesman and jurist. He was minister of public instruction (March, 1862), minister of justice and worship (1876–78), and minister of foreign affairs (1881–85). He was a liberal and one of the anticlerical party who helped in the passage of the bill (1862) to end capital punishment, extended freedom of the press, and eliminated imprisonment for debt. He negotiated the Triple Alliance but attempted to maintain an understanding with Great Britain.

Manciple's Tale (man'si.plz), **The.** One of Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales.* It is partly from Ovid's *Metamorphoses,* being the story of how the crow, once white, was turned black for telling Phoebus Apollo of the adultery of Coronis.

Manco (mäng'kō). [Called **Manco Inca, Inca Manco, Manco Inca Yupanqui.**] b. c1500; assassinated 1544. Son of the Inca Huaina Capac of Peru, and brother of Huáscar. After the death of Atahualpa and Huáscar he was recognized by Pizarro (November, 1533) as the rightful sovereign of Peru (according to European ideas), and was crowned at Cusco; but he had no real power, and was virtually a prisoner. In April, 1536, he escaped, raised an army, and besieged Cusco and other Spanish strongholds. Finally defeated in 1537, he retired to the mountains of Vilcabamba, whence he kept up a predatory warfare. He was killed by followers of the younger Almagro who had taken refuge with him.

Manco Capac (or **Ccapac**) (kä'päk). In Inca mythology and legend, one of four brothers who traveled across Peru seeking fertile land for the people. Of the four, Manco Capac alone (with his four sisters named Mama) finished the journey, founded the city of Cusco, and established the Inca empire. Manco Capac married his sister Mama occlo, and their son, Sinchi Roca, was the first ruler of the Inca empire. Sinchi Roca is believed to have been a historical personage. Another story is that a human pair (of whom the male was named Manco Capac) were created by the Sun on an island in Lake Titicaca; to them the Sun gave a golden rod, saying to establish a city in whatever place the rod sank into the earth. The rod sank into the earth at the site of the present city of Cusco.

Mandaeans (man.dē'ąnz). [Also: **Christians of Saint John, Mendaites, Nasoreans, Sabians.**] Very ancient religious body, still found, though its members are few, in the S part of Irak, Iran, and Asia Minor. The religion of the Mandaeans is a kind of Gnosticism retaining Parsee, Jewish, Christian, and Moslem elements. They worship as divine beings a number of personifications, especially of the attributes or names of God.

Mandalay (man.dą.lā', man'dą.lā). [Also, **Mandelay.**] City in C Burma, the second largest city in the Union of Burma, situated near the Irrawaddy River, ab. 475 mi. E of Calcutta, India. In the days of the Burma kings (1860–85) it thrived as the capital, but now its trade is declining, though the silk-manufacturing industry is still of some importance. It was founded in 1856, and contains the royal palace. During World War II it was occupied by the Japanese from May, 1942, until its recapture by British forces in March, 1945. Much of the city was destroyed during the Japanese attack in 1942. Pop. 163,537 (1941).

Mandan (man'dan). North American Indian tribe formerly inhabiting parts of North Dakota, related culturally to the Missouri, Hidatsa, and Arikara Indians, and speaking a Siouan language. Only about 400 Mandan Indians survive on a reservation in North Dakota.

Mandan. City in C North Dakota, county seat of Morton County, at the confluence of the Heart and Missouri rivers: trade center for a dry-farming area. It is a shipping point for wheat, butter, and livestock. Named for the Mandan Indians, it was incorporated as a city in 1883. Pop. 7,298 (1950).

Mandane (man'dān). Mother of Cyrus. According to Herodotus she was the daughter of Astyages, king of Media, and wife of Cambyses, a Persian noble.

Mandarin (man'dą.rin). In China, formerly a civil or military official and also the language commonly used by such officials and by educated persons, which was the dialect spoken in the region centering about the capital, Peiping. The word derives, through Chinese Pidgin English, from the Portuguese *mandar* ("to command").

Mande (män'dā). [Also, **Mandingo** (man.ding'gō).] Subgroup of the Sudanic language family of W Africa, composed of Mande-Tan, or Northern Mande, and Mande-Fu, or Southern Mande. The Mande-Tan languages include those of the Bambara, Diula, Fulanke, Kagoro, Kason, Kono, Kuranko, Malinke, Sarakole, Vai, Wasulu, and Yarse. The Mande-Fu languages include those of the Dan, Dialonke, Gagu, Gbande, Gbunde, Guro, Kpelle, Loko, Lomo, Mano, Mende, Samo, and Susu.

Mandeb (man'deb), **Bab el.** See **Bab el Mandeb.**

Mandel (mäⁿ.del), **Georges.** [Original name, **Louis Georges Rothschild**; also, **Jéroboam Rothschild.**] b. at Châtou, Seine-et-Oise, France, June 5, 1885; shot to death in Fontainebleau Forest, Seine-et-Marne, France, July 7, 1944. French political leader and journalist, arrested (June, 1940) by the Pétain government because of his vigorous opposition to the armistice with Germany. He was murdered by Vichy militiamen a month after the Allied landings in Normandy. A disciple of Georges Clemenceau, he was on the staff of the latter's newspapers, *L'Aurore* and *L'Homme Libre.* A conservative deputy (1919–40), he was minister of posts (1934), minister of colonies (1936–40), and minister of interior in the Reynaud cabinet (1940).

Mandelay (man.dę.lā', man'dę.lā). See **Mandalay.**

Manderson (man'dėr.son), **Charles Frederick.** b. at Philadelphia, Feb. 9, 1837; d. at sea, Sept. 28, 1911. American politician and lawyer. He was elected (1883) to the U.S. Senate, and was president (1900 *et seq.*) of the American Bar Association.

Mandeville (man'dę.vil), Viscount. See **Montagu,** Sir **Henry.**

Mandeville, Bernard. b. at Dordrecht, Netherlands, c1670; d. at London, Jan. 21, 1733. English writer. He took his degree in medicine at Leiden in 1691, and settled at London. In 1714 he published his *Enquiry into the Origin of Moral Virtue,* with notes, under the title *The Fable of the Bees, or Private Vices, Public Benefits.* This work, a revision of his *The Grumbling Hive, or Knaves Turn'd Honest* (1705), aroused a great storm of controversy because of the thesis of the author that all that is called virtue is a delusion and that actually selfishness is responsible for all human advances. The book was pronounced a nuisance by the grand jury of Middlesex in 1723. His other works are *Treatise of Hypochondriack and Hysteric Passions* (1711), *Free Thoughts on Religion* (1720), and *A Modern Defense of Public News* (1740).

Mandeville, Geoffrey de. [Title, 1st Earl of **Essex.**] d. at Mildenhill, Suffolk, England, in September, 1144. English rebel baron. As constable (c1130–43) of the Tower of London, he gained power and property by betraying both Queen Matilda and King Stephen in turn. Deprived (1143) of his property and rights by King Stephen, he took refuge in the Fens, raiding Cambridge and smaller towns. He was fatally wounded during an attack on the king's fortification at Burwell.

Mandeville, Sir John. [Also, **Maundevylle.**] Reputed writer of a 14th-century book of travels. The author calls himself Jehan de Mandeville, or John Maundevylle, knight of St. Aubin or St. Albans, England, and says that, starting on Michaelmas day, 1322 (or 1332), he visited Turkey, Armenia, Tartary, Persia, Syria, Arabia, Egypt, Libya, Ethiopia, Chaldea, Amazonia, and India. The book is, however, a compilation intended as a guide to pilgrims to the Holy Land, based upon William of Boldensele (1336) and Friar Odoric of Pordenone (1330). It is full of wild travelers' tales, marvels, and folkloric events; the phoenix and people with their heads beneath their shoulders appear along with accounts of the Pyramids and other actualities. The original was in French, and the oldest manuscript is in that language, dated 1371. The English version was made in the early part of the 15th century by an unknown hand. The manuscripts are numerous. It is now believed that the author was a physician of Liége known as John of Burgundy or John With the Beard (Jehan à la Barbe), exiled for some reason from England, who died in 1372. Another theory attributes the work to Jean d'Outremeuse, a writer of Liége.

Mandeville or Magnavilla, William de. [Titles: 3rd Earl of **Essex,** Earl or Count of **Aumâle.**] d. at Rouen, France, Nov. 14, 1189. English baron; son of Geoffrey de Mandeville. In 1177 he went on a crusade with Philip, Count of Flanders. In 1189 he accompanied Henry II in his flight from Le Mans, and later served under Richard I.

Manding (man.ding'). See **Malinke.**

Mandingo (man.ding'gō). See also **Malinke** and **Mande.**

Mandingo. [Also: **Mandenga** (mäⁿ.deng'gä), **Mandinka** (mäⁿ.ding'kä).] West African name used variously to refer to: (1) the Mande-speaking peoples as a group, (2) the Mande-speaking Malinke people of French Sudan and Sénégal, or (3) others of the Mande-speaking people of W Africa.

Mandinke (mäⁿ.ding'kā). See **Malinke.**

Mandja (mäⁿ'jä). See **Manjia.**

Mandla (mund'lą). [Also, **Mundlah.**] District in Madhya Pradesh, Union of India, ab. 60 mi. NE of Jubbulpore. The main crops are wheat, oil seeds, silk, and millet. Area, ab. 5,115 sq. mi.; pop. 547,620 (1951).

Mandricardo (mäⁿ.drē.kär'dō). Son of Agrican in Boiardo's and Ariosto's *Orlando* romances. He laid siege to Albracca for the love of Angelica, and was slain by Orlando. He was noted for his pride and cruelty.

Mandu (mun'dö). [Also: **Mandugarh** (mun'dö.gur), **Mandogarh** (mun'dō.gur).] Ruined fortress city in Madhya Pradesh, Union of India, ab. 40 mi. SW of Indore. It was the Moslem capital of Malwa from 1387 until the fall of the kingdom in 1562.

Mandubii (man.dū'bi.ī). Ancient people who lived in what is now central France, north of the Aedui. Their chief town, Alesia (today Alise-St.-Reine), was captured by Caesar in 52 B.C.

Manduria (mäⁿ.dö'ryä). Town and commune in SE Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Apulia, in the province of Taranto, situated on the Salentina peninsula, E of Taranto. The town has some remains of its pre-Roman walls. It was destroyed by the Saracens in the 10th century and rebuilt under the name of Castelnuovo; c1700 it adopted again the name which it had carried in ancient times. It has a Romanesque cathedral, the elegant Palazzo Imperiali, dating from 1719, and a local museum. Pop. of commune, 19,594 (1936); of town, 17,415 (1936).

Manén (mä.nān'), **Juan.** b. at Barcelona, Spain, March 14, 1883—. Spanish violinist and composer. Among his compositions are the operas *Giovanna di Napoli* (1903) and *Nerón y Acté* (1928). He has also composed piano pieces, chamber music, and orchestral works.

Manes (mā'nēz). [Also: **Mani, Manichaeus.**] b. c216; d. c276. Founder of Manichaeism. The only source of information about him that is comparatively credible is the Mohammedan tradition. He received a careful education from his father, Futak, at Ctesiphon. Futak connected himself later with the sect of the Moghtasilah, or "Baptists," in S Babylonia, which had absorbed Christian elements, and thus made his son acquainted with different forms of religion. At the age of 25 or 30 Manes began to proclaim his new religion at the court of Shapur I. He undertook long journeys into Transoxiana, W China, and S as far as India, and sent forth disciples in the interest of his faith. Returning to the Persian capital in the last years of Shapur I (c270), he gained adherents even at court, but was at last imprisoned and put to flight through the hostility of the Magians on whom the king was dependent. Shapur's successor Ormizd seems to have been more favorable, but Bahram I abandoned Manes to the Magians and had him crucified (c276 A.D.). Manes composed a number of works and epistles, which were known to the Mohammedan historians but are now lost. The *Fihrist* reckons seven principal works, six in Syriac and one in Persian. The name of the Persian work is not given in the extant form of the *Fihrist,* but it is conjectured that it may have been the *Artang* or "Holy Gospel," of which mention is made in the *Acta Archelai* and elsewhere among western writers. They are a chief source of the western tradition as to Manes, but, besides being of entirely uncertain authorship and date, bear upon their face marks indicating that they are only a polemic treatise put on literary grounds in the form of an alleged debate. They have the authority of a historical novel, not that of a history.

Manet (mä.ne), **Édouard.** b. at Paris, 1833; d. there, April 30, 1883. French genre painter, pupil of Couture. He was the founder and leader of the impressionist school. His paintings *Boy with a Sword* (1860) and *Girl with a Parrot* are in the Metropolitan Museum, New York.

Manetho (man'e.thō). fl. c250 B.C. Egyptian historian and priest. He was a native of Sebennytus, in Lower Egypt. He wrote a history of Egypt in Greek, fragments only of which are extant. His tables on the dynasties of Egypt have proved extremely useful despite their inaccuracies.

Manette (ma.net'), **Doctor Alexander.** In Charles Dickens's *A Tale of Two Cities*, a French physician who was imprisoned for 18 years.

Manette, Lucie. In Charles Dickens's *A Tale of Two Cities*, the daughter of Doctor Alexander Manette, and the wife of Charles Darnay.

Maney (mā'ni), **George Earl.** b. at Franklin, Tenn., Aug. 24, 1826; d. at Washington, D.C., Feb. 9, 1901. American diplomat and soldier. He served as minister to Colombia (1881–82), Bolivia (1882–89), and Paraguay and Uruguay (1889–94).

Manfred (man'fred). b. c1232; killed at the battle of Benevento, Italy, Feb. 26, 1266. King of Sicily (1258–66); an illegitimate son of the emperor Frederick II. He was prince of Tarentum and regent till the accession of Conrad IV in 1252, became regent for Conradin in 1254, and was crowned king in 1258. Papal support for the Ghibellines was lacking, however, and Manfred was excommunicated. He defeated the Guelphs in 1260 but was defeated and slain at Benevento by Charles of Anjou, Guelph claimant of the Sicilian throne.

Manfred. Prince of Otranto, the principal character in Horace Walpole's *Castle of Otranto.*

Manfred. Dramatic poem by Byron, published in 1817. It was so called from the name of its hero, Manfred, who in Byron's own words is "a kind of magician who suffers from a half-unexplained remorse." He lives in a castle among the Alps, and is substantially alone throughout the piece. Schumann wrote music for this drama and adapted it for the stage himself; it was first produced by Liszt at Weimar in 1852.

Manfredonia (man.frẹ.dō'ni.ạ; Italian, män.frā.dô'nyä). Town and commune in SE Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Apulia, in the province of Foggia, situated on the Gulf of Manfredonia, NW of Bari. The town, NE of the site of ancient Sipontum, was founded by Manfred, king of Sicily, son of the emperor Frederick II, in 1258; the castle dates from that time; erected by Manfred, it was completed by Charles of Anjou. The port, for a long time used only as a fishing port, is now improved. The town is the seat of an archbishop. Some damage was suffered during World War II by some buildings of tourist interest, but repairs have been completed or are being carried out. Pop. of commune, 20,960 (1936); of town, 18,787 (1936).

Manfredonia, Gulf of. [Italian, **Golfo di Manfredonia**; Latin, **Sinus Urias.**] Indentation of the E coast of S Italy, E of Manfredonia.

Mangaia (mäng.ä'yä). See under **Cook Islands.**

Mangalore (mang.gạ.lōr'). [Also, **Mangalur** (mang.gạ.lōr').] Seaport, capital of Kanara district, Madras, Union of India, situated on the W coast ab. 440 mi. SE of Bombay. It is a tidal port, served chiefly by backwater communication with the hinterland; pepper, tea, coffee, rice, salt fish, and cashew nuts are exported. Mangalore was an important commercial town in the Middle Ages. A factory was established here by the Portuguese in 1554, and was destroyed (allegedly at the instigation of the Dutch) by natives and Arabs in 1596. The Portuguese, however, reestablished their trading privileges, and remained until the British took over. In 1763 the town was captured by the sultan of Mysore, and British attempts to establish a foothold were defeated by Tipu Sahib in 1784. In 1799 it finally became British. 117,083 (1951).

Mangalore, Treaty of. Peace concluded (1784) between the British in India and Tipu Sahib, on the basis of a mutual restitution of conquests.

Mangan (mang'gạn), **James Clarence.** b. at Dublin, May 1, 1803; d. June 20, 1849. Irish poet. His chief works are *German Anthology* (1849), *Poets and Poetry of Munster* (1849), and *Romances and Ballads of Ireland* (1850). His best-known poems, such as *Dark Rosaleen* and *O'Hussey's Ode to the Maguire,* are close adaptations of Old Irish originals.

Manganga (män.gäng'gä). See **Nyanja.**

Mangareva (mäng.ä.rā'vä). See under **Gambier Islands.**

Mangbetu (mäng.bā'tö). [Also: **Mambetto, Mombattou, Monbutu;** French, **Mangbettou** (mäṅ.be.tö).] Sudanic-speaking people of C Africa, inhabiting an area S of the Uele River in NE Belgian Congo. Their population is estimated at ab. 1,500,000 (by J. Halkin, *Les Ababua,* 1911). They were once ruled by an autocratic king, but today they are divided into numerous subgroups ruled by independent hereditary chiefs. They have patrilineal clans. The Mangbetu practice hoe agriculture, and their principal food is the banana.

Mangerai (mäng.ėr.ī'). See **Flores,** Indonesia.

Mangi (män'jē) or **Mangu** (mäng'gö). Country of Asia, described by Marco Polo. It is supposed to be the same as S China.

Mangin (mäṅ.zhaṅ), **Charles Marie Emmanuel.** b. at Sarrebourg, France, July 6, 1866; d. at Paris, May 12, 1925. French army commander, best known for his leadership of the successful assaults on Forts Vaux and Douaumont during the battle of Verdun (1916). He held command of the French Foreign Legion and colonial troops during World War I, commanded the French 10th Army during the second battle of the Marne (July, 1918), was appointed (1919) commander of the French army of occupation in the Rhineland, and was named (1921) a member of the superior war council and inspector general of colonial troops. Before World War I he served (1912–13) in Morocco with Lyautey. He had been on active colonial service since 1889.

Mangione (man.jō'nē), **Jerre.** b. at Rochester, N.Y., March 20, 1909—. American journalist and novelist. He is the author of *Mount Allegro* (1943), *The Ship and the Flame* (1948), and *Reunion in Sicily* (1950).

Mango (mäng'gō). See **Ano.**

Mangoio (mäng.gō'yō). See **Binda.**

Mangotsfield (mang'gọts.fēld). Urban district in W England, in Gloucestershire, ab. 123 mi. W of London by rail: a suburban area NE of Bristol. 17,871 (1951).

Mangu (mäng'gö). See **Mangi.**

Mangues (män'gās). Extinct tribe of Meso-American Indians of Nicaragua, formerly occupying the region between Lake Managua and the Pacific. Their language, Mangue, embraces two dialects and belongs to the Chorotega group of the Meso-American division of Central American Indian languages. One small group of Mangue-speaking Indians was reported in Costa Rica. J. A. Mason's new classification places Mangue in this same relationship in the Macro-Otomanguean phylum.

Mangum (mang'gum). City in SW Oklahoma, county seat of Greer County: marketing center of an agricultural district producing wheat, cotton, and livestock. Prior to 1896, it was under the jurisdiction of Texas. 4,271 (1950).

Mangum, Willie Person. b. in Orange County, N.C., May 10, 1792; d. at Red Mountain, N.C., Sept. 7, 1861. American Whig politician. He was U.S. senator from North Carolina (1831–36 and 1840–53).

Mangyan (mäng'yän) or **Manguianes** (mäng.gyä'nās). General name given to a number of distinct pagan tribes occupying the interior of Mindoro, Philippine Islands. Some of them have preserved a script of Indian origin, which they write on slips of bamboo.

Manhasset (man.has'ẹt). Unincorporated community in SE New York, in Nassau County, on Long Island Sound: residential community. 5,099 (1940).

Manhattan (man.hat'ạn). Tribe of North American Indians, formerly inhabiting Manhattan island and the area northward. They belonged to the Algonquian linguistic stock, and were members of the Wappinger Confederacy.

Manhattan. City in E Kansas, county seat of Riley County, on the Kansas River: seat of Kansas State College. It is a shipping point for wheat, poultry, and livestock. 19,056 (1950).

Manhattan. Borough of the city of New York, coextensive with New York County. It comprises the island of Manhattan, adjacent smaller islands (Governors, Ellis, Bedloe's, Welfare, Wards, and Randall's islands), and a small tract on the mainland on the N side of the Harlem River. Manhattan is the commercial and transportation center of the city of New York. It has port terminals, piers, warehouses, factories, and business and financial quarters. Lower Manhattan is the greatest center of finance and banking in the U.S. and the seat of the New York Stock Exchange. The chief commercial center, midtown Manhattan, has grown in the area served by the two chief railroad terminals, the Pennsylvania and Grand Central stations. North of the midtown area, Manhattan is occupied chiefly by residential apartment buildings. In the C part of the island is Central Park (area, ab. 1.3

sq. mi.), the principal park of the borough. Manhattan island was bought from the Indians (traditionally, for merchandise worth $24) by the Dutch trader Peter Minuit in 1626. The city of Nieuw Amsterdam grew at the S tip of the island around a fort established by the Dutch. In 1664 the settlement passed to the British, who renamed it New York. Area, ab. 22 sq. mi.; pop. 1,960,101 (1950).

Principal Buildings. Manhattan's numerous museums include the Museum of the American Indian, the Frick Museum, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the New York Museum of Science and Industry, the Museum of the City of New York, the American Museum of Natural History and the allied Hayden Planetarium, the Whitney Museum of American Art, and the Museum of Modern Art. Among the other important cultural institutions are the main building of the New York Public Library, containing more than six million reference items; the Metropolitan Opera House, one of the world's major opera houses; Town Hall and Carnegie Hall, both famous concert halls; the City Center, municipally-owned hall presenting drama, opera, and ballet; Radio City Music Hall, the world's largest indoor theater. Noted also as an educational center, Manhattan is the seat of Hunter College of the City of New York (municipal), Columbia University (including Columbia College, Barnard College, New York Post-Graduate Medical School, Teachers College, and the New York School of Social Work), Cooper Union, Cornell University Medical College (associated with New York Hospital), Manhattanville College of the Sacred Heart, New York University (including Washington Square College); such special schools as the Art Students League, Juilliard School of Music, Parsons School of Design, Biblical Seminary in New York, General Theological Seminary, Jewish Theological Seminary of America, National Bible Institute, Union Theological Seminary, and many others. Manhattan's many places of worship include historic Trinity Church (in one of the world's wealthiest Protestant Episcopal parishes), chartered 1697, built (1705) on land granted by Queen Anne, its present structure dating from 1846; the churchyard cemetery contains the graves of Alexander Hamilton, Albert Gallatin, Robert Fulton, and other figures of U.S. history. Not far from it is Saint Paul's Chapel of Trinity Church Parish, oldest (1764) church building in Manhattan, attended by George Washington. Saint Mark's in the Bouwerie was built (1660) on the farm of Governor Peter Stuyvesant, who is buried in the graveyard, as is Commodore Matthew C. Perry; the church was rebuilt in 1799. The Cathedral of Saint John the Divine, in use but under construction since 1892, is slated to be the world's largest Gothic cathedral. The Riverside Church, of which Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick was the first pastor and John D. Rockefeller, Jr., the chief financial backer, is known for its liberal religious outlook as well as its recreational and social service units housed in the tower, which also contains the 72-bell Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial carillon (largest in the world). Saint Patrick's Cathedral, in Gothic Revival style, is modeled after the cathedral of Cologne. Temple Emanu-El, New York City's oldest Reformed synagogue, is believed to be the largest modern synagogue ever constructed. Other well-known places of worship are Grace Church, Saint George's (of which J. P. Morgan, Sr., was a warden), Saint Thomas, the Broadway Tabernacle, the Marble Collegiate Church, the Community Church, the Madison Avenue Church, and Christ Church. World famous as the tallest building in the world is the Empire State Building (1,250 ft.). Other famous buildings located in Manhattan are the Chrysler Building (1,048 ft.), second tallest building in the world; the McGraw Hill Building; the permanent headquarters of the United Nations, erected on land (valued at 8,500,000 dollars) donated by John D. Rockefeller, Jr. The buildings of the New York *Times* and the *Daily News* are also noteworthy; other important daily newspapers published in the borough are the New York *Herald Tribune*, *Journal-American*, *World-Telegram and Sun*, *Post*, and *Mirror*.

Manhattan. Island in SE New York, in New York City, the principal portion of the borough of Manhattan. Manhattan is bounded on the W by the Hudson (here called the North River), on the E by the East River, and on the NE by the Harlem River. One bridge (George Washington), two vehicular tunnels (Holland and Lincoln), and three railway tunnels traverse the Hudson, linking Manhattan with New Jersey; four bridges, two vehicular tunnels, and numerous rail and subway tunnels traverse the East River between Manhattan and Long Island; the Harlem River is crossed by more than a dozen bridges. Area, ab. 21 sq. mi.; pop. 1,942,257 (1950).

Manhattan Beach. City in S California, in Los Angeles County, S of Los Angeles: residential suburb and seaside resort. In the decade between the last two U.S. censuses its population more than doubled. 6,398 (1940), 17,330 (1950).

Manhattan District. [Also, **Manhattan Project.**] Code name applied to the section of the U.S. army engineers detailed, during World War II, to work on the development of the atomic bomb. It was established Aug. 13, 1942, and its work was officially called, for security reasons, "development of substitute materials" (DSM). The commanding officer, in charge of coördinating work separated geographically by thousands of miles (for example, at Hanford, Washington and at Oak Ridge, Tennessee) was Brigadier (later Major) General Leslie R. Groves.

Manhattan Transfer. Novel by John Dos Passos, published in 1925.

Manheim (mān'hīm). See also **Mannheim.**

Manheim (man'hīm). Borough in SE Pennsylvania, in Lancaster County, in an agricultural area. Founded (1762) by Henry W. Stiegel, it was noted for the manufacture of fine glassware. An annual rose festival is held in June. 4,246 (1950).

Maní (mä.nē'). Ruined place in Yucatán, Mexico, ab. 45 mi. S of Mérida. According to Indian accounts it was settled by the Mayas, under the Totul Xiu chiefs, after the abandonenmt of Mayapan. The last chief submitted to the Spaniards in 1541.

Mani (mä'nē) or **Manichaeus** (man.i.kē'us). See **Manes.**

Mania (mā'ni.ạ, mān'yạ). In Roman religion, the goddess of the dead, called Mother or Grandmother of Ghosts. Woolen effigies of men and women were offered to her at the Compitalia (crossroads festival for the dead) in the hopes that she would accept them in place of living persons. These effigies themselves were called *maniae*, as were also certain loaves and cakes made in human form and eaten at a similar festival at Aricia, near Rome. Mania has been referred to by various Latin writers as the mother of the Lares.

Manica and Sofala (mạ.nē'kạ; sō.fä'lạ). Province in C and W Mozambique, SE Africa, comprising the districts of Beira and Tete. Until 1942 this area was under the rule and control of the Mozambique Company. Capital, Beira; area, ab. 60,000 sq. mi.; pop. 434,328 (1945).

Manicheans or **Manichaeans** (man.i.kē'ạnz). Followers of Manes. Manicheism was the old Babylonian religion of nature, modified by Christian and Persian elements, elevated into a gnosis, and subjecting human life to stringent regulation. According to Manes, a realm of light and a realm of darkness have always been opposed to each other. In the visible world both are mingled. The object of the world is to free the light from the intermingled darkness. Christ was sent for this end, but the apostles misrepresented his doctrine. This Manes was sent to restore. The object of Manichean ethics was to purify the elements of light and attain freedom from those of darkness: hence the three seals, those of the mouth, the hand, and the bosom. The first forbids unclean food, such as wine and the flesh of animals; the second, any traffic in things involving the elements of darkness; the third, every gratification of sexual desire, even marriage being forbidden. There was a rigorous system of fasts, Sunday being regularly and Monday generally so observed. The Manichean prayed four times a day, preceding each prayer by ablution, and turning toward the sun, the moon, or the north as the seat of light. The prayers were addressed to the God of light, to the whole kingdom of light, to the angels, and to Manes. The rigidity of the system was mitigated by distinguishing between the *elect* or *perfect* (perfect Manicheans) and the *catechumeni* or *auditores* (the secular Manicheans). For the latter the stringency of the requirements was somewhat relaxed. The church had in all five gradations:

(1) the teachers, comprising Manes and his successors; (2) the administrators, bishops; (3) the elders, presbyters; (4) the electi; and (5) the auditores. The worship was simple, and consisted of prayers, hymns, and ceremonies of adoration. Manicheism first gained a firm footing in Persia, Mesopotamia, and Transoxiana. The seat of its pope was for centuries at Babylon, and then at Samarkand. It penetrated the Roman Empire in the reign of Probus (c280 A.D.), and spread rapidly after 330, finding its most numerous adherents in North Africa, Augustine being an auditor for nine years. Traces of Manicheism are found in the history of the Roman Catholic Church until the 13th century.

Manigault (man'i.gō), **Arthur Middleton.** b. at Charleston, S.C., Oct. 26, 1824; d. at South Island, S.C., Aug. 15, 1886. American Confederate soldier.

Manihiki Islands (mä.nē.hē'kē). Group of small coral atolls or islands in the central Pacific, between the Marquesas and Union Islands. They belong to New Zealand and are administered as part of the Cook Islands. Area, ab. 2 sq. mi.; pop. 435 (1945).

Manila (mą.nil'ą). [Also, **Manilla.**] Capital of the Philippine Islands, in Luzon at the mouth of the Pasig River, on the E side of Manila Bay. It possesses excellent dock facilities and is the chief port for the Philippines. Hemp, cigars, coffee, sugar, and other products are exported; the leading manufacture is cigars. It contains a cathedral and a university. Manila was founded by the Spaniards in 1571, was taken by the English in 1762, was captured by U.S. forces Aug. 13, 1898, and has several times been devastated by earthquakes. The Spanish fleet was destroyed by a U.S. squadron under Commodore Dewey off Cavite, near Manila, May 1, 1898. Battles with the Philippine insurgents, in which the American troops were victorious, occurred near Manila in 1899. The city was devastated by bombs and land fighting during the battles between the Japanese and the Americans during World War II. Pop. of city, 623,492 (1939), 983,906 (1948); pop. of metropolitan area, 1,472,060 (1948).

Manila Bay. Inlet of the South China Sea, indenting SW Luzon, Philippine Islands. It was the scene of the victory of Commodore George Dewey over the Spanish fleet on May 1, 1898. Manila is located on the E shore of the bay, at the mouth of the Pasig River. Length, ab. 36 mi.; greatest width, ab. 26 mi.

Manilian Law (mą.nil'i.ąn). In Roman history, a law proposed by the tribune Gaius Manilius in 66 B.C., granting to Pompey extraordinary powers in the East, including the command of the Mithridatic War. It was supported by Cicero in his oration *Pro lege Manilia* (For the Manilian Law).

Manilius (mą.nil'i.us), **Gaius** (or **Caius**). fl. in the first half of the 1st century B.C. Roman tribune (66 B.C.), proposer of the Manilian Law.

Manin (mä.nēn'), **Daniele.** b. at Venice, May 13, 1804; d. at Paris, Sept. 22, 1857. Italian patriot. He was the leader of the revolution which broke out against Austria at Venice in 1848, and in the same year was chosen president of the Republic of St. Mark proclaimed by the insurgents. The city was, however, compelled to surrender to the Austrians in 1849 after a heroic resistance, and he spent the rest of his life in exile at Paris.

Man in the Iron Mask. d. Nov. 19, 1703. French prisoner of state, in the 17th–18th centuries, whose identity remains unknown to this day. He was buried in the St. Paul Cemetery, at Paris, under the name of Marchioly, undoubtedly a false name, and was described in the church register as "aged about 45." When he went from one prison to another, he wore a heavy black velvet mask, and romantic imagination has transformed this into the more exciting and dramatic iron (the touch was originally added by Voltaire). According to the various theories put forth, some wilder than others, he was: (1) Louis, Count of Vermandois, an illegitimate son of Louis XIV, (2) an illegitimate son of Anne of Austria, which would make him Louis's natural elder brother, (3) a twin brother of Louis XIV, (4) the Duke of Beaufort, (5) the Duke of Monmouth, (6) Nicholas Fouquet, agent of Cardinal Mazarin, and embezzler, (7) Count Ercole Mattioli, a Mantuan, (8) Eustache Dauger, a valet, (9) the Duke of Buckingham, (10) a son of Oliver Cromwell, (11) a son of Charles II, (12) Molière himself, and (13) the ringleader, his name being unknown, of a plot to murder Louis XIV. There are three facts in the case and three documents: they are the date on which a prisoner wearing a black mask was brought to the Bastille, the date of his death, and his burial the next day; the papers record his arrival at the prison, his death, and his funeral.

Manion (man'yon), **Robert James.** b. at Pembroke, Ontario, Canada, Nov. 19, 1881; d. at Ottawa, July 2, 1943. Canadian physician and politician. He was a member (1917–35) of the Canadian House of Commons, and Conservative Party leader (1938–40). Author of *A Surgeon in Arms* and other books.

Manipur (mu.ni.pör'). [Also, **Mannipur.**] State in E Union of India, on the border of Burma: forest products, including teakwood. A serious uprising against the British occurred here in 1891. During World War II the state was invaded (1944) by Japanese forces from Burma, who were repulsed by British and Indian troops. Capital, Manipur; area, ab. 8,628 sq. mi.; pop. 577,635 (1951).

Manisa (mä.nē.sä'). *Il* (province or vilayet) in W Turkey, bordering on the Aegean Sea, NE of Izmir: a rich farming area raising wheat, cotton, tobacco, olives, grapes, and figs. It is crossed by two railroad lines and several important caravan trails. Capital, Manisa; area, ab. 5,346 sq. mi.; pop. 519,319 (1950).

Manisa. [Also: **Manissa**; ancient name, **Magnesia,** often called **Magnesia ad Sipylum.**] City in W Turkey, in the region of Lydia, capital of Manisa *il* (province or vilayet), on the Gediz (ancient Hermus) River, ab. 20 mi. NE of Izmir (Smyrna): textile factories; chromium ore and foodstuffs. Here in 190 B.C. the Romans under Scipio Asiaticus defeated Antiochus the Great. Pop. ab. 37,000.

Manisees (man'i.sēz). American Indian name of **Block Island.**

Manistee (man.is.tē', man'is.tē). City in N Lower Michigan, on Lake Michigan, at the mouth of the Manistee River, county seat of Manistee County: shipping center for fruit, and resort trade center. It was formerly an important lumbering town, and has a salt industry, based on underground deposits. 8,642 (1950).

Manistee River. River in Michigan, flowing into Lake Michigan at Manistee. Length, ab. 140 mi.

Manistique (man.is.tēk', man'is.tēk). City in the C part of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, on Lake Michigan, county seat of Schoolcraft County: shipping and commercial fishing; manufactures of lumber and paper. 5,086 (1950).

Manitoba (man.i.tō'bą). Province of Canada. It is bounded by Saskatchewan on the W, Keewatin district of the Northwest Territories on the N, Hudson Bay on the NE, Ontario on the E, and the states of North Dakota and Minnesota on the S. Most of Manitoba, including all of the N, N central, and NE parts, lies in the Laurentian Shield, a rocky, forested area which is thinly inhabited, and produces timber, pulp wood, and mineral products. The flat, fertile agricultural lands of the province are in the S and SW parts, and contain most of the population. The major crop is spring wheat, most of which moves by rail through Winnipeg to Port Arthur, and thence by lake freighter to E Canada, whence it is exported to Europe. A part of the crop moves in summer to Port Churchill, the rail terminus on Hudson Bay, and is shipped directly to Europe via the northern route which is open from July to October. Manitoba is governed by a lieutenant governor and a legislative assembly of 58 elected for five years, and is represented in the Dominion Parliament at Ottawa by six senators and 16 members of Parliament. The inhabitants are of mixed origin, including British, French Canadians, Russian Mennonites, and many other European nationalities. Manitoba was a part of the Hudson's Bay Company's territory. It was settled in 1812, and in its early days was known as the Red River Settlement. It entered the Dominion of Canada in 1870. The Riél insurrection occurred in 1869–70. In 1885 the Canadian Pacific Railroad was finished; the Winnipeg yards of this line are among the largest in the world. By federal act of 1912, an area of 178,100 sq. mi. was taken from the Northwest Territories and added to Manitoba. Capital, Winnipeg; area, 246,512 sq. mi. (including 26,789 sq. mi. of inland water); pop. 776,541 (1951).

Manitoba, Lake. Lake in Canada, in the province of Manitoba, SW of Lake Winnipeg, into which it discharges. Length, ab. 130 mi.; elevation, ab. 813 ft.; area, ab. 1,817 sq. mi.

Manitou (man'i.tō). [Also, **Manitu.**] Term having various forms and meanings among all the various tribes of North American Algonquian Indians. The idea of its being a generic term for "supernatural power" has now been discarded by most anthropologists. It always has a supernatural connotation, however, and is applied to various specific supernatural beings, the creator, specific named gods, culture heroes, thunder, and others. In some localities it is associated also with certain objects which seemed supernatural to the Indians when they first encountered them, such as guns, trains, and the like.

Manitoulin Island (man.i.tō'lin). Large island of Ontario, Canada, in Lake Huron, forming part of the divide between Lake Huron and Georgian Bay. It forms the major part of Manitoulin County. Length, ab. 80 mi.; area, ab. 1,068 sq. mi.

Manitou Springs (man'i.tō). [Former name, **Manitou.**] Town in C Colorado, in El Paso County, at the foot of Pikes Peak. It is a resort noted for its mineral springs, and for nearby scenic formations including the Cave of the Winds and the Garden of the Gods. 2,580 (1950).

Manitowoc (man'i.tō.wok''). City in E Wisconsin, county seat of Manitowoc County, on Lake Michigan ab. 76 mi. N of Milwaukee: shipyards and aluminum ware, cement, tire, condensed milk, brewing, machinery, clothing, and metal furniture industries. 27,598 (1950).

Maniu (mä'nyö), **Iuliu.** b. in Transylvania, Austria-Hungary, 1873—. Rumanian statesman, head of the National Peasant Party, prime minister (1928-30, 1932–33). He was a member of the Hungarian parliament and active in the Transylvanian nationalist movement before World War I. He reëntered political life after World War II as deputy prime minister (1944–45), and was sentenced (1947) to life imprisonment by the Communist regime.

Manizales (mä.nē.sä'lās). City in W Colombia, capital of Caldas department: trade center for coffee. Elevation, ab. 7,065 ft.; pop. 94,826 (1951).

Manjia (män'jē.ä). [Also, **Mandja.**] Sudanic-speaking people of C Africa, inhabiting an area in C French Equatorial Africa extending ab. 200 mi. N from Bangui. Their population is estimated at ab. 25,000 (by F. Gaud, *Les Mandja*, 1941). They are ruled by a number of independent chiefs, and they have exogamous patrilineal clans. The Manjia practice hoe agriculture. Their principal food is cassava.

Mankato (man.kā'tō). City in S Minnesota, county seat of Blue Earth County, on the Minnesota River ab. 70 mi. SW of St. Paul: marketing and shipping point for hogs, poultry, and dairy products; manufactures include bricks, cement, leather goods, brooms, and boxes. It is the seat of a state teachers college and of Bethany Lutheran College. The name of the city means "blue earth" in the Sioux language. 18,809 (1950).

Manley (man'li), **John.** b. c1734; d. Feb. 12, 1793. American naval officer who made (1775) the first sizable capture of the Revolutionary War, the brigantine *Nancy*. He was commander (1776 *et seq.*) of the fleet on the flagship *Hancock*, and was captured and imprisoned (1777–78). He captured (1783) the *Baille*.

Manley, Joseph Homan. b. at Bangor, Me., Oct. 13, 1842; d. Feb. 7, 1905. American politician, chairman (1896–1904) of the Republican national committee.

Manley, Mary de la Rivière. b. on Jersey or on Guernsey, Channel Islands, c1663; d. July 11, 1724. English novelist, dramatist, and political pamphleteer. On May 26, 1709, she published *Secret Memoirs and Manners of Several Persons of Quality of both Sexes, from the New Atalantis*, usually known as *The New Atalantis*, devoted entirely to intrigue and scandal, attacking especially the Whig politicos then under the fire of Swift and others. She was arrested (Oct. 29, 1709), for libel and discharged on Feb. 13, 1710. In 1711 she succeeded Swift as editor of the *Examiner*. She also published *Memoirs of Europe* (1710), *The Power of Love, in Seven Novels* (1720), and others. She worked as a pamphleteer in the Tory cause. She died at the house of Barber, a printer, with whom she had lived for some years.

Manlius Capitolinus (man'li.us kap''i.tō.lī'nus), **Marcus.** d. 384 B.C. Deliverer of the Capitol at Rome from the Gauls. He was a patrician by birth, and was consul in 392. According to tradition, he was aroused by the cackling of geese one night when the Gauls, who were besieging the Capitol under Brennus in 390, attempted to surprise the fortress; collecting a handful of men, Manlius repelled the attack. To this circumstance the origin of his surname Capitolinus is commonly ascribed, although it was also borne by his father and had already acquired the force of a family name in his gens. In 385 he began to champion the cause of the plebeians against the patricians, with a view to making himself tyrant of Rome, and in the following year was arrested by the dictator Camillus. He was tried in the Poetelinian grove, instead of on the Campus Martius, which commanded a view of the Capitol which he had saved and which might have stirred emotion in his behalf, and was sentenced to be thrown from the Tarpeian rock.

Manlius Imperiosus Torquatus (im.pir.i.ō'sus tôr.kwā'tus), **Titus.** fl. 4th century B.C. Roman hero. He was elected military tribune in 362 B.C., and in 361 served under the dictator Titus Quintius Pennus against the Gauls. During this campaign he slew a gigantic Gaul in single combat in the presence of the two armies, and despoiled him of a chain (*torques*), which he placed around his own neck (whence the surname Torquatus). He was appointed dictator in 353 and again in 349, and was consul in 347, 344, and 340. During his third consulship, while engaged with his colleague Publius Decius Mus in a campaign against the Latins, he put to death his own son, who, contrary to orders, had fought and killed in single combat an enemy from the opposing army.

Manlius Torquatus (tôr.kwā'tus), **Titus.** d. 202 B.C. Roman general. He was consul in 235 and 224, and dictator in 208. During his first consulship he conquered the Sardinians, after whose subjugation the Romans enjoyed a brief period of universal peace, the temple of Janus being closed for the first time since the reign of Numa Pompilius, at the very beginning of Roman history. He opposed the ransom of the prisoners taken by Hannibal at Cannae in 216, and gained a decisive victory over the Carthaginians in Sardinia in 215.

Manlius Vulso (vul'sō), **Gnaeus** (or **Cnaeus**). fl. 2nd century B.C. Roman consul in 189 B.C. He defeated the Galatians in Asia Minor.

Manly (man'li). Municipality in SE Australia, in New South Wales, on the Pacific Ocean: a part of the metropolitan area of Sydney, noted as a seashore resort. 33,455 (1947).

Manly. In Ben Jonson's *The Devil is an Ass*, a young gallant, the friend of Wittipol.

Manly. The "plain dealer" in William Wycherley's play of that name.

Manly. In John Vanbrugh and Colley Cibber's *The Provoked Husband*, a man of worldly good sense.

Manly, Basil. b. near Pittsboro, Chatham County, N.C., Jan. 29, 1793; d. at Greenville, S.C., Dec. 21, 1868. American Baptist clergyman and educator, chaplain at the inauguration (1861) of Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederacy.

Manly, Charles Matthews. b. at Staunton, Va., April 24, 1876; d. Oct. 15, 1927. American aeronautical engineer; brother of John Matthews Manly. He developed a five-cylinder, 52-horsepower, 125-pound water-cooled engine, forerunner of the engine commonly used today. He was associated with Samuel P. Langley in the construction of a large airplane, and patented (1902) a hydraulic speed-change device known as the Manly drive.

Manly, John Matthews. b. in Sumter County, Ala., Sept. 2, 1865; d. April 2, 1940. American educator and Chaucerian scholar; brother of Charles Matthews Manly. He was professor and head (1898–1933) of the English department at the University of Chicago. Editor of *Macbeth* (1896), *Specimens of the Pre-Shakespearean Drama* (1897), *English Prose and Poetry* (1916), and *Chaucer* (1928); coauthor of *A Manual for Writers* (1914), *The Writer's Index* (1923), and *The Text of the Canterbury Tales* (1940); author of *Some New Light on Chaucer* (1926) and *Chaucer and the Rhetoricians* (1926).

Mann (man), Sir **Donald D.** b. at Acton, Ontario, Canada, 1853; d. at Toronto, Nov. 11, 1934. Canadian railroad builder. He formed (1886) a partnership with William Mackenzie in a railway-building firm, helped to develop the Canadian Northern Railway, which was later absorbed by the Canadian National Railways, and built (c1909 *et seq.*) branch lines in Alberta and Saskatchewan and completed the line from Yellowhead Pass to Vancouver.

Mann (män), **Erika.** b. at Munich, Germany, 1905—. German writer and actress; sister of Klaus Mann and wife of W. H. Auden.

Mann, Fritz Karl. b. at Berlin, Dec. 10, 1883—. German political economist. Author of *Der Marschall Vauban und die Volkswirtschaftslehre des Absolutismus* (Marshal Vauban and the Political Economy of Absolutism, 1914).

Mann, Heinrich. b. at Lübeck, Germany, March 27, 1871; d. at Los Angeles, Calif., March 12, 1950. German novelist; elder brother of Thomas Mann. He concerned himself in his works with the degeneracy of society, as in *Professor Unrat* (1905), made famous in the film (*The Blue Angel*) by Emil Jannings and Marlene Dietrich, and also in his first novel, a caricature of the Berlin rich (*Im Schlaraffenland*, 1900). It is behind the abysmal immorality portrayed in *Die kleine Stadt* (1909), and the bootlicking of *Der Untertan* (1918). The last named is one of three novels (including also *Die Armen*, 1917, and *Der Kopf*, 1925) that show his social and political leanings. He wrote two historical novels on Henry of Navarre (1935, 1938), and also a play (*Madame Legros*, 1913) on the French Revolution.

Mann (man), **Henry J.** Original name of **Montague, Henry James.**

Mann, Sir **Horace.** b. 1701; d. at Florence, Italy, Nov. 6, 1786. English diplomat. In 1740 he became minister to the court of Florence, which post he retained until his death. His principal duty was to watch the Old Pretender (James Edward Stuart). He is chiefly known from his correspondence (1741–86) with Horace Walpole.

Mann, Horace. b. at Franklin, Mass., May 4, 1796; d. at Yellow Springs, Ohio, Aug. 2, 1859. American educator. Actively interested in most of the major reform movements of his time, he is remembered primarily for his reorganization of the Massachusetts school system and for his popularization of the cause of better common schools. From a devout mother, and out of a harsh childhood experience of poverty and physical labor that taxed his frail body, he early acquired habits of industry, a belief in the utility of knowledge, and a moral earnestness that were to remain dominant characteristics throughout his life. Overcoming the handicap of meager schooling, he entered Brown University in 1816 and was graduated with honors three years later. After studying law, he practiced successfully from 1823 to 1837. From 1827 to 1837 he was a member of the Massachusetts legislature, serving during the last two years as president of the state senate. In 1837 he turned his back on a lucrative law practice and a promising political career to become, at considerable financial sacrifice, the first secretary of the newly created state board of education, serving in this capacity until 1848. During these years, largely as a result of his influence, Massachusetts lengthened the minimum school year to six months; more than doubled teachers' salaries and appropriations for public education; created state normal schools; enriched the elementary curriculum; adopted better methods of teaching; and established more than 50 new high schools. Many of the reforms that he advocated were adaptations of European theories and practices, particularly German, and in 1843 he spent five months in Europe studying the school systems of half a dozen countries. Even more important than the specific reforms, however, was the new spirit he infused into education. His crusade for greater equality of opportunity stemmed from his faith in education as an instrument of social amelioration and as a means by which each individual could realize the richest possible personal life. A master publicist, Mann was the first educator to popularize the money value of education. He organized teachers' conventions and institutes, traveled constantly, personally carrying the message of better schools to the most remote villages of the state, and in 1838 founded and for ten years edited the *Common School Journal*. His famous annual reports, outstanding educational documents that he wrote with the fervor of a crusader, were influential far beyond the boundaries of Massachusetts. In 1848 he was elected to Congress as a Whig representative, succeeding John Quincy Adams and serving for four years. In 1852, after being defeated as the Free Soil candidate for the governorship of Massachusetts, he accepted the presidency of Antioch College at Yellow Springs, Ohio, a position that he held until his death.

Mann, James Robert. b. near Bloomington, Ill., Oct. 20, 1856; d. Nov. 30, 1922. American politician. He served (1897–1922) as a Republican congressman from Illinois, and was instrumental in the passage of the Mann Act (1910), regulating the white-slave traffic, the Pure Food and Drugs Act (1906), and the Mann-Elkins Act (1910) for regulation of railroad rates.

Mann (män), **Klaus.** b. at Munich, Germany, 1907; suicide at Cannes, France, May 21, 1949. German author and anthologist who followed his father, Thomas Mann, into exile in the U.S. in 1936. He became a naturalized American citizen in 1943 and served in the U.S. Army during World War II as a correspondent (1942–45) for *Stars and Stripes*. With his sister, Erika Mann, he wrote *Escape to Life* (1939) and *The Other Germany* (1940). He was coeditor (with Hermann Kesten) of *Heart of Europe* (1948), an anthology of European writers. In New York he founded and edited the postwar magazine *Decision*. His independent publications (*The Fifth Child*, *Pathetic Symphony*, and others) are largely autobiographical.

Mann (man), **Louis.** b. at New York, April 20, 1865; d. Feb. 15, 1931. American actor, noted for his Jewish, French, and German dialect parts. He costarred (1918–20) with Sam Bernard in *Friendly Enemies*.

Mann, Matthew Derbyshire. b. at Utica, N.Y., July 12, 1845; d. at Buffalo, N.Y., March 3, 1921. American gynecologist. Author of *Manual of Prescription Writing* (1879).

Mann (män), **Thomas.** b. at Lübeck, Germany, June 6, 1875—. German novelist; brother of Heinrich Mann and father of Erika and Klaus Mann. His father's family, portrayed in Mann's first work, *Buddenbrooks* (1901), were merchants in the old Hanseatic town of Lübeck. The contrast of bourgeois solidity and artistic temperament has formed a theme in much of Mann's writing. His other novels are *Königliche Hoheit* (1909; Eng. trans., *Royal Highness*, 1916); *Der Zauberberg* (1924; Eng. trans., *The Magic Mountain*, 1927), the book that made the author known in America; *Lotte in Weimar* (1939; Eng. trans., *The Beloved Returns*, 1940); the four novels about the Biblical Joseph, *Die Geschichten Jaakobs* (1933), *Der junge Joseph* (1934), *Joseph in Ägypten* (1936), and *Joseph der Ernährer* (1943); *Doktor Faustus* (1947), and *Der Erwählte* (1951; Eng. trans., *The Holy Sinner*, 1951). Mann's many short stories, notably *Tonio Kröger* (1903), *Tristan* (1903), and *Der Tod in Venedig* (1913), are often considered to give his artistic talent better expression than his novels. He has taken an interest in the politics of his day with such works as *Betrachtungen eines Unpolitischen* (1918), in which he supported the cause of imperial Germany in World War I, and with *The Coming Victory of Democracy* (1938) and *This Peace* (1938), in which he aligned himself with the democracies against Nazi totalitarianism. He emigrated from Germany in 1933, came to the U.S. in 1938, and became an American citizen in 1940. He received the Nobel prize for literature in 1929.

Mann (man), **Tom.** b. at Foleshille, Warwickshire, England, April 15, 1856; d. at Grassington, Yorkshire, England, March 13, 1941. English labor leader and agitator. Employed (1867–70) in the mines, he became an apprentice engineer (1870–77) at Birmingham and a journeyman engineer (1877 *et seq.*) at London. He joined (1881) the Amalgamated Society of Engineers and served (1918–21) as their general secretary. He joined (1885) the Socialist Party. He led (1889) the London dock strike, was jailed for agitation among British troops (1912) and for leading a hunger march (1932–33). He was unsuccessful in four campaigns for the House of Commons.

Mann (man; German, män), **William Julius.** b. at Stuttgart, Germany, May 29, 1819; d. at Boston, June 20, 1892. American Lutheran clergyman and teacher. Author of *Die Ansiedler in Amerika* (1845), *Lutheranism in*

America (1857), *Heilbotschaft* (1881), and *Life and Times of Henry Melchior Mühlenberg* (1887).

Mann Act (man). Act of the U.S. Congress passed in 1910 for the purpose of suppressing the interstate transportation of women or girls for immoral purposes. It was aimed chiefly at outlawing the white-slave traffic. This federal law, deriving its powers from the commerce clause of the Constitution, was upheld by the Supreme Court in *Hoke v. U.S.* (1912) and *Caminetti v. U.S.* (1916).

Mannar (ma.när'). [Also: **Manaar, Manar.**] Small island NW of Ceylon, at the E end of Adam's Bridge.

Mannar, Gulf of. [Also, **Gulf of Manaar** (or **Manar**).] Arm of the Indian Ocean, partly enclosed by Ceylon, the southern extremity of the Union of India, and the chain of islands connecting them (Adam's Bridge). Length, ab. 120 mi.; width, ab. 120 mi.

Mannerheim (män'er.hām; Anglicized, man'ér.hīm), **Gustaf.** [Full name, Baron **Karl Gustaf Emil Mannerheim.**] b. at Villnäs, Finland, June 4, 1867; d. at Lausanne, Switzerland, Jan. 27, 1951. Finnish army commander and political leader, who played a leading role in hostilities against Russia during World Wars I (after collapse of the czarist regime) and II. He served (1918–19) as supreme commander and regent in Finland after the declaration of independence from Russia, and commanded the Finnish forces during the campaigns of 1939–40 and 1941–44. He was also president (1944–46) of Finland during World War II. He served (1882–1917) in the Russian forces, rising to the rank of lieutenant general and command of a cavalry corps. He retired (1919–31) to private life, served (1931–39) as chairman of the national defense commission, and was appointed field marshal (1933) and marshal of Finland (1942).

Manners (man'érz), **Charles.** [Title, 4th Duke of **Rutland.**] b. March 15, 1754; d. at Dublin, Oct. 24, 1787. English statesman; eldest son of John Manners (1721–70), Marquis of Granby. He became member of Parliament for the University of Cambridge in 1774. In 1775 he protested against the taxation of the American colonies. On Feb. 11, 1784, he was appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland. He advocated the legislative union of Ireland with England.

Manners, Charles. [Stage name of **Southcote Mansergh.**] b. at London, Dec. 27, 1857; d. at Dublin, May 3, 1935. English operatic bass. With his wife, Fanny Moody, he formed (1897) the Moody-Manners Opera Company, which toured the provinces.

Manners, Lady **Diana.** Maiden name of **Cooper,** Lady **Diana Duff.**

Manners, John. [Titles: 9th Earl and 1st Duke of **Rutland,** Marquis of **Granby.**] b. at Boughton, Northamptonshire, England, May 29, 1638; d. at Belvoir, England, Jan. 10, 1711. English nobleman. He was a member of Parliament (1661–79), was appointed (1677) lord lieutenant of Leicestershire, and was dismissed (1687) for political reasons. He raised forces in Nottinghamshire during the revolution to aid William of Orange (William III), and was restored (1689 and 1706) to his post as lord lieutenant of Leicestershire.

Manners, John. [Title, Marquis of **Granby.**] b. Aug. 2, 1721; d. at Scarborough, Yorkshire, England, Oct. 18, 1770. English general. In 1759 he became a lieutenant general, serving at Minden (Aug. 1, 1759), and was commander in chief of the British contingent in Germany from Aug. 14, 1759. He fought with great bravery at Warburg (July 31, 1760), at Villingshausen (July 15, 1761), at Gravenstein (June 24, 1762), and at Homburg (Aug. 6, 1762). His portrait was twice painted by Reynolds.

Manners, John James Robert. [Title: 7th Duke of **Rutland;** called Lord **John Manners.**] b. Dec. 13, 1818; d. Aug. 4, 1906. English Conservative politician. He was commissioner of works (1852, 1858–59, and 1866–68), postmaster-general (1874–80 and 1885–86), and chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster (1886–92). He was one of the leaders of the "Young England" movement. He published *England's Trust, and Other Poems* (1841), *Notes on a Cruise in Scotch Waters* (1850), and others.

Manners-Sutton (-sut'on), **Charles.** b. Feb. 14, 1755; d. at Lambeth, London, July 21, 1828. Archbishop of Canterbury. He was bishop of Norwich in 1792, and archbishop of Canterbury from 1805 to 1828.

Manners-Sutton, Charles. [Title, 1st Viscount **Canterbury.**] b. Jan. 29, 1780; d. at London, July 21, 1845. English Tory politician. He served (1806–35) as member of Parliament, became (1809) judge advocate-general and privy councilor, and was speaker (1817–35) of the House of Commons.

Manners-Sutton, John Henry Thomas. [Title, 3rd Viscount **Canterbury.**] b. at London, May 27, 1814; d. there, June 23, 1877. English colonial governor; son of Charles Manners-Sutton (1780–1845). He was a member of Parliament (1841–47), lieutenant governor (1854–61) of New Brunswick, governor (1864–66) of Trinidad, and governor (1866–73) of Victoria.

Manners-Sutton, Thomas. [Title, 1st Baron **Manners.**] b. Feb. 24, 1756; d. at London, May 31, 1842. English lord chancellor of Ireland. He was solicitor general (1802), and lord chancellor (1807–27) of Ireland. He was active (1820) in the divorce proceedings against Queen Caroline.

Mannes (man'ęs), **Clara.** Married name of **Damrosch, Clara.**

Mannes, David. b. at New York, Feb. 16, 1866—. American violinist and conductor. He founded (1904) the Symphony Club of New York, founded (1912) the Music School Settlement for Colored People, and opened (1916) and directed with his wife, Clara Damrosch Mannes, the David Mannes Music School. He conducted for many years the concerts at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

Mannheim (man'hīm; German, män'hīm). Former administrative district in N Baden, Germany. Area, ab. 1,364 sq. mi.; pop. 707,303 (1925).

Mannheim. [Also, **Manheim.**] City in S Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Württemberg-Baden, American Zone, formerly in Baden, situated at the junction of the Neckar and Rhine rivers, ab. 44 mi. S of Frankfort on the Main: important river transit port, particularly for lumber, grain, coal, and iron. It has machinery, automobile, chemical, paper, cigar, flour, rubber, lumber, precision instrument, leather, and textile industries. The harbor, started in 1834, is second only to the one at Duisburg-Hamborn among West German river ports; the facilities of Mannheim and of Ludwigshafen form a unit. 211,614 (1946), 245,634 (1950).

History. Mannheim was merely a village until the establishment of Castle Friedrichsburg by Prince-Elector Frederick IV in 1606. The castle town soon attracted numerous French Huguenots and Protestant refugees from the Netherlands, was destroyed by the French in 1689, and rebuilt in the 18th century. The city was a leader in the development of German musical and theatrical life in this period; Schiller's *Die Räuber* was first played here in 1782. The modern commercial development began in the early 19th century. Mannheim was one of the chief seats of the national-liberal as well as of the republican movement in 1848–49, and remained sympathetic to progressive political and educational currents throughout the 19th and first half of the 20th centuries. It was frequently bombed in World War II. The American Third Army, under General George Patton, crossed the Rhine on March 23, 1945, and the city was occupied on March 30, 1945. The population decreased in the period 1939–46 by 25.7 percent.

Mannheim (män'hīm), **Karl.** b. 1893; d. 1947. German social philosopher and political sociologist. His early studies sought to examine the relation between modes of existence and intellectual life. His later interests focused on the problem of achieving harmony in a mass society. His important works were *Ideologie und Utopie* (1929, Eng. trans., *Ideology and Utopia*, 1936) and *Mensch und Gesellschaft im Zeitalter des Umbaus* (1935; Eng. trans., *Man and Society in an Age of Reconstruction*, 1940).

Mannin (man'in), **Ethel** (**Edith**). b. at London, Oct. 11, 1900—. English novelist and journalist. Author of *Martha* (1923), *Hunger of the Sea* (1924), *Sounding Brass* (1925), *Crescendo* (1929), *Ragged Banners* (1931), *Men are Unwise* (1934), *The Pure Flame* (1936), *Rose and Stock* (1938), *Jake* (1940), *The Dark Forest* (1946), *Comrade, O Comrade* (1947), and *Bavarian Story* (1950).

Manning (man'ing). Town in E central South Carolina, county seat of Clarendon County, ab. 50 mi. SE of Columbia; lumber and dairy products. 2,775 (1950).

Manning, Anne. b. at London, Feb. 17, 1807; d. at Tunbridge Wells, Kent, England, Sept. 14, 1879. English historical novelist. Among her more than 50 volumes are *The Maiden and Married Life of Mistress Mary Powell, afterwards Mistress Milton* (1849) and *The Household of Sir Thomas More* (1860), both originally published as serials. Her first work was *A Sister's Gift* (1826); her last, *An Idyll of the Alps* (1876). *Stories from the History of Italy* (1831) was the only one to appear under her name, all the others being issued as by "the author of *Mary Powell*."

Manning, Daniel. b. at Albany, N.Y., May 16, 1831; d. there, Dec. 24, 1887. American politician, secretary of the treasury (1885–87) in Cleveland's first administration.

Manning, Henry Edward. b. at Totteridge, Hertfordshire, England, July 15, 1808; d. at Westminster, London, Jan. 14, 1892. English cardinal. He was the youngest son of William Manning, a West India merchant. He entered Harrow in 1822, and Balliol College, Oxford, in 1827, where Charles Wordsworth was his tutor and William E. Gladstone an associate. He was made a fellow of Merton, Oxford, in 1832, and was ordained rector of Woollavington-cum-Graffham in 1833. He was married Nov. 7, 1833, and his wife died July 24, 1837. In the succeeding years, Manning became one of the prominent members of the Oxford movement. In 1840 he was created archdeacon of Chichester. He took no part in the secession (1845) of W. G. Ward and John Henry Newman, but continued a leader of the High-Church party until 1848. In May, 1848, he visited Rome, and on his return found himself in opposition to the established church. In April, 1850, he resigned his archdeaconry, and on June 14, 1851, was ordained a priest of the Roman Catholic Church. In 1854 he was made D.D. by Pope Pius IX, and installed as superior of the Congregation of the Oblates of Saint Charles at Bayswater (March 31, 1857). On April 30, 1865, he succeeded Cardinal Nicholas Wiseman as archbishop of Westminster, and was created cardinal March 31, 1875. Manning was a militant Roman Catholic and in the forefront of the struggle to obtain amelioration of the condition of workingmen; he was a principal supporter of the liberal movement that was climaxed by the encyclical *Rerum novarum* (1891) of Pope Leo XIII. He likewise supported to the full the dogma of papal infallibility enunciated in 1870, which many of his colleagues felt to be a premature statement. He was the author of *Unity of the Church* (1842), *Temporal Mission of the Holy Ghost* (1865), *Temporal Power of the Pope* (1866), *England and Christendom* (1867), and others.

Manning, James. b. at Elizabethtown, N.J., Oct. 22, 1738; d. at Providence, R.I., July 29, 1791. American Baptist clergyman, first president (1765–90) of Brown University at Providence.

Manning, Thomas. b. at Broome, Norfolk, England, Nov. 8, 1772; d. at Bath, England, May 2, 1840. English traveler and physician, friend of Charles Lamb. He was the first Englishman to enter (December, 1811) Lhasa, the "Forbidden City" and capital of Tibet. After traveling in India, China, Italy, and elsewhere, Manning returned to England in 1829. He figures in Lamb's *Essays of Elia* as "my friend M." from whom Lamb purports to have gotten the manuscript of the story contained in the *Dissertation on Roast Pig*.

Manning, William Thomas. b. at Northampton, England, May 12, 1866; d. at New York, Nov. 18, 1949. American Protestant Episcopal clergyman. He was rector of Christ Church at Nashville, Tenn. (1898–1903) and of Trinity Parish, New York (1908–21). He served (1921–46) as bishop of New York. Manning, often involved in controversy, as for example with Judge Ben Lindsey over companionate marriage, devoted his principal energies to bringing the Cathedral of Saint John the Divine nearer to completion.

Mannington (man'ing.tọn). City in N West Virginia, in Marion County, at the confluence of Pyles Creek and Buffalo Creek, in a petroleum and natural gas area: manufactures of glass, pottery, and manufacturing tools. 3,241 (1950).

Mannipur (män'i.pör). See **Manipur.**

Mannlicher (män'li.chėr), **Ferdinand.** b. at Mainz, Germany, 1848; d. 1904. Austrian engineer and inventor, noted for his many inventions in the field of small arms. He conducted experiments (1866 *et seq.*) which led to the production of a magazine rifle adopted (1885) by the Austrian army.

Mannucci (män.nöt'chē), **Aldo.** See **Manutius, Aldus.**

Mannus (man'us). Mythological ancestor of the ancient Germanic peoples. He is mentioned by Tacitus as being the father of three sons from whom the various Germanic tribes sprang.

Manny (man'i) or **Mauny, Sir Walter de.** [Title, Baron **de Manny.**] d. at London, Jan. 15, 1372. Soldier in the English service, founder of the Charterhouse, London. He was a native of Manny, near Valenciennes, in Hainaut (now in France), and a fellow-townsman of Froissart. He probably came to England with Queen Philippa in 1327, and was knighted in 1331. He was one of the ablest of the commanders of Edward III. In 1371 he was licensed to found a house of Carthusian monks to be called La Salutation Mère Dieu. This "Chartreuse" became the London Charterhouse.

Mannyng (man'ing), **Robert.** [Also, **Robert of Brunne.**] fl. in the latter part of the 13th and the beginning of the 14th century. English chronicler and poet. He was a native of Brunne (now Bourne), in Lincolnshire, and in 1288 joined the Gilbertine canons at Sempringham. He wrote *Handlyng Sunne* (1303), a translation of the *Manuel des Pechiez* of William of Wadington, who wrote in the time of Edward I; *The Chronicle of England* (finished in 1338); and *Medytacyuns of the Soper of our Lorde Ihesus*. His importance is principally literary, rather than historical, but the information about pre-Chaucerian England inherent in his stories and homilies is important, as is the author's use of the Midland dialect, which makes his work a milestone in the history of the development of modern English.

Mano (mä'nō). [Also, **Manon** (män'ọn).] Mande-speaking people of W Africa, inhabiting the interior of C Liberia. Culturally they resemble the Kpelle.

Manoa (mä.nō'ä). See **El Dorado.**

Manoa (mạ.nō'ạ). Unincorporated community in SE Pennsylvania, in Delaware County. Pop. ab. 5,000 (1950).

Manoah (mạ.nō'ạ). In the Bible, the father of Samson. Judges, xiii. 2, etc.

Manoel I (of *Portugal*) (mạ.nwel'). See **Emanuel I** (of *Portugal*).

Manoel II (of *Portugal*). [Also, **Manuel.**] b. at Lisbon, Portugal, Nov. 15, 1889; d. at Twickenham, England, July 2, 1932. King of Portugal from Feb. 1, 1908, when his father, Carlos I, and his elder brother were assassinated. He was deposed by the republican party in October, 1910, and spent the rest of his life in exile in England.

Man of Business, The. Comedy by George Colman the elder, produced in 1774.

Man of Destiny. Play by George Bernard Shaw, included in his *Plays: Pleasant and Unpleasant* (1898).

Man of Feeling, The. Novel by Henry Mackenzie, published in 1771.

Man of Law's Tale, The. One of Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*. John Gower tells the same story in his *Confessio Amantis*. It was taken from the Anglo-Norman chronicle of Nicolas Trivet. The prologue contains a list of Chaucer's works.

Man of Mode, or Sir Fopling Flutter (fop'ling flut'ėr), **The.** Comedy (1676) by Sir George Etherege.

Man of Property, The. Novel by John Galsworthy, published in 1906, and later included in *The Forsyte Saga* (1922).

Man of the World, The. Novel by Henry Mackenzie, published in 1773.

Man of the World, The. Comedy by Charles Macklin, first played in 1781.

Manoilescue (mä"nō.ē.les'kō), **Mihail.** b. in Rumania, 1891—. Rumanian economist and political leader. He was minister of transport, industry, and commerce (1930–31), governor of the Rumanian National Bank (1931), and minister of foreign affairs (1940).

Manon (mȧ.nôṅ). Opera in five acts by Jules Massenet, with a libretto by Meilhac and Gille, first produced at Paris on Jan. 19, 1884. The story is based on the romance *Manon Lescaut* by the Abbé Prévost.

"Man on Horseback." See **Boulanger, Georges Ernest Jean Marie.**

Manon Lescaut (mȧ.nôñ les.kō). Romance written by the Abbé Prévost, published in 1733, appended to *Memoirs of a Man of Quality.*

Manon Lescaut. Opera in four acts by Puccini, with a libretto by Ricordi, Giacosa, Oliva, Praga, and Illica adapted from the novel by Abbé Prévost, first performed at Turin on Feb. 1, 1893.

Manosque (mȧ.nosk). Town in SE France, in the department of Basses-Alpes, near the Durance River, ab. 40 mi. NE of Marseilles. It is a town of medieval character, with old ramparts dating from the 14th century and various churches in Romanesque and Gothic style. It has a petroleum refinery. 6,734 (1946).

Manouvrier (mȧ.nō.vrē.ā), **Léonce Pierre.** b. at Guéret, France, June 20, 1850; d. at Paris, June 18, 1927. French anthropologist, notable for his studies on brain functions.

Man o' War. b. near Lexington, Ky., March 29, 1917; d. at Faraway Farm, near the same city, Nov. 1, 1947. American race horse, usually considered to have been the greatest in American racing history. The only defeat of his career occurred when, as a two-year-old, he finished second (to a horse appropriately named Upset) in the Sanford Memorial Stakes at Saratoga on Aug. 13, 1919. As a three-year-old he started, and won, 11 times. His time of two minutes, 14⅕ seconds, at Belmont Park on June 12, 1920, is the world record for one and three-eighths miles. Purses won by Man o' War totaled more than 249,000 dollars, but his earnings for Samuel D. Riddle, who bought him as a yearling for 5,000 dollars, were raised, by fees for his services at stud and by the sale of his foals, to something like a million dollars. He sired many noted and successful racers, the most famous of them being War Admiral.

Manresa (mȧn.rā'sȧ). City in NE Spain, in the province of Barcelona, on the Cardoner River ab. 30 mi. NW of Barcelona: manufacturing center, with textile and machinery industries and distilleries. Notable structures include ancient fortifications, a Roman bridge, a Jesuit convent, and the collegiate church, built in the 14th and 15th centuries. 36,381 (1940).

Manru (mȧn'rō). Opera in three acts by Paderewski with a libretto by Nossig, first performed at the Dresden court theater on May 29, 1901.

Mans (mȧñ), **Le.** See **Le Mans.**

Mansart or **Mansard** (mȧñ.sȧr), **François.** b. at Paris, Jan. 23, 1598; d. there, Sept. 23, 1666. French architect. He revived the use of "Mansard" roofs c1650; they had been employed about 100 years before by Lescot, but Mansart's name was now given to them. He built the churches of Sainte-Marie de Chaillot, the Minimes de la Place Royale, the Visitation de Sainte-Marie in the Rue Saint-Antoine, and others, and numerous chateaus; that known as the Château de Maisons-sur-Seine is the most famous.

Mansart, Jules Hardouin. b. at Paris, April 16,1645; d. at Versailles, France, May 11, 1708. French architect; nephew of François Mansart. He built the Château de Clagny for the residence of Madame de Montespan, and was so much of the courtier as to gain not only an enormous fortune but the notice of the king, who heaped honors upon him. He directed all the principal architectural works of Louis XIV, including the building of the palace of Versailles, the Maison de Saint-Cyr, the Grand Trianon, the dome of the Hôtel des Invalides (perhaps his greatest work), the Place Vendôme, and the Place des Victoires.

Man's Bewitched, or The Devil to Do About Her, The. Comedy by Susannah Centlivre, produced in 1709.

Mansel (man'sęl), **Henry Longueville.** b. at Cosgrove, Northamptonshire, England, Oct. 6, 1820; d. July 30, 1871. English metaphysician. He was a follower of Sir William Hamilton, and developed the latter's theory of "the conditioned" as limiting knowledge. He maintained the duality of consciousness, including the external world and the inner self. Among his works are *Phrontisterion, or Oxford in the Nineteenth Century,* an imitation of Aristophanes (1850), *The Limits of Demonstrative Science Considered* (1853), *On the Philosophy of Kant* (1856), the article on metaphysics in the eighth edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica* (1857), *Bampton Lectures* (1858), and others.

Mansel or **Maunsell** (môn'sęl), **John.** d. at Florence, Italy, in January, 1265. English ecclesiastic and soldier, keeper of the seal and counselor of Henry III. In the struggle with the barons in 1262 he fled to France, and his holdings were taken from him.

Mansergh (man'sėr), **Southcote.** See **Manners, Charles** (1857–1935).

Mansfeld (mäns'felt). Town in E central Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Saxony-Anhalt, Russian Zone, formerly in the province of Saxony, Prussia, ab. 38 mi. S of Magdeburg. An old copper-mining town, it was formerly the capital of the county of Mansfeld. Martin Luther lived here in his youth. 3,294 (1946).

Mansfeld, Count Ernst von. b. 1580; d. near Zadar, in Dalmatia, Nov. 29, 1626. German general; illegitimate son of Count Peter Ernst von Mansfeld (1517–1604). He was educated by his godfather Ernest, Archduke of Austria, and distinguished himself as a soldier in the Spanish and in the imperial service. In 1610 he embraced the Reformed faith, and entered the service of the Protestant Union. In 1618, when the head of the union, the elector palatine Frederick V, was elevated to the throne by the Protestant estates in Bohemia, he became commander in chief in that country. After the disastrous battle on the White Hill (1620), at which he was not present, he maintained a brilliant but unequal contest against the Imperialists in Germany. He was defeated by Wallenstein at Dessau, April 25, 1626.

Mansfeld, Count Peter Ernst von. b. July 10, 1517; d. May 22, 1604. German general. He served under the emperor Charles V and under his son Philip II of Spain, was for a time governor of Luxembourg, and in 1592 succeeded the Duke of Parma as governor general of the Netherlands, a post which he held two years.

Mansfield (manz'fēld). Town (in Connecticut the equivalent of township in many other states) in N Connecticut, in Tolland County. It includes the village of Storrs, seat of the University of Connecticut. In the decade between the last two U.S. censuses the town's population more than doubled. 4,559 (1940), 10,008 (1950).

Mansfield. Municipal borough, market town, and manufacturing center in C England, in Nottinghamshire, ab. 15 mi. N of Nottingham, ab. 141 mi. N of London by rail. It is also an important coal-mining center, being situated on the Nottinghamshire coal field. Red molding sands (for the iron industry) are dug here. Manufactures include silk and cotton hosiery, cotton sewing thread, machinery, and boots and shoes. The textile industry here is declining. 51,343 (1951).

Mansfield. Town in C Louisiana, parish seat of De Soto Parish: shipping point for petroleum. In pre-Civil War days, it was a residential community for planters. The Confederates defeated Union troops in a battle fought nearby on April 8, 1864. Pop. 4,440 (1950).

Mansfield. Town (in Massachusetts the equivalent of township in many other states) and unincorporated village in SE Massachusetts, in Bristol County, ab. 25 mi. SW of Boston: manufactures tools, tacks, and chocolates. Pop. of town, 7,184 (1950), of village, 4,808 (1950).

Mansfield. City in N central Ohio, county seat of Richland County, ab. 64 mi. NE of Columbus: manufactures include electric refrigerators and ranges, and bathroom equipment. It was platted in 1808, and named for Jared Mansfield (1759–1830), U.S. surveyor in Ohio. It was the birthplace of Louis Bromfield. 43,564 (1950).

Mansfield. Borough in N Pennsylvania, in Tioga County, on the Tioga River ab. 80 mi. NW of Scranton: seat of a state teachers college. 2,657 (1950).

Mansfield, Earl of. Title held by various members of the **Murray** family.

Mansfield, Charles Blachford. b. at Royner, Hampshire, England, May 8, 1819; d. at London, Feb. 26, 1855. English chemist and traveler. He discovered the method of extracting benzol from coal tar, and thus laid the foundation for the aniline industry.

Mansfield, Katherine. [Maiden name, **Beauchamp**; married name, **Murry.**] b. at Wellington, New Zealand, Oct. 14, 1888; d. near Fontainebleau, France, Jan. 9, 1923. English short-story writer, also known as a letter-writer and diarist. Her first story was published when she

was nine, and her first collection of stories in 1911 under the title *In a German Pension.* She compiled and edited (1915) with John Middleton Murry (whom she later married, 1918) and D. H. Lawrence a magazine called *The Signature.* During World War I she wrote stories of her childhood, which were published under the titles *Prelude* (1918) and *Je ne parle pas français* (1919). After 1918, when it was definitely established that she was suffering from tuberculosis, she lived chiefly in France, Italy, and Switzerland. Her delicate and penetrating short stories, which show the influence of Chekhov, rank among the finest written in the 20th century. Her reviews of current novels were published (1919–30) in the *Athenaeum,* under the title *Novels and Novelists* (1930). *Bliss* (1920) established her reputation. Other collections of stories include *The Garden Party* (1922), *The Doves' Nest* (1923), *Something Childish* (1924). She also wrote *Poems* (1923), *Journal* (1927), *Letters* (1928), *Scrapbook* (1940).

Mansfield, Mount. Summit of the Green Mountains, Vermont, ab. 20 mi. E of Burlington. It is the highest of the range. Elevation, 4,393 ft.

Mansfield, Richard. b. in Helgoland, May 24, 1854; d. at New London, Conn., Aug. 30, 1907. American actor. He obtained success both as tragedian and comedian, playing in Ibsen and Shaw in addition to the then more accepted plays. Among his principal plays were *Beau Brummell* and *Cyrano de Bergerac.*

Mansfield Park. Novel by Jane Austen, written in 1796 and published in 1814.

Mansfield Woodhouse (wůd'hous). Urban district in C England, in Nottinghamshire, a suburban area ab. 2 mi. N of Mansfield, 142 mi. N of London by rail. Roman remains have been discovered in the vicinity. 17,819 (1951).

Manship (man'ship), **Paul.** b. at St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 25, 1885—. American sculptor, who has executed numerous figure groups and reliefs for public buildings. He was president of the National Sculpture Society (1939–42) and of the American Academy of Arts and Letters (1948 *et seq.*). His principal works include *Centaur and Nymph* (Metropolitan Museum, New York), *The Duck Girl* (Fairmount Park, Philadelphia), and *Prometheus* (Rockefeller Center, New York).

Man's Hope. English title of **Espoir, L'**.

Manso (män'sō), **Llanos de.** [Also, **Llanos de Manzo.**] Part of the Chaco region of South America, in the extreme SE part of Bolivia and NW Paraguay, between the Pilcomayo and Paraguay rivers.

Manso de Velasco (män'sō dā bā.läs'kō), **José Antonio.** [Title, Count of **Superunda.**] b. in Vizcaya, Spain, c1695; d. after 1762. Spanish soldier and administrator. He was captain general of Chile (1735–45) and viceroy of Peru (July 12, 1745–Oct. 12, 1761). His administration in the latter country was longer than that of any other viceroy.

Manson (man'sọn), **George.** b. at Edinburgh, Dec. 3, 1850; d. in Devonshire, England, Feb. 27, 1876. Scottish painter in water colors.

Mansur (män.sör'), **al-.** [Also: **Almansor** or **Almansur** or **Almanzor,** meaning "the Victorious"; original name, **Abu Jaffar Abdallah.**] b. c712; d. near Mecca, Arabia, Oct. 18, 775. Second Abbasside caliph (754–775). His reign was marked by numerous revolts which were suppressed with great severity. He transferred the seat of government to Baghdad, which he built with great splendor. He was a patron of learning, and under his inspiration many Greek and Latin works, including those of Plato, Herodotus, Homer, and Xenophon, were translated into Arabic and other Oriental languages.

Mansur, al-. [Also: **Almansor** or **Almansur** or **Almanzor,** meaning "the Victorious."] b. near Algeciras, in Andalusia, Spain, 939; d. 1002. Regent of Córdoba under the sultan Hisham II. He reconquered from the Christians the territory south of the Douro and Ebro, extended his sway over a considerable portion of western Africa, and restored the waning power of the caliphate of Córdoba. He is said to have starved himself to death, broken-hearted over the defeat, after 50 actions, of Calatanazar by the kings of León and Navarre and the Count of Castile.

Mansura (män.sö'rạ). [Also: **El Mansura, Mansurah.**] City in NE Africa, in Lower Egypt, the capital of Daqahliya province, on the Damietta branch of the Nile ab. 70 mi. N of Cairo. It has cotton-processing, rice-milling, textile, and metal industries. Louis IX (Saint Louis) of France and his crusaders were defeated near here by the Egyptians in 1250. The city has a considerable European population, 102,519 (1947).

Mansy (män'si). See **Voguls.**

Mant (mant), **Richard.** b. at Southampton, England, Feb. 12, 1776; d. at Ballymoney, Ireland, Nov. 2, 1848. English author and ecclesiastic in Ireland.

Manta (män'tä). City in W Ecuador, in Manabí province, on the Pacific: export port for cacao, coffee, and nuts. 14,248 (est. 1944).

Mantalini (man.tạ.lē'nē). Husband of Madame Mantalini in Charles Dickens's *Nicholas Nickleby:* a feeble-minded, elegant person.

Mantaro (män.tä'rō). River in C Peru, flowing SE, NW, and NE to the Apurímac River. Length, ab. 280 mi.

Manteca (man.tē'kạ). City in C California, in San Joaquin County, in the San Joaquin Valley ab. 60 mi. E of San Francisco: vegetables and fruits are produced in the vicinity. 3,804 (1950).

Mantegazza (män.tä.gät'tsä), **Paolo.** b. at Monza, Italy, Oct. 31, 1831; d. at San Terenzo, Italy, Aug. 28, 1910. Italian physiologist and anthropologist. He was professor of pathology (1860 *et seq.*) at Pavia and professor of anthropology (1870 *et seq.*) at Florence, where he founded the Anthropological and Ethnographical Museum. Best known for his popular works on medicine, he also wrote on physiognomy, spontaneous generation, and the physiology of pleasure, pain, and love.

Mantegna (män.tä'nyä), **Andrea.** b. near Padua, Italy, 1431; d. at Mantua, Italy, Sept. 13, 1506. Italian historical and religious painter and engraver, known for his powerful, sculpturesque handling of the human figure. His work, though not lacking in serious emotional content, often includod the solving of difficult problems in foreshortening and linear perspective; many of his paintings, with no "atmosphere" or aerial perspective and executed almost in monochrome, have the visual effect of sculpture. Among his works are *The Triumph of Caesar* (Hampton Court), *Madonna della Vittoria* (Louvre), *The Dead Christ* (Brera, Milan), *Parnassus* (Louvre), *The Man of Sorrows* (Copenhagen), *Saint Sebastian* (Vienna Museum; another in the Louvre), and *Triumph of Scipio* (National Gallery, London).

Mantell (man'tẹl), **Gideon Algernon.** b. at Lewes, Sussex, England, 1790; d. at London, Nov. 10, 1852. English geologist. He was apprenticed to James Moore, a surgeon, at Lewes, with whom he later entered into partnership. He was the first to describe the iguanodon and other dinosaur genera he discovered. His collection of fossils was sold to the British Museum. Among his works are *Fossils of the South Downs* (1822), *The Geology of the Southeast of England* (1833), and *Geological Excursions round the Isle of Wight and along the Adjacent Coast of Dorsetshire* (1847).

Mantell (man.tel'), **Robert Bruce.** [Pseudonym, **Robert Hudson.**] b. at Irvine, Ayrshire, Scotland, Feb. 7, 1854; d. at Atlantic Highlands, N.J., June 27, 1928. American actor. He made his American debut (1878) as Tybalt to Mme. Modjeska's Juliet at Albany, N.Y. He established (1886) his own company, playing mainly melodramatic and romantic leads, and specializing (1887 *et seq.*) in the Shakespearian characters Romeo, Othello, Hamlet, Richard III, Macbeth, Iago, Brutus, Shylock, and Lear.

Mantes-Gassicourt (mänt.gȧ.sē.kör). [Former names, **Mantes-la-Jolie** (-lȧ.zho.lē), **Mantes-sur-Seine;** ancient name, **Medunta.**] Town in N France, in the department of Seine-et-Oise, on the Seine River NW of Paris. It is a river port and has breweries, metalworking plants, and other industries. The Church of Notre Dame, dating from the 12th century with later additions, a beautiful example of the primitive Gothic style, as well as a number of other buildings, were seriously damaged in World War II. With the adjoining towns of Limay and Mantes-la-Ville, Mantes-Gassicourt forms an urban center with a population of 25,382 (1946). Pop. of Mantes-Gassicourt, 13,181 (1946).

Mantes-la-Ville (mänt.lȧ.vēl). Town in N France, in the department of Seine-et-Oise, near the Seine River, adjacent to Mantes-Gassicourt, between Paris and Rouen.

It produces musical instruments, paperware, and other articles. A large part of the town was destroyed in World War II. 9,011 (1946).

Mantes-sur-Seine (mänt.sür.sen). A former name of **Mantes-Gassicourt.**

Manteuffel (män'toi.fęl), Baron **Edwin Hans Karl von.** b. at Dresden, Germany, Feb. 24, 1809; d. at Karlsbad (now Karlovy Vary), in Bohemia, June 17, 1885. Prussian field marshal. He became chief of the military cabinet in 1857, served in the Danish war (1864), was governor of Schleswig (1865–66), and as commander of the Main army defeated the South Germans at Hochhausen and elsewhere in 1866. As commander in the north, he defeated the French at Amiens (1870). He commanded the army of the south in 1871, and the army of occupation in France (1871–73). He was appointed governor of Alsace-Lorraine in 1879.

Manteuffel, Baron **Otto Theodor von.** b. at Lübben, Germany, Feb. 3, 1805; d. near Golssen, Germany, Nov. 26, 1882. Prussian politician. He was minister of the interior (1848–50) and prime minister (1850–58).

Man That Corrupted Hadleyburg (had'li.bėrg), **The.** Story (1900) by Samuel Langhorne Clemens under the pseudonym Mark Twain.

Mantianus (man.ti.ā'nus), **Lacus.** An ancient name of **Urmia, Lake.**

Mantinea (man.ti.nē'ą). [Also, **Mantineia.**] In ancient geography, a city in Arcadia, Greece, ab. 43 mi. SW of Corinth. Here the Spartans defeated (418 B.C.) the Athenians and Argives, the Thebans under Epaminondas defeated (362 B.C.) the Spartans and allies, and Philopoemen, general of the Achaean League, defeated (207 or 206 B.C.) the Spartans.

Mantinino (män.tē.nē'nō). Island reported (1492–93) to Columbus by the Indians of Hispaniola. He understood them to say that it was inhabited by Amazon women. The name was a corruption of the Carib *Madinina,* corresponding to the modern Martinique.

Mantle (man'tl) (**Robert**) **Burns.** b. at Watertown, N.Y., Dec. 23, 1873; d. at Forest Hills, N.Y., Feb. 9, 1948. American journalist, editor, and drama critic. He was drama critic for the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* (1901–07), Chicago *Tribune* (1907–08), New York *Evening Mail* (1911–22), and New York *Daily News* (1922–43). He edited (1919–47) the annuals *Best Plays* and *Year Book of the Drama.* His books include *American Playwrights of Today* (1929) and *Contemporary American Playwrights* (1938), and he was collaborating editor of *A Treasury of the Theatre* (1935).

Mantle of Elijah (ē.lī'ją), **The.** Political novel by Israel Zangwill, published in 1900.

Manton (man'ton), **Joseph.** b. c1766; d. at Maida Hill, England, June 29, 1835. English gunsmith. He patented many improvements in large and small arms, and was a principal mover in the introduction of the percussion system.

Mantoux (mäⁿ.tö), **Charles.** b. at Paris, May 14, 1877; d. 1947. French physician. He introduced (1908) intradermal injections of tuberculin as a test for hypersensitivity (the test has been named after him and Felix Mendel, who described the same method in 1908). The test is effected by injecting diluted old tuberculin into the superficial layers of the skin. Mantoux revived the artificial pneumothorax for the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis and recommended the radiological examination of the lungs.

Mantova (män'tō.vä). Province in NW Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Lombardy. Capital, Mantua; area, ab. 903 sq. mi.; pop. 407,077 (1936).

Mantua (man'ţū.ą). [Italian, **Mantova.**] City and commune in N Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Lombardy, the capital of the province of Mantova, situated on a lake formed by the Mincio River. The city has potteries, dairies, and paper and chemical industries. Among its many architectural monuments are the cathedral (1545; façade, 1756), the basilica of Sant' Andrea, in Renaissance style (started in 1472, finished in 1782, with a tower dating from 1414), the Castello Gonzaga, the Palazzo Ducale, with beautiful interior decorations and Egyptian, Greek, and Roman collections, and such notable Renaissance palaces as the Palazzo del Capitano, the Palazzo Colloredo, and the Palazzo del Te. It was originally an Etruscan town, and was further developed by the Romans. It has long been known as the birthplace of the poet Vergil. Occupied by Lombards and Franks in the early Middle Ages, it was later incorporated into the margraviate of Tuscany; after the death of Matilda of Tuscany (1115) the town became a member of the federation of Lombard towns. In 1708 Austria occupied the city and duchy. In Napoleon's Italian campaign (1796–97), Mantua capitulated on Feb. 2, 1797. It thereafter belonged to the Cisalpine Republic and the Napoleonic Kingdom of Italy (1797–1805), and to Austria from 1814 to 1866 (during which period it formed one of the strong points of the so-called Quadrilateral, by which Austria controlled northern Italy). In 1866 it was united with Italy and the fortifications were razed. Considerable damage was suffered during World War II by some buildings of tourist interest, but all possible repairs have been completed or are being carried out. Pop. of commune 40,467 (1936); of city 34,642 (1936).

Manua (mä.nö'ä). District of American Samoa, SW Pacific Ocean, consisting of the islands of Ofu, Olosega, and Tau. Area, ab. 22 sq. mi.; pop. 2,819 (1950).

Manuel (man'ū.ęl). Tragedy by Charles Robert Maturin, produced at Drury Lane Theatre, London, on March 8, 1817, with Edmund Kean in the title role.

Manuel I (of the *Byzantine Empire*). [Also, **Manuel I Comnenus** (kom.nē'nus).] b. c1120; d. Sept. 24, 1180. Byzantine emperor (1143–80); son of the emperor John II (Kalojoannes). He inherited an empire that was beset on all sides, but conceived the idea of reuniting the eastern and western empires and healing the schism between the eastern and western churches. He subdued (1144) Raymond of Antioch, forcing him to do homage, and expelled (1145) the Seljuk Turks from Isauria in Asia Minor. He permitted the crusaders under Conrad III of Germany and Louis VII of France to cross his territory in the second Crusade and by diplomacy avoided serious trouble when the crusaders clashed with the Greeks. In the year 1147–54 he fought against Sicily, fighting off attacks and eventually securing an advantageous peace that left him with territory in Ancona, but William I of Sicily forced him to relinquish (1158) his gains. Further attempts to gain a foothold in Italian politics and to achieve his goal of uniting the east and west by conquest or diplomacy, by siding with the enemies of Venice and of the emperor Frederick I, failed, and he was forced to turn his attention to the neglected eastern domains. He fought, with marked success, against the Serbs, Hungarians, Turks, and Arabs, winning a number of victories and widening his holdings. In 1176 he was disastrously defeated by the Turks in Phrygia and, though he recouped his defeat the following year, the long series of wars had sapped his strength and he died in 1180. He married (1146) Irene, sister-in-law of Conrad III of Germany, and after her death (1161) Maria, daughter of Raymond of Antioch. Manuel's reign was the peak of the power of the Comneni and in his time Constantinople was recognized as the center of the civilized world. But despite his many victories and the brilliance of his reign, his wars wrecked the Byzantine Empire, which, soon after the end of his reign, began to fall apart.

Manuel II (of the *Byzantine Empire*). [Also, **Manuel II Palaeologus** (pā.lē.ol'ō.gus).] b. 1350; d. 1425. Byzantine emperor (1391–1425); son of John V. He inherited an empire consisting of Constantinople, Thessalonica, and the Morea (Peloponnesus); the surrounding area was held by the Turks. Besieged in Constantinople by the sultan Bajazet I, he implored the aid of W Europe, and an army composed of soldiers from France, Germany, and Hungary came to his assistance, but was totally defeated (1396) by the sultan at Nicopolis. Manuel then traveled (1399–1402) in person to several countries in the West to seek aid, but with small success. From 1398 to 1412 he was coemperor with his nephew John VII. Bajazet was, however, compelled to raise the siege of Constantinople in 1402 in order to meet the Tartar conqueror Tamerlane, by whom he was defeated and captured at Angora. Manuel passed the subsequent years of his reign in peace, though in a state of semidependence on Mohammed I, the son of Bajazet. In 1422 Constantinople was again besieged by the Turks, and Manuel was forced to pay

tribute to Murad II. The city of Thessalonica, one of the last remnants of the empire, was sold (1423) to Venice.

Manuel I (of *Portugal*). See **Emanuel I** (of *Portugal*).

Manuel II (of *Portugal*). See **Manoel II** (of *Portugal*).

Manuel (mȧ.nwel), **Eugène.** b. at Paris, July 13, 1823; d. there, 1901. French poet, dramatist, and essayist. Author of such plays as *Les Ouvriers* (1870) and *L'Absent* (1873). An edition of his complete poetic works was published in 1898.

Manuel (mä.nwel'), Don **Juan.** b. 1282; d. 1347. Spanish statesman and writer, of the royal house of Castile and León. He was coregent during the minority of Alfonso XI and commanded the army against the Moors. His best-known work is *El Conde Lucanor*, a collection of 50 tales in the Oriental style.

Manuel (mä'nö.el), **Nikolaus.** b. at Bern, Switzerland, c1484; d. there, 1530. Swiss painter and poet.

Manuela (mä.nwā'lä). Pseudonym of **Uzès, Anne, Duchesse d'.**

Manukosi (mä.nö.kō'sē). See **Shoshagane.**

Manus (mä'nös). See under **Admiralty Islands.**

Manuscript Found in a Bottle. See **MS. Found in a Bottle.**

Manutius (mą.nū'shi.us, -shus), **Aldus.** [Italian, **Aldo** (or **Teobaldo**) **Mannucci** or **Manucci** (mä.nöt'chē) or **Manuzio** (mä.nö'tsyō).] b. at Bassiano, near Velletri, Italy, c1450; d. at Venice, Feb. 3, 1515. Italian classical scholar and celebrated printer, the founder (c1490) of the Aldine Press at Venice. He published editions of Aristotle, Aristophanes, Herodotus, Demosthenes, Plato, and other Greek classics, and Latin and Italian works. His professed aim was to produce good editions of good books at a low price. For the Latin and Italian books, he invented a type face, modeled after the Italian manuscript hand, that has since been called "italic." The Aldine firm, which lasted through three generations, used as its colophon the famous dolphin and anchor with the motto *Festina lente.*

Manutius, Aldus. [Italian, **Aldo Manucci** (or **Manuzio**).] b. at Venice, Feb. 13, 1547; d. at Rome, Oct. 28, 1597. Italian printer and classical scholar; son of Paulus Manutius.

Manutius, Paulus. [Italian, **Paolo Manucci** (or **Manuzio**).] b. at Venice, June 12, 1512; d. there, April 6, 1574. Italian classical scholar, author, and noted printer; son of Aldus Manutius (c1450–1515). An excellent Latin scholar, he concentrated on publishing Latin classics when he succeeded to his father's business.

Manville (man'vil). Borough in N central New Jersey, in Somerset County. 8,597 (1950).

Manville. Unincorporated community in NE Rhode Island, in Providence County, in Lincoln town: manufactures of cotton and rayon textiles, and hollow ware. 3,429 (1950).

Man Who Died Twice, The. Narrative in blank verse by Edwin Arlington Robinson, published in 1924.

Man Who Laughs, The. English title of **Homme qui Rit, L'.**

Man Who Lost Himself, The. Novel by Sir Osbert Sitwell, published in 1929.

Man Who Pays the Piper, The. Play (1931) in a prologue and three acts by G. B. Stern.

Man Who Saw and Other Poems Arising Out of the War, The. Work by Sir William Watson (1858–1935), published in 1917.

Man with a Hammer, The. Volume of poetry by Anna Wickham, published in 1921.

Man with a Heart, A. Four-act play (1924) by Alfred Sutro.

Man Without a Country, The. Story by Edward Everett Hale, first published in the *Atlantic Monthly* (December, 1863). Originally designed to increase popular patriotic feeling during the Civil War, it was included in the volume *If, Yes, and Perhaps* (1868). Its hero, Philip Nolan, is sentenced to exile at sea after exclaiming before a court, "Damn the United States. I wish I may never hear of the United States again." He aids the U.S., however, in the War of 1812, and long afterward dies, secure in the knowledge that his country has prospered and become great.

Man Without a Country, The. Opera in two acts by Walter Damrosch, first performed at the New York Metropolitan Opera House on May 12, 1937. The text, taken from the story by Edward Everett Hale, was versified by Arthur Guiterman.

Man with Pinks. Painting by Jan van Eyck, in the Berlin Gallery. It is a bust portrait of a man wearing a fur-lined cloak and a high fur cap.

Man with the Hoe, The. Poem by Edwin Markham, title piece of a volume published in 1899. A word-picture paralleling Millet's painting of the same subject, it caught the imagination of many Americans who felt the social unrest then widespread in the U.S. The description of the brutish peasant was a reaction against the glorifying pictures of a romanticized noble peasantry, happy in its simple joys.

Man with the Iron Mask. See **Man in the Iron Mask.**

Man with the Muck-rake. See **Muck-rake, Man with the.**

Manx (mangks). Native language of the inhabitants of the Isle of Man. It belongs to the Goidelic group of the Celtic subfamily of Indo-European languages, and is thus closely allied to Irish and Scottish Gaelic.

Manych (mä.nich'), **Eastern.** River in SW U.S.S.R., in the Manych Depression, flowing E to the salt desert W of the Caspian Sea. In time of flood, its waters may reach the Kuma. Length, ab. 125 mi.

Manych, Western. [Also, **Manych.**] River in SW U.S.S.R., in the Manych Depression, flowing W to the Don ab. 25 mi. E of Rostov. It has been canalized in its lower course. Length, ab. 136 mi.

Manych Depression. Semiarid valley in SW U.S.S.R., extending from the lower Don River to the Caspian Sea. In post-glacial times, when the level of the Caspian Sea was above sea level, it was the outlet of the Caspian. The depression is now occupied by two rivers, the Eastern Manych and the Western Manych. The E part of the depression is quite dry, and is a salt-desert area. A canal has been projected through the depression to link the Caspian and Black seas, but only a part of the Western Manych had been canalized in 1950. Length, ab. 420 mi.

Manyika (mä.nyē'kä). [Also: **Manika, Nika, Nyika.**] Subgroup of the Shona, a Bantu-speaking people of SE Africa. They inhabit NE Southern Rhodesia and neighboring portions of Mozambique.

Many Marriages. Novel by Sherwood Anderson, published in 1923.

Manzala (man.zä'lą), **Lake.** [Also, **Menzaleh.**] Lagoon in NE Egypt, linked to the Mediterranean Sea, in the Nile delta, just W of the Suez Canal. Area, ab. 1,000 sq. mi.

Manzanares (män.thä.nä'rās). Town in C Spain, in the province of Ciudad Real, ab. 30 mi. E of Ciudad Real: wheat and wine markets; soap and pottery industries. One of the chief towns of La Mancha, it is the center of the district described by Cervantes in *Don Quixote.* The citadel was founded as a Christian fortress after the defeat (1212) of the Moors at Las Navas de Tolosa. 18,451 (1940).

Manzanares River. Small river in C Spain. Madrid is situated on it. Length, ab. 50 mi.

Manzanillo (män.sä.nē'yō). City and seaport on the SE coast of Cuba, in Oriente province: trade in coffee, sugar, fruit, hardwoods, and molasses. 36,295 (1943).

Manzanillo. City and seaport in W central Mexico, in the state of Colima, on the Pacific: the chief commercial port of the Pacific coast of C Mexico. It is connected by rail and highway with the populous plateau region. It has a good natural harbor. 6,831 (1940).

Manzanillo Bay. Arm of the Atlantic Ocean between NE Haiti and NW Dominican Republic.

Manzikert (man'zi.kėrt). See **Malâzkirt.**

Manzo (män'sō), **Llanos de.** See **Manso, Llanos de.**

Manzoni (män.dzō'nē), **Alessandro Francesco Tommaso Antonio.** b. at Milan, Italy, March 7, 1785; d. there, May 22, 1873. Italian novelist and poet, the chief of the Italian romantic school. He went in his early youth to Paris with his mother, who was a daughter of the Marquis Beccaria, and who introduced him to literary society. He became acquainted with Count de Volney, Madame Condorcet, Claude Fauriel, and others, and became imbued with many of their deistical and other opinions. In 1807 he returned to Italy. He wrote the his-

torical novel *I Promessi Sposi* (1825–27; Eng. trans., *The Betrothed*), considered not only a magnificent example of Italian prose style but also one of the chief novels of 19th-century European romanticism. Among his other works are the tragedies *Il Conte di Carmagnola* (1820) and *Adelchi* (1823), the lyric poem *Il Cinque Maggio* (*The 5th of May*, an ode on Napoleon's death, 1821), *Inni sacri* (1810; sacred lyrics), *Osservazioni sulla morale cattolica* (a vindication of Catholic morality), and *Storia della Colonna infame* (a historical treatise, 1842). Verdi's *Requiem*, first performed a year after Manzoni's death, was dedicated to his memory.

Maori (mou'ri, mä'ō.ri). Aboriginal inhabitant of New Zealand. The name is a Polynesian word meaning "genuine" or "native to the soil." The Maori is Polynesian in race, language, and culture, but with unique adaptations to a cooler climate than that of tropical Polynesia, as well as to different raw materials. These adaptations include use of the starchy young fronds of tree fern for food, of hewn planks for house walls, and of "New Zealand flax" or hemp for mantles made by a twined-weaving technique. Maori wooden dwellings are famous for being beautifully carved, sometimes with elaborate symbolic ancestral designs. The Maori are famous also as warriors.

Maori Wars. Engagements which took place (1860–70) in the North Island of New Zealand, and were in the nature of a prolonged frontier dispute throughout the country. An earlier, similar struggle (1843–48) was fought principally on North Island, though it broke out in the northern part of South Island. They resulted in extinction of Maori armed power and the opening of North Island to European settlement.

Mao Tse-tung (mou' dzu'dŭng'). [Also, **Mao Tze-tung.**] b. at Hsiangtan, Hunan, China, 1893—. Chinese Communist leader, also known, in China, as a poet and scholar. Born into a peasant family, he served (1910) with Sun Yat-sen, acquired a classical Chinese education, later read widely in Western literature, and became (1920) a Marxist, helping to found (1921) the Chinese Communist Party. In 1927, following the open break between the Kuomintang and the Communists, he led uprisings in Hunan province. Opposing the policies of Ch'en Tu-hsiu and later Li Li-san, he became (1931) chairman of the Chinese Central Soviet Government in Kiangsi. After leading the Communist forces on the Long March (1934–35) to Shansi, he advocated Kuomintang-Communist cooperation for united resistance to Japan, to which end he formulated a theory of protracted war, depending for its success upon cumulative attrition produced by constant harassing attacks, as the basis for eventual Chinese victory and directed the remarkable growth (1937–45) of Communist power behind Japanese lines. After the Japanese defeat he negotiated personally (1945) and through intermediaries (1946) with Chiang Kai-shek for Kuomintang-Communist coöperation, but became convinced that a joint government was impossible and turned (1947) to his armies as a means of obtaining a decision. Following the defeat of the Kuomintang forces he was elected (Oct. 1, 1949) chairman of the new Communist regime, the central government of the People's Republic of China. He also provided the political philosophy of the new regime by elaborating his concept of New Democracy as a Communist-led alliance of several revolutionary classes aiming toward socialism. His translated works include *China's New Democracy* (1944) and *The Fight for a New China* (1945).

Map (map), **Walter.** [Also, **Mapes** (mā'pēz).] b. probably c1140; d. c1209. English author and satirist. He was of a Welsh family in Herefordshire, and studied (c1154–60) at Paris. He was present at the court of Henry II, while Thomas à Becket was still chancellor, as one of the clerks of the royal household, and was employed as an itinerant justice. In 1197 he was made archdeacon of Oxford. The only extant work known to be his is the *De nugis curialium* (Courtiers' Trifles), composed between 1182 and 1192, a gossipy collection of tales, legends, anecdotes, and the like, told wittily and often sharply. He has also been credited with a large share in the composition of the Arthurian romances, and it is barely possible that the prose *Lancelot* is based on an Anglo-French poem by him. A great part of the Goliardic or satirical verse of the 12th and 13th centuries has also been credited to Map, and he probably wrote verse of this genre, but certainly not nearly everything attributed to him.

Mapai Party (mä.pī'). Israeli political party following a program of moderate socialism. Its leader is David Ben-Gurion.

Mapam Party (mä.päm'). Israeli political party following a definitely left-wing socialist program.

Mapimí (mä.pē.mē'), **Bolsón de.** Dry elevated mountain basin in N Mexico, in the states of Chihuahua and Coahuila, bordering on Texas. Most of it is arid and flat, but the irrigated W margin along the Río Conchos is fertile and produces cotton, grain, and vegetables.

Maping (mä'ping'). Former name of **Liuchow.**

Maple. Narrative poem in blank verse by Robert Frost, published in his collection *New Hampshire* (1923).

Maple Heights. City in NE Ohio, in Cuyahoga County, a southeastern residential suburb of Cleveland. In the decade between the last two U.S. censuses its population more than doubled. 6,728 (1940), 15,586 (1950).

Maple Shade. Unincorporated suburban community in C New Jersey, in Burlington County, included in the urbanized area of Philadelphia. 5,985 (1950).

Maplewood (mā'pl.wŭd). Unincorporated community in SW Louisiana, in Calcasieu Parish, near Lake Charles. 2,671 (1950).

Maplewood. City in E Missouri, in St. Louis County, a western residential suburb of St. Louis. 13,416 (1950).

Maplewood. Suburban township in NE New Jersey, in Essex County, W of Newark. 25,201 (1950).

Mapocho (mä.pō'chō). River in C Chile, flowing SW through Santiago to join the Maipo. Length, ab. 75 mi.

Map of Virginia with a Description of the Country, the Commodities, People, Government and Religion, A. Narrative by Captain John Smith (1580–1631) dealing with colonial settlement, published in 1612.

Mappa (mä'pä, map'ą), **Adam Gerard.** b. at Delft, Netherlands, Nov. 25, 1754; d. April 15, 1828. Dutch type founder. Exiled (1787) for his revolutionary activities, he arrived (1789) in America, where he established the first type foundry at New York.

Mappa Mundi (map'ą mun'dī). See under **Hereford,** England.

Mapple (map'l), **Father.** Character in *Moby Dick* (1851), novel by Herman Melville.

Mapuche (mä.pō'chā). Tribe of Araucanian Indians in S middle Chile between the Bío-Bío and Tolten rivers, the most important of the Araucanian tribes and languages. Their economy was based on the cultivation of such crops as maize, potatoes, and beans. Gathering of pine nuts and fishing were of secondary importance, and hunting played a negligible part in the economy. At present cattle and sheep have superseded the llama as important herding animals. The horse was taken over early and cavalry was being used in warfare as early as 1568. Today they are still excellent horsemen. The Araucanian language (a separate linguistic stock comprising several languages) is sometimes called Mapuche. Modern Chilean Araucanians prefer to use the term Mapuche for themselves. It can also be extended to signify all Araucanians in Chile and Argentina.

Ma Pu-fang (mä' bō'fäng'). b. at Hochow, Kansu, China, 1903—. Chinese Moslem warlord who controlled (1936–49) Chinghai province. He ruled the Tibetan and other provincial elements with an iron hand, coöperated with the Kuomintang when necessary, competed with his coreligionist Ma Hung-k'uei, and actively opposed the Communists, who drove him from power in 1949.

Maqrizi (mä.krē'zē), **al-.** See **Makrisi, Al-.**

Maquet (ma.ke), **Auguste.** b. at Paris, Sept. 13, 1813; d. at St.-Mdon, France, Jan. 8, 1888. French novelist and dramatist, collaborator with (and historical researcher for) the elder Alexandre Dumas in some of his chief works.

Maquiling (mä.kē'ling). Volcano in La Laguna province, S Luzon, Philippine Islands, S of Laguna de Bay. There are signs of activity in pools of boiling mud at a height of ab. 900 ft. on the E side and in thermal medicinal springs on the slopes and at the foot of the volcano. Elevation, ab. 3,752 ft.

Maquiritari (ma.kē.rē.ta.rē). Tribe of South American Indians ranging the region of the upper Orinoco River.

especially along the Ventuari River, a branch of the Orinoco. They belong to the Cariban linguistic stock. Their language (usually spelled Makiritari) embraces five dialects and is classified as belonging to the Ventuari subgroup of the Roraima group of the North Central Cariban family of languages.

Maquoketa (mą.kō'kę.tą). City in E Iowa, county seat of Jackson County. 4,307 (1950).

Mar (mär). Ancient district in E central Scotland, now in Aberdeenshire, forming the S part of the county, between the rivers Dee and Don. It was subdivided into Braemar, Midmar, and Cromar. The Earls of Mar derived their title from it.

Mar. Italian and Spanish word for "sea": for entries not found immediately below see the distinguishing element of the name.

Mar, 1st Earl of. A title of **Douglas, William.**

Mar, Earls of (of the Erskine line). Titles held by various members of the **Erskine** family.

Mar, Serra do. [Also: **Coast Range, Coast Mountains.**] Mountains of SE Brazil, bordering on the Atlantic.

Mara (mä'rą). In Hindu and Buddhist belief, a personification of evil and death. In Hinduism, Mara is a parallel concept of Kama, god of desire, life, death, and rebirth; hence in Buddhism Mara is an enemy and tempter of Buddha, for Buddha saves mankind from worldly desire and rebirth.

Mara. In Germanic and Slavic folklore, female spirits or demons who cause nightmare. They sit on the chest of the sleeper, causing labored breathing and terrifying dreams. *Mare,* the Old English word for "incubus," is cognate, as are also German *Mahr,* meaning "nightmare," and *mora,* "nightmare," in several Slavic languages.

Mara (mä'rä), Madame **Gertrud Elisabeth.** [Maiden name, **Schmeling.**] b. at Kassel, Germany, Feb. 23, 1749; d. at Revel, Russia (now Tallin, Estonia), Jan. 20, 1833. German soprano singer.

Marabouts (mar'ą.bōts). [Also, **Maraboots.**] Members of a Moorish priestly order of N Africa, successors of the Morabits or Almoravides, a Mohammedan sect or tribe who ruled Morocco and part of Spain in the 11th and 12th centuries.

Maracaibo (mä.rä.kī'bō; Anglicized, mar.ą.kī'bō). [Also, **Maracaybo.**] City in NW Venezuela, capital of Zulia state, on the W shore of the outlet of Lake Maracaibo: chief petroleum export center of South America; also exports coffee, hides, and cacao. It is the seat of a university. The city was founded in 1571. Pop., with suburbs, 112,519 (1941), 232,488 (1950).

Maracaibo, Gulf of. See **Venezuela, Gulf of.**

Maracaibo, Lake. [Spanish, **Lago de Maracaibo;** formerly also **Sack of Venezuela,** Spanish, **Saco de Venezuela.**] Shallow tidewater lake in NW Venezuela connecting with the Gulf of Venezuela and the Caribbean Sea. Along the E shore are the most important oil fields of South America. Length, ab. 137 mi.; width, ab. 75 mi.; area, ab. 4,969 sq. mi.

Maracaibo Lowland. See under **Venezuela.**

Maracanda (mar.ą.kan'dą). Ancient name of **Samarkand.**

Maracay (mä.rä.kī'). City in N Venezuela, capital of Aragua state: trade in cacao, cattle products, sugar, coffee, and paper. It has textile, meat-packing, and paper industries. The development of Maracay in recent years was stimulated by Juan Gómez, who resided here. The city is connected by paved roads with Caracas, Valencia, and its Caribbean port of Turiamo. Pop., with suburbs, 65,761 (1950).

Marach (mä.räch'). Small Bantu subgroup of the Kavirondo peoples of Kenya, in E Africa.

Maragheh (mä.rä.ge'). [Also, **Maragha** (-gä').] Town in NW Iran, in Azerbaijan, ab. 50 mi. S of Tabriz. 45,372 (1933).

Maragoli (mä.rä.gō'lē). See **Logoli.**

Marah (mā'rą, mär'ą). In Old Testament history, a place in the peninsula of Sinai, SE of Suez, containing a spring noted for its bitterness. Ex. xv. 23.

Márai (mä'rô.yē), **Sándor.** b. at Kassa, Hungary (now Košice, Czechoslovakia), 1900—. Hungarian novelist and publicist. His novels are concerned with the problems and values of the Hungarian middle class. Author of *Egy polgár vallomása* (Confessions of a Citizen, 1934) and *Idegen emberek* (Strange People, 1930).

Marais (mą.re), **Le.** [Also: **Marais;** full name, **Le Marais-Poitevin** (-pwät.vaṅ).] Swampy region in W France, near La Rochelle. In ancient times it was a shallow arm of the sea. Some of the areah as been reclaimed, and makes excellent wet pasture or vegetable land. Area, ab. 150 sq. mi.

Marais, Le. [Also, **Marais.**] Old quarter of Paris, located E of the Rue St.-Denis, N of the Seine, and W of the Grands Boulevards, within the fortifications of Charles V. It was subject to inundation. A large part of it was held in the Middle Ages by the Knights of the Temple, and it contains the royal residences of Charles V and Charles VII to Henry II.

Marais des Cygnes (mär''ą dę sēn'). See **Osage River.**

Marajó (mä.rą.zhō'). Island in N Brazil, in the state of Pará, in the delta of the Amazon. The NE part of the island is a natural grassland, and is used for grazing cattle and horses. The W part is densely forested and subject to inundation at flood seasons. Area, ab. 16,000 sq. mi.

Marama (mä.rä'mä). Bantu subgroup of the Kavirondo peoples of Kenya, in E Africa. Their population is estimated at ab. 20,000 (by G. Wagner, *The Bantu of North Kavirondo,* 1949) Under British rule they have been split into two independent chieftaincies.

Máramarossziget (mä'rô.mô.rōs.sē'get). Hungarian name of **Sighet.**

Marampa (mą.räm'pą). Commercial town in the iron-ore mining region of Sierra Leone, W Africa, ab. 60 mi. E of Freetown. Pop. ab. 3,000.

Maran (mą.räṅ), **René.** b. 1887—. French novelist, author of novels about Negro life in the French colonies. The best known is *Batouala* (1921). His work is frequently cited by advocates of colonial autonomy.

Maranhão or **Maranham** (mä.rą.nyouṅ'). See also **São Luís,** Brazil.

Maranhão. [Also, **Maranham.**] State in NE Brazil, bounded on the N by the Atlantic Ocean. Capital, São Luis; area, ab. 128,278 sq. mi.; pop. 1,235,169 (1940), 1,600,396 (1950).

Maranhão, Jeronymo de Albuquerque. See **Albuquerque Maranhão, Jeronymo de.**

Marano di Napoli (mä.rä'nō dē nä'pō.lē). Town and commune in S Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Campania, in the province of Napoli, NW of Naples. Fruit and vegetables are shipped from here to the Neapolitan markets. Pop. of commune, 17,368 (1936); of town, 10,001 (1936).

Marañón (mä.rä.nyōn'). Principal headstream of the Amazon, the upper or Peruvian portion of the river above its confluence with the Ucayali, where it forms the Amazon River. Length, ab. 800 mi.

Marañones (mä.rä.nyō'näs). Name adopted by the followers of Lope de Aguirre. It has been erroneously supposed that the word Marañon was derived from it.

Maraş (mä.räsh'). [Also, **Marash.**] *Il* (province or vilayet) in S central Turkey, ab. 50 mi. N of the Syrian border: a rugged mountainous country where subsistence farming and herding are the chief occupations. Woolen goods, silk, and opium are the chief exports. Capital, Maraş; area, ab. 4,327 sq. mi.; pop. 288,631 (1950).

Maraş. [Also, **Marash.**] City in S central Turkey, capital of the *il* (province or vilayet) of Maraş, situated on the S slopes of the Taurus Mountains. It is an ancient town, probably dating from the time of the Hittites. The chief industry is carpet weaving. Elevation, ab. 2,150 ft.; pop. 35,071 (1950).

Marat (mą.rä), **Jean Paul.** b. at Boudry, Switzerland, May 24, 1744; assassinated at Paris, July 13, 1793. French politician, one of the foremost figures of the French Revolution. He studied medicine at Bordeaux, practiced his profession with conspicuous success at London and at Paris, and wrote a number of meritorious scientific works, chiefly on electricity and optics. At the beginning of the Revolution in 1789 he began to publish a paper entitled *L'Ami du Peuple,* in which he boldly advocated a republican form of government and incited the populace to violence. His agitation caused him to be hunted and, as a result of hiding in cellars and in the sewers of Paris, he contracted a skin disease which scarred him for the

rest of his life. He was elected (1792) to the National Convention, in which, as the most ultra-revolutionary of the Jacobin party, he was attacked by the Girondists, who were in a majority. He was tried before the Revolutionary tribunal, but was acquitted (April 24, 1793) and with Danton and Robespierre overthrew the Girondists on June 2, 1793. While in his bath, seeking relief from the skin disease, he was stabbed to death by Charlotte Corday. Marat never hesitated to attack anyone for what he considered treason, and the excesses of the Reign of Terror, heightened after his death, may to a great extent be laid to his powerful agitation.

Marathas (mą.rä'tąz). See **Mahrattas.**

Marathi (mą.rä'tē). Language spoken by ab. 21 million people, the Mahrattas (or Marathas or Marhattas), in W and C India, mainly in the states of Bombay and Madhya Pradesh. It is closely related to Lahnda and Sindhi, and belongs to the Indic group of the Indo-Iranian subfamily of Indo-European languages.

Marathon (mar'ą.thon). Plain in Attica, Greece, ab. 18 mi. NE of Athens, between Mount Pentelicus and the sea. It is celebrated as the site of the battle of September, 490 B.C., between the Greeks (10,000 Athenians and 1,000 Plataeans), under Miltiades, and more than 100,000 Persians, under Datis and Artaphernes. The result was a Greek victory, owing to the tactics of Miltiades. The Greek loss was 192; the Persian, 6,400. The victory ended Darius's attempt against Greece, and is classed among the decisive battles of the world. The conical mound, 40 ft. high and 200 in diameter, which covers the Athenian dead, marks the central point of the famous battle. All doubt as to its identification was set at rest by an excavation made by the Archaeological Society of Athens, which disclosed ashes, charred remnants of the funeral pyre, and fragments of pottery dating from the beginning of the 5th century B.C. The modern marathon race is run over a distance approximating that run by the messenger carrying news of the victory in battle to Athens. At first (1896) 25 miles, the distance has been standardized since 1908 at 26 miles 385 yards.

Marathonians (mar.ą.thō'ni.ąnz). See **Macedonians,** followers of Macedonius.

Marâtre (mȧ.rätr), **La.** Play by Honoré de Balzac, produced at the Théâtre Historique, Paris, in June, 1848.

Maratti (mä.rät'tē) or **Maratta** (-tä), **Carlo.** b. near Ancona, Italy, 1625; d. at Rome, Dec. 15, 1713. Italian painter of madonnas and other religious subjects.

Maravi (mä.rä'vē). See **Chipeta.**

Marbach (mär'bȧch). Town in S Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Württemberg-Baden, American Zone, formerly in the Neckar *Kreis* (district) of the free state of Württemberg, situated on the Neckar River, ab. 12 mi. N of Stuttgart: agricultural industries; knit-goods and leather-goods factories. It was the birthplace of the poet Schiller. 5,463 (1946).

Marbe (mär'bę), **Karl.** b. at Paris, Aug. 31, 1869—. German philosopher and psychologist.

Marbeck (mär'bek), **John.** See **Merbecke** or **Merbeck** or **Marbeck, John.**

Marble (mär'bl), **Manton Malone.** b. at Worcester, Mass., Nov. 15, 1835; d. in England, July 24, 1917. American journalist. Editor (1862–76) of the New York *World,* he was accused (1864) by President Lincoln of fraudulently printing a forged call for soldiers. Claiming victimization, he called Lincoln's action interference with freedom of the press.

Marble Canyon. Canyon of the Colorado River, in Arizona, NE of the Grand Canyon, with sheer walls ab. 750 ft. high towering above the river. A highway bridge crosses the upper part of the canyon, ab. 465 ft. above the river.

Marble Faun, The. Romance by Nathaniel Hawthorne, published in 1860. The English edition, published in the same year, was brought out under the title *Transformation, or the Romance of Monte Beni.*

Marblehead (mär'bl.hed). Town in NE Massachusetts, in Essex County, on Massachusetts Bay ab. 15 mi. NE of Boston: yachting center and summer resort. It has shoe and boatbuilding industries, and was formerly an important fishing port. The original settlers were largely from the Channel Islands. 13,765 (1950).

Marburg (mär'bėrg; German, mär'bůrk). [Also, **Marburg an der Lahn** (än dėr län).] City in W Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Hessen, American Zone, formerly in the province of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, on the Lahn River ab. 49 mi. N of Frankfort on the Main: livestock markets, and tobacco, precision instrument, chemical, textile, furniture, and machinery industries. The university, founded in 1527 by Landgrave Philip of Hesse as the first Protestant university in Germany, was in 1529 the scene of the Marburg Conference between Luther and Zwingli; in the 19th and early 20th century it was the seat of the philosophical "School of Marburg," represented primarily by the Neo-Kantians Hermann Cohen, Paul Natorp, Ernst Cassirer, Walther Kinkel, and others. The population increased in the period 1939–46 by 33.9 percent. 37,382 (1946), 39,530 (1950).

Marburg. German name of **Maribor,** Yugoslavia.

Marburg, Otto. b. at Roemerstadt, in Moravia, May 25, 1874; d. at New York, June 13, 1948. Austrian neuropathologist. During World War I he made intensive studies of injuries to the nervous system occurring in combat. Author of more than 200 books and papers on neurology, among them the classic *Mikroskopisch-topographischer Atlas des menschlichen Zentralnervensystems mit begleitendem Text* (1904), *Die sogenannte akute Sklerose* (1906), *Der Schlaf, seine Störungen und deren Behandlung* (1928), *Symptomatologie der Erkrankungen des Kleinhirns* (1936), *Multiple Sklerose* (1936), *Die traumatischen Erkrankungen des Gehirns und Rückenmarks* (1936), *Hydrocephalus; its Symptomatology, Pathology, Pathologenesis and Treatment* (1940), and *Injuries of the Nervous System, Including Poisonings* (1939).

Marburg Conference. Conference held at Marburg, Germany, in October, 1529, between Luther and others on one side and Zwingli and other Swiss reformers on the other. It failed to reconcile the basic conflicts between the two groups.

Marburgo (mär.bör'gō). Italian name of **Maribor,** Yugoslavia.

Marbury v. Madison, 1 Cranch 137 (1803) (mär'ber.i; mad'i.sǫn). U.S. Supreme Court decision, handed down by Chief Justice John Marshall in an opinion (Feb. 24, 1803) for a unanimous court, in which for the first time an act of the U.S. Congress was declared by the high court to be unconstitutional and of no effect. Although it is erroneous to suppose that the principle of judicial review in American history dates from Marshall's buttressing of it in this case, there is no doubt that his opinion exerted a pervasive influence upon the ensuing course of American constitutional development. The purely constitutional aspects of the case did not engage the interest of contemporaries; indeed, they were obscured by the political differences between the Federalists and the Jeffersonian Republicans bearing on the issue. Shortly before leaving office, President John Adams appointed (as one of the "midnight judges") one William Marbury, justice of the peace for the District of Columbia. The commission was not delivered, however, and subsequently President Thomas Jefferson instructed Secretary of State James Madison not to deliver it. Marbury sued for a writ of mandamus compelling Madison to deliver the commission, prosecuting his claim under Section 13 of the federal Judiciary Act of 1789. Marshall declared that the president was not empowered to withhold Marbury's commission, and decided that the provision of the Judiciary Act in question was contrary to the Constitution and therefore void. The high court, he held, had no constitutional authority to issue a writ of mandamus and had no jurisdiction over a case of this kind; a legislative act could not expand the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court beyond the limits specified in the Constitution. It has been pointed out that Marshall, in leaving to the last the consideration of the court's jurisdiction, shrewdly availed himself on questionable grounds of an opportunity to deliver *obiter dicta* comprising a strong political attack upon his Jeffersonian opponents. The significant portions of his opinion referred to the distinction between limited and unlimited government. "The constitution," said Marshall, "is either a superior paramount law, unchangeable by ordinary means, or it is on a level with ordinary legislative acts, and, like other acts, is alterable when the legislature shall please to alter it. . . .

Certainly all those who have framed written constitutions contemplate them as forming the fundamental and paramount law of the nation, and, consequently, the theory of every such government must be, that an act of the legislature, repugnant to the constitution, is void." He also stated: "It is emphatically the province and the duty of the judicial department to say what the law is. . . . If two laws conflict with each other, the courts must decide on the operation of each."

Marbut (mär'but), **Curtis Fletcher.** b. at Verona, Mo., July 19, 1863; d. at Harbin, Manchuria, Aug. 25, 1935. American geologist who served (1910–35) as chief of the Soil Survey of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. He studied soils in Central America (1919) as a member of an expedition sent by President Wilson, investigated rubber development in the Amazon River valley (1923) as a member of a party sent by Secretary of Commerce Hoover, and undertook a study of Chinese soils (1935) at the request of the Chinese government.

Marc (märk), **Franz.** b. at Munich, Feb. 8, 1880; d. at Verdun, France, March 4, 1916. German expressionist painter. He studied at the Munich Academy, then went to Paris and Brittany. He became associated with August Macke and Vasily Kandinsky, and in 1909 was a member of the New Artists' Federation at Munich, which was joined by Paul Klee and Heinrich Campendonk. His early works were influenced by impressionism, then fauvism and cubism, but his own lyrically abstract style was well developed by 1910. His work was exhibited in France, Russia, Germany, and the U.S. He was killed in World War I. Among his best-known works are *Red Horses, Tower of Blue Horses, Apes, Cats, Resting Animals, Mandrill,* and *Waterfall.*

Marcantonio (mär.kan.tō'ni.ō), **Vito.** b. at New York, Dec. 10, 1902—. American politician and lawyer. He graduated from the law school of New York University in 1926, having already been chosen by Fiorello H. LaGuardia to manage his campaigns for Congress in 1922 and 1924 (a role which he continued to fill until LaGuardia was elected mayor of New York City in 1934, meanwhile serving also as LaGuardia's secretary). In 1934, as a candidate of the Republican and City Fusion parties, he was elected LaGuardia's successor in Congress. He failed to win reëlection in 1936, but was returned to Congress in 1938. In 1940 he was read out of the American Labor Party by the state executive committee, but the action was ignored by the party's New York County committee, of which Marcantonio was chairman, and he was again reëlected as the Republican and American Labor candidate (he had also been read out of the Republican Party, in 1938, but continued to win in the Republican primaries in his district). In 1942 and 1944 he was elected without opposition, having carried the Democratic as well as the Republican and American Labor primaries; in 1946 he was defeated in the Republican primaries, but won as the Democratic and American Labor candidate. In 1947 the New York State legislature enacted legislation barring a candidate from entering the primary election of any party but his own, except by permission of the other party; in 1948, therefore, he ran on the Labor Party ticket only, and again was successful. By this time he was state chairman of the American Labor Party, which was affiliated with the nation-wide Progressive Party, and in this capacity he was one of the principal backers of the presidential candidacy of Henry A. Wallace. In 1949 he ran for the mayoralty of New York City, polling a relatively small vote. In the 1950 Congressional election the Democrats and Republicans put up a joint nominee, and Marcantonio was defeated.

Marcaria (mär.kä.rē'ä). Village and commune in N Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Lombardy, in the province of Mantova, on the Oglio River W of Mantua: an agricultural commune. Pop. of commune, 11,050 (1936); of village, 1,065 (1936).

Marceau (mär.sō), **François Séverin des Graviers.** [Original surname, **Marceau-Desgraviers.**] b. at Chartres, France, March 1, 1769; d. at Altenkirchen, Germany, Sept. 23, 1796. French general. He captured Koblenz in 1794, and served (1795–96) along the Rhine.

Marcel (mär.sel). Central and at times autobiographical character in *À la recherche du temps perdu* (1913–27; Eng. trans., *Remembrance of Things Past*) by Marcel Proust. The evolution of the other characters in the novel is observed through the eyes of Marcel, the narrator.

Marcel, Gabriel. b. 1887—. French philosopher and dramatist. Author of plays including *La Grâce* (1911), *Le Quatuor en fa dièse* (1925), *La Chapelle ardente* (1925), and *Le Dard* (1938); and of works of idealistic philosophy, such as *Journal métaphysique* (1927), *Être et avoir* (1935), and *Du refus à l'invocation* (1940). His work is considered representative of the recent "spiritualist" (antimaterialistic) movement in France.

Marceline (mär.sẹ.lēn'). City in N central Missouri, in Linn County: shipping point for coal. 3,172 (1950).

Marcellians (mär.sel'i.ạnz). Followers of Marcellus of Ancyra in the 4th century A.D. The Marcellians held the doctrine, nearly agreeing with that of the Sabellians, that the Holy Spirit and the Word, or Logos, are merely impersonal agencies and qualities of God, and that the incarnation of the Logos is temporary only.

Marcellinus (mär.sẹ.lī'nus), Saint. b. probably at Rome; d. 304. Pope from June 30, 296, to Oct. 25, 304. Little is known for certain of his reign; he reputedly died a martyr during Diocletian's persecution.

Marcellinus or **Marcellianus** (mär.sel.i.ā'nus). fl. 5th century A.D. Roman military officer.

Marcellinus. fl. in the first half of the 6th century A.D. Minister of Justinian, author of a chronicle of the events from the accession of Theodosius to the year 534 (continued by a later hand to 566). It is much fuller for the affairs of the East than for those of the West.

Marcellinus, Ammianus. See **Ammianus Marcellinus.**

Marcello (mär.chel'lō), **Benedetto.** b. at Venice, July 31 or Aug. 1, 1686; d. at Brescia, Italy, July 24, 1739. Italian composer. His most important work is the musical setting of 50 of the psalms (1724–27) paraphrased by Girolamo Giustiniani.

Marcellus (mär.sel'us). Roman plebeian family of the Claudia gens.

Marcellus. Officer of the guard in Shakespeare's *Hamlet.*

Marcellus I, Saint. b. at Rome; d. Jan. 6, 309. Pope from 308 to 309. Elected in May, 308, after the papal throne had been vacant several years under the persecution of Diocletian, he began reorganizing the Roman church and resisted the strenuous efforts of those who had lapsed during persecution (*lapsi*) to be reinstated before doing penance. He himself was exiled by Maxentius at the end of 308 or beginning of 309, and died shortly after.

Marcellus II. [Original name, **Marcello Cervini degli Spannochi** (mär.chel'lō cher.vē'nē de'lyē spän.nō'kē).] b. at Montepulciano, Tuscany, Italy, May 6, 1501; d. at Rome, May 1, 1555. Pope in 1555. One of the three presidents of the Council of Trent, and a reformer, he reigned only 22 days.

Marcellus, Marcus Claudius. b. before 268 B.C.; slain near Venusia, Apulia, Italy, 208 B.C. Roman general and statesman. He was five times consul (first in 222), defeated the Gauls, during his first consulship, at Clastidium, slaying with his own hand their leader, Britomartus, defended Nola against Hannibal in 216, captured Syracuse in 212, and, taking the command in Apulia, contended against Hannibal in southern Italy until his death in a skirmish near Venusia.

Marcellus, Marcus Claudius. Killed c46 B.C. Roman consul (51 B.C.), an adherent of Pompey and an opponent of Caesar. He exiled himself to Mytilene after the battle of Pharsala (48 B.C.). An appeal by the senate in his favor caused Caesar to pardon him (Cicero's speech *Pro Marcello* thanks Caesar for this). Marcellus was killed on his way back to Rome.

Marcellus, Marcus Claudius. b. 43 B.C.; d. at Baiae, Italy, 23 B.C. Son of Octavia, sister of Augustus, and the adopted son and favorite of the latter, whose daughter Julia he married. His death was noted by Vergil (*Aeneid,* vi. 860) and other writers; Augustus read the funeral oration.

Marcellus, Nonius. fl. about the beginning of the 4th century. Roman grammarian, author of an extant treatise, *De compendiosa doctrina per litteras ad filium,* valuable for its inclusion of quotations from otherwise unknown early works.

Marcellus of Ancyra (an.sī'rą). fl. 350; d. c374. Galatian churchman. A strong opponent of Arianism, he wrote against the Arian Asterius, but himself fell into Sabellianism, holding the trinity of divine persons to be but a passing manifestation. Deposed at Constantinople in 336, he was reinstated (340) by Pope Julius I, but was again deposed by the Macedonian faction of Constantinople in 353, and condemned by Pope Damasus in 380.

March (märch). Urban district and market town in C England, in the Isle of Ely, Cambridgeshire, ab. 24 mi. N of Cambridge, ab. 86 mi. N of London by rail. 12,993 (1951).

March. Third month of our year, consisting of 31 days. It was the first month of the ancient Roman year till the adoption of the Julian Calendar, whose order was followed by the Gregorian. Previous to the adoption of the latter it was reckoned the first month in many European countries, and so continued in England until 1752, the legal year there before that date beginning on the 25th of March.

March, Earl of. Title held by various members of the **Mortimer** family.

March, 3rd Earl of. A title of **Douglas, William.**

March (märch). German name of the **Morava,** Czechoslovakia.

March (märch), **Ausías** (or **Auzias**). [Called **the Petrarch of Catalonia.**] b. at Valencia, Spain, toward the end of the 14th century; d. c1460. Spanish poet, of noble rank, seignior of Beniarjo and a member of the Cortes of Valencia in 1446. His verses are said to have been equal to those of Petrarch himself in brilliance of language and perfection of form, and perhaps to have surpassed Petrarch in honesty of emotion.

March, Basil. Character in *Their Wedding Journey* (1872) and *A Hazard of New Fortunes* (1890), *An Open Eyed Conspiracy* (1897), and *Their Silver Wedding Journey* (1899), novels by William Dean Howells. Basil's wife, Isabel, also figures in these works.

March, Francis Andrew. b. at Millbury, Mass., Oct. 25, 1825; d. at Easton, Pa., Sept. 9, 1911. American philologist. Among his works are *Method of Philological Study of the English Language* (1865), *A Comparative Grammar of the Anglo-Saxon Language* (1870), *An Anglo-Saxon Reader* (1871), and others. He was a pioneer in the philological study of the English classics and the historical study of the English language.

March, Francis Andrew. b. at Easton, Pa., March 2, 1863; d. Feb. 28, 1928. American lexicographer and etymologist; son of Francis Andrew March (1825–1911). He served on the etymological staff of *The Century Dictionary and Cyclopedia* (1889–91), was editor of etymology for the *Standard Dictionary* (1893–95), and edited, with his father, *A Thesaurus Dictionary of the English Language* (1903). Author, with R. J. Beamish, of *History of the World War* (1918) and *America's Part in the World War* (1919).

March, Fredric. [Original name, **Frederic McIntyre Bickel.**] b. at Racine, Wisc., Aug. 31, 1897—. American actor; husband (married 1927) of Florence Eldridge. He made his stage debut in *Deburau* (1920), and has starred in *The Law Breaker, The Melody Man, Shavings, The Royal Family, A Bell for Adano, The Skin of Our Teeth, Years Ago,* and other plays. His film appearances include *The Dummy, Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, Sign of the Cross, Design for Living, Death Takes a Holiday, The Barretts of Wimpole Street, The Buccaneer, Les Miserables, Anna Karenina,* and *The Best Years of Our Lives.* He received Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences awards in 1932 and 1947.

March, Janet. See **Janet March.**

March, John. See **John March, Southerner.**

March, Peyton Conway. b. at Easton, Pa., Dec. 27, 1864—. American artillery officer who served (1918–21) as U.S. army chief of staff; son of Francis Andrew March (1825-1911). He was U.S. military attaché (1904) with the Japanese army during the Russo-Japanese War, and was artillery commander (1917) with the American Expeditionary Forces in France before returning to the U.S. as chief of staff. Author of *The Nation at War* (1932).

Marchand (mär.shäṅ'), **Jean Baptiste.** b. at Thoissey, Ain, France, Nov. 22, 1863; d. 1934. French officer and explorer. In 1889 he went to Africa and took part in expeditions to the sources of the Niger and elsewhere. He returned to France in 1892, with the rank of captain, and went again to Africa in 1893 and explored from the Ivory Coast to Tengrela (at what is now the border of French Sudan). In 1897 he was placed in command of an expedition which was to start from the coast of French Congo (now French Equatorial Africa), cross the continent, and gain the reaches of the upper Nile. He left Brazzaville (March 21, 1897) and reached Fashoda (July 10, 1898), after establishing a chain of posts in the Bahr-el-Ghazal province. His occupation of Fashoda was disputed by General Kitchener, who arrived (Sept. 19, 1898) at the head of an Anglo-Egyptian force and demanded its evacuation. The affair was referred to the respective governments for settlement, and a declaration was signed by which France agreed to withdraw from the Nile valley, and the frontiers of French and British possessions in Central Africa were defined. He took part in the campaign against the Boxer movement in China, was military observer (1904) at Russian headquarters during the Russo-Japanese War, and rose to command of a division on the Western Front during World War I.

Marchand, Jean Hippolyte. b. at Paris, Nov. 22, 1883; d. 1941. French painter, lithographer, and illustrator. Among his works, which are included in many important collections, are *Still Life with Quinces, Notre-Dame de Paris, Nude, L'Île St. Louis,* and illustrations for P. Claudel's *The Way of the Cross,* P. Valéry's *The Graveyard by the Sea,* and F. Jammes's *Overture of Spring.*

March and Ulster (märch; ul'stėr), 4th Earl of. See **Mortimer, Roger de** (1374–98).

Marchant (mär'chant), Sir **James.** b. Dec. 18, 1867—. English clergyman and reformer.

Marchant, Sir John Gaspard Le. See **Le Marchant, Sir John Gaspard.**

Marche (märsh). Region and former province of France. It was bounded by Berry on the N, Bourbonnais on the NE, Auvergne on the E, Limousin on the S, and Poitou on the W, and corresponds generally to the modern department of Creuse and part of Haute-Vienne. It became a county in the 10th century, and was united permanently to France in the middle of the 16th century. Capital, Guéret.

Marchena (mär.chā'nā). Town in S Spain, in the province of Sevilla, ab. 32 mi. E of Seville: center of stock-raising, particularly for the bull ring; woolen and pottery manufactures. The old town walls are preserved. There is a castle and the palace of the dukes of Arcos; the Gothic Church of San Juan dates from the 13th century. 19,859 (1940).

Marches (mär'chez). [Italian, **Marche** (mär'kā).] *Compartimento* (region) in C Italy, containing the provinces of Ancona, Ascoli Piceno, Macerata, and Pesaro e Urbino. It stretches between the Apennines in the W and the Adriatic Sea in the E and between Emilia-Romagna in the N and Abruzzi e Molise in the S. It is largely mountainous or hilly, produces grain, wine, and tobacco, and has small industries, fisheries, and seaside resorts. It consisted of a number of independent principalities in the Middle Ages but was finally incorporated into the Papal State. The population voted in favor of union with Italy in 1860. Area, ab. 3,744 sq. mi.; pop. 1,361,661 (1951).

Marchesi (mär.kā'zē), **Pompeo.** b. at Saltrio, near Milan, Italy, Aug. 7, 1789; d. at Milan, Feb. 7, 1858. Italian sculptor. His best-known work is *The Good Mother* (at Milan).

Marchesi, Salvatore. [Titles: **Cavaliere de Castrone, Marchese della Rajata.**] b. at Palermo, Sicily, Jan. 15, 1822; d. at Paris, Feb. 20, 1908. Italian composer and baritone; husband of Mathilde Marchesi de Castrone. He toured Europe with his wife. His works consist of songs. He and his wife maintained a famous school for voice at Paris. He was a translator into Italian of opera librettos.

Marchesi de Castrone (mär.kā'zē dā kās.trō'nā), **Madame Mathilde.** [Maiden name, **Graumann;** title, by marriage, Marquesa **della Rajata.**] b. at Frankfort on the Main, Germany, March 26, 1823; d. Nov. 18, 1913. German singer and teacher, wife of Salvatore Marchesi. She became well known as a concert singer, taught singing at the Vienna Conservatory (1854–61) and then at Paris, was professor at the Cologne Conservatorium (1865–

and again at Vienna (1869–81), and finally settled at Paris, where she established the École Marchesi. Among her pupils were Melba, Calvé, Emma Eames, and others. She was the author of *L'Art du chant* and *Marchesi and Music*, and published a large number of vocal exercises.

Marchetti (mär.kät'tē), **Filippo.** b. at Bolognola, Italy, Feb. 26, 1831; d. Jan. 18, 1902. Italian operatic composer. His stage works include *Gentile da Verano* (1856), *Ruy Blas* (1869), *Gustavo Wasa* (1875), and *Don Giovanni D'Austria* (1880). He was the composer also of chamber, orchestral, vocal, and religious music.

Marchfeld (märch'felt). Low plain in NE Austria, in the provinces of Lower Austria and Vienna, extending E from Vienna to the Morava (March) River, N of the Danube. It is a fertile agricultural area, producing rye, potatoes, dairy products, vegetables, and sugar beets. Because of its strategic location the Marchfeld has been the scene of several historic battles, notably in 1278, when Ottocar II was defeated and slain by an army of Hungarians and Germans, and in 1809 when Napoleon won his great victory over the Austrians at Wagram. Area, ab. 350 sq. mi.

Marchi (mär'kē), **Giuseppe Filippo Liberati.** b. at Rome, c1735; d. at London, April 2, 1808. Italian painter and engraver. He went to England in 1752, and was later Sir Joshua Reynolds's chief assistant.

Marchiafava (mär.kyä.fä'vä), **Ettore.** b. at Rome. Jan. 3, 1847; d. in Italy, Oct. 22, 1935. Italian pathologist. He was the foremost Italian pathologist of his time, and was noted for his studies of the malarial parasite. He accurately described (with A. Celli, 1883) the causative agent of malaria, a protozoal plasmodium, and described (1911) a paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria (called Marchiafava-Micheli syndrome). He worked, with A. Celli, on meningitis cerebrospinalis and pneumonia.

Marchienne-au-Pont (mär.shyen.ō.pôn). Town in S central Belgium, in the province of Hainaut, on the Sambre River near Charleroi, ab. 30 mi. S of Brussels: industrial town with coal mines, blast furnaces, iron foundries, machine shops, and glass industries. 21,351 (1947).

Marching Men. Novel by Sherwood Anderson, published in 1917.

Marching On. Historical novel by James Boyd, published in 1927.

Marchioness, The. Little servant in the *Old Curiosity Shop*, by Charles Dickens; so nicknamed by Dick Swiveller.

Marchmont (märch'mənt), 1st Earl of. A title of **Hume** or **Home, Sir Patrick.**

Marchmont, 2nd Earl of. Title of **Campbell, Alexander.**

March of Treviso (trā.vē'zō), Count of the. See **Bernard of Treviso.**

March Ordinas (märch ôr.dē'näs), **Juan.** b. at Palma, Balearic Islands—. Spanish financier, industrialist, and banker, one of the richest men in modern Spain. The exact date, or even the year, of his birth is not available. He is known to have obtained wealth through the smuggling trade, and to have increased it through control of the Spanish tobacco monopoly. His fortunes made tremendous strides during World War I, when he allegedly supplied oil to German submarines. In 1932 he entered politics and was elected deputy in the republican chamber, but was soon accused of many crimes. He served 17 months in prison (from which he continued to run his business) before he escaped (allegedly through bribery). He worked against Azaña at Paris in 1934, but returned to Spain under parliamentary immunity. His money supported the monarchists as well as Generals Sanjurjo, Goded, and Franco. In 1939 his interests throughout the British Empire were so immense that he founded a special bank at London to handle them.

Marcianise (mär.chä.nē'zā). Town and commune in S Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Campania, in the province of Caserta, N of Naples. It is an agriculutral commune. Pop. of commune, 21,571 (1936); of town, 17,757 (1936).

Marcianus (mär.shi.ā'nus, mär.si-) or **Marcian** (mär'shən). b. c391; d. 457. Emperor of the East (450–457). He was raised to the throne by Pulcheria, widow of the emperor Theodosius II, whom he married at her own request, and is represented as a wise and firm ruler. He refused to continue the tribute paid by his predecessor to Attila, saying to the Hun ambassador, "I have iron for Attila, but no gold." He resisted invasions of Syria and Egypt and quieted border troubles in Armenia. The Council of Chalcedon (451) was held during his reign.

Marcillac (mär.sē.yak), Prince of. Additional title of **La Rochefoucauld, François,** Duc **de.**

Marcinelle (mär.sē.nel). Town in S central Belgium, in the province of Hainaut, a suburb of Charleroi: coal mines, blast furnaces, iron foundries, and metalworking industries. 23,091 (1947).

Marcion (mär'shən, -si.ən). b. c110 A.D.; d. c165. Christian heretic of the 2nd century; son of a bishop of Sinope in Pontus. He founded an important sect (the Marcionites) in 144, and was the author of a recension of the Gospel of Luke and of the Epistles of Paul.

Marcionites (mär'shən.īts). Heretical Christian sect comprising the followers of Marcion, in existence until the 7th century or later. They held that there were three primal forces: the good God, first revealed by Jesus Christ; the evil matter, ruled by the Devil; and the Demiurge, the finite and imperfect God of the Jews. They rejected the Old Testament, denied the incarnation and resurrection, and admitted only a gospel akin to or altered from that of Saint Luke and ten of Saint Paul's epistles as inspired and authoritative. They repeated baptism thrice, excluded wine from the Eucharist, inculcated an extreme asceticism, and allowed women to minister.

Marcius (mär'shus), **Ancus.** See **Ancus Marcius.**

Marcius, Gnaeus (or **Cnaeus**) or **Gaius** (or **Caius**). See **Coriolanus.**

Marck (märk), **Robert III de la.** Original name of **Fleuranges,** Seigneur **de.**

Marck (märk), **William de la.** d. 1485. Historical character in Sir Walter Scott's novel *Quentin Durward*, nicknamed the "Wild Boar of Ardennes" on account of his resemblance to the animal both in looks and in disposition.

Marcke (märk), **Émile van.** b. at Sèvres, France, Aug. 20, 1827; d. at Hyères, France, 1891. French landscape and animal painter. Many of his works are in America.

Marcodurum (mär.kō.dū'rum). Ancient name of **Düren.**

Marcomanni (mär.kō.man'ī). Group of ancient Germanic tribes, a branch of the Suevi, first mentioned by Caesar as in the army of Ariovistus. They were in frequent conflict with the Romans down to the 4th century, when the name disappeared.

Marcomanni. Ancient Germanic people occupying the region north of the Danube in the 1st and 2nd centuries. Tacitus mentions them as being a threat to Rome, but they were finally defeated by Marcus Aurelius. They then moved into the territory of the Boii (a Celtic people), now Bohemia, and later into what is now Bavaria.

"Marco Millions" (mär'kō). Drama by Eugene O'Neill, published in 1927 and produced in 1928. The plot concerns the adventures of Marco Polo.

Marconi (mär.kō'nē), Marchese **Guglielmo.** b. at Bologna, Italy, April 25, 1874; d. at Rome, July 20, 1937. Italian electrician, noted as the perfector of a system of wireless telegraphy. He studied at Bologna, Florence, and Leghorn, and for short periods at Bedford and Rugby, England. His experiments, designed to investigate the propagation of telegraphic waves (which had been hypothesized by Maxwell and Crookes and experimented with by Heinrich Hertz, Oliver Lodge, Alexander Popov, and others), were begun in 1895. Before the end of the year he had, at Pontecchio, near Bologna, transmitted signals more than a mile. In England, he patented (1896) a system of telegraphy and gave demonstrations of its efficiency, reaching a distance of nine miles. In 1897, at La Spezia, Italy, he communicated with ships 12 miles off shore. In that year also he obtained backing from a company (later known as Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company, Limited) formed to support his experiments. In 1898 he reported a regatta by wireless, and soon commercial telegraphy on a limited scale was being used in England. In 1898 also he bridged the English Channel by wireless. On Dec. 12, 1901, at St. John's, Newfoundland, Marconi succeeded in receiving the signal "S" (three dots) sent from Poldhu, Cornwall. The success of

Marconi's experiments were in large part due to his refinements in transmitting methods: elevation of the aerial antenna, grounding of the circuit, and insulation of the vertical transmitting wire. He invented (1905) a directional antenna and developed (1912) the timed-spark system of generation of continuous waves. From 1916 to 1926 he worked on a system of beamed transmission of radio waves and in 1927 demonstrated multiplex (simultaneous) transmission of voice and code. His later experiments were conducted with short waves and with ultra-short waves as a method of transmitting over greater distances and with greater reliability than was possible in the area of the electromagnetic spectrum first used for radio. He was awarded (1909) the Nobel prize for physics with Karl Ferdinand Braun.

Marco Polo (mär'kō pō'lō). See **Polo, Marco.**

Marco Polo Bridge Incident. See **Loukouchiao Incident.**

Marcos (mär'kōs), Fray. See **Niza, Marcos de.**

Marcos Juárez (mär'kōs нwä'res). City in C Argentina, in Córdoba province. 9,556 (1947).

Marcosson (mär'kọ.sọn), **Isaac Frederick.** b. at Louisville, Ky., Sept. 13, 1877—. American journalist and author. He was a staff member of the Louisville *Times* (1894–1903), *World's Work* (1903–07), *Saturday Evening Post* (1907–10, 1913–36), and *Munsey's Magazine* (1910–13). Author of *How to Invest Your Savings* (1908), *The Business of War* (1917), *Peace and Business* (1919), *Caravans of Commerce* (1927), *Turbulent Years* (1938), *Colonel Deeds, Industrial Builder* (1947), and other books.

Marcou (mär.kö'), **Jules.** b. at Salins, France, April 20, 1824; d. at Cambridge, Mass., April 17, 1898. French geologist. He explored various points on Lake Superior with Louis Agassiz in 1848, and afterward many other parts of the U.S., both alone and with government expeditions. Among his works are *Geological Map of the United States* (1853) and *Geology of North America* (1858).

Marcoussis (mär.kö.sē), **Louis Casimir Ladislas.** [Original surname, **Markus.**] b. at Warsaw, Poland, Nov. 14, 1883; d. Oct. 24, 1941. Polish painter, engraver, and illustrator, one of the leading exponents of cubism. He studied (1901–03) at the Warsaw Academy, then went to Paris, where he was a pupil of J. Lefebvre. A list of his works includes *Panel, People around a Table, Table in an Interior, Interior, 1928, Guitar and Bottle, Drop of Blood, Voyagers, The Balcony,* and *The Terrace.*

Marcoux (mär.kö), **Vanni.** b. at Turin, Italy, June 12, 1879—. Operatic baritone. He was a member (1912 *et seq.*) of the Chicago Opera Company.

Marcq-en-Barœul (mär.käṅ.bä.rël). Town in N France, in the department of Nord, NE of Lille. It is in the metropolitan region of Lille and has textile industries. 22,271 (1946).

Marculf (mär'kulf), Saint. b. at Bayeux, France; d. c558. Frankish monk. He became known as a preacher, but later retired as a hermit and founded the monastery of Nanteuil, of which he was first abbot. His relics were transferred to Corbigny, where the French kings were accustomed to go on pilgrimage after their coronation at Reims. Having touched the relics of Marculf, they supposedly could cure scrofula (the "king's evil").

Marcus (mär'kus), Saint. See Saint **Mark.**

Marcus Andronicus (an.drọ.nī'kus). See **Andronicus, Marcus.**

Marcus Annaeus Lucanus (ạ.nē'us lö.kā'nus). Full Latin name of **Lucan.**

Marcus Annaeus Novatus (nọ.vā'tus). Original name of **Gallio.**

Marcus Antonius Gordianus (an.tō'ni.us gôr.di.ā'nus). Full name of **Gordianus I,** and of **Gordianus II.**

Marcus Antonius Pius Gordianus (pī'us gôr.di.ā'nus). Full name of **Gordianus III.**

Marcus Aurelius (mär'kus ô.rē'li.us, ô.rēl'yus). [Surnamed **Antoninus;** original name, **Marcus Annius Verus.**] b. at Rome, April 20, 121 A.D.; d. in Pannonia, March 17, 180. Roman emperor (161–180) and Stoic philosopher. He was the son of Annius Verus, and was a nephew of Antoninus Pius, by whom he was adopted in 138, and whom he succeeded as emperor in 161, with Lucius Verus, also an adopted son of Antoninus Pius, as his associate in the government. He was a pupil of the Stoic Cornelius Fronto, and is frequently called "the philosopher" on account of his devotion to philosophy and literature. In 162 Verus undertook an expedition against the Parthians, but soon abandoned himself to dissipation at Antiochia. His generals, however, stormed Artaxata, burned Seleucia and Ctesiphon, reconquered Mesopotamia, and enabled him to dictate terms of peace in 165. In 166 a war broke out with the Marcomanni and Quadi, which was continued with various fortunes during the rest of the reign of Aurelius. Verus died in 169, leaving his colleague sole emperor. In 175 the general Avidius Cassius organized a revolt in Syria, but was killed by his own officers in the same year. In 177, after Marcus Aurelius's return from the East, he instituted a persecution of the Christians, whom he consistently opposed. Aurelius died in Pannonia, either at Vindobona (Vienna) or at Sirmium, March 17, 180. He wrote a work in Greek, entitled *The Meditations of Marcus Antoninus,* one of the finest works of antiquity, expressing through moral precepts based on experience the philosophy of life that seeks moderation and tranquillity in all things. There is a bronze equestrian statue of Marcus Aurelius in the Piazza del Campidoglio, Rome, considered by many to be the finest extant piece of ancient bronze-work.

Marcus Aurelius, Column of. See **Column of Marcus Aurelius.**

Marcus Aurelius Antoninus (an.tō.nī'nus). See **Marcus Aurelius;** see also **Caracalla;** also **Elagabalus.**

Marcus Aurelius Claudius (klô'di.us). Full name of **Claudius II.**

Marcus Baker (bā'kėr), **Mount.** See under **Chugach Mountains.**

Marcus Cornelius Fronto (kôr.nēl'yus fron'tō). See **Fronto, Marcus Cornelius.**

Marcus Hook. [Former name, **Marretie's Hoeck.**] Industrial borough in SE Pennsylvania, in Delaware County, on the Delaware River: petroleum refineries, rayon and rayon-yarn factories, and manufactures of linoleum, bricks, and concrete. It was settled in the 1640's by Swedes. 3,843 (1950).

Marcus Island. [Japanese, **Minami-tori Shima.**] Low coral island in W North Pacific Ocean, ab. 1,180 mi. SE of Tokyo. It was discovered in 1896, and annexed by Japan in 1899. The island was fortified by the Japanese as a naval and air base, and was surrendered to the U.S. at the end of World War II. Length, ab. 1.6 mi.; area, ab. 1.2 sq. mi.

Marcy (mär'si), **Mount.** [Also, **Tahawus.**] Highest summit in New York, in Essex County, in the Adirondack Mountains ab. 45 mi. SW of Plattsburg. 5,344 ft.

Marcy, Randolph Barnes. b. at Greenwich, Mass., April 9, 1812; d. at Orange, N. J., Nov. 22, 1887. American general; father-in-law of General George B. McClellan. He was appointed chief of staff to General McClellan at the beginning of the Civil War in 1861, was commissioned a brigadier general of volunteers in the same year, and in 1868 was made inspector general of the U.S. army. He wrote *Explorations of the Red River in 1852* (1853), *The Prairie Traveller* (1859), *Thirty Years of Army Life on the Border* (1866), and *Border Reminiscences* (1872).

Marcy, William Learned. b. at Sturbridge (now Southbridge), Mass., Dec. 12, 1786; d. at Ballston Spa, N.Y., July 4, 1857. American politician, jurist, and public official, author of the phrase "to the victor belong the spoils." He was graduated (1808) from Brown University and settled at Troy, N.Y., where he studied law and was admitted to the bar. He entered politics as a supporter of Thomas Jefferson and served in the army during the War of 1812. He was appointed (1816) as the first recorder of the city of Troy and was its vice-mayor during the periods 1816–18 and 1821–23. An associate of Martin Van Buren, he became a member of the political group known as the "Albany Regency." In 1821 he became adjutant general of New York state. He became (1823) state comptroller of New York, holding that post until 1829, when he was appointed associate justice of the state supreme court. He resigned (1831) from the bench and served (1831–32) in the U.S. Senate. It was during a Senate discussion of patronage that Marcy said he saw "nothing wrong in the rule that to the victor belong the spoils of the enemy." Elected (1832) Democratic governor of New York, he resigned from the Senate and served in the gubernatorial post until 1838. He was a member (1840–42) of the Mexi-

can Claims Commission and became (1845) secretary of war in James K. Polk's cabinet. In 1853 he became secretary of state under President Franklin Pierce. Among the treaties negotiated during Marcy's administration of the department were the Gadsden Treaty with Mexico (1853), which added a large area to the southwestern U.S., the Reciprocity Treaty with Great Britain (1854), and 22 other treaties including those with the Netherlands, Denmark, Persia, Russia, Siam, Peru, and the Argentine Confederation. He bears a share of the responsibility for the notorious Ostend Manifesto (1854), issued by three of his ministers (Buchanan, Mason, and Soulé), outlining reasons why the U.S. should seize Cuba. He avoided (1854) trouble with Spain over Cuba in the affair of the U.S. cargo vessel *Black Warrior*. Marcy's most able document is the so-called Hülsemann letter, written to the Austrian representative in the U.S. over the Austrian arrest of Martin Koszta, a refugee of 1848 to the U.S., whose declaration of intention to become a citizen was held by Marcy to entitle him to the protection of the U.S. government.

Marczali (môr'tsô.lē), **Henrik.** [Original surname, **Morgenstern.**] b. at Marcali, Hungary, April 3, 1856; d. at Budapest, Hungary, 1940. Hungarian historian.

Mar del Plata (mär del plä'tä). City in E Argentina, in Buenos Aires province, on the Atlantic coast ab. 240 mi. S of the city of Buenos Aires. It is the chief seashore resort of Argentina, and also has a fishing port and numerous industries. 114,729 (1947).

Marden (mär'dẹn), **Charles Carroll.** b. at Baltimore, Dec. 21, 1867; d. May 11, 1932. American philologist, specialist in medieval Spanish literature. He was the first American professor (1905–17) of Spanish at the University of Michigan, and was named (1916) to the Emery L. Ford chair of Spanish at Princeton.

Marden, Orison Swett. [Called **"Lucky" Marden.**] b. near Thornton, N.H., 1850; d. March 10, 1924. American editor and author of inspirational essays. He was the founder (1897) and editor (1897–1912, 1918–24) of *Success*.

Mardian (mär'di.an). Attendant of Cleopatra, a character in Shakespeare's *Antony and Cleopatra*.

Mardi: and a Voyage Thither (mär'di). Allegorical romance by Herman Melville, published in 1849.

Mardi Gras (mär'di grä, French, mar.dē grä). Shrove Tuesday in New Orleans; the day before Ash Wednesday (the first day of Lent), celebrated with masquerading, revelry, floats, processions, and rowdy merrymaking.

Mardin (mär.dēn'). *Il* (province or vilayet) in SE Turkey, bordering on Syria, ab. 80 mi. W of the border with Iraq. Subsistence agriculture and herding are the chief occupations. The area is crossed by three important caravan trails and the railroad to Baghdad. Capital, Mardin; area, ab. 4,568 sq. mi.; pop. 269,080 (1950).

Mardin. Town in SE Turkey, capital of the *il* (province or vilayet) of Mardin, ab. 55 mi. SE of Diyarbakir, near the border of Syria; small trading center and important stopping place for caravans to Syria and Iraq. Pop. ab. 22,000.

Mardochai (mär.dō.kī, mär.dō.kā'ī). See **Mordecai.**

Mardonius (mär.dō'ni.us). Killed at the battle of Plataea, 479 B.C. Persian general; son of Gobryas and a sister of Darius. He married the daughter of Darius and sister of Xerxes. He commanded an unsuccessful expedition against Greece in 492, and was commander in Greece after the battle of Salamis (480). He was defeated and probably slain at the battle of Plataea. According to Ctesias he was wounded at Plataea, and, being afterward sent by Xerxes to plunder Delphi, was killed there by hailstones.

Marduk (mär'dŏk). [Also, **Merodach.**] In Babylonian mythology, chief god of the pantheon. During the supremacy of Babylonia his temple, Esagila ("the exalted house"), restored with great splendor by Nebuchadnezzar, became the national sanctuary of the empire. He also had an old and famous sanctuary at Sippar. Marduk is hero of the Akkadian *Enuma Elish* (Creation Epic). He was originally an agricultural god, and possibly a sun god, but in the *Enuma Elish* he is definitely a wind god. Marduk separated heaven and earth, and overcame the primeval dragon Tiamat, when she plotted the destruction of the gods (he did this by forcing a violent wind down her throat until she burst). The New Year's festival in Babylon yearly reënacted Marduk's victory over darkness and evil and the *Enuma Elish* was recited.

Marduk, Amel or **Avel.** See **Evil Merodach.**

Mare. Italian (mä'rā) and Latin (mā'rē) word for "sea": for entries not found immediately below see the distinguishing element of the name.

Mare (mār), **Walter de la.** See **De la Mare, Walter (John).**

Mare au Diable (mâr ō dyâbl), **La.** [Eng. trans., *"The Devil's Pool."*] Prose idyl by George Sand, published in 1846.

Maree (mą.rē'), **Loch.** Lake in NW Scotland, in the county of Ross and Cromarty. It drains NW to Loch Ewe. Length, ab. 13 mi.; greatest width, ab. 2 mi.

Mare Island (mār). Island in San Pablo Bay, W California, near San Francisco. It contains a U.S. navy yard.

Marek (mä'rek). [Former name, **Dupnica, Dupnitsa.**] Town in SW Bulgaria, in the department of Sofia, on the Struma River ab. 31 mi. SW of Sofia. It has hot springs, and is a marketing center for a fruit and tobacco growing district. 19,239 (1946).

Maremma (mä.rem'mä). Swampy region on the coast of Tuscany, Italy, extending from Orbetello to the mouth of the Cecina. Part of the area has now been reclaimed for agricultural development.

Marenco (mä.reng'kō), **Carlo.** b. at Cassolo, Piedmont, Italy, May 1, 1800; d. at Savona, Italy, Sept. 20, 1843. Italian tragic poet. Among his tragedies are *Pia de' Tolomei*, *Corso Donati*, and *Arnaldo da Brescia*.

Marengo (mą.reng'gō). City in N Illinois, in McHenry County, ab. 55 mi. NW of the center of Chicago. 2,726 (1950).

Marengo (mä.reng'gō). Village in Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Piedmont, in the province of Alessandria, ab. 3 mi. SE of Alessandria. It is celebrated for the battle of June 14, 1800, which completed Napoleon's campaign in northern Italy. There were really two battles: in the first the Austrian general Michael von Melas defeated Napoleon after seven hours' fighting; Desaix arrived with French reinforcements, and the battle was resumed at three in the afternoon, and was decided in favor of the French by Kellermann's cavalry. Besides Desaix (killed in the battle), Lannes was especially distinguished. The French numbered ab. 28,000; the Austrians, ab. 33,000. The result was the gaining of upper Italy.

Marennes (mą.ren). Town in W France, in the department of Charente-Maritime, on the Bay of Biscay opposite the Île d'Oléron, ab. 23 mi. S of La Rochelle. It is famous for its oysters. The Church of Saint-Pierre, built in the 14th century, has a beautiful Gothic bell tower, which was damaged in 1944 but has been restored. 3,806 (1946).

Marenzio (mä.ren'tsyō), **Luca.** b. at Coccaglia, between Brescia and Bergamo, Italy, c1560; d. at Rome, Aug. 22, 1599. Italian musician, best known for his books of madrigals.

Mareotis (mar.ē.ō'tis), **Lake.** [Modern Arabic name, **Birket el Mariut** (or **Maryut**).] In ancient geography, a lake in Lower Egypt, bordering the city of Alexandria on the SE. Area, ab. 100 sq. mi.

Maret (mą.re), **Hugues Bernard.** [Title, Duke of **Bassano.**] b. at Dijon, France, March 1, 1763; d. at Paris, May 13, 1839. French publicist, diplomat, and statesman. After the outbreak of the Revolution he established the *Bulletin de l'Assemblée*, which was united with the *Moniteur*. He was ambassador to England in 1792, and was sent as ambassador to Naples in 1793, but was arrested by the Austrians and imprisoned for nearly three years at Brünn (now Brno). He was a confidential agent of Napoleon, and conducted his official correspondence. In 1811 he became minister of foreign affairs. Exiled at the restoration, he returned and became a peer in 1831.

Mareth Line (mar'eth). Name given in World War II to the chief German line of defense in Tunisia. It was the scene of heavy fighting in February, 1943. Stretching for several miles below the city of Gabès at the base of the Tunisian peninsula, it withstood frontal attacks by the British Eighth Army, but wide flanking movements by New Zealand and Free French troops to the east made the German positions indefensible and the line was broken.

Maretzek (mä're.tsek), **Max.** b. at Brünn (now Brno), in Moravia, June 28, 1821; d. on Staten Island, N.Y., May 14, 1897. Operatic manager, conductor, and composer. He produced (1849–78) opera in North America. Author of *Crotchets and Quavers* and *Sharps and Flats* (1890).

Marey (mȧ.rā), **Étienne Jules.** b. 1830; d. 1904. French physiologist. He invented (1863) the sphygmograph and made notable studies in the action of poisons, motion in animals, animal heat, and the physiology of circulation and the heart.

Marfa (mär'fạ). City in W Texas, county seat of Presidio County, SE of El Paso: shipping point for cattle and mohair. It was established in 1884. Pop. 3,603 (1950).

Marfak (mär'fak). Name given to the two stars θ and μ Cassiopeiae, of the fourth and fifth magnitudes respectively, situated in the right elbow of Cassiopeia's reclining figure.

Marfik (mär'fik). Fourth-magnitude binary star λ Ophiuchi.

Margarelon (mär.ga.rel'ọn). Character in William Shakespeare's *Troilus and Cressida;* a bastard son of Priam, king of Troy. He appears also in John Lydgate's *Book of Troy.*

Margaret (mär'ga.rẹt), Saint. [Also, Saint **Marina.**] b. c255 A.D.; d. c275. Christian martyr. Daughter of a pagan priest, she was disowned by him on embracing Christianity and adopted by a pious woman near Antioch, whose flocks she tended. She had taken a vow of virginity, and resisted the approaches of the Roman prefect Olybrius, even after torture. He finally had her beheaded. She is patroness of pregnant women.

Margaret (of *Denmark, Norway,* and *Sweden*). b. 1353; d. aboard ship in Flensburg harbor, Oct. 28, 1412. Queen of Denmark (1387), Sweden (1388), and Norway (1388); daughter of Waldemar IV of Denmark. At the age of ten she married Haakon VI of Norway. Their son Olaf was proclaimed (1376) king of Denmark and, after Haakon's death (1380), of Norway, Margaret being regent for both kingdoms. Olaf died in 1387 and Margaret became queen of Denmark and Norway. With the aid of the disaffected nobles of Sweden, she became (1388) queen of that country, dethroning Albert of Mecklenburg, taking him prisoner in 1389, and causing his renunciation of the throne (1395). She resigned the three thrones in 1397 in favor of her grandnephew Eric VII of Denmark but retained real control. Through her efforts the Union of Kalmar, a union of the three nations, was concluded in 1397.

Margaret (of *England*). b. c1282; d. Feb. 14, 1318. Queen of England; second wife of Edward I, youngest daughter of Philip III and sister of Philip IV of France. At the peace of Monteuil in 1299 she was betrothed to Edward I of England, then a widower, and they were married at Canterbury Sept. 9, 1299. She was never crowned queen.

Margaret (of *Scotland*), Saint. b. between 1038 and 1057; d. at Edinburgh, Nov. 16, 1093. Queen of Scotland; daughter of Edward, son of Edmund Ironside. She married Malcolm III of Scotland about 1067, and used her influence as queen for ecclesiastical reform. She is held responsible for the heightened influence of English customs, as opposed to Celtic, that eventually led to Scottish orientation towards England and to union of the two kingdoms. Her influence was especially felt during the reigns of her sons, Edgar, Alexander I, and David I.

Margaret (of *Scotland*). b. at Windsor, Oct. 5, 1240; d. at Cupar Castle, Feb. 27, 1275. Queen of Scotland; eldest daughter and second child of Henry III of England and his queen, Eleanor of Provence. At the age of two she was betrothed to Alexander, son of Alexander II of Scotland, and afterward Alexander III. After the death of Alexander II they were married at York (Dec. 26, 1251).

Margaret (of *Scotland*). [Called the **Maid of Norway.**] b. in Norway, 1283; d. at sea, 1290. Queen of Scotland, daughter of Eric II of Norway, and granddaughter of Alexander III of Scotland whom she succeeded in 1286. Edward I of England arranged the betrothal of his son (afterward Edward II) to the Scottish queen, and she died, somewhat mysteriously, while on her way to meet him. Her death was followed by the contests of the families of Bruce and Baliol for the throne.

Margaret. In Shakespeare's comedy *Much Ado About Nothing,* a gentlewoman attending Hero.

Margaret. Novel by Sylvester Judd, published in 1845. It has been called "the New England classic."

Margaret Elmore (el'mōr). See **Elmore, Margaret.**

Margaret Flaherty (flä'ẹr.ti). See **Flaherty, Margaret.**

Margaret Fleming (flem'ing). Play (1890) by James A. Herne.

Margaret Goodenough Glacier (gůd'ẹn.ō). See **Goodenough Glacier.**

Margaret of Anjou (an'jö). b. probably at Pont-à-Mousson or Nancy, France, Mar. 23, 1430; d. at Dampierre, near Saumur, France, Aug. 25, 1482. Queen consort of Henry VI of England. She was the daughter of René I of Anjou and Isabella of Lorraine, and was married to Henry VI at Titchfield Abbey, April 22, 1445. The marriage was brought about by William de la Pole, Earl (afterward Duke) of Suffolk, in confirmation of a truce with France, and was extremely unpopular with the nation, which desired a continuance of the war (the Hundred Years' War). Margaret, after her marriage, supported the peace policy of Suffolk and afterward of the Duke of Somerset (Edmund Beaufort). In August, 1453, Henry was seized with his first attack of insanity, and in the following October the queen gave birth to her only son, Edward. A contest for the regency ensued between her and Richard, Duke of York (until the birth of Edward heir presumptive to the throne), who represented the popular party, and who was appointed protector of the realm in March, 1454. The protectorate came to an end with the king's recovery in January, 1455; but the birth of an heir apparent and the hostile attitude of the queen induced the Duke of York to take up arms in 1455, thereby inaugurating the series of wars between the houses of Lancaster and York known as the Wars of the Roses, which ended in the defeat and capture of Margaret and the death of her son at Tewkesbury, May 4, 1471, and in the death of her husband in the Tower of London, May 21, 1471. Margaret was liberated in 1475 on the renunciation of her claim to the throne and on the payment of a ransom by Louis XI of France, and returned to the Continent.

Margaret of Austria (ós'tri.ạ). b. at Ghent, Belgium, Jan. 10, 1480; d. at Mechlin, Belgium, Dec. 1, 1530. Regent of the Netherlands (1507–30); daughter of the emperor Maximilian I. She married the infante John of Spain in 1497, and Philibert II of Savoy in 1501. She was guardian (1507–15) of the future emperor Charles V. She negotiated the peace of Cambrai in 1529 with Louise of Savoy, mother of Francis I of France; the treaty is therefore sometimes called La Paix des Dames.

Margaret of Burgundy (bėr'gun.di). [Title, Duchess of **Burgundy.**] b. at Fotheringay Castle, Nottinghamshire, May 3, 1446; d. at Mechlin, 1503. Third daughter of Richard, duke of York, and sister of Edward IV. On July 3, 1468, she married the young Duke Charles the Bold of Burgundy at Damme. Caxton learned the new art of printing in her household.

Margaret of Navarre (nạ.vär'). [Also, **Margaret** or **Marguerite of Valois** (val'wä) or **of Angoulême** (ängg̈ō.lem') or **of Alençon** (ạ.len'sọn).] b. at Angoulême, France, April 11, 1492; d. in Bigorre, France, Sept. 21, 1549. Queen of Navarre; daughter of Charles d' Orléans, Duc d'Angoulême, and sister of Francis I of France. She married (1509) Charles d'Orléans, Duc d'Alençon, and later (1527) Henri d'Albret, King of Navarre. Through the second marriage she was grandmother of Henry IV of France (Henry of Navarre). After the death of the king in 1544, she assumed the direction of the government. For a time she was favorably disposed to Protestantism, but subsequently abandoned it. She is especially famous as a patroness of literature and as the author of the *Heptameron,* a collection of tales modeled on the *Decameron* and believed actually to have been written by members of the literary circle she gathered about her at her courts at Pau and Nérac. A number of her poems were published (1547) by Sylvius de la Haye under the title *Marguerites des de la marguerite des princesses.* Her letters were published in 1841–42.

Margaret of Parma (pär'mạ). [Also, **Margaret of Austria.**] b. 1522; d. at Ortona, Italy, 1586. Duchess of Parma; illegitimate daughter of the emperor Charles V.

She married in 1533 Alessandro de' Medici, Duke of Florence, who died in 1537. In 1542 she married Ottavio Farnese, Duke of Parma. She was regent of the Netherlands (1559-67) for Philip II of Spain. At first sympathetic to the nationalists, she turned against them when they resorted to violence. She resigned, however, when Alva, a harsh administrator, came to the Netherlands to suppress the movement.

Margaret of Savoy (sȧ.voi'). [Italian, **Margherita di Savoia.**] b. at Turin, Italy, Nov. 20, 1851; d. at Bordighera, Italy, Jan. 4, 1926. Queen of Italy; daughter of Ferdinand Savoia, Duke of Genoa. She married (April 22, 1868) her cousin, Prince Humbert, and became (Jan. 9, 1878) queen of Italy upon his ascent to the throne as Humbert I. In the first year of her marriage she foiled an attempt on her husband's life by throwing flowers in the assassin's face. Humbert's death (July 29, 1900) and their son's subsequent ascent to the throne as Victor Emmanuel III made her dowager queen.

Margaret of Scotland (skot'lạnd). b. c1425; d. at Châlons, France, Aug. 16, 1445. Scottish poet; eldest child of James I of Scotland, and wife of the Dauphin Louis (Louis XI), whom she married at Tours, June 25, 1436. She wrote rondeaux and considered herself a pupil of Alain Chartier.

Margaret of Valois (val'wä). [Also: **Margaret of France**; called **Queen Margot,** French, **Reine Margot.**] b. at St.-Germain-en-Laye, May 14, 1553; d. at Paris, March 27, 1615. Queen of France; daughter of Henry II and Catherine de Médicis. She married Henry of Navarre (later Henry IV of France) on Aug. 18, 1572. The marriage was the precursor of the massacre of St. Bartholomew, the number of prominent Protestant guests at the wedding serving as a signal. Henry fled from the court, and Margaret did not rejoin him until 1578. In 1582 she abandoned him, later rejoined him, and was divorced in 1599. In her last years she became a patroness of science and literature. Before, during, and after her marriage, the beautiful "Margot" was noted for her loose morals, but she remained always a friend of her husband, even after the dissolution of their marriage. Her *Mémoires* were published in 1628.

Margaret Tudor (tū'dọr). b. at Westminster, Nov. 29, 1489; d. at Methven Castle, Scotland, Oct. 18, 1541. Queen of James IV of Scotland; eldest daughter of Henry VII of England. She was married at Holyrood, Aug. 8, 1503. William Dunbar wrote a poem on the occasion, and was her constant attendant. Her fourth child (later James V) was born April 10, 1512. James IV was killed at Flodden, 1513. On Aug. 6, 1514, she married Archibald Douglas, 6th Earl of Angus, and on Oct. 8, 1515, gave birth to Margaret Douglas, later Countess of Lennox and mother of Henry Stewart, Lord Darnley. She was divorced March 11, 1527, and in March, 1528, acknowledged her marriage with Henry Stewart, created Lord Methven by James V. She shifted continually between the French and English parties, and back again, was in power and in disgrace several times, and to the end of her life continued her intrigues at her brother's court.

Margarita (mär.gä.rē'tä). Island in the Caribbean Sea, NE of Venezuela, to which it belongs. Pearl fishing is an important industry. It was discovered (1498) by Columbus. Chief city, Asunción; area, ab. 444 sq. mi.; pop. ab. 69,000.

Margate (mär'gạt). Municipal borough, fishing port, and seaside resort in SE England, in Kent, situated on the Isle of Thanet ab. 72 mi. SE of London by rail. It is a popular resort serving London. 42,487 (1951).

Margate City. City in S New Jersey, in Atlantic County; seashore resort, included in the urbanized area of Atlantic City. 4,715 (1950).

Margaux (mȧr.gō). Village in SW France, in the department of Gironde, on the Gironde River ab. 16 mi. NW of Bordeaux. The vicinity is noted for the production of a type of Bordeaux wine known as Margaux. 1,078 (1946).

Margelan (mär.gi.län'). [Also: **Marghilan, Margilan**; former name, **Stary Margelan.**] City in the U.S.S.R., in the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic, C Asia, ab. 6 mi. NW of Fergana. It is an important center of the silk textile industry, and also has cotton-textile and food-processing industries. 48,400 (1936).

Margerie (mär'jẹ.ri), **Cape de.** See **de Margerie, Cape.**

Marggrav (märk'gräf), **Georg.** [Latinized, **Georgius Margravius.**] b. at Liebstadt, Saxony, Germany, 1610; d. on the coast of Guinea, West Africa, 1644. German naturalist in Brazil.

Margherita di Savoia (mär.gā.rē'tä dē sä.vô'yä). Former name, **Saline di Barletta.**] Town and commune in SE Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Apulia, in the province of Foggia, situated on the Gulf of Manfredonia, E of the Laguna di Salpi. It is a great center of sea-salt extraction. The district also exports vegetables to foreign markets. Pop. of commune, 10,644 (1936); of town, 10,406 (1936).

Marghilan or **Margilan** (mär.gi.län'). See **Margelan.**

Marghiloman (mär''gē.lō.män'), **Alexandru.** b. July 4, 1854; d. May 10, 1925. Rumanian politician, noted as an advocate of Rumanian neutrality during World War I. As prime minister (1918), he negotiated a separate peace (which was never ratified) with the Central Powers.

Margiana (mär.ji.ā'nạ). In ancient geography, a region in C Asia, corresponding to the S part of the present Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic, just N of the NW border of Afghanistan.

Margites (mär.jī'tēz). [Eng. trans., *"The Booby."*] Greek comic poem with a fool and dandy for hero, probably written c700 B.C. Aristotle considered it the beginning of true comedy.

Margolies (mär.gō'lēz), **M. S.** b. at Kroza, Russia, in April, 1851; d. at Belmar, N.J., Aug. 25, 1936. American rabbi, long the dean of Orthodox Jewish rabbis in North America. He was the founder of the Central Relief Committee (merged into the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee), and president of Yeshiva College, New York.

Margolis (mär.gō'lis), **Max Leopold.** b. at Meretz, Vilna, Lithuania, 1866; d. at Philadelphia, 1932. Jewish philologist and historian. He was editor in chief (1908–17) of the English translation of the Hebrew Bible prepared by the Jewish Publication Society of America. Author of *The Story of Bible Translations* (1917), *A History of the Jewish People* (with Alexander Marx, 1927), and *The Book of Joshua in Greek* (5 parts, 1931 *et seq.*).

Marguerite Gautier (mȧr.gẹ.rēt gō.tyā). See **Gautier, Marguerite.**

Margueritte (mȧr.gẹ.rēt), **Paul.** b. at Laghout, Algeria, Feb. 1, 1860; d. Dec. 30, 1918. French novelist. Author of *La Confession posthume* (1886), *La Tourmente* (1893), *Simple histoire* (1895), and other works. He also collaborated with his brother Victor in *La Parićtaire* (1896), *Poum* (1897), and others. The reputation of his works, at one time high, did not survive him.

Margueritte, Victor. b. at Blidah, Algeria, 1866; d. at Monestier, France, March 23, 1942. French novelist; brother of and collaborator with Paul Margueritte. Author of *Brins de Lilas* (1883), *Au fil de l'heure* (1884), and best known for his sensational drama *La Garçonne* (1926).

Marguetel de Saint-Denis (mȧr.gẹ.tel dẹ saṅ.dẹ.nē), **Charles de.** See **Saint-Evremond,** Seigneur **de.**

Margulies (mär.gö'lēz), **Joseph.** b. at Vienna, July 7, 1896—. American portrait and landscape painter, lithographer, and etcher. Among his works are *Portrait of Herbert Hoover, Rabbi Jonah Wise, Jo Davidson, Henrietta Szold, Luxembourg Gardens in Autumn, A Couple of the Slums, Indian Fish Peddler, Riviera Old Houses, Toward the Notre-Dame,* and *Peon of Taxco.*

Margum (mär'gum). Ancient city in Moesia, situated at the junction of the Morava (ancient Margus) with the Danube. A battle was fought here in 285, in which the emperor Carinus, after gaining an advantage over Diocletian, was killed by a private enemy.

Margus (mär'gus). Latin name of the **Morava** River, Yugoslavia.

Marhattas (mạ.rä'tạz). See **Mahrattas.**

Marhaus (mär'hôs), **Sir.** See **Morhault, Sir.**

Marheineke (mär.hī'nẹ.kẹ), **Philipp Konrad.** b. at Hildesheim, Germany, May 1, 1780; d. at Berlin, May 31, 1846. German Protestant theologian and church historian. He was the author of *Geschichte der deutschen Reformation* (1816–34) and others.

Mar-heshvan (mär'hesh'van). See **Heshvan.**

Mari (mä'rē). [Also, **Cheremiss.**] A people of C Russia, living chiefly in the Mari Autonomous Republic of the

U.S.S.R. Their language belongs to the Finno-Ugric family (Finnic branch).

Mari. [Also: **Vamire, Wamari.**] Subgroup of the Shona, a Bantu-speaking people of SE Africa. They inhabit SE Rhodesia.

Maria (mä.rē′ä), Princess. Said to be an illegitimate daughter of Robert of Anjou, King of Naples, beloved by Boccaccio and portrayed by him under the name Fiammetta.

Maria (mą.rī′ą, mą.rē′ą). In Shakespeare's comedy *Love's Labour's Lost*, a lady attending the Princess of France.

Maria. In Shakespeare's comedy *Twelfth Night*, Olivia's witty waiting-woman.

Maria. In Francis Beaumont and John Fletcher's comedy *The Woman's Prize, or the Tamer Tamed*, a sequel to Shakespeare's *The Taming of the Shrew*, the daughter of Petrovius and second wife of Petruchio, whom she subjugates by a series of witty and well-planned attacks, as completely as his first wife Katharina was tamed by him.

Maria. In Philip Massinger's *Bashful Lover*, the daughter of Octavio.

Maria. In Richard Brinsley Sheridan's *The School for Scandal*, a witty young girl who marries Charles Surface.

Maria (mä.rē′ä), **Santa.** See **Santa Maria.**

Maria Carolina (mä.rē′ä kä.rō.lē′nä). b. at Vienna, Aug. 13, 1752; d. at Schönbrunn, near Vienna, Sept. 8, 1814. Queen of Naples; daughter of Francis I of Germany and Maria Theresa, and wife of Ferdinand I of the Two Sicilies (Ferdinand IV of Naples). She caused John Acton's appointment as prime minister in 1784.

Maria Chapdelaine (mȧ.rē.ȧ shȧp.dę.len). Novel (1914; Eng. trans., 1921) by Louis Hémon (1880–1913), set against the background of the life of French Canadian woodsmen and farmers.

Maria Christina (mą.rē′ą kris.tē′ną). [Spanish, **María Cristina** (mä.rē′ä krēs.tē′nä).] b. at Naples, April 27, 1806; d. at Havre, France, Aug. 22, 1878. Queen of Spain; wife of Ferdinand VII. After persuading Ferdinand to set aside the Salic law, which action permitted Isabella to succeed him, she was regent for her daughter Isabella II (1833–40). She was forced to give up the regency at the end of the Carlist war. In 1843 she returned to Spain, but remained unpopular and had to relinquish control to Espartero in 1854.

Maria Christina. [Spanish, **María Cristina.**] b. at Gross-Seelowitz, Austria, July 21, 1858; d. at Paris, 1929. Queen of Spain (1879 *et seq.*). The daughter of Archduke Charles Ferdinand of Austria, she was married to Alfonso XII of Spain on Nov. 29, 1879, in a political union arranged by Antonio Cánovas del Castillo. Widowed on Nov. 25, 1885, she bore a son, the future Alfonso XIII, on May 17, 1886, and was made his regent. Her regency covered a period of severe political, social, and economic stress and change, following the disaster of the Spanish-American War. As a stranger in the land, she sought advice from monarchist and clerical advisors, rejecting liberals and democrats alike, and setting her son on the path of clericalism and conservatism. He took over the throne on May 17, 1902, at the age of 16.

Maria da Gloria (mą.rē′ą dą glô′ryą). [Also, **Maria II** (of *Portugal*).] b. at Rio de Janeiro, April 4, 1819; d. at Lisbon, Nov. 15, 1853. Queen of Portugal; daughter of Pedro I of Brazil. On the death of her paternal grandfather, John VI of Portugal, in 1826, her father resigned the Portuguese crown in her favor. Before she could assume the throne it was seized by her uncle, Don Miguel, in 1828, and a civil war ensued which resulted in her restoration in 1833. She was declared of age in 1834, and married Augustus, Duke of Leuchtenberg, in 1835, who died the same year, and in 1836 Duke Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (Ferdinand II of Portugal).

Maria de Rohan (mä.rē′ä dä rō.än′). Opera by Gaetano Donizetti, first performed at Vienna on June 5, 1843.

Mariage de Figaro (mȧ.ryȧzh dę fē.gȧ.rō), **Le.** [Full title, **Le Mariage de Figaro, ou La Folle Journée à la Mode.**] Comedy by Beaumarchais, produced in 1784. It is the continuation of the *Barbier de Séville*. In 1793 it was arranged to Mozart's music.

Mariage de Loti (mȧ.ryȧzh dę lo.tē), **Le.** Novel by Pierre Loti (L. M. J. Viaud), published in 1880.

Mariage Forcé (mȧ.ryȧzh fôr.sā), **Le.** Comedy ballet by Molière, acted (1664) at the Louvre. Louis XIV appeared in it as a gypsy, and the play was hence called the *Ballet du roi*.

Maria gens (mā′ri.ą). Roman plebeian gens. Its most celebrated member was Gaius Marius.

Mariage secret (mȧ.ryȧzh sę.kre), **Le.** French title of **Matrimonio segreto, Il.**

Maria Isabella Louisa (mą.rē′ą iz.ą.bel′ą lö.ē′zą). Full name of **Isabella II** (of *Spain*).

Mariamma (mār.i.am′ą). [Also, **Mariamman** (-am′ąn).] In Hindu folklore, a disease goddess, regarded especially as a bringer of smallpox and cholera to villages. She is propitiated with sacrifices of animals and human effigies. Her name is different in different villages, usually some variation of the original, such as *Maramma, Mari Mata*, and others.

Mariamne (mār.i.am′nē). Sister of Herod Agrippa II.

Mariamne. fl. c40 B.C.–c30 B.C. In Jewish history, granddaughter of Hyrcanus II, daughter of Alexandra, and wife of Herod I, executed by Herod in a savage fit of jealousy. She became famous in history by her beauty, noble character, and tragic fate.

Mariamne. fl. c20 B.C. Daughter of the priest Simon, and one of the wives of Herod I, who raised her father to the high-priesthood.

Mariamne. Tragedy by Alexandre Hardy, produced in 1610.

Mariamne. Tragedy (1637) by Tristan l'Hermite.

Mariamne. Tragedy (1723) by Elijah Fenton.

Mariamne. Tragedy (1724) by Voltaire.

Mariana (mār.i.an′ą). In American colonial history, the name given by John Mason to the territory granted to him between the Salem River and the Merrimack.

Mariana (mą.ryu′ną). [Also: **Marianna**; former name, **Ribeirão do Carmo.**] City in SE Brazil, in the state of Minas Gerais: gold and diamond mines; seat of an archbishop. 4,444 (1950).

Mariana (mār.i.an′ą). In Shakespeare's *All's Well that Ends Well*, a Florentine girl.

Mariana. In Shakespeare's *Measure for Measure*, a lady betrothed to Angelo. It was in allusion to her that Tennyson wrote his *Mariana in the Moated Grange* and *Mariana in the South*.

Mariana. Principal character in J. Sheridan Knowles's play *The Wife*, a faithful and constant wife entangled in a mesh of circumstantial evidence.

Mariana (mä.ryä′nä), **Juan de.** b. at Talavera, Spain, 1536; d. 1623. Spanish historian. His chief work is a *History of Spain* (published in Latin, 1592–1605; in Spanish, 1601).

Marianao (mä.ryä.nä′ō). City in NW Cuba, in Habana province: SW suburb of the city of Havana. 120,163 (1943).

Marianas (mār.i.an′ąz, mä.rē.ä′näz). [Also, **Marianas Islands, Mariana Islands**; former name, **Ladrones** or **Ladrone Islands.**] Island group of W Pacific Ocean, ab. 1,600 mi. E of the Philippine Islands. The volcanic island chain extends in a N-S direction ab. 600 mi., with Guam at the S end. The principal islands from N to S are Agrihan, Pagan, Antahan, Saipan, Tinian, Rota, and Guam. The last four are the chief inhabited islands of the group. Most of the islands are mountainous, especially in the N where recent volcanic activity has occurred. The S islands are of older volcanic materials, and are fertile and humid; the climate is tropical with an annual rainfall of ab. 80 inches, and a short dry season in winter. Sugar cane, vegetables, and coconuts are the chief crops. The islands were discovered by Magellan in 1521 and belonged to Spain until 1899, when Guam was ceded to the U.S. and the remaining islands were sold to Germany. In 1919 the German islands passed to Japan as a mandated territory, and active colonization and development followed. By 1939 there were 43,555 Japanese in the Marianas. In December, 1941, Guam was taken by Japanese forces, and the islands remained in Japanese possession until invaded by U.S. forces in June, 1944. The islands of Guam, Saipan, and Tinian were occupied; the others were by-passed. In 1945 these islands had been developed into major military bases for the assault on Japan. After the end of World War II Guam reverted to its status as a U.S. possession, and the other islands passed under the administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. The large Japanese population was repatriated.

The population of the islands is mixed, consisting largely of Micronesians (the Chamorros), intermixed with various European and Asiatic strains. Originally called the Ladrones ("islands of thieves"), the Marianas were renamed in 1668 by the Spanish in honor of Maria Anna of Hapsburg, the widow of King Philip IV of Spain. The numbers of the native population were drastically reduced during the 18th century by warfare with the Spanish, emigration, and epidemics. Area, ab. 370 sq. mi.; pop. of N Marianas, 5,636 (1948); of Guam, 59,498 (1950); total, 65,134 (1948/50).

Marianna (mär.i.an'ą). City in E Arkansas, county seat of Lee County. 4,530 (1950).

Marianna. City in NW Florida, county seat of Jackson County. Florida Caverns State Park is nearby. 5,845 (1950).

Marianne (mȧr.yȧn), **La.** French republican secret society which was formed to overturn the government instituted by the coup d'état of 1851. It received orders from the society in London of which Ledru-Rollin and Mazzini, in exile there, were members. One of its passwords was "Connaissez-vous Marianne?" and the answer was "De la montagne." In 1854 the government arrested many members of the society.

Marianne Dashwood (mär.i.an' dash'wůd). See **Dashwood, Elinor** and **Marianne.**

Marianne, ou les Aventures de la Comtesse de Marianne (mȧ.ryȧn ö lȧ.zȧ.vän.tür dę lȧ kôn.tes dę mȧ.ryȧn). Novel by Pierre de Marivaux, published (1731–41) in 11 volumes. It has been said by some to be the origin of Richardson's *Pamela.*

Mariánské Lázně (mä'ryän.ske läz'nye). [German, **Marienbad.**] Town and spa in Czechoslovakia, in the *kraj* (region) of Karlovy Vary, in NW Bohemia, ab. 75 mi. W of Prague. It is a famous resort, situated in forested hills. It was founded in 1808 and granted a municipal charter in 1868. Among its famed guests were the German poet Goethe, who stayed here in 1824, and Edward VII of England, who visited the spa each autumn for ten years. 8,417 (1947).

Marias (mą.rī'ąs). River in N Montana, flowing generally E and S from headstreams in the Rocky Mountains to join the Missouri ab. 10 mi. NE of Fort Benton. Length, to headwaters, ab. 250 mi.

Marías (mä.rē'äs), **Tres** (or **Las Tres**). See **Tres Marías.**

Maria Sophia Amalia (mä.rē'ä zō.fē'ä ä.mä'lē.ä). b. in Bavaria, April 10, 1841; d. at Munich, Jan. 18, 1925 Bavarian duchess; wife (1859 *et seq.*) of Francis II, last king of the Two Sicilies. Upon the ascent to the throne of Francis in the year of their marriage, she shared his cause and favored (1860–61) defending the kingdom against Garibaldi. Upon the uniting of Italy she and her husband retired to Rome and later Paris. After being widowed (1894) she still hoped to influence socialists and anarchists to reclaim her throne.

Maria Stuarda (mä.rē'ä stö.är'dä). Opera by Saverio Mercadante, first produced at Bologna in 1821.

Maria Stuart (mä.rē'ä stö'ärt). Tragedy by Schiller, based on the story of Mary, Queen of Scots, published in 1801.

Maria Theresa (mą.rē'ą, -rī'-, tę.rē'są, -zą). [German, **Maria Theresia** (mä.rē'ä tä.rä'zyä).] b. at Vienna, May 13, 1717; d. at Vienna, Nov. 29, 1780. Archduchess of Austria and queen of Hungary and Bohemia; daughter of the emperor Charles VI. She married Francis of Lorraine (later Francis I of the Holy Roman Empire) in 1736, and on the death of her father in 1740 succeeded to the hereditary possessions of the house of Austria by virtue of the pragmatic sanction. Her title being disputed, she became involved (1740–48) in the War of the Austrian Succession, which, with the exception of some unimportant cessions, including that of Silesia to Prussia, left her in the possession of her inheritance. Her husband was elected emperor in 1745. Her desire to recover Silesia led to the Seven Years' War (1756–63), which, however, ended in a confirmation of the cession. She made her son Joseph II coregent in 1765; her other children included Leopold II of the Holy Roman Empire and Marie Antoinette of France.

Maria Theresa. See also **Marie Thérèse.**

Maria-Theresiopel (mä.rē'ä.tä.rä.zē.ō'pęl). German name of **Subotica,** Yugoslavia.

Mari Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic (mä'rē). Republic of the U.S.S.R., in the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, centered ab. 400 mi. E of Moscow, N of the Volga River. The area is flat to gently rolling and crops of flax, barley, rye, potatoes, and oats are raised. Much of the land is covered with forests, and wood products play a major part in the economy. The republic was founded on Dec. 5, 1936. Capital, Ioshkar-Ola; area, ab. 8,994 sq. mi.; pop. 579,466 (1939).

Mariazell (mä.rē.ä.tsel'). Market village in E Austria, in Styria province, situated in a valley ab. 57 mi. SW of Vienna. It is the most famous pilgrimage shrine in Austria because of the reputedly miraculous image of the Holy Virgin contained in the *Gnadenkirche* (Grace Church). The church dates partly from the 14th, partly from the 17th century. 2,533 (1946).

Marib (mar'ib). Town in SW Arabia, in Yemen, ab. 60 mi. E of Sana. It was the capital of the ancient kingdom of Sheba. Its noted irrigation dam was destroyed by marauding Arabs in the 6th century A.D.

Maribio (mą.rib'i.ō). Collective term for several tribes or groups of Indians which migrated southward from the Mexican area some time before the Spanish conquest, and were located in W Nicaragua in historic times. Their language, Subtiaba, shows affiliation with the languages of NE Mexico and Baja California, and especially with Tlapanec on the Pacific coast of Guerrero, Mexico.

Maribo (mä'rē.bō). *Amt* (county) of Denmark, S of Zealand and comprising Lolland and Falster islands. Capital, Maribo; are, ab. 693 sq. mi.; pop. 132,110 (1945).

Maribor (mä'rē.bôr). [German, **Marburg**; Italian, **Marburgo.**] City in NW Yugoslavia, in the federative unit of Slovenia, formerly in the *banovina* (province) of Dravska, situated on the Drava River on a fertile plain NE of Ljubljana. It has a Gothic cathedral dating from the 12th century, with additions dating from the 15th and 17th centuries. The city is surrounded by vineyards and is a center of the wine and lumber trades. It has food industries (canning and flour milling), and leather and machine industries. It is a traffic junction connecting Austria, Italy, Croatia, and Hungary. From 1148 to 1918 the city belonged to Styria (the Austrian crownland of Steiermark), and was an outpost of German speech and culture on the linguistic frontier between the Germans and the southern Slavs in Austria. The German population declined sharply after 1918; a renewal of German influence took place during World War II but waned after the conclusion of the war. 33,131 (1931), 66,498 (1948).

Marica (mä.rē'tsä). See **Maritsa.**

Maricourt (mȧ.rē.kör), Sieur **de.** See **Le Moyne, Paul.**

Maridunum (mar.i.dū'num). Latin name of **Carmarthen.**

Marie (of *Rumania*) (mą.rē'). [Full title, Princess **Marie Alexandra Victoria of Saxe-Coburg.**] b. in Kent, England, Oct. 29, 1875; d. at Sinaia, Rumania, July 18, 1938. Queen of Rumania (1914–27) and dowager queen after 1927; granddaughter of Queen Victoria of England and of Czar Alexander III of Russia. She married (1893) Prince Ferdinand (later king of Rumania). She was widely known abroad for her interest in public affairs, especially in her relief activities during World War I. She visited the U.S. in 1926. After the death of her husband and the accession of her grandson Michael, she lived in retirement. Author of *My Country* (1916), *The Story of My Life* (1934–35), and other books in English.

Marie (mȧ.rē), **André.** b. at Honfleur, Calvados, France, Dec. 3, 1897—. French political leader and lawyer. A leader of the Radical-Socialist Party, he was a deputy (1928–40). He introduced (1936) the law establishing vacations with pay. He was active (1941–43) in the Resistance before being deported (1943) to Germany. After the liberation of France, he was a deputy (1945 *et seq.*) to both Constituent Assemblies and to the National Assembly, minister of justice (January, 1947–July, 1948; September, 1948–February, 1949), minister of education (1951 *et seq.*), and premier (July–August, 1948).

Marie, Jean. b. at Honfleur, Calvados, France, 1891—. French merchant-marine executive and naval engineer. He served (1939–40) as president of the Compagnie

Générale Transatlantique (French Line), returning to this post (December, 1944) after the liberation of France.

Marie, Pierre. b. at Paris, Sept. 9, 1853; d. at Pradet, on the Côte d'Azur, France, April 13, 1940. French neurologist. He described the symptoms of exophthalmic goiter and, together with J. M. Charcot in 1886, the peroneal type of progressive muscular atrophy (the so-called Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease). He wrote on acromegaly (1886), recognized (1890) hypertrophic pulmonary osteoarthropathy and the hereditary cerebellar ataxia (1893), and recognized (1898) a type of spinal arthritis deformans, named after Marie and A. von Strümpell. In his studies on aphasia he stated that Broca's area in the third frontal lobe apparently played no role in speech defects.

Marie Adélaïde Thérèse Hilda Antoinette Wilhelmina (mȧ.rē' ȧ.dā.lȧ.ēd' tā.rez' hil'dȧ äṅ.twȧ.net' vil.helmē'nȧ). b. 1894; d. 1924. Grand duchess of Luxembourg. Her grandfather, Adolphus of Nassau, became grand duke in 1890 when King William III of the Netherlands, ruler of the duchy, died without a male heir. Marie Adélaïde succeeded her father, second of this line, in 1912, having been declared her father's successor in 1907. She was on the throne when the grand duchy was invaded by the Germans in 1914 and protested the violation of her country. Because of ill health she abdicated (1919) in favor of her sister, the Grand Duchess Charlotte.

Marie Amélie de Bourbon (mȧ.rē ȧ.mā.lē dẹ bör.bôṅ). b. at Caserta, Italy, April 26, 1782; d. at Claremont, near Windsor, England, March 24, 1866. Queen consort of Louis Philippe of France. She was the daughter of Ferdinand I, King of the Two Sicilies, and married Louis Philippe, Duke of Orléans, who was chosen king of the French in 1830. She retired with her husband to England on his deposition in 1848.

Marie Antoinette (mą.rē' an.tọ.net', -twọ-; French, mȧ.rē äṅ.twȧ.net). [Full name, **Josèphe Jeanne Marie Antoinette;** derogatory name, **l'Autrichienne.**] b. at Vienna, Nov. 2, 1755; d. at Paris, Oct. 16, 1793. Queen of France; daughter of the emperor Francis I and Maria Theresa. She married the Dauphin of France (afterward Louis XVI) in 1770. The marriage made her the center of intrigue revolving about the Austrian alliance and brought her many enemies, especially Madame Du Barry. The young princess did little to smooth over these rough spots, and actually made matters worse after Louis ascended (1774) the throne by mixing in politics. In addition, she was extravagant in her tastes and one of a dissolute group at court who continued their ostentatious roistering even during the period of mourning for Louis XV. The result was a series of attacks on her, beginning as early as six months after she became queen. Her favoritism to friends, her wasteful spending, her gratuitous mixing in politics, and her scandalous conduct at public affairs helped drag down still further her reputation; these activities, contrasted with the growing misery of the poorer classes throughout the country, brought her to the low esteem reflected by the famous apocryphal anecdote: Hearing that the people were crying for bread, and that there was none, or none that they could afford, the flighty queen is reputed to have said, "Then, let them eat cake." She became the focus of all discontent with the régime, the more so since her interference in affairs of state was completely arbitrary and dictated by her personal interests rather than by the needs of the actual situation. She strongly opposed the calling of the States General in 1789, foreseeing the trouble that lay ahead. After the fall of the Bastille in July, 1789, and the storming of Versailles in October, she lived with the royal family at the Tuileries. She intrigued with friends outside the country and helped plan the flight of the family from Paris (June 21, 1791). The fugitives were captured at Varennes and returned to Paris, but despite the close surveillance they now were subject to, the queen was able to correspond regularly with her brother, Leopold II, in Austria. A result of this was the declaration of war between France and Austria (April 20, 1792). Marie Antoinette now began actively to intrigue for the fall of the French revolutionary government, disclosing plans to the enemies of the French and carrying on attempts to rouse the French royalists to action. The Paris mob stormed the Tuileries (June and August, 1792) and the royal family was removed for protection to the Temple. After the execution of Louis XVI (January, 1793), frantic efforts were made to save the queen: attempts at rescue, negotiations for her ransom or exchange, and the like. But she was brought to trial (Oct. 14, 1793) for treason, on the ground of aiding the enemy and attempting to foment civil war. The evidence was clear and she was found guilty in a unanimous verdict; on Oct. 16, 1793, the "Widow Capet" was guillotined.

Marie Antoinette and her Children. Portrait by Madame Vigée-Lebrun, in the palace of Versailles.

Marie-Bernard (mȧ.rē.ber.nȧr), Sister. See **Saint Bernadette.**

Marie Byrd Land (mą.rē' bėrd). Part of the continent of Antarctica E of the Ross Sea and Ross Shelf Ice and S of the Pacific Ocean. It was named in 1929 by Admiral Richard E. Byrd in honor of his wife.

Marie-Claire (mȧ.rē.kler). Semiautobiographical story, written by Marguerite Audoux, a Paris seamstress. In it she describes life in a convent school and on a farm. It was published, through the efforts of Octave Mirbeau, at first serially and later in book form in 1910.

Marie de Bourgogne (mȧ.rē dẹ bör.gôny'). French name of **Mary of Burgundy.**

Marie de France (mȧ.rē dẹ fräṅs). fl. probably in the latter part of the 12th century. French poetess. She was born in France, but lived in England. Her works include narrative poems (*Lais*), drawn to a great extent from Celtic tales, a collection of fables (*Ysopet*), and a poem on the purgatory of Saint Patrick.

Marie de l'Incarnation (dẹ lȧṅ.kȧr.nȧ.syôṅ). [Secular name, **Marie Guyard.**] b. at Tours, France, Oct. 28, 1599; d. at Quebec, Canada, April 30, 1672. French missionary. Married to a silk manufacturer, she bore a son and was widowed after two years. When her son was 12 she entered the Ursuline convent at Tours, became novice mistress, and in 1639 sailed for New France (Canada), where she founded an Ursuline monastery and taught young Indians.

Marie de Médicis (mȧ.rē dẹ mā.dē.sēs). [Italian, **Maria de' Medici** (mā.rē'ȧ dā mā'dē.chē).] b. at Florence, April 26, 1573; d. at Cologne, July 3, 1642. Queen consort of Henry IV of France. She was the daughter of Francis of Tuscany, and married Henry IV in 1600 after his divorce from Margaret of Valois. She was regent of France (1610–17) for her son Louis XIII, but her rule by favoritism led to civil conflict, and after a period when she was out of power (1617–22) and then in (1622–30), she was exiled by Richelieu in 1631. She spent the last eleven years of her life intriguing against Richelieu.

Marie de Médicis, Life of. Series of 21 large paintings by Rubens, executed for the Luxembourg Palace, and now in the Louvre, Paris. The first painting shows the Fates spinning out the destiny of the future queen, and the series proceeds with her birth, her youth, her marriage to Henry IV, the king's death and the queen's regency, the assumption of power by Louis XIII, and his quarrel and reconciliation with his mother. The subjects are treated allegorically, with plentiful introduction of mythology.

Marie Galante (mȧ.rē gȧ.lȧṅt). Island of the Lesser Antilles, a part of the French overseas department of Guadeloupe, situated ab. 16 mi. SE of the island of Guadeloupe. It is a limestone island. Sugar cane is the principal commercial crop. The island was discovered by Columbus in 1493. Area, ab. 58 sq. mi.; pop. 29,349 (1946).

Marie Louis (mȧ.rē lwē), Baron and Comte **de Ferrand.** See **Ferrand, Marie Louis,** Baron and Comte **de.**

Marie Louise (mą.rē' lō.ēz'; French, mȧ.rē lwēz). [German, **Maria Luisa** (mȧ.rē'ȧ lo.ē'zȧ').] b. at Vienna, Dec. 12, 1791; d. there, Dec. 18, 1847. Empress of the French. She was the daughter of Francis I of Austria, and became the second wife of Napoleon in 1810. She left France on the overthrow of her husband in 1814, and was appointed by the Congress of Vienna ruler of the duchies of Parma, Piacenza, and Guastalla. She freed herself completely from all ties with Napoleon but one, their son Napoleon II. She contracted a morganatic marriage with Count Neipperg, her chamberlain, in 1821, and after his death in 1829, married (1833) Count Bombelles.

Mariemont (mą'rē.mont). Town in SW Ohio, in Hamilton County; suburb of Cincinnati. 3,514 (1950).

Marien (mä.rē.en′). Region on the N coast of the island of Hispaniola: so named when Columbus first visited the island. It was governed by Guacanagari.

Marienbad (mä.rē′ən.bät). German name of **Mariánské Lázně.**

Marienberg (mä.rē′ən.berk). Town in E Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Saxony, Russian Zone, ab. 38 mi. SW of Dresden. It has metalworking, lumber, and textile manufactures. Pop. 8,281 (1946).

Marienburg (mä.rē′ən.bůrk). German name of **Malbork.**

Marienthal (mä.rē′ən.täl). Former name of **Mergentheim.**

Marienwerder (mä.rē′ən.ver.dėr). German name of **Kwidzyń.**

Marie Thérèse (mȧ.rē tā.rez). [Also, **Maria Theresa** (mą.rē′ą tę.rē′są).] b. at Madrid, Sept. 10, 1638; d. at Versailles, France, July 30, 1683. Queen consort of Louis XIV of France. She was the daughter of Philip IV of Spain, and married Louis XIV in 1660 after giving up all claim to the Spanish throne. The marriage was not happy; the king neglected her for his mistresses, one of whom, Madame de Maintenon, became the queen's good friend. Her only surviving child was the Dauphin Louis (d.1711). She is frequently called Maria Theresa of Austria (i.e., of the house of Austria or Hapsburg.)

Mariéton (mȧ.ryā.tôṅ), **Paul.** b. at Lyons, France, Oct. 14, 1862; d. at Nice, France, Dec. 25, 1911. French writer, associated with the Provençal regionalist movement. Author of collections of poems including *Viole d'Amour* (1886), *Hellas* (1888), and *Le Livre de mélancholie* (1896), as well as of studies of his fellow regionalists.

Marietta (măr.i.et′ą). City in NW Georgia, county seat of Cobb County, ab. 16 mi. NW of Atlanta. It has aircraft, furniture, hosiery, and woodworking industries. It is the site of a national cemetery. In the decade between the last two U.S. censuses the city's population more than doubled. 8,667 (1940), 20,687 (1950).

Marietta. City in SE Ohio, county seat of Washington County, at the confluence of the Muskingum and Ohio rivers, ab. 94 mi. SE of Columbus, in a petroleum and natural-gas producing area. Manufactures include furniture, paints, steel safes, gasoline, lubricating oils, and concrete products. Founded in 1788 (on the site of prehistoric mounds), it is the oldest town in Ohio. It was formerly a very important river port. It is the seat of Marietta College. 16,006 (1950).

Mariette (mȧ.ryet), **Auguste Édouard.** b. at Boulogne, France, Feb. 11, 1821; d. at Cairo, Egypt, Jan. 18, 1881. French Egyptologist, noted for his discoveries in Egypt, beginning with the excavation of the Serapeum and the Apis bulls in 1850. Among his excavations were those at Sakkara, Memphis, Abydos, Thebes, Dendera, Edfu, Karnak, and Deir-el-Bahri. He cleared the sand from around the base of the Great Sphinx. He founded the Egyptian Museum (now at Cairo), the French school of Egyptology, and the Egyptian Institute.

Marigliano (mä.rē.lyä′nō). Town and commune in S Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Campania, in the province of Napoli, situated N of Mount Vesuvius, between Naples and Nola Pop. of commune, 15,444 (1936); of town, 6,997 (1936).

Marignac (mȧ.rē.nyȧk), **Jean Charles Gallissard de.** b. at Geneva, Switzerland, April 24, 1817; d. there, April 16, 1894. Swiss chemist. He was particularly notable for his determination of atomic weights and for his study of the rare-earth elements.

Marignano (mä.rē.nyä′nō). Former name of **Melegnano.**

Marignolli (mä.rē.nyōl′lē), **Giovanni de'.** fl. c1338–c1357. Italian traveler in China. He was sent by Pope Benedict XII on a mission to the khan of Cathay (or China) in 1338, resided several years at Peiping, and returned to the papal court at Avignon in 1353. He became chaplain to the emperor Charles IV in 1354, and was afterward appointed bishop of Bisignano. He incorporated notes of his travels in a chronicle of Bohemia which he compiled by order of the emperor.

Marigold (mar′i.gōld), **Doctor.** See **Doctor Marigold.**

Mariguana (mar.i.gwä′ną). See **Mayaguana.**

Marihueno (mä.rē.wä′nō) or **Marigueno** (-gä′nō). Rocky hill on the coast of Chile, just N of Arauco. The coast road passes along its side. This hill was a favorite stronghold of the Araucanian Indians, and on or near it many of the bloodiest battles of the Araucanian war were fought, especially in 1554, 1563, and 1568.

Mariinsk (mä.rē′insk). [Also, **Marinsk.**] Town in the U.S.S.R., in the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, on the Trans-Siberian Railroad, ab. 120 mi. E of Tomsk. It has sawmills and food-processing industries Pop. 21,000 (1936).

Mariinsk System. Waterway system in NW U.S.S.R., linking Leningrad with the Volga by a series of canals, canalized rivers, and rivers. It was originally built in 1808, but has been improved and modernized in recent years. Over 10 million tons of river freight moved on the waterway in 1936, chiefly in the direction of Leningrad; the principal item was construction materials for the city, but petroleum, grain, and other products were also important. Total length, ab. 706 mi., including ab. 192 mi. of canals.

Marília (mą.rē′lyą). City in S Brazil, in the state of São Paulo. 36,306 (1950).

Marília de Dirceu (dę dēr.sā′ō). Book of lyric poems by Tomaz Antônio Gonzaga (1744–1807), a Portuguese-born poet who lived in Brazil until 1791, when he was sent into exile in Africa. First published in 1792, it has had over 35 editions both in Portugal and Brazil.

Marín (mä.rēn′), **Francisco Rodríguez.** See **Rodríguez Marín, Francisco.**

Marin (mä′rin), **John.** b. at Rutherford, N.J., Dec. 23, 1872; d. at Cape Split, Me., Oct. 1, 1953. American painter. In 1909 Alfred Stieglitz gave him the first of a long series of one-man shows at New York; in 1936 the Museum of Modern Art in that city held a retrospective exhibition of his work, which is mostly in water colors, though he also painted in oils. He is represented in the permanent collections of the Museum of Modern Art, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and the Brooklyn Museum at New York, the Fogg Museum of Harvard University, the Phillips Memorial Gallery at Washington, D.C., the Chicago Art Institute, and the San Francisco Museum, as well as in many of the most important American private collections. Marin's art was influenced by impressionism and post-impressionism, by cubism, by Cézanne especially, and by the Chinese and Japanese landscapists, but no painter was less imitative or, in the opinion of critics most acquainted with his work, more American.

Marin (mȧ.raṅ), **Louis.** b. at Faulx, Meurthe-et-Moselle, France, Feb. 7, 1871—. French political leader and educator, head (1925 *et seq.*) of the Fédération Républicaine, a conservative political movement. A deputy (1905–40, 1945 *et seq.*), he held the ministries of liberated regions (1924), pensions (1926–28), public health (1934), and state (1935). He was founder of the newspaper *La Nation.* During World War II he was an agent of the Allied espionage services, and escaped (1944) to Great Britain.

Marín (mä.rēn′), **Luis Muñoz-.** See **Muñoz-Marín, Luis.**

Marina (mä.rē′nä). See also **Espiritu Santo,** New Hebrides.

Marina, Saint. See Saint **Margaret** (c255–c275).

Marina. [Also: **Malinche;** Indian name, **Malintzin.**] b. in Mexico, c1501; d. in Mexico after 1550. Spanish name given to the Aztec Indian woman who became the mistress of Hernando Cortés and was a prominent character in the conquest of Mexico. She was sold as a slave to the Tabascan Indians, and was one of the girls given by them (1519) to the Spaniards, whose conquest of Mexico she assisted (especially through her knowledge of the language). She bore several children to Cortés. In 1524 she was married to a Spanish captain named Juan Jaramillo. Either her original Indian name was Malina, or the name Marina was changed by the Indians to Malina, to which, out of respect, they added the titular suffix *tzin* ("chief" or "lady") making Malintzin.

Marina (mą.rī′ną). In Shakespeare's *Pericles,* the daughter of Pericles and Thaisa.

Marina di Gioiosa Ionica (mä.rē′nä dē jō.yō′sä yô′nē.kä). See under **Gioiosa Ionica.**

Marina di Ostia (ôs′tyä). See under **Ostia,** Italy.

Marina di Tauro (tou′rō). See under **Gioia Tauro.**

Marina Falls (mą.rē′ną). Waterfall in W central British Guiana. Height, ab. 500 ft.

Marinduque (mä.rēn.dö'kā). Province in N central Philippine Islands, consisting of Marinduque island, directly S of Luzon, and smaller adjacent islands. It has two good ports, Santa Cruz on the NE and Banacalan on the NW coast. Both are safe harbors in all weather, Santa Cruz for large vessels, Banacalan for those of not more than 15 ft. draft. The hills are well wooded. Over 17 percent of the land is agricultural and produces hemp in large quantities, and an abundance of rice and of fruit. The inhabitants are Tagalogs. Capital, Boac; area, ab. 356 sq. mi.; pop. 85,828 (1948).

Marinduque. Hilly island of the Philippines, S of Luzon and W of northern Mindoro, with small adjacent islands forming the province of Marinduque. Area, ab. 345 sq. mi.; pop. 79,781 (1939).

Marine Biological Laboratory. Organization founded in 1888 for the purpose of conducting biological research and instruction. It is situated at Woods Hole, Mass., has a library (together with the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution) of 55,000 volumes and 142,000 reprints, and publishes *Biological Bulletin* (bimonthly).

Marine City. City in SE Michigan, in St. Clair County, on the St. Clair River: formerly important for its lumber mills, now a minor port on the Great Lakes system. It has boatbuilding yards. 4,270 (1950).

Marine Corps, U.S. Regular branch of the armed forces of the U.S., organized by act of the Continental Congress (Nov. 10, 1775), but existing in its present form from the act of the U.S. Congress passed (July 11, 1798) to cope with the naval war with France. The Marines, who since c1941 have developed more intensively than ever their capacity as an amphibious force, comprise that portion of the U.S. Navy charged with taking and securing beachheads and conducting combat operations on land. The unit is commanded by a general under the authority of the Navy Department. Popularly called "Leathernecks," the Marines serve as special detachments aboard large U.S. war craft, man the Fleet Marine Force, guard naval and harbor establishments in the continental U.S. and outlying possessions, and carry out special missions involving the protection of U.S. lives and property endangered by war or other disturbances in various quarters of the globe. The motto of the Marine Corps is *Semper Fidelis;* its hymn is *From the Halls of Montezuma to the Shores of Tripoli,* a title reflecting the Corps's service in the Barbary War and the Mexican War. Marines have taken part in every war of the U.S., and between major wars have participated in landings and expeditions in both hemispheres. In World War I, Marines (fighting as part of the 2nd Infantry Division) distinguished themselves at Belleau Wood, the St.-Mihiel salient, and the Argonne offensive. In World War II they fought in virtually every major engagement in the South Pacific, including actions at Guadalcanal, the Marshall Islands, Iwo Jima, and Okinawa.

Marinette (mar.i.net'). City in E Wisconsin, county seat of Marinette County, on Green Bay at the mouth of the Menominee River, twin city of Menominee, Mich.: manufactures of paper, knit goods, chemicals, boxes, gloves, and granite products. 14,178 (1950).

Marinha Grande (mą.rē'nyą grun'dẹ). Town and *concelho* (commune) in W Portugal, in the province of Estremadura, in the district of Leiria, situated near the Atlantic Ocean W of Leiria: important for glass manufacture. It was founded by the Marquis de Pombal, then minister of the king of Portugal, in the 18th century, and has a seaside resort, and fisheries. Pop. of concelho, 14,512 (1940); of town, 8,601 (1940).

Marini (mä.rē'nē) or **Marino** (mä.rē'nō), **Giovanni Battista** or **Giambattista.** [Called **il Cavalier Marino.**] b. at Naples, Oct. 18, 1569; d. there, March 25, 1625. Italian poet. He came under the protection of Pietro, Cardinal Aldobrandini, with whom he went to Ravenna and Turin. In 1615 he was forced to flee from Turin to Paris, where Marie de Médicis became his patron. His work is written in a style known from him as Marinism, the Italian counterpart of Gongorism and Euphuism, full of affected vocabulary, word-play, and extended metaphor (conceits). His works include *Adone* (1623), *La Strage degli innocenti* (The Massacre of the Innocents, 1633), sonnets, and others.

Marino (mä.rē'nō). Town and commune in C Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Latium, in the province of Roma, situated in the Alban Hills ab. 13 mi. SE of Rome. It is an agricultural commune. Pop. of commune, 13,248 (1936); of town, 8,062 (1936).

Mariño (mä.rē'nyō), **Santiago.** b. on the island of Margarita, Venezuela, c1788; d. at La Victoria, Venezuela, Sept. 4, 1854. Venezuelan general, prominent in the war for independence.

Marino Faliero (mą.rē'nō fäl.yār'ō). Tragedy by Byron, published in 1820.

Marinsk (mä.rēnsk'). See **Mariinsk.**

Marinus I (mą.rī'nus). [Also known as **Martin II.**] d. May 15, 884. Pope from 882 to 884. Probably elected on the very day of the death of John VIII, Marinus was consecrated without consent of the incompetent Charles the Fat. He upheld the condemnation of Photius by John VIII. Early chroniclers incorrectly cited as identical the names Marinus and Martinus (Martin), with the result that Marinus I has often erroneously been listed as Martin II. In actual fact, the name Martin II was never held by a pope; Martin IV, depending upon the records of his day, assumed himself to be the fourth occupant of the papal chair to adopt this name, an error which later scholars have corrected.

Marinus II. [Also known as **Martin III.**] b. at Rome; d. in May, 946. Cardinal of Saint Ciriacus. He was placed on the throne by the influence of Alberic, Prince of the Romans. Marinus favored the monastic reform of Cluny. With Pope Marinus I, he was incorrectly identified by early chroniclers with the popes named Martinus (Martin), and has therefore been listed in some sources as Martin III.

Mario (mä'rē.ō), **Giovanni Matteo.** [Title, Marchese **di Candia.**] b. at Cagliari, Italy, Oct. 18, 1810; d. at Rome, Dec. 11, 1883. Italian operatic tenor. It was not till 1846 that he took the high rank in his profession which he afterward held. He sang with the soprano Giulia Grisi for 25 years at London, Paris, and St. Petersburg, and married her (1856) on the dissolution of her previous marriage.

Marion (mar'i.ọn). City in W central Alabama, county seat of Perry County, ab. 60 mi. NW of Montgomery, in a farming region: seat of Judson College. A federal fish hatchery is nearby. 2,822 (1950).

Marion. City in S Illinois, county seat of Williamson County, ab. 52 mi. N of Cairo, in a coal-mining region. 10,459 (1950).

Marion. City in E central Indiana, county seat of Grant County, ab. 65 mi. NE of Indianapolis: manufactures of electrical appliances, paper, radios, glass, furniture, and food products. It is the seat of Marion College. The area was settled in 1826 and the settlement was named in honor of General Francis Marion. The city experienced a boom after the discovery of natural gas in the area in the 1880's. 30,081 (1950).

Marion. [Called **"Grove City."**] City in E Iowa, in Linn County, on Indian Creek. Formerly the county seat, it was named for General Francis Marion. It is a northeastern suburb of Cedar Rapids. 5,916 (1950).

Marion. Town in W North Carolina, county seat of McDowell County: textile manufactures. It was named for General Francis Marion. 2,740 (1950).

Marion. [Former name, **Jacob's Well.**] City in C Ohio, county seat of Marion County: manufactures of tractors, threshers, rollers, steam shovels, silk textiles, cigars, automobile parts, dairy products, and glass products. It was settled c1820 and was made county seat in 1824, and renamed for General Francis Marion. It was the home of Warren G. Harding. 33,817 (1950).

Marion. [Former name, **Gilesboro.**] Town in NE South Carolina, county seat of Marion County: manufactures of lumber products, textiles, veneer woods, bricks, oil, and iron. It was settled in 1800, and renamed some 30 years later for General Francis Marion. 6,834 (1950).

Marion. Town in SW Virginia, county seat of Smyth County: manufactures of furniture, flour, leather, and bricks. It was named for General Francis Marion. 6,982 (1950).

Marion, Fort. See under **Castillo de San Marcos National Monument.**

Marion, Francis. [Called **"the Swamp Fox."**] b. at Winyaw, near Georgetown, S.C., c1732; d. near Eutaw, S.C., Feb. 26, 1795. American Revolutionary general, distinguished as a partisan leader in South Carolina (1780–82). An experienced Indian fighter, he took a commission under William Moultrie at the outbreak of the Revolutionary War and fought at Charleston and Savannah. The fall of Charleston (1780) left Marion in charge of a small cavalry troop that was almost the only force resisting the British in South Carolina. His tactics for the next years were to harry the British and he fought a successful guerrilla war against them. He cut communications and supply lines, rescued prisoners, descended suddenly on parties of soldiers, terrorized Loyalists, and disappeared with his men in the swamps when pursued. He joined with Nathanael Greene and fought under him at Eutaw Springs (1781); then he returned to his guerrilla tactics. He served three times as state senator toward the end of and immediately following the war.

Marion Delorme (mȧ.ryôn dẹ.lôrm). Play by Victor Hugo, produced in 1831. Marion Delorme also appears in Bulwer-Lytton's play *Richelieu*.

Mariotte (mȧ.ryot), **Edmé.** b. in Burgundy, France, c1620; d. at Paris, May 12, 1684. French physicist. He made many discoveries in hydrodynamics. He also did research on the nature of color and discovered the so-called blind spot of the eye. His *Traité du mouvement des eaux* was published in 1786. The name "Mariotte's law" has been given to the principle (earlier discovered by Boyle) that at any given temperature the volume of a given mass of gas varies inversely as the pressure which it bears.

Mariposan (mar.i.pō'sạn). Obsolete artificial name for the Yokuts Indians of California and their language.

Marischal (mär'shạl), Earls. Titles held by various members of the **Keith** family.

Marischal College. See under **Aberdeen University.**

Marisco (mạ.ris'kō), **Adam de.** See **Adam de Marisco.**

Marisco or **Marsh, Richard de.** d. at Peterborough, England, May 1, 1226. Bishop of Durham (1217–26) and chancellor. In 1209 he was appointed rector of Bampton, Oxfordshire, and in 1210 was King John's adviser in the persecutions of the Cistercians. In 1212 he was sheriff of Dorsetshire and Somersetshire, and in 1214 chancellor (an office which he retained after John's death).

Marisus (mạ.rī'sus). Latin name of the **Mureş.**

Maritain (mȧ.rē.tañ), **Jacques.** b. at Paris, Nov. 18, 1882—. French philosopher, leader of the Neo-Thomist school. He served as French ambassador (1945) to the Vatican. Among his French written works the following have been translated into English: *The Angelic Doctor, St. Thomas Aquinas* (1931), *Art and Scholasticism* (1932), *Introduction to Philosophy* (1937), *Introduction to Logic* (1937), *Degrees of Knowledge* (1938), *True Humanism* (1938), *The Living Thoughts of Saint Paul* (1940), *Art and Poetry* (1943), *The Rights of Man and Natural Law* (1943), *Christianity and Democracy* (1944), *Existence and the Existent* (1948), and an exchange of letters with Jean Cocteau entitled *Art and Faith* (1948).

Maritain, Raïssa. [Maiden name, **Oumancoff.**] b. at Rostov, Russia —. French writer and poet; wife (married 1904) of Jacques Maritain. Author of *Le Prince de ce monde* (trans. into English), *L'Ange de l'École, Vie de Saint Thomas d'Aquin* (trans. into English), *La Vie d'oraison* (with Jacques Maritain; Eng. trans., *Prayer and Intelligence*, 1928), *Situation de la poésie* (with Jacques Maritain, 1938), *La Conscience morale et l'état de nature* (1942), and *Marc Chagall* (1943).

Maritana (Spanish, mä.rē.tä'nä; French, mȧ.rē.tȧ.nȧ). Tambourine dancer in Dumanoir and Dennery's *Don César de Bazan*. Don César marries her to save his life.

Maritana (mar.i.tā'nạ). Opera in three acts by William Vincent Wallace, first produced at London in 1845. The libretto, by Edward Fitzball, was adapted from the drama *Don César de Bazan*.

Maritima Avaticorum (mạ.rit'i.mạ ạ.vat.i.kō'rum). Ancient name of **Martigues.**

Maritime Alps (alps). [French, **Alpes Maritimes**; Italian, **Alpi Marittime.**] Division of the Alps which lies on the border of France and Italy, between the Ligurian Apennines and the Cottian Alps. Peak elevation, ab. 10,817 ft.; length, ab. 120 mi.

Maritime Province. See also **Küstenland.**

Maritime Province. [Russian, **Primorskaya Oblast.**] Former *oblast* (region) of the Russian Empire, in E Siberia, extending along the Pacific. The extreme S part of this area, bordering on the Sea of Japan, now constitutes the Maritime Territory. Capital, Khabarovsk; chief port, Vladivostok.

Maritime Provinces. Name applied to the three Atlantic coast provinces of SE Canada: New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island. Area, 50,400 sq. mi. (including 837 sq. mi. of inland water); pop. 1,256,710 (1951).

Maritime Territory. [Russian, **Primorski Krai.**] Territory of SE U.S.S.R., in the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, bordering on the Sea of Japan, E Manchuria, and NE Korea. The coastal region is mountainous and forested; in the Sikhote-Alin mountains lead, zinc, tin, and gold are produced. A lowland extends N from Vladivostok through the Ussuri valley; this is a settled agricultural area producing wheat, flax, rice, soybeans, sugar beets, and dairy products. Coal is mined at Suchan, E of Vladivostok. There are important coastal fisheries. The Maritime Territory contains Vladivostok, the chief Pacific port of the U.S.S.R. and terminus of the Trans-Siberian railroad. There is a naval base at Posiet Bay. After the Russian Revolution the old Maritime Province was included in the Far Eastern Territory. The Maritime Territory was organized in 1938 and subsequently had its boundaries changed. Area, ab. 80,000 sq. mi. (1939), ab. 62,950 sq. mi. (1951); pop. 907,200 (1939).

Maritsa (mä.rē'tsä). [Also: **Marica, Maritza, Meriç**; Greek, **Evros**; Latin, **Hebrus.**] River flowing through S central Bulgaria, and then forming the border between Greece and Turkey. It flows past Plovdiv and Edirne, and empties into the Aegean Sea. Length, ab. 300 mi. It is navigable in its lower course. In 1371 the Turks defeated a coalition of Serbian nobles here and occupied western Bulgaria and southern Serbia.

Maritzburg (mar'its.bėrg). See **Pietermaritzburg.**

Mariupol (mä.ryō'pôl). Former name of **Zhdanov,** U.S.S.R.

Marius (mȧ.ryūs). Character in the novel *Les Misérables*, by Victor Hugo.

Marius (mār'i.us), **Gaius** (or **Caius**). b. near Arpinum, Italy, c155 B.C.; d. Jan. 13, 86 B.C. Roman general. He served in the Numantine War in 134, was tribune in 119 and praetor in 115, was legate under Metellus in the Jugurthine War (109–108), and was consul in 107, 104, 103, 102, 101, 100, and 86. He commanded against Jugurtha (107–106), and against the Cimbri and Teutones (104–101), defeated the Teutones at Aix in 102 and the Cimbri at the Raudian Fields, near Vercellae, in 101, and defeated the Marsi in the Social War in 90. His rivalry with Sulla over the command against Mithridates VI of Pontus caused the first civil war in 88. He was driven from Rome in that year, but returned after Sulla left for the East, and with Cinna captured Rome in 87, and massacred many of the aristocrats.

Mariut (mär.yöt'), **Birket el.** See **Mareotis, Lake.**

Marivaux (mȧ.rē.vō), **Pierre Carlet de Chamblain de.** b. at Paris, Feb. 4, 1688; d. Feb. 12, 1763. French dramatist and novelist. His best work was done between 1722 and 1746; in that time he wrote some 25 plays, foremost among which are *Le Jeu de l'amour et du hasard* (1730), *L'École des mœurs* (1732), *Les Fausses Confidences* (1736), *Le Legs* (1736), and *L'Épreuve* (1740). All Marivaux's plays are more or less alike in their subject matter; the various situations are effected not through outside events, but by the expression of inner feelings on the part of the different characters; difficulties arise entirely through the fault of the lovers themselves, either in their curiosity, their timidity, their ignorance, their pride, or their pique. As a novelist Marivaux wrote *La Vie de Marianne* (1731–41), his masterpiece; also *Le Paysan parvenu* (1735) and *Pharamond, ou les folies romanesques* (1737). Marivaux's peculiar style has been named for him *marivaudage*.

Mariveles (mä.rē.vā'lās), **Mount.** Former name of **Bataan, Mount.**

Mariveles Bay. See under **Bataan.**

Marjoribanks (märch'bangks), **Edward.** [Title, 2nd Baron **Tweedmouth.**] b. July 8, 1849; d. Sept. 15, 1909. English Liberal statesman. He sat for Berwick in the House of Commons 1880–94), and was second Liberal whip (1886–92), parliamentary secretary to the treasury and chief Liberal whip (1892–94), lord privy seal and chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster (1894–95), first lord of the admiralty (1905–08), and lord president of the council (1908).

Marjorie Daw (mär'jō.ri). Story by Thomas Bailey Aldrich, published in 1873 in the collection *Marjorie Daw and Other People.*

Mark (märk), Saint. Author of the second gospel. He has been generally supposed to be identical with the "John whose surname was Mark," mentioned in the Acts of the Apostles (particularly as a companion of Paul and Barnabas, and after their separation of Barnabas alone), and with the Mark whose name occurs in other passages in the New Testament (Pauline Epistles and 1 Peter).

Mark, Saint. [Also, **Marcus.**] d. Oct. 7, 336. Pope from January to October, 336.

Mark. Former countship of Germany, later comprised in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, in the government district of Arnsberg. The countship arose in the Middle Ages, and became united with Cleve c1400. In 1666, in consequence of the contest of the Jülich succession, it passed to Brandenburg. It passed to France in 1807 and formed part of the duchy of Berg. In 1813 it was restored to Prussia.

Mark. In Arthurian romance, king of Cornwall; uncle of Tristram, for whom Tristram went to Ireland to bring Isolde home as Mark's bride.

Mark, Basilica of Saint. Venetian basilica, founded in 830, rebuilt in 976, and given its definitive form in 1052. It is the most famed Byzantine structure of western Europe, cruciform in plan, with five great domes on pendentives, and many smaller domes in subordinate positions. The outer aisle or atrium was added later; with its five deep, many-columned arches, repeated and fantastically canopied above, its rich mosaics, and the wonderful color of its encrusted marbles, it gives, with the domes and many pinnacles, to the exterior its picturesque and unique character. The four celebrated bronze horses in front of the upper middle arch came from Constantinople, and probably adorned originally a Roman triumphal arch. The interior, though it measures only 205 by 164 ft., is one of the most impressive in the world. Almost the whole surface of walls, domes, and arches is covered with magnificent mosaics, representing Old and New Testament scenes on a gold ground.

Mark, Column of Saint. See **Columns of Saint Mark and Saint Theodore.**

Mark, Edward Laurens. b. at Hamlet, N.Y., May 30, 1847; d. at Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 16, 1946. American biologist and anatomist, famous for his training of biologists at Harvard. He was professor of anatomy (1885–1921) at Harvard and was instrumental in developing the Harvard Zoölogical Laboratory. He was a founder (1903) and director (1903–31) of the Bermuda Biological Station.

Mark, Gospel of. Second gospel, the authorship of which is traditionally assigned to Saint Mark. It is the most original of the synoptic gospels. It has been regarded as reflecting especially the influence of Peter.

Mark, Julius. b. at Haljala, Estonia, 1890—. Estonian linguist. A leading authority on the accidence of Finno-Ugrian languages, he was professor at the University of Tartu (1919–44). Author of *Die Possessivsuffixe in den uralischen Sprachen* (1923) and numerous other studies.

Marka (mär'kä). See **Sarakole.**

Marked Tree. City in NE Arkansas, in Poinsett County: marketing center of a cotton tenant-farming area. The Southern Tenant Farmers' Union was formed (1934) near here, and the town was used (1927) experimentally for the elimination of pellagra. 2,878 (1950).

Marken (mär'kẹn). Island in NW Netherlands, belonging to the province of North Holland, situated in the SW part of the Ijsselmeer ab. 10 mi. NE of Amsterdam. It is fertile, has seven small villages, and is a tourist center. Area, ab. 1 sq. mi.; pop. 1,397 (1939).

Markens gröde (mär'kẹns grė'dẹ). Norwegian title of **Growth of the Soil.**

Market Bosworth (boz'wėrth). [Also, **Bosworth.**] Rural district and market town in C England, in Leicestershire, ab. 12 mi. W of Leicester, ab. 100 mi. N of London. It has associations with Samuel Johnson. Bosworth Field is in the rural district. Pop. of town, 864 (1931); area of rural district, ab. 100 sq. mi.; pop. 26,359 (1951).

Market Drayton (drā'tọn). Urban district and market town in W England, in Shropshire, on the river Tern ab. 17 mi. NE of Shrewsbury, ab. 160 mi. NW of London by rail. It is an agricultural trade center, and has manufactures of agricultural machinery. 5,638 (1951).

Market Harborough (här'bur.ō). Urban district and market town in C England, in Leicestershire, situated on the river Welland and on the Grand Union Canal, ab. 12 mi. S of Leicester. It is in the center of a fertile pasture area and specializes in the fattening of cattle and sheep for market. It is also known as a fox-hunting center. 10,401 (1951).

Markham (mär'kạm). Village in NE Illinois, in Cook County: a southern suburb of Chicago. 2,753 (1950).

Markham, Sir Clements Robert. b. at Stillingfleet, Yorkshire, England, July 20, 1830; d. at London, Jan. 30, 1916. English biographer, geographer, travel writer, and historian. He entered (1844) the navy, resigning in 1852, after having visited several South American ports and having been a member of the Arctic expedition (1850–51) in search of Sir John Franklin. He was responsible (c1861) for the introduction of cinchona, from which quinine is produced, into India. He was a member (1867–77) of the geographical department of the India Office, and secretary (1863–88) and president (1893–1905) of the Royal Geographical Society. Author of *Franklin's Footsteps* (1852), *History of Peru* (1853), *Travels in Peru and India* (1862), *Richard Hakluyt* (1896), *Life of Richard III* (1906), *The Incas of Peru* (1910), and *The Lands of Silence* (1921), a history of Arctic and Antarctic exploration. He also wrote *The War Between Chile and Peru* (1879–81), and biographies of Admiral Fairfax, Admiral John Markham, Columbus, and Major James Rennell.

Markham, Edwin (Charles). b. at Oregon City, Ore., April 23, 1852; d. on Staten Island, N.Y., March 7, 1940. American poet and lecturer. He is best known as the author of *The Man with the Hoe* (title piece of a volume of poems published in 1899), referring to a celebrated picture by Jean François Millet and voicing his protest against the exploited "Hoeman" as contrasted with the landowning "Yeoman." His other works include *Lincoln, and Other Poems* (1901) and *Field Folk: Interpretations of Millet* (1906). Among his chief single poems contributed to various magazines are *The End of the Century* (1899), *The Muse of Brotherhood* (1899), *The Mighty Hundred Years* (1900), *The Chant of the Vultures* (1905), *Virgilia* (1905), and *The Homing Heart* (1906).

Markham, Frederick. b. near Lewes, Sussex, England, Aug. 16, 1805; d. at London, Dec. 21, 1855. English military officer.

Markham, Gervase or **Jervis.** b. c1568; d. at London, February, 1637. English author. He fought in the Low Countries and in Ireland, and later wrote on military matters. He wrote also on agriculture, forestry, horsemanship, and farriery. He wrote a number of plays in collaboration and was the author of *The Most Honorable Tragedy of Sir Richard Grinville Knight* (1595), a long poem on the hero of the *Revenge.* Attributed to Markham are *The Teares of the Beloved, or the Lamentations of St. John* (1600), *Mary Magdalen's Lamentations for the Loss of her Master Jesus* (1601), and *The New Metamorphosis,* the latter a long poetical romance.

Markham, John. b. at Westminster (now part of London), June 13, 1761; d. at Naples, Italy, Feb. 13, 1827. English admiral; second son of William Markham (1719–1807), archbishop of York.

Markham, Mount. Massive mountain peak in Antarctica, W of the Ross Shelf Ice, in ab. 82°59' S., 160°30' E. Elevation, ab. 15,100 ft.

Markham, William. b. in England, c1635; d. at Philadelphia, June 12, 1704. English colonial administrator, secretary to William Penn. Commissioned (1681) deputy governor of Pennsylvania by Penn, his cousin, he was presiding officer (1681) of the first provincial council. He served as provincial secretary (1685–91), deputy governor

(1691–93) of the lower counties (now Delaware), and lieutenant governor or governor (1693–99) of the province.

Markham, William. b. at Kinsale, Ireland, in April, 1719; d. at London, Nov. 3, 1807. Archbishop of York (1777–1807).

Markirch (mär'kirĉh). German name of **Ste.-Marie-aux-Mines.**

Markkleeberg (märk'klā'berk). [Former name, **Oetzsch-Mark-Kleeberg.**] Town in E Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Saxony, Russian Zone, ab. 4 mi. S of the center of Leipzig. It belongs to the metropolitan area of Leipzig. Stone Age finds were excavated here. A concentration camp was maintained here during World War II. 20,517 (1946).

Markle (mär'kl), **John.** b. at Hazelton, Pa., Dec. 15, 1858; d. July 10, 1933. American coal industrialist.

Markneukirchen (märk'noi'kir.ĉhęn). Town in E Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Saxony, Russian Zone, ab. 45 mi. SW of Chemnitz. It is a center of the German musical instrument industry; most of the products are manufactured by home industries, and have been widely exported. 8,903 (1946).

Markoe (mär'kō), **Thomas Masters.** b. at Philadelphia, Sept. 13, 1819; d. 1901. American surgeon. He was adjunct professor (1860–70) and professor (1870–79) of surgery, and professor (1879–90) of the principles of surgery in the medical department of Columbia College.

Marko Kralyevich (mär'kō krä'lye.vich). [Eng. trans., *"Marko the King's Son."*] Hero of Yugoslavian (especially Serbian) national legend, folk song, and ballad. His legend is based on the career of a real Marko, son of a 14th-century Serbian king. He was of great size, a great drinker, lover, and fighter for Slavic freedom.

Markranstädt (märk'rän'shtet). Town in E Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Saxony, Russian Zone, ab. 7 mi. SW of Leipzig. It has electrical machinery industries, and sugar refineries. 10,857 (1946).

Marks (märks), **Lionel Simeon.** b. at Birmingham, England, Sept. 8, 1871—. American mechanical engineer. Author of *Mechanical Engineer's Handbook* (1916, 1922, 1930, 1941), *The Airplane Engine* (1922), and *Axial-Flow Fans* (with C. Keller, 1937).

Marks, Nora. Pseudonym of **Atkinson, Eleanor.**

Marks, Percy. b. at Covelo, Calif., Sept. 9, 1891—. American writer. Author of *The Plastic Age* (1924), *Martha* (1925), *Which Way Parnassus?* (1926), *The Unwilling God* (1929), *Craft of Writing* (1932), *And Points Beyond* (1937), *Full Flood* (1942), *Knave of Diamonds* (1943), *Shade of Sycamore* (1944), and other books.

Marksville (märks'vil). Town in C Louisiana, parish seat of Avoyelles Parish, ab. 75 mi. NW of Baton Rouge. The Marksville archaeological site is nearby. In the decade between the last two U.S. censuses the town's population more than doubled. 1,811 (1940), 3,635 (1950).

Marksville. Archaeological site in C Louisiana: the type site for the Marksville culture of the Burial Mound II period (c900–1100) in the lower Mississippi Valley. This culture is a southern variety of the Moundbuilder culture typified by the Hopewell culture.

Mark Tapley (märk tap'li). See **Tapley, Mark.**

Marktredwitz (märk'trāt'vits). Town in E central Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Bavaria, American Zone, ab. 29 mi. NE of Bayreuth: important glass, pottery, and porcelain industries; also metal, lumber, cotton textile, and other manufactures. Notable buildings include a Protestant church, in the Gothic style of the 14th century, and a Catholic church, in the baroque style of the 18th century. 15,953 (1950).

Markt Sankt Florian (märkt zängkt flō'rę̄.än). Market town in C Austria, in the province of Upper Austria, SE of Linz. The town is famous for the abbey of Saint Florian, built over the tomb of the saint, who was drowned in the Enns River during the reign of Diocletian. The abbey, founded by an Augustinian order in the 11th century, was rebuilt in the period 1686–1751 from plans of Carlantonio Carlone and Jakob Prandauer. It is one of the foremost examples of the Austrian baroque style. From 1848 to 1856 the composer Anton Bruckner was organist here. 4,180 (1946).

Mark Twain (märk twān). Pseudonym of **Clemens, Samuel Langhorne.**

Marl (märl). Town in W Germany, in the *Land* (state) of North Rhine-Westphalia, British Zone, formerly in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, ab. 7 mi. NW of Recklinghausen: coal mines; metallurgical, machine, chemical, lumber, tobacco, and foodstuff industries. The population increased in the period 1939–46 by 25.5 percent. 44,043 (1946), 51,192 (1950).

Marlatt (mär'lat), **Charles Lester.** b. at Atchison, Kan., Sept. 26, 1863—. American entomologist. He headed (1927–33) the Bureau of Entomology, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Marlborough (märl'bur.ō, -bėr.ō; môl'-), 1st Duke of. [Title of **John Churchill.**] b. in Devonshire, May or June, 1650; d. near Windsor, June 16, 1722. English general and statesman, renowned as commander (1702–11) of the allied armies at war with Louis XIV of France. He was educated at St. Paul's School and became (c1665) a page to the Duke of York (later James II). He entered the military service and served under the Duke at Nijmegen (1672) and Maestricht (1673), where he saved the Duke's life. His rise to prominence was further assured by his sister Arabella, maid of honor to the Duchess of York, who became the Duke's mistress. His marriage (1678) to Sarah Jennings, favorite of the future Queen Anne, likewise helped his fortunes, which received great impetus at the accession (1685) of James II. As a military commander under James, he contributed greatly to the suppression of the Monmouth rebellion (1685), he being responsible for the victory at Sedgemoor. When sent to France, however, on a diplomatic mission to Louis XIV, he was already known to have declared against the king if the latter should attempt to change the religion of the nation to Roman Catholicism. Meanwhile he was also in communication with William of Orange, to whom he pledged support. Thus, when William landed (1688) in England, and Churchill was sent at the head of 5,000 men to oppose him, James discovered that his general had gone over into the enemy camp. This flexibility in Churchill's personal loyalties probably prevented him from being employed by William (now William III) for important duties, aside from service in the Netherlands (1689) and in Ireland (1690). Marlborough undoubtedly was in constant communication with the exiled James and actually spent some time (1692) in the Tower, but such was the political atmosphere that William could not afford to alienate him. Upon the accession of Anne in March, 1702, Marlborough (whose wife Sarah was the queen's favorite) attained the height of his power. Having been made Baron Churchill of Sandridge (1685) and Earl of Marlborough (1689), he was made (1702) Duke of Marlborough and captain general of English troops. The almost immediate opening (May, 1702) of the War of the Spanish Succession put Marlborough at the head of the combined English and Dutch armies. During this decade of war, the domestic political scene moved gradually against Marlborough, who first lost the support of the Tories, opponents of the war, and was later opposed by strong elements in Parliament, which advocated peace with France. For the time being, however, Marlborough was virtual ruler of England, his close friend Sidney Godolphin being prime minister and his wife controlling the queen. In the field he swept the French from Gelderland by his victories at Kaiserswerth, Venlo, and Liége, but in 1703, despite the capture of Bonn, failed in his campaign against Antwerp through disagreement with his Dutch allies. With Prince Eugene, Marlborough inflicted (1704) a crushing defeat on the French at Blenheim, thus occupying Bavaria. The disputes between the Allies continued and the French forces regained their strength, but at Ramillies (1706) Marlborough again routed the French, taking Brabant and Flanders. Again in 1708, at Oudenarde, the French were defeated; Lille fell in December and France attempted to arrange a truce, but Marlborough refused. In 1709 Tournai and Mons fell and at the murderous battle of Malplaquet the French, though defeated, retired in order; Malplaquet was the last great battle of the war, which ended with the Treaty of Utrecht in 1712. But Marlborough had meanwhile lost valuable ground at court. Sarah, his wife, who had been the queen's favorite, had now become the object of her hatred and was succeeded in the queen's favor by her cousin Abigail Hill Masham. Every opportunity was used to bring about the

fall of the Duke. Godolphin was removed (1710); the Duchess was dismissed (1711); and, in December, 1711, charged with embezzlement of moneys, Marlborough was himself relieved of his offices. Though cleared of the charges, he left for the Continent in 1712. Marlborough returned after the queen's death (1714) and regained his military posts under George I, but his last years were spent quietly.

Marlborough, Duchess of. [Maiden name, **Sarah Jennings.**] b. near St. Albans, England, May 29, 1660; d. (probably) at Marlborough House, London, Oct. 18, 1744. Favorite of Queen Anne of England. She married John Churchill, afterward 1st Duke of Marlborough, in 1678. In 1683 she was appointed one of the ladies of the bedchamber to Anne, then the princess Anne, with whom she was very intimate. Under the name of Mrs. Freeman she carried on a correspondence with Queen Anne (as Mrs. Morley). Her imperious nature and strong intellect for a while entirely dominated Anne, but her rule became unbearable, and she was superseded in the queen's affection by Abigail Masham, her own cousin and protégée. In 1711, shortly before the dismissal of Marlborough from office, she retired from the queen's service, and passed the rest of her life in a series of bitter quarrels.

Marlborough. Municipal borough and market town in S England, in Wiltshire, ab. 10 mi. S of Swindon, ab. 75 mi. W of London by rail. It contains a famous public school (Marlborough College) near the site of an ancient castle. 4,556 (1951).

Marlborough (märl'bur.ō). [Also, **Marlboro.**] City in E central Massachusetts, in Middlesex County, ab. 26 mi. W of Boston: manufactures of footwear, metal products, paper boxes, textiles, oil burners, and shoe machinery. 15,756 (1950).

Marlborough, 1st Earl of. Title of **Ley, James.**

Marlborough Downs. Range of limestone hills in S England, in Wiltshire, N of Marlborough. They are noted for the many neolithic remains found there.

Marlborough House. London residence belonging to the British government. It is a large building of brick trimmed with stone, with extensive gardens fronting on the Mall. It was built (1710) for John Churchill, 1st Duke of Marlborough, by Christopher Wren.

Marles-les-Mines (märl.lā.mēn). Town in N France, in the department of Pas-de-Calais, SW of Béthune. It is a coal-mining town. 12,820 (1946).

Marlin (mär'lin). City in E central Texas, county seat of Falls County, SE of Waco: health resort noted for its hot springs. 7,099 (1950).

"Marlinsky (mär.lēn'ski), **Cossack."** Pseudonym of **Bestuzhev, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich.**

Marlio (mär.lyō; Anglicized, mär'li.ō), **Louis.** b. 1878— French businessman, railway executive, and economist, head of the international aluminum cartel before World War II. He was also vice-president of the National Railways of France. In 1941 he came to the U.S., where he became a member of the staff of the Brookings Institution.

Marlitt (mär'lit), **E. P.** [Pseudonym of **Eugenie John.**] b. at Arnstadt, Thuringia, Germany, Dec. 5, 1825; d. there, June 22, 1887. German writer of light fiction for the family weekly *Die Gartenlaube.* She wrote a vast number of stories (*Goldelse, Blaubart, Das Geheimnis der alten Mamsell, Die zweite Frau, Im Hause des Kommerziensrats,* and others).

Marlow (mär'lō). Urban district and market town in S England, in Buckinghamshire, situated on the river Thames ab. 5 mi. NW of Maidenhead, ab. 32 mi. W of London by rail. It is primarily a residential town. 6,480 (1951).

Marlow. City in S Oklahoma, in Stephens County, in an agricultural area producing corn and watermelons. 3,399 (1950).

Marlow, Young. Son of Sir Charles Marlow in Oliver Goldsmith's *She Stoops to Conquer.* He is extremely shy with women of high station and reputation, but bold enough among women of lesser position; hence Miss Hardcastle "stoops" to the disguise of a barmaid "to conquer" him.

Marlowe (mär'lō), **Christopher.** b. at Canterbury, England, Feb. 6, 1564; d. at Deptford, England, May 30, 1593. English poet and dramatist. Son of a shoemaker, he secured a good education at Cambridge University, after which he may have seen some military service; it appears, in any case, that by 1587 if not earlier he was at London, attached to the Lord Admiral's Company as a playwright, enjoying the familiar acquaintance of Sir Walter Raleigh and other writers, adventurers, and men about town, living a gay, roistering life, freely avowing the heretical and even atheistic views for which eventually, in 1593, he was called to account. An information against him was lodged with the authorities, but before he could be brought to trial, he was fatally stabbed with his own dagger in a quarrel over paying for the drinks at a tavern. It has been said that if Shakespeare, born in the same year with Marlowe, had like the latter died at the age of 29, Marlowe's name would have come down in literary history as the greatest of the Elizabethan dramatic poets. *Tamburlane,* probably first acted about 1587 and licensed for printing in 1590, is universally ascribed to him on internal evidence alone. *The Tragedy of Dr. Faustus* appears to have been first acted in 1588, but it was not entered on the Stationers' Register for publication until 1601. It is known to have been produced by Henslowe 23 times between 1594 and 1597, and subsequently it was performed frequently by English companies in several of the chief German cities. *The Jew of Malta,* another tragedy, was written and first produced probably in 1589, was frequently acted in England between 1591 and 1596, and was also given by English companies on the Continent. In 1818 Edmund Kean revived it at the Drury Lane Theatre in a modernized version. Marlowe's historical play *Edward II* was entered on the Stationers' Register in 1593. About the same time he collaborated with Thomas Nashe in writing *The Tragedy of Dido, Queen of Carthage,* and either alone or in collaboration he also wrote *The Massacre at Paris.* It is generally thought that he had a hand in fashioning some of the earlier plays of the Shakespeare canon. The greatest of his nondramatic works was an unfinished paraphrase of the *Hero and Leander* of Musaeus, which was completed by George Chapman; but he is now most often remembered for one of the most famous of English lyrics, *The Passionate Shepherd to His Love,* which begins with the much-quoted line, "Come live with me and be my love." His advent in the London theater marked the beginning of great drama in England, and there are few who will deny that he was surely a dramatist of authentic genius (there are many readers who will insist, indeed, that no list of the greatest Elizabethan plays is complete which fails to include at least *The Tragedy of Dr. Faustus* and *The Jew of Malta* from among Marlowe's works).

Marlowe, Julia. [Original name, **Sarah Frances Frost.**] b. at Caldbeck, England, Aug. 17, 1866; d. Nov. 12, 1950. American actress. She played in romantic plays and was especially successful in Shakespearian roles. In 1911 she married E. H. Sothern.

Marlowe, Owen. b. in England, Aug. 1, 1830; d. at Boston, Mass., May 19, 1876. American actor.

Marly-la-Machine (mär.lē.lä.mä.shēn). See under **Marly-le-Roi.**

Marly-le-Roi (mär.lē.lə.rwä). Village in N France, in the department of Seine-et-Oise, situated on the Seine River ab. 10 mi. W of Paris. It was formerly noted for its chateau of Louis XIV (destroyed c1800); only the park remains. Nearby is Marly-la-Machine, a hamlet noted for its hydraulic works, which formerly supplied the fountains of Versailles with water. 2,992 (1946).

Marmaduke (mär'mə.dūk), **John Sappington.** b. near Arrow Rock, Mo., March 14, 1833; d. at Jefferson City, Mo., Dec. 28, 1887. American soldier and politician, with the Confederate army in the Civil War. He was commissioned (1863) brigadier general for his services at the battle of Shiloh, invaded (1863) southeast Missouri, and was in charge (1864) of cavalry in Price's raid into Missouri, during which he was captured, spending the rest of the war as a prisoner of war (1864-65). He was governor (1884-87) of Missouri.

Marmagão (mär.mə.goun'). See **Mormugão.**

Marmande (mar.mänd'). [Ancient name, **Marmonda.**] Town in SW France, in the department of Lot-et-Garonne, on the Garonne River ab. 42 mi. SE of Bordeaux. It is a river port, and a commercial center for trade in grain, liquors, and tobacco. 12,401 (1946).

Marmara (mär'mą.rą). [Also: **Marmora**; ancient name, **Proconnesus.**] Island in NW Turkey, in the W part of the Sea of Marmara. It has marble quarries, for which it has been noted since ancient times, and which have supplied building materials to Istanbul. Area, ab. 50 sq. mi.

Marmara, Sea of. [Also: **Sea of Marmora**; ancient name, **Propontis.**] Sea between European and Asiatic Turkey, communicating with the Black Sea on the NE by the Strait of Bosporus, and with the Aegean Sea on the SW by the Dardanelles. Length, ab. 170 mi.; greatest width, ab. 50 mi.

Marmet (mär'mĕt). Town in W central West Virginia, in Kanawha County, on the Kanawha River ab. 8 mi. S of Charleston. 2,515 (1950).

Marmier (mär.myā), **Xavier.** b. at Pontarlier, France, June 24, 1809; d. at Paris, Oct. 11, 1892. French man of letters, author of travels, and translator. He made a journey to Scandinavia and Lapland in 1836–38, was appointed professor of foreign literature at Rennes in 1839, became librarian of the ministry of public instruction at Paris in 1841, and in 1846 was named custodian of the library of Sainte-Geneviève. He published histories of German, Danish, and Swedish literatures, a history of Iceland, and translations from the German and Scandinavian.

Marmion (mär'mi.ŏn). Narrative poem by Sir Walter Scott, published in 1808.

Marmion, Shackerley or **Shakerley.** b. near Brackley, Northamptonshire, England, in January, 1603; d. at London, in January, 1639. English dramatist and poet. He wrote *Holland's Leaguer* (licensed and printed 1632), *A Fine Companion* (1633), and *The Antiquary* (his best-known play; acted in 1633, printed 1641). He also wrote *Cupid and Psyche*, and other poems.

Mármol (mär'mōl), **José.** b. at Buenos Aires, 1818; d. there, Aug. 12, 1871. Argentine novelist and poet, whose best-known works reflect the strong anti-Rosas sentiments for which he spent many years in prison or in exile. After Rosas's fall, he served as senator and as director (1858–71) of the national library. Author of *Rosas: El 25 de mayo de 1850* (1850), *Amalia* (1851 and 1855; the first Argentine novel), and *El Cruzado* (1851).

Marmolada (mär.mō.lä'dä). [German, **Marmolata** (-tä).] Highest summit of the Dolomites, in N Italy. Elevation, ab. 10,965 ft.

Marmolejo (mär.mō.le'ʜō). Mountain in the Andes, on the Chilean-Argentine border E of Santiago. Elevation, ab. 20,009 ft.

Marmolejo, Alonso de Góngora. See **Góngora Marmolejo, Alonso de.**

Marmonda (mär.mon'dą). Ancient name of **Marmande.**

Marmont (mär.môn), **Auguste Frédéric Louis Viesse de.** [Title, Duc **de Raguse.**] b. at Châtillon-sur-Seine, France, July 20, 1774; d. at Venice, March 2, 1852. French marshal. He served with distinction in the Napoleonic campaigns, particularly at Marengo (1800) and Ulm (1805), and in the campaigns of 1809 and 1813–14, and was governor general of the Illyrian Provinces (1809–11). He was defeated by Wellington at Salamanca (July 22, 1812), and surrendered his army to the provisional government in April, 1814, an act often criticized as being treasonable to Napoleon. He unsuccessfully attempted to suppress the revolution of 1830. Author of *Mémoires* (1856–57).

Marmontel (mär.môn.tel), **Jean François.** b. at Bort, Limousin, France, July 11, 1723; d. at Abbeville, Eure, France, Dec. 31, 1799. French writer. His first piece of literary work, an ode (1743), proved a failure. Encouraged by Voltaire's sympathy, however, he went to Paris, and took several prizes in literary competition (1745–47). He wrote several tragedies, *Denys le tyran* (1748), *Aristomène* (1749), *Cléopâtre* (1750), *Les Héraclides* (1752), and *Egyptus* (1753), but his success was not great as a poet. Then he turned his attention to prose, and contributed largely to the *Encyclopédie.* He recast several of his articles and published them subsequently in book form, such as his *Poétique française* (1763) and *Éléments de littérature* (1787). He had already acquired renown by his *Contes moraux* (1761), his philosophical novel *Bélisaire* (1767), and his historical novel *Les Incas* (1777). He published further *La Pharsale*, translated from Lucan (1761), and wrote the words for several comic operas, as *Le Huron* (1768), *Zémire et Azor* (1771), *Didon* (1783), and *Pénélope* (1785). Between 1789 and 1792 he published in *Le Mercure* a second series of *Contes moraux.* His *Mémoires d'un père à ses enfants* (1804) and *Leçons d'un père à ses enfants sur la langue française* (1806) were published posthumously.

Marmora (mär.mō'rą). See **Marmara.**

Marmora (mär.mō'rä), **Alfonso Ferrero,** Marchese **di La.** See **La Marmora** or **Lamarmora, Alfonso Ferrero,** Marchese **di.**

Marmore (mär'mō.rā), **Cascate delle.** [English, **Falls of Terni.**] Series of cascades in C Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Umbria, in the province of Terni, SE of Terni, in the Velino River near its mouth. The spot is celebrated for its beauty. Height of the falls, ab. 65 ft., 330 ft., and 190 ft., respectively.

Marne (märn; French, mȧrn). Department in N France, bounded by Aisne and Ardennes on the N, Meuse on the E, Haute-Marne and Aube on the S, and Aisne and Seine-et-Marne on the W. The department is traversed by the Marne River and the Rhine-Seine Canal. It was part of the former province of Champagne. In the Middle Ages it was a commercial center as a result of the Champagne fairs, at which the products of Mediterranean and Northern Europe were exchanged. Many historical events took place here. Reims was the place where the kings of France were crowned. Châlons-sur-Marne was the starting point for the second Crusade. The region suffered from the invasion of Charles V, the religious wars, and the war of the Fronde. During the French Revolution, the invasion armies were repulsed here. The department was occupied by the Germans in 1870. In 1914 the German armies were stopped in the first battle of the Marne; a decisive action was again fought here in 1918. Grains, excellent wines of the champagne type, as well as fruits and sugar beets, are the main agricultural products. The wines are widely exported. The main firms in the champagne wine trade are located at Reims, Châlons, Épernay, Avize, and Ay. There are metal, textile, and various food industries. Capital, Châlons-sur-Marne; area, ab. 3,167 sq. mi.; pop. 386,926 (1946).

Marne, Battles of the. Name applied to two battles, nearly four years apart, on the Western Front, in World War I. Both represented successful Allied counteractions to German attempts to get to Paris and the broad plains of France. The first battle (Sept. 5–12, 1914) was fought over a wide front from the north of Paris to the west of Verdun. It was initially of uneven outcome, but the Germans, worried about the position of their right wing, ordered the retreat of their five armies to the Aisne on September 9. Thereby they accepted the failure of their attempt to win the war in the west by an offensive in the first six weeks. It was during this battle (September 7–8) that Gen. Galliéni moved the 7th division into battle from Paris in taxicabs. Almost four years later, in the final spring and summer offensives of 1918, German troops crossed the Aisne and Marne again, but a French counterattack forced their retreat. As a consequence the Allies gained the initiative and the offensives begun soon thereafter eventually culminated in Germany's request for an armistice.

Marne River. [Latin, **Matrona.**] River in N France which joins the Seine ab. 2 mi. SE of Paris. Length, ab. 325 mi., of which ab. 230 mi. are navigable.

Marnix Sainte-Aldegonde (mär'niks saṅt'äl.dę.gôn'dę), **Philipp van.** See **Sainte-Aldegonde, Philipp van Marnix.**

Marno (mär'nō), **Ernst.** b. at Vienna, 1844; d. at Khartoum, in what is now Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, 1883. Austrian traveler in Africa.

Maro (mā'rō). Family name of the Roman poet Vergil (Publius Vergilius Maro).

Maroc (mȧ.rok). French name of **Morocco.**

Marocco (mą.rok'ō). See **Morocco.**

Marochetti (mä.rō.kāt'tē), **Carlo.** b. at Turin, Italy, 1805; d. at Paris, Jan. 4, 1868. Italian sculptor. His chief works are equestrian statues of the Duc d'Orléans, the equestrian statue of Richard I (Richard Cœur de Lion) at Westminster, the equestrian statues of Queen Victoria and the Duke of Wellington at Glasgow, and the Inkerman monument at Saint Paul's, London.

Maroni (mą.rō'ni). [Dutch, **Marowijne.**] River in NE South America, which forms part of the boundary between

French Guiana and Surinam. It flows N to the Atlantic Ocean. Length, ab. 420 mi.

Maronites (mar'ọ.nīts). Most numerous single religious element in the population of Lebanon, and a minority element in Syria; they are also found today in the U.S. and elsewhere in the New World.

Maros (mô'rōsh). Hungarian name of the **Mureş**.

Marostica (mä.rôs'tē.kä). Town and commune in NE Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Veneto, in the province of Vicenza, situated at the foot of the Alpine foothills, NE of Vicenza. It has manufactures of straw hats, and two medieval castles with well-preserved walls and towers. Pop. of commune, 13,248 (1936); of town, 4,021 (1936).

Marosvásárhely (mô'rōsh.vä'shär.hey'). Hungarian name of **Târgu-Mureş**.

Marot (mȧ.rō), **Clément.** b. at Cahors, France, 1497; d. at Turin, Italy, 1544. French poet. His father had been court poet to the Queen of France, Anne de Bretagne, and through him the son obtained access to the court circles, where he won the good will of Margaret of Navarre, sister of Francis I. When Francis I came to the throne of France in 1515, Clément Marot attracted the king's attention by his poem *Le Temple de Cupidon*, and was retained by him at court. The poet followed his royal patron on his expeditions, and led on the whole an eventful life. His tendency was towards humanism and, to some extent, the Reformation, and he was after 1526 always under suspicion of heresy. He was arrested in 1526 but freed the same year, and in 1535 had to flee to Ferrara and later to Rome, where he obtained the aid of Pope Paul III to enable him to return (1539) to France. There he got into a literary quarrel with Sagon, an adherent of the Sorbonne, with the result that he again fled (1543), this time to Geneva and Calvin. But Calvinism was not palatable to the liberal mind of Marot and he left Geneva for Turin, where he died. Besides a great deal of original poetry, light, graceful, satirical, and including *Enfer* (written in prison, 1526), *Adolescence Clémentine* (a collection published 1532), and *Blasons* (c1536), Marot also translated portions of Vergil, Ovid, and Petrarch, and 52 psalms of David. His complete works have been variously edited; the last edition from the author's lifetime is dated 1544.

Mârouf, the Cobbler of Cairo (mä.röf'; kī'rō). [French title, **Mârouf, Salvetier du Caire.**] Opera in five acts by Henri Rabaud with a libretto by Lucien Nepoty based on one of the tales from *The Arabian Nights' Entertainments*, first performed at Paris on May 15, 1914.

Marovoay (mä.rō.vō'ī). Port in NW Madagascar, off SE Africa, at the SE end of Bombetoka Bay. It is connected by road with Majunga on the coast and with the capital, Tananarive, in the interior. 11,874 (1948).

Marowijne (mä.rō.wī'nę). Dutch name of the **Maroni**.

Marozia (mą.rō'zhi.ą, -zhą). d. c945. Roman woman notorious for her profligacy and for the influence she exercised over the papal court. She was the daughter of Theodora and Theophylactus, became the mistress of Pope Sergius III, and married successively Alberic I, Prince of Rome, her stepson Guido of Tuscany, and Hugo (or Hugh), king of Italy. She was instrumental in raising three popes to the throne, among whom was her son by Sergius, John XI. She was eventually imprisoned by her son Alberic II.

Marple (mär'pl). Urban district in W England, in Cheshire, ab. 9 mi. SE of Manchester, ab. 177 mi. NW of London by rail. 13,068 (1951).

Marplot, or the Second Part of The Busy Body (mär'plot). Comedy by Susannah Centlivre, produced in 1710. Henry Woodward altered it, and called it *Marplot in Lisbon*. Martin Marplot is a silly, cowardly fellow, who spoils everything he undertakes.

Marprelate Controversy (mär'prel''ą̄t). See **Martin Marprelate.**

Marpriest (mär'prēst''), **Martin.** Pseudonym of **Overton, Richard.**

Marquand (mär.kwond'), **Allan.** b. at New York, Dec. 10, 1853; d. there, Sept. 24, 1924. American art historian; son of Henry Gurdon Marquand. He was professor (1890 *et seq.*) of archaeology and the history of art at Princeton. Editorial contributor (1885–1924) to the *American Journal of Archeology*; founded the Princeton monographs in art and archaeology; edited, with Arthur L. Frothingham, the third volume (1887) of the *Iconographic Encyclopaedia* and *A Textbook of the History of Sculpture* (1896); author of *Della Robbias in America* (1912), *Robbia Heraldry* (1919), *Giovanni della Robbia* (1920), *Benedetto and Santi Buglioni* (1921), *Andrea Della Robbia and His Atelier* (1922), and *The Brothers of Giovanni della Robbia* (1928), a series of catalogues.

Marquand, Henry Gurdon. b. at New York, April 11, 1819; d. there, Feb. 26, 1902. American philanthropist and financier. He was an owner (1874 *et seq.*), vice-president (1875–81), president (1881–), and trustee of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad. He was an organizer (1869) of the Metropolitan Museum of Art at New York, and its president (1889–1902).

Marquand, John Phillips. b. at Wilmington, Del., Nov. 10, 1893—. American novelist. He was a staff member of the Boston *Transcript* (1915–17) and of the Sunday department of the New York *Tribune* (1919–20). Author of *The Unspeakable Gentleman* (1922), *Four of a Kind* (1923), *The Black Cargo* (1925), *Haven's End* (1933), *Wickford Point* (1939), *H. M. Pulham Esq.* (1941), *So Little Time* (1943), *B. F.'s Daughter* (1946), *Point of No Return* (1949; dramatized in 1951), *Melville Goodwin, U.S.A.* (1951), and other novels. Author also of detective novels featuring the character Mr. Moto, such as *Thank You, Mr. Moto* (1936). He received a Pulitzer prize for his novel *The Late George Apley* (1937), which he later dramatized (1944) with George S. Kaufman.

Marquesans (mär.kā'sąnz). Indigenous Polynesian people of the Marquesas Islands. Their language, Marquesan, belongs to the Eastern Polynesian group of the Malayo-Polynesian family of languages. The attainment in art of these people was of a high level long before their discovery by the Spanish in 1595. It is characterized by delicate openwork carvings of turtle shell and highly stylized designs in relief, of which the outstanding motif is based on the human skull.

Marquesas Islands (mär.kā'sąs). [French, **Îles Marquises.**] Group of islands in the South Pacific, N of the Tuamotu Archipelago and ab. 740 mi. NE of Tahiti: part of the colony of French Oceania. Nukahiva and Hivaoa are the largest. The surface is mountainous. They were discovered by Mendaña in 1595 and again by Cook in 1774, and were named for García Hurtado de Mendoza, Marquis of Cañete. In 1842 they became a French protectorate. Area, ab. 480 sq. mi.; pop. 2,988 (1946).

Marquet (mär.ke), **Albert.** b. at Bordeaux, France, March 27, 1875; d. 1947. French painter. He worked in France, the Netherlands, Germany, and Algiers. His sketches, considered among the best produced by any contemporary French artist, are extremely plastic, despite their economy of line. Among his better-known works are *After the Rain, Notre-Dame, L'Île de St. Louis, Pont Neuf, Nude, Quay at Paris, At Rouen, Arabian Women, Portrait of Mme. Lani*, illustrations for several books, and many lithographs, watercolors, drawings, and etchings.

Marquette (mär.ket'). City in the C part of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, county seat of Marquette County, on Lake Superior: shipping point for iron ore; manufactures wood by-products, machine parts, and mining equipment. It is the seat of Northern State Teachers College. 17,202 (1950).

Marquette, Jacques. [Called **Père Marquette.**] b. at Laon, France, 1637; d. near Lake Michigan, May 18, 1675. French Jesuit missionary and explorer. He came to the New World in 1666 and was sent 1668 on a mission to the Ottawa Indians. He remained among them, at Sault Ste. Marie, St. Esprit, and St. Ignace, which he founded (1671), until 1673. He accompanied Louis Jolliet in his voyage down the Wisconsin and Mississippi rivers and up the Illinois River in 1673. He died while attempting to establish a mission among the Illinois Indians. He wrote a description of the expedition of 1673, entitled *Voyage et découverte de quelques pays et nations de l'Amérique Septentrionale*.

Marquette-lez-Lille (mär.ket lā lēl). Town in N France, in the department of Nord, on the Deule River ab. 3 mi. N of Lille. It is an industrial suburb of Lille and a river port. 6,548 (1946).

Márquez (mär'kes), **José Arnaldo.** b. c1825; killed in the defense of Lima, Peru, Jan. 15, 1881. Peruvian poet. He took part in the early civil wars, was several times banished, and traveled in Chile, Cuba, and the U.S. In later life he occupied various consular and diplomatic positions. Márquez was regarded as the best Peruvian poet of his time, especially in the lyric style.

Márquez, José Ignacio. Colombian politician, president of New Granada for a short time in 1832, and again in the years 1837–41.

Márquez Rodríguez (mär'keth rō.ᴛʜrē'geth), **Manuel.** b. at Villaseca de la Sacra, Toledo, Spain, March 14, 1872—. Spanish ophthalmologist, known for his work on biastigmatism.

Marquina (mär.kē'nä), **Eduardo.** b. in Catalonia, Spain, 1879; d. 1947. Spanish poet and dramatist. He revived the poetical historical drama, which he endowed with great lyric charm and dramatic suspense. His masterpiece, *En Flandes se ha puesto el sol* (1910), continues to be a favorite with Spanish audiences. Of the same type are *Las Hijas del Cid* and *Doña María la Brava.* Love is the principal theme of his poetry, which is written with great mastery of form. His most important poetical works were *Odas, Églogas, Las Vendimias,* and *Canciones del momento.* In his later works he turned to social and political themes.

Marquis (mär'kwis), **Don.** [Full name, **Donald Robert Perry Marquis.**] b. at Walnut, Ill., July 29, 1878; d. at New York, Dec. 29, 1937. 'American humorist and journalist. He was coeditor (1907–09) with Joel Chandler Harris of the *Uncle Remus Magazine,* and on the staff of the New York *Sun* (1912–22) and of the New York *Tribune* (1922–25). While writing the column "The Sun Dial" for the New York *Sun* he introduced the characters of Hermione and the Little Group of Serious Thinkers, The Old Soak, archy the cockroach, and mehitabel the cat. His columns were collected in book form in *Hermione* (1916), *The Old Soak* (1921), *archy and mehitabel* (1927), *Off the Arm* (1930), and *archy does his part* (1935). He was the author also of *Danny's Own Story* (1912), *Revolt of the Oyster* (1922), *The Almost Perfect State* (1927), *Love Sonnets of a Cave Man* (1928), and the successful play *The Old Soak* (1922).

Marquis, Frederick James. See **Woolton,** 1st Baron.

Marquis, the. In early Peruvian history, Francisco Pizarro, who was created a marquis by Charles V in 1535. There is no record of a special designation for the marquisate.

Marquise (mär.kēz). Town in N France, in the department of Pas-de-Calais, ab. 14 mi. SW of Calais. It has marble quarries. 3,975 (1946).

Marquises (mär.kēz), **Îles.** French name of the **Marquesas Islands.**

Marr (mär), **Carl.** b. at Milwaukee, Wis., 1859; d. July 10, 1936. American figure painter. Among his works are *The Mystery of Life* (at the Metropolitan Museum, New York), *The Flagellants* (1889), and *1806 in Germany* (1890). From 1893 he was professor at the Academy of Fine Arts at Munich, and served (until 1925) as its director.

Marr, John. See **John Marr and Other Sailors.**

Marracci (mär.rät'chē), **Lodovico.** b. at Lucca, Italy, 1612; d. at Rome, Feb. 5, 1700. Italian Orientalist.

Marrakech (mą.rä'kesh). [Also: **Marrakesh;** sometimes incorrectly called **Morocco.**] City in NW Africa, in W central French Morocco, ab. 150 mi. S of Casablanca, with which it is connected by rail. It is situated in a large oasis at the foot of the High Atlas Mountains. It has manufactures of morocco leather. The imperial palace consists of an irregular mass of buildings covering ab. 180 acres in the S part of the city. The city was founded in 1063, and reached its greatest size and prosperity in the 13th and 14th centuries. It was one of the two capitals of the sultanate of Morocco. It was captured by the French in 1912. Pop. 238,237 (1947).

Marrast (mą.rą), **Armand.** b. at St.-Gaudens, France, June 5, 1801; d. at Paris, March 10, 1852. French politician and journalist. He was secretary and member of the provisional government and mayor of Paris in 1848 after the fall of Louis Philippe, and president (1848–49) of the Constituent Assembly.

Marrero (mą.rār'ō). Unincorporated community in SE Louisiana, in Jefferson Parish, included in the urbanized area of New Orleans. It has several large manufacturing plants along the Mississippi, and truck farming. Under the new urban definition established for use in the 1950 census it was counted with adjoining urban communities; the last official enumeration was 4,094 (1940).

Marretie's Hoeck (mä.rā'tēs hök). Former name of **Marcus Hook.**

Marri (mur'ē). See **Murree,** Pakistan.

Marriage. Novel by Susan E. Ferrier, published anonymously in 1818.

Marriage. Novel by H. G. Wells, published in 1912.

Marriage à la Mode. Play by John Dryden, acted in 1673, and considered his best comedy.

Marriage à la Mode. Series of six paintings by Hogarth (1745), in the National Gallery, London. The subject is the disastrous consequences of marriage, without love, in high life, and is illustrated through scenes of hollow festivity, profligacy, dueling, the execution of the victor for murder, and the suicide of the guilty wife.

Marriage à la Mode, or the Comical Lovers. Comedy by Colley Cibber, a combination of the comic scenes of John Dryden's *Marriage à la Mode* and *The Maiden Queen,* produced in 1707.

Marriage at Cana (kā'nạ). Subject of various religious paintings, of which some of the best known are: **1.** A painting by Paolo Veronese. The table is in an open court with monumental architecture. Christ is seated with a brilliant company, most of whom wear Venetian dress. **2.** Another painting (1563) by Paolo Veronese, in the Louvre at Paris. The picture measures 32 by 21 ft., and is throughout a triumph of coloring. The subject is treated as a sumptuous banquet, in a rich architectural setting. Many of the personages are portraits of sovereigns and other distinguished people of the 16th century. The musicians represent the chief Venetian painters. **3.** A picture by Tintoretto, in the sacristy of Santa Maria della Salute, Venice.

Marriage of Figaro (fig'ạ.rō), **The.** English title of **Nozze di Figaro, Le.**

Marriage of Heaven and Hell, The. Prose work by William Blake, published in 1790, in which the author denies eternal punishment for sin and rejects the code of authority.

Marriage of the Virgin. Subject of various paintings, two of the best known being: **1.** One of the most important paintings of Perugino, in the museum at Caen, France. **2.** A painting by Raphael, in the Brera at Milan. Mary and her attendant maidens stand at the spectator's left; Joseph, bearing the flowering staff, and behind him the suitors with the barren staves, face them at the right, while the venerable high priest in the middle performs his function, and a youth in the foreground breaks his dry staff across his knee. The temple occupies the background.

Married Man, The. Play by Elizabeth Inchbald, produced in 1789. It is taken from *Le Philosophe marié* of Philippe Destouches.

Marriott (mar'i.ọt), Sir **John Arthur Ransome.** b. 1859; d. in Wales, June 6, 1945. English historian. Known for his writings on historical, political, and other subjects of current interest, he was the author of *Makers of Modern Italy* (1889), *George Canning and his Times* (1903), *Second Chambers* (1910), *England Since Waterloo* (1913), *The English Land System* (1914), *The Right to Work* (1919), *Economics and Ethics* (1923), *The Crisis of English Liberty* (1930), *25 Years of the Reign of King George V* (1935), *Dictatorship and Democracy* (1935), *The Tragedy of Europe* (1941), *Federalism and the Problem of the Small State* (1943), and others.

Marroquín (mär.rō.kēn'), **José Manuel.** b. 1827; d. 1908. Colombian politician and philologist, president (1900–04) of Colombia. Vice-president under Miguel Sanclemente, he seized (1900) control of the government, imprisoned Sanclemente, and was recognized as president later in the year. During his administration Panama revolted (1903) and became a separate republic. Author of books on the Castilian language.

Marrow Controversy. Controversy (c1719–22) in the Church of Scotland, relating to the doctrines which were of the type more recently called "evangelical," set forth in the book entitled *The Marrow of Modern Divinity* by Edward Fisher (1644). Ebenezer and Ralph Erskine and Thomas Boston were among the "Marrow men."

Marrucini (mar.ö.sī'nī). Ancient Italian people dwelling near the Adriatic, north of Samnium, allied to the Marsi, an Italic people east of Rome. Their principal cities were Alternum (today Pescara) and Teate (today Chieti). They were subjugated by the Romans in 305 B.C. Their language is classified as a Sabellian dialect of the ancient Italic languages.

Marruecos (mär.rwā'kōs). Spanish name of **Morocco.**

Marryat (mar'i.at), **Florence.** b. at Brighton, England, 1837; d. at London, Oct. 27, 1899. English novelist; daughter of Frederick Marryat. She was also known as a dramatic reader. She was editor (1872–76) of *London Society,* published many novels, and wrote a life of her father (1872).

Marryat, Frederick. [Called Captain **Marryat.**] b. at London, July 10, 1792; d. at Langham, Norfolk, England, Aug. 9, 1848. British naval officer and novelist. In 1806 he entered the navy, and in 1815 was made commander. He was serving on the St. Helena station when Napoleon died (1821). He served (1824–25) in Burma during the Burmese War, and led an expedition to Bassein to seize Burmese stores. He resigned (1830), and devoted himself to literature, using his naval background as the basis of a series of adventure novels. He published *Frank Mildmay, or Adventures of a Naval Officer* (1829), *The King's Own* (1830), *Peter Simple* (1834), *Jacob Faithful* (1834), *Mr. Midshipman Easy* (1836), *Japhet in Search of a Father* (1836), *Snarleyyow, or the Dog Fiend* (1837), *The Phantom Ship* (1839), *Masterman Ready* (1841), *The Children of the New Forest* (1847), and *The Little Savage* (1848). He edited the *Metropolitan Magazine* from 1832 to 1835.

Mars (märs), Mademoiselle. [Original name, **Anne Françoise Hippolyte Boutet.**] b. at Paris, Feb. 9, 1779; d. there, March 20, 1847. French actress, distinguished in comedy. She made her first great success in 1803, and later effected a great improvement in stage costume, playing her parts in dress of a proper date. She excelled in high comedy, and she was unequaled in the *précieuses* and coquettes of Molière and Marivaux. She left the stage in 1841 with a large fortune.

Mars (märz). In Roman mythology, the god of war. Mars was the father of Romulus and Remus, and thus ancestor of the Roman state. Jupiter, Mars, and Quirinus (who was identified with Romulus) comprised an early triad. Mars was an ancient Italian god of fertility and vegetation before he was a Roman god, and the first month of the year (March) was named for him. His transition from spring and fertility god to war god is not satisfactorily explained, but it has been suggested that wars usually start in the spring. His priests (the Salii) danced in the great March festival dressed in armor. Bellona (Roman war goddess) was his charioteer, and wife, sister, or daughter. In later mythology, Mars became identified with the Greek Ares.

Mars. Planet revolving between the Earth and Jupiter at a mean distance from the Sun of 141,700,000 mi. (1.52 times Earth's distance) in an orbit with marked eccentricity (0.093) in a period of 686.98 days. It is overtaken by the Earth and comes to opposition at intervals which average about 780 days (the orbits of the two planets are such that the interval in a given instance may range from 766 upwards to about 800 days), at which times it can approach to 34,500,000 mi., but the distance between the two planets may be as great as 62,900,000 mi. at opposition. Of the planets only Venus comes closer to the Earth (and is then unfavorably placed for observation, near the Sun). The brightness of Mars can be as great as magnitude −2.8, exceeded only by Venus. Its diameter is 4,250 mi., and its mass of 6.1 times 10^{20} tons is only one ninth that of the Earth. Its mean density is 3.84 times that of water; the surface gravity is 0.37 and the velocity of escape 3.1 millimeters per second. The rotation period is 24 hours, 37 minutes, 22.58 seconds. It receives only 43 percent as much solar radiation as the Earth, but only 15 percent of the light is reflected. The resulting surface conditions are extremely severe by terrestrial standards; the temperature rises to 50 degrees Fahrenheit at noon, but, because of the thin atmosphere, it is below the freezing point of water most of the time all over the planet. The red color of Mars, thought to be due to the presence of iron oxide on the surface, caused its identification by the ancients with the god of war. There is little or no oxygen in the atmosphere, but definite seasonal changes are observed, with polar caps of ice forming and dissipating, and dark regions exhibiting a cycle consistent with vegetable growth. The wealth of surface detail, some of which is best delineated as canal-like features, has been a subject of scientific controversy since they were first observed by Giovanni Schiaparelli in 1877. The view now most usually favored is that there is life of a low order only. The planet is accompanied by two satellites, Phobos and Deimos, discovered by Asaph Hall in 1877, and named for the horses that drew the war chariot of Mars

Marsa Ali (mär'sa ä.lē'). Arabic name of **Marsala.**

Mar Saba (mär' sä'ba). Monastery of the Greek Church, situated in the Kidron valley ab. 8 mi. SE of Jerusalem, in W Jordan. It derives its name from the founder, Saint Sabas, who was born in Cappadocia c439 and died in 532.

Marsal (mär.sal), **Frédéric François.** See **François-Marsal, Frédéric.**

Marsala (mär.sä'lä). [Arabic, **Marsa Ali**; ancient name, **Lilybaeum.**] City and commune in SW Italy, in W Sicily, in the province of Trapani, situated on the Mediterranean Sea S of Trapani. It is a port city, communicating chiefly with Africa, and has large wine cellars whence the wine known as Marsala is exported. It has macaroni and cheese industries, and fisheries. The cathedral is in the baroque style. In ancient times the town of Lilybaeum, founded by the Phoenicians, was the chief stronghold of the Carthaginians in Sicily; resisted Dionysius and Pyrrhus (368 B.C. and 276 B.C.) and the Romans during the first Punic War (264–241 B.C.), who occupied it only at the end of the war; it was used as the place of Scipio's embarkation for Africa in the second Punic War (218–201 B.C.). The Arabs reconstructed the port in the early Middle Ages; it was later occupied by the Normans. Garibaldi landed here, March 11, 1860. Considerable damage was suffered during World War II by some buildings of tourist interest, but repairs have been completed or are being carried out. Pop. of commune, 62,171 (1936); of city, 24,650 (1936).

Marsa Susa (mär'sa sö'za). Modern name of **Apollonia,** N Africa.

Marschall von Bieberstein (mär'shäl fon bē'bėr.shtīn), Baron **Adolf Hermann von.** b. at Karlsruhe, Germany, Oct. 12, 1842; d. at Badenweiler, Germany, Sept. 24, 1912. German statesman and diplomat. After serving as ambassador from Baden to Berlin, he succeeded (1890) Herbert Bismarck as foreign secretary, and served in this capacity under Caprivi and Hohenlohe. An imperialist, he drafted the telegram (1896) sent by the German emperor to Paul Krüger expressing hope for the successful defense of the Transvaal against the English. He was also an advocate of a strong navy. He resigned (1897) to become ambassador to Turkey, where he promoted the Berlin-to-Baghdad Railway and did much to keep Turkey within the German orbit. He represented (1907) Germany at the second Hague conference, where he opposed the reduction of armaments. In 1912 he was made ambassador to England but died shortly after the appointment.

Marschner (märsh'nėr), **Heinrich August.** b. at Zittau, Germany, Aug. 16, 1795; d. at Hanover, Germany, Dec. 14, 1861. German composer. He was joint *Kapellmeister* (choirmaster) with Weber and Morlacchi of the opera at Dresden (1823–26), Kapellmeister of the Leipzig theater (1827–31), and court Kapellmeister at Hanover after 1831. He was the author of the operas *Der Vampyr* (1828), *Der Templer und die Jüdin* (1829), *Hans Heiling* (1833), and others.

Marsden (marz'den). See under **Colne Valley.**

Marsden, Charles. Character in *Strange Interlude* (1928), drama by Eugene O'Neill.

Marsden, Samuel. b. at Farseley, Yorkshire, England, c1764; d. at Parramatta, New South Wales, Australia, May 12, 1838. Australian clergyman and pioneer missionary to the New Zealand Maoris. He opened (1794) a vigorous clerical career at Sydney, participated in farming and grazing, served as civil magistrate dealing out lashes to discipline convicts, and resisted Governor Macquarie's effort to complete ex-convicts' rehabilitation by appointing them to the magistracy. In 1814 he established a mission to the New Zealand Maoris which he carried on until his death, making seven visits to New

Zealand, the last in 1837. He is considered one of the greatest and best South Seas missionaries.

Marsden, William. b. at Verval, Ireland, Nov. 16, 1754; d. near London, Oct. 6, 1836. English Orientalist and numismatist. His chief works are *History of Sumatra* (1783), *Dictionary and Grammar of the Malayan Language* (1812), and *Numismata illustrata orientalia* (1823–25).

Marsdiep or **Mars Diep** (märs'dēp'). Strait in the Netherlands, separating the island of Texel from the mainland.

Marse Henry (märs hen'ri). See **Watterson, Henry.**

Marseillaise (mär.se.lāz'; French, mȧr.se.yez), **La.** French national anthem. The words and music are by Claude Joseph Rouget de Lisle, a captain of engineers, and were composed at Strasbourg on the night of April 24, 1792. It was first called *Chant de guerre de l'armée du Rhin;* sung by a group of soldiers from Marseilles who entered Paris late in July and marched on the Tuileries on Aug. 10, it became known as the *Chant des Marseillais.* The tune has often been utilized by composers.

Marseilles (mär.sā', mär.sālz'). [French, **Marseille** (mȧr-sey'); ancient Greek, **Massalia;** Latin, **Massilia.**] City in SE France, capital of the department of Bouches-du-Rhône, situated on the Mediterranean, E of the mouth of the Rhone River. It is the second largest city in France, and its largest seaport. Its commerce is mainly with Italy, Africa, the Middle East, India, and South America. Grain, coffee, oil seeds, and raw materials for the textile and leather industries are among the chief imports. It has repair docks, shipyards, and a number of industries, among which the chemical, soap, clothing, and food industries are notable. The city is a center for excursions, holds annual fairs, and has a number of interesting old buildings. The old cathedral dates from the 12th and 16th centuries; the new cathedral from the middle of the 19th century. The churches of Notre-Dame-de-la-Garde and Saint-Victor date mainly from the 12th century; the *Hôtel de Ville* (town hall) dates from the 17th century. Marseilles has a university, a stock exchange, and a number of museums and institutes, including the art museum and the colonial institute. Founded by the Greeks, the town became one of the most important cities of Roman Gaul. Later, the city was destroyed by the Saracens, and subsequently battled often against feudal and royal supremacy. It went to France in 1481, but was deprived of its privileges by Louis XIV in 1660. During the French Revolution its sympathies were on the royalist side. In the 19th century the French occupation of Algeria, the opening of the Suez Canal, the development of French Africa, and the creation of the canal from Marseilles to the Rhone opened for Marseilles a new period of commercial and industrial development. In World War II the city suffered severely; the harbor installations and the picturesque quarters around the old harbor (once a great attraction for sightseers) were almost completely destroyed. Reconstruction was initiated after the war. 914,232 (1936), 636,264 (1946).

Marseilles (mär.sālz'). City in NE Illinois, in La Salle County: paper mill and chemical industries. 4,514 (1950).

Marsh (märsh), **Adam.** See **Adam de Marisco.**

Marsh, Anne. [Maiden name, **Caldwell.**] b. in Staffordshire, England, c1798; d. there, in October, 1874. English novelist.

Marsh, Charles Wesley. b. near Trenton, Ontario, Canada, March 22, 1834; d. Nov. 9, 1918. American inventor and editor. He patented (1858) with his brother, William Marsh, an improved Mann reaping machine with a self-binder, and established (1863) a factory at Plano, Ill. He founded (1869) the Sycamore Marsh Harvester Manufacturing Company at Sycamore, Ill. He was the first editor (1885–1904) of *Farm Implement News.*

Marsh, Sir Edward Howard. b. Nov. 18, 1872—. English public official and writer. He served as private secretary to Winston Churchill (1905, 1917–22, 1924–29), to V. C. W. Cavendish, 9th Duke of Devonshire (1922–24), to J. H. Thomas (1924, 1929–36), and to Malcolm MacDonald (1936–37). Author of *Memoir of Rupert Brooke* (1915), *A Number of People* (1939), and *Minima* (1947).

Marsh, George Perkins. b. at Woodstock, Vt., March 15, 1801; d. at Vallombrosa, Italy, July 23, 1882. American philologist, diplomat, and politician. He was member of Congress from Vermont (1842–49), and U.S. minister to Turkey (1849–53) and to Italy (1861–82). He published *A Compendious Grammar of the Old Northern or Icelandic Language* (1838), *The Camel* (1856), *Lectures on the English Language* (1860), *The Origin and History of the English Language* (1862), *Man and Nature* (1864; revised as *The Earth as Modified by Human Action,* 1874).

Marsh, Herbert. b. at Faversham, Kent, England, Dec. 10, 1757; d. at Peterborough, England, May 1, 1839. Bishop of Peterborough (1819–39).

Marsh, Ngaio. b. at Christchurch, New Zealand, April 23, 1899—. New Zealand detective fiction writer. She is the author of *A Man Lay Dead* (1934), *Death in Ecstasy* (1937), *Vintage Murder* (1937), *Overture to Death* (1939), *Colour Scheme* (1943), *Died in the Wool* (1945), *Final Curtain* (1947), *Night at the Vulcan* (1951), and others.

Marsh, Othniel Charles. b. at Lockport, N.Y., Oct. 29, 1831; d. at New Haven, Conn., March 18, 1899. American paleontologist, professor (1866–99) at Yale University. He was a nephew of George Peabody, who established the Peabody Museum of Natural History at Yale at Marsh's urging. His special study was the extinct vertebrates of the U.S., of which he discovered several new orders. His works include *Odontornithes: a Monograph on the Extinct Toothed Birds of North America* (1880), *Dinocerata: a Monograph on an Extinct Order of Gigantic Mammals* (1884), and others.

Marsh, Reginald. b. at Paris, March 14, 1898—. American painter, etcher, and engraver. He has probably been best known for lively compositions of many figures, set in New York streets, burlesque houses, and dance halls, and on the Coney Island beach. His works include the fresco panels *Sorting Mail* and *Transfer of Mail from Liner to Tugboat* (1936) for the U.S. Post Office Building at Washington, D.C., and murals for the U.S. Customs House at New York; examples of his early work include *High Yaller* and *Tattoo and Haircut* (a shop under the "El"). In later drawings such as *Crowded Day at Coney* and *New Gardens* (dance-hall hostesses), massing of groups of figures becomes a primary concern. He is represented in the Metropolitan Museum of Art and Whitney Museum of American Art at New York, Art Institute of Chicago, Boston Museum of Fine Arts, Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, Addison Gallery of American Art, and others.

Marsh, Richard de. See **Marisco or Marsh, Richard de.**

Marsh, Sylvester. b. at Campton, N.H., Sept. 30, 1803; d. Dec. 30, 1884. American inventor. As a grain dealer (c1837–c1862) and exporter, he invented "Marsh's Caloric Dry Meal," a kiln-dried meal, mainly for export. He conceived and executed (1866–69) the inclined railway on Mount Washington, N.H., patented an improved locomotive engine (1861) for steep grades, devices for inclined ascents (1864), cog rails (1867), and a type of air brake (1870) for railway cars.

Marshal (mär'shąl), **John.** [Title, 1st Baron **Marshal of Hingham.**] b. c1170; d. 1235. English nobleman and soldier; nephew of William Marshal (c1146–1219). He served (1197–98) on an expedition into Flanders with his uncle, and was rewarded with large grants of land. He was marshal (1207) of Ireland, supported King John in his struggle with the barons, fought (1217) against the French at Lincoln, and was sent (1221–32) on numerous missions to Ireland and abroad.

Marshal, Richard. [Title, 3rd Earl of **Pembroke and Strigul.**] d. April 16, 1234. English nobleman; son of William Marshal (c1146–1219). As a leader of the English barons, he urged (1233) Henry III to dismiss his foreign advisers, and made (1233) an alliance with Llewelyn ab Iorwerth, captured several castles, and defeated the foreign mercenaries. He defeated (1234) the royal army, and insisted on the dismissal of Peter des Roches and other Poitevin advisers of the king. He went (1234) to Ireland, where Peter des Roches had stirred up an enemy faction. Betrayed (1234) by traitorous friends and a faithless army at Kildare, he was wounded and taken prisoner.

Marshal, William. [Title, 1st Earl of **Pembroke and Strigul.**] b. c1146; d. at Caversham, near Reading, England, May 14, 1219. Regent of England. In 1170 he was placed by Henry II in charge of his oldest son, Henry. He went on crusade (1185–87) and in the struggle of

Henry II with his sons he sided with the king. At the death (1189) of Henry II, he served Richard I. On Richard's death (1199) Marshal declared for John. He was present at Runnymede, June 15, 1215. John died Oct. 19, 1216, and on Nov. 11, 1216, Marshal was chosen regent. He was a stabilizing influence in the kingdom, pacifying the barons and fighting off the French attempt under Prince Louis (later Louis VIII of France) to conquer the kingdom, especially by the victory at Lincoln (1217). He favored the protection of the Pope for the young king over the protection of the ambitious Peter des Roches, and had Pandulph, the papal legate, recognized as one of the king's guardians.

Marshal, William. [Title, 2nd Earl of **Pembroke and Strigul.**] d. April 6, 1231. English nobleman and soldier; son of William Marshal (c1146–1219). He joined (1215) the baronial party and was one of the 25 executors of Magna Charta. He fought (1217) beside his father at Lincoln, and served (1224–26) as justiciar of Ireland, where he forced (1224) Hugh de Lacy, 1st Earl of Ulster, to make terms and surrender. Married (1224) to Henry III's sister Eleanor, he accompanied (1230) Henry III to Brittany, and fought in Normandy and Anjou.

Marshalese (mär'shạl.ēz). See **Marshall,** language.

Marshall (mär'shạl). City in E Illinois, county seat of Clarke County: named for John Marshall, chief justice of the U.S. Supreme Court. 2,960 (1950).

Marshall. City in S Michigan, county seat of Calhoun County, on the Kalamazoo River ab. 100 mi. W of Detroit. It has manufactures of air-conditioning equipment, furnaces, automotive parts, medical supplies, and drugs. 5,777 (1950).

Marshall. City in SW Minnesota, county seat of Lyon County: fish hatcheries; shipping point for grain, poultry, livestock, and dairy products. 5,923 (1950).

Marshall. City in W central Missouri, county seat of Saline County: trading and processing point for wheat, corn, and milk; manufactures include shoes and propellers. It is the seat of Missouri Valley College. 8,850 (1950).

Marshall. City in E Texas, county seat of Harrison County, ab. 245 mi. NE of Austin: processing center for cotton and dairy products; manufactures of brick, clothing, boxes, baskets, railroad equipment, and lumber. It is the seat of three colleges. Founded in 1841, it was named for the U.S. chief justice John Marshall. 22,327 (1950).

Marshall. [Also, **Marshalese.**] Language of the indigenous Micronesian people of the Marshall Islands. It belongs to the Micronesian group of the Malayo-Polynesian family of languages.

Marshall, Alfred. b. at London, July 26, 1842; d. at Cambridge, England, July 13, 1924. English economist, professor of political economy (1885–1908) in the University of Cambridge. He published *The Economics of Industry* (1879, with Mary Paley), *Principles of Economics* (1890), *Industry and Trade* (1919), *Money, Credit and Commerce* (1923), and others. Through his teaching and his *Principles*, long an authoritative text, he influenced economic thought in its approach to such problems as money and value for many years.

Marshall, Archibald. b. at London, Sept. 6, 1886; d. at Cambridge, England, Sept. 29, 1934. English journalist, editor, and novelist. He was a correspondent for the London *Daily Mail* and *Daily News*, editor of the *Cambridge Review*, and contributor to *Punch*. Author of *Peter Binney, Undergraduate* (1899), *The House of Merrilees* (1905), which he brought out after every English publisher had rejected it, *Richard Baldock* (1906), *Exton Manor* (1907), *Many Junes* (1908), *The Squire's Daughter* (1909), *The Eldest Son* (1911), *The Mystery of Redmarsh Farm* (1912), *The Honor of the Clintons* (1913), *Roding Rectory* (1914; American title, *The Greatest of These*), *Rank and Riches* (1915; American title, *The Old Order Changeth*), *Sir Harry—A Love Story* (1920), *Pippin* (1923), *Anthony Dare* (1923), *The Education of Anthony Dare* (1924), *Anthony Dare's Progress* (1925), *The Allbright Family* (1926), *Simple People* (1928), *Two Families* (1931), and *The Birdikin Family* (1932), novels. He also wrote *The Terrors* (1913), *The Clintons and Others* (1919), *Peggy in Toyland* (1920), *Audacious Anne* (1924), *Jean and Nancy* (1925), *Angel Face* (1933), collected short stories; and *Out and About* (1933), autobiography.

Marshall, Bruce. b. at Edinburgh, June 24, 1899—. Scottish novelist. Author of *Father Malachy's Miracle* (1931), *Prayer for the Living* (1934), *The Uncertain Glory* (1935), *Luckypenny* (1937), *Yellow Tapers for Paris* (1943), *All Glorious Within* (1944), *George Brown's Schooldays* (1946), *The Red Danube* (1947), and *To Every Man a Penny* (1949).

Marshall, Charles Fitz. See **Jingle, Alfred.**

Marshall, Christopher. b. probably at Dublin, Nov. 6, 1709; d. at Philadelphia, May 4, 1797. American Revolutionary leader, remembered for his diary, *Remembrancer*, covering events from 1774 to 1781, first authoritatively published (1877) by William Duane. He came to Philadelphia in 1727, was appointed (1776) to assist in procuring housing for returned soldiers at Philadelphia, and served (1777) on the Council of Safety.

Marshall, Edison. b. at Rensselaer, Ind., Aug. 28, 1894—. American writer of Western stories. Author of *The Voice of the Pack* (1920), *The Snowshoe Trail* (1921), *The Land of Forgotten Men* (1923), *Benjamin Blake* (1941), *Great Smith* (1943), *The Upstart* (1945), *Shikar and Safari* (1946), *The Infinite Woman* (1950), *The Viking* (1951), and other books. He was winner of the O. Henry memorial prize for his short story *The Heart of Little Shikara* (1921).

Marshall, Francis Hugh Adam. b. at High Wycombe, England, July 11, 1878—. English physiologist. Author of *The Physiology of Reproduction* (1910) and *Introduction to Sexual Physiology* (1925).

Marshall, Frank James. b. at New York, Aug. 10, 1877; d. there, Nov. 9, 1944. American chess champion (1909–36) and leading American representative in European and international chess tournaments (1900–30). His principal tournament successes were first prize at Cambridge Springs (1904), Nuremberg (1906), and Düsseldorf (1908). Through the medium of his own club at New York, he exercised a profound influence on American chess, and on the development of expert players in the U.S.

Marshall, George Catlett. b. at Uniontown, Pa., Dec. 31, 1880—. American soldier and diplomat, U.S. secretary of state (1947–49), and U.S. secretary of defense (1950–51). He studied at Virginia Military Institute (1897–1901), U.S. Infantry-Cavalry School (1907), and the Army Staff College (1908). Commissioned a 2nd lieutenant of infantry (Feb. 2, 1901), he served (1902–03, 1913–16) in the Philippines, and with the American Expeditionary Forces in France during World War I, participating in the battle of Cantigny and in the Aisne-Marne, St.-Mihiel, and Meuse-Argonne operations. He was aide-de-camp (1919–24) to General John J. Pershing and on duty (1924–27) in China. He was appointed (1938) to the general staff as chief of the war plans division, and became deputy chief (1938–39), acting chief (July–September, 1939), and chief of staff (September, 1939–November, 1945) of the U.S. army. As holder of this position throughout World War II, he attended all the major wartime conferences on policy, from the Atlantic Charter and Casablanca meetings through Yalta and Potsdam (Berlin). In December, 1944, he was appointed general of the army (five-star general). He retired in 1945 and was appointed by President Truman to be special representative to China with the rank of ambassador in an attempt to avert or mitigate the civil war between the Nationalists and the Communists. He was recalled in 1947 to become secretary of state and that year enunciated the principles of the European Recovery Program (known as the Marshall Plan) for U.S. aid to war-torn European countries, a program implemented (1948) by the Economic Coöperation Administration. He retired (1949) because of ill health, but was called upon in 1950 to fill the office of secretary of defense, his appointment requiring a special act of Congress since the National Security Act (1947) establishing the department provided for a civilian head only. He resigned the post in 1951 after serving a year.

Marshall, Henry Rutgers. b. at New York, July 22, 1852; d. May 3, 1927. American architect and philosophical writer. His publications include *Pain, Pleasure, and Esthetics* (1894), *Esthetic Principles* (1895), *Instinct and Reason* (1898), and *Mind and Conduct* (1919).

Marshall, Humphrey. b. in Fauquier County, Va., 1760; d. at Lexington, Ky., June 26, 1841. American

politician, remembered for his *History of Kentucky* (1812), the first formal work about the state. Elected (1795) to the Senate, he was an exposer (1806) of Aaron Burr's conspiracy. He was founder (1810) and editor (until 1825) of the *American Republic*, changed to *Harbinger*, the only Kentucky Federalist newspaper at the time.

Marshall, Humphrey. b. in Kentucky, Jan. 13, 1812; d. at Louisville, Ky., March 28, 1872. American politician and soldier.

Marshall, Humphry. b. in Chester County, Pa., Oct. 10, 1722; d. Nov. 5, 1801. American botanist; cousin of John Bartram. He established (1774 *et seq.*) a botanic garden of foreign and native plant specimens. Author of *Arbustrum Americanum, the American Grove* (1785), a list of native trees and shrubs according to Linnean principles.

Marshall, James Wilson. b. in Hunterdon County, N.J., Oct. 8, 1810; d. Aug. 10, 1885. American pioneer to California whose accidental discovery of gold on Jan. 24, 1848, while working with John A. Sutter on an excavation for a sawmill, started the 1849 gold rush. He had arrived (1845) at what is now Sacramento, and had been a member (1846) of Frémont's California Battalion.

Marshall, John. b. near Germantown, Va., Sept. 24, 1755; d. at Philadelphia, July 6, 1835. American Revolutionary soldier, lawyer, politician, diplomat, and jurist, chief justice of the U.S. (1801–35). He was the founder of judicial review and the American system of constitutional law. He was educated privately and entered the military service of the Revolutionary cause in 1775. He took part in the fighting at Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth, and Stony Point, and was at Valley Forge. He left the army (1781) a captain and after a brief course of study at the College of William and Mary was admitted to the bar (Aug. 28, 1780) in Fauquier County, Va. He was elected (1782) to the state assembly and early in 1783 established his law practice at Richmond. He was also a member (1782–84) of the executive council. In 1785 he became city recorder of Richmond and returned to the state assembly in 1787; his efforts in that body helped expedite the ratification of the Constitution by the Virginia convention, of which he was a member. Marshall was a firm, but by no means uncritical, supporter of Federalist policies and early became a leader of the Federalist Party in his state. In 1797 he was appointed by President Adams a member of the X.Y.Z. mission to France, and later (May 12, 1800) became Adams's secretary of state. He was nominated by the latter to the chief justiceship on Jan. 20, 1801. The nomination was confirmed (Jan. 27, 1801) by the Senate and Marshall took his seat on Feb. 4, 1801. He continued, however, to retain his post as secretary of state until the end of Adams's administration a month later. In August, 1801, in the case of *Talbot v. Seeman*, Marshall introduced a significant innovation, in making a single justice, usually himself, the spokesman of the Supreme Court's majority opinions. Prior to that time seriatim opinions, after the English practice, had been the rule. In *Marbury v. Madison* (1803) he put forward the principle that the Supreme Court was vested with the power and duty of passing upon the constitutionality of acts of Congress and of refusing to enforce such acts as it found to conflict with its own interpretation of the Constitution. Marshall's antagonism toward Jefferson's administration and Republican doctrines was dramatically reflected in his conduct of the treason trial of Aaron Burr at Richmond, Va. (March 30–Sept. 15, 1807), which became a virtual battle between him and the President, who was bent on obtaining Burr's conviction. Marshall's rulings brought about Burr's acquittal. During his first years on the bench Marshall wrote *The Life of George Washington* (5 vols., 1804–07), which is colored by his Federalist prepossessions but is still of value for its account of events producing the Philadelphia Convention. In the years that followed he handed down important decisions in the cases of *Fletcher v. Peck, McCulloch v. Maryland, Sturges v. Crowninshield, Dartmouth College v. Woodward, Cohens v. Virginia, Gibbons v. Ogden, Osborn v. U.S. Bank*, and *Brown v. Maryland*. In sum, these opinions articulated Marshall's doctrine of a strong central government within the realm of its "enumerated" powers and his conception of the Supreme Court as the final arbiter of the Constitution. His stand brought him into frequent conflict with the proponents of states' rights and helped launch a movement in Congress to weaken the court at least or to lessen his influence on the bench. Although in the main this movement failed, in *Ogden v. Saunders* (1827) Marshall found himself, for the first and only time, in the minority on a question of Constitutional interpretation. Marshall has long since become a symbol of the Constitution and the spirit of national consolidation. See *The Life of John Marshall*, by A. J. Beveridge (4 vols., 1916–19), *John Marshall and the Constitution*, by Edward S. Corwin (1919), and *John Marshall, Life, Character and Judicial Services*, by J. F. Dillon (3 vols., 1903).

Marshall, John. b. at Ely, Cambridgeshire, England, Sept. 11, 1818; d. Jan. 1, 1891. English anatomist and surgeon.

Marshall, Louis. b. at Syracuse, N.Y., 1856; d. at Zürich, Switzerland, 1929. American Jewish lawyer and civic leader. He attended the Columbia University law school, practiced law at Syracuse (1878 *et seq.*), and subsequently attained eminence as a constitutional and corporation lawyer. He was a member (1890, 1894, 1915) of three New York State constitutional conventions. He became (1902) a member of the mayor's commission for the investigation of slum life in New York's East Side, and was appointed (1909) chairman of the New York State commission of immigration. As mediator (1910) of the New York clothing industry strike, he settled the dispute with marked success; he was chief counsel for Governor William Sulzer during the impeachment proceedings (1913) against the latter, and was a member (1919) of the arbitration committee which settled the New York clothing strike. Active in Jewish affairs, he was instrumental in effecting the abrogation (1912) of the 1832 commercial treaty with Russia in retaliation for the Russian government's denial of travel visas to Roman Catholic and Protestant missionaries and American Jews. He served as president (1912–19) of the American Jewish Committee, and during World War I was chairman of the American Jewish Relief Committee. As delegate (1919) of the American Jewish Congress to the Versailles Peace Conference he was successful in securing incorporation in the peace treaties of the clause for protection of minority rights. Toward the close of his career he was a leader in the Zionist movement.

Marshall, Stephen. b. at Godmanchester, Huntingdonshire, England, c1594; d. 1655. English Presbyterian divine, noted for his influence on the election of the Short Parliament (1640) and for a series of sermons he delivered to the Long Parliament (1640). He was one of the authors of the pamphlet (1641) signed Smectymnuus (of which name his initials make the first two letters) that called forth in its defense one of John Milton's most famous prose tracts. He waited (1645) on Archbishop Laud before the latter's execution, served (1647) as chaplain to the king at Holmby House and in the Isle of Wight, prepared (1647) with others the "shorter catechism," and was (1653) a commissioner to draw up the "fundamentals of religion."

Marshall, Thomas. b. April 2, 1730; d. June 22, 1802. American Revolutionary soldier and politician; father of John Marshall (1755–1835). He fought in the first battle of the Revolutionary War in Virginia with the Culpeper minute men, and was promoted (1777) to colonel for distinguished service at Trenton and Brandywine. He was appointed (1780) surveyor of part of Kentucky, and established (1783) a surveyor's office there.

Marshall, Thomas Riley. b. at North Manchester, Ind., March 14, 1854; d. at Washington, D.C., June 1, 1925. American lawyer, Vice-President of the United States (1913–21). He was elected governor of Indiana in 1908 by the Democratic Party. Marshall is credited with originating, during a Senate debate on national needs, the much-quoted saying: "What this country really needs is a good five-cent cigar."

Marshall, William. fl. 1630–50. English engraver. He engraved portraits of Donne, Milton, Shakespeare, and Bacon, and of Charles I on horseback.

Marshall, William Calder. b. at Edinburgh, 1813; d. June 16, 1894. Scottish sculptor. Among his works are *Sabrina*, a statue of Sir Robert Peel (at Manchester), and

decorations in the Houses of Parliament and Saint Paul's, London.

Marshall, William Louis. b. at Washington, Ky., June 11, 1846; d. at Washington, D.C., July 2, 1920. American military engineer. As assistant (1872–76) to Lieutenant G. M. Wheeler in the Rocky Mountain exploration, he discovered what is now the Marshall Pass. He was assistant engineer (1876–84) on river projects in the South, and in charge (1884–99) of river and harbor improvements in Wisconsin and Illinois. He constructed (1890–99) the Hennepin Canal, connecting the Illinois and Mississippi rivers. In charge (1899–1908) of river work and fortifications at New York, he completed the Ambrose Channel and the extension of Governors Island.

Marshall-Cornwall (-kôrn'wąl, -wôl), Sir **James Handyside.** b. in India, May 27, 1887—. British soldier. He participated (1937–38) in the reorganization of the Egyptian army, and was commander (1941) of the British troops in Egypt. He was chief editor of the German archives captured by the British in World War II.

Marshall Islands. Archipelago of ab. 32 coral atolls in the Pacific Ocean, N of the Gilbert and E of the Caroline islands. It comprises two main groups, called the Ralik and Radak chains. They were discovered by Saavedra in 1529 and explored by Marshall and Gilbert in 1788. They were annexed by Germany in 1886 and at the close of World War I were awarded to Japan as a mandate under the League of Nations. They were occupied by American forces toward the close of World War II and are now administered by the U.S. as a trust territory of the United Nations. Area, ab. 65 sq. mi.; pop. 10,684 (1939).

Marshall Pass. Mountain pass in the Sawatch Mountains of Colorado, SE of Gunnison. It is traversed by a railway. Elevation, 10,846 ft.

Marshall Plan. [Official name, **European Recovery Program**; also called **ERP.**] Plan for furnishing U.S. financial aid to Western European nations with the object of reconstructing their economic systems and stabilizing their political structures in the post-World War II period. The broad principles of the scheme were first publicly announced by U.S. Secretary of State George C. Marshall in an address at Harvard University on June 5, 1947. Following a conference of European nations, the U.S. Congress passed the Foreign Assistance Act of 1948 which created the Economic Coöperation Administration (ECA) for carrying out the plan. The functions of the ECA were taken over (1951) by the Mutual Security Agency.

Marshallton. Unincorporated community in E central Pennsylvania, in Northumberland County, near Shamokin. 3,390 (1950).

Marshalltown (mär'shąl.toun). City in C Iowa, county seat of Marshall County, on the Iowa River ab. 48 mi. NE of Des Moines: manufactures of automobile gaskets, air-conditioning equipment, and steam specialties. It was founded in 1851, and named for Marshall, Mich. 19,821 (1950).

"Marshalsea (mär'shąl.sē), **the Father of the."** See under **Dorrit, William.**

Marshalsea Prison. Prison in Southwark, London, used for debtors, and abolished in 1849. Charles Dickens's father was held here.

Marsh Creek Settlement. Former name of **Gettysburg.**

Marshes of Glynn (glin), **The.** Poem by Sidney Lanier, published anonymously (1878) in the anthology *Masque of Poets.*

Marshfield (märsh'fēld). City in C Wisconsin, in Wood County, ab. 25 mi. NW of Wisconsin Rapids: trading and processing center for a dairying area; manufactures of dairy products, veneer, beer, shoes, and gloves. It was settled in 1868. Pop. 12,394 (1950).

Marshfield. Former name of **Coos Bay,** Ore.

Marshman (märsh'mąn), **John Clark.** b. in August, 1794; d. at London, July 8, 1877. English historian; son of Joshua Marshman. He went to Serampore with his father in 1800. He started the first paper mill in India, and established the Serampore College for the education of the natives. His chief works are *Dictionary of the Bengalee Language,* abridged from Carey's dictionary (1827), *History of India from Remote Antiquity to the Accession of the Mogul Dynasty* (1842), and *Memoirs of Major-General Sir Henry Havelock* (1860).

Marshman, Joshua. b. at Westbury Leigh, Wiltshire, England, April 20, 1768; d. at Serampore, Bengal, India, Dec. 5, 1837. English Baptist missionary and Orientalist, originally a weaver by trade. He was missionary at Serampore (1799–1837), and published *The Works of Confucius, Elements of Chinese Grammar,* and others.

Marsh v. Alabama, 326 U.S. 501 (1946) (märsh; al.a-bam'ą). U.S. Supreme Court decision upholding the right of a member of a religious minority (Jehovah's Witnesses) to distribute religious literature on private property in a community where solicitation was forbidden without a permit. The criminal action against the appellant (Grace Marsh) was invalidated on the ground that it deprived her of the liberties guaranteed by the First and Fourteenth amendments. In delivering the majority opinion, Justice Hugo Black declared: "When we balance the Constitutional rights of owners of property against those of the people to enjoy freedom of press and religion . . . we remain mindful of the fact that the latter occupy a preferred position."

Marsi (mär'sī). Ancient Germanic tribe first mentioned by Strabo, and also listed by Tacitus in his *Germania* as among the tribes descended from Mannus. The Marsi took part in the uprising under Arminius, but disappeared after the campaigns of Germanicus. They were probably a part of the Sygambri, whom they adjoined on the southeast, west of the Cherusci and Chatti.

Marsi. Ancient Italian people, inhabiting the area east of Rome. Their language is classified as a Sabellian dialect of the ancient Italic languages.

Marsic (mär'sik). Fifth-magnitude double star κ Herculis, situated in the right elbow of the hero as usually drawn.

Marsic War. See **Social War.**

Marsigli (mär.sē'lyē), Count **Luigi Ferdinando.** b. at Bologna, Italy, June 10, 1658; d. there, Nov. 1, 1730. Italian soldier, naturalist, and geographer. He was in the Austrian military service, and for the surrender (1703) of the fortress of Alt Breisach in the War of the Spanish Succession was degraded by a court-martial. He thereafter engaged in scientific study, being especially interested in oceanography. He wrote *Physical History of the Sea* (1711), *Danubius Pannonico-Mysicus, cum observationibus geographicis* (1726), and *Stato militare dell' imperio Ottomano* (1732).

Marsiglio (mär.sē'lyō). [Also: **Marsilius** (mär.sil'i.us); **Marsirio** (mär.sir'i.ō).] Saracen king in the Carolingian cycle of romance.

Marsilius of Padua (mär.sil'i.us; pad'ū.ą). [Italian, **Marsiglio.**] b. at Padua, Italy, 1270; d. c1342. Medieval Italian scholar and political theorist. Of his early life nothing is known; he is first noted (c1312) as rector of the University of Paris. When in 1324 Pope John XXII intervened in a dispute over the succession to the imperial crown by excommunicating Louis of Bavaria, Marsilius, either alone or with a collaborator, wrote the tract *Defensor Pacis,* one of the crucial political documents of the Middle Ages, a thoroughgoing statement not only of the case for the imperial as against the papal authority, but of the theory of the sovereignty of the people. This theory was a commonplace of scholasticism, but the antiecclesiastical turn given it by Marsilius caused even Louis of Bavaria to consider prosecuting him for heresy. Upon second thought, perceiving the tract's utility in his cause, Louis, to whom the work was dedicated, extended his patronage to Marsilius, who accompanied him to Rome, where Louis was crowned emperor not by the Pope, but by adherents who claimed to be delegates of the people. The coronation occurred in January, 1328, and in April Louis pronounced the deposition of John XXII and caused Pietro Rainalducci, also known as Pietro de Corbara, a mendicant friar, to be proclaimed Pope under the title of Nicholas V. Nicholas was stigmatized by the Church as an antipope. Named imperial vicar by Louis, Marsilius harshly persecuted clerics who remained faithful to Pope John. Marsilius contended that the power exercised by the Church over civil affairs was, in fact, usurped power, and that the Church should confine itself to the conduct of worship. He denied to popes and bishops any power of excommunication or interdiction. The church should be governed by councils, to be summoned only by the emperor; the bishop of Rome, to whom primacy was conceded, should be only a sort of honorary head of the

church, without authority to define dogmas. Moreover, the distribution of benefices should lie with the emperor only; tithes should be abolished, and church property should be seized, so that the clergy would be constrained to observe the rule of poverty. The *Defensor Pacis*, translated from the Latin into several of the vulgar languages including English, had repercussions for centuries after its publication, and influenced the thought of Wycliffe and of Luther.

Marsivan (mär.sē.vän'). See **Merzifon.**

Marske-by-the-Sea (märsk). See **Saltburn and Marske-by-the-Sea.**

Mars-la-Tour (mârs.là.tör). Village in the department of Meurthe-et-Moselle, France, ab. 14 mi. W of Metz. The battle fought near here on Aug. 16, 1870, is better known as the battle of Vionville.

Marsman (märs'män), **Hendrik.** b. 1899; d. 1940. Dutch poet, essayist, and lawyer. Fear of death and punishment hereafter (as a residue of Calvinism) clashes in his poetry with his adoration of universal life and eternal earth (inspired by classical culture). Expressionistic influences were evident in his early work, such as *Paradise Regained* (1927). A simpler yet strongly rhythmic and excited expression is apparent in *Port Nigra* (1934) and in the verses published in *Verzameld Werk* (Collected Works, 3 vols., 1938; reprinted after World War II in 4 vols.). The same conflict dominates his later work, being present in *Tempel en Kruis* (Temple and Cross, 1939; a portion of this work, *The Zodiac*, was translated into English by A. J. Barnouw in *Coming After*).

Marston (mär'stǫn), 1st Baron. A title of **Boyle, Charles.**

Marston, John. [Pseudonym, **W. Kinsayder.**] b. c1575; d. at London, June 25, 1634. English dramatist, satirist, and divine. He studied at Brasenose College, Oxford, taking his B.A. in 1594. Under his pseudonym, he published *The Metamorphosis of Pigmalions Image, and certaine Satyres* (1598) and *The Scourge of Villanie* (1598), poems so coarsely erotic that they were burned (1599) by order of John Whitgift, Archbishop of Canterbury. Marston's reputation among writers was not harmed by this episode and he soon began writing for the stage. *The History of Antonio and Mellida* (1599) and its sequel, *Antonio's Revenge* (1600), were both published in 1602. Their overdone melodrama, in addition to an attack on the comedy of humors contained in the induction to the first play, caused Ben Jonson to attack Marston in *The Poetaster* (1601), with the result that Marston, collaborating with Thomas Dekker, caricatured Jonson in *Satiromastix* (1602). Jonson and Marston soon became friends, however, and Marston dedicated *The Malcontent* (1604) to Jonson. They collaborated (1605) with George Chapman in *Eastward Ho*, and all three were imprisoned for a time for certain scenes in the play ridiculing the Scots, who had become numerous in London after the accession (1603) of James I. Among Marston's other plays are *What You Will* (1601), *The Dutch Courtezan* (1604), *Parasitaster, or the Fawn* (c1605), *The Wonder of Women, or the Tragedy of Sophonisba* (c1605), and parts of *Histriomastix* (c1599) and *Jack Drum's Entertainment* (c1600). He gave up writing for the stage in 1616 to become rector of Christchurch, Hampshire.

Marston, John Westland. b. at Boston, Lincolnshire, England, Jan. 30, 1819; d. at London, Jan. 5, 1890. English dramatist. In 1834 he entered the office of his uncle, a London solicitor. He was closely associated with a group of mystics corresponding somewhat to the Transcendentalists of New England. He wrote a number of dramas in verse, including *The Patrician's Daughter* (performed, 1842), *Strathmore* (1849), *Marie de Méranie* (1850), *A Life's Ransom* (1857), *A Hard Struggle* (1858), *Donna Diana*, his best play (1863), and *The Favourite of Fortune* (1866). He contributed much poetical criticism to the *Athenæum*, including a review of A. C. Swinburne's *Atalanta in Calydon*. In 1888 appeared *Our Recent Actors* and *Recollections of Late Distinguished Performers of both Sexes*. Some of his smaller poems were very successful, especially one on the charge at Balaklava.

Marston, Philip Bourke. b. at London, Aug. 13, 1850; d. Feb. 13, 1887. English poet; son of John Westland Marston. From his youth he was almost totally blind. He published *Songtide, and Other Poems* (1871), *All in All* (1875), and *Wind Voices* (1883). After his death appeared *For a Song's Sake, and Other Stories* (1887), *Garden Secrets* (1887), and *A Last Harvest* (1891).

Marston Moor. Plain in Yorkshire, England, ab. 8 mi. NW of York. Here, in the greatest battle of the English Civil War, the Parliamentary forces and Scots (ab. 24,000) under the Fairfaxes, Leven, Cromwell, and Manchester defeated (July 2, 1644) the Royalists (ab. 22,000) under Prince Rupert.

Marstrand (mär'strän), **Vilhelm.** b. at Copenhagen, Dec. 24, 1810; d. there, March 25, 1873. Danish painter of historical and genre subjects. He was professor at the Academy of Copenhagen from 1848, and its director (1853–59).

Marsus (mär'sus), **Domitius.** b. c54 B.C.; d. c4 B.C. Roman poet of the Augustan age, author of a collection of epigrams (*Cicuta*) and comic tales, a work on oratory, an epic (*Amazonis*), and erotic elegies.

Marsyas (mär'si.ąs). In Greek mythology, a Phrygian (in some accounts a peasant, and in others a satyr) defeated by Apollo in a musical contest. Marsyas picked up the aulos (a flutelike instrument) which the goddess Athene, who had invented it, had thrown away on seeing, from the reflection of her face in water, how playing distorted her features. Marsyas found that when he blew it beautiful strains came forth from it. He challenged Apollo to a combat, aulos against lyre. Marsyas played well, but Apollo turned his lyre upside down and continued to play. This Marsyas could not match with the aulos, and Apollo was declared victor. Nevertheless, for his presumption Apollo flayed Marsyas alive. Chaucer, in his *House of Fame*, makes Marsyas a woman, Marcia.

Martaban (mär.tą.bän'). Small town and former fortress in Burma, opposite Moulmein: the medieval capital of Pegu. It was stormed and taken by the British Oct. 29, 1825, and April 15, 1852.

Martaban, Gulf of. Arm of the Bay of Bengal, enclosed on three sides by Burma. The Salween, Sittang, and Rangoon rivers empty into it. Length, ab. 130 mi.

Martano (mär.tä'nō). Character in Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso*, evidently the original of Spenser's Braggadocchio.

Marteau (mär.tō), **Henri.** b. at Reims, France, March 31, 1874; d. 1934. French violinist.

Martel (mär.tel'), **Charles.** See **Charles Martel.**

Martel, Sir **Giffard Le Quesne.** b. at Southampton, England, Oct. 10, 1889—. English army officer, notable for his contributions to tank design. He was assistant director (1936–38) and deputy director (1938–39) of mechanization at the war office, and headed (1940) the Royal Armoured Corps. He was head (1943) of the British military mission to Moscow. Author of *The Russian Outlook* (1947).

Martel (mär.tel), **Louis Joseph.** b. at St.-Omer, France, Sept. 15, 1813; d. at Évreux, France, March 4, 1892. French politician. He was a member (1849) of the Legislative Assembly, and was a member and vice-president of the National Assembly (1871), in which he belonged to the left center. He was minister of justice (December, 1876–May, 1877), and was president of the senate in 1879.

Martel de Janville (mär.tel dę zhän.vēl), Comtesse **de.** [Married name of **Sibylle Gabrielle Marie Antoinette de Riquetti de Mirabeau**; pseudonym, **Gyp.**] b. at the Château de Koëtsal, Morbihan, France, Aug. 15, 1849; d. June 29, 1932. French writer. She wrote for *La Vie Parisienne*, and later for *La Revue des Deux Mondes*. She created several well-known types (notably Paulette, Loulou, and le petit Bob), which appear in her sketches and have given titles to several of her books. Among the latter are *Autour du mariage* (1833; dramatized in the same year with M. Crémieux), *Ce que femme veut!* (1883), *Sans voiles* (1885), *Autour du divorce* (1886), *Bob au salon* (1888–90), *C'est nous qui sommes l'histoire* (1890), and *Passionette* (1891).

Marten (mär'tęn), **Henry** (or **Harry**). b. at Oxford, England, 1602; d. at Chepstow, England, Sept. 9, 1680. English regicide. A member of Parliament (1640), he supported Strafford's attainder and maintained the validity of parliamentary ordinances without the king's assent. He raised a regiment of horse in support of the Parliamentary cause, seized the king's property, and advocated destruction of the king's family. He was expelled (1643–46) from Parliament. A leader (1646) of

the extreme party, he supported (1647) the army in its quarrel with Parliament, and raised (1648) a regiment of horse to prevent restoration of Charles I. Active in bringing the king to trial, he was one of the most rigorous judges and signed (1649) the death warrant. At the Restoration he surrendered, conducted his own defense at his trial, and was condemned to life imprisonment.

Martens (mär'tẹns), **Frédéric Frommhold de.** [Russian, **Fyodor Fyodorovich Martens.**] b. at Parnu, Russia, Aug. 27, 1845; d. at St. Petersburg, June 20, 1909. Russian diplomat and authority on international law. He was educated at the University of St. Petersburg, in which he was professor of international law (1873–1907). In 1868 he entered the office of the ministry of foreign affairs and later became legal adviser of the Russian foreign office. He represented his government at many international conferences, was arbitrator between England and France in the Newfoundland dispute in 1891, was a delegate to the peace conference held at The Hague in 1899, and was legal adviser of the Russian negotiators of the treaty of Portsmouth in 1905. In 1902 he was awarded a Nobel prize for his services in the cause of peace.

Martens (mär'tẹnz), **Frederick Herman.** b. at New York, July 6, 1874; d. 1932. American writer of librettos and books on music.

Martens (mär'tẹns), **Georg Friedrich von.** b. at Hamburg, Germany, Feb. 22, 1756; d. at Frankfort on the Main, Germany, Feb. 21, 1821. German jurist and diplomat. He became professor of law at Göttingen in 1783. His chief work is *Recueil des traités* (2nd ed., 1817–35).

Martens, Baron **Karl von.** b. at Frankfort on the Main, Germany, 1790; d. at Dresden, Germany, March 28, 1863. German diplomat; nephew of G. F. von Martens. He wrote *Guide diplomatique* (1832) and others.

Martens (mär'tẹnz), **Paul.** A pseudonym of **Southwold, Stephen.**

Martensen (mär'tẹn.sẹn), **Hans Lassen.** b. Aug. 19, 1808; d. at Copenhagen, Feb. 4, 1884. Danish theologian.

Martext (mär'tekst), **Sir Oliver.** In Shakespeare's comedy *As You Like It*, a country curate.

Martha (mär'thạ). In the Bible, one of the adherents of Jesus; sister of Mary and Lazarus, whose house in Bethany Jesus often visited. A later tradition makes her come with her brother Lazarus to the South of France. She is the patron saint of good housewives and has been taken as the symbol of the active life as contrasted with the contemplative life symbolized by Mary. Luke, x. 38–42; John, xi. 1–44.

Martha. Opera in five acts by Flotow, with a libretto by Friedrich, first produced at Vienna on Nov. 25, 1847.

Martha Bardell (bär.del'), **Mrs.** See **Bardell, Mrs. Martha.**

Martha's Vineyard. Island in the Atlantic Ocean, SE of Massachusetts, to which it belongs, forming the chief part of Dukes County. It is separated from the mainland by Vineyard Sound (ab. 5 mi. wide) and is a summer resort. It was discovered by Bartholomew Gosnold in 1602, and was named by him. Chief town, Edgartown; length, ab. 21 mi.; land area, ab. 91 sq. mi.; pop. 5,577 (1950).

Martí (mär.tē'), **José Julian.** b. at Havana, Cuba, 1853; killed at Dos Ríos, Cuba, May 22, 1895. Cuban scholar, writer, and patriot. He studied law in Spain, was professor of literature and philosophy in the University of Guatemala for several years, and represented the Argentine Republic, Uruguay, and Paraguay as consul at New York, where he also published *La Patria*, a journal devoted to Cuban interests. In 1894 he attempted the transport of three armed vessels from the U.S. to Cuba, but was captured at Fernandina, Fla. In 1895 he succeeded in landing at Cabonico, Cuba, and marched inland. He was shot during an attack by the Spanish at Dos Ríos.

Martial (mär'shạl). [Full Latin name, **Marcus Valerius Martialis.**] b. at Bilbilis, Spain, 43 A.D.; d. in Spain, c104. Latin poet. In Rome (64 A.D. *et seq.*) he was a friend of Juvenal and Quintilian and worked under the patronage of Titus, Domitian, and other influential persons. He returned to Spain in 98 A.D. His fourteen books of epigrams (84–99 A.D.) contain many sharp pictures of Roman life of his time and formed the model for later epigrammatists.

Martianus Capella (mär.shi.ā'nus kạ.pel'ạ). [Full name, **Martianus Minneus Felix Capella.**] Lived in the 5th century A.D. Latin writer of northern Africa (Carthage). His chief work is an allegorical encyclopedia of the liberal arts, *De Nuptiis Philologiae et Mercurii et de septem Artibus liberalibus*, in nine books. This work, sometimes also called *Satyricon*, comprises a discussion of contemporary knowledge and was highly regarded in the Middle Ages.

Martigny (mär.tē.nyē). [Full name, **Martigny-Ville** (-vēl); German, **Martinach**; Latin, **Octodurum.**] Town in W Switzerland, in the canton of Valais, near the Rhône River. There is a Roman amphitheater. It is the marketing center of a vineyard district, and has an aluminum factory. 3,221 (1941).

Martigues (mär.tēg). [Also, **Les Martigues**; ancient name, **Maritima Avaticorum.**] Town in SE France, in the department of Bouches-du-Rhône, situated on the Étang de Berre, ab. 18 mi. NW of Marseilles and connected with the Mediterranean Sea by a canal. It has a fishing port. Part of the town and the harbor installations suffered damage in World War II. 11,295 (1946).

Martin (mär'tin), Saint. [Called Saint **Martin of Tours.**] b. at Sabaria, Pannonia (in what is now Hungary), c316; d. in Touraine, France, c397. Ecclesiastic of the Church in France. He became (c371) bishop of Tours. He founded the famous monastery of Marmoutier. His festival in the Roman and Anglican churches is November 11. Martinmas is the name given to the day in England: it is the time when cattle are killed for winter use, and new wine is drawn from the lees and tasted. The celebration was common over most of Christendom, and, it being a somewhat jovial occasion, Saint Martin became a very popular saint, the patron saint of publicans and tavern keepers. The beggars, whose patron Martin had at first been by virtue of a famous story in which he divided his cloak with a beggar, were taken from him and given to Saint Giles.

Martin. City in NW Tennessee, in Weakley County. It is the seat of a junior college. 4,082 (1950).

Martin. In John Dryden's *The Hind and The Panther*, the Lutheran party.

Martin I, Saint. b. at Todi, on the Tiber River, Italy; d. in the Crimea, Sept. 16, 655. Pope from 649 to 655. He condemned the Monothelite heretics at the Lateran Synod of 649, in consequence of which he was deposed by the emperor Constans II and exiled (653) to the Crimea.

Martin II. Name incorrectly ascribed by early chroniclers to Pope **Marinus I.**

Martin III. Name incorrectly ascribed by early chroniclers to Pope **Marinus II.**

Martin IV. [Original name, **Simon de Brie.**] b. in Touraine, France, c1210; d. at Perugia, Italy, in March, 1285. Pope from 1281 to 1285. He had been chancellor of France under Louis IX. He took the name Martin IV in the belief that two popes named Marinus had been named Martin (Martinus); actually, therefore, he should have been Martin II. Under the influence of Charles of Anjou (Charles I of Naples), who had assured his election, Martin IV excommunicated the emperor Michael Palaeologus, thus terminating the reunion of the Greek and Roman churches effected in 1274 at the Council of Lyons. After the anti-French revolt (1282) known as the Sicilian Vespers, he used the power of his office to foster and protect French interests against those of Aragon and was eventually driven out of Rome by an uprising.

Martin V. [Original name, **Oddone Colonna.**] b. in the Campagna di Roma, Italy, 1368; d. at Rome, Feb. 20, 1431. Pope from 1417 to 1431. He was elected by the Council of Constance after the deposition of John XXIII, Gregory XII, and Benedict XIII. Despite some resistance to his choice in Aragon and southern France, he made concordats with the principal rulers of Europe and ended the Western Schism. He attempted also to heal the schism with the Eastern (Orthodox) Church, to reestablish papal authority in Italy, and to suppress the growing Bohemian Hussite heresy, but with little or no success.

Martin, Abe. See **Abe Martin.**

Martin, Alexander. b. in New Jersey, 1740; d. at Danbury, N.C., Nov. 2, 1807. American politician and Revolutionary officer. He was elected governor of North Carolina in 1782, was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1787, and served (1793–99) in the U.S. Senate.

Martin (mȧr.taṅ), **Alexandre.** Original name of **Albert** (1815–95).

Martin (mär'tin), **Archer John Porter.** b. c1910—. English biochemist. For his work in chromatographic methods of chemical analysis (the analysis of chemical compounds by staining and separating them in solution) he was awarded the 1952 Nobel prize in chemistry.

Martin, Mrs. Bell. See **Martin, Mary Letitia.**

Martin, Benjamin. b. at Worplesdon, Surrey, England, 1704; d. at London, Feb. 9, 1782. English mathematician and instrument maker.

Martin (mȧr.taṅ), **Bon Louis Henri.** b. at St.-Quentin, Aisne, France, Feb. 20, 1810; d. at Paris, Dec. 14, 1883. French historian. He compiled *Histoire de France par les principaux historiens* (1834–36), a sequence of excerpts from the works of leading chroniclers and historians. Next he undertook an *Histoire de France* on his own account, and the results of his arduous and patient investigations were published in 19 volumes (1837–54). Immediately on completion of this task, Martin revised and enlarged his work, and replaced the original publication by a new edition in 16 volumes (1855–60). Besides his early writings and his numerous contributions to periodicals, he published *Minuit et Midi* (1832), *Histoire de Soissons* (1837), *De la France, de son génie et de ses destinées* (1847), *Daniel Manin* (1859), *L'Unité italienne et la France* (1861), *Jean Reynaud* (1863), *Pologne et Moscovie* (1863), the heroic drama *Vercingétorix* (1865), *La Russie d'Europe* (1866), *Histoire de France populaire* (1867–75), *Études d'archéologie celtique* (1871), and *Napoléon et les frontières de la France* (1874).

Martin (mär'tin), **Edward Sandford.** b. at Willowbrook, N.Y., Jan. 2, 1856; d. at New York, June 13, 1939. American editor and writer. One of the organizers (1876) of the Harvard *Lampoon*, he was founder (1883), editorial writer (1887–1933), and editor of *Life* magazine. He was assistant editor (1893–1913) of *Harper's Weekly*, and conducted (1920–35) the "Easy Chair" department of *Harper's Magazine*. Author of *A Little Brother of the Rich* (1890), *Poems and Verses* (1902), and the prose works *Cousin Anthony and I* (1895), *Lucid Intervals* (1900), *The Luxury of Children and Other Luxuries* (1904), *Reflections of a Beginning Husband* (1913), *Unrest of Women* (1913), *Abroad with Jane* (1918), and *What's Ahead, and Meanwhile* (1927).

Martin, Everett Dean. b. at Jacksonville, Ill., July 5, 1880; d. May 10, 1941. American Congregational clergyman and lecturer. He lectured (1916–36) on social philosophy, was assistant director (1917–22) and director (1922–38) at the Peoples Institute at New York, and was in charge (1918–38) of the department of social philosophy at the Cooper Union Forum. Author of *The Behavior of Crowds, Psychology and Its Uses, The Meaning of a Liberal Education, Liberty, Civilizing Ourselves, Farewell to Revolution*, and *The Nature of the State.*

Martin (mär'tin; French, mȧr.taṅ), **François Xavier.** b. at Marseilles, France, March 17, 1762; d. at New Orleans, La., Dec. 10, 1846. American jurist. He was judge of the supreme court of Louisiana (1815–45). He published histories of Louisiana (1827) and of North Carolina (1829).

Martin (mär'tin), **Franklin Henry.** b. at Ixonia, Wis., July 13, 1857; d. March 7, 1935. American surgeon, gynecologist at Chicago Women's Hospital. He was a cofounder (1888) of the Post-Graduate Medical School at Chicago, and the organizer (1905) and first editor of the journal *Surgery, Gynecology, and Obstetrics*, adding (1913) to it the *International Abstract of Surgery.*

Martin, Frederick Townsend. b. at Albany, N.Y., Dec. 6, 1849; d. at London, March 8, 1914. American writer. Author of *The Passing of the Idle Rich* (1911), a work expounding the decadence of wealth, and of *Things I Remember* (1913).

Martin, Glenn L. b. at Macksburg, Iowa, Jan. 17, 1886—. American airplane manufacturer. He established (1909) one of the first airplane factories in the U.S., and held several speed, altitude, and endurance flying records (1909–16). He received (1913) the first government order for training models. He merged (1917) his company with the Wright Company to form the Wright-Martin Aircraft Corporation, but withdrew later in the year to organize the Glenn L. Martin Company at Cleveland, Ohio; he relocated the plant (1929) in the vicinity of Baltimore. The company has chiefly manufactured bombers, transoceanic flying boats, and commercial air transports. He founded (1945) the Glenn L. Martin College of Engineering and Aeronautical Sciences at the University of Maryland.

Martin, Helen. [Maiden name, **Reimensnyder.**] b. at Lancaster, Pa., Oct. 18, 1868; d. at New Canaan, Conn., June 29, 1939. American novelist. Author of *Tillie, A Mennonite Maid* (1904), *Sabina, A Story of the Amish* (1905), *The Crossways* (1910), *Barnabetta* (1914), *The Snob* (1924), *Sylvia of the Minute* (1927), *Wings of Healing* (1929), *Tender Talons* (1930), *From Pillar to Post* (1933), *Deliverance* (1935), *House on the Marsh* (1936), and *Emmy Untamed* (1937). Her first book was dramatized under its original title, and Minnie Maddern Fiske played in *Erstwhile Susan*, the stage adaptation of *Barnabetta.*

Martin (mȧr.taṅ), **Henri Jean Guillaume.** b. at Toulouse, France, Aug. 5, 1860—. French impressionist painter. He was a student of J. P. Laurens, and exhibited in the Paris Salon of 1880. Among his works are *Les Titans escaladant le ciel* (1885), *Apollon et les Muses* (1895; decorations for the Hôtel de Ville, Paris), *Sérénité* (1899; in the Luxembourg Museum), and *Scène champêtre* (1907).

Martin (mär'tin), **Henry Austin.** b. at London, July 23, 1824; d. at Boston, Dec. 7, 1884. American surgeon, noted for establishing vaccination procedure in America.

Martin, Henry Newell. b. at Newry, County Down, Ireland, July 1, 1848; d. at Burley-in-Wharfedale, Yorkshire, England, Oct. 27, 1896. English physiologist. He arrived (1876) at Baltimore to occupy the first chair of biology at the Johns Hopkins University. Author of *A Course of Practical Instruction in Elementary Biology* (1875, with Huxley), *The Human Body* (1881), and *Physiological Papers* (1895).

Martin, Homer D. b. at Albany, N.Y., in October, 1836; d. at St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 12, 1897. American landscape painter. He was elected national academician in 1875.

Martin, Hugh. Original name of **Martin, Riccardo.**

Martin, John. b. at Haydon Bridge, near Hexham, Northumberland, England, July 19, 1789; d. on the Isle of Man, Feb. 17, 1854. English historical painter and engraver. His chief works are *Belshazzar's Feast* (1821), *The Fall of Nineveh* (1833), *The Deluge* (1837), *The Last Man* (1839), and *The Eve of the Deluge* (1840).

Martin, Joseph William, Jr. b. at North Attleboro, Mass., Nov. 3, 1884—. American politician. Publisher (1908 *et seq.*) of the North Attleboro *Evening Chronicle*, he served as congressman (1925 *et seq.*) from Massachusetts and was Republican Party leader (1939 *et seq.*) in the House of Representatives. He served (1947–49, 1953 *et seq.*) as Speaker of the House.

Martin, Josiah. b. 1737; d. at London, 1786. English colonial administrator. He was governor (1771–75) of North Carolina, and opposed (1771) the discontinuance of the sinking-fund tax. He fought (until 1781) under Cornwallis against the Carolinas, and returned (1781) to England.

Martin, Karlheinz. b. at Freiburg im Breisgau, Germany, May 6, 1888—. German stage director.

Martin, Lillien Jane. b. at Olean, N.Y., July 7, 1851; d. at San Francisco, March 26, 1943. American psychologist. She was professor (1911–16) at Stanford, consulting psychologist (1916–43) at San Francisco, and founder of the first child guidance clinic in the U.S. Author of *Personality as Revealed by the Content of Images* (1917), *Salvaging Old Age* (1930), and other books.

Martin (mȧr.taṅ), **Louis.** b. at Puy, Haute-Loire, France, Sept. 20, 1864; d. at Paris, June 13, 1946. French physician and bacteriologist. He worked on diphtheria, described (1919) the bacillus of pseudo-diphtheria and the differentiation between diphtheria and pseudo-diphtheria, and introduced a culture media for the isolation of the diphtheria bacillus (1916), for the cultivation of typhoid

bacilli (1915), and for the spirochaeta icterohemorrhagiae (1917).

Martin (mär'tin), **Luther.** b. near New Brunswick, N.J., in February, 1748; d. at New York, July 10, 1826. American lawyer. He was graduated from Princeton in 1766, and admitted to the Virginia bar in 1771. He served as attorney general of Maryland (1778–1805, 1817–21). At the U.S. Constitutional Convention in 1787, Martin's vehement, stubborn spearheading of the small states' opposition to the "Virginia Plan" led to the eventual adoption of the "Connecticut Compromise." Although he refused to sign the Constitution, he later became a staunch Federalist and opponent of Thomas Jefferson. Over a period of 25 years, he argued about half the reported cases before the Maryland Court of Appeals, as well as many important cases (including *Rose v. Himely*, *Fletcher v. Peck*, and *McCulloch v. Maryland*) before the U.S. Supreme Court. He successfully defended Justice Samuel Chase upon his impeachment (1805), and Aaron Burr, charged with treason (1807). In 1822, the Maryland legislature imposed an annual license fee of five dollars upon every lawyer for the support of Luther Martin, reduced to want by alcoholism and apoplexy. His prodigious legal knowledge, resourcefulness, and exhaustive treatment of every conceivable argument for either side (often lightened by trenchant wit and rollicking humor) made him, in his prime, the most formidable advocate at the American bar.

Martin (mär.tañ), **Marie Françoise Thérèse.** Original name of Saint **Thérèse de Lisieux.**

Martin (mär'tin), **Mary Letitia.** [Known as Mrs. **Bell Martin**; called the **"Princess of Connemara."**] b. at Ballinahinch Castle, County Galway, Ireland, Aug. 28, 1815; d. at New York, Nov. 7, 1850. British novelist. Her chief work was *Julia Howard: a Romance* (1850).

Martin (mär.tañ), **Pierre Émile.** b. at Bourges, France, Aug. 18, 1824; d. at Fourchambault, France, May 24, 1915. French engineer and industrialist. He was co-inventor (1865) of a smelting method (Martin process) for making steel from pig iron; a modification of the Siemens method, it has caused the open-hearth process of steel-making to be called the Siemens-Martin process.

Martín (mär.tēn'), **Ramón Grau San.** See **Grau San Martín, Ramón.**

Martin (mär'tin), **Riccardo.** [Original name, **Hugh Martin.**] b. at Hopkinsville, Ky., Nov. 18, c1879; d. at New York, Aug. 11, 1952. American tenor singer, the first American-born tenor to sing with the Metropolitan Opera Company. His repertoire included many of the tenor roles in the Italian and French operas.

Martin, Sir Theodore. b. at Edinburgh, Scotland, Sept. 16, 1816; d. at Llangollen, Wales, Aug. 18, 1909. Scottish poet, dramatist, biographer, and translator. He practiced law (1846–1907) at Edinburgh and London, and wrote humorous poetry and prose sketches for various periodicals. He married (1851) Helen Faucit, distinguished Shakespearean actress, whose biography he wrote in 1900. He translated Horace, Catullus, and Vergil, Heine's poems, Goethe's *Faust*, and Dante, and contributed dramatic articles to *Fraser's Magazine*, the *Quarterly Review*, and *Blackwood's Magazine*. He was knighted for writing, at Queen Victoria's request, a five-volume *Life of His Royal Highness, The Prince Consort* (1875–80).

Martin, Sir Thomas Byam. b. July 25, 1773; d. at Portsmouth, England, Oct. 21, 1854. English admiral.

Martin, Thomas Commerford. b. at London, July 22, 1856; d. at Pittsfield, Mass., May 17, 1924. American scientific editor and writer. He assisted (1877–79) Thomas Edison at Menlo Park. He was editor (1880–82) of the Kingston (Jamaica) *Daily Gleaner*, editor (1883–90) of *Electrical World*, and coeditor (1890–1909) of *Electrical Engineer*, which was merged (1899) with the preceding. Author (or coauthor) of *The Electric Motor and Its Applications* (1887), *The Inventions, Researches and Writings of Nikola Tesla* (1894), *Edison, His Life and Inventions* (1910), *The Story of Electricity* (1919–22), and *Forty Years of Edison Service, 1882–1922* (1922).

Martin, Thomas Staples. b. at Scottsville, Va., July 29, 1847; d. Nov. 12, 1919. American legislator, Democratic senator (1895–1919) from Virginia. He was majority floor leader (1917–19) and chairman of the committee on appropriations during World War I.

Martin, Victoria Claflin Woodhull. See **Woodhull, Victoria Claflin.**

Martin, Violet Florence. See under **Somerville, Edith Anna Œnone.**

Martin, William Alexander Parsons. b. at Livonia, Ind., April 10, 1827; d. Dec. 17, 1916. American clergyman, missionary, and educator. In 1850 he went to China as a missionary. He founded the Presbyterian mission at Peiping in 1863, was appointed professor of international law at Tung Wen College in Peiping in 1868, and became its president in 1869, resigning in 1898. In 1900 he became head of the New Imperial University of China, which was broken up during the Boxer uprising, and later president of the University of Wu-chang (1902–05). Among his publications are *The Chinese* (1881), *A Cycle of Cathay* (1896), *The Siege in Peking* (1900), *The Lore of Cathay* (1901), and works in Chinese on Christianity, science, and international law.

Martin, William McChesney. b. at St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 17, 1906—. American stock broker. He was president (1938–41) of the New York Stock Exchange, and chairman and president of the Export-Import Bank (1946 *et seq.*). He served (1949–51) as assistant secretary of the treasury and was appointed (1951) chairman of the Federal Reserve Board.

Martinach (mär'tē.näch). German name of **Martigny.**

Martina Franca (mär.tē'nä fräng'kä). Town and commune in SE Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Apulia, in the province of Taranto, situated on the Salentina peninsula, NE of Taranto. It has wine cellars, and produces cheeses and woolen textiles. Pop. of commune, 32,629 (1936); of town, 20,622 (1936).

Martin Chuzzlewit (mär'tin chuz'l.wit). Novel by Charles Dickens, originally produced in 20 monthly parts, the first coming out in 1843. It was published in one volume in 1844, and in Dickens's own words was intended "to show how selfishness propagates itself, and to what a grim giant it may grow from small beginnings." Martin's trip to America gave Dickens an opportunity to parody many crude and "spread-eagle" types which he associated with the U.S. at that time, and these caricatures offended many American readers of that day.

Martin Decoud (mär.tañ dę.kō). See **Decoud, Martin.**

Martin de Moussy (mär.tañ dę mö.sē), **Jean Antoine Victor.** b. at Moussy-le-Vieux, France, June 26, 1810; d. near Paris, March 26, 1869. French physician and traveler. Author of *Description géographique et statistique de la Confédraétion Argentine* (Paris, 3 vols. and atlas, 1860–64) and various scientific papers.

Martin du Gard (mär.tañ dü gär), **Roger.** b. at Neuilly-sur-Seine, France, 1881—. French novelist and dramatist, winner of the Nobel prize for literature (1937). Author of *Devenir* (1909), *Jean Barois* (1913), and of the cyclical novel *Les Thibault* (8 vols., 1922–40; Eng. trans., *The World of the Thibaults*, 1939–41). His dramas include *La Gonfle* (1928) and *Un Taciturne* (1931). A graduate in archaeology of the École des Chartes, and a veteran of World War I, he attained celebrity with *Jean Barois*. *Les Thibault*, the story of the efforts of sons of a traditional bourgeois family to adjust to the 20th-century world, is considered his masterpiece.

Martine (mär.tēn). Wife of Sganarelle in Molière's *Le Médecin malgré lui.*

Martine (mär'tin), **James Edgar.** b. at New York, Aug. 25, 1850; d. Feb. 26, 1926. American senator (1911–17) from New Jersey.

Martineau (mär'ti.nō), **Harriet.** b. at Norwich, England, June 12, 1802; d. at Clappersgate, near Ambleside, Westmorland, England, June 27, 1876. English author; sister of James Martineau. At the age of 16 she became very deaf, and she never possessed the senses of taste and smell. In 1820 she became interested in the writings of David Hartley and Joseph Priestley, who exerted a strong influence upon her philosophical and religious beliefs. Her first literary success was with a series of stories illustrating the political economy of Thomas Malthus, David Ricardo, and James Mill (1832). In 1834 she visited America and assisted the abolitionists. Among her works are *The Essential Faith of the Universal Church*, *The Faith as Unfolded by Many Prophets*, *Providence Manifested through Israel* (these were prize essays published by the Unitarian Society); *Society in America* (1836), *Retrospect of Western*

Travel (1838), *Deerbrook*, a novel (1839), *Forest and Game-Law Tales* (1845), *History of England during the Thirty Years' Peace, 1816–1846* (written for Charles Knight, 1848), *The Philosophy of Comte, freely translated and condensed* (1853), *British Rule in India* (1857), *The Endowed Schools of Ireland* (1859), and *Health, Husbandry, and Handicraft* (1861). Her autobiography was edited by Maria Weston Chapman in 1877.

Martineau, James. b. at Norwich, England, April 21, 1805; d. at London, Jan. 11, 1900. English Unitarian clergyman; brother of Harriet Martineau. He was principal of Manchester New College (1868–85). He was the author of *Endeavours after the Christian Life* (1843–47), *Miscellanies* (1852), *Studies of Christianity* (1858), *Essays* (1866), *A Word for Scientific Theology* (1868), *Religion as Affected by Modern Materialism* (1874), *Modern Materialism* (1876), *The Relation between Ethics and Religion* (1881), *A Study of Spinoza* (1882), *Types of Ethical Theory* (1885), *The Study of Religion* (1888), *The Seat of Authority in Religion* (1890), and others.

Martin Eden (mär'tin ē'dęn). Novel by Jack London, published in 1909.

Martinelli (mär.tin.el'ī; Italian, mär.tē.nel'lē), **Giovanni.** b. at Montagnana, Italy, Oct. 22, 1885—. Italian operatic tenor. Among his more than 35 roles are Rodolfo in *La Bohème*, Radames in *Aïda*, the Duke of Mantua in *Rigoletto*, the title role in *Don Carlos*, and Arnold in *William Tell*. A special concert (1938) celebrated his 25th season with the Metropolitan Opera House.

Martinet (mär.tē.ne), **Achille Louis.** b. at Paris, Jan. 21, 1806; d. there, Dec. 11, 1877. French engraver.

Martinet, Jean. d. 1672. French soldier. He was one of the officers who, under Louvois, helped in the reorganization of the army of Louis XIV. He is perhaps best known for the introduction of a system of uniform drill (whence his name has come to be applied in English to one who is a stickler for detail and strict adherence to rule, though this use of the word is not known in French).

Martinez (mär.tē'nęs). City in W California, county seat of Contra Costa County, on Suisun Bay NE of San Francisco: oil-refining, copper-smelting, fish-processing, and canning center. 8,268 (1950).

Martínez (mär.tē'nes), **Enrique González.** See **González Martínez, Enrique.**

Martínez, Maximiliano Hernández. b. at San Salvador, El Salvador, Oct. 29, 1882—. Salvadorian soldier and politician, president (1931–44) of El Salvador. Vice-president (1931) of the republic, he was appointed president (December, 1931) by a military junta to succeed the deposed Arturo Araújo. He was not recognized by the U.S. until 1934. He served (1935–44) as president by regular election.

Martínez, Rafael Arévalo. See **Arévalo Martínez, Rafael.**

Martínez, Tomás. b. at León, Nicaragua, c1812; d. at Managua, Nicaragua, March 12, 1873. Nicaraguan general and statesman, president (1857–67) of Nicaragua. He fought (1856–57) against the American filibuster William Walter, governed Nicaragua conjointly with Jerez (June-October, 1857), commanded the army against Costa Rica, and was president (Nov. 15, 1857–March 1, 1867) during a period of great national prosperity. During his incumbency Nicaragua and Guatemala lost a brief war to Honduras and El Salvador.

Martínez Barrio (mär.tē'neth bär'ryō), **Diego.** See **Barrio, Diego Martínez.**

Martínez de Campos (mär.tē'neth dā käm'pōs), **Arsenio.** [Sometimes incorrectly called **Martínez Arsenio Campos.**] b. at Segovia, Spain, 1834; d. at Zarauz, Guipúzcoa, Spain, 1900. Spanish soldier and statesman. He began his military career as a lieutenant in 1852. He fought in Morocco in 1859, and in Mexico under General Prim in 1864–70. From there he went to Cuba, returning to Spain with the rank of general. He participated in the plot which unseated (Feb. 11, 1873) Amadeus of Savoy and brought on a resurgence of the Carlist wars, and reached great heights of prestige under Alfonso XII and his wife Queen Maria Christina. In 1877 he commanded in Cuba as generalissimo; he became premier of the Spanish government in 1879, although his conduct in Cuba was censured in the Cortes. He served as minister of war (1881–84) and as president of the senate (1886, 1891). He returned to the Cuban command to cope (1895–96) with an insurrection, but failed in his mission and upon his return to Spain retired to private life.

Martínez de la Rosa (mär.tē'neth dā lä rō'sä), **Francisco.** b. at Granada, Spain, March 10, 1789; d. at Madrid, Feb. 7, 1862. Spanish statesman and man of letters. He was premier (1820–23, 1833–34), and was minister of foreign affairs (1844–46). He was ambassador (1839–41), 1847–51) at Paris. Among his works are *Edipo* (1833), *La Conjuración de Venecia* (1834), and *La hija en casa y la madre en la mascára*. His plays are among the first of the romantic school in Spain, and his novels, among them *Doña Isabel de Solís* (1837–46), are in the romantic vein of Sir Walter Scott's historical novels.

Martínez de Rozas (mär.tē'nes dā rō'säs), **Juan.** b. at Mendoza (then in Chile, now in Argentina), 1759; d. there, March 3, 1813. Chilean patriot.

Martínez Sierra (mär.tē'neth syer'rä), **Gregorio.** b. in Spain, 1881; d. at Madrid, Oct. 1, 1947. Spanish dramatist, poet, theater director, and essayist. He translated plays by Shakespeare, Barrie, Maeterlinck, Brieux, Dumas, Bjørnson, and Ibsen. A number of his plays were presented in the U.S., among them *El Reino de Dios* (*The Kingdom of God*) and his masterpiece, *Canción de cuna* (*Cradle Song*), which met with considerable success both as a play produced by the repertory theater of Eva Le Gallienne and as a motion picture.

Martínez Trueba (mär.tē'nes trö.ā'bä), **Andrés.** b. c1884—. Uruguayan statesman. A banker, he was elected (1950) president of Uruguay as the candidate of the Colorados. In 1952, when the presidency was abolished and replaced by a nine-member council, he became presiding officer of the council.

Martínez Zuviría (mär.tē'nes sö.bē.rē'ä), **Gustavo.** Original name of **Wast, Hugo.**

Martin Faber (mär'tin fā'bėr). Novel by William Gilmore Simms, published in 1833.

Martin Hyde (hīd). Historical novel by John Masefield, published in 1910.

Martini (mär.tē'nē), **Giovanni Battista.** [Called Padre **Martini.**] b. at Bologna, Italy, April 24, 1706; d. there, Aug. 4, c1784. Italian Franciscan monk, noted as a writer on music. His principal works are *Storia della musica* (3 vols., 1757–81) and *Saggio di contrapunto* (Essay on Counterpoint, 1774–75).

Martini (mär.tē.nē), **Jean Paul Égide.** [Surnamed in Italian **il Tedesco,** meaning "the German"; original name (German), **Johann Paul Ägidius Schwarzendorf.**] b. at Freistadt, Germany, Sept. 1, 1741; d. at Paris, Feb. 10, 1816. French organist and composer of the operas *L'Amoureux de quinze ans* (1771) and *Sapho* (1794), cantatas, chamber music, religious works, and songs. Author of the treatise on singing *Mélopée moderne*.

Martini (mär.tē'nē) or **di Martino** (dē mär.tē'nō), **Simone.** [Also, **Simone Memmi.**] b. at Siena, Italy, 1283; d. at Avignon, France, 1344. Italian painter of the Sienese school.

Martinique (mär.ti.nēk'). Island in the Caribbean Sea, N of Venezuela, and S of Dominica: a French colony. It is important for the production of sugar and rum. It was discovered (c1493 or c1502) by Columbus, who knew it as Mantinino, and in 1635 was colonized by the French. At the end of the Seven Years' War, and at two periods in the Napoleonic wars, it was held by the British (1793–1801 and 1809–14). It was regained (1816) by the French. The empress Josephine, first wife of Napoleon I, was born (1763) here. On May 8, 1902, an eruption of Mount Pelée, in the N part of the island, destroyed St. Pierre and the surrounding district, with the loss of nearly 40,000 lives. Capital, Fort-de-France; area, ab. 385 sq. mi.; pop. ab. 255,000.

Martinists (mär'tin.ists). Members of the school of religionists formed originally by the Chevalier Louis Claude de Saint Martin (1743–1803), a few years before the French Revolution broke out; a kind of pietistic imitation of freemasonry. The Martinists were transplanted to Russia during the reign of Catherine II.

Martin Marplot (mär'tin mär'plot). See under **Marplot, or the Second Part of The Busy Body.**

Martin Marprelate (mär'tin mär'prel''ąt). Name used by the author of vigorous and vituperative pamphlets in a war of letters waged during the late 1580's and early

1590's by the Puritans against the defenders of discipline as considered necessary by the official group within the Church of England. The pamphlets were written by a number of persons, but were published under the name of Martin Marprelate. The origin of the controversy lay in one of the regular pamphlet arguments between the Anglicans and the Puritans, the first of the pamphlets being issued from the secret press of Robert Waldegrave. The press which printed the tracts was moved from place to place to avoid government suppression, and was once seized, near Manchester, but the publications were continued. John Penry, Henry Barrow, Job Throckmorton, John Field, and others have all been supposed to be the authors of the tracts, but some think Martin Marprelate to have been a layman about the court. The Marprelate tracts were answered by pamphlets by Thomas Nashe, John Lyly, Robert Greene, and other professional writers hired to defend the authorities in the same ranting style as the pamphlets. The controversy was suppressed by the death of John Udall in prison, and the execution of Penry and Barrow in 1593, but the identity of the original Martin Marprelate remains a mystery.

Martinmas (mär'tin.mas). Church festival honoring Saint Martin, falling on November 11, formerly designated in England as one of the quarter days on which rents were due. It is a post-harvest feast of thanksgiving and cheer. Meat or fowl is always served, and new wine is opened. Weather predictions are associated with Martinmas in rural England: whatever the weather on Saint Martin's Eve, it will last for two months.

Martin of Tours (mär'tin; tör), Saint. See Saint **Martin.**

Martin of Troppau (trop'ou). [Also: **Martin the Pole,** Latinized, **Martinus Polonus**; family name, **Strebski.**] b. at Troppau (now Opava, Czechoslovakia), in Silesia; d. at Bologna, Italy, 1278. Silesian monk and chronicler. A native of Troppau, he joined the Dominicans of the Polish province at Prague. He became papal chaplain, and in 1278 was appointed archbishop of Gniezno (Gnesen) by Pope Nicholas III, but died at Bologna while on his way to Poland. He wrote an uncritical epitome of world history (*Chronica Pontificum et Imperatorum*), which appeared (c1265–77) in several editions.

Martins (mär.tēńs'), **Joaquim Pedro de Oliveira.** b. at Lisbon, Portugal, April 30, 1845; d. there, 1894. Portuguese historian who first presented a synthetic view of Iberian civilization as a cultural unit, in his *História da civilização ibérica* (1879). He was a distinguished member of the Coimbra group which introduced realism in Portuguese literature. Among his other well-known works were *História de Portugal* (1879), *Portugal contemporâneo* (1881), and *História da República Romana* (1885).

Martinsburg (mär'tinz.bėrg). City in E West Virginia, county seat of Berkeley County, ab. 60 mi. NW of Washington, D.C.: manufactures of hosiery, wool textiles, ladies' garments, apple products, vinegar, cement, paper boxes, bricks, tile, and furniture. It is a shipping point for apples, dairy products, and limestone. Martinsburg was incorporated in 1778. Pop. 15,621 (1950).

Martin Schüler (mär'tin shü'lėr). Novel by Romer Wilson (Mrs. Edward J. O'Brien), published in 1918.

Martins Ferry (mär'tinz). [Names of early settlements in the present city area: **Jefferson, Norristown, Martinsville.**] City in E Ohio, in Belmont County, on the Ohio River ab. 2 mi. above Wheeling, W.Va.: manufactures of steel, coal products, tin plate, stoves, boxes, and beer. Jefferson was platted in 1795, and was an important livestock shipping point in the 1830's. The present town was platted in 1835 and originally named Martinsville. 13,220 (1950).

Martinson (mär'tin.sôn), **Harry Edmund.** b. at Jämshög, Blekinge, Sweden, 1904—. Swedish novelist and poet. His election to the Swedish Academy (1948) marked the acceptance by official Sweden of the "proletarian" trend in literature. Among his prose works are *Resor utan mål* (Aimless Journeys, 1932), *Kap Farväl* (Cape Farewell, 1933), *Nässlorna blomma* (Flowering Nettles, 1935), and *Vägen till Klockerike* (The Road to Klockerike, 1947). His well-known poetry includes *Nomad* (1931) and *Passad* (Trade Winds, 1945).

Martinsville (mär'tinz.vil). [Called **"the Artesian City."**] City in C Indiana, county seat of Morgan County: therapeutic artesian waters. Its industries include grain mills, sawmills, and brick plants. 5,991 (1950).

Martinsville. Independent city in S Virginia, formerly county seat of Henry County, on the Smith River: manufactures of furniture, wood products, nylon, textiles, knit goods, mirrors, paint, and varnish. 17,251 (1950).

Martinsville. See also under **Greensboro.**

Martinsville. Former name of **Martins Ferry.**

Martin the Pole. See **Martin of Troppau.**

Martinů (mär'ti.nö), **Bohuslav.** b. at Policka, in what is now Czechoslovakia, Dec. 8, 1890—. Czech composer. Influenced by both native and French sources, he is the composer of chamber music, concertos, and symphonic works.

Martinus Gosia (mär.tī'nus gō'sha). Italian jurist, at Bologna, notable as one of the "Four Doctors." See under **Bulgarus.**

Martinus Polonus (pō.lō'nus). Latinized form of Martin the Pole; see **Martin of Troppau.**

Martinus Scriblerus (skrib.lē'rus), **Memoirs of.** Satire written principally by John Arbuthnot, published in 1741. Pope and Swift were also among the contributors and members of the Scriblerus Club.

Martin Valliant (mär'tin val'yant). Historical novel by Warwick Deeping, published in 1917.

Martin Vas or **Martin Vaz** (mär'tin väz). Group of islets belonging to Brazil, in the South Atlantic ab. 930 mi. E of Rio de Janeiro and ab. 30 mi. E of the Brazilian island of Trinidad. Area, ab. 0.1 sq. mi.

Martin v. Hunter's Lessee, 1 Wheaton 304 (1816) (hun'tėrz). U.S. Supreme Court decision upholding the high court's right to review the decisions of state courts. The opinion, delivered by Justice Joseph Story, maintained the Supreme Court's appellate jurisdiction in all cases related to the laws, treaties, and Constitution of the U.S. The case arose over the refusal of the Virginia court of appeals to be bound by an earlier federal decision, and its pronouncement of the 25th section of the federal Judiciary Act of 1789 as unconstitutional. The case provoked a long and bitter discussion of states' rights, with Justice Spencer Roane and John Taylor of Caroline leading the vigorous attack upon what they conceived to be the arrogation of national powers.

Martin v. Mott, 12 Wheaton 19 (1827) (mot). U.S. Supreme Court decision upholding the right of the president, under congressional authority, to be the exclusive judge of constitutionally specified exigencies requiring the calling out of the militia. The opinion was written by Justice Joseph Story. The background of the case was the violent opposition in New England and parts of New York to the War of 1812. In some instances this opposition took the form of denying the right of the president to call out the militia of a state. In Massachusetts, for example, the chief justice of the Supreme Judicial Court advised the governor that he, and not the president, had the right to decide when the constitutional exigency existed which required the calling of the state militia. It was this question that Justice Story dealt with in his opinion.

Martiny (mär.tē'ni), **Philip.** b. at Strasbourg, in Alsace, May 10, 1858; d. at New York, June 26, 1927. American sculptor. He came to the U.S. as a child and became a pupil of Augustus Saint-Gaudens at New York. In a traditional academic style he executed the decorative sculpture for the Chicago Art Institute, the Chamber of Commerce at New York, and the bronze doors for Saint Bartholomew's Church at New York. Among his statues are the McKinley Monument at Springfield, Mass., and the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument at Jersey City, N.J.

Martín y Solar (mär.tēn' ē sō.lär'), **Vicente.** [Called in Italy **Lo Spagnuolo,** meaning "the Spaniard."] b. at Valencia, Spain, c1754; d. 1810. Spanish composer. He became 1788 director of the Italian Opera at St. Petersburg. His 12 operas include *Una Cosa rara* (1786).

Martius (mär'shus). Character in Shakespeare's *Titus Andronicus*: a son of Titus Andronicus.

Martius (mär'tsē.ůs), **Karl Friedrich Philipp von.** b. at Erlangen, Bavaria, Germany, April 17, 1794; d. at Munich, Dec. 13, 1868. Bavarian naturalist. From 1817 to 1820 he traveled in Brazil, under the auspices of the Bavarian government. In 1826 he was appointed professor of botany in the University of Munich, and in 1832 conservator of the botanical garden, but resigned both

positions in 1864. The results of the Brazilian expedition were published at the expense of the Bavarian government as *Reise in Brasilien* (3 vols. and atlas, 1823–31), and in a series of richly illustrated works on animals and plants, the latter by Martius. His work on palms was published from 1823 to 1850 in three folio volumes. He planned and edited the first volumes of the *Flora Brasiliensis* (begun in 1840), one of the greatest botanical works ever undertaken.

Martos (mär'tōs). [Former name, **Tucci**; Latin, **Colonia Augusta Gemella.**] Town in S Spain, in the province of Jaén, ab. 14 mi. SW of Jaén: iron mines, sulfur springs, and textile and pottery manufactures. It is the marketing center of a stock-raising district. It was a Roman fortress town in ancient times. 27,127 (1940).

Martucci (mär.tōt'chē), **Giuseppe.** b. at Capua, Italy, Jan. 6, 1856; d. at Naples, Italy, June 1, 1909. Italian pianist, conductor, and composer. His works include two symphonies, two piano concertos (on one of which, in B flat minor, his fame as a composer principally rests), two trios, an oratorio, and many compositions for the piano.

Marty (mär.tē), **André.** b. at Perpignan, Pyrénées-Orientales, France, Nov. 5, 1886—. French Communist leader, known as an organizer of the International Brigades (1936–39) in the Spanish Civil War and also of the French naval mutiny in the Black Sea (1919). He was imprisoned (1919–23) for the Black Sea episode, was a member of the Chamber of Deputies (1924–32, 1936–40), and later of both Constituent Assemblies (1945–46) and the National Assembly (1946). He was thereafter again a member of the Chamber of Deputies, retaining his seat as an independent even after his formal expulsion from the Communist Party in early 1953.

Martyn (mär'tin), **Henry.** b. at Truro, England, Feb. 18, 1781; d. at Tokat, in Armenia, Oct. 16, 1812. English missionary. He arrived at Calcutta as chaplain of the East India Company in 1806, and began to preach to the natives at Cawnpore. In 1811 he visited Persia, and in 1812 started on his return to England by way of Constantinople. His *Journals and Letters* appeared in 1837. His works include *The New Testament translated into the Hindoostanee Language from the Original Greek* (1814) and *The New Testament translated into Persian* (1827).

Martyn, John. b. at London, Sept. 12, 1699; d. at Chelsea, London, Jan. 29, 1768. English botanist. In 1725 he contributed the technical botanical terms to Bailey's dictionary, and in 1732 was elected professor of botany at Cambridge.

Martyn, William Carlos. b. at New York, Dec. 15, 1841; d. Aug. 4, 1917. American historian and Presbyterian clergyman.

Martyn, Wyndham. b. in England, July 6, 1875—. American author of detective fiction, creator of the fictional character Anthony Trent. Author of *The Man Outside* (1910), *All the World to Nothing* (1912), *Anthony Trent, Master Criminal* (1918), *Secret of the Silver Car* (1920), *The Bathurst Complex* (1924), *The Return of Anthony Trent* (1925), *Anthony Trent, Avenger* (1927), *Murder Island* (1928), *The Death Fear* (1929), *The Recluse of Fifth Avenue* (1929), *Murder in Beacon Street* (1930), *The Trent Trail* (1930), *The House of Secrets* (1936), *Murder Walks the Deck* (1938), and *Shadow Agent* (1941).

Martyr (mär'tėr), **Peter.** See **Peter Martyr.**

Martyr, The. Novel by Liam O'Flaherty, published in 1933.

Martyrdom of Saint George (jôrj). Picture by Paolo Veronese, over the high altar of the Church of San Giorgio in Braida, at Verona.

Martyrs (mär.tėr), **Les.** [Eng. trans., *"The Martyrs."*] Prose epic on the triumph of Christianity, by François René Châteaubriand, published in 1809. Laid in the time of Diocletian, the story deals with the struggles and martyrdom of the early Christians, shifting its scene from classical countries to Gaul, where the half-mythical heroes of the Franks appear, and then back to Greece and Rome.

Martyrs, Les. Opera by Gaetano Donizetti, produced at Paris in 1840, and at London as *I Martiri* in 1852. It is an adaptation of Donizetti's *Poliuto*, which was banned by the censor at Milan.

Martyrs, Order of the. See **Order of Saints Cosmo and Damian.**

Marucchi (mä.rök'kē), **Orazio.** b. at Rome, Feb. 1, 1852; d. there, Jan. 21, 1931. Italian archaeologist, professor at Rome and director of the Egyptian museum of the Vatican and of the Lateran Museum. He was a pupil of G. B. Rossi, whose work *Roma Sotterranea* (Subterranean Rome) he continued.

Maruku (mä.rö'kö). Subgroup of the Haya, a Bantu-speaking people of NW Tanganyika, in E Africa.

Marure (mä.rö'rā), **Alejandro.** b. near Quezaltenango, Guatemala, 1803; d. at Guatemala City, 1866. Guatemalan politician and historian.

Marus (mā'rus). Latin name of the **Morava,** in Czechoslovakia.

Maruts (ma.röts'). In Hindu mythology, storm gods and aids to Indra, in some versions his brothers, in some versions his sons. They ride the winds and strike trees and men with lightning. Their number is variously given as 21, 27, and 180.

Marvejols (mârv.zhol). Town in S France, in the department of Lozère, ab. 11 mi. NW of Mende. 3,700 (1946).

Marvel (mär'vęl), **Ik.** Pseudonym of **Mitchell, Donald Grant.**

Marvell (mär'vęl), **Andrew.** b. in Holderness, Yorkshire, March 31, 1621; d. at London, Aug. 18, 1678. English poet and satirist. He graduated at Cambridge in 1638. In 1653 he became tutor of Cromwell's ward, William Dutton, and in 1657 was appointed Milton's assistant in the Latin secretaryship. A Parliamentary adherent, he wrote a number of satires on Charles II and the Stuarts, originally circulated in manuscript and collected in *Poems on Affairs of State* (1689). For a time toward the end of his life, Marvell was in danger from the Stuarts and their adherents for his writings. His most notable poem is the *Horatian Ode to Cromwell* (printed 1776). He also wrote *The Rehearsal Transposed* (1672–73), a successful attack on Samuel Parker for his assaults on the nonconformists. Perhaps the most noted of his minor poems is *To His Coy Mistress.*

Marvin (mar'vin), **Charles Frederick.** b. at Putnam, Ohio, Oct. 7, 1858; d. at Washington, D.C., June 5, 1943. American meteorologist who served (1913–34) as chief of the U.S. Weather Bureau. He instituted the practice of supplying special reports to aviators, devised methods for the automatic recording of rainfall, snowfall, sunshine, and atmospheric pressure, and invented the clinometer for determining the height of clouds over airports.

Marvin, Charles Thomas. b. at Plumstead, Kent, England, 1854; d. there, Dec. 4, 1890. English government employee and author of books on Russia. He lived (1870–76, 1882–84) in Russia. While employed (1877–78) as a copyist at the British Foreign Office he gave the terms of a secret Anglo-Russian treaty to the London *Globe,* of which he was a correspondent. He was arrested, tried, and discharged (1878).

Marvin, Enoch Mather. b. in Warren County, Mo., June 12, 1823; d. Nov. 26, 1877. American Methodist Episcopal clergyman.

Marvin, Frederic Rowland. b. at Troy, N.Y., Sept. 23, 1847; d. July 22, 1918. American Congregational clergyman and writer.

Marwar (mär'wär). See **Jodhpur,** former state.

Marwitz (mär'vits), **Georg von der.** b. at Klein-Nossin, Germany, July 7, 1856; d. at Wundichow, Germany, Oct. 27, 1929. Prussian general who in World War I fought at the Marne (1914) and at the Masurian lakes (1915). He withstood the attack of the Russian general Brusilov (1916–17) and threw back the British attack at Cambrai (1917), but was decisively beaten by Pershing at the Meuse.

Marwood (mär'wůd), **Mrs.** One of the principal characters in Congreve's comedy *The Way of the World.*

Marx (märks), **Adolf Bernhard.** b. at Halle, Germany, May 15, 1795; d. at Berlin, May 17, 1866. German composer and writer on music, author of *Lehre von der musikalischen Komposition* (4 vols., 1837–47), *Gluck und die Oper* (2 vols., 1863), *Erinnerungen* (1865), and others.

Marx, Karl. [Full name, **Karl Heinrich Marx.**] b. at Trier, in Rhenish Prussia, May 5, 1818; d. at London, March 14, 1883. German philosopher, economist, and socialist leader. His father was a lawyer, and originally a Jew, who in 1824 professed Christianity and caused his whole family to be baptized as Protestants. The young

Karl Marx studied jurisprudence, history, and philosophy at the Universities of Bonn and Berlin, and took a Ph.D. degree at the University of Jena in 1842. In the same year he became editor of the *Rheinische Zeitung*, published at Cologne; upon the suppression of this liberal newspaper he went to Paris, where he devoted himself to the study of sociology and political economy. At this time he became definitely a socialist. With others he undertook to establish a new periodical, the *Deutsch-französische Jahrbücher* (of which, however, only one number was issued). In Paris he met Friedrich Engels, who became his lifelong friend and collaborator. Together they wrote at this time *Die heilige Familie oder Kritik der kritischen Kritik* (generally referred to in English simply as *The Holy Family*), which deflated the pretentious "critical criticism" of certain Berlin Hegelians. During his Paris days Marx also formed a warm friendship with Heinrich Heine. But he was soon expelled from France at the instance of the Prussian government, and took refuge at Brussels, where in 1847 he published *La Misère de la philosophie* (*The Poverty of Philosophy*), a destructive and sarcastic analysis of the economic proposals put forward by the French socialist Pierre Joseph Proudhon in his *Philosophie de la misère* (*The Philosophy of Poverty*). In Brussels Marx and Engels for a time published a weekly paper in German, the *Brüsseler deutsche Zeitung*, and joined an international secret organization, the League of the Just, which presently changed its name to League of the Communists; for this organization they wrote *Das Kommunistische Manifest* (*The Communist Manifesto*), published in 1848. This work formulated its authors' concept of the revolutionary role of the working class with such force and clarity that more than a century later it remains one of the basic handbooks of Marxism-Leninism. The revolutionary ferment in Germany in 1848 called Marx back to Cologne, where he set up the *Neue Rheinische Zeitung* and, in the face of increasingly severe repressive measures by the Prussian government, called for a refusal to pay taxes and for armed resistance. He was arrested for high treason, acquitted (not without irony, in the light of later history, by a jury composed of members of the bourgeoisie), but again expelled from his native land, whereupon he went to London and there remained the rest of his days. His earlier London years were a time of painful poverty: later his situation was somewhat eased by fees from the New York *Tribune* for a series of letters written for that paper by request, and by Engels's generosity. An attempted revival in London of the *Neue Rheinische Zeitung* ran to only six numbers. He wrote and in 1859 published *Zur Kritik der politischen Ökonomie* (*Critique of Political Economy*); but dissatisfied with this as an approach to a full formulation of his theories, he made another start, which led to the publication in 1867 of the first volume of *Das Kapital*. Marx was not to live to see the rest of this vast work in print (volumes two and three were edited and published by Engels between 1885 and 1894). In 1864 Marx had been a founder of the International Working Men's Association (known as the First International), and in fact dominated its short career; the clash of ideologies among radicals led to the removal of the Association's general council to New York in 1872, and to dissolution in 1875. In his polemics, Marx was not only hard-hitting and relentless, but often sarcastic and abusive. In *Das Kapital* there are passages of lucid illustration and flashes of deep humanitarian feeling, but it is unquestionably a difficult book, often tortuous and obscure in its logic. Nevertheless, by force of his economic and political analyses, and by his use of the dialectical method borrowed from Hegel, Marx became one of the handful of men who have most profoundly influenced human thought and the evolution of human society; it has been argued that among his 19th-century contemporaries only Charles Darwin played an equally revolutionary role.

Marx, Wilhelm. b. at Cologne, Germany, Jan. 15, 1863; d. at Bonn, Germany, Aug. 5, 1946. German statesman. He was a Centrist Party member (1910–14) of the Reichstag, chairman (1921–28) of the Center Party, succeeded Stresemann as chancellor, and served from 1923 to 1925. He was a candidate for reichspresident after Friedrich Ebert's death in 1925; running on a Center, Democratic, and Social Democratic ticket, he collected 45.3 percent of the votes against Hindenburg's 48.3 percent. In 1926 he became minister of justice and succeeded Hans Luther as chancellor in the same year. He resigned in 1928.

Mary (mâr'i). [Also: **Our Lady, Saint Mary, the Virgin, the Virgin Mary.**] Mother of Jesus. According to the Gospel narrative, the angel Gabriel, sent from God to Mary, "a virgin espoused to a man whose name was Joseph, of the house of David," told her that she was to bring forth a son, adding the explanation that the holy thing to be born of her was to be conceived of the Holy Ghost. This "Annunciation" is commemorated as a church festival on March 25, known as Lady Day. In due time she gave birth to the child Jesus in a stable at Bethlehem. Very little is told in the New Testament of Mary's personal history. The doctrine of her immaculate conception and consequent sinlessness is an article of faith in the Roman Catholic Church, promulgated Dec. 8, 1854, by a bull of Pope Pius IX which declares that from the first instant of her conception the Blessed Virgin Mary was kept free from all taint of original sin. In recent years it has been made a matter of dogma. In that church, and in the Greek Church, she is regarded as the most exalted of created beings; while angels and saints have that secondary veneration or worship paid to them which is called "dulia," she alone is entitled to "hyperdulia," and her intercession is invoked more than that of all others. In art, she is often called "The Madonna."

Mary. In the Bible, the sister of Martha and Lazarus, resident at Bethany.

Mary (mä.rē'). [Former name, **Merv.**] Oasis city in the U.S.S.R., in the Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic, in C Asia, on the Murgab River. It is a rail and caravan junction, with textile and food-processing industries. Because of its strategic position between Iran, Bukhara, and Herat the oasis has been important from remote times. It was conquered by Alexander the Great, and belonged successively to the Parthians, Saracens, and Seljuks. It was ravaged by the Mongols in 1221. Later it belonged in turn to Uzbeks, Persians, and Bukharans. The Russians annexed it in 1883–84. It is now traversed by the Trans-Caspian Railway. The present city of Mary is ab. 20 mi. W of the old city. 37,100 (1939).

Mary (of *England*). [Originally Princess **Victoria Mary of Teck.**] b. at Kensington Palace, London, May 26, 1867; d. at London, March 24, 1953. Queen of England; daughter of Francis, Duke of Teck (1837–1900), and queen of George V of England, whom she married in 1893. She had previously been affianced to Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence (1864–92), the eldest son of Edward VII, and was popularly known as "Princess May." Her mother was Princess Mary, daughter of the first Duke of Cambridge, and granddaughter of George III. She was the mother of Edward VIII and George VI of England.

Mary I or **Mary Tudor** (of *England*). [Called **Bloody Mary.**] b. at Greenwich Palace, Feb. 18, 1516; d. Nov. 17, 1558. Queen of England and Ireland (1553–58); only surviving child of Henry VIII and his first wife, Catherine of Aragon. She was affianced first to the Dauphin Francis in 1518, and later to the emperor Charles V in 1522. An attempt was also made to marry her to Francis I in 1526. At the divorce of Catherine in 1533, Mary was adjudged illegitimate, but on Feb. 7, 1544, the crown was entailed upon her after Edward, son of Henry VIII and Jane Seymour, and later Edward VI, or any lawful child of the king. This period of her life was made hideous for her because of her refusal to give up her Roman Catholicism and because of her loyalty to her mother. She was separated from Catherine, and could not visit her even on her deathbed; she was forced to repudiate her religion and acknowledge her illegitimacy; she served as Elizabeth's lady in waiting. Edward VI died July 6, 1553, and on July 13, 1553, Mary was proclaimed queen at Norwich, and crowned at Westminster Oct. 1, 1553. The council proclaimed Lady Jane Grey queen, but Mary quickly overcame opposition. An insurrection headed by Henry Grey, Duke of Suffolk, in favor of his daughter, Lady Jane Grey, and one of Kentishmen led by Sir Thomas Wyatt were suppressed early in 1554. She married Philip of Spain (later Philip II) at Winchester, July 25, 1554. In 1555 Parliament restored the papal power, and revived the penal laws against heresy. The first martyr was burned at Smithfield, Feb. 4, 1555. After 1556 her princi-

pal adviser was Reginald, Cardinal Pole. On Nov. 10, 1558, the last heretics were burned at Canterbury, the total number of martyrs during her reign being 300, the most famous being Ridley, Latimer, and Cranmer. In 1557 England joined Spain in the war against France, with the result that Calais, the last remainder of the once extensive English holdings on the Continent, was lost.

Mary II (of *England*). b. at St. James's Palace, April 30, 1662; d. at Kensington Palace, Dec. 28, 1694. Queen of England, Scotland, and Ireland (1689–94); eldest child of James II. By the death of her younger brother, Edgar, in 1671, she became heiress presumptive to the crown, and on Nov. 4, 1677, married William, prince of Orange. In the struggle with James II she identified herself with her husband. On Dec. 22, 1688, James II, expelled by the English who feared that he would attempt to reëstablish Roman Catholicism in England, fled to France, and on Feb. 13, 1689, William and Mary assented to the Declaration of Right, and were crowned (April 11, 1689) joint sovereigns. She took little interest in public business, and in the king's absence ruled through the council.

Mary Ambree (am'brē). See **Ambree, Mary.**

Mary Ashburton (ash'bėr.tọn). See **Ashburton, Mary.**

Mary Avenel (av'ẹ.nęl). See **Avenel, Mary.**

Mary Barton (bär'tọn). Novel by Mrs. Gaskell, published in 1848.

Mary Beatrice (bē'ạ.tris) (of *England*). [Called **Mary of Modena.**] b. at Modena, Oct. 5, 1658; d. at Saint-Germain, France, May 7, 1718. Queen of James II of England; only daughter of Alfonso IV (Alfonso d'Este) of Modena. Her marriage with the Duke of York (later James II) was concluded at Dover, Nov. 21, 1673. The Prince of Wales, James Francis Edward Stuart, afterward known as the Old Pretender, was born June 10, 1688. Her previous children had died in infancy, and rumors of substitution were immediately credited. On the invasion of England by William of Orange (William III), she joined James II at Saint-Germain.

Maryborough (mär'i.bur.ō, -bėr.ō). Seaport city in E Australia, in SE Queensland, on the Mary River ab. 140 mi. N of Brisbane. 14,395 (1947).

Maryborough, 1st Viscount. Title of **Molyneux, Richard** (1593–1636).

Mary Island (mär'i). See under **Canton and Enderbury.**

Maryland (mer'i.lạnd). [Called the **"Free State"**; also the **"Old Line State,"** the **"Cockade State."**] State of the E United States, bounded by Pennsylvania on the N, Delaware and the Atlantic Ocean on the E, Virginia and West Virginia (separated by the Potomac) on the S and W, and West Virginia on the W: one of the 13 original states, and often classed as a Southern State.

Population, Area, and Political Divisions. Maryland is divided for administrative purposes into 23 counties and Baltimore City. It sends six representatives to Congress, and has eight electoral votes. The state still continues, as do some others, the use of the whipping post in connection with certain crimes. Leading cities are Baltimore, Cumberland, and Hagerstown. Capital, Annapolis; area, 98,887 sq. mi. (10,577 sq. mi., including water); pop. 2,343,001 (1950). The state ranks 41st in area, and 24th (on the basis of the 1950 census) in population.

Terrain and Climate. Divided into two parts by Chesapeake Bay, the state has a very irregular S boundary formed by the Potomac River. The part E of Chesapeake Bay is known as the Eastern Shore. The N boundary with Pennsylvania is known as the Mason-Dixon Line. Most of the state is low and flat except for the W part, which contains ranges of the Blue Ridge and Allegheny Mountains, the highest point being Backbone Mountain in the extreme W (3,360 ft.). Chesapeake Bay, with many excellent harbors, provides an important commercial waterway. It is connected with Delaware Bay (between Delaware and New Jersey) by the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal (ab. 14 mi.), extending from Delaware City, Del., to Chesapeake City, Md. Among the rivers flowing into Chesapeake Bay on the W shore are the Susquehanna, which comes into the state's NE corner from Pennsylvania; the Patapsco, which starts in the N part of the state and has the city of Baltimore on one of its estuaries; and the Patuxent in the SE. Some of the rivers flowing into the bay on the E shore are the Chester, the Choptank, and the Nanticoke. Like the bay the Potomac is an important commercial waterway, and large vessels find it navigable to Washington, D.C. The W portion of the state is colder than the E in winter, although snow falls in all parts, but the climate as a whole is mild.

Industry, Agriculture, and Trade. Farming is Maryland's leading industry. Dairy products, poultry, corn, tobacco, fruits, and vegetables, and wheat take high place among its farm products. Cattle are raised for meat as well as for dairy products. Fishing is also a major occupation, the waters of Chesapeake Bay being noted for their excellent oysters. Maryland is also famed for its terrapin and crabs. Manufacturing produces iron and steel, textiles, clothing, whiskey, refined copper, processed foods, aircraft, ships, electrical apparatus, and chemicals. Meat packing and the canning of tomatoes and seafood are the important aspects of food processing. The state's mineral resources are coal, iron, clay, copper, asbestos, stone, and gravel. Annual income in the state from agriculture ranges as high as 300 million dollars, and from manufacturing as high as two billion.

History. Maryland was granted (1632) by Charles I of England to George Calvert, Lord Baltimore, who was to be the proprietor and absolute lord, but Calvert died before the charter passed the great seal, and the grant was given to his son Cecilius. The first permanent settlement was made (1634) at St. Mary's by Leonard Calvert, a brother of Cecilius. William Claiborne, a Virginian, who had set up a trading post on an island in Chesapeake Bay, and his followers refused to accept the new government and offered considerable armed resistance. Maryland was the first colony to pass (1649) a religious toleration act. Maryland's boundary dispute with Pennyslvania was settled (1763–67) by the drawing of the Mason-Dixon Line. Maryland became (1689) a royal colony; a proprietary government again in 1715; adopted its first constitution in 1776; ratified the Articles of Confederation in 1781, the federal Constitution on April 28, 1788, becoming the seventh state of the Union. The state was heavily attacked by the British during the War of 1812; their failure to capture (1814) Fort McHenry at Baltimore inspired Francis Scott Key to write *The Star-Spangled Banner,* and the fort is now a national monument and historic shrine. The first U.S. railroad, the Baltimore and Ohio, was chartered at Baltimore in 1827 with the object of gaining Western trade. The world's first telegraph message was received here in 1844 by Samuel Morse. In the Civil War Maryland, although a slave state, did not secede, but the S part was generally favorable to the Confederacy while the rest of the state remained loyal to the Union. The major battle fought in the state was that of Antietam (Sept. 17, 1862), fought at Sharpsburg, ab. 3 mi. N of Antietam; in this battle forces under the Union general McClellan repulsed troops under Lee, who was attempting his first real push into the North. The battle is commemorated by the 183-acre Antietam Battlefield site (established 1890) and by Antietam National Cemetery. The state abolished slavery in 1864, and ratified its present constitution in 1867.

Culture. Maryland's population is somewhat more urban than rural, close to half its population being concentrated in the city of Baltimore. The population includes a foreign group comprised chiefly of Russians, Poles, and Germans. There is a sizable proportion of Negroes. The streets and houses of Baltimore in many places still retain much of their 18th and 19th century charm. The city is famed for its social events, its fine cooking, its Preakness Race (one of the nation's major sports events) run annually at Pimlico Racecourse, and as an educational center. Frederick in the N was the home of Barbara Frietchie. At Aberdeen, not far from Baltimore, is Aberdeen Proving Ground, a 35,000-acre reservation used by the U.S. as a testing ground for military weapons and other materials of war. Among the state's notable institutions of higher learning are the U.S. Naval Academy, at Annapolis; the state-supported University of Maryland, at College Park, with a branch at Baltimore; Goucher College, at Baltimore; the internationally known Johns Hopkins University, at Baltimore; Peabody Institute of the City of Baltimore, containing a noted conservatory of music; St. John's College, at Annapolis. The state motto is *Fatti Maschi, Parole Femine,* meaning

"Deeds are Manly, Words Womanish." The state flower is the black-eyed susan.

Maryland! My Maryland! Song still widely sung in Maryland, and originally popular among the Confederates in the years 1861–65, written by J. R. Randall in 1861. It was sung to the college tune of *Lauriger Horatius* (or *Tannenbaum O Tannenbaum*, which has the same tune).

Marylebone (mār″i.lē.bōn′, mār′lē.bən), **St.** See **St. Marylebone.**

Marylebone Gardens. Formerly celebrated place of entertainment in London. It consisted principally of a garden at the back of "The Rose" tavern on High Street, in what is now St. Marylebone. It was in existence in the middle of the 17th century. Its popularity gradually died out, and c1778 the site was built over.

Mary Magdalene (mag′dą.lēn, mag.dą.lē′nē). [Also: **Mary Magdalen** (mag′dą.lən), **Mary of Magdala** (mag′dą.lą).] In the Bible, a woman described by Luke, and mentioned elsewhere in the gospels as a demoniac from whom seven devils had been cast out, and who was closely associated with Jesus, especially at the Resurrection. She has commonly been identified, erroneously, with the woman who was "a sinner" mentioned in Luke (vii. 37–50), and also, with even less ground, with Mary of Bethany.

Mary of Burgundy (bėr′gun.di). [French, **Marie de Bourgogne.**] b. at Brussels, Feb. 13, 1457; d. there, March 27, 1482. Duchess of Burgundy; daughter of Charles the Bold. On her father's death (1477) the duchy was seized by Louis XI of France who attempted to marry her to the Dauphin (later Charles VIII) but she refused and turned to her possessions in the Netherlands. Before the Netherlanders would accept her, she had to sign the Great Privilege, reëstablishing local rights and limiting Mary's powers. She married (1477) Maximilian of Austria, who later became (1493) Maximilian I of the Holy Roman Empire.

Mary of Egypt (ē′jipt), Saint. b. c344; d. c421. Christian saint. According to her biographer, the monk Zosimus, she retired to the desert beyond the Jordan after her conversion from a life of prostitution. She left her home at the age of 12 and went to Alexandria, where she spent 17 years before going to Jerusalem with a pilgrimage, not out of devotion but to entice the lustful. There she is said to have been miraculously converted. After 47 years in the desert, subsisting on herbs, she was found by Zosimus, who brought her communion and buried her when she had expired. The life of Saint Mary, which contains some legendary elements, was written sometime before 500, according to the Bollandists. She has been portrayed by Tintoretto, Ribera, and others.

Mary of France (frans). [Originally called **Mary Tudor.**] b. cMarch, 1496; d. at Westhorpe, Dec. 24, 1533. Third daughter of Henry VII of England. In 1507 she was betrothed to the future emperor Charles V; in 1508 they were married by proxy; and in 1513, her brother, now Henry VIII, set the date for the marriage in 1514. But a better match was made for Charles and, rather than suffer a diplomatic defeat by having Charles withdraw from the betrothal, on Oct. 9, 1514, she married Louis XII of France. Louis died Jan. 1, 1515. She soon after married Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk; their daughter Frances was the mother of Lady Jane Grey.

Mary of Guise (gēz, gwēz). [Also, **Mary of Lorraine.**] b. at Bar-le-Duc, Nov. 22, 1515; d. at Edinburgh, June 10, 1560. Queen of James V of Scotland, and mother of Mary, Queen of Scots; the eldest daughter of Claude, Duke of Guise. On Aug. 4, 1534, she married Louis of Orléans, who died June 9, 1537. She married James V of Scotland in June, 1538, and Mary Stuart was born Dec. 7 or 8, 1542. James having died the week his daughter was born, Mary was made regent of Scotland after a long period when James Hamilton, 2nd Earl of Arran, held the regency. Arran was pro-English; Mary was pro-French. In March, 1559, Henry II of France sent her instructions to suppress heresy in Scotland. A conflict with John Knox and the Reformers resulted in her suspension from the regency Oct. 21, 1559.

Mary of Scotland (skot′land). Drama in blank verse by Maxwell Anderson, produced in 1933 and published in 1934.

Mary Olivier, A Life (ō.liv′i.ā). Psychological novel by May Sinclair, published in 1919. The novel is an early example of the stream-of-consciousness technique.

Maryport (mār′i.pōrt). Urban district, seaport, and coal-mining center in NW England, in Cumberland, situated on the Irish Sea at the mouth of the river Ellen, ab. 327 mi. NW of London by rail. Maryport is located on the Cumberland coal field, and exports coal, mainly to Ireland. 12,237 (1951).

Mary, Queen of Scots (mār′i). [Also, **Mary Stuart.**] b. in Linlithgow Palace, Dec. 7 or 8, 1542; beheaded at Fotheringay, Feb. 8, 1587. Queen of Scotland; third child and only daughter of James V of Scotland and Mary of Guise. She was thus the granddaughter of Margaret Tudor, wife of James IV and sister of Henry VII, and next in succession to the English throne after Henry VIII and his children. But Henry's complex series of marriages resulted in only one child that the Roman Catholics recognized as legitimate, Mary Tudor (later Mary I of England), the daughter of Catherine of Aragon. The divorce from Catherine and Henry's subsequent marriages and children, Elizabeth and the future Edward VI, were not recognized as legitimate. The death of Mary Tudor could therefore be seen as creating a situation which might precipitate a religious civil war in England over the rights of Mary Stuart and Elizabeth to the throne. Mary's father, James V, died Dec. 14, 1542, and she became queen of Scotland in her first week of life. She was crowned at Stirling Castle Sept. 9, 1543, the regency of the kingdom being exercised by James Hamilton, 2nd Earl of Arran. A projected marriage with Edward VI was frowned upon by the Scots, suspicious of Henry VIII's ambitions, and on July 7, 1548, a marriage with the Dauphin (later Francis II of France) was agreed upon. Mary was sent to Saint Germain in October of that year and was educated with the royal children of France. She was as a consequence brought up in the Roman Catholic faith. The marriage with the French prince took place at Notre Dame on April 24, 1558. At the death of Mary I of England (Mary Tudor) on Nov. 17, 1588, Mary Stuart therefore became a principal claimant to the English throne; the death of Henry II of France and the accession of her husband, Francis II, to the throne of France on July 10, 1559, seemed to make probable the union of the three kingdoms. But Francis died Dec. 5, 1560, and Mary's advisers, her uncles the Guises, duke and cardinal, fell from power. At the same time open fighting broke out between the adherents of John Knox and those of Mary of Guise, who had become regent in Scotland. The Protestants were defeated by the French troops of the royal house, but Mary of Guise died June 10, 1560, leaving Scotland without a government. Mary therefore decided to return to Scotland. She landed in August, 1561, and set about trying to pacify the country. She recognized the rights of the Protestants, while reserving her own right to observe her own religion, a decision that went against the grain of the rigid reformer Knox. A northern rebellion was suppressed with ease. In 1563 Mary pressed her claim to the English succession by an embassy to Elizabeth headed by her principal adviser, William Maitland of Lethington, but Elizabeth gave no reply. Her scheme for a marriage with Don Carlos of Spain having fallen through, she married (July 29, 1565) her cousin Henry Stewart, Lord Darnley, son of Lady Margaret Douglas, daughter of Mary's grandmother Margaret Tudor and thus next heir after Mary to the English throne. This marriage to a Roman Catholic aroused resentment in Scotland and Mary was forced to suppress a rebellion led by James Stewart, Earl of Moray, Mary's half-brother and until then one of her principal supporters. Mary labored assiduously to restore the Roman Catholic faith in her kingdom and to establish an absolute royal authority. She was a completely charming person and well schooled in diplomacy; the only man to resist her successfully was Knox. Her refusal to grant Darnley the crown matrimonial, which would secure to him during his life and to his heirs after him the crown of Scotland, and her growing reliance on her French secretary, David Rizzio, caused her husband to join with other dissidents among the nobles in a plot to murder Rizzio. Convinced that the queen had been unfaithful to him during her private conferences with Rizzio, Darnley

influenced others to join the conspiracy, and on March 9, 1566, Rizzio was seized in the queen's presence and dragged into another room at Holyrood Castle, where he was murdered without even the pretense of a trial. For the moment Darnley acted as if he were king in fact, but within a short time Mary had convinced him that his safety lay with her and she escaped with him to Edinburgh, guarded by troops under the command of James Hepburn, 4th Earl of Bothwell. The murderers of Rizzio were outlawed and fled to England and Mary once again ruled alone. On June 19, Mary bore a son, acknowledged as his own by Darnley, who was to be James VI of Scotland and James I of England. But Darnley's conduct grew worse and he alienated most of the nobles loyal to the queen. A divorce was proposed; the baptism of the infant prince took place without the presence of the father; all signs indicated a final break between the royal couple. Suddenly Darnley fell ill, so suddenly that poison was suspected. It proved to be smallpox and the queen accompanied him (Jan. 31, 1567) to Kirk o' Field, near Edinburgh. On the night of Feb. 9–10, the house was blown up with a roar heard in Edinburgh, and in the morning Darnley's body was found in the garden. He had been strangled, and suspicion pointed directly at Bothwell as the murderer. The queen, known to be close to Bothwell, if not his mistress, was also implicated and the subsequent trial of Bothwell in April was farcical. Whether Mary actually was privy to the assassination remains an unsolved question; some evidence (principally the so-called Casket Letters written later by Mary to Bothwell) exists connecting her with the plot, but its genuineness is not agreed upon. Almost immediately after Bothwell's trial, he intercepted (April 24, 1567) Mary on her way to Edinburgh, probably by arrangement, and carried her off to Dunbar Castle. On May 7, Bothwell's wife secured a divorce, and on May 15, Bothwell and Mary were married. The queen's questionable conduct caused a revolt of the Scottish lords, who, at Carberry Hill, outside Edinburgh, routed (June 15, 1567) a force led by Mary and Bothwell. Bothwell fled from Scotland and Mary was taken prisoner and confined to Lochleven Castle. She was compelled to abdicate (July, 1567) in favor of her son, who became James VI. On May 2, 1568, Mary escaped from Lochleven to the safety of her adherents and sent to Elizabeth for aid. A promise of forthcoming assistance was sent by Elizabeth, but it arrived after Mary's force had been defeated (May 13, 1568) by Moray at Langside, near Glasgow. Mary escaped to England, where she expected asylum from Elizabeth. But Elizabeth recognized the threat that Mary represented to the peace of her kingdom and kept the Scottish queen confined, first at Carlisle, and finally at Sheffield, where she remained from 1569 to 1583. The fourteen-year period was a difficult one for both queens. Mary wanted her freedom, and Elizabeth did not want to have Mary killed; but a long succession of plots, engineered principally by the Roman Catholics, who looked upon Mary as the rightful queen of England and Elizabeth as a usurper, disturbed the peace of the country. A projected divorce from Bothwell and marriage to Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, who had strong claim to the throne by birth, the Ridolfi plot, was discovered, and Norfolk was executed (1572). Communication between Mary, the Pope, and Philip II of Spain (a possible husband for Mary) was constant, and culminated in the Throckmorton plot (1582) for a Spanish invasion of England. Elizabeth's secret service, headed by the able Walsinghams, had full knowledge of the progress of these intrigues; letters were intercepted, decoded, and then forwarded; spies were placed within Mary's own household and some of her own secret agents and messengers were in Elizabeth's pay. The climax was the Babington plot (1586) which envisaged the murder of Elizabeth and the liberation of Mary, though it is difficult to believe that Mary would be party to a conspiracy headed by anyone as inept and foolish as Babington and his friends. Mary was removed to Fotheringay Sept. 25, 1586, and on Oct. 14 and 15 she was tried on the charge of conspiring against the life of Elizabeth. She conducted her own defense and constantly demanded written proof in her own writing of her complicity. She answered every charge brought against her, but evidence was produced that linked her with the already executed conspirators, the open court was adjourned to the Star Chamber, and Mary, in her absence from the court, was found guilty. She was beheaded at Fotheringay on Feb. 8, 1587.

Marysville (mār'iz.vil). City in N central California, county seat of Yuba County, at the confluence of the Yuba and Feather rivers, ab. 40 mi. N of Sacramento; trade center for a mining and fruit-growing region and shipping point for grapes and peaches. A trading post was established on the site in 1842, and the city was platted in 1849, in the gold rush period. Situated at the head of river navigation, Marysville became a transportation and supply center for the gold-mining camps. The rivers that were of prime importance in the town's early development have been silted and choked by hydraulic mining operations, and are raised above the town behind levees. 7,826 (1950).

Marysville. City in NE Kansas, county seat of Marshall County. 3,866 (1950).

Marysville. City in SE Michigan, in St. Clair County, on the St. Clair River ab. 50 mi. NE of Detroit: boat-building and auto-parts industries. 2,534 (1950).

Marysville. Village in C Ohio, county seat of Union County: shipping point for livestock and dairy products, cabinets, and grass seed. 4,256 (1950).

Marysville. Former name of **Corvallis,** Ore.

Maryut (mär.yöt'), **Birket el.** See **Mareotis, Lake.**

Maryville (mār'i.vil). City in NW Missouri, county seat of Nodaway County: seat of a state teachers college. 6,834 (1950).

Maryville. City in E Tennessee, county seat of Blount County. It is the seat of Maryville College. 7,742 (1950).

Masaba Range (mą.sä'bą). See **Mesabi Range.**

Masaccio (mä.sät'chō). [Original name, **Tommaso Guidi;** called **Tommaso Masaccio,** meaning "Careless Thomas."] b. at Castello San Giovanni di Valdarno, Tuscany, Italy, Dec. 21, 1401; d. at Rome, c1429. Italian painter of the Florentine school, called the father of modern art (from the fact that he eschewed certain of the techniques of medievalism). His most celebrated works are frescoes in the Brancacci chapel in the Carmine, and in Santa Maria Novella, at Florence, and several pictures now in the Berlin Museum. The frescoes were, in effect, a school of instruction for many succeeding painters (even Michelangelo and Raphael were indebted to him).

Masada (mä.sä'dą). [Also: **Massada;** modern name, **Sebbeh.**] In Biblical geography, a stronghold on a hill in the desert of Judah, on the W bank of the Dead Sea, founded by the Maccabees and made virtually impregnable by Herod. It played a great part during the war with Rome, holding out for some time after the fall of Jerusalem. When it had to surrender, its garrison, consisting of 1,000 Zealots under the command of Eleazar, first killed their wives and children, and then themselves. There are still ruins of a castle on the hill.

Más Afuera (mäs ä.fwā'rä). Small island in the Pacific Ocean, W of Valparaíso, Chile, belonging to Chile: one of the Juan Fernández group.

Masai (mä.sī'). [Also: **Elmoran, Ilmaasai, Kwafi, Massai.**] Nilo-Hamitic-speaking people of E Africa, in S Kenya and N Tanganyika, occupying an area W of Nairobi and extending from Mount Kilimanjaro to Mount Kenya. Their population is estimated at ab. 135,000 (by M. A. Bryan, *Distribution of Nilotic and Nilo-Hamitic Languages in Africa,* 1948), excluding the closely related Samburu and Njamus. The principal medicine man exercises some political authority over all Masai. They have exogamous patrilineal clans and military age grades. Originally all Masai were nomadic pastoralists, with the cattle complex, living on milk, meat, and blood from their cattle, and on beer received in trade. However, some Masai, known as Lumbwa or Oikop, have adopted agriculture.

Masan (mä.sän). [Former name, **Masampo** (mä.säm-pō).] Seaport city in SE Korea, on an inlet of Korea Strait, ab. 27 mi. W of Pusan. It is a commercial center, and has fisheries. In August, 1950, the city was held by United Nations forces against the North Korean advance, and marked the SE limit achieved by the initial North Korean assault. 82,175 (1946).

Masani (mä.sä'nē), **Minocheter Rustom.** b. 1905—. Indian author and politician. A founder (1934) of the Congress Socialist Party, he was ambassador (1948–49) to Brazil and mayor (1943–44) of Bombay.

Masaniello (mä.sä.nyel'lō). [Original name, **Tommaso Aniello.**] b. c1622; d. at Naples, Italy, July 16, 1647. Italian insurrectionist, at various times a fisherman and a fruit vender. Provoked by the loss of his scanty possessions, which were sold to pay a fine imposed on his wife for attempting to smuggle a bag of flour into the city, he headed a revolt of the populace in July, 1647, against the Spanish viceroy of Naples, who was thereby compelled to abolish certain taxes on the necessaries of life and to restore the charter of exemption granted by the emperor Charles V. Either because of the sudden realization of his power or because of a poison given him by the Spaniards, Masaniello now became demented and was assassinated by the adherents of the viceroy (or, according to some authorities, by disillusioned members of the very populace he had led).

Masaryk (mä'sä.rik), **Jan Garrigue.** b. at Prague, Sept. 14, 1886; d. there, March 10, 1948. Czechoslovak statesman; son of T. G. Masaryk. He was educated at Prague and resided in the U.S. between 1907 and 1913. In 1918 he entered the ministry of foreign affairs and became successively Czechoslovak chargé d'affaires at Washington (1919–20), counselor of the London legation (1921–22), secretary to Eduard Beneš, the foreign minister (1923–24), and Czechoslovak minister to Great Britain (1925–38). After a brief retirement from public life, he served as foreign minister of the government in exile at London, and retained the post after World War II when the government returned to Prague. His popularity in Czechoslovakia and in world diplomatic circles was rivaled only by that of his father and Beneš. He is alleged to have died through suicide soon after the Communists' accession (Feb. 25, 1948) to power.

Masaryk, Tomáš Garrigue. b. at Hodonín, in Moravia (in what is now Czechoslovakia), March 7, 1850; d. near Prague, Sept. 14, 1937. Czechoslovak patriot, statesman, sociologist, and philosopher. He was educated at Brno and Vienna, becoming a lecturer in philosophy in 1879. In 1878 he married, at Brooklyn, N.Y., Charlotte Garrigue, and adopted her surname as his middle name. In 1882 he became professor at Charles University, where he soon became prominent as a writer, as editor of the *Athenaeum*, and as a leader in the Czech national movement. He was elected to the Austrian parliament by the Young Czech Party in 1891, but returned to his university post in 1893. In 1900 the Progressive (or Realist) Party was founded with Masaryk as a guiding spirit, and he became its parliamentary representative after 1907. In 1893 he became editor of the periodical *Naše Doba* (Our Epoch) and also took part in the so-called Manuscript Controversy (1886), the Hilsner ritual murder case (1899), and the Agram treason trial of 1909. In 1914 Masaryk went abroad, there to become the leader of the Czech independence movement, which he organized in England, France, and the U.S. Between 1915 and 1917 he was resident in England, serving as professor at Kings College and as coeditor with R. W. Seton Watson of the periodical *The New Europe*. In 1917 he went to Russia, there to organize a Czech legion, and thence to the U.S., where he received official diplomatic recognition of his cause and where word reached him of his election as first president of Czechoslovakia in November, 1918. To this office he was reëlected on four successive occasions, resigning because of ill health in 1935. He was succeeded by his constant coworker in the cause of Czech independence, Eduard Beneš, who had been foreign minister of Czechoslovakia since 1918. He was not only a statesman of wide renown and of exceptional integrity, but a philosopher, critic, and journalist who championed adroitly and successfully the cause of his nation, of truth, and of democracy. He was the author of many books and articles, including *Česká Otázka* (1895), *Karel Havlíček* (1896), *Otázka Sociální* (1898), *Jan Hus* (1908), *Rusland und Europa* (1913), *Válka a Kultura* (1915), *The New Europe* (1918), *Světová Revoluce* (1925, Eng. trans., *The Making of a State*, 1927). See *Tomáš Garrigue Masaryk*, edited by Avrahm Yarmolinsky (New York, 1941).

Más a Tierra (mäs ä tyer'rä). [Also, **Juan Fernández.**] Island in the Pacific Ocean, W of Valparaíso, Chile, belonging to Chile: one of the Juan Fernández group. The surface is rocky and mountainous. It was discovered by a Spaniard, Juan Fernández, c1583, was a resort of buccaneers in the 17th and 18th centuries, and is famous for the solitary residence (1704–09) on it of Alexander Selkirk, who was the original of Defoe's character Robinson Crusoe. Area, ab. 70 sq. mi.

Masaya (mä.sä'yä). Department in SW Nicaragua. Capital, Masaya; area, ab. 232 sq. mi.; pop. 69,152 (1950).

Masaya. Town in SE Nicaragua, capital of Masaya department, ab. 20 mi. SE of Managua: center for trade in gold, grains, tobacco, coffee, and sugar. 16,765 (1950).

Masbate (mäz.bä'tā). Province in N central Philippine Islands, consisting of Masbate, Burias, Ticao, and adjacent islands in the Visayan and Sibuyan seas, S of Luzon. Coal, copper, and gold are found in various parts of the province. The inhabitants are chiefly Tagalogs. Capital, Masbate; area, ab. 1,571 sq. mi.; pop. 211,113 (1948).

Masbate. Mountainous island of the Philippines, in the Sibuyan Sea W of Samar. With nearby islands, it forms Masbate province. Area, ab. 1,255 sq. mi.; pop. 145,065 (1939).

Masbate. Municipality and town in the Philippine Islands, the capital of Masbate province, situated on Masbate island, on the NE coast opposite the island of Ticao. Pop. of municipality, 24,999 (1948); of town, 5,817 (1948).

Mascagni (mäs.kä'nyē), **Paolo.** b. at Castelleto, near Siena, Italy, Feb. 5, 1752; d. at Florence, Oct. 19, 1815. Italian anatomist.

Mascagni, Pietro. b. at Leghorn, Italy, Dec. 7, 1863; d. at Rome, Aug. 2, 1945. Italian composer. Besides various orchestral works and songs, he wrote the operas *Cavalleria Rusticana* (1890), *L'Amico Fritz* (1891), *I Rantzau* (1892), *Guglielmo Ratcliff* (1895), *Zanetto* (1896), *Iris* (1898), *Le Maschere* (1901), *Amica* (1905), *Ysobel* (1910), and *Il Nerone* (1935). None of his later work matched his first success with the short and melodic *Cavalleria Rusticana*.

Mascara (mas'kạ.rạ, mäs'-). [Also, **Maskara.**] Fortified town in the department of Oran, Algeria, in NW Africa, ab. 50 mi. SE of Oran. It became the residence of Abd-el-Kader in 1832, was burned by the French in 1835, and was taken by them in 1841. It is now the center of an extensive vineyard area. 26,086 (1948).

Mascarene Islands (mas'kạ.rēn). [Portuguese, **Ilhas Mascarenhas** (mäsh.kạ.rā'nyạsh); French, **Îles Mascaréignes** (más.kà.rā.ēn).] Name given to the island group in the W Indian Ocean including Mauritius, Réunion, and Rodriguez.

Mascarenhas (mäsh.kạ.rā'nyạsh), **José.** See **Aveiro,** Duke of.

Mascari (mäs.kā'rē). **Antonino.** b. Dec. 4, 1862; d. Oct. 18, 1906. Italian astronomer, best known for his work in solar physics.

Mascarille (más.kà.rēy'). Adroit, ingenious, unscrupulous valet who appears in three of Molière's plays, *L'Étourdi*, *Le Dépit amoureux*, and *Les Précieuses ridicules*. In the last he is at his best, and assumes the role of a marquis to oblige his master. His name has passed into the French language, and has become a synonym for skillful impudence, effrontery, lying, and intrigue.

Mascaron (más.kà.rôñ), **Jules.** b. at Aix, France, in March, 1634; d. at Agen, France, Nov. 20, 1703. French ecclesiastic, bishop of Tulle (1671), celebrated as a pulpit orator. His most famous work was his funeral oration for Marshal Turenne.

Mascart (más.kàr), **Éleuthère Élie Nicolas.** b. at Quarouble, Nord, France, Feb. 20, 1837; d. at Paris, Aug. 26, 1908. French scientist, best known for his work in electricity, magnetism, and radioactivity. Among his publications are *Traité d'électricité statique* (1876), *La Météorologie appliquée à la prévision du temps* (1881), *Leçons sur l'électricité et le magnétisme* (1882–86; with Joubert), *Traité d'optique* (1889–93), and *Traité du magnétisme terrestre* (1900).

Mascheroni (mas.ke.rō'nē), **Lorenzo.** b. at Castagnetto, near Bergamo, Italy, May 14, 1750; d. at Paris, July 30, 1800. Italian classicist and mathematician. He is best known for his demonstration that the points of a con-

struction in elementary geometry can be located by the use of compasses alone, without recourse to the straightedge. He taught Greek and poetry at Pavia, took holy orders, and fought for the Cisalpine Republic. Late in life he studied geometry and became professor of mathematics at Pavia. His greatest work was *Geometria del compasso* (1797).

Masci d'Ascoli (mä'shē däs'kō.lē), **Girolamo.** Original name of Pope **Nicholas IV.**

Mascoi (mäs'koi). [Also, **Maskoi.**] Six tribes of South American Indians of Bolivia and Paraguay. The linguistic family, called Mascoi or Mascoian, is a small independent family, comprising one language embracing the six scarcely differentiated dialects of the six tribes.

Mascoutah (mas.kō'tą). City in SW Illinois, in St. Clair County, ab. 20 mi. E of St. Louis, in a farming region. 3,009 (1950).

Masefield (māsʹfeld), **John.** b. at Ledbury, Herefordshire, England, 1878—. English poet, dramatist, and novelist, poet laureate (1930 *et seq.*) succeeding Robert Bridges. He received his education in the common schools and at the age of fourteen ran away to sea. He spent three years at sea and two years working at odd jobs in the vicinity of New York City before returning to London in 1897. Among his publications are *Salt Water Ballads* (1902), *A Mainsail Haul* (stories, 1905), *Captain Margaret* (novel, 1908), *Multitude and Solitude* (novel, 1909), *The Tragedy of Nan and Other Plays* (1909), *The Tragedy of Pompey the Great* (1909), *William Shakespeare* (criticism, 1911), *The Everlasting Mercy* (narrative poem, 1911), *The Widow in the Bye Street* (narrative poem, 1912), *The Daffodil Fields* (narrative poem, 1913), *Dauber* (narrative poem, 1913), *The Story of the Roundhouse and Other Poems* (1913), *Philip the King* (drama, 1914), *Gallipoli* (war sketches, 1916), *Reynard the Fox* (narrative poem, 1919), *The Dream* (narrative poem, 1922), *Sard Harker* (novel, 1924), *Odtaa* (novel, 1926), *The Coming of Christ* (play, 1928), *The Wanderer of Liverpool* (narrative poem, 1930), *The Bird of Dawning* (novel, 1933), *The Conway* (biographical study of a ship, 1933), *The Taking of the Gry* (novel, 1934), *Dead Ned* (novel, 1938), *Live and Kicking Ned* (novel, 1939), *Basilissa* (fictional biography of the empress Theodora, 1940), *Gautama the Enlightened* (narrative poetry, 1941), *The Nine Days Wonder* (story of the Dunkirk retreat, 1941), *In the Mill* (autobiography, 1941), *Generation Risen* (poetry, 1942), *So Long To Learn* (autobiography, 1952), and others. Best known among his single poems are those dealing with the sea, such as "Sea Fever" and "Cargoes."

Masereel (mä'zę.rāl), **Frans.** b. at Blankenberghe, Belgium, 1889—. Belgian painter and wood engraver. He studied at the academy at Ghent, lived in Brittany, Germany, England, Morocco, and Switzerland, settled (1920) at Paris, and has become world-renowned for his woodcuts. He paints in both water color and oils.

Masères (mā.zār'), **Francis.** b. at London, Dec. 15, 1731; d. at Reigate, England, May 19, 1824. English mathematician, historian, and reformer. From 1766 to 1769 he was attorney general of Quebec, and he was cursitor baron of the exchequer from 1773 to 1824. Among his works are *A View of the English Constitution* (1781), *Dissertation on the Use of the Negative Sign in Algebra* (1795), and *Scriptores optici* (1823).

Maserfeld (mä'sėr.feld). In English history, a locality, apparently in W England, in Shropshire, where in 642 Oswald, king of Northumbria, was defeated and slain by King Penda of Mercia.

Maseru (maz'ę.rö). Town in S Africa, the capital and chief commercial center of Basutoland territory. It has native hospitals and schools. Elevation, ab. 4,940 ft.; pop. 3,383 (1946).

Masevaux (mȧs.vō). [German, **Masmünster, Massemünster.**] Small town in E France, in the department of Haut-Rhin, ab. 17 mi. W of Mulhouse. 2,933 (1946).

Masham (mash'ąm), Lady **Abigail.** [Maiden name, **Hill.**] d. Dec. 6, 1734. Intimate friend of Queen Anne; daughter of Francis Hill, a merchant of London. She entered the service of her cousin Sarah Churchill, Duchess of Marlborough, at St. Albans, and later became lady of the bedchamber to Queen Anne, in whose favor she at length supplanted the duchess. In 1707 she married Samuel Masham, who was created Baron Masham in 1712. In 1711 she was given charge of the privy purse of Queen Anne. She was a woman of plain appearance, but intelligent, and was able eventually to exert considerable influence on the queen (securing finally the dismissal of both the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough and of Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford).

Masham, Samuel. [Title, 1st Baron **Masham.**] b. c1679; d. Oct. 16, 1758. English nobleman; husband of Abigail Masham. He served successively as page, equerry, and groom of the bedchamber to Prince George of Denmark, consort of Queen Anne. He was appointed (1711) cofferer of the household to Queen Anne, and remembrancer of the exchequer (1716).

Mashhad (mäsh.hädʹ). See **Meshed.**

Mashita (mą.shēʹtą). Locality in Moab, in what is now SW Jordan, notable for a palace built by Khosrau II in 620 B.C.

Mashona (ma.shōʹna). See **Shona.**

Mashonaland (mą.shōʹną.land). Region and former native province of E Southern Rhodesia, SE Africa, named after the Shona (or Mashona) tribe. Formerly considered Portuguese, it was annexed by England in 1888 and placed under the British South Africa Company in 1889. A pioneer expedition reached the region in 1890. The region is now subdivided into districts. Mashonaland is the highest and least arid part of Southern Rhodesia. It has been extensively colonized by white farmers; the chief crops are maize and tobacco. There is also some gold mining. Area, ab. 80,344 sq. mi.; pop. ab. 1,165,000.

Mashtotz (mäsh.tōtsʹ), Saint. See Saint **Mesrob.**

Mashukulumbwe (mä.shö.kö.löm'bwe). See **Ila.**

Masinissa or **Massinissa** (mas.i.nisʹą). b. c238 B.C.; d. 148 B.C. King of Numidia. He was at war with Syphax, king in W Numidia. He fought as ally of the Carthaginians in Spain, but went over to the Romans. As an ally of Rome he served (204–203) with Scipio against Syphax. Syphax was defeated and his capital fell, one of the prisoners being his queen Sophonisba, who had once been betrothed to Masinissa. Scipio refused to sanction their marriage and, rather than see Sophonisba paraded in triumph through Rome, Masinissa sent her a bowl of poison, which she drank. He later served (202) at Zama, the decisive battle of the second Punic War. He became (201) ruler of all Numidia and ruled in peace for 50 years.

Masjid-i-Sulaiman (mäs.jid'ē.sö.lī.mänʹ). [Also, **Mesjid-i-Sulaiman.**] Important oil field in W Iran, ab. 150 mi. NE of the city of Abadan: one of the most productive fields in the Near East.

Mask (mȧsk), **Lough.** Lake in W Irish Republic, on the County Galway-County Mayo boundary, but chiefly in County Mayo. Length, ab. 12 mi.; width, ab. 4 mi.

Maskara (masʹką.rą, mäsʹ-). See **Mascara.**

Maskat (musʹkat, mäsʹkät). See **Muscat.**

Maskelyne (masʹkę.līn, -lin), **Nevil.** b. at London, Oct. 6, 1732; d. at Greenwich, Feb. 9, 1811. English astronomer. He graduated at Cambridge in 1754 and became curate of Barnet in Hertfordshire in 1755. In 1761 he went to St. Helena to observe the transit of Venus and during the voyage experimented on the lunar method of determination of longitude, eventually adopted as a navigation aid. He succeeded Nathaniel Bliss as astronomer royal Feb. 26, 1765, and established the *Nautical Almanac* in 1767. He is best known from his experiments upon the attraction of mountains as shown by the deviations of the plumb-line. These experiments, carried out (1774–76) at Mount Schehallion, Scotland, were remarkably accurate in their results.

Mask of Augurs, The. See **Augurs, The Mask of.**

Maskoi (mäsʹkoi). See **Mascoi.**

Masks and Faces. Dramatic version (1854) of Charles Reade's novel *Peg Woffington*, by Reade and Tom Taylor.

Maskwell (mȧskʹwel). "Double dealer" in Congreve's play of that name. He is the epitome of an unmitigated scoundrel.

Masmünster (mäsʹmün.stėr). German name of **Masevaux.**

Masnadieri (mäz.nä.dye'rē), **I.** [Eng. trans., *"The Brigands."*] Opera in four acts by Giuseppe Verdi, produced at London on July 22, 1847, with Jenny Lind in the cast. The libretto is by Maffei from Schiller's *Die Räuber.*

Masolino da Panicale (mä.sō.lē'nō dä pä.nē.kä'lā) [Original name, **Tommaso di Cristofano di Fino.**]

b. at Panicale di Valdese, near Florence, 1383; d. in October, 1440. Florentine painter, a teacher of Masaccio. He established himself at Florence, where he was received in 1423 into the guild of druggists or physicians, which included the painters. From 1423 to 1426 he worked on the Chapel of the Carmine. In 1427 he was in Hungary in the service of the Florentine adventurer Filippo Scolari (Pippo Spano). From 1428 to 1435 he painted the frescoes of the baptistery at Castiglione d'Olona. His compositions are especially notable for the improvement of perspective. His picture of the *Baptism of Christ* at Castiglione contains a group of nude figures putting on their garments, which suggested to Michelangelo the composition of his famous cartoon.

Mason (mā'sŏn). City in S central Lower Michigan, county seat of Ingham County. 3,514 (1950).

Mason, A. E. W. [Full name, **Alfred Edward Woodley Mason.**] b. at Dulwich, London, May 7, 1865; d. at London, Nov. 22, 1948. English novelist. He served in Parliament (1906–10) as a memper of the Liberal Party. Among his works are *The Courtship of Morrice Buckler* (1896), *The Philanderers* (1897), *Parson Kelly* (1899, with Andrew Lang), *Miranda of the Balcony* (1899), *The Four Feathers* (1902), *Running Water* (1907), *The Broken Road* (1907), *At the Villa Rose* (1910), *The Witness for the Defense* (1911), *The Turnstile* (1912), *The Winding Stair* (1923), *Fire Over England* (1936), *Königsmark* (1938), and *The Life of Francis Drake* (1941).

Mason, Charles. b. c1730; d. at Philadelphia, in February, 1787. English astronomer. An assistant of James Bradley at Greenwich (1756–60), he was sent by the Royal Society with Jeremiah Dixon to observe the transit of Venus (June 6, 1761) in Sumatra, but succeeded only in reaching the Cape of Good Hope. He is now best remembered, however, from the fact that he was employed with Dixon by Lord Baltimore and William Penn to establish the boundary between Maryland and Pennsylvania. The line fixed (1763–67, and since known as the Mason-Dixon Line) ran to a point 244 miles west from the Delaware River, in lat. 39°43′ 26.3″ N. It became famous as constituting (in part) the boundary between the free and the slave states and is still traditionally the dividing line between North and South in the U.S. It was resurveyed in 1900.

Mason, Daniel Gregory. b. at Brookline, Mass., Nov. 2, 1873—. American composer. Among his compositions are three symphonies, several works for piano, a number of vocal compositions, and various chamber works. Author of *From Grieg to Brahms* (1902), *The Romantic Composers* (1906), and *Music in My Time* (1938).

Mason, Edith. [Maiden name, **Barnes.**] b. at St. Louis, Mo., March 22, 1893—. American operatic soprano. She was a member (1921–35) of the Chicago Opera.

Mason, George. b. c1629; d. c1686. English colonist in Virginia, now remembered as an Indian fighter and for activity in precipitating (1676) Bacon's Rebellion. He was granted (1655, 1664, 1669) tracts of land in Westmoreland County and on Potomac Creek, and was a member (1667) of the Northern Neck committee to defend the region.

Mason, George. b. in Virginia, 1725; d. at "Gunston Hall," Fairfax County, Va., Oct. 7, 1792. American colonial planter, Revolutionary statesman, and constitutionalist, author of the Virginia Declaration of Rights. The owner of a large plantation at Dogue's Neck, on the Potomac below Alexandria, he was a trustee (1754–79) of the town of Alexandria and until 1789 served as a gentleman justice of the Fairfax County court. Interested in Western development, he became (1752) a member of the Ohio Company and was its treasurer until 1773. He served (1759) in the Virginia House of Burgesses and was active in the cause of the colonies against imperial interference, playing an influential role as a private citizen. He was a member of the Virginia convention of July, 1775, and as a member of the convention held in May, 1776, drafted the Virginia Declaration of Rights and most of the constitution of Virginia. The influence of the Declaration was later apparent in the Declaration of Independence and in the Bill of Rights. He was active (1776–80) in Virginia legislative affairs and took a hand in revising the laws and in organizing military matters. He was a Virginia delegate to the Mount Vernon meeting (1785) and returned to the assembly in 1786. He was a prominent member of the Federal Convention (1787), at which his objections during the debates on the Constitution were largely based on his opposition to slavery and his demand for certain provisions which were, in substance, later included as the Bill of Rights.

Mason, George Heming. b. at Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, England, March 11, 1818; d. Oct. 22, 1872. English painter. He established his studio at Rome in 1845, and delighted in subjects from the Campagna.

Mason, Gregory. b. at New York, July 3, 1889—. American journalist, anthropologist, and archaeologist. He was associated (1914–20) with *Outlook* as a correspondent in Mexico, Russia, and the Far East, and as a war correspondent in Europe. He led (1926–36) archaeological and anthropological expeditions to Central and South America. He was professor of journalism (1942 *et seq.*) at New York University.

Mason, James Murray. b. in Fairfax County, Va., Nov. 3, 1798; d. near Alexandria, Va., April 28, 1871. American politician; grandson of George Mason (1725–92). He became U.S. senator from Virginia in 1847, drafted the fugitive-slave law in 1850, and was expelled from the Senate in 1861. He was sent as a Confederate commissioner with John Slidell to England and France in 1861, and was captured by Charles Wilkes on the British ship *Trent* Nov. 8, 1861. The Trent Affair for a time seemed likely to cause war between Great Britain and the U.S., but Lincoln ordered the Confederate commissioners released (Jan. 2, 1862) from imprisonment at Boston.

Mason, Jeremiah. b. at Lebanon, Conn., April 27, 1768; d. at Boston, Oct. 14, 1848. American lawyer and politician, U.S. senator from New Hampshire (1813–17).

Mason, Sir John. b. at Abingdon, Berkshire, England, 1503; d. April 20 or 21, 1566. English diplomat under Henry VIII, Edward VI, Mary, and Elizabeth. His career included service (1550–51) as ambassador to France, chancellorship (1552–56, 1559–64) of Oxford University, and an embassy (1553–56) to Emperor Charles V at Brussels. He influenced foreign policy under Elizabeth.

Mason, John. b. at King's Lynn, England, in December, 1586; d. at London, in December, 1635. Founder of New Hampshire. He entered the service of a commercial house at London, and in 1610 was sent in command of several warships to the Hebrides to assist Andrew Knox. In 1615 he was appointed governor of Newfoundland, and in 1622 a patent for all land between the Nahumheik and Merrimack rivers in New England was granted to him. In 1623 he established himself as deputy governor at New Plymouth, but in 1624 returned to England. In 1629 he returned to New England and joined Ferdinando Gorges and others in forming the Laconia Company, the purpose of which was the founding of an agricultural settlement; this was effected on a new grant on the Piscataqua River. His rights in New Hampshire were sold to Governor Samuel Allen in 1691.

Mason, John. b. in England, c1600; d. at Norwich, Conn., 1672. English colonist in New England. He was in Massachusetts as early as 1633, and in 1635 assisted in the migration of Dorchester settlers to Windsor, Conn. He commanded (1637) the colonial troops in the Pequot War.

Mason, John (Hill Belcher). b. at Orange, N.J., Oct. 28, 1858; d. at Stamford, Conn., Jan. 12, 1919. American actor; grandson of Lowell Mason.

Mason, John Young. b. in Greensville County, Va., April 18, 1799; d. at Paris, Oct. 3, 1859. American politician. He was a representative from Virginia (1831–37), secretary of the navy (1844–45) under Tyler, attorney general (1845–46) and secretary of the navy (1846–49) under Polk, and U.S. minister to France (1853–59). With James Buchanan, minister to Great Britain, and Pierre Soulé, minister to Spain, he drew up (1854) the Ostend Manifesto, suggesting that the U.S. seize Cuba.

Mason, Lowell. b. at Medfield, Mass., in January, 1792; d. at Orange, N.J., Aug. 11, 1872. American composer, especially noted as a teacher of music in the Boston public schools. He published many collections, principally of church and Sunday school music. He composed the music for many hymns and songs, such as *Nearer, My God, to Thee* and *From Greenland's Icy Mountains*.

Mason, Max. b. at Madison, Wis., Oct. 26, 1877—. American mathematician and educator. He was a professor (1908–25) at the University of Wisconsin, and president of the University of Chicago (1925–28) and of the Rockefeller Foundation at New York (1929–36). He has been associated (1936 *et seq.*) with the California Institute of Technology. He is the inventor of devices for submarine detection.

Mason, Otis Tufton. b. at Eastport, Me., April 10, 1838; d. at Washington, D.C., Nov. 5, 1908. American ethnologist, head curator of the department of anthropology of the United States National Museum from 1903. He was curator of the division of ethnology in the museum (1884–1903). He published *Woman's Share in Primitive Culture* (1894), *Origin of Inventions* (1895), and many scientific papers.

Mason, Stevens Thomson. b. Dec. 29, 1760; d. at Philadelphia, May 10, 1803. American politician; son of Thomson Mason. He was an aide on Washington's staff during the Yorktown campaign. He was a delegate (1783) to the Virginia Assembly, and was a member (1788) of the Virginia ratification convention, siding against the adoption of the federal Constitution. He was elected (1794) to the U.S. Senate, where he served until 1803.

Mason, Stevens Thomson. b. in Loudoun County, Va., Oct. 27, 1811; d. Jan. 4, 1843. American politician; grandson of Stevens Thomson Mason (1760–1803). Appointed (1831) secretary of the Michigan Territory, he was named (1836) first governor of Michigan and served until 1840.

Mason, Thomson. b. in Prince William County, Va., 1733; d. Feb. 26, 1785. American Revolutionary leader and legislator. He was a member (1758–61, 1765–72, 1772–74, 1777–78, 1779) of the Virginia Assembly. He headed the effort to keep the territory gained by George Rogers Clark in the Northwest campaign by composing a bill to organize the territory into the County of Illinois. He was the author (1774) of nine letters of a "British American" upholding colonial government against England.

Mason, Van Wyck. [Original full name, **Francis van Wyck Mason.**] b. at Boston, Nov. 11, 1897—. American novelist. Author of historical and detective novels which include *Yellow Arrow Murders* (1930), *Budapest Parade Murders* (1932), *Saigon Singer* (1946), *Eagle in the Sky* (1948), and *Proud New Flags* (1951).

Mason, Walt. b. at Columbus, Ontario, Canada, May 4, 1862; d. at La Jolla, Calif., June 22, 1939. American humorist and journalist. He was on the staff (1885–87) of the Atchison (Kan.) *Globe*, and was associated (1907 *et seq.*) with William Allen White on the Emporia (Kan.) *Gazette*. His daily prose poems were syndicated in over 200 newspapers in the U.S. and Canada. Author of *Uncle Walt* (1910), *Rippling Rhymes* (1913), *Horse Sense* (1915), *Terse Verse* (1917), and *Walt Mason, His Book* (1918).

Mason, William. b. Feb. 12, 1724; d. at Aston, England, April 7, 1797. English poet, a friend of the poet Thomas Gray. He was rector (1754 *et seq.*) of Aston, Yorkshire. He published *Life and Letters of Gray* (1774), the dramas *Elfrida* (1752) and *Caractacus* (1759), and a blank verse poem, *The English Garden* (1772–82).

Mason, William. b. at Boston, Jan. 24, 1829; d. July 14, 1908. American musician and composer; son of Lowell Mason. He published a pianoforte method and many studies. Author of *Memories of a Musical Life* (1901).

Mason City. City in N Iowa, county seat of Cerro Gordo County: meat-packing, sugar-refining, cement, and brick and tile industries. It was platted in 1854. Pop. 27,980 (1950).

Mason City. Unincorporated community in NE Washington, in Okanogan County, on the Columbia River near Grand Coulee Dam. 2,606 (1950).

Mason-Dixon Line (mā'sən.dik'sən). [Also, **Mason and Dixon's Line.**] Boundary line between Maryland and Pennsylvania, originally surveyed in 1763–67 by Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon. It later achieved widespread renown as the line (in part) between the free and slave states, and is still the traditional line between North and South in the U.S. Although the actual line extended only to the W limit of Pennsylvania, the free-slave border was marked by this line extended to the Ohio River, and following the Ohio to the Mississippi. Latitude, 39°43′ 26.3″ N.

Masongo (mä.sōng'gō). See **Songo.**

Masontown (mā'sən.toun). Borough in SW Pennsylvania, in Fayette County. 4,550 (1950).

Masora or **Massorah** (ma.sō'ra). [Eng. trans., *"Tradition."*] Name given to the results of the work of Jewish scholars in establishing the proper pronunciation of the Old Testament writings, which were in the Hebrew alphabet, consisting only of consonants. The vowel sounds had to be supplied, and to this end the Masoretes or Massoretes, as the scholars engaged in this study were called, relied mainly on tradition. Their work went on for centuries, beginning soon after the return from the Babylonian captivity, when the study of the law became the center of Jewish religious life. The Masora as it now survives was mainly written down in the 8th, 9th, and 10th centuries A.D. During that period the principal Masoretes were the family ben Asher and the family ben Naftali. These held respectively to different systems of indicating the vowel sounds. The system of ben Asher in the end prevailed, and the last of that family, Aaron ben Moses ben Asher, brought the Masora to a close.

Masovia (ma.sō'vi.a). [Also, **Mazovia.**] Medieval duchy in Poland, along the middle Vistula, in the neighborhood of and including Warsaw. It became a vassal of the Polish crown in 1351 and was united with it in 1526.

Masó y Márquez (mä.sō' ē mär'kes), **Bartolomé.** b. near Manzanillo, Cuba, 1834; d. 1907. Cuban patriot, president (1897) of Cuba. A planter in Cuba, he served as a colonel in the Ten Years' War (1868–78), was vice-president (September, 1895) of the insurrectionary regime, and became president in 1897.

Maspero (mäs'pe.rō; French, mȧs.pe.rō), Sir **Gaston Camille Charles.** b. at Paris, June 24, 1846; d. there, June 30, 1916. French Egyptologist. In 1874 he became professor of archaeology and Egyptian philology at the Collège de France, and continued the work of Auguste Édouard Mariette as director of the museum at Bulak (now at Cairo). Maspero's great achievement was the discovery (1881) at Deir el-Bahri of the hiding-place of a large number of mummies of the Egyptian kings. He became director general of the Egyptian department of antiquities in 1899. His works include *Histoire des peuples de l'Orient* (1875) and *Art in Egypt* (1912).

Masqat (mus'kat, mäs'kät). See **Muscat.**

Masque of Judgment, The. Verse drama by William Vaughn Moody, published in 1900.

Masque of Kings, The. Verse play by Maxwell Anderson, produced in 1936.

Masque of the Red Death, The. Story by Edgar Allan Poe, published (1842) in *Graham's Magazine.*

Masqueray (mas'kę.rā), **Emmanuel Louis.** b. at Dieppe, France, Sept. 10, 1861; d. at St. Paul, Minn., May 26, 1917. American architect who, as chief of design, was responsible for most of the buildings at the St. Louis Exposition of 1904. His other works include various cathedrals and the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Massa (mäs'sä). [Former commune name (1938–45), **Apuania.**] Town and commune in N central Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Tuscany, capital of the province of Massa e Carrara, situated near the W coast ab. 28 mi. NW of Pisa. The chief industry is marble quarrying (the area produces the noted Carrara marble). From the 15th century, Massa was the capital of a small independent state which finally passed to Modena in the 19th century. Massa suffered damage in World War II. In 1938 the commune was expanded by the incorporation of Carrara and Montignoso, and renamed Apuania, but after World War II the old name was restored. Pop. of commune, 41,819 (1936); of town, 12,508 (1936); of enlarged commune, 106,378 (1936).

Massachuset (mas.a.chö'sęt). Group of North American Indian tribes, now extinct, in the 17th century inhabiting the area around Massachusetts Bay and northward, and after whom the bay and colony were named. The language was of the Algonquian family. After their conversion to Christianity they became dispersed and lost their tribal and cultural identity.

Massachusetts (mas.a.chö'sęts). [Called the **"Bay State"**; also the **"Old Bay State,"** the **"Old Colony**

State"; official name, the **Commonwealth of Massachusetts.**] State of the NE United States, bounded by Vermont and New Hampshire on the N, the Atlantic Ocean on the E, the Atlantic Ocean, Rhode Island, and Connecticut on the S, and New York on the W: one of the 13 original states, and a New England State.

Population, Area, and Political Divisions. Massachusetts is divided for administrative purposes into 14 counties. It sends 14 representatives to Congress, and has 16 electoral votes. Traces of Colonial times persist in the institution of the governor's council, an advisory body, and in the use of the town meeting as a local governing device. Leading cities are Boston, Cambridge, Fall River, Haverhill, Holyoke, Lawrence, Lowell, New Bedford, Springfield, and Worcester. Capital, Boston; area, 7,907 sq. mi. (8,257 sq. mi., including water); pop. 4,690,514 (1950). The state ranks 44th in area, and ninth (on the basis of the 1950 census) in population.

Terrain and Climate. The surface of Massachusetts is generally hilly in the W, the E consisting of low plain. The Berkshires and the Taconic Mountains lie in the W, the highest point in the state being Mount Greylock (3,505 ft.) in the Berkshires. Rivers include the Connecticut, which bisects the state from N to S in the W and C part of the state; the Housatonic in the W, flowing S from Pittsfield into Connecticut; the Hoosic in the N and C part of the state, flowing into New York; the Merrimack in the NE corner, discharging into the Atlantic; the Taunton in the SE, draining into Narragansett Bay. The coast is characterized by two projections, Cape Ann, a small arm of land in the N; and in the S, Cape Cod, a large curving peninsula (ab. 60 mi. long; varying in width from 1 to 20 mi.) bounded by Cape Cod Bay on the N, the Atlantic on the E, Nantucket Sound on the S, and Buzzards Bay on the W. The 8-mi. Cape Cod Canal from Buzzards Bay to Cape Cod Bay separates Cape Cod from the mainland. Off the coast of the state and below Cape Cod lie several islands, the largest being Martha's Vineyard (ab. 20 mi. long) and Nantucket (ab. 14 mi. long). The climate is variable; winters are fairly severe in the W with heavy snows, and summer temperatures occasionally reach 100°.

Industry, Agriculture, and Trade. Manufacturing is the leading industry, and the state ranks high in this field. Cotton and woolen goods and worsteds, and boots and shoes are high on the list of manufactured goods. Beverly, Lowell, New Bedford, Fall River, and Lawrence are textile centers. Lynn, Brockton, and Haverhill are shoe centers. Electrical machinery, foundry and machine-shop products, paper and pulp, and clothing are also noteworthy, particularly at Boston. Tanning is a major occupation. Massachusetts is the leading fishery state of New England, and Boston is the leading fishing port (having exported fish since the 17th century). Gloucester, on Cape Ann, is another great fishing port, specializing in cod and mackerel. The state also is known for halibut, herring, tuna, and shellfish. Fish canneries employ many persons. Hay, dairy products, eggs, corn, potatoes, truck crops, cranberries, poultry, apples, cattle, rye, and wheat are grown, principally in the valleys. The state is rich in building and monument granite and limestone. Clay and marble are also found. Annual income in the state from agriculture ranges as high as 200 million dollars; from manufacturing, as high as five billion; from mineral output, six million.

History. It is believed that the Northmen visited Massachusetts. Verrazano sailed about the coast in the 16th century. The first white man known to have explored the land region was Bartholomew Gosnold, who landed (1602) at Cape Cod. John Smith was the first to make extensive explorations but the permanent settlement of the area did not occur until 1620, when about 100 men, women, and children sailed from Plymouth, England, on the *Mayflower*, landing finally at what is now Plymouth, Mass. These religious refugees, who had left England because of their disagreement with the Anglican Church, had drawn up a sort of constitution (the Mayflower Compact) in Provincetown Harbor at the tip of Cape Cod before landing at Plymouth. They called their settlement the Colony of New Plymouth. Later Puritan settlements were made at Salem (1628) and at Boston (1630), these later settlements being known as the Massachusetts Bay Colony (chartered 1629; with Boston as the capital, 1632 *et seq.*). After war with the Pequot Indians the Massachusetts, Plymouth, New Haven, and Connecticut colonies formed a confederate union (1643–84), combining (1675–76) their force in the war against King Philip. Massachusetts annexed (1652) Maine as a province; governed (1686–89) as a part of the Dominion of New England; acquired (1691) the Plymouth colony receiving a second royal charter that same year. In 1692, the colony was shaken by the Salem "witchcraft" trials. Having increasingly taken the lead in opposing many royal powers, Massachusetts was a center of pre-Revolutionary incidents such as the massacre at Boston (1770), in which royal troops shot at the citizenry, and the Boston Tea Party (1773), in which citizens dumped tea into Boston harbor in protest against the tax placed on such imports by the British. The first battle of the American Revolution occurred (April, 1775) at Lexington when British troops attempted to destroy military supplies which had been stored by the colonials at Lexington and Concord. The Battle of Bunker Hill occurred in June, 1775, and was followed by the evacuation of British troops from Massachusetts by George Washington. Massachusetts saw no other fighting during the war but sent more soldiers to the Continental army than any other colony and contributed much to the financing of the war. Shays's Rebellion, a protest against the imprisonment of debtors, occured (1786–87) in the W part of Massachusetts. Massachusetts ratified the federal Constitution on Feb. 6, 1788, becoming the sixth state of the Union. Maine became a separate state in 1820. In the Civil War Massachusetts supported the Union cause, residents such as William Lloyd Garrison taking the lead in the abolition movement, and the state contributing much in men, money, and vessels.

Culture. Because the state's early history and development were so closely identified with that of the U.S., Massachusetts exerted a powerful influence on the life and thought of the nation. The town form of government (the New England town being equivalent to a township in many other states), so closely allied to the will of the people, set an ideal for popular government. Gradually, the early property qualifications for voting were abolished. As Boston became a prosperous commercial city in the 19th century, it developed as a cultural center. Transcendentalism, a philosophical movement of German origin emphasizing spiritual and intuitive values, bloomed under Emerson's leadership. An outgrowth of this movement was the experiment in communal living at Brook Farm, West Roxbury, led by George Ripley, with Emerson, Hawthorne, Bronson Alcott, Margaret Fuller, and others as members; Hawthorne used Brook Farm as the background for his novel *The Blithedale Romance*. Among the other great writers and thinkers who lived and worked in the state were Jonathan Edwards, Richard Henry Dana, Wendell Phillips, William Ellery Channing, Oliver Wendell Holmes, William Cullen Bryant, John Greenleaf Whittier, Herman Melville, James Russell Lowell, Amy Lowell, and Louisa May Alcott. The state has long been known as an educational center. Harvard College, founded in 1636 at Cambridge, is the nation's oldest university. The colony was the first to introduce free elementary education, and in the 19th century the reorganization of the public schools by Horace Mann had a nation-wide influence. The state's many historic spots have made it a mecca for thousands of visitors annually, as have its numerous seashore vacation spots. Among the places of interest are Faneuil Hall, at Boston, called the "cradle of liberty" because many anti-British meetings were held there in colonial days; the Pilgrim Monument, at Provincetown, commemorating the *Mayflower* visit there; Plymouth Rock, at Plymouth, marking the spot where the Pilgrims reputedly landed. The state has many colleges and universities; among the most notable are the state-supported University of Massachusetts, at Amherst, which after World War II set up a branch for veterans at Fort Devens, in Ayer; Amherst College, at Amherst; Boston College, at Chestnut Hill, with a branch at Boston; Boston University, at Boston; Clark University, at Worcester; College of the Holy Cross, at Worcester; Harvard University, at Cambridge; Massachusetts Institute of Technology, at Cambridge; Mount Holyoke

College, at South Hadley; New England Conservatory of Music, at Brookline; Radcliffe College, at Cambridge; Smith College, at Northampton; Tufts College, at Medford; Wellesley College, at Wellesley; Wheaton College, at Norton; Williams College, at Williamstown; Worcester Polytechnic Institute, at Worcester. The state motto is *Ense Petit Placidam Sub Libertate Quietam*, meaning "With the Sword She Seeks Calm Repose Under Liberty." The state flower is the mayflower.

Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society. See **New England Anti-Slavery Society.**

Massachusetts Bay. Embayment of the Atlantic Ocean, in the E coast of Massachusetts, SW of Cape Ann. Boston is situated at its W end. Length, ab. 30 mi.

Massachusetts Bay. Colony founded at Salem, Mass., in 1628, under John Endecott, and greatly increased in 1630 by the arrival of a large force under John Winthrop. Its capital was removed to Boston. The Plymouth Colony was incorporated with it in 1691.

Massachusetts Bay Company. Colonizing company chartered in 1629, which grew out of the Dorchester Company. Its immediate cause was the danger to political and religious freedom in England under Charles I. John Endecott was the first local governor. In 1630 John Winthrop, as the new governor, conducted a large expedition, which founded Boston. The company's charter was withdrawn in 1684.

Massachusetts Government Act. See under **Coercive Acts.**

Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Technical educational institution of university grade, situated at Cambridge, Mass. Chartered in 1861 and opened in 1865, it was until 1916 situated at Boston. It includes schools of architecture, engineering, and science; courses in the humanities and, in coöperation with other colleges, in the arts; a noted technical library; laboratories in connection with physics, chemistry, biology, electricity, electronics, internal-combustion engines, and aeronautics, among other studies; a wind tunnel, and a cyclotron. It includes also a graduate school. It is nonsectarian, enjoys some land-grant support, and is attended mostly by men, though there is a small enrollment of women.

Massachusetts to Virginia (vėr.jin'yą). Abolitionist poem by John Greenleaf Whittier, published in *The Liberator* in 1843 and reprinted in *Voices of Freedom* (1846).

Massacre of Amboina (am.boi'ną). See **Amboina, Massacre of.**

Massacre of Saint Bartholomew (bär.thol'ọ.mū). See **Saint Bartholomew, Massacre of.**

Massacre of the Innocents, The. **1.** Painting by Tintoretto, in the Scuola di San Rocco at Venice. **2.** A painting by Rubens, in the Old Pinakothek at Munich.

Massacres, September. See **September Massacres.**

Massada (mä.sä'dą). See **Masada.**

Massa e Carrara (mäs'sä ā kär.rä'rä). [Former name, **Apuania.**] Province in C Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Tuscany. Area, ab. 446 sq. mi.; pop. 196,716 (1936).

Massafra (mäs.sä'frä). Town and commune in SE Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Apulia, in the province of Lecce, ab. 10 mi. NW of Taranto. It is an agricultural commune, producing much wine, fruit, olive oil, and tobacco. It has a medieval castle. Pop. of commune, 13,388 (1936); of town, 12,506 (1936).

Massai (mä.sī'). See **Masai.**

Massalia (ma.sā'li.ą). Asteroid (No. 20) discovered by De Gasparis at Naples, Sept. 19, 1852.

Massalia. Ancient Greek name of **Marseilles,** France.

Massalians (ma.sā'li.ąnz). See **Palamites.**

Massalsky (mä.säl'ski), **Helene Ghica,** Princess **Koltzoff.** See **Dora d'Istria.**

Massa Marittima (mäs'sä mä.rēt'tē.mä). Town and commune in C Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Tuscany, in the province of Grosseto, ab. 30 mi. SW of Siena. It is the marketing center of a mining region producing copper, lead, iron, and silver. It is the seat of a bishopric, and has a library, an art and a mining museum, and a mining academy. The cathedral of Sant' Agostino (Saint Augustine) and the *palazzo communale* (commune hall) date from the 13th century. Except for slight damage to Sant' Agostino, buildings of interest to tourists were undamaged during World War II. Pop. of commune, 14,999 (1936); of town, 4,847 (1936).

Massapequa (mas.ą.pē'kwą). Unincorporated suburban community in SE New York, in Nassau County, on Long Island. Under the new urban definition established for use in the 1950 census it was counted with adjoining urban communities; the last official enumeration was 2,676 (1940).

Massarik (mäs'ä.rik), **Friedericke.** See **Massary, Fritzi.**

Massarosa (mäs.sä.rō'zä). Town and commune in C Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Tuscany, in the province of Lucca, W of Lucca. It is an agricultural commune. Pop. of commune, 13,233 (1936); of town, 1,353 (1936).

Massart (mą.sär), **Jean.** b. at Etterbeek, near Brussels, Belgium, March 7, 1865; d. at Brussels, Aug. 16, 1925. Belgian botanist. He became director of the Errera Botanical Institute in 1906, and made scientific trips to Brazil and to parts of North America. Author of *Esquisse de la géographie botanique de la Belgique* (2 vols., 1910), *Éléments de biologie générale et de botanique* (1921–33), and numerous papers in the transactions and journals of scientific societies.

Massary (mäs'ä.rē), **Fritzi.** [Stage name of **Friedericke Massarik.**] b. at Vienna, March 21, 1882—. Austrian actress and operatic singer. Her outstanding successes were *The Merry Widow* (1914) and *The Last Waltz* (1931).

Massasoit (mas.ą.soit'). b. probably c1580; d. 1661. Chief of the Wampanoag Indians during the early colonial period in southeastern Massachusetts and Rhode Island. His treaty of friendship signed in 1621 with the Plymouth colonists was never broken by him despite the colonists' occasional serious mistreatment of his people. King Philip (Metacomet) was his son.

Massawa (mą.sä'wą, mą.sou'ą). [Also: **Massowah;** Italian, **Massaua.**] Chief seaport of Ethiopia, in the former Italian colony of Eritrea, in NE Africa, situated on the Red Sea. Massawa has an average annual temperature of ab. 86.5° F., which makes it one of the hottest places in the world. It was successively under Arab, Turkish, and Egyptian rule. The Italians took military possession in 1885. By the decision of the United Nations (May, 1949) Massawa was part of the territory given to Ethiopia. With Asmara, Massawa was given special status in order to provide for the protection of the Italian population. It is connected by rail with Asmara, ab. 75 mi. inland. Pop. 17,169, including 6,111 Europeans (1939).

Massawa Channel. [Italian, **Canale di Massaua.**] Sea passage in the Red Sea, NE Africa, separating the mainland of Eritrea from the offshore Dahlak archipelago. The port of Massawa is situated at the N end of the strait.

Massé (mą.sā), **Victor.** [Original name, **Félix Marie Massé.**] b. at Lorient, France, March 7, 1822; d. at Paris, July 5, 1884. French operatic composer. Among his works are *Galatée* (1852), *Les Noces de Jeannette* (1853), *Les Saisons* (1855), *La Reine Topaze* (1856), *Fior d'Aliza* (1866), and *Paul et Virginie* (1876).

Massemünster (mäs'ę.mün.stėr). German name of **Masevaux.**

Massena (ma.sē'ną). Village in N New York, in St. Lawrence County, ab. 3 mi. S of the St. Lawrence River; marketing center for a dairying area. There is a large aluminum plant. 13,137 (1950).

Masséna (mą.sā.nä), **André.** [Titles: **Duc de Rivoli,** Prince **d'Essling.**] b. at Nice, France, c1758; d. at Paris, April 4, 1817. French marshal. He won the victory of Loano in 1795, served with distinction under Napoleon in Italy, and as commander in chief in Switzerland defeated Korsakov at Zurich (Sept. 26, 1799). He defended Genoa in 1800 while Napoleon was preparing for the battle of Marengo, won the victory of Caldiero (Oct. 30, 1805), and captured Gaeta in 1806. He served at Landshut, Eckmühl, Essling, and Wagram in 1809, and commanded in the Peninsula (1810–11), where he was defeated (probably through the disobedience of his subordinates Ney, Junot, and Reynier) by Arthur Wellesley (later Duke of Wellington). He was put in charge of Marseilles by Napoleon, but did not support the emperor during the Hundred Days.

Massenet (mas.ẹ.nā'; French, más.ne), **Jules Émile Frédéric.** b. at Montaud, France, May 12, 1842; d. at Paris, Aug. 13, 1912. French composer. He won the Grand Prix de Rome in 1863 with the cantata *David Rizzio*, and in 1878 was elected to the chair of advanced composition at the Paris Conservatory, holding it until 1896. In addition to orchestral and piano music (*Scènes hongroises* and others), he wrote many operas, among which are *Don César de Bazan* (1872), *Les Érinnyes* (1873), *Le Roi de Lahore* (1877), *Hérodiade* (1881), *Manon* (1884), *Le Cid* (1885), *Esclarmonde* (1889), *Le Mage* (1891), *Werther* (1892), *Le Carillon* (1892), *Thaïs* (1894), *Le Portrait de Manon* (1894), *La Navarraise* (1894), *Sapho* (1897), *Cendrillon* (1899), *Grisélidis* (1901), music to *Phèdre* (1901), *Le Jongleur de Notre Dame* (1902), *Chérubin* (1905), *Ariane* (1906), and *Bacchus* (1909). He also wrote several oratorios, including *Marie Madeleine* (1873), *Ève* (1875), and *La Vierge* (1879).

Masses, The. Weekly magazine founded at New York in 1911 as an organ for liberal Socialist views. Its editors included Thomas Seltzer and Max Eastman. Shortly after the U.S. government suppressed the publication in 1918, its editors established *The Liberator* (1919–24), which became (1922) an affiliate of the Communist Party. *The Liberator* was succeeded by *The New Masses* (1926–47), a weekly which reflected Communist policy.

Massey (mas'i), **Bartle.** Schoolmaster in the novel *Adam Bede* by George Eliot.

Massey, Sir Edward. b. c1619; d. in Ireland, c1674. English general. At the outbreak (1642) of the English Civil War he was in the service of the king, but later became lieutenant colonel in the Parliamentary army, serving near Gloucester. Later, in the struggle between Parliament and the army, he served Parliament, and was made lieutenant general of the horse April 2, 1647. He was impeached by the army, and fled to the Netherlands. Entering the service of Charles II, he assisted during the invasion, and was captured and confined in the Tower of London in November, 1651. He escaped to the Netherlands, and was active in the Restoration.

Massey, Gerald. b. near Tring, Hertfordshire, England, May 29, 1828; d. Oct. 29, 1907. English poet, Christian Socialist, and mystic. The self-educated son of a canal boatman, he began to work in a mill at eight and was a London errand boy at 15. He became a freethinker, a Chartist, a Christian Socialist, and, finally, a spiritualist. Author of *Poems and Chansons* (1848), *Voices of Freedom and Lyrics of Love* (1850), *Ballad of Babe Christabel* (1854), *A Tale of Eternity* (1869), and *My Lyrical Life* (1899), poetry; *Concerning Spiritualism* (1871), *The Book of the Beginnings* (1881), *Natural Genesis* (1883), *Ancient Egypt: Light of the World* (1907), and other books on the spirit world and Egyptology; and *The Secret Drama of Shakespeare's Sonnets* (1866, 1888). His career inspired George Eliot to write her political novel *Felix Holt the Radical* (1866).

Massey, Hart Almerin. b. at Haldimand, Northumberland, Ontario, Canada, April 29, 1823; d. at Toronto, Feb. 20, 1896. Canadian manufacturer of agricultural machinery, and philanthropist. Of the different machines which he manufactured and made well-known in Canada, he sold from 5,000 to 30,000 each. He was the founder of Massey Music Hall, Toronto, and of Hart House in the University of Toronto.

Massey, Raymond. b. at Toronto, Canada, Aug. 30, 1896—. American actor and producer; brother of Vincent Massey. He has appeared in such plays as *An American Tragedy*, *The Constant Nymph*, *Ethan Frome*, *Idiot's Delight*, *Abe Lincoln in Illinois*, *The Doctor's Dilemma*, and *Candida;* and he has starred in *The Scarlet Pimpernel*, *The Prisoner of Zenda*, *The Hurricane*, *Things to Come*, *Abe Lincoln in Illinois*, *Hotel Berlin*, *Mourning Becomes Electra*, and other motion pictures.

Massey, Vincent. b. at Toronto, Canada, Feb. 20, 1887—. Canadian diplomat; brother of Raymond Massey. He was secretary and subsequently director (1918–19) of the government repatriation committee and was named (1925) minister without portfolio in the Dominion cabinet. He was Canadian minister (1926–30) in the U.S., high commissioner (1935–46) for Canada in the United Kingdom, and chancellor (1947 *et seq.*) of the University of Toronto. In January, 1952 (he took office formally in February), he was appointed governor general of Canada.

Massey, William Ferguson. b. at Limavady, County Londonderry, Ireland, March 26, 1856; d. at Wellington, New Zealand, May 10, 1925. New Zealand political leader and prime minister (1912–25). In 1870 he went to New Zealand, where he became a farmer. He entered parliament (1894), and was elected leader of the Conservative opposition (1903). He served as prime minister from 1912 to 1925 (heading the wartime coalition government, 1915–19).

Massicus (mas'i.kus), **Mons.** [Modern Italian name, **Monte Massico** (más'sē.kō).] In ancient geography, a range of hills on the border of Campania and Latium, Italy. It was famous for its wines.

Massif Central (má.sēf säñ.trál). [Also, **Central Massif.**] Elevated mountain and plateau region of S central France. The area is formed of numerous groups of old granitic mountains, of which the highest are the Cévennes, in the SE, and several recent volcanic ranges in the C part, culminating in the Monts Dore (6,188 ft.), the highest summit of the region. The higher parts of the Massif Central have severe winters and cool summers, and are chiefly forest or summer pasture lands. The lower regions, especially in the W and NW, are warmer, and there is considerable agriculture, especially in the valleys. Area, ab. 32,800 sq. mi.

Massif de la Vanoise (má.sēf dẹ lá vá.nwáz). See **Vanoise.**

Massif du Pelvoux (dü pel.vö). See **Pelvoux.**

Massigli (má.sē.lyē), **René.** b. March 22, 1888—. French diplomat, commissioner for foreign affairs (1943–44) in the Free French regime during World War II and first ambassador to Great Britain of the Fourth Republic. After a career (1919–38) as an official of the French foreign ministry, he was ambassador (1939–40) to Turkey. He escaped (1943) from France to join General de Gaulle, and was head (1943–44) of the foreign commissariat, until named (1944) ambassador to London.

Massilia (mạ.sil'i.ạ). Latin name of **Marseilles,** France.

Massilians (mạ.sil'i.ạnz). [Also, **Semi-Pelagians.**] Members of a Christian sect, most numerous at Marseilles, France, later called Semi-Pelagians.

Massiliensis (mạ.sil.i.en'sis), **Johannes.** See **Cassianus, Johannes.**

Massillon (mas'i.lon, -lọn). City in E Ohio, in Stark County, on the Tuscarawas River ab. 50 mi. S of Cleveland, in an agricultural area: manufactures of steel, furnaces, aluminum cooking utensils, metal stampings, refractory products, roller bearings, turbine pumps, drillers' supplies, rubber goods, and clothing. It was established in 1826, and was named for Jean Baptiste Massillon. 29,594 (1950).

Massillon (má.sē.yôñ), **Jean Baptiste.** b. at Hyères, France, June 24, 1663; d. at Clermont, France, Sept. 18, 1742. French pulpit orator, a member of the Congregation of the Oratory. He lived for many years in a monastery (Sept-Fonts), and in 1696 was called to Paris, where he became director of the seminary of St.-Magloire and in 1704 court preacher, attaining fame as a pulpit orator. In 1717 he was made bishop of Clermont. His works (including sermons and funeral orations) were published in 15 volumes (1745–48).

Massine (má.sēn'), **Léonide.** b. at Moscow, Aug. 9, 1896—. Russian ballet dancer and choreographer. He was principal dancer with the Diaghilev ballet company (1914–20). He was producer and dancer with the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo (1932–42 in Europe and America and later with the New York City Ballet Theatre. He is the choreographer for such ballets as *Soleil de Nuit*, *Le Sacre du Printemps*, *Le Roi David*, and *Boutique Fantasque*. He appeared in his own dances in the motion pictures *The Red Shoes* and *Tales of Hoffmann*.

Massinger (mas'in.jẽr), **Philip.** Baptized at Salisbury, England, Nov. 24, 1583; buried at Southwark, London, England, March 18, 1640. English dramatist; son of Arthur Massinger, a "servant" to the Herbert family. He entered St. Alban Hall, Oxford, on May 14, 1602, but left without a degree. Thereafter he spent an apparently impoverished period at London, where he collaborated with the playwrights Thomas Dekker, Nathaniel Field, Robert Daborne, Cyril Tourneur, and John Fletcher.

The dominant influence was that of Fletcher, whom he succeeded as chief dramatist for the King's Men when the elder dramatist died in 1625. In 1621 or 1622 he wrote unaided *The Duke of Milan*, a tragedy based on the Herod-Mariamne theme; and in 1623–24 for Princess Elizabeth's Men he composed *The Bondman*, *The Renegado*, and *The Parliament of Love*. He continued to write, both independently and in collaboration, throughout the 1630's. Of the 18 plays in which Massinger's hand has been established as having a total or major part, the most popular has been *A New Way to Pay Old Debts* (c1625–26), the main character of which is Sir Giles Overreach, an avaricious entrepreneur, created in the Jonsonian "humor" pattern. In the same vein, critical of current social decadence and ostentation in London, is *The City Madam* (licensed 1632). Massinger's censure of the soft pacifism, political corruption, and mercenary spirit of Jacobean England was frequently conveyed, however, through plays with ancient and foreign settings, such as *The Bondman* (1623) and *Believe As You List* (1631). His own favorite among his plays was *The Roman Actor* (1626), a tragedy in which he voices his own theory of the didactic potentialities of the stage. Though much of Massinger's vogue may be attributed to the elevated moralistic vein of his tragedies and to the forthright social satire of his comedies, he also proved himself adept at a lighter touch in the "comical histories," *The Great Duke of Florence* (c1624) and *The Guardian* (licensed 1633), and in such tragicomedies as *The Bashful Lover* (licensed 1636), *The Maid of Honor* (c1623–25), and *The Picture* (licensed 1629). He also tried his hand at horror-tragedy in *The Unnatural Combat* (c1624–26). Among his more successful collaborations are *The Virgin Martyr* (licensed 1620) with *Dekker*, *The Fatal Dowry* (c1618–19) with Field, and *Sir John Van Olden Barnavelt* (1619) with Fletcher. What part he may have had in *Henry VIII* and *The Two Noble Kinsmen* has not been definitely established.

Massingham (mas'ing.ạm), **Henry William.** b. at Norwich, Norfolk, England, May 25, 1860; d. at Tintagel, Cornwall, England, Aug. 28, 1924. English journalist of advanced Liberal opinion. He was editor of the *Daily Chronicle* (1895–99), a frequent contributor (1899–1905) to the *Manchester Guardian* and the *Daily News*, and editor (1907–23) of the *Nation*. He joined the Labour Party in 1923 and transferred his "Wayfarer's Diary" to the *New Statesman*.

Massingham, H. J. [Full name, **Harold John Massingham.**] b. at London, March 25, 1888; d. Aug. 22, 1952. English journalist and critic, and writer on ornithology and animal life. Author of *Letters to X* (1919), *People and Things* (1919), *Some Birds of the Countryside* (1921), *Pre-Roman Britain* (1927), *The Heritage of Man* (1929), *The Friend of Shelley* (1930), *Country* (1934), *Genius of England* (1937), *This Plot of Earth* (1944), *The Wisdom of the Fields* (1945), *Where Man Belongs* (1946), and the autobiographical *Remembrance* (1942).

Massinissa (mas.i.nis'ạ). See **Masinissa.**

Massis (mȧ.sē), **Henri.** b. at Paris, 1886—. French critic, editor (with Jacques Bainville) of the *Revue universelle* (1920–37). He was the author of violently conservative, critical works of which the best known is *Jugements* (2 vols., 1923–24). Under the joint pseudonym of "Agathon" he had earlier (1912–13) collaborated with Alfred de Tarde in a scathing attack on the French educational system. His other books have been studies of French literary figures. After World War II his position became obscure.

Massive, Mount (mas'iv). Peak of the Sawatch Range, in C Colorado. 14,418 ft.

Masson (mȧ.sôṅ), **André.** b. 1896—. French painter and illustrator, who allied himself with the surrealist group in 1924 and became one of its outstanding spokesmen. He was first influenced by André Derain and Juan Gris, and much later by surrealism. Among his principal works are *Birth of Birds*, *Battle of Fishes*, *Animals Devouring Themselves*, *Furious Suns*, *Metamorphoses*, *Card Players*, *Storm*, *The Pursuit*, and illustrations for Gertrude Stein's *Old and Old*.

Masson (mas'ọn), **David.** b. at Aberdeen, Scotland, Dec. 2, 1822; d. at Edinburgh, Oct. 6, 1907. Scottish professor, editor, essayist, and biographer. He edited *The Banner*, an Aberdeen weekly, and then went to London, where he wrote for *Fraser's Magazine*. He wrote (1844–47) for the Edinburgh publishing firm of W. and R. Chambers. He served as professor of English (1853–65) at London University College and held a similar post (1865–95) at Edinburgh University. He was the first editor (1859–67) of *Macmillan's Magazine*. He wrote *Life of Milton, Narrated in Connection with the Political, Ecclesiastical, and Literary History of His Own Time* (6 vols., 1858–80), which remains the standard biography.

Masson (mȧ.sôṅ), **Frédéric.** b. at Paris, March 8, 1847; d. there, Feb. 19, 1923. French historian and writer. He was best known as the author of a series of works dealing intimately with the life of Napoleon and his family, based on papers given to him by Prince Napoleon (Napoléon Joseph Charles Paul Bonaparte), whose secretary and friend he was. They include: *Napoléon et les femmes* (1894), *Napoléon chez lui* (1894), *Napoléon inconnu* (1895), *Napoléon et sa famille* (1897–1906), *Marie Valewska* (1898), *Joséphine, impératrice et reine* (1899), *Joséphine de Beauharnais* (1899), *Joséphine répudiée* (1901), *L'Impératrice Marie Louise* (1902), *Napoléon et son fils* (1904), and *Le Sacre et le couronnement de Napoléon* (1908). He wrote also *Le Marquis de Grignan* (1881; crowned by the French Academy), *Les Diplomates de la révolution* (1883), *Le Cardinal de Bernis depuis son ministère* (1884), and others.

Masson (mas'ọn), **George Joseph Gustave.** b. at London, March 9, 1819; d. at Ewhurst, Surrey, England, Aug. 29, 1888. English writer, principally of educational compilations and translations.

Masson, Thomas Lansing. b. at Essex, Conn., July 21, 1866; d. at Glen Ridge, N.J., June 18, 1934. American humorist and editor. He was literary and managing editor (1893–1922) of *Life* magazine and associate editor (1922–30) of the *Saturday Evening Post*. Author of *Yankee Navy* (1899), *The Von Blumers* (1906), *A Bachelor's Baby, and Some Grown-ups* (1907), *That Silver Lining* (1923), *In Tune with the Finite* (1928), *Ascensions* (1929), and *Within* (1931).

Massorah (mạ.sō'rạ). See **Masora.**

Massowah (mạ.sou'ạ). See **Massawa.**

Massys (mä.sīs') or **Matsys** (mät.sīs') or **Metsys** (met-sīs'), **Quentin** (or **Quintin**). b. at Louvain, Belgium, c1466; d. at Antwerp, 1530. Flemish painter.

Mast (mȧst), **Charles Emmanuel.** b. at Paris, Jan. 7, 1889—. French army commander and colonial administrator, resident general (1944–47) of Tunisia. He was named (1947) a member of the Superior Council of National Defense and director of the Institute for Higher Military Studies.

Mastai-Ferretti (mäs.tä'ē.fer.rät'tē), **Giovanni Maria.** Original name of Pope **Pius IX.**

Master Brook (brůk). See **Brook, Master.**

Master Builder, The. Play by Henrik Ibsen, produced in 1892.

Master Ford (fōrd). See **Ford, Master.**

Master Humphrey's Clock (hum'friz). Collection of tales by Charles Dickens, published in 1840–41. They included *The Old Curiosity Shop* and *Barnaby Rudge*. When these stories were expanded to their full length, as novels, the machinery of the miscellany here defined was largely scrapped.

Masterman Ready (mȧs'tėr.mạn red'ī). Sea story by Frederick Marryat, published in 1841.

Master Matthew (math'ū). See **Matthew, Master.**

Master of Gray, The. Historical novel by Henry Christopher Bailey, published in 1903.

Master of the Death of Mary. See **Cleve** or **Cleef, Joos van.**

Master of the Inn, The. Novel by Robert Herrick, published in 1908.

Masters (mȧs'tėrz), **Edgar Lee.** b. at Garnett, Kan., Aug. 23, 1869; d. at Melrose Park, Pa., March 5, 1950. American writer. Author of *A Book of Verses* (1898), *Blood of the Prophets* (1905), *Starved Rock* (verse; 1919), *Mitch Miller* (1920), *Domesday Book* (1920), *The New Spoon River* (1924), *Lincoln—the Man* (1931), *Vachel Lindsay, a Biography* (1935), *Whitman* (1937), *The New World* (poem; 1937), *Mark Twain* (1938), *More People* (verse; 1939), *Illinois Poems* (1941), *Along the Illinois* (1942), and other books. His volume of verse biographies, *Spoon River Anthology* (1915), has been translated into

many languages; it is one of the more powerful of the works of its period attacking (and eulogizing) American small-town life.

Master Skylark (skī'lärk). Novel by John Bennett, published in 1897.

Mastriani (mäs.trē.ä'nē), **Francesco.** b. at Naples, Italy, Nov. 13, 1819; d. there, Jan. 15, 1891. Italian dramatist and novelist.

Mastricht (mäs.triċht'). German form of **Maastricht.**

Masuccio da Salerno (mä.zōt'chō dä sä.ler'nō). b. at Salerno, Italy, c1420; d. after 1476. Italian novelist. He was a man of some rank, and passed most of his life in the service of the Duke of Milan. Fifty of his novels, in the Neapolitan dialect, were published in 1476 under the title *Il Novellino con le largomenti e morali conclusion d'alcuni esempli.* One of these tells the same story as Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet.*

Masudi (mä.sö'dē), **al-.** d. 957. Arab historian. He is called "the Herodotus of Arabian history." Of his numerous works *Meadows of Gold and Mines of Gems* is an abridgment of his large *Annals* (30 vols. and supplementary chronological table). He traveled widely, perhaps as far as China, to collect his material.

Masulipatam (mą.sö''li.pą.täm'). [Also, **Bandar.**] Seaport in Madras, Union of India, capital of the Kistna district, on the Coromandel coast on a mouth of the Kistna River. It has never regained prosperity since a tidal wave inundated it with the loss of ab. 30,000 lives in 1864. The harbor is poor and ships have to anchor ab. 5 mi. at sea. The chief exports are peanuts, castor seed, and oil cake. It has cotton and rice processing industries. 59,146 (1941).

Masurian Lakes (mą.zůr'i.ąn, -sůr'-), **Battle of the.** Series of engagements (Sept. 6–15, 1914) between the Russians and the Germans on the Eastern Front, in World War I. The battle took place on the swampy terrain of southern East Prussia shortly after the German victory of Tannenberg, and ended as a second notable success for the German troops under General von Hindenburg, though actually Ludendorff and von Mackensen fought the battle. The Russian losses included many thousands of men killed, over 45,000 prisoners taken, and great quantities of equipment. At its end the Russian units were disorganized and in full retreat. The German territory in East Prussia, which the Russians had taken less than two weeks before in the battle of Gumbinnen, was by this battle fully restored to German hands.

Masym (mā'sim). Rarely used name for the fifth-magnitude star χ Herculis, in the left hand of the hero.

Matabei (mä.tä.bā) or **Matahei** (-hā). See **Iwasa Matabei.**

Matabele (mat.ą.bē'lē). See **Ndebele.**

Matabeleland (mat.ą.bē'lē.land). Region and former province in SW Southern Rhodesia, S Africa. It was proclaimed (1888) to be within the British sphere of influence, and was forcibly occupied (1893–94) by the British South Africa Company. It was constituted as part of Southern Rhodesia in 1923. Gold mining was the chief attraction in the early period of settlement, but livestock ranching and farming have now become the chief industries of the European settlers. Area, ab. 69,989 sq. mi.; pop. ab. 588,100.

Matacos (mä.tä'kōz). Group of South American Indians of the Chaco region. Their language, Matacoan or Mataco-Mataguayo, has always been regarded as an independent linguistic family. It is now, however, classified as belonging to a newly proposed phylum called Macro-Guaicuru.

Matadi (mą.tä'di). Chief port of the Belgian Congo, in W central Africa, situated on the S bank of the Congo River at the head of ocean navigation of the estuary, ab. 90 mi. from its mouth. It is connected by rail with Léopoldville, ab. 230 mi. distant, and serves as the principal outlet for the colony. The chief exports are palm oil, tropical woods, cotton, coffee, and minerals. Pop. 32,865 including 887 Europeans (1949).

Matagalpa (mä.tä.gäl'pä). Department in C Nicaragua: coffee plantations. Capital, Matagalpa; area, ab. 3,378 sq. mi.; pop. 135,475 (1950).

Matagalpa. Town in C Nicaragua, capital of Matagalpa department: cattle and high-grade coffee. 10,362 (1950).

Matagalpa. Tribe and group of tribes of South American Indians in NW Nicaragua, SW Honduras, and NE El Salvador.

Matagalpan (mat.ą.gal'pąn). Language of the Matagalpa Indians of Nicaragua and S Honduras, classified as comprising the third group of the Misumalpan linguistic stock.

Matagorda Bay (mat.ą.gôr'dą). Inlet of the Gulf of Mexico, in S Texas, at the mouth of the Colorado River. Area, ab. 350 sq. mi.

Matagorda Island. Island on the coast of Texas, SE of Matagorda Bay. Length, ab. 35 mi.

Mata Hari (mä'tą hä'rē). [Original name, **Gertrud Margarete Zelle.**] d. 1917. Dutch dancer in France popular in Paris as an exponent of Indonesian dancing. She used her popularity to become acquainted with a number of persons entrusted with military secrets and acted as a spy for the Germans during World War I. She was found out and executed. Her name has become synonymous with seduction for purposes of espionage.

Mataincourt (mä.taṅ.kör), **Pierre de.** See **Fourier, Pierre.**

Matamoros (mä.tä.mō'rōs; Anglicized, mat.ą.mō'rōs). City in NE Mexico, in Tamaulipas state, on the Rio Grande, opposite Brownsville, Tex. It was taken by Zachary Taylor on May 18, 1846. Pop. 118,215 (1950).

Matamoros (mä.tä.mō'rōs), **Mariano.** b. c1770; executed at Valladolid, Mexico, Feb. 3, 1814. Mexican priest and patriot in whose honor the town of Matamoros (on the Rio Grande) is named. The principal lieutenant of José María Morelos y Pavón (December, 1811–January, 1814), he won the victory of San Agustín del Palmar (Oct. 14, 1813), and shared in the repulse at Valladolid and the defeat at Puruarán (Jan. 5, 1814), where he was captured.

Matane (mą.tan'). Town in SE Quebec, Canada, the county seat of Matane County, situated on the S bank of the St. Lawrence River ab. 80 mi. E of Rivière du Loup, at the end of the railroad. 6,345 (1951).

Matanuska Valley (mat.ą.nös'ką). Valley in S Alaska, ab. 50 mi. by road NE of Anchorage: the largest agricultural community of Alaska. Settlement began c1930, but the valley attracted wide attention in 1935 when the U.S. government established a colony of some 200 families from Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan in the area. Dairy products, vegetables, and potatoes are produced and marketed in Alaska. Winters are cold, and summers cool. Cultivated area, ab. 15 sq. mi.; pop. ab. 3,000.

Matanzas (mä.tän'säs). Province in NW Cuba, bounded on the N by the Florida Strait, on the S and E by the province of Las Villas, and on the W by the province of Habana. Capital, Matanzas; area, ab. 3,260 sq. mi.; pop. 361,079 (1943).

Matanzas. City on the N coast of Cuba, capital of Matanzas province: exports sugar, molasses, coffee, fruit, and sisal; industries include sugar mills, tanneries, and fertilizer plants. Formerly a pirate haven, it is now a favorite excursion city. 54,844 (1943).

Matanzas (mą.tan'ząs), **Fort.** See under **Fort Matanzas National Monument.**

Matapan (mat'ą.pan), **Battle of Cape.** Naval engagement in the Mediterranean Sea, in World War II. It took place off the S tip of Greece in the waters between Greece and Crete on March 30, 1941. It was a major defeat for the Italian navy, which lost three cruisers and two destroyers. The opposing British force, which derived considerable aid from aircraft, was initially of about the same size as the Italian force.

Matapan, Cape. [Greek, **Tainaron**; Latin, **Taenarum.**] Promontory at the extremity of Laconia, Greece. It is the southernmost point of the Balkan Peninsula.

Matape (mä.tä pā'). Pueblo in C Sonora, Mexico, known to the Spaniards in 1540 under the name Vacapa. It was later a considerable mission of the Jesuits.

Matapedia (mat.ą.pē'di.ą), **Lake.** [French, **Lac Matapédia** (mä.tä.pā.dyä').] Lake in SE Quebec, Canada, ab. 15 mi. S of the St. Lawrence River, and N of New Brunswick. Length, ab. 15 mi.

Mataram (mä.tä'ram). Javanese sultanate in S Java which under the Amangkurat dynasty in the 17th century extended its rule over most of S and E Java. Claiming succession to the Majapahit kingdom, it conquered

Madura and the coastal states of South Borneo. It contested Bantam's sovereignty over Batavia in 1618 but in the following years was decisively beaten by the armed forces of the Netherlands East India Company, which expanded its rule eastward from that city. Attempts to reunite all of Java under Mataram rule failed, and the densely populated original inland territory forced the sultanate both to achieve a high degree of self-sufficiency and to seek power over surrounding states with access to the coast and coastal trade. To compensate for the loss of the rich western part of Java, Mataram also tried unsuccessfully to conquer the independent Hindu state of Bali; it retained only a shadow of its former power when, under a treaty in 1705, it actually became a vassal state of the Netherlands East India Company.

Matarieh or **Matariya** (mä.tä.rē'ẹ). Modern name of **Heliopolis.**

Mataró (mä.tä.rō'). [Ancient name, **Iluro.**] Town and seaport in NE Spain, in the province of Barcelona, on the Mediterranean ab. 15 mi. NE of Barcelona: produces cotton and linen goods (canvas and tarpaulin), soap, paper, and chemicals. Flowers and strawberries are sent to the Barcelona markets. The excellent wines are exported. 29,920 (1940).

Matawan (mat'ạ.won). Borough in E New Jersey, in Monmouth County: manufactures of electroplating equipment, tiles, and barrels; principally a residential community. 3,739 (1950).

"Matchless Orinda" (ǭ.rin'dạ). See **Philips, Katharine.**

Matehuala (mä.tā.wä'lä). City in N central Mexico, in San Luis Potosí state: mining. 16,548 (1940).

Matejko (mä.tā'kô), **Jan.** b. at Kraków, Poland, July 30, 1838; d. Nov. 1, 1893. Polish historical painter. His subjects were taken from Polish history.

Matembe (mä.tem'bā). See **Thembu.**

Matera (mä.te'rä). Province in S Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Basilicata. Area, ab. 1,464 sq. mi.; pop. 166,776 (1936).

Matera. Town in S Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Basilicata, in the province of Matera, situated above a steep ravine ab. 37 mi. W of Taranto. It produces ceramics and building materials, and is the seat of a bishop. It has a medieval castle, a 13th-century cathedral, and a museum of antiquities. In the vicinity are found numerous prehistoric remains, caves, and old churches of the Byzantine epoch. Because of its strategic importance, the town was contested frequently; occupied by Hannibal, the Romans, later Lombards, Saracens, Normans, Byzantines, Germans, and Spaniards. Except for the *duomo* (cathedral), which was slightly damaged, buildings of interest to tourists were undamaged in World War II. Pop. of commune, 22,060 (1936); of town, 21,762 (1936).

Mater Dolorosa (mā'tėr dol.ǭ.rō'sạ). [Also, **Virgin of Sorrows.**] Painting by Titian (1554), in the Prado at Madrid. It is a bust of the Virgin, in violet robe, with blue mantle drawn over the white cap on her head, mourning her son with upraised hands. It is a companion piece to the master's *Ecce Homo* in the same museum.

Mater Matuta (mạ.tū'tạ). See **Matuta.**

Materna (mä.ter'nä), **Amalie.** b. at St. Georgen, Styria, Austria, July 10, 1845; d. Jan. 18, 1918. German opera singer. In 1876 she created her great reputation as a Wagnerian singer by her rendition of Brünhilde at the Wagner festival at Bayreuth. She retired in 1897.

Maternus (mạ.tėr'nus), **Julius** (or **Villius**) **Firmicus.** See **Firmicus Maternus, Julius** (or **Villius**).

Mathematical Association of America. Organization founded in 1915 (incorporated 1920) for the purpose of promoting collegiate mathematics. It maintains headquarters at the University of Buffalo, Buffalo, N.Y., and publishes the *American Mathematical Monthly.*

Mather (maтн'ėr, math'ėr), **Cotton.** b. at Boston, Feb. 12, 1662 or 1663; d. there, Feb. 13, 1727 or 1728. American Congregational clergyman, author, and scholar; son of Increase Mather. He graduated from Harvard College at 15, and took his master's degree three years later. His professional training included theology and medicine. He became the colleague of his father in the Second (or North) Church at Boston in 1681, and served in that pulpit until his death. He sought to deal with the epidemic of witchcraft trials and executions of 1692 by humane and, for the time, scientific methods. Inoculation against smallpox was introduced into Massachusetts largely through his efforts. Of his over 400 works, most important are *Magnalia Christi Americana, or, The Ecclesiastical History of New England* (1702; new edition, 1950), *Wonders of the Invisible World* (1692), *The Christian Philosopher* (1721), *Manuductio ad Ministerium* (1726), and *Biblia Americana,* an extensive Biblical commentary still in manuscript. There is a critical bibliography by Thomas J. Holmes (1940).

Mather, Frank Jewett, Jr. b. at Deep River, Conn., July 6, 1868—. American educator and museum director. He served as professor of art and archaeology (1910–33) and director of the Museum of Historic Art (1922–46) at Princeton University. He is the author of *Venetian Painters* (1936) and *Western European Painting of the Renaissance* (1939), among others.

Mather, Increase. b. at Dorchester, Mass., June 21, 1639; d. at Boston, Aug. 23, 1723. American Congregational minister, president (1685–1701) of Harvard College; youngest son of Richard Mather. He graduated at Harvard in 1656, visited England in 1657, and graduated (M.A.) at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1658. He preached at Great Torrington, Devonshire, until May, 1659, and afterward in Guernsey. At the Restoration he refused to conform, and returned to Boston, where he was ordained minister of the new North Church on May 27, 1664. In 1680 he presided at the Synod of Boston. In 1685 he was elected president of Harvard College. In 1687 Mather was charged by the New England ministers to convey a vote of thanks to James II, for his declaration of liberty of conscience, and visited England in 1688. He remained there to secure (1689) restoration of the charters and a change in the governorship, he being an opponent of Sir Edmund Andros. He returned to Boston in 1692 with the new governor, Sir William Phips. In 1701 he resigned the presidency of Harvard College, but retained his Boston pastorate until his death. Mather was a voluminous writer on religious and political matters. *Cases of Conscience Concerning Evil Spirits* (1693) indicates that he was not as gullible as his son, Cotton Mather, in the matter of the witchcraft delusion, but he was sufficiently convinced that witches existed and became an object of the turn of feeling against the trials. His *A Brief History of the War with the Indians* (1676) is a primary source book on King Philip's War.

Mather, Kirtley Fletcher. b. at Chicago, Feb. 13, 1888—. American geologist, educator, and author. Author of *Fauna of the Morrow Formation* (1915), *Old Mother Earth* (1928), *Science in Search of God* (1928), *Sons of Earth* (1930), *Enough and to Spare* (1944), and other books; coauthor with Dorothy Hewitt of *Adult Education, a Dynamic for Democracy* (1937) and with S. L. Mason of *A Source Book in Geology* (1939).

Mather, Nathaniel. b. at Much Woolton, Lancashire, England, March 20, 1631; d. at London, July 26, 1697. English clergyman; second son of Richard Mather. He went with his father to America, and graduated (M.A.) at Harvard College in 1647. He returned to England c1650. In 1656 he received from Oliver Cromwell the vicarage of Barnstaple, Devonshire; at the Restoration he became pastor of the English church at Rotterdam. In 1671 he succeeded his brother Samuel at the church in New Row, Dublin, and in 1688 took charge of the Independent church in Paved Alley, Lime Street, London. He wrote *The Righteousness of God through Faith* (1694) and others.

Mather, Richard. b. at Lowton, Lancashire, England, 1596; d. at Dorchester, Mass., April 22, 1669. Congregational divine. He entered Brasenose College, Oxford, May 9, 1618, but soon went to Toxteth Park, Liverpool, preaching his first sermon on Nov. 30. In 1634 he was suspended for nonconformity, and went to New England, arriving at Boston Aug. 16, 1635. He was settled at Dorchester, Aug. 23, 1636, and remained there until his death. Among his sons were Nathaniel and Increase Mather.

Mather, Robert. b. at Salt Lake City, July 1, 1859; d. 1911. American railroad executive and lawyer.

Mather, Samuel. b. at Boston, Oct. 30, 1706; d. June 27, 1785. American Congregational clergyman; son of Cotton Mather. He graduated (1723) from Harvard, and was assistant (1731) to Joshua Gee and pastor (1732–41)

at the Second Church at Boston. Dismissed from that church, he served (1741–85) a new congregation which he established in North Bennett Street. Author of *Life of the Very Reverend and Learned Cotton Mather* (1729), *Attempt to Show That America Must Be Known to the Ancients* (1773), and a poem, *The Sacred Minister* (1773).

Mather, Samuel. b. at Cleveland, Ohio, July 13, 1851; d. Oct. 18, 1931. American iron and coal merchant, and philanthropist; son of Samuel Livingston Mather. He was a founder (1883) and senior partner (1896 *et seq.*) of Pickands, Mather and Company, dealers in iron and coal, and a director of the U.S. Steel Corporation. The founder (1920) of the Cleveland Community Fund, he was also a benefactor of Kenyon College and Western Reserve University.

Mather, Samuel Livingston. b. at Middletown, Conn., July 1, 1817; d. Oct. 8, 1890. American mining industrialist. He was an organizer (c1850), secretary-treasurer (1853 *et seq.*), and president and treasurer (1869–90) of the Cleveland Iron Mining Company for the mining and transportation of iron ore from the Lake Superior area.

Mather, Stephen Tyng. b. at San Francisco, July 4, 1867; d. at Brookline, Mass., Jan. 22, 1930. American public official; a descendant of Richard Mather. As first director (1917–29) of the National Park Service, he coordinated the already existing national parks and established the Rocky Mountain, Hawaii, Lassen Volcanic, Mount McKinley, Grand Canyon, Zion, Bryce Canyon, Grand Teton, and Great Smoky Mountains parks.

Mather, William Williams. b. at Brooklyn, Conn., May 24, 1804; d. at Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 26, 1859. American geologist. Author of *Elements of Geology for the Use of Schools* (1833).

Mathers (maтн'ẽrz), **Helen Buckingham.** Maiden name of **Reeves, Helen Buckingham.**

Matheson (math'ẹ.sọn), **Samuel Pritchard.** b. Sept. 20, 1852; d. at Winnipeg, Canada, May 19, 1942. Canadian prelate of the Anglican Church and primate (1909–31) of Canada. He was chancellor (1900–34) of the University of Manitoba, and archbishop (1905–31) of Rupert's Land.

Mathew (math'ū), **Theobald.** [Called the **"Apostle of Temperance."**] b. at Thomastown Castle, near Cashel, Ireland, Oct. 10, 1790; d. at Queenstown (now Cóbh), Ireland, Dec. 8, 1856. Irish priest and temperance advocate. He was ordained in the Franciscan order (Capuchins) in 1841. On April 10, 1838, he signed the total abstinence pledge, and began a temperance crusade. As a result nearly one half of the adult population of Ireland, it is said, joined him. The results of his work were largely destroyed by the Irish famine, which he did much to relieve. Father Mathew visited America during the years 1849–51.

Mathews (math'ūz), **Albert.** [Pseudonym, **Paul Siegvolk.**] b. at New York, Sept. 8, 1820; d. at Lake Mohonk, N.Y., Sept. 9, 1903. American author and lawyer. Author of *Walter Ashwood, A Love Story* (1860), *A Bundle of Papers* (1879), *Thoughts on Codification of the Common Law* (1881), *Memorial of Bernard Roelker* (1889), *Ruminations* (1893), and *A Few Verses* (1896).

Mathews, Albert Prescott. b. at Chicago, Nov. 26, 1871—. American physiological chemist; son of William Smith Babcock Mathews. He was professor of physiology and chairman of the department (1909–16) at the University of Chicago, and served (1918–40) as professor of biochemistry at the University of Cincinnati. He conducted researches in pharmacology, nerve impulses, and parthenogenesis.

Mathews, Arthur Frank. b. in Wisconsin, Oct. 1, 1860—. American painter, known for his decorations in California public buildings. Among his principal works are decorations for the Oakland, Calif., library, the California state capitol buildings, and the library of Stanford University; his painting *California Landscape* is in the Metropolitan Museum, New York.

Mathews, Charles. b. at London, June 28, 1776; d. at Plymouth, England, June 28, 1835. English comedian. He was especially successful as a mimic, and was in his way inimitable. His series of "At Homes" were his most memorable performances. They consisted of songs, recitations, ventriloquial imitations, and similar entertainment.

Mathews, Charles James. b. at Liverpool, England, Dec. 26, 1803; d. at Manchester, England, June 24, 1878. English actor and dramatist; son of Charles Mathews. On May 4, 1819, he entered the atelier of Augustus Pugin the architect, and he continued to practice architecture for several years. On April 26, 1822, he appeared for the first time as an amateur, at the Lyceum, London. On July 18, 1838, he married Madame Vestris (Lucia Elizabeth Mathews), his manager. Madame Vestris died Aug. 8, 1856; a year later he visited New York, where he married Mrs. A. H. Davenport, an actress at Burton's Theater. Among his own compositions are *The Black Domino, Dead for a Ducat, Married for Money, The Court Jester, My Awful Dad, Little Toddlekins,* and *Mathews and Co.*

Mathews, Edward Bennett. b. at Portland, Me., Aug. 16, 1869; d. at Baltimore, Feb. 4, 1944. American geologist. He taught (1894–1939) in the department of geology at Johns Hopkins, where he was appointed (1917) head of the department.

Mathews, Joseph Howard. b. Auroraville, Wis., Oct. 15, 1881—. American chemist. He was an authority (1917 *et seq.*) on problems of gas warfare with the U.S. army, and is an expert on criminal identification.

Mathews, Lucia Elizabeth (or **Elizabetta**). [Known as Madame **Vestris;** maiden name, **Bartolozzi.**] b. at London, in January, 1797; d. there, Aug. 8, 1856. English actress. On Jan. 28, 1813, she married Auguste Armand Vestris, ballet-master at the King's Theatre. She had a fine contralto voice, and first appeared as Proserpina in Peter Winter's opera *Il Ratto di Proserpina* (July 20, 1815). She appeared first in English at Drury Lane Theatre on Feb. 19, 1820, and continued to play until Jan. 3, 1831, when she undertook the management of the Olympic. On Dec. 7, 1835, Charles James Mathews made his debut under her management, and they were married July 18, 1838. She undertook the management of the Lyceum in 1847, and appeared there for the last time July 26, 1854.

Mathews, Samuel. b. in England, c1600; d. in January, 1660. English colonial administrator. He was a commissioner (1624) to investigate colonial conditions, and became a leader of the revolt to depose Governor Harvey. He tried (1642 *et seq.*) to annex Maryland to Virginia, but signed (1657) a treaty with Cecilius Calvert, Baron Baltimore. He was the last governor (1658–60) of the Virginia colony under the Commonwealth.

Mathews, Shailer. b. at Portland, Me., May 26, 1863; d. at Chicago, Oct. 23, 1941. American theologian. He was professor of New Testament history and interpretation at the University of Chicago (1897–1905), later of systematic theology (1905–06), becoming dean of the Divinity School in 1908. He was editor of *The World To-day* (1903–11). His published works include *The Social Teaching of Jesus* (1897), *The Messianic Hope in the New Testament* (1905), *The Church and the Changing Order* (1907), *The Social Gospel* (1909), and *The Gospel and the Modern Man* (1910).

Mathews, Thomas. b. at Llandaff Court, Wales, in October, 1676; d. at London, Oct. 2, 1751. English admiral. On March 13, 1742, he was named commander in chief in the Mediterranean and minister to Sardinia. He resigned in August, 1744, as the result of a farcical battle against the Spaniards in February, in which his orders were disobeyed and he himself attacked out of line while flying orders to stay in line at his masthead.

Mathews, William. b. at Waterville, Me., July 28, 1818; d. at Forest Hills, N.Y., Feb. 14, 1909. American writer and editor. Author of *Getting on in the World* (1873), *The Great Conversers and Other Essays* (1874), *Words: Their Use and Abuse* (1876), *Hours with Men and Books* (1877), *Literary Style and Other Essays* (1881), *Men, Places, and Things* (1887), *Wit and Humor: Their Use and Abuse* (1888), *Nugae Litterariae* (1896), and *Conquering Success* (1903).

Mathews, William Smith Babcock. b. at New London, N.H., May 8, 1837; d. at Denver, Colo., April 1, 1912. American teacher, organist, and writer on music. He was editor of *The Musical Independent* (1868–72) and *Music* (1891–1902). His books include *Outlines of Music-Form* (1867), *Dictionary of Musical Terms* (1896), and *The Great in Music* (1900–03).

Mathewson (math'ū.sŏn), **Christopher.** [Called **"Christy," "Matty,"** and **"Big Six."**] b. at Factoryville, Pa., Aug. 12, 1880; d. at Saranac, N.Y., Oct. 7, 1925. American baseball pitcher and executive. He entered professional baseball in 1899 and joined the New York Giants in 1900. His entire active major league career was spent with the Giants, for whom he won 372 games while losing 189, until 1916, when he became manager of the Cincinnati Reds. He was non-playing manager of the Reds in 1917 and 1918, returned (1920) to the Giants as a coach, and was president (1923–25) of the Boston Braves. From 1903 to 1914 he won at least 20 games a season, his best mark being in 1908 when he won 37, the modern National League record. He struck out 2,499 batters in his career, 267 of them in 1903, both records being best in National League history. In the 1905 World Series he shut out the Philadelphia Athletics three times; he pitched no-hit games in 1901 and 1905. He died of tuberculosis, probably a direct result of his being gassed in France during World War I. Mathewson, considered by many the greatest right-handed pitcher in baseball history, was elected to Baseball's Hall of Fame in 1937.

Mathias (mą.thī'ąs), **Thomas James.** b. c1754; d. at Naples, Italy, in August, 1835. English satirist and Italian scholar. His *Pursuits of Literature* was begun in 1794. Other satires are *The Political Dramatist* (1795) and *An Equestrian Epistle in Verse to the Earl of Jersey* (1796). His *Works of Gray* were published in 1814.

Mathieu (mȧ.tyė), **Émile Louis Victor.** b. at Lille, France, Oct. 16, 1844; d. at Ghent, Belgium, Aug. 22, 1932. Belgian composer. Among his operas and comic operas are *Georges Dandin* (1876), *La Bernoise* (1880), *Richilde* (1888), and *L'Enfance de Roland* (1895). His compositions also include the ballet *Les Fumeurs de Kiff* (1876), music to Victor Séjour's *Cromwell* (1874), the symphonic poem *Le Lac,* choruses, cantatas, concertos for piano and violin, and French and Flemish songs.

Mathiez (mȧ.tyā), **Albert.** b. at La Bruyère, Haute-Saône, France, Jan. 10, 1874; d. at Paris, Feb. 26, 1932. French historian. A pupil of F. A. Aulard, with whom he later had a violent disagreement over historical interpretation, he was in his day considered the foremost student of the French Revolution. He taught at the universities of Nancy, Besançon, and Dijon, and at the time of his death held a post at the Sorbonne. He was the founder and editor (1924 *et seq.*) of the *Annales de la Révolution française.* In his writings he identified himself with the Jacobin point of view and regarded Robespierre as the leading statesman of the French Revolution. Among his works are *La Théophilanthropie et le culte décadaire 1796–1801* (1904), *La Révolution et les étrangers* (1918), *La Révolution française* (3 vols., 1922–27; Eng. trans., 1928), and *La Réaction thermidorienne* (1929; Eng. trans., *After Robespierre: the Thermidorian Reaction,* 1931).

Mathilde di Shabran (mä.tēl'dā dē shä.brän'). Opera by Gioacchino Rossini, first performed at the Apollo Theater, Rome, in 1821.

Mathis (math'is). City in S Texas, in San Patricio County, near the Nueces River, ab. 35 mi. NW of Corpus Christi. In the decade between the last two U.S. censuses its population more than doubled. 1,950 (1940), 4,050 (1950).

Mathura (mu'tū.rą). Official name of **Muttra.**

Matianus (mat.i.ā'nus), **Lacus.** An ancient name of **Urmia, Lake.**

Matilda (mą.til'dą). [Also: **Matilda of Tuscany;** called **"the Great Countess."**] b. c1046; d. near Modena, July 24, 1115. Countess of Tuscany, and ruler also of a large part of northern Italy. She inherited, at the age of nine, Tuscany, Spoleto, Parma, Brescia, Modena, Reggio, Mantua, Ferrara, and Cremona; her estate was thus by far the greatest in Italy and for many years she wielded comparable power. The emperors of the Holy Roman Empire incurred her enmity and thereafter she supported the papal power against the emperors, especially in the then vital dispute over investiture. It was at her estate at Canossa that Henry IV did penance (January, 1077) in the snow for his presumption in declaring Pope Gregory VII deposed, and she later incited Henry's son Conrad to revolt against him. Her will (1077, renewed 1102) left her lands to the Holy See, and though evidence exists that she changed her will in favor of the emperor Henry V, eventually, and after a long struggle, most of the lands, excepting the cities which became independent, accrued to the papal state. Matilda married twice, both times for political reasons: first to Godfrey V of Lorraine, who died in 1076, and then (1089) to Welf V of Bavaria, son of Henry IV's chief enemy. She was noted for her patronage of letters and collected a large library.

Matilda or **Maud.** b. 1080; d. at Westminster, May 1, 1118. Queen of England; first wife of Henry I of England, and daughter of Malcolm III, King of Scotland, and St. Margaret. She was baptized Eadgyth (Edith), but was always known as Matilda or Maud. Malcolm III and Margaret died in 1093, and Matilda was sheltered in England by her uncle Edgar Aetheling. On Nov. 11, 1100, she was married to Henry I at Westminster Abbey by Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury. She founded the first Austin priory in England in 1108.

Matilda or **Maud** or **Mold,** Empress. [Also: **Æthelic, Aaliz;** known as **"the Lady of England."**] b. at London, 1102; d. at Notre Dame des Prés, near Rouen, Sept. 10, 1167. Queen of England and Holy Roman empress; daughter of Henry I of England and his first wife Matilda. She married the German king Henry V at Mainz Jan. 7, 1114, and may have been with him when he was crowned at Rome in 1111. When Henry V died (1125) she returned to Normandy, and in 1126 to England. On June 17, 1128, she married Geoffrey Plantagenet, son of Fulk V, Count of Anjou. Their first child (later Henry II of England) was born March 5, 1133. On the death of Henry I (Dec. 1, 1135) her cousin Stephen assumed the crown. On Sept. 30, 1139, with Robert, Earl of Gloucester, her half-brother, she invaded England, captured Stephen (February, 1141), was acknowledged Lady (or Queen) of England and Normandy (April 8, 1141), and established herself at Westminster. She misused her power, was driven from the city, and fled to Oxford. She returned to Normandy in 1148, ceding her claims in England and Normandy to her son. After the accession of her son Henry Plantagenet, she settled at Notre Dame des Prés, near Rouen, where she died. Her most noted exploit was her escape from Oxford with three of her knights at Christmas time. They clothed themselves in white and fled over the frozen river and through Stephen's camp.

Matilda. [Title, Duchess of **Saxony.**] b. 1156; d. at Brunswick, Germany, June 28, 1189. Third child and eldest daughter of Henry II of England and Eleanor of Aquitaine. On Feb. 1, 1168, she married Henry the Lion, Duke of Saxony and cousin of Frederick Barbarossa.

Matilda of Boulogne (bö.loin', -lōn'). b. c1103; d. at Hedingham Castle, May 3, 1152. Queen of Stephen, King of England. She was the only child of Eustace III, count of Boulogne, and Mary, daughter of Malcolm III of Scotland and St. Margaret. Before 1125 she married Stephen de Blois, nephew of Henry I of England, who seized the English crown in 1135. In the civil war which followed the Empress Matilda's invasion, she took the field in person, and, after Stephen's imprisonment, with her general William of Ypres and the aid of the citizens, drove the empress from London.

Matilda of Flanders (flan'dėrz). d. in Normandy, Nov. 3, 1083. Queen of William the Conqueror and daughter of Baldwin V, count of Flanders. She married (c1053) William, and was crowned at Westminster May 11, 1067.

Matilda Price (prīs). See **Price, Matilda.**

Matin (mȧ.tañ), **Le.** Paris daily newspaper, founded in 1884. It was owned by Maurice and Philippe Bunau-Varilla. It was considered the semiofficial organ of the government, particularly of the war ministry. Its circulation (c1937) was ab. 500,000. It was published under the German occupation (1940–44) and ceased publication after the liberation (1944) of France.

Matisco (mą.tis'kō). A Latin name of **Mâcon.**

Matisse (mȧ.tēs), **Henri.** b. at Cateau-Cambrésis, France, Dec. 31, 1869—. French figure and landscape painter, founder of the fauve movement, and one of the most influential artists in France of this century. He went to Paris in 1890 to complete his law studies, but in 1893 went to the École des Beaux-Arts, where he studied under Bouguereau, Ferrier, and G. Moreau. He was a fellow student of G. Rouault, A. Marquet, and C. Camoin; later he studied at the Carrière Studio, where he met A.

Derain and, through Derain, M. de Vlaminck. In 1905, at the Salon d'Automne, the fauve works created a sensation. Matisse was influenced by Seurat, Gauguin, Van Gogh, and Cézanne, but by 1906, with the *Joie de Vivre*, he had developed his own style, utterly simple, brilliantly colored, and stressing the importance of rhythm and decorative design. Later Matisse was influenced by cubism, but for a short period only. He traveled to Morocco (1911–12) then returned to Paris. In 1917 he settled at Nice, and has lived in the south of France since then. His work has been exhibited all over the world and is included in most of the important collections of modern art. Among his best-known works are *Joie de Vivre, The Dance, Music, Dessert, Zorra on the Terrace, Piano Lesson, Red Fish and People, Bathing Girls, Young Sailor with a Cap, Still Life with Oranges, Still Life with Pineapple, The Three Sisters, Window at Nice, Yellow Corsage, Odalisque, Cap d'Antibes Road, Recumbent Nude from Back, Decorative Figure on Flowery Background, Anemones and Woman, Harmony in Blue, Conversation, Red Studio, Spanish Girl with White Dress*, illustrations for many books, and the essay *A Painter's Notes*.

Matlatzinca (mät.lät.sēng'kä). Indian tribe in W central Mexico which was conquered and incorporated into the Aztec state in the 16th century, shortly before the Spanish conquest.

Matlatzinca. Language of the Matlatzinca tribe, and a member of the Otomian language family.

Matlock (mat'lok). [Also, **The Matlocks.**] Urban district and spa in C England, in Derbyshire, on the river Derwent ab. 15 mi. N of Derby, ab. 146 mi. NW of London by rail. Within the district are the towns of Matlock and Matlock Bath (noted for hot springs), and the village of Cromford. There is a textile industry. 17,770 (1951).

Mato Grosso (mat'o͝o grō'sō; Portuguese, mä'tö grō'sō). [Also, **Matto Grosso.**] State in W Brazil, bordering Bolivia. Capital, Cuiabá; area, ab. 487,481 sq. mi.; pop. 528,451 (1950).

Matos (mä'tös), **Gregório de.** [Full name, **Gregório de Matos Guerra.**] b. at Cidade do Salvador, Brazil, April 7, 1623; d. in Pernambuco, Brazil, Oct. 19, 1696. Brazilian lyric and satirical poet, whose wicked tongue earned him the nickname of "Boca do Inferno" (Devil's Mouthpiece). He was a nationalist, and has been a subject of much controversy among literary critics. His poems did not appear in book form until 1882. The publication of his complete works was undertaken (1923–33) by the Brazilian Academy of Letters.

Matos, José Veríssimo Dias de. See **Veríssimo, José.**

Matozinhos (mä.tö.zē'nyösh). [Also, **Matosinhos.**] Town and *concelho* (commune) in NW Portugal, in the province of Douro Litoral, district of Pôrto, situated on the Atlantic Ocean N of the mouth of the Douro River. A suburb of Oporto, it has a number of industries, and is a fishing port, and a seaside resort. Pop. of concelho, 63,234 (1940); of town, 21,024 (1940).

Matralia (mą.trā'li.ą). See under **Matuta.**

Matriarch, The. Novel by G. B. Stern, published in 1925. It was issued in England under the title *Tents of Israel* (1924). The work is the first volume of her trilogy on Jewish life, *The Rokonitz Chronicles* (1932). *The Matriarch* was dramatized in 1931.

Matrimonio segreto (mä.trē.mô'nyō sā.grā'tō), **Il.** [English title, **The Secret Marriage**; French title, **Le Mariage secret.**] Opera buffa in two acts by Domenico Cimarosa, first produced at Vienna on Feb. 7, 1792. The libretto, by Giovanni Bertati, was adapted from *The Clandestine Marriage* (1766), a play by George Colman the elder.

Matris (mä'tris). In Hindu theology, the mother goddesses or female counterparts of the chief gods of the Hindu pantheon. These female counterparts are also called *shaktis*. They represent the consort of each god, and his creative, activating energy.

Matrona (mat'rō.nạ). Latin name of the **Marne.**

Matsang (mä'tsäng'). A name of the **Brahmaputra** in Tibet.

Matshangana (mät.shäng.gä'nä). See **Shangana.**

Matsudaira (mą.tsō.di.ra). **Tsuneo.** b. at Tokyo, in April, 1877; d. there, Nov. 14, 1949. Japanese diplomat; father-in-law of Prince Chichibu (brother of Hirohito). He served as high commissioner in Siberia (1918–19), director of the bureau for European and American affairs at the foreign office (1920), chief secretary of the Japanese delegation to the Washington Conference (1922), and ambassador to Washington (1925–28) and London (1928–36).

Matsue (mä.tsö.ye). City in SW Honshu, Japan, near the N coast. It is a commercial town and has a fishing port. 74,018 (1950).

Matsui (mä.tsö.ē), Baron **Keishiro.** b. at Osaka, Japan, March 5, 1868; d. June 4, 1946. Japanese diplomat. He was vice-minister of foreign affairs (1913), ambassador to France (1915–22), foreign minister (1924), and ambassador to Britain and France. He served as unofficial envoy to Germany to present Japan's side of the war against China (1937).

Matsukata (mä.tsö.kä.tä), Prince **Masayoshi.** b. at Kagoshima, Japan, 1835; d. at Tokyo, July 2, 1924. Japanese statesman, remembered chiefly for his financial ability in combating inflation during the 1880's and in financing the Sino-Japanese War (1894–95) and its aftermath. He was also instrumental in the establishment of the Bank of Japan and the establishment of the gold standard in Japanese currency. He served as prime minister (1891–92 and 1896–98) and was concurrently finance minister; finance minister (1898–1900), and keeper of the privy seal (1917–22).

Matsumae (mä.tsö.mī). [Also: **Matsumai, Matsumaye** (mä.tsö.mä.ye); former name, **Fukuyama.**] Town in Japan, at the SW extremity of Hokkaido, ab. 40 mi. SW of Hakodate. 67,083 (1950).

Matsumoto (mä.tsö.mō.tō). City in W central Honshu, Japan, in a mountain valley ab. 95 mi. NE of Nagoya: silk production and tourist center for the mountains. 86,005 (1950).

Matsuoka (mä.tsö.ô.kä), **Yosuke.** b. in Yamaguchi prefecture, Japan, March 3, 1880; d. at Tokyo, June 27, 1946. Japanese diplomat who led the Japanese withdrawal (1933) from the League of Nations, where he had served as chief Japanese delegate from 1932. After a career of diplomatic service at different capitals of the world he served (1921–26) as director of the South Manchurian Railway Company, and later (1935–39) as its president. He was also known as the instigator of the movement (1933 *et seq.*) to abolish political parties and thus parliamentary government. As foreign minister (1940) he concluded the Tripartite (Axis) Pact with Germany and Italy. After World War II he was indicted (April 29, 1946) as a war criminal, but died before his trial.

Matsushima (mä.tsö.shē.mä). Town in NE Honshu, Japan, on the E coast NE of Sendai: tourist center for a scenic region of pine-covered islands in the adjacent bay.

Matsuyama (mä.tsö.yä.mä). City in NW Shikoku, Japan, near the Inland Sea: lumber, paper, and textile industries. 163,859 (1950).

Matsya Avatara (mät'syą ä.vä'tä.rą). First incarnation of Vishnu; the fish incarnation. He took the form of a fish to save primeval man from the universal deluge. The fish warned him of the deluge and commanded him to build a ship and go on board with the seeds of all existing things. When the flood came, Vishnu appeared as a vast fish with a horn on its head, to which the ship's rope was fastened. The ship was thus drawn along and secured to a tree above Mount Himalaya till the flood passed.

Matsys (mät.sīs'), **Quentin** (or **Quintin**). See **Massys** or **Matsys** or **Metsys, Quentin** (or **Quintin**).

Matta (mä'tä), **Guillermo.** b. at Copiapó, Chile, 1829; d. 1899. Chilean politician and author of popular lyrics.

Mattagami (mat.ą.gam'i). River in NE Ontario, Canada, flowing generally N to join the Missinaibi, forming the Moose River. Length, ab. 275 mi.

Mattagami, Lake. Lake in W Quebec, Canada, draining by the Nottaway River into James Bay. Area, ab. 88 sq. mi.

Mattaniah (mat.ą.nī'a). Original name of **Zedekiah.**

Mattathias (mat.a thī'as). [Called "**the Hasmonean.**"] d. c160 B.C. Father of the Maccabees. A priest at Modin, near Lydda, he opposed the paganizing decrees of Antiochus IV of Syria. When one of his parishioners joined in a sacrifice offered by the pagans, Mattathias killed him and soon afterwards slew Bacchides, governor of the area. In open revolt, he and his sons fled to the mountains.

where they were joined by many other rebels against the rule of Antiochus.

Matteawan (mat'ą.won). See under **Beacon.**

Matteotti (mät.tā.ôt'tē), **Giacomo.** b. at Fratta Polesine, Italy, May 22, 1885; d. at Rome, June 10, 1924. Italian socialist and politician. He served in the legislature and became (1924) general secretary of the Socialist Party in Italy. After reading (May 30, 1924) an uncompromising denunciation of Fascism in the chamber of deputies, he was attacked and killed (June 10, 1924) by five men. Although it was widely believed that Mussolini had instigated the killing, only hired killers were brought to trial, and the sentences issued by the court were so light as actually to indicate a degree of government acquiescence in the crime; a retrial in 1947 succeeded in convicting some of the lesser accomplices of the crime to 30 years' imprisonment. The parliamentary crisis that ensued seemed to weaken the Fascists for a time but eventually resulted in a consolidation of Mussolini's position.

Matter (mȧ.ter), **Jacques.** b. in Alsace, May 31, 1791; d. at Strasbourg, June 23, 1864. French historian and philosopher. His works include *Histoire critique du gnosticisme* (1828), *Histoire universelle de l'église chrétienne* (1828–35), and *Histoire de la philosophie dans ses rapports avec la religion* (1854).

Matterhorn (mat'ėr.hôrn). [French, **Mont Cervin**; Italian, **Monte Cervino.**] Peak of the Pennine Alps, situated on the border between Valais, Switzerland, and Piedmont, Italy, W of Monte Rosa. It is a lofty jagged peak noted for its steepness, and has been the goal of many mountain climbers. It was first ascended in 1865 by Edward Whymper's party, four of whom died in the descent. Elevation, ab. 14,780 ft.

Matterjoch (mät'ėr.yoċh). [Also, **Théodule Pass.**] Pass over the Alps, leading from Zermatt in Switzerland to Val Tournanche in Italy. Elevation, ab. 10,900 ft.

Matteucci (mät.tā.öt'chē), **Carlo.** b. at Forlì, Italy, June 20, 1811; d. at Leghorn, Italy, June 25, 1868. Italian physicist and politician. In 1860 he became superintendent of the Italian telegraph system, and later also of the meteorological bureau. For a short time in 1862 he was minister of public instruction under Urbano Rattazzi. He is best known for his works on electricity.

Matteucci, Vittorio Raffaello. b. at Sinigaglia, Ancona, Italy, 1866; d. July 16, 1909. Italian geologist, instructor in geology at the University of Naples and physical and meteorological director of the Royal Observatory on Mount Vesuvius. He remained at his post in the observatory during the eruption of the volcano in April, 1906.

Matthes (mät'ęs), **Joseph.** b. at Würzburg, Germany, Feb. 10, 1886—. German separatist politician.

Mattheson (mät'ę.zōn), **Johann.** b. at Hamburg, Sept. 28, 1681; d. there, April 17, 1764. German composer and writer on music. His 88 published compositions include eight operas, 24 oratorios and cantatas, a mass, and works for clavichord, flute, and violin. He wrote a biography of Handel (1761) and numerous critical studies of orchestration, choral singing, and the like.

Matthew (math'ū), Saint. [Sometimes called **Levi.**] In the New Testament, one of the apostles and, according to tradition, the author of the gospel, the first in the canon, which bears his name. He is described as a tax collector. In Mark and Luke he is called Levi. According to the earlier legends he labored as a missionary on the shores of the Black Sea; according to others, in Ethiopia. In the latter country he was said to have suffered martyrdom, but he was also asserted to have died a natural death.

Matthew, Gospel of. First gospel, attributed by tradition to the apostle Matthew, and written some time before 100 A.D. It is one of the synoptic gospels.

Matthew, Master. In Ben Jonson's comedy *Every Man in His Humour*, "a town-bred gull," half fool, half coxcomb, vain of his own poetry, his affairs with women, and his association with those above him in rank.

Matthew, Sir Tobie (or Tobias). b. at Salisbury, England, Oct. 3, 1577; d. at the English College, Ghent, Belgium, Oct. 13, 1655. English diplomat and man of letters; son of Tobias Matthew, archbishop of York (1606–28). He became a member of Parliament in 1601. In 1604 he visited Italy, and he entered the Roman Catholic Church in March, 1606. He was imprisoned in the Fleet Prison for his religion until Feb. 7, 1608. He was ordained a priest at Rome in 1614, and remained in Italy until 1617. He was banished from January, 1619, to December, 1621. He joined the mission of Prince Charles (later Charles I) and the 1st Duke of Buckingham (George Villiers) at Madrid in 1623. Accused of being a Jesuit spy, he was exiled (1640) by Parliament and lived the rest of his life at Ghent. He was a friend of Sir Francis Bacon, who wrote the essay *Of Friendship* for him.

Matthew Bramble (bram'bl). See **Bramble, Matthew.**

Matthew Merrygreek or **Merigreek** (mer'i.grēk). See **Merrygreek, Matthew.**

Matthew Mite (mīt), **Sir.** See **Mite, Sir Matthew.**

Matthew Mug (mug). See **Mug, Matthew.**

Matthew Paris (par'is). See **Paris, Matthew.**

Matthews (math'ūz), **Brander.** [Full name, **James Brander Matthews.**] b. at New Orleans, La., Feb. 21, 1852; d. March 31, 1929. American writer. He served as professor of literature (1892–1900) and as professor of dramatic literature (1900–24) at Columbia University, the first to hold such a post at an American university. Author of *French Dramatists of the 19th Century* (1881), *Pen and Ink* (1888), *Americanisms and Briticisms* (1892), *Studies of the Stage* (1894), *Vignettes of Manhattan* (1894), *Bookbindings Old and New* (1895), *Introduction to the Study of American Literature* (1896), *Aspects of Fiction* (1896), *Action and the Word* (1900), *Parts of Speech* (1901), *The Historical Novel and Other Essays* (1901), *Development of the Drama* (1903), *Recreations of an Anthologist* (1904), *Inquiries and Opinions* (1907), *The Short Story* (1908), *Molière* (1910), *Vistas of New York* (1912), *Shakespeare as a Playwright* (1913), *A Book about the Theater* (1916), *These Many Years* (1917), *Principles of Playmaking* (1919), and *Rip Van Winkle Goes to the Play* (1926). He was coeditor (with Laurence Hutton) of *Actors and Actresses of Great Britain and the United States* (5 vols., 1886).

Matthews, Edmund Orville. b. at Baltimore, Oct. 24, 1836; d. Jan. 30, 1911. American naval officer.

Matthews, Francis Patrick. b. at Albion, Neb., March 15, 1887; d. at Omaha, Neb., Oct. 18, 1952. American administrator. He served (1933–49) as counsel for the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in Nebraska and Wyoming. Matthews, one of the leading Roman Catholic laymen in the U.S., served with a number of philanthropic and social service organizations while acting as an executive for banking and securities interests; he was one of the incorporators of the United Service Organizations and served with the National War Fund during World War II. He became secretary of the navy in 1949 in the Department of Defense; the ouster (1950) of Admiral Louis Denfeld, then chief of naval operations, over Denfeld's criticism of procedures in the unification of the armed services, made Matthews a storm center of public opinion for a time, and he was criticized by the armed services committee of the House of Representatives for his part in the affair. In 1951 he became U.S. ambassador to Ireland; he served in that post until his death.

Matthews, Franklin. b. at St. Joseph, Mich., May 14, 1858; d. Nov. 26, 1917. American journalist.

Matthews, Henry. [Title, Viscount **Llandaff.**] b. in Ceylon, India, Jan. 13, 1826; d. at London, April 3, 1913. English politician and lawyer. He was a Conservative member of Parliament (1868–74, 1886, 1892–95). Appointed (1886) home secretary, he was the first Roman Catholic to become a cabinet minister since the passing of the Emancipation Act.

Matthews, James Brander. See **Matthews, Brander.**

Matthews, Paul. b. at Glendale, Ohio, Dec. 25, 1866—. American Protestant clergyman.

Matthews, (Thomas) Stanley. b. at Cincinnati, Ohio, July 21, 1824; d. at Washington, D.C., March 22, 1889. American jurist. He was elected (1863) a judge of the superior court of Cincinnati, was named (1877) to the Senate, and was appointed associate justice (1881–89) of the U.S. Supreme Court.

Matthews, Washington. b. at Killiney, County Dublin, Ireland, July 17, 1843; d. at Washington, D.C., April 29, 1905. American ethnologist. The results of his studies

while serving as army physician in the West are published in *Grammar and Dictionary of the Hidatsa (Minnetarees, Grosventres of the Missouri)* (1873), *Hidatsa (Minnetaree) English Dictionary* (1874), *Ethnography and Philology of the Hidatsa Indians* (1877), articles on the Navaho Indians in the annual reports of the Bureau of American Ethnology, "The Night Chant," published in the *Memoirs of the American Museum of Natural History* (1902), "Human Bones of the Hemenway Collection in the United States Army Medical Museum," a paper on physical anthropology published in *Memoirs of the National Academy of Science* (1893), and *Navaho Legends* (1897).

Matthews, William. b. at Aberdeen, Scotland, March 29, 1822; d. at Brooklyn, N.Y., April 15, 1896. American bookbinder. He was connected (1854–90) with the bindery of D. Appleton and Company. He was the author of *Modern Bookbinding Practically Considered* (1889) and *A Short Historical Sketch of the Art of Bookbinding* (1895, with W. L. Andrews).

Matthew's Bible (math'ūz). Folio Bible, published in 1537, which professed to be translated into English by Thomas Matthew, a pseudonym of John Rogers.

Matthias (mą.thī'ąs). In the Bible, the apostle chosen to fill the place of Judas Iscariot. Acts, i. 26.

Matthias (mą.thī'ąs; German, mä.tē'äs). b. at Vienna, Feb. 24, 1557; d. there, March 20, 1619. Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire (1612–19); younger son of Maximilian II. He was recognized (1606) as head of the Hapsburgs and as heir to the empire, his brother the Emperor Rudolf II being recognized as an incompetent ruler. He intrigued against Rudolf, whom he displaced as ruler in Hungary, Moravia, Silesia, Lusatia, and Bohemia in the period 1608–11. He was elected emperor on the death of his brother in 1612. Being childless, he secured the succession in Bohemia and Hungary for his cousin Ferdinand, Duke of Styria (afterward Emperor Ferdinand II), in 1617 and 1618, respectively. The revolt beginning in 1618 in Bohemia (Prague), which he had done nothing to forestall, was the start of the Thirty Years' War.

Matthias at the Door (mą.thī'ąs). Narrative in blank verse by Edwin Arlington Robinson, published in 1931.

Matthias Corvinus (kôr.vī'nus). [Also, **Matthias I** (of *Hungary*), **Matthias I Hunyadi** (hün'yo.dē); Hungarian, **Mátyás Hollós** (mä'tyäsh hōl'lōsh).] b. at Cluj, Transylvania (now in Rumania), cFeb. 23, 1440; d. at Vienna, April 4, 1490. King of Hungary (1458–90); younger son of John Hunyadi. He was elected king on the death of Ladislas III of Poland, who had ruled in Hungary as Ladislas V. The opposition of some of the nobles to Matthias's election led to their crowning the Emperor Frederick III king of Hungary in March, 1459, but Matthias forced the emperor to give up his claim and recognize him as king (1462). He had married (1458) the daughter of the king of Bohemia, George of Poděbrad (the first of three marriages), and, after a successful campaign against the Turks (1462–68), joined the Catholic League against his father-in-law. He fought (1468–78) against the Bohemians, winning Moravia, Silesia, and Lusatia at the peace of Olomouc in return for giving up his claim, resulting from his coronation as king of Bohemia in 1469, to the Bohemian crown. The Bohemian war had brought in its train wars (1477, 1479) against the Emperor Frederick III, and in 1482 Matthias again declared war on the emperor. He captured (1485) Vienna, thenceforth his capital, and took Styria, Carinthia, and Carniola; the holdings he then had, combined with his alliances with Bavaria, Saxony, the Swiss, and the powerful Archbishop of Salzburg, made him the greatest ruler in central Europe. He established a strong central state with a powerful standing army, which was supported by a severe and well-administered tax program. He made his court a center of learning and established one of the great libraries of the times (Bibliotheca Corvina) at Buda.

Matthiesen (math'i.sęn), **Augustus.** b. at London, Jan. 2, 1831; committed suicide Oct. 6, 1870. English chemist and physicist. He was the first to isolate calcium and strontium in the pure state, and made valuable investigations on the physical properties of metals and alloys.

Matthiessen (math'i.sęn), **Francis Otto.** b. at Pasadena, Calif., Feb. 19, 1902; d. at Boston, April 1, 1950. American biographer and critic. He taught at Yale (1927–29) and at Harvard, where he was professor of history and literature from 1942. Author of *Sarah Orne Jewett* (1929), *Translation: an Elizabethan Art* (1931), *The Achievement of T. S. Eliot* (1935; revised 1947), *American Renaissance: Art and Expression in the Age of Emerson and Whitman* (1941), *Henry James: The Major Phase* (1944), *The James Family* (1947), and others.

Matthison (math'i.sọn), **Edith Wynne.** b. at Birmingham, England. English actress. In 1897 she joined Ben Greet's company. She appeared in many Shakespearian roles and old English comedy parts, and in the morality play *Everyman* in both England and America. She also appeared at New York in Charles Rann Kennedy's *The Servant in the House* and *The Winterfeast*, and (as a member of the New Theatre repertory company) in Maeterlinck's *Sister Beatrice* and *The Blue Bird*, Josephine Preston Peabody's *The Piper*, and others. She married (1898) Charles Rann Kennedy.

Matthisson (mät'i.sọn), **Friedrich von.** b. at Hohendodeleben, near Magdeburg, Germany, Jan. 23, 1761; d. at Wörlitz, near Dessau, Germany, March 12, 1831. German lyric poet with a tendency toward the melancholic, particularly in his nature descriptions (*Gedichte*, 1825). His poem *Adelaide* was set to music by Beethoven.

Mattiaci (ma.tī'ą.sī). Ancient Germanic tribe, a branch of the Chatti (first mentioned by Pliny), in the Taunus region, southward to the Main River, near the present Wiesbaden (called by the Romans Aquae Mattiacae). The Mattiaci are mentioned by Tacitus as being a people of keen spirit, but "dutiful to Rome."

Mattison (mat'i.sọn), **Hiram.** b. at Norway, Herkimer County, N.Y., Feb. 8, 1811; d. at Jersey City, N.J., Nov. 24, 1868. American Methodist Episcopal clergyman and abolitionist agitator. He established St. John's Independent Methodist Church at New York in protest against the proslavery sentiments of the General Conference, and was assigned (1865) to a pastorate at Jersey City after reconciliation with the church.

Mattocks (mat'ọks), **Isabella.** [Maiden name, **Hallam.**] b. 1746; d. at Kensington, London, June 25, 1826. English actress. She was the chief support of Covent Garden Theatre until her retirement in 1808.

Matto de Turner (mä'tō dā tör'ner), **Clorinda.** b. 1854; d. 1909. Peruvian novelist. Her *Aves sin nido* (1889) helped begin the regional trend in her country's literature.

Matto Grosso (mat'ọ grō'sō; Portuguese, mä'tö grō'sö). See **Mato Grosso.**

Mattoon (ma.tön'). City in E Illinois, in Coles County, ab. 73 mi. SE of Springfield: manufactures of shoes, furniture, and Diesel engines. 17,547 (1950).

Mattos (mät'tös), **Raymundo José da Cunha.** See **Cunha Mattos, Raymundo José da.**

Mattson (mat'sọn), **Henry Elis.** b. at Göteborg, Sweden, Aug. 7, 1887—. American painter. He studied at the Worcester Art Museum, then returned to Sweden to study for a short time. His paintings hang in permanent collections in the Metropolitan Museum, the Whitney Museum, and the Museum of Modern Art (New York). Some of his better-known paintings are *Wild Flowers*, *Waterfall*, *Self-Portrait*, *Head of a Boy*, *Landscape*, *Flowers*, and *Wings of Morning*.

Maturín (mä.tö.rēn'). City in NE Venezuela, capital of Monagas state, in a petroleum region. 25,350 (1950).

Maturin (mą.tū'rin), **Charles Robert.** b. at Dublin, 1782; d. there, Oct. 30, 1824. Irish author, especially of Gothic novels. He graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1800, and became curate of Saint Peter's, Dublin. He published *The Fatal Revenge, or the Family of Montorio* (1807), *The Wild Irish Boy* (1808), and *The Milesian Chief* (1812), which attracted the attention of Sir Walter Scott. His tragedy *Bertram* was brought out by Kean at Drury Lane Theatre, London, May 9, 1816. He also wrote the tragedies *Manuel* (1817) and *Fredolfo* (1817). His best novel, *Melmoth the Wanderer*, appeared in 1820 and is said to have influenced the romantic school in France, especially Honoré de Balzac, who wrote a sequel to it.

Matuta (ma.tū'ta). [Also, **Mater Matuta.**] In Roman mythology, a goddess of birth, associated with Janus. She has been interpreted also as an old goddess of dawn, but no mythology supports this. She became identified with the Greek Leucothea, and all attributes apart from her birth-goddess function and cult are probably transfers

from the Leucothea myths. Her festival, the Matralia, was celebrated on June 11 by Roman matrons.

Matz (mäts), **Battle of.** [Also, **Battle of Lassigny.**] Main battle of the fourth German drive in 1918 on the Western Front, in World War I. It was an effort by the German general Ludendorff to unite the two advances suddenly achieved beyond Soissons and Noyon in the German spring offensive of 1918. The goal of the offensive was the town of Compiègne and the railroad running to Cologne. Attacking on a 20-mile front with 13 divisions the Germans were, however, held to gains of less than six miles and failed of their objectives. The attack, lasting from June 9 to June 14, was halted by tank and gas counterattacks.

Matzenauer (mät'se.nou.ėr), **Margarete.** b. at Temesvár, Hungary (now Timişoara, Rumania), June 1, 1881—. Hungarian operatic mezzo-soprano. She joined (1911) the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, first appearing there as Amneris. Among her roles were Carmen, Brunnhilde, Isolde, Herodias, Donna Elvira, Mignon, Aïda, Ortrud, and La Gioconda.

Mätzner (mets'nėr), **Eduard Adolf Ferdinand.** b. at Rostock, Germany, May 25, 1805; d. at Berlin, July 14, 1892. German philologist. He published *Altenglische Sprachproben* (1867 *et seq.*), *Altenglisches Wörterbuch* (1872 *et seq.*), *Englische Grammatik* (3rd ed., 1880–85), and works on Romance philology.

Mau (mou), **August.** b. at Kiel, Germany, Oct. 15, 1840; d. at Rome, March 6, 1909. German archaeologist, who served (1873 *et seq.*) as assistant at the German archaeological institute at Rome. Author of *Pompejanische Beiträge* (Pompeian Contributions, 1879), and *Pompeji in Leben und Kunst* (Pompeii's Life and Art, 1900).

Maubeuge (mō.bėzh). [Latin, **Malbodium.**] Town in N France, in the department of Nord, situated on the Sambre River, near the Belgian frontier, ab. 22 mi. SE of Valenciennes. The town has ceramics manufactures; it was long known as a fortress, particularly after the imposing fortifications of 1685 were erected by Vauban. It was unsuccessfully besieged in 1793, but was taken in 1815 and in 1914. The town suffered considerable damage in World War II. 20,859 (1946).

Mauch Chunk (môk' chungk'). Borough in E Pennsylvania, county seat of Carbon County, on the Lehigh River ab. 74 mi. NW of Philadelphia: anthracite coal mining. It was settled in 1815. Pop. 2,959 (1950).

Mauclair (mō.klėr), **Camille.** [Original name, **Camille Faust.**] b. at Paris, 1872; d. 1945. French poet and critic, associated with the symbolist group. Author of numerous studies of writers and painters, including *Charles Baudelaire, sa vie, son art, sa légende* (1918).

Maud (môd). Poem by Alfred Tennyson, published in 1855.

Maud. See **Matilda** (1080–1118).

Maud. See **Matilda** (1102–1167).

Maude (môd), **Aylmer.** b. March 28, 1858; d. near Chelmsford, England, Aug. 25, 1938. English author. He was educated at Christ's Hospital, London, and at the Lyceum in Moscow, Russia, where he lived until 1897, being occupied chiefly with business interests. In 1898 he aided in arranging the Doukhobor emigration to Canada. He was a personal friend of Count Leo Tolstoy (1828–1910), several of whose works Maude and his wife Louise translated into English. He published *Tolstoy and His Problems* (1901), *A Peculiar People: the Doukhobors* (1905), *Life of Tolstoy* (1908–10), and others.

Maude, Cyril. b. at London, April 24, 1862; d. at Torquay, Devonshire, England, Feb. 20, 1951. English actor-manager. He was joint manager (1896–1905) of the Haymarket Theatre at London, and manager (until 1915) of The Playhouse, which he built. He made his stage debut in the U.S. in 1883 and appeared in many roles on the stage and, after 1913, in motion pictures.

Maudits (mō.dē), **Monts-.** French name of **Maladetta.**

Maud Muller (môd mul'ėr). Short poem by John Greenleaf Whittier, originally published in 1854 and included in *The Panorama and Other Poems* (1856).

Maudsley (môdz'li), **Henry.** b. at Rome, near Settle, Yorkshire, England, Feb. 5, 1835; d. Jan. 23, 1918. English physiologist. His chief works are *The Physiology and Pathology of the Mind* (1867), *Body and Mind* (1870), *Responsibility in Mental Disease* (1874), *The Physiology of Mind* (1876), *The Pathology of Mind* (1879), *Body and Will* (1883), *Natural Causes and Supernatural Seemings* (1886), *Life in Mind and Conduct* (1902), and *Heredity, Variation and Genius* (1908).

Mauer (mou'ėr). Town in E Austria, in the province of Vienna, SW of the center of Vienna, between that city and Mödling, on the Südbahn railroad line. It is a garden city and has a large sanitarium. 6,028 (1946).

Mauer. German name of **Mamry.**

Maues (mou'āz). [Also, **Mauhes.**] Group of South American Indians of the lower Tapajoz and Amazon region. Their language, Maue, belongs to the Tapajoz division of the Southern Amazon branch of the Tupí group of the Tupí-Guaraní family of languages. Maue contains a number of non-Tupí elements, which, however, are not identifiable within any other linguistic stock.

Maugham (môm), **W. Somerset.** [Full name, **William Somerset Maugham.**] b. Jan. 25, 1874—. English novelist, short-story writer, dramatist, and essayist. He was left an orphan at the age of ten and raised by a childless uncle, who was vicar of Whitstable, in Kent. He attended King's School, Canterbury, spent a year at Heidelberg University, and trained as a physician at St Thomas's Hospital, London, but did not practice medicine. During World War I he served in the Red Cross and later in British Intelligence. He has traveled extensively, particularly in the East. He is famous principally for his novel *Of Human Bondage* (1915), considered by many a classic of the 20th century. Among his other novels are *The Making of a Saint* (1898), *The Merry-Go-Round* (1904), *The Moon and Sixpence* (1919), *Cakes and Ale* (1930), and *The Razor's Edge* (1944). Representative volumes of his short stories (most of which were written after 1920) are *The Trembling of a Leaf* (1921), including "Miss Thompson," later dramatized as *Rain* (1922), *The Casuarina Tree* (1926), and *First Person Singular* (1931). His themes both in novels and short stories are the unpredictability of human behavior and the enslavement of man by his passions. Maugham's plays, entertaining and amusing, but sometimes bitter, are generally of lighter stuff than his narrative fiction. Among them are *A Man of Honour* (1903), *Lady Frederick* (1907), *Penelope* (1909), *Smith* (1909), *Home and Beauty* (1919), *The Circle* (1921), *Our Betters* (1923), *The Letter* (1927), originally a short story, *The Sacred Flame* (1929), and *For Services Rendered* (1932). His most important nonfiction works are probably *The Gentleman in the Parlour* (1930), a travel book, and *The Summing Up* (1938), an autobiography. *A Writer's Notebook* (1949) contains excerpts from his journals.

Mauhes (mou'āz). See **Maues.**

Maui (mou'ē). [Former spelling, **Mowee.**] Second in size of the Hawaiian Islands, ab. 25 mi. NW of Hawaii. It contains one of the largest (extinct) craters in the world, on Mount Haleakala. Chief town, Lahaina; length, ab. 48 mi.; width, ab. 26 mi.; area, ab. 728 sq. mi.; pop. 46,919 (1940).

Maui. Demigod, culture hero, and trickster in the richest cycle of Polynesian myths, traces of which extend into other areas. The brothers of Maui range in number from three in some versions to eight in others, but the commonest number is five. Mauri is always the youngest; he outwits his brothers and performs great exploits. Among these are raising the sky, snaring the sun, stealing fire for mankind, and fishing up various Polynesian islands out of the sea. New Zealand, for instance, is called the Fish of Maui. In some versions, Maui dies in attempting to win immortality for man.

Maul (môl). Giant in John Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress.*

Maulbronn (moul'bron). Town in S Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Württemberg-Baden, American Zone, formerly in the free state of Württemberg, ab. 23 mi. NW of Stuttgart: metal industry; stone quarries. It contains one of the best-preserved medieval monasteries of Germany, a former Cistercian abbey, founded in 1146 and transformed into a Protestant school in 1558. The abbey church is a Romanesque basilica of the 12th century. 2,311 (1946).

Mauldin (môl'din), **William H.** [Known as **Bill Mauldin.**] b. at Mountain Park, N.M., Oct. 29, 1921—. American cartoonist and writer. He served (1940–45) in

the U.S. army in North Africa, Sicily, Italy, France, and Germany. In 1940 he began drawing cartoons for the *45th Division News* and later (1943 *et seq.*) had his work published in the Mediterranean edition of *Stars and Stripes*. Mauldin's Willie and Joe, two very unglamorous, very critical, and very natural infantrymen, were the heroes of these cartoons, and in 1945 they won for their creator the Pulitzer prize for distinguished service as a cartoonist. Mauldin's work was later syndicated in the U.S. Author of *Up Front* (1945), *Back Home* (1947), *A Sort of a Saga* (autobiography, 1949), *Bill Mauldin in Korea* (1952), and others, including several books of cartoons published in Europe, such as *This Damn Tree Leaks* (1945).

Maule (mou'lā). Province in S central Chile. Capital, Cauquenes; area, ab. 2,172 sq. mi.; pop. 63,519 (est. 1950).

Maule (môl), **Fox.** Original name of **Ramsay, Fox Maule.**

Maule River (mou'lā). River in S central Chile, rising in the Andes and flowing W to the Pacific Ocean. It formed the S limit of the Inca conquests, and long separated the Spanish colonies from Araucania. Length, ab. 150 mi.; navigable for ab. 50 mi.

Mauley (môˊli), **Sir Edward.** See under **Elshender.**

Maulmain (môl.mān'). See **Moulmein.**

Mau-Mau (mou'mou'). Organization of Kikuyu tribesmen, constituted as a secret brotherhood, active (1952 *et seq.*) against European colonists and their native adherents in Kenya, Africa. Their raids on British settlements, in which they killed and burned, were an example of the unrest felt by native populations throughout the continent.

Maumbury Rings (môm'bẹ.ri). See under **Dorchester,** Dorsetshire, England.

Maumee (mô.mē'). Village in NW Ohio, in Lucas County, on the Maumee River: SW residential and industrial suburb of Toledo. It was settled in 1680 as a French-Canadian trading post. The name is derived from a corruption of the Indian word *Miami*. 5,548 (1950).

Maumee Rapids, Battle of. See **Fallen Timbers, Battle of.**

Maumee River. River in NE Indiana and NW Ohio. It is formed by the union of the St. Mary's and St. Joseph at Fort Wayne, and flows NE into Maumee Bay, Lake Erie, just NE of Toledo. Length (including the St. Mary's), over 200 mi.

Mauna Kea (mou'nä kā'ä). Extinct volcano on the island of Hawaii, in the Hawaiian Islands. It is the highest peak in the Pacific Ocean. Elevation, ab. 13,784 ft.

Mauna Loa (mou'nä lō'ä). Active volcano on the island of Hawaii, in the Hawaiian Islands, SW of Mauna Kea. There have been noted eruptions in 1843, 1859, 1868, 1877, 1899, and 1933. Elevation, ab. 13,680 ft.

Maunder (môn'dėr), **Samuel.** b. 1785; d. at Gibson Square, Islington, London, April 30, 1849. English publisher and compiler of *Treasury of Knowledge* (1830), *Biographical Treasury* (1838), *Scientific and Literary Treasury* (1841), and other works with similar titles for history (1844), natural history (1848), and geography (1849), all exceedingly popular in their day.

Maundevylle (man'dẹ.vil), **John.** See **Mandeville,** Sir **John.**

Maundrell (môn'drel), **Henry.** b. at Compton Bassett, near Calne, Wiltshire, England, 1665; d. at Aleppo, Syria, 1701. English Oriental traveler.

Maundy Thursday (môn'di). Christian religious holiday celebrated on the Thursday before Easter. It commemorates the anniversary of Christ's Last Supper with his disciples. In allusion to his washing of the disciples' feet at that time, a medieval custom was the ceremonial footwashing on Maundy Thursday of 12 poor parishioners. In England, James II was the last monarch to perform the washing; now specially coined pennies (Maundy Pennies) are given.

Maunoury (mō.nö.rē), **Michel Joseph.** b. at Maintenon, Eure-et-Loir, France, Dec. 17, 1847; d. at Arteuay, Loiret, France, March 28, 1923. French army commander, whose offensive (September, 1914) against the army of General von Kluck during the first Battle of the Marne marked the defeat of the German forces. He lost an eye at the front in March, 1915, and was assigned (1915–16) to the post of military governor of Paris, which he had held (1910–12) before the war.

Maunsell (man's-l), **John.** See **Mansel, John.**

Mauny (mō'ni), Sir **Walter de.** See **Manny** or **Mauny,** Sir **Walter de.**

Maupassant (mō.pa.sän), **Guy de.** [Full name, **Henri René Albert Guy de Maupassant.**] b. at the Château de Miromesnil, Seine-Inférieure, France, Aug. 5, 1850; d. at Passy, Paris, July 6, 1893. French novelist and short-story writer. He went to school at Yvetot, and graduated from the *collège* at Rouen, while Gustave Flaubert, his godfather, looked after his literary training. He spent about ten years in civil service in the navy department. In February, 1879, his one-act play *Histoire du vieux temps* was performed at Paris, without, however, attracting any special attention. The next year, however, the success of his short story *Boule de suif* stamped him at once as a writer of marked ability. Then he published in rapid succession *La Maison Tellier* (1881), *Mademoiselle Fifi* (1882), *Contes de la bécasse* (1883), *Une Vie* (1883), *Miss Harriet* (1884), *Les Sœurs Rondoli* (1884), *Au soleil* (1884), *Clair de lune* (1884), *Yvette* (1884), *Bel-Ami* (1885), *Contes du jour et de la nuit* (1885), *Contes et nouvelles* (1885), *M. Parent* (1886), *La Petite Roque* (1886), *Toine* (1886), *Contes choisis* (1887), *Mont-Oriol* (1887), *Le Horla* (1887), *Pierre et Jean* (1888), *Sur l'eau* (1888), *Le Rosier de Mme. Husson* (1888), *Fort comme la mort* (1889), *La Main gauche* (1889), *Histoire d'une fille de ferme* (1890), *La Vie Errante* (1890), *L'Inutile Beauté* (1890), and *Notre cœur* (1890). Among his other works are *Trois contes, Enmer, L'Homme de lettres* (1892), and two plays, *Musotte* (1891) and *La Paix du ménage* (1893). The insanity and death of a brother unbalanced him, and he attempted suicide during a fit of depression in December, 1891; general paresis set in, and he had to be confined in a private asylum.

Maupertuis (mō.per.twē), **Pierre Louis Moreau de.** b. at St.-Malo, France, July 17, 1698; d. at Basel, Switzerland, July 27, 1759. French mathematician, astronomer, and philosopher. His most important scientific performance was his work as head of the expedition sent by Louis XV to Lapland (1736–37) to measure a degree of longitude. The results of this expedition were published by him in *La Figure de la terre déterminée par les observations* (1738). He was a supporter of the Newtonian theory against the Cartesians. He took part in several other controversies, the most notable being one with Voltaire, who satirized him in the *Diatribe du Docteur Akakia.*

Mauprat (mō.prä). Novel by George Sand, published in 1836. It was dramatized in 1853.

Maura y Montaner (mou'rä ē mōn.tä.ner'), **Antonio.** b. at Palma, on the island of Majorca, 1853; d. at Madrid, 1925. Spanish statesman, orator, and lawyer. He rose from a career in the Balearic Islands to become the outstanding Spanish politician of the reign of Alfonso XIII. In 1881 he headed the Liberal Party and from 1892 on he held various portfolios in the government (justice, colonies, interior), serving as prime minister in 1903–04, 1907–09, 1918, 1919, and 1921. During his career his political orientation became increasingly conservative and he favored clerical and autocratic policies in the hope of ending liberal corruption. Highlights of his regime were the treaty of friendship with Morocco in 1904 and the suppression of an uprising at Barcelona in 1909. Called to form a government in 1921, Maura was able neither to get coöperation nor to provide clear leadership, and control of the Spanish government fell by coup d'état to Primo de Rivera, who established a dictatorship in 1923.

Maurel (mō.rel), **Victor.** b. at Marseilles, France, June 17, 1848; d. at New York, Oct. 22, 1923. French dramatic baritone. He made his debut at the Paris Opéra in 1868, rejoined it in 1879, and remained a member till 1894 (except for 1885–86, when he was at the Opera-Comique). He created Iago in Verdi's *Otello* in 1887, and Falstaff in 1893.

Maurepas (mōr.pä), **Jean Frédéric Phélippeaux, Comte de.** b. at Versailles, France, July 9, 1701; d. there, Nov. 21, 1781. French politician. He was minister under Louis XV, was banished from court in 1749 through the influence of Madame Pompadour, whom he had attacked in an epigram, and was made prime minister by Louis XVI

in 1774. He restored the Parliament of Paris. His intrigues caused the dismissals of Turgot (1776) and Necker (1781).

Maurepas (mōr.ẹ.pä′), **Lake.** Lake in E Louisiana, W of Lake Pontchartrain, with which it communicates. Length, ab. 14 mi.; area, ab. 91 sq. mi.

Maurer (mou′rėr), **Georg Ludwig von.** b. at Erpolsheim, in the Rhine Palatinate, Germany, Nov. 2, 1790; d. at Munich, July 9, 1872. German jurist and politician, member of the regency in Greece (1832–34), and Bavarian minister of foreign affairs and justice in 1847. He published *Das griechische Volk* (1835–36), *Geschichte der Dorfverfassung in Deutschland* (1865–66), *Geschichte der Städteverfassung in Deutschland* (1869–71), and others.

Maurer, Konrad von. b. April 29, 1823; d. Sept. 16, 1902. German writer and professor; son of G. L. von Maurer. His works include *Die Entstehung des isländischen Staats* (1852), and other books on Scandinavian history, literature, and law.

Maurer, Louis. b. at Biebrich, Germany, Feb. 21, 1832; d. at New York, July 19, 1932. American lithographer and painter who did many of the color prints for Currier and Ives on American life between 1830 and 1880. He emigrated to the U.S. in 1850, and started to work for Currier and Ives in 1853. He worked there until the Civil War. At the age of 52 he started to study painting under William M. Chase, and he had his first one-man show when he was 99, at New York. *The Fireman Series, Indian Fights,* and *Life on the Plains* are among his most famous prints, and two of his best-known paintings are *Preparing for Market* and *The Horse, Lexington.*

Mauretania (mô.rẹ.tā′ni.ạ). [Also, **Mauritania.**] In ancient geography, the NW part of Africa, corresponding to the N parts of Morocco and of W and C Algeria. Juba II of Numidia was confirmed (25 B.C.) king of Mauretania by Augustus. It was annexed (42 A.D.) to the Roman Empire by Claudius, and was divided into the provinces Mauretania Tingitana in the W and Mauretania Caesariensis in the E. It was overrun by the Vandals in 429.

Mauriac (mō.ryȧk), **François.** b. at Bordeaux, France, Oct. 11, 1885—. French novelist, dramatist, and essayist. Author of *Le Baiser au lépreux* (1922), *Génétrix* (1923; Eng. trans., in 1 volume with *Le Baiser au lépreux,* as *The Family,* 1930), *Le Désert de l'amour* (1925; Eng. trans., *The Desert of Love,* 1929), *Thérèse Desqueyroux* (1927; Eng. trans., *Therese,* 1928), *Le Nœud de Vipères* (1932; Eng. trans., *Vipers' Tangle,* 1933), *La Pharisienne* (1941; Eng. trans., *Woman of the Pharisees,* 1947), and other novels; of plays, including *Asmodée* (1938) and *Les mal aimés* (1945), and of numerous books of essays. His novels are dramas of spiritual struggle (sin, temptation, and redemption) in a provincial setting. Born of Roman Catholic parents, brought up in a pious home, educated in part in Roman Catholic schools, Mauriac has been called the world's foremost Roman Catholic novelist. He was winner of the 1952 Nobel prize for literature.

Maurice (mô′ris, mor′is), Saint. Christian martyr. According to the legend, he was commander of the "Theban Legion," and was put to death by order of the Roman authorities in Valais, Switzerland, in 287 along with the other troops who refused to offer sacrifice to idols.

Maurice. [Also, **Mauricius** (mô.rish′us); full name, **Flavius Tiberius Mauricius.**] b. in Cappadocia, c539; killed near Chalcedon, Asia Minor, November, 602. Byzantine emperor (582–602). He served with distinction against the Persians, was appointed by Tiberius II as his successor, and married Tiberius' daughter Constantina. He proved himself a wise and vigorous ruler, ending the Persian war successfully and defeating the Avars. He was deposed and murdered by the general Phocas, commander in chief of an army operating against the Avars.

Maurice. [German, **Moritz.**] b. at Freiberg, Saxony, March 21, 1521; d. at Sievershausen, near Hanover, July 11, 1553. Duke of Saxony (1541–53); son of Henry the Pious. He assisted the emperor Charles V against the Turks and the French (1542–43) and, after making a secret agreement with Charles, withdrew from the Schmalkaldic League and joined Charles in an attack (1546) on the League, which was led by John Frederick, elector of Saxony. After the victory of Mühlberg (April, 1547), Maurice became the Saxon elector and also obtained some of John Frederick's lands. The emperor, however, persisted in keeping prisoner Maurice's father-in-law, Philip of Hesse, who was one of the members of the Schmalkaldic League, and Maurice secretly undertook to ally himself against the emperor with some of the German Protestant princes. Ostensibly preparing to enforce the imperial ban against Magdeburg, Maurice built up his forces, allied himself (January, 1552) with Henry II of France, and suddenly attacked (March, 1552) the emperor. The treaty of Passau (August, 1552) resulted, by which Philip of Hesse was freed. Maurice then went to Hungary to campaign against the Turks, but returned to discover that the Margrave of Brandenburg, Albert Alcibiades, backed by Charles V, was claiming certain territories and causing trouble in Germany. Maurice took the field against him, was victorious at Sievershausen, but was mortally wounded in the battle.

Maurice, Sir **Frederick Barton.** b. at Dublin, Jan. 19, 1871; d. May 9, 1951. British soldier. He served (1899–1900) in the Boer War, and took part (1914–18) in World War I, directing (1915–18) military operations for the Imperial General Staff.

Maurice, Frederick Denison. b. at Normanston, near Lowestoft, England, Aug. 29, 1805; d. at London, April 1, 1872. English divine. He entered Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1823, and Exeter College, Oxford, in 1830. He was appointed curate of Bubbenhall, near Leamington, in 1834, chaplain of Guy's Hospital in 1836, and in 1840 professor of English literature and history and, in 1846, professor of theology, at King's College, London. From 1839 to 1841 he edited the *Educational Magazine.* In 1848 he assisted in establishing Queen's College, London. During the revolutionary movement of 1848 he became the leader of the "Christian Socialists." His *Theological Essays,* published in 1853, excited so much criticism that he was obliged to resign his professorship at King's College. On Oct. 30, 1854, he became principal of St. Martin's Hall, Queen Square, a workingmen's college. On Oct. 25, 1866, he was elected professor of moral philosophy at Cambridge. He wrote *Eustace Conway, or the Brother and Sister: a novel* (1834), the article "Moral and Metaphysical Philosophy" for the *Encyclopaedia Metropolitana* (subsequently enlarged and published in 3 volumes: *Ancient Philosophy,* 1850, *Philosophy of the First Six Centuries,* 1853, and *Mediaeval Philosophy,* 1857), *Modern Philosophy* (1862), and numerous other works on religious, historical, theological, and philosophical topics.

Maurice, Thomas. b. at Hertford, England, 1754; d. at London, March 30, 1824. English clergyman, Orientalist, and poet.

Maurice Bourdin (mō.rēs bör.daṅ). Original name of the antipope **Gregory VIII.**

Maurice de Bracy (mô′ris, mor′is, dẹ brā′si). See **Bracy, Maurice de.**

Maurice Guest (gest). Novel by Henry Handel Richardson (Mrs. Henrietta Robertson), published in 1908.

Maurice of Nassau. b. at Dillenburg, Prussia, Nov. 14, 1567; d. at The Hague, April 23, 1625. Prince of Orange and Count of Nassau; a younger son of William the Silent and Anne, daughter of Maurice of Saxony. He was elected stadholder of the provinces of Holland and Zealand on the assassination of his father in 1584, and became stadholder of the Seven United Provinces in 1587. He expelled the Spaniards from the Seven United Provinces in a series of brilliant campaigns which entitle him to a place among the foremost generals of modern times. Groningen, the last stronghold of the Spaniards, fell in 1594. In 1609, a truce of 12 years was concluded with Spain at the instance of Johan van Oldenbarneveldt, the head of the aristocratic republican party, who feared that a continuance of the war might enable Maurice to usurp the sovereignty. A political contest ensued, which was further embittered by religious strife, inasmuch as Maurice, who was supported by the populace, favored the Gomarists (or strict Calvinists), while Oldenbarneveldt favored the Arminians or Remonstrants. This contest resulted in the execution of Oldenbarneveldt in 1619, and in the victory of Maurice, who renewed the war with Spain at the expiration of the truce in 1621. He failed, however, to meet with success in the campaigns.

Mauricius (mô.rish′us), **Flavius Tiberius.** Full Latin name of **Maurice.**

Maurienne (mō.ryen). Small region in the department of Savoie, France, in the upper valley of the Arc, from Mo-

dane E to the Italian frontier. It was a medieval county, and developed into the county of Savoy.

Maurier (mô'ri.ā), **Daphne Du.** See **Du Maurier, Daphne.**

Maurier, George Louis Palmella Busson Du. See **Du Maurier, George Louis Palmella Busson.**

Maurier, Sir Gerald Du. See **Du Maurier, Sir Gerald.**

Mauritania (mô.ri.tā'ni.ą). See also **Mauretania.**

Mauritania. [French, **Mauritanie** (mō.rē.tá.nē).] Territory of French West Africa, formed into a protectorate in 1903 and into a "civilian territory" in 1904; it became a colony in 1920 and an overseas territory in 1946. It comprises an extensive region of the W Sahara, N of the Sénégal River, bordering on the Atlantic in the W and on the Spanish colony of Río de Oro in the NW. The climate is dry and hot, with a scanty summer rainfall The chief export products of the territory, which is mostly desert, are cattle, gum arabic, and salt. Government is administered by a governor assisted by a privy council. The administrative center is St.-Louis, directly across the border in Sénégal. One delegate is sent respectively to the French national assembly, the Council of the Republic, and the Assembly of the French Union. Area, ab. 450,000 sq. mi.; pop. 497,000 (1945).

Mauritius (mô.rish'us). [Former name, **Île de France,** English, **Isle of France.**] British island in the Indian Ocean, ab. 500 mi. E of Madagascar, belonging to the Mascarene group. The island is of volcanic origin, and its surface is largely hilly, rising to a peak elevation of 2,711 ft. The chief export is sugar. Mauritius, with its dependencies Rodrigues, Seychelles, and Diego Garcia (in the Oil Islands), and smaller islands, is a British colony. The inhabitants are Hindus, mixed peoples, and Europeans of French and British origin. Mauritius was discovered by the Portuguese in the early 16th century, and was noted for the discovery there of the dodo bird, which became extinct in the 17th century. From 1598 to 1710 it was held by the Dutch. In 1715 the French took possession. It was conquered by the British in 1810. The island was the scene of *Paul and Virginia.* It has been visited by severe epidemics and hurricanes. Capital, Port Louis; area of island, ab. 720 sq. mi.; pop. of island, 419,185 (1944); of colony, 432,648 (1944).

Mauritz van Nassau-Siegen (mou'rits van nä'sou.zē'gęn), **Joan.** See **John Maurice of Nassau.**

Maurocordatos or **Mavrokordatos** (mäv"rô.kôr.ᴛʜä'tôs), **Alexander.** b. 1639; d. 1709. Greek physician t the sultan of Turkey. He acted in diplomatic posts and negotiated (1699) the treaty of Karlowitz with Austria, Venice, and Poland.

Maurocordatos or **Mavrokordatos, Alexander** (or **Alexandros**). b. at Constantinople, Feb. 15, 1791; d. at Aegina, Greece, Aug. 18, 1865. Greek statesman, distinguished as a leader in the war of independence, and later as a minister and diplomat. He was premier in 1833, 1841, 1844, and 1854–55.

Maurois (mō.rwä), **André.** [Pseudonym of **Émile Salomon Wilhelm Herzog.**] b. at Elbeuf, France, 1885—. French novelist, biographer, and historian. Author of *Les Silences du Colonel Bramble* (1918), *Les Discours du Colonel O'Grady* (1922), *Ariel ou la vie de Shelley* (1923), *Climats* (1928), *Le Cercle de famille* (1933), and other works, including biographies of Disraeli, Byron, and Chateaubriand. His early, humorous books are regarded as his most permanent successes; in later life he has been an immensely popular lecturer in England and America.

Maurras (mō.rä), **Charles.** [Full name, **Charles Marie Photius Maurras.**] b. at Martigues, Bouches-du-Rhône, France, 1868; d. at Tours, France, Nov. 16, 1952. French poet, publicist, and critic. Author of poems collected in *La Musique intérieure* (1925), and of thousands of philosophical and political essays, largely polemical in nature, many of which have been collected in such volumes as *L'Avenir de l'intelligence* (1905), *Kiel et Tanger* (1910), and *Enquête sur la monarchie* (1909; definitive edition, 1924). Born in the remote provinces and educated in Roman Catholic schools, he began a journalistic career at Paris in the late 1880's, joined the Action Française at the time of the Dreyfus case, converted its leaders to royalism, and directed its destinies up to World War II. Although he advocated a "Catholic France," he and his group fell under papal interdict in 1926. In 1945 he was condemned to life imprisonment for collaboration with the enemy; but he was released because of illness in 1952 and died soon afterward.

Maurus (mô'rus), Saint. [French, **Maur** (mōr).] b. (probably) at Rome; d. 584. Traditional founder and first abbot of the Benedictine monastery of Glanfeuil or St.-Maur-sur-Loire, France; first disciple of Saint Benedict, with whom he lived at Subiaco and Monte Cassino. He was sent into Gaul by Saint Benedict about 543, and established his monastery by the favor of King Theodebert. His feast is observed on January 15.

Maury (mô'ri), **Dabney Herndon.** b. at Fredericksburg, Va., May 21, 1822; d. at Peoria, Ill., Jan. 11, 1900. American Confederate officer. He was chief of staff (1862 *et seq.*) to General Van Dorn, was brevetted brigadier general for action (1862) at Pea Ridge, Ark., and was commander (1863–65) of the district of the Gulf, where he conducted the defense of Mobile. He was U.S. minister (1885–89) to Colombia. Author of *Recollections of a Virginian* (1894) and *A Young People's History of Virginia and Virginians* (1896).

Maury (mō.rē), **Jean Siffrein.** b. at Valréas, France, June 26, 1746; d. at Rome, May 11, 1817. French cardinal and politician, distinguished as a royalist orator (1789–91) in the Constituent Assembly. The heightening of the French Revolution caused him to flee (1792) to Rome, and thence to Russia. He returned to France after Napoleon came to power. He was archbishop of Paris (1810–14). At the restoration of the Bourbons he again went to Rome, where he was imprisoned (1815) for six months by the papal authority for refusing to give up his archbishopric.

Maury, Louis Ferdinand Alfred. b. at Meaux, France, March 23, 1817; d. at Paris, Feb. 12, 1892. French archaeologist and librarian. He was appointed imperial librarian of the Tuileries in 1860, professor of history at the Collège de France in 1862, and general director of the national archives in 1868. His works include *Essai sur les légendes pieuses du moyen âge* (1843), *Histoire des grandes forêts de la Gaule* (1850), and *Histoire des religions de la Grèce antique* (1857–60).

Maury (mô'ri), **Matthew Fontaine.** b. in Spotsylvania County, Va., Jan. 14, 1806; d. at Lexington, Va., Feb. 1, 1873. American hydrographer and naval officer. He was appointed (1841) officer in charge of the Depot of Charts and Instruments, which he developed into the U.S. Naval Observatory and the Hydrographic Office. In this post, he collected information from many voyages and was able to chart winds and currents of the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian oceans with sufficient accuracy to aid ships in reducing their sailing time. Maury recognized the importance of international exchange of information in increasing navigational efficiency and helped to organize the Brussels conference of 1853. His *Physical Geography of the Sea* (1855–56) is one of the basic works in oceanography. A storm of protest at his enforced retirement in 1855 resulted in his reinstatement in 1858. In 1861, he resigned to join the Confederacy. He established the Confederate naval submarine battery service at Richmond in 1862, in which year he went to England as a Confederate purchasing agent. At the close of the Civil War he retired to Mexico, where he accepted a post under the government of Maximilian. There he attempted to establish colonies of Confederate soldiers, but Maximilian's lack of interest in the scheme forced its abandonment. Maury later served (1868–73) as professor of meteorology at Virginia Military Institute. He was the first to give a complete description of the Gulf Stream, and to mark out specific routes to be followed in crossing the Atlantic. He was elected to the Hall of Fame in 1930.

Maurya (mōr'ya). In John Millington Synge's one-act tragedy *Riders to the Sea* (1904), an old woman who has lost her husband and four sons to the sea, and who loses her fifth son, Bartley.

Mauser (mou'zėr), **Peter Paul.** b. at Oberndorf, Württemberg, Germany, June 27, 1838; d. there, May 29, 1914. German inventor. With his brother, he invented (1865) a rifle which was adopted (1871) by the Prussian army. Also in collaboration he produced a pistol, a revolver, and a repeating rifle; he devised (1897) the Mauser magazine rifle independently.

Mausoleum (mô.sō.lē'um). See under **Halicarnassus.**

Mausolus (mô.sō'lus). d. c353 B.C. King or dynast of Caria, who first appears in history in the revolt of the satraps against Artaxerxes II (Artaxerxes Mnemon) in 362 B.C. He married his sister Artemisia, who after his death erected at Halicarnassus in his honor the celebrated monument named from him the Mausoleum. A Greek statue of Mausolus from the Mausoleum (352 B.C.) is in the British Museum.

Mauss (mōs), **Marcel.** b. 1872—. French sociologist, follower of Émile Durkheim, and editor of *L'Année Sociologique*. His study of the morphology of social groups, supported by research into patterns of Eskimo living, indicated that the whole social life of a group is affected by its changing morphology. His important works are *Mélanges d'histoire des réligions* (with H. Hubert, 1919) and *Essai sur le Don* (1925).

Mauston (môs'tọn). City in S Wisconsin, county seat of Juneau County, in a former lumbering region. 3,171 (1950).

Mauthausen (mout'hou.zen). Market village in N central Austria, in the province of Upper Austria, on the N bank of the Danube, opposite the mouth of the Enns River, E of Linz. During the Nazi occupation of Austria it was the site of a concentration camp. The camp site has been declared a memorial by the Austrian government. 3,178 (1946).

Mauvaises Terres (mō.vez ter). French name of the **Bad Lands.**

Mauve (mou'vẹ), **Anton.** b. at Zaandam, North Holland, Netherlands, Sept. 18, 1838; d. at Arnhem, Gelderland, Netherlands, Feb. 5, 1888. Dutch painter. He received medals at Vienna, Philadelphia, Antwerp, Amsterdam, and Paris. The color "mauve" derives its name from him. Among his principal works are *Crepuscule, Cattle in the Haarlem Meadows, A Summer Day in Holland, The Departure of the Flock, Near Laren, On the Heath,* and *Returning to the Fold.*

Mavia (mä.vē'ä). [Also: **Mabiha, Wamavia.**] Bantu-speaking people of E Africa, inhabiting the NE corner of Mozambique. They have exogamous matrilineal clans and age grades based on circumcision. They practice agriculture, and their principal crops are maize and millet.

Maviti (mä.vē'tē). See **Ngoni.**

Má Vlast (mä vläst). [Eng. trans., *"My Fatherland."*] Set of six orchestral tone poems (1874–79) by Bedřich Smetana; the work is an example of nationalistic music, and includes the popular *Vltava* (*The Moldau*).

Mavourneen (mą.vör'nēn), **Kathleen.** See **Kathleen Mavourneen.**

Mavrokordatos (mäv"ṛô.kôr.ŦHä'tôs). See **Maurocordatos** or **Mavrokordatos.**

Mavromati (mäv.rô.mä'tē). See under **Messene.**

Mawson (mô'sọn), Sir **Douglas.** b. at Bradford, Yorkshire, England, May 5, 1882—. English antarctic explorer and geologist, professor (1920 *et seq.*) of geology and mineralogy at the University of Adelaide. He took part in the New Hebrides Geological Exploration (1903) and the Mount Erebus ascent (1908). He was appointed (1907) to the scientific staff of Sir Ernest Shackleton's antarctic expedition, and led the Australasian Antarctic Expedition (1911–14) and the British, Australian, and New Zealand Antarctic Expedition (1929–31).

Max (mäks), **Adolphe.** b. at Brussels, Belgium, Dec. 31, 1869; d. there, Nov. 6, 1939. Belgian politician and civic official. Elected a provincial councillor for the Liberal Party at Brussels, he attracted the attention of Leopold II, who appointed him burgomaster of Brussels in 1909. He displayed great moral courage in defending the rights of the people of Brussels before the German invaders in 1914, was a German war captive for four years, and with King Albert I and Cardinal Mercier, emerged from World War I as one of the great Belgian patriots. He was made a minister of state and elected a deputy of Brussels in the chamber of representatives, and served as president of the Liberal Party.

Max (mäks), **Cornelius Gabriel.** b. at Prague, Aug. 23, 1840; d. 1915. German historical and genre painter. He was the son of Joseph Max, a sculptor, and was a pupil of Piloty at Munich. He was professor (1879–83) at the Munich Academy. Among his works are *The Anatomist* (1869), *The Last Token* (1874; now in the Metropolitan Museum, New York), *Nydia* (1874), and *The Lion's Bride* (1879).

Maxen (mäk'sẹn). Village in E Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Saxony, Russian Zone, ab. 10 mi. S of Dresden. Here on Nov. 20, 1759, the Prussians (12,000–13,000) under F. A. von Finck surrendered to the Austrians under Leopold von Daun.

Maxentius (mak.sen'shus), **Marcus Aurelius Valerius.** Drowned in the Tiber, Italy, in October, 312 A.D. Roman emperor (306–312); son of Maximian. On the abdication of his father and Diocletian as Augusti and the promotion of the Caesars Constantius and Galerius in 305, he was passed over in the appointment of the new Caesars, the choice falling on Severus and Maximinus. In the following year, however, he had himself proclaimed Caesar by the praetorians at Rome, and with the assistance of his father, who resumed his former rank, he overthrew Severus, who had ruled in Italy and Africa. He next banished his father, and eventually declared war (312) against Constantine I (the Great), son of Constantius, who had assumed the administration of his father's provinces (Gaul, Spain, and Britain) on the latter's death in 306. He was totally defeated by Constantine at Saxa Rubra, Oct. 27, 312, and perished in the flight.

Maxey (mak'si), **Samuel Bell.** b. at Tompkinsville, Ky., March 30, 1825; d. at Eureka Springs, Ark., Aug. 16, 1895. American Confederate soldier. Named (December, 1863) commander in the Indian Territory, he organized the Creek, Cherokee, and Choctaw tribes on the side of the South. He was U.S. senator (1875–87) from Texas.

Maxglan (mäks'glän). W section of the city of Salzburg, Austria, situated between the Salzach and Saalach rivers. The airport for Salzburg is there.

Maxim (mak'sim), **Hiram Percy.** b. at Brooklyn, N.Y., Sept. 2, 1869; d. Feb. 17, 1936. American mechanical engineer and inventor; son of Sir Hiram Stevens Maxim. He is best known for devising the Maxim gun-silencer, and was the inventor also of electrical appliances and improvements in automobile machinery, including mufflers to eliminate motor noise. He wrote *Life's Place in the Cosmos* (1933) and the autobiography *Horseless Carriage Days* (1937).

Maxim, Sir **Hiram Stevens.** b. at Sangerville, Me., Feb. 5, 1840; d. at Streatham, England, Nov. 24, 1916. Engineer and inventor. He invented the automatic system of firearms, patenting (1883) the Maxim machine gun, and devoted much time to the study of explosives, especially in relation to his gun, which operated on recoil after firing, and of aerial navigation. In 1894 he had built a huge airship that actually left the ground but proved a failure because of its inefficient engines. His gun company merged (1896) with the Vickers interests.

Maxim, Hudson. b. at Orneville, Me., Feb. 3, 1853; d. May 6, 1927. American mechanical engineer, distinguished especially for his inventions in the field of ordnance and explosives; brother of H. S. Maxim. Among the more important of his inventions are several varieties of smokeless powder, maximite (a high explosive), a self-propelled torpedo, and a torpedo ram. His plant and patents were bought (1897) by the Du Pont interests. Besides various technical writings, he published *The Science of Poetry* (1910).

Maxima Caesariensis (mak'si.mą sē.zār.i.en'sis). See under **Britannia.**

Maximes (mäk.sēm). [Eng. trans., *"Maxims."*] Collection of moral maxims by La Rochefoucauld (1665). Written in a brilliantly polished style, they offer profound yet concise observations on human nature.

Maximian (mak.sim'i.ạn). [Full name, **Marcus Aurelius Valerius Maximianus**; surnamed **Herculius.**] d. in February, 310. Roman emperor (286–305 and 306–308). He was a Pannonian peasant by birth, rose to the highest offices in the army, and was made Caesar by Diocletian in 285 and Augustus in 286, ruling in the west. He resigned the imperial dignity simultaneously with Diocletian in 305, but reassumed it in 306 at the instance of his son Maxentius, who had caused himself to be proclaimed Caesar by the Praetorian Guard at Rome. He captured Severus (who commanded in Italy and Africa) in 307, but was himself expelled from Rome by Maxentius in 308, and eventually found refuge with his son-in-law

Constantine at Arles. Having been twice discovered in conspiracy against his son-in-law, he was ordered to choose the manner of his death, and strangled himself.

Maximilian (of *Baden*) (mak.si.mil'yan; German, mäk-sē.mē'lē.än). [Called Prince **Max of Baden**; full name, **Maximilian Alexander Friedrich Wilhelm.**] b. at Baden, July 10, 1867; d. at Salem, Germany, Nov. 6, 1929. German statesman who became the first German parliamentary chancellor, Oct. 3, 1918. As imperial chancellor, he began Germany's World War I armistice negotiations, and nominated Wilhelm Groener to replace Ludendorff. He attempted to secure the Kaiser's abdication, but the break-up of German morale, the mutiny of the sailors at Kiel, and the disruption of government forced him to make the decision for the Kaiser. In an effort to save the monarchy, he proclaimed (Nov. 9, 1918) without authorization the abdication of the Kaiser (his first cousin), and then handed the chancellorship to Friedrich Ebert. He later resided at Salem.

Maximilian I (of *Bavaria*). [Called **Maximilian the Great.**] b. at Landshut, Bavaria, April 17, 1573; d. at Ingolstadt, Bavaria, Sept. 27, 1651. Duke (1597–1651) and elector (1623–51) of Bavaria. He was chiefly instrumental in organizing the Catholic League in opposition to the Protestant Union in 1609. As the head of the Catholic League, he assisted the emperor Ferdinand II against the elector palatine Frederick V in the Thirty Years' War. Under Tilly, his troops won (1620) the battle of the White Mountain at Prague. Maximilian received (1623) the electoral vote forfeited by Frederick, and in 1628 was invested with the Upper Palatinate. He led the group that forced Ferdinand to discharge (1630) Wallenstein, but when attacked (1632) by the Swedes under Gustavus Adolphus he readily assented to Wallenstein's resumption of command of the imperial forces. He had to negotiate a separate peace with the French and Swedes at Ulm (1647) but, when he broke the truce, his territories were again invaded and ravaged. Under the treaty of Westphalia (1648) he and his descendants were confirmed as electors and Bavaria received the Upper Palatinate.

Maximilian I (of *Bavaria*). [Also **Maximilian I Joseph.**] b. at Schwetzingan, Baden, May 27, 1756; d. at the castle of Nymphenburg, near Munich, Oct. 13, 1825. King of Bavaria (1806–25). He became elector of Bavaria in 1799. In 1805 he sided with France against the allied powers, with the result that he acquired considerable territory at the peace of Pressburg (Dec. 26, 1805). In accordance with the same treaty, he assumed the title of king in 1806. At the Congress of Vienna (1814–15), he opposed strongly any attempt to consolidate Germany and fought for maintenance of Bavaria as an independent unit. He granted (1818) a liberal constitution.

Maximilian II (of *Bavaria*). [Also **Maximilian II Maria Emanuel.**] b. July 11, 1662; d. Feb. 26, 1726. Elector of Bavaria (1679–1726). In 1692 he became governor of the Spanish Netherlands, but resigned the position in 1699 when his son, Ferdinand Maria, one of the three claimants to the Spanish throne, died suddenly. He was allied with the French in the ensuing War of the Spanish Succession, but after his troops were defeated at Höchstädt by Marlborough he fled (1704) to the Netherlands. He was put under the imperial ban, but in 1714, by the Treaty of Rastadt, he was reinstated.

Maximilian II (of *Bavaria*). [Also **Maximilian II Joseph.**] b. Nov. 28, 1811; d. at Munich, March 10, 1864. King of Bavaria (1848–64); son of Louis I. He was a liberal patron of art and literature. His reign opened as a liberal regime, and, though it tended after a time towards absolutism, he maintained an independent attitude in a time when other German rulers were becoming tyrannical. He attempted to stem the growing power of Prussia by supporting Austria and by trying to make Bavaria the focus of the smaller German states, but he died soon after the outbreak of the war between Prussia and Denmark.

Maximilian I (of *the Holy Roman Empire*). b. at Wiener Neustadt, Austria, March 22, 1459; d. at Wels, Upper Austria, Jan. 12, 1519. Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire (1493–1519); son of Frederick III. He married Mary, daughter and heiress of Charles the Bold of Burgundy, in 1477, and was elected king of the Romans (that is, of Germany) in 1486. He became emperor in 1493. In order to suppress the system of private war and restore the imperial authority, he proclaimed a perpetual public peace in 1495, established the imperial chamber (Reichskammergericht) in 1495 and the imperial aulic council (Reichshofrat) in 1501, and divided Germany into six, and afterward (1512) into ten, circles (Landfriedenskreise), over each of which was placed a captain with a force of standing troops for the punishment of disturbers of the peace. In 1499 he carried on an unsuccessful war against the Swiss Confederacy, which resulted in the practical independence of the latter. Through the influence of his second wife, Bianca Sforza, daughter of the Duke of Milan, whom he married in 1494, he became involved in a contest with France for the sovereignty of Milan and Naples. In 1508 he joined the League of Cambrai against Venice. In 1513 he joined the Holy League against France, and in the same year assisted Henry VIII of England in gaining the brilliant victory over the French at Guinegate ("the Battle of the Spurs"). The French, however, defeated him in Italy and he was forced (1516) to cede Milan to them and to permit Venice to take over Verona. Through his son Philip, who married Juana, daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain, he was the grandfather of his successor as emperor, Charles V.

Maximilian II (of *the Holy Roman Empire*). b. at Vienna, Aug. 1, 1527; d. Oct. 12, 1576. Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire (1564–76); son of Ferdinand I. He succeeded his father in 1564 as emperor, archduke of Austria, and king of Hungary and Bohemia. At his accession to the imperial throne he found the empire at war with the Turks. He concluded a truce with Selim II in 1568, each party retaining its possessions and Maximilian continuing the payment of tribute to Turkey for his kingdom of Hungary. He was of a mild and tolerant disposition, and left the Protestants undisturbed in the exercise of their religion; it is probable that, despite his apparent adherence to the Roman Catholic Church, he really was a Protestant; he refused the sacraments on his deathbed.

Maximilian (of *Mexico*). [Full name, **Ferdinand Maximilian Joseph**; Spanish, **Maximiliano** (mäk"sē.mē-lyä'nō .] b. at Vienna, July 6, 1832; shot at Querétaro, Mexico, June 19, 1867. Archduke of Austria, and emperor of Mexico (1864–67). He was the second son of the Archduke Francis Charles, and brother of Francis Joseph, who became emperor of Austria in 1848. Trained for the navy, he was placed at its head in 1854. On July 27, 1857, he married Princess Carlota (or Charlotte) of Belgium, and during the succeeding two years was viceroy of the Lombard-Venetian kingdom. After the French had conquered Mexico in part, an assembly of notables, called under French influence, and formed almost entirely of opponents of Benito Juárez, adopted an imperial form of government for that country (July, 1863), and offered the throne to Maximilian. He formally accepted on April 10, 1864, reached Mexico on June 12, and was received with great apparent enthusiasm. Aided by the French, his forces drove Juárez over the northern frontier, and on Oct. 3, 1865, he decreed that those taken in arms against the empire should be treated as bandits and shot out of hand. This decree was loudly condemned, and did much to weaken the emperor's personal popularity. The U.S. government had refused to recognize the empire, and, once the Civil War in the U.S. was over, on its urgent demand (note of Feb. 12, 1866) the French troops were withdrawn, contrary to the express assurances which Napoleon III had given to Maximilian. The latter at first resolved to resign, but was induced to remain. He took personal command (February, 1867) of his army at Querétaro, was besieged by a republican army in March, and was forced to surrender (May 15, 1867). Condemned to death by a court-martial, he was refused mercy on the ground of his severe edict against the Juarists, and was shot with his generals Miguel Miramón and Tomás Mejía.

Maximilian Joseph (yō'zef) [Pseudonym, **Phantasus.**] b. at Bamberg, Bavaria, Dec. 4, 1808; d. at Munich, Nov. 15, 1888. Bavarian nobleman and writer. He wrote *Wanderungen durch dem Orient* (1839) and a number of novels and dramas.

Maximinus (mak.si.mī'nus) or **Maximin** (mak'si.min), **Gaius Julius Verus.** [Surnamed **Thrax,** meaning "the Thracian."] Killed near Aquileia, Italy, in May, 238. Roman emperor (235–238). He was a Thracian of extraordinary size and strength, who was proclaimed emperor by the soldiers on the Rhine on the murder of Alexander Severus. His cruelty and exactions caused a revolt under Gordianus in Africa. He was killed by his own soldiers.

Maximinus or **Maximin, Galerius Valerius.** b. in Illyria; d. at Tarsus, Asia Minor, c313. Roman emperor (308–313); nephew of Galerius. He became Caesar in 305 and Augustus in 308, was defeated by Licinius (c313) at Heraclea Pontica, Bithynia, on the S shore of the Black Sea, and perished in the flight.

Maximos (mäk'sē.mŏs), **Demetrios.** b. at Patras, Greece, 1873—. Greek statesman. He accompanied Constantine I and Sophia into exile (1917–20; 1922–28). He was governor of the National Bank of Greece from 1920 to 1922, retiring in the latter year from business. As minister of foreign affairs (1933–35) he signed the treaty with Turkey and the treaty forming the Balkan Union, and was active in the League of Nations Assembly, being president of the committee on sanctions against Italy during the Ethiopian War. In 1935 he retired from politics, but was called back to head the cabinet in 1947 at the time of the first U.S. financial aid.

Maximus (mak'si.mus), Saint. [Surnamed **the Theologian** and **the Confessor.**] b. at Constantinople, c580; d. Aug. 13, 662. Eastern theologian, noted as an opponent of the Monothelites. He was secretary (610–630) to the emperor Heraclius and entered (630) the monastery at Chrysopolis (Scutari), where he became abbot. In 649 he went to Rome, where he supported Pope Martin I at the first Lateran synod that anathematized Monothelitism. He was banished by the emperor Constans II for the part he had taken in the controversy and in 662, after examination by a synod at Constantinople, was scourged, had his tongue cut out and his right hand amputated, and was banished.

Maximus, Magnus. b. in Spain; executed at Aquileia, Italy, 388 A.D. Roman emperor (383–388). He headed an insurrection of the legions stationed in Britain in 383, and, crossing over into Gaul, defeated Gratian, who was killed in the flight. He was afterward recognized by Theodosius and Valentinian II as Augustus in Gaul, Spain, and Britain. He conquered Italy from Valentinian in 387, but was defeated and put to death by Theodosius in 388.

Maximus, Marcus Clodius Pupienus. See **Pupienus Maximus, Marcus Clodius.**

Maximus, Petronius. See **Petronius Maximus.**

Maximus, Quintus Fabius. See **Fabius Maximus, Quintus.**

Maximus Tyrannus (ti.ran'us). Killed at Ravenna, Italy, 422. Roman emperor (409–411). He was elevated by the rebel Gerontius (c409), but was defeated and deposed by Constantine, usurping emperor in Britain, Gaul, and Spain, in 411. He afterward raised an unsuccessful insurrection in Spain.

Max Müller (maks mil'ėr, mul'ėr; German, mäks mül'ėr), **Friedrich.** b. at Dessau, Germany, Dec. 6, 1823; d. at Oxford, England, Oct. 28, 1900. German-English Sanskrit scholar and comparative philologist; son of Wilhelm Müller. He was educated at Leipzig, Berlin, and Paris, went to England in 1846, and in 1850 settled at Oxford. He became professor of modern languages and literature there in 1854, and was professor of comparative philology (1868–1900). In 1856 he became connected with the Bodleian Library, and was curator (1865–67) of Oriental works. He edited and translated the *Hitopadesa* (1844), and edited the Rig-Veda (6 vols., 1849–74). His chief works are *A History of Ancient Sanskrit Literature* (1859), *Lectures on the Science of Language* (1861–64), *Handbooks for the Study of Sanskrit* (1865–70; comprising grammar, dictionary, texts), *Chips from a German Workshop* (1868–75), *Lectures on the Science of Religion* (1870), *On the Origin and Growth of Religion as illustrated by the Religions of India* (1878), and translations of various Oriental works. His major work is the monumental *Sacred Books of the East* (51 vols., 1875 *et seq.*). He was extremely influential in establishing comparative philology as a study, but his main interest lay in comparative mythology and religion. Here, however, his enthusiasms, exaggerated by his followers, led him into untenable hypotheses and resulted in his being the object of severe criticism from other mythologists and folklorists, among them Andrew Lang.

Maxton (maks'tọn), **James.** b. June 22, 1885; d. at Largs, Ayrshire, Scotland, July 23, 1946. English labor leader who served (1922–46) as Independent Labour Party member in the House of Commons and headed the three-man representation of the party. Imprisoned during World War I as a conscientious objector, he was an organizer (1919–22) in Scotland for the Glasgow Federation of the party and served (1926–31, 1934–39) as party chairman. Author of *If I Were Dictator* (1935) and other works.

Maxwell (maks'wĕl, -wẹl), Sir **Herbert Eustace.** [Title, 7th Baronet of **Monreith.**] b. at Edinburgh, Jan. 8, 1845; d. Oct. 30, 1937. Scottish man of letters.

Maxwell, James. b. 1581; d. c1640. Scottish man of letters.

Maxwell, James Clerk. b. at Edinburgh, Nov. 13, 1831; d. at Cambridge, England, Nov. 5, 1879. Scottish physicist. First professor (1871–79) of experimental physics at Cambridge and chiefly responsible for the building of the Cavendish laboratory there, he is noted for studies in electricity and magnetism which laid the groundwork for a tremendous number of modern developments in physics. His contributions lie mainly in his application of dynamic equations to the problems of electromagnetism and in his proposition that electromagnetic actions resemble waves of light (his successors later proved them to be identical). His other physical studies deal with the application of Faraday's ideas in mathematics, the theory of color in relation to color-blindness, and the kinetic theory of gases. His practical contributions include experiments which made possible a system of standardized electrical measurements and experiments on the velocity of propagation of electromagnetic waves. His first paper was presented to the Royal Society of Edinburgh when he was 15 years of age. He served as professor of natural philosophy (1860–65) at Marischal College, Aberdeen. His writings include the essay *On the Stability of Saturn's Rings* (1859), *Electricity and Magnetism* (1873), *Matter and Motion* (1876), and the textbook *Theory of Heat* (1871).

Maxwell, John. [Titles: 7th or 8th Baron **Maxwell,** Earl of **Morton.**] b. April 24, 1553; killed at Dryfe Sands, Scotland, Dec. 7, 1593. Scottish nobleman; grandson of Robert Maxwell. He was granted (1581) the earldom of Morton after the execution of James Douglas, 4th Earl of Morton, for his part in the Darnley murder. Maxwell incurred the resentment of James Stewart, Earl of Arran, favorite of James VI, and lost (1586) his title to the earldom and was denounced as a rebel. He aided other banished lords in the expulsion of the Earl of Arran, and gathered (1588) followers to aid the Spanish in their projected invasion of the British Isles.

Maxwell, John. [Title, 8th or 9th Baron **Maxwell.**] b. c1586; beheaded at Edinburgh, May 21, 1612. Scottish nobleman; son of John Maxwell (1553–93). He was constantly (1598–1603) at feud with the Douglases, whose right to the earldom of Morton Maxwell contested. Imprisoned (1607) in Edinburgh Castle, he escaped (1607) and was denounced as a rebel. He escaped to the Continent, was declared (1609) a traitor by Parliament, was imprisoned (1612) on his return to Scotland, and was executed in the market place at Edinburgh.

Maxwell, Mary Elizabeth. See **Braddon, Mary Elizabeth.**

Maxwell, Robert. [Title, 5th Baron **Maxwell.**] d. July 9, 1546. Scottish nobleman. He served (1536) as one of the regents during James V's trip abroad. He was taken prisoner (1542) by the English at the battle of Solway Moss, but was released after the death (1542) of James V. He was forced (1545) to make terms with Henry VIII.

Maxwell, Russell Lamonte. b. at Oakdale, Ill., Dec. 28, 1890—. American ordnance officer. He was appointed (1940) administrator of export control. He was major general (1942) in command of U.S. forces in North Africa, and served as assistant U.S. chief of staff (1943–46).

Maxwell, William. [Title, 5th Earl of **Nithsdale.**] b. 1676; d. at Rome, March 30, 1744. Scottish Jacobite. He joined (1715) the Jacobite army as commander of

volunteers but was taken prisoner (1715) at Preston and confined to the Tower of London. He was condemned (1716) to death. His wife Winifred visited him the night before his excution was to take place, disguised him, and helped him escape from the Tower. He traveled to Calais, and joined James Edward Stuart, the Old Pretender, at Rome.

Maxwell, William. b. at Lincoln, Ill., Aug. 16, 1908—. American novelist. His novels include *Bright Center of Heaven* (1934), *They Came Like Swallows* (1937), *The Folded Leaf* (1945), and *Time Will Darken It* (1948).

Maxwell, William Babington. b. at Richmond, Surrey, England, 1866; d. at Kensington, London, Aug. 4, 1938. English novelist, short-story writer, and dramatist. Author of *The Countess of Maybury* (1901), *The Ragged Messenger* (1904), *Vivien* (1905), *The Guarded Flame* (1906), *Seymour Charlton* (1909), *The Rest Cure* (1910), *Mrs. Thompson* (1911), *General Mallock's Shadow* (1912), *The Devil's Garden* (1913), *The Mirror and the Lamp* (1918), *A Man and His Lesson* (1919), *A Remedy Against Sin* (1920), *Spinster of This Parish* (1922), *The Day's Journey* (1923), *Elaine at the Gates* (1924), *Gabrielle* (1926), *The Case of Bevan Yorke* (1927), *We Forget Because We Must* (1929), *To What Green Altar?* (1930), *The Concave Mirror* (1931), *And Mr. Wyke Bond* (1934), *People of a House* (1934), novels; *Tales of the Thames* (1892), *Fabulous Fancies* (1903), *Odd Lengths* (1907), *Children of the Night* (1925), and *Jacob's Ladder* (1937), collected short stories; *The Last Man In* (1910) and *The Naked Truth* (1921), plays; and *Time Gathered* (1937), autobiography.

Maxwell, William Hamilton. b. at Newry, County Down, Ireland, 1792; d. at Musselburgh, near Edinburgh, Dec. 29, 1850. Irish novelist. In 1812 he was made captain in an infantry regiment, and served in the Peninsular campaign and at Waterloo. He later took holy orders and was made rector of Ballagh in Connemara. His best-known works are *O'Hara, or 1798*, a novel (1825), *Sports of the West* (1832), *Stories of Waterloo* (1834), and *Life of the Duke of Wellington* (1839–41).

Maxwell, Sir William Stirling-. See **Stirling-Maxwell, Sir William.**

Maxwell, Winifred. [Title: Countess of **Nithsdale**; maiden name, **Herbert.**] d. at Rome, in May, 1749. English wife of William Maxwell (1676–1744). After an unsuccessful attempt (1716) to obtain George I's pardon for her husband, who had been condemned to death for his part in the Jacobite revolution of 1715, she contrived her husband's escape (1716) from the Tower of London. She wrote a narrative of the escape.

Maxwell of Terregles (tę.reg'lz), Sir **John.** [Titles: Master of **Maxwell,** 4th Baron **Herries.**] b. c1512; d. at Edinburgh, Jan. 20, 1583. Scottish partisan of Mary, Queen of Scots; son of Robert Maxwell. He fought (1568) for Mary at Langside, where he had command of her horse, joined (1569) in the attempted revolt against the regent James Stewart, Earl of Moray, and was active in the scheme (1578) to deprive James Douglas, 4th Earl of Morton, of the regency. After Morton's return to power, he was appointed (1579) warden of the west marches, and, after the execution (1581) of Morton, supported Esmé Stewart, Duke of Lennox.

Maxwelltown (maks'węl.toun). Former burgh of Kirkcudbrightshire, S Scotland, now a W portion of Dumfries, Dumfriesshire. The burgh was of modern origin, chartered in 1810, and had a woolen industry.

Maxyes (mak'si.ēz). Libyan tribe mentioned in ancient geography, situated in the eastern part of what is now Tunisia. As depicted on the Egyptian monuments and as described by Herodotus, its members let their hair grow long on the right side of their heads, shaved it close on the left, and painted their bodies red.

May (mā). Fifth month of the year, consisting of 31 days, reckoned on the continent of Europe and in America as the last month of spring, but in Great Britain commonly as the first of summer.

May, Andrew Jackson. b. at Beaver Creek, Ky., 1875—. American politician and mining executive who served (1930 *et seq.*) as a congressman from Kentucky. He served as chairman (1938 *et seq.*) of the House Military Affairs Committee. He was indicted (1947) and served (1949–1950) nine months of a jail sentence for accepting bribes in relation to war-matériel contracts during World War II when he headed the Military Affairs Committee.

May, Cape. Southernmost point of New Jersey, situated at the entrance of Delaware Bay.

May, Isle of. Island in SE Scotland, belonging to Fifeshire, situated in the entrance to the Firth of Forth, ab. .5 mi. SE of the Fifeshire coast. It has a lighthouse and ruins of a monastery. Length, ab. 1 mi.

May (mī), **Karl.** b. at Ernstthal, Germany, Feb. 25, 1842; d. at Radebeul (near Dresden), Germany, March 31, 1912. German author of adventure and travel stories. Their realistic touches are amazing inasmuch as May never left Germany (he is said to have begun his literary career in jail). His Arabian and American Indian cycles are perhaps best known to modern readers. He organized his own publishing house, and his collected works (1892 *et seq.*) in 55 volumes were for years in German-speaking lands second only to the Bible as best sellers. His autobiography appeared posthumously (1914) as *Mein Leben und Streben.*

May (mā), **Sophie.** Pseudonym of **Clarke, Rebecca Sophia.**

May, Thomas. b. in Sussex, 1595; d. Nov. 13, 1650. English author. In 1620 he produced *The Heir,* a comedy, and in the same period *The Old Couple* (printed 1658). He wrote several tragedies along classical lines and did some translation from the classics, including Lucan's *Pharsalia* (1627). In 1630 he wrote a continuation of Lucan and was soon afterward commissioned by Charles I to write metrical histories of Henry II and Edward III. May became the royal poet and expected to become laureate on Ben Jonson's death (1637). His disappointment was probably the reason for his siding with Parliament against the king, a shift of party that brought him many enemies. He was a secretary to the Long Parliament, and in 1647 published his most important work, *The History of the Long Parliament of England which began Nov. 3, 1640.*

May, Sir Thomas Erskine. [Title, 1st Baron **Farnborough.**] b. at London, Feb. 8, 1815; d. at Westminster Palace, London, May 17, 1886. English jurist. He was appointed (1831) assistant librarian of the House of Commons. He published *A Practical Treatise on the Law, Privileges, Proceedings, and Usage of Parliament* (1844). After 1871 he was clerk of the House of Commons. In 1854 his *Rules, Orders, and Forms of Procedure of the House of Commons* was printed by order of Parliament. His other works include *The Constitutional History of England since the Accession of George III* (1861) and *Democracy in Europe* (1877).

Maya (mä'yą). Collective term for a number of tribes, city-states, and Indian communities once found in Central America, on the peninsula of Yucatán and in adjacent areas, and in the Guatemalan highlands, at the time of the Spanish conquest. Their descendants, who now number at least 1,500,000, comprise the bulk of the contemporary rural population in these areas. All spoke languages and dialects of the Mayan linguistic stock. In a narrower sense, Maya refers to the Indians of the Yucatán peninsula and the adjoining lowland areas of S Mexico, N Guatemala, W Honduras, and British Honduras. Throughout this area are found numerous archaeological remains which are regarded by many as being testimony to the development by the Maya of the highest peak reached in American Indian civilization, at least insofar as architecture, stone sculpture, and complexity and refinement of calendrical systems were concerned. The Maya were settled agriculturalists, with corn and beans the principal crops. Their fields were cleared from the tropical forests and maintained until recaptured by the dense growth of underbrush, whereupon new fields would be cleared. Each community consisted of a ceremonial and religious center of stone buildings, surrounded by a number of smaller wooden houses in which lived the general farming populace. Each community was a social and political unit, governed by a theocracy supported by civil chieftains and war leaders, though in some instances confederations (such as the League of Mayapán) were formed between several of the city-states. Each community had local specialties and styles in its manufacture of pottery and cloth, and in its architecture and sculpture. Very likely they also differed in the minutiae of religious practices and ceremonies. Extensive trade was carried on between

the various communities. Characteristically, the stone temples and official residences were placed on truncated pyramidal substructures of varying heights, and were grouped around plazas and courts. Though outwardly very impressive, even in their present ruined state, the architectural and engineering principles employed were limited and often faulty. The Maya religion consisted of a large pantheon of deities and was centered on astrological matters which guided the affairs of the people. The famed Maya calendrical system was apparently developed by the priesthood and was primarily concerned with the reckoning of ceremonially significant periods of time. It consisted of a solar calendar and a cycle of 260 days, as well as lunar and other notations. In actual operation it was more accurate than the Julian Calendar of Europe, and only slightly less accurate than the current Gregorian system. In addition, the Maya kept a record of elapsed time by counting the total number of days from the beginning of their mythological creation. For various periods of time, and to mark certain coincidences in several cycles, there were erected monolithic markers which have proved invaluable in the archaeological dating of various Maya ruins. The numerical and calendrical systems were written in hieroglyphs and often also with dots and bars of fixed value. Maya numeration employed positions and the value of a zero, thus making possible the manipulation of large numbers, though decimals and fractions were never developed. The hieroglyphic writing occurred both in stone and wood sculpture, and in books. From a correlation of the Maya and Christian calendars, and through the extensive excavation of numerous Maya ruins, the major periods of Maya history are generally regarded as: Old Empire (317–987 A.D.) and New Empire (987–1697). The former centered in the S part of the Maya area and included such cities as Tikal, Copán, Uaxactún, Quiriguá, and Piedras Negras. The latter period centered in N Yucatán and included Uxmal, Mayapán, and Chichén Itzá, but in addition there were many other communities of various sizes throughout the Maya area. The coming of the Spanish resulted in the disruption of the religion of the Maya and with it much else that distinguished them. Though various Maya groups resisted the Spanish colonists into the 17th century, the priesthood, and with it the architectural and calendrical activities, ceased functioning early in the conquest. Fortunately, some of the details of legendary Maya history were preserved in books, such as the *Popol Vuh*, the books of the *Chilam Balam*, and the *Annals of the Cakchiquel*.

Mayaguana Island (mā.ą.gwä'nạ). [Also, **Mariguana.**] Small island in the Atlantic Ocean, NE of Cuba, part of the Bahama Islands: a British colony. The major industries are fishing and vegetable gardening. Area, ab. 96 sq. mi.; pop. ab. 600.

Mayagüez (mä.yä.gwās'). City in W Puerto Rico, on the Caribbean Sea: export port for sugar, coffee, tobacco, and fruit. It has sugar-refining and food-processing industries. 58,944 (1950).

Mayakovsky (mä.yä.kôf'ski), **Vladimir Vladimirovich.** b. at Bagdadi, in Caucasia, July 19, 1893; suicide at Moscow, April 14, 1930. Russian poet. He began by writing futurist poems, but after the Russian Revolution embraced the cause of Bolshevism and produced a mass of propagandist verse intended to promote the cause of the new regime. After his death he became the object of a semiofficial cult. Stalin said of him, "Mayakovsky was and remains the most talented poet of our Soviet epoch, and an indifferent attitude toward his memory and his works is a crime."

Mayan (mä'yạn). One of the principal Indian linguistic stocks of Central America, comprised of a number of languages and dialects spoken, among others, by the Maya of Yucatán, the Quiché and Cakchiquel of Guatemala, and the Huaxtec of the Veracruz area in Mexico. Though the Maya possessed a form of hieroglyphic writing, about half of the glyphs depict numbers, and despite the likelihood that the remaining glyphs had a phonetic value or otherwise represent a direct rendition of the language into permanent symbols, their meaning is not yet understood. However, most scholars in the field consider that they probably refer to cult activities, rituals, and astronomical events. The structure of the Mayan languages indicates a distant relationship between this linguistic stock and the Lencan, Uto-Aztecan, and Piman stocks.

Mayapán (mä.yä.pän'). Ruined Maya city in NW Yucatán, already abandoned at the time of the Spanish conquest. It was founded c950 A.D., and was the seat of the League of Mayapán, a political union of Mayapán, Uxmal, and Chichén Itzá, which endured from the early 11th century to the middle of the 15th century.

Maybach (mī'baċh), **Wilhelm.** b. at Heilbronn, Germany, Feb. 9, 1846; d. at Cannstatt, Germany, Dec. 29, 1929. German engineer, a pioneer in automobile construction. He was technical director (1895 *et seq.*) for the Daimler Motor Company at Cannstatt, built the first Mercedes automobile, and invented the float-feed carbureter.

Maybole (mā.bōl'). Police burgh and market town in SW Scotland, in Ayrshire, ab. 8 mi. S of Ayr, ab. 415 mi. N of London by rail: shoe industry. 4,847 (est. 1948).

May Day. First day of May; the day on which spring, the season of flowers and fruit, is celebrated throughout Europe, the U.S., and Canada. The chief traditional features of the celebration in Great Britain (where it is considered the first day of summer) have been the gathering of Mayflowers (hawthorn blossoms) and green branches, the crowning of a May queen, and dancing round a Maypole. In 20th-century Europe, particularly in the case of groups with a socialist-or communist tradition or affiliation, the day has become the chief holiday of workers, and on this day parades are held in honor of labor.

May Day. Comedy by George Chapman, acted in 1601 and printed in 1611. It is thought to be founded on a play of the same name, acted in 1595.

May-Day. Title piece in a collection of poems by Ralph Waldo Emerson, published in 1867.

May Dedalus (ded'ạ.lus, dē'dạ-). See **Dedalus, May.**

Mayen (mī'ẹn). Town in W Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Rhineland-Palatinate, French Zone, formerly in the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated in the Eifel Mountains, ab. 17 mi. W of Koblenz: livestock market; manufactures include shoes, cement, felt hats, and other products. 14,370 (1950).

Mayence (mä.yäṅs). French name of **Mainz,** Germany.

Mayenfeld (mī'ẹn.felt). See **Maienfeld.**

Mayenne (mä.yen). Department in NW France, bounded by Manche and Orne on the N, Sarthe on the E, Maine-et-Loire on the S, and Ille-et-Vilaine on the W. It was formed from the N and W parts of the old provinces of Maine and Anjou. The department was ravaged in the insurrection of the Vendée during the French Revolution, and suffered also during the Allied invasion in the summer of 1944. It is an agricultural department, producing wheat, potatoes, apples, horses, cattle, and pigs. Food-processing and beverage industries are the most important. There are marble quarries and some coal is mined. Capital, Laval; area, ab. 1,986 sq. mi.; pop. 256,317 (1946).

Mayenne. Town in NW France, in the department of Mayenne, on the Mayenne River. It is in the heart of a fertile agricultural region and has important linen manufactures. The town suffered much damage in 1944. The Church of Notre-Dame, in the Gothic style of the 12th century, was heavily damaged. 8,816 (1946).

Mayenne River. [Latin, **Meduana.**] River in NW France which unites near Angers with the Sarthe to form the Maine. Length, ab. 127 mi.; navigable from Laval.

Mayer (mā'ẽr, mār), **Alfred Goldsborough.** Original name of **Mayor, Alfred Goldsborough.**

Mayer, Alfred Marshall. b. at Baltimore, Nov. 13, 1836; d. July 13, 1897. American physicist, associated (1871–97) with Stevens Institute of Technology, where he organized the department of physics; nephew of Brantz Mayer. He was considered the leading authority of his day on acoustics. Author of *The Earth a Great Magnet* (1872), *Light* (1877), and *Sound* (1878).

Mayer, Brantz. b. at Baltimore, Sept. 27, 1809; d. there, Feb. 23, 1879. American journalist. He was editor of the Baltimore *American,* and was secretary of the U.S. legation in Mexico (1841 *et seq.*). During the Civil War he was commissioned colonel in the Union army. He published *Mexico: Aztec, Spanish, and Republican* (2 vols., 1853) and *Captain Canot,* a novel (1854).

Mayer (mī'ėr), **Charles.** b. at Königsberg, in East Prussia, March 21, 1799; d. at Dresden, Germany, July 2, 1862. German pianist and composer.

Mayer (mā.yer), **Daniel.** b. at Paris, April 29, 1909—. French political leader and journalist, a leader in the underground movement in France during World War II. An editor (1933–39) of the newspaper *Le Populaire,* he was chosen (1943) secretary-general of the Socialist Party, was reëlected (1944) to that post after the liberation of France, and was minister of labor (1947–49).

Mayer (mā'ėr, mär), **Henry.** [Called **Hy Mayer.**] b. at Worms, Germany, July 18, 1868—. American caricaturist, editor in chief of *Punch,* and author and illustrator of many books.

Mayer (mī'ėr), **Johann Tobias.** b. at Marbach, Württemberg, Germany, Feb. 17, 1723; d. at Göttingen, Germany, Feb. 20, 1762. German astronomer. He wrote *Theoria lunae* (1767) and *Tabulae motuum solis et lunae* (revised ed., 1770). He also published (1775) an excellent map of the moon.

Mayer, Julius Robert von. b. at Heilbronn, Württemberg, Germany, Nov. 25, 1814; d. there, March 20, 1878. German physician. He is regarded by many as the originator of the mechanical theory of heat. A collective edition of his works appeared in 1867 under the title *Die Mechanik der Wärme.*

Mayer (mā'ėr, mär), **Louis Burt.** b. at Minsk, Russia, July 4, 1885—. American motion-picture executive. Associated with motion pictures since 1907 (originally as a theater operator), he was a founder (1915) and vice-president of Metro Pictures Corporation and founder of Louis B. Mayer Pictures Corporation, which merged (1924) into the former organization. This combination later merged with the Goldwyn Company as Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Corporation, of which Mayer was (until 1952) first vice-president in charge of production.

Mayer (mā.yer), **René.** b. at Paris, May 4, 1895—. French political leader and railway executive, a leader of the Free French regime during World War II and a member of the cabinet under the Fourth Republic. He joined (1943) the Free French movement in Algiers holding various ministerial posts, was general commissioner for German affairs (1945–46), and served as minister of finance (1947–48) and as delegate (1948–49) to the United Nations. He was premier for a short time in October, 1949, and served as minister of justice (1949–51). After the resignation of the Queuille cabinet in July, 1951, he was one of those who failed to find support as premier, eventually becoming vice-premier and finance minister in the Pleven cabinet. The fall of Pleven's government was due to a vote on budgetary matters and Mayer thereafter refused a place in the succeeding cabinet.

Mayer (mī'ėr), **Simone.** Original name of **Mayr, Johann Simon.**

Mayerling (mī'ėr.ling). Village in E Austria, in the province of Lower Austria ab. 17 mi. SW of Vienna. In the former royal hunting lodge here Crown Prince Rudolf of Austria and his sweetheart, Baroness Vetsera, died under mysterious circumstances on Jan. 30, 1889.

Mayfair (mā'fār). Locality in London, E of Hyde Park. All streets N of Piccadilly now lead into the district of Mayfair, which takes its name from a fair which used to be held in Shepherd's Market and its surrounding streets.

Mayfield (mā'fēld). City in SW Kentucky, county seat of Graves County: manufactures of clothing, furniture, tobacco, and dairy products. 8,990 (1950).

Mayfield. Borough in NE Pennsylvania, in Lackawanna County, NE of Scranton: coal mining. 2,373 (1950).

Mayfield Heights. Village in NE Ohio, in Cuyahoga County: an eastern residential suburb of Cleveland. In the decade between the last two U.S. censuses its population more than doubled: 2,696 (1940), 5,807 (1950).

May Fleming (mā flem'ing), **Lady.** See **Fleming, Lady May.**

Mayflower (mā'flou''ėr). Ship of about 180 tons burden, in which the English Pilgrims sailed from Southampton to Plymouth, Mass., in September, 1620. Some of them had left Leiden for Delfshaven, near Rotterdam, and embarked there in the *Speedwell* some weeks before, joining the others at Southampton. The *Speedwell* proved unfit for the voyage and the *Mayflower* sailed alone.

Mayflower Compact. Name given to the agreement concluded (Nov. 11, 1620) by the men aboard the *Mayflower,* as that vessel lay in what is now the harbor of Provincetown, Mass. By this compact the Pilgrims voluntarily agreed to form a local government based on the common will. According to William Bradford, some of the persons drawn from London were "undesirable" and boasted that after landing they would fend for themselves. The Compact was a measure to establish some form of jurisdiction. It was not intended as a constitution, but was an extension of the customary church covenant to civil circumstances. The Plymouth settlers were never able to secure a charter; thus, the Mayflower Compact remained the only form of constitution of the colony.

Mayhew (mā'hū), **Augustus Septimus.** b. at London, 1826; d. there, Dec. 25, 1875. English comic author and dramatist; brother of Horace Mayhew. Author of *Paved with Gold, or Romance and Reality of London Streets* (1857), *The Finest Girl in Bloomsbury* (1861), *Faces for Fortunes* (1865), and other stories of London life; and coauthor of six farces (1851–71). He was associated with the *Comic Almanac* as contributor (1845–53) and editor (1848–50).

Mayhew, Experience. b. in Martha's Vineyard, Mass., Feb. 5, 1673; d. there, Nov. 29, 1758. American missionary to the Indians in Martha's Vineyard; grandson of Thomas Mayhew (c1621–57).

Mayhew, Horace. b. at London, 1816; d. at Kensington, London, April 30, 1872. English comic author and journalist; brother of Augustus Septimus Mayhew. Author of *Plum Pudding Pantomime* (1847), *Change for a Shilling* (1848), *Model Men* (1848), *Model Women* (1848), *A Plate of Heads* (1849), *The Toothache* (1849), *Guy Faux* (1849), and *Letters Left at the Pastry-Cook's* (1853). He is best known for his contributions to Cruikshank's *Table Book* (1845), to *Lloyd's Weekly News* (1852), and to *Punch.*

Mayhew, Jonathan. b. in Martha's Vineyard, Mass., Oct. 8, 1720; d. at Boston, July 9, 1766. American clergyman, controversialist, and advocate of liberalism; son of Experience Mayhew.

Mayhew, Thomas. b. in England, 1593; d. March 25, 1682. English colonial settler, administrator, and missionary in America. He arrived (c1632) at Medford, Mass., and bought (1641) Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and the Elizabeth Islands, settling (1646) on Martha's Vineyard. He proceeded (1657 *et seq.*) with the conversion of the Indians begun by his son Thomas Mayhew. He was governor (1671–82) of Martha's Vineyard.

Mayhew, Thomas. b. in England, c1621; d. at sea, 1657. American Congregational clergyman and missionary; son of Thomas Mayhew (1593–1682). He led (1642) in the settlement of Martha's Vineyard, and founded (1652) a school for Indian children.

Ma Yin-ch'u (mä' yin'chö'). b. in Chekiang, China, 1882—. Chinese economist. He was arrested (1940) for criticizing Kuomintang wartime economic policies, and eventually sided with the Communists, receiving (1949) the posts of president of National Chekiang University and vice-chairman of the economic and financial committee of the People's Republic of China.

Maykop (mī.kôp'). See **Maikop.**

May Laws (mā). Series of Prussian laws passed 1873–74, and modified in 1887, regulating ecclesiastical matters. They restricted the power of the church over individuals and property, and are so named because first promulgated in May, 1873. The May Laws were the essential part of Bismarck's Kulturkampf.

Mayna (mī'nā). See **Maina.**

Maynard (mā'nard). Town (in Massachusetts the equivalent of township in many other states) and unincorporated village in E Massachusetts, in Middlesex County, ab. 21 mi. NW of downtown Boston: manufactures of woolen goods. Pop. of town, 6,978 (1950); of village, 6,690 (1950).

Maynard, Charles Johnson. b. at West Newton, Mass., May 6, 1845; d. there, Oct. 15, 1929. American ornithologist and naturalist.

Maynard, Edward. b. at Madison, N.Y., April 26, 1813; d. at Washington, D.C., May 4, 1891. American inventor of firearms, and dentist. He practiced (1836 *et seq.*) dentistry at Washington, D.C., introduced (1836) the concept of dental fevers, and used (1838) the first gold fillings. He patented (1845) a tape primer for fire-

arms. His other patents include improvements in breech loading, a method of joining two barrels to permit expansion or contraction, and a device to indicate the number of cartridges in a barrel.

Maynard, Frances Evelyn. See **Warwick,** Countess of.

Maynard, George Willoughby. b. at Washington, D.C., March 5, 1843; d. April 5, 1923. American painter; son of Edward Maynard. He was elected a member of the National Academy in 1885.

Maynard, Horace. b. at Westboro, Mass., Aug. 30, 1814; d. at Knoxville, Tenn., May 3, 1882. American politician, U.S. postmaster general (1880–81) under Hayes. He was congressman (1857–63, 1866–75) from Tennessee, and U.S. minister to Turkey (1875–80).

Maynard Gilfil (gil'fil), **Rev.** See **Gilfil, Rev. Maynard.**

Maynas y Quijos (mī'näs ē kē'ʜōs). Colonial intendencia of Peru, subsequently a department. It corresponded to the present departments of Amazonas, Loreto, and San Martín.

Mayne (mān), **Ethel Colburn.** [Pseudonym, **Frances E. Huntly.**] d. at Torquay, Devonshire, England, April 30, 1941. English journalist, critic, novelist, and biographer. She began writing (1895) for the *Yellow Book* and *Chapman's Magazine* under the pseudonym Frances E. Huntly, a name she dropped in 1898. She contributed articles, essays, and literary criticism to the *Nation, Daily News, Daily Chronicle,* and *Yorkshire Post,* and translated works from Russian, French, and German. Author of *Jessie Vandeleur* (1902), *The Fourth Ship* (1908), *Gold Lace—A Study of Girlhood* (1913), and *One of Our Grandmothers* (1916), novels; *The Clearer Vision* (1898), *Things That No One Tells* (1910), *Come In* (1917), *Blindman* (1919), *Nine of Hearts* (1923), and *Inner Circle* (1925), collected short stories; *Enchanters of Men* (1909), *The Romance of Monaco and Its Rulers* (1910), *Byron* (1912), *Browning's Heroines* (1913), *Life and Letters of Anne Isabella, Lady Noel Byron* (1929), and *Regency Chapter—Lady Bessborough and Her Friendships* (1939), literary and social studies.

Maynooth (mā.nöth', mā'nöth). Town in E Irish Republic, in County Kildare, situated on the Royal Canal, ab. 13 mi. W of Dublin. It is the seat of the Royal College of St. Patrick, the principal Roman Catholic college in Ireland for the training of priests. 632 (1936).

Mayo (mā'ō). See also **Niger River.**

Mayo. [Irish, **Muigheo** (mwē'ō).] Maritime county, in W Irish Republic, in Connacht province. It is bounded on the W and N by the Atlantic Ocean, on the NE by County Sligo, on the E by County Roscommon, and on the S by County Galway. The coastline is very irregular and deeply indented. Numerous islands, the largest of which is Achill, are found offshore. The surface is mountainous in the W portion. Elsewhere it is level or hilly. Potatoes and oats, and cattle, sheep, and pigs are raised in the C lowland portion of the county. Large numbers of sheep are pastured on the uplands. Fisheries along the coast are locally important. The county has manufactures of linen textiles. County seat, Castlebar; area, ab. 2,084 sq. mi.; pop. 141,896 (1951).

Mayo (mā'yō). Indian tribe in S Sonora and W Sinaloa, Mexico. At the time of the Spanish conquest they were easily subjected and quickly Christianized. Their language is a dialect (with Yaqui) of the Cahitan language, which belongs to the Taracahitian group of the Uto-Aztecan family of languages.

Mayo (mā'ō), **Charles Horace.** b. at Rochester, Minn., July 19, 1865; d. at Chicago, May 26, 1939. American surgeon, a specialist in goiter operations; son of William Worrall Mayo. He was in practice (1888 *et seq.*) at Rochester, Minn., professor of surgery at the Medical School (1919–36) and the Graduate School (1915–36) of the University of Minnesota, and health officer (1912–37) of Rochester. He was cofounder (1915) with his brother William James Mayo of the Mayo Foundation for Medical Education and Research in conjunction with the University of Minnesota, the brothers donating together 2,800,000 dollars.

Mayo, Frank. b. at Boston, April 18, 1839; d. near Grand Island, Neb., June 8, 1896. American actor, remembered chiefly for character parts. His two greatest leads were in *Davy Crockett,* in which he acted (1872 *et seq.*) on both sides of the Atlantic, and *Pudd'nhead Wilson,* which he had adapted (1895) for the stage.

Mayo, Henry Thomas. b. at Burlington, Vt., Dec. 8, 1856; d. Feb. 23, 1937. American naval officer. With the rank of admiral, he was commander (1916–19) of the Atlantic fleet throughout the period of American participation in World War I.

Mayo, John. See **Mayow** or **Mayouwe** or **Mayo, John.**

Mayo, Katherine. b. at Ridgeway, Pa., 1867; d. at Bedford Hills, N.Y., Oct. 9, 1940. American writer. Author of *Justice to All* (1917), *The Standard Bearers* (1918), *That Damn Y* (1920), *Mounted Justice* (1922), *Isles of Fear* (1925), *Mother India* (1927), *Slaves of the Gods* (1929), *Soldiers—What Next?* (1934), *The Face of Mother India* (1935), and *General Washington's Dilemma* (1938).

Mayo, Robert. Character in *Beyond the Horizon* (1920), drama by Eugene O'Neill.

Mayo, William James. b. at Le Sueur, Minn., June 29, 1861; d. July 28, 1939. American surgeon, specialist in cancer and gallstone operations; son of William Worrall Mayo. He practiced (1883 *et seq.*) surgery at Rochester, Minn., and was surgeon (1889 *et seq.*) at what is now Saint Mary's Hospital. He was cofounder (1915) with his brother Charles Horace Mayo of the Mayo Foundation for Medical Education and Research at Rochester.

Mayo, William Starbuck. b. at Ogdensburg, N.Y., April 15, 1811; d. at New York, Nov. 22, 1895. American novelist. His first work, *Kaloolah or Journeyings to the Djebel Kumri* (1849), was compared to Herman Melville's *Typee. The Berber; or, the Mountaineer of the Atlas* (1850) set forth Moorish life in Barbary, and *Never Again* (1873) treated of New York society.

Mayo, William Worrall. b. at Manchester, England, May 31, 1819; d. at Rochester, Minn., March 6, 1911. American surgeon; father of Charles Horace and William James Mayo, founders of the Mayo Clinic. He settled (1863) at Rochester, Minn. He was surgeon (1862) with a force sent to Minnesota to settle a Sioux Indian uprising, and served as provost surgeon (1863 *et seq.*) for southern Minnesota. He was head (1883) of an emergency hospital aided by the order of Saint Francis, which erected (1885) what is now Saint Mary's Hospital.

Mayobanex or **Maiobanex** (mī''ō.bä.neks'). d. 1498 or 1499. Indian cacique of the eastern part of the island of Hispaniola. In 1498 he joined with Guarionex in war on the Spaniards, and was captured and executed.

Mayombe (mä.yôm'bā). See **Yombe.**

Mayon (mä.yōn'). Volcano in the S part of Luzon, Philippine Islands, in Albay province NW of the Albay Gulf. Elevation, ab. 7,943 ft.

Mayor (mā'ọr, mār), **Alfred Goldsborough.** [Name legally changed in 1918 from **Mayer.**] b. near Frederick, Md., April 16, 1868; d. at Dry Tortugas, Fla., June 24, 1922. American marine biologist; son of Alfred Marshall Mayer. He accompanied Alexander Agassiz's marine expeditions as an illustrator. He was assistant (1895–1900) in charge of radiates at the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy at Harvard, and first director (1904–22) of the Carnegie Institution's marine laboratory at Dry Tortugas, Fla., where he did research on coral reefs.

Mayorga (mä.yôr'gä), **Martin de.** b. in Catalonia, Spain, c1715; d. at sea, 1783. Spanish general and administrator.

Mayor of Casterbridge (kȧs'tėr.brij), **The.** Novel by Thomas Hardy, published in 1886. "Casterbridge" is Hardy's name for the old Roman Dorsetshire town of Dorchester, where Michael Henchard, hero of this story, rises to the position of mayor, only to have his own irascible temper, together with some unfortunate accidents, bring him to ruin. The novel opens with a striking incident in which Henchard sells his wife, and ends with his poignant and tragic death.

Mayor of Garratt (gar'ạt), **The.** Play by Samuel Foote, produced in 1763.

Mayor of Quinborough (kwin'bur.ō, -bėr.ō), **The.** Comedy by Thomas Middleton, printed in 1661. It was probably written or sketched before 1602.

Mayorunas (mā.yō.rō'nąz). Tribe of South American Indians, in Brazil and E Peru, in the marshes and swamps south of the Amazon and east of the lower Ucayali River. Their language, Mayoruna, is generally classified as a

Panoan language, although some scholars can see no Panoan relation, and some regard it as an independent family in itself.

Mayo-Smith (mā'ō.smith'), **Richmond.** b. at Troy, Ohio, Feb. 9, 1854; d. at New York, Nov. 11, 1901. American economist. He was adjunct professor (1878–83) of political economy and social science, professor (1883 *et seq.*) and member of the council (1890–1901) of Columbia University at New York. Author of *Emigration and Immigration* (1890), *Science of Statistics* (Vol. I, *Statistics and Sociology*, 1895, and Vol. II, *Statistics and Economics*, 1899), and numerous papers.

Mayotte (mą.yot'). Southeasternmost of the Comoro Islands, a French dependency, in the Mozambique Channel between Madagascar and SE Africa. The chief products are sugar cane and vanilla. Area, ab. 140 sq. mi.; pop. 19,043 (est. 1950).

Mayow or **Mayouwe** or **Mayo** (mā'ō), **John.** b. at London, in May, 1643; d. there, Oct. 10, 1679. English physiologist and chemist, discoverer of laws in regard to respiration. He discovered the double articulation of the ribs with the spine. His views on the function of the internal intercostals were long a subject of considerable dispute. They were set forth in his *Tractatus quinque Medico-Physici* (1674). The book contained his earlier work, *Tractatus duo, de Respiratione et de Rachitide* (1668).

Maypole of Merrymount (mer'i.mount), **The.** Allegorical tale by Nathaniel Hawthorne, originally published in 1836 and collected in *Twice-Told Tales* (1837). It is the source of Howard Hanson's opera *Merry Mount* (1932).

Maypuré (mī.pö.rā'). See **Maipuré.**

May Queen, The. Poem by Alfred Tennyson, published in 1832.

May Queen, The. Cantata by W. Sterndale Bennett, produced in 1858. The words are by H. F. Chorley.

Mayr (mīr), **George von.** b. at Würzburg, Germany, Feb. 12, 1841; d. at Tutzing, Germany, Sept. 6, 1925. German economist and statistician.

Mayr, Johann. See **Eck, Johann.**

Mayr, Johann Simon. [Original name, **Simone Mayer.**] b. at Mendorf, Bavaria, Germany, June 14, 1763; d. at Bergamo, Italy, Dec. 2, 1845. German operatic composer. Gaetano Donizetti was one of his pupils at the musical institute at Bergamo, and he is said to have been the first to introduce the crescendo of the orchestra to which Gioacchino Rossini owes so much of his fame. Among his operas are *Saffo*, *Lodoiska*, *Ginevra di Scozia*, *Lauso e Lidia*, *Medea*, and *Rosa blanca e Rosa rossa.*

Mayr, Richard. b. Nov. 18, 1877; d. at Vienna, Dec. 1, 1935. Austrian operatic baritone. He was a member (1902–35) of the Vienna Opera.

Maysville (māz'vil). [Former name, **Limestone.**] City in NE Kentucky, county seat of Mason County, a river port on the Ohio River ab. 52 mi. SE of Cincinnati. It was formerly an important shipbuilding center, and has machinery, distilling, and other industries. It was established in 1787. Pop. 8,632 (1950).

Mayta Ccapac (mī'tä kä'päk). d. c1300 (according to Acosta in 1255, and by other accounts c1211). Fourth Inca war chief of Peru.

Mayumba (mä.yüm'bä). See **Yombe.**

Mayville (mā'vil). City in SE Wisconsin, in Dodge County: manufactures include cheese and other dairy products. 3,010 (1950).

Maywood (mā'wůd). City in S California, in Los Angeles County: a southeastern residential and industrial suburb of Los Angeles. 13,292 (1950).

Maywood. Village in NE Illinois, in Cook County: a western suburb of Chicago. 27,473 (1950).

Maywood. Borough in NE New Jersey, in Bergen County, near Paterson. In the decade between the last two U.S. censuses its population more than doubled. 4,052 (1940), 8,667 (1950).

Mazade (mä.zäd), **Louis Charles Jean Robert de.** b. at Castel-Sarrazin, Tarn-et-Garonne, France, 1820; d. at Paris, April 27, 1893. French author, editor, and critic.

Mazagan (maz.ą.gan'). [Arabic, **El Jedida.**] Seaport in NW Africa, in French Morocco, situated on the Atlantic coast ab. 60 mi. SW of Casablanca. It ships vegetables, eggs, fruits, and almonds. The town was founded in 1502 by the Portuguese, who held it until 1769. It was occupied by the French in 1907. Pop. 40,318 (1946).

Mazama (mą.zä'mą), **Mount.** See under **Crater Lake National Park.**

Mazamet (mä.zä.me). Town in S France, in the department of Tarn, ab. 50 mi. SE of Toulouse. It is one of the most important woolen textile towns in S France. It is also the leading French center for the separation of lambskin and wool, and is known for its wool auctions. 15,083 (1946).

Mazanderan (mä''zän.de.rän'). [Also, **Mazandaran** (-dä-).] Region and former province in N Iran, S of the Caspian Sea: mostly low coastland, ab. 200 mi. long and 50 broad. Cotton, opium, barley, and rye are grown. Capital, Babul; area, ab. 7,518 sq. mi.; pop. ab. 300,000.

Mazanderani (mä''zän.de.rä'nē). [Also, **Mazandarani** (-dä-).] People of Mazanderan, on the coast of the Caspian Sea, N Iran. Their language, Mazanderani, is one of the Caspian dialects, belonging to the Western branch of the Iranian group of the Indo-Iranian subfamily of Indo-European languages.

Mazar (mä.zär'). [Also, **Mazar-i-Sharif.**] Major province of Afghanistan, a mountainous region in the N central part of the country. It is well watered but much of the area is mountainous, and population is concentrated in the valley oases. Capital, Mazar-i-Sharif; pop. ab. 950,000.

Mazara del Vallo (mä.tsä'rä del väl'lō). [Also: **Mazara**; formerly spelled **Mazzara,** or **Mazzara del Vallo.**] Town and commune in SW Italy, on the island of Sicily, in the province of Trapani, situated on the Mediterranean Sea ab. 53 mi. SW of Palermo. Wines of the Marsala type are grown here; it is a fishing port. Some damage was suffered during World War II by buildings of tourist interest, but repairs have been completed or are being carried out. Pop. of commune, 26,028 (1936); of town, 24,276 (1936).

Mazarin (mä.zä.raṅ), **Collège.** See **Collège Mazarin.**

Mazarin (maz'ą.rin; French, mä.zä.raṅ), Duchesse **de.** See **Mancini, Hortense.**

Mazarin, Jules. [Italian, **Giulio Mazarini** (mä.tsä.rē'-nē).] b. at Pescina, Abruzzi e Molise, Italy, July 14, 1602; d. at Vincennes, Seine, France, March 9, 1661. French statesman. He was descended from a Sicilian family, studied at a Jesuit college at Rome and at the University of Alcalá, Spain, and in 1622 entered the papal military service. He was afterward employed in various diplomatic missions, and attracted the attention of Richelieu, at whose instance he entered the French service. He became a naturalized Frenchman in 1639, and in 1641 was made a cardinal on the presentation of Louis XIII, although he had never taken anything but minor orders. He was appointed prime minister on the death of Richelieu in 1642, and was retained in office by the queen regent, Anne of Austria, after the death of Louis XIII in 1643. He continued the foreign policy of Richelieu, which looked to the abatement of the power of the house of Austria by interfering in favor of the Protestants in the Thirty Years' War, and which resulted in complete success at the peace of Westphalia in 1648. At home his policy of centralizing all administrative authority in the crown, also a legacy from Richelieu, was opposed by the nobles and the Parliament of Paris, and gave rise to the wars of the Fronde (1648–53), during which he was twice expelled by his opponents from the court (1651–52 and 1652–53). In 1659 he concluded the peace of the Pyrenees, putting an end to the hostilities with Spain which had sprung up during the Thirty Years' War, and securing an increase of French territory. Mazarin's policy of destroying the power of the nobility while strengthening that of the crown established the basis of the great power held by Louis XIV. Mazarin himself built a great fortune, which he used to create the famous Mazarin library and to patronize such figures as Descartes and Pierre Corneille.

Mazarin Bible. Edition of the Bible printed by Johann Gutenberg at Mainz in 1450–55, being the first book ever printed with movable types. It is so named because the first known copy of it was discovered in the Mazarin library at Paris in 1760.

Mazar-i-Sharif (mä.zär'ē sha.rēf'). City in N Afghanistan, the capital of Mazar province, ab. 200 mi. NW of Kabul. It is a trading center in an irrigated area producing

grain, cotton, silk, fruits, and vegetables. Elevation, ab. 1,240 ft.; pop. 41,960 (1948).

Mazarrón (mä.thär.rōn'). Town in SE Spain, in the province of Murcia, situated near the Mediterranean, ab. 19 mi. W of Cartagena: soap and paper industries. The harbor, united with the town by a railroad line, has important lead works; lead, copper, and iron mines are in the neighboring Sierra de Almenara. 11,569 (1940).

Mazaruni (maz.ą.rō'ni). River in W and N central British Guiana, flowing generally E in a winding course to join the Essequibo at Bartica, ab. 45 mi. SW of Georgetown. Length, ab. 350 mi.

Mazas (mä.zä), **Jacques Féréol.** b. at Beziers, France, Sept. 23, 1782; d. there, 1849. French violinist and composer. His works include operas, chamber music, and violin compositions and studies.

Mazatenango (mä"sä.tä.näng'gō). Town in SW Guatemala, capital of Suchitepéquez department. It was originally an Indian stronghold, taken by the Spaniards in 1525. Pop. 10,735 (1950).

Mazatlán (mä.sä.tlän'). Town in W Mexico, in Sinaloa state, on the Pacific Ocean: principal port of W Mexico. It has sugar-refining, tobacco, and textile industries. The chief exports are bananas, tobacco, hides, and metals. During the Mexican War, in 1847, it was captured by U.S. forces. On Nov. 13, 1864, a French fleet captured the town after a short bombardment; it was recaptured on Nov. 13, 1866, by the Mexicans. 32,117 (1940).

Maze (māz), **Hippolyte.** b. at Arras, France, Nov. 5, 1839; d. at Paris, Oct. 25, 1891. French statesman and historian.

Mazedonien (mä.tsę.dō'nyęn). German name of **Macedonia.**

Mazeline (māz.lēn), **Guy.** b. 1900—. French novelist and journalist, known chiefly for the novel *Les Loups* (1933).

Mazeppa (mą.zep'ą). Orchestral tone poem by Franz Liszt, composed in 1858. The work is based on a story of the same title by Victor Hugo.

Mazeppa. Opera in three acts by P. I. Tschaikovsky, with a libretto by Bourenin, first performed at Moscow in 1883. The work is based on a poem by Pushkin entitled *Poltava.*

Mazeppa, Ivan. b. 1644; d. at Bendery, in Moldavia, Russia, Aug. 22, 1709. Cossack chief. He was descended from a poor but noble family in Podolia, and was educated as a page at the court of John II (John Casimir), king of Poland. Having been detected in an intrigue with a Polish lady of high rank, he was by order of the injured husband bound naked on the back of an untamed horse from the Ukraine. The horse on being let loose galloped off to its native haunts, where it was caught by some Cossack peasants. Mazeppa remained among the Cossacks, whose hetman or chief he became in 1687. He enjoyed the favor of Peter the Great, who gave him the title of Prince of the Ukraine. With a view to making himself independent of Russia, he conspired first with Stanislas Leszczyński of Poland, and afterward with Charles XII of Sweden. Besieged by the Russians in his capital Baturin, he escaped to the camp of Charles XII, whom he accompanied to Bendery after the battle of Poltava. He committed suicide by taking poison. Byron made him the subject of a poem in 1819.

Mazillier (mä.zē.yā). b. at Marseilles, France, 1797; d. at Paris, 1868. French dancer and composer of ballets.

Mazitu (mä.zē'tö). See **Ngoni.**

Mazlum Pasha (mäz'lům pä'shą), **Ahmed.** d. May 8, 1928. Egyptian statesman.

Mazovia (mą.zō'vi.ą). See **Masovia.**

Mažuranić (mä.zhö'rä.nēch), **Ivan.** b. c1814; d. 1890. Croatian poet, governor (*ban*) of Croatia (1873–80). His chief work is an epic national poem.

Mazzara (mät.tsä'rä) or **Mazzara del Vallo** (del väl'lō). See **Mazara del Vallo.**

Mazzarino (mät.tsä.rē'nō). Town and commune in SW Italy, on the island of Sicily, in the province of Caltanissetta, ab. 47 mi. SW of Catania. It is in a wine-making and citrus-fruit district. Pop. of commune, 17,715 (1936); of town, 16,926 (1936).

Mazzinghi (mät.sing'gi), **Joseph.** b. at London, Dec. 25, 1765; d. at Bath, England, Jan. 15, 1844. English organist and operatic composer.

Mazzini (mät.tsē'nē, mäd.dzē'nē), **Giuseppe.** b. at Genoa, Italy, c1805; d. at Pisa, Italy, March 10, 1872. Italian patriot and revolutionist. He graduated at the University of Genoa in 1826, became a member of the bar of that city, and joined (1830) the Carbonari, the Italian republican underground. In 1830 he was arrested by the authorities of Piedmont on the charge of conspiring against the government, but after an imprisonment of six months was released for want of sufficient evidence to procure a conviction. He thereupon left Italy and resided successively at Marseilles, Paris, and London, whence he conducted agitations for the liberation of Italy. Among his writings was a widely circulated letter to Charles Albert, King of Sardinia, so inflammatory that Mazzini was put under perpetual banishment. He founded (c1832) the secret revolutionary society of "Young Italy," whose object was the unification of Italy under a republican government. He returned to Italy at the outbreak of the revolutionary movements of 1848, and in 1849 became a member of the triumvirate in the short-lived republic at Rome, being again driven into exile on the restoration of the papal government (1849). He afterward organized insurrections at Mantua (1852), Milan (1853), and Genoa (1857), but played a subordinate part in the movement which resulted in the unification of Italy (except Venice and the Papal States) under Victor Emmanuel I in 1861. Unwilling to take the oath of allegiance to a monarchy, he remained abroad. In 1870 he took part in an insurrection at Palermo, during which he was captured. He was, however, released by the general amnesty published by the Italian government after the occupation of Rome.

Mazzola (mät.tsô'lä), **Francesco Maria.** See **Parmigiano, Il.**

Mazzolini (mät.tsō.lē'nē), **Lodovico.** b. c1481; d. c1530. Italian painter, of the school of Ferrara.

Mazzuola (mät.tswô'lä) or **Mazzuoli** (-lē), **Francesco Maria.** See **Parmigiano Il.**

Mbabane (ęm.bä.bän'). Town in NW Swaziland, S Africa, capital of the territory. Tin mining is carried on in the vicinity. European pop. 501 (1946).

Mbailundu (ęm.bī.lön'dö). [Also, **Bailundo.**] One of 13 independent kingdoms of the Mbundu, a Bantu-speaking people of SW Africa, in C Angola. Its tributaries include the Kasongi, Ngalanga, Chivanda, Namba, Sanga, Chenge, and Chipeyo.

Mbala (ęm.bä'lä). [Also: **Ambala, Bambala.**] Bantu-speaking people of C Africa, inhabiting an area S of the Kwilu River, in SW Belgian Congo. Among the Mbala the wealthiest individual in each village serves as the village chief. They have matrilineal descent. Cannibalism is commonly practiced among the Mbala, except by members of a special hereditary group known as Muri. The Mbala practice hoe agriculture, and their principal food is cassava. They are active in trade with neighboring tribes.

Mbalantu (ęm.bä.län'tö). [Also, **Ombalantu.**] Subgroup of the Bantu-speaking Mbo, inhabiting N South-West Africa and S Angola.

Mbalu (ęm.bä'lö). [Also, **Amambalu.**] Subgroup of the Bantu-speaking Xhosa people of S Africa.

Mbamba (ęm.bäm'bä). [Also, **Bamba.**] One of six former provinces of the African kingdom of Kongo.

Mbangala (ęm.bäng.gä'lä). [Also: **Bangela, Imbangala, Quimbangala.**] Bantu-speaking people of C Africa, inhabiting a region in N Angola, E of Luanda. Their language is known as Umbangala. They are also known as Kasanji, or Cassange, from the title of their head chief.

Mbanja (ęm.bän'jä). [Also, **Ombandja.**] Subgroup of the Bantu-speaking Mbo, inhabiting N South-West Africa.

Mbanjeru (ęm.bän.jā'rö). [Also, **Ovambandieru.**] Subgroup of the Herero, a Bantu-speaking people of South-West Africa. Their population is estimated at 3,000 (by H. Vedder, 1928).

Mbata (ęm.bä'tä). [Also: **Bambata, Batta.**] Bantu-speaking people of NW Angola, formerly one of the six provinces of the African kingdom of Kongo.

Mbaya (ęm.bä.yä'). Indian tribe, now greatly reduced in size, inhabiting the area in the vicinity of latitude

22° S. and longitude 57° W., in the Chaco, region of South America. The language is of the Guaicuruan family.

Mbo (ẹm.bō′) or **Ovambo** (ō.väm′bō). [Also, **Ambo.**] Bantu-speaking people of C Africa, inhabiting N South-West Africa and S Angola. They are divided into 13 independent subgroups, the Ehanda, Esinga, Eunda, Evale, Kashima, Kwaluthi, Kwambi, Kwanyama, Mbalantu, Mbanja, Ndonga, Nganjera, and Nkolonkathi. The Kwanyama and Ndonga constitute well over one half of their total population, which is estimated at ab. 200,000 (by C. H. L. Hahn, "The Ovambo," in *The Native Tribes of South West Africa*, by C. H. L. Hahn, L. Fourie, and H. Vedder, 1928). Hereditary kings, who also act as rain-makers, rule the Ndonga, Kwambi, Nganjera, and Kwaluthi, while in other groups this organization has disappeared and political affairs are administered by councils of local headmen under the supervision of the European administration. Each family keeps a sacred fire, lighted from that of the headman, which in turn is lighted from that of the king. These fires cannot be used for cooking or for warmth, and if the king's sacred fire were to go out it would be regarded as an evil omen for all his followers. The Mbo practice hoe agriculture and herding; their principal foods are millet and sorghum.

Mbo or **Ambo** (äm′bō). Bantu-speaking people of SE Africa, inhabiting an area in C Northern Rhodesia. Culturally and linguistically they resemble the Nyanja.

Mbo or **Abambo** (ä.bäm′bō). Bantu-speaking people of the N Nguni group in S Africa, inhabiting the province of Natal in the Union of South Africa, and largely assimilated by the surrounding Zulu.

Mbouti (ẹm.bö.tē). French form of **Mbuti.**

Mbuin (ẹm.bö′ēn). Subgroup of the Sudanic-speaking Senufo of W Africa, inhabiting N Ivory Coast. Their population is estimated at ab. 30,000 (by M. Delafosse, *Haut-Sénégal-Niger*, 1912).

Mbunda (ẹm.bön′dä). [Also, **Bambunda.**] Bantu-speaking people of C Africa, inhabiting W Northern Rhodesia and E Angola. Linguistically they are related to the Luba; culturally they resemble the Lozi, the rulers of the Rotse kingdom, of which the Mbunda formed a part. They number ab. 25,000.

Mbundu (ẹm.bön′dö). [Also: **Umbundu, Ovinbundu.**] Bantu-speaking people of C Africa, inhabiting the highlands of C Angola. Mbundu emigrants are scattered in neighboring colonies and in the Union of South Africa. Their population is estimated at ab. 1,350,000 (by G. M. Childs, *Umbundu Kinship and Character*, 1949, based on the 1940 census). The Mbundu are divided into 13 independent kingdoms, Chingolo, Chitata, Chivula, Chiyaka, Ekekete, Kakonda, Kalukembe, Mbailundu, Ngalangi, Ndulu, Sambu, Viye, Wambu, and nine other kingdoms which are tributaries of Mbailundu, Wambu, and Chiyaka. As among the Herero, the system of clans is dual. A set of patrilineal clans controls the sacred fire and political succession, and owns and inherits land. A set of matrilineal clans, whose members are scattered, controls the inheritance of cattle. Formerly an individual always married within his matrilineal or patrilineal clan, and marriage with a cross-cousin in the matrilineal clan was preferred. The Mbundu practice hoe agriculture and herding, and their principal food is maize.

Mbuti (ẹm.bö′tē). [Also: **Bambuti**; French, **Bambouti, Mbouti, Wambouti.**] Eastern Pygmies of C Africa, inhabiting a forest region of NE Belgian Congo. They number ab. 30,000, and comprise the Aka, the Lua (who are sometimes called Mbuti), and the Efe.

Mbwela (ẹm.bwā′lä). [Also, **Amboella.**] Bantu-speaking people of C Africa, inhabiting the headwaters of the Zambezi River in SE Angola.

McAdam (mą.kad′ąm), **John Loudon.** b. at Ayr, Scotland, Sept. 21, 1756; d. at Moffat, Scotland, Nov. 26, 1836. Scottish engineer, inventor of the technique of macadamizing roads. Soon after 1783 he began experimenting in methods of road-building and after several years decided that crushed stone was the best road material. He became surveyor general of roads for Bristol (1815) and, after an inquiry by Parliament into road-building, general surveyor of roads (1827).

McAdoo (mak′ą.dö). Borough in E central Pennsylvania, in Schuylkill County: coal mining; manufactures of boxes and textiles. It was established in 1880. Pop. 4,260 (1950).

McAdoo, William. b. at Rathmelton, County Donegal, Ireland, Oct. 25, 1853; d. June 7, 1930. American lawyer and politician. He was U.S. congressman (1883–91, from New Jersey, assistant secretary (1893–97) of the navy, and chief city magistrate (1910 *et seq.*) of New York.

McAdoo, William Gibbs. b. near Marietta, Ga., Oct. 31, 1863; d. Feb. 1, 1941. American lawyer and railway president, secretary of the treasury (1913–18). In 1903 he was elected president of the Hudson Manhattan Railroad Company, which completed the tunnels under the Hudson River (opened to traffic, 1908). He was acting chairman of the Democratic National Committee in 1912, and U.S. director general (1917–19) of railways. In 1920 McAdoo, A. Mitchell Palmer, and James A. Cox remained deadlocked at the Democratic National Convention until Cox was nominated on the 44th ballot. In 1924 the deadlock lasted even longer; this time McAdoo was opposed by Alfred E. Smith, and after nine days and 103 ballots, both candidates withdrew and the nomination went to John W. Davis. McAdoo sought the nomination again in 1928, but Smith won on the first ballot. In 1932 McAdoo swung his California delegation to Franklin Roosevelt on the fourth ballot and assured his nomination; McAdoo was elected that year to a term in the U.S. Senate. He married (1914) Eleanor Randolph Wilson, daughter of Woodrow Wilson.

McAfee (mak′ą.fē), **Cleland Boyd.** b. at Ashley, Mo., Sept. 25, 1866; d. at Asheville, N.C., Feb. 4, 1944. American Presbyterian clergyman.

McAfee, Mildred Helen. [Married name, Mrs. **Douglas Horton.**] b. at Parkville, Mo., May 12, 1900—. American college president. She served as dean of women and professor of sociology (1927–32) at Centre College, Danville, Ky., as dean of women (1934–36) at Oberlin College, and president (1936–48) of Wellesley College. She was director (1942–46) of the Women's Reserve of the U.S. Naval Reserve (Waves).

McAlester (mą.kal′ęs.tėr). City in SE Oklahoma, county seat of Pittsburg County, in a coal-mining region: meat-packing, cottonseed-oil, food-processing, and lumber industries. Petroleum and natural gas are produced in the area. 17,878 (1950).

McAlexander (mąk.al.eg.zan′dėr), **Ulysses Grant.** [Called the **"Rock of the Marne."**] b. at Dundas, Minn., Aug. 30, 1864; d. Sept. 18, 1936. American army officer. He served (1917–19) in France, taking part in the second battle of the Marne (1918) and in the offensives of Aisne-Marne, St.-Mihiel, and Meuse-Argonne, breaking (1918) the last German strongholds on the Marne.

McAllen (mą.kal′ęn). City in S Texas, in Hidalgo County: winter resort and canning and shipping point for citrus fruits and winter vegetables grown in the surrounding irrigated area. 20,067 (1950).

McAllister (mą.kal′is.tėr) or **McAllister's Folly.** Former names of **Hanover,** Pa.

McAllister, Fort. Fort on the Ogeechee River, opposite Genesis Point, in Georgia, built by the Confederates during the Civil War to guard the approach to Savannah. It was taken by assault by a division of General Sherman's army under General Hazen on Dec. 13, 1864.

McAllister, Samuel Ward. [Called **Ward McAllister.**] b. at Savannah, Ga., in December, 1827; d. Jan. 31, 1895. American society leader and lawyer. He developed Newport, R.I., as a social center, and organized (1872) the "Patriarchs" at New York, comprising the leaders of society. He coined (1892) the phrase "the Four Hundred" to describe the approximate number of persons at the top level of New York society.

McAlpine (mą.kal′pin), **William Jarvis.** b. at New York, April 30, 1812; d. at New Brighton, N.Y., Feb. 16, 1890. American civil engineer. He was state engineer and railway commissioner (1852–57) of New York. He reported and planned water-supply works for Chicago (1851–54), Brooklyn (1852), Buffalo (1868), Montreal (1869), Philadelphia (1874, 1884), San Francisco (1879), New York (1882), and Toronto (1886). He pioneered in the laying of caissons as chief engineer (1860–61) for the Third Avenue drawbridge at New York, built the Eads bridge (1865) at St. Louis, Mo., the Clifton suspension

bridge (1868) at Niagara, N.Y., and the Washington bridge (1885–88, now called the Harlem bridge) at New York. He constructed Riverside Drive at New York.

McAneny (mak'ạ.nen.i), **George.** b. at Greenville, N.J., Dec. 24, 1869; d. at Princeton, N.J., July 29, 1935. American banker and municipal official. He became (1936) chairman of the board of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company. He served on many New York City commissions, was borough president of Manhattan (1910–13) and president of the board of aldermen (1914–16).

McArone (mak.ạ.rōn'). A pseudonym of **Arnold, George.**

McArthur (mạ.kär'thur), **Duncan.** b. in Dutchess County, N.Y., Jan. 14, 1772; d. near Chillicothe, Ohio, April 28, 1839. American pioneer in Ohio, general in the War of 1812, and governor of Ohio (1830–32).

McArthur, William Pope. b. at Ste. Genevieve, Mo., April 2, 1814; d. aboard ship, Dec. 23, 1850. American naval officer and hydrographer. Appointed (1840) to the U.S. coast survey, he led (1848) the first hydrographic survey of the Pacific Coast.

M'Carthy (mạ.kär'thi), **Justin.** b. at Cork, Ireland, Nov. 22, 1830; d. at Folkestone, England, April 24, 1912. Irish journalist, politician, historian, and novelist. He was a Home Rule member of Parliament (1879–1900), and on the fall (1890) of C. S. Parnell became the chairman of the Irish Parliamentary Party (Anti-Parnellites), resigning in January, 1896. His works include *History of Our Own Times* (5 vols., 1878–1905), *History of the Four Georges* (1884), *Camiola* (1885), *Pope Leo XIII* (1896), *Story of Gladstone's Life* (1897), *Mononia* (1901), *Reign of Queen Anne* (1902), *Portraits of the Sixties* (1903), and *An Irishman's Story* (1904). With Mrs. Campbell-Praed he wrote the novels *The Right Honorable* (1886), *The Rebel Rose* (1887), and others.

M'Carthy, Marie Cecilia. See **Loftus, Cissie.**

McAuley (mạ.kô'li), **Catharine.** b. at Stormaustown, near Dublin, Sept. 29, 1787; d. at Dublin, Nov. 11, 1841. Irish religious, founder (1827) of the House of Our Blessed Lady of Mercy at Dublin. She was left with immense wealth, with which she founded the order for the relief of the destitute poor. The institute spread to England (1839), Newfoundland (1842), the U.S. (1843), Australia (1845), Scotland and New Zealand (1849), and South America (1856). The title of the order was taken from that of Saint Peter of Nolasco, and its rule, with modifications, from that of the Presentation nuns.

McAuley, Jeremiah. [Called **"Jerry" McAuley.**] b. in Ireland, c1839; d. Sept. 18, 1884. American reformer. At one time a New York river thief, he served a prison term (c1857–64) at Sing Sing. He opened (1872) a mission which was incorporated (1876) as the McAuley Water Street Mission, and founded (1882) the Cremorne Mission in uptown New York. Author of *Transformed, or the History of a River Thief* (1876).

McAuley, Thomas. b. in Ireland, April 21, 1778; d. May 11, 1862. American Presbyterian clergyman of the "new-school" party. He was a founder (1835) and first president (1836–40) of the Union Theological Seminary at New York.

McAuliffe (mạ.kô'lif), **Anthony C.** b. at Washington, D.C., July 2, 1898—. American army officer, noted for his staunch defense of the U.S. positions at Bastogne, Belgium, during the Battle of the Bulge (1944–45) in World War II. He commanded the U.S. 101st Airborne Division and other elements during the siege of Bastogne (December, 1944), when American forces at that point were encircled after the German breakthrough in the Ardennes forest, and won popular fame with his brief and unequivocal reply to the enemy demand for surrender: "Nuts!" He was in command of the joint forces at the Bikini atom-bomb tests, chief of the army chemical corps (1949), and head of army personnel (1951).

McBain (mạk.bān'), **Howard Lee.** b. at Toronto, Canada, July 20, 1880; d. May 7, 1936. American political scientist. He was associate professor (1913–17) and professor (1917 *et seq.*) at Columbia University. Author of *DeWitt Clinton and the Origin of the Spoils System* (1907), *The Living Constitution* (1927), and *Prohibition, Legal and Illegal* (1928).

McBey (mạk.bā'), **James.** b. at Newburgh, Scotland, Dec. 23, 1883—. Scottish painter and etcher, noted particularly for his landscapes. Among his principal works are *Camel Patrol Setting Out, The Matador,* and *Amsterdam from Runsdorf.*

McBurney (mạk.bėr'ni), **Charles.** b. at Roxbury, Mass., Feb. 17, 1845; d. at Brookline, Mass., Nov. 7, 1913. American surgeon, contributor of the diagnostic "McBurney's point" (1889) and the operative "McBurney's incision" (1894) in the diagnosis and treatment of appendicitis.

McCabe (mạ.kāb'), **Joseph Martin.** b. in England, Nov. 11, 1867—. English rationalist philosopher. After entering (1883) the Franciscan order, he was ordained (1890) to the priesthood and was professor (1890–94) of scholastic philosophy, but withdrew (1896) from the church in order to lecture and write. Author of *Twelve Years in a Monastery* (1897), *Modern Rationalism* (1897), *St. Augustine and His Age* (1902), *The Decay of the Church of Rome* (1909), *The Evolution of Mind* (1910), *The Story of Evolution* (1912), *Goethe* (1912), *The Principles of Evolution* (1914), *The Soul of Europe* (1915), *The Tyranny of Shams* (1916), *The Bankruptcy of Religion* (1918), *Ice Ages* (1922), *The Twilight of the Gods* (1923), *The Marvels of Modern Physics* (1925), *Key to Love and Sex* (1929), *The Hundred Men Who Moved the World* (1931), *The New Science* (1931), *The Riddle of the Universe Today* (1934), *A History of the Popes* (1939), and *A Rationalist Encyclopedia* (1948).

McCabe, William Gordon. b. at Richmond, Va., Aug. 4, 1841; d. June 1, 1920. American schoolmaster and author. He was head (1865–1901) of the University School at Petersburg, Va. He contributed poems and essays to the *Southern Literary Messenger* and other periodicals.

McCain (mạ.kān'), **Henry Pinckney.** b. in Carroll County, Miss., Jan. 23, 1861; d. at Washington, D.C., July 24, 1941. American army officer. He served as adjutant general (1914–18) of the U.S. army.

McCall (mạ.kôl'), **George Archibald.** b. at Philadelphia, March 16, 1802; d. at West Chester, Pa., Feb. 25, 1868. American general. He commanded the Union forces at the battle of Mechanicsville (June 26, 1862), and was taken prisoner on June 30 and confined for several weeks in Libby prison.

McCall, John Augustin. b. at Albany, N.Y., March 2, 1849; d. Feb. 18, 1906. American insurance official. He was president (1892–1905) of the New York Life Insurance Company. The state investigation (1905) of insurance companies by the Armstrong committee disclosed the fact that insurance companies had used a portion of their funds for campaigning and lobbying. Incensed when the New York Life disclaimed responsibility, McCall resigned from the presidency and obligated himself to replace such funds.

McCall, Samuel Walker. b. at East Providence, Pa., Feb. 28, 1851; d. Nov. 4, 1923. American politician. He served ten terms (1893–1913) as a Republican member of Congress from Massachusetts. He was governor of Massachusetts (1916–18), during which time he was instrumental in obtaining the first state constitutional convention in over 60 years

McCamey (mạ.kā'mi) City in W Texas, in Upton County, S of Lubbock, in a petroleum area. 3,121 (1950).

McCammon (mạ.kam'ọn), **Joseph Kay.** b. at Philadelphia, Oct. 13, 1845; d. Jan. 2, 1907. American lawyer, assistant attorney general (1880–85) of the U.S.

McCann (mạ.kan'), **Alfred Watterson.** b. at Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 9, 1879; d. Jan. 19, 1931. American pure-food advocate. He wrote and lectured (1912 *et seq.*) against the use in foods of coal-tar dyes, bleaches, and injurious preservatives, and participated in the investigations into the food at Ellis Island (1913), the milk supply (1919), and the egg supply of New York (1921).

McCarran (mạ.kar'ạn), **Patrick Anthony.** b. at Reno, Nev., Aug. 8, 1876—. American politician. From 1907 to 1909 he was district attorney of Nye County, Nev., and from 1913 to 1917 was a justice of the Nevada supreme court, of which he was later chief justice (1917–18). He was elected to the U.S. Senate in 1933. McCarran was sponsor of the Internal Security Act of 1950 and of the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act of 1952, both passed over presidential vetoes.

McCarran Act. See **Internal Security Act of 1950.**

McCartan (mạ.kär'tạn), **Edward.** b. at Albany, N.Y., in August, 1879; d. Sept. 20, 1947. American sculptor.

He studied at the Art Students League of New York and elsewhere, and is represented in museums at Buffalo, New York, and St. Louis, among others.

McCarter (mą.kär'tėr), **Margaret Hill.** b. at Charlottesville, Ind., May 2, 1860; d. at Topeka, Kan., Aug. 31, 1938. American writer. Author of *The Cottonwood's Story* (1903), *Cuddy's Baby* (1907), *Winning the Wilderness* (1914), *Vanguards of the Plains* (1917), *Paying Mother* (1920), *Homeland* (1922), *Widening Waters* (1924), and *The Candle in the Window* (1925).

McCarthy (mą.kär'thi), **Charles.** b. at Brockton, Mass., June 29, 1873; d. at Prescott, Ariz., March 26, 1921. American political scientist. He organized and directed the first official reference library and bill-drafting bureau in the U.S. in the legislature at Madison, Wis., and was first director (1914–15) of the United States Commission on Industrial Relations. Author of *The Anti-Masonic Party* (1903), *The Wisconsin Idea* (1912), and, with Flora Swan and Jennie McMullin, *An Elementary Civics* (1916).

McCarthy, Charlie. Dummy manipulated by the ventriloquist Edgar Bergen (b. 1903). The vaudeville act was the first of its kind to appear (1936 *et seq.*) on radio successfully and led to a widespread fad of Charlie McCarthy dolls, toys, and the like.

McCarthy, Joseph R. b. at Grand Chute, Wis., Nov. 14, 1909—. American politician. He was elected (1946) to the U.S. Senate. During his freshman term he became nationally known through widely publicized charges that there were Communists in several government departments, especially in the State Department.

McCarthy, Leighton Goldie. b. at Walkerton, Ontario, Canada, Dec. 15, 1869; d. at Penetanguishene, Ontario, Canada, Oct. 4, 1952. Canadian lawyer and diplomat. He was Canadian minister (1941–43) and ambassador (1943–44) at Washington. He served as board chairman of the Canada Life Insurance Company and the National Trust Company Ltd., and as director of various other companies.

McCauley (mą.kô'li), **Mary Ludwig Hays.** [Called **"Molly Pitcher"**; maiden name, **Mary Ludwig.**] b. near Trenton, N.J., Oct. 13, 1754; d. Jan. 22, 1832. American Revolutionary heroine. Being on the field with her husband, John Caspar Hays, at the battle of Monmouth (June 28, 1778), she carried water to the soldiers, whence her nickname. After Hays was prostrated by the heat, she is reputed to have manned his cannon for the rest of the battle. In recognition, the general assembly of Pennsylvania passed (Feb. 21, 1822) "an act for the relief of Molly M'Kolly" granting her an annuity of 40 dollars. She married, after Hays's death in 1789, George McCauley.

McClellan (mą.klel'ąn), **George.** b. at Woodstock, Conn., Dec. 23, 1796; d. May 9, 1847. American surgeon and teacher, notable for the establishment of a clinic in connection with his medical school. He established (1821) a private medical school, specifically for diseases of the eye and ear, at Philadelphia, and founded (1825) Jefferson Medical College, despite the opposition of the University of Pennsylvania, acting as professor of surgery (1825–39) and also of anatomy (1827–30).

McClellan, George. b. at Philadelphia, Oct. 29, 1849; d. March 29, 1913. American physician and teacher; grandson of George McClellan (1796–1847). He was founder (1881) of and teacher (1881–98) at the Pennsylvania School of Anatomy and Surgery, and professor (1890–1913) of artistic anatomy at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. Author of *Regional Anatomy* (1891–92) and *Anatomy in Relation to Art* (1900).

McClellan, George Brinton. b. at Philadelphia, Dec. 3, 1826; d. at Orange, N.J., Oct. 29, 1885. American soldier and politician, Union general in the Civil War. He was graduated (1846) from West Point, served in the Mexican War, from which he emerged a brevet captain, and served (1848–51) as an assistant instructor in practical military engineering at West Point. He was later active in construction and survey work in various parts of the U.S. and in Santo Domingo, and in 1855 became a member of a board of officers assigned to the overseas study of European military organization. During this tour he had the opportunity to witness the siege of Sevastopol, on which he submitted a notable report. One of the results of the suggestions made in that document was the U.S. adoption of the McClellan saddle for military use. He resigned from the army in 1857 to become chief engineer of the Illinois Central Railroad, of which he was made a vice-president in 1858, and in 1860 became president of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad. With the coming of the Civil War, he was appointed (April 3, 1861) major general of Ohio volunteers in command of all state forces. Appointed (May 3, 1861) a major general in the regular army, he was assigned to the command of the Department of the Ohio and led in the campaign of Rich Mountain, which cleared western Virginia of Confederate forces. In recognition of his achievement, he was appointed to command the Division of the Potomac. He organized the defenses in and around Washington, D.C., and in November, 1861, replaced General Winfield Scott as general in chief. McClellan was relieved of this post when he took the field with the Army of the Potomac early in 1862. McClellan led his forces up the Peninsula for an attack upon Richmond, but after suffering reverses at the hands of T. J. ("Stonewall") Jackson was ordered (Aug. 3, 1862) to withdraw his army from the Peninsular Campaign. In September, 1862, he returned to Washington to take charge of the capital's defenses. He failed to follow through his initiative at the battles of South Mountain and Antietam and was relieved (Nov. 7, 1862) of the command of the Army of the Potomac in favor of A. E. Burnside. This action came as the result of Lincoln's disapproval of McClellan's overcautious policy. Thereafter McClellan never had a field command. In 1864 he was the Democratic presidential candidate, and resigned his commission on election day. McClellan received only 21 electoral votes as against 212 for Lincoln. After spending three years abroad, he went into shipbuilding and served (1870–72) as chief engineer of the New York City department of docks. He was governor of New Jersey from 1878 to 1881. He wrote *McClellan's Own Story* (1887), a defense of his war career.

McClellan, George Brinton. b. at Dresden, Germany, Nov. 23, 1865; d. at Washington, D.C., Nov. 30, 1940. American politician and historian; son of George Brinton McClellan (1826–85). He was president of the New York City board of aldermen (1893–94), served as a Democratic representative in Congress (1895–1903), and as the regular Tammany candidate was elected mayor of New York in 1903, defeating the reform mayor Seth Low, and again in 1905, against W. M. Ivins and W. R. Hearst. He was Stafford Little lecturer in Princeton University (1908–11), and was appointed lecturer on public affairs there in 1911 and professor of economic history in 1912. He published *The Oligarchy of Venice* (1904) and others.

McClellan, Henry Brainerd. b. at Philadelphia, Oct. 17, 1840; d. Oct. 1, 1904. American army officer, with the Confederate forces in the Civil War; cousin of George Brinton McClellan (1826–85). He was chief of staff to General J. E. B. Stuart (1863–64) and to Wade Hampton (1864–65). Author of *The Life and Campaigns of Major-General J. E. B. Stuart* (1885).

McClelland (mą.klel'ąnd), **Robert.** b. at Greencastle, Pa., Aug. 1, 1807; d. Aug. 30, 1880. American politician and lawyer, U.S. secretary of the interior (1853–57) under Pierce. He was a U.S. congressman (1843–49) from Michigan, supporting for a time the Wilmot antislavery proviso. He was elected (1850, 1852) governor of Michigan.

McClernand (mą.klėr'nąnd), **John Alexander.** b. May 30, 1812; d. Sept. 20, 1900. American general and politician. He joined the Union army at the beginning of the Civil War, and was appointed a brigadier general of volunteers. He served at Belmont and at Fort Donelson (where he commanded the right of the line, and for his services was promoted major general), and led a division at Shiloh. He relieved Sherman in the command of the expedition against Vicksburg in 1863.

McClintic (mą.klin'tik), **Guthrie.** b. at Seattle, Wash., Aug. 6, 1893—. American theatrical producer and director; husband (married 1921) of Katharine Cornell. He directed plays starring his wife, starting with *The Green Hat* (1925) and including *The Barretts of Wimpole Street* (1930), *The Three Sisters*, and *Romeo and Juliet*. He has also produced and directed such plays as *Brief Moment* (1931), *Jezebel* (1933), *Yellow Jack* (1934), *Wingless* (1935), and *Mamba's Daughters* (1939).

McCloskey (mą.klos'ki), **John.** b. at Brooklyn, N.Y., March 10, 1810; d. at New York, Oct. 10, 1885. American Roman Catholic prelate. He was president of Saint John's College (now Fordham University), New York (1841–42), was bishop of Albany (1847–64), became archbishop of New York in 1864, and was created the first American cardinal in 1875. He saw to a conclusion the building of Saint Patrick's Cathedral, New York, which he dedicated in 1879.

McCloskey, William George. b. at Brooklyn, N.Y., Nov. 10, 1823; d. Sept. 17, 1909. American Roman Catholic prelate. He was first rector (1859–68) of the American College at Rome, and bishop (1868–1909) at Louisville, Ky.

McCloy (mą.kloi'), **John Jay.** b. at Philadelphia, March 31, 1895—. American administrator. A specialist in foreign law, he served (1940) as special expert assistant to the secretary of war. In 1941, he became assistant secretary of war, serving until 1945. He was appointed (1947) president of the World Bank. In 1949 he became the first civilian high commissioner for the U.S.-occupied zone of Germany. Author of *The Challenge to American Foreign Policy* (1953).

McCluer Gulf (mą.klör'). [Also, **McCluer Inlet.**] Arm of the Serang Sea on the NW coast of New Guinea. Length, ab. 125 mi.; average width, ab. 25 mi.

McClung (mą.klung'), **Clarence Erwin.** b. at Clayton, Calif., April 5, 1870; d. at Philadelphia, Jan. 17, 1946. American zoölogist and authority on cytology. He discovered (1902) in grasshopper germ cells a difference in the chromosomal constitution of the sexes.

McClure (mą.klör'), **Alexander Kelly.** b. at Sherman's Valley, Pa., Jan. 9, 1828; d. June 6, 1909. American editor and politician. He was publisher (1852 *et seq.*) and owner of the *Franklin Repository*, published at Chambersburg, Pa., and founded (1875) the Philadelphia *Times*. Author of *Three Thousand Miles through the Rocky Mountains* (1869), *The South: Its Industrial, Financial and Political Condition* (1886), *Abraham Lincoln and Men of War Times* (1892), *Our Presidents and How We Make Them* (1900), *Col. Alexander K. McClure's Recollections of a Half Century* (1902), and *Old Time Notes of Pennsylvania* (1905).

McClure, James Gore King. b. at Albany, N.Y., Nov. 24, 1848; d. Jan. 18, 1932. American theologian and Presbyterian clergyman. He was president (1897–1901) of Lake Forest University, and headed (1905–28) what is now Presbyterian Theological Seminary at Chicago. Author of *Possibilities* (1896), *Environment* (1899), and *Living for the Best* (1903).

McClure, S. S. [Full name, **Samuel Sidney McClure.**] b. at Frocess, County Antrim, Ireland, Feb. 17, 1857; d. at New York, March 21, 1949. American editor and publisher. He established (1884) the McClure Syndicate, the first of its kind in the U.S., to provide material for use by newspapers throughout the U.S. He founded (1893) *McClure's Magazine*, a leader in the field of low-priced news and literary journals, of which he was editor. Author of *Obstacles to Peace* (1917) and *The Achievements of Liberty* (1935).

McClure's Magazine (mą.klörz'). Popular monthly published from 1893 to 1929, founded by S. S. McClure. A low-priced magazine, it pioneered in the muckraking exposés early in the 20th century, publishing articles by Lincoln Steffens, Ray Stannard Baker, and others, and including Ida Tarbell's series on the Standard Oil Company.

McClure Strait (mą.klör'). [Also: **M'Clure Strait**; former name, **Banks Strait.**] Sea passage in the Arctic Ocean, N of Canada, separating Banks Island from Melville Island.

McClurg (mą.klėrg'), **Alexander Caldwell.** b. Sept. 9, 1832; d. at St. Augustine, Fla., April 15, 1901. American bookdealer. He was a clerk (1859 *et seq.*), partner (1866–86), and chief owner (1886 *et seq.*) of S. C. Griggs and Company (later A. C. McClurg and Company) at Chicago, booksellers and publishers of the *Dial* (1880 *et seq.*). Author of "The Last Chance of the Confederacy" in the *Atlantic Monthly* (1882), an account of the battle of Bentonville, N.C. (March 19, 1865), in which he had taken part as chief of staff under General J. C. Davis.

McColl (mą.kôl'). Town in NE South Carolina, in Marlboro County, near the North Carolina line, ab. 100 mi. NE of Columbia: cotton mills. 2,688 (1950).

McComas (mą.kō'mąs). Unincorporated community in S West Virginia, in Mercer County. 2,999 (1950).

McComb (mą.kōm'). City in SW Mississippi, in Pike County: cotton mills and railroad shops. 10,401 (1950).

McComb, Samuel. b. at Londonderry, Ireland, Jan. 28, 1864; d. at Cheltenham, England, Sept. 11, 1938. English clergyman. He was active with Elwood Worcester in the movement for moral treatment of nervous disorders at Emmanuel Church, Boston. He served as canon (1916–22) of the Cathedral of the Incarnation at Baltimore, professor of pastoral theology (1922 *et seq.*) at Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, Mass., and rector of the American Episcopal Church at Nice, France.

McConnell (mą.kon'ęl), **Francis John.** b. at Trinway, Ohio, Aug. 18, 1871—. American Methodist Episcopal clergyman. He was president (1909–12) of De Pauw University. He was elected bishop in 1912, became president of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in 1929, and retired in 1934.

McCook (mą.kůk'). City in S Nebraska, county seat of Red Willow County: trading center for corn and alfalfa. It is the seat of a junior college and has railroad shops. 7,678 (1950).

McCook, Alexander McDowell. b. April 22, 1831; d. June 12, 1903. American general. He commanded the 1st Ohio regiment at Bull Run, and served at Shiloh, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, and elsewhere.

McCook, Anson George. b. at Steubenville, Ohio, Oct. 10, 1835; d. at New York, Dec. 30, 1917. American soldier and politician; brother of E. M. McCook, H. C. McCook, and J. J. McCook. An officer (1861 *et seq.*) of the 2nd Ohio volunteers, he participated in the battles of Bull Run, Perryville, Stone River, Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Kenesaw Mountain, and Atlanta. He was elected (1876, 1878, 1880) to Congress from New York, was secretary (1884–93) of the Senate, and was chamberlain (1895–97) of New York under Mayor William L. Strong.

McCook, Edward Moody. b. at Steubenville, Ohio, June 15, 1833; d. at Chicago, Sept. 9, 1909. American Civil War general and statesman; brother of A. G. McCook, H. C. McCook, and J. J. McCook. A cavalry officer appointed (1864) brigadier general, he aided the Atlanta campaign by intercepting reinforcements for Confederate General J. B. Hood. He distinguished himself at Shiloh, Perryville, Chickamauga, and in east Tennessee. He served as U.S. minister (1866–69) to Hawaii, and as governor (1869–75) of the territory of Colorado.

McCook, Henry Christopher. b. at New Lisbon, Ohio, July 3, 1837; d. Oct. 31, 1911. American naturalist and Presbyterian clergyman; brother of A. G. McCook, E. M. McCook, and J. J. McCook. He was pastor (1870–1902) of the Tabernacle Presbyterian Church at Philadelphia.

McCook, John James. b. at New Lisbon, Ohio, Feb. 2, 1843; d. Jan. 9, 1927. American Protestant Episcopal clergyman and educator; brother of A. G. McCook, E. M. McCook, and H. C. McCook.

McCord (mą.kôrd'), **Louisa Susanna Cheves.** b. at Charleston, S.C., Dec. 3, 1810; d. there, Nov. 23, 1879. American author, president (1861 *et seq.*) of the Soldier's Relief Association and the Lady's Clothing Association in aid of Confederate soldiers. Her writings include a translation of Frédéric Bastiat's *Sophismes Économiques* (1848); a book of poems, *My Dreams;* and a closet-drama, *Caius Gracchus.*

McCormack (mą.kôr'mąk), **John.** b. at Athlone, Ireland, June 14, 1884; d. at Dublin, Sept. 16, 1945. American operatic and concert tenor. He made his Covent Garden debut (1907) as Turiddu in *Cavalleria Rusticana*, joined (1909) the Manhattan Opera House company, making his first appearance with it in *Traviata*, and was a member (1910–11) of the Boston Opera Company. He made guest appearances at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, performing (1910) in *Traviata* with Melba, sang (1939) at the San Carlo Opera, Naples, Italy, and was a member (1912–14) of the Chicago Opera Company. He included in his repertoire the roles of Rodolpho in *La Bohême*, Faust, Pinkerton in *Madame*

Butterfly, Don Ottavio in *Don Giovanni*, and the leading tenor roles in *Lakmé* and *Tosca*. His principal work after 1914 was on the concert stage, and he made a great popular success with phonograph recordings of such ballads as *When Irish Eyes Are Smiling* and *Kathleen Mavourneen*.

McCormick (mą.kôr'mik), **Anne O'Hare.** b. in Yorkshire, England—. American journalist. She was awarded a Pulitzer prize in 1937. She is a member of the editorial board of the New York *Times* and is a commentator on foreign affairs for that newspaper. Author of *The Hammer and Scythe* (1928).

McCormick, Cyrus Hall. b. in Rockbridge County, Va., Feb. 15, 1809; d. at Chicago, May 13, 1884. American inventor and manufacturer of agricultural machinery, noted for developing the forerunners of the modern reaper. Although he devised a successful hillside plow in the early 1830's, his fame as an inventor rests upon his grain-reaping machine, first built and used in 1831, and patented in improved form in 1834. This was the earliest implement to combine effectively the seven basic mechanical elements of the modern reaper: main wheel, side draft, horizontal reciprocating knife, divider, fingers, platform, and revolving reel. Although a few machines were sold during the following eight years, it was 1843 before more than a local market was sought. Manufacturing through licensees during the next four years was generally unsatisfactory. Soon after McCormick moved to Chicago in 1848, he confined the rapidly increasing production of his machines solely to his own factory there, and thenceforward dispensed with all partners or important stockholders except members of his family. Although the federal government refused to extend his original patent, and competition much increased during the 185 /'s both in the harvest fields and before the courts in patent infringement suits, McCormick's steady improvement of his machines and astute business policies kept him in the forefront of his rivals. Among these, Obed Hussey, inventor of a reaper in 1833, was the earliest and until 1858 one of the most persistent and best known, although seldom seriously challenging. The McCormick factory shared importantly in perfecting the self-rake reaper, the hand-binding harvester, the automatic wire-binder and twine-binder, and mowers. As an inventor, McCormick was given flattering recognition both at home and abroad and his machines helped much to effect the agricultural "revolution" of the late 19th century. By 1884 he was selling nearly 55,000 implements a year and his personal fortune, in considerable part gained from investments in Chicago real estate, had grown to about ten million dollars. As a nationally prominent Democrat and "Old School" Presbyterian, he used his *Daily Chicago Times* and *Presbyterian Expositor* in 1860–61 to work for a peaceable compromise between North and South. As owner of *The Interior* after 1872 he sought to promote the welfare of the Presbyterian (now McCormick) Theological Seminary of Chicago, of which he was principal founder and benefactor (1859 *et seq.*), and to bring about a reunion of the northern and southern branches of that denomination. Among the other institutions which he substantially helped by gifts of money were the Young Men's Christian Association, and the Union Theological Seminary and Washington (and Lee) College, both in Virginia. See *Cyrus Hall McCormick*, by W. T. Hutchinson (2 vols., 1930, 1935) and *The Century of the Reaper*, by Cyrus McCormick (1931).

McCormick, Cyrus Hall. b. at Washington, D.C., May 16, 1859; d. June 2, 1936. American manufacturer of agricultural machinery; son of Cyrus Hall McCormick (1809–84). Associated (1879 *et seq.*) with and president (1884–1902) of the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company, he was first president (1902–19) and board chairman (1919–35) of the International Harvester Company.

McCormick, Joseph Medill. b. at Chicago, May 16, 1877; d. at Washington, D.C., Feb. 25, 1925. American journalist and politician; son of Robert Sanderson McCormick. He was a reporter (1900–08) and manager (1908 *et seq.*) of the Chicago *Daily Tribune*, and was co-owner (1911 *et seq.*) with Charles A. Otis of the Cleveland *Leader* and *News*. He was a congressman (1917–19) from Illinois, and as U.S. senator (1919–25) opposed the League of Nations and the Treaty of Versailles

McCormick, Leander James. b. in Rockbridge County, Va., Feb. 8, 1819; d. at Chicago, Feb. 20, 1900. American manufacturer; brother of Cyrus Hall McCormick (1809–84). He was in charge (1849 *et seq.*) of the manufacturing division of the McCormick firm and a partner (1859 *et seq.*) under its new name of C. H. McCormick and Brothers, changed (1874) to C. H. and L. J. McCormick.

McCormick, Lynde Dupuy. b. at Annapolis, Md., Aug. 12, 1895—. American naval officer, commander (1952) of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization fleet.

McCormick, Robert. b. in Rockbridge County, Va., June 8, 1780; d. there, July 4, 1846. American inventor; father of Cyrus Hall McCormick (1809–1884). He patented (1830–31) a gristmill and hydraulic machine, developed (1834) a threshing machine, and experimented (1809–31) unsuccessfully with the invention of a reaping machine.

McCormick, Robert Rutherford. b. at Chicago, Ill., July 30, 1880—. American editor and publisher; son of Robert Sanderson McCormick. He served as a field artillery officer in the U.S. army during World War I. He was editor with his cousin Joseph Medill Patterson (until 1925, when Patterson went to New York to edit the *Daily News*) and publisher (1920 *et seq.*) of the Chicago *Tribune*. Under McCormick's control, the *Tribune* became the most widely sold paper in the Midwest and, through its advocacy of isolation from Europe and opposition to the New Deal, one of the leading conservative journals of the U.S. Among his works are *The Army of 1918* (1920) and *The American Revolution and Its Effect on World Civilization* (1945).

McCormick, Robert Sanderson. b. in Rockbridge County, Va., July 26, 1849; d. at Chicago, April 16, 1919. American diplomat; grandson of Robert McCormick (1780–1846); married (1876) Katherine Van Etta Medill, daughter of Joseph Medill. He was appointed (1901) U.S. minister to Austria, and was first U.S. ambassador (1902) to Austria-Hungary. As U.S. ambassador (1902–05 to Russia he looked after Japanese interests in Russia during the Russo-Japanese War. He served as U.S. ambassador (1905–07) to France.

McCormick, Ruth. [Maiden name, **Hanna.**] b. at Cleveland, Ohio, March 27, 1880; d. at Chicago, Dec. 31, 1944. American newspaper publisher; daughter of Mark Hanna, and wife (married 1903) of Joseph Medill McCormick (d. 1925) and later (married 1932) of Albert G. Simms, congressman from New Mexico. She was publisher of the Rockford (Ill.) *Register-Republican* and *Morning Star*, Republican national committeewoman (1924–28) from Illinois, and a member (1929–31) of the U.S. House of Representatives from Illinois.

McCormick, Samuel Black. b. in Westmoreland County, Pa., May 6, 1858; d. at Corappolis Heights, Pa., April 18, 1928. American educator and Presbyterian clergyman. As chancellor (1904–20) of the Western University of Pennsylvania, he modernized the institution and changed (1908) the name to the University of Pittsburgh.

McCormick, Stephen. b. at Auburn, Va., Aug. 26, 1784; d. Aug. 28, 1875. American inventor of a cast-iron plow (patented 1819, 1826, 1837), which anticipated a similar invention by Jethro Wood by about seven months.

McCormick, Vance Criswell. b. at Harrisburg, Pa., June 19, 1872; d. in Cumberland County, Pa., June 16, 1946. American newspaper proprietor, publisher of the Harrisburg (Pa.) *Patriot* and *Evening News*. He was mayor (1902–05) of Harrisburg, chairman (1916) of the Democratic national campaign committee, and head (1917–19) of the War Trade Board. A member of the Supreme Economic Council, he was a presidential adviser on the American commission to negotiate peace (1919) at Paris after World War I.

McCosh (mą.kosh'), **Andrew James.** b. at Belfast, Ireland, March 15, 1858; d. Dec. 2, 1908. American surgeon; son of James McCosh.

McCosh, James. b. at Carskeoch, Ayrshire, Scotland, April 1, 1811; d. at Princeton, N.J., Nov. 16, 1894. Scottish-American philosopher and educator. He was professor of logic and metaphysics at Queen's College, Belfast, Ireland (1851–68), and president of Princeton College, N.J. (1868–88). Among his works are *Method of the Divine Government* (1850), *Intuitions of the Mind*

(1860), *The Supernatural in Relation to the Natural* (1862), *An Examination of J. S. Mill's Philosophy* (1866), *Laws of Discursive Thought* (1869), *Christianity and Positivism* (1871), *The Scottish Philosophy* (1874), *The Development Theory* (1876), *Realistic Philosophy defended in a Philosophic Series* (1887), *Psychology* (1887), and *Religious Aspects of Evolution* (1888).

McCoy (mą.koi'), **Frank Ross.** b. at Lewistown, Pa., Oct. 29, 1874—. American army officer. He served in the Spanish-American War and in the military government of Cuba (1898–1902), in the Philippines (1903–06), in Mexico (1915–17), and with the American Expeditionary Forces in France (1917–19). He was assistant (1921–25) to the governor general of the Philippines. He was director of elections (1928) in Nicaragua, served as chairman (1928–29) of the Bolivian-Paraguayan boundary commission, and was detailed (1932) to serve with the League of Nations commission of inquiry into the Manchurian situation. He served as chairman (1945–49) of the Far Eastern Commission, which determined Allied occupation policies in Japan.

McCoy, Isaac. b. near Uniontown, Pa., June 13, 1784; d. at Louisville, Ky., June 21, 1846. American missionary and Indian agent. He was a Baptist pastor (1805–17) in Clark County, Ind., engaging in short missionary expeditions. Named (1817) missionary to the Indians in the Wabash valley, he agitated for the creation of an Indian state. He was appointed (1880) surveyor and agent for the westward migration of Indians. Author of *Remarks on the Practicability of Indian Reform* (1827), *History of Baptist Indian Missions* (1840), and pamphlets on Indian affairs.

McCoy, Joseph Geating. b. in Illinois, Dec. 21, 1837; d. Oct. 19, 1915. American cattle-trader. He purchased (1867) the site of what is now Abilene, Kan., for the purpose of establishing a railroad shipping center.

McCrary (mą.krār'i), **George Washington.** b. near Evansville, Ind., Aug. 29, 1835; d. at St. Joseph, Mo., June 23, 1890. American legislator and jurist, U.S. secretary of war (1877–79) under Hayes. He was a congressman (1869–77) from Iowa, and federal judge (1879 *et seq.*) of the Eighth Judicial Circuit.

McCray v. United States, 195 U.S. 27 (1904) (mą.krā'). U.S. Supreme Court decision upholding a heavy federal excise tax on artificially colored oleomargarine, a levy which its opponents termed confiscatory. The court announced the principle of judicial noninterference with federal tax laws and refused to probe into the motive, intent, or result of the statute, which had been enacted to protect dairy interests from competition. The decision apparently sanctioned the use of the taxing power as an instrument of social control.

McCrea (mą.krā'), **Jane.** b. at Lamington (then Bedminster), N.J., c1754; killed near Fort Edward, N.Y., July 27, 1777. American woman, murdered (it is said) by Indian allies of the British general John Burgoyne.

McCrea, John Livingstone. b. at Marlette, Mich., May 29, 1891—. American naval officer. He was associated (1945 *et seq.*) with the office of the chief of naval operations, as head of civil administration of enemy territories taken over by the navy.

McCreary (mą.krir'i), **James Bennett.** b. in Madison County, Ky., July 8, 1838; d. at Richmond, Ky., Oct. 8, 1918. American politician, officer (1862 *et seq.*) in the Confederate army in the Civil War. He served as governor (1875, 1911) of Kentucky, six-time U.S. congressman (1884 *et seq.*), and U.S. senator (1902 *et seq.*).

McCullers (mą.kul'ėrz), **Carson.** [Maiden name, **Smith.**] b. at Columbus, Ga., Feb. 19, 1917—. American novelist. Her novels include *The Heart Is a Lonely Hunter* (1940), *Reflections in a Golden Eye* (1941), and *The Member of the Wedding* (1946; dramatized in 1950).

McCulloch (mą.kul'ọ), **Ben.** b. in Rutherford County, Tenn., Nov. 11, 1811; killed at the battle of Pea Ridge, Ark., March 7, 1862. American general in the Confederate service. He commanded at Wilson's Creek in 1861, and led a corps at the battle of Pea Ridge.

McCulloch, Hugh. b. at Kennebunk, Me., Dec. 7, 1808; d. near Washington, D.C., May 24, 1895. American politician, U.S. secretary of the treasury (1865–69 and 1884–85) under Lincoln, Johnson, and Arthur. He funded the national debt during his first term as secretary. He was a partner (1870–76) in the banking business with Jay Cooke.

McCulloch v. Maryland, 4 Wheaton 316 (1819) (mer'i-land). Decision of the U.S. Supreme Court, in an opinion rendered (March 6, 1819) by Chief Justice John Marshall, holding unconstitutional a Maryland law taxing notes of all banks not chartered by the state. The case arose over the refusal of McCulloch, cashier of the branch bank of the Second Bank of the United States at Baltimore, to pay the tax. The case involved the consideration of the right of Congress to incorporate a bank, and the constitutionality of a state tax upon the bank. In one of his most notable opinions, and one of the most important in construing the powers of the national government, Marshall upheld the power of Congress to charter a bank and denied the power of a state to interfere with such an agency by taxation ("the power to tax involves the power to destroy"). The opinion was one of the most characteristic of Marshall's pronouncements on the nature of the Union and the position of the states. "Let the end be legitimate," said Marshall, "let it be within the scope of the constitution, and all means which are appropriate, which are plainly adapted to that end, which are not prohibited, but consist with the letter and spirit of the constitution, are constitutional." Marshall's broad construction of the Constitution owes much to Alexander Hamilton's argument on the constitutionality of the First Bank of the United States.

McCullough (mą.kul'ọ), **John.** b. near Coleraine, Ireland, Nov. 14, 1832; d. at Philadelphia, Nov. 8, 1885. American tragedian. He played much with Edwin Forrest, who left him his manuscript plays and regarded him as his histrionic successor. In 1884 he broke down both mentally and physically, and he died insane.

McCullough, John Griffith. b. at Newark, Del., Sept. 16, 1835; d. at New York, May 29, 1915. American politician. He was elected attorney general (1863) of California, and governor (1902) of Vermont.

McCullough, Myrtle Reed. b. at Chicago, Sept. 27, 1874; d. there, Aug. 17, 1911. American author.

McCumber (mą.kum'bėr), **Porter James.** b. at Crete, Ill., Feb. 3, 1858; d. May 18, 1933. American legislator and lawyer. He was a U.S. senator (1899–1923) from North Dakota. As chairman (1922–23) of the Senate finance committee, he cosponsored (1922) the Fordney-McCumber Tariff Act, which restored many of the rates of the protective Payne-Aldrich Tariff of 1909.

McCurdy (mą.kėr'di), **Richard Aldrich.** b. at New York, Jan. 29, 1835; d. at Morristown, N.J., March 6, 1916. American insurance official, president (1885–1906) of the Mutual Life Insurance Company at New York. He resigned when the Armstrong committee investigation (1905–06) found evidence that he had been involved in financial irregularities.

McCutchan (mą.kuch'ąn), **Robert Guy.** b. at Mount Ayr, Iowa, Sept. 13, 1877—. American musician and educator. He organized (1904) the music department of Baker University in Kansas, and was dean (1911 *et seq.*) of the School of Music at DePauw University, Greencastle, Ind.

McCutcheon (mą.kuch'ọn), **George Barr.** b. near Lafayette, in Tippecanoe County, Ind., July 26, 1866; d. at New York, Oct. 23, 1928. American novelist; brother of John T. McCutcheon. Among his works are *Graustark* (1901), *Brewster's Millions* (1902), *Beverly of Graustark* (1904), *Jane Cable* (1906), *The Flyers* (1907), *The Man from Brodney's* (1908), *Truxton King* (1909), *The Rose in the Ring* (1910), *What's-His-Name* (1911), *Mary Midthorne* (1911), *The Hollow of Her Hand* (1912), *A Fool and His Money* (1913), *The Prince of Graustark* (1914), *West Wind Drift* (1920), *East of the Setting Sun* (1924), and *The Merivales* (1929). The Graustark stories, set in an imaginary country in the Balkans, were among the most popular of the type. *Brewster's Millions*, dramatized (1906) by Winchell Smith, was made into a motion picture several times.

McCutcheon, John Tinney. b. near South Raub, Ind., May 6, 1870; d. at Lake Forest, Ill., June 10, 1949. American artist, known for his political cartoons; brother of George Barr McCutcheon. He was a cartoonist on the staff of the Chicago *Record* (1899–1901), Chicago *Record-Herald* (1901–03), and Chicago *Tribune* (1903–46). He

was awarded (1931) the Pulitzer prize for cartoons. A collection of his work was published in *John McCutcheon's Book* (1947).

McDiarmid (mąk.dėr'mid), **Hugh.** [Pseudonym of **Christopher Murray Grieve.**] b. at Langholm, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, Aug. 11, 1892—. Scottish poet. His books of poetry include *Sangschaw, Penny Wheep, A Drunk Man Looks at the Thistle, Stony Limits and Other Poems, First Hymn to Lenin and Other Poems, Cornish Heroic Song for Valda Trevlyn,* and *A Kist for Whistles.* His prose works include *Annals of the Five Senses, Albyn, or the Future of Scotland, Scottish Scene, What Lenin Has Meant to Scotland, The Scottish Islands,* and the autobiographical *Lucky Poet.*

McDonald (mąk.don'ąld). Borough in SW Pennsylvania, in Allegheny and Washington counties. 3,543 (1950).

McDonald, Andrew Archibald. b. at Three Rivers, Prince Edward Island, Canada, Feb. 14, 1829; d. at Ottawa, March 21, 1912. Canadian statesman, lieutenant governor (1884–89) of Prince Edward Island. He was a delegate to the Quebec Conference of 1864, which laid the foundation for the federation of Canada.

McDonald, John Bartholomew. b. at Fermoy, County Cork, Ireland, Nov. 7, 1844; d. March 17, 1911. American railroad contractor, noted for the construction (1890–94) of the Baltimore belt-line railroad which consisted of an underground link at Baltimore between various of the Baltimore and Ohio lines. He was in charge (1900 *et seq.*) of New York subway construction and was a vice-president of the Interborough Rapid Transit Construction Company.

McDonald, Joseph Ewing. [Sometimes called **"Old Saddle-Bags."**] b. in Butler County, Ohio, Aug. 29, 1819; d. at Indianapolis, Ind., June 21, 1891. American politician. Elected (1848) to Congress, he joined with Henry Clay and Daniel Webster in supporting the compromise measures of 1850. As U.S. senator (1875–81) he served on a special committee for the investigation of the Hayes-Tilden election dispute.

McDonnell (mąk.don'ęl), **Charles Edward.** b. at New York, Feb. 1, 1854; d. Aug. 8, 1921. American Roman Catholic clergyman.

McDougall (mąk.dö'gąl), **Alexander.** b. on the island of Islay, Scotland, in July or August, 1732; d. at New York, June 9, 1786. American Revolutionary general. After serving (1756–63) as a privateer captain, he became an ardent patriot and a member of the Sons of Liberty. He was imprisoned (1770–71) for agitating against English rule. He was defeated at White Plains (1776), in 1777 was promoted to major general, and was sent as delegate to the Continental Congress in 1780 and 1784. He succeeded Benedict Arnold as commandant at West Point in 1780.

McDougall, Alexander. b. at Port Ellen, on the island of Islay, Scotland, March 16, 1845; d. at Duluth, Minn., May 23, 1923. American shipbuilder and inventor. He designed (c1881) and produced (1888 *et seq.*) the whaleback freighter, which revolutionized the building of Great Lakes freighters. He built (1892) at Everett, Wash., the first yard for steel ships in the Pacific Northwest.

McDougall, William. b. in Lancashire, England, June 22, 1871; d. at Durham, N.C., Nov. 28, 1938. American psychologist, professor of psychology at Harvard (1920–27) and Duke (1927 *et seq.*). A pioneer in the fields of social psychology and abnormal psychology, he developed the psychological concept that all behavior was purposive, i.e., was directed toward a goal. Author of *Physiological Psychology* (1905), *Social Psychology* (1908), *Body and Mind* (1911), *Psychology, the Study of Behavior* (1912), *Group Mind* (1920), *Outline of Psychology* (1923), *Ethics and Some Modern World Problems* (1924), *Outline of Abnormal Psychology* (1926), *Janus* (1927), *Modern Materialism and Emergent Evolution* (1929), *World Chaos—the Responsibility of Science* (1931), and *Energies of Men* (1933).

McDowell (mąk.dou'ęl), **Ephraim.** b. in Rockbridge County, Va., Nov. 11, 1771; d. June 25, 1830. American physician, a pioneer in abdominal surgery. At Danville, Ky., he performed (1809) the first recorded ovariotomy in the U.S.

McDowell, Irvin. b. at Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 15, 1818; d. at San Francisco, May 4, 1885. American general with the Union army in the Civil War. He graduated (1838) from West Point, served in the Mexican War, from which he emerged as a brevet captain, and was promoted (1856) to the rank of major. He became (May 14, 1861) brigadier general and received the command of the Department of Northeastern Virginia and of the forces which later were designated as the Army of the Potomac. After leading his troops in the defeat at the first battle of Bull Run, he was replaced by General G. B. McClellan but continued to serve with the army as a division commander. He became (March, 1862) major general of volunteers and was assigned to the command of the 1st corps of the Army of the Potomac. Subsequently McDowell's command was designated as the Army of the Rappahannock, but was later incorporated in the Army of Virginia as the 3rd corps. He was relieved of his command after the second battle of Bull Run (1862). This was the last occasion on which he held a field command. He was assigned (1864) to territorial command at San Francisco, was transferred (1868) to the Department of the East and to that of the South in 1872, becoming a major general in the regular army in that year. He retired in 1882 and until his death served as park commissioner of San Francisco.

McDowell, James. b. in Rockbridge County, Va., Oct. 13, 1795; d. near Lexington, Va., Aug. 24, 1851. American politician. He was a member (1832–38) of the Virginia state legislature, governor (1843–46) of Virginia, and a representative (1846–51) to Congress.

McDuffie (mąk.duf'i), **George.** b. in Columbia County (now Warren County), Ga., Aug. 10, 1790; d. in Sumter district, S.C., March 11, 1851. American statesman and orator, a prominent supporter of nullification. He was a member of Congress from South Carolina (1821–34), governor of South Carolina (1834–36), and U.S. senator (1843–46).

McElhenney (mak'ęl.hā.ni), **Jane.** See **Clare, Ada.**

McElroy (mak'ęl.roi), **Robert.** b. at Perryville, Ky., Dec. 28, 1872—. American historian. He was professor (1909–25) of history at Princeton, and professor of American history (1925–39) at Oxford. His books include *Kentucky in the Nation's History* (1909), *The Winning of the Far West* (1914), *The Representative Idea in History* (1917), *Grover Cleveland* (2 vols., 1924), *Levi P. Morton, a Biography* (1926), *The Pathway of Peace* (1927), and *Jefferson Davis, the Unreal and the Real* (1937).

McEntee (mak'ęn.tē), **Jervis.** b. at Rondout, N.Y., July 14, 1828; d. there, Jan. 27, 1891. American painter. He was elected a member of the National Academy of Design in 1861. He was particularly noted for his autumn and winter landscapes.

McEvoy (mak'ę.voi), **Arthur Ambrose.** b. in Wiltshire, England, 1878; d. at London, Jan. 4, 1927. English portrait and landscape painter, associated with Augustus John and William Orpen in the rebellion against the Royal Academy fomented by the New English Art Club. Later, however, he became an associate of the Academy and exhibited there frequently. He is represented in several museums in the British Isles and at Paris. Among his principal works are *Autumn, In a Mirror* (Tate Gallery), and *The Ear-Ring* (Tate Gallery).

McEvoy, Joseph Patrick. b. at New York, 1895—. American writer. Author of the book of verse *Slams of Life* (1919). His stage writings include the comedy *The Potters* (1924), the revue *New Americana* (1932), and the musical *Stars in Your Eyes* (1939). His novel *Show Girl* (1928) was dramatized, scenarized, and adapted into a comic strip under the name *Dixie Dugan.* In recent years he has been a roving editor of the *Readers Digest.*

McEwen (mą.kū'ęn), Sir **John Blackwood.** b. at Hawick, Scotland, April 13, 1868; d. at London, 1948. British composer and music theorist. Among his compositions are the symphony *Solway* and the orchestral rhapsody *Grey Galloway.* He also composed songs, sonatas, choral works, and 15 string quartets, considered his best work.

McFadden Banking Act of 1927 (mak fad'ęn). Measure passed by the U.S. Congress in 1927 which permitted a national bank to establish and operate a given number of branches in cities where state banks were allowed to practice branch banking. It discouraged out-of-town

branch banking by stipulating that state banks holding membership in the Federal Reserve System could not set up such branches after the passage of the act.

McFall (mąk.fôl'), **Frances Elizabeth.** See **Grand, Sarah.**

McFarland (mąk.fär'land), **John Horace.** b. at McAlisterville, Pa., Sept. 24, 1859—. American master printer and horticulturist. He established (1889) the Mt. Pleasant Press (incorporated, 1891, as the J. Horace McFarland Company) and printed *American Gardening, Country Life in America,* and other periodicals. Active as a horticulturist, he contributed especially to the cultivation of roses. Among his works are *My Growing Garden* (1915), *The Rose in America* (1923), *What Every Rose Grower Should Know* (1931), and many others.

McFarland, John Thomas. b. at Mount Vernon, Ind., Jan. 2, 1851; d. at Maplewood, N.J., Dec. 22, 1913. American Methodist Episcopal clergyman, noted for introducing the first graded system of Sunday-school lessons.

McFaul (mąk.fôl'), **James Augustine.** b. at Larne, County Antrim, Ireland, June 6, 1850; d. June 16, 1917. American Roman Catholic prelate.

McFee (mąk.fē'), **William.** b. at London, June 15, 1881—. American novelist, short-story writer, and essayist. He took to the sea in 1905, and later entered the American merchant marine, receiving a chief engineer's license in 1913. At sea when World War I began, he returned (October, 1914) to England to serve as an engineer on a British transport and as a naval lieutenant. He settled (1922) at Westport, Conn. Author of *Aliens* (1914), *Casuals of the Sea* (1916), *Captain Macedoine's Daughter* (1920), *Command* (1922), *Race* (1924), *Pilgrims of Adversity* (1928), *Sailors of Fortune* (1929), *North of Suez* (1930), *The Harbormaster* (1932), *No Castle in Spain* (1933), *The Beachcomber* (1935), *Derelicts* (1938), *Watch Below* (1940), and *Spenlove in Arcady* (1941), novels and stories; *Letters From an Ocean Tramp* (1908), *Harbors of Memory* (1921), *An Engineer's Notebook* (1921), *Studies in Patriotism* (1922), *Swallowing the Anchor* (1925), *Sunlight in New Granada* (1925), and *More Harbors of Memory* (1934), autobiographical and descriptive essays. He also wrote *Life of Sir Martin Frobisher* (1928), *Reflections of Marsyas* (1933), poetry, and book reviews and a weekly column on ships for the New York *Sun.*

McFingal (mąk.fing'gąl). See **M'Fingal.**

McFlimsey (mak.flim'zi), **Flora.** Subject of the satirical poem *Nothing to Wear: an Episode in City Life* (1857), by William Allen Butler.

McGarrah (mą.gar'ą), **Gates W.** b. at Monroe, N.Y., 1863; d. at New York, Nov. 5, 1940. American banker. He was chairman of the board (1927–30) of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, and president (1930–33) of the Bank for International Settlements at Basel, Switzerland.

McGee (mą.gē'), **Thomas D'Arcy.** b. at Carlingford, Ireland, April 13, 1825; killed at Ottawa, Canada, April 7, 1868. Irish journalist in Great Britain, the U.S. and Canada. At the age of 17 he came to Boston, where he became prominent as a writer and speaker. He returned (1845) to England, where he was a correspondent of the *Freeman's Journal* and the *Nation.* He joined (1846) the Young Ireland movement and fled (1848) to the U.S., where he founded the *New York Nation* and the *American Celt.* His views became more moderate and in 1857 he was forced to go to Canada because of the opposition of the more radical members of the Irish nationalist movement. He became (1858) a member of parliament and was appointed president of the council (1862) and minister of agriculture (1864). He supported confederation and was elected to the first Dominion parliament (1867). He was assassinated by a member of the Fenian brotherhood. He wrote *A History of the Irish Settlers in North America* (1851), *A Popular History of Ireland* (1862), and others.

McGee, William John. b. April 17, 1853; d. Sept. 4, 1912. American geologist and anthropologist. He was geologist of the U.S. Geological Survey (1883–93) and ethnologist in charge of the bureau of American Ethnology (1893–1903).

McGehee (mą.gē'). City in SE Arkansas, in Desha County: railroad shops and food-processing industries. 3,854 (1950).

McGiffert (mą.gif'ėrt), **Arthur Cushman.** b. at Saquoit, N.Y., March 4, 1861; d. at Dobbs Ferry, N.Y., Feb. 25, 1933. American theologian, professor of ecclesiastical history in Union Theological Seminary (New York) from 1893 and its president (1917–26). He was ordained (1888) a Presbyterian minister and became (1899) a Congregationalist. Author of *A Dialogue between a Christian and a Jew* (1889), *The Church History of Eusebius* (1890), *A History of Christianity in the Apostolic Age* (1897), *The Apostles' Creed* (1902), *Martin Luther, the Man, and his Work* (1911), and others.

McGiffin (mą.gif'in), **Philo Norton.** b. at Washington, Pa., Dec. 13, 1860; d. Feb. 11, 1897. American naval officer, included by Richard Harding Davis in *Real Soldiers of Fortune* (1906). A graduate (1882) of Annapolis, he resigned (1884) from the U.S. navy, and served as an officer (1885 *et seq.*) in the Chinese navy, and as professor of seamanship and gunnery for ten years at the Tientsin Naval College. He distinguished himself as executive officer of the *Ting Yuen* during an engagement (1894) in the Sino-Japanese War.

McGill (mą.gil'). Unincorporated community in E Nevada, in White Pine County: copper smelting. 2,297 (1950).

McGill, James. b. at Glasgow, Oct. 6, 1744; d. at Montreal, Canada, Dec. 12, 1813. Canadian fur trader, now remembered chiefly as the founder of McGill University. McGill was a member of the legislative assembly of Lower Canada (1800–04) and was appointed (1793) a member of the executive council of the same province.

McGill, John. b. at Philadelphia, Nov. 4, 1809; d. Jan. 14, 1872. American Roman Catholic bishop of Richmond, Va.

McGillicuddy (mą.gil'i.kud.i), **Cornelius.** Full name of **Mack, Connie.**

McGillivray (mą.gil'i.vrā), **Alexander.** b. in Alabama, c1759; d. at Pensacola, Fla., Feb. 17, 1793. Creek Indian chief. The son of a Scottish father and a French-Indian mother, he was well educated by his father's family and was for a time a merchant in Georgia and Florida. He joined with the Indians, however, and was elected chief. During the Revolutionary War, he was commissioned a colonel in the British army, worked to keep the Creeks on the side of the British, and after the war remained anti-American. He opposed colonization of the South by the whites, accepted a commission in the Spanish army, and in every way fought American expansion into the area, notably by diplomatic means, playing off the interests of the Americans, British, and Spaniards against one another, but also by direct attack on colonies established throughout the South. He came to New York in 1790 at the invitation of President Washington to sign a treaty of friendship with the U.S., but he repudiated this later by signing (1792) a treaty with the Spaniards.

McGill University (mą.gil'). Canadian institution of higher learning, situated at Montreal, Quebec. It was projected in 1811 by the fur trader James McGill, chartered in 1821, and opened in 1829. The original endowment, consisting of James McGill's estate and mansion near Montreal and his bequest of 10,000 pounds in money, has been greatly added to by later benefactors. McGill College, which the original donor stipulated must bear his name in perpetuity, is the core of an extensive nonsectarian and coeducational university comprising Faculties of Arts, Law, Applied Science, Medicine and Agriculture, a Department of Music, Schools of Commerce, Library Science, Nursing, and Physical Education, a Graduate School, and the Royal Victoria College for women. Affiliated, but not part of the university, are theological colleges of the Anglican, Presbyterian, and United churches. McGill has close scholarly relations with Cambridge, Oxford, and Dublin universities. The governor general of Canada and a board of governors guide the affairs of McGill University on behalf of the British crown, which has the final authority over it.

McGinty (mą.gin'ti), **Gas-House.** See **Gas-House McGinty.**

McGivney (mą.giv'ni), **Michael Joseph.** b. at Waterbury, Conn., Aug. 12, 1852; d. at Thomaston, Conn., Aug. 14, 1890. American Roman Catholic priest, a founder (1882) of the society of the Knights of Columbus at New Haven, Conn.

McGlynn (mą.glin'), **Edward.** b. at New York, Sept. 27, 1837; d. at Newburgh, N.Y., Jan. 7, 1900. American Roman Catholic clergyman, advocate of the single-tax doctrine. His public appearance (1886) in support of Henry George led to his removal (1887) from the pastorate and a summons to Rome which he refused to obey. He was excommunicated (1887) but upon subsequent investigation reinstated (1892).

McGovern (mą.guv'ėrn), **John.** b. at Troy, N.Y., Feb. 18, 1850; d. at Chicago, Dec. 17, 1917. American author and editor. As literary expert (1899) for Samuel Eberly Gross, author of *The Merchant Prince of Cornville*, he won (1902) a plagiarism case against Edmund Rostand, pointing out the similarities between Gross's work and *Cyrano de Bergerac*.

McGranery (mą.gran'ę.ri), **James Patrick.** b. at Philadelphia, July 8, 1895—. American jurist, U.S. attorney general (1952–53) under Truman. He was a member of Congress (1937–43) and resigned to serve as assistant to the attorney general (1943–46). In 1946 he was appointed a judge of the U.S. district court for eastern Pennsylvania. When, in 1952, J. H. McGrath resigned as attorney general following a public fight over the special investigatory powers of Newbold Morris, McGranery was named attorney general to succeed him.

McGrath (mą.grath'), **James Howard.** b. at Woonsocket, R.I., Nov. 28, 1903—. American politician. Appointed U.S. district attorney for Rhode Island in 1934, he held that office until elected governor of the state in 1940. Reëlected in 1942 and 1944, he resigned in 1945 to accept appointment by President Truman as solicitor general of the U.S. This office in turn he resigned when he was elected to the U.S. Senate in 1946. In the Senate he supported President Truman's policies in domestic and foreign affairs. In 1947 he became chairman of the Democratic national committee. In 1949 he left the Senate to accept appointment as attorney general of the U.S. In 1951 instances were disclosed of malfeasance and corruption in various government departments, and accusations were made that these conditions reached into the Department of Justice. Early in 1952 President Truman appointed Newbold Morris of New York to conduct a special investigation of corruption in government departments. The apparently cordial relations which prevailed between Morris and the attorney general at the beginning of this investigation were presently succeeded by disagreements and recriminations. Morris's resignation was accepted by McGrath, whose own resignation was almost simultaneously submitted to the President, and accepted.

McGraw (mą.grô'), **John Joseph.** b. at Truxton, N.Y., April 7, 1873; d. at New Rochelle, N.Y., Feb. 25, 1934. American baseball player and manager (1902–32) of New York Giants. He played his first professional game in 1890 with New York's Olean club and was third baseman (1891–99) with the Baltimore Orioles, a star player on one of the most famous teams in baseball history. When Edward (Ned) Hanlon, the team's manager, went to Brooklyn in 1899, McGraw became manager of the Orioles. When the American League was organized, McGraw became manager of the Baltimore team in the new league, but he returned to the National League in 1902 and played (1902–06) with the Giants, finally retiring (1906) with a lifetime batting average of .334. In his 31 seasons as manager of the Giants, McGraw led the team to ten league championships (1904–05, 1911–13, 1917, 1921–24), setting a record in the latter years of four consecutive pennants, and three world series championships (1905, 1921–22). He developed many outstanding players, among them Christy Mathewson and his successors as manager of the Giants, Bill Terry and Mel Ott, but no matter what stars played for the team the fiery McGraw was the popular center of interest. He reputedly controlled many of the policies usually in the hands of the business management. He returned from retirement in 1933 to manage the National League team in the first annual All Star Game at Chicago. McGraw was elected to Baseball's Hall of Fame in 1937.

McGready (mą.grā'di), **James.** [Sometimes called **Boanerges.**] b. c1758; d. in Henderson County, Ky., in February, 1817. American Presbyterian preacher, whose services (1797, 1798, 1799) in Logan County, Ky., occasioned revival movements culminating in the Great Revival of 1800 in the West and South. He founded (1811 *et seq.*) churches in southern Indiana.

McGregor (mą.greg'ėr). Town in E central Texas, in McLennan County, ab. 12 mi. S of Waco. 2,669 (1950).

McGregor, Robert. b. in Yorkshire, England, 1848; d. at Portobello, near Edinburgh, in November, 1922. English painter and illustrator, noted particularly for his scenes of fishermen in Scotland and Brittany. His paintings, represented in museums at Glasgow and Edinburgh, include *The Smoker* and *Fishermen at the Edge of the Sea*.

McGroarty (mą.grō'ąr.ti), **John Steven.** b. in Luzerne County, Pa., Aug. 20, 1862; d. at Los Angeles, Calif., Aug. 7, 1944. American lawyer and writer. He was elected (1933) poet laureate of California by the state legislature. Elected (1934) congressman from California, he was noted for his support of the Townsend pension plan.

McGuffey (mą.guf'i), **William Holmes.** b. near Claysville, Pa., Sept. 23, 1800; d. May 4, 1873. American educator, author of the *Eclectic Readers* (First and Second, 1835; Third and Fourth, 1837; Fifth, 1844; Sixth, 1857) for elementary schools. They were used in 37 states and sold, in the original and revised editions, some 122 million copies. He was head (1832–36) of the department of mental philosophy and philology at Miami University in Ohio, president (1836–39) of Cincinnati College, president (1839–43) of Ohio University at Athens, Ohio, and professor (1845–73) of moral philosophy at the University of Virginia.

McGuire (mą.gwīr'), **William Anthony.** b. at Chicago, July 9, 1887; d. at Beverly Hills, Calif., Sept. 16, 1940. American playwright and scenarist. His plays include *The Devil, The Servant and the Man, The Divorce, Six Cylinder Love, Kid Boots, Three Musketeers, Rosalie, Twelve Miles Out*, and *If I Were Rich*. Among his scenarios are *She Wanted a Millionaire, Roman Scandals, Little Man, What Now*, and *The Great Ziegfeld*.

McHenry (mąk.hen'ri), **Fort.** Fort at the entrance of Baltimore harbor, named for James McHenry (1753–1816). It was unsuccessfully bombarded by the British fleet in 1814. During the bombardment Francis Scott Key, an American citizen, was detained on board a British vessel, and was inspired by the spectacle to write *The Star-Spangled Banner*. A national monument and historic shrine were established here in 1939.

McHenry, James. b. at Ballymena, County Antrim, Ireland, Nov. 16, 1753; d. May 3, 1816. American Revolutionary soldier and statesman. He was assigned (1776) to the medical staff of the Cambridge military hospital, and was surgeon (1776–77) of the 5th Pennsylvania Battalion. He served as secretary (1778–80) to George Washington, and as secretary (1780–81) to Lafayette. He was a congressman (1783–86), and a delegate (1787) from Maryland to the Constitutional Convention. As secretary of war (1797–1800) under Adams, he was an adherent of Alexander Hamilton. This policy brought him into conflict with Adams and he resigned.

McHenry, James. [Pseudonym, **Solomon Secondsight.**] b. at Larne, County Antrim, Ireland, Dec. 20, 1785; d. there, July 21, 1845. Irish author and physician in America. He was the founder (1824) and editor of the *American Monthly Magazine*. As chief poetry reviewer for the *American Quarterly Review*, his conservative theories led him to attack the English romantics to such an extent as to provoke a reply in *Blackwood's Magazine*, at Edinburgh.

McIlhenney (mak'il.hā.ni), **Charles Morgan.** b. at Philadelphia, April 4, 1858; d. 1904. American landscape painter, named an associate of the National Academy of Design in 1892. Among his principal works are *A Gray Summer Noon, The Old, Old Story*, and *The Passing Storm*.

McIlwain (mak'il.wān), **Charles Howard.** b. at Saltsburg, Pa., March 15, 1871—. American political scientist and authority on English constitutional history, professor of the science of government (1926 *et seq.*) at Harvard. His works include *The High Court of Parliament* (1910), *The Growth of Political Thought in the West, from the Greeks to the End of the Middle Ages* (1932), *Constitutionalism and the Changing World* (1939), and *Constitutionalism: Ancient and Modern* (1940). He received the Pulitzer prize for history for *The American Revolution* (1923).

McIntosh (mak'in.tosh), **Lachlan.** b. in Scotland, March 17, 1725; d. at Savannah, Ga., Feb. 20, 1806. American Revolutionary soldier. He was a member (1775) at Savannah, Ga., of the provincial congress. After fatally wounding Button Gwinnett in a duel, he was transferred (1777) to Washington's headquarters at Valley Forge.

McIntosh, William. b. in Carroll County, Ga., c1775; killed May 1, 1825. Creek Indian chief who led a group of Creeks on the side of the Americans in the War of 1812. He was commissioned brigadier general in the U.S. army, and served (1817–18) under Andrew Jackson against the Seminoles.

McIntyre (mak'in.tīr), **Mount.** See under **Adirondack Mountains.**

McIntyre, O. O. [Full name, **Oscar Odd McIntyre.**] b. at Plattsburg, Mo., Feb. 18, 1884; d. at New York, Feb. 14, 1938. American journalist. He was a reporter (1902) for the Gallipolis (Ohio) *Journal*, and was on the staff (1907–11) of the Cincinnati *Post*. His daily column "New York Day by Day" (1912 *et seq.*) was syndicated in upwards of 550 newspapers. Author of *White Light Nights* (1924), *Twenty Three Selected Stories* (1929), *Another Odd Book* (1931), and *The Big Town* (1935).

McKay (mą.kā'), **Claude.** [Pseudonym, **Eli Edwards.**] b. at Sunny Ville, Jamaica, British West Indies, Sept. 15, 1890; d. at Chicago, May 22, 1948. American novelist, poet, and short-story writer, notable for his portrayals of Negro life in the U.S. He was associated (1919–22) with Floyd Dell and Max Eastman on the *Liberator*, and lived for ten years abroad, chiefly in France. Author of *Songs of Jamaica* (1911), *Constab Ballads* (1912), and *Harlem Shadows* (1922). His novels include *Home to Harlem* (1927), *Banjo* (1929), and *Banana Bottom* (1933). *Harlem: Negro Metropolis* (1940) is nonfiction.

McKay, Donald. b. in Shelburne County, Nova Scotia, Canada, Sept. 4, 1810; d. Sept. 20, 1880. American naval architect and master shipbuilder, noted for his design and construction of clipper ships during the early 1850's. In 1841, as a master shipbuilder, he entered into a partnership with William Currier at Newburyport, Mass. He devoted himself to building packet ships and moved (c1844) to Boston, where he set up his own shipyard. It was here that he built his famous clipper ships (which were, in their day, the fastest vessels afloat). His first clipper (launched Dec. 7, 1850) was the 1,534-ton *Stag Hound*. On April 15, 1851, he launched the *Flying Cloud* (1,783 tons), which made the New York-San Francisco voyage in a record time of under 90 days. Among his other clippers were the *Sovereign of the Seas* (1852), the *Westward Ho!* (1852), the *Great Republic* (1853), the *Empress of the Seas* (1853), and two ships (1854–55) which hold world records for speed under sail, the *James Baines* and the *Lightning*. During the Civil War he made proposals in the U.S. and Great Britain for ironclad steam-propelled vessels and in 1864–65 built for the government the monitor *Nausett* and three other naval ships. He sold his shipyard in 1869 and retired from shipbuilding in 1877.

McKay, Gordon. b. at Pittsfield, Mass., May 4, 1821; d. at Newport, R.I., Oct. 19, 1903. American manufacturer and inventor. He purchased (1859) from Lyman R. Blake the patent for a machine for sewing shoe soles to uppers. He improved (1862) the machine and established factories for its manufacture, leasing the product to shoe manufacturers on a royalty basis. After competing (1876–80) with Charles Goodyear's welt-shoe sewing machine, he consolidated (1880) with Goodyear, and then sold out (1895) to Goodyear.

McKean (mą.kēn'), **Thomas.** b. at New London, Chester County, Pa., March 19, 1734; d. at Philadelphia, June 24, 1817. American politician and jurist. He was a member (1774–83) of the Continental Congress from Delaware, signed the Declaration of Independence in 1776, was chief justice (1777–99) of Pennsylvania, and was governor (1799–1808) of Pennsylvania.

McKeesport (mą.kēz'pōrt). Industrial city and river port in SW Pennsylvania, in Allegheny County, at the confluence of the Monongahela and Youghiogheny rivers, ab. 10 mi. SE of Pittsburgh, in a coal-mining area. The chief industry is the manufacture of steel products; there are also food-processing industries. The site was settled in 1755. The city is in the urbanized area of Pittsburgh. 51,502 (1950).

McKees Rocks (mą.kēz'). Borough in SW Pennsylvania, in Allegheny County, ab. 4 mi. NW of downtown Pittsburgh: part of the urbanized area of Pittsburgh. It has manufactures of iron and steel, chewing gum, tin containers, wooden and steel kegs, car and locomotive springs, and automobile parts. It was settled c1764 and incorporated in 1892. Pop. 16,241 (1950).

McKellar (mą.kel'ąr), **Kenneth Douglas.** b. at Richmond, Ala., Jan. 29, 1869—. American politician. He served in the House of Representatives (1911–17) before being elected (1917) to the U.S. Senate, where he served six successive terms. McKellar, a bitter opponent of the Tennessee Valley Authority, became known as a leader of the conservative bloc of the Democratic senators and an opponent of the F. D. Roosevelt and Truman administrations; his seniority in the Senate nevertheless made him presiding officer of that body as president pro tem when in 1945 Roosevelt died and Truman became president. In 1952, despite the support of the principal Tennessee political machine, McKellar was defeated in the primary election and lost his seat in the Senate.

McKelway (mą.kel'wā), **St. Clair.** b. at Columbia, Mo., March 15, 1845; d. July 16, 1915. American journalist, a regent (1883–1915) of the University of the State of New York. In 1870 he became assistant editor of the Brooklyn *Daily Eagle*, and in 1878 editor of the Albany *Argus*, which he left some six years later to become the editor in chief of the Brooklyn *Daily Eagle*, a position which he held until his death.

McKendree (mą.ken'drē), **William.** b. in King William County, Va., July 6, 1757; d. near Nashville, Tenn., March 5, 1835. First American-born bishop (1808 *et seq.*) of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

McKenna (mą.ken'ą), **Joseph.** b. at Philadelphia, Aug. 10, 1843; d. Nov. 21, 1926. American jurist. He was a member of the California legislature (1875–76) and a member of Congress (1885–93). He served as a U.S. circuit judge (1893–97), U.S. attorney general (1897–98) under McKinley, and was an associate justice (1898–1925) of the U.S. Supreme Court.

McKenna, Reginald. b. July 6, 1863; d. at London, Sept. 6, 1943. British statesman, first lord of the admiralty (1908–11), home secretary (1911–15), and chancellor of the exchequer (1915–16). He was appointed financial secretary of the treasury in 1905, and was president of the board of education (1907–08).

McKenna, Stephen. b. Feb. 27, 1888—. English novelist. Author of *The Reluctant Lover* (1912), *Sheila Intervenes* (1913), *The Sixth Sense* (1915), *Sonia* (1917), *The Education of Eric Lane* (1921), *Tales of Intrigue and Revenge* (1924), *Due Reckoning* (1927), *Happy Ending* (1929), *Magic Quest* (1933), *Breasted Amazon* (1938), *A Life for a Life* (1939), *Mean, Sensual Man* (1943), and others.

McKennan (mą.ken'ąn), **Thomas McKean Thompson.** b. at Dragon Neck, Del., March 31, 1794; d. at Reading, Pa., July 9, 1852. American lawyer, secretary (Aug. 15–26, 1850) of the interior under Fillmore. He was a representative (1831–39, 1842–43) from Pennsylvania to Congress.

McKenney (mą.ken'i), **Ruth.** b. at Mishawaka, Ind., Nov. 18, 1911—. American journalist and author. She was a reporter for newspapers in Ohio and New York, and joined (1938) the editorial staff of *New Masses*. Her book *My Sister Eileen* (1938) was dramatized (1940) and scenarized (1942). Author also of *Industrial Valley* (1939), *The McKenneys Carry On* (1940), *Love Story* (1950), and others.

McKenzie (mą.ken'zi). City in W Tennessee, in Carroll and Weakley counties, ab. 100 mi. W of Nashville, in a farming region. 3,774 (1950).

McKenzie, John. Original name of **Kinzie, John.**

McKenzie, Robert Tait. b. at Almonte, Canada, May 26, 1867; d. April 29, 1938. Canadian sculptor, who was also research professor of physical education at the University of Pennsylvania. He served on the Pennsylvania State Art Commission, and was chairman of the American sculpture committee for the 1936 Olympiad. Among his principal works are *College Athlete* (Oxford, England), *Competitor* (Metropolitan Museum, New York), *Captain Guy Drummond* (Ottawa), and *Flying Sphere* (St. Louis).

McKerrow (mą.ker'ō), **Ronald Brunlees.** b. at Putney, London, Dec. 12, 1872; d. at Wendover, England, Jan. 20, 1940. English scholar, teacher, bibliographer, and publisher. He was professor of English (1897–1900) in the government school of foreign languages at Tokyo. After his return to England, he specialized in the Elizabethan period, becoming a bibliographer. He entered (1908) the publishing firm of Sidgwick and Jackson, Ltd., of which he became managing director in 1917. He was professor of English literature (1914–18) and, later, of bibliography, at King's College, London. He founded (1925) and was the first editor of the *Review of English Studies*. Author of *Dictionary of Printers, 1558–1640* (1910), *Introduction to Bibliography for Literary Students* (1927), *Printers' and Publishers' Devices in England and Scotland, 1485–1460* (1933), and *The Treatment of Shakespeare's Text by His Earlier Editors, 1709–1768* (1933). His edition of the works of Thomas Nashe (5 vols., 1904–10) remains standard. At his death he was engaged in preparing a revision of the Oxford Shakespeare, for which he had written (1939) *Prolegomena for the Oxford Shakespeare*.

McKim (mą.kim'), **Charles Follen.** b. in Chester County, Pa., Aug. 24, 1847; d. at St. James, Long Island, N.Y., Sept. 14, 1909. American architect. From 1867 until 1870 he studied at Paris. Returning to America in 1870, he entered the office of H. H. Richardson at New York, and in 1872 commenced practice on his own account. He was joined by W. R. Mead in 1877, and by Stanford White in 1879, thus forming the firm of McKim, Mead, and White, of New York. In 1897 he organized the American Academy in Rome, of which he was chosen the first president. In 1901 he was appointed to the commission entrusted with the rearrangement of the city of Washington. Among the buildings erected by this firm are the Century Club, the old Madison Square Garden, and the Metropolitan Club at New York; Battle Monument, West Point; the Boston Public Library; the Agricultural Building, World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893; a group of buildings for Columbia University, New York, and for New York University; and a reconstruction of the White House at Washington. He became a member of the National Academy of Design in 1907.

McKim, James Miller. b. at Carlisle, Pa., Nov. 14, 1810; d. Llewellyn Park, West Orange, N.J., June 13, 1874. American abolitionist. He was publishing agent (c1840) of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society, and editor, after John Greenleaf Whittier, of the *Pennsylvania Freeman*. He was a founder (1865) of the *Nation* at New York.

McKinley (mą.kin'li), **John.** b. in Culpeper County, Va., May 1, 1780; d. at Louisville, Ky., July 19, 1852. American lawyer and politician. After serving as U.S. senator (1826–31) from Alabama, and representative (1833–35) in Congress, he was an associate justice (1837–52) of the U.S. Supreme Court.

McKinley, Mount. [Also: **Denali**; Russian, **Bolshaya.**] Mountain in S central Alaska, the highest summit in North America. In 1906 Frederick A. Cook reported that he had ascended the mountain on Sept. 15 of that year, but this report has been discredited; the first ascent was made in 1913 by the party of Hudson Stuck. 20,269 ft.

McKinley, William. b. at Niles, Ohio, Jan. 29, 1843; d. at Buffalo, N.Y., Sept. 14, 1901. American statesman, 25th President of the United States (1897–1901). He was the son of an iron-founder, and was deeply influenced by the teachings of his devout Methodist mother. At 17 he enlisted as a private in the Union Army, from which he was mustered out in 1865 with the rank of brevet major. After studying law, he established his practice at Canton, Ohio, where in 1871 he married Ida Saxton. Their two children died in infancy, and after the second birth Mrs. McKinley's health was permanently impaired. McKinley had become active in the Ohio Republican Party, and was elected to Congress in 1876. With the exception of a single term, he served in the House of Representatives for the next 14 years, rising into national prominence as an advocate of the protective tariff. As chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, he was in charge of the tariff bill of 1890, and he lost his seat in Congress in the Democratic landslide caused by a reaction against its high schedules. In 1891 and again in 1893 he was elected governor of Ohio. During the severe business depression which followed the panic of the latter year the Republicans blamed the Democratic tariff, but liberal elements looked for an economic remedy in the free coinage of silver. Through McKinley's alliance with the master political organizer Marcus A. Hanna, he won the Republican nomination for the presidency in 1896 as the apostle of "protection-and-prosperity." The silver agitation forced the Republicans, as the party of the moneyed interests, to declare for the gold standard, and the Democrats' nomination of William Jennings Bryan on a free-silver platform made currency the paramount issue in a bitter political contest. After a "front porch" campaign at Canton, McKinley was elected. Congress promptly followed his instructions in passing a high-tariff measure, the Dingley Act, but did not declare for the gold standard until 1900, when the policy had been favored by the "full dinner-pail" that McKinley had promised and by vast increases in world production of gold. McKinley literally accepted the duty of his office as that of "presiding." He tested public sentiment before formulating his major policies, and showed supreme tact and skill in dealing with Congress. On assuming office, he attempted to adjust the long-strained relations with Spain, whose mistreatment of Cuba had incensed the American people. From the sinking of the *Maine* (Feb. 15, 1898) until the outbreak of hostilities in April, he put forth strenuous efforts to avert war by diplomacy. The delay gave the navy time to prepare, and Spanish naval power (already in the second class among the nations of the world) was annihilated in the battles of Manila Bay (May 1, 1898) and Santiago (July 3, 1898). The war, which was won in three months, established the U.S. as a world power, and marked the beginning of close friendship with Great Britain and involvement in the affairs of China. McKinley himself believed that it signalized the end of the American spirit of isolation. Patriotic feeling was exalted by a new pride in the navy and a restored sense of national unity. The prestige of the president's leadership was so great that it was scarcely affected by the storm of criticisms of the War Department, under Russell A. Alger, and the accusations (exaggerated, but almost universally believed) that the soldiers had been fed on "embalmed beef." McKinley's mind had been opened to the concept of prosperity promoted by foreign trade. After Commodore George Dewey's victory at Manila Bay, commercial expansion in the Far East was a factor in forming administration policy. McKinley strongly supported the annexation of Hawaii, which Congress passed under the pressure of war. The peace terms demanded that Spain relinquish sovereignty over Cuba, and cede to the U.S. Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines. The disposition of the Philippines had excited furious controversy among Americans, and the question was long debated by the president before he reached the decision that the acquisition of the entire group was an inescapable responsibility and that it was desired by a majority in the country. Before the Senate, by a narrow margin, ratified the peace treaty, a native insurrection broke out on Luzon under the Filipino leader Emilio Aguinaldo. The distant and stubbornly waged rebellion strained the resources of the War Department, but McKinley insisted on the firm assertion of American sovereignty, while laying plans for the benevolent administration of the islands and for the education and training in self-government of the inhabitants. In 1900 he sent William Howard Taft to the Philippines as the head of a civil commission, and Taft became the first civil governor the following year. McKinley showed an equal determination in maintaining a protectorate over Cuba, until political stability had been restored to that island, under the military governorship of Leonard Wood. In 1899 McKinley found a strong secretary of war in Elihu Root, who directed the armies and guided the bills for the government of the new possessions through Congress, while instituting needed reforms in the War Department. Plans for an isthmian canal were expedited by the acquisitions in the Pacific. Secretary of State John Hay, who took office soon after the war, devoted his efforts to making a treaty with Great Britain that would give the U.S. a free hand in this project, but, because of Senate opposition, the treaty was not concluded until 1901. Hay sponsored the "open door" in China, and successfully exerted American influence to prevent the partition of

the empire when the U.S. joined the powers of Europe in intervention at the time (1900) of the Boxer rebellion. McKinley was renominated in 1900, with Governor Theodore Roosevelt of New York as his running mate. This strong ticket readily defeated Bryan, who was nominated by the Democrats on a platform that combined anti-imperialism with the old issue of free silver. Six months after his second inauguration, McKinley was shot by an anarchist, Leon F. Czolgosz, at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo. He died eight days after receiving the wound. The senseless tragedy shocked and grieved the whole nation. McKinley was a Republican of the old school, too conservative to comprehend the social and economic ferment of his day, but his administration had established America in a position of influence and power and enlarged the horizons of the national destiny; while his earnest patriotism, his personal integrity and kindliness, and his devotion to his invalid wife had made him one of the most beloved of American chief executives.

McKinley Tariff. Act passed by the U.S. Congress in 1890 and intended as a protectionist measure for encouraging American "infant" industries. The schedule on wool and woolens was raised and a bounty of two cents a pound was offered to U.S. sugar-growers. The act authorized the president to enter into reciprocal trade agreements in instances where such bargaining would reduce or eliminate heavy tariff barriers placed upon the entry of American goods into foreign countries. The high average of its increased duties stands second only to the Hawley-Smoot Tariff of 1930. The act took its name from William McKinley, then chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. It was repealed in 1894 in favor of the slightly less protective Wilson-Gorman Tariff.

McKinney (mą.kin'i). City in NE Texas, county seat of Collin County, N of Dallas: manufactures cotton textiles, clothing, mattresses, and food products. 10,560 (1950).

McKnight (mąk.nīt'), **George Harley.** b. at Sterling Valley, N.Y., April 24, 1871—. American teacher, professor of English (1907–41) at Ohio State University. Among his works are *English Words and Their Background* (1923) and *Modern English in the Making* (1928).

McKready (mą.krē'di), **Kelvin.** Pseudonym of **Murphy, Edgar Gardner.**

McLane (mą.klān'), **Allan.** b. at Philadelphia, Aug. 8, 1746; d. May 22, 1829. American Revolutionary soldier. He was in charge (1777–78) of light troops during the Philadelphia fighting, and was the first to enter Philadelphia after the British evacuation. He tried, but failed (1778), to convince Washington of Benedict Arnold's doubtful loyalty. He commanded (1779) Henry Lee's dismounted dragoons, and later served under Friedrich von Steuben in Virginia.

McLane, Louis. b. at Smyrna, Del., May 28, 1786; d. at Baltimore, Oct. 7, 1857. American politician, U.S. secretary of the treasury (1831–33) and secretary of state (1833–34) under Jackson. He was U.S. senator from Delaware (1827–29), and U.S. minister to Great Britain (1829–31 and 1845–46).

McLane, Robert Milligan. b. at Wilmington, Del., June 23, 1815; d. at Paris, April 16, 1898. American diplomat; son of Louis McLane. He was member of Congress from Maryland (1847–51 and 1879–83), and U.S. minister to China (1853–55), to Mexico (1859–60), and to France (1885–88). He was governor (1883–85) of Maryland.

McLaughlin (mą.klâf'lin), **Andrew Cunningham.** b. at Beardstown, Ill., Feb. 14, 1861—. American educator, professor of history (1906–29) in the University of Chicago. He was assistant professor and professor of history (1888–1906) in the University of Michigan. His works include *Lewis Cass* (1891), *A History of the American Nation* (1899), *The Confederation and the Constitution* (1905), and others.

McLaughlin, Charles. Original name of **Macklin, Charles.**

McLaughlin, Mary Louise. b. at Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 29, 1847; d. Jan. 17, 1939. American painter and ceramist, noted for her manufacture and decoration of porcelain. In 1898 she began to make a porcelain called Losanti, exhibited decorative metalwork at the Paris Exposition of 1899, and exhibited later at Buffalo and Chicago. Examples of her pottery may be found in the Cincinnati Museum, of her porcelain in the Philadelphia Museum, and of her metalwork in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

McLaughlin, Robert. b. at Chicago, 1908—. American novelist and short-story writer. Among his novels and collections of short stories are *The Axe Fell* (1939), *A Short Wait Between Trains* (1945), and *The Side of the Angels* (1947).

McLaws (mą.klôz'), **Lafayette.** b. at Augusta, Ga., Jan. 15, 1821; d. at Savannah, Ga., July 24, 1897. American soldier in the Confederate service. He was promoted major general on May 23, 1862, and commanded a division at Gettysburg and in other important battles.

McLean (mą.klān'), **George Payne.** b. at Simsbury, Conn., Oct. 7, 1857; d. June 6, 1932. American legislator and lawyer. He was governor (1901–03) and three times senator (1911–29) from Connecticut.

McLean, John. b. in Morris County, N.J., March 11, 1785; d. at Cincinnati, Ohio, April 4, 1861. American jurist and politician, U.S. postmaster general (1823–29) under Monroe and John Quincy Adams. He was a member of Congress from Ohio (1813–16), associate justice of the U.S. Supreme Court (1829–61), and an unsuccessful candidate for the Republican nomination for president in 1856 and 1860. His dissenting opinion in the Dred Scott case caused Chief Justice Roger B. Taney to write the famous majority opinion.

McLean, Robert. b. at Philadelphia, Oct. 1, 1891—. American newspaper publisher; son of William Lippard McLean. He succeeded (1931) his father as publisher of the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin*. He was president (1938 *et seq.*) of the Associated Press.

McLean, William Lippard. b. at Mount Pleasant, Pa., May 4, 1852; d. at Germantown, Pa., July 30, 1931. American newspaper publisher. He was the chief owner (1895–1931) of the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin*. He was a director (1896–1924) of the Associated Press.

McLeansboro (mą.klānz'bur.ō). City in SE Illinois, county seat of Hamilton County. 3,008 (1950).

McLennan (mą.klen'ąn), **John Cunningham.** b. 1867; d. aboard a Paris-Boulogne train, Oct. 9, 1935. Canadian physicist. He liquefied (1932) helium gas, and was known for his work on superconductivity in metals and alloys at low temperatures, and on resistance of metals to electricity. He experimented on an "approximation" of perpetual motion by inducing electric current in a lead ring cooled in a flask of liquid helium.

McLennan, John Ferguson. b. at Inverness, Scotland, Oct. 14, 1827; d. at Hayes Common, Kent, England, June 16, 1881. Scottish sociologist. He is known chiefly for his researches in connection with the history of the evolution of marriage, which led him to adopt the theory, in which he had to some extent been anticipated by the Swiss jurist Bachofen, that the primitive form of marriage was exogamy, of which polyandry and polygamous or monogamous monandry were successive developments. This theory is expounded in his principal work, *An Inquiry into the Origin of the Form of Capture in Marriage Ceremonies* (1865).

McLeod (mą.kloud'), **Irene Rutherford.** b. Aug. 21, 1891—. English poet; wife (married 1919) of Aubrey De Sélincourt. Author of *Swords for Life* and *Songs to Save a Soul* (both 1916), the latter a volume of poems previously published in the *Nation*, the *Smart Set*, *Votes for Women*, and the *New Weekly*. She also wrote *Before Dawn* (1918) and *Towards Love* (1923).

McLevy (mąk.lē'vi), **Jasper.** b. at Bridgeport, Conn., March 27, 1878—. American politician, noted as one of the few Socialists in the U.S. to hold office consistently (mayor of Bridgeport, Conn., 1933 *et seq.*).

M'Clintock (mą.klin'tǫk), Sir **Francis Leopold.** b. at Dundalk, Ireland, July, 8 1819; d. at London, Nov. 17, 1907. British admiral and arctic explorer. He took part in various of the Franklin relief expeditions (1848, 1850, 1854), commanding the final expedition (1857–59). In 1851 he made a sledge journey of about 760 miles along the north shore of Parry Sound. He published the findings of the last expedition, which found evidence of the fate of John Franklin and his men, in *The Voyage of the Fox in the Arctic Seas* (1859).

M'Clintock, John. b. at Philadelphia, Oct. 27, 1814; d. at Madison, N.J., March 4, 1870. American clergy-

man and theologian of the Methodist Episcopal Church, president (1867–70) of Drew Theological Seminary (Madison, N.J.). He was the chief editor of M'Clintock and Strong's *Cyclopaedia of Biblical, Theological, and Ecclesiastical Literature* (10 vols., 1867–81).

McLoughlin (mą.klok'lin), **John.** b. in La Rivière du Loup Parish, Canada, Oct. 19, 1784; d. at Oregon City, Ore., Sept. 3, 1857. American pioneer in what is now the state of Oregon. He went to the Oregon country as chief factor of the Hudson Bay Company in 1824, remaining there in its employ until 1846.

M'Clure (mą.klör'), Sir **Robert John Le Mesurier.** b. at Wexford, Ireland, Jan. 28, 1807; d. at London, in October, 1873. British naval officer and arctic explorer. He discovered the northwest passage from the Pacific to the Atlantic (1850–54) while commanding the *Investigator* in a search for Sir John Franklin's lost arctic expedition.

M'Clure Strait. See **McClure Strait.**

McMahon (mąk.mā'ən), **Brien.** b. at Norwalk, Conn., Oct. 6, 1903; d. at Washington, D.C., July 28, 1952. American politician. In 1933 he became a member of the U.S. department of justice as assistant attorney general in charge of the criminal division, and handled such cases as the Harlan, Ky., coal-mine owners' conspiracy case and the McKesson and Robbins fraud case. He was in private practice (1939–44) before being elected (1944) to the U.S. Senate. In 1946 he sponsored a bill to establish the atomic energy commission, and was appointed (1947) a member of the joint congressional committee on atomic energy, of which he became chairman in 1949. He was reëlected to the Senate in 1950.

McManus (mąk.man'us), **George.** b. at St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 23, 1884—. American cartoonist who created (1913) the comic strip *Bringing Up Father*, featuring the characters Maggie and Jiggs. He joined the staff of the New York *World* (1905) and of the New York *American* (1912). He is the creator also of other comic strips, such as *Let George Do It, The Newlyweds and Their Baby, Panhandle Pete*, and *Rosie's Beau.*

McMaster (mąk.mās'tėr), **John Bach.** b. at Brooklyn, N.Y., June 29, 1852; d. at Darien, Conn., May 24, 1932. American historian. He became professor of history in the University of Pennsylvania in 1883. He published *A History of the People of the United States* (8 vols., 1883–1913). His later works include *With the Fathers* (1896), *Origin, Meaning and Application of the Monroe Doctrine* (1896), *School History of the United States* (1897), *Daniel Webster* (1902), *The Acquisition of Political, Social, and Industrial Rights of Man in America* (1903), and *Brief History of the United States* (1907).

McMechen (mąk.mek'ən). City in N West Virginia, in Marshall County: residential community between Wheeling and Moundsville. 3,518 (1950).

McMicken Heights (mąk.mik'ən). Unincorporated community in W Washington, in King County, near Seattle. 2,550 (1950).

McMillan (mąk.mil'ən), **Edwin Mattison.** b. at Redondo Beach, Calif., Sept. 18, 1907—. American physicist. He worked (1932 *et seq.*) at the University of California, after 1934 as a member of the staff at the radiation laboratory, and after 1946 as professor of physics. His work has been important in the development of artificial radioactivity; he was one of the developers of the cyclotron and he has investigated nuclear activity. In 1940 he was a codiscoverer of neptunium, element number 93, the first of the transuranium elements, and his research was important in the discovery of element 94, plutonium, later of great consequence in the development of the atomic bomb. McMillan did not work on the atomic project during World War II, his researches being directed towards the development of radar and sonar devices. In 1951, he and Glenn Seaborg, with whom he had worked in the plutonium research, were awarded the Nobel prize in chemistry.

McMillan, James Winning. b. in Clark County, Ky., April 28, 1825; d. March 9, 1903. American soldier. He was in charge (1862) of Union forces that captured Confederate stores and a blockade runner at Berwick Bay, and later distinguished himself at the battle of Winchester.

McMinnville (mąk.min'vil). City in NW Oregon, county seat of Yamhill County: trading center for an agricultural area; manufactures of condensed milk, lumber, bricks, and tiles. 6,635 (1950).

McMinnville. Town in C Tennessee, county seat of Warren County: manufactures hosiery, blankets, wood products, flour, and meal. 7,577 (1950).

McMurray (mąk.mur'i). [Former name, **Fort McMurray.**] Town in NE Alberta, Canada, at the confluence of the Athabaska and Clearwater rivers, just N of the railroad terminus at Waterways. It is an old fur-trading post and is now also a transportation center, with an airport. 621 (1951).

McMurry (mąk.mur'i), **Charles Alexander.** b. at Crawfordsville, Ind., Feb. 18, 1857; d. March 24, 1929. American educator; brother of Frank Morton McMurry. Author of *Special Method in Reading* (1898), *Special Method in Geography* (1898), *Teaching by Projects* (1919), and *How to Organize the Curriculum* (1923).

McMurry, Frank Morton. b. near Crawfordsville, Ind., July 2, 1862; d. Aug. 1, 1936. American educator; brother of Charles Alexander McMurry. He was professor (1898–1926) of elementary education at Teachers College, Columbia University. Author of *How to Study and Teaching How to Study* (1909).

McNab (mąk.nab'), Sir **Alan Napier.** b. at Niagara, Canada, Feb. 19, 1798; d. at Toronto, Aug. 8, 1862. Canadian statesman. He was elected to the legislature of Upper Canada in 1830, and as colonel of militia repressed the rebellion of 1837–38.

McNair (mąk.nār'), **Lesley James.** b. at Verndale, Minn., May 25, 1883; killed in Normandy, in July, 1944. American soldier, notable for the development of very realistic training methods while commanding general (March, 1942–43) of army ground forces; responsible for the training of millions of inductees during World War II.

McNairsville (mąk.nārz'vil). A former name of **Wilkinsburg,** Pa.

McNarney (mąk.nār'ni), **Joseph Taggart.** b. at Emporium, Pa., Aug. 28, 1893—. American soldier. He graduated (1915) from the U.S. Military Academy. He was chairman (1942) of the reorganization committee of the War Department, and was appointed (March, 1942) deputy chief of staff of the U.S. army. Appointed lieutenant general (May, 1942) and general (March, 1945), he served as deputy supreme Allied commander (October, 1944–November, 1945) in the Mediterranean area. He was commander (1945) of U.S. forces in Europe, succeeding Dwight D. Eisenhower, and heading the occupation army in Germany. He was appointed chief (1947) of the air materiel command, and served as senior member (1947–52) of the United Nations military staff committee.

McNary (mak.nār'i), **Charles Linza.** b. near Salem, Ore., June 12, 1874; d. at Fort Lauderdale, Fla., Feb. 25, 1944. American lawyer and politician, U.S. senator (1917–44) from Oregon. He was a justice (1913–15) of the Oregon supreme court. As chairman of the Senate committee on agriculture and forestry, he was cosponsor of the McNary-Haugen bill for farm relief, twice (1927, 1928) vetoed by President Coolidge. He was Republican candidate (1940) for vice-president on the ticket headed by Wendell Willkie.

McNaughton (mąk.nô'tən), **Andrew George Latta.** b. at Moosomin, Canada, Feb. 25, 1887—. Canadian army officer and statesman. He was chief (1929–35) of the Canadian general staff, and led (1939–40) the first division of the Canadian Overseas Force, becoming general officer (1942–43) commanding the First (Canadian) Army in England. He was minister (1944–45) of national defense, chairman (1945 *et seq.*) of the Canadian section of the Canada-U.S. joint board of defense, and Canadian representative to the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission (1946) and Security Council (1948).

McNeil (mąk.nēl'), **Hector.** b. at Garelochead, Dumbartonshire, Scotland, March 10, 1910—. British statesman. He was a reporter and editor (1933–41) at Glasgow and London before turning to politics. In 1941 he was elected to Parliament as a member of the Labour Party and served (1942–45) in World War II as parliamentary private secretary to P. J. Noel-Baker in the ministry of war transport. He became (1945) undersecretary of state in the foreign office and was minister of state and privy councilor (1946–50). In 1946 he was named delegate of

the United Kingdom to the United Nations, and he served as a vice-president of the General Assembly in 1947. He led the British delegation to the Economic Commission for Europe in 1948. He was secretary of state for Scotland (1950–51).

McNeile (mąk.nēl'), **Cyril.** [Pseudonym, **Sapper;** full name, **Herman Cyril McNeile.**] b. at Bodmin, Cornwall, England, Sept. 28, 1888; d. at Pulborough, Sussex, England, Aug. 14, 1937. English soldier and author, creator of the fictional character "Bulldog Drummond." He served (1907–19) with the royal engineers as lieutenant and lieutenant colonel. Under his pseudonym, the military term for a member of the engineers, he wrote *Sergeant Michael Cassidy, The Fatal Second,* and *Men, Women, and Guns* (1916), *No Man's Land* (1917), *Bulldog Drummond: The Adventures of a Demobilized Officer Who Found Peace Dull* (1920), *The Dinner Club* (1923), *Jim Maitland* (1923), *Bulldog Drummond's Third Round* (1924), *The Final Count* (1926), *The Hidden Witness* (1929), *Tiny Carteret* (1930), *Bulldog Drummond Strikes Back* (1933), and *Challenge* (1934).

McNeill (mąk.nēl'), **James.** b. at Glenarm, County Antrim, Ireland, March 27, 1869; d. at London, Dec. 12, 1938. Irish government administrator, high commissioner (1923–28) and governor general (1928–32) of the Irish Free State.

McNeill, Ronald John. See **Cushendun,** 1st Baron.

McNemar (mak'nę.mär), **Richard.** [Pseudonyms: **Eleazar Wright, Philos Harmoniae.**] b. Nov. 20, 1770; d. Sept. 15, 1839. American religious leader, important in, although not the originator of, the Kentucky Revival. A classical scholar and leader of western Shakerism, he was the author of *The Kentucky Revival* (1807), the standard work on this movement and the first bound volume by and about the Shakers.

McNutt (mąk.nut'), **Paul Vories.** b. at Franklin, Ind., July 19, 1891—. American administrator, educator, and diplomat. He became (1917) assistant professor of law at Indiana University, and was dean (1925–33) of the Indiana University School of Law. He was governor (1933–37) of Indiana, and U.S. high commissioner and U.S. ambassador (1946 *et seq.*) to the Philippines. He served as administrator (1939–45) of the Federal Security Agency, and also as chairman (1942–45) of the War Manpower Commission.

McPherson (mąk.fėr'sọn). City in C Kansas, county seat of McPherson County. It is in a petroleum region, and has oil-refining and flour-milling industries. 8,689 (1950).

McPherson, James Birdseye. b. near Clyde, Sandusky County, Ohio, Nov. 14, 1828; killed before Atlanta, Ga., July 22, 1864. American general in the Civil War. He graduated from West Point in 1853, was chief engineer on the staff of General Ulysses S. Grant in 1862, was appointed to the command of a corps of Grant's army in 1863, and in the same year routed part of Joseph E. Johnston's army at Raymond, and, with the aid of Sherman's corps, defeated Johnston at Jackson. He also served with distinction at Campion Hill and in the assaults on Vicksburg in 1863. In 1864 he took part in Sherman's campaign in Georgia as commander of the Army of the Tennessee.

McRae (mą.krā'), **James Henry.** b. at Lumber City, Ga., Dec. 24, 1863; d. at Berkeley, Calif., May 1, 1940. American army officer. He was a member (1905–08) of the general staff. With the rank of major general, he commanded (1918–19) the 78th division in France, taking part in the St.-Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives.

McRae, Milton Alexander. b. at Detroit, Mich., June 13, 1858; d. at La Jolla, Calif., Oct. 11, 1930. American newspaper publisher, cofounder (1897) with Edward W. Scripps of the Scripps-McRae Press Association, a forerunner of what is now the United Press. He was business manager (1883–87) of the Cincinnati *Penny Post,* and organized (1889 *et seq.*) with Scripps a chain of six newspapers which developed into the Scripps-Howard group. Author of *Forty Years in Newspaperdom* (1924).

McReynolds (mąk.ren'ọldz), **James Clark.** b. at Elkton, Ky., Feb. 3, 1862; d. at Washington, D.C., Aug. 24, 1946. American lawyer, U.S. attorney general (1913–14) under Wilson. He was assistant attorney general (1903–07), and was retained as counsel by the U.S. government in matters relating to the antitrust laws. He served as an associate justice (1914–41) of the U.S. Supreme Court and became known during the 1930's as a bitter foe of New Deal legislation. He is said to have written more opinions declaring legislation unconstitutional than any other justice in the history of the U.S. Supreme Court.

M'Crie (mą.krē'), **Thomas.** b. at Duns, Scotland, in November, 1772; d. at Edinburgh, Aug. 5, 1835. Scottish Presbyterian clergyman and author. His works include *Life of John Knox* (1812), *Life of Andrew Melville* (1819), and *The Reformation in Italy* (1827).

McSherrystown (mąk.sher'iz.toun). Borough in S Pennsylvania, in Adams County, ab. 35 mi. SW of Harrisburg. 2,510 (1950).

McTeague (mąk.tēg'). Novel by Frank Norris, published in 1899.

McTyeire (mąk.tir'), **Holland Nimmons.** b. in Barnwell County, S.C., July 28, 1824; d. at Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 15, 1889. American Methodist Episcopal (South) bishop. He obtained from Cornelius Vanderbilt a million dollars toward the founding of what is now Vanderbilt University, and served as first president of the board of trustees.

M'Culloch (mą.kul'ọch, -ọk), **John Ramsay.** b. at Whithorn, Wigtownshire, Scotland, March 1, 1789; d. at London, Nov. 11, 1864. Scottish statistician and political economist. He was editor (1818–20) of the *Scotsman,* professor of political economy (1828–32) at the University of London (now University College), and comptroller of the stationery office from 1838 until his death. Among his chief publications are *The Principles of Political Economy* (1825), and *A Dictionary, Practical, Theoretical, and Historical, of Commerce and Commercial Navigation* (1832).

Mdange (ęm.däng'gā). [Also, **Imidange.**] Subgroup of the Xhosa, a Bantu-speaking people of S Africa.

Mdina (mę.dē'na). See **Città Vecchia.**

Meacham (mē'chąm), **Joseph.** b. at Enfield, Conn., Feb. 22, 1742; d. probably at New Lebanon, N.Y., Aug. 16, 1796. American religious leader. "Father Joseph," as he was called by the Shakers, was a farmer and Baptist lay preacher. Converted to Shakerism, he became the head of the United Society of Believers (Shakers) after the death of "Father" James Whittaker. The period of Meacham's leadership (1787–96) was one of consolidation and organization, and "Father Joseph" was the one chiefly responsible for transforming a somewhat disordered movement into a carefully planned economic-religious institution which survived to become the most successful of all American experiments in religious communism. He was the author of *A Concise Statement of the Principles of the Only True Church* (1790), the first printed exposition of Shaker doctrines.

Mead (mēd), **Edwin Doak.** b. at Chesterfield, N.H., Sept. 29, 1849; d. at Boston, Aug. 17, 1937. American editor and author. As delegate of the American Peace Society he attended several European peace congresses.

Mead, George Herbert. b. at South Hadley, Mass., Feb. 27, 1863; d. April 26, 1931. American philosopher. He was assistant professor (1894–1902), associate professor (1902–07), and professor (1907 *et seq.*) at the University of Chicago. His books *Mind, Self, and Society* (1934) and *The Philosophy of the Act* (1938) were edited and published after his death.

Mead, Lake. Reservoir in NW Arizona and SE Nevada, in the Colorado and Virgin rivers, formed by Hoover Dam. It contains the largest volume of water of any reservoir in the world. Length, ab. 115 mi.; area, ab. 255 sq. mi.

Mead, Larkin Goldsmith. b. at Chesterfield, N.H., Jan. 3, 1835; d. at Florence, Oct. 15, 1910. American sculptor; brother of William Rutherford Mead. He went to Florence in 1862, and made his residence there. Among his works are a colossal statue of *Vermont* (1857), *Ethan Allen* (1861), at Montpelier, Vt., *Lincoln* (1874), at Springfield, Ill., and *Ethan Allen* (1874), at Washington, D.C.

Mead, Margaret. b. at Philadelphia, Dec. 16, 1901—. American anthropologist. She was assistant curator (1926–42) and associate curator (1942 *et seq.*) of ethnology, American Museum of Natural History. She was a research fellow (1928–29) in the Admiralty Islands, and a member of expeditions to New Guinea (1931–33) and to Bali and

New Guinea (1936–39). Author of *Coming of Age in Samoa* (1928), *An Inquiry into the Question of Cultural Stability in Polynesia* (1928), *Growing Up in New Guinea* (1930), *Sex and Temperament in Three Primitive Societies* (1935), *Keep Your Powder Dry* (1942), *Male and Female: a Study of the Sexes in a Changing World* (1949), and other books. She was coeditor, with Gregory Bateson, of *Balinese Character: A Photographic Analysis* (1942).

Mead, Richard. b. at Stepney, London, Aug. 11, 1673; d. at London, Feb. 16, 1754. English physician. In 1703 he was elected physician at St. Thomas's Hospital, London, and in the same year discovered the itch-mite. He became the most popular physician of the day, and a famous collector of books, coins, and the like. In 1727 he was made court physician to George II. He published *De variolis et morbillis* (1747), *Monita et praecepta medica* (1751), and others. He is also remembered as the friend of Pope, Johnson, and other famous literary figures.

Mead, William Rutherford. b. at Brattleboro, Vt., Aug. 20, 1846; d. June 20, 1925. American architect; brother of Larkin Goldsmith Mead. He was educated at Amherst College and studied two years abroad, receiving his early technical training under Russel Sturgis at New York. In 1879 he became a member of the firm of McKim, Mead, and White, which designed buildings for the Boston Public Library, Columbia University, the old Madison Square Garden at New York, Bellevue Hospital, the Tiffany Building, and the Washington War College.

Meade (mēd), **George Gordon.** b. at Cádiz, Spain, Dec. 31, 1815; d. at Philadelphia, Nov. 6, 1872. American Union general, the victor of the Battle of Gettysburg. He was graduated (1835) from West Point, served in the Seminole War, and resigned (1836) his commission to become assistant engineer of the Alabama, Florida, and Georgia Railroad. He became (1840) an assistant to the joint commission for setting up the boundary between the U.S. and Texas, and in 1842 reëntered the army as a 2nd lieutenant of topographical engineers. Until the latter part of 1843, he was active in the survey of the northeastern boundary. Serving in the Mexican War, he became (Sept. 23, 1846) a brevet 1st lieutenant, and from 1847 to 1861 was active on various tours of duty concerned with survey and engineering work. He became (Aug. 31, 1861), a brigadier general of volunteers and took part in establishing the defenses of Washington, D.C. He joined the Peninsular Campaign under McClellan in June, 1862, and was promoted (June 18, 1862) to the rank of major in the regular army. He led his brigade at the battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines's Mill, and Glendale, and was seriously wounded at the latter action. After his recovery he participated in the second battle of Bull Run, at South Mountain, where he was in temporary command of a division, and at Antietam, where he was in temporary command of the 1st corps. He became (Nov. 29, 1862) a major general of volunteers and was assigned (Dec. 25, 1862) to the command of the 5th corps, which he led at the battle of Chancellorsville (May 24, 1863). His outstanding military performance in 1862–63 led to his recommendation and appointment as commander of the Army of the Potomac in June, 1863. He received the notification on June 28, 1863, shortly before the battle of Gettysburg (July 1–3, 1863). Following his success in this encounter, he was promoted to the rank of brigadier general (dating from July 3, 1863) and received the thanks of Congress (Jan. 28, 1864). Meade was commander of the Army of the Potomac until the end of the war and was promoted (Aug. 18, 1864) to the rank of major general in the regular army. He held the command of the military Division of the Atlantic and the Department of the East after the war and in 1868 became commander of the third military district of the Department of the South. In 1869 he was again assigned to the command of the military Division of the Atlantic.

Meade, Richard Kidder. b. in Nansemond County, Va., July 14, 1746; d. in Frederick (now Clarke) County, Va., Feb. 9, 1805. American Revolutionary officer.

Meadows (med'ōz), **Drinkwater.** b. in Yorkshire or Wales, 1799; d. at Barnes, Surrey, England, June 12, 1869. English actor.

Meadows, Sir Philip. b. at Chattisham, Suffolk, England, 1626; d. Sept. 16, 1718. English diplomat. In October, 1653, he relieved John Milton as Latin secretary to Cromwell's council. In 1656 he represented Cromwell at Lisbon at the ratification of the Anglo-Portuguese treaty. At the Restoration he retired, but at the Revolution (1688) he was restored to favor.

Meadville (mēd'vil). City in NW Pennsylvania, county seat of Crawford County, on French Creek ab. 84 mi. N of Pittsburgh. It is situated in an old petroleum region, and has manufactures of rayon, visual-education equipment, tools, metal products, and zippers. It was settled in 1788. It is the seat of Allegheny College. 18,972 (1950).

Meaford (mē'ford). Town on Georgian Bay, Ontario, Canada, ab. 18 mi. E of Owen Sound: summer resort. 3,178 (1951).

Meagher (mä'hėr, mär), **Thomas Francis.** b. at Waterford, Ireland, Aug. 23, 1823; drowned near Fort Benton, Mont., July 1, 1867. Irish-American general. In 1844 he became an orator of the Irish repeal association, and for advocating insurrection was dubbed "Meagher of the Sword" by W. M. Thackeray. In July, 1848, he was appointed to the war directory of the Irish Confederation. He was arrested Aug. 13, 1848, and transported to Van Diemen's Land (now Tasmania) in July, 1849. He escaped to New York in 1852, where he was admitted to the bar in 1855. In 1861 he entered the Union army, organized the Irish Brigade, and was made brigadier general on Feb. 3, 1862. He fought in the first and second battles of Bull Run, in the Seven Days' Battles before Richmond, at Antietam, at Fredericksburg, and at Chancellorsville, resigning in May, 1863. At the close of the war he became secretary (1865) and governor (1866) of Montana, where he died.

Meanee (mē.ä'nē). See **Miani,** Pakistan.

Meaning of Art, The. Critical study by Herbert Read, published in 1931. It was issued in America under the title *The Anatomy of Art* (1932).

Meaning of Truth, The. Essays by William James, published in 1909. The author reaffirmed his position as a pragmatist and asserted his belief that true ideas are finally validated only by experience.

Meansville (mēnz'vil). Former name of **Towanda,** Pa.

Meany (mē'ni), **George.** b. at New York, Aug. 16, 1894—. American labor leader. A plumber, he served (1922–34) as business agent of his union and became (1934) president of the New York State Federation of Labor. In 1939 he was elected secretary-treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, and during World War II he was a member (1942 *et seq.*) of the National War Labor Board. On the death of William Green, Meany became (1952) the third president in the history of the American Federation of Labor.

Mearns (mėrnz), **Howe of.** Lowland district in E Scotland, in Kincardineshire. It is a fertile district, forming the NE extremity of Strathmore.

Mearns, Hughes. b. at Philadelphia, Sept. 28, 1875—. American educator and writer. He was a professor (1905–20) at the Philadelphia School of Pedagogy, staff member (1920–25) of the Rockefeller Foundation, and chairman (1926 *et seq.*) of the department of creative education at New York University. His books include *Creative Youth* (1925), *Creative Power* (1929), and *The Creative Adult* (1940).

Mearns, the. See **Kincardineshire.**

Mears (mirz), **Helen Farnsworth.** b. at Oshkosh, Wis., Dec. 21, 1876; d. at New York, Feb. 17, 1916. American sculptor, noted for her portrait busts. She studied at New York and Paris, and was a pupil of Augustus Saint-Gaudens. Among her principal works are *Edward MacDowell* (Metropolitan Museum, New York), *Frances E. Willard* (Capitol, Washington, D.C.), and *The Fountain of Life.*

Measure for Measure. Comedy by William Shakespeare, first acted c1604, printed in 1623. The play is founded on George Whetstone's *Promos and Cassandra* (1582); the story had previously appeared as the 8th novel in Cinthio's *Hecatommithi.*

Meath (mēth, mēth). [Irish, **An Mhidhe.**] Maritime county, in E Irish Republic, in Leinster province. It is bounded by the counties of Monaghan on the N, Louth on the NE, by the Irish Sea on the E, County Dublin on the SE, by County Kildare on the S, County Offaly on the SW, County Westmeath on the W, and County Cavan on the NW. The low and sandy coastline extends only ab. 7

mi. from the mouth of the river Boyne to the mouth of the river Delvin. The surface is level or rolling. Agriculture and cattle raising are the chief occupations of the population. The ancient Irish kingdom of Meath was much more extensive than the present county. County seat, Trim; area, ab. 903 sq. mi.; pop. 66,343 (1951).

Meath, 1st Lord of. A title of **Lacy, Hugh de** (d. 1186).

Meat Inspection Act. Law passed (1906) by the U.S. Congress empowering the secretary of agriculture, under the interstate commerce clause, to inspect all meat products and to condemn those found unfit for human consumption. The act climaxed the agitation resulting from the "embalmed beef" scandal of the Spanish-American War and the publication of Upton Sinclair's *The Jungle.*

Meaulnes (mōn). Hero of *Le Grand Meaulnes* (1913), novel by Henri Alain Fournier.

Meaulte (mōlt). See under **Albert,** France.

Meaux (mō). [Latin, **Tatinum.**] Town in N France, in the department of Seine-et-Marne, on the Marne River ab. 27 mi. NE of Paris. A river port, it has flour mills and factories producing a variety of products, and is a center for trade in grain and cheeses. The cathedral of Saint-Étienne, dating from the 12th-16th centuries, is a beautiful building in Gothic style. The German drive on Paris was stopped here in the battle of the Marne (1914). The town suffered some damage in World War II. Military cemeteries are located nearby. 14,223 (1946).

Mebe (mā'bā). See **Dan.**

Meboula (mę.bō'la). Third-magnitude star ϵ Geminorum. It is also written Mebsuta.

Mebsuta (meb.sō'ta). Third-magnitude star ϵ Geminorum. On some globes and maps it is written Meboula. Neither name is in common use.

Mecca (mek'a). [Also: **Makka, Makkah, Mekka.**] City in W Arabia, one of the two capitals of Saudi Arabia, and the capital of Hejaz viceroyalty: most sacred city of the Moslem world; the birthplace of Mohammed and the site of the Kaaba. It is situated in a sandy valley ab. 50 mi. from the Red Sea. Its principal building is the Great Mosque, in the center of which is the Kaaba. Every Moslem is bound to undertake once in his life a pilgrimage to Mecca, and in the rites performed on this occasion are included the circuit around the Kaaba and the kissing of the black stone. As many as 100,000 pilgrims come to the city in a year. Mecca was sacked by the Carmathians in 930, and passed to the Turks in 1517. In 1916 the Arabs revolted against Turkish rule, and the city was incorporated by Ibn-Saud into his domain in 1924. Pop. ab. 100,000.

Mecca. Former name of **Medina,** Ohio.

Meccherino (māk.ke.rē'nō), **Il.** See **Beccafumi, Domenico di Pace.**

Méchain (mā.shañ), **Pierre François André.** b. at Laon, France, Aug. 16, 1744; d. in Spain, Sept. 20, 1804. French astronomer, known as an observer of comets, of which he discovered a number. He also worked (1791) on measuring the arc of the meridian between Dunkerque and Barcelona.

Mechanicsburg (mę.kan'iks.bėrg). [Former name, **Drytown.**] Borough in S Pennsylvania, in Cumberland County, in an agricultural area: manufactures of textiles. 6,786 (1950).

Mechanicsville (mę.kan'iks.vil). [Also known, in connection with the battle, as **Beaver Dam Creek.**] Place in Virginia, ab. 7 mi. NE of Richmond. Here on June 26, 1862, a part of McClellan's army under Fitz-John Porter defeated a part of Lee's under James Longstreet and A. P. Hill. This is also called the battle of Beaver Dam Creek, and formed part of the Seven Days' Battles.

Mechanicville (mę.kan'ik.vil). City in E New York, in Saratoga County, on the Hudson River ab. 16 mi. N of Albany: manufactures of book paper; railroad repair shops. 7,385 (1950).

Méchant (mā.shäñ), **Le.** [Eng. trans., *"The Scoundrel."*] Comedy by Jean Baptiste Louis de Gresset, produced at Paris in 1745.

Mechelen (meċh'ę.lęn). [English, **Mechlin;** French, **Malines;** German, **Mecheln** (meċh'ęln).] City in N Belgium, in the province of Antwerp, on the Dyle River and the Louvain-Mechelen Canal, ab. 13 mi. N of Brussels: marketing center of a fertile vegetable-growing district (peas and asparagus are a specialty). It manufactures lace, linen, tapestries, woolen goods, and furniture, and has railroad repair shops. The archbishop of Mechelen is the primate of Belgium. The Cathedral of Saint Rombant, of the 13th-16th centuries, contains paintings by Van Dyck and other masters. The Gothic churches of Saint John and Our Lady contain paintings by Rubens. Mechelen came under the rule of the bishops of Liége in 915, and passed to Burgundy in 1384. Its greatest prosperity was reached when it served as the residence of Margaret of Austria (1507–30). The city suffered severe damage through bombings in World War II. 60,288 (1947).

Mechelin (mek.ę.lēn'), **Leopold Henrik Stanislaus.** [Also, **Leo Mechelin; Leopold Henrick Stanislaus von Mechelin.**] b. Nov. 24, 1839; d. at Helsinki, Finland, Jan. 26, 1914. Finnish statesman. As the leading figure in the Finnish government under Russian rule before World War I, he sought with some success to maintain a degree of Finnish autonomy. He served (1867–72) as director of the Finnish Union Bank, was elected (1872) to the Finnish legislature, where he became a leader of the Svecomanen (pro-Swedish party), and took (1874) the posts of professor at Helsinki University and of councilor of state. He introduced (1882–90) important reforms as head of the finance and trade departments of the government, and became (1882) a member of the senate. He was exiled (1903–04), became (1905) head of the Finnish administration, and again served (1910–13) in the legislature.

Mechitar (me.ċhē.tär'), **Peter.** See **Mekhitar, Peter.**

Mechitarists (mek.i.tär'ists). See **Mekhitarists.**

Mechlin (mek'lin). See **Mechelen,** Belgium.

Mechnikov (mech'ni.kof), **Ilya Ilyich.** See **Metchnikoff, Élie.**

Mechow (mā'ċhō), **Karl Benno von.** b. at Bonn, Germany, July 27, 1897—. German novelist, best known for *Das ländliche Jahr* (1929) and its portrayal of German farm life. *Das Abenteuer* (1930) deals with the German cavalry in Russia in 1915. A third novel is *Vorsommer* (1934).

Mechtilde von Magdeburg (meċh.til'dę fon mäg'dę.bůrk). b. c1212; d. c1280. German Beguine who wrote in Low German sometime after 1270 the apocalyptic *Das fliessende Licht der Gottheit.* The original is lost but the work is preserved in a High German translation by Heinrich von Nördlingen (c1344).

Mecklenburg (mek'lęn.bėrg; German, mek'lęn.bůrk). *Land* (state) in NE Germany, in the Russian Zone, bounded by the Baltic Sea, Poland, Brandenburg, Lower Saxony, and Schleswig-Holstein. It consists of the former free state of Mecklenburg and part of the former Prussian province of Pomerania, W of the Oder River. It is a largely agricultural region, with some of the most fertile soils in N Germany, producing grain, sugar beets, lumber, and livestock. The large estates, which characterized the region in former times, were partitioned after 1945; numerous farm laborers and refugees from the now Polish (formerly Prussian) parts of E Germany were resettled here. The population, almost entirely Protestant, increased by 52.2 percent in the period 1939-46. Capital, Schwerin; area, ab. 8,856 sq. mi.; pop. 2,139,640 (1946).

Mecklenburg, Duke of. See **Wallenstein, Albrecht Wenzel Eusebius von.**

Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence (mek'lęn.bėrg). Declaration of independence from England, said to have been made at Charlotte, N.C., by the citizens of Mecklenburg County, N.C., on May 20, 1775. Its authenticity is still a subject of dispute among historians.

Mecklenburg-Schwerin (mek'lęn.bůrk.shvā.rēn'). Former grand duchy and state of the German Empire. It was bounded by the Baltic Sea on the N, Pomerania and Mecklenburg-Strelitz on the E, Brandenburg and Hanover on the S, and Lübeck, Ratzeburg, and Schleswig-Holstein on the W, and comprised a few enclaves. The government was a constitutional hereditary monarchy (peasantry unrepresented), with two members in the Bundesrat and six members in the Reichstag. The prevailing religion was Protestant. Mecklenburg was early peopled by Slavs, was conquered by the Germans in 1160, and was made a duchy in 1348. The region was variously divided, finally into Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Mecklenburg-Strelitz in 1701. Mecklenburg-Schwerin joined

the Confederation of the Rhine in 1808, became a grand duchy in 1815, joined the Germanic Confederation in 1815, abolished serfdom in 1820, was the scene of an unsuccessful agitation to change the feudal conditions in 1848, sided with Prussia in 1866, and joined the North German Confederation in 1867 and the German Empire in 1871. Capital, Schwerin; area, ab. 5,068 sq. mi.

Mecklenburg-Strelitz (-shtrā'lits). Former grand duchy and state of the German Empire. It comprised two divisions: Stargard, lying E of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and NW of Brandenburg; and Ratzeburg, lying NW of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. The government was a constitutional hereditary monarchy (general conditions as in Mecklenburg-Schwerin), with one member in the Bundesrat and one in the Reichstag. The prevailing religion was Protestant. It became a separate duchy in 1701, and adopted the constitution of Mecklenburg-Schwerin in 1755. Its later history is generally the same as that of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Capital, Neustrelitz; area, ab. 1,131 sq. mi.

Medal, The. Satire by John Dryden, which appeared in 1682.

Medamothi (mẹ.dä.mo.tē). [Eng. trans., *"Nowhere."*] Island in François Rabelais's *Life of Gargantua and Pantagruel.*

Medan (me.dän'). City in Indonesia, near the NE coast of Sumatra. The many oil wells in the area were blown up as the Japanese advanced in 1942; now restored, they produce large amounts of petroleum. The city has modern refineries. 76,600 (1930).

Medardus (mẹ.där'dus), Saint. [French, **Médard** (mā-dàr).] b. at Salency, France, c500; d. c545 or c560. French ecclesiastic. Consecrated bishop of Veromandum in 530, he removed (531) to Noyon, and in 532 succeeded as bishop of Tournai. He labored to convert the pagans of his diocese, and on his deathbed was visited by King Clothair, who built a basilica at Soissons to be the burial place of Medardus.

Medary (mẹ.dār'i), **Milton Bennett.** b. at Philadelphia, Feb. 6, 1874; d. Aug. 7, 1929. American architect who designed the Washington Memorial Chapel at Valley Forge and the Edward A. Bok memorial carillon tower at Mountain Lake, Fla. He served also as chairman of the committee of the U.S. Housing Corporation of the Department of Labor, which was engaged in designing and constructing planned communities at Neville Island, Pittsburgh, and Bethlehem, Pa.

Medary, Samuel. b. in Montgomery County, Pa., Feb. 25, 1801; d. at Columbus, Ohio, Nov. 7, 1864. American journalist and politician. He was cofounder (1828) of the *Ohio Sun* at Bethel, Ohio, published (c1837–c1847) the *Ohio Statesman*, edited (1849) *The New Constitution*, and founded (1861) and edited *The Crisis* at Columbus, Ohio. He was supervisor (1837–47) of public printing in Ohio, governor (1857–58) of the Minnesota Territory, and governor (1858–60) of the Kansas Territory.

Medb (māv). In Old Irish legend, queen of Connacht; wife of Ailill. She was beautiful, clever, sly, and unprincipled. It was she who caused the War for the Brown Bull, and she who tricked Ferdiad into fighting against his dearest friend, Cuchulain. She is sometimes construed as being the original of the fairy Queen Mab of modern folklore.

Meddle (med'l). In Dion Boucicault's comedy *London Assurance*, a pettifogging lawyer.

Medea (mẹ.dē'ạ). In Greek legend, a sorceress; daughter of Aetes, king of Colchis, and wife of Jason. When Jason came with the Argonauts to obtain the Golden Fleece, Medea aided him by her magic arts, and escaped with him to Corinth, where, ten years later, she murdered Creusa or Glauce, daughter of King Creon, for whom Jason had determined to abandon her. From Corinth she fled to Athens, and married Aegeus (father of Theseus), by whom she had a son Medeus, regarded by the Greeks as the eponymous ancestor of the Medes. Medea plotted against the life of Theseus several times, but when Aegeus recognized his son, he drove her out of Athens. Hera gave Medea immortality for having repulsed the advances of Zeus. In Elysium she married Achilles.

Medea. Tragedy by Euripides, exhibited in 431 B.C. Although considered faulty and awarded third prize only, it later became highly esteemed.

Medea. Tragedy by Seneca, written in the 1st century. It was inspired by Euripides's Greek tragedy of the same name.

Medea. Tragedy by Richard Glover, published in 1761.

Medea. Opera by Johann Simon Mayr, produced in 1812.

Medeba (med'ẹ.bạ). [Modern name, **Madeba, Madaba.**] In Biblical geography, a town in Moab, situated ab. 12 mi. E of the Dead Sea. It is now in W Jordan.

Médecin malgré lui (mād.saṅ mål.grā lwē), **Le.** [Eng. trans., *"The Doctor in Spite of Himself."*] Farce-comedy by Molière, produced in 1666. The story is taken from a *fabliau* of the Middle Ages, *Le Vilain mire.*

Médecin volant (mād.saṅ vo.läṅ), **Le.** [Eng. trans., *"The Flying Doctor."*] Early comedy of Molière, in the Italian style, acted in 1659. Parts of it were afterward incorporated in *Le Médecin malgré lui* and *L'Amour médecin.*

Médée (mā.dā). Tragedy by La Péruse, played in 1553. It was the second classical tragedy played in France.

Médée. Tragedy by Pierre Corneille, produced in 1634 or 1635. It is sometimes called the best French tragedy before the *Cid.*

Médée. Lyric tragedy by Thomas Corneille, with music by M. A. Charpentier, produced in 1693.

Médée. Opera by Cherubini, produced in 1797. The words are by Hoffman.

Médée. Tragedy by Gabriel Jean Baptiste Ernest Wilfrid Legouvé, played in 1855.

Medeiros e Albuquerque (mẹ.dā'rösh ē äl.bö.ker'kẹ). See **Albuquerque, José Joaquim de Campos da Costa de Medeiros e.**

Medelicke (mā'dẹ.lik.ẹ). Name of **Melk** in the *Nibelungenlied.*

Medellín (mā.ŦHā.yēn'). City in W central Colombia, capital of Antioquia department, ab. 40 mi. SE of Antioquia: the chief industrial, coffee-shipping, and transportation center in the country, and Colombia's second largest city. Its manufactures include textiles, iron and steel products, clothing, leather goods, foodstuffs, soap, tobacco products, bottles, and enamelware. There are gold and silver mines in the region. Medellín is the seat of a university and a school of mines. 143,952 (1938), 329,965 (1951).

Médenine (mā.dẹ.nēn'). Town in N Africa, in SE Tunisia, ab. 40 mi. SE of the seaport of Gabès and connected with it by road. It is a road junction and starting point for desert caravans. Pop. ab. 4,000.

Medes (mēdz). Inhabitants of Media, ancient country in what is now NW Iran. They first appear in history as Amadai in 836 B.C., when Shalmaneser, the Assyrian conqueror, received tribute from them. In 715 and 713 B.C. Sargon subjected them. In the second half of the 7th century they won their independence and were united under a single dynasty. The Medes were eventually defeated by the Persians under Cyrus, and absorbed into the Persian Empire.

Medfield (med'fēld). Town in SE Massachusetts, in Norfolk County, SW of Boston. 4,549 (1950).

Medford (med'fọrd). City in E Massachusetts, in Middlesex County, on the Mystic River ab. 5 mi. NW of Boston: residential and industrial community, part of the urbanized area of Boston. It is the seat of Tufts College. At one time it was an important rum-distilling and shipbuilding center. 66,113 (1950).

Medford. City in SW Oregon, county seat of Jackson County: marketing center for a fruit and lumber district, with manufactures of wood products, and canned vegetables and meats. It has fruit-packing plants, and ships large quantities of fresh fruit, especially pears. Established in 1883, it was incorporated in 1905 as a city, and was made county seat in 1927. Pop. 17,305 (1950).

Medford. City in N central Wisconsin, county seat of Taylor County, on the Black River ab. 60 mi. NE of Eau Claire, in a farming region. 2,799 (1950).

Medgyes (med'dyesh). Hungarian name of **Mediaş,** Rumania.

Medhurst (med'hėrst), **Charles Edward Hastings.** b. at Smethwick, Staffordshire, England, Dec. 12, 1896 –. English air officer. He was air commander in chief, 1945–48 of the Royal Air Force in the Mediterranean.

Medhurst, George. b. at Shoreham, Kent, England, Feb. 11, 1759; d. in September, 1827. English clock-

maker, who spent most of his life devising various methods and means by which compressed air might be used as motive power. He patented a windmill and pumps for compressed air (1799), the "Aeolian engine" (1800), which would drive carriages by compressed air, and a "compound crank" (1801). He was the inventor of the "equal balance weighing machine" now in general use, and the first one to suggest what is now known as "pneumatic dispatch." On similar principles he suggested the construction of an "atmospheric railway," to be driven by compressed air.

Medhurst, Walter Henry. b. at London, 1796; d. there, Jan. 24, 1857. English missionary in China and the East Indies. He translated the Bible into Chinese, and published *A Chinese-English Dictionary* (1842–43) and *An English-Chinese Dictionary* (1847–48).

Media (mē'di.ą). Ancient country comprising the NW part of the Iranian highland, extending from the Caspian Sea to the Araxes (modern Aras). It was bounded on the NE by Hyrcania, on the E by Parthia, on the S by Susiana and Persis, and on the W by Assyria. It nearly corresponded to the modern Iranian regions of Azerbaijan, Ardilan, and Iraq Ajemi. Later the SE part of the country was called Great Media, and the NW, or Atropatene, Little Media. The Medes (Hebrew and Assyrian *Madai*, Old Persian *Mada*) are enumerated in Gen. x. 2 as among the descendants of Japheth; and they, together with the Persians, constituted the most important and powerful Aryan population in W Asia. It is assumed that the country was originally settled by another (perhaps Turanian) tribe, and that the Medes gradually advanced from the NE to the W and SW. Media came into contact with Assyria at least as early as the end of the 9th century B.C., when it is mentioned as a conquered and tributary land. Tiglath-pileser III was the first Assyrian king who annexed Median territory; and Sargon II transplanted Israelitish war captives to Median cities, and claims in his annals of 713 B.C. to have received tribute from 45 Median chiefs. Sennacherib also received tribute from the Medes. Under Esarhaddon the Medes entered into alliance with the Mineans and the Cimmerians against Assyria, apparently without success. But from that time the Medes grew more united and more powerful against tyrannical Assyria. The Median kings of this period are, according to Herodotus, Deioces (c700–647), Phraortes (647–625), and Cyaxares (625–585). The first Median expedition against Assyria was undertaken by Phraortes, and, according to Herodotus, ended with the complete defeat of the Medes and the death of Phraortes. Cyaxares repeated the undertaking, and defeated the Assyrian army. The attack on the Assyrian capital, Nineveh, was delayed for a while in consequence of the invasion of the Scythians. After these were driven out, the Medes, in alliance with the Babylonians under Nabopolassar, advanced once more against Nineveh, and brought about its downfall (608 or 606 B.C.). In the division of the Assyrian Empire, Assyria proper and Mesopotamia as far as Haran fell to Media, which, however, could not develop into a world's empire on account of the rise of the new Babylonian Empire under Nabopolassar and Nebuchadnezzar. Even the independence of Media was of but short duration, for Astyages (585–549) lost his crown to Cyrus in 549. After that the fate of Media was bound up in that of Persia. Still it seemed to have preserved a kind of independence or particularism while united to Persia. Thus, the Old Testament writings speak of an empire of "the Persians and Medes." Only the Book of Daniel seems to assume the existence of a Median empire between the last Babylonian king, Nabonidus (Belshazzar), and Cyrus. After the destruction of the Persian Empire, Media fell, in the division of Alexander's empire, to Seleucus, the founder of the Syrian monarchy, and later to the Parthian Empire. The old Medes were, according to the classical writers, a warlike people; in Isa. xiii. they are described as hard and cruel. The religion of the Medes was, according to Strabo (XV. 7,32), the same as that of the Persians, i.e., dualism. They worshiped, besides the sun god Mithras, the Moon, Venus, fire, the earth, winds, and water. The oldest capital of Media was Rhagae, on the site of modern Tehran. Deioces moved the capital to Ecbatana (modern Hamadan), founded by himself, in the W part of the country, which remained the summer residence of the Persian and Parthian kings. To Media belonged also Behistun (ancient Baghistan), famous from the trilingual cuneiform inscription discovered there.

Media. Borough in SE Pennsylvania, county seat of Delaware County. It is a residential and manufacturing community in the urbanized area of Philadelphia. Platted in 1848, it was made county seat in the same year. 5,726 (1950).

Media Atropatene (at"rō.pą.tē'nē). See under **Azerbaijan.**

Median Wall (mē'di.ąn). In ancient history, a wall N of Babylon, extending from the Tigris to the Euphrates, built as a defense of Babylonia.

Mediaş (mā.dyäsh'). [Hungarian, **Medgyes;** German, **Mediasch** (mā'dē.äsh).] Town in NW Rumania, in the province of Transylvania, ab. 26 mi. NE of Sibiu: industrial center with leather, rayon, metal, glass, and enamelware industries. It also has a wine market. Here on Jan. 8, 1919, the Transylvanian Saxons declared their consolidation with the kingdom of Rumania. 23,247 (1948).

Medical Lake. Town in E Washington, in Spokane County, ab. 12 mi. SW of downtown Spokane. In the decade between the last two U.S. censuses its population more than doubled. 2,114 (1940), 4,488 (1950).

Medicean Stars (med.i.sē'ąn). Name given by Galileo, in honor of the Medici, to the four satellites of Jupiter discovered by him.

Medici (med'ę.chē, mā'dę.chē; Italian, me'dē.chē). Italian family which formerly ruled in Florence and Tuscany, celebrated for the number of statesmen which it produced, and for its patronage of art and letters. Its origin is uncertain. The first member of the family to play a part in history was Salvestro de' Medici, who took part in the revolt of the Ciompi at Florence in 1378. Giovanni de' Medici (d. 1429) amassed a large fortune as a banker, and became the founder of the political greatness of the family. He ruled the city by means of his wealth, without holding office. He left two sons Cosimo (1389–1464) and Lorenzo (1395–1440), each of whom became the founder of a branch line of the family. The elder branch, descended from Cosimo, ruled in Florence until 1537, except during two periods when it was in exile (1494–1512 and 1527–30). Its rule was exercised under the forms of republican institutions down to c1531, when Alessandro de' Medici was made hereditary duke of Florence by the emperor. Among the notable members of this branch were Cosimo the Elder, Lorenzo the Magnificent, and the popes Leo X and Clement VII. The elder branch became extinct at the death of Alessandro in 1537. He was succeeded as Duke of Florence by Cosimo I, who represented the younger branch of the family, descended from Lorenzo. Cosimo I obtained possession of Siena and its territories, and in 1569 received the title of Grand Duke of Tuscany from the pope, although the imperial confirmation was first received by his successor Francesco I in 1575. The younger branch ruled as grand dukes of Tuscany until its extinction at the death of Giovan Gastone de'Medici in 1737.

Medici, Alessandro de'. b. c1510; assassinated Jan. 5, 1537. First duke of Florence; illegitimate son of Lorenzo de' Medici (1492–1519). In 1523 the head of the Medici at Florence, Cardinal Giulio, became pope under the title of Clement VII. He appointed his nephews Alessandro and Ippolito joint rulers of Florence in his place under the regency of Cardinal Silvio Passerini. In 1527 the populace expelled both Alessandro and Ippolito; but in 1531 the former, who had married Margaret of Parma, natural daughter of the Emperor Charles V, was restored by his father-in-law and made hereditary duke of Florence, the Medici having till that time exercised power under the forms of republican institutions. Alessandro's excesses caused bitter feeling in Florence and Ippolito was sent to the emperor to complain, but he died, apparently poisoned, on the way. Alessandro was murdered two years later by one of his cousins and companions in debauchery, Lorenzino de' Medici.

Medici, Alessandro de'. Original name of Pope **Leo XI.**

Medici, Caterina de'. See **Catherine de Médicis.**

Medici, Cosimo (or **Cosmo**) **de'.** [Called **Cosimo the Elder.**] b. 1389; d. Aug. 1, 1464. Florentine banker, statesman, and patron of literature; son of Giovanni de' Medici (d. 1429). He inherited his father's vast fortune and, like him, practically ruled the republic through his

skill in securing the elevation of his own supporters to the chief offices in the commonwealth. He was expelled with his whole family by the rival family of the Albizzi in 1433, but returned in 1434. He was a magnificent patron of art and literature, and his palace became an asylum for Greek scholars exiled by the fall of Constantinople in 1453.

Medici, Cosimo (or **Cosmo**) **I de'.** [Called **Cosimo the Great.**] b. 1519; d. 1574. Grand Duke of Tuscany; son of Giovanni de' Medici (1498–1526). He represented the younger branch of the Medici, descended from Lorenzo de' Medici (1395–1440), and became duke of Florence on the extinction of the elder branch in 1537 when Lorenzino de' Medici murdered Alessandro. A ruthless, ambitious, capable ruler, he conquered Siena in 1555, and had the title of grand duke of Tuscany conferred on him by Pope Pius V in 1569, though the title was not given imperial sanction until 1575.

Medici, Cosimo (or **Cosmo**) **II de'.** b. 1590; d. 1620. Grand duke of Tuscany (1609–20); son of Ferdinand I de' Medici (1549–1609), and father of Ferdinand II de' Medici (1610–70). He succeeded his father as head of the Tuscan state, and was in turn succeeded by his son. A man of intellectual interests, he was one of Galileo's patrons.

Medici, Cosimo III de'. b. 1642; d. 1723. Grand duke of Tuscany (1670–1723); son of Ferdinand II de' Medici (1610–70); father of Gian Gastone de' Medici (1671–1737). Successor to his father, he was in turn succeeded as grand duke by his son.

Medici, Ferdinand I de'. b. c1549; d. 1609. Grand Duke of Tuscany (1587–1609); younger son of Cosimo the Great. He succeeded his brother Francesco, resigning a cardinal's hat to accept the dukedom.

Medici, Ferdinand II de'. b. 1610; d. 1670. Grand duke of Tuscany (1620–70); son of Cosimo II de' Medici (1590–1620) and father of Cosimo III de' Medici (1642–1723). A child when he succeeded to the title, he was a pupil of his father's protégé Galileo, and his interest in science led him in later years to establish the Accademia del Cimento, said to be the first academic institution devoted to the natural sciences in Europe. Ferdinand inherited the Medici flair for magnificence, without the usual Medici capacity for government, and by the end of his long rule the family fortunes had seriously declined. He was succeeded by his son Cosimo III de' Medici.

Medici, Francesco de'. b. 1541; d. 1587. Grand Duke of Tuscany (1574–87); son of Cosimo I, whom he succeeded. He became a subordinate of the Hapsburgs, who thereby became established in Tuscany. His daughter by his first wife was Marie de Médicis, wife of Henry IV of France.

Medici, Gian Gastone de'. b. 1671; d. 1737. Grand duke of Tuscany (1723–37); son of Cosimo III de' Medici. He was the last male member of the extraordinary Medici dynasty. Upon his death the major European powers implemented a decision made two years previously, in connection with the general settlement following the War of the Polish Succession, by which Tuscany, no longer rich and powerful, but poor and helpless, was allotted to Francis of Lorraine, the future Emperor Francis I.

Medici, Giovanni Angelo. Original name of Pope **Pius IV.**

Medici, Giovanni de'. d. 1429. Florentine merchant. He amassed an immense fortune, and by his adroitness in procuring the elevation of puppet officials to the chief state posts became virtual ruler of the republic. He left two sons Cosimo (1389–1464) and Lorenzo (1395–1440), who became the founders of the elder and younger branches of the Medici respectively.

Medici, Giovanni de'. [Called **Giovanni delle Bande Nere,** meaning *"John of the Black Bands."*] b. 1498; killed in battle at Mantua, 1526. Italian general; son of Giovanni de' Medici (1467–98) and Caterina Sforza. He was a descendant of Lorenzo de' Medici (1395–1440), founder of the younger branch of the Medici. In the struggle between Charles V of the Holy Roman Empire and Francis I of France for control of Italy, he fought on both sides, being wounded at Pavia (1625) while fighting for the French and dying in a raid on imperial troops.

Medici, Giovanni de'. Original name of Pope **Leo X.**

Medici, Giulio de'. Original name of Pope **Clement VII.**

Medici, Ippolito de'. b. 1511; d. 1535. Italian cardinal; grandson of Lorenzo the Magnificent. He and his cousin Alessandro were given charge of Florence by Pope Clement VII (Giulio de' Medici). Ippolito was kept more and more out of the Florentine government by the Pope, but in 1535 was sent by the Florentines to the emperor Charles V to complain about Alessandro's vicious rule. He died en route, apparently the victim of poison.

Medici, Lorenzino de'. b. 1515; d. 1547. Florentine nobleman. Belonging to a cadet branch of the Medici family, he became an intimate friend of Alessandro de' Medici, but when the latter, having by the favor of Pope Clement VII and of the emperor Charles V become head of the Florentine state, took on the character of a tyrant ruling by ruthless measures, Lorenzino, with a hired bravo, caused his assassination. It is supposed that he acted from patriotic motives, and it is known that he expected the Florentines to rise against the Medici dynasty, but his hopes were disappointed. With Alessandro's death, Lorenzino became heir to the ducal title, but let it go by default to his cousin Cosimo I de' Medici, while he remained in exile at Venice, where eventually he was assassinated by Cosimo's agents.

Medici, Lorenzo de'. [Called **Lorenzo the Magnificent;** Italian, **Lorenzo il Magnifico.**] b. c1449; d. April 8, 1492. Florentine statesman and patron of letters; grandson of Cosimo the Elder. On the death of his father Piero in 1469, he succeeded to the immense wealth and political power of his family conjointly with a younger brother Giuliano. The latter was assassinated by a rival family, the Pazzi, in 1478, leaving Lorenzo sole ruler of Florence. Like his predecessors, he governed the republic without any title, merely by a free use of his wealth and by his adroitness in procuring the elevation of puppet officials to the chief posts in the state. His great fame is as a patron of literature and the arts. Himself a poet of accomplishment, he gathered to his court the best writers of his time and helped establish the Tuscan dialect as the standard for Italian. He is often considered the typical Renaissance prince.

Medici, Lorenzo de'. b. 1492; d. 1519. Duke of Urbino; grandson of Lorenzo the Magnificent. He became the head of the republic of Florence on the elevation of his uncle to the papal chair under the title of Leo X in 1513, and in 1516 was appointed by the latter Duke of Urbino. He was the father of Catherine de Médicis. His tomb at Florence is one of the greatest works of Michelangelo.

Medici, Maria de'. Italian name of **Marie de Médicis.**

Medici, Piero de'. b. 1416; d. 1469. Florentine merchant and politician; son of Cosimo de' Medici (1389–1464), and father of Lorenzo de' Medici (Il Magnifico, 1449–92). Because of a physical affliction he was known as Il Gottoso ("the Gouty"), but like his father he maintained his position as acknowledged, if unofficial, ruler of the city-state, enhanced the family fortunes, and passed on his wealth and power to his able son.

Medici, Piero de'. b. 1471; d. 1503. Florentine merchant and politician; son of Lorenzo de' Medici (Il Magnifico, 1449–92), father of Lorenzo de' Medici (Duke of Urbino, 1492–1519), brother of Giuliano de' Medici (Duke of Nemours, 1479–1516) and of Giovanni de' Medici (Pope Leo X, 1475–1521). He inherited the family wealth and the rule of Florence, but not the administrative and military capacity of his forbears, and when he proved impotent to halt the invasion of Charles VIII of France, the Florentine democratic party, under Savonarola's leadership, drove the Medici from the city.

Medicina (mā.dē.chē'na). Town and commune in N Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Emilia-Romagna, in the province of Bologna, between Bologna and Ravenna; agricultural commune. Pop. of commune, 14,903 (1936); of town, 3,299 (1936).

Medicine Bow Mountains. [Also, **Medicine Bow Range.**] Range of the Rocky Mountains, in N Colorado and S Wyoming. Length, ab. 100 mi.; peak elevation, ab. 12,005 ft.

Medicine Hat. City in SE Alberta, Canada, on the South Saskatchewan River. It is on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway and is a shipping point for livestock and wheat and a trade center for important large natural-gas fields located nearby. It has flour-milling, pottery, brick, and glass industries. 16,364 (1951).

Médicis (mā.dē.sēs), **Catherine de.** See **Catherine de Médicis.**

Médicis, Marie de. See **Marie de Médicis.**

Médicis-Jodoigne (-zho.dwäny'), **Charles Eucharist de.** See **Sajous, Charles Eucharist de Médicis.**

Medill (mẹ.dil'), **Joseph.** b. at St. John, New Brunswick, April 6, 1823; d. at San Antonio, Texas, March 16, 1899. American journalist. He was admitted to the bar in 1846, but abandoned law and took up journalism in Ohio about 1849. He founded (1852) the Cleveland *Leader.* In 1855 he became connected with the Chicago *Tribune,* of which he obtained control in 1874. Medill was interested in the antislavery movement and took part in the conferences that were preliminary to the founding of the Republican Party. The *Tribune* was noted for its thorough coverage of the Lincoln-Douglas debates and for Medill's editorials, especially those in favor of Lincoln, whose policies Medill supported during the presidential campaign of 1860 and afterward. In 1871 Medill was elected mayor of Chicago. Control of the *Tribune* passed at his death to his grandchildren, Joseph Medill McCormick and Robert Rutherford McCormick, sons of his daughter Katherine, and to Joseph Medill Patterson and Eleanor Medill Patterson, children of his daughter Elinor.

Medina (mẹ.dē'nạ). [Arabic: **al-Medinat al-Munowarrat,** meaning "the City of Light"; **Medinat-Rasul-Allah, Medinat-el-Rabi** (or **-en-Nabi),** meaning "the City of the Prophet"; ancient name, **Yathrib;** called (by Ptolemy) **Lathrippa.**] City in Hejaz, W Saudi Arabia, the second holy city of the Mohammedans, situated ab. 220 mi. N of Mecca and ab. 100 mi. from the Red Sea. It is celebrated as the place where Mohammed took refuge at the flight (622 A.D.) called the Hegira, and where he died and was buried. From this it is sometimes designated "the city of the Prophet." Medina was the capital of the Mohammedan empire down to the accession of the Ommiads (661). Pop. ab. 30,000 (est. 1940).

Mosque and Tomb of Mohammed. The Great Mosque contains Mohammed's tomb. The enclosure measures ab. 500 by 390 ft., and as usual is surrounded by arcaded galleries. The tomb is in an enclosure in the SE corner, beneath a conspicuous pointed dome; the pavement of this part of the mosque is formed of beautiful mosaics. The tomb consists of a structure of black stones, with two pillars; it is wholly concealed from the eyes of the profane by precious draperies.

Medina (mẹ.dī'nạ). Village in W New York, in Orleans County, ab. 40 mi. W of Rochester: manufactures include canned foods, pumps, textiles, furniture, and plumbing supplies. 6,179 (1950).

Medina. [Former name, **Mecca.**] Village in NE Ohio, county seat of Medina County: noted for its bee culture and honey products. Pop. 5,097 (1950).

Medina. In Edmund Spenser's *Faerie Queene,* the second of the three sisters Elissa, Medina, and Perissa. She far excelled the other two, representing the golden mean, for Elissa was froward and always discontented and Perissa was loose and extravagant and indulgent in all pleasures.

Medina (mẹ.dē'nạ), **Harold R.** b. at Brooklyn, N.Y., Feb. 16, 1888—. American jurist. He lectured at Columbia (1915–17) on law and subsequently was an associate in law (1917–25) and associate professor of law (1925 *et seq.*). Medina was a leader in the fight for many courtroom reforms, such as barring motion-picture cameras, microphones, and other devices calculated to distort the dignity of the courtroom; he was attorney in several important legal battles, as for example in the fight for the succession to the New York mayoralty after J. J. Walker's resignation (1932), when he represented Joseph V. McKee. He became (1947) a judge of the U.S. district court for the southern district of New York. Medina presided over the sensational trial (1949) of the leaders of the U.S. Communist Party, a trial which lasted for nine months and ended in the conviction of all 11 of the accused for conspiring to advocate the overthrow of the government by violence. In 1951 Medina became a circuit judge of the U.S. court of appeals.

Medina, Sir John Baptist. b. at Brussels, Belgium, 1659; d. at Edinburgh, Oct. 5, 1710. English portrait painter, pupil of François du Châtel of Brussels. He was knighted in 1707.

Medina (mā.ᴛʜē'nä), **José Maria.** b. c1815; executed Feb. 8, 1878. Central American politician, president of Honduras (Feb. 15, 1864–August, 1872).

Medina, José Toribio. b. at Santiago, Chile, Oct. 21, 1852; d. 1930. Chilean historian, bibliographer, publisher, and diplomat. He traveled extensively in the U.S., Europe, and South America, gathering material for his books. Author of numerous bibliographical works, the most important being *Biblioteca hispano-americana, 1493–1810* (7 vols., 1898–1907); the biographies *Juan Díaz de Solío* (2 vols., 1897), *El Portugués Estebán Gómez* (1908), and *El Veneciano Sebastian Caboto* (2 vols., 1908); numerous histories, among them *Los Aborígenes de Chile* (1882) and *Medallas coloniales hispano-americanas* (1900), and books on printing in Spanish America.

Medina Angarita (äng.gä.rē'tä), **Isaías.** b. at San Cristóbal, Táchira, Venezuela, July 6, 1897; d. at La Florida, Venezuela, Sept. 15, 1953. Venezuelan general and politician, president (1941–45) of Venezuela.

Medina del Campo (del käm'pō). Town in N Spain, in the province of Valladolid, ab. 25 mi. SW of Valladolid: marketing center of a stock-raising district, with manufactures of leather. Among its famous churches and palaces is the mighty Castillo de la Mota, built in 1440, a favorite sojourning place of Queen Isabella of Castile, who died here in 1504. Pop. 13,249 (1940).

Medina Sidonia (sē.ᴛʜō'nyä). Town in S Spain, in the province of Cádiz, ab. 19 mi. E of Cádiz. It has a Gothic church, several convents, and the ancestral palace of the dukes of Medina Sidonia. 12,486 (1940).

Medina Sidonia, Alonso Pérez de Guzmán, Duke of. b. Sept. 10, 1550; d. 1615. Spanish nobleman and admiral. A man of great wealth and a favorite of Philip II, he was by that king placed in command of the Spanish Armada. Realizing his lack of skill and of experience, the duke tried to avoid sailing with the Armada (pleading among other things that he was always sick at sea), but the king was insistent. Despite the ensuing defeat he remained by Philip's favor head of the Spanish navy, and lost Cádiz to the English in 1596.

Medinat-el-Rabi (mẹ.dē'nạt.el.rä'bē). An Arabic name of **Medina,** Saudi Arabia.

Medinat Mursya (mẹ.dē'nạ mör'syạ). Arabic name of **Murcia,** Spain.

Medinat-Rasul-Allah (mẹ.dē'nạ.rä.söl'äl.lä'). An Arabic name of **Medina,** Saudi Arabia.

Medinet-el-Fayum (mẹ.dē'nẹt.el.fä.yöm'). See **Fayum,** city.

Meding (mā'ding), **Johann Ferdinand Martin Oskar.** [Pseudonym, **Gregor Samarow.**] b. at Königsberg, in East Prussia, April 11, 1829; d. at Charlottenburg, Germany, July 11, 1903. German statesman and historical novelist.

Mediolanum (mē''di.ọ.lā'num, med''i-). Latin name of **Milan,** Italy, and also of **Saintes,** France.

Mediomatrica (mē''di.ọ.mat'ri.kạ). An ancient name of **Metz.**

Mediomatrici (mē''di.ọ.mat'ri.sī). Tribe of eastern Gaul, whose capital was Metz (Divodurum or Mediomatrica).

Meditations. Name generally given to the philosophical work by the Roman emperor Marcus Aurelius.

Mediterranean Sea (med''i.tẹ.rā'nē.ạn). [French, **Mer Méditerranée** (mā.dē.te.rā.nā); German, **Mittelmeer, Mittelländisches Meer;** Spanish, **Mar Mediterráneo** (mā''ᴛʜē.ter.rä'nā.ō); Italian, **Mar Mediterraneo** (mā''-dē.ter.rä'nā.ō); Latin, **Mare Internum, Mare Mediterraneum** (med.i.tẹ.rā'nẹ.um).] Sea, the most important extension of the Atlantic, separating Europe on the N from Africa on the S, and communicating with the Atlantic Ocean by the Strait of Gibraltar, and with the Black Sea by the Dardanelles, Sea of Marmara, and Bosporus. It is divided into two major basins, the western reaching from Gibraltar to Sicily and Tunisia, and the eastern from there to Syria. Its chief branches are the Tyrrhenian Sea, Ionian Sea, Adriatic Sea, and Aegean Sea. The chief islands are the Balearic Islands, Corsica, Sardinia, Sicily, Malta, the Ionian Islands, Crete, Cyprus, and the Dodecanese Islands. The chief tributary rivers are the Ebro, Rhone, Po, and Nile. The Mediterranean has an important influence on the climate of the surrounding lands; it has given its name to a type of climate which characterizes these lands, with hot, sunny, dry

summers and mild winters. Most of the rainfall occurs in autumn, winter, and early spring. The lands surrounding the Mediterranean basin are generally mountainous, and this enhances the scenery, already famous because of the brilliant blue of the skies and the water. The water of the Mediterranean is about 10 percent more saline than that of the oceans. Tides are small; the connection with the Atlantic at the Strait of Gibraltar is only ab. 9 mi. wide. Each of the two major basins has a deep zone; the greatest known depth of the E Mediterranean, W of Crete, is ab. 14,450 ft.; of the W Mediterranean (Tyrrhenian Sea), ab. 12,240 ft. Length, ab. 2,200 mi.; greatest width of sea proper, ab. 700 mi.; area, ab. 963,600 sq. mi.; average depth, ab. 4,890 ft.

Medjerda (mẹ.jer'dạ). [Also: **Mejerda**; ancient name, **Bagradas.**] River in N Africa, in E Algeria and Tunisia, which flows into the Gulf of Tunis ab. 24 mi. N of Tunis. It sometimes dries up almost completely. Length, ab. 230 mi.

Medley (med'li). In George Etherege's comedy *The Man of Mode*, the friend of Young Bellair; supposed by some to be a portrait of Sir Charles Sedley, by others a portrait of the author himself.

Medmenham (med'mẹn.ạm). Village in S England, in Buckinghamshire, NW of Maidenhead. The ruined abbey, formerly a Cistercian monastery, acquired notoriety as the scene of the orgies of a convivial association known as the Mad Monks of Saint Francis, including such notables as John Wilkes and George Bubb Dodington, in the latter part of the 18th century. 416 (1931).

Medoacus Major (mẹ.dō'ạ.kus mā'jọr). Latin name of the **Brenta.**

Medoacus Minor (mī'nọr). Latin name of the **Bacchiglione.**

Médoc (mā.dok). District in SW France, in the department of Gironde, extending along the SW bank of the Gironde River: noted for its wines. Length, ab. 48 mi.

Medtner (met'nėr), **Nikolai.** [Called the **"Russian Brahms."**] b. at Moscow, Dec. 24, 1879; d. at London, Nov. 13, 1951. Russian pianist and composer. Among his works are numerous piano works, songs, and selections for the violin.

Meduana (med.ụ.ā'nạ). Latin name of the **Mayenne River.**

Medum (mā.dōm'). [Also, **Meidum.**] Locality in Egypt, W of the Nile, S of Cairo. The pyramid here is important not only for its peculiar form, but as the oldest dated monument in Egypt. It was built by Sneferu, of the IIIrd dynasty, c3766 B.C. It stands on a small hill, and rises in three inclined and recessed stages of orange-colored masonry to the height of 115 ft. The entrance is on the N side; the simple descending and ascending passage leads to an empty chamber. On the E side a very perfect pyramid-temple lies before the pyramid, with which it is connected architecturally by a court containing an altar and two small obelisks.

Medunta (mẹ.dun'tạ). Ancient name of **Mantes-Gassicourt.**

Medusa (mẹ.dū'sạ, -zạ). In Greek mythology, one of the Gorgons, originally a beautiful maiden whose hair was transformed into serpents by Athena because with Poseidon (by whom she was the mother of Chrysaor and Pegasus) she had violated one of the temples of that goddess. Her face was so fearful to look upon that whoever saw it was changed into stone. Accordingly when Perseus sought her to cut off her head, he attacked her with averted face, seeing only her reflection in the shield of Athena, who also guided his hand. Perseus gave the head to Athena, who used it on her aegis.

Medveditsa (mid.vyā'dyi.tsạ). River in U.S.S.R., flowing SW parallel to the Volga, and joining the Don River ab. 100 mi. NW of Stalingrad. Length, ab. 430 mi.

Medvezhi Ostrova (mid.vyā'zhi os.tro.vā'). Russian name of **Bear Islands.**

Medway (med'wā). Town in E Massachusetts, in Norfolk County: manufactures of textiles, needles, and shoes. 3,744 (1950).

Medway River. River in SE England, rising in Surrey and Sussex and flowing NE to the mouth of the Thames at Sheerness, Kent. It is navigable to Maidstone. Length, ab. 70 mi.

Meehan (mē'ạn), **Thomas.** b. in England, March 21, 1826; d. Nov. 19, 1901. American botanist and editor. Author of *The American Handbook of Ornamental Trees* (1853) and *The Native Flowers and Ferns of the United States* (4 vols., 1878–80).

Meek (mēk), **Alexander Beaufort.** b. at Columbia, S.C., July 17, 1814; d. Nov. 1, 1865. American writer, poet, and legislator.

Meek, Fielding Bradford. b. at Madison, Indiana, Dec. 10, 1817; d. at Washington, D.C., Dec. 21, 1876. American geologist and paleontologist. From 1848 to 1858 he worked on geological surveys in Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, and on paleontological researches in Albany, N.Y., and in the Dakota Bad Lands. After 1858 he served at Washington in paleontological work for the U.S. geological and geographical surveys.

Meeker (mē'kėr), **Ezra.** b. near Huntsville, Ohio, Dec. 29, 1830; d. at Seattle, Wash., Dec. 3, 1928. American pioneer in Oregon and Washington, noted for his efforts (1906–28) to commemorate the Oregon Trail by setting markers along the route. He published his experiences in *Washington Territory West of the Cascade Mountains* (1870), *Pioneer Reminiscences of Puget Sound* (1905), *The Ox-Team; or the Old Oregon Trail 1852–96* (1906), *Ventures and Adventures of Ezra Meeker, or Sixty Years of Frontier Life* (1909), *Story of the Lost Trail to Oregon* (1915), and *Seventy Years of Progress in Washington* (1921).

Meeker, Mount. Peak in N central Colorado, in the Front Range, situated in Rocky Mountain National Park. 13,911 ft.

Meekins (mē'kinz), **Lynn Roby.** b. at Salem, Md., Nov. 14, 1862; d. Nov. 8, 1933. American journalist. He was editor of the Baltimore *American* (to 1899), the *Saturday Evening Post* (1899–1901), the Baltimore *Herald* (1903–06), Baltimore *Star* (1908–11), and the Hershey (Pa.) *Press* (1914–17).

Meel (māl), **Jan.** See **Miel** or **Meel, Jan.**

Meenen (mā'nẹn). [French, **Menin.**] Town in NW Belgium, in the province of West Flanders, situated on the Lys River, near the French border, ab. 32 mi. SW of Ghent: textile, metal, tobacco, and foodstuff industries. The town suffered damage in World War II. 22,031 (1947).

Meer (mār), **Jan van der.** b. at Haarlem, Netherlands, c1632; d. there, in August, 1691. Dutch painter.

Meer, Jan van der. b. at Haarlem, Netherlands, 1656; d. May 28, 1705. Dutch painter; son of Jan van der Meer (c1632–91).

Meer, Jan van der. See also **Vermeer, Jan.**

Meerane (mā.rā'nẹ). Town in E Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Saxony, Russian Zone, ab. 35 mi. S of Leipzig: manufacturing town, with textile and machinery industries. Lignite mines are in the vicinity. 26,804 (1946).

Meeraugspitze (mār'ouk'shpit.sẹ) or **Meeraugen Spitze** (mār'ou.gẹn shpit'sẹ). See **Rysy.**

Meercraft (mir'kraft). In Ben Jonson's comedy *The Devil is an Ass*, a clever rogue, a projector or speculator who carries about with him prospectuses to suit all tastes.

Meersch (mārs), **Maxence van der.** b. at Roubaix, Nord, France, 1907; d. at Le Touquet, Pas-de-Calais, France, Jan. 14, 1951. French writer. Author of *Invasion 14* (1935), *L'Empreinte du dieu* (1936), *L'Élu* (1937), and *Femmes à l'encan* (1946). He was regarded by critics, just before World War II, as a novelist of unusual promise.

Meerut (mi'rut). [Also: **Mirat, Mirath.**] Division in Uttar Pradesh, Union of India, NE of Delhi: rice, wheat, sugar, millet, and barley. Area, ab. 9,230 sq. mi.; pop. 5,716,451 (1941).

Meerut. [Also: **Mirat, Mirath.**] District in the division of Meerut, Uttar Pradesh, Union of India, ab. 38 mi. NE of Delhi. Area, ab. 2,323 sq. mi.; pop. 2,281,217 (1951).

Meerut. [Also: **Mirat, Mirath.**] Capital of Meerut district, Uttar Pradesh, Union of India, on a tributary of the Ganges River, ab. 38 mi. NE of Delhi: cotton mills; trade center for a rich agricultural area. It was the scene of the outbreak of the Sepoy mutiny on May 10, 1857. Pop. 233,183 (1951).

Mees (mēz), **Arthur.** b. at Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 13, 1850; d. at New York, April 26, 1923. American organist and musical director. He directed many first performances in America, including the works *Omar Khayyám* by Granville Bantock and *St. Francis* by Gabriel Pierné.

Mees, Charles Edward Kenneth. b. at Wellingborough, England, May 26, 1882—. American photographic authority. He was director of the research laboratory (1912 *et seq.*) and vice-president in charge of research (1934 *et seq.*) for the Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N.Y. Author of *Photography of Colored Objects* (1909), *An Atlas of Absorption Spectra* (1909), *The Fundamentals of Photography* (1920), *Photography* (1937), *The Theory of the Photographic Process* (1942), *The Path of Science* (1947), and other books.

Mees (māz), **Rudolf.** b. at Rotterdam, Netherlands, Oct. 18, 1880—. Dutch banker and insurance broker.

Meester (mā'stėr), **Johan de.** b. 1860; d. 1931. Dutch novelist and journalist. His collections of short stories include *Zeven vertellingen* (Seven Stories, 1899), *Deemoed* (Humility, 1901), and *Over het leed van den Hartstocht* (On Grief of Passion, 1904). Deep compassion is shown in his novel *Geertje* (1905). Satirical novels on bourgeois life include *De Zonde in het deftige dorp* (Sin in the Exclusive Town, 1912), *Carmen* (1915), *Walmende Lampen* (Smoking Lamps, 1927), and *Eva* (1929).

Meewoc (mē'wok). See **Miwok.**

Mefistofele (mā.fēs.tô'fā.lā). Opera by Arrigo Boito, first produced at La Scala, Milan, on March 5, 1868. The libretto, written by the composer, is adapted from Goethe's *Faust.*

Megaera (mę.jir'ą). In late Greek mythology, one of the three Eumenides. Megaera was called the jealous one.

Megalesian Games (meg.ą.lē'zhąn). In Roman antiquity, a magnificent, orgiastic festival, with processions, feasting, and performances in the theaters, celebrated April 4–10 in honor of the "great mother" of the Mediterranean peoples, Cybele. The symbol (a black meteorite stone) of this goddess was brought to Rome from Asia Minor, c203 B.C., and the games were instituted then or shortly afterward, in consequence of a sibylline oracle promising continual victory to the Romans if honors were paid to her.

Megalokastron (me"gä.lô.käs'trôn). See **Candia.**

Megalopolis (meg.ą.lop'ǫ.lis). In ancient geography, a city in Arcadia, Greece, ab. 29 mi. NW of Sparta. It was built (370 B.C.) as an Arcadian outpost against Sparta. An ancient theater and other structures were excavated in the period 1890–93.

Meganthropus (me.gan'thrǫ.pus). See under **Pithecanthropus.**

Megantic (mę.gan'tik). [French, **Mégantic** (mā.gäṅ.tēk).] City in S Quebec, Canada, county seat of Frontenac County, near the Maine border. 6,164 (1951).

Megara (meg'ą.rą). [Also, **Megaris** (meg'ą.ris).] Town in C Greece, in the *nomos* (department) of Attica and Boeotia, situated between the Halcyon Sea, the Corinthian Bay, and the Saronic Gulf, ab. 21 mi. W of Athens. The ancient city, with its port Nisaea, was situated on the pass leading from central Greece to the Peloponnesus. Its early inhabitants were Carians. It colonized Byzantium, Chalcedon, Heracleia on the Pontus, and Hybla Minor (Megara Hyblaea) in Sicily. It fell later into the hands of the Macedonians, and afterward of the Romans. Megara was the birthplace of Euclid, the founder of the Megarics, or Megarian school of philosophers. 13,371 (1940).

Megara Hyblaea (meg'ą.rą hī.blē'ą). See **Hybla Minor.**

Megarics (mę.gar'iks). School of Greek philosophy, founded by Euclid of Megara, which combined the ethical doctrines of Socrates and the metaphysics of the Eleatics.

Megaris (meg'ą.ris). In ancient geography, a district in Greece which formed part of the isthmus connecting the Peloponnesus with C Greece and lay SW of Attica and NE of Corinthia. The surface is largely mountainous. Chief town, Megara.

Megasthenes (mę.gas'thę.nēz). fl. c300 B.C. Greek writer, a friend and companion of the Syrian ruler Seleucus (Seleucus Nicator), and his ambassador to Sandrocottus (Chandragupta), king of the Prasii in India, whose capital was probably near the modern Patna. He wrote a work on India which was the chief source of the later Greek information on the subject.

Meg Dods (meg dodz). See **Dods, Meg.**

Megerle (mā'gėr.lę), **Hans Ulrich.** See **Abraham a Sancta Clara.**

Meggott (meg'ọt), **John.** Original name of **Elwes, John.**

Meghna (meg'nạ). [Also, **Megna.**] Name given to the E branch of the Brahmaputra River in the lower part of its course, and to the principal mouth of the united Brahmaputra and Ganges: noted for its bore.

Megiddo (mę.gid'ō). [Modern Arabic site name, **Tell el Mutesellim**; Roman name, **Legio.**] Ancient town in the plain of Jezreel, Palestine, at the SE foot of Mount Carmel, since 1948 in Israel. It was one of the Canaanite capitals, and became one of the strongholds of the tribe of Manasseh, and the valley dominated by it became a celebrated battlefield in the history of Israel. Near it Deborah and Barak defeated the Canaanites under Sisera. Solomon made it a fortress and a district capital. Josiah succumbed (609 B.C.) here to Pharaoh-Necho (Necho II) of Egypt. In September, 1918, the Turks were defeated here by the British under General Allenby. In February, 1949, a modern Jewish agricultural settlement was founded at Megiddo.

Meg Merrilies (meg mer'i.lēz). See **Merrilies, Meg.**

Megna (meg'nạ). See **Meghna.**

Megnum (meg.nöm'), **al-.** See **Bahalul.**

Megreliya (mi.grā'li.yą). Russian name of **Mingrelia.**

Megrez (mē'grez). Third-magnitude star δ Ursae Majoris, the faintest of the seven stars which form the Big Dipper, the star at which the handle joins the pan.

Megrue (mę.grō'), **Roi Cooper.** b. at New York, June 12, 1883; d. Feb. 27, 1927. American playwright, author of *Under Cover* (1913). His first play to be produced was *White Magic* (1912), with Gertrude Elliott in the lead. Author also of *It Pays to Advertise* (1914), in collaboration with Walter Hackett, *Under Fire* (1915), *Abe and Mawruss* (1915), with Montague Glass, *Seven Chances* (1916), *Under Sentence* (1916), with Irvin Cobb, *Where Poppies Bloom* (1918), and *Tea for Three* (1918)

Mehadia (mā.hä'dē.ä). [Hungarian, **Mehádia** (me'hä.dē.ô); ancient name, **Ad Mediam.**] Town in S Rumania, in the province of Muntenia, NW of Turnu Severin, in a coal-mining region. Nearby are the sulfur "Hercules Baths," celebrated since Roman times. It was stormed by the Turks in 1716, 1738, and 1789. Pop. ab. 2,000.

Mehadpur (me.hąd.pör'). See **Mehidpur.**

Mehdee (me'dē). See **Mahdi.**

Mehemet (mę.hem'ęt, me.met'). See **Mohammed.**

Mehemet Aali (or **Ali**) **Pasha** (ä'lē pä.shä'). See **Aali Pasha, Mehemet.**

Mehemet Ali (ä' lē). [Also, **Mohammed Ali.**] b. at Kavala, Macedonia, c1769; d. at Cairo, Egypt, Aug. 2, 1849. Viceroy of Egypt (1805–49). The leader of a group of Balkan volunteers, he gained renown at the battle of Abukir in Egypt (1799) against Napoleon. He then entered the Egyptian political picture and by joining with one side and then the other made himself master of the confused situation at Cairo and was appointed (1805) governor of Egypt. He massacred (1811) the leaders of the Mamelukes, who had ruled Egypt, in fact if not by right, for almost 600 years, and then, aided by his son, Ibrahim Pasha, suppressed the Wahabis in Arabia. Now the most powerful governor in the Turkish Empire, Mehemet Ali introduced several internal improvements in Egypt and turned to extending his lands in Africa. He conquered (1820–22) the provinces of Nubia Sennaar and Kordofan, and in 1823 began the building of Khartoum. His position was now almost completely independent of his overlord, the Sultan of Turkey, but he went to the assistance of the Turks in attempting to suppress the Greek war of independence. He was successful until the combined fleets of Great Britain, France, and Russia wiped out his fleet at Navarino (1827). After the sultan had refused to make him governor of the province, his army, under Ibrahim Pasha, conquered (1831–32) Syria. He was now engaged in a protracted struggle with Turkey, complicated by the intervention of Russia and the slowly growing realization of the Western powers that Turkey had become "the sick man of Europe." Russia obtained control of the Dardanelles, but Mehemet Ali nevertheless defeated (1839) Turkey; he was compelled (1841) by the European powers, after a diplomatic conflict that at times threatened a general European war because of support of Mehemet Ali by France, to give up Syria in return for a hereditary grant to his family of the governorship of Egypt (the deposed King Faruk was descended from him). In 1848

Ibrahim Pasha was appointed regent for his senile father, who died the following year.

Mehemet Ali Pasha (ä'lē pä.shä'). [Original name, **Karl Detroit.**] b. at Brandenburg, Prussia, Nov. 18, 1827; assassinated in Diakova, Sept. 7, 1878. Turkish general. In 1877 in the Russo-Turkish War he commanded the main army in Bulgaria, and was successful against the Russians on the Lom, in August and September, but was superseded by Suleiman Pasha.

Mehemet Said Pasha (sä.ēd' pä.shä'). See **Said Pasha, Mehemet.**

Mehidpur (me.hid.pör'). [Also: **Mahidpore, Mehadpur.**] Town in Madhya Bharat, Union of India, ab. 56 mi. N of Indore. Here on Dec. 21, 1817, the British under Thomas Hislop defeated the forces of Holkar.

Mehring (mā'ring), **Franz.** b. at Schlawe, Germany, Feb. 27, 1846; d. at Berlin, Jan. 28, 1919. German socialist writer and politician, active in organizing workers' theaters at Berlin. An associate of Rosa Luxemburg, he wrote for the *Neue Zeit.* During World War I he was close to the Spartacus Party. Among his works were *Geschichte der deutschen Sozialdemokratie* (1898), *Die Lessing-Legende* (1893), and *Karl Marx* (1919).

Mehta (mā'tä), **Hansa Manubhai.** b. 1897—. Indian educational administrator and feminist leader, delegate (1949) to the Human Rights Commission of the United Nations, and vice-chancellor of Baroda University. She was a member (1937, 1940) of the legislative council, and held (1937–39) the post of parliamentary secretary of education and health. She was vice-president (1930) of the All-India Women's Congress. She is the author of *Woman Under the Hindu Law of Marriage and Succession* and *Post-War Educational Reconstruction and Civil Liberties.*

Mehta, Sir Pherozeshah Merwanji. b. 1845; d. 1915. Indian lawyer and statesman. He agitated for municipal and social reform, for the admission of Indians to the civil service, and for measures to ameliorate the conditions of Indians in South Africa. President (1890) of the Indian National Congress, he served as a member (1894–96, 1898–1901) of the imperial legislative council.

Méhul (mā.ül), **Étienne Henri.** [Original name, **Étienne Nicolas Méhul.**] b. at Givet, Ardennes, France, June 22, 1763; d. at Paris, Oct. 18, 1817. French composer. He wrote the operas *Stratonice* (1792), *Le Jeune Henri* (1797), *Uthal* (1806), *Gabrielle d'Estrées* (1806), *Joseph* (1807), *La Journée aux aventures* (1816), and many patriotic songs and cantatas, such as the *Chant du départ* and *Chant du retour.*

Mehun-sur-Yèvre (mę.ėn.sür.yevr). Town in C France, in the department of Cher, on the Yèvre River ab. 10 mi NW of Bourges. It has important porcelain manufactures. Charles VII was crowned in the (now ruined) castle and died there in 1461. Pop. 5,290 (1946).

Meiderich (mī'dę.riċh). Former town in W Germany, in the *Land* (state) of North Rhine-Westphalia, British Zone, formerly in the Rhine Province, Prussia. It is now administratively part of Duisburg-Hamborn.

Meidum (mā.döm'). See **Medum.**

Meier Helmbrecht (mī'ėr helm'breċht). Middle High German poem of the middle of the 13th century, by Wernher der Gärtner. It is the earliest German literary work dealing with peasants.

Meierhold (mī'ėr.hōlt), **Vsevolod Emilievich.** b. in Russia, 1873—. Russian actor and director. In 1908 he became director of two imperial theaters at Moscow (the Marinsky, where opera was performed, and the Alexandrevsky, which produced plays). Convinced that the theater above all must be theatrical, he became an enemy of the naturalism and inward technique of the Moscow Art Theatre. Influenced by the Chinese theater, Greek classicism, the *commedia dell' arte* style, and the French symbolists, he abolished the "fourth-wall," picture-frame style of realistic production, and projected his stage into the audience. Meierhold favored bare settings, with ladders, steps, platforms on many levels, and machine-like stage settings (trapezes, bricklayers' scaffolds, machinists' catwalks) as expressive of industrial civilization. This "constructivist" approach enabled him to give new significance to old plays. But when the so-called Soviet Realism ("Socialist Realism") came to the fore in 1935, Meierhold fell out of favor. After his production of a new version of Ostrovsky's *How the Steel Was Tempered* (1938), he was removed from his directorial post, the new playhouse being built for him was abandoned, and his actors were assigned to other theaters. Soon after he was made head of the Stanislavski Opera Theatre (1938). This was his last known post.

Meierovics (mā'e.rô.vits), **Zigfrids Anna.** b. in Latvia, Feb. 6, 1887; d. Aug. 22, 1925. Latvian statesman. The first Latvian minister of foreign affairs, and later (1921–25) prime minister of Latvia, he was instrumental in securing the *de facto* and *de jure* recognition of Latvia by the great powers. He also helped effect his country's entry into the League of Nations, and concluded peace treaties with Germany (1920) and the U.S.S.R. (1920), and the treaty of alliance with Estonia (1923). Appointed first Latvian minister of foreign affairs under Karlis Ulmanis, he was also a member of the Latvian constituent assembly and the Latvian parliament.

Meiggs (megz), **Henry.** b. at Catskill, N.Y., July 7, 1811; d. at Lima, Peru, Sept. 29, 1877. American railroad builder. He was a lumber merchant at San Francisco, but failed in 1854, and left the country. He engaged in railway construction in Chile, and after 1867 in Peru, where he undertook and carried out extensive public works, the greatest being the Oroya railroad over the Andes.

Meighen (mē'ęn), **Arthur.** b. at Anderson, Ontario, Canada, June 16, 1874—. Canadian statesman. A member (1908–21, 1922–26) of the Canadian House of Commons, he served as solicitor general (1913), secretary of state for Canada and minister of mines (1917), minister of the interior and head of Indian affairs (1917), and member of the imperial war cabinet (1918). He was prime minister (1920–21, 1926) of Canada.

Meigs (megz), **Cornelia Lynde.** b. at Rock Island, Ill., Dec. 6, 1884—. American writer. Her books include many juveniles. Among her works are *Kingdom of the Winding Road* (1915), *Master Simon's Garden* (1916), *Helga and the White Peacock* (play; 1922), *Rain on the Roof* (1925), *Railroad West* (1937), *The Scarlet Oak* (1938), *Call of the Mountain* (1939), *Mounted Messenger* (1943), and others. Her play *The Steadfast Princess* (1916) received the Drama League prize. She was awarded a 2,000-dollar prize by Little, Brown and Company for *Trade Wind* (1927); she received (1934) the Newbery medal for *Invincible Louisa* (1933).

Meigs, Fort. Fort at the Maumee Rapids, NW Ohio, held by the Americans under William Henry Harrison against the British and Indians, in May and July, 1813.

Meigs, Montgomery. b. at Detroit, Mich., Feb. 27, 1847; d. Dec. 9, 1931. American civil engineer, inventor of a "canvas cofferdam" for foundation work.

Meigs, Montgomery Cunningham. b. at Augusta, Ga., May 3, 1816; d. at Washington, D.C., Jan. 2, 1892. American engineer and general. He became quartermaster general of the army in 1861. The plans of several government buildings at Washington were prepared by him.

Meigs, Return Jonathan. b. at Middletown, Conn., Dec. 17, 1740; d. at the Cherokee agency, Jan. 28, 1823. American Revolutionary officer. He was a member of Benedict Arnold's expedition against Quebec, and was captured (1776), but was exchanged. In 1777 he commanded a raid on Sag Harbor, and in 1779 fought with Anthony Wayne at Stony Point. After the war he became interested in the western settlements and became (1801) a commissioner to the Indians.

Meigs, Return Jonathan. b. at Middletown, Conn., Nov. 17, 1764; d. at Marietta, Ohio, March 29, 1824. American politician and jurist, U.S. postmaster general (1814–1823) under Madison and Monroe; son of R. J. Meigs. After graduating (1785) from Yale, he became prominent in politics in the Ohio territory, serving as judge and as a member of the legislature. He served as chief justice (1803–04) of the newly created state of Ohio. He was U.S. senator from Ohio (1809–10) and governor of Ohio (1810–14).

Meigs, William Montgomery. b. Aug. 12, 1852; d. Dec. 30, 1929. American biographer. Author of *The Life of Charles Jared Ingersoll* (1897), *The Life of Thomas Hart Benton* (1904), and *The Life of John Caldwell Calhoun* (2 vols., 1917), as well as the legal work *The Growth of the Constitution in the Federal Convention of 1787* (1900).

Meije (mezh). Mountain in SE France, the chief summit of the Pelvoux range, Dauphiné Alps. Elevation, ab. 13,080 ft.

Meijer-Ranneft (mī'ėr.rän'ęft), **Jan Willem.** b. at Magelang, Java, Oct. 31, 1887—. Dutch colonial official. Employed in Java (1907–29) in various capacities, he became a member (1923) and chairman (1929) of the Volksraad of the Netherlands East Indies. He was vice-president (1933–36) of the council of the East Indies, and chairman (1934) of a delegation engaged in negotiations with Japan.

Meijers (mī'ėrs), **E. M.** b. at Den Helder, Netherlands, Jan. 10, 1880—. Dutch jurist and teacher. Author of *Recueil de lois modernes concernant le droit international privé* (1947).

Meiji (mā.jē). Reign style of **Mutsuhito.**

Meiklejohn (mik'l.jon), **Alexander.** b. at Rochdale, England, Feb. 3, 1872—. American educator, president of Amherst College from 1912 until 1924. At Brown University he was instructor in philosophy (1897), assistant professor, associate professor, and professor of logic and metaphysics (1890–1906), and dean (1901–12). He headed (1926–33) the experimental school at the University of Wisconsin, and was named (1933) to the staff of the San Francisco School for Social Studies.

Meikle Says Law (mik'ęl sās lô). See under **Lammermuir Hills.**

Meiktila (mēk'ti.lą). City in C Burma, ab. 75 mi. S of Mandalay. It is an important trading center in a rubber-producing area; new oil fields have been developed here in recent years. 9,195 (1931).

Meilhac (me.yak), **Henri.** b. at Paris, Feb. 23, 1832; d. there, July 6, 1897. French dramatist and author. Among the plays of which he is sole author are *Péché caché* (1858), *Un Petit-fils de Mascarille* (1859), *Ce qui plait aux hommes* (1860), *La Vertu de Célimène* (1861), *Les Bourguignonnes* (opéra comique, 1862), *Fabienne* (1865), *Les Demoiselles Clochart* (1886), *Décoré* (1888), *Margot* (1890), and *Brevet supérieur* (1892). He wrote (c1860 *et seq.*) in collaboration with Ludovic Halévy (*Carmen*) and also with Germain Delavigne (*L'Echéance*, *L'Élixir du Docteur Cornélius*), with Narrey (*Vert-Vert*), with Jules Massenet (*Manon Lescaut*), and with a number of others. He also wrote a dramatic poem, *Les Païens*, in the *Revue de Paris*, and a number of articles in *La Vie Parisienne* (signed Ivan Baskoff).

Meillet (mā.yā'; French, me.ye), **Antoine.** b. 1866; d. 1936. French philologist, professor of linguistics at Paris. He advanced the theory that the Germanic sound shifts were due to the racial heterogeneity of the Germanic peoples who spoke originally a non-Indo-European language. His published works include *Les Dialectes indo-européens* (1908), *Linguistique historique et linguistique générale* (1921), *Caractères généraux des langues germaniques* (revised ed., 1922), and many others.

Mein (mąn). French name of the **Main.**

Meinecke (mī'nę.kę), **Friedrich.** b. at Salzwedel, Germany, Oct. 30, 1862—. German historian. Author of *Nach der Revolution* (After the Revolution, 1918) and *Geschichte des Deutsch-Englischen Bündnisproblems* (History of the German-English Alliance Problem, 1927).

Meineke (mī'nę.kę), **Johann Albert Friedrich August.** b. at Soest, Germany, Dec. 8, 1790; d. at Berlin, Dec. 12, 1870. German philologist. He edited fragments of the Greek comic poets (1839–57), Horace (1834), Strabo (1852–53), Aristophanes (1860), and others.

Meiners (mī'nėrs), **Christoph.** b. near Otterndorf, Hanover, Germany, July 31, 1747; d. at Göttingen, Germany, May 1, 1810. German philosophical and historical writer.

Meingre (mąńgr), **Jean le.** Original name of **Boucicaut, Jean.**

Meinhold (mīn'holt), **Johann Wilhelm.** b. on the Baltic island of Usedom, Feb. 27, 1797; d. at Charlottenburg, Germany, Nov. 30, 1851. German pastor. Author of two novels, *Marie Schweidler, die Bernsteinhexe* (1843) and *Sidonia von Bork, die Klosterhexe* (1847). The former, which he published anonymously under the pretense that it was an old chronicle, attracted much attention. It was dramatized in 1847 by Laube and in 1911 by Max Geissler.

Meiningen (mī'ning.ęn). City in E central Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Thuringia, Russian Zone, on the Werra River, ab. 40 mi. SW of Erfurt; railroad repair shops. Meiningen came under the house of Wettin in 1583; in the reign of Duke George II of Saxe-Meiningen, in the second half of the 19th century, it became famous as the seat of the theater troupe called Die Meininger. 23,700 (1946).

Meininger (mī'ning.ėr), **Die.** Popular name for the German theater troupe instituted at Meiningen by Duke George II of Saxe-Meiningen and directed by him and Ludwig Chronegk (1837–91). The undertaking, which emphasized care in historical details of costume and scenery, and the subordination of individual roles to the interpretation of the whole play, amounted to a reform of the German theater. To this end the troupe gave between 1874 and 1890 no less than 2,500 performances in 18 German cities and in many cities abroad.

Meinong (mī'nong), **Alexius.** b. at Lemberg, Poland, July 17, 1853; d. at Graz, Austria, Nov. 27, 1920. Austrian philosopher and psychologist. A follower of Franz Brentano, he served (1882 *et seq.*) as professor at the University of Graz. He developed a theory of value based on his distinction between recognition of actual qualities (perception) and the mental action performed in perceiving (conception). Author of *Über Annahmen* (1902), *Untersuchungen zur Gegenstandstheorie* (1904), *Über die Stellung der Gegenstandstheorie im System der Wissenschaften* (1907), and *Über Möglichkeit und Wahrscheinlichkeit* (1915).

Meiringen or **Meyringen** (mī'ring.ęn). Town in Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, on the Aare River. It is a tourist resort, with wood-carving and weaving industries. 3,285 (1941).

Meisle (mīs'lē), **Kathryn.** b. at Philadelphia, Oct. 12, 1899—. American operatic contralto. She made her debut (1923) with the Chicago Opera, sang (1935) in the role of Amneris in *Aïda* on the occasion of her first appearance at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, and has appeared with the Los Angeles and San Francisco operas.

Meissen (mī'sęn). Medieval margraviate of Germany, which developed in the region around Dresden and Meissen, and was the nucleus of the kingdom of Saxony. It came under the house of Wettin (later the reigning house of Saxony) in 1089.

Meissen. [Latin, **Misnia.**] City in E Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Saxony, Russian Zone, on the Elbe River ab. 13 mi. NW of Dresden. It has pottery, brick, textile, machinery, and chemical industries; kaolin is dug in the vicinity. It is famous for its porcelain manufacture, founded in 1710 and directed by Böttger, Höroldt, Kändler, and other famous artists of the baroque and rococo periods. The Gothic *Dom* (cathedral) is a building of the 13th and 14th centuries, containing tombs of princes of the house of Wettin. Above the town is the Albrechtsburg, erected (1471–85) by the dukes Ernst and Albrecht of Saxony. The castle, founded in 929, became the seat of a margraviate on the Slavic border and the core of the later electorate and kingdom of Saxony. 48,348 (1946).

Meissen, Heinrich von. See **Heinrich von Meissen.**

Meissner (mīs'nėr), **Alfred.** b. at Teplitz (now Teplice-Šanov), in Bohemia, Oct. 15, 1822; d. at Bregenz, Austria, May 29, 1885. German novelist, poet, and dramatist. His works include the epic *Ziska* (1846), the novels *Zwischen Fürst und Volk* (1855), *Sansara* (1858), and *Schwarzgelb* (1864), and others.

Meissner, Bruno. b. at Graudenz, Germany, April 25, 1868—. German Assyriologist. Author of *Beiträge zum altbabylonischen Privatrecht* (Contributions to Old Babylonian Private Law, 1893), *Die babylonisch-assyrische Literatur* (Babylonian-Assyrian Literature, 1927), and others.

Meissner, Otto. b. at Bischweiler (now Bischwiller), in Alsace, March 13, 1880; d. at Munich, May 27, 1953. German civil servant. He was a chancellory official (1919–45) under Ebert, Hindenburg, and Hitler.

Meissner Hochland (mīs'nėr hōch'länt). German name of the **Saxon Switzerland.**

Meissonier (mā.so.nyā), **Jean Louis Ernest.** b. at Lyons, France, Feb. 21, 1815; d. at Paris, Jan. 31, 1891. French genre and historical painter. He first made himself known as an illustrator of books (*Les Français peints par*

eux-mêmes and others), but soon began to paint genre pictures on a small scale, with the microscopic detail and finish for which he became famous. He painted between 450 and 500 of these. His favorite subjects were military, and many of his pictures represent men at arms, guards, cavaliers, or soldiers playing cards, drinking, or the like. The most celebrated of his pictures are the four known as "Napoleon Cycle." One of these, *1807*, was purchased in 1887 for 66,000 dollars and presented to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York. He presented to the state two of his most celebrated pictures, *Le Graveur à l'eau forte* and *Le Cavalier à sa fenêtre*. They are now in the Louvre.

Meister (mī'stėr), **Aloys.** b. at Frankfort on the Main, Germany, Dec. 7, 1866; d. at Münster, Germany, Jan. 27, 1925. German historian. Author of *Deutsche Verfassungsgeschichte des Mittelalters* (German Constitutional History during Medieval Times, 1907) and *Geschichtswissenschaft und Geschichtsunterricht* (Historiography and Historical Instruction, 1912).

Meistermann (mī'ster.män), **Barnabas Francis Joseph.** [Ecclesiastical name, **Barnabé d'Alsace.**] b. at Pfaffenheim, in Alsace, March 27, 1850; d. at Jerusalem, 1923. German archaeologist and missionary. A Franciscan, he served as a missionary in China and (1893 *et seq.*) in Palestine, where he dedicated himself to archaeological and topographical study of the Holy Land.

Meister Rumsland (mī'stėr rums'länt). See **Rumsland.**

Meistersinger von Nürnberg (mī'stėr.zing.ėr fon nürn'berk), **Die.** [Called **Die Meistersinger.**] Opera in three acts by Richard Wagner, first produced at Munich in 1868. Set in at Nurenberg in the 16th century, the work revolves around the attempt of Walther von Stolzing to win Eva, whose hand had been promised by her father to the victor in the annual song competition. The opera incorporates the historical character of Hans Sachs. The "prize-song" is the best-known air from this opera, and the overture is often performed at concerts.

Meitner (mīt'nėr), **Lise.** b. at Vienna, Nov. 7, 1878—. Austrian physicist and mathematician, noted for investigations in nuclear physics and radioactivity which aided in laying the foundation for the development of the atomic bomb. With Otto Hahn, she discovered the element protoactinium (1917; independently discovered also by Soddy and Cranston). She was a professor (1926 *et seq.*) at the University of Berlin. A refugee from Hitler Germany, she was a member (1938 *et seq.*) of the Nobel Institute at Stockholm, was a visiting professor (1946) at the Catholic University of America, and became (1946) a member of the atomic research staff at the University of Stockholm. In collaboration on various occasions with Fritz Strassman, Otto Hahn, and Otto Robert Frisch, she conducted experiments in the slow bombardment of uranium by neutrons; the resultant fission of uranium, and the new possibilities of releasing energy, were subsequently reported to the U.S. by Niels Bohr, and ultimately led to the creation of the atomic bomb project under the supervision of the U.S. government.

Meitzen (mīt'sėn), **August.** b. at Breslau, Dec. 16, 1822; d. at Berlin, Jan. 19, 1910. German statistician and political economist. Author of *Geschichte, Theorie und Technik der Statistik* (History, Theory and Technique of Statistics 1886).

Mejerda (mę.jer'dą). See **Medjerda.**

Mejía (me.нē'ä), **Tomás.** b. in Guanajuato, Mexico, c1812; executed at Querétaro, Mexico, June 19, 1867. Mexican general, of Indian descent. He was conspicuous in the civil wars as an adherent of the conservative or church party, was one of the most trusted lieutenants of the emperor Maximilian, and was executed with him after the fall of Querétaro.

Méjico (me'нē.kō). A Spanish form of **Mexico.**

Mejillones (me.нē.yō'näs). Port town in N Chile, in Antofagasta province, ab. 35 mi. N of Antofagasta; formerly an important nitrate-shipping port; now has Bolivian trade. Its importance has declined with the growth of the larger port of Antofagasta. 1,056 (1940).

Mekbuda (mek.bū'dą). Seldom-used name of the fourth-magnitude star ζ Geminorum.

Mekheir (me.ċhār'). **El.** See **Berber,** town.

Mekhitar (mek.i.tär'; Armenian, me.ċhē.tär'), **Peter.** [Also, **Peter Mechitar.**] b. at Sebaste, Armenia, Feb. 7, 1676; d. at San Lazzaro, near Venice, April, 1749. Armenian ecclesiastic, founder of a congregation of Armenian monks at Constantinople, and then at San Lazzaro, near Venice. The monks here became widely known for their work in printing the literature of Armenia.

Mekhitarists (mek.i.tär'ists). [Also, **Mechitarists.**] Order of Armenian monks in communion with the Roman Catholic Church, under a rule resembling the Benedictine, founded (1701) by Peter Mekhitar at Constantinople, confirmed (1712) by the Pope, and finally settled (1717) on the island of San Lazzaro, near Venice. This is still their chief seat, while they have an independent monastery at Vienna, and branches in Russia, France, Italy, Turkey, and elsewhere. The Mekhitarists are devoted to the religious and literary interests of the Armenian people wherever found, and have published many ancient Armenian manuscripts as well as original works; their society is also organized as a literary academy which confers honorary membership without regard to race or religion.

Mekhong (mā.kong'). See **Mekong.**

Mekka (mek'ą). See **Mecca.**

Meknès (mek.nes'). [Also: **Meknez** (mek.nez'); Spanish: **Mequinez, Mekinez** (mā.kē.neth').] City in NW Africa, in French Morocco, ab. 35 mi. SW of Fez, and ab. 75 mi. E of Rabat, with which it is connected by road. It is the seat of one of the residences of the sultan of Morocco. 159,811 (1947).

Mekong (mā.kong'). [Also: **Cambodia, Mekhong;** Chinese, **Lintsang;** Tibetan, **Dza-chu.**] River in SE Asia. It rises in the province of Chinghai, China, flows through Sikang and Yunnan (in China), Burma, Thailand (Siam), and Indochina, and empties by a delta into the South China Sea, S of Saigon. Length, ab. 2,500 mi.

Mekran (me.krän'). See **Makran.**

Mela (mē'lą), **Pomponius.** b. at Tingentera, Spain; fl. about the middle of the 1st century. Roman geographer, author of *De situ orbis* (in three books), a compendium of geography and of manners and customs. It is the earliest extant account of the ancient world written in Latin.

Melampus (me.lam'pus). In Greek legend, a famous prophet and soothsayer; brother of Bias, the sage, and eponymous ancestor of a family of seers. The legend has it that some serpents which he had saved from death cleansed his ears with their tongues while he was asleep, and on awakening he found that he could understand the speech of birds and beasts, and thus learned many secret things.

Melanchthon (mę.langk'thon; German, mā.längċh'ton), **Philipp.** [Also, **Philipp Melanthon;** original name, **Philip Schwarzerd.**] b. at Bretten, Baden, Feb. 16, 1497; d. at Wittenberg, Germany, April 19, 1560. German reformer, a collaborator of Martin Luther. He was educated at Tübingen, and became (1518) professor of Greek at Wittenberg. He helped Luther in his translation of the Bible and soon became one of his chief followers in the Reformation. Melanchthon in many ways acted as a balance in the movement; his was the calm moderation that curbed and stated in reasoned terms Luther's more drastic reforms, at the same time recognizing completely Luther's leadership. In his *Loci communes rerum theologicarum* (1521), he set forth in scholarly fashion the first systematic exposition of the theology of the reformers. During the next years he served often as a disputant in discussions and conferences with other reformers (for example, at Marburg in 1529, when he was Zwingli's opponent) and with Roman Catholic theologians. He drew up (1530) the Augsburg Confession, the basic 17 articles of the evangelical faith. He was looked upon as Luther's successor, but Melanchthon's genius lay not in leadership but in scholarly controversy. He was neither a fanatic nor a rousing preacher, and he was, moreover, willing to compromise or mitigate differences by carefully phrased statements. Though he consistently attempted to reach some sort of common ground with other religious leaders and to reestablish the church as a unity, there is no doubt that Melanchthon was the articulate spirit of the Lutheran Reformation.

Melander (me.lan'der), **Axel Leonard.** b. at Chicago, June 3, 1878—. American biologist and entomologist.

authority on the classification of the order Diptera. He was coauthor with C. T. Brues of *Key to Families of North American Insects* (1915) and *Classification of Insects* (1932). Author of *Source Book of Biological Terms* (1937).

Melanesia (mel.ạ.nē'zhạ, -shạ). Name given to a collection of island groups in the W Pacific Ocean, whose inhabitants are related. The principal islands and groups included are: New Guinea, Admiralty Islands, Louisiade Archipelago, Bismarck Archipelago, Solomon Islands, Santa Cruz Islands, Banks Islands, New Hebrides, New Caledonia, Loyalty Islands, and Fiji islands (which are placed in Polynesia by some authorities), and smaller neighboring groups. Area, ab. 370,000 sq. mi.; pop. ab. 2,500,000.

Melanesians (mel.ạ.nē'zhạnz). Indigenous peoples of Melanesia, inhabiting Pacific islands and archipelagoes S of the equator from New Guinea southward, thus including the peoples of the Bismarck Archipelago, the Solomon, Santa Cruz, and Banks Islands, the New Hebrides, Loyalties, New Caledonia, and the Fiji islands. The Melanesians fall by chronology and culture into three groups: the Negritos of the interior of New Guinea, the Papuans of New Guinea and the neighboring islands, and the Oceanic Negroids, often referred to as the "Melanesians proper." Some anthropologists classify the New Guinea culture as a separate culture. The Melanesian group of the Malayo-Polynesian family of languages includes numerous dialects subdivided under South and North Melanesian, Central Melanesian (including Fijian and the dialect of the Solomons), and Santa Cruz.

Melantha (mẹ.lan'thạ). In John Dryden's comedy *Marriage à la Mode*, an attractive and impertinent fashionable lady, said by Colley Cibber to exhibit the most complete system of female foppery that could possibly be crowded into the tortured form of a fine lady.

Melanthus of Sicyon (mẹ.lan'thus; sish'i.on). [Also, **Melanthius** (mẹ.lan'thi.us).] Greek painter, especially noted as a colorist, one of the great Sicyonian school founded by Eupompus. He was a pupil of Pamphilus. Like his teacher, he based his work on the scientific training which characterized the artistic activity of the Peloponnesian cities. He wrote a work much used by Pliny in the compilation of his 35th book.

Melantius (mẹ.lan'ti.us). In Francis Beaumont and John Fletcher's *The Maid's Tragedy*, a rough, honest soldier, the brother of Evadne.

Melartin (me'lär.tin), **Erkki Gustaf.** b. at Käkisalmi, Finland, Feb. 7, 1875; d. at Helsinki, Finland, Feb. 14, 1937. Finnish composer. Among his compositions are the opera *Aino*, the ballet *Sininen helmi*, seven symphonies, five orchestral suites, four string quartets, two violin sonatas, a concerto, and more than 300 songs.

Melas (mel'ạs). See **Clitus.**

Melas (mā'läs), Baron **Michael von.** b. at Schässburg (now Sighişoara), in Transylvania, 1729; d. at Elbe-Teinitz, in Bohemia, May 31, 1806. Austrian general. He commanded with Suvorov against the French at Cassano, the Trebbia, and Novi in 1799, and alone at Genola in 1799, and at Marengo in 1800.

Melas (mē'lạs), **Sinus.** Ancient name of **Saros, Gulf of.**

Melazzo (mā.lät'tsō). See **Milazzo.**

Melba (mel'bạ), Dame **Nellie.** [Stage name of **Helen Porter Mitchell;** married name, **Armstrong.**] b. at Melbourne, Australia, May 19, 1861; d. at Sydney, Australia, Feb. 23, 1931. Australian operatic soprano, a leading figure (c1887–c1928) in her field with a repertoire of 25 operas. She first used the name Madame Nellie Melba at a recital at Paris in December, 1886, and subsequently never used any other publicly. She first appeared in grand opera at the Théatre de la Monnaie, Brussels, on Oct. 13, 1887, in *Rigoletto*, and appeared at the Paris Opéra in May, 1889, as Ophelia in *Hamlet*. Her original success was on the Continent, but she later conquered London and New York, where she first appeared in 1893. After 1907 she divided her time between Australia and Europe.

Melbourne (mel'bọrn). City in SE Australia, capital of Victoria and the second largest city of Australia, situated on the Yarra River and on Port Phillip Bay. It comprises the city proper and numerous metropolitan suburbs (which are integral parts of the urban area), including Fitzroy, Footscray, Richmond, Emerald Hill, Brighton, St. Kilda, Collingwood, and Prahran. It has important commerce and general manufactures, and exports gold, wool, and hides. Its public buildings include the university, national museum, mint, exhibition building, parliament houses, treasury, government offices, and library. It was settled in 1835, and made the capital of Victoria in 1851. Pop. 99,861 (1947), with suburbs, 1,326,400 (est. 1950).

Melbourne. City in E Florida, in Brevard County, on the Indian River. 4,223 (1950).

Melbourne, Viscount. Title held by various members of the **Lamb** family.

Melbourne, Mount. Volcanic peak in Antarctica, in Victoria Land, in ab. 74°25′ S., 164°58′ E. Elevation, ab. 8,500 ft.

Melcarth (mel'kärth). See **Melkarth.**

Melchers (mel'chẻrz), **Gari.** b. at Detroit, Mich., 1860; d. Nov. 30, 1932. American painter. He painted the large frescoes *The Arts of War* and *The Arts of Peace* in the tower of the Liberal Arts Building at the World's Columbian Exposition (1893) at Chicago. Among his other works are *Maternity* (Musée du Luxembourg, Paris), *The Family* (National Gallery, Berlin), the mural decoration *Peace and War* (Congressional Library), portrait of Theodore Roosevelt (Freer Collection, Smithsonian Institution), and *The Madonna* (Metropolitan Museum, New York).

Melchett (mel'chẹt), 1st Baron. Title of **Mond,** Sir **Alfred Moritz.**

Melchiades (mel.kī'ạ.dēz), Saint. See Saint **Miltiades.**

Melchior (mel'ki.ôr). In medieval Christian legend, one of the three Magi who came from the East to welcome the infant Jesus.

Melchior (mel'ċhē.ôr), **Carl Joseph.** b. at Hamburg, Germany, Oct. 13, 1871; d. there, Dec. 29, 1933. German banker and economist who negotiated the grain delivery from Rumania to Germany during World War I. He acted as chairman (1918) of the financial section of the German armistice delegation, and was one of the six German delegates at Versailles (1919). He was also a representative at later conferences at Spa, Brussels, and Genoa. He represented Germany in the finance section of the League of Nations (1926 *et seq.*), and at the Paris reparations commission (1929 *et seq.*). He was a member of the board of the Bank for International Settlements at Basel (1931).

Melchior (mel.kyôr), **Charles Jean.** See **Vogüé,** Marquis **de.**

Melchior (mel'ċhē.ôr), **Friedrich.** See **Grimm,** Baron **Friedrich Melchior von.**

Melchior (mel'ki.ôr), **Lauritz (Lebrecht Hommel).** b. at Copenhagen, March 20, 1890—. Danish operatic tenor. He was a member (1926–50) of the Metropolitan Opera, New York, making his debut there as Tannhäuser. He is best known for his Wagnerian roles, among which are Siegmund, Siegfried, Tristan, Parsifal, Tannhäuser, and Lohengrin. He has made many appearances on radio and television, and has appeared in several motion pictures.

Melchites (mel'kīts). Orthodox Eastern Christians, as distinguished from the Monophysites or Nestorians. Although the term "Melchites" is older than the Council of Chalcedon (451), its wider use dates from after that council. The name "Melchites" is sometimes given also to members of communities of Christians in Syria and Egypt, formerly in communion with the Orthodox Greek Church, who have submitted to the Roman See.

Melchizedek (mel.kiz'ẹ.dek). [Also: **Melchisedec, Melchisedech.**] In Old Testament history, a king and priest of Salem, who entertained and blessed Abraham and received tithes from him. His relation to Christ as a type is discussed in Heb. v-vii.

Melchthal (melċh'täl), **Arnold von.** [Also, **Arnold an der Halden.**] fl., according to tradition, early in the 14th century. Swiss patriot, the youngest of the three Swiss liberators, representing Unterwalden. He is considered by some to be a legendary figure only. He is one of the principal characters in Schiller's *Wilhelm Tell* and in Rossini's opera *Guillaume Tell.*

Melcombe (mel'kọm), Baron. Title of **Dodington, George Bubb.**

Melcombe Regis (rē'jis). See **Weymouth and Melcombe Regis.**

Meldola (mel'dō.lä). Town and commune in N Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Emilia-Romagna, in the province of Forlì, S of Forlì. It has a 13th-century castle. Minor damage was suffered during World War II by the Church of San Francesco. Pop. of commune, 10,961 (1936); of town, 3,774 (1936).

Meleager (mel.ē.ā'jēr). Killed c323 B.C. Macedonian general, distinguished under Alexander the Great.

Meleager. fl. about the middle of the 1st century B.C. Greek epigrammatist of Gadara, in Palestine. His collected epigrams, entitled *Stephanos* ("Wreath"), form the nucleus of the earliest anthology known in world literature.

Meleager. In Greek legend, a celebrated hero, son of Oeneus of Calydon and Althaea: one of the Argonauts and slayer of the Calydonian boar. At his birth it was prophesied that he would die when a certain brand in the fire was burned out. Althaea pulled it from the fire, quenched it, and hid it. When Meleager killed his uncles (brothers of Althaea) for attempting to rob Atalanta of the boar's hide, Althaea threw the brand back in the fire and let it be consumed. Meleager died, and Althaea in turn put an end to herself.

Meleda (mā'lā.dä). Italian name of **Mljet.**

Melegnano (mā.lā.nyä'nō). [Former name, **Marignano.**] Town in N Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Lombardy, in the province of Milano, ab. 9 mi. SE of Milan. It is noted for the victory gained there by the French under Francis I over the Duke of Milan and the Swiss on Sept. 13 and 14, 1515 (called the Battle of the Giants), and for the victory of the French over the Austrians on June 8, 1859. Pop. ab. 9,000.

Melema (me.lā'mą), **Tito.** Young Greek of great beauty and ability, but unprincipled and treacherous, husband of Romola, in George Eliot's novel *Romola.*

Meléndez Valdés (mā.len'deth bäl.dās'), **Juan.** b. at Ribera del Fresno, Spain, March 11, 1754; d. at Montpellier, France, May 24, 1817. Spanish poet. The popularity of his early work caused him to enter (c1789) politics, but his close association (1808 *et seq.*) with the Bonaparte faction in Spain made it necessary for him to flee (1813) when they were routed.

Mélesville (mā.les.vēl). Pseudonym of **Duveyrier, Anne Honoré Joseph.**

Meletians (mę.lē'shąnz). Followers of Saint Meletius. Among the orthodox some were adherents of Meletius, and therefore known as Meletians; others remained separate, and were known (after the last canonically ordained bishop, Eustathius, then dead) as Eustathians. Further difficulty was occasioned by the two orthodox parties using the word "hypostasis" in different senses. The schism between them continued until 413.

Meletius (mę.lē'shus), Saint. b. at Melitene, in Armenia; d. at Constantinople, Feb. 12, 381 A.D. Greek ecclesiastic. He became bishop of Sebaste c358, and patriarch of Antioch in 360. He was deposed by Constantius because he opposed the Arians, was twice banished by Valens, yet succeeded in maintaining his authority despite the division in his diocese (which lasted until 413, long after his death). He presided at the ecumenical council of Constantinople (381) and died during its sessions.

Melfi (mel'fē). Town and commune in S Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Basilicata, in the province of Potenza, between Potenza and Foggia. The cathedral, built in the 12th century, underwent changes in the 18th and (as a result of damage suffered in the earthquake of 1851) in the 19th century. Old town walls are preserved, as is a medieval castle. An important commercial center in the 11th, 12th, and 13th centuries, it was long a preferred residence of the Hohenstaufen dynasty. Buildings of interest to tourists were undamaged in World War II. Pop. of commune, 15,384 (1936); of town, 14,190 (1936).

Melfi, Duke of. Additional title of **Montecucculi** or **Montecuccoli,** Count **Raimondo.**

Melfort (mel'fort). Town in E central Saskatchewan, Canada, ab. 53 mi. SE of Prince Albert, with which it is connected by rail and road. Wheat farming is the chief occupation in the surrounding area. 2,919 (1951).

Melgar (mel.gär'), **Mariano.** b. at Arequipa, Peru, 1791; executed at Cusco, Peru, March 11, 1815. Peruvian revolutionist and poet. He joined the patriots, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Umachiri and immediately shot. His songs have been very popular in Spanish America.

Melgarejo (mel.gä.re'hō), **Mariano.** b. in Cochabamba, Bolivia, 1818; assassinated at Lima, Peru, Nov. 23, 1871. Bolivian general and revolutionist, president (1864–71) of Bolivia. He abrogated the constitution and made territorial concessions to Brazil and Chile, virtually losing to the latter extensive nitrate resources in Atacama. He ruled amid constant disorders, and on Jan. 15, 1871, was overthrown by a revolt led by Agustín Morales, who succeeded him.

Meli (mā'lē), **Giovanni.** b. at Palermo, Italy, March 4, 1740; d. there, Dec. 20, 1815. Sicilian poet. His works, in dialect, and including odes, sonnets, and pastorals, were published in the period 1830–39.

Meliadus (mē.li'ą.dus). In Arthurian romance, the father of Tristram, and king of Lyonesse.

Melibocus (mę.lib'ọ.kus). In ancient geography, a mountain range in Germany, mentioned by Ptolemy; generally considered by modern scholars to have been the Harz Mountains.

Melibocus. Mountain in Germany, in the Odenwald, in the *Land* (state) of Hessen, ab. 10 mi. S of Darmstadt. Elevation, ab. 1,690 ft.

Meliboeus (mel.i.bē'us). Name of a shepherd in Vergil's first eclogue.

Meliboeus, The Tale of. One of Geoffrey Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales,* represented as being told by Chaucer. It is a prose translation of the Latin *Liber consolationis et concilii* of Albertano da Brescia, through a free French version of the latter, the *Livre de Melibée et Dame Prudence,* probably by Jean de Meung.

Mélicerte (mā.lē.sert). Pastoral by Molière, produced (1666) at St.-Germain-en-Laye, though unfinished.

Melicertes (mel.i.sėr'tēz). In Greek mythology, a son of Athamas and Ino, who was changed, after her death by drowning, into a sea divinity with the name of Palaemon. Melicertes is identified with the Phoenician Melkarth, and was worshiped on the coast, especially at Megara and the Isthmus of Corinth. The Isthmian Games were celebrated in honor of Melicertes, whose body was washed ashore there; whenever they were neglected, famine struck the locality. By the Romans he was identified with Portunus, god of harbors. Thus he and his mother both became sea deities.

Melikov (mā'lyi.kọf), Count **Mikhail Taryelovich Tainov Loris-.** See **Loris-Melikov,** Count **Mikhail Taryelovich Tainov.**

Melilla (mā.lē'lyä). [Ancient name, **Rusaddir.**] Seaport and garrison city in NW Africa, on the Mediterranean coast of Spanish Morocco. Melilla is primarily a military town, but it is connected by rail with mines 10 mi. away, from which it exports iron ore. The city was founded by the Phoenicians, and passed successively to Carthage and to Rome. It was occupied by Spanish forces in 1496, and has since withstood numerous attacks by Arabs, especially during the period of the Riff uprisings in the 1920's. In 1936 the revolt of army officers under General Franco, which led to the Spanish Civil War, began at Melilla. Pop. (almost entirely Spanish) 95,841 (1950).

Melinda (me.lin'dä) or **Melinde** (-de). See **Malindi.**

Méline (mā.lēn), **Jules.** [Full name, **Félix Jules Méline.**] b. at Remiremont, Vosges, France, May 20, 1838; d. at Paris, Dec. 20, 1925. French political leader, known for sponsoring the adoption (1892) of a high protectionist tariff usually known as the "Méline tariff." A deputy (1872–1903) and senator (1903 *et seq.*), he was a moderate republican in point of view. He was premier (1896–98) and agriculture minister (1883–85, 1915–16). After failing in his candidacy (1898) for the presidency, he withdrew from active politics except for the brief ministry held during World War I.

Melish (mel'ish), **John.** b. at Methven, Perthshire, Scotland, June 13, 1771; d. at Philadelphia, Dec. 30, 1822. American cartographer and geographic writer. He settled (1811) at Philadelphia, where he established (1816) a map-publishing firm. His maps include *A Military and*

Topographical Atlas of the United States, Including the British Possessions and Florida (1813).

Melissa (mẹ.lis'ạ). In Greek legend, the wife of Periander, tyrant of Corinth, who murdered her in a fit of jealousy. Herodotus recounts that she sent Periander word from the land of the dead that she was unclad and cold because her clothes had not been burnt for her at the time of burial; whereupon Periander gathered together many costly garments and burned them in a pit for her.

Melissa (mẹ.lis'ạ; Italian, mā.lēs'sä). Enchantress in Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso*. She assists Ruggiero and Bradamante, and restores the lovers of Alcina to their natural shapes.

Melissus (mẹ.lis'us). fl. c440 B.C. Greek philosopher of Samos, a disciple of Parmenides and a representative of the Eleatic school. Fragments of his writings have been preserved.

Melita (mel'i.tạ). Ancient name of **Malta,** and also of **Mljet.**

Mélite (mā.lēt). Comedy by Pierre Corneille, produced in 1629.

Melitene (mel.i.tē'nē). In ancient geography, a district in E Cappadocia, Asia Minor.

Melitene. Ancient name of **Malatya,** city, Turkey.

Melito (mel'i.tō). fl. second half of the 2nd century A.D. Bishop of Sardis, noted as a Christian writer. He addressed an apology for the faith to Marcus Aurelius.

Melito (mā.lē.tō), **André François,** Comte **Miot de.** See **Miot de Melito, André François,** Comte.

Melitón Sarasate y Navascues (mā.lē.tōn' sä.rä.sä'tā ē nä.bäs'kwās), **Pablo Martín.** See **Sarasate y Navascues, Pablo Martín Melitón.**

Melitopol (mel.i.tô'pọl). City in the U.S.S.R., in the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, N of the Sea of Azov: food processing and machine tool industries. 75,735 (1939).

Melk (melk). [Latin, **Namare;** called in the *Nibelungenlied* **Medelicke.**] Town in E Austria, in the province of Lower Austria, W of Vienna, on the N bank of the Danube River. The Benedictine abbey, situated on a rocky ledge overlooking an arm of the Danube, was founded in 1089 and rebuilt (1702–49) from plans by Jakob Prandauer. The west front is of impressive grandeur, and the church one of the most excellent buildings of the period; the entire complex is an outstanding example of baroque architecture. 3,297 (1946).

Melkarth (mel'kärth). [Also: **Melcarth, Melkart** (mel'kärt).] Tutelary god of the Phoenician city of Tyre, an aspect of the Canaanite Baal. He was annually burned in effigy on a great pyre by the people of the city and in the Tyrian colonies. The Greeks identified Melkarth with their own Hercules, who cast himself upon a burning pyre. In Cyprus Melkarth was worshiped side by side with Adonis. He is represented riding on a sea horse, on the ancient coins of Tyre. His temple at Tyre was celebrated for its magnificence. Women were not allowed to enter the temples of Melkarth (nor those of Hercules).

Mell (mel), **Max.** b. at Marburg (now Maribor), in Austria-Hungary, Nov. 10, 1882—. Austrian author, equally important as a dramatist, lyric poet, and prose writer. He draws his inspiration from his native Styria; he is particularly well known for his *Legendenspiele,* plays with native settings and religious themes. Of these, the best known are *Das Apostelspiel* (1924; Eng. trans., *Apostle Play,* 1934) and *Das Nachfolge Christi Spiel* (The Play of the Imitation of Christ, 1927). Among his prose works are *Barbara Naderers Viehstand* (Barbara Naderer's Cattle, 1914) and *Das Donauweibchen* (1938).

Mell, Patrick Hues. b. at Walthourville, Ga., July 19, 1814; d. Jan. 26, 1888. American educator and Baptist clergyman.

Mell, Patrick Hues. b. at Penfield, Ga., May 24, 1850; d. at Fredericksburg, Va., Oct. 12, 1918. American scientist and teacher.

Melle (mel'ẹ) or **Mellestine** (mel'ẹs.tēn). See **Mali.**

Mellefont (mel'ẹ.font). One of the principal characters in William Congreve's comedy *The Double Dealer.* He is in love with Cynthia.

Mellen (mel'ẹn), **Grenville.** b. at Biddeford, Me., June 19, 1799; d. at New York, Sept. 5, 1841. American poet.

Mellichampe, a Legend of the Santee (mel'i.champ; san.tē'). Historical romance by William Gilmore Simms, published in 1836.

Mellin (me.lēn'), **Gustaf Henrik.** b. at Revolax, Finland, April 23, 1803; d. Aug. 2, 1876. Swedish novelist, especially noted for historical novels.

Mellitus (mel'i.tus). d. April 24, 624. First bishop of London and third archbishop of Canterbury. He was sent by Pope Gregory I (Gregory the Great) to Saint Augustine at Canterbury in 601. Many of Gregory's epistles to Mellitus are extant. He was consecrated bishop c604, and in 619 became archbishop of Canterbury.

Mello (me'lö), **Custodio José de.** b. c1845; d. in March, 1902. Brazilian naval officer and revolutionist. As captain in 1889 he was prominent in the overthrow of the empire, was promoted to admiral, and was for a time minister of marine. On Sept. 6, 1893, he secretly seized the Brazilian warships in the harbor of Rio de Janiero, and at the head of this force declared against President Floriano Peixoto. Some of the harbor forts yielded to him; an intermittent bombardment of the loyal forts of Niterói and, to some extent, of Rio de Janeiro was kept up for six months, and there were several sharp land engagements. Foreign powers refused to recognize the rebels as belligerents, and they were hence unable to establish a blockade. During much of this time Mello operated on the southern coasts, leaving the command of the ships at Rio to Saldanha da Gama. Santa Catarina was taken late in September, 1893, and a provisional government established there, and communications were opened with the insurgents in Rio Grande do Sul. During Mello's absence a government fleet, which had been hastily ordered from Europe and the U.S., arrived before Rio de Janeiro, and Saldanha da Gama gave up the ships there (March 12, 1894), taking refuge on a Portuguese man-of-war. Mello still retained several of the strongest vessels, including the *República* and the *Aquidaban,* as well as portions of the southern states. He attacked Rio Grande do Sul early in April, 1894, but was repulsed, and on April 16 gave himself up to the Argentine authorities at Buenos Aires. On April 17 the Brazilian forces recovered Santa Catarina, the *Aquidaban* being sunk by torpedoes.

Mellon (mel'ọn), **Andrew William.** b. at Pittsburgh, Pa., March 24, 1855; d. at Southampton, N.Y., Aug. 26, 1937. American financier, industrialist, and public official, U.S. secretary of the treasury (1921–32) under Harding, Coolidge, and Hoover. He left college to go into the lumber business with his brother. In 1874, having sold the business at a profit, the brothers joined their father in the banking business at Pittsburgh, Andrew soon becoming a partner. After his father's retirement, Andrew built up the interests of the bank, founding the Union Trust Company (1889) and the Union Savings Bank, and gaining control of many business interests financed through the banks: coal, coke, railroads, steel, oil, water power, and the like. Through these "Mellon interests," which included the young, patent-protected aluminum industry, Mellon became one of the richest men in the U.S. His ten years as secretary of the treasury resulted in a reduction of the national debt, which had expanded as a result of World War I, by more than half, and a simultaneous reduction in the income tax, especially in the surtax. Mellon also worked toward a settlement of the war debts on the basis of ability to pay, and reached funding agreements with several of the debtor nations; the 1931 moratorium on debt payments was evolved by him. He served (1932–33) as U.S. ambassador to Great Britain. He was the principal benefactor of the Mellon Institute for Industrial Research (1911), the A. W. Mellon Educational and Charitable Trust (1930), and the National Gallery of Art (1937), to which he contributed the building and his own collection of paintings.

Mellon, Harriot. [Title, Duchess of **St. Albans.**] b. at London, c1777; d. there, Aug. 6, 1837. English comic actress.

Melloni (mel.lō'nē), **Macedonio.** b. at Parma, Italy, April 11, 1798; d. near Naples, Italy, Aug. 11, 1854. Italian physicist, noted especially for his discoveries in radiant heat. He was director (until 1848) of the observatory at Vesuvius. He demonstrated that heat waves, like light waves, could be reflected, refracted, polarized, absorbed. His work was primarily concerned with "dark"

or infrared heat. He invented the term "diathermancy," which came to be applied to the property of transmission of heat.

Melmoth (mel'mǫth), **Sebastian.** French alias of **Wilde, Oscar.**

Mělník (myel'nēk). Town in Czechoslovakia in the *kraj* (region) of Praha, in N Bohemia, situated on the N bank of the Labe (Elbe) River near the influx of the Vltava, N of Prague. There is a castle of Prince Lobkowitz and a museum. The town is the marketing center of a wine-producing region. 11,251 (1947).

Melo (mā'lō). City in NE Uruguay, capital of Cerro Largo department: marketing center for farm products and granite. Pop. ab. 23,000.

Melo (me'lö), **Francisco Manuel de.** b. at Lisbon, Portugal, 1608; d. there, 1666. Portuguese historian, dramatist, essayist, and poet, who wrote both in Portuguese and Spanish and is considered the greatest scholar and most universal writer of his time in Portugal. His major works in Portuguese included *Carta de guia de casados* (1651), *Epanáforas de vária história portuguesa* (1660), *Cartas familiares* (1664), *Obras métricas* (poetry, 1665), and *Apólogos dialogais* (posthumous, 1721). His farce *Auto do fidalgo aprendiz*, the best play of the 17th century in Portuguese, was included in his *Obras métricas* and appeared in a separate edition (1676). His chief work in Spanish was *Historia de los movimientos, separación y guerra de Cataluna* (1645). For some years he lived in exile in Brazil.

Melo de Portugal y Villena (mā'lō dā pōr.tö.gäl' ē вē.lyā'nä), **Pedro.** b. c1725; d. at Montevideo, Uruguay, April 15, 1797. Spanish naval officer and colonial administrator.

Melodunum (mel.ǫ.dū'num). Ancient name of **Melun,** France.

Melo Franco (me'lö frung'kö), **Afonso Arinos de.** See **Arinos, Afonso.**

Meloney (mę.lō'ni), **William Brown.** b. at San Francisco, Calif., June 6, 1878; d. Dec. 7, 1925. American journalist and writer. He was city editor (1901–08) of the New York *World.* Author of *The Girl of the Golden Gate* (1913), *The Heritage of Tyre* (1916), *Where Do We Go From Here?* (1919), and the four-act play *Graft* (1911).

Melos (mē'los). [Italian, **Milo.**] Volcanic island in SE Greece, in the *nomos* (department) of Cyclades. It is noted for the Venus of Melos (Venus de Milo), found in the ruins of the ancient city of Melos in 1820, now in the Louvre at Paris. Area, ab. 57 sq. mi.; pop. 13,153 (1940).

Melozzo da Forlì (mā.lôt'tsō dä fōr.lē'). b. at Forlì, Italy, c1438; d. 1494. Italian painter, noted for his skill in foreshortening.

Melpomene (mel.pom'ę.nē). In Greek mythology, the Muse of tragedy, or of lyre-playing.

Melpomene. Asteroid (No. 18) discovered by J. R. Hind at London, June 24, 1852.

Melquíades Álvarez (mel.kē'ā.тнās äl'вä.reth), **Gonzalez.** b. at Gijon, Spain, 1864; executed 1936. Spanish politician, journalist, and leading industrialist of Bilbao and Oviedo. Before World War I he represented Asturian liberal and democratic interests as deputy, minister, and premier of the Cortes. He was publisher of *La Libertad,* and when the dictatorship of Primo de Rivera was established, he, together with Count Romanones, called upon Alfonso XIII to abide by the constitution and to convene the Cortes. Both men were dismissed from their posts and Álvarez turned toward moderate republicanism. He failed, however, to obtain a seat in the Cortes upon the establishment (1931) of the republic and sympathized with the rightist JONS (*Juntas Ofensivas Nacional Sindicalistas*). For that reason he was seized by the leftist government in 1936 and shot.

Melrose (mel'rōz). City in E Massachusetts, in Middlesex County, ab. 7 mi. N of downtown Boston. It is part of the urbanized area of Boston. 26,988 (1950).

Melrose. Police burgh, market town, and tourist center in SE Scotland, in Roxburghshire, situated near the river Tweed, ab. 30 mi. SE of Edinburgh, ab. 360 mi. N of London by rail. Melrose Abbey, now a national monument, was a Cistercian monastery, founded in 1136, but what remains is almost entirely of the 15th century. The heart of Robert Bruce is said to be buried beneath the high altar. The woolen industry of the Scottish border country had its beginnings here. 1,948 (est. 1948).

Melrose, Earl of. A title of **Hamilton,** Sir **Thomas** (1563–1637).

Melrose Park. Village in NE Illinois, in Cook County: a western residential and industrial suburb of Chicago. 13,366 (1950).

Melrose Park. Unincorporated community in SE Pennsylvania, in Montgomery County: a northern residential suburb of Philadelphia. Under the new urban definition established for use in the 1950 census it was counted with adjoining urban communities; the last official enumeration was 2,509 (1940).

Melros of Tynninghame (mel'ros; tin'ing.ąm), Baron. A title of **Hamilton,** Sir **Thomas** (1780–1858).

Melting Pot, The. Play (1908) by Israel Zangwill.

Melton Mowbray (mel'tǫn mō'brą). Urban district, market town, and manufacturing center in C England, in Leicestershire, ab. 13 mi. NE of Leicester, ab. 105 mi. NW of London by rail. It is located in a grassland region and specializes in fattening cattle and sheep for market. Melton Mowbray is especially noted for its Stilton cheese (cheese fairs are held here annually) and its pork pies. Industries include knitwear and woolen manufactures, and blast furnaces nearby. The town is located on an iron ore field (the ores, however, are low-grade). 14,052 (1951).

Meltzer (mel'tsėr), **Charles Henry.** b. at London, June 7, 1853; d. Jan. 14, 1936. American dramatist and journalist. He was associated as drama and music critic with various New York newspapers. His translations and stage adaptations include *The Story of Rodion, the Student* (an adaptation of Dostoyevsky's *Crime and Punishment*), Hauptmann's *Hannele* and *The Sunken Bell, Mme. Sans-Gêne* from the French of Sardou and Moreau, and Daudet's *L'Arlésienne.*

Meltzer, Samuel James. b. at Ponevyezh, in Courland, Russia, March 22, 1851; d. Nov. 7, 1920. American physiologist, head (1906 *et seq.*) of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research. His researches included the Kronecker-Meltzer theory of deglutition, excitation, and inhibition, theory of shock, the action of adrenalin, the anesthetic effects of magnesium salts, and artificial respiration by means of intratracheal insufflation.

Melun (mę.lėń). [Ancient name, **Melodunum.**] City in N France, the capital of the department of Seine-et-Marne, on the Seine River ab. 25 mi. SE of Paris. It is a river port, has metal and lumber industries, and is the marketing center of a dairy region. The forest of Fontainebleau is nearby. The city, including the Church of Saint-Barthélemy, was damaged during World War II. 17,573 (1946).

Melun (mę.lung'). French lord in Shakespeare's *King John.*

Melusina (mel.ū.sē'nạ). [French, **Mélusine** (mā.lü.zēn).] In French local legend, a water fairy of great power and wealth. She married Raymond, son of a Comte de Lusignan, who found her near a fountain or spring in the forest of Colombiers, in Poitou. The marriage took place in a castle which she built around the fountain. They lived happily until, breaking a promise he had made before marriage that he would never intrude on her seclusion on Saturdays, Raymond discovered her, half serpent and half woman, in a bath. His breach of faith and breaking of the taboo compelled her to leave him. Until the destruction of Lusignan (1574) she was said to appear high on its towers, and to shriek thrice whenever the head of that family or the king of France lay dying. The story of Jean d'Arras, compiled (1387) by the order of his master, the Duc de Berry, differs somewhat from the legend. Stephan, a Dominican of the house of Lusignan, developed the work of Jean d'Arras, and made the story so famous that the families of Luxembourg, Rohan, and Sassenaye altered their pedigrees in order to be able to claim descent from her. She is connected with the legends of both the banshee and the mermaid.

Mélusine (mā.lu.zēn'). See under **Lusignan.**

Melville (mel'vil). Town in SE Saskatchewan, Canada, ab. 55 mi. W of the Manitoba boundary and ab. 85 mi. NE of Regina. Wheat farming is the chief occupation in the surrounding area. 4,458 (1951).

Melville, Viscount. Title held by various members of the **Dundas** family.

Melville or **Melvill** (mel'vil), **Andrew.** b. at Baldovie, Forfarshire, Scotland, Aug. 1, 1545; d. at Sedan, France, 1622. Scottish reformer, scholar, and Presbyterian leader. In 1559 he entered St. Mary's College, St. Andrews; in 1564 went to Paris and in 1566 to Poitiers, where he became regent of the College of St. Marceon; and in 1569 went to Geneva. He was principal of Glasgow University (1574–80) and of St. Mary's College, St. Andrews (1580–1606). He was an active leader in the organization of the Scottish Presbyterian Church, and assisted in drafting the second "book of discipline" in 1581. He reorganized the Scottish universities, particularly St. Andrews, of which he became rector in 1590. In the long struggle against the spiritual authority of the king and hierarchy, he was repeatedly imprisoned. He was sent to the Tower of London, April, 1607. At his release he was installed in the chair of Biblical theology at Sedan, 1611, and died there.

Melville, David. [Titles: 3rd Earl of **Leven,** 2nd Earl of **Melville.**] b. May 5, 1660; d. June 6, 1728. Scottish military commander; son of George Melville (c1634–1707), 1st Earl of Melville, and Catherine, Countess Leven, daughter of Alexander Leslie, 2nd Earl of Leven. He fought for William III at Killiecrankie (1689), where his regiment was stationed on the extreme right, thus remaining intact. He distinguished himself in the campaign in Ireland, and served (1692) in the campaign in Flanders. Appointed (1706) commander in chief of the forces in Scotland, he suppressed (1708) the Jacobite rising with troops placed at his disposal by John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough. He was deprived (1712) of his offices by the Tory administration.

Melville, George. [Titles: 4th Baron and 1st Earl of **Melville.**] b. c1634; d. May 20, 1707. Scottish nobleman. He joined (1679) the Duke of Monmouth's army against the Covenanters, and urged the Covenanters to surrender without conflict. Implicated (1683) in the Rye House Plot, he escaped to the Netherlands and joined William, Prince of Orange (later William III of England). He was secretary of state (1689) for Scotland and, as commissioner (1690) to the Scottish parliament, attempted to secure the good will of the Presbyterians for the king. He was lord privy seal in 1691.

Melville, George Wallace. b. Jan. 10, 1841; d. March 17, 1912. American naval officer and arctic explorer. He entered the navy as assistant engineer in 1861, served in the Civil War, and became engineer in chief of the navy in 1887. He joined the *Jeannette* expedition to the arctic regions in 1879, commanded the only boat's crew which escaped from the ship to the Lena delta, and later led a relief expedition which recovered the records of the *Jeannette* and the bodies of its commander, George W. De Long, and others. He served as chief engineer in the expedition that rescued (1884) Adolphus W. Greely in the Arctic. He was chief (1887–1903) of the bureau of steam engineering in the navy and had much to do with the modernizing of the fleet. He retired in 1903.

Melville, Herman. b. at New York, Aug. 1, 1819; d. there, Sept. 28, 1891. American romancer and poet. Owing to his father's early death and the poverty of the family, his formal education was cut short in his teens, and in 1839 he went to sea as a "boy" on an American merchant vessel, the *St. Lawrence,* for a voyage to Liverpool and back. In 1841 he became a foremasthand on a New Bedford whaler, the *Acushnet,* and spent a year and a half before the mast, mostly in the Pacific. In 1842, after jumping ship, Melville lived for a few weeks among the Polynesians of the Taipi valley on the Marquesan island of Nuku Hiva. Later he spent some months on other whalers, roamed about Tahiti and Moorea in the Society Islands, and lived for a time at Honolulu. There, in 1843, he joined the crew of an American man-of-war, the *United States,* on which, in 1844, he returned to the U.S. In 1846 his first book, *Typee,* was a great popular success. It was followed by such works as *Omoo* (1847), *Mardi* (1849), *Redburn* (1849), and *White-Jacket* (1850), some of which were almost equally successful. In 1847 Melville married Elizabeth Shaw, of Boston, and after living for three years at New York, removed in 1850 to Pittsfield, Mass., which remained his home until 1863. In the former year he became acquainted with Nathaniel Hawthorne, whose friendship proved to be a source of great encouragement, and in 1851 Melville published his most important book, *Moby Dick.* It proved to be relatively a failure, however, and later works, such as *Pierre* (1852), *Israel Potter* (1855), *The Piazza Tales* (1856), and *The Confidence Man* (1857), were either denounced or ignored. After a journey to Europe and Palestine in 1856–57 Melville lived quietly at Pittsfield until his final move to New York in 1863. He now turned to the writing of verse, and in 1866 published a volume of poems dealing with the Civil War, *Battle-Pieces and Aspects of the War.* In 1876 he published a long narrative-philosophical poem, *Clarel,* based on his Near Eastern travels. From 1866 to 1885 he served as a district inspector for the U.S. Customs Office at New York. Two further volumes of poems, *John Marr and Other Sailors* (1888) and *Timoleon* (1891), were published privately, and a remarkable short novel, *Billy Budd, Foretopman,* the work of his very last years, was found among his papers and published in 1924. After a great initial success, Melville sank into obscurity, as a writer, during the whole later part of his life, and even when he was remembered it was as the author of his first few books rather than of *Moby Dick.* Though he was never completely forgotten, it was only at the time of World War I that his work was rediscovered by readers and writers in large numbers, and that it became clear, for the first time, that *Moby Dick* belonged among the two or three very great books produced by Americans. The book appears now to be not only a magnificent record of one particularly vivid chapter in American history, the chapter of whales and whaling, but a work of profound imaginative force and complexity and of far-reaching mythic significance. Melville's earlier books remain among the best examples of the narrative of seagoing and exotic adventure; his later work in fiction (especially some of the *Piazza Tales* and *Billy Budd*) abounds in interest of a psychological, satirical, or symbolic sort, and his poems, even including the very long *Clarel,* have begun to be appreciated as more remarkable than they were long felt to be. But it is primarily on the strength of *Moby Dick* that Melville is likely to remain indefinitely as a figure not only in American but in world literature.

Melville or **Melvill** (mel'vil), **James.** b. July 26, 1556; d. at Berwick-upon-Tweed, England, Jan. 13, 1614. Scottish reformer. Because of his activities on behalf of Presbyterianism, he was long forbidden to enter Scotland. He was allowed to return in 1613, but died on his way at Berwick. Among his works are *A Spiritual Propine of a Pastor to his People* (1598), *The Black Bastill,* a poem, and the *Diary,* a valuable historical record.

Melville, Lake. Tidal lake in SE Labrador, Canada, connected by a channel with Hamilton Inlet. Goose Bay airport is located at the head of Goose Bay, the SW extremity of the lake. Length, ab. 120 mi.; area, ab. 1,300 sq. mi.

Melville, Lewis. Pseudonym of **Benjamin, Lewis Saul.**

Melville, Robert. [Title, 1st Baron **Melville.**] b. 1527; d. in December, 1621. Scottish politician. He opposed the marriage between Darnley and Mary, Queen of Scots, but was sent as Mary's representative to Queen Elizabeth. He visited (1567) Mary, Queen of Scots, at Lochleven Castle and urged her to renounce Bothwell. He was released as a noncombatant (1568) after his capture at Langside. As privy councilor (1582), he urged Queen Elizabeth to spare Mary's life. He was acting chancellor (1589), and extraordinary lord of session (1594). He accompanied (1603) James VI to England when he became James I of England.

Melville Bay. Embayment of Baffin Bay, indenting the coast of NW Greenland. The inland ice sheet here reaches the sea, forming a long ice front along the coast.

Melville Island. Island N of the North Territory of Australia, E of the Coburg Peninsula. It forms the NW side of Van Diemen Gulf.

Melville Island. Large island of the Parry Island Group of the Arctic Archipelago, Canada. Area, ab. 16,164 sq. mi.

Melville of Hallhill (hôl'hil), Sir **James.** b. 1535; d. at his estate of Hallhill, Fifeshire, Scotland, Nov. 13, 1617. Scottish soldier, diplomat, and historical writer. He was privy councilor and gentleman of the bedchamber to Mary, Queen of Scots, and later held the same position

in the court of Anne of Denmark, queen of James VI. His autobiography (*Memoirs*) is important historically.

Melville Peninsula. Peninsula in the NE part of the district of Keewatin, Northwest Territories, Canada, W of Foxe Channel, and separated from Baffin Island on the N by Fury and Hecla Strait.

Melville Sound. See **Viscount Melville Sound.**

Melvill van Carnbee (mel'vil vän kärn'bā), Baron **Pieter.** b. at The Hague, Netherlands, May 20, 1816; d. at Batavia, Java, Oct. 24, 1856. Dutch geographer, author of works on the hydrography and geography of the East Indies.

Melvin (mel'vin), **Lough.** Lake on the Irish Republic-Northern Ireland border, lying between County Fermanagh (Northern Ireland), and County Leitrim (Irish Republic), chiefly in the latter. Length, ab. 8 mi.; width, ab. 2 mi.

Melvindale (mel'vin.dāl). City in SE Michigan, in Wayne County: residential suburban community SW of Detroit, and adjoining Dearborn. 9,483 (1950).

Membij (mem'bij). See under **Hierapolis,** Syria.

Membré (mäⁿ.brā), **Zenobius.** b. at Bapaume, France, 1645; killed in Texas, c1687. French Roman Catholic missionary, companion of La Salle on his exploring expeditions in the Mississippi River valley.

Memel (mā'mẹl). [Lithuanian, **Klaipeda.**] City in W Lithuania, now under the administration of the U.S.S.R., formerly in East Prussia, situated at the entrance of the Kurisches Haff. It is the principal seaport of Lithuania, and has shipyards, and textile, paper, lumber, and food-processing industries. It was founded c1253. The Russians captured it in 1757 and in 1812. The treaty between England and Prussia was concluded here in 1807. It was administered by the League of Nations (1919–24) and by Lithuania (1924–39). In 1939 the city and adjoining territory were surrendered to Germany by Lithuania, but in 1945 were returned to Lithuania (which was now under Russia) in the partition of East Prussia. 38,900 (est. 1940).

Memel. German name of the lower course of the **Neman.**

Memel Territory. [German, **Memelland** (mā'mẹl.länt), **Memelgebiet** (-gẹ.bēt'').] Former free territory of E central Europe, bordering on the Baltic Sea between East Prussia and Lithuania. It was a part of Germany until 1918; was established as a territory under Allied control 1919–23; was seized and occupied by Lithuania in January, 1923; ceded by Lithuania to Germany under duress in March, 1939; retroceded to Lithuania in 1945. The only important city of the area is Memel, the population of which was predominantly German before World War II. The population of the country districts was predominantly Lithuanian. Since World War II the German minority has been expelled from the city. Area, ab. 1,100 sq. mi.; pop. ab. 154,700 (1939).

Memling (mem'ling), **Hans.** [Also: **Memlinc,** occasionally (wrongly) **Hemling.**] b. c1430; d. 1494. Flemish painter of Bruges, one of the leaders of the so-called school of Bruges. He apparently studied under Rogier van der Weyden and came to Bruges c1466 (according to tradition, he fled wounded from the battle of Nancy). Memling is noted for the clarity of his line, the warmth of his color, and his smooth style, rich in detail, as in landscape backgrounds to his portraits. His works include a *Shrine of Saint Ursula* (Bruges), considered his masterpiece, *Seven Griefs of Mary* (Turin), *Seven Joys of Mary* (Munich), *Last Judgment* (Florence), the *Donne Triptych* (Chatsworth), *Last Judgment* (Danzig), Madonnas, and portraits, such as that of *Thomas Portinari and His Wife.*

Memmi (mem'mē), **Simone.** See **Martini or di Martino, Simone.**

Memmingen (mem'ing.ẹn). City in S Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Bavaria, American Zone, in the *Regierungsbezirk* (government district) of Swabia, ab. 42 mi. SW of Augsberg: marketing center of a dairy district in the Bavarian Allgäu. It has woolen, knitwear, thread, furniture, leather, metal, and paper industries, and breweries. Contested between the Welfs and the Hohenstaufens in the early Middle Ages, it was a free imperial city from 1286 to 1802. The population increase in the period 1939–46 was 52.3 percent. 24,586 (1946). 25,343 (1950).

Memminger (mem'in.jẹr), **Christopher Gustavus.** b. in Württemberg, Germany, Jan. 9, 1803; d. March 7, 1888. American politician, Confederate secretary of the treasury (1861–64).

Memnon (mem'non). In Greek legend, an Ethiopian hero on the side of Priam in the Trojan War, slain by Achilles. He was a solar hero, son of Eos, Dawn, depicted as a youth of marvelous beauty and strength. His original home was said to be at Susa in Elam, where his temple or monument, the Memnonion, was situated. The Greeks gave his name to one of the colossi of Amenophis III at Thebes in Egypt, "the vocal Memnon," so called because the stone, when reached by the rays of the rising sun, was said to give forth a sound resembling that of a breaking chord.

Memnon. Character in John Fletcher's *The Mad Lover.* The play takes its name from him.

Memnonion (mem.nō'ni.on). See under **Memnon,** and under **Abydos,** Egypt.

Memoirs of a Cavalier. Historical romance by Daniel Defoe, published in 1720. According to Winston S Churchill, its method has been adopted for his volumes entitled *The Second World War.*

Memoirs of a Fox-Hunting Man. Autobiographical narrative, winner of the James Tait Black memorial prize and the Hawthornden prize, by Siegfried Sassoon. It was published in 1928.

Memoirs of an Infantry Officer. Autobiographical narrative by Siegfried Sassoon, published in 1930.

Memoirs of Carwin, the Biloquist (kär'win). Unfinished story by Charles Brockden Brown, published serially (1803–05) in *The Literary Magazine and American Register* and later reprinted at London (1822).

Memoirs of Martinus Scriblerus (mär.tī'nus skrib.lē'rus). See **Martinus Scriblerus, Memoirs of.**

Memoirs of P.P., Clerk of this Parish. See **P.P., Clerk of this Parish, Memoirs of.**

Memoranda During the War. Prose account of the Civil War, by Walt Whitman, published in 1875.

Memorial Day. [Also, **Decoration Day.**] American legal holiday celebrated on May 30 in most of the states, originally established to commemorate the dead of the Civil War, but now an occasion for honoring the memory of all dead American soldiers and sailors.

Memphis (mem'fis). In ancient geography, the early capital of Egypt. It was on the W bank of the Nile, ab. 13 mi. S of Cairo. It is said to have been built by Menes, first king of the Ist dynasty. In the IVth dynasty it was the capital. It suffered from the Hyksos invaders, and in the New Empire was second to Thebes. It was captured by the Assyrians and stormed by Cambyses. It continued to exist under the Roman Empire, but was gradually abandoned and ruined after the Mohammedan conquest. The ruins of Sakkara are near it.

Memphis. [Called the **"Bluff City."**] City in SW Tennessee, county seat of Shelby County, on the Mississippi River: largest city in the state and the most important river port between St. Louis and New Orleans. One of the leading U.S. hardwood and cotton centers, it is also important for the manufacture of cottonseed products. It is the seat of the medical, dental, and pharmacy schools of the University of Tennessee, Southwestern at Memphis, Memphis State College, Le Moyne College, and Christian Brothers College. The city was platted in 1819 on the site of old Fort Adams, built by the U.S. in 1797. In 1862 the city was taken by Union troops after a battle. Pop. of city, 292,942 (1940), 396,000 (1950); of urbanized area, 406,034 (1950).

Memphis. City in NW Texas, county seat of Hall County, SE of Amarillo: marketing center for an agricultural area producing cotton, feed, vegetables, and fruit. 3,810 (1950).

Memphis Convention. Convention (November, 1845) of Southern states held at Memphis, Tenn., for the purpose of discussing the economic and regional interests of the South. In his keynote address John C. Calhoun, who presided over the gathering, stressed the economic ties which must be forged between the agricultural states of the South and the West in order to form a political union against Northern domination. Calhoun's proposals, however, did not satisfy his states' rights audience, and the convention's proceedings were inconclusive. Calhoun's

Memphis Memorial is sometimes cited as being perhaps the most paradoxical pronouncement ever made by that firm adherent of strict construction. In it Calhoun called for federal river and harbor improvement in states along the Mississippi on the grounds that the Mississippi was virtually an inland sea and that such federal action was sanctioned by the commerce clause of the Constitution.

Memphremagog (mem.frẹ.mā'gog), **Lake.** Lake largely in the province of Quebec, Canada, but extending into N Vermont. It discharges by the rivers Magog and St. Francis into the St. Lawrence. Length, ab. 25 mi.; area, ab. 37 sq. mi., of which ab. 10 sq. mi. are in the U.S.

Mena (mē'nạ). City in W Arkansas, county seat of Polk County: shipping point for cotton and lumber. 4,445 (1950).

Mena (mā'nä), **Juan de.** b. at Córdoba, Spain, c1411; d. 1456. Spanish poet. He was the author of a didactic allegory, *El Laberinto de Fortuna*, sometimes called *Las Trezientas* or *Las Tres Cientas* ("The Three Hundred," in reference to the number of stanzas), published in 1496.

Menabrea (mā.nä.brā'ä), Count **Luigi Federigo.** [Additional title, Marchese **di Valdora.**] b. at Chambéry, France, Sept. 4, 1809; d. May 26, 1896. Italian general and statesman. He was appointed chief of the engineer corps in the Sardinian army at the beginning of the war of Sardinia and France against Austria in 1859, was made minister of marine in 1861, and was prime minister (1867–69), ambassador at London (1876–82), and ambassador at Paris (1882–92).

Menado (mā.nä'dō). [Also, **Manado.**] City in Indonesia, on Celebes, near the NE tip of the island: seaport exporting coffee, nutmeg, tropical woods, and rubber; chief commercial center of NE Celebes. It is the oldest center of Christianity in Indonesia, and has several mission schools. 27,544 (1930).

Menaechmi (mẹ.nek'mī). Comedy of Plautus, the plot of which turns upon the comical mistakes arising from the resemblance of twin brothers. It was translated into English in 1594 by "W.W." (William Warner). Shakespeare used its plot as the basis of his *The Comedy of Errors.*

Menaechmus (mẹ.nek'mus). fl. at Athens, c365–350 B.C. Greek mathematician. A pupil of Eudoxus, friend of Plato, and tutor of Alexander the Great, he is best known as the probable discoverer of the conic sections. None of his works has survived.

Ménage (mā.nàzh), **Gilles.** b. at Angers, France, Aug. 15, 1613; d. at Paris, July 23, 1692. French philologist. He wrote *Origines de la langue française* (1650), *Origini della lingua italiana* (1669), and *Menagiana* (1693).

Menahem (men'ạ.hem). King of Israel (c748–c738 B.C.). He was general under Zechariah, son of Jeroboam II, and obtained the throne by a revolution after having killed Shallum, the murderer of Zechariah. To secure his throne he applied for support to the Assyrian king Tiglathpileser III (in the Old Testament called Phul), for which he paid a thousand talents. From that time on the northern kingdom remained tributary to Assyria. In the Assyrian inscriptions he is mentioned by the name of Minihimmi of Samirina (Menahem of Samaria).

Menai Strait (men'ī). Narrow strait in NW Wales, separating Anglesey from Caernarvonshire. It connects Caernarvon Bay with Beaumaris Bay. The strait is crossed by the Britannia tubular railway bridge and a highway suspension bridge. The latter, built by Telford between 1819 and 1826, is 580 ft. long between the piers, and the roadway, supported by 16 chains, is 100 ft. above the high-tide level. It was reconstructed in 1940. Length of strait, ab. 14 mi.; width, from ab. 0.1 mi. to 1 mi.

Menam (me'näm'). [Also, **Chao Phraya.**] River in Thailand (Siam), which rises in N Thailand, near the border of Indochina, and flows S into the Gulf of Siam a few miles below Bangkok. Length, ab. 600 mi.

Menama (me.nä'mạ). See **Manama.**

Menan (mẹ.nan'). See **Grand Manan.**

Menander (mẹ.nan'dẽr). b. at Athens, 342 B.C.; said to have been drowned c291 B.C. Athenian comic poet, the chief of the writers of the "new comedy." He wrote more than 100 plays, each with its love story. The titles of some 80 are known, with numerous fragments available to modern scholars. Papyrus finds in Egypt have brought to light whole scenes and enable us to reconstruct a few plots, notably *Epitrepontes* ("The Arbitration") and *Perikeiromene* ("She Is Shorn of Her Locks"). In the former, a foundling infant, aided by slaves, recovers his rights and finds his parents, who had been estranged because of him. In the latter, a soldier-lover maltreats and loses his mistress, but regains her as wife after repentance. Through Plautus and Terence, Menander's influence passed to modern writers of comedy of manners. He won first prize only eight times, but was later extolled as supreme in depicting lively, natural characters in domestic difficulties. He took from Homer's *Odyssey* and from tragedy the theme of family reunion and recognition of lost relatives, but is original in his treatment of good women sinned against and men reformed by love for them.

Menangkabau (mā.näng.kä'bou). See **Minangkabau.**

Ménant (mā.nän), **Joachim.** b. at Cherbourg, France, April 16, 1820; d. at Paris, Aug. 30, 1899. French jurist and Assyriologist. He published *Les Briques de Babylone* (1859), *Les Inscriptions cunéiformes* (1860), *Inscriptions de Hammourabi* (1864), *Exposé de la grammaire de la langue assyrienne* (1868), *Annales des rois d'Assyrie* (1872), and, with Julius Oppert, *La Grande Inscription de Khorsabad* (1863).

Menant (mā.nänt'), **José Miaja.** See **Miaja Menant, José.**

Menantes (mā.nän'tes). Pseudonym of **Hunold, Christian.**

Menaphon: Camilla's Alarum to Slumbering Euphues (men'ạ.fon; kạ.mil'ạz; ū'fū.ēz). Love story by Robert Greene. It was published in 1589, and as *Greene's Arcadia, or Menaphon* in 1599. It contains his best lyrical verses.

Menapii (mẹ.nā'pi.ī). Ancient Gallic people in Gallia Belgica, formerly living in what is now Belgium and S Netherlands. They are mentioned by Julius Caesar as being the only Gallic people never to sue for peace during the whole Roman conquest of Gaul.

Menard (mẹ.närd'). Town in W central Texas, county seat of Menard County, ab. 130 mi. NW of Austin: shipping point for wool, mohair, and cattle. 2,685 (1950).

Ménard (mā.nàr), **Auguste Émile René.** b. at Paris, April 15, 1862; d. 1930. French painter. His works include landscapes, portraits, and other types. Of his pictures, *L'Automne* (1896) and *Le Troupeau* (1901) are in the Luxembourg Museum. Others are *Le Jugement de Paris* (1898), *Orage sur la forêt* (1900), *Aigues-Mortes* (1902), *Paysage corse* (1902), *Chaine du Mont-Blanc* (1905), *Terre antique, le temple* (1906), and *Le Marais* (1907).

Ménard, Louis Nicolas. b. at Paris, Oct. 19, 1822; d. there, Feb. 12, 1901. French scholar, poet, scientist, and artist. He was the author of numerous Hellenistic studies, studies in Biblical criticism and exegesis, and a translation of *Hamlet.* In 1846, experimenting chemically, he discovered collodion, but no use was made of the substance for some time.

Menard (mẹ.närd'), **Michel Branamour.** b. at Laprairie, Lower Canada (now Quebec), Dec. 5, 1805; d. Sept. 2, 1856. American pioneer and fur trader, remembered chiefly for his role in the development of Texas and for the founding of the city of Galveston City, Tex. He was a nephew of Pierre Menard.

Menard, Pierre. b. at St. Antoine, Quebec, Canada, Oct. 7, 1766; d. 1844. American politician and fur trader, first president (1812) of the Illinois senate and the first lieutenant governor (1818) of Illinois. He is remembered also for his skillful dealings with many Indian tribes. Previously he had organized (1809) the St. Louis Missouri Fur Company, and with Andrew Henry led (1810) the first organized invasion of trappers to the Three Forks of the Missouri.

Menasha (mẹ.nash'ạ). City in E Wisconsin, in Winnebago County, at the outlet of the Fox River from Lake Winnebago, ab. 14 mi. NE of Oshkosh: twin city of Neenah; manufactures include paper, printed matter, paperware, and machinery. 12,385 (1950).

Mencheres (meng'kẹ.rēz). See **Menkure.**

Mencius (men'shus). [Latinized from **Meng-tse** (mung'-dzu').] b. in what is now Shantung province, early in the 4th century B.C.; d. c289 B.C. Chinese philosopher, one of the most noted of the expounders of Confucianism. He appears to have studied under pupils of Confucius himself and at about the age of 40 to have begun traveling

through the land teaching Confucian doctrine. He was a fearless champion of his message and did not hesitate to expound it before the strongest princes or to dispute with the most renowned sages. The prince, he held, was essentially meant to see to the well-being of his subjects, and if this were done, if men were educated, if war were eliminated, if there were enough to eat, then men would live among themselves at peace, for men were by nature righteous and benevolent, and their struggles were something that princes might eliminate. Mencius was the author of one of the *Four Books*, the classics written by the followers of Confucius; it is a compilation of his sayings. Since the 11th century A.D. Mencius has been venerated as one of the "four assessors."

Mencke (meng'kẹ) or **Mencken** (meng'kẹn), **Johann Burkhard.** b. at Leipzig, Germany, March 27, 1675; d. there, April 1, 1732. German scholar; son of Otto Mencke. He was historiographer to Frederick Augustus. He published *Scriptores rerum Germanicarum, præcipue Saxonicarum.*

Mencke or **Mencken, Otto.** b. at Oldenburg, Germany, March 22, 1644; d. at Leipzig, Germany, Jan. 29, 1707. German scholar, founder of the *Acta Eruditorum* in 1682.

Mencken (meng'kẹn), **Henry Louis.** b. at Baltimore, Md., Sept. 12, 1880—. American editor and satirist. He was a staff member of the Baltimore *Morning Herald* (1899–1905), the Baltimore *Sun* (1906–10), *Evening Sun* (1910–36), and of both *Sun* and *Evening Sun* (1936–41). He was also editor (1905–06) of the Baltimore *Evening Herald*, and literary critic (1908–23) and coeditor (1914–23) of *Smart Set*. He was a founder, with George Jean Nathan, coeditor, and editor of *American Mercury* (1924–33), and a contributing editor (1921–32) to *The Nation*. Mencken's caustic comments on the American scene made him famous; his work appeared principally in the green-covered *American Mercury*. He is the author of *Ventures into Verse* (1903), *George Bernard Shaw—His Plays* (1905), *The Philosophy of Friedrich Nietzsche* (1908), *The Artist* (1912), *In Defense of Women* (1917), *The American Language* (1918, 4th edition, revised, 1936, supplements I and II, 1945, 1948), *Prejudices* (in six series, 1919–27), *Notes on Democracy* (1926), *Treatise on the Gods* (1930), *Treatise on Right and Wrong* (1934), *Generally Political* (1944), *Christmas Story* (1946), and other books. He published the autobiographical volumes, *Happy Days 1880–1892* (1939), *Newspaper Days 1899–1905* (1941), and *Heathen Days 1890–1936* (1943).

Mendaites (men'dạ.īts). See **Mandaeans.**

Mendaña de Neyra (men.dä'nyä dā nā'rä), **Álvaro.** [Also, **Álvaro de Mendaña de Neyra.**] b. at Saragossa, Spain, 1541; d. in the Solomon Islands, c1596. Spanish navigator. He discovered and named the Solomon Islands, and brought back exaggerated reports of their riches. In 1594 Philip II commissioned him governor of one of the islands. He sailed from Callao, Peru, on April 11, 1595, to colonize it, discovered and named the Marquesas group, and arrived at the Solomon Islands, where he died.

Mende (mänd). Town in S France, the capital of the department of Lozère, on the Lot River. It is an important tourist center. The Cathedral of Saint-Pierre was begun in 1365 by Pope Urban V, continued in the 15th century, partially destroyed in the religious wars, and rebuilt from 1599 to 1620. In the interior of the cathedral hang eight tapestries dating from 1706, representing the life of the Virgin Mary. The town has woolen industries. 7,003 (1946).

Mende (men'dā). [Also, **Mendi** (men'dē).] Mande-speaking people of W Africa, inhabiting SE Sierra Leone and W Liberia. Their population in Sierra Leone is estimated at ab. 560,000 (by T. N. Goddard, *The Handbook of Sierra Leone*, 1925). They are divided into numerous independent subgroups ruled by hereditary chiefs. Boys and girls are isolated from society for several years in secret initiation schools, known as *Poro* for boys and *Sande* for girls, in which they are trained for their future roles as adult men and women. The Mende practice hoe agriculture, and their principal food is rice.

Mendel (men'dẹl), **David.** Original name of **Neander, Johann August Wilhelm.**

Mendel, Gregor Johann. b. at Heinzendorf, near Odrau, Austrian Silesia, July 22, 1822; d. at Brünn, Jan. 6, 1884. Austrian botanist, noted for his experimental study of the problem of heredity, the results of which he formulated in a law of ancestral inheritance which bears his name. His experiments with the garden pea led to findings which constitute the basis of modern genetics. He entered the order of Augustinians at Brunn in 1843, and later became abbot. He published *Versuche über Pflanzenhybriden* (1865) and *Über einige aus künstlicher Befruchtung gewonnene Hieracium-Bastarde* (1869). The scientific importance of these essays was not recognized until about 1900, when they were advanced by Karl Erich Correns, Hugo de Vries, and others. Briefly stated, Mendel's laws, the results of years of painstaking recording of the several characteristics through many generations of plants, and of very carefully controlled breeding of the plants, indicate that each characteristic is transmitted from parent to offspring independently of other characteristics, that the individual receives from each parent one predisposing factor for each of the characteristics, that when these pairs of inherited factors differ it will often be true that one will appear as a dominant characteristic and the other will be recessive, that the individual will demonstrate the dominant characteristic but may transmit the recessive to its offspring. Thus, if a tall parent is crossbred with a short parent, each parent being purebred, if tallness is dominant the offspring will all be tall. If these hybrid offspring are bred, however, statistically one-fourth of the third generation will be short, since one of the four will receive two short (recessive) factors, two will receive one tall and one short, and one will receive two tall; since the tallness characteristic is dominant, three will appear tall, although only one is purebred tall and two are hybrids.

Mendel, Lafayette Benedict. b. at Delhi, N.Y., Feb. 5, 1872; d. Dec. 9, 1935. American physiological chemist. Discoverer (1913) of vitamin A, he investigated widely in various aspects of nutrition, touching on metabolism, growth, and the functions of vitamin C.

Mendel—A Story of Youth. Novel by Gilbert Cannan, published in 1916.

Mendeleyev (men.dẹ.lā'ẹf), **Dmitri Ivanovich.** b. at Tobolsk, Siberia, Feb. 7, 1834; d. at St. Petersburg, Feb. 2, 1907. Russian chemist. He so presented the periodic table of the elements as to make it the cornerstone of chemistry. Others had presented very similar classifications, but Mendeleyev's great achievement lay in recognizing valence as the fundamental classifying characteristic, and in boldly considering the arrangement as a natural law with predictive powers rather than just a convenient classification. He was thus able, by hypothesis from gaps in the periodic table, to predict the properties of three elements then as yet undiscovered: gallium, scandium, and germanium. Similarly he questioned accepted atomic weights for certain elements, and was proved correct. He was professor at the technological institute of St. Petersburg (1863–90), and director of the Russian bureau of weights and measures (1893–1907).

Mendeli (men'de.lē). See **Pentelikon.**

Mendelssohn (men'dẹl.sọn; German, men'dẹl.sōn), **Felix.** [Full name, **Jakob Ludwig Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy** (-bär.tọl'dē).] b. at Hamburg, Germany, Feb. 3, 1809; d. at Leipzig, Germany, Nov. 4, 1847. German composer and musician; grandson of Moses Mendelssohn. He and his sister Fanny (later Madame Hensel) were first taught music by their mother, but in 1816, when they were 7 and 11 years old respectively, they were taken to Paris and placed under the instruction of Madame Bigot. On the return of Felix to Berlin he studied under Berger, Zelter, and Henning, and afterward under Rietz. He made his first appearance in public on Oct. 28, 1818, and was much applauded in the pianoforte part of a trio for pianoforte and two horns by Woelfl. He began to compose regularly in his 12th year, and the symphonies, quartets, concertos, and other works which he produced after this time were performed at the musical parties which took place at his father's house on alternate Sunday mornings, his brother and two sisters assisting; he, however, always conducted and generally played the pianoforte parts. Many great artists visited the house on these occasions. He visited Paris in 1825, and in 1829 triumphantly conducted J. S. Bach's *Matthäus-Passion* at Berlin, after much opposition, for the first time after the death of the composer. The same year he went to England,

where he was enthusiastically received; and he traveled there and on the Continent till July, 1832. In 1833 he was made musical director at Düsseldorf, in 1834 member of the Berlin Academy of Fine Arts, and in 1835 conductor of the Gewandhaus concerts at Leipzig, where he became the idol of the town. He became engaged to Cécile Charlotte Sophie Jeanrenaud in 1836 and was married in 1837. He went to Berlin in 1841 to assist in founding an academy of arts and paid his ninth visit to England in 1846, for the purpose of producing *Elijah* (revisited England in 1847). On his return he heard of the death of his sister Fanny. This, with the severe work which was beginning to tell on him, produced illness and depression from which he did not recover. He left between one and two hundred works, among which are the opera *The Wedding of Camacho* (1825), songs, chamber and orchestral music, five symphonies, a violin concerto, two piano concertos, the oratorios *Elijah* (1846) and *St. Paul* (1836), overture (1826) and music (1843) for *Midsummer Night's Dream*, *Märchen von der schönen Melusine* (Story of the Beautiful Melusine, 1833), *Die Hebriden* (*The Hebrides*), *Lieder ohne Worte* (*Songs without Words*), music to Goethe's *Walpurgisnacht*, *Antigone* (1841), *Œdipus Coloneus*, and *Athalie*, sonatas, and fragments of the opera *Die Lorelei* and of the oratorio *Christus*. His letters from 1830 to 1832 were published in 1861; from 1833 to 1847, in 1863.

Mendelssohn, Moses. b. at Dessau, Prussia, Sept. 6, 1729; d. Jan. 4, 1786. German philosopher; grandfather of Felix Mendelssohn. Born of a family of Talmudists, his father being a scribe and teacher in the Jewish community, Moses Mendelssohn was reared in great poverty, and in poverty he lived for a time after going to Berlin in 1743. Moreover, the intensity of his early studies had weakened his general health. However, he obtained a position as tutor in the family of a wealthy Jewish silk merchant, presently became an accountant with the latter's firm, and by 1750 was a partner in the business. But knowledge remained always his great passion, and with the easing of his material circumstances the range of his studies increased. His learning brought him the friendship of such contemporaries as Gotthold Ephraim Lessing and Christoph Martin Wieland, and in later years younger men like Johann Gottfried von Herder and Friedrich Heinrich Jacobi looked up to him. Lessing's admiration was especially great, and his famous drama *Nathan the Wise* is a literary monument to Mendelssohn, who was the original of its hero. Mendelssohn may be said to have had a fourfold importance. As a Jewish theologian he has been compared to Maimonides, for like that great medieval commentator, he gave a new turn to Jewish religious thought, a turn toward rationalism after a long period when, in the hard conditions of ghetto existence, Judaism had become more and more overlaid with superstition. His principal work in this field was *Jerusalem; oder, Über religiöse Macht und Judentum*. Mendelssohn moreover perceived the importance (at that time, from the Jewish viewpoint, the urgency) of arousing Jews to a knowledge of the life about them, and, as well, of winning sympathetic Gentile understanding of Jewish culture. His scholarly translations of the Pentateuch and of the Psalms into German were most influential in bridging the Jewish-Gentile cultural gulf. His third importance lay in his writings on aesthetic subjects. And finally, he was recognized as one of the foremost philosophers of his century. When the Berlin Academy of Sciences awarded him a prize for his essay *Über die Evidenz der metaphysischen Wissenschaften*, Immanuel Kant was among his unsuccessful competitors. Other of his philosophical works were published as *Philosophische Gespräche* (1755) and *Philosophische Schriften* (1761). His principal work in this field was *Phädon; oder über die Unsterblichkeit der Seele* (1767), a summary of all that religion, reason, and experience urge in support of belief in the immortality of the soul. The Berlin Academy elected him a member, but Frederick II (Frederick the Great), resenting Mendelssohn's unfavorable comments on his poetry and on his habitual use of French and neglect of the German language, refused to ratify the election, alleging a repugnance toward the idea of including a Jew in the Academy. At his death, however, Moses Mendelssohn was widely mourned as "the German Socrates."

Menden (men'dẹn). Town in W Germany, in the *Land* (state) of North Rhine-Westphalia, British Zone, formerly in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, ab. 50 mi. NE of Cologne: metal, machinery, chemical, lumber, knitwear, and rubber-goods industries; also manufactures of Catholic devotional articles. 23,007 (1950).

Mendenhall (men'dẹn.hôl), **Thomas Corwin.** b. near Hanoverton, Ohio, Oct. 4, 1841; d. at Ravenna, Ohio, March 22, 1924. American physicist. He was professor of physics and mechanics at Ohio University (1873–78), when he became professor of physics in the Imperial University at Tokyo, Japan. He returned to the U.S. in 1881, and resumed his chair at Ohio University. He held a professorship in the U.S. signal service (1884–86), when he became president of the Rose Polytechnic Institute, Terre Haute, Ind. He was superintendent of the U.S. Coast Survey (1889–94), and president of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute (1894–1901).

Mendenhall, Walter Curran. b. at Marlboro, Ohio, Feb. 20, 1871—. American geologist. He was associated (1894–1943) with the U.S. Geological Survey as chief geologist (1922–31) and director (1931–43).

Menderes (men.de.res'). Modern Turkish name of the **Maeander,** and also of the **Scamander.**

Menderes, Little. See under **Caÿster.**

Mendes (men'dēz). In ancient geography, a city in Egypt, situated in the Nile delta ab. 100 mi. E of Alexandria.

Mendès (mäⁿ.des), **Catulle.** b. at Bordeaux, France, May 22, 1841; d. at St.-Germain, France, Feb. 8, 1909. French poet, novelist, and dramatist, one of the founders of the Parnassian school of poetry. From 1893 he was dramatic critic of the Paris *Journal*. Among his works are *Poésies* (1872); the romances *Le Roi vierge* (1880), *Méphistophéla* (1890), *La Maison de la vielle* (1894), and *Gog* (1896); the dramas *Les Mères ennemies* (1882), *La Femme de Tabarin* (1887), *La Reine Fiammette* (1889), *Médée* (1898), and *Scarron* (1904); the librettos *Gwendoline* (1886; music by Chabrier), *Isoline* (1888; music by Messager), *La Carmélite* (1902; music by Hahn), *Le Fils de l'étoile* (1904; music by Erlanger), and *Ariane* (1906; music by Massenet); and *Le Mouvement poétique 1867–1900* (1903).

Mendes (men'dẹs), **Frederic de Sola.** b. at Montego Bay, Jamaica, British West Indies, 1850; d. at New Rochelle, N.Y., 1927. American rabbi and author. One of the founders of *The American Hebrew*, he served (1879–85) on its editorial board. Author of *Outlines of Jewish History, Synagogue and School*, and *A Hebrew's Reply to the Missionaries*.

Mendès-France (mäⁿ.des.fräⁿs), **Pierre.** b. at Paris, Jan. 11, 1907—. French political leader, best known as French delegate (1947 *et seq.*) to the United Nations Economic and Social Council and as French governor of the International Monetary Fund. He was a Radical-Socialist deputy (1932–40), joined (1940) the Free French movement, holding several ministerial posts (1943–45), and was elected a deputy under the Fourth Republic (1946 *et seq.*). He was executive director (1946) of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

Mendesian Goat (men.dē'zhạn). In Egyptian mythology, one of the three most famous sacred animals, the others being the bulls Apis and Mnevis. He was called the Ram, and the seat of his cult was Mendes in the Nile delta. He was held to be a manifestation of Osiris; the living animal was regarded as an incarnation of the god, and when it died, there was ritual mourning.

Mendes Pinto (mān'dẹsh pēn'tō), **Fernão.** See **Pinto, Fernão Mendes.**

Méndez (men'des), **Miguel Abadía.** b. 1867—. President (1926–30) of Colombia.

Mendiburu (men.dē.bō'rō), **Manuel de.** b. at Lima, Peru, 1805; d. there, Jan. 21, 1885. Peruvian general and historian. He fought (1821–30) in the war against Spain, was minister of war under Gamarra, of finance under Echenique, special envoy to Europe (1851) and minister to Bolivia and Chile. His *Diccionario histórico-biográfico del Perú* is a work of the highest value: the first part, including the Inca and colonial periods, was published (1874) in eight volumes.

Mendieta (men.dyā′tä), **Carlos.** b. 1873—. Cuban political leader, provisional president (1934–35) of Cuba. He participated in the revolution (1895–98) against Spain, was leader of the Liberal Party, and attacked the administrations of Menocal and Machado. He opposed the radical regime of Grau San Martín, and became provisional president (Jan. 18, 1934–December, 1935), supported by Fulgencio Batista.

Mendieta, Geronimo de. b. at Victoria, Guipúzcoa, Spain, c1530; d. at Mexico City, May 9, 1604. Spanish Franciscan author. He is best known for his *Historia Eclesiastica Indiana*, first published in 1870 with notes by Icazbalceta. It is a work of great historical value.

Mending Wall. Poem in blank verse by Robert Frost, published in his *North of Boston* (1914).

Mendinueta y Musquiz (men.dē.nwā′tä ē mös.kēth′), **Pedro.** Spanish administrator, viceroy of New Granada (1797–1803).

Mendip Hills (men′dip). Range of hills in SW England, in Somersetshire, SW of Bristol. Highest elevation, 1,068 ft.

Mendive (men.dē′bā), **Rafael María.** b. at Havana, Cuba, Oct. 24, 1821; d. at Matanzas, Cuba, 1886. Cuban poet and journalist.

Mendocino (men.dō.sē′nō), **Cape.** Westernmost point of California, on the NW coast. It was named for Antonio de Mendoza.

Mendota (men.dō′tạ). City in N Illinois, in La Salle County, ab. 80 mi. SW of Chicago: processing and shipping center of an agricultural district. 5,129 (1950).

Mendota, Lake. Lake in S Wisconsin, in Dane County, bordering Madison on the NW. Area, ab. 15 sq. mi.

Mendoza (men.dō′sä). See also **Ciudad Mendoza,** Mexico.

Mendoza. Province in W Argentina, bordering on Chile. The W part lies in the Andes and their foothills. The climate is quite dry and most of the population is concentrated in oases in the foothill region which are watered by streams descending from the Andes. Petroleum is produced, as well as raisins, wine, and alfalfa. Capital, Mendoza; area, ab. 58,239 sq. mi.; pop. 588,231 (1947).

Mendoza. City in W Argentina, capital of Mendoza province, ab. 600 mi. W of Buenos Aires, situated at an elevation of ab. 2,475 ft., in an irrigated valley at the foot of the Andes. Mendoza is a center for the wine trade. 97,496 (1947).

Mendoza (men.dō′thä), **Ana de.** See **Éboli,** Princesa **de.**

Mendoza, Andrés Hurtado de. See **Hurtado de Mendoza, Andrés.**

Mendoza, Antonio de. b. c1485; d. at Lima, Peru, July 21, 1552. Spanish administrator. He was the first viceroy of New Spain, or Mexico (October, 1535–November, 1549), and viceroy of Peru (Sept. 23, 1551–1552). In the former country settlements were pushed to the north and northwest (now Colorado and New Mexico) with Coronado's expedition, and new mines of great wealth were discovered. In Peru Mendoza ordered the preparation of the code of laws called the *Libro de Tasas.* He introduced (1535) the printing press into the New World.

Mendoza, Antonio de. b. c1590; d. 1644. Spanish dramatist and lyric poet, secretary of state, and member of the Inquisition.

Mendoza, Diego Hurtado de. b. at Granada, Spain, c1503; d. at Valladolid, Spain, 1575. Spanish diplomat, politician, novelist, historian, and poet. He studied at Granada and Salamanca, and in Italy, took part in the battle of Pavia in 1525, was ambassador of Charles V to England in 1537 and to Venice in 1538, was imperial plenipotentiary at the Council of Trent, and was ambassador to the papal court in 1547, and governor of Siena. He lived at the court of Philip II until 1564. His works include *Guerra de Granada* (War of Granada, 1776), and poems (1610). *Lazarillo de Tormes,* famous picaresque novel, has often been attributed to him, but no evidence for the attribution is considered valid today.

Mendoza, Fernando Díaz de. b. at Muria, Spain, 1868—. Spanish actor and manager. He married Spain's leading actress, María Guerrero, in 1896, and founded the Guerrero-Mendoza Company with her. He was the leading actor of the repertory at the Teatro Español (1896–1909) and the Teatro de la Princesa (1909–24), made 22 tours in South America, and founded the Cervantes Theatre at Buenos Aires.

Mendoza, Garcia Hurtado de. See **Hurtado de Mendoza, Garcia.**

Mendoza, Íñigo López de. See **Santillana,** Marqués **de.**

Mendoza, Juan Gonzalez de. b. at Toledo, Spain, c1540; d. at Popayán, in New Granada (now Colombia), 1617. Spanish prelate and author, a member of the Augustine order. He was in China from 1580 to 1583, and on his return spent two years in Mexico; subsequently he was bishop of the Lipari Islands, of Chiapas, and of Popayán. His account of China, published in 1586, contains also much of interest concerning America.

Mendoza, Lorenzo Suarez de. [Title, Count of **La Coruña.**] b. c1510; d. at Mexico City, June 19, 1582. Spanish nobleman, viceroy of New Spain, or Mexico, from Oct. 4, 1580.

Mendoza, Pedro de. b. at Guadix, Granada, Spain, c1487; d. at sea, 1537. Spanish captain. After Charles V appointed him military governor of the territory extending from the Río de la Plata to the Strait of Magellan, he undertook (1534) at his own expense the colonization of the region about the Plata. He sailed from Sanlúcar de Barrameda, Spain, on Sept. 1, with 14 ships and 2,650 men, and founded the first colony of Buenos Aires (Feb. 2, 1535). The Spaniards suffered greatly from the Indian attacks and from famine. Mendoza finally left for Spain with a few companions, and died a maniac on the voyage. The colony, removed to Asunción, Paraguay, subsequently prospered and led to the settlement of that part of South America.

Mendoza Caamaño (kä.ä.mä′nyō), **José Antonio de.** [Title, Marquis of **Villa Garcia.**] b. c1680; d. at sea, 1746. Spanish diplomat and statesman. He was ambassador to Venice, viceroy of Catalonia, and from Jan. 4, 1736, to July 12, 1745, viceroy of Peru.

Mendoza Codex (men.dō′sä). Famous illustrated Aztec manuscript in the form of a copy on European paper with a Spanish translation. It was sent from Mexico by the viceroy Antonio de Mendoza as a present to Charles V, and was later published in England by Purchas (1625). Subsequently it became a part of the Bodleian Library, and was published in the Kingsborough collection. Other copies (one perhaps the original) are known. The manuscript relates to the history of the Aztecs, their domestic and civil economy, and especially the place of the individual in that economy.

Mendoza y Luna (men.dō′thä ē lō′nä), **Juan de.** See **Hurtado de Mendoza y Luna, Juan Manuel.**

Mendoza y Pimentel (ē pē.men.tel′), **Diego Carrillo de.** See **Carrillo de Mendoza y Pimentel, Diego.**

Mendrisio (men.drē′zyō). Town in S Switzerland, in the canton of Ticino, near the S end of Lake Lugano. 4,265 (1941).

Menelaus (men.ẹ.lā′us). In Greek legend, a king of Sparta; brother of Agamemnon, and husband of Helen. After the abduction of Helen by Paris, Menelaus enlisted the help of the Greeks to regain her. Thus began the Trojan War. After the fall of Troy Menelaus returned with Helen to Sparta.

Menelaus. Brother of Agamemnon, a character in Shakespeare's *Troilus and Cressida.*

Menelaus, Onias. See **Onias Menelaus.**

Menelik II (men′e.lik). [Also, **Menelek II** (-lek).] b. at Ankober, Ethiopia, Aug. 17, 1844; d. at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, Dec. 22, 1913. Emperor of Ethiopia. In 1889 he signed the treaty of Uccialli (Uchali), which placed the empire under Italian domination. He abrogated this treaty in 1893 and, after the defeat of the Italians at Aduwa, March 1, 1896, established the independence of Ethiopia. He concluded (1897) a commercial treaty with France, and in the same year accorded "most-favored nation" treatment to Great Britain and her colonies. He signed an agreement (1902) establishing the boundary between Ethiopia and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, and one (1908) with Italy defining the limits of Italian Somaliland.

Menéndez (mā nen′des), **Manuel.** b. c1790; d. after 1845. Peruvian politician. He was president of the council of state under Gamarra in 1840, and on Gamarra's death (Nov. 20, 1841) became, by the constitution, acting

president of Peru. He was deposed by Torrico in August 1842, but was restored by Ramón Castilla in 1844, and held the post until Castilla's election, April 20, 1845.

Menéndez de Avilés (mā.nen'deth dā ä.bē.lās'), **Pedro.** b. at Avilés, Asturias, Spain, 1519; d. at Santander, Spain, Sept. 17, 1574. Spanish captain. He was captain general (1554) of the Indies fleet under Philip II, and served that monarch in many important enterprises (including three trips to America) before he was disgraced and imprisoned in1563; he regained favor, and in 1565 was appointed governor of Cuba and Florida, with orders to colonize the latter country. He sailed from Cádiz, June 29, 1565, with 19 vessels and 1,500 men. The fleet was scattered by a storm, and he reached Florida with only seven ships. He founded St. Augustine (Sept. 8, 1565), captured a colony of French Protestants on the St. John's River and massacred nearly all of them, and, after the privations of the first winter had passed, succeeded in establishing Spanish rule firmly in Florida. In subsequent voyages Menéndez founded a post on Port Royal Bay, now in South Carolina, and left a mission on Chesapeake Bay. The latter was destroyed by the Indians, and in 1572 he ascended the Chesapeake and Potomac and killed many of them. In 1574 he was put in command of a large Spanish fleet destined to make a descent on the Netherlands, but he died soon after.

Menéndez y Pelayo (mā.nen'deth ē pā.lä'yō), **Marcelino.** b. at Santander, Spain, Nov. 3, 1856; d. there, May 19, 1912. Spanish literary critic, director of the Biblioteca Nacional at Madrid. He possessed extraordinary erudition and combined a historical and aesthetic approach in his evaluation of Spanish and Spanish-American writers. He worked untiringly, and from the age of 20 published a prodigious number of articles, and volumes of criticism and histories of Spanish literature. Author of *La Historia de las ideas esteticas en España* (History of Aesthetic Ideas in Spain, 1883–1911). He edited *Antologia de liricos castellanos* (1890–1908) and translated Shakespeare and Cicero.

Menenius Agrippa (mę.nē'ni.us ą.grip'ą). See **Agrippa, Menenius.**

Meneptah (mę.nep'tä). See **Merneptah.**

Menes (mē'nēz). [Also, **Meni.**] Founder of the 1st dynasty of Egyptian kings. His date has been variously given by Egyptologists from 5702 B.C. to 2691. Breasted gives the date of his accession as 4000. Apparently it was Menes who combined the separate kingdoms of Upper and Lower Egypt into one. He is credited with founding a city on the site of ancient Memphis.

Menevia (mę.nē'vi.ą). Ancient name of **St. David's,** Wales.

Menezes (mę.nā'zęsh), **Francisco Barreto de.** See **Barreto de Menezes, Francisco.**

Menezes, Luiz de. b. at Lisbon, Portugal, July 22, 1632; committed suicide there, May 26, 1690. Portuguese historian, general, and politician.

Menezes, Tobias Barreto de. See **Barreto, Tobias.**

Menfi (men'fē). [Also, **Menfrici** (men.frē'chē).] Town and commune in SW Italy, on the island of Sicily, in the province of Agrigento, situated near the Mediterranean Sea between Agrigento and Marsala. It produces cotton, grain, olives, and wine. Pop. of commune, 10,879 (1936); of town, 10,655 (1936).

Mengelberg (meng'ęl.berch), **Josef Willem.** b. at Utrecht, Netherlands, March 28, 1871; d. at Chur, Switzerland, March 21, 1951. Dutch musical conductor. He became successively city music director of Lucerne (1891), conductor of the Amsterdam Concertgebouw Orchestra (1895) and the Choral Society (1898) at Amsterdam, and conductor of the Museum Concerts (1907) and the Cecilia Society (1908) at Frankfort on the Main. He conducted the concerts of the Philharmonic Society, New York, in 1905, was conductor (1911–14) of the London Symphony Orchestra and Royal Philharmonic Society, and conducted (1921–29) the National Symphony and New York Philharmonic. He was dismissed as conductor of the Amsterdam orchestra after World War II because of his alleged Nazi sympathies.

Menger (meng'ėr), **Anton.** b. at Maniow, Austria, Sept. 12, 1841; d. at Rome, Feb. 7, 1906. Austrian jurist and politician.

Menghin (men.gēn'), **Oswald.** b. at Meran (now Merano), in the Tyrol, April 18, 1888—. Austrian historian. Author of *Einführung in die Vorgeschichte Böhmens und Mährens* (Introduction to Prehistoric Times of Bohemia and Moravia, 1926) and *Weltgeschichte der Steinzeit* (World History of the Stone Age, 1931).

Mengs (mengs), **Anton Raphael.** b. at Aussig (now Ústí), in Bohemia, March 12, 1728; d. at Rome, June 29, 1779. German historical and portrait painter. Augustus III, king of Poland, made him his court painter at the age of 21, and he went soon after to Rome, where he was made (c1754) director of the school of painting then recently established there. From this time his reputation was great, and in 1761 he was made court painter to Charles III of Spain, who had urged him to go to Madrid. He worked chiefly at Rome and in Spain. Among his works are decorations in the banqueting hall of Madrid, and various works at Dresden, the chief of which is an *Ascension.*

Meng-tse (mung'dzu'). A Chinese name of **Mencius.**

Mengtsz (mung'dzu'). River port and former treaty port in S China, in the province of Yunnan, ab. 130 mi. SE of the city of Kunming, near the border of Indochina. It is a great tin-exporting port, sending the tin out by way of the Red River. 193,004 (1931).

Meni (mē'nę). See **Menes.**

Menin (mę.nań). French name of **Meenen.**

Men in Darkness. Collection of short stories by James Hanley, published in 1931.

Meninsky (mę.nin'ski), **Bernard.** b. in Russia, July 25, 1891—. English painter and art instructor.

Men in White. Play by Sidney Kingsley, produced and published in 1933 and awarded a Pulitzer prize in 1934.

Meninx (mē'ningks). Ancient name of **Djerba.**

Menippus (mę.nip'us). b. at Gadara, Syria; fl. probably c250 B.C. Cynic philosopher, originally a slave, noted for his satirical jests upon the follies of mankind, especially of philosophers. His writings, which combined prose and verse, are lost.

Menjou (men'jö, män'-), **Adolphe Jean.** b. at Pittsburgh, Pa., Feb. 18, 1890—. American actor. He fought in World War I and served in the army of occupation in Germany. Menjou has been a motion-picture star (c1913 *et seq.*) since the early days of the silent film. Among his earlier pictures were *The Sheik, The Three Musketeers,* and *A Woman of Paris.* It was in the last-named (1924) that he first played the role of the blasé sophisticate with whom he was later identified. A fluent speaker of French, Menjou appeared (1930) in the first talking picture made in France, and in the first bilingual picture made there (1930; French and English). For many years he has been known for his taste in dress, and appropriately chose for his autobiography (1948) the title *It Took Nine Tailors.*

Menkalinan (men"ką.li.nan', men.kal'i.nan). Second-magnitude star β Aurigae. The star is one of the first spectroscopic binaries to have been discovered.

Menkar (men'kär). [Also, **Menkab** (men'käb).] Star of 2½ magnitude, α Ceti, in the nose or jaw of the sea-monster.

Menken (meng'kęn), **Adah Isaacs.** b., probably at Milneburg, La., 1835; d. at Paris, Aug. 10, 1868. American actress, best remembered for the part of Mazeppa, which she acted (1861 *et seq.*) in America and Europe. She married (1856) Alexander Isaac Menken, whom she left (1859) and married (1859) the fighter John Carmel Heenan. A scandal was created when Menken announced (1860) that he had never divorced her, but he subsequently did. Her friends included Walt Whitman, Bret Harte, A. C. Swinburne, and George Sand. Author of poems, collected in *Infelicia* (1868).

Menkib (men.kib'). See under **Scheat.**

Menkure (men.kö'rā). [Also: **Menkaura** (men.kou'rą), **Menkaure** (men.kou'rā), **Menkawra** (men.kou'rą), **Mencheres** (men.kir'ēz), Latin, **Mycerinus** (mī.sę.rī'nus), Greek, **Mykerinos** (mī.kę.rī'nos).] fl. c2800 B.C. Egyptian king of the IVth dynasty, builder of the third of the great pyramids at Giza. The pyramid, smallest of the three, is the southwesternmost. Menkure's reign apparently marks the decline of the dynasty, but whereas Khufu and Khafre are reputed to have been bad kings, Menkure is said to have been a just and pious ruler whose reign was cut short; he seems to have reigned for 18 years.

Menlo Park (men'lō). City in C California, in San Mateo County: a southern residential suburb of San Francisco. In the decade between the last two U.S. censuses its population grew from 3,258 (1940) to 13,587 (1950).

Menlo Park. Unincorporated community in NE New Jersey, ab. 7 mi. NE of New Brunswick. It is the site of a state park and museum, with a memorial tower, commemorating the site of the workshop of Thomas A. Edison, where he perfected the incandescent electric light bulb in 1879.

Menninger (men'ing.ėr), **Karl Augustus.** b. at Topeka, Kan., July 22, 1893—. American psychiatrist. Author of *The Human Mind* (1930), *Man Against Himself* (1938), *Love Against Hate* (1942), and other books. He was collaborator on *Why Men Fail* (1918), *The Healthy-Minded Child* (1930), and *America Now* (1938).

Mennonites (men'ọn.īts). Christian denomination which originated in Friesland in the early part of the 16th century, and holds doctrines of which Menno Simons (1492–1559) was the chief original exponent. The leading features of the Mennonite bodies have been baptism on profession of faith, refusal of oaths, of civic offices, and of the support of the state in war, and a tendency to asceticism. Many of these beliefs and practices have been modified. The sect became divided in the 17th century into the Upland (*Obere*) Mennonites, or Ammanites, and the Lowland (*Untere*) Mennonites, the former being the more conservative and rigorous. Members of the sect are found in the Netherlands, Germany, and elsewhere in Europe, and especially in the U.S. In the last-named country they are divided into Untere (or Old) Mennonites, Obere Mennonites (or Ammanites), New Mennonites, Evangelical Mennonites, and Reformed Mennonites (or Herrians).

Menno Simons (men'ō sē'môns) (or **Symons** or **Simonis**) (sē'mō.nis). b. at Witmarsum, Friesland, 1492; d. at Oldesloe, Holstein, Jan. 13, 1559. Friesian preacher and reformer, chief founder of the Mennonites, who take their name from him. He was ordained (c1516) a priest in the Roman Catholic Church, but in 1536, influenced by the teachings of Luther and the Anabaptists, he left the priesthood to become minister of a group of conservative Anabaptists at Groningen. He spent the remainder of his life as an Anabaptist missionary in Germany and the Netherlands. His works were published in 1681.

Meno (mē'nō). [Also, **Menon** (mē'non).] Dialogue of Plato; a conversation between Socrates, Meno (Menon), a slave of Meno, and Anytus upon the teachableness of virtue.

Menocal (men.ō.käl'; Spanish, mā.nō.käl'), **Anicet Garcia.** b. in Cuba, Sept. 1, 1836; d. at New York, July 20, 1908. American civil engineer, advocate (1877 *et seq.*) of an interoceanic canal through Nicaragua.

Menocal (mā.nō.käl'), **Mario García.** b. at Hanabana, Matanzas, Cuba, Dec. 16, 1866; d. at Havana, Cuba, Sept. 7, 1941. Cuban engineer and Conservative politician, president (1913–21) of Cuba. He participated in the revolution (1895–98) against Spain, was elected (1912) president, and reëlected (1916), the Liberals charging corruption and governmental interference. His administration was called a "businessman" government and was friendly to the U.S. A Liberal revolution (1917) was suppressed. A candidate (1924) for president, he was defeated by Machado, against whom he led (1931) an unsuccessful revolt. He opposed the administrations of Grau San Martin and Mendieta.

Men of Good Will. English title of **Hommes de bonne volonté, Les.**

Menoher (mẹ.nôr', mẹ.nō'ėr), **Charles Thomas.** b. at Johnstown, Pa., March 20, 1862; d. Aug. 11, 1930. American army officer. As brigadier general and major general in the National Army during World War I, he served with the Rainbow (42nd) division in the Lunéville sector, Baccarat sector, repulse of the German Champagne-Marne offensive, attack on the St.-Mihiel salient, and Meuse-Argonne offensive. He was named (1919) director of the air service at Washington, D.C.

Menominee (mẹ.nom'i.nē). City in the S part of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, county seat of Menominee County, on Green Bay at the mouth of the Menominee River, across from Marinette, Wis., of which it is the twin city. It is a shipping point for fresh fish, and has manufactures of paper, machinery, furniture, and perambulators. 11,151 (1950).

Menominee River. River flowing SE to Green Bay, forming part of the boundary between Wisconsin and upper Michigan. Length, ab. 120 mi.

Menomini (mẹ.nom'i.ni). [Also, **Menominee.**] North American Indian tribe, formerly inhabiting NE Wisconsin and W Michigan, and speaking an Algonquian language. Their culture was Eastern Woodlands culture, and they took their name from their main article of subsistence, *manomin* (wild rice). Some 2,500 Menomini survive on reservations in NE Wisconsin.

Menomonie (mẹ.nom'ọ.ni). City in W Wisconsin, county seat of Dunn County, ab. 22 mi. NW of Eau Claire. It was platted in 1859. It is the seat of Stout Institute. 8,245 (1950).

Menon (mē'non). Killed c399 B.C. Thessalian mercenary, one of the leading generals in the expedition of Cyrus the younger. He was captured by Tissaphernes, tortured for a year, and then killed.

Menon (mẹ'nōn), **Krishna K. V.** b. 1897—. Indian author, journalist, and diplomat. Spokesman of the Congress Party in England during the period of Indian nationalism, he was Indian representative (1947–49) to Great Britain and Ireland and was appointed (1949) ambassador to China.

Menorca (mā.nôr'kä). Spanish form of **Minorca.**

Menotti (mẹ.not'i; Italian, mā.nôt'tē), **Gian Carlo.** b. at Cadegliano, Italy, July 7, 1911—. American composer. He studied at the Milan Conservatory and, after coming to the U.S. in 1928, at the Curtis Institute; he has taught (1941 *et seq.*) at the Curtis Institute. His compositions include the operas (for which he wrote his own librettos) *Amelia Goes to the Ball* (1936), *The Old Maid and The Thief* (1939, commissioned by the National Broadcasting Company), *The Island God* (1942), *The Medium* (1946, made into a motion picture 1951), *The Telephone* (1947, a chamber opera), *The Consul* (1950, winner of the 1950 Pulitzer prize for music), and *Amahl and the Night Visitors* (1951, written for television); the ballet *Sebastian* (1943); and a piano concerto (1945).

Menou (mẹ.nō), **Jacques François,** Baron **de.** b. at Boussay, Touraine, France, 1750; d. at Venice, Aug. 13, 1810. French general. He became (1800) commander of the army in Egypt, and was defeated at Alexandria (March 21, 1801) by the English under Sir Ralph Abercromby.

Menpes (mem'pẹs), **Mortimer.** b. in Australia, Feb. 22, 1860; d. April 1, 1938. British painter, etcher, and essayist, noted for his exotic scenes of the Near and Far East. He studied under Whistler. Among his principal paintings are *The Bead-stringers*, *The Great Clock, Rouen*, and *Traghetto*. His literary works include *Whistler as I Knew Him* (1904), *Rembrandt* (1905), and *Sir Henry Irving* (1906).

Menschliche Gesellschaft in ihren ethnosoziologischen Grundlagen (mensh'li.che gẹ.zel'shäft in ē'ren et"nō.zō"tsē.o.lō'gi.shen grunt'la.gen), **Die.** Ethnosociological work by Richard C. Thurnwald, published (1931–35) in five volumes. Assembling a vast body of material covering primitive cultures, the author applied a comparative analysis which has proved fruitful for the development of social and cultural generalizations.

Menschutkin (min.shöt'kin), **Boris Nikolayevich.** b. at St. Petersburg, 1874; d. 1938. Russian chemist and historian of chemistry. His work on aromatic hydrocarbons includes studies of cyclohexane dehydrogenation and the Friedel-Crafts reaction. His historical studies concentrated on the early Russian chemists.

Menschutkin, Nikolai Aleksandrovich. b. at St. Petersburg, 1842; d. there, 1907. Russian physico-organic chemist. He made extensive pioneer investigations of the relationship between the structure (particularly isomerism) of compounds and the rates of their chemical reaction (as esterification and amide formation) and physical properties.

Mensdorff-Pouilly-Dietrichstein (mens'dôrf pō.yē' dē'trich.shtīn), Count **Albert von.** b. at Lemberg, Austria (now Lvov, U.S.S.R.), Sept. 3, 1861; d. 1935. Austro-Hungarian diplomat. He was ambassador to Great Britain (1904–14). During World War I he negotiated

with General J. C. Smuts in Switzerland (December, 1917), and he was the first Austrian delegate to the League of Nations.

Menshikov (men'shi.kȯf), Prince **Aleksandr Danilovich.** b. at Moscow, Nov. 16, 1672; d. at Berezovo, in Siberia, 1729 or 1730. Russian general and minister of state. He was of obscure origin, became a page at the court of Peter the Great, served with distinction against the Swedes, and in 1704 was promoted general. At the instance of Peter the Great he was also appointed a prince of the Holy Roman Empire. One of Peter's boon companions, a firm believer in the Westernization of Russia, and a very able administrator, he was also one of the most corrupt of Russian officials and was frequently in disgrace with Peter because of his frauds. On the death of Peter in 1725 he caused the empress dowager to be proclaimed empress under the title of Catherine I. She died in 1727, leaving him regent for her grandson Peter II. He was about to marry his daughter Mary to the emperor when the latter revolted against his domination, and exiled him to Siberia in 1727.

Menshikov, Prince **Aleksandr Sergeyevich.** b. Sept. 11, 1787; d. at St. Petersburg, May 2, 1869. Russian general, diplomat, and politician; great-grandson of Aleksandr Danilovich Menshikov. He served in the Napoleonic, Persian, and Turkish wars, and was commander of the Russian naval and military forces in the Crimea (1854–55). He was defeated at the Alma and at Inkerman in 1854.

Mentana (men.tä'nä). Village in the province of Roma, Italy, ab. 13 mi. NE of Rome. Here on Nov. 3, 1867, the Italian insurgents under Garibaldi, after gaining an advantage over the papal forces, were defeated by the French troops sent to the relief of Pope Pius IX. The former lost about 1,000 killed and wounded, the latter only 171.

Menteith (men.tēth'). Lowland district in S central Scotland, in Perthshire, lying between the rivers Teith and Forth, W of the Ochil Hills. Length, ab. 28 mi.; width, ab. 15 mi.

Menteith. Thane of Scotland, in Shakespeare's *Macbeth.*

Menteith, Sir **John de.** d. after 1329. Scottish knight who captured Sir William Wallace. He served (1296) in the movement opposing Edward I's conquest, for which he was imprisoned. He captured (1305) Wallace, with whom he had formerly been in league, and took him to London chained. He was appointed a representative of the Scots barons in the parliament of both nations.

Menteith, Loch. Small lake in S central Scotland, in SW Perthshire, in Menteith. In the lake are three islands, the largest of which has ruins of an Augustinian priory built in 1238. Another island has the ruins of a castle, formerly the stronghold of the earls of Menteith. Area, ab. 1 sq. mi.

Mentel (men'tęl) or **Mentelin** (men'tę.lin), **Johann.** German printer of Strasbourg in the 15th century. He was connected in business with Johann Gutenberg after the latter's quarrel with Johann Fust. After his death the claim that he was the inventor of printing was, without ground, made for him by his grandson.

Menten (men'tęn), **Emile Ernest.** b. at Brussels, Belgium, Nov. 7, 1882—. Dutch banker. He served (1922–29) in the Netherlands diplomatic service at Copenhagen. Bern, Vienna, and Paris. A member (1929 *et seq.*) of the banking firm of Heldring en Pierson at The Hague, he was treasurer of the National Crisis Committee and National Funds for Special Needs.

Menteur (mäⁿ.tėr), **Le.** [Eng. trans., *"The Liar."*] Comedy by Pierre Corneille, produced in 1643. *La Suite du menteur* (The Sequel to the Liar) came out in 1644 or 1645.

Menthon (mäⁿ.tôⁿ), **François de.** b. 1900—. French political leader and educator, commissioner of justice (1943 *et seq.*) in the Free French regime during World War II. Active in the Resistance movement, he escaped to Algiers, where he became a member of the De Gaulle cabinet. He served (1949) as a vice-president of the Council of Europe.

Menton (mäⁿ.tôⁿ). [Italian, **Mentone** (men.tō'nā).] Town in SE France, in the department of Alpes-Maritimes, beautifully situated on the Mediterranean near the Italian border, ab. 15 mi. NE of Nice. It is one of the chief winter resorts on the Côte d'Azur (French Riviera). It has a casino, regattas, and horse races. The small harbor imports coal and building materials. The quarter immediately behind the harbor was damaged during World War II. Menton was a part of the principality of Monaco until 1848, when it joined Sardinia; it passed to France in 1860. Pop. 13,864 (1946).

Mentor (men'tȯr). In Greek legend, an Ithacan to whom Odysseus, when about to depart for the Trojan War, entrusted the care of his house and the education of his son Telemachus. His name has become a synonym for a faithful adviser.

Mentu (men'tō). [Also, **Ment** (ment).] In Egyptian mythology, the falcon-headed god; the rising sun, associated with Ra, and as such called Mentu-Ra.

Mentuhotep (men'tö.hō'tep). [Also, **Menthuhotep.**] Name or surname of several Egyptian kings of the XIth dynasty, reigning at the close of the second millennium B.C. Mentuhotep V was the last king of the dynasty.

Mentuhotep. Royal architect in the time of Sesostris I (Senusret I, or Usurtesen I), Egyptian king of the XIIth dynasty. His tombstone is in the Gizeh Museum.

Menuhin (men'ū.in), **Yehudi.** b. at New York, Jan. 23, 1917—. American violinist. At the age of seven he appeared (1924) as soloist at a San Francisco Symphony Young People's concert; at the age of eight he played in a recital at the Manhattan Opera House, New York. He made (1934) a world tour which took him to 73 cities. After a short period of retirement he returned (1937) to the concert stage. He has appeared at various times with his sister Hephzibah (b. 1920), a pianist.

Menu von Minutoli (mā'nö fon mē.nö'tō.lē), Baron **Heinrich.** Title of **Minutoli, Heinrich.**

Men Without Women. Collection of 14 short stories by Ernest Hemingway, published in 1927, including "The Undefeated," "The Killers," and "Fifty Grand."

Menzaleh (men.zä'lę), **Lake.** See **Manzala, Lake.**

Menzel (men'tsęl), **Adolf Friedrich Erdmann von.** b. at Breslau, Dec. 8, 1815; d. at Berlin, Feb. 9, 1905. German historical and genre painter. He first made a name as an illustrator. His subjects were taken chiefly from Prussian history.

Menzel, Karl Adolf. b. at Grünberg (now Zielona Góra), in Silesia, Dec. 7, 1784; d. at Breslau, Aug. 19, 1855. German historian.

Menzel, Wolfgang. b. at Waldenburg, Prussia, Germany, June 21, 1798; d. at Stuttgart, Württemberg, Germany, April 23, 1873. German historian, critic, poet, and novelist. He wrote *Geschichte der Deutschen* (3 vols., 1824–25), *Die deutsche Litteratur* (1828), and historical works on modern times, the wars of 1866 and 1870–71, and others. A romantic in his original writing, he edited various periodicals and wrote *Streckverse* (1823), *Rübezahl* (1829), *Narcissus* (1830), and the historical novel *Furore* (1851).

Menzies (men'zēz), **Robert Gordon.** b. at Jeparit, Victoria, Australia, Dec. 20, 1894—. Australian political leader, prime minister (1939–41, 1949 *et seq.*) of Australia. He was educated at the University of Melbourne and was called to the Victoria bar in 1918. He became king's counsel in 1929. He entered (1928) politics in Victoria, reaching full ministerial rank in the McPherson government in 1932. He entered the federal house in 1934, serving as attorney general from 1934 to 1939. He became prime minister on the death of J. A. Lyons (1939), resigning in 1941. He was appointed minister of defense coördination in the succeeding Fadden government, but lost the leadership of both his own party and the combined opposition when the Fadden government fell before Labour in 1941. In 1943 Menzies formed a new party, the Liberal Party, and became its leader. A coalition of Liberal and Country parties won over Labour in the 1949 general election and Menzies again was named (Dec. 18, 1949) prime minister.

Meo (mā'ō). See **Miao;** also **Miao-Yao.**

Meopham or **Mepeham** (mep'ąm), **Simon.** b. probably at Meopham, near Rochester, Kent, England; d. Oct. 12, 1333. Archbishop of Canterbury (1327–33). He was elected archbishop against the opposition of Queen Isabella and Roger Mortimer and was consecrated in 1328 at Avignon. He was involved in constant quarrels with

his clergy, which finally resulted in his excommunication in 1333.

Mephibosheth (mẹ.fib'ọ.sheth). In Old Testament history, the son of Jonathan and grandson of Saul. 2 Sam. iv. 4.

Mephistopheles (mef.i.stof'ẹ.lēz). [Also: **Mephostophilis, Mephostophilus;** original form, **Mephostophiles.**] Familiar spirit mentioned in the medieval German legend of Doctor Johannes Faust, and a principal agent in Marlowe's play *Doctor Faustus* and in Goethe's *Faust*. He represents the spirit of evil, or the Devil. He is the Mephostophilus of Shakespeare and Fletcher, and the Mephostophilis of Marlowe.

Meppel (mep'ẹl). Town in NE Netherlands, in the province of Drenthe, ab. 14 mi. NE of Zwolle: a center for trade in livestock and dairy products. It has chemical and tobacco industries. 13,693 (1939).

Meppen (mep'ẹn). Town in NW Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Lower Saxony, British Zone, formerly in the province of Hanover, Prussia, ab. 43 mi. NW of Osnabrück: port on the Dortmund-Ems Canal. It has livestock markets, and metal, knitwear, lumber, and foodstuff industries. It belonged formerly to the bishopric of Münster, and passed to Prussia in 1866. Pop. 11,740 (1950).

Mequinez (mā.kē.nāth'). A Spanish form of **Meknès.**

Mer (mer). French word for "ocean" or "sea": for entries not found immediately below see the distinguishing element of the name.

Mer, La. Set of three symphonic poems by Claude Debussy, first performed at Paris in 1905.

Mera (mā'rā), **Juan León.** b. at Ambato, Ecuador, 1832; d. 1894. Ecuadorean poet and novelist, outstanding for his use of Indian folk themes. Author of *La Virgen del sol* (1861), *Cumandá* (1871), and others.

Merak (mē'rak). Second-magnitude star, β Ursae Majoris, the southern of the two "pointers."

Meramec (mer'ạ.mek). River in E Missouri, rising in the Ozark Mountains and flowing generally NE to join the Mississippi just below St. Louis. Length, ab. 200 mi.

Merano (mā.rä'nō). [German, **Meran** (mā.rän').] Town and commune in NE Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Trentino-Alto Adige, in the province of Bolzano, situated on the Passero River near its junction with the Adige River, in an Alpine valley ab. 17 mi. NW of Bolzano. It is a tourist center and health resort, with numerous hotels and villas. It has a Gothic church of 1367, castle of 1450, and a museum. The majority of the population is German speaking. The town, first mentioned in 857 A.D., received city rights in 1305 and was capital of the Tirol until the 15th century. An important trade center in the early Middle Ages, it was under Austrian rule from 1420 to 1919; ceded to Italy by treaty of St.-Germain. Buildings of interest to tourists were undamaged in World War II. Pop. of commune, 25,902 (1936); of town, 11,006 (1936).

Méray (mā.rā), **Hugues Charles.** b. at Chalon-sur-Saône, France, Nov. 12, 1835; d. at Dijon, France, Feb. 2, 1911. French mathematician, who wrote on geometry and the theory of functions. He was interested in the reform of the teaching of geometry and wrote two elementary textbooks on the subject, *Éléments de géométrie* (1874) and *Nouveaux éléments de géométrie* (1906). His most important work was *Leçons nouvelles sur l'analyse infinitésimale et ses applications géométriques* (4 vols., 1894–98).

Merbal (mėr'bạl). King of Tyre (c556–552 B.C.). Before his accession to the throne he was a hostage at Babylon.

Merbecke or **Merbeck** or **Marbeck** (mär'bek), **John.** b. 1523; d. at Windsor, England, c1585. English scholar and composer. As a Calvinist, he was indicted and condemned for heresy, but pardoned. In *The Booke of Common Praier noted* (1550) he published the first musical setting to the liturgy sanctioned by the Act of Uniformity (1549). His works, including a mass and two motets, show his use of English rather than Latin rhythms. He published (1550) the first concordance to the English Bible.

Mercadante (mer.kä.dän'tā), **Giuseppe Saverio Raffaelle.** b. at Altamura, Italy, Sept. 17, 1795; d. at Naples, Italy, Dec. 17, 1870. Italian composer. His first work, a cantata, was written in 1818. He became *maestro di capella* (choirmaster) at the cathedral of Novara in 1833, and director of the conservatory at Naples in 1840. In 1862 he became totally blind. Among his operas are *Elisa e Claudio* (1821), *I Briganti* (1836), and *Il Giuramento* (1837). In addition to some 60 operas, he wrote symphonies, concertos, quartets, masses and other liturgical and religious music, fantasias, and songs.

Mercadet (mer.kä.de). See **Faiseur, Le.**

Mercala (mer.kä'lä). See **Balsas.**

Mercator (mėr.kā'tọr; Flemish, mer.kä'tôr), **Gerardus.** [Original name, **Gerhard Kremer.**] b. at Rupelmonde, Belgium, March 5, 1512; d. at Duisburg, Germany, Dec. 2, 1594. Flemish geographer. He studied philosophy and mathematics at the University of Louvain, and afterward devoted himself to geography. Through the influence of Cardinal Granvella, he received a commission from the emperor Charles V to manufacture a terrestrial globe and a celestial globe, which are said to have been superior to any that had then appeared. He took up his residence at Duisburg in 1559, and eventually became cosmographer to the Duke of Jülich and Cleve. He invented the Mercator system of projection, a projection in which the parallels of latitude and the meridians of longitude intersect at right angles; this, the most famous and widely used of all map projections, is accurate only along the line of the equator, but its greatest distortion occurring in the high and low latitudes makes it less objectionable for ordinary use than projections that distort the areas in the temperate and tropical zones. Mercator is likewise credited with breaking the hold that Ptolemaic maps had on European geographical study by his accurate execution. His chief works are *Tabulae geographicae* (1578–84) and *Atlas* (1595), the latter being completed after his death by his son.

Mercato Saraceno (mer.kä'tō sä.rä.che'nō). Town and commune in N Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Emilia-Romagna, in the province of Forlì, situated on the Savio River, SE of Forlì: an agricultural commune. The name appears first in the 15th century as Emporium Saracenum. Pop. of commune, 10,238 (1936); of town, 946 (1936).

Mercé (mer.sā'), **Antonia.** Original name of **Argentina, La.**

Merced (mėr.sed'). City in C California, county seat of Merced County, in the San Joaquin Valley, in a hay, cotton, and fruit producing area. It is the principal gateway for motor and railroad routes to Yosemite National Park. 15,278 (1950).

Mercedario (mer.sā.ᵺä'ryō), **Cerro del.** [Also, **Cerro Mercedario.**] Mountain in E Chile, on the border of Argentina, in the state of Coquimbo. Elevation, ab. 21,884 ft.

Mercedes (mer.sā'ᵺās). City in E Argentina, in Buenos Aires province, ab. 60 mi. W of the city of Buenos Aires: livestock and allied industries. 16,932 (1947).

Mercedes. City in NE Argentina, in Corrientes province, ab. 385 mi. N of Buenos Aires. 14,813 (1947).

Mercedes. [Full name, **Villa Mercedes.**] City in C Argentina, in San Luis province, ab. 410 mi. W of Buenos Aires. 25,912 (1947).

Mercedes (mėr.sā'dēz). City in S Texas, in Hidalgo County, in the Rio Grande valley. It is in a petroleum area, and is also a shipping point for cotton, citrus fruits, vegetables, and livestock. It was established in 1906. Pop. 10,081 (1950).

Mercedes (mer.sā'ᵺās). [Full name, **Villa Mercedes,** also called **Soriano.**] Town in SW Uruguay, capital of Soriano department, on the Río Negro, ab. 20 mi. above its junction with the Uruguay River: agricultural center. Pop. ab. 30,000.

Mercedes of Castile (mėr.sē'dēz; kas.tēl'). Novel by James Fenimore Cooper, published in 1840.

Mercedonius (mėr.sē.dō'nē.us) or **Mercedinus** (mėr.sē.dī'nus). In the Roman calendar commonly ascribed to Numa Pompilius, second king of Rome, an intercalary month inserted every second year between the 23rd and the 24th of February, and having 22 or 23 days.

Merced River (mer.sed'). River in California. It traverses the Yosemite Valley, and joins the San Joaquin River ab. 86 mi. SE of San Francisco. Length, ab. 150 mi.

Mercer (mėr'sėr), **Charles Fenton.** b. at Fredericksburg, Va., June 16, 1778; d. near Alexandria, Va., May 4, 1858. American politician, Federalist and Whig member of Congress from Virginia (1817–39).

Mercer, Henry Chapman. b. at Doylestown, Pa., June 24, 1856; d. March 9, 1930. American archaeologist and antiquary. He was curator (1894–97) at the University of Pennsylvania of American and prehistoric archaeology. He invented (1899) a method for the manufacture of mural tiles and developed (1904) a process for the printing of large designs on paper and fabric. Author of *The Lenape Stone* (1885), *Researches upon the Antiquity of Man in the Delaware Valley and the Eastern United States* (1897), *Tools of the Nation Maker* (1897), *The Bible in Iron* (1914), and *Ancient Carpenters' Tools* (1929).

Mercer, Hugh. b. in Scotland, c1725; d. near Princeton, N.J., Jan. 12, 1777. American general. He served in the French and Indian Wars, distinguished himself at Trenton in 1776, and was mortally wounded at Princeton in 1777.

Mercer, James. b. Feb. 26, 1736; d. at Richmond, Va., Oct. 31, 1793. American Revolutionary leader; half brother of John Francis Mercer. He was elected (1762) to the Virginia House of Burgesses and was a member (1774, 1775, 1776) of the Revolutionary conventions. Named (1779) to the Continental Congress, he served also as a member (1779–89) of the Virginia first court of appeals and as a judge (1789–93) of the reorganized court of appeals.

Mercer, John Francis. b. in Stafford County, Va., May 17, 1759; d. at Philadelphia, Aug. 30, 1821. American Revolutionary soldier and politician; half brother of James Mercer. He was aide-de-camp (1778–79) to General Charles Lee, served (1781) under Lafayette, and commanded with the rank of lieutenant colonel a corps of militia grenadiers at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. He was elected (1782) to Congress from Virginia. Having settled (1785) in Maryland, he was a member (1787) of the Federal Convention, was elected (1791) to the House of Representatives, and was governor (1801–03) of Maryland.

Merchant Marine Acts. In U.S. history: **1.** Act passed by the U.S. Congress in 1920 placing the American merchant fleet of World War I under the authority of the U.S Shipping Board, which was given the power to make loans for new ship construction. **2.** Act passed by the U.S. Congress in 1928 which named terms for loans granted for building new vessels, increased the total of the construction fund, and set categories of compensation rates for ocean mail carriers. **3.** Act passed by the U.S. Congress in 1936 which created the U.S. Maritime Commission and stressed the development of an American merchant marine aided by federal subsidies.

Merchant of Bruges (brözh, brö'jez), **The.** Alteration, by D. J. W. Kinnaird, of *The Beggar's Bush* by John Fletcher and others, produced in 1815, Kean taking the part of Flores.

Merchant of Venice (ven'is), **The.** Comedy by Shakespeare, entered on the Stationers' Register in 1598, published in quarto in 1600, 1619, 1637, and 1652. It was probably written c1597. Poor versions and adaptations of *The Merchant of Venice* were made by Dryden, Otway, Shadwell, Lansdowne, and others, which held the stage until 1741, when Macklin restored Shakespeare. Two of Shakespeare's most famous characters are in this play: Portia, the woman turned lawyer, and Shylock, an unusually sympathetic characterization of a Jew for the Elizabethan age.

Merchant Prince, The. Historical novel by Henry Christopher Bailey, published in 1926.

Merchant's Tale, The. One of Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales.* It is the story of the deception of an old husband by a young wife with the friendly assistance of an enchanted tree. The original is Eastern; an account of the Indo-Persian, Turkish, Arabian, Singhalese, and other versions of it is given in the Chaucer Society's *Originals and Analogues.* The Latin versions are Boccaccio's and Caxton's; the immediate source of Chaucer's version, however, is thought to be the Latin fable of Adolphe (c1315).

Merchantville (mėr'chant.vil). Suburban borough in SW New Jersey, in Camden County, E of Camden. 4,183 (1950).

Merchiston (mėr'kis.tọn), Laird of. Title of **Napier** or **Neper, John.**

Mercia (mėr'sha). Ancient Anglo-Saxon kingdom in C England, S of Northumbria and N of Wessex, and reaching W to Wales. It was founded probably in the 6th century, flourished under Penda and his successors in the 7th century, attained the overlordship of England under Ethelbald and Offa in the 8th century, passed under the supremacy of Wessex c827, and later, until the Norman conquest, was one of the great earldoms.

Mercia, Earl of. Title of **Leofric** (d. 1057).

Mercié (mer.syā), **Marius Jean Antoine.** b. at Toulouse, France, Oct. 30, 1845; d. 1916. French sculptor. He gained the Grand Prix de Rome in 1868. Among his works are the statue of *David* (1872), *Dalila* (1872; a bust in bronze), *Gloria victis* (1874; bought by the state and placed in the Square Montholon), *Le Loup, la mère et l'enfant* (1875; a bas-relief), *David avant le combat* (1876), *Fleur de Mai* (1876), *Le Génie des arts* (1877; for the Guichet des Tuileries), tomb of Michelet in Père-la-Chaise Cemetery (1879), and *Judith* (1880; a portrait).

Mercier (mer.syā), **Charles Alfred.** b. at McDonogh, near New Orleans, La., June 3, 1816; d. May 12, 1894. American writer and physician. He was the founder (1876) of the Athénée Louisianais and contributor to its *Comptes Rendus.* Author of the novels *Le Fou de Palerme* (1873), *La Fille de Prêtre* (1877); shorter tales, *Lidia* (1887), *Émile des Ormiers* (1891); the dramas *L'Ermite du Niagara* (1840) and *Fortunia* (1888); long poems, *La Rose de Smyrne* (1840), *Réditus et Ascalaphos* (1890); and nonfiction, *Biographie de Pierre Soulé* (1848) and *Étude sur la Langue Créole en Louisiane* (1880).

Mercier, Désiré Joseph. b. at Braine-l'Alleud, Belgium, Nov. 21, 1851; d. at Brussels, Belgium, Jan. 23, 1926. Belgian prelate and patriot. He was educated at Louvain, Paris, and Leipzig and was ordained to the priesthood in 1874. He became (1882) professor of philosophy at Louvain and organized (1894) the Institut Supérieur de Philosophie, which became the world center of neo-Thomism. He became archbishop of Mechelen (Malines) 1906) and cardinal of Belgium (1907 *et seq.*). After Belgium had been occupied (1914) by the Germans he issued a pastoral letter, *Patriotism and Endurance,* defining the position of the Belgian people toward the occupying power; in the following years he protested frequently against German violations of international law. His pastoral letters in wartime are notable for loftiness of thought and confidence in the triumph of the right; Cardinal Mercier became, in fact, the spokesman for the Belgians. After the war he participated in three conferences with representatives of the Church of England on doctrinal and historical questions. His chief work is *Cours de philosophie.* He also published works on psychology, metaphysics, logic, and theodicy.

Mercier, Ernest. b. at Constantine, Algeria, Feb. 5, 1878—. French industrialist and engineer, best known for his work in organizing the electric power companies of Paris, Lyons, and other French cities.

Mercier, Louis. b. at Coutouvre, near Lyons, France, 1870—. French poet. Author of collections of verse including *Voix de la terre et du temps* (1903), *Le poème de la maison* (1906), *Poèmes de la tranchée* (1916), and *Les Petites Géorgiques* (1923); and of two novels, *Hélène Sorbiers* (1912) and *Les Demoiselles Valéry* (1923). Beginning as a symbolist, he developed quickly into a poet of rural life, quite divorced from the Parisian schools.

Mercier, Louis Sébastien. b. at Paris, June 6, 1740; d. there, April 25, 1814. French writer and politician. A rebel and an adherent of romanticism after several of his early classical poems, plays, and novels failed, he attacked the traditions represented by Corneille, Boileau, and Racine, and decried philosophy and science. His *L'An 2440* (1770) anticipated several of the reforms of the French Revolution. Among his other works are *Le Tableau de Paris* (12 vols., 1781–88) and *Néologie, vocabulaire des mots nouveaux ou à renouveler* (1801). He was a member of the Convention, voted (1793) against the execution of Louis XVI, was under arrest during the Terror, and became a member of the Council of Five Hundred.

Mercier (mėr.si.ā′), **Philip.** b. at Berlin, 1689; d. at London, July 18, 1760. English portrait painter. He went to London in 1716, and was appointed court painter and librarian in 1727.

Merciless Parliament. Name applied to the English Parliament of 1388: so named on account of the cruelty exercised by it toward the adherents of Richard II.

Merck (merk), **Johann Heinrich.** b. at Darmstadt, Germany, April 11, 1741; committed suicide there, June 27, 1791. German literary critic and author, a friend of Herder and Goethe. He exercised great influence upon the life of the latter. Mephistopheles in Goethe's *Faust* is supposed to have some characteristics taken from Merck.

Mercœur (mer.kėr), Duchesse **de.** See **Mancini, Laure.**

Mercurius (mėr.kū′ri.us). Surname of Pope **John II.**

Mercurius Aulicius (mėr.kū′ri.us ô.lish′us). Journal in the Royalist interest which was written and published by Sir John Birkenhead at Oxford while the king and court were there. The first number was issued in January, 1642, and it appeared continuously till 1645, after which it was issued occasionally as a weekly.

Mercury (mėr′kū.ri). In Roman mythology, the god of commerce, who became identified with the Greek Hermes and took on various other attributes of Hermes, such as being messenger of the gods. His cult came from S Italy into Rome c495 B.C. Mercury was the tutelary deity of thieves and tricksters; he became also the god of science, eloquence, and of the arts, and the patron of travelers and athletes. It was he who guided the shades of the dead to the underworld. He is represented in art as a young man, usually wearing a winged hat and the talaria or winged sandals, and bearing the caduceus, and often a purse.

Mercury. Innermost planet of the solar system, revolving in a markedly elliptical orbit (eccentricity, 0.20562) at a mean distance of 36 million mi. in a period of 87.97 days with a velocity varying from 35 to 23 mi. per second. It is seldom seen by casual observers because its greatest elongation from the Sun is never more than 28 degrees and may be as little as 18 degrees. Its mean maximum brightness is 0.16 magnitude, similar to the star Vega, but it is seen only in twilight (in the Northern Hemisphere). Its diameter of 3,200 mi., mass of about 2.4 times 10^{20} tons, and density of 2.86 times that of water make the planet only 1/26 the mass of the Earth and more like the Moon than other planets (excepting the still smaller asteroids). Two of Jupiter's satellites are about the same size as Mercury, while Titan and Neptune's large satellite are actually larger. It rotates in the same period as it revolves, thus constantly presenting the same face (subject to large librations) to the Sun. There is neither atmosphere nor moisture, and hence no life, on the planet, on the sunlit side of which the temperature is so intensely hot that lead would melt.

Mercutio (mėr.kū′shi.ō). In Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet*, the friend of Romeo. He is endowed with courage, an easy mind, wit, fancy, and a light heart.

Mercy (mėr′si). In John Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*, the friend and companion of Christian.

Mercy (mer.sē′), Count **Claudius Florimond.** b. in Lorraine, 1666; killed near Parma, Italy, June 29, 1734. Austrian field marshal. He served in Italy in 1706, at Peterwardein in 1716, and at Temesvár (now Timişoara) in 1717. In 1720 he became governor of Temesvár, and in 1733 was appointed commander in Italy.

Mercy, Baron **Franz von.** Killed at the battle of Nördlingen, Aug. 3, 1645. Bavarian field marshal in the imperial service. He defeated Rantzau at Tuttlingen (1643) and Turenne at Mergentheim (May 5, 1645).

Mer de Glace (mer dę glàs). [Eng. trans., *"Sea of Ice."*] Glacier in SE France, on the N slopes of Mont Blanc, above the valley of Chamonix. It descends far down a side valley and is visited by many tourists because of its accessibility. Total length, ab. 8 mi.

Mère coupable ou L'Autre Tartufe (mer′ kö.pàbl′ ō lōtr′ tàr.tuf′), **La.** Comedy by Beaumarchais, played in 1792; a sequel to the *Barbier de Séville* and *Mariage de Figaro.*

Meredith (mer′ę.dith), **Edwin Thomas.** b. near Avoca, Iowa, Dec. 23, 1876; d. June 17, 1928. American editor, U.S. secretary of agriculture (1920–21) under Wilson. Owner and publisher (1896–1904) of the *Farmers' Tribune*, he founded (1902) and edited *Successful Farming*, bought (1922) the *Dairy Farmer*, and established (1922) *Fruit, Garden and Home*, the name of which was changed (1924) to *Better Homes and Gardens.*

Meredith, George. b. at Portsmouth, Hampshire, England, Feb. 12, 1828; d. at Box Hill, Surrey, England, May 18, 1909. English poet, novelist, and critic. The son and grandson of tailors, he was educated at Portsmouth and Southsea schools and at the Moravian Academy at Neuwied on the Rhine. He married (1849) a widow, Mary Ellen (Peacock) Nicholls (who left him in 1858), daughter of Thomas Love Peacock, and after her death (1861) married (1864) Marie Vulliamy. He made his living until 1894 as a journalist and publisher's reader. He was president (1892–1909) of the Society of Authors, and was awarded (1905) the Order of Merit. His works in verse are *Poems* (1851), *Modern Love*, a brilliant treatment of marital tragedy (1862), *Poems and Lyrics of the Joy of Earth*, a celebration of evolutionary naturalism as contrasted with sentimentalism (1883), *Ballads and Poems of Tragic Life* (1887), *A Reading of Earth* (1888), *A Reading of Life* (1901), and *Last Poems* (1910). Works of fiction are *The Shaving of Shagpat*, an Oriental extravaganza (1855), *Farina*, a rollicking burlesque of German romanticism (1857), *The Ordeal of Richard Feverel*, a tragedy of misapplied educational doctrines (1859), *Evan Harrington* (1860), *Sandra Belloni*, a satire on sentimentalism (1864), *Rhoda Fleming* (1865), *Vittoria* (1866; the sequel to *Sandra Belloni*), *The Adventures of Harry Richmond*, a picaresque romance (1870), *Beauchamp's Career*, a novel of political ideas (1874), *The Tale of Chloe*, a brief and moving tragedy (1879), *The Egoist*, a subtle study of selfishness (1879), *The Tragic Comedians*, a novel centered about the career of Ferdinand Lassalle (1880), four novels on feminism and politics, *Diana of the Crossways* (1885), *One of Our Conquerors* (1890), *Lord Ormont and His Aminta* (1894), and *The Amazing Marriage* (1895), and *Celt and Saxon* (1910), an unfinished novel. He was the author also of the critical work *The Idea of Comedy and the Uses of the Comic Spirit* (1877), an analysis of the corrective powers of laughter. The Memorial Edition of his *Works* (29 vols.) was published from 1909 through 1912; his collected *Poetical Works* and *Letters* (2 vols.) in 1912. His novels, presenting political and social ideas in advance of their time, are, like Ibsen's plays, now dated. Although overwritten and often obscure, they are notable for vivid metaphors, epigrammatic wit, subtleties of characterization, and philosophic insights. His best poems, such as *Love in the Valley*, *Modern Love*, *The Woods of Westermain*, *Hymn to Color*, and *Lucifer in Starlight*, endure for their startling imaginative and intellectual power. As a thinker, Meredith foreshadowed the emergent evolutionists, Lloyd Morgan and Samuel Alexander.

Meredith, Janice. See **Janice Meredith.**

Meredith, Owen. [Pseudonym of **Edward Robert Lytton Bulwer-Lytton**; title, 1st Earl of **Lytton.**] b. at London, Nov. 8, 1831; d. at Paris, Nov. 24, 1891. English diplomat, politician, and poet; son of Edward George Earle Lytton Bulwer-Lytton (1803–73). He was minister to Portugal (1874–76), governor general of India (1878–80), and ambassador to France (1887–91). During his tenure in India occurred the crowning of Victoria as Empress of India (1877) and the Afghan War (1878–79) that removed Shere Ali from the amirship of Afghanistan. He wrote *Clytemnestra* (1855), *The Wanderer* (1859), *Lucile* (1860), *Serbski Pesme: National Songs of Servia* (1861), *The Ring of Amasis* (1863), *Chronicles and Characters* (1867), *Poems* (1867), *Orval* (1869), *Julian Fane* (1871), *Fables in Song* (1874), *Poems* (1877), *The Life, Letters, and Literary Remains of Edward Bulwer, Lord Lytton*, Vols. I and II (1883), *Glenaveril, or the Metamorphoses* (1885), and *After Paradise* (1887). *King Poppy* was published posthumously in 1892.

Meredith, Samuel. b. at Philadelphia, 1741; d. at Mount Pleasant, Pa., Feb. 10, 1817. American Revolutionary soldier and financier. He took part in the battles of Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine, and Germantown. He served as a member (1778–79, 1781–83) of the Pennsylvania Colonial Assembly, was elected (1786) to the Congress of the Confederation, and was first treasurer (1789–1801) of the U.S.

Meredith, William Morris. b. at Philadelphia, June 8, 1799; d. there, Aug. 17, 1873. American politician and jurist, U.S. secretary (1849–50) of the treasury under Taylor. He was president (1834–49) of the select council of Philadelphia, and attorney general (1861–67) of Pennsylvania.

Merenptah (mer.en.tä'). See **Merneptah.**

Meres (mirz), **Francis.** b. in Lincolnshire, England, 1565; d. at Wing, Rutlandshire, England, Jan. 29, 1647. English divine and author. He was a graduate of Cambridge (Pembroke College), became rector of Wing in 1602, and kept a school there. Among his works is *Palladis Tamia, Wits Treasury; being the second part of Wits Commonwealth* (1598), one of a series of volumes of collected apothegms, containing criticisms of 125 English writers, painters, and musicians, a list of Shakespeare's plays, and a distorted account of the death of Christopher Marlowe.

Merezhkovskaya (mi.rish.kôf'ska.yą), **Zinaida Nikolayevna.** See **Hippius, Zinaida.**

Merezhkovsky (mi.rish.kôf'ski), **Dmitry Sergeyevich.** b. at St. Petersburg, Aug. 14, 1865; d. Dec. 7, 1941. Russian man of letters. In his youth he wrote verse in the symbolist manner, which he was one of the first to espouse. By the time he was 40 he had won a great reputation as poet, critic, essayist, religious thinker, and writer of fiction. Between 1896 and 1905 he published a trilogy of historical novels under the general title *Christ and Anti-Christ*, translated into English as *The Death of the Gods* (also *Julian the Apostate*), *The Romance of Leonardo da Vinci*, and *Peter and Aleris*. His novel about the Decembrist rising is also available in English (1923), and so are some of his stories, essays, and literary studies. In 1920 he and his wife, Zinaida Hippius, expatriated themselves, finally settling in France. As an émigré he produced a number of large-scale, turgid, fictional biographies, two of which, a life of Jesus and one of Ikhnaton, were translated into English.

Mergenthaler (mer'gen.tä.lėr), **Ottmar.** b. in Württemberg, Germany, May 11, 1854; d. at Baltimore, Oct. 28, 1899. American inventor. He came to the U.S. in 1872, and a few years later began experiments with typesetting machines which resulted in the Linotype. This machine was virtually completed in 1885, though it was subsequently improved.

Mergentheim (mer'gent.hīm). [Also: **Bad Mergentheim**; former name, **Marienthal.**] Town in S Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Württemberg-Baden, American Zone, formerly in the Jagst *Kreis* (department) of the free state of Württemberg, ab. 56 mi. NE of Stuttgart: health resort, with saline sulfur springs. There are machinery, furniture, and textile industries. The castle, built in 1572, contains collections and archives; the town church dates from the 13th century; the Church of the Dominicans from the 14th century. Mergentheim was the seat of the grand master of the Order of the Teutonic Knights from 1527 to 1809. Pop. 10,184 (1950)

Mergui (mėr.gwē'). Maritime district in the division of Tenasserim, S Burma, ab. 400 mi. SE of Rangoon. Rice, rubber, and manganese are the chief products. Capital, Mergui; area, ab. 10,900 sq. mi.; pop. 180,827 (1941).

Mergui. Town in S Burma, the capital of Mergui district and a seaport, situated on an island at the mouth of the Tenasserim River. It is the center of the Burmese rubber and pearl-diving industries. Its port will accommodate most large steamers. The main exports are rubber, pearls, tin, and tungsten. 20,405 (1931).

Mergui Archipelago. Group of islands in the Andaman Sea W of the S part of Burma, to which they belong. They extend N and S for ab. 275 mi. The largest islands in the group are Ross, Domel, Sullivan, and St. Matthew.

Merian (mā'rē.ăn), **Maria Sibylla.** [Married name, Frau **Graff.**] b. at Frankfort on the Main, Germany, April 2, 1647; d. at Amsterdam, Netherlands, Jan. 13, 1717. German naturalist and artist. In 1665 she married a Nuremberg artist, Johann Andreas Graff, but she is generally known by the surname Merian. Her best-known work is on the metamorphoses of insects of Surinam, the result of a visit to that country (1699–1701). It was first published in Latin, in 1705, and republished in French after her death, together with a similar work on the insects of Europe. The large plates illustrating these books are among the best of early zoölogical drawings, and the accompanying observations are generally very accurate.

Merian, Matthäus. [Called **Merian the Elder.**] b. at Basel, Switzerland, 1593; d. June 19, 1650. Swiss engraver.

Merian, Matthäus. [Called **Merian the Younger.**] b. at Basel, Switzerland, 1621; d. at Frankfort on the Main, Germany, 1687. Swiss portrait painter; son of Matthäus Merian (1593–1650).

Meribah (mer'i.bą). In Old Testament geography, the name of two places in the wilderness S of Palestine, noted in the history of Moses. At Meribah, in the wilderness of Zin, Moses smote the rock and the water came forth (Num. xx. 1–13).

Meriç (me.rēch'). See **Maritsa.**

Mérida (mā'rē.тнä). Colonial *intendencia* of New Spain, or Mexico, founded in 1786, and continued until the independence. It corresponded to the older province of Yucatán, and to the modern states of Yucatán, Campecho, and Tabasco.

Mérida. City in E Mexico, capital of Yucatán state: export trade in sisal, chicle, and hides. It was founded in 1542 on the site of a Maya town, and has flourishing manufactures and trade, a cathedral, a museum, and an important airport. 155,899 (1950).

Mérida. [Latin, **Augusta Emerita.**] City in W Spain, in the province of Badajoz, on the Guadiana River ab. 30 mi. E of Badajoz: important railroad junction; textile, leather, and cork industries. It has numerous Roman remains: the Arch of Trajan, an amphitheater, theater, aqueduct, and a bridge; the Roman fort was later the Moorish Alcázar. The town was founded c25 B.C. and as the capital of Lusitania soon became a flourishing commercial and military center. It was the seat of a Visigothic archbishopric, was taken by the Arabs in 713, and was reconquered by Alfonso IX in 1228. Mérida was captured by the Nationalists early in 1936 during the Spanish Civil War. 25,501 (1940).

Mérida. State in W Venezuela. Capital, Mérida; area, ab. 4,363 sq. mi.; pop. 209,811 (1950).

Mérida. City in W Venezuela, capital of Mérida state: cotton and wool textile mills. It was founded in 1558. Pop., including suburbs, 24,994 (1950).

Meriden (mer'i.dėn). City in C Connecticut, in New Haven County, ab. 18 mi. NE of New Haven. Its manufactures include silverware, britannia-metal wares, other metal products, machinery, and electrical equipment. 44,088 (1950).

Meridian (mē.rid'i.ąn). City in E Mississippi, county seat of Lauderdale County, ab. 86 mi. E of Jackson: railroad shops, textile mills, sawmills, cotton gins, and cottonseed-oil mills. It is the second largest city in the state. 41,893 (1950).

Merighi (mā.rē'gē), **Michelangelo.** See **Caravaggio, Michelangelo Amerighi** (or **Merighi**) **da.**

Mérignac (mā.rē.nyák). Town in SW France, in the department of Gironde: a western suburb of Bordeaux. 21,417 (1946).

Merigreek (mer'i.grēk), **Matthew.** See **Merrygreek, Matthew.**

Merikanto (me'ri.kän.tô), **Franz Oskar.** b. at Helsinki, Finland, Aug. 5, 1868; d. there, Feb. 17, 1924. Finnish organist and composer. Among his compositions are the operas *Pohjan neito* and *Regina von Emmeritz*. He also composed several Singspiels, a concerto for violin, clarinet, horn, and string quartet, violin, organ, and piano works, choruses, and songs.

Mérimée (mā.rē.mā), **Prosper.** b. at Paris, Sept. 28, 1803; d. at Cannes, France, Sept. 23, 1870. French novelist, archaeologist, historian, and literary critic. After spending some time in the study of law, he entered public life, served as inspector-general of historical monuments, and became (1853) a senator under the empire. He first published *Théâtre de Clara Gazul* (1825) and *La Guzla* (1827), the former purporting to be by a Spanish lady, the second supposedly being a translation from the Illyrian, both successful hoaxes. He gave further evidence of his talent in *La Jacquerie* (1828) and *La Famille Carvajal*. He wrote a novel, *La Chronique du temps de Charles IX* (1829), which testifies to careful historical preparation; and in 1830 he published *Colomba*, his masterpiece, which deals with the Corsican vendettas. From 1835 to 1843

Mérimée published a number of works describing his travels in France. In 1845 his novel *Carmen* appeared, a story from which Georges Bizet took his opera. As a historian he wrote *Essai sur la guerre sociale* (1841), *Histoire de Don Pèdre* (1843), *La Conjuration de Catilina* (1844), and *Le faux Démétrius* (1852). He translated from the Russian stories by Pushkin, Turgenev, and Gogol. In 1855 he edited the works of Brantôme and Agrippa d'Aubigné. He wrote frequently for *La Revue de Paris*, *La Revue des Deux Mondes*, and *Le Moniteur*. These articles and other papers by Mérimée have appeared in book form, as for instance *Mélanges historiques et littéraires* (1855), *Dernières Nouvelles* (1873), *Portraits historiques et littéraires* (1874), and *Études sur les arts au moyen âge* (1874). Another posthumous publication is *Lettres à une inconnue* (1873). Mérimée was elected a member of the French Academy in 1844. None of Mérimée's fiction is very long, his stories being novelettes rather than novels.

Merín (mā.rēn'), **Laguna.** Spanish name of **Mirim, Lake.**

Merino Village (mẹ.rē'nō). Unincorporated community in C Massachusetts, in Worcester County, the chief settlement in the town of Dudley. 3,118 (1950).

Merion (mer'i.ọn). Unincorporated community in SE Pennsylvania, in Montgomery County, near Philadelphia. 4,757 (1950).

Merion, Lower. See **Lower Merion.**

Merionethshire (mer.i.on'ẹth.shir) or **Merioneth** (mer.i.on'ẹth). Maritime county in NW Wales. It is bounded on the N by Caernarvonshire, on the N and E by Denbighshire, on the SE by Montgomeryshire, on the S by the estuary of the river Dovey, and on the W by Cardigan Bay. The coastline consists of alternate stretches of cliffs and of low, sandy beaches. Merionethshire may be said to be the most mountainous county in Wales. The highest point is reached in Aran Mawddwy (2,970 ft.). There are numerous lakes and waterfalls within the county. Bala Lake is the largest lake. Merionethshire is principally a sheep-rearing county; there is, however, considerable quarrying of slate and limestone. Manganese ore was mined at Barmouth and at Llanbedr until 1928. Merionethshire was one of the three ancient shires of Gwynedd (North Wales). Harlech was its ancient capital. County seat, Dolgelley; area, ab. 660 sq. mi.; pop. 41,456 (1951).

Merití (mā.rē.tē'). City in SE Brazil, in the state of Rio de Janeiro: a northwestern suburb of Rio de Janeiro. 38,645 (1940).

Merivale (mer'i.vāl), **Charles.** b. at Barton Place, Devonshire, England, 1808; d. Dec. 27, 1893. English historian and divine; son of John Herman Merivale. He was rector (1848–69) of Lawford, Essex, and became dean of Ely in 1869. His chief work is *History of the Romans under the Empire* (7 vols., 1850–62). He also wrote *A General History of Rome* (1875), *Lectures on Early Church History* (1879), *Contrast between Christian and Pagan Society* (1880), a translation of the *Iliad* in rhymed verse, and others.

Merivale, Herman. b. at Dawlish, Devonshire, England, Nov. 8, 1806; d. at London, Feb. 9, 1874. English lawyer, author, and politician; son of John Herman Merivale. He was professor of political economy at Oxford (1837–42), assistant undersecretary of state for the colonies in 1847 and undersecretary (1848–59), and undersecretary for India (1859–74). He wrote *Historical Studies* (1865) and others.

Merivale, Herman Charles. b. at London, Jan. 27, 1839; d. Jan. 14, 1906. English poet, dramatist, novelist, and editor; son of Herman Merivale. He gave up the law for literature in 1874. He edited (1870–80) the *Annual Register*. Author of *All For Her* (1875), *Forget-Me-Not* (1879), *The White Pilgrim* (1883), dramas; *The Butler* (1886) and *The Don* (1888), farces; *Fawcit of Ballini*, a three-volume novel of Oxford life (1882), *Binko's Blues*, a fairy tale (1884), and *Bar, Stage, and Platform*, recollections (1902).

Merivale, John Herman. b. at Exeter, England, Aug. 5, 1779; d. April 25, 1844. English scholar and poet. In 1831 he was appointed commissioner in bankruptcy. In 1814 he published *Orlando in Roncesvalles*; a collection of his *Poems* appeared in 1838. Byron was his friend and admirer.

Meriwether (mer'i.weтн.ėr), **Lee.** b. at Columbus, Miss., Dec. 25, 1862 —. American diplomat and writer. He wrote *How to See Europe on Fifty Cents a Day* (1887) and *War Diary of a Diplomat* (1919), relating his experiences as a special assistant of the U.S. state department at Paris.

Meriwether Lewis National Monument (lö'is). National monument in S central Tennessee, in Lewis County. It commemorates the explorer Meriwether Lewis, who died and is buried here. Area, 300 acres.

Merker (mer'kėr), **Paul.** b. 1881; d. at Dresden, Germany, 1945. German university professor and historian of literature, especially of the 16th century. His published studies include *Simon Lemnius* (1908), *Murnerstudien* (1917), *Der Verfasser des Eccius Dedolatus* (1923), and, on a more comprehensive scale, *Neue Aufgaben der Literaturgeschichte* (1920). With Wolfgang Stammler he edited the two-volume reference work *Reallexikon der deutschen Literaturgeschichte*, and the quarterly *Zeitschrift für deutsche Philologie* (1926 *et seq.*).

Merksem (merk'sẹm). [Also, **Merxem.**] Town in N Belgium, in the province of Antwerp, on the Albert Canal NE of Antwerp, of which it is a suburb. It has woolen and cotton textile manufactures, chemical, glassware, and margarine industries. 29,139 (1947).

Merlebach (mer.lẹ.bäk). [German, **Merlenbach** (mer'-lẹn.bäėh).] Town in E France, in the department of Moselle, SW of Forbach. It is a coal-mining town. 7,915 (1946).

Merle d'Aubigné (merl dō.bē.nyā), **Jean Henri.** b. at Eaux-Vives, near Geneva, Switzerland, Aug. 16, 1794; d. at Geneva, Oct. 20, 1872. Swiss Protestant church historian, professor (1830 *et seq.*) of historical theology at the École de Théologie Évangélique at Geneva. He wrote *Histoire de la réformation* (History of the Reformation, 1835–53), continued in *Histoire de la réformation au temps de Calvin* (History of the Reformation in the Time of Calvin, 1863–76), and others.

Merlin (mėr'lin). [Welsh, **Myrddhin.**] Legendary Brythonic poet and prophet of the 6th century, to whom a number of poems (none genuine) are attributed. In 12th century Arthurian romance he became the enchanter Merlin. In the romances he was of miraculous birth, was a powerful magician, and was beguiled by the enchantress Vivien (called Nimue in Caxton's Malory), who buried him under a rock from which he could not escape; or she left him spellbound in the tangled branches of a thorn bush, where he still sleeps, although sometimes his voice is heard. Tennyson, in his *Idylls of the King*, adopts nearly the latter version. Among other famous deeds Merlin instituted the Round Table. He first appears in Nennius's *History of the Britons* as Ambrosius. Geoffrey of Monmouth's *Vita Merlini* (1139–49) was translated by Wace into French verse (1155). This was probably familiar to Robert de Boron, who compiled a Merlin romance c1200. Robert de Boron's poem was translated into Italian in 1379, into Spanish in 1498, and into German in 1478. An English prose version of the Merlin romance appeared as *Arthour and Merlin* c1300. Malory got his Merlin material from the *Huth Merlin*. Two other English versions appeared in the 15th century.

Merlin. Dramatic narrative in blank verse by Edwin Arlington Robinson, published in 1917. It is part of his Arthurian trilogy, which includes *Lancelot* (1920) and *Tristram* (1927).

Merlin (mer.laṅ), **Antoine Christophe.** [Known as **Merlin de Thionville.**] b. at Thionville, in Lorraine, France, Sept. 13, 1762; d. at Paris, Sept. 14, 1833. French revolutionist, member of the Legislative Assembly (1791–92), of the Convention (1792–95), and of the Council of Five Hundred (1795–98).

Merlin, Comte **Philippe Antoine.** [Known as **Merlin de Douai.**] b. at Arleux, near Douai, France, Oct. 30, 1754; d. at Paris, Dec. 26, 1838. French jurist and revolutionary politician. He was a member of the National Assembly, went over to the radical party in 1792, and was president of the Convention after the Reign of Terror. He was later (1795) minister of justice and with the revolution of the 18th Fructidor became a member of the Directory.

Mermaid Tavern. In English history, an Elizabethan literary gathering place, at London. Sir Walter Raleigh,

Ben Jonson. Francis Beaumont, John Fletcher, John Selden, and probably William Shakespeare were among the notable figures who frequented it.

Mermnadae (mėrm'na.dē). Last dynasty of the Lydian kings, beginning with Gyges (c700 B.C.) and ending with Croesus (560–546 B.C). Besides these kings it included Ardys, Sadyattes, and Alyattes.

Merneptah (mėr.nep'tä). [Also: **Merenptah** (mer.en-tä'), **Meneptah** (mę.nep'tä).] fl. c1225–1215 B.C. Egyptian king of the XIXth dynasty; son of Ramses II and his successor. He drove back (c1221 B.C.) an invasion of Egypt by the Libyans and the "peoples of the sea" that was part of the vast migrations in the eastern Mediterranean area in the late 13th century B.C., and suppressed other troubles in the kingdom, but his reign marks the beginning of the end of the power of the New Kingdom. It is generally supposed that the Exodus of the Hebrews took place during his reign.

Merodach (mę.rō'dak, mer'ō.dak). See **Marduk.**

Merodach, Evil. See **Evil Merodach.**

Merodach-baladan (-bal'a.dan). Name of several kings of Babylon. The most important of these appears first as the ruler of Bit Yakin. He submitted and paid tribute to the Assyrian king Tiglath-pileser III (745–727 B.C.). From 722 to 709 he appears in the inscriptions as king of all Babylonia. Afterward he entered into alliance with the Elamites against Sargon II. The allies were defeated by the Assyrian king, and Merodach-baladan saved himself only by flight. He reappears (705) in the first year of Sennacherib, and is, in all probability, identical with the Merodach-baladan mentioned in Isa. xxxix and 2 Kings xx. 12 ff. (under the form Berodach-baladan) as having sent ambassadors to Hezekiah to congratulate him upon his recovery from sickness. This embassy was also, no doubt, intended to draw Hezekiah into an alliance against Assyria. He was defeated by Sennacherib, who placed a certain Belibus on the Babylonian throne (702–699). In 699 Merodach-baladan is again found in rebellion against Assyria, and, again defeated, he escapes to Elam. He must have died shortly afterward, but his descendants continued to stir up rebellions in Babylonia against Assyria. The last scion of this house, when about to be delivered to Assurbanipal, caused his armorbearer to slay him.

Mérode (mā.rōd'), **Willem de.** [Pseudonym of **W. E. Keuning.**] b. 1887; d. 1939. Dutch author, notable as the leading poet of the modern Calvinistic literary movement. His mystical verses of highly melodious quality are contained in *Het kostbaar Bloed* (Precious Blood, 1922) and *De verloond Doodenboek* (Book of the Dead, 1934). In the Chinese manner he wrote the delicate verses *Ruischende Bamboe* (Rushing Bamboo, 1937). An anthology of his work is found in *De Wilde Wingerd* (The Virginia Creeper, 1936).

Meroë (mer'ō.ē). In ancient geography, the capital (c300 B.C.–350 A.D.) of the later kingdom of Ethiopia, situated at the junction of the Nile and the Atbara. The site has been excavated in the 20th century.

Merom (mē'rom), **Waters of.** See **Huleh, Lake.**

Merope (mer'ō.pē). In Greek mythology, one of the Pleiades. In some versions of the myth, Merope became the dim one of the seven stars because she married a mortal.

Merope. Star 23 Tauri of 4½ magnitude. It is enveloped in a nebulosity which was discovered before the application of photography, but is difficult to observe visually.

Mérope (mā.rop). Play (1743) by Voltaire.

Merovaeus (mę.rō'vē.us). Latinized form of **Merowig.**

Merovingians (mer.ō.vin'ji.ąnz). Dynasty (486–751) of Frankish kings. The name was derived, according to tradition, from Merowig or Merwig (Latinized, Merovaeus), a king of the Salian Franks who flourished in the early 5th century. His grandson Clovis made himself sole ruler of the Franks after defeating the Roman governor of Gaul, Syagrius, in 486. Clovis, who became a Christian in 496, died in 511, and his kingdom was divided among his four sons, one of whom, Clotaire I, reunited the several parts in 558. Further divisions took place, however, and subsequent reunions; at different times the kingdoms of Austrasia, Neustria, Burgundy, Paris, and Aquitaine were separate or united in various combinations, and violent family feuds prevailed, most notably that between Queen Brunehilde of Austrasia and Queen Fredegunde of Neustria in the late 6th and early 7th centuries. Dagobert I reigned briefly (630–633) over a united realm, but he was the last Merovingian monarch to wield effective power; his successors were incompetent idlers, who allowed authority to pass to the family which appears in history as the Carolingians, who were mayors of the palaces of Austrasia and of Neustria. In 687 Pepin of Heristal, mayor of the palace of Austrasia, became the actual ruler of both of these kingdoms, and his grandson, Pepin the Short (son of Charles Martel and father of Charlemagne) deposed the last Merovingian king, Childeric III, and in 751 caused himself to be crowned king of the Franks.

Merowig (mer'ō.wig). [Also, **Merwig**; Latinized, **Merovaeus.**] fl. early 5th century. Alleged chief or king of a part of the Salian Franks, and grandfather of Clovis. Some suppose Merowig or Merovaeus to have been the patronymic of the family or clan of Clovis, the Merovingians, derived from a more remote ancestor.

Merriam (mer'i.ąm), **Augustus Chapman.** b. at Locust Grove, N.Y., May 30, 1843; d. at Athens, Greece, Jan. 19, 1895. American classical scholar and archaeologist.

Merriam, Charles. b. at West Brookfield, Mass., Nov. 31, 1806; d. July 9, 1887. American printer and publisher. He established (1831) with his brother a printing firm at Springfield, Mass., which acquired (1843) the unsold copies of Noah Webster's *American Dictionary of the English Language* as well as all publishing rights.

Merriam, Clinton Hart. b. at New York, Dec. 5, 1855; d. at Berkeley, Calif., March 19, 1942. American zoölogist, botanist, and ethnologist. He was naturalist of the Hayden Survey, in Idaho, Wyoming, and Utah, in 1872, assistant of the U.S. Fish Commission in 1875, and chief (1885–1910) of the U.S. Biological Survey. In 1891 he was commissioner in charge of the fur seals in the Bering Sea. He was the author of numerous works on zoölogy, biology, and North American ethnology.

Merriam, Florence Augusta. See **Bailey, Florence Augusta.**

Merriam, Harold Guy. b. at Westminster, Mass., Sept. 6, 1883—. American professor and editor. He was head of the English department at the University of Montana, and editor of the *Frontier and Midland* magazine, published at Missoula, Mont.

Merriam, Henry Clay. b. at Houlton, Me., Nov. 13, 1837; d. at Portland, Me., Nov. 18, 1912. American soldier, inventor of the Merriam pack for soldiers. During the Civil War he led (1865) the attack at Fort Blakely. He participated (1890–91) in the Sioux Indian War, and commanded (1899) the department of Colorado during the Spanish-American War.

Merriam, John Campbell. b. at Hopkinton, Iowa, Oct. 20, 1869; d. at Oakland, Calif., Oct. 30, 1945. American paleontologist, president (1920–38) of Carnegie Institution. His writings include *The Occurrence of Human Remains in California Caves, The Emergence of Man, Spiritual Values and Constructive Life, Science and Belief, Science in Mobilization,* and *Ultimate Values of Science.*

Merriam, William Rush. b. at Wadham's Mills, N.Y., July 26, 1849; d. at Fort Sewall, Fla., Feb. 18, 1931. American politician credited with establishing the permanent Bureau of the Census. He was elected (1888, 1890) governor of Minnesota, and served as director (1899–1903) of the Twelfth Census.

Merrick (mer'ik). Unincorporated community in SE New York, on Long Island, in Nassau County: a southeastern residential suburb of New York. Under the new urban definition established for use in the 1950 census it was counted with adjoining urban communities; the last official enumeration was 2,935 (1940).

Merrick, James. b. at Reading, England, 1720; d. there, 1769. English poet.

Merrick, Leonard. [Original surname, **Miller.**] b. at London, Feb. 21, 1864; d. there, Aug. 7, 1939. English actor, novelist, dramatist, and short-story writer. He worked at diamond mining in South Africa, as a court clerk, and in the office of a Kimberley lawyer before returning to London. He became an actor, using the name Merrick, which later became his legal name. Author of *Violet Moses* (1891), *The Man Who Was Good* (1892), *This Stage of Fools* (1896), *Cynthia* (1897), *One Man's View* (1897), *The Actor-Manager* (1898), *The Worldings*

(1900), *Conrad in Quest of His Youth* (1903), *The Quaint Companions* (1903), *The House of Lynch* (1907), *Lynch's Daughter* (1908), *The Position of Peggy Harper* (1911), *While Paris Laughed* (1918), *A Chair on the Boulevard* (1921), and *The Little Dog Laughed* (1930), novels; *Whispers About Women* (1906) and *The Man Who Understood Women* (1908), short-story collections; *When the Lamps Are Lighted, The Free Pardon, My Innocent Boy, The Elixir of Youth,* and *A Woman in the Case,* plays.

Merrifield (mer'i.fēld), **Charles Watkins.** b. at London or Brighton, England, Oct. 20, 1827; d. at Brighton, Jan. 1, 1884. English mathematician.

Merrifield, Webster. b. at Williamsville, Vt., July 27, 1854; d. Jan. 22, 1916. American university professor. He was professor of Greek (1884–91) and of political and social science (1891–1905), and president (1891–1909) at the University of North Dakota.

Merrild (mer'il), **Knud.** b. in Jutland, Denmark, May 10, 1894—. American painter and sculptor, who has done many murals for hotels and other buildings in California. He studied at the Royal Academy of Fine Arts, Copenhagen, working his way through as a house-painter and decorator. He then traveled to Norway, Sweden, and England, finally arriving in the U.S. in 1921. Among his works are *Deer and Tiger, Man and Horse, Leaping Deer, Hermaphrodite,* and *Portrait of D. H. Lawrence.*

Merrilies (mer'i.lēz), **Meg.** In Sir Walter Scott's novel *Guy Mannering,* a weird and masculine Gypsy woman.

Merrill (mer'il). [Former names: **Jenny Bull Falls, Jenny.**] City in C Wisconsin, county seat of Lincoln County, on the Wisconsin River: once a great lumbering and sawmill center, it now produces paper, furniture, wood products, dairy products, and woolen hosiery. 8,951 (1950).

Merrill, Elmer Drew. b. at East Auburn, Me., Oct. 15, 1876—. American botanist, specialist in the taxonomy and phytogeography of Philippine, Polynesian, and Indo-Malayan plants.

Merrill, Elmer Truesdell. b. at Millville, Mass., Jan. 1, 1860; d. at Santa Barbara, Calif., April 20, 1936. American Latinist. Author or editor of *Catullus* (1893), *Fragments of Roman Satire* (1897), and *Essays in Early Christian History* (1924).

Merrill, Frederick James Hamilton. b. at New York, April 30, 1861; d. Nov. 29, 1916. American geologist.

Merrill, George Perkins. b. at Auburn, Me., May 31, 1854; d. there, Aug. 15, 1929. American geologist, noted chiefly for his theory of the explosive origin of meteors. He was assistant (1881–87) in charge of geology, curator (1887–97), and head curator (1897–1929) at the U.S. National Museum, where he developed the geology and paleontology collection. He made a special study (1906) of the Coon Butte or Meteor Crater in Arizona. He was professor (1893–1916) of geology and mineralogy at George Washington University. Author of *Stones for Building and Decoration* (1891), *A Treatise on Rocks, Rock-weathering and Soils* (1897), *Non-metallic Minerals* (1904), and *The First One Hundred Years of American Geology* (1924).

Merrill, Paul Willard. b. at Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 15, 1887—. American astronomer (1919 *et seq.*) at Mount Wilson Observatory, known for his researches in stellar spectroscopy.

Merrill, Selah. b. at Canton Center, Conn., May 2, 1837; d. near East Oakland, Calif., Jan. 22, 1909. American archaeologist and administrator. He was archaeologist (1874–75) and head (1876–77) of the expeditions of the American Palestine Exploration Society. He was appointed (1882) American consul at Jerusalem and later served as consul (1907–08) at Georgetown, British Guiana. Author of *East of the Jordan* (1881), *Galilee in the Time of Christ* (1881), *Greek Inscriptions Collected in the Countries East of the Jordan* (1885), *The Site of Calvary Identified* (1885), and *Ancient Jerusalem* (1908).

Merrill, Stephen Mason. b. near Mount Pleasant, Jefferson County, Ohio, Sept. 16, 1825; d. at Keyport, N.J., Nov. 12, 1905. American Methodist Episcopal clergyman.

Merrill, Stuart. b. at Hempstead, Long Island, N.Y., Aug. 1, 1863; d. at Versailles, France, Dec. 1, 1915. French poet of American birth, affiliated with the symbolists. Author of *Les Gammes* (1887), *Pastels en prose* (1890), *Les Quatre Saisons* (1900), and many articles on poets and poetic technique. Educated at a Paris lycée, then at Columbia Law School, he returned to France in 1890 and remained there until his death. With René Ghil and others, he preached the necessity of a new poetry which would be like music. He is credited with having introduced certain English rhythms in French prosody.

Merrill, William Emery. b. at Fort Howard, Wis., Oct. 11, 1837; d. Dec. 14, 1891. American military engineer. He developed (1879) the canalization of the Ohio River from Pittsburgh to its mouth.

Merrill's Marauders. In World War II, a jungle brigade that contributed greatly to General Joseph W. Stilwell's counteroffensive in Burma late in 1944. Trained for jungle operations and in penetrating enemy lines, this brigade was an important advance unit in the Allied gains in SE Asia.

Merrimack (mer'i.mak). Unincorporated community in N Alabama, in Madison County, near Huntsville. 3,035 (1950).

Merrimack. Forty-gun screw frigate built for the U.S. government in 1855. On April 19, 1861, the Norfolk navy yard was abandoned by the federal government, and the ships there, including the *Merrimack,* were sunk. The hull was raised by the Confederates and cut down to the berth deck. On the midship section a casemate of timber 170 ft. long was built, protected by a double iron plating four inches thick. The prow was of cast iron. She was renamed the *Virginia,* and was commanded by Commodore Franklin Buchanan. On March 8, 1862, she destroyed the *Congress* (a sailing ship of 50 guns) and the *Cumberland* (a sailing ship of 30 guns) at Newport News. On March 9 she attacked the *Minnesota,* and was met by the *Monitor,* which had arrived the night before. The battle, which lasted from 8 A.M. until noon, was inconclusive. The significance of this naval engagement lay in the fact that it demonstrated the value of iron armor for warcraft.

Merrimack River. River in S New Hampshire and NE Massachusetts. It is formed by the junction of the Pemigewasset and Winnipesaukee at Franklin, N.H., and flows into the Atlantic Ocean ab. 4 mi. E of Newburyport, Mass. It furnishes water power to Manchester, Nashua, Lowell, Lawrence, and other cities. Length, ab. 110 mi.

Merriman (mer'i.man), **Henry Seton.** Pseudonym of **Scott, Hugh Stowell.**

Merriman, John Xavier. b. in Somersetshire, England, 1841; d. at Stellenbosch, Union of South Africa, 1926. South African statesman. He practiced (1861) as a land surveyor at Cape Colony, was elected (1869) to the Cape house of assembly, and was commissioner (1875–77) of crown lands and public works. After serving (1890–93, 1898–1900) as treasurer general, he was prime minister (1908–10) of Cape Colony.

Merritt (mer'it), **Ernest George.** b. at Indianapolis, Ind., April 28, 1865—. American physicist, known for work on luminescence and radio. Collaborator on *Fluorescence of the Uranyl Salts* (1919) and other works.

Merritt, Leonidas. b. in Chautauqua County, N.Y., Feb. 20, 1844; d. at Duluth, Minn., May 9, 1926. American mine prospector. He was the discoverer (1890) with his brothers of the Mesabi deposits of iron ore in Minnesota, but they lost (1893) their control to John D. Rockefeller. He was commissioner of public utilities (1914–17) and commissioner of finance (1921–25) at Duluth, Minn.

Merritt, Wesley. b. at New York, June 16, 1834; d. at Natural Bridge, Va., Dec. 3, 1910. American general. He was in command at the capture of Manila (Aug. 13, 1898).

Merritt Island. Island in E Florida, in Brevard County. It is a low, flat island, with numerous orange groves and truck farms; the S extremity is a sandy point. Area, ab. 90 sq. mi.

Merritton (mer'i.ton). Town in the Niagara peninsula of SE Ontario, Canada, ab. 2 mi. SE of St. Catharines. It is the marketing center of an important fruit-growing district. 4,714 (1951).

Merriwell (mer'i.wel), **Frank.** Character in the juvenile series written by William Gilbert Patten under the pseudonym Burt L. Standish.

Merry (mer'i), **Robert.** Pseudonym, **Della Crusca.** b. at London, in April, 1755; d. at Baltimore, Dec. 14, 1798. English poet and dramatist. He became a member

of the English Della Cruscan group at Florence (indeed, his pseudonym gave its name to this school of poetry). His affected style is exhibited in the correspondence with "Anna Matilda" (Hannah Cowley), which continued in the *World* till 1789.

Merry, William Lawrence. b. at New York, Dec. 27, 1842; d. Dec. 14, 1911. American diplomat. He was an advocate of the proposed Nicaragua canal.

Merry Conceited Humours of Bottom the Weaver, The. See **Bottom the Weaver, The Merry Conceited Humours of.**

Merry del Val (mer'rē del bäl'), Marquis **Alfonso de.** b. at London, 1864; d. at San Sebastián, Spain, May 26, 1943. Spanish diplomat. He received his education in Jesuit schools and at the University of Louvain, entering the Spanish diplomatic service in 1882. He became assistant private secretary to King Alfonso XIII in 1902, and served subsequently in the embassies at London, Brussels, Tangier, Vienna, and Rome and in the foreign office at Madrid. Created marquis in 1925, he was ambassador to Great Britain when the Spanish monarchy fell in 1931, and sent in his resignation. During the Spanish Civil War (1936–39) he engaged in liaison work between Spain and France in behalf of General Franco.

Merry Devil of Edmonton (ed'mən.tən), **The.** Comedy acted by the King's Men at the Globe Theatre, London, before Oct. 22, 1607. It is believed that this play was written before 1597. A prose tract, *The Life and Death of the Merry Devil of Edmonton*, was entered on the Stationers' Register in 1608 by "T.B." (Thomas Brewer). The popularity of the comedy probably suggested this tract, which does not cover quite the same ground. The play has been ascribed without reason to Shakespeare, to Thomas Heywood, and to Michael Drayton, but the authorship has not been established.

Merrygreek (mer'i.grēk), **Matthew.** [Also, **Merigreek.**] In Nicholas Udall's play *Ralph Roister Doister*, a parasite and mischievous boon companion of Ralph. He adroitly gets his own way by flattery and abuse.

Merrymount (mer'i.mount). Settlement within the present city of Quincy, Mass., made by Thomas Morton and others in 1625. The Pilgrims of Plymouth dispersed it in 1628, and it was again dispersed a few years later.

Merry Mount (mer'i mount). Opera in three acts (composed 1932; first performed 1934) by Howard Hanson, with a libretto by Richard Stokes based on Nathaniel Hawthorne's story *The Maypole of Merry Mount*.

Merry Widow, The. Operetta (1905) by Franz Lehár.

Merry Wives of Windsor (win'zər), **The.** Comedy by Shakespeare, produced c1600. It was first printed as we know it in the first folio, 1623. In 1602 an imperfect and probably unauthorized version in quarto was printed (reprinted in 1619). It seems to have been based on a mangled repetition stolen from the theater, or else was hurriedly written by command. For the plot Shakespeare was probably but little indebted to other writers. "The Two Lovers of Pisa" from Straparola, in Tarlton's *News Out of Purgatory* (1590), and a story from *Il Pecorone* of Ser Giovanni Fiorentino which suggests the hiding of Falstaff in the soiled linen, may possibly have suggested some of the incidents. An opera, *Die lustigen Weiber von Windsor*, by Otto Nicolai, words from Shakespeare by Mosenthal, was produced at Berlin in 1849.

Merry Wives of Windsor, The. English title of **Lustigen Weiber von Windsor, Die.**

Mers (mers). [Full name, **Mers-les-Bains.**] Sea-bathing resort in N France, on the English Channel: a northeastern part of Le Tréport, France.

Merscheid (mer'shīt). Former name of **Ohligs.**

Merse (mėrz). See under **Berwickshire.**

Merseburg (mer'zę.bůrk). City in E central Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Saxony-Anhalt. Russian Zone, formerly in the province of Saxony, Prussia, on the Saale River ab. 16 mi. W of Leipzig. It has chemical, paper, leather, and machinery industries. The *Dom* (cathedral), originally a Romanesque building of the 13th century, has Gothic additions of the 16th century. The former episcopal castle is a Renaissance building of the 17th century. There are other ecclesiastical and secular buildings of the 13th, 15th, and 16th centuries. In the Carolingian period Merseburg was a fortress on the Slavic frontier; the Hungarians were defeated here by Henry I in 933; and Otto I founded the bishopric in 968. The Reformation was introduced in 1543. The city and its territory were incorporated into Prussia in 1815. During World War II Merseburg and its industrial plants were subjected to heavy Allied bombing attacks. 33,978 (1946).

Merseburger Zaubersprüche (mer'zę.bůr.gėr tsou'bėr-shprü.chę). Two Old High German magic charms, one for freeing a prisoner and the other for curing a horse of lameness. Although found on an otherwise empty page of a manuscript (in Merseburg) of the 10th century, these few lines of alliterative verse date from a much earlier time and are believed to be the oldest in the language. A. H. Krappe likens them to similar charms in the *Atharva-Veda*.

Mersenne (mer.sen), **Marin.** b. at La Soultière, Maine, France, Sept. 8, 1588; d. at Paris, Sept. 1, 1648. French theologian, mathematician, and philosopher, a friend of René Descartes, whose work he defended against clerical attacks. He discovered the laws which show the dependence of the time of vibration of a string upon its length, tension, and density, namely, that the time varies directly as the length and as the square root of the density, and inversely as the square root of the tension.

Merse of Berwick (mėrz; ber'ik). See under **Berwickshire.**

Mersey (mėr'zi). River in W England, in Cheshire and Lancashire. It is formed by the confluence of the rivers Tame and Goyt near Stockport, and flows by an estuary 16 mi. long into the Irish Sea at New Brighton. It is navigable to the mouth of the river Irwell. There is much shipbuilding and industry along its banks, and shipping moves up its channel to Liverpool and to inland canal and river ports. Length, ab. 70 mi.

Mershon (mėr.shon'), **Ralph Davenport.** b. at Zanesville, Ohio, July 14, 1868; d. Feb. 15, 1952. American electrical engineer. He invented the compounded rotary converter, the six-phase rotary converter, and the compensating voltmeter.

Mersin (mer.sēn'). See also **Içel.**

Mersin. [Also, **Içel.**] City in S Turkey, capital of the *il* (province or vilayet) of Içel, situated on the Mediterranean coast N of the NE tip of the island of Cyprus. It is a shipping port for the products of the nearby plain, including cotton, rice, and vegetables, and for the adjacent hill and mountain country, where olives, citrus fruits, wool, and wheat are produced. It is the terminus of the rail system serving S central and E Anatolia, and has important exports of chrome ore. 37,508 (1950).

Merson (mer.sôn), **Luc Olivier.** b. at Paris, May 21, 1846; d. there, Nov. 13, 1920. French painter of historical and religious scenes. He studied at the École de Dessin and the École des Beaux-Arts and won the Grand Prix de Rome in 1869. He exhibited at the Salon from 1867, and was commissioned to decorate parts of many buildings and to design tapestries for the Pantheon, the Peace Palace at The Hague, and the École des Beaux-Arts. He also designed the 50 and 100 franc notes. He was made commander of the Legion of Honor, and director of the École des Beaux-Arts, and won many medals for his work, a list of which includes *The Soldier at Marathon, Rest in Egypt, Annunciation, Saint Louis Caring for the Sick*, and illustrations for many books.

Merswin (mers'vin), **Rulman.** b. 1307; d. 1382. German merchant and mystic of Strasbourg, associated with Johannes Tauler and Heinrich Suso. He presented the Knights of Saint John with a cloister and retired to it himself. After his death certain of his writings were found (*Von den vier Jahren seines angefangenen Lebens* and *Von den neun Felsen*).

Merthyr Tydfil (mėr'thėr tid'vil). [Also: **Merthyr Tydfyl, Merthyr Tydvil.**] County borough and industrial town in S Wales, in Glamorganshire, on the river Taff ab. 164 mi. W of London by rail. It is situated on the South Wales coal field, and developed as a great iron and steel manufacturing center in the 19th century. In recent years the town has declined because of the preference of heavy industry in the area for a coastal location. Cyfarthfa Castle, now used as a school, museum, and art gallery, is here. 61,093 (1951).

Merton (mėr'tən), **Thomas.** b. in France, 1915—. American Trappist monk, poet, and religious writer. His earlier life was spent in England and France, and he

attended Cambridge University in England before coming to the U.S., where he took his B.A. and M.A. degrees at Columbia University in New York. During his college days he was converted to the Roman Catholic faith, and in 1941 he entered the Trappist monastery at Gethsemane, Ky., and was subsequently ordained to the priesthood. His autobiographical work *The Seven Storey Mountain* (1948) was well received by critics and the public, and the same was true of his account of Trappist monastic life, *The Waters of Siloe* (1949). He is the author also of a book of religious meditations, *Seeds of Contemplation* (1949), and of two collections of poems, *Figures for an Apocalypse* (1947) and *Tears of the Blind Lions* (1949), and of *The Ascent to Truth* (1951).

Merton, Walter de. d. Oct. 27, 1277. Bishop of Rochester, and founder of Merton College, Oxford. In 1261 he was appointed chancellor of England, and he was elected bishop of Rochester in 1274. He originated the collegiate system of the English universities by the establishment in 1264 of Merton College, the "final statutes" of which date from August, 1274.

Merton Abbey. Factory and community of art workers established by William Morris at Merton, Surrey, England, in 1881, under the best attainable artistic conditions.

Merton and Morden (môr'dẹn). Urban district in SE England, in Surrey, ab. 9 mi. SW of Waterloo Station, London: a part of Greater London. At Merton there are remains of a priory founded in 1115. Pop. 74,602 (1951).

Merton College. One of the colleges of Oxford University. It was founded in 1264 by Walter de Merton, bishop of Rochester, at Malden, Surrey, and was transferred to Oxford in 1274. It is the college of Bodley, remembered in the name of a great library, Anthony à Wood, of the *Athenae Oxonienses*, Mandell Creighton, ecclesiastical historian and biographer of Wolsey and Elizabeth, Steele, who left before taking a degree, and Lord Randolph Churchill, father of the 20th-century prime minister.

Merton of the Movies. Novel by Harry Leon Wilson, published in 1922. It was dramatized (1922) by George S. Kaufman and Marc Connelly.

Meru (mā'rö). See also **Lumbwa.**

Meru. In Hindu and Buddhist mythology, the central mountain of the earth, of prodigious height and precious material, having on its summit the abode of the gods. The sun, moon, and stars revolve around it. In Buddhist cosmogony, Meru rises out of the ocean.

Meru, Lake. See **Mweru, Lake.**

Meru, Mount. Volcanic peak in N Tanganyika, East Africa, ab. 45 mi. W of Mt. Kilimanjaro. 14,978 ft.

Merulo (mā'rö.lō), **Claudio.** [Called **Claudio da Correggio.**] b. at Correggio, Italy, 1533; d. at Parma, Italy, March 4, 1604. Italian composer and organist. Among his works are madrigals, *ricercari*, motets, masses, and organ works.

Merv (merv; Russian, myerf). See **Mary,** U.S.S.R.

Merville (mer.vēl). Town in N France, in the department of Nord, on the Lys River ab. 18 mi. W of Lille. The town has a number of factories and a river port. It was besieged by the Germans in World War I. 7,374 (1946).

Merwig (mėr'wig). See **Merowig.**

Merwin (mėr'win), **Henry Childs.** b. at Pittsfield, Mass., Aug. 5, 1853; d. Jan. 21, 1929. American lawyer. Author of *Patentability of Inventions* (1884), *Life of Aaron Burr* (1899), *Life of Thomas Jefferson* (1901), and *The Horse* (1916).

Merwin, Samuel. b. at Evanston, Ill., Oct. 6, 1874; d. Oct. 17, 1936. American writer and editor. He was associate editor (1905–09) and editor (1909–11) of *Success* magazine. Author of *The Road to Frontenac* (1901), *The Merry Anne* (1904), *The Road Builders* (1905), *Drugging a Nation* (1908), *Anthony the Absolute* (1914), *Temperamental Henry* (1917), *The Passionate Pilgrim* (1919), *In Red and Gold* (1921), *Moment of Beauty* (1924), *Anabel at Sea* (1927), *Lady Can Do* (1929), and *Bad Penny* (1933).

Merx (merks), **Adalbert.** b. at Bleicherode, Germany, Nov. 2, 1838; d. at Heidelberg, Germany, Aug. 4, 1909. German Protestant theologian and Orientalist. Author of *Der Einfluss des alten Testaments auf die Bildung und Entwicklung der Universalgeschichte* (The Influence of the Old Testament on the Culture and Development of Universal History, 1904).

Merxem (merk'sẹm). See **Merksem.**

Méry (mā.rē), **Joseph.** b. near Marseilles, France, Jan. 21, 1798; d. at Paris, June 17, 1866. French man of letters. Among his numerous works are novels, books of travel, plays, and poems. Conjointly with Auguste Barthélemy he wrote satirical verses.

Méryon (mā.ryôṅ), **Charles.** b. at Paris, 1821; d. at Charenton, near Paris, 1868. French etcher and engraver. Among his works are *Le Pont du change*, *La Vielle Morgue*, *Le Petit Pont*, and *La Rue de la Pirouette.*

Merzifon (mer.zē.fôn'). [Also, **Marsivan.**] Manufacturing town in N Turkey, in the *il* (province or vilayet) of Amasya, ab. 25 mi. NW of Amasya, in a coal-mining area. Pop. ab. 13,000.

Merzig (mer'tsiċh). Town in the Saar territory, formerly Saarland, Germany, on the Saar River ab. 21 mi. NW of Saarbrücken: pottery, leather, knitwear, and machine industries. Prior to 1919, it belonged to the Rhine Province, Prussia. It suffered considerable damage in World War II. 13,858 (1939).

Mesa (mē'zą). See also **Mesha.**

Mesa (mā'są). City in S central Arizona, in Maricopa County, ab. 16 mi. E of Phoenix: marketing center of an irrigated agricultural area producing citrus fruit, cotton, and vegetables. It was founded (1878) by the Mormons, and is the site of a Mormon temple. In the decade between the last two U.S. censuses its population more than doubled. 7,224 (1940) 16,790 (1950).

Mesabi Range (mẹ.sä'bi). [Former names: **Mesaba** (mẹ.sä'bą), **Masaba.**] Range of metalliferous hills in NE Minnesota, NW of Lake Superior, the most important iron-producing region of the world. It was opened up in 1892. Up to 1949 the Mesabi iron mines had produced 1,656,460,550 tons of iron ore; the 1949 production was 52,551,346 tons, which amounted to 62 percent of the U.S. total. The largest mine, at Hibbing, produced ab. 12 percent of the total Mesabi output in 1949.

Mesa Encantada (mā'sä eng.kän.tä'ᵹhä). Spanish name of **Katzimo.**

Mesagne (mā.sä'nyā). Town and commune in SE Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Apulia, in the province of Brindisi, situated on the Salentina peninsula ab. 8 mi. SW of Brindisi. The district produces olive oil, wine, and fruit. There is a medieval castle. Pop. of commune, 18,795 (1936); of town, 17,069 (1936).

Mesartim (mẹ.sär'tim). Commonly used name for the fourth-magnitude double star γ Arietis.

Mesa Verde National Park (mā'są vėrd'). National park (established 1906) between Mancos and Cortez in S Colorado. This was the seat of one of the main branches of Anasazi culture, and is particularly noted for its large cliff dwellings of the Great Pueblo period (1050–1200 A.D.). There are also pit-house and mesa-top ruins built during the earlier Modified Basketmaker and Developmental Pueblo times. The National Park Service maintains an excellent museum and conducts tours of the ruins. Area, 51,018 acres.

Mescala (mes.kä'lä). See **Balsas.**

Mescalero (mes.kä.lā'rō). Tribe of North American Apache Indians, formerly inhabiting the mountain districts east of the Rio Grande. Their language, Mescalero, belongs to the Western branch of the Apachean group of the Southern Athapascan languages. Today they survive on the Mescalero Reservation at Fort Stanton, N.M.

Meschede (mā'shā.dẹ). Town in W Germany, in the *Land* (state) of North Rhine-Westphalia, British Zone, formerly in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, on the Ruhr River ab. 10 mi. SE of Arnsberg: metalworking, knitwear, paper, lumber, and tobacco manufactures. A concentration camp was established here during World War II. 7,530 (1946).

Meschino (mās.kē'nō), **Guerino.** See **Guerino Meschino.**

Mescua (mes'kwä), **Antonio Mira de.** fl. 1602–35. Spanish dramatist, praised by Cervantes and Lope de Vega for his plays and verse.

Mesdag (mes dach), **Hendrik Willem.** b. at Groningen, Netherlands, Feb. 23, 1831; d. at The Hague, Netherlands, July 10, 1915. Dutch marine and landscape painter, who did not start to paint until he was almost 40. His work is now in many important European collections. Among his better-known paintings are *Breakers*

in the North Sea, Return of the Fishing Boats, Collision, and *Raising Anchor.*

Meseritz (mā'zę.rits). German name of **Międzyrzecz.**

Mesha (mē'shą). [Also, **Mesa.**] King of Moab (c850 B.C.). He is mentioned in 2 Kings, iii as having been subject to the kings of Israel, but after Ahab's death he fell away. Hereupon Joram, king of Israel, in alliance with Jehoshaphat, king of Judah, undertook an expedition against him, and shut him up in Kir-Haresheth, situated a little to the E of the S end of the Dead Sea. In this emergency Mesha sacrificed his first-born son to Chemosh. The Israelites thereupon departed to their land. In 1868 a stele was discovered near Dhiban (Dibon), the ancient capital of Moab, on which Mesha had recorded this event. The stele is inscribed in the Moabite dialect.

Meshach (mē'shak). [Also: **Misach**; Hebrew, **Mishael.**] In the Bible, one of the three Hebrews cast by Nebuchadnezzar into the fiery furnace. His Hebrew name was Mishael, Meshach being substituted for it by the prince of the eunuchs of the king of Babylon. Dan. iii. 12-30.

Meshech (mē'shek). [Also: **Moschoi, Muski.**] According to Genesis, the descendants of Japheth. They were allies or subjects of Gog, the Prince of Rosh, Meshech, and Tubal, and inhabited the land of Musku, i.e., Meshech, in the mountains to the north of Assyria, and were gradually driven northward near the Black Sea. In the Tyrian markets they traded in slaves and bronze. Herodotus mentions them as Moschoi.

Meshed (me.shed'). [Also: **Mashhad, Meshhed** (meshhed').] City in NE Iran, former capital of Khurasan province, situated near the border of the U.S.S.R.: an important trading center, famous for rugs made on hand looms. Much of Iran's trade with the U.S.S.R. passes through the city. It is a noted place of pilgrimage. The mosque contains the Shiite shrine of the imam Riza. 176,471 (est. 1948).

Meshhed-Ali (mesh.hed'ä'lē). See **An Najaf.**

Meshhed-Hussein (-hō.sān'). See **Karbala,** town.

Meshhed-Murghab (-mör.gäb'). See under **Pasargadae.**

Mesilla (mā.sē'yą). [Also: **Old Mesilla, La Mesilla.**] Unincorporated community in S New Mexico, in Dona Ana County, near the Rio Grande. 1,264 (1950).

Mesjid-i-Sulaiman (mes.jid'ē.sō.lī.mān'). See **Masjid-i-Sulaiman.**

Mesmer (mes'mėr; Anglicized, also, mez'mėr), **Friedrich** (or **Franz**) **Anton.** b. near Konstanz, Baden, Germany, May 23, 1733; d. at Meersburg, Baden, March 5, 1815. German physician, originator of the theory of mesmerism or animal magnetism. He studied divinity at Dillingen and Ingolstadt, but afterward studied medicine at Vienna, where he took his degree in 1766. He began (c1771) an investigation into the supposed curative powers of the magnet, which led him to adopt the theory of animal magnetism. This he made public in 1775 in a pamphlet entitled *Sendschreiben an einen auswärtigen Arzt über die Magnetkur.* In 1778 he settled at Paris, where he created a sensation as a practitioner of hypnotism or mesmerism. In 1785 the French government appointed a commission of eminent physicians and scientists to investigate his system. An adverse report followed, and he fell into disrepute and spent his last years at Meersburg.

Meso-American (mes'ō.ą.mer'i.kąn). Term applied to the Indian peoples of the Pacific coasts of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, who migrated from Mexico before the Spanish conquest. They were either Nahuatlan or Chorotegan speaking groups. They were well organized politically and religiously, and highly developed in methods of warfare. It is well established that they practiced human sacrifice and cannibalism. They were distinguished by a certain type of polychrome pottery, which they introduced into Central America. They cultivated maize and tobacco, made gold beads, knew weaving, and practiced tattooing and tongue-piercing. The Meso-American languages, according to J. A. Mason's latest classification, are divided into four phylums: namely, Hokan-Siouan, Macro-Penutian, Macro-Otomanguean, and Macro-Chibchan.

Mesola (mā'zō.lä). Village and commune in N Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Emilia-Romagna, in the province of Ferrara, situated in the Po delta, on the S bank of the Po di Goro River, E of Ferrara: agricultural commune. Pop. of commune, 13,623 (1936); of village, 800 (1936).

Mesolithic Period (mes.ō.lith'ik, mē.sō-). Name often given to the period between the Paleolithic and Neolithic at the close of the Pleistocene Period and the beginning of the recent age. It marks the final stages of the hunting cultures of the Ice Age and the commencement of the food-producing economy of the Neolithic. Several different cultures are distinguishable, but their relationships and chronology are still not clear.

Mesolonghi (me.sô.lông'gē). See **Missolonghi,** Greece.

Mesolongion (me.sô.lông'gyôn). Modern Greek name of **Missolonghi,** Greece.

Mesopotamia (mes''ō.pō.tā'mi.ą). [From Greek, meaning *"Between Rivers"*; Hebrew, **Aram Naharaïm.**] Country between the Euphrates and Tigris. It is usually divided into Upper Mesopotamia (ancient Chaldea) and Babylonia. It is a great lowland plain, and was formerly very extensively irrigated and cultivated; in recent decades there has been a considerable extension of the irrigated area. It was invaded and conquered several times by the Egyptians and has belonged at different times to the Median, Persian, Macedonian, Syrian, Parthian, Roman, New Persian, Saracenic, Mongol, and Turkish empires. It became a Turkish province, with Baghdad as capital, and after World War I became part of the kingdom of Iraq.

Mesopotamia, Argentine. [Spanish, **Mesopotamia Argentina** (mā''sō.pō.tä'myä är.hen.tē'nä).] That portion of Argentina lying between the Paraná and Uruguay rivers. It includes the provinces of Entre Ríos (which also means "between rivers") and Corrientes and the territory of Misiones. The term, coined by C. F. Jones, is used chiefly by U.S. and English writers. Area, ab. 73,545 sq. mi.; pop. 1,559,221 (1947).

Mesozoic Era (mes.ō.zō'ik, mē.sō-). Geological period immediately preceding the age of modern life forms; the age of the dinosaurs. See table at end of Volume III.

Mespila (mes.pē'lą). See under **Kuyunjik.**

Mesrob (mes.rōb'), Saint. [Also: **Mesrop** (-rōp'), **Mashtotz.**] b. in the province of Taron, Armenia, c350; d. 441. Armenian bishop and scholar. He was a disciple of Saint Nerses the Great and secretary to the Persian governor of Armenia. He became a monk, preached in Eastern Armenia, and six months before his death was named *Katholikos* (presiding bishop) of Armenia. He invented the Armenian alphabet of 36 letters, and translated the Bible into Armenian.

Messager (me.sä.zhā), **André Charles Prosper.** b. at Montluçon, France, Dec. 30, 1853; d. 1929. French composer, conductor, and impresario, a pupil of Saint-Saëns. Although he wrote serious music, he is best known as a composer of light operas. His works include *François les bas bleus* (1883), *La Fauvette du Temple* (1885), *La Béarnaise* (1885), *Les Bourgeois de Calais* (1887), *Isoline* (1888), *Le Mari de la reine* (1889), *La Basoche* (1890), *Madame Chrysanthème* (1893), *Miss Dollar* (1893), *Mirette* (1894), *Le Chevalier d'Harmental* (1896), *Les P'tites Michu* (1897), *Véronique* (1898), *Les Dragons de l'impératrice* (1905), and *Fortunio* (1907). For several years Messager was a conductor at the Paris Opéra-Comique, and a director (1907 *et seq.*) of the Paris Opéra.

Messager, Charles. See **Vildrac, Charles.**

Message to Garcia (gär'si.ą; Spanish, gär.sē'ä), **A.** Essay by Elbert Hubbard, published in 1899, describing the heroic action of Lieutenant Andrew Summers Rowan in meeting General Calixto García Íñiguez, leader of the Cuban insurgents. The essay's inspirational emphasis on fidelity and perseverance was found applicable in industry as well as war and approximately 40 million copies were circulated in the years after its publication.

Messala (or **Messalla**) **Corvinus** (me.sā'lą, me.sal'ą, kôr.vī'nus), **Marcus Valerius.** fl. in the second half of the 1st century B.C. Roman general, official, orator, historian, and patron of literature. He fought for Antony at Philippi (42 B.C.) but later was on Octavius's side at Actium (31 B.C.). He was consul (31 B.C.).

Messalians (me.sā'li.ąnz). See **Euchites.**

Messali Hadj (me.sä.lē' häj'). b. at Tlemcen, Oran, Algeria, c1896—. Algerian nationalist leader, advocate of Algerian autonomy and leader of the Algerian People's Party. Leader of the group called "North African Star"

(1927–37), which favored independence for French North Africa, he next formed (1937) the Algerian People's Party. Imprisoned (1937–43), he was released by General Giraud, placed under surveillance (1943–45), and was again placed under arrest (1945–46).

Messalina or **Messallina** (mes.ą.lī'nạ), **Valeria.** Executed 48 A.D. Roman empress. She became the third wife of Claudius, who afterward ascended the imperial throne. She was a woman of infamous vices, and during a temporary absence of her husband publicly married her favorite, Gaius Silius. Her partner in influence over Claudius, the freedman Narcissus, informed the emperor, and she was put to death by order of Claudius. She was the mother of Claudius Tiberius Germanicus and of Octavia, Nero's wife, by Claudius.

Messana (mẹ.sā'nạ). An ancient name of **Messina,** Italy.

Messapia (mẹ.sā'pi.ạ). In ancient geography, the peninsula at the SE extremity of Italy, often used as synonymous with Calabria or Iapygia. The name derives from its prehistoric Illyrian inhabitants.

Messe (mes'sā), **Giovanni.** b. at Mesagne, Italy, Dec. 10, 1883—. Italian general. He was active (1913–14, 1915–16) in the Libyan campaign and headed (1916) assault troops during World War I. In World War II he was in command (1941) of Italian troops fighting in Russia and was appointed (1942) general after returning to Italy. He was in charge (1943) of operations in Tunisia, where he was taken prisoner by Anglo-American forces, and was named marshal of Italy and chief of staff after his repatriation later in the same year.

Messene (mẹ.sē'nē). In ancient geography, a city in Messenia, Greece, on the slope of Mount Ithome, ab. 19 mi. SW of Megalopolis. It was founded (369 B.C.) as a fortress against Sparta, under the influence of the Theban general Epaminondas, and is noted now for its extensive ruins at the modern village of Mavromati.

Messene. An ancient name of **Messina,** Italy.

Messenia (mẹ.sē'ni.ạ). In ancient geography, a division of the Peloponnesus, Greece. It was bounded by Elis and Arcadia on the N, Laconia (separated by Mount Taygetus) on the E, and the sea on the S and W. It contained the fertile valley of the Pamisus, early settled by Dorians.

Messenia. [Also, **Messinia.**] *Nomos* (department) in S Greece, in the SW part of the Peloponnesus. Capital, Kalamata; area, ab. 1,315 sq. mi.; pop. 227,648 (1951).

Messenia, Gulf of. [Also, **Gulf of Korone.**] Inlet of the Mediterranean, S and E of Messenia, Greece.

Messer (mes'ėr), **Asa.** b. at Methuen, Mass., May 31, 1769; d. at Providence, R.I., Oct. 11, 1836. American educator, president (1802–27) of Brown University.

Messer, August Wilhelm. b. at Mainz, Germany, Feb. 11, 1867; d. at Rostock, Germany, July 11, 1937. German philosopher, professor (1904 *et seq.*) at the University of Giessen. Author of *Einführung in die Philosophie und Pädagogik* (1931), *Einführung in die Psychologie* (1931), *Geschichte der Philosophie im Altertum und Mittelalter* (1932), and (with A. Gemmer) *Sören Kierkegaard und Karl Barth* (1925).

Messer Marco Polo (mes'ėr mär'kō pō'lō). Romance by Brian O. Donn-Byrne, published in 1921.

Messerschmitt (mes'ėr.shmit), **Wilhelm.** b. 1898—. German aeronautical designer and builder. He established (1923) the Messerschmitt aircraft manufacturing works, of which he was chairman and director. He served as chairman (1928–38) of the Bayerische Flugzeugwerke until its amalgamation with the Messerschmitt firm. During World War II he supplied the German air force with leading types of combat aircraft.

Messersmith (mes'ėr.smith), **George S.** b. at Fleetwood, Pa., Oct. 3, 1883—. American diplomat. He entered (1914) the U.S. consular service, and was stationed (1914–16) at Fort Erie, Canada. He served as consul general in Belgium (1923–28), Argentina (1928), and Berlin (1930–34). He was appointed U.S. minister to Uruguay (1934) and Austria (1934), served (1937–40) as assistant secretary of state, and was ambassador to Cuba (1940–41), Mexico (1941–42), and Argentina (1946–47). He retired from foreign service to join (1947) the Mexico Light and Power Company as chairman and chief executive.

Messiah (mẹ.sī'ạ). [Sometimes called **Messias** (mẹ.sī'ạs).] Designation of Jesus as the Saviour of the world; the Hebrew equivalent of "Christ, the Anointed": from prophetic passages in the Hebrew Scriptures (where, except in two instances in Daniel, it is translated "Anointed," often as a noun) interpreted by Jesus and by Christians as referrring to him and universal in scope, but regarded by the Jews as promising a divinely sent deliverer for them. This belief in a coming Messiah is still held as a doctrine by many Jews, and at various periods of the Christian era impostors have assumed the name and character, and have had many adherents. The title is also applied figuratively to historical characters who have been great deliverers. The word is sometimes written Messias, after the Greek of the New Testament.

Messiah. Oratorio by George Frederick Handel, composed in 1741 (first produced at Dublin in 1742). The words are by Charles Jennens from the Scriptures. Mozart composed additional accompaniments to it in 1789. Probably no other musical composition has created such lasting and deep enthusiasm.

Messiah, The. Sacred pastoral by Alexander Pope, published in *The Spectator,* May 14, 1712.

Messias (mẹ.sī'ạs; German, me.sē'ās). [English, **Messiah.**] Epic poem by Friedrich Gottlieb Klopstock, in 20 cantos. The first three cantos were published in 1748 in the *Bremer Beiträge,* but he did not finish it till 1773. His model was Milton's *Paradise Lost,* but he did not profit sufficiently by his example. The poem suffers from excess of sentiment, and the lyric quality is more nearly related to the religious oratorios than to a genuine epic.

Messidor (me.sē.dôr). Name adopted in 1793 by the National Convention of the first French republic for the tenth month of the year. It consisted of 30 days, beginning in the years 1 to 7 with June 19, and in 8 to 13 with June 20.

Messin (me.saṅ), **Pays.** Former district in NE France. With Verdunois it formed one of the small governments of France prior to 1790. Chief town, Metz.

Messina (mẹ.sē'nạ; Italian, mās.sē'nä). Province in SW Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Sicily. Capital, Messina; area, ab. 1,253 sq. mi.; pop. 627,093 (1936).

Messina. [Ancient names: **Messana, Messene, Zancle.**] City and commune in SW Italy, on the island of Sicily, the capital of the province of Messina, opposite the coast of Calabria. It is a port city, with active trade in citrus fruits, wine, and olive oil. Ferry boats connect it with Reggio di Calabria on the mainland. It is the seat of a bishopric and of a university (founded in 1548); there is a technical and a nautical institute, a marine-biological institute, and an art museum. The city suffered from earthquakes in 1783 and 1908; the latter was disastrous, inflicting about 80,000 casualties and tremendous damage to buildings (of the beautiful "palazzata," a row of three-story 18th-century buildings fronting the harbor, only the Piazza Municipale remained undamaged). Reconstructed are the cathedral, a building in Norman style; the Church of San Francesco (13th century); and several 16th-century churches, the most celebrated of which was San Giorgio. Messina was settled by Greeks in the 8th century B.C. under the name of Zancle; it changed sides several times in the struggle between Carthage and the powerful rulers of the rival town of Syracuse; fell into the hands of the Mamertines who, as allies of Rome, initiated the first Punic War. It was conquered by the Arabs in 831, by the Normans in 1061, and was under Spanish rule from 1282 to 1675 and from 1676 to 1713. Its attempt to adhere to France against Spain was frustrated after the defeat of the French fleet in the battle of Messina in 1676. Garibaldi occupied Messina on July 28, 1860, and the citadel on March 13, 1861. In World War II Messina was the place of the last stand of the German army in Sicily; it was occupied by the Allies in August, 1943. Considerable damage was suffered by some buildings of tourist interest, but repairs have been completed or are being carried out. Pop. of commune, 192,051 (1936), 220,790 (1951); of city, 121,605 (1936).

Messina, Antonello da. See **Antonello da Messina.**

Messina, Strait of. [Italian, **Stretto** (or **Faro**) **di Messina**; Latin, **Fretum Siculum.**] Strait in the Mediterranean, separating Sicily from the mainland of Italy. Width in narrowest part, ab. 2 mi.

Messine (me.sēn'). J. I.a. See **Adam, Juliette.**

Messinia (me.sē'ni.ạ). See **Messenia.**

Messkirch (mes'kirĉh). [Also, **Mösskirch.**] Small town in SW Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Baden, French Zone, ab. 24 mi. N of Konstanz. Near it, on May 5, 1800, the French under Jean Victor Moreau defeated the Austrians under Paul Kray.

Mesta (mes'tä). [Greek, **Nestos**; Turkish, **Kara Su**; Latin, **Nestus.**] River in SE Europe, rising in SW Bulgaria and flowing generally SE through NE Greece to the Aegean Sea opposite the island of Thasos. Length, ab. 150 mi.

Mesta (mes'tą), **Perle.** [Maiden name, **Skirvin.**] b. 1891—. American hostess and diplomat. She entered political life c1935. In 1946 she served as hostess at the coming-out party for Margaret Truman, daughter of President Harry S. Truman, and in 1949 was a chairman for the president's inaugural ball. She was named (1949) ambassador of the U.S. to Luxembourg, serving there until 1953. The appointment caused much comment and resulted in the hit musical comedy by Howard Lindsay and Russel Crouse *Call Me Madam* (1950), in which Ethel Merman played the part of a hostess appointed ambassador to a mythical country called Lichtenburg.

Meston (mes'tǫn), **William.** b. in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, c1688; d. at Aberdeen, Scotland, 1745. Scottish burlesque poet. His poems are mostly imitations of Butler's *Hudibras.* Among them are *The Knight of the Kirk* (1723), *Mob contra Mob* (1731), and *Old Mother Grim's Tales* (1737).

Mestre (mes'trā). Town in NE Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Veneto, in the province of Venezia, ab. 5 mi. NW of Venice. It was incorporated into the commune of Venice in 1926. It is an important railroad center, port, and industrial suburb of Venice on the mainland. The parish church of San Lorenzo was slightly damaged during World War II. 23,887 (1936).

Meštrović (mesh'trǭ.vich), **Ivan.** b. at Otavitze, in Dalmatia, Aug. 15, 1883—. Yugoslav sculptor. His monumental sculptures have won international fame. He studied at Vienna and Paris, where he met Rodin and Bourdelle, and lived as a refugee at Rome, Geneva, and London during World War I. Though influenced by the modern art of his time, his work is intensely personal in its passionate expressionism. He utilizes religious, mythological, folklore, and symbolical subjects. Among his works are the monument to the Unknown Soldier near Belgrade, and *The Archangel Gabriel* at the Brooklyn Museum; among his portrait busts are those of President Masaryk and Sir Thomas Beecham. He had a one-man show (1947) at the Metropolitan Museum at New York.

Mesurado (mes.u.rä'dō), **Cape.** Former name of **Montserrado, Cape.**

Mészáros (mā'sä.rōsh), **Lázár.** b. at Baja, Hungary, Feb. 20, 1796; d. at Eywood, Herefordshire, England, Nov. 16, 1858. Hungarian revolutionary general and politician. He was minister of war (1848–49) and succeeded Görgey as commander in chief in 1849.

Meta (mā'tä). Intendency in C Colombia. Capital, Villavicencío; area, ab. 32,903 sq. mi.; pop. 51,674 (1938).

Metacomet (met.ą.kom'ęt). Original name of **Philip,** King.

Metairie (met'ą.ri). Unincorporated community in SE Louisiana, in Jefferson Parish, near New Orleans: formerly important for horse racing. Under the new urban definition established for use in the 1950 census it was counted with adjoining urban communities. The last official enumeration was 2,892 (1940).

Metamneh (me.tăm'ne). See **Metemmeh.**

Metamora, or the Last of the Wampanoags (met.ą.mō'rą; wom.pą.nō'ągz). Romantic tragedy by John Augustus Stone, produced in 1829.

Metamorphoses (met.ą.môr'fǭ.sēz). Poetical work by Ovid, based on the principal classical legends.

Metamorphoses. See **Golden Ass, The.**

Metaphysical School of Poets. Name given by Samuel Johnson to John Donne, Abraham Cowley, and other poets of the 17th century.

Metaphysics of Aristotle (ar'is.tot.l). Celebrated work by Aristotle. It consists of 13 books, more or less disconnected and imperfect, dealing with the doctrines of his predecessors and with various metaphysical topics.

Metapontum (met.ą.pon'tum). [Also, **Metapontium** (-pon'shi.um).] In ancient geography, a city in S Italy, situated on the Gulf of Tarentum ab. 25 mi. SW of Tarentum. It was one of the flourishing cities of Magna Graecia. Pythagoras died here. Still standing are the ruins of a temple of Apollo, Greek Doric of the 5th century B.C., hexastyle, peripteral, with sculptured metopes; and of a temple called the Tavola dei Paladini, Greek Doric of c600 B.C., hexastyle, with 12 columns on the flanks.

Meta River (mā'tä). River in C Colombia and Venezuela, which flows NE to join the Orinoco. Length, ab. 685 mi.; navigab'e for ab. 400 mi.

Metastasio (mā.tä.stä'zyō). [Original name, **Pietro Antonio Domenico Bonaventura Trapassi.**] b. at Rome, Jan. 3, 1698; d. at Vienna, April 12, 1782. Italian poet, court poet at Vienna (1730–82). He was the author of numerous lyric dramas (various composers supplying the music for each): *Didone abbandonata* (1724), *Catone in Utica, Ezio, Semiramide, Alessandro nell' Indie, Artaserse, Demetrio, Adriano in Siria, Olimpiade, Demofoonte, La Clemenza di Tito* (1734), *Achille in Sciro, Antigone, Il Trionfo di Clelia, Partenope,* and others. He also wrote poems for cantatas, oratorios, and others. Burney wrote his memoirs (1796).

Metauro (mā.tou'rō). [Latin, **Metaurus** (me.tôr'us).] Small river in Italy, which flows into the Adriatic ab. 28 mi. NW of Ancona. The battle of the Metaurus was a victory gained at the river, S of Rimini, in 207 B.C., by the Romans under the consuls Marcus Livius Salinator and Claudius Nero over the Carthaginians under Hasdrubal. Nero had eluded Hannibal in S Italy, and made a forced march of 250 mi. with 7,000 men. Hasdrubal was slain, and his army nearly annihilated. Hannibal was thus left in a hopeless position, unable to get reserves, in S Italy. This victory is ranked as one of the decisive battles of the world.

Metaxas (mę.tak'sąs; Greek, me'täk.säs), **John.** b. 1871; d. 1941. Greek general and dictator. He was chief of staff of the Greek army when Greece entered World War I on the side of the Allied Powers in 1917, and being pro-German, was compelled to leave the country. In 1920 he returned, and staged a counterrevolution against the newly established Greek republic, but was again exiled. After years of violence and chaos, the republic was overthrown, and Metaxas became premier under King George II in April, 1936. In August of that year he dissolved the parliament, assumed dictatorial power, and proceeded to rule by martial law. In July, 1938, he caused himself to be named premier for life. He displayed vigor and ability in resisting the Italian invasion of Greece beginning in October, 1940, but died in the course of the early stages of that struggle.

Metcalf (met'kåf), **Victor Howard.** b. at Utica, N.Y., Oct. 10, 1853; d. Feb. 20, 1936. American lawyer and cabinet officer, secretary of commerce and labor (1904–06) and secretary of the navy (1906–08) under Theodore Roosevelt. He was a Republican member of Congress for California (1899–1904).

Metcalf, Willard Leroy. b. at Lowell, Mass., 1858; d. at New York, March 9, 1925. American landscape painter. He was a member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters and the League of American Artists. Among his principal works are *May Night* (Washington), *On the River* (Cincinnati), and *Ice-Bound* (Chicago).

Metcalf, William. b. at Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 3, 1838; d. Dec. 5, 1909. American steel manufacturer. He was general superintendent (1859–65) of the Fort Pitt Foundry at Pittsburgh, which manufactured heavy guns used in the Civil War.

Metcalfe (met'kåf), **Charles Theophilus.** [Title, 1st Baron **Metcalfe.**] b. at Calcutta, India, Jan. 30, 1785; d. near Basingstoke, Hampshire, England, Sept. 5, 1846. British administrator. He was provisional governor general of British India (1835–36), lieutenant governor of the Northwest Provinces (1836–38), governor of Jamaica (1839–42), and governor general of Canada (1843–45).

Metcalfe, Frederick. b. 1815; d. Aug. 24, 1885. English Scandinavian scholar.

Metcalfe, Samuel Lytler. b. near Winchester, Va., Sept. 21, 1798; d. at Cape May, N.J., July 17, 1856. American chemist, geologist, and physician.

Metchnikoff (mech'ni.kôf), **Élie.** [Also, **Ilya Ilyich Mechnikov.**] b. at Ivanovka, Kharkov, Russia, May 15, 1845; d. at Paris, July 16, 1916. Russian bacteriologist.

He studied at Kharkov, and at Giessen and Munich in Germany, worked at the biological stations on the island of Helgoland and at Naples (1865), and became (1870) professor of zoölogy and comparative anatomy at Odessa, leaving his university post in 1882 to concentrate on research in the anatomy of vertebrates. He organized (1886) the first Pasteur station in Russia, and devoted himself to studies in pathology. He went (1888) to Paris, where Pasteur gave him a laboratory at the École Normale, and was Pasteur's successor (1895) as director of the Pasteur Institute, holding the post until his death. He originated the theory of intracellular digestion and of phagocytosis (1884), shed new light on the role of the individual cell in the struggle with pathogenic bacteria (1887), thus modifying all medical thought and laying the basis for the contemporary theory of immunity against infectious diseases. With his name is also linked the concept of inflammation as a fundamental defense reaction of the organism. He contributed also to the advancement of comparative embryology, and showed that higher apes can be inoculated with syphilis (1904). He is also noted for his studies of longevity, particularly in relation to the bacteria of the alimentary canal. Together with Paul Ehrlich, he was awarded (1908) the Nobel prize for medicine. Author of *Leçons sur la pathologie comparé de l'inflammation* (1892), *Aetiologie und Prophylaxe der Infektionskrankheiten* (1897), *Immunité* (1897), *L'Immunité dans les maladies infectieuses* (1901; Eng. trans., *Immunity in Infective Diseases*, 1905), *Essais optimistes* and *Études sur la nature humaine* (1903; Eng. trans., *The Nature of Man . . . Studies in Optimistic Philosophy*, 1903), *La Vieillesse* (1903), *Die Lehre von den Phagozyten und deren experimentelle Grundlagen* (1904), *Quelques remarques sur le lait aigri* (1905), *Genuine Lactobacilline, a Medicine and Food* (1906), and *Bactériothérapie, vaccination, sérothérapie* (1908).

Metelino (mā.tā.lē'nō). Italian name of **Lesbos.**

Metellus (mę.tel'us), **Lucius Caecilius.** d. c221 B.C. Roman general. As proconsul he defeated the Carthaginians at Panormus in 250.

Metellus, Quintus Caecilius. [Surnamed **Macedonicus,** meaning "the Macedonian."] d. 115 B.C. Roman general. As praetor he was distinguished for his victories in Macedonia and Greece (148–146 B.C.). He was consul in 143, and censor in 131.

Metellus, Quintus Caecilius. [Surnamed **Numidicus,** meaning "the Numidian."] d. 99 B.C. Roman general: nephew of Metellus Macedonicus. As consul and proconsul he defeated Jugurtha in Numidia in 109 and 108 B.C. He was exiled (c100 B.C.) by his political opponents.

Metellus, Quintus Caecilius. [Surnamed **Pius.**] d. c64 B.C. Roman general; son of Metellus Numidicus. He was commander under Sulla in the civil wars, was consul in 80 B.C., and commanded later in Spain against Sertorius.

Metellus, Quintus Caecilius. [Surnamed **Creticus,** meaning "the Cretan."] d. probably c56 B.C. Roman general. He was consul in 69, and subdued Crete (68–67).

Metellus Celer (sē'lėr), **Quintus Caecilius.** d. 59 B.C. Roman statesman. He was praetor in 63, opposed the conspiracy of Catiline, and was consul in 60.

Metellus Nepos (nē'pos), **Quintus Caecilius.** d. c55 B.C. Roman statesman, a partisan of Pompey. He was tribune in 62 and consul in 57.

Metellus Pius Scipio (pī'us sip'i.ō), **Quintus Caecilius.** Committed suicide 46 B.C. Roman statesman; son of Scipio Nasica, and adopted son of Metellus Pius. He was consul with Pompey in 52 B.C., and Pompeian commander in Syria and Egypt.

Metemmeh (me.tem'me). [Also: **El Metemmeh, Metamneh, Metemneh** (me.tem'ne).] Place in Northern Province, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, on the W bank of the Nile, opposite Shendi. It was the objective of Steward's division of G. J. Wolseley's expedition (1885) to relieve Gordon at Khartoum.

Méténier (mā.tā.nyā), **Oscar.** b. at Sancoins, Cher, France, Jan. 17, 1859; d. at St.-Mandé, Seine, France, Feb. 8, 1913. French playwright and novelist. He was a prolific author of popular stage successes, such as *La Famille* (1887), *La Casserole* (1889), *Mlle Fifi* (1896), and others. Allied with the naturalist school, he collaborated in the dramatizations of the novels of the Goncourt brothers and others.

Methfessel (met'fes.ęl), **Albert Gottlieb.** b. at Stadt Ilm, Germany, Oct. 6, 1785; d. at Heckenbeck, Germany, March 23, 1869. German composer and conductor. His works include an opera, an oratorio, piano pieces, and many songs.

Methodius (mę.thō'di.us), Saint. [Called the **"Apostle of the Slavs."**] b. in Greece, 826; d., probably at Hardisch, on the March River, April 6, 885. Christian missionary; brother of Saint Cyril and coworker with him among the Slavic peoples of the Danube basin. Educated at Constantinople, he was consecrated bishop at Rome by Pope Adrian II in 869. Returning to his mission field he spread the Slavonic liturgy, despite opposition from Latinizing German bishops.

Methuen (mę.thū'ęn). Town in NE Massachusetts, in Essex County, ab. 27 mi. NW of Boston: manufactures of shoes, canvas, yarn, and textiles. The town was settled c1642 and incorporated in 1725. Pop. 24,477 (1950).

Methuen (meth'ū.ęn), Sir **Algernon Methuen Marshall.** [Original surname, **Stedman.**] b. at London, Feb. 23, 1856; d. at Haslemere, Surrey, England, Sept. 20, 1924. English publisher. For some years (1880 *et seq.*) a teacher, he engaged also (after 1889) in publishing; in 1895 he forsook teaching completely. His authors included Rudyard Kipling, Hilaire Belloc, J. B. Bury, G. K. Chesterton, Joseph Conrad, Anthony Hope Hawkins ("Anthony Hope"), E. V. Lucas, John Masefield, Sir Charles Oman, Sir Gilbert Parker, R. L. Stevenson, and Oscar Wilde. Methuen entered the publishing field at first in order better to market his own textbooks (in elementary Greek, Latin, and French). He compiled *An Anthology of English Verse* (1921) and *Shakespeare to Hardy* (1923).

Methuen, John. b. c1650; d. at Lisbon, Portugal, July 2, 1706. English diplomat and lord chancellor (1697–1703) of Ireland. As ambassador extraordinary to Portugal, he concluded (1703) the Anglo-Portuguese commercial treaty since known as the Methuen Treaty, an early and important factor in the close economic relationship which has since existed between the two countries. One result of the treaty was to change the drinking habits of the English; since port wine was now easier to obtain than French burgundy, port largely replaced the French wine as an English table beverage.

Methuen, Sir Paul. b. 1672; d. April 11, 1757. English diplomat; son of John Methuen.

Methuen, Paul Sanford. [Title, 3rd Baron **Methuen.**] b. Sept. 1, 1845; d. Oct. 30, 1932. English general, commander of the 1st Division of the First Army Corps in the Boer War (1899–1902). He was opposed by General Piet Cronje at the Modder River and was disastrously defeated by him at Magersfontein. In March, 1902, he was captured by Jacobus De La Rey, but was soon released. In May, 1907, he was appointed commander in chief in South Africa.

Methuen Treaty. Commercial treaty between England and Portugal, negotiated in 1703 by John Methuen. Portuguese wines imported into England were admitted for one third less duty than French wines, and English textiles were given exclusive priority in Portuguese imports. The result was a close dependence of the Portuguese economy on England and the displacement of burgundy wine by port as an English beverage.

Methusael (mę.thū'sā.el). In the Bible, one of the patriarchs of the race of Cain; father of Lamech. Gen. iv. 18.

Methuselah (mę.thū'zę.lą). In the Bible, according to the account in Genesis, the son of Enoch. He is said to have died at the age of 969 years, the oldest man mentioned in the Bible. Gen. v. 27.

Methymna (mę.thim'na). In ancient geography, a city in Lesbos.

Metidja (me.tē'ja). See **Mitidja.**

Metis (mē'tis). In Greek mythology, the daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, and first wife of Zeus. When Metis became pregnant Zeus took the embryo and placed it in his forehead, and thus enabled the goddess Athena to be born from the forehead of Zeus.

Metis. Ninth of the asteroids in the order of discovery, first observed by Graham at Markree, Ireland, in April, 1848.

Metis. An ancient name of **Metz.**

Metius (mā'tē.us), **Jacobus.** d. at Alkmaar, Netherlands, in June, 1628. Dutch inventor. The invention of the refracting telescope has been ascribed (by Descartes, among others) to him.

Metković (met'kô.vēch). Town in W Yugoslavia, in the federative unit of Bosnia-Hercegovina, formerly in the *banovina* (province) of Primorska, situated on the Neredva River near its mouth, ab. 37 mi. N of Dubrovnik. It is connected by railroad with Sarajevo, Mostar, and Dubrovnik and is one of the two Adriatic ports of Bosnia-Hercegovina. It exports agricultural, forest, and mining products, and has fisheries. 6,888 (1931).

Metoac (met'ō.ak). Group of North American Indian tribes, embracing the Canarsee, Montauk, Rockaway, and Shinnecock. They spoke Algonquian languages.

Meton (mē'ton). fl. 5th century B.C. Greek astronomer. He was the discoverer of the Metonic cycle, a period of 235 lunations that in the 19 years it covers varies by less than two hours from the solar period and by only slightly more than an hour from the Julian period. The Metonic period, or "year," was long used in computing the date of Easter.

Metropolis (mē.trop'ō.lis). City and river port in S Illinois, in Massac County, on the Ohio River. 6,093 (1930).

Metropolitan Museum of Art. Institution organized in 1870, and afterward incorporated, having for its object the collection of works of art and the promotion of art culture in New York City. It is situated in Central Park, opposite East 82nd Street. The building was opened in 1880; new wings have since been added. Near it stands the Egyptian obelisk known as Cleopatra's Needle.

Metropolitan Opera House. Establishment at New York, occupying the block from 40th to 39th streets between Broadway and Seventh Avenue, designed by J. Cleaveland Cady. The house seats approximately 3,500 persons. Since its opening (1883, with Charles Gounod's *Faust*), the Metropolitan has been the home of the Metropolitan Opera Company; ballet performances have been held there also, but it is mainly noted as the foremost opera house in the U.S.

Metsu or **Metzu** (me.tsü'), **Gabriel.** b. at Leiden, Netherlands, c1630; d. at Amsterdam, Netherlands, Oct. 22, 1667. Dutch genre and portrait painter. He studied with Gerard Douw, or was influenced by him. In 1650 he settled at Amsterdam, and he received the freedom of the city in 1659. Among his works are *Music Lesson, Gentleman Playing Violoncello, Sleeping Huntsman,* and *Corset Rouge.*

Metsys (met'sīs), **Quentin** (or **Quintin**). See **Massys** or **Matsys** or **Metsys, Quentin** (or **Quintin**).

Mettauer (me.tô'ėr), **John Peter.** b. in Prince Edward County, Va., 1787; d. Nov. 22, 1875. American surgeon, a specialist in genitourinary operations. He performed over 800 operations for cataract and over 200 for stricture of the urethra, and was the first to operate (1838) on a vesico-vaginal fistula with the use of lead sutures.

Metternich (met'ėr.nich), Prince **Klemens Wenzel Nepomuk Lothar von.** [Full family name, **Metternich-Winneburg.**] b. at Koblenz, Germany, May 15, 1773; d. June 11, 1859. Austrian statesman, principal mover of the Holy Alliance. He was a student at Strasbourg when the French Revolution broke out, and he afterward stated that the excesses he saw committed there, and in Brussels and the Rhineland, in the name of freedom, turned him forever against liberalism. The scion of a noble family, he married (1795) Eleonore von Kaunitz, granddaughter of Count Wenzel von Kaunitz, Austrian chancellor under Maria Theresa and her successors; the marriage brought him great wealth and into intimate contact with the highest Viennese nobility. After several minor diplomatic missions, he became (1803) ambassador to Berlin. His ability there was noted and in 1806, at the request of Napoleon himself, he was appointed Austrian ambassador to France. There he first met Talleyrand and became acquainted with Napoleon. After the battle of Wagram (1809) he suggested that Austria, which had gone to war with France on the strength of his reports of French losses in Spain, negotiate a peace with France, and in August, 1809, he was appointed minister of foreign affairs on the resignation of J. P. von Stadion. Metternich held this post until forced out (1848) by the revolutionary ferment of 1848–49. Austria, in the early years of Metternich's ministry, was a diminished power, caught between the seemingly invincible strength of Napoleonic France and the threatening might of Russia. Metternich attempted to maintain Austrian neutrality while the two giants weakened themselves fighting each other, and at the same time to strengthen the diplomatic position of his country. One of his triumphs was the marriage (1810) of Napoleon to the Austrian princess Marie Louise. He consistently professed friendship for France and signed a treaty of alliance with her in 1812, but at the same time he made it apparent in the Russian court that the liaison was a matter of force. The collapse of Napoleon's Russian expedition of 1812 and the protracted negotiations for peace between France and the Allies permitted him to arm, seemingly to help France with the troops she demanded of him, but actually to come in on the side of Russia when the time was ripe. In 1813 he delivered to Napoleon, in person, what amounted to an ultimatum on the terms of peace, and, when Napoleon refused the projected (and empty) terms, Metternich brought Austria into the war on the Russian side as a member, with Russia, Prussia, and Great Britain, of the Quadruple Alliance. He had chosen his time correctly and soon he was able to offer Napoleon terms of peace on his own grounds. These were moderate, since France's ties with the reigning Austrian house through Napoleon's marriage to Marie Louise were stronger than would be the links with the projected French rulers, the Bourbons or the Bernadottes, and Austria's position would be weakened by Napoleon's disappearance from the scene. Soon after the battle of Leipzig (1813), a victory for the Allies, Metternich was made a hereditary prince of the Austrian Empire. At the Congress of Vienna (1814–15) Metternich reëstablished Austria as a first-rank European power, and his aim, during the next 35 years, was to maintain that power. He therefore insisted on maintenance of the status quo, of the treaties entered into among the powers, of the existing governments, and he resisted vigorously any attempt at change for fear that Austria's position would thereby be weakened. This strong conservative policy (which was intensified after the liberal gains of 1830) eventually led to repression through censorship and an elaborate police-spy system that entered even into the university lecture halls. Liberal movements were crushed almost before they could begin to form and Metternich's name became a curse in the ears of the progressive forces in Europe. Great Britain was lost to the alliance over the question of Greek freedom, and it was Great Britain's warning that lent force to the Monroe Doctrine (1823) when the European powers threatened to retake the revolting Spanish-American colonies in South and Central America. The revolutions of 1830 in Europe saw several changes in the composition of the alliance, but, though some gains were made by the liberals, the Metternich system began slowly to recover the ground it had lost. The explosion of 1848–49 ended the long so-called Age of Metternich. The prince was himself forced to resign (March, 1848) and flee to England; his fall led to widespread revolutions in Europe. Metternich returned to Vienna in 1851 and, though he refused to hold office again, he remained an adviser to the court, firm to the end in his belief that his policies had been correct and that his failures were due to weaknesses in others.

Metternich, Prince **Richard Klemens Lothar Hermann von.** [Family name, **Metternich-Winneburg.**] b. Jan. 7, 1829; d. at Vienna, March 1, 1895. Austrian diplomat; son of Prince K. W. N. L. von Metternich. He was ambassador (1859–71) at Paris.

Metternich-Winneburg (met'ėr.nich.vin'ę.bürk), Princess **Pauline.** [Maiden name, Countess **Sándor.**] b. at Vienna, Feb. 26, 1836; d. there, Sept. 26, 1921. Daughter-in-law of Prince K. W. N. L. von Metternich, who assisted her husband, Prince R. K. L. H. von Metternich, ambassador to France, in establishing friendly relations with Napoleon III. A friend of Empress Eugénie, she used her influence at court to befriend Richard Wagner. She wrote the memoirs *Geschehenes, Gesehenes, Erlebtes* (1920), and *Éclairs Du Passé, 1859–75* (1922).

Mettmann (met'män). Town in W Germany, in the *Land* (state) of North Rhine-Westphalia, British Zone,

formerly in the Rhine Province, Prussia, E of Düsseldorf: manufacturers silverware, machines, chemicals, textiles, and rubber articles. 18,694 (1950).

Mettray (me.trā). Locality in W central France, in the department of Indre-et-Loire, ab. 6 mi. N of Tours. It is noted for its prison farm for juvenile criminals, founded by F. A. Demetz in 1840.

Mettrie (me.trē), **Julien Offray de La.** See **Lamettrie or La Mettrie, Julien Offray de.**

Metuchen (mę.tuch'ęn). Residential and industrial borough in C New Jersey, in Middlesex County. 9,879 (1950).

Metz (mets; French, mes). [Ancient names: **Divodurum Mediomatricum, Divodurum, Metis, Mediomatrica.**] City in NE France, the capital of the department of Moselle, on the Moselle River ab. 175 mi. E of Paris. It is a commercial center with machinery and brewing industries. It has also long been (by reason of its proximity to the German border) a point of major importance in French military strategy. Metz was an ancient Gallic settlement, and a Roman garrison town. During the Middle Ages, it was contested between the German Empire and the kings of France, falling finally to the latter by the peace of Westphalia (1648). It was fortified by Vauban, and underwent a notable siege in the Franco-Prussian War (1870–71), finally capitulating to the Germans. It was then ceded to Germany, but was returned to France in 1919. The city was severely damaged in World War II. 70,105 (1946).

Metz, Bishopric of. Medieval bishopric, around Metz. It was taken by France in 1552, and formally ceded to France in 1648.

Metz (mets), **Christian.** b. at Neuwied, Germany, Dec. 30, 1794; d. at Amana, Iowa, July 27, 1867. American religious leader, founder of the Amana Society (incorporated 1859), in its day the most successful communist experiment in America. He was head (1817 *et seq.*) of the Community of True Inspiration in Germany, established (1842) a settlement of Inspirationists near Buffalo, N.Y., led (1854) the group to Iowa to settle Amana, and served as head (1859–67) of the Amana Society.

Metzingen (met'sing.ęn). Town in S Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Württemberg-Hohenzollern, French Zone, formerly in the Black Forest *Kreis* (department) of Württemberg, ab. 17 mi. SE of Stuttgart: basket, leather, textile, and metal industries. 8,024 (1946).

Metzinger (met.saṅ.zhā), **Jean.** b. at Nantes, France, June 24, 1883—. French cubist painter and theoretician, author, with A. Gleizes, of *Du Cubism*. He was influenced by impressionism, then pointillism, and finally joined the cubist movement in 1909. Among his better-known works are *The Blue Bird, The Water Carrier, Card Party, Bottle of Chianti, The Slice of Melon, The Village, Woman on Horseback,* and *Lady in a Landscape.*

Metzner (mets'nėr), **Franz.** b. at Wscherau, in Bohemia, Nov. 18, 1870; d. at Berlin, March 24, 1919. Austrian sculptor. He is best known for his sculptures of warriors and allegorical figures for the Völkerschlacht-Monument at Leipzig (1906–13).

Metzu (me.tsü'), **Gabriel.** See **Metsu or Metzu, Gabriel.**

Meudon (mė.dôṅ). Town in N France, in the department of Seine-et-Oise, on the Seine River SW of Paris, and included in its metropolitan area. It has an observatory which is part of the former castle of the Grand Dauphin, son of Louis XIV. The terrace, dating from the 17th century, commands a magnificent view of Paris. 20,797 (1946).

Meulan (mė.läṅ), Count of. Title of **Beaumont, Waleran de.**

Meulebeke (mė'lę.bā.kę). Town in NW Belgium, in the province of West Flanders, ab. 20 mi. SW of Ghent: linen manufactures. 10,127 (1947).

Meulen (mė'lęn), **Adam Frans van der.** b. at Brussels, Belgium, Jan. 11, 1632; d. at Paris, Oct. 15, 1690. French painter of battle scenes.

Meung or **Meun** (mėṅ), **Jean de.** See **Jean de Meung** (or **Meun**).

Meung-sur-Loire (mėṅ.sür.lwär). Town in the department of Loiret, France, on the Loire River ab. 11 mi. SW of Orléans. 3,201 (1946).

Meunier (mė.nyā), **Constantin.** b. at Etterbeek, a suburb of Brussels, Belgium, April 12, 1831; d. at Brussels, April 4, 1905. Belgian sculptor and painter. In 1882 he visited Spain and made many interesting studies of Spanish painting. He preferred to model subjects from the working classes (miners, founders, and the like) and produced a series of powerful statues including *Le Puddleur* and *Le Marteleur*. His last work was a monumental group, *Le Travail*, showing a central figure, *Le Semeur*, surrounded by four others, *La Mine, La Moisson, Le Port,* and *L'Industrie*. It was acquired by the Belgian government.

Meunier, Étienne Stanislas. b. at Paris, 1843; d. there, 1925. French geologist, remembered for his studies on the comparative geology of the solar bodies. He reproduced several minerals artificially.

Meurice (mė.rēs), **François Paul.** b. at Paris, Feb. 7, 1820; d. there, Dec. 10, 1905. French author and dramatist. His first drama, *Falstaff*, written with Théophile Gautier and Auguste Vacquerie, appeared in 1842, followed by *Le Capitaine Paroles* (1843), and *Antigone*, from Sophocles (1844), both in collaboration with Vacquerie, and a metrical version of Shakespeare's *Hamlet*, written with the elder Alexandre Dumas and Auguste Maquet (1847). He became (1848) editor of Victor Hugo's paper *L'Événement*, assisted in founding the new journal of the Hugo family, *Le Rappel*, in 1869, and was one of the executors of Hugo, having charge of the definitive edition of the latter's works (1880–85). He wrote, besides the works mentioned, *Benvenuto Cellini* (1852), *Schamyl* (1854), *Struensée* (1898), and other dramas.

Meurs (mėrs). French name of **Moers,** Germany.

Meurs, Jan de. See **Meursius, Johannes.**

Meursault (mėr.sō). Central character and narrator of *L'Étranger* (1943; Eng. trans., *The Stranger*, 1946), novel by Albert Camus. His incapacity for ordinary human emotion brings him to commit a murder; critics have compared him with Frank Chambers, hero of *The Postman Always Rings Twice* by James M. Cain.

Meursius (mėr'sē.us), **Johannes.** [Latinized name of **Jan de Meurs.**] b. at Loosduinen, near The Hague, Netherlands, Feb. 9, 1579; d. at Sorø, Denmark, Sept. 20, 1639. Dutch classical philologist and antiquary.

Meurthe (mėrt). Former department in NE France. A portion was ceded to Germany in 1871, the remainder was made part of the department of Meurthe-et-Moselle. When the ceded area was returned to France in 1919, it was incorporated into the department of Moselle.

Meurthe, Henri Deutsch de la. See **Deutsch de la Meurthe, Henri.**

Meurthe-et-Moselle (mėr.tā.mo.zel). Department in NE France, bounded by Belgium and Luxembourg on the N, Moselle on the NE and E, Vosges on the S, and Meuse on the W. The department consists of territory formerly included in Lorraine and in the bishoprics of Metz, Toul, and Verdun. It was formed in 1871 from parts of the formerly separate departments of Meurthe and Moselle, other parts having been incorporated into Germany. The metallurgical industry, based on the iron-ore deposits of the Longwy and Briey basins, ranks first among the industries of the department. There are iron and steel, machinery, chemical, wood, glass, ceramic, paper, and food-processing industries. Agriculture is of secondary importance. Capital, Nancy; area, 2,039 sq. mi.; pop. 527,956 (1946).

Meurthe River (mėrt). River in E France which flows generally NW to join the Moselle NW of Nancy. Length, ab. 105 mi.

Meuse (müz; French, mėz). Department in NE France, bounded by the Belgian province of Luxembourg on the N, Meurthe-et-Moselle on the E, Vosges and Haute-Marne on the S, Marne on the W, and Ardennes on the NW. It was formed from part of the old province of Lorraine. It is traversed by the Meuse River and by the forested ridges of the Ardennes and the Argonne. It was the scene (1870) of battles in the Franco-Prussian War, and was again a battle site in World Wars I and II. The prolonged struggle for Verdun (1914–18) was of epic proportions. The department is predominantly agricultural, with grain production taking the first rank. It has also a well-developed dairy industry. Metallurgical industries and stone quarries are of importance. Capital, Bar-le-Duc; area, 2,410 sq. mi.; pop. 188,786 (1946).

Meuse-Argonne American Cemetery (-är.gon′). American military cemetery near the town of Romagne-sous-Montfaucon, France, ab. 18 mi. NW of Verdun. It contains the graves of more than 14,200 American soldiers, most of whom fell during the operations (Sept. 26–Nov. 11, 1918) of the American First Army in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive. It is the largest of the American World War I cemeteries in Europe.

Meuse-Argonne American War Memorial. American war monument situated on the ruins of the former village of Montfaucon, France, ab. 13 mi. NW of Verdun, erected to commemorate the victory of the American First Army during the Meuse-Argonne Offensive (Sept. 26–Nov. 11, 1918). The memorial, which is in the form of a massive Doric column, is the largest American war memorial in Europe.

Meuse-Argonne Offensive. World War I military operation involving U.S. troops in the final Allied drive (beginning on Sept. 26, 1918) against the Germans along the Hindenburg Line on the Western Front. The American First Army under Pershing extended along a 72-mile front, heavily fortified by the enemy, in the area between the Meuse River and the Argonne Forest, in France. The operation, the largest one in which the American Expeditionary Force participated, assumed three phases. From September 26 to October 3, nine U.S. divisions (1st, 3rd, and 5th Corps) penetrated the Hindenburg Line. The second phase (October 4–30) broke the German main line of resistance, while the third phase (November 1–11) saw a general breakthrough, with the U.S. First Division reaching Sedan on November 11, when the armistice was declared. The offensive, in which 750,000 U.S. troops took part, cost 120,000 American casualties.

Meuselwitz (moi′zẹl.vits). Town in E central Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Thuringia, Russian Zone, ab. 22 mi. S of Leipzig: manufacturing town with porcelain, textile, and machinery industries; lignite mines. 10,688 (1946).

Meuse River (mūz; French, mėz). [Dutch, **Maas**; Latin, **Mosa.**] River in France, Belgium, and the Netherlands. It rises in the plateau of Langres, in the department of Haute-Marne, France, and flows N, NE, and W until it divides at Dordrecht, Netherlands, into two arms, flowing into the North Sea. Its chief tributaries are the Sambre, Ourthe, and Roer; the chief cities on it are Verdun, Sedan, Mézières, Namur, Liége, Maastricht, Roermond, Venlo, Gorkum, Dordrecht, and Rotterdam. Length, ab. 575 mi.; navigable from Verdun.

Mewar (mā.wär′). See **Udaipur** state.

Mews (mūz), **Peter.** b. near Shelborne, Dorsetshire, England, March 25, 1619; d. Nov. 9, 1706. English royalist, bishop (1672) of Bath and Wells and bishop (1684) of Winchester.

Mexborough (meks′bur.ō). Urban district in N central England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, ab. 11 mi. NE of Sheffield, ab. 163 mi. N of London by rail: coal mining. 18,965 (1951).

Mexcala (mes.kä′lä). See **Balsas.**

Mexia (mẹ.hä′ạ, -hē′-). City in C Texas, in Limestone County, NE of Austin, in a petroleum area. 6,627 (1950).

Mexicali (mek.si.kal′ī; Spanish, me.ʜē.kä′lē). City in NW Mexico, former capital of the Northern Territory of Baja California, situated on the U.S. border, in the Imperial Valley. 141,189 (1950).

Mexican Border Campaign (mek′si.kạn). American punitive expedition consisting of cavalry and other military units under the command of Brigadier General John J. Pershing which entered Mexico on March 15, 1916, after the Mexican bandit Pancho Villa had made several raids into Texas. Difficulties with the Mexican government led to military engagements at Carrizal and Parral. The American units had penetrated some 400 miles into Mexico when Pershing received an order (Feb. 5, 1917) to return to the U.S. The expedition was unsuccessful in capturing Villa.

Mexican Nun. See **Cruz, Juana Inés de la.**

Mexican Plateau. [Also: **Central Plateau**; Spanish, **Altiplano de México.**] Plateau of Mexico extending from the U.S. border to Tehuantepec. It is divided into two areas, the Mesa del Norte and the Mesa Central. Because of the arid climate, most water escapes by evaporation; few streams reach the sea, with the exception of the Rio Grande, Conchos, and Panuco rivers. The region, traversed by many mountain ranges, has active volcanoes and some of the highest mountain peaks in Latin America. Among these are Orizaba, Popocatepetl, Ixtacíhuatl, Colima, and Cofre de Perote.

Mexican War. Armed conflict (1846–48) between the U.S. and the republic of Mexico. Issues, quarrels, disputes, and bad feeling had accumulated for years, over such things as claims of American citizens against Mexico for damages incurred because of the unsettled state of Mexican politics and the influx of Americans into California, upon which it was believed that both Great Britain and France had designs, which the weak Mexican regime might not be able to frustrate. The admission into the Union in 1845 of Texas, which had been torn from Mexico by American settlers, brought matters to a head. President Polk proposed that the U.S. would assume the claims against Mexico if the government of the latter country would sell California and New Mexico to the U.S. and agree to certain modifications of the border between the two. These proposals being rejected by Mexico, an American force under General Zachary Taylor was ordered to advance to the Rio Grande, which the U.S. considered the boundary line. The Mexicans, who considered the more northerly Nueces River to be the line between Mexico and Texas, attacked. President Polk denounced this action as an invasion of American territory, and on May 12, 1846, Congress declared war. Already, on May 8 and May 9, Taylor had defeated Mexican forces at Palo Alto and at Resaca de la Palma. In September of that year he took Monterey, and in February, 1847, he gained a brilliant victory at Buena Vista. In March of that year General Winfield Scott's army took Veracruz and started toward Mexico City. Scott's progress was marked by victories at Cerro Gordo on April 18, at Contreras and at Churubusco on August 20, and at Molinos del Rey on September 8. The storming of Chapultepec by forces under General James Shields on September 13 led to the capture of Mexico City on the following day. Meanwhile Generals Stephen W. Kearny and Alexander Doniphan secured control of New Mexico; Kearny pushed on to California to join Commodore John D. Sloat and Colonel John C. Frémont in asserting American control there, and Doniphan invaded northern Mexico. The war was brought to an end on Feb. 2, 1848, by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, in which Mexico ceded to the U.S. for 15 million dollars a vast territory, now comprised within the states of California, Nevada, Utah, and parts of Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, and Wyoming. Seldom has so comparatively brief and minor a conflict settled the destiny of so extensive an area. The roots of the Mexican War are to be seen in the uncontrollable urge of the American people toward expansion to the west, plus the desire of the ruling class in the slave-holding states to add other slave-holding states to the Union. The official U.S. position was sharply questioned by many citizens, including General Taylor, Representative Abraham Lincoln of Illinois, and a young American army officer named Ulysses S. Grant, who called the Mexican War the most unjust ever waged by a powerful against a weak country.

Mexico (mek′si.kō). [Mexican Spanish, **México** (me′-ʜē.kō); Spanish, **Méjico**; official name, **Estados Unidos Mexicanos** (es.tä′ᴛʜōs ö.nē′ᴛʜōs me.ʜē.kä′nōs).] Republic in North America, between the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific Ocean, bounded on the N by the U.S., on the E by the Gulf of Mexico, on the SE by British Honduras and Guatemala, and on the S and W by the Pacific Ocean. The peninsula of Lower California, separated from the mainland by the Gulf of California, is entirely included in Mexico.

Population, Area, and Political Divisions. Mexico is divided into 29 states, one territory, and a Federal District; each state is a sovereign unit, with its own constitution, legislature, and laws; thus Mexico is organized on a federal system similar to that of the U.S. Capital, Mexico City; area, ab. 760,375 sq. mi.; pop. 25,581,250 (1950).

Terrain and Climate. Mexico is largely a highland country, with the principal part of the country occupying a high plateau and mountain region which is a continuation of the Rocky Mountain system. The mountains drop

abruptly to narrow coastal lowlands on either side; the Pacific lowland practically disappears S of the Santiago River, whereas the Gulf lowland widens in the E to include the entire peninsula of Yucatán. The interior plateau region is lowest in the N, along the U.S. border, and rises gradually in elevation to ab. 8,000 ft. in S central Mexico; here is found a great east-west series of volcanic peaks among which are the highest mountains of Mexico: Orizaba, 18,696 ft.; Popocatepetl, 17,887 ft.; Ixtaccíhuatl, 17,343 ft.; Nevado de Toluca, 15,016 ft.; Nevado de Colima, 14,235 ft. The W part of the highland, the Sierra Madre Occidental, is a very rugged mountain region, with deep canyons and gorges, and peaks reaching over 9,000 ft. in elevation. No modern road or railroad has penetrated this barrier to reach the Pacific coast; the chief routes to the coast pass to the S of it, through Guadalajara. The S part of the highland, the Sierra Madre del Sur, is traversed by a single highway to Acapulco. The E border of the highland is the Sierra Madre Oriental, a broken series of ranges, with numerous gaps. The highland basins of the interior are most accessible from the Gulf coast. In SE Mexico is a separate mountain region, which continues into the Central American mountain system. All of Lower California, and most of NW and N central Mexico, has a dry climate; rainfall is scanty, and farming depends almost entirely upon irrigation. Rainfall is greater in the higher mountains, and in S central Mexico, where the highland climate is characterized by moderately warm and humid summers and cool, dry winters; SE Mexico has a humid tropical climate, and the lowland regions are extensively forested; there is a dry zone, however, in N Yucatán. In C Mexico there is a distinct vertical zonation of climate, and Mexicans recognize three categories: *tierra caliente* ("hot country"), from sea level to ab. 3,000 ft.; *tierra templada* ("temperate country") from ab. 3,000 ft. to ab. 6,000 ft.; *tierra fría* ("cold country") over 6,000 ft. in elevation.

Industry, Agriculture, and Trade. Nearly two thirds of the population of Mexico is engaged in farming; the chief concentration of population exists in the highland zone of S central Mexico. Maize, small grains, and beans are the staple crops. The chief commercial crops are sugar (a lowland crop), cotton, coffee, tobacco, maguey, sisal, and fruits. Livestock raising is quite important in large areas which are too hilly or too dry for cultivation. Crop land occupies only about four percent of the total area of Mexico, and poverty is common in rural areas. The Mexican government has carried out numerous irrigation projects in recent years in efforts to increase the land available for farming. Mexico has long been noted for its rich mineral resources: petroleum, silver, iron, lead, zinc, copper, and gold were the principal products in 1951. Coal is found in several localities, unfortunately not centrally located. Mexico is served by an extensive railroad system (ab. 15,300 mi.) and is traversed by the Inter-American Highway; all of the major cities are linked by highway, excepting the Yucatán centers. Manufacturing has increased in recent years with the development of the national market; the chief industries are textiles, clothing, beverages, food, tobacco, iron and steel, petroleum-refining, and smelting. Mexico City is the chief industrial center; other important centers include Monterrey, Tampico, Orizaba, and Guadalajara. Mexico has attracted increasing numbers of American tourists in recent years (the annual number of visitors exceeds 400,000).

History. The earliest known inhabitants of Mexico were various American Indian peoples. These groups formed settled communities in early times, and developed relatively advanced cultures and civilizations before the Christian Era: the two greatest early groups were the Toltecs of C Mexico and the Mayas of Yucatán. The Maya civilization passed through several stages of rise and decline, finally declining drastically in the 14th century for reasons as yet unknown. In C Mexico, however, the Aztecs rose to power in the 15th century and held sway over extensive dominions at the time of the Spanish conquest (1519–21) under Hernando Cortés. The Spaniards established Mexico as the colony (later viceroyalty) of Nueva España (New Spain) and extended their domains through the efforts of colonists and missionaries far to the NW, N, and SE from the early center in C Mexico, reaching to include New Mexico, most of California, and Texas. In 1810 the first outbreak of the Mexican war of independence occurred under Hidalgo, who was captured and executed in 1811; the movement remained powerful, however, and many other leaders took up arms. In 1821 General Agustín Iturbide was finally victorious in deposing the viceroy and in establishing Mexico's independence; the last Spanish effort at reconquest failed in 1829. In 1836 Texas seceded from Mexico, and a period of conflict between the U.S. and Mexico began which culminated in the Mexican War of 1846–48. Mexico was defeated and obliged to give up its claims to Texas and to cede a large area of the NW, then inhabited chiefly by Indians, to the U.S., including the present states of California, Nevada, and Utah, and parts of Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, and Wyoming. In 1853 an additional tract (largely desert) was sold to the U.S. (Gadsden Purchase). Mexico then entered a stormy period of its political life, in which it was invaded and occupied by French forces (1863–67) and Maximilian was installed as emperor. Maximilian was executed and the republic restored in 1867. In 1910 the Mexican revolution began. At first it was a political movement against the continuance of the monopoly of power established by the Díaz regime, but it soon took on broader social aspects, and encompassed a popular movement of revolutionary character aimed at breaking up the landed estates and restoring ownership of the land to peasant smallholders. The Constitution of 1917 gave a legal basis to this aim, and also provided for labor legislation, including an eight-hour day, the right of labor to organize, a minimum wage law, and protection for women and children. The achievement of this program was relatively slow until the regime of Lazaro Cárdenas, who actively fostered the *ejido* (small peasant farm) movement. In 1938 Mexico expropriated foreign-owned oil fields, a move which created serious tension between U.S. and British oil interests, and Mexico. During the 1940's the social aspects of the Mexican revolution continued, with campaigns against illiteracy, an expansion of schools, and government efforts toward land conservation, crop improvement, and irrigation.

Culture. The native inhabitants of Mexico represent a fusion of Spanish and Indian elements, with the latter predominating. It is roughly estimated as about 10 percent white, 30 percent Indian, and 60 percent mestizo (mixed Indian-Spanish). Although the national language is Spanish, there are numerous Indian communities which speak Indian languages. There has been a relatively small immigration of Europeans in the 20th century, and a considerable emigration of Mexicans to the U.S. The predominant religion of Mexico is Roman Catholic, but the church in Mexico is not allowed to own or to inherit property, or to conduct schools. Religious freedom is guaranteed by law. Mexican culture has inherited both European and Indian elements; the modern art which has attracted much attention in the U.S. is noted for its richness of color. Diego de Rivera and José Orozco are among the better-known modern painters, who specialize in colorful murals. Art work and handicrafts are also highly developed in Mexico, and Mexican work in textiles, pottery, glass, and metal (especially silver) is much sought after.

Mexico. Town (in Maine the equivalent of township in many other states) and unincorporated village in SW Maine, in Oxford County: paper manufactures. Pop. of town, 4,762 (1950); of village, 3,821 (1950).

México (mek'si.kō; Spanish, me'ɲē.kō). [Spanish, **Méjico.**] State in S central Mexico, lying between Querétaro and Hidalgo on the N, Tlaxcala and Puebla on the E, Morelos and Guerrero on the S, and Michoacán and Guanajuato on the W. The Distrito Federal (Federal District), containing Mexico City, is surrounded by it on three sides, but has been separated from it as a political unit. Capital, Toluca; area, 8,268 sq. mi.; pop. 1,383,640 (1950).

Mexico (mek'si.kō). City in NE Missouri, county seat of Audrain County, ab. 97 mi. NW of St. Louis: brick factories and saddle-horse farms. 11,623 (1950).

Mexico, Gulf of. Large gulf of the Atlantic Ocean, lying S of the U.S. and E of Mexico. It communicates with the Atlantic on the E by the Straits of Florida, and with the Caribbean Sea on the SE by the Yucatan Channel, and receives the Mississippi, Rio Grande, and other

large rivers. Length E to W, ab. 1,000 mi.; greatest width N to S, ab. 800 mi.; area, ab. 716,000 sq. mi.; greatest known depth, ab. 12,715 ft.

Mexico, History of the Conquest of. See **History of the Conquest of Mexico.**

Mexico, Valley of. Highland basin of the Mexican Plateau, in which Mexico City is situated. It has volcanic soils and numerous small cinder cones and old craters. It contains five principal lakes: Xochimilco, Chalco, Texcoco, Xaltocan, and Zumpango. At the time of the Spanish conquest these appear to have been much more extensive than at present and nearly confluent, entirely surrounding the Aztec city of Tenochtitlán, which was reached by causeways. Length, ab. 60 mi.; width, ab. 40 mi.; average elevation, ab. 7,400 ft.

Mexico City. [Also: **Mexico**; Spanish, **Ciudad de México** (or **Méjico**); original Indian name, **Tenochtitlán.**] City in S central Mexico, in the Distrito Federal, capital and largest city of the republic of Mexico, situated in the Valley of Mexico, ab. 7,400 ft. above sea level. Mexico City is the greatest commercial and industrial center in Mexico, and is the administrative, financial, and cultural heart of the country. It has numerous wide avenues, and modern hotels and apartment houses. Its climate is mild in summer, and cool and dry in winter; days are warm and nights are cool the year round. Practically all of the modest rainfall of 29 inches falls in the summer half-year (May–October). There are textile, food-processing, leather, automobile assembly, glass, tobacco, iron and steel, metal-smelting, and aircraft industries. There are also numerous artisan industries excelling in the production of silver, wood, ceramic, metal, and glass objects. It is the site of a cathedral (a large Renaissance building founded in 1573), the national library and museum, the national university of Mexico, and various educational institutions and learned societies. It was founded (as Tenochtitlán) by the Aztecs c1325, was besieged, taken, and destroyed by the Spaniards in 1521, has been several times inundated, and has been the scene of various revolutions. Battles were fought near it between the Mexicans and Americans in 1847, and it was occupied by the Americans in 1847–48. The Aztec city was situated on islands in Lake Texcoco. 1,448,422 (1940), 2,113,451 (1950).

Meyer (mī'ėr), **Adolf.** b. at Niederweningen, near Zurich, Switzerland, Sept. 13, 1866; d. at Baltimore, March 17, 1950. American psychiatrist. He was professor of psychiatry (1904–09) at Cornell University Medical College, and professor of psychiatry at Johns Hopkins and director of the Henry Phipps Psychiatric Clinic at Johns Hopkins Hospital (1910–41). He originated the terms "mental hygiene" and "ergasiatrics," the latter to specify man's unitary nature.

Meyer (mā.yer), **Aloyse.** b. at Clervaux, Luxembourg, Oct. 31, 1883; d. May 5, 1952. Luxembourg industrialist and engineer.

Meyer (mī'ėr), **Annie.** [Maiden name, **Nathan.**] b. at New York, Feb. 19, 1867; d. there, Sept. 23, 1951. American educator, founder of Barnard College, Columbia University. Author of *Woman's Work in America* (1891), *Helen Brent, M.D.* (1893), *The Dominant Sex* (1911), *Barnard Beginnings* (1935), and other books. She published plays such as *The District Attorney* (1920), *The Advertising of Kate* (1921), *The New Way* (1923), and *Black Souls* (1932).

Meyer, Arnòld Oskar. b. at Breslau, Oct. 20, 1877—. German historian. Author of *England und die katholische Kirche unter Elisabeth und den Stuarts* (England and the Catholic Church under Elizabeth and the Stuarts, 1911; Eng. trans., 1916), *Deutsche Freiheit und englischer Parlamentarismus* (German Freedom and English Parliamentarism, 1915), and others.

Meyer (mā.yer), **Arthur.** b. at Le Havre, France, June 16, 1844; d. at Paris, Feb. 2, 1924. French journalist, prominent as a defender of Alfred Dreyfus. Author of *Ce que mes yeux ont vu* (1911), and other works.

Meyer (mī'ėr), **Balthasar Henry.** b. at Mequon, Wis., May 28, 1866—. American economist and transportation authority. Professor of political economy (1900–10) at Wisconsin, he was appointed (1910) a member of the U.S. Railroad Securities Commission. He served as a member (1911–39) of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and as consultant and mediator on transportation (1939 *et seq.*).

Meyer, Conrad Ferdinand. b. at Zurich, Switzerland, Oct. 11, 1825; d. near there, Nov. 28, 1898. Swiss poet and author writing in German. His stories bear witness to his understanding of historical personalities and national characteristics. *Das Amulett* (1873) and *Die Leiden eines Knaben* (1883) have a French background, *Der Heilige* (1879) turns to England for the story of Thomas à Becket and Henry II, *Angela Borgia* (1891) to Italy, while his idyll in verse *Huttens Letzte Tage* (1871) and the novel *Jürg Jenatsch* (1876) deal with the fate of the reform movements in Switzerland and Germany. He was, in some ways, a forerunner of the modern symbolists. His poetry, including *Balladen* (1867), *Romanzen und Bilder* (1870), and *Gedichte* (1882), is generally considered to be among the best Swiss poetry of the 19th century.

Meyer, Eduard. b. at Hamburg, Germany, Jan. 25, 1855; d. at Berlin, Aug. 31, 1930. German historian. His main works were *Geschichte des Altertums* (History of Ancient Times, 1884–1902), *Die Entstehung des Judentums* (The Origin of Judaism, 1896), and *Ursprung und Anfänge des Christentums* (Origin and Beginning of Christianity, 1920–23).

Meyer, Felix. b. at Winterthur, Switzerland, Feb. 6, 1653; d. 1713. Swiss landscape painter, regarded in his time as the most talented of his group.

Meyer, George von Lengerke. b. at Boston, June 24, 1858; d. March 9, 1918. American politician and diplomat, U.S. postmaster general (1907–09) under Theodore Roosevelt and secretary of the navy (1909–13) under Taft. He was a member of the Massachusetts legislature (1892–96) and speaker of the House (1894–96). He served as U.S. ambassador to Italy (1900–05) and to Russia (1905–07).

Meyer, Georg Friedrich. b. at Mannheim, Germany, 1735; d. at Ermenonville, Oise, France, 1809. German genre and landscape painter. He lived for a short time with Jean Jacques Rousseau at Ermenonville.

Meyer, Hans. b. at Hildburghausen, Germany, 1858; d. at Leipzig, Germany, July 5, 1929. German explorer in Africa; son of Hermann Julius Meyer. He traveled in America, Asia, and Polynesia, visited South Africa in 1886, and explored German East Africa in 1887. In 1889, accompanied by the Austrian alpinist Purtscheller, he scaled the summit of Kibo, the highest peak of Kilimanjaro, and discovered its crater and glacier. He wrote *Eine Weltreise* (1885) and *Zum Schneedom des Kilima-Ndscharo* (1888).

Meyer, Hans Horst. b. at Insterburg, in East Prussia, March 17, 1853; d. at Vienna, Oct. 6, 1939. German pharmacologist. He was prominent in promoting scientific pharmacology by bringing it into closer relation with general biology, pathology, and clinical medicine. He made numerous contributions to the pharmacological effects of iron, bismuth, and aluminium; to the nature of acute phosphorous poisoning; to heat-regulation; to diuretic and narcotic effects, and to the theory of narcosis; and to the influence of the sympathetic system normally and as affected by drugs. His most important studies were made on the migration of tetanus toxin in nerves.

Meyer, Heinrich August Wilhelm. b. at Gotha, Germany, Jan. 10, 1800; d. June 21, 1873. German exegete, author of a commentary on the New Testament (1832–47).

Meyer, Hermann Julius. b. 1826; d. 1909. German publisher; son of Joseph Meyer. He came to the U.S. as a political fugitive (1849) but returned to Germany (1854), where he took over his father's firm, later (1879) moving it to Leipzig.

Meyer, Johann Georg. [Called **Meyer von Bremen.**] b. at Bremen, Germany, Oct. 28, 1813; d. there, Dec. 3, 1886. German genre painter. He studied at Düsseldorf, moved to Berlin in 1852, and was made professor there in 1863. His pictures of children are among his best productions. Many of them are in the U.S.

Meyer, Johann Heinrich. b. at Stäfa, Switzerland, March 16, 1759; d. at Weimar, Germany, Oct. 14, 1832. German writer on art, one of the editors of Winckelmann's works. He published *Geschichte der bildenden Künste bei den Griechen* (1824–36) and others.

Meyer, Joseph. b. at Gotha, Germany, May 9, 1796; d. June 27, 1856. German publisher and industrialist.

As a member of the firm of Henning at Gotha, he published Shakespeare and Scott in German. In 1825 he organized his own firm and issued *Meyer's British Chronicle* in English. The following year he founded the Bibliographische Institut and began to make hitherto expensive publications available to all strata of German society. In this way he issued numerous German classics. After moving his firm to Hildburghausen (1833) he produced the illustrated reference work *Meyers Universum* in 12 languages with more than 80,000 subscribers. In the period from 1840 to 1855 he brought out the first edition of his *Grosses Konversationslexikon* in 52 volumes. He discovered and acquired coal, iron, copper, and silver deposits in Thuringia, and advocated the development of a central German railway system. He was a close friend of Friedrich List, whose liberal and progressive views he shared.

Meyer, Jürgen Bona. b. Oct. 25, 1829; d. June 22, 1897. German philosophical writer. He wrote *Kants Philosophie* (1869) and other works.

Meyer, Karl. b. at Buchs, Switzerland, Nov. 21, 1885—. Swiss historian. Author of *Die Gründung der Eidgenossenschaft im Lichte der Urkunden und der Chroniken* (The Founding of the Confederacy in the Light of Documents and Chronicles, 1930).

Meyer, Leo. b. at Bledeln, Hanover, Germany, July 3, 1830; d. June 6, 1910. German philologist.

Meyer, Lothar Julius. b. at Varel, Germany, Aug. 19, 1830; d. at Tübingen, Germany, April 11, 1895. German chemist. His work on the periodic table of elements was of great importance in establishing that system of arrangement.

Meyer, Richard M. b. 1860; d. 1914. German university professor and historian of literature. His published studies include *Goethe* (1895; popular edition, 1913), *Deutsche Stilistik* (1906), *Altgermanische Religionsgeschichte* (1910), *Nietzsche* (1913), and *Die Weltliteratur im 19. Jahrhundert* (1913). His most important work is generally considered to be *Die deutsche Literatur des 19. Jahrhunderts* (1899), the first scientific treatment of the subject and the first attempt to write literary history in terms of generations.

Meyer, Robert. b. at Hanover, Germany, Jan. 11, 1864; d. at Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 12, 1947. German gynecologist. He studied the mechanism of menstruation, the relations between anatomy and function of the ovaries, the malignant degeneration of the placenta, and the malignant changes of the uterus. He described (1930) arrhenoblastoma and the relation of special ovarian tumors to sex characteristics (1931).

Meyer, Viktor. b. at Berlin, Sept. 8, 1848; d. at Heidelberg, Germany, Aug. 8, 1897. German chemist. He invented a method for the determination of vapor densities and discovered thiophen. Among his other researches were investigations into halogen dissociation and stereochemistry.

Meyerbeer (mī'ėr.bār; Anglicized, mī'ėr.bir), **Giacomo.** [Original name, **Jakob Liebmann Beer.**] b. at Berlin, Sept. 5, 1791; d. at Paris, May 2, 1864. German composer of opera. He lived chiefly at Paris after 1826. He was a pupil of Lauska, who was a pupil of Clementi, and the latter also gave him lessons. When only 7 years old he played Mozart's D minor concerto in public. He early obtained fame as a pianist, but his compositions were not successful till he went in 1815 to Italy to study vocal composition. There he began to produce operas in the style then recently introduced by Rossini; and *Il Crociato in Egitto*, produced at Venice in 1824, was completely successful, while three or four other operas were well received. From 1831 till 1849 he produced operas in a new style, the result of a study of French art. In 1849 he turned his attention to opéra comique. Among his operas are *Robert le Diable* (1831), *Les Huguenots* (1836), *Ein Feldlager in Schlesien* (1840), overture and entr'actes to *Struensee* (1846), *Le Prophète* (1849), *L'Étoile du Nord* (1854), *Le Pardon de Ploermel* (in Italian, *Dinorah*, 1859), and *L'Africaine* (1865). Among his other compositions are a number of cantatas and songs, and several *Fackeltänze* (torch dances), marches, and overtures, besides pianoforte music, some of which has never been published.

Meyer-Förster (mī'ėr.fėr'stėr), **Elsbeth.** b. at Breslau, Jan. 5, 1868; d. at Bolzano, Italy, May 17, 1902. German writer of dramas and stories; wife of Wilhelm Meyer-Förster.

Meyer-Förster, Wilhelm. b. at Hanover, Germany, June 12, 1862; d. 1934. German novelist, famous for the novel *Karl Heinrich* (1899). It was put on the stage as *Alt-Heidelberg* in 1901 and has been a favorite light opera throughout the world ever since, latterly under the title *The Student Prince*.

Meyerheim (mī'ėr.hīm), **Friedrich Eduard.** b. at Danzig, Jan. 7, 1808; d. at Berlin, Jan. 18, 1879. German genre painter; brother of Wilhelm Alexander Meyerheim.

Meyerheim, Wilhelm Alexander. b. 1815; d. at Berlin, Jan. 13, 1882. German painter of battle scenes, horses, and the like; brother of Friedrich Eduard Meyerheim.

Meyer-Helmund (mī'ėr.hel'mùnt), **Erik.** b. at St. Petersburg, April 25, 1861; d. 1932. Russian singer and composer. He is best known as a song-writer, although he wrote several operas, including *Margitta* (1889), *Der Liebeskampf* (1892), *Trischka* (1894), and *Heines Traumbilder* (1908), and ballet music.

Meyerhof (mī'ėr.hōf), **Otto Fritz.** b. at Hanover, Germany, 1884; d. 1951. German physiologist. He was professor of physiology (1918–24) at Kiel, served (1924–29) on the staff of the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute at Berlin, and was professor of physiology at Heidelberg (1930–38) and at the University of Pennsylvania (1940 *et seq.*). He made notable investigations in the oxidation mechanism of muscle cells and of their conversion of lactic acid. In 1922 he received (with A. V. Hill) the Nobel prize for physiology and medicine.

Meyer-Lübke (mī'ėr.lüp'kę), **Wilhelm.** b. at Dübendorf, Switzerland, Jan. 30, 1861; d. 1936. German-Swiss philologist. Educated at the Universities of Zurich and of Berlin, he held a professorial chair at the University of Jena before becoming, in 1890, professor of Romance philology at the University of Vienna. He was the author of *Grammatik der romanischen Sprachen* (4 vols., 1890–1905), *Italienischen Grammatik* (1891), *Einführung in das Studium der romanischen Sprachwissenschaft* (1901), *Historische Grammatik der französischen Sprache* (1908), and *Katalonische Deutsche* (1925).

Meyerowitz (mī.er'ō.wits), **William.** b. in Russia, July 15, 1887—. American landscape, figure, and still-life painter and etcher, an associate of the National Academy of Design. Many of his paintings are in collections in the U.S. and Europe. *Fruit and Drapery* and *The Musician* are two of his better-known works.

Meyersdale (mī'ėrz.dāl). Borough in SW Pennsylvania, in Somerset County; resort community. It has a maple sugar industry. It was platted in 1844. Pop. 3,137 (1950).

Meyerson (mā.yer.sôn), **Émile.** b. at Lublin, Poland, 1859; d. at Paris, 1933. French philosopher. Author of *Identité et réalité* (1908; Eng. trans., 1930) and *Le Cheminement de la pensée* (1931).

Meyerstein (mī'ėr.stīn), **Edward Harry William.** b. at Hampstead, London, in August, 1889; d. at London, Sept. 12, 1952. English writer. Author of the poetry collections *The Door* (1911), *Selected Poems* (1935), *Odes* (1936), *Sonnets* (1939), *Eclogues* (1940), *The Visionary* (1941), *In Time of War* (1942), *Division* (1946), and a translation of *The Elegies of Propertius* (1935). His novels include *Terence Duke* (1935), *Seraphine* (1936), and *Joshua Slade* (1938). His plays are *Heddon* (1921), and *The Monument* (1923). He was the author also of the short-story collections *The Pageant* (1934) and *Four People* (1939).

Meylieu-Montrond (mā.lyė.môn.trôn). Former name of **Montrond-les-Bains.**

Meynell (men'ęl), **Alice Christiana.** [Maiden name, **Thompson.**] b. at London, 1847; d. there, Nov. 27, 1922. English poet and essayist; wife of Wilfrid Meynell. Her works include *Preludes* (1875, later published as *Poems*, 1893), *The Rhythm of Life, and Other Essays* (1893), *The Colour of Life, and Other Essays on Things Seen and Heard* (1896), *London Impressions* (1898), *The Spirit of Place, and Other Essays* (1898), *John Ruskin* (1900), *Later Poems* (1901), *The Children of the Old Masters* (1903), *A Seventeenth Century Anthology* (1904), *Cæsar's Runaway* (1910), and *Hearts of Controversy* (1917).

Meynell, Francis. b. May 12, 1891—. English typographer and book designer; son of Wilfrid and Alice Meynell. He founded (1923) the Nonesuch Press. Author

of *The Typography of Newspaper Advertisements* (1929) and *English Printed Books* (1946).

Meynell, Viola. English poet and novelist; daughter of Wilfrid and Alice Meynell; wife (married 1922) of John Dallyn. Author of *The Frozen Ocean and Other Poems* (1931) and *Alice Meynell, a Memoir* (1929). Her novels include *Second Marriage* (1918) and *Kissing the Rod* (1937).

Meynell, Wilfrid. b. in Yorkshire, England, 1852; d. at Pulborough, Sussex, England, Oct. 20, 1948. English journalist, biographer, and essayist; husband (married 1877) of Alice Christiana Meynell. He collaborated with his wife on the publication of the monthly reviews *Pen* and *Merry England* and the Roman Catholic *Weekly Register*, and was the first to publish work by Francis Thompson. He edited the works of Thompson, and wrote biographies of Disraeli (1903) and Johnson (1913). Author of *Verses and Reverses, Rhymes with Reason*, and other collections of verse.

Meyrick (mĭ'rik), **Hans.** One of the principal male characters in George Eliot's novel *Daniel Deronda.*

Meyringen (mī'ring.ẹn). See **Meiringen.**

Meyrswalden (mīrs'väl.dẹn), Ritter **von.** Title of **Kralik, Richard von.**

Meysenbug (mī'zẹn.bök), **Malvida von.** b. at Kassel, Germany, Oct. 28, 1816; d. at Rome, April 26, 1903. German feminist and writer. Although of noble birth, she took great interest in the revolutionary struggle of 1848 and eventually had to flee to London. She lived in exile the rest of her life, for a long time at London, and finally at Rome. Her memoirs (*Memoiren einer Idealistin*, 1875; *Lebensabende einer Idealistin*, 1898; *Stimmungsbilder aus dem Vermächtnis einer alten Frau*, 1879; abundantly abstracted in the English *Rebel in Bombazine*, 1936) throw very valuable light on her time. Among the prominent figures with whom she was closely associated were Richard Wagner, Franz Liszt, Friedrich Nietzsche, and Jakob Burckhardt.

Meywar (mā.wär'). Ancient name of **Udaipur** state.

Mèze (mez). Town in S France, in the department of Hérault, situated on the Étang de Thau, ab. 19 mi. SW of Montpellier. It is a small port, importing timber and exporting wines and liquors. 4,266 (1946).

Mezen (mā'zin). River in N European U.S.S.R. which flows generally NW into the Gulf of Mezen, an embayment of the White Sea. Length, ab. 565 mi.

Mézenc (mā.zaṅk), **Mont.** See under **Cévennes.**

Mezentius (mẹ.zen'shus). Legendary king of the ancient city of Caere in Etruria, noted for his cruelty. He was an ally of Turnus against Latinus and Aeneas, and killed Latinus in battle.

Mézeray (māz.rā), **François Eudes de.** b. at Ry, near Falaise, in Normandy, France, 1610; d. at Paris, July 10, 1683. French historian. His chief work is *Histoire de France* (1643–51). He published *Abrégé chronologique de l'histoire de France* (1668) and others.

Mezes (mā'zēz), **Sidney Edward.** b. at Belmont, Calif., Sept. 23, 1863; d. at Altadena, Calif., Sept. 10, 1931. American educator, head (1917) of the group that gathered the data on which President Wilson based his "Fourteen Points," which he used at the Versailles Peace Conference. He was professor (1900 *et seq.*), dean (1902–08), and president (1908–14) of the University of Texas, and president (1914–27) of the College of the City of New York. Author of portions of Josiah Royce's *The Conception of God* (1895), *Ethics, Descriptive and Explanatory* (1901), and *What Really Happened at Paris* (1921).

Mézières (mā.zyer). Town in N France, the capital of the department of Ardennes, situated on a bend of the Meuse River, opposite the town of Charleville, and forming with Charleville and Mohon a single urban community. It is an old fortified town; the remnants of the fortifications erected by Vauban are a national monument. The Church of Notre-Dame-d'Espérance is a Gothic building with later additions; the *hôtel de ville* (town hall) dates from the 14th century. Mézières, together with neighboring Charleville, is a center for the iron and steel industry in the department. The town suffered damage in World War II. 8,037 (1946).

Mézières, Alfred Jean François. b. at Réhon, Meurthe-et-Moselle, France, Nov. 19, 1826; d. there, Oct. 10, 1915. French man of letters and member of parliament. He taught foreign literature at Nancy (1854–63) and at the Sorbonne (1863 *et seq.*). He was a deputy (1881–1900) and a senator (1900 *et seq.*). His works include *Shakespeare, ses œuvres et ses critiques* (1861), *Prédécesseurs et contemporains de Shakespeare* (1863), *Contemporains et successeurs de Shakespeare* (1864), *Pétrarque* (1867), *Goethe* (1872–73), *En France* (1883), *Hors de France* (1883), and *Vie de Mirabeau* (1891).

Mezőberény (me'zė.be.rāny'). Town in SE Hungary, N of the city of Békéscsaba. Hemp and flax are processed. 13,853 (1948).

Mezőkövesd (me'zė.kė.vesht). Town in N Hungary, SE of the city of Eger, a station on the railroad line from Budapest to Miskolc; grain markets and flour mills. 18,087 (1948).

Mezőtúr (me'zė.tör). Town in E Hungary, between Szolnok and Békéscsaba. It is an agricultural trade center. 26,915 (1948).

Meztli (mes'tlē). In Aztec mythology, the moon god, and personification of the moon. He is sometimes identified with Tezcatlipoca, the great sky god and chief deity of the Aztec pantheon.

Mezzofanti (med.dzō.fän'tē), **Giuseppe.** b. at Bologna, Italy, Sept. 17, 1774; d. at Rome, March 14, 1849. Italian linguist. He was ordained priest in 1797, became professor of Arabic at Bologna in 1804, was appointed chief keeper of the Vatican library in 1833, and was made cardinal in 1838. He is said to have spoken 58 languages.

Mfan (ẹm.fän'). See **Fang.**

Mfengo (ẹm.feng'gō). See **Fingo.**

M'Fingal or **McFingal** (mąk.fing'gal). Hudibrastic mock-epic poem in four cantos by John Trumbull. The first canto was published in 1775, the second canto in 1776, and the whole in 1782. The work satirizes M'Fingal, a New England Tory squire who defends the British cause but is finally "converted" to the Revolutionary cause after being tarred and feathered. The poem was published in three editions during the Revolution and was issued in more than 30 editions during the period 1782–1840.

Mfumbiro (ẹm.föm.bē'rō). [Also, **Virunga.**] Volcanic range in E central Africa, E of Lake Kivu, extending along the borders of Belgian Congo, Ruanda-Urundi, and Uganda. Peak elevation, ab. 14,787 ft.; length, ab. 25 mi.

Mhow (mou). Town in Madhya Bharat, Union of India, ab. 13 mi. SW of Indore. It is a trading center. 34,823 (1941).

Miagao (myä.gä'ō). Town in Iloilo province, S Panay, Philippine Islands, on Panay Gulf. 4,248 (1948).

Miaja Menant (myä'hä mā.nänt'), **José.** b. at Madrid, 1878—. Spanish loyalist general. A brigadier general at the beginning of the Spanish Civil War in 1936, Miaja remained loyal to the republican government and became its strongest military supporter. He fought at first in Andalusia, then on the eastern front, and in 1939 he organized the defense of Madrid. Made commander of the central armies, he headed the council of national defense after Negrín had fled on March 6, 1939. A few days before the fall of Madrid Miaja left for France and eventually joined his fellow refugees in Mexico.

Miako (mē.ä.kō). See **Kyoto.**

Miall (mī'ąl), **Edward.** b. at Portsmouth, England, May 8, 1809; d. at Sevenoaks, Kent, England, April 29, 1881. English Nonconformist minister, journalist, and politician. In 1840 he established the *Nonconformist*, and devoted his life to the advocacy of freedom of religion from state control. In 1852 he was elected member of Parliament for Rochdale, and in 1858 served on the royal commission on education.

Miami (mī.am'i, -ą). Group of North American Indian tribes formerly inhabiting portions of N Indiana, NE Illinois, and W Wisconsin. They spoke an Algonquian language.

Miami. Town in E Arizona, in Gila County. With the Globe area, Miami constitutes one of the chief copper-mining districts in the U.S. Copper smelting is also important. 4,329 (1950).

Miami. City in S Florida, county seat of Dade County, on Biscayne Bay, an inlet of the Atlantic. Miami has a tropical climate with hot, humid summers and warm, sunny winters. Its climate has attracted visitors and

residents from all parts of the U.S., and from abroad, and it owes much of its rapid growth and development in the last 50 years to its popularity as a winter resort. It is primarily a commercial city and a tourist center; manufacturing includes food-processing, aircraft parts, and diverse light industries. The chief concentration of hotels and winter visitors is at the city of Miami Beach, on the Atlantic Ocean front; Miami is the commercial and business center of the urbanized area. Miami has an international airport, serving traffic between the West Indies and Latin America and the U.S. It also has a seaport, and has frequent ship service to Havana, Cuba, and to the Bahamas. Although an old settlement existed on the site of Miami, its modern development dates from the arrival of the railroad in 1896. Pop. of city, 172,172 (1940), 249,276 (1950); of urbanized area, 458,647 (1950).

Miami. [Former name, **Jimtown.**] City in NE Oklahoma, county seat of Ottawa County, in the Tri-State district: located in a zinc-mining, cattle-raising, and dairying area. It has a zinc smelter, and is the seat of Northeastern Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College. 11,801 (1950).

Miami Beach. City in S Florida, in Dade County, on the Atlantic Ocean ab. 3 mi. E of Miami. It is the most frequented winter resort in Florida, with a fine beach over 8 mi. in length, and over 350 hotels. It was incorporated in 1915 and has grown rapidly since. It is linked with Miami by three causeways across Biscayne Bay. 46,282 (1950).

Miami River. [Also, **Great Miami.**] River in SW Ohio which joins the Ohio River near the SW corner of the state. Length, ab. 160 mi.

Miamisburg (mī.am'iz.bėrg). [Former name, **Hole's Station.**] City in SW Ohio, in Montgomery County: manufactures of paper, furniture, and cordage. Pop. 6,329 (1950).

Miami Shores. Village in SE Florida, in Dade County, just N of Miami. In the decade between the last two U.S. censuses its population more than doubled. 1,956 (1940), 5,086 (1950).

Miami Springs. Village in SE Florida, in Dade County, just NW of Miami. In the decade between the last two U.S. censuses its population grew from 898 (1940) to 5,108 (1950).

Miani (mē.ä'nē). [Also, **Meanee.**] Battlefield NW of Hyderabad, in the province of Sind, Pakistan. Here Sir Charles J. Napier, with 2,800 men, defeated (Feb. 17, 1843) the army of Sind, comprising 30,000 men.

Miantonomo or **Miantonomoh** (mi.an.tō.nō'mō, mī-). d. 1643. Sachem of the Narraganset Indians; nephew of Canonicus (c1565–1647). He maintained friendly relations with the English, particularly in Rhode Island, and in 1637 aided the colonists in defeating the Pequots.

Miao (myou). [Also: **Miao-tze, Miao-tzu** (myou'dzu'); Indo-Chinese, **Meo.**] A people dwelling in the high plateau of S China (principally Kweichow province), the Shan States of Burma, N Thailand (Siam), and N Laos and NW Tonkin in Indochina, where they occupy the higher slopes (above 3,000 ft.) of the mountains. Their language is related to that of the Yao.

Miaoules (mē.ou'lēs), **Andreas Vokos.** See **Miaulis, Andreas Vokos.**

Miao-Yao (myou'you'). [Also, **Meo.**] Linguistic family embracing the languages of the Miao and Yao tribes of S China and the N parts of Burma, Thailand (Siam), and Indochina. These languages are tonal and monosyllabic.

Miass (myäs). City in the U.S.S.R., in the Urals, in the Chelyabinsk *oblast* (region) ab. 55 mi. W of Chelyabinsk, on the Miass River. It is in a region producing gold, marble, and talc, and has marble-polishing, tool, and wood-distilling industries (producing rosin, pitch, and turpentine). 22,000 (1933).

Miass River. River in the U.S.S.R., flowing from the E slopes of the Urals generally E past Chelyabinsk to the Iset River, a tributary of the Tobol. In a region along its upper course gold was discovered in 1799; large deposits were found in 1823.

Miaulis (mē.ou'lēs), **Andreas Vokos.** [Also, **Miaoules.**] b. in Euboea, Greece, c1772; d. at Athens, June 24, 1835. Greek admiral, commander in chief in the war of independence.

Miava (n ē'ä.vä). See **Myjava.**

Micah (mī'kạ). In Old Testament history, an Ephraimite who stole 1,100 pieces of silver from his mother, but, alarmed by her imprecations on the thief, confessed the deed and returned the money. She thereupon dedicated it to the Lord, and made with it a graven and a molten image (*teraphim*), which Micah set up in his house, hiring a Levite as a priest. Judges, xvii.

Micah. [Also: **Michah, Micheas.**] In Old Testament history, a prophet, a native of Moresheth of Gath, near Eleutheropolis, and a contemporary of Isaiah. He is reckoned as the sixth of the minor prophets (the third in the Septuagint). He prophesied near the beginning of the reign of Hezekiah (end of the 8th century B.C.). His prophecy indicates the fall of Israel and Judah but holds out, in a famous passage, hope of redemption through the Messiah.

Micali (mē.kä'lē), **Giuseppe.** b. at Leghorn, Italy, c1776; d. at Florence, March 27, 1844. Italian archaeologist. Author of *Storia degli antichi popoli d'Italia* (1832) and others.

Micawber (mi.kô'bėr), **Wilkins.** One of the principal characters in Charles Dickens's *David Copperfield*. He is remarkable for his rapid alternations of depression and elevation of spirits, his "temporary embarrassments of pecuniary nature," and his constant persuasion that "something will turn up." His wife, as far as the elasticity of her spirits goes, is quite his equal. Her devotion to "the parent of her children and the father of her twins" induces her frequent well-known exclamation, "I never will desert Mr. Micawber!" The couple appear to have been suggested, more or less, by Dickens's father and mother.

Michabo (mich'ạ.bô). Culture hero and trickster of certain North American Algonquian tribes of the eastern U.S.: one of the many local variant names of Manabozho.

Michael (mī'kęl). One of the seven archangels of Christian legend; one of the four of Mohammedan legend. He is regarded as the leader of the whole host of angels, and, owing to miraculous appearances recorded in church legends, is considered to be the representative of the church triumphant. His feast occurs on Sept. 29 in the Roman Catholic and the Anglican churches. He is mentioned five times in the Bible, always as fighting; John mentions him as fighting at the head of the angels against the dragon and his host.

Michael. [Full Russian name, **Mikhail Nikolayevich Romanov.**] b. Oct. 13, 1832; d. at Cannes, France, Dec. 5, 1909. Grand Duke of Russia; son of Nicholas I.

Michael. Bark of 25 tons, one of the ships of Martin Frobisher's first expedition in search of the Northwest Passage. It early abandoned the other ship, the *Gabriel*, and returned to England.

Michael I (of the *Byzantine Empire*). [Also: **Michael I Rhangabe** (rang'gạ.bē), **Michael I Rhagabe** (rag'ạ.bē).] d. c845. Byzantine emperor (811–813). He was the son of one of the high functionaries at court, and was made master of the palace by Nicephorus I, whose daughter Procopia he married. He succeeded his wife's brother Stauracius, who reigned for only a few months after Nicephorus died. Michael was a supporter of the orthodox against the iconoclasts in the religious struggle of the period. He was deposed by Leo V, and retired to a monastery.

Michael II (of the *Byzantine Empire*). [Called **Michael Balbus** (bal'bus) or **Michael Psellus,** meaning "Michael the Stammerer"; also called **Michael the Amorian.**] b. at Amorium, Phrygia; d. 829. Byzantine emperor (820–829). He was of obscure origin, but rose to the highest dignities under Leo V, whom he had assisted in deposing Michael I, and whom he deposed in turn. He fought against Arab inroads in Crete and Sicily but was unable to maintain them. He attempted to steer a middle course between the iconoclasts and the orthodox but because of orthodox resistance to his second marriage began, near the end of his reign, actively to support the iconoclasts.

Michael III (of the *Byzantine Empire*). [Called **"Michael the Drunkard."**] b. 839; d. 867. Byzantine emperor (842–867); son of Theophilus. During his minority his mother, Theodora, acting as regent, decisively crushed the iconoclastic movement. He undertook (851), with his uncle Bardas, an expedition against the Bulgarians, which resulted in the conversion of the Bulgarian king to

Christianity. In 863 his uncle Petronas gained a great victory over the Saracens in Asia Minor. He was assassinated (867) by Basilius the Macedonian, whom he had associated (866) with himself in the government.

Michael IV (of the *Byzantine Empire*). [Called **"Michael the Paphlagonian"** (paf.lą.gō'ni.ąn).] Byzantine emperor (1034–41); a younger brother of John the Eunuch, prime minister under Constantine VIII and Romanus III. He became chamberlain to Zoe, wife of Romanus III, who in 1034 poisoned her husband in order to marry Michael. An epileptic and a man of weak character, he was a mere instrument in the hands of his brother. His reign was marked by revolts of the Serbs and the Bulgarians and by a successful war against the Moslems in Sicily.

Michael V (of the *Byzantine Empire*). [Called **Michael Calaphates** (kal.ą.fā'tēz), meaning "Michael the Calker."] Byzantine emperor (1041–42); nephew of Michael IV. He banished his uncle John the Eunuch, which led to an insurrection at Constantinople. He was dethroned after a four month reign, and spent the rest of his life in a monastery.

Michael VI (of the *Byzantine Empire*). [Also, **Michael VI Stratioticus**; called **"Michael the Warrior."**] Byzantine emperor (1056–57). He was appointed by the empress Theodora as her successor on account of his military virtues. He was, however, old and feeble, and was deposed by Isaac Comnenus. He was allowed to retire to a monastery.

Michael VII (of the *Byzantine Empire*). [Also: **Michael VII Ducas** (dū'kas); **Michael VII Parapinaces** (par"ą.pi.nā'sēz).] Byzantine emperor (1071–78); son of Constantine X. The Byzantine territories in Italy were completely lost during his reign and the Seljuk Turks seized a large territory in Asia Minor. He resigned when faced with army revolts and retired to a monastery. His epithet, Parapinaces, means "one who takes food from the plate," a reference to the rise of food prices during his reign.

Michael VIII (of the *Byzantine Empire*). [Also, **Michael VIII Palaeologus** (pā.lē.ol'ō.gus, pal.ē-).] b. 1234; d. in December, 1282. Byzantine emperor (1261–82); descendant (through his mother, Irene Angela) of the Byzantine ruling house of Angelus and founder of the house of Palaeologus. He became commander of the French mercenaries in the service of the emperor of Nicaea, and in 1259 became, with the patriarch Arsenius, guardian of the emperor John IV (John Lascaris). He caused himself to be proclaimed joint emperor of Nicaea in 1260. In 1261 he defeated Baldwin II and won Constantinople from the Latins, thus restoring the Byzantine Empire, of which he was crowned emperor in the same year. He deposed and blinded John Lascaris in 1261. He attempted to unify the Western and Eastern churches and made an agreement (1274) to recognize papal supremacy, but his struggle against Charles I of Sicily (Charles of Anjou) and the resistance of his Orthodox subjects weakened his position in Constantinople to the extent that Pope Martin IV allied himself with Charles to dethrone Michael and establish Western power in Constantinople. The alliance failed, however, in the revolt (1282) known as the Sicilian Vespers that destroyed Charles's power.

Michael IX (of the *Byzantine Empire*). [Also, **Michael IX Palaeologus.**] d. 1320. Byzantine emperor (1295–1320); son and associate on the throne of Andronicus II, who outlived him.

Michael (of *Rumania*). [Rumanian, **Mihai.**] b. at Sinaia, Rumania, 1921—. King of Rumania (1927–30, 1940–47); son of Carol II. On the death of his grandfather Ferdinand I, Michael succeeded to the throne, Carol having renounced (1925) the succession when he deserted his wife to live with Magda Lupescu. Carol claimed the throne in 1930 and reigned until the German invasion in 1940, when Michael again became king. He took active part in the overthrow (1944) of the regime of Ion Antonescu, but was forced to abdicate (1947) under Communist pressure.

Michael (of *Russia*). b. 1596; d. July 12, 1645. Czar of Russia (1613–45). He was the founder of the Romanov dynasty. He was chosen czar by the boyars at the end of a long period of internal disorder that began with the reign of Boris Godunov in 1598 and included the fighting of the claimants who purported to be the Czarevich Dmitri (d. 1591). Michael reigned at first through his father's mediation and, after his death in 1633, through a group of ministers.

Michael, Archangel. Painting by Guido Reni, in Santa Maria dei Cappuccini, Rome. The saint, because of his beauty of face and form often called "the Catholic Apollo," is in the act of enchanting Lucifer.

Michael, Order of Saint. Order instituted in France by Louis XI, Aug. 1, 1469.

Michael Cassio (kash'i.ō). See **Cassio, Michael.**

Michaelis (mē.ċhä.ā'lis), **Adolf.** b. at Kiel, Germany, June 22, 1835; d. at Strasbourg, Germany, Aug. 12, 1910. German archaeologist. Author of *Catalogue of Ancient Marbles in Great Britain* (1882) and *Kunstgeschichte des Altertum* (History of the Arts of Ancient Times, 1898).

Michaelis, Caroline Albertine Dorothee. See **Schlegel, Caroline Albertine Dorothee.**

Michaelis, Johann David. b. at Halle, Germany, Feb. 27, 1717; d. at Göttingen, Germany, Aug. 22, 1791. German Biblical scholar. He was one of the first critics to approach the Bible as a document of a people living in a given area at a certain time and as an Eastern literary work. The interest he aroused led to the expedition (1761–67) of Carsten Niebuhr to the Middle East. His works include an introduction to the New Testament (4th ed., 1788), *Mosaisches Recht* (1770–71), *Supplementa* to Hebrew lexicons (1784–92), and others.

Michaelis (mē.kä.ā'lis), **Karin.** [Full name, **Katharina Marie Bech Michaelis.**] b. at Randers, Denmark, March 20, 1872; d. at Copenhagen, Jan. 11, 1950. Danish author of popular books for and about young girls, especially *Den farlige Alder* (The Dangerous Age, 1910). She was the wife of Sophus Michaelis, and later married C. E. Stangeland.

Michaelis (mē.ċhä.ā'lis), **Leonor.** b. at Berlin, Jan. 16, 1875; d. at New York, Oct. 8, 1949. German physical chemist. He is known for his studies in physical chemistry applied to biology, hydrogen ion concentration, membrane potentials, enzymes, oxidation reduction potentials, semiquinone intermediate in oxidation, and biological staining.

Michaelis (mē.kä.ā'lis), **Sophus August Berthel.** b. at Odense, Denmark, May 14, 1865; d. at Copenhagen, Jan. 28, 1932. Danish writer; husband of Karin Michaelis. His poems, novels, and plays reflected his wide travels.

Michael James Flaherty (mī'kęl jāmz fla'ėr.ti). See **Flaherty, Michael James.**

Michaelmas (mik'ęl.mąs). Roman Catholic and Anglican festival, which probably originated as a religious commemoration of the founding of a Roman basilica in honor of Saint Michael; later a more secular day on which, in England, quarterly rents were paid, at which time a goose was also usually given for the lord's dinner. It falls on Sept. 29. In the Eastern Church it falls on Nov. 8.

Michaelmas Terme. Play by Thomas Middleton, written c1604 and licensed and printed in 1607. It is a lively and effective comedy of city intrigue.

Michael Obrenovich (ō.bren'ọ.vich). b. at Kragujevac, in Serbia, Sept. 4, 1825; murdered near Belgrade, June 10, 1868. Prince of Serbia; younger son of Milosh Obrenovich. He reigned from 1839 to 1842 and 1860 to 1868.

Michael Perez (pē'rez). See **Perez, Michael.**

Michah (mī'ką). See the prophet **Micah.**

Michalovce (mē'hä.lôf.tse). [Hungarian, **Nagymihály.**] Town in E Czechoslovakia, in the *kraj* (region) of Prešov, in E Slovakia, situated on the Laborec River E of Košice, near the border of the U.S.S.R. 10,399 (1947).

Michalski (mē.käl'skē), **Teodoro Picado.** See **Picado Michalski, Teodoro.**

Michaud (mē.shō), **Joseph François.** b. at Albens, in Savoy, June 19, 1767; d. at Passy, near Paris, Sept. 30, 1839. French poet, historian, and Bourbon publicist; brother of Louis Gabriel Michaud. He was editor of the royalist *La Quotidienne* (1796 and again 1814 *et seq.*), for which he was proscribed during the French Revolution. His principal historical works are *Histoire des progrès et de la chute de l'empire de Mysore* (1801) and *Histoire des croisades* (1812–17). With his brother, he edited the *Biographie universelle* (1811–28).

Michaud, Louis Gabriel. b. at Bourg, France, 1772; d. at Ternes, France, March 13, 1858. French man of

letters; brother of Joseph François Michaud, and his collaborator in editing the *Biographie universelle*.

Michaux (mē.shō), **André.** b. near Versailles, France, March 7, 1746; d. in Madagascar, Nov. 16, 1802. French botanist and traveler in Asia and America. Among his publications are *Histoire des chênes de l'Amérique septentrionale* (1801) and *Flora Boreali-Americana* (1803).

Michaux, François André. b. at Versailles, France, 1770; d. near Pontoise, France, 1855. French botanist; son of André Michaux. He wrote *Histoire des arbres forestiers de l'Amérique septentrionale* (3 vols., 1810–13; Eng. trans., *The North American Sylva*, 1817–19) and other works on the forests of North America.

Michaux, Henry. b. 1899—. French poet. Author of *L'Espace du dedans* (1944), *Épreuves, exorcismes, 1940–1944* (1945), *Liberté d'action* (1945), and *Un Barbare en Asie* (1947; Eng. trans., *A Barbarian in Asia*, 1949). Relatively unknown before World War II, he emerged after the German occupation as an important poet.

Micheas (mī.kē'as). See the prophet **Micah.**

Michel (mē.shel), **Claude.** Original name of **Clodion.**

Michel, Francisque Xavier. b. at Lyons, France, Feb. 18, 1809; d. at Paris, May 18, 1887. French archaeologist, philologist, and historian. Among his works on medieval and Renaissance literature are editions of *Roman de la rose* and *Chanson de Roland*. Author of *Histoire des races maudites de la France et de l'Espagne* (1847), *Le Pays Basque* (1857), and *Les Écossais en France et les français en Écosse* (1862).

Michel (mē'chel), **Julius.** b. at Frankenthal, in the Rhine Palatinate, Germany, July 5, 1843; d. at Berlin, Sept. 29, 1911. German ophthalmologist. He was the first to describe thrombosis of the central vein and worked on tuberculosis of the eye and on the anatomy of optic fibers.

Michel (mē.shel), **Louise.** [Full name, **Clémence Louise Michel.**] b. in Haute-Marne, France, 1830; d. at Marseilles, France, Jan. 9, 1905. French anarchist. In 1860 she opened a school in the Quartier Montmartre, Paris. She took part (1871) in the uprising of the Commune, and was sentenced in the same year to deportation for life to New Caledonia. She was released by the amnesty of 1880, and returned to Paris, where she became prominent as an anarchist agitator. In 1883 she was sentenced to six years' imprisonment for inciting the poor to plunder the bakers' shops. She was released and again imprisoned in 1886, and later went to live at London.

Michelangelo (mī.kel.an'je.lō; Italian, mē.kel.än'je.lō [Full name, **Michelangelo Buonarroti.**] b. at Caprese, Italy, March 6, 1475; d. at Rome, Feb. 18, 1564. Italian sculptor, painter, architect, and poet. He came of an ancient but poor Florentine family. He was apprenticed to the painter Ghirlandajo April 1, 1488, and with other boys from the atelier began soon after to study the classical marble sculpture collected by Lorenzo de' Medici in the garden of San Marco. Lorenzo discovered him there, and in 1489 took him into his palace, where he had every opportunity for improvement and study. The Centaur relief in the Casa Buonarroti was made at this time, at the suggestion of Angelo Poliziano. In 1491 he came under the influence of Savonarola, whom he always held in great reverence. In 1492 Lorenzo died, and Michelangelo's intimate relations with the Medici family terminated. In 1493 he made a large wooden crucifix for the prior of San Spirito, and with the assistance of the prior began the profound study of anatomy in which he delighted. Before the expulsion of the Medici he fled to Bologna, where he was soon engaged upon the Arca di San Domenico begun by Niccolo Pisano in 1265, to which he added the well-known kneeling angel of Bologna. He was probably much influenced by the reliefs of Della Quercia around the door of San Petronio; two of these he afterward imitated in the Sistine Chapel. In 1495 he returned to Florence, when he is supposed to have made the *San Giovannino* in the Berlin Museum. From 1496 to 1501 he lived at Rome. To this period are attributed the *Bacchus* of the Bargello and the *Cupid* of the South Kensington Museum. The most important work of this time is the *Pietà di San Pietro* (1498). In 1501 he returned to Florence, and on September 13 began the great *David* of the Signoria, made from a block of marble abandoned by Agostino di Duccio, which was placed in position May 18, 1504. The two roundels of the *Madonna and Child* in Burlington House and the Bargello were probably made then, and also the picture of the *Holy Family* in the Uffizi. In 1503 Piero Soderini, gonfaloniere, projected two frescoes for the Sala Grande of the Palazzo Vecchio. The commission for one was given to Leonardo da Vinci, that for the other to Michelangelo in 1504. For it he prepared the great cartoon of the Battle of Cascina, an incident in the war with Pisa when, on July 28, 1364, a band of 400 Florentines were attacked while bathing by Sir John Hawkwood's English troopers. This cartoon contained 288 square feet of surface and was crowded with nude figures in every position. It had, probably, more influence upon the art of the Renaissance than any other single work. To about this time may be attributed the beginning of his poetic creations, of the multitude of which undoubtedly written a few only have come down to us. In November, 1505, he was called to Rome by Pope Julius II to design his mausoleum, the history of which runs through the entire life of the master. Repeated designs and repeated attempts to carry them out were made, only to be frustrated by the successors of the great Pope. The matter finally ended in the reign of Pope Paul III by the placing in San Pietro in Vincoli of the statue of Moses surrounded by mediocre works finished by Raffaello da Montelupo and others. The *Two Captives* of the Louvre are part of the work as originally designed. In the spring of 1506 he assisted in the discovery of the *Laocoön* in the palace of Titus. His favorite piece of ancient sculpture was the *Belvedere Torso*, supposed to be a copy of the *Hercules Epitrapezius* of Lysippus. In April, 1506, probably as a result of the intrigues of Bramante, he was forced to abandon Rome for Florence. In the autumn he joined the Pope at Bologna, and made (1506–07) the bronze statue of Julius which stood over the door of San Petronio and was destroyed in 1511. The ceiling of the Sistine Chapel was begun early in 1508, and finished in October, 1512. Pope Julius II died on Feb. 21, 1513, and was succeeded by Cardinal Giovanni de' Medici, son of the great Lorenzo, as Leo X. Michelangelo was diverted from the tomb of Julius by Leo, and employed from 1517 to 1520 in an abortive attempt to build the façade of San Lorenzo in Florence, and in developing the quarries of Carrara and Seravezza. In 1520 he began, by order of Cardinal Giulio de' Medici, the sacristy of San Lorenzo and the tombs of Giuliano and Lorenzo de' Medici with the famous reclining figures on the sarcophagi, perhaps the most thoroughly characteristic of all his works. Pope Leo X was succeeded by Adrian VI in 1521, and he in turn by Giulio de' Medici as Clement VII in 1523. On April 6, 1529, Michelangelo was appointed "governor and procurator-general over the construction and fortification of the city walls" of Florence. On Sept. 21, 1529, occurred his unexplained flight to Venice. He returned November 20 of the same year, and was engaged in the defense of the city until its capitulation, Aug. 12, 1530. Before the end of the year 1534 he left Florence, never to return. The statues of the sacristy, including the *Madonna and Child*, were arranged after his departure. Alessandro Farnese succeeded Clement VII as Pope Paul III, in October, 1534. The *Last Judgment* was begun about Sept. 1, 1535, and finished before Christmas, 1541. Michelangelo's friendship for Vittoria Colonna began c1538. The frescoes of the Pauline Chapel were painted between 1542 and 1549. They represent the conversion of Saint Paul and the martyrdom of Saint Peter. He succeeded Antonio da Sangallo in 1546 in the offices which he held, and became architect of Saint Peter's on Jan. 1, 1547. From this time until his death he worked on the church without compensation. The dome alone was completed with any regard to his plans.

Michele (mē.kā'lā), **Andrea Cioni di.** See **Verrocchio, Andrea.**

Michelet (mēsh.le), **Jules.** b. at Paris, Aug. 21, 1798; d. at Hyères, France, Feb. 9, 1874. French historian. He began his literary studies under the guidance of an old bookseller, and in his spare moments helped his father, a printer by trade, in setting type. He went through the Collège Charlemagne, and entered on a higher course of study. In 1821 he graduated with the highest university honors, and was called at once to the chair of history in the Collège Rollin (1821–26). His first works were *Tableau*

chronologique de l'histoire moderne (1825), *Tableaux synchroniques de l'histoire moderne* (1826), and *Précis de l'histoire moderne* (1827). He was appointed lecturer at the École Normale in 1827, and published his *Introduction à l'histoire universelle* (1831), *Origines du droit français* (1837), and *Histoire romaine: république* (1839). Michelet began his famous courses of anticlerical, and in particular anti-Jesuit, lectures at the Collège de France in 1838, and wrote in that connection *Des Jésuites* (1843), *Du prêtre, de la femme et de la famille* (1844), and *Du peuple* (1845). The clergy succeeded at last in silencing him, and he retired to a life of study. The publication of his masterpiece, the *Histoire de France* in 16 volumes (1833–67), was interrupted by his *Histoire de la révolution française* (1847–53), *Le Procès des templiers* (1851), and *Légendes démocratiques du Nord* (1854). He wrote, further, *Les Femmes de la révolution* (1854), *L'Oiseau* (1856), *L'Insecte* (1858), *L'Amour* (1859), *La Femme* (1860), *La Mer* (1861), and *La Bible de l'humanité* (1864). Michelet made a last return to history in attempting to bring his great work down to date. He completed but a few volumes of his *Histoire du XIXe siècle* (1872–73).

Michelet (mē.shẹ.lā'), **Karl Ludwig.** b. at Berlin, Dec. 1, 1801; d. there, Dec. 16, 1893. German philosophical (Hegelian) writer. He wrote works on Aristotle as well as *Geschichte der letzten Systeme der Philosophie in Deutschland* (1837–38), *Die Persönlichkeit Gottes* (1841), *Entwickelungsgeschichte der neuesten deutschen Philosophie* (1843), *Die Epiphanie der ewigen Persönlichkeit des Geistes* (1844–52), *Geschichte der Menschheit* (1859–60), *System der Philosophie* (1876–81), and others.

Micheli (mē.kā'lē), **Ferdinando.** b. at Carrara, Italy, Jan. 12, 1872; d. at Turin, Italy, May 13, 1937. Italian clinician. He is known for his studies on endocarditis and acute and chronic rheumatism. He described a syndrome of nocturnal hemoglobinuria (also called Marchiafa-Micheli's syndrome).

Michelin (mēsh.laṅ'), **André Jules.** b. at Paris, Jan. 16, 1853; d. there, April 5, 1931. French industrialist and philanthropist; brother and partner of Édouard Michelin.

Michelin, Édouard. b. c1856; d. at Orcines, Puy-de-Dôme, France, Aug. 25, 1940. French industrialist and philanthropist, inventor of the rubber pneumatic tire; brother of André Michelin. They inherited (c1883) a rubber factory at Clermont-Ferrand, France, invented (1889) a removable rubber tire for bicycles, and later adapted it for horse carriages and automobiles. From this developed the automobile balloon tire. Their firm, the Michelin tire company, was the largest rubber-manufacturing concern in France before World War II.

Michelis (mē.ċhā'lis), **Friedrich.** b. at Münster, Germany, July 27, 1815; d. at Freiburg im Breisgau, Germany, May 28, 1886. German theologian and philosopher, one of the leaders of the Old Catholic movement who opposed the doctrine of papal infallibility enunciated in 1870 and was excommunicated (1871).

Michel of Northgate (mich'ẹl; nôrth'gāt), **Dan.** fl. 1340. Friar of the cloister of Saint Austin at Canterbury. He is noted as having completed in 1340 an English translation of *La Somme des vices et des vertus*, known as *The Ayenbite of Inwyt*, and valuable linguistically as an example of the Kentish dialect of Middle English.

Michelozzo Michelozzi (mē.ke.lôt'tsō mē.ke.lôt'tsē), **Bartolommeo di Gherardo di.** b. at Florence, 1396; d. 1472. Italian sculptor, engraver of gems, and architect. While associated with Donatello in making the monuments to Pope John XXIII, Cardinal Brancacci, and Bartolommeo Arazaggi, he was employed by Cosimo de' Medici to design and build the Medici Palace (now called the Riccardi Palace, as it was enlarged by the Marchese Riccardi in the 17th century). He created a distinctly Florentine type which was subsequently followed in the Strozzi and other Florentine palaces. During his exile (1433–34) with Cosimo de' Medici at Venice, he built the library of San Giorgio Maggiore, adjoining the Convent of San Marco, which Cosimo endowed with many precious manuscripts and books. At Milan he designed the chapel of Saint Peter Martyr in Santo Eustorgio, and other buildings. After his return to Florence, Michelozzo displayed great skill in restoring the lower part of the Palazzo Vecchio, which had been dangerously weakened by the weight of the upper stories. He also built the Villas Careggi, Caffagiolo, and Mozzi, and enlarged and rebuilt the Convent of San Marco. Among the few remaining examples of his skill as a sculptor are a silver statuette of Saint John Baptist on the altar of the Opera del Duomo in Florence, and a small Saint John over the door of the Canonica opposite the Baptistery.

Michels (mē'ċhẹls), **Robert.** b. at Cologne, Germany, Jan. 9, 1876; d. 1936. German economist and sociologist. Author of *Sozialismus und Faschismus als politische Strömungen in Italien* (Socialism and Fascism as Political Movements in Italy, 1925) and *Italien von heute* (Italy of Today, 1930).

Michelsen (mik'ẹl.sẹn), **Christian.** [Full name, **Peter Christian Hersleb Kjerschow Michelsen.**] b. at Bergen, Norway, March 15, 1857; d. at Gamlehaugen, Norway, June 29, 1925. Norwegian statesman and philanthropist, who led the struggle for Norwegian independence which culminated in the dissolution (1905) of the personal union of Norway and Sweden. He was the first premier (March, 1905–October, 1907) of independent Norway. Elected (1891) to the *Storting* (parliament), he became (1893) an influential cabinet member, continuing to press his campaign for independent consular representation of Norway. Defeated on this issue, he withdrew (Jan. 8, 1895) from the government, forcing its resignation, and became (March 11, 1895) premier of a coalition government, sponsoring a bill establishing a Norwegian consular service. An acute crisis in relations with Sweden ensued when royal approval was refused (May 27, 1895). The Norwegian government turned (June 7) its authority over to the Storting, refusing to rule. The union with Sweden was thenceforth considered to be dissolved, and the Storting declared that royal authority was to be exercised by the government. Michelsen headed the delegation which negotiated (Aug. 31–Sept. 23, 1905) the independence settlement with Sweden at a conference at Karlstad, Sweden. He left the bulk of his fortune to the Christian Michelsen Institute for Science and Civil Rights, a leading Norwegian philanthropic institution.

Michelson (mī'kẹl.sọn), **Albert Abraham.** b. at Strelmo, Germany, Dec. 19, 1852; d. May 9, 1931. American physicist, probably best known for his research in connection with the speed of light. He was graduated at the U.S. Naval Academy in 1873, studied in Germany and France, was instructor in the Naval Academy (1875–79), and was professor of physics in the Case Scientific School (1883–89) and Clark University (1889–92). From 1892 to 1929 he was professor of physics at the University of Chicago. By modification of an apparatus of prisms developed several years before by the French physicist Jean Bernard Léon Foucault he was able during the 1870's to determine the speed of light with an accuracy never previously possible. His work in this field led to development of the interferometer, by which, in 1893, he established, for the French government, the length of the standard meter. With E. W. Morley he carried out the famous experiment (the Michelson-Morley experiment) investigating the motion of the earth through the atmospheric ether. The result of this experiment was negative (that is to say, it demonstrated the impossibility of an absolute measurement in this field), but this negative result was of great importance in the formulation by Einstein of the theory of relativity. He published *Velocity of Light* (1902), *Light Waves and their Uses* (1903), and *Studies in Optics* (1927). In 1907 he was awarded the Nobel prize for physics.

Michelstadt (mē'ċhẹl.shtät). Town in W Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Hessen, American Zone, formerly in the province of Starkenburg, free state of Hesse, situated in the Odenwald Mountains, ab. 21 mi. SE of Darmstadt: a resort, with ivory and woodcarving manufactures, and lumber, plastics, and textile industries. 5,541 (1946).

Michener (mich'ẹ.nẹr), **James Albert.** b. at New York, Feb. 3, 1907—. American novelist. He worked as a merchant seaman, served with the U.S. navy in World War II, and after being discharged with the rank of lieutenant commander in the naval reserve joined the staff of the Macmillan Company at New York. He is the author of *Tales of the South Pacific* (1948; adapted

as a musical comedy, *South Pacific*, 1949), *The Fires of Spring* (1949), *Return to Paradise* (1951), *The Voice of Asia* (1951), and *The Bridges at Toko-Ri* (1953).

Michetti (mē.kät'tē), **Francesco Paolo.** b. at Tocco da Casauria, Italy, Oct. 2, 1851; d. 1929. Italian landscape, historical, and portrait painter and engraver, who was director of the Academy at Naples, and considered to be one of the best of the Italian artists of his type. The Vatican, the Pitti Palace (Florence), the National Gallery (Berlin), the Art Institute of Chicago, and many other important museums have collected his works.

Michie (mich'i), **Peter Smith.** b. at Brechin, Forfarshire, Scotland, March 24, 1839; d. at West Point, N.Y., Feb. 16, 1901. American military engineer. As a Union officer during the Civil War, he was chief engineer (1864–65) under General Seymour on the Florida coast and under General Butler. He was instructor (1867–71) and professor (1871–1901) of natural and experimental philosophy at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point.

Michigan (mish'i.gan). [Called the **"Wolverine State."**] State in the N central United States, consisting of two peninsulas (separated by the Straits of Mackinac). The southern, Lower Michigan or the Lower Peninsula, is bounded by Lakes Huron, St. Clair, and Erie and the St. Clair and Detroit rivers on the E, Lake Michigan on the W, and Ohio and Indiana on the S; the northern or Upper Peninsula lies between Lake Superior on the N and Lakes Huron and Michigan and the state of Wisconsin on the S.

Population, Area, and Political Divisions. Michigan is divided for administrative purposes into 83 counties. It sends 17 representatives to Congress, and has 19 electoral votes. Leading cities are Bay City, Detroit, Flint, Grand Rapids, Lansing, Muskegon, and Saginaw. Capital, Lansing; area, 57,022 sq. mi. (58,216 sq. mi., including water, but not including water of the Great Lakes); pop. 6,371,766 (1950), an increase of 21.2 percent over that of 1940. The state ranks 22nd in area, and seventh (on the basis of the 1950 census) in population.

Terrain and Climate. The surface in the S part of the state is generally level, while in the N it is rolling or hilly in many places, the highest point being Porcupine Mountain (2,023 ft.) in the NW corner of the state. The principal rivers include the St. Marys, between Lakes Superior and Huron, with the Sault Sainte Marie (or Soo) Canals, consisting of one Canadian and two U.S. ship canals and five locks, situated at St. Marys Falls; the St. Joseph, Kalamazoo, Manistee, and Muskegon, flowing into Lake Michigan; the St. Clair, on the Ontario boundary; the Menominee, Brule, and Montreal, along the Wisconsin boundary. The coast has many inlets, among the largest being Saginaw Bay on Lake Huron and Green Bay on Lake Michigan. There are numerous inland lakes of glacial origin. The climate is characterized by cold winters and warm summers, and is moist at all seasons. Winters are more severe, with much snow, in the N than in the S.

Industry, Agriculture, and Trade. Michigan ranks first among the states in the manufacture of automobiles, this industry being concentrated in and about Detroit (the fifth largest city of the U.S.), Pontiac, Flint, and Lansing. The state also ranks first in the manufacture of chemicals and pharmaceuticals. Furniture is a major manufacture, especially at Grand Rapids. Paper is another important product, made in quantity at Kalamazoo. Food products include canned fish from the Great Lakes fisheries, beet sugar, canned fruits and vegetables, and dairy products. The state takes a high place in agriculture, the S part having a fertile soil suited to the growing of wheat, sugar beets, fruits (especially cherries and plums), and vegetables (especially beans). An important enterprise is the raising of cattle for beef and dairy products, and hogs and chickens. The state is rich in minerals, leading in the production of salt and taking sixth place in the production of copper. Iron mining is also outstanding, the state ranking second in the production of iron ore. There are deposits of coal in Lower Michigan. The state also has cement, petroleum, natural gas, and gypsum. The many lakes and state parks have given rise to a large summer resort and tourist industry. Annual income in the state from agriculture ranges as high as 605 million dollars, from manufacturing, as high as five billion; from mineral output, as high as 141 million; from vacationists and tourists, as high as 500 million.

History. Michigan was first visited by the French in the early 1600's; Marquette founded (1668) a mission at Sault Sainte Marie, and another three years later at Mackinac. Detroit was founded (1701) by Cadillac. The Michigan region was part of New France until 1763, when it was ceded to England; ceded (1783) by England to the U.S.; became (1787) part of the Northwest Territory, and a few years later part of the Indiana Territory. It was constituted the Michigan Territory in 1805. During the War of 1812 Detroit and Mackinac were captured by the British. The state applied for admission to the Union in 1835, but was not admitted, because of a boundary dispute with Ohio, until Jan. 26, 1837, when it became the 26th state. Detroit served as the capital until 1847, when Lansing assumed that function.

Culture. Michigan has a considerably larger urban than rural population; nearly 71 percent of the population was urban in 1950. It has attracted many immigrants, particularly Dutch, Finns, Poles, Italians, and Germans. Within recent years many Negroes have gone to live in the state. The Detroit area has been the scene of numerous labor conflicts in connection with the automobile industry. The Detroit Institute of Arts is a city-owned museum. Near Detroit is the Cranbrook Academy of Art, with which the architect Eliel Saarinen and the sculptor Carl Milles are associated. Among the leading institutions of higher learning are the state-supported University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, its library containing the William L. Clements library of American history with rare items dating from the 15th century; and Wayne University, at Detroit. The state motto is *Si Quaeris Peninsulam Amoenam, Circumspice*, meaning "If You Seek a Pleasant Peninsula, Look Around You." The state flower is the apple blossom.

Michigan, Lake. Southwesternmost of the Great Lakes of North America, and the only one entirely within U.S. territory, bordered by Michigan on the N and E, Indiana on the S, and Illinois and Wisconsin on the W. Chicago and Milwaukee are the chief cities on the lake. It discharges by the Strait of Mackinac into Lake Huron. Length, ab. 330 mi.; greatest width, ab. 80 mi.; greatest known depth, ab. 923 ft.; elevation, ab. 581 ft.; area, ab. 22,178 sq. mi.

Michigan Center. Unincorporated community in S Michigan, in Jackson County. 3,012 (1950).

Michigan City. City in NW Indiana, in La Porte County, on Lake Michigan ab. 40 mi. SE of Chicago: manufacturing and trade center, and summer resort. It has manufactures of railroad cars, machinery, boilers, bicycles, furniture, and clothing. There is a fishing and recreational harbor. It was established in 1832, and is the site of the Indiana state prison. 28,395 (1950).

Michilimackinac (mish''i.li.mak'i.nô). **Strait of.** Former name of **Mackinac** or **Mackinaw, Strait of.**

Michipicoten Island (mish''i.pi.kō'tẹn). Island in NE Lake Superior, part of Thunder Bay County, Ontario, Canada.

Michmash (mik'mash). [Also: **Michmas**; modern name, **Mukhmas.**] In Old Testament history, a place in Palestine, ab. 7 mi. NE of Jerusalem. It was the headquarters of the Philistines, particularly in their effort to put down the first uprising under Saul. 1 Sam. xiv. 5

Michoacán (mē''chō.ä.kän'). [Also: **Michoacán de Ocampo** (dā ō.käm'pō), or **de Ocompo** (ō.kōm'pō).] State in W central Mexico, surrounded by the states of Colima, Jalisco, Guanajuato, Querétaro, México, and Guerrero, and the Pacific Ocean. Capital, Morelia; area, 23,202 sq. mi.; pop. 1,412,830 (1950).

Michurin (mē.chö'rin), **Ivan Vladimirovich.** b. Sept. 20, 1854; d. at Michurinsk (formerly Kozlov), Russia, June 7, 1935. Russian horticulturist and geneticist. Because of his achievements in developing better strains and new varieties of fruits, vegetables, and grains, he has been compared with the American Luther Burbank. Before the Russian Revolution, Michurin was better known in other countries than in his own, but Lenin understood the vast potential value of his experiments, and the Soviet government took over the nursery he had established at Kozlov, expanded it to an experimental farm of 20,000 acres, and heavily subsidized his work.

Koslov was renamed Michurinsk in honor of the scientist, and became the seat of an agricultural college. Michurin was decorated with the highest Soviet honors and his 80th birthday was marked by an official celebration. His work bore practical fruit especially in the development of plants which thrive in such naturally arid areas and such regions of intense cold as abound in the vast Soviet territory. Michurin directly challenged former genetic theory by asserting that acquired characteristics can be inherited, and that his achievements proved it.

Michurinsk (mē.chō'rinsk). [Former name, **Koslov,** also spelled **Kosloff, Kozloff, Kozlov.**] City in the U.S.S.R., in the Tambov *oblast* (region) of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, ab. 44 mi. W of Tambov. It has important trade in agricultural products and its manufactures include tractors, foodstuffs, leather goods, and tobacco products. It also has locomotive repair shops. 70,202 (1939).

Micipsa (mi.sip'sạ). d. 118 B.C. Son of Masinissa, and chief ruler of Numidia after Masinissa's death in 149 B.C.

Mickiewicz (mĕts.kye'vēch), **Adam.** b. at Zaosie, Nowogródek, Lithuanian Poland, Dec. 24, 1798; d. at Constantinople, Nov. 26, 1855. Polish poet of the Romantic era. He was educated at the University of Vilna. In southern Russia, to which he was exiled for alleged participation in subversive political activities, he wrote the *Crimean Sonnets*, a cycle of descriptive stanzas which served to introduce the Oriental element into Polish poetry. Released in 1828, he spent the rest of his life in western Europe, mostly at Paris. Of his poems, the most important are based on Lithuanian themes, as *Gražyna*, *Konrad Wallenrod* (1828), the cycle *Forefathers' Eve*, and his masterpiece, *Pan Tadeusz* (1834), an idyll-epic of old Lithuania. His writings were a major factor in sustaining the Polish national will to survive, especially his *Books of the Polish Nation* (1832). Most of his works are available in English translation.

Mickle (mik'l), **William Julius.** b. at Langholm, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, Sept. 28, 1735; d. at Forest Hill, London, Oct. 28, 1788. Scottish poet. He translated the *Lusiad* (1775) and is the reputed author of the song *There's nae luck aboot the hoose.* Among his other works are a Spenserian poem, *The Concubine* (or *Syr Martyn*, 1765), and *Cumnor Hall* (1784), which Sir Walter Scott used as a basis in writing *Kenilworth.*

Micmac (mik'mak). Group of North American Indian tribes found in Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, and Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, and adjacent parts of Quebec. They speak an Algonquian language.

Micon of Athens (mī'kon; ath'ẹnz). Greek painter, a contemporary of Polygnotus, known principally from the works executed in conjunction with the latter in the Stoa Poikile, Theseum, and temple of the Dioscuri at Athens. He made the statue of the Athenian Callias, victor in Olympiad 77 (or 468 B.C.).

Micromégas (mē.kro.mā.gäs). Philosophical romance by Voltaire, published in 1752. It was in imitation of Jonathan Swift's *Gulliver's Travels.*

Micronesia (mī.krǫ.nē'zhạ, -shạ). Collection of island groups in the Pacific Ocean, including principally the Bonin, Caroline, Marianas, Gilbert, and Marshall groups. The islands (except the Marianas) are generally small (the name comes from Greek *micros*, "small," and *nesos*, "island"), low, and of coral formation. The inhabitants, chiefly Micronesians, are related in race and language. Land area, ab. 1,100 sq. mi.; pop. ab. 150,000.

Micronesians (mī.krǫ.nē'zhạnz, -shạnz). Indigenous peoples of Micronesia, inhabiting Pacific islands N of the equator, and thus including the peoples of the Caroline, Marshall, Marianas, and Gilbert islands. Although there is some inevitable admixture of Melanesian, Polynesian, and Malayan physical and cultural traits, the Micronesians as a people are distinct from any of these. They are definitely related to the Malays, but are predominantly of mixed Negroid and Mongoloid stock. They now number ab. 100,000. Their languages belong to the Micronesian group of the Malayo-Polynesian family, the separate languages being Caroline, Yap, Ponape, Gilbertese, Nauru, and Marianas.

Microscopium (mī.krǫ.skō'pi.um). Constellation S of Capricorn, introduced by Nicolas de Lacaille in 1752.

Microtechnum (mī.krǫ.tek'num) or **Microtegnum** (-tcg'-). See **Tegnum.**

Mictlan (mēk.tlän'). See **Mitla.**

Midas (mī'dạs). In Greek legend, a king of Phrygia, son of Gordius and Cybele. The god Dionysus, from gratitude for kindness shown to his teacher Silenus by Midas, promised to grant whatever the latter might ask. Midas, accordingly, requested that whatever he touched might turn to gold; but when he found that even his food was not excepted, and that he was likely to starve, he prayed that the gift might be taken away, and on bathing in the Pactolus was restored to his natural condition. The sands of the river, however, were ever after full of gold.

Middelburg or **Middleburg** (mid'l.bėrg). Town in S Africa, in E Transvaal, Union of South Africa, ab. 95 mi. E of Pretoria. Its main importance lies in the large coal deposit in the vicinity. Pop. 8,099 (1946), including 3,652 Europeans.

Middelburg (mid'ęl.bėrg; Dutch, mid'ęl.bėrch). Town in SW Netherlands, the capital of the province of Zeeland, situated on the island of Walcheren, N of Flushing. It is a seaport, with import, export, and agricultural trade. It is frequently visited by artists, and is the seat of the Zeeland science society. Once a fortified city, it was renowned in the Middle Ages for its cloth industry. The late Gothic 16th-century town hall, a symbol of the town's prosperity, the exterior decorated with the colossal statues of the counts and countesses of Holland and Zeeland, was severely damaged in World War II but is being restored; other monuments, such as the Abbey of Saint Nicholas, the Nieuwe Kerk, and the Steenroots House, were largely destroyed; the harbor installations, locks, and canals also suffered heavy damage. 21,417 (est. 1951).

Middelfart (miтн'ęl.färt). Town in NW Fyn, Denmark, in the *amt* (county) of Odense, situated on the Little Belt: formerly the E ferry terminus; since 1935 the ferry has been supplanted by a road and rail bridge. 8,089 (1945).

Middelschulte (mid'ęl.shůl.tę), **Wilhelm.** b. in Germany, April 3, 1863; d. there, May 4, 1943. German organist and composer. He was organist (1894–1914) with the Theodore Thomas orchestra at Chicago, and taught organ and theory at the Wisconsin Conservatory, Milwaukee. He was known as an interpreter of Bach.

Middle Ages. Period of about a thousand years, between the close of what is technically considered ancient history and the first definite movements in Europe of the distinctively modern spirit of freedom and enterprise, the Renaissance. Its beginning is synchronous with that of the so-called dark ages, and it is variously reckoned as extending to the fall of Constantinople (1453), the invention of printing, the Renaissance, or the discovery of America, in the 15th century, or to the Reformation, in the early part of the 16th.

Middle and Upper Franconia (frang.kō'ni.ạ). [German, **Mittel- und Oberfranken.**] *Regierungsbezirk* (government district) of the *Land* (state) of Bavaria, S Germany, American Zone, bounded by Württemberg-Baden on the W, Thuringia and Saxony on the N, and Czechoslovakia on the NE. The chief city is Nuremberg. The district lies astride two watersheds: that of the Rhine-Main and the Eger-Elbe river basins in the NE, and that between the Rhine-Main and the Danube river basins in the SW. It came to Bavaria in the Napoleonic period; consisted formerly of the free imperial city of Nuremberg, the margravate of Ansbach-Bayreuth, the bishopric of Bamberg, and a number of smaller territories. Koburg was added in 1919. The population increased in the period 1939–46 by 21.3 percent. Capital, Bayreuth; area, ab. 5,838 sq. mi.; pop. 2,286,282 (1946).

Middle Atlantic States. Name given collectively to the states of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and (sometimes) Delaware and Maryland.

Middleboro (mid'l.bur.ō). [Official spelling, **Middleborough.**] Town (in Massachusetts the equivalent of township in many other states) and unincorporated village in SE Massachusetts, in Plymouth County, ab. 34 mi. SE of Boston: manufactures of caskets, hospital supplies, shoes, and fire apparatus. Pop. of town, 10,164 (1950); of village, 5,889 (1950).

Middleburg (mid'l.bėrg). See **Middelburg.**

Middlebury (mid'l.ber.i). Town (in Vermont the equivalent of township in many other states) and village in C

Vermont, county seat of Addison County, on the Otter River near Lake Champlain, ab. 33 mi. SW of Montpelier: processing of marble. It is the seat of Middlebury College, noted for its annual summer writers' conference. Pop. of town, 4,778 (1950); of village, 3,614 (1950).

Middle Congo (kong'gō). [French, **Moyen-Congo.**] One of the four territories making up French Equatorial Africa. It stretches from the Atlantic Ocean NE to Ubangi-Shari territory and is bounded on the E by the Belgian Congo (from which it is separated by the Congo and Ubangi rivers) and on the W by Gabon territory and Cameroun. The climate is hot and very moist and much of the area is covered with dense tropical forest. The principal products are rubber, palm oil, mahogany, and cocoa. The capital was moved (1950) from Brazzaville to Pointe Noire; these cities are connected by the only railroad in the territory. Area, ab. 132,000 sq. mi.; pop. 684,450 (675,400 natives and 9,050 Europeans; 1950).

Middle East. Term used by the U.S. State Department and the National Geographic Society to designate the region occupied by India, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Sikkim, and Ceylon. It is sometimes also used as almost synonymous with Near East.

Middle East Institute. Organization founded in 1946 for the purpose of developing study and research facilities for promoting a better understanding in the U.S. of the countries of the Middle East. It maintains headquarters at Washington, D.C., and publishes *The Middle East Journal* (quarterly).

Middle Europe (ū'rōp). See **Mitteleuropa.**

Middle Franconia (frang.kō'ni.ą). See **Middle and Upper Franconia.**

Middle High German. See under **German.**

Middlemarch (mid'l.märch). Novel by George Eliot, published in 1871 in *Blackwood's Magazine*, and in book form in 1872.

Middle Park. Elevated grass-covered valley in Grand County, N Colorado. Length, ab. 35 mi.

Middleport (mid'l.pōrt). Village in SE Ohio, in Meigs County, on the Ohio River: formerly important for river shipping. 3,446 (1950).

Middle River. Unincorporated community in E central Maryland, in Baltimore County, ab. 10 mi. E of downtown Baltimore: aircraft industry. 23,243 (1950).

Middlesboro (mid'lz.bur.ō). [Also, **Middlesborough.**] City in SE Kentucky, in Bell County. Coal mining is the principal industry. It was platted in 1885. Pop. 14,482 (1950).

Middlesbrough (mid'lz.brō). County borough, seaport, and manufacturing and shipbuilding center in NE England, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, situated on the S bank of the estuary of the river Tees, ab. 3 mi. E of Stockton-on-Tees, ab. 239 mi. N of London by rail. Its prosperity dates from the discovery of the iron ores nearby (first worked in 1850). Middlesbrough is the chief seat of the English iron trade, producing much pig iron (some of which is shipped to Sheffield) and possessing many steelworks which produce high-grade steel. The town began as a coal-exporting port (still important) and now also exports iron and steel. Imports include iron and manganese ores. Shipbuilding has declined somewhat in importance. 147,336 (1951).

Middlesex (mid'l.seks). Inland county in SE England, bounded on the N by Hertfordshire, on the E by Essex and by the County of London, on the S by Surrey, and on the W by Buckinghamshire. The surface is generally level, reaching slightly higher elevations in the N part. It is drained by the rivers Brent, Colne, Lea, and Thames. Next to Rutlandshire, it is the smallest English county. In 1888, by the Local Government Act, parts of Middlesex were incorporated into the County of London. Middlesex is wholly within Greater London. It is almost completely urban in character, but there is extensive market gardening, especially of potatoes for the London markets. Hogs also are widely raised. The functions of its county seat are performed by the City of Westminster, a metropolitan borough of London. Middlesex was an ancient Saxon kingdom dependent on Essex. From 1101 it was subject to the City of London. Area, 232 sq. mi.; pop. 2,268,776 (1951).

Middlesex. Borough in NE New Jersey, in Middlesex County: flower cultivation. 5,943 (1950).

Middlesex, Earl of. Title of **Cranfield, Lionel.**

Middleton (mid'l.tọn). See also **Midleton.**

Middleton. Municipal borough and market town in NW England, in Lancashire, ab. 5 mi. N of Manchester, ab. 189 mi. NW of London by rail. Its industries include cotton finishing and the production of woolen yarns. 32,602 (1951).

Middleton, Arthur. b. at Charleston, S.C., 1681; d. Sept. 7, 1737. English colonial administrator. He was a leader (1719) of the group that overthrew proprietary control, and president (1720–25) of the council and acting governor (1725 *et seq.*) of South Carolina.

Middleton, Arthur. b. near Charleston, S.C., June 26, 1742; d. there, Jan. 1, 1787. American patriot; son of Henry Middleton (1717–84). He was a delegate from South Carolina to the Continental Congress in 1776, and signed the Declaration of Independence. He sat again (1781–83) in Congress.

Middleton, Charles. [Titles: 2nd Earl of **Middleton,** titular Earl of **Monmouth.**] b. c1640; d. 1719. English statesman, secretary of state to James II; son of John Middleton (1619–74). At the Restoration he was appointed envoy extraordinary to Vienna; he became earl by succession in 1674 and on Aug. 25, 1684, succeeded Godolphin as secretary of state. After the reign of James II he remained in England, and in May, 1692, was committed to the Tower of London. In 1693 he joined James at St.-Germain. At the death of the king he was proclaimed Earl of Monmouth by James Francis Edward Stuart, the titular James III. He assisted in the Pretender's Scottish expedition in 1707.

Middleton, Sir **Charles.** [Title, 1st Baron **Barham.**] b. Oct. 14, 1726; d. June 17, 1813. English naval officer. He served (1778–90) as comptroller of the navy. One of the lords commissioners (1794–95) of the admiralty, he was appointed (1805) first lord of the admiralty, and was responsible for the preparations leading to the battle of Trafalgar.

Middleton, Christopher. d. Feb. 12, 1770. English naval commander and arctic explorer.

Middleton, Conyers. b. in Yorkshire, England, Dec. 27, 1683; d. July 28, 1750. English divine. In 1724 he went to Rome, and in 1729 published the *Letter from Rome* upon pagan beliefs and ceremonies in the Roman Catholic Church. In his *Letter to Waterland* he ridiculed some parts of the Book of Genesis, and showed a skeptical tendency in an *Introductory Discourse* (1747). Of his numerous works the best-known is his *Life of Cicero.*

Middleton, George. b. at Paterson, N.J., Oct. 27, 1880—. American playwright. He wrote a number of one-act plays, produced chiefly in "little theatres." He published collections of one-act plays such as *Embers, Possession, Masks,* and *Tradition.* Among his adaptations from the French are plays by Brieux, Édouard Bourdet, Sacha Guitry, and Marcelle Maurette. He collaborated with Paul Kester on *The Cavalier* (1902), with L. Westervelt on *The Sinner* (1907), with George M. Cohan and Guy Bolton on *Hit-the-Trail Holliday* (1915), with Guy Bolton on *Polly With a Past* (1917), with E. H. Sothern on *Accused* (1925), and with A. E. Thomas on *The Big Pond* (1929). Author of the autobiography *These Things Are Mine* (1947).

Middleton, Henry. b. 1717; d. June 13, 1784. American Revolutionary leader; son of Arthur Middleton (1681–1737). He was speaker (1747, 1754, 1755) of the South Carolina legislature, and a member (1755–70) of His Majesty's Council. He was a member (1774) and president (Oct. 22, 1774–May 10, 1775) of the Continental Congress, from which he resigned (1775) in protest against the radicals who sought independence. He was chosen (1779) to the first state senate.

Middleton, Henry. b. Sept. 28, 1770; d. at Charleston, S.C., June 14, 1846. American politician and diplomat; son of Arthur Middleton (1742–97). He was governor of South Carolina (1810–12), was a representative in Congress (1815–19), and was minister to Russia (1820–31). He negotiated with Russia the 1824 fisheries treaty.

Middleton, Sir **Hugh.** See **Myddleton,** Sir **Hugh.**

Middleton, John. [Title, 1st Earl of **Middleton.**] b. 1619; d. at Tangier, Morocco, in June, 1674. Scottish soldier; father of Charles Middleton (c1640–1719). He was second in command (September, 1645) of the Parlia-

mentary army at Philiphaugh. He suppressed (1647) the Royalist uprising in the north under George Gordon, 2nd Marquis of Huntly, and distinguished (1648) himself at Preston, where he was taken prisoner. He was appointed commander in chief in Scotland, governor of Edinburgh Castle, and lord high commissioner to the Scottish Parliament (1660), but was deprived (1663) of his offices on the basis of charges made by John Maitland, 2nd Earl of Lauderdale, that he had withheld letters from the king on public affairs, taken bribes from Presbyterians, and committed other offenses.

Middleton, John Izard. b. near Charleston, S.C., Aug. 13, 1785; d. at Paris, Oct. 5, 1849. American archaeologist and artist; son of Arthur Middleton (1742–87). He was the author of the illustrated work *Grecian Remains in Italy, a Description of Cyclopian Walls and of Roman Antiquities with Topographical and Picturesque Views of Ancient Latium* (1812), a pioneer study valuable for its precision of detail.

Middleton, Peter. d. Jan. 9, 1781. British physician at New York. He was a professor (1767 *et seq.*) of the Medical School of King's (now Columbia) College, and delivered (1767) the school's opening oration.

Middleton, Thomas. b. probably at London, 1580; d. at Newington Butts, London, cJuly, 1627. English dramatist. He studied at Oxford, entered Gray's Inn c1593, became a playwright c1599, and wrote in conjunction with William Rowley, Anthony Munday, Michael Drayton, John Webster, and others. He arranged lord mayor's shows and court masques, and in 1620 was appointed city chronologer. Among his plays are *The Old Law* with Rowley (printed 1656), *The Mayor of Quinborough* with Rowley (1661), *Blurt, Master Constable* (1602, with Dekker, who probably wrote most of it), *The Phoenix* (1607), *Michaelmas Terme* (1607), *The Family of Love* (licensed 1607), *A Trick to Catch the Old One* (licensed 1607), *Your Five Gallants* (1607), *A Mad World, my Masters* (1608), *The Roaring Girl* with Dekker (printed 1611), *A Fair Quarrel* with Rowley (1617), *The Changeling* and *The Spanish Gipsy* with Rowley (1623), *More Dissemblers besides Women* (1615), *Women Beware Women* (licensed before 1622, printed 1657), and *A Game at Chess* (1624). The last-named play, an allegory written about the fruitless embassy of Prince Charles (later Charles I) to Spain in an attempt to secure a match with the Spanish infanta, displays an almost virulent anti-Spanish bias; as a result, complaints were officially made and the play was banned from the theaters. However, three editions were printed in the first part of 1625 and the play, though off the stage, continued popular. The date of the following plays is conjectural: *A Chaste Maid in Cheapside* (1611), *No Wit, No Help like a Woman's* (1613), *The Witch* (c1615), *Anything for a Quiet Life*, with Webster (1662), and *The Widow*, with Ben Jonson and Fletcher (c1616). Middleton also had a small part in writing with Dekker *The Honest Whore* (1st part, 1604). He was the author of the lost plays *Caesar's Fall* (1602), *Randal, Earl of Chester*, and *The Viper and Her Brood* (1606). *The Puritan, or the Widow of Watling Street* (1607), a play sometimes attributed to Shakespeare, may have been written by Middleton. He wrote also about 20 masques, entertainments, and pageants; some miscellaneous verse, including *Microcynicon: Six Snarling Satires* (1599); and various prose pamphlets, including *The Black Book* (1604) and *Father Hubberd's Tale* (1604). Middleton's works were not collected till 1840, when Alexander Dyce's edition appeared.

Middleton, Thomas Fanshaw. b. at Kedleston, Derbyshire, England, Jan. 26, 1769; d. at Calcutta, India, July 8, 1822. English scholar and divine, appointed first bishop of Calcutta in 1814.

Middletown (mid'l.toun). City in C Connecticut, a county seat of Middlesex County, on the Connecticut River ab. 15 mi. S of Hartford: manufactures include rubber goods, tools, textiles, and hardware. It is the seat of Wesleyan University. 29,711 (1950).

Middletown. City in SE New York, in Orange County, ab. 54 mi. NW of New York City: trading center for an agricultural area; manufactures of machine tools, clothing, textiles, leather goods, and wrapping machines. 22,586 (1950).

Middletown. City in SW Ohio, in Butler County, on the Miami River ab. 20 mi. SW of Dayton: manufactures of paper, aircraft, machinery, plug tobacco, and steel. It was platted in 1802, became an important livestock-shipping point, and was incorporated in 1886. Pop. 33,695 (1950).

Middletown. Borough in SE Pennsylvania, in Dauphin County, ab. 8 mi. SE of Harrisburg: manufactures of stoves and clothing. It was established in 1755. Pop. 9,184 (1950).

Middletown. Town in SE Rhode Island, in Newport County, adjoining Newport on the NE: a residential and summer resort area. It was incorporated in 1743. In the decade between the last two U.S. censuses its population more than doubled. 3,379 (1940), 7,382 (1950).

Middletown. Sociological and cultural study by Robert S. Lynd and Helen M. Lynd, published in 1929. Based upon first-hand investigation conducted in 1924–25 by a field staff working under the Lynds' direction, *Middletown* is a monumental treatise on the social traits, structure, and activities of an average American community (Muncie, Ind.), the identity of Middletown being suppressed in the book itself (probably in an effort to give the work greater objectivity). Its sequel is *Middletown in Transition* (1937).

Middle Tunguska (tün.gös'kạ). See **Tunguska, Stony.**

Middle West. [Also, **Midwest.**] Region of the N central U.S., including the area N of the Ohio River and W of the Appalachians. Its SW and W limits are indefinite. It is generally taken to include the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, and North Dakota. Occasionally bordering portions of other states in the Mississippi valley and Great Lakes watersheds may be included (W Pennsylvania, NW West Virginia, E and C Montana, E Wyoming, and E Colorado).

Middlewich (mid'l.wich). Urban district and manufacturing town in W England, in Cheshire, situated on the Cheshire salt field, ab. 26 mi. SE of Liverpool, ab. 166 mi. NW of London by rail. It has a chemical industry producing soda. 6,734 (1951).

Middle Years, The. Title of a short story and an autobiographical piece by Henry James, published in 1917.

Midgard (mid'gärd). [Old Norse, **Midhgardhr.**] In Old Norse mythology, the middle earth; this earth, between heaven and hell; the abode of the human race, formed in the midst of Ginnungagap from the body of the giant Ymir, the first created being. Midgard is connected with Asgard, the home of the gods, by the rainbow bridge, Bifrost.

Midgardsorm (mid'gärd.sôrm). [Old Norse, **Midhgardhsormr.**] In Old Norse mythology, the Midgard serpent, or worm; the monstrous serpent which encircles the earth. His name was Jörmungand.

Midgley (mij'li), **Thomas.** b. at Beaver Falls, Pa., May 18, 1889; d. near Columbus, Ohio, Nov. 2, 1944. American chemist who discovered (1922) the value of tetraethyl lead as gasoline antiknock compound. He developed a method of extracting bromine from sea water, patented a refrigerant (freon) for air-conditioning systems and refrigerators, and was a pioneer in research (1928 *et seq.*) on synthetic rubber.

Midhat Pasha (mid.hät' pä.shä'). b. 1822; d. in Arabia, May 8, 1884. Turkish statesman, grand vizier in 1872 and 1876–77.

Midi (mē.dē), **Aiguille du.** See **Aiguille du Midi.**

Midi, Canal du. [Also, **Canal du Languedoc.**] Canal in France uniting the Mediterranean with the Atlantic. It extends from the Garonne River, near Toulouse, to the Étang de Thau, near Agde. It was completed in 1681. Because of its narrowness and shallowness, it is not much used today. Length, ab. 150 mi.; depth, ab. 7 ft.

Midi, Dent du. See **Dent du Midi.**

Midi, Pic du. See **Pic du Midi de Bigorre; also Pic du Midi d'Ossau.**

Midian (mid'i.ạn). In Biblical geography, a desert region in NW Arabia, SE of the Gulf of Aqaba, inhabited by the Midianites. According to Gen. xxv. 2, Midian was a son of Abraham by Keturah; through him the Midianites were linked to Abraham. The Midianites are prominent in the Bible: they rescued Joseph from the pit; Jethro, Moses's father-in-law, was a Midianite, as was

Balaam; they were defeated by the Mosaic army led by Phinehas and again by Gideon.

Midillü (mē.dil.lü'). Turkish name of **Lesbos.**

Midland (mid'land). City in E central Lower Michigan, county seat of Midland County. Local salt brines provided the original basis for the establishment of a large plant which manufactures magnesium, aspirin, Epsom salts, synthetic phenol, and numerous other pharmaceutical and commercial chemicals. 14,285 (1950).

Midland. Town in Ontario, Canada, in Simcoe County, on Georgian Bay. It is a lake port and an historic spot. Here are located the remains of one of the famous French Jesuit missions which were burned by the Iroquois in the early days of the French regime. The town attracts many summer tourists. 7,206 (1951).

Midland. Borough in W Pennsylvania, in Beaver County, on the Ohio River: manufactures of steel, machinery, and coke by-products; railroad repair shops. 6,491 (1950).

Midland. City in W Texas, county seat of Midland County, S of Lubbock. It is located in a productive petroleum region, and has refineries. It is a supply center for surrounding oil fields and a shipping point for oil and cattle. In the decade between the last two U.S. censuses its population more than doubled. 9,352 (1940), 21,713 (1950).

Midland Park. Borough in NE New Jersey, in Bergen County. 5,164 (1950).

Midlands (mid'lạnds). Name given collectively to nearly the whole of the area of the N Central inland counties of England.

Midleton (mid'l.tọn). [Also: **Middleton**; Irish, **Mainistir na Coran.**] Urban district and market town in S Irish Republic, in County Cork, ab. 12 mi. E of Cork city. 2,829 (1951).

Midleton, 1st Earl of. Title of **Brodrick, William St. John Fremantle.**

Midlothian (mid.lō'thi.ạn). Village in NE Illinois, in Cook County: a southern suburb of Chicago. 3,216 (1950).

Midlothian (mid.lō'тнi.ạn). [Former name, **Edinburghshire.**] Maritime county in S Scotland. It is bounded on the N by the Firth of Forth, on the E by East Lothian and Berwickshire, on the SE by Roxburghshire, on the S by Selkirkshire, Peeblesshire, and Lanarkshire, and on the W and N by West Lothian. The Moorfoot Hills cross the SE part of the county; in the C part are the Pentland Hills. Practically all of the streams flow into the Firth of Forth. The county has an important coal field, and mining is carried on. A variety of industries are engaged in, among them brewing, brick and tile manufactures, and papermaking. The chief crops raised are oats, potatoes, wheat, turnips, and barley. County seat, Edinburgh; area, 366 sq. mi.; pop. 565,746 (1951).

Midnapore (mid'nạ.pōr). [Also, **Midnapur** (-pör).] District in West Bengal, Union of India, ab. 65 mi. W of Calcutta. The chief crops are rice, maize, wheat, and barley. Capital, Midnapore; area, ab. 5,274 sq. mi.; pop. 3,359,022 (1951).

Midnapore. [Also, **Midnapur.**] Capital of the district of Midnapore, West Bengal, Union of India, situated on the Kasai River ab. 70 mi. W of Calcutta: cotton mills and light industry; trading center. 43,171 (1941).

Midnight Judges. In U.S. history, a derisive term applied by the Jeffersonian Republicans to the appointments to judicial posts made (1801) by President John Adams shortly before he left office. In the succeeding administration under Jefferson, most of these appointments were legislated out of existence by the Judiciary Act of 1801, but the controversy over the administration's refusal to deliver the commission of a justice of the peace named by Adams culminated in the noted Supreme Court case of *Marbury v. Madison* (1803).

Midrash (mid'rash). Name for the old rabbinical commentaries on Biblical books, which grew out of the popular discourses and lectures delivered during the services in the synagogue. Among the older Midrashim are Mechilta on a part of Exodus, Siphra on Leviticus, and Siphre on Numbers and Deuteronomy, all of which belong to the period of the Mishnah. The most popular of the Midrashim was that of Rabbah or Rabboth (magnum) on the Pentateuch and the so-called "Five Rolls," i.e., the books of Canticles, Ruth, Lamentations, Ecclesiastes, and Esther, which was composed between the 6th and 12th centuries. Midrash is of two types: Haggadah (homilies) and Halakah (discussions of the law).

Midsomer Norton (mid'sum"ẽr nôr'tọn). See under **Norton Radstock.**

Midsummer Day. [Also, **Saint John's Day.**] Formerly an English holiday (June 24), commemorating the birth of Saint John the Baptist.

Midsummer Night's Dream, A. Comedy by Shakespeare, written c1594. It is mentioned by Francis Meres in his *Palladis Tamia*, which was issued in 1598, and was entered on the Stationers' Register Oct. 8, 1600.

Midsummer Night's Dream Music. Overture and incidental music by Felix Mendelssohn, composed as a setting for Shakespeare's comedy. The overture (1826) was first performed at Stettin in 1827; the additional numbers (1843) were written at the request of Frederick William IV of Prussia and first given in the same year at Potsdam.

Midvale (mid'vāl). City in N Utah, in Salt Lake County, on the Jordan River: lead, zinc, and iron smelters. It was settled in 1852. Pop. 3,993 (1950).

Midway (mid'wā). Coral atoll NW of the Hawaiian Islands, 1,200 mi. from Honolulu. It was discovered and claimed for the U.S. in 1859. The island is a major air and naval base for the American armed forces. Area, 2 sq. mi.; pop. 437 (1940).

Midway, Battle of. Japanese-U.S. naval-air engagement (June 3–6, 1942) in the Pacific Ocean, in World War II. The battle, which was fought a few hundred miles west of Midway Island (and some 1,500 mi. W of the Hawaiian Islands), ended a Japanese attempt to take Midway, which the Japanese strategists had planned to use as a base for an assault on Hawaii. The Japanese losses (four carriers, a heavy cruiser, and three destroyers) were decisive in eventually restoring naval superiority in the Pacific to the U.S., although this fact did not clearly emerge for some time. From Midway on, however, the outcome of the naval war in the Pacific rested primarily on the shipbuilding capacities of the two powers chiefly involved, and in this contest the Japanese resources were hopelessly inferior to those of the U.S. The battle involved a U.S. carrier force (including the *Hornet*, *Enterprise*, and *Yorktown*) under Rear Admiral Frank J. Fletcher and Rear Admirals Marc Mitscher and Raymond A. Spruance. The battle was joined when heavy U.S. air force bombers and navy Catalinas attacked a cruiser- and destroyer-escorted Japanese fleet of transports some 700 mi. W of Midway on June 3, 1942. Two additional Japanese forces (including four carriers, as well as battleships, heavy cruisers, and various lighter vessels) were reported the next day a few hundred miles north of Midway, and for the next three days a practically continuous air battle took place between the various forces (in addition to carrier-based planes, the U.S. commanders were able to draw upon planes from the U.S. marine corps base on Midway). Air torpedoes were particularly decisive in this battle. The Japanese lost, in addition to the vessels mentioned above, some 275 aircraft and 4,800 men. The U.S. forces lost the *Yorktown*, a destroyer, and 150 planes.

Midway Park. Unincorporated community in SE North Carolina, in Onslow County. 3,703 (1950).

Midwest City. City in C Oklahoma, in Oklahoma County, near Oklahoma City. 10,166 (1950).

Midwout (mid'wout). Original Dutch name of **Flatbush.**

Mie (mē.ā). *Ken* (prefecture) of S Honshu, Japan, SW of Nagoya, bordering on Ise Bay and on the Pacific. It is largely mountainous, with a narrow coastal lowland. Capital, Tsu; area, ab. 2,225 sq. mi.; pop. 1,461,197 (1950).

Międzyrzecz (myen.dzi'zhech). [German, **Meseritz.**] Town in NW Poland, in the *województwo* (province) of Zielona Góra, formerly in Grenzmark Posen-Westpreussen, Germany, on the Obra River ab. 55 mi. W of Poznań: agricultural markets and food-processing industries. The town came under the administration of Poland in 1945. Pop. 12,093 (1939); 4,385 (1946).

Miegel (mē'gel), **Agnes.** b. at Königsberg, in East Prussia, March 9, 1879—. German poet, famous for her ballads. Her books of verse (*Gedichte*, 1901; *Balladen und Lieder*, 1907; *Gesammelte Gedichte*, 1927; *Herbstgesang*,

1932) have been interspersed with some stories about her homeland (*Geschichten aus Altpreussen*, 1926; *Gang in die Dämmerung*, 1934) and the autobiographical *Kinderland* (1930).

Miel (mēl) or **Meel** (māl), **Jan.** [Called **Giovanni della Vite.**] b. near Antwerp, Belgium, 1599; d. 1664. Flemish painter.

Mielatz (mē'läts), **Charles Frederick William.** b. at Bredlin, Germany, May 24, 1864; d. at New York, June 2, 1919. American etcher and painter, noted mostly for his etchings of views of New York. He taught at the National Academy of Design, and was made an associate there in 1906.

Mieres (myā'rās). Town and commune in NW Spain, in the province of Oviedo, ab. 9 mi. S of Oviedo. Center of the Asturian iron, coal, sulfur, copper, and tin mining district, it has large iron foundries and chemical works, and timber, cider, and livestock markets. Pop. of commune, 58,310 (1950).

Mierevelt (mē'rę.velt), **Janszen van.** b. at Delft, Netherlands, May 1, 1567; d. there, July 27, 1651. Dutch portrait painter.

Mierevelt, Pieter van. b. 1596; d. 1632. Dutch portrait painter; son of Janszen van Mierevelt.

Mieris (mē'ris), **Frans van.** [Called **Mieris the Elder.**] b. at Delft, Netherlands, April 16, 1635; d. at Leiden, Netherlands, March 12, 1681. Dutch genre painter.

Mieris, Frans van. [Called **Mieris the Younger.**] b. 1689; d. 1763. Dutch painter and historian; grandson of Frans van Mieris (1635–81).

Mieris, Willem van. b. at Leiden, Netherlands, 1662; d. there, Jan. 24, 1747. Dutch painter; son of Frans van Mieris (1635–81).

Mierisch (mē'rish). German name of the **Mureș.**

Mierosławski (mye.rô.släf'skē), **Ludwik.** b. at Nemours, France, 1814; d. at Paris, Nov. 23, 1878. Polish revolutionist and military writer. He was the leader in the attempted rising of the Poles in 1846, and in the insurrections at Poznań (Posen) in 1848, in Sicily and Baden in 1849, and in Poland in 1863.

Miers (mirz), **John.** b. at London, Aug. 25, 1789; d. at Kensington, London, Oct. 17, 1879. English engineer and botanist.

Mies (mēs) or **Mies-Kladrau** (mēs'klä'drou). German name of **Stříbro-Kladruby.**

Miessner (mēs'nėr), **William Otto.** b. at Huntingburg, Ind., May 26, 1880—. American composer and music teacher. Author of *The Motif-Method of Music-Reading* and *The Place of Music in Education*. His compositions include cantatas and overtures as well as many pieces for voice or piano.

Miës van der Rohe (mē'ęs vän dėr rō'ę), **Ludwig.** b. at Aachen, Germany, March 27, 1886—. American architect and industrial designer. Though without any formal architectural training, he became one of the leaders of modern European architecture, and was later an influence in U.S. design. His functionalist approach and predominant interest in spatial arrangement is best evidenced in his Tugendhat House (1930) at Brno, Czechoslovakia. He began as a furniture designer (1905–07) in Bruno Paul's studio at Berlin, was assistant (1908–11) to Peter Behrens, became (1927) director of the Werkbund Exhibit and Weissenhof Siedlung at Stuttgart, served (1930–32) as head of the Bauhaus at Dessau, designed the German Pavilion for the Barcelona World Exhibit (1930), participated in the Berlin Reichsbank competition (1933), in which his was the only modern design among the six prize-winning ones, came (1937) to the U.S., and became (1944) a U.S. citizen. After serving as director of design at the Armour Institute, Chicago, he became (1940) a teacher at the Illinois Institute of Technology.

Mifflin (mif'lin), **Fort.** Fort on the Delaware River near the mouth of the Schuylkill; one of the defenses of Philadelphia.

Mifflin, George Harrison. b. at Boston, May 1, 1845; d. April 5, 1921. American publisher. He entered (1867) the publishing house of Hurd and Houghton and was admitted (1872) to the firm. He became a partner (1878–80) in the firm of Houghton Osgood and Company, and was a partner (1880–1908) and president (1908 *et seq.*) of Houghton, Mifflin Company, publishers, and its affiliate, the Riverside Press at Cambridge, Mass.

Mifflin, Lloyd. b. at Columbia, Pa., Sept. 15, 1846; d. there, July 16, 1921. American poet. He studied (1869–72) painting in Europe, and then turned to poetry and published *At The Gates of Song* (1897), *The Slopes of Helicon, and Other Poems* (1898), *Echoes of Greek Idyls* (1899), *The Fields of Dawn and Later Sonnets* (1900), *Castalian Days* (1903), *The Fleeing Nymph, and Other Verse* (1905), *My Lady of Dream* (1906), *Toward the Uplands* (1908), *Flower and Thorn* (1909), and *As Twilight Falls* (1916).

Mifflin, Thomas. b. at Philadelphia, Jan. 10, 1744; d. at Lancaster, Pa., Jan. 20, 1800. American Revolutionary general and politician. He graduated from the College of Philadelphia (now the University of Pennsylvania) in 1760. He married (1767) a cousin, Sarah Morris, and became a merchant at Philadelphia. An ardent patriot and radical politician, he was elected to the provincial assembly four successive years (1772–76), and to the First and Second Continental Congresses. He engaged in military activity immediately upon the outbreak of war, thereby severing his connection with the Society of Friends. He was appointed a major in the Continental Army (May, 1775) and made Washington's aide-de-camp. He served as quartermaster general of the army (August, 1775), with the rank of colonel (December, 1775), becoming a brigadier general (May, 1776) and a major general (February, 1777). Seeking combat duty, he resigned as quartermaster general (June, 1776), but returned reluctantly to that position (October, 1776) at the urgent request of Washington and Congress. An eloquent speaker, he performed great service in recruiting troops and holding men in the army beyond the expiration of their terms (1776–77). Pleading ill health, he resigned again as quartermaster general (October, 1777), but had to continue his duties until his successor was appointed (March, 1778). Accused of peculation by his enemies, he sought investigation of his administration, but no inquiry was made; he insisted that Congress accept his resignation from the army (August, 1778). The charge of peculation was never sustained. Although in the circle of those implicated in the so-called Conway Cabal because he was appointed to board of war (November, 1777) and was instrumental in securing General Horatio Gates as its president, and though a known critic of Washington, he was vehement in his denials of complicity in any conspiracy or of disloyalty to Washington, and the charge of conspiracy remains unsupported. He entered the Pennsylvania state assembly (1778–79), and was reëlected (1780–81). He returned to Congress (1782–84), and was elected its president (1783). He reëntered the state assembly (1785) and was elected its speaker, served as a member of the Federal Constitutional Convention (1787), and was elected to the supreme executive council of Pennsylvania (1788) and served as its president (1788–90). He was chairman of the state constitutional convention (1789–90). He served three terms as the first governor of Pennsylvania (1790–99), and did much to develop the state. He led a valiant though vain fight against severe epidemics of yellow fever which ravaged Philadelphia (especially in 1793 and 1798). Despite his Jeffersonian and pro-French sympathies, he zealously coöperated in the suppression of the Whiskey Insurrection (1794), and vigorously prepared for the anticipated war with France (1798). Elected to the Pennsylvania house of representatives (1799), he died during the legislative session.

Migdal (mig.däl'). Hebrew name of **Magdala.**

Migdol (mig'dol). In Biblical geography: **1.** A station on the route of the Israelites from Egypt to the Red Sea (Ex. xiv. 2), situated ab. 12 mi. NW of the head of the Red Sea. **2.** The Migdol of Ezekiel was in the neighborhood of Pelusium (probably ab. 10 mi. E of the present Suez Canal).

Mighty Dollar, The. Play by Benjamin Edward Woolf, produced in 1875. Among its characters is the Hon. Bardwell Slote, a caricature of the American politician.

Migliorati (mē.lyō.rä'tē), **Cosimo de'.** Original name of Pope **Innocent VII.**

Mignard (mē.nyär), **Pierre.** b. at Troyes, France, in November, 1610; d. at Paris, May 13, 1695. French painter of portraits and historical pieces.

Migne (mēny'), **Jacques Paul.** b. at St.-Flour, Cantal, France, 1800; d. at Paris, Oct. 25, 1875. French priest, noted as an editor and publisher of religious works. He served for a time as curate at Puiseaux in the diocese of Orléans. In 1833 a quarrel with his bishop drove him to Paris, where he founded *L'Univers Religieux,* and, having soon sold this paper, established a large publishing house. The works issued by him include *Scripturae sacrae cursus completus* (28 vols., 1840–45), *Theologiae cursus* (28 vols., 1840–45), *Patrologiae cursus completus* (383 vols., 1844–66), *Encyclopédie théologique* (171 vols., 1844–66), and *Collection des orateurs sacrés* (100 vols., 1846–48).

Mignet (mē.nye), **François Auguste Marie.** b. at Aix, France, May 8, 1796; d. at Paris, March 24, 1884. French historian. In 1815 he studied law in his native town, and enjoyed there the companionship of a young fellow student, Louis Adolphe Thiers, with whom he kept up a lifelong friendship. In 1830 Mignet and Thiers founded a newspaper, *Le National.* Mignet was a liberal and, though an opponent of Charles X, a constitutional monarchist, and was always ready to take up his pen in defense of his ideas. He appeared for the first time before the public, in successful competition for a prize offered by the Académie des Inscriptions, with an essay entitled *De la féodalité des institutions de Saint-Louis, et de la législation de ce prince* (1821). Thereupon he came to Paris, where he published his *Histoire de la révolution française de 1789 à 1814* (1824), *Négociations relatives à la succession d'Espagne sous Louis XIV* (1836–42), *Notices et mémoires historiques* (1843, and again 1858 and 1854), *Vie de Franklin* (1848), *Histoire de Marie Stuart* (1851), *Charles-Quint* (1854), *Éloges historiques* (1863, 1877), various *Notices historiques* (1872–75), and *Rivalité de François I et de Charles-Quint* (1875). As a dramatist Mignet wrote *Antonio Perez et Philippe II* (1845, 1846).

Mignon (min'yŏn). Unincorporated community in E central Alabama, in Talladega County. 3,053 (1950).

Mignon (mē.nyôn'). In Goethe's *Wilhelm Meister's Lehrjahre,* a mysterious Italian girl, the daughter of an old harper. She loves Wilhelm, and dies in despair when she finds that her love is not returned.

Mignon. Opera in three acts by Ambroise Thomas, first produced at Paris in 1866. The libretto, based on Goethe's *Wilhelm Meister's Lehrjahre,* is by Carré and Barbier.

Mignon, Abraham. b. at Frankfort on the Main, Germany, c1640; d. at Wetzlar, Germany, 1679. German painter of flowers, fruit, and still life.

Miguel (mē.gel'). [Called **Dom Miguel;** full name, **Miguel Maria Evaristo de Braganza.**] b. at Lisbon, Portugal, Oct. 26, 1802; d. at Bronnbach, near Wertheim, Baden, Germany, Nov. 14, 1866. Portuguese pretender; third son of John VI of Portugal. He was the head of the absolutist party, was expelled from the kingdom in 1824, became regent in 1828, usurped the kingdom (1828–34), and was deposed and capitulated at Évora, May 26, 1834.

Mihai (mē.hī'). Rumanian form of **Michael.**

Mihailović (mē.hī'lô.vich), **Draža.** See **Mikhailovich, Draja.**

Mihalache (mē.hä.lä'kä), **Ion.** b. in Rumania, 1882—. Rumanian political leader, vice-president of the National Peasant Party. He occupied (1928–33) numerous cabinet posts. He was sentenced (1947) to life imprisonment by the Communist regime.

Mihrgan (mēr.gän'). Among the Persians, the festival of the autumnal equinox, beginning on the 16th day of the month Mihr (September), and lasting six days. Firdausi ascribes its institution to Faridun.

Mikado (mi.kä'dō), **The.** Comic opera in two acts by Arthur Sullivan, with a libretto by W. S. Gilbert, produced at London on March 14, 1885.

Mikhailov (mē.hī'lǫf), **Nikolai Aleksandrovich.** b. 1906—. Russian politician. He was a steelworker in Moscow, joined the Young Communists' League, and edited several factory newspapers before becoming editor of the *Komsomolskaya Pravda,* official organ of the Young Communists. He became secretary of the Young Communists' League in 1938, a member of the Orgburo (the organizational department of the Communist Party) in 1939, and a member of the presidium and secretariat of the party in 1952.

Mikhailovich (mē.hī'lô.vich), **Draja.** [Also, **Draža Mihailović.**] b. in Serbia, 1893; executed at Belgrade, Yugoslavia, July 17, 1946. Yugoslav military leader, head of nationalist guerrilla (Chetnik) forces in Yugoslavia during World War II. A member of the Yugoslav officer corps, he organized (1941) the first Yugoslav guerrilla forces after the German conquest of the country, and served as war minister *in absentia* in the government-in-exile. He became involved in a controversy with the partisans under Tito regarding control of the guerrilla movement, and the Chetniks soon were at open warfare with Tito's followers and probably were collaborating with the occupation forces in attempting to crush them. Mikhailovich's forces shrank; Tito's grew; and eventually Tito was recognized as the leader of Yugoslav resistance. Almost a year after the end of World War II, Mikhailovich was captured and executed for treason by the Tito regime, despite many protests from the outside world.

Mikhalkov (mē.häl'kǫf), **Sergey Vladimirovich.** b. 1913—. Russian playwright and writer of verse. With El Registan (pseudonym of Gabriel Arkadievich Ureklian, 1898–1945) he composed the national anthem of the U.S.S.R.

Mikindani (mē.kin.dä'nē). [Sometimes called **"Port Peanut."**] Town in E Africa, the southernmost seaport in Tanganyika territory, situated on the Indian Ocean a few miles N of the Mozambique border, ab. 43 mi. S of Lindi, another port in the territory. Mikindani has assumed greater importance with the construction of a railway from the port inland for 120 mi. to the site of the large peanut-growing area developed in the late 1940's by the British government. Improvement of the port has also been undertaken. There are few Europeans in the area. The port has been nicknamed "Port Peanut" because of the nut-growing project.

Mikkeli (mik'ke.li). [Swedish, **St. Michel.**] *Lääni* (department) in S Finland, bounded by Häme, Uusimaa, Kymi, and Kuopio. Capital, Mikkeli; land area, ab. 6,750 sq. mi.; pop. 243,814 (1951).

Mikkeli. [Swedish, **St. Michel.**] Town in S Finland, the capital of the *lääni* (department) of Mikkeli, situated on an arm of Lake Saimaa NE of Helsinki. It is a commercial center. 15,955 (1951).

Mikkelsen (mik'ęl.sęn), **Ejnar.** b. at Copenhagen, Dec. 23, 1880—. Danish explorer. He accompanied the Amdrup expedition (1900) to Christian XI Land in E Greenland, was a member of the Baldwin-Ziegler expedition (1901–02) to Franz Josef Land, and with Leffingwell led the Anglo-American expedition (1906–08) N of Alaska, fixing the position of the continental shelf of the Arctic Ocean. He explored (1909–10) the N coast of Greenland, and was on expeditions to Scoresby Sound (1924), W Greenland (1925), and SE Greenland (1932). Author of *Conquering the Arctic Ice* (1909), *Lost in the Arctic* (1913), *Mylius-Erichsen's Report on the Non-Existence of Peary's Channel* (1913), and *Frozen Justice* (1920).

Miklas (mēk'läs), **Wilhelm.** b. at Krems, Austria, Oct. 15, 1872—. Austrian statesman and teacher. He became (1907) a member of parliament, of which he was later president (1923–28). He was elected (1928) president of the Austrian republic, and reëlected in 1931. He retired (March, 1938) when the Nazis occupied Austria.

Miklosich (mē'klô.shich), **Franz von.** [Also, **Miklošić.**] b. near Luttenberg, Styria, Austria, Nov. 20, 1813; d. at Vienna, March 7, 1891. Austrian Slavic scholar, professor of Slavic philology (1849–86) at the University of Vienna. He published *Vergleichende Grammatik der slawischen Sprachen* (Comparative Grammar of the Slavic Languages, 1852–74), *Etymologisches Wörterbuch der slawischen Sprachen* (Etymological Dictionary of the Slavic Languages, 1886), and other works.

Mikołajczyk (mē.kô.lī'chik), **Stanisław.** b. 1901—. Polish politician. A member of the Polish parliament (1930–35), he served in the Polish army when World War II broke out, arrived in France after Poland was occupied by Germany and Russia, and became a member of the Polish National Council in exile at London, later becoming its acting chairman as representative of the Peasant Party (1943–45). He was vice-premier and minister of home affairs in the government at London. After Sikorski's death he was premier (1943–44) of the government in

exile. He resigned when the Polish government in exile refused to accept the Yalta treaty, and went to Moscow, where he made known his acceptance of the Russian-sponsored regime in Poland, and became its vice-premier. The Communists, however, after making use of his influence over the Polish peasants, made it clear that his services were no longer needed, and he fled (1947) to the U.S. He wrote *The Rape of Poland* (1948).

Mikołów (mē.kô'lŏf). [German, **Nikolai.**] Town in SW Poland, in the *województwo* (province) of Katowice, formerly in Silesia, Prussia, ab. 7 mi. SW of Katowice: metal, paper and lumber industries. It belonged to Prussia from 1742 to 1919, and was incorporated into Poland after the Upper Silesian plebiscite in 1920. Pop. 12,824 (1946).

Mikonos (mik'ō.nos, mī'kō.nos; Greek, mē'kô.nôs). See **Mykonos.**

Mikoyan (mē.ko.yän'), **Anastas Ivanovich.** b. at Sanain, Tiflis, Armenia, Nov. 25, 1895—. Russian administrator. He graduated (1915) from the Nestorian seminary at Tiflis, but that same year, despite his religious training, joined the Bolsheviks. He organized the party in the Baku area, was wounded in the fighting during the civil war, and edited the *Social Democrat*, the local Communist newspaper. When Baku was taken by the counterrevolutionaries, Mikoyan somehow escaped with his life, but was sent to Siberia. He escaped and returned to the Caucasus region, where he again became an organizer for the Communist Party. By 1922 he was a member of the central committee of the party and in 1926 became minister of trade. From 1930 to 1938 he was in charge of supplies. A member of the Politburo (1935 *et seq.*, after serving as an alternate from 1922), he was a member of the defense committee for the U.S.S.R. during World War II and served as people's commissar for foreign trade (1938–46) and minister of foreign trade (1946 *et seq.*). He became a member of the presidium of the Communist Party in 1952. Mikoyan, generally considered one of the most efficient members of the Russian government, negotiated during World War II for supplies from Russia's allies and secured the necessary materials on excellent terms for Russia; his later work entailed the arrangement of trade with the countries within the Russian sphere so as to make those countries dependent on Russia. His success in these undertakings has been held up as an indication of his astuteness.

Mikoyan, Artem J. b. 1905—. Russian aviation engineer. In 1939, after being appointed chief designer at a Russian airplane factory, he built his first plane, the MIK-I fighter of World War II. With Anatoly Gorevich, he designed (1947 *et seq.*) a number of jet planes which, from the initials of their creators, became known as the MIG's or MiG's; the MIG-15 became famous for its fighting ability.

Mikra Dilos (mē.krä' ᵺē'lôs). A modern Greek name of **Delos.**

Mikszáth (mēk'sät), **Kálmán.** b. at Szklabonya, Hungary, 1847; d. at Budapest, 1910. Hungarian novelist, who described humorously the decline of the Hungarian gentry. More a social critic than a social reformer, he was one of the most popular novelists in Hungary. Author of *Beszterce ostroma* (The Siege of Besztercze, 1895), *A Noszty fiú esete Tóth Marival* (The Case of the Noszty Boy with Mary Toth, 1908), *A Fekete város* (The Black City, 1911), and *Két koldusdiák* (The Two Beggar-Students, 1886).

Mikulicz-Radecki (mē.kō'lēch.rä.dets'kē), **Johann von.** b. at Czernowitz (now Chernovtsy), in Bukovina, Austria, May 16, 1850; d. at Breslau, June 14, 1905. German surgeon. He made brilliant contributions to the surgery of cancer of the colon (1903), was the first to treat cancer of the esophagus by resection and plastic reconstruction (1886), introduced lateral pharyngotomy in excising malignant tumors of the tonsillar region (1886), and described (1892) a symmetrical disease of the lachrymal and salivary glands, known as Mikulicz's disease. He advocated the use of cotton gloves in surgical operations, approached the antrum from the nose (1877), described the two-stage resection of tumors of the intestines, and collaborated in an atlas (1892) and a treatise (1898) on diseases of the mouth. Called after him are many methods of operation on carcinoma of the esophagus, stricture of the esophagus, gastroenterostomy, reduction of hip dislocation, intestine resection, nasal lobule, nasal sinuses, pharyngotomy, pyloroplasty, rectal prolapse, an angle of declination of the femur, the foam cells, and a dictum on the danger of general anesthesia in certain cases.

Mikulov (mē'kō.lôf). [German, **Nikolsburg.**] Town in Czechoslovakia, in the *kraj* (region) of Brno, in S Moravia, situated near the Austrian border, ab. 44 mi. N of Vienna. On July 26, 1866, a preliminary agreement was reached here, preceding the final peace treaty between Austria and Prussia which terminated the Seven Weeks' War and gave Prussia a free hand in Germany. 5,220 (1947).

Milagro (mē.lä'grō). Lowland city in W Ecuador, in Guayas province. 16,389 (est. 1944).

Milan (mi.lan', mil'ən). [Also, **the Milanese** (mil.ən.ēs', -ēz').] Former duchy in Lombardy, N Italy. Gian Galeazzo Visconti was the first duke (1395), and the end of the Visconti line came in 1447. The duchy was ruled by the Sforza family (1450–1535), possession being disputed with France (1499–1526), passed to Spain in 1535, and to Austria in 1713–14. It was conquered by France in 1796, and formed part of the Cisalpine Republic from 1797, of the Italian Republic from 1802, and of the kingdom of Italy from 1805. Milan was ceded to Austria in 1814, and was annexed to Sardinia in 1859.

Milan. [Italian, **Milano** (mē.lä'nō); German, **Mailand**; Latin, **Mediolanum.**] City and commune in N Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Lombardy, the capital of the province of Milano, situated in the Lombardy plain. It is the second largest city in Italy and the chief financial, commercial, and industrial center of the country. The great banking and insurance companies of Italy have their headquarters here. There are numerous industries, among which the machinery, metalworking, textile, and printing and publishing industries rank first; there are also chemical, pharmaceutical, food and beverage, leather (gloves), ceramic, and furniture industries. Among the metal products are locomotives, automobiles, aircraft, and electrical appliances. Milan is also the center of the Italian trade-union movement. It is the seat of an archbishopric, a university, a technological institute, a veterinary institute, and scientific, literary, and art academies. In the Castello Sforzesco is a collection of archaeological and historical materials, paintings, and sculpture; the famous Brera collection contains a library, numismatic collections, and an art gallery (Titian, Mantegna, and others); the Ambrosiana is one of the most valuable libraries of Europe. La Scala, erected by Piermarini in 1770–78, and containing 3,600 seats, is one of the leading opera houses in the world. Architecturally Milan is a modern city; the core of the old town is surrounded by fast-growing modern suburbs. The medieval castle of the Sforza family (begun 1386, reconstructed 1893–1911) is in the center. The most famous building of Milan is the *Duomo* (cathedral), started in its present form in 1387, in rich Gothic style with a profusion of sculptured decoration and pinnacles; it was not finished until 1813. The oldest church is the venerable Sant' Ambrogio (4th century), which was badly damaged during World War II; San Satino is a Renaissance church; Leonardo da Vinci's famous *Last Supper* is in the Church of Santa Maria delle Grazie. There are a number of historical palaces, among them the former royal palace and the archepiscopal palace. Milan is an ancient Celtic city, captured by the Romans under Scipio in 222 B.C. It was made an imperial residence by Diocletian. The edict of Milan was issued here by Emperor Constantine I in 313 A.D. Its commanding position in church history stems from Bishop Ambrosius (374–397 A.D.). The town was overrun by Huns in 452, by Ostrogoths in 490, conquered by Lombards in 569, and by Charlemagne in 774. Incorporated into the German Empire by Otto I (962), the city soon asserted its independence and led in defying Emperor Frederick I in his struggle with the Lombard League; it was taken by the emperor in 1158 and 1162 and almost entirely destroyed. Rebuilt in 1167, Milan resumed its role as one of the foremost Guelph cities of Italy; ruled by the Visconti family as dukes of Milan (1311–1447), and by the Sforza family (1447–1535), it shared actual power in north Italy with Venice and Genoa. Much contested in the Hapsburg-

French wars in Italy in the 16th century, it passed to Spain in 1535, and to Austria in 1713. It was the capital of Napoleon's Cisalpine Republic and of the kingdom of Italy (1797–1815); from 1815 to 1859 it was again under Austrian rule. Milan and its patriots led in the national liberation movement of the Risorgimento. The Austrians ceded Milan to Piedmont in 1859, from which year dates its rapid modern development as the chief industrial and cultural center of a united Italy. Some damage was done through air raids in World War II to buildings of tourist interest, but repairs have been completed or are being carried out. Allied troops entered the city on April 29, 1945, after partisan forces had liberated it in an uprising four days earlier. Pop. of commune, 1,115,848 (1936), 1,292,934 (1951); of city, 916,991 (1936).

Milan (mī'lạn). Village in SE Michigan, in Monroe and Washtenaw counties, ab. 40 mi. SW of downtown Detroit: 2,768 (1950).

Milan. Town in NW Tennessee, in Gibson County: shipping center for strawberries and vegetables; manufactures of clothing and cigars. 4,938 (1950).

Milan. A former name of **Syracuse**, N.Y.

Milan I (of *Serbia*) (mē'län). [Also, **Milan Obrenovich.**] b. Aug. 22, 1854; d. Feb. 11, 1901. King of Serbia (1882–89). He became (1868) prince of Serbia on the assassination of his cousin Michael Obrenovich, the government being conducted by a regency until he became (1872) of age. He married (1875) Natalie, Princess of Sturdza. He allied himself with Russia in the Russo-Turkish War (1877–78) with the result that Serbia was made (1878) independent of Turkey. He was proclaimed king in 1882 (Serbia having been made a kingdom), and abdicated (1889) in favor of his son Alexander.

Milan (mi.lan', mil'ạn), **Edict of.** Edict proclaiming toleration of the Christians, promulgated by the emperors Constantine and Licinius in 313 A.D.

Milan Decree. Decree issued by Napoleon at Milan, Italy, Dec. 17, 1807, a part of the plan known as the Continental System. It declared the forfeiture of all vessels bound to or from British ports, and of all which paid licenses or duties to Great Britain or had submitted to search by British cruisers.

Milanesi (mē.lä.nā'zē), **Gaetano.** b. at Siena, Italy, Sept. 9, 1813; d. at Florence, March 12, 1895. Italian critic and historian of art. In 1856 he was made resident academician of the Academia della Crusca at Florence, and in 1858 second director of the Tuscan Archives, becoming superintendent in 1889. He devoted himself chiefly to the study of the art history of Italy, and published frequently in the *Archivio Storico Italiano*, *Archivio dell' Arte*, and other periodicals. Among his works are *Documenti per la storia dell' arte senese* (1854–56), *Lettere di Michelangelo Buonarroti* (1875), and the standard edition of Vasari's *Lives*.

Milanés y Fuentes (mē.län.ās' ē fwen'tās), **José Jacinto.** b. at Matanzas, Cuba, Aug. 16, 1814; d. there, Nov. 14, 1863. Cuban poet. He published several plays, the best being *El Conde Alarcon*, a tragedy (1838). Next to José María de Heredia y Campuzano he was the most popular of the Cuban poets of his time.

Milano (mē.lä'nō). Province in NW Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Lombardy. Capital, Milan; area, 1,066 sq. mi.; pop. 2,175,838 (1936).

Milas (mē.läs'). Modern name of **Mylasa.**

Milazzo (mē.lät'tsō). [Also: **Melazzo**; ancient name, **Mylae.**] Seaport in S Italy, on the N coast of the island of Sicily, in the province of Messina, ab. 18 mi. W of Messina. Near here the Roman fleet under Duilius gained its first naval victory over the Carthaginians in 260 B.C., and Agrippa defeated Sextus Pompeius's fleet in 36 B.C.; and here, on July 20, 1860, Garibaldi defeated the Neapolitans. Considerable damage was suffered during World War II by some buildings of tourist interest, but repairs have been completed or are being carried out, wherever possible. 10,378 (1936).

Milbank (mil'bangk). City in NE South Dakota, county seat of Grant County: granite quarries. 2,982 (1950).

Milburn (mil'bėrn), **Devereux.** b. 1881; d. at Westbury, Long Island, N.Y., Aug. 15, 1942. American lawyer and sportsman, internationally famous as a polo player. He played (1909–27) with the American international polo team and served (1921–27) as team captain.

Milch (milch), **Erhard.** b. at Wilhelmshaven, Germany, March 30, 1892—. German air force general. He served in World War I, became (1926) a director of the commercial Lufthansa, was made (1933) state secretary for aeronautics, and became (1935) an air force general. In 1947 the international war crimes tribunal sentenced him to life imprisonment, later (1951) commuted to 15 years in prison.

Mildmay (mīld'mā), **Sir Walter.** b. c1520; d. at Hackney, London, May 31, 1589. English chancellor of the exchequer (1566 *et seq.*) under Elizabeth, and founder of Emmanuel College, Cambridge. On the accession of Elizabeth he was made treasurer of her household, and on April 21, 1566, succeeded Sir Richard Lockville as chancellor of the exchequer. In 1586 he was one of the judges of Mary, Queen of Scots, at Fotheringay.

Mildred Rogers (mil'dred roj'ėrz). See **Rogers, Mildred.**

Milé (mē.lā), **Jean François.** See **Millet, Jean François** (1642–79).

Miles (milz). Bacon's servant in Robert Greene's play *Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay*.

Miles, Nelson Appleton. b. near Westminster, Mass., Aug. 8, 1839; d. at Washington, D.C., May 15, 1925. American general in the Civil War and the Spanish-American War. At the outbreak of the Civil War he raised a company which became a part of the 22nd Massachusetts regiment and was commissioned a captain of infantry. During the Peninsular Campaign he was a member of General O. O. Howard's staff and in recognition of his gallantry at the battle of Fair Oaks, at which he was wounded, was promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel. He took command of his regiment during the battle of Antietam and became (Sept. 30, 1862) a colonel. He was also wounded at the battle of Fredericksburg. His performance at Chancellorsville brought him a promotion to the rank of brevet brigadier general and the Congressional Medal of Honor (awarded July 23, 1892). He received the thanks of Congress for his role in the battles of the Wilderness and Spotsylvania, and at Petersburg was wounded a fourth time. At 26 years of age he became (Oct. 21, 1865) a major general of volunteers in command of the 2nd army corps. After the war he acted for a time as the custodian of Jefferson Davis during the latter's imprisonment at Fortress Monroe. He became (July 28, 1866) a colonel in the regular army and for 15 years after joining the 5th infantry in 1869 took part in Indian campaigns west of the Mississippi. He became (Dec. 15, 1880) a brigadier general and was in command of the Department of the Columbia until 1885. In 1886 he led the campaign for the pacification of the Arizona Indians under Geronimo and Naiche. He became (April 5, 1890) a major general and suppressed (1890–91) serious disturbances among the Sioux Indians in the Dakota Territory. He commanded (1894) the troops which put down the disorders during the Pullman strike at Chicago, was commander (1894–95) of the Department of the East, and became (Oct. 2, 1895) commander in chief of the U.S. Army. In the Spanish-American War, he led reinforcements to Cuba, dictated the terms of the Spanish surrender, and led the expedition to Puerto Rico. He became (Feb. 11, 1901) lieutenant general and was retired from active service on Aug. 8, 1903. He wrote *Personal Recollections and Observations of General Nelson A. Miles* (1896), *Military Europe* (1898), and *Serving the Republic* (1911).

Miles City. City in E Montana, county seat of Custer County: livestock-trading center. 9,243 (1950).

Miles Coverdale (kuv'ėr.dāl). See **Coverdale, Miles.**

Milesians (mī.lē'zhạnz). Inhabitants of Miletus.

Milesians. In Old Irish mythology and legend, the fifth and last invaders of Ireland. They are so named because they came to Ireland with the five sons of Mil Latinized, Milesius), king of Spain. They are regarded as ancestors of the modern Irish. They were at first beaten off by the Tuatha De Danann (the ancient divine race of Ireland), but they finally made a landing and overcame the Tuatha De Danann in two great battles. Three of the five sons of Mil survived: Eremon, who became king of the north of Ireland, Eber, who became king in the south, and Amergin, who was a poet and disclaimed possessions.

Milesian Tales or **Fables** (mī.lē'zhạn). Short stories of a witty and obscene nature, greatly in vogue among the

Greeks and Romans. The name has arisen from a collection of tales by Antonius Diogenes, compiled by Aristides of Miletus; they were translated into Latin by Cornelius Sisenna (119–67 B.C.). These tales are now lost, but the name is still given to stories of a like nature.

Miles Wallingford (mīlz wol'ing.fȯrd). Novel by James Fenimore Cooper, published in 1844.

Miletus (mī.lē'tus). In ancient geography, a city situated in Caria, SW Asia Minor, in what is now SW Turkey, on the coast opposite the mouth of the Maeander River. Founded about the 12th century B.C. by Ionian Greeks, it was one of the leading early Greek cities, a colonizer, and a center of philosophy and literature. It headed the Ionian revolt against Persia in 500 B.C., and was stormed and sacked by the Persians in 494 B.C. It was the birthplace of the philosophers Thales and Anaximander, and of the traveler Hecataeus and the courtesan Aspasia.

Milford (mil'fȯrd). Town in SW Connecticut, in New Haven County, on Long Island Sound: residential community between Bridgeport and New Haven. 26,870 (1950).

Milford. City in S central Delaware, in Kent and Sussex counties, on the Mispillion River: manufactures of dental products, wood veneers, clothing, and boats. 5,179 (1950).

Milford. Town (in Massachusetts the equivalent of township in many other states) and unincorporated village in S Massachusetts, in Worcester County, ab. 28 mi. SW of Boston: manufactures of boots. Pop. of town, 15,442 (1950); of village, 14,396 (1950).

Milford. Town (in New Hampshire the equivalent of township in many other states) and unincorporated village in S New Hampshire, in Hillsborough County: textile manufactures. Pop. of town, 4,159 (1950); of village, 3,269 (1950).

Milford Haven or **Milford.** Urban district and seaport in SW Wales, in Pembrokeshire, situated on Milford Haven (an inlet of the Atlantic), ab. 260 mi. W of London by rail. The town exports a little coal. 11,717 (1951).

Milford Haven. Inlet of the Atlantic Ocean in SW Wales, in Pembrokeshire. It is one of the best natural harbors in Great Britain. Richard II landed here on his return from Ireland in 1399, just before his final defeat by Henry IV, and Henry VII landed here in 1485 on his campaign to overthrow Richard III. Length, ab. 12 mi.; greatest width, ab. 2 mi.

Milford Haven, Marquis of. See **Battenberg,** Prince **Louis Alexander of.**

Milford Haven, 3rd Marquis of. See **Mountbatten, David Michael.**

Milford Sound. Inlet on the SW coast of the South Island, New Zealand.

Milfort (mil'fȯrt; French, mēl.fôr), **Le Clerc.** b. near Mézières, France, c1750; d. there, 1817. French adventurer. He was a chief among the Creek Indians, and later became a general under Napoleon.

Milguy (mil.gī'). Local name of **Milngavie.**

Milhau (mē.yō). See **Millau.**

Milhaud (mē.yō), **Darius.** b. at Aix-en-Provence, France, Sept. 4, 1892—. French composer. He studied (1910 *et seq.*) at the Paris Conservatory, and settled at Paris, joining "The Six," of which Arthur Honegger, Georges Auric, L. E. Durey, François Poulenc, and Germaine Taillefere were also members. He visited (1922) the U.S., appearing as pianist and conductor in the performance of his compositions. Among his works are the operas *Les Malheurs d'Orphée* (1926), *Pauvre Matelot* (1926), *Maximilien* (1930), and *Médée* (1938); a musical novel (1923) based on Francis Jammes's *La Brebis Égarée;* music for Paul Claudel's opera *Christophe Colomb* (1928); the ballets *Le Bœuf sur le Toit* (1919), based upon Jean Cocteau's farce, *La Création du Monde* (1923), *Salade* (1924), *Le Train Bleu* (1924), and *Les Songes* (1933); and incidental music to Claudel's translation of the Orestes triology of Aeschylus. He has also composed symphonies for small orchestras, orchestral suites, music for motion pictures, chamber music, piano selections, songs, and vocal works.

Milhaud, Gaston. b. at Nîmes, France, 1858; d. at Paris, 1918. French philosopher and mathematician. Author of *Essai sur les conditions et les limites de la certitude logique* (1894), *Le Rationel* (1898), *La Pensée scientifique chez les Grecs et les modernes* (1906), and *Nouvelles études sur l'histoire de la pensée scientifique* (1911).

Milholland (mil.hol'ąnd), **Inez.** See **Boissevain, Inez.**

Mili Atoll (mē'lē). [Former name, **Mulgrave Islands.**] Small group of coral atolls in the SE part of the Marshall group, Pacific Ocean.

Milič (mē'lich), **Jan.** b. at Kroměříž (Kremsier), in Moravia; d. at Avignon, France, June 29, 1374. Bohemian preacher, one of the precursors of the Reformation. He preached not only in Latin, but also in Czech and German, depending on his audience, being one of the first to preach in the common tongue. Imprisoned by the Inquisition, he was freed by Pope Urban V.

Milićević (mē.lē'che.vich), **Milan.** b. at Ripanj, in Serbia, June 16, 1831; d. at Belgrade, Nov. 17, 1908. Serbian educator and writer. Author of *Life of Serbian Peasants* (1867), *The Kingdom of Serbia* (1884), and others.

Militärgrenze (mē.lē.ter'gren''tsę). [Serbo-Croatian, **Krajina;** English, **Military Frontier;** Latin, **Confinium Militare.**] Historical region comprising the territory on the former Austrian-Turkish frontier, as it existed from the 16th to the 19th centuries. The frontier moved S and E from the regions of Carniola (Krain) and Upper Slavonia, where it was established c1535, toward Lower Slavonia, Srem, Bačka, Banat, and Siebenbürgen (the last-named now part of Rumania), as the Austrian armies wrested more and more territories from the retreating Turks. These regions were settled under Imperial grants by peasant soldiers of Serbian, Croatian, Hungarian, and German nationality who were to cultivate the wastelands and to take to arms, if necessary. They were under specially appointed military governors. During the 19th century, the territories of the former Militärgrenze were incorporated into Hungary.

Military Academy, U.S. [Commonly called **West Point.**] Government training institution for officers in the U.S. Army, founded at West Point, N.Y., by acts of the U.S. Congress (1794 and 1802). It was originally called a "School for Artillerists and Engineers"; its present designation dates from the establishment created by the act of March 16, 1802. The foundations of the modern academy's training methods were laid during the superintendency (1817–33) of Brevet Major Sylvanus Thayer. Candidates for the academy are drawn from every state in the Union. Each member of Congress is apportioned four appointees. Others may be appointed from the territories of Hawaii and Alaska, from the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Panama Canal Zone, the U.S. at large (by nomination of either the president or vice-president of the U.S., or from among sons of U.S. servicemen who lost their lives in World Wars I and II), and from the ranks of the regular army and the National Guard. Candidates must be U.S. citizens between the ages of 17 and 22. They are admitted as cadets, receive 780 dollars a year (supplemented by varying allowances for daily rations), and undergo a four-year training course leading to the B.S. degree and commissions as second lieutenants in the U.S. Army. Total enrollment is authorized at 2,496. Diplomas and commissions are awarded at West Point during the colorful "June Week" ceremonies.

Military Policy of the United States, The. Military-historical treatise written by Emory Upton (1839–81), U.S. army officer and Civil War general, which was uncompleted at his death and was not published until 1904, when it was brought out under U.S. government imprint at the suggestion of Secretary of War Elihu Root. Its provocative observations on national military policy exerted a profound influence upon professional military men and government officials and led to a number of reforms in the military system. The work is still recognized as a standard authority.

Militello (mē.lē.tel'lō). [Full name, **Militello in Val di Catania** (ēm väl dē kä.tä'nyä).] Town and commune in SW Italy, on the island of Sicily, in the province of Catania, SW of Catania. Pop. of commune, 11,314 (1936); of town, 11,138 (1936).

Milk (milk). River formed in Alberta, Canada, by the junction of two forks, which flows SE across N Montana to join the Missouri just below Fort Peck. Length, ab. 625 mi.

Miłkowski (mēl.kôf'skē), **Zygmunt.** [Pseudonym, **Teodor Tomasz Jeż.**] b. 1824; d. 1915. Polish revolu-

tionary and novelist. He was educated at the University of Kiev. He took an active part in the revolutionary activities of 1848 on a variety of fronts, especially in Hungary and the Balkans. His novels (*Wasyl Holub, The Uskoks,* and others) are important not in themselves but as being among the earliest to introduce South Slav and Ukrainian themes into the popular novel in Poland.

Milky Way. [Also, **Galaxy.**] In astronomy, the luminous band extending around the sky produced by the concentration of telescopic stars. The Sun, which is one of its 30 billion or more member stars, is situated near the central plane of this vast stellar system of about 50,000 light years' radius, but about 30,000 light years from the center. This position of the solar system in a flattened discus-shaped "spiral nebula" causes faint stars to appear in increasing numbers towards the Milky Way, where the density of such stars makes the night sky noticeably brighter than elsewhere. The rifts and comparatively blank areas are caused by intervening dust clouds. In the direction of Saggitarius are the brightest star clouds, beyond which is the obscured central core, also composed of stars. Around this center the Sun and the stars visible to the naked eye revolve in about 200 million years.

Mill (mil), **James.** b. at Northwater Bridge, Forfarshire, Scotland, April 6, 1773; d. at Kensington, London, June 23, 1836. English utilitarian philosopher. He was the son of a shoemaker. He entered Edinburgh University in 1790, and from 1794 to 1798 studied divinity. He was licensed to preach in 1798. He sought literary employment in London in 1802, and in 1806 began the *History of India,* which was finished 10 years later. He also formed a close intimacy with Bentham, whose disciple he became, revising his writings and advancing his principles. The *History of India* appeared in 1817, and became a standard work immediately. In 1819 he entered the India House. His intimacy with Ricardo began in 1811. Other disciples were George Grote, Henry Bickersteth, and John Black. He assisted in establishing the *Westminster Review* in 1824. His *Analysis of the Human Mind* was published in 1829, his *Elements of Political Economy* in 1821.

Mill, John. b. at Shap, Westmorland, England, c1645; d. June 23, 1707. English Biblical scholar. He published a critical edition of the New Testament (1707), after 30 years of work collecting, collating, and comparing all previous collections of notes, variants, and critical writings.

Mill, John Stuart. b. at London, May 20, 1806; d. at Avignon, France, May 8, 1873. English philosophical writer, logician, and economist; eldest son of James Mill. He was a precocious child and was put through an extraordinary system of forcing by his father, who took entire charge of his education. He was brought up an agnostic from his infancy and never acquired any religious beliefs. In 1820 he visited France and in 1823 entered the India House as his father's assistant. He became chief examiner in 1856. His first important literary work was the editing of Buchanan's *Treatise upon Evidence* (1825). His *Essays on Unsettled Questions of Political Economy* were written c1830 (published 1844). In 1836 the *London Review,* established in 1835, was amalgamated with the *Westminster Review,* and Mill became practically its superintendent; he was its proprietor from 1837 to 1840. In 1836 he passed through a severe mental crisis, probably as a result of his extraordinary training, and was led to modify the strict utilitarianism of his father's school. His intimacy with Mrs. Taylor (whom he married in 1851) began in 1830. Mill's *Logic,* his first successful work, was published in 1843. His *Political Economy* was published in 1848. His most carefully written work, the *Essay on Liberty,* was published in 1859. He was elected member of Parliament for Westminster in 1865. His book *On the Subjection of Women* was published in 1869; his *Autobiography* appeared in 1873. Among his other publications are *Thoughts on Parliamentary Reform* (1859), *Dissertations and Discussions* (1859–67), *Considerations on Representative Government* (1861), *Utilitarianism* (1863), *Examination of Sir William Hamilton's Philosophy* (1865), *Auguste Comte and Positivism* (1865), *England and Ireland* (1868), *On the Irish Land Question* (1870), and *Nature, the Utility of Religion, and Theism* (1874).

Millais (mi.lā'), **Sir John Everett.** b. at Southampton, England, June 8, 1829; d. at London, Aug. 13, 1896. English painter. In 1848, with Holman Hunt, D. G. Rossetti, and others, he founded the association which was afterward known as the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood, and began to paint with the precision and attention to detail which characterize that school. He became associate royal academician in 1854, royal academician in 1863, and president of the Royal Academy in 1896. He was created baronet in 1885. In 1883 he was elected to the French Institute. Among his works are *Isabella* (1849), *Christ in the House of his Parents* (1850), *The Huguenot* (1852), *Ophelia* (1852), *The Proscribed Royalist* (1853), *The Order of Release* (1853), *Autumn Leaves* (1856), *Sir Isumbras at the Ford* (1857), *The Black Brunswicker* (1860), *Charlie is my Darling* (1864), *The Minuet* (1866), *Rosalind and Celia* (1868), *The Gambler's Wife* (1869), *The Boyhood of Raleigh* (1870), *Chill October* (1871), *The Northwest Passage* (1874), *Yes or No?* (1875), *Yeoman of the Guard* (1876), *Jersey Lily* (1878), *Bride of Lammermoor* (1878), *Olivia* (1882), *Idyl of 1745* (1884), *Lady Peggy Primrose* (1885), *Dew-drenched Furze* (1890), *Dorothy* (1891), and others. He also designed illustrations for a number of books, including Tennyson's poems and some of Trollope's novels.

Millais, John Guille. b. at London, March 24, 1865; d. 1931. English painter and illustrator; fourth son of Sir John Everett Millais. He is known primarily as the editor of his father's letters.

Millamant (mil'ą.mant). Principal female character in William Congreve's comedy *The Way of the World.* She is an incarnation of elegance, indifference, impertinence, and affectation; and, though a brilliant coquette and fine lady, is not without heart.

Millar (mil'ar), **Andrew.** b. in Scotland, 1707; d. at Kew Green, London, June 8, 1768. British publisher. He began business in the Strand, London, about 1729, retiring a year before his death, and was noted for his generous terms to authors. He paid Henry Fielding 183 pounds for *Joseph Andrews,* 700 pounds for *Tom Jones,* and 1,000 pounds for *Amelia.* He published James Thomson's *Seasons,* Samuel Johnson's *Dictionary* (paying him long before the work was completed), David Hume's *History of England,* and William Robertson's *History of Scotland.*

Millau (mē.yō). [Also: **Milhau;** ancient name, **Aemilianum.**] Town in S France, in the department of Aveyron, on the Tarn River, ab. 54 mi. NW of Montpellier. It has important manufactures of kid gloves, and other leather industries, and is a center for leather and woolen trade. 17,678 (1946).

Millay (mi.lā'), **Edna St. Vincent.** b. at Rockland, Me., Feb. 22, 1892; d. near Austerlitz, N.Y., Oct. 19, 1950. American poet; wife (married 1923) of Eugene Jan Boissevain. Author of *Renascence and Other Poems* (1917), *A Few Figs from Thistles* (1920), *Second April* (1921), *The Buck in the Snow* (1928), *Wine from these Grapes* (1934), *Conversation at Midnight* (1937), *Huntsman, What Quarry?* (1939), *Make Bright the Arrows* (1940), *There Are No Islands, Any More* (1940), *Collected Sonnets* (1941), *Collected Lyrics* (1943), and other volumes of verse. She was awarded the Pulitzer prize in poetry for *The Harp Weaver and Other Poems* (1923). Her verse plays include *Aria da Capo* (1921), *The Lamp and the Bell* (1921), and *Two Slatterns and a King* (1921). She published the sonnet sequence *Fatal Interview* (1931), and wrote the libretto for an opera composed by Deems Taylor, *The King's Henchman* (produced at Metropolitan Opera House, N.Y., 1927). She was the translator (with George Dillon) of Baudelaire's *Les Fleurs du mal.*

Millbrae (mil'brā'). City in W California, in San Mateo County, a southern residential suburb of San Francisco; trading center for dairy and nursery products. It was formerly noted as a home of the "bonanza kings" of San Francisco. In the decade between the last two U.S. censuses its population more than tripled. 2,623 (1940), 8,972 (1950).

Millburn (mil'bern). Township in NE New Jersey, in Essex County; suburban residential community. 14,560 (1950).

Millbury (mil'ber'i, -ber.i). Town in S Massachusetts, in Worcester County, just S of Worcester; manufactures of textiles, spindles, and felt. 8,347 (1950).

Mille (mēl), **Frans.** See **Millet, Jean François** (1642–79).

Mille, Pierre. b. at Choisy-le-Roi, near Paris, 1864; d. at Paris, Jan. 15, 1941. French journalist and fiction writer, long (1890–1941) on the staff of *Le Temps*, author of some 30 volumes of long short stories, many in a Kiplingesque manner and set in the French colonies. The best known are *Sur la vaste terre* (1906; Eng. trans., *Barnavaux*, 1915), *Barnavaux et quelques femmes* (1908; Eng. trans., *Under the Tricolour*, 1915), and *Louise et Barnavaux* (1912; Eng. trans., 1916). Educated for the law, he turned to journalism in 1890, became an expert on colonial affairs, and was appointed (1912) to the Conseil Superieur des Colonies, a governmental board.

Milledge (mil'ij), **John.** b. at Savannah, Ga., 1757; d. Feb. 9, 1818. American Revolutionary soldier and politician. He was a member (1792–93, 1795–99, and 1801–02) of Congress, governor of Georgia (1802–06), and U.S. senator (1806–09). He donated the land on which the University of Georgia stands. Milledgeville, capital of the state from 1804 to 1868, was named for him.

Milledgeville (mil'ij.vil). City in C Georgia, capital of Baldwin County, on the Oconee River ab. 85 mi. SE of Atlanta. Named for John Milledge, it was the state capital from 1804 to 1868. 8,835 (1950).

Millen (mil'ən). City in E Georgia, county seat of Jenkins County, ab. 79 mi. NW of Savannah. 3,449 (1950).

Miller (mil'ėr), **Alice Duer.** b. at New York, July 28, 1874; d. there, Aug. 22, 1942. American author, noted for her narrative poem *The White Cliffs* (1940), written as a tribute to England during World War II. Her works include *The Modern Obstacle* (1903), *Are Women People?* (1915), *The Charm School* (1919), *The Springboard* (a play; 1927), *Forsaking All Others* (1930), *Not for Love* (1937), and *And One Was Beautiful* (1937). Several of her novels, such as *Gowns by Roberta* (1933), were made into motion pictures and plays.

Miller, Arthur. b. at New York, Oct. 17, 1915—. American novelist and playwright. Among his plays are *The Man Who Had All the Luck* (1944), *All My Sons* (1947), which won the Drama Critics' Award, *Death of a Salesman* (1949), which received a Pulitzer prize, and *The Crucible* (1953). He is the author of a novel, *Focus* (1945), and *Situation Normal* (1944), an account of army life.

Miller (mē.yā), **Bénigne Emmanuel Clément.** b. at Paris, 1812; d. at Nice, France, 1886. French Hellenist, noted as a paleographer.

Miller (mil'ėr), **Charles Ransom.** b. at Hanover Center, N.H., Jan. 17, 1849; d. July 18, 1922. American journalist and editor. He was assistant telegraph editor (1875–76), head of the weekly edition (1876–79), foreign editor (1879–80), editorial writer (1880 *et seq.*), and editor in chief (1883–1922) of the New York *Times*. He purchased (1893) the *Times* from the Jones heirs, and was vice-president (1896 *et seq.*) of the *Times* under Adolph S. Ochs.

Miller, Cincinnatus Hiner (or **Heine**). See **Miller, Joaquin.**

Miller, Daisy. See **Daisy Miller.**

Miller, David Hunter. b. at New York, 1875; d. 1932. American lawyer. An authority on international law, he was legal adviser to the U.S. mission to Paris (1918) headed by Colonel Edward House. He collaborated with Sir Cecil Hurst in preparing the initial draft of the League of Nations covenant. Among his works are *Secret Statutes of the United States* (1918), *International Relations of Labor* (1921), *The Geneva Protocol* (1925), and *The Peace Pact of Paris* (1928).

Miller, Dayton Clarence. b. at Strongsville, Ohio, March 13, 1866; d. at Cleveland, Ohio, Feb. 22, 1941. American physicist and musicologist. He was instructor (1890–93) and professor (1893 *et seq.*) of physics at the Case School for Applied Science at Cleveland, Ohio. He performed experiments to determine the ether drift, which tended to indicate a modification of the theory of relativity. Author of *Laboratory Physics* (1903), *Sound Waves, Shape and Speed* (1937), *Sparks, Lightning, Cosmic Rays* (1939), and works on music, including *Boehm on the Flute and Flute-Playing* (1908), *The Science of Musical Sounds* (1916), and *Anecdotal History of Sound* (1935). He was said to own the largest collection of flutes in the world.

Miller, Sir Denison. b. near Wollongong, New South Wales, Australia, March 8, 1860; d. at Sydney, Australia, June 6, 1923. Australian banker, founding governor of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia. In 1912 he was appointed governor of the Commonwealth Bank newly established by Andrew Fisher's Labour government, with a capital advance of 10,000 pounds from the government. Miller built the institution soundly out of profits, making immense progress in World War I toward its eventual status as the central bank of the Commonwealth.

Miller, Edward. b. near Dover, Del., May 9, 1760; d. March 17, 1812. American physician, the founder (1797) of the *Medical Repository*, credited with being the first medical journal in America.

Miller, Ferdinand. b. at Munich, Germany, June 8, 1842; d. 1929. German bronze founder and sculptor. His work in the U.S. includes a figure on the Soldiers' Monument at Charleston, S.C., statues for a fountain at Cincinnati, Ohio, and figures of Humboldt, Columbus, and Shakespeare at St. Louis, Mo.

Miller, Francis Trevelyan. b. at Southington, Conn., Oct. 8, 1877—. American writer and historian. He collaborated with Frederick A. Barber on *A Motion Picture History of the World*, a collection of scenes from historical films. Author of *Portrait Life of Lincoln* (1910), *World Religions* (6 vols., 1927), *Life of Thomas A. Edison* (1931), and *History of World War II* (1946).

Miller, George Abram. b. at Lynnville, Pa., July 31, 1863—. American mathematician. Author of *Determinants* (1892), *Historical Introduction to the Mathematical Literature* (1916), and other books, and coauthor of *Theory and Applications of Groups of Finite Order* (1916) and others.

Miller, Harriet Mann. [Pseudonym, **Olive Thorne Miller.**] b. at Auburn, N.Y., June 25, 1831; d. at Los Angeles, Calif., Dec. 25, 1918. American writer and lecturer. Among her works are *Little People of Asia* (1882), *Bird Ways* (1885), *Four-handed Folk* (1890), *Our Home Pets* (1894), *The First Book of Birds* (1899), *The Second Book of Birds* (1901), *With the Birds in Maine* (1904), *Kristy's Surprise Party* (1905), and *The Bird our Brother* (1908).

Miller, Helen Topping. b. at Fenton, Mich., Dec. 8, 1884—. American writer; niece of John Dewey. Her books include *The Flaming Gahagans* (1932), *Splendor of Eagles* (1935), *Hunter's Moon* (1942), and *Trumpet in the City* (1948).

Miller, Henry. b. at New York, Dec. 26, 1891—. American author. He attended the College of the City of New York, was employment manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company at New York, and resided (1930–40) in Europe. Author of novels, essays, and travel accounts, including *Tropic of Cancer* (1934), *Aller Retour New York* (1935), *Black Spring* (1936), *The Cosmological Eye* (1939), *Tropic of Capricorn* (1939), *Hamlet: A Philosophic Correspondence* (written with Michael Fraenkel; 2 vols., 1939, 1941), *The Colossus of Maroussi* (1941), *The Wisdom of the Heart* (1941), *Sunday After the War* (1944), *The Air-Conditioned Nightmare* (1945), and *The Smile at the Foot of the Ladder* (1948). Miller's techniques place him in the forefront of experimental writers.

Miller, Hugh. b. at Cromarty, Scotland, Oct. 10, 1802; committed suicide near Edinburgh, Dec. 23, 1856. Scottish geologist, editor from 1840 of *The Witness*, an Edinburgh newspaper devoted to the church controversy in Scotland. In his youth he worked as a stonemason. In 1829 he published *Poems, Written in the Leisure Hours of a Journeyman Mason*. In 1834 he became an accountant in the Commercial Bank of Cromarty. His *Scenes and Legends of the North of Scotland*, with a chapter on geology, appeared in 1835. He corresponded with Murchison and Agassiz, and published *The Old Red Sandstone* (1841), *The Footprints of the Creator, or the Asterolepis of Stromness* (1847), *My Schools and Schoolmasters* (1852), and others. *The Testimony of the Rocks*, explaining the six days of creation as six periods, was published in 1857.

Miller, James. b. at Peterborough, N.H., April 25, 1776; d. at Temple, N.H., July 7, 1851. American general and politician, distinguished at Lundy's Lane in 1814.

Miller, James Russell. b. at Harshaville, Pa., March 20, 1840; d. July 2, 1912. American Presbyterian clergyman. He was superintendent (1887–1912) of the Presbyterian Board of Publication, and founded and edited *Forward*, a weekly. Author of *Week-Day Religion* (1880) and the very popular *Devotional Hours with the Bible* (8 vols., 1909–13).

Miller, Joaquin. [Original name, **Cincinnatus Hiner** (or **Heine**) **Miller.**] b. at Liberty, Ind., March 10, 1839; d. at San Francisco, Feb. 17, 1913. American poet. He went to Oregon in 1852, was afterward a miner in California, studied law, edited the *Democratic Register* in Eugene, Ore., and was judge (1866–70) of Grant County, Ore. He was led to adopt his pseudonym (by which he is now generally known) from having written in defense of Joaquín Murrieta, a Mexican brigand. He was a journalist at Washington, D.C., and in 1886 returned to California. He was the author of *Specimens* (1867), *Joaquin et al* (1869), *Pacific Poems* (1870), *Songs of the Sierras* (1871), *Songs of the Sun-lands* (1873), *Life Amongst the Modocs* (1873), *The Ship in the Desert* (1875), *Songs of Italy* (1878), *Shadows of Shasta* (1881), *The Destruction of Gotham* (1886), *Songs of the Mexican Seas* (1887), *The Building of the City Beautiful* (1897), and *Light* (1907). His *Complete Poetical Works* appeared in 1897. His best-known single poem is probably *Columbus*.

Miller, Joe. [Actual name, **Joseph** or **Josias Miller.**] b. 1684; d. at London, 1738. English actor. The collection of jests known as *Joe Miller's Jests* appeared originally in 1739 as *Joe Miller's Jest Book, or the Wit's Vade Mecum*. It was made by John Mottley and received its name unwarrantably from Joseph Miller, who is popularly said never to have made a joke in his life, and could neither read nor write. It has been many times enlarged and reprinted. Any stale jest is now known as a "Joe Miller" from the fact that it is supposed to have emanated at some time from this source.

Miller, Johann Martin. b. at Ulm, Württemberg, Germany, Dec. 3, 1750; d. there, June 21, 1814. German novelist and lyric poet, author of the novel *Siegwart* (1776), an imitation of Goethe's *Leiden des jungen Werthers*.

Miller, John Franklin. b. at South Bend, Ind., Nov. 21, 1831; d. at Washington, D.C., March 8, 1886. American lawyer, soldier, and politician. He was president (1869–81) of the Alaska Commercial Company, which established the fur-seal monopoly in the Pribilof Islands. As U.S. senator (1880–86) from California, he advocated (1882) the Exclusion Bill.

Miller, Joseph (or **Josias**). See **Miller, Joe.**

Miller, Leonard. Original name of **Merrick, Leonard.**

Miller, Lewis. b. at Greentown, Ohio, July 24, 1829; d. at New York, Feb. 17, 1899. American inventor and philanthropist, the cofounder (1874) with John H. Vincent of the Chautauqua Institution for educational recreation on Lake Chautauqua, N.Y. A member (1852 *et seq.*) of the farm equipment firm of Ball, Aultman and Company at Canton, Ohio, he invented the double-jointed cutting bar for mowing machines, and the "low down" binder, and devised a way of binding grain with twine.

Miller, Max. b. near Traverse City, Mich., Feb. 9, 1899—. American journalist and author. His books include *I Cover the Waterfront* (1932), *The Beginning of a Mortal* (1933), *The Second House from the Corner* (1934), *The Man on the Barge* (1935), *Fog and Men on Bering Sea* (1936), *Mexico Around Me* (1937), *A Stranger Came to Port* (1938), *Reno* (1941), *Land Where Time Stands Still* (1943), *Daybreak for Our Carrier* (1944), *The Far Shore* (1945), *The Lull* (1947), and *The Town with the Funny Name* (1948).

Miller, Merle. b. in Toma County, Iowa, May 17, 1919—. American editor and novelist. He was Washington correspondent (1940 *et seq.*) for the Philadelphia *Record*, and during his U.S. army service in World War II was a founder and editor of the armed forces weekly, *Yank*. He later held editorial posts with *Time* and *Harper's*. His novels include *Island 49* (1945), *That Winter* (1948), and *The Sure Thing* (1949). Author also of *The Judges and the Judged* (1952).

Miller, Nathan L. b. at Solon, N.Y., Oct. 10, 1868; d. at New York, June 26, 1953. American jurist, governor (1921–22) of New York.

Miller, Oskar von. b. at Munich, May 7, 1855; d. there, April 9, 1934. German electrical engineer. He organized (1881) at Munich the first electrical exposition in Germany and, with Walter Rathenau, was director (1884–90) of the Allgemeine Elektrizitats Gesellschaft (called A. E. G., and meaning General Electric Company) at Berlin. As director of the electrical exhibition (1891) at Frankfort on the Main, he installed and operated apparatus which successfully transmitted high-tension alternating current from Lauffen on the Neckar to Frankfort (about 110 miles). He played an important role in developing water and electrical power in Bavaria.

Miller, Richard E. b. at St. Louis, Mo., March 22, 1875; d. 1943. American painter. He is represented in the Metropolitan Museum (*The Chinese Statuette*), Art Institute of Chicago (*Sunlight*), Musée du Luxembourg, Paris (*The Old Maidens; Portrait of an Old Woman*), and elsewhere, including galleries at Oslo, Antwerp, Venice, and Paris, and by murals in the Missouri State capitol, Jefferson City.

Miller, Samuel Freeman. b. at Richmond, Ky., April 5, 1816; d. at Washington, D.C., Oct. 13, 1890. American jurist. He practiced medicine for a time, but afterward became a lawyer, and in 1850 moved from Kentucky to Keokuk, Iowa. He was appointed associate justice of the U.S. Supreme Court by President Lincoln in 1862, and was a member of the electoral commission of 1877 to decide the Hayes-Tilden election dispute.

Miller, Thomas. [Called "**the Basketmaker.**"] b. at Gainsborough, England, 1807; d. at London, Oct. 24, 1874. English poet, novelist, and writer on rural life.

Miller, Warner. b. at Hannibal, N.Y., Aug. 12, 1838; d. at New York, March 21, 1918. American paper manufacturer and politician. He developed new processes for making paper from wood pulp. He served one term (1879–81) as a Republican congressman from New York and one term (1881–87) in the Senate.

Miller, William. b. at Pittsfield, Mass., Feb. 15, 1782; d. in Washington County, N.Y., Dec. 20, 1849. American religious enthusiast, the founder of the Millerites or Adventists. He commenced lecturing on the millennium in 1831.

Miller, William. b. at Wingham, Kent, England, Dec. 2, 1795; d. at Callao, Peru, Oct. 31, 1861. English general in the service of Peru. He fought with the British in the Peninsular War (1811–14), and in the U.S. in 1815. He took service with the patriots at Buenos Aires in 1816, and distinguished himself in the invasion (1817–19) of Chile, and in Peru, where he held independent commands and led the cavalry at Junín (Aug. 6, 1824) and Ayacucho (Dec. 9, 1824). He remained in the service of Peru, became grand marshal under Santa Cruz, and on Santa Cruz's defeat (1839) was banished. He returned and was reinstated in rank in 1859. His *Memoirs*, published in 1829, give one of the best accounts of the Spanish-American revolutionary period.

Miller, William. b. at Edinburgh, May 28, 1796; d. at Sheffield, England, Jan. 20, 1882. Scottish line-engraver. He was apprenticed in 1811 to William Archibald, engraver, and in 1819 studied with George Cook at London. He returned to Edinburgh, and his first plates were for Williams's *Views in Greece* (1822). In 1824 he began to engrave after Turner, of whom he was the chief interpreter.

Miller, William. [Called the "**Laureate of the Nursery.**"] b. at Bridgegate, Glasgow, in August, 1810; d. there, Aug. 20, 1872. Scottish woodworker and poet. He contributed poems and songs (1832–53) to *Whistle Binkie*, but is best known for his nursery lyric "Wee Willie Winkie," which appeared in *Scottish Nursery Songs and Other Poems* (1863), the only collected edition of his works.

Miller, William Allen. b. at Ipswich, England, Dec. 17, 1817; d. at Liverpool, England, Sept. 30, 1870. English chemist. His first experiments in spectrum analysis were published in a paper before the British Association in 1845, in which diagrams of flame spectra were first shown. In 1862 this was followed by a paper on the *Photographic Transparency of Various Bodies*, illustrated by photographs of the spectra of 25 metals. With the assistance of William Huggins he began in 1862 experi-

ments on the spectra of the heavenly bodies, procuring the first trustworthy results in solar chemistry. In 1851 he published *Report on the Metropolitan Water Supply*. He invented a self-registering thermometer for deep-sea soundings.

Miller, William Hallowes. b. at Velindre, near Llandovery, Carmarthenshire, Wales, April 6, 1801; d. March 20, 1880. English mineralogist, remembered for his work in crystallography and for his improvement on the foundation of the science built by William Whewell and F. E. Neumann. He is also known for his reconstruction of standards of length and weight.

Miller, William Henry Harrison. b. at Augusta, N.Y., Sept. 6, 1840; d. at Indianapolis, Ind., May 25, 1917. American lawyer, attorney general of the U.S. (1889–93) under Benjamin Harrison. He did notable work on cases involving the Sherman Antitrust Act, the Interstate Commerce Act, and the constitutionality of the McKinley Tariff.

Miller, Willoughby Dayton. b. near Alexandria, Ohio, Aug. 1, 1853; d. at Newark, Ohio, July 27, 1907. American dentist, practicing at Berlin. His researches into the bacteriologic causes of tooth decay and the etiology of dental erosion were published in *Die Mikro-organismen der Mundhöhle* (1889), *Lehrbuch der Conserviren den Zahnheilkunde* (1896), and articles in *Dental Cosmos* and *Independent Practitioner*. He also did research in chemistry relating to oral diseases.

Millerand (mēl.räⁿ), **Alexandre.** b. at Paris, Feb. 10, 1859; d. at Versailles, France, April 6, 1943. French statesman, president (1920–24) of France. In 1885 he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies from the department of the Seine, and before long was a recognized leader and spokesman of the political left wing. Taking a Marxist position, he called for collective ownership of the means of production and distribution, and for the international solidarity of labor. However, when he became the first French socialist to take office in a bourgeois government, as he did by accepting the post of minister of commerce in the cabinet of René Waldeck-Rousseau (a portfolio he held from 1899 to 1902), he made no attempt to promote a socialistic program, contenting himself with measures for the amelioration of the condition of the workers, with the extension of technical education, and with the development of trade. His defection was bitterly criticized in his party, and caused it to lose much of its strength. Out of office but still a member of the Chamber, he worked successfully to extend the right of the workers to organize, and he secured the enactment, in 1905, of an old-age pension law. When Aristide Briand formed a cabinet in 1909, Millerand became minister of public works. In October of the following year, he used strong measures to break a strike of railway workers. When Raymond Poincaré became premier in 1912, Millerand accepted the portfolio of minister of war, and in this position encouraged the development of military aviation. He resigned from the Poincaré cabinet in 1913, but returned to office under René Viviani at the outbreak of World War I in August, 1914, again as minister of war, holding that post until the fall of the Viviani government in October, 1915. At the close of the war Millerand was, in 1919, appointed commissioner general for Alsace and Lorraine, and proved efficient in the task of reintegrating those recovered provinces with France. In the fall of 1919, the Bloc National, a patriotic coalition, swept the elections; Georges Clemenceau became premier, but resigned in January, 1920, and was succeeded by Millerand, who in addition to the premiership took the portfolio of foreign affairs. He directed a temporary French occupation of Frankfort on the Main to compel German compliance with terms of the peace. He recognized the faction of General Wrangel as the government of Russia, but Wrangel was irretrievably defeated soon afterward. He sent General Weygand to head the Polish forces which, under his command, defeated the invading Red Army. Upon the resignation of President Paul Deschanel in 1920, Millerand was elected to that office. Believing that the president should be more than a neutral figurehead, he intervened in both domestic and foreign affairs. A coalition of Socialists and Radical Socialists, led by Édouard Herriot and critical of Millerand, swept the elections of 1924. Herriot, by refusing to form a government while Millerand remained president, forced the latter's resignation. Thereafter he was for some years an influential member of the senate.

Millersburg (mil'ėrz.bėrg). Borough in S central Pennsylvania, in Dauphin County, on the Susquehanna River: manufactures shoes and machine tools; shipping point for agricultural and dairy products. It was settled in 1790. Pop. 2,861 (1950).

Miller's Hollow (mil'ėrz). A former name of **Council Bluffs.**

Miller's Tale, The. One of Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*. Its source is unknown, but the elements of the story were probably in circulation in a number of naughty tales of the time.

Millerstown (mil'ėrz.toun). Former name of **Annville.**

Millersville (mil'ėrz.vil). Borough in SE Pennsylvania, in Lancaster County, near Lancaster: seat of a state teachers college. 2,551 (1950).

Miller Valley (mil'ėr). Unincorporated community in C Arizona, in Yavapai County. 2,953 (1950).

Milles (mil'ęs), **Carl.** [Original name, **Vilhelm Carl Emil Anderson.**] b. at Lagga, near Uppsala, Sweden, June 23, 1875—. Swedish sculptor. He was educated at Stockholm, Paris, Munich, and Rome. Among his best-known works are his architectural sculptures at Rockefeller Center, New York, representing allegorical figures. Though influenced by Rodin, he has an individual style, combining decorative forms with a strong monumental emphasis. Among his many monuments are the Sten Sture monument (1902–25) near Uppsala, the monument to Gustavus Vasa at Uppsala, and fountains at Stockholm and Göteborg. He is presently living and working at the Cranbrook Academy of Art in Michigan, where he has been almost continuously since 1933.

Millesimo (mēl.lā'sē.mō). Village in Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Liguria, in the province of Savona, ab. 36 mi. W of Genoa. Here on April 13 and 14, 1796, Napoleon defeated the Austrian and Sardinian forces.

Millet (mē.le; Anglicized, mi.lā'), **Aimé.** b. at Paris, Sept. 27, 1819; d. there, Jan. 13, 1891. French sculptor. He studied both painting and sculpture, and was for a time in the studio of David d'Angers. He first exhibited drawings at the Salon of 1842, and until 1852 his exhibits were both paintings and statues. After that he confined himself entirely to sculpture. Among his works are *Une Bacchante* (1845), *Ariane*, now at the Luxembourg (1857), *Vercingétorix*, a colossal statue in copper set up at Alise-Ste.-Reine, Côte-d'Or (1865), a number of portrait busts, including George Sand and Edmond Adam, *Tombeau de la Princesse Christine de Montpensier*, for the city of Seville (1881), *La Physique*, for the Nice Observatory (1881), various colossal figures for public buildings in Paris (1882), a bronze statue of Edgar Quinet (1885), and *Phidias*, for the Luxembourg Gardens (1887).

Millet (mil'ęt), **Francis Davis.** b. at Mattapoisett, Mass., Nov. 3, 1846; drowned on the steamship *Titanic*, April 15, 1912. American painter. He was correspondent for the London *Daily News* in the war between Russia and Turkey. Among his works are *Bay of Naples* (1875), *Bashi Bazouk* (1880), *A Window Seat* (1885), *The Handmaid* (1886), *A Cosy Corner* (1886), and *How the Gossip Grew* (1890).

Millet (mē.le; Anglicized, mi.lā'), **Jean François.** [Also: **Frans Mille, Jean François Milé**; often called **Francisque.**] b. at Antwerp, Belgium, 1642; d. at Paris, 1679. Flemish landscape painter, follower of Poussin.

Millet, Jean François. b. at Gruchy, near Gréville, Manche, France, Oct. 4, 1814; d. at Barbizon, near Fontainebleau, France, Jan. 20, 1875. French painter, noted for his representations of peasant life in France. He worked with his father, a farmer, as a farm-laborer in his youth; but in 1832, having shown ability in drawing, he was placed at Cherbourg, where he secured an annuity enabling him to proceed with his studies. He went to Paris in 1837, and studied with Paul Delaroche, and in 1840 his first work, a portrait, was accepted at the Salon. He struggled to maintain himself for some years, and in 1848 fought at the barricades in Paris. The next year he settled at Barbizon, where he remained for the rest of his life. Among his works are *The Sower* (1849), *Peasants Grafting* (1855), *The Gleaners* (1857), *The Angelus* (1859),

Death and the Wood-cutter (1859), *Waiting* (1860), *The Sheep-shearers* (1860), *The Man with the Hoe* (1863, known also from the fact that it led to Markham's famous poem), *Wool-Carding* (1863), *Shepherdess and Sheep* (1864), *Goose Girl* (1867), *Evening Prayer* (1868), and *Potato Planters* (1868).

Millevoye (mēl.vwȧ), **Charles Hubert.** b. at Abbeville, France, 1782; d. at Paris, 1816. French poet. His article on *Le Danger des romans* (1804) and a series of his poems (1806–12) were crowned by the Academy.

Milligan (mil'i.gạn), **Robert Wiley.** b. at Philadelphia, April 8, 1843; d. at Annapolis, Md., Oct. 14, 1909. American naval engineer. He served (1863 *et seq.*) on the *Mackinaw* during both attacks on Fort Fisher and the James River campaign, and was chief engineer (1897 *et seq.*) on the *Oregon* during the Spanish-American War.

Milligan, Ex parte, 4 Wallace 2 (1866). U.S. Supreme Court decision, rendered in an opinion by Justice David Davis, declaring the illegality of the military commission authorized by President Lincoln in the trial and punishment of a civilian during the Civil War. The decision was handed down by a divided court after the close of the war, but is nevertheless notable for the limits it sets on the authority of the president in time of war. By an act of March 3, 1863, Congress authorized the president to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, and under this authority President Lincoln suspended the writ (Sept. 15, 1863) in cases where officers held persons for offenses against the military or naval service. An Indiana teacher, Milligan, was arrested, tried by a military commission, found guilty of fomenting insurrection, and sentenced to be hanged. He petitioned the U.S. circuit court for a writ of habeas corpus. The decision of the court condemned military tribunals in sections where the civil courts were open, and, by implication, raised serious doubts as to the legality of Congressional reconstruction.

Millikan (mil'i.kạn), **Robert Andrews.** b. at Morrison, Ill., March 22, 1868—. American physicist. Member of physics faculty (1896–1921) and professor (1910–21) at Chicago; director (1921–45) of Norman Bridge Laboratory of Physics at California Institute of Technology; considered first to isolate electron and measure its charge; investigated penetrating power of cosmic rays, absorption of x-rays, Brownian movement in gases, photoelectric determination of Planck's constant, and extension of ultraviolet spectrum; awarded Nobel prize in physics (1923). Author of textbooks and *Electricity, Sound and Light* (1908), *The Electron* (1917), *Science and Life* (1923), *Evolution of Science and Religion* (1927), *Science and the New Civilization* (1930), *Time, Matter, and Value* (1932), *Protons, Photons, Neutrons, and Cosmic Rays* (1935), *Cosmic Rays* (1939), and other books. His autobiography was published in 1950.

Millin (mil'in), **Sarah Gertrude.** [Maiden name, **Liebson.**] b. at Kimberley, South Africa, March 19, 1889—. South African novelist and biographer. Her writing is concerned with the racial and colonial problems in South Africa. Author of *Rhodes: A Life* (1933), *General Smuts* (1936), and the novels *The Dark River* (1920), *Middle-class* (1921), *God's Stepchildren* (1924), *Three Men Die* (1934), *What Hath a Man?* (1938), *The Herr Witch Doctor* (1941), and *King of the Bastards* (1950).

Millington (mil'ing.ton). Town in SW Tennessee, in Shelby County, ab. 10 mi. N of Memphis. In the decade between the last two U.S. censuses its population grew from 730 (1940) to 4,696 (1950).

Millinocket (mil.i.nok'ẹt). Town (in Maine the equivalent of township in many other states) and unincorporated village in C Maine, in Penobscot County; manufactures paper pulp and newsprint paper. Pop. of town, 5,890 (1950); of village, 5,755 (1950).

Millis (mil'is), **Harry Alvin.** b. at Paoli, Ind., May 14, 1873—. American economist. He was professor (1916–38) and head of the economics department (1928–38) at Chicago. He served as a member (1934–35, 1945 *et seq.*) and chairman (1940–45) of the National Labor Relations Board. Author of *The Japanese Problem in the United States* (1915), *Sickness and Insurance* (1926), and other works.

Millis, Walter. b. at Atlanta, Ga., March 16, 1899—. American journalist. He became a member of the staff of the Baltimore *News*, and joined (c1924) the staff of the New York *Herald-Tribune*. His works include *Sand Castle* (1929), *The Martial Spirit* (1931), a historical study of the Spanish-American War, *The Road to War* (1935), an account of the period immediately preceding the U.S. entry into World War I, *Viewed Without Alarm: Europe Today* (1937), *Why Europe Fights* (1940), and *The Faith of an American* (1941). With E. S. Duffield, he edited *The Forrestal Diaries* (1951).

Millöcker (mil'ėk.ėr), **Karl.** b. at Vienna, May 29, 1842; d. at Baden, Austria, Dec. 31, 1899. Austrian operetta composer, notably of *Der todte Gast* (1865), *Gräfin Dubarry* (1879), *Der Bettelstudent* (1881), *Der arme Jonathan* (1890), and *Der Probekuss* (1895). He was the composer also of piano pieces.

Mill on the Floss (flos), **The.** Novel by George Eliot, published in 1860.

Millot (mē.yō), **Claude François Xavier.** b. at Ornans, France, March 5, 1726; d. at Paris, March 21, 1785. French historical writer, a member of the Jesuit order.

Millport (mil'pōrt). Burgh in SW Scotland, in Buteshire, on the S coast of Great Cumbrae Island: resort; fisheries. 2,083 (1931).

Mills (milz). A former name of **Hudson,** Mass.

Mills, Albert Leopold. b. at New York, May 7, 1854; d. Sept. 8, 1916. American army officer.

Mills, Benjamin Fay. b. at Rahway, N.J., June 4, 1857; d. at Grand Rapids, Mich., May 1, 1916. American liberal evangelist.

Mills, Charles. b. near Greenwich, England, July 29, 1788; d. at Southampton, England, Oct. 9, 1826. English historian.

Mills, Clark. b. in Onondaga County, N.Y., Dec. 1, 1815; d. at Washington, D.C., Jan. 12, 1883. American sculptor. He made equestrian statues of Jackson and Washington (at Washington), the statue *Liberty* (Capitol, Washington), and others.

Mills, Darius Ogden. b. at North Salem, N.Y., Sept. 5, 1825; d. Jan. 4, 1910. American banker. He emigrated (1848) to California, where he established a bank at Sacramento (1850) and the Bank of California (1864), of which he was president (except for the period 1873–75) until he moved (1878) to New York. Among his many philanthropies (which included aid to St. Luke's Hospital, the University of California, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and the New York Botanical Garden) were his so-called Mills Hotels, providing hotel accommodations at minimum cost.

Mills, Earle Watkins. b. at Little Rock, Ark., June 24, 1896—. American naval officer, chairman (1946 *et seq.*) of the U.S. Maritime Commission.

Mills, Enos Abijah. [Known as the **"Father of the Rocky Mountain National Park."**] b. near Kansas City, Kan., April 22, 1870; d. at Estes Park, Colo., Sept. 21, 1922. American writer and advocate of national parks. He settled (1886) in a log cabin on Longs Peak, Colo., and traveled extensively through the Rocky Mountains, acting as guide and "snow observer" (1907, 1908) for the government. Author of *The Story of Estes Park* (1905), *Wild Life in the Rockies* (1909), *Rocky Mountain Wonderland* (1915), *Adventures of a Nature Guide* (1919), and *Watched by Wild Animals* (1922).

Mills, Lawrence Heyworth. b. at New York, 1837; d. Jan. 29, 1918. American Orientalist, known for his translation and interpretation of the Avesta. He published over 100 papers and at Friedrich Max Müller's request completed translation of the texts which appeared at Oxford (1887) as Volume XXXI of *The Sacred Books of the East.*

Mills, Ogden Livingston. b. at Newport, R.I., Aug. 23, 1884; d. at New York, Oct. 11, 1937. American lawyer and politician; grandson of Darius Ogden Mills. He was U.S. senator (1921–27), and undersecretary (1927–32) and U.S. secretary (1932–33) of the Treasury.

Mills, Robert. b. at Charleston, S.C., Aug. 12, 1781; d. March 3, 1855. American architect and engineer, designer (1836) of the Washington Monument. He also designed the state house at Harrisburg, Pa. (1810), the Baltimore monument to Washington (1814), and, as architect of public buildings (1836–51), the original buildings of the U.S. Post Office, Treasury, and Patent Office.

Mills, Roger Quarles. b. in Todd County, Ky., March 30, 1832; d. at Corsicana, Tex., Sept. 2, 1911. American politician. He settled in Texas in 1849, served as a Confederate officer in the Civil War, and was a member (1873–92) of Congress from Texas. He was chairman (1887–89) of the Ways and Means Committee, and as such introduced (1888) the Mills Bill, revising the tariff downward. The House passed it, but the Republican Senate refused it, and the question became the big campaign issue of the presidential election of 1888; Cleveland, for the bill, was defeated by Benjamin Harrison, but received a larger popular vote. Mills represented (1892–98) Texas in the U.S. Senate.

Mills, Sir William. b. at Sunderland, Durham, England, April 24, 1856; d. at Weston super Mare, Somersetshire, England, Jan. 7, 1932. English inventor who developed (1915) the hand grenade ("Mills bomb") first used by Allied soldiers during World War I. He founded (1915) Mills Munitions Ltd. to manufacture the grenade. He was a pioneer researcher in alloys, invented a lifeboat-launching gear for steamships, and opened the first aluminum foundry in Great Britain.

Millspaugh (milz'pô), **Arthur Chester.** b. at Augusta, Mich., March 1, 1883—. American diplomat and financier. He served as administrator general of finances in Persia (1922–27) and Iran (1943–45), and as financial adviser and receiver of customs (1927–29) in Haiti. Author of *The American Task in Persia* (1925), *Haiti under American Control* (1931), *Public Welfare Organization* (1935), *Democracy, Efficiency, Stability* (1942), *Peace Plans and American Choices* (1942), and other books.

Millspaugh, Charles Frederick. b. at Ithaca, N.Y., June 20, 1854; d. Sept. 15, 1923. American botanist, known as a lecturer and curator of botany at the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago. His publications include the self-illustrated two-volume *American Medicinal Plants* (1887) and *Flora of Santa Catalina Island* (*Field Museum Publications, Botanical Series V*, 1923, written in collaboration with L. W. Nuttall).

Mill Springs (mil). Locality in S Kentucky, in Wayne County, on the Cumberland River. Near here, on Jan. 19, 1862, Union forces under George H. Thomas defeated the Confederates under George Bibb Crittenden.

Milltown (mil'toun). Borough in N central New Jersey, in Middlesex County. 3,786 (1950).

Milltown. Former name of **Downingtown,** Pa., and also of **Milton,** Pa.

Mill Tract (mil). A former name of **Norristown,** Pa.

Millvale (mil'vāl). Borough in SW Pennsylvania, in Allegheny County, on the N bank of the Allegheny River, opposite Pittsburgh: metal and meat-packing industries. It was incorporated in 1868, and is now part of the urbanized area of Pittsburgh. 7,287 (1950).

Mill Valley (mil). Town in C California, in Marin County: a northwestern residential suburb of San Francisco, located in a mountain valley. 7,331 (1950).

Millville (mil'vil). City in SW New Jersey, in Cumberland County, on the Maurice River ab. 40 mi. S of Philadelphia: glass manufactures. 16,041 (1950).

Milly Bloom (mil'i blöm). See **Bloom, Milly.**

Milly Costigan (kos'ti.gạn). See **Costigan, Emily.**

Milman (mil'mạn), **Henry Hart.** b. at London, 1791; d. near Ascot, England, Sept. 24, 1868. English clergyman. In 1812 he won the Newdigate prize with an English poem on the *Apollo Belvedere* and in 1821 was elected professor of poetry at Oxford. *Fazio*, a drama composed at Oxford, was published in 1815. *Samor*, an epic, appeared in 1818, the *Fall of Jerusalem* in 1820, and the *Martyr of Antioch* in 1822. In 1835 he published translations from Sanskrit poems. His *History of the Jews*, which appeared in 1830, treated them as an Oriental tribe, with little attention to the miraculous element. In 1835 Sir Robert Peel made him canon of Westminster and rector of Saint Margaret's. In 1840 he published the *History of Christianity under the Empire*. Although shunned by the clergy for his unconventional views, he was advanced to the deanery of Saint Paul's in 1849. In 1838 he edited Gibbon, and in 1855 published the *History of Latin Christianity down to the death of Pope Nicholas V*.

Milne (miln), **A. A.** [Full name, **Alan Alexander Milne.**] b. Jan. 18, 1882—. English novelist, poet, and playwright. He is known especially for his children's books in prose, including *Winnie-the-Pooh* (1926) and *The House at Pooh Corner* (1928), and in verse, such as *When We Were Very Young* (1924) and *Now We are Six* (1927). He was assistant editor (1906–14) of *Punch*. His plays include *Wurzel-Flummery* (1917), *Make-Believe* (1918), *Mr. Pim Passes By* (1919), *The Romantic Age* (1920), *The Truth About Blayds* (1921), *The Dover Road* (1922), *The Great Broxopp* (1923), *Ariadne* (1925), *The Ivory Door* (1927), *Michael and Mary* (1930), *Toad of Toad Hall* (1930), *Miss Elizabeth Bennet* (1936), *Sarah Simple* (1937), and *Gentleman Unknown* (1938). Author also of *The Day's Play* (1910), *Once on a Time* (1917), *Mr. Pim* (1921), *The Red House Mystery* (1922), *Two People* (1931), *Four Days' Wonder* (1933), *It's Too Late Now* (1939), and *Chloe Marr* (1946).

Milne, John. b. at Liverpool, England, 1850; d. July 31, 1913. English seismologist, for many years employed by the Japanese government as a geologist and mining engineer. He traveled widely in Asia, Australasia, and the U.S. His most notable work was the establishment of the seismic survey of Japan, with nearly a thousand stations, and the projecting of a similar survey of the world. He published *Earthquakes* (1883), *Seismology* (1898), and numerous scientific papers.

Milne, Joshua. b. 1776; d. Jan. 4, 1851. English actuary, author of a treatise (1815) on annuity valuation and life expectancy that revolutionized life insurance actuarial work. As actuary of the Sun Life Assurance Society (1810), he reconstructed life tables which were based on tables deduced by Dr. Richard Price from burial registers (1735–80) of All Saints' Church, Northampton. Milne's calculations, based on the Carlisle bills of mortality prepared by Dr. John Heysham, turned out to be remarkably accurate.

Milne Bay. Arm of the Pacific Ocean in extreme SE New Guinea, in the Territory of New Guinea. During World War II it was occupied by Japanese forces briefly, but they were driven out by Australian forces who invaded the area in October, 1942, and established an airfield. Length, ab. 30 mi.

Milne-Edwards (mēl.nā.dwärs), **Alphonse.** b. at Paris, Oct. 13, 1835; d. there, April 21, 1900. French naturalist; son of Henri Milne-Edwards. He was especially known for his work on crustaceans.

Milne-Edwards, Henri. b. at Bruges, Belgium, Oct. 23, 1800; d. at Paris, July 28, 1885. French naturalist. His works include *Éléments de zoologie* (1834), *Histoire naturelle des crustacés* (3 vols., 1834–41), *Leçons sur la physiologie et l'anatomie comparée de l'homme et des animaux* (14 vols., 1857–81), and *Recherches pour servir à l'histoire naturelle des mammifères* (1864–74).

Milner (mil'nẽr), Sir **Alfred.** [Title, 1st Viscount **Milner.**] b. in Germany, March 23, 1854; d. near Canterbury, England, May 13, 1925. English administrator. He was educated at King's College, London, and at Balliol College, Oxford, and was called to the bar of the Inner Temple in 1881. From 1881 to 1885 he was on the staff of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and then became private secretary to G. J. Goschen, who became chancellor of the exchequer in 1887. Through Goschen's influence, Milner was appointed (1889) undersecretary of finance in Egypt, serving during a period when the Egyptian financial system was being overhauled. He returned to England to serve (1892–97) as chairman of the board of inland revenue. He published (1892) *England in Egypt*, an account of the work that had been done there. In 1897 he was named by Joseph Chamberlain, the colonial secretary, high commissioner for South Africa and governor of Cape Colony. He studied the situation in South Africa and became convinced that British disabilities under the Boer governments in the Transvaal and the Orange Free State would remain, that the Boers had no intention of granting the franchise to the *Uitlanders* (Outlanders), as the British immigrants into the Dutch regions were called, and that warfare was the only solution. A conference (May-June, 1899) between Milner and Paul Kruger, president of the South African Republic, broke down, and despite attempts at compromise of the difficulties war broke out (October, 1899). Milner performed many services as civilian head of the South African administration, and he was the author of the final surrender document, signed May 31, 1902. Milner's advocacy of the war and of

the measures taken by Kitchener in suppressing the guerrilla raids of the Boers alienated the Liberal Party from Milner, but he was named (1902) governor of the Transvaal and Orange River colonies. He worked during his administration of the conquered territories toward the eventual consolidation of the whole area into one union. After the grant of representative government in the Transvaal (1905; not adopted by the Liberal government in England), Milner resigned his posts and returned to England. During the Parliamentary crisis of 1909–11, he sided strongly with the Conservatives, but he became (1916) a member of the inner war cabinet of Lloyd George during World War I. Milner was responsible in 1918 for the appointment of Ferdinand Foch as supreme allied commander and served (April-December, 1918) as secretary of state for war. He was secretary of state for colonies (1918–21) and headed the mission (1919–20) that recommended Egyptian independence, abolition of the capitulations there, and British guarantee of Egyptian territorial integrity. He was knighted in 1895, was raised to the peerage as Baron Milner in 1901, and was created a viscount in 1902.

Milner, Isaac. b. at Leeds, England, Jan. 11, 1750; d. at Kensington, London, April 1, 1820. English mathematician and divine, dean of Carlisle (1791 *et seq.*); brother of Joseph Milner. He became first Jackson professor of natural philosophy, Cambridge, in 1782. He was made dean of Queen's College in 1788, vice-chancellor of the university in 1792, and Lucasian professor of mathematics in 1798.

Milner, John. b. at London, Oct. 14, 1752; d. at Wolverhampton, England, April 19, 1826. English priest and archaeologist, vicar-apostolic of the Roman Catholic Church. In 1803 he was appointed by Pope Pius VII bishop *in partibus* of Castabala, and vicar-apostolic of the Midland district. In politics he opposed any plan for Catholic emancipation which should recognize a right of veto in the English crown. As an archaeologist he published *The History, Civil and Ecclesiastical, and Survey of the Antiquities of Winchester* (1798–1801). *A Treatise on the Ecclesiastical Architecture of England during the Middle Ages* was published in 1835.

Milner, Joseph. b. at Leeds, England, Jan. 2, 1744; d. at Hull, England, Nov. 15, 1797. English church historian; brother of Isaac Milner.

Milner, Miss. Principal character in Elizabeth Inchbald's *Simple Story*.

Milner, Moses Embree. See **California Joe.**

Milnes (milz), **Richard Monckton.** [Title, 1st Baron **Houghton.**] b. at London, June 19, 1809; d. at Vichy, France, Aug. 11, 1885. English statesman and poet. He graduated at Cambridge (Trinity College) in 1831, and was an intimate there of Alfred Tennyson, Arthur Henry Hallam, and William Makepeace Thackeray. He became a Conservative member of Parliament for Pontefract in 1837, but joined the Liberal Party during the Corn Law struggle, and assisted in passing the copyright act. In 1863 he was created Baron Houghton. He was noted as a patron of letters; his circle included many brilliant authors whose first recognition came from him. He published several volumes of poems and *The Life and Letters of Keats* (1848).

Milngavie (mil.gī′). [Local name, **Milguy** (mil.gī′).] Police burgh in C Scotland, in Dunbartonshire, ab. 6 mi. NW of Glasgow, ab. 449 mi. N of London by rail. 7,172 (est. 1948).

Milnrow (mil′rō). Urban district in NW England, in Lancashire, ab. 2 mi. SE of Rochdale, ab. 196 mi. NW of London by rail. 8,585 (1951).

Milo (mī′lō) or **Milon** (mī′lon). b. at Crotona, Magna Graecia, Italy; fl. in the last part of the 6th century B.C. Greek athlete, famous for his strength. He was six times victor in wrestling at the Olympic Games and six times at the Pythian, and many stories were told of his extraordinary feats of strength, of which the best-known is his carrying a heifer, four years old, on his shoulders through the stadium at Olympia, then slaying it with his fist and eating the whole of it in a day. He is said to have been eaten by wolves which attacked him while his hands were caught in a cleft tree which he had endeavored to rend.

Milo. Town in C Maine, in Piscataquis County; manufactures of cotton thread, yarn, and paper. 2,898 (1950).

Milo. In Maurice Hewlett's historical novel *The Life and Death of Richard Yea-and-Nay* (1900), an abbot, the friend and confessor of Richard Coeur-de-Lion, and the supposed teller of the story.

Milo (mē′lō). Italian name of **Melos.**

Milo (mī′lō), **Titus Annius Papianus.** Killed in Lucania, Italy, 48 B.C. Roman partisan leader, a rival of Clodius. The gangs of toughs hired by the two kept Rome in constant uproar during the struggle between Pompey and the conservative group on the one hand and the democratic party on the other. Milo, an adherent of Pompey, was tribune of the plebs in 57 B.C. and had Cicero recalled from exile. The struggle came to a climax in 52 B.C., when Milo and Clodius met by chance at Bovillae; Milo's band, at his orders, set upon Clodius's and Clodius was killed. Feeling ran high and Milo, after a trial, was exiled to Massilia. Cicero's speech in his behalf was not delivered for fear of violence; the oration (*Pro Milone*) which we possess is an expanded version published after the trial for impeachment. Milo joined with Marcus Caelius Rufus in a revolt (48 B.C.) against Caesar and was killed. He was married to Sulla's daughter Fausta.

Miloradovich (mē.lo.rä′dọ.vich), Count **Mikhail.** b. at St. Petersburg, 1770; killed there, Dec. 26, 1825. Russian general, distinguished in the Napoleonic wars. He fought at Austerlitz (1805) and Borodino (1812) and against the Grande Armée during the retreat from Moscow. He was military governor (1818–25) at St. Petersburg, being killed in the Decembrist revolt.

Milor Beefington (mī′lôr bē′fing.tọn). See **Beefington, Milor.**

Milosh Obrenovich (mē′lôsh ō.bren′ō.vich). [Also: **Miloš, Milosh I.**] b. at Dobrinia, Serbia, 1780; d. at Belgrade, Serbia, Sept. 26, 1860. Prince of Serbia (1817–39, 1858–60), leader of the second Serbian war for independence (1815), generally considered the founder of modern Serbia. A cattle drover and swineherd, he became one of Karageorge's commanders in the struggle for independence, and remained in Serbia in 1813 when Karageorge and his other regional commanders fled before the invasion of the Turkish troops. In 1815 he led the second uprising against Turkish rule, and, by playing on the cupidity of Turkish officials, obtained recognition of limited self-government for Serbia. In 1817, after Karageorge had been killed by followers of the Obrenovich family, thus beginning the long family feud between the Karageorgevich and Obrenovich families, he was named Prince of Serbia. He was recognized as hereditary prince by the national assembly (1827) and by the sultan (1830). His autocratic rule and his growing refusal to be guided by Russia resulted (1839) in his forced abdication in favor of his son Milan. Milan died in 1839 and was succeeded by Michael, another of Milosh's sons. In 1842 Michael was deposed in favor of Alexander Karageorgevich. Milosh was recalled (1858) when a factional dispute unseated Alexander; he died two years later and Michael was recalled to succeed him.

Miłosz (mē′lôsh), **Czesław.** b. 1911—. Polish poet and official. From 1945 he served as cultural officer of the Polish government in the U.S.

Milovanović (mē.lô.vä′nô.vich), **Milovan.** b. at Belgrade (then in Serbia), 1863; d. there, 1912. Serbian statesman, minister of foreign affairs (1907–11) and prime minister (1911–12).

Milspe (mil′spẹ). Former town in W Germany, in the *Land* (state) of North Rhine-Westphalia, British Zone, formerly in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, situated on the Ennepe River, NE of Wuppertal; iron foundries, machine, ceramics, textile, and other industries. In 1946 it was incorporated into the new town of Ennepetal. 13,520 (1946).

Milstein (mil′stīn), **Nathan.** b. at Odessa, Russia, Dec. 21, 1904—. Russian concert violinist. He made his American debut (1928) with the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra. He is known for his interpretations of Bach's violin sonatas.

Miltenberg (mil′tẹn.berk), **Gustav.** A pseudonym of **Lafontaine, August Heinrich Julius.**

Miltiades (mil.tī.ā′dēz). d. c489 B.C. Athenian general, victor over the Persians at Marathon. When Darius I of Persia invaded (c516–513 B.C.) Scythia, Miltiades was a

member of the expedition and was stationed at the bridge across the Ister (Danube); according to most accounts, when Darius failed to appear after a certain time, Miltiades counseled the destruction of the bridge. He was involved in the Ionian revolt (499 B.C. *et seq.*) against the Persians and escaped to Athens when the revolt was crushed. He was appointed one of the ten generals to direct the defense against the coming invasion of the Persians under Datis and Artaphernes. The traditional account holds that he influenced Callimachus, who had the deciding vote as polemarch, to break the deadlock among the generals and to vote for giving battle at Marathon. The Persians, planning an amphibious invasion of Athens, embarked part of their army on ships and the remainder began to march on Athens. On the plain of Marathon they were met by the Greeks, led into a trap by the apparent collapse of the Greek center, and slaughtered by the more heavily armed though outnumbered Greeks. Miltiades then turned quickly and marched back to Athens to face the threatened landing from the Persian ships, but the Persians, rather than land, drew off and gave up their expedition. Miltiades was then given command of a fleet of 70 Athenian ships, with which he attacked, for reasons now uncertain, the island of Paros. He was unsuccessful and was, moreover, wounded in the leg. On his return to Athens he was tried for deceiving the people and fined 50 talents. His wound had turned gangrenous and he died of it before the fine could be paid.

Miltiades, Saint. [Also, **Melchiades.**] b. in Africa; d. Jan. 11, 314. Pope from 311 to 314. During his reign Constantine I defeated Maxentius and assured the adoption of Christianity.

Milto (mil'tō). Original name, according to Plutarch, of **Aspasia the Younger.**

Milton (mil'tən). Unincorporated community in SW Illinois, in Madison County, near St. Louis, Mo. 8,232 (1950).

Milton. Town in E Massachusetts, in Norfolk County, ab. 7 mi. S of downtown Boston, and part of its urbanized area. It was settled in 1636 and incorporated in 1662. Pop. 22,395 (1950).

Milton. [Former name, **Milltown.**] Borough in E central Pennsylvania, in Northumberland County, on the Susquehanna River: manufactures of metals, textiles, and furniture. It was incorporated in 1817. Pop. 8,578 (1950).

Milton. Symbolic and mystical poem by William Blake, published in 1804. Returning to earth from Heaven, John Milton corrects the interpretation given to his works, and enters the soul of Blake, who expounds the Christian doctrine of forgiveness.

Milton, John. b. c1563; d. in March, 1647. English scrivener and musician; father of John Milton the poet. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he became a Protestant. He was admitted to the Company of Scriveners at London on Feb. 27, 1600. He married Sarah, daughter of Paul Jeffrey, a merchant tailor. He was a man of high character, a good scholar, and devoted to music.

Milton, John. b. at London, Dec. 9, 1608; d. there, Nov. 8, 1674. English poet. His father was John Milton, a scrivener. Educated by private tutors and at St. Paul's School, he entered Christ's College, Cambridge, in 1625 (B.A., 1629; M.A., 1632). The years 1632–38 were devoted to study at his father's country estate at Horton. It was at either Cambridge or Horton that he abandoned his destined career as minister for that of poet. The writing of great poetry, he felt, demanded severe intellectual and moral discipline. His poems up to this date, both Latin and English, gave him mastery of nearly all types of lesser poetry (chief poems: *On the Morning of Christ's Nativity, L'Allegro, Il Penseroso, Comus, Lycidas*). In 1638 he traveled in Europe, spending the chief part of his time with people in the literary circles of Italy. It was in Italy also that he met Galileo. He returned (1639) to England because civil war threatened, and now abandoned his poetical ambitions to write prose tracts in the cause of liberty as he saw it. His position was extremely liberal. He attacked the episcopal system (*Of Reformation touching Church Discipline* in 1641, and others); advocated divorce (*The Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce* in 1643, and others), reform in education (*Of Education* in 1644), freedom from censorship (*Areopagitica* in 1644, one of the world's most famous writings on this subject), and the right of the people, under the contract theory of government, to execute a tyrant (*Of the Tenure of Kings and Magistrates* in 1649). This last tract's appearance just after the execution of Charles I brought him into Cromwell's government as Secretary for Foreign Tongues. His chief duty was what is now called propaganda. He wrote *Eikonoklastes* (1649) in English in a vain attempt to discredit the very popular *Eikon Basilike*, purportedly written by Charles I; his Latin tract *Pro Populo Anglicano Defensio* (1651) was a successful rebuttal of a Latin defense of Charles I by Claude de Saumaise (Salmasius), a famous European scholar (two other Latin defenses followed). Writing the *Defensio* hastened his blindness, which became total in 1652. In that same year his first wife died. She was Mary Powell, daughter of an Oxfordshire royalist. Milton had married her in 1642, when she was 17. Differences in age (he was then 34), political sympathies, and, doubtless, temperament made the marriage a failure, and after a month she returned to her parents. This desertion was an important contributing factor in his writing on divorce (and the threat of prosecution arising from the first divorce tract contributed to the writing of *Areopagitica*). However, Mary returned to Milton in 1645 and of the marriage three children (all daughters) survived their father, but he does not seem to have been on happy terms with them. In 1656 he married Catherine Woodcock, who died in 1658. His great sonnet *Methought I saw my late espoused Saint* is evidence that this marriage was completely happy. In 1663 he married (apparently again happily) his third wife, Elizabeth Minshull, who survived him. After 1655 he did little official work. Continuing his struggle to the end, he wrote in 1659 several tracts urging a republican form of government. He had become famous (or, in the eyes of some, infamous) as the chief literary defender of the Commonwealth, and it is not known why he escaped punishment at the Restoration. In spite of his public and private calamities he now turned back to poetry. The theme for *Paradise Lost* had been considered as early as 1640, and he had probably begun composing it by 1658. The poem was completed in 1665 and published in 1667. It derives from the Bible plus the body of Christian and Jewish commentary, from the theologians, from classic epics, and from various Renaissance versions of portions of the theme. It brought him little money but won immediate recognition. In 1671 he published *Paradise Regained* and *Samson Agonistes*, the latter being almost certainly his last poem. Partly responsible for the writing of *Paradise Regained* was the suggestion of Thomas Ellwood: "Thou hast said much of Paradise lost, but what hast thou to say of Paradise found?"

Milton, John. b. in Jefferson County, Ga., April 20, 1807; d. at Tallahassee, Fla., April 1, 1865. American soldier and politician, Civil War governor of Florida (1861–65). As governor he advocated wartime prohibition and issuance of paper money backed by the public land of the state. Upon the Confederate defeat, he committed suicide.

Milton Regis (rē'jis). See under **Sittingbourne and Milton.**

Milvian Bridge (mil'vi.ən). [Also: **Mulvian Bridge;** Italian, **Ponte Milvio** (mēl'vyō); Latin, **Pons Milvius** (mil'vi.us) or **Mulvius.**] Ancient bridge across the Tiber River N of Rome, built in 109 B.C., at the crossing of the river by the Via Flaminia. It was the site of the victory of Constantine over Maxentius (312 A.D.) and of the vision of Constantine of a cross in the sky, which led him to embrace Christianity. The bridge was reconstructed on the old foundations in the 13th century, and was again renovated in the 19th century. It is still in use.

Milwaukee (mil.wô'kē). City in SE Wisconsin, county seat of Milwaukee County, on Lake Michigan and at the confluence of three rivers: railroad center, lake port, and largest city in the state. Its manufactures include beer, leather, cranes, hoists, steam shovels, excavators, food products, mining equipment, electrical machinery, automobile bodies, agricultural equipment, shoes, and bosiery. Milwaukee has a museum, two art galleries, an extensive system of parks, and public beaches along Lake Michigan. It is the seat of Marquette University, Milwaukee-Downer College, Mount Mary College, and a

state teachers college. It was settled c1820. Pop. of city, 587,472 (1940), 637,392 (1950); of urbanized area, 829,495 (1950).

Milwaukie (mil.wô'kē). City in NW Oregon, in Clackamas County, on the Willamette River ab. 5 mi. S of Portland. In the decade between the last two U.S. censuses its population more than doubled. 1,871 (1940), 5,253 (1950).

Milyas (mil'i.ąs). In ancient geography, a region in SW Asia Minor, of uncertain extent, usually including parts of Lycia and Pisidia.

Milyukov (mē.lyö.kôf'), **Pavel Nikolayevich.** b. near St. Petersburg, 1857; d. at Aix-les-Bains, France, March 31, 1943. Russian historian and political leader. Deprived of his teaching position at the University of Moscow in 1895 because of his liberal political views, he served (1897–98) as professor of history at the University of Sofia, Bulgaria, after which he came to the U.S. and was for some years a lecturer at the University of Chicago. When the political crisis in Russia sharpened in 1905, he returned thither and organized the Union of Unions, a group of intellectuals, and also the Constitutional Democratic Party, which called for constitutional government and universal suffrage. Elected to the first Duma as a candidate of this party, he was arrested but subsequently released. He was also a member of the Duma which in March, 1917, during World War I, refused to dissolve at the czar's order, and he became minister for foreign affairs in the provisional government headed by Prince Lvov. His attempt to keep Russia in the war aroused such popular resentment that he was forced to resign. After the Bolshevik Revolution in October, 1917, he fled to Paris, where he edited various Russian-language publications, maintaining to the end an uncompromising anti-Communist position. He was the author of *Main Currents of Russian Historical Thought* (1893–95), *Sketches of Russian Culture* (1895–96), *Democracy and the Second Duma* (1905), *A Year of Struggle* (1907), and *Russia's Catastrophe* (1927).

Mimas (mī'mąs). Innermost satellite of Saturn, discovered by Sir William Herschel, Sept. 17, 1789.

Mimbres (mim'bręs). Intermittent river in SW New Mexico which empties into a dry inland basin. Length, ab. 70 mi.

Mimbres Mountains. [Also, **Black Range.**] Mountain range in SW New Mexico. Peak elevation, ab. 10,011 ft.

Mime (mē'mę). See under **Mimir.**

Mimer (mē'mer). See **Mimir.**

Mimico (mim'i.kō). Town in SE Ontario, Canada, on the N shore of Lake Ontario. It is a western suburb of Toronto. 11,342 (1951).

Mimir (mē'mir). [Also, **Mimer.**] In Old Norse mythology, a giant who dwelt by the root of the world-tree Yggdrasil at the well of Mimir (the ocean), the source of all wisdom, from which he drank, and thus knew all things, past, present, and future. Odin, to obtain a drink from the well, gave up one of his eyes in exchange. In Wagner's *Ring of the Nibelungs*, he appears as Mime.

Mimnermus (mim.nėr'mus). fl. c630–600 B.C. Greek elegiac poet of Colophon. He was a contemporary of Solon. His elegiac poems form an epoch in the history of that form of verse. He was the first systematically to make it the vehicle for plaintive, mournful, and erotic strains.

Min (min). [Also, **Min-Kong.**] River in SE China, in the province of Fukien. It flows S and SE and empties into the East China Sea at Foochow. Length, ab. 358 mi.

Min. See **Khem.**

Mina (mē'nä), **El.** See **El Mina.**

Mina (mē'nä), **Francisco Javier.** b. at Otan, near Monreal, Navarra, Spain, Dec. 3, 1789; executed in Guanajuato, Mexico, Nov. 11, 1817. Spanish soldier; nephew of Francisco Espoz y Mina. With his uncle he was a noted guerrilla leader against the French (1808–10) and against Ferdinand VII (1814), having been imprisoned from 1810 to 1814. He organized in England and the U.S. an expedition for the aid of patriots of Mexico, landed in Tamaulipas, in April, 1817, marched into the interior, and repeatedly defeated the Spanish forces, but was eventually captured and shot.

Minami-tori Shima (mē.nä.mē.tō.rē shē.mä). Japanese name of **Marcus Island.**

Minangkabau (mē''näng.kä.bou'). [Also, **Menangkabau.**] Ethnic group, numbering ab. two million, found along the coast and in the highlands of W central Sumatra. The name is also given to ab. 14,000 inhabitants of Negri Sembilan and parts of Malacca in Malaya, the descendants of Minangkabau colonists who came from Sumatra sometime before the 16th century. The Minangkabau speak a language closely related to Malay. They are matrilineal and in the Sumatra highlands live in large multiple-family houses.

Minas (mē'näs). [Also, **Lavalleja.**] City in S Uruguay, capital of Lavalleja department. Pop. ab. 32,000.

Minas Basin (mī'nąs). Easternmost arm of the Bay of Fundy, Nova Scotia, noted for its high tidal range, which reaches a maximum of over 50 ft. Length, ab. 60 mi.

Minas Channel. Arm of the Bay of Fundy, connecting with Minas Basin, Nova Scotia, Canada. Width at narrowest point, ab. 3 mi.

Minas Gerais (mē'nązh zhę.rīs'). [Also, **Minas Geraes.**] State in E Brazil: site of the world's most extensive known iron-ore deposits, and of some diamond mines. Most of the population is employed in agriculture; coffee, cotton, tobacco, sugar, and citrus fruit are the chief commercial crops. Capital, Belo Horizonte; area, ab. 224,702 sq. mi.; pop. 7,839,792 (1950).

Minatitlán (mē''nä.tē.tlän'). City in SE Mexico, in Veracruz state, a port on the Coatzacoalcos River: large petroleum refinery; airport. 18,539 (1940).

Minc (mēnts), **Hilary.** b. 1905—. Polish politician. When Hitler occupied Poland, he went to the U.S.S.R., where he played a leading role in founding the Soviet-sponsored Union of Polish Patriots. He became minister of trade in the Warsaw government (1945), and in 1948 became virtual economic dictator of Poland, directing the interests of the country in closest cooperation with the U.S.S.R. In 1952 he became Polish vice-premier under Bierut.

Minch (minch). [Also, **North Minch.**] Sea passage in NW Scotland, lying between Lewis island, in the Outer Hebrides, and the Scottish mainland. Width, ab. 25 to 45 mi.

Minch, Little. Sea passage in N Scotland, connecting the Sea of the Hebrides with the Minch. It lies between the Outer Hebrides and the island of Skye. Width, ab. 14 to 20 mi.

Min-chia (min'chyä'). Non-Chinese tribe centered for the most part in the Ta-li plain of Yunnan province, China. They live by agriculture, and speak (but do not write) their own language. See *Yün-nan the Link between India and the Yangtze*, by H. R. Davies (1909).

Mincing (min'sing). Character in William Congreve's comedy *The Way of the World*, Millamant's waiting-maid.

Mincio (mēn'chō). [Latin, **Mincius** (min'shus).] River in N Italy. It rises in the Italian Tyrol as the Sarca, traverses Lake Garda, and joins the Po ab. 11 mi. SE of Mantua. Near it, on Dec. 25 and 26, 1800, the French under Guillaume Brune defeated the Austrians under Heinrich von Bellegarde; and in 1814 Eugène de Beauharnais defeated the Austrians. The battle of Solferino (June 24, 1859) is sometimes called the battle of the Mincio. The river formed the boundary between the dominions of Victor Emmanuel and of Austria from 1859 to 1866. Total length, ab. 120 mi.

Mincopies (ming'kǫ.pēz). See **Andamanese.**

Mind (mint), **Gottfried.** [Called the **"Raphael of Cats."**] b. at Bern, Switzerland, 1768; d. there, Nov. 7, 1814. Swiss painter, especially remarkable for his pictures of cats.

Mindanao (min.dą.nä'ō). One of the southern islands of the Philippines. Next to Luzon, it is the largest of the group. The surface is mountainous. It came into the possession of the U.S. in 1898. Area, ab. 36,906 sq. mi.; pop. 1,828,071 (1939).

Mindanao Deep. Deep point in the Philippine Trench, in the W Pacific Ocean, 1. of the NE part of the island of Mindanao. It is the greatest known ocean deep in the world, ab. 35,410 ft.

Mindanao River. [Also: **Pulangi, Rio Grande de Mindanao.**] Largest river in Mindanao and the second in size in the Philippines. It rises in the highlands in the N central part of the island and flows SW and then NW

to the Moro Gulf on the SW side of the island. The city of Cotabato is situated at the mouth. Length, ab. 200 mi.

Mindanao Sea. Sea in the Philippine Islands, lying N of Mindanao and S of Bohol, and connected on the E by Surigao Strait with the Pacific Ocean, and on the W with the Sulu Sea.

Mindelheim (min'dẹl.hīm). Town in S Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Bavaria, American Zone, in the *Regierungsbezirk* (government district) of Swabia, ab. 29 mi. SW of Augsburg: dairy, brewing, tanning, and furniture industries. It is an old town, with remains of medieval town walls and gates, and churches of the 18th century. 7,673 (1946).

Minden (min'dẹn). City in W Germany, in the *Land* (state) of North Rhine-Westphalia, British Zone, formerly in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, on the Weser River ab. 35 mi. SW of Hanover: river port on the Weser. It has shipyards, breweries, distilleries, canneries, lumber mills, iron foundries, and textile mills. The Catholic *Dom* (cathedral), an interesting structure in the Romanesque and early Gothic styles of the 13th century, was heavily damaged during World War II; the same is true of the 13th-century *Rathaus* (town hall). One of the northernmost of the ancient Roman military camps was erected here; Charlemagne founded the bishopric c800. Minden was a member of the Hanseatic League; city and territory fell to Brandenburg in 1648. In World War II the city was entered by Allied troops on April 6, 1945; a concentration camp had existed here during the war. The population increase in the period 1939–46 was 25.2 percent. 34,293 (1946), 41,527 (1950).

Minden. City in NW Louisiana, parish seat of Webster Parish: ginning and shipping point for cotton. 9,787 (1950).

Mindoro (min.dō'rō). Province in W central Philippine Islands, consisting of Mindoro and adjacent islands lying S of the W part of Luzon (separated by Verde Island Passage). Mount Halcon, the culminating peak, is 8,484 ft. high. The mountains are covered with valuable forests. Rivers are numerous but small. The best harbors are Puerto Galera on the N, and San José on the SW coast, both safe for large craft in all weather. Pola Bay, on the NE, is good in the southwest monsoon, and Paluan Bay, on the W, in the northeast monsoon. Coal is found in the south, and gold in various parts of the province. Rice, copra, and Manila hemp are the chief products. Capital, Calapan; area, ab. 3,891 sq. mi.; pop. 167,705 (1948).

Mindoro. Island in the Philippines, S of Luzon, from which it is separated by Verde Island Passage. With adjacent islands it forms Mindoro province. Area, ab. 3,794 sq. mi.; pop. 116,988 (1939).

Mindoro Invasion. Military operation in the Pacific area, in World War II. An important prelude to the U.S. invasion of Luzon, the assault on this western Philippine island, below Manila, bypassed the central islands then held by the Japanese. Troops landed on Dec. 15, 1944, and encountered only weak resistance.

Mindoro Strait. Strait in the Philippines, separating Mindoro from the Calamian Islands.

Mindszenty (mind'sen.tē), **Joseph.** b. at Csehimindszenty, Hungary, 1892—. Hungarian Roman Catholic churchman. In September, 1945, he was named archbishop of Esztergom, thereby becoming primate of Hungary, and in February, 1946, was elevated to the rank of cardinal. During World War II he resisted German domination of his country, and in 1944 was imprisoned for several months by the Nazi-dominated Hungarian puppet government. In 1946 he briefly visited the U.S. and Canada. When the Hungarian government came under Communist control, Cardinal Mindszenty inevitably came into conflict with it in various matters. Late in 1948 he and several other persons, clericals and laymen, were arrested on charges of treason as well as of certain monetary transactions in violation of the law. It was alleged that he was involved in a plot to restore the Hapsburg monarchy in the person of Archduke Otto, with whom he had been in contact during his American-Canadian visit. World attention was drawn to the public trial of Mindszenty and his associates, and a great sensation was caused by his admission of guilt on several of the charges. In a letter written before his arrest, however, he had asked that any confession he might make should be disregarded. In view of this there arose a widespread opinion that the confession had been brought about by the use of some mysterious drug, an idea to which Mindszenty himself lent no countenance. Alternatively, it has been suggested that psychological pressure put upon him during his imprisonment accounted for his admissions. The court found him guilty, and could have condemned him to death but, cognizant of world opinion, imposed instead a sentence of life imprisonment, explaining this supposed leniency as a recognition of his courageous anti-Nazi stand during the war.

Minehead (mīn'hed''). Urban district, market town, and seaside resort in SW England, in Somersetshire, situated on the south shore of Bristol Channel ab. 25 mi. NW of Taunton, ab. 168 mi. SW of London by rail. It is a former seaport, now used mainly by fishing boats. 7,400 (1951).

Mineola (min.ẹ.ō'lạ). Suburban village in SE New York, county seat of Nassau County, on Long Island. 14,831 (1950).

Mineola. City in NE Texas, in Wood County, E of Dallas: sawmills and railroad shops. 3,626 (1950).

Miner (mī'nẹr), **Alonzo Ames.** b. at Lempster, N.H., Aug. 17, 1814; d. June 14, 1895. American Universalist clergyman, active as an antislavery and total-abstinence lecturer. He was president (1862–74) of Tufts College, in Massachusetts.

Miner, William Harvey. b. at New Haven, Conn., March 5, 1877; d. Feb. 10, 1934. American writer. Author of *The Iowa Indians* (1911), *Bananas, A Trip to the Tropics* (1914), and *History of the American Indians, North of Mexico* (1917).

Mineral City (min'ẹ.rạl). A former name of **Big Stone Gap.**

Mineral del Monte (mē.nā.räl' del mōn'tā). City in E Mexico, in Hidalgo state, just E of Pachuca: noted silver-mining center. 13,536 (1940).

Mineral Point (min'ẹ.rạl). City in S Wisconsin, in Iowa County, SW of Madison: trading and shipping center for dairy products; formerly important for lead and zinc mining. 2,234 (1950).

Mineral Wells. City in N central Texas, in Palo Pinto County, ab. 40 mi. W of Fort Worth: health resort; manufactures of medicinal crystals. 7,801 (1950).

Minersville (mī'nẹrz.vil). Borough in E central Pennsylvania, in Schuylkill County, ab. 81 mi. NW of Philadelphia: anthracite coal mining; manufactures of clothing. It was settled c1793. Pop. 7,783 (1950).

Minerva (mi.nẹr'vạ). Village in E Ohio, in Carroll and Stark counties, ab. 15 mi. E of Canton: trading center for agricultural products; manufactures of pottery. It was settled in 1802, and incorporated in 1835. Pop. 3,280 (1950).

Minerva. In Roman mythology, one of the three chief divinities, the other two being Jupiter and Juno. The chief seat of the cult of all three was the great temple on the Capitoline Hill. Minerva was originally an ancient Italian goddess adopted from the Etruscans by the Romans. She was a goddess of artisans, a more important patronage in Etruria than in Rome. In Roman myth, she was the virgin daughter of Jupiter, the supreme god, and hence was identified, as the Romans came more and more under the influence of Hellenic culture, with the Greek Athena. Like Athena, Minerva was represented in art with a grave and majestic countenance, armed with helmet, shield, and spear, and wearing long full drapery, and on her breast the aegis.

Minervino Murge (mē.ner.vē'nō mör'jā). Town and commune in SE Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Apulia, in the province of Bari, ab. 43 mi. W of Bari. Pop. of commune, 19,132 (1936); of town, 18,604 (1936).

Minervius (mi.nẹr'vi.us). See **Schaidenreisser, Simon Felix.**

Mines (mīnz), **John Flavel** [Pseudonym, **Felix Oldboy.**] b. at Paris, Jan. 27, 1835; d. at New York, Nov. 5, 1891. American writer. He wrote *Heroes of the Last Lustre* (1859), *A Tour around New York* (1892), and *Walks in Our Churchyards* (1893).

Mines, U.S. Bureau of. Unit of the national government established in 1910 for the purpose of carrying out studies and investigations of mine hazards to health and safety, and disseminating information servin r to prevent mine disasters resulting from explosions and other causes.

It also conducts researches in technology with a view to encouraging greater economy in production and consumption. The bureau was under the Department of the Interio from 1910 to 1925, under the Department of Commerce from 1925 to 1934, and thereafter again under the authority of the Department of the Interior.

Minetta (mi net'a). Flippant waiting-maid in Hannah Cowley's comedy *A Bold Stroke for a Husband.*

Mineur (mē.nėr'), **Henri.** b. March 7, 1899—. French astronomer, whose contributions have been in the field of celestial mechanics.

Ming (ming). Native Chinese dynasty which overthrew the Mongols in 1368 and ruled China until 1644, when the Manchu (Ch'ing) dynasty succeeded it. The city of Peiping (Peking) as we know it today was laid out by the third Ming emperor in 1403. It was the last great period of purely Chinese power. During the reign of the Ming rulers, European influence began to be felt in China; the Portuguese and the Jesuits obtained footholds, and Canton and Macao came under foreign sway.

Mingan Islands (ming'gan). Island group in E Quebec, Canada, along the N shore of the St. Lawrence River, N of Anticosti Island.

Minger (ming'ėr), **Rudolf.** b. at Mülchi, Switzerland, Nov. 13, 1881—. Swiss statesman. He was a member (1919–29) of the National Council and served (1929–40) on the Federal Council, of which he was president in 1935.

Minghetti (mēng.gāt'tē), **Marco.** b. at Bologna, Italy, Sept. 8, 1818; d. at Rome, Dec. 10, 1886. Italian statesman, political economist, and publicist. He became minister of the interior under Cavour in 1860, and retained the position, after Cavour's death, in the cabinet of Ricasoli; was minister of finance under Farini in 1862; and was premier (1863–64, 1873–76). Among his works is *Dell' economia publica* (On Public Economy, 1859).

Mingo, and Other Sketches in Black and White (ming'gō). Local-color sketches by Joel Chandler Harris, published in 1884.

Mingo Junction. City in E Ohio, in Jefferson County, on the Ohio River S of Steubenville, in a coal-mining region: steel mills. 4,464 (1950).

Mingotti (mēng.gôt'tē), **Regina.** [Maiden name, **Valentini.**] b. at Naples, Italy, c1725; d. at Neuburg, Germany, 1808. Italian soprano, a rival of Faustina Bordoni Hasse at Dresden. Trained by her husband, Pietro Mingotti, she performed at Dresden, Naples, London, and in Spain.

Mingrelia (min.grē'li.ą, ming-). [Russian, **Megreliya.**] Region and former principality, bordering on the Black Sea, now a part of the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic, in SW U.S.S.R. Ancient Colchis was in this region. The principality became feudatory to Russia in 1804 and was incorporated with Russia in 1857.

Minh-huong (min'hwông'). In Indochina, persons of mixed Chinese and Vietnamese (Annamese) ancestry, who often form separate villages. They number ab. 80,000 and are particularly numerous in South Viet-Nam (Cochin-China).

Minho (mē'nyō). Northernmost province of Portugal, bounded by Spain on the N and NE, by Tráz-os-Montes e Alto Douro on the E, by Douro Litoral on the S, and by the Atlantic Ocean on the W. A large part of the Spanish border is formed by the Minho River. The province contains the districts of Viana do Castelo and Braga. It has forests and intensive agriculture. The chief products are wine, grain, and cork. Capital, Braga; area, 1,868 sq. mi.; pop. 741,510 (1940).

Minho River. [Spanish, **Miño;** Latin, **Minius.**] River which rises in NW Spain, forms part of the N boundary between Portugal and Spain, and flows into the Atlantic at the NW corner of Portugal. Total length, ab. 210 mi.

Minhow (min'hō'). See **Foochow.**

Minia (min'ya) or **Mineh** (mē'ne). See **Minya.**

Minianka (mē.nē.äng'kä). [Also, **Bamana.**] Northern subgroup of the Senufo, a Sudanic-speaking people of W Africa. They inhabit a region in SE French Sudan. Their population is estimated at ab. 130,000 (by M. Delafosse, *Haut-Sénégal-Niger*, 1912). They are not to be confused with the Mande-speaking Banmana, or Bambara, their neighbors to the W.

Minidoka Dam (min i.dō'ka). Irrigation dam in S Idaho, in the Snake River. It was completed in 1909, and forms a reservoir ab. 10 mi. long which supplies water for the irrigation of ab. 300 sq. mi. of farm land. Length, ab. 0.8 mi.

Minié (mē.nyā'), **Claude Étienne.** b. at Paris, 1814; d. 1879. French infantry officer, instructor in the military school at Vincennes. He was the inventor of the Minié rifle (1849), and of a bullet adapted to it.

Minimo (mē'nē.mō), **Duca.** Pseudonym of **D'Annunzio, Gabriele.**

Minims (min'imz). Order of monks, founded in the middle of the 15th century by Saint Francis of Paula, confirmed by Pope Sixtus IV, and again confirmed by Pope Alexander VI under the name of *Ordo Minimorum Eremitarum S. Francisci de Paula* (Order of the Least Hermits of Saint Francis of Paula). Members of this order, in addition to the usual Franciscan vows, were pledged to the observance of a perpetual Lent.

Minissais (min.i.sā'is). Indian name of **Bedloe's Island.**

Minister's Black Veil, The. Parable by Nathaniel Hawthorne, originally published (1836) in *The Token* and collected in *Twice-Told Tales* (1837).

Minister's Wooing, The. Novel by Harriet Beecher Stowe, published in 1859.

Minius (min'i.us). Latin name of the **Minho** River.

Miniver Cheevy (min'i.vėr chē'vi). Poem by Edwin Arlington Robinson, published in *The Town Down the River* (1910).

Min-Kong (min'kông'). See **Min.**

Minkowski (ming.kôf'skē), **Hermann.** b. at Alexoten, near Kaunas, in what is now Lithuania, June 22, 1864; d. at Göttingen, Germany, Jan. 12, 1909. German mathematician and scientist, noted especially for the "geometry of numbers," the concept of "convex body," the "Minkowski geometry," and "Minkowski's gravitational principle." He wrote also on quadratic forms, Diophantine analysis, capillarity, electrodynamics, and other aspects of pure and applied mathematics. He emigrated to Germany in 1872, studied at Königsberg and Berlin, and taught at the universities of Bonn, Zürich, and Göttingen. His best-known book is *Raum und Zeit* (1909), suggesting a four-dimensional world. He wrote also *Geometrie der Zahlen* (1896), *Diophantische Approximationen* (1907), and *Zwei Abhandlungen über die Grundgleichungen der Electrodynamik* (1910). His *Gesammelte Abhandlungen* appeared in two volumes in 1911.

Minkowski, Oskar. b. at Alexoten, near Kaunas, in what is now Lithuania, Jan. 13, 1858; d. at Fürstenberg Sanitarium, in Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Germany, June 18, 1931. German clinician. He studied the acetone bodies in diabetic urine (1884) and did pioneer work (1885) upon metabolism after excision of the liver. In 1889, with the assistance of J. von Mehring, he produced diabetes experimentally in dogs by extirpation of the pancreas. He described (with Chauffard, 1900) the congenital form of chronic hemolytic jaundice (Chauffard-Minkowski syndrome) and pointed out the possible pituitary origin of acromegaly (1887).

Minna von Barnhelm (min'ä fon bärn'helm). Comedy by Gotthold Ephraim Lessing, published in 1767. It is the first German national drama which deals with contemporary events, in this case with events growing out of the Seven Years' War.

Minne (mēn), **Georges.** b. at Ghent, Belgium, 1866; d. 1941. Belgian artist and sculptor. He studied at Ghent, Brussels, and Paris, where he worked under Rodin, and made his debut in 1889 as one of a group known as "the Twenty." Among his principal works are *L'Homme à l'oeuvre, Mère et enfant,* and *La Fontaine des Eplorés,* erected behind the parliament building at Brussels.

Minneapolis (min.ē.ap'ō.lis). City in E Minnesota, county seat of Hennepin County, on the Mississippi River at the St. Anthony Falls, above the confluence of the Minnesota and Mississippi rivers; twin city of St. Paul. It is the banking and wholesale center of Minnesota, North and South Dakota, and E Montana. It is the largest city in the state and one of the leading flour-milling centers of the U.S. Other manufactures include farm implements, machinery, paper bags, dairy products, clothing, chemicals, and electrical equipment. There are several small lakes within the city limits, and hundreds of lakes in the surrounding countryside, which attract summer visitors and create a tourist trade for the city. It is

the seat of the University of Minnesota, Augsburg College and Theological Seminary, and several art and music schools. Minneapolis is located above the site of Fort Snelling, established in 1819. The community was incorporated in 1856. Pop. of city, 492,370 (1940), 521,718 (1950); of urbanized area (including St. Paul), 985,101 (1950).

Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra. Orchestral ensemble established (1903) at Minneapolis, Minn., by Emil Oberhoffer, who was its conductor until 1921. Among his successors have been Verbrugghen (1923–31), Eugene Ormandy (1931–35), Dmitri Mitropoulos (1936–49), and Antal Dorati (1949 *et seq.*).

Minnehaha (min.ē.hä'hä), **Falls of.** Cascade in a small creek in the SE part of Minneapolis, Minn. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow gave the name Minnehaha to the principal female character of *The Song of Hiawatha.* Height, ab. 60 ft.

Minnekahta (min.ē.kä'tạ). Former name of **Hot Springs,** S.D.

Minnesingers (min'ē.sing.ėrz). [Eng. trans., *"Love-Singers."*] Class of German lyric poets and singers of the 12th and 13th centuries, so called because love was their chief theme. They were chiefly or exclusively men of noble descent: knights, nobles, princes, and even emperors. They sang their pieces to their own accompaniment on the viol, and often engaged in poetical contests for the gratification of princes and ladies of the court. Among the chief seats of the Minnesingers were Swabia and Austria, and the leading dialect used was the Swabian.

Minnesota (min.ē.sō'tạ). [Called the **"Gopher State"**; also, the **"North Star State."**] State of the N United States, bounded by the Canadian provinces of Manitoba and Ontario on the N, Lake Superior and Wisconsin on the E, Iowa on the S, and North Dakota and South Dakota on the W.

Population, Area, and Political Divisions. Minnesota is divided for administrative purposes into 87 counties. It sends nine representatives to Congress, and has 11 electoral votes. Leading cities are Duluth, Minneapolis, Rochester, St. Cloud, and St. Paul. Capital, St. Paul; area, 80,009 sq. mi. (84,068 sq. mi., including water, but not including water of the Great Lakes); pop. 2,982,483 (1950), an increase of 6.8 percent over that of 1940. The state ranks 11th in area, and 18th (on the basis of the 1950 census) in population.

Terrain and Climate. The surface is generally an undulating plain originally covered by prairie in the S and W, and by forest in the rest of the state. Two inconspicuous divides through the N and C section are sometimes known as the "Height of Land" and form the watersheds between the Mississippi, St. Lawrence, and Hudson Bay systems. The highest point in the state is located near the NE corner, in the hills N of Lake Superior, where there is an elevation of 2,230 ft. The chief rivers of the state are the Mississippi, which rises in Lake Itasca and flows generally SE, being joined by numerous tributaries including the St. Croix; the Red River of the North, which starts in the W and forms much of the W boundary as it flows N; and the Minnesota which traverses the S central part of the state, discharging into the Mississippi at Fort Snelling. There are more than 10,000 lakes in the state, the largest being Red Lake, Mille Lacs, and Leech Lake. Minnesota has very cold winters, and rather warm summers in which the nights are generally cool; the N part has colder and longer winters than the S.

Industry, Agriculture, and Trade. Minnesota is a leading agricultural state, with much closely allied industry. Corn, oats, wheat, flaxseed, honey, dairy products, hogs, poultry, and cattle are the leading agricultural products. With the help of its abundant water power and fertile soil, the state leads all others in the manufacture of flour and grist-mill products, with Minneapolis ranking as one of the largest flour-milling and grain-marketing centers in the world, as well as a transportation center. Meat packing is a large industry; the production of paper and paper boards and other lumber products is also large, as is that of linseed oil. St. Paul, twin city of Minneapolis, is a distributing, trading, railroad, and air center. Duluth ranks second only to New York in the U.S. as a harbor in tonnage moved; this consists almost entirely of one-way traffic in iron ore shipped from the Mesabi and neighboring ranges down the Great Lakes to the iron and steel mills. Mining is a great source of wealth, the state producing more than 70 percent of the nation's iron ore (1949). Building stone, gravel, sand, limestone, shale, and clay are also found. Annual income in the state from agriculture ranges as high as 1,400,000,000 dollars; from manufacturing, as high as 846 million dollars; from mining, as high as 325 million dollars.

History. French traders explored the state as early as the 1650's. Radisson, Groseilliers, Du Lhut, Hennepin, and Le Sueur all visited the area. The W portion was ceded (1762) to Spain; reverted later to France before going to the U.S. in the Louisiana Purchase of 1803. The E part, ceded (1763) to Great Britain, was acquired (1783) by the U.S. and later became (1787) part of the Northwest Territory. The first U.S. settlement was made (1820) at Fort Snelling. St. Paul was settled not long afterward. After periods of inclusion in various other territories, Minnesota was organized as a territory in 1849, and included territory now a part of North Dakota and South Dakota. The state was admitted (May 11, 1858) to the Union (as the 32nd state). The state was harassed by the Sioux Indians for some time, a massacre of close to 400 settlers occurring in 1862.

Culture. Minnesota is rather closely balanced between urban and rural development, 54.5 percent of its 1950 population being classed as urban. A large part of the population is of German, Irish, and Scandinavian descent. St. Paul and Minneapolis are great cultural and educational centers with a particular interest in music. At Minneapolis are the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, the Minneapolis Institute of Arts, the Minneapolis School of Art, and the Walker Art Center. The Mayo Clinic at Rochester, SE of St. Paul, is an internationally known medical center affiliated with the University of Minnesota. Among the institutions of higher learning are the state-supported university, at Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Duluth; Hamline University, Macalester College, St. Thomas College, and St. Catherine's College (all recognized private schools), at St. Paul; and St. Olaf College, at Northfield, widely known for its college choir. The state motto is *L'Étoile du Nord,* meaning "The Star of the North." It is likewise known as the "Land of Ten Thousand Lakes." The state flower is the moccasin flower.

Minnesota River. River in S central Minnesota, rising in lakes on the South Dakota border and joining the Mississippi ab. 7 mi. SW of St. Paul. Length, ab. 332 mi.

Minnetonka (min.ẹ.tong'kạ), **Lake.** Resort lake ab. 12 mi. W of Minneapolis. Area, ab. 20 sq. mi.

Minnewit (min'ẹ.wit), **Peter.** See **Minuit** or **Minnewit, Peter.**

Minni (min'ī). In Jer. li. 27, the name of a tribe inhabiting ancient Armenia, mentioned in the cuneiform inscriptions.

Minnigerode (min'i.gẹ.rōd), **Meade.** b. at London, June 19, 1887—. American writer. Author of *Laughing House* (1920), *The Big Year* (1921), *Oh, Susanna* (1922), *The Fabulous Forties* (1924), *Some American Ladies* (1926), *Presidential Years* (1928), *Jefferson, Friend of France* (1928), *The Magnificent Comedy* (1931), *Marie Antoinette's Henchman* (1936), *Black Forest* (1937), *The Terror of Peru* (1940), and other books.

Miño (mē'nyō). Spanish name of the **Minho** River.

Minodunum (min.ọ.dū'num). Latin name of **Moudon,** Switzerland.

Minooka (mi.nō'kạ). Unincorporated community in NE Pennsylvania, in Lackawanna County: residential community, in the urbanized area of S ranton. Under the new urban definition established for use in the 1950 census it was counted with adjoining urban communities; the last official enumeration was 2,828 (1940).

Minor (mē'nôr), **Jakob.** b. 1855; d. 1912. Austrian historian of literature, professor at the University of Vienna. He prepared numerous critical editions (Novalis, Ferdinand von Saar, August Wilhelm and Friedrich Schlegel, Arnim, Tieck, Wackenroder, and others), and wrote a biography of Schiller (2 vols., incomplete, 1889–90), a commentary on Goethe's *Faust,* Part I (2 vols., 1901), and *Neuhochdeutsche Metrik* (1893).

Minor (mī'nor), **Lucian.** b. in Louisa County, Va., April 24, 1802; d. at Williamsburg, Va., July 8, 1858.

American lawyer, writer, professor, and temperance advocate. He was an officer, editorial manager, and lecturer for the Sons of Temperance of the United States, and prepared legislative papers for the Virginia prohibitory movement of the 1840's and '50's. His writings include "Letters from New England," published in the *Southern Literary Messenger* (November, 1834–April, 1835), and *Reasons for Abolishing the Liquor Traffic* (1853), which had a circulation of 30,000 copies.

Minor, The. Comedy by Samuel Foote, produced at Dublin in 1760.

Minor, Virginia Louisa. b. in Goochland County, Va., March 27, 1824; d. Aug. 14, 1894. American suffragist. A founder and first president (1867) of the Woman Suffrage Association of Missouri, she (with Francis Minor, her lawyer husband) claimed woman suffrage to be guaranteed by the national constitution, but was denied (1872) the vote. The Minors brought suit, but received an adverse decision from the U.S. Supreme Court (*Minor v. Happersett*, 1875).

Minorca (mi.nôr'kạ). [Spanish, **Menorca.**] Second largest island in the Balearic Islands, Spain, in the Mediterranean Sea ab. 25 mi. NE of the island of Majorca. It has great natural beauty. The chief crops are grain, early vegetables, and fruits. There are fisheries along the coast. The island has numerous caves and prehistoric monuments. It was occupied by the British during the War of the Spanish Succession and held by them from 1708 to 1782 and from 1798 to 1802. Chief town, Mahón; area, ab. 270 sq. mi.; pop. 43,023 (1940).

Minories (mī'nọr.iz), **the.** Parish in London, on the left bank of the Thames, not far from the Tower. In old London, the house of the sisters of the Franciscan order without the walls at Oldgate was called the Abbey of Saint Clare. The nuns were called Poor Clares or Minoresses, whence the name Minories.

Minor v. Happersett, 21 Wallace 162 (1875) (mī'nọr; hap'ẽr.set). U.S. Supreme Court decision holding that the Constitution does not confer the right of suffrage on anyone, and that a state law conferring suffrage on men alone was valid. The case concerned Virginia Minor, a woman citizen of Missouri, a provision of whose constitution confined the right of suffrage to men alone, and involved the interpretation of the relation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the right to vote, with particular reference to the privileges and immunities clause of that amendment.

Minos (mī'nos, -nọs). In Greek legend, a king of Crete and lawgiver of that island; after his death a judge in the lower world. Minos was the son of Zeus and Europa, and husband of Pasiphae, who, enamored of a bull which Minos refused to sacrifice to Poseidon, conceived and bore the Minotaur. Minos had the Labyrinth built to contain the monster.

Minot (mī'nọt). City in N North Dakota, county seat of Ward County, on the Souris River; shipping point for lignite and for dairy and poultry products. It is the seat of a state teachers college. Settled in 1885, it was incorporated in 1887. Pop. 22,032 (1950).

Minot, Charles Sedgwick. b. at Boston, Dec. 23, 1852; d. Nov. 19, 1914. American biologist, professor (1892 *et seq.*) of comparative anatomy in the Harvard Medical School. He was the inventor of the rotary automatic microtome.

Minot, George Richards. b. at Boston, Dec. 2, 1885; d. at Brookline, Mass., Feb. 25, 1950. American physician. He was professor of medicine (1928–48) at Harvard. He shared the Nobel prize in physiology and medicine (1934) with William P. Murphy and George H. Whipple for work on liver treatment of the anemias. Coauthor with William B. Castle of *Pathological Physiology and Clinical Description of the Anemias* (1936).

Minot, Laurence. b. c1300; d. c1352. English soldier and war poet, author of 11 poems in the Northumbrian dialect, featuring the use of alliteration. These battle songs deal with the period 1333–52, the first poem glorying in the English victory at Halidon Hill, and the last celebrating the capture of Guines. He was intensely patriotic and loyal to Edward III, whose victories in Scotland, France, and Flanders inspired him. Minot's poetry was discovered by Thomas Tyrwhitt, Chaucerian scholar, and first published (1795) by Joseph Ritson, exposer of literary forgeries, as *Poems on Interesting Events in the Reign of King Edward III*

Minotaur (min'ọ.tôr). In Greek mytho'ogy, a monster having a human body and the head of a bull; the offspring of Pasiphae (wife of Minos) and a bull. He was confined in the Cretan Labyrinth and fed with human flesh; he devoured the seven youths and seven maidens whom Minos compelled the Athenians to send him periodically as a tribute. The Minotaur was killed by the hero Theseus, a member of the last company so sent, who escaped from the Labyrinth by the aid of a clew of thread devised by Ariadne, daughter of Minos.

Minots Ledge (mī'nọts). Reef near the entrance of Massachusetts Bay, ab. 15 mi. SE of Boston. It has a lighthouse.

Minsheu (min'shö), **John.** fl. early in the 17th century. English lexicographer. He lived chiefly at London, in great poverty, visiting Oxford and Cambridge to collect material. He wrote a *Dictionary in Spanish and English* (1599 and 1623), *A Spanish Grammar* (1599), both founded on the works of Richard Percival, and a large English dictionary, *Ductor in Linguas, or the Guide into Tongues* (1617, 1625, 1627), containing equivalent words in 11 languages.

Minsk (minsk). Former *guberniya* (government) in W Russia, which previously formed part of the ancient Lithuania. It was surrounded by the governments of Vilna, Vitebsk, Mogilev, Chernigov, Kiev, Volhynia, and Grodno. It had a generally flat surface, and extensive marshes. It is now incorporated into the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic of the U.S.S.R. Area, ab. 35,293 sq. mi.

Minsk. City in the U.S.S.R., capital of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, situated on the main railroad line between Moscow and Warsaw, Poland, ab. 430 mi. SW of Moscow. It is in a region producing potatoes, rye, flax, and livestock. It has food-processing, auto, tractor, linen textile, and leather industries. Minsk is the seat of a university. The city existed in the 11th century; it passed to Lithuania in the 13th century, thence to Poland, and to Russia in 1793. It was taken by Napoleon in 1812. In World War II it fell to the attacking Germans on June 27, 1941, and was retaken by the Russians on July 3, 1944. The city suffered devastation from artillery and air bombardment, but has been largely reconstructed since the end of World War II. 238,772 (1939).

Mińsk Mazowiecki (mēnsk' mä.zô.vyets'kē). [Russian, **Novo Minsk.**] Town in E central Poland, in the *województwo* (province) of Warszawa, ab. 23 mi. SE of Warsaw; summer resort, known for its castle. 10,023 (1946).

Minsky (min'ski), **N.** [Pseudonym of **Nikolay Maksimovich Vilenkin.**] b. at Glubokoye, Vilna, Lithuania, 1855; d. 1937. Russian-Jewish journalist, philosopher, and poet, who became an émigré in 1905 and settled in France. He was one of the initiators of the modernist trend in Russian poetry.

Minstrel, The. Poem by James Beattie, published in 1771–74.

Mintaka (min'tạ.kạ). Second-magnitude star δ Orionis, the westernmost in the giant's belt.

Minto (min'tō), Earl of. See **Elliot-Murray-Kynynmond.**

Minto, 3rd Baronet of. Title of **Elliot,** Sir **Gilbert** (1722–77).

Minto, Lord. Title of **Elliot,** Sir **Gilbert** (1651–1718).

Minto, William. b. in Alford parish, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, Oct. 10, 1845; d. at Aberdeen, Scotland, March 1, 1893. Scottish man of letters, editor (1874–78) of the London *Examiner*, and professor of logic and English literature in the University of Aberdeen from 1880. He wrote a *Manual of English Prose Literature* (1872), *Characteristics of English Poets from Chaucer to Shirley* (1874), and several novels.

Minto Lake. Lake in N Quebec, Canada, near the E shore of Hudson Bay. It is drained by the Leaf River into Ungava Bay. It was named after Gilbert John Elliot-Murray-Kynynmond, 4th Earl of Minto, governor general (1898–1904) of Canada. Area, ab. 485 sq. mi.

Minton (mint'ọn), **Sherman.** b. at Georgetown, Ind., Oct. 20, 1890— . American politician and lawyer. By appointment of Governor Paul V. McNutt, he served as

public counselor of Indiana (1933–34), acquiring a reputation by his able conduct of public utility rate cases. In 1934 he was elected to the U.S. Senate. He supported virtually all of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal measures, including the proposals for reorganization of the Supreme Court. He opposed the President, however, in the matter of a bonus for World War I veterans, and in the matter of extension of low interest rates on loans to farmers (both of which Roosevelt opposed). In May, 1941, he was named a judge of the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, on which he served until, by nomination of President Truman, he was elevated to the Supreme Court of the U.S., as an associate justice, in October, 1949.

Minturn (min'tėrn), **Robert Bowne.** b. at New York, Nov. 16, 1805; d. there, Jan. 9, 1866. American shipowner and merchant. His firm, Grinnell, Minturn and Company, owned 50 ships (including the clipper *Flying Cloud*) in trade chiefly with London and Liverpool. He aided in the founding of Saint Luke's Hospital and the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. Although initially a Whig, Minturn became a Republican and was first president of the Union League Club.

Minturnae (min.tėr'nē). In ancient geography, a town in Latium, Italy, situated near the mouth of the Liris River, near what is now Minturno.

Minturno (mēn.tōr'nō). Town and commune in C Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Latium, in the province of Latina, situated on the Gulf of Gaeta, near the mouth of the Garigliano River (the lower course of the Liri), NW of Naples. The site of the ancient town of Minturnae is nearby. Considerable damage was suffered during World War II by some buildings of tourist interest. Pop. of commune, 13,650 (1936); of town, 3,720 (1936).

Minucius Felix (mi.nū'shus fē'liks), **Marcus.** fl. 2nd or 3rd century A.D. Roman advocate and Christian apologist, possibly a contemporary of Marcus Aurelius. His dialogue *Octavius* is the earliest extant work of Latin Christian literature. The scene of the conversation is laid at Ostia, and the speakers are Caecilius Natalis, Octavius Januarius, and the author. Caecilius attacks Christianity on various grounds, and Octavius defends it; at the conclusion Caecilius admits that he is beaten in the argument, and the author, who acts as umpire, declares that a decision is unnecessary.

Minufiya (mē.nō.fē'yą). Province of Egypt, in the delta of the Nile River, in the apex formed by the Damietta and Rosetta branches. Capital, Shibin el Kom; settled area, ab. 613 sq. mi.; pop. 1,168,777 (1947).

Minuit (min'ū.it) or **Minnewit** (min'ę.wit), **Peter.** b. at Wesel, Netherlands, then in the Duchy of Cleve, 1580; d. at sea, 1638. Dutch colonial administrator, director general of New Netherland and governor of New Sweden, noted for his purchase of Manhattan island from the Indians. Sailing for New Netherland in 1625, he arrived at Manhattan aboard the vessel *Het Meeuwtje* in 1626. Shortly after his arrival he became director general of the colony, in which capacity he bought Manhattan island from the Indians for trinkets costing 60 guilders (24 dollars). Recalled in 1631 by the Amsterdam Chamber of the West India Company, Minuit was dismissed after an examination lasting several months. In the fall of 1637 Minuit led an expedition from Göteborg for the purpose of founding a Swedish colony on Delaware Bay. Minuit reached the mouth of the Delaware in March, 1638, and bought a tract of land on the right bank of the river, calling the area New Sweden. He built Fort Christina (named for Queen Christina of Sweden) on the site of what is now Wilmington. He died off the coast of the island of St. Christopher during a hurricane.

Minusinsk (mē.nō.sēnsk'). Town in the U.S.S.R., in the Krasnoyarsk Territory of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, on the upper Yenisei River, in a coal-mining region. It has flour mills and is a river port. The vicinity is noted for archaeological finds. The Minusinsk culture, dating from c700 B.C. to the beginning of the Christian era, is known primarily from enormous burial mounds. Extensive iron metallurgy has been found. Domestic animals and agriculture with irrigation were known in this culture. 23,500 (1933).

Minuteman. Name applied to a member of the Massachusetts militia after its reorganization in September, 1774, when minuteman regiments (in readiness "at a minute's warning") were established following the elimination of those who remained loyal to the British crown. Minutemen took part in the battles of Concord and Lexington, where statues commemorate their deeds.

Minutoli (mē.nō'tō.lē), **Heinrich.** [Title, Baron **Menu von Minutoli.**] b. at Geneva, Switzerland, May 12, 1772; d. at Lausanne, Switzerland, Sept. 16, 1846. German archaeologist and traveler. His chief work is *Reise zum Tempel des Jupiter Ammon und nach Oberägypten* (Journey to the Temple of Jupiter Ammon and to Upper Egypt, 1824).

Minutoli, Baron **Julius von.** b. at Berlin, Aug. 30, 1804; d. near Shiraz, Persia, Nov. 5, 1860. Prussian administrator, diplomat, and author; son of Heinrich Minutoli.

Minya (min'yą). Province of Egypt, in NE Africa, occupying land on both sides of the Nile River in the vicinity of the city of Minya, its capital, and situated between the provinces of Beni Suef and Asyut. Capital, Minya; settled area, ab. 782 sq. mi.; pop. 1,056,466 (1947).

Minya. [Also: **El Minya, Minia, Minieh.**] Town in NE Africa, Egypt, on the W bank of the Nile River, ab. 153 mi. S of Cairo by rail. It is the capital of the province of Minya and the site of the two oldest sugar factories in Egypt. 69,667 (1947).

Minyae (min'yē, min'i.ē). In Greek legend, a prehistoric people, descendants of Minyas, who founded Orchomenus in Boeotia, and there established his family. Most of the Argonauts were his descendants.

Minya Gongkar (min'yą gông'kär). See under **Great Snowy Mountains.**

Minyas (min'i.ąs). In Greek mythology, a king of Orchomenus in Boeotia, and eponymous ancestor of the Minyae. He was famous for his great wealth. His three daughters considered themselves superior to the ecstasies of the Bacchic revelers, and sat quietly at home. In time, however, the frenzy possessed them also; they found that they craved human flesh, and cast lots as to whose child should be sacrificed. This is the basis for the assumption that in Orchomenus the human sacrifice was always chosen from the royal family.

Miocene Period (mī'ō.sēn). See table at end of Vol. III.

Miomandre (myo.mäńdr), **Francis de.** b. at Tours, France, 1880—. French poet, novelist, critic, and translator. He is known for such novels as *Baroque* (1930) and for his translations from the Spanish of Unamuno and others.

Miomba (mē.ōm'bä). See **Yombe.**

Mionnet (myo.ne), **Théodore Edme.** b. at Paris, Sept. 2, 1770; d. there, May 7, 1842. French numismatist.

Miot de Melito (myō dę me.lē.tō), **André François,** Comte. b. at Versailles, France, Feb. 9, 1762; d. at Paris, Jan. 5, 1841. French diplomat, politician, and author. He was secretary-general for foreign affairs during the French Revolution and, after serving in several diplomatic and military posts, entered Joseph Bonaparte's service in Naples and Spain. He made translations of the works of Herodotus (1822) and Diodorus (1835–38).

Miquel (mē.kel'), **Friedrich Anton Wilhelm.** b. at Neuenhaus, Hanover, Germany, Oct. 24, 1811; d. at Utrecht, Netherlands, Jan. 23, 1871. German botanist and physician.

Miquel, Johannes von. b. at Neuenhaus, Hanover, Germany, Feb. 21, 1829; d. at Frankfort on the Main, Germany, Sept. 8, 1901. German statesman, converted to extreme socialism by the writings of Karl Marx, but later persuaded to modify his views. He was a National Liberal member of the Prussian house of deputies from 1867 to 1882, when he entered the upper chamber. He was a member (1887 *et seq.*) of the Reichstag. As Prussian minister of finance (1890–1901), he reformed the Prussian system of taxation.

Miquelon (mik'ę.lon; French, mēk.lôṅ). Larger of the two islands which make up the French colony of St. Pierre and Miquelon, off the S coast of Newfoundland. The chief industry is cod fishing. Area, 83 sq. mi.; pop. 550 (1945).

Mira (mē'rä). Town and commune in NE Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Veneto, in the province of

Venezia, ab. 11 mi. W of Venice. The Palazzo dei Leoni was slightly damaged during World War II. Pop. of commune, 21,130 (1936); of town, 4,684 (1936).

Mira (mī'ra, mē'ra). Remarkable variable star *o* Ceti, which is sometimes brighter than the second magnitude and sometimes fainter than the tenth, though its brightness at maximum now seldom exceeds the fourth magnitude; its period is about 11 months. It was discovered by David Fabricius in 1596 and was the first variable star to be discovered.

Mirabeau (mir'ą.bō; French, mē.rà.bō), Marquis **de.** [Title of **Victor Riqueti** or **Riquetti.**] b. in Provence, France, Oct. 14, 1715; d. at Argenteuil, France, July 11, 1789. French political economist; father of Honoré Gabriel Riqueti, Comte de Mirabeau. He was sometimes called "The Friend of Man" ("L'ami des hommes"), from the title of one of his works (*L'Ami des hommes ou traité de la population*, 1756). Author also of *Testament politique* (1747) and *Théorie de l'impôt* (1760).

Mirabeau, Comte **de.** [Title of **Honoré Gabriel Riqueti** or **Riquetti.**] b. at Bignon, near Nemours, France, March 9, 1749; d. at Paris, April 2, 1791. French revolutionary orator and statesman; son of Victor Riqueti, Marquis de Mirabeau. He entered (1767) the army, served in Corsica, and rose to the rank of captain of dragoons. His escapades, in which his success in amorous intrigue was not hampered by his disfigurement by smallpox at the age of three, caused his father to have him imprisoned by *lettre de cachet*. He became reconciled with his father and married (1772) according to his father's wishes, but he soon spent the better part of his wife's fortune and again was imprisoned, this time in the Château d'If, near Marseilles. He was moved to the castle of Joux, but, enjoying comparative liberty, escaped (1775) from Pontarlier, nearby, with Mme. de Monnier (Sophie in his notorious letters to her). They went to Holland, where he was arrested (1777); he then spent 42 months in prison at Vincennes. Up to the time of his release, he had written essays and pamphlets, translated English and German books, and kept up a correspondence with Sophie, to whom he dedicated his *Erotica biblion* and other works. To the early period of his life belong the *Essai sur le despotisme* and *Essai sur les lettres de cachet*. After traveling in Switzerland, he went to London (1784–85) and then to Berlin (1785–86). From here he wrote home a series of official reports, *Histoire secrète de la cour de Berlin* (1789), and he also gathered materials for his *De la monarchie prussienne sous Frédéric le Grand* (1788). The result of these writings was to alienate the opinion of those in power in France and to build at the same time his reputation as a scholar. When the Estates General was called (1789), Mirabeau, rejected by the nobility, was elected delegate of the third estate from Aix. His ability as an orator almost immediately made him a political power and for the next two years he was the virtual leader of the French Revolution. Mirabeau was however a moderate, and everything he did tended to moderate the position of the radicals and to make of the revolution a movement to establish a constitutional monarchy rather than to sweep away the institution of monarchy. He attempted to obtain a ministry for the crown that would include all the most important men in France at the time, but he was forestalled when the Assembly voted that no member of that body might become a minister of the crown. In 1790 Mirabeau became president of the Jacobin Club. He was often defeated in his moderating attempts, but he spoke ably on every question before the Assembly and sometimes carried the day. He was able, for example, to get the Assembly to vote the king's control of questions of peace and war. From the middle of May, 1790, Mirabeau probably was in the service of the king, virtually the king's chief minister, and was paid by the court, but his honesty was such that this did not influence his stand on the various questions that arose. He was elected (1791) president of the National Assembly but he died soon afterward of the results of his youthful debauchery.

Mirabeau, Vicomte **de.** [Title of **André Boniface Louis Riqueti** (or **Riquetti**); called **Mirabeau-Tonneau,** meaning "Mirabeau the Barrel," on account of his size.] b. at Bignon, near Nemours, France, 1754; d. at Freiburg im Breisgau, Germany, in August, 1792. French royalist deputy to the National Assembly; son of Victor Riqueti, Marquis de Mirabeau. He was with the French forces in America during the Revolutionary War. His violent royalism caused him to emigrate (c1790).

Mirabeau, Comtesse **de.** [Maiden name, **Marie de Gonneville;** pseudonyms: Vicomte **de Flagy, de Chut, Zut, Nick, Shocking, Jack Frank.**] b. at Nancy, France, 1827; d. at Cosseville, France, 1914. French novelist; mother of the novelist Gyp (Comtesse de Martel de Janville). Author, under many pseudonyms, of a large amount of light fiction.

Mirabeau, Sibylle Gabrielle Marie Antoinette de Riquetti de. See **Martel de Janville,** Comtesse **de.**

Mirabel or **Mirabell** (mir'ą.bel). Principal character in John Fletcher's play *The Wild-Goose Chase*. He is a libertine and fashionable rake, gaining his title of "wild goose" from his successful evasion of the marriage noose.

Mirabel or **Mirabell.** In William Congreve's comedy *The Way of the World*, a brilliant and witty fine gentleman.

Mirabel, Old. In George Farquhar's comedy *The Inconstant*, a peevish old man with a fondness for his son.

Mirabel, Tommy. Son of Old Mirabel; "the inconstant" in Farquhar's play of that name. He is a gay and generous fine gentleman, but unstable in his affections.

Mirabella (mir.ą.bel'ą). Fair maiden, in Edmund Spenser's *Faerie Queene*, who had scorned many lovers. She was sentenced in Cupid's court to ride on a wretched jade, "accompanied by a fool, till she had saved as many lovers as she had slain."

Mirabilis (mi.rab'i.lis), **Doctor.** See **Bacon, Roger.**

Mirach or **Mirak** (mī'rak, mē'rak). Ordinary name of the second-magnitude star *β* Andromedae. The name is also applied to the third-magnitude star *ε* Boötis, which is more usually known as Izar.

Miracle on Sinai (sī'nā.ī, -nī). Satirical novel by Sir Osbert Sitwell, published in 1933.

Miraflores (mē.rä.flō'räs). Modern residential quarter of Lima, Peru, on the Pacific coast ab. 6 mi. S of the city center. Here the Peruvians established their last line of defense against the Chileans, and were defeated after a bloody battle on Jan. 15, 1881.

Miraflores, Marquis of. [Title of **Manuel de Pando.**] b. at Madrid, Dec. 24, 1792; d. there, March 17, 1872. Spanish diplomat, politician, and political writer.

Miramas (mē.rà.mà). Town in SE France, in the department of Bouches-du-Rhône, situated N of the Étang de Berre, between Marseilles and Arles. It is an industrial town. 6,594 (1946).

Mirambo (mē.räm'bō). d. 1885. Chief of the Nyamwezi, E Africa, who rose from the rank of a common porter to that of a powerful chief and conqueror.

Miramichi Bay (mir"ą.mi.shē'). Bay forming an arm of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, indenting the E coast of New Brunswick. Length, ab. 20 mi.

Miramichi River. River in E central New Brunswick, Canada, which empties into Miramichi Bay. Length, 135 mi.

Miramion (mē.rà.myôñ), Madame **de.** [Maiden name, **Marie Bonneau.**] b. at Paris, 1629; d. there, 1696. Frenchwoman noted for her charitable enterprises. After an unhappy youth, her husband of one year dying when she was 17, she founded the House of Refuge, the establishment of Ste.-Pélagie, and the original community of 12 girls which became later the Congrégation des Miramionnes. She became the superior, and left her great fortune to this and other benevolent institutions.

Miramón (mē.rä.mōn'), **Miguel.** b. at Mexico City, Sept. 29, 1832; d. at Querétaro, Mexico, June 19, 1867. Mexican general. He was prominent on the side of the reactionists (1856–58), succeeded Félix Zuloaga as president of that faction (Feb. 2, 1859), and during the succeeding two years of the War of the Reform spent much of the time in the field against Benito Juárez and his adherents. He was eventually defeated near Mexico City, on Dec. 22, 1860, and fled from the country. Maximilian, to whom he adhered, made him grand marshal and minister to Berlin. He returned to Mexico in 1866, became one of Maximilian's most trusted generals, and was captured and shot with him at Querétaro.

Miranda (mē.ran'dà). State in N Venezuela, bordered on the NE by the Caribbean Sea, on the N by the Distrito Federal (Federal District), on the SW by Aragua, and

on the S by Guarico and Anzoategui. The state is mountainous and has one principal lowland, the valley of the Río Tuy. Coffee and cacao are the chief commercial crops. Capital, Los Teques; area, ab. 3,070 sq. mi.; pop. 277,761 (1950).

Miranda (mi.ran'dạ). Fifth satellite of Uranus, discovered by G. P. Kuiper Feb. 15, 1948.

Miranda. In Shakespeare's play *The Tempest*, the daughter of Prospero. She is loved by Ferdinand.

Miranda. In Susannah Centlivre's comedy *The Busybody*, an heiress.

Miranda (mē.rän'dä), **Francisco Antonio Gabriel.** b. at Caracas, Venezuela, c1750; d. at Cádiz, Spain, July 14, 1816. Spanish-American patriot. He was an officer in the Spanish army (1773–82), and subsequently served with the French in the North American Revolutionary War. He was in St. Petersburg, where he received a pension from Catherine II, fought in the French republican army as a general of division (1792–93), and after the battle of Neerwinden, despite his warning to the authorities of Dumouriez's impending desertion, in the latter year was accused before the Revolutionary tribunal, was acquitted but imprisoned, and eventually escaped to England and the U.S. He spent many years in scheming for the liberation of Spanish South America, and made an unsuccessful descent on the coast of Venezuela in 1806, with the design of leading a revolt. After the revolution of 1810 he returned to Venezuela, was made commander of the patriot army, and in April, 1812, was made dictator. The great earthquake of March 26, 1812, left the country impoverished, and was regarded by many as a sign of divine wrath: as a consequence the royalists gained ground, and on July 25 Miranda signed a treaty which gave up the country to them. He was arrested soon after, sent to Spain, and died in captivity. Miranda's influence on the Spanish-American revolution was very great, but mainly indirect, through the secret societies which he established, and through his influence with European statesmen.

Miranda (mē.run'dạ), **Francisco de Sá de.** See **Sá de Miranda, Francisco de.**

Miranda (mē.rän'dä), **Juan Carreño de.** See **Carreño de Miranda, Juan.**

Miranda de Ebro (mē.rän'dä dā ā'ʙrō). Town in N Spain, in the province of Burgos, on the Ebro River ab. 36 mi. NE of Burgos: railroad shops, flour mills; cattle, wine, and grain markets. There are a number of old churches and convents. 15,116 (1940).

Mirandola (mē.rän'dō.lä). Town and commune in N Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Emilia-Romagna, in the province of Modena, ab. 18 mi. NE of Modena. It was once the capital of a duchy belonging to the Pico family. Francesco Maria, the last duke, sold it to Modena in 1710. Some damage was suffered by the Church of the Gesù during World War II. Pop. of commune, 22,472 (1936); of town, 6,171 (1936).

Mirandola, Count of. See **Pico della Mirandola, Giovanni.**

Miranha (mē.rän'hä). See **Boro.**

Mirano (mē.rä'nō). Town and commune in NE Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Veneto, in the province of Venezia, W of Venice. Pop. of commune, 15,354 (1936); of town, 2,939 (1936).

Mirat or Miraṭh (mē'rạt). See **Meerut.**

Mirbeau (mēr.bō), **Octave Henri Marie.** b. at Trévières, France, Feb. 16, 1850; d. at Paris, Feb. 15, 1917. French journalist, critic, and author. He founded the *Paris-Midi*, and, with others, *Les Grimaces*, a satirical journal. A naturalist, he was much read because of his advocacy of important social reforms. Author of the plays *Les Mauvais Bergers* (1897), and of the celebrated indictment of modern business *Les Affaires sont les affaires* (1903). Among his other works are *Lettres de la chaumière* (1886), *Le Calvaire* (1886), *Sébastien Roch* (1890), *Le Jardin des supplices* (1899), *Les Mémoires d'une femme de chambre* (1901), *Les Vingt-et-un Jours d'un neurasthénique* (1902), and the plays *Le Portefeuille* (1902) and *Farces et moralités* (1904).

Mirbel (mēr.bel), **Charles François Brisseau de.** b. at Paris, March 27, 1776; d. near Paris, Sept. 12, 1854. French botanist. Among his works are *Traité d'anatomie et de physiologie végétale* (1802) and *Éléments de physiologie végétale et de botanique* (1815).

Mirecourt (mēr.kör). Town in E France, in the department of Vosges, ab. 27 mi. S of Nancy. It has long-established manufactures of musical instruments, lace, and embroidery. 5,275 (1946).

Mirecourt, Eugène de. [Pseudonym of **Charles Jean Baptiste Jacquot.**] b. at Mirecourt, France, Nov. 19, 1812; d. in Tahiti, Feb. 13, 1880. French novelist and miscellaneous writer. Among his romances are *Les Confessions de Marion Delorme* (1848), *Mémoires de Ninon de Lenclos* (1852), and *La Marquise de Courcelles* (1859).

Mireille (mē.rey'). Opera in five acts by Charles Gounod, with a libretto by Michel Carré, produced in 1864. It was taken from Frédéric Mistral's poem *Mirèio*.

Mirèio (mē.rā'yō). Poem by Frédéric Mistral, published (1859) in the Provençal dialect with a French translation.

Mirfak (mēr'fak). Second-magnitude star α Persei; often called Algenib, and sometimes Alchemb.

Mirfield (mēr'fēld). Urban district in N central England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, situated on the river Calder, ab. 5 mi. NE of Huddersfield, ab. 186 mi. N of London by rail. 11,885 (1951).

Mirgorod (mēr'gọ.rọt). Town in the U.S.S.R., in the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, ab. 100 mi. W of Kharkov: food-processing industry. 15,027 (1937).

Miriam (mir'i.ạm). Hebrew prophetess, sister of Moses and Aaron. She is represented as giving a response to the song of Moses sung by the Israelites at the Red Sea. Ex. xv. 20.

Miriam. Woman of warm and passionate nature and mysterious origin and powers in *The Marble Faun* (1860) by Nathaniel Hawthorne. She sanctions the crime which Donatello commits, and in so doing binds herself to him.

Miriam. One of the heroines of D. H. Lawrence's autobiographical novel *Sons and Lovers* (1913).

Mirim (mē.rēn'), **Lake.** [Portuguese, **Lagoa Mirim**; Spanish, **Laguna Merín.**] Lake near the Atlantic Ocean in NE Uruguay and S Brazil, draining NE into the Lagoa dos Patos, in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil. Length, ab. 108 mi.

Miro (mē'rō). See **Lango.**

Miró (mē.rō'), **Esteban Rodríguez.** b. in Catalonia, Spain, 1774; d. in Spain, 1795. Spanish governor of Louisiana (1785–91), accused of making a 2,000-dollar yearly profit by the purchase of Kentucky tobacco through an intrigue arranged with an American, James Wilkinson. Returning to Spain, he exonerated himself of several alleged swindles, including the Wilkinson affair.

Miró, Joan. b. at Montroig, Spain, April 20, 1893—. Spanish surrealist painter, considered one of the leaders of contemporary art. He studied at the Academy of Fine Arts at Barcelona from 1907 to 1910, but was forced to give up painting for two years because of difficulties with his parents. From 1912 to 1915 he studied at the Academy Gali at Barcelona; he had his first exhibit in 1918. The following year he went to Paris, and was associated with the dada group there. In 1924 he was allied with the surrealists and exhibited with them, but he has always maintained his independence. For the Paris Exposition of 1937 he painted a large mural decoration. Among his more important works are *Landscape with Olive Trees*, *Nude with Mirror*, *Self-Portrait*, *Catalan Landscape*, *Portrait of a Spanish Dancer*, *The Farm*, *The Farmer's Wife*, *Dutch Interior*, *In Reverse*, *Maternity*, *The Harlequin's Carnival*, *Person Throwing Stone at a Bird*, *Dog Barking at the Moon*, *Rope and Personages*, *Still Life with Old Shoe*, *Object*, *Relief Construction*, *Head of a Man*, many *Compositions*, designs for the ballet *Jeux des Enfants*, and illustrations for many books.

Mirón (mē.rōn'), **Salvador Díaz.** See **Díaz Mirón, Salvador.**

Mironescu (mē.rō.nes'kō), **Gheorghe.** b. in Rumania, 1874—. Rumanian scholar and political leader, premier (1930–31), and foreign minister (1928–31, 1932–33).

Mirror for Magistrates, The. Compilation of poems undertaken by William Baldwin with aid from George Ferrers and others. It was begun and partly printed in 1555, but was stopped by the lord chancellor, Stephen Gardiner. In 1559, after Elizabeth's accession, it was licensed and first issued. It then contained 19 metrical tragedies, or biographies, of men in high place who had

come to violent ends, and was an English sequel to John Lydgate's *Falls of Princes* (from Boccaccio). It was republished in 1563, 1574, 1578, and 1587, each time with additions. The "Induction" and "Complaint of Buckingham" which were contributed by Thomas Sackville, Lord Buckhurst, to the edition of 1559, but not published till 1563, are usually considered the best poems in the compilation.

Mirror of Modesty, The. Pamphlet by Robert Greene, published in 1584. It tells the story of Susanna and the elders.

Mirror of the World, The. Book translated from a Latin *Speculum vel Imago Mundi* in 1245, for the Duke of Berry, into French verse, which was afterwards turned by a Maistre Gossouin (possibly only a copyist) into French prose. From that prose William Caxton made his translation in 1481 at the request of Hugh Brice, of the Mercers' Company, alderman of London.

Mirs Bay (mirz). [Chinese, **Ta-p'eng-wan.**] Bay in the SE coast of China, in the NE part of the British colony of Hong Kong.

Mirzam (mêr.zäm'). Third-magnitude star β Canis Majoris, in the paw of the animal. The Arabs gave the same name to three other stars: β Canis Minoris, and α and γ Orionis.

Mirzapur (mēr'zä.pör). District in Uttar Pradesh, Union of India, ab. 30 mi. SW of Benares: rice, wheat, sugar, silk, and oil seeds. Capital, Mirzapur; area, 4,322 sq. mi.; pop. 1,017,289 (1951).

Mirzapur. Capital of the district of Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh, Union of India, on the Ganges River ab. 31 mi. SW of Benares: long noted for its cotton trade. It has important shellac and carpet factories and a considerable brass industry for the manufacture of domestic utensils. 70,944 (1941).

Mirza-Schaffy (mēr''zä.shä.fē'). Oriental poet who was the teacher and friend of the German poet and writer Friedrich Bodenstedt during his residence in Tiflis (Tbilisi). *The Songs of Mirza-Schaffy*, published (1851) by Bodenstedt, are (with one or two exceptions) his own, but are Oriental in spirit and imagery. They became, and still are, extraordinarily popular.

Misa (mē'sạ). See **Misahohe.**

Misach (mī'sak). See **Meshach.**

Misahohe (mē.sạ.hō'ẹ). [Also: **Ho, Misa.**] Town in the French trust territory of Togo, W Africa, situated near the border of Togoland (British Togo), ab. 70 mi. from the coast. It is near the terminus of the railway line from Lomé in French Togo, and is a local commercial center. Founded in 1890 by Germans, it was an administrative center of German Togoland. Elevation, ab. 1,550 ft.; pop. 5,840 (1948).

Misamis (mē.sä'mēs). Former province on Mindanao island, Philippines. It was divided into Misamis Oriental, Misamis Occidental, Bukidnon, and parts of Lanao and Zamboanga provinces.

Misamis Occidental (ôk''sē.ᴛʜen.täl'). Province of the Philippine Islands, on the N side of Mindanao island, W of Iligan Bay. It is bordered on the W by Zamboanga, on the S by Lanao, on the E by Ilagan Bay, and on the N by the Mindanao Sea. It is separated from the W part of the island by the Malindang highland, with Mount Malindang reaching a height of 7,956 ft. Misamis, an important port, is situated on Panguil Bay, in the S part of the province. Capital, Oroquieta; area, ab. 802 sq. mi.; pop. 207,575 (1948).

Misamis Oriental (ō.ryen.täl'). Province of the Philippine Islands, on the N coast of Mindanao island, E of Iligan Bay. It also includes Camiguin Island, in the Mindanao Sea. It is bordered on the E by Agusan, on the S by Bukidnon and Lanao, on the W by Iligan Bay, and on the N by the Mindanao Sea. Macajalar Bay separates the province into an E and a W part; Talisayan is the port for the former, and El Salvador for the latter. Cacao, coffee, Manila hemp, corn, copra, rice, and sugar cane are among the products. The native race is Visayan. Capital, Cagayan; area, ab. 1,512 sq. mi.; pop. 369,671 (1948).

Misanthrope (mē.zänṫ.trop), **Le.** Comedy by Molière, produced in 1666. This play is an almost inexhaustible source of allusions, quotations, and proverbial sayings. It is the ideal of French classic comedy.

Misch (mish), **Georg.** b. at Berlin, April 5, 1878—. German philosopher; son-in-law of Wilhelm Dilthey, whose philosophical ideas he supported. Author of *Geschichte der Autobiographie* (1907), *Diltheys Lebensphilosophie* (1924), *Der Weg in die Philosophie* (1926), and *Lebensphilosophie und Phänomenologie* (1930).

Mischabelhörner (mish'ä.bẹl.hėr''nėr). Mountain group in the Swiss Alps, in Valais canton. The highest are the Dom (ab. 14,940 ft.) and the Täschhorn (ab. 14,757 ft.).

Miseno (mē.zā'nō), **Cape.** [Latin, **Promontorium Misenum.**] Promontory at the NW entrance to the Bay of Naples. Near it was the ancient city of Misenum, where a naval base was built in the time of Augustus.

Misenus (mī.sē'nus). In Roman legend, a companion of Aeneas, who was drowned in the Bay of Naples. Cape Miseno is named for him.

Mise of Lewes (mīz; lö'ẹs). See **Lewes, Mise of.**

Miser, The. Comedy by Thomas Shadwell (1671), founded on Molière's *L'Avare.*

Miser, The. Comedy (1733) by Henry Fielding, based on Molière's *L'Avare.*

Misérables (mē.zā.rạbl), **Les.** See **Les Misérables.**

Mises (mē'zẹs), **Ludwig von.** b. at Lemberg, Austria (now Lvov, U.S.S.R.), Sept. 29, 1881—. American economist. He served as professor (1918 *et seq.*) at Vienna, Geneva, Mexico, and New York. Author of *The Theory of Money and Credit* (1934), *Omnipotent Government* (1944), and *Bureaucracy* (1944).

Mises, Richard von. b. at Lemberg, Austria, April 19, 1883; d. July 14, 1953. German mathematician, who contributed especially to statistics and applied mathematics. He taught at Brünn (Brno), Strasbourg, Dresden, Berlin, and Istanbul before emigrating (1939) to the U.S., where he taught at Harvard University. Author of *Elemente der technischen Hydromechanik* (1914), *Vorträge über Theorie und Berechnung der Flugzeuge* (1918), *Probability, Statistics and Truth* (1928; Eng. trans., 1939), *Vorlesungen aus dem Gebiete der angewandten Mathematik* (1931), *Fluid Dynamics* (1941), and others.

Misfortunes of Arthur (är'thėr), **The.** Tragedy written principally by Thomas Hughes, produced in 1587 before Queen Elizabeth. Eight members of the Society of Gray's Inn coöperated with him, and the "triumphs" and dumb-show were devised principally by Francis Bacon.

Misgar (mis'gär). Town in the Gilgit territory, Kashmir, N of Gilgit, at the beginning of the Kilik Pass.

Mishael (mish'ạ.el). Hebrew name of **Meshach.**

Mishawaka (mish.ạ.wô'kạ). City in N Indiana, adjoining South Bend on the E: manufactures of rubber and woolen goods, heavy machinery, furniture, automobile accessories, and meat products. 32,913 (1950).

Mishnah (mish'nạ). Collection of rabbinical discussions on the law of Moses, the object of which was to apply and adapt it to the varying circumstances of life and of the times, and to extend it by logical conclusions and analogies. The word *Mishnah* properly means "repetition," then "instruction," "learning." It was not at first permissible that these discourses should be reduced to writing; they had to be learned by heart, and are called the oral law as opposed to the written law, or the Pentateuch. The beginning of the Mishnah goes back to the time of the Maccabees. It was delivered in the schools orally from generation to generation. At the end of the 2nd century A.D. the patriarch Judah I collected, arranged, and codified the accumulated material in its present shape. The numerous rules and decisions are arranged according to subject in six orders (*sedarim*): (1) seeds (*zeraim*), on agriculture; (2) festivals (*moed*); (3) women (*nashim*), on connubial affairs; (4) damages (*nezikim*), civil and criminal laws; (5) sacrifices (*kodashim*); (6) purifications (*tahoroth*). The six orders are divided into 63 tracts, and these again into chapters. The explanations of or comments on the Mishnah are called *Gemara*, and both together constitute the Talmud.

Misilmeri (mē.sēl me rē'). Town and commune in SW Italy, on the island of Sicily, in the province of Palermo, SE of Palermo. Pop. of commune, 12,176 (1936); of town, 11,665 (1936).

Misiones (mē.syō'nās). [Portuguese, **Missiones.**] Territory in NE Argentina, lying between Brazil and Paraguay. It is the rainiest area in the country, the climate is subtropical, and most of the land is forested. Various

crops are produced, including corn, fruit, manioc, tobacco, and yerba maté. Capital, Posadas; area, 11,514 sq. mi.; pop. 246,396 (1947).

Misis (mē.sēs'). See **Mopsuestia.**

Misitra (mē'sē.trä). See **Mistra.**

Miskito (mis.kē'tō). See **Mosquito,** and **Mosquitoan.**

Miskito Coast. See **Mosquito Coast.**

Miskolc (mēsh'kōlts). [Also, **Miskolcz.**] City in NE Hungary, on the Sajó River ab. 90 mi. NE of Budapest. It is an important commercial and industrial center, with leather, paper, lumber, iron and steel, and tobacco industries. It is for the most part a modern city, but has fine examples of baroque architecture. The oldest building of the city is the chapel of Saint Anne, built in 1480, which served as a mosque during the Turkish occupation of Hungary. 103,698 (1948).

Misnia (mis'ni.ạ). Latin name of **Meissen.**

Misogonus (mi.sog'ọ.nus). Rhymed play (1560) often attributed to Thomas Richards. It contains songs, and has some changes of meter, but is mainly four-lined stanzas.

Misol (mē'sôl). [Also: **Misoöl** (mē'sō.ôl), **Mysol, Mysool.**] Small island NW of New Guinea, in Indonesia.

Misquito (mis.kē'tō). See **Mosquito.**

Misquitoan (mis.kēt'ō.ạn). See **Mosquitoan.**

Misr (mis'ėr). Arabic name of **Egypt.**

Miss Betsy Thoughtless (bet'si thôt'lęs). Novel by Eliza Haywood, published in 1751.

Missenyi (mi.sen'yē). Subgroup of the Haya, a Bantu-speaking people of NW Tanganyika, in E Africa.

Misses Mallett (mal'ęt), **The.** See **Bridge Dividing, The.**

Missinaibi (mis.i.nī'bi). River rising in C Ontario, Canada, NE of Lake Superior, and flowing generally N and NE to its junction with the Mattagami to form the Moose River. Length, ab. 265 mi.

Miss in Her Teens, or the Medley of Lovers. Comedy by David Garrick, produced in 1747.

Missinipi or **Missinnippi** (mis.i.nip'i). See **Churchill River.**

Mission (mish'ọn). City in S Texas, in Hidalgo County, in the Rio Grande valley citrus-growing area: manufactures of bricks and tiles; machine shops; canneries. 10,765 (1950).

Missionary Ridge (mish'ọ.ner.i). Mountain in NW Georgia and SE Tennessee, SE of Chattanooga. It was the scene of the final struggle in the battle of Chattanooga, Nov. 25, 1863. The ridge was occupied by the Confederates in a strongly intrenched position. The Union forces attacked in three divisions under Joseph Hooker, G. H. Thomas, and W. T. Sherman, and after a long hand-to-hand fight succeeded in taking the position.

Missiones (mē.syô'nēs). Portuguese form of **Misiones.**

Mission Indians. See **Tobikhar.**

Mission Nuestra Señora del Refugio (nwes'trä sā.nyō'rä del rā.fō'ʜyō). Original name of **Refugio,** Tex.

Mission Range (mish'ọn). Mountain range in W Montana, in Lake and Missoula counties. Peak elevation, ab. 10,300 ft.

Mississippi (mis.i.sip'i). [Called the **"Magnolia State"**; also, the **"Bayou State."**] State of the SE United States, bounded by Tennessee on the N, Alabama on the E, the Gulf of Mexico and Louisiana on the S, and separated by the Mississippi River on the W from Arkansas and in part from Louisiana: a Southern State and one of the Gulf States.

Population, Area, and Political Divisions. Mississippi is divided for administrative purposes into 82 counties. It sends seven representatives to Congress, and has nine electoral votes. Leading cities are Greenville, Biloxi, Gulfport, Greenwood, Columbus, Laurel, Jackson, Hattiesburg, Meridian, Natchez, and Vicksburg. Capital, Jackson; area, 47,420 sq. mi. (47,716 sq. mi., including water); pop. 2,178,914 (1950). The state ranks 31st in area, and 26th (on the basis of the 1950 census) in population.

Terrain and Climate. The surface of Mississippi is hilly in part, but generally rolling or level, the highest ridges being in the NE and the highest point being 806 ft., in the NE corner of the state. The flat lowland plain in the W, bordering on the Mississippi River above Vicksburg, is extremely fertile, much of this land having been reclaimed by the building of levees as a flood preventive. Nevertheless, this part of the state has suffered at numerous times from severe floods of the Mississippi River. The U.S. Waterways Experiment Station is located at Vicksburg; it deals with harbor and river problems throughout the nation. The Mississippi and its tributaries, such as the Yazoo, which flows SW from Leflore County into the Mississippi just above Vicksburg, and the Big Black, flowing SW from N and C Mississippi into the Mississippi somewhat below Vicksburg, drain the W part of the State. The Pearl River, starting in the C part of the state and forming part of the SW boundary with Louisiana, flows directly into the Gulf of Mexico. The climate is characterized by long, hot summers and cool winters; in the N winters usually bring cold waves when snow is not uncommon, but along the Gulf Coast they are generally mild and snow occurs rarely.

Industry, Agriculture, and Trade. Although agriculture has long been the state's leading industry, manufacturing has developed rapidly in recent years. The state ranks second in the production of cotton, its chief crop. Other agricultural products include dairy products (dairying is a major industry), corn, oats, hay, sweet potatoes, pecans, rice, peanuts, sugar cane, and fruits. Lumber and timber products are outstanding among the industrial products; these are followed by processed food products (particularly fish and shellfish), cottonseed oil, textiles, chemicals, and fiber board. Biloxi is the largest U.S. center for packing oysters and shrimp. Jackson, Hattiesburg, Meridian, and Vicksburg are the leading manufacturing cities. Petroleum, natural gas, limestone, sand, gravel, clay, and lignite are found. Annual income in the state from agriculture ranges as high as 495 million dollars; from mineral output, as high as 22 million; and from manufacturing, as high as 300 million dollars.

History. The region was visited (1540) by De Soto. The Mississippi River was explored by Marquette, Joliet, and La Salle, La Salle naming the entire Mississippi River region Louisiana. An attempt at settlement was made (1699) by the French under Iberville at Biloxi; Natchez was settled in 1716. The territory was ceded (1763) by France to Great Britain; part was ceded to the U.S. in 1783, and the remainder was acquired by the U.S. in 1811. Mississippi Territory was organized in 1798 and included part of Mississippi and Alabama, and later all of Mississippi and Alabama. The present state of Mississippi was admitted to the Union (as the 20th state) on Dec. 10, 1817. It seceded Jan. 9, 1861, and was the scene of various conflicts during the Civil War. One of the most notable battles fought in the state was at Vicksburg, which was besieged from 1862 to 1863 before falling to Union forces. Vicksburg National Military Park (1,323 acres) was established in 1899, commemorating the siege. Other important battles included those at Corinth (1862) and Jackson (1863). The state was readmitted to the Union on Feb. 23, 1870, and adopted its present constitution in 1890.

Culture. Mississippi has a preponderantly rural population; in 1950 only ab. 28 percent of the population was urban. Negroes represent close to half of the total. The percentage of foreign-born residents is extremely low. Natchez, before the Civil War, an important river-port town at the end of the 500-mi. trail (the Natchez Trace) from Nashville, Tenn., and a center of wealth and social activity, still retains much of its ante-bellum charm, many old houses having been preserved. Biloxi is a resort and the site of Keesler Field, a center for U.S. Air Force training. Among the institutions of higher learning in Mississippi is the state-supported University of Mississippi, first opened in 1840, at Oxford. The state motto is *Virtute et Armis,* meaning "By Valor and Arms." The state flower is the magnolia.

Mississippian Period (mis.i.sip'i.ạn). Geological period early in the Carboniferous Period. See table at end of Volume III.

Mississippi River (mis.i.sip'i). [Called the **"Father of Waters,"** and **"Great River."**] Largest river of North America. It rises in the headstreams of Lake Itasca, in N Minnesota, and forms part or all of the boundary between Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana on the W and Wisconsin, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Mississippi on the E, flowing generally S. In SE Louisiana it empties

into the Gulf of Mexico by several mouths. It is navigable for steamboats to the Falls of St. Anthony, Minnesota (ab. 2,000 mi.). Much of the land in the lower valley below St. Louis is below the river level and has to be protected by levees. Numerous flood-control dams and spillway projects have been constructed since the disastrous flood of 1927. The chief tributaries are the Minnesota, Des Moines, Missouri, St. Francis, White, Arkansas, and Red rivers from the W, and the Wisconsin, Rock, Illinois, Ohio, and Yazoo from the E. It was discovered by Hernando de Soto in 1541; Jacques Marquette and Louis Jolliet descended it in 1673, and La Salle in 1681; it formed the W boundary of the U.S. from 1783 to 1803; and its source was discovered by H. R. Schoolcraft in 1832. During the 19th century the Mississippi and its chief tributaries carried an active commerce and were the principal arteries of trade and transport in the central U.S. The picturesque river steamers were celebrated in American literature and painting. The development of a railroad network in the latter part of the 19th century and the reorientation of freight routes led to the decline of river shipping, and to the stagnation of many of the smaller cities and towns along the river. The Mississippi system is still the greatest inland waterway of the U.S. (excluding the Great Lakes), and carries a heavy traffic of barge shipment: petroleum, coal, steel, building materials, heavy machinery, and bulk materials are moved by river. Most of the traffic is carried by the Illinois and Ohio waterways, and by the Mississippi below the influx of the Illinois (just above St. Louis). Minneapolis, St. Paul, St. Louis, Memphis, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, and New Orleans are on its banks. The basin includes the whole of Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Arkansas, Kentucky, and Tennessee; parts of Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Texas, Louisiana, and Mississippi; and small parts of New York, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, New Mexico, and the Canadian provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta. Area of drainage basin, 1,257,545 sq. mi. Length of river to Lake Itasca, 2,350 mi.; total length from the mouth of the Mississippi to the headwaters of the Missouri, 3,892 mi.

Mississippi River. River in SE Ontario, Canada, flowing generally NE and N to join the Ottawa River ab. 30 mi. W of Ottawa. Length, ab. 105 mi.

Mississippi Scheme or **Mississippi Bubble.** Speculative scheme formed under the lead of John Law for paying off the national debt of France. It resulted in a financial panic in 1720. Law expanded far beyond its assets the stock in a company to colonize the Mississippi area, and by his financial maneuvering made his affairs look for a time so prosperous that it was seriously believed that he could support the national bank as well as the private companies.

Mississippi Sound. Part of the Gulf of Mexico lying S of Mississippi, and partly enclosed by a chain of islands. Length, ab. 75 mi.; area, ab. 750 sq. mi.

Mississippi Valley. Great central lowland region of the U.S., drained by the Mississippi and its tributaries, lying between the Appalachian Plateau and the Rocky Mountains.

Mississippi Valley Historical Association. Scholarly organization formed (1907) at Lincoln, Neb., under the guidance of Clarence S. Paine, for the purpose of promoting study and research in the field of American history. Its publication is the quarterly *Mississippi Valley Historical Review* (1914 *et seq.*).

Miss Kilmansegg and Her Precious Leg (kil'man.seg). Poem by Thomas Hood, of which it has been said that "as a sustained piece of metrical humor, [it] is absolutely unique."

Miss Lulu Bett (lö'lō bet). Novel by Zona Gale, published in 1920 and dramatized in 1920. The stage version was awarded the Pulitzer prize in 1921.

Miss Mole (mōl). Novel by E. H. Young, published in 1930.

Missolonghi (mis.ō.lông'gē). [Also, **Mesolonghi**; modern Greek, **Mesolongion.**] Town in W Greece, the capital of the *nomos* (department) of Aetolia and Acarnania, situated on the Gulf of Patras. It was successfully defended by the Greeks against the Turks in 1822 and 1823, and was besieged and taken by the Turks and Egyptians in 1825–26. It was retaken by the Greeks in 1829. The poet Byron died here in 1824 (a monument has been erected to him). 13,837 (1951).

Missoula (mi.zö'la). City in W Montana, county seat of Missoula County, on the Missoula River near its confluence with the Bitter Root River, ab. 93 mi. NW of Butte; marketing center for a lumbering, mining, and farming region. It is the seat of the University of Montana. 22,485 (1950).

Missoula River. Name formerly applied to the upper course of **Clark Fork** above its junction with the Flathead River.

Missouri (mi.zö'ri, -ra). North American Indian tribe, speaking a language of the Siouan family, formerly occupying the C and W parts of what is now the state of Missouri, which was named after them.

Missouri. [Called the **"Bullion State"**; popular name, the **"Show Me State."**] State of the C United States, bounded by Iowa on the N, Illinois, Kentucky, and Tennessee on the E (separated from all three by the Mississippi River), Arkansas on the S, and Oklahoma, Kansas, and Nebraska on the W (separated in part from Kansas and from Nebraska by the Missouri River).

Population, Area, and Political Divisions. Missouri is divided for administrative purposes into 114 counties. The state sends 13 representatives to Congress, and has 15 electoral votes. Leading cities are Joplin, Kansas City, St. Joseph, St. Louis, and Springfield. Capital, Jefferson City; area, 69,270 sq. mi. (69,674 sq. mi., including water); pop. 3,954,653 (1950), an increase of 4.5 percent over that of 1940. The state ranks 18th in area and 11th (on the basis of the 1950 census) in population.

Terrain and Climate. The part of Missouri N of the Missouri River is largely rolling prairie land. In the S the land is hilly and contains the Ozark Mountains, the highest point being Taum Sauk Mountain (1,772 ft.) in the SE. The Missouri River not only forms the NW boundary but flows across the state from Kansas City to the Mississippi, which it joins a short distance N of St. Louis. Other rivers in the state include the Salt, in the NE; the St. Francis and the Black, in the SE; the White, in the SW; the Osage, in the C part of the state, flowing from E Kansas through the Lake of the Ozarks and into the Missouri slightly E of Jefferson City; the Grand and the Chariton, N tributaries of the Missouri; and the Gasconade, a S tributary of the Missouri. The Lake of the Ozarks (ab. 130 mi. long) in the C section of the state is a large artificial lake created by Bagnell Dam, which is the site of the state's largest hydroelectric generating plant. The climate of Missouri is characterized by cold winters and hot summers; the summers are long and subject to heat waves associated with the inflow of hot air from the SW.

Industry, Agriculture, and Trade. Agriculture is Missouri's leading industry. Corn is the chief crop, but winter wheat, tobacco, soybeans, and cotton are also grown extensively, cotton growing being important only in the SE. Cattle, mules, poultry, and hogs are raised in great numbers. Kansas City is known for its stockyards and packing houses, and is a major national market for livestock and for agricultural products. St. Louis, an important national livestock and grain market, is also one of the world's greatest fur markets. Dairy products, beef, pork, boots and shoes, flour, feed, clothing, and machine-shop products are among the leading manufactures. Kansas City and St. Louis have large printing establishments. The state is rich in minerals, particularly zinc, lead, coal, barite, clay, and silica. Annual income in the state from agriculture has ranged as high as 1,085,717,000 dollars; from manufacturing, as high as three billion dollars; from mineral output, as high as 587,961,729 dollars.

History. Missouri was visited (1541) by De Soto and later (1673) by Marquette. The first permanent settlement was made (c1735) by the French at St. Genevieve. The territory was included in the Louisiana region ceded (1763) to Spain; ceded (1800) back to France, formed (1803) part of the Louisiana Purchase. It was included (1805) in the Louisiana Territory. Missouri Territory was formed in 1812. When Missouri applied (1817) for state-

hood a controversy over its status as a slave or free state arose. This bitter dispute was settled by the Missouri Compromise of 1820, by which Missouri was admitted (Aug. 10, 1821) to the Union (as the 24th state) as a slave state and Maine as a free state, with the provision that slavery was not to be permitted in any of the other regions N of 36°30′. Although Missouri did not secede, Missourians engaged in what approached a civil war along the Kansas-Missouri border, its proslavery citizens carrying on guerrilla activities against antislavery Kansans. In the Civil War itself, the many German residents were predominantly Unionist in sentiment, however, and a Union force headed by Captain Nathaniel Lyon captured (May 10, 1861) Camp Jackson on the outskirts of St. Louis. The first armed conflict occurred (June 17, 1861) at Boonville and resulted in a Confederate defeat. Later there were many minor engagements in the state and, in 1864, Lyon, now a general, was defeated by the Confederates near Springfield. However, Confederate General Sterling Price was defeated at Westport (now included in Kansas City) after a three-day battle (Oct. 21–23) which began at Independence nearby and which virtually ended all armed warfare in the state.

Culture. Missouri residents are balanced between urban and rural population; 61.5 percent of the population was urban in 1950. German immigration began in the 1850's, as the result of the German revolution of 1848. Negroes represent a sizable proportion of the total population. St. Louis is one of the nation's great historic and cultural centers. Here Joseph Pulitzer founded (1878) the St. Louis *Post Dispatch*, still one of the major U.S. newspapers. The city was the seat of a philosophical movement which studied Aristotle, Plato, Hegel, and Kant; an outgrowth of this intellectual activity was the publication of the *Journal of Speculative Philosophy*, edited by William Torrey Harris, and the first journal of its kind in English. The Louisiana Purchase Exposition was held (1904) at St. Louis. A group of city residents were the sponsors of Charles A. Lindbergh's transatlantic flight (1927) in the *Spirit of St. Louis*. The municipally owned City Art Museum has extensive collections of art ranging from ancient to modern. Kansas City was the focus of national attention in 1939 when the corruption of its Democratic political machine was revealed, and the Democratic political boss T. J. Pendergast was imprisoned for income-tax evasion. At Hannibal are the boyhood home of Mark Twain and a statue of his two famous characters Tom Sawyer and Huckleberry Finn. The boyhood home of the bandit Jesse James is located near Excelsior Springs. Independence, the home town of President Harry S. Truman, was a large Mormon settlement in the early 1800's, although the sect was driven out in 1833–34; today, however, the town is the international headquarters of the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints. Among the state's institutions of higher learning are the state-supported University of Missouri, at Columbia, with a branch at Rolla; St. Louis University, at St. Louis, with branches at Webster Grove, St. Mary's (Kan.), O'Fallon, and East St. Louis (Ill.); the University of Kansas City; and Washington University, at St. Louis. The state motto is *Salus Populi Suprema Lex Esto*, meaning "Let the Welfare of the People Be the Supreme Law." The state flower is the hawthorn. The state song, adopted in 1949, is the *Missouri Waltz*.

Missouri. Battleship of the U.S. Navy, of 52,000 tons, built during World War II. The Japanese surrender, on Sept. 2, 1945, took place on its deck, while it was anchored in the harbor of Tokyo.

Missouri, Great Falls of the. Former cataract in the Missouri River, in Montana, ab. 10 mi. NE of Great Falls. In a distance of ab. 15 mi. below the city of Great Falls, the Missouri River dropped ab. 315 ft. in a series of cascades and rapids. Four hydroelectric power dams have been constructed in this section of the river, and only rapids remain. Former height, 92 ft.; width, ab. ¼ mi.

Missouri, Little. See **Little Missouri.**

Missouri Compromise. In U.S. history, name given to an agreement relative to the extension of slavery, embodied in a bill passed by the U.S. Congress, March 2, 1820, and in the act of Congress admitting Missouri into the Union, passed in 1821. It was enacted that in all the territory ceded by France at the time of the Louisiana Purchase, north of lat. 36°30′ N., excepting Missouri, slavery should be forever prohibited; and on this concession by the proslavery party in Congress, Missouri was admitted as a slave state. It was abrogated by the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill in 1854.

Missouri River. River in N and W central U.S., the longest tributary of the Mississippi. It is formed by the junction at Three Forks, Mont., of the Madison, Gallatin, and Jefferson rivers. It flows through Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota, thence forms in part the boundary between Nebraska and Kansas on the W and South Dakota, Iowa, and Missouri on the E, traverses Missouri, and unites with the Mississippi ab. 17 mi. N of St. Louis. It passes (in Montana) through the gorge called "Gates of the Rocky Mountains." Great Falls, Bismarck, Pierre, Sioux City, Omaha, Council Bluffs, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, Kansas City, and Jefferson City are on its banks. Length (to headwaters), 2,714 mi.; navigable at high water to Fort Benton (ab. 2,100 mi.), but at low water barely open to Sioux City (for the total length of the Missouri-Mississippi to the sea, see under **Mississippi River**).

Missouri River Basin Project. Plan for the development and conservation of water resources of the Missouri River basin, presented to the U.S. Senate in April, 1944. Under the proposed plan, approximately 7,438 sq. mi. of land would be irrigated, 17 power plants would be constructed, having an installed capacity of 758,500 kilowatts, and about 100 large flood-control reservoirs would be built. The final cost of the project was estimated in 1944 at about one and a quarter billion dollars. The demand for flood control in the area was stimulated by disastrous floods of the Kansas River in July, 1951, and of the Missouri and its tributaries in April, 1952. President Truman appointed a survey commission in January, 1952.

Missouri Valley. City in W Iowa, in Harrison County, on the Willow River: trading and shipping point for hogs and agricultural products. It was settled in 1854. Pop. 3,546 (1950).

Missouri v. Holland, 252 U.S. 416 (1920) (hol′ənd). U.S. Supreme Court decision involving the use of the treaty-making power to establish national regulatory authority which might otherwise be construed as an infringement of the Tenth Amendment. The court upheld the Migratory Bird Act of 1918, based upon the U.S.-Canadian treaty of 1916, which regulated the killing of wild birds. The case is notable for the opinion of Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, which defended the use of national power in instances serving to promote the national welfare.

Miss Ravenel's Conversion from Secession to Loyalty (rav′ẹ.nelz). Novel by John William DeForest, published in 1867.

Miss Sara Sampson (sär′ạ samp′sọn). Play by Gotthold Ephraim Lessing, written and produced in 1755. With it the so-called "bourgeois tragedy" was introduced into Germany.

Missunde (mi.sün′dẹ). Village in the *Land* (state) of Schleswig-Holstein, British Zone, Germany, ab. 6 mi. E of Schleswig. It was the scene of engagements between the Danes and troops of Schleswig-Holstein on Sept. 12, 1850, and between the Danes and Prussians on Feb. 2, 1864.

Mistake, The. Comedy (1705) by John Vanbrugh, taken in part from Molière's *Le Dépit amoureux*.

Mistassini (mis.tạ.sē′ni), **Lake.** Lake in Canada, in C Quebec, which drains by the Rupert River into James Bay. Length, ab. 100 mi.; elevation, 1,243 ft.; area, ab. 840 sq. mi.

Misterbianco (mēs.ter.byäng′kō). Town and commune in SW Italy, on the island of Sicily, in the province of Catania, W of Catania. Pop. of commune, 11,387 (1936); of town, 10,679 (1936).

Misti (mēs′tē). [Also: **El Misti, Arequipa.**] Volcano in S Peru, near the city of Arequipa. Elevation, ab. 19,200 ft.

Mistir (mis.tir′). See **Monastir.**

Mistra (mēs′trä). [Also, **Misitra.**] Fortress and town near Sparta, Greece, built in 1248. The fortress, founded in the 13th century by the prince of Achaia, is one of the most curious and complete memorials of medieval life now existing. On the slopes remain churches, escutcheoned palaces, and fortified streets, and the hill is crowned by a

great castle with imposing groups of battlemented and machicolated towers and every defensive device of the Middle Ages.

Mistral (mēs.trăl), **Frédéric.** b. at Maillane, Bouches-du-Rhône, France, Sept. 8, 1830; d. there, March 25, 1914. Provençal poet, belonging to and considered the leading poet of the brotherhood of modern Provençal poets known as Les Félibriges. Among his works (in Provençal, with French translations) are *Mirèio* (*Mireille*, 1859), *Calendau* (1867), *Lis Iscio d'or* (*Les Îles d'or*, 1875), *Lou Tresor dou félibrige* (1879–86; a Provençal-French dictionary), *Nerto* (1884), *La Reino-Jano* (1890), *Lou Pouèmo dou Rose* (1897), and a volume of memoirs (1906). In 1904 he received, with José Echegaray, the Nobel prize for literature.

Mistral (mēs.trăl'), **Gabriela.** [Pseudonym of **Lucila Godoy Alcayaga.**] b. at Vicuña, Chile, April 7, 1889—. Chilean poet, awarded (1945) the Nobel prize in literature. Long an educator, she has represented her country at international gatherings, was a consul at Lisbon, Madrid, Nice, and Los Angeles, and held posts in Brazil and Mexico. She has served as visiting professor at the universities of Puerto Rico and Montevideo, and at Barnard, Middlebury, and Vassar colleges. Predominantly mystic, her poems center to a great extent around children. Author of *Desolación, Vida de San Francisco d'Asis, Rondas para niños*, and others.

Mistress, The. "Love-cycle" by Abraham Cowley, published in 1647.

Mistress Quickly (kwik'li). See **Quickly, Mistress** (or **Hostess**).

Mistretta (mēs.trāt'tä). [Ancient name, **Amestratus.**] Town and commune in SW Italy, on the island of Sicily, in the province of Messina, situated near the N coast of Sicily, between Messina and Palermo. Buildings of interest to tourists were undamaged in World War II. Pop. of commune, 11,546 (1936); of town, 11,464 (1936).

Misumalpan (mis.u.mal'pạn). New term proposed for the South American Indian language stock comprised of the Mosquitoan, Suman, and Matagalpan language families. Groups using languages of this stock are found chiefly in Nicaragua, except for the area along the Pacific coast.

Misurata (mē.sö.rä'tä). [Also, **Misurati.**] Coastal town in N Africa, in Libya, situated on the W side of the Gulf of Sidra. It was the capital of a province in the former Italian colony of Libya. It is on the coast highway between Tripoli (W) and Bengasi (E). During World War II it was the scene of several battles. Pop. ab. 5,000.

Misurata, Conte di. See **Volpi, Giuseppe, Conte di Misurata.**

Mitau (mē'tou). German name of **Jelgava.**

Mitava (mē'tạ.vạ). Russian name of **Jelgava.**

Mitcham (mich'ạm). Suburban municipal borough in SE England, in Surrey, ab. 10 mi. SW of Victoria Station, London, and included in Greater London. Medicinal herbs are grown here. 67,273 (1951).

Mitchel (mich'ẹl), **John.** b. at Dungiven, County Derry, Ireland, Nov. 3, 1815; d. March 20, 1875. Irish revolutionist, a leader in the "Young Ireland" movement. He was convicted as editor of the *United Irishman* for advocating armed rebellion against England and sentenced to 14 years' banishment in 1848, escaped from Van Diemen's Land (Tasmania) and came to New York in 1854, and lived in the U.S. until 1874, when he returned to Ireland. In 1875 he was elected to Parliament for Tipperary, but was declared ineligible. He wrote *Jail Journal* (1854), *The Last Conquest of Ireland—Perhaps* (1861), and others.

Mitchel, John Purroy. b. July 19, 1879; killed in airplane accident at Lake Charles, La., July 6, 1918. American politician. He was elected (1914) mayor of New York on a platform of civic reform and launched a program for tax relief, military preparedness, less unemployment, and reduction of the city debt.

Mitchel, Ormsby MacKnight. b. in Union County, Ky., July 28, 1809; d. at Beaufort, S.C., Oct. 30, 1862. American astronomer and general. He graduated (1829) from West Point and taught mathematics there until 1832, when he resigned from the army. In 1836 he became professor of mathematics and natural philosophy at Cincinnati College, a position he held until 1859. Through his efforts an astronomical observatory was established there, of which he became director in 1845. In 1846 he founded the *Sidereal Messenger*, a journal of astronomy. He published several popular works on astronomy, including *Planetary and Stellar Worlds* (1848) and *Orbs of Heaven* (1851). From 1859 to 1861 he was director of the Dudley Observatory at Albany, N.Y. He became a brigadier general of volunteers in 1861, and in 1862 a major general. He died of yellow fever in the latter year.

Mitchell (mich'ẹl). City in S Indiana, in Lawrence County: cement manufactures. 3,245 (1950).

Mitchell. City in SE South Dakota, county seat of Davison County, ab. 70 mi. NW of Sioux Falls: trading, processing, packing, and shipping center for poultry, meat, butter, cheese, grain, livestock, and frozen eggs. It is the seat of Dakota Wesleyan University. 12,123 (1950).

Mitchell. Former name of **Idabel,** Okla.

Mitchell, Clifford. b. at Nantucket, Mass., Jan. 28, 1854; d. at Chicago, Oct. 19, 1939. American physician, specialist in urinology and kidney diseases. He was co-discoverer with Frederick G. Germuth of a reagent for the detection of uranium.

Mitchell, David Scott. b. at Sydney, Australia, March 19, 1836; d. there, July 24, 1907. Australian bibliophile and philanthropist, founder of the Mitchell Library at Sydney. He collected books, manuscripts, pictures, prints, maps, and charts concerning the history of Australia, New Zealand, and the islands of the Pacific. In 1898 he announced that he would give the collection to the colony if a suitable building were provided; such a building was begun in 1906, and the collection passed to the state as a memorial to the Mitchell family.

Mitchell, Donald Grant. [Pseudonym, **Ik Marvel.**] b. at Norwich, Conn., April 12, 1822; d. at Edgewood, Conn., Dec. 15, 1908. American essayist and novelist. He was consul at Venice (1853–55), and later lived on his farm, "Edgewood," near New Haven, Conn. He wrote *Fresh Gleanings* (1847), *The Battle Summer* (1850), *Reveries of a Bachelor* (1850), *Dream Life* (1851), *My Farm of Edgewood* (1863), *Seven Stories with Basement and Attic* (1864), *Wet Days at Edgewood* (1864), *Dr. Johns*, a novel (1866), *Rural Studies* (1867; reprinted as *Out-of-Town Places*, 1884), *Bound Together* (1884), and *English Lands* (4 vols., 1889–97).

Mitchell, Edward Page. b. at Bath, Me., March 24, 1852; d. at New London, Conn., Jan. 22, 1927. American journalist. He was associated (1875–1927) with the New York *Sun* as editorial writer, editor, president of the Sun Printing and Publishing Association, and finally as director of the *Sun* and the *Evening Telegram*.

Mitchell, Elisha. b. at Washington, Conn., Aug. 19, 1793; d. in the Black Mountains, N.C., June 27, 1857. American chemist, surveyor, and clergyman. Mount Mitchell was named for him.

Mitchell, Helen Porter. See **Melba,** Dame **Nellie.**

Mitchell, Henry. b. on Nantucket, Mass., Sept. 16, 1830; d. at New York, Dec. 1, 1902. American engineer and hydrographer; brother of Maria Mitchell. As a member (1849–88) of the U.S. Coast Survey, he studied the causes of fluctuation in shore lines. His publications include *Tides and Tidal Phenomena* (1868) and *The Under-Run of the Hudson* (1888).

Mitchell, Hinckley Gilbert Thomas. b. at Lee, Oneida County, N.Y., Feb. 22, 1846; d. May 19, 1920. American Biblical scholar and professor.

Mitchell, John. b. at Braidwood, Ill., Feb. 4, 1870; d. Sept. 9, 1919. American labor leader. From 1882 he worked in the coal mines; he joined the Knights of Labor in 1885 and, when the United Mine Workers of America was founded in 1890, became one of its first members. He was president of the United Mine Workers from 1898 to 1908. In 1900 he directed the strike of the anthracite coal miners that obtained a ten percent wage increase, and in 1902 led a strike to obtain union recognition. The attitude of the mine owners, who at that time refused absolutely to negotiate, obtained much sympathy for the strikers among the public; after a strike that began in March and continued into the autumn, President Theodore Roosevelt, threatening at first to use troops to mine the coal, intervened. A commission was formed, and, though the mine owners refused to sit on the same committee with a union representative, one was seated in the guise of an "eminent sociologist"; union recognition was not obtained, but the miners' day was reduced to nine

hours and they received a ten percent rise in wages. Mitchell served as a vice-president (1899–1914) of the American Federation of Labor and as chairman (1915–19) of the New York State Industrial Commission. Author of *Organized Labor* (1903) and *The Wage Earner and His Problems* (1913).

Mitchell, John Ames. b. at New York, Jan. 17, 1845; d. at Ridgefield, Conn., June 29, 1918. American artist, author, and founder (1883) of *Life*. He founded *Life* to provide an organ for American artists and to present the humor of the American scene. His novels include *Amos Judd* (1895), *The Pines of Lory* (1901), *The Villa Claudia* (1904), *The Silent War* (1906), and *Pandora's Box* (1911). His most notable philanthropy was "Life's Fresh Air Fund" providing summer camp facilities for poor children.

Mitchell, John Hipple. b. in Washington County, Pa., June 22, 1835; d. at Portland, Ore., Dec. 8, 1905. American lawyer and U.S. senator (1872 *et seq.*). His Democratic opposition sought to prevent him from taking his seat in the U.S. Senate by charging him with bigamy, abandonment of a Pennsylvania wife, use of an assumed name, and financial corruption. He was after his fourth election (1901) to the Senate convicted (1905) in the U.S. district court of having accepted fees for interceding on behalf of clients pressing claims before the U.S. Land Commissioner.

Mitchell, John Thomas Whitehead. b. at Rochdale, England, Oct. 18, 1828; d. 1895. English economist, the first to practice and propagate extensively what was later known as the Rochdale system of coöperative enterprise, by which the coöperators, instead of being engaged in manufacturing, concentrated on wholesale and retail trade. His propagation of this practice, the full implications of which were first shown (1891) by Beatrice Porter (later Beatrice Webb), led to the success of many retail coöperatives throughout England and the U.S.

Mitchell, Langdon Elwyn. [Pseudonym, **John Philip Varley.**] b. at Philadelphia, Feb. 17, 1862; d. there, Oct. 21, 1935. American playwright; son of Silas Weir Mitchell. His plays include *Becky Sharp*, a stage adaptation of W. M. Thackeray's *Vanity Fair*, *The New York Idea*, and *The Kreutzer Sonata*, from Jacob Gordin's Yiddish play. Author also of *Sylvian, and Other Poems* (1884), *Poems* (1894), *Love in the Backwoods* (1896), and *Understanding America* (1927).

Mitchell, Lucy Myers Wright. b. at Urumiah, Persia, March 20, 1845; d. at Berlin, March 10, 1888. American archaeologist.

Mitchell, Margaret. [Married name, **Marsh.**] b. at Atlanta, Ga., 1900; d. there, Aug. 16, 1949. American novelist. She was a feature writer and reporter for the Atlanta *Journal* (1922–26). Author of the Civil War novel *Gone With the Wind* (1936), which received a Pulitzer prize (1937) and was later (1939) filmed; the book sold over eight million copies and was translated into 30 languages.

Mitchell, Margaret Julia. [Known as **Maggie Mitchell.**] b. at New York, June 14, 1837; d. there, March 22, 1918. American actress, made famous (1860) as the title role comedian in *Fanchon the Cricket* (adapted from George Sand's *La Petite Fadette*). Known also for her dancing, she became (1857) a feature attraction at Burton's Theater, New York.

Mitchell, Maria. b. at Nantucket, Mass., Aug. 1, 1818; d. at Lynn, Mass., June 28, 1889. American astronomer; sister of Henry Mitchell. She was professor of astronomy at Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, New York, from 1865. Her special fields of study were the sun and Jupiter and Saturn. In 1847 she discovered a telescopic comet. She was the first woman elected to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. She was elected (1922) to the Hall of Fame.

Mitchell, Mount. Highest mountain in the E part of the U.S., in the Black Mountains, Yancey County, North Carolina. It is named for Elisha Mitchell, who perished (1857) while exploring the mountain. Elevation, 6,684 ft.

Mitchell, Nahum. b. at East Bridgewater, Mass., 1769; d. there, 1853. American lawyer, noted as Bartholomew Brown's collaborator (1802) on the *Bridgewater Collection* of liturgical music.

Mitchell, Sir Peter Chalmers. b. at Dunfermline, Scotland, 1864; d. at London, July 2, 1945. English zoölogist and author, noted for improvements in the care of animals at the London zoo. His scientific works include *Outlines of Biology* (1894), *The Biological Problem of Today* (1896), *The Nature of Man* (1904), *The Childhood of Animals* (1912), *Evolution and the War* (1915), and *Materialism and Vitalism in Biology* (1930). Author also of *My House in Málaga, My Fill of Days: Reminiscences*, and a biography of Thomas Henry Huxley.

Mitchell, Ruth Comfort. b. at San Francisco—. American writer. Her books include *The Night Court and Other Verse* (1916), *Play the Game* (1921), *Narratives in Verse* (1923), *The Wishing Carpet* (1926), *Army with Banners* (1928), *The Legend of Susan Dane* (1933), *Strait Gate* (1935), and *Dust of Mexico* (1941).

Mitchell, Samuel Alfred. b. at Kingston, Ontario, Canada, April 29, 1874—. American astronomer. He was professor and director of the McCormick Observatory at University of Virginia (1913–45). Author of *Parallaxes of 260 Stars* (1920), *Eclipses of the Sun* (1923), *Solar Eclipses* (1929), *Variable Stars* (1935), and other works. Coauthor with D. Reuyl of *Parallaxes of 650 Stars* (1940).

Mitchell, Samuel Augustus. b. at Bristol, Conn., March 20, 1792; d. at Philadelphia, Dec. 18, 1868. American geographer and publisher. He spent 40 years producing textbooks, maps, and manuals; at one time over 400,000 copies of his books were sold annually. His works include *Mitchell's Geographic Reader* (1840), *A General View of the United States* (1846), and *Map of the United States and Territories* (1861).

Mitchell, Silas Weir. b. at Philadelphia, Feb. 15, 1829; d. there, Jan. 4, 1914. American physician and author, noted for researches in toxicology and the nervous system, and as a writer of historical novels. As a physician he specialized in nervous diseases and was an advocate of the rest cure for certain nervous disorders. He edited *Five Essays: On the Cryptogamous Origin of Malarious Fevers* (1858), and wrote *Researches upon the Venom of the Rattlesnake* (1860), *Researches upon the Venoms of Poisonous Serpents* (with E. T. Reichert, 1886), *Wear and Tear, or Hints for the Overworked* (1871), *Injuries of the Nerves* (1873), *Fat and Blood* (1877), *Hephzibah Guinness, and Other Stories* (1880), *Lectures on Diseases of the Nervous System* (1881), *In War Time*, a novel (1885), *Poems* (1882, 1887), *Doctor and Patient* (1887), *Characteristics* (serially, 1891), *When All the Woods Are Green* (1894), *A Madeira Party* (1895), *Collected Poems* (1896), *Hugh Wynne, Free Quaker* (1897), *The Adventures of François* (serially, 1898), *Autobiography of a Quack* (1900), *Dr. North and his Friends* (1900), *The Wager, and Other Poems* (1900), *Circumstance* (1901), *Comedy of Conscience* (1903), *Little Stories* (1903), *Mr. Kris Kringle* (1904), *New Samaria* (1904), *Youth of Washington* (1904), *Constance Trescot* (1905), *A Diplomatic Adventure* (1906), *The Red City* (1908), *Venture in 1777* (1908), *The Comfort of the Hills* (1909), *John Sherwood, Ironmaster* (1911), and *Westways* (1913).

Mitchell, Stephen Mix. b. at Wethersfield, Conn., Dec. 9, 1743; d. Sept. 30, 1835. American politician and judge. He was a Connecticut representative (1783–88) to the Continental Congress, U.S. senator (1793–95), filling Roger Sherman's unexpired term, and chief justice (1807–14) of the Connecticut supreme court. He was an ardent Federalist.

Mitchell, Sir Thomas Livingstone. b. at Craigend, Stirlingshire, Scotland, June 16, 1792; d. at Sydney, Australia, Oct. 5, 1855. Australian explorer. He was aide-de-camp to the Duke of Wellington in Spain. He was appointed deputy surveyor of New South Wales in 1827 and surveyor general in 1828. He began his explorations in 1831, and in 1835 and 1836 proved that the Darling River flowed into the Murray and traversed great stretches of what is now Victoria. From 1846 to 1847 he explored toward the northwest in what is now southwestern Queensland. He laid out 200 towns and villages in New South Wales, retaining aboriginal names and natural features. Mitchell translated Camoens's *Lusiad* (1854).

Mitchell, Wesley Clair. b. at Rushville, Ill., Aug. 5, 1874; d. at New York, Oct. 29, 1948. American economist and educator. He was professor at the University of California (1909–12) and Columbia (1914–19, 1922–44), a founder and director (1919–31) of the New School for

Social Research, director of research (1920–45) of the National Bureau of Economic Research, and a member of several government boards. Author of *A History of the Greenbacks* (1903), *Gold, Prices and Wages under the Greenback Standard* (1908), *Business Cycles, the Problem and Its Setting* (1927), *The Backward Art of Spending Money* (1937), and other books. Coauthor of *Measuring Business Cycles* (1946) and others. *Two Lives* (1953), by his wife, Lucy Sprague Mitchell, is the story of his life and hers.

Mitchell, William. [Called **"Billy" Mitchell.**] b. at Nice, France, Dec. 29, 1879; d. at New York, Feb. 19, 1936. American air-force officer, an early and outspoken advocate of strong air power and a separate air force. Joining the army (1898) as a private in the infantry, he rose to the rank (1920) of brigadier general. He participated in the Spanish-American War, the Philippine campaign, the Mexican Border Campaign, and in World War I. His charges against the War and Navy departments of mishandling of aviation forces led to a court-martial (1925) by which he was convicted and suspended from service for five years. He resigned his commission (1926). In World War II a bomber was named for Mitchell, and a Congressional resolution condemned the decision of the court-martial. Author of *Our Air Force* (1921), *Winged Defense* (1925), and *Skyways* (1930).

Mitchell, William DeWitt. b. at Winona, Minn., Sept. 9, 1874—. American lawyer, soldier, and politician, U.S. attorney general (1929–33) under Hoover. He served as U.S. solicitor general (1925–29). He practiced law (1933 *et seq.*) at New York. He was chosen chief counsel for the Congressional committee investigating the Pearl Harbor disaster.

Mitchell-Thomson (-tom'sọn), **William.** See **Selsdon,** 1st Baron.

Mitchell v. United States, 313, U.S. 80 (1941). U.S. Supreme Court decision involving the denial of equal accommodations to a Negro passenger aboard a train traversing a state whose laws required the segregation of colored from white persons. The Interstate Commerce Commission had ruled that in view of the small number of Negro passengers using the route, occasional discrimination could be justified. The court upheld that "the comparative volume of traffic cannot justify the denial of a fundamental right of equality of treatment. . . . While the supply of particular facilities may be conditioned upon there being a reasonable demand therefor, if facilities are provided, substantial equality of treatment of persons traveling under like conditions cannot be refused. It is the individual . . . who is entitled to the equal protection of the laws,—not merely a group of individuals, or a body of persons according to their numbers."

Mitchelstown (mich'ẹlz.toun). [Irish, **Baile Mhisteala.**] Market town in SW Irish Republic, in County Cork, ab. 27 mi. NE of Cork. It was the scene of a riot between the Irish nationalists and police on Sept. 9, 1887. Pop. 2,151 (1951).

Mitchill (mich'il), **Samuel Latham.** b. at North Hempstead, N.Y., Aug. 20, 1764; d. at New York, Sept. 7, 1831. American physician, naturalist, politician, and miscellaneous writer. He founded, with Dr. Edward Miller and Dr. Elihu H. Smith, the *New York Medical Repository* and was its chief editor from 1797 to 1820. He taught at Columbia (1792–1801) and at the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons (1807–26), and founded (1826) Rutgers Medical College. He served in the U.S. House of Representatives (1801–04, 1810–13) and in the U.S. Senate (1804–09).

Mitchison (mich'i.sọn), **Naomi.** [Full name, **Naomi Margaret Haldane Mitchison.**] b. at Edinburgh, Nov. 1, 1897—. British writer. Author of *The Conquered* (1923), *When the Bough Breaks* (1924), *Cloud Cuckoo Land* (1925), *The Laburnum Branch* (poetry, 1926), *Barbarian Stories* (1929), *Comments on Birth Control* (1930), *The Corn King and the Spring Queen* (1931), *The Delicate Fire* (1933), *The Fourth Pig* (1936), *The Kingdom of Heaven* (1939), *The Blood of the Martyrs* (1939), and *The Bull Calves* (1947).

Mite (mīt), **Sir Matthew.** "Nabob" in Samuel Foote's play of that name. He returns from a profitable residence in India with ill-gotten gains, which he uses to annoy and ruin his neighbors.

Mitford (mit'fọrd), **John.** b. at Richmond, Surrey, England, Aug. 13, 1781; d. April 27, 1859. English writer and clergyman. He became curate of Kelsale, Suffolk, in 1809. From 1834 until 1850 he edited the *Gentleman's Magazine.* He assisted in editing the Aldine edition of British poets, and wrote *Agnes, the Indian Captive,* a poem (1811).

Mitford, Mary Russell. b. at Alresford, Hampshire, England, Dec. 16, 1787; d. at Swallowfield, near Reading, England, Jan. 10, 1855. English author. Her father, George Mitford, was a physician who squandered his wife's fortune and finally became dependent upon his daughter's earnings. At ten years of age she drew a lottery prize of 20,000 pounds, which her father also spent. In 1810 her *Miscellaneous Poems* appeared, and in 1812 *Blanche of Castile.* In 1820 her father's irregularities obliged her to support herself by literature. *Julian,* a tragedy, was accepted by W. C. Macready and performed at Covent Garden, March 15, 1823. *The Foscari* was produced by Charles Kemble, Nov. 4, 1826, and *Rienzi,* her best tragedy, was produced at Drury Lane, Oct. 9, 1828. The sketches entitled *Our Village* began in the *Lady's Magazine* in 1819, and gained great popularity. *Belford Regis,* a novel, was published in 1835, and *Recollections of a Literary Life* in 1852. She also published a number of poems, sonnets, stories of American life, and stories for children.

Mitford, William. b. at London, Feb. 10, 1744; d. at Exbury, England, Feb. 10, 1827. English historian. The first volume of his *History of Greece,* suggested by Edward Gibbon, appeared in 1784; the work was completed in 1810. Mitford, writing in a period when the French Revolution and its excesses caused high feeling, was a monarchist, and his treatment of the Athenian democracy shows his bias. His work was, however, of such excellence that not until the appearance of the more balanced histories of George Grote and Connop Thirlwall in the 1840's was it superseded. He was a member of Parliament (1785–90, 1796–1806, and 1812–18).

Mithra (mith'rạ) or **Mithras** (mith'rạs). In ancient Persian mythology, the god of light and truth, and an ally of Ahura Mazda in his struggle against evil and darkness. In Vedic mythology, he is Mitra, a sun god, and ruler of the day. His worship was introduced into Rome. After Pompey had wrested Pontus in Asia Minor from the Persians, the worship of Mithra superseded the Dionysia, and was prevalent throughout the Roman Empire. In the 2nd century Mithraism was stronger than Christianity in the Roman Empire. Certain initiatory ceremonies entailed in the worship of Mithra have been reflected in the ceremonies of the secret societies of the Middle Ages, of the Rosicrucians, and of the Freemasons.

Mithridate (mē.trē.dât). Tragedy by Jean Baptiste Racine, produced Jan. 13, 1673.

Mithridates or **Mithradates VI** (mith.ri.dā'tēz or mithrạ.dā'tēz). [Also: **Mithridates VI Eupator** (ū'pạ.tôr); called **Mithridates the Great.**] b. c132 B.C.; d. 63 B.C. King of Pontus (120–63 B.C.). He subjugated the peoples on the eastern shore of the Black Sea, and conquered the Crimea and southern Russia. He next attacked Paphlagonia, Cappadocia, and Bithynia, client states of Rome, which caused the interference of that power. The first Mithridatic War broke out in consequence in 88. He rapidly made himself master of all the Roman possessions in Asia Minor, except Magnesia on the Maeander, and caused a general massacre of the Italian inhabitants, said to have numbered 80,000, or, according to others, 150,000. He also instigated a rising of the European Greeks, to whose aid he sent a formidable land and naval force under his general Archelaus. Archelaus was defeated by Sulla at Chaeronea in 86 and at Orchomenus in 85. Sulla crossed the Hellespont to Asia, and dictated a peace at Dardanus in 84. Mithridates surrendered his fleet, paid a heavy war indemnity, and restored all his conquests, retaining Pontus only. In 83 the second Mithridatic War broke out, owing to his failure completely to evacuate Cappadocia. The propraetor Murena invaded Pontus, but was defeated and forced to withdraw. Peace was restored in 81 on the basis of the treaty of Dardanus. In 74 the third Mithridatic War broke out, occasioned by an attempt on the part of Mithridates to take possession of Bithynia, which had been bequeathed to the Romans by his son-in-

law Nicomedes III, late king of Bithynia. Mithridates defeated Marcus Aurelius Cotta at Chalcedon in 74, but was expelled from his own kingdom by Lucullus, and took refuge with his son-in-law Tigranes, king of Armenia. Lucullus defeated the latter at Tigranocerta in 69, but was unable to prevent Mithridates from reconquering Pontus and ravaging Bithynia and Cappadocia. He was superseded by Gnaeus Pompeius Magnus (Pompey the Great), who defeated Mithridates in 66, and compelled the surrender of Tigranes at Artaxata. Mithridates fled to Panticapaeum (the modern Kerch in the Crimea), and was planning a new campaign when his troops revolted. He was at his own bidding put to death by a Celtic soldier in 63, after having vainly sought to kill himself by poison.

Mithridates, King of Pontus (pon'tus). Tragedy by Nathaniel Lee, produced in 1678.

Mithridatic Wars (mith.ri.dat'ik). Three wars between Rome and Mithridates, king of Pontus. The Romans were commanded in the first (88–84 B.C.) by Sulla and his lieutenant Fimbria; in the second (83–81) by Murena; and in the third (74–63) by Lucullus, later by Pompey the Great. In the last Mithridates and his ally Tigranes were defeated, and Pontus was annexed to Rome in 63 B.C.

Mitidja (mi.tē'ją). [Also, **Metidja.**] Fertile plain in N Africa, in Algeria, S and SW of Algiers. It is ab. 60 mi. long and 10 mi. wide, and is covered with a deep layer of alluvial soil. It is extremely fertile and is one of the most densely populated areas of North Africa.

Mitishchi (mē.tēsh.chē'). See **Mytishchi.**

Mitla (mē'tlä). [Also **Mictlan.**] Mixtec Indian city, now in ruins, SE of Oaxaca, Mexico. Its stone buildings are famous for their elaborate stone mosaic decoration.

Mito (mē.tō). City in E Honshu, Japan, capital of Ibaraki *ken* (prefecture), situated near the Pacific coast, ab. 65 mi. NE of Tokyo: trade center in a fertile agricultural plain, with fisheries and a paper industry. 67,16; (1950).

Mitra (mit'ra). See under **Mithra.**

Mitre (mē'trā), **Bartolomé.** b. at Buenos Aires, June 26, 1821; d. Jan. 19, 1906. Argentine general, statesman, journalist, and author, president (1862–68) of Argentina. Banished by Rosas, he lived successively in Uruguay, Bolivia, Peru, and Chile, and was a noted journalist in all those countries. He served in the Uruguayan army (1838–46) and in the Bolivian army (1847). As colonel of artillery, he took part in the overthrow of Rosas (1852), opposed Urquiza, and led the movement by which Buenos Aires declared itself independent (Sept. 17, 1852). He was made minister of the interior and later minister of war of the Buenos Aires government, and in the latter capacity commanded the army which was defeated by Urquiza at Cepeda on Oct. 23, 1859, the result being the reunion of Buenos Aires with the Argentine Confederation. Mitre was then elected governor of Buenos Aires (May, 1860) and, new difficulties having arisen with the federal government, he defeated Urquiza's army at Pavón on Sept. 17, 1861. Soon after, Mitre was made president *ad interim*, and in October, 1862, was elected president of the new Argentine Republic for six years. For two years he commanded the army of the Triple Alliance (Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay) against Paraguay. At the end of his term Mitre was made minister to Brazil. He was a presidential candidate in 1874, and, being defeated, headed an abortive rebellion. In 1852 Mitre founded *La Nación*, which became the most important journal of the Platine region. Besides poems, essays, and speeches, he published two historical works, the *Historia de Belgrano y de independencia argentina* (1858 *et seq.*) and the *Historia de San Martín y de la emancipación sud-americana* (1884; English abridged trans., 1893).

Mitre (mī'tėr), **The.** London tavern, formerly standing in Mitre Court, off Fleet Street. It was Samuel Johnson's favorite resort.

Mitropoulos (mi.trop'o.lǫs), **Dimitri.** b. at Athens, Greece, March 1, 1896—. American orchestra conductor and composer. He made his American debut (1936) as conductor of the Boston Symphony, was regular conductor (1937–49) of the Minneapolis Symphony, and became (1949) conductor of the New York Philharmonic Orchestra. Among his compositions are *La Mise au Tombeau du Christ*, an orchestral work, a *Concerto Grosso* for orchestra, and an opera, *Soeur Beatrice.*

Mitrovica (mē'trô.vē.tsä). See **Sremska Mitrovica.**

Mitrowitz (mē'trō.vits). German name of **Sremska Mitrovica.**

Mitscher (mich'ėr), **Marc Andrew.** b. at Hillsboro, Wis., Jan. 26, 1887; d. Feb. 3, 1947. American admiral and naval aviation expert. He was pilot of the naval aircraft which made the first transatlantic flight, from Newfoundland to the Azores, in 1919. At various times he served in the bureau of aeronautics of the Navy Department, between tours of duty as an officer of the U.S.S. *Langley* and of the U.S.S. *Wright.* During World War II he commanded the aircraft carrier *Hornet* when Major General James H. Doolittle took off from it for his historic bombing flight over Japan, in April, 1942. He held active commands during the further operations in the Pacific theatre, and became chief of naval operations for air in 1945.

Mitscherlich (mich'ėr.liċh), **Eilhard.** b. at Neuende, near Jever, Germany, Jan. 7, 1794; d. at Berlin, Aug. 28, 1863. German chemist, professor at Berlin (1821 *et seq.*). He discovered isomorphism (the principle that compounds of similar chemical nature crystallize similarly) in 1818. He made several discoveries in derivatives of benzoic acid and benzene, and investigated the crystal structure of various chemical substances. He wrote *Lehrbuch der Chemie* (1829–40) and others.

Mitshi (mē'chē). See **Tiv.**

Mitsui (mē.tsō.ē), **Hachiroemon.** b. at Kyoto, Japan, in January, 1857—. Japanese industrialist and philanthropist. He contributed vast sums to public and private charity. He became president (1916) of Mitsui Gombei Kaisha and head of the powerful Mitsui family.

Mitsui, Takayasu. b. at Kyoto, Japan, in May, 1850; d. Jan. 5, 1922. Japanese financier, remembered as one of the financiers of the Russo-Japanese War (1904–05). He was president of the Mitsui bank (1890–1922), and an executive member of the Mitsui Gombei Kaisha.

Mitsukuri (mē.tsō.kō.rē), **Kakachi.** b. at Edo, Japan, 1857; d. 1909. Japanese zoölogist and educator. He served as professor of the college of science at the Imperial University of Tokyo, dean (1901) of the college of science, and councilor of the university (1893). As head of the Fur-Seal Commission (1896), he signed a treaty with the U.S. and Great Britain. As a zoölogist, he is remembered as the author of a series of important papers (1886–96) on the embryology of turtles.

Mittag-Leffler (mit'täg.lef'lėr), **Gösta.** b. at Stockholm, March 16, 1846; d. at Djurscholm, near Stockholm, July 7, 1927. Swedish mathematician, known for the "Mittag-Leffler theorem" in analysis and for his work on the theory of uniform analytic functions and linear homogeneous equations. He served his country in various diplomatic capacities. In 1882 he founded the journal *Acta Mathematica*, to which he contributed many papers. The 50th volume of this journal (1927) contains an account of his life and work.

Mitteleuropa (mit'ęl.oi.rō'pä). [English, **Middle Europe** or **Central Europe.**] Concept of Germany as the leader in a Central European federation to include Austria-Hungary, Turkey, and part of the Balkans. This vision, propagated during World War I by Friedrich Naumann and others, saw a German-dominated sphere from the North Sea to the Persian Gulf, and appeared to have been realized in the early stages of World War I when Germany had as its allies Austria-Hungary, Turkey, and Bulgaria. In one form or another the concept of Mitteleuropa has several times reappeared since.

Mittelfranken (mit'ęl.fräng'kęn). See **Middle and Upper Franconia.**

Mittelmark (mit'ęl.märk). Region in NE Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Brandenburg, Russian Zone, extending from the Havel E to the Oder River. It comprises the districts around Brandenburg, Berlin, and Potsdam, forming part of the old possessions of Brandenburg, and of the original holding of the house of Hohenzollern in 1415.

Mittelmeer (mit'ęl.mār) or **Mittelländisches Meer** (mit.ęl.len'd'sh.ęs mār'). German names of the **Mediterranean Sea.**

Mittel- und Oberfranken (mit'ęl ụnt ō'bėr.fräng'kęn). German name of **Middle and Upper Franconia.**

Mitten (mit'ęn), **Thomas Eugene.** b. at Brighton, England, March 31, 1864; drowned near Milford, Pa., Oct. 1, 1929. American street-railway executive. He was president (1905–11) of the Chicago City Railway Company, and president (1911–23) and chairman of the board of directors (1923–29) of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company, which, under Mitten management, was charged (1929) with failure to submit annual reports to the city comptroller and with having incurred excessive operational expenditures. Mitten drowned shortly after an investigation was ordered, but in 1931 the report of the investigators confirmed the charges directed against his management.

Mittenwald (mit'ęn.vält). Town in S Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Bavaria, American Zone, in the *Regierungsbezirk* (government district) of Upper Bavaria, situated on the Isar River near the Austrian border, ab. 50 mi. S of Munich: tourist center in the Bavarian Alps, at an elevation of ab. 2,995 ft. It specializes in the manufacture of violins and other carved-wood articles. 7,300 (1946).

Mitterer (mit'ę.rėr), **Erika.** b. at Vienna, March 30, 1906—. Austrian writer, outstanding in the fields of the historical novel and lyric poetry.

Mittermaier (mit'ėr.mī.ėr), **Karl Joseph Anton.** b. at Munich, Germany, Aug. 5, 1787; d. at Heidelberg, Germany, Aug. 28, 1867. German jurist and politician. He wrote works on criminal law and other aspects of jurisprudence.

Mittu (mi'tö). [Also, **Mittoo.**] Almost extinct people of SW Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, in NE Africa. Important in the 1870's when visited by G. A. Schweinfurth and Wilhelm Junker, they have disappeared as political and cultural units, as the result of raids by the Zande and by the Arab traders and slavers. In language and culture they resembled the Bongo, whom they bordered on the SE.

Mittweida (mit'vī.dä). Town in E central Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Saxony, Russian Zone, ab. 34 mi. W of Dresden. It has textile, metal, and furniture industries. The population increased in the period 1939–46 by 21.7 percent. 22,794 (1946).

Mitú (mē.tö'). Settlement in SE Colombia, capital of Vaupés commissary. 312 (1938).

Mitylene (mit.i.lē'nē). See **Mytilene.**

Mivart (mī'vạrt, miv'ạrt), **St. George Jackson.** b. at London, Nov. 30, 1827; d. there, April 1, 1900. English naturalist. He became a lecturer in St. Mary's Hospital Medical School in 1862, was appointed professor of biology in University College, London, in 1874, and professor of the philosophy of natural history in the University of Louvain in 1890. He was an evolutionist, but refused to admit of anything but divine influence on the development of man's mind. He made attempts to reconcile religion and science, but after several of his works, admitting the correctness of the scientific view when it clashed with the religious, were placed on the Index, he was excommunicated (1900) by Herbert, Cardinal Vaughan. He published *On the Genesis of Species* (1871), *Lessons in Elementary Anatomy* (1873), *The Cat* (1880), *Nature and Thought* (1882), and others.

Miwok (mē'wok). [Also, **Meewok.**] Group of North American Indian tribes, whose languages formed an independent family, formerly inhabiting the E central part of what is now the state of California. Like many other names given by North American Indians to themselves, the name Miwok means "people." They were divided into three groups, coastal, lake, and interior.

Mixco (mēs'kō). [Also: **Mixco Viejo,** meaning "Old Mixco."] Former city and stronghold of the ancient Cakchiquel Indians of Guatemala, ab. 25 mi. N of the modern Guatemala City. It was on a nearly inaccessible hill, and was fortified with great skill. In 1525 the Spaniards, under Gonzalo Alvarado, besieged it for a month and finally took it by assault after a terrible fight. The town was burned, and only its ruins remain; the surviving inhabitants were removed to the site of what is now the small village of Mixco, 5 mi. E of Guatemala City.

Mixcoatl (mēks.kō.ä'tl). In Aztec mythology, the cloud god, called Cloud Serpent. He was also a god of stars and numbers, tutelary god of hunters, and was identified with the morning star. He was the culture hero who taught man how to make fire with two sticks, and as culture hero was sometimes identified in the creator role.

Mixe (mēk'sā). Indian tribe which once flourished in SE Mexico, in the mountains of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, in Oaxaca and Chiapas. Descendants of members of this tribe now comprise a large part of the rural population of the area.

Mixe. Language of the Mixe Indians of Mexico, belonging to the Zoquean family of languages.

Mixed Claims Commission. Joint commission created by executive agreement between the U.S. and Germany on Aug. 10, 1922, to adjudicate test cases for claim liabilities resulting from World War I. Each government nominated one member of the commission and in case of disagreemen the two chose a third member as umpire. The commission classified 27 types of cases and judged cases in each category. It also made general administrative decisions relating to such matters as nationality of claimants, and expressed opinions on individual claims, as in the case of death claims arising from the *Lusitania* sinking.

Mixtec (miks'tek). [Also, **Mixtecas** (mēs.tā'käs).] Ancient pre-Toltec Indian people who were already centered in what is now Oaxaca, Mexico, at the time of the Spanish conquest. Descendants of these people now make up a large part of the population in the area.

Mixtec. Language stock to which the Mixtec and several other Latin American Indian languages and dialects belong.

Miyagi (mē.yä.gē). *Ken* (prefecture) of NE Honshu, Japan, bordering on the Pacific Ocean. Most of the area is mountainous or hilly, but the fertile lowland of the Kitakami River extends through the N central part of the prefecture, and is intensively cultivated. Rice, soybeans, small grains, and vegetables are the chief crops. There is considerable lumbering in the forested mountains, and commercial fisheries along the coast. Capital, Sendai; area, ab. 2,805 sq. mi.; pop. 1,663,442 (1950).

Miyajima (mē.yä.jē.mä). See **Itsuku-shima.**

Miyazaki (mē.yä.zä.kē). City in SE Kyushu, Japan, a Pacific port located near the coast on a small river. The city has a ceramic industry and handicrafts, and ships subtropical woods, fruits, and vegetables. 103,443 (1950).

Mizar (mī'zạr, mē'zạr). Familiar name of the bright second-magnitude double star ζ Ursae Majoris. This star is at the bend (second from the end) of the handle of the Big Dipper, and with Alcor makes a double star visible to the naked eye. It has a fourth-magnitude companion, found by G. B. Riccioli c1650, making the first telescopic double. In 1889 the brighter component was proved by E. C. Pickering to be a spectroscopic binary, the first ever discovered. The same name is also, rarely, applied to ε Boötis.

Mizpah (miz'pạ). [Also, **Mizpeh** (miz'pe).] Name (meaning "watchtower") of several places mentioned in Old Testament history, including: **1.** A place in Gilead, where Jacob and Laban made their covenant (Gen. xxxi, 49); sometimes identified with Ramoth Gilead. **2.** A place in Benjamin, Palestine, probably ab. 5 mi. NW of Jerusalem.

Mizraim (miz.rā'im, mits.rā'yim). Biblical name of **Egypt.**

Mjöllnir (myėl'nir). In Old Norse mythology, Thor's hammer, "the crusher," made by the dwarfs. It was the constant weapon of Thor in his warfare against the giants. It symbolized the thunderbolt. His worshipers used to make the sign of the hammer, as Christians today make the sign of the cross.

Mjosa (myō'sa). [Swedish, **Mjösen** (myö'sęn).] Largest inland lake in Norway, ab. 35 mi. NE of Oslo at the nearest point. **Length, ab. 60 mi.; area, ab. 141 sq. mi.;** greatest known depth, ab. 1,453 ft.

Mladá Boleslav (m'la.dä bō'le.slaf). [German, **Jungbunzlau.**] Town in Czechoslovakia, in the *kraj* (region) of Praha, in N central Bohemia, ab. 31 mi. NE of Prague. The town was founded in 995 and has a number of medieval buildings, such as the Gothic Church of Saint Mary, the Church of the Bohemian Brethren, the castle, and the old town hall. 23,731 (1947).

Mława (m'la.va'). Town in C Poland, in the *województwo* (province) of Warszawa, situated near the former East

Prussian border, ab. 67 mi. NW of Warsaw: agricultural industries and markets. In World War I, fighting took place near here between the Germans and Russians, February–July, 1915. In World War II, it was occupied by the Germans on Sept. 5, 1939. Pop. 13,817 (1946).

M'Lehose (mak'lē.hōz), **Agnes.** See **Maclehose, Agnes.**

Mljet (mlyet). [Italian, **Meleda**; ancient name, **Melita.**] Island in SW Yugoslavia, in the Adriatic Sea, in the federative unit of Croatia, formerly in the *banovina* (province) of Zetska, W of the city of Dubrovnik. It belonged to Dubrovnik (Ragusa) in the Middle Ages. Length, ab. 23 mi.; pop. 2,050 (1931).

Mnemosyne (nē.mos'i.nē, -moz'-). In Greek mythology, a Titaness, the goddess of memory; daughter of Uranus (Heaven) and Ge (Earth), and mother, by Zeus, of the Muses.

Mnesicles (nes'i.klēz). Architect of the Propylaea on the Athenian Acropolis (begun 437 B.C.). It was five years in building. An inscription with his name, but later in time, has been found among the ruins of the Propylaea.

Mnevis (nē'vis). Ancient Egyptian sacred black bull of Heliopolis, believed to be an incarnation of the sun god. Mnevis was especially sacred to Osiris, however, and was worshiped the same as the god. Osiris as god of the dead was also associated with the growth of crops, and the bull was sacred to him for having helped with the first sowing of corn in the land.

Mnichovo Hradiště (mnē'hô.vô hrä'dish.tye). [German, **Münchengrätz.**] Town in Czechoslovakia, in the *kraj* (region) of Liberec, in N Bohemia, ab. 39 mi. NE of Prague. It has shoemaking and sugar-refining industries. There is a castle of the counts of Waldstein (or Wallenstein). General Wallenstein's tomb is in Saint Anne's Church. 3,733 (1947).

Mnong (mnông). Group of tribes dwelling in the mountains of E Cambodia and Central Viet-Nam (Annam) in Indochina. They are expert hunters and tamers of elephants. They speak a Mon-Khmer language closely related to Cambodian.

Moab (mō'ab). [Also, **Moabites** (mō'ą.bīts).] Ancient people of Palestine who dwelt in the area E of the Jordan and the Dead Sea, N of Edom, and S of Ammon and the Israelite Transjordan districts. There is little information about them outside of the Old Testament and even these references are much disputed. They were related to the ancient Hebrews, however, and their language, Moabite, belonged to the Canaanite group of the Semitic family of languages.

Moallakat or **Muallaqat** (mō.äl.lä.kät'). Collection of seven Arabic poems, composed by different authors in the 6th and early 7th centuries, and compiled in the 8th century. The poems, all dating from pre-Islamic times, are considered the classics of Arabic literature; the picture they draw of Arabic life is unequaled. By popular derivation, the name, which means "the suspended," is held traditionally to reflect the hanging of the poems, inscribed in gold on linen, on the Kaaba.

Moaria (mō.ār'i.ą). Hypothetical South Pacific continent of which only New Zealand and other Oceanian or Polynesian islands remain; so named from the supposed former range of the moa. Its assumed existence accounts for many features of the present geographical distribution of animals and plants. The name was proposed by G. A. Mantell.

Moawiyah (mō.ä'wi.yą). See **Muawiyah.**

Mobangi (mō.bang'gē). See **Ubangi.**

Moberg (mō'bery'), **Vilhelm.** [Full name, **Carl Artur Vilhelm Moberg.**] b. at Algutsboda, Småland, Sweden, 1898—. Swedish novelist. He worked until 1927 as a journalist for the Swedish provincial press. During World War II Moberg's best-selling novel *Rid i natt!* (Ride This Night, 1941) succeeded in mobilizing a tremendous nationalistic and anti-German fervor. A play and a motion picture were made from the same work. *The Emigrants* was published in 1951.

Moberly (mō'bėr.li). City in N Missouri, in Randolph County, in a coal-mining region: manufactures of shoes, tools, and hosiery; railroad division point. 13,115 (1950).

Mobile (mō.bēl'). City in SW Alabama, county seat of Mobile County, on Mobile Bay. It is the only seaport and the second largest city of the state. It has shipyards, and a large trade in lumber, naval stores, and coal, and is one of the leading ports in the country for the export of cotton. Manufactures include sugar, textiles, meat products, and roofing materials. It was founded by Pierre and Jean Baptiste Lemoyne in 1702, was the capital of Louisiana until 1723, passed to Great Britain in 1763 and to Spain in 1783, was taken by the Americans under James Wilkinson in 1813, and became a city in 1819. In the Civil War it was occupied by Union forces April 12, 1865. Its annual Mardi Gras Carnival traces back to 1704. Pop. of city, 78,720 (1940), 129,009 (1950); of urbanized area, 182,963 (1950).

Mobile, Fort Louis de la. See under **Condé, Fort.**

Mobile Bay (mō'bēl). Inlet of the Gulf of Mexico, in SW Alabama. Length, ab. 36 mi.

Mobile Bay, Battle of. Naval victory gained Aug. 5, 1864, by the Union navy (with seven sloops of war and four ironclad monitors), under David Farragut, over the Confederates (with the ram *Tennessee*, which had to surrender, and three gunboats), under Franklin Buchanan. It was on this occasion that Farragut exclaimed, "Damn the torpedoes!"

Mobile Point. Sandy point at the E entrance of Mobile Bay: the site of Fort Morgan.

Mobile River (mō.bēl'). River in Alabama which is formed by the union of the Alabama and Tombigbee, and empties into Mobile Bay. Length, 38 mi.

Möbius (mė'bę ůs), **August Ferdinand.** b. at Schulpforta, Prussia, Nov. 17, 1790; d. at Leipzig, Sept. 26, 1868. German mathematician and astronomer. He became (1816) professor at Leipzig. His work was important to the progress of analytic projective geometry, through his introduction of the principle of duality and of homogeneous coördinates. With others he developed the study of topology, the analysis of geometrical qualities unaffected by the deformations of a figure. The Möbius strip, named for him, is a three-dimensional figure with only one surface (a strip rotated in part through 180° and joined to itself). His chief work is *Der barycentrische Kalkul* (1827).

Möbius, Karl. b. at Eilenburg, Germany, Feb. 7, 1825; d. at Berlin, April 26, 1908. German zoölogist, director (1887–1905) of the Museum of Natural History at Berlin.

Möbius, Paul Heinrich August. b. at Leipzig, Germany, May 31, 1825; d. at Friedrichroda, Germany, June 8, 1889. German miscellaneous writer; son of August Ferdinand Möbius. He wrote tales, *Bar-Cocheba* (a tragedy), a catechism of German literature, and others.

Möbius, Paul Julius. b. at Leipzig, Germany, Jan. 24, 1853; d. there, Jan. 8, 1907. German neurologist. He described dysthyroidism (1886), periodic ophthalmoplegic migraine, called Möbius's disease (1882), and an atrophic type of progressive muscular dystrophy seen in children. Author of *Die basedowsche Krankheit* (1896), *Über die hereditären Nervenkrankheiten* (1879), *Die Migräne* (1894), *Über das Pathologische bei Goethe* (1898), *Über Schopenhauer* (1899), *Über den physiologischen Schwachsinn des Weibes* (1900), *Über Kunst und Künstler* (1901), *Über das Pathologische bei Nietzsche* (1902), *Die Geschlechter der Tiere* (1905–06), and *Über Robert Schumanns Krankheit* (1906).

Möbius, Theodor. b. at Leipzig, Germany, June 22, 1821; d. there, April 25, 1890. German philologist; son of August Ferdinand Möbius. He was appointed professor at Leipzig in 1859, and at Kiel in 1865. He published numerous works on Scandinavian philology and literature.

Mobridge (mō'brij). City in N South Dakota, in Walworth County, on the Missouri River: rail division point. It occupies the site of former Arikara and Sioux Indian villages. 3,753 (1950).

Moca (mō'kä). Town in N Dominican Republic, capital of Espaillat province. 9,739 (1950).

Moçambique (mō.sum.bē'kę). Portuguese name of **Mozambique.**

Moch (mok), **Jules.** b. at Paris, March 15, 1893—. French political leader, active in the Free French movement during World War II and a cabinet minister under the Fourth Republic. A graduate engineer, he headed (1919–20) the service of industrial restitution in occupied countries. He was a deputy (1928–40), a minister without portfolio (1931), and became minister of public works (1938). He was interned (1940–41), but was active in the Resistance movement and in the Free French movement

at London and Algiers. He served as minister of public works (1945–46) and minister of interior (1947–48). After serving as premier (October, 1949), he was vice-premier and minister of the interior (1949–50) and minister of defense (1950 *et seq.*).

Mocha (mō'kạ). Seaport in SW Yemen, SW Arabian peninsula, situated on the Red Sea ab. 120 mi. NW of Aden. Formerly the chief center for export of coffee of distinctive aroma and flavor, which was named for the town, it has declined since the modern development of Aden and Hodeida as the chief ports. Pop. ab. 5,000.

Mochis (mō'chēs), **Los.** See **Los Mochis.**

Mock Doctor, The. Farce by Henry Fielding, slightly altered from Molière's comedy *Le Médecin malgré lui.*

Mock Doctor, The. English libretto of Charles Gounod's opera *Le Médecin malgré lui,* by Charles Kenny.

Mockel (mo.kel), **Albert Henri Louis.** b. at Ougrée les Liége, Belgium, 1866; d. 1945. Belgian-French poet and critic. Author of *Chantefable un peu naïve* (1891), *Clartés* (1901), and *La Flamme immortelle* (1924). As editor of the important literary review *Wallonie,* he was instrumental in establishing French symbolism in Belgian literature.

Mockery Gap. Novel by Theodore Francis Powys, published in 1925.

Mocoa (mō.kō'ä). Town in SW Colombia, capital of Putumayo commissary. 1,446 (1938).

Mocoas (mō.kō'ạz). Tribe of Indians in S Colombia, centered about the upper Japurá or Caquetá River and its branches. They are an agricultural and peaceable people, and are noted for their skill in weaving and dyeing cotton fabrics, and in other small industries. At present they are partially Europeanized, and speak a dialect of Quechua. Their own language, with that of several neighboring tribes, appears to constitute a distinct stock. The Engaños or Ingaños, on the Engaño River, a branch of the Caquetá, are either identical with the Mocoas or closely allied to them.

Mocquereau (mo.krō), Dom **André.** b. at Tessoualle, France, June 6, 1849; d. at Solesmes, France, Jan. 18, 1930. French Benedictine monk, an expert on Gregorian music. He was the founder of the *Paléographie musicale,* and author of *Méthode de chant grégorien* (1899) and *Le Nombre musical grégorien ou rythmique grégorienne* (1908).

Mocrum (mō'krum). Latin name of **Makarska.**

Moctezuma (môk.tā.sō'mä). See **Montezuma I.**

Moctezuma River. River in NE Mexico, flowing NE to join the Panuco River.

Modder (mod'ėr). River in S Africa, in the Orange Free State, Union of South Africa; it empties into a tributary of the Vaal, SW of the city of Kimberley. The passage of the Modder was forced by Paul Sanford Methuen, 3rd Baron Methuen, against the Boers under Piet Cronjé, with great loss, on Nov. 28, 1899, in his unsuccessful attempt to relieve Kimberley. Length, ab. 225 mi.

Modena (mô'dā.nä). Province in N Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Emilia-Romagna. Part of it was an independent duchy until 1860. Capital, Modena; area, ab. 1,040 sq. mi.; pop. 467,555 (1936).

Modena. [Ancient name, **Mutina.**] City and commune in N Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Emilia-Romagna, the capital of the province of Modena, ab. 24 mi. NW of Bologna. The cathedral, consecrated in 1184, is a well-designed Romanesque structure. The west façade is one of the best of its date in Italy: it has three round-arched portals, a gallery of graceful triple arcades which is continued around the church, a large wheel-window, and much interesting sculpture. There are two sculptured porches on the south side. The three-aisled interior contains interesting sculpture and tombs. The Ghirlandina Tower, the campanile of the cathedral, finished to the spire in 1315, is one of the best of its kind. The height is 315 ft. The massive square lower stage, ab. 200 ft. high, bears the slender spire, which springs from an octagon of two arcaded tiers and is pierced with flower-like openings (whence the name of the tower). Other objects of interest are the art academy, university, picture gallery, library, and ducal palace. Modena became a Roman colony c183 B.C. It was situated on the Aemilian Way, and was a flourishing Roman city. It became the capital of the duchy of Modena, ruled by the Este family, and was famous in the 16th century for terra-cotta sculpture. Considerable damage was suffered during World War II by some buildings of tourist interest, but repairs have been completed or are being carried out. Pop. of commune, 96,337 (1936), 112,846 (1951); of town, 50,541 (1936).

Modena, Duchy of. Former duchy of N Italy, now included in the modern provinces of Modena, Massa-e-Carrara, and Reggio nell'Emilia. The family of Este became rulers of Modena c1290; it was made a duchy in 1452, was annexed to the Cispadane Republic in 1796, and passed to an Austrian line in 1814. There was an unsuccessful insurrection in 1848–49. The duke was deposed in 1859, and the duchy was united to the dominions of Victor Emmanuel I in 1860.

Modern Chivalry. Satirical novel by Hugh Henry Brackenridge, published between 1792 and 1815.

Modern Comedy, A. Omnibus volume by John Galsworthy, published in 1929, which includes *The White Monkey* (1924), *The Silver Spoon* (1926), and *Swan Song* (1928), and two "interludes," *The Silent Wooing* (1925) and *Passersby* (1927). This collective work depicts the fortunes of the Forsyte family in the 20th century.

Moderne Kapitalismus (mō.der'nẹ kä"pi.tä.lēs'mus). **Der.** Work (1916–27) by Werner Sombart, analyzing the nature and tracing the growth of modern capitalism as a unique historical phenomenon which characterizes a particular period in the development of Western civilization. Capitalism in its "high" stage is marked by a purely rational spirit which, the writer believed, was not present in its earlier periods.

Modern Instance, A. Novel by William Dean Howells, published in 1881.

Modern Language Association of America. Organization founded in 1883 (incorporated 1900) for the purpose of advancing research in modern languages and literature. It maintains headquarters at New York and publishes *PMLA* (quarterly), *Monograph Series,* and *General Series.*

Modern Love. Sequence of 50 poems by George Meredith, published in 1862. Each poem, consisting of 16 lines, deals with some phase of a passionate but unhappy and discordant marriage which ends in separation. It is supposed that the series of poems reflects Meredith's marriage with Mary Ellen Nicolls.

Modern Painters. Work on art, by John Ruskin (published 1843, 1846, 1856, and 1860).

Modern Temper, The. Critical work by Joseph Wood Krutch, published in 1929.

Modersohn (mō'dėr.zōn), **Otto.** b. at Soest, Germany, Feb. 22, 1865—. German landscape painter; husband of Paula Becker Modersohn. His work is in collections at Bremen, Berlin, Dresden, Munich, Prague, Weimar, and elsewhere. *Autumn in the Swamp* and *Storm on the Teufelsmoor* are among his better-known works.

Modersohn, Paula Becker. [Known as **Paula Becker-Modersohn** or **Modersohn-Becker.**] b. at Dresden, Germany, Feb. 8, 1876; d. at Worpswede, Germany, Nov. 21, 1907. German painter and etcher, a forerunner of expressionism, whose promising career was cut short in 1907; wife of Otto Modersohn. In 1900 she went to Paris, and the following year married Otto Modersohn and settled at Worpswede. She knew the work of Cézanne, Gauguin, and Van Gogh several years before Picasso and Matisse did, and was influenced by the post-impressionists, although she developed her own original style. There are two galleries in Germany, at Bremen and Worpswede, devoted solely to her work. *Self-Portrait* and *Self-Portrait in Straw Hat* are two of her better-known works.

Modesto (mō.des'tō). City in C California, county seat of Stanislaus County, situated in the San Joaquin Valley; packing, canning, and shipping center for fruits and vegetables. 17,389 (1950).

Modica (mō'dē.kä). [Ancient name, **Motyca.**] Town and commune in SW Italy, on the island of Sicily, in the province of Ragusa, SE of Ragusa. Pop. of commune, 37,936 (1936); of town, 27,928 (1936).

Modicia (mō.dish'a). Ancient name of **Monza,** Italy.

Modigliani (mō.dē.lya'nē), **Amedeo.** b. at Leghorn (Livorno), Italy, July 12, 1884; d. at Paris, Jan. 25, 1920. Italian painter and sculptor. He studied at Leghorn, Florence, Rome, and Venice, and went to Paris in 1906. He was influenced by Cézanne, Matisse, Picasso, and primitive art, but his works have a classical feeling, and

an elegance and sadness that are purely Italian. Since his death, his works have been exhibited and collected by almost every important museum of modern art in Europe and the U.S. Among his better-known paintings are: *Peasant Boy, Portrait of Leon Bakst, The Rose Nude, Portrait of Lepoutre, Portrait of Zborowski, The Landlady's Daughter, Portrait of Mme. Modigliani, The Blue Child, Redhead, Recumbent Nude, The Green Corsage, Woman Seated, Woman with Necklace, Girl with Rose,* and *Bust of a Woman.*

Modish (mō′dish), **Lady Betty.** In Colley Cibber's comedy *The Careless Husband,* a brilliant coquettish woman of quality, wayward and selfish, but not heartless.

Modjeska (mō.jes′kạ), **Helena.** [Polish, **Modrzejewska;** maiden name, **Opid.**] b. at Kraków, Poland, Oct. 12, 1840; d. at Los Angeles, Calif., April 9, 1909. Polish actress. She was married to her tutor, Gustav Modrzejewski, when she was about 17 years of age, and with him played in a stock company which toured Galicia. At the time of her second marriage, to Count Bozenta Chlapowski, in 1868, she was already known as a successful actress in Poland. In 1876, owing to restrictions laid upon her interpretations by Russian authorities at Warsaw, she sailed for America with her husband and a company of famous emigrés, including Henryk Sienkiewicz, the author of *Quo Vadis.* Settling in California, she made her first American appearance at San Francisco in the fall of 1877 in *Adrienne Lecouvreur.* In December of the same year she appeared in the same play at New York, and in January, 1878, played in Camille, which brought her instant recognition. From that time until her retirement in 1905 she was a well-known figure on the American stage, appearing also in many foreign capitals. Noted for her interpretation of Shakespearian heroines, she played the parts of Beatrice, Rosalind, Ophelia, Imogen, and Juliet, as well as Lady Macbeth and Desdemona, the latter played to Edwin Booth's Othello. In a large repertory of "emotional" roles, she appeared in *Maria Stuart,* several Ibsen plays, and even in "modern" plays of the French school by Alfred de Musset and Victorien Sardou. Her presentations won the acclaim not only of the public generally but of such critics as William Winter. The two directors Dion Boucicault and Charles Frohman managed most of her performances.

Modjeski (mō.jes′ki), **Ralph.** [Original surname, **Modrzejewski.**] b. at Kraków, Poland, Jan. 27, 1861; d. at Los Angeles, Calif., June 26, 1940. American civil engineer; son of Helena Modjeska. He was educated at the École des Ponts et Chaussées at Paris, came to the U.S. in 1876, and was a consulting engineer (1892 *et seq.*) at Chicago. He served as a member of the Quebec bridge commission, was chief engineer and chairman of the board of engineers for the Philadelphia-Camden bridge (completed in 1926), chairman of the board of consulting engineers for the Trans-Bay bridge at San Francisco (completed in 1936), and chief engineer of the Huey P. Long bridge at New Orleans.

Modjopahit (moj.o.pä′hit). See **Majapahit.**

Modlin (mô′dlēn). [Russian, **Novogeorgievsk.**] Fortress in C Poland, in the *województwo* (province) of Warszawa, situated at the junction of the Mkra and Narew rivers, near their influx into the Vistula River, ab. 18 mi. N of Warsaw. A strong fortress was erected here by Napoleon I in 1807, and later became part of the Russian system of fortifications against Germany, forming the fortified quadrangle, together with Warsaw, Ivangorod, and Brest-Litovsk; it was conquered by the Germans Aug. 20, 1915. In World War II, the Germans occupied the fortress on Sept. 28, 1939.

Mödling (mėd′ling). Town in E Austria, in the province of Vienna, on the slopes of the Wienerwald and on the Mödling River, S of Vienna. It is a station on the Südbahn railroad line between Vienna and Baden, has an agricultural school and enamel, metal, machine, and shoe factories. The inner town, around the Gothic Church of Saint Othmar, is of medieval character. 15,379 (1946).

Modoc (mō′dok). North American Indian tribe, now greatly reduced, formerly inhabiting NE California and S central Oregon. The language belonged to what used to be called the Klamath-Modoc family. Klamath and Modoc are now reclassified as comprising the Lutuamian linguistic family.

Modoura (mō.dö′ṛạ). Ancient Greek name of **Muttra,** city.

Modred (mō′dred). [Also, **Mordred.**] In Arthurian romance, the treacherous nephew (or son) of King Arthur, a knight of the Round Table. When Arthur departed for the campaign against Rome, he left both his kingdom and his queen in Modred's care, but Modred seized both in his absence. When Arthur returned he drove Modred out of the kingdom and finally killed him at the battle of Camlan, but was killed himself.

Modrzejewska (môd.zhe.yef′skä), **Helena.** See **Modjeska, Helena.**

Modrzejewski (môd.zhe.yef′skē), **Ralph.** See **Modjeski, Ralph.**

Modugno (mō.dö′nyō). Town and commune in SE Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Apulia, in the province of Bari, ab. 6 mi. SW of Bari. Pop. of commune, 11,433 (1936); of town, 11,047 (1936).

Moe (mō′ę), **Jørgen Ingebretsen.** b. on the estate of Moe, Ringerige, Norway, 1813; d. at Kristiansand, Vest-Agder, Norway, 1880. Norwegian poet, folklorist, and theologian. He studied theology at Christiania (now Oslo) after 1830. His first literary venture was the little *Samling af Sange, Folkeviser og Stev i norske Almuedialecter* (Collection of Songs, Ballads, and Staves in the Norwegian Popular Dialects, 1840). With public assistance he now set about the collecting, in various parts of Norway, of popular literature of the same character; and in 1841, in collaboration with Peter Christian Asbjørnsen, published *Norske Folke Eventyr* (Norwegian Folk-Tales). A collection of his later poems appeared in 1845 under the title *At hænge paa Juletræet* (To Hang on the Christmas Tree). His earlier poems were collected and published as *Digte* (Poems) in 1849. In 1853 he became a clergyman, and ultimately was made bishop of Kristiansand. His collected works, *Samlede Skrifter,* were published in 1877 in two volumes.

Moe, Moltke. b. at Krødsherad, near Oslo, Norway, June 19, 1859; d. at Oslo, Dec. 15, 1913. Norwegian folklorist and scholar; son of Jørgen Ingebretsen Moe. He served as professor (1899 *et seq.*) at Oslo, and edited collections of folk songs and fairy tales. Author of *Samlede Skrifter* (1925–27).

Moeller (mul′ėr), **Henry.** b. at Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 11, 1849; d. there, Jan. 5, 1925. American Roman Catholic clergyman, archbishop (1904 *et seq.*) of Cincinnati.

Moeller, Louis Charles. b. at New York, Aug. 5, 1855; d. at Weehawken, N.J., Nov. 11, 1930. American genre painter. He became a member of the National Academy of Design in 1895. His painting *Disagreement* is in the Corcoran Gallery, Washington, D.C.

Moeller van den Bruck (mėl′ėr fän den brůk′), **Arthur.** b. 1876; d. 1925. German writer, notable for his strongly nationalistic and conservative views. He edited Poe's works in German (10 vols., 1901–04) and was coeditor (with Dmitri Merezhkovsky) of the first German edition of Dostoevski's works (22 vols., 1906–15). His political writings include *Das Recht der jungen Völker* (1919) and *Das Dritte Reich* (1923). The title of the latter work came to be adopted as the unofficial designation of Hitler's Germany.

Møen or **Möen** (mė′ęn). See **Møn.**

Moenus (mē′nus). Latin name of the **Main.**

Moerae (mē′rē). See **Moirai.**

Moeris (mē′ris), **Lake.** In ancient geography, an artificial lake in Middle Egypt, W of the Nile, ab. 50 mi. SW of what is now Cairo. It was mentioned by Herodotus. The old lake basin is now partly occupied by the shallow lake Birket el Kurun.

Moero or **Moëro** (mō.ā′rō), **Lake.** See **Mweru, Lake.**

Moers (mėrs). [Also: **Mörs;** French, **Meurs.**] Town in W Germany, in the *Land* (state) of North Rhine-Westphalia, British Zone, formerly in the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated near the Rhine River, ab. 6 mi. NW of Duisburg-Hamborn: coal mines, iron foundries, and machinery, metalworking, chemical, leather, and textile industries. There are old town walls, a castle of the 14th century, and agricultural and mining schools. It was an independent county and principality until 1801, belonged to France, 1801–14, and then passed to Prussia. 34,832 (1950).

Moeschlin (mésh'lin), **Felix.** b. at Basel, Switzerland, 1882—. Swiss author and journalist writing in German. After a prolonged sojourn in Sweden he wrote *Der Amerika-Johann* (1912), the story of a Swedish emigrant returning to his native village, where he is unable to adjust himself to the moral demands of a frugal existence in the country. *Wir durchbohren den Gotthard* (1947–48) is an account of the building of the Gotthard Tunnel in the Alps.

Moesia (mē'shi.ą). In ancient geography, a northeastern province of the Roman Empire, lying N of the Balkans, S of the Danube, and W of the Black Sea, corresponding to the N and C parts of modern Bulgaria and Serbia. It was made a Roman province c16 B.C., was divided later into Moesia Superior (in the W) and Moesia Inferior (in the E), and was overrun by Goths in the 3rd and 4th centuries.

Moeskroen (mös'krön). Flemish form of **Mouscron.**

Moesogoths (mē'sō.goths). Those Goths who, after their conversion to Christianity by Ulfilas about the middle of the 4th century, settled in Moesia, and there, under the protection of the Roman emperors, devoted themselves to agricultural pursuits.

Mofadhdhal (mō.fäd'däl), **Abul Abbas al-.** d. 784 A.D. Arab poet, philologist, and genealogist. His principal work was a collection of the most celebrated longer poems of the Arabs, ab. 128 in number. Called the *Mofadhdhaliat*, it is the oldest anthology of Arab poets, of whom 68, most of them of the early Islamic years, are represented. His other works were a book of proverbs, a treatise on prosody, and a vocabulary.

Moffat (mof'ąt). Police burgh and spa in S Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, ab. 20 mi. NE of Dumfries, ab. 341 mi. N of London by rail. The town has mineral springs. 2,024 (est. 1948).

Moffat, David Halliday. b. at Washingtonville, N.Y., July 22, 1839; d. en route to New York, March 18, 1911. American capitalist. He promoted railroads, including the Denver and Pacific (of which he was treasurer) and the Denver, Northwestern and Pacific (the original main line of which is sometimes still called the "Moffat road").

Moffat, Robert. b. at Ormiston, East Lothian, Scotland, Dec. 21, 1795; d. at Leigh, Lancashire, England, Aug. 8, 1883. Scottish missionary. After a course of study he was accepted by the London Missionary Society in 1816, arrived at Capetown Jan. 13, 1817, and labored among the Bechuana until 1870. By 1826 he had prepared a spelling book of the Bechuana language. Parts of the Scriptures were translated into Bechuana. The New Testament was completed and carried by him to London in 1839. In London he met David Livingstone, who married his daughter in 1844. The translation of the Old Testament into Bechuana was finished in 1857. He returned to England finally in June, 1870. He published *Missionary Labours and Scenes in South Africa* (1842).

Moffatt (mof'ąt), **James.** b. at Glasgow, July 4, 1870; d. at New York, June 27, 1944. Scottish theologian and author. He was ordained (1896) a minister of the United Free Church of Scotland, was professor of Greek (1912–15) at Mansfield College, Oxford, and served as professor of church history at the United Free Church College, Glasgow (1915–27) and the Union Theological Seminary, New York (1927–38). His works include *Presbyterianism*, *Theology of the Gospels*, *Love in the New Testament*, and *The Books of the Prophets*. He translated the New Testament, published as *The Moffatt New Testament* (1913).

Moffat Tunnel (mof'ąt). Railroad tunnel in N central Colorado, in Grand and Gilpin counties, piercing the Continental Divide in the Rocky Mountains, ab. 40 mi. NW of Denver. The tunnel, named for David Halliday Moffat, was completed in 1928, and the railroad between Salt Lake City and Denver via the Moffat Tunnel was opened in 1934, shortening the rail distance between these two cities by ab. 173 mi. Length, ab. 6.3 mi.; elevation, ab. 9,200 ft.

Moffett (mof'ęt), **Cleveland Langston.** b. at Boonville, N.Y., April 27, 1863; d. at Paris, Oct. 14, 1926. American journalist and author of books, plays, and short stories. His plays include *Money Talks* (1906) and *Greater Than the Law* (1912). Among his other works are *The Mysterious Card* (1912) and *True Detective Stories from the Archives of the Pinkertons* (1897).

Moffett, William Adger. b. at Charleston, S.C., Oct. 31, 1869; killed in the crash of the dirigible *Akron* off the New Jersey coast, April 4, 1933. American naval officer. He served (1898) on the *Charleston* under Admiral Dewey at the capture of Manila. He was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor for distinction as commander (1914) of the *Chester* at the capture of Veracruz under Admiral H. T. Mayo. During World War I he was commander (1914–18) of the naval training station at Great Lakes, Ill. He was chief (1921–33) of the bureau of aeronautics.

Mogadishu (mog.ą.dish'ö). [Also: **Magadoxo**; Italian, **Mogadiscio** (mō.gä.dē'shō).] Seaport, capital of Italian Somaliland, situated on the coast of the Indian Ocean, about one third of the way from the border of Kenya to Cape Guardafui. It was one of the chief Italian bases and ports of supply during the conquest (1936) of Ethiopia, and was taken (February, 1941) by British forces in World War II. Pop. ab. 74,000 (1950).

Mogador (mog'ą.dôr). Seaport in NW Africa, in French Morocco, situated on the Atlantic coast ab. 100 mi. W of Marrakech, with which it is connected by road. It has important commerce. The French occupied the city in 1907. Pop. 28,620 (1947).

Moghileff (mo.gē.lyôf'). See **Mogilev** and **Mogilev-Podolski.**

Moghileff on the Dniester (nēs'tėr, dnyes'tėr). See **Mogilev-Podolski.**

Moghreb el Aksa (mô'greb el āk'są). Arabic name of **Morocco.**

Mogí das Cruzes (mō.zhē' dąs krö'zēs). City in S Brazil, in the state of São Paulo. 31,782 (1950).

Mogila (mo.gē'lą), **Peter.** [Also, **Peter Mogilas** (mo.gē'ląs).] b. in Moldavia, c1596; d. 1647. Russian prelate and theologian. As metropolitan of Kiev (1632 *et seq.*), he had drawn up (1640) the *Orthodox Confession*, the leading symbol of the Eastern Church, which was accepted by the patriarchs of Constantinople, Jerusalem, Antioch, and Alexandria, and by the synod of Jerusalem (1672).

Mogilev (mo.gē.lyôf'; Anglicized, mō'gi.lef). [Also: **Mogilev** (or **Mohileff** or **Moghileff**) **on the Dnieper.**] City in W U.S.S.R., in the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, ab. 115 mi. E of Minsk, situated on the Dnieper River: agricultural machinery, clothing, leather, and food-processing industries. It has a flourishing trade. Near it, on July 23, 1812, the French under Louis Nicolas Davout defeated the Russians under Prince P. I. Bagration. The city fell to the Germans in August, 1941, and was recaptured by Russian forces in June, 1944. Pop. 99,440 (1939).

Mogilev-Podolski (-po.dôl'ski). [Also: **Mogilev** (or **Mohileff** or **Moghileff**) **on the Dniester** (nēs'tėr, dnyes'tėr).] Town in SW U.S.S.R., in the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, situated on the E bank of the Dniester River: food processing. 22,000 (1935).

Mogliano Veneto (mō.lyä'nō ve'nā.tō). Town and commune in NE Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Veneto, in the province of Treviso, ab. 10 mi. NW of Venice. The Villa Trevisanato was undamaged in World War II. Pop. of commune, 12,669 (1936); of town, 1,870 (1936).

Mogok (mō'gōk). Town in N central Burma, ab. 70 mi. NE of Mandalay: the center for the mining of rubies and other precious stones in Burma. It is served by two highways. 6,078 (1931).

Mogollon (mō.gǫ.yōn'). Indian culture, known only archaeologically, from SE Arizona and SW New Mexico and dated as having existed from c500 B.C. to 1200 or 1400 A.D. It was possibly an outgrowth of the Cochise culture, but during its history was increasingly influenced by the neighboring Anasazi culture.

Mogollon Mountains. Range of mountains in SW New Mexico. Peak elevation, 10,892 ft.

Mogollon Plateau. [Also, **Mogollon Mesa.**] Extensive mesa or plateau region in E central Arizona, N of the Salt River valley and occupying the SW margin of the Colorado Plateau. It is the high SW portion of the Colorado Plateau, mostly lying at an elevation above 7,000 ft., and with extensive pine forests. The highest point is ab. 8,076 ft. The rim of the plateau borders on a rugged mountainous area which drops abruptly into canyons and to the desert region of S central Arizona.

Mogontiacum (mō.gon.ti'a.kum). Latin name of **Mainz.**

Mogridge (mog'rij), **George.** b. at Ashted, near Birmingham, England, Feb. 17, 1787; d. at Hastings, England, Nov. 2, 1854. English writer, chiefly of juveniles.

Moguls (mō'gulz, mō.gulz'), **Empire of the.** [Also, **Empire of the Mughals.**] Mohammedan empire in India. It began with Baber, conqueror of Hindustan, 1526, and was at its height under Akbar, Jahangir, Shah Jehan, and Aurung-Zeb. After the death of the last-named (1707), the empire split up and the power passed to the Mahrattas and to the British in 1803. The last (nominal) emperor was deposed in 1857 (d. 1862). The greatness of the Mogul Empire survives in its art and architecture.

Mohács (mō'hächˌ). City in S Hungary, on the W bank of the Danube River, N of the Yugoslav border. It is connected by railroad with Pécs. It has woolen, hemp, and linen industries, and is a center of lumber and grain trade and a river port. Here, on Aug. 29, 1526, the Turkish sultan Suleiman II defeated Louis II of Hungary, thus subjecting Hungary to Turkish rule; in 1687, Duke Charles V of Lorraine and Louis of Baden, commanding the imperial army, defeated the Turks. 19,081 (1948).

Mohammed (mō.ham'ĕd) or **Mahomet** (mą.hom'ĕt). [Also: **Mahomed, Muhammad, Mahmoud, Mahmud, Mehemet**; Eng. trans., "*Praised One.*"]. b. at Mecca, Arabia, c570; d. at Medina, Arabia, June 8, 632. The founder of Mohammedanism, or Islam (meaning "surrender," namely, to God). He was the posthumous son of Abdallah by his wife Amina, of the family of Hashim, of the noble tribe of Koreish, and was brought up in the desert among the Banu Saad by a Bedouin woman named Halima. At the age of six he lost his mother, and at eight his grandfather, after which he was cared for by his uncle. As a youth he attended sundry preachings and literary recitations at the annual fair of Okatz at Mecca, which may have awakened his poetical and rhetorical powers and his religious feelings. He came to be known among his people as al-Amin ("the trustworthy or faithful"). It was, in all probability, at the commercial city of Mecca that he first came in contact with Jews and Christians. For some time he was occupied as a shepherd, to which he later refers as being in accordance with his career as a prophet, even as it was with that of Moses and David. When 25 years old he entered the service of the widow Khadijah, and made a successful business journey to Syria, where he had an opportunity to come in frequent contact with Jews and Christians and to increase his knowledge of their religious teachings. He soon married Khadijah, who was 15 years his senior. Of the six children which she bore him, Fatima became the most famous as the only one to carry on Mohammed's line. In 605 he attained some influence in Mecca by settling a dispute about the rebuilding of the Kaaba. The impressions which he had gathered from his contact with Judaism and Christianity, and from Arabic lore, began now strongly to engage his mind. He frequently retired to solitary places, especially to the cave of Mount Hira, north of Mecca. He passed at that time (he was then about 40 years old) through great mental struggles. It must have been during these lonely contemplations that the yearnings for a messenger from God for his people, and the thought that he himself might be destined for this mission, were born in his ardent mind. During one of his reveries, in the month of Ramadan, 610, he heard the voice of the angel Gabriel, who ordered him to recite after him the words which begin the 96th *sura* (chapter) of the Koran. This is known as the Call of Mohammed. After the lapse of some time, the revelations began to follow one another frequently. His own belief in his mission as apostle and prophet of God was now firmly established. The first convert was his wife Khadijah, then followed his cousin Ali, his adopted son Zeid, and his friend Abu-Bakr, afterward his father-in-law and first successor (caliph). Gradually some 50 adherents rallied about him. But after three years' preaching the mass of the Meccans rose against him, so that part of his followers had to flee to Abyssinia for safety in 614. This is termed the first *hejira* (flight). Mohammed in the meanwhile continued his meetings in the house of one of his disciples, in front of the Kaaba, which later became known as the "House of Islam." At one time he offered the Koreish a compromise, admitting some of their gods into his system as intercessors with Allah, the Supreme Being, but, becoming conscience-stricken, he repented of this deed and uncompromisingly asserted the unity of God. The conversion of the hitherto belligerent Hamza and Omar and a few others in 615–616 strengthened his cause. The alarmed Koreish now excommunicated Mohammed and his followers, who were therefore forced to live in retirement. In 620, at the pilgrimage, he won over to his teachings a small party from the northern city of Medina. In Medina, whither a teacher was deputed, the new religion spread rapidly. In 622 more than 70 persons from Medina bound themselves to stand by Mohammed. These invited him to their city to arbitrate their tribal disputes, and in return promised him their support against his Meccan enemies. The Meccans now plotted to kill Mohammed, and he fled on June 20, 622, to Medina. This is known as the Hejira, and marks the beginning of the Mohammedan era. This event formed a turning point in the activity of Mohammed. He was thus far a religious preacher and persuader; he became in his Medinian period a legislator and warrior. He built there in 623 the first mosque, and married Ayesha, the young daughter of Abu-Bakr, his friend and successor. To this period also belongs the vision or dream of the miraculous ride on the winged horse Al Borak to Jerusalem, where he was received by the prophets, and thence ascended to heaven. In 624 the first battle for the faith took place between Mohammed and the Meccans in the plain of Bedr; the latter were defeated. He now changed the direction of prayer (*kibla*) from that of Jerusalem to that of the Kaaba at Mecca, appointed Friday as the day for public worship, and instituted the fast of the month of Ramadan and the tithe or poor rate. Mohammed had at first reached out to the Jews of Medina for recognition and support. These, however, not only refused to recognize him as a prophet, but ridiculed his claims and teaching. He retaliated by accusing them of falsifying the Scriptures and now claimed that God had sent him as the last and the "seal of the prophets" to restore and complete the sacred revelation. As the rift widened, Mohammed took aggressive measures. The Jewish tribe of the Banu Kainuka, settled at Medina, was driven out; while of another Jewish tribe, the Banu Kuraiza, all the men, some 600 in number, were executed for their plotting against him with the Meccans. In 625 Mohammed and his followers were defeated by the Meccans in the battle of Ohud. The following years were filled with expeditions. One tribe after another submitted to Mohammed, until by late 630 something like a definite Mohammedan state was established, the culmination coming in the conquest of Mecca itself. In the following years Mohammed concluded treaties of peace with the Jews and Christians, who were called on to pay land and poll taxes in return for protection and freedom of worship. This policy was followed by his successors. In 632 the prophet made his last pilgrimage to Mecca, known as the "farewell pilgrimage," or the pilgrimage of the "announcement" of "Islam." In the same year he died while planning an expedition against the frontier of the Byzantine Empire. Mohammed was a little above middle height, of a commanding figure, and is described as being of a modest, tender, and generous disposition. His manner of life was very simple and frugal. He mended his own clothes, and his common diet was bread, dates, and water. But he enjoyed perfumes and the charms of women. His character appears composed of the strongest inconsistencies. He could be tender, kind, and liberal, but on occasion could sanction wholesale political executions. His leadership and vision led him to undertake, with some measure of success, a social revolution in Arabia, where religious unity and allegiance took precedence over the blood ties of tribe and family, and where woman made some progress towards emancipation. With regard to his prophetic claims, it is less difficult to assume that he was sincere throughout, or self-deceived, than that he was throughout an impostor. In his doctrines there is practically nothing original. The legends of the Koran are chiefly drawn from the Old and New Testaments and rabbinical literature, though Mohammed presents them as original revelations by the angel Gabriel.

Mohammed I (of *Turkey*). [Also, **Mahomet I.**] b. c1387; d. 1421. Sultan of the Turks (1413–21); a younger brother of Bajazet I. He reunited the empire that had

fallen apart as the result of Tamerlane's conquests. He is credited with establishing the Ottoman navy.

Mohammed II (of *Turkey*). [Called **Mohammed the Conqueror, Mohammed the Great.**] b. c1430; d. 1481. Sultan of Turkey (1451–81); son of Murad II whom he succeeded. In 1444, his father, tired of the continued warfare with the Europeans, abdicated in his favor but soon was forced to resume the throne because of the inroads of the Hungarians. Murad died in 1451 and Mohammed finally became sultan. He prepared a tremendous assault on Constantinople, and on May 29, 1453, after a 53-day siege, carried the city, the last Byzantine emperor, Constantine XI, dying in its defense. Constantinople now became the capital of the Ottoman empire and was transformed into a Moslem city; the cathedral of Hagia Sophia became a mosque and the Levantine inhabitants of the city were given special privileges. Mohammed proceeded with his conquests: he subdued the Morea, Serbia, Bosnia, and Albania, and made (1475) the Crimea a dependency. He was defeated by John Hunyadi at Belgrade (1456) and by the Knights of St. John at Rhodes (1479), but won Scutari and other places and a large indemnity from Venice in 1478 after a war of 15 years. He conquered Trebizond and Karamania in Asia Minor and captured (1480) Otranto in Italy. He was a noted patron of the arts and education, and is credited with founding the ulema, the ecclesiastical court of Islam. He is regarded as the real founder of the Ottoman power.

Mohammed III (of *Turkey*). b. 1566; d. 1603. Sultan of Turkey (1595–1603); son of Murad III whom he succeeded. His army defeated (1596) the forces of the Holy Roman Empire at Keresztes, but the war in Hungary continued indecisively. In the last years of his reign he was faced with several revolts and in 1603 with a war against Persia, losing Tabriz to the Persians just before his death.

Mohammed IV (of *Turkey*). b. c1641; d. 1691. Sultan of Turkey (1648–87); son of Ibrahim whom he succeeded after the latter was deposed and killed. Internal disorders prevailed until, under the viziers Mohammed Kuprili and his son, Ahmed, the disturbances were suppressed (1656 *et seq.*). He was deposed as a result of the reverses sustained by his arms at Vienna (1683) and Mohács (1687).

Mohammed V (of *Turkey*). b. Nov. 3, 1844; d. July 3, 1918. Sultan of Turkey (1909–18). Until the time he succeeded (April 27, 1909) his deposed elder brother, Sultan Abdul Hamid II, in the sultanate, he had been in captivity as a prisoner of state. His lack of experience and education made him a ruler of very minor importance; he was completely under the influence of the Young Turks. As a result of the Balkan Wars (1912–13) Turkey's possessions in Europe shrank to a fraction of what they had been, and Turkey's siding with the Central Powers in World War I resulted in further loss of territory.

Mohammed VI (of *Turkey*). b. at Constantinople, Jan. 12, 1861; d. at San Remo, Italy, May 16, 1926. Sultan of Turkey (1918–22). The brother of Mohammed V, he faced popular dissatisfaction caused by the Greek seizure of Smyrna after World War I. His efforts to suppress the Nationalists under Mustafa Kemal were unsuccessful, and after his deposition (Nov. 3, 1922) by the national assembly, he went into exile.

Mohammed, Abu Abdallah. See **ibn-Batuta.**

Mohammed, Ras. See **Ras Muhammad.**

Mohammed Ali (ä'lē). See also **Mehemet Ali.**

Mohammed Ali. b. 1872; d. 1925. Shah of Persia (1907–09); son of Muzaffar-ed-Din. His rule began shortly after the inauguration of the government under the constitution of 1906. In his opposition to constitutional government in Persia, he called on the Russians for support. After a period (1908–09) of civil war, he abdicated, and, following an unsuccessful attempt to regain the throne, went into retirement in Europe. He was succeeded by his son, Ahmed Shah.

Mohammed Ali. b. 1878; d. 1931. Indian Moslem leader and advocate of pan-Islamism. He was a founder (1906) of the All-India Moslem League, and after World War I was a leader of the Moslem community in the agitation to preserve the powers of the sultan of Turkey as caliph of the Islamic world. His violent campaign in favor of Turkey forced many Moslems into the Indian nationalist movement headed by Gandhi. Mohammed Ali continued to lend his services to the cause of Indian nationalism, although he considered himself a supranationalist because of loyalty to Islamic authority beyond the Indian borders. Imprisoned (1921) because he urged Indian Moslems to refuse military service and because he publicly urged Indians to aid Afghan forces if they invaded India, he later took part in discussions of the future of India at the round table conference in 1931.

Mohammedanism. [Also, **Islam.**] Religion named after its founder and prophet, Mohammed. Every true follower of it is called upon to perform certain prescribed rites: to recite the creed, "There is no God but Allah, and Mohammed is his prophet"; to worship God, from the age of seven, five times daily, morning, noon, afternoon, evening, and night, by praying on individual prayer rugs, washing his hands and feet, kneeling, touching his forehead to the ground, and, always, facing to the east; to fast during the month of Ramadan (which is their ninth month); to give prescribed alms to the poor; and, if it is at all possible for him to do so, to make the pilgrimage to Mecca once in his life. It is estimated that there are over 210 million Mohammedans today, most of them in Asia Minor, India, China, and Africa. The word Islam is also often used to refer to the entire Mohammedan world, as well as the religion.

Mohammed ibn-Daud (ib'n dä.ōd'). See **Alp Arslan.**

Mohammed Nadir Shah (nä'dir shä). See **Nadir Shah, Mohammed.**

Mohammed Riza Pahlavi (rē.zä' pä'lä.vē). b. c1919—. Shah (1941 *et seq.*) of Iran (formerly Persia). He succeeded his father, Riza Shah Pahlavi, who abdicated on Sept. 16, 1941. His reign was marked by increasing pressure from the U.S.S.R. and Great Britain for control of the strategic area of Iran and for its oil. The nationalization of the oil industry under Premiers Hussein Allah and Mohammed Mossadegh in 1951 was an attempt to relieve this pressure.

Mohammed Zahir Shah (zä.hēr' shä). b. at Kabul, Afghanistan, Oct. 3, 1914—. King of Afghanistan (1933 *et seq.*); son of Nadir Shah. During the reign of Zahir Shah, diplomatic relations were established in 1942 with the U.S. and with other lands, including the Union of India and Pakistan.

Mohammerah (mō.hä.me.rä'). Former name of **Khorramshahr.**

Moharek (mō.hä'rek). See **Muharraq.**

Moharram (mō.här'ram). See **Muharram.**

Moharraq (mō.här'rak). See **Muharraq.**

Mohave (mō.hä'vē). Tribe of North American Indians formerly occupying the region of the lower Colorado River in Arizona and California. Their culture was largely agricultural; they practiced totemic clan exogamy, and were lacking in stone architecture, basketry, masks, and representative art. Their language is classified in the Colorado-Gila group of the Yuman family of North American Indian languages.

Mohave Desert. See **Mojave Desert.**

Mohawk (mō'hôk). North American Indian tribe formerly centered in what is now the E part of the state of New York. It was one of the member tribes of the League of the Iroquois. They spoke an Iroquoian Indian language.

Mohawk. Village in C New York, in Montgomery County: manufactures of knitted underwear. 3,196 (1950).

Mohawk River. River in E central New York which joins the Hudson at Cohoes, ab. 9 mi. N of Albany. The Cohoes Falls (70 ft. high), near its mouth, have been used to develop water power. Length, 148 mi.

Mohawk Trail. Historic route traversing N Massachusetts from Boston through Lexington, Concord, Fitchburg, Greenfield, and North Adams, now followed by State Highway 2. It was the route most commonly used by settlers migrating westward, as it linked C New England with the Hudson and Mohawk valleys.

Mohawk Trail. Historic route through the Mohawk valley in E New York, which led from the Hudson W to the Great Lakes region. It was an important route for settlers migrating westward until it was supplanted by the Erie Canal, and later, by the railroad.

Mohee (mō'hē). **Little.** See **Little Mohee.**

Mohegan (mō hē'gan). [Also, **Mohican.**] Tribe of North American Indians formerly occupying SW Connecticut.

They belonged to the Algonquian linguistic stock. Originally they were united with the Pequot under one chief. One small group, however, rebelled and broke away and established a new settlement centering about the present town of Mohegan, which is named for them. This group became specifically known as the Mohegan. Later, however, the Mohegan and Pequot reunited, and with English support became a powerful group in New England. Eventually they gave up their lands to white settlers, moved onto a reservation on the Thames River in Connecticut, and quickly died out.

Mohéli (mo.ā.lē). See under **Comoro Islands.**

Mohenjo-Daro (mō.hen'jō dä'rō). Ancient civilization of the Indus valley in India. It supported large cities, laid out to plan, with many-roomed houses of brick, and had an elaborate municipal sewage system. Remains of a prehistoric embankment point to continued efforts at primitive flood control. Evidences of extensive trade have been found, high developments in jewelry, metallurgy, and other arts were attained.

Mohican (mō.hē'kan). See **Mahican,** and **Mohegan.**

Mohileff (mō.hē.lyôf'). See **Mogilev** and **Mogilev-Podolski.**

Mohl (mōl), **Hugo von.** b. at Stuttgart, Germany, April 8, 1805; d. at Tübingen, Germany, April 1, 1872. German botanist; brother of Julius and Robert von Mohl. He became (1835) professor of botany at Tübingen. He was an authority on vegetable anatomy and physiology, and made valuable contributions to the study of the cell. The word "protoplasm" applied to the extra-nuclear cell substance was his suggestion.

Mohl, Julius von. b. at Stuttgart, Germany, Oct. 28, 1800; d. at Paris, Jan. 4, 1876. German Orientalist; brother of Hugo and Robert von Mohl. He became professor of Oriental literature at Tübingen in 1826, resided (1826–27, 1830–31), at London and Oxford, and was appointed professor of Persian at the Collège de France in 1845. He edited the *Shahnamah* (1838–68).

Mohl, Robert von. b. at Stuttgart, Germany, Aug. 17, 1799; d. at Berlin, Nov. 5, 1875. German jurist; brother of Hugo and Julius von Mohl. He published works on constitutional law, political science, and others, including *Geschichte und Litteratur der Staatswissenschaft* (1855–58) and *Staatsrecht, Völkerrecht und Politik* (1860–69).

Möhler (mė'lėr), **Johann Adam.** b. at Igersheim, Württemberg, Germany, May 6, 1796; d. at Munich, April 12, 1838. German Roman Catholic theologian, professor at Tübingen, and after 1835 at Munich. His chief work is *Symbolik* (1832), a book that aroused much controversy with Protestant apologists.

Mohler (mō'lėr), **John Robbins.** b. at Philadelphia, May 9, 1875—. American bacteriologist, chief of the pathological division of the U.S. Bureau of Animal Industry from 1902 and head (1917 *et seq.*) of the bureau.

Mohn (mōn). German name of **Muhu.**

Mohn, Henrik. b. at Bergen, Norway, May 15, 1835; d. at Oslo, Sept. 12, 1916. Norwegian meteorologist. He headed (1876–78) an expedition to the northern coast of Norway, formulated a hypothesis of arctic currents and drift, and is best known for his study of the oceanography and meteorology of the north Atlantic regions and for his investigations of the dynamics of the atmosphere. Author of the widely translated *Grundzüge der Meteorologie* (1875; 5th ed., 1898).

Mohocks (mō'hoks). Ruffians who infested the streets of London about the beginning of the 18th century: so called from the fact that their savagery was supposed to resemble that of the Mohawk (or, in an older form, Mohock) Indians.

Moholy-Nagy (mō'hōy' nôdy'), **László** (or **Ladislaus**). b. at Borsod, Hungary, July 20, 1895; d. at Chicago, Nov. 24, 1946. Hungarian painter, designer, photographer, typographer, and writer, who taught at the Bauhaus at Weimar and Dessau, and coedited the Bauhaus books with Gropius. He originally studied law, but turned to painting in 1915.

Mohon (mo.ôn). Town in NE France, in the department of Ardennes, situated on the Meuse River, adjoining Mézières, of which it is a southeastern suburb. It has iron foundries and nail works. 7,705 (1946).

Mohr (mōr), **Charles Theodore.** b. at Eslingen, Germany, Dec. 28, 1824; d. at Asheville, N.C., July 17, 1901. American botanist. He emigrated to the U.S. after the revolution of 1848 and settled finally (1857) at Mobile, Ala., where he undertook a thorough study of the flora of the state. Of almost a hundred papers his most important are a report on the Alabama forests for the Tenth Census, a report on the timber pines of the southern U.S., and *Plant Life of Alabama* (1901).

Mohr, Eduard. b. at Bremen, Germany, Feb. 19, 1828; d. at Malange, Angola, Africa, Nov. 26, 1876. German traveler in Polynesia, the Bering Sea, California, and Africa.

Mohr, Friedrich. [Full name, **Karl Friedrich Mohr.**] b. at Koblenz, Germany, Nov. 4, 1806; d. at Bonn, Germany, Sept. 27, 1879. German chemist and physicist. He became (1867) professor of pharmacy at Bonn. He is best known for his work in volumetric analysis.

Mohr, Josef. b. 1792; d. 1848. Austrian priest and poet. He is remembered by the poem *Stille Nacht, Heilige Nacht* (*Silent Night, Holy Night*), which has become one of the best-known of all Christmas anthems.

Mohs (mōs), **Friedrich.** b. at Gernrode, in Anhalt, Germany, Jan. 29, 1773; d. at Agordo, near Belluno, Italy, Sept. 29, 1839. German mineralogist, professor successively at Graz, Freiberg, and Vienna. His scale of hardness, ranging from talc (1) to diamond (10), is widely used. He wrote *Grundriss der Mineralogie* (1822–24) and others.

Mohun (mön), **Charles.** [Title, 5th Baron **Mohun.**] b. c1675; killed in a duel in Hyde Park, London, Nov. 15, 1712. English desperado. On Dec. 9, 1692, he was associated with Captain Richard Hill in the murder of William Mountfort, the actor, but he was acquitted after trial by the House of Lords. He was repeatedly engaged in duels, and twice tried for murder and acquitted. In 1701 he was involved in a protracted lawsuit with James Douglas, 4th Duke of Hamilton, over the estate of the Earl of Macclesfield, which resulted in a duel and the death of both parties. This duel figures in Thackeray's *Henry Esmond.*

Mohun, Michael. b. c1625; d. at London, in October, 1684. English actor. Before the English Civil War he performed at the Cockpit, Drury Lane, London. He fought in the army of Charles I and in Flanders. He returned with Charles II, and was with Thomas Killigrew's company from 1660 to 1663. Pepys calls him the "best actor in the world," and he was said to "speak as Shakespeare wrote."

Moi (moi). Any or all of the Mon-Khmer-speaking tribes dwelling in the mountains of the highlands of Annam in Indochina. The predominant physical type among the Moi is said to be non-Mongoloid, with a medium-long head, wavy hair, a broad, flat nose, and brown skin. However, there is much variation and Mongoloid admixture. This type is classified as Veddoid by some authorities, and by others compared with the Proto-Malay or Indonesian racial type of the Malay Archipelago; hence the Moi are sometimes called Indonesians (regardless of the degree to which a particular tribe conforms to the Proto-Malay type). Any or all of the indigenous mountain peoples of Indochina are also referred to as Moi. In this usage, the term includes also various tribes speaking Thai, Tibeto-Burman, or Miao-Yao languages.

Moigno (mwȧ.nyō), **François Napoléon Marie.** b. at Guéméné, Morbihan, France, April 20, 1804; d. at St.-Denis, Seine, France, July 13, 1884. French mathematician. He wrote *Leçons de calcul* (1840–44) and other works.

Moineaux (mwȧ.nō), **Georges.** See **Courteline, Georges.**

Moir (moir), **David Macbeth.** [Pseudonym, **Delta,** written Δ.] b. at Musselburgh, Scotland, Jan. 5, 1798; d. at Dumfries, Scotland, July 6, 1851. Scottish author. Among his works are poems, the tale *Autobiography of Mansie Wauch, Tailor* (1828), and *Sketches of the Poetical Literature of the Past Half-Century* (1851).

Moirai (moi'rī). [Also: **Moirae, Moerae.**] In Greek mythology, the three birth goddesses, identified with the Fates. Homer uses the name in the singular, as of a single divinity, and also in the plural. He also calls them the "spinners of the thread of life." They are spoken of as daughters of Night and Darkness, and also as daughters of Zeus and Themis. Hesiod represented them as three:

Clotho (the spinner), Lachesis (disposer of lots), and Atropos (the inevitable). The first spins the thread of life, the second fixes its length, and the third severs it.

Moisant (moi'sant), **John B.** b. at Chicago, April 25, 1870; d. near New Orleans, La., Dec. 31, 1910. American architect and aviator. While traveling in France he became interested in aviation, bought a Blériot monoplane, and after a very little practice flew from Paris to London in August, 1910, carrying a passenger, the first such flight between the two cities. Returning to America, he entered the international races at Belmont Park, Long Island, in October, 1910, finishing second in the Gordon-Bennett cup race.

Moïse (mō.ēz'), **Penina.** b. at Charleston, S.C., April 23, 1797; d. there, Sept. 13, 1880. American poet whose major work is found in *Hymns Written for the Use of Hebrew Congregations* (1856). Her other works include *Fancy's Sketch Book* (1833), and poems contributed to such journals as *Godey's Lady's Book* and *Heriot's Magazine.*

Moisie (mwä.zē'). River in E Quebec, Canada, flowing S to the St. Lawrence ab. 13 mi. E of Sept-Îles (Seven Islands). A railroad to the iron-ore fields on the Labrador-Quebec boundary follows the upper Moisie valley for a considerable distance. Length, ab. 210 mi.

Moissac (mwȧ.sȧk). Town in SW France, in the department of Tarn-et-Garonne, on the Tarn River. It is an old town which grew up about a Benedictine abbey of great importance in the Middle Ages. The cloister is one of the most beautiful Romanesque monasteries in France. The adjacent Church of Saint Pierre has a portal dating from the 12th century. The town is the marketing center of a wine-making region. 9,181 (1946).

Moissan (mwȧ.sȧṅ), **Henri.** b. at Paris, Sept. 28, 1852; d. there, Feb. 20, 1907. French chemist, professor of chemistry in the Sorbonne. He was the first to isolate fluorine, and also developed a method for the artificial production of diamonds, using the electric furnace, which he devised, to attain the necessary high temperatures. He wrote *Reproduction du diamant* (1893) and other works. In 1906 he received the Nobel prize for chemistry.

Moissi (moi'sē), **Alexander.** b. at Trieste, 1881; d. at Vienna, March 22, 1935. Italian tragic actor, the most famous member of the Reinhardt Company. Born of Italian-Albanian parents, Moissi went to Vienna at the age of 18 to give Italian lessons. Under Max Reinhardt, he became one of the foremost actors in Germany, although at first audiences jeered at him because of his pronounced Italian accent. His most famous roles included Shylock, Othello, Romeo, Danton, Hamlet, Marc Antony, Oswald in *Ghosts,* and Fedya in Tolstoy's *Redemption.* In 1927 he came with the Reinhardt Company to New York, playing in *Everyman, Ghosts, Redemption,* and *A Midsummer Night's Dream.*

Moivre (mwä'vrę), **Abraham de.** b. at Vitry, in Champagne, France, May 26, 1667; d. at London, Nov. 27, 1754. French mathematician. He produced works on fluxions (1695), the doctrine of chances (1711, 1718), and life annuities (1725); the curve of probability (normal distribution) is credited to him, as is also an early statement (1733) of the law of normal error. When the controversy as to priority in discovering the infinitesimal calculus arose between Leibniz and Newton, he was chosen (1712) to arbitrate the matter. He published *Doctrine of Chances* (1718) and others, and formulated "De Moivre's theorem."

Mojaisk (mo.zhīsk'). See **Mozhaisk.**

Mojave Desert (mō.hä'vā). [Also, **Mohave.**] Low-lying basin, chiefly in San Bernardino County, SE California.

Moji (mō.jē). City in N Kyushu, Japan, on Shimonoseki Strait at the W entrance to the Inland Sea. It is the focus of many transportation lines which cross the strait from the city of Shimonoseki, on Honshu, by ferry and by tunnel. It is an industrial center producing such varied articles as paper, steel products, glass, machine tools, toys, and cement, and exporting coal. 124,399 (1950).

Mojib (mō'jib), **Wadi.** Arabic name of the **Arnon.**

Mojos (mō'hōz). [Also, **Moxos.**] Tribe of South American Indians of N Bolivia, occupying the regions of the Madeira and Mamoré rivers. They belong to the Arawakan linguistic stock.

Mojsisovics von Mojsvár (moi'shi.shō.vich fon moish'vär), **Edmund.** b. at Vienna, Oct. 18, 1839; d. at Mallnitz, Austria, Oct. 2, 1907. Austrian geologist and paleontologist. He became (1870) chief geologist at the Imperial Geological Institute, of which he was assistant director from 1892 to 1900. He was editor (with Melchior Neumayr) of *Beiträge zur Paläontologie und Geologie Österreich-Ungarns* (1880–90). Author of *Das Gebirge um Hallstatt* (1873–76) and *Die Dolomitrisse von Südtirol und Venetien* (1878–80).

Mojsisovics von Mojsvár, Roderich. b. at Graz, Austria, May 10, 1877—. Austrian composer and musicologist; nephew of Edmund Mojsisovics von Mojsvár. He was appointed (1912) head of the Steiermärkischer Musikverein at Graz. Among his compositions are the operas *Die Locke* and *Anno Domini.* He also composed chamber music, orchestral works, choral music, organ and piano selections, and songs.

Mokanna (mō.kan'ȧ). See under **Hakim ibn-Otta, al-.**

Mokattam Hills (mō.kät'ȧm). Low range of hills in NE Africa, just SE of the city of Cairo, Egypt. They rise to a height of 550 ft. above the Nile River and are noted for their quarries.

Mokcsa (mōk'chô), **Ágoston Haraszthy de.** See **Haraszthy de Mokcsa, Ágoston.**

Mokenna (mō.ken'ȧ), **al-.** See **Hakim ibn-Otta, al-.**

Moki (mō'kę). See **Hopi.**

Mokpo (môk'pō). [Japanese, **Moppo.**] City and seaport in SW Korea, on the Yellow Sea. Much rice, cotton, and barley are produced in the area, and there are fisheries. The city processes these products and has an active trade. 103,081 (1946).

Moksha (môk'shȧ). River in the U.S.S.R., rising near Penza, and flowing W, N, and W in a winding course to join the Oka ab. 85 mi. E of Ryazan. Length, ab. 430 mi.

Mokuaweoweo (mō.kö'ȧ.wā'ō.wā'ō). Volcanic crater on the summit of Mauna Loa, on the island of Hawaii. The floor of the crater is ab. 13,000 ft. in elevation; the highest point on the rim, 13,680 ft. Length, ab. 4 mi.

Mokuk (mō'kök). [Also: **Oshiba, Oshyeba.**] Subgroup of the Pangwe, a Bantu-speaking people of C Africa. They inhabit a region along the upper Ogowe River in the province of Gabon in French Equatorial Africa.

Mol (môl). [Former name, **Moll.**] Town in N Belgium, in the province of Antwerp, ab. 30 mi. E of Antwerp: woolen, zinc, and tobacco manufactures; cattle markets. 19,083 (1947).

Mola (mō'lä), **Emilio.** b. in Cuba, 1887; killed in an air crash, in Spain, June 3, 1937. Spanish nationalist general. He reached the rank of general in the Moroccan service and was made director general of the Spanish police in 1930. He resigned his post when the monarchy fell, but was reinstated in his Moroccan command in 1935, only to be dismissed again by the leftist government of 1936. Upon the rising of General Francisco Franco he recruited an antirepublican northern army in Navarre, the center of violent clerical, Carlist, and monarchist partisanship. He was second in command to General Franco when he was killed in an air crash on the northern front. He has been credited with coining the term "Fifth Column," which has also been attributed to Queipo de Llano. He published three volumes of memoirs, *Memórias de mi paso por la dirección de seguridad* (1931–33).

Mola (mô'lä), **Pietro Francesco.** [Called **Mola di Roma** (dē rō'mä).] b. near Como, Italy, c1621; d. at Rome, c1655. Italian landscape painter.

Mola di Bari (mô'lä dē bä'rē). [Also, **Mola.**] Town and commune in SE Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Apulia, in the province of Bari, situated on the Adriatic Sea, ab. 12 mi. SE of Bari. Pop. of commune, 19,831 (1936); of town, 19,514 (1936).

Mola di Gaeta (dē gȧ.e'tä). Former name of **Formia.**

Molala (mō.lā'la). See under **Waiilatpuan.**

Molasses Act. Act of the British Parliament (May 17, 1733) which placed heavy duties upon the importation of rum, sugar, and molasses from the French West Indies to the American colonies. A gallon of rum was taxed ninepence, a hundredweight of sugar five shillings, and a gallon of molasses sixpence. The act was passed in response to the demand of British merchants with interests in the British West Indies. The act was widely evaded, chiefly by smuggling. Had it been enforced, it would have

undermined almost completely the triangular trade (West Indian molasses to New England, New England rum to Africa, African slaves to the West Indies) upon which the New England merchants depended for their favorable balance of trade.

Molay or **Molai** (mo.lā), **Jacques de.** b. in Burgundy, France, c1243; burned at Paris, March 18, 1314. Last grand master of the Templars (c1298–1314). By secret agreement, Pope Clement V and King Philip IV of France decided to crush the Knights Templars. In 1306 de Molay was called to France, ostensibly to discuss plans for a new crusade, but on Oct. 13, 1307, all the Templars in France were arrested. DeMolay was tortured and admitted certain errors. When (1314) he was brought up for sentencing, he recanted his confession and was burned as a heretic.

Molbech (môl'bek), **Christian.** b. at Sorø, Denmark, Oct. 8, 1783; d. at Copenhagen, June 23, 1857. Danish philologist and historian. Among his philological works are a *Danish Dictionary* (1833) and a *Danish Dialect-Lexicon* (1833–41).

Molbech, Christian Knud Frederik. b. at Copenhagen, July 20, 1821; d. at Kiel, Germany, May 20, 1888. Danish poet and dramatist; son of Christian Molbech. In 1840 appeared a first volume of poems, *Billeder af Jesu Liv* (Pictures from the Life of Jesus). The romantic drama *Klintekongens Brud* (The Bride of the Mountain King) appeared in 1845, in which year also was produced the drama *Venusbjerget* (The Venusberg). A collection of poems with the title *Dæmring* (Twilight) appeared in 1851. *Dante*, a tragedy, is from 1852. He was also the translator of Dante's *Divine Comedy* (*Guddomlige Komedie*, the first part of which appeared in 1851).

Mold (mōld). See also **Matilda** (1102–1167).

Mold. Urban district and market town in NE Wales, in Flintshire, ab. 6 mi. S of Flint, ab. 193 mi. NW of London by rail. Coal is mined in the district, and the town is a center of the tin-plate industry. A victory gained here by the Britons over the Picts and Scots on March 30, 430, is called the Hallelujah Victory after the war cry of the Britons. 6,436 (1951).

Moldau (mol'dou). German name of the **Vltava,** and also of **Moldavia.**

Moldavia (mol.dā'vi.ą). [Rumanian, **Moldova**; German, **Moldau.**] Province in NE Rumania, bounded by the U.S.S.R. in the E, and the Rumanian provinces of Muntenia in the S, Transylvania in the W, and South Bucovina in the N. Capital, Iaşi; area, ab. 14,690 sq. mi.; pop. 2,593,258 (1948).

Moldavians (mol.dā'vi.ąnz). Indigenous inhabitants of the Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic and of the Rumanian province of Moldavia, and adjoining regions, who speak a dialect of Rumanian. They are nearly all farmers and herders.

Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic. One of the Soviet Socialist Republics, in SW U.S.S.R., bordered by Rumania and by the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic. It is in an agricultural region producing wheat, maize, barley, tobacco, sugar beets, wines, and fruits. Industrial plants are chiefly devoted to food processing. Capital, Kishinev; area, ab. 13,050 sq. mi.; pop. 2,700,000 (1941).

Molde (môl'dę). Town in W Norway, in the *fylke* (county) of Møre og Romsdal, situated on the N shore of Molde Fjord, an arm of the Norwegian Sea: clothing industry; tourist resort. During World War II the center of the town was destroyed by German bombing (1940), but it has since been rebuilt. Pop. 3,774 (1946); with suburbs, 5,565 (1946).

Moldova (môl.dō'vä). See **Moldavia.**

Molé (mo.lā), Comte **Louis Mathieu.** b. at Paris, Jan. 24, 1781; d. at Château Champlâtreux, Seine-et-Oise, France, Nov. 25, 1855. French politician. He held several posts under Napoleon, becoming minister of justice in 1813. Under Louis XVIII he was minister of marine (1817–18) and under Louis Philippe he became minister for foreign affairs (1830). In 1836 he succeeded to the prime ministry, but, having alienated Guizot, he was forced out (1839) by a coalition of left and right which not even dissolution of the chamber and a new election could halt. He became a member of the Constituent Assembly (1848) and the Legislative Assembly (1849) of the Second Republic, but resigned after the coup d'état of Dec. 2, 1851 brought Louis Napoleon (Napoleon III) to the French dictatorship.

Molé, Matthieu. b. 1584; d. 1656. French politician. He was appointed president of the Parliament of Paris by Richelieu in 1641, a post which he retained until 1653. He became keeper of the great seal in 1651. An opponent of extension of the royal power, he nevertheless attempted to mediate between the opposing parties before and during the Fronde. He negotiated (1651) the peace of Rueil between the factions.

Molech (mō'lek). See **Moloch.**

Mole-Dagbane (mō'lā.däg.bā'nā). [Also, **Moshi-Dagomba.**] Group of linguistically and culturally related peoples of NE Ivory Coast and the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast. This group includes the Birifo, Builsa, Dagari, Dagomba, Gurma, Konkomba, Kusasi, Mamprusi, Mossi, Nabdan, Nankansi, Nanumba, Tallensi, Wala, and Yansi. Although some groups, such as the Tallensi, lack centralized political authority, the Mamprusi, Dagomba, and Mossi have kingdoms which are historically related, according to native traditions, and the Gurma are also organized into a kingdom.

Molen (mō'lęn). See **Beir.**

Molenbeek-St.-Jean (mō'lęn.bāk.saṅ.zhäṅ'). [Flemish, **St. Jans-Molenbeek.**] Town in C Belgium, in the province of Brabant, a western suburb of Brussels, part of its metropolitan area. Numerous horticultural enterprises and light industries are located here. 63,922 (1947).

Moleschott (mō'lę.sċhôt), **Jacob.** b. at 's Hertogenbosch, Netherlands, Aug. 9, 1822; d. at Rome, May 20, 1893. Dutch-Italian physiologist, professor of physiology successively at Zurich (1856), Turin (1861), and Rome (1879). He was made a senator of the kingdom of Italy in 1876. Among his works are *Physiologie der Nahrungsmittel* (Physiology of Food, 1850), *Lehre der Nahrungsmittel* (1850; Eng. trans., *Chemistry of Food and Diet*, 1856), *Der Kreislauf des Lebens* (1852), and others.

Moléson (mo.lā.zôṅ). Alpine peak and viewpoint in the canton of Fribourg, Switzerland, ab. 18 mi. E of Lausanne. Elevation, ab. 6,581 ft.

Molesworth (mōlz'wėrth), **Mary Louisa.** [Pseudonym, **Ennis Graham**; maiden name, **Stewart.**] b. at Rotterdam, Netherlands, May 29, 1839; d. at London, July 20, 1921. English novelist and author of juveniles. As Ennis Graham and under her married name she wrote stories for children, in which she was at her best, and serious novels, in which she was less successful. Among her works are *Lover and Husband* (1869), *She Was Young and He Was Old* (1872), *Cicely* (1874), *Tell Me a Story* (1875), *Carrots* (1876), *The Cuckoo Clock* (1877), *The Tapestry Room* (1879), *Miss Bouverie* (1880), *A Charge Fulfilled* (1887), *Marrying and Giving in Marriage* (1887), *The Third Miss St. Quentin* (1888), *Meg Langholme* (1897), *Miss Mouse and Her Boys* (1897), *The Laurel Walk* (1898), *The Grim House* (1899), *Peterkin* (1902), and *The Story of a Year* (1910).

Molesworth, Richard. [Title, 3rd Viscount **Molesworth.**] b. 1680; d. Oct. 12, 1758. English field marshal. He was present at Blenheim, and was one of Marlborough's aides-de-camp at Ramillies on May 23, 1706, when he saved the duke's life. In 1735 he was made major general, in 1739 lieutenant general in Ireland, in 1751 commander in chief in Ireland, and in 1757 field marshal.

Molesworth, Sir William. b. at London, May 23, 1810; d. there, Oct. 22, 1855. English baronet and politician. He lived in southern Europe until 1831, when he returned to England to take part in the reform movement (he became a member of Parliament for East Cornwall in 1832). He associated himself with George Grote and J. S. Mill. In April, 1835, he started the *London Review*. His edition of Hobbes's works was published in 16 volumes from 1839 to 1845. In July, 1855, he was appointed colonial secretary in Palmerston's government.

Molesworth, William Nassau. b. at Millbrook, near Southampton, England, Nov. 8, 1816; d. at Rochdale, England, Dec. 19, 1890. English historian. In 1844 he was appointed vicar of Spotland, near Rochdale. He was a friend of John Bright. His chief works are *History of the Reform Bill of 1832* (1864), *History of England from 1830* (1871–73), and *History of the Church of England from 1660* (1882).

Moley (mō'li), **Raymond Charles.** b. at Berea, Ohio, Sept. 27, 1886—. American educator, journalist, and public official. He began his career as a teacher in secondary schools and at Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio. Appointed director of the Cleveland Foundation, he conducted investigations the results of which were published under the title *Cleveland Crime Survey* (1922). In 1923 began his long association with Columbia University at New York, first as associate professor of government, and after 1928 as professor of public law. His involvement in political matters began when he became economic adviser to Governor Alfred E. Smith of New York. In the so-called Brain Trust of advisers selected by Franklin D. Roosevelt, Moley was an original key figure. He is credited with originating the phrase "New Deal" to symbolize Roosevelt's purposes. In 1933 Roosevelt appointed Moley an assistant secretary of state, and named him a delegate to the World Economic Conference at London. In this connection sharp differences arose between Moley and Secretary of State Hull, and Moley resigned. In that same year, with the backing of Vincent Astor, W. Averell Harriman, and Mary Harriman Rumsey (Harriman's sister), he established the weekly magazine *Today*, and edited it until 1937, when it was merged into the publication *Newsweek*, of which he became an associate editor. For a time he continued on friendly terms with the president, but eventually, and especially after joining the staff of *Newsweek*, he became one of the most thoroughgoing critics of Roosevelt policies. Among his books are *Lessons in American Citizenship* (1917), *Lessons in Democracy* (1919), *Parties, Politics, and People* (1921), *The Outline of Government* (1922), *Politics and Criminal Prosecution* (1929), *Our Criminal Courts* (1930), *After Seven Years* (a critique of the Roosevelt administration, 1939), *Twenty-Seven Masters of Politics* (1949), and *How to Keep Our Liberty* (1952).

Moleyns (mō'linz), **Adam de.** See **Molyneux** or **Moleyns** or **Molins, Adam de.**

Molfetta (môl.fāt'tä). City and commune in SE Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Apulia, in the province of Bari, situated on the Adriatic Sea ab. 16 mi. NW of Bari. The *Duomo* (cathedral) was undamaged in World War II. Pop. of commune, 49,361 (1936); of city, 48,898 (1936).

Molière (mo.lyer). [Pseudonym of **Jean Baptiste Poquelin.**] Baptized at Paris, Jan. 15, 1622; d. there, Feb. 17, 1673. French dramatist and actor, most famous of French writers of comedies. His works have been translated into a vast number of languages and he is generally ranked among the great dramatists of the world. His father was an upholsterer, as were the male relatives of his mother, Marie Cressé, who died when he was quite young. He received a good education at the Jesuit Collège de Clermont. In 1643, however, he renounced the profession of his father, who had become an upholsterer to the king, and, with Madeleine Béjart and others of her family, formed a troupe of professional actors, the "Illustre Théâtre." It was then he took the name Molière. Unsuccessful in two years of struggles at Paris, Molière and the Béjarts joined a troupe of strolling players, of which he later became the leader. Thirteen years of touring the provinces brought him invaluable experience. He composed several farces, now lost, and two longer plays in Italian style. Returning to Paris, he won the favor of Louis XIV and, after the success of *Les Précieuses ridicules* in 1659, his troupe was firmly established and could resist the attacks of rival authors and actors, and the more threatening hostility occasioned by *Le Tartuffe* (first presented in three acts in 1664, finally permitted to be played in public in 1669), a daring portrayal of religious hypocrisy in that day. The poet's marriage to Armande Béjart, Feb. 20, 1662, was not a happy one. Leading actor of his troupe in comic roles, as well as director, and often summoned to perform before the king or to compose a play for some royal fête, Molière had to work feverishly, and suffered from ill health, but the 28 plays composed between 1659 and 1673 include many masterpieces. Even his death was dramatic, caused by a hemorrhage as the sick actor indomitably played the imaginary invalid, in the fourth performance of *Le Malade imaginaire*. In that play, as in others, his own experience with doctors and with sickness furnished material for his ridicule. He drew from all sources, ancient and modern plays, people and events about him, transforming his borrowings by his skill in adapting them to his purpose. He was the foe of quackery in all its guises. He mocked the bombast of rival actors, demanding that both author and actor follow nature and depict men of their own day. He believed also in the duty of the writer of comedies to correct men while amusing them, and one of his great contributions was to put into the framework of the old farce or comedy of situation true observation of character and manners, exaggerated to be sure, but with a real face behind the mask, and a lesson with the laugh. He exposed unerringly the foibles and vices of his time, but he also laid bare depths of the human soul, and in his mirror the audience of today can see its own frailties and perceive defects of mankind in general. In verse or in prose, sometimes with ballets as an essential part, his plays range from slapstick farce, as in *Les Fourberies de Scapin*, to the thought-provoking study of *Le Misanthrope*. Throughout one finds a complete grasp of comic devices, whether of words, situation, or naïve self-revelation. He satirizes whatever is antisocial or deviates from the golden mean (often mere folly, but sometimes dangerous vices) and, constantly, human gullibility. He has sometimes been criticized for being too matter-of-fact, too materialistic, too bourgeois, lacking idealism, fantasy, and romance. His characters seem too much "of a piece," having one-track minds, lacking the complexity of those of Shakespeare, just as his verse lacks the latter's vivid imagery and soaring fancy. His plays conform usually to the unities and can be presented with a single setting. In addition to still popular farces, such as *Le Mariage forcé* (1664), *L'Amour médecin* (1665), *Le Médecin malgré lui* (1666), and *Les Fourberies de Scapin* (1671), and one-act plays of dramatic criticism, *La Critique de l'École des femmes* and *L'Impromptu de Versailles* (1663), Molière left enduring monuments in *L'École des maris* (1661), *Les Fâcheux* (1661), *L'École des femmes* (1662), *Don Juan* (1665), *Le Misanthrope* (1666), *Amphitryon* (1668), *L'Avare* (1668), *Le Tartuffe* (1669), *Le Bourgeois gentilhomme* (1670), *Les Femmes savantes* (1672), and *Le Malade imaginaire* (1673). His influence was immediately felt in England and has continued to dominate writers of comedies and affect letters in general.

Molina (mō.lē'nä), **Count of.** Title of **Carlos, Don** (1788–1855).

Molina, Alonso de. b. c1510; d. at Mexico City, c1585. Spanish Franciscan missionary. He went to Mexico when a child, early learned the Nahuatl (Aztec) tongue, and acted as interpreter to the first Franciscan missionaries, subsequently joining the order. His books on the Nahuatl language were among the earliest printed in America.

Molina, Héctor Bienvenido Trujillo. See **Trujillo Molina, Héctor Bienvenido.**

Molina, Juan Ignacio. b. in Talca, Chile, June 23, 1737; d. at Bologna, Italy, Sept. 12, 1829. Chilean Jesuit historian. His principal works are *Saggio sulla storia naturale di Chile* (1782) and *Saggio della storia civile di Chile* (1787). They were widely read, and there are many editions in various languages.

Molina, Luis. b. at Cuenca, New Castile, Spain, 1535; d. at Madrid, Oct. 12, 1600. Spanish Jesuit theologian. He propounded in 1588 the doctrine that the efficacy of divine grace depends simply on the will which accepts it, that grace is a free gift to all, but that the consent of the will is requisite in order that grace may be efficacious. The Dominicans in particular attacked the doctrine; the resultant controversy was eventually suppressed by papal order. His chief work is *Liberi arbitrii cum gratiae donis, divina praescientia, providentia, praedestinatione et reprobatione, concordia* (1588).

Molina, Tirso de. See **Tirso de Molina.**

Molina de Segura (dā sā.gō'rä). Town in E Spain, in the province of Murcia, on the Segura River ab. 8 mi. N of Murcia. It has salt works and paper mills, and is the marketing center of a rich orchard district (almonds and citrus fruits). 13,721 (1940).

Molinara (mō.lē.nä'rä), **La.** [English title, **"The Girl from the Mill."**] Opera by Giovanni Paisiello, produced at Naples in 1788.

Molinari (mō.lē.nä'rē), **Bernardino.** b. at Rome, April 11, 1880; d. there, Dec. 25, 1952. Italian conductor. He led (1928, 1931–32) the New York Philharmonic

Symphony Society, and also conducted the Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra and toured extensively in Europe and the U.S.

Molinari (mo.lē.nä.rē), **Gustave de.** b. at Liége, Belgium, 1819; d. 1911. Belgian political economist. He served as professor (1851 *et seq.*) at the University of Brussels. Author of *Études économiques* (Economic Studies, 1846), *Le Droit de la paix et de la guerre* (The Law of Peace and the Law of War, 1887), and *Les Problèmes du XXe siècle* (The Problems of the XXth Century, 1901).

Molina y Salazar (mō.lē'nä ē sä.lä.thär'), **Antonio Sebastian de Toledo.** See **Toledo Molina y Salazar, Antonio Sebastian de.**

Moline (mō.lēn'). City in NW Illinois, in Rock Island County, on the Mississippi River, adjoining Rock Island on the E. The chief industry is the manufacture of agricultural machinery and implements. Together with East Moline, Rock Island (both in Illinois), and Davenport, Iowa, it forms an urbanized area formerly referred to as the "Tri Cities" but now called the "Quad Cities." Pop. of Moline, 37,397 (1950); of entire urbanized area, 194,925 (1950).

Molinel (mol'i.nel), Sir **Thomas.** See **Molyneux** or **Molinel, Sir Thomas.**

Molinella (mō.lē.nel'lä). Town and commune in N Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Emilia-Romagna, in the province of Bologna, ab. 19 mi. NE of Bologna. Pop. of commune, 13,183 (1936); of town, 2,129 (1936).

Molinists (mō'li.nists). [Also, **Quietists.**] Followers of Miguel de Molinos, who taught the direct relationship between the soul and God.

Molino del Rey (mō.lē'nō del rā'). [Eng. trans., *"King's Mill."*] Locality ab. 3 mi. SW of downtown Mexico City, now in Chapultepec Park, ab. ½ mi. from Chapultepec Castle, which commands it. Here in 1847 were several massive stone buildings used as mills and foundries. These buildings, defended by 4,000 Mexicans, were stormed by about the same number of U.S. troops under W. J. Worth, September 8. The battle was one of the hardest fought of the Mexican War, and the loss on both sides was heavy.

Molinos (mō.lē'nōs), **Miguel de.** b. at or near Saragossa, Spain, Dec. 21, 1640; d. at Rome, Dec. 29, 1696. Spanish mystic, founder of the Molinists or Quietists. He was condemned by the Inquisition in 1687 and died in prison. His most noted work is *Guida spirituale* (Spiritual Guide, 1675).

Molins (mō'linz), **Adam de.** See **Molyneux** or **Moleyns** or **Molins, Adam de.**

Molique (mo.lēk'), **Wilhelm Bernhard.** b. at Nuremberg, Germany, Oct. 7, 1802; d. at Cannstatt, Germany, May 10, 1869. German violinist and composer. He was leader (1826–49) of the royal band at Stuttgart, went (1849) to England, where he taught and passed the rest of his professional life, and retired (1866) to Cannstatt.

Molisch (mō'lish), **Hans.** b. at Brünn (now Brno, Czechoslovakia), Dec. 6, 1856; d. at Vienna, Dec. 8, 1937. German botanist, noted for his contributions in the fields of comparative plant anatomy and the microchemistry and microbiology of plants. Author of *Leuchtende Pflanzen* (1903), *Mikrochemie der Pflanze* (1920), and *Die Lebensdauer der Pflanze* (1929).

Molise (mô'lē.zā). Former province of the kingdom of Naples in SE Italy, now the province of Campobasso, in the region of Abruzzi e Molise.

Molitor (mo.lē.tôr), **Gabriel Jean Joseph,** Comte. b. at Hayange, in Lorraine, France, March 7, 1770; d. at Paris, July 28, 1849. French marshal. His record was a distinguished one throughout the Napoleonic wars, especially at Essling and Wagram in 1809. He served (1811–13) as governor general of Holland. He was exiled (1815), recalled (1818), and commanded in the French expedition (1823) into Spain. He was created marshal by Louis XVIII.

Moll (môl). See **Mol,** Belgium.

Moll (mol), **Albert.** b. at Lissa, Germany (now Leszno, Poland), May 4, 1862—. German psychiatrist. Author of *Der Hypnotismus* (1889; Eng. trans., *Hypnotism,* 1890), *The Sexual Life of the Child* (1912), *Perversions of the Sex Instinct; a Study of Sexual Inversion* (1931), *Libido Sexualis; Studies in the Psychosexual Laws of Love Verified by Clinical Sexual Case Histories* (1933), and others. He was editor of the *Handbuch der Sexualwissenschaften* (1911, 1921, 1926).

Moll, Bruno. b. at Halle, Germany, Oct. 10, 1885—. German political economist. Author of *Die Logik des Geldes* (The Logic of Money, 1916) and *Lehrbuch der Finanzwissenschaft* (Textbook of the Science of Public Finance, 1930).

Moll Cutpurse (mol kut'pėrs). See **Frith, Mary.**

Mollendo (mō.yen'dō). City in S Peru, in Arequipa department, on the Pacific coast: railway terminus and principal seaport of S Peru, important also as a transit port for Bolivia. 12,628 (1940).

Möllendorf (mėl'ẹn.dôrf), **Wichard Joachim Heinrich von.** b. in Priegnitz (a region of Brandenburg), Germany, Jan. 7, 1724; d. at Havelberg, Prussia, Germany, Jan. 28, 1816. Prussian field marshal, who distinguished himself under Frederick the Great in the Seven Years' War. He was victorious over the French at Kaiserslautern, May 23, 1794. He was captured (1806) at the rout at Auerstädt and retired from military life when he obtained his release.

Möllendorff (mėl'ẹn.dôrf), **Wichard.** b. at Hong Kong, China, Oct. 3, 1881—. German economist. He was appointed (1918) undersecretary in the ministry of economics. Author of *Deutsche Gemeinwirtschaft* (1916) and *Vom Einst zu Einst* (1917).

Mollenhauer (mol'ẹn.hou.ėr), **Emil.** b. at Brooklyn, N.Y., Aug. 4, 1855; d. at Boston, Dec. 10, 1927. American violinist and conductor. He was the conductor (1888–89) of the Germania and later of the Boston Festival Orchestra, and succeeded (1899) Benjamin Johnson Lang as conductor of the Handel and Haydn Society.

Møller (mėl'ėr), **Christmas.** [Full name, **Guido Leo John Christmas Møller.**] b. at Copenhagen, April 3, 1894; d. there, April 13, 1948. Danish political leader who, while leader of the Conservative Party, came repeatedly into conflict with large groups of his party over his advocacy of advanced democratic reforms. Elected (1932) to the chairmanship of the Conservative Party, he resigned (1939) when Conservative voters failed to support a projected new Constitution. He entered (1920) the Folketing, became (1923) secretary-general of the Conservative Party, and was minister (1940) without portfolio. He escaped (1942) from German-occupied Denmark, was chairman of the Danish Council in London until 1945, and served (1945) briefly as foreign minister. He resigned from the Conservative Party, and failed (1947) of election to parliament as an Independent.

Möller (mėl'ėr), **Eberhard Wolfgang.** b. at Berlin, Jan. 6, 1906—. German playwright for stage and radio, an ardent National Socialist. His numerous works include *Douaumont oder die Heimkehr des Soldaten Odysseus* (1929), *Kalifornische Tragödie* (1929), *Rothschild siegt bei Waterloo* (1933), *Frankenburger Würfelspiel* (1936), and *Soldatenkönig* (1936).

Moller (mol'ėr), **Georg.** b. at Diepholz, Hanover, Germany, Jan. 21, 1784; d. March 13, 1852. German architect.

Mollet (mo.le), **Guy.** b. at Flers, Orne, France, Dec. 31, 1905—. French political leader and teacher, secretary-general of the French Socialist Party after World War II. He was active (1941–44) in the Resistance movement, served (1945 *et seq.*) as a deputy, and became (September, 1946) secretary-general of the Socialist Party. He served (1950) on the general affairs committee of the Council of Europe and was vice-premier (1951) in the Queuille cabinet.

Moll Flagon (mol flag'ọn). See **Flagon, Moll.**

Moll Flanders (mol flan'dėrz). Novel by Daniel Defoe, published in 1722.

Möllhausen (mėl'hou.zẹn), **Heinrich Balduin.** b. Jan. 27, 1825; d. at Berlin, May 28, 1905. German traveler in the U.S., and writer of novels and works of travel. He published *Tagebuch einer Reise vom Mississippi nach der Südsee* (1858; republished as *Wanderungen durch die Prairien und Wüsten des westlichen Nordamerika,* 1860), *Reisen in die Felsengebirge Nordamerikas bis zum Hochplateau von Neumexiko* (1861), and others.

Mollinedo y Saravia (mō.lyē.nā'ᴛʜō ē sä.rä'ʙyä), **Antonio Gonzalez.** [Often called **Antonio Gonzalez de Saravia.**] b. c1745; executed near Oajaca, Mexico, Dec. 2, 1812. Spanish general.

Mollison (mol'i.sọn), **James Allan.** b. in Lanarkshire, Scotland, April 19, 1905—. British aviator; married (1932) and divorced (1938) Amy Johnson. He set records including flight from Australia to England in eight days, 21 hours (1931); England to Capetown by way of the African west coast in four days, 17 hours (1932), and (with his wife) England to India in 22 hours (1934). He accomplished the first solo North Atlantic westward flight (August, 1932) from Ireland to New Brunswick, and the first flight from England to South America (1933). He made (1933) with his wife the first flight from England to the U.S., the plane crashing at Bridgeport, Conn.

Mölln (mėln). Town in NW Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Schleswig-Holstein, British Zone, formerly in the province of Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, situated on the Lake of Mölln ab. 24 mi. E of Hamburg: grain, livestock, and lumber markets. It has metal, ceramic, and other industries. The Church of Saint Nicholas is a Romanesque and Gothic building of the 13th–15th centuries; the *Rathaus* (town hall) is also in the Gothic style. Till Eulenspiegel, the legendary prankster, is alleged to have been buried in the Church of Saint Nicholas. The church remained undamaged in World War II. 13,721 (1950).

Mollwitz (mol'vits). [Also, **Molwitz.**] Village S of Brieg (now Brzeg), in Silesia. Here on April 10, 1741, was gained the first Prussian victory in the Silesian wars. Frederick the Great was in nominal command, but left the battlefield, and Schwerin and Leopold of Dessau were the real chiefs. The Austrians were commanded by Neipperg. Each army numbered ab. 22,000, and lost ab. 4,500.

Molly Bloom (mol'i blōm). See **Bloom, Molly.**

Molly Maguires (ma.gwīrz'). Secret organization in Ireland, organized with the object of defeating and terrorizing land agents, process servers, and others engaged in the business of evicting tenants.

Molly Maguires. Secret organization in the mining regions of Pennsylvania, notorious in the decade following the Civil War for the commission of various crimes, including murderous attacks upon the owners, officers, or agents of mines, until their suppression by the execution of several of their leaders in 1877, after a Pinkerton agent, James McParlan, had worked his way into the organization and disclosed their leadership. The name was derived from the original Molly Maguires in Ireland.

Molly Pitcher (pich'ėr). See **McCauley, Mary Ludwig Hays.**

Molmenti (mōl.men'tē), **Pompeo Gherardo.** b. at Venice, Sept. 1, 1852; d. at Rome, Jan. 24, 1928. Italian lawyer and statesman. After teaching at Venice he was named deputy (1890) and senator (1909). He served (1919–20) as first undersecretary for fine arts. Author of *Storia di Venezia nella vita primitiva* (History of Venice in Primitive Times, 1880), in three volumes.

Molnár (mōl'när), **Ferenc.** b. at Budapest, Hungary, Jan. 12, 1878; d. April 1, 1952. Hungarian novelist and playwright. His plots are based on the problems and situations of life in the modern city, but are concerned rather with entertainment value than with the problems. He wrote several novels, among them the juvenile *The Paul Street Boys* (1907; Eng. trans., 1927), but is best known for his plays, which include *The Devil* (1907), *Liliom* (1909), *The Guardsman* (1910), *The Swan* (1920), *The Red Mill* (1923), *The Glass Slipper* (1924), *The Play's the Thing* (1925), *No Greater Glory* (1934), and *Delicate Story* (1940).

Mölndal (mėln'dal). City in SW Sweden, in the *län* (county) of Göteborg and Bohus, ab. 3 mi. SE of Göteborg. It has cotton textile, paper, and margarine industries. 20,857 (1950).

Moloch (mō'lok). [Also, **Molech.**] In the ancient Canaanite religion, a form of Baal, worshiped among all the ancient Canaanitish and Semitic tribes. The worship of Moloch involved offering of human sacrifices. The Carthaginians sacrificed their first-born children to him. The image was bronze, calf-headed, and had long arms which were slanted to an opening in the breast, through which the victims rolled into the furnace blazing inside. It is said that music of flute and timbrel was played to drown the cries. The worship of Moloch was introduced into Israel at different periods, with its principal place in the valley of Hinnom (it certainly existed under Ahaz, Manasseh, and Amon). The Old Testament mentions children being burned for Moloch (Lev. xviii. 21, xx. 2; 1 Kings, xi. 7; 2 Kings, xxiii. 10; Jer. xxxii. 35). At Carthage the bloody rites of Moloch were officially suppressed by the emperor Tiberius (14–37 A.D.).

Mologa (mo.lô'ga). Former town in the U.S.S.R., in the Yaroslavl *oblast* (region) of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, on the lower Mologa River near its junction with the Volga, ab. 175 mi. N of Moscow. The town was evacuated and its site submerged by the formation of the Rybinsk Reservoir in 1941.

Mologa River. River in N central European U.S.S.R., a tributary of the Volga, flowing in a winding course to the NW arm of the Rybinsk Reservoir. Length, ab. 250 mi.

Molokai (mō.lọ.k'ī.) Fifth largest of the Hawaiian Islands, SE of Oahu. The surface is mountainous. The Kalaupapa leper settelment is maintained here. Length, ab. 38 mi.; width, ab. 10 mi.; area, ab. 259 sq. mi.; pop. 5,340 (1940).

Molon (mō'lon), **Apollonius.** See **Apollonius Molon.**

Molossians (mọ.los'i.ạnz). Ancient tribe of Epirus, in N Greece. They occupied at first a district in the center but ultimately their kings ruled over all Epirus. Their breed of huge hounds was famous.

Molossus (mọ.los'us). In Greek legend, the son of Neoptolemus and Andromache, eponymous ancestor of the Molossians.

Molotov (mô'lọ.tof). *Oblast* (region) of the U.S.S.R., in the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, centered on the W slopes of the Ural Mountains. Mining is an important occupation, with iron ore, chromite, coal, petroleum, salt, and potash the leading minerals. There are rich forests, especially in the N and E parts of the *oblast*, and forest products have become important in recent years. Industries are principally engaged in processing the mineral and forest products of the area, and in machinery manufacturing. The agriculture of the region is of the general farming and livestock-raising type. Capital, Molotov; area, ab. 53,384 sq. mi. (1939), ab. 66,000 sq. mi. (1951); pop. 2,082,166 (1939).

Molotov. [Former name, **Perm.**] City in the U.S.S.R., in the Molotov *oblast* (region) of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, in the W Ural Mountains, a major transport center at the head of deep-river navigation on the Kama River. It has various industries producing machinery, aircraft engines, boats, phosphate fertilizers, lumber, wood products, petroleum products, telephone equipment, and food products. 255,196 (1939).

Molotov, Vyacheslav Mikhailovich. [Original surname, **Skriabin.**] b. at Vyatka, near St. Petersburg, March 9, 1890—. Russian political leader and diplomat. As a student and a member of a Marxist group, he took part in the revolutionary attempt of 1905, and at that time changed his name, but did not succeed entirely in eluding the police, and in the following years, during which he was active in illegal agitation, he was several times arrested and exiled. After the October Revolution, in 1917, he came quickly to the fore, becoming a member of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., a member of the Praesidium of the Central Executive Committee, and chairman of the Council of People's Commissars, a position equivalent to that of premier in Western countries. In May, 1939, when the Soviet government determined to negotiate a nonaggression treaty with the Nazi government of Germany, Molotov became people's commissar for foreign affairs, displacing Maxim Litvinov, who as a Jew and as the most outspoken critic of Hitlerism, could not easily have conducted those negotiations. In June, 1941, the pact concluded by Molotov and Joachim von Ribbentrop, German foreign minister, was broken by the German invasion of Soviet territory. A month earlier, in view of the looming crisis, Joseph Stalin had taken over the chairmanship of the Council of People's Commissars, Molotov becoming vice-chairman. He remained head of the department of foreign affairs (its title being changed in 1946 to foreign affairs) until 1949, when he was succeeded in that office by Andrei

Vishinsky, Molotov continuing to be vice-premier, as well as a member of the Politburo of the Communist Party of the U.S.S.R. In 1945 he led the Soviet delegation to the San Francisco Conference which established the United Nations, and until 1949 was the chief Soviet spokesman at the U.N. meetings which successively marked the rise of acrimonious differences between the bloc of Socialist nations under Soviet hegemony, and the Western and other countries led by the U.S. and Great Britain. After the death of Stalin in 1953 he remained foreign minister and was generally recognized as being (with Malenkov and Beria) one of the three most powerful men in the U.S.S.R.

Moltke (molt'kẹ), Count **Helmuth Johannes Ludwig von.** b. at Gersdorf, Germany, May 23, 1848; d. at Berlin, June 18, 1916. German soldier, chief of the German general staff (1906 *et seq.*); nephew of Count Helmuth K. B. von Moltke. He planned the German strategy in World War I upon Alfred von Schlieffen's plan, which he modified by strengthening the left wing of the armies in the West, and by not retreating behind the Vistula in the East. He was blamed for the German retreat in 1914, and was succeeded by General von Falkenhayn.

Moltke, Count **Helmuth Karl Bernhard von.** b. at Parchim, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany, Oct. 26, 1800; d. at Berlin, April 24, 1891. Prussian field marshal. Graduated from the military academy at Copenhagen in 1818, he received a commission in the Danish army in 1819, and entered the Prussian army in 1822. He completed his studies at the military academy at Berlin (1823–26), was assigned to duty on the general staff in 1832, and assisted in the reorganization of the Turkish army on the Prussian model during a leave of absence (1835–39). He was appointed chief of the general staff in 1858, and, in conformity with the determination of William I to raise Prussia to the rank of a great military power, immediately began a reorganization of the army on an enlarged plan, which, with the parliamentary support of Bismarck, the head of the cabinet, and of General von Roon, the secretary of war, was completed in 1863. He was the chief strategist in the war of Austria and Prussia against Denmark (1864), in the Austro-Prussian War (1866), and in the Franco-Prussian War (1870–71). He resigned his post as chief of staff in 1888. Among his works are *Briefe über Zustände . . . in der Türkei 1835–39* (1841), *Der russischtürkische Feldzug 1828–29* (1845), and *Geschichte des deutsch-französischen Krieges von 1870–71* (1891). The appendix to the last contains a fuller version of an article on the battle of Königgrätz and the war of 1866. His *Briefe* (1892) cover a period of 65 years, including, besides those from Turkey, letters from Rome (1845–46) and Paris and Russia (1858–61). His collected works, including numerous letters, essays, speeches, autobiographical notes, and a novel, appeared in 1891–93. His military works were published (1892–93) separately.

Molucca Passage (mọ̄.luk'ạ). Sea passage lying between the Moluccas on the E and the N part of Celebes on the W. Length, ab. 200 mi.

Moluccas (mọ̄.luk'ạz). [Also: **Spice Islands;** Dutch, **Molukken** (mō.luk'ẹn).] Group of islands in Indonesia E of Celebes and W of New Guinea: formerly part of the Netherlands Indies, now comprising a province of the Republic of Indonesia. The chief islands are Morotai, Halmahera, Batjan, Amboina, Ceram, Boeroe, and the Banda Islands. The surface is generally mountainous. The group is noted for the production of cloves and nutmegs. The islands were discovered and taken possession of by the Portuguese c1512, but came under Dutch suzerainty at the beginning of the 17th century. The name "Spice Islands" originally designated a small group off Halmahera extending from Ternate to Batjan. Area, ab. 32,000 sq. mi.; pop. ab. 560,000.

Molwitz (mol'vits). See **Mollwitz.**

Molyneux (mol'i.nōks, -nūks, -nū) or **Moleyns** or **Molins** (mō'linz), **Adam de.** d. at Portsmouth, England, Jan. 9, 1450. English bishop and politician. He was keeper (1444) of the privy seal, and bishop (1446–50) of Chichester. Blamed by popular opinion for the surrender of Maine, in France, he was attacked by rioting sailors at Portsmouth and killed.

Molyneux, Sir **Richard.** d. 1459. English favorite of Henry VI, and Lancastrian soldier during the Wars of the Roses.

Molyneux, Richard. [Title, 1st Viscount **Maryborough.**] b. 1593; d. May 8, 1636. English nobleman who served as receiver general of the duchy of Lancaster.

Molyneux or **Molinel** (mol'i.nel), Sir **Thomas.** b. at Calais, France, 1531; d. at Dublin, Jan. 24, 1597. Chancellor of the Irish exchequer (1590) and receiver of customs and imposts on wine (1591).

Molyneux, William. b. at Dublin, April 17, 1656; d. there, Oct. 11, 1698. Irish philosopher. He devoted himself especially to philosophy and mathematics. His version of Descartes's *Meditations* was published in 1680. In 1686 he published his *Sciothericum Telescopum,* and the *Dioptrica Nova* in 1692. He enjoyed the intimate friendship of John Locke. His best-known work, *The Case of Ireland's being Bound by Acts of Parliament in England Stated,* was published in 1698.

Mombasa (mom.bä'sạ). [Also, **Mombaz** (mom.bäs').] Seaport city in British East Africa, in Kenya protectorate, on an island off the E coast just N of the Tanganyika boundary: the former capital of the British East African Protectorate. When that protectorate became (1920) Kenya colony, Mombasa remained a part of Kenya protectorate, nominally under the sultan of Zanzibar but actually administered and controlled by the British. Mombasa was taken in 1505 by the Portuguese, who built a fort there toward the close of the century. They were expelled in 1698. Mombasa was acquired by Zanzibar in 1834, and in 1890 passed to the British East Africa Company. It is the terminus of a railway to Uganda, and a naval coaling station. Because of its rail connection with the interior it is the principal port serving Kenya, Uganda, E Belgian Congo, and N Tanganyika. It has two harbors: Mombasa Old Harbor, and Kilindini, the modern harbor. 84,746 (1948).

Mombattou (mom.bä'tö). See **Mangbetu.**

Mombert (mom'bẻrt), **Alfred.** b. at Karlsruhe, Germany, Feb. 6, 1872; d. at Winterthur, Switzerland, 1942. German poet. Author of *Tag und Nacht* (1894), *Der Glühende* (1896), *Die Schöpfung* (1897), *Die Blüte des Chaos* (1905), and *Der himmlische Zecher* (1909). He also wrote three dramas, *Aeon der Weltgesuchte, Aeon zwischen den Frauen,* and *Aeon vor Syrakus* (1907–11). Later lyrical works are *Der Held der Erde* (1919), *Aiglas Herabkunft* (1929), and *Sfaira der Alte* (1936).

Momein (mō'mān'). See **Tengchung.**

Momence (mọ̄.mens'). City in NE Illinois, in Kankakee County, ab. 30 mi. S of Chicago. 2,644 (1950).

Mommsen (mom'zẹn), **Theodor.** b. at Garding, Schleswig, Nov. 30, 1817; d. at Charlottenburg, Nov. 1, 1903. German historian. He studied philology and jurisprudence at Kiel. From 1844 to 1847 he traveled in France and Italy, engaged in archaeological studies. In 1848 he was made professor of law at Leipzig, a position which he was obliged to renounce in 1850 in consequence of his participation in the political movements of 1848–49. In 1852 he became professor of Roman law at Zurich. In 1854 he accepted a similar professorship at Breslau, and in 1857 was made professor of ancient history at the University of Berlin. His principal work, one of the classics of historical writing, is his *Römische Geschichte* (vols. 1–3, 5, 1854–56; the fourth volume never appeared). Other works are *Die römische Chronologie bis auf Cäsar* (1858), *Geschichte des römischen Münzwesens* (1860), *Römische Forschungen* (1864–79), *Römisches Staatsrecht* (1871–76), and numerous minor articles and monographs on archaeological subjects and Roman law. As secretary, after 1873, of the Berlin Academy, he was the editor of the great *Corpus inscriptionum latinarum* published (1861 *et seq.*) by that body. He was awarded (1902) the Nobel prize for literature. He took, at various times, an active part in politics, and was a member (1863 *et seq.*) of the Prussian House of Delegates and the German Reichstag, where his political views were latterly those of the National Liberal Party.

Mommsen, Wilhelm. b. at Berlin, Jan. 25, 1892—. German historian; grandson of Theodor Mommsen. Author of *Bismarcks Sturz und die Parteien* (Bismarck's Fall and the Parties, 1924), *Legitime und illegitime Geschichtsschreibung* (Legitimate and Illegitimate Histori-

ography, 1930), and *Die politischen Anschauungen Goethes* (Goethe's Political Ideas, 1949).

Momotombo (mō.mō.tôm'bō), **Mount.** [Also, **Momotomba** (-bä).] Volcano in W Nicaragua, near Lake Managua, NW of Managua. Elevation, ab. 4,128 ft.

Mömpelgard (mėm'pėl.gärt). German name of **Montbéliard.**

Mompós (mōm.pōs'). [Also, **Mompox** (mōm.pōs').] Town in N Colombia, in Bolívar department, on the Magdalena River: shipping point for cattle and tobacco. 6,694 (1938).

Momus (mō'mus). [Also, **Momos** (-mos).] In Greek mythology, the personification of ridicule, censure, and mockery; according to Hesiod, the son of Night.

Møn (mėn). [Also: **Møen, Möen, Mön.**] Island in the Baltic Sea, belonging to Denmark, SE of Zealand, in the *amt* (county) of Præstø. Chief town, Stege; area, ab. 84 sq. mi.; pop. 14,156 (1945).

Mon (mōn). [Also: **Peguans, Talaing.**] Mon-Khmer-speaking people of the central plains and coastal regions of Burma; they numbered 336,728 in 1931. They formerly constituted a kingdom, with its capital at Pegu, which for centuries contested for supremacy with the Burmans and finally fell to them in 1757. Groups of Mon fled to Thailand (Siam), where some 60,000 of them live today, principally near Bangkok; those who remained in Burma are adopting Burmese speech and customs.

Mona (mō'nạ). Opera in three acts by Horatio Parker, with a libretto by Brian Hooker, first performed at the New York Metropolitan Opera House, March 4, 1912.

Mona. Latin name of **Anglesey** and of **Man, Isle of.**

Monaca (mon'ạ.kạ). Borough in W Pennsylvania, in Beaver County: manufactures of glass, iron, steel, enamel, and galvanized ware. It was settled in 1813, and in 1832 became a settlement of secessionists from a colony of the Harmonists. 7,415 (1950).

Monaco (mọ.nä'kō, mon'ạ.kō; French, *mo.ná.kō*; Italian, mô'nä.kō). Sovereign principality in S Europe, wedged into the French department of Alpes-Maritimes and situated on the Mediterranean Sea, E of Nice. It is a narrow, rocky coastal tract, ab. 2 mi. in length; it had 22,994 inhabitants in 1933, of which, however, only 2,500 were citizens of the principality. It consists of three communes: Monaco, La Condamine, and Monte Carlo. The fame of the state springs from the international resort at Monte Carlo and its gambling casino. The seigneury of Monaco became a vassal of the republic of Genoa in the 12th century, but was placed (1641) under the protectorate of France, to which it was annexed from 1793 to 1814. It was under the protection of Sardinia from 1815 to 1860. The towns of Roquebrune and Menton separated from Monaco in 1848; they later went to France. The arrangement which preserves the sovereignty of the principality was made with France in 1860. Capital, Monaco; area, ab. 368 acres; pop. 20,202 (1951).

Monaco. [Ancient name, **Monoecus.**] Capital of the principality of Monaco, situated on a rocky promontory overlooking the Mediterranean Sea, between Nice and Menton. It has a palace dating from the 16th and 17th centuries, a cathedral, and an oceanographic museum. 2,056 (1933).

Monadhliath Mountains (mō'nạ.lē'ạ). Mountain highland in N central Scotland, in Inverness-shire, E of Loch Ness. Peak elevation, 3,087 ft.

Monadnock (mọ.nad'nok). Isolated mountain in Cheshire County, SW New Hampshire, ab. 37 mi. SW of Concord. Elevation, 3,165 ft.

Monagas (mō.nä'gäs). State in NE Venezuela: oil fields. Capital, Maturín; area, 11,158 sq. mi.; pop. 175,502 (1950).

Monagas, José Gregorio. b. at Maturín, Venezuela, 1795; d. at Maracaibo, Venezuela, 1858. Venezuelan soldier and politician; brother of José Tadeo Monagas. He was an unsuccessful presidential candidate in 1846, but was elected for the term 1851–55. During this period slavery was abolished (March, 1854). After his brother's downfall (1858) he was arrested, and died in captivity.

Monagas, José Ruperto. Venezuelan politician and president (1868–70) of the republic, son of José Tadeo Monagas. He succeeded his father in the presidency and was overthrown (1870) by General Antonio Guzmán Blanco.

Monagas, José Tadeo. b. near Maturín, Venezuela, Oct. 28, 1784; d. at El Valle, near La Guaira, Venezuela, Nov. 18, 1868. Venezuelan general and politician, president (1847–51, 1855–58); brother of José Gregorio Monagas. He served (1813–21) under Bolívar, headed an unsuccessful rebellion (1835), was elected president for the term 1847–51 as successor to José Antonio Páez, who sponsored his candidacy, and in 1848 assumed dictatorial powers, imprisoning Páez, who had declared against him. Succeeded by his brother in 1851, he took command of the army, and was reëlected president (1855), but was driven from office by reaction against his constitution of 1857. In March, 1868, he declared against Juan Falcón, drove him from the country, and was elected president by the congress, but died before he could assume office.

Monaghan (mon'ạ.gạn, -han). [Irish, **Muineachán.**] Inland county in N Irish Republic. It is bounded on the N by County Tyrone (Northern Ireland), on the NE by County Armagh (Northern Ireland), on the SE by County Louth, on the S by County Meath, on the SW by County Cavan, and on the W by County Fermanagh (Northern Ireland). The surface is rolling or hilly, and is covered with many bogs and lakes. The chief crops are oats, potatoes, barley, and some wheat. Dairy cattle, sheep, and pigs are also raised. The county has linen manufactures. Monaghan is the county seat; area, 498 sq. mi.; pop. 55,362 (1951).

Monaghan. Urban district, market town, and customs station in N Irish Republic, county seat of County Monaghan, situated on the Ulster Canal ab. 49 mi. SW of Belfast, Northern Ireland. 4,725 (1951).

Monaghan, John James. b. at Sumter, S.C., May 23, 1856; d. Jan. 7, 1935. American Roman Catholic clergyman.

Monahans (mon'ạ.hanz). City in W Texas, in Ward County, SW of Lubbock, in a petroleum region. 6,311 (1950).

Monaldeschi (mō.näl.dās'kē), Marchese **Giovanni.** d. at Fontainebleau, France, Nov. 10, 1657. Italian favorite of Queen Christina of Sweden, murdered by her order.

Mona Lisa (mō.nạ lē'zạ). [Also, **La Gioconda.**] Portrait by Leonardo da Vinci, in the Louvre, Paris (stolen in August, 1911; recovered in December, 1913). It is said to represent "La Gioconda," the wife of the Florentine Francesco del Giocondo. The painter worked at it for four years, and then proclaimed it unfinished.

Mon-Annam (mōn'ăn.näm'). See **Mon-Khmer.**

Mona Passage (mō'nạ). Strait between SE Dominican Republic and W Puerto Rico. Width, ab. 75 mi.

Monapia (mọ.nā'pi.ạ). A Latin name of **Man, Isle of.**

Monarcho (mō.när'kō). fl. at London, 16th century. Italian court fool at Elizabeth's court, who professed to be the king of all the world. Armado, in Shakespeare's *Love's Labour's Lost*, is once called by his name.

Monash (mō'nash), Sir **John.** b. at Melbourne, Australia, June 27, 1865; d. there, Oct. 8, 1931. Australian soldier and engineer. He joined the Australian Imperial Force (1914), served at Gallipoli and in France, rising to the rank of major general (1916), and finally became a lieutenant general (1918) in command of the Australian Army Corps, France. At one time he had 50,000 U.S. troops under his command. After the war he became (1920) general manager of the state electricity commission of Victoria, developing the Yallourn brown coal deposits.

Monasterion (mô.nä.stē'ryôn). Greek name of **Bitola.**

Monastery, The. Novel by Sir Walter Scott, published in 1820. *The Abbot* (1820) is a sequel to it.

Monastir (mon.as.tir'). [Also: **Mistir;** ancient name, **Ruspina.**] Seaport in N Africa, in Tunisia, situated on the E coast of the country, opposite Sousse. It is connected with the latter port and with Tunis by rail. Pop. ab. 9,000.

Monastir (mon.as.tir'; Turkish, mō.näs.tir'). Turkish name of **Bitola.**

Monastir-Doiran (mon.as.tir'doi'răn). **Battles of.** See **Dobropolje, Battles of.**

Monboddo (mon.bod'ō), Lord. Title of **James Burnett.**] b. in October or November, 1714; d. May 26, 1799. Scottish judge. He became sheriff of Kincardineshire in 1764, and in 1767 became an ordinary lord of session, on which occasion he assumed the title of Lord Monboddo. He was a pioneer anthropological theorist

whose hypotheses were looked upon in his day as eccentric. He conceived of man as primarily a species of animal and studied him as such, as related to the orang-utans, and he used the practices of primitive tribes to illustrate social habits. Man's rise to civilization he traced as growing out of his social needs, as did also language. Author of *Of the Origin and Progress of Language* (1773–92) and *Ancient Metaphysics* (1779–99).

Monbutu (mōn.bö'tö). See **Mangbetu.**

Moncada (mōng.kä'тнä), **Francisco de.** b. at Valencia, Spain, Dec. 29, 1586; killed at Goch, Prussia, 1635. Spanish historian and general. He wrote *History of the Expedition of the Catalans and Aragonese against the Turks and Greeks* (1623).

Moncada, José María. b. at San Rafael del Sur, Nicaragua, Dec. 8, 1871; d. in Nicaragua, Feb. 23, 1945. Nicaraguan political leader, president (1929–32) of Nicaragua. He was publisher (1893–1910) of *El Centinela* and *El Nacionalista*, minister of interior (1910–11), senator (1925, 1943), and minister of war (1926–27). Leader of a liberal revolt against Adolfo Díaz, he was elected president following several years of civil war and U.S. intervention, culminating in an armistice under the Stimson-Moncada agreement (May, 1927), by which the 1928 election was held under U.S. supervision. The refusal of Augusto Sandino, one of Moncada's officers, to comply with the armistice was the occasion of a campaign (1927–33) by U.S. Marines.

Moncalieri (mōng.kä.lye'rē). Town and commune in NW Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Piedmont, in the province of Torino, situated on the Po River ab. 5 mi. S of Turin. The Royal Castle suffered some damage during World War II. Pop. of commune, 21,181 (1936).

Monceau (môn.sō), **Henri Louis Duhamel du.** See **Duhamel du Monceau, Henri Louis.**

Monceaux (môn.sō), Marquise **de.** Title of **Estrées, Gabrielle d'.**

Moncenisio (mōn.chā.nē'zyō). An Italian name of **Cenis, Mont.**

Moncey (môn.sā), **Bon Adrien Jeannot de.** [Title, Duc **de Conegliano.**] b. at Besançon, France, July 31, 1754; d. at Paris, April 20, 1842. French marshal, distinguished in the Revolutionary and Napoleonic campaigns in Italy and Spain. He defended (1814) Paris against the Allied armies. His marshal's baton, granted by Napoleon, was taken from him temporarily for his refusal to participate in Ney's trial. He commanded (1823) a corps against Spain.

Mönch (mėnċh). [Also, **Weiss Mönch,** meaning "White Monk."] Peak in S central Switzerland, in the Bernese Oberland, on the border of the cantons of Bern and Valais, ab. 38 mi. SE of Bern. It was first ascended in 1857. Elevation, ab. 13,468 ft.

Monchique (mōn.shē'kę). Parish and *concelho* (commune) in S Portugal, in the province of Algarve, in the district of Faro, situated in the Serra do Monchique, NW of Faro. Nearby is Caldas de Monchique, a resort with hot springs. Pop. of concelho, 15,000 (1940); of parish, 9,166 (1940).

Monchy (môn'ċhē), **Willem Hugo de.** b. at Rotterdam, Netherlands, Oct. 23, 1894—. Dutch industrialist, a director (1934 *et seq.*) of the Holland-America Line.

Monck (mungk), **Charles Stanley.** [Titles: 4th Viscount **Monck** (in Irish peerage), 1st Baron **Monck** (in peerage of United Kingdom).] b. at Templemore, County Tipperary, Ireland, Oct. 10, 1819; d. Nov. 29, 1894. British politician. He was a Liberal member of Parliament (1852), and lord of the treasury (1855–58). As captain general and governor in chief of Canada and governor general of British North America, he had to deal with border disturbances (1864) against the U.S. by Confederate refugees in Canada, and Fenian raids (1866) against British North America. During his term confederation of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia as the Dominion of Canada was carried through by means of the British North America Act (1867). He was first governor general (1867–68) of the new dominion.

Monck or **Monk, George.** [Titles: Baron **Monck,** 1st Duke of **Albemarle,** Earl of **Torrington.**] b. at Potheridge, Devonshire, Dec. 6, 1608; d. Jan. 3, 1670. English general. He served as lieutenant colonel in the Scottish war in 1640, and in the Irish rebellion of 1642. In the English Civil War he entered the king's service, was captured (1644) at Nantwich, and was committed to the Tower for two years. In 1646 he was released, and served (1647–49) Parliament in Ireland. In 1651 he was left in Scotland by Cromwell as commander in chief. He was associated with Robert Blake and Richard Deane in command of the fleet in the Dutch war in 1653. In 1654 he suppressed the Royalist insurrection in Scotland, and was made governor of that country. He was faithful to both the Cromwells. After the death of Richard Cromwell, he took the part of Parliament and the army, and on the expulsion of Parliament by John Lambert Oct. 13, 1659, secured the Scottish fortresses, advanced into England, scattered Lambert's army, and entered London Feb. 3, 1660. Apparently he realized that the passing of the Cromwells left only the Stuarts to turn to to restore some form of stable government in England and he entered into correspondence with Prince Charles (Charles II). He convinced Charles that he should issue the amnestying Declaration of Breda (April, 1660). On Feb. 12 Monck ordered the guards to admit the "secluded" or Royalist members to Parliament, and a new council was elected with Monck at its head. A new parliament met April 25, 1660, and the restoration of the monarchy was voted May 1, 1660. Monck met Charles II at Dover May 25. On July 7 he was created Earl of Torrington and Duke of Albemarle. He served in the Dutch War as admiral April, 1666, and assisted in maintaining and restoring order during the plague (1665) and at the great fire of London (1666), and in defending the Thames against the invading Dutch fleet (1667).

Monckton (mungk'tọn), **Robert.** b. June 24, 1726; d. May 3, 1782. English general. He served in Germany in 1743 and in Flanders in 1745, and was a member of Parliament for Pontefract in 1751. In 1752 he was sent to Nova Scotia, and in 1755 assisted in carrying out Edward Braddock's scheme of driving the French army out of Nova Scotia. On March 11, 1759, he was appointed second in command in James Wolfe's expedition against Quebec, and was wounded in the assault of Sept. 13. In February, 1761, he was made major general, and in March governor of New York and commander in chief of the province. In the same year he engaged in the capture of Martinique. On June 28, 1763, he returned to England, and was appointed lieutenant general April 30, 1770.

Monckton-Arundell (-ar'un.del), **George Vere Arundell.** See **Galway,** 8th Viscount.

Moncontour (môn.kôn.tör). [Full name, **Moncontour-de-Poitou** (-dę.pwä.tö).] Village in the department of Vienne, France, situated on the Dive River ab. 28 mi. NW of Poitiers. Here on Oct. 3, 1569, the French Catholics under the Duc d'Anjou (afterwards King Henry III) defeated the Huguenots under Admiral Gaspard de Coligny. Pop. ab. 600.

Moncrieff (mon.krēf', mọn-), **James.** b. 1744; d. at Dunkerque, France, Sept. 7, 1793. British military engineer. He served in the West Indies and North America for many years. In September, 1777, he was present at the battle of the Brandywine, in 1779 distinguished himself in the Carolinas, and in 1780 was chief engineer at the investment of Charleston. On the declaration of war with France in 1793, he was appointed quartermaster general to the army in the Netherlands, and acted as chief engineer for the British at Valenciennes, in July, 1793. He was killed at the siege of Dunkerque.

Moncrieff, William Thomas. b. at London, Aug. 24, 1794; d. in the Charterhouse, London, Dec. 3, 1857. English dramatist. As manager of the Regency (later Prince of Wales) Theatre, he wrote *Moscow, or the Cossack's Daughter* in 1810; and for the Olympic *All at Coventry* (Oct. 20, 1815). He joined R. W. Elliston at Drury Lane, and wrote *Wanted, a Wife* (May, 1819), *Monsieur Tonson* (September, 1821), and *The Spectre Bridegroom* (July 2, 1821). *Tom and Jerry, or Life in London* was produced at the Adelphi Nov. 26, 1821, and ran continuously for two seasons. *The Cataract of the Ganges,* produced at Drury Lane in 1823, introduced a real waterfall, which was then an innovation. For Charles Mathews the elder he wrote *The Bashful Man* (1826); for the Surrey Theatre, *Old Heads and Young Shoulders* (1828); and for W. J. Hammond of the Strand, *Sam Weller* (July, 1837).

He became blind in 1813 and was admitted as a brother at the Charterhouse in 1844. He wrote more than 170 plays in all, besides other works.

Moncton (mungk'tən). City in E New Brunswick, Canada, a river port on the Petitcodiac River ab. 95 mi. NE of St. John, with which it is connected by rail. There are natural gas wells and gypsum mines in the vicinity. The main highway and railroad to Nova Scotia pass through the town. 27,334 (1951).

Mond (mond), Sir **Alfred Moritz.** [Title, 1st Baron **Melchett.**] b. at Farnworth, Lancashire, England, Oct. 23, 1868; d. 1930. English industrialist, financier, and politician; son of Ludwig Mond. Educated at Cambridge and Edinburgh, he became managing director of his father's chemical company. He served as a Liberal member of Parliament (1906, 1910–23, 1924–28), and was first commissioner of works (1916–21) and minister of health (1921–22).

Mond, Ludwig. b. at Kassel, Germany, March 7, 1839; d. at London, Dec. 11, 1909. British chemist. In 1862 he went to England and engaged in chemical manufacturing. Using a modification of the Solvay process, his firm, Brunner, Mond and Company, produced alkali by efficient means. He developed Mond producer gas, used for power and heating, discovered nickel carbonyl, and exploited this discovery by establishing a nickel-producing plant. In 1896 he founded and endowed the Faraday Research Laboratory of the Royal Institution. He owned a notable collection of works of art, a large part of which he bequeathed to the British nation.

Mond, Sir **Robert Ludwig.** b. at Farnworth, Lancashire, England, 1868; d. at Paris, Oct. 22, 1938. English executive in the nickel industry, chemical researcher, and archaeologist; son of Ludwig Mond. He engaged in research in pure and applied chemistry, electrochemistry, and color photography, and assisted in the discovery of new carbonyls. He conducted excavations in the cemetery at Thebes, in Palestine, and in Brittany, and organized the Mond expedition in Egypt.

Monday (mun'dā). Second day of the week.

Monday, Anthony. See **Munday, Anthony.**

Monde (mônd), **Le.** Paris daily evening newspaper, founded in 1944. It was considered to take the position previously held by *Le Temps,* which ceased publication during World War II. Its circulation (1948) was 175,000.

Mondovì (mōn.dō.vē'). Town and commune in NW Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Piedmont, in the province of Cuneo, ab. 48 mi. S of Turin. It has a cathedral. Damage was suffered during World War II by some buildings of tourist interest, but repairs have been completed or are being carried out. Pop. of commune, 19,621 (1936); of town, 7,225 (1936).

Mondragone (mōn.drä.gō'nā). Town and commune in S Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Campania, in the province of Napoli, situated on the Gulf of Gaeta, between Gaeta and Naples. The site of the ancient Sinuessa is nearby. Pop. of commune, 11,376 (1936); of town, 11,061 (1936).

Mondriaan (môn'drē.än), **Piet.** [Full name, **Pieter Cornelis Mondriaan.**] b. at Amersfoort, Netherlands, March 7, 1872; d. 1944. Dutch neoplastic painter, and founder of this movement. He was a pupil at the Amsterdam Academy and was first influenced by Dutch romanticism and mannerism. In 1910 he went to Paris, where he was influenced by Picasso. From 1914 to 1917 he went through a period now known as plus and minus. In 1917 he became an outstanding member of the Stijl group, in the Netherlands, and in the same year did his first pure abstract works. In 1920 he founded neoplasticism; he became one of the leaders of the abstraction-creation group at Paris in 1932. His aim was Chomoplasticism, which, he said, could only be realized in architecture.

Mondsee (mont'zā). Lake in NW Austria, in the province of Upper Austria, ab. 15 mi. E of Salzburg. Elevation, ab. 1,578 ft.; length, ab. 7 mi.; area, ab. 5.5 sq. mi.

Mone (mō'nə), **Franz Joseph.** b. at Mingolsheim, Baden, Germany, May 12, 1796; d. at Karlsruhe, Baden, March 12, 1871. German historian, antiquary, and philologist.

Monemuji (mō.ne.mō'zhē'). At the time of the Portuguese discoveries in Africa, a great native kingdom between Lake Tanganyika and the E coast; probably the modern Unyamwezi.

Monemvasia or **Monembasia** (mô.nem.vä.sē'ä). [Also: **Monembasias** (mô.nem.vä.sē'äs); Italian **Malvasia.**] Village in S Greece, in the *nomos* (department) of Laconia, situated on the coast ab. 46 mi. SE of Sparta. It was an important medieval fortress, and was formerly noted for its export of wine. 683 (1940).

Monessen (mō.nes'ən). City in SW Pennsylvania, in Westmoreland County, ab. 20 mi. SE of Pittsburgh, in a bituminous coal-mining area; manufactures of steel. The name of the town is derived from the first syllable of Monongahela and Essen (Germany). 17,896 (1950).

Monet (mo.ne; Anglicized, mō.nā'), **Claude.** b. at Paris, Nov. 14, 1840; d. 1926. French painter whose experimental technique of painting almost exclusively with bright unmixed colors led him to be regarded as one of the foremost impressionist painters. His works, most of which have landscapes for subject matter, include *The Seine at Giverny, Bordighera, Cape Martin, Snow at Port Villers, Un Déjeuner sur l'Herbe,* and *Gare St. Lazare,* as well as studies of French cathedrals.

Monet or **Monet de Lamarck** (mo.ne də lä.märk), **Jean Baptiste Pierre Antoine de.** See **Lamarck, Jean Baptiste Pierre Antoine de Monet,** Chevalier **de.**

Moneta (mō.nā'tä), **Ernesto Teodoro.** b. at Milan, Italy, Sept. 20, 1833; d. Feb. 10, 1918. Italian journalist, editor (1867–96) of the *Secolo* at Milan. He served under Garibaldi in the campaign for Italian unification. He was president of the Lombardy Union and International Peace Society, and in 1907 was awarded the Nobel peace prize, sharing it with Louis Renault.

Monett (mō.net'). City in SW Missouri, in Barry and Lawrence counties; shipping point for fruit. 4,771 (1950).

Money. Comedy by Edward Bulwer-Lytton, first produced on Dec. 8, 1849.

Moneytrap (mun'i.trap). In Sir John Vanbrugh's play *The Confederacy,* a threadbare, rusty, rich money-scrivener.

Monfalcone (mōn.fäl.kō'nā). Town and commune in NE Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Friuli-Venezia Giulia, in the province of Gorizia, situated near the mouth of the Isonzo River and at the N end of the Adriatic Sea, ab. 17 mi. NW of Trieste. It has a port on the Adriatic, shipyards, cotton mills, and a chemical industry. Under Venetian rule from the 15th century, it passed in 1798 to French control, and was then under Austrian rule (1814–1918). It suffered severe damage in World War I. Pop. of commune, 19,634 (1936); of town, 14,964 (1936).

Monferrato (mōn.fer.rä'tō). Italian name of **Montferrat.**

Monforte de Lemos (mōn.fōr'tā dā lā'mōs). Town in NW Spain, in the province of Lugo, ab. 35 mi. S of Lugo; linen and soap manufactures; livestock markets; ruins of medieval castle. 21,264 (1940).

Mongalla (mong.gal'ə). City in Equatoria province, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, in NE Africa, on the E bank of the Nile River, ab. 150 mi. N of the Uganda border. It was formerly the provincial capital but was replaced by Juba.

Mongarh (mong.gur'). See **Monghyr.**

Monge (môñzh), **Gaspard.** [Title, Comte **de Péluse.**] b. at Beaune, France, May 10, 1746; d. at Paris, July 18, 1818. French mathematician, founder of the science of descriptive geometry. He was minister of marine (1792–93), and the chief founder of the École Polytechnique at Paris. His best-known work is *Géométrie descriptive* (1799).

Monghyr (mong.gir'). [Also: **Mongarh, Monghir, Mungir.**] District in Bihar Union of India, ab. 80 mi. E of Patna; rice, wheat, sugar, cotton, and silk. Capital, Monghyr; area, ab. 3,975 sq. mi.; pop. 2,849,127 (1951).

Monghyr. [Also: **Mongarh, Monghir, Mungir.**] City in NE Union of India, in Bihar, capital of the district of Monghyr, on the Ganges River ab. 80 mi. E of Patna; important trading and distributing center, formerly a fortress. 63,114 (1941).

Mongibello (mōn.jē.bel'lō). An Italian (Sicilian) name of **Etna,** Italy.

Mongkut (mông'kŭt'), **Maha.** See **Rama IV.**

Mongolia (mong.gō'li.ə, mən-), **Independent Republic of.** See **Mongolian People's Republic.**

Mongolia, Inner. Name given to that part of China lying between the Mongolian People's Republic and the Great Wall of China, formerly including the provinces of Jehol, Chahar, Suiyuan, Ningsia, and the W part of Liaoning. The area is mostly plateau and grades from poor grassland in the SE to desert in the NW. Winters are long and cold, summers are short, and rainfall is less than 15 inches. Some grains are grown, but the principal products are wool and hides. See **Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region.**

Mongolia, Outer. See **Mongolian People's Republic.**

Mongolian (mong.gō'li.ạn, mon-). [Also, **Mongolic** (-gō'lik).] Family of languages of E Asia, of which the Eastern group includes literary Mongolian, Mongolian proper, Southern Mongolian (embracing the languages of Chahar, Ordos, and others), and Buryat. The Western group includes Oirot, which in turn includes Kalmuck, and the language of Afghanistan. The earliest literature now known written in literary Mongolian is dated c1240. The Mongolian family of languages has been assigned by some scholars in the arbitrary linguistic classification known as the Altaic branch of the Ural-Altaic family of languages. This relationship, however, is not established.

Mongolian People's Republic (mong.gō'li.ạn, mon-). [Also: **Independent Republic of Outer Mongolia**; former name, **Outer Mongolia.**] Republic in Asia, lying NW of China and bordered on the E, S, and W by China, and on the N by the U.S.S.R. The surface is a series of plateaus and mountains. Much of the plateau area is covered with desert, including a great part of the Gobi. The area came under Chinese suzerainty at the end of the 17th century and became known as Outer Mongolia. In 1920 Baron Roman von Ungern-Steinberg seized control of the government. The Mongolians revolted in 1921, and on March 13 of that year they established the present republic. Since attaining its independence, Mongolia has been rather carefully controlled by the U.S.S.R. The chief occupation of the people is nomadic herding, and much of the produce (hides, skins, and wool) is sent to the U.S.S.R. The Mongols are all believers in the Lama variety of Buddhism, similar to that of Tibet. Capital, Ulan Bator; area, ab. 626,000 sq. mi.; pop. 885,000 (est. 1950).

Mongols (mong'gọlz, -gōlz). People of Asia scattered throughout Mongolia, Manchuria, and the Buryat-Mongol Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, and speaking languages belonging to the Mongolian or Mongolic family of languages. The Mongols under Genghis Khan conquered an empire which stretched from the Dniester River to the Pacific Ocean and from the Persian Gulf to the Amur River, by 1241. These Mongol hordes were comprised of many peoples of Turkic and other strains, and became known collectively as Tartars or Tatars. Although their fortunes declined after the 13th century, the Mongols retained their independence until conquered by the Manchus in 1691.

Mongols, Empire of the. Medieval Asiatic empire. It was founded by Genghis Khan (d. 1227), extended over China and large portions of C and W Asia and Russia, was checked in its western advance at Liegnitz (Wahlstatt), Silesia, in 1241, and overthrew the caliphate in 1258. A Mongol dynasty, known as the Yüan dynasty, ruled in China from Kublai Khan (c1259) to 1368, when the Ming dynasty superseded it. The empire divided into various parts at the close of the 13th century, but was temporarily revived under Tamerlane c1400. His descendant Baber founded the empire of the Moguls in India.

Monhegan (mon.hē'gạn). Island of Lincoln County, SE Maine, situated in the Atlantic, ab. 16 mi. SE of Boothbay Harbor. Area, ab. 0.8 sq. mi.; pop. 75 (1950).

Monica (mon'i.kạ), Saint. [Also, **Monnica.**] b. at Tagaste, in northern Africa, 332 or 333; d. at Ostia, Italy, May 4, 387. Mother of Saint Augustine. Married to a pagan, she helped convert him to Christianity. Her prayers and solicitude were also influential in the conversion of Augustine, as he relates in his *Confessions.*

Monick (mo.nēk), **Emmanuel.** b. 1893—. French government official, governor (1944–49) of the Bank of France. He was active in the Resistance movement in France and Morocco during World War II.

Monier (mo.nyā), **Joseph.** b. at St.-Quentin la Potérie, France, 1823; d. at Paris, March 13, 1906. French inventor. His method of reinforcing concrete with iron rods (first patented in 1867) was originally used for gardening tubs, and later for bridges and staircases.

Monier-Williams (mun'i.ėr.wil'yạmz, mon'-), Sir **Monier.** b. at Bombay, India, Nov. 12, 1819; d. at Cannes, France, April 11, 1899. English Orientalist, professor of Sanskrit (1860 *et seq.*) at Oxford. He obtained the professorship after a much publicized contest with F. Max Müller for the chair. He founded (1880) the Indian Institute at Oxford. His works include a Sanskrit grammar (1846), an English-Sanskrit dictionary (1851), a Sanskrit-English dictionary (1872), grammars of Hindustani, translations of the *Sakuntala* and other Sanskrit works, *Indian Epic Poetry* (1863), *Indian Wisdom* (1875), *Hinduism* (1877), *Modern India and the Indians* (1878), *Religious Life and Thought in India* (1883), *Buddhism* (1889), *Brahmanism* (1891), and others.

Monikins (mon'i.kinz), **The.** Satirical novel by James Fenimore Cooper, published in 1835.

Monime (mo.nēm). Principal female character in Jean Baptiste Racine's *Mithridate.*

Monimia (mō.nim'i.ạ). Chief female character in Thomas Otway's play *The Orphan;* an orphan left in charge of old Acasto, and loved by both his sons, Castalio and Polydore. Though married to the former, she became the innocent victim of the latter, and her woes have made the character proverbial as a type of suffering innocence.

Moñino (mō.nyē'nō), **José.** See **Florida-Blanca,** Count of.

Monis (mo.nēs), **Ernest Antoine Emmanuel.** b. at Châteauneuf, Charente, France, May 23, 1846; d. May 26, 1929. French minister of state. He was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1885, and in 1901 to the Senate, of which he later became vice-president. He served (1899–1902) as minister of justice in the Waldeck-Rousseau cabinet. On the fall of the Briand cabinet (March, 1911), he became premier, and held office until June, 1911, when he gave place to Joseph Caillaux. He served (1913–14) as minister of marine.

Moniteur (mo.nē.tėr). Official journal (1799–1868) of the French government. It first appeared in 1789 under the name *Gazette Nationale,* and from 1799 was known as the *Moniteur Universel.*

Monitor (mon'i.tọr). Ironclad steam battery, consisting of an iron hull covered by a projecting deck, and surmounted by a revolving turret protecting the guns, designed by John Ericsson, and employed by the Union navy in the Civil War. Her commander was Lieutenant J. L. Worden, and her executive officer Lieutenant S. D. Greene. She was launched at Greenpoint, N.Y., Jan. 30, 1862. On March 9 occurred the battle between the *Monitor* and the *Merrimack,* which resulted in a draw. She afterward joined the unsuccessful expedition commanded by Captain John Rodgers against Fort Darling, near Richmond, and was sunk off Cape Hatteras on her way to Beaufort, S.C., on Dec. 29, 1862. Sixty vessels were built or projected on her plan during the war.

Moniuszko (mô.nyösh'kô), **Stanisław.** b. at Minsk, Russia, May 5, 1813; d. at Warsaw, Poland, June 4, 1872. Polish composer. His works include operas such as *Halka,* songs, and choral and orchestral compositions.

Moniz (mō'nēsh), **Antônio Caetano de Abreu Freire Egas.** b. at Avanca, Portugal, Nov. 29, 1874—. Portuguese neurologist. He taught at Coimbra (until 1911) and Lisbon (1911 *et seq.*) and served as director of the Lisbon Institute of Neurology. In 1927 he developed cerebral angiography, a method of describing the way blood circulates in the brain; later he discovered prefrontal lobotomy or leucotomy, a surgical means of treating schizophrenia and paranoia by severing the connections between the frontal portions of the brain and the rest of the cerebrum. For this latter discovery, of great success in treating insanity, he was corecipient, with Walter Rudolph Hess, of the 1949 Nobel prize in physiology and medicine. Moniz was Portuguese minister to Madrid in 1918 and minister of foreign affairs (1918–19); he was chief of the Portuguese delegation to the peace conference at Paris after World War I. He is author of several books on neurology.

Monjas (mōng'нäs), **Casa de las.** See under **Uxmal,** Mexico.

Monk (mungk), **George.** See **Monck** or **Monk, George.**

Monk, Maria. b. c1817; d. 1850. Canadian adventuress. She appeared in New York in 1835, posing as a refugee from the Hôtel Dieu, a Roman Catholic nunnery at Montreal. In *Awful Disclosures by Maria Monk* (1836) and a sequel published the same year, her descriptions of practices she claimed were prevalent at the nunnery were believed by many people and caused an outbreak of feeling against Roman Catholics. The books had a sensational sale, but the fraud was shortly exposed and she was disclosed as an immoral impostor seeking publicity.

Monk, The. [Original full title, **Ambrosio, or the Monk.**] Gothic romance by Matthew Gregory ("Monk") Lewis, published in 1795. A second edition was issued in which many passages considered objectionable in the first edition were omitted. The author gained the sobriquet of "Monk" Lewis from this book.

Monk, William Henry. b. at London, March 16, 1823; d. there, 1889. English organist, one of the editors of *Hymns Ancient and Modern* (1861).

Mon-Khmer (mōn'kmār'). [Also, **Mon-Annam.**] Linguistic stock of SE Asia with representatives in Assam (Khasi), Burma (Mon, Palaung, Wa), Thailand, Indochina (Cambodian or Khmer, and most of the languages of the Moi or mountain tribes), the Malay Peninsula (Semang, Sakai), and the Nicobar Islands. Cham is also one of the important languages of Cambodia. The languages of this family are nontonal and form derivatives by prefixation and infixation. A genetic relationship of Mon-Khmer with Malayo-Polynesian has been suggested; a proposed connection with the Munda languages of India is at present rejected by most authorities. Vietnamese (Annamese) has certain affinities with the Mon-Khmer languages.

Monkhouse (mungk'hous), **Allan.** [Full name, **Allan Noble Monkhouse.**] b. at Durham, England, May 7, 1858; d. at Disley, Cheshire, England, Jan. 10, 1936. English novelist and playwright. He was literary editor (1902–32) of the Manchester *Guardian*. He was the author of many dramas, most of which were produced by repertory theaters at Birmingham, Manchester, and Liverpool. Among his plays are *Mary Broome* (1912), *Four Tragedies* (1913), *The Education of Mr. Surrage* (1913), *War Plays* (1916), *The Conquering Hero* (1923), *The Grand Cham's Diamond* (1924), *First Blood* (1924), and *Cecilia* (1932). His novels include *A Deliverance* (1898), *Love in a Life* (1903), *Dying Fires* (1912), *Men and Ghosts* (1918), *True Love* (1919), *My Daughter Helen* (1922), *Suburb* (1925), and *Farewell Manchester* (1931).

"Monk" Lewis (mungk' lö'is). See **Lewis, Matthew Gregory.**

Monk's Mound. See under **Cahokia.**

Monk's Tale, The. One of Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*. It is unfinished, being stopped by the knight. It contains the story of Ugolino from Dante, and follows Boccaccio's *De casibus illustrium virorum* in a general way.

Monkwearmouth (mungk.wir'muth). Northern ward and former suburb of Sunderland county borough, Durham, NE England, situated on the N bank of the river Wear. It had a Benedictine monastery, founded in 674, on the lands of which Bede was born and which was later his residence. 7,403 (1931).

Monmousseau (môn.mö.sō), **Gaston.** b. at Luynes, Indre-et-Loire, France, Jan. 17, 1883—. French Communist and trade-union leader. A railway office worker by profession, he was general secretary (1922–35) of the Unitary General Confederation of Labor (CGTU), and secretary (March, 1945, *et seq.*) of the General Confederation of Labor (CGT). He was a member of the Chamber of Deputies (1936–39) and the Consultative Assembly (November, 1944).

Monmouth (mon'muth, mun'-). Municipal borough, in SW England, county seat of Monmouthshire, situated at the confluence of the rivers Monnow and Wye, ab. 145 mi. W of London by rail. 5,432 (1951).

Monmouth (mon'muth). City in NW Illinois, county seat of Warren County, ab. 94 mi. NW of Springfield. It is the seat of Monmouth College. It has manufactures of pottery, metal products, farm implements, and feed. It was named for the battle of Monmouth in the Revolutionary War. 10,193 (1950).

Monmouth, Duke of. [Title of **James Scott**; additional title, Duke of **Buccleuch**; known as **James Fitzroy** and **James Crofts**; called the **"Protestant Duke."**] b. at Rotterdam, April 9, 1649; executed at London, July 15, 1685. English rebel; illegitimate son (recognized by the king) of Charles II of England and Lucy Walters, the king's mistress during his stay at the Hague. He was created duke of Monmouth in 1663, and treated as a prince, was made captain general of the army in 1670, and came to be known as "the Protestant Duke." He commanded the English forces sent to assist the French in the Dutch war, and afterward the army sent against the Scottish Covenanters (1675–79). The realization that the Duke of York (later James II) had close ties with Roman Catholics roused the "anti-popery" section of England to the point where the possibility grew strong that Monmouth might be legitimized and recognized as heir to the English throne. Charles attempted to frustrate this development and in 1679 Monmouth went into exile. But when James received permission to live at Edinburgh, Monmouth returned (1679) to England. The king ordered him to leave; he disobeyed openly, but he was not punished. Monmouth, advised by the leaders of the Whigs, made a series of regal progresses (1680, 1682) and gained popular support, especially in the west. He became voluble in opposition to the succession of James, but repressive measures were instituted against the Whigs, especially after the Rye House Plot (1683) was exposed. Monmouth, disclaiming any previous knowledge of the plot, was exiled to Holland (1684), where, when he heard of Charles's death (May, 1685), he embarked for England. His landing (June 11) at Lyme Regis, Dorsetshire, was a complete fiasco. He claimed the throne as the Protestant head of the royal house and had himself proclaimed king at Taunton on June 20. But his followers, undisciplined and nondescript, were driven back and defeated by the royal forces at Sedgemoor (July 6) and Monmouth himself was captured two days later. He had, even before the battle, lost heart and now begged mercy of James, confessing his misdeeds and, as a last resort, offering to become a Roman Catholic. But his anguished writhings were obviously insincere and he was beheaded on Tower Hill. The circuit made by George Jeffreys in the west country, where Monmouth had had his greatest support, became known as the Bloody Assizes because of the severe punishment meted out to anyone who had sympathized with Monmouth.

Monmouth, 1st Earl of. Title of **Carey, Robert.**

Monmouth, (titular) Earl of. Title of **Middleton, Charles** (c1640–1719).

Monmouth, 1st Earl of (of the 2nd creation). A title of **Mordaunt, Charles.**

Monmouth (mon'muth), **Battle of.** Victory gained June 28, 1778, at Monmouth Court House, Freehold, Monmouth County, N.J., by the Americans under George Washington over the British under Sir Henry Clinton. The Americans under Charles Lee were at first repulsed. Lee was subsequently court-martialed. The loss of the Americans was about 230; that of the British, over 400, besides many deserters. A considerable number of men on both sides succumbed to the intense heat.

Monmouth (mon'muth, mun'-), **Geoffrey of.** See **Geoffrey of Monmouth.**

Monmouth Courthouse (mon'muth). Former name of **Freehold,** N.J.

Monmouthshire (mon'muth.shir, mun'-) or **Monmouth** (mon'muth, mun'-). Maritime county in SW England, on the Welsh border. It is bounded on the NW and N by Brecknockshire (Wales), on the NE by Herefordshire, on the E by Gloucestershire, on the S by Bristol Channel and the estuary of the river Severn, and on the W by Glamorganshire (Wales). The surface is hilly, especially in the N and W parts, where it reaches an elevation of over 2,200 ft. The coastline is low, flat, and regular, being indented only by the estuary of the river Usk. Wheat and rye are grown in the valley of the Usk and oats and barley are grown in the uplands. Monmouthshire has considerable permanent pasture devoted to the raising of cattle and sheep. Coal and iron mining, as well as large iron and steel works, are found in the W part of the county; Ebbw Vale is a center of the tin-plate industry. Monmouthshire was made an English county in 1535. Welsh is very generally spoken and the county has more affinities with Wales than with England. The General

Register Office now groups it for statistical purposes with Wales. County seat, Monmouth; area, ab. 546 sq. mi.; pop. 424,647 (1951).

Monnerville (mo.ner.vēl), **Gaston.** b. at Cayenne, French Guiana, Jan. 2, 1897—. French political leader and lawyer, president of the Council of the Republic, the upper house of the French legislature under the Fourth Republic. A moderate leftist in politics, he was active in court cases of political character. He served as a deputy (1932–40, 1944 *et seq.*). A specialist in colonial affairs, he was undersecretary of state for colonies (1937, 1938), was active in the Resistance in France during World War II, and was president (1947 *et seq.*) of the Council of the Republic. A Negro, he has been active in the defense of colonial peoples.

Monnet (mo.ne), **Jean.** b. at Cognac, Charente, France, 1888—. French banker, businessman, and government official, in charge (1945 *et seq.*) of the French plan of modernization and reëquipment of the national productive system, known as the "Monnet Plan," of which he was named (December, 1945) commissioner general. He was a leading figure (1914–18) in the organization of inter-Allied supply agencies, including the wheat council and the Allied maritime council, was associate general-secretary (1919–23) of the League of Nations, and was associated (1923–33) with the Blair and Giannini banking interests in the U.S. He served (1933–38) in China as a financial adviser, and was active (1938–39) on French supply missions to the U.S. and Great Britain. After the fall of France (June, 1940), he returned to London, where he was appointed (August, 1940) to a British diplomatic post, as a member of the British purchasing commission in Washington. Sent (1943) to investigate the state of the French army in Africa, he resigned from the British supply council, became the economic adviser of General Henri Giraud, and negotiated the formation (June, 1943) of the French committee of national liberation, of which he became a member. He held various supply posts in the Free French regime in Algiers and Paris and sponsored (1945) the creation of the plan for modernization of French national production to which his name was given. In 1952 he was head of the top authority of the west European resources pool.

Monnica (mon'i.kạ), Saint. See Saint **Monica.**

Monnier (mo.nyā), **Henri Bonaventure.** b. at Paris, June 6, 1799; d. there, Jan. 3, 1877. French caricaturist and author. Among his works are *Scènes populaires* (1830) and *Mémoires de M. Joseph Prudhomme* (1857).

Monnier, Marc. b. at Florence, Italy, 1829; d. at Geneva, Switzerland, April 18, 1885. French poet and prose writer. His works include poems, literary criticisms, and volumes on Italy.

Monnier, Philippe. b. at Geneva, Switzerland, 1864; d. there, 1911. Swiss author writing in French. His *Causeries genevoises* (1902) show him to be both an erudite and a whimsical observer, much in the manner of his literary predecessor Rodolphe Toeppfer.

Monocacy (mọ.nok'ạ.si). Small tributary of the Potomac River. Near it, in the vicinity of Frederick, Md., on July 9, 1864, the Confederates (20,000) under Jubal Early defeated Union forces (6,050) under Lew Wallace.

Monoceros (mọ.nos'ẹ.ros). Constellation, the Unicorn, S of Gemini and Cancer, and between Canis Minor and Canis Major. It contains no star brighter than the fourth magnitude. The constellation lies on the axis of the Milky Way, which is, however, inconspicuous in that part of the sky.

Monod (mo.nō), **Adolphe.** b. at Copenhagen, Jan. 21, 1802; d. at Paris, April 6, 1856. French Protestant clergyman, noted as a pulpit orator.

Monod, Frédéric Joël Jean Gérard. b. at Monnaz, Vaud, Switzerland, May 17, 1794; d. at Paris, 1863. French Protestant clergyman, founder of the Free Church of France.

Monod, Gabriel. b. at Ingouville, France, March 7, 1844; d. at Versailles, France, April 10, 1912. French historian. He served as professor (1905 *et seq.*) at the Collège de France. Author of *Bibliographie de l'histoire de France jusqu'en 1789* (Bibliography of French History until 1789; 1888), *Les Maîtres de l'histoire: Renan, Taine, Michelet* (Masters of Historiography: Renan, Taine, Michelet, 1894), and others.

Monoecus (mọ.nē'kus). Ancient name of **Monaco.**

Mono Lake (mō'nō). Salt lake in Mono County, E California. It has no outlet. Elevation, ab. 6,430 ft.; area, ab. 90 sq. mi.

Monomachus (mọ.nom'ạ.kus), **Constantine.** See **Constantine IX.**

Monomotapa (mō"nō.mō.tä'pä). Name given to an African kingdom said once to have flourished in the lower Zambezi basin. It was often mentioned by early Portuguese writers for its gold mines, but all attempts of the Portuguese to colonize the area failed, and most of the accounts of it were so embellished by legend as to be of little historical use.

Monona (mọ.nō'nạ). Village in S Wisconsin, in Dane County, near Madison. 2,544 (1950).

Monongahela (mọ.nong.gạ.hē'lạ). [Former names: **Parkinson's Ferry, Monongahela City.**] City in SW Pennsylvania, in Washington County, on the Monongahela River: manufactures of machinery, chemicals, and firebrick; river coal-shipping point. It was chartered in 1873. Pop. 8,922 (1950).

Monongahela River. River in N West Virginia and SW Pennsylvania. It is formed by the union of the West Fork and Tygart River, and unites with the Allegheny at Pittsburgh to form the Ohio. Braddock was defeated on its banks near the site of what is now Pittsburgh, on July 9, 1755, by the French and Indians. Total length, including Tygart, ab. 300 mi.; length of Monongahela, 128 mi.; navigable to Fairmont, W.Va.

Mono Pass (mō'nō). Pass in the Sierra Nevada Mountains, in E California. Elevation, ab. 10,599 ft.

Monophysitism (mọ.nof'i.sīt.iz.ẹm). A much disputed doctrine concerning Jesus Christ. While the term Monophysitism (from Greek elements meaning "belief in one nature") came into wide and definite use only after the Council of Chalcedon (451), the concept arose much earlier, and that synod was in fact an effort to preserve the religious and political unity of the Christian world, threatened by bitter contention over the question of whether Jesus could be said to have a single or a dual nature. Apollinaris the Younger (Apollinaris of Laodicea) had put forward in the 4th century an essentially monophysite theory, which was condemned by the First Council of Constantinople (381). On the other hand the doctrine propounded in 428 by Nestorius, patriarch of Constantinople, carrying the dualistic concept to the point of denying that the Virgin Mary could properly be called the Mother of God, was pronounced heretical by the Council of Ephesus (431). Eutyches and others were so outraged by the Nestorian heresy that they rejected the theory of the two natures in any form or degree, and accused the Council of Chalcedon of Nestorianism. That Council, respondent to a letter from Pope Leo I, and resting on the findings of the Council of Nicaea (325), formulated the doctrine of Jesus Christ as "perfect God and perfect man, consubstantial with the Father according to His deity, consubstantial with us according to His humanity, in two natures without confusion or change, without division or separation." For a century and a half thereafter, popes endeavored to enforce doctrinal uniformity; emperors alternately upheld one faction and the other; monks and mobs rioted; bishops were deposed, elevated, and murdered; even Justinian was unable to compose the schism; Rome and the church generally throughout the West upheld the concept of the two natures, but the Monophysites with their formula of "the one nature of the incarnate Word of God" prevailed in Egypt and Syria and spread their doctrine to Ethiopia and to Armenia. Ironically, the most decisive result of this greatest schism in Christianity before the late 15th century, was that it left Christianity in the East virtually impotent against the flood of Islam when it rose in the 7th century. As islands of Christianity (though in both Roman and Greek eyes heretical) the Coptic, Ethiopian, Jacobite, and Armenian churches have survived 13 centuries of engulfment in the Moslem world, and continue to hold to the concept of Monophysitism.

Monopoli (mō.nō'pō.lē). Town and commune in SE Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Apulia, in the province of Bari, situated on the Adriatic Sea ab. 25 mi. SE of Bari. Pop. of commune, 28,856 (1936); of town, 18,092 (1936).

Monor (mō′nōr). Town in N central Hungary, between Budapest and Cegléd. It is an agricultural trade center. 13,518 (1948).

Monotheletism (mō.noth′ē.let.iz.ēm) or **Monothelitism** (-lit-). A much disputed doctrine concerning Jesus Christ, the name of which is derived from Greek elements meaning "belief in one will." By the end of the 6th century, Monophysitism, the doctrine of the single nature of Jesus, condemned as a heresy by Rome and alternately condemned, adopted, or tolerated by Constantinople, had prevailed throughout the African, Syrian, and Armenian churches against the doctrine of the Saviour's dual nature, as laid down by the Council of Chalcedon (451). The church everywhere throughout the West, however, accepted the Chalcedonian doctrine. The Christian world had for more than a century and a half been torn and weakened religiously and politically by this schism when in 622 the emperor Heraclius I proposed what seemed like a workable compromise. The Heraclian thesis was that Christ possessed two natures, the divine and the human, but that only one will, the divine, directed his actions. The Eastern hierarchy went along with the emperor cautiously and without enthusiasm until Cyrus, patriarch of Alexandria, pronounced strongly in favor of Monotheletism, provoking an attack by Sophronius, a monk who later became patriarch of Jerusalem, and an appeal to Sergius, patriarch of Constantinople, who wrote to Pope Honorius I at Rome, and got a reply which seemed to favor the new formula, while at the same time enjoining any further debate of the problem. Thus encouraged, Heraclius in 638 proclaimed Monotheletism the official Christian doctrine throughout the empire. When this became known at Rome, Severinus, successor to Honorius in the papal see, promptly condemned Monotheletism. Heraclius later recanted, but his successors Constantine III and Constans II tried to enforce the doctrine, while the successors of Severinus, Popes John IV and Theodore I, anathematized it anew. Meanwhile the Monophysites utterly rejected the olive branch, and the Christian world was thus actually, as a result, the more dangerously divided precisely when the Mohammedan tide was rising to overwhelm it in the East. Constans II now attempted, as had Pope Honorius, to forbid any mention of the disputed doctrines, but Pope Martin I summoned a Council to condemn Monotheletism, which led to his seizure, torture, and exile and to the persecution of Catholic upholders of the doctrine of the two natures, until a new emperor, Constantine IV, restored toleration. The Sixth General Council (Third Council of Constantinople) in 680 again stigmatized Monotheletism as heresy, and except for an attempt to revive it in 711–713, it died away everywhere except among the Maronites of Syria, where it persisted until they came again into communion with Rome in the 12th century.

Monrad (môn′räʊʀн), **Ditlev Gothard.** b. at Copenhagen, Nov. 24, 1811; d. March 28, 1887. Danish statesman, bishop of Lolland-Falster (1849–54, 1871–87). He was minister president from 1863 until after Denmark's defeat (1864) by Prussia in the first of Bismarck's wars of consolidation.

Monreale (mōn.rā.ä′lā). Town and commune in SW Italy, on the island of Sicily, in the province of Palermo, ab. 5 mi. SW of Palermo. The cathedral, considered the finest existing building of the Sicilian Norman-Saracenic style, was begun in 1173. The exterior, except the arcaded chevet, is very plain; the bronze north doors have 28 Romanesque relief-panels, and the west doors are decorated with 43 Bible scenes. The interior length is 335 ft., the greatest width 131 ft.; the nave has 18 Corinthian columns, in part taken from ancient buildings, with stilted pointed arches; the three apses open on the broad transept. The roof is of wood, open-framed. The lower parts of the walls are encrusted with marble; all the rest is covered with mosaics on gold ground, consisting of Old and New Testament scenes and rich arabesques. The cloister, one of the most admirable creations of the 12th century, is a large quadrangle. It has coupled columns with many of the shafts inlaid with mosaic, carved foliage and figure capitals, and stilted arches. The cathedral and other buildings of interest to tourists escaped damage in World War II. Pop. of commune, 19,578 (1936), of town, 14,340 (1936).

Monro (mun.rō′), **Alexander.** b. at London, Sept. 8, 1697; d. at Edinburgh, July 10, 1767. British anatomist and surgeon, professor of anatomy (1720 *et seq.*) at Edinburgh. His chief work is *Osteology* (1726).

Monro, Harold Edward. b. at Brussels, Belgium, March 14, 1879; d. at Broadstairs, Kent, England, March 16, 1932. English poet, critic, and anthologist. He founded the Poetry Society and the *Poetry Review*, a quarterly, in 1911, established (1912) the Poetry Bookshop in a London slum area, in order to bring poetry to the people, and founded (1913) the periodical *Poetry and the Drama*, which was suspended (December, 1914) because of World War I and was reëstablished (1919) as *The Chapbook* and finally discontinued in 1921. Author of *Poems* (1906), *Judas* (1908), *Before Dawn* (1911), *Children of Love* (1914), *Trees* (1916), *Strange Meetings* (1917), *Real Property* (1922), *The Earth for Sale* (1928), and *Elm Angel* (1930), poetry; *Proposals for a Voluntary Nobility* (1907), *Chronicle of a Pilgrimage: Paris to Milan on Foot* (1909), *The Evolution of the Soul* (1917), *Some Contemporary Poets* (1920), and *One Day Awake: A Modern Morality* (1922). prose; and of *Twentieth Century Poetry* (1929), an anthology. Among his single poems are *Every Thing*, *City*, *Storm*, *Solitude*, *Children of Love*, *Dog*, and *Man Carrying Bale*.

Monro or **Monroe** or **Munro** (mun.rō′), **Henry.** b. 1768; hanged at Lisburn, Ireland, in June, 1798. Irish patriot; son of a Scottish Presbyterian minister settled at Lisburn. He entered the linen business c1788, and in 1795 joined the United Irishmen. In the rebellion of 1798 he succeeded to the command, was captured on June 15, and was hung at Lisburn.

Monro or **Munro, Robert.** d. c1680. Scottish general. He served in the Scottish rebellion against Charles I, in which connection he was sent (1640) to Aberdeen with about 800 men. Named (1644) to replace Alexander Leslie, 1st Earl of Leven, commander of the English and Scottish forces in Ulster, he captured (1644) Belfast. He refused to surrender Carrickfergus and Belfast at the conclusion of peace and was superseded (1648) by George Monck. He was then imprisoned for five years in the Tower of London.

Monroe (mun.rō′). City in N Georgia, county seat of Walton County: cotton mills. 4,542 (1950).

Monroe. City in N Louisiana, parish seat of Ouachita Parish, on the Washita River, in a natural gas area: manufactures include carbon black, chemicals, paper, lumber, wood products, and cottonseed oil. 38,572 (1950).

Monroe. [Called the **"Floral City."**] City in SE Michigan, county seat of Monroe County, on the Raisin River ab. 35 mi. SW of Detroit: paper manufactures, steel rolling mill, and plant nurseries. 21,467 (1950).

Monroe. City in S North Carolina, county seat of Union County: manufactures of cottonseed oil, lumber, and brick and tile products. It was named for President James Monroe. 10,140 (1950).

Monroe. City in S Wisconsin, county seat of Green County: trading and shipping center for Swiss and Limburger cheese. 7,037 (1950).

Monroe, Fort. [Also, **Fortress Monroe.**] Fort on Old Point Comfort, at the mouth of the James River, in E Virginia. It occupies a tract of 200 acres ceded in 1818 by Virginia to the U.S.

Monroe, Harriet. b. at Chicago, Dec. 23, 1860; d. Sept. 26, 1936. American poet and editor. She established (1912) at Chicago and edited (1912–36) *Poetry: A Magazine of Verse*. Her *Columbian Ode* was commissioned (1891) and read (1892) at the ceremonies celebrating the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America. Author of *Valeria and Other Poems* (1892), *The Passing Show—Motion Plays in Verse* (1903), *You and I* (1914), *The Difference and Other Poems* (1924), and *Poets and Their Art* (1926).

Monroe, James. b. in Westmoreland County, Va., April 28, 1758; d. at New York, July 4, 1831. American statesman and diplomat, U.S. secretary of state (1811–17) and fifth President of the United States (1817–25), known for his declaration of the Monroe Doctrine (1823). He attended the College of William and Mary and at the age of 18 became a lieutenant in the Continental line. He took part in the battles of Harlem, White Plains, Trenton (where he was wounded), Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth. Leaving the army as a major, he

studied law under Thomas Jefferson and in 1782 was elected to the Virginia legislature. He served (1783–86) in the Congress of the Confederation, where he defended Southern rights to the navigation of the Mississippi. He was a delegate to the Annapolis interstate conference of 1786 and upon the expiration of his term in Congress took his seat in the Virginia legislature. He also served as a member of the Virginia convention for ratification of the Constitution but voted against its adoption. In 1790 he went to the U.S. Senate to fill a vacancy. Here he became a member of the Republican (Jeffersonian) Party. In June, 1794, he was appointed minister to France. Recalled from this post in 1796 because of his alleged failure to uphold administration policy, he defended his record in *A View of the Conduct of the Executive, in the Foreign Affairs of the United States* (1797). He became (1799) governor of Virginia, serving until December, 1802, when he was sent by Jefferson on a treaty mission to France. At Paris, he assisted R. R. Livingston in the purchase of the province of Louisiana offered by the French and later went on an unsuccessful mission to Madrid, where he sought to negotiate the title to West Florida. He later participated, togother with William Pinkney, in negotiating a treaty (December, 1806) with Great Britain; it was so favorable to the British cause that Jefferson and Madison declined to submit it to the Senate. Offended by this repudiation of his labors, he ran against Madison in the presidential contest of 1808 but was badly beaten. Reëlected (1810) to the Virginia legislature, he became again (January, 1811) governor of that state. In April, 1811, after a reconciliation with Madison, he accepted appointment as secretary of state with the understanding that he should have a free hand in attempting to settle maritime controversies with Great Britain. Finding this impossible, he became an advocate of war, which was declared on June 18, 1812. From August, 1814, to March 1, 1815, Monroe also served as secretary of war. The presidential successor to Madison, he took office in 1817 and followed the conservative policies adopted by Madison after the end of the war. As president he signed the Missouri Compromise act (1820), but the principal achievements of his administration were in foreign policy: the limitation of naval armament on the Great Lakes, the settlement of boundary and fisheries controversies with Great Britain, the acquisition from Spain of Florida and rights on the Pacific coast, the enunciation (Dec. 2, 1823) of what posterity has termed the Monroe Doctrine. For all these achievements except the first much credit was due to John Quincy Adams, secretary of state. A capable administrator and an excellent judge of public opinion, Monroe became a popular figure. The Federalist Party disappeared from national politics, and in his reëlection to the presidency in 1820 Monroe received all but one of the votes cast in the electoral college. Though marked by strong personal rivalries among Republican Party leaders, his administration is customarily associated with the "era of good feeling" in national history. After leaving office, Monroe became (1828) a member of the Board of Visitors of the University of Virginia and was elected (1829) to the Virginia constitutional convention, at which he served as presiding officer. Burdened by financial difficulties in his last years, he moved (1830) to New York to live with his daughter and her husband. He died there, and in 1858 his remains were transferred to Richmond, Va. See *The Writings of James Monroe,* edited by S. M. Hamilton (7 vols., 1898–1903).

Monroe, Paul. b. at North Madison, Ind., June 7, 1869; d. at Garrison, N.Y., Dec. 6, 1947. American educator and authority on the history of education, who served as editor in chief of the *Cyclopedia of Education* (5 vols., 1910–13). He was professor of education (1902–35) at Teachers College, Columbia, director (1915–23) of the School of Education, and headed the International Institute of Teachers College until 1935. He was a cofounder (1926) of the China Institute of America, and president (1932–35) of Robert College and Istanbul Woman's College in Turkey.

Monroe Doctrine. Doctrine formulated in 1823 by President James Monroe, a basic pillar of U.S. polity in international affairs, that non-American powers shall not intervene in the political affairs of the American continents. It is a unilateral doctrine, resting solely upon the determination of the U.S. (although it is generally conceded by U.S. historians that the tacit support of Great Britain, and hence of the British fleet, was what chiefly made it effective at various times in the 19th century). Two circumstances led to its promulgation. As late as the early 1820's, Russian explorations along the Pacific coast held the threat of colonization; and the group of European monarchical governments known as the Holy Alliance was thought to be contemplating a reconquest of the Latin-American countries which had lately thrown off Spanish rule and established their independence, which had been recognized by the government at Washington. With respect to the first of these situations, Secretary of State John Quincy Adams suggested to President Monroe a declaration that "the American continents should no longer be subjects for any new European colonial settlement," and this the president stated, in Adams's words, in his annual message read to Congress on Dec. 2, 1823. With respect to the threat of European intervention in Latin America, the interests of Great Britain, because of her extensive commerce, coincided with those of the U.S. Accordingly, George Canning, British foreign minister, proposed a joint British-American declaration against the plans of the Holy Alliance. Adams successfully opposed such joint action, but with his approval the president in his message stated that "we could not view an interposition for oppressing them [the Spanish-American republics] or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European power, in any other light than as a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States." In general the Monroe Doctrine has been effectively upheld against all challenges except, for a time, that of France and Austria, when in 1864 they set up the archduke Maximilian as emperor of Mexico. The hands of the U.S. government were then tied by the Civil War, but when that came to an end Napoleon III found it expedient to withdraw the French army which sustained Maximilian, and the patriot forces soon brought his adventure to an end. In the second administration of President Grover Cleveland the Monroe Doctrine was invoked to restrain British action against Venezuela in a dispute concerning the boundary between that country and British Guiana, and in 1898 it was cited in connection with the Spanish-American War. But, by the beginning of the 20th century, various incidents and tendencies had caused the Doctrine more and more to appear, in Latin-American eyes, as a cover for U.S. hegemony and "Yankee imperialism." This impression was deepened by the annexation of Puerto Rico and by the restraints placed upon the republic of Cuba following the war with Spain, and a few years later by the apparent willingness of the U.S. government to aid in the secession of Panama from Colombia. President Theodore Roosevelt, at the time of the Panama incident, alarmed all Latin America by broadening the scope of the Monroe Doctrine to include the implied right of the U.S. to intervene in case of alleged misconduct by, or even in case of prolonged disorder within, any Latin-American country. Much has been done by the U.S. since that time to allay the suspicions of the countries south of the Rio Grande, especially through the "good neighbor" policy of comparatively recent years.

Monroeville (mun.rō'vil). Town in SE Alabama, county seat of Monroe County, ab. 70 mi. NE of Mobile, in a farming region. 2,772 (1950).

Monrovia (mun.rō'vi.ą). City in S California, in Los Angeles County, NE of Los Angeles: residential suburb with orange groves. It is a shipping point for oranges, and also has some manufactures. 20,186 (1950).

Monrovia. Town in W Africa, the capital of Liberia, situated on the Atlantic coast. It is the chief port of the country, and is connected by road with the interior. It was founded (1822) by the American Colonization Society, and named after President James Monroe. Modern port facilities were established here after World War II by American technicians. Pop. ab. 12,000 (1950).

Mons (môñs; Anglicized, monz). [Flemish, **Bergen.**] City in SW Belgium, the capital of the province of Hainaut, situated on the Trouille River W of Charleroi. It is the trade center for the Borinage coal-mining district and has iron and steel, cement, and ceramic manufactures,

and oil refineries. The Cathedral of Sainte Waudru is in the late Gothic style; the town hall dates from the 15th century and has a beautiful belfry. Mons was founded by Julius Caesar as a Roman military camp; it became an important commercial and industrial center in the Middle Ages. It was taken by Louis of Nassau in 1572, and by the French in 1691, but in both cases soon returned to Spanish and Hapsburg rule. It was French from 1792 to 1814, and under the Netherlands in the period 1814–30. It was occupied by the Germans in World Wars I and II. About one fourth of the city's buildings were damaged in World War II, and the archives were destroyed. 25,661 (1947).

Mons (monz). Latin word for "hill," "mount," or "mountain": for entries not found immediately below see the distinguishing element of the name.

Mons (môńs, monz), **Battle of.** Military operation on the Western Front, in the early period of World War I. It focused about Mons, strategically important for its rail connections, and directly in the path of General von Kluck's invading German troops. On Aug. 23 and 24, 1914 Kluck's forces and troops under British General Sir John French clashed; the quick advances of other German invading wedges brought fear of encirclement and the Allied forces retreated.

Mons Brisiacus (monz bri.sī'ą.kus). Latin name of **Breisach.**

Monschau (mōn'shou). [Former name, **Montjoie.**] Town in W Germany, in the *Land* (state) of North Rhine-Westphalia, British Zone, formerly in the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated on the Roer River near the Belgian border, ab. 16 mi. SE of Aachen: resort, with agricultural markets and textile manufactures. Heavy fighting took place here at the close of World War II, from December, 1944, to January, 1945. In spite of this the town suffered only slight damage. 2,420 (1946).

Monseigneur (môń.se.nyėr). In French history, a title of the Dauphin, the king's eldest son.

Monselice (mōn.se'lē.chā). Town and commune in NE Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Veneto, in the province of Padova, ab. 14 mi. SW of Padua. Buildings of interest to tourists were undamaged in World War II. Pop. of commune, 16,447 (1936); of town, 5,895 (1936).

Monsell (mon.sel'), **John Samuel Bewley.** b. at St. Columb's, County Londonderry, Ireland, March 2, 1811; d. at Guilford, Surrey, England, April 9, 1875. Anglican clergyman and hymn writer.

Mons-en-Barœul (môń.zäń.bą.rėy'). Town in N France, in the department of Nord: a northeastern industrial suburb of Lille. 8,705 (1946).

Mons-en-Pévèle (môń.zäń.pā.vel) or **Mons-en-Puelle** (-pü.el). Village in the department of Nord, France, ab. 13 mi. S of Lille. Here on Aug. 18, 1304, Philip IV of France defeated the Flemings.

Monserrat (mon.sę.rat'). See **Montserrat.**

Monserrat (mōn.ser.rät'), **Joaquin de.** [Title, Marquis of **Cruillas.**] Spanish general, viceroy of Mexico from Jan. 25, 1761, to August, 1766.

Monsieur (mę.syė). In French history, a title of the king's eldest brother. The appellation was used from the time of Louis XIV.

Monsieur, Théâtre de. Theater which existed at Paris, in the Foire St.-Germain, in the latter part of the 18th century. It was founded by a coiffeur of Marie Antoinette named Léonard Autre, and was named for "Monsieur," the king's brother, who backed it. Italian opera and French comedy were played there, and it had a brilliant existence from 1789 to 1791, when a new house was built for it in the Rue Feydeau and it received the name of Théâtre Feydeau.

Monsieur Beaucaire (bō.ker). Romance by Booth Tarkington, published in 1900.

Monsieur de Pourceaugnac (dę pōr.sō.nyak). Comedy by Molière, played in 1660. It is a satire on the country squires of France.

Monsieur Lecocq (lę.kok). Detective story by Émile Gaboriau, published in 1869.

Monsieur X (ēks). Pseudonym of **Parodi, Alexandre.**

Monsigny (môń.sē.nyē), **Pierre Alexandre.** b. near St.-Omer, France, Oct. 17, 1729; d. Jan. 14, 1817. French composer. His most successful opera was *Le Déserteur, ou Peut-être trouvé* (1777).

Monson (mun'son). Town in S Massachusetts, in Hampden County, near the Chicopee River: granite quarrying and manufactures of wool textiles. 6,125 (1950).

Monson, Sir Edmund John. b. at Chart Lodge, Kent, England, Oct. 6, 1834; d. at London, Oct. 29, 1909. English diplomat. He was private secretary to R. B. P. Lyons, 1st Earl Lyons, English minister at Washington during the Civil War, and subsequently held diplomatic posts in Europe and South America. During his stay at Copenhagen (1884–88) he was selected as arbitrator of the Butterfield claim between Denmark and the U.S.

Monson, Sir William. b. 1569; d. at Kinnersley, Herefordshire, England, in February, 1643. English admiral. In 1585 he ran away to sea, and in 1588, the year of the Spanish Armada, was made lieutenant of the *Charles*. In 1591 he was captured and detained in the castle of Lisbon. In 1602 he was vice-admiral of the squadron under Sir Richard Leveson sent to raid the Spanish treasure fleet, in 1604 was appointed admiral of the Narrow Seas (the Channel patrol), and in 1614 was engaged in suppressing piracy on the coast of Ireland. He was imprisoned (1615–16) in the Tower of London and did not serve again until the Dutch campaign of 1635. He is best known for his naval *Tracts*, discussions of past campaigns and suggestions for reforms.

Mons Pessulus (pes'ū.lus). Latin name of **Montpellier.**

Mons Rubicus (rō'bi.kus). Latin name of **Montrouge.**

Monster (môn'stėr). Commune in W Netherlands, in the province of South Holland, situated on the North Sea coast between The Hague and Hoek van Holland. The commune contains several villages; vegetable culture is predominant. 11,837 (1939).

Monster and Other Stories, The. Collection of stories by Stephen Crane, published in 1899.

Monstrelet (môńs.trę.le), **Enguerrand de.** d. 1453. French chronicler, author of a chronicle of contemporary French history covering the period 1400–44.

Monsummano (mōn.sōm.mä'nō). Town in Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Tuscany, in the province of Pistoia, ab. 25 mi. NW of Florence. Near it is a warm stalactitic grotto noted as a health resort. The parish church was undamaged in World War II. 8,527 (1936).

Montacute (mon'tą.kūt) or **Montagu** (mon'tą.gū), **John de.** [Title, 3rd Earl of **Salisbury.**] b. c1350; beheaded at Cirencester, England, Jan. 7, 1400. English soldier; nephew of William de Montacute, 2nd Earl of Salisbury. A prominent Lollard, he attended their meetings and kept a Lollard chaplain. In 1397 he succeeded to the earldom. He was a favorite adviser of Richard II. On the landing of the Duke of Lancaster (later Henry IV), he raised troops in the west to oppose him. On the downfall of Richard and the accession of Henry IV, he was committed to the Town of London. He was released, entered into a conspiracy against Henry, was discovered, and was murdered by a mob.

Montacute or Montagu, Thomas de. [Title, 4th Earl of **Salisbury.**] b. 1388; d. at Meung, France, Nov. 3, 1428. English general; son of John de Montacute, 3rd Earl of Salisbury, and father of Alice Neville, who was mother of Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick, known as the "Kingmaker." He was summoned to Parliament as Earl of Salisbury in October, 1409, and restored to the dignity of his father in 1421. In 1415 he served King Henry V in France, fighting at Harfleur and Agincourt, and he was made lieutenant general of Normandy in April, 1419. He continued to fight in France as the most famous and skillful English general until the siege of Orléans, in October, 1428. He was wounded there, and died at Meung.

Montacute or Montagu, William de. [Titles: 3rd Baron **Montacute,** 1st Earl of **Salisbury.**] b. 1301; d. Jan. 30, 1344. English soldier. In 1327 he fought with Edward III in Scotland. During the Parliament of Nottingham (October, 1330) he arrested Roger de Mortimer in the queen mother's apartments. On March 16, 1337, he was created Earl of Salisbury; he was appointed marshal of England Sept. 20, 1338.

Montacute or Montagu, William de. [Title, 2nd Earl of **Salisbury.**] b. June 25, 1328; d. June 3, 1397. English soldier. He was one of the original knights of the Order of the Garter (1350). In 1354 he was appointed constable of the king's army in France, where he served

until the peace of Bretigny (1360), having fought at Crécy (1346) and Poitiers (1356). In 1369 he served under John of Gaunt in the north of France. He assisted at the coronation of Richard II in 1377, and in 1381 went with the king to meet Wat Tyler's rebels at Smithfield.

Montagna (mōn.tä'nyä), **Bartolommeo.** b. at Orzinovi, near Brescia, Italy, c1450; d. at Vicenza, Italy, 1523. Italian painter. He is said to have studied under Andrea Mantegna at Padua, and also under Giovanni Bellini and Carpaccio. Among his works are *The Presentation of Jesus Carist in the Temple,* at Vicenza; *Madonna and Two Saints,* at Venice; and *Ecce Homo,* in the Louvre.

Montagnais (mon.tąn.yā'). Collective name for a number of North American Indian tribes in a large area of SE Quebec and Labrador. Their languages are of the Algonquian family.

Montagnana (mōn.tä.nyä'nä). Town and commune in NE Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Veneto, in the province of Padova, ab. 24 mi. SW of Padua. Pictures from Florence, which had been deposited here, were severely damaged during World War II. Pop. of commune, 12,702 (1936); of town, 4,290 (1936).

Montagnana, Domenico. b. c1695; d. 1740. Italian violinmaker, a pupil of Stradivarius. After working at Cremona, he settled at Venice, manufacturing violins, violas, and cellos.

Montagnards (môn.tä.nyär). Group of North American Indians of the Rocky Mountain region of the U.S. and Canada, embracing six tribes. They belong to the Northern group of the Athapascan linguistic stock.

Montagne (môn.tàny'). [Plural, **Montagnes** (môn.tàny').] French word for "mountain": for geographical entries of this kind see the distinguishing element of the name. See also **Mountain.**

Montagney (môn.tä.nyā), **Maurice.** Original name of **Artôt, Maurice Montagney.**

Montagu (mon'tą.gū). See also **Montacute.**

Montagu, Marquis of. A title of **Neville, John.**

Montagu, Basil. b. at London, April 24, 1770; d. at Boulogne, France, Nov. 27, 1851. English lawyer and writer; son of John Montagu, 4th Earl of Sandwich, by his mistress Martha Ray. Acknowledged by his father, he was educated at the Charterhouse and at Christ's College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1790. He was admitted to Gray's Inn, and went to London in 1795. He was an intimate of Samuel Coleridge and William Wordsworth. He was called to the bar in 1798, and published in 1801 *A Summary of the Law of Set Off,* and from 1805 to 1807 prepared a *Digest of the Bankruptcy Laws.* In 1825 he exposed the delay and expense of the existing bankruptcy procedure, and in 1835 was made accountant general in bankruptcy. Between 1825 and 1834 he edited the *Works of Lord Bacon.* His *Essays* were published in 1824.

Montagu, Charles. [Title, 1st Duke of **Manchester.**] b. c1660; d. Jan. 20, 1722. English diplomat; grandson of Edward Montagu (1602–71), 2nd Earl of Manchester. He joined the Prince of Orange (William III) on his landing in England, became (1689) captain of the yeomen of the guard and lord lieutenant of Huntingdonshire, and fought (1690) for William in Ireland. He was later sent on several diplomatic missions.

Montagu, Charles. [Title, 1st Earl of **Halifax.**] b. probably at Horton, Northamptonshire, England, April 16, 1661; d. May 19, 1715. English statesman, financier, and poet; grandson of Henry Montagu, 1st Earl of Manchester. He studied at Westminster and at Cambridge (Trinity College). In 1689 he was returned to the Convention Parliament for Maldon. In March, 1692, he was appointed a lord of the treasury, and induced Parliament to raise a loan of a million in annuities based on new excise duties. This loan was the beginning of the English national debt. Adopting William Patterson's scheme for a national bank, he carried through a bill to raise a loan of 1,200,000 pounds based on a tonnage bill, the subscribers to form a corporation known as the Governor and Company of the Bank of England. On April 30, 1694, he was made chancellor of the exchequer. With the aid of Somers, Locke, Newton, and Halley he reformed the currency in 1695, and for the first time issued the exchequer bills by which the British government gets its first credit from the House of Commons. In 1696 he carried his "general mortgage" scheme, by which a consolidated fund was formed. In 1697 he became prime minister, but resigned in 1699. In 1698 he established the society to which a monopoly of the Indian trade was given. On Dec. 13, 1700, he was created Baron Halifax. He was impeached in 1701 and acquitted, but was not in office during Queen Anne's reign. On Oct. 19, 1714, he was created Earl of Halifax. He served as president of the Royal Society from 1695 to 1698. He was the collaborator of Matthew Prior in *The City Mouse and the Country Mouse* (1687), a parody of John Dryden's *The Hind and the Panther.*

Montagu, Edward. [Title, 1st Baron **Montagu of Boughton.**] b. 1562; d. a Royalist prisoner, at London, June 15, 1644. English Royalist; brother of Henry Montagu, 1st Earl of Manchester. He was a member of Parliament (1601, 1603–04, 1611, 1614, 1620–22). Imprisoned (1642) in the Tower of London by an order of Parliament, he was later moved to his home as a result of his poor health.

Montagu, Edward. [Title, 2nd Earl of **Manchester.**] b. 1602; d. May 5, 1671. English statesman; eldest son of Henry Montagu, 1st Earl of Manchester. He entered Cambridge (Sidney Sussex College) in 1618, and was elected member of Parliament for Huntingdon in 1623. In 1626 he was created Baron Montagu, while holding the courtesy title of Viscount Mandeville. In 1640 he was one of the 12 peers to petition the king to call the Long Parliament, and was in accord with Pym, Hampden, Fiennes, and St. John in opposition to the arbitrary government of the Stuarts. In January, 1642, he was impeached by the king for high treason; in September he commanded a regiment of foot in Essex's army; and in November he became Earl of Manchester. In August, 1643, he was made major general in the eastern counties. At Marston Moor (July 2, 1644) he was general field officer with Oliver Cromwell as commander of his horse. On Nov. 25, 1644, Cromwell charged Manchester before the Commons with neglect and incompetency, and on April 2, 1645, he resigned his commission in the army. On Jan. 2, 1649, he opposed the ordinance for the king's trial in the House of Lords, and retired from public life before the formation of the Commonwealth. On March 15, 1649, he was made chancellor of the University of Cambridge. He assisted in the restoration of Charles II, and in 1660 regained many of his offices.

Montagu, Edward. [Title, 2nd Baron **Montagu of Boughton.**] b. at Weekley, England, July 11, 1616; d. Jan. 10, 1684. English nobleman; son of Edward Montagu (1562–1644). He was a member of Parliament (1640), and treated (1646) for the surrender of Newark. He conducted Charles I to Holmby House, and attended him until his escape (1647).

Montagu or **Mountagu, Edward.** [Title, 1st Earl of **Sandwich.**] b. July 27, 1625; killed in a naval action, May 28, 1672. English admiral; nephew of Henry Montagu (1563–1642) and of Edward Montagu (1562–1644). He followed Parliament, and in 1643 raised a regiment of foot in Cambridgeshire. He fought at Naseby June 14, and at Bristol Sept. 10, 1645, but had no share in the king's trial and execution. In 1656 he was appointed Robert Blake's colleague in command of the fleet. He supported Richard Cromwell, and was actively engaged in the restoration of Charles II. In 1660 he was appointed general of the fleet with Monck, and with Samuel Pepys (author of the *Diary*) as his secretary. On May 23, 1660, the king embarked on his flagship, and on May 25 landed at Dover. Montagu was created Earl of Sandwich July 12. In 1661–62 he was engaged in Morocco and Portugal. He was blown up in his ship, the *Royal James,* in a battle in Southwold Bay with the Dutch.

Montagu, Edward Wortley. d. in January, 1761. English diplomat; grandson of Edward Montagu (1625–72), 1st Earl of Sandwich, and husband of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu. A member of Parliament (1705–13, 1722, 1727, 1734–47, 1754–61), he served as commissioner (1714–15) of the treasury, and as ambassador (1716–17) to Constantinople. The second volume of Addison's *Tatler* was dedicated to him.

Montagu, Edward Wortley. b. 1713; d. in Italy, 1776. English author; son of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu. He was the reputed author of *Reflections on the Rise and Fall of Ancient Republics* (1759).

Montagu, Edwin Samuel. b. 1879; d. 1924. English politician. He was a member of Parliament (1906–22), Parliamentary undersecretary of state for India (1910–14), financial secretary to the treasury (1914–16) and minister of munitions (1916). As secretary of state for India (1917–22), he supported a policy of progressive self-government. He toured (1917–18) the provinces of India with a small delegation before drafting (1918) the report on constitutional reform, the basis of the Government of India Act (1919), known for him and F. J. Napia, Viscount Chelmsford, as the Montagu-Chelmsford Report.

Montagu, Elizabeth. [Maiden name, **Robinson.**] b. at York, England, Oct. 2, 1720; d. at Montagu House, London, Aug. 25, 1800. English author and social leader. On Aug. 5, 1742, she married Edward Montagu, grandson of the Edward Montagu, 1st Earl of Sandwich, and cousin of Edward Wortley Montagu. After 1750 she held her salon in Hill Street, Mayfair. The epithet "bluestocking" was first applied to her assemblies. Among her visitors were George, Lord Lyttelton, Edmund Burke, David Garrick, and Sir Joshua Reynolds. Her younger associates included Hannah More and Fanny Burney. In 1760 she contributed three dialogues to Lyttelton's *Dialogues of the Dead.* In 1769 she wrote an essay on the *Genius of Shakespeare* in answer to Voltaire.

Montagu, George. [Title, 4th Duke of **Manchester.**] b. April 6, 1737; d. at Brighton, England, Sept. 2, 1788. English statesman. He served as lord of the bedchamber (1763–70). He supported the Americans in Parliamentary debates preceding and during the American Revolution, voted against the Roman Catholic relief bill of 1778, and was lord chamberlain (1782) and privy councilor.

Montagu, George. b. at Lackham, Wiltshire, England, 1751; d. at Knowle House, Kingsbridge, Devonshire, England, Aug. 28, 1815. English naturalist.

Montagu, Sir Henry. [Titles: 1st Earl of **Manchester,** Viscount **Mandeville.**] b. at Boughton, Northamptonshire, England, c1563; d. Nov. 7, 1642. English statesman and judge; brother of Edward Montagu (1562–1644). He was a member of Parliament (1601, 1604, 1614), and recorder of London (1603). As chief justice (1616–20) of the king's bench, he condemned (1618) Sir Walter Raleigh to execution. He was lord high treasurer (1620), head (1624) of the Virginia commission, lord privy seal (1628), and one of the guardians of the realm during the absence (1641) of Charles I. Author of *Contemplatio Mortis et Immortalitatis* (1631).

Montagu, John. [Title, 2nd Duke of **Montagu.**] b. c1688; d. July 6, 1749. English courtier; son of Ralph Montagu. Appointed (1722) governor and captain-general of the islands of St. Lucia and St. Vincent's in the West Indies, he failed in attempts to take them from the French and the inhabitants.

Montagu, John. [Title, 4th Earl of **Sandwich.**] b. Nov. 3, 1718; d. at London, April 30, 1792. English diplomat. He was educated at Eton and Cambridge, but left the university in 1738 without a degree, and traveled in Europe and the East. In December, 1744, he was appointed a lord commissioner of the admiralty by John Russell, 4th Duke of Bedford. In 1748 he was plenipotentiary at the conclusion of the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. In February, 1748, he was made first lord of the admiralty, and was dismissed from office June 12, 1751. He disgraced himself at the notorious prosecution of John Wilkes; he had been a good companion of Wilkes, especially as a member of the Mad Monks of Medmenham, and now turned against him. He was thenceforth given the nickname Jemmy Twitcher, from a blackguardly highwayman in John Gay's *Beggar's Opera.* In December, 1770, he was appointed a secretary of state under Lord North, and was first lord of the admiralty during the American war, when the lowest depths of corruption were reached by the British navy. He retired from public life on the fall of the North administration, in March, 1782. Basil Montagu was his son by his mistress, Martha Ray, a singer who was murdered by a suitor April 7, 1779. The Sandwich Islands (Hawaii) were named for John Montagu by James Cook.

Montagu, John de. See **Montacute, John de.**

Montagu, Lady Mary Wortley. [Maiden name, **Pierrepont.**] Baptized at Covent Garden, London, May 26, 1689; d. in England, Aug. 21, 1762. English writer; eldest daughter of Evelyn Pierrepont, 5th Earl (later Duke) of Kingston. She privately married (against her father's wishes) Edward Wortley Montagu, grandson of Edward Montagu, 1st Earl of Sandwich, on Aug. 12, 1712. She was a favorite of the Princess of Wales (afterward Queen Caroline). In 1716 Montagu was appointed ambassador to Turkey. He was recalled in October, 1717, but resided in Constantinople until June, 1718. An interesting account of the visit appears in her *Letters.* While at Adrianople she observed the practice of inoculation against smallpox, and she assisted in introducing it into England. She was quite intimate with Alexander Pope, but quarreled with him finally, perhaps because, as some believe, she laughed aloud at a declaration of love from the deformed poet or perhaps because she allowed a parody she had written of one of his poems to circulate. In 1739 she again went abroad, and in 1758 settled at Venice, returning to England in 1762. Her *Letters* appeared in 1763 and 1767.

Montagu, Ralph. [Title, 1st Duke of **Montagu.**] b. c1638; d. March 9, 1709. English diplomat; son of Edward Montagu (1616–84). As ambassador (1669, 1676–78) to Louis XIV, he was active in arrangements for England's neutrality during war between France and the Netherlands. He bargained unsuccessfully (1678) for the post of secretary of state, and plotted to have Monmouth declared Prince of Wales. He escaped (1680) to France, but returned to England after the accession of James II. He embraced the cause of William III during the revolution of 1688, and became (1689) a privy councilor. His home, Montagu House, Bloomsbury, London, was bought (1753) by the government to house the collection that formed the basis of the British Museum; the present museum stands on its site.

Montagu or **Mountague, Richard.** b. at Dorney, Buckinghamshire, England, 1577; d. April 13, 1641. English prelate and controversialist, an ardent defender of Anglicanism against Roman Catholicism. He is remembered particularly for his *Diatribae upon the First Part of the late History of Tithes* (1621), in which he asserted that tithes are due by divine right. His numerous theological writings constituted one of the subjects of dispute between king and Parliament under James I and Charles I. Later he became one of Archbishop Laud's lieutenants, and was appointed (1638) bishop of Norwich, which position he held until death.

Montagu, William. [Title, 5th Duke of **Manchester.**] b. Oct. 21, 1768; d. at Rome, March 18, 1843. English administrator; son of George Montagu (1737–88). As governor (1808–27) of Jamaica, he instituted reforms allowing freed Negroes to give evidence, abolishing Sunday markets, and forbidding the carrying of whips. He was postmaster general (1827–30).

Montagu-Chelmsford Report (-chemz'ford). [Also known as the **Montford Report.**] In the history of the British Commonwealth, a report (1918) recommending further constitutional reforms leading to eventual self-government for India. It became the basis for the Government of India Act (1919). Jointly proposed by the viceroy (Frederic John Napier, 1st Viscount Chelmsford) and the secretary of state for India (E. S. Montagu) after lengthy discussions with Indian political leaders, it called for the immediate introduction of partly responsible government in the Indian provinces, and greater Indian representation in the central government.

Montague (mon'ta.gū). Town (in Massachusetts the equivalent of township in many other states) in N Massachusetts, in Franklin County, on the Connecticut River, ab. 15 mi. NE of Northampton; hydroelectric power station. Turners Falls (pop. 5,179 in 1950) is the chief village in the town. Pop. 7,812 (1950).

Montague. In Shakespeare's tragedy *Romeo and Juliet,* the family name of Romeo.

Montague. "Honest man" in John Fletcher and Philip Massinger's play *The Honest Man's Fortune.*

Montague, Henry James. Stage name of **Henry J. Mann.** b. in Staffordshire, England, 1843; d. at San Francisco, Aug. 11, 1878. English actor.

Montague, Lady. In Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet,* the mother of Romeo.

Montague, Montague Francis Ashley. b. at London, June 28, 1905— . American anthropologist. He was a research associate at the British Museum of Natural

History (1926–27) and curator of physical anthropology at the Wellcome Museum of the History of Medicine (1929–30) before coming to the U.S. From 1931 to 1938 he was assistant professor of anatomy at New York University; he was associate professor of anatomy at the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital at Philadelphia (1938–49); and he became (1949) chairman of the department of anthropology at Rutgers. An authority on questions of race, he wrote for the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) the statement on race issued by that body in 1950; the educational film *One World Or None* (1946) was written, directed, financed, and produced by him. Author of *Coming Into Being Among the Australian Aborigines* (1937), *Man's Most Dangerous Myth, the Fallacy of Race* (1942), *On Being Human* (1950), and others.

Montague, William Pepperell. b. at Chelsea, Mass., Nov. 24, 1873—. American philosopher, professor of philosophy (1920–47) at Barnard College, Columbia University. His books include *The Ways of Knowing or the Methods of Philosophy* (1925) and *The Chances of Surviving Death* (1934).

Montaigne (mon.tān'; French, môn.teny'), **Michel Eyquem de.** b. at the Château Montaigne, Dordogne, France, Feb. 28, 1533; d. there, Sept. 13, 1592. French essayist and philosopher. His early education was carried on at home under his father's guidance. After graduating from college at Bordeaux, he studied law. In 1559 he was at the court of Francis II, and in 1571 became attached to the person of Henry III. In this year Montaigne published his friend Étienne La Boétie's translations from the Greek, and in 1572 edited the latter's French verses. In 1580 he traveled in Germany, Switzerland, and Italy. He left Rome in 1581 to become mayor of Bordeaux. Montaigne is chiefly known for his *Essais* (Bordeaux, 1580; the edition of 1588 was the last to be published during the author's lifetime). Mademoiselle de Gournay, a warm admirer of Montaigne who prepared the edition of 1595, did not have access to the copy of his last edition which Montaigne himself had corrected. The famous English translation of 1603, by John Florio, was made from Mademoiselle de Gournay's text. There are many complete modern translations. In his essays, usually considered the best personal essays ever written, Montaigne studies himself as well as the men of the society of his day. He examines everything in a skeptical spirit, is inclined to doubt, and his motto is *Que sais-je?* (What do I know?). Montaigne's ideas and influence are to be traced in many of the best French authors of the 17th and 18th centuries, while outside of France his essays were diligently read by Bacon, Shakespeare, and many succeeding writers.

Montalba (mont.al'bą), **Clara.** b. at Cheltenham, England, 1842; d. at Venice, Aug. 13, 1929. English landscape and marine painter in water color, noted particularly for her scenes of Venice; sister of Henrietta Skerrett Montalba. She studied at Paris with Eugene Isabey; later she became an associate of the London Society of Painters in Water Color (1874) and of the Belgian Society (1876); meanwhile she exhibited frequently at London. Her paintings are found in museums at Antwerp, Brussels, Leeds, and Norwich. Among her principal works are *Festa di S. Antonio, Dalmatian Boat,* and *Venice, Riva degli Schiavoni.*

Montalba, Henrietta Skerrett. b. at London, 1856; d. at Venice, Sept. 14, 1893. English sculptor; sister of Clara Montalba. She studied at South Kensington, at the Belle Arti, Venice, and with Jules Dalou at London. She exhibited first at the Royal Academy in 1876. Among her portrait busts is one of Browning in terra cotta (1883). Her other works include *A Dalecarlian Peasant Woman, The Raven,* and *Venetian Boy catching a Crab.*

Montalcino (mōn.täl.chē'nō). Town and commune in C Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Tuscany, in the province of Siena, ab. 52 mi. S of Florence. Buildings of interest to tourists were undamaged in World War II. Pop. of commune, 10,216 (1936); of town, 2,803 (1936).

Montalembert (môn.tą.läṅ.ber), Comte **de.** [Title of **Charles Forbes René de Montalembert.**] b. at London, May 29, 1810; d. at Paris, March 13, 1870. French politician and writer. A liberal and an opponent of state control of the church, he founded (1830), with Félicité Lammenais and J. B. H. Lacordaire, the periodical *L'Avenir,* but its publication was suspended (1832) after it was condemned as too liberal by the Roman curia. He was one of the most voluble of the supporters of Roman Catholicism in France and, though he opposed the Ultramontanists and fought against promulgation of the doctrine of papal infallibility, he remained loyal to the Pope and an opponent not only of the extremists in his own church but also of the liberal and radical freethinkers outside it. He was a member of the Constituent Assembly (1848) and of the Legislative Assembly (1849 *et seq.*) and the most outspoken opponent of Louis Napoleon, especially after the latter had made himself French dictator in December, 1851. His chief works are *La Vie de Ste. Elisabeth de Hongrie* (1836) and *Les Moines d'Occident* (5 vols., 1860–68; completed in seven volumes from his notes after his death).

Montalembert, Marc René, Marquis **de.** b. at Angoulême, France, July 16, 1714; d. at Paris, March 29, 1800. French military engineer. His chief work is *La Fortification perpendiculaire* (1776–96).

Montalván (mōn.täl.bän'), **Juan Pérez de.** b. at Madrid, 1602; d. there, June 25, 1638. Spanish dramatist, novelist, and ecclesiastic, apostolic notary of the Inquisition. He was a close friend of Lope de Vega and wrote a biography of the dramatist.

Montalvo (mōn.täl'bō), **Francisco.** b. at Havana, Cuba, 1754; d. at Madrid, in October, 1822. Spanish general, acting viceroy of New Granada and Venezuela from May, 1813, to December, 1817.

Montalvo, Juan. b. at Ambato, Ecuador, 1832; d. 1889. Ecuadorean essayist, exiled for his writings against the authorities in his country. Before his exile he conducted the journal *El Cosmopolita;* later in France, he founded *El Espectador.* Author of *Siete tratados* (c1873; published 1882), *Catilinarias* (1880), and a popular imitation of *Don Quixote* entitled *Capítulos que se le olvidaron a Cervantes.*

Montaña (mōn.tä'nyä). Name given in South America, especially in Peru and Bolivia, to the forest-covered region which forms the lower part of the E slopes of the Andes, and includes numerous valleys of tributaries of the Amazon. By extension the term is often used for all forest land in the region, including parts of the upper Amazon lowland.

Montana (mon.tan'ą). [Called the **"Treasure State";** also, the **"Mountain State."**] State of the NW United States, bounded by the Canadian provinces of British Columbia, Alberta, and Saskatchewan on the N, North Dakota and South Dakota on the E, Idaho and Wyoming on the S, and Idaho on the W.

Population, Area, and Political Divisions. Montana is divided for administrative purposes into 56 counties. It sends two representatives to Congress, and has four electoral votes. Leading cities are Billings, Butte, Great Falls, Helena, and Missoula. Capital, Helena; area, 146,316 sq. mi. (147,138 sq. mi., including water); pop. 591,024 (1950), an increase of 5.6 percent over that of 1940. The state ranks third in area, and 43rd (on the basis of the 1950 census) in population.

Terrain and Climate. The Continental Divide, the line of the Rocky Mountain peaks separating the waters flowing N or E from those flowing W, extends from the SW boundary of the state toward the NW. The Rockies cross the entire W portion of the state, the Bitterroot Range lying in the extreme W, the Beaverhead Range in the extreme SW, and the Lewis Range in the E section of the Rockies. The E part of the state has numerous small isolated mountain groups, but is largely a prairie region of low hills and plains. The principal river of the state is the Missouri, which flows from the S to the N and then E; its chief tributaries are the Yellowstone, which starts in NW Wyoming, and the Musselshell, in the C section. Fort Peck Dam, on the Missouri in the NE, is used for power, flood control, and navigation purposes. Montana has a distinctly continental type of climate, with severely cold winters and warm summers; in the mountains, however, summers are decidedly cool. Moisture is ample in the mountains for tree growth, but the E part of the state has a somewhat dry climate, with only about 15 inches of annual precipitation. Yellowstone National Park (established 1872), extending also into Wyoming and

Utah, lies on the S boundary of the state; ab. 222 sq. mi. fall within Montana. Glacier National Park (established 1910; ab. 1,558 sq. mi.) lies in the NW and contains many small glaciers and lakes; it is part of the Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park, an international park established in 1923 and containing also Waterton Lakes National Park in S Alberta, Canada. Flathead Lake (ab. 30 mi. long), in the NW, is the only lake of considerable dimension in the state.

Industry, Agriculture, and Trade. Montana is a leading mining state. It produces about one third of the copper produced in the U.S. Butte (with neighboring Anaconda) is the site of the largest copper mining, smelting, refining, and manufacturing enterprises in the world. The state is also rich in gold, silver, lead, zinc, manganese, natural gas, petroleum, coal, and vermiculite. Agriculture is carried on with the help of irrigation; more than one fifth of the cropland is irrigated. Wheat is the chief crop; hay, corn, oats, barley, sugar beets, potatoes, and flaxseed are other important crops. Stock raising is a large-scale occupation, and the state is especially known for its cattle and its wool-producing sheep. Refining and smelting are dominant industries, although there is considerable flour milling and some meat packing and processing of beet sugar. Income from agriculture has ranged as high as 300 million dollars; from mineral production, as high as 100 million dollars; from manufacturing, as high as 70 million dollars.

History. The Frenchman De la Verendrye is believed to have explored Montana c1743. The next known explorers were Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, who passed through the W part of Montana in 1805. All of the state's present area except for a small NW piece was included in the Louisiana Purchase of 1803. The section E of the Rockies became a part of Missouri Territory in 1812, of Nebraska Territory in 1854, of Dakota Territory in 1861, and of Idaho Territory in 1863. The part W of the Rockies became part of Oregon Territory in 1848, of Washington Territory in 1853, and of Idaho Territory in 1863. The territory of Montana was established in 1864. Montana was admitted to the Union, Nov. 8, 1889, as the 41st state. It was the scene of much conflict between the white settlers and the Indians, and it was on the banks of the Little Bighorn River in S Montana that General George A. Custer and more than 260 men were massacred (June 25, 1876) by Indians. The spot is marked by Custer Battlefield National Cemetery (ab. 765 acres; established as a national cemetery 1886, as a national monument 1946). Another fierce struggle, resulting in the defeat of the Nez Perce Indians, occurred (Aug. 9, 1877) ab. 55 mi. SW of Butte. Its site is now commemorated by Big Hole Battlefield National Monument (200 acres; established 1910).

Culture. Montana is rather closely divided between urban (43.7 percent of the 1950 population) and rural development, its thickest settlements being in the W mining regions. A good percentage of its residents are of foreign birth or background, Irish, Finnish, Italian, Chinese, German, and Swedish immigrants having made sizable settlements there. Much immigration was attracted by the discovery of gold in the 1860's. The mines of Butte have long been known as a center of strong union activities and have been the scene of several violent labor conflicts. The city is also known for its gambling houses and saloons. The state's magnificent scenery and sports facilities have made it one of the great recreational areas of the U.S. Among the institutions of higher learning are the state-supported Montana State University, at Missoula, and Montana School of Mines, at Butte. The state motto is *Oro y Plata,* meaning "Gold and Silver." The state flower is the bitterroot.

Montanelli (mōn.tä.nel'lē), **Giuseppe.** b. at Fucecchio, Tuscany, Italy, c1813; d. June 17, 1863. Tuscan revolutionist, triumvir at Florence in 1849 with Giuseppe Mazzini and Francisco Guerrazzi. He advocated union of all Italy, but especially of Tuscany and Rome. In addition to historical works, he wrote a dramatic poem, *La Tentazione,* and a tragedy, *Camma.*

Montanists (mon'tan.ists). Sect of the Christian church, now extinct, founded during the 2nd century A.D. by Montanus of Phrygia. The Montanists believed in the divine and prophetic inspiration of Montanus, the continuance of the miraculous gifts of the apostolic church, the immediate approach of the second advent of Christ, and the establishment of the heavenly Jerusalem at Pepuza in Phrygia. They practiced rigorous asceticism.

Montanus (mon.tā'nus). b. in Phrygia, Asia Minor; fl. 2nd century A.D. Christian schismatic, founder of the Montanist sect, probably c157.

Montanus, Benedictus Arias. See **Arias Montanus, Benedictus.**

Montargis (môn.tär.zhē). Town in C France, in the department of Loiret, on the Loing River ab. 63 mi. SE of Paris. It has many bridges and small canals; produces hosiery, rubber goods, and leatherware. It is the site of ruins of a medieval castle and of a statue of the "Dog of Montargis," which, reputedly, exposed the murderer of its master. According to the legend, when the murderer was accused by the dog's attitude, Charles VIII ordered that a duel be fought between the dog and the accused. The dog won this "judicial combat" and the murderer confessed his crime. 14,615 (1946).

Montataire (môn.tâ.ter). Town in N France, in the department of Oise, ab. 30 mi. N of Paris. It is an industrial town, producing garments mainly. It suffered damage during World War II. 7,368 (1946).

Montauban (môn.tō.bäṅ). City in SW France, the capital of the department of Tarn-et-Garonne, on the Tarn River, N of Toulouse. It is a station on the railroad lines between Paris and Toulouse and between Bordeaux and Toulouse, and a commercial center for the products of Languedoc. It has woolen, silk, pottery, starch, and porcelain manufactures, metal industries, flour mills, and dye works. Montauban was one of the chief centers of the Albigensian heresy which was cruelly repressed by the Inquisition. Later, it became a Calvinist stronghold and one of the four places of safety accorded to the French Protestants in 1570. It resisted a siege in 1621, but in 1629 its fortifications were razed by Richelieu. The city has interesting monuments, particularly around the Place Nationale (built 1616). The Church of Saint-Jacques dates from the 14th and 15th centuries. The Musée Ingres has remarkable art collections. 36,281 (1946).

Montauk (mon'tôk). Tribe of North American Indians, speaking a language of the Algonquian family, formerly inhabiting E Long Island.

Montauk Point. Easternmost point of Long Island, in SE New York, in Suffolk County. It has a state park and an important lighthouse.

Mont Aux Sources (môn tō sörs). See under **Drakensberg.**

Montbard (môn.bär). Town in E France, in the department of Côte-d'Or, on the Brenne River ab. 40 mi. NW of Dijon. It has metalworking industries. 4,455 (1946).

Montbars (môn.bär). [Called **"the Exterminator."**] b. in Languedoc, c1645; date of death not known. French buccaneer. He was of good family, and accompanied his uncle, a naval officer, to the West Indies in 1663. His uncle having been killed by the Spaniards, he joined the buccaneers, rose to high command, and for several years ravaged the Spanish colonies about the Caribbean Sea. There is no record of his subsequent life or of his death.

Montbéliard (môn.bā.lyär). [German, **Mömpelgard.**] Town in E France, in the department of Doubs, situated on the Rhine-Rhone Canal near the Swiss border, ab. 36 mi. NE of Besançon. It has cotton-textile industries and manufactures watches and gold and silver threads. The town is dominated by a citadel; it has a number of buildings in Renaissance style. Until 1793 it was the capital of an independent countship under a German prince. 14,301 (1946).

Mont Beuvray (môn bē.vrā). See under **Bibracte.**

Mont Blanc (môn bläṅ). See **Blanc, Mont.**

Montbrison (môn.brē.zôn). Town in E central France, in the department of Loire, ab. 38 mi. SW of Lyons. The Church of Notre-Dame-d'Espérance dates from the 13th-16th centuries. The Diana, a building dating from the 13th century, serves as a museum and a library. The town is a center for excursions. 7,934 (1946).

Montcalm (mōn.kälm', Anglicized, mont.kam'), Marquis **de.** [Full name, **Louis Joseph de Montcalm Gozon, Marquis de Saint Véran.**] b. at the Château de Candiac, near Nîmes, France, Feb. 29, 1712; d. at Quebec, Canada,

Sept. 14, 1759. French general. In the French and Indian Wars, he was appointed (1756) commander of the French forces in Canada, captured Fort Ontario at Oswego in 1756, and Fort William Henry, Lake George, in 1757, and repulsed the British under James Abercrombie at Ticonderoga in 1758. He repelled James Wolfe's attack on Quebec on July 31, 1759, but was defeated and mortally wounded in the battle of Quebec on the Plains of Abraham, Sept. 13, 1759. Wolfe died in the same battle.

Montcalm de Candiac (môn.kàlm dẹ käṅ.dyäk), **Jean Louis Philippe Élisabeth.** See **Candiac, Jean Louis Philippe Élisabeth Montcalm de.**

Montceau-les-Mines (môṅ.sō.lā.mēn). Industrial commune in C France, in the department of Saône-et-Loire, ab. 34 mi. W of Mâçon. It is noted for coal mines and for metal industries. 26,726 (1946).

Montchanin-les-Mines (môṅ.shȧ.naṅ.lā.mēn). [Also, **Montchanin.**] Town in C France, in the department of Saône-et-Loire, W of Chalon-sur-Saône. It is an industrial town and has coal mines. 5,009 (1946).

Montchrétien (môṅ.krā.tyaṅ), **Antoine de.** b. c1575; d. in October, 1621. French tragic playwright and economist. He is presumed to have introduced the term "political economy" into French in a treatise (1615) on the subject. He is the author also of various poems and six tragedies.

Montclair (mont.klār'). Suburban residential town in NE New Jersey, in Essex County, ab. 13 mi. NW of New York. 43,927 (1950).

Mont-de-Marsan (môṅd.mȧr.säṅ). Town in SW France, the capital of the department of Landes, on the Midouze River ab. 70 mi. S of Bordeaux. It is a trade center, and has manufactures of furniture, lumber, and naval stores. 14,055 (1946).

Montdidier (môṅ.dē.dyā). Town in N France, in the department of Somme, ab. 20 mi. SE of Amiens. The town, which has some industries, was almost entirely destroyed in World War I; it suffered considerable damage in World War II. 4,399 (1946).

Montdidier, Aubry de. See **Aubry de Montdidier.**

Montdidier-Noyon Defensive (môṅ.dē.dyā' nwȧ.yôṅ'). World War I military operation involving U.S. and French troops facing a German assault on a 20-mile line between Montdidier and Noyon, west of Soissons, France. The enemy attack, part of the German drive on Paris along the Marne salient, began on June 9, 1918, and was driven back by a counteroffensive initiated by the French on June 11. The action came to an end on June 13. The U.S. 1st Division at Cantigny was exposed to intense artillery fire.

Mont Dore (môṅ.dôr). See also **Dore, Monts.**

Mont-Dore. [Also: **Mont-Dore-les-Bains** (môṅ.dôr.lā.baṅ), **Le Mont-Dore.**] Village and spa in C France, in the department of Puy-de-Dôme, situated in the Massif Central at the source of the Dordogne River, ab. 20 mi. SW of Clermont-Ferrand. It is a noted health resort with thermal springs, and has many hotels. The spa was first developed by the Romans. Elevation, ab. 3,185 ft.; pop. 2,703 (1946).

Monte (mōn'tā). Italian and Spanish word for "mount" or "mountain": for entries not found immediately below see the distinguishing element of the name.

Monte, Giammaria Ciocchi del. Original name of Pope **Julius III.**

Monteagle (mont.ē'gl), 4th Baron. A title of **Parker, William.**

Monteagudo (mōn''tā.ä.gö'ᴛʜō), **Bernardo.** b. at Tucumán (now in Argentina), 1787; assassinated at Lima, Peru, Jan. 28, 1825. Spanish-American republican. He was one of the most influential advocates of independence, was secretary to José de San Martín, and was the leading spirit of the first republican government of Peru, as minister of war and marine (1821–22).

Monte Albán (mōn'tā äl.bän'). Prehistoric city in S Mexico, located on a mountain ab. 5 mi. SW of the modern city of Oaxaca: apparently the early capital and chief center of the Zapotec Indian civilization of S Mexico. Archaeological excavations here have revealed an elaborate series of tombs, temples, courts, and staircases, and many valuable objects of jade, gold, and crystal, produced by the Indians, have been found; many of these are in the national museum at Mexico City.

Monte Alegre (mōn'tẹ ạ.lā'grẹ), Baron, Marquis, and Viscount of. Titles of **Costa Carvalho, José da.**

Montealegre (mōn''tā.ä.lā'grā), **José María.** b. at San José, Costa Rica, March 19, 1815; d. at Mission San José, Calif., Sept. 26, 1887. Costa Rican statesman, president (1859–63) of Costa Rica.

Monte Argentario (mōn'tā är.jen.tā'ryō). Commune in C Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Tuscany, in the province of Grosseto, situated on a promontory in the Tyrrhenian Sea, S of Grosseto, and separated from the mainland by the lagoon of Ortobello. The chief place in the commune is Porto Santo Stefano. Pop. of commune, 10,039 (1936); of Porto Santo Stefano, 6,339 (1936).

Montebello (mon.tẹ.bel'ō). City in S California, in Los Angeles County, an eastern residential suburb of Los Angeles: commercial flower raising and oil production. In the decade between the last two U.S. censuses its population more than doubled. 8,016 (1940), 21,735 (1950).

Montebello, Battle of. **1.** Victory gained at the village of Montebello (near Casteggio, ab. 32 mi. S of Milan, Italy) by the French under Jean Lannes over the Austrians, June 9, 1800. It was speedily followed by the battle of Marengo. For the victory Lannes was created Duc de Montebello. **2.** Victory gained at Montebello May 20, 1859, by the French under Élie Forey over the Austrians. It was the opening battle of the Italian campaign of 1859.

Montebello (mōn.tā.bel'lō), Duc **de.** A title of **Lannes, Jean,** and also of **Lannes, Napoléon Auguste.**

Montebelluna (mōn''tā.bel.lö'nä). Town and commune in NE Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Veneto, in the province of Treviso, NW of Treviso. Pop. of commune, 18,412 (1936); of town, 3,192 (1936).

Monte Carlo (mon'tẹ kär'lō; French, môṅ.te kȧr.lō; Italian, mōn'tā kär'lō). Town in the principality of Monaco, situated on the Mediterranean Sea coast between Nice and Menton, adjacent to the town of La Condamine. It is one of the most fashionable resorts on the French Riviera, with a bathing beach and artistic and sports festivals. The famous gambling casino was built in 1879 and enlarged at the end of the 19th century. 9,453 (1933).

Monte-Caseros (mōn'tā.kā.sā'rōs). [Also. **Caseros.**] Former village in the vicinity of Buenos Aires, Argentina. It was the site of the battle (Feb. 3, 1852) between Justo José Urquiza and his Brazilian allies, and the dictator Juan Manuel de Rosas. The latter was decisively defeated, took refuge in the British legation, and shortly thereafter fled the country.

Monte Cassino (mōn'tā kās.sē'nō). See under **Cassino.**

Montecatini Terme (mōn''tā.kä.tē'nē ter'mā). Town and commune in C Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Tuscany, in the province of Pistoia, situated between Lucca and Pistoia, ab. 24 mi. NW of Florence. Buildings of interest to tourists were undamaged in World War II. Pop. of commune, 13,276 (1936); of town, 8,292 (1936).

Montecerboli (mōn.tā.cher'bō.lē). Village in C Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Tuscany, in the province of Pisa, ab. 42 mi. SW of Florence. It is noted for boracic springs or lagoons, from which boric acid is produced.

Monte Cristi or **Montecristi** (mōn.tā.krēs'tē). Province in NW Dominican Republic. Capital, Monte Cristi; area, ab. 1,150 sq. mi.; pop. 79,310 (1950).

Monte Cristo (mōn'tā krēs'tō). [Also, **Montecristo.**] Small uninhabited island in the Mediterranean, belonging to Italy, ab. 27 mi. S of Elba. Its fame rests on the novel *Le Comte de Monte Cristo* by Alexandre Dumas père. Area, ab. 4 sq. mi.

Monte Cristo, Count of. Title of **Dantès, Edmond.**

Montecucculi (mōn.tā.kök'kö.lē) or **Montecuccoli** (mōn.tā.kök'kō.lē), Count **Raimondo.** [Additional title, Duke of **Melfi.**] b. at the castle of Montecucculi, in the territory of Modena, Italy, 1608; d. at Linz, Austria, Oct. 16, 1680. Austrian general. He served with distinction in the Thirty Years' War, commanded the Austrian army sent to the assistance of Poland against the Swedes and Transylvanians (1657–60), gained the victory of St. Gotthard over the Turks (Aug. 1, 1664), and opposed Turenne and the Great Condé on the Rhine (1672–75) without fighting any decisive battle. His works include *Commentarii bellici cum puncto artis bellicae systemate* (1818).

Montefiascone (mōn″tā.fyäs.kō′nā). Town and commune in C Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Umbria, in the province of Viterbo, situated on Lake Bolsena, N of Viterbo. Only slight damage was suffered during World War II by some buildings of tourist interest. Pop. of commune, 11,277 (1936); of town, 3,307 (1936).

Montefiore (mon.tē.fi.ō′rē), Sir **Moses Haim.** b. at Leghorn (Livorno), Italy, Oct. 24, 1784; d. at Ramsgate, England, July 28, 1885. English philanthropist. He was the son of an Italian-Jewish merchant of London. A member through marriage of the Rothschild family, he amassed a fortune as a stockbroker at London, and retired in 1824, devoting himself thereafter to improving the condition of the Jews. In November, 1840, he obtained a *firman* securing the rights of Jews throughout the Ottoman Empire. In 1846 he secured the abrogation of the ukase of Czar Nicholas I, removing the Jews on the German and Austrian frontier into the interior of Russia. He published *Narrative of a Forty Days' Sojourn in the Holy Land* (1875), an account of his seventh voyage to Palestine, made when he was 90 years of age. He founded (1855) a hospital and girls' school at Jerusalem. Montefiore's great contribution, by his constant activity to secure recognition of Jewish political emancipation in England and alleviation of Jewish suffering elsewhere, was his arousing of a spirit of unity among European Jews, among whom his name became a proverb for sanctity (he remained strictly orthodox throughout his life); the feeling resulted in the growth of the Zionist movement.

Montefrío (mōn.tā.frē′ō). Town in S Spain, in the province of Granada, ab. 22 mi. NW of Granada: textile and soap factories; distilleries; cattle markets. 13,246 (1940).

Montegnée (môɴ.tę.nyā). Town in E Belgium, in the province of Liége: a western coal-mining suburb of Liége. 10,605 (1947).

Montego Bay (mon.tē′gō). City in NW Jamaica, on the Caribbean Sea: seaport and winter resort. 11,547 (1943).

Montégut (môɴ.tā.gü), **Jean Baptiste Joseph Émile.** b. June 24, 1825; d. Dec. 11, 1895. French littérateur and translator from the English. He introduced (c1847) the doctrines of R. W. Emerson, then unknown in France, in an article in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. In 1850 he published a translation of Emerson's philosophical essays, and in 1862 he became literary critic of *Le Moniteur Universel*. He also published volumes of literary criticisms and translations, especially of Macaulay and Shakespeare.

Monteiro Lobato (mōn.tā′rō lō.bä′tō), **José Bento.** See **Lobato, José Bento Monteiro.**

Montejo (mōn.tā′ʜō), **Francisco.** b. in Salamanca, Spain, c1484; d. in Spain, c1550. Spanish soldier in Central America.

Monteleone di Calabria (mōn″tā.lā.ō′nā dē kä.lä′brē.ä). See **Vibo Valentia.**

Montélimar (môɴ.tā.lē.mär). [Ancient names, **Acunum Acusio, Montilium Adhemari.**] Town in SE France, in the department of Drôme, situated in the Rhone valley ab. 25 mi. S of Valence. It is a center of the fruit and wine trade, has a medieval castle and a collegiate church dating from the 15th century. It has manufactures of chocolates, silk goods, hats, and lumber. 15,972 (1946).

Montelios (mōn.tā′lyösh). See under **Braga,** city.

Montelius (môn.tā′lę.ůs), **Oskar.** b. at Stockholm, Sept. 9, 1843; d. there, Nov. 4, 1921. Swedish archaeologist, founder of prehistoric historiography, developer in this field of the so-called typological method. He served as professor (1888 *et seq.*) at the museum of national antiquities at Stockholm, and as state archaeologist (1913 *et seq.*).

Montellano (mōn.tā.lyä′nō). Town in S Spain, in the province of Sevilla, situated on the Salado de Moron River, ab. 37 mi. S of Seville. 10,919 (1940).

Montemayor (mōn″tā.mä.yor′), **Jorge de.** b. at Montemayor, Portugal, c1520; d. at Turin, Italy, Feb. 26, 1561. Spanish romancer and poet, author of the pastoral romance *Diana Enamorada*. A soldier during his youth, he was later attached as a musician to the traveling chapel of Prince Philip (later Philip II) of Spain. Some sources have suggested that his principal work mentioned above may have been used in translation by Shakespeare in the preparation of *Two Gentlemen of Verona*.

Montemezzi (mōn.tā.med′zē), **Italo.** b. at Vigasio, Italy, Aug. 4, 1875; d. at Verona, Italy, May 15, 1952. Italian composer of the operas *Giovanni Gallurese, Hellera, L'Amore dei Tre Re, La Nave*, and *La Notte di Zoraima*. He also composed a symphonic poem, *Paolo e Virginia*.

Montemolín (mōn″tā.mō.lēn′), Count of. Title of **Carlos,** Don (1818–61).

Montemorelos (mōn″tā.mō.rā′lōs). [Also, **Morelos.**] Town in N Mexico, in Nuevo León state, ab. 55 mi. SE of Monterrey. 5,579 (1940).

Monten (mon′tęn), **Dietrich.** b. at Düsseldorf, Germany, in September, 1799; d. at Munich, Dec. 13, 1843. German painter of battle scenes.

Montenegro (mōn.tę.nā′grō). See also **Amapá,** town.

Montenegro (mon.tę.nē′grō). [Serbo-Croatian, **Crna Gora;** Turkish, **Kara Dagh;** Eng. trans., *"Black Mountain."*] Federative unit of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, established in 1945. It is bounded on the NW by Bosnia-Hercegovina, on the NE by Serbia, on the S by Albania, and on the SW by the Adriatic Sea. It is the smallest and least populous of the federative units. The surface is mountainous and in part eroded; the soil is poor. The chief occupation is the raising of livestock, particularly of cattle, sheep, and goats. The language is a dialect of Serbian. The inhabitants are noted for the independent spirit with which they resisted the Turkish penetration for centuries. From 1918 to 1945 it was the central part of the *banovina* (province) of Zetska; before 1918 it was an independent kingdom. Montenegro became independent of Serbia in 1389; the last dynasty had ruled since 1697. The country was for centuries at war with the Turks. The sultan finally recognized the independence of the country in 1799. In the 19th century, Montenegro succeeded in acquiring territory on the Adriatic coast (Bar and Ulcinj); at the end of the Balkan War of 1912 it acquired the Sanjak of Novi-Pazar. During World War I it was occupied by the Austrians. The country joined Yugoslavia in 1918, disregarding the claims of the native dynasty. During World War II, the area was a stronghold of the Chetniks under the command of General Draža Mihailović. Capital, Cetinje; area, ab. 5,342 sq. mi.; pop. 377,189 (1948).

Monte Nero (mōn′tā nā′rō). See **Sila.**

Monte Nevoso (mōn′tā nā.vō′sō), Prince of. Title of **D'Annunzio, Gabriele.**

Montenotte (mōn.tā.nôt′tā). Village in NW Italy, ab. 26 mi. W of Genoa. Here on April 12, 1796, Napoleon began his first Italian campaign by defeating the Austrians.

Montépin (môɴ.tā.pañ), **Xavier Aymon de.** b. at Apremont, Haute-Saône, France, March 18, 1824; d. at Passy, Paris, April 30, 1902. French novelist and playwright. He wrote some 100 novels and about 30 plays, and collaborated in 1848 on various antirevolutionary journals. His works have been translated into many languages.

Montepulciano (mōn″tā.pöl.chä′nō). Town and commune in C Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Tuscany, in the province of Siena, ab. 53 mi. SE of Florence. Some damage was suffered during World War II by some buildings of tourist interest, but repairs have been completed or are being carried out. Pop. of commune, 16,866 (1936); of town, 2,906 (1936).

Montereau (môɴt.rō). [Full name, **Montereau-faut-Yonne** (-fō.yon′).] Town in N central France, in the department of Seine-et-Marne, situated at the junction of the Yonne and Seine rivers, ab. 51 mi. SE of Paris. It is an industrial town. The town suffered damage in World War II, particularly the Church of Notre-Dame-et-St.-Loup (13th-15th centuries). John the Fearless, Duke of Burgundy, was assassinated here at the instigation of the Dauphin (afterward Charles VII), Sept. 10, 1419. Here on Feb. 18, 1814, Napoleon defeated the Allies. 8,962 (1946).

Monterey (mon.tę.rā′). City in W California, in Monterey County, on the coast NW of Los Angeles. Founded by the Spanish in 1775, it became the capital of Alta California territory and remained the focal point of the area until the American occupation. The principal present-day industry is fishing and fish-packing (chiefly sardines). 16,205 (1950).

Monterey Park. City in S California, in Los Angeles County: an eastern residential suburb of Los Angeles. In the decade between the last two U.S. censuses its population more than doubled. 8,531 (1940), 20,395 (1950).

Montería (mōn.tā.rē'ä). City in NW Colombia, in Bolívar department. 12,804 (1938).

Montero (mōn.tā'rō), **Luis.** d. 1868. Peruvian painter. His principal work is the *Funeral of Atahualpa.*

Montero Rodríguez (rō.ᵺrē'ges), **Juan Esteban.** b. at Santiago, Chile, Feb. 12, 1879—. Chilean lawyer, president (1931–32) of Chile. He was deposed (June, 1932) by a revolution.

Monte Rotondo (mōn'tā rō.tōn'dō), Prince of. See **Poniatowski, Joseph Michael Xavier Francis John.**

Monterrey (mon.tę.rā'; Spanish, mōn.ter.rā'). City in N Mexico, capital of Nuevo León state. It is an important transportation center on the Inter-American Highway. It is one of Mexico's chief centers of modern industry, with manufactures including iron and steel, textiles, cement, glass, beer, tobacco products, and foodstuffs. Monterrey is the site of the largest iron and steel plant in Mexico. It is the seat of the state university of Nuevo León. The city was founded in the 16th century. It was occupied by U.S. troops under Zachary Taylor in 1846. Pop. 186,092 (1940), 339,634 (1950).

Monterrey, Count of. Title of **Zúñiga y Azevedo, Gaspar de.**

Montes (mōn'tās), **Ismael.** [Called **El Gran Presidente.**] b. 1861; d. 1933. Bolivian lawyer, soldier, and politician, president of Bolivia (1904–09, 1913–17). He served in the war (1879) with Chile, in the liberal revolution (1898), and in the Acré campaign (1903) against Brazil, becoming (1910) general. He was minister of war (1900) and minister to England and to France (1917), and lived at Paris after the revolution of 1920, but returned (1928) as head of the Liberal Party.

Monte San Giuliano (mōn'tā sän jö.lyä'nō). Former name of **Erice** (town); see also **San Giuliano, Monte** (mountain).

Monte Sant'Angelo (mōn'tā sän.tän'je.lō). Town and commune in SE Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Apulia, in the province of Foggia, ab. 28 mi. NE of Foggia. Buildings of interest to tourists suffered negligible damage during World War II. Pop. of commune, 25,509 (1936); of town, 20,130 (1936).

Montes Claros (mōn'tęs klä'rös). City in E Brazil, in the state of Minas Gerais. 20,795 (1950).

Montes-Claros (mōn'tās.klä'rōs), Marquis of. Title of **Hurtado de Mendoza y Luna, Juan Manuel.**

Montesino (mōn.tā.sē'nō) or **Montesinos** (mōn.tā.sē'nōs), **Antonio.** [Called the **"Apostle of Puerto Rico."**] d. after 1526. Spanish Dominican missionary. His representations against Indian slavery resulted in the promulgation (1512) of the "laws of Burgos." Later he was a friend of Bartolomé de Las Casas, and was constantly engaged in helping the Indians.

Montesinos (mōn.tā.sē'nōs). Legendary hero of Spanish medieval romance. According to legend, he retired to a cavern at La Mancha, and lived there. In Cervantes's *Don Quixote,* the hero's visit to the cave of Montesinos (book ii, chap. 23) is an important episode.

Montesinos, Fernando. b. at Osuna, Sevilla, Spain, c1600; d. probably in Sevilla, Spain, c1655. Spanish lawyer and historian. His principal works are *Memorias antiguas historiales del Perú* and *Anales nuevas del Perú.* Montesinos gives a long list of the pre-Incan monarchs of Peru, which he professes to have received from the natives.

Montespan (môn.tes.päṅ; Anglicized, mon.tę.span'), Marquise **de.** [Maiden name, **Françoise Athénaïs de Rochechouart.**] b. 1641; d. at Bourbon-l'Archambault, France, May 27, 1707. Mistress of Louis XIV. She was a daughter of the Duc de Mortemart, and married L. H. Pardaillan de Gondrin, Marquis de Montespan, in 1663. She succeeded (c1667) Mademoiselle de la Vallière as mistress of Louis XIV, and was in turn supplanted by the tutor of her children, Madame de Maintenon, three years later, although she was not wholly discarded before 1686. She eventually entered a convent. She had eight children by the king, including Louis Auguste, Duc de Maine, Louis César, Comte de Vexin, and Louis Alexandre, Comte de Toulouse. The Marquis d'Antin (b. 1665) was her son by her husband.

Montesquieu (mon'tęs.kū; French, môn.tes.kyė), Baron **de la Brède et de.** [Title of **Charles de Secondat.**] b. at the Château de la Brède, near Bordeaux, France, Jan. 18, 1689; d. at Paris, Feb. 10, 1755. French writer and political philosopher. He was brought up at the College of Juilly, near Meaux, and returned to his native province to study law. In 1714 he was made councilor, and in 1716 president, of the Bordeaux parliament. He was not in sympathy, however, with the duties of his position, and he gradually withdrew from them and devoted his attention to the study of literature and jurisprudence. In 1721 he won fame in the world of letters with his *Lettres persanes,* in which he criticizes the French society of his time, using the fiction of two Persians who see French life from an alien and therefore fresh viewpoint. For this work he was elected to the French Academy in 1728. The following years were spent in travel, and he visited Austria, Italy, Germany, Switzerland, the Netherlands, and England. After his return to France he devoted his life entirely to literary work. Among his many productions, the two which have contributed most to his renown are the *Considérations sur les causes de la grandeur et de la décadence des Romains* (1734) and *L'Esprit des lois* (1748). The latter played an important role in shaping subsequent political thought.

Montesquiou-Fezensac (môṅ.tes.kyö.fę.zäṅ.sȧk), Comte **Robert de.** b. at Paris, March 9, 1855; d. at Menton, France, 1921. French poet and essayist. Author of *Les Chauves souris* (1892), *Le Chef des odeurs suaves* (1894), *Le Parcours du rêve au souvenir* (1895), and other works. He is less important as a writer than as a prominent figure of the literary world of the 1890's, an elegant dilettante and model "decadent." He was a close friend of Marcel Proust and is alleged to be the prototype of important characters in Proust's *À la recherche du temps perdu* and in André Gide's *Les Faux Monnayeurs.*

Montessori (mon.tę.sō'ri; Italian, mōn.tās.sō'rē), **Maria.** b. near Ancona, Italy, 1870; d. at Noordwijk, Netherlands, May 6, 1952. Italian educator, originator of the world-famed Montessori system of teaching children through their natural impluses. She obtained (1894) her medical degree at Rome, being the first woman in Italy to do so. While working with mentally defective children at the university, she became interested in the problem of teaching them and studied pedagogical methods. She established (1898) the Orthophrenic School, of which she was principal, to teach handicapped children and, in view of her success, determined to attempt an extension of the method to normal children. She opened (1907) the first of her *case dei bambini* (children's houses) at Rome, and later (1922) became government inspector of schools. Montessori institutes and training centers were opened elsewhere in Europe in later years. The method is one of providing the child with chosen materials and, without attempting formal training, to permit his natural initiative to teach him; sense training and muscular coördination are thus obtained, with the teacher as a guide rather than an instructor, as a result of the child's own impulses rather than through an imposed system. She was the author of *The Montessori Method* (1912), *Pedagogical Anthropology* (1913), *The Advanced Montessori Method* (1917), and others.

Montet (môṅ.te), **Pierre.** b. at Villefranche, France, 1885—. French Egyptologist, who taught (1919 *et seq.*) at the University of Strasbourg. He directed (1921–24) the excavations at Byblos, Syria. Author of *Byblos et l'Égypte, quatre campagnes de fouilles à Byblos* (Byblos and Egypt, Four Excavation Expeditions to Byblos, 1928).

Monteux (môṅ.tė), **Pierre.** b. at Paris, April 4, 1875—. French orchestra conductor. He was the conductor (1912) of Diaghilev's Ballet Russe, for which he directed Stravinsky's *Petrouchka, Sacre du Printemps,* and *Rossignol.* He came (1916) to the U.S., conducted (1917–19) at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, and directed (1918) the Boston Symphony Orchestra, serving (1919–24) as its regular conductor. He was conductor also of the Paris Symphony Orchestra (1930), of the Amsterdam Concertgebouw Orchestra, and of the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra (1930 *et seq.*), of which he served (1935–51) as regular conductor.

Montevarchi (mōn.tā.vär'kē). Town and commune in C Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Tuscany, in the province of Arezzo, situated on the Arno River ab. 24 mi. SE of Florence. Slight damage was suffered by the Church of the Collegiata during World War II. Pop. of commune, 15,695 (1936); of town, 7,306 (1936).

Monteverde (mōn.tā.ber'ᵺhā), **Juan Domingo.** b. in Tenerife, Canary Islands, c1772; d. in Spain, 1823. Spanish general. From 1811 to the end of 1813 he was the most prominent royalist commander in Venezuela, though without legitimate authority. He received the submission of Francisco Miranda in July, 1812, and in violation of his treaty sent him a prisoner to Spain. His cruelty to the subjugated provinces led to fresh rebellions. He was repeatedly defeated by Simón Bolívar, and at length besieged at Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, where he was deposed by his own followers in December, 1813. He returned to Spain in 1816.

Monteverde (mōn.tā.vār'dā), **Jules.** b. at Bistagno, Italy, Oct. 8, 1837; d. 1917. Italian sculptor.

Monteverdi (mōn.tā.vär'dē) or **Monteverde** (-dā), **Claudio (Giovanni Antonio).** b. at Cremona, Italy, May, 1567; d. at Venice, Nov. 29, 1643. Italian composer, considered the founder of opera. Until 1613 he served the Duke of Mantua as musician and chapel master; in 1613 he went to Venice as choirmaster of St. Mark's. In 1632 he became a priest. Monteverdi is one of the great innovators of musical history; he did not hesitate to violate the conventions of the music of his time, and in so doing he expanded the horizon of the musicians that followed him; he showed the way out of the contrapuntal maze that music had been lost in by the followers of Palestrina. He made the recitative a dramatic moment, accompanying it with an expanded orchestra, but at the same time choosing carefully the instruments playing the accompaniment. He used the string tremolo for the first time as a means of conveying emotion and he introduced the fundamental discord into his compositions. His operas and cantatas became vehicles for portraying character rather than displays of musical technique. He wrote many madrigals, seerval masses, psalms, hymns, and other religious music. Of his operas, only three are extant; the *Lamento* from *Arianna* (1608) is all that survives of one of his reputation-making earlier works.

Montevideo (mon.ṭe.vid'ē.ō). City in SW Minnesota, county seat of Chippewa County, on the Minnesota River. 5,459 (1950).

Montevideo (mon''ṭe.vi.dā'ō, -vid'ē.ō; Spanish, mōn.tā.bē.ᵺhā'ō). Department in S Uruguay, on the Atlantic coast. Capital, Montevideo; area, ab. 256 sq. mi.; pop. 551,240 (est. 1947).

Montevideo. City in S Uruguay, capital of Uruguay and of Montevideo department, on the Río de la Plata. It is the only important port and city of Uruguay, exporting hides, wool, meat, and grain. The city is the terminus of various steamship and railroad lines. The chief export industries are meat packing, distilling, and flour milling; manufactures for the domestic market include textiles, clothing, tobacco products, and foodstuffs. It is the center of Uruguayan cultural life, and has a university and a cathedral. Montevideo was colonized by Spanish settlers in 1726, taken by the British in 1807 but recovered the same year, and since 1828 has been the capital of Uruguay. Until 1834, when the walls were removed, it was little more than a fortress, but its recent expansion has been rapid, and it has modern residential quarters with apartment hotels along the ocean front. 784,000 (est. 1949).

Monte Vista (mon'tē vis'ta). City in S Colorado, in Rio Grande County, on the Rio Grande River; shipping point for potatoes and other vegetables. It is the site of an annual rodeo. 3,272 (1950).

Montez (mon'tez, mon.tez'), **Lola.** [Original name, **Marie Dolores Eliza Rosanna Gilbert.**] b. at Limerick, Ireland, 1818; d. at Astoria, N.Y., Jan. 17, 1861. Irish dancer and adventuress. She was married to Captain Thomas James of the British army in 1837, but was divorced by him in 1842. Having taken lessons from a Spanish dancing teacher, she began her public career at London in 1843 under the professional name of Lola Montez, billed as a Spanish dancer. Less than laudatory opinions have been recorded concerning her dancing, but her beauty, charm, and spirit were undeniable. She appeared with great success in various European cities, and at Munich so captivated the elderly King Ludwig of Bavaria that presently (1847) she was his recognized mistress. Having been naturalized and made Baronne de Rosenthal and Comtesse de Landsfeld, by her ascendancy over the monarch she became virtual ruler of the kingdom, displaying moreover great ability and sagacity. This eminence, however, was of short duration. Hostility between liberal and conservative students at the university, the former of whom she had patronized, led to a riot in which her life was threatened. She caused the university to be closed, an action which was among the events leading up to the insurrection which forced Ludwig to abdicate on March 21, 1848. Lola was banished; and, returning to England, she was married to George Trafford Heald in July, 1849. She was summoned for bigamy, but fled to Spain; and in 1851, again in the character of a Spanish dancer, she came to the U.S., opening at New York, and everywhere drawing crowded houses. Her second husband having, it is supposed, died in 1853, in that year she married P. P. Hull, a San Franciscan. She toured Australia (1855–56), returned to the U.S., and before long retired from the stage. From 1859 she devoted herself to aiding outcast women, spending her means and laboring among them until, stricken with paralysis, she died in poverty.

Montezuma (mon.tē.zō'mą). City in W central Georgia, in Macon County, ab. 40 mi. SW of Macon; processing and shipping center for a peach-raising and truck-farming region. 2,921 (1950).

Montezuma I. [Also: **Moctezuma,** or **Moteczuma;** surnamed **Ilhuicamina,** meaning "the Angry"; properly **Motecuhzoma,** meaning "He Who Shoots Arrows to the Sky"; also spelled **Montecuma, Motezuma, Mutezcuma.**] b. c1390; d. 1469. Aztec war chief or "emperor" of ancient Mexico; son of Huitzilhuitl II, and brother of Itzcoatl, whom he succeeded (formally inaugurated 1440). He had wars with the Mixtecs and Tlascalans, and is said to have carried his arms to the Gulf of Mexico and extended his domain from ocean to ocean. An aqueduct from Chapultepec to Tenochtitlán (Mexico City) was built during his chieftainship.

Montezuma II. [Surnamed **Xocoyotzin;** for other forms, see **Montezuma I.**] b. 1477 (or, according to Bernal Díaz, in 1479); d. at Tenochtitlán (Mexico City), June 30, 1520. Aztec war chief or "emperor" of Mexico at the time of the Spanish conquest; son of Axayacatl, and successor to his uncle Ahuizotl in 1503. Besides his almost continuous wars with the Tlascalans and Tarascans, he carried his arms far southward. Many captives were brought back for sacrifice. The tidings of ships and white men on the coast excited his superstitious fears. When Cortés landed he sent him presents, but tried to dissuade him from coming to Tenochtitlán. Cortés insisted, and reached the city with his army in November, 1519. He was well received and given rich presents, but, fearing violence from the natives, seized Montezuma in his own house and confined him in the Spanish quarters as a hostage. The Aztecs at length rose in arms and attacked the quarters. Montezuma, although deposed from office, at the request of Cortés, appeared on the wall and attempted to expostulate with them, but was received with a shower of stones from his own people (in Spanish accounts) and died of his wounds four days later. The Indians maintained, however, that he was strangled by the Spaniards. After the Spanish conquest Montezuma became a legend among the Indians, and is still sometimes mentioned by them as a deity, although they do not pay him worship.

Montezuma Castle National Monument. National monument in C Arizona, in Yavapai County, ab. 35 mi. E of Prescott. It was established in 1906 to preserve a remarkable group of Indian cliff dwellings dating from pre-Columbian times. The national monument territory also includes Montezuma Well, a small, deep lake located ab. 7 mi. NE of the principal area, which also has cliff dwellings built into the 60-ft. rim of the lake. Area, ab. 783 acres.

Montfaucon (mōn.fō'kōn). Village in NE France, in the department of Meuse, ab. 15 mi. NW of Verdun. The old village on the nearby hilltop was totally destroyed in World War I, and its site is now marked by ruins and

by the 190-ft. shaft of the U.S. Meuse-Argonne Memorial to those who perished in the great battles of September and October, 1918.

Montfaucon, Bernard de. b. at the Château Soulage, in Languedoc, France, Jan. 18, 1655; d. at Paris, Dec. 21, 1741. French critic and classical scholar. A Benedictine monk, he worked at Paris, Rome, and elsewhere on ancient Greek and Latin manuscripts and gave great impetus to the studies of paleography and archaeology. Among his works are *Palaeographia Graeca* (1708), *L'Antiquité expliquée et représentée en figures* (1719–24), *Les Monuments de la monarchie française* (1729–33), and an edition of Athanasius.

Montfermeil (môn.fer.mey'). Town in N France, in the department of Seine-et-Oise, situated near the Marne River, E of Paris, in the metropolitan area of Paris. 6,196 (1946).

Montferrand (môn.fe.răn). See under **Clermont-Ferrand.**

Montferrat (mont.fẹ.rat'). [Italian, **Monferrato.**] Former marquisate, later a duchy, in NW Italy, lying S of the Po River and N of the Ligurian Apennines. Its marquises from the 10th century ruled not only in Italy but for some time in Greece. A branch of the Palaeologi ruled from 1306. The marquisate was made a duchy and united to Mantua in 1536. Its possession was later a matter of dispute between Mantua and Savoy. It passed to Savoy in 1703. Capital, Casale Monferrato.

Montfleury (môn.flẹ.rē), **Antoine Jacob.** b. at Paris, 1640; d. at Aix, France, 1685. French dramatist. His comedy *La Femme juge et partie* (1669) was almost as successful as Molière's *Tartuffe.*

Montford Report (mont'fọrd). See **Montagu-Chelmsford Report.**

Montfort (môn.fôr), **Eugène.** b. at Paris, 1877; d. there, 1936. French critic and novelist, author of a history of recent French literature, *Vingt-Cinq Ans de littérature française* (2 vols., 1925).

Montfort (mont'fọrt; French, môn.fôr), **Simon de.** [Also: **Simon IV de Montfort;** full name, **Simon de Montfort-l'Amaury;** titles: Comte **de Montfort,** Earl of **Leicester.**] b. c1160; d. near Toulouse, France, June 25, 1218. French soldier, leader of the war against the Albigenses; father of Simon de Montfort (c1208–65). He joined the fourth Crusade (1202–04) and was one of those who tried in vain to prevent it being turned against Constantinople. In 1208, obedient to the papal legate, he reluctantly took command of the French forces in the campaign against the Albigenses. Resolute in generalship and personally fearless, he quickly subdued all Languedoc, employing, when he found it expedient, treachery as well as the ruthless ferocity since associated with his name. In historical perspective, however, de Montfort's conduct can hardly be made to appear more barbarous than that of many another conqueror of his time. His reputation has suffered from the circumstance that the afflictions of the Albigenses evoke more than ordinary sympathy, involving as they did so many troubadours and knights and ladies of the glamorous Provençal courts and castles. Some of the Albigensian teachings, such as the virtue of avoiding procreation and the desirability of suicide, could not of course be regarded by civil any more than by religious authority as less than a threat to the very fabric of organized society. There was at stake in the wars in Languedoc at that period, moreover, the question whether that province was to remain apart or to be absorbed into France. Both of these factors embittered the tempers of the contending parties. Through his mother, de Montfort inherited the earldom of Leicester in England, but King John arrogated his lands; after briefly restoring them, seized them a second time; and finally relinquished them only in 1215 at the insistence of the Pope, as part of the terms of the peace which he sought with Rome.

Montfort, Simon de. [Title, Earl of **Leicester.**] b. in Normandy, c1208; killed at Evesham, England, Aug. 4, 1265. English general and statesman; son of Simon de Montfort (c1160–1218). The earldom of Leicester came into the family through his grandmother, Amicia, daughter of Robert of Beaumont, 3rd Earl of Leicester. She, however, sided with Philip II of France against John and lost the earldom. Simon came to England c1230 and became a member of the court of Henry III; he soon had reclaimed the earldom. He early showed a harsh streak by expelling all the Jews from his earldom. In 1238 Montfort married Eleanor, widow of William Marshal, 2nd Earl of Pembroke, and sister of Henry III; baronial opposition to the marriage was pacified by Simon's obtaining personally the permission of Pope Gregory IX. In 1240 he went on a crusade with Richard, Earl of Cornwall, the king's brother and a leader of the barons' party. He returned in 1241 and became one of the king's favorites and a leader of the English party in reform of the church, being allied in this with Robert Grosseteste. In 1248 he was appointed governor of Gascony. His vigorous administration brought complaints from the Gascons, and an examination of Simon's accounts resulted in an open quarrel with the king; he resigned his office Sept. 29, 1252. The ill feeling between the earl and king forced Simon more and more into the popular party; he opposed (1254) the king's demand for a subsidy; he sided with the opposition in the "Mad Parliament" of 1258; he signed (1258) the Provisions of Oxford, which put the kingdom under the control of a small group of barons, he being one of the 15 who would control the administration of the realm. In 1261 the king revoked his assent to the Provisions and Montfort left England, hopeless of finding a solution to the problem of limiting the king's power. He was called back by the barons and was recognized as leader of the "barons' war" in 1263, but made the mistake of agreeing to let Philip II arbitrate the quarrel; Philip, himself an absolute monarch, decided in Henry's favor and thus negated the Provisions. The war was at once resumed by Montfort, and on May 14, 1264, he captured the king, Prince Edward (later Edward I), and the Earl of Cornwall, at Lewes, and became virtually governor of the kingdom. By writs in the king's name (Dec. 14 and 24, 1264) he summoned to a parliament, which met at London Jan. 30, 1265, 120 churchmen, 23 lay barons, and two knights from every shire, and also two citizens from every borough in England; this was the first appearance of the Commons. At this parliament the quarrel between Simon and Gilbert, Earl of Gloucester, began, the barons generally feeling that the new form of government was not the oligarchy they had striven for. His alliance with Llewelyn ab Gruffydd of Wales upset the Welsh March lords especially; Edward was rescued from his captivity and led the royal forces against Montfort. At Evesham (Aug. 4, 1265) the baronial party was defeated and Simon de Montfort killed. He was for many years after his death regarded popularly as a champion of the rights of the people and was considered a saint and a martyr.

Montfort, Simon de. b. near Brindisi, Italy, 1240; d. near Siena, Italy, 1271. Second child of Simon de Montfort (c1208–65), Earl of Leicester. After his father's victory at Lewes, May 14, 1264, he was made constable of Por hester. He reached Evesham after the death of his father, Aug. 4, 1265, and was obliged to surrender to Prince Edward (later Edward I) at Christmas. He was banished, and was still in France in 1268. On March 13, 1271, he assisted in the murder of Henry of Cornwall, who, though he was not present at Evesham, was considered by de Montfort's sons guilty to some extent of their father's death.

Montfort-l'Amaury (môn.fôr.lȧ.mō.rē). Small town in the department of Seine-et-Oise, France, ab. 20 mi. W of Paris, It contains the ruined castle of the counts of Montfort. 1,716 (1946).

Montfort-l'Amaury, Simon de. See **Montfort, Simon de** (c1160–1218).

Montgelas (môn.zhẹ.lä'), Count **Maximilian von.** b. at St. Petersburg, May 23, 1860; d. at Munich, Feb. 5, 1938. Bavarian general in World War I and later a pacifist, coeditor of German documents on the origins of World War I (4 vols., 1919), and of numerous publications concerning the League of Nations.

Montgenèvre (môn.zhẹ.nevr), **Colle du.** See **Genèvre, Col de.**

Montgeron (môn.zhẹ.rôn). Town in N France, in the department of Seine-et-Oise, situated near the Seine, ab. 10 mi. SE of Paris. It has manufactures of gloves and of fruit confections. The forest of Sénart, a vacation spot popular with Parisians, is in the vicinity. 10,554 (1946).

Montgolfier (mont.gol'fi.ér; French, môn.gol.fyā), **Jacques Étienne.** b. at Vidalon-lez-Annonay, Ardèche, France, Jan. 7, 1745; d. Aug. 2, 1799. French mechanician. Like his elder brother, Joseph Michel, he studied mathematics, mechanics, and physics. He was for a time an architect, but gave up that profession in order to take charge with his brother of his father's paper mill at Annonay. With his brother he invented the form of air or fire balloon known as the montgolfier, in which the bag is filled with air heated by a fire. A public experiment with a small model of this balloon was made at Annonay in 1782, and another, with a balloon 105 feet in circumference, was made on June 5, 1783, the balloon staying up for ten minutes. The experiment, repeated by Joseph Montgolfier before the court at Versailles, Sept. 19, 1783, was witnessed by Louis XVI, Marie Antoinette, Benjamin Franklin, and others.

Montgolfier, Joseph Michel. b. at Vidalon-lez-Annonay, Ardèche, France, 1740; d. at Balaruc, France, June 26, 1810. French inventor; brother of Jacques Étienne Montgolfier, with whom he was associated in the invention of the hot-air balloon.

Montgomerie (mont.gum'ę.ri), **Alexander.** b. c1556; d. before 1615. Scottish poet. His chief work is the allegorical poem *The Cherry and the Slae* (1597). He also wrote *The Flyting betwixt Montgomery and Polwart* (1621).

Montgomerie, Alexander. [Originally known as Sir **Alexander Seton**; title, 6th Earl of **Eglinton**; called **"Greysteel."**] b. 1588; d. at Eglinton, Scotland, Jan. 7, 1661. Scottish Presbyterian. Originally known as Sir Alexander Seton, he took (1612) the name and arms of Montgomerie after succeeding (through his mother, Mary Montgomerie, a daughter of Hugh Montgomerie, 3rd Earl of Eglinton) to the earldom. He presented a petition against the prayer book and aided in the preparation of the national covenant. He was distinguished for service (1644) at the battle of Marston Moor. Betrayed (1651) to Cromwell, he was held prisoner in Edinburgh Castle, later allowed liberty at Berwick, and included in Cromwell's Act of Grace.

Montgomerie, Archibald William. [Titles: 13th Earl of **Eglinton,** 1st Earl of **Winton.**] b. at Palermo, Sicily, Sept. 29, 1812; d. at St. Andrews, Scotland, Oct. 4, 1861. British politician, lord lieutenant of Ireland in 1852.

Montgomerie, Hugh. [Titles: 3rd Baron **Montgomerie,** 1st Earl of **Eglinton.**] b. c1460; d. 1545. Scottish regent. After the death of James IV at Flodden (1513) he was nominated one of the guardians of James V. He served as justice general of the northern parts of Scotland (1527), and acted as one of the regents (1536) during the king's trip to France.

Montgomerie, Hugh. [Title, 3rd Earl of **Eglinton.**] b. c1531; d. June 3, 1585. Scottish noble; great-grandson of Hugh Montgomerie (c1460–1545). He joined Mary, Queen of Scots, in France and returned (1560) with her to Scotland. He was in favor of her Roman Catholic policy but was against her marriage (1567) with the Earl of Bothwell. He fought for the queen at Langside (1568), but gave his allegiance to the regent (1571). He approved (1582) of the raid headed by William, 4th Baron Ruthven, in which James VI was captured.

Montgomerie, Sir John. [Title, 9th Lord of **Eaglesham.**] d. c1398. Scottish soldier; great-great-grandfather of Hugh Montgomerie (c1460–1545). He accompanied (1388) his brother-in-law, Sir James Douglas, to England, participating there in the battle of Otterburn, where he took prisoner Sir Henry Percy, whom he ransomed.

Montgomery (mont.gum'ę.ri). [Called the **"Cradle of the Confederacy."**] City in S Alabama, capital of Alabama and of Montgomery County, on the Alabama River; rail center. It has textile, lumber, clothing, meat-packing, fertilizer, and food and cotton processing industries. It became the state capital in 1847, and was the place of organization (Feb. 4, 1861) and the capital (February–May, 1861) of the Confederate States. It is the seat of Huntingdon College and of a state teachers college for Negroes. Pop. of city, 78,084 (1940), 106,525 (1950); of urbanized area, 109,468 (1950).

Montgomery. District of Multan division, West Punjab, Pakistan, ab. 100 mi. SW of Lahore; cotton, wheat, and sugar. Area, ab. 4,204 sq. mi.; pop. 1,329,013 (1941).

Montgomery. Municipal borough, in E Wales, county seat of Montgomeryshire, situated near the river Severn, ab. 7 mi. S of Welshpool, ab. 179 mi. NW of London by rail. 897 (est. 1948).

Montgomery. [Former name, **Coal Valley.**] City in C West Virginia, in Fayette and Kanawha counties. Coal mining is the principal industry. It was incorporated in 1891 and is the seat of West Virginia Institute of Technology. 3,484 (1950).

Montgomery, Earls of. Titles held by various members of the **Herbert** family.

Montgomery, Sir Bernard Law. [Title, 1st Viscount **Montgomery of Alamein**; called the **"Hero of El Alamein"** and **"Monty."**] b. at St. Mark's Vicarage, Kennington Oval, London, Nov. 17, 1887—. British soldier; grandson of Frederic William Farrar. He is probably best known for his command (1942–43) of the British Eighth Army in Africa during World War II. His successes against the German and Italian forces under Erwin Rommel (most notably at El Alamein, for which he was knighted) were a decisive factor in turning the tide for the Allies in a crucial area of operations. His tactical methods in Africa, and later on the Continent under Eisenhower, demanded meticulously careful preparation before engaging the enemy and the application of overwhelming force, especially from his artillery (the barrage which preceded his attack at El Alamein was one of the most intense in the history of modern warfare). Educated at Sandhurst, he joined (1908) the Royal Warwickshire regiment as an infantry officer. He served as a captain in World War I and received (1914) the Distinguished Service Order. Promoted (1938) to the rank of major general, he commanded (1939–40) the 3rd division in France and headed (1941) the southeastern command in England. As a lieutenant general, he took command (August, 1942) of the British Eighth Army in Egypt, and led the Eighth Army in its offensive (launched Oct. 23, 1942) at El Alamein. He continued (October–December, 1942) this offensive, forcing Rommel to retreat from Libya and Tripolitania into Tunisia, and outflanked (March, 1943) the enemy forces at the Mareth Line in southern Tunisia. He then led the Eighth Army in the Sicilian and Italian campaign. Called to London to take charge of training British ground forces for the invasion of Europe, he was promoted (1944) to the rank of field marshal. He participated in the European invasion as head of the combined British and U.S. assault forces, and in August, 1944, took command of the 21st army group. This was composed chiefly of British and Canadian elements, although he commanded the U.S. First Army and parts of the Ninth Army in the reduction of German gains during the Battle of the Bulge (December, 1944–January, 1945). He was chief (1946–49) of the imperial general staff after World War II, and commander in chief (1945–46) of the British forces of occupation in Germany. He was a member of the Allied control commission in Germany, and was appointed (1948) permanent military chairman of the commanders in chief forming the Western Union Defense Council. He was shortly thereafter made deputy chief at SHAPE (Supreme Headquarters, Allied Powers in Europe).

Montgomery, Fort. American fort on the Hudson River, during the Revolutionary War, ab. 6 mi. S of West Point.

Montgomery (môn.gom.rē), **Gabriel de Lorges, Comte de.** b. c1530; executed at Paris, May 26, 1574. French commander of the Scots Guards who, by accident, mortally wounded Henry II in a tournament (June 30, 1559). He retired to Normandy and then escaped to England, where he became a Protestant. Returning to France on the death of his father, he took part in the religious wars of the period. He established himself (c1574) on the islands of Jersey and Guernsey, whence he directed an expedition against France, and was finally captured and put to death.

Montgomery (mont.gum'ę.ri), **James.** b. at Irvine, Ayrshire, Scotland, Nov. 4, 1771; d. April 30, 1854. Scottish poet. In 1792 he entered the office of the *Sheffield Register*, and in 1795 the paper became his property; the name meanwhile had been changed to the *Sheffield Iris*. In 1806 his poems *The Wanderer of Switzerland* and *The Ocean* won him recognition. The numerous hymns on which his reputation chiefly rests were collected in 1853.

His lectures on poetry before the Royal Institution were published in 1833. His other works are *The West Indies* (1810), *The World before the Flood* (1812), *Greenland* (1819), and *Pelican Island* (1826).

Montgomery, Jemima. Original name of **Tautphoeus, Baroness von.**

Montgomery, Leslie Alexander. Original name of **Doyle, Lynn.**

Montgomery, Lucy Maud. See **Macdonald, Lucy Maud.**

Montgomery, Richard. b. at Swords, County Dublin, Ireland, Dec. 2, 1738; killed before Quebec, Dec. 31, 1775. American Revolutionary general. He campaigned with the British army in Canada, at Lake Champlain (1759), and elsewhere in America, but left the army (1772), married a daughter of Robert R. Livingston, and settled in New York. He took command, after Philip Schuyler became ill, of an expedition for the invasion of Canada in 1775, during which he captured Fort Chambly and Montreal. After joining his forces with those of Benedict Arnold, he was killed while leading an attack on Quebec.

Montgomery, Robert. b. at Bath, England, 1807; d. at Brighton, England, Dec. 3, 1855. English poet. Among his poems are *The Stagecoach* (1827), *Omnipresence of the Deity* (1828), *Satan* (1830), and *The Puffiad* (1830). His work was attacked by the critics, notably by T. B. Macaulay in the *Edinburgh Review* (1830), but his poems, especially *Omnipresence of the Deity*, continued in great popularity.

Montgomery-Massingberd (-mas'ing.bėrd), Sir **Archibald Armar.** b. Dec. 6, 1871; d. at Spilsby, England, Oct. 13, 1947. English soldier, chief (1933–36) of the imperial general staff. He was chief of staff of the Fourth Army in France during World War I and deputy chief of general staff in India until 1922. He was appointed lieutenant general (1926) and field marshal (1935).

Montgomeryshire (mont.gum'ę.ri.shir) or **Montgomery** (mont.gum'ę.ri). Inland county in E Wales. It is bounded on the N by Merionethshire and Denbighshire, on the NE and E by Shropshire, England, on the S by Radnorshire, on the SW by Cardiganshire, and on the W by Merionethshire. The surface is almost entirely mountainous and infertile, with, however, some narrow fertile valleys in the E part. The staple industries are stock raising, dairying, and the weaving of flannels. Slate is the chief mineral product. Formerly lead mining was important at Llandidloes and Llanbrynmair in the W part of the county, but this has declined. County seat, Montgomery; area, ab. 797 sq. mi.; pop. 45,989 (1951).

Montgomery Ward (wôrd). See **Ward, Aaron Montgomery.**

Montherlant (môn.ter.läṅ), **Henry Millon de.** b. at Paris, 1896—. French poet, novelist, and dramatist. His best-known works are two novels, *Les Bestiaires* (1925; Eng. trans., *The Bullfighters*) and *Les Célibataires* (1934; Eng. trans., *Lament for the Death of an Upper Class*, 1935; and also *Perish in Their Pride*, 1936). A play, *Le Maître de Santiago* (1948), has established him among the foremost dramatists of the French post-liberation period. Filled with disdain for the bourgeois virtues and preaching a more vigorous way of life, his books have been widely admired for their craftsmanship and the deft manipulation of a Nietzschean irony.

Montholon (môn.to.lôṅ), **Charles Tristan,** Comte **de.** b. at Paris, July 21, 1783; d. Aug. 21, 1853. French general; companion of Napoleon at St. Helena, and one of the executors of his will. He published, with Gaspard Gourgaud, *Mémoires pour servir à l'histoire de France sous Napoléon, écrits à Sainte-Hélène sous sa dictée* (1823). He joined (1840) Louis Napoleon's abortive conspiracy, was arrested, and was imprisoned (1840–47). He was a deputy (1849) under the Second Republic.

Monti (mōn'tē). Italian word for "mountains" (plural of *monte*): for entries not found immediately below see the distinguishing element of the name.

Monti, Vincenzo. b. at Fusignano, near Ravenna, Italy, Feb. 19, 1754; d. at Milan, Italy, Oct. 13, 1828. Italian poet. His political allegiance followed every change of ruler in Italy; he was successively anti-Revolutionary, pro-Revolutionary, pro-Napoleonic, and pro-Austrian. His *Bassvilliana* (1793) was an attack on the French Revolution, inspired by the massacre by the Roman populace of the French envoy to Naples, Hugo de Basseville. He was professor of eloquence at Pavia, and was made historiographer to the court under Napoleon, and a member of the Italian Institute. Among his other poems are *Fanatismo*, *Musogonia*, *Maschernoniana*, *Il Ritorno d'Astrea*, *Superstizione*, a translation of the *Iliad*, and others. His tragedies are *Aristodemo*, *Galeotto Manfredi*, and *Caio Gracco*. His complete works were published in six volumes (1839).

Monticelli (môn.tē.se.lē), **Adolphe Joseph Thomas.** b. at Marseilles, France, Oct. 14, 1824; d. there, May 26, 1886. French painter. He studied in the art school at Marseilles, and at Paris, where he was especially influenced by the impressionist school. In 1870 he returned to Marseilles and remained there the rest of his life. He painted with a palette knife and also directly from the tubes without the assistance of brushes.

Monticello (mon.ti.sel'ō). City in SE Arkansas, county seat of Drew County: manufactures of coarse cotton rugs and cottonseed oil. It is the seat of Arkansas Agricultural and Mechanical College. 4,501 (1950).

Monticello. City in E Illinois, county seat of Piatt County. 2,612 (1950).

Monticello. City in NW Indiana, county seat of White County: chiefly a resort trade center. 3,467 (1950).

Monticello. City in E Iowa, in Jones County, on the Maquoketa River. It was settled in 1836. Pop. 2,888 (1950).

Monticello. Town in S Kentucky, county seat of Wayne County, ab. 85 mi. S of Lexington: oil refinery. 2,934 (1950).

Monticello. Village in SE New York, county seat of Sullivan County: resort center. 4,223 (1950).

Monticello. Mansion and estate, the former residence of Thomas Jefferson, situated in Albemarle County, Va., near Charlottesville.

Montichiari (mōn.tē.kyä'rē). Town and commune in N Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Lombardy, in the province of Brescia, situated on the Chiese River SE of Brescia. Pop. of commune, 11,650 (1936); of town, 4,131 (1936).

Montignies-sur-Sambre (môn.tē.nyē.sür.säṅbr). [Also, **Montigny-sur-Sambre.**] Town in S central Belgium, in the province of Hainaut, situated on the Sambre River E of Charleroi: a coal-mining center, with blast furnaces and stone quarries. It has manufactures of ovens, kettles, ironware, and machinery. 23,064 (1947).

Montigny-en-Gohelle (môn.tē.nyē.äṅ.go.el). Town in N France, in the department of Pas-de-Calais, between Lens and Douai. Coal is mined in the vicinity. 6,892 (1946).

Montigny-lès-Metz (môn.tē.nyē.le.mes). Town in E France, in the department of Moselle, situated at the confluence of the Moselle and Seille rivers, S of Metz. It is a suburb of Metz. 13,084 (1946).

Montijo (mōn.tē'zhō). Parish and *concelho* (commune) in W Portugal, in the province of Estremadura, district of Setúbal, situated on the estuary of the Tagus River, ab. 11 mi. E of Lisbon. Pop. of concelho, 17,883 (1940); of parish, 10,727 (1940).

Montijo (mōn.tē'ʜō). Town in W Spain, in the province of Badajoz, ab. 18 mi. E of Badajoz. The Portuguese defeated the Spaniards here in 1644. 11,133 (1940).

Montilium Adhemari (mon.til'i.um ad.hę.mā'rī). An ancient name of **Montélimar.**

Montilla (mōn.tē'lyä). Town in S Spain, in the province of Córdoba, ab. 22 mi. S of Córdoba. Famous for its amontillado sherries, it also has woolen, linen, soap, and tile factories. It was the birthplace of Hernández Gonzalo de Córdoba (1453–1515), known as El Gran Capitán. 22,527 (1940).

Mont-Iseran (môn.tēz.räṅ), **Col du.** [Also: **Col d'Iseran** (or **de l'Iseran**).] Mountain pass in the SE Alps, between the upper valley of the Isère River and that of the Arc. Elevation, ab. 9,085 ft.

Montivilliers (môn.tē.vē.lyā). Town in NW France, in the department of Seine-Inférieure, near the English Channel, ab. 6 mi. NE of Le Havre. It is an industrial town known particularly for the manufacture of cloth. It suffered damage in World War II. 7,854 (1946).

Montjoie (môn.zhwä). Name of the hill near Paris where Saint Denis was martyred. Before 1789 it was the name of

the king at arms. In ancient tournaments "Montjoie" was the cry of the French heralds, and "Montjoie Saint Denis" the war cry of the French in battle. The kings of England had at one time the war cry "Montjoie Saint George." It was last used by the French at the siege of Montargis in 1426. Shakespeare gives the name Montjoy to the French herald in *Henry V*.

Montjoie. Former name of **Monschau.**

Mont Joli (môn zho.lē). Town on the S bank of the St. Lawrence River, Quebec, Canada, on the Gaspé Peninsula, ab. 91 mi. E of Rivière du Loup, at the junction of the shore highway and the highway from New Brunswick. 4,938 (1951).

Mont Laurier (môn lô'ri.ā, lo.ryā). County seat of Labelle County, Quebec, Canada, situated on the Lievre River, ab. 118 mi. N of Ottawa: well known as a resort town. 4,701 (1951).

Montlhéry (môn.lā.rē). Small town in the department of Seine-et-Oise, France, ab. 18 mi. S of Paris. Here on July 16, 1465, the forces of the League of the Public Good defeated Louis XI.

Montluc (môn.lük), **Blaise de Lasseran-Massencome, Seigneur de.** b. near Condom, in Guienne, France, c1503; d. in the province of Agénois, France, 1577. French marshal. He took part in all the campaigns of Francis I against the emperor Charles V, and also became celebrated for his exploits in the reign of Henry II. Charles IX and Henry III honored him with high positions. In the later years of his life he dictated from memory his account of the wars from 1521 to 1574. His work is of great value to historians, and is furthermore possessed of considerable literary merit. Henry IV paid it a just tribute in calling it "la Bible du soldat." Montluc's *Commentaires* appeared first in 1592 at Bordeaux, and have been reprinted several times since.

Montluçon (môn.lü.sôn). City in C France, in the department of Allier, on the Cher River ab. 38 mi. SW of Moulins. It is an important industrial town, producing steel, railroad equipment and other iron and steel products, glass and chemical products, rubber tires, and textiles. The town suffered some damage in World War II. 47,074 (1946).

Montmagny (môn.mà.nyē). Town on the S shore of the St. Lawrence River, Quebec, Canada, the capital of Montmagny County. It is on the railroad to the Gaspé Peninsula, ab. 25 mi. E of Quebec city. 5,844 (1951).

Montmartre (môn.màrtr). Hill in N Paris, locality of an old town incorporated since 1860 in the city of Paris as the 18th arrondissement. The hill, which is named either for Saint Denis and his fellow martyrs (*Mons martyrum*) or for an ancient temple to Mars (*Mons martis*), is topped by the basilica of Sacré-Cœur, which stands at the highest point in Paris. The section, once noted for its bohemian inhabitants, is now perhaps best known for its cabarets. The famous Montmartre cemetery is on the W flank of the hill. Height, 420 ft.

Montmédy (môn.mā.dē). Town in NE France, in the department of Meuse, on the Chiers River ab. 23 mi. SE of Sedan. It is an old fortress town, unsuccessfully besieged in 1815 and 1870, but severely damaged in World War II. 1,643 (1946).

Montmirail (môn.mē.rày'). Village in N France, in the department of Marne, ab. 55 mi. E of Paris. Here on Feb. 11, 1814, the French under Napoleon defeated the Allies. 2,240 (1946).

Montmorency (môn.mo.răn.sē). [Former name, **Enghien.**] Town in N France, in the department of Seine-et-Oise, ab. 9 mi. N of the center of Paris. It is known for its cherry blossoms, its forest, and for its association with Jean Jacques Rousseau, who wrote his *La Nouvelle Héloïse* here. The Church of Saint-Martin dates from the 16th century. The town was called Enghien until the French Revolution. 11,126 (1946).

Montmorency (mont.mō.ren'si). Town on the N bank of the St. Lawrence River, Quebec, Canada, on the main railroad and highway ab. 7 mi. NE of Quebec. The Montmorency Falls on the Montmorency River nearby supply electric power to Quebec. 5,817 (1951).

Montmorency, Anne, Duc de. b. at Chantilly, France, 1493; d. at Paris, March 15, 1567. French soldier. He was a boyhood companion of Francis I, accompanied him in his early campaigns, and served him on diplomatic missions. In 1522, as a result of his fighting in Italy, he was made marshal of France. He was captured (1525) at Pavia and helped negotiate the treaty of Madrid (1526). When the war with the Emperor Charles V was resumed (1536) he fought again and in 1538 was named constable of France. From 1541 to 1547 he was in disgrace for counseling a more peaceful policy, but after the accession of Henry II he became one of the king's most valiant captains, suppressing rebellions and fighting against the Spaniards. He was opposed by the Guises, but with the outbreak of the wars of religion he sided with them. He died as the result of a wound received at the siege of Paris.

Montmorency, Duchesse de. See **Diane de France.**

Montmorency, François de. See **Bouteville, François de Montmorency, Seigneur de.**

Montmorency, Henri I, Duc de. b. 1534; d. 1614. French marshal, constable of France; son of Anne de Montmorency. He was for some years active on the Catholic side of the French religious wars, but subsequently took part in efforts to restore the country's internal peace, and even for a time coöperated with the Huguenots, and gave his support to Henry of Navarre (Henry IV of France) as early as 1589. In 1593 Henry named him constable of France.

Montmorency, Henri II, Duc de. d. at Chantilly, France, April 30, 1595; executed at Toulouse, France, Oct. 30, 1632. French marshal; grandson of Anne de Montmorency. He joined the rebellion of Gaston d'Orléans in 1632, was wounded in battle, captured, and executed.

Montmorency, Mathieu, Baron de. b. 1230. Constable of France. Appointed to that office in 1218, after years of valiant service against the English and other enemies of Philip II and Louis VIII, he upheld the queen mother, Blanche of Castile, in her regency during the minority of Louis IX (Saint Louis). In 1226 he took part in the campaign against the Albigenses.

Montmorency-Bouteville (-böt.vēl), **François Henri de.** See **Luxembourg, Duc de.**

Montmorency River (mont.mǭ.ren'si). [Also, **Montmorenci.**] Small river in the province of Quebec, Canada, which joins the St. Lawrence ab. 8 mi. below Quebec. It is noted for the falls, ab. 250 ft. high, near its mouth. Length, ab. 60 mi.

Montmorillon (môn.mo.rē.yôn). Town in W central France, in the department of Vienne, ab. 28 mi. SE of Poitiers. The Church of Notre-Dame dates from the 13th century, and there are other historical monuments. 5,410 (1946).

Montone (mōn.tō'nā), **Andrea Braccio da.** See **Braccio da Montone, Andrea.**

Montoro (mōn.tō'rō). [Ancient name, **Epora.**] Town in S Spain, in the province of Córdoba, on the Guadalquivir River ab. 27 mi. NE of Córdoba: trade in olive oil and timber; 16th-century bridge across the Guadalquivir River. 14,980 (1940).

Montorsoli (mōn.tōr'sō.lē), **Giovanni Angelo.** b. at Montorsoli, near Florence, c1500; d. at Florence, 1563. Italian sculptor and architect, a pupil of Andrea Feruccì of Fiesole. He restored the left arm of the Apollo Belvedere and the right arm of the Laocoon. He assisted Michelangelo in finishing the statues of Giuliano and Lorenzo de' Medici, and made the statue of San Cosimo in the sacristy of San Lorenzo in Florence. His most famous work is the great fountain of Messina (1547).

Montoursville (mon.tûrz'vil). Borough in C Pennsylvania, in Lycoming County; manufactures of silk textiles and Venetian blinds. Settled in 1807, it occupies the site of a former Indian village. 3,293 (1950).

Montoya (mōn.tō'ya), **Antonio Ruiz de.** b. at Lima, Peru, c1583; d. there, April 11, 1652. Jesuit missionary and author. His *Tesoro* (1639), *Arte y Vocabulario* (1640), and *Catecismo* (1640) are authoritative on the Guarani language.

Montparnasse (môn.par.nas'). Section of Paris S of the Luxembourg Garden, on the left bank of the Seine, noted for its cafés and as a center of artistic life. It contains a large cemetery and the Gare Montparnasse, S Paris terminal of the Chemin de Fer de l'Ouest.

Montpelier (mont.pēl'yėr). City in SE Idaho, in Bear Lake County. It was named by Brigham Young for the capital of Vermont, his native state. 2,682 (1950).

Montpelier. Village in NW Ohio, in Williams County. 3,867 (1950).

Montpelier. City in N central Vermont, capital of Vermont and county seat of Washington County, on the Winooski River: granite quarrying; life insurance firms. Settled in 1788, it was made state capital in 1805. It was the birthplace of Admiral George Dewey. It is the seat of a junior college. 8,599 (1950).

Montpelier. Estate in N central Virginia, in Orange County ab. 5 mi. W of Orange: the home and burial place of James Madison and his wife, Dolly.

Montpellier (môn.pe.lyā). [Latin, **Mons Pessulus.**] City in S France, the capital of the department of Hérault, situated near the Mediterranean Sea, between Arles and Beziers. It has a noted university, founded in 1289, which has been renowned since the Middle Ages. There are various libraries and a good art museum (Musée Fabre). The Cathedral of Saint-Pierre was founded by Pope Urban V in 1364. Montpellier has a number of industries including the manufacture of soap, cheeses, chocolates, straw hats, and fertilizer, and is a center for the wine and liquor trade. Montpellier passed from the rule of Aragon and Majorca to that of France in 1349. During the Reformation, the university became a Protestant stronghold. The city was taken by Louis XIII in 1622. 93,102 (1946).

Montpellier, Lord of. A title of **James I** and **James II** (of *Majorca*).

Montpellier-le-Vieux (môn.pe.lyā.lę.vyė). Locality near Millau, S France, in the department of Aveyron, noted for a group of fantastic dolomite rocks.

Montpensier (môn.pän.syā), Duchesse **de.** [Title of **Catherine Marie de Lorraine.**] b. 1552; d. c1594. French noblewoman; daughter of Francis of Lorraine, Duke of Guise. She was one of the leaders of the Holy League and opposed Henry IV.

Montpensier, Duchesse **de.** [Title of **Anne Marie Louise d'Orléans;** called **La Grande Mademoiselle.**] b. at Paris, May 29, 1627; d. there, March 5, 1693. Only daughter of Gaston d'Orléans and the Duchesse de Montpensier. She was a cousin of Louis XIV and, as heiress of the Montpensiers, one of the most sought-after ladies of France. Finding herself blocked by Mazarin in her attempts to make a good marriage, she readily joined in the Fronde and was in actual command of fighting forces. Although she took part in the fighting against the royal adherents, she acted as a mediator to end the revolt. She was banished from court until 1657; on her return she fell in love with, and probably married (c1670), the Duc de Lauzun, who was imprisoned until she practically ransomed him from Louis XIV in 1680. Her *Mémoires* (published 1729) are of importance to the historical picture of the period.

Montpensier, Duc **de.** [Title of **Antoine Marie Philippe Louis d'Orléans.**] b. at Paris, July 31, 1824; d. at Sanlúcar de Barrameda, near Cádiz, Spain, Feb. 4, 1890. French prince; fifth son of Louis Philippe. He married the infanta Maria Luisa (sister of Queen Isabella II of Spain) in 1846, became infante in 1859, and was an unsuccessful candidate for the Spanish throne in 1870. In 1871 he was exiled to the Balearic Islands, but soon returned. His daughter Mercedes became the wife of King Alfonso XII of Spain in 1878.

Montreal (mont.rę.ôl'). [French, **Montréal** (môn.rā.ál); sometimes called the **"Island City."**] City in the province of Quebec, Canada, on Montreal Island and on the St. Lawrence River. It is the largest city, the chief port, and one of the two chief commercial centers of Canada, situated at the head of ocean navigation. The St. Lawrence is crossed here by the Victoria Jubilee Bridge. Montreal is the chief manufacturing center of Canada, with a great diversity of both heavy and light industries. It is the seat of McGill University, the University of Montreal, and several colleges. The Roman Catholic and the Anglican cathedrals are noteworthy. The region was visited by Jacques Cartier in 1535; a settlement called Ville Marie was made by the French in 1642. Montreal was taken by the British in 1760, by the Americans in 1775, and retaken by the British in 1776. The city is noted for its cosmopolitan atmosphere and both French and English are heard on the streets and in the stores. Its closest rival in the financial, commercial, and industrial life of Canada is the city of Toronto. Pop. of city, 903,007 (1941), 1,021,520 (1951); of metropolitan area, 1,395,400 (1951).

Montreal East. [French, **Montréal-Est** (môn.rā.ál.est).] Northeastern industrial suburb of Montreal, Quebec, Canada, on the St. Lawrence River: large copper and petroleum refining industries. 4,513 (1951).

Montreal Island. [French, **Île de Montréal.**] Island in S Quebec, Canada, in the St. Lawrence River at the mouth of the Ottawa River. The city of Montreal is located on the island. Length, ab. 32 mi.; area, ab. 201 sq. mi.; pop. 1,319,190 (1951).

Montreal North. [French, **Montréal-Nord** (môn.rā.ál.nôr).] Town on Montreal Island, Quebec, Canada: a northern suburb of Montreal. In the decade between the last two Canadian censuses its population more than doubled. 6,152 (1941), 14,081 (1951).

Montreal South. [French, **Montréal-Sud** (môn.rā.ál.sü).] Town in S Quebec, Canada, on the E bank of the St. Lawrence River opposite Montreal: an eastern suburb of the city, linked with it by highway bridge. 4,214 (1951).

Montreal West. [French, **Montréal-Ouest** (môn.rā.ál.west).] Industrial suburb SW of Montreal, Quebec, Canada, situated on Montreal Island. 3,721 (1951).

Montréjeau (môn.trā.zhō). Town in S France, in the department of Haute-Garonne, on the Garonne River ab. 27 mi. SE of Tarbes. 3,071 (1946).

Montresor (mon'trę.sôr), **James Gabriel.** b. at Fort William, Scotland, Nov. 19, 1702; d. at New Gardens, Kent, England, Jan. 6, 1776. English military engineer; father of John Montresor. He served as bombardier (1728) at the siege of Gibraltar, and was commissioned (1731) there as practitioner engineer, serving in various capacities until 1754. As chief engineer (1754) with Major General Braddock's force in America, he preceded the army from Alexandria, Va., over the Allegheny Mountains.

Montresor, John. b. at Gibraltar, April 6, 1736; d. 1799. English military engineer; son of James Gabriel Montresor. During the siege of Quebec, he carried dispatches from the governor to General Jeffrey Amherst. He constructed (1764) a chain of redoubts near Niagara and the lines of defense of Philadelphia. He was appointed (Dec. 18, 1775) chief engineer in America. He was called in England to give evidence before a committee of the House of Commons regarding the conduct of the war.

Montreuil (môn.trėy'). [Full name, **Montreuil-sous-Bois** (-sö.bwä).] Town in N France, in the department of Seine: an eastern suburb of Paris, near Vincennes. It has diverse manufactures, including furniture, porcelain, chemicals, clothing, and electrical equipment. 69,838 (1946).

Montreuil, Eudes de. See **Eudes de Montreuil.**

Montreuil-sur-Mer (-sür.mer). Town in N France, in the department of Pas-de-Calais, ab. 20 mi. SE of Boulogne. It is an old fortress town with a citadel begun in the 13th century. 2,728 (1951).

Montreux (môn.trė). Health resort in W Switzerland, in the canton of Vaud, near the E end of the Lake of Geneva, SE of Lausanne. It includes the localities of Clarens, Vernex, Le Trait, Bon-Port, Veytaux, Chillon, and Territet. Its mild climate attracts many visitors and foreign residents. There is a famous castle at Chillon. 15,149 (1941).

Montreux Straits Convention. International agreement signed on July 20, 1936, revising the Straits Convention of 1923. It abolished the International Straits Commission, limited movement of warships through the Straits in peacetime, and left to Turkey's discretion the movement of warships through the Straits in wartime. Certain special concessions were made to Russian ships. The convention was brought about when Turkey protested to the League of Nations concerning the demilitarization and freedom of navigation in the Straits called for by the 1923 convention. A protocol accompanying the Montreux Straits Convention gave Turkey the right to remilitarize the Straits.

Montrond-les-Bains (môn.rôn.lā.bàn). [Former name (until 1937), **Meylieu-Montrond.**] Small town and

spa in the department of Loire, France, on the Loire River ab. 30 mi. SW of Lyons. 1,729 (1946).

Montrose (mon'trōz). Unincorporated suburban community in S California, in Los Angeles County, N of Glendale. Under the new urban definition established for use in the 1950 census it was counted with adjoining urban communities; the last official enumeration was 2,710 (1940).

Montrose. City in W Colorado, county seat of Montrose County, on the Uncompahgre River: trading point for a fruit-growing area. 4,964 (1950).

Montrose (mon.trōz', mont.rōz'). Royal burgh and seaport in E Scotland, in Angus, situated on the North Sea at the mouth of the river South Esk, ab. 483 mi. N of London by rail. The town is a holiday resort and fishing port. It became an important linen-weaving center after 1850. Pop. 11,294 (est. 1948).

Montrose, 1st Duke of. A title of **Lindsay, David** (c1440–95).

Montrose, Earls and Marquises of. Titles held by various members of the **Graham** family.

Montrouge (môn.rözh). [Former name, **Le Grand-Montrouge**; Latin, **Mons Rubicus.**] Town in N France, in the department of Seine, adjoining Paris on the S. It is part of the metropolitan area of Paris and has various industries. 34,735 (1946).

Mont-Royal (môn.rwà.yàl). French name of **Mount Royal.**

Monts (môn). French word for "mountains" (plural of *mont*): for entries not found immediately below see the distinguishing element of the name.

Mont-Saint-Michel and Chartres (môn.saṅ.mē.shel'; shàr'trę). Critical work by Henry Adams, privately printed in 1904 and published in 1913. The author contrasts the civilization of the Middle Ages with that of the 20th century by examining the sources of unity in each culture. The symbols which he selects to exemplify the respective eras are the cathedral and the dynamo.

Montserrado (mont.se.rä'dō), **Cape.** [Former name, **Mesurado.**] Headland on the coast of W Africa, in Liberia, W of Monrovia.

Montserrat (mont.sę.rat'; Spanish, mōnt.ser.rät'). [Also, **Monserrat.**] Jagged mountain ab. 30 mi. NW of Barcelona, Spain, famous for its monastery (founded 880), noted for an image of the Virgin. Elevation, ab. 4,072 ft.

Montserrat Island. Island in the Caribbean Sea, NW of Guadeloupe: a British possession, one of the Leeward Islands colony. It is the largest producer of sea-island cotton in the West Indies; tomatoes and limes are also important. It was discovered and named by Columbus in 1493, settled by the British in 1632, and occupied temporarily by the French in 1664 and in 1782. It was formally awarded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Paris in 1783, and has since been uninterruptedly under British control. Capital, Plymouth; area, ab. 32 sq. mi.; pop. 14,329 (1946).

Monts-Maudits (môn.mō.dē). French name of **Maladetta.**

Mont-St.-Amand (môn.saṅ.tà.mäṅ). See **St. Amandsberg.**

Mont-St.-Jean (môn.saṅ.zhäṅ). Village in C Belgium, near Waterloo.

Mont-St.-Michel (môn.saṅ.mē.shel). Village in NW France, in the department of Manche, situated on a small rocky islet in the Bay of St.-Michel, ab. 6 mi. W of Avranches. The summit of the mountain is occupied by the abbey of St.-Michel and is a landmark of the region and one of the most remarkable monuments of France, with huge fortified walls and towers, a medieval church, and a monastery. In the Middle Ages, the place was frequently contested between the English and the French. In the 18th and 19th centuries it was used as a prison until it became the property of the French Commission for Historical Monuments. 231 (1946).

Mont-sur-Marchienne (môn.sur.mar.shyen). Town in S central Belgium, in the province of Hainaut, a southeastern suburb of Charleroi: coal mines and metallurgical industries. 11,063 (1947).

Montt (mōnt), **Jorge.** b. at Santiago, Chile, 1847; d. 1922. Chilean naval officer and politician, president (1891–96) of Chile; son of Manuel Montt. In January, 1891, he sided with the congress against President José Manuel Balmaceda, was given temporary command of the congressional forces, and was a member of the governing junta. After the fall of Balmaceda, he was elected president, assuming office Nov. 6.

Montt, Manuel. b. at Petorca, Chile, Sept. 5, 1809; d. at Santiago, Chile, Sept. 20, 1880. Chilean statesman, president (1851–61) of Chile; father of Jorge and Pedro Montt. A leader of the conservatives, he was president of the house of deputies, minister of foreign affairs (1840), minister of justice and education (1841–45), and minister of the interior (1845–50). After his first term as president, he was reëlected (1856), serving until September, 1861. During this period the country was very prosperous and advances were made in communications, education, and transportation; but the extreme conservative policy of the government led to revolts of the liberals in 1851 and 1858, and to a bloody civil war in 1859. President Montt resigned his office peacefully to his successor, and was subsequently president of the supreme court until his death.

Montt, Pedro. b. June 29, 1848; d. Aug. 16, 1910. President (1906–10) of Chile; son of Manuel Montt. He was elected to the congress of Chile in 1876, and became a leader of the Liberal Party, at various times holding ministerial offices. In 1891 he was sent as minister to the U.S. On Sept. 18, 1906, he was inaugurated president, and continued in office until his death.

Montucla (môn.tü.klà), **Jean Étienne.** b. at Lyons, France, Sept. 5, 1725; d. at Versailles, France, Dec. 18, 1799. French mathematician. His chief work was *Histoire des mathématiques* (1758; continued by Joseph Le Français de Lalande).

Montúfar (mōn.tö'fär), **Lorenzo.** b. in Guatemala, March 11, 1823; d. 1898. Central American jurist, politician, and author. His principal work is *Memorias históricas de Centro-América* (1881).

Montville (mont'vil). Town in SE Connecticut, in New London County. 4,766 (1950).

Montyon (môn.tyôn), Baron **de.** [Title of **Antoine Jean Baptiste Robert Auget.**] b. at Paris, in December, 1733; d. there, Dec. 29, 1820. French philanthropist. He founded various prizes (including the Montyon prize of virtue) for recognizing literary, scientific, and civic accomplishment.

Monument. Column in London, N of the Thames, near London Bridge. It was erected to commemorate the great fire of 1666, and stands close to the spot where the conflagration started. It is a fluted Roman-Doric column designed by Wren, standing on a square base ornamented with reliefs, and supporting on a pedestal above the capital an urn from which flames issue. The height is 202 ft.

Monument. Original name of **Bourne,** Mass.

Monvel (môn.vel). See **Boutet de Monvel.**

Monviso (mōn.vē'zō). See **Viso, Monte.**

Monypenny (mun'i.pen.i), **William Flavelle.** b. in Ulster, Ireland, Aug. 7, 1866; d. in the New Forest, Hampshire, England, Nov. 23, 1912. British journalist and author. He was assistant editor of the London *Times* (1893–99), and in 1899 became editor of the Johannesburg *Star.* He served in the British army during the Boer War (1899–1900), and on the staff of the military governor of Johannesburg, as director of civil supplies (1900–01). In 1903 he became a director of the Times Publishing Company. The first volume of his *Life of Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield* appeared in 1910 and the second in 1912; George Earle Buckle completed the last four volumes (1920).

Monza (mōn tsa). [Ancient name, **Modicia.**] City and commune in NW Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Lombardy, in the province of Milano, ab. 9 mi. NE of Milan. It is an old town, dating from Roman times, and was an important medieval trade center. Monza has developed into an industrial town, with manufactures of machinery, electrical equipment, textiles, carpets, hats, and furniture. Pop. of commune, 65,052 (1936); of city, 55,471 (1936).

Monzie (môn.zē), **Anatole de.** b. at Bazas, Gironde, France, Nov. 22, 1876; d. at Paris, Jan. 12, 1947. French political leader and lawyer, a member (1914–40) of numerous French cabinets. A leader of the Radical Socialist Party, he was a deputy (1908–20, 1924–40) and a senator (1920–24), and served as undersecretary of state for the

merchant navy (1913, 1917), finance minister (1924, 1926), minister of public instruction (1925, 1932–33), justice minister (1925), and minister of public works (1925–26, 1932, 1938–40). He was chief sponsor of the *Encyclopédie française permanente*. After World War II, he was cleared of accusations of aiding the Vichy regime.

Moodkee (müd.kē). See **Mudki.**

Moody (mö'di). In John Dryden's play *Sir Martin Mar-all*, a swashbuckler.

Moody. Guardian of Peggy, the country girl, in David Garrick's adaptation of William Wycherley's *The Country Wife*.

Moody, Dan. b. at Taylor, Tex., June 1, 1893—. American lawyer and politician, governor (1927–31) of Texas. He served (1925–27) as attorney general of Texas.

Moody, Dwight Lyman (Ryther). b. at East Northfield, Mass., Feb. 5, 1837; d. there, Dec. 22, 1899. American evangelist. He was in the shoe business in Boston and Chicago, teaching also in Sunday school, until 1860. In that year he gave up business entirely to do missionary work in the latter city. He founded (1858) a Sunday school that in 1863 became the Illinois Street Church. In 1870 he met Ira D. Sankey, an evangelist and an excellent singer of hymns, and together they carried their evangelical meetings throughout the U.S. and to England. The *Gospel Hymns* of Moody and Sankey became famous, overshadowing Moody's sermons, which were simple, direct in language, and non-sectarian, preaching the brotherhood of the Gospel. He founded, at Northfield, a seminary for girls (1879), now the Northfield School, and the Mt. Hermon School for boys (1881), and, at Chicago, the Bible Institute for Home and Foreign Missions (1889, now the Moody Bible Institute). He instituted the annual Northfield conferences for Christian workers (1880) and for students (1887).

Moody, Helen Newington Wills. See **Wills, Helen.**

Moody, James. b. in New Jersey, 1744; d. April 6, 1809. American loyalist, most notable of the spies employed by the British during the American Revolution. Eventually pensioned (1784) by the British government for his service, he settled (1786) in Nova Scotia. His feats (1779 *et seq.*) during the Revolution included spying on the troops of Washington, Sullivan, and Gates, and intercepting Revolutionary mail.

Moody, John. b. at Jersey City, N.J., May 2, 1868—. American financial analyst. He was a staff member (1890–1900) of Spencer, Trask and Company, bankers, and founded (1900) *Moody's Manual of Railroads and Corporation Securities*. He founded (1905) and edited the investor's monthly *Moody's Magazine*, and founded (1909) the annual publication *Moody's Analyses of Investments*. Author of *The Truth About the Trusts* (1904), *Art of Wall Street Investing* (1906), *How to Analyze Railroad Reports* (1911), *Profitable Investing* (1925), *Fast by the Road* (1942), *John Henry Newman: His Life and Times* (1945), and other books.

Moody, Paul. b. at Newbury, Mass., May 21, 1779; d. July 8, 1831. American inventor of a mechanism to wind yarn from bobbins (1816), an improved "double-speeder" for roping cotton (1819), a machine to rope and spin cotton (1821), and other machines used in cotton manufacturing.

Moody, William Henry. b. at Newbury, Mass., Dec. 23, 1853; d. at Haverhill, Mass., July 2, 1917. American lawyer, U.S. attorney general (1904–06) under Theodore Roosevelt. He was district attorney for the Massachusetts Eastern District (1890–95), a Republican member of Congress (1895–1902), and U.S. secretary of the navy (1902–04). He was an associate justice (1906–10) of the Supreme Court.

Moody, William Vaughn. b. at Spencer, Ind., July 8, 1869; d. at Colorado Springs, Colo., Oct. 17, 1910. American poet and critic. From 1895 to 1903 he served as instructor in the department of English at the University of Chicago. Among his works are *Poems* (1901), including the "Ode in Time of Hesitation" (1900); *The Fire-Bringer* (1904) and *The Masque of Judgment* (1900), the first and second parts respectively of a dramatic trilogy of which the third part, *The Death of Eve* (1912), was not completed; *The Sabine Woman*, a play (produced in 1906, and again in 1909 under the title *The Great Divide*); and *The Faith Healer* (1909), a play. With Robert Morss Lovett, he wrote *A History of English Literature* (1902) and *First View of English Literature* (1905).

Mook (mōk), **Hubertus Johannes van.** b. at Semarang, Java, 1894—. Dutch colonial official. He entered the Netherlands Indian civil service in 1918 as an economist, for some years was mainly engaged in food relief and agrarian reforms, and was a contributor of many social and economic studies. He was chief of the bureau of economic affairs (1937–42), chairman of the Netherlands delegation for economic negotiations with Japan (1940–41), and lieutenant governor of the Netherlands East Indies (1942). Minister of colonies in the Netherlands government at London (1942–45), he became acting governor of the Netherlands East Indies and the principal negotiator (1945–48) with representatives of the Indonesian Republic.

Mooker Heath (mō'kėr). [Also, **Mook Heath** (mōk).] Place in the Netherlands, near the Meuse, S of Nijmegen. Here the Spaniards defeated (1574) the Dutch under Louis of Nassau.

Mookerji (mük'ėr.jē), Sir **Asutosh.** See **Mukharji,** Sir **Asutosh.**

Mooltan (mül.tän'). See **Multan.**

Moon. Satellite of the Earth, making a complete revolution in 27 days, 7 hours, 43 minutes, 11.5 seconds at a mean distance of 239,100 mi. in an orbit with an eccentricity of 0.0549 and a mean inclination to the ecliptic of 5 degrees and 8 minutes. When full it is about 250,000 times as bright as a first-magnitude star, but 470,000 times fainter than the Sun. Its diameter of 2,162 mi. and mass of 8.1 times 10^{19} tons (0.123 that of the Earth) yield a mean density of 3.33 times that of water. It is by far the largest satellite in proportion to its primary (in mass, 1/81) in the solar system, only four being more massive. The synodic or common month is 29 days, 12 hours, 44 minutes, 2.78 seconds, longer than the period of revolution because of the progress of the Earth in its orbit. The mean apparent diameter of the Moon is 31 minutes 05 seconds, but at times greater, and hence when the new moon comes near a node, a total eclipse of the Sun may occur. The Earth can also eclipse the Moon. There is no atmosphere or moisture on the moon and no life is observed. The many surface features which can be seen with telescopes, or even binoculars, include mountains and craters, or walled plains. Since the period of rotation is the same as that of revolution the same side is always presented to the Earth. When sunlit the surface temperature is about 100 degrees Centigrade, and when in shadow, lower than −100 degrees Centigrade.

Moon (mōn). German name of **Muhu.**

Moon (mön), **Mountains of the.** Range of mountains placed by Ptolemy in the interior of Africa, containing the sources of the Nile River. They have not been positively identified with any of the mountains of C Africa, as they were only vaguely known to Ptolemy.

Moon, Parker Thomas. b. at New York, June 5, 1892; d. June 11, 1936. American historian. He was an instructor (1915–17, 1919–21) and assistant professor (1921–25) of history, assistant professor (1925–26), associate professor (1926–31), and professor (1931 *et seq.*) of international relations at Columbia. He served as managing editor (1921–28) and editor (1928 *et seq.*) of *Political Science Quarterly*. Author of *Imperialism and World Politics* (1926), and coauthor of *Modern History* (1923) and *World History* (1932).

Moon and Sixpence, The. Novel by W. Somerset Maugham, published in 1919. Charles Strickland, the central character of the story, is supposedly Paul Gauguin, the French post-impressionist painter.

Moon-Calf. Semiautobiographical novel by Floyd Dell, published in 1920.

Mooney (mö'ni), **Edward Francis.** b. at Mt. Savage, Md., May 9, 1882—. American Roman Catholic clergyman. Ordained to the priesthood in 1909, he taught in Catholic schools at Cleveland, and held a pastorate at Youngstown, Ohio, before being appointed spiritual director of the North American College at Rome in 1923. In 1926 he was named titular archbishop of Irenopolis and sent to India as apostolic delegate, filling that post until his appointment as apostolic delegate to Japan in 1931. In 1933 he was called back to the U.S. to fill the episcopal see of Rochester, N.Y., and in 1937 became

the first archbishop of Detroit. He was elevated to the cardinalate in 1946.

Mooney, James. b. at Richmond, Ind., Feb. 10, 1861; d. Dec. 22, 1921. American ethnologist. As a member (1885–1921) of the Bureau of American Ethnology, he studied principally the Cherokee, Kiowa, Siouan, and Algonquian tribes of the South and West. He was a major contributor to the *Handbook of American Indians* (2 vols., 1907–10).

Mooney, Thomas J. Zechariah. [Called **"Tom" Mooney.**] b. at Chicago, 1882; d. at San Francisco, March 6, 1942. American labor leader whose conviction (1917) with Warren K. Billings for exploding a bomb which killed ten marchers and injured 40 others during a San Francisco preparedness parade (July 22, 1916) caused worldwide controversy. Mooney was sentenced to hang and Billings to life imprisonment; both protested their innocence. Mooney's sentence was later commuted (Nov. 29, 1918) to life imprisonment. After many investigations and demonstrations, Mooney was pardoned (Jan. 7, 1939). Billings was released later in the same year.

Moon Hoax. Book by Richard Adams Locke, published in 1859, republishing the evidence pretended to have been adduced by Sir John Herschel to the effect that men and animals existed on the moon. This hoax, first perpetrated in an article printed in the New York *Sun* in August, 1835, brought a fivefold increase in the paper's circulation.

Moonlight Sonata. Name given to Beethoven's *Sonata quasi una fantasia* in C sharp minor, one of the two which form his Opus 27, published in 1802.

Moon of the Caribbees (kar'i.bēz), **The.** One-act play by Eugene O'Neill, produced and published in 1918.

Moonstone, The. Novel by Wilkie Collins, published in 1868.

Moor (mōr). See **Mór,** Hungary.

Moor (mōr), **Edward.** b. 1771; d. at London, Feb. 26, 1848. English writer on Hindu mythology. He published *Hindoo Pantheon* (1810), *Hindoo Infanticide* (1811), *The Gentle Sponge,* a proposal for reducing the interest on the national debt (1829), and *Suffolk Words and Phrases* (1823).

Moor (mōr), **Emanuel.** b. in Hungary, c1862; d. 1931. Hungarian composer. He lived for a time at New York, and then in England, later making his home in Switzerland. His works include three operas, *Die Pompadour* (1902), *Andreas Hofer* (1902), and *Hochzeitsglocken* (1908), also symphonies, concertos, chamber music, and about 500 songs.

Moor, Karl. Principal character in Schiller's play *Die Räuber* (The Robbers).

Moorcroft (mör'kroft), **William.** b. in Lancashire, England, c1765; d. in Afghanistan, Aug. 27, 1825. English veterinary surgeon and traveler in central Asia.

Moore (mör, mōr), **Addison Webster.** b. at Plainfield, Ind., July 30, 1866; d. at London, Aug. 25, 1930. American philosopher and professor. He adhered to the school of instrumental pragmatism founded by John Dewey at Chicago.

Moore, Albert Joseph. b. at York, England, Sept. 4, 1841; d. at Westminster, London, Sept. 25, 1893. English painter. In 1861 he exhibited *The Mother of Sisera* and *Elijah Running before Ahab's Chariot.* In 1864 he exhibited at the Royal Academy a fresco of *The Seasons,* and in 1865 *The Marble Seat.*

Moore, Alexander Pollock. b. at Pittsburgh, Pa., Nov. 10, 1867; d. Feb. 17, 1930. American editor and diplomat; husband (married 1912) of Lillian Russell. He was editor in chief (1904 *et seq.*) of the Pittsburgh *Leader,* and acquired (1928) the New York *Daily Mirror* and the Boston *Advertiser.* He served as U.S. ambassador to Spain (1923–25) and Peru (1928 *et seq.*).

Moore, Alfred. b. in North Carolina, May 21, 1755; d. at Belfont, N.C., Oct. 15, 1810. American jurist, associate justice of the U.S. Supreme Court (1799–1804); son of Maurice Moore.

Moore, Benjamin. b. at Newtown, Long Island, N.Y., Oct. 5, 1748; d. at New York, Feb. 27, 1816. American Episcopal clergyman and educator; father of Clement Clarke Moore. He served as rector of Trinity Church (1800), and as bishop (1801 *et seq.*). He was professor of logic and rhetoric at Columbia (1784–86), and president of Columbia (1801–11). He was a Loyalist during the Revolution.

Moore, Clarence Bloomfield. b. at Philadelphia, Jan. 14, 1852; d. 1936. American archaeologist. Over a period of more than two decades he investigated Indian mounds in Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina.

Moore, Clement Clarke. b. at New York, July 15, 1779; d. at Newport, R.I., July 10, 1863. American scholar and poet; son of Benjamin Moore. He gave in 1818 a large gift to the General Theological Seminary at New York, on condition that its buildings should be erected on a part of his property in Chelsea Village (Ninth and Tenth avenues and 20th and 21st streets), where they now stand. He was professor of Biblical learning there, and afterward (1821–50) of Oriental and Greek literature. He published *Hebrew and Greek Lexicon* (1809), *Poems* (1844), *George Castriot* (1852), and others. He is best remembered as the author of the verses beginning "'Twas the night before Christmas" (*A Visit from Saint Nicholas*).

Moore, Clifford Herschel. b. at Sudbury, Mass., March 11, 1866; d. Aug. 31, 1931. American classical scholar and educator. His writings include *Histories of Tacitus* (1925) and *Ancient Beliefs in the Immortality of the Soul* (1931).

Moore, Daniel McFarlan. b. at Northumberland, Pa., Feb. 27, 1869; d. June 15, 1936. American electrical engineer, inventor (1924) and first manufacturer (1925) of gaseous conduction lamps to make facsimile photographs through radio. He improved (1929) television and facsimile lamps, and was granted more than 100 U.S. patents for his inventions in radio, x-ray, and tube lighting.

Moore, Douglas Stuart. b. at Cutchogue, N.Y., Aug. 10, 1893—. American composer and teacher. He was organist and lecturer (1921–25) at the Museum of Art, Cleveland, Ohio, and associate professor of music (1926 *et seq.*) at Columbia University, where he later became MacDowell professor of music. Among his compositions are the theatrical works *The Headless Horseman* (1936, with libretto by Stephen Vincent Benét), *The Devil and Daniel Webster* (an opera produced in 1939), and *White Wings* (1935). His opera *Giants in the Earth* won the 1951 Pulitzer prize in music.

Moore, Edward. b. at Abingdon, England, March 22, 1712; d. at South Lambeth, London, March 1, 1757. English dramatist and fabulist. He failed in business as a linen draper at London, and began as a writer with his *Fables for the Female Sex* in 1744. *The Foundling,* a comedy, was produced at Drury Lane Theatre, London, on Feb. 13, 1748; *Gil Blas,* a comedy, in 1751; and *The Gamester,* in which Garrick appeared (and which he partly wrote), at Drury Lane on Feb. 7, 1753. In 1753 he was made editor of *The World,* a popular paper, which had a number of famous contributors.

Moore, Edward. b. at Cardiff, Wales, Feb. 28, 1835; d. at Chagford, on Dartmoor, England, Sept. 2, 1916. English educator, authority on Dante. He was principal (1864–1913) of St. Edmund Hall, finally winning a long struggle to save it from being absorbed by larger colleges. Founder (1876) of the Oxford Dante Society, he lectured (1886–1903) on Dante at London University College, and lectured (1895 *et seq.*) at the Taylorian Institution of Oxford. Author of *Dante and his Early Biographers* (1890) and *Studies in Dante* (1896–1916, three series), and editor of the standard *Oxford Dante* (1894, many editions). His great work, on which his reputation is based, is his *Contributions to the Textual Criticism of the "Divina Commedia"* (1889).

Moore, Edward Caldwell. b. at West Chester, Pa., Sept. 1, 1857; d. at Cambridge, Mass., March 26, 1943. American clergyman and teacher, brother of Frank Gardner Moore. In 1901 he became Parkman professor of theology at Harvard, where he was named (1915) Plummer professor of christian morals. Author of *The New Testament in the Christian Church* (1904), *History of Christian Thought Since Kant* (1912), and others.

Moore, Edward Mott. b. at Rahway, N.J., July 15, 1814; d. at Rochester, N.Y., March 3, 1902. American surgeon and educator. He was the first president of the New York state board of health.

Moore, Eliakim Hastings. b. at Marietta, Ohio, Jan. 26, 1862; d. at Chicago, Dec. 30, 1932. American mathematician, contributor of several score papers on geometry, algebra, group theory, theory of functions, and integral equations, best known for his work on general analysis. He taught at Northwestern (1886–87, 1889–92), Yale (1887–89), and Chicago (1892–1931). He left much unpublished work on general analysis, part of which was printed in 1935.

Moore, Eva. b. at Brighton, England, 1870—. English actress. She played in *Duke of Killiecrankie, Sweet Kitty Bellairs, Little Lord Fauntleroy, The Dangerous Age, The Holmeses of Baker Street, Without Motive, Wasn't it Odd,* and other stage productions. She also appeared in motion pictures, including *Chu Chin Chow, Jew Süss, The Flesh is Weak,* and *La Vie Parisienne.* Author of *Exits and Entrances: Eva Moore's Memories* (1924).

Moore, Frank Gardner. b. at West Chester, Pa., Sept. 25, 1865—. American professor and Latin scholar; brother of Edward Caldwell Moore. He was professor of classical philology (1910–19) and Latin (1919–37) at Columbia. His works include *The Roman's World* (1936).

Moore, George. b. at Moore Hall, County Mayo, Ireland, 1852; d. Jan. 21, 1933. British novelist, poet, dramatist, and critic; son of George Henry Moore (1811–70). He published two volumes of verse, *Flowers of Passion* (1877) and *Pagan Poems* (1881). As a critic he was one of the first in England to champion the impressionist school of painters and the naturalistic school in literature. He was associated with Edward Martyn and William Butler Yeats in founding the Irish Literary Theatre (out of which grew the Abbey Theatre) at Dublin, and wrote two plays, *The Strike at Arlingford* (1893) and *The Bending of the Bough* (1900). His other works include *A Modern Lover* (1883), *A Mummer's Wife* (1884), *Parnell and his Ireland* (1887), *Confessions of a Young Man* (1888), *Mike Fletcher* (1889), *Vain Fortune* (1891), *Modern Painting* (1893), *Esther Waters* (1894), *Impressions and Opinions* (1895), *Celibates* (1895), *Evelyn Innes* (1898), *Sister Teresa* (1901; a continuation of *Evelyn Innes*), *The Untilled Field* (1903), *The Lake* (1905), *Hail and Farewell* (a trilogy including *Ave,* 1911; *Salve,* 1912; and *Vale,* 1914), *The Brook Kerith* (1916), *Héloise and Abélard* (1921), *Conversations in Ebury Street* (1924), and *Aphrodite in Aulis* (1931).

Moore, George Edward. b. at London, Nov. 4, 1873—. English philosopher. He was professor (1925–39) of philosophy at Cambridge. He wrote *Principia Ethica* (1903), *Ethics* (1912), *Philosophical Studies* (1922), and *The Philosophy of G. E. Moore* (1943).

Moore, George Foot. b. at West Chester, Pa., Oct. 15, 1851; d. May 16, 1931. American Orientalist and Biblical scholar, professor of the history of religions at Harvard University from 1902 until his retirement in 1928. He was professor of Hebrew at Andover (Massachusetts) Theological Seminary (1883–1902). His works include a commentary on the Book of Judges (1895), *The Literature of the Old Testament* (1913), *History of Religions* (2 vols., 1913–19), numerous scientific papers, and others.

Moore, George Henry. b. in Ireland, 1811; d. in Ireland, April 10, 1870. Irish politician; father of George Moore (1853–1933). Elected member of Parliament for County Mayo (1847), he became a leader of the tenants'-rights movement. He was unseated (1857) but reëlected (1868).

Moore, George Henry. b. at Concord, N.H., April 20, 1823; d. at New York, May 5, 1892. American historical writer; son of Jacob Bailey Moore. After serving as librarian (1849 *et seq.*) of the New York Historical Society, he became superintendent of the Lenox Library at New York in 1872. Among his works are *Notes on the History of Slavery in Massachusetts* (1866) and *History of the Jurisprudence of New York* (1872).

Moore, George Thomas. b. at Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 23, 1871—. American cryptogamic botanist. He was physiologist and algologist of the Bureau of Plant Industry of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (1901–02) and head of the laboratory of plant physiology (1902–05). He is best known for his work in perfecting methods of destroying algae and certain bacteria in water supplies (by means of sulphate of copper), and of cultivating the root-tubercle organisms which, in certain plants, aid the appropriation of nitrogen. From 1909 to 1919 he headed the Woods Hole, Mass., marine biological station.

Moore, Sir Henry. b. at Vere, Jamaica, Feb. 7, 1713; d. at New York, Sept. 11, 1769. English colonial governor of New York (1765–69). Troubled by the disquiet in New York caused by the Stamp Act, a boundary dispute with Massachusetts, Indian negotiations, and the failure of the assembly to pass the quartering bill, he generally followed a policy of conciliation. During a term (1755–62) as lieutenant governor of Jamaica, he suppressed (1760) an uprising of the slaves.

Moore, Herbert Fisher. b. at Penacook, N.H., July 10, 1875—. American mechanical engineer. He served (1904 *et seq.*) as professor and research professor at the University of Illinois engineering experiment station at Urbana, Ill. He has made studies of fatigue in metal construction materials.

Moore, Hugh Kelsea. b. at Andover, Mass., Jan. 3, 1872; d. at Dunedin, Fla., Dec. 18, 1939. American chemical engineer. His inventions include the unsubmerged diaphragm cell (1897), the stationary furnace for retrieving soda from black liquor (1913–15), a new method for the manufacture of calcium arsenate (1925–27), a new acid-resistant hydraulic cement (1926–27), a new method for the conversion of sodium sulphate into caustic soda (1932–34), and a new metal filter cloth (1934).

Moore, Jacob Bailey. b. at Andover, N.H., Oct. 31, 1797; d. at Bellows Falls, Vt., Sept. 1, 1853. American historian; father of George Henry Moore (1823–92). He wrote especially on the history of New Hampshire.

Moore, James. d. at Charlestown, S.C., 1706. American colonial governor (1700–03) in South Carolina.

Moore, James Hobart. b. at Berkshire, N.Y., June 14, 1852; d. July 8, 1916. American business promoter and lawyer. He was the cofounder with his brother William Henry Moore of the "Moore group" of steel and related industries (capitalized at 187 million dollars) which were later absorbed by the U.S. Steel Corporation. Active also in promotion of the National Biscuit Company, the brothers came to grief in their manipulations of the Rock Island railroad system.

Moore, John. b. at Stirling, Scotland, 1729; d. at Richmond, Surrey, England, Jan. 21, 1802. Scottish physician, novelist, and writer of travels; father of Sir John Moore (1761–1809). His best-known work is the novel *Zeluco* (1786), which Byron attempted to imitate in poetry in his *Childe Harold.*

Moore, Sir John. b. at Glasgow, Nov. 13, 1761; d. at La Coruña, Spain, Jan. 16, 1809. British general. He was the eldest surviving son of John Moore (1729–1802), author of *Zeluco.* In 1776 he became ensign of the 51st Foot, and he served as captain lieutenant in Nova Scotia during the American Revolutionary War. He became member of Parliament for Linlithgow in 1784, and served in Corsica (1793–94), but displeased Horatio Nelson and Gilbert Elliot because of his friendliness with the Corsicans and was ordered home. In November, 1797, he joined Ralph Abercromby in Ireland. He was made major general in 1798. He fought (1801) in Egypt, and then returned (1803) to England to train troops for the expected invasion of England by Napoleon. In July, 1808, he sailed for Portugal as second in command to Sir Henry Burrard, and by September the entire command was left to him. He entered Spain on Nov. 11, 1808, but, abandoned by the Spaniards and threatened by the actual presence of Napoleon, was obliged to retreat 250 miles to La Coruña. While the troops were embarking the French attacked them, and, although the British won a brilliant victory, Moore was killed and buried in the citadel during the night of January 16–17. He received a monument in Saint Paul's Cathedral. *The Burial of Sir John Moore,* by Rev. Charles Wolfe, is one of the most popular English poems.

Moore, John Bassett. b. at Smyrna, Del., Dec. 3, 1860; d. at New York, Nov. 12, 1947. American educator, jurist, and statesman, professor of international law and diplomacy at Columbia University from 1891 until 1924. He was third assistant secretary of state (1886–91), assistant secretary (April–September, 1898), during the Spanish-American War, and secretary and counsel of the American peace commissioners at Paris. He sat (1912–

28) on the Hague Tribunal and was a judge (1921–28) on the Permanent Court for International Justice. His works include *Extradition and Interstate Rendition* (1891), *History and Digest of International Arbitrations* (6 vols., 1898), *American Diplomacy* (1905), *Digest of International Law* (8 vols., 1906), and others. He collected and edited the *Works of James Buchanan* (12 vols., 1908–11).

Moore, Marianne. [Full name, **Marianne Craig Moore.**] b. at St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 15, 1887—. American poet and editor. She was an assistant (1921–25) at the New York Public Library, and acting editor (1925–29) of *The Dial*. Author of *Poems* (1921), *Observations* (1924), *Selected Poems* (1935), *The Pangolin and Other Verse* (1936), *What Are Years* (1941), *Nevertheless* (1944), and other books of poetry. Her *Collected Poems* won the 1952 Pulitzer prize for poetry.

Moore, Maurice. b. in New Hanover County, N.C., 1735; d. 1777. American jurist and Revolutionary patriot. He served on the North Carolina governor's council (1760–61), was associate judge of the province, and was judge (1771) at the Hillsboro trial that sentenced 12 Regulators (members of a group that organized to refuse tax payments) to death for treason (though subsequently he was lenient toward the Regulators and was appointed (1775) to a committee to try to induce them to join the Revolutionary cause). He published (1765) a pamphlet condemning taxation without representation.

Moore, Merrill. b. at Columbia, Tenn., Sept. 11, 1903—. American poet. A neuropsychiatrist by profession (M.D., Vanderbilt Medical School, 1928), he is noted for his prolific sonnet-writing; at the age of 25 he had written more than 4,000 sonnets. He was one of the group of writers who published *The Fugitive*, a magazine of poetry, from 1922 to 1926. Among his books are *The Noise that Time Makes* (1929) and *Six Sides to a Man* (1935).

Moore, Nathaniel Fish. b. at Newtown, Long Island, N.Y., Dec. 25, 1782; d. at Highlands of the Hudson, N.Y., April 27, 1872. American classical scholar; nephew of Benjamin Moore. He was professor (1817 *et seq.*) at Columbia, and was appointed (1838) librarian of Columbia. He served as president (1842–49) of Columbia.

Moore, Raymond Cecil. b. at Roslyn, Wash., Feb. 20, 1892—. American geologist, known for work in regional and structural geology, physiography, stratigraphy, and invertebrate paleontology.

Moore, Richard Bishop. b. at Cincinnati, Ohio, May 6, 1871; d. Jan. 20, 1931. American chemist, specialist in the study of radium and the inert gases. As physical chemist (1912–23) for the U.S. Bureau of Mines, he surveyed Colorado radium deposits, formulated methods for concentrating the ore, and directed the preparation of the first radium salts produced in the U.S. He advocated the use of helium for balloons and dirigibles, and it was partly at his instigation the Navy Department and Congress acted to conserve the gas.

Moore, Thomas. [Pseudonyms: **Thomas Little, Thomas Brown the Younger.**] b. at Dublin, May 28, 1779; d. at Bromham, near Devizes, England, Feb. 25, 1852. Irish poet. He entered Trinity College, Dublin, in 1794, where he was intimate with Robert Emmet. In 1799 he entered the Middle Temple, London, and in 1800 published his translation of *Anacreon*. In 1803 and 1804 he traveled in America. He published his *Odes and Epistles* in 1806 and his *Irish Melodies* from 1807 to 1834, receiving from them about 500 pounds a year. His lampoons on the regent and his favorites were extremely successful, and were collected in 1813 in *The Twopenny Post Bag*. On March 25, 1811, he married Bessie Dyke; an actress, and in the same year his friendship for Byron began. *Lalla Rookh*, for which Longmans agreed to pay 3,000 pounds without having seen it, was published in 1817, *National Airs* in 1815, and *Sacred Songs* in 1816. His prose works, besides the political squibs, are *Life of Sheridan* (1825), *The Epicurean* (1827), *Life of Byron* (1830), *History of Ireland*, and others, besides a number of collections of humorous short papers like *The Fudge Family in Paris*, all under the pseudonym Thomas Brown the Younger. *Moore's Memoirs, Journals, and Correspondence* were published 1853–56 by Earl Russell.

Moore, Tom. b. in England, 1878; d. at Ottawa, Canada, July 6, 1946. Canadian labor leader, president (1917–42) of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress. He was a member of the governing body of the International Labor Organization, and represented Canada at labor conferences at London, Geneva, Washington, Amsterdam, and Kyoto, Japan.

Moore, Veranus Alva. b. at Hounsfield, N.Y., April 13, 1859; d. Feb. 11, 1931. American bacteriologist, pathologist, and educator. He was appointed (1896) professor of comparative pathology and bacteriology at the veterinary college, Cornell University, where he remained until 1929, serving as dean (1908–29), during which time the school became the outstanding institution of its kind. During World War I he helped organize the veterinary corps of the U.S. Army. His works include *Principles of Microbiology* (1912), *Bovine Tuberculosis and its Control* (1913), and *History of Veterinary Education and Service from 1896 to 1929* (1929).

Moore, Sir William Harrison. b. at London, April 30, 1867; d. at Melbourne, Australia, July 1, 1935. Australian legal writer and professor of law.

Moore, William Henry. b. at Utica, N.Y., Oct. 25, 1848; d. at New York, Jan. 11, 1923. American speculator and promoter of industrial mergers; brother of James Hobart Moore. He was a promoter (1898) of the National Biscuit Company, and an organizer (1898–1900) of one tin and three steel companies, and in 1901 of the American Can Company. After a failure in promoting (1900 *et seq.*) the Rock Island railway system, he and his associates were arraigned (1916) for misrepresentation and for financial malpractice.

Moore, Willis Luther. b. at Scranton, Pa., Jan. 18, 1856; d. at Pasadena, Calif., Dec. 18, 1927. American meteorologist. He was chief (1895–1913) of the U.S. Weather Bureau. Author of *Moore's Descriptive Meteorology* (1901) and *The New Air World* (1922).

Moore, Zephaniah Swift. b. at Palmer, Mass., Nov. 20, 1770; d. June 30, 1823. American educator and Congregational clergyman. He was president (1815–20) of Williams College, which he proposed moving to a more accessible location in the Connecticut valley, and was first president (1821–23) of Amherst College.

Moorea (mō.ō.rā'a). [Also: **Aimeo, Eimeo.**] Second largest of the Society Islands, belonging (since 1880) to France, in the Pacific Ocean. It is ab. 12 mi. from Tahiti and is often visited by tourists. Area, ab. 50 sq. mi.; pop. 2,838 (1946).

Moorehead (mōr'hed, mōr'-), **Warren King.** b. at Siena, Italy, March 10, 1866; d. at Boston, Jan. 5, 1939. American archaeologist. He pursued studies at the Smithsonian Institution, and conducted investigations of Indian earthworks and other remains in Ohio. Author of *Primitive Man in Ohio* (1892) and *The Stone Age in North America* (1910).

Moores Creek National Military Park (mōrz, mōrz). Military park in SE North Carolina, in Pender County, ab. 25 mi. NW of Wilmington. It preserves the site of a sharp battle fought on Feb. 27, 1776, in which a force of Tories was defeated. Area, ab. 30 acres.

Moorestown (mōrz'toun, mōrz'-). Unincorporated residential community in SW New Jersey, in Burlington County, in the urbanized area of Philadelphia. 7,460 (1950).

Mooresville (mōrz'vil, mōrz'-). Town in W central North Carolina, in Iredell County; manufactures of cotton textiles. It was founded in 1868. Pop. 7,121 (1950).

Moorfields (mōr'fēldz). District of old London, outside the wall, once used as a place of recreation. It received its name from the moor which lay on the N side of the city. Finsbury Square and adjacent streets now cover it.

Moor Fires. Novel by E. H. Young, published in 1916.

Moorfoot Hills (mōr'fut, mor'-). Range of low mountains in S Scotland, in Midlothian and along the Midlothian-Peeblesshire boundary. The highest summit is Blackhope Scar (2,136 ft.).

Moorgate (mōr'gāt'). Postern gate in the old London city wall, built on the moor side of the city in the time of Henry V (c1415). It was rebuilt in 1472 and was pulled down c1750.

Moorhead (mōr'hed, mor'-). City in W Minnesota, county seat of Clay County, on the Red River opposite Fargo, N.D.; shipping point for potatoes, wheat, poultry, and dairy products. It is the seat of Concordia College and a state teachers college. 14,870 (1950).

Moors (mörz). Dark-skinned people of northern coastal Africa, originally Mauretanians (from which the name derives), now an admixture of Arab and Berber stock. Their religion is Mohammedan. In the 8th century they spread into Spain, and eventually crossed the Pyrenees into France, but were stopped by Charles Martel. They warred constantly with the Christians, and established several centers of culture and learning, especially in the Spanish cities of Córdoba, Seville, and Toledo. They were, however, gradually driven out of Spain, the expulsion culminating in the fall of Granada in 1492. Those who accepted Christianity (called Moriscos) were permitted to remain in Spain, but even they were finally expelled in the early 17th century.

Moorshedabad (mör"shed.ä.bäd'). See **Murshidabad.**

Moose Factory (mös' fak"tọ.ri). Trading post in NE Ontario, Canada, on an island in the Moose River, ab. 12 mi. above its mouth on James Bay. It is an old trading post of the Hudson's Bay Company. 523 (1951).

Moosehead Lake (mös'hed). Lake in C Maine, the largest in the state. It is the source of Kennebec River. Length, ab. 35 mi.; greatest breadth, ab. 10 mi.; area, ab. 120 sq. mi.

Moose Jaw (mös' jô"). City in S Saskatchewan, Canada, ab. 40 mi. W of Regina, in a rich wheat-farming area: gateway to the ranching area to the S. It has large stockyards, and meat-packing, flour-milling, and petroleum-refining industries. 24,355 (1951).

Moose Lake (mös). Lake in W Manitoba, Canada, NW of Lake Winnipeg and ab. 45 mi. E of The Pas. Elevation, ab. 838 ft.; area, ab. 525 sq. mi.

Moose River. River in NE Ontario, Canada, flowing generally NE into James Bay. Its headstreams are the Mattagami and Missinaibi rivers. Length, ab. 65 mi.; to head of Mattagami, ab. 340 mi.

Moosic (mö'sik). Borough in NE Pennsylvania, in Lackawanna County, in a coal-mining area. 3,965 (1950).

Moosilauke (mö'si.lôk), **Mount.** Mountain in NW New Hampshire, ab. 31 mi. SW of Mount Washington. Elevation, 4,810 ft.

Moosup (mö'sup). Unincorporated community in E Connecticut, in Windham County, in Plainfield town: manufactures of woolen goods and cotton thread. 2,909 (1950).

Moppo (môp'ō). Japanese name of **Mokpo.**

Mopsa (mop'sạ). In Sir Philip Sidney's romance *Arcadia*, a deformed country girl; the daughter of Dametas.

Mopsa. Shepherdess in Shakespeare's *The Winter's Tale.*

Mopsuestia (mop.sọ.es'chi.ạ). [Later Latin name, **Hadriana Mopsuhestia**; modern village name, **Misis.**] In ancient geography, a city of Cilicia, S Asia Minor, on the Pyramus River E of Tarsus. The city was favored by the emperor Hadrian and received special privileges from him; it was renamed in his honor.

Mopsus (mop'sus). In Greek mythology, the name of two seers: **1.** A seer of the Lapithae, engaged in the famous battle between the Lapithae and the Centaurs. He joined the Calydonian boar hunt and was one of the heroes of the Argonauts' expedition. **2.** A son of Apollo, who won a divining contest against the Greek seer Calchas by divining the number of figs on a tree.

Moquegua (mō.kā'gwä). Department in S Peru, traversed by the main western range of the Andes. Previous to 1879 it included also the provinces of Tacna and Arica (the latter now in Chile). Capital, Moquegua; area, ab. 5,550 sq. mi.; pop. 42,647 (est. 1950).

Moquegua. Town in S Peru, capital of Moquegua department. It has been devastated several times by earthquakes, the last time in 1868. Pop. 3,888 (1940).

Moqui (mō'kē). Name formerly applied to the **Hopi** Indian tribe.

Mór (mōr). [German, **Moor.**] Town in NW Hungary, ab. 37 mi. W of Budapest. Here in December, 1848, the Austrians defeated the Hungarians. Pop. ab. 10,000.

Mora (mō'rä). Town in C Spain, in the province of Toledo, ab. 18 mi. SE of Toledo: olive-oil market. 10,441 (1940).

Móra (mō'rô), **Ferenc.** b. at Kiskúnfélegyháza, Hungary, 1879; d. at Szeged, Hungary, 1934. Hungarian novelist, a representative of regionalism in Hungarian literature. Author of *A festő halála* (The Death of a Painter, 1921), *Ének a búzamezőkről* (Song of the Wheat Fields, 1927), and *Arany koporsó* (Golden Coffin, 1932).

Mora (mō'rä), **José María Luis.** b. at Chamacuero, Michoacán, Mexico, in October, 1794; d. at Paris, July 14, 1850. Mexican historian.

Mora, Juan. b. at San José, Costa Rica, July 12, 1784; d. there, in September, 1854. Costa Rican statesman, president during two terms (1825–33).

Mora, Juan Rafael. b. at San José, Costa Rica, Feb. 8, 1814; executed at Puntarenas, Costa Rica, Sept. 30, 1860. Costa Rican politician, president (1849–59) of Costa Rica. He was vice-president and acting president in 1848, and president from November, 1849, to Aug. 14, 1859, when he was deposed and banished. Attempting a counter-revolution in 1860, he was captured and shot.

Moradabad (mō.räd.ä.bäd', mō.rad'ạ.bad). [Also, **Muradabad.**] District of Uttar Pradesh, N Union of India, situated ab. 75 mi. E of Delhi: wheat, rice, barley, sugar cane, oilseeds, and cotton. Capital, Moradabad; area, ab. 2,288 sq. mi.; pop. 1,660,955 (1951).

Moradabad. [Also, **Muradabad.**] Capital of the district of Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh, Union of India, on the Ramganga River ab. 97 mi. E of Delhi: trading center and growing industrial city, with several cotton mills. 161,854 (1951).

Moraes Barros (mō.rīs' bär'rös), **Prudente José de.** b. at Itú, Brazil, 1841; d. at Piracicaba, Brazil, Dec. 3, 1902. Brazilian politician and lawyer, first civilian president (1894–98) of Brazil. He was a prominent advocate of republican principles from 1871, was one of the three republicans elected (1885) to the imperial parliament, and after the revolution of 1889 was governor of São Paulo and president of the constituent assembly (1889–90). In 1893 he was president of the national senate, and on Feb. 28, 1894, was elected president of Brazil.

Morais (mō.rīs'), **Antônio de.** [Full name, **Antônio de Morais Silva.**] b. at Rio de Janeiro, Aug. 1, 1755; d. at Recife, Brazil, April 11, 1824. Brazilian lexicographer who organized and published in 1789 a *Dicionário da Língua Portuguesa* (2 vols.) which became famous and is still one of the best Portuguese dictionaries.

Morais (mō.rā'is), **Sabato.** b. at Leghorn (Livorno), Italy, April 13, 1823; d. at Philadelphia, Nov. 11, 1897. Jewish rabbi, founder and first president (1886–97) of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, at New York.

Morakanabad (mō.ra.kan'ạ.bad). Grand vizier of Vathek in William Beckford's tale *Vathek.*

Morales (mō.rä'lās), **Agustín** (or **Augustin**). b. at La Paz, Bolivia, 1810; assassinated there, Nov. 28, 1872. Bolivian politician and general. He led the revolution which overthrew Mariano Melgarejo, Jan. 15, 1871, was immediately proclaimed president, and held the post until his death.

Morales, Luis de. [Called **El Divino,** meaning "the Divine."] b. at Badajoz, Spain, c1509; d. there, 1586. Spanish religious painter. He worked on the decoration of the Escorial, in the service of Philip II of Spain.

Morales Bermúdez (ber.mö'ᵺhes), **Remijio.** b. at Pica, Chile, Sept. 30, 1836; d. at Lima, Peru, March 31, 1894. Peruvian soldier and statesman, president (1890–94) of Peru.

Moral Re-Armament. See under **Buchman, Frank Nathan Daniel.**

Moramanga (mō.rä.mäng'gä). Town on the island of Madagascar, SE Africa, at the junction of the railway line from Tamatave to Tananarive with a branch line running N to the Lake Alaotra district. Pop. ab. 4,000.

Moran (mọ.ran'), **Edward.** b. at Bolton, England, Aug. 19, 1829; d. at New York, June 9, 1901. American marine and figure painter; brother of Peter and Thomas Moran. He came to America in 1844.

Moran, Leon. b. at Philadelphia, 1863; d. Aug. 4, 1941. American marine and figure painter; son and pupil of Edward Moran.

Moran, Patrick Francis. b. at Leighlinbridge, Ireland, Sept. 16, 1830; d. at Sydney, Australia, Aug. 16, 1911. Australian Roman Catholic prelate. After a distinguished career as a scholar in the field of Irish Catholic history, he became (1872) bishop of Ossory, Ireland, devoting himself energetically to establishing charitable and educational institutions. He was appointed archbishop of Sydney in 1884 and was created a cardinal in 1885. He

was an advocate of Australian federation in early days of the federation movement and an ardent believer in Irish home rule.

Moran, Percy. b. at Philadelphia, 1862; d. March 25, 1935. American genre painter, whose themes were often taken from American history; son and pupil of Edward Moran.

Moran, Peter. b. at Bolton, England, March 4, 1842; d. Nov. 9, 1914. American painter of landscape and animals; brother and pupil of Edward and Thomas Moran.

Moran, Thomas. b. at Bolton, England, Jan. 12, 1837; d. Aug. 25, 1926. American landscape painter; brother and pupil of Edward Moran. He came to America in 1844. He went to Yellowstone Park in 1871, and many of his subjects are from that region and Mexico. Two of his Colorado paintings were purchased for the U.S. Capitol.

Morand (mo.räⁿ), **Paul.** b. at Paris, 1888—. French diplomat and writer. Author of novels including *Tendres Stocks* (1921), *Ouvert la nuit* (1922), and *Fermé la nuit* (1923); and of travel books like *Rien que la terre* (1926). His diplomatic career (1912–44) culminated in appointments as Vichy ambassador to Rumania (1943–44) and to Switzerland (1944). He refused to return from Switzerland after the Allied liberation (1944) of France.

Moran of the Lady Letty (mō.ran′; let′i). Romance by Frank Norris, published in 1898.

Moranzoni (mō.rän.tsō′nē), **Roberto.** b. at Bari, Italy, Oct. 5, 1882—. Italian opera conductor. He served at the Paris Opéra, and at Covent Garden, London, made his American debut with the Boston National Opera Company, and directed (1917 *et seq.*) at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, making his debut there with a performance of *Aïda*. He conducted (1925 *et seq.*) for the Chicago Civic Opera Company.

Morat (mo.rȧ). [German, **Murten.**] Town in W Switzerland, in the canton of Fribourg, situated on the Lake of Morat. It is a medieval town, near the boundary between the German and French language areas in Switzerland. On June 22, 1476, the Swiss gained a decisive victory here over Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy. 2,405 (1941).

Morat, Lake of. [German, **Murtensee.**] Lake in Switzerland, surrounded by the cantons of Fribourg and Vaud, ab. 2½ mi. E of the Lake of Neuchâtel, into which it drains. Length, ab. 5½ mi.; area, ab. 9 sq. mi.

Moratalla (mō.rä.tä′lyä). Town in SE Spain, in the province of Murcia, ab. 39 mi. W of Murcia: manufactures soap and textiles; distilleries. 14,536 (1940).

Moratín (mō.rä.tēn′), **Leandro Fernández de.** [Called the **"Spanish Molière."**] b. at Madrid, March 10, 1760; d. at Paris, June 21, 1828. Spanish dramatist and poet; son of N. F. de Moratín. His works include the plays *El Viejo y la niña* (The Old Man and the Young Girl, 1790), *La Comedia nueva* (1792), *El Barón* (1803), *La Mogigata* (The Female Hypocrite, 1804), and *El Sí de las niñas* (The Girls' Yes, 1806), his greatest success. He also wrote a prose version of Shakespeare's *Hamlet* (never performed), and translated and altered Molière's *École des maris* and *Le Médecin malgré lui*.

Moratín, Nicolás Fernández de. b. at Madrid, July 20, 1737; d. there, May 11, 1780. Spanish poet. He wrote the first Spanish play constructed according to the French model, a comedy, *La Petimetra* (The Female Fribble), printed 1762. In 1770 he produced on the stage a tragedy, *Hormesinda*, on the canons of Racine and Corneille. He wrote the epic *De las naves de Cortés destruidas* (Destruction of Cortés's Ships, 1785), the didactic *Diana* (1765), and others.

Moratuwa (mō.ra.tō′wą). City on the island of Ceylon, ab. 12 mi. S of Colombo. It is a minor seaport and also exports, through Colombo, coconuts, cacao, and rubber. 50,700 (1946).

Moraunt (mō.rȧnt′), **Sir.** See **Morhault, Sir.**

Morava (mô′rä.vä). [German, **March**; Latin, **Marus.**] River in Moravia, Czechoslovakia. It joins the Danube ab. 6 mi. W of Bratislava. Length, ab. 240 mi.; navigable for ab. 120 mi. in its lower course.

Morava. [Latin, **Margus.**] Principal river of Yugoslavia. It is formed by the union of the Western and Southern Morava, and joins the Danube by two mouths ab. 30 mi. SE of Belgrade. Length to headwaters, ab. 300 mi.

Morava-Slezska (-sles′kä). Czech name of **Moravia-Silesia.**

Moravia (mō.rā′vi.ą). [Czech, **Morava** (mô′rä.vä); German, **Mähren**; French, **Moravie** (mo.rȧ.vē).] Region and historic country in E central Europe, now a part of Czechoslovakia. Moravia is noted for cattle raising, sugar, cereal and grain production, as well as for industries which center upon the coal and iron fields near Moravská Ostrava. Inhabited by Celts in early Roman times, it was occupied from the 1st to the 6th centuries A.D. by Germanic tribes. Their place was taken by the Slavic Moravians in the great migrations between the 5th and 8th centuries; the region became the center of a Moravian empire in the last quarter of the 9th century. In the 9th century German settlers and missionaries from Franconia and Bavaria entered the country and to counteract them Byzantine monks were called in by the native rulers. Christianized by Cyril and Methodius after 863, the country was under native Moravian, then under Hungarian, Polish, and Bohemian rulers and became part of the Holy Roman Empire. From 1029 on it shared the fate of Bohemia. It was an Austrian *Kronland* (crownland) in the 19th century, separated from Bohemia in 1849, and torn by strife between German and Czech nationalities. It became part of Czechoslovakia in 1918. Its N and S borderlands were incorporated into Germany in 1938, while the C part belonged to the rump republic of Czechoslovakia. In 1939 it became in its totality part of the German protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia. Czechoslovak sovereignty was restored in 1945, and the German population was subsequently expelled.

Moravia (mō.rā′vyä), **Alberto.** [Original name, **Alberto Pincherle.**] b. at Rome, 1907—. Italian novelist, journalist, and critic. He won fame in Italy with his first novel, *Gli Indifferenti* (1929). It was translated into English under the title *The Indifferent Ones* (1932). Others of his works are *Le Ambizioni sbagliate* (1935), translated into English as *The Wheel of Fortune* (1937), *Agostino* (1945), translated into English as *Two Adolescents*, and *La Romana* (1948), a best seller both in Italy and in the U.S., where it was published under the title *The Woman of Rome* (1949). Author also of *Conjugal Love* (1951), *The Conformist* (1951), and *The Fancy Dress Party* (1952).

Moravians (mō.rā′vi.ąnz). People of Moravia, descendants of the Slavs who in the 6th century settled in what is now the C part of Czechoslovakia. Their Slavic language, an admixture of Czech and Slovak, belongs to the Western group of the Slavic subfamily of Indo-European languages.

Moravians. Members of the Christian denomination which traces its origin to John Huss. Its members were expelled (1627) from Bohemia and Moravia, but a remnant settled (1722) in Herrnhut, Saxony (whence the brethren are sometimes, in Germany, called Herrnhuter). The ministers are bishops (not diocesan), presbyters, and deacons. The worship is liturgical. The members of the denomination believe in the Scriptures as the only rule of faith and practice, and maintain the doctrines of the total depravity of human nature, the love of God the Father, the actual humanity and godhead of Jesus Christ, the atonement, the work of the Holy Spirit, good works as the fruit of the Spirit, the second coming of Christ, and the resurrection of the dead. The Moravians have been especially noted for their energy in missionary work.

Moravian Snow Mountains. See **Altvater Mountains.**

Moravia-Silesia (mō.rā′vi.ą.sī.lē′zhą, -shą; si-). [Czech, **Morava-Slezska**; German, **Mähren-Schlesien**; French, **Moravie-Silésie.**] Former territorial unit (until 1948 a province) of Czechoslovakia, bounded on the NW by Bohemia, on the S by Austria, on the SE and E by Slovakia, and on the NE by Poland. Capital, Brno; area, ab. 10,351 sq. mi.; pop. 3,135,180 (1947).

Moravie-Silésie (mo.rȧ.vē.sē.lā.zē′). French name of **Moravia-Silesia.**

Moravská Ostrava (mô′raf.ska ôs′trä.vä). See under **Ostrava.**

Moravský Beroun (mô′raf.skē be′rōn). See **Beroun.**

Morawetz (mor'ą.wets), **Victor.** b. at Baltimore, April 3, 1859; d. at Charleston, S.C., May 18, 1938. American lawyer and railroad counsel.

Morax (mo.räks), **René.** b. at Morges, Switzerland, 1873—. Swiss author and dramatist writing in French. Together with Arthur Honegger he produced and staged *Le Roi David* (1921).

Moray (mur'i) or **Morayshire** (mur'i.shir). [Former name, **Elgin** or **Elginshire.**] Maritime county in N Scotland. It is bounded on the N by Moray Firth and the North Sea, on the E by Banffshire, on the S by Invernessshire, and on the W by Nairnshire. The county is hilly, and mountainous in the S part. The coastline is generally low and sandy. Barley and oats are the principal crops raised, the lowlands in the vicinity of Moray Firth having been an important grain-growing district before the 18th century. Moray raises some beef cattle, and also sheep. The industries of the county, aside from agriculture, include shipbuilding, stone quarrying, and distilling. Elgin is the county seat; area, 476 sq. mi.; pop. 48,211 (1951).

Moray, Earl of. A title of **Henry of Lancaster** (c1299–1361).

Moray, Earl of. Title held by various members of the **Stewart** family.

Moray Firth. [Latin, **Vara Aestuarium.**] Arm of the North Sea, in N Scotland. It is usually defined as extending between Tarbat Ness, in the county of Ross and Cromarty, and the mouth of the river Lossie, at Lossiemouth, in Moray. Length, ab. 30 mi.

Morazán (mō.rä.sän'). Department in NE El Salvador, bordering on Honduras: food crops; gold and silver mining. Capital, San Francisco; area, 909 sq. mi.; pop. 104,976 (est. 1942).

Morazán, Francisco. b. at Tegucigalpa, Honduras, in October, 1792; executed at San José, Costa Rica, Sept. 15, 1842. Honduran statesman and politician, president (1830–39) of the Central American Confederation. Morazán made a vain attempt to keep the union together by force and was supported by El Salvador, but he was finally defeated in Guatemala, on March 19, 1840, and fled to Peru. In April, 1842, he invaded Costa Rica with a view to making it the basis of federal reorganization. He was at first successful, and assumed the executive power of Costa Rica in July, but was deposed by a counterrevolution (Sept. 11), captured, and shot.

Morbihan (môr.bē.äṅ). Department in NW France, bounded by Côtes-du-Nord on the N, Ille-et-Vilaine on the E, Loire-Inférieure and the Bay of Biscay on the S, and Finistère on the W. It is part of the region of Brittany. During the French Revolution it was one of the centers of the insurrection of the west and the focus of violent combats between royalist and revolutionary forces. There are many archaeological and historical monuments in the department. Agriculture produces grain, fruits, and vegetables. There are good pasture lands along the coast and numerous forests. The foremost industry is food canning. There are fisheries and fishing ports. Capital, Vannes; area, 2,738 sq. mi.; pop. 506,884 (1946).

Morcar (môr'kär) or **Morkere** (môr'ker''ę). [Title, Earl of the **Northumbrians.**] fl. 1066. English nobleman; brother of Edwin, Earl of the Mercians. He aided in the revolt (1065) against Tostig, Earl of the Northumbrians, and was chosen earl with the consent of Harold, Tostig's brother. He was defeated (1066) near York by the Norse and did not help Harold at Hastings. He submitted to William the Conqueror and was taken to the court in Normandy (1067), but rebelled (1068) although he soon again submitted. Having lost his earldom in the general overthrow of the Saxons by the Norman followers of William, he joined (1071) the rebels in the Isle of Ely, who were led according to tradition by Hereward, and remained there until forced to surrender, when he was imprisoned in Normandy. He was transferred to Winchester and probably died there.

Morcillo Rubio de Auñon (môr.sē'lyō rō'ʙyō dā ou.nyōn'), **Diego.** d. at Lima, Peru, March 12, 1730. Spanish prelate, acting viceroy (1716, 1720–24) of Peru.

Mordacq (môr.dȧk), **Jean Jules Henri.** b. at Clermont-Ferrand, France, Jan. 12, 1868; drowned at Paris, April 12, 1943. French army commander, chief military aide of Georges Clemenceau during World War I. He urged (1918) that the war against Germany be continued until complete surrender and total disarmament of the German army had been attained. He commanded (1923) French occupation forces in Germany. His death by drowning in the Seine was reported by the Vichy government as a suicide.

Mordaunt (môr'dąnt), **Charles.** [Titles: 3rd Earl of **Peterborough,** 1st Earl of **Monmouth** (of the 2nd creation).] b. 1658; d. at Lisbon, Portugal, Oct. 25, 1735. English general and admiral; son of John Mordaunt (1627–75). He intrigued in the Netherlands and England against James II, and in the former country was intimately associated with John Locke. In 1689 he was appointed councilor to William III and first lord of the treasury, and was created Earl of Monmouth. Later he incurred the displeasure of the court, eventually losing all his places, and in 1697 was imprisoned for three months in the Tower of London. On the accession of Anne he was again in favor at court. In 1705 he was appointed admiral and commander in chief of the fleet jointly with Sir Cloudesley Shovel, and was largely responsible for the capture of Barcelona on September 28. However, he marched on Valencia and, if the English fleet had not arrived (1706), Barcelona would have been lost. Ordered to bring support to the Archduke Charles (later the emperor Charles VI), who claimed the Spanish throne as Charles III, he could transport only 400 men; and then he went off to Italy to arrange for more troops and made an unauthorized and exorbitant loan. In January, 1708, his conduct in Spain was investigated by the House of Lords, and he was acquitted. In 1710 he was ambassador extraordinary to Vienna, and in 1711 to Frankfort on the Main. He was considered eccentric, and was devoted to the society of literary men, especially Swift, Pope, Arbuthnot, and Gay.

Mordaunt, Elinor. [Maiden name, **Evelyn May Clowes.**] b. in Nottinghamshire, England, c1877; d. 1942. Anglo-Irish novelist, traveler, and writer of short stories and books for children. She lived and traveled in Mauritius, Australia, the Balkans, Italy, and Morocco, writing accounts of most of these areas. She went (1923) around the world for the London *Daily News.* Author of the novels *The Garden of Contentment* (1902), *Ship of Solace* (1911), *The Cost of It* (1912), *Lu of the Ranges* (1913), *Simpson* (1913), *Bellamy* (1914), *The Island* (1914), *The Family* (1915), *The Rose of Youth* (1915), *Shoe and Stocking Stories* (1915), *The Processionals* (1918; American title, *While There's Life*), *The Little Soul* (1921), *Laura Crichton* (1921), *Father and Daughter* (1928; American title, *Too Much Java*), *Full Circle* (1931; American title, *Gin and Bitters*), *Mrs. Van Kleek* (1933), *Prelude to Death* (1936), *Roses in December* (1939), *Death, It Is* (1939), *Return to Spring* (1940), *Hobby House* (1940), *Judge Not* (1940), and *Tropic Heat* (1941). *Sinabada* (1937) is her autobiography.

Mordaunt, Sir **John.** d. 1504. English politician. He was chosen (1487) speaker of the House of Commons. He became (1504) chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, and served for many years as a privy councilor.

Mordaunt, John. [Title, 1st Baron **Mordaunt of Turvey.**] b. c1490; d. 1562. English courtier; son of Sir John Mordaunt (d. 1504). He was a privy councilor and general surveyor of the king's woods (1526), and took part in the trial (1536) of Anne Boleyn.

Mordaunt, John. [Title, 1st Earl of **Peterborough.**] d. 1642. English nobleman; father of John Mordaunt (1627–75).

Mordaunt, John. [Titles: 1st Baron **Mordaunt of Reigate,** Viscount **Mordaunt.**] b. 1627; d. at Fulham, England, June 5, 1675. English nobleman, conspirator on behalf of Charles II; son of John Mordaunt (d. 1642). He attempted a revolt against Parliament and was forced to flee to Calais. He was sent (1660) by Charles as a messenger to the mayor of London and, at the Restoration, welcomed the king to the city.

Mordaunt, Sir **John.** b. 1697; d. at Bevis Mount, Southampton, England, Oct. 23, 1780. English general. He commanded (1757) the unsuccessful expedition against Rochefort.

Mordecai (môr'dę.kī, môr.dę.kā'ī). [Also, **Mardochai.**] In the Bible, according to the book of Esther, a Jew of the tribe of Benjamin, who lived in captivity in the time of Xerxes. He accepted a post at the court in order to be near

his cousin and adopted daughter, Esther, who had been elevated to the rank of queen, and with her help frustrated the machinations of Haman against the Jews. In remembrance of this deliverance the feast of Purim is still celebrated by orthodox Jews in the month of Adar (March–April). The resemblance of the names Mordecai and Esther to Marduk and Ishtar has made scholars suspect a Hebrew adaptation of a Babylonian myth in the story.

Mordecai. In George Eliot's novel *Daniel Deronda*, a Jew who believes himself inspired with a mission to elevate and reunite the Jewish people.

Mordecai (môr'dẹ.kī), **Alfred.** b. at Warrenton, N.C., Jan. 3, 1804; d. at Philadelphia, Oct. 23, 1887. American soldier and civil engineer. He resigned (1861) from the army because both sides in the Civil War had his sympathies. He was assistant engineer (1863–66) of the Mexico and Pacific Railroad, and treasurer and secretary (1867–87) of canal and coal companies controlled by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Mordecai, Alfred. b. at Philadelphia, June 30, 1840; d. Jan. 20, 1920. American army officer; son of Alfred Mordecai (1804–87).

Mordkin (môrt'kin), **Mikhail.** b. c1882; d. 1944. Russian dancer. He appeared for a number of years at Moscow, made his American debut in *Coppélia* (1909–10), with Anna Pavlova, at the Metropolitan Opera House, and subsequently appeared at other American cities and at London.

Mordovian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic (môr.dō'vi.ạn). [Also, **Mordvinian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic.**] Republic of the U.S.S.R., in the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, centered ab. 250 mi. SE of Moscow. The land is mostly flat with fertile soils. The population is mostly rural and is engaged in raising wheat, barley, oats, rye, tobacco, and sugar beets, as well as pigs and cattle. The republic was formed in 1934. Capital, Saransk; area, ab. 9,843 sq. mi.; pop. 1,188,598 (1939), less than half Mordvins.

Mordred (môr'drẹd). See **Modred.**

Mordvinian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic (môrd.vin'i.ạn). See **Mordovian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic.**

Mordvins (môrd'vinz). Finno-Ugric people of central Russia, largely in the Mordovian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic. They numbered ab. 1,451,000 in 1939, but are believed to have been reduced to less than 500,000 after World War II. Their language, usually called Mordvin, belongs to the Finno-Permian group of the Finno-Ugric family of languages. Two sharply distinct dialects, Erzya and Moksha, exist. The Mordvins have lived in their present homeland since their first entry into history, in the 4th century A.D. They have never been a national unit; they were under Turkic rule from the 12th century to the 16th, when they came under Russian rule.

More (mōr), Sir **Anthony.** See **Moro, Attoni** (or **Atonis**).

More, Ben. See **Ben More.**

More, Hannah. b. at Stapleton, Gloucestershire, England, Feb. 2, 1745; d. at Clifton, England, Sept. 7, 1833. English religious writer. She was educated by her father, and in 1757 joined her other sisters in establishing a school at Bristol. In 1762 she published *The Search after Happiness*, a pastoral drama. In 1773 and 1774 she visited London, and became an intimate of Garrick and his wife; she also met Joshua Reynolds, Edmund Burke, Samuel Johnson, and Mrs. Elizabeth Montagu. Garrick produced two of her dramas, *Percy* (1777) and *Fatal Falsehood* (1779). In 1782 she published *Sacred Dramas*. After the death (Jan. 20, 1779) of Garrick her religious tendencies became stronger. In 1787 she was attracted by William Wilberforce's agitation against the slave trade, and was much interested in establishing schools among the poor as an antidote to the prevailing atheism. She wrote in 1792 *Village Politics, by Will Chip*, followed by *Cheap Repository Tracts* (1795–98), one of which was "The Shepherd of Salisbury Plain." Some of them were illustrated by John Bewick. The organization which circulated them developed into the Religious Tract Depository in 1799. Her other works are *Thoughts on the Importance of the Manners of the Great to General Society* (1788), *Strictures on the Modern System of Female Education* (1799), *Coelebs in Search of a Wife* (1809), which, in the form of a novel, depicted the corrupt Regency society, and which was a great success, *Practical Piety* (1811), and *Christian Morals* (1813).

More, Henry. b. at Grantham, England, Oct. 12, 1614; d. at Cambridge, England, Sept. 1, 1687. English philosophical writer. His philosophical works (largely mystical and Platonic) were published in 1678. His chief work in verse is *The Song of the Soul.*

More, Louis Trenchard. b. at St. Louis, Mo., April 9, 1870; d. 1944. American physicist. He became (1900) professor of physics at the University of Nebraska and was named (1916) dean of the graduate school at the University of Cincinnati. He wrote *The Limitations of Science*, *The Dogma of Evolution*, and *Life of Isaac Newton.*

More, Nicholas. b. in England; d. at Philadelphia, 1689. English colonist who became (1684) first chief justice of Pennsylvania. He was speaker (1684) of the assembly, and was appointed (1686) by William Penn to the board of commissioners which was to serve as the provincial executive. Charges including allegations that he convened circuit courts at inconvenient times, summoned juries illegally, and forced a jury to return an unjust verdict resulted (1685) in his suspension from his judicial position and from the assembly.

More, Paul Elmer. b. at St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 12, 1864; d. at Princeton, N.J., March 9, 1937. American critic and writer, advocate with Irving Babbitt of the New Humanism. He was instructor of Sanskrit at Harvard (1894–95) and Bryn Mawr (1895–97), literary editor of the *Independent* (1901–03) and the New York *Evening Post* (1903–09), editor (1909–14) of the *Nation*, and later a lecturer in Greek philosophy and the history of Christian thought at Princeton. His critical essays were collected in the *Shelburne Essays* (11 vols., 1904–21). He was the author also of *Life of Benjamin Franklin* (1900), *Platonism* (1917), *The Religion of Plato* (1921), *Hellenistic Philosophies* (1923), *The Christ of the New Testament* (1924), *The Demon of the Absolute* (1928), *The Catholic Faith* (1931), and *The Sceptical Approach to Religion* (1934). He translated *The Judgment of Socrates* (1898), *Prometheus Bound* (1899), and *Century of Indian Epigrams* (1898).

More, Sir Thomas. [Also, Saint **Thomas More.**] b. at London, Feb. 6, 1477 or 1478; executed there, July 6, 1535. English statesman and author. He was the son of Sir John More, a London barrister, and Agnes, daughter of Thomas Graunger. He began his studies at Saint Anthony's School on Threadneedle Street, London, under Nicholas Holt, but at about the age of 12 or 13 was placed in the household of John Morton, archbishop of Canterbury (later cardinal) and chancellor, where he continued his education until 1492, when he entered Canterbury Hall (later merged in Christ Church), Oxford. He entered New Inn, London, in 1494, and Lincoln's Inn in 1496. In 1499 he met Erasmus in England, and corresponded with him throughout the rest of his life. For four years he considered becoming a priest, during which time, although a layman, he lectured (at the invitation of William Grocyn) on *The City of God* at Saint Lawrence Jewry and lived, without vow, with the monks of the Charterhouse. However, finding himself without a vocation for the life of a priest, he married (c1504) Jane, daughter of John Colt, by whom he had four children: Margaret (b. 1505, married William Roper in 1521), Elizabeth (b. 1506, married William Dauncey in 1525), Cecily (b. 1507, married Giles Heron in 1525), and John (b. 1509, married Anne Cresacre in 1529). His home was "the old Barge," Bucklesbury, London. He was first elected to Parliament in 1504, where his opposition to Henry VII's extravagant demands for a dowry for his daughter Margaret, lately married to James IV of Scotland, may have necessitated a protective exile in 1508 he visited the universities of Paris and Louvain. He greeted Henry VIII's coronation in 1509 with exuberant congratulatory Latin. He became under-sheriff of London in 1510. In 1511 his first wife died; in the same year he married Alice Middleton, a widow. In May, 1515, he was sent to Flanders to settle disputes with merchants there, and in August, 1517, to Calais on similar business. Returning in October, he was appointed one of the king's councilors and a judge of the court of requests. In June, 1520, he was with King Henry at the Field of the Cloth

of Gold. In 1521 he was knighted and made undertreasurer, in April, 1523, speaker of the House of Commons, in 1524 high steward of Oxford University, and in 1525 high steward of Cambridge University and chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. In 1524 he was buying property at Chelsea, where he moved his home from London. On Oct. 26, 1529, he succeeded Thomas Wolsey as chancellor. He opened the Parliament of Nov. 3, 1529, to which Henry complained of the divided allegiance of his clergy; the clergy completely surrendered to the king as "Head of the Church" on May 15, 1532, and on the next day More resigned the chancellorship. An act of Parliament in March, 1534 (25 Henry VIII, 22), fixed the succession in the issue of Anne Boleyn and demanded oaths of agreement to the act. To this More was willing to swear, but the oath as presented to him contained an illegal rider, introduced by Thomas Audley and Cromwell (made legal by a later statute: 26 Henry VIII, 2) which gave the king theological power over the church. To this More refused to swear, but he made no statement against the oath or those who took it. Nevertheless, he was committed to the Tower of London on April 17, 1534, and, though guilty of no word or deed against the king, on July 1, 1535, was charged with silence and convicted of treason for what the court believed he thought. Five days later he was beheaded on Tower Hill. His feast day is July 6; he was beatified by Pope Leo XIII on Dec. 29, 1886, and canonized by Pope Pius XI on May 19, 1935. His literary reputation is based chiefly on the Latin work *Utopia* (published 1516 and first translated into English by Ralph Robinson, 1551), but his English prose style (as evidenced by his *History of Richard III*, a source of Shakespeare's play on the same king) is clear, tough, witty, cadenced, eloquent, and dramatic. Unfortunately his reputation suffers in this respect because much of his writing is concerned with religious controversy, wherein style is not usually looked for, and because many of his pieces have not been reprinted since the collected *English Works* of 1557. The most complete collection of his Latin works is the Frankfort-Leipzig edition of 1689. More's chief writings were: (in Latin) a translation of four dialogues of Lucian, a commentary on the Psalms, a refutation of Luther's charges against Henry VIII, written under the pseudonym of William Ross, 255 epigrams, and *Utopia;* (in both English and Latin) the *History of Richard III* and *Treatise on the Passion;* (in English) some schoolboy poetry, a *Life of John Pico,* a commentary on *The Four Last Things,* several theological debates, a *Dialogue of Comfort against Tribulation,* and an autobiographical defense of himself. Besides these, More was in communication with all the important humanists of his day. Of his letters, 218 survive.

Morea (mō.rē'a). See **Peloponnesus.**

Moréas (mo.rā.ȧs), **Jean.** [Pseudonym of **Ioannis Papadiamantopoulos.**] b. at Athens, 1856; d. at Paris, 1910. French poet, founder of the antisymbolist "École Romane" group. Author of *Les Syrtes* (1884), *Cantilènes* (1886), *Les Stances* (in six parts, 1899–1901), and others. He began as a disciple of Charles Baudelaire and shared at that time the ordinary tenets of the symbolists. He eventually came out in repeated manifestoes for a poetry written in classic forms and in what he called "the Mediterranean tradition."

More Assynt (ȧ.sint'), **Ben.** See **Ben More Assynt.**

Moreau (mō.rō'). River in NW South Dakota, flowing generally E to the Missouri River. Length, ab. 300 mi.

Moreau (mo.rō), **Émile.** b. at Brienon, France, 1852; d. there, 1922. French writer and playwright, remembered for *Mme Sans-Gêne* (written with Victorien Sardou, 1893), as well as such plays as *Le Vert Galant* (1907) and *Mme Margot* (1910). His collected plays were issued (1912–13) in three volumes.

Moreau, Hégésippe. b. at Paris, April 9, 1810; d. there, Dec. 20, 1838. French poet. His poems were published in the volume *Myosotis* in 1838. His death in a poorhouse soon after its publication brought the book some success.

Moreau, Jean Victor. b. at Morlaix, France, Aug. 11, 1761; d. at Laun (now Louny), in Bohemia, Sept. 2, 1813. French general. He commanded the right wing of Charles Pichegru's army in the Netherlands in 1795, and superseded Pichegru as commander of the army of the Rhine and the Moselle in 1796. In that year he crossed the Rhine at Kehl (June 24), defeated the archduke Charles at Ettlingen (July 9), and drove the Austrians back to the Danube. The defeat of the army of the Meuse and the Sambre under Jean Baptiste Jourdan compelled him to retreat. He commanded in Italy in 1799, being defeated by the Russians under Aleksandr Suvorov at Cassano (April 7). In 1800 he was appointed to the command of the Army of the Rhine by the first consul, Napoleon; and in the same year gained a decisive victory over the Austrians at Hohenlinden (December 3). Having placed himself at the head of a party of republicans and royalists opposed to Napoleon, he was in 1804 sentenced to two years' imprisonment on the charge of complicity in Cadoudal and Pichegru's conspiracy against the first consul. The sentence was commuted to exile. He lived in the U.S. (near Trenton, N.J.) from 1805 to 1813, when he entered the Russian service. He was mortally wounded at the battle of Dresden (Aug. 27, 1813).

Moreau, Luc Albert. b. at Paris, Dec. 9, 1882—. French painter, engraver, and illustrator. He was strongly influenced by Cézanne, and Segonzac. His first successful showing was at the Salon d'Automne of 1912, although he had exhibited earlier at the Indépendents (1909) and the Salon d'Automne (1908). Among his better-known works are *The Musical Clown, The Nymphs of the Seine, Afternoon, Claudia, Soldiers in the Trench, The Friends, Air Raid, Segonzac at Work, The Kiss, The Banjo,* and *Boxers.*

Moreau de Saint-Méry (dę saṅ.mā.rē), **Médéric Louis Élie.** b. at Fort Royal, Martinique, Jan. 13, 1750; d. at Paris, Jan. 28, 1819. French jurist and author; a distant relative of the empress Josephine. He was judge (1780) of the supreme court of French Santo Domingo and deputy for Martinique at Paris in 1790. He took an active part in the early phase of the French Revolution, but was imprisoned (1792) by the Revolutionary tribunal; he escaped and lived in the U.S. until 1800. From 1800 to 1806 he was councilor of state. He published *Lois et constitutions des colonies françaises de l'Amérique sous le vent de 1550 à 1785* (5 vols., 1784–85), and important works on Santo Domingo.

Morecambe (mōr'kąm). Coastal resort and former municipal borough in NW England, now combined with Heysham as Morecambe and Heysham.

Morecambe and Heysham (hā'shąm). Municipal borough, important seaside resort, and small seaport in NW England, in Lancashire, situated on Morecambe Bay, ab. 234 mi. NW of London by rail. It was formed from the former Morecambe municipal borough and Heysham urban district. Heysham, the port, has a small commerce with Belfast and Londonderry in Northern Ireland. Cattle on the hoof are the principal item of commerce. 37,000 (1951).

Morecambe Bay. Inlet of the Irish Sea in NW England, lying between the main part of Lancashire, and Westmorland and the detached NW part of Lancashire. Length, ab. 18 mi.; width at the entrance, ab. 10 mi.

More Dissemblers besides Women. Comedy by Thomas Middleton, licensed as "an old play" in 1623, printed in 1657 with *Women beware Women,* but probably acted in 1615.

Morehead (mōr'hed). Town in NE Kentucky, county seat of Rowan County, ab. 55 mi. NE of Lexington: seat of a state teachers college. 3,102 (1950).

Morehead City. Town in E North Carolina, in Carteret County, on the Newport River: twin city of Beaufort; seaport and fishing and resort center. It was established in 1857 by John Motley Morehead, governor (1841–45) of the state. 5,144 (1950).

Morehead's Horse Mill. Former name of **Central City,** Ky.

Morehouse (mōr'hous), **Daniel Walter.** b. at Mankato, Minn., Feb. 22, 1876; d. Jan. 21, 1941. American astronomer, discoverer (1908) of a comet which now bears his name. He was professor of physics and astronomy (1900 *et seq.*), dean of men (1919–22), acting president (1922–23), dean of the College of Liberal Arts (1923–30), and president (1923 *et seq.*) of Duke University.

Morehouse, Ward. b. at Savannah, Ga., Nov. 24, 1898—. American journalist and playwright. He was a staff member of the Atlanta *Journal* (1916–19) and New York *Tribune* (1919–26), and a staff member (1926 *et seq.*)

and drama critic (1943 *et seq.*) of the New York *Sun* (now the New York *World-Telegram and Sun*). Author of *Gentlemen of the Press* (produced in 1928), *U.S. 90* (produced in 1941), and other plays. He published the biography *George M. Cohan—Prince of the American Theatre* (1943), and *Matinee Tomorrow—Fifty Years of Our Theatre* (1949).

Morel (mo.rel), **Jules.** A pseudonym used by **Auriol, Vincent** as a member of the French Resistance in World War II.

Morel, Paul. Hero of D. H. Lawrence's autobiographical novel *Sons and Lovers* (1913).

More Laptevykh (mô'ryę läp'tyi.vih). Russian name of **Laptev Sea.**

Morelia (mō.rā'lyä). [Former name, **Valladolid.**] City in S Mexico, capital of Michoacán state, ab. 125 mi. NW of Mexico City. Founded in 1541, it was renamed in 1828 in honor of the patriot José María Morelos y Pavón. 103,516 (1950).

Morel-Journel (mo.rel.zhör.nel), **Henry.** b. at Brié, Isère, France, Sept. 25, 1876—. French silk manufacturer and merchant, an executive of numerous industrial and commercial firms.

Morella (mō.rel'a). Story by Edgar Allan Poe, published in 1835 and included in *Tales of the Grotesque and Arabesque* (1840).

Morella (mō.rā'lyä), Count of. Title of **Cabrera, Ramón.**

Morellet (mo.re.le), **André.** b. at Lyons, France, March 7, 1727; d. at Paris, Jan. 12, 1819. French man of letters and philosophical writer. He wrote *Mélanges de littérature et de philosophie du XVIIIe siècle* (1818).

Morelli (mō.rel'lē), **Giovanni.** b. at Verona, Italy, Feb. 25, 1816; d. at Milan, Italy, Feb. 28, 1891. Italian art critic. Beginning in 1860, he represented Bergamo in four successive Italian parliaments, and used this opportunity to secure a law, named after him, to regulate the preservation of Italian art. In 1861 he was associated with Cavalcaselle on a commission appointed to register all works of art in public institutions in Umbria and the Marches. In his works he established certain facts which revolutionized Italian art criticism, among them the fact that the old masters frequently dropped into uniform conventional ways of representing details (as hair, ears, fingers, and the like), which are useful in identification.

Morelos (mō.rā'lōs). See also **Montemorelos.**

Morelos. State in S central Mexico, S of México state. Capital, Cuernavaca; area, 1,917 sq. mi.; pop. 182,711 (1940), 268,863 (1950).

Morelos y Pavón (ē pä.bōn'), **José María.** b. near Apatzingan, Michoacán, Mexico, Sept. 30, 1765; executed near Mexico City, Dec. 22, 1815. Mexican patriot. He was a priest, and joined (1810) the revolt of Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla, whom he succeeded as leader and with whom he is revered as a martyr of the first Mexican independence movement. He was at first very successful, but after his declaration (Nov. 6, 1813) of independence from Spain, he was repeatedly defeated. He was finally captured, Nov. 5, 1815, taken to Mexico City, declared a heretic by the Inquisition (Nov. 26, 1815), and condemned to penance. Turned over to the secular authorities, he was shot in the back. The city of Morelia was renamed for him.

Morelove (mōr'luv), **Lord.** Lover of Lady Betty Modish in Colley Cibber's *The Careless Husband.*

Morena (mō.rā'nä), **Sierra.** See **Sierra Morena.**

Morenci (mō.ren'si). Unincorporated community in SE Arizona, in Greenlee County: site of a large open-pit copper mine. It is a company town. 6,541 (1950).

Moreno (mō.rā'nō), **Alfredo Baquerizo.** See **Baquerizo Moreno, Alfredo.**

Moreno, Gabriel García. See **García Moreno, Gabriel.**

Morenou (mō.rā'nō). See **Moronu.**

More of More-Hall (mōr). In the English satirical ballad *The Dragon of Wantley* (preserved in Percy's *Reliques of Ancient English Poetry*), the local hero who kills the dragon with a kick on his hind end.

Møre og Romsdal (mé're ô rôms'däl). *Fylke* (county) in W Norway, bordering on the Atlantic Ocean, and bounded by the *fylker* (counties) of Sogn og Fjordane, Opland, and Sør-Trøndelag. Capital, Kristiansund; area, 5,810 sq. mi.; pop. 182,859 (1946).

Moresby (mōrz'bi), **Louis.** A pseudonym of **Beck, Lily Adams.**

Moresby Island. See under **Queen Charlotte Islands.**

Moresnet (mo.rez.ne). [Also, **Kelmis.**] Strip of land SW of Aachen, formerly between Prussia and Belgium, and ruled conjointly by officials of these two countries; now part of the Belgian province of Liége. Made independent in 1815, it became Belgian after World War I. Area, ab. 2.1 sq. mi.

Moret (mo.re), **Alexandre.** b. at Aix-les-Bains, France, Sept. 19, 1868; d. at Paris, Feb. 2, 1938. French Egyptologist, professor (1923 *et seq.*) at the Collège de France. Author of *Le Nil et la civilisation égyptienne* (The Nile and Egyptian Civilization, 1926) and *Histoire de l'Orient* (History of the Orient, 1936).

Moreton Bay (mōr'tọn). Inlet of the Pacific, on the coast of Queensland, Australia, near the city of Brisbane. Length, ab. 40 mi.; width, ab. 17 mi.

Moreto y Cavaña (mō.rā'tō ē kā.bā'nyä), **Agustín.** b. at Madrid, c1618; d. 1669. Spanish dramatist, a friend of Calderón and approaching him in the popularity of his works. He wrote *El Lindo Don Diego* (The Handsome Don Diego), *El Desden con el desden* (Disdain with Disdain), and others.

Moret-sur-Loing (mo.re.sür.lwäṅ). [Also, **Moret.**] Town in the department of Seine-et-Marne, France, ab. 40 mi. SE of Paris. 2,563 (1946).

More Wonders of the Invisible World. Tract by a Boston merchant, Robert Calef, published (1700) at London. It attacked Cotton Mather and the Salem witchcraft trials.

Morey (mō'ri), **Samuel.** b. at Hebron, Conn., Oct. 23, 1762; d. April 17, 1843. American inventor who experimented with working steamboats as early as 1794. His patents include a steam-operated spit (1793), a rotary steam engine (1795), and an internal-combustion engine (April 1, 1826), one of the first designed in America. After Fulton refused (1797) to adopt his model for a steamboat, Morey claimed that Fulton had stolen his invention.

Morey, William Carey. b. at North Attleboro, Mass., May 23, 1843; d. at Rochester, N.Y., Jan. 21, 1925. American political scientist.

Morey Letter. Letter forged in the name of James A. Garfield, favoring cheap Chinese labor. It was published at New York in October, 1880 (shortly before the presidential election), addressed to a fictitious H. L. Morey.

Morez (mo.rez). Town in E France, in the department of Jura, on the Bienne River ab. 23 mi. NW of Geneva, Switzerland. It produces watches and optical goods, and is a winter sports center. 4,691 (1946).

Morford (môr'fọrd), **Henry.** b. at New Monmouth, N.J., March 10, 1823; d. Aug. 4, 1881. American journalist and writer of poems, novels, and guidebooks. He established (1852) the New Jersey *Standard* at Middletown Point, N.J., was on the editorial staff of the New York *Atlas*, established (1880) and edited the *Brooklyn New Monthly Magazine*, and maintained (1876–81) a bookstore and travel office at New York. He was best known for his guidebooks, which include *Morford's Short-Trip Guide to Europe* (1868), *Morford's Short-Trip Guide to America* (1872), and *Paris and Half-Europe in '78* (1879). Among his novels are *The Days of Shoddy* (1863) and *The Coward* (1864).

Morgagni (môr.ga'nyē), **Giovanni Battista.** b. at Forlì, Italy, Feb. 25, 1682; d. at Padua, Italy, Nov. 5, 1771. Italian anatomist, the founder of pathological anatomy. He was professor of anatomy (1772 *et seq.*) at Padua. His chief work is *De sedibus et causis morborum per anatomen indagatis* (On the Seat and Causes of Diseases Investigated by Anatomy, 1761). He also wrote *Adversaria anatomica* (1706–19), and others.

Morgain (môr.gen'). See **Morgan le Fay.**

Morgan (môr'gan). Welsh surgeon in Tobias Smollett's *Roderick Random* and *Peregrine Pickle.*

Morgan, Angela. b. at Washington, D.C.——. American poet, elected (1936) poet laureate of the General Federation of Women's Clubs of America. Her works include *The Hour Has Struck* (1914), *Utterance and Other Poems* (1916), *Forward, March!* (1918), *Hail, Man!* (1919), *Brotherhood of Beauty* (1922), and *Out of the Mist* (1933). Her poem *The Unknown Soldier* was read over the bier of the

Unknown Soldier at the Capitol rotunda, Washington, D.C.

Morgan, Appleton. See **Morgan, James Appleton.**

Morgan, Arthur Ernest. b. at Cincinnati, Ohio, June 20, 1878—. American civil engineer, educator, and author. He was president (1920–36) of Antioch College, and served as chairman (1933–38) of the Tennessee Valley Authority until dismissed by President F. D. Roosevelt for refusing to support with evidence his charges against other commission members, and for appealing to Congress, over the President's head, for an investigation on grounds which he refused to specify to the President. Author of *The Miami Valley and the 1913 Flood* (1918), *Nowhere Was Somewhere* (1946), *A Business of My Own* (1946), and other books.

Morgan, Augustus De. See **De Morgan, Augustus.**

Morgan, Charles. b. at what is now Clinton, Conn., April 21, 1795; d. at New York, May 8, 1878. American shipping and railroad promoter. He founded steamship lines from New Orleans to Texas, Mexico, and Central America, including the Texas and New Orleans Mail Line, the Mexican Ocean Mail and Inland Company, and the Southern Mail Steamship Company (established with Arnold Harris). He established the Morgan Line from New York to New Orleans and obtained a monopoly on Gulf of Mexico transportation, especially through the purchase of railroads including the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western, and the 505-mile Houston and Texas Central.

Morgan, Charles. [Full name, **Charles Langbridge Morgan.**] b. in Kent, England, Jan. 22, 1894—. English novelist and critic; husband of Hilda Vaughan. He was drama critic (1921 *et seq.*) for the London *Times*. He was awarded the Femina-Vie Heureuse prize (1930) for *Portrait in a Mirror* (1929; published in America under the title *First Love*), the Hawthornden prize (1933) for *The Fountain* (1932), and the James Tait Black Memorial prize (1941) for *The Voyage* (1940). Author also of *The Gun-room* (1919), *My Name is Legion* (1925), *Sparkenbroke* (1936), *The Empty Room* (1941), *Reflections in a Mirror* (1944), *The Judge's Story* (1947), and others, and the play *The Flashing Stream* (1938).

Morgan, Charles Hill. b. at Rochester, N.Y., Jan. 8, 1831; d. at Worcester, Mass., Jan. 10, 1911. American mechanical engineer and inventor. His devices include an automatic machine for making bags (invented between 1860 and 1864 with his brother's help), perfection (with the help of Fred H. Daniels) of the power reel (patented 1880), and perfection of the continuous train of horizontal rolls, known as the Morgan Mill (patented with Daniels, 1883). He founded the Morgan Spring Company (1881) at Worcester and the Morgan Construction Company (1891) which supplies equipment to most of the continuous wire-rod rolling-mills in the world today.

Morgan, Conwy Lloyd. b. at London, Feb. 6, 1852; d. at Hastings, England, March 6, 1936. British biologist and psychologist. An early comparative psychologist, he revolted against the anecdotal method in science. He reported his first experiments (with pet animals) in *Animal Life and Intelligence* (1890–91). He further contributed to the development of the field of comparative psychology with *Animal Behaviour* (1900) and *Introduction to Comparative Psychology* (1894). He is remembered for his principle of parsimony, that is repeated as Lloyd Morgan's Canon: "In no case may we interpret an action as the outcome of the exercise of a higher psychical faculty, if it can be interpreted as the outcome of the exercise of one which stands lower in the psychological scale." He was principal of University College, Bristol (1887–1909), and professor of psychology in the University of Bristol (1909 *et seq.*). Among his other publications are *Animal Biology* (1887), *Habit and Instinct* (1896), and *The Interpretation of Nature* (1905).

Morgan, Daniel. b. in Hunterdon County, N.J., 1736; d. at Winchester, Va., July 6, 1802. American soldier in the Revolutionary War. He was captain of a company of riflemen, served under Benedict Arnold in the expedition against Quebec, and was captured (Dec. 31, 1775) inside that city during the battle. He was freed, and in 1777 joined Horatio Gates and fought at Saratoga against Burgoyne's troops; he was then attached to Washington's forces near Philadelphia. In 1779 he quit the army because of delay by the Continental Congress in promoting him, but in 1780 he rejoined Gates in North Carolina and in October became a brigadier general. He defeated (Jan. 17, 1781) Banastre Tarleton at Cowpens and avoided a trap set by Cornwallis to rejoin the main army in North Carolina. After the war he was in command of the troops dispatched (1794) to put down the Whisky Rebellion in Pennsylvania, and he served in Congress (1797–99) as a Federalist.

Morgan, Edmund Morris, Jr. b. at Mineral Ridge, Ohio, Nov. 11, 1878—. American lawyer and educator. He was a professor at the University of Minnesota (1912–17), Yale (1917–25), and Harvard (1925 *et seq.*), and acting dean (1936–37, 1942–45) of the Harvard Law School. Author of *Introduction to Study of Law* (1924), and co-author of *Cases on Common Law Pleading* (1917) and *Cases on Evidence* (1934).

Morgan, Edwin Barber. b. at Aurora, N.Y., May 2, 1806; d. there, Oct. 13, 1881. American merchant, philanthropist, and express company executive. He became (1852) first president of Wells, Fargo and Company, founded (1854) the United States Express Company, and was a lifelong director of the American Express Company. He was elected (1852) representative in Congress. As a trustee and later head of the board of Wells College at Aurora, Morgan gave the school more than a quarter of a million dollars.

Morgan, Edwin Dennison. b. at Washington, Mass., Feb. 8, 1811; d. at New York, Feb. 14, 1883. American politician and philanthropist. He was successful in business at New York and built a large fortune. He served as a Whig in the state senate (1850–55) and sponsored the bill to purchase the land for Central Park in New York City. From 1855 to 1858 he was state immigration commissioner. He was an early sponsor of the Republican Party and served (1856–64, 1872–76) as its national chairman. In 1858 he was elected governor of New York, the first Republican to hold that office; during the Civil War he headed the military department of New York and was responsible for recruiting in the state. He was a U.S. senator (1863–69) from New York. Union Theological Seminary and Williams College were among the institutions benefiting from his philanthropies.

Morgan, Edwin Vernon. b. at Aurora, N.Y., Feb. 22, 1865; d. in Brazil, April 16, 1934. American diplomat. He was minister to Cuba (1905–10), to Uruguay and Paraguay (1910–11), and to Portugal (1911–12), and was ambassador to Brazil (1912–33).

Morgan, Fort. Fort at the entrance to Mobile Bay, on the site of the old Fort Bowyer. The Americans here repulsed a combined sea and land attack by the British and their Indian allies on Sept. 15, 1814.

Morgan, Sir Frederick Edgworth. b. Feb. 5, 1894—. English soldier. In World War II he was chief of staff to Dwight Eisenhower, the supreme allied commander, and planned the invasion of the Continent. He served (1945–46) as deputy to General Walter Bedell Smith and was head of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration in Germany. He succeeded (1951) Sir Charles Portal as director of the British atomic energy commission. Author of *Overture to Overlord* (1950), the story of his work in preparing the European invasion.

Morgan, George. b. at Philadelphia, Feb. 14, 1743; d. March 10, 1810. American merchant, Indian agent, and land speculator. He became (1776) secretary-general and superintendent of the land office for the Indiana Company (with headquarters at Fort Pitt) in territory over which the state of Virginia claimed (and won) jurisdiction in a case carried to the Supreme Court. Known as an advocate of civil government in Illinois, he served during the Revolution as Indian agent for the Continental Congress and deputy commissary general of purchases with the rank of colonel. He founded (1789) the colony of New Madrid, in Spanish Louisiana (now in Missouri). He also engaged in investigations of the Hessian fly, then menacing the eastern wheat crop.

Morgan, George Campbell. b. at Tetbury, Gloucestershire, England, Dec. 9, 1863; d. 1945. English Congregational minister. He was the editor of the *Westminster Bible Record* and the *Westminster Pulpit*. He published *The Crises of the Christ* (1903), *The Analyzed Bible* (1907), and others.

Morgan, George Washington. b. in Washington County, Pa., Sept. 20, 1820; d. at Fort Monroe, Va., July 26, 1893. American lawyer and army officer, member of the U.S. House of Representatives (1867–68, 1869–73). He was appointed (1861) brigadier general of volunteers in command of the 7th division of Buell's Army of the Ohio, with which he drove the Confederates from Cumberland Gap. He served (1863) under Sherman in command of a division in the Vicksburg campaign and the 13th corps at Fort Hindman, Ark. He resigned (June 8, 1863) because of illness, a disagreement with Sherman, and the policy of using Negro troops. In Congress he opposed harsh reconstruction policies.

Morgan, Harcourt Alexander. [Full name, **John Harcourt Alexander Morgan.**] b. at Strathroy, Ontario, Aug. 31, 1867; d. Aug. 25, 1950. American entomologist. He was engaged (1889–1905) at Louisiana State University and its agricultural experiment station, and was director (1905–19) of the agricultural experiment station, professor of zoölogy and entomology, and president (1919–33) of the University of Tennessee. He served as a member (1933–38) and chairman (1938–41) of the Tennessee Valley Authority, succeeding Arthur E. Morgan.

Morgan, Sir **Henry.** b. in Wales, c1635; d. in Jamaica, 1688. English buccaneer, celebrated for his exploits on the Spanish Main. He ran away to sea, went to Barbados and thence to Jamaica, where he joined the buccaneers, and soon became a leader. His ravages extended over the Spanish coasts of the Caribbean Sea. He pillaged parts of Cuba, and took and ransomed Puerto Bello (1668) and Maracaibo (1669). In 1670 he collected 37 vessels and 2,200 men, captured a fort at the mouth of the Chagres River, crossed the isthmus, and took Panama City, after a battle with about 3,000 Spanish soldiers, in January, 1671. The city was sacked and burned, and immense plunder was secured. Here, as elsewhere, the Spaniards were treated with great inhumanity. Morgan was prevented by royal orders from organizing another expedition. He returned to England, where he was knighted by Charles II and made a commissioner of the admiralty. Later he resided in Jamaica, where he was lieutenant governor and commander in chief, and for a time was acting governor.

Morgan (môr.gäñ), **Jacques Jean Marie de.** b. at Huisseau-sur-Cosson, France, June 3, 1857; d. at Marseilles, France, June 12, 1924. French archaeologist who discovered the column bearing the law of Hammurabi and primitive ceramics at Susa, Persia. He led excavations in Egypt, India, and Persia. Author of *Mission scientifique en Perse* (Scientific Mission in Persia, 1894–1904), *L'Humanité préhistorique* (Prehistoric Mankind, 1921), and *La Préhistoire orientale* (The Prehistory of the East, 1925, 1926).

Morgan (môr'gan), **James Appleton.** [Called **Appleton Morgan.**] b. at Portland, Me., Oct. 2, 1845; d. at New York, Aug. 15, 1928. American Shakespearian scholar and lawyer, founder (1885) and president (1885–1925) of the Shakespeare Society of New York. He was the editor of the 22-volume *Bankside Shakespeare* (1888–92) tracing the post-Shakespearian additions to and alterations in the plays, and author of *The Shakespearean Myth* (1880), *Shakespeare in Fact and Criticism* (1884), *Shakespeare's Pronunciation as Deduced from the Puns in the Plays* (1884), and *Digesta Shakespeareana* (1887).

Morgan, John. b. at Philadelphia, June 10, 1735; d. there, Oct. 15, 1789. American physician who founded (1765) what was later to become the University of Pennsylvania Medical College, at which he became (May 3, 1765) professor of the theory and practice of physic. He was director general of hospitals and physician in chief of the Continental Army (1775–77). His writings include *A Recommendation of Inoculation, According to Baron Dimsdale's Method* (1776).

Morgan, John Harcourt Alexander. See **Morgan, Harcourt Alexander.**

Morgan, John Hunt. b. at Huntsville, Ala., June 1, 1825; killed at Greenville, Tenn., Sept. 4, 1864. American Confederate officer, noted for his raids into Union territory during the Civil War. He served in the Mexican War, returned to his business interests at Lexington, Ky., and in September, 1861, joined the Confederate army as a scout. He became a captain and, beginning in 1862, commenced his noted raids inside Union lines. He was promoted (April 4, 1862) to the rank of colonel, participated in the Shiloh campaign and later made raids in the Tennessee, Kentucky, and Ohio country, taking prisoners and destroying or appropriating supplies. In December, 1862, he became a brigadier general in command of a cavalry division, and was voted the thanks of the Confederate congress for a series of raids carried out in the spring of 1863. In June, 1863, he led a raid into Indiana and Ohio, but was compelled to surrender to Union forces on July 26, 1863, near New Lisbon, Ohio. He escaped (Nov. 26, 1863) from the Ohio State Penitentiary at Columbus, Ohio, and in April, 1864, took command of the Department of Southwest Virginia. He raided Kentucky in June, 1864, and was killed at Greenville, Tenn.

Morgan, John Livingston Rutgers. b. at New Brunswick, N.J., June 27, 1872; d. at New York, April 13, 1935. American physical chemist. He was adjunct professor (1901–05) and professor (1905 *et seq.*) of physical chemistry at Columbia. Author of *The Theory of Solution and Its Results* (1897).

Morgan, John Pierpont. b. at Hartford, Conn., April 17, 1837; d. at Rome, March 31, 1913. American financier, art collector, and civic benefactor; son of Junius Spencer Morgan. He attended the University of Göttingen in Germany, and in 1857 he entered the banking house of Duncan, Sherman and Company at New York. Later, under the name of J. Pierpont Morgan and Company, he was New York agent (1860–64) for his father's firm, George Peabody and Company of London, which later became J.S. Morgan and Company. He was a member (1864–71) of the firm of Dabney, Morgan and Company and in 1871, in conjunction with the Drexels of Philadelphia, founded the New York banking house of Drexel, Morgan and Company. His first step toward a leading position in the financial world was made in 1873, when he formed a syndicate which ended Jay Cooke's monopoly in the marketing of treasury loans. After the failure of Cooke's banking house in 1873, the Morgan firm, possessing as it did the great advantage of strong connections abroad, became a leader in government financing and international banking. Beginning in 1879, Morgan entered the field of railroad reorganization, which he carried out on a vast scale after the panic of 1893. It was in 1879 that he carried through a large sale of William H. Vanderbilt's New York Central stock to English investors; in 1885 he successfully made peace between the warring interests of the New York Central and Pennsylvania Railroads. His railroad empire, together with the interests dominated by him and James J. Hill, made him by 1900 a decisive voice in most of the U.S. railroad systems. His control of some and influence over others were virtually undisturbed after a Supreme Court decision compelled the dissolution (1904) of the Northern Securities Company. In 1895 the New York house of Drexel, Morgan and Company became J. P. Morgan and Company. This firm, connected with Drexel and Company of Philadelphia, J. S. Morgan and Company (later Morgan, Grenfell and Company) of London, and Morgan, Harjes and Company of Paris, became one of the world's leading banking firms. Under its aegis were carried out the many consolidations and reorganizations which made Morgan the master of a huge financial and industrial empire. His power came to public notice in 1895, when, at the appeal of President Cleveland, Morgan formed a syndicate to restore the depleted U.S. Treasury gold reserves and thus avert a panic. Morgan's activities in industrial consolidation began with his financing (1898) of the Federal Steel Company, the National Tube Company, and the American Bridge Company; these interests led to the organization (1901) of the U.S. Steel Corporation, at that time the largest body of its kind in the world. The consolidation of U.S. Steel resulted from the merging of interests held by Andrew Carnegie, John D. Rockefeller, John W. Gates, William H. Moore, and others. Morgan also financed (1902) the International Harvester Company and the International Mercantile Marine. His position as the undisputed leader of American finance alleviated the brief panic of 1907; in daily sessions at his office and nightly sessions at his library he raised the bankers of New York to take courageous action to pre-

vent total financial disaster. Later he was strongly attacked because the crisis had enabled him, despite antitrust regulations, to secure control of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company for the U.S. Steel Corporation. Over the years Morgan's dominant position made him the symbol of Wall Street money control, and the target of attacks by critics opposed to the centralization of financial power in the hands of a few men. Public and official opinion finally brought about the investigation (1912) of the so-called money trust by the congressional Pujo committee. The inquiry revealed a vast network of control and influence in which the 11 Morgan partners held 72 directorships in 47 important corporations, including General Electric and American Telephone and Telegraph. Morgan's empire was an outstanding example of the integration and combination carried out by investment bankers in the U.S. He was the foremost financial giant of his time; his efforts were largely constructive, as distinguished from those of the industrial and financial buccaneers who yielded to him. During his lifetime Morgan made large gifts to art museums, cathedrals, churches, and hospitals. He was the most prominent art collector of his time. A great part of his art collection, the total of which was valued at some 50 million dollars at his death, is in the Pierpont Morgan wing at the Metropolitan Museum of Art at New York. Manuscripts, early editions, and other valuable literary materials are deposited at the Morgan Library at New York. See *The Life Story of J. Pierpont Morgan*, by Carl Hovey (1911), *The House of Morgan*, by Lewis Corey (1930), *Morgan The Magnificent*, by John K. Winkler (1930), and *The Great Pierpont Morgan*, by Frederick Lewis Allen (1949).

Morgan, John Pierpont. b. at Irvington, N.Y., Sept. 7, 1867; d. at Boca Grande, Fla., March 13, 1943. American banker and financier; son of John Pierpont Morgan (1837–1913). He succeeded (1913) his father as head of J. P. Morgan and Company. He was notable for financing the Allies' requirements for credits in the U.S. during World War I, and was widely known as a philanthropist and art patron.

Morgan, John Tyler. b. at Athens, Tenn., June 20, 1824; d. June 11, 1907. American lawyer and statesman, Democratic U.S. senator from Alabama from 1877. He entered the Confederate army in 1861 and rose to the rank of brigadier general, and after the war resumed the practice of law. In 1892 he was appointed one of the arbitrators of the Bering Sea fisheries dispute.

Morgan, Junius Spencer. b. at West Springfield, Mass., April 14, 1813; d. near Éze, on the Riviera, France, April 8, 1890. American banker and financier; father of John Pierpont Morgan (1837–1913). A merchant with A. and M. Ketchum, brokers at New York, he became a partner in Howe, Mather and Company, at Hartford, Conn., J. M. Beebe, Morgan and Company, at Boston, and in 1854 the London firm of George Peabody and Company, which after Peabody's retirement (1864) became J. S. Morgan and Company. As its president (1864–90), he guided the last-named firm in support to the Union during the Civil War and placed (1870) a 50-million-dollar loan for France despite Bismarck's warning. His philanthropies include the gift of a Joshua Reynolds picture to the Metropolitan Museum of Art and donations to Guy's Hospital, London, and to Yale University.

Morgan, Lewis Henry. b. near Aurora, N.Y., Nov. 21, 1818; d. at Rochester, N.Y., Dec. 17, 1881. American ethnologist and archaeologist. A graduate of Union College (1840), he practiced law at Rochester, N.Y., and became interested in the Indians living in the area. In 1847 he became a member of the Seneca and investigated their social organization. His work broke the ground for later study of society; in time, from his studies of the kinship and the economic and political structures of primitive societies, he developed a theory of social evolution from savagery through barbarism to civilization. Morgan's work on cultural development was read by Karl Marx, and Marx's notes on the book were used by Friedrich Engels when he wrote *The Origin of the Family, Private Property, and the State* (1884). Morgan published *League of the Ho-dé-no-sau-nee or Iroquois* (1851), *Systems of Consanguinity and Affinity of the Human Family* (1869), *Ancient Society* (1877), and others.

Morgan, Morris Hicky. b. at Providence, R.I., Feb. 8, 1859; d. March 16, 1910. American classical scholar. He was instructor (1887–96) in Latin and Greek at Harvard, and professor (1896–1910) of Latin and of classical philology there. His writings include *A Bibliography of Persius* (1909) and his most important scholarly work, a translation, *Vitruvius, the Ten Books on Architecture* (1914).

Morgan, Sydney. [Title: Lady **Morgan**; maiden name, **Sydney Owenson.**] b. at Dublin, c1783; d. at London, April 14, 1859. Irish novelist; daughter of an Irish actor, and wife (married 1812) of Sir Thomas Charles Morgan. She published a volume of poems and a novel, *St. Clair*, in 1804. *The Wild Irish Girl*, a political novel, made her reputation in 1806. Among her other works are *O'Donnel* (1814), *Florence Macarthy* (1816), *France under the Bourbons* (1817), and its companion *Italy* (1821), both of the latter exciting furious opposition both in England and on the Continent, *Life and Times of Salvator Rosa* (1823), *Woman and Her Master* (1840), *The Book Without a Name* (with Sir T. C. Morgan, 1841), *Luxima, the Prophetess* (1859), *Passages from My Autobiography: an Odd Volume* (1859; this contains, among other things, her letters for the years 1818–19), and others.

Morgan, Sir Thomas Charles. b. at London, c1783; d. there, Aug. 28, 1843. English surgeon and author; husband of Sydney Morgan. His works include *Sketches of the Philosophy of Life* (1818) and *Sketches of the Philosophy of Morals* (1822).

Morgan, Thomas Hunt. b. at Lexington, Ky., Sept. 25, 1866; d. at Pasadena, Calif., Dec. 4, 1945. American zoölogist. He obtained (1890) the Ph.D. at Johns Hopkins. He served as professor of experimental zoölogy at Columbia (1904–28), and as director of the William G. Kerckhoff Laboratories of Biological Sciences at the California Institute of Technology (1928 *et seq.*). He performed notable experiments with fruit flies (genus *Drosophila*) to indicate the mechanism of heredity, demonstrating the transmission of characteristics from generation to generation through the genes, whose place in the composition of the chromosomes he charted. His work in this field won for him the 1933 Nobel prize in physiology and medicine. Among his published works are *Regeneration* (1901), *Heredity and Sex* (1913), *Mechanism of Mendelian Heredity* (1905), *The Physical Basis of Heredity* (1919), *Evolution and Genetics* (1925), *The Theory of the Gene* (1926), *Experimental Embryology* (1927), and *Embryology and Genetics* (1933).

Morgan, William. b. c1774; d. c1826. American mechanic of Batavia, N.Y., alleged to have been abducted and killed by Freemasons for revealing secrets of the order. His mysterious disappearance, soon after word that he was writing a book on the secrets of Freemasonry, led to a storm of charges and countercharges.

Morgan, William Frend De. See **De Morgan, William Frend.**

Morgana (môr.gä'nä), **Fata.** See **Fata Morgana.**

Morgan City (môr'gən). [Former name, **Brashear City.**] City in SE Louisiana, in St. Mary Parish, on the Atchafalaya River; inland port and fishing center; trading center for muskrat furs. 9,759 (1950).

Morganfield (môr'gən.fēld). City in W Kentucky, county seat of Union County; shipping point for tobacco and clover seed. 3,257 (1950).

Morgan le Fay (môr'gən lę fā'). [Also: **Morgana** (môr.gä'nạ), **Morgaine** (môr.gen').] In Arthurian romance, the sister of King Arthur. She is a composite and variable character, partaking of the nature of various Old Irish and Brythonic goddesses (especially river goddesses) and mermaids. (The mermaids of modern Breton folklore, for instance, are called Morgans.) She first appeared in Geoffrey of Monmouth's *Vita Merlini* (12th century). Usually she appears as a lake-dweller, versed in healing magic, and lover of many men; often she is the mistress of Avalon. In the later Arthurian romances, however, she appears as a malign sorceress, tempting lovers to be unfaithful, and plotting the death of Arthur. In the medieval French romance *Ogier the Dane*, she receives Ogier in the Isle of Avalon when he is over 100 years of age, and restores him to eternal youth. In the Charlemagne romances she is referred to as Fata Morgana (i.e., the Fairy Morgan). As late as the 19th century the famous

mirages in the Strait of Messina were attributed to her, and they are named for her, still being called *fata morgana*.

Morgannwg (môr.gän'ůg), **Iolo.** See **Williams, Edward.**

Morganton (môr'gạn.tọn). Town in W North Carolina, county seat of Burke County, in the Catawba River valley. It has manufactures of furniture, cotton textiles, hosiery, and lumber. The state hospital for the insane and school for the deaf are nearby. 8,311 (1950).

Morgantown (môr'gạn.toun). City in N West Virginia, county seat of Monongalia County, on the Monongahela River, in a coal-producing area: manufactures of glass, chemicals, and building materials. It is the seat of West Virginia University. Settled in 1767, it was made county seat in 1783. Pop. 25,525 (1950).

Morgante Maggiore (môr.gän'tā mäd.jō'rā). Serio-burlesque romantic poem by Luigi Pulci (1485), so called after its hero, the giant Morgante. There is also a French romance, of the Carlovingian cycle, entitled *Morgant le Géant*, which is probably taken from Pulci's poem.

Morgarten (mōr'gär"tẹn). Mountain ridge on the border of the cantons of Schwyz and Zug, Switzerland, ab. 17 mi. NE of Lucerne. Here on Nov. 15, 1315, the Swiss confederates of the Forest Cantons of Uri, Schwyz, and Unterwalden (ab. 1,400) defeated the Austrians (ab. 15,000), creating a panic by rushing down on them from the heights. Elevation, ab. 4,085 ft.

Morgenroth (môr'gẹn.rōt), **Julius.** b. at Bamberg, Germany, Oct. 19, 1871; d. at Berlin, Dec. 20, 1924. German bacteriologist. He pioneered with Paul Ehrlich in chemotherapy, demonstrated with Ehrlich (1899) new facts about immune serum, largely based on the presence of a dissolving substance found in normal serum, which they called "complement," and a heat resisting "immune body," produced by reaction to injected material. He introduced (1911) optochin, the outstanding example of a therapeutic agent effective against bacteria, the bactericide rivanol, and trypaflavin.

Morgenstern (môr'gẹn.shtern), **Christian.** b. at Hamburg, Germany, Sept. 29, 1805; d. at Munich, Feb. 26, 1867. German landscape painter.

Morgenstern, Christian. b. at Munich, 1871; d. at Merano, Italy, 1914. German poet; grandson of Christian Morgenstern (1805–67). He is widely known for what he called his grotesque poems (*In Phantas Schoss*, 1895; *Horatius travestitus*, 1897; *Galgenlieder*, 1905; *Palmström*, 1910; *Gingganz*, 1911; *Palma Kunkel*, 1916). These whimsical works about the things we think we know, but actually do not, are considered by many critics to be the best of their kind in German literature. But Morgenstern, who faced death from tuberculosis from his 22nd year on, also wrote much serious and mystic poetry (*Ich und die Welt*, 1898; *Einkehr*, 1910; *Wir fanden einen Pfad*, 1914; *Mensch Wanderer*, 1927). He also translated into German Henrik Ibsen's poems and verse dramas.

Morgenstern, Henrik. Original name of **Marczali, Henrik.**

Morgenstern (môr'gẹn.stẻrn), **Julian.** b. at St. Francisville, Ill., March 18, 1881—. American rabbi and educator. He was professor of Bible and Semitic languages (1907 *et seq.*) at Hebrew Union College and president (1922–47) of the college. Author of *The Doctrine of Sin in the Babylonian Religion* (1905), *Amos Studies* (vol. I, 1941), *The Ark, the Ephod, and the Tent of Meeting* (1945), and other works.

Morgenstern (môr'gẹn.shtern), **Lina.** b. at Breslau, Nov. 25, 1830; d. at Berlin, Dec. 19, 1909. German feminist leader and social worker who established the first kindergarten (1859) and kindergarten teachers' training school (1863). She organized the first mass feedings (at Berlin and Breslau) during the war and cholera epidemic of 1866. In 1873 she founded the first organization of housewives, for which she edited (1874–1904) a paper.

Morgenstierne (môr'gẹn.styer.nẹ), **Wilhelm Munthe.** b. at Oslo, Norway, Nov. 4, 1887—. Norwegian diplomat, minister (1934–42) and ambassador (1942 *et seq.*) to the U.S.

Morgenthau (môr'gẹn.thô), **Henry.** b. at Mannheim, Germany, April 26, 1856; d. at New York, Nov. 25, 1946. American lawyer, businessman, and diplomat. He practiced law (1879 *et seq.*) at New York, where he was also active in the real estate business, and served (1913–16) as U.S. ambassador to Turkey, handling Allied diplomatic interests there during the early years of World War I. He was vice chairman (1919–21) of the Near East Relief, and was named (1923) chairman of the League of Nations commission for handling the Greek refugee problem. Author of *Ambassador Morgenthau's Story* (1918), *All in a Lifetime* (1922), and *I Was Sent to Athens* (1929).

Morgenthau, Henry, Jr. b. at New York, May 11, 1891—. American public official, U.S. secretary of the treasury (January, 1934–July, 1945) under F. D. Roosevelt. He was publisher (1922–33) of the *American Agriculturist*, and served as New York State conservation commissioner and as chairman of Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt's New York State Agricultural Advisory Commission. He was chairman (March–May, 1933) of the Federal Farm Board, was governor (May–November, 1933) of the Farm Credit Administration, was acting secretary and undersecretary of the treasury from November, 1933, to January, 1934, and thereafter served as secretary of the treasury until July, 1945. He is the author of *Germany Is Our Problem* (1945), which sets forth the noted and controversial Morgenthau Plan for the postwar treatment of German economy after World War II.

Morgenthau Plan. Plan originally drafted (August, 1944) by Henry Morgenthau, Jr., at that time U.S. secretary of the treasury, proposing exceptionally severe treatment for defeated Germany. Morgenthau recommended the cession of eastern Prussia to the U.S.S.R. and Poland (the latter was to receive the major part of Silesia). France was to take the Saar and the territories between the Moselle and Rhine rivers. The rest of Germany was to be divided into three parts: western Germany, including the Ruhr district and the North Sea ports, was to be internationalized, and the remainder of Germany was to be split into northern and southern German states. All heavy German industries were to be destroyed, in order to make a revival of German military might forever impossible. Germany was to be "repastoralized," i.e., to have an economy dependent on agriculture and light industries. German industrial assets were to be used as reparations to the countries which had suffered through German invasion. Though the plan was strongly opposed by Secretaries H. L. Stimson and Cordell Hull, Morgenthau convinced F. D. Roosevelt and Winston Churchill of the plan's merit during the Quebec Conference (September, 1944) and obtained their signatures to a document accepting it. Only thereafter did Hull and Stimson prevail on President Roosevelt to withdraw his support of the policies proposed by Morgenthau.

Morges (môrzh). Town in W Switzerland, in the canton of Vaud, on the N bank of the Lake of Geneva. 5,689 (1941).

Morghen (môr'gen), **Raffaello Sanzio.** b. June 19, 1758; d. at Florence, April 8, 1833. Italian engraver. He was a pupil of his father and of his uncle. His first important plate, *Masks of the Carnival*, was made in 1778. He continued his education under Volpato at Rome. In 1781 he engraved Raphael's *Poetry* and *Theology*, in 1787 Guido Reni's *Aurora*, and later Leonardo's *Last Supper* and Raphael's *Transfiguration*. He became professor of engraving in the Academy of Arts at Florence in 1793.

Morgiana (môr.gi.ä'nạ). In the story of "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves" in *The Arabian Nights' Entertainments*, a slave of Ali Baba. She aids in the concealment of the murder of Cassim (Ali Baba's brother who was killed in the cave) and discovers the robbers, who are brought by their captain, concealed in oil jars, to Ali Baba's house. She kills them by pouring boiling oil into the jars. She recognizes their captain when, as Cogia Houssain, he dines with Ali Baba, and stabs him as she dances the "dagger dance." Ali Baba shows his gratitude by marrying her to his nephew.

Morhange (mo.raṅzh'), **Charles Henri Valentin.** Original full name of **Alkan.**

Morhault (môr hôlt'), **Sir.** (Also: **Sir Marhaus, Sir Moraunt, Sir Morholt.**) In Arthurian romance, the brother of Isolde, a tribute gatherer. He was killed by Tristam, before the latter met Isolde.

Morhof (môr hôf'), **Daniel Georg.** b. at Wismar, Germany, Feb. 6, 1639; d. at Lübeck, Germany, June 30, 1691. German scholar, appointed professor of oratory

and poetry at Kiel in 1665, professor also of history in 1673, and librarian in 1680. He wrote a work on universal literature entitled *Polyhistor* (1688; best edition, 1747), and others.

Moria (mō'ri.ą). Character in Ben Jonson's *Cynthia's Revels*.

Moriah (mǭ.rī'ą). In Biblical geography, a hill in Jerusalem, the site of Solomon's temple. Tradition has often identified this, but on insufficient grounds, with the hill of Isaac's sacrifice in the "land of Moriah" (Gen. xxii).

Morice (mo.rēs), **Charles.** b. at St.-Étienne, France, May 15, 1861; d. at Menton, France, 1919. French poet and critic. Author of *Le Rêve de vivre* (1900), *L'Amour et la Mort* (1913), and of many volumes of literary criticism.

Móricz (mō'rēts), **Zsigmond.** b. at Tiszacsécs, Hungary, June 30, 1879—. Hungarian novelist, considered by many the greatest prose writer in modern Hungarian literature. The first fiction writer to treat realistically the peasant life of Hungary, he has dealt in his later period also with international problems.

Morier (mō'ri.ėr, mor'i.ā), **David Richard.** b. at Smyrna, Turkey, Jan. 8, 1784; d. at London, July 13, 1877. English diplomat; son of Isaac Morier and brother of James Justinian Morier. He served in diplomatic posts (1804 *et seq.*) in SE Europe, Egypt, and Constantinople, was a member of Lord Aberdeen's missions to Vienna, and aided in the treaties (1813–15) for the "settlement of Europe." Author of *Photo, the Suliote, a Tale of Modern Greece* (1857).

Morier, Isaac. b. at Smyrna, Turkey, Aug. 12, 1750; d. at Constantinople, 1817. English consul at Constantinople; father of David Richard Morier and James Justinian Morier. Appointed (1804) consul general of the Levant Company at Constantinople, at the dissolution (1806) of the company he became British consul.

Morier, James Justinian. b. 1780; d. at Brighton, England, March 19, 1849. English novelist, diplomat, and writer of travel books; son of Isaac Morier and brother of David Richard Morier. In 1812 he published *A Journey through Persia, Armenia, and Asia Minor to Constantinople 1808–9*. From 1810 to 1814 he was secretary of embassy at the court of Persia. He published his *Second Journey* in 1818; also a romance, *The Adventures of Hajji Baba of Ispahan* (1824), *The Adventures of Hajji Baba of Ispahan in England* (1828), and *Zohrab the Hostage* (1832).

Morier, Sir Robert Burnett David. b. at Paris, March 31, 1826; d. at Montreux, Switzerland, Nov. 16, 1893. English diplomat; son of David Richard Morier. He held diplomatic posts (1853–76) at various German courts, where he became an expert on the Schleswig-Holstein question and gained the enmity of Bismarck through his interference in local politics. He served as minister at Lisbon (1876–81) and at Madrid (1881–84), and as ambassador at St. Petersburg (1884–93), where he prevented (1885) war between England and Russia after a Russian attack in Afghanistan.

Mörike (mė'ri.kę), **Eduard.** b. at Ludwigsburg, Württemberg, Germany, Sept. 8, 1804; d. at Stuttgart, Württemberg, June 4, 1875. German poet of the Swabian school, considered to have been one of the most natural and unspoiled of all German lyricists. As a pastor he occupied various pulpits in the Swabian countryside, then became in 1851 a teacher of literature at Stuttgart. Many of his poems (1838, 1848) have been set to music, notably by Hugo Wolf. He also wrote an unfinished novel, *Maler Nolten* (1832), and a story, *Mozart auf der Reise nach Prag* (1856).

Morillo (mō.rē'lyō), **Pablo.** [Title, Conde **de Cartagena.**] b. in Zamora, Spain, 1777; d. July 27, 1838. Spanish general. As field marshal he commanded 10,600 men sent early in 1815 to reduce the revolted provinces of Venezuela and New Granada. At first he swept all opposition before him, occupied Caracas in May, 1815; took Cartagena, after a siege of four months, on Dec. 6, and on May 26, 1816, entered Bogotá, where he executed 125 prominent citizens. In 1817 he met with many reverses in Venezuela, and in 1819 was outwitted by Simón Bolívar, who during his absence won the battle of Boyacá (August 7) and recovered Bogotá. In 1820 he signed a truce with Bolívar, and was recalled at his own request. He published (1826) an account (*Memoirs*) of his American campaigns.

Morini (mor'i.nī). Ancient Gallic tribe, mentioned by Julius Caesar as occupying the coast of what is now Belgium and N France between Boulogne and Zeebrugge. They were one of the most rebellious of the peoples whom Caesar encountered.

Morini (mō.rē'nē), **Erika.** b. at Vienna, Jan. 5, 1906—. Austrian concert violinist.

Morínigo (mō.rē'nē.gō), **Higinio.** b. 1907—. Paraguayan soldier, politician, and president (1940–48) of Paraguay. He served in the Chaco War, was named chief of staff, minister of war and marine (1940), and minister of interior, and became president on the death of José Félix Estigarribia. He was succeeded, after the elections of 1948, by his minister of finance, Natalicio Gonzalez, who continued the dictatorial methods of Morínigo.

Morioka (mō.rē.ō.kä). Inland city in N Honshu, Japan, on the Kitakami River: metalworking and silk industries; horse fair. It is an important agricultural trade center. 117,578 (1950).

Moriscos (mǭ.ris'kōz). In Spanish history, those Moors who accepted Christianity after their conquest by the Spaniards. They were expelled from Spain in 1609.

Morison (mor'i sọn), **James Augustus Cotter.** b. at London, 1832; d. Feb. 26, 1888. English author. He was a positivist in philosophy. He was a contributor to the *Saturday Review*, and published *Life and Times of Saint Bernard* (1863), *The Service of Man: an Essay towards the Religion of the Future* (1887), and others.

Morison, Robert. b. at Aberdeen, Scotland, 1620; d. Nov. 10, 1683. Scottish botanist. He served the king in the English Civil War, and took his doctor's degree at Angers in 1648. In 1650 he became superintendent of the garden founded at Blois by Gaston, Duc d' Orléans. After the Restoration he was made botanist royal, court physician, and professor of botany at Oxford. He published *Plantarum Historia Universalis Oxoniensis* (1680).

Morison, Samuel Eliot. b. at Boston, July 9, 1887—. American historian. A member (1915 *et seq.*) of the Harvard faculty, he was Harmsworth professor of American history (1922–25) at Oxford. He was attached (1918–19) to the Russian division of the American commission to negotiate peace at Paris. He was appointed (1942) historian of U.S. naval operations in World War II. Author of *Life of Harrison Gray Otis* (1913), *Oxford History of the United States* (1927), *Builders of the Bay Colony* (1930), *Puritan Pronaos* (1936), *Second Voyage of Columbus* (1939), *History of U.S. Naval Operations in World War II* (1947 *et seq.*), and other works. He was awarded the Jusserand medal and the Loubat prize for his *Tercentennial History of Harvard University* (5 vols., 1930–36), and was awarded the Pulitzer prize for *Admiral of the Ocean Sea* (1942), a biography of Columbus. He was coauthor with Henry Steele Commager of *The Growth of the American Republic* (1930).

Morituri Salutamus (mor.i.tū'rī sal.ụ.tā'mus, mô.ri.tö'rē sä.lö.tä'mus). Poem by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, published in *The Masque of Pandora, and Other Poems* (1875).

Moritz (mō'rits). German form of **Maurice.**

Moritz, Karl Philipp. b. at Hameln, Germany, Sept. 15, 1756; d. at Dresden, Germany, June 27, 1793. German prose writer, chiefly remembered for his autobiographical novel *Anton Reiser* (1785–90). His life was varied: he began as a hat-maker's apprentice, tried acting for a while, managed to get an education, and became a teacher, at one time at Johann Basedow's Philanthropin at Dessau, eventually as professor at Berlin. He traveled in England and wrote *Reisen eines Deutschen in England* (1783), which was translated into English and became a favorite there. He wrote a similar book (*Reisen eines Deutschen in Italien*, 1792–93) about his sojourn in Italy, where he was associated with Goethe. *Anton Reiser* is one of the important books of the period; its influence on Goethe's *Wilhelm Meister* is generally recognized. Moritz dedicated his *Versuch einer deutschen Prosodie* (1786) to Frederick the Great.

Morkere (môr'ker''ę). See **Morcar** or **Morkere.**

Morlacchi (môr.läk'kē), **Francesco.** b. at Perugia, Italy, June 14, 1784; d. at Innsbruck, Austria, Oct. 28, 1841. Italian composer and conductor (1810 *et seq.*) of the

Italian Opera at Dresden. His work consists mainly of operas, such as *Le Danaïde* (1810), *Laodicea* (1817), *La Morte d'Abel* (1821), *Il Colombo* (1828), and *Il Rinnegato* (1832), and includes also religious works, organ compositions, and songs.

Morlaix (môr.le). Town in NW France, in the department of Finistère, situated at the head of an estuary ab. 7 mi. from the English Channel, NE of Brest. It has a port which exports butter and imports coal and wood, and is dominated by a monumental stone viaduct which carries the railroad from Paris to Brest. The Church of Saint-Melaine dates from the 15th century; there are other old churches and houses. The town also has flour mills and dairies. 15,121 (1946).

Morland (môr'land), **Catherine.** Principal character in Jane Austen's novel *Northanger Abbey.*

Morland, George. b. at London, June 26, 1763; d. there, Oct. 27, 1804. English painter, son of a painter and picture dealer. In 1786 he married a sister of James Ward the animal painter. He painted moralities in the manner of Hogarth, also genre and animals, and was noted equally for the brilliancy of his work and the extreme recklessness of his life. His picture *Inside of a Stable* is in the National Gallery.

Morland, Henry. In George Colman the younger's *Heir-at-Law,* the missing and finally reappearing heir to the title and estates of Lord Duberly.

Morleena Kenwigs (môr.lē'na ken'wigz). See **Kenwigs, Morleena.**

Morley (môr'li). Municipal borough and manufacturing town in C England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, ab. 5 mi. SW of Leeds, ab. 183 mi. N of London by rail. It has manufactures of heavy woolens and worsteds, glass, leather, and miners' safety lamps. Coal mining and stone quarrying are also carried on. 39,783 (1951).

Morley, 11th Baron. A title of **Parker, William.**

Morley, Christopher. [Full name, **Christopher Darlington Morley.**] b. at Haverford, Pa., May 5, 1890—. American journalist and writer; brother of Felix Morley. He was a Rhodes scholar (1910–13) at Oxford, and an editorial staff member of Doubleday, Page and Company (1913–17), the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger* (1918–20), and the New York *Evening Post* (1920–24). He was a contributing editor (1924–40) of the *Saturday Review of Literature.* Author of *Parnassus on Wheels* (1917), *Shandygaff* (1918), *The Haunted Book Shop* (1919), *Kathleen* (1920), *Tales from a Rolltop Desk* (1921), *Where the Blue Begins* (1922), *Thunder on the Left* (1925), *Off the Deep End* (1928), *Human Being* (1932), *Mandarin in Manhattan* (1933), *The Trojan Horse* (1937), *Kitty Foyle* (1939), *Thorofare* (1942), *Spirit Level* (1946), *The Old Mandarin* (1947), *The Man Who Made Friends with Himself* (1949), and other books. He was the editor of the revised edition (1937, 1948) of *Bartlett's Familiar Quotations.*

Morley, Edward Williams. b. at Newark, N.J., Jan. 29, 1838; d. Feb. 24, 1923. American chemist and educator, professor of chemistry (1869–1906) at Western Reserve University. He published papers upon chemical and physical topics, especially upon the atomic weight of oxygen.

Morley, Felix. [Full name, **Felix Muskett Morley.**] b. at Haverford, Pa., Jan. 6, 1894—. American editor, educator, and author; brother of Christopher Morley. He was a Rhodes scholar (1919–21) at Oxford, and a staff member (1922–29) of the Baltimore *Sun* and editor (1933–40) of the Washington *Post.* He was president (1940–45) of Haverford College. He is the publisher of *Human Events,* an analysis of public affairs. Author of *Unemployment Relief in Great Britain* (1924), *Our Far Eastern Assignment* (1926), and *The Society of Nations* (1932).

Morley, Frank. b. at Woodbridge, Suffolk, England, Sept. 9, 1860; d. Oct. 17, 1937. American mathematician; father of Christopher Morley and Felix Morley. Author of *Introduction to the Theory of Analytic Functions* (1898) and *Inversive Geometry* (1933).

Morley, Henry. b. at London, Sept. 15, 1822; d. May 14, 1894. English author. He was educated at the Moravian school at Neuwied, Germany, and at King's College, London. He practiced medicine from 1844 to 1848. He wrote for *Household Words* and the *Examiner* from 1850 to 1864, and was editor of the latter during part of that time, was professor of English language and literature from 1865 to 1889 at University College, London, held the same position at Queen's College, London, from 1878, and became principal of University Hall in 1882. He wrote *A Defence of Ignorance* (1851), lives of Palissy (1852), Cardan (1854), and Cornelius Agrippa (1856), *Memoirs of Bartholomew Fair* (1857), *English Writers before Chaucer* (1864–67), *First Sketch of English Literature* (1873), and *Library of English Literature.* He edited Boswell's *Life of Johnson* in 1886. He began *English Writers* in 1887; ten volumes had been issued at his death. In 1864–67 a preliminary book with the same title was published, which was afterward merged in the larger work.

Morley, John. [Title, 1st Viscount **Morley of Blackburn.**] b. at Blackburn, Lancashire, England, Dec. 24, 1838; d. at London, Sept. 23, 1923. English statesman, journalist, editor, critic, and biographer. He was educated at Cheltenham College and at Lincoln College, Oxford. He served on the staff of the *Saturday Review,* and was editor (1867–82) of the *Fortnightly Review.* A liberal in politics and religion, he turned the conservative *Pall Mall Gazette* into a radical organ under his editorship (1880–83). He was a member of Parliament (1883–1908). He was a supporter of Gladstone's Irish and general policy, was chief secretary for Ireland in 1886, was reappointed in 1892, was secretary of state for India (December, 1905–1910), and lord president of the council (1910). He was editor of the English Men of Letters series, writing for it *Edmund Burke* (1867). Author of *Critical Miscellanies* (1871, 1877, 1886, 1908) and *Studies in Literature* (1891), criticism; *Voltaire* (1872), *Rousseau* (1873), *Diderot* (1878), *Richard Cobden* (1881), *Walpole* (1889), *Cromwell* (1900), and *William Ewart Gladstone* (3 vols., 1903), biography; *On Compromise* (1874), a philosophical essay; and *Recollections* (1917).

Morley, Margaret Warner. b. at Montrose, Iowa, Feb. 17, 1858; d. at Washington, D.C., Dec. 12, 1923. American educator, entomologist, and author of children's books on nature and sex. She studied biology at Armour Institute, Chicago, and at the Woods Hole, Mass., marine biological laboratories, and taught at Oswego and Milwaukee, Wis., state normal schools, the high school at Leavenworth, Kan., and Armour Institute. Her works include *A Song of Life* (1891), *Seed Babies* (1896), and *The Apple-Tree Sprite* (1915).

Morley, Samuel. b. at Hackney, London, Oct. 15, 1809; d. in England, Sept. 5, 1886. English manufacturer and politician. With a fortune gained in hosiery manufacture, he took an active interest in dissenting religious movements and temperance activities. He became owner of the London *Daily News* and reduced its price to a penny. He served (1868–85) in Parliament, where he supported W. E. Gladstone and worked to safeguard the interests of dissenters. Although early opposed to state-supported education, he later favored it and served (1870–76) on the London school board.

Morley, Sylvanus Griswold. b. at Chester, Pa., June 7, 1883; d. at Santa Fe, N.M., Sept. 2, 1948. American archaeologist. Associated (1915 *et seq.*) with the Carnegie Institute of Washington, he headed Carnegie expeditions to Central America and was director (1924–40) of its Chichén Itzá project. He was a specialist in Maya hieroglyphic writing and Central American archaeology. Author of *An Introduction to the Study of Maya Hieroglyphs* (1915), *The Inscriptions at Copán* (1920), *Guide Book to the Ruins of Quiriguá* (1935), *The Inscriptions of Peten* (1937), and other works.

Morley, Thomas. b. in England, c1557; d. at London, c1603. English musician. He was a pupil of the musician William Byrd. He wrote six books of canzonets or madrigals (1593–1600) and *A Plaine and Easie Introduction to Practicall Musicke* (1597), and edited *The Triumphs of Oriana* (1601), a collection of madrigals in honor of Queen Elizabeth and other books of canzonets, madrigals, and similar compositions. He composed the music to Shakespeare's *It Was a Lover and His Lass* and *O Mistress Mine,* although possibly the music was written first and Shakespeare wrote the words to Morley's tunes.

Morley-Minto Reforms (-min'tō). [Also known as the **Indian Councils Act of 1909.**] Plan for administrative reform of the government of India which provided for

creation of separate electorates for the various communities of India, increased Indian participation in the legislative council of the governor general and in the councils of the various provinces, and introduced the elective process in filling vacant seats. Proposed jointly by the viceroy, Gilbert John Elliot-Murray-Kynynmond, 4th Earl of Minto, and the secretary of state for India, John, Viscount Morley, this plan was enacted as the Indian Councils Act of 1909.

Mormon (môr'mon), **Book of.** One of the authoritative writings of the Church of Latter-Day Saints, by which group it is considered to be the record of certain ancient peoples in America, abridged by the prophet Mormon, written on golden plates, and discovered by Joseph Smith in (W New York), and translated by him. By anti-Mormons it is generally regarded as taken from a romance written c1811 by Solomon Spaulding, whose manuscript was used by Smith and Sidney Rigdon.

Mormons. See under **Latter-Day Saints.**

"Mormon State." Occasional nickname of **Utah.**

Mormon Temple. See **Temple, Mormon.**

Mormon War. Name applied to the disturbances (1844–46) resulting from the antagonism prevailing between the followers of Joseph Smith at Nauvoo, Ill., and their opponents in the adjacent region. One mob action caused the death (June 27, 1844) of Smith, and his brother Hyrum. The state militia was called out on at least two occasions to preserve order, and the difficulties came to an end with the mass migration of Smith's adherents to the West, an exodus that was completed in December, 1846, from Nauvoo.

Mormugão (môr.mö.gouñ'). [Also: **Marmagão, Mormugoa** (môr.mo.gō'ą).] Port of the Portuguese colony of Goa, on the W coast of the peninsula of India, ab. 275 mi. S of Bombay. The port lies on an estuary and is protected by breakwaters. Mormugão is the chief port for the colony and for nearby parts of India. Its chief exports are manganese, peanuts, cotton, coconuts, coffee, and teakwood. Pop. ab. 10,000.

Mornay (môr.nā), **Philippe de.** [Title, Seigneur **du Plessis-Marly**; known as **Duplessis-Mornay.**] b. at the Château Buhy, in Normandy, France, Nov. 5, 1549; d. at La Forêt-sur-Sèvre, France, Nov. 11, 1623. French diplomat, politician, and Huguenot leader. His *Mémoires* were published in 1624.

Mörne (mêr'ne), **Arvid.** b. at Kuopio, Finland, 1876; d. at Helsinki, Finland, 1946. Finnish poet and prose writer in Swedish. Mörne is perhaps the most classically majestic of the modern Finnish poets. His work reflects his love of Finland, his faith in Western culture as against that of Russia. Among his numerous works were *Rytm och rim* (Rhythm and Rhyme, 1899), *Döda år* (Dead Years, 1910), *Sommarnatten* (The Summer Night, 1916), *Höstlig dikt* (Autumnal Poetry, 1919), *Vandringen och vägen* (The Wandering and the Road, 1924), *Hjärtat och svärdet* (The Heart and the Sword, 1935), *Sånger i världsskymning* (Songs in the World Twilight, 1941), and *Sfinxen och pyramiden* (The Sphinx and the Pyramid, 1944).

Mornet (môr.ne), **André.** [Full name, **Constant Victor André Mornet.**] b. at La Chatre, Indre, France, Jan. 5, 1870—. French jurist, prosecution attorney in the treason trial (1945) of Philippe Pétain. He also prosecuted the spy Mata Hari, and Bolo Pacha, a German agent, during World War I.

Mornington (môr'ning.ton), 2nd Earl of. A title of **Wellesley, Richard Colley.**

Morny (môr.nē), **Charles Auguste Louis Joseph. Duc de.** b. at Paris, Oct. 23, 1811; d. there, March 10, 1865. French politician; illegitimate son of Auguste Charles Joseph, Comte de Flahaut de la Billarderie, and Queen Hortense (Beauharnais); half-brother of Napoleon III. He was a leading conspirator in the coup d'état of December, 1851, that made Louis Napoleon dictator of France, and became minister of the interior (1851–52), president of the Corps Législatif (1854–65), and ambassador to Russia (1856–57).

Moro (mō'rō). Former province of the Philippine Islands, in the Sulu Archipelago and S and W Mindanao: now divided into Sulu, Davao, Cotabato, and parts of Zamboanga and Lanao provinces.

Moro, Attoni (or **Antonis**). [Called Sir **Anthony More.**] b. at Utrecht, Netherlands, c1512; d. at Antwerp, Belgium, c1578. Dutch portrait painter.

Moro, Ernst. b. at Laibach, Austria (now Ljubljana, Yugoslavia), Dec. 8, 1874—. Austrian pediatrician. He described (1908) a skin reaction obtained by means of application of tuberculin which has since served as a useful diagnostic test. He isolated Lactobacillus acidophilus (1900).

Moro, Il. See **Sforza, Lodovico** (or **Ludovic**).

Morocco (mō.rok'ō). [Also: **Marocco**; Arabic: **El Maghreb el Aqsa** or **Moghreb el Aksa,** meaning "Farthest West"; French, **Maroc**; Spanish, **Marruecos.**] Sultanate in NW Africa, bounded by the Mediterranean Sea on the N, Algeria on the E, the Atlantic Ocean on the NW and W, and the Aïn-Sefra territory of Algeria and the Sahara on the S. It is traversed from W to E by the Atlas Mountains. The inhabitants are chiefly Arabs, Berbers, Europeans, and Jews. The religion is largely Mohammedanism. Morocco corresponds to the ancient Mauretania Tingitana. It was conquered by the Arabs c700, was under the Almoravides in the 11th and 12th centuries and under the Almohades in the 12th and 13th, flourished in the 16th century and part of the 17th, and was defeated in war with France in 1844, and in war with Spain (1859–60). The Riffian tribes of the N came into conflict with Spain in 1893, and again in 1909 and 1911. A French protectorate was established in Morocco in 1912 by agreement between France and Germany, and a Franco-Spanish territorial agreement was signed in November, 1912. In principle the government is an absolute monarchy in which the sultan exercises supreme religious and civil authority. However, the country is divided into two zones, French and Spanish, each having a different system of administration, and the international area of Tangier. Capitals: Rabat, Fez, Marrakech, and Meknès; area, ab. 172,104 sq. mi.; pop. ab. ten million.

Morocco. Name sometimes incorrectly applied to **Marrakech.**

Morocco, French. French zone of Morocco, N Africa, bounded on the N by Spanish Morocco (although the boundary has not been fully demarcated), on the E and SE by Algeria, and on the SW and W by the Spanish Sahara and the Atlantic Ocean. It came into being in 1912 after a French agreement with the sultan at Fez and with the Spanish. Under the French constitution French Morocco is an associate state within the French Union, to which it can send delegates if it so desires. The sultan is the nominal ruler, but real authority is exercised by France through its resident general, who serves as minister of foreign affairs to the sultan. French Morocco is divided into three principal zones: the populous region of plains and low hills and tablelands lying between the Atlas Mountains and the Atlantic coast, and extending S to Mogador; the C mountain region of the Atlas consisting of three principal ranges, the Middle Atlas, High Atlas, and Anti-Atlas; and the Sahara desert region SE of the Atlas. The agriculture of the lowland region is similar to that of the Mediterranean lands; the chief crops are wheat, barley, oats, maize, and millet. There are also extensive orchards producing olives, figs, almonds, dates, oranges, and lemons. Since so much of the country is mountainous, cultivated land occupies only about 12 percent of the total area. The raising of livestock is of great importance, and the foothills and mountains of the Atlas are extensively grazed by sheep and goats; there is also considerable cattle raising, and the donkey is the chief pack animal. The mountain slopes have extensive forests of cedars, evergreen oaks, cork-oak, and pine; about nine percent of French Morocco is forested. The highest peaks of the Atlas (Toubkal, 13,665 ft.) are covered with permanent snow and ice, and have an Alpine character. The climate of the country varies with altitude and location; along the Atlantic coast there are warm summers and mild winters; in the interior basins, hot summers and rather cold winters with occasional snow in winter; in the higher mountains, cool summers and cold winters, and in the Sahara, very hot summers and mild winters. Winters are humid, and summers are dry. The chief mineral product is phosphate, of which over three million tons were exported in 1948 through Casablanca and Safi; there are also important manganese mines, and

coal and iron ore are produced in modest quantity. Modern industries have begun to develop at Casablanca and a few other coastal ports, but the typical industries of the Moroccan towns are handicrafts. The country has an extensive rail network, extending S to Marrakech, N to Tangier, and E into Algeria, and about 6,000 mi. of paved roads. The Moslem population of Morocco consists of two distinct groups: Arab and Berber. The former are found in the cities and towns, and in the Saharan region; the sedentary rural population is almost entirely Berber. Capital, Rabat; area, 161,042 sq. mi.; pop. 8,617,387 (1947) including Moslem Berbers and Arabs, 8,088,551; Jews, 203,839; French, 231,136; Algerian Moslems, 32,916; Spanish, 28,055; others, 32,890.

Morocco, Southern Protectorate of. See **Southern Protectorate of Morocco.**

Morocco, Spanish. [Official name, **Moroccan Protectorate**; Spanish, **Protectorado de Marruecos.**] Spanish zone of Morocco, occupying the NW corner of Africa, with the exception of the portion occupied by the Tangier international zone, and the cities of Ceuta and Melilla, geographically situated in Spanish Morocco, and certain small islands, which are administratively parts of Spain, and are not included in the protectorate. The sultan of Morocco is represented in this zone by a khalifa, and the administration is controlled by a Spanish high commissioner (residing at Tetuán), assisted by six delegates. Spain acquired (1912) her rights in Morocco at the same time as France. The Spanish zone is traversed by the railroad from Tangier to French Morocco. The major portion of Spanish Morocco is occupied by the mountain mass of the Rif, which rises abruptly from the Mediterranean Sea. There is very little lowland area for farming; the chief areas are the narrow coastal plain bordering the Atlantic S of Tangier, and a narrow strip of plain E of Melilla. The mountains are principally utilized for the grazing of sheep and goats; livestock raising and fishing are two major occupations. The iron ore mined in the E part of the zone is exported through the port of Melilla. Lead, antimony, and manganese ore are exported in small quantities. Officially part of Spanish Morocco, although not generally thought of as part of it, are two areas: the territory of Ifni, a coastal enclave surrounded by the S part of French Morocco; and the Southern Protectorate of Morocco (the Spanish protectorate of the southern zone of Morocco, as opposed to the Spanish protectorate of the northern zone), which includes the area between Cape Juby and the S boundary of French Morocco, an area generally shown on maps as part of Río de Oro. This area, mostly desert and of little use, is administered from Tetuán. Ifni was ceded outright to Spain by Morocco in 1860, but Spain did not actually raise her flag until 1934. Capital, Tetuán; total area of Spanish Morocco, 18,372 sq. mi.; pop. 1,142,009 (1945).

Moro-Giafferi (mo.rō.zhyä.fe.rē), **Vincent de.** b. at Paris, June 6, 1878—. French lawyer and political leader, best known for his role as defense counsel in French political and criminal trials. He was a member (1934) of the Reichstag trial inquiry group at London. He served as a deputy (1919–28, 1946 *et seq.*).

Morogoro (mō.rō.gō'rō). Town in E Africa, in Tanganyika territory, ab. 130 mi. W of Dar es Salaam, with which it is connected by rail. It is one of the chief centers of native cotton culture; mica is mined in the vicinity. In 1916 it was the last town in E Africa held by the Germans and was for a while the site of the provisional government.

Moro Gulf (mō'rō). Embayment of the Celebes Sea on the S coast of Mindanao island, Philippine Islands. Its two deepest indentations into the island are known as Illana Bay and Sibuguey Bay.

Moroleón (mō''rō.lā.ōn'). City in C Mexico, in Guanajuato state. 10,418 (1940).

Morón (mō.rōn'). City in N Cuba, in Camagüey province: railway junction, and shipping point for sugar and tobacco. 13,954 (1943).

Morona (mō.rō'nä). River in E central Ecuador and N Peru, flowing S from the E Andes to join the Marañon River. Length, ab. 250 mi.

Morón de la Frontera (mō.rōn' dā lā frōn.tā'rä). [Also, **Morón.**] Town in S Spain, in the province of Sevilla, ab. 35 mi. SE of Seville. It has hematite mines, marble quarries, and a trade in olive oil. There is a Gothic church, and a Moorish castle. 26,586 (1940).

Morone (mō.rō'nā), **Giovanni di.** b. at Milan, Italy, 1509; d. at Rome, Dec. 1, 1580. Italian cardinal and diplomat.

Moroni (mō.rō'nē) or **Morone** (mō.rō'nā), **Giambattista.** b. at Albino, near Bergamo, Italy, c1525; d. c1578. Italian portrait painter, considered one of the best of the Renaissance and said to have been an influence on Titian and Van Dyck. His *Portrait of Bartolomeo Bongo* is in the Metropolitan Museum at New York.

Moronu (mō.rō'nō). [Also, **Morenou.**] One of the Sudanic-speaking Anyi peoples of W Africa, inhabiting a region in SE Ivory Coast.

Moro Pass (mō'rō). Mountain pass leading from Macugnaga, in N Italy, N over the Valais Alps, to Saas-Fée, in Switzerland. Elevation, 9,390 ft.

Moros (mō'rōz). Moslem group (including the Lanao, Magindanao, and Sulu) of Mindanao and the Sulu Archipelago in the Philippine Islands and Borneo, who number nearly 700,000 (1939). They were converted to Islam toward the end of the 15th century, and were once greatly feared throughout Indonesia as pirates. They are largely of Malay stock, and do not comprise a separate linguistic group.

Morose (mō.rōs'). In Ben Jonson's comedy *Epicœne, or The Silent Woman*, a melancholy recluse who can bear no sound except that of his own voice.

Morosini (mō.rō.sē'nē), **Andrea.** b. at Venice, Feb. 13, 1558; d. June 29, 1618. Venetian historian. He studied belles-lettres at Padua, and held various public offices at Venice, eventually obtaining a seat in the Council of Ten. He was appointed historiographer of the republic in 1598. He wrote *Historia Veneta ab anno 1521 ad annum 1615* (1623) and others.

Morosini, Francesco. b. 1618; d. at Nauplia, Greece, Jan. 6, 1694. Venetian general. He surrendered Candia, Crete, to the Turks in 1669, but was distinguished later for his victories over them, especially for his conquest of the Morea (Peloponnesus). He was elected (1688) doge of Venice.

Morotai (mō.rō.tī'). Island in E Indonesia, in the province of Moluccas, N of Halmahera: tropical woods, resins; fisheries. In World War II the island was occupied by the Japanese, who established an airfield; it was occupied by U.S. forces in September, 1944.

Morpeth (môr'pėth). Municipal borough and market town in NE England, in Northumberland, ab. 14 mi. N of Newcastle, ab. 285 mi. N of London by rail. It has an iron industry and coal mining. Morpeth was an important fortress town in the period of English-Scottish border disputes. 10,797 (1951).

Morpeth, Viscount. Title of **Howard, Charles** (1674–1738), and of **Howard, George William Frederick** (1802–64).

Morpheus (môr'fē.us). In Greek mythology, one of the sons of Hypnos, or Sleep. Morpheus was the bringer of dreams. He is more prominent in literary allusion than in mythology itself, and hence, by extension, is very commonly referred to as the god of sleep.

Morphy (môr'fi), **Paul Charles.** b. at New Orleans, La., June 22, 1837; d. there, July 10, 1884. American chess master, whose brilliant play made him an almost legendary figure during his lifetime and established a reputation that makes many still consider him the greatest player who ever lived. He won the first American Masters tournament at New York in 1857, and during the next few years he decisively defeated in set match play every European master of note who would meet him. He retired from chess after offering odds to any player in the world, and finding none willing to accept the challenge. He became insane in his later years.

Morra (môr'ra), **Alberto di.** Original name of Pope **Gregory VIII.**

Morrice (mor'is), **Gil** (or **Childe**). Title and hero of a popular Scottish ballad, which exists in seven versions. Morrice is killed by his mother's husband, Lord Barnard (or John Steward in one version), who is not his father. The ballad is preserved also in Percy's *Reliques of Ancient English Poetry.*

Morrigan (môr'i.ạn). [Also, **Morrigu** (môr'i.ū).] In Old Irish mythology, one of three war goddesses (with Neman and Macha). Sometimes Badb (Old Irish war goddess) is interchangeable with Morrigan; sometimes Badb is identified with Morrigan; sometimes Morrigan is a collective name for all three. Their functions were practically identical. Heads of warriors killed in battle were dedicated to one or the other of the three. They all appeared on the battlefields in the form of ravens, and from this probably came the belief that they ate the flesh of those killed in battle. In the legends, Morrigan admired and loved Cuchulain, worked against him when he spurned her, but was devoted enough to warn him against the battle in which he met death.

Morrill (mor'il), **Anson Peaslee.** b. at Belgrade, Me., June 10, 1803; d. at Augusta, Me., July 4, 1887. American politician, elected (1855) governor of Maine. He was a U.S. congressman (1861–63), and served as a delegate (1856) to the first Republican national convention.

Morrill, Justin Smith. b. at Strafford, Vt., April 14, 1810; d. at Washington, D.C., Dec. 28, 1898. American politician. He was a member of Congress from Vermont (1855–67), and occupied a seat in the U.S. Senate (1867–98). He is now chiefly remembered for his connection with the Morrill Act (1862).

Morrill, Lot Myrick. b. at Belgrade, Me., May 3, 1812; d. at Augusta, Me., Jan. 10, 1883. American politician, U.S. secretary of the treasury (1876–77) under Grant. He was governor of Maine (1858–60) and U.S. senator from Maine (1861–76).

Morrill Act. Act passed by the U.S. Congress (July 2, 1862) granting public land for the support of industrial and agricultural education. Its sponsor, Representative Justin S. Morrill of Vermont, was strongly influenced by Jonathan Baldwin Turner of Illinois, who may be accounted the actual father of the act. Under the terms of this measure 30,000 acres of land were to be apportioned to each state for each representative or senator to which it was entitled in Congress. In this manner approximately 13 million acres of the public domain have been given to the various states for the establishment of mechanical and agricultural colleges. The act gave a tremendous impetus to the movement for establishing state universities.

Morrilton (mor'il.tọn). City in C Arkansas, county seat of Conway County: cotton-processing, textile, and meat-packing industries. 5,483 (1950).

Morris (mor'is). City in NE Illinois, county seat of Grundy County, ab. 54 mi. SW of Chicago: manufactures of paper, food products, leather, and vending machines. 6,926 (1950).

Morris. City in SW Minnesota, county seat of Stevens County. 3,811 (1950).

Morris, Charles. [Called the **"Statesman of the American Navy."**] b. at Woodstock, Conn., July 26, 1784; d. Jan. 27, 1856. American naval officer, wounded while serving on the *Constitution* in its victory (Aug. 19, 1812) over the *Guerrière*. He was appointed (1823) a member of the board of navy commissioners with John Rodgers and Isaac Chauncey, and served as commandant (1827–32) of the Boston navy yard. He helped in the burning (1803) of the frigate *Philadelphia* in Tripoli harbor after the ship had been captured; he was first aboard in the boarding party. He gained his epithet by his administrative ability.

Morris, Charles. b. at Chester, Pa., Oct. 1, 1833; d. Sept. 6, 1922. American writer and editor. Author of *New Century History of the United States* (1900), *The World's Famous Orators* (1903), *Heroes of Discovery in America* (1919), and *Heroes of the Navy in America* (1919). He edited *Winston's Encyclopedia*.

Morris, Clara. b. at Toronto, Canada, March 17, 1848; d. at New Canaan, Conn., Nov. 20, 1925. American actress. She was particularly successful in emotional characters, and in depicting death scenes. Among her best parts were *Camille*, Mercy Merrick in *The New Magdalen*, Renée, and Cora in *L'Article 47*.

Morris, Dinah. Principal female character in George Eliot's *Adam Bede*. She is a factory girl and Wesleyan preacher, with a spiritual clear-sighted nature, and delicate sensitiveness to the condition and wants of others. She is said to be in some particulars a sketch from an aunt of the author, Elizabeth Evans.

Morris, Edita. b. at Örebro, Sweden, March 5, 1903—. American novelist and short-story writer. Author of *Birth of an Old Lady* (1938), *My Darling from the Lions* (1943), *Three Who Loved* (1945), and *Charade* (1948).

Morris, Edward Joy. b. at Philadelphia, July 16, 1815; d. there, Dec. 31, 1881. American author, politician, and diplomat. He helped to organize the Republican Party, and was a U.S. congressman (1843–45, 1857–61).

Morris, George Pope. b. at Philadelphia, Oct. 10, 1802; d. at New York, July 6, 1864. American journalist and poet. With Samuel Woodworth he established the New York *Mirror* in 1824, with N. P. Willis the *New Mirror* in 1843, and shortly afterward the *Evening Mirror*. In 1845 he founded the *National Press*. Its name was changed in a few months to *The Home Journal*, which he edited with Willis till shortly before his death. He wrote *Briarcliff* (1825), *The Deserted Bride and Other Poems* (1838), and *The Little Frenchman and His Water Lots, with Other Sketches of the Times* (1839), and edited *American Melodies* and, with N. P. Willis, *The Prose and Poetry of America* (1845). Among his best-known poems are *Woodman, Spare that Tree* and *My Mother's Bible*.

Morris, Gouverneur. b. at Morrisania, N.Y., Jan. 31, 1752; d. there, Nov. 6, 1816. American statesman and diplomat; half brother of Lewis Morris (1726–98) and of Richard Morris (1730–1810). He was graduated (1768) from King's College (later Columbia), studied law privately, and was admitted to the bar at the age of 19. He was a conservative during the years that preceded the outbreak of the Revolution. For a time he was under suspicion as a Loyalist, but in May, 1775, appeared in the New York provincial congress, where he played the role of a moderate. A member of the New York constitutional convention (1776), he helped draft the state constitution. He was a member (1778–79) of the Continental Congress, serving on several of the most important committees and drafting vital documents. In 1779 he moved to Philadelphia, where he served (1781–85) as assistant superintendent of finance under Robert Morris. He was a member of the Federal Convention (1787), in which he took a prominent part, and went (c1789) to Paris as a commercial agent. In 1792 he was appointed U.S. minister to France, remaining at that post until his recall in 1794. Before returning to the U.S., he spent four years in traveling through Great Britain and the Continent. The diary which Morris kept while in Revolutionary France comprises a voluminous and important record of the events of those years. A Federalist, he was elected (April, 1800) to fill a vacancy in the U.S. Senate, but was defeated for reëlection in 1802. He was active in behalf of the Erie Canal project and served as chairman of the canal commission. Conservative to the core, he was a vigorous opponent of the Republican administrations under Jefferson and Madison, and toward the end of his days took refuge in cynicism and disillusionment. See *The Life of Gouverneur Morris, with Selections from his Correspondence*, by Jared Sparks (3 vols., 1832), *The Diary and Letters of Gouverneur Morris*, edited by Anne Carey Morris (2 vols., 1888), and *Gouverneur Morris*, by Theodore Roosevelt (1888).

Morris, Gouverneur. b. at New York, Feb. 7, 1876—. American writer and banker; great-grandson of Gouverneur Morris (1752–1816). His books include *Tom Beauling* (1901), *Aladdin O'Brien* (1902), *The Pagan's Progress* (1904), *Ellen and Mr. Man* (1904), *Putting on the Screws* (1909), *When My Ship Comes In* (1915), *We Three* (1916), *The Wild Goose* (1919), and *Tiger Island* (1934).

Morris, Ira Nelson. b. at Chicago, March 8, 1875; d. there, Jan. 15, 1942. American diplomat; son of Nelson Morris. He was U.S. minister (1914–23) to Sweden. Author of *With the Trade Winds* (1897) and *From an American Legation* (1926).

Morris, Lewis. b. on Manhattan Island, N.Y., Oct. 15, 1671; d. at Trenton, N.J., May 21, 1746. American statesman, first governor (1738–46) of New Jersey. He was appointed (1692) to the bench of the superior court of New Jersey, and was active in effecting the separation of that colony from New York. He served (1715–33) as chief justice of both New York and New Jersey, and was governor of the colony from 1738 until his death.

Morris, Lewis. b. at Morrisania, N.Y., April 8, 1726; d. Jan. 22, 1798. American Revolutionary patriot, signer of the Declaration of Independence; half brother of Gouverneur Morris (1752–1816). The inheritor of his father's manor at Morrisania, N of Manhattan, he served (1769) in the provincial assembly, where he was an opponent of British imperial policy. He was a member of the New York provincial convention (1775) and went to the Continental Congress in May, 1775. While in that body he was active in military and Indian affairs. In June, 1776, he became brigadier general in command of the Westchester County militia and thus was not present at Philadelphia when the Declaration of Independence was adopted; he was present, however, at the New York provincial congress which endorsed (July 9, 1776) the measure and later in 1776 signed the Declaration. He took part in the New York campaign in the fall of 1776, served (May, 1777–February, 1778) as a county judge in Westchester, and on various occasions between 1777 and 1790 was a member of the upper house of the state legislature. At the end of the war he retired as a major general of militia and became (1784) a member of the first Board of Regents of the University of New York. In 1788 he was present at the Poughkeepsie Convention as a supporter of the ratification of federal Constitution.

Morris, Sir Lewis. b. at Carmarthen, Wales, Jan. 23, 1833; d. at Penrhyn, Wales, Nov. 12, 1907. Welsh poet and essayist. He was called to the bar in 1861, and practiced law until 1880. He was one of the founders (1893) of the University of Wales. Author of *Songs of Two Worlds* (3 series, 1871, 1874, 1875), *The Epic of Hades* (1877), *Gwen* (1879), *The Ode of Life* (1880), *Songs Unsung* (1883), *Gycia* (1886), *Songs of Britain* (1887), *A Vision of Saints* (1890), and a volume of essays, *The New Rambler* (1905). Morris's poetry was ridiculed by the *Saturday Review* and severely criticized by the *Athenaeum*.

Morris, Lewis Richard. b. at Scarsdale, N.Y., Nov. 2, 1760; d. at Springfield, Vt., Dec. 29, 1825. American congressman (1797–1803) who, by absenting himself from the House of Representatives on the 36th ballot during the Jefferson-Burr contest (1800) for the presidency, turned the election for Jefferson; son of Richard Morris (1730–1810). He was first U.S. marshal (1791–1801) in the Vermont district, represented (1795 *et seq.*) Federalist Springfield in the state assembly, and was major general (1795–1817) of the militia.

Morris, Mary Philipse. b. July 3, 1730; d. July 18, 1825. Wife of the New York Loyalist Roger Morris. A reigning beauty of colonial New York, she was, according to legend, sought in marriage by George Washington while he was a young officer At her marriage in January, 1758, her father, Frederic Philipse, supplied her with a dowry of 51,000 acres in Dutchess County with 156 tenants. This property was later, through claims sold by her children to John Jacob Astor, a basis for the so-called Putnam County Land Case.

Morris, May. b. at Upton, England, March 25, 1863; d. at Lechdale, England, Oct. 16, 1938. English embroidery designer and editor; daughter of William Morris. She edited and wrote introductions to her father's collected works (24 vols.). She lectured on embroidery, jewelry, costume, and pattern designing in the U.S. and England, was a designer for the firm of Morris and Company, and was chairman and founder of the Women's Guild of Arts.

Morris, Nelson. b. at Hechingen, Germany, Jan. 21, 1838; d. at Chicago, Aug. 27, 1907. American cattle trader and meat packer. Instrumental in supplying livestock to the Union forces during the Civil War, he pioneered in transporting dressed beef from Chicago to the Atlantic seaboard. He headed the Morris and Company plant, one of the first opened at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, and at one time was the world's most extensive cattle feeder. He established the Nelson Morris Institute of Pathological Research.

Morris, Richard. b. Aug. 15, 1730; d. at Scarsdale, N.Y., April 11, 1810. American jurist; half brother of Gouverneur Morris (1752–1816). He was appointed (1779) to succeed John Jay as chief justice of the New York supreme court, where he served until his retirement (1790). He advocated ratification of the proposed federal Constitution.

Morris, Richard. b. at London, Sept. 8, 1833; d. there, May 12, 1894. English philologist. He published *The Etymology of Local Names* (1857), *Specimens of Early English* (1867), *Historical Outlines of English Accidence* (1872), *English Grammar* (1874), and edited some of Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales* with notes, and also several texts for the Early English Text Society.

Morris, Robert. b. at or near Liverpool, England, Jan. 31, 1734; d. at Philadelphia, May 8, 1806. American patriot, signer of the Declaration of Independence, a chief financier of the American Revolution. In 1754 he became a member of the Philadelphia commercial and shipping firm of Willing, Morris and Company, subsequently establishing himself as a wealthy member of the community. He signed (1765) the nonimportation agreement and was active in the resistance to enforcement of the Stamp Act. In 1775 he aligned himself with the American cause and was made (June 30, 1775) a member of the Pennsylvania council of safety. During Benjamin Franklin's absence he presided over that body, whose operations benefited by his commercial knowledge. He went (November, 1775) to the Continental Congress, where he became a member of the secret committee for procuring munitions, the committee for providing naval armament, and the committee of secret correspondence. He handled banking business for Congress and took part in supplying the army. Although he voted against the Declaration of Independence on the ground that it was premature, he signed it in August, 1776. After Congress fled from Philadelphia in December, 1776, Morris stayed in the city to carry out the work of procuring supplies and borrowing money. While it is true that he took commissions on his transactions, it is equally true that he took considerable risks; and it is questionable whether Washington's army would have been an effective force in the absence of Morris's aid. In March, 1778, he signed the Articles of Confederation on behalf of Pennsylvania. He served (August–November, 1778) as chairman of the Congressional committee on finance. On Nov. 6, 1778, he took his seat in the Pennsylvania assembly and in the following year was cleared of charges of fraudulent transactions launched against him by Thomas Paine and others. He served again (November, 1780–June, 1781) in the Pennsylvania assembly and in February, 1781, in the midst of a financial crisis, became superintendent of finance. Ranging wide in his efforts to bolster the credit of the American cause, he investigated, pared, and reorganized expenditures, and indulged in many expedients to secure loans and revenues. Failing to raise the needed income, he submitted his resignation (Jan. 24, 1783) but remained in office until September, 1784. He was elected (October, 1785) to the Pennsylvania general assembly and was reëlected in 1786, when he was a delegate to the Annapolis convention. As a proponent of a strong central government, he took part in the Federal Convention (1787) and was one of Pennsylvania's first two U.S. senators, serving from 1789 to 1795. During this time disastrous land speculations served to place him in straitened circumstances. In February, 1798, his fortune having vanished, he was arrested at Philadelphia and taken to the debtors' prison, where he remained for three and a half years. He was released under the federal bankruptcy law and died in obscurity, a broken man. See *The Financier and Finances of the American Revolution*, by W. G. Sumner (2 vols., 1891), and *Robert Morris, Patriot and Financier*, by E. P. Oberholtzer (1903).

Morris, Robert. b. at New Brunswick, N.J., c1745; d. there, June 2, 1815. American jurist; natural son of Robert Hunter Morris. He was chief justice (1777–79) of the newly created supreme court of New Jersey. He was appointed (1789) by President Washington as U.S. district judge for New Jersey, where he remained for 25 years.

Morris, Robert Clark. b. at Bridgeport, Conn., Nov. 19, 1869; d. at New York, Oct. 13, 1938. American expert on international law. He was a representative of the U.S. before the U.S. and Venezuelan claims commission (1903) and the mixed claims commission (1922–23). Author of *International Arbitration and Procedure* (1911), *The Pursuit of Happiness* (1930), and *The Spirit of Liberty* (1931), a pamphlet.

Morris, Robert Hunter. b. at Morrisania, N.Y., c1700; d. near Shrewsbury, N.J., Jan. 27, 1764 American poli-

tician and jurist; son of Lewis Morris (1671–1746). He served (1738) as a member of the governor's council the year that his father became New Jersey's governor. He was appointed (1738) by Governor Morris as chief justice of New Jersey, a position which he was to hold "during good behavior in same." He became governor (1754–56) of Pennsylvania, a post offered him by John and Thomas Penn.

Morris, Robert Tuttle. b. at Seymour, Conn., May 14, 1857; d. at Stamford, Conn., Jan. 9, 1945. American surgeon and writer, noted for development of operative techniques. An appendectomy specialist, he discovered the "Morris point," which is used in diagnosing chronic appendicitis. His works include *Lectures on Appendicitis*, *A Surgeon's Philosophy*, and *The Way Out of War*.

Morris, Roger. b. in England, Jan. 28, 1727; d. there, Sept. 13, 1794. British soldier and Loyalist in the American Revolution; husband of Mary Philipse Morris. His property confiscated, he left (1783) America permanently, having refused to take sides during the Revolution.

Morris, Roland Sletor. b. at Olympia, Wash., March 11, 1874; d. at Philadelphia, Nov. 23, 1945. American lawyer and diplomat, who served (1917–21) as U.S. ambassador to Japan. He engaged (1918, 1919) in a special mission to Omsk, Siberia, for President Woodrow Wilson. He was appointed (1924) professor of international law at the University of Pennsylvania.

Morris, William. b. at Walthamstow, England, 1834; d. at London, Oct. 3, 1896. English painter, decorator, designer, manufacturer, printer, poet, and socialist leader. While a student at Oxford he helped establish the *Oxford and Cambridge Magazine*, to which he contributed poems, stories, and essays. At Oxford, too, he began a lifelong friendship with Edward Burne-Jones. Influenced by the writings of John Ruskin and by enthusiasm for the great cathedrals of the Middle Ages, Morris entered an architect's office, but presently turned to painting, studied with Dante Gabriel Rossetti, and in 1857 set up a studio at London with Burne-Jones. Convinced of the ugliness of most furniture and draperies then being manufactured, the two young men set about making all the needed furnishings themselves, designing and building the furniture, designing and dyeing and weaving the textiles. Thus began one of the most significant revolutions in taste of modern times. All his life William Morris was distressed by what he considered to be ugliness, and he might be said to have declared war upon it with the establishment in 1861, with the assistance of Burne-Jones, Rossetti, Ford Madox Brown, and Philip Webb, of the manufacturing and decorating firm at first known as Morris, Marshall, Faulkner and Company, and later as Morris and Company. He revived an interest, almost moribund in England, in textiles and in stained glass; his influence penetrated innumerable homes in that country, in the U.S., and elsewhere, with the furniture, the ceramics, and the wallpapers he designed. Though his glance was backward to the beauties created by medieval craftsmen rather than forward to the functionalism which came to dominate 20th-century design, he prepared the way for the latter by making unprofitable the cheap, meretricious design which had followed the industrialization of the arts and crafts. His principles were propagated by the Arts and Crafts Society (which he founded) and derived support from the Pre-Raphaelite school of painting, in which his friends Rossetti and Burne-Jones were to the fore. In 1890 he took within the scope of his immense energies a revival of the typographical art, founding the Kelmscott Press at Hammersmith, for which he designed type faces, ornamental initials, and borders. Some of the books bearing the Kelmscott imprint were Morris's own writings (he was one of the most prolific writers in 19th-century England. The Arthurian tales and other medieval legends inspired much of his early writing, such as *The Defense of Guinevere, and Other Poems* (1858); he drew on classical sources for *The Life and Death of Jason* (1867) and *The Earthly Paradise* (1868–71); and as the outcome of two trips to Iceland he made translations of the Norse sagas and wrote the epic poem *Sigurd the Volsung* (1876). It has been pointed out by William Butler Yeats that the protagonists in Morris's poems and romances, whether they be knights and heroes and ladies, or peasants, or workers, are typically healthy, handsome, physically strong, serene men and women, who find the earth and heavens friendly, enjoy life to the full, and come to its end without resentment. In the men and women around him Morris found few who corresponded to his ideal, but rather observed multitudes who were warped physically and mentally, mean, joyless and hopeless. These things, he believed, resulted from unsound social conditions, and the same revulsion against ugliness which caused him to undertake the reform of design in the crafts and manufactures led him to affiliate with the socialist movement in the hope of reforming the design of society. In 1883 he joined the Socialist Democratic Federation; in 1885 he was among those who withdrew from that organization to form the Socialist League; upon the rise in this group of tendencies he disapproved of, he became a member of the Hammersmith Socialist Society. This "great-hearted poet," as Edwin Markham has called him, put all the power of his art into many a poem and song for the workers, and into such prose works, arguing allegorically or directly for Socialism, as *The Dream of John Ball* (1888), *News from Nowhere* (1891), and *Socialism: Its Growth and Outcome* (1893). Among his other books are poetic translations of the *Odyssey* and the *Aeneid; Love is Enough* (a morality play, 1873), *Three Northern Love Songs* (1875), *The House of the Wolfings* (1889), *The Roots of the Mountains* (1890), *The Story of the Glittering Plain* (1890), *The Wood Beyond the World* (1894), *Child Christopher* (1895), *The Well at the World's End* (1896), *The Water of the Wondrous Isles* (1897), and *The Story of the Sundering Flood* (1898).

Morris, William Richard. [Title, 1st Viscount **Nuffield.**] b. Oct. 10, 1877—. English automobile manufacturer and philanthropist.

Morris, Wright. b. at Central City, Neb., Jan. 6, 1910—. American novelist. Author of *My Uncle Dudley* (1942), *The Man Who Was There* (1945), *The Inhabitants* (1946), *The Home Place* (1948), and *Man and Boy* (1951).

Morris Island. Sand island at the S entrance of Charleston Harbor, S.C.: the site of Fort Wagner and other fortifications important during the Civil War.

Morris Jesup (jes'up), **Cape.** Extreme N tip of Greenland, the northernmost known point of land, in lat. 83°39′ N., only 440 mi. S of the North Pole.

Morrison (mor'i.sǫn). City in NW Illinois, county seat of Whiteside County: flour and feed processing center. 3,531 (1950).

Morrison, Arthur. b. near London, Nov. 1, 1863; d. 1945. English journalist and novelist. A civil service clerk at London, he began writing for the *National Observer* in 1890, contributing to it the work by which he is best known, *Tales of Mean Streets* (published in book form, 1894). Author of *A Child of the Jago* (1896), *To London Town* (1899), *Cunning Murrell* (1900), and *The Hole in the Wall* (1902), novels; *That Brute Simmons* (1904), *The Dumb Cake* (1907), and *A Stroke of Business* (1907), plays; *Divers Vanities* (1905), *Green Ginger* (1909), and *Fiddle o' Dreams* (1933), short-story collections; *The Painters of Japan* (2 vols., 1911), a critical history of Japanese art; *Martin Hewitt, Investigator* (1894), *Chronicles of Martin Hewitt* (1895), *Adventures of Martin Hewitt* (1896), *The Dorrington Deed-Box* (1897), *The Red Triangle* (1903), and *The Green Eye of Goona* (1904), a detective-story series.

Morrison, George Ernest. [Called **"Chinese" Morrison.**] b. at Geelong, Victoria, Australia, Feb. 4, 1862; d. at Sidmouth, England, May 30, 1920. Australian journalist. His first newspaper assignment came in 1883 when the Melbourne *Age* sent him to New Guinea; he was speared by natives and nearly died there. Subsequently he went to Scotland to study medicine, traveled (1887) in the U.S., the West Indies, and Spain, and served as a medical officer in Spain, Morocco (1889–90), and Australia (1890–93). He went to China in 1893 and traveled overland from Shanghai to Rangoon (1894). He was appointed Far Eastern correspondent of the London *Times* in 1895 and thereafter until 1912 covered all major developments in that area. In August, 1912, he became political adviser to the Chinese republic, to which his final service was given at Versailles in 1919. His only published book was *An Australian in China* (1895).

Morrison, Henry Clay. b. in Montgomery County, Tenn., May 30, 1842; d. Dec. 20, 1921. American clergyman in the Methodist Episcopal Church of the South.

Morrison, Herbert Stanley. b. at London, Jan. 3, 1888—. English politician and labor leader, a member (1923–24, 1929–31, 1935 *et seq.*) of Parliament, where he was leader (1945–51) of the House of Commons and lord president of the council. He served as chairman (1928–29) of the National Labour Party, and as secretary (1915–47) of the London Labour Party. He was minister of transport (1929–31), of supply (1940), and of home security (1940–45), as well as home secretary (1940–45), serving as a member (1942–45) of the war cabinet during World War II. He became foreign secretary (1951) when Ernest Bevin resigned. His position as leader in London local politics is reflected in his being an alderman (1931–45) and the leader (1939–40) of the London County Council.

Morrison, Mount. Mountain in Antarctica, in Victoria Land, in ab. 76°54′ S., 161°38′ E. Elevation, ab. 5,930 ft.

Morrison, Mount. [Chinese, **Hsin Kao Shan**; Japanese, **Niitaka-yama.**] Highest peak of Formosa. Elevation, ab. 12,950 ft.

Morrison, Robert. b. at Morpeth, Northumberland, England, Jan. 5, 1782; d. at Canton, China, Aug. 1, 1834. English missionary. In 1807 he was sent by the London Missionary Society to Canton. In 1815 he published a Chinese grammar and New Testament, in 1818 he founded the Anglo-Chinese College at Malacca, and in 1823 his Chinese dictionary was published by the East India Company.

Morrison, Theodore Nevin. b. at Ottawa, Ill., Feb. 18, 1850; d. Dec. 27, 1929. American Protestant Episcopal clergyman.

Morrison, William Ralls. b. near Waterloo, Ill., c1824; d. Sept. 29, 1909. American politician, member (1863–65, 1873–87) of the U.S. House of Representatives. He was appointed (1887) by President Cleveland a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, of which he was chairman (1892–97).

Morrison, William Shepherd. b. at Torinturk, Argyllshire, Scotland, Aug. 10, 1893—. British politician, member (1929 *et seq.*) of Parliament. He was financial secretary (1935–36) to the treasury, minister of agriculture and fisheries (1936–39), of food (1939–40), and of town and country planning (1943–45). He was chancellor (1939–40) of the duchy of Lancaster, and postmaster general (1940–43), and in 1951 was elected Speaker of the House of Commons.

Morris Plains (mor′is). Residential borough in N New Jersey, in Morris County, near Morristown: coffee-packing plant. 2,707 (1950).

Morristown (mor′is.toun). Town in N New Jersey, county seat of Morris County, on the Whippany River, ab. 26 mi. NW of New York: residential community; manufactures include clothing and rubber goods. It was the headquarters of the Continental Army under Washington in the winters of 1776–77 and 1779–80. Pop. 17,124 (1950).

Morristown. City in E Tennessee, county seat of Hamblen County, in a dairy and poultry-raising area: marketing center for burley tobacco; manufactures of barrels, canned vegetables, cotton and silk textiles, hosiery, furniture, and leather. Settled in 1783, it is the seat of Morristown Normal and Industrial College. 13,019 (1950).

Morristown. Former name of **Asheville**, N.C.

Morrisville (mor′is.vil). [Former name, **Falls of the Delaware.**] Borough in SE Pennsylvania, in Bucks County, on the Delaware River: residential and industrial community. Manufactures include molded rubber products and clay products. It was renamed for Robert Morris (1734–1806). 6,787 (1950).

Morro Castle (mor′ō, mō′rō; Spanish, môr′rō). Fort at the entrance of the harbor of Havana, Cuba, celebrated in the history of the island. The dungeons beneath it were once used for political prisoners.

Morrow (mor′ō), **Dwight Whitney.** b. at Huntington, W.Va., Jan. 11, 1873; d. at Englewood, N.J., Oct. 5, 1931 American lawyer, banker, and diplomat; father of Anne Morrow Lindbergh. He joined (1914) the banking house of J.P. Morgan and Company, serving with that firm until 1927. During World War I he was director of the National War Savings Committee in New Jersey and adviser to the Allied Maritime Transport Council. In 1925 he served as chairman of the president's aircraft board and in 1927 was appointed ambassador to Mexico by President Coolidge. His efforts did much to win Mexican good will at a critical and troubled time in Mexican-U.S. relations. He was a delegate to the London Naval Conference (1930) and in the same year was elected Republican U.S. senator from New Jersey. In 1911 Morrow helped draft the workmen's compensation law for New Jersey; he afterward served as chairman of the New Jersey prison inquiry commission and as the first president (1918–20) of the state board of control.

Morrow, Honoré. [Maiden name, **McCue**; known as **Honoré Willsie Morrow.**] b. at Ottumwa, Iowa, 1880; d. at New Haven, Conn., April 12, 1940. American novelist. She was editor (1914–19) of *The Delineator*. Her books include *Heart of the Desert* (1913), *Still Jim* (1915), *Lydia of the Pines* (1916), *We Must March* (1925), *With Malice Toward None* (1928), *Mary Todd Lincoln* (1928), *The Last Full Measure* (1930), *Tiger! Tiger!* (1930), *Argonaut* (1933), *Yonder Sails the Mayflower* (1934), *Let the King Beware* (1935), and *Demon Daughter* (1939).

Morrow, Jay Johnson. b. at Fairview, W.Va., Feb. 20, 1870; d. April 16, 1937. American army engineering officer. He was chief engineer for the 1st army and deputy chief engineer (1918) of the American Expeditionary Forces. He was engineer of maintenance (1919–21) of the Panama Canal, governor (1921–24) of the Canal Zone, and chairman (1925–29) of the special commission for arbitration of the Tacna-Arica dispute between Peru and Chile.

Morrow, Prince Albert. b. at Mount Vernon, Ky., Dec. 19, 1846; d. March 17, 1913. American dermatologist and reformer. Advocating the dissemination of information about the nature of social disease and sex hygiene, his publications include *Venereal Memoranda* (1885) and *Social Diseases and Marriage* (1904).

Morrow, William W. b. near Milton, Ind., July 15, 1843; d. at San Francisco, July 24, 1929. American jurist, judge of the ninth U.S. judicial circuit from 1897. He served as special counsel for the U.S. before the French and American claims commissions (1881–83) and the Alabama claims commission (1882–85), was a member of the House of Representatives (1885–91), and was U.S. judge of the Northern California district (1891–97). He was one of the incorporators of the American National Red Cross Society.

Mors (môrs). Interior island in NW Denmark, in the *amt* (county) of Thisted, in the Lim Fjord. Chief town, Nykøbing; area, ab. 140 sq. mi.; pop. 26,988 (1945).

Mörs (mėrs). See **Moers.**

Morsain (môr.saṅ), **Antoine.** Pseudonym of **Lenéru, Marie.**

Morse (môrs), **Anson Daniel.** b. at Cambridge, Vt., Aug. 13, 1846; d. March 13, 1916. American political scientist; brother of Harmon Northrop Morse. He served (1877–1907) as professor of political economy, Otis professor of history and political science, and professor of history at Amherst College.

Morse, Charles Henry. b. at Bradford, Mass., Jan. 5, 1853; d. at Boston, June 4, 1927. American teacher of music and organist. He was first director of music (1875–84) at Wellesley, established (1885) and headed (1885–91) the Northwestern Conservatory at Minneapolis, and was first professor of music (1901–18) at Dartmouth.

Morse, Edward Sylvester. b. at Portland, Me., June 18, 1838; d. Dec. 20, 1925. American zoologist. His early work attracted the attention of Louis Agassiz, who induced him to study at the Lawrence Scientific School, Harvard, where he was assistant till 1862. With others he established the *American Naturalist* at Salem c1866, and founded the Peabody Academy of Sciences there. He was professor of comparative anatomy and zoology at Bowdoin (1871–74), visited Japan in 1877, and became professor of zoology in the Imperial University of Tokyo. Among his works are *First Book in Zoology* (1875), *Japanese Homes* (1885), and numerous scientific and popular papers.

Morse, Harmon Northrop. b. at Cambridge, Vt., Oct. 15, 1848; d. at Chebeague, Md., Sept. 8, 1920. American chemist, professor of analytical and inorganic chemistry at the Johns Hopkins University from 1908; brother of Anson Daniel Morse. He was associate professor there (1876–91), and professor of analytical chemistry (1891–1908).

Morse, Jedidiah. b. at Woodstock, Conn., Aug. 23, 1761; d. at New Haven, Conn., June 9, 1826. American geographer and Congregational minister, author of a series of geographies and gazetteers.

Morse, John Torrey, Jr. b. at Boston, Jan. 9, 1840; d. at Needham, Mass., March 27, 1937. American biographer and lawyer. Author of *Treatise on the Law Relating to Banks and Banking* (1870) and *Famous Trials* (1874). His biographies include books on Alexander Hamilton (2 vols., 1876), Oliver Wendell Holmes (2 vols., 1896), Henry Lee (1906), and, in the *American Statesmen* Series edited by him, Abraham Lincoln, John Quincy Adams, Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, and Benjamin Franklin.

Morse, Samuel Finley Breese. b. at Charlestown, Mass., April 27, 1791; d. at New York, April 2, 1872. American artist and inventor of the electric telegraph and the Morse code; son of Jedidiah Morse. He graduated from Yale in 1810, studied art under Washington Allston and Benjamin West in England, and, after having tried with indifferent success to establish himself as a portrait painter in various American cities, opened a studio at New York in 1823. He was the first president (1826–42) of the National Academy of Design at New York. Morse's paintings, for many years ignored in the light of his other achievements, have been reappraised in recent years, and many critics now hold his work in the highest esteem. He went to Europe in 1829 to travel and study, and on his return (1832) became professor of painting and sculpture at the University of the City of New York (now New York University). In the period that followed he became entangled with the Native Americans, an anti-foreign, anti-Roman Catholic movement; in 1836 he ran for mayor of New York on that party's ticket but he was badly defeated. In 1837 he gave up painting and turned to invention, for which he had displayed some aptitude previously. He had become interested in the problem of using electricity to send messages over a distance, and in 1832 had sketched out the essentials of a system to accomplish that purpose, the system to include a transmitter, a magnetic receiver, and a code of clicks and pauses. Through the aid of Leonard D. Gale he was made cognizant of the work being done in the field of electricity and magnetism by such men as Joseph Henry, who became a friend of his and with whom he later quarreled, in the days when his invention was under fire for patent infringement; with the financial aid of Alfred Vail he was able to proceed far enough so that he could by 1837 file a caveat with the Patent Office at Washington. The English and French governments proved to be uninterested in his invention and the period that followed was extremely difficult for Morse financially. In 1843, the U.S. Congress voted him 30,000 dollars to build a telegraph line from Washington, D.C., to Baltimore. Ezra Cornell set up the line and, on May 24, 1844, using his improved code and redesigned apparatus, Morse sent from the Capitol to Baltimore the message "What hath God wrought!" Congress did not act to buy the invention and Morse was forced into private business, to which his temperament was not suited. Amos Kendall, formerly postmaster general of the U.S. under Jackson, agreed to handle the financial aspect of the invention and, despite constant legal action, in which Morse was upheld by the courts, he finally became easy financially. He was honored by governments all over Europe, even with cash honorariums, and spent his final years much in the public eye, though he was defeated in his attempt (1854) to obtain a congressional seat. He was one of the first group selected (1900) as members of the American Hall of Fame.

Morse, Sidney Edwards. b. at Charlestown, Mass., Feb. 7, 1794; d. at New York, Dec. 23, 1871. American journalist, geographer, and inventor; son of Jedidiah Morse. He founded the New York *Observer* in 1823.

Morse, Wayne Lyman. b. at Madison, Wis., Oct. 20, 1900—. American legislator and educator. He taught at Wisconsin (1924), Minnesota (1924–28), and Columbia (1928–29), and subsequently was assistant professor of law (1929–30) at Oregon. From 1931 to 1944 he was professor of law and dean at Oregon. He served (1936–39) as a special assistant to the U.S. attorney general, and from 1938 to 1942 acted as arbitrator in maritime disputes on the Pacific Coast for the U.S. Department of Labor. He was an alternate public member on the National Defense Mediation Board and the National War Labor Board. In 1945 he was elected as a Republican to the U.S. Senate, but he often voted with the Democrats and in 1952 broke with the Republican Party during the presidential campaign and announced that he was an independent. He made a notable filibuster in the Senate in 1947 when he spoke for ten hours against the Taft-Hartley labor bill.

Mortagne (môr.tány'). [Full name, **Mortagne-au-Perche** (-ō.persh).] Town in W France, in the department of Orne, ab. 23 mi. NE of Alençon: horse markets. The Church of Notre-Dame (1494–1536) is in the flamboyant Gothic style. 3,802 (1946).

Mortal Antipathy, A. Novel by Oliver Wendell Holmes, published in 1885.

Mortara (môr.tä'rä). Town and commune in NW Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Lombardy, in the province of Pavia, ab. 26 mi. SW of Milan. Here on March 21, 1849, the Austrians defeated the Sardinians. Pop. of commune, 11,544 (1936); of town, 8,913 (1936).

Mortara, Edgar. b. 1852; d. at Liége, Belgium, 1940. Italian Augustinian monk, central figure in the noted "Mortara Case." The son of a Jewish family at Bologna, Italy, he was supposedly abducted (1858) by papal guards after it became known that a Roman Catholic maid-servant employed by the Mortara family had had him secretly baptized. After he was placed in a monastery by papal authorities, his parents made unsuccessful efforts to regain custody of their child. The case became a *cause célèbre;* several governments entered their protests against the violation of religious freedom and the sanctity of the family, while Jewish communities throughout the world petitioned for the child's release. Mortara was reared as a ward of Pope Pius IX, who refused to surrender the child on the ground that baptism had made him a Christian. In 1870, when Rome was occupied, Mortara chose to remain in the Roman Catholic faith; he adopted the name of Pius and became a leading member of the Augustine order. He preached before the Vatican Council and at Catholic churches at New York, and was a missionary to German cities.

Mort de Pompée (môr dẹ pôṅ.pā), **La.** [Eng. trans., *"The Death of Pompey."*] Tragedy by Pierre Corneille, produced in 1642.

Mort de quelqu'un (môr dẹ kel.kėṅ). Short novel (1911; Eng. trans., *The Death of a Nobody,* 1914) by Jules Romains, in which the death of an unknown welds and revives the collective life of a neighborhood.

Morte d'Arthur (môrt där'thėr). Compilation of prose romances on the life and death of King Arthur and the knights of the Round Table, compiled (c1470) in prison by Sir Thomas Malory, and printed by William Caxton in 1485. It was originally entitled *The Book of King Arthur and His Knights of the Round Table.* There is a metrical English romance with the title *Morte Arthure,* said to have been written at the end of the 14th century by Huchowne (Hutchin), a Scotch ballad writer.

Morte d'Arthur. Idyl by Alfred Tennyson, included later in the *Idylls of the King* under the title *The Passing of Arthur.*

Morteratsch (môr'tẹ.räch). Glacier in E Switzerland, descending from the E flank of Piz Bernina down a long valley. Length, ab. 7 mi.

Mort-Homme (môr.tom), **Le.** See **Le Mort-Homme.**

Mortier (môr.tyā), **Alfred.** b. 1865; d. 1937. French editor and playwright. Author of *Marius vaincu* (1909), *Sylla* (1914), and others.

Mortier, Édouard Adolphe Casimir Joseph. [Title, Duc **de Trévise.**] b. at Cateau-Cambrésis, France, Feb. 13, 1768; killed at Paris, July 28, 1835. French marshal. He distinguished himself throughout the Napoleonic wars, especially at Friedland in 1807, in Spain, and in the campaigns of 1813–14. He was premier (1834–35), and was mortally wounded by Giuseppe Maria

Fieschi's infernal machine in the attempt on Louis Philippe's life.

Mortimer (môr'ti.mėr), **Edmund de.** [Title, 3rd Earl of **March.**] b. 1351; d. at Cork, Ireland, 1381. English nobleman. Soon after succeeding his father in the earldom, he married (1368) Philippa, daughter of Lionel of Antwerp, Duke of Clarence, third son of King Edward III. When Lionel died (1368), he thus inherited the claim to the throne after the line of Edward the Black Prince and his son, the future Richard II. This inheritance, through his wife, was the basis of the Yorkist claim to the throne prosecuted by them in the Wars of the Roses; the Lancastrian claim, through John of Gaunt, was by direct male succession. From 1369 to 1377 he was marshal of England. He was the leader of the opposition to John of Gaunt and the court party in the "Good Parliament" (1376). After the coronation (1377) of Richard II, he was appointed (1379) lieutenant of Ireland. His daughter Elizabeth was the wife of Henry Percy (Harry Hotspur); his son Roger succeeded to the earldom.

Mortimer, Favell Lee. [Maiden name, **Bevan.**] b. at London, 1802; d. Aug. 22, 1878. English author of religious and educational works for young people. Author of *The Peep of Day* (1836), and *Precept upon Precept* (1867), religious works, and of *Near Home, or the Countries of Europe Described* (1849) and *Far Off, or Asia and Australia Described* (1852–54). She also wrote *Reading without Tears* (1857) and *Latin without Tears* (1877).

Mortimer, Roger de. [Title, 6th Baron of **Wigmore.**] b. c1231; d. 1282. English soldier. To the estate he inherited (1246) from his father, he added those of his wife, Maude de Breuse (Matilda de Braose), in the western counties. He was, in the struggle of Henry III and the barons, loyal to the crown, although he sided for a short period (1258–61) with Simon de Montfort and the barons. He fought (1262–63) against Llewelyn ab Gryffud, and after the defeat of the royalists at Lewes (1263) fled to Wales. He was exiled to Ireland but did not leave England. Instead he helped Prince Edward (later Edward I) to escape from de Montfort (1265) and was in command of the rear guard at Evesham (1265), where his men cut off de Montfort's head as a prize of war. He was guardian of Edward's children (1270–71) and a guardian of the realm (1272). Under Edward he continued his fight with Llewelyn.

Mortimer, Roger de. [Titles, 8th Baron of **Wigmore,** 1st Earl of **March.**] b. 1287; d. at London, Nov. 29, 1330. English nobleman. He married Joan de Genville, heiress of large estates in Ireland, and became lieutenant of Ireland (1316) and justiciar of Ireland (1319). He defeated the attempts of the Lacys, who were kinsmen of his wife, to seize her lands in Ireland during the period when England was occupied with a war against Edward Bruce of Scotland. A call for help from his uncle brought him into conflict in Wales with the Despensers, who were usurping the Mortimer lands in the west of England. However, the Despensers were the favorites of the king, Edward II, and the king came to their aid in force. At Shrewsbury in 1322 Mortimer was defeated, and he was subsequently imprisoned in the Tower of London. He escaped (1324) to France, where he joined the disaffected group gathered about Edward's self-exiled queen, Isabella, and her young son (later Edward III), who were scheming actively to break the hold of the Despensers on King Edward. Mortimer became the queen's lover and her principal adviser. In 1326 they landed at Orwell with an army of mercenaries and pursued the king to Wales. The Despensers were captured, tried by courts on which Mortimer sat as a judge, and executed, and Mortimer took over their titles and their lands. Also executed by Mortimer's orders was Richard Fitzalan, 1st Earl of Arundel, whose possessions Mortimer likewise took. Edward II was forced to abdicate in favor of his son; Parliament acquiesced, and shortly the former king was murdered, undoubtedly on Mortimer's order. Mortimer now was the most powerful man in England, and his arrogance in not masking that fact by permitting the young king, or at least Mortimer's coregent, the queen, to rule, even if only in form, won for him many enemies. He became justiciar of Wales (1327), Earl of March (1328), and obtained jurisdiction elsewhere in the realm. When the king's uncle, Edmund of Woodstock, Earl of Kent, ventured to resist him, Mortimer involved him in an intrigue, had it exposed, and caused Kent's execution. Henry, Duke of Lancaster, too, who conspired to overthrow Mortimer, was forced to submit, but continued to work for Mortimer's downfall. The failure of the expedition against the Scots and the disadvantageous peace that followed gave an opportunity to the disaffected party and, supported by Lancaster, Edward III suddenly caused Mortimer's arrest (1330) and imprisonment. He was accused before Parliament of causing a breach between Edward II and Isabella, of procuring Edward's death, of usurping royal prerogatives, and of causing the execution of the Earl of Kent. No trial was necessary; he was found guilty and hanged, drawn, and quartered at Tyburn Hill, London, like a common criminal.

Mortimer, Roger de. [Title, 2nd Earl of **March.**] b. c1329; d. at Rouvray, France, 1360. English nobleman. Under Edward III he gradually regained the estates taken from his family as the result of his grandfather's (the 1st Earl's) attempt to usurp the throne and his murder of Edward II. By 1354 he had obtained a reversion of all the inheritance and annulment of the attainder.

Mortimer, Roger de. [Title, 4th Earl of **March and Ulster.**] b. 1374; d. at Kells, Ireland, 1398. English nobleman; son of Edmund de Mortimer, 3rd Earl of March, whom he succeeded in 1381. In 1385 he was declared heir presumptive to the throne by Richard II. He married (1388) the king's niece Eleanor Holland, daughter of his guardian, Thomas Holland, 2nd Earl of Kent. He was made (1397) lieutenant of Ireland, but was recalled by Richard because of his growing popularity and because of malicious talk among the courtiers who disliked him. He returned to England but soon left again for Ireland, where he was killed in battle. His daughter Anne married Richard, Earl of Cambridge, son of Edmund Langley, Duke of York, and a grandson of King Edward III; their son was Richard, Duke of York, who was the father of King Edward IV.

Mortimer, Sir Edward. Character in George Colman the younger's *The Iron Chest.*

Mortimer his Fall. Tragedy (1640) by Ben Jonson.

Mortimer's Cross. Place in Herefordshire, England, ab. 15 mi. NW of Hereford. Here Edward, Earl of March (later Edward IV), defeated (Feb. 2, 1461) the Lancastrians in the Wars of the Roses.

Mortlake (môrt'lāk). Parish in Barnes municipal borough, Surrey, England, on the S bank of the Thames above London; finish of the university boat race from Putney. 23,879 (1931).

Morton (môr'tọn). Village in C Illinois, in Tazewell County, ab. 10 mi. SE of Peoria. 3,693 (1950).

Morton, Earls of. Titles held by various members of the **Douglas** family.

Morton, Earl of. A title of **Maxwell, John** (1553–93).

Morton, David. b. at Elkton, Ky., Feb. 21, 1886—. American journalist, professor of English, and poet. He joined (1909) the Louisville *Evening Post* as a reporter and later became a staff member of the Associated Press, the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, and the Louisville *Herald*. A teacher of English since 1915, he has been professor (1926 *et seq.*) at Amherst. Author of *Ships in Harbour* (1921), *Harvest* (1924), *Nocturnes and Autumnals* (1928), *A Man of Earth* (1930), *Earth's Processional* (1932), *Spell against Time* (1936), *This Is for You* (1943), *Poems: 1920-1945* (1945), and other books.

Morton, George. b. probably near Scrooby, England, 1585; d. in June, 1624. English colonist in America, father of Nathaniel Morton. An affluent member (c1612 *et seq.*) of the pilgrim colony at Leiden, he was agent (1619) for the Pilgrims in negotiation with London merchants, and an organizer of the voyage of the *Anne* and the *Little James* (1623), at which time he and his family went to the new settlement at Plymouth. He published the only contemporary account of the *Mayflower* voyage and the first months of the new colony, entitling it *A Relation or Iournall of the beginning and proceedings of the English Plantation setled at Plimoth in New England . . .* (1622).

Morton, Guy Mainwaring. [Pseudonym, **Peter Traill**; original surname, **Dunstan.**] b. at London, Sept. 9, 1896—. English novelist and dramatist. With his step-

father, he collaborated on the plays *Fallen Angels* (1924), *After the Theatre* (1924), *By Right of Conquest* (1925), *Salvage* (1926), *The Stranger in the House* (1928), and *Because of Irene* (1929). He was sole author of the play *Tread Softly* (1936), and of the novels *Woman to Woman* (1924), *The Divine Spark* (1926), *The White Hen* (1927), *Great Dust* (1932), *The Angel* (1934), *Not Proven* (1938), *Under the Plane Trees* (1947), and *The Portly Peregrine* (1948).

Morton, Henry. b. at New York, Dec. 11, 1836; d. May 9, 1902. American scientist, first president (1870–1902) of Stevens Institute of Technology, where he organized the first curriculum in mechanical engineering in America. He was professor (1863) of chemistry at the Philadelphia Dental College, and editor (1867–71) of the *Journal of the Franklin Institute*. He had a department of chemistry created (1869) for him at the University of Pennsylvania. At Stevens he developed plastic materials for filling teeth. He wrote on the conservation of energy, fluorescence, and dynamo-electric machines.

Morton, James St. Clair. b. at Philadelphia, Sept. 24, 1829; killed in action June 17, 1864. American soldier in the Civil War and engineer; son of Samuel George Morton. Appointed (1862) brigadier general of U.S. volunteers, he participated during the Richmond campaign in the battles of North Anna (May 24, 1864) and Petersburg, Va. (June 17, 1864), in the latter of which he was killed while leading the attack.

Morton, John. b. at Milborne St. Andrew, Dorsetshire, England, c1420; d. Oct. 12, 1500. English cardinal. He was educated at Balliol College, Oxford, and practiced in the Court of Arches. He was master of the rolls and bishop of Ely in the reign of Edward IV, was imprisoned by Richard III, and was made archbishop of Canterbury and chancellor by Henry VII. Sir Thomas More began his career as a page in Morton's house.

Morton, John. b. at Ridley, Pa., c1724; d. in April, 1777. American patriot, signer of the Declaration of Independence. A surveyor and farmer, he was elected (1756) a member of the provincial congress of Pennsylvania, in which he served for ten successive years. In April, 1774, he became an associate judge of the supreme court of Pennsylvania. He was a delegate (1765) to the Stamp Act Congress and was a member (1774–77) of the Continental Congress. His vote in July, 1776, was instrumental in placing Pennsylvania in the ranks of independence by a majority of one.

Morton, John Madison. b. at Pangbourne, Berkshire, England, Jan. 3, 1811; d. Dec. 19, 1891. English playwright; son of Thomas Morton (1764–1838). He wrote the very popular *Box and Cox* (1847), and about 100 other farces.

Morton, Joy. b. at Detroit, Mich., Sept. 27, 1855; d. May 9, 1934. American salt merchant, senior member (1885 *et seq.*) of Joy Morton and Company and board chairman of the Morton Salt Company. He established the Morton Arboretum at Lisle, Ill., for horticultural and agricultural research.

Morton, Julius Sterling. b. at Adams, N.Y., April 22, 1832; d. at Lake Forest, Ill., April 27, 1902. American cabinet officer, U.S. secretary of agriculture (1893–97) under Cleveland. He was secretary and acting governor of Nebraska in 1858. He instituted Arbor Day in Nebraska in 1872. In politics he was a Democrat, affiliated later with the gold-standard wing of the party.

Morton, Levi Parsons. b. at Shoreham, Vt., May 16, 1824; d. May 16, 1920. American banker and Republican politician, Vice-President of the United States (1889–93). He was U.S. minister to France (1881–85) and governor of New York (1895–96). He established (1899) the Morton Trust Company.

Morton, Nathaniel. b. 1613; d. at Plymouth, Mass., June 29, 1685. American historian, compiler of *New England's Memorial* (1669); son of George Morton.

Morton, Oliver Perry. [Original name, **Oliver Hazard Perry Throck Morton.**] b. at Salisbury, Wayne County, Ind., Aug. 4, 1823; d. at Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 1, 1877. American politician. A Democrat, he aligned himself (1854) with the People's Party (later the Republican Party) in Indiana. He became governor of Indiana in 1861, and during the Civil War established a notable record as a war governor, placing Indiana among the leading states responding with volunteer troops. He dealt effectively with defeatist and disloyal elements, and raised money by his own efforts when he failed to secure the coöperation of the Democratic legislature. In 1864 he was reëlected governor, with a Republican legislature to support him. In the following year he suffered from a paralytic stroke as a result of his wartime labors, but did not retire from politics. An outspoken opponent of the Democrats, he was elected (1867) to the U.S. Senate, in which he served until his death. Initially a supporter of Johnson's Reconstruction policies, he later joined the Radical Republican wing in Congress.

Morton, Paul. b. at Detroit, Mich., May 22, 1857; d. at New York, Jan. 19, 1911. American railroad man, administrator, and financier, U.S. secretary of the navy (1904–05) under Theodore Roosevelt; son of Julius Sterling Morton. He was connected (1872–90) with the Burlington railway system, and was third vice-president (1896–98) and second vice-president (1898–1904) of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad. He was chairman of the board of directors and later president of the Equitable Life Assurance Society (1905–11).

Morton, Samuel George. b. at Philadelphia, Jan. 26, 1799; d. there, May 15, 1851. American physician and naturalist who specialized in anthropology, having assembled a large collection of human skulls.

Morton, Sarah Wentworth. [Maiden name, **Apthorp**; pseudonym, **Philenia.**] b. at Boston, 1759; d. at Braintree, Mass., May 14, 1846. American poet, hailed by her contemporaries as the "American Mrs. Montague." Her poems appeared in the Boston *Columbian Centinel* and the New York *Magazine* and *Tablet*. She also published *My Mind and Its Thoughts* (1823). She has been suggested as the author of the earliest American novel, *The Power of Sympathy*, because of an allusion in the book to her family.

Morton, Thomas. b. at York, England, March 20, 1564; d. at Easton, Northamptonshire, England, Sept. 22, 1659. English clergyman, bishop of Durham (1632).

Morton, Thomas. fl. 1622–47. American colonial figure. His first trip to New England was probably made in 1622. After making another voyage, he settled in a community which came to be called Merry Mount (at the present site of Quincy, Mass.) and established a gay mode of life that incurred the wrath of the Plymouth Pilgrims, who in 1627 cut down the maypole he had put up. A fur trader, he also sold guns to the Indians. In 1628 he was seized by Captain Miles Standish and sent to England as a lawbreaker. Returning (c1630) to New England, he discovered that his cronies of Merry Mount had disbanded. In 1630 he was again sent to England, and confined in Exeter jail, but he was soon set free and in 1637 published his *New English Canaan*. In 1643 he appeared at Plymouth; ordered to leave, he went to Maine and Rhode Island, later returning to Massachusetts, where he was imprisoned at Boston. While he appears in many historical accounts as the victim of religious intolerance Morton was very probably a depraved character who would have suffered punishment in any society.

Morton, Thomas. b. in Durham, England, 1764; d. at London, March 28, 1838. English dramatist. He wrote *Speed the Plough* (1798), introducing the invisible Mrs. Grundy, *The Blind Girl* (1801), *Town and Country* (1807), *School for Grown Children* (1827), and others.

Morton, William James. b. at Boston, July 3, 1845; d. at Miami, Fla., March 26, 1920. American neurologist and physician; son of William Thomas Green Morton. He was among the first physicians in America to use the x-ray in the treatment of skin disorders and cancerous growths. In the field of electrotherapeutics, he sought to perfect a method for forcing metallic remedies into the body by other than hypodermic means. Convicted (1913) of having used the mail to defraud in connection with Canadian mining properties, he served a prison sentence, but was pardoned (1913) by President Wilson.

Morton, William Thomas Green. b. at Charlton, Mass., Aug. 9, 1819; d. at New York, July 15, 1868. American dentist. He first administered sulphuric ether as an anesthetic to a patient of his own in 1846, obtained a patent for its use under the name of "letheon" in the same year, and on Oct. 16, 1846, administered ether to a patient in the Massachusetts General Hospital at Boston,

Dr. John C. Warren painlessly removing a vascular tumor from the man's neck. Several claimants opposed his right of discovery, notably Dr. Charles Thomas Jackson and Dr. Horace Wells. The French Academy of Sciences investigated the matter in 1852, and decreed one of the Montyon prizes of 2,500 francs to Dr. Jackson for the discovery of etherization, and a similar award to Dr. Morton for the application of the discovery to surgical operations.

Morton Grove. Village in NE Illinois, in Cook County: a northern suburb of Chicago. 3,926 (1950).

Mortsel (môr.sel). Town in N Belgium, in the province of Antwerp: a southeastern suburb of Antwerp. 16,445 (1947).

Mortuum (môr'ţū.um), **Mare.** A Latin name of the **Dead Sea.**

Moru (mō'rö). Sudanic-speaking peoples of S Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, in NE Africa, occupying a region W of Mongalla. They are divided by the river into two groups and speak mutually unintelligible languages belonging to different subdivisions of the Sudanic group. On the E bank the language is related to Madi; on the W, to Bongo. Their population in 1932 was estimated at ab. 25,000 (by L. F. Nalder, *A Tribal Survey of Mongalla Province*, 1937). They are divided into a number of subgroups ruled by hereditary chiefs, whose offices may have developed under European rule. The Moru have exogamous patrilineal clans. They practice hoe agriculture and hunting.

Morungen (mō'rủng.ẹn), **Heinrich von.** See **Heinrich von Morungen.**

Morvan (môr.vän'). [Also, **Le Morvan.**] Region in the departments of Yonne and Nièvre, France. It is traversed by a chain of mountains from Avallon to Luzy (ab. 55 mi.). Highest point, ab. 2,976 ft.

Morven (môr'vẹn). [Also, **Morvern** (môr'vėrn).] Peninsula in C Scotland, in Argyllshire, lying between Loch Sunart on the N, Loch Linnhe on the SE, and the Sound of Mull on the SW. Length, ab. 25 mi.; greatest width, ab. 14 mi.

Morven. Mythical kingdom referred to in the poems of Ossian, as being ruled by Fingal.

Morwitz (môr'wits), **Edward.** b. at Danzig, June 11, 1815; d. at Philadelphia, Dec. 13, 1893. German-American journalist and physician. Emigrating (1850) to the U.S. because of his democratic sympathies, he bought (1853) a controlling interest in the Philadelphia *Demokrat*, in which he proposed consolidation of the city. At one time 300 German and English newspapers were printed by the Newspaper Union, which he organized and by which the "patent-inside" was adopted (a system providing set layouts for inside pages while leaving the rest of the paper for local copy). He established *Die Vereinigte Staaten Zeitung* (1855), a political weekly, *Die Neue Welt* (1856), a Sunday literary, and the *Jewish Record* (1875).

Mosa (mō'sạ). Latin name of the **Meuse.**

Mosaic. Novel by G. B. Stern, published in 1930. It is the concluding panel in her trilogy of Jewish life, *The Rakonitz Chronicles* (1932).

Mosbach (mōs'bäċh). Town in S Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Württemberg-Baden, American Zone, formerly in the free state of Baden, situated at the slopes of the Odenwald ab. 21 mi. E of Heidelberg: saline springs; lumber, tobacco, and metal industries. It is an old town, with a 15th-century church and a 16th-century *Rathaus* (town hall). 8,384 (1946).

Mosby (mōz'bi), **John Singleton.** b. at Edgemont, Va., Dec. 6, 1833; d. at Washington, D.C., May 30, 1916. American Confederate ranger. He attended the University of Virginia, was admitted to the bar (1855) at Bristol, Va., and in 1861 enlisted in the Confederate cavalry. He took part in First Bull Run, became adjutant of his regiment in February, 1862, and later, as an officer attached to General J. E. B. Stuart's staff, participated in the Peninsular Campaign, at Second Bull Run, and at Antietam. He began (Jan. 2, 1863) independent operations as a ranger in Virginia, establishing his force of nine men under the partisan ranger law. The Union forces regarded Mosby's rangers as robbers. Mosby's operations were so successful that he was commissioned a lieutenant one month after taking up partisan activity. His first outstanding achievement was his raid (March 9, 1863) on Fairfax Court House, where he captured General E. H. Stoughton and 100 others. He was made a captain and later promoted to the rank of major. His forces steadily grew, but Mosby declined to give them regular status. On June 10, 1863, his force was designated Company A, 43rd Battalion Partisan Rangers. In that month Mosby extended his activity to Maryland and performed the scouting for the Gettysburg campaign. In Virginia he had the support of the people in the countryside, which became known as "Mosby's Confederacy." Although always pursued and hunted by the Union forces, he was never seized while a ranger. He was promoted (February, 1864) to the rank of lieutenant colonel, and later in the same year made his famous "greenback raid" and a raid on Point of Rocks, Md., which netted him considerable booty. In November, 1864, he hanged seven Union prisoners in reprisal for the hanging of seven of his own men who had been seized as outlaws. He was promoted (December, 1864) to colonel and was badly wounded in the same month. His last action took place on April 10, 1865; by this time his rangers constituted eight companies of well-equipped men. He disbanded his men in April, 1865, and surrendered personally in June, 1865. After returning to civilian life, he practiced law at Warrenton, Va., and joined the Republican Party. He served (1878–85) as consul at Hong Kong, became a land agent in Colorado, and was an assistant attorney (1904–10) for the U.S. department of justice. He wrote *Mosby's War Experiences, and Stuart's Cavalry Campaigns* (1887) and *Stuart's Cavalry in the Gettysburg Campaign* (1908).

Mosca (mos'kạ). In Ben Jonson's play *Volpone, or the Fox*, a parasite, in the sense of the classic drama. His pliancy and presence of mind render him invaluable to his master, Volpone, upon whom he finally turns.

Moscheles (mosh'ẹ.lẹs), **Felix Stone.** b. at London, 1833; d. at Tunbridge Wells, England, Dec. 25, 1917. English portrait and genre painter; son of Ignaz Moscheles. Among his principal paintings are *Portrait of Hodgson Pratt* (National Portrait Gallery), *Basket-Making in Granada*, and *Spanish Boy*.

Moscheles, Ignaz. b. at Prague, May 30, 1794; d. at Leipzig, Germany, March 10, 1870. German pianist, composer for the piano, and teacher. His works include 24 études, *Hommage à Händel*, *Concerto in G Minor*, *Concerto pathétique*, *Sonate mélancolique*, *Characteristische Studien*, and others.

Moscherosch (mosh'ẹ.rosh), **Johann Michael.** [Also, **Mosenrosh.**] b. at Wilstadt, Baden, Germany, March 5, 1601; d. at Worms, Germany, April 4, 1669. German author. He wrote an allegorico-satirical work, *Philander von Sittewald* (1643), and others.

Moschoi (mos'koi). See **Meshech.**

Moschus (mos'kus). fl. in the 2nd century B.C. Greek bucolic poet of Syracuse. The *Lament for Bion* is traditionally, but doubtfully, ascribed to him; in a like manner he is called the pupil of Bion but this too is dubious. His work, which includes a poem on Europa, is usually printed with that of Bion and Theocritus.

Mościcki (môsh.chēts'kē), **Ignacy.** b. 1867; d. 1948. Polish statesman, president of Poland (1926–39). Famous as professor of physics and chemistry at Fribourg, Switzerland, he discovered (1906) a nitrogen fixation process and devised a new type of electric condenser. He became (1912) professor of chemistry at Lvov and founded a society devoted to the scientific and industrial aspects of oil and gas which was later organized as an institute of chemical research. After Marshal Pilsudski's military coup (1926), he was elected president of Poland; he was reelected in 1933. After the invasion of Poland by Germany, he fled to Switzerland.

Moscoso (mōs.kō'sō), **Luis de.** [Also, **Luis Muscoço de Alvarado.**] b. at Badajoz, Spain, c1505; d. c1560. Spanish soldier. He followed his kinsman Pedro de Alvarado to Guatemala (1530) and Peru (1534); subsequently he united with Hernando de Soto in his expedition to Florida (1539), and, after the death of that leader near the Mississippi River (May 21, 1542), succeeded him in command as de Soto had specified. In July, 1543, he descended the Mississippi, arriving safely at Mexico with 311 other survivors, in boats they had built themselves.

He was well received by the viceroy Antonio de Mendoza, and in 1551 accompanied him to Peru.

Moscow (mos'kō). City in W Idaho, county seat of Latah County: processing and shipping point for agricultural products, especially peas and wheat. It is the seat of the University of Idaho. 10,593 (1950).

Moscow (mos'kou, -kō). [Russian, **Moskva.**] *Oblast* (region) in the U.S.S.R., in the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, centered around and including the city of Moscow. The surface of the area is generally flat with some low hills in the W. This is the most important industrial region in all of the U.S.S.R., with textile and machine-tool centers. About one fifth of all the manufactured goods of the country are produced here. Agriculture in the area is mostly devoted to dairying and market gardening, but there is some wheat, barley, and flax grown. Peat is dug in the E part of the *oblast*, in the vicinity of Shiatura, and is used for fuel and for electric power generation; phosphate deposits SE of Moscow are the basis for the chemical and fertilizer industries of Voskresensk. The whole oblast is well served by railroads and highways. Capital, Moscow; area, 19,146 sq. mi. (1939), ab. 18,700 sq. mi. (1951); pop. 8,918,389 (1939).

Moscow. [Russian, **Moskva; called "Holy Mother of the Russians."**] Capital of the U.S.S.R., and of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic and Moscow *oblast* (region), headquarters of the Communist Party, and the largest city in the U.S.S.R. It is the focus of 11 rail lines, and the chief center of the old industrial heart of the U.S.S.R., producing (with its suburbs) ab. 15 percent of the total industrial production of the U.S.S.R. Consumer goods were once the principal manufactures, but heavy industry has become important in recent years. The chief manufactures are machinery, automobiles, electrical equipment, aircraft, instruments, ball bearings, machine tools, textiles, clothing, prepared foodstuffs, confectionery, leather goods, drugs, books, and shoes. Large thermal-electric stations burn nearby lignite or peat and supply both electricity and steam for heat. The construction of the Moscow Canal (formerly called the Moscow-Volga Canal) and the creation of an artificial port and turning basin have opened up Moscow as an inland river port, with facilities for handling heavy goods. Few cities in the world and no others in the Soviet Union have the glamour that surrounds Moscow. On its streets may be seen diverse peoples: picturesque Cossacks from the Lower Volga, tribesmen from the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic, colorful visitors from the Caucasus, and nomads from the Arctic. According to an old saying, "There is nothing above Moscow except the Kremlin and nothing above the Kremlin except Heaven." Urban rebuilding has eliminated many historic buildings and churches but nothing can destroy the history of centuries. The university, founded in 1755, has a large library, and the Lenin library has about six million volumes. The city was founded about the middle of the 12th century. The principality of Moscow was united with that of Vladimir, and Moscow became the capital of the grand principality of Moscow and seat of the metropolitan in the first part of the 14th century. It was taken and burned by Lithuanians and Tartars in the 14th century, nearly destroyed by fire in 1547, and burned by the khan in 1571. The capital was removed to St. Petersburg (now Leningrad) by Peter the Great, but has now been returned to Moscow. The city was burned by its inhabitants during its occupation by the French in September, 1812. In 1941 the city was a major goal of the advancing German armies; they were stopped in the SW and W outer suburbs of the city, and the nearest approach to the city itself was made by a group of German tanks which reached Khimki, ab. 11 mi. NW of the city center. Although bombed by German planes, the city suffered relatively minor damage. 4,137,018 (1939).

Moscow, Grand Principality of. [Also, **Grand Principality of Muscovy.**] Grand principality which grew up around Moscow, and developed into the Russian Empire. It was founded (c1295) by Daniel, son of Alexander Nevski, and was united with the grand principality of Vladimir (or Suzdal) in 1319. Ivan I, ruler of Vladimir and Moscow, made the city of Moscow the seat of government. His successor Simeon took the title of "grand prince of all the Russias." The work of consolidation was greatly advanced under Ivan III, who annexed Perm (1472), Novgorod (1478), Iver (1482), Vyatka (1489), and others. He freed Moscow from tribute to the Mongols, and by conquests from Lithuania carried the western border to the Desna and then to the Soya.

Moscow Art Theatre. One of the foremost theaters of the modern world, founded (June 21, 1897) by Constantin Stanislavsky and Vladimir Nemirovitch Dantchenko. The first production was Tolstoy's *Tsar Fyodor* (Oct. 14, 1898), staged in a former beer garden known as the Hermitage. Also given the first season was Anton Chekov's *The Sea Gull*, previously a failure, and this successful revival marked the beginning of a close relationship between that playwright and the theater, which later produced *The Three Sisters* (1901) and *The Cherry Orchard* (1904). In 1902 Maxim Gorki's *The Lower Depths* was given and a second famous playwright was added to the Moscow Art Theatre. Stanislavsky supervised the stage productions and Dantchenko took charge of literary matters. Playwrights in the repertoire included Gerhart Hauptmann, Ivan Turgenyev, Feodor Dostoyevsky, Leonid Andreyev, Alexey Tolstoy, and Maurice Maeterlinck. The Art Theatre had a famous acting company, which included Meierhold, Olga Knipper (who married Chekov), Kachalov, Moskvin, Tarasova, Bulgakov, and Ouspenskaya. For this group Stanislavsky developed an approach to acting in which he insisted upon the complete submersion of the actor's individuality in his role. The theater after 1905 went through a period of symbolism and mysticism and, by the time of the Russian Revolution, it was considered somewhat old-fashioned. But it weathered all political changes in Russia, and its various subsidiary groups gave it new life. These offshoots included the First Studio, founded by Richard Boleslavsky in 1912 (later the Second Moscow Art Theatre); the Second Studio (1915), under Michael Chekov; the Third Studio (1920), with Vakhtangov as its leader; the Fourth Studio (1922), which became the Realistic Theatre under Okhlopkov; the Opera Studio (1919), where Stanislavsky produced conventional opera; and the Musical Studio (1920), where Dantchenko created a synthesis between the acting and singing stage in remarkable musical productions such as *Carmencita and the Soldier* (a version of Bizet's *Carmen*) and *Lysistrata*. The theater toured Europe in 1906, 1922, and 1927, and the U.S. in 1923 and 1924.

Moscow Basin. [Russian, **Podmoskovnyy Basseyn.**] Brown-coal (lignite) basin lying in an arc S, SW, W, and NW of Moscow, U.S.S.R., ab. 60 mi. S of the city at the nearest point. The chief mining centers are in the neighborhood of Tula, Stalinogorsk, and near Ostashkov. The Moscow Basin is second only to the Donets Basin as a fuel center of the European U.S.S.R., and supplies lignite for thermal power stations and for chemical production. Approximately 7.5 million metric tons were mined in 1938.

Moscow Canal. [Former name, **Moscow-Volga Canal** (-vol'gą).] Canal in the U.S.S.R., in the Kalinin and Moscow regions of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, extending from the Volga River at Ivankovo generally S to the Moskva at Moscow. The canal was opened in 1937 and, with port improvements in the Moskva at Moscow, has opened up the city to river and canal traffic. Length, ab. 80 mi.

Moscow Conference of 1943. First World War II conference between the U.S., Great Britain, and the U.S.S.R. It took place at Moscow from Oct. 19 to 30, 1943. Four declarations were signed and issued by U.S. Secretary of State Cordell Hull, British Foreign Minister Anthony Eden, and Russian Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov. They affirmed the intention of the three powers to act in concert in the surrender, disarmament, and military government of the European Axis states. Toward this end the conference established an Advisory Council on Italian Affairs and the European Advisory Commission. Another declaration dealt with the future restoration of the independence of Austria. Agreement was also reached on the establishment of a general international organization to maintain peace and security. By invitation of the three governments, China also signed this declaration on security and international organization.

Moscow Conference of 1945. Meeting (Dec. 16–26, 1945) of the Council of Foreign Ministers, which had been established by the U.S.S.R., Great Britain, and the

U.S. at the Berlin Conference of 1945. It was chiefly important for setting procedures for the drafting of peace treaties with Italy, Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary, and Finland. It also decided to call a peace conference (subsequently held at Paris in the latter part of 1946) of the Big Five and 16 other powers who had waged war against the Axis, to make recommendations on the treaties. Agreement was also announced on a desire for a provisional government in Korea at the earliest possible time.

Moscow Conference of 1947. Meeting (March 10–April 24, 1947) of the foreign ministers of the U.S.S.R., the U.S., Great Britain, and France, concerned primarily with the status of Germany. The conference was unable to reach common solutions for the major issues presented: enforcement of demilitarization, standards of democratization, giving force to the economic and reparation provisions of the Potsdam agreement, and ways of setting in motion a World War II peace treaty for Germany. The slim agreements reached encouraged the British and U.S. governments to speed the merger of their zones in Germany.

Moscow Dramatic Theatre. See **Korsch Theatre.**

Mosè in Egitto (mō.zē' ēn ā.jēt'tō). [Eng. trans., *"Moses in Egypt."*] Opera in four acts by Rossini, with a libretto by A. L. Tottola, produced at Naples in 1818, and at Paris in 1822. It was again produced at Paris in 1827, somewhat modified, as *Moïse*, and called an "oratorio" on the bills. In 1822 it was produced at London as *Pietro l'Eremita;* and in 1833 as an oratorio, entitled *The Israelites in Egypt: or, the Passage of the Red Sea*, with additions from *Israel in Egypt.*

Mosel (mō'zęl). German name of **Moselle.**

Moseley (mōz'li), **Edward Augustus.** b. at Newburyport, Mass., March 23, 1846; d. at Washington, D.C., April 18, 1911. American lawyer, secretary of the Interstate Commerce Commission (1887 *et seq.*), in which capacity he was instrumental in securing legislation requiring trains to be equipped with the automatic coupler, the air brake, the block signal, and other safety devices.

Moseley, Henry. b. at Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffordshire, England, July 9, 1801; d. at Olveston, Gloucestershire, England, Jan. 20, 1872. English scientific writer. He wrote *Lectures on Astronomy* (1839), *Mechanical Principles of Engineering and Architecture* (1843), and others.

Moseley, Henry Nottidge. b. at Wandsworth, London, 1844; d. at Clevedon, Somersetshire, England, Nov. 10, 1891. English naturalist; son of Henry Moseley. He was one of the naturalists on the *Challenger* expedition (1872–76), and became Linacre professor of anatomy at Oxford in 1881.

Moselle (mō.zel'; French, mo.zel). Department in NE France, bounded by Luxembourg, the Saar, and Germany on the N, and the departments of Bas-Rhin on the E, and Meurthe-et-Moselle on the S and W. It was part of the province of Lorraine. It was ceded to Germany in 1871 and incorporated into Alsace-Lorraine but was returned to France in 1918. It was again incorporated into Germany during World War II; returned to France after the conclusion of the war. The present borders differ somewhat from the borders as they existed prior to 1871. The department is of industrial importance because it is in the Lorraine iron-ore region. There are iron-ore, coal, and salt mines, iron and steel works, and machinery and instrument industries. The watchmaking industry is concentrated in Sarrebourg. The ceramics, glass, and brewery industries are also of importance. Agricultural products include grains, sugar beets, fruits, and wine. The population is in part German-speaking, but its political allegiance is French. Capital, Metz; area, 2,405 sq. mi.; pop. 622,145 (1946).

Moselle River. [German, **Mosel;** Latin, **Mosella** (mō.zel'a).] River in NE France and W Germany. It rises in the Vosges Mountains, and flows N and NE to join the Rhine at Koblenz. Among its tributaries are the Meurthe and the Saar. The valley is noted for its wines. Length, ab. 320 mi.; navigable to Frouard (214 mi.).

Moselly (mo.ze.lē), **Émile.** [Pseudonym of **Émile Chénin.**] b. at Paris, 1870; d. at L'Orient, France, 1918. French novelist and miscellaneous writer. Author of *Jean des brebis* (1904), *Terres lorraines* (1907), and others. His tendencies were conservative, Roman Catholic, and regionalist.

Mosen (mō'zęn), **Julius.** b. at Marieney, Saxony, Germany, July 8, 1803; d. in Oldenburg, Germany, Oct. 10, 1867. Germann poet, dramatist, and novelist. Among his works are the poems *Lied vom Ritter Wahn* (1831), *Andreas Hofer* (1836), *Ahasver* (1838), and the dramas *Cola Rienzi, Die Bräute von Florence,* and *Bernhard von Weimar* (1855).

Mosenrosh (mō'zęn.rosh), **Johann Michael.** See **Moscherosch, Johann Michael.**

Mosenthal (mō'zęn.thôl; German, mō'zęn.täl), **Joseph.** b. at Kassel, Germany, Nov. 30, 1834; d. at New York, Jan. 6, 1896. American conductor, violinist, and composer. A member (1855–68) of the New York Mason-Thomas Quintet, and organist (1860–87) at Calvary Church, he led (1867 *et seq.*) the Mendelssohn Glee Club. He was the composer of religious and secular songs as well as part songs for male choirs.

Mosenthal, Salomon Hermann von. b. at Kassel, Germany, Jan. 14, 1821; d. at Vienna, Feb. 17, 1877. German dramatist. Among his plays are *Deborah* (1850; the original of *Leah, the Forsaken*), *Der Sonnenwendhof* (1856), *Düweke* (1860), *Pietra* (1865), and others.

Moser (mō'zėr), **Gustav von.** b. at Spandau, Germany, May 11, 1825; d. at Görlitz, Germany, Oct. 22, 1903. German author of about 100 light plays and farces, which were popular in his time but are now mostly forgotten. They included *Der Veilchenfresser* (1876) and *Der Bibliothekar* (1878).

Moser, Hans Joachim. b. at Berlin, May 25, 1889—. German concert bass and musicologist. Among his publications are *Geschichte der Deutschen Musik* (1920), *Musiklexikon* (1933), and *Lehrbuch der Musikgeschichte* (1936).

Moser, Johann Jakob. b. at Stuttgart, Germany, Jan. 18, 1701; d. there, Sept. 30, 1785. German jurist and publicist. Author of *Deutsches Staatsrecht* (1737–54) and others.

Möser (mė'zėr), **Justus.** b. at Osnabrück, Germany, Dec. 14, 1720; d. there, Jan. 8, 1794. German historian, critic, and miscellaneous author. He wrote a history of Osnabrück (1768), *Patriotische Phantasien* (1775–86), and others.

Moses (mō'zęs). In Old Testament history, the lawgiver of the Israelites and organizer of the Israelite nation. After his birth his mother kept him concealed three months to evade the command of the king of Egypt that all male Hebrew children be drowned in the Nile. He was then exposed in a box among the rushes on the banks of the Nile, and was found by an Egyptian princess who adopted and reared him. After he had grown up, he one day struck an Egyptian whom he saw cruelly beating a Hebrew slave. Fearing punishment, he fled from Egypt into the desert, and halted at an oasis inhabited by the Kenites. Here he married Zipporah, the daughter of Reuel, the priest of Midian, and tended the flocks of his father-in-law. It was here that the prophetic spirit came upon him in the vision of the angel in the bush that burned and was not consumed, and he decided to return to Egypt for the purpose of delivering his brethren from slavery. On his return his brother Aaron joined in his plans. His first efforts in behalf of the Israelites only resulted in the infliction of more severe burdens and greater cruelty. Presently, however, a series of most disastrous and terrifying afflictions, usually known as the ten plagues, visited Egypt, and the king finally concluded, after his first-born son died in the last of the punishments, that these had been brought upon the land by the unknown God whose name Moses had invoked. He accordingly ordered the Israelites to leave at once, and they began their departure on the 15th of Nisan (March–April), an event which is known as the Exodus and which is celebrated yearly in the Passover. Moses was the leader of the Israelites during their 40 years' journeyings in the wilderness. He utilized this period for perfecting a civil organization and for the preparation of a code of laws of a high ethical, religious, sanitary, and political character, and climaxed by the Ten Commandments, given to him by God in an interview atop Mount Sinai. Moses was not, however, permitted to enter the land of Canaan; he

viewed the goal of the long journey from the top of Mount Nebo just before his death. Jewish tradition ascribes to him the authorship of the Pentateuch with the exception of the verses describing his death. This tradition has been generally accepted by the Christian and Mohammedan world. Some modern Biblical critics have denied the Mosaic authorship of the Pentateuch. With few exceptions, however, they consider Moses as a historical character and as the organizer of the Hebrew nation. Some scholars believe Moses to have been an Egyptian prince (his name is equivalent to the word found in the names of such kings as Ahmose and Thutmose) who led the nomadic Hebrews into Palestine and taught them the worship of one God in a manner similar to the later reforms of Ikhnaton within Egypt.

Moses. Statue by Michelangelo, in San Pietro in Vincoli, Rome. The figure is gigantic and imposing. The right hand upholds the Tables of the Law and clutches the long beard; the left arm, pressed close to the body, marks the effort with which the outbreak of righteous wrath against the idolatrous is restrained.

Moses. Oratorio by A. B. Marx (both words and music), performed at Breslau in 1841.

Moses. Jewish moneylender in Richard Brinsley Sheridan's *The School for Scandal.*

Moses, Anna Mary Robertson. [Called **"Grandma Moses."**] b. at Greenwich, Washington County, N.Y., Sept. 7, 1860—. American painter. Even as a child she liked to make gay pictures, using the juice of various berries for colors, but her life was mostly taken up with the labors and chores of farm life, both before and after her marriage in 1887. After her husband's death she continued to farm with the aid of one of her sons until in 1938, at the age of 78, the work became too hard for her, whereupon she took to embroidering pictures in worsted. Then, it has been said, arthritis made her an artist: it became painful to use a needle, so she took to painting, first copying Currier and Ives prints and pictures on postcards, but presently venturing on original composition. In 1939 a New York art collector saw some of her work at Hoosick Falls, bought several of her pictures, and arranged for some of them to be shown in an exhibition of "Contemporary Unknown Painters" at the Museum of Modern Art at New York, in the fall of that year. In 1940 she had two one-man shows, and in the next 12 years there were more than 50 more such shows, and she was included in scores of exhibitions. For their spirit and liveliness some of her compositions have been compared with the genre pictures of Pieter Brueghel; and in a perhaps more apt comparison it is pointed out that her design often has the instinctive, magical rightness that characterizes Hindu and Persian art.

Moses, Bernard. b. at Burlington, Conn., Aug. 27, 1846; d. March 4, 1930. American political scientist, an authority on the history of the colonial era in Spanish America (at the beginning of the 20th century he was perhaps the only professor devoting his full time to the study of Hispanic-American history in the U.S.). His works include *The Establishment of Spanish Rule in America* (1898) and *Spain Overseas* (1929).

Moses, George Higgins. b. at Lubec, Me., Feb. 9, 1869; d. Dec. 20, 1944. American diplomat, minister to Greece and Montenegro (1909–12). As senator (1918–33) from New Hampshire he was acting president (1925–33) of the Senate.

Moses, Robert. b. at New Haven, Conn., Dec. 18, 1888—. American government administrator. He was graduated (1909) from Yale, studied at Oxford, and received the Ph.D. at Columbia in 1914. He served (1924 *et seq.*) as chairman of the New York State Council of Parks, was a member (1924–27) of the state Fine Arts Commission, and was secretary of state of New York (1927–28). He was a member (1934–36) of the Triborough Bridge and City Tunnel Authority. In 1934 he was Republican candidate for governor of New York, and in the same year was appointed New York City park commissioner. He has carried out wide improvements in the municipal and suburban park and highway systems.

Moses Lake. Town in E central Washington, in Grant County, ab. 65 mi. NE of Yakima. Nearby is a U.S. Air Force base. In the decade between the last two U.S. censuses the town's population grew from 326 (1940) to 2,679 (1950).

Moses of Chorene (kō.rē′nē). fl. in the 5th century. Armenian scholar, the reputed author of a *History of Armenia* (probably written in the 7th century).

Mosessohn (mō′zez.zōn), **David Nehemiah.** b. at Ekaterinoslav (now Dnepropetrovsk), Russia, Jan. 1, 1883; d. Dec. 16, 1930. American lawyer and editor; brother of Moses Dayyan Mosessohn and son of Nehemiah Mosessohn. He organized (1918) the Associated Dress Industries of America through which, as executive director, he improved the organization and business methods of the dress industry and encouraged arbitration of disputes. He was a publisher (1903 *et seq.*) and editor (1926 *et seq.*) of the *Jewish Tribune.*

Mosessohn, Moses Dayyan. b. Aug. 17, 1884; d. Aug. 1, 1940. American lawyer and labor leader; brother of David Nehemiah Mosessohn and son of Nehemiah Mosessohn. Executive director (1918–23) of the United Waist League of America and general counsel (1923–33) of the United Women's Wear League, he succeeded his brother to the executive directorship (1930–33) of the Associated Dress Industries of America. A publisher (1903–31) of the *Jewish Tribune,* he was author of *Guide to American Citizenship* and *The Employer and the New Labor Movement.*

Mosessohn, Nehemiah. b. in the Crimea, Russia, April 15, 1853; d. Dec. 10, 1926. American rabbi and editor. He preached (until 1902) at synagogues at Philadelphia, Pa., Dallas, Tex., and Portland, Ore. He was the founder (1902) and first editor of the *Jewish Tribune* (of which his sons were publishers) at Portland (1902–18) and New York (1918 *et seq.*).

Mosetene (mō.sə̄.tā′nę). Group of South American Indians of the eastern slopes of the Bolivian Andes. They were first mentioned by Spanish missionaries c1588, when they numbered several thousand. Their language, Mosetene, is classified as an isolated language.

Moshaisk (mo.zhīsk′). See **Mozhaisk.**

Mosheim (mos′hīm), **Johann Lorenz von.** b. at Lübeck, Germany, Oct. 9, 1694; d. at Göttingen, Germany, Sept. 9, 1755. German Protestant ecclesiastical historian, theologian, and pulpit orator. He became professor of theology at Helmstädt in 1723, abbot at Marienthal and Michaelstein in 1726, and professor at Göttingen in 1747. His chief work is *Institutiones historiae ecclesiasticae* (1726; new ed., 1755). He also wrote *De rebus Christianorum ante Constantinum commentarii* (1753) and others.

Mosher (mō′zhėr), **Eliza Maria.** b. in Cayuga County, N.Y., Oct. 2, 1846; d. Oct. 16, 1928. American physician and educator. She was appointed (1883) resident physician and professor of physiology and hygiene at Vassar College, where she started a physical examination program for students, and was first dean of women and first professor of hygiene, sanitation, and household economics (1896–1902) at the University of Michigan, where she organized the physical education department.

Mosher, Thomas Bird. b. at Biddeford, Me., Sept. 11, 1852; d. at Portland, Me., Aug. 31, 1923. American publisher who specialized in presenting little-known masterpieces in beautiful, small, and inexpensive format. The first (1891) of these "Mosher books" was George Meredith's *Modern Love and Other Poems.* He published the first issue of the 24-page monthly reprint of poetry and prose from obscure sources in January, 1895, entitling it *The Bibelot.*

Moshesh (mō.shāsh′). fl. in the early part of the 19th century. King of the Suto people of Basutoland in S Africa. He welded (c1820) the Suto into a united kingdom, his skill as a political leader exceeding even that of his Zulu contemporary, King Chaka.

Moshi (mō′shē). See also **Mossi.**

Moshi. Town in E Africa, in NE Tanganyika territory, situated on the slopes of Mount Kilimanjaro. It is linked by rail with the ports of Tanga and Mombasa. It is the marketing center of a coffee-growing district and an area having extensive European settlement.

Moshi-Dagomba (dą.gom′bą). See **Mole-Dagbane.**

Mosiro (mō.sē′rō). [Also, **Elmosiro.**] Subgroup of the Dorobo, a Nilo-Hamitic-speaking people of E Africa. They inhabit a hill region in NE Tanganyika. Their population is estimated at ab. 1,000 (by R. A. J. Maguire,

"Il-Torobo," in the *Journal of the African Society*, vol. 27, 1928).

Moskenström (môs'kẹn.strĕm). See **Maelstrom.**

Moskhi (môs'chē). See **Georgians.**

Moskito (mọs.kē'tō). See **Mosquito.**

Moskowa (mos.ko.vä), Prince **de la.** A title of **Ney, Michel.**

Moskowitz (mos'kọ.wits), **Belle Lindner Israels.** b. at New York, Oct. 5, 1877; d. Jan. 2, 1933. American social worker. She was director (1900–03) of amusements and exhibitions for the Educational Alliance, on the staff (1908–10) of *The Survey*, manager (1914–16) of the labor department of the Dress and Waist Manufacturers Association, and was a public relations counselor (1917 *et seq.*). She was secretary of the Educational Council of the Port of New York Authority (1921 *et seq.*), of the Mayor's Committee of Women on National Defense (1916–17), of the Governor's Labor Board (1920–21), and of the New York State Reconstruction Commission (1919–21).

Moskva (mos.kvä'). River in the U.S.S.R., which traverses the Moscow *oblast* (region) of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic. It joins the Oka near Kolomna. Length, ab. 312 mi.; navigable to Moscow.

Moskva. Russian name of **Moscow.**

Moskva, Battle of the. See under **Borodino.**

Moskvin (mos.kvēn'), **Ivan.** b. 1874; d. 1945. Russian actor. The ablest high comedian of the Russian stage, Moskvin was a founding member of the Moscow Art Theatre company. One of his most famous roles was that of Luka in Maxim Gorki's *The Lower Depths.*

Moslem League (moz'lẹm, mos'-). Political organization of Indian Moslems established in 1906. It gained importance after 1940 when it adopted the proposal for the creation of Pakistan, a separate state for Indian Moslems, and its president, Mohammed Ali Jinnah, insisted on the right to represent the entire Moslem community in negotiations for the transfer of sovereignty to India. The league was founded by highly placed Moslems who feared Hindu political domination; it remained without popular support until 1936 because many Moslems were drawn into the noncoöperation and civil disobedience movements under the aegis of the National Congress.

Moslems. Followers of Mohammed; the orthodox Mohammedans.

Mosley (mōz'li), Sir **Oswald Ernald.** b. at London, Nov. 16, 1896—. English politician, leader of the blackshirted British Union of Fascists. He started (1918) his political career as a Conservative member of Parliament, but changed political affiliations, serving as an Independent member and later (1926–31) as a Labour member of Parliament. He announced (March 2, 1931) formation of a "New Party," which later became the British Union of Fascists. His open support of Nazi and Fascist doctrines led to prison confinement (May, 1940–Nov. 20, 1943) in England during World War II.

Moso (mō'sō). Non-Chinese tribe in Yunnan province, China, mentioned in the annals of the T'ang dynasty (618–906 A.D.). They are regarded by some as identical with the Na-khi.

Mosonmagyaróvár (mō'shōn.mô'dyôr.ō'vär). [German names: **Wieselburg** (for Moson) and **Ungarisch-Altenburg** (for Magyaróvár).] Town, formerly two neighboring towns, in NW Hungary, situated near the junction of the Lajta (Leitha) River and an arm of the Danube River, in the vicinity of the Austrian border. 16,861 (1948).

Mosque of Suleiman (sö.lā.män'). See **Suleiman, Mosque of.**

Mosquera (mōs.kā'rä), **Tomás Cipriano.** b. at Popayán, Colombia, Sept. 20, 1798; d. Oct. 7, 1878. Colombian general and politician, president (1845–49) of New Granada and dictator (1861) and president (1863–64, 1866–67) of Colombia. He held high civil and military offices under Simón Bolívar and his successors, and was president of New Granada during a prosperous term. He headed the federalist-democratic revolt of 1859–61, assumed the supreme power in July, 1861, and called a constituent assembly which created the United States of Colombia and made him dictator. Continued civil wars forced him to resign his power into the hands of a new assembly, which limited the presidential term to two years and forbade reëlection. Under this constitution he was president (1863–64), and was again elected in 1866. He assumed dictatorial powers, and was deposed by a revolution in May, 1867, and banished for three years. Subsequently he was governor of Cauca department and a member of the congress. He published in 1853 a biography of Bolívar and a work on the geography of New Granada.

Mosquitia (mọs.kē'ti.ạ; Spanish, mōs.kē'tyä). See **Mosquito Coast.**

Mosquito (mọs.kē'tō). [Also: **Miskito, Misquito, Moskito.**] Indian tribe occupying the N part of the E coast of Nicaragua at the time of the Spanish conquest. Since the 17th century they have become mixed, both physically and culturally, with Negro groups. During the 18th century the tribe was allied with English buccaneers based in the area, and the tribal territory was expanded to cover the whole of the E Nicaraguan coast. At present they number ab. 15,000 and are divided among several subtribes.

Mosquitoan (mọs.kē'tō.ạn). [Also: **Miskito, Misquitoan.**] Language of the Mosquito Indians, long regarded as of Chibchan affinities. Recent reclassification of South American Indian languages, however, proposes Misumalpan as a new hybrid term to embrace this and other languages of Nicaragua and S Honduras. It is comprised of some five dialects, which are used by the subtribes into which the Mosquito are divided.

Mosquito Coast. [Also: **Mosquitia, Miskito Coast**; Spanish, **Costa de Mosquitos.**] Region in E Nicaragua, bordering on the Caribbean Sea. It is a low, swampy coastal plain, with a hot and very humid climate; most of the region is a jungle. It is included in the department of Zelaya. The English settled here c1660, and their rights were recognized by Spain in 1670. Great Britain recognized the Mosquito king and established a protectorate over the country; but endless quarrels with Spain resulted in the cession of the British rights in exchange for Belize (now British Honduras), to which the colonists were transferred (1786). The Spaniards were driven out by the natives; later Great Britain resumed a nominal protectorate, which led to quarrels with Nicaragua (1840–48). By the Bulwer-Clayton Treaty, signed at Washington April 19, 1850, and by a subsequent treaty with Honduras, Great Britain resigned all claim to the Mosquito Coast.

Moss (môs). City in SE Norway, the capital of the *fylke* (county) of Østfold, situated on the E shore of Oslo Fjord, S of Oslo. It is a port with shipyards, and lumber, pulp and paper, soap, clothing, and metal industries. The agreement leading to the union between Sweden and Norway was signed here in 1814. Pop. 17,415 (1946).

Moss, Frank. b. at Cold Spring, N.Y., March 16, 1860; d. June 5, 1920. American lawyer, counsel (1887 *et seq.*) for the Society for the Prevention of Crime during its campaign in New York City against Tammany, and a member of the Lexow committee which investigated corruption in the New York municipal government. He was appointed (1897) president of the New York City board of police commissioners after the resignation of Theodore Roosevelt. As first assistant district attorney (1909–14), he conducted the successful prosecution of the four Rosenthal murderers. His writings include *The American Metropolis* (3 vols., 1897), a picture of New York, and *America's Mission to Serve Humanity* (1919).

Moss, John Calvin. b. at Bentleyville, Pa., Jan. 5, 1838; d. April 8, 1892. American photoengraver who commercially inaugurated the process in America, becoming world-famous in the field. After selling (1881) an unsuccessful company, he founded the Moss Engraving Company at New York where, with a pen-and-ink imitation of the wood-engraving process, he developed photoengraving.

Moss, Lemuel. b. in Owen County, Ky., Dec. 27, 1829; d. at New York, July 12, 1904. American Baptist clergyman, president of the University of Chicago (1874–75) and Indiana University (1875–84).

Mossadegh (mō'sa.dek'), **Mohammed.** b. at Tehran, 1880—. Iranian statesman. He held several cabinet posts in the years 1920–22, but retired (1927–44) from active politics. The leader of the National Front in the Iranian Parliament, he became premier on April 29, 1951, at the height of agitation caused by his party over the question of nationalization of the Iranian oil industry. He came

into serious conflict with England over confiscation of Anglo-Iranian Oil Co. property and, though he expressed willingness to hold conversations on the matter, and did so with several Western statesmen, he refused to permit arbitration of the dispute by the International Court of Justice. The crisis caused his resignation (July 16, 1952) but on July 22 he returned as premier, no one else having been able to form a stable government. In Aug., 1953, he attempted to force the shah from the throne, but was himself ousted from power.

Mossâmedes (mō.sam'ē.dēz; Portuguese, mō.su'mē.dēsh). Port in SW Angola, in SW Africa, at the mouth of the Bero River. From the port a railroad runs inland over 150 mi. It has steamship connections with the other ports of Angola, with Capetown, and with Portugual. 4,926 (1940).

Mossel Bay (môs'ĕl). Seaport in S Africa, on the S coast of Cape of Good Hope province, Union of South Africa, situated on the W side of Mossel Bay (an arm of the Indian Ocean). It is connected with Capetown by rail (318 mi.) as well as by sea (246 mi.). 8,078 (1946), including 3,582 Europeans.

Mosses from an Old Manse. Collection of stories by Nathaniel Hawthorne, published in 1846, after having appeared separately elsewhere.

Mossi (mô'sē). [Also, **Moshi.**] Sudanic-speaking people of W Africa, inhabiting NE Ivory Coast and SE French Sudan. Their language is known as Mole, or More. Their population is estimated at ab. 1,500,000 (by Y. Urvoy, *Petit Atlas ethno-demographique du Soudan*, 1942). They are divided into two independent kingdoms, dating back to the 11th and 12th centuries. Like the Banmana and Malinke in the W, the Mossi in the center of the W Sudan have resisted Mohammedanism; only about six percent have become Mohammedans.

Mösskirch (mes'kirĉh). See **Messkirch.**

Mossley (môs'li). Municipal borough and manufacturing town in NW England, in Lancashire, situated on the river Tame ab. 9 mi. NE of Manchester, ab. 188 mi. NW of London by rail. It has a woolen-textile industry specializing in the manufacture of felts, flannels, and blankets. 10,415 (1951).

Mosso (môs'sō), **Angelo.** b. at Turin, Italy, May 31, 1846; d. there, Nov. 23, 1910. Italian physiologist, professor (1879 *et seq.*) at the University of Turin, especially noted for his investigations in psychophysiology. He published *The Dawn of Mediterranean Civilization* (1910) and others.

Mossop (mos'ŏp), **Henry.** b. 1729; d. at Chelsea, London, Dec. 27, 1774. Irish actor. He first appeared in England, Sept. 26, 1751, as Richard III, being received with great enthusiasm. In 1759 he appeared in England for the last time, and returned to Dublin as a star. He played under the management of Spranger Barry for the season, but the next year he undertook the management of a rival theater, which ended in the financial ruin of both. Mossop died in great poverty.

Mossoró (mō.sō.rô'). City in NE Brazil, in the state of Rio Grande do Norte. 20,576 (1950).

Moss Point (môs). City in SE Mississippi, in Jackson County, on Mississippi Sound: manufactures of paper, lumber, and fish products. 3,782 (1950).

Mossy Creek (môs'i). Former name of **Jefferson City,** Tenn.

Most (môst). [German: **Brüx, Brix.**] City in Czechoslovakia, in the *kraj* (region) of Ústi, in N Bohemia, situated on the Biela River between Teplice and Chomutov, ab. 45 mi. NW of Prague. The city is the center of the NW Bohemian lignite-mining district and is surrounded by a number of mining villages which had attracted prior to 1945 a considerable Czech-speaking working population to what had been until then a predominantly German-speaking district. Since 1945 the Czech character of the region has been assured by the expulsion of the German minority. There are a number of industries, producing metalware, enamelware, glass, china, sugar, liquor, and beer. Pop., including suburbs, 35,330 (1947).

Most (mōst; German, most), **Johann Joseph.** b. at Augsburg, Germany, Feb. 5, 1846; d. at Cincinnati, Ohio, March 17, 1906. German anarchist. He edited (1868-78) socialist papers at Chemnitz, Berlin, and Vienna, and at various times was imprisoned in Austria, Germany, and America, and was expelled from Austria and Germany. He was twice elected to the Reichstag. He established (1878) *Die Freiheit* at London. Expelled (1880) from the German Socialist Party, he emigrated (1882) to New York. He wrote while in America a pamphlet on the "science" of revolutionary warfare. After the assassination of President McKinley, he wrote an editorial stating that the killing of a ruler could not be considered a crime; he spent (1902) two months in jail as a result. He was known as an advocate of "propaganda by deed."

Mostaganem (môs.tä.gä.nem'). Seaport in NW Africa, in Oran department, Algeria, on an arm of the Mediterranean Sea, ab. 43 mi. NE of Oran. It is an industrial and commercial center and serves as the port for the surrounding agricultural area. 50,403 (1948).

Mostar (môs'tär). City in W Yugoslavia, in the federative unit of Bosnia-Hercegovina, formerly in the *banovina* (province) of Primorska, situated in the valley of the Neredva River, SW of Sarajevo. About half of the population is Mohammedan. There are three bridges in the town; one, a single-arch bridge, is ascribed to the Roman emperor Trajan. Until 1919 it was the capital of the Austro-Hungarian province of Hercegovina. 23,239 (1948).

Mosul (mō'sul, mō.sōl'). *Liwa* (province) in N Iraq, in the Tigris River valley N of Baghdad. Wheat is grown here for home consumption by dry-farming methods. Capital, Mosul; area, 19,490 sq. mi.; pop. 601,589 (1947).

Mosul. City in N Iraq, capital of the *liwa* (province) of Mosul, situated on the right bank of the Tigris River opposite the site of ancient Nineveh: third largest city of Iraq, the metropolis of the northern oil fields, served by five major highways and the Baghdad Railway. It was once famous for the manufacture of the cotton fabrics called muslin or mousseline, the names of which are derived from that of the city. Pop. ab. 260,000.

Moszkowski (môsh.kôf'skē), **Moritz.** b. at Breslau, Aug. 23, 1854; d. at Paris, in March, 1925. Polish pianist and composer, chiefly of piano music. His opera *Boabdil* was produced in 1892.

Motagua (mō.tä'gwä). [Also, in upper course, **Rio Grande.**] Longest river of Guatemala. It flows NE into the Gulf of Honduras. Length, ab. 340 mi.

Motala (mō'tä.lä). City in S Sweden, in the *län* (county) of Östergötland, situated on the NE shore of Lake Vättern and the Göta Canal, SW of Stockholm. Here is the chief radio-transmitting station of the Swedish broadcasting service; manufactures include electric railroad equipment, electrical machinery, and woolen textiles. 24,723 (1950).

Motanebbi (mō.tą.neb'i). [Also, **Motenebbi.**] b. at Al Kufa, in what is now Iraq, c915; killed by robbers, near Shiraz, in what is now Iran, 965. Arab poet.

Mota Padilla (mō'tä pä.ŦHē'yä), **Matias de la.** b. at Guadalajara, Mexico, Oct. 6, 1688; d. in July, 1766. Mexican historian. His *Historia de la conquista de la Nueva Galicia*, printed in Mexico (1870–71), is a work of great value.

Motecuhzoma (mō''tā.kō.sō'mä) or **Moteczuma** (mō.tā.sō'mä). See **Montezuma I.**

Motenebbi (mō.te.neb'i). See **Motanebbi.**

Motezuma (mō.tā.sō'mä). See **Montezuma I.**

Moth (môth). Page in Shakespeare's *Love's Labour's Lost.*

Moth. Fairy in Shakespeare's *Midsummer Night's Dream.*

Moth. In William Cartwright's play *The Ordinary*, a shallow-brained antiquary, whose conversation is mostly disjointed scraps from Chaucer.

Mothe-Fénelon (mot.fān.lôṅ), Marquis **de La.** See **Fénelon.**

Mother, The. Novel by Naomi Royde-Smith, published in 1931.

Mother and Other Poems, The. Volume of poetry by Edith Sitwell, published in 1915.

"Mother Ann" (an). See **Lee** or **Lees, Ann.**

Mother Bunch (bunch). See **Bunch, Mother.**

Mother Carey's Chickens (kār'iz). Story for children by Kate Douglas Wiggin, published in 1911. It was adapted for the stage (in collaboration with Rachel Crothers) and produced in 1917.

Mother Goose. Name famous in children's literature through various familiar rhymes. It is said that there was a Mrs. Goose, mother-in-law of Thomas Fleet, an early Boston publisher, and that he issued the collection under this title to avenge himself for her persistent and unmelodious chanting of these ditties to his infant son. An apocryphal early edition is said to have borne the title *"Songs for the Nursery; or Mother Goose's Melodies for Children:* printed by T. Fleet at his printing house, Pudding Lane, 1719. Price, two coppers." This story, however, has been discredited in that no copy of such a book has ever been found. Moreover, the concept of a story-telling Mother Goose probably came to America from France, via English nursery lore. Charles Perrault published *Contes de ma mère l'oye* in 1697; but the name was quoted by the satirist Régnier more than a century before. Queen Goosefoot (Reine Pédance), or Bertha with the great foot (who was the mother of Charlemagne), has been suggested as the original of Mother Goose, but there is no substantiation for the idea. The *Contes de ma mère l'oye,* by Charles Perrault, were published under the name of his ten-year-old son, Perrault d'Armancourt. They consist of ten stories, seven of which may be derived from the *Pentamerone,* a 17th-century Italian collection, or from Straparola's *Facetious Nights* (1550).

Mother Holle (hol'ę). See **Holda.**

Mother Hubbard (hub'ȧrd). Heroine of an English nursery rhyme, who went to the cupboard to get a bone for her dog and found the cupboard bare. She then made numerous expeditions out to the shops of the neighborhood on errands for the dog, and on each return found him doing something more and more fantastic, through 14 verses. These were first published in 1805 under the title *The Comic Adventures of Old Mother Hubbard and her Dog,* and had instantaneous popularity. Sarah Catherine Martin (1768–1826) was the author. It was immediately pirated by some 26 chapbooks. Old Mother Hubbard herself, however, was a folk character known as early as the 16th century.

Mother Hubberd's Tale (hub'ėrdz). Poem by Edmund Spenser, published in 1591 in a volume known as *Complaints,* but written much earlier. It is an intentional imitation of Chaucer's manner. It was also entitled *Prosopopoia.*

Mother Lode. Zone of gold-bearing quartz veins in the W Sierra Nevadas, California, extending through Nevada, Placer, Eldorado, Amador, Calaveras, Tuolumne, and Mariposa counties, so called because it was the source of the gold found in stream beds below the occurrence of the lode.

"Mother of Cities." A name given to the ancient city of **Balkh,** in C Asia.

"Mother of Diets." A name given to the city of **Worms,** Germany.

"Mother of Presidents." A nickname of **Virginia.**

"Mother of Russian Cities" (rush'ȧn). A name given to the city of **Kiev.**

"Mother of the Confederacy." Epithet of **Law, Sallie Chapman.**

Mother Sawyer (sô'yėr). See **Sawyer, Mother.**

Mother's Day. American national observance in honor of motherhood. The holiday, suggested by Anna Jarvis of Philadelphia, was set (1914) by an act of Congress for annual celebration on the second Sunday in May. It is also observed in England and Germany.

Mother Shipton (ship'tǫn). Comedy by T. T. (Thomas Thompson). Although undated, it probably appeared before 1668. A ballad was written by George Colman the elder in 1771 with this title.

Mother Shipton's Prophecies. Various pretended prophecies published in England in the 15th, 17th, and 18th centuries. Charles Hindley wrote some of them. Many of them are attributed to T. Evan Preece, a prophetess of South Wales.

Motherwell (muᴛʜ'ėr.węl, -wel), **William.** b. at Glasgow, Oct. 13, 1797; d. there, Nov. 1, 1835. Scottish poet and antiquary. He wrote *Minstrelsy Ancient and Modern* (1827) and *Poems Narrative and Lyrical* (1832). "Jeanie Morrison" appears in the latter.

Motherwell and Wishaw (wish'ô). Police burgh and industrial center in S Scotland, in Lanarkshire, situated near South Calder Water, ab. 12 mi. SE of Glasgow, ab. 388 mi. N of London by rail. It was formed by the amalgamation of the former burghs of Motherwell and Wishaw, in 1920. The burgh is situated on the Lanarkshire coal field, and has an iron and steel industry, now using mostly imported ores. 68,137 (1951).

Motien Pass (mō'ti.en). Mountain pass in S Manchuria, SE of Mukden. It was of strategic importance in the Russo-Japanese War (1904–05), and a number of bloody engagements were fought in its vicinity.

Motier (mo.tyā), **Marie Joseph Paul Yves Roch Gilbert du.** See **Lafayette** or **La Fayette,** Marquis **de.**

Motier de Lafayette (dę lȧ.fȧ.yet), **Gilbert.** See **Lafayette, Gilbert Motier de.**

Motilones (mō.tē.lō'nās). Group of South American Indians of NW Venezuela in the Lake Maracaibo region, of Cariban linguistic stock. Their language with its numerous dialects is now classified as belonging to the Maracaibo-Magdalene group of the northwestern division of the Cariban family of languages. Earlier scholars, however, have seen Arawakan affinities in the speech of some groups of Motilones.

Motion Picture Arts and Sciences, Academy of. See **Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences.**

Motley (mot'li), **John Lothrop.** b. at Dorchester (now part of Boston), Mass., April 15, 1814; d. in Dorsetshire, England, May 29, 1877. American historian and diplomat. He graduated from Harvard in 1831, and, after completing his general education at Göttingen and Berlin and spending some time in travel, returned to America in 1834, took up the study of law, and was admitted to the bar. He eventually devoted himself to the study of history, and lived mostly abroad, residing in England after 1868. He was U.S. minister to Austria (1861–67) and to Great Britain (1869–70). His chief works are *The Rise of the Dutch Republic* (3 vols., 1856), *The History of the United Netherlands* (4 vols., 1860–68), and *The Life and Death of John of Barneveld* (1874).

Motolinia (mō.tō.lē'nyä), **Toribio de.** [Reputed original surname, **Paredes;** called **Toribio de Benavente.**] b. at Benavente, Zamora, Spain, c1500; d. in Mexico, Aug. 9, 1568. Spanish Franciscan missionary and author. He adopted the name of Motolinia from an Indian word meaning "poor." He went with the first Franciscans to Mexico (1524), and was one of the most successful missionaries. Most of his numerous writings are lost; the most important remaining is the *Historia de los Indios de la Nueva España.*

Moton (mō'tǫn), **Robert Russa.** b. in Amelia County, Va., Aug. 26, 1867; d. at Capahoosic, Va., May 31, 1940. American Negro educator. He graduated (1890) from and was on the faculty (1890–1916) of Hampton Institute at Hampton, Va. He was the successor (1915–35) to Booker T. Washington as principal of Tuskeegee Institute. He was awarded (1932) the Spingarn medal. Author of *Racial Good Will* (1916), *What the Negro Thinks* (1929), and his autobiography, *Finding a Way Out* (1920).

Motono (mō.tō.nō), Viscount **Ichiro.** b. in Saga, Japan, 1862; d. at Paris, Oct. 18, 1918. Japanese diplomat. He was a member (1907) of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague, and served as minister to Belgium (1898–1901), ambassador to France (1901–06), and ambassador to Russia (1906–07).

Motril (mō.trēl'). Town in S Spain, in the province of Granada, situated near the Mediterranean Sea, ab. 31 mi. S of Granada. The climate is mild; sugar cane and sugar beets, cotton, figs, and almonds are grown in the vicinity. There are sugar refineries and small cotton mills. Lead and zinc are mined nearby. 20,495 (1940).

Mott (mot), **Frank Luther.** b. in Keokuk County, Iowa, April 4, 1886—. American journalist, educator, and author. He was professor of journalism and director of the school of journalism (1927–42) at the State University of Iowa, and professor and dean of the school of journalism (1942–51) at the University of Missouri. Author of *Six Prophets Out of the Middle West* (1917), *The Man with the Good Face* (1921), *Records of Reading* (1926), *A History of American Magazines* (3 vols., 1930–38; awarded Pulitzer prize in American history, 1939), *American Journalism . . . 1690–1940* (1941), *Jefferson and the Press* (1943), and *Golden Multitudes* (1947).

Mott, James. b. at North Hempstead, Long Island, N.Y., June 20, 1788; d. at Brooklyn, N.Y., Jan. 26,

1868. American abolitionist who, with his wife, Lucretia Coffin Mott, was present at the Philadelphia convention which founded (1833) the American Anti-Slavery Society. After the passage of the fugitive-slave law (1850), the Mott home at Philadelphia was opened as a refuge for escaped slaves. He was a Philadelphia commission merchant (1822–52), dealing first in cotton and then in wool. He was a delegate (1840) to the world antislavery convention at London. He assisted in founding Swarthmore College (1864).

Mott, John Raleigh. b. at Livingston Manor, N.Y., May 25, 1865—. American religious worker. He has been chairman of the executive committee of the Student Volunteer Movement since 1888, general secretary (1895–1920) and chairman (1920–28) of the World's Student Christian Federation, and foreign secretary of the international committee of the Young Men's Christian Association since 1898. He served as general secretary (1915–31) and head (1926 *et seq.*) of the World's Committee of the Y.M.C.A., and he led (1921 *et seq.*) the International Missionary Council. He was one of the two recipients (1946) of the Nobel peace prize.

Mott, Mrs. **Lucretia Coffin.** b. at Nantucket, Mass., Jan. 3, 1793; d. near Philadelphia, Nov. 11, 1880. American social reformer, and preacher in the Society of Friends; wife of James Mott. She was active in behalf of abolition, woman suffrage, and universal peace. She joined with Elizabeth Cady Stanton in calling the 1848 convention at Seneca Falls, N.Y., to discuss the "condition and rights of women."

Mott, Valentine. b. at Glen Cove, Long Island, N.Y., Aug. 20, 1785; d. at New York, April 26, 1865. American surgeon, known especially for his successes in ligating the large arteries, in amputations, and in lithotomies. He translated *Velpeau's Operative Surgery*, and wrote *Travels* (1842), *Mott's Cliniques* (1860), and others.

Mott, Valentine. b. at New York, Nov. 17, 1852; d. June 19, 1918. American surgeon; a descendant of Valentine Mott (1785–1865). He studied with Pasteur and brought to America the first inoculated rabbit allowed to leave the Paris laboratory.

Motta (mōt'tä), **Giuseppe.** b. at Airolo, Switzerland, Dec. 29, 1871; d. at Bern, Switzerland, Jan. 23, 1940. Swiss lawyer and statesman. He was elected (Dec. 14, 1911) to the Federal Council, in which he served until his death, and was president (1915, 1920, 1927, 1932, 1937) of the Swiss Confederation. As foreign minister, (1920 *et seq.*) he was sympathetic to the League of Nations, although a firm advocate of absolute Swiss neutrality. He was honorary president (1920) of the first League of Nations assembly and its president in 1924.

Motta (mô'tą), **José Vianna da.** b. at Lisbon, Portugal, April 22, 1868—. Portuguese pianist and composer. He was director (1917 *et seq.*) of the Lisbon Conservatory, and conductor (1917 *et seq.*) of the Lisbon Symphony Orchestra. Among his compositions is the symphony *An das Vaterland*. He also composed a cantata, chamber music, piano selections, and songs.

Mottarone (mōt.tä.rō'nā), **Monte.** See **Motterone, Monte.**

Motte (mot), **Antoine Houdar de La.** See **La Motte, Antoine Houdar de.**

Motte-Ango (mot.äṅ.gō), **Robert Pellevé de le.** See **Flers, Robert Pellevé de le Motte-Ango,** Marquis **de.**

Motte-Fouqué (mot'fō.kā'), Baron **Friedrich Heinrich Karl de la.** See **Fouqué,** Baron **Friedrich Heinrich Karl de la Motte-.**

Motte-Guyon (mot.gwē.yôṅ), **Jeanne Marie Bouvier de la.** Full name of **Guyon,** Madame.

Motterone (mōt.tä.rō'nā) or **Mottarone** (mōt.tä.rō'nā), **Monte.** Mountain in N Italy, W of Stresa on Lago Maggiore, famous for its view. Elevation, ab. 4,890 ft.

Motteux (mo.tė), **Pierre Antoine.** [Also, **Peter Anthony Motteux.**] b. at Rouen, France, Feb. 25, 1663; murdered at London, Feb. 18, 1718. English translator and playwright. He was a French Huguenot merchant, at London after 1685, having gone to England on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. One of hisdramas, called *Novelty*, gives a distinct play in each act. He is better known as the translator, with Thomas Urquhart, of Rabelais's works; and he also, with others, translated *Don Quixote*.

Motteville (mot.vēl), Madame **Langlois de.** [Maiden name, **Françoise Bertaut.**] b. c1621; d. 1689. French author. She was the friend and confidante of Anne of Austria, queen of Louis XIII of France, and a noted "précieuse." Her *Mémoires pour servir á l'histoire d'Anne d'Autriche* were not printed till 1723.

Mottistone (mot'i.stọn), 1st Baron. See **Seely, John Edward Bernard.**

Mottl (mot'l), **Felix.** b. near Vienna, Aug. 24, 1856; d. at Munich, July 2, 1911. Austrian orchestral conductor and composer. He succeeded (1880) Felix Dessoff as court conductor at Karlsruhe, frequently conducted at Bayreuth, and had a high reputation as a Wagnerian interpreter. In 1904 he was made a director of the Berlin Royal Academy of Music, and he was later (1907) director of the Royal Opera House, Munich. He composed the operas *Agnes Bernauer, Ramin, Fürst und Sänger,* and others. His editions of Berlioz, Wagner, and other composers are of the first rank.

Mottley (mot'li), **John.** b. at London, 1692; d. there, Oct. 3, 1750. English writer. Author of *Joe Miller's Jests, or The Wit's Vade Mecum* (1739), the most famous of all English jestbooks, and of five dramas, *History of Peter the Great* (1739), and *The Lives of Dramatic Authors* (1747).

Mottola (môt'tō.lä). Town and commune in SE Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Apulia, in the province of Taranto, NW of Taranto. Pop. of Commune, 11,739 (1936); of town, 9,551 (1936).

Mottram (mot'rạm), **R. H.** [Full name, **Ralph Hale Mottram.**] b. at Norwich, England, Oct. 30, 1883—. English writer. His publications include *Poems Old and New* (1930), *The Headless Hound* (1931), *Early Morning* (1935), *Journey to the Western Front* (1936), *Old England* (1937), *The World Turns Slowly Round* (1942), *Visit of the Princess* (1946), *Buxton the Liberator* (1946), and *The Gentleman of Leisure* (1947).

Motyca (mō'ti.kạ). Ancient name of **Modica.**

Mouchoir (mö.shwär), **Le.** Romance by James Fenimore Cooper, published in 1843. It was reissued as *The Autobiography of a Pocket-Handkerchief.*

Mouchy (mö.shē), Duc **de.** Title of **Noailles, Philippe de.**

Moudon (mö.dôṅ). [Latin, **Minodunum.**] Town in W Switzerland, in the canton of Vaud. It was once the capital of the Pays de Vaud. 2,338 (1941).

Moukden (mö͡o'dẹn). See **Mukden.**

Mouldy (möl'di). Recruit in part II of Shakespeare's *King Henry IV.*

Moule (moul), **Henry.** b. at Melksham, Wiltshire, England, Jan. 27, 1801; d. at Fordington, Dorsetshire, England, Feb. 3, 1880. English Anglican clergyman, inventor of the dry-earth system of sewage disposal, which was extensively applied in England and in India.

Moulié (mö.lyā), **Charles.** See **Sandre, Thierry.**

Moulins (mö.laṅ). Town in C France, capital of the department of Allier, on the Allier River. It was the capital of the old privince of Bourbonnais. The cathedral, which dates from the 15th and 16th centuries, has remarkable stained-glass windows. The town has manufactures of hosiery, tools, and woolen goods. 23,254 (1946).

Moulmein (möl.mān', mōl-). [Also, **Maulmain.**] Seaport in S Burma, situated at the mouth of the Salween River, ab. 100 mi. E of Rangoon. It is the third largest city in Burma, and an important port, noted for its exports of teakwood and rice. It has a shipbuilding industry. 65,506 (1931).

Moulouya (mö.lö'yạ). [Spanish, **Muluya.**] River in NW Africa, in French Morocco, which flows into the Mediterranean Sea W of the Algerian border. It rises in the Atlas Mountains and forms the E boundary of Spanish Morocco. Length, ab. 325 mi.

Moult (mōlt), **Thomas.** b. at Mellor Hall, Derbyshire, England, Sept. 23, 1895—. English critic, novelist, poet, and anthologist. He was music critic on the Manchester *Guardian,* art and drama critic on the *Athenaeum* and the *English Review,* and a sports writer on English and Australian periodicals. He was editor of the annual *Best Poems* (1923–39) and of *Modern Writers and Playwrights* (1929) in the Critical Biographies series. Author of the novels *Snow over Eldon* (1920), *The Comely Lass* (1923), and *Saturday Night* (1931); of the books of poetry *Down Here the Hawthorn* (1921), *Brown Earth* (1922), and *Dear*

England (1941); of the critical studies *Barrie* (1928) and *W. H. Davies* (1934); and also of *Bat and Ball, a New Book of Cricket* (1935) and *How We Write Our Poems* (1940).

Moulton (mōl'tŏn), **Ellen Louise Chandler.** See **Moulton, Louise Chandler.**

Moulton, Forest Ray. b. April 29, 1872; d. Dec. 7, 1952. American astronomer; brother of Harold Glenn Moulton. He originated (1900 *et seq.*), with Thomas C. Chamberlin, the planetesimal (spiral-nebula) hypothesis of the origin of the solar system, as opposed to the nebular hypothesis of P. S. de Laplace. Author of *Celestial Mechanics* (1902), *Descriptive Astronomy* (1911), *Periodic Orbits* (1920), *Differential Equations* (1929), *Astronomy* (1931), *Consider the Heavens* (1935), and other works. He was coeditor with J. J. Schifferes of *The Autobiography of Science* (1945).

Moulton, Harold Glenn. b. at Le Roy, Mich., Nov. 7, 1883—. American economist and author; brother of Forest Ray Moulton. He was a teacher (1909–22) at the University of Chicago, and director (1922 *et seq.*) of the Institute of Economics at Washington, until it became part (1927) of the Brookings Institute, of which he was president (1927 *et seq.*). Author of *Principles of Money and Banking* (1916), *Financial Organization of Society* (1921), *The American Transportation Problem* (1933), *Income and Economic Progress* (1935), *Fundamental Economic Issues in National Defense* (1941), *The New Philosophy of Public Debt* (1943), and other works.

Moulton, Louise Chandler. [Maiden name, **Ellen Louise Chandler.**] b. at Pomfret, Conn., April 10, 1835; d. at Boston, Aug. 10, 1908. American novelist and poet. Among her works are *This, That, and The Other* (1854), *June Clifford* (1855), *Bed-time Stories* (1873), *Some Women's Hearts* (1874), *Swallow Flights, and Other Poems* (1878), *Random Rambles* (1881), *Firelight Stories* (1883), *Ourselves and our Neighbors* (1887), *Miss Eyre from Boston, and Other Stories* (1889), *In the Garden of Dreams* (1889), *Stories Told at Twilight* (1890), *In Childhood's Country* (1896), *At the Wind's Will* (1899), and *Poems and Sonnets* (1909).

Moulton, Richard Green. b. at Preston, England, May 5, 1849; d. at Tunbridge Wells, England, Aug. 15, 1924. English author, critic, and educator, professor in the University of Chicago from 1892 until his retirement in 1919. He was engaged (1874–92) as a lecturer in university extension work in England and America. Among his works are *Shakespeare as a Dramatic Artist* (1885), *Ancient Classical Drama* (1890), *The Literary Study of the Bible* (1896), *A Short Introduction to the Literature of the Bible* (1901), *The Moral System of Shakespeare* (1903), and *World Literature* (1911). He edited *The Modern Reader's Bible* (1895–98), an edition that treats the Bible as literature and indicates, by the usual typographic devices, the poetry, drama, and other literary forms in the Old and New Testaments.

Moultrie (mōl'tri). City in S Georgia, county seat of Colquitt County: meat packing; shipping point for watermelons and cotton. 11,639 (1950).

Moultrie (möl'tri, mōl'-), **Fort.** Fort on Sullivan's Island, in the main entrance to Charleston harbor, erected during the War of 1812. In the Civil War it was abandoned by the Union garrison under Major Robert Anderson on Dec. 26, 1860, and was seized by the Confederates, who served a battery from it during the bombardment of Fort Sumter.

Moultrie (mōl'tri), **John.** b. at London, Dec. 30, 1799; d. at Rugby, England, Dec. 26, 1874. English poet. He was rector of Rugby from 1828, at the time when Thomas Arnold, who became his friend, was headmaster at the school there. He published *My Brother's Grave* (1837), *The Dream of Life* (1843), and *Sermons* (1853).

Moultrie (möl'tri), **William.** b. in South Carolina, in November or December, 1730; d. at Charleston, S. C., Sept. 27, 1805. American Revolutionary general. He repulsed an attack on Sullivan's Island (where Fort Moultrie now stands) in 1776, defended Charleston in 1779, and was governor of South Carolina (1785–87, 1794–96).

Moundbuilders. Popular collective term referring to the North American Indians who built the numerous mounds and earthworks found throughout the Mississippi, Ohio, and tributary river valleys. They were ancestral (in some cases immediately) to the Indian populations found by the first European explorers and settlers. They had a fairly advanced culture; they knew agriculture, metalworking, weaving, and pottery-making. The mound at Hopewell, Ohio, is one of the most famous.

Mound City Group National Monument. National monument in S Ohio, ab. 4 mi. NW of Chillicothe, established in 1923 to preserve a group of prehistoric Indian mounds. Area, ab. 57 acres.

Moundsville (moundz'vil). [Former name, **Elizabethtown.**] City in N West Virginia, county seat of Marshall County, on the Ohio River ab. 13 mi. S of Wheeling: manufactures of glass, zinc, and enamel products; shipping center for coal. It was platted in 1798, and named for the Grave Creek Mound, a prehistoric mound which stands within the city limits. 14,772 (1950).

Mounet-Sully (mō.ne.sü.lē), **Jean.** [Original name, **Jean Sully Mounet.**] b. at Bergerac, France, Feb. 27, 1841; d. at Paris, March 1, 1916. French tragedian, famous for such roles as Hamlet, Othello, Oedipus, Orestes, and Nero in English and neo-classic French drama. He joined the Comédie Française in 1872. Playing classic roles with fire as well as dignity, Mounet-Sully became a mainstay of the French theater before the advent of naturalistic acting.

Mounier (mö.nyā), **Jean Joseph.** b. at Grenoble, France, 1758; d. at Paris, Jan. 28, 1806. French politician and political writer. He was a member of the Constituent Assembly in 1789. He proposed the famous Tennis Court Oath, which bound the members of the assembly not to adjourn until a constitution had been adopted. He became president of the assembly, but after failing to get a moderate constitution adopted, and seeing that the mob spirit would sway the French Revolution into excesses, he resigned (1789) and emigrated (1790). He returned (1805) to become councilor of state under Napoleon.

Mountagu (mon'tą.gū), **Edward.** See **Montagu** or **Mountagu, Edward.**

Mountague (mon'tą.gū), **Richard.** See **Montagu** or **Mountague, Richard.**

Mountain. Name given to the extreme Revolutionary party in the legislatures of the first French Revolution. The name was derived from the fact that they occupied the higher part of the hall. The Mountain was not especially a cohesive group but obtained some unity from its opposition to the philosophical approach to the revolution of the Girondists. Eventually the Mountain gained control of the Jacobin Club, and it was the moving spirit of the Reign of Terror. Among the most important members of the group were Robespierre and Danton. The name was temporarily revived in the legislatures following the revolution of 1848.

Mountain (moun'tąn), **Jacob.** b. at Thwaite Hall, Norfolk, England, Dec. 30, 1749; d. at Quebec, Canada, June 16, 1825. English Anglican clergyman and friend of William Pitt, through whom he was appointed (1793) the first Anglican bishop of Quebec. At the time of his arrival in Canada, there were only nine Anglican clergymen; this number was increased to 61 at his death.

Mountain-Altai Autonomous Oblast (-āl.tī'). [Russian, **Gorno-Altai**; former name, **Oirot Autonomous Oblast.**] Autonomous *oblast* (region) of the Altai Territory, Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R., situated in the Altai mountains of SW Siberia, ab. 250 mi. SE of Novosibirsk. It is a scenic region of high, snow-capped mountains and deep, forested valleys; the economy is chiefly devoted to dairy farming, livestock raising, and lumbering. Mercury is produced at Kosh-Agach. The oblast is traversed by a road leading from the railhead at Biisk SE into the Mongolian People's Republic. Capital, Gorno-Altaisk; area, ab. 35,900 sq. mi.; pop. 161,431 (1939).

Mountain Ash (ash). Urban district and coal-mining town in S Wales, in Glamorganshire, ab. 159 mi. W of London by rail 31,528 (1951).

Mountain-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast (-bą.dach.shan'). [Russian, **Gorno-Badakhshan.**] Autonomous *oblast* region of the Tadzhik Soviet Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R., in C Asia, occupying the entire SE

and E part of the republic, and bordering on Afghanistan on the S and Sinkiang on the E. Most of the area is in the high mountain region of the Pamirs, where there is grazing in summer pastures: sheep, yaks, goats, and cattle are raised. In the W part of the oblast is the deep valley of the Panj (Pyandzh) where wheat is grown, and there are winter pastures. The region is traversed by a single main road which leads from Osh to Khorog. Capital, Khorog; area, ab. 25,800 sq. mi. (1941); pop. 41,769 (1941).

Mountain Brook. Town in N central Alabama, in Jefferson County: a southern suburb of Birmingham. 8,359 (1950).

Mountaineering in the Sierra Nevada (si.er'ą nę.vad'ą). Records and sketches of adventures in the California mountains by Clarence King, published in 1872.

Mountaineers, The. Comedy taken from *Don Quixote* by George Colman the younger, produced on Aug. 3, 1793, and printed in 1795.

Mountain Grove. City in S Missouri, in Wright County, ab. 60 mi. E of Springfield, in a farming and lumbering region. 3,106 (1950).

Mountain Interval. Collection of poems by Robert Frost, published in 1916.

Mountain-Karabakh (kä.rä.bäch'). See **Nagorno-Karabakh.**

Mountain Lakes. Residential borough in N New Jersey, in Morris County, near Morristown and Dover, located on several artificial lakes. 2,806 (1950).

Mountain Province. Interior province in N Luzon, Philippine Islands. It is bounded on the N and NE by Cagayan, on the E by Isabela, and Nueva Vizcaya, on the S by Pangasinan, and on the W by La Union, Ilocos Sur, Abra, and Ilocos Norte. It is mostly mountainous country and is traversed by several ranges. Several of the tributaries of the Cagayan River have their sources in these highlands. The Igorots and the Ifugao are the principal native groups. The chief city is Baguio. Capital, Bontoc; area, ab. 5,458 sq. mi.; pop. 278,120 (1948).

Mountains of California (kal.i.fôrn'yą), **The.** Descriptive volume by John Muir, published in 1894 and issued in a revised edition in 1911. It recounts regional geological history, enumerates the varieties of flora and fauna, and includes characteristic appreciations of natural beauty. The text was illustrated by the author.

Mountains of the Moon. See **Moon, Mountains of the.**

"Mountain State." Occasional nickname of **Montana.**

Mountain View. City in W California, in Santa Clara County, S of San Francisco. It is a residential community and a processing and shipping center for fruit. 6,563 (1950).

Mountain View. Unincorporated community in SW Idaho, in Ada County, near Boise. 3,084 (1950).

Mount Airy (ār'i). Town in NW North Carolina, in Surry County: granite-quarrying center; manufactures of textiles and furniture. 7,192 (1950).

Mountany (moun'tä.nē), Baron. A title of **Browne,** Count **Maximilian Ulysses von.**

Mount Athos (ath'os, ā'thos). See **Agion Oros;** see also **Athos, Mount.**

Mountbatten (mount.bat'ęn). Family of peers, descended from the German house of Battenberg. The title of Battenberg died out (c1314), but was later (1851) revived when Alexander (1823–88), Prince of Hesse and of the Rhine, son of Louis II, Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt, gave the title of Princess Battenberg to his wife, Julia Teresa (1825–95), Countess von Haucke, daughter of a Polish nobleman. The family title of Battenberg was relinquished (1917) by the English branch of the family in favor of the title of Mountbatten.

Mountbatten, Alexander. [Former name, Prince **Alexander Albert of Battenberg;** titles, Marquis of **Carisbrooke** and Earl of **Berkhampsted.**] b. Nov. 23, 1886—. English business executive; grandson of Queen Victoria through her fifth daughter, Princess Beatrice, his mother. He relinquished (1917) the title of Prince Alexander Albert of Battenberg. He is a director of several large industrial and business companies.

Mountbatten, David Michael. [Title, 3rd Marquis of **Milford Haven.**] b. May 12, 1919—. English peer.

Mountbatten, Lord **Louis.** [Titles: 1st Earl **Mountbatten of Burma** and Baron **Romsey of Romsey;** known until 1917 as Prince **Louis Francis Albert Victor Nicholas of Battenberg.**] b. at Windsor, England, June 25, 1900—. British naval and military leader who served (1943–46) as supreme Allied commander in SE Asia. He entered (1913) the British navy. He was recalled (1941) from command of the aircraft carrier *Illustrious* to head (1942) British combined operations, with troops under his command popularly known as Commandos. Promoted to the rank of acting admiral and awarded the permanent rank of rear admiral, he was also given the honorary ranks of lieutenant general and air marshal. He directed the strategy of the successful Madagascar invasion (May, 1942). He accepted (September, 1945) the formal surrender of the Japanese southern armies at Singapore. He served (March–August, 1947) as the last British viceroy of India, and was the first governor general (1947–48) of the new Indian dominion.

Mount Carmel (kär'męl). City in SE Illinois, county seat of Wabash County: marketing center for farm products. 8,732 (1950).

Mount Carmel. Borough in E central Pennsylvania, in Northumberland County: coal mining. 14,222 (1950).

Mount Clemens (klem'ęnz). City in SE Michigan, county seat of Macomb County, ab. 21 mi. NE of Detroit: resort center; has manufactures of auto parts, trailers, sugar, power boats, dinnerware, farm implements, and tools. 17,027 (1950).

Mount Desert (dez'ėrt, dę.zėrt'). Island in the Atlantic Ocean, belonging to Hancock County, Maine, ab. 30 mi. E of Belfast, ab. 1 mi. from the mainland. It is celebrated for its picturesque scenery and as a summer resort. It was temporarily settled by the French in the beginning of the 17th century. Forest fires did extensive damage on the island and to Bar Harbor, its most noted resort, in 1947. Length, ab. 14 mi.; highest point, ab. 1,500 ft.

Mount Dora (dō'rą). Town in N central Florida, in Lake County, ab. 25 mi. NW of Orlando: citrus-fruit shipping center; lake yachting resort. 3,028 (1950).

Mountebank, The. Novel by William John Locke, published in 1921, dealing with the theme of dual personality.

Mount Ephraim (ē'frą.im). Borough in W New Jersey, in Camden County, ab. 5 mi. S of Camden. 4,449 (1950).

Mountfort (mount'fort), **William.** b. in Staffordshire, England; d. at London, Dec. 10, 1692. English actor and dramatic writer. He was deemed excellent at playing well-bred fops and wrote several popular comedies. He was killed at the door of the actress Mrs. Anne Bracegirdle by an adventurer, Captain Richard Hill, apparently with the complicity of Charles, 4th Baron Mohun, who, as Mountfort was aware, had designs on the lady. Lord Mohun was tried by his peers and was acquitted.

Mount Healthy (hel'thi). [Former name, **Mount Pleasant.**] Village in SW Ohio, in Hamilton County: a northern suburb of Cincinnati. It was established in 1817. Pop. 5,533 (1950).

Mount Hermon (hėr'mọn). A former name of **Tottenville.**

Mount Holly (hol'i). Unincorporated community in S central New Jersey, county seat of Burlington County: manufactures of knitted and leather goods. 8,206 (1950).

Mount Hope. City in S central West Virginia, in Fayette County, ab. 40 mi. SE of Charleston, in a soft-coal mining region. 2,588 (1950).

Mount Joy (joi). Borough in SE Pennsylvania, in Lancaster County: manufactures of shoes, textiles, chocolate, and iron products. 3,006 (1950).

Mountjoy (mount.joi'), Barons. Titles held by various members of the **Blount** family.

Mount Kisco (kis'kō). Village in SE New York, in Westchester County: residential community. 5,907 (1950).

Mount Lebanon (leb'ą.nọn). Suburban township in SW Pennsylvania, in Allegheny County, just SW of Pittsburgh. 26,604 (1950).

Mount McKinley National Park (mą.kin'li). National park in S central Alaska, surrounding Mount McKinley, and including several glaciers and a scenic area inhabited by wildlife. There are ab. 91 mi. of road within the park, but access to it is only by rail or by air. Area, ab. 3,030 sq. mi.

Mount Morris (mor'is). Village in N Illinois, in Ogle County, ab. 85 mi. W of Chicago, in a farming region. 2,709 (1950).

Mount Morris. City in E central Lower Michigan, in Genesee County, ab. 8 mi. N of Flint. 2,890 (1950).

Mount Morris. Village in W New York, in Livingston County. 3,450 (1950).

Mount of Olives. English title of Beethoven's oratorio *Christus am Ölberg*, produced in England in 1814. The title was changed to *Engedi* and the principal character to David in 1842, owing to the strong feeling against the appearance of Christ as a personage in an oratorio.

Mount Olive (ol'iv). Town in E central North Carolina, in Wayne County: agricultural marketing center. 3,732 (1950).

Mount Oliver (ol'i.vėr). Borough in SW Pennsylvania, in Allegheny County, a suburb of Pittsburgh. 6,646 (1950).

Mount Palomar Observatory (pal'ō.mär). See under **Palomar, Mount.**

Mount Penn (pen). Borough in SE Pennsylvania, in Berks County: residential suburb of Reading; manufactures of hosiery. It was platted in 1884. Pop. 3,635 (1950).

Mount Pleasant (plez'ạnt). City in SE Iowa, county seat of Henry County, ab. 26 mi. NW of Burlington. It is the seat of Iowa Wesleyan College. 5,843 (1950).

Mount Pleasant. City in C Lower Michigan, county seat of Isabella County, on the Chippewa River, in a petroleum area: oil-refining, sugar-refining, and auto-parts industries. It is the seat of a teachers college. 11,393 (1950).

Mount Pleasant. [Formerly called **"Helltown."**] Borough in SW Pennsylvania, in Westmoreland County: manufactures of glassware, cigars, cement products, and metal products. 5,883 (1950).

Mount Pleasant. Town in C Tennessee, in Maury County, in a phosphate-mining area: manufactures of fertilizer. 2,931 (1950).

Mount Pleasant. City in E Texas, county seat of Titus County, NE of Dallas: lumber, cotton-processing, and pottery industries. 6,342 (1950).

Mount Pleasant. Former name of **Harlan,** Ky.

Mount Pleasant. Former name of **Mount Healthy,** Ohio.

Mount Prospect. Village in NE Illinois, in Cook County: a northwestern suburb of Chicago. In the decade between the last two U.S. censuses its population more than doubled. 1,720 (1940), 4,009 (1950).

Mount Rainier (rā'nėr). Town in C Maryland, in Prince Georges County: a northeastern residential suburb of Washington, D.C. In the decade between the last two U.S. censuses its population more than doubled. 4,830 (1940), 10,989 (1950).

Mount Rainier National Park (rā.nir', rā'nir). National Park in W central Washington, surrounding Mount Rainier, established in 1899. There is a group of glaciers on the upper slopes of the volcanic peak; below this are alpine meadows, and on the lower slopes, coniferous forests. The park is a popular recreational area. Area, ab. 377 sq. mi.

Mount Royal (roi'ạl). [French, **Mont-Royal.**] Town in S Quebec, Canada, on Montreal Island: a western residential suburb of Montreal. 4,888 (1941), 11,352 (1951).

Mount Rushmore National Memorial (rush'mōr). National memorial in W South Dakota, in the Black Hills, established in 1929. On the granite face of the mountain four gigantic stone heads have been created, of George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln, and Theodore Roosevelt; these are the work of the sculptor Gutzon Borglum, and each measures over 60 ft. in height. Area, ab. 1,220 acres.

Mount Sterling (stėr'ling). [Former names: **Little Mountain Town, Mount Stirling.**] City in E Kentucky, county seat of Montgomery County. Platted in 1793, it was captured by Confederate troops in 1863. Pop. 5,294 (1950).

Mount Union (ūn'yon). Borough in S central Pennsylvania, in Huntingdon County, on the Juniata River, in a quarrying, lumbering, and agricultural region: processing plants for coal and creosote; manufactures of bricks and clothing. It was platted in 1849. Pop. 4,690 (1950).

Mount Vernon (vėr'non). City in S Illinois, county seat of Jefferson County: manufactures of railroad cars, stoves, shoes, and clothing. 15,600 (1950).

Mount Vernon. City in SW Indiana, county seat of Posey County, on the Ohio River ab. 19 mi. W of Evansville: manufactures of threshing machines, stoves, and corn and food products. 6,150 (1950).

Mount Vernon. City in SE New York, in Westchester County, adjoining New York City on the N: residential suburb, part of the urban area of New York. It has various light industries, the products of which include chemicals, electrical equipment, food products, and metal products. 71,899 (1950).

Mount Vernon. City in C Ohio, county seat of Knox County, ab. 41 mi. NE of Columbus: manufactures of steam and Diesel engines, glassware, bridge spans, and machinery. It was platted in 1805. Pop. 12,185 (1950).

Mount Vernon. City in NW Washington, county seat of Skagit County, on the Skagit River: processing and shipping center for peas, condensed milk, eggs, and poultry. 5,230 (1950).

Mount Vernon. Estate in Fairfax County, Va., the residence and place of burial of George Washington. It is situated on the Potomac, ab. 14 mi. S of Washington, D.C., with which it is connected by a modern highway. In 1859 it was purchased by the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association.

Mount Vernon. A former name of **Winton,** Pa.

Moura (mō'rạ). Town and *concelho* (commune) in S Portugal, in the district of Beja, situated on a tributary of the Ardila River, near its junction with the Guadiana River, NE of Beja: livestock markets. The town has a number of old churches and monasteries. Pop. of concelho, 30,500 (1940); of town, 7,977 (1940).

Moura, Francisco Rolim de. b. at Pernambuco (now Recife), Brazil, 1580; d. at Lisbon, Portugal, 1657. Portuguese administrator, governor general (1624–26) of Brazil.

Moure (mō'rẹ), **Manuel Magallanes.** See **Magallanes Moure, Manuel.**

Mourne Mountains (mōrn). Range of mountains in SE Northern Ireland, in County Down, extending NE from Carlingford Lough to Dundrum Bay. Its highest point is Slieve Donard (2,796 ft.). Length, ab. 14 mi.

Mourning Becomes Electra (ē.lek'tra). Dramatic trilogy by Eugene O'Neill, produced and published in 1931. It is based on the Greek Electra theme and involves the emotional entanglements of the Mannon family in New England after the close of the Civil War. The three parts are entitled *Homecoming, The Hunted,* and *The Haunted.*

Mourning Bride, The. Tragedy by William Congreve, produced in 1697.

Mourning Garment. [Original title, **Greene's Mourning Garment.**] Novel by Robert Greene, registered in 1590. It is a paraphrase of the parable of the prodigal son.

Mourt's Relation (mōrts). Historical work published in 1622 and variously attributed to George Morton, Edward Winslow, and William Bradford, relating to the settlement of Plymouth Colony, in Massachusetts. Its full proper title is *A Relation or Journall of the Beginning and Proceedings of the English Plantation Settled at Plimoth in New England.* It was signed "G. Mourt."

Mourzouk (mör'zök). See **Murzuk.**

Mouscron (mös.krôn). [Flemish, **Moeskroen.**] Town in W Belgium, in the province of West Flanders, situated near the French border, S of Courtrai: woolen and cotton textile industries, furniture manufactures, and agricultural markets. 36,354 (1947).

Mouse River (mous). See **Souris River.**

Mouse Tower. Any tower associated with the mouse-miser legend, in which some wealthy and heartless nobleman or bishop has been devoured alive by mice after refusing to feed the poor of his own neighborhood in time of famine. There are mouse towers in Germany and Austria, Switzerland, Poland, and Scandinavia. The most famous, probably, is the tower in the Rhine near Bingen, Germany, where Bishop Hatto was eaten alive.

Mouskès (mös.kes), **Philippe.** b. at Ghent, Belgium, c1215; d. at Tournai, Belgium, 1283. Flemish prelate and historian. His chronicles extend from the siege of Troy to 1243.

Mousqueton (mös.ke.tôṅ). Vain, boastful lackey of Porthos in *The Three Musketeers*, by Alexandre Dumas *père*.

Moussorgsky (mö.sôrg'ski), **Modest Petrovich.** See **Mussorgsky** or **Moussorgsky, Modest Petrovich.**

Moussy (mö.sē), **Jean Antoine Victor Martin de.** See **Martin de Moussy, Jean Antoine Victor.**

Mousterian (mös.tir'i.an). [Also, **Middle Paleolithic.**] Prehistoric culture of the middle of the Paleolithic Period, placed at ab. 40,000-70,000 years ago. It is named for the typical caves, rock shelters, and remains found at Le Moustier in the Dordogne region, S France. Mousterian Man is classified in one of the four subgroups of Neanderthal Man. His culture precedes the Aurignacian. His artifacts are typically flaked stone, and he had smaller, more finely shaped hand-axes than his predecessors of the lower Paleolithic. Ashes of considerable depth have been found in the caves of the Mousterian period, indicating not merely that Mousterian Man had fire, but that the fire was the center of a social group. He buried his dead, perhaps decorated his dead, and perhaps had some concept of a life after death. This is postulated from a skeleton found in burial position, covered with red-ocher dust, along with the thighbone of a horse and a stone implement. These can be interpreted, in terms of almost universal primitive thinking, as meat and weapon for an afterworld.

Moutet (mö.te), **Marius.** b. at Nîmes, France, April 18, 1876—. French political leader and lawyer, best known for his leading part in the creation (1946) of the French Union. He was minister of colonies (1936–38, 1946–47). A deputy (1914–40, 1944 *et seq.*), he is a member of the directing committee of the French Socialist Party and a vice-president of the League of Rights of Man, and is active in numerous societies for cultural relations between France and other countries.

Mouthiers (mö.tyā). See **Moutiers.**

Mouth of Black River. A former name of **Lorain,** Ohio.

Moutier (mö.tyā). [German, **Münster.**] Town in NW Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, situated on the Birs River (a tributary of the Rhine). 5,165 (1941).

Moutiers (mö.tyā). [Full name, **Moutiers-en-Tarentaise** (-äṅ.tar.äṅ.tez); also, formerly, **Mouthiers.**] Small town in SE France, in the department of Savoie, ab. 32 mi. E of Chambéry. It was the capital of Tarentaise, and has a 15th-century cathedral. 3,105 (1946).

Mouton (mö.ton'), **Alexander.** b. in the Attakapas district, in S Louisiana, Nov. 19, 1804; d. Feb. 12, 1885. American lawyer and politician. He served as U.S. senator (1837–42) from Louisiana and as governor (1843–46). As president (1861) of the Louisiana secession convention, he voted for secession.

Mouton (mö.tôṅ), **Georges.** See **Lobau,** Comte **de.**

Mouvement de la Libération Nationale (möv.mäṅ dę lā lē.bā.rā.syôṅ nā.syo.nal). [Eng. trans., *"Movement of National Liberation."*] French Resistance movement during World War II, formed (1941–43) by groups fighting the Vichy regime and the German occupation. After the formation of the Fourth Republic, its members divided support between various Leftist political groups, a majority supporting the Socialists and a minority backing collaboration with Communists.

Mouvement Républicain Populaire (möv.mäṅ rā.püb-lē.kaṅ po.pü.ler). [Eng. trans., *"Popular Republican Movement"*; called **MRP.**] French political party, formed (Nov. 26, 1944) at Paris as the organized representative of Catholic political interests under the Fourth Republic. It drew its strength from two earlier Catholic political parties, the Parti Démocrate Populaire ("Popular Democratic Party"), and the Jeune République led by Marc Sangnier, as well as from a Resistance movement, the Mouvement Républicain de Libération. Its program included support of private enterprise along with social reforms, and assistance to Catholic educational institutions. It won 166 seats in the National Assembly in the 1946 election. Its leaders included Georges Bidault, P. H. Teitgen, Robert Schuman, Paul Coste-Floret, Robert Lecourt, Jean Letourneau, and Marc Sangnier.

Movers (mō'fėrs), **Franz Karl.** b. at Coesfeld, Germany, July 17, 1806; d. at Breslau, Sept. 28, 1856. German Orientalist.

Movimas (mọ̄.vē'mąz). Group of South American Indians, formerly dwelling in the region of the Mamoré River. Very few, if any, survive today. The language, called Movima, comprises one small family by itself. No relationships have been established, but possible relationship with Mojo (an Arawak language) has been suggested.

Movshovitz (mof.shô'vits), **Israel.** Original name of **Davidson, Israel.**

Mowatt (mou'at), **Anna Cora Ogden.** [Also, Mrs. **Ritchie.**] b. at Bordeaux, France, March 5, 1819; d. at Henley-on-Thames, England, July 21, 1870. American actress, novelist, dramatist, and poet. She went on the stage at New York in 1845. She played many of her roles opposite E. L. Davenport. She left the stage before her marriage to W. F. Ritchie. She published her autobiography in 1854. Among her plays are *Gulzara* (1840), *Fashion* (1845), and *Armand* (1847). She also wrote novels, magazine articles, cookbooks, and other popular material.

Mowbray (mō'brā), **H. Siddons.** b. at Alexandria, Egypt, Aug. 5, 1858; d. Jan. 13, 1928. American figure painter. He studied at Paris with Léon Bonnat, and executed murals for several private residences as well as for public buildings.

Mowbray, John. [Titles: 2nd Duke of **Norfolk,** 4th Earl of **Nottingham.**] b. 1389; d. on the isle of Axholme, Lincolnshire, England, Oct. 19, 1432. English nobleman; son of Thomas Mowbray.

Mowbray, Robert de. [Title, Earl of **Northumberland.**] d. c1125. English soldier. He killed (1093) Malcolm of Scotland at Alnwick, joined in conspiracy to make Count Stephen of Aumâle king, and was confined in Windsor as a prisoner and deprived of his earldom and possessions.

Mowbray, Thomas. [Titles: Earl of **Nottingham,** 12th Baron **Mowbray,** 1st Duke of **Norfolk.**] d. at Venice, 1399. He was created Earl of Nottingham in 1383, earl marshal in 1384, and was one of the lord appellants of 1387, but afterward joined the king. He was created Duke of Norfolk in 1397. Having been accused of treason by Henry Bolingbroke, Earl of Hereford (afterward Henry IV), in 1398, he challenged the latter to single combat, and the lists were set at Coventry in presence of Richard II, who banished both disputants on the eve of the contest, Norfolk for life and Hereford for ten years. Shakespeare introduces him in his *Richard II.*

Mowcher (mou'chėr), **Miss.** In Charles Dickens's *David Copperfield,* a merry talkative dwarf, a hairdresser.

Mowee (mou'ē). See **Maui.**

Mower (mou'ėr), **Joseph Anthony.** b. at Woodstock, Vt., Aug. 22, 1827; d. at New Orleans, La., Jan. 6, 1870. American soldier in the Civil War who, after joining Sherman in the Atlanta campaign (November, 1864), commanded a division in the march to the sea.

Mowinckel (mō'ving"kęl), **Johan Ludwig.** b. at Bergen, Norway, Oct. 22, 1870; d. at New York, Sept. 30, 1943. Norwegian statesman and shipping magnate, three times premier (1924–26, 1928–31, 1933–35). Elected (1906) to the *Storting* (parliament) as a *Venstre* (Left, or Liberal) Party member, he served (1916–18, 1927) as president of the Storting, held the posts of minister of trade and foreign affairs (1921–23), and was also foreign minister during his premierships. He served (1925–36) on the Storting Nobel Prize Committee, was a member (1930–31, 1933) of the League of Nations Council, represented (1940–43) the Venstre Party in the Nygaardsvold coalition government during World War II, and was on special missions to Sweden (1940–42) and to the U.S. (1942–43).

Mowrer (mou'rėr), **Edgar Ansel.** b. at Bloomington, Ill., March 8, 1892—. American journalist and author; brother of Paul Scott Mowrer. He was a war correspondent (1914–15) in Europe for the Chicago *Daily News* and later chief of its Berlin and Paris bureaus. He was deputy director until 1943 of the Office of Facts and Figures, Office of War Information. Author of *Immortal Italy* (1922), *The Future of Politics* (1930), *The Dragon Awakes* (1938), and other books. He received the Pulitzer prize in journalism for *Germany Puts the Clock Back* (1932).

Mowrer, Paul Scott. b. at Bloomington, Ill., July 14, 1887—. American journalist, editor, and author; brother of Edgar Ansel Mowrer. Associated (1905 *et seq.*) with the Chicago *Daily News,* he served as Paris correspondent (1910 *et seq.*), war correspondent in the Balkans (1912–13) and France (1914–18), and representative at the Versailles peace conference (1918–19) and limitation-of-armaments

conferences (1921–38). He received a Pulitzer prize (1928) for the best foreign-correspondence service. He was editor (1935–44) of the Chicago *Daily News*, and European editor (1945 *et seq.*) of the New York *Post*. Author of *Balkanized Europe—A Study in Political Analysis and Reconstruction* (1921), *Our Foreign Affairs—A Study in National Interest and the New Diplomacy* (1924), *The Foreign Relations of the United States* (1927), *Poems Between Wars* (1941), *The House of Europe* (1945), and other books.

Moxon (mok′sŏn), **Edward.** b. at Wakefield, Yorkshire, England, in December, 1801; d. at Putney Heath, London, June 3, 1858. English publisher and poet, remembered as the friend and publisher of great poets. He began (1830) his publishing career with Charles Lamb's *Album Verses*, and brought out works by Tennyson, Browning, Wordsworth, Southey, W. S. Landor, Coventry Patmore, the Disraelis, R. Monckton Milnes, Sheridan Knowles, and others. With all these writers Moxon was on terms of friendship, as well as with John Forster, Harriet Martineau, and Mary Lamb. His own works include *The Prospect and other Poems* (1826), dedicated to Samuel Rogers, *Christmas* (1829), dedicated to Lamb, and *Sonnets* (1835), dedicated to Wordsworth. He married (1833) Lamb's adopted daughter, Emma Isola.

Moxos (mok′sōz). See **Mojos.**

Moya (mō′yä), **Pedro de.** b. in Granada, Spain, 1610; d. there, 1666. Spanish painter. He was a soldier in the army of Flanders, where he was so charmed with the works of Van Dyck that he went to London in 1641 to study under him.

Moyamba (mō.yam′bą). Town in the British protectorate of Sierra Leone, W Africa, ab. 40 mi. E of Freetown on the main railroad line leading to the interior. Pop. ab. 2,500.

Moyano (mō.yä′nō), **Sebastián.** Original name of **Benalcázar, Sebastián de.**

Moya y Contreras (mō′yä ē kōn.trā′räs), **Pedro de.** b. in the diocese of Córdoba, Spain, c1520; d. at Madrid, in December, 1591. Spanish prelate and administrator. In 1571 he established the Inquisition in New Spain, and in December, 1574, was consecrated archbishop of Mexico. He was acting viceroy from Sept. 25, 1584, to Oct. 17, 1585.

Moyen-Congo (mwä.yaṅ kôn.gō). French name of **Middle Congo.**

Moyen de Parvenir (mwä.yaṅ dę pȧrv.nēr). [Eng. trans., *"How to Succeed."*] Work by François Béroalde de Verville, published in 1610. Using the device of gathering guests at a banquet, the author brings in many celebrated persons of the day and of antiquity, and makes them talk in the strangest possible fashion. The license of language and anecdote which Rabelais had permitted himself is equaled and exceeded, but many of the tales are told with consummate art, and in the midst of the ribaldry and buffoonery remarks of no small shrewdness are constantly dropped as if by accident.

Moyeuvre-Grande (mwä.yė.vrę.gräṅd). [German, **Gross-Moyeuvre.**] Town in E France, in the department of Moselle. It has iron mines, and a steel industry. 10,163 (1946).

Moyne (moin), 1st Baron. Title of **Guinness, Walter Edward.**

Moyne (mwàn), **Le.** See **Le Moyne.**

Moyne, Pierre le. See **Iberville, Pierre le Moyne, Sieur d'.**

Moynihan (moi′ni.han), **Berkeley George Andrew.** [Title, 1st Baron **Moynihan of Leeds.**] b. in Malta, 1865; d. Sept. 7, 1936. English surgeon. He was known as an authority on abdominal ailments and cancer.

Moyobamba (mō.yō.bäm′bä). City in N Peru, capital of San Martín department. 7,497 (1940).

Moytura (moi.tō′rą). [Irish, **Mag Tured.**] Plain in ancient Ireland, the scene of two famous mythological battles. The first was the great battle in which the Tuatha De Danann (the divine race of Ireland) invaded Ireland and wrested it from the Firbolgs (the former pre-Celtic invaders). This battle took place on the west coast of Connacht, in what is now County Mayo. The second battle of Moytura was seven years later, between the Tuatha De Danann and the Fomorians (a gigantic people), whom they also overcame. This took place a little farther north, in County Sligo. The very earliest chronicle reports only one battle, in which the Tuatha De Danann overthrew the Firbolgs and Fomorians together.

Mozambique (mō.zăm.bēk, mō′zą̈m.bēk). [Portuguese, **Moçambique**; also, **Portuguese East Africa.**] Portuguese colony in SE Africa, bounded on the N by Tanganyika territory, on the W by Nyasaland protectorate, Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia, and Transvaal, Union of South Africa, and on the S and E by the Indian Ocean and Mozambique Channel. The area was formerly governed by the Mozambique Company, whose last holdings were taken over by the Mozambique government in 1942. The colony is divided into four provinces: Sul do Save, Manica and Sofala, Zambezia, and Niassa. The administration is in the hands of a governor general assisted by a government council of elected members and business leaders, and an executive council. Each province is administered by a governor. The chief export products of the colony are sugar, maize, cotton, copra, and sisal. The colony has two important ports, Beira and Lourenço Marques, each connected by rail lines with centers in the Union of South Africa, Rhodesia, and Nyasaland, which provide the shortest routes to the sea for these centers, chief among them Johannesburg in the Witwatersrand gold fields. The commerce of these inland regions supplies most of the revenue for the Portuguese colony. A railway also connects the port of Mozambique with the interior. Capital, Lourenço Marques; area, 297,731 sq. mi.; pop. 5,732,767 (1950).

Mozambique. [Portuguese, **Moçambique.**] Town in SE Africa, in the Portuguese colony of Mozambique, situated on an island off the coast, ab. 300 mi. S of the border of Tanganyika. Until 1907 it was the capital of Mozambique. Seaport town, it exports lumber, peanuts, and oil seeds. A railroad line runs from Lumbo on the mainland, opposite Mozambique, to the interior. 9,155 (1940).

Mozambique Channel. Sea passage of the Indian Ocean, separating Madagascar from the mainland of SE Africa. Width, ab. 250 to 600 mi.

Mozarabs (mō.zar′ąbz). [Also, **Mozarabians** (mō.zą-rā′bi.ąnz).] Those Christians in Spain who lived among and measurably assimilated themselves to the Moslems, but continued in the exercise of their own religion.

Mozart (mō′tsärt). Biography by Sacheverell Sitwell, published in 1932.

Mozart, Constanze Weber. b. 1763; d. 1842. Austrian singer; wife of Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart.

Mozart, Franz Xaver Wolfgang. [Later called **Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart.**] b. at Vienna, July 26, 1791; d. at Karlsbad (now Karlovy Vary), in Bohemia, July 29, 1844. German conductor and composer; son of Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart. He was a music master (1808–14) at Lemberg (now Lvov).

Mozart, Johann Georg Leopold. b. at Augsburg, Germany, Nov. 14, 1719; d. at Salzburg, Austria, May 28, 1787. German violinist and musical writer; father of Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart. He wrote sacred music, including 12 oratorios, symphonies, concertos, and organ and piano music. He wrote a violin method popular into the 19th century.

Mozart, Karl Thomas. b. at Vienna, Sept. 21, 1784; d. at Milan, Italy, Oct. 31, 1858. Austrian government official and amateur pianist; son of Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart.

Mozart, Maria Anna. [Called **Nannerl Mozart.**] b. at Salzburg, Austria, July 30, 1751; d. there, Oct. 29, 1829. Austrian pianist; daughter of Johann Georg Leopold Mozart and sister of Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart. As a child prodigy, she toured jointly until 1768 with her brother. She taught music at Salzburg.

Mozart, Wolfgang Amadeus. [Baptismal name, **Johannes Chrysostomus Wolfgangus Theophilus Mozart,** Amadeus being a translation into Latin of the Greek Theophilus.] b. at Salzburg, Austria, Jan. 27, 1756; d. at Vienna, Dec. 5, 1791. Austrian composer; son of Johann Georg Leopold Mozart. He showed a precocious knowledge of music when only three years old, and first appeared in public in a performance at the University of Salzburg, in 1761, when between five and six years of age. In 1762 his father took him with his older

sister on a concert tour to Munich, Vienna, and other places, and in the next year to Paris, where they, especially Wolfgang, excited great enthusiasm. At London in the next year they were equally successful, and remained in England until August, 1765. Mozart during this time composed a number of symphonies, sonatas, and arias; the children also played at their lodgings for such as chose to test their genius in private. They finally returned to Salzburg in November, 1766, and in 1768 were received at court at Vienna, where Mozart was urged by the emperor Joseph II to compose an opera and conduct it. He took the story of *La Finta semplice*, and his opera (though opposed through the envy of other musicians) was finally performed (1769) at Salzburg. He succeeded in producing his Singspiel (operetta) *Bastien und Bastienne* in a private theater at Vienna, and he also composed and conducted the music at the ceremonies of the consecration of the new church at Waisenhaus. From 1769 to 1773 Mozart traveled with his father in Italy, winning fresh laurels as an opera composer. In the period 1777–78 he went to Mannheim and Paris with his mother, where he found that the admiration accorded to a precocious child was not so easily obtained by a mature musician. Some months after the death of his mother he returned to Salzburg, and in 1781 his strained relations with the archbishop reached the point of a definite break. After that time Mozart lived at Vienna as a "free artist" and not until 1790 did he become imperial court composer. He reaped usually but little pecuniary benefit from his compositions, and his health began to fail. His productivity was tremendous. Between 1784 and 1786 he wrote 12 piano concertos which belong to his most powerful works (all in all he wrote 23 piano concertos); in 1788 he produced his three greatest symphonies and in his last year *The Magic Flute*. At the same time he received the famous commission from a mysterious stranger (afterwards known to be the steward of Count Walsegg) to write a requiem mass to be finished within a few months. His enfeebled health and various circumstances connected with the commission produced a serious effect on his already troubled brain, and he imagined it to be a summons from the other world. He began the mass, however, and said that it was for his own funeral. As he was already dying, he was not able to supervise the rehearsal of the finished part. He died of malignant typhus fever. There were no ceremonies at his grave, and even his friends followed him no farther than the city gates, owing to a violent storm. He was buried in the common ground of St. Marx, and the exact position of his grave is not known. Many years afterward a monument was erected to him by the city of Vienna. He left over 600 compositions, which include more than 50 symphonies, more than 50 concertos, sonatas, chamber music of every kind, a number of masses and other music for the church (mostly composed in his Salzburg period), the *Requiem*, and others. Among his operas are *Mitridate* (1770), *La Finta giardiniera* (1775), *Zaide* (unfinished, 1779), *Idomeneo* (1781), *Die Entführung aus dem Serail* (*The Abduction from the Seraglio*, 1782), *Le Nozze di Figaro* (*The Marriage of Figaro*, 1786), *Don Giovanni* (1787), *Così fan tutte* (1790), *La Clemenza di Tito* (1791), *Die Zauberflöte* (*The Magic Flute*, 1791), and others. Very little (only about 18 opus numbers) of his music was published in his lifetime.

Mozdok (moz.dôk'). City in the U.S.S.R., in the North Ossetian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, ab. 145 mi. N of Tiflis (Tbilisi), situated on the Terek River: food-processing industries. Large oil fields are to the S. 14,056 (1936).

Mozee (mō'zē), **Phoebe Anne Oakley.** Original name of **Oakley, Annie.**

Mozhaisk (mo.zhīsk'). [Also: **Mojaisk, Moshaisk.**] Town in the U.S.S.R., in the Moscow *oblast* (region) of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, situated on the Moskva River ab. 63 mi. W of Moscow. In World War II it fell to the Germans in October, 1941, and was retaken by Russian forces in January, 1942. Pop. 10,800 (1936).

Mozier (mō'zhėr), **Joseph.** b. at Burlington, Vt., Aug. 22, 1812; d. in Switzerland, in October, 1870. American sculptor.

Mozley (mōz'li), **James Bowling.** b. at Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, England, Sept. 15, 1813; d. at Shoreham, Sussex, England, Jan. 4, 1878. English divine and theologian. He became vicar of Old Shoreham (1856), canon of Worcester, and regius professor of divinity (1871) at Oxford. He took part in the Oxford movement and was a supporter of G. C. Gorham in the controversy over baptismal regeneration. He wrote *On the Augustinian Doctrine of Predestination* (1855), *The Primitive Doctrine of Baptismal Regeneration* (1856), *On Miracles* (1865), and others.

Mozuffernugger (mǭ.zuf'ėr.nug.ėr). See **Muzaffarnagar.**

Mozufferpore (mǭ.zuf'ėr.pōr). See **Muzaffarpur.**

Mpanda (ẹm.pän'dą). Mining town in E Africa, in SW Tanganyika territory, ab. 60 mi. S of the Central Railway and ab. 100 mi. E of Lake Tanganyika. Extensive lead deposits were found in the area, and in the late 1940's a railway line from the main line was built to serve the newly opened mines.

Mpangu (ẹm.päng'gö). [Also, **Pangu.**] One of six former provinces of the African kingdom of Kongo.

Mpangwe (ẹm.päng'gwā). See **Pangwe.**

Mpemba (ẹm.pām'bä). [Also, **Pemba.**] Formerly the capital province of the African kingdom of Kongo, centering about San Salvador in Angola.

Mpondo (ẹm.pōn'dō). [Also: **Amapondo, Pondo.**] Bantu-speaking people of the S Nguni group of S Africa, inhabiting E Cape of Good Hope province in the Union of South Africa. Their population is estimated at 260,000 (by M. Hunter, *Reaction to Conquest*, 1936). They are ruled by a paramount chief whose superiority is recognized by all district chiefs. They have exogamous patrilineal clans. They practice cattle herding, with the cattle complex. They also carry on agriculture using plows, which have replaced wooden digging sticks and wooden and iron hoes. Their principal food is maize.

Mpondomise (ẹm.pōn.dō.mē'sā). [Also, **Amampondomise.**] Bantu-speaking people of the S Nguni group of S Africa, inhabiting E Cape of Good Hope province in the Union of South Africa, and resembling the Xhosa in culture.

Mpongwe (ẹm.pōng'gwā). [Also: **Bayuga, Pongoue.**] Bantu-speaking people of C Africa, inhabiting small coastal areas near Port Gentil and Libreville at the mouths of the Ogowe and Gabon rivers in the W part of the province of Gabon in French Equatorial Africa. They are not to be confused with the larger and expanding Pangwe in the interior.

MRA. Abbreviation for Moral Re-Armament; see under **Buchman, Frank Nathan Daniel.**

Mr. Britling Sees It Through (brit'ling). Novel by H. G. Wells, published in 1916.

Mr. Crewe's Career (krōz). Novel by Winston Churchill, published in 1908.

Mr. Faust (foust). Dramatic poem by Arthur Davison Ficke, published in 1913.

Mr. Fortune's Maggot (fôr'ţūnz). Philosophical novel by Sylvia Townsend Warner, published in 1927.

Mr. F.'s Aunt. Character in Charles Dickens's *Little Dorrit*. She is characterized by "extreme severity and grim taciturnity; sometimes by a propensity to offer remarks . . . totally uncalled for by anything said by anybody, and traceable to no association of ideas."

Mr. Gilhooley (gil.hö'li). Novel by Liam O'Flaherty, published in 1926.

Mr. H. Play by Charles Lamb. This farce (in two acts) was performed at Drury Lane Theatre, London, in December, 1806, but did not survive the first night of its appearance. In America, however, it was performed with some success. The point of the play is the anxiety of the hero to conceal his name (Hogsflesh) and the way in which all his devices to this end are frustrated by his unhappy destiny.

Mr. Higginbotham's Catastrophe (hig'in.both.ąmz). Story by Nathaniel Hawthorne, originally published (1834) in *The Token* and later included in *Twice-Told Tales* (1837).

Mr. Hodge and Mr. Hazard (hoj; haz'ąrd). Novel by Elinor Wylie, published in 1928.

Mrichchhakatika (mėrch.cha.kä'ti.kä). [Eng. trans., *"The Little Clay Cart."*] Sanskrit drama, a work of

remarkable power, comparable to the best modern comedies in plot, incident, character delineation, and felicity of diction, and extraordinary in its minute directions to the actors and its various scenic artifices. It has been supposed to have been written in the 1st or 2nd century, but some authorities have placed it in the 5th or 6th. Its authorship is ascribed in flattery to a King Shudraka, who is praised in the prologue. Richard Pischel, after assigning it earlier to Bhasa, believed its real author to have been Dandin. The hero is Charudatta, a virtuous Brahman, reduced to poverty by his generosity; the heroine, Vasantasena, a beautiful and wealthy courtesan, who loves him and repulses the king's brother-in-law, Samsthanaka. Vasantasena is purified and ennobled by her affection, and at last weds Charudatta. "The little clay cart" or "toy cart," from which the name comes, is a plaything of the little son of Charudatta. Visiting Charudatta at his house, Vasantasena finds his child crying because his toy cart is of clay while the cart of a neighbor's child is of gold. Vasantasena fills the boys' cart with her jewels, and tells him to have a gold cart made from these.

Mr. Incoul's Misadventure (in.kölz'). Novel by Edgar Saltus, published in 1887.

Mr. Isaacs (ī'zaks). Novel by Francis Marion Crawford, published in 1882.

Mr. Midshipman Easy (ē'zi). Sea story by Frederick Marryat, published in 1836.

MRP. See **Mouvement Républicain Populaire.**

Mr. Pitt (pit). Play (1924) by Zona Gale, based upon her novel *Birth* (1918).

Mrs. Craddock (krad'ok). Novel by W. Somerset Maugham, published in 1902.

Mrs. Dalloway (dal'ō.wā). Psychological novel (1925) by Virginia Woolf, written in the "stream of consciousness" technique. The novel is practically plotless, all the interest being centered in the characters, in what they think about life, themselves, and each other. London is the setting, and the time is a single day in June, 1923. Two kinds of time are illustrated in the novel: time as the word is ordinarily used to mean passing hours, and time in which the thoughts, events, and feelings of one's past life go through one's mind.

Mrs. Grundy (grun'di). See **Grundy, Mrs.**

Mrs. Lancelot—A Comedy in Assumptions (lan'se.lot, -lot). Novel by Maurice Hewlett, published in 1912.

Mrs. Lecks and Mrs. Aleshine (leks; ā'l'shīn), **The Casting Away of.** See **Casting Away of Mrs. Lecks and Mrs. Aleshine, The.**

Mrs. Lirriper's Legacy (lir'i.pėr). Story by Charles Dickens, a sequel to *Mrs. Lirriper's Lodgings.* It was published in December, 1864.

Mrs. Lirriper's Lodgings. Christmas tale by Charles Dickens, published in December, 1863. Mrs. Lirriper herself is the narrator of the story, which contains much colorful comment concerning the tribulations of keeping a boarding house in 19th-century London.

Mrs. Malaprop (mal'a.prop). See **Malaprop, Mrs.**

Mrs. O'Leary's Cow (ō.lir'iz). Animal to whom tradition has ascribed responsibility for beginning the great Chicago fire of 1871. According to the popular account (which has no foundation in fact) the cow knocked to the ground a lamp left near her by a certain Mrs. O'Leary, her mistress. Mrs. O'Leary stoutly repudiated the tale.

Mrs. Siddons (sid'onz). Four-act play (1931) about the great English actress Sarah Siddons, by Naomi Royde-Smith.

Mrs. Warren's Profession (wôr'enz). Play by George Bernard Shaw, included in his *Plays: Pleasant and Unpleasant* (1898). A prostitute, Mrs. Warren plies her trade in order to keep her daughter in comfortable circumstances. The play deals with the revelation of character on the part of both when Mrs. Warren's daughter discovers the nature of her mother's profession.

Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch (wigz). Novel by Alice Hegan Rice, published in 1901 under her maiden name, Alice Caldwell Hegan. Mrs. Nancy Wiggs is a Kentucky widow and the mother of two sons, Jim and Billy, and three daughters, Asia, Australia, and Europena. In her efforts to maintain the family Mrs. Wiggs is assisted by Lucy Olcott and Robert Redding. Mrs. Wiggs's benefactors, formerly engaged to each other, are reconciled through their philanthropic interest in the Wiggses. The vicissitudes of life, including the death of Jim, are met with optimism and courage.

Mr. Tasker's Gods (tas'kėrz). Novel by Theodore Francis Powys, published in 1925.

Mr. Waddington of Wyck (wod'ing.ton; wik). Novel by May Sinclair, published in 1921.

Mr. Weston's Good Wine (wes'ton). Novel by Theodore Francis Powys, published in 1927.

MS. Found in a Bottle. Story by Edgar Allan Poe, originally published in 1833 and included in *Tales of the Grotesque and Arabesque* (1840).

Msta (em.stä'). River in NW U.S.S.R., flowing from a small lake near Vyshni Volochek, in Kalinin *oblast* (region) of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, N, NW, and SW to Lake Ilmen. Length, ab. 275 mi.; to headwaters above lake, ab. 330 mi.

Mswati (em.swä'tē). fl. in the 19th century. King of the Swazi people of S Africa. During his reign (1838–68) the first direct contact of the Swazi with Europeans occurred, and the first concessions, which eventually led to the subjugation of the Swazi, were signed.

Mtesa (em.tā'sä). d. 1885. King of the Ganda tribe, E Africa, made famous by the visits at his court of J. H. Speke, J. A. Grant, Emin Pasha, and H. M. Stanley. He treated with the Khedive of Egypt and the Sultan of Zanzibar as an equal. He wavered between paganism, Mohammedanism, and Christianity until his death.

Mtsensk (em.tsensk'). Town in the U.S.S.R., in the Orel *oblast* (region) of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, ab. 40 mi. NE of Orel: food-processing industries. An old town, dating from 1147, it belonged to Lithuania from 1320 to 1504. Pop. 7,500 (1933).

Mtskheta (em.tske'ta). [Also, **Mtskhet** (em.tsket').] Small town in SW U.S.S.R., in the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic, situated at the confluence of the Kura and Aragva rivers ab. 13 mi. NW of Tiflis: the ancient capital of Georgia (until c500 A.D.). Its historic cathedral was built in the 15th century to replace the 5th-century cathedral destroyed by the Mongols. Nearby is the Zemo-Avtchal hydroelectric station (27,000 kw.) which supplies power to Tiflis and surrounding areas.

Muallaqat (mö.äl.lä.kät'). See **Moallakat.**

Muang-Thai (mö'äng.tī'). Siamese name of **Thailand.**

Muata-Yamvo (mwä'tä.yäm'vō). Title of the king of the Lunda nation in C Africa. Once the greatest potentate of Africa, his powers were greatly reduced by civil wars and the raids of the Makioko.

Muawiyah (mö.ä'wi.ya). [Also, **Moawiyah.**] fl. 7th century. Governor of Syria, and, after his victory over Ali, caliph from 661 to 680 A.D. He founded the dynasty of the Ommiads, which held the caliphate for 89 years (661–750) with Damascus as capital.

Mucedorus (mū.sē.dō'rus). Play, perhaps by George Peele, Robert Greene, or Thomas Lodge, printed anonymously in 1598. It has erroneously been assigned to Shakespeare by some.

Much (much). Miller's son, one of Robin Hood's band.

Much (möch), **Hans.** b. at Zechlin, Germany, March 24, 1880; d. at Hamburg, Germany, Nov. 28, 1932. German physician and writer. He discovered (1907) the gram-positive granulas in tuberculous specimens, described a reaction of the serum of a dementia praecox patient upon cobra venom, and published many studies in the field of the history of art, philosophy, and literature. Author of *Immunität* (1909), *Immunität und Immunitätsreaktionen* (1909), *Pathologische Biologie* (1911), *Die Heimkehr des Vollendeten* (1920), *Tuberculosis of Children, its Diagnosis and Treatment* (1921), *Spezifische und unspezifische Reiztherapie* (1922), *Norddeutsche Backsteingothik* (1923), *Rings um Jerusalem* (1925), *Hippokrates der Grosse* (1926), *Körper, Seele, Geist* (1931), and *Umstellungstherapie* (1931).

Mucha (mö'hä), **Alphonse Marie.** b. at Ivancice, Czechoslovakia, July 24, 1860; d. 1939. Czech decorative painter, illustrator, and theatrical designer, who first became successful doing posters to advertise Sarah Bernhardt in her various roles. He studied at the School of Fine Arts at Prague and Munich, and later at Vienna and Paris.

Much Ado About Nothing. Comedy by Shakespeare, produced c1598. It was first printed in 1600. The story of

Hero is taken with some variations from one of Matteo Bandello's tales, which probably was borrowed from the story of Geneura and Ariodantes in the *Orlando Furioso* of Ariosto. The subplot, apparently invented by Shakespeare, concerns the love of Benedick and Beatrice.

Much Wenlock (much wen'lok). See **Wenlock**, England.

Muck (mŭk), **Karl.** b. at Darmstadt, Germany, Oct. 22, 1859; d. 1940. German conductor. He made his debut as a pianist at the Gewandhaus in 1880. He first conducted at Zurich (1880–81), then at Salzburg (1881–82), Brno (1882–84), Graz (1884–86), and Prague (1886–92). In 1892 he became one of the conductors of the Berlin Opera, but he resigned in 1906 to come to America to direct the concerts of the Boston Symphony Society. He remained at Boston until 1908, then again returned to the Berlin Opera, but later again conducted the Boston Symphony (1912–17). He also conducted at Bayreuth and at Covent Garden, London, and was conductor (1922–33) of the Hamburg Philharmonic Orchestra.

Mücke (mük'ę), **Heinrich Karl Anton.** b. at Breslau, April 9, 1806; d. at Düsseldorf, Germany, Jan. 17, 1891. German historical painter, a pupil of the Berlin and Düsseldorf academies, and professor at the latter from 1844.

Muckermann (mŭk'ėr.män), **Hermann.** b. 1877—. German eugenicist. He was director (1927–33) of the department of eugenics in the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute at Berlin.

Mucklewrath (muk'l.râth), **Habakkuk.** In Sir Walter Scott's novel *Old Mortality*, a fanatical leader of the Covenanters.

Muck-rake, Man with the. Character in the second part of *The Pilgrim's Progress*, shown by the Interpreter to Christiana and her company. John Bunyan describes him as follows: "a man that could look no way but downwards, with a muck-rake in his hand. There stood also one over his head with a celestial crown in his hand, and proffered him that crown for his muck-rake; but the man did neither look up nor regard, but raked to himself the straws, the small sticks, and dust of the floor." The explanation given is that he is a man of the world who prefers things carnal to things celestial.

Muckrakers. Epithet applied by Theodore Roosevelt to the young reformers and publicists of the early 1900's who exposed in books, magazines, and pamphlets the corruption they found in American politics, finance, and industry. Several of the most popular muckraking works were Ida Tarbell's *History of Standard Oil* (1904), Lincoln Steffens's *The Shame of the Cities* (1904), and Thomas W. Lawson's *Frenzied Finance* (1905–06). Magazines were a principal outlet for the literature of exposure, notably *McClure's*, *Collier's*, *Everybody's*, and *Cosmopolitan*. Roosevelt compared the reformers to the Man with the Muck-rake in John Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress* who concentrated so intently on raking the filth from the floor that he was unable to see the celestial crown before him.

Muckross (muk'ros). Tract between two of the lakes of Killarney, in County Kerry, SW Irish Republic, notable for its abbey, a Franciscan foundation of the 15th century.

Mudaliar (mö.dä'lē.är), Sir **A. Ramaswami.** b. 1887—. Indian statesman and diplomat. President (1947) of the economic and social council of the United Nations, he was a member of the British war cabinet and Pacific war council during World War II. He was a member (1930) of the council of state, a delegate to the Round Table Conference, a member (1939–43) of the viceroy's executive cabinet, and *diwan* (chief minister) of Mysore (1947 *et seq.*).

Mudanya (mö.dä'nyä). [Also, **Mudania.**] Town in NW Turkey, in the *il* (province or vilayet) of Bursa, on the Sea of Marmara, ab. 50 mi. S of Istanbul: the port city for Bursa; exports tobacco, fruits and vegetables, wool, and cotton. Pop. ab. 5,000.

Muddock (mud'ŏk), **Joyce Emerson Preston.** [Pseudonym, **Dick Donovan.**] b. at Southampton, England, May 23, 1843; d. Jan. 23, 1934. English novelist, journalist, and traveler in Australia, China, Japan, Java, the South Sea Islands, Canada, Russia, and Europe. Swiss correspondent for the London *Daily News* and special correspondent for the *Hour*, he also contributed to the *Strand Magazine*, *Chambers' Journal*, *Daily Mail*, and other papers and periodicals. He edited and published *Muddock's Guide to Switzerland* and *Guide to Davos Platz*. Author of *Maid Marian and Robin Hood* (1892), *The "V.C." for Valor* (1895), *Basile the Jester* (1897), *Jim the Penman* (1901), *Sweet "Doll" of Haddon Hall* (1920), and others. Under his pseudonym he wrote more than 50 volumes, among which are *Tracked and Taken* (1890), *Records of Vincent Trill of the Detective Service* (1899), *The Man from Manchester* (1900), *Stories from the Note-Book of a Detective* (1900), and *Pages from an Adventurous Life* (1907).

Muddy River. Former name of **Brookline**, Mass.

Mudfog Association (mud'fog). [Full name, **Full Report of the First and Second Meeting of the Mudfog Association for the Advancement of Every Thing.**] Series of satirical pieces by Charles Dickens which appeared (1837–38) in *Bentley's Miscellany*. They were aimed at the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

Mudge (muj), **Enoch.** b. at Lynn, Mass., June 28, 1776; d. April 2, 1850. American Methodist clergyman, the first New England native to enter the ministry of his denomination.

Mudge, Isadore Gilbert. b. at Brooklyn, N.Y., March 14, 1875—. American librarian and bibliographer. She was reference librarian (1911–41) at Columbia University. Author of *Bibliography* (1915), *Guide to Reference Books* (5th ed., 1929), and other books. Her collaborations include *Thackeray Dictionary* (1910) and *George Eliot Dictionary* (1924), both with M.E. Sears.

Mudie (mū'di), **Charles Edward.** b. at Chelsea, London, Oct. 18, 1818; d. at Hampstead, London, Oct. 28, 1890. English bookseller. In 1842 he founded Mudie's Lending Library, which became the largest circulating library in London. He wrote *Stray Leaves* (1872).

Mudjekeewis (muj.ę.kē'wis). Ruler of the winds and father of Hiawatha in *The Song of Hiawatha* (1855), narrative poem by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

Mudki (mud'kē). [Also, **Moodkee.**] Place in Punjab, Union of India, ab. 67 mi. SE of Lahore, Pakistan. Here in December, 1845, the British under Sir Hugh Gough defeated the Sikhs.

Mudo (mö'ᴛʜō), **El.** Epithet of **Navarrete** or **Navarete, Juan Fernández.**

Mudrarakshasa (mö.drą.räk'shą.są). [Eng. trans., *"Rakshasa and the Signet Ring."*] Sanskrit political drama, in seven acts, by Vishakhadatta, ascribed variously to the 7th, 8th, 11th, or 12th century.

Mueller (mül'ėr), **Otto.** b. at Libau, in Silesia, Oct. 16, 1874; d. at Breslau, Sept. 24, 1930. German expressionist painter and lithographer. He was strongly influenced by Gauguin and primitive sculpture, and was originally an impressionist. In 1919 he became a professor at the Breslau Academy, where he taught for several years. Among his works are *Girls Bathing*, *Bathing Women in Landscape*, and *Gypsy Girl*.

Mueller, Paul Herman. b. 1899—. Swiss chemist. In 1939 he discovered that dichloro-diphenyl-trichloroethane has remarkable insecticidal properties. Under the designation DDT, this was extensively used to combat insect-borne diseases during World War II, and since then has been widely employed in peacetime pest control. It was in recognition of this discovery that Mueller received the Nobel prize for physiology and medicine in 1948.

Muerto (mwer'tō), **El.** See **El Muerto.**

Muette de Portici (mü.et dę pôr.tē.sē), **La.** [Eng. trans., *"The Mute Girl of Portici."*] Opera in four acts by Daniel François Auber, with a libretto by A. E. Scribe and Casimir Delavigne. It was produced at Paris in 1828, and in England as *Masaniello* in English in 1829 and as *La Muta di Portici* in Italian in 1851.

Mug (mug), **Matthew.** Character in Samuel Foote's *The Mayor of Garratt*.

Muganda (mö.gän'dą). See **Ganda.**

Mügeln (mü'gęln), **Heinrich von.** See **Heinrich von Mügeln.**

Mügge (müg'ę), **Theodor.** b. at Berlin, Nov. 8, 1806; d. there, Feb. 18, 1861. German novelist and writer of travels. He was one of the founders (1848) of *Nationalzeitung*, whose feuilleton he edited for a while. Among his

works are *Die Schweiz* (Switzerland, 1847), and the novel *Toussaint* (1840).

Muggendorf (mûg'ẹn.dôrf). Village in S Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Bavaria, American Zone, in the *Regierungsbezirk* (government district) of Middle and Upper Franconia, situated ab. 25 mi. NE of Nuremberg. Stalactite grottos are in the vicinity. 903 (1946).

Muggia (möd'jä). [Ancient name, **Castrum Muglae.**] Town and commune in the Free Territory of Trieste, situated on the S shore of the Gulf of Trieste, ab. 4 mi. SW of Trieste; shipyards and fisheries. It was ceded to Italy in 1919, and incorporated into the Free Territory of Trieste in 1947. Pop. of commune, 12,028 (1936); of town, 3,028 (1936).

Muggleton (mug'l.tọn), **Lodowicke.** b. 1609; d. 1697 or 1698. English fanatic, founder, conjointly with John Reeve, of the Muggletonians. His doctrines were published in *The Divine Looking-Glass* (1656).

Muggletonians (mug.l.tō'ni.ạnz). Sect founded (c1651) in England by Lodowicke Muggleton and John Reeve. The members of the sect believed in the prophetic inspiration of its founders, as being the two witnesses mentioned in Rev. xi. 3–6, and held that there is no real distinction between the persons of the Trinity, that God has a human body, and that Elijah was His representative in heaven when He descended to die on the cross. The sect died out c1868.

Mughals (mö.gälz'), **Empire of the.** See **Moguls, Empire of the.**

Mughouse Club (mug'hous). Club which met at Longacre in London in the early part of the 18th century. Its name came from the fact that each member drank his ale out of his own mug. After this a number of mughouses were established by the partisans of the Hanover succession, in order that the Protestants might rally in them against the Jacobites. It was at one of these, in Salisbury Court, Fleet Street, that the most serious of the "Mughouse riots" took place (July 23, 1716). The mob attacked the Hanoverians assembled there, the fighting continued all night, and the ringleader of the mob was killed.

Muğla (mö.lä'). *Il* (province or vilayet) in SW Turkey, W of Antalya, bordering on the Aegean Sea. It is mostly a rich coastal plain where fine crops of wheat, cotton, tobacco, and fruits are raised. Capital, Muğla; area, ab. 4,925 sq. mi.; pop. 240,704 (1950).

Mugler v. Kansas, 123 U.S. 623 (1887) (mug'lėr; kan'zạs). U.S. Supreme Court decision upholding a Kansas prohibition law. It affirmed the principle of judicial noninterference with legislative discretion except in instances of unreasonable exercise of state power.

Mugnone (mö.nyō'nā), **Leopoldo.** b. at Naples, Italy, Sept. 29, 1858—. Italian conductor, who was one of the first to employ interpretive directing in Italy. He conducted the first performance of Pietro Mascagni's *Cavalleria Rusticana* (1890) at Rome and that of Giuseppe Verdi's *Falstaff* (1893) at Milan. He was codirector with Toscanini of the special performances honoring Verdi at La Scala, Milan. Among his compositions are the operas *Vita Brettona* (1905) and *Il Biricchino* (1892).

Mugodzhar Hills (mö.go.jär'). Group of hills in the U.S.S.R., at the SE end of the Ural mountain system. They run S from the base of the Urals, NW of the Aral Sea. Coal deposits have been discovered. Length, ab. 125 mi.; peak elevation, ab. 2,152 ft.

Mugwumps (mug'wumps). Epithet applied originally by Charles A. Dana of the New York *Sun*, who derived it from John Eliot's Indian Bible, where "mugwump" (spelled "mugquomp") is given as the term for "great captain." Dana used it in derisive characterization of the independent Republicans under Carl Schurz and George William Curtis who refused to endorse James G. Blaine, the regular Republican candidate in 1884, and instead threw their active support to Grover Cleveland. It is held by some that their defection was one of the principal causes of Blaine's defeat, although the speech by the Reverend S. G. Burchard in support of Blaine, in which he used "rum, Romanism, and rebellion" to characterize the Democrats, and which lost New York state as a result, is usually considered to have been the campaign's turning-point.

Muhammad (mō.hăm'ạd). See **Mohammed.**

Muhammad, Ras. See **Ras Muhammad.**

Muhammadiyah (mö.hä.mạ.dē'yạ). Modern Moslem religious and social movement which, like Cao-Daism, seeks to reconcile Eastern and Western concepts. It originated before World War II among the westernized minority of Moslems in Java and Sumatra on the basis of ideas previously introduced from Western Asia and, especially, from Egypt. In part its tendency is toward modernization of creed, forms of worship, and higher education; in part it is an attempt to give religious sanction to Indonesia's emancipation from Western domination. It is thus largely a cultural movement fitting in with political nationalism. It employs Western methods of youth organization and of adult education and, in the midst of revolutionary political changes that affect social relations, endeavors to preserve respect for the essential and timeless teachings of the Koran. Although compromising to some extent with traditional notions and practices, it attempts to steer a middle course between the materialist teaching of communism and the fatalistic orthodoxy of the Indonesian masses.

Muhammerah (mö.häm.me.rä'). Former name of **Khorramshahr.**

Muharram (mö.här'räm). [Also, **Moharram.**] First month of the Mohammedan year, and the religious festival held during that month. The ceremonies among the Shiite Moslems have special reference to the death of Hasan, grandson of Mohammed, who is looked upon by the Shiites as a martyr. With the Sunnites the ceremonies have reference to the day of creation.

Muharraq (mö.här'rąk). [Also: **Moharraq, Moharek.**] Small island off E Arabia, in the Persian Gulf, belonging to the Bahrein group, off the NE corner of the main island. It is connected to the main island by a causeway ab. 1½ mi. long. Pearl fishing is very important here. There is a landing field used by the British Overseas Airways on its route to India. Area, ab. 6 sq. mi.

Muharraq. Town in Bahrein sultanate, the chief town of the island of Muharraq and headquarters of its pearl-fishing industry. 18,000 (est. 1948).

Mühlbach (mül'bäch). German name of **Sebeş.**

Mühlbach, Luise. Pseudonym of **Mundt, Klara.**

Mühlberg (mül'berk). Small town in E Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Saxony, Russian Zone, situated on the Elbe River, ab. 35 mi. NW of Dresden. Here on April 24, 1547, the Imperialists under Charles V defeated John Frederick I, elector of Saxony.

Mühldorf (mül'dôrf). Town in S Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Bavaria, American Zone, in the *Regierungsbezirk* (government district) of Upper Bavaria, situated on the Inn River, ab. 44 mi. NE of Munich; agricultural trade; lumber, chemical, and metal industries. A huge subterranean airplane factory was operated here during World War II. Mühldorf is an old town, with churches of the 14th, 15th, and 18th centuries. Here on Sept. 28, 1322, the emperor Louis IV (Louis the Bavarian) defeated Frederick III of Germany (Frederick of Austria); the battle is also called the battle of Ampfing. 10,427 (1950).

Muhleman (möl'mạn), **Maurice Louis.** b. near Alton, Ill., Nov. 27, 1852; d. June 12, 1913. American monetary authority.

Muhlenberg (mū'lẹn.bėrg), **Frederick Augustus.** b. at Lancaster, Pa., Aug. 25, 1818; d. at Reading, Pa., March 21, 1901. American Lutheran clergyman and educator; grandson of Gotthilf Henry Ernest Muhlenberg. He taught (1840–50) at Franklin College, Lancaster, Pa., where his grandfather had been the first president, was the first educator to hold (1850–67) the Franklin professorship of ancient languages in Pennsylvania College, and was the first president (1867–76) of Muhlenberg College at Allentown. After his resignation from Muhlenberg he was professor of Greek language and literature at the University of Pennsylvania for the next 12 years. He was also president (1891–93) of Thiel College, Greenville, Pa., which he reorganized.

Muhlenberg, Frederick Augustus Conrad. b. at New Providence (now Trappe), Pa., Jan. 1, 1750; d. June 4, 1801. American politician and Lutheran clergyman; son of Heinrich Melchior Muhlenberg. During a ministerial career which ended in 1779 he went (1775) to Christ Church, New York, as pastor. He was a member (1779–

80) of the Continental Congress, at first elected to fill Edward Biddle's unexpired term. He was speaker (1780–83) of the General Assembly, president (1783–84) of the Council of Censors, and presided (1787) over the convention ratifying the federal Constitution. He was elected the next year as a Federalist from the Philadelphia district to the first Congress, where he became speaker. He served in the second, third, and fourth Congresses. Two years before his death he threw his support to the Republicans.

Muhlenberg, Gotthilf Henry Ernest. b. at New Providence (now Trappe), Pa., Nov. 17, 1753; d. May 23, 1815. American Lutheran clergyman and botanist; son of Henry Melchior Muhlenberg. He was pastor (1780–1815) of Holy Trinity Church at Lancaster, Pa. He served as first president (1787) of Franklin College. By 1791 he had listed more than 1,100 plants growing within three miles of Lancaster. He published many of his scientific findings.

Muhlenberg, Heinrich Melchior. b. at Einbeck, Germany, Sept. 6, 1711; d. at New Providence (now Trappe), Pa., Oct. 7, 1787. American clergyman, known as the chief founder of the Lutheran Church in the U.S. He came to the U.S. in 1742 and acted as pastor to the Lutheran churches near Philadelphia, at the same time overseeing the churches in the area from Maryland to New York. He organized (1748) the first Lutheran synod in America.

Muhlenberg, Henry Augustus Philip. b. at Lancaster, Pa., May 13, 1782; d. at Reading, Pa., Aug. 11, 1844. American clergyman and Democratic politician; son of G. H. E. Muhlenberg. He was U.S. minister to Austria (1838–40).

Muhlenberg, John Peter Gabriel. b. at New Providence (now Trappe), Pa., Oct. 1, 1746; d. near Philadelphia, Oct. 1, 1807. American Revolutionary general and politician; son of Heinrich Melchior Muhlenberg. He was a Lutheran pastor in Virginia when the Revolutionary War broke out. He became (1775) colonel of a regiment he raised, and fought at Stony Point and in other battles of the war, becoming (1783) brevet major general. He was a representative in Congress (1789–91, 1793–95, 1799–1801) and a senator (1801).

Muhlenberg, William Augustus. b. at Philadelphia, Sept. 16, 1796; d. at New York, April 8, 1877. American Episcopalian clergyman, hymn writer, and hymnologist; grandson of Frederick Augustus Conrad Mühlenberg. He was founder (1859) of St. Luke's Hospital at New York. Author of *The Muhlenberg Memorial* (1853) and *Evangelical Catholic Papers* (1875).

Mühlhausen (mül'hou.zẹn). [Also, **Mühlhausen in Thüringen** (in tü'ring.ẹn).] City in C Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Thuringia, Russian Zone, formerly in the province of Saxony, Prussia, situated on the Unstrut River, ab. 21 mi. NW of Gotha. It has textile, leather, lumber, tobacco and machinery industries. It is an old town, with remains of medieval walls, a Romanesque church of the 13th century, a Gothic church of the 14th century, and a *Rathaus* (town hall) in the Renaissance style. It became a free imperial city in 1251, passed to Prussia in 1802, to the kingdom of Westphalia 1802–14, and was returned to Prussia in 1815. A concentration camp was maintained here during World War II. 48,013 (1946).

Mühlhausen. A German name of **Mulhouse.**

Mühlheim (mül'hīm). [Also: **Mühlheim in Hessen** (in hes'ẹn), **Mühlheim am Main** (äm mīn').] Town in W Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Hessen, American Zone, formerly in the province of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, situated on the Main River ab. 6 mi. E of Frankfort on the Main: important leather manufactures; also metal, jewelry, and textile industries. 13,235 (1950).

Mühlviertel (mül'fēr''tẹl). Region in NW Austria, in the province of Upper Austria, N of the Danube River. In its S part, along the Danube, it is fertile but elsewhere it is a poor region, densely wooded and merging into the Bohemian Forest. There are no major towns. The Austrian poet Adalbert Stifter was born here. After World War II it was the westernmost section of the Russian zone of occupation in Austria.

Muhu (mö'hö). [Also: **Muhumaa** (mö'hö.mä); Russian, **Mukhu**; German, **Mohn, Moon.**] Island in the Baltic Sea, belonging to Estonia, situated NE of Saare. Area, ab. 80 sq. mi.

Muichdhui (muk.dö'i), **Ben.** See **Ben Macdhui.**

Muigheo (mwē'ō). Irish name of County **Mayo.**

Muineachán (mö'i.nạ.ċhôn). Irish name of County **Monaghan.**

Muiopotmos, or the Fate of the Butterfly (mö''i.ọ̄.pot'-mos). Poem by Edmund Spenser, in ottava rima, published in 1591 in the volume known as *Complaints.*

Muir (mūr), **Edwin.** b. at Orkney, Scotland, May 15, 1887—. British novelist, poet, and critic. Author of *The Marionette* (1927), *The Three Brothers* (1931), *Poor Tom* (1932), and translations, with Willa Muir, of the works of Franz Kafka and Hermann Broch. His verse includes *First Poems, Chorus of the Newly Dead, Journeys and Places,* and *The Voyage.* Among his critical works are *Latitudes* (1924), *Transition* (1926), and *The Structure of the Novel* (1928).

Muir, John. b. at Glasgow, Feb. 5, 1810; d. at Edinburgh, March 7, 1882. Scottish Sanskrit scholar; brother of Sir William Muir. From 1829 to 1853 he held various civil and judicial positions in India. In 1862 he founded the chair of Sanskrit at Edinburgh University. His *Original Sanskrit Texts* appeared in five volumes (1858–70). He published a volume of metrical translations from Sanskrit writers.

Muir, John. b. at Dunbar, Scotland, April 21, 1838; d. at Los Angeles, Calif., Dec. 24, 1914. American naturalist and writer. For a number of years he made his headquarters in the Yosemite region, demonstrating his theory of its glacial formation, and making a comprehensive study of the geological and botanical features of the Sierra Nevada. In 1879 he went to Alaska and explored the region north of Fort Wrangel, discovering Glacier Bay and the glacier bearing his name, and in 1881 accompanied one of the expeditions to the Arctic in search of the lost *Jeannette.* He published *The Mountains of California* (1894), *Our National Parks* (1901), and *My First Summer in the Sierra* (1911).

Muir, Ramsay. b. 1872; d. at Pinner, Middlesex, England, May 4, 1941. English historian and leader of the Liberal Party. He was professor of modern history, University of Manchester (1913–21), Liberal member of Parliament (1923–24), and president of the National Liberal Federation (1933–36). Author of *History of Liverpool* (1906), *Atlas of Modern History* (1911), *Making of British India* (1915), *Nationalism and Internationalism* (1916), *National Self-Government* (1918), *History of the British Commonwealth* (2 vols., 1920–22), *Liberalism and Industry* (1920), *How Britain is Governed* (1930), *The Record of the National Government* (1936), and others.

Muir, Sir William. b. at Glasgow, April 27, 1819; d. July 11, 1905. Scottish Arabic scholar; brother of John Muir (1810–82). He entered the Bengal civil service in 1837. He was lieutenant governor of the Northwest Provinces (1868–74), financial minister to the Indian government (1874–76), and principal of the University of Edinburgh (1885–1902). He wrote *Life of Mahomet* (4 vols., 1858–61), *Annals of the Early Caliphate* (1883), and others.

Muir Glacier. Large glacier in SE Alaska, in the area of Glacier Bay National Monument. It was discovered by and named for John Muir (1838–1914).

Muir Woods National Monument. National monument in W California, on the S slopes of Mount Tamalpais, ab. 2 mi. from the coast, ab. 12 mi. NW of downtown San Francisco. It was established in 1908 to preserve a beautiful stand of redwood trees, and was named in honor of the naturalist John Muir (1838–1914). Area, ab. 0.8 sq. mi.

Muisca (mwēs'kä). Term sometimes applied to the South American Indian linguistic stock known usually as **Chibchan.**

Muizhel (mö'i.zhẹl), **Viktor Vasilyevich.** b. 1880; d. 1924. Russian playwright and realistic novelist, who wrote chiefly about peasant life.

Mukachevo (mö'kä.che.vô). [Czech, **Mukačevo**; Hungarian, **Munkács.**] City in SW U.S.S.R., in the Transcarpathian *oblast* (region) of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, situated ab. 21 mi. SE of Uzhgorod: lumber, woodworking, and food industries. It is an important trade center, and is linked by rail with Stryn, N of the

Carpathians. Formerly in Austria-Hungary, the city passed to Czechoslovakia in 1919, to Hungary in 1938, and to the U.S.S.R. in 1945. Pop. 31,602 (1941).

Mukalla (mö.kal'ą, -käl'-). [Also: **Maculla, Makallah.**] Seaport in Hadhramaut, S Arabia, situated ab. 300 mi. E of Aden: capital of a sultanate and chief port of Hadhramaut, in the E Aden Protectorate. The chief exports are animal products.

Mukatta (mö.kät'tą), **Nahr el.** Arabic name of the **Kishon.**

Mukden (mök'dęn). [Also: **Moukden**; Chinese: **Shenyang,** formerly **Fengtien**; old Manchu name, **Shengking** or **Shingking.**] City in NE China, the capital of the Northeast Administrative Area (Manchuria), situated on a tributary of the Liao River. It is a major rail and road junction and the largest city in Manchuria, with modern blast furnaces, and textile, chemical, food-processing, paper, aircraft, and machinery industries. It has an important arsenal. It is the seat of two universities, and has an important airport. Mukden dates at least from the Middle Ages as a town; it was the capital of the Manchus from 1625 until 1644, when the Ch'ing dynasty was established and the capital was moved to Peiping (Peking). The Russian army under General A. N. Kuropatkin was defeated here by the Japanese under Marshal Iwao Oyama, Feb. 19–March 10, 1905. Part of the Japanese state of Manchukuo from 1932, it was returned in 1945 to China, and fell in November, 1948, to the Chinese Communist forces after a long siege. Area of municipality, ab. 1,217 sq. mi.; pop. 1,551,317 (1950).

Mukden Incident. Incident which was used by the Japanese to justify their invasion of Manchuria on Sept. 18, 1931. It involved the demolition of a section of the Japanese-owned South Manchurian Railway. The Japanese accused Chinese "bandits" of having planned and executed the blast and immediately proceeded with a well-organized invasion of Manchuria, which in 1932 was established as the Japanese puppet state of Manchukuo.

Mukharji (mö'kąr.jē), Sir **Asutosh.** [Also, **Mookerji.**] b. at Calcutta, India, 1864; d. 1925. Indian jurist, educator, and mathematician. A champion of university reform (1903), he served as justice of the Calcutta high court. He was noted for his contributions to mathematics, his activity as vice-chancellor of Calcutta University, and his services to the Asiatic Society of Bengal, of which he was president (1907). Author of *Law of Perpetuities and Conic Sections.*

Mukhmas (můch.mas'). See **Michmash.**

Mukhtar Pasha (möch.tär' pä.shä'), **Ahmed.** b. at Brusa, Turkey, in September, 1832; d. 1919. Turkish general. He was appointed governor general of Bosnia in 1875, and commander in chief in Armenia in 1877.

Mukhu (mö'нö). Russian name of **Muhu.**

Muku (mö'kö). See **Timote.**

Mula (mö'lä). Town in E Spain, in the province of Murcia, ab. 19 mi. W of Murcia: ruined medieval castle; warm sulfur springs. 14,312 (1940).

Mulberries, The. Club, founded in 1824, in which members regularly contributed a paper, or poem, or conceit bearing upon Shakespeare. Later the club was called the Shakespeare Club. Charles Dickens and W. C. Macready were among its members.

Mulberry (mul'ber''i). Unincorporated community in N California, in Butte County, in the Sacramento River valley. 2,545 (1950).

Mulberry Garden. Place of refreshment at London, much frequented by persons of quality in the 17th century. Sir Charles Sedley produced a comedy with this title in 1668, partly taken from Molière's *École des maris.*

Mulcahy (mul.kā'hi), **Richard James.** b. at Waterford, Ireland, May 10, 1886 –. Irish politician. He served (1903–16) in the civil service, was a lieutenant (1916) in the Easter rebellion, and served as chief of staff (1918–21) of the Irish Volunteers. He was a member (1921–37, 1938–43) of the Dail Eireann, Sinn Fein member (1918–22) of Parliament, and Free State assistant minister (1919–21) and minister (1921–22) of defense. He was commander in chief (1922–23) of the national forces, the successor to Michael Collins. He served as minister (1927–32) for local government and public health.

Mulcaster (mul'kas''tėr), **Richard.** b. at Carlisle, England; d. April 15, 1611. English philologist. He was made master of Merchant Taylors' School in 1561, and of Saint Paul's School in 1596, and taught Edmund Spenser. He wrote *Positions . . . necessarie for the Training up of Children* (1581), *The First Part of the Elementarie . . . of the Right Writing of our English Tung* (1582), and others.

Mulciber (mul'si.bėr). In Roman mythology, an epithet of Vulcan, meaning "the Melter."

Mulde (můl'dę). River in E central Germany, rising in two main headstreams on the N slopes of the Erzgebirge, and flowing generally N to the Elbe ab. 3 mi. N of Dessau. Total length (including the Zwickauer Mulde), ab. 157 mi.; length to headstreams, ab. 77 mi.

Mulder (mul'dėr), **Gerardus Johannes.** b. at Utrecht, Netherlands, Dec. 27, 1802; d. there, in April, 1880. Dutch physician and chemist, professor of chemistry at Utrecht (1840–68), especially noted for his researches on proteins.

Mule sans Frein (mül säṅ fraṅ), **La.** [Eng. trans., *"The Mule Without a Bridle."*] French romance of the 13th century which has by some been attributed to Payans Maizières, and by others to Chrétien de Troyes.

Mulets (mü.le), **Grands-** and **Petits-.** Points on the slope of Mont Blanc.

Muley-Hacén (mö.lā'ä.thān'). See **Mulhacén.**

Mulford (mul'fȯrd), **Clarence Edward.** b. at Streator, Ill., Feb. 3, 1883—. American author of Western novels, creator of the fictional cowboy character Hopalong Cassidy. Many of his short stories and novels, including *Hopalong Cassidy* (1910), *Bar-20* (1907), *Trail Dust* (1934), and *Bar-20 Three* (1921), were adapted for the films.

Mulford, Elisha. b. at Montrose, Pa., Nov. 19, 1833; d. at Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 9, 1885. American Episcopal clergyman and philosophical writer.

Mulgrave (mul'grāv), 2nd Baron. Title of **Phipps, Constantine John.**

Mulgrave, 2nd Earl of. A title of **Phipps,** Sir **Constantine Henry.**

Mulgrave, 3rd Earl of. A title of **Sheffield, John.**

Mulgrave Islands. Former name of **Mili Atoll.**

Mulhacén (mö.lä.thān'). [Also, **Muley-Hacén.**] Highest peak of the Sierra Nevada, S Spain, ab. 25 mi. SE of Granada. Elevation, ab. 11,420 ft.

Mülheim am Rhein (mül'hīm äm rīn). [Also, **Mülheim.**] Former town in W Germany, in the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated on the E bank of the Rhine River just N of the center of Cologne. It is now an industrial NE section of Cologne.

Mülheim an der Ruhr (än dėr rör). [Also, **Mülheim.**] City in W Germany, in the *Land* (state) of North Rhine-Westphalia, British Zone, formerly in the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated on the Ruhr River ab. 8 mi. above its junction with the Rhine. It is one of the large industrial centers of the Ruhr region, with a harbor on the Rhine-Ruhr Canal, shipping coal, foodstuffs, iron and steel products, lumber, stone, and other bulk materials. There are important iron and steel mills, large electrical equipment plants, and tobacco, leather, chemical, and foodstuff industries. The town is modern; it was incorporated in 1808. In World War II it was frequently bombed (1943–45), and was severely damaged. 132,370 (1946), 149,589 (1950).

Mulholland (mul'hol''ąnd), **John.** b. at Chicago, Ill., 1898—. American magician, vice-president of the Society of American Magicians and editor of its official magazine, *Sphinx.* His books include *Magic in the Making* (1925), *Quicker than the Eye* (1932), *Story of Magic* (1935), and *Beware Familiar Spirits* (1938).

Mulholland, William. b. at Belfast, Ireland, Sept. 11, 1855; d. July 22, 1935. American hydraulic engineer. Superintendent and chief engineer (1886 *et seq.*) of water works at Los Angeles, he was in charge of the construction of a 250-mile aqueduct from the Sierra Nevada to Los Angeles.

Mulhouse (mu.loz). [German, **Mülhausen, Mühlhausen.**] City in E France, in the department of Haut-Rhin, situated on the Ill River and on the Rhine-Rhone Canal, in the Rhine valley, near the German and Swiss borders, ab. 61 mi. S of Strasbourg. It is the chief manufacturing center in Alsace, and is its textile capital. The cotton-textile industry is most important but there are

also woolen and silk manufactures; printed fabrics are a specialty. The town also has dyeing establishments, and hosiery, knitwear, artificial-flower, leather, metal, and chemical industries. The only architecturally remarkable building is the *Hôtel de Ville* (town hall), which dates from 1552. The city of Mulhouse became part of France in 1798. It was German from 1871 to 1918. In World War II part of the city was severely damaged. 87,655 (1946).

Mull (mul). Island of the Inner Hebrides, in W Scotland, in Argyllshire. It is separated from the mainland of Argyllshire by the Sound of Mull and the Firth of Lorne. The coastline is rugged and much indented by many small lochs, especially on the W and S coasts. Inland the surface is mountainous, reaching an elevation of 3,169 ft. in Ben More. Red granite is quarried on the peninsula in the SW known as the Ross of Mull. Wild goats are found on the island. Tobermory is the chief town. Area, ab. 345 sq. mi.; pop. 2,903 (1931).

Mull, Ross of. Peninsula in W Scotland, in Argyllshire, the SW extremity of Mull island. Length, ab. 18 mi.; width, ab. 5 mi.

Mull, Sound of. Sea passage in W Scotland, in Argyllshire. It separates Mull island from Morven peninsula. Length, ab. 22 mi.; width, ab. 2 to 3 mi.

Mullany (mu.lā'ni), **James Robert Madison.** b. in New York, Oct. 26, 1818; d. at Bryn Mawr, Pa., Sept. 17, 1887. American naval officer.

Mullany, Patrick Francis. Original name of **Azarias, Brother.**

Mullbuie (mul.bū'i). See **Black Isle.**

Müllenhoff (mül'ẹn.hof), **Karl Victor.** b. at Marne, Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, Sept. 8, 1818; d. at Berlin, Feb. 19, 1884. German philologist, professor at Berlin from 1858. He published various works on Germanic philology and antiquities.

Mullens (mul'ẹnz). City in S West Virginia, in Wyoming County: trading center for a coal-mining area. 3,470 (1950).

Mullens, Priscilla. See **Priscilla Mullens.**

Müller (mül'ẽr), **Adam Heinrich.** [Surname after 1827, **Müller von Nitersdorf.**] b. at Berlin, 1779; d. at Vienna, 1829. German political economist, an admirer of Edmund Burke, and friend of Novalis, Gentz, Fichte, Schelling, and Schleiermacher. His first publication was the fragmentary *Lehre vom Gegensatz* (1804). In 1807 he went to Dresden, where he lectured on aesthetics (*Von der Idee der Schönheit*, 1809; *Über deutsche Wissenschaft und Literatur*, 1810). At this time he made friends with Heinrich von Kleist, with whom he founded the journal *Phöbus*. Together with Arnim the two men organized (1811) the Christlichdeutsche Tischgesellschaft. *Elemente der Staatskunst*, generally considered to be Müller's major work, was published in 1809. In 1813 he accepted a call to Vienna and began his career as an Austrian diplomat under Metternich. The best primary source on Müller is his correspondence (1800–29) with Friedrich von Gentz, published by his daughter, Marie von Pilat, in 1857.

Müller, Carl Christian. b. in Saxe-Meiningen, Germany, July 3, 1831; d. at New York, June 4, 1914. American composer, teacher, and conductor. He was a member and conductor of the Barnum's Museum orchestra at New York, and professor of harmony (1879–95) at the New York College of Music. Composer of organ sonatas, a string quartet, and piano, violin, and vocal works.

Müller (mü.ler), **Charles Louis.** [Called **Müller de Paris** (dẹ pä.rē).] b. at Paris, Dec. 22, 1815; d. there Jan. 10, 1892. French historical painter. Among his works are *Roll Call of the Last Victims of the Reign of Terror*, *Marie Antoinette at the Trianon*, *Charlotte Corday in Prison*, and *Galileo before Cardinal Barberini.*

Müller (mül'ẽr), **David Heinrich von.** b. at Buczacz, in Galicia, 1846; d. at Vienna, 1912. Austrian Orientalist. One of the leading Semitic scholars of his day, he led (1898, 1899) the archaeological expedition of the Vienna Academy of Sciences to southern Arabia and the island of Socotra. Author of *Die Burgen und Schlösser Südarabiens* (2 vols., 1879–81), *Palmyrenische Grabinschriften* (1886), and *Die Mehri- und Socotrisprache* (1902–07).

Müller, Dominik. [Pseudonym of **P. Schmitz.**] b. at Basel, Switzerland, 1871—. Swiss author writing in German, for many years editor of a satirical weekly, *Samstag*. Dexterous stabs at the foibles of modern society, mostly in the form of dialect poems, have made him a very original figure in Swiss literature. He wrote an autobiographical novel, *Felix Grollimunds russisches Abenteuer* (1930).

Müller, Eduard. b. at Dresden, Germany, Nov. 12, 1848; d. at Bern, Switzerland, Nov. 9, 1919. Swiss statesman. Leader of the democratic movement at Bern, he was a member (1895–1919) of the Federal Council and president (1899, 1907, 1913) of the Swiss Confederation. He made revisions (1907) in the Swiss military structure.

Müller, Baron Sir **Ferdinand Jakob Heinrich von.** b. at Rostock, Germany, June 30, 1825; d. at Melbourne, Australia, Oct. 10, 1896. Australian botanist and explorer. He emigrated to Australia in 1847 for his health. In 1852 he was appointed government botanist for the colony of Victoria, and began exploring-collecting journeys in Victoria, across Queensland and into the Northern Territory (1855) and inland from Sharks' Bay, West Australia (1877). In the course of these trips he made enormous additions to Australian botanical knowledge. He is responsible for the introduction of the eucalyptus (blue gum) tree into various other parts of the world. He directed (1857–73) the botanical gardens at Melbourne. He was the author of voluminous technical works. He is commemorated by place names in Australia, New Zealand, Antarctica, and South America.

Müller, Friedrich. [Called **Müller the Painter;** German, **Maler Müller.**] b. at Kreuznach, Germany, Jan. 13, 1749; d. at Rome, April 23, 1825. German poet, painter, and engraver.

Müller, Friedrich. b. at Jemnik, in Bohemia, March 5, 1834; d. at Vienna, May 25, 1898. German comparative philologist and ethnologist, professor at Vienna from 1866.

Müller, Friedrich Max. See **Max Müller, Friedrich.**

Müller, George. b. near Halberstadt, Germany, Sept. 27, 1805; d. at Bristol, England, March 10, 1898. English evangelical preacher and philanthropist. He studied divinity at Halle, and went to London in 1829. In 1836 he established the Orphan House of Bristol, to be supported by unsolicited contributions. He abolished pew rents and refused a salary, insisting that prayer could supply physical as well as spiritual needs. In 1856 it contained 297 children, and had received 84,441 pounds as the result, according to Müller, of prayer alone. In 1875 it contained 2,000 children. He wrote *A Narrative of Some of the Lord's Dealings with George Müller* (1837).

Müller, Georg Elias. b. 1850; d. 1934. German experimental psychologist. He established himself as an experimentalist and methodologist in general, and as a psychophysicist in particular. He published rules for forming nonsense syllables, and restated, amplified, and refined the psychophysical methods as first laid down by G. T. Fechner. He took his degree under Litze at Göttingen in 1873, and with the exception of the year 1880–81, when he was at Czernowitz (Chernovtsy), remained there until his retirement in 1921. In 1881 he was said to have a laboratory "second only to Wundt's." Most of his work was published in papers by himself or with his students, principally in the fields of learning and the psychophysics of vision. His books in psychophysics, which are now classics, are *Grundlegung der Psychophysik* (1878) and *Gesichtspunkte und Tatsachen der psychophysischen Methodik* (1904). He also published *Abriss der Psychologie* (1924).

Müller, Günther. b. 1890—. German historian of literature. He wrote *Geschichte des deutschen Liedes vom Barock bis zur Gegenwart* (1925), *Deutsche Dichtung von der Renaissance bis zum Ausgang des Barock* (1928), *Deutsches Dichten und Denken* (1934), and *Kleine Goethe-Biographie* (1949).

Müller, Hans. [Also, **Hans Müller-Einigen.**] b. at Brünn, Austria (now Brno, Czechoslovakia), Oct. 25, 1882—. Austrian playwright. He has also written some successful poetry and novels, but his chief claim to popular fame is his libretto for the musical hit *Im weissen Rössl* (The White Horse Inn, 1930).

Müller, Hermann. b. at Mannheim, Germany, May 18, 1876; d. at Berlin, March 20, 1931. German statesman. He began his career as a Social Democratic editor, serving also on the party's executive board (1906 *et seq.*). He

served as a Reichstag member (1916 *et seq.*), and was among the six members of Friedrich Ebert's first cabinet (1918). He was a member of the Weimar constitutional assembly, became foreign minister (1919), and was a cosigner of the Versailles treaty. He was made chancellor after the Kapp Putsch in 1920, but resigned in June of that year. He held a post in the economics department of the League of Nations (1927 *et seq.*). He formed a coalition cabinet in 1928, but resigned in 1930 when the coalition split because of growing economic difficulties.

Muller mul'ėr), **Hermann Joseph.** b. at New York, Dec. 21, 1890—. American geneticist. He was professor of zoölogy (1925–36) at the University of Texas, a staff member (1933–37) of the Institute of Genetics at Moscow, research associate (1937–40) at the Institute of Animal Genetics, Edinburgh, Scotland, and professor of zoölogy (1945 *et seq.*) at the University of Indiana. He did notable work on the artificial transmutation of the gene by x-rays and the production of chromosome changes, for which he was awarded (1946) the Nobel prize in physiology and medicine. Coauthor of *Genetics, Medicine and Man* (1947) and other works.

Müller (mül'ėr), **Johann.** Original name of **Regiomontanus.**

Müller, Johannes Peter. b. at Koblenz, Germany, July 14, 1801; d. at Berlin, April 27 or 28, 1858. German physiologist and comparative anatomist, professor at Bonn (1826–33), and at Berlin (1833 *et seq.*). He was one of the founders of modern physiology, and exerted also a powerful influence upon other departments of science. His chief work is *Handbuch der Physiologie des Menschen.*

Müller, Johannes von. b. at Schaffhausen, Switzerland, Jan. 3, 1752; d. at Kassel, Germany, May 29, 1809. Swiss historian. He held various offices in the service of Mainz, Austria, and Prussia, and at the time of his death was director general of education in the kingdom of Westphalia. His chief works are *Geschichte der Schweizer* (History of the Swiss, 4 vols., 1780–1805), and *24 Bücher allgemeiner Geschichte* (24 Books of Universal History, 1811).

Müller, Johann Friedrich Wilhelm. b. at Stuttgart, Germany, Dec. 11, 1782; d. near Dresden, Germany, May 3, 1816. German engraver; son of Johann Gotthard von Müller. His chief work is the *Sistine Madonna* (after Raphael).

Müller, Johann Gotthard von. b. at Bernhausen, near Stuttgart, Germany, May 4, 1747; d. at Stuttgart, March 14, 1830. German engraver.

Müller, Johann Gottwerth. [Called **Müller von Itzehoe.**] b. at Hamburg, Germany, May 17, 1743; d. there, June 22, 1828. German writer who imitated Tobias Smollett and Laurence Sterne with the novels *Siegfried von Lindenberg* (1779; expanded to 4 vols., 1781–82) and *Komische Romane aus den Papieren des braunen Mannes* (8 vols., 1784–91). He was a bookdealer (1773–83) at Itzehoe, Schleswig (hence the tag to his name) and like his bookdealer friend and fellow rationalist Christoph Friedrich Nicolai, he was an avowed opponent of the Sturm und Drang movement in German literature.

Müller, Johann Heinrich Jakob. b. at Kassel, Germany, April 30, 1809; d. at Freiburg im Breisgau, Germany, Oct. 3, 1875. German physicist.

Müller, Julius. b. at Brieg (now Brzeg), in Silesia, April 10, 1801; d. Sept. 27, 1878. German Protestant theologian; brother of Karl Otfried Müller. His chief work is *Die christliche Lehre von der Sünde* (1839).

Müller, Karl. b. at Langenburg, Germany, Sept. 3, 1852; d. at Tübingen, Germany, Feb. 10, 1940. German Protestant theologian and religious historian.

Müller, Karl Alexander von. b. at Munich, Germany, Dec. 20, 1882—. German historian. He served (1917 *et seq.*) as professor at the University of Munich. Author of *Zwölf Historikerprofile* (Twelve Profiles of Historians, 1935) and others, and editor of *Denkwürdigkeiten der Reichskanzlerzeit des Fürsten Ludwig zu Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst* (1931).

Müller, Karl Otfried. b. at Brieg (now Brzeg), in Silesia, Aug. 28, 1797; d. at Athens, Aug. 1, 1840. German Hellenist and archaeologist, professor of archaeology (1819 *et seq.*) at Göttingen; brother of Julius Müller. Among his works are *Geschichte hellenischer Stämme und Städte* (1820–24), *Prolegomena zu einer wissenschaftlichen Mythologie* (1825), *Etrusker* (1828), *Handbuch der Archäologie der Kunst* (1830), *Geschichte der griechischen Litteratur* (Eng. trans., *History of the Literature of Ancient Greece*, 1840), maps of ancient Greece, and others.

Müller, Karl von. b. at Hanover, Germany, June 26, 1863; d. at Blankenburg, Germany, March 11, 1923. German sailor, commander in World War I of the German raider *Emden*, which sank 15 Allied ships between Aug. 28 and Nov. 9, 1914, when it was destroyed by an Australian cruiser, the *Sydney*.

Müller, Ludwig. b. at Gütersloh, Germany, June 23, 1883—. German Protestant prelate. He was educated at the universities of Halle and Bonn, served as chaplain in the German navy from 1914 to 1926, and was an army chaplain from 1926 to 1933. He became (Aug. 4, 1933) bishop of Prussia, and was named (Sept. 27, 1933) Reichsbishop of the German Evangelical Church. He was a member of the National Socialist Party and a founder of the German Christian Movement. Author of *Was ist positives Christentum?*

Muller (mul'ėr), **Maud.** See **Maud Muller.**

Müller (mül'ėr), **Otto.** b. at Schotten, Hesse, Germany, June 1, 1816; d. at Stuttgart, Germany, Aug. 7, 1894. German novelist. His works include *Bürger* (1845) and *Charlotte Ackermann* (1854), among others.

Müller, Otto Frederik. b. 1730; d. 1784. Danish naturalist.

Müller, Peder Erasmus. b. at Copenhagen, May 29, 1776; d. Sept. 4, 1834. Danish theologian and archaeologist, appointed bishop of Zealand in 1830. He wrote *Library of the Sagas* (1816–18) and other works.

Müller, Sophus Otto. b. at Copenhagen, May 24, 1846; d. there, Feb. 24, 1934. Danish prehistorian and archaeologist. He served (1892 *et seq.*) as director of the national museum at Copenhagen. Author of *Nordische Altertumskunde* (Northern Archaeology, 1897–98) and *Urgeschichte Europas* (Primeval History of Europe, 1905).

Müller, Therese. Original name of **Malten, Therese.**

Müller, Wenzel. b. in Moravia, Sept. 26, 1767; d. at Baden, Austria, Aug. 3, 1835. German conductor and composer. He served as conductor at the Prague opera (1808–13) and at Vienna (1813 *et seq.*). His works include over 200 operettas, such as *Das Sonnenfest der Braminen* (1790), *Kaspar der Fagottist* (1791), and *Die Schwestern von Prag* (1794), and symphonies, suites, and masses.

Müller, Wilhelm. b. at Dessau, Germany, Oct. 7, 1794; d. there, Oct. 1, 1827. German lyric poet; father of Friedrich Max Müller. He fought in the War of Liberation (1813–14), traveled in Italy (1817–18), then returned to Dessau, where he became teacher of the classical languages at the *Gymnasium* (advanced secondary school), and librarian of the ducal library. His *Lieder der Griechen* (1821–24) were written during the Greek struggles for independence. *Gedichte aus den hinterlassenen Papieren eines reisenden Waldhornisten* dates from 1821–27, and *Lyrische Spaziergänge* from 1827. Some of his lyrics, especially those set to music by Franz Schubert (*Müllerlieder*, including the cycles *Die schöne Müllerin* and *Winterreise*) enjoy great popularity. His *Vermischte Schriften* were published at Leipzig in 1830 in five volumes. A new edition of his poems, with an introduction by his son Friedrich Max Müller, appeared at Leipzig in 1868.

Müller (mül'ėr; Anglicized, mil'ėr), **Wilhelm Max.** b. at Gliessenberg, Germany, May 15, 1862; drowned at Wildwood, N.J., July 12, 1919. American Orientalist. He served (1890 *et seq.*) as professor of ancient languages and Bible exegesis at the theological seminary of the Reformed Episcopal Church at Philadelphia. Author of *Asien und Europa nach altägyptischen Denkmälern* (Asia and Europe According to Ancient Egyptian Monuments, 1893), *Egyptological Researches* (1906–10), and *Egyptian Mythology* (1918).

Müller (mül'ėr), **Wolfgang.** [Called **Müller von Königswinter.**] b. at Königswinter, Germany, March 15, 1816; d. at Neuenahr, Germany, June 29, 1873. German lyric and epic poet. He wrote the idyl *Marioram* (1852). His poems appeared in *Junge Lieder* (1841), *Balladen und Romanzen* (1842), *Gedichte* (1847), and *Oden der Gegenwart* (1848). He was a delegate to the Frankfort Parliament in 1848.

Müller-Guttenbrunn (-gůt'ėn brůn), **Adam.** [Pseudonym, **Ignotus**; original surname, **Müller.**] b. at Gutten-

brunn, Hungary, Oct. 22, 1852; d. at Vienna, Jan. 5, 1923. Austrian novelist and playwright. He was an editor of the Viennese *Deutsche Zeitung* (1873–88), and director of the Raimund Theater (1892–96) and Kaiser Jubiläum Theater (1898–1903), both at Vienna. His books include *Götzendämmerung, ein Kulturbild aus dem heutigen Ungarn* (1908), *Die Glocken der Heimat* (1910), *Der grosse Schwabenzug* (1913), *Von Eugenius bis Josephus* (1917), *Meister Jakob und seine Kinder* (1918), and *Lenau, das Dichterherz der Zeit* (1921).

Müller-Lyer (-lē'ėr), **Franz.** b. at Baden-Baden, Germany, Feb. 5, 1857; d. at Munich, Oct. 29, 1916. German sociologist and philosopher, remembered for his influence on the German monist school of philosophy. Author of *Phasen der Kultur* (1908), *Der Sinn des Lebens und die Wissenschaft* (1910), *Formen der Ehe* (1911), *Phasen der Liebe* (1913), and *Soziologie der Leiden* (1914).

Muller-Ury (mul'ėr.ū'ri), **Adolfo.** b. at Airolo, Switzerland, March 28, 1864; d. at New York, July 6, 1947. Swiss-American portrait painter. He painted portraits of four popes and many cardinals at Rome, and also did religious paintings while he was there. At New York, he painted President McKinley, General Grant, President Wilson, Senator Hanna, J. Pierpont Morgan, Cardinal Spellman, and James J. Hill, among others.

Müller von Itzehoe (mül'ėr fon it'sę.hō). See **Müller, Johann Gottwerth.**

Müller von Königswinter (fon kė'niks.vin.tėr). See **Müller, Wolfgang.**

Muller v. Oregon, 208 U.S. 412 (1908) (mul'ėr; or'ę.gon). Unanimous U.S. Supreme Court decision upholding the constitutionality of an Oregon law of 1903 fixing maximum work hours for women in certain types of industrial establishments. The court ruled that the statute was a reasonable exercise of state police power and did not violate the liberty of free contract guaranteed in the Fourteenth Amendment. The case is notable for its introduction of the "Brandeis brief," an exhaustive documentary review of statistical evidence submitted by Louis D. Brandeis, who appeared as counsel for the state of Oregon. Brandeis was appointed to the U.S. Supreme Court in 1916.

Müllheim (mül'hīm). Town in SW Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Baden, French Zone, formerly in the free state of Baden, situated on the S slopes of the Black Forest near the Swiss border, ab. 16 mi. SW of Freiburg im Breisgau. It is a resort, and has wine markets, and lumber, cigar, and machinery industries. 4,246 (1946).

Mulligan Letters (mul'i.gąn). Letters written (1864–76) by James G. Blaine, then speaker of the House of Representatives, to Warren Fisher, Jr., a Boston businessman, giving alleged evidence of Blaine's participation in a bond fraud. In 1876 James Mulligan, an employee of Fisher, took possession of the letters, which were subsequently obtained by Blaine, who read portions of them on the floor of Congress to vindicate himself from charges of fraud. In 1884, however, the Democrats managed to print the damaging letters in their entirety, thereby contributing in large part to Blaine's defeat in the presidential election held that year. Blaine's opponents asserted that the letters confirmed charges of corruption brought against him in connection with certain railroads (the Union Pacific and the Little Rock and Fort Smith).

Mullingar (mul.in.gär'). Market town in C Irish Republic, the county seat of County Westmeath, situated on the Royal Canal, ab. 46 mi. W of Dublin. 5,645 (1951).

Mullins (mul'inz). Town in E South Carolina, in Marion County: trading and shipping center for tobacco and cotton. 4,916 (1950).

Müllner (mül'nėr), **Amadeus Gottfried Adolf.** b. at Langendorf, near Weissenfels, Germany, Oct. 18, 1774; d. at Weissenfels, June 11, 1829. German dramatist. Among his plays are *Der neunundzwanzigste Februar* (1812) and *Die Schuld* (1816), two well-known "fate tragedies."

Mull of Galloway (mul; gal'ǫ.wā). See **Galloway, Mull of.**

Mull of Kintyre (kin.tīr'). See **Kintyre, Mull of.**

Mulock (mū'lok), **Dinah Maria.** See **Craik, Dinah Maria.**

Mulock, Sir William. b. at Bond Head, Ontario, Canada, 1844; d. in October, 1944. Canadian jurist. He was vice-chancellor (1881–1900) and chancellor (1924–44) of the University of Toronto. He served as a Liberal member (1882–1901) of the Canadian Parliament. He was postmaster general (1896–1905) and minister of labor (1900–05), chief justice (1905–23) of the exechequer division of the supreme court of Ontario, and chief justice (1923–36) of Ontario. He introduced empire penny postage, organized the department of labor as its first minister, and was responsible for the construction of the Canada-Australia imperial cable.

Mulready (mul.red'i, mul'red''i), **William.** b. at Ennis, County Clare, Ireland, April 1, 1786; d. at London, July 7, 1863. Irish landscape and figure painter. He was made royal academician in 1816. He painted *The Carpenter's Shop* (1809), *The Barber's Shop* (1811), *Interior of an English Cottage* (1828), *Choosing the Wedding Gown* (1846), and others. In 1840 he furnished the ornamental design for the outside of Rowland Hill's postal envelope, known as the Mulready envelope (it was actually a folded half-sheet of letter paper).

Mulroy Bay (mul.roi', mul'roi). Inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, in N Irish Republic, in County Donegal. Length, ab. 13 mi.

Multan (möl.tän'). [Also, **Mooltan.**] Division in the province of Punjab, Pakistan, on the Chenab River ab. 100 mi. NE of its junction with the Indus River: wool, cotton, and forest products. Area, ab. 21,841 sq. mi.; pop. 6,365,817 (1941).

Multan. [Also, **Mooltan.**] District in the province of Punjab, Pakistan, in the division of Multan. Capital, Multan; area, ab. 5,653 sq. mi.; pop. 1,484,333 (1941).

Multan. [Also, **Mooltan.**] Capital of the district of Multan, Punjab, Pakistan, situated near the Chenab River, ab. 100 mi. NE of its junction with the Indus River: road and rail junction, with an extensive trade, and cotton mills. Multan is an ancient city and was at various times part of Arab, Afghan, and Mogul domains. It was stormed by the Sikhs in 1818, and by the British in 1849. Pop. 190,122 (1951).

Multatuli (mul.tä.tö'lē). Pseudonym of **Dekker, Eduard Douwes.**

Muluya (mö.lö'yą). See **Moulouya.**

Mulvian Bridge (mul'vi.ąn). See **Milvian Bridge.**

Mulvius (mul'vi.us), **Pons.** See **Milvian Bridge.**

Mum (möm). See **Bamum.**

Mumford (mum'fọrd), **Ethel.** [Maiden name, **Watts.**] b. at New York, c1878; d. May 2, 1940. American writer. Author of *Dupes* (1901), *Out of the Ashes* (1913), and *The Pageant of the Seven Seas* (1925). Her plays included *The Young Idea* and *Good Night Nurse*, her scenarios *Sick-a-bed* and *Easy Money.*

Mumford, James Gregory. b. at Rochester, N.Y., Dec. 2, 1863; d. Oct. 18, 1914. American surgeon and author.

Mumford, Lewis. b. at Flushing, Long Island, N.Y., Oct. 19, 1895—. American writer. His major interest is in city and regional planning as a societal activity. Author of *The Story of Utopias* (1922), *Sticks and Stones* (1924), *The Golden Day* (1926), *Herman Melville* (1929), *American Taste* (1929), *The Brown Decades* (1931), *Technics and Civilization* (1934), *The Culture of Cities* (1938), *Men Must Act* (1939), *Faith for Living* (1940), *Values for Survival* (1946), *Green Memories: The Story of Geddes* (1947), and other books. He contributed to *Civilization in the United States, by 30 Americans* (1922), *Whither Mankind* (1928), and other symposiums, and was one of the editors of the *American Caravan* series.

Mumha (mö'vą). Irish name of **Munster.**

Mummius (mum'i.us), **Lucius.** [Surnamed **Achaicus.**] fl. in the middle of the 2nd century B.C. Roman consul in 146 B.C. He defeated the Achaean League and captured Corinth, completing the Roman conquest of Greece (146 B.C.). Mummius is noted for the barbarity with which he treated Corinth; all its inhabitants were killed, its art treasures were sent to Rome, and the city was burned to the ground.

Mun (mėn), **Albert, Comte de.** [Full name, **Adrien Albert Marie, Comte de Mun.**] b. at Lumigny, Seine-et-Marne, France, Feb. 22, 1841; d. at Bordeaux, France, Oct. 6, 1914. French Roman Catholic and royalist political leader, who combined rightist political activity with support of efforts to improve the condition of the

lower classes. He was an advocate of "Social Catholicism," proposed adoption of a modernized corporative system, and urged legislation for the protection of labor. He was a royalist until the encyclical of 1892, and afterward supported the Boulanger movement.

Mun (mun), **Thomas.** b. 1571; d. 1641. English writer on economics, remembered chiefly as author of *England's Treasure by Foreign Trade*, which is regarded as a representative writing of the English mercantilists. He was engaged in the Mediterranean trade and served as a director (1615–41) of the East India Company. The company was embarrassed (1628) by the encroachment of the Dutch upon their trade and sought to invoke the protection of the House of Commons. In this effort, Mun was responsible for *The Petition and Remonstrance of the Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading to the East Indies.* Many of the arguments used here were quoted almost verbatim in a later book, in which he defended the East Indies trade by showing that it was beneficial to the "balance of trade" as a whole.

Muncaczy (mön'kä.chē), **Mihály.** See **Munkácsy** or **Muncaczy, Mihály.**

Munch (mungk), **Andreas.** b. at Christiania (now Oslo), Norway, Oct. 19, 1811; d. June 30, 1884. Norwegian poet and dramatist; cousin of Peder Andreas Munch. His first book was the collection of poems *Ephemerer* (Ephemera), which appeared in 1837. This was followed in the succeeding year by a long poem, *Sangerinden* (The Singer), and by his first drama, the prize-winning *Kong Sverres Ungdom* (King Sverre's Youth). In 1846 he gave up the editorship of the political journal *Constitutionelle*, which he had in the meantime assumed, to travel for a period of about a year in France, Italy, and Germany. After his return he published *Digte gamle og nye* (Poems Old and New) and the prose *Billeder fra Nord og Syd* (Pictures from North and South), both in 1848, followed by *Nye Digte* (New Poems) in 1850. The death of his wife in this last year gave rise to the collection of poems published in 1852 with the title *Sorg og Trost* (Grief and Consolation). He now turned his attention again to the drama, and wrote, between the years 1854 and 1856, *Solomon de Caus*, the historical drama *En Aften paa Giske* (An Evening at Giske), and the tragedy *Lord William Russel.* Subsequent works are *Samlede Digte* (Collected Poems, 1858), *Nyere Digte* (Recent Poems, 1861), the cycle *Jesu Billeder* (Pictures of Jesus, 1865), and *Eftersommer* (Autumn, 1867). He was the author also of other poems and dramas, besides translations from Sir Walter Scott and a version of Tennyson's *Enoch Arden.*

Münch (münsh), **Charles.** b. in Alsace, 1891—. American conductor. He studied at the Strasbourg Conservatory, where he also taught and gained his first experience as a conductor. For a time he conducted at Leipzig in Germany, and later held the baton over several French orchestras, including that of the Paris Conservatory. In 1947 he came to the U.S., to serve as guest conductor of the New York Philharmonic Symphony Society through three seasons. In 1949 he succeeded Serge Koussevitzky as conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Munch (mungk), **Edvard.** b. Dec. 12, 1863; d. in Norway, Jan. 24, 1944. Norwegian genre, landscape, and portrait painter and designer, a forerunner of German expressionism. He studied at Oslo, then went to Paris, Italy, and Germany. He was influenced by the impressionists and postimpressionists, especially Gauguin and Van Gogh. A list of his better-known works includes *Puberty, Spring, The Sick Child, Ashes, The Cry, Death in the Room, Jealousy, Portrait of A. Strindberg, Summer Night, Life,* and murals for the University of Oslo.

Münch (münch), **Ernst Hermann Joseph von.** b. at Rheinfelden, Switzerland, Oct. 25, 1798; d. there, June 9, 1841. Swiss historian.

Munch (mungk), **Peder Andreas.** b. at Christiania (now Oslo), Norway, Dec. 15, 1810; d. at Rome, May 25, 1863. Norwegian historian, philologist, and antiquary; cousin of Andreas Munch. He was one of the leaders in the Norwegian literary renascence and a student of the older Norse literature. He held that Icelandic literature was closely allied to Old Norse writing rather than being another aspect of Scandinavian literature in general. His chief work is *Det Norske Folks Historie* (History of the Norwegian People, 8 vols., 1852–63).

Munchausen (mun.chô'zen, mun'chou"zen; German, münch'hou.zen), Baron **Karl Friedrich Hieronymus von.** [German, **Münchhausen.**] b. at Bodenwerder, Hanover, Germany, May 11, 1720; d. there, Feb. 22, 1797. German cavalry officer, to whom many famous tall tales are attributed. Little is known of his life except that he served in the Russian army against the Turks, and that in his later days, living in retirement, he regaled his circle of friends with imaginatively elaborated narratives of his alleged adventures. One member of this circle, Rudolph Erich Raspe, was compelled to flee Germany, and took refuge in England, where, in the course of making a living by his pen, he put together a small book in English which was published in 1785 under the title *Baron Munchausen's Narrative of his Marvellous Travels and Campaigns in Russia.* A second edition appeared in 1786, a third within that same year, and thereafter numerous further editions. In 1786, also, the German poet Gottfried August Bürger published a German translation of the book, and it was for a time supposed that he was the author. Presently the process began by which, from edition to edition, stories from remote antiquity, medieval and Renaissance tales, and yarns suggested by events of the day were added to the Munchausen canon, so that the very name Munchausen came to symbolize the preposterous but amusing story, the grandiose and engaging lie.

Münch-Bellinghausen (münch'bel'ing.hou.zen), Baron **Eligius Franz Joseph von.** [Pseudonym, **Friedrich Halm.**] b. at Kraków, in what is now Poland, April 2, 1806; d. at Vienna, May 21, 1871. Austrian dramatist. His chief works are *Griseldis* (1834), *Der Sohn der Wildnis* (The Son of the Wilderness, 1843; played in English as *Ingomar the Barbarian*), *Der Fechter von Ravenna* (The Fencer of Ravenna, 1854), and *Wildfeuer* (1864).

München (mün'chen). German name of **Munich.**

München-Gladbach (-glät'bäch). City in W Germany, in the *Land* (state) of North Rhine-Westphalia, British Zone, formerly in the Rhine Province, Prussia, ab. 15 mi. W of Düsseldorf. It was after 1929 temporarily united with the neighboring city of Rheydt, with which it forms a continuous urban area. It is the center of the Rhineland textile industry, and has cotton and woolen spinning and weaving mills and lace, cloth, and clothing industries. There are also metal, electrical equipment, machinery, and leather manufactures. There is an art museum, a natural history museum, and a theater. München-Gladbach was for decades the seat of the Volksverein für das Katholische Deutschland, the leading educational organization of German Catholics. The Minster, or Abbey Church of Saint Vitus, begun in 972, was completely destroyed in World War II; the museum buildings were destroyed or damaged, but the collections are intact. Heavy fighting occurred near here in the spring of 1945; the city was entered by Allied troops on March 2, 1945. Pop. 110,444 (1946), 124,879 (1950).

Münchengrätz (mün'chen.grets). German name of **Mnichovo Hradiště.**

Münchhausen (münch'hou.zen), **Börries von.** b. at Hildesheim, Germany, March 20, 1874—. German poet, best known for his ballads. Close to half a million copies of his books have been sold. His best-known titles are *Juda* (1900), *Balladen* (1900), *Das Herz im Harnisch* (1911), *Das Balladenbuch* (1924), and *Das Liederbuch* (1928). Baron Munchausen of tall-story fame was a member of the same family.

Münchhausen, Baron **Karl Friedrich Hieronymus von.** See **Munchausen,** Baron **Karl Friedrich Hieronymus von.**

Muncie (mun'si). City in E Indiana, county seat of Delaware County, ab. 51 mi. NE of Indianapolis: manufactures of glass, fruit jars, batteries, auto parts, machinery, metal products, and electrical equipment. It is the subject of Robert S. and Helen M. Lynd's sociological studies, *Middletown* (1929) and *Middletown in Transition* (1937). It is the seat of a state teachers college. 58,479 (1950).

Muncker (mung'kėr), **Franz.** b. 1855; d. 1926. German historian of literature. He published *Forschungen zur neueren Literaturgeschichte* (1896 *et seq.*), *Klopstock, Geschichte seines Lebens und seiner Schriften* (1888), and *Richard Wagner* (1891). He prepared a critical edition of

Lessing's *Sämtliche Werke* in 22 volumes (1886 *et seq.*), which is, however, technically considered a revision (third issue) of Lachmann's edition of 1838.

Muncy (mun'si). Borough in N central Pennsylvania, in Lycoming County, on the west branch of the Susquehanna River: manufactures of machinery and textiles. It was platted in 1797. Pop. 2,756 (1950).

Munda (mun'da). In ancient geography, a town in S Spain, of undetermined location. It is noted for the victory gained (45 B.C.) there by Julius Caesar over the sons of Pompey.

Munda (mun'da). Family of languages spoken by about four million people in India, mainly primitive tribesmen of the Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, and Orissa. These languages may be related to the Mon-Khmer and other stocks to the east of India, but the relationship has not been definitely established. Some of the languages included in the Munda family are Birhor, Bhumij, Ho, Mundari, Santali, and Kurku.

Mundaka Upanishad (mön'da.ka ö.pan'i.shad). One of the *Upanishads* added to the *Atharva-Veda*. It contains three short chapters called *Mundakas*, which are said by native exegetes to take their name from Sanskrit *munda*, "shorn," because one who comprehends their doctrine is shorn or liberated from all error. It distinguishes between the higher science, or the esoteric wisdom of the *Upanishad*, and the lower, or the knowledge of the *Vedas*. It has been translated by Friedrich Max Müller (*Sacred Books of the East*, XV, 27).

Munday (mun'dā), **Anthony.** [Also, **Monday.**] b. at London, 1553; d. there, in August, 1633. Elizabethan writer. He was apprenticed to John Allde, stationer, in 1576. He was made poet laureate of the City of London, and was the author of pastoral poems, journalistic tracts and pamphlets, and translations, the latter including *Amadis de Gaule*. He compiled *The Mirror of Mutabilitie, the principal part of the Mirror of Magistrates, selected out of the Sacred Scripture*, in 1597. His *English Romayne Life* (1582) is an account of his experiences among Roman Catholic refugees in France and Italy. In 1586 he published *Sweet Sobs and Amorous Complaints of Shepherds and Nymphs*, and in 1618 an enlarged edition of Stow's *Survey of London*. Munday was early connected with the Elizabethan stage, perhaps even before his apprenticeship. He wrote at least 18 plays in collaboration with other dramatists working for Philip Henslowe; only four are extant, however, two on the Robin Hood theme (*The Downfall of Robert Earl of Huntingdon, afterwards called Robin Hood of merry Sherwood*, 1599, and *The Death of Robert Earl of Huntingdon*, 1601), one on the subject of Sir John Oldcastle occasionally attributed to Shakespeare but probably by Munday, Michael Drayton, and others (*First Part of the History of the Life of Sir John Oldcastle*, 1599), and *John a Kent and John a Cumber* (1595). Munday was a rival of Thomas Middleton and Ben Jonson, the latter caricaturing him as Antonio Balladino in *The Case is Altered*. He wrote pageants for London from 1605 to 1616, and probably as early as 1592.

Mundé (mun.dā'), **Paul Fortunatus.** b. at Dresden, Germany, Sept. 7, 1846; d. at New York, Feb. 7, 1902. American gynecologist. He was editor (1874–92) of the *American Journal of Obstetrics* and served as professor of gynecology at the New York Polyclinic.

Mundelein (mun'de.līn). Village in NE Illinois, in Lake County, ab. 35 mi. NW of downtown Chicago. In the decade between the last two U.S. censuses its population more than doubled. 1,328 (1940), 3,189 (1950).

Mundelein, George William. b. at New York, July 2, 1872; d. at Mundelein, Ill., Oct. 2, 1939. American Roman Catholic clergyman, elevated (March 24, 1924) to the cardinalate. He was chancellor (1897–1909) of the diocese and auxiliary bishop (1909–15) of Brooklyn, N.Y. He served as archbishop (1915 *et seq.*) of Chicago.

Mundella (mun.del'a), **Anthony John.** b. at Leicester, England, 1825; d. at London, July 21, 1897. English politician. He was president of the board of trade in 1886, and again in 1892.

Münden (mün'den). [Also, **Hannoversch-Münden.**] Town in NW Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Lower Saxony, British Zone, formerly in the province of Hanover, Prussia, situated at the junction of the Fulda and Werra rivers, ab. 10 mi. NE of Kassel: a river port, with lumber mills, and furniture, paper, tobacco, and rubber industries. There are churches and houses of the 15th, 16th, and 17th centuries. There is a medieval castle, built in the 11th century and subsequently altered, formerly the residence of the dukes of Brunswick-Lüneburg. Münden suffered no damage during World War II. 21,114 (1950).

Munden (mun'den), **Joseph Shepherd.** b. at London, 1758; d. there, Feb. 6, 1832. English actor. He joined a company of strolling players, making his first appearance at London in 1790. His success was complete. Charles Lamb celebrated him, in the *Essays of Elia*, as the king of broad comedy. He left the stage May 31, 1824.

Mundequetes (mön.dā.kā'tās). See **Teke.**

Mundlah (mund'lä). See **Mandla.**

Mundt (münt), **Klara.** [Pseudonym, **Luise Mühlbach;** maiden name, **Müller.**] b. at Neubrandenburg, Germany, Jan. 2, 1814; d. at Berlin, Sept. 26, 1873. German novelist; wife (1839 *et seq.*) of Theodor Mundt. She wrote *Friedrich der Grosse und sein Hof* (Frederick the Great and his Court, 1853), and some 250 other romances on Prussian, Austrian, and French history.

Mundt, Theodor. b. at Potsdam, Germany, Sept. 19, 1808; d. at Berlin, May 30, 1861. German novelist and critic, one of the literary group known as Junges Deutschland (Young Germany). He became professor of literature and history at Breslau in 1848, and professor and librarian at the University of Berlin in 1850. Besides works of fiction, he wrote *Kunst der deutschen Prosa* (1837), *Geschichte der Litteratur der Gegenwart* (1842), and others. His most famous work, *Madonna* (1835), a novel on women's emancipation, was banned.

Mundurucus (mön''dö.rö.kös'). Tribe of South American Indians of Brazil, occupying a region S of the Amazon on the lower Tapajoz river, and ranging westward to the Madeira. Their language, called Mundurucu, is classified as forming a group of languages and dialects in the Tapajoz division of the South Amazon branch of the Tupí subfamily in the widespread Tupí-Guaraní family of South American Indian languages.

Mundy (mun'di), **Talbot Chetwynd.** b. at London, April 23, 1879; d. at Bradenton Beach, Fla., Aug. 5, 1940. American writer of adventure stories. He traveled widely, working his way from place to place by ship, living in India, Australia, and Africa, and arriving (1911) in America. Author of *Rung Ho!* (1914), *Winds of the World* (1915), *King—of the Khyber Rifles* (1916), *Om* (1923), *The Nine Unknown* (1924), *Queen Cleopatra* (1929), *Jimgrim* (1931), *Tros of Samothrace* (1934), *The Purple Pirate* (1935), *The Thunder Dragon Gate* (1936), *East and West* (1937), and *Old Ugly-face* (1939).

Munford (mun'ford), **Robert.** b. at "Whitehall," Prince George County, Va.; d. 1784. American Revolutionary soldier, legislator, and playwright; father of William Munford. During the American Revolution, from which he emerged as a major, he performed valuable service as a recruiter of troops. Author of *A Collection of Plays and Poems* (1798), which includes such plays as *The Candidates* and *The Patriots*. The latter was originally published in 1776.

Munford, William. b. in Mecklenburg County, Va., Aug. 15, 1775; d. June 21, 1825. American classical scholar, poet, court reporter, and legislator; son of Robert Munford. Together with William W. Hening, he was reporter (1808–11) of the Virginia supreme court of appeals and from 1811 until 1821 carried on this work independently. A classicist of some note, he translated the *Iliad* into blank verse, was the author of *Poems and Compositions in Prose on Several Occasions* (1798), and wrote *Almoran and Hamlet*, a tragedy in five acts.

Mungir (mung.gir'). See **Monghyr.**

Mungo (mung'gō), Saint. See Saint **Kentigern.**

Munhall (mun'hôl). Borough in SW Pennsylvania, in Allegheny County, on the Monongahela River just SE of Pittsburgh: manufactures steel. It was the site of the first open-hearth furnace in the U.S. 16,437 (1950).

Muni (mū'ni), **Paul.** [Original surname, **Weisenfreund.**] b. at Lemberg (Lvov), then part of Austria, Sept. 22, 1895—. American actor. He was a member of a stock company (1918–25) in the Yiddish Art Theatre, New York, played in motion pictures (1928–30), and alternated (1932–35) between stage and motion pictures, before con-

tracting (1935 *et seq.*) to Warner Brothers Pictures. He starred in such films as *Scarface, I am a Fugitive from a Chain Gang, The Good Earth, The Life of Émile Zola, The Woman I Love, We Are Not Alone,* and *Angel on My Shoulder.* He received a Motion Picture Academy Award (1936) for his performance in *The Life of Louis Pasteur.*

Munich (mū'nik). [German, **München.**] City in S Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Bavaria, American Zone, the capital of Bavaria and of the *Regierungsbezirk* (government district) of Upper Bavaria, situated on a plain N of the Alps on both banks of the Isar River. It is an important traffic center, the German gateway to Italy as well as to the Danube countries. It has many hotels, restaurants, beer gardens, and other tourist facilities, and has a considerable trade in art objects and antiques. Munich has become increasingly a focal point for the German book trade, and is the seat of numerous publishing houses. There are a number of banking and insurance institutions. Among Munich's industrial establishments are breweries, foodstuff industries, machine and metal industries (including large locomotive and railroad equipment plants), railroad repair shops, and factories producing optical, electrical, musical, and precision instruments, photographic materials, furniture, clothing, paper goods, ceramics, and chemicals. The population decreased in the period 1939–46 by 10.5 percent. 751,967 (1946), 831,937 (1950).

Culture and Architecture. Munich is the seat of government agencies, of the Roman Catholic archbishopric of Munich-Freising, of the Lutheran Landeskirchenrat of Bavaria and a Lutheran bishopric, and of numerous cultural and educational institutions. The university, moved here from Landshut in 1826, was prior to World War II the second largest German university, famous for its medical, chemical, geographical, juridical, and historical research. Munich has important libraries, particularly the Bavarian state library, with more than two million volumes, incunabula, and manuscripts, the second largest library in Germany; other libraries include the specialized libraries of technical literature in the German Museum and of alpine literature in the Library of the Alpenverein. Munich is second only to Berlin as a German museum-town: the Alte Pinakothek contains paintings by old German, Dutch, Flemish, Italian, and Spanish masters; the Neue Pinakothek and the Schack Gallery paintings of the Munich schools of the 18th and 19th centuries; the Neue Staatsgallerie paintings of the 20th century; the Glyptothek sculpture; the Deutsches Museum a unique and comprehensive presentation of the scientific and technical development of civilization; the National Museum, an equally unique exhibition of arts and crafts in historical sequence. Before World War II Munich was an architecturally distinguished city, with many parks and public monuments, particularly of the 18th, 19th, and 20th centuries. Medieval monuments were rare; the most important one of them is the *Dom* (cathedral), also called the *Frauenkirche* (Church of Our Lady), a huge structure, still standing, though damaged, erected in the brick-Gothic style in the 15th century, with Renaissance cupolas of the 16th century; others, such as the Kreuzkirche, the Church of Saint Peter, and the Old *Rathaus* (town hall), were severely damaged or destroyed in World War II. A list of buildings severely damaged or totally destroyed includes the former Wittelsbach residence, with wings in the Gothic, Renaissance, rococo, and classical styles and valuable interior decorations and collections; the Festsaalbau and the Königsbau; the National Theater; the rococo residence theater by Cuvilliés; the baroque Church of the Theatines, erected (1663–75) by an Italian architect; the churches of Saint Anna and of Saint Johann Nepomuk, outstanding examples of the Bavarian rococo; the 19th-century Basilica of Saint Boniface; the buildings along the Ludwig and Brienner streets, erected for King Louis I in the first half of the 19th century in the Italian Renaissance and neoclassical styles, including the Victory and Propyläen gates; the New Rathaus, a neo-Gothic building of the 20th century; and a number of palaces of the Bavarian aristocracy, including the archiepiscopal palace, chiefly of the 18th and 19th centuries. Saint Michael's Church (1583–88), one of the most important works of the early baroque in Germany, the large 20th-century complex of the German Museum, and Nymphenburg Castle (18th century) were only slightly damaged.

History. Munich was founded by Henry the Lion in 1158 as a station on the salt road between Salzburg and Augsburg; it became a Wittelsbach residence in 1255, and was the residence of Emperor Louis IV (Louis the Bavarian) (1314–47). The development of Munich as a center of the arts started under Duke Albert V (1550–79) and under Prince-Elector Maximilian I in the 17th century; the nucleus of the great Munich collections was assembled at that time. Gustavus Adolphus occupied Munich, which he considered the capital of the Roman Catholic counterreformation in Germany, in 1632, and the Austrians occupied it in the War of the Spanish Succession in the beginning of the 18th century, but building activity continued throughout these periods. In the Napoleonic epoch Munich became the capital of the new kingdom of Bavaria, which included territories in Swabia, Franconia, and the Rhenish Palatinate. Under King Louis I (1825–48), it became a European art center; numerous monuments were erected, leading architects, artists, and scientists invited, and the Romantic Movement fostered. The development was continued under King Maximilian II and intensified in the reign of King Louis II, who was the equally ardent sponsor of Richard Wagner's music and of the German Unity movement. In the last quarter of the 19th and the first quarter of the 20th century Munich became a leader in the theatrical and musical development of Germany (the composer Richard Strauss was born here). On Nov. 8–9, 1918, Kurt Eisner here established the democratic republic which was superseded from April 7–May 2, 1919, by a communist republic; the government was brought back by Bavarian, Prussian, and Württemberg army units and volunteers organized in Freikorps; nationalistic as well as states' rights feeling assumed major proportions and culminated in the Hitler Putsch of Nov. 8–9, 1923. Munich was the headquarters of the early Nazi movement, and the site of the Munich Conference (Sept. 29, 1938) between Hitler, Mussolini, Chamberlain, and Daladier, leading to the dismemberment of Czechoslovakia. The city was subjected to numerous air raids during World War II, causing widespread damage; the Allied troops entered on April 30, 1945. After the war, many Slavic and Jewish D.P.'s were temporarily settled in camps in the neighborhood of Munich. Munich is the seat of the American High Commissioner for Bavaria.

Munich (mū'nik), **University of.** Educational institution founded at Ingolstadt in 1472, and removed to Landshut in 1802 and to Munich in 1826. It has faculties of law, theology, medicine, political science, philosophy, natural sciences, and veterinary science, and a library of some 650,000 volumes.

Munich Conference. Four-power meeting (Sept. 29–30, 1938) between Hitler (Germany), Chamberlain (Great Britain), Daladier (France), and Mussolini (Italy), which momentarily averted the threat of a European war by capitulation to German demands on Czechoslovakia. Accompanied by an Anglo-German declaration renouncing war as a means of settling their differences, the agreement accepted Hitler's military occupation of the Sudeten area of Czechoslovakia, with a provision that the final line should be drawn by a commission with membership from the four conferring states and Czechoslovakia. Some provisions for population, raw material, and foodstuff removals from occupied areas were included. The commission permitted the Germans to take almost all the territory which Germany had demanded, and Hitler and Mussolini avoided an international guarantee for Czechoslovakia on the grounds that the minority questions in Teschen and Ruthenia had not yet been resolved. The conference marked the high-water mark of the so-called Period of Appeasement. The U.S.S.R. was excluded from participation in the diplomatic settlement.

Munising (mū'ni.sing). City in the N part of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, on Lake Superior, county seat of Alger County: manufactures of paper and wood products. 4,339 (1950).

Munk (mungk), **Kaj.** [Original name, **Kaj Harald Leininger Peterson,** changed 1916.] b. at Maribo, Denmark, Jan. 13, 1898; d. near Silkeborg, Denmark, Jan. 4, 1944. Danish dramatist and clergyman, noted for his plays of violent action, reflecting a desire to portray

the spirit of his times, as in *Ordet* (The Word, 1932), *Han sidder ved Smeltediglen* (He Sits by the Melting Pot, 1938), and *Niels Ebbesen* (1943). Though he had been inclined to admire strong personalities in his earlier years, he turned against Nazism later, and became a symbol of resistance when he was murdered by a Nazi gang in 1944.

Munk, Salomon. b. at Glogau (Głogów), in Silesia, May 14, 1805; d. Feb. 6, 1867. French Orientalist, appointed (though blind) professor of Oriental languages at the Collège de France in 1865. He translated from Maimonides the *More Nebuchim* under the title *Le Guide des égarés* (1856–66), and published *Palestine* (1845).

Munkács (mön'käch). Hungarian name of **Mukachevo.**

Munkácsy or **Muncaczy** (mön'kä.chē), **Mihály.** [Original name, **Michael Lieb.**] b. at Munkács (Mukachevo), then part of Hungary, Feb. 20, 1844; d. at Endenich, near Bonn, Germany, May 1, 1900. Hungarian historical and genre painter. He went to Paris in 1872, and a few years later began to paint Parisian scenes. Here he took the medal of honor in 1878, and later won medals at Vienna, Munich, Berlin, and elsewhere. He was ennobled by the Austrian government. He was elected to the Munich Academy in 1881, and visited New York in 1886. Among his works are *Milton dictating "Paradise Lost" to his Daughters* (1878), *Christ before Pilate* (1881), *Christ on Calvary* (1884), and *Last Moments of Mozart* (1885).

Munn (mun), **Charles Clark.** b. at Southington, Conn., May 11, 1848; d. July 8, 1917. American writer, author of *Uncle Terry—a Story of the Maine Coast* (1900), *Rockhaven* (1902), *Boyhood Days on the Farm* (1907), *Myrtle Baldwin* (1908), *The Castle Builders* (1910), *The Heart of Uncle Terry* (1915), and *Camp Castaway* (1916).

Munn, Orson Desaix. b. at Monson, Hampden County, Mass., June 11, 1824; d. at New York, Feb. 28, 1907. American publisher and editor, noted for his long connection (1846–1907) with the *Scientific American.* In 1846 he joined in the formation of the Munn Company at New York, which took over the publication of the *Scientific American,* established (1845) by Rufus Porter. Among the outgrowths of this periodical was a patent department for advising inventors and securing patents for them.

Münnich (mün'ich), Count **Burkhard Christoph von.** b. in Oldenburg, Germany, in May, 1683; d. at St. Petersburg, Oct. 27, 1767. Russian general and politician, distinguished as a commander against the Turks. He was prime minister (1740–41).

Munnings (mun'ingz), Sir **Alfred J.** b. at Mendham, England, Oct. 8, 1878—. English painter, president of the Royal Academy. He began to exhibit at the Royal Academy in 1898; in 1925 he became a member. His principal works include *Derby Day* (Birmingham), *Gypsy Life* (Aberdeen), and *The Gravel Pit.*

Muñoz (mö.nyōth'), **Aegidius** (or **Gil Sánchez**). Original name of the antipope **Clement VIII.**

Muñoz, Fernando. [Title, Duke of **Rianzares.**] b. at Tarancón, Spain, 1810; d. near Le Havre, France, 1873. Spanish soldier who married Queen Maria Christina of Spain secretly in 1833, and openly in 1844.

Muñoz, Juan Bautista. b. near Valencia, Spain, 1745; d. at Madrid, 1799. Spanish historian.

Muñoz-Marín (mö.nyōs'mä.rēn'), **Luis.** b. at San Juan, Puerto Rico, Feb. 18, 1898—. Puerto Rican editor and politician. He edited (1918–19) *La Revista de las Indias,* a journal striving for Pan-American unity, which is a goal towards which he has constantly worked. He was editor (1926–28, 1932 *et seq.*) of *La Democracia* (now *Diario de Puerto Rico*), a daily newspaper. He served (1932 *et seq.*) in the Puerto Rican senate, which he presided over (1940 *et seq.*). In 1949 he became the first elected governor of Puerto Rico.

Munro (mun.rō'), **Charles Kirkpatrick.** [Original name, **Charles Walden Kirkpatrick MacMullan.**] b. at Pertrude, County Antrim, Ireland, Feb. 17, 1889—. British playwright and essayist. His plays include *Wanderers* (1915), *At Mrs. Beam's* (1922), *The Rumour* (1923), *Storm* (1924), *Mr. Eno* (1928), *Veronica* (1930), *Bluestone Quarry* (1931), and *Coronation Time at Mrs. Beam's* (1937). He is author also of the essay collections *The True Woman* (1931) and *Watching a Play* (1933).

Munro, Dana Carleton. b. at Briston, R.I., June 7, 1866; d. at New York, Jan. 13, 1933. American historian. He became instructor (1893) and then assistant professor of medieval history at the University of Pennsylvania, and served (1902–15) as professor of European history at the University of Wisconsin. He was professor of medieval history (1915–33) at Princeton University. He was one of the editors of *Translations and Reprints from the Original Sources of European History* (1895–99), edited *A Guide to the Study of Medieval History* (1931), by L. J. Paetow, and wrote *The Middle Ages* (1902 and later editions).

Munro, Dana Gardner. b. at Providence, R.I., July 18, 1892—. American diplomat and historian; son of Dana Carleton Munro. He served (1921–25) in the Latin-American division, U.S. Department of State, and was chief (1929–30) of the division of Latin-American affairs, U.S. Department of State, U.S. minister (1930–32) to Haiti, and professor (1932 *et seq.*) of Latin-American history and affairs at Princeton.

Munro, Sir **Hector.** b. 1726; d. Dec. 27, 1805. English military commander in India.

Munro, Hector Hugh. [Pseudonym, **Saki.**] b. at Akyab, Burma, Dec. 18, 1870; killed in France, Nov. 13, 1916. British humorist and satirist. His only serious work, and the only one published under his own name, was *The Rise of the Russian Empire* (1900). He wrote whimsical political articles for the *Westminster Gazette* which were collected and published as *The Westminster Alice* (1902). His initial collection of short stories, which also appeared in the same journal, was published as *Reginald* (1904). He served (1902–08) as the *Morning Post* correspondent in Russia, Paris, and the Balkans. At the outbreak of World War I he enlisted in the 22nd Royal Fusiliers and was killed in action at Beaumont-Hamel. Author of novels and collections of short stories including *Reginald in Russia* (1910), *The Chronicles of Clovis* (1911), *The Unbearable Bassington* (1912), *When William Came* (1913), *Beasts and Super-Beasts* (1914), *The Toys of Peace and Other Papers* (1919), and *The Square Egg and Other Sketches* (1924). His writing, which at times touches fantasy, is often bitterly sarcastic although it never loses its urbanity.

Munro, Henry. See **Monro** or **Monroe** or **Munro, Henry.**

Munro, Hugh Andrew Johnstone. b. at Elgin, Scotland, Oct. 19, 1819; d. at Rome, March 30, 1885. Scottish classical scholar. He edited Lucretius (1864) and Horace (1869), and wrote Greek and Latin verse.

Munro, Robert. See also **Monro** or **Munro, Robert.**

Munro, Wilfred Harold. b. at Bristol, R.I., Aug. 20, 1849; d. Aug. 9, 1934. American historian. He was associate professor (1891–99) and professor (1899–1911) of European history at Brown University. Author of *Tales of an Old Seaport* (1917), *Among the Mormons in the Days of Brigham Young* (1927), and other works, especially on the history of Rhode Island.

Munro, William Bennett. b. at Almonte, Ontario, Canada, Jan. 5, 1875—. Canadian political scientist. He was a member of the faculty (1904–30) at Harvard University. Author of *Canada and British North America* (1905), *The Government of European Cities* (1909), *Municipal Government and Administration* (2 vols., 1923), *Personality in Politics* (1924), *The Governments of Europe* (1925), *The Invisible Government* (1928), and *American Influence on Canadian Government* (1929).

Munroe (mun.rō'), **Charles Edward.** b. at Cambridge, Mass., May 24, 1849; d. at Forest Glen, Md., Dec. 7, 1938. American chemist, explosives expert, and inventor of a smokeless powder. He was professor (1892–1918) of chemistry, dean (1892–98) of the Corcoran Scientific School, and dean (1893–1918) of graduate studies at George Washington University. He served as chief chemist (1919–33) on explosives for the U.S. Bureau of Mines.

Munsell (mun.sel'), **Joel.** b. at Northfield, Mass., April 14, 1808; d. at Albany, N.Y., Jan. 15, 1880. American printer and antiquary. He settled (1827) at Albany, where he subsequently became a publisher of periodicals and newspapers. Some of his outstanding compilations as an antiquary include *Outline of the History of Printing* (1839), *Annals of Albany* (10 vols., 1850–59) and *Collections on the History of Albany* (4 vols., 1865–71).

Munsey (mun'si), **Frank Andrew.** b. at Mercer, Me., Aug. 21, 1854; d. at New York, Dec. 22, 1925. American

newspaper and magazine publisher. With little formal schooling, he left his position as the manager of the Western Union Telegraph office at Augusta, Me., to go (1882) to New York, where he established himself as a one-man publishing concern. His first magazine was the *Golden Argosy* (1882). While his first ten years in business were not profitable, his firm (the Munsey Publishing House) earned more than 8,250,000 dollars in net profits between 1894 and 1907. Among other magazines he published were the *Quaker*, the *Scrap Book*, the *Puritan*, *Peterson's Magazine*, *Godey's Magazine*, the *All-Story Magazine*, and the *Railroad Man's Magazine*. Munsey followed a policy of combining magazines to step up circulation for his best-sellers, and later transferred this method to the newspaper field, where his mergers or purchases were responsible for the disappearance of such dailies as the *Globe*, the *Express*, the *Mail*, and the *Press* (all of New York), the Philadelphia *Times*, and the Baltimore *Star*, in addition to many others. The papers owned by him at his death were the New York *Sun* and the New York *Evening Telegram*. Of his magazines, the most successful was *Munsey's* (1889–1929). Munsey also held other property interests, and left an estate of almost 20 million dollars. His chief claim to remembrance is as a consolidator and combiner of newspapers. His "killing" of dailies reflected a growing trend in U.S. newspaper publishing, and earned for him the once-common journalists' expression, "Let Munsey kill it."

Munshi (mön'shē). See **Tiv.**

Munson (mun'sọn), **Gorham B.** b. at Amityville, N.Y., May 26, 1896—. American editor and critic. He was founder and editor (1922 *et seq.*) of the "little review" *Secession*, became (1927) a member of the faculty of the New School for Social Research (New York), and was editor (1933–39) of *New Democracy*. He is the author of *Waldo Frank: A Study* (1923), *Robert Frost* (1927), *Destinations* (1928), *Style and Form in American Prose* (1929), *The Dilemma of the Liberated* (1930), and *Twelve Decisive Battles of the Mind* (1941).

Munson, James Eugene. b. at Paris, N.Y., May 12, 1835; d. 1906. American stenographer, inventor of the "Munson System" of shorthand. He invented also a process and machines for the automatic justification and setting of type and a telegraphically operated typewriter.

Munson, Walter David. b. at Cheshire, Conn., Feb. 18, 1843; d. April 24, 1908. American shipowner, organizer of the Munson line. After serving in the Civil War, he established (1873) a regular freight service between Havana and New York which, with the subsequent addition of passenger vessels, became (1899) the Munson Steamship Line, of which he was president and a director, and which served ports throughout the Caribbean area. At his death the line operated 60 steamships.

Munster (mün.ster). [German, **Münster** (mün'stėr).] Town in E France, in the department of Haut-Rhin, situated on the Fecht River ab. 46 mi. SW of Strasbourg. It has cotton-spinning, cotton-weaving, and cheese-making industries, and is a center for excursions into the Vosges Mountains. It suffered damage in World War I. 5,064 (1946).

Münster (mün'stėr). Former bishopric of Westphalia, Germany, and principality of the Holy Roman Empire. It was created in the Middle Ages. The archbishops of Cologne became bishops of Münster in 1719. The bishopric was secularized in 1803, and the territories divided between Prussia and various minor states. They were divided between Prussia and Hanover by the Vienna Congress in 1814–15.

Münster. [Also, **Münster in Westfalen** (in vest-fä'lẹn).] City in W Germany, in the *Land* (state) of North Rhine-Westphalia, British Zone, formerly the capital of the province of Westphalia, Prussia, ab. 78 mi. NE of Cologne. It has a harbor on the Dortmund-Ems Canal, and is the marketing center of a fertile agricultural district. It has brewing, distilling, flour-milling, sugar-refining, tobacco, furniture, machinery, and textile industries. Münster is the seat of a university, founded in 1773, closed in 1818, and reopened in 1902. Most of the university buildings and books were destroyed in World War II. Münster was once a beautiful city, with important public monuments and private buildings of the medieval as well as of the baroque period. All these buildings were either completely destroyed or severely damaged. The city became a member of the Hanseatic League in the 13th century and many struggles between town and bishopric, between guilds and patricians, ensued. Peace negotiations to end the Thirty Years' War were carried on here between 1645 and 1648; the peace of Münster was signed on May 16, 1648. The city and territory passed to Prussia in 1803 and were returned to Prussia in 1815. The very heavy bombing of March 25, 1945, destroyed almost the entire old part of the city, and Allied troops marched in on April 3, 1945. The population decreased in the period 1939–46 by 38.8 percent. 86,366 (1946), 118,496 (1950).

Munster (mun'stėr). Town in NW Indiana, in Lake County, near Hammond and the Illinois line. In the decade between the last two U.S. censuses its population more than doubled. 1,751 (1940), 4,753 (1950).

Munster. [Irish, **Mumha.**] Southernmost of the four great historic provincial divisions of Ireland, now included wholly within the Irish Republic. It is bounded on the N by Connacht province, on the NE by Leinster province, on the SE by St. George's Channel, and on the S and W by the Atlantic Ocean. Munster comprises six counties: Clare, Cork, Kerry, Limerick, Tipperary, and Waterford. It was an early medieval kingdom, divided into the kingdoms of Desmond (southern Munster) and Thomond (northern Munster). The Munster kings lasted until the 12th century; the kings of Desmond and Thomond existed into the 16th century. Its ancient capital was Cashel. Area, ab. 9,317 sq. mi.; pop. 898,861 (1951).

Münster (mün'stėr). German name of **Moutier,** Switzerland.

Münster, Georg Herbert, Count **zu und** Prince **zu Derneburg.** b. at London, Dec. 23, 1820; d. at Hanover, Germany, March 28, 1902. German diplomat. He was ambassador at Paris during the period of the Dreyfus affair, but seems to have been completely ignorant of the part his military attaché (in collaboration with Marie Charles Ferdinand Walsin Esterhazy) played in it.

Münster, Sebastian. b. at Ingelheim, Germany, 1489; d. at Basel, Switzerland, May 23, 1552. German geographer, Orientalist, and mathematician, professor of Hebrew at Basel. He published, among other works, *Cosmographia universalis* (1544), the first description in detail of the world written in German, in which over 100 scholars collaborated.

Münster am Stein (äm shtīn). [Also, **Bad Münster am Stein.**] Village in W Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Rhineland-Palatinate, French Zone, formerly in the Rhine Province, Prussia, situated on the Nahe River ab. 32 mi. SW of Mainz: health resort, with radioactive saline springs. There is a medieval castle. 1,484 (1946).

Münsterberg (mün'stėr.berk). German name of **Ziębice.**

Münsterberg, Hugo. b. at Danzig, June 1, 1863; d. at Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 16, 1916. German psychologist. He became (1892) professor at Harvard University. The laboratory for experimental psychology at Harvard was built under his direction. Among his publications are *Psychology and Life* (1899), *Grundzüge der Psychologie* (1900), *American Traits* (1902), *The Americans* (1904), *Eternal Life* (1905), *Principles of Art Education* (1905), *Science and Idealism* (1906), *On the Witness Stand* (1908), *Psychotherapy* (1909), *The Eternal Values* (1909), and *Arbeit und Ermüdung* (1917).

Münstertal (mün'stėr.täl). [Romansh, **Val Müstair.**] Valley in SE Switzerland, in the extreme E part of the canton of Graubünden, S of the Lower Engadine. Length, ab. 11 mi.

Muntafiq (mün'tä.fik). *Liwa* (province) in S Iraq, a flat semidesert area irrigated by waters from the Euphrates River. Wheat, tobacco, sheep, goats, figs, dates, and other fruits are the main crops. Capital, Nasiriya; area, 5,463 sq. mi.; pop. 369,806 (1947).

Muntenia (mun.tē'ni.a; Rumanian, mön.tā'nyä). [Also, **Greater Walachia.**] Province in S Rumania, bounded by Bulgaria on the S and by the provinces of Oltenia on the W, Dobruja on the E, and Moldavia on the N. Area, ab. 20,762 sq. mi.; pop. 4,991,289 (1948).

Münter (mün'ter), **Balthasar.** b. at Lübeck, Germany, March 24, 1735; d. at Copenhagen, Oct. 5, 1793. German hymn writer and pulpit orator.

Münter, Friedrich Christian Karl Heinrich. b. at Gotha, Germany, Oct. 14, 1761; d. at Copenhagen, April 9, 1830. German-Danish ecclesiastical historian and archaeologist.

Munthe (mün'tę), **Axel (Martin Fredrik).** b. at Oskarshamn, Sweden, Oct. 31, 1857; d. in the Royal Castle at Stockholm, Feb. 11, 1949. Swedish writer and physician. He established private practice at Paris (1881) and Rome (1890), and became physician in ordinary of the queen of Sweden. He is best known for his *The Story of San Michele* (1929). Author also of *Från Napoli* (1885), *Små skisser* (1888), *Vagaries* (1898), *Bref och skisser* (1909), *Red Cross and Iron Cross* (1916), and *En gammal bok om människor och djur* (1931).

Munthe, Gerhard Peter Frants Wilhelm. b. July 19, 1849; d. Jan. 15, 1929. Norwegian landscape painter, decorator, and illustrator. Among his works are *The Fjord of Naagevandet, Summer Day, Norwegian Landscape,* and *Hay Harvest at Vik.*

Münzer (mün'tsėr), **Thomas.** b. at Stolberg in the Harz, Germany, c1490; executed at Mühlhausen, Saxony, Germany, May 30, 1525. German religious enthusiast. He studied at Halle, possibly also at Wittenberg, and in 1520 became, on the recommendation of Martin Luther, an evangelical preacher at Zwickau, where, in connection with Nicholas Storch and others, he organized the Anabaptist movement. He was expelled in 1521, and, after a visit to Bohemia and various German cities, became a preacher at Allstedt in 1523. Expelled in 1524 through the influence of Luther, of whom he was now a determined opponent, he became in the following year a preacher in the free city of Mühlhausen in Thuringia. He made himself master of the city, deposed the city council, and introduced a democratic communistic government. The peasant insurrection which broke out in Swabia and Franconia (1525) having reached Thuringia, he placed himself at the head of a band of 8,000 Anabaptists and insurgent peasants, and inaugurated a war of extermination against the nobility and the clergy. He was defeated by Philip, Landgrave of Hesse, and George, Duke of Saxony, at Frankenhausen on May 15, 1525, was captured while fleeing, and was tried and executed.

Munzinger (mün'tsing.ėr), **Werner.** b. at Olten, Switzerland, April 21, 1832; d. in Ethiopia, Nov. 16, 1875. Swiss explorer and linguist in Africa. He lived (1852–53) in Egypt, carried on mercantile affairs there, conducted (1854–55) a trading expedition to the Red Sea, lived (1855–56) among the Bogos, and published (1859) *Sitten und Recht der Bogos.* He was with Theodor von Heuglin's expedition in 1861, and arrived (1862) at Khartoum. As chief, in Heuglin's place, he explored Kordofan, and returned to Europe. He published *Ostafrikanische Studien* (1864), *Die deutsche Expedition in Ostafrika* (1865), and *Vocabulaire de la langue Tigré* (1865). He became (1865) British consul at Massawa and an assistant of Robert C. Napier during the Anglo-Abyssinian War (1868). He was French consul in 1868, Egyptian governor in 1870, and governor general of Eastern Sudan in 1872. He was fatally wounded in an expedition against Ethiopia, and died in the Aussa region.

Mu'o'ng or **Müông** or **Muong** (mö.ong'). People of Indochina living in Tonkin and N Annam in mountain villages on the W border of the coastal district occupied by the Vietnamese (Annamese), to whom they are racially and linguistically akin. They number ab. 163,000.

Muotathal (mō'ō.tä.täl''). Town in C Switzerland, in Schwyz canton. 2,349 (1941).

Muphrid (mū'frid). Third-magnitude star η Boötis, in the right leg of the giant.

Mur (mör). [Slovenian and Croatian, **Mura** (mö'rä).] River rising in C Austria, in Salzburg province, and flowing E and SE through Styria and N Yugoslavia, bordering on Hungary in its lower course. It joins the Drava NE of Zagreb. Length, ab. 275 mi.

Murad I (mö.räd', mū'rad). [Also, **Amurath.**] b. 1319; killed June 15, 1389. Sultan of Turkey (1359–89); son of Orkhan. He completed the organization of the Janizaries, begun by his father, and was the first of the Ottoman sultans who made conquests in Europe. In 1361 he occupied Adrianople, which he made the capital of his European dominions. He took Sofia in 1382, and defeated the princes of Serbia and Bosnia in the battle of Kosovo, 1389. He was killed after the engagement by a wounded Serbian who, it is said, stood up from among the dead, and plunged a dagger into his breast as he surveyed the field of battle.

Murad II. [Also, **Amurath.**] b. c1403; d. 1451. Sultan of Turkey (1421–51); son of Mohammed I. He unsuccessfully besieged (1423) Constantinople, carried on war against the Hungarians under Hunyady and the Albanians under Scanderbeg, defeated the Hungarians at Varna in 1444 and Kosova in 1448, and subdued the Morea (Peloponnesus) in 1446.

Murad III. [Also, **Amurath.**] b. 1546; d. 1595. Sultan of Turkey (1574–95); son of Selim II. He continued the war against Austria with varying success, and took Luristan, Georgia, Shirvan, Tabriz, and part of Azerbaijan from Persia in 1590.

Murad IV. [Also, **Amurath.**] b. c1611; d. 1640. Sultan of Turkey (1623–40). He captured (1638) Baghdad from the Persians.

Murad V. [Also, **Amurath.**] b. Sept. 21, 1840; d. Aug. 29, 1904. Sultan of Turkey. At the time that he succeeded Sultan Abdul Aziz upon the deposition (May 30, 1876) of the latter, he was a state prisoner. Supported by the liberals, he drew the disfavor of conservative elements, was deposed (Aug. 31, 1876) on the ground that he was insane; and was confined until his death.

Muradabad (mö.räd.ä.bäd'). See **Moradabad.**

Muralt (mö'rält), **Alexander Ludwig von.** b. at Zurich, Switzerland, Aug. 19, 1903—. Swiss physiologist. He is known for his studies on the chemistry and physiology of muscles and nerves, and the effects on physiology of altitudes (performed at the Hochalpine Forschungsstation Jungfraujoch).

Muralto (mū.ral'tō), **Onuphrio.** Fictitious canon of Saint Nicholas at Otranto, from whom Horace Walpole, as William Marshall, professed to translate *The Castle of Otranto.*

Murano (mö.rä'nō). Island and town in the lagoon of Venice, Italy, ab. 1 mile NE of Venice, and included in the commune of Venice. It has been famous since the 14th century for its glass manufactures, and is noted for its cathedral and Museo Civico (with Venetian glass products). Buildings of interest to tourists were undamaged in World War II. Pop. of town, 6,368 (1936).

Muras (mö'räz). South American Indian tribe, formerly very numerous, inhabiting the Madeira River valley, in Brazil. They became famous in the history of the region for their long and bitter resistance to colonial settlement. The language forms an independent stock.

Murat (mü.rà), **Joachim.** b. at Bastide, Lot, France, March 25, 1771; executed at Pizzo, Calabria, Italy, Oct. 13, 1815. French marshal, and king of Naples, famous as a cavalry commander; brother-in-law of Napoleon I. He studied theology at Toulouse, entered the army as a volunteer, and served with distinction in Italy (1796–97) and in Egypt (1798–99), becoming a general of division. He aided the coup d'état of November, 1799, that made Napoleon first consul, married Carolina Bonaparte on Jan. 20, 1800, and was made governor of Paris and marshal in 1804 and prince and high admiral in 1805. He commanded the cavalry at Marengo in 1800, at Austerlitz in 1805, at Jena in 1806, and at Eylau and Friedland in 1807. In 1806 he was made Grand Duke of Berg and Cleve. He commanded in Spain in 1808, and became king of Naples as Joachim I Napoleon in 1808. He commanded the French cavalry in 1812, and was leagued with Austria in 1814. He went over to Napoleon in March, 1815, was defeated by the Austrians at Tolentino (May 2–3, 1815), escaped to Corsica, and was captured in making a landing in Calabria in October, 1815.

Murat, Prince Napoléon Lucien Charles. b. at Milan, Italy, May 16, 1803; d. at Paris, April 10, 1878. French politician; son of Joachim Murat. He lived in the U.S. until 1848, returned to France, and, after the coup d'état by Napoleon III, was recognized as a prince of the royal blood.

Muratore (mü.rà.tôr), **Lina.** [Maiden name, **Cavalieri.**] b. 1874; d. in air raid on Florence, 1944. Italian operatic soprano; wife (married 1913) of Lucien Muratore. She sang in Europe and the U.S., appearing (1907–08) with the Metropolitan Opera Company and later with the Chicago Opera Company.

Muratore, Lucien. b. at Marseilles, France, 1878—. French tenor; husband (married 1913) of Lina Muratore. He made his operatic debut (1902) in the first performance of Reynaldo Hahn's *La Carmélite*. He was a member (1907–08) of the Metropolitan Opera Company, New York, and joined (1913) the Chicago Grand Opera Company.

Muratori (mö.rä.tō'rē), **Ludovico** (or **Lodovico**) **Antonio.** b. near Vignola, near Modena, Italy, Oct. 21, 1672; d. at Modena, Jan. 23, 1750. Italian antiquary, director of the Ambrosian College and Library at Milan, and later librarian to the Duke of Modena. His chief works are *Rerum Italicarum scriptores* (1723–51), *Antiquitates Italicae medii aevi* (1738–42), and *Annali d'Italia* (1744–49). He discovered and published (1740) the so-called Muratorian Fragment or Canon, a list drawn up c190 A.D. of New Testament books the unknown author considered canonical; it is the earliest extant list of the kind.

Muratorian Fragment or **Canon** (mū.ra.tō'ri.ạn). Summary of the canonical books of the New Testament, in popular and illiterate language, probably dating from the period of Marcus Aurelius or soon afterward. It was first published by L. A. Muratori in 1740.

Muraviev (mö.rä.vyôf'), **Nikolai.** b. 1793; d. Nov. 4, 1866. Russian general. He served with distinction against the Polish insurrectionists in 1831, and captured Kars in 1855 during the Crimean War.

Muraviev, Nikolai. [Title, Count **Muraviev-Amursky.**] b. at St. Petersburg, 1803 or c1810; d. at Paris, Nov. 19, 1881. Russian general. He was appointed lieutenant governor of Eastern Siberia in 1848, and took possession of the Amur territory, which was ceded by China in 1858. As a reward for this service he was created a count and promoted to general of infantry.

Murchison (mėr'chi.sọn), Sir **Roderick Impey.** b. at Tarradale, Ross-shire, Scotland, Feb. 19, 1792; d. Oct. 22, 1871. Scottish geologist. In 1808 he went to Galicia with Arthur Wellesley (who was afterward Duke of Wellington), and was with Sir John Moore in the retreat to La Coruña. After eight years' service he left the army and traveled in Europe. He took up the study of geology at the suggestion of Sir Humphrey Davy, and in 1825 read his first paper before the Geological Society. He was associated with Charles Lyell and later with Adam Sedgwick in Auvergne and the Alps. His especial work was the establishment of the Silurian system in 1831 (*The Silurian System*, 1838), and later the Devonian. In 1845 he published *Russia and the Ural Mountains*, the result of a survey (1840–44) there. In 1855 he was appointed director general of the Geological Survey, and director of the Royal School of Mines and Geological Museum.

Murchison Goldfield. Gold-mining region in W Australia, ab. 270 mi. E of the coast, and ab. 400 mi. NE of Perth. It is second in importance in the state of Western Australia, being surpassed only by the Kalgoorlie fields.

Murcia (mėr'shạ, mör'-; Spanish, mör'thyä). Former Moorish kingdom in S Spain, comprising area now in the provinces of Murcia and Albacete. It was conquered by Castile in the period 1243–69.

Murcia. Province in SE Spain, bounded by Albacete on the NE and N, by Alicante on the E, by the Mediterranean Sea on the E and S, and by Almería and Granada on the W. The surface is generally hilly or mountainous. Sheep are raised; citrus fruit, grapes, and sugar cane are grown. There are iron, manganese, sulfur, zinc, and lead mines. Capital, Murcia; area, ab. 4,369 sq. mi.; pop. 756,076 (1950).

Murcia. [Arabic, **Medinat Mursya.**] City and commune in SE Spain, capital of the province of Murcia, situated on the Segura River ab. 47 mi. SW of Alicante in the center of a fertile plain: silk, woolen, cotton, leather and leather goods, flour, and hat manufactures. Mulberries and oranges are cultivated in the surrounding irrigated *huerta* (gardens). It has been an episcopal see since 1291. The cathedral, dating from 1388–1467, is in the late Gothic style, but with a Renaissance dome; a Corinthian façade was erected in the 18th century. A Phoenician and Roman town in ancient times, it came later under Visigothic and Arabic rule; after the caliphate of Córdoba fell Murcia came to Almería, Toledo, and Sevilla in that order. Taken by the Almohades in 1172, in 1269 it passed definitely to Castile. Pop. of commune, 193,731 (1940), 218,375 (1950); of city, 60,113 (1940).

Murder in the Cathedral. Drama in verse by T. S. Eliot, produced and published in 1935. The plot involves the decision of Saint Thomas à Becket to obey the dictates of God even though this must entail his loss of temporal power and his eventual death. Choral effects are employed to create atmosphere and give emotional tone to the scenes.

Murders in the Rue Morgue (rü môrg), **The.** Story by Edgar Allan Poe, published in 1841 and included in the *Prose Tales of Edgar A. Poe* (1843).

Murdock (mėr'dok), **Victor.** b. at Burlingame, Kan., March 18, 1871; d. at Wichita, Kan., July 8, 1945. American editor and legislator. As a congressman (1903–14) from Kansas, he was a leader in the fight (1910–11) to restrict the powers of the speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives. He was a member (1917–24) of the Federal Trade Commission.

Murdock, William. b. at Auchinleck, Ayrshire, Scotland, Aug. 21, 1754; d. at Birmingham, England, Nov. 15, 1839. Scottish inventor. He entered the works of Boulton and Watt, Birmingham, in 1777, and in 1802–03 made the first practical use of illuminating gas in lighting the factory. He also invented (c1784) the oscillating steam engine.

Murdstone (mėrd'stōn, -stọn), **Edward.** In Charles Dickens's *David Copperfield*, a black-haired, violent-tempered, vindictive, cruel man; David Copperfield's stepfather.

Mure (mūr), Sir **William.** b. at Rowallan, Ayrshire, Scotland, 1594; d. 1657. Scottish poet. A member of the Scottish parliament (1643), he joined the fight against the English; he was wounded (1644) at Marston Moor. He wrote the *True Crucifix for True Catholics* (1629), a version of the Psalms (1639), and others.

Mure, William. b. near Caldwell, Ayrshire, Scotland, July 9, 1799; d. at London, April 1, 1860. Scottish historian of Greek literature. He was member of Parliament (1846–55). His *Critical History of the Language and Literature of Ancient Greece* (5 vols., 1850–57) was unfinished at the time of his death.

Muree (mu.rē'). See **Murree.**

Murel (mu.rel'), **John A.** See **Murrell, John A.**

Murena (mū.rē'nạ), **Lucius Licinius.** fl. 83–82 B.C. Roman commander against Mithridates VI of Pontus in 83–82 B.C.

Murena, Lucius Licinius. fl. 65–62 B.C. Roman statesman; son of Lucius Licinius Murena (fl. 83–82 B.C.). He was elected consul in 62 B.C. Having been accused of bribery by an unsuccessful rival, he was defended by Cicero (*Pro Murena*) and acquitted.

Mureş (mö'resh). [Also: **Muresh**; Hungarian, **Maros**; German, **Mieresch**; Latin, **Marisus.**] River in C and W Rumania and SE Hungary, which joins the Tisza near Szeged. Length, ab. 545 mi.

Muret (mü.re). Town in the department of Haute-Garonne, France, on the Garonne River ab. 11 mi. SW of Toulouse. Here in 1213 Simon de Montfort defeated the Albigenses and Aragonese. 4,368 (1946).

Muret, Marc Antoine. [Latinized, **Muretus** (mū.rē'tus).] b. at Muret, France, April 12, 1526; d. at Rome, June 4, 1585. French humanist. He taught the classics at Poitiers, Bordeaux, Paris, and Toulouse, went to Italy, where he resided at Venice, Padua, and Rome, and after his return (1563) to Rome from a visit to France in the train of the legate Cardinal Ippolito d'Este, taught civil law there until 1584.

Murfree (mėr'frē), **Mary Noailles.** [Pseudonym, **Charles Egbert Craddock.**] b. near Murfreesboro, Tenn., Jan. 24, 1850; d. at Murfreesboro, July 31, 1922. American novelist. She contributed to the *Atlantic Monthly* before 1880, and wrote *In the Tennessee Mountains* (1884), *Where the Battle was Fought* (1884), *The Prophet of the Great Smoky Mountains* (1885), *In the Clouds* (1887), *The Story of Keedon Bluffs* (1888), *The Despot of Broomsedge Cove* (1889), *His Vanished Star* (1894), *The Juggler* (1897), *The Young Mountaineers* (1897), *The Story of Old Fort Loudon* (1899), *A Spectre of Power* (1908), *The Frontiersman* (1904), *The Storm Centre* (1905), *The Amulet*

(1906), *The Windfall* (1907), and *The Raid of the Guerilla and Other Stories* (1912).

Murfreesboro (mėr'frēz.bur.ō). [Former spelling, **Murfreesborough**; former name, **Cannonsburg**.] City in C Tennessee, county seat of Rutherford County, ab. 32 mi. SE of Nashville, in a cattle-raising area: shipping center for cotton. It has lumber, rayon textile, hosiery, and dairy-product industries, and is the seat of Middle Tennessee State College. It was the state capital from 1819 to 1825. It was named for an officer in the Revolutionary War. A victory was gained near here by Union forces (43,400) under W. S. Rosecrans over the Confederates (37,712) under Braxton Bragg. Heavy fighting occurred on Dec. 31, 1862; on Jan. 1, 1863, little was done, but the battle was resumed on Jan. 2; the following day a heavy rain fell, and on the night of Jan. 3–4 Bragg retreated. The engagement is known also as the Battle of Stone's River. Pop. 13,052 (1950).

Murgab (mör.gäb'). See **Murghab.**

Murger (mür.zher), **Henri.** b. at Paris, March 24, 1822; d. there, Jan. 28, 1861. French writer. He was at first a notary's clerk, and afterward secretary to Count Tolstoi. He is best known for his sketches of Bohemian life in Paris (*Scènes de la vie de Bohème*, 1848); a stage adaptation of this, *La Vie de Bohème* (1849, with Théodore Barrière), was the basis of Giacomo Puccini's opera *La Bohème*.

Murghab (mör.gäb'). [Also, **Murgab**.] River in NW Afghanistan and S Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic of the U.S.S.R. It waters the oasis of Mary (Merv) and terminates in the desert of Kara Kum. Length, ab. 530 mi.

Murieta or **Murietta** (mū.ri.et'a), **Joaquín.** See **Murrieta, Joaquín.**

Murillo (mū.ril'ō; Spanish, mö.rē'lyō), **Bartolomé Esteban.** b. at Seville, Spain (baptized Jan. 1, 1618); d. there, April 3, 1682. Spanish painter, chiefly of religious subjects. In 1643 he moved to Madrid, where he came under the influence of Velásquez, then at the zenith of his fame. He returned to Seville in 1645, where he spent several years (1661–74) in painting a series of 11 pictures which at once brought him into notice. Among these are *Moses Striking the Rock, Abraham and the Angels, The Miracle of the Loaves and Fishes, Saint Peter Released from Prison,* and *Saint Elizabeth.* A favorite subject with Murillo was the Virgin of the Conception; the most famous example of this is in the Louvre. In 1660 he established the public academy at Seville. On the death of Philip IV, his successor, Charles II, made Murillo court painter, though he was not willing to live at Madrid. He continued to work at Seville until his death, which occurred in consequence of a fall from a scaffold while painting in the Church of the Capuchins. There is a list of 481 of his pictures.

Murillo Toro (mö.rē'yō tō'rō), **Manuel.** b. at Chaparral, Colombia, 1815; d. at Bogotá, Colombia, in December, 1880. Colombian statesman, twice president (1864–66, 1872–74) of Colombia.

Muris (mū'ris), **Johannes** (or **Julianus**) **de.** [Called **de Francia.**] fl. 14th century. Music theorist, probably a Frenchman, mainly noted for the treatise *Speculum musice* (c1321). Other works, including *Summa musice* and *Musica speculativa*, have been attributed to him.

Müritz (mü'rits), **Lake.** [German, **Müritz See, Müritzsee** (mü'rits.zā).] Lake in NE Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Mecklenburg, Russian Zone, formerly in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, ab. 60 mi. NW of Berlin. Area, ab. 45 sq. mi.

Murlin (mėr'lin), **John Raymond.** b. in Auglaize County, Ohio, April 30, 1874—. American physiologist. He was professor of physiology and director of the department of vital economics at the University of Rochester from 1919 until 1945. In 1928 he was the principal mover in the founding of the American Institute of Nutrition, and thereafter until 1939 editor of *The Journal of Nutrition.* His work (1903 *et seq.*) on extracts of pancreas and pancreatic diabetes foreshadowed the later antidiabetic achievements of Banting and Best, but were interrupted by his service (1917–19) during World War I as head of the nutrition division of the Sanitary Corps of the U.S. army. He was elected (1932) to membership in the American Philosophical Society.

Murmansk (mör'mansk). *Oblast* (region) in NW U.S.S.R., in the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, centered ab. 600 mi. N of Leningrad, between the White and the Barents seas, and bordering on Finland and Norway. The region is covered with rocky hills and is too far north to be a good agricultural area. Reindeer are raised on the tundra of the N and C parts; in the SW are coniferous forests, which supply sawmills. Forest and mineral products are the main exports; important deposits of nickel, nepheline, apatite, and mica have been developed. The nickel deposits are in the NW part of the oblast, in the Pechenga area, ceded by Russia to Finland in 1920, and retroceded to the U.S.S.R. in 1944. Capital, Murmansk; area, ab. 53,600 sq. mi. (1939), ab. 53,700 sq. mi. (1951); pop. 291,188 (1939).

Murmansk. City and seaport in NW U.S.S.R., capital of the Murmansk *oblast* (region) of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic: an ice-free ocean port linked by rail with Leningrad and Moscow. It has fish-canning, shipbuilding, lumbering, and woodworking industries. In 1917–19 Murmansk was the center of the Allied military expeditions attempting to substitute an anti-Bolshevik government in Russia; the last Allied troops were withdrawn in October, 1919. During World War II this port was one of the major ports for Lend-Lease supplies entering the U.S.S.R. from the U.S. 117,054 (1939).

Murnaghan (mėr'na.han), **Francis D.** b. at Omagh, Ireland, Aug. 4, 1893—. American mathematician. He was a faculty member (1918 *et seq.*) and professor of applied mathematics (1928 *et seq.*) at Johns Hopkins. Author of *Vector Analysis and the Theory of Relativity* (1922), *Theory of Group Representations* (1938), *Analytic Geometry* (1946), *Differential and Integral Calculus* (1947), and other works; and coauthor with Joseph S. Ames of *Theoretical Mechanics* (1929).

Murner (mür'nėr), **Thomas.** b. at Oberehnheim, near Strasbourg, Dec. 24, 1475; d. there, 1537. German satirist and opponent of the Reformation. He studied at the Franciscan school at Strasbourg, was then a wandering scholar in France, Germany, and Poland, and afterward studied theology at Paris and law at Freiburg im Breisgau, where he lived in 1499. He was subsequently custodian of the Franciscan monastery at Strasbourg. In 1505 he was crowned poet by the emperor Maximilian I, and later was made (c1509) doctor of theology at Verona. His satirical work *Narrenbeschwörung* (Exorcism of Fools) was published at Strasbourg in 1512, in which year also appeared his *Schelmenzunft* (Rogues' Gild), consisting of sermons originally delivered at Frankfort on the Main. The satire, in rhymed couplets, *Von dem grossen Lutherischen Narren, wie ihn Doktor Murner beschworen hat* (On the Great Lutheran Fool: how Doctor Murner has Exorcised Him), published at Strasbourg in 1522, is a virulent attack upon the Reformation.

Muro Lucano (mō'rō lö.kä'nō). Town and commune in S Italy, in the *compartimento* (region) of Basilicata, in the province of Potenza, ab. 18 mi. NW of Potenza. The *Duomo* (cathedral) and Church of Santa Maria di Capitignano were undamaged in World War II. Pop. of commune, 9,275 (1936); of town, 8,516 (1936).

Murom (mö'rom). City in U.S.S.R., on the Oka River ab. 175 mi. E of Moscow: locomotive, machine-tool, linen-textile, plywood, and meat-packing industries. It is an old town, dating from the 9th century, and was sacked and plundered at various times by both Bulgars and Tartars. In 1393 the town passed to Moscow, and in 1552 it was the chief base for the campaign of Ivan IV against Kazan and the Tartars. It has a 16th-century cathedral. 40,000 (1937).

Muroran (mö.rō.rän). City in SW Hokkaido, Japan, ab. 60 mi. S of Sapporo, on the Pacific coast. There are deposits of coal and iron in the area, which, supplemented by imported iron ore, form the basis for the city's iron and steel industry. 110,443 (1950).

Muros (mö'rōs). Town in NW Spain, in the province of La Coruña, situated on an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, ab. 49 mi. SW of La Coruña: seaport; fisheries, flour mills, and textile mills. 10,475 (1940).

Muro y Salazar (mö'rō ē sä.lä.thär'), **Salvador de.** [Title, Marquis of **Someruelos.**] b. at Madrid, 1754; d. there, Dec. 14, 1813. Spanish general and administrator in Cuba.

Murphy (mėr'fi), **Arthur.** b. near Elphin, County Roscommon, Ireland, Dec. 27, 1727; d. at London, June 18, 1805. Irish dramatist. In the period 1752–74 he published the *Gray's Inn Journal* at London. He appeared as actor and dramatist, and was called to the bar in 1762. He wrote *The Upholsterer* (1757), *All in the Wrong* (1761), *Know Your Own Mind* (1778), *Three Weeks after Marriage,* and translations of Sallust and Tacitus (1793).

Murphy, Charles Francis. b. at New York, June 20, 1858; d. April 25, 1924. American political boss, leader (1902–24) of Tammany Hall. Raised on the East Side of New York, where he later operated a saloon, he aligned himself with Tammany Hall, the Democratic political machine in New York City. A popular figure in his neighborhood, he was elected (1892) leader of the 18th assembly district and was subsequently appointed dock commissioner. In 1902, by action of the Tammany executive committee, Murphy was chosen to fill the position of absolute leadership vacated by Richard Croker in 1901. Murphy's rule of the Tammany organization, lasting until his death, was the longest held by any of the Tammany bosses. His influence extended to both municipal and state politics. He was responsible for the election of Mayors George B. McClellan (1903, 1905), William J. Gaynor (1909), and John F. Hylan (1917), and of Governors John A. Dix (1910) and William Sulzer (1912). The latter was impeached and removed at Murphy's behest.

Murphy, Edgar Gardner. [Pseudonym, **Kelvin McKready.**] b. at Fort Smith, Ark., Aug. 31, 1869; d. June 23, 1913. American Protestant Episcopal clergyman and author. Author of *Words for the Church* (1897), *The Larger Life* (1897), *Problems of the Present South* (1904), and *The Basis of Ascendancy* (1909). His *A Beginner's Star Book* (1912) was published under the pseudonym Kelvin McKready.

Murphy, Frank. b. at Harbor Beach, Mich., April 13, 1890; d. at Detroit, Mich., July 19, 1949. American politician and jurist, associate justice (1940–49) of the U.S. Supreme Court. He was chief assistant U.S. attorney (1919–20) of the eastern district of Michigan, was a law instructor (1922–27) at the University of Detroit, and served (1923–30) as a judge in the Recorder's Court, Detroit. He was Democratic mayor (1930–33) of Detroit, resigning that post in May, 1933, to become governor general of the Philippine Islands. He was U.S. high commissioner (1935–36) to the Philippines and in 1936 was elected governor of Michigan. His administration was troubled by the "sit-down" strikes that swept the automobile factories of Michigan in 1937. He became (1939) U.S. attorney general and was named to the U.S. Supreme Court in January, 1940.

Murphy, Franklin. b. at Jersey City, N.J., Jan. 3, 1846; d. at Palm Beach, Fla., Feb. 24, 1920. American varnish manufacturer, politician, and one-time Republican governor (1902–05) of New Jersey. He introduced his state's first laws dealing with child labor, primary elections, workshop ventilation, and tenements.

Murphy, John Benjamin. b. near Appleton, Wis., Dec. 21, 1857; d. at Mackinac Island, Mich., Aug. 11, 1916. American surgeon, pioneer in the study and treatment of peritonitis. He was chief (1895–1916) of the surgical staff of Mercy Hospital, was professor of clinical surgery (1892–1901) at the College of Physicians and Surgeons (Chicago), and also taught at Northwestern University Medical School, where he was professor of surgery (1901–05, 1908–16). He was the inventor of the Murphy button (1892), a device for linking the severed intestinal ends, which enabled important advances in gastrointestinal surgery. He developed the artificial pneumothorax (lung collapse) by injection of nitrogen, used in treating pulmonary tuberculosis.

Murphy, John Francis. b. at Oswego, N.Y., 1853; d. Jan. 30, 1921. American landscape painter. He was a member of the National Academy of Design and of the American Water-Color Society.

Murphy, Lambert. b. at Springfield, Mass., April 15, 1885—. American operatic tenor. He was a member of the Metropolitan Opera Company, New York, making his debut (1911) as the sailor in *Tristan und Isolde.* He resigned in order to teach and appear in concerts.

Murphy, Michael Charles. b. at Westboro, Mass., Feb. 28, 1861; d. at Philadelphia, June 4, 1913. American athletic coach. While still in his twenties, he founded an athletic training camp at Westboro. He was athletic trainer (c1887 *et seq.*) at Yale and subsequently at the Detroit Athletic Club. He served (1892–96) as coach of the track team and football trainer at Yale, where he also held these posts from 1900 to 1905, but except for the latter period served (1896 *et seq.*) at the University of Pennsylvania. He was coach (1908, 1912) of the American Olympic teams.

Murphy, Robert Daniel. b. at Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 28, 1894—. American diplomat. After holding (1921–39) several consular posts, he became chargé d'affaires (1940) at Vichy. He was special representative (1941 *et seq.*) in North Africa, was appointed member of the Allied advisory council (1943), and served as U.S. political adviser for Germany (1945–49). He was appointed U.S. ambassador to Belgium (1949) and later to Japan (1952).

Murphy, Walter Patten. b. at Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 20, 1873; d. at Los Angeles, Calif., Dec. 16, 1942. American manufacturer and philanthropist, donor (1939) of 6,735,000 dollars to establish an institute of technology at Northwestern University. He succeeded (1919) his father as president of Standard Railway Equipment Manufacturing Company.

Murphy, William Parry. b. at Stoughton, Wis., Feb. 6, 1892—. American physician, notable for research on diabetes and diseases of the blood (especially pernicious anemia). He was codiscoverer with George R. Minot of the liver treatment for pernicious anemia, and shared the Nobel prize in medicine and physiology (1934) with Minot and George H. Whipple.

Murphysboro (mėr'fiz.bur.ō). City in S Illinois, county seat of Jackson County, ab. 54 mi. NW of Cairo. It was extensively rebuilt after suffering heavy damage during a tornado in 1925. Pop. 9,241 (1950).

Murray (mur'i). City in SW Kentucky, county seat of Calloway County. It is the seat of Murray State College. 6,035 (1950).

Murray. City in N Utah, in Salt Lake County, just S of Salt Lake City: trading center for farm products; lead smelter. 9,006 (1950).

Murray, Alexander. b. at Chestertown, Md., July 12, 1754 or 1755; d. at Philadelphia, Oct. 6, 1821. American naval officer. He served in the Revolutionary War and against Tripoli.

Murray, Alexander. b. at Dunkitterick, Kirkcudbrightshire, Scotland, Oct. 22, 1775; d. at Edinburgh, April 15, 1813. Scottish philologist. He attended school for a short time in 1788 and, afterward by his own efforts, mastered the English language, the classics, the European languages, Hebrew and other Oriental tongues, and Abyssinian. In 1812 he was chosen professor of Oriental languages at Edinburgh. In 1823 he published *History of the European Languages.*

Murray, Alexander Stuart. b. at Arbirbolt, Scotland, Jan. 8, 1841; d. at London, March 5, 1904. Scottish archaeologist and author. He was with the British Museum as assistant keeper (1867–86) and keeper (1886–1904) in its department of Greek and Roman antiquities. Author of *A Manual of Mythology* (1873, and numerous editions in England and America), *History of Greek Sculpture* (1880–83), *Handbook of Archaeology* (1892), *Greek Bronzes* (1898), *Excavations in Cyprus* (1900), and *The Sculptures of the Parthenon* (1903).

Murray, Charles. b. in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, 1864; d. there, May 2, 1941. Scottish poet, engineer, and public official. He spent the greater part of his life in South Africa, where he was secretary of public works (1910–24) for the Union, and director of defense (1917). He retired in 1924 and returned to Scotland.

Murray, David. [Titles: 7th Viscount **Stormont,** 2nd Earl of **Mansfield.**] b. Oct. 9, 1727; d. Sept. 1, 1796. British nobleman. He succeeded his father as 7th Viscount Stormont in the peerage of Scotland in 1748, and his uncle as 2nd Earl of Mansfield in 1793.

Murray, Sir David. b. at Glasgow, Jan. 29, 1849; d. at London, Nov. 14, 1933. Scottish landscape and marine painter, one of the founders of the Glasgow Arts Club in 1867. In 1905 he became a member of the Royal Academy; in 1917 he was chosen president of the Royal Institute.

His paintings are found in museums at Bradford, Bristol, Glasgow, Leeds, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Nottingham, Sydney, and Victoria.

Murray, David Christie. b. at West Bromwich, Staffordshire, England, April 13, 1847; d. at London, Aug. 1, 1907. English novelist, journalist, and essayist. He was correspondent for the *Times* and the *Scotsman*, covering the Russo-Turkish War (1877–78). He became interested in the case of Captain Alfred Dreyfus, and defended him in lectures and press articles. Author of *A Life's Atonement* (1879), *Joseph's Coat* (1881), *Val Strange* (1882), *By the Gate of the Sea* (1883), *Rainbow Gold* (1885), and *Aunt Rachel* (1886), novels of Staffordshire life; and of *A Novelist's Notebook* (1887), *The Making of a Novelist* (1894), *My Contemporaries in Fiction* (1897), and *Recollections and Guesses at Truth* (1908), autobiography, criticism, and essays.

Murray, George Dominic. b. at Boston, July 6, 1889—. American naval officer. He was in command of the *Langley* (1938–39) and the *Enterprise* (1941–42). He served as commandant (1942–43) of the naval air-training center at Pensacola, Fla., and as commander (1944–45) of the Pacific fleet air force.

Murray, Gilbert. [Full name, **George Gilbert Aimé Murray.**] b. at Sydney, Australia, Jan. 2, 1866—. British classical scholar, widely known for his annotated editions of the Greek tragedies; younger brother of Sir John Hubert Plunkett Murray. He was educated at London and at St. John's College, Oxford, and was professor of Greek at Glasgow University (1889–99) and regius professor of Greek at Oxford (1908 *et seq.*). He headed (1923–38) the League of Nations Union. He published *History of Ancient Greek Literature* (1897), two plays, *Carlyon Sahib* (1899) and *Andromache* (1900), *The Rise of the Greek Epic* (1907), *Four Stages of Greek Religion* (1913), and other works, including translations. Among his later works are *The Classical Tradition in Poetry* (1927) and *Aeschylus, Creator of Tragedy* (1940).

Murray, Grenville. [Full name, **Eustace Clare Grenville Murray.**] b. 1824; d. at Passy, France, Dec. 20, 1881. English journalist and author; natural son of Richard Grenville, 2nd Duke of Buckingham. In 1851 he was attaché at Vienna, in 1852 at Constantinople, and in 1855 consul general at Odessa. His journalistic endeavors were pioneering efforts in society gossip. In 1869 he was publicly horsewhipped by an English nobleman and soon afterward left England. He wrote *The Roving Englishman* (1854–55), *History of the French Press* (1874), and the novels *The Member for Paris* (1871) and *Young Brown* (1874).

Murray, Sir Hubert. [Full name, Sir **John Hubert Plunkett Murray.**] b. at Sydney, Australia, Dec. 29, 1861; d. at Samarai, Papua, Feb. 27, 1940. Australian public servant who won international fame for his skill in dealing with native colonial peoples; elder brother of Gilbert Murray. In 1904 he was appointed chief judicial officer of Papua, which became a colony of the Commonwealth of Australia in 1906 by transfer from the United Kingdom. He became acting administrator (1907), lieutenant governor (*i.e.*, senior official in Papua), and chief judicial officer (1908 until his death). He published *Papua* (1912) and *Papua of Today* (1925).

Murray, James. b. 1719; d. near Battle, Sussex, England, June 18, 1794. English general and colonial administrator. He commanded (1758) a brigade at Louisburg, was chosen (1759) one of James Wolfe's three brigadiers in the expedition against Quebec, and commanded (Sept. 13, 1759) the left wing in the battle on the Plains of Abraham, where Wolfe fell. He was left with 4,000 troops to defend Quebec against the French. He was appointed governor of Quebec (Oct. 27, 1760) and later served (1763–66) as governor of Canada. He succeeded (1774) Sir George Howard as governor of Minorca, and surrendered (1782) to the besieging Spaniards and French under Louis de Berton de Crillon, Duc de Mahon, laying down his arms at George Town.

Murray, Sir James Augustus Henry. b. at Denholm, Roxburghshire, Scotland, Feb. 7, 1837; d. at Oxford, England, July 26, 1915. Scottish lexicographer and philologist, editor of the *New English Dictionary*. He was educated at the University of London (B.A., 1873), was assistant master (1854–57) at the Hawick Grammar School, master (1857–62) at Hawick Academy, and master (1870–85) at Mill Hill School, London. He lived (1885 *et seq.*) at Oxford, where he engaged in the work by which he is remembered, and for which he was knighted in 1908. He edited some old Scottish texts (1871–75), contributed to the *Athenaeum*, wrote on "The English Language" for the *Encyclopædia Britannica* (1878), and was the author of *Dialect of the Southern Counties of Scotland* (1873). His chief work was the Philological Society's *A New English Dictionary on Historical Principles* (popularly known as the *Oxford English Dictionary*), to the editorship of which he was appointed in 1879. He planned the work and was responsible for the volumes A-D, H-K, O, P, and T. The first volume of the dictionary was published in 1884, and the final one appeared in 1935, the editorship being shared with Murray by Henry Bradley (1890 *et seq.*) and William Craigie (1901 *et seq.*).

Murray, John. [Title, Earl of **Dunmore.**] b. 1737; d. at Ramsgate, England, Oct. 11, 1808. English colonial governor. He was appointed governor of the colony of New York in 1770, and of Virginia in 1771. He prorogued the House of Assembly at Williamsburg, Va., in 1772, convened it in March, 1773, but immediately dissolved it because of its recommendation of concerted action on the part of the colonies against the mother country, and again dissolved it in 1774 upon its action after the passing of the Boston Port Act. In the autumn of 1774 he commanded a division of Virginia troops in the war against the Ohio Indians, called Lord Dunmore's War. In 1775 he removed part of the powder stores at Williamsburg to the warship *Magdalen*, thereby provoking armed resistance by the colonists under the leadership of Patrick Henry; but peace was restored temporarily by his payment for the powder. Later in the same year, during a riot in the House of Assembly, he transferred the seat of government to the man-of-war *Fowey*, an act which the burgesses declared to be an abdication. Thereupon he equipped a flotilla, made an unsuccessful attack upon Hampton, reduced Norfolk to ashes, and was finally defeated at Gwynn's Island in Chesapeake Bay, July 8, 1776. He then disbanded his troops and returned to England. He sat in the House of Lords until 1787, and was governor of the Bahamas (1787–96).

Murray, John. [Called the **"Father of American Universalism."**] b. at Alton, England, Dec. 10, 1741; d. at Boston, Sept. 3, 1815. American Universalist clergyman.

Murray, John. [Original surname, **MacMurray.**] b. at Edinburgh, 1745; d. Nov. 6, 1793. English publisher, of Scottish birth. He obtained a commission in the Royal Marines in 1762, and in 1768 bought the bookselling business of William Sandby at London. He published the *English Review*, D'Israeli's *Curiosities of Literature*, and other works.

Murray, John. b. c1778; d. July 22, 1820. Scottish chemist and physician.

Murray, John. b. Nov. 27, 1778; d. June 27, 1843. English publisher; son of John Murray (1745–93). He started the *Quarterly Review* (Feb. 1, 1809) in opposition to the *Edinburgh Review*, an undertaking in which he had the coöperation of Canning, Scott, Heber, Ellis, and Barrow. He published the works of Byron, Crabbe, Moore, Campbell, Irving, and others.

Murray, John. b. at London, April 16, 1808; d. there, April 2, 1892. English publisher; son of John Murray (1778–1843) and grandson of John Murray (1745–93). Educated at Charterhouse and at Edinburgh University, he entered the family business in 1830, becoming its head in 1843. He was the author of travel handbooks on Holland, Belgium, the Rhine, France, South Germany, and Switzerland, and also wrote *Scepticism in Geology* (1877). He published works of George Borrow, Grote's *History of Greece*, Smith's classical dictionaries, Darwin's *Origin of Species*, Layard's *Nineveh and Its Remains*, works by Lyell, Lockhart, Henry Hallam, Dean Milman, Dean Stanley, and John Lothrop Motley, Livingstone's *Travels*, Maine's *Ancient Law*, and Elwin's *Pope*.

Murray, Sir John. b. at Coburg, Ontario, Canada, March 3, 1841; d. near Kirkliston, Scotland, March 16, 1914. British zoölogist, one of the naturalists of the *Challenger* expedition (1872–76). He became (1882) editor

of the reports of the scientific results of this expedition, later published a summary of its results, and (with others) wrote a narrative of the cruise. He also published *Reports on a Bathymetrical Survey of the Fresh-water Lochs of Scotland* (6 vols., 1910).

Murray, Sir John. b. at London, June 12, 1884—. English publisher and editor. He entered (1906) the publishing firm founded by his great-grandfather John Murray (1745–93) and became (1928) its senior partner. He was editor (1928 *et seq.*) of the *Quarterly Review*.

Murray, John Gardner. b. at Lonaconing, Md., Aug. 31, 1857; d. at Atlantic City, N.J., Oct. 3, 1929. American Protestant Episcopal bishop, first elected presiding bishop (1925 *et seq.*) of that church. He became (1909) bishop coadjutor of Maryland and in 1911 was named bishop of Maryland.

Murray, Sir John Hubert Plunkett. See **Murray, Sir Hubert.**

Murray, Lindley. b. at Swatara, Pa., June 7, 1745; d. in England, Jan. 16, 1826. American man of letters. He was admitted to the bar in 1765, afterward accumulated a fortune in commercial pursuits, and in 1784 settled in England, where he devoted himself to literature. His chief works are *The Power of Religion on the Mind* (1787) and *English Grammar* (1795).

Murray, Philip. b. at Blantyre, Scotland, May 25, 1886; d. Nov. 9, 1952. American labor leader. He worked in the mines in Scotland as a child, came (1902) to the U.S., and was naturalized in 1911. Vice-president (1920 *et seq.*) of the United Mine Workers of America, he succeeded John L. Lewis (November, 1940) as president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Murray, Sinclair. Pseudonym of **Sullivan, Alan.**

Murray, Walter Charles. b. at Studholm, Kings County, New Brunswick, Canada, 1866; d. March 23, 1945. Canadian philosopher and educator, president (1908–37) of the University of Saskatchewan.

Murray, William. [Title, 1st Earl of **Mansfield**; called the **"Founder of English Commercial Law."**] b. at Scone, Scotland, March 2, 1705; d. at London, March 20, 1793. British jurist and statesman. He was solicitor general (1742–54) and attorney general (1754–56), and became famous as chief justice of the King's Bench (1756–88). After 1756 he was a prominent member of the cabinet.

Murray, William Vans. b. at Cambridge, Md., Feb. 9, 1760; d. there, Dec. 11, 1803. American diplomat. A Federalist, he served (1791–97) in Congress, and was American minister (1797–1801) to the Netherlands. In 1800 he was one of the U.S. commissioners who negotiated a convention with the French government.

Murray Deep. Deepest part of the Pacific Ocean between Hawaii and the North American coast, located ab. 600 mi. N by NE of Oahu. Depth, ab. 21,240 ft.

Murray Glacier. [Also, **Sir John Murray Glacier.**] Glacier in Antarctica, in N Victoria Land, in ab. 71°36′ S., 170°00′ E. It has a face on Colbeck Bay but flows mainly W of Duke of York Island to merge with the Dugdale Glacier. Width, ab. 2.5 mi.

Murray Hill. Section of New York City, in C Manhattan, beginning at about 34th Street and extending N to about 40th Street, and bounded by the Avenue of the Americas (Sixth Avenue) on the W and Third Avenue on the E, but excluding Fifth Avenue. The section was a wealthy residential district during the 19th century.

Murray River. [Also, **Goolwa.**] Principal river of Australia. It rises in the Australian Alps, forms part of the boundary between Victoria and New South Wales, traverses Lake Alexandrina in South Australia, and falls into Encounter Bay, in SE South Australia. Its chief tributaries are the Darling and combined Lachlan and Murrumbidgee. Length, over 1,000 mi.; navigable to Albury, New South Wales.

Murree (mur.rē′). [Also: **Marri, Muree.**] Health resort in Rawalpindi district, Punjab province, Pakistan, at the base of the mountains of Kashmir, NE of Rawalpindi.

Murrell (mu.rel′), **John A.** [Also: **Murel, Murrel.**] b. in Tennessee, c1804; d. at Pikesville, Tenn., sometime after 1844. American desperado. Beginning as a gambler and horse thief, he became a highway robber and Negro-stealer in the South, operating at the head of an organization which extended throughout the South. He was captured (1834), served a ten-year term in the Tennessee penitentiary, and died several years after his release in 1844. The chief contemporary source for the details of his career is the narrative of Virgil A. Stewart, who captured Murrell.

Mürren (mür′ẹn). Summer resort in C Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, in the Bernese Oberland, overlooking the Lauterbrunnen valley, S of Interlaken. It has a splendid view of the Jungfrau. Elevation, ab. 5,400 ft.

Murrhone (mör.rō′nā), **Pietro di.** Original name of Pope **Celestine V.**

Murri (mör′rē), **Augusto.** b. at Fermo, Italy, Sept. 8, 1841; d. at Bologna, Italy, Nov. 11, 1932. Italian clinician. He was one of the first to describe cold hemoglobinuria. He established a law of the physico-pathologic compensation in the heart (Murri's law).

Murri, Romolo. b. at Monte San Pietrangeli, Italy, Aug. 27, 1870; d. at Rome, March 12, 1944. Italian politician. As head of the "Democrazia catolica" he founded (1905) the Lega Democratica Nazionale but was excommunicated (1909). In the latter year he also entered parliament.

Murrieta (mör.ryā′tä; Anglicized, mū.ri.et′ạ), **Joaquín.** [Also: **Murieta, Murietta;** original surname possibly **Carrillo.**] b. in Sonora, Mexico, c1832; d. near Tulare Lake, Calif., July 25, 1853. Desperado in California during the gold rush. He came (c1849) to California and, after suffering alleged hardships at the hands of Americans, became the leader of a band of desperadoes who carried out a number of robberies and murders. He was killed by mounted rangers under Captain Harry S. Love, deputy sheriff of Los Angeles County.

Murrumbidgee (mur.um.bij′ẹ̄). Tributary of the Murray River, in S New South Wales, Australia. It is used extensively for irrigation purposes.

Murry (mur′i), **John Middleton.** b. at London, Aug. 6, 1889—. English editor and critic; husband of Katherine Mansfield. He was on the staff (1912–14) of the *Westminster Gazette*, and was editor of the *Athenaeum* (1919–21), the *Adelphi* (1923–30), and *Peace News* (1940 *et seq.*). His books include *Still Life* (1916), *Fyodor Dostoevsky* (1917), *Poems* (1919), *The Evolution of an Intellectual* (1920), *The Things We Are* (1922), *Pencillings* (1923), *The Voyage* (1924), *Things to Come* (1928), *God* (1929), *Son of Woman* (1931), *The Necessity of Communism* (1932), *The Life of Katherine Mansfield* (1933; with Ruth E. Mantz), the autobiographical *Between Two Worlds* (1934), *Shakespeare* (1936), *The Necessity of Pacifism* (1937), *Christocracy* (1942), *Adam and Eve* (1944), and *The Free Society* (1947).

Mursa (mėr′sạ). Latin name of **Osijek,** Yugoslavia.

Murshidabad (mör″shid.ä.bäd′). [Also, **Moorshedabad.**] District of West Bengal, Union of India, ab. 110 mi. N of Calcutta: rice, wheat, sugar, and oil seeds. Capital, Murshidabad; area, 2,063 sq. mi.; pop. 1,715,759 (1951).

Murshidabad. [Also, **Moorshedabad.**] Capital of the district of Murshidabad, West Bengal, Union of India, on the Ghagirathi River ab. 112 mi. N of Calcutta: market city for the district. It was the capital of Bengal in the 18th century. 11,498 (1941).

Murten (mür′tẹn). German name of **Morat,** Switzerland.

Murtensee (mür′tẹn.zā). German name of **Morat, Lake of.**

Murviedro (mör.byā′ᴛʜrō). Former name of **Sagunto,** Spain.

Murzuk (mör′zök). [Also: Arabic, **Murzuq;** French, **Mourzouk;** Italian, **Murzuch.**] Town in N Africa, in SW Libya, in an oasis; one of the chief towns of the Fezzan. It is connected by road with Tripoli, and by caravan trails with various points in Libya, Algeria, and French Equatorial Africa. Pop. ab. 2,500.

Mürzzuschlag (mürts′tsö″shläk). Town in SE Austria, in Styria province. It is a center for summer and winter sports and a station on the railroad line from Vienna to Graz. 11,202 (1951).

Muş (mösh). [Also, **Mush.**] *Il* (province or vilayet) in E Turkey, bordering on the W shore of Lake Van. It is a dry mountainous area crossed by a fertile river valley where excellent crops of cotton, wheat, tobacco, and opium are raised. Sheep and goat herding is extensive

and exports of woolen goods large. Capital, Muş; area, 6,247 sq. mi.; pop. 107,306 (1950).

Muş. [Also, **Mush.**] Town in E Turkey, capital of the *il* (province or vilayet) of Muş, in the highlands of Anatolia ab. 45 mi. W of Lake Van. Pop. ab. 7,000.

Mus (mūs), **Publius Decius.** See **Decius Mus, Publius.**

Musa (mö'sạ). [Full name, **Musa ibn-Nusayr.**] b. at Mecca, Arabia, c660; d. c718. Saracen viceroy of Egypt. He conquered N Africa, and also parts of Spain, with the aid of Tarik (711–713), thereby beginning the Moorish occupation of the Iberian peninsula.

Musa, Gebel. See under **Sinai** and **Sinai Peninsula.**

Musa, Jebel. See under **Abyla.**

Musa Dağ (mö'sä däg). [Also, **Musa Dagh.**] Mountain in S Turkey, in the *il* (province or vilayet) of Hatay, ab. 15 mi. W of Antioch. Elevation, ab. 4,450 ft.

Musaeus (mū.zē'us). Legendary Greek poet of Attica, associated with Orpheus (as a pupil or, in some accounts, as a son). To him were attributed various poems connected with the mysteries of Demeter at Eleusis, over which he was said to have presided.

Musaeus. [Surnamed **Grammaticus.**] fl. c5th century A.D. Greek grammarian, author of a celebrated poem on Hero and Leander. Of this poem 340 verses have been preserved. It was imitated by Marlowe.

Musagetes (mū.sạ.jē'tēz). An epithet of Apollo as patron of the Muses.

Musala (mö.sä.lä'). See **Stalin Peak,** Bulgaria.

Musäus (mö.zä'us), **Johann Karl August.** b. at Jena, Germany, March 29, 1735; d. at Weimar, Germany, Oct. 28, 1787. German author. His chief work is *Volksmärchen der Deutschen* (1782–86). His novel in the form of letters, *Grandison der Zweite* (1760–62), was a satire on Samuel Richardson's popular *Sir Charles Grandison.*

Musca (mus'kạ). Name given to the constellation which is also called Apis, the Bee. It is situated S of the Southern Cross, and E of the Chameleon, and contains one star of the third and three of the fourth magnitude. The name was also formerly given to a constellation situated N of Aries.

Muscat (mus'kat). [Also: **Maskat, Masqat, Muskat, Musqat.**] City in SE Arabian peninsula, the capital and largest city of the sultanate of Muscat and Oman, located on the Gulf of Oman. It has a poor harbor but exports dates, dried fish, salt, and wool. It was taken by the Portuguese under Affonso de Albuquerque c1508, and was recovered from them in the middle of the 17th century. 4,200 (est. 1948).

Muscat and Oman (ō'man, ō.män'). [Often called **Oman.**] Sultanate under British protection, bordering on the SE coast of Arabia. It extends from Kalba, on the Gulf of Oman, ab. 1,000 mi. to Ras Darbat Ali, a peninsula on the Arabian Sea coast, marking the boundary between Oman and Aden. Also part of the sultanate are small territories at the entrance to the Persian Gulf and at Gwatar, across the Gulf of Oman near the Iran-Pakistan border. The area is mountainous (highest point ab. 10,000 ft.) with a coastal strip of flat desert plains. The population is mostly engaged in subsistence agriculture, but dates are exported and there is some fishing and pearl diving. Capital, Muscat; area, ab. 82,000 sq. mi.; pop. 550,000 (est. 1948).

Muscatine (mus'kạ.tēn). [Former name, **Bloomington.**] City in SE Iowa, county seat of Muscatine County, on the Mississippi River ab. 26 mi. SW of Davenport: manufactures of pearl buttons, steel split pulleys, machinery, sashes, doors, and other lumber products, and foodstuffs. It was laid out in 1836. Pop. 19,041 (1950).

Muscle Shoals (mus'l shōlz). Town on the Tennessee River, in N Alabama, where the federal government constructed and operated a dam and nitrate plan during 1917–19. Its operations were terminated after World War I, but agitation for the further development of hydroelectric projects led to the establishment of the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) in 1933.

Musco (mös'kō), **Angelo.** b. at Catania, Sicily, Dec. 18, 1872—. Sicilian actor and pantomimist. In 1914 he organized a company under his own name, and subsequently appeared in Pirandello plays and in motion pictures.

Muscoço de Alvarado (mös.kō'sō dā äl.bä.rä'ᵺō), **Luis.** See **Moscoso, Luis de.**

Muscovy (mus'kō.vi). Name often formerly used for Russia. Specifically it applied to the Grand Principality of Muscovy (or Moscow), about which the Russian state was built.

Muselier (mü.zẹ.lyā), **Émile Henry.** b. at Marseilles, France, April 17, 1882—. French naval officer, commander (1940–43) of Free French naval forces during World War II. The first high naval officer to join General de Gaulle at London, he commanded the expedition (December, 1941) against St. Pierre and Miquelon. He opposed (1946) the formation of a political movement supporting de Gaulle.

Muses (mū'zẹz). In Greek mythology, the nine daughters of Zeus and Mnemosyne, who according to the earliest writers were goddesses of memory, then inspiring goddesses of song, and later, divinities presiding over poetry, the sciences, and the arts, while at the same time having as their especial province springs and streams. Originally, they were three; later nine: Clio, the Muse of lyre playing, or of history; Euterpe, of tragedy, lyric poetry, and the double flute; Thalia, of pastoral life and comedy; Melpomene of lyre-playing and tragedy; Terpsichore, of choral dance and song; Erato, of erotic poetry, pantomime, and the lyre; Polymnia or Polyhymnia, of the inspired and stately hymn and religious dance; Urania, of astronomy and celestial poetry; and Calliope, the chief of the Muses, of heroic or epic poetry. The Muses were intimately associated in legend and in art with Apollo, who, as the chief guardian and leader of their company, was called Musagetes.

Muses' Looking-Glass, The. Play by Thomas Randolph, originally acted (1630) under the title of *The Entertainment.* It was printed in 1638.

Museum (mụ.zē'um). Hill almost directly south of the Acropolis at Athens, the furthest east of the group of hills on the southwestern side of the city; named from the existence on it of an old shrine of the Muses. On its summit stands a conspicuous monument, ornamented with niches, Corinthian columns, statues, and a relief-frieze, to Philopappus, the last king of Commagene, who became an Athenian citizen after his dethronement by Vespasian. The slopes of the hill, particularly on its southern extension, abound with curious rock-cuttings, for the most part vestiges of prehistoric Athens. These include house foundations, stairs, meeting places with seats, and the so-called prison of Socrates and tomb of Cimon. Between this hill and the Pnyx passed the road to the Piraeus between the Long Walls. The rock is deeply cut by the ruts of chariot wheels and an artificial water channel.

Museum. Institution of learning in ancient Alexandria, founded by King Ptolemy I.

Museum of Fine Arts. Institution at Boston, incorporated in 1870 for the purpose of maintaining art collections and of providing instruction in the arts of design. In 1909 the collections were removed from the building in Copley Square to a new one in Back Bay.

Museum of Modern Art. Museum at New York, established 1929 for the exhibition and study of modern paintings, drawings, prints, sculpture, photographs, motion pictures, industrial design, and materials relating to the theater and the dance. The term "modern" in relation to the museum's activities is elastic, but emphasis is on work dating from the last decade of the 19th century and later. With the purpose of illustrating growth and contrasts, works of earlier periods have often been shown in conjunction with modern works. For some years the museum's exhibitions were held in rented gallery-space, but in 1939 a building was erected on West 53rd Street, with an extensive open area, running to West 54th Street. The museum also houses a valuable art library and a film library, and has an auditorium used for retrospective showings of motion pictures. It sponsors circulating exhibitions of paintings in other cities, and in addition to its *Art Calendar* and its *Bulletin,* it publishes illustrated catalogues, monographs, and books, and sells reproductions of famous works in its permanent collection.

Musgrave (mus'grāv), **William Everett.** b. at Farmington, Tenn., Sept. 12, 1869; d. March 9, 1927. American physician.

Mush (mösh). See **Muş.**

Mushanov (mö.shä'nůf), **Nikola.** b. at Dryanovo (Drenovo), Turkey (in territory later part of Bulgaria), 1872; reported dead 1951. Bulgarian prime minister (1931–34). As an opponent of authoritarianism, he was imprisoned by both Nationalists (1923) and Communists (1944).

Musial (mū'sąl), **Stan.** [Called **"Stan the Man."**] b. at Chester, Pa., Oct. 8, 1917—. American baseball player. An outfielder and first baseman (1941 *et seq.*) for the St. Louis Cardinals, Musial won the National League batting championship in 1943, 1946, 1948, 1950, and 1951. He was perhaps the most feared batter in the league despite his peculiar crouched batting position.

Musica Antiqua (mū'si.kạ an.tē'kwạ). Collection (1812) of old songs compiled by John Stafford Smith, and containing English and Norman pieces.

Musick (mū'zik), **Edwin C.** b. at St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 13, 1893; d. near Pago Pago, Samoa, Jan. 11, 1938. American aviator who was awarded (1935) the Harmon trophy for the outstanding individual accomplishment in aviation. He was active (1921–38) in commercial aviation. He commanded (April, 1935) the first trial flight of the *China Clipper*, and made (December, 1935) the first regular California-Manila commercial flight. Before his death in an airplane crash, he had completed 25 years of flying without accident.

Musidora (mū.si.dō'rạ). Coy sweetheart of Damon in James Thomson's *The Seasons*. His delicacy on the occasion of seeing her bathing won her affections. She is the subject of a painting by Thomas Gainsborough, in the National Gallery, London.

Musikalisches Opfer (mö.zi.kä'li.shęs *op'fĕr*). [Eng. trans., *"Musical Offering."*] Set of compositions (published 1747) by Johann Sebastian Bach, all based on a theme suggested by Frederick the Great and consisting of two *ricercari*, eight canons, and a *fuga canonica*.

Musil (mö'sil, mö'zil), **Alois.** b. at Rychtářov, in Moravia, June 30, 1868—. Austrian Orientalist and explorer of Biblical countries. He served as professor (1902 *et seq.*) at the universities of Olomouc (Olmütz), Vienna, and Prague, and traveled through the Negeb, Moab, and Edom, and also North Africa and southern Mesopotamia. Author of *The Middle Euphrates* (1927), *The Manners and Customs of the Rwala Bedouins* (1928), and *In the Arabian Desert* (1930).

Musil, Robert. b. at Klagenfurt, Austria, Nov. 6, 1880; d. at Geneva Switzerland, April 15, 1942. Austrian novelist. His outstanding work is the three-volume novel *Der Mann ohne Eigenschaften* (1930–33; third volume fragmentary).

Musin (mü.zaṅ), **Ovide.** b. near Liége, Belgium, Sept. 22, 1854; d. 1929. Belgian violinist. He made his debut in France. Later he visited the Netherlands, and in 1877 went to London, afterward making a tour of the world. In 1898 he succeeded César Thomson as professor of the violin at the Liége Conservatory.

Muskat (mus'kat). See **Muscat.**

Muskegon (mus.kē'gọn). City in W Lower Michigan, county seat of Muskegon County, on Lake Michigan: manufactures of office furniture and equipment, airplane engines, radios and phonographs, knitted goods, leather goods, and paper products; formerly an important lumbering center. There is an oil-refining industry supplied by nearby oil fields. Pop. of city, 48,429 (1950); of urbanized area, 85,245 (1950).

Muskegon Heights. City in W Lower Michigan, in Muskegon County, adjoining Muskegon on the S. It has manufactures of refrigerators and machinery. 18,828 (1950).

Muski (mös'kē). See **Meshech.**

Muskingum (mus.king'gum). River in Ohio, formed by the union of the Tuscarawas and Walhonding at Coshocton, and joining the Ohio at Marietta. Length, ab. 110 mi.; including the Tuscarawas, ab. 240 mi.

Muskogean (mus.kō'gē.ạn). One of the major North American Indian language families, embracing languages and dialects spoken by tribes which once occupied what are now the states of Mississippi and Alabama, as well as W Tennessee and portions of Georgia and Florida. It includes Muskogee, Hitchiti, Koasati, Choctaw, and Natchez. Some students lump Natchez and Muskogean together, making a Natchez-Muskogean stock.

Muskogee (mus.kō'gē). City in E Oklahoma, county seat of Muskogee County, near the confluence of the Verdigris, Grand, and Arkansas rivers, in a petroleum-producing area: manufactures of petroleum products, machinery, steel framework, bricks, and truck bodies. It is also a shipping point for cotton, cottonseed oil, and livestock. It is the seat of a junior college. It was founded (1872) on the site of a former fur-trading post, Three Forks, and was established (1874) as a federal Indian agency. 37,289 (1950).

Muskogee. North American Indian language spoken by the Creek and Seminole Indians, and belonging to the Muskogean linguistic stock.

Muskoka Lakes (mus.kō'kạ). Group of lakes in S Ontario, Canada, ab. 100 mi. N of Toronto, E of Georgian Bay. The principal lakes are Muskoka, Rosseau, and Joseph, and there are dozens of smaller lakes, and numerous islands in the lakes. The region is a popular summer resort.

Muso (mö'sō). See **Muzo.**

Musonius (mū.sō'ni.us), **Gaius** (or **Caius**) **Rufus.** fl. in the 1st century A.D. Roman Stoic philosopher.

Musos (mö'sōz). See **Muzos.**

Muspellsheim (můs'pels.hām). [Also: **Muspel, Muspelheim;** Old Norse, **Muspellsheimr.**] In the Old Norse cosmogony, the realm of fire and warmth in the south. At Ragnarök the Surt (Old Norse *Surtr*), the ruler of Muspellsheim, comes with his flaming sword leading his forces against the gods, and destroys the world with fire.

Muspilli (mös.pil'lē). Fragmentary Old High German poem on the end of the world, of unknown authorship, written in alliterative verse. It exists in a single manuscript, from about the year 900, in the Bavarian dialect.

Muspratt (mus'prat), **James Sheridan.** b. at Dublin, March 8, 1821; d. at West Derby, Lancashire, England, April 3, 1871. British chemist. He founded (1848) the Liverpool College of Chemistry, and became professor there. His works include *Outlines of Qualitative Analysis* (1849), *Dictionary of Chemistry* (1854), and others.

Musqat (mus'kat). See **Muscat.**

Mussafia (mös.sä'fyä), **Adolf.** b. at Spalato, Austria (now Split, Yugoslavia), Feb. 15, 1835; d. at Florence, Italy, June 7, 1905. Austrian Romance scholar, one of the founders of Romance philology. He served as professor (1860 *et seq.*) at Vienna. Author of a very often reëdited *Italienische Sprachlehre* (Italian Grammar, 1860).

Musschenbroek (mus'ẹn.brök), **Pieter van.** b. at Leiden, Netherlands, March 14, 1692; d. there, Sept. 19, 1761. Dutch natural philosopher and mathematician. He was professor of natural philosophy and mathematics at Utrecht (1723–39) and professor of mathematics at Leiden (1739–61). He invented (c1731) the pyrometer, and discovered (1746) the Leyden jar, which is named for his discovery although E. G. von Kleist of Pomerania had discovered it the year before.

Mussel Aa (mus'ẹl ä). See under **Aa,** Groningen, Netherlands.

Musselburgh (mus'ẹl.bur.ọ). Parliamentary burgh in S Scotland, in Midlothian, situated on the Firth of Forth at the mouth of the river Esk, ab. 7 mi. E of Edinburgh, ab. 399 mi. N of London by rail. Fisherrow Harbor, within the burgh limits, is a fishing port. Musselburgh is a notable golfing resort, and has a race course. The battle of Pinkie (1547) was fought near here and Carberry Hill, where Mary, Queen of Scots surrendered (1567) to the Scottish lords, is nearby. 18,359 (est. 1948).

Musselshell (mus'ẹl.shel). River in C Montana, a tributary of the Missouri. Length, ab. 300 mi.

Mussert (mus'ẽrt), **Anton.** b. at Werkendam, Netherlands, May 11, 1894; executed as a war criminal at The Hague, Netherlands, May 7, 1946. Dutch engineer and politician. He founded (1932) the National Socialist movement in the Netherlands, was proclaimed (1942, by Hitler) "Leader of the Netherlands People," and was executed for treason after World War II.

Musset (mü.se), **Alfred de.** [Full name, **Louis Charles Alfred de Musset.**] b. at Paris, Nov. 11, 1810; d. there, May 1, 1857. French poet, playwright, and short-story writer. He graduated with high honors from the Collège Henri IV at Paris, and had just completed his 20th year when he published his first volume of poetry, *Contes d'Espagne et d'Italie* (1829). Two more collections of

poems established his fame, *Poésies diverses* (1831) and *Le Spectacle dans un fauteuil* (1832). In 1833 he went to Italy with George Sand; but, after an extended trip, fell out with her at Venice, and returned to France alone. His morbid state of mind finds expression in the *Confession d'un enfant du siècle* (1836). During these years (1833–37) De Musset contributed a number of short plays to the *Revue des Deux Mondes;* they have appeared since then as *Comédies et proverbes* (1840). Short stories from the same magazine (1837–39) were also reprinted in book form (1840). In the same year (1840) appeared the first edition of the *Poésies nouvelles*. One of his last publications was a volume of *Contes* (1854). He was received in the French Academy in 1852. His complete works were published in 1860.

Musset, Paul Edmé de. b. at Paris, Nov. 7, 1804; d. there, May 17, 1880. French novelist and littérateur; brother of Alfred de Musset. He wrote *Lui et elle* (1859) and a biography of his brother.

Mussolini (mös.sō.lē'nē; Anglicized, mō.sō.lē'ni, mus.ō-), **Benito.** [Called **Il Duce**, meaning "The Leader."] b. at Dovia di Predappio, Italy, July 29, 1883; d. near Dongo, Italy, April 28, 1945. Italian political leader and journalist, organizer of the first of several 20th-century European totalitarian states, his movement, Fascism, giving the name to the totalitarianism of the right. After studying in Switzerland, which he was forced to leave because of his Socialist activities, he taught (1907–08) elementary school in Italy. With Cesare Battisti he worked on the newspaper *Il Popolo*, and became (1910) secretary of the Socialist Party in the province of Forlì. With the expulsion of Leonida Bissolati and Bonomi he became leader of the group, and for his activities on its behalf he was arrested several times. After editing (1912–14) the socialist daily *Avanti!*, he founded (Nov. 14, 1914) the daily *Il Popolo d'Italia*, in which he urged Italian intervention in World War I on the side of the Allies. This journal continued throughout his rule to be the official mouthpiece for his views. He interrupted his editorship to serve (May 24, 1915–Feb. 23, 1917) in the army until a wound returned him to private life. He had by this time long since severed his connection with Marxist socialism, and begun to espouse a controlled economy along syndicalist lines at home and expansion of Italian territory abroad. Both of these aims had a great appeal to many people in Italy in the years immediately following World War I: the Russian Revolution had terrified the leaders of the Italian financial and industrial community, and Mussolini's program seemed to many of them to be an effective means of countering any similar development in their own country; so far as territorial expansion was concerned, vast numbers of Italians felt that their country had not only failed to receive its just reward as a victorious power, but that this had come about because the Italian leaders had not been sufficiently aggressive. In its initial phase, however, Mussolini's strategy was aimed chiefly against the Communists, and it was ostensibly toward this end that he founded (March 23, 1919) the first Fascio di Combattimento, the nucleus of the Fascist Party. These groups being imitated by his followers all over Italy, he organized (1921) the official Fascist Party, at the same time being elected deputy. The party expanded very rapidly, and he organized the famous March on Rome (Oct. 28, 1922) to compel the king to accept its dominance. This coup successfully overthrew the Facta government and, on request of the king, Mussolini assumed (Oct. 31, 1922) the office of prime minister with his own cabinet; he himself held the posts of minister of state and foreign minister, and later served (1935–36) also as minister of the colonies. With the help of a cabinet completely subservient to him Mussolini molded the Italian government to his ideal; the fiat against all opposition policies (1926), the alteration (1928) of the electoral laws so that his own group had the ultimate choice of appointment, and the creation (1930) of the "corporazioni" as a political unit brought Italy completely under his control. One of his most notable accomplishments in these years was the signing (Feb. 11, 1929) of the Lateran Treaty with the Pope, which insured that there would not be opposition by the Vatican to his plans. His early denunciation (1930) of the Treaty of Versailles won him the enmity of France; the sanctions imposed on him by the League of Nations for his military conquest (1935–36) of Ethiopia caused him to withdraw Italy from the League; at the same time he established friendly relations with Hitler Germany. After sending "volunteers" and equipment to Francisco Franco's aid in the Spanish Civil War, he further established (1937) the corporate state and abolished (1938) the chamber of deputies, all the while strengthening the Berlin-Rome Axis by acceptance of Hitler's racial views. As first marshal of the empire (1938) and supreme commander (June 10, 1940, *et seq.*) of the armed forces, he entered World War II on the side of Germany. After being defeated in Africa and Sicily and experiencing the Allied invasion of Italy, his countrymen deposed him (July 25, 1943) and imprisoned him. He was rescued (September, 1943) by the Germans, who held him in safekeeping in Austria. He attempted a return as head of the Socialist Italian Republic, a short-lived German-supported government, but was forced to flee again. While attempting to leave the country disguised as a drunken German soldier, he was shot (April 20, 1945) by partisans and his body returned to Milan, where it was exhibited to the crowds.

Mussomeli (mös.sō.mā'lē). Town and commune in SW Italy, on the island of Sicily, in the province of Caltanisetta, NW of Caltanisetta: an agricultural commune. It has a palace and a castle. Pop. of commune, 14,014 (1936); of town, 13,861 (1936).

Mussorgsky or **Moussorgsky** (mö.sôrg'ski), **Modest Petrovich.** b. in the government of Pskov, Russia, March 28, 1835; d. at St. Petersburg, March 28, 1881. Russian composer. He entered the army, but resigned in 1857 and became a pupil of Mili Balakirev. His greatest work, the opera *Boris Godunov*, based on Alexander Pushkin's play, produced in 1874, was later revised by Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov, and has often been given in the latter's version. He left another opera and fragments of three more, also a number of songs (in which he is at his best), piano compositions, and orchestral works. Much of his music was edited after his death by Rimsky-Korsakov, who completed his unfinished *Khovanshchina*. Among his other well-known compositions are *Night on Bald Mountain* (or *Saint John's Night on the Bare Mountain*) and *Pictures at an Exhibition* (orchestrated by Ravel, originally for piano).

Mussulmans (mus'ul.mąnz). Name formerly used for Mohammedans, or Moslems.

Mustafa I (mös'tä.fä). [Also, **Mustapha.**] b. c1591; d. 1639. Turkish sultan (1617–18 and 1622–23); brother of Ahmed I, whom he succeeded. He was deposed, but after the death of Osman II, his nephew, who had taken his place, he again reigned until deposed for Murad IV, another nephew.

Mustafa II. [Also, **Mustapha.**] b. 1664; d. Dec. 31, 1703. Turkish sultan (1695–1703); son of Mohammed IV. He was defeated (1697) in person by the Imperialists under Prince Eugene at Zenta, and signed (1699) the peace of Karlowitz by which he gave up Hungary, Transylvania, Croatia, and other lands to Austria, the Morea (Peloponnesus) to Venice, and Podolia to Poland. He was deposed shortly before his death.

Mustafa III. [Also, **Mustapha.**] b. 1717; d. Jan. 21, 1774. Turkish sultan (1757–74); son of Ahmed III. He waged war unsuccessfully (1768–74) with Russia.

Mustafa IV. [Also, **Mustapha.**] b. c1779; killed Nov. 15, 1808. Turkish sultan (1807–08); son of Abdul-Hamid I. His cousin, Selim III, had attempted to reform the government to eliminate corruption and was overthrown by the Janizaries, who put Mustafa on the throne. When an attempt was made to rescue Selim, the rebels killed him; Constantinople fell, however, to the rescuing army and Mustafa was in turn murdered.

Mustafa, Kara. See **Kara Mustafa.**

Mustafa Kemal (ke.mäl'). See **Kemal Atatürk.**

Mustagh Pass (mös.tä'). See **Muztagh Pass.**

Mustagh Range. Former name of the **Karakoram Range.**

Müstair (müsh.ter'), **Val.** Romansh name of **Münstertal.**

Mustapha ben Abdallah (mös'tä.fä ben äb.däl'lą). See **Haji Khalfa.**

Mustapha Kemal (ke.mäl'). See **Kemal Atatürk.**

Mustardseed (mus'tȧrd.sēd). Fairy in Shakespeare's *Midsummer Night's Dream.*

Mustel (müs.tel), **Charles Victor.** b. at Le Havre, France, June 13, 1815; d. at Paris, 1890. French maker of musical instruments. He originated the "Mustel Organ," the "double expression" which regulates tone volume by use of knee pedals, the "harpe éolienne," a form of celesta, and the Métaphone, which softens harmonium tones.

Mustèr (mös.ter'). Romansh name of **Disentis.**

Musy (mü.zē), **Jean Marie.** b. at Albeuve, Switzerland, Jan. 10, 1876; d. at Fribourg, Switzerland, April 19, 1952. Swiss statesman. He was a member (1919–34) of the federal council and president (1925, 1930) of the Swiss Confederation.

Mut (möt). In Egyptian mythology, "the mother," the Theban consort of Amen, the other member of the triad being their son Khuns, the moon god. She was goddess of the ocean, and as mother goddess was worshiped especially at Thebes.

Muta (mö'tą). Locality in Syria where the Mohammedans fought (c629) their first battle against the Christians.

Mutadid (mö'tä.did), **Abbad al-.** See **Abbad II.**

Mutamid (mö'tä.mid), **Abbad al-.** See **Abbad III.**

Mutanabbi (mö.tä.näb'bē), **al-.** b. 915 A.D.; d. at Al Kufa, in what is now Iraq, 965 A.D. Arab poet. His *Divan* (collection of poems) has been translated into German.

Mutankiang (mö'dän'jyäng'). City in NE China, in the province of Sungkiang, Manchuria, ab. 160 mi. NE of Kirin: a rail and road junction; the major trading center of NE Manchuria. It has flour-milling, soybean-processing, lumber, and paper industries. Area of municipality, ab. 140 sq. mi.; pop. 200,319 (1946).

Mutano (mö.tä'nō). [Native name, **Unkumbi;** former name, **Humbe.**] Fort and county capital on the Cunene River in Angola, SW Africa. Several wars were fought here between the Portuguese, the Boers, and the natives.

Muta Nzige (mö'tän zē'gā). Native name of **Edward, Lake.**

Mutation. Sonnet by William Cullen Bryant, published in 1824 and included in his *Poems* (1832).

Mutations of the Phoenix. Volume of poetry by Herbert Read, published in 1923.

Muteczuma (mö.tā.sö'mä). See **Montezuma I.**

Muth (möt), **Karl.** b. at Worms, Germany, Jan. 31, 1867—. German historian of literature who played a major part in the revival of Roman Catholic participation and interest in German cultural research and contemporary endeavor. His pamphlets, *Steht die katholische Belletristik auf der Höhe der Zeit?* (1898) and especially *Die literarischen Aufgaben der deutschen Katholiken* (1899), were programmatic manifestoes. He founded and edited the Munich Roman Catholic monthly *Hochland* (1903 *et seq.*). Author of *Die Wiedergeburt der Dichtung aus dem religiösen Erlebnis* (1909) and *Religion, Kunst und Poesie* (1914).

Muths (möts), **Johann Christoph Friedrich Guts.** See **Guts Muths, Johann Christoph Friedrich.**

Mutina (mū'ti.nȧ). Ancient name of **Modena,** Italy.

Mutinensian War (mū.ti.nen'shȧn). Name given to the military operations in and near Mutina (now Modena), Italy, 44–43 B.C. Decimus Junius Brutus was blockaded at Mutina by Mark Antony in 44, and was relieved by Hirtius, Pansa, and Octavius, who defeated Antony.

Mutiny at the Nore (nōr). See **Nore, Mutiny at the.**

Mutis (mö'tēs), **José Celestino.** b. at Cádiz, Spain, April 6, 1732; d. at Bogotá, New Granada (Colombia), Sept. 12, 1808. Spanish botanist. From 1760 he resided in New Granada, where, under government auspices, he traveled extensively.

Mutsu Bay (mö.tsö). [Also: **Aomori Bay;** Japanese, **Mutsu Wan** (wän).] Large bay in extreme N Honshu, Japan. Length, ab. 25 mi.; width, ab. 5–10 mi.

Mutsuhito (mö.tsö.hē.tō). [Reign style, **Meiji.**] b. Nov. 3, 1852; d. at Tokyo, July 30, 1912. Emperor of Japan (1867–1912), the leading figure in the modernization of Japan during the latter part of the 19th century. As emperor he abolished the centuries-old system of shogunate government and restored absolute power to the emperor himself, this being known as the Restoration of 1868. Shortly after the Restoration a series of reforms, such as the abolition of torture, the establishment of a judicial code, the building of railways, the introduction of the Western calendar, and the teaching of English in schools, were instituted. During his reign wars with China and with Russia were successfully fought, in 1894–95 and 1904–05, respectively.

Muttra (mu'trą). [Official name, **Mathura.**] District in Uttar Pradesh, Union of India, NW of Agra: rice, sugar, and wheat. Capital, Muttra; area, ab. 1,447 sq. mi.; pop. 912,264 (1951).

Muttra. [Official name, **Mathura;** ancient Greek, **Modoura.**] Capital of the district of Muttra, Uttar Pradesh, Union of India, on the Jumna River ab. 30 mi. NW of Agra: important religious center. Nearby is the traditional birthplace of Krishna, and Muttra is one of the seven sacred Hindu cities of India. It is an ancient Hindu city, mentioned by Ptolemy, and was plundered and devastated by Mohammedans in 1017, 1500, and 1668. It passed to the British in 1803. Pop. 105,773 (1951).

Mutual Aid, a Factor of Evolution. Work (1902) by Prince Peter Kropotkin (1842–1921). It contests Darwin's law of mutual struggle, positing "mutual aid" as the corrective complementary concept. Kropotkin's conclusions were based on extensive geographical and anthropological investigations in Siberia during the late 19th century.

Mutunus (mū.tō'nus). Ancient Italian god, personifying the sexual function of marriage. Later, in Roman mythology, he became identified with Priapus.

Muysca (mwēs'ką). Term sometimes applied to the South American Indian linguistic stock known usually as **Chibchan.**

Muzaffar-ed-Din (mö.zäf'fąr.ed.dēn'). b. at Tehran, Persia, March 25, 1853; d. Jan. 8, 1907. Shah (1896–1907) of Persia; son of Shah Nasr-ed-Din. He succeeded to the throne (June 8, 1896) with Russian and British aid and subsequently granted both powers concessions. Under popular pressure he instituted the liberal constitution of 1906. He was succeeded (1907) by his son, Mohammed Ali.

Muzaffargarh (mö.zuf'ąr.gär). District of Multan division, Punjab, Pakistan, N of Multan: forest products, indigo, and cotton. Area, ab. 5,605 sq. mi.; pop. 712,849 (1941).

Muzaffarnagar (mö.zuf'ąr.nug.ąr). [Also, **Mozuffernugger.**] District of Uttar Pradesh, Union of India, NW of Delhi: rice, cotton, wheat, sugar, and barley. Capital, Muzaffarnagar; area, ab. 1,621 sq. mi.; pop. 1,221,768 (1951).

Muzaffarnagar. [Also, **Mozuffernugger.**] Capital of the district of Muzaffarnagar, Uttar Pradesh, Union of India, ab. 65 mi. NE of Delhi. It is a trade center. 46,758 (1941).

Muzaffarpur (mö.zuf'ąr.pör). [Also, **Mozufferpore.**] District of Bihar, Union of India, NE of Patna: rice, wheat, sugar, tobacco, and oilseeds. Capital, Muzaffarpur; area, ab. 3,025 sq. mi.; pop. 3,520,739 (1951).

Muzaffarpur. [Also, **Mozufferpore.**] Capital of the district of Muzaffarpur, Bihar, Union of India, on the Little Gandak River ab. 37 mi. NE of Patna: trade and food-processing center, formerly the center of the indigo industry. 54,009 (1941).

Muziano (mö.tsyä'nō), **Girolamo.** b. near Brescia, Italy, 1528; d. c1590. Italian painter of historical pieces and landscapes, and worker in mosaics.

Muzo (mö'sō). [Also, **Muso.**] Village in C Colombia, in Boyacá department, on the Carare River, N of Bogotá. Its emerald mines were long the richest in the world, and are still worked. During the colonial period Muzo was a wealthy town. Pop. under 500 (1938).

Muzos (mö'sōz). [Also: **Colimas, Musos.**] South American Indian tribe which inhabited the highland valleys E of the Magdalena River and NW of Bogotá in Colombia. They warred first with the Chibcha and later with the Spanish until virtually decimated. They had the reputation of being cannibals. Their language was Paniquita, a subdialect now placed in the Barbacoa group of the Western division of the Chibchan linguistic stock.

Muztagh Pass (mös.tą'). [Also, **Mustagh Pass.**] Mountain pass in N Kashmir, near Mount Godwin-Austen in

the western Himalayas. It connects the upper Indus and Yarkand valleys. Elevation, 19,030 ft.

Muzzey (muz'ĭ), **David Saville.** b. at Lexington, Mass., Oct. 9, 1870—. American historian. He was professor of American history (1920–40) at Columbia, and a leader of the Society for Ethical Culture. Author of *Rise of the New Testament* (1900), *Spiritual Heroes* (1902), *An American History* (1911), *History of the American People* (1927), *James G. Blaine, a Political Idol of Other Days* (1934), and other books.

Mvae (ẹm.vā'ā). See **Mwai.**

Mvele (ẹm.vā'lā). See **Mwele.**

Mwai (mwī). [Also: **Mvae, Mwei.**] Subgroup of the Bantu-speaking Pangwe of C Africa, inhabiting S Cameroun and the N part of the province of Gabon in French Equatorial Africa.

Mwanza (mwän'zą). Inland lake port in E Africa, in Tanganyika territory, on the S shore of Lake Victoria, ab. 418 mi. from Kisumu and ab. 238 mi. from Tabora, with which it is connected by rail. It exports considerable quantities of cotton grown in the area immediately S of the town.

Mwei (mwā). See **Mwai.**

Mwele (mwā'lā). [Also, **Mvele.**] Subgroup of the Pangwe, a Bantu-speaking people of C Africa, inhabiting an area in SW Cameroun, NE of Yaoundé. Their population is estimated at ab. 37,000 (by I. Dugast, *Inventaire Ethnique du Sud-Cameroun*, 1949).

Mwera (mwā'rā). [Also: **Wambuera, Wamwera.**] Bantu-speaking people of E Africa, inhabiting a region in SE Tanganyika. They have exogamous matrilineal clans and age grades based on circumcision. They practice hoe agriculture, and their principal foods are maize and millet.

Mweru (mwā'rö), **Lake.** [Also: **Meru, Moero, Moëru.**] Lake in C Africa, on the border between SE Belgian Congo and N Northern Rhodesia. It is drained by the Luvua River. Elevation, ab. 3,025 ft.; length, ab. 70 mi.; area, ab. 1,680 sq. mi.

My Ántonia (ăn'tô.nyä, an.tọ.nē'ą). Novel by Willa Cather, published in 1918.

My Brother Jonathan (jon'ą.thąn). Novel by Francis Brett Young, published in 1928.

Mycale (mik'ą.lē). In ancient geography, a mountain in Lydia, Asia Minor, N of Miletus. Near it, in September, 479 B.C., on the same day as the battle of Plataea, the Greeks under Leotychides and Xantippus defeated the Persian naval forces.

Mycenae (mī.sē'nē). In ancient geography, a city in Argolis, Greece, ab. 14 mi. SW of Corinth. It was a very ancient settlement, dating from perhaps the 20th century B.C., and was conspicuous in Greek mythology. Excavation of the site has supplied some of the oldest materials for the study of Greek architecture and art. It consisted of an acropolis, occupying the apex of a hill, and the lower town, whose confused ruins are spread over its slopes. The acropolis is triangular, and is surrounded by a massive wall of huge stones, partly shaped. It is entered by the Gate of the Lions. This gate is at the end of a walled passage. The opening is ab. 10 ft. wide and high, tapering toward the top, with monolithic jambs and a huge lintel. Above the lintel a large triangular opening is formed by corbeling, and the great slab, 2 ft. thick, which fills this, bears the remarkable relief of two facing rampant lions separated by a column. Close inside of this gate, in a double circle of upright stones 80 ft. in diameter, were found the tombs containing golden ornaments and masks, inlaid sword-blades, and other objects whose discovery astonished the scientific world. Modern excavations have disclosed on the acropolis a prehistoric palace resembling that at Tiryns. The most important monuments of the lower town are the great "beehive" tombs, commonly called treasuries. Of these the so-called treasury of Atreus is a typical example. The interior is a circle ab. 50 ft. in diameter and the same in height, covered with a pseudo-dome formed by corbeling in the horizontal courses of the wall. The original excavations were made by Heinrich Schliemann in 1876–77, and much later work was done on the site by the Archaeological Society of Athens. The discoveries at Mycenae threw a flood of light upon the earliest Greek art, particularly in the department of pottery. They were the first important finds of their class, which has since been recognized in a large proportion of Greek settlements of sufficient age, and is everywhere distinguished as Mycenaean. Mycenaean ornament includes geometric decoration, foliage, marine and animal forms, and the human figure. It may be dated back to the 12th century B.C., and follows in time the art of the "Homeric city" at Hissarlik (Troy), which is without painted decoration, and that of Thera. Mycenaean art was practiced and developed through several centuries, and existed contemporaneously with the succeeding dipylon style of decoration, which began c1000 B.C. The chief objects found at Mycenae are in a museum at Athens. Mycenae was destroyed c1100 B.C. by the Dorians, and never recovered its former importance, being supplanted by Argos. In Roman times its ruins were visited as a historic site.

Mycerinus (mis.ẹ.rī'nus). Latin name of **Menkure.**

Myddleton (mid'l.tọn), Sir **Hugh.** [Also: **Myddelton, Middleton.**] b. c1555; d. Dec. 10, 1631. English goldsmith, capitalist, and projector of the "New River" water supply of London. He was commissioned to build a canal to bring water into London from New River at Ware, Hampshire. The canal, dug with financial aid from James I after Myddleton had used up his money, was opened in 1613. It was not a financial success until after Myddleton died.

My Double: and How He Undid Me. Tale by Edward Everett Hale, collected in his *If, Yes, and Perhaps* (1868). It originally appeared (1859) in the *Atlantic Monthly.*

Myer (mī'ẽr), **Albert James.** b. at Newburg, N.Y., Sept. 20, 1829; d. at Buffalo, N.Y., Aug. 24, 1880. American meteorologist. He organized the signal corps and became chief signal officer in the U.S. army in 1860, and founded and was in charge of the Weather Bureau in 1870. He published *Manual of Signals* (1868).

Myers (mī'ẽrz), **Abraham Charles.** b. at Georgetown, S.C., in May, 1811; d. at Washington, D.C., June 20, 1889. American soldier, first Confederate quartermaster general (1861–63).

Myers, Charles Samuel. b. 1873; d. 1946. British psychologist, largely responsible for the development of industrial psychology in Great Britain. He taught experimental psychology at Cambridge (1901 *et seq.*), later published a *Textbook of Experimental Psychology* (1909; 2nd ed., 1911), and in 1913 formally established the psychology laboratory at Cambridge. In 1921, with H. J. Welch, he helped found the National Institute of Industrial Psychology, and a year later became its director. In 1908, with H. A. Wilson, he published a significant paper indicating that sounds could be localized on the basis of the phase difference at the two ears.

Myers, Frederic William Henry. b. at Keswick, Cumberland, England, Feb. 6, 1843; d. at Rome, Jan. 17, 1901. English man of letters and philosophical writer. He studied at Trinity College, Cambridge, taking his degree in 1864, and became a fellow of Trinity in 1865. When the Society for Psychical Research was established in 1882 he was one of its founders, and he remained until his death one of the most important of the workers in this field. With Frank Podmore and Edmund Gurney he published, in 1886, *Phantasms of the Living. Science and a Future Life* appeared in 1893 and *Human Personality and its Survival of Bodily Death* in 1901. He also published poems of considerable merit (collected 1870 and 1882). He wrote *Essays, Classical and Modern* (1883), and *Wordsworth* (1881), a volume in the English Men of Letters series.

Myers, Jerome. b. at Petersburg, Va., March 20, 1867; d. 1940. American painter and engraver, particularly of New York City scenes; one of the originators, with Walt Kuhn, Elmer McRae, and Henry F. Taylor, of the Armory Show of 1913. He studied at Cooper Union and the Art Students League, New York, and became a member (1929) of the National Academy of Design. His *Night Mission* is in the Metropolitan Museum; *The End of the Street* is in the Art Institute of Chicago. He is represented also in the National Gallery at Washington, D.C., Whitney Museum of American Art at New York, and others.

Myers, Ned. See **Ned Myers.**

Myers, Philip Van Ness. b. at Tribes Hill, N.Y., Aug. 10, 1846; d. at Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 20, 1937. American

historian. He was president (1879–90) of Farmers' College in Ohio, and professor of history and political economy (1890–1900) and dean of the academic faculty (1895–97) at the University of Cincinnati. Author of the textbooks *Ancient History* (1882), *Medieval and Modern History* (1889), *General History* (1889), *History of Rome* (1890), *History of Greece* (1897), *The Modern Age* (1903), and *History as Past Ethics* (1913).

Myerstown (mī'ėrz.toun). Borough in SE Pennsylvania, in Lebanon County: manufactures of textiles, cigars, pretzels, and iron products. It was laid out in 1768. Pop. 3,050 (1950).

Myers v. United States, 272 U.S. 52 (1926). U.S. Supreme Court decision involving the presidential removal power. The majority opinion delivered by Chief Justice William H. Taft declared unconstitutional the federal act of 1876 prohibiting the presidential removal of first-class postmasters and held that the removal power of the president could not be limited or controlled by Congress except as specifically provided for in the Constitution. The implications of the decision relating to the presidential removal of members of quasi-judicial or quasi-legislative federal bodies was clarified in *Humphrey's Executor v. United States* (1935).

My Heart and My Flesh. Novel by Elizabeth Madox Roberts, published in 1927.

My Heart's in the Highlands. Play (1939) by William Saroyan.

Myitkyina (myit'chi.nä, myit.chē.nä'). City in N Burma, on the Irrawaddy River, ab. 340 mi. N of Mandalay by rail: a station on the Ledo Road. The airport just outside the city was the scene of bloody fighting between the Japanese and the Allies during World War II; it was captured by the Allied forces in August, 1944. The city is an important trading center and is the northern terminus of the railroad from Rangoon (729 mi.). 7,328 (1931).

Myjava (mē'yä.vä). [Hungarian, **Miava.**] Town in Czechoslovakia, in the *kraj* (region) of Bratislava, in W Slovakia, situated in the Carpathian foothills ab. 46 mi. NE of Bratislava. 9,662 (1947).

Mykerinos (mik.ẹ.rī'nos). Greek name of **Menkure.**

Mykonos (mik'ō.nos, mī'kō.nos; Greek, mē'kô.nôs). [Also, **Mikonos.**] Island in the Aegean Sea, in SE Greece, in the *nomos* (department) of Cyclades. Area, ab. 33 sq. mi.

My Lady Mary (mār'ī). One of three historical tales in *The Ladies!* (1922), by Lily Adams Beck under the pseudonym E. Barrington

My Lady of Orange (or'ąnj). Historical novel by Henry Christopher Bailey, published in 1901.

My Lady Pokahontas: A True Relation of Virginia (pō.kạ.hon'tąs; vėr.jin'yạ). Romance by John Esten Cooke, published in 1885.

Mylae (mī'lē). Ancient name of **Milazzo,** Italy.

Mylasa (mī.lā'sạ). [Also: **Mylassa** (-las'ạ); modern town name, **Milâs.**] In ancient geography, an inland town in SW Asia Minor, in Caria. It was the capital of the later Carian kingdom.

Mylitta (mī.lit'ạ). In Babylonian mythology, a fertility and birth goddess, identified by Herodotus with the Greek Aphrodite, and by other writers with Ishtar. Her cult demanded that every woman serve in her temple as a sacred prostitute, until released by a fee from a stranger. The money for the service was given in the name of the goddess.

Mylius-Erichsen (mē'lę.ûs.er'ik.sęn), **Ludwig.** b. at Viborg, Jutland, Denmark, 1872; d. in Greenland, Nov. 25, 1907. Danish arctic explorer. In 1902–04 he took part in an expedition to W Greenland for the purpose of studying the manners, language, and traditions of the natives. In June, 1906, he set out from Copenhagen in charge of an expedition to E Greenland, intending to outline the NE coast and complete the mapping of Greenland. In this he was successful, but perished from the hardships of the return journey southward.

My Lost Youth. Poem by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, published in 1855 and included in *The Courtship of Miles Standish* (1858).

Mymensingh (mī'mẹn.sing). [Also: **Maimansinh, Mymensing.**] District in Dacca division, East Bengal, Pakistan, ab. 125 mi. NE of Calcutta. The area is important for its jute, rice, and tobacco products. Area, ab. 6,156 sq. mi.; pop. 6,023,758 (1941).

My Mortal Enemy. Novel by Willa Cather, published in 1926.

My Name is Legion. Novel by Charles Morgan, published in 1925.

My Novel, or Varieties of English Life. Novel by Edward Bulwer-Lytton, published in 1853.

Mynpuri (mīn'pö.rē). See **Mainpuri.**

Mynyddislwyn (mu.niтн'is'lö.un). Urban district in SW England, in Monmouthshire, ab. 12 mi. N of Cardiff, Wales. The chief town is Pontllanfraith, which has extensive coal mines, ironworks, and stone quarries. Nearly all the land in the vicinity is in pasture. Mynyddislwyn has the church of Saint Tewdwr, rebuilt in 1820, in the Early English style. Pop. of urban district, 14,418 (1951); of Pontllanfraith, 4,596 (1931).

Myonnesus (mī.ọ̄.nē'sus). In ancient geography, a promontory on the coast of Ionia, W Asia Minor, ab. 27 mi. NW of Ephesus. Near it the Romans gained (190 B.C.) a naval victory over the Syrians under Antiochus III.

Myra (mī'rạ). In ancient geography, a city in Lycia, SW Asia Minor, situated near the S coast in lat. 36°17′ N., long. 30°3′ E. An ancient theater here is among the finest in Asia Minor. Saint Nicholas was bishop of Myra in the 4th century.

Myrdal (mür'däl), **Gunnar.** [Full name, **Karl Gunnar Myrdal.**] b. at Gustaf, Dalecarlia, Sweden, Dec. 12, 1898—. Swedish economist and government official. A Social Democrat, he is known as an advocate of economic planning and has served (1947 *et seq.*) as executive secretary of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe. He is also noted for his sociological study, *An American Dilemma: The Negro Problem and Modern Democracy* (2 vols., 1944), a classic in its field. He was graduated (1927) from the University of Stockholm and was a Rockefeller fellow (1929–30) in the U.S., and became (1931) associate professor at the University of Stockholm, where he was appointed (1933) Lars Hierta professor of political economy. He has served (1935–38, 1943 *et seq.*) as a senator; has been a member of several government commissions, including those on population (1935–38) and social housing (1935–43), and became (1943) director of the Swedish Bank. Author of *Crisis in the Population Question* (with his wife, Alva M. Myrdal, 1934), *Monetary Equilibrium* (1939), *Population: A Problem for Democracy* (1940), and others.

Myrddhin (mir'тнin). Welsh form of **Merlin.**

Myres (mīrz), **John Linton.** b. at Preston, Lancashire, England, July 3, 1869 —. English archaeologist. He was Wykeham professor of ancient history at Oxford from 1910. In 1893 he traveled in Greece, Asia Minor, and Crete, and in 1894 took part in excavations in Cyprus, and assisted in preparing a catalogue (published 1899) of the collections of antiquities in the Cyprus Museum at Nicosia. He also published a *History of Rome* (1902) and various papers on archaeological subjects.

Myrina (mi.rī'nạ). Very extensive Greek necropolis, near Izmir (Smyrna), Asia Minor, discovered c1870, and systematically excavated by the French School at Athens between 1880 and 1882, known for terra-cotta figurines.

Myrina. Ancient name of **Kastron.**

Myrmidon (mėr'mi.don, -don). In Greek mythology, a son of Zeus, reputed ancestor of the Myrmidons.

Myrmidons. In Greek legend, a warlike tribe of Phthiotis, Thessaly. They were led by Achilles in the Trojan War. According to one account, they were transformed from a horde of ants by Zeus, and performed their warlike duties as relentlessly as ants.

Myron (mī'ron). fl. between c500 and 400 B.C. Greek sculptor, a native of Eleutherae in Boeotia; a pupil of Ageladas of Argos. Polycletus and Phidias were his fellow pupils. Like the sculptors of the Doric or Argive school, his main interest was centered in the athlete. He considered the subject, however, more from the standpoint of action than of proportion, and represents the attitudes of the active rather than the beauty of the passive athlete. In this he was considered supreme throughout antiquity. His most representative work was probably the *Discobolus* described by Quintilian and Lucian. Of this statue the most perfect replica is at Rome;

another is in the Vatican, and another in the British Museum. His group of Athena and Marsyas is represented by the Marsyas of the Lateran. Myron's bronze cow on the Pnyx at Athens was one of the favorites of the Greek and Roman world.

Myrrha (mir'ə). In Greek mythology, the mother of Adonis. She was transformed into a myrrh tree by the gods, to protect her from her father; and Adonis was born from the trunk of the tree.

Myrsilus (mėr.sī'lus). See **Candaules.**

Myrtilus (mėr'ti.lus). In Greek legend, the charioteer of Oenomaus, king of Elis, thrown by Pelops into the Aegean Sea (whence the name Myrtoan for that part of the Aegean). While drowning he cursed the home of Pelops, a curse which brought many woes upon the descendants of his enemy. He was placed among the constellations as Auriga (the Charioteer).

Myrtle Beach. Town in E South Carolina, in Horry County, on the Atlantic coast ab. 90 mi. NE of Charleston: seaside resort. In the decade between the last two U.S. censuses its population more than doubled. 1,597 (1940), 3,345 (1950).

Myrtoan Sea (mėr.tō'ən). [Latin, **Mare Myrtoum** (mėr.tō'um).] In ancient geography, that part of the Aegean Sea S of Argolis, Attica, and Euboea.

Mys (mis). Russian word for "cape" or "promontory": for geographical entries of this kind, see the distinguishing element of the name.

Mysia (mish'i.ə). In ancient geography, a district in NW Asia Minor. It was bounded by the Propontis on the N, Bithynia on the NE, Phrygia on the E, Lydia on the S, the Aegean Sea on the W, and the Hellespont on the NW. The region is traversed by mountain ranges. There were many Greek cities on the coasts. It belonged successively to Lydia, Persia, Macedon, Syria, Pergamum, and Rome. The Mysians were probably allied to the Lydians. They assisted the Khita (Hittites) against Rameses II.

Myslbeck (mis'l.bek), **Josef Vaclav.** b. at Prague, June 20, 1848; d. there, June 2, 1922. Czech sculptor. He is known chiefly for his realistic rendering of subjects from Czech folklore and history.

Mysliveček or Mysliweczek (mis'li.ve.chek), **Josef.** [Called in Italy: **Il (Divino) Boëmo and Venatorini.**] b. at Prague, March 9, 1737; d. at Rome, Feb. 4, 1781. Bohemian (Czech) composer, notably of the operas *Il Bellerofonte* (1764) and *Olimpiade* (1778). He was the composer also of some 28 other operas and four oratorios as well as symphonies, sonatas, concertos, and chamber music.

Mysłowice (mis.lô.vē'tse). [German, **Myslowitz** (mis'lō-vits).] Industrial town in SW Poland, in the *województwo* (province) of Katowice, formerly in SE Germany, situated ab. 6 mi. E of Katowice: coal mines, railroad repair shops, zinc rolling mills, and metal industries. Prior to World War I, it was a German border town, immediately on the frontier of Russian Poland and Austrian Galicia; it passed to Poland after the plebiscite of 1920. A concentration camp was established here by the Germans during World War II. 23,786 (1946).

Mysol (mē'sôl) or **Mysool** (-sō.ôl). See **Misol.**

Mysore (mī.sōr'). [Also, **Maisur.**] State of the Union of India, bordered on the NE, E, S, and W by Madras, on the SW by Coorg, and on the N by Bombay. It is situated entirely in the Deccan plateau, and has considerable tracts of hill country, reaching a peak elevation of over 6,300 ft. Mineral wealth is great, and gold, iron ore, manganese, and chromium are mined. The chief crops are millet, fruits, nuts, tea, coffee, and rice. There is some livestock raising and lumbering. Mysore became an important state in the 17th century; under Hyder Ali and Tipu Sahib it was a formidable opponent of the British in the last part of the 18th century. Ceded in part to the British in 1792, and 1799, it was taken under British management in 1831. It is governed by a maharajah, a council, and a legislative assembly. Capitals, Mysore and Bangalore; area, 29,489 sq. mi.; pop. 9,074,972 (1951).

Mysore. [Also, sometimes, **Maisur.**] City in S Union of India, a capital (with Bangalore) of the state of Mysore, ab. 250 mi. SW of Madras. It has textile mills, and a blast furnace producing pig iron. The city is famous for its manufacture of sandalwood oil, silk, and carvings from ivory and sandalwood. It is the seat of a university, and the residence of the maharajah. Elevation, ab. 2,500 ft.; pop. 244,323 (1951).

Mystère de la charité de Jeanne d'Arc (mēs.ter dẹ là shä.rē.tä dẹ zhän därk), **La.** Long dramatic poem (1910) by Charles Péguy, on the life and passion of the French national heroine.

Mysteries of Udolpho (ū.dol'fō), **The.** Gothic romance by Ann Radcliffe, published in 1794.

Mysterious Stranger, The. Story by Samuel Langhorne Clemens (Mark Twain), written in 1898 and published posthumously in 1916.

Mystery of Edwin Drood (ed'win drōd'), **The.** Unfinished novel by Charles Dickens, the first number of which was issued in April, 1870. It was to have been completed in 12 monthly parts, but only about six were written when he died. Many books have since been written in an effort to solve its mystery. An edition valuable to students of the subject was edited (1941) by Vincent Starrett.

Mystery of Marie Roget (mą.rē' rō.zhā'), **The.** Detective story by Edgar Allan Poe, published in 1842–43 and included in his *Tales* (1845). It is a sequel to *The Murders in the Rue Morgue.* The story was suggested by the murder of Mary Cecilia Rogers at New York.

Mystic (mis'tik). River in SE Connecticut, in New London County, flowing S to an estuary on Long Island Sound. Length, ab. 5 mi.; including estuary, ab. 10 mi.

Mystic. River in E Massachusetts, flowing generally SE into Boston Harbor at Boston. The lower course is a navigable estuary which includes a part of the port area of Boston. Length, ab. 7 mi.

Mystic Lamb. See **Adoration of the Lamb.**

My Study Windows. Critical essays by James Russell Lowell, published in 1874.

My Sword for Lafayette (lă.fą.et'). Historical novel by Sir Max Pemberton, published in 1906.

Mythen (mē'tẹn). Two peaks in the canton of Schwyz, Switzerland, ab. 20 mi. E of Lucerne. Elevation of the Great Mythe, ab. 6,243 ft.; of the Little Mythe, ab. 5,988 ft.

Mytilene (mit.i.lē'nē) or **Mytilini** (mē.tē.lē'nē). See also **Lesbos.**

Mytilene. [Also: **Mitylene, Mytilini**; former name, **Kastro.**] Town in E Greece, the capital of the *nomos* (department) of Lesbos, situated on the E coast of the island of Lesbos: trade in fruit, olives, and olive oil. In ancient times it was the chief city of Lesbos and an important maritime power of the Aeolian Greeks. It revolted from Athens in 428 B.C., and was subjected in 427. Pop. 28,679 (1940).

Mytishchi (mi.tēsh.chē'). [Also, **Mitishchi.**] Suburban city in the U.S.S.R., in the Moscow *oblast* (region) of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, ab. 12 mi. NE of downtown Moscow: manufactures of railway cars, machine tools, and textiles. 60,111 (1939).

Myus (mī'us). In ancient geography, an Ionian city in Caria, SW Asia Minor, situated on the Maeander River ab. 11 mi. NE of Miletus.

Mzab (ẹm.zäb'). Region in C Ghardaïa territory, Algeria, noted for its seven towns, each surrounded by an oasis, inhabited by the Mozabites, a puritanical sect driven from N Algeria by the Fatimites in the 10th century. At first the Mozabites settled in the oasis region of Ouargla, but, seeking a more remote and inaccessible region, they migrated in the 11th century to the high desert plateau of the Mzab, where they established five towns, and developed oases based principally on irrigation from deep wells, a laborious process. In the 17th century two new oases were established (Berryan and Guerrara). Mzab came under French protection in 1853, and was annexed to Algeria in 1882. The chief oasis is Ghardaïa. Total pop. of the seven towns, 30,000 (1946).

N

Naab (näp). See **Nab.**

NAACP. Abbreviation of **National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.**

Naaldwijk (nält'wīk). Commune and town in W Netherlands, in the province of South Holland, situated near the mouth of the Maas (Meuse) River, ab. 9 mi SW of The Hague: a center of market gardening. Pop. of commune, 13,411 (1939).

Naaman (nā'ạ.mạn). In the Old Testament, a Syrian captain who was miraculously cured of leprosy upon bathing in the Jordan at the command of the prophet Elisha. 2 Kings, v.

Naarden-Bussum (när'dẹn.bus'um). See **Bussum.**

Naas (nās). [Irish, **Nás na Ríogh.**] Urban district in E Irish Republic, in County Kildare, situated on a branch of the Grand Canal, ab. 20 mi. SW of Dublin. It was formerly the residence of the kings of Leinster. 3,732 (1951).

Naassenes (nā'ạ.sēnz). See **Ophites.**

Nab (näp). [Also, **Naab.**] River in S Germany, in Bavaria, which joins the Danube ab. 4 mi. W of Regensburg. Length, ab. 102 mi.

Nabal (nā'bạl). In the Old Testament, a wealthy sheep owner and opponent of David. His wife Abigail soothed David's anger by sending presents when Nabal refused David's demand for tribute. After Nabal's death Abigail became David's wife. 1 Sam. xxv. 2–42.

Nabataeans or **Nabateans** (nab.ạ.tē'ạnz). Arab people whose power once extended N to Damascus and Coele-Syria. The capital of their kingdom was Petra, situated on the trade route from S Arabia to Syria. This in part accounts for the spectacular rise of the kingdom, and its flourishing civilization in the first two centuries B.C. and the first of our era. The Nabataeans became wealthy from the duties which they imposed on goods sent through their country, and they guarded the trade routes with frontier posts, watchtowers, and fortresses. In 105 A.D. Trajan finally put an end to Nabataean autonomy, and their kingdom became a Roman province called Arabia Petraea. They have been identified by some scholars with the people mentioned in the Old Testament under the name of Nebaioth (Isa. lx.7). The Nabataeans were the descendants of the old population of Chaldea and Babylon; their national language was Aramaic.

Nabha (nä'bạ). [Also, **Narba.**] Former state in the Punjab, now incorporated into the Patiala and East Punjab States Union, Union of India, situated ab. 100 mi. SE of Lahore, Pakistan: rice, cotton, wheat, and sugar. Area, ab. 947 sq. mi.; pop. 340,444 (1941).

Nabha. Town in Patiala and East Punjab States Union, in the Union of India, former capital of the state of Nabha, ab. 37 mi. W of Ambala. Pop. ab. 13,000.

Nabi (nä.bē'). fl. 17th century. Turkish poet who brought a new style of *gazel* (lyric) writing, marked by a moralizing tendency, from Persia to Turkey.

Nabis (nā'bis). Killed 192 B.C. Tyrant of Sparta from 207 to 192 B.C. He was conquered by the Romans under Flamininus in 195 B.C.

Nablus (nä.blös'). [Also: **Nabulus;** ancient name, **Shechem;** Latin, **Neapolis.**] City in C Palestine, ab. 30 mi. N of Jerusalem. It is the marketing center of an agricultural district producing olives and wheat; considerable flocks of sheep and goats are grazed in the vicinity. In ancient times the capital of Samaria, the ethnic pattern of the region still includes a small number of Samaritans, but the bulk of the population is Arab. The original city was rebuilt by the Romans (who renamed it Neapolis, from which the present name is derived); it was the scene of several encounters in the Crusades. It remained in the hands of the Arab Legion when hostilities between the forces of Israel and the various states of the Arab League came to a halt in January, 1949, and was annexed by the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan in 1950. Pop. ab. 24,000 (1946).

Nabob (nā'bob), **The.** Play by Samuel Foote, produced in 1772.

Nabokov (nä.bô'kọf), **Vladimir Vladimirovich.** [Pseudonym (on work in Russian), **V. Sirin.**] b. at St. Petersburg, April 22, 1899—. Russian-American author and entomologist. An émigré after the Russian Revolution, he eventually settled in the U.S. His Russian writings are signed with the pen name V. Sirin. They include poems, stories, plays, and novels. Two of the latter have been published in English as *Despair* (1936) and (at New York) *Laughter in the Dark* (1938). The last-named book appeared in London in 1935 under the title *Camera Obscura.* His English works are published under his own name. They consist of autobiographical stories, a critical study of Gogol, and two novels, *The Real Life of Sebastian Knight* (1941) and *Bend Sinister* (1947). He has translated *Alice in Wonderland* into Russian (1923) and some Russian poems into English. He has also contributed numerous papers on Lepidoptera to entomological journals. He has been (1948 *et seq.*) professor of Russian literature at Cornell University.

Nabonassar (nab.ọ̄.nas'ạr). [Babylonian, **Nabu-nasir.**] d. c733 B.C. King of Babylonia, 747–c733 B.C.

Nabonassar, Era of. Era sometimes used in ancient chronology, reckoned from the accession (747 B.C.) of Nabonassar. It originated with the Babylonian chroniclers, but was later used to some extent also by the Greeks.

Nabonidus (nab.ọ̄.nī'dus). [Babylonian, **Nabu-na'id.**] d. c538 B.C. Last king of Babylonia (556–c538 B.C.); father of Belshazzar. He seems to have belonged to the priestly class, and was zealous in the repairing of sanctuaries, but neglected the gods Merodach (or Marduk) and Nabu (or Nebo), on account of which he estranged from himself the priesthood; this to some extent facilitated the easy conquest of the Babylonian Empire by Cyrus of Persia in 538. According to Eusebius, Nabonidus after the fall of Babylon fortified himself in Borsippa, and when this was taken by Cyrus, the conqueror generously gave him a region in Carmania as his residence. But from a cylinder (cuneiform record) of Cyrus it seems that Nabonidus was treacherously delivered into the hands of Gobryas, the general of Cyrus, and died in a mysterious manner. It appears, from inscriptions of his which have been recovered, that he had a strong historical interest, and several historical statements of great importance for the chronology of the Babylonian Empire are recorded by him.

Nabopolassar (nab''ọ̄.pọ̄.las'ạr). [Babylonian, **Nabu-bal-uçar.**] fl. c625–604 B.C. Founder of the new Babylonian Empire. He ruled, it seems, first over Babylonia as viceroy of Assyria. He then entered into an alliance with the Median king Cyaxares, who gave his daughter in marriage to Nabopolassar's son Nebuchadnezzar, and by their united efforts the destruction of the Assyrian Empire was brought about in 606 B.C.

Naboth (nā'both). In the Old Testament, an inhabitant of Jezreel who was put to death by stoning when he refused to part with his vineyard to King Ahab, who coveted it. The family of Ahab was thereupon placed under a curse by Elijah and his dynasty fell from power, from which event the tale of "Naboth's Vineyard" is often evoked in connection with a piece of property which a superior desires and takes away from one not in a position to prevent the wrong. 1 Kings, xxi.

Nabu (nä.bö'). See **Nebo.**

Nabua (nä'bwä). Town in the Philippine Islands, in Camarines Sur province, SE Luzon. 4,595 (1948).

Nabucco (nạ.bok.kō). [Full title, **Nabucodonosor.**] Opera in three acts, by Verdi, with a libretto by Solera, first performed at La Scala, Milan, on March 9, 1842.

Nabuco (nạ.bö'kö), **Joaquim.** [Full name, **Joaquim Aurélio Barreto Nabuco de Araújo.**] b. at Recife, Brazil, Aug. 19, 1849; d. at Washington, D.C., Jan. 7, 1910. Brazilian diplomat, historian, lecturer, journalist, and political writer, one of the leading advocates of the abolition of slavery in Brazil. He was ambassador of his country to England and the U.S., where he gave lectures

at several universities and colleges. His most noted works are a biography of his father, entitled *Um estadista do Império: Nabuco de Araújo* (3 vols., 1897–99), and his autobiography, *Minha formação* (1900).

Nabulus (nä.bō.lōs'). See **Nablus.**

Naçera (nä.thā'rä), **Pedro de Castañeda de.** See **Castañeda de Naçera, Pedro de.**

Nachbaur (näch'bour), **Franz.** b. near Friedrichshafen, Germany, March 25, 1835; d. at Munich, March 21, 1902. German Wagnerian tenor (1866–90) with the Munich opera. He originated the parts of Walther in *Die Meistersinger* (1868) and Froh in *Das Rheingold* (1869).

Nachen (nä'kẹn). Ship of 200 tons burden, commanded by Edwarde Brawnde, which sailed from Dartmouth, England, on March 8, 1615, to make "further tryall" of the New England coast. Brawnde also went to Cape Cod to search for pearls.

Nachiketas (nä.chi.kā'tạs). [Also, **Nachiketa** (-tạ).] In Hindu mythology, in the *Taittiriya Brahmana* and the *Katha Upanishad*, the son of a sage, who, desirous of attaining blessedness, performed great sacrifices. The son told him that he had not given all, for he, the son, was left, and said, "To whom shall I be given?" When he repeated the question the father angrily replied, "To death," and so the son went to the abode of Yama, lord of the dead, who was constrained to offer him three boons. Nachiketas prayed to see his father again and be reconciled. This boon granted, he sought a knowledge of the sacrificial fire that ensures immortality, and then asked Yama to solve the doubt in regard to the existence of a man that is departed, whereupon Yama instructed him as to the duties, nature, and destiny of the soul.

Nachitoch (nak.i.tosh' or nach.i.toch'). [Also, **Nachitoches** (nach.i.toch'ẹz).] Tribe of North American Indians belonging to the old Caddo Indian Confederacy and speaking a language of the Caddoan linguistic stock. Their affiliations in the confederacy were religious rather than tribal or political.

Nachmani (näch.mä'nē). See **Abaye.**

Náchod (nä'hôt). Town in Czechoslovakia, in the *kraj* (region) of Hradec Králové, in NE Bohemia, situated near the Polish (Silesian) border, ab. 78 mi. NE of Prague. There are textile and machinery industries, a castle, and a museum. It was here, on June 27, 1866, that the Prussians under von Steinmetz defeated the Austrians in one of the battles of the Austro-Prussian War. 13,953 (1947).

Nachtigal (näch'tē.gäl), **Gustav.** b. at Eichstedt, Germany, Feb. 23, 1834; d. off Cape Palmas, Liberia, April 20, 1885. German explorer in Africa. Seeking a warm climate because of a disease of the lungs, he visited Algeria and Tunisia in 1863, where he became physician to the bey. In 1868 he was entrusted with the delivery of presents from the Prussian king to the sultan of Bornu. Successively he explored Fezzan and the Tibesti range (1870), Kuka, Kanem, Borkou, and again Kuka (1872), Baguirmi and Wadai (1873), and Darfur (1874), and in 1875 returned through Egypt to Germany. *Sahara und Sudan* appeared in 1879–81. Until 1882 he was president of the Gesellschaft für Erdkunde and of the Afrikanische Gesellschaft; then he went as consul to Tunis, and in 1884 as German imperial commissioner to West Africa, where he annexed Togoland, Angra Pequena, and Kamerun as German colonies, which they remained until World War I. He died on board ship, and was buried at Cape Palmas, Liberia.

Nacka (näk'kä). Town in E Sweden: an eastern suburb of Stockholm. 14,483 (1949).

Nacogdoches (nak.ọ.dō'chẹz). City in E Texas, county seat of Nacogdoches County: lumber, cotton-processing, clothing, and metalworking industries. It is the seat of a state teachers college. The settlement was established (1716) as the Mission Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe. 12,327 (1950).

Nacoleia (nak.ọ.lē'ạ). [Also, **Nacolia.**] In ancient geography, a place in N Phrygia, Asia Minor. Here the emperor Valens defeated (366 A.D.) Procopius.

Nacozari (nä.kō.sä'rē). [Also: **Nacosari, Nacozari de García** (dā gär.sē'ä).] Town in NW Mexico, in Sonora, linked by rail with Douglas, Ariz.: copper mining. 4,502 (1940).

Nadaaku (nä.dä'ạ.kō). [Also, **Anadarko.**] Tribe of North American Indians belonging to the old Caddo Indian Confederacy and speaking a language of the Caddoan linguistic stock. Their affiliations in the confederacy were religious rather than tribal or political.

Nadab (nā'dab). In the Old Testament, king of Israel for two years in the latter part of the 10th century B.C.; son of Jeroboam I. He was assassinated by Baasha. 1 Kings, xiv-xv.

Nadab. In the Old Testament, the eldest son of Aaron and brother of Abihu, with whom he was slain for using "strange" or common fire in making an offering to God. Lev. x.

Nadai (nä'dī), **A. L.** b. at Budapest, Hungary, April 3, 1883—. American mechanical engineer, known for his studies of plasticity, advanced mechanics, and the strength of materials. He was graduated from the Federal Swiss Polytechnic Institute at Zurich (M.E., 1906) and the Technical University of Berlin (Dr. Engr., 1911), served in the Austrian army during World War I, served (1926–29) as associate professor of mechanics at the University of Göttingen, and joined (1929) the staff of the Westinghouse Research Laboratories at Pittsburgh.

Nadaillac (nä.dä.yàk), **Jean François Albert du Pouget,** Marquis **de.** b. at Paris, July 16, 1818; d. at the Château de Rougemont, Loir-et-Cher, France, Oct. 2, 1904. French archaeologist. He was prefect of the department of Basses-Pyrénées (1871–76) and of Indre-et-Loire (1876–77). He published *L'Ancienneté de l'homme* (1868), *Le Premier Homme et les temps préhistoriques* (1880), *L'Amérique préhistorique* (1882), *Nouvelles découvertes préhistoriques aux États-Unis* (1883), *De la période glaciaire* (1884), *Les Anciennes Populations de la Colombie* (1885), *Découvertes dans la grotte de Spy* (1886), *Mœurs et monuments des peuples préhistoriques* (1888), and *Unité de l'espèce humaine* (1899).

Nadal (nạ.dôl'), **Ehrman Syme.** b. in Greenbrier County, W.Va., Feb. 13, 1843; d. at Princeton, N.J., July 26, 1922. American author. He was graduated (1864) from Yale, and was a schoolteacher until 1867, when he entered the government service. He served (1870–71, 1877–83) as a secretary with the U.S. legation at London, and from 1871 to 1877 contributed to the *Nation* and the New York *Evening Post;* lecturer (1892–93) in English composition at Columbia. Author of *Impressions of London Social Life* (1875), *Essays at Home and Elsewhere* (1882), *Notes of a Professional Exile* (1895), and *A Virginian Village* (1917).

Nadar (nä.dàr). [Pseudonym of **Félix Tournachon.**] b. at Paris, April 5, 1820; d. there, March 20, 1910. French writer, caricaturist, and balloonist. Founder of *La Revue Comique,* and author of two *Salons* (1853, 1857) similar to those of Baudelaire, of numerous comic tales, and of books on ballooning, such as *A Terre et en l'air* (1864) and *Les Ballons de 1870* (1871), and others. As the head of a group of balloonists who ascended to make observations of the German forces during the siege of Paris in the Franco-Prussian War (1870–71) he was one of the first men to engage in flight for military purposes.

Nadaud (nä.dō), **Gustave.** b. Feb. 20, 1820; d. April 28, 1893. French songwriter, musician, and singer. His songs (ironical, equivocal, and political) have been collected and published a number of times. He also wrote operettas such as *Le Docteur Vieux-temps* and *Porte et fenêtre,* and *Une idylle.*

Nadbam (näb'däm). [Also, **Namnam.**] Sudanic-speaking people of W Africa, inhabiting the NE part of the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast. Their language is related to that of the Mossi. They practice hoe agriculture, and their principal food is millet. They are non-Mohammedan.

Nadelman (nä'dẹl.mạn), **Elie.** [Also, **Nadelmann.**] b. at Warsaw, Poland, Oct. 6, 1885; d. at New York, Dec. 28, 1946. American sculptor and decorator. He came permanently to the U.S. in 1917 and became (1927) a U.S. citizen. A classical rationalist, he has been called the "poet of the plastic curve" from the flowing smoothness of the contours in his sculptures, particularly his nude figures. Educated at Warsaw and Munich, he went (1905) to Paris, where for 12 years he was associated with Picasso, Leo and Gertrude Stein, and others. At the Allied Sculptures Exhibition (Ritz-Carlton, New York, 1917), his colored statuettes created much excitement. A founder of the Museum of Folk Arts (New York), he exhibited at

New York and Paris, and his works are in many important collections both in the U.S. and Europe. He did the sculptural relief on the façade of the Fuller Building, New York, and a figure for the Bank of Manhattan. Other works include *La Mystérieuse, Marble Head, Head of a Woman, Woman Seated, Dancing Figure, Terra Cotta Bas-Relief, Polished White Marble Duck, Tango, Acrobat, Host, Orchestra Conductor,* and the book *Vers la beauté plastique.* During his later career he conceived of sculpture as adaptable to mass production.

Naden (nā'dən), **Constance Caroline Woodhill.** b. at Edgbaston, Birmingham, England, Jan. 24, 1858; d. at London, Dec. 23, 1889. English poet, author of *Songs and Sonnets of Springtime* (1881) and *A Modern Apostle and other Poems* (1887). With Robert Lewins, she was the cofounder of a philosophical system known as hyloidealism, which sought to reconcile metaphysics and science.

Nadeshda (nə.desh'də). Opera in four acts, by A. Goring Thomas, with a libretto by Julian Sturgis, first performed at London on April 16, 1885.

Nadezhdinsk (nä.dyezh'dyinsk). Former name of **Serov,** U.S.S.R.

Nadia (nu'di.ə). [Also: **Nadiya** (nu'di.yə), **Nuddea.**] District of West Bengal, Union of India, ab. 70 mi. NE of Calcutta: rice and jute. The district was formerly larger, but its E part was incorporated into Pakistan in 1947. Area, ab. 1,500 sq. mi.; pop. 1,144,924 (1951).

Nadintu-Bel (nä.dēn'tö.bel'). fl. 6th century B.C. Leader of the Babylonian revolt against Darius I of Persia in 521 B.C. He called himself Nebuchadrezzar and claimed to be the son of Nabonidus, the last king of Babylonia.

Nadir Shah (nā'dir shä). [Also, **Tahmasp Kuli Khan.**] b. c1688; assassinated June 19 or 20, 1747. Shah of Persia (1736–47). Born a Turk, he was first a robber chieftain, and later Persian commander against the Afghans. He was crowned shah in 1736, captured Kandahar and Kabul in 1738, invaded India and sacked Delhi in 1739, and subjugated Bukhara. During his invasion of India, according to some sources, he captured the Koh-i-noor diamond. He was at war with the Turks from 1743 to 1746.

Nadir Shah, Mohammed. b. at Dehra Dun, India, April 9, 1883; d. Nov. 8, 1933. King of Afghanistan (1929–33). By a proclamation of Nov. 27, 1932, his policy included: (1) government in accordance with Islamic law, (2) prohibition of the sale and consumption of alcoholic liquors, (3) the promotion of friendly relations with foreign powers (he had entered in July, 1931, into a treaty with the U.S.S.R.), (4) the extension of educational facilities, including public schools and a military academy (with provision for the use of modern weapons), (5) the construction of highways and the installation of telegraph and telephone facilities, (6) attention to finance, including the collection of taxes in arrears, and (7) constitutional procedure inclusive of a council of state, a prime minister, and a cabinet. His reign was cut short, however, by his assassination on Nov. 8, 1933.

Nădlac (nud'läk). [Hungarian, **Nagylak.**] Town in NW Rumania, in the province of Crişana and Maramureş, situated on the Mureş River near the Hungarian border, ab. 28 mi. W of Arad, in a wheat-growing district. Pop. ab. 12,000.

Nadler (näd'lėr), **Josef.** b. at Neudörfl, in Bohemia, May 23, 1884—. German historian of literature, professor at the University of Königsberg. He has advanced the theory that the literary history of a nation is motivated by type of folk, country, and landscape, while individual achievements are to be regarded as manifestations and symptoms or symbols. Some scholars consider that this geopolitical approach to literary history has revealed a hitherto unsuspected order in the historical mass of literary phenomena, and that its search for missing links has brought to light and presented for reappraisal large numbers of forgotten or neglected literary documents. His *Literaturgeschichte der deutschen Stamme und Landschaften* in four volumes began to appear in 1912. A second edition, enriched by a vast number of illustrations (facsimiles, portraits, photographs) came out in 1923. One aspect of it was developed in greater detail in his book *Die Berliner Romantik* (1921). Other specialized works by Nadler include *Der geistige Aufbau der deutschen Schweiz* (1924) and *Das Schrifttum der Sudetendeutschen* (1924).

Nadolny (nä.dol'nē), **Rudolf.** b. at Gross Stürlack, Germany, July 12, 1873; d. at Düsseldorf, Germany, May 18, 1953. German diplomat. He became (1914) an official in the foreign office, was ambassador to Sweden (1920), to Turkey (1924), and to Russia (1933), retired in 1934, and was again active in German politics after 1945. Author of *Verkehr nach Russland* (1912), *Germanisierung oder Slavisierung?* (1928), and *Völkerrecht und deutscher Friede* (1949).

Naeff (näf), **Top.** b. 1878—. Dutch novelist. She has given bitter and ironic descriptions of bourgeois life in such books as *Voor de Poort* (1912), *Letje* (1926), and *Een huis in de rij* (A House in the Row, 1935). Sharp, discriminating essays on dramatic art are contained in *Dramatische Studiën* (3 vols., 1917–22). She has also written some plays. English translations of some of her work may be found in *Harvest of the Lowlands,* by Jan Greshoff.

Naegele (nā'gę.lę), **Charles Frederick.** b. at Knoxville, Tenn., May 8, 1857; d. 1944. American portrait painter. His *Mother Love* is in the National Gallery, Washington, D.C. He also painted portraits which are in the Georgia and Alabama state capitols, a portrait group in the New York Historical Society, and others.

Naegelen (nā.ge.len), **Marcel Edmond.** b. at Belfort, France, Jan. 17, 1892—. French political leader and educator, governor general (1948 *et seq.*) in Tunisia. A leader of the French Socialist Party, he was active in the Resistance movement during World War II. He was a deputy (1945 *et seq.*) and minister of national education (1945–48).

Naegeli (nā'gę.lē). See also **Nägeli.**

Naegeli, Otto. b. at Ermatingen, Thurgau, Switzerland, July 9, 1873; d. at Zurich, Switzerland, March 11, 1938. Swiss clinician. A pupil of H. Sahli, he became (1900) privatdocent of internal medicine; director of the medical polyclinic at Tübingen (1912–18) and at Zurich (1918–21); full professor (1921–37) at the University of Zurich, and director of its medical clinic. He made important studies in the diseases of the blood, pernicious anemia, leukemia, and traumatic neurosis. He described (1907) a law according to which the presence of eosinophils must incite caution in the diagnosis of typhoid fever, and described a method for the determination of acidity of the urine (1900) and a maneuver (called Naegeli's maneuver) for the relief of bleeding from the nose. Author of *Blutkrankheiten und Blutdiagnostik* (1907), *Die hämatologische Technik* (1910), *Leukämie und Pseudoleukämie* (1913), *Allgemeine Konstitutionslehre* (1927), and *Differentialdiagnose in der inneren Medizin* (1937).

Næstved (nest'veth). Town in Denmark, on the S coast of the island of Zealand, in the *amt* (county) of Præstø, ab. 45 mi. SW of Copenhagen. It has a harbor, and ceramic, paper, and lumber industries. 15,104 (1945).

Naevius (nē'vi.us), **Cnaeus** (or **Gnaeus**). b. c270 B.C.; d. at Utica, in Africa, c200 B.C. Roman dramatic and epic poet. He wrote comedies, tragedies, and an epic on the first Punic War. (Fragments have been edited by Klussmann, Vahlen, and Ribbeck.)

Nafa (nä.fä). See **Naha.**

Nafara (nä.fä'rä). [Also: **Nafana** (nä.fä'nä), **Nafarha** (nä.fä'rä).] Subgroup of the Senufo, a Sudanic-speaking people of W Africa. They inhabit the N part of the Ivory Coast.

Näfels (nā'fęls). Town in C Switzerland, in the canton of Glarus, situated on the Linth River. Near it, on April 9, 1388, the forces of Glarus defeated a superior force of Austrians. The population is chiefly Roman Catholic, although the population of the canton of Glarus as a whole is predominantly Protestant. 3,140 (1941).

Nafplion (naf'plē.ôn'). See **Nauplia.**

Naga (nä'gə). Group of tribes inhabiting part of NW Burma and the hills of Assam in easternmost India, between the Brahmaputra and upper Chindwin rivers. Their language, called Naga, belongs to the Tibeto-Burman group of the Sino-Tibetan family of languages. They are Mongoloid in physical type and live by shifting cultivation and hunting. Until recently there was constant warfare among the Naga tribes, with some head

hunting. They were estimated in 1931 to number ab. 350,000, of which more than three fourths were in Assam.

Naga (nä'gä). Town in C Philippine Islands, in Cebu province, near the E coast of Cebu island. 3,579 (1948).

Naga. [Former name, **Nueva Caceres.**] City in the Philippine Islands, the capital of Camarines Sur province, SE Luzon. Pop. (including surrounding farming communities), 56,238 (1948); of urban center, 8,136 (1948).

Naga Hills (nä'gə). Region in Assam, Union of India, and in NW Burma, formerly (under British rule) two districts, one in Assam, and one in Burma, ab. 450 mi. NE of Calcutta: tea, rubber, and valuable forest products. Area of Assam district, ab. 4,289 sq. mi.; pop. 189,641 (1941).

Nagano (nä.gä.nō). [Ancient name, **Zenkoji.**] City in C Honshu, Japan, ab. 100 mi. NW of Tokyo. It is a marketing and manufacturing center for the Japanese silk industry. It has been important among Japanese cities since the latter half of the 7th century A.D., when a prominent Buddhist monastery was established there, and the temple was built from which the city's ancient name derived. 101,426 (1950).

Nagano, Osami. b. at Kochi, Japan, in June, 1880; d. Jan. 5, 1947. Japanese admiral, remembered chiefly for planning and supervising the Japanese attack at Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7, 1941. He was a supreme war councilor (1935), navy minister (1936), commander in chief of the Japanese combined and first fleets (1937), and a delegate to the London Naval Conference (from which he withdrew the Japanese delegation in protest against the proposed 5:5:3 ratio. He rejected President F. D. Roosevelt's proposal of 20 percent naval reduction. His reputation in Japan, gained through the Pearl Harbor attack, was quickly destroyed by later reverses in World War II at the hands of the U.S. forces, and eventually he was ousted (February, 1944). Indicted as a war criminal, he declared his own responsibility for the Pearl Harbor attack, and died during trial.

Nagaoka (nä.gä.ō.kä). City in NW Honshu, Japan, ab. 227 mi. NW of Tokyo. It is notable as one of the chief Japanese centers for the production and refining of oil; it also has machinery, textile, and chemical industries, and is a marketing and distribution center for the agricultural products of the vicinity. During the 8th century it was for a few years the capital of Japan. 66,818 (1950).

Nagara (nạ.kôn'). See places in Thailand beginning with **Nakhon** (which means "town").

Nagasaki (nä.gä.sä'kē). Seaport in SW Japan, situated on the W coast of the island of Kyushu. It is an important commercial city, and before World War II exported a variety of articles including coal, raw silk, rice, tea, camphor, and tobacco. Near it is the island of Desima (or De-shima), a seat (c1640–1859) of Dutch traders. Nagasaki was opened to foreign trade by all nations in 1859. A single great manufacturing combination of the Mitsubishi shipbuilding and dock yards, with its associated steel works, electrical equipment plant, engine works, and arms plant, has given the city its chief industry. This city was the target of the second atom bomb dropped (Aug. 9, 1945) in World War II, which caused a total of ab. 70,000 casualties. Pop. 252,630 (1940), 142,748 (est. 1945), 241,805 (1950).

Nagaur (nạ.gôr'). [Also: **Nagore, Nagur.**] Town in NW Union of India, in Rajasthan, ab. 75 mi. NE of the city of Jodhpur: a small trading center. 14,714 (1941).

Nagel (nā'gel), **Charles.** b. in Colorado County, Tex., Aug. 9, 1849; d. at St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 5, 1940. American lawyer and politician. He was a member of the Missouri legislature (1881–83), a member of the faculty of the St. Louis Law School (1885–1909), president of the St. Louis city council (1893–97), and U.S. secretary of commerce and labor (1909–13) under President W. H. Taft.

Nägeli or **Naegeli** (nā'gẹ.lē), **Karl Wilhelm von.** b. at Kilchberg, Switzerland, March 27, 1817; d. at Munich, Germany, May 10, 1891. Swiss botanist, professor at Munich from 1858. He is best known for his studies in the physiology and development of plants.

Naggleton (nag'l.tọn), **Mr. and Mrs.** Characters appearing (1864–65) in *Punch*, who are always quarreling over trifles.

Nagina (nu'gi.nạ). [Also, **Nuginah.**] Town in N Union of India, in Bijnaur district, Uttar Pradesh, ab. 94 mi. NE of Delhi: trading center. 26,077 (1941).

Naglee (nag'lē), **Henry Morris.** b. at Philadelphia, Jan. 15, 1815; d. at San Francisco, March 5, 1886. American general of Union forces in the Civil War. He took part in the Peninsular Campaign in 1862, and commanded the 7th army corps and the district of Virginia in 1863. He was mustered out of service in 1864. He afterward cultivated a vineyard at San José, Calif. The Naglee brandy was named for him.

Naglfar (nä'gl.fär). In Old Norse mythology, the ship which will bring the giants to the battle at Ragnarök (the end of the world), or the ship which will bring Loki and his following from Hel. Naglfar was made from the nail-parings of the dead.

Nagold (nä'golt). Town in S Germany, in the *Land* (state) of Württemberg-Hohenzollern, French Zone, formerly in the Black Forest *Kreis* (district), Württemberg, ab. 26 mi. SW of Stuttgart: lumber, textile, leather, and metal industries. Ruins of the Castle Hohennagold may still be seen on heights above the town. 5,264 (1946).

Nagor (nạ.kôn'). See places in Thailand beginning with **Nakhon** (which means "town").

Nagore (nạ.gōr'). See also **Nagaur.**

Nagore. [Also, **Nagur.**] Town in Tanjore district, Madras, SE Union of India, situated on the E coast ab. 50 mi. E of Tanjore: the eastern terminus of a branch of the South Indian Railroad. It adjoins the port of Negapatam, within the city limits of which it is included.

Nagorno-Karabakh (nä.gôr'no.kä.rä.bäch'). [English, **Mountain-Karabakh.**] *Oblast* (region) in the SW Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic, in the U.S.S.R., in the Transcaucasus. The oblast was formed in 1923; its population is almost entirely Armenian. The great forest areas on the slopes of its mountains have made lumbering an important local industry. Cotton, grapes, fruit, tobacco, and corn are raised in the valleys, in which dairying and herding are also important. The region has long been known for its horses. Capital, Stepanakert; area, ab. 1,700 sq. mi.; pop. 180,063 (est. 1941).

Nagot (nä'gôt). See **Yoruba.**

Nagoya (nä.gō.yä). City in Japan, on the island of Honshu, the capital of Aichi prefecture, on Ise Bay ab. 165 mi. SW of Tokyo. The city is the center of the third ranking industrial area of Japan. It specializes in small industries, with textiles leading the list; machinery and tools rank next, followed by chemicals. It has long been famous for its pottery and cloisonné. Nagoya is a rail center, but is to some extent handicapped commercially by the fact that it does not have a good deep-water harbor. The city was devastated by World War II bombing raids which drove over half of its people to other localities. 1,328,084 (1940), 597,941 (1945), 1,030,635 (1950).

Nagpur (näg'pör). [Also, **Nagpore** (näg'pōr).] Division of the Central Provinces, India, ab. 450 mi. NE of Bombay: manganese, coal, and iron. Chief crops are cotton, linseed, millet, oranges, rice, and wheat. Area, ab. 23,521 sq. mi.; pop. 3,924,985 (1941).

Nagpur. [Also, **Nagpore.**] District of Madhya Pradesh, Union of India. Capital, Nagpur; area, ab. 3,836 sq. mi.; pop. 1,234,556 (1941).

Nagpur. [Also, **Nagpore.**] City in C Union of India, capital of Madhya Pradesh and of Nagpur district, ab. 450 mi. NE of Bombay. It is one of the most important rail centers in India, with lines to all major cities, and large railroad shops. There are many cotton spinning and weaving factories, ginning and pressing mills, and various other industries. The region is famous for its loose-skinned "Sangtara" oranges. 449,099 (1951).

Nag's Head Tavern. Old London tavern on the corner of Friday Street, not far from the Mermaid and the Mitre, where the consecration of the first Protestant bishop in 1559 was alleged by contemporary opponents of the Anglican Church to have taken place: hence derisively called "the Nag's Head Consecration." The ceremony really took place at the Church of Saint Mary-le-Bow.

Naguib (nä'gēb), **Mohammed.** b. 1901—. Egyptian army officer and political leader. He played a chief role in the coup d'état (July 23, 1952) by which Farouk I was deposed from the throne of Egypt. In September, 1952, he became premier and by November had received absolute powers. The constitution was abolished, judicial

review of the new government's laws was suspended, and by early 1953 Naguib was able to decree a three-year period in which he and his military council would rule absolutely.

Nagur (nạ.gör′). See **Nagaur,** and also **Nagore.**

Nagy (nôdy′), **Ferenc.** b. at Bisse, Baranya, Hungary, Oct. 8, 1903—. Hungarian statesman. Until he was 28 years of age he worked on a farm and on a small country newspaper. In 1930 he was a cofounder of the Independent Smallholders Party, acting as secretary. In 1939 he was elected to the legislature and during World War II worked in the underground resistance movement against the Nazis. In 1945 he became president of the Smallholders, minister of reconstruction, and president of the national assembly. The following year he became premier of the Hungarian republic, but in 1947 when the Communists gained control of the government he fled to the U.S., where he publicized the methods of the Communists. He became (1951) president of the Central Eastern European Committee, made up of democratic exiles from Communist-controlled countries. Author of *The Struggle Behind the Iron Curtain* (1948).

Nagy Abony (nôdy′ ô′bōny′). See **Abony.**

Nagybánya (nôdy″bä′nyô). Hungarian name of **Baia-Mare.**

Nagybánya, Nicolaus Horthy von. See **Horthy von Nagybánya, Nicolaus.**

Nagybecskerek (nôdy″bech′ke.rek). Hungarian name of **Zrenjanin.**

Nagyenyed (nôdy″e′nyed). Hungarian name of **Aiud.**

Nagy-Győr (nôdy″dyėr′). See **Győr.**

Nagykanizsa (nôdy″kô′nē.zhô). [Also: **Kanizsa**; German, **Kanischa.**] City in SW Hungary, SW of Lake Balaton, near the Mura River, a tributary of the Drava River. It is an agricultural trade center (grain and cattle) and has factories producing knitwear, woodenware, brushes, malt, flour, pastry, and agricultural machinery. 28,084 (1948).

Nagykároly (nôdy″kä′rōy′). Hungarian name of **Carei.**

Nagykikinda (nôdy″kē′kēn.dô). Hungarian name o **Velika Kikinda.**

Nagykőrös (nôdy″kė′rėsh). City in C Hungary, ab. 4 mi. SE of Budapest: fruit canneries, flour mills, and distilleries. 29,403 (1948).

Nagylak (nôdy″lôk). Hungarian name of **Nădlac.**

Nagymihály (nôdy″mē′hī). Hungarian name of **Michalovce.**

Nagyszalonta (nôdy″sô′lōn.tô). Hungarian name of **Salonta.**

Nagyszeben (nôdy″se′ben). Hungarian name of **Sibiu.**

Nagyszentmiklós (nôdy″sent.mē′klōsh). Hungarian name of **Sânnicolaul-Mare.**

Nagyszombat (nôdy″sōm′bôt). Hungarian name of **Trnava.**

Nagyvárad (nôdy″vä′rôd). Hungarian name of **Oradea Mare,** Rumania.

Naha (nä.hä) or **Nawa** (nä.wä). [Also, **Nafa.**] City and major seaport in the Ryukyu Islands, in the S part of the island of Okinawa. It was an important manufacturing and commercial center under the Japanese, and was the site of Japanese naval and air bases during World War II. It was invaded by U.S. forces in April, 1945, and almost totally destroyed. Since August, 1945, it has been the site of a U.S. military headquarters and supply base. 65,765 (1945).

Nahane (nạ.hä′nē). [Also, **Nahani.**] Group of 13 tribes of North American Indians of British Columbia and the Yukon. The group falls into three divisions: Kaska, Tahltan, and Taku. The languages of all three divisions, called respectively Kaska, Tahltan, and Taku, are classified in the Northern group of the Athapascan family of North American Indian languages.

Nahant (nạ.hant′). Town in NE Massachusetts, in Essex County, on Massachusetts Bay ab. 8 mi. NE of downtown Boston: summer resort, part of the urbanized area of Boston. 2,679 (1950).

Nahas Pasha (nạ.has′ päsh′a), **Mustapha el.** b. at Cairo, Egypt, June 15, 1876—. Egyptian politician. He became a member of the Wafd, a nationalist political movement, and in 1918 was appointed its secretary-general. He was in exile (1921-23) as a result of his political activity, returned to Egypt, was elected to parliament, and served (1924) as minister of communications. In 1927 he became chairman of the Wafd and presiding officer in the chamber of deputies. After 1928 he served a number of times as prime minister and held other cabinet posts. He resigned (1952) as premier and as president of the Wafd.

Nahe (nä′ę). [Latin, **Nava.**] River in W Germany which joins the Rhine near Bingen. Length, ab. 80 mi.

Nahmani (näch.mä′nē). See **Abaye.**

Nahr (när). Arabic word for "river": see under the distinguishing element of the name.

Nahua (nä′wä). [Also, **Nahuatleca** (nä.wät.lā′kä).] Collective name for a number of Indian tribes and city-states which used dialects of the Nahuatl language and inhabited large areas of Mexico at the time of the Spanish conquest. Popularly the Nahua are equated with the Aztec, but actually the Aztec (who happened to be in political ascendancy at the time of the Spanish conquest) were only one of a number of Nahua peoples. Other Nahua groups included the Toltec, and the inhabitants of Texcoco and Tlacopán. All shared the same basic culture, of which the most notable elements were the construction of ceremonial centers, stone architecture, settled agricultural practices, elaborate manufactures in pottery, gold, and stone, and complex religions which were strongly oriented toward military exploits and the taking of captives for human sacrifice. Most of the Nahua shared a common legendary history and mythology, which depict them as being barbarian invaders from the north; this is supported by the fact that the Nahuatl language is a member of the Uto-Aztecan stock, which is also widely distributed in the W part of North America. At present a large part of the rural population of C Mexico is of Nahua descent, and has been estimated to number as a group perhaps two million people.

Nahuatl (nä.wät′l). [Also: **Nahua, Nahuatlan** (nä.wät′lạn).] Language of the Nahua Indians. It is one of several languages comprising the Uto-Aztecan language stock. Just as the Nahua tribes as a whole have been popularly equated with the Aztec group which happened to have political dominance at the time of the Spanish conquest, so also is the language sometimes called Aztec.

Nahuel Huapí (nä.wel′ wä.pē′). Lake in SW Argentina, near Chile, the source of the Limay River: resort and tourist center. The surrounding area has been made an Argentine national park (area, ab. 3,030 sq. mi.). Elevation, ab. 2,480 ft.; area, ab. 210 sq. mi.; greatest known depth, ab. 1,440 ft.

Nahum (nā′um, -hum). In the Old Testament, the seventh in order of the minor Hebrew prophets. The language of his brief prophecy is vivid and forcible. His subject is the downfall of Nineveh. He prophesied between c664 and c607 B.C.

Naiads (nā′adz, nī′-). In Greek and Roman mythology, female spirits presiding over springs, rivers, streams, and fountains. The Naiads were represented as beautiful nymphs with their heads crowned with flowers, light-hearted, musical, and beneficent. Their beneficence extends to the life-giving properties of water.

Naidu (nī′dō), **Sarojini.** b. at Hyderabad, India, 1879; d. 1949. Hindu poet and reformer, lecturer on social, religious, and educational topics, and first woman governor of an Indian province (United Provinces, 1947-49). President of the Indian National Congress in 1925, she was on numerous occasions a member of the Congress Working Committee. Her works in English include books of verse entitled *The Golden Threshold* (1905), *The Bird of Time* (1912), and *The Broken Wing* (1916).

Naikai (nī.kī). **Seto.** Japanese name of the **Inland Sea.**

Nailor (nā′lor). **John.** One of Robin Hood's band, sometimes identified with Little John.

Nain (nā′in). [Also, **Nein.**] In the New Testament, a town in Galilee, Palestine, ab. 59 mi. NE of Jerusalem. It was the scene of one of Christ's miracles, the raising of a widow's son from the dead (Luke, vii. 11).

Nain (nīn). Town and highway junction in C Iran. It produces rugs and earthenware. Pop. ab. 6,000.

Nain de Tillemont (nan de tēy′.môñ), **Sébastien le.** See **Tillemont, Sébastien le Nain de.**

Nairn (nārn). Royal burgh and seaport in N Scotland, the county seat of Nairnshire, situated on Moray Firth

ab. 15 mi. NE of Inverness, ab. 569 mi. N of London by rail: a popular summer resort; fisheries. 4,861 (est. 1948).

Nairne (nārn), **Carolina.** [Title: Baroness **Nairne**; maiden name, **Oliphant**; sometimes called the **"Flower of Strathearn."**] b. at the house of Gask, Perthshire, Scotland, Aug. 16, 1766; d. there, Oct. 26, 1845. Scottish poet; daughter of Lawrence Oliphant, a leading Jacobite. In June, 1806, she married William Murray Nairne, who became 5th Lord Nairne. As "Mrs. Bogan of Bogan," she contributed lyrics to the *Scottish Minstrel* (1821–24). After her death her poems were published as *Lays from Strathearn.* Among her songs are *The Land o' the Leal, The Laird of Cockpen, Wha'll be king but Charlie?, Bonnie Charlie's noo awa', Charlie is my Darling,* and *Caller Herrin'.*

Nairnshire (nārn'shir) or **Nairn** (nārn). Maritime county in N Scotland, bounded on the N by Moray Firth, on the E by Moray, and on the S and W by Inverness-shire. Inland, the surface is generally hilly and wooded. Its chief industries are sheep and cattle raising, agriculture, and fishing. The lowlands in the vicinity of the Moray Firth were an important grain-growing district before the 18th century. Granite occurs abundantly and is extensively quarried. County seat, Nairn; area, 163 sq. mi.; pop. 8,719 (1951).

Nairobi (nī.rō'bi). City in E Africa, the capital and administrative center (since 1907) of Kenya colony and Kenya protectorate, situated in the highlands ab. 330 mi. NW of Mombasa. It is connected by rail with the coast and with Uganda. The town has some fine buildings; it has railway shops and is the seat of several schools. Elevation, ab. 5,500 ft.; pop. ab. 110,000.

Naishadhacarita (nī"shą.dä.chä'ri.tä). [Eng. trans., *"The Adventures of the Nishadan."*] Sanskrit epic, written in the 12th century A.D. by Shri Harsha, and dealing with Nala, king of Nishadha.

Naisi (nā'shē). See **Naoise.**

Naismith (nā'smith), **James.** b. at Almonte, Ontario, Canada, Nov. 6, 1861; d. Nov. 28, 1939. American athlete and teacher of physical education who is generally considered to have invented (1891) the game of basketball. Naismith did not have any idea when he devised the game that it would ever assume any great importance, but he lived to see it become one of the national games of the United States. He was director of physical education at McGill University (1887–90), Y.M.C.A. College (1890–95) at Springfield, Mass., the Y.M.C.A. (1895–98) at Denver, Colo., and the University of Kansas (1898 *et seq.*).

Naissus or **Naïssus** (nā.is'us). Latin name of **Niš.**

Naivasha (nī.vä'shą). See also **Aiposha.**

Naivasha, Lake. Lake in E Africa, in Kenya, in the Great Rift Valley. It is known for the wild birds and hippopotamuses which frequent it, and also for the fact that it appears to have no outlet. Length, ab. 12 mi.; width, ab. 9 mi.; area, ab. 60 sq. mi.; greatest depth, ab. 60 ft.; elevation, ab. 6,200 ft.

Najac (nà.zhàk). Village in S France, in the department of Aveyron, ab. 35 mi. NE of Montauban. It has a noted castle, now in ruins. 996 (1946).

Najaf (nä'jäf), **An.** See **An Najaf.**

Najd (näjd). See **Nejd.**

Nájera (nä'нā.rā). Town in N Spain, in Logroño province, on the Najerilla River (a tributary of the Ebro) ab. 18 mi. SW of Logroño. It was near this town, on April 3, 1367, that Edward the Black Prince (of England) and Pedro the Cruel (of Spain) defeated Henry of Trastamara (who was later to be Henry II of Castile) and Du Guesclin. Pop. ab. 3,000.

Nájera, Francisco Castillo. See **Castillo Nájera, Francisco.**

Nájera, Manuel Gutiérrez. See **Gutiérrez Nájera, Manuel.**

Najin (nä.jēn'). [Japanese, **Rashin.**] City in NE Korea, on the E coast: terminus of a railroad from C Manchuria. It is one of the Japanese-developed ports of N Korea, built to serve C Manchuria. There are large exports of lumber from Najin. It underwent bombing in World War II, and in the Korean War. At the end of World War II it was occupied by Russian forces. Pop. ab. 35,000.

Naka Iwo (nä.kä ē.wō). See **Iwo Jima.**

Nakansi (nä.kän'sē). [Also: **Gorensi, Gorne, Nakanse, Nankana.**] Sudanic-speaking people of W Africa, inhabiting the N part of the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast. Their language is related to that of the Mossi. Their population was last authoritatively estimated at ab. 20,000 (by M. Delafosse, *Haut-Sénégal-Niger,* 1912). They practice hoe agriculture, and their principal food is millet. They are non-Mohammedan.

Naked Warriors. Volume of poetry by Herbert Read, published in 1919.

Nakel (nä'kęl). German name of **Nakło.**

Na-khi (nä'kē'). Non-Chinese people located mainly in the region of Li-chiang, in Yunnan province, China. They are descendants of the Ch'iang of NE Tibet, later migrating south. They are regarded by some as identical with the Moso. Their ceremonial ritual is recorded in pictographic symbols. See *The Ancient Na-khi Kingdom of Southwest China* by Joseph Rock (2 vols., 1947).

Nakhichevan (nä"ċhē.che.vän'). [Also: **Nakhitchevan**; ancient name, **Naxuana.**] City in S U.S.S.R., capital of the Nakhichevan Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, in the Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic, near the border of Iran: a rail and road junction; food-processing industries. An ancient Armenian city, it has been taken by invading forces or tribes in many wars for more than 2,000 years. 11,700 (est. 1933).

Nakhichevan Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic. [Also, **Nakhitchevan.**] Autonomous republic of the U.S.S.R., in Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic, in Transcaucasia. On its S border it touches Iran, across the Aras River. It produces cotton, tobacco, wheat, rice, and wine grapes, and has considerable flocks of sheep and some cattle. The population is composed primarily of Azerbaijani Turks, with a considerable minority of Armenians. Capital, Nakhichevan; area, ab. 2,280 sq. mi.; pop. 138,500 (1941).

Nakhon Ratchasima (nạ.kôn' rä.chä.sē'mä) (or **Ratchsima**) (räch.sē'mä). [Also: **Nakhon Rajasima** (rä.jä-), **Khorat, Korat.**] Province of Thailand (Siam), NE of the city of Bangkok. Rubber and rice are produced here. Chief town, Nakhon Ratchashima; area, 7,861 sq. mi.; pop. 599,165 (1937).

Nakhon Ratchasima (or **Ratchsima**). [Also: **Nakhon Rajasima, Khorat, Korat.**] Town in Thailand (Siam), the chief town of the province of Nakhon Ratchasima, ab. 125 mi. NE of Bangkok: a trading center; copper mines. Pop. ab. 12,000–25,000.

Nakhon Wat (or **Vat**) (nạ.kôn' wät, vät). See **Angkor Wat.**

Nakkar (nak'ạr) or **Nekkar** (nek'ạr). Usual name of the third-magnitude star β Boötis, in the head of the figure.

Naklérov (nä'klā.rôf). [German, **Nollendorf.**] Village in Czechoslovakia, in the *kraj* (region) of Ústi, in N Bohemia, situated in the Krušné Hory between Teplice and Podmokly, ab. 50 mi. N of Prague. Here on Aug. 30, 1813, toward the end of the Napoleonic wars, the French under Vandamme were defeated by the Prussians under von Kleist. 54 (1947).

Nakło (nä'klô). [German, **Nakel.**] Town in N Poland, in the *województwo* (province) of Bydgoszcz, situated on the Noteć (Netze) River and the Bydgoszcz Canal, ab. 60 mi. NE of Poznań: sawmills, sugar refinery, and agricultural industries. It became part of Prussia in 1793, and of Poland in 1919. Pop. 9,649 (1946).

Nakskov (näk'skou). [Also, formerly, **Naskov.**] Town in Denmark, on the W coast of the island of Lolland, in the *amt* (county) of Maribo, situated on the Great Belt, ab. 80 mi. SW of Copenhagen. It has a harbor, shipyard, sugar refinery, and textile manufactures, and a considerable trade in dairy products. The Church of Saint Nicholas dates from the 15th century. 15,506 (1945).

Nakuru (nä.kö'rö). District and town in E Africa, in the highlands of S central Kenya, British East Africa, on the Kenya-Uganda Railway ab. 452 mi. NW of Mombasa. It is in the heart of a rich dairy farming area. Considerable quantities of wheat are grown in the surrounding district; maize, sisal, wheat, coffee, and pyrethrum are also important crops. It is the capital of the Rift Valley province. Total pop. (of district), 14,054 (1948); European pop. (of district), 829 (1948); elevation, ab. 6,070 ft.

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